程式碼庫

AWS SDK 程式碼範例

Copyright © 2024 Amazon Web Services, Inc. and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

AWS SDK 程式碼範例: 程式碼庫

Copyright © 2024 Amazon Web Services, Inc. and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Amazon 的商標和商業外觀不得用於任何非 Amazon 的產品或服務，也不能以任何可能造成客戶混淆、任何貶低或使 Amazon 名譽受損的方式使用 Amazon 的商標和商業外觀。所有其他非 Amazon 擁有的商標均為其各自擁有者的財產，這些擁有者可能附屬於 Amazon，或與 Amazon 有合作關係，亦或受到 Amazon 贊助。

Table of Contents

..... xiii
什麼是代碼示例庫？ 1
使用 AWS 軟體開發套件 1
依服務的程式碼範例 3
ACM 7
動作 8
案例 71
API Gateway 80
動作 81
案例 120
跨服務範例 128
API Gateway 管理 API 136
動作 137
Application Auto Scaling 139
動作 139
應用恢復控制器 152
動作 153
Audit Manager 158
案例 159
Aurora 171
動作 181
案例 378
跨服務範例 547
Auto Scaling 552
動作 562
案例 738
AWS Batch 996
動作 996
Amazon Bedrock 999
動作 1004
案例 1018
Amazon 基岩運行時 1019
愛 21 實驗室茱莉亞西克 -2 1026
Amazon Titan Image Generator 1044

Amazon 泰坦文本 1052
Amazon Titan Text Embeddings 1082
Anthropic Claude 1087
Cohere Command 1130
美洲駝 1167
米斯特拉爾 AI 1216
案例 1245
Stable Diffusion 1256
適用於 Amazon Bedrock 的代理程式 1265
動作 1268
案例 1292
Amazon 基岩運行時的代理 1305
動作 1305
案例 1309
AWS Budgets 1310
動作 1310
AWS Cloud9 1313
動作 1314
AWS CloudFormation 1329
動作 1333
跨服務範例 1355
CloudFront 1356
動作 1357
案例 1414
CloudTrail 1420
動作 1420
CloudWatch 1439
動作 1445
案例 1579
跨服務範例 1665
CloudWatch 活動 1665
動作 1666
CloudWatch 日誌 1679
動作 1680
案例 1730
跨服務範例 1745

CodeBuild 1746
動作 1747
CodeCommit 1762
動作 1763
CodeDeploy 1775
動作 1777
CodePipeline 1820
動作 1821
Amazon Cognito 身分 1860
動作 1861
跨服務範例 1882
Amazon Cognito 份提供商 1883
動作 1892
案例 2006
Amazon Cognito Sync 2130
動作 2130
Amazon Comprehend 2132
動作 2133
案例 2201
跨服務範例 2224
AWS Config 2233
動作 2234
Firehose 2261
動作 2261
案例 2268
Device Farm 2275
動作 2276
案例 2278
AWS Directory Service 2289
動作 2290
AWS DMS 2293
動作 2294
Amazon DocumentDB 2296
無伺服器範例 2297
DynamoDB 2301
動作 2310

案例 2676
無伺服器範例 2991
跨服務範例 3011
Amazon EBS 3026
動作 3027
Amazon EC2 3030
動作 3046
案例 3633
Amazon ECR 3881
動作 3882
Amazon ECS 3886
動作 3888
案例 3940
Amazon EFS 3947
動作 3948
Amazon EKS 3958
動作 3960
Elastic Beanstalk 4009
動作 4010
Elastic Load Balancing-版本 1 4019
動作 4020
Elastic Load Balancing-版本 2 4066
動作 4071
案例 4183
MediaStore 4343
動作 4344
Amazon EMR 4364
動作 4365
案例 4382
OpenSearch 服務 4386
動作 4386
EventBridge 4398
動作 4402
案例 4454
跨服務範例 4536
預測 4538

動作 4538
AWS Glue 4552
動作 4560
案例 4681
AWS Health 4791
動作 4792
HealthImaging 4798
動作 4805
案例 4928
IAM 5003
動作 5018
案例 5549
AWS IoT 5901
動作 5907
案例 5960
AWS IoT data 6008
動作 6008
Amazon Keyspaces 6016
動作 6021
案例 6063
Kinesis 6124
動作 6125
案例 6175
無伺服器範例 6179
AWS KMS 6203
動作 6206
案例 6315
Lambda 6343
動作 6354
案例 6464
無伺服器範例 6638
跨服務範例 6730
Amazon Lex 6748
跨服務範例 6749
Lookout for Vision 6750
動作 6753

案例 6779
Managed Service for Apache Flink 6794
動作 6795
資料產生器 6810
MediaConvert 6824
動作 6826
MediaLive 6880
動作 6880
MediaPackage 6881
動作 6882
Migration Hub 6887
動作 6887
AWS OpsWorks 6901
動作 6901
組織 6904
動作 6905
Amazon Personalize 6939
動作 6940
Amazon Personalize Events 6988
動作 6988
Amazon Personalize Runtime 6995
動作 6996
Amazon Pinpoint 7004
動作 7005
Amazon Pinpoint SMS 和語音 API 7089
動作 7089
Amazon Polly 7098
動作 7099
案例 7139
跨服務範例 7140
AWS 價格表 7147
動作 7147
QLDB 7154
動作 7155
Amazon RDS 7159
動作 7167

案例 7281
無伺服器範例 7378
跨服務範例 7382
Amazon RDS 資料服務 7386
動作 7387
跨服務範例 7389
Amazon Redshift 7393
動作 7396
案例 7430
跨服務範例 7457
Amazon Rekognition 7458
動作 7459
案例 7613
跨服務範例 7681
資源群組 7691
動作 7692
Resource Groups 標記 API 7711
動作 7712
Route 53 7719
動作 7720
53 號路線域名註冊 7739
動作 7745
案例 7786
Amazon S3 7818
動作 7830
案例 8233
無伺服器範例 8522
跨服務範例 8534
S3 Glacier 8548
動作 8550
案例 8610
SageMaker 8622
動作 8627
案例 8668
Secrets Manager 8771
動作 8771

跨服務範例 8787
Amazon SES 8788
動作 8790
案例 8900
跨服務範例 8925
Amazon SES API V2 8939
動作 8940
案例 8993
Amazon SNS 9033
動作 9044
案例 9207
無伺服器範例 9302
跨服務範例 9312
Amazon SQS 9323
動作 9334
案例 9471
無伺服器範例 9552
跨服務範例 9571
Step Functions 9576
動作 9582
案例 9629
跨服務範例 9678
AWS STS 9680
動作 9681
案例 9708
AWS Support 9724
動作 9733
案例 9800
Systems Manager 9857
動作 9863
案例 10084
Amazon Textract 10098
動作 10099
案例 10135
跨服務範例 10138
Amazon Transcribe 10146

動作 10147
案例 10215
跨服務範例 10236
Amazon Translate 10238
動作 10239
案例 10257
跨服務範例 10260
AWS WAFV2 10269
動作 10269
Amazon WorkDocs 10272
動作 10273
WorkSpaces 10276
動作 10277
SDK 提供的程式碼範例 10300
AWS SDK for .NET 10301
動作和案例 10301
跨服務範例 11654
AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本 11657
動作和案例 11658
適用於 C++ 的 SDK 11819
動作和案例 11819
跨服務範例 12440
SDK for Go V2 12441
動作和案例 12441
適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件 12905
動作和案例 12905
跨服務範例 13048
適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件 13049
動作和案例 13049
跨服務範例 13915
適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 13928
動作和案例 13928
跨服務範例 15448
適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK 15456
動作和案例 15456
跨服務範例 15897

適用於 PHP 的開發套件 15901
動作和案例 15901
跨服務範例 16066
適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK 16068
動作和案例 16068
跨服務範例 17515
適用於 Ruby 的開發套件 17523
動作和案例 17523
跨服務範例 17810
適用於 Rust 的 SDK 17811
動作和案例 17812
跨服務範例 18218
適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件 18220
動作和案例 18221
適用於 Swift 的 SDK 18346
動作和案例 18347

AWS 文件 AWS SDK 範例 GitHub 存放庫中提供了更多 SDK 範例。

本文為英文版的機器翻譯版本，如內容有任何歧義或不一致之處，概以英文版為準。

什麼是代碼示例庫？

程式碼範例程式庫是程式碼範例集合，向您展示如何搭 AWS配使用 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK)。

這些示例由 SDK 組織 AWS 服務 並由 AWS SDK 組織。相同的例子可以在每個部分中找到。

- 依服務的程式碼範例— 包含如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用每個服務的範例的清單。 AWS 服務 如果您知道要使用哪個服務，請使用此區段。
- SDK 提供的程式碼範例— AWS SDK 清單，其中包含如何 AWS 服務 搭配每個 SDK 使用的範例。如果您知道要使用哪個 SDK，請使用本節。

在每個區段中，範例分為以下幾類：

- Actions (動作) 是向您展示如何調用個別服務函數的程式碼摘錄。
- Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。
- 跨服務範例是跨多個服 AWS 務運作的範例應用程式。

此程式庫中的所有範例也可以在AWS 程式碼範例 GitHub 儲存庫中找到。該 GitHub 存儲庫還包含有關如何設置，運行和測試示例的說明。

搭 AWS 服務 配 AWS SDK 使用

AWS 軟件開發套件（SDK）可用於許多流行的編程語言。每個 SDK 都提供 API、程式碼範例和說明文件，讓開發人員能夠更輕鬆地以偏好的語言建置應用程式。

SDK 文件	代碼範例
AWS SDK for C++	AWS SDK for C++ 程式碼範例
AWS CLI	AWS CLI 程式碼範例
AWS SDK for Go	AWS SDK for Go 程式碼範例
AWS SDK for Java	AWS SDK for Java 程式碼範例
AWS SDK for JavaScript	AWS SDK for JavaScript 程式碼範例

SDK 文件	代碼範例
適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK	適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 程式碼範例
AWS SDK for .NET	AWS SDK for .NET 程式碼範例
AWS SDK for PHP	AWS SDK for PHP 程式碼範例
AWS Tools for PowerShell	PowerShell 程式碼範例的工具
AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)	AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 程式碼範例
AWS SDK for Ruby	AWS SDK for Ruby 程式碼範例
適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK	適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 程式碼範例
適用於 SAP ABAP 的 AWS SDK	適用於 SAP ABAP 的 AWS SDK 程式碼範例
適用於 Swift 的 AWS SDK	適用於 Swift 的 AWS SDK 程式碼範例

可用性範例

找不到所需的內容嗎？ 請使用本頁面底部的提供意見回饋連結申請程式碼範例。

依服務使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS 服務 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。本節由組織 AWS 服務。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使 AWS 用開發套件之 ACM 的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK 的 API Gateway 的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK 的 API Gateway 管理 API 的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK Application Auto Scaling 用程式的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK 的應用程序恢復控制器的代碼示例
- Audit Manager 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK 的 Aurora 程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK Auto Scaling 的程式碼範例
- AWS Batch 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩的代碼示例 AWS
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時的代碼示例 AWS
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩代理程式的程式碼範例 AWS
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩執行階段代理程式碼範例 AWS
- AWS Budgets 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

- AWS Cloud9 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- AWS CloudFormation 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- CloudFront 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- CloudTrail 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- CloudWatch 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK 的 CloudWatch 事件的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK 的日 CloudWatch 誌代碼示例
- CodeBuild 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- CodeCommit 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- CodeDeploy 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- CodePipeline 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- 使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 身份的代碼示例
- 使 AWS 用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Cognito 身分供應商程式碼範例
- 使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 同步程式碼範例
- 使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Comprehend 程式碼範例 AWS
- AWS Config 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- 使 AWS 用 Firehose 體開發套件的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK 的 Device Farm 的程式碼範例
- AWS Directory Service 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- AWS DMS 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon DocumentDB 的代碼示例 AWS
- 使用開發套件的 DynamoDB 程式碼範例 AWS
- 使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon EBS 程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon EC2 程式碼範例
- 使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon ECR 程式碼範例
- 使 AWS 用軟體開發套件的 Amazon ECS 程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon EFS 程式碼範例
- 使 AWS 用軟體開發套件的 Amazon EKS 程式碼範例
- 使用 SDK 的 Elastic Beanstalk 的代碼示例 AWS

- Elastic Load Balancing 的程式碼範例-使用 AWS SDK 的第 1 版
- Elastic Load Balancing 的程式碼範例-使用 AWS SDK 的第 2 版
- MediaStore 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- 使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon EMR 程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK 的服 OpenSearch 務程式碼範例
- EventBridge 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK 進行 Forecast 的程式碼範例
- AWS Glue 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- AWS Health 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- HealthImaging 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS 軟體開發套件的 IAM 程式碼範例
- AWS IoT 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- AWS IoT data 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- 使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Amazon Keyspaces 的代碼示例
- 使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Kinesis 程式碼範例
- AWS KMS 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK 的 Lambda 程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon Lex 程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK Lookout for Vision 程式碼範例
- 使 AWS 用軟體開發套件的 Apache Flink 受管理服務的程式碼範例
- MediaConvert 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- MediaLive 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- MediaPackage 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK Migration Hub 的程式碼範例
- AWS OpsWorks 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK 之組 Organizations 的程式碼範例
- 亞馬遜使用 AWS SDK 個性化的代碼示例
- 亞馬遜使用 AWS SDK 個人化事件的程式碼範例
- Amazon 使用 AWS SDK 個人化執行階段的程式碼範例

- 使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Amazon Pinpoint 的程式碼範例
- 使 AWS 用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Pinpoint 簡訊和語音 API 的程式碼範例
- 使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Amazon Polly 的代碼示例
- AWS 價格表 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- 使用軟體開發套件之 QLDB 的程式碼範例 AWS
- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon RDS 的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon RDS 資料服務的程式碼範例
- 使 AWS 用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Redshift 程式碼範例
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon Rekognition 的程式碼範例 AWS
- 使用 AWS SDK 的 Resource Groups 的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK 標記 API 的 Resource Groups 程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK 的路線 53 的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK 進行 Route 53 網域註冊的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon S3 程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 S3 冰川程式碼範例
- SageMaker 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK 的密碼管理員程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon SES 程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon SES API v2 的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon SNS 的程式碼範例
- 使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon SQS 的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK 的 Step Functions 的程式碼範例
- AWS STS 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- AWS Support 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例
- 使用 AWS SDK 的 Systems Manager 的代碼示例
- 使 AWS 用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Textract 區段的程式
- 使用 SDK 轉錄的亞馬遜代碼示例 AWS
- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon Translate 程式碼範例
- AWS WAFV2 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

- WorkDocs 使用 AWS SDK 的 Amazon 代碼示例
- WorkSpaces 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

使 AWS 用開發套件之 ACM 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 AWS Certificate Manager (SDK) 使用 (ACM)。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- ACM 使用者指南 — ACM 的詳細資訊。
- ACM API 參考 — 所有可用 ACM 動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使 AWS 用軟體開發套件執行 ACM 的動作
  - 搭AddTagsToCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ExportCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ImportCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListCertificates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListTagsForCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭RemoveTagsFromCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭RenewCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭RequestCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ResendValidationEmail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭UpdateCertificateOptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- ACM 使用 AWS 開發套件的案例
  - 使用開發套件 AWS 管理 ACM 憑證

使 AWS 用軟體開發套件執行 ACM 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作ACM 使用 AWS 開發套件的案例。

範例

- 搭AddTagsToCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ExportCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ImportCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListCertificates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTagsForCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemoveTagsFromCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RenewCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RequestCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ResendValidationEmail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateCertificateOptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`AddTagsToCertificate`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AddTagsToCertificate`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理憑證

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Add tags to an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param tagKey: The key for the tag.
  \param tagValue: The value for the tag.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::addTagsToCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                       const Aws::String &tagKey,
                                       const Aws::String &tagValue,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::AddTagsToCertificateRequest request;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::Tag> tags;
    Aws::ACM::Model::Tag tag;

    tag.WithKey(tagKey).WithValue(tagValue);
    tags.push_back(tag);

    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn).WithTags(tags);

    Aws::ACM::Model::AddTagsToCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.AddTagsToCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: addTagsToCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Tag with key '" << tagKey <<
                  "' and value '" << tagValue <<
                  "' added to certificate with ARN '" <<
                  certificateArn << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AddTagsToCertificate中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將標籤新增至現有的 ACM 憑證

下列`add-tags-to-certificate`命令會將兩個標籤新增至指定的憑證。使用空格來分隔多個標籤：

```
aws acm add-tags-to-certificate --certificate-arn
 arn:aws:acm:region:account:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 --
tags Key=Admin,Value=Alice Key=Purpose,Value=Website
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AddTagsToCertificate中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
```

```
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def add_tags(self, certificate_arn, tags):
        """
        Adds tags to a certificate. Tags are key-value pairs that contain custom
        metadata.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param tags: A dictionary of key-value tags to add to the certificate.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.add_tags_to_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn,
                Tags=[{"Key": key, "Value": value} for key, value in
tags.items()],
            )
            logger.info("Added %s tags to certificate %s.", len(tags),
certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add tags to certificate %s.",
certificate_arn)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AddTagsToCertificate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DeleteCertificate**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteCertificate`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理憑證

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::deleteCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::DeleteCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::DeleteCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.DeleteCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: DeleteCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: The certificate with the ARN '" <<
                  certificateArn << "' is deleted." << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteCertificate中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

從您的帳戶刪除 ACM 憑證

下列`delete-certificate`命令會刪除具有指定 ARN 的憑證：

```
aws acm delete-certificate --certificate-arn
 arn:aws:acm:region:account:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteCertificate中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：刪除提供的 ARN 所識別的憑證和相關私密金鑰。指令程式會在繼續之前提示確認；新增-Force 參數以隱藏確認。

```
Remove-ACMCertificate -CertificateArn "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteCertificate式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def remove(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Removes a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.delete_certificate(CertificateArn=certificate_arn)
            logger.info("Removed certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't remove certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteCertificate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DescribeCertificate**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeCertificate`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理憑證

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.CertificateManager;
using Amazon.CertificateManager.Model;

namespace DescribeCertificate
{
    class DescribeCertificate
    {
        // The following example retrieves and displays the metadata for a
        // certificate using the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) service.

        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ACMRegion =
 RegionEndpoint.USEast1;
        private static AmazonCertificateManagerClient _client;

        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            _client = new
 Amazon.CertificateManager.AmazonCertificateManagerClient(ACMRegion);

            var describeCertificateReq = new DescribeCertificateRequest();
            // The ARN used here is just an example. Replace it with the ARN of
            // a certificate that exists on your account.
            describeCertificateReq.CertificateArn =
                "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/8cfd7dae-9b6a-2d07-92bc-1c309EXAMPLE";

            var certificateDetailResp =
```

```
                DescribeCertificateResponseAsync(client: _client, request:
describeCertificateReq);
            var certificateDetail = certificateDetailResp.Result.Certificate;

            if (certificateDetail is not null)
            {
                DisplayCertificateDetails(certificateDetail);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays detailed metadata about a certificate retrieved
        /// using the ACM service.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="certificateDetail">The object that contains details
        /// returned from the call to DescribeCertificateAsync.</param>
        static void DisplayCertificateDetails(CertificateDetail
certificateDetail)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCertificate Details: ");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Domain:
{certificateDetail.DomainName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Arn:
{certificateDetail.CertificateArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Subject:
{certificateDetail.Subject}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Status: {certificateDetail.Status}");
            foreach (var san in certificateDetail.SubjectAlternativeNames)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Certificate SubjectAlternativeName: {san}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the metadata associated with the ACM service certificate.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An AmazonCertificateManagerClient object
        /// used to call DescribeCertificateResponse.</param>
        /// <param name="request">The DescribeCertificateRequest object that
        /// will be passed to the method call.</param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        static async Task<DescribeCertificateResponse>
DescribeCertificateResponseAsync(
```

```
            AmazonCertificateManagerClient client, DescribeCertificateRequest
 request)
        {
            var response = new DescribeCertificateResponse();

            try
            {
                response = await client.DescribeCertificateAsync(request);
            }
            catch (InvalidArnException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: The ARN specified is invalid.");
            }
            catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: The specified certificate could not be
 found.");
            }

            return response;
        }
    }

}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeCertificate中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Describe an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::describeCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acm_client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::DescribeCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::DescribeCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acm_client.DescribeCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: DescribeCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateDetail certificate =
                outcome.GetResult().GetCertificate();

        std::cout << "Success: Information about certificate "
                     "with ARN '" << certificateArn << "':" << std::endl <<
 std::endl;

        std::cout << "ARN:                 " << certificate.GetCertificateArn()
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Authority ARN:       " <<
                  certificate.GetCertificateAuthorityArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Created at (GMT):    " <<
                  certificate.GetCreatedAt().ToGmtString(
                          Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Domain name:         " << certificate.GetDomainName()
                  << std::endl;

        Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::DomainValidation> options =
                certificate.GetDomainValidationOptions();

        if (!options.empty()) {
            std::cout << std::endl << "Domain validation information: "
                      << std::endl << std::endl;
```

```
            for (auto &validation: options) {
                std::cout << "  Domain name:              " <<
                          validation.GetDomainName() << std::endl;

                const Aws::ACM::Model::ResourceRecord &record =
                        validation.GetResourceRecord();

                std::cout << "  Resource record name:     " <<
                          record.GetName() << std::endl;

                Aws::ACM::Model::RecordType recordType = record.GetType();
                Aws::String type;

                switch (recordType) {
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::RecordType::CNAME:
                        type = "CNAME";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::RecordType::NOT_SET:
                        type = "Not set";
                        break;
                    default:
                        type = "Cannot determine.";
                        break;
                }

                std::cout << "  Resource record type:     " << type <<
                          std::endl;

                std::cout << "  Resource record value:    " <<
                          record.GetValue() << std::endl;

                std::cout << "  Validation domain:        " <<
                          validation.GetValidationDomain() << std::endl;

                Aws::Vector<Aws::String> emails =
                        validation.GetValidationEmails();

                if (!emails.empty()) {
                    std::cout << "  Validation emails:" << std::endl <<
                              std::endl;

                    for (auto &email: emails) {
                        std::cout << "    " << email << std::endl;
                    }
```

```
                    std::cout << std::endl;
                }

                Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod validationMethod =
                        validation.GetValidationMethod();
                Aws::String method;

                switch (validationMethod) {
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod::DNS:
                        method = "DNS";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod::EMAIL:
                        method = "Email";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod::NOT_SET:
                        method = "Not set";
                        break;
                    default:
                        method = "Cannot determine";
                }

                std::cout << "  Validation method:        " <<
                          method << std::endl;

                Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus domainStatus =
                        validation.GetValidationStatus();
                Aws::String status;

                switch (domainStatus) {
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus::FAILED:
                        status = "Failed";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus::NOT_SET:
                        status = "Not set";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus::PENDING_VALIDATION:
                        status = "Pending validation";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus::SUCCESS:
                        status = "Success";
                        break;
                    default:
                        status = "Cannot determine";
```

```
                }

                std::cout << "  Domain validation status: " << status <<
                          std::endl << std::endl;

            }
        }

        Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsage> usages =
                certificate.GetExtendedKeyUsages();

        if (!usages.empty()) {
            std::cout << std::endl << "Extended key usages:" <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;

            for (auto &usage: usages) {
                Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName usageName =
                        usage.GetName();
                Aws::String name;

                switch (usageName) {
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::ANY:
                        name = "Any";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::CODE_SIGNING:
                        name = "Code signing";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::CUSTOM:
                        name = "Custom";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::EMAIL_PROTECTION:
                        name = "Email protection";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::IPSEC_END_SYSTEM:
                        name = "IPSEC end system";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::IPSEC_TUNNEL:
                        name = "IPSEC tunnel";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::IPSEC_USER:
                        name = "IPSEC user";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::NONE:
                        name = "None";
```

```
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::NOT_SET:
                        name = "Not set";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::OCSP_SIGNING:
                        name = "OCSP signing";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::TIME_STAMPING:
                        name = "Time stamping";
                        break;
                    case
Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::TLS_WEB_CLIENT_AUTHENTICATION:
                        name = "TLS web client authentication";
                        break;
                    case
Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::TLS_WEB_SERVER_AUTHENTICATION:
                        name = "TLS web server authentication";
                        break;
                    default:
                        name = "Cannot determine";
                }

                std::cout << "  Name: " << name << std::endl;
                std::cout << "  OID:  " << usage.GetOID() <<
                          std::endl << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus certificateStatus =
                certificate.GetStatus();
        Aws::String status;

        switch (certificateStatus) {
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::EXPIRED:
                status = "Expired";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::FAILED:
                status = "Failed";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::INACTIVE:
                status = "Inactive";
                break;
```

```
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::ISSUED:
                status = "Issued";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::NOT_SET:
                status = "Not set";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::PENDING_VALIDATION:
                status = "Pending validation";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::REVOKED:
                status = "Revoked";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::VALIDATION_TIMED_OUT:
                status = "Validation timed out";
                break;
            default:
                status = "Cannot determine";
        }

        std::cout << "Status:              " << status << std::endl;

        if (certificate.GetStatus() ==
            Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::FAILED) {
            Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason failureReason =
                    certificate.GetFailureReason();
            Aws::String reason;

            switch (failureReason) {
                case
 Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::ADDITIONAL_VERIFICATION_REQUIRED:
                    reason = "Additional verification required";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::CAA_ERROR:
                    reason = "CAA error";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::DOMAIN_NOT_ALLOWED:
                    reason = "Domain not allowed";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::DOMAIN_VALIDATION_DENIED:
                    reason = "Domain validation denied";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::INVALID_PUBLIC_DOMAIN:
                    reason = "Invalid public domain";
                    break;
```

```
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::NOT_SET:
                    reason = "Not set";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::NO_AVAILABLE_CONTACTS:
                    reason = "No available contacts";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::OTHER:
                    reason = "Other";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_ACCESS_DENIED:
                    reason = "PCA access denied";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_ARGS:
                    reason = "PCA invalid args";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_ARN:
                    reason = "PCA invalid ARN";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_DURATION:
                    reason = "PCA invalid duration";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_STATE:
                    reason = "PCA invalid state";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_LIMIT_EXCEEDED:
                    reason = "PCA limit exceeded";
                    break;
                case
Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_NAME_CONSTRAINTS_VALIDATION:
                    reason = "PCA name constraints validation";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_REQUEST_FAILED:
                    reason = "PCA request failed";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_RESOURCE_NOT_FOUND:
                    reason = "PCA resource not found";
                    break;
                default:
                    reason = "Cannot determine";
            }

            std::cout << "Failure reason:      " << reason << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        if (certificate.GetStatus() ==
Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::REVOKED) {
            std::cout << "Revoked at (GMT):    " <<
                      certificate.GetRevokedAt().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;

            Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason revocationReason =
                    certificate.GetRevocationReason();
            Aws::String reason;

            switch (revocationReason) {
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::AFFILIATION_CHANGED:
                    reason = "Affiliation changed";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::A_A_COMPROMISE:
                    reason = "AA compromise";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::CA_COMPROMISE:
                    reason = "CA compromise";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::CERTIFICATE_HOLD:
                    reason = "Certificate hold";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::CESSATION_OF_OPERATION:
                    reason = "Cessation of operation";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::KEY_COMPROMISE:
                    reason = "Key compromise";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::NOT_SET:
                    reason = "Not set";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::PRIVILEGE_WITHDRAWN:
                    reason = "Privilege withdrawn";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::REMOVE_FROM_CRL:
                    reason = "Revoke from CRL";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::SUPERCEDED:
                    reason = "Superceded";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::UNSPECIFIED:
                    reason = "Unspecified";
```

```
                    break;
                default:
                    reason = "Cannot determine";
            }

            std::cout << "Revocation reason:   " << reason << std::endl;
        }

        if (certificate.GetType() == Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::IMPORTED)
{
            std::cout << "Imported at (GMT):   " <<
                      certificate.GetImportedAt().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> inUseBys = certificate.GetInUseBy();

        if (!inUseBys.empty()) {
            std::cout << std::endl << "In use by:" << std::endl << std::endl;

            for (auto &in_use_by: inUseBys) {
                std::cout << "  " << in_use_by << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << std::endl;
        }

        if (certificate.GetType() ==
Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::AMAZON_ISSUED &&
            certificate.GetStatus() ==
Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::ISSUED) {
            std::cout << "Issued at (GMT):     " <<
                      certificate.GetIssuedAt().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;
        }

        std::cout << "Issuer:              " << certificate.GetIssuer() <<
                  std::endl;

        Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm keyAlgorithm =
                certificate.GetKeyAlgorithm();
        Aws::String algorithm;
```

```
        switch (keyAlgorithm) {
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::EC_prime256v1:
                algorithm = "P-256 (secp256r1, prime256v1)";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::EC_secp384r1:
                algorithm = "P-384 (secp384r1)";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::EC_secp521r1:
                algorithm = "P-521 (secp521r1)";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::NOT_SET:
                algorithm = "Not set";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::RSA_1024:
                algorithm = "RSA 1024";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::RSA_2048:
                algorithm = "RSA 2048";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::RSA_4096:
                algorithm = "RSA 4096";
                break;
            default:
                algorithm = "Cannot determine";
        }

        std::cout << "Key algorithm:       " << algorithm << std::endl;

        if (certificate.GetStatus() ==
Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::ISSUED) {
            std::cout << "Not valid after (GMT): " <<
                      certificate.GetNotAfter().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Not valid before (GMT): " <<
                      certificate.GetNotBefore().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference
loggingPreference =
```

```
certificate.GetOptions().GetCertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference();
       Aws::String preference;

       switch (loggingPreference) {
           case
Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::DISABLED:
               preference = "Disabled";
               break;
           case
Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::ENABLED:
               preference = "Enabled";
               break;
           case
Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::NOT_SET:
               preference = "Not set";
               break;
           default:
               preference = "Cannot determine";
       }

       std::cout << "Logging preference:  " << preference << std::endl;

       std::cout << "Serial:              " << certificate.GetSerial() <<
                 std::endl;
       std::cout << "Signature algorithm: "
                 << certificate.GetSignatureAlgorithm() << std::endl;
       std::cout << "Subject:             " << certificate.GetSubject() <<
                 std::endl;

       Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType certificateType = certificate.GetType();
       Aws::String type;

       switch (certificateType) {
           case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::AMAZON_ISSUED:
               type = "Amazon issued";
               break;
           case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::IMPORTED:
               type = "Imported";
               break;
           case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::NOT_SET:
               type = "Not set";
               break;
           case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::PRIVATE_:
```

```
                type = "Private";
                break;
            default:
                type = "Cannot determine";
        }

        std::cout << "Type:                " << type << std::endl;

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> altNames =
                certificate.GetSubjectAlternativeNames();

        if (!altNames.empty()) {
            std::cout << std::endl << "Alternative names:" <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;

            for (auto &alt_name: altNames) {
                std::cout << "  " << alt_name << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeCertificate中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取 ACM 憑證中包含的欄位

下列`describe-certificate`命令會擷取具有指定 ARN 之憑證的所有欄位：

```
aws acm describe-certificate --certificate-arn
 arn:aws:acm:region:account:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

會顯示類似下列內容的輸出：

```
{
```

```
 "Certificate": {
   "CertificateArn":
"arn:aws:acm:region:account:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012",
   "CreatedAt": 1446835267.0,
   "DomainName": "www.example.com",
   "DomainValidationOptions": [
     {
       "DomainName": "www.example.com",
       "ValidationDomain": "www.example.com",
       "ValidationEmails": [
         "hostmaster@example.com",
         "admin@example.com",
         "owner@example.com.whoisprivacyservice.org",
         "tech@example.com.whoisprivacyservice.org",
         "admin@example.com.whoisprivacyservice.org",
         "postmaster@example.com",
         "webmaster@example.com",
         "administrator@example.com"
       ]
     },
     {
       "DomainName": "www.example.net",
       "ValidationDomain": "www.example.net",
       "ValidationEmails": [
         "postmaster@example.net",
         "admin@example.net",
         "owner@example.net.whoisprivacyservice.org",
         "tech@example.net.whoisprivacyservice.org",
         "admin@example.net.whoisprivacyservice.org",
         "hostmaster@example.net",
         "administrator@example.net",
         "webmaster@example.net"
       ]
     }
   ],
   "InUseBy": [],
   "IssuedAt": 1446835815.0,
   "Issuer": "Amazon",
   "KeyAlgorithm": "RSA-2048",
   "NotAfter": 1478433600.0,
   "NotBefore": 1446768000.0,
   "Serial": "0f:ac:b0:a3:8d:ea:65:52:2d:7d:01:3a:39:36:db:d6",
   "SignatureAlgorithm": "SHA256WITHRSA",
   "Status": "ISSUED",
```

```
    "Subject": "CN=www.example.com",
    "SubjectAlternativeNames": [
      "www.example.com",
      "www.example.net"
    ]
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeCertificate中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回指定憑證的詳細資訊。

```
Get-ACMCertificateDetail -CertificateArn "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012"
```

輸出：

```
CertificateArn          : arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
CreatedAt               : 1/21/2016 5:55:59 PM
DomainName              : www.example.com
DomainValidationOptions : {www.example.com}
InUseBy                 : {}
IssuedAt                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Issuer                  :
KeyAlgorithm            : RSA-2048
NotAfter                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
NotBefore               : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
RevocationReason        :
RevokedAt               : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Serial                  :
SignatureAlgorithm      : SHA256WITHRSA
Status                  : PENDING_VALIDATION
Subject                 : CN=www.example.com
SubjectAlternativeNames : {www.example.net}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeCertificate式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def describe(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Gets certificate metadata.

        :param certificate_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
 certificate.
        :return: Metadata about the certificate.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.describe_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn
            )
            certificate = response["Certificate"]
            logger.info(
                "Got metadata for certificate for domain %s.",
 certificate["DomainName"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for certificate %s.",
 certificate_arn)
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return certificate
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeCertificate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ExportCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ExportCertificate。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Export an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)  certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param passphrase: A passphrase to decrypt the exported certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::exportCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                    const Aws::String &passphrase,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acm_client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ExportCertificateRequest request;
    Aws::Utils::CryptoBuffer cryptoBuffer(
            reinterpret_cast<const unsigned char *>(passphrase.c_str()),
            passphrase.length());
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn).WithPassphrase(cryptoBuffer);
```

```
    Aws::ACM::Model::ExportCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acm_client.ExportCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: ExportCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Information about certificate with ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

        std::cout << "Certificate:       " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetCertificate() << std::endl << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate chain: " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetCertificateChain() << std::endl << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Private key:       " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetPrivateKey() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ExportCertificate中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

匯出私有 CA 發行的私有憑證。

下列`export-certificate`命令會將私人憑證、憑證鏈結和私密金鑰匯出至您的顯示器：

```
aws acm export-certificate --certificate-arn
 arn:aws:acm:region:account:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 --
passphrase file://path-to-passphrase-file
```

若要將憑證、鏈結和私密金鑰匯出至本機檔案，請使用下列命令：

```
aws acm export-certificate --certificate-arn
 arn:aws:acm:region:sccount:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 --
passphrase file://path-to-passphrase-file > c:\temp\export.txt
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ExportCertificate中的。

搭GetCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetCertificate。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理憑證

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Get an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::getCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::GetCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::GetCertificateOutcome outcome =
```

```
            acmClient.GetCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: GetCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Information about certificate with ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

        std::cout << "Certificate: " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetCertificate() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate chain: " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetCertificateChain() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetCertificate中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取 ACM 憑證

下列`get-certificate`命令會擷取指定 ARN 和憑證鏈結的憑證：

```
aws acm get-certificate --certificate-arn
 arn:aws:acm:region:account:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

會顯示類似下列內容的輸出：

```
{
  "Certificate": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC
VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6
b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd
BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN
```

```
MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD
VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z
b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIWJ
21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE
Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb
FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
-----END CERTIFICATE-----",

  "CertificateChain": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC
VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6
b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd
BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN
MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD
VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z
b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIWJ
21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE
Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb
FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
-----END CERTIFICATE-----",
"-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC
VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6
b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd
BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN
MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD
VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z
b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIWJ
21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE
Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb
FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
-----END CERTIFICATE-----",
```

```
"-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC
VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6
b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd
BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN
MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD
VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z
b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIWJ
21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE
Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb
FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
-----END CERTIFICATE-----"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetCertificate中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示如何使用憑證的 ARN 傳回憑證及其鏈結。

```
Get-ACMCertificate -CertificateArn "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetCertificate式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def get(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Gets the body and certificate chain of a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :return: The body and chain of a certificate.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.acm_client.get_certificate(CertificateArn=certificate_arn)
            logger.info("Got certificate %s and its chain.", certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetCertificate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`ImportCertificate`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ImportCertificate`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理憑證

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Import an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateFile: Path to certificate to import.
  \param privateKeyFile: Path to file containing a private key.
  \param certificateChainFile: Path to file containing a PEM encoded certificate
 chain.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::importCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateFile,
                                    const Aws::String &privateKeyFile,
                                    const Aws::String &certificateChainFile,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    std::ifstream certificateInStream(certificateFile.c_str());
    if (!certificateInStream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: The certificate file '" << certificateFile <<
                  "' does not exist." << std::endl;

        return false;
    }

    std::ifstream privateKeyInstream(privateKeyFile.c_str());
    if (!privateKeyInstream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: The private key file '" << privateKeyFile <<
                  "' does not exist." << std::endl;

        return false;
    }

    std::ifstream certificateChainInStream(certificateChainFile.c_str());
    if (!certificateChainInStream) {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error: The certificate chain file '"
                  << certificateChainFile << "' does not exist." << std::endl;

        return false;
    }

    Aws::String certificate;
    certificate.assign(std::istreambuf_iterator<char>(certificateInStream),
                       std::istreambuf_iterator<char>());

    Aws::String privateKey;
    privateKey.assign(std::istreambuf_iterator<char>(privateKeyInstream),
                      std::istreambuf_iterator<char>());

    Aws::String certificateChain;

certificateChain.assign(std::istreambuf_iterator<char>(certificateChainInStream),
                            std::istreambuf_iterator<char>());

    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ImportCertificateRequest request;

    request.WithCertificate(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
                                                           certificate.c_str(),
                                                   certificate.size()))
            .WithPrivateKey(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
                                                           privateKey.c_str(),
                                                   privateKey.size()))
            .WithCertificateChain(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)

certificateChain.c_str(),

certificateChain.size()));

    Aws::ACM::Model::ImportCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.ImportCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: ImportCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Certificate associated with ARN '" <<
                  outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn() << "' imported."
                  << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ImportCertificate中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

將憑證匯入 ACM。

下列`import-certificate`命令會將憑證匯入 ACM。用您自己的文件名替換文件名：

```
aws acm import-certificate --certificate file://Certificate.pem --certificate-
chain file://CertificateChain.pem --private-key file://PrivateKey.pem
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ImportCertificate中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def import_certificate(self, certificate_body, private_key):
        """
        Imports a self-signed certificate to ACM.

        :param certificate_body: The body of the certificate, in PEM format.
        :param private_key: The unencrypted private key of the certificate, in
PEM
                            format.
        :return: The ARN of the imported certificate.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.import_certificate(
                Certificate=certificate_body, PrivateKey=private_key
            )
            certificate_arn = response["CertificateArn"]
            logger.info("Imported certificate.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't import certificate.")
            raise
        else:
            return certificate_arn
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ImportCertificate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ListCertificates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListCertificates。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理憑證

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.CertificateManager;
using Amazon.CertificateManager.Model;

namespace ListCertificates
{
    // The following example retrieves and displays a list of the
    // certificates defined for the default account using the AWS
    // Certificate Manager (ACM) service.
    class ListCertificates
    {
        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).

        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ACMRegion =
 RegionEndpoint.USEast1;
        private static AmazonCertificateManagerClient _client;

        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            _client = new AmazonCertificateManagerClient(ACMRegion);
            var certificateList = ListCertificatesResponseAsync(client: _client);

            Console.WriteLine("Certificate Summary List\n");

            foreach (var certificate in
 certificateList.Result.CertificateSummaryList)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Domain:
 {certificate.DomainName}");
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Certificate ARN:
 {certificate.CertificateArn}\n");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves a list of the certificates defined in this Region.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The ACM client object passed to the
        /// ListCertificateResAsync method call.</param>
        /// <param name="request"></param>
        /// <returns>The ListCertificatesResponse.</returns>
        static async Task<ListCertificatesResponse>
 ListCertificatesResponseAsync(
            AmazonCertificateManagerClient client)
        {
            var request = new ListCertificatesRequest();

            var response = await client.ListCertificatesAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListCertificates中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! List the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificates in an account.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ListCertificatesRequest request;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateSummary> allCertificates;
    Aws::String nextToken;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::ACM::Model::ListCertificatesOutcome outcome =
                acmClient.ListCertificates(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: ListCertificates: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            return false;
        }
        else {
            const Aws::ACM::Model::ListCertificatesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateSummary> &certificates
 =
                    result.GetCertificateSummaryList();
            allCertificates.insert(allCertificates.end(), certificates.begin(),
                                   certificates.end());

            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    if (!allCertificates.empty()) {
        for (const Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateSummary &certificate:
 allCertificates) {
            std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " <<
                      certificate.GetCertificateArn() << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Domain name:     " <<
                      certificate.GetDomainName() << std::endl << std::endl;
        }
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "No available certificates found in account."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListCertificates中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出帳戶的 ACM 憑證 AWS

下列`list-certificates`命令會列出您帳戶中憑證的 ARN：

```
aws acm list-certificates
```

上述命令會產生類似下列的輸出：

```
{
    "CertificateSummaryList": [
        {
            "CertificateArn":
 "arn:aws:acm:region:account:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012",
            "DomainName": "www.example.com"
        },
        {
            "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:region:account:certificate/aaaaaaaa-
bbbb-cccc-dddd-eeeeeeeeeeee",
            "DomainName": "www.example.net"
        }
    ]
}
```

您可以決定每次呼叫時要顯示多少憑證`list-certificates`。例如，如果您有四個憑證，而且想要一次顯示不超過兩個憑證，請將`max-items`引數設定為 2，如下列範例所示：

```
aws acm list-certificates --max-items 2
```

將顯示兩個憑證 ARN 和一個NextToken值：

```
"CertificateSummaryList": [
  {
    "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:region:account: \
            certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012",
    "DomainName": "www.example.com"
  },
  {
    "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:region:account: \
             certificate/aaaaaaaa-bbbb-cccc-dddd-eeeeeeeeeeee",
    "DomainName": "www.example.net"
  }
  ],
    "NextToken": "9f4d9f69-275a-41fe-b58e-2b837bd9ba48"
```

若要在您的帳戶中顯示接下來的兩個憑證，請在下次通話中設定此NextToken值：

```
aws acm list-certificates --max-items 2 --next-token 9f4d9f69-275a-41fe-
b58e-2b837bd9ba48
```

您可以使用certificate-statuses引數篩選輸出。下列命令會顯示具有「驗證」狀態的憑證：

```
aws acm list-certificates --certificate-statuses PENDING_VALIDATION
```

您也可以使用includes引數篩選輸出。下列命令會顯示根據下列內容篩選的憑證。要顯示的憑證：

```
- Specify that the RSA algorithm and a 2048 bit key are used to generate key
 pairs.
- Contain a Key Usage extension that specifies that the certificates can be used
 to create digital signatures.
- Contain an Extended Key Usage extension that specifies that the certificates
 can be used for code signing.

aws acm list-certificates --max-items 10 --includes
 extendedKeyUsage=CODE_SIGNING,keyUsage=DIGITAL_SIGNATURE,keyTypes=RSA_2048
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListCertificates中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：擷取所有憑證 ARN 的清單，以及每個憑證的網域名稱。指令程式會自動分頁以擷取所有 ARN。若要手動控制分頁，請使用-MaxItem 參數來控制每個服務呼叫傳回的憑證 ARN 數目，並使用-NextToken 參數指示每個呼叫的起點。

```
Get-ACMCertificateList
```

輸出：

```
CertificateArn
   DomainName
--------------
   ----------
arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
 www.example.com
```

範例 2：擷取憑證狀態符合所提供狀態的所有憑證 ARN 清單。

```
Get-ACMCertificateList -CertificateStatus "VALIDATION_TIMED_OUT","FAILED"
```

範例 3：此範例會傳回 us-east-1 區域中金鑰類型為 RSA_2048 的所有憑證清單，以及 CODE_SIGINGS 的延伸金鑰用法或用途。您可以在「篩選 ListCertificates 器 API」參考主題中找到這些篩選參數的值：https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/APIReference/API_Filters.html。

```
Get-ACMCertificateList -Region us-east-1 -Includes_KeyType RSA_2048 -
Includes_ExtendedKeyUsage CODE_SIGNING
```

輸出：

```
CertificateArn
   DomainName
--------------
   ----------
```

```
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-d7c0-48c1-
af8d-2133d8f30zzz *.route53docs.com
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-98a5-443d-
a734-800430c80zzz nerdzizm.net
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-2be6-4376-8fa7-
bad559525zzz
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-
e7ca-44c5-803e-24d9f2f36zzz
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/
xxxxxxxx-1241-4b71-80b1-090305a62zzz
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-8709-4568-8c64-
f94617c99zzz
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-a8fa-4a61-98cf-
e08ccc0eezzz
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:8xxxxxxxxxxx:certificate/xxxxxxxx-fa47-40fe-
a714-2d277d3eezzz *.route53docs.com
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListCertificates式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def list(
```

```
        self,
        max_items,
        statuses=None,
        key_usage=None,
        extended_key_usage=None,
        key_types=None,
    ):
        """
        Lists the certificates for the current account.

        :param max_items: The maximum number of certificates to list.
        :param statuses: Filters the results to the specified statuses. If None,
all
                         certificates are included.
        :param key_usage: Filters the results to the specified key usages. If
None,
                          all key usages are included.
        :param extended_key_usage: Filters the results to the specified extended
key
                                   usages. If None, all extended key usages are
                                   included.
        :param key_types: Filters the results to the specified key types. If
None, all
                          key types are included.
        :return: The list of certificates.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"MaxItems": max_items}
            if statuses is not None:
                kwargs["CertificateStatuses"] = statuses
            includes = {}
            if key_usage is not None:
                includes["keyUsage"] = key_usage
            if extended_key_usage is not None:
                includes["extendedKeyUsage"] = extended_key_usage
            if key_types is not None:
                includes["keyTypes"] = key_types
            if includes:
                kwargs["Includes"] = includes
            response = self.acm_client.list_certificates(**kwargs)
            certificates = response["CertificateSummaryList"]
            logger.info("Got %s certificates.", len(certificates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get certificates.")
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return certificates
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListCertificates中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`ListTagsForCertificate`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTagsForCertificate`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理憑證

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! List the tags for an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::listTagsForCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                         const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acm_client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ListTagsForCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn);
```

```
    Aws::ACM::Model::ListTagsForCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acm_client.ListTagsForCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Error: ListTagsForCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Information about tags for "
                     "certificate with ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

        Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::Tag> tags =
                result.GetTags();

        if (tags.size() > 0) {
            for (const Aws::ACM::Model::Tag &tag: tags) {
                std::cout << "Key:   " << tag.GetKey() << std::endl;
                std::cout << "Value: " << tag.GetValue()
                          << std::endl << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "No tags found." << std::endl;
        }

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListTagsForCertificate中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出套用至 ACM 憑證的標籤

下列`list-tags-for-certificate`命令會列出套用至您帳戶中憑證的標籤：

```
aws acm list-tags-for-certificate --certificate-arn
 arn:aws:acm:region:account:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

上述命令會產生類似下列的輸出：

```
{
  "Tags": [
      {
          "Value": "Website",
          "Key": "Purpose"
      },
      {
          "Value": "Alice",
          "Key": "Admin"
      }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListTagsForCertificate中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
```

```
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def list_tags(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Lists the tags attached to a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :return: The dictionary of certificate tags.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.list_tags_for_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn
            )
            tags = {tag["Key"]: tag["Value"] for tag in response["Tags"]}
            logger.info("Got %s tags for certificates %s.", len(tags),
certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get tags for certificate %s.",
certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return tags
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListTagsForCertificate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**RemoveTagsFromCertificate**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RemoveTagsFromCertificate`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理憑證

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Remove a tag from an ACM certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param tagKey: The key for the tag.
  \param tagValue: The value for the tag.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::removeTagsFromCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                            const Aws::String &tagKey,
                                            const Aws::String &tagValue,
                                            const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::Tag> tags;

    Aws::ACM::Model::Tag tag;
    tag.SetKey(tagKey);

    tags.push_back(tag);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RemoveTagsFromCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn)
            .WithTags(tags);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RemoveTagsFromCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.RemoveTagsFromCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: RemoveTagFromCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Tag with key '" << tagKey << "' removed from "
                  << "certificate with ARN '" << certificateArn << "'." <<
 std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考RemoveTagsFromCertificate中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從 ACM 憑證移除標籤

下列`remove-tags-from-certificate`命令會從指定的憑證移除兩個標籤。使用空格來分隔多個標籤：

```
aws acm remove-tags-from-certificate --certificate-arn
 arn:aws:acm:region:account:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 --
tags Key=Admin,Value=Alice Key=Purpose,Value=Website
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RemoveTagsFromCertificate中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def remove_tags(self, certificate_arn, tags):
        """
        Removes tags from a certificate. If the value of a tag is specified, the
 tag is
        removed only when the value matches the value of the certificate's tag.
        Otherwise, the tag is removed regardless of its value.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param tags: The dictionary of tags to remove.
        """
        try:
            cert_tags = []
            for key, value in tags.items():
                tag = {"Key": key}
                if value is not None:
                    tag["Value"] = value
                cert_tags.append(tag)
            self.acm_client.remove_tags_from_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn, Tags=cert_tags
            )
            logger.info(
                "Removed %s tags from certificate %s.", len(tags),
 certificate_arn
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't remove tags from certificate %s.", certificate_arn
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RemoveTagsFromCertificate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭RenewCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RenewCertificate。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Renew an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::renewCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RenewCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RenewCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.RenewCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: RenewCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cout << "Success: Renewed certificate with ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "'." << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考RenewCertificate中的。

搭RequestCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RequestCertificate。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理憑證

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Request an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param domainName: A fully qualified domain name.
  \param idempotencyToken: Customer chosen string for idempotency.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::requestCertificate(const Aws::String &domainName,
                                     const Aws::String &idempotencyToken,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RequestCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithDomainName(domainName)
            .WithIdempotencyToken(idempotencyToken);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RequestCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.RequestCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "RequestCertificate error: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: The newly requested certificate's "
                     "ARN is '" <<
                  outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn() <<
                  "'." << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考RequestCertificate中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

要求新的 ACM 憑證

下列`request-certificate`命令會使用 DNS 驗證為 www.example.com 網域要求新憑證：

```
aws acm request-certificate --domain-name www.example.com --validation-method DNS
```

您可以輸入冪等權杖來區分呼叫：`request-certificate`

```
aws acm request-certificate --domain-name www.example.com --validation-method DNS
 --idempotency-token 91adc45q
```

您可以輸入一或多個主體替代名稱來要求保護多個頂點網域的憑證：

```
aws acm request-certificate --domain-name example.com --validation-method DNS --
idempotency-token 91adc45q --subject-alternative-names www.example.net
```

您可以輸入替代名稱，該名稱也可以用來訪問您的網站：

```
aws acm request-certificate --domain-name example.com --validation-method DNS --
idempotency-token 91adc45q --subject-alternative-names www.example.com
```

您可以使用星號 (*) 作為萬用字元，為相同網域中的多個子網域建立憑證：

```
aws acm request-certificate --domain-name example.com --validation-method DNS --
idempotency-token 91adc45q --subject-alternative-names *.example.com
```

您也可以輸入多個替代名稱：

```
aws acm request-certificate --domain-name example.com --validation-method DNS --
subject-alternative-names b.example.com c.example.com d.example.com
```

如果您使用電子郵件進行驗證，則可以輸入網域驗證選項，以指定要傳送驗證電子郵件的網域：

```
aws acm request-certificate --domain-name example.com --validation-method
 EMAIL --subject-alternative-names www.example.com --domain-validation-options
 DomainName=example.com,ValidationDomain=example.com
```

當您要求新的憑證時，下列命令會選擇退出憑證透明度記錄：

```
aws acm request-certificate --domain-name www.example.com --validation-method DNS
 --options CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference=DISABLED --idempotency-token
 184627
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RequestCertificate中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：建立新憑證。服務會傳回新憑證的 ARN。

```
New-ACMCertificate -DomainName "www.example.com"
```

輸出：

```
arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

範例 2：建立新憑證。服務會傳回新憑證的 ARN。

```
New-ACMCertificate -DomainName "www.example.com" -SubjectAlternativeName
 "example.com","www.example.net"
```

輸出：

```
arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RequestCertificate式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
```

```
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def request_validation(
        self, domain, alternate_domains, method, validation_domains=None
    ):
        """
        Starts a validation request that results in a new certificate being
issued
        by ACM. DNS validation requires that you add CNAME records to your DNS
        provider. Email validation sends email to a list of email addresses that
        are associated with the domain.

        For more information, see _Issuing and managing certificates_ in the ACM
        user guide.
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/gs.html

        :param domain: The primary domain to associate with the certificate.
        :param alternate_domains: Subject Alternate Names (SANs) for the
certificate.
        :param method: The validation method, either DNS or EMAIL.
        :param validation_domains: Alternate domains to use for email validation,
when
                                   the email domain differs from the primary
domain of
                                   the certificate.
        :return: The ARN of the requested certificate.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "DomainName": domain,
                "ValidationMethod": method,
                "SubjectAlternativeNames": alternate_domains,
            }
            if validation_domains is not None:
                kwargs["DomainValidationOptions"] = [
                    {"DomainName": key, "ValidationDomain": value}
                    for key, value in validation_domains.items()
                ]
            response = self.acm_client.request_certificate(**kwargs)
            certificate_arn = response["CertificateArn"]
            logger.info(
                "Requested %s validation for domain %s. Certificate ARN is %s.",
                method,
```

```
                domain,
                certificate_arn,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Request for %s validation of domain %s failed.", method, domain
            )
            raise
        else:
            return certificate_arn
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RequestCertificate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ResendValidationEmail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ResendValidationEmail。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理憑證

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Resend the email that requests domain ownership validation.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param domainName: A fully qualified domain name.
  \param validationDomain: The base validation domain that will act as the suffix
```

```
                              of the email addresses.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::resendValidationEmail(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                        const Aws::String &domainName,
                                        const Aws::String &validationDomain,
                                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ResendValidationEmailRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn)
            .WithDomain(domainName)
            .WithValidationDomain(validationDomain);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ResendValidationEmailOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.ResendValidationEmail(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "ResendValidationEmail error: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: The validation email has been resent."
                  << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ResendValidationEmail中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

重新傳送 ACM 憑證要求的驗證電子郵件

下列`resend-validation-email`命令告訴 Amazon 憑證授權單位將驗證電子郵件傳送到適當的地址：

```
aws acm resend-validation-email --certificate-arn
 arn:aws:acm:region:account:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 --
domain www.example.com --validation-domain example.com
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ResendValidationEmail中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：要求傳送驗證「www.example.com」網域擁有權的電子郵件。如果您的命令介面 $ 設定ConfirmPreference 為「中」或更低，指令程式會在繼續執行之前提示確認。加入-Force 開關以抑制確認提示。

```
$params = @{
    CertificateArn="arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012"
    Domain="www.example.com"
    ValidationDomain="example.com"
}
Send-ACMValidationEmail @params
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ResendValidationEmail式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
```

```
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def resend_validation_email(self, certificate_arn, domain,
validation_domain):
        """
        Request that validation email is sent again, for a certificate that was
        previously requested with email validation.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param domain: The primary domain of the certificate.
        :param validation_domain: Alternate domain to use for determining email
                                  addresses to use for validation.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.resend_validation_email(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn,
                Domain=domain,
                ValidationDomain=validation_domain,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Validation email resent to validation domain %s.",
validation_domain
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't resend validation email to %s.", validation_domain
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ResendValidationEmail中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭UpdateCertificateOptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateCertificateOptions。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Update an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate option.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param loggingEnabled: Boolean specifying logging enabled.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::updateCertificateOption(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                          bool loggingEnabled,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::UpdateCertificateOptionsRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateOptions options;

    if (loggingEnabled) {
        options.SetCertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference(

 Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::ENABLED);
    }
    else {
        options.SetCertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference(

 Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::DISABLED);
    }
```

```
    request.SetOptions(options);

    Aws::ACM::Model::UpdateCertificateOptionsOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.UpdateCertificateOptions(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "UpdateCertificateOption error: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: The option '"
                  << (loggingEnabled ? "enabled" : "disabled") << "' has been set
 for "
                                                                  "the
 certificate with the ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "'."
                  << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateCertificateOptions中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

更新憑證選項

下列`update-certificate-options`命令選擇退出憑證透明度記錄：

```
aws acm update-certificate-options --certificate-arn
 arn:aws:acm:region:account:certificate/12345678-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 --
options CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference=DISABLED
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateCertificateOptions中的。

ACM 使用 AWS 開發套件的案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用開發套件 AWS 管理 ACM 憑證

使用開發套件 AWS 管理 ACM 憑證

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 向 ACM 要求憑證。
- 匯入自我簽署憑證。
- 列出並說明憑證。
- 移除憑證。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立包裝 ACM 作業的類別。

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
```

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def request_validation(
        self, domain, alternate_domains, method, validation_domains=None
    ):
        """
        Starts a validation request that results in a new certificate being
 issued
        by ACM. DNS validation requires that you add CNAME records to your DNS
        provider. Email validation sends email to a list of email addresses that
        are associated with the domain.

        For more information, see _Issuing and managing certificates_ in the ACM
        user guide.
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/gs.html

        :param domain: The primary domain to associate with the certificate.
        :param alternate_domains: Subject Alternate Names (SANs) for the
 certificate.
        :param method: The validation method, either DNS or EMAIL.
        :param validation_domains: Alternate domains to use for email validation,
 when
                                   the email domain differs from the primary
 domain of
                                   the certificate.
        :return: The ARN of the requested certificate.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "DomainName": domain,
                "ValidationMethod": method,
                "SubjectAlternativeNames": alternate_domains,
            }
```

```
            if validation_domains is not None:
                kwargs["DomainValidationOptions"] = [
                    {"DomainName": key, "ValidationDomain": value}
                    for key, value in validation_domains.items()
                ]
            response = self.acm_client.request_certificate(**kwargs)
            certificate_arn = response["CertificateArn"]
            logger.info(
                "Requested %s validation for domain %s. Certificate ARN is %s.",
                method,
                domain,
                certificate_arn,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Request for %s validation of domain %s failed.", method, domain
            )
            raise
        else:
            return certificate_arn


    def import_certificate(self, certificate_body, private_key):
        """
        Imports a self-signed certificate to ACM.

        :param certificate_body: The body of the certificate, in PEM format.
        :param private_key: The unencrypted private key of the certificate, in
PEM
                            format.
        :return: The ARN of the imported certificate.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.import_certificate(
                Certificate=certificate_body, PrivateKey=private_key
            )
            certificate_arn = response["CertificateArn"]
            logger.info("Imported certificate.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't import certificate.")
            raise
        else:
            return certificate_arn
```

```
    def list(
        self,
        max_items,
        statuses=None,
        key_usage=None,
        extended_key_usage=None,
        key_types=None,
    ):
        """
        Lists the certificates for the current account.

        :param max_items: The maximum number of certificates to list.
        :param statuses: Filters the results to the specified statuses. If None,
all
                         certificates are included.
        :param key_usage: Filters the results to the specified key usages. If
None,
                          all key usages are included.
        :param extended_key_usage: Filters the results to the specified extended
key
                                   usages. If None, all extended key usages are
                                   included.
        :param key_types: Filters the results to the specified key types. If
None, all
                          key types are included.
        :return: The list of certificates.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"MaxItems": max_items}
            if statuses is not None:
                kwargs["CertificateStatuses"] = statuses
            includes = {}
            if key_usage is not None:
                includes["keyUsage"] = key_usage
            if extended_key_usage is not None:
                includes["extendedKeyUsage"] = extended_key_usage
            if key_types is not None:
                includes["keyTypes"] = key_types
            if includes:
                kwargs["Includes"] = includes
            response = self.acm_client.list_certificates(**kwargs)
            certificates = response["CertificateSummaryList"]
            logger.info("Got %s certificates.", len(certificates))
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get certificates.")
            raise
        else:
            return certificates


    def describe(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Gets certificate metadata.

        :param certificate_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
certificate.
        :return: Metadata about the certificate.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.describe_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn
            )
            certificate = response["Certificate"]
            logger.info(
                "Got metadata for certificate for domain %s.",
certificate["DomainName"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for certificate %s.",
certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return certificate


    def get(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Gets the body and certificate chain of a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :return: The body and chain of a certificate.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.acm_client.get_certificate(CertificateArn=certificate_arn)
            logger.info("Got certificate %s and its chain.", certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't get certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def add_tags(self, certificate_arn, tags):
        """
        Adds tags to a certificate. Tags are key-value pairs that contain custom
        metadata.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param tags: A dictionary of key-value tags to add to the certificate.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.add_tags_to_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn,
                Tags=[{"Key": key, "Value": value} for key, value in
tags.items()],
            )
            logger.info("Added %s tags to certificate %s.", len(tags),
certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add tags to certificate %s.",
certificate_arn)
            raise


    def list_tags(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Lists the tags attached to a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :return: The dictionary of certificate tags.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.list_tags_for_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn
            )
            tags = {tag["Key"]: tag["Value"] for tag in response["Tags"]}
            logger.info("Got %s tags for certificates %s.", len(tags),
certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't get tags for certificate %s.",
certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return tags


    def remove_tags(self, certificate_arn, tags):
        """
        Removes tags from a certificate. If the value of a tag is specified, the
tag is
        removed only when the value matches the value of the certificate's tag.
        Otherwise, the tag is removed regardless of its value.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param tags: The dictionary of tags to remove.
        """
        try:
            cert_tags = []
            for key, value in tags.items():
                tag = {"Key": key}
                if value is not None:
                    tag["Value"] = value
                cert_tags.append(tag)
            self.acm_client.remove_tags_from_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn, Tags=cert_tags
            )
            logger.info(
                "Removed %s tags from certificate %s.", len(tags),
certificate_arn
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't remove tags from certificate %s.", certificate_arn
            )
            raise


    def remove(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Removes a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate to remove.
        """
```

```
        try:
            self.acm_client.delete_certificate(CertificateArn=certificate_arn)
            logger.info("Removed certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't remove certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
            raise
```

使用包裝函式類別來管理您帳戶的憑證。

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    acm_certificate = AcmCertificate(boto3.client("acm"))
    domain = "example.com"
    sub_domains = [f"{sub}.{domain}" for sub in ["test", "dev"]]
    print(f"Request a certificate for {domain}.")
    certificate_arn = acm_certificate.request_validation(domain, sub_domains,
 "DNS")
    print(f"Started validation, got certificate ARN: {certificate_arn}.")

    import_cert_arn = None
    cert_file_name = input(
        "Enter the file name for a self-signed certificate in PEM format. "
        "This certificate will be imported to ACM. Press Enter to skip: "
    )
    if cert_file_name:
        pk_file_name = input(
            "Enter the file name for the unencrypted private key of the
 certificate. "
            "This file must also be in PEM format: "
        )
        if pk_file_name:
            with open(cert_file_name, "rb") as cert_file:
                import_cert = cert_file.read()
            with open(pk_file_name, "rb") as pk_file:
                import_pk = pk_file.read()
```

```
            import_cert_arn = acm_certificate.import_certificate(import_cert,
import_pk)
            print(f"Certificate imported, got ARN: {import_cert_arn}")
        else:
            print("No private key file entered. Skipping certificate import.")
    else:
        print("Skipping self-signed certificate import.")

    print("Getting the first 10 issued certificates.")
    certificates = acm_certificate.list(10, statuses=["ISSUED"])
    print(f"Found {len(certificates)} issued certificates.")

    print(f"Getting metadata for certificate {certificate_arn}")
    cert_metadata = acm_certificate.describe(certificate_arn)
    pprint(cert_metadata)

    if import_cert_arn is not None:
        print(f"Getting certificate for imported certificate {import_cert_arn}")
        import_cert_data = acm_certificate.get(import_cert_arn)
        pprint(import_cert_data)

    print(f"Adding tags to certificate {certificate_arn}.")
    acm_certificate.add_tags(certificate_arn, {"purpose": "acm demo", "color":
"green"})
    tags = acm_certificate.list_tags(certificate_arn)
    print(f"Found tags: {tags}")
    acm_certificate.remove_tags(certificate_arn, {key: None for key in tags})
    print("Removed tags.")

    print("Removing certificates added during the demo.")
    acm_certificate.remove(certificate_arn)
    if import_cert_arn is not None:
        acm_certificate.remove(import_cert_arn)

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AddTagsToCertificate

- DeleteCertificate
- DescribeCertificate
- GetCertificate
- ImportCertificate
- ListCertificates
- ListTagsForCertificate
- RemoveTagsFromCertificate
- RequestCertificate
- ResendValidationEmail

使用 AWS SDK 的 API Gateway 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon API Gateway。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- API Gateway 開發人員指南 — 有關 API Gateway 的詳細資訊。
- API Gateway API 參考 — 有關所有可用 API Gateway 動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 執行 API Gateway 的動作
  - 搭CreateDeployment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateRestApi配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteDeployment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DeleteRestApi配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBasePathMapping配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetResources配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetRestApis配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListBasePathMappings配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutIntegration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutIntegrationResponse配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutMethod配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutMethodResponse配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateBasePathMapping配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 使用 AWS SDK 的 API Gateway 案例
  - 使用 AWS SDK 建立和部署 REST API
- 使 AWS 用 SDK 的 API Gateway 跨服務範例
  - 建立 API Gateway REST API 以追蹤 COVID-19 資料
  - 建立出借圖書館 REST API
  - 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片
  - 使用 API Gateway 建立 websocket 聊天應用程式
  - 使用 API Gateway 來調用 Lambda 函數

使用 AWS SDK 執行 API Gateway 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon API Gateway。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS SDK 的 API Gateway 案例。

範例

- 搭CreateDeployment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateRestApi配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDeployment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DeleteRestApi配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBasePathMapping配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetResources配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetRestApis配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListBasePathMappings配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutIntegration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutIntegrationResponse配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutMethod配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutMethodResponse配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateBasePathMapping配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateDeployment`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDeployment`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和部署其他 API

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將 API 的已設定資源部署到新的階段

命令：

```
aws apigateway create-deployment --rest-api-id 1234123412 --stage-name dev --
stage-description 'Development Stage' --description 'First deployment to the dev
 stage'
```

若要將已設定的 API 資源部署至現有階段

命令：

```
aws apigateway create-deployment --rest-api-id 1234123412 --stage-name dev --
description 'Second deployment to the dev stage'
```

將 API 的已設定資源部署至具有階段變數的現有階段

aws apigateway 創建部署--rest-api-id 1234123412-階段名稱開發-描述 '第三次部署到開發階段'-變量鍵 = '值'，其他鍵 = '其他值'

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateDeployment中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createNewDeployment(ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String
restApiId, String stageName) {

       try {
           CreateDeploymentRequest request = CreateDeploymentRequest.builder()
                   .restApiId(restApiId)
                   .description("Created using the AWS API Gateway Java API")
                   .stageName(stageName)
                   .build();

           CreateDeploymentResponse response =
apiGateway.createDeployment(request);
           System.out.println("The id of the deployment is " + response.id());
           return response.id();

       } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDeployment中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def deploy_api(self, stage_name):
        """
        Deploys a REST API. After a REST API is deployed, it can be called from
 any
        REST client, such as the Python Requests package or Postman.

        :param stage_name: The stage of the API to deploy, such as 'test'.
        :return: The base URL of the deployed REST API.
        """
        try:
            self.apig_client.create_deployment(
```

```
                restApiId=self.api_id, stageName=stage_name
            )
            self.stage = stage_name
            logger.info("Deployed stage %s.", stage_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't deploy stage %s.", stage_name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.api_url()



    def api_url(self, resource=None):
        """
        Builds the REST API URL from its parts.

        :param resource: The resource path to append to the base URL.
        :return: The REST URL to the specified resource.
        """
        url = (
            f"https://{self.api_id}.execute-api.
{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f".amazonaws.com/{self.stage}"
        )
        if resource is not None:
            url = f"{url}/{resource}"
        return url
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateDeployment中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`CreateResource`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateResource`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和部署其他 API

CLI

AWS CLI

若要在 API 中建立資源

命令：

```
aws apigateway create-resource --rest-api-id 1234123412 --parent-id a1b2c3 --
path-part 'new-resource'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateResource中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_rest_resource(self, parent_id, resource_path):
```

```
        """
        Adds a resource to a REST API.

        :param parent_id: The ID of the parent resource.
        :param resource_path: The path of the new resource, relative to the
parent.
        :return: The ID of the new resource.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_resource(
                restApiId=self.api_id, parentId=parent_id, pathPart=resource_path
            )
            resource_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created resource %s.", resource_path)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create resource %s.", resource_path)
            raise
        else:
            return resource_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateResource中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`CreateRestApi`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateRestApi`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和部署其他 API

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立 API

命令：

```
aws apigateway create-rest-api --name 'My First API' --description 'This is my
 first API'
```

若要從現有 API 建立重複的 API

命令：

```
aws apigateway create-rest-api --name 'Copy of My First API' --description 'This
 is a copy of my first API' --clone-from 1234123412
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateRestApi中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createAPI(ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String restApiId,
 String restApiName) {

        try {
            CreateRestApiRequest request = CreateRestApiRequest.builder()
                    .cloneFrom(restApiId)
                    .description("Created using the Gateway Java API")
                    .name(restApiName)
                    .build();

            CreateRestApiResponse response = apiGateway.createRestApi(request);
            System.out.println("The id of the new api is " + response.id());
            return response.id();

        } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateRestApi中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def create_rest_api(self, api_name):
        """
        Creates a REST API on API Gateway. The default API has only a root
 resource
        and no HTTP methods.

        :param api_name: The name of the API. This descriptive name is not used
 in
                         the API path.
        :return: The ID of the newly created API.
```

```
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_rest_api(name=api_name)
            self.api_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created REST API %s with ID %s.", api_name, self.api_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create REST API %s.", api_name)
            raise

        try:
            result = self.apig_client.get_resources(restApiId=self.api_id)
            self.root_id = next(
                item for item in result["items"] if item["path"] == "/"
            )["id"]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get resources for API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise
        except StopIteration as err:
            logger.exception("No root resource found in API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise ValueError from err

        return self.api_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateRestApi中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DeleteDeployment**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDeployment`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除 API 中的部署

命令：

```
aws apigateway delete-deployment --rest-api-id 1234123412 --deployment-id a1b2c3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteDeployment中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void deleteSpecificDeployment(ApiGatewayClient apiGateway,
String restApiId, String deploymentId) {

       try {
           DeleteDeploymentRequest request = DeleteDeploymentRequest.builder()
                   .restApiId(restApiId)
                   .deploymentId(deploymentId)
                   .build();

           apiGateway.deleteDeployment(request);
           System.out.println("Deployment was deleted");

       } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteDeployment中的。

搭`DeleteRestApi`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteRestApi`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和部署其他 API

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除 API

命令：

```
aws apigateway delete-rest-api --rest-api-id 1234123412
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteRestApi中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteAPI(ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String restApiId) {

        try {
            DeleteRestApiRequest request = DeleteRestApiRequest.builder()
                    .restApiId(restApiId)
                    .build();

            apiGateway.deleteRestApi(request);
            System.out.println("The API was successfully deleted");

        } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteRestApi中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def delete_rest_api(self):
        """
        Deletes a REST API, including all of its resources and configuration.
        """
        try:
            self.apig_client.delete_rest_api(restApiId=self.api_id)
            logger.info("Deleted REST API %s.", self.api_id)
            self.api_id = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete REST API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteRestApi中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭GetBasePathMapping配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBasePathMapping。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得自訂網域名稱的基本路徑對應

命令：

```
aws apigateway get-base-path-mapping --domain-name subdomain.domain.tld --base-
path v1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "basePath": "v1",
    "restApiId": "1234w4321e",
    "stage": "api"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBasePathMapping中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\ApiGateway\ApiGatewayClient;
```

```
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


/* ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
 * Purpose: Gets the base path mapping for a custom domain name in
 * Amazon API Gateway.
 *
 * Prerequisites: A custom domain name in API Gateway. For more information,
 * see "Custom Domain Names" in the Amazon API Gateway Developer Guide.
 *
 * Inputs:
 * - $apiGatewayClient: An initialized AWS SDK for PHP API client for
 *   API Gateway.
 * - $basePath: The base path name that callers must provide as part of the
 *   URL after the domain name.
 * - $domainName: The custom domain name for the base path mapping.
 *
 * Returns: The base path mapping, if available; otherwise, the error message.
 * /////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////// */

function getBasePathMapping($apiGatewayClient, $basePath, $domainName)
{
    try {
        $result = $apiGatewayClient->getBasePathMapping([
            'basePath' => $basePath,
            'domainName' => $domainName,
        ]);
        return 'The base path mapping\'s effective URI is: ' .
            $result['@metadata']['effectiveUri'];
    } catch (AwsException $e) {
        return 'Error: ' . $e['message'];
    }
}

function getsTheBasePathMapping()
{
    $apiGatewayClient = new ApiGatewayClient([
        'profile' => 'default',
        'region' => 'us-east-1',
        'version' => '2015-07-09'
    ]);

    echo getBasePathMapping($apiGatewayClient, '(none)', 'example.com');
}
```

```
// Uncomment the following line to run this code in an AWS account.
// getsTheBasePathMapping();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetBasePathMapping中的。

搭GetResources配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetResources。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和部署其他 API

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得 REST API 的資源清單

命令：

```
aws apigateway get-resources --rest-api-id 1234123412
```

輸出：

```
{
    "items": [
        {
            "path": "/resource/subresource",
            "resourceMethods": {
                "POST": {}
            },
            "id": "024ace",
            "pathPart": "subresource",
            "parentId": "ai5b02"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetResources中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def create_rest_api(self, api_name):
        """
        Creates a REST API on API Gateway. The default API has only a root
 resource
        and no HTTP methods.

        :param api_name: The name of the API. This descriptive name is not used
 in
                         the API path.
        :return: The ID of the newly created API.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_rest_api(name=api_name)
```

```
            self.api_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created REST API %s with ID %s.", api_name, self.api_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create REST API %s.", api_name)
            raise

        try:
            result = self.apig_client.get_resources(restApiId=self.api_id)
            self.root_id = next(
                item for item in result["items"] if item["path"] == "/"
            )["id"]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get resources for API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise
        except StopIteration as err:
            logger.exception("No root resource found in API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise ValueError from err

        return self.api_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetResources中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**GetRestApis**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetRestApis`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和部署其他 API

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得其餘 API 的清單

命令：

```
aws apigateway get-rest-apis
```

輸出：

```
{
    "items": [
        {
            "createdDate": 1438884790,
            "id": "12s44z21rb",
            "name": "My First API"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetRestApis中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None
```

```
    def get_rest_api_id(self, api_name):
        """
        Gets the ID of a REST API from its name by searching the list of REST
APIs
        for the current account. Because names need not be unique, this returns
only
        the first API with the specified name.

        :param api_name: The name of the API to look up.
        :return: The ID of the specified API.
        """
        try:
            rest_api = None
            paginator = self.apig_client.get_paginator("get_rest_apis")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                rest_api = next(
                    (item for item in page["items"] if item["name"] == api_name),
None
                )
                if rest_api is not None:
                    break
            self.api_id = rest_api["id"]
            logger.info("Found ID %s for API %s.", rest_api["id"], api_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't find ID for API %s.", api_name)
            raise
        else:
            return rest_api["id"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetRestApis中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

顯示區域中的 Amazon API Gateway REST API。

```
async fn show_apis(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.get_rest_apis().send().await?;

    for api in resp.items() {
        println!("ID:          {}", api.id().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("Name:        {}", api.name().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("Description: {}", api.description().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("Version:     {}", api.version().unwrap_or_default());
        println!(
            "Created:     {}",
            api.created_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()?
        );
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetRestApis中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`ListBasePathMappings`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListBasePathMappings`。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\ApiGateway\ApiGatewayClient;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
```

```
/* ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
 * Purpose: Lists the base path mapping for a custom domain name in
 * Amazon API Gateway.
 *
 * Prerequisites: A custom domain name in API Gateway. For more information,
 * see "Custom Domain Names" in the Amazon API Gateway Developer Guide.
 *
 * Inputs:
 * - $apiGatewayClient: An initialized AWS SDK for PHP API client for
 *   API Gateway.
 * - $domainName: The custom domain name for the base path mappings.
 *
 * Returns: Information about the base path mappings, if available;
 * otherwise, the error message.
 * /////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////// */

function listBasePathMappings($apiGatewayClient, $domainName)
{
    try {
        $result = $apiGatewayClient->getBasePathMappings([
            'domainName' => $domainName
        ]);
        return 'The base path mapping(s) effective URI is: ' .
            $result['@metadata']['effectiveUri'];
    } catch (AwsException $e) {
        return 'Error: ' . $e['message'];
    }
}

function listTheBasePathMappings()
{
    $apiGatewayClient = new ApiGatewayClient([
        'profile' => 'default',
        'region' => 'us-east-1',
        'version' => '2015-07-09'
    ]);

    echo listBasePathMappings($apiGatewayClient, 'example.com');
}

// Uncomment the following line to run this code in an AWS account.
// listTheBasePathMappings();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListBasePathMappings中的。

搭PutIntegration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutIntegration。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和部署其他 API

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立 MOCK 整合要求

命令：

```
aws apigateway put-integration --rest-api-id 1234123412 --resource-id a1b2c3
 --http-method GET --type MOCK --request-templates '{ "application/json":
 "{\"statusCode\": 200}" }'
```

若要建立 HTTP 整合要求

命令：

```
aws apigateway put-integration --rest-api-id 1234123412 --resource-id a1b2c3
 --http-method GET --type HTTP --integration-http-method GET --uri 'https://
domain.tld/path'
```

若要使用 Lambda 函數端點建立 AWS 整合請求

命令：

```
aws apigateway put-integration --rest-api-id 1234123412 --resource-id
 a1b2c3 --http-method GET --type AWS --integration-http-method POST
 --uri 'arn:aws:apigateway:us-west-2:lambda:path/2015-03-31/functions/
arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123412341234:function:function_name/invocations'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutIntegration中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
```

```
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The
integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated
with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as
POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate
REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the
request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
```

```
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json":
json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutIntegration中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭PutIntegrationResponse配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutIntegrationResponse。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和部署其他 API

CLI

AWS CLI

若要使用已定義的對應樣板來建立整合回應作為預設回應

命令：

```
aws apigateway put-integration-response --rest-api-id 1234123412 --resource-id
 a1b2c3 --http-method GET --status-code 200 --selection-pattern "" --response-
templates '{"application/json": "{\"json\": \"template\"}"}'
```

使用 400 的正則表達式和靜態定義的標題值創建集成響應

命令：

```
aws apigateway put-integration-response --rest-api-id 1234123412 --resource-id
 a1b2c3 --http-method GET --status-code 400 --selection-pattern 400 --response-
parameters '{"method.response.header.custom-header": "'"'"'custom-value'"'"'"}'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutIntegrationResponse中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The
 integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated
 with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as
 POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
```

```
                        Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                        service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate
REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the
request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
```

```
                requestTemplates={"application/json":
 json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutIntegrationResponse中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**PutMethod**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutMethod。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和部署其他 API

CLI

AWS CLI

在沒有授權，沒有 API 密鑰和自定義方法請求標頭的 API 中為資源創建方法

命令：

```
aws apigateway put-method --rest-api-id 1234123412 --resource-id a1b2c3 --http-
method PUT --authorization-type "NONE" --no-api-key-required --request-parameters
 "method.request.header.custom-header=false"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutMethod中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_integration_method(
```

```
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The
integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated
with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as
POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate
REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the
request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
```

```
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json":
json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
```

```
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutMethod中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭PutMethodResponse配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutMethodResponse。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和部署其他 API

CLI

AWS CLI

使用自定義方法響應標頭在指定的狀態代碼下創建方法響應

命令：

```
aws apigateway put-method-response --rest-api-id 1234123412 --resource-
id a1b2c3 --http-method GET --status-code 400 --response-parameters
 "method.response.header.custom-header=false"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutMethodResponse中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The
 integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated
 with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as
 POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
```

```
                        Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                        service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate
REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the
request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
```

```
                requestTemplates={"application/json":
 json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutMethodResponse中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭UpdateBasePathMapping配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateBasePathMapping。

CLI

AWS CLI

變更自訂網域名稱的基本路徑

命令：

```
aws apigateway update-base-path-mapping --domain-name api.domain.tld --base-path
 prod --patch-operations op='replace',path='/basePath',value='v1'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "basePath": "v1",
    "restApiId": "1234123412",
    "stage": "api"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateBasePathMapping中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\ApiGateway\ApiGatewayClient;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


/* ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
 *
 * Purpose: Updates the base path mapping for a custom domain name
 * in Amazon API Gateway.
 *
 * Inputs:
 * - $apiGatewayClient: An initialized AWS SDK for PHP API client for
 *   API Gateway.
 * - $basePath: The base path name that callers must provide as part of the
 *   URL after the domain name.
 * - $domainName: The custom domain name for the base path mapping.
 * - $patchOperations: The base path update operations to apply.
```

```
 *
 * Returns: Information about the updated base path mapping, if available;
 * otherwise, the error message.
 * ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////// */

function updateBasePathMapping(
    $apiGatewayClient,
    $basePath,
    $domainName,
    $patchOperations
) {
    try {
        $result = $apiGatewayClient->updateBasePathMapping([
            'basePath' => $basePath,
            'domainName' => $domainName,
            'patchOperations' => $patchOperations
        ]);
        return 'The updated base path\'s URI is: ' .
            $result['@metadata']['effectiveUri'];
    } catch (AwsException $e) {
        return 'Error: ' . $e['message'];
    }
}

function updateTheBasePathMapping()
{
    $patchOperations = array([
        'op' => 'replace',
        'path' => '/stage',
        'value' => 'stage2'
    ]);

    $apiGatewayClient = new ApiGatewayClient([
        'profile' => 'default',
        'region' => 'us-east-1',
        'version' => '2015-07-09'
    ]);

    echo updateBasePathMapping(
        $apiGatewayClient,
        '(none)',
        'example.com',
        $patchOperations
    );
```

```
}

// Uncomment the following line to run this code in an AWS account.
// updateTheBasePathMapping();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考UpdateBasePathMapping中的。

使用 AWS SDK 的 API Gateway 案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon API Gateway。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 建立和部署 REST API

使用 AWS SDK 建立和部署 REST API

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立由 API Gateway 提供的其他 API。
- 將資源新增至 REST API 以代表使用者設定檔。
- 新增整合方法，以便 REST API 使用 DynamoDB 表格來儲存使用者設定檔資料。
- 將 HTTP 要求傳送至 REST API，以新增和擷取使用者設定檔。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立封裝 API Gateway 作業的類別。

```
import argparse
import json
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import requests

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def create_rest_api(self, api_name):
        """
        Creates a REST API on API Gateway. The default API has only a root
 resource
        and no HTTP methods.

        :param api_name: The name of the API. This descriptive name is not used
 in
                         the API path.
        :return: The ID of the newly created API.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_rest_api(name=api_name)
            self.api_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created REST API %s with ID %s.", api_name, self.api_id)
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create REST API %s.", api_name)
            raise

        try:
            result = self.apig_client.get_resources(restApiId=self.api_id)
            self.root_id = next(
                item for item in result["items"] if item["path"] == "/"
            )["id"]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get resources for API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise
        except StopIteration as err:
            logger.exception("No root resource found in API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise ValueError from err

        return self.api_id


    def add_rest_resource(self, parent_id, resource_path):
        """
        Adds a resource to a REST API.

        :param parent_id: The ID of the parent resource.
        :param resource_path: The path of the new resource, relative to the
parent.
        :return: The ID of the new resource.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_resource(
                restApiId=self.api_id, parentId=parent_id, pathPart=resource_path
            )
            resource_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created resource %s.", resource_path)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create resource %s.", resource_path)
            raise
        else:
            return resource_id


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
```

```
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The
integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated
with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as
POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate
REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the
request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
```

```
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json":
json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
```

```
            )
            raise


    def deploy_api(self, stage_name):
        """
        Deploys a REST API. After a REST API is deployed, it can be called from
 any
        REST client, such as the Python Requests package or Postman.

        :param stage_name: The stage of the API to deploy, such as 'test'.
        :return: The base URL of the deployed REST API.
        """
        try:
            self.apig_client.create_deployment(
                restApiId=self.api_id, stageName=stage_name
            )
            self.stage = stage_name
            logger.info("Deployed stage %s.", stage_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't deploy stage %s.", stage_name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.api_url()



    def api_url(self, resource=None):
        """
        Builds the REST API URL from its parts.

        :param resource: The resource path to append to the base URL.
        :return: The REST URL to the specified resource.
        """
        url = (
            f"https://{self.api_id}.execute-api.
{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f".amazonaws.com/{self.stage}"
        )
        if resource is not None:
            url = f"{url}/{resource}"
        return url
```

部署 REST API，並使用要求套件呼叫它。

```
def usage_demo(table_name, role_name, rest_api_name):
    """
    Demonstrates how to used API Gateway to create and deploy a REST API, and how
    to use the Requests package to call it.

    :param table_name: The name of the demo DynamoDB table.
    :param role_name: The name of the demo role that grants API Gateway
 permission to
                        call DynamoDB.
    :param rest_api_name: The name of the demo REST API created by the demo.
    """
    gateway = ApiGatewayToService(boto3.client("apigateway"))
    role = boto3.resource("iam").Role(role_name)

    print("Creating REST API in API Gateway.")
    gateway.create_rest_api(rest_api_name)

    print("Adding resources to the REST API.")
    profiles_id = gateway.add_rest_resource(gateway.root_id, "profiles")
    username_id = gateway.add_rest_resource(profiles_id, "{username}")

    # The DynamoDB service requires that all integration requests use POST.
    print("Adding integration methods to read and write profiles in Amazon
 DynamoDB.")
    gateway.add_integration_method(
        profiles_id,
        "GET",
        "dynamodb",
        "Scan",
        "POST",
        role.arn,
        {"TableName": table_name},
    )
    gateway.add_integration_method(
        profiles_id,
        "POST",
        "dynamodb",
        "PutItem",
        "POST",
```

```
        role.arn,
        {
            "TableName": table_name,
            "Item": {
                "username": {"S": "$input.path('$.username')"},
                "name": {"S": "$input.path('$.name')"},
                "title": {"S": "$input.path('$.title')"},
            },
        },
    )
    gateway.add_integration_method(
        username_id,
        "GET",
        "dynamodb",
        "GetItem",
        "POST",
        role.arn,
        {
            "TableName": table_name,
            "Key": {"username": {"S": "$method.request.path.username"}},
        },
    )

    stage = "test"
    print(f"Deploying the {stage} stage.")
    gateway.deploy_api(stage)

    profiles_url = gateway.api_url("profiles")
    print(
        f"Using the Requests package to post some people to the profiles REST API
at "
        f"{profiles_url}."
    )
    requests.post(
        profiles_url,
        json={"username": "will", "name": "William Shakespeare", "title":
"playwright"},
    )
    requests.post(
        profiles_url,
        json={
            "username": "ludwig",
            "name": "Ludwig van Beethoven",
            "title": "composer",
```

```
        },
    )
    requests.post(
        profiles_url,
        json={"username": "jane", "name": "Jane Austen", "title": "author"},
    )
    print("Getting the list of profiles from the REST API.")
    profiles = requests.get(profiles_url).json()
    pprint(profiles)
    print(f"Getting just the profile for username 'jane' (URL: {profiles_url}/
jane).")
    jane = requests.get(f"{profiles_url}/jane").json()
    pprint(jane)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDeployment
  - CreateResource
  - CreateRestApi
  - DeleteRestApi
  - GetResources
  - GetRestApis
  - PutIntegration
  - PutIntegrationResponse
  - PutMethod
  - PutMethodResponse

使 AWS 用 SDK 的 API Gateway 跨服務範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon API Gateway。每個範例都包含適用於多個範例的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建立 API Gateway REST API 以追蹤 COVID-19 資料
- 建立出借圖書館 REST API
- 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片
- 使用 API Gateway 建立 websocket 聊天應用程式
- 使用 API Gateway 來調用 Lambda 函數

建立 API Gateway REST API 以追蹤 COVID-19 資料

以下程式碼範例示範如何建立 REST API，此 API 使用虛構資料模擬追蹤美國 COVID-19 每日病例的系統。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何搭配使用 AWS Chalice， AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) AWS Lambda以建立使用 Amazon API Gateway 和 Amazon DynamoDB 的無伺服器 REST API。REST API 使用虛構資料模擬追蹤美國 COVID-19 每日病例的系統。了解如何：

- 使用 AWS Chalice 定義 Lambda 函數中的路由，這些函數會呼叫以處理透過 API Gateway 傳送的 REST 要求。
- 使用 Lambda 函數在 DynamoDB 資料表中擷取和存放資料，以便為 REST 請求提供服務。
- 在 AWS CloudFormation 範本中定義資料表結構和資訊安全角色資源。
- 使用 AWS Chalice 並 CloudFormation 封裝和部署所有必要的資源。
- 用 CloudFormation 於清理所有創建的資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- AWS CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

建立出借圖書館 REST API

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Amazon Aurora 資料庫支援的 REST API 來建立出借圖書館，讓贊助人可以借書與還書。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 Amazon Relational Database Service 服務 (Amazon RDS) API 和 AWS Chalice 搭配使用，以建立由 Amazon Aurora 資料庫支援的 REST API。Web 服務是完全無伺服器的，表示這是一種贊助人可以借書與還書的簡單出借圖書館。了解如何：

- 建立與管理無伺服器的 Aurora 資料庫叢集。
- 用 AWS Secrets Manager 於管理資料庫認證。
- 實作資料儲存層，該層使用 Amazon RDS 將資料移入和移出資料庫。
- 使用 AWS Chalice 將無伺服器 REST API 部署到 Amazon API Gateway 和. AWS Lambda
- 使用 Request 套件來將請求傳送到 Web 服務。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立無伺服器應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

使用 API Gateway 建立 websocket 聊天應用程式

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立由建置於 Amazon API Gateway 上的 websocket API 提供服務的聊天應用程式。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 Amazon API Gateway V2 搭配使用，以建立與亞馬遜動態 B 整合的 AWS Lambda 網路通訊端 API。

- 建立由 API Gateway 提供服務的 websocket API。
- 定義 Lambda 處理常式，該常式將連接存放在 DynamoDB 中，並將訊息傳送給其他聊天參與者。
- 連接至 websocket 聊天應用程式，並使用 Websockets 套件傳送訊息。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

使用 API Gateway 來調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例說明如何建立 Amazon API Gateway 叫用的 AWS Lambda 函數。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Lambda Java 執行階段 API 建立 AWS Lambda 函數。這個範例會叫用不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定的使用案例。此範例示範如何建立 Amazon API Gateway 調用的 Lambda 函數，該函數會掃描 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中的工作週年紀念日，並使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 傳送文字訊息給您的員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用 Lambda JavaScript 執行階段 API 建立 AWS Lambda 函數。這個範例會叫用不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定的使用案例。此範例示範如何建立 Amazon API Gateway 調用的 Lambda 函數，該函數會掃描 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中的工作週年紀念日，並使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 傳送文字訊息給您的員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的開發套件

此範例顯示如何建立和使用目標為 AWS Lambda 函數的 Amazon API Gateway REST API。Lambda 處理常式會展示如何根據 HTTP 方法來路由；如何從查詢字串、標頭和本文中取得資料；以及如何傳回 JSON 回應。

- 部署 Lambda 函數。
- 建立 API Gateway REST API。
- 建立目標為 Lambda 函數的 REST 資源。
- 授與許可讓 API Gateway 調用 Lambda 函數。
- 使用 Request 套件來將請求傳送到 REST API。
- 清理示範期間建立的所有資源。

此範例最佳檢視時，請參閱 GitHub。有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- Lambda

使用 AWS SDK 的 API Gateway 管理 API 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon API Gateway 管理 API。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- API Gateway 管理 API 開發人員指南 — 有關 API Gateway 管理 API 的詳細資訊。

- API Gateway 管理 API 參考 — 有關所有可用 API Gateway 管理 API 動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 SDK 執行 API Gateway 管理 AWS API 的動作
  - 搭PostToConnection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

使用 SDK 執行 API Gateway 管理 AWS API 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon API Gateway 管理 API。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭PostToConnection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`PostToConnection`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PostToConnection`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將資料傳送至 WebSocket 連線

下列`post-to-connection`範例會將訊息傳送至連線至指定 WebSocket API 的用戶端。

```
aws apigatewaymanagementapi post-to-connection \
    --connection-id L0SM9cOFvHcCIhw= \
    --data "Hello from API Gateway!" \
    --endpoint-url https://aabbccddee.execute-api.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/prod
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon API Gateway 開發人員指南中的在後端服務中使用 @connections 命令。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PostToConnection中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn send_data(
    client: &aws_sdk_apigatewaymanagement::Client,
    con_id: &str,
    data: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_apigatewaymanagement::Error> {
    client
        .post_to_connection()
        .connection_id(con_id)
        .data(Blob::new(data))
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}

    let endpoint_url = format!(
        "https://{api_id}.execute-api.{region}.amazonaws.com/{stage}",
        api_id = api_id,
        region = region,
        stage = stage
    );

    let shared_config =
 aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
    let api_management_config = config::Builder::from(&shared_config)
        .endpoint_url(endpoint_url)
        .build();
    let client = Client::from_conf(api_management_config);
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PostToConnection中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 AWS SDK Application Auto Scaling 用程式的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用「應用程式自動調整」。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- Ap@@ plication Auto Scaling 放使用者指南 — 有關 Application Auto Scaling 放的詳細
- 應用程式自動調整 API 參考 — 所有可用 Application Auto Scaling 放動作的詳細資料
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK Application Auto Scaling 用程式的動作
  - 搭DeleteScalingPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeScalingPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭RegisterScalableTarget配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

使用 AWS SDK Application Auto Scaling 用程式的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用應用程式自動調整比例。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭DeleteScalingPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeScalingPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterScalableTarget配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`DeleteScalingPolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteScalingPolicy`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除資源調度政策

此範例會刪除預設叢集中執行之 Amazon ECS 服務網路應用程式的擴展政策。

命令：

```
aws application-autoscaling delete-scaling-policy --policy-name web-app-cpu-lt-25
 --scalable-dimension ecs:service:DesiredCount --resource-id service/default/web-
app --service-namespace ecs
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteScalingPolicy中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.ApplicationAutoScalingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ApplicationAutoScalingExcep
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DeleteScalingPolicyRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DeregisterScalableTargetReq
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsRequ
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsResp
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesRequ
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesResp
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ScalableDimension;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ServiceNamespace;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class DisableDynamoDBAutoscaling {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
               <tableId> <policyName>\s

            Where:
               tableId - The table Id value (for example, table/Music).\s
               policyName - The name of the policy (for example, $Music5-scaling-
policy).

            """;
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        ApplicationAutoScalingClient appAutoScalingClient =
 ApplicationAutoScalingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        ServiceNamespace ns = ServiceNamespace.DYNAMODB;
        ScalableDimension tableWCUs =
 ScalableDimension.DYNAMODB_TABLE_WRITE_CAPACITY_UNITS;
        String tableId = args[0];
```

```
        String policyName = args[1];

        deletePolicy(appAutoScalingClient, policyName, tableWCUs, ns, tableId);
        verifyScalingPolicies(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs);
        deregisterScalableTarget(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs);
        verifyTarget(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs);
    }

    public static void deletePolicy(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String policyName, ScalableDimension tableWCUs,
ServiceNamespace ns, String tableId) {
        try {
            DeleteScalingPolicyRequest delSPRequest =
DeleteScalingPolicyRequest.builder()
                .policyName(policyName)
                .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
                .serviceNamespace(ns)
                .resourceId(tableId)
                .build();

            appAutoScalingClient.deleteScalingPolicy(delSPRequest);
            System.out.println(policyName +" was deleted successfully.");

        } catch (ApplicationAutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    // Verify that the scaling policy was deleted
    public static void verifyScalingPolicies(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs) {
        DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest dscRequest =
DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest.builder()
            .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
            .serviceNamespace(ns)
            .resourceId(tableId)
            .build();

        DescribeScalingPoliciesResponse response =
appAutoScalingClient.describeScalingPolicies(dscRequest);
        System.out.println("DescribeScalableTargets result: ");
        System.out.println(response);
    }
```

```
    public static void deregisterScalableTarget(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
 appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
 tableWCUs) {
        try {
            DeregisterScalableTargetRequest targetRequest =
 DeregisterScalableTargetRequest.builder()
                .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
                .serviceNamespace(ns)
                .resourceId(tableId)
                .build();

            appAutoScalingClient.deregisterScalableTarget(targetRequest);
            System.out.println("The scalable target was deregistered.");

        } catch (ApplicationAutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void verifyTarget(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
 appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
 tableWCUs) {
        DescribeScalableTargetsRequest dscRequest =
 DescribeScalableTargetsRequest.builder()
            .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
            .serviceNamespace(ns)
            .resourceIds(tableId)
            .build();

        DescribeScalableTargetsResponse response =
 appAutoScalingClient.describeScalableTargets(dscRequest);
        System.out.println("DescribeScalableTargets result: ");
        System.out.println(response);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteScalingPolicy中的。

搭**DescribeScalingPolicies**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeScalingPolicies。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述資源調整政策

此範例命令說明 ecs 服務命名空間的資源調整原則。

命令：

```
aws application-autoscaling describe-scaling-policies --service-namespace ecs
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ScalingPolicies": [
        {
            "PolicyName": "web-app-cpu-gt-75",
            "ScalableDimension": "ecs:service:DesiredCount",
            "ResourceId": "service/default/web-app",
            "CreationTime": 1462561899.23,
            "StepScalingPolicyConfiguration": {
                "Cooldown": 60,
                "StepAdjustments": [
                    {
                        "ScalingAdjustment": 200,
                        "MetricIntervalLowerBound": 0.0
                    }
                ],
                "AdjustmentType": "PercentChangeInCapacity"
            },
            "PolicyARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678910:scalingPolicy:6d8972f3-efc8-437c-92d1-6270f29a66e7:resource/
ecs/service/default/web-app:policyName/web-app-cpu-gt-75",
            "PolicyType": "StepScaling",
            "Alarms": [
                {
                    "AlarmName": "web-app-cpu-gt-75",
                    "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:012345678910:alarm:web-app-cpu-gt-75"
                }
            ],
            "ServiceNamespace": "ecs"
```

```
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "web-app-cpu-lt-25",
            "ScalableDimension": "ecs:service:DesiredCount",
            "ResourceId": "service/default/web-app",
            "CreationTime": 1462562575.099,
            "StepScalingPolicyConfiguration": {
                "Cooldown": 1,
                "StepAdjustments": [
                    {
                        "ScalingAdjustment": -50,
                        "MetricIntervalUpperBound": 0.0
                    }
                ],
                "AdjustmentType": "PercentChangeInCapacity"
            },
            "PolicyARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:012345678910:scalingPolicy:6d8972f3-efc8-437c-92d1-6270f29a66e7:resource/
ecs/service/default/web-app:policyName/web-app-cpu-lt-25",
            "PolicyType": "StepScaling",
            "Alarms": [
                {
                    "AlarmName": "web-app-cpu-lt-25",
                    "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:012345678910:alarm:web-app-cpu-lt-25"
                }
            ],
            "ServiceNamespace": "ecs"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeScalingPolicies中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_policies(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let response = client
        .describe_scaling_policies()
        .service_namespace(ServiceNamespace::Ec2)
        .send()
        .await?;
    println!("Auto Scaling Policies:");
    for policy in response.scaling_policies() {
        println!("{:?}\n", policy);
    }
    println!("Next token: {:?}", response.next_token());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeScalingPolicies中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`RegisterScalableTarget`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RegisterScalableTarget`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：將 ECS 服務註冊為可擴充目標

下列`register-scalable-target`範例會使 Application Auto Scaling 註冊 Amazon ECS 服務。它還會將包含索引鍵名稱`environment`和值的標籤新增`production`至可擴充的目標。

```
aws application-autoscaling register-scalable-target \
    --service-namespace ecs \
    --scalable-dimension ecs:service:DesiredCount \
    --resource-id service/default/web-app \
    --min-capacity 1 --max-capacity 10 \
    --tags environment=production
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "ScalableTargetARN": "arn:aws:application-autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalable-target/1234abcd56ab78cd901ef1234567890ab123"
}
```

如需其他 AWS 服務和自訂資源的範例，請參閱《應用程式 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中可與 Application Auto Scaling 搭配使用的AWS 服務中的主題。

範例 2：暫停可擴展目標的擴展活動

下列`register-scalable-target`範例會暫停現有可調整目標的擴展活動。

```
aws application-autoscaling register-scalable-target \
    --service-namespace dynamodb \
    --scalable-dimension dynamodb:table:ReadCapacityUnits \
    --resource-id table/my-table \
    --suspended-state
 DynamicScalingInSuspended=true,DynamicScalingOutSuspended=true,ScheduledScalingSuspended
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ScalableTargetARN": "arn:aws:application-autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalable-target/1234abcd56ab78cd901ef1234567890ab123"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《應用 Application Auto Scaling 整規模使用指南》中的暫停和繼續應用程式自動調整比例。

範例 3：繼續調整可擴展目標的調整活動

下列`register-scalable-target`範例會繼續現有可調整目標的擴展活動。

```
aws application-autoscaling register-scalable-target \
    --service-namespace dynamodb \
    --scalable-dimension dynamodb:table:ReadCapacityUnits \
    --resource-id table/my-table \
    --suspended-state
 DynamicScalingInSuspended=false,DynamicScalingOutSuspended=false,ScheduledScalingSuspend
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "ScalableTargetARN": "arn:aws:application-autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalable-target/1234abcd56ab78cd901ef1234567890ab123"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《應用 Application Auto Scaling 整規模使用指南》中的暫停和繼續應用程式自動調整比例。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RegisterScalableTarget中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.ApplicationAutoScalingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ApplicationAutoScalingExcep
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsRequ
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsResp
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesRequ
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesResp
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.PolicyType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.PredefinedMetricSpecificati
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.PutScalingPolicyRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.RegisterScalableTargetReque
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ScalingPolicy;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ServiceNamespace;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ScalableDimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.MetricType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.TargetTrackingScalingPolicy
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class EnableDynamoDBAutoscaling {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
               <tableId> <roleARN> <policyName>\s

            Where:
               tableId - The table Id value (for example, table/Music).
               roleARN - The ARN of the role that has ApplicationAutoScaling
 permissions.
               policyName - The name of the policy to create.

            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("This example registers an Amazon DynamoDB table,
 which is the resource to scale.");
        String tableId = args[0];
        String roleARN = args[1];
        String policyName = args[2];
        ServiceNamespace ns = ServiceNamespace.DYNAMODB;
```

```
        ScalableDimension tableWCUs =
ScalableDimension.DYNAMODB_TABLE_WRITE_CAPACITY_UNITS;
        ApplicationAutoScalingClient appAutoScalingClient =
ApplicationAutoScalingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        registerScalableTarget(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, roleARN, ns,
tableWCUs);
        verifyTarget(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs);
        configureScalingPolicy(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs,
policyName);
    }

    public static void registerScalableTarget(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, String roleARN, ServiceNamespace ns,
ScalableDimension tableWCUs) {
        try {
            RegisterScalableTargetRequest targetRequest =
RegisterScalableTargetRequest.builder()
                .serviceNamespace(ns)
                .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
                .resourceId(tableId)
                .roleARN(roleARN)
                .minCapacity(5)
                .maxCapacity(10)
                .build();

            appAutoScalingClient.registerScalableTarget(targetRequest);
            System.out.println("You have registered " + tableId);

        } catch (ApplicationAutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    // Verify that the target was created.
    public static void verifyTarget(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs) {
        DescribeScalableTargetsRequest dscRequest =
DescribeScalableTargetsRequest.builder()
            .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
            .serviceNamespace(ns)
```

```
            .resourceIds(tableId)
            .build();

        DescribeScalableTargetsResponse response =
appAutoScalingClient.describeScalableTargets(dscRequest);
        System.out.println("DescribeScalableTargets result: ");
        System.out.println(response);
    }

    // Configure a scaling policy.
    public static void configureScalingPolicy(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs, String policyName) {
        // Check if the policy exists before creating a new one.
        DescribeScalingPoliciesResponse describeScalingPoliciesResponse =
appAutoScalingClient.describeScalingPolicies(DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest.builder()
            .serviceNamespace(ns)
            .resourceId(tableId)
            .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
            .build());

        if (!describeScalingPoliciesResponse.scalingPolicies().isEmpty()) {
            // If policies exist, consider updating an existing policy instead of
creating a new one.
            System.out.println("Policy already exists. Consider updating it
instead.");
            List<ScalingPolicy> polList =
describeScalingPoliciesResponse.scalingPolicies();
            for (ScalingPolicy pol : polList) {
                System.out.println("Policy name:" +pol.policyName());
            }
        } else {
            // If no policies exist, proceed with creating a new policy.
            PredefinedMetricSpecification specification =
PredefinedMetricSpecification.builder()

.predefinedMetricType(MetricType.DYNAMO_DB_WRITE_CAPACITY_UTILIZATION)
                .build();

            TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration policyConfiguration =
TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration.builder()
                .predefinedMetricSpecification(specification)
                .targetValue(50.0)
                .scaleInCooldown(60)
```

```
                .scaleOutCooldown(60)
                .build();

            PutScalingPolicyRequest putScalingPolicyRequest =
 PutScalingPolicyRequest.builder()
                .targetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration(policyConfiguration)
                .serviceNamespace(ns)
                .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
                .resourceId(tableId)
                .policyName(policyName)
                .policyType(PolicyType.TARGET_TRACKING_SCALING)
                .build();

            try {
                appAutoScalingClient.putScalingPolicy(putScalingPolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("You have successfully created a scaling
 policy for an Application Auto Scaling scalable target");
            } catch (ApplicationAutoScalingException e) {
                System.err.println("Error: " +
 e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考RegisterScalableTarget中的。

使用 AWS SDK 的應用程序恢復控制器的代碼示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Route 53 應用程式復原控制器。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- 應用程序恢復控制器開發人員指南-有關應用程序恢復控制器
- 應用程式復原控制器 API 參考 — 有關所有可用的應用程式復原控制器動作
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。

- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 的應用程序恢復控制器的操作
  - 搭GetRoutingControlState配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateRoutingControlState配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

使用 AWS SDK 的應用程序恢復控制器的操作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Route 53 應用程式復原控制器。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭GetRoutingControlState配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateRoutingControlState配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`GetRoutingControlState`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetRoutingControlState`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static GetRoutingControlStateResponse
getRoutingControlState(List<ClusterEndpoint> clusterEndpoints,
           String routingControlArn) {
       // As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to
get or
       // set routing control states.
       // For more information, see
```

```
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/dg/route53-arc-best-
practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
        Collections.shuffle(clusterEndpoints);
        for (ClusterEndpoint clusterEndpoint : clusterEndpoints) {
            try {
                System.out.println(clusterEndpoint);
                Route53RecoveryClusterClient client =
 Route53RecoveryClusterClient.builder()
                        .endpointOverride(URI.create(clusterEndpoint.endpoint()))
                        .region(Region.of(clusterEndpoint.region())).build();
                return client.getRoutingControlState(
                        GetRoutingControlStateRequest.builder()
                                .routingControlArn(routingControlArn).build());
            } catch (Exception exception) {
                System.out.println(exception);
            }
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetRoutingControlState中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import boto3


def create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint):
    """
    Creates a Boto3 Route 53 Application Recovery Controller client for the
 specified
    cluster endpoint URL and AWS Region.
```

```
    :param cluster_endpoint: The cluster endpoint URL and Region.
    :return: The Boto3 client.
    """
    return boto3.client(
        "route53-recovery-cluster",
        endpoint_url=cluster_endpoint["Endpoint"],
        region_name=cluster_endpoint["Region"],
    )



def get_routing_control_state(routing_control_arn, cluster_endpoints):
    """
    Gets the state of a routing control. Cluster endpoints are tried in
    sequence until the first successful response is received.

    :param routing_control_arn: The ARN of the routing control to look up.
    :param cluster_endpoints: The list of cluster endpoints to query.
    :return: The routing control state response.
    """

    # As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to get
 or set routing control states.
    # For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/
dg/route53-arc-best-practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
    random.shuffle(cluster_endpoints)
    for cluster_endpoint in cluster_endpoints:
        try:
            recovery_client = create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint)
            response = recovery_client.get_routing_control_state(
                RoutingControlArn=routing_control_arn
            )
            return response
        except Exception as error:
            print(error)
            raise error
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetRoutingControlState中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭UpdateRoutingControlState配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateRoutingControlState。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static UpdateRoutingControlStateResponse
 updateRoutingControlState(List<ClusterEndpoint> clusterEndpoints,
            String routingControlArn,
            String routingControlState) {
        // As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to
 get or
        // set routing control states.
        // For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/dg/route53-arc-best-
practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
        Collections.shuffle(clusterEndpoints);
        for (ClusterEndpoint clusterEndpoint : clusterEndpoints) {
            try {
                System.out.println(clusterEndpoint);
                Route53RecoveryClusterClient client =
 Route53RecoveryClusterClient.builder()
                        .endpointOverride(URI.create(clusterEndpoint.endpoint()))
                        .region(Region.of(clusterEndpoint.region()))
                        .build();
                return client.updateRoutingControlState(
                        UpdateRoutingControlStateRequest.builder()

 .routingControlArn(routingControlArn).routingControlState(routingControlState).build());
            } catch (Exception exception) {
                System.out.println(exception);
            }
        }
        return null;
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateRoutingControlState中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import boto3


def create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint):
    """
    Creates a Boto3 Route 53 Application Recovery Controller client for the
 specified
    cluster endpoint URL and AWS Region.

    :param cluster_endpoint: The cluster endpoint URL and Region.
    :return: The Boto3 client.
    """
    return boto3.client(
        "route53-recovery-cluster",
        endpoint_url=cluster_endpoint["Endpoint"],
        region_name=cluster_endpoint["Region"],
    )



def update_routing_control_state(
    routing_control_arn, cluster_endpoints, routing_control_state
):
    """
    Updates the state of a routing control. Cluster endpoints are tried in
```

```
    sequence until the first successful response is received.

    :param routing_control_arn: The ARN of the routing control to update the
 state for.
    :param cluster_endpoints: The list of cluster endpoints to try.
    :param routing_control_state: The new routing control state.
    :return: The routing control update response.
    """

    # As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to get
 or set routing control states.
    # For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/
dg/route53-arc-best-practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
    random.shuffle(cluster_endpoints)
    for cluster_endpoint in cluster_endpoints:
        try:
            recovery_client = create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint)
            response = recovery_client.update_routing_control_state(
                RoutingControlArn=routing_control_arn,
                RoutingControlState=routing_control_state,
            )
            return response
        except Exception as error:
            print(error)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateRoutingControlState中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Audit Manager 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Audit Manager 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- Audit Manager 使用指南 — 有關 Audit Manager 的詳細資訊。
- Audit Manager API 參考 — 所有可用 Audit Manager 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。

- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- Audit Manager 使用 AWS SDK 的案例
  - 使用 SDK 從一 AWS Config 致性套件建立 Audit Manager 自訂架構 AWS
  - 使用 AWS SDK 建立包含 Security Hub 控制項的 Audit Manager 自訂架構
  - 使用 AWS SDK 建立包含一天證據的 Audit Manager 評估報告

Audit Manager 使用 AWS SDK 的案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Audit Manager 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 SDK 從一 AWS Config 致性套件建立 Audit Manager 自訂架構 AWS
- 使用 AWS SDK 建立包含 Security Hub 控制項的 Audit Manager 自訂架構
- 使用 AWS SDK 建立包含一天證據的 Audit Manager 評估報告

使用 SDK 從一 AWS Config 致性套件建立 Audit Manager 自訂架構 AWS

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 取得一 AWS Config 致性套件清單。
- 為符合性套件中的每個受管理規則建立稽核管理員自訂控制項。
- 建立包含控制項的 Audit Manager 自訂架構。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class ConformancePack:
    def __init__(self, config_client, auditmanager_client):
        self.config_client = config_client
        self.auditmanager_client = auditmanager_client

    def get_conformance_pack(self):
        """
        Return a selected conformance pack from the list of conformance packs.

        :return: selected conformance pack
        """
        try:
            conformance_packs = self.config_client.describe_conformance_packs()
            print(
                "Number of conformance packs fetched: ",
                len(conformance_packs.get("ConformancePackDetails")),
            )
            print("Fetched the following conformance packs: ")
            all_cpack_names = {
                cp["ConformancePackName"]
                for cp in conformance_packs.get("ConformancePackDetails")
            }
            for pack in all_cpack_names:
                print(f"\t{pack}")
            cpack_name = input(
```

```
                "Provide ConformancePackName that you want to create a custom "
                "framework for: "
            )
            if cpack_name not in all_cpack_names:
                print(f"{cpack_name} is not in the list of conformance packs!")
                print(
                    "Provide a conformance pack name from the available list of "
                    "conformance packs."
                )
                raise Exception("Invalid conformance pack")
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't select conformance pack.")
            raise
        else:
            return cpack_name

    def create_custom_controls(self, cpack_name):
        """
        Create custom controls for all managed AWS Config rules in a conformance
pack.

        :param cpack_name: The name of the conformance pack to create controls
for.
        :return: The list of custom control IDs.
        """
        try:
            rules_in_pack =
self.config_client.describe_conformance_pack_compliance(
                ConformancePackName=cpack_name
            )
            print(
                "Number of rules in the conformance pack: ",
                len(rules_in_pack.get("ConformancePackRuleComplianceList")),
            )
            for rule in rules_in_pack.get("ConformancePackRuleComplianceList"):
                print(f"\t{rule.get('ConfigRuleName')}")
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "Creating a custom control for each rule and a custom framework "
                "consisting of these rules in Audit Manager."
            )
            am_controls = []
            for rule in rules_in_pack.get("ConformancePackRuleComplianceList"):
```

```
                config_rule = self.config_client.describe_config_rules(
                    ConfigRuleNames=[rule.get("ConfigRuleName")]
                )
                source_id = (
                    config_rule.get("ConfigRules")[0]
                    .get("Source", {})
                    .get("SourceIdentifier")
                )
                custom_control = self.auditmanager_client.create_control(
                    name="Config-" + rule.get("ConfigRuleName"),
                    controlMappingSources=[
                        {
                            "sourceName": "ConfigRule",
                            "sourceSetUpOption": "System_Controls_Mapping",
                            "sourceType": "AWS_Config",
                            "sourceKeyword": {
                                "keywordInputType": "SELECT_FROM_LIST",
                                "keywordValue": source_id,
                            },
                        }
                    ],
                ).get("control", {})
                am_controls.append({"id": custom_control.get("id")})
            print("Successfully created a control for each config rule.")
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Failed to create custom controls.")
            raise
        else:
            return am_controls

    def create_custom_framework(self, cpack_name, am_control_ids):
        """
        Create a custom Audit Manager framework from a selected AWS Config
conformance
        pack.

        :param cpack_name: The name of the conformance pack to create a framework
from.
        :param am_control_ids: The IDs of the custom controls created from the
                               conformance pack.
        """
        try:
            print("Creating custom framework...")
```

```
            custom_framework =
 self.auditmanager_client.create_assessment_framework(
                name="Config-Conformance-pack-" + cpack_name,
                controlSets=[{"name": cpack_name, "controls": am_control_ids}],
            )
            print(
                f"Successfully created the custom framework: ",
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('name')}: ",
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('id')}",
            )
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Failed to create custom framework.")
            raise


def run_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Audit Manager custom framework demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "You can use this sample to select a conformance pack from AWS Config and
 "
        "use AWS Audit Manager to create a custom control for all the managed "
        "rules under the conformance pack. A custom framework is also created "
        "with these controls."
    )
    print("-" * 88)
    conf_pack = ConformancePack(boto3.client("config"),
 boto3.client("auditmanager"))
    cpack_name = conf_pack.get_conformance_pack()
    am_controls = conf_pack.create_custom_controls(cpack_name)
    conf_pack.create_custom_framework(cpack_name, am_controls)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_demo()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAssessmentFramework

- CreateControl

使用 AWS SDK 建立包含 Security Hub 控制項的 Audit Manager 自訂架構

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 取得以 Security Hub 做為其資料來源之所有標準控制項的清單。
- 建立包含控制項的 Audit Manager 自訂架構。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class SecurityHub:
    def __init__(self, auditmanager_client):
        self.auditmanager_client = auditmanager_client

    def get_sechub_controls(self):
        """
        Gets the list of controls that use Security Hub as their data source.

        :return: The list of Security Hub controls.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        next_token = None
        page = 1
        sechub_control_list = []
```

```
        while True:
            print("Page [" + str(page) + "]")
            if next_token is None:
                control_list = self.auditmanager_client.list_controls(
                    controlType="Standard", maxResults=100
                )
            else:
                control_list = self.auditmanager_client.list_controls(
                    controlType="Standard", nextToken=next_token, maxResults=100
                )
            print("Total controls found:",
len(control_list.get("controlMetadataList")))
            for control in control_list.get("controlMetadataList"):
                control_details = self.auditmanager_client.get_control(
                    controlId=control.get("id")
                ).get("control", {})
                if "AWS Security Hub" in control_details.get("controlSources"):
                    sechub_control_list.append({"id": control_details.get("id")})
            next_token = control_list.get("nextToken")
            if not next_token:
                break
            page += 1
        print("Number of Security Hub controls found: ",
len(sechub_control_list))
        return sechub_control_list

    def create_custom_framework(self, am_controls):
        """
        Create a custom framework with a list of controls.

        :param am_controls: The list of controls to include in the framework.
        """
        try:
            print("Creating custom framework...")
            custom_framework =
self.auditmanager_client.create_assessment_framework(
                name="All Security Hub Controls Framework",
                controlSets=[{"name": "Security-Hub", "controls": am_controls}],
            )
            print(
                f"Successfully created the custom framework: "
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('name')}: "
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('id')}"
            )
```

```
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Failed to create custom framework.")
            raise


def run_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Audit Manager Security Hub demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(" This script creates a custom framework with all Security Hub
 controls.")
    print("-" * 88)
    sechub = SecurityHub(boto3.client("auditmanager"))
    am_controls = sechub.get_sechub_controls()
    sechub.create_custom_framework(am_controls)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_demo()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAssessmentFramework
  - GetControl
  - ListControls

使用 AWS SDK 建立包含一天證據的 Audit Manager 評估報告

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立包含一天證據的 Audit Manager 評估報告。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import dateutil.parser
import logging
import time
import urllib.request
import uuid
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class AuditReport:
    def __init__(self, auditmanager_client):
        self.auditmanager_client = auditmanager_client

    def get_input(self):
        print("-" * 40)
        try:
            assessment_id = input("Provide assessment id [uuid]: ").lower()
            try:
                assessment_uuid = uuid.UUID(assessment_id)
            except ValueError:
                logger.error("Assessment Id is not a valid UUID: %s",
 assessment_id)
                raise
            evidence_folder = input("Provide evidence date [yyyy-mm-dd]: ")
            try:
                evidence_date = dateutil.parser.parse(evidence_folder).date()
            except ValueError:
                logger.error("Invalid date : %s", evidence_folder)
                raise
            try:
                self.auditmanager_client.get_assessment(
                    assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid)
                )
            except ClientError:
                logger.exception("Couldn't get assessment %s.", assessment_uuid)
                raise
        except (ValueError, ClientError):
            return None, None
        else:
            return assessment_uuid, evidence_date
```

```
    def clear_staging(self, assessment_uuid, evidence_date):
        """
        Find all the evidence in the report and clear it.
        """
        next_token = None
        page = 1
        interested_folder_id_list = []
        while True:
            print(f"Page [{page}]")
            if next_token is None:
                folder_list = (
                    self.auditmanager_client.get_evidence_folders_by_assessment(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid), maxResults=1000
                    )
                )
            else:
                folder_list = (
                    self.auditmanager_client.get_evidence_folders_by_assessment(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
                        nextToken=next_token,
                        maxResults=1000,
                    )
                )
            folders = folder_list.get("evidenceFolders")
            print(f"Got {len(folders)} folders.")
            for folder in folders:
                folder_id = folder.get("id")
                if folder.get("name") == str(evidence_date):
                    interested_folder_id_list.append(folder_id)
                if folder.get("assessmentReportSelectionCount") == folder.get(
                    "totalEvidence"
                ):
                    print(
                        f"Removing folder from report selection :
{folder.get('name')} "
                        f"{folder_id} {folder.get('controlId')}"
                    )

self.auditmanager_client.disassociate_assessment_report_evidence_folder(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
evidenceFolderId=folder_id
                    )
                elif folder.get("assessmentReportSelectionCount") > 0:
```

```
                    # Get all evidence in the folder and
                    # add selected evidence in the selected_evidence_list.
                    evidence_list = (
                        self.auditmanager_client.get_evidence_by_evidence_folder(
                            assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
                            controlSetId=folder_id,
                            evidenceFolderId=folder_id,
                            maxResults=1000,
                        )
                    )
                    selected_evidence_list = []
                    for evidence in evidence_list.get("evidence"):
                        if evidence.get("assessmentReportSelection") == "Yes":
                            selected_evidence_list.append(evidence.get("id"))
                    print(
                        f"Removing evidence report selection :
{folder.get('name')} "
                        f"{len(selected_evidence_list)}"
                    )

self.auditmanager_client.batch_disassociate_assessment_report_evidence(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
                        evidenceFolderId=folder_id,
                        evidenceIds=selected_evidence_list,
                    )
            next_token = folder_list.get("nextToken")
            if not next_token:
                break
            page += 1
        return interested_folder_id_list

    def add_folder_to_staging(self, assessment_uuid, folder_id_list):
        print(f"Adding folders to report : {folder_id_list}")
        for folder in folder_id_list:
            self.auditmanager_client.associate_assessment_report_evidence_folder(
                assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid), evidenceFolderId=folder
            )

    def get_report(self, assessment_uuid):
        report = self.auditmanager_client.create_assessment_report(
            name="ReportViaScript",
            description="testing",
            assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
        )
```

```
        if self._is_report_generated(report.get("assessmentReport").get("id")):
            report_url = self.auditmanager_client.get_assessment_report_url(
                assessmentReportId=report.get("assessmentReport").get("id"),
                assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
            )
            print(report_url.get("preSignedUrl"))
            urllib.request.urlretrieve(
                report_url.get("preSignedUrl").get("link"),
                report_url.get("preSignedUrl").get("hyperlinkName"),
            )
            print(
                f"Report saved as
 {report_url.get('preSignedUrl').get('hyperlinkName')}."
            )
        else:
            print("Report generation did not finish in 15 minutes.")
            print(
                "Failed to download report. Go to the console and manually
 download "
                "the report."
            )

    def _is_report_generated(self, assessment_report_id):
        max_wait_time = 0
        while max_wait_time < 900:
            print(f"Checking status of the report {assessment_report_id}")
            report_list =
 self.auditmanager_client.list_assessment_reports(maxResults=1)
            if (
                report_list.get("assessmentReports")[0].get("id")
                == assessment_report_id
                and report_list.get("assessmentReports")[0].get("status") ==
 "COMPLETE"
            ):
                return True
            print("Sleeping for 5 seconds...")
            time.sleep(5)
            max_wait_time += 5


def run_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Audit Manager samples demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print(
        "This script creates an assessment report for an assessment with all the
 "
        "evidence collected on the provided date."
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    report = AuditReport(boto3.client("auditmanager"))
    assessment_uuid, evidence_date = report.get_input()
    if assessment_uuid is not None and evidence_date is not None:
        folder_id_list = report.clear_staging(assessment_uuid, evidence_date)
        report.add_folder_to_staging(assessment_uuid, folder_id_list)
        report.get_report(assessment_uuid)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_demo()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AssociateAssessmentReportEvidenceFolder
  - BatchDisassociateAssessmentReportEvidence
  - CreateAssessmentReport
  - DisassociateAssessmentReportEvidenceFolder
  - GetAssessment
  - GetAssessmentReportUrl
  - GetEvidenceByEvidenceFolder
  - GetEvidenceFoldersByAssessment
  - ListAssessmentReports

使用 AWS SDK 的 Aurora 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Aurora。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- Aurora 用戶指南 — 有關 Aurora 的更多信息。
- Aurora API 參考 — 有關所有可用的 Aurora 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Aurora

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Aurora。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace AuroraActions;

public static class HelloAurora
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the
```

```
        // Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS).
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection. Fetching it directly here
 for example purposes only.
        var rdsClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonRDS>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await rdsClient.DescribeDBClustersAsync(new
 DescribeDBClustersRequest { IncludeShared = true });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon RDS Aurora! Let's list some clusters in
 this account:");
        foreach (var cluster in response.DBClusters)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCluster: database: {cluster.DatabaseName}
 identifier: {cluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)
```

```
# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rds)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_aurora")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                       # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_aurora.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_aurora.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rds/RDSClient.h>
#include <aws/rds/model/DescribeDBClustersRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Aurora" starter application which initializes an Amazon Relational
 Database Service (Amazon RDS) client
 *  and describes the Amazon Aurora (Aurora) clusters.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_aurora'
 *
 */
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::RDS::RDSClient rdsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::String> clusterIds;
        do {
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
                    rdsClient.DescribeDBClusters(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &cluster: outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()) {
                    clusterIds.push_back(cluster.GetDBClusterIdentifier());
                }
                marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
            } else {
```

```
                result = 1;
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());

        std::cout << clusterIds.size() << " Aurora clusters found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &clusterId: clusterIds) {
            std::cout << "  clusterId " << clusterId << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
)
```

```
// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Aurora client and list up
 to 20
// DB clusters in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 auroraClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxClusters = 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v DB clusters.\n", maxClusters)
 output, err := auroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{MaxRecords: aws.Int32(maxClusters)})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list DB clusters: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(output.DBClusters) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("No DB clusters found.")
 } else {
  for _, cluster := range output.DBClusters {
   fmt.Printf("DB cluster %v has database %v.\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier,
    *cluster.DatabaseName)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.paginators.DescribeDBClustersIterable;

public class DescribeDbClusters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeClusters(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeClusters(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        DescribeDBClustersIterable clustersIterable =
 rdsClient.describeDBClustersPaginator();
        clustersIterable.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.dbClusters().stream())
                .forEach(cluster -> System.out
                        .println("Database name: " + cluster.databaseName() + "
 Arn = " + cluster.dbClusterArn()));
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_sdk_rds::Client;

#[derive(Debug)]
struct Error(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for Error {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "{}", self.0)
    }
}
impl std::error::Error for Error {}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let describe_db_clusters_output = client
        .describe_db_clusters()
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| Error(e.to_string()))?;
    println!(
        "Found {} clusters:",
        describe_db_clusters_output.db_clusters().len()
    );
    for cluster in describe_db_clusters_output.db_clusters() {
        let name = cluster.database_name().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let engine = cluster.engine().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let id = cluster.db_cluster_identifier().unwrap_or("Unknown");
```

```
        let class = cluster.db_cluster_instance_class().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        println!("\tDatabase: {name}",);
        println!("\t  Engine: {engine}",);
        println!("\t      ID: {id}",);
        println!("\tInstance: {class}",);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 執行 Aurora 的動作
  - 搭CreateDBCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateDBClusterParameterGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateDBClusterSnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateDBInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteDBCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteDBInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeDBClusterParameters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeDBClusterSnapshots配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeDBClusters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeDBEngineVersions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeDBInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用 AWS SDK 的 Aurora 案例
  - 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 Aurora 資料庫叢集
  - 使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Aurora 跨服務範例

- 建立出借圖書館 REST API
- 建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

使用 AWS SDK 執行 Aurora 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Aurora。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS SDK 的 Aurora 案例。

範例

- 搭CreateDBCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateDBClusterParameterGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateDBClusterSnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateDBInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDBCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDBInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDBClusterParameters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDBClusterSnapshots配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDBClusters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDBEngineVersions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDBInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateDBCluster`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBCluster`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫叢集

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Create a new cluster and database.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="dbName">The name of the new database.</param>
/// <param name="clusterIdentifier">The identifier of the cluster.</param>
/// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
/// <param name="dbEngine">The engine to use for the new cluster.</param>
/// <param name="dbEngineVersion">The version of the engine to use.</param>
/// <param name="adminName">The admin username.</param>
/// <param name="adminPassword">The primary admin password.</param>
/// <returns>The cluster object.</returns>
public async Task<DBCluster> CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
    string dbName,
    string clusterIdentifier,
    string parameterGroupName,
    string dbEngine,
    string dbEngineVersion,
    string adminName,
    string adminPassword)
{
    var request = new CreateDBClusterRequest
    {
        DatabaseName = dbName,
        DBClusterIdentifier = clusterIdentifier,
        DBClusterParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
        Engine = dbEngine,
        EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
        MasterUsername = adminName,
        MasterUserPassword = adminPassword,
    };
```

```
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterAsync(request);
        return response.DBCluster;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 CreateDBCluster。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersionName);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBCluster(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBCluster. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                << std::endl;
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 CreateDBCluster。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateDbCluster creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified
 parameter group.
// The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified
 engine and
// engine version.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateDbCluster(clusterName string,
 parameterGroupName string,
 dbName string, dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, adminName string,
 adminPassword string) (
 *types.DBCluster, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBCluster(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:                      aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  DatabaseName:                aws.String(dbName),
```

```
  EngineVersion:                aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  MasterUserPassword:           aws.String(adminPassword),
  MasterUsername:               aws.String(adminName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBCluster, err
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 CreateDBCluster。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createDBCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily, String dbName,
           String dbClusterIdentifier, String userName, String password) {
       try {
           CreateDbClusterRequest clusterRequest =
CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
                   .databaseName(dbName)
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                   .engine("aurora-mysql")
                   .masterUsername(userName)
                   .masterUserPassword(password)
                   .build();

           CreateDbClusterResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBCluster(clusterRequest);
```

```
            return response.dbCluster().dbClusterArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 CreateDBCluster。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createDBCluster(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?, dbName: String?,
 dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?, userName: String?, password: String?): String?
 {
    val clusterRequest = CreateDbClusterRequest {
        databaseName = dbName
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
        dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
        engine = "aurora-mysql"
        masterUsername = userName
        masterUserPassword = password
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbCluster(clusterRequest)
        return response.dbCluster?.dbClusterArn
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBCluster。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_db_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_name,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
```

```
        Creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified parameter
group.
        The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified
engine and
        engine version.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to create.
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to associate
with
                                     the DB cluster.
        :param db_name: The name of the database to create.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of the database that is created,
such as MySql.
        :param db_engine_version: The version of the database engine.
        :param admin_name: The user name of the database administrator.
        :param admin_password: The password of the database administrator.
        :return: The newly created DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster(
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name,
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            cluster = response["DBCluster"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return cluster
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBCluster。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql
database and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine
and engine version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql',
EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check
for DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
```

```
                self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
                self.password
                    .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                    .expect("password"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
```

```
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for
ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
```

```
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() ==
Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameter_group: &str,
        engine: &str,
        version: &str,
        username: &str,
        password: SecretString,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterOutput, SdkError<CreateDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
```

```
            .create_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(name)
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(parameter_group)
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(version)
            .master_username(username)
            .master_user_password(password.expose_secret())
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
```

```
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });
```

```
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
```

```
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message
 == "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
```

```
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
```

```
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

.db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
```

```
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });
```

```
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBCluster。

搭`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫叢集

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom cluster parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">The family of the parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description for the new parameter group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new parameter group object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
 CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
```

```
        string parameterGroupFamily,
        string groupName,
        string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Description = description,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroup;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example cluster parameter group.");
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully
 created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the
 specified
// parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateParameterGroup(
 parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string, description string) (
```

```
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err :=
 clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily:      aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:                 aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterParameterGroup, err
 }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void createDBClusterParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbClusterGroupName,
            String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
 CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
```

```
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupResponse response =
 rdsClient.createDBClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The group name is " +
 response.dbClusterParameterGroup().dbClusterParameterGroupName());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createDBClusterParameterGroup(dbClusterGroupNameVal: String?,
 dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val groupRequest = CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
        dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupNameVal
        dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbClusterParameterGroup?.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱ClusterParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中創建數據庫以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the specified
 parameter group
        family.
```

```
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter
group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of
the new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱ClusterParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中為 Python（博托 3）API 參考創建數據庫。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group.
rds.CreateDbClusterParameterGroup(DBParameterGroupFamily='aurora-mysql8.0')
   pub async fn set_engine(&mut self, engine: &str, version: &str) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       self.engine_family = Some(engine.to_string());
       self.engine_version = Some(version.to_string());
       let create_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_DESCRIPTION,
               engine,
           )
           .await;

       match create_db_cluster_parameter_group {
           Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput {
               db_cluster_parameter_group: None,
               ..
           }) => {
               return Err(ScenarioError::with(
                   "CreateDBClusterParameterGroup had empty response",
               ));
           }
           Err(error) => {
               if error.code() == Some("DBParameterGroupAlreadyExists") {
                   info!("Cluster Parameter Group already exists, nothing to
do");
               } else {
                   return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                       "Could not create Cluster Parameter Group",
                       &error,
                   ));
               }
           }
           _ => {
               info!("Created Cluster Parameter Group");
           }
       }

       Ok(())
   }
```

```
    pub async fn create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
        family: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
 SdkError<CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .description(description)
            .db_parameter_group_family(family)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-
mysql8.0").await;

    assert_eq!(set_engine, Ok(()));
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql"), scenario.engine_family.as_deref());
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql8.0"), scenario.engine_version.as_deref());
}
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_not_create() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _|
 Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-
mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_param_group_exists() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|_, _, _| true)
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError::DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault(
                    DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault::builder().build(),
                ),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
```

```
    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-
mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterParameterGroup 中的建立資料庫以取得 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫叢集

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterSnapshot>
CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier, string
snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync(
```

```
            new CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
            });

        return response.DBClusterSnapshot;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ClusterSnapshot中的創建數據庫。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
```

```
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
                return false;
            }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ClusterSnapshot中的創建數據庫。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateClusterSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateClusterSnapshot(clusterName string,
 snapshotName string) (
 *types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBClusterSnapshotInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
```

```
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterSnapshot, nil
 }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ClusterSnapshot中的創建數據庫。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void createDBClusterSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
           String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
       try {
           CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                   .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                   .build();

           CreateDbClusterSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
           System.out.println("The Snapshot ARN is " +
response.dbClusterSnapshot().dbClusterSnapshotArn());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ClusterSnapshot中的創建數據庫。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createDBClusterSnapshot(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
 dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?) {
    val snapshotRequest = CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest {
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
        dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        println("The Snapshot ARN is
 ${response.dbClusterSnapshot?.dbClusterSnapshotArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱ClusterSnapshot在 AWS SDK 中創建數據庫以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, cluster_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param cluster_id: The DB cluster to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_snapshot(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id,
 DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                cluster_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱ClusterSnapshot在 AWS SDK 中為 Python（博托 3）API 參考創建數據庫。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql
database and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine
and engine version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql',
EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check
for DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
```

```
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                DB_ENGINE,
                self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
                self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
                self.password
                    .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                    .expect("password"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
```

```
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for
ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }
```

```
            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() ==
Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn snapshot_cluster(
        &self,
        db_cluster_identifier: &str,
        snapshot_name: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput,
SdkError<CreateDBClusterSnapshotError>> {
        self.inner
```

```
            .create_db_cluster_snapshot()
            .db_cluster_identifier(db_cluster_identifier)
            .db_cluster_snapshot_identifier(snapshot_name)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
```

```
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
```

```
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));
```

```
    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message
 == "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
```

```
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
```

```
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

.db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
```

```
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
```

```
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterSnapshot 中的建立資料庫以取得 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`CreateDBInstance`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBInstance`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫叢集

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
    /// with a particular set of properties. Use the action
DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
        string dbClusterIdentifier,
```

```
        string dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass)
    {
        // When creating the instance within a cluster, do not specify the name
or size.
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
```

```
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
 "",
                             client);
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateInstanceInCluster creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster.
 The first database that is
```

```
// created defaults to a read-write DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateInstanceInCluster(clusterName string,
 instanceName string,
 dbEngine string, dbInstanceClass string) (*types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBInstance(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBClusterIdentifier:  aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createDBInstanceCluster(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
            String instanceClass) {
        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
 CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
```

```
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .dbInstanceClass(instanceClass)
                    .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
 rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
 response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
            return response.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createDBInstanceCluster(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
 dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal: String?, instanceClassVal: String?): String? {
    val instanceRequest = CreateDbInstanceRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal
        engine = "aurora-mysql"
        dbInstanceClass = instanceClassVal
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
```

```
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_instance_in_cluster(
        self, instance_id, cluster_id, db_engine, instance_class
    ):
        """
```

```
        Creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster. The first database
that is
        created defaults to a read-write DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param cluster_id: The ID of the DB cluster where the DB instance is
created.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
                          This must be compatible with the configured parameter
group
                          of the DB cluster.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id,
                Engine=db_engine,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql
database and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine
and engine version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql',
EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check
for DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
               self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
               self.password
                   .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                   .expect("password"),
```

```
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
```

```
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for
ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() ==
Some("Available"));
```

```
            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn create_db_instance(
        &self,
        cluster_name: &str,
        instance_name: &str,
        instance_class: &str,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<CreateDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_instance()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_name)
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_name)
            .db_instance_class(instance_class)
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
```

```
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
```

```
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
```

```
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
```

```
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message
 == "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
```

```
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
```

```
.db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
```

```
 .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

搭DeleteDBCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBCluster。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫叢集

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(string
dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterAsync(
            new DeleteDBClusterRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true
            });

        return response.DBCluster;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DeleteDBCluster。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBCluster(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB cluster deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                clusterDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB cluster to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBCluster. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DeleteDBCluster。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteDbCluster deletes a DB cluster without keeping a final snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteDbCluster(clusterName string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBCluster(context.TODO(),
 &rds.DeleteDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:   true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DeleteDBCluster。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void deleteCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
       try {
           DeleteDbClusterRequest deleteDbClusterRequest =
DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                   .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                   .build();

           rdsClient.deleteDBCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest);
           System.out.println(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier + " was deleted!");

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 DeleteDBCluster。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String) {
    val deleteDbClusterRequest = DeleteDbClusterRequest {
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
        skipFinalSnapshot = true
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        rdsClient.deleteDbCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest)
        println("$dbInstanceClusterIdentifier was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBCluster。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
```

```
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name, SkipFinalSnapshot=True
            )
            logger.info("Deleted DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBCluster。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
```

```
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances =
self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
```

```
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
```

```
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }
```

```
        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster(
        &self,
        cluster_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
```

```
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
```

```
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
```

```
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));
```

```
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.get(0), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBCluster。

搭**DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫叢集

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(string
groupName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的刪除數據庫。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        result = false;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的刪除數據庫。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteParameterGroup(parameterGroupName string) error
 {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的刪除數據庫。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void deleteDBClusterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName, String clusterDBARN)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           boolean isDataDel = false;
           boolean didFind;
           String instanceARN;

           // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
           while (!isDataDel) {
               DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
               List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
               int listSize = instanceList.size();
               didFind = false;
               int index = 1;
               for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                   instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                   if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                       System.out.println(clusterDBARN + " still exists");
                       didFind = true;
                   }
                   if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                       // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                       isDataDel = true;
                   }
                   Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                   index++;
               }
           }
```

```
            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest clusterParameterGroupRequest =
 DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest
                    .builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .build();


 rdsClient.deleteDBClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbClusterGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的刪除數據庫。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
@Throws(InterruptedException::class)
suspend fun deleteDBClusterGroup(dbClusterGroupName: String, clusterDBARN:
 String) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
```

```
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false
            didFind = false
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        println("$clusterDBARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    delay(slTime * 1000)
                    index++
                }
            }
        }
        val clusterParameterGroupRequest = DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
        }

        rdsClient.deleteDbClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest)
        println("$dbClusterGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱ClusterParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中刪除數據庫以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱ClusterParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中刪除資料庫 (Boto3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
```

```
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances =
self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
```

```
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
```

```
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
```

```
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
 SdkError<DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
```

```
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
Describe Cluster
```

```
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
```

```
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );
```

```
    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.get(0), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterParameterGroup 中的刪除資料庫以取得 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`DeleteDBInstance`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBInstance`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫叢集

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                instanceDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteInstance(instanceName string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBInstance(context.TODO(),
 &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      true,
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
```

```
            DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
 DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
 rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of the database is " +
 response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest = DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        deleteAutomatedBackups = true
        skipFinalSnapshot = true
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
```

```
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
```

```
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
```

```
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances =
self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in
{status}");
```

```
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
```

```
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
```

```
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_instance(
        &self,
        instance_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_instance()
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
```

```
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
```

```
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
```

```
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
```

```
        .return_once(|_|
 Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.get(0), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

搭`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫叢集

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the description of a DB cluster parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The parameter group description.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup?>
 DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBClusterParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroups.FirstOrDefault();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料ClusterParameterGroups中的說明 B。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." <<
 std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily =
 outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考資料ClusterParameterGroups中的說明 B。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetParameterGroup gets a DB cluster parameter group by name.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameterGroup(parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(
  context.TODO(), &rds.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterParameterGroups[0], err
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考資料ClusterParameterGroups中的說明 B。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeDbClusterParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient,
String dbClusterGroupName) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           List<DBClusterParameterGroup> groups =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
                   .dbClusterParameterGroups();
           for (DBClusterParameterGroup group : groups) {
               System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupName());
               System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn());
           }

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考資料ClusterParameterGroups中的說明 B。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest = DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest {
        dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
        maxRecords = 20
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        response.dbClusterParameterGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterParameterGroups 中的說明 B 以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The requested parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBClusterParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterParameterGroups 中的說明 B，用於 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

搭`DescribeDBClusterParameters`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBClusterParameters`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫叢集

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the cluster parameters in a parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="source">The optional name of the source filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>>
DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName, string? source = null)
    {
        var paramList = new List<Parameter>();

        DescribeDBClusterParametersResponse response;
        var request = new DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
```

```
            Source = source,
        };

        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await
 _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync(request);
            paramList.AddRange(response.Parameters);

            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);

        return paramList;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料ClusterParameters中的說明B。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBClusterParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBCLusterParameters()
```

```
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the cluster parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBClusterParameters(const Aws::String
 &parameterGroupName,
                                            const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                            const Aws::String &source,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parametersResult,
                                            const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考資料ClusterParameters中的說明B。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter
 group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameters(parameterGroupName string, source
 string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
```

```
 parameterPaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeDBClusterParametersPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:                      aws.String(source),
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get paramaeters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考資料ClusterParameters中的說明 B。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeDbClusterParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbCLusterGroupName, int flag) {
        try {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
            if (flag == 0) {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest =
 DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                        .build();
            } else {
```

```
                dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                        .source("user")
                        .build();
            }

            DescribeDbClusterParametersResponse response = rdsClient
                    .describeDBClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset
or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") ==
0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考資料ClusterParameters中的說明B。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(dbCLusterGroupName: String?, flag: Int) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest = if (flag == 0) {
        DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
        }
    } else {
        DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            source = "user"
        }
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is
 ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterParameters 中的說明 B 以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter group.
```

```
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this
prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBClusterParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator =
self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_cluster_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterParameters 中的說明 B，用於 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get the parameter group. rds.DescribeDbClusterParameterGroups
   // Get parameters in the group. This is a long list so you will have to
paginate. Find the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
(by ParameterName). rds.DescribeDbClusterParameters
   // Parse the ParameterName, Description, and AllowedValues values and display
them.
   pub async fn cluster_parameters(&self) ->
Result<Vec<AuroraScenarioParameter>, ScenarioError> {
       let parameters_output = self
           .rds
           .describe_db_cluster_parameters(DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME)
           .await;

       if let Err(err) = parameters_output {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               format!("Failed to retrieve parameters for
{DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME}"),
               &err,
           ));
       }

       let parameters = parameters_output
           .unwrap()
           .into_iter()
           .flat_map(|p| p.parameters.unwrap_or_default().into_iter())
           .filter(|p|
FILTER_PARAMETER_NAMES.contains(p.parameter_name().unwrap_or_default()))
           .map(AuroraScenarioParameter::from)
           .collect::<Vec<_>>();

       Ok(parameters)
   }
```

```
    pub async fn describe_db_cluster_parameters(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput>,
 SdkError<DescribeDBClusterParametersError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_cluster_parameters()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .into_paginator()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(vec![DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput::builder()
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("a").build())
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("b").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("c").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("d").build())
                .build()])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
```

```
    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await.expect("cluster params");
    let names: Vec<String> = params.into_iter().map(|p| p.name).collect();
    assert_eq!(
        names,
        vec!["auto_increment_offset", "auto_increment_increment"]
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClusterParametersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_cluster_parameters_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await;
    assert_matches!(params, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to retrieve parameters for RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterParameters 中的說明 B 以取得 Rust API 參考資料。

搭**DescribeDBClusterSnapshots**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusterSnapshots。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫叢集

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBClusterSnapshot>>
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBClusterSnapshot>();

        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsResponse response;
        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request = new
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusterSnapshots);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料ClusterSnapshots中的說明B。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考資料ClusterSnapshots中的說明 B。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetClusterSnapshot gets a DB cluster snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetClusterSnapshot(snapshotName string)
 (*types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsInput{
   DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考資料ClusterSnapshots中的說明 B。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void waitForSnapshotReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbSnapshotIdentifier,
           String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
       try {
           boolean snapshotReady = false;
           String snapshotReadyStr;
           System.out.println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.");

           DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest snapshotsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                   .build();

           while (!snapshotReady) {
               DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest);
               List<DBClusterSnapshot> snapshotList =
response.dbClusterSnapshots();
               for (DBClusterSnapshot snapshot : snapshotList) {
                   snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status();
                   if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                       snapshotReady = true;
                   } else {
                       System.out.println(".");
                       Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 5000);
                   }
               }
           }

           System.out.println("The Snapshot is available!");
```

```
        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考資料ClusterSnapshots中的說明B。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun waitSnapshotReady(dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
 dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest = DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest {
        dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!snapshotReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList = response.dbClusterSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
```

```
                        println(".")
                        delay(slTime * 5000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterSnapshots 中的說明 B 以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)
```

```
    def get_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_snapshots(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get DB cluster snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterSnapshots 中的說明 B，用於 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

搭`DescribeDBClusters`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBClusters`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫叢集

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB clusters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBCluster>> DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(string?
dbClusterIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBCluster>();

        DescribeDBClustersResponse response;
        DescribeDBClustersRequest request = new DescribeDBClustersRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClustersAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusters);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

//! Routine which gets a DB cluster description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbClusterIdentifier: A DB cluster identifier.
 \param clusterResult: The 'DBCluster' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBCluster(const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                       Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster &clusterResult,
                                       const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBClusters(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        clusterResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_CLUSTER_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                    << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB cluster does not exist.
        // Instead, clusterResult is set to empty.
    else {
        clusterResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
    }

    return result;

}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetDbCluster gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetDbCluster(clusterName string) (*types.DBCluster,
 error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{
   DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBClusterNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
```

```
    log.Printf("DB cluster %v does not exist.\n", clusterName)
    err = nil
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't get DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
   }
   return nil, err
  } else {
   return &output.DBClusters[0], err
  }
 }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void describeDbClusterParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbCLusterGroupName, int flag) {
        try {
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
            if (flag == 0) {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest =
 DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                        .build();
            } else {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest =
 DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                        .source("user")
                        .build();
            }
```

```
            DescribeDbClusterParametersResponse response = rdsClient
                    .describeDBClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset
or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") ==
0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(dbCLusterGroupName: String?, flag: Int) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest = if (flag == 0) {
        DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
        }
    } else {
        DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            source = "user"
        }
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is
 ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_clusters(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name
            )
            cluster = response["DBClusters"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
                logger.info("Cluster %s does not exist.", cluster_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify the existence of DB cluster %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    cluster_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return cluster
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql
database and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine
and engine version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql',
EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
```

```
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check
for DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
               self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
               self.password
                   .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                   .expect("password"),
           )
           .await;
       if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
               &err,
           ));
       }

       self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
           .unwrap()
           .db_cluster
           .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

       if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
       }

       info!(
           "Started a db cluster: {}",
           self.db_cluster_identifier
               .as_deref()
               .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
```

```
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for
ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
```

```
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() ==
Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
```

```
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_clusters(
        &self,
        id: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbClustersOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBClustersError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_clusters()
            .db_cluster_identifier(id)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
```

```
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
```

```
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
```

```
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message
 == "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
```

```
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

.db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
```

```
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));
```

```
    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

搭`DescribeDBEngineVersions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBEngineVersions`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫叢集

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">The name of the engine.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family
 name.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>>
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(string engine,
        string? parameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料EngineVersions中的說明 B。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
```

```
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                         const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                         const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();

            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
                                        engineVersions.begin(),
 engineVersions.end());
            marker  = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考資料EngineVersions中的說明 B。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetEngineVersions(engine string, parameterGroupFamily
 string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考資料EngineVersions中的說明 B。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考資料EngineVersions中的說明 B。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest = DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
        dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
        engine = "aurora-mysql"
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { dbEngine ->
            println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
            println("The engine description is ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK EngineVersions 中的說明 B 以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned
 list of
                                       engine versions to those that are
 compatible with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
```

```
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK EngineVersions 中的說明 B，用於 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get available engine families for Aurora MySql.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') and build a set of the
'DBParameterGroupFamily' field values. I get {aurora-mysql8.0, aurora-mysql5.7}.
   pub async fn get_engines(&self) -> Result<HashMap<String, Vec<String>>,
ScenarioError> {
       let describe_db_engine_versions =
self.rds.describe_db_engine_versions(DB_ENGINE).await;
       trace!(versions=?describe_db_engine_versions, "full list of versions");
```

```
        if let Err(err) = describe_db_engine_versions {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to retrieve DB Engine Versions",
                &err,
            ));
        };

        let version_count = describe_db_engine_versions
            .as_ref()
            .map(|o| o.db_engine_versions().len())
            .unwrap_or_default();
        info!(version_count, "got list of versions");

        // Create a map of engine families to their available versions.
        let mut versions = HashMap::<String, Vec<String>>::new();
        describe_db_engine_versions
            .unwrap()
            .db_engine_versions()
            .iter()
            .filter_map(
                |v| match (&v.db_parameter_group_family, &v.engine_version) {
                    (Some(family), Some(version)) => Some((family.clone(),
version.clone())),
                    _ => None,
                },
            )
            .for_each(|(family, version)|
versions.entry(family).or_default().push(version));

        Ok(versions)
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_engine_versions(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
SdkError<DescribeDBEngineVersionsError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_engine_versions()
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput::builder()
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1b")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f2")
                        .engine_version("f2a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(DbEngineVersion::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;

    assert_eq!(
        versions_map,
        Ok(HashMap::from([
            ("f1".into(), vec!["f1a".into(), "f1b".into()]),
            ("f2".into(), vec!["f2a".into()])
        ]))
    );
}
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines_failed() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBEngineVersionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_engine_versions error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;
    assert_matches!(
        versions_map,
        Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message == "Failed to
 retrieve DB Engine Versions"
    );
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK EngineVersions 中的說明 B 以取得 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`DescribeDBInstances`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBInstances`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫叢集

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(string?
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance
 &instanceResult,
                                        const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetInstance(instanceName string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBInstances(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
```

```
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Waits until the database instance is available.
   public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterIdentifier) {
       boolean instanceReady = false;
       String instanceReadyStr;
       System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
       try {
           DescribeDbClustersRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                   .build();

           while (!instanceReady) {
               DescribeDbClustersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusters(instanceRequest);
               List<DBCluster> clusterList = response.dbClusters();
```

```
                for (DBCluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = cluster.status();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database cluster is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")
    val instanceRequest = DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
    }

    var endpoint = ""
```

```
    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is
 $endpoint")
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
```

```
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances =
self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
```

```
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
```

```
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
```

```
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
 DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_instances(
        &self,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbInstancesOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBInstancesError>> {
        self.inner.describe_db_instances().send().await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
```

```
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));
```

```
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
```

```
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
```

```
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.get(0), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
```

```
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

搭DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫叢集

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(string engine, string
engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
```

```
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
 _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
 paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderable數據庫。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseDBInstanceClass()
```

```
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::chooseDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                           const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                           Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                           const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption>
 &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option:
 options) {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                              instanceClass) == instanceClasses.end()) {
                    instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions.
 "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

```
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available DB instance classes for your database engine
 are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderable數據庫。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
```

```
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetOrderableInstances(engine string, engineVersion
 string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instances []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instances: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instances = append(instances, output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instances, err
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderable數據庫。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
```

```
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
 DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
 the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderable數據庫。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例列出支援 AWS 區域. 中特定資料庫執行個體類別的資料庫引擎版本

```
$params = @{
  Engine = 'aurora-postgresql'
  DBInstanceClass = 'db.r5.large'
  Region = 'us-east-1'
```

```
}
Get-RDSOrderableDBInstanceOption @params
```

範例 2：此範例列出的資料庫執行個體類別支援的特定資料庫引擎版本 AWS 區域。

```
$params = @{
  Engine = 'aurora-postgresql'
  EngineVersion = '13.6'
  Region = 'us-east-1'
}
Get-RDSOrderableDBInstanceOption @params
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考InstanceOptions中的資DescribeOrderable料庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
```

```
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by
the DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InstanceOptions中的資DescribeOrderable料庫 (Boto3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   pub async fn get_instance_classes(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>,
ScenarioError> {
       let describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items = self
           .rds
           .describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version
                   .as_ref()
                   .expect("engine version for db instance options")
                   .as_str(),
           )
           .await;

       describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items
           .map(|options| {
               options
                   .iter()
                   .map(|o|
o.db_instance_class().unwrap_or_default().to_string())
                   .collect::<Vec<String>>()
           })
           .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Could not get available instance
classes", &err))
   }

   pub async fn describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
       &self,
       engine: &str,
       engine_version: &str,
   ) -> Result<Vec<OrderableDbInstanceOption>,
SdkError<DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError>>
   {
```

```
        self.inner
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(engine_version)
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Ok(vec![
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t2")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t3")
                    .build(),
            ])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario
        .set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0")
```

```
        .await
        .expect("set engine");

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_eq!(
        instance_classes,
        Ok(vec!["t1".into(), "t2".into(), "t3".into()])
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                   ErrorKind::Other,
                   "describe_orderable_db_instance_options_error",
               ))),
               Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_family = Some("aurora-mysql".into());
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_matches!(
        instance_classes,
        Err(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if message == "Could not get
 available instance classes"
    );
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK InstanceOptions 中的DescribeOrderable數據庫以獲取 Rust API 參考。

搭ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫叢集

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Modify the specified integer parameters with new values from user input.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name for the parameters.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The list of integer parameters to modify.</
param>
    /// <param name="newValue">Optional int value to set for parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the group that was modified.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(string
 groupName, List<Parameter> parameters, int newValue = 0)
    {
        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the
allowed values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    int.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        var request = new ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            Parameters = parameters,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var result = await
_amazonRDS.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return result.DBClusterParameterGroupName;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully
 modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB cluster parameter group.
```

```
func (clusters *DbClusters) UpdateParameters(parameterGroupName string, params
 []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:                  params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeDbClusterParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient,
String dbClusterGroupName) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           List<DBClusterParameterGroup> groups =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
```

```
                    .dbClusterParameterGroups();
            for (DBClusterParameterGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
 group.dbClusterParameterGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
 group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBClusterParas(dClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val parameter1 = Parameter {
        parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
        applyMethod = ApplyMethod.fromValue("immediate")
        parameterValue = "5"
    }

    val paraList = ArrayList<Parameter>()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest = ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
        dbClusterParameterGroupName = dClusterGroupName
        parameters = paraList
```

```
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbClusterParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱ClusterParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中修改數據庫以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)
```

```
    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Parameters=update_parameters,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱ClusterParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中修改數據庫以獲取 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Modify both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
parameters in one call in the custom parameter group. Set their ParameterValue
fields to a new allowable value. rds.ModifyDbClusterParameterGroup.
    pub async fn update_auto_increment(
        &self,
        offset: u8,
        increment: u8,
    ) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let modify_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value(format!("{offset}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value(format!("{increment}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ],
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(error) = modify_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to modify cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ));
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameters: Vec<Parameter>,
    ) -> Result<ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
```

```
    {
        self.inner
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .set_parameters(Some(parameters))
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|name, params| {
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(
                params,
                &vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value("10")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value("20")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ]
            );
            true
        })
        .return_once(|_, _|
 Ok(ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    scenario
        .update_auto_increment(10, 20)
        .await
        .expect("update auto increment");
}
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "modify_db_cluster_parameter_group_error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let update = scenario.update_auto_increment(10, 20).await;
    assert_matches!(update, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to modify cluster parameter group");
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterParameterGroup 中的修改資料庫以取得 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 AWS SDK 的 Aurora 案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Aurora。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 Aurora 資料庫叢集

使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 Aurora 資料庫叢集

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 建立自訂 Aurora 資料庫叢集參數群組並設定參數值。
- 建立使用該參數群組的資料庫叢集。
- 建立包含該資料庫的資料庫執行個體。
- 拍攝該資料庫叢集的快照，並清理資源。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;
using AuroraActions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace AuroraScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Scenario for Amazon Aurora examples.
/// </summary>
public class AuroraScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
```

```
   This .NET example performs the following tasks:
   1.  Return a list of the available DB engine families for Aurora MySql using
the DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
   2.  Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group
using the CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync method.
   3.  Get the parameter group using the DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync
method.
   4.  Get some parameters in the group using the
DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync method.
   5.  Parse and display some parameters in the group.
   6.  Modify the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
       using the ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync method.
   7.  Get and display the updated parameters using the
DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync method with a source of "user".
   8.  Get a list of allowed engine versions using the
DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
   9.  Create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a MySql database and uses the
parameter group.
       using the CreateDBClusterAsync method.
   10. Wait for the DB cluster to be ready using the DescribeDBClustersAsync
method.
   11. Display and select from a list of instance classes available for the
selected engine and version
       using the paginated DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions method.
   12. Create a database instance in the cluster using the CreateDBInstanceAsync
method.
   13. Wait for the DB instance to be ready using the DescribeDBInstances
method.
   14. Display the connection endpoint string for the new DB cluster.
   15. Create a snapshot of the DB cluster using the
CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync method.
   16. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready using the
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync method.
   17. Delete the DB instance using the DeleteDBInstanceAsync method.
   18. Delete the DB cluster using the DeleteDBClusterAsync method.
   19. Wait for DB cluster to be deleted using the DescribeDBClustersAsync
methods.
   20. Delete the cluster parameter group using the
DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync.
   */

   private static readonly string sepBar = new('-', 80);
   private static AuroraWrapper auroraWrapper = null!;
```

```
    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static readonly string engine = "aurora-mysql";
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon Relational Database Service
(Amazon RDS).
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
                    .AddTransient<AuroraWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        }).CreateLogger<AuroraScenario>();

        auroraWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AuroraWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Aurora: get started with DB clusters
example.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        DBClusterParameterGroup parameterGroup = null!;
        DBCluster? newCluster = null;
        DBInstance? newInstance = null;

        try
        {
            var parameterGroupFamily = await ChooseParameterGroupFamilyAsync();

            parameterGroup = await
CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(parameterGroupFamily);
```

```
            var parameters = await
DescribeParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName,
                new List<string> { "auto_increment_offset",
"auto_increment_increment" });

            await
ModifyParametersAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName, parameters);

            await
DescribeUserSourceParameters(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName);

            var engineVersionChoice = await
ChooseDBEngineVersionAsync(parameterGroupFamily);

            var newClusterIdentifier = "Example-Cluster-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            newCluster = await CreateNewCluster
            (
                parameterGroup,
                engine,
                engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                newClusterIdentifier
            );

            var instanceClassChoice = await ChooseDBInstanceClass(engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion);

            var newInstanceIdentifier = "Example-Instance-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            newInstance = await CreateNewInstance(
                newClusterIdentifier,
                engine,
                engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                instanceClassChoice.DBInstanceClass,
                newInstanceIdentifier
            );

            DisplayConnectionString(newCluster!);
            await CreateSnapshot(newCluster!);
            await CleanupResources(newInstance, newCluster, parameterGroup);

            Console.WriteLine("Scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)

        {
            await CleanupResources(newInstance, newCluster, parameterGroup);
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose the Aurora DB parameter group family from a list of available
options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected parameter group family.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ChooseParameterGroupFamilyAsync()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // 1. Get a list of available engines.
        var engines = await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(engine);

        Console.WriteLine($"1. The following is a list of available DB parameter
group families for engine {engine}:");

        var parameterGroupFamilies =
            engines.GroupBy(e => e.DBParameterGroupFamily).ToList();
        for (var i = 1; i <= parameterGroupFamilies.Count; i++)
        {
            var parameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamilies[i - 1];
            // List the available parameter group families.
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Family: {parameterGroupFamily.Key}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > parameterGroupFamilies.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("2. Select an available DB parameter group family
by entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        var parameterGroupFamilyChoice = parameterGroupFamilies[choiceNumber -
1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
```

```
        return parameterGroupFamilyChoice.Key;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and get information on a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">The DBParameterGroupFamily for the
 new DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DBParameterGroup.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
 CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(string dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Create new DB parameter group with family
 {dbParameterGroupFamily}:");

        var parameterGroup = await
 auroraWrapper.CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
            dbParameterGroupFamily,
            "ExampleParameterGroup-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks,
            "New example parameter group");

        var groupInfo =
            await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParamet

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"3. New DB parameter group created: \n\t{groupInfo?.Description}, \n
\tARN {groupInfo?.DBClusterParameterGroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and describe parameters from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the DBParameterGroup.</
param>
    /// <param name="parameterNames">Optional specific names of parameters to
 describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of requested parameters.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Parameter>>
 DescribeParametersInGroupAsync(string parameterGroupName, List<string>?
 parameterNames = null)
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("4. Get some parameters from the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        var parameters =
            await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName);

        var matchingParameters =
            parameters.Where(p => parameterNames == null ||
parameterNames.Contains(p.ParameterName)).ToList();

        Console.WriteLine("5. Parameter information:");
        matchingParameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        return matchingParameters;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify a parameter from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ModifyParametersAsync(string parameterGroupName,
List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("6. Modify some parameters in the group.");

        await
auroraWrapper.ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName,
parameters);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the user source parameters in the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the DBParameterGroup.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DescribeUserSourceParameters(string
 parameterGroupName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("7. Describe updated user source parameters in the
 group.");

        var parameters =
            await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName,
 "user");

        parameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">DB parameter group family for engine
 choice.</param>
    /// <returns>The selected engine version.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBEngineVersion> ChooseDBEngineVersionAsync(string
 dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed engines.
        var allowedEngines =
            await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(engine,
 dbParameterGroupFamily);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB engine versions for parameter group
 family {dbParameterGroupFamily}:");
        int i = 1;
        foreach (var version in allowedEngines)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. {version.DBEngineVersionDescription}.");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedEngines.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("8. Select an available DB engine version by
 entering a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var engineChoice = allowedEngines[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return engineChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">Parameter group to use for the DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <param name="clusterIdentifier">Cluster identifier to use for the DB
 cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB cluster.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBCluster?> CreateNewCluster(DBClusterParameterGroup
 parameterGroup,
        string engineName, string engineVersion, string clusterIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Create a new DB cluster with identifier
 {clusterIdentifier}.");

        DBCluster newCluster;
```

```
        var clusters = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync();
        var isClusterCreated = clusters.Any(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier ==
clusterIdentifier);

        if (isClusterCreated)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Cluster already created.");
            newCluster = clusters.First(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier ==
clusterIdentifier);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter an admin username:");
            var username = Console.ReadLine();

            Console.WriteLine("Enter an admin password:");
            var password = Console.ReadLine();

            newCluster = await auroraWrapper.CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
                "ExampleDatabase",
                clusterIdentifier,
                parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName,
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                username!,
                password!
            );

            Console.WriteLine("10. Waiting for DB cluster to be ready...");
            while (newCluster.Status != "available")
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                clusters = await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(clusterIdentifier);
                newCluster = clusters.First();
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Choose a DB instance class for a particular engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">DB engine for DB instance choice.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">DB engine version for DB instance choice.</
param>
    /// <returns>The selected orderable DB instance option.</returns>
    public static async Task<OrderableDBInstanceOption>
 ChooseDBInstanceClass(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed DB instance classes.
        var allowedInstances =
            await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(engine,
 engineVersion);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB instance classes for engine {engine} and
 version {engineVersion}:");
        int i = 1;


        foreach (var instance in allowedInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Instance class: {instance.DBInstanceClass} (storage type
 {instance.StorageType})");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedInstances.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("11. Select an available DB instance class by
 entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var instanceChoice = allowedInstances[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return instanceChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create a new DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Instance class to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceIdentifier">Instance identifier to use for the DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB instance.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBInstance?> CreateNewInstance(
        string clusterIdentifier,
        string engineName,
        string engineVersion,
        string instanceClass,
        string instanceIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"12. Create a new DB instance with identifier
 {instanceIdentifier}.");
        bool isInstanceReady = false;
        DBInstance newInstance;
        var instances = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync();
        isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault(i =>
            i.DBInstanceIdentifier == instanceIdentifier)?.DBInstanceStatus ==
 "available";

        if (isInstanceReady)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Instance already created.");
            newInstance = instances.First(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier ==
 instanceIdentifier);
        }
        else
        {

            newInstance = await auroraWrapper.CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
                clusterIdentifier,
                instanceIdentifier,
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                instanceClass
            );
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("13. Waiting for DB instance to be ready...");
            while (!isInstanceReady)
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                instances = await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(instanceIdentifier);
                isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault()?.DBInstanceStatus ==
 "available";
                newInstance = instances.First();
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a connection string for an Amazon RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cluster">The DB cluster to use to get a connection string.</
param>
    public static void DisplayConnectionString(DBCluster cluster)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Display the connection string.
        Console.WriteLine("14. New DB cluster connection string: ");
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"\n{engine} -h {cluster.Endpoint} -P {cluster.Port} "
            + $"-u {cluster.MasterUsername} -p [YOUR PASSWORD]\n");

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot from an Amazon RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cluster">DB cluster to use when creating a snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>The snapshot object.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBClusterSnapshot> CreateSnapshot(DBCluster cluster)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Create a snapshot.
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Creating snapshot from DB cluster
{cluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
        var snapshot = await
auroraWrapper.CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(
            cluster.DBClusterIdentifier,
            "ExampleSnapshot-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks);

        // Wait for the snapshot to be available.
        bool isSnapshotReady = false;

        Console.WriteLine($"16. Waiting for snapshot to be ready...");
        while (!isSnapshotReady)
        {
            Console.Write(".");
            Thread.Sleep(5000);
            var snapshots =
                await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(cluster.DBClusterIdentifier);
            isSnapshotReady = snapshots.FirstOrDefault()?.Status == "available";
            snapshot = snapshots.First();
        }

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Snapshot {snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier} status is
{snapshot.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return snapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newInstance">The instance to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="newCluster">The cluster to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">The parameter group to clean up.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources(
        DBInstance? newInstance,
        DBCluster? newCluster,
        DBClusterParameterGroup? parameterGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");
```

```
        if (newInstance is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}? (y/n)"))
        {
            // Delete the DB instance.
            Console.WriteLine($"17. Deleting the DB instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
        }

        if (newCluster is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up cluster
{newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier}? (y/n)"))
        {
            // Delete the DB cluster.
            Console.WriteLine($"18. Deleting the DB cluster
{newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier);

            // Wait for the DB cluster to delete.
            Console.WriteLine($"19. Waiting for the DB cluster to delete...");
            bool isClusterDeleted = false;

            while (!isClusterDeleted)
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                var cluster = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync();
                isClusterDeleted = cluster.All(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier !=
newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier);
            }

            Console.WriteLine("DB cluster deleted.");
        }

        if (parameterGroup is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up parameter
group? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"20. Deleting the DB parameter group
{parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName}.");
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGr
            Console.WriteLine("Parameter group deleted.");
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
```

案例呼叫用以管理 Aurora 動作的包裝函式方式。

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;

namespace AuroraActions;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for the Amazon Aurora cluster client operations.
/// </summary>
public class AuroraWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRDS _amazonRDS;
    public AuroraWrapper(IAmazonRDS amazonRDS)
    {
        _amazonRDS = amazonRDS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="engine">The name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family
 name.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>>
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(string engine,
        string? parameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom cluster parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">The family of the parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description for the new parameter group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new parameter group object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
 CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
        string parameterGroupFamily,
        string groupName,
        string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Description = description,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroup;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the cluster parameters in a parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="source">The optional name of the source filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>>
 DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName, string? source = null)
    {
        var paramList = new List<Parameter>();

        DescribeDBClusterParametersResponse response;
        var request = new DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Source = source,
        };

        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await
 _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync(request);
            paramList.AddRange(response.Parameters);

            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);

        return paramList;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the description of a DB cluster parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The parameter group description.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup?>
 DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
```

```
                DBClusterParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroups.FirstOrDefault();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify the specified integer parameters with new values from user input.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name for the parameters.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The list of integer parameters to modify.</
param>
    /// <param name="newValue">Optional int value to set for parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the group that was modified.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(string
 groupName, List<Parameter> parameters, int newValue = 0)
    {
        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the
 allowed values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    int.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        var request = new ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            Parameters = parameters,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var result = await
 _amazonRDS.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return result.DBClusterParameterGroupName;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(string engine, string
engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(string
groupName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
_amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new cluster and database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the new database.</param>
    /// <param name="clusterIdentifier">The identifier of the cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine to use for the new cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">The version of the engine to use.</param>
    /// <param name="adminName">The admin username.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">The primary admin password.</param>
    /// <returns>The cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
        string dbName,
        string clusterIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string adminName,
        string adminPassword)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            DBClusterIdentifier = clusterIdentifier,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
            Engine = dbEngine,
            EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
            MasterUsername = adminName,
            MasterUserPassword = adminPassword,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterAsync(request);
        return response.DBCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(string?
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB clusters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBCluster>> DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(string?
dbClusterIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBCluster>();

        DescribeDBClustersResponse response;
        DescribeDBClustersRequest request = new DescribeDBClustersRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClustersAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusters);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
```

```
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
    /// with a particular set of properties. Use the action
DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
        string dbClusterIdentifier,
        string dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass)
    {
        // When creating the instance within a cluster, do not specify the name
or size.
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<DBClusterSnapshot>
CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier, string
snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
            });

        return response.DBClusterSnapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBClusterSnapshot>>
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBClusterSnapshot>();

        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsResponse response;
        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request = new
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusterSnapshots);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(string
 dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterAsync(
            new DeleteDBClusterRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true
            });

        return response.DBCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(string
 dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBCluster
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance

- DeleteDBCluster
- 刪除資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup
- DeleteDBInstance
- 描述 B ClusterParameterGroups
- 描述 B ClusterParameters
- 描述 B ClusterSnapshots
- DescribeDBClusters
- 描述 B EngineVersions
- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
- 修改資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Routine which creates an Amazon Aurora DB cluster and demonstrates several
 operations
//! on that cluster.
/*!
 \sa gettingStartedWithDBClusters()
 \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::gettingStartedWithDBClusters(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);
```

```
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 Aurora)"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "get started with DB clusters demo." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
              CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "'." << std::endl;
    Aws::String dbParameterGroupFamily("Undefined");
    bool parameterGroupFound = true;
    {
        // 1. Check if the DB cluster parameter group already exists.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." <<
 std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily =
 outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_PARAMETER_GROUP_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' does not exist." <<
 std::endl;
            parameterGroupFound = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
```

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 2. Get available parameter group families for the specified engine.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, NO_PARAMETER_GROUP_FAMILY,
                                 engineVersions, client)) {
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Getting available parameter group families for " <<
DB_ENGINE
                  << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::vector<Aws::String> families;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &version: engineVersions) {
            Aws::String family = version.GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
            if (std::find(families.begin(), families.end(), family) ==
                families.end()) {
                families.push_back(family);
                std::cout << "  " << families.size() << ": " << family <<
std::endl;
            }
        }

        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which family do you want to use? ",
1,
                                            static_cast<int>(families.size()));
        dbParameterGroupFamily = families[choice - 1];
    }
    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        // 3.  Create a DB cluster parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example cluster parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully
created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Let's set some parameter values in your cluster parameter
group."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> autoIncrementParameters;
    // 4.  Get the parameters in the DB cluster parameter group.
    if (!getDBClusterParameters(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
AUTO_INCREMENT_PREFIX,
                                NO_SOURCE,
                                autoIncrementParameters,
                                client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> updateParameters;

    for (Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &autoIncParameter: autoIncrementParameters) {
        if (autoIncParameter.GetIsModifiable() &&
            (autoIncParameter.GetDataType() == "integer")) {
            std::cout << "The " << autoIncParameter.GetParameterName()
                      << " is described as: " <<
                      autoIncParameter.GetDescription() << "." << std::endl;
            if (autoIncParameter.ParameterValueHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "The current value is "
                          << autoIncParameter.GetParameterValue()
                          << "." << std::endl;
            }
            std::vector<int> splitValues = splitToInts(
                    autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues(), '-');
            if (splitValues.size() == 2) {
                int newValue = askQuestionForIntRange(
                        Aws::String("Enter a new value between ") +
                        autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues() + ": ",
                        splitValues[0], splitValues[1]);
                autoIncParameter.SetParameterValue(std::to_string(newValue));
```

```
                updateParameters.push_back(autoIncParameter);

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error parsing " <<
autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    {
        // 5.  Modify the auto increment parameters in the DB cluster parameter
group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully
modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a
source of 'user'."
            << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> userParameters;
    // 6.  Display the modified parameters in the DB cluster parameter group.
    if (!getDBClusterParameters(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, NO_NAME_PREFIX,
"user",
                                userParameters,
                                client)) {
```

```
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    for (const auto &userParameter: userParameters) {
        std::cout << "  " << userParameter.GetParameterName() << ", " <<
                  userParameter.GetDescription() << ", parameter value - "
                  << userParameter.GetParameterValue() << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB Cluster." << std::endl;

    Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster dbCluster;
    // 7.  Check if the DB cluster already exists.
    if (!describeDBCluster(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, dbCluster, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String engineVersionName;
    Aws::String engineName;
    if (dbCluster.DBClusterIdentifierHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster already exists." << std::endl;
        engineVersionName = dbCluster.GetEngineVersion();
        engineName = dbCluster.GetEngine();

    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB cluster." << std::endl;
        const Aws::String administratorName = askQuestion(
                "Enter an administrator username for the database: ");
        const Aws::String administratorPassword = askQuestion(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters):
");
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 8.  Get a list of engine versions for the parameter group family.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, dbParameterGroupFamily,
engineVersions,
                                 client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
            return false;
        }
```

```
        std::cout << "The available engines for your parameter group family are:"
                  << std::endl;

        int index = 1;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &engineVersion:
engineVersions) {
            std::cout << "  " << index << ": " <<
engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                      << std::endl;
            ++index;
        }
        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which engine do you want to use? ",
1,

static_cast<int>(engineVersions.size()));
        const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion engineVersion =
engineVersions[choice -
                                                                                1];

        engineName = engineVersion.GetEngine();
        engineVersionName = engineVersion.GetEngineVersion();
        std::cout << "Creating a DB cluster named '" << DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' and database '" << DB_NAME << "'.\n"
                  << "The DB cluster is configured to use your custom cluster
parameter group '"
                  << CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "', and \n"
                  << "selected engine version " <<
engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                  << ".\nThis typically takes several minutes." << std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersionName);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBCluster(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster creation has started."
```

```
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBCluster. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB cluster to become available." << std::endl;

    int counter = 0;
    // 11. Wait for the DB cluster to become available.
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for cluster to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        dbCluster = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
        if (!describeDBCluster(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, dbCluster, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB cluster status is '"
                      << dbCluster.GetStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbCluster.GetStatus() != "available");

    if (dbCluster.GetStatus() == "available") {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster has been created." << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    printAsterisksLine();
    Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
    // 11.  Check if the DB instance already exists.
    if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "",
                         client);
        return false;
    }

    if (dbInstance.DbInstancePortHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance already exists." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB instance." << std::endl;

        Aws::String dbInstanceClass;
        // 12.  Get a list of instance classes.
        if (!chooseDBInstanceClass(engineName,
                                   engineVersionName,
                                   dbInstanceClass,
                                   client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
 "",
                             client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Creating a DB instance named '" << DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' with selected DB instance class '" << dbInstanceClass
                  << "'.\nThis typically takes several minutes." << std::endl;

        // 13. Create a DB instance.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
```

```
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
"",
                             client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB instance to become available." << std::endl;

    counter = 0;
    // 14. Wait for the DB instance to become available.
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
            return false;
        }

        dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
            return false;
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                      << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() != "available");
```

```
   if (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() == "available") {
       std::cout << "The DB instance has been created." << std::endl;
   }

   // 15. Display the connection string that can be used to connect a 'mysql'
shell to the database.
   displayConnection(dbCluster);

   printAsterisksLine();

   if (askYesNoQuestion(
           "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ")) {
       Aws::String snapshotID(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER + "-" +
                              Aws::String(Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID()));
       {
           std::cout << "Creating a snapshot named " << snapshotID << "." <<
std::endl;
           std::cout << "This typically takes a few minutes." << std::endl;

           // 16. Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. (CreateDBClusterSnapshot)
           Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest request;
           request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
           request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

           Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                   client.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(request);

           if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
               std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                         << std::endl;
           }
           else {
               std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterSnapshot. "
                         << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                         << std::endl;
               cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
               return false;
           }
       }
```

```
        std::cout << "Waiting for the snapshot to become available." <<
std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBClusterSnapshot snapshot;
        counter = 0;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 600) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for snapshot to be available timed out ofter "
                          << counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }

            // 17. Wait for the snapshot to become available.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }

            if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
                std::cout << "Current snapshot status is '"
                          << snapshot.GetStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available");
```

```
        if (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available") {
            std::cout << "A snapshot has been created." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    bool result = true;
    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to delete the DB cluster, DB instance, and parameter
 group (y/n)? ")) {
        result = cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                  DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                                  client);
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which gets a DB cluster description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbClusterIdentifier: A DB cluster identifier.
 \param clusterResult: The 'DBCluster' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBCluster(const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                       Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster &clusterResult,
                                       const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBClusters(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        clusterResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_CLUSTER_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB cluster does not exist.
        // Instead, clusterResult is set to empty.
    else {
        clusterResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
    }

    return result;

}


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBClusterParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBCLusterParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the cluster parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBCLusterParameters(const Aws::String
 &parameterGroupName,
                                            const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                            const Aws::String &source,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parametersResult,
                                            const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersOutcome outcome =
```

```
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                         const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,
```

```
 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                         const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();

            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
                                        engineVersions.begin(),
 engineVersions.end());
            marker  = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
```

```
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance
 &instanceResult,
                                        const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
```

```
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::chooseDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                           const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                           Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                           const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption>
 &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option:
 options) {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                              instanceClass) == instanceClasses.end()) {
                    instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions.
 "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available DB instance classes for your database engine
 are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
```

```
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}

//! Routine which deletes resources created by the scenario.
/*!
\sa cleanUpResources()
\param parameterGroupName: A parameter group name, this may be empty.
\param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier, this may be empty.
\param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::cleanUpResources(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                      const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                      const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    bool result = true;
    bool instanceDeleting = false;
    bool clusterDeleting = false;
    if (!dbInstanceIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 18. Delete the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                instanceDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the
 parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    if (!dbClusterIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 19. Delete the DB cluster.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBCluster(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB cluster deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                clusterDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB cluster to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBCluster. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }
    int counter = 0;

    while (clusterDeleting || instanceDeleting) {
        // 20. Wait for the DB cluster and instance to be deleted.
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
```

```
        if (counter > 800) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to delete timed out ofter " <<
counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (instanceDeleting) {
            if (!describeDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstance, client)) {
                return false;
            }
            instanceDeleting = dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet();
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster dbCluster = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
        if (clusterDeleting) {
            if (!describeDBCluster(dbClusterIdentifier, dbCluster, client)) {
                return false;
            }

            clusterDeleting = dbCluster.DBClusterIdentifierHasBeenSet();
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            if (instanceDeleting) {
                std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                          << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() << "." <<
std::endl;
            }

            if (clusterDeleting) {
                std::cout << "Current DB cluster status is '"
                          << dbCluster.GetStatus() << "." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupName.empty()) {
        // 21. Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
```

```
                client.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBCluster
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - 刪除資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 描述 B ClusterParameterGroups
  - 描述 B ClusterParameters
  - 描述 B ClusterSnapshots
  - DescribeDBClusters
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
  - 修改資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
// GetStartedClusters is an interactive example that shows you how to use the AWS
 SDK for Go
// with Amazon Aurora to do the following:
//
// 1. Create a custom DB cluster parameter group and set parameter values.
// 2. Create an Aurora DB cluster that is configured to use the parameter group.
// 3. Create a DB instance in the DB cluster that contains a database.
// 4. Take a snapshot of the DB cluster.
// 5. Delete the DB instance, DB cluster, and parameter group.
type GetStartedClusters struct {
 sdkConfig  aws.Config
 dbClusters actions.DbClusters
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 helper     IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun  bool
}

// NewGetStartedClusters constructs a GetStartedClusters instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get an Amazon Relational Database Service
 (Amazon RDS)
// client and create wrappers for the actions used in the scenario.
func NewGetStartedClusters(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) GetStartedClusters {
 auroraClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return GetStartedClusters{
  sdkConfig:  sdkConfig,
  dbClusters: actions.DbClusters{AuroraClient: auroraClient},
  questioner: questioner,
```

```
  helper:     helper,
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) Run(dbEngine string, parameterGroupName
 string,
 clusterName string, dbName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon Aurora DB Cluster demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 parameterGroup := scenario.CreateParameterGroup(dbEngine, parameterGroupName)
 scenario.SetUserParameters(parameterGroupName)
 cluster := scenario.CreateCluster(clusterName, dbEngine, dbName, parameterGroup)
 scenario.helper.Pause(5)
 dbInstance := scenario.CreateInstance(cluster)
 scenario.DisplayConnection(cluster)
 scenario.CreateSnapshot(clusterName)
 scenario.Cleanup(dbInstance, cluster, parameterGroup)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateParameterGroup shows how to get available engine versions for a
 specified
// database engine and create a DB cluster parameter group that is compatible
 with a
// selected engine family.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateParameterGroup(dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string) *types.DBClusterParameterGroup {

 log.Printf("Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named %v.\n",
  parameterGroupName)
 parameterGroup, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetParameterGroup(parameterGroupName)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }
 if parameterGroup == nil {
  log.Printf("Getting available database engine versions for %v.\n", dbEngine)
  engineVersions, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetEngineVersions(dbEngine, "")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }

  familySet := map[string]struct{}{}
  for _, family := range engineVersions {
   familySet[*family.DBParameterGroupFamily] = struct{}{}
  }
  var families []string
  for family := range familySet {
   families = append(families, family)
  }
  sort.Strings(families)
  familyIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Which family do you want to use?
\n", families)
  log.Println("Creating a DB cluster parameter group.")
  _, err = scenario.dbClusters.CreateParameterGroup(
   parameterGroupName, families[familyIndex], "Example parameter group.")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  parameterGroup, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetParameterGroup(parameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
 log.Printf("Parameter group %v:\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
 log.Printf("\tName: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupArn)
 log.Printf("\tFamily: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
 log.Printf("\tDescription: %v\n", *parameterGroup.Description)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return parameterGroup

}

// SetUserParameters shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom
 parameter
// group and update some of the parameter values in the group.
```

```
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) SetUserParameters(parameterGroupName string) {
 log.Println("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
 dbParameters, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetParameters(parameterGroupName, "")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 var updateParams []types.Parameter
 for _, dbParam := range dbParameters {
  if strings.HasPrefix(*dbParam.ParameterName, "auto_increment") &&
   dbParam.IsModifiable && *dbParam.DataType == "integer" {
   log.Printf("The %v parameter is described as:\n\t%v",
    *dbParam.ParameterName, *dbParam.Description)
   rangeSplit := strings.Split(*dbParam.AllowedValues, "-")
   lower, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[0])
   upper, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[1])
   newValue := scenario.questioner.AskInt(
    fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", lower, upper),
    demotools.InIntRange{Lower: lower, Upper: upper})
   dbParam.ParameterValue = aws.String(strconv.Itoa(newValue))
   updateParams = append(updateParams, dbParam)
  }
 }
 err = scenario.dbClusters.UpdateParameters(parameterGroupName, updateParams)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source
 of 'user'.")
 userParameters, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetParameters(parameterGroupName,
 "user")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Here are the parameters you've set:")
 for _, param := range userParameters {
  log.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *param.ParameterName, *param.ParameterValue)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateCluster shows how to create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a
 database
// of a specified type. The database is also configured to use a custom DB
 cluster
```

```
// parameter group.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateCluster(clusterName string, dbEngine
 string,
 dbName string, parameterGroup *types.DBClusterParameterGroup) *types.DBCluster {

 log.Println("Checking for an existing DB cluster.")
 cluster, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetDbCluster(clusterName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if cluster == nil {
  adminUsername := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "Enter an administrator user name for the database: ", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  adminPassword := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
  engineVersions, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetEngineVersions(dbEngine,
 *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  var engineChoices []string
  for _, engine := range engineVersions {
   engineChoices = append(engineChoices, *engine.EngineVersion)
  }
  log.Println("The available engines for your parameter group are:")
  engineIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Which engine do you want to use?
\n", engineChoices)
  log.Printf("Creating DB cluster %v and database %v.\n", clusterName, dbName)
  log.Printf("The DB cluster is configured to use\nyour custom parameter group %v
\n",
   *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
  log.Printf("and selected engine %v.\n", engineChoices[engineIndex])
  log.Println("This typically takes several minutes.")
  cluster, err = scenario.dbClusters.CreateDbCluster(
   clusterName, *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName, dbName, dbEngine,
   engineChoices[engineIndex], adminUsername, adminPassword)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *cluster.Status != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   cluster, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetDbCluster(clusterName)
   if err != nil {
```

```
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Cluster created and available.")
  }
 }
 log.Println("Cluster data:")
 log.Printf("\tDBClusterIdentifier: %v\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *cluster.DBClusterArn)
 log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *cluster.Status)
 log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *cluster.Engine)
 log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *cluster.EngineVersion)
 log.Printf("\tDBClusterParameterGroup: %v\n", *cluster.DBClusterParameterGroup)
 log.Printf("\tEngineMode: %v\n", *cluster.EngineMode)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return cluster
}

// CreateInstance shows how to create a DB instance in an existing Aurora DB
 cluster.
// A new DB cluster contains no DB instances, so you must add one. The first DB
 instance
// that is added to a DB cluster defaults to a read-write DB instance.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateInstance(cluster *types.DBCluster)
 *types.DBInstance {
 log.Println("Checking for an existing database instance.")
 dbInstance, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetInstance(*cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if dbInstance == nil {
  log.Println("Let's create a database instance in your DB cluster.")
  log.Println("First, choose a DB instance type:")
  instOpts, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetOrderableInstances(
   *cluster.Engine, *cluster.EngineVersion)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  var instChoices []string
  for _, opt := range instOpts {
   instChoices = append(instChoices, *opt.DBInstanceClass)
  }
  instIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice(
   "Which DB instance class do you want to use?\n", instChoices)
```

```
  log.Println("Creating a database instance. This typically takes several
 minutes.")
  dbInstance, err = scenario.dbClusters.CreateInstanceInCluster(
   *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier, *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier, *cluster.Engine,
   instChoices[instIndex])
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *dbInstance.DBInstanceStatus != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   dbInstance, err =
 scenario.dbClusters.GetInstance(*cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
 }
 log.Println("Instance data:")
 log.Printf("\tDBInstanceIdentifier: %v\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceArn)
 log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceStatus)
 log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *dbInstance.Engine)
 log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *dbInstance.EngineVersion)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return dbInstance
}

// DisplayConnection displays connection information about an Aurora DB cluster
 and tips
// on how to connect to it.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) DisplayConnection(cluster *types.DBCluster) {
 log.Println(
  "You can now connect to your database using your favorite MySql client.\n" +
   "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2 instance\n"
 +
   "that is running in the same VPC as your database cluster. Pass the endpoint,
\n" +
   "port, and administrator user name to 'mysql' and enter your password\n" +
   "when prompted:")
 log.Printf("\n\tmysql -h %v -P %v -u %v -p\n",
  *cluster.Endpoint, *cluster.Port, *cluster.MasterUsername)
 log.Println("For more information, see the User Guide for Aurora:\n" +
  "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.CreatingConnecting.Aurora.html#CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.Aurora
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateSnapshot shows how to create a DB cluster snapshot and wait until it's
 available.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateSnapshot(clusterName string) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ", "y") {
  snapshotId := fmt.Sprintf("%v-%v", clusterName, scenario.helper.UniqueId())
  log.Printf("Creating a snapshot named %v. This typically takes a few minutes.
\n", snapshotId)
  snapshot, err := scenario.dbClusters.CreateClusterSnapshot(clusterName,
 snapshotId)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *snapshot.Status != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   snapshot, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetClusterSnapshot(snapshotId)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Println("Snapshot data:")
  log.Printf("\tDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: %v\n",
 *snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotArn)
  log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *snapshot.Status)
  log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *snapshot.Engine)
  log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *snapshot.EngineVersion)
  log.Printf("\tDBClusterIdentifier: %v\n", *snapshot.DBClusterIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tSnapshotCreateTime: %v\n", *snapshot.SnapshotCreateTime)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }
}

// Cleanup shows how to clean up a DB instance, DB cluster, and DB cluster
 parameter group.
// Before the DB cluster parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB
 instances and
// DB clusters must first be deleted.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) Cleanup(dbInstance *types.DBInstance, cluster
 *types.DBCluster,
 parameterGroup *types.DBClusterParameterGroup) {
```

```
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "\nDo you want to delete the database instance, DB cluster, and parameter group
 (y/n)? ", "y") {
  log.Printf("Deleting database instance %v.\n",
 *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  err := scenario.dbClusters.DeleteInstance(*dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting database cluster %v.\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
  err = scenario.dbClusters.DeleteDbCluster(*cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(
   "Waiting for the DB instance and DB cluster to delete. This typically takes
 several minutes.")
  for dbInstance != nil || cluster != nil {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   if dbInstance != nil {
    dbInstance, err =
 scenario.dbClusters.GetInstance(*dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
   if cluster != nil {
    cluster, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetDbCluster(*cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting parameter group %v.",
 *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
  err =
 scenario.dbClusters.DeleteParameterGroup(*parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}
```

定義案例所呼叫的函數以管理 Amazon 動作。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}


// GetParameterGroup gets a DB cluster parameter group by name.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameterGroup(parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(
  context.TODO(), &rds.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterParameterGroups[0], err
 }
}


// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the
 specified
// parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateParameterGroup(
 parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string, description string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err :=
 clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
```

```
    DBParameterGroupFamily:      aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
    Description:                 aws.String(description),
   })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   return nil, err
  } else {
   return output.DBClusterParameterGroup, err
  }
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteParameterGroup(parameterGroupName string) error
 {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter
 group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameters(parameterGroupName string, source
 string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeDBClusterParametersPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:                      aws.String(source),
```

```
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get paramaeters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) UpdateParameters(parameterGroupName string, params
 []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:                  params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetDbCluster gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetDbCluster(clusterName string) (*types.DBCluster,
 error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{
   DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBClusterNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB cluster %v does not exist.\n", clusterName)
```

```
    err = nil
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't get DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
   }
   return nil, err
  } else {
   return &output.DBClusters[0], err
  }
}



// CreateDbCluster creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified
 parameter group.
// The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified
 engine and
// engine version.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateDbCluster(clusterName string,
 parameterGroupName string,
 dbName string, dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, adminName string,
 adminPassword string) (
 *types.DBCluster, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBCluster(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:                      aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  DatabaseName:                aws.String(dbName),
  EngineVersion:               aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  MasterUserPassword:          aws.String(adminPassword),
  MasterUsername:              aws.String(adminName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBCluster, err
 }
}



// DeleteDbCluster deletes a DB cluster without keeping a final snapshot.
```

```
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteDbCluster(clusterName string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBCluster(context.TODO(),
 &rds.DeleteDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:   true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// CreateClusterSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateClusterSnapshot(clusterName string,
 snapshotName string) (
 *types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBClusterSnapshotInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterSnapshot, nil
 }
}



// GetClusterSnapshot gets a DB cluster snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetClusterSnapshot(snapshotName string)
 (*types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsInput{
   DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
```

```
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}



// CreateInstanceInCluster creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster.
 The first database that is
// created defaults to a read-write DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateInstanceInCluster(clusterName string,
 instanceName string,
 dbEngine string, dbInstanceClass string) (*types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBInstance(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBClusterIdentifier:  aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetInstance(instanceName string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBInstances(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
```

```
    log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
   }
   return nil, err
  } else {
   return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
  }
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteInstance(instanceName string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBInstance(context.TODO(),
 &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      true,
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetEngineVersions(engine string, parameterGroupFamily
 string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
```

```
 }
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetOrderableInstances(engine string, engineVersion
 string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instances []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instances: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instances = append(instances, output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instances, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBCluster
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster

- 刪除資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup
- DeleteDBInstance
- 描述 B ClusterParameterGroups
- 描述 B ClusterParameters
- 描述 B ClusterSnapshots
- DescribeDBClusters
- 描述 B EngineVersions
- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
- 修改資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 * database credentials. If you do not create a
 * secret, this example will not work. For details, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
```

```
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Gets available engine families for Amazon Aurora MySQL-Compatible Edition
 * by calling the DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') method.
 * 2. Selects an engine family and creates a custom DB cluster parameter group
 * by invoking the describeDBClusterParameters method.
 * 3. Gets the parameter groups by invoking the describeDBClusterParameterGroups
 * method.
 * 4. Gets parameters in the group by invoking the describeDBClusterParameters
 * method.
 * 5. Modifies the auto_increment_offset parameter by invoking the
 * modifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest method.
 * 6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
 * 7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions by invoking the
 * describeDbEngineVersions method.
 * 8. Creates an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySQL
 * database.
 * 9. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
 * 10. Gets a list of instance classes available for the selected engine.
 * 11. Creates a database instance in the cluster.
 * 12. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
 * 13. Creates a snapshot.
 * 14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready.
 * 15. Deletes the DB cluster.
 * 16. Deletes the DB cluster group.
 */
public class AuroraScenario {
    public static long sleepTime = 20;
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <dbClusterGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily>
 <dbInstanceClusterIdentifier> <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbName>
 <dbSnapshotIdentifier><secretName>"
                +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    dbClusterGroupName - The name of the DB cluster parameter
 group. \n" +
                "    dbParameterGroupFamily - The DB cluster parameter group
 family name (for example, aurora-mysql5.7). \n"
                +
```

```
                "    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier - The instance cluster
identifier value.\n" +
                "    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\n"
+
                "    dbName - The database name.\n" +
                "    dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.\n" +
                "    secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that
contains the database credentials\"\n";
        ;

        if (args.length != 7) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbClusterGroupName = args[0];
        String dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1];
        String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier = args[2];
        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[3];
        String dbName = args[4];
        String dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[5];
        String secretName = args[6];

        // Retrieve the database credentials using AWS Secrets Manager.
        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
User.class);
        String username = user.getUsername();
        String userPassword = user.getPassword();

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Aurora example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines");
        describeDBEngines(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a custom parameter group");
        createDBClusterParameterGroup(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName,
dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get the parameter group");
        describeDbClusterParameterGroups(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the parameters in the group");
        describeDbClusterParameters(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName, 0);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter");
        modifyDBClusterParas(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Display the updated parameter value");
        describeDbClusterParameters(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName, -1);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions");
        getAllowedEngines(rdsClient, dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Create an Aurora DB cluster database");
        String arnClusterVal = createDBCluster(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName,
dbName, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
                username, userPassword);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the cluster is " + arnClusterVal);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Wait for DB instance to be ready");
        waitForInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get a list of instance classes available for the
selected engine");
        String instanceClass = getListInstanceClasses(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Create a database instance in the cluster.");
        String clusterDBARN = createDBInstanceCluster(rdsClient,
dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
                instanceClass);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the database is " + clusterDBARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Wait for DB instance to be ready");
        waitDBInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Create a snapshot");
        createDBClusterSnapshot(rdsClient, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
dbSnapshotIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready");
        waitForSnapshotReady(rdsClient, dbSnapshotIdentifier,
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Delete the DB instance");
        deleteDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("15. Delete the DB cluster");
        deleteCluster(rdsClient, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("16. Delete the DB cluster group");
        deleteDBClusterGroup(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName, clusterDBARN);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Scenario has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)

.credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
    }

    private static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                .secretId(secretName)
                .build();

        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }

    public static void deleteDBClusterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName, String clusterDBARN)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean isDataDel = false;
            boolean didFind;
            String instanceARN;

            // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
            while (!isDataDel) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                int listSize = instanceList.size();
                didFind = false;
                int index = 1;
```

```
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        System.out.println(clusterDBARN + " still exists");
                        didFind = true;
                    }
                    if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true;
                    }
                    Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    index++;
                }
            }

            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest clusterParameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest
                    .builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .build();


rdsClient.deleteDBClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbClusterGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbClusterRequest deleteDbClusterRequest =
DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest);
            System.out.println(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier + " was deleted!");
```

```
        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of the database is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void waitForSnapshotReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbSnapshotIdentifier,
            String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
        try {
            boolean snapshotReady = false;
            String snapshotReadyStr;
            System.out.println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.");

            DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest snapshotsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .build();

            while (!snapshotReady) {
                DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest);
```

```
                List<DBClusterSnapshot> snapshotList =
response.dbClusterSnapshots();
                for (DBClusterSnapshot snapshot : snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status();
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.println(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 5000);
                    }
                }
            }

            System.out.println("The Snapshot is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDBClusterSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
            String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
            System.out.println("The Snapshot ARN is " +
response.dbClusterSnapshot().dbClusterSnapshotArn());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void waitDBInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
```

```
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            String endpoint = "";
            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances(instanceRequest);
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        endpoint = instance.endpoint().address();
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database instance is available! The connection
endpoint is " + endpoint);

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createDBInstanceCluster(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
            String instanceClass) {
        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
```

```
                    .dbInstanceClass(instanceClass)
                    .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
            return response.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String getListInstanceClasses(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest optionsRequest =
DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest
                    .builder()
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsResponse response = rdsClient
                    .describeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(optionsRequest);
            List<OrderableDBInstanceOption> instanceOptions =
response.orderableDBInstanceOptions();
            String instanceClass = "";
            for (OrderableDBInstanceOption instanceOption : instanceOptions) {
                instanceClass = instanceOption.dbInstanceClass();
                System.out.println("The instance class is " +
instanceOption.dbInstanceClass());
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
instanceOption.engineVersion());
            }
            return instanceClass;

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
```

```
    }

    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbClustersRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                    .build();

            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbClustersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusters(instanceRequest);
                List<DBCluster> clusterList = response.dbClusters();
                for (DBCluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = cluster.status();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database cluster is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createDBCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily, String dbName,
            String dbClusterIdentifier, String userName, String password) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterRequest clusterRequest =
CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
                    .databaseName(dbName)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
```

```
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .masterUsername(userName)
                    .masterUserPassword(password)
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBCluster(clusterRequest);
            return response.dbCluster().dbClusterArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
    public static void getAllowedEngines(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(versionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> dbEngines = response.dbEngineVersions();
            for (DBEngineVersion dbEngine : dbEngines) {
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbEngine.engineVersion());
                System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbEngine.dbEngineDescription());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
```

```
   public static void modifyDBClusterParas(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dClusterGroupName) {
       try {
           Parameter parameter1 = Parameter.builder()
                   .parameterName("auto_increment_offset")
                   .applyMethod("immediate")
                   .parameterValue("5")
                   .build();

           List<Parameter> paraList = new ArrayList<>();
           paraList.add(parameter1);
           ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dClusterGroupName)
                   .parameters(paraList)
                   .build();

           ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.modifyDBClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest);
           System.out.println(
                   "The parameter group " +
response.dbClusterParameterGroupName() + " was successfully modified");

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void describeDbClusterParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbCLusterGroupName, int flag) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
           if (flag == 0) {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .build();
           } else {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .source("user")
                       .build();
```

```
            }

            DescribeDbClusterParametersResponse response = rdsClient
                    .describeDBClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset
or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") ==
0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDbClusterParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient,
String dbClusterGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            List<DBClusterParameterGroup> groups =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
                    .dbClusterParameterGroups();
```

```
            for (DBClusterParameterGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDBClusterParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName,
            String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbClusterParameterGroup().dbClusterParameterGroupName());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();
```

```
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
 the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBCluster
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - 刪除資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 描述 B ClusterParameterGroups
  - 描述 B ClusterParameters
  - 描述 B ClusterSnapshots
  - DescribeDBClusters
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances

- DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
- 修改資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the database
 credentials. If you do not create a
secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

1. Returns a list of the available DB engines.
2. Creates a custom DB parameter group.
3. Gets the parameter groups.
4. Gets the parameters in the group.
5. Modifies the auto_increment_increment parameter.
6. Displays the updated parameter value.
7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions.
8. Creates an Aurora DB cluster database.
9. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
10. Gets a list of instance classes available for the selected engine.
11. Creates a database instance in the cluster.
```

```
12. Waits for the database instance in the cluster to be ready.
13. Creates a snapshot.
14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready.
15. Deletes the DB instance.
16. Deletes the DB cluster.
17. Deletes the DB cluster group.
 */

var slTime: Long = 20
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <dbClusterGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily>
 <dbInstanceClusterIdentifier> <dbName> <dbSnapshotIdentifier> <secretName>
        Where:
            dbClusterGroupName - The database group name.
            dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name.
            dbInstanceClusterIdentifier - The database instance identifier.
            dbName -  The database name.
            dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.
            secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains
 the database credentials.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val dbClusterGroupName = args[0]
    val dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1]
    val dbInstanceClusterIdentifier = args[2]
    val dbInstanceIdentifier = args[3]
    val dbName = args[4]
    val dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[5]
    val secretName = args[6]

    val gson = Gson()
    val user = gson.fromJson(getSecretValues(secretName).toString(),
 User::class.java)
    val username = user.username
    val userPassword = user.password

    println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines")
```

```
    describeAuroraDBEngines()

    println("2. Create a custom parameter group")
    createDBClusterParameterGroup(dbClusterGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("3. Get the parameter group")
    describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName)

    println("4. Get the parameters in the group")
    describeDbClusterParameters(dbClusterGroupName, 0)

    println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter")
    modifyDBClusterParas(dbClusterGroupName)

    println("6. Display the updated parameter value")
    describeDbClusterParameters(dbClusterGroupName, -1)

    println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions")
    getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("8. Create an Aurora DB cluster database")
    val arnClusterVal = createDBCluster(dbClusterGroupName, dbName,
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, username, userPassword)
    println("The ARN of the cluster is $arnClusterVal")

    println("9. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitForClusterInstanceReady(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("10. Get a list of instance classes available for the selected
engine")
    val instanceClass = getListInstanceClasses()

    println("11. Create a database instance in the cluster.")
    val clusterDBARN = createDBInstanceCluster(dbInstanceIdentifier,
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, instanceClass)
    println("The ARN of the database is $clusterDBARN")

    println("12. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("13. Create a snapshot")
    createDBClusterSnapshot(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("14. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready")
```

```
    waitSnapshotReady(dbSnapshotIdentifier, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("15. Delete the DB instance")
    deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("16. Delete the DB cluster")
    deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("17. Delete the DB cluster group")
    if (clusterDBARN != null) {
        deleteDBClusterGroup(dbClusterGroupName, clusterDBARN)
    }
    println("The Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

@Throws(InterruptedException::class)
suspend fun deleteDBClusterGroup(dbClusterGroupName: String, clusterDBARN:
 String) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false
            didFind = false
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        println("$clusterDBARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    delay(slTime * 1000)
```

```
                    index++
                }
            }
        }
        val clusterParameterGroupRequest = DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
        }

        rdsClient.deleteDbClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest)
        println("$dbClusterGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String) {
    val deleteDbClusterRequest = DeleteDbClusterRequest {
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
        skipFinalSnapshot = true
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        rdsClient.deleteDbCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest)
        println("$dbInstanceClusterIdentifier was deleted!")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest = DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        deleteAutomatedBackups = true
        skipFinalSnapshot = true
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun waitSnapshotReady(dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
 dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")
```

```
    val snapshotsRequest = DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest {
        dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!snapshotReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList = response.dbClusterSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
                        println(".")
                        delay(slTime * 5000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}

suspend fun createDBClusterSnapshot(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
 dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?) {
    val snapshotRequest = CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest {
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
        dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        println("The Snapshot ARN is
 ${response.dbClusterSnapshot?.dbClusterSnapshotArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")
```

```
    val instanceRequest = DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
    }

    var endpoint = ""
    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is
 $endpoint")
}

suspend fun createDBInstanceCluster(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
 dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal: String?, instanceClassVal: String?): String? {
    val instanceRequest = CreateDbInstanceRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal
        engine = "aurora-mysql"
        dbInstanceClass = instanceClassVal
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}

suspend fun getListInstanceClasses(): String {
    val optionsRequest = DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest {
        engine = "aurora-mysql"
        maxRecords = 20
```

```
    }
    var instanceClass = ""
    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(optionsRequest)
        response.orderableDbInstanceOptions?.forEach { instanceOption ->
            instanceClass = instanceOption.dbInstanceClass.toString()
            println("The instance class is ${instanceOption.dbInstanceClass}")
            println("The engine version is ${instanceOption.engineVersion}")
        }
    }
    return instanceClass
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForClusterInstanceReady(dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest = DescribeDbClustersRequest {
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusters(instanceRequest)
            response.dbClusters?.forEach { cluster ->
                instanceReadyStr = cluster.status.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database cluster is available!")
}

suspend fun createDBCluster(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?, dbName: String?,
 dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?, userName: String?, password: String?): String?
 {
```

```
    val clusterRequest = CreateDbClusterRequest {
        databaseName = dbName
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
        dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
        engine = "aurora-mysql"
        masterUsername = userName
        masterUserPassword = password
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbCluster(clusterRequest)
        return response.dbCluster?.dbClusterArn
    }
}

// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest = DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
        dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
        engine = "aurora-mysql"
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { dbEngine ->
            println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
            println("The engine description is ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
        }
    }
}

// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBClusterParas(dClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val parameter1 = Parameter {
        parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
        applyMethod = ApplyMethod.fromValue("immediate")
        parameterValue = "5"
    }

    val paraList = ArrayList<Parameter>()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest = ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
        dbClusterParameterGroupName = dClusterGroupName
        parameters = paraList
```

```
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbClusterParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}

suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(dbCLusterGroupName: String?, flag: Int) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest = if (flag == 0) {
        DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
        }
    } else {
        DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            source = "user"
        }
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is
 ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest = DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest {
        dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
        maxRecords = 20
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        response.dbClusterParameterGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createDBClusterParameterGroup(dbClusterGroupNameVal: String?,
 dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val groupRequest = CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
        dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupNameVal
        dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbClusterParameterGroup?.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAuroraDBEngines() {
    val engineVersionsRequest = DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
        engine = "aurora-mysql"
        defaultOnly = true
        maxRecords = 20
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { engineOb ->
            println("The name of the DB parameter group family for the database
 engine is ${engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily}")
            println("The name of the database engine ${engineOb.engine}")
```

```
            println("The version number of the database engine
 ${engineOb.engineVersion}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBCluster
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - 刪除資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 描述 B ClusterParameterGroups
  - 描述 B ClusterParameters
  - 描述 B ClusterSnapshots
  - DescribeDBClusters
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
  - 修改資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class AuroraClusterScenario:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to get started using Aurora DB clusters."""

    def __init__(self, aurora_wrapper):
        """
        :param aurora_wrapper: An object that wraps Aurora DB cluster actions.
        """
        self.aurora_wrapper = aurora_wrapper

    def create_parameter_group(self, db_engine, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to get available engine versions for a specified database
 engine and
        create a DB cluster parameter group that is compatible with a selected
 engine family.

        :param db_engine: The database engine to use as a basis.
        :param parameter_group_name: The name given to the newly created
 parameter group.
        :return: The newly created parameter group.
        """
        print(
            f"Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named
 {parameter_group_name}."
        )
        parameter_group =
 self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameter_group(parameter_group_name)
        if parameter_group is None:
            print(f"Getting available database engine versions for {db_engine}.")
            engine_versions = self.aurora_wrapper.get_engine_versions(db_engine)
            families = list({ver["DBParameterGroupFamily"] for ver in
 engine_versions})
            family_index = q.choose("Which family do you want to use? ",
 families)
            print(f"Creating a DB cluster parameter group.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.create_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name, families[family_index], "Example parameter
 group."
            )
            parameter_group = self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name
            )
```

```
        print(f"Parameter group
{parameter_group['DBClusterParameterGroupName']}:")
        pp(parameter_group)
        print("-" * 88)
        return parameter_group

    def set_user_parameters(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom parameter group and
        update some of the parameter values in the group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query and
modify.
        """
        print("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
        auto_inc_parameters = self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, name_prefix="auto_increment"
        )
        update_params = []
        for auto_inc in auto_inc_parameters:
            if auto_inc["IsModifiable"] and auto_inc["DataType"] == "integer":
                print(f"The {auto_inc['ParameterName']} parameter is described
as:")
                print(f"\t{auto_inc['Description']}")
                param_range = auto_inc["AllowedValues"].split("-")
                auto_inc["ParameterValue"] = str(
                    q.ask(
                        f"Enter a value between {param_range[0]} and
{param_range[1]}: ",
                        q.is_int,
                        q.in_range(int(param_range[0]), int(param_range[1])),
                    )
                )
                update_params.append(auto_inc)
        self.aurora_wrapper.update_parameters(parameter_group_name,
update_params)
        print(
            "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source
of 'user'."
        )
        user_parameters = self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, source="user"
        )
        pp(user_parameters)
```

```
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_cluster(self, cluster_name, db_engine, db_name, parameter_group):
        """
        Shows how to create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a database of a
specified
        type. The database is also configured to use a custom DB cluster
parameter group.

        :param cluster_name: The name given to the newly created DB cluster.
        :param db_engine: The engine of the created database.
        :param db_name: The name given to the created database.
        :param parameter_group: The parameter group that is associated with the
DB cluster.
        :return: The newly created DB cluster.
        """
        print("Checking for an existing DB cluster.")
        cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_cluster(cluster_name)
        if cluster is None:
            admin_username = q.ask(
                "Enter an administrator user name for the database: ",
q.non_empty
            )
            admin_password = q.ask(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters):
",
                q.non_empty,
            )
            engine_versions = self.aurora_wrapper.get_engine_versions(
                db_engine, parameter_group["DBParameterGroupFamily"]
            )
            engine_choices = [ver["EngineVersionDescription"] for ver in
engine_versions]
            print("The available engines for your parameter group are:")
            engine_index = q.choose("Which engine do you want to use? ",
engine_choices)
            print(
                f"Creating DB cluster {cluster_name} and database {db_name}.\n"
                f"The DB cluster is configured to use\n"
                f"your custom parameter group
{parameter_group['DBClusterParameterGroupName']}\n"
                f"and selected engine {engine_choices[engine_index]}.\n"
                f"This typically takes several minutes."
            )
```

```
            cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.create_db_cluster(
                cluster_name,
                parameter_group["DBClusterParameterGroupName"],
                db_name,
                db_engine,
                engine_versions[engine_index]["EngineVersion"],
                admin_username,
                admin_password,
            )
            while cluster.get("Status") != "available":
                wait(30)
                cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_cluster(cluster_name)
            print("Cluster created and available.\n")
        print("Cluster data:")
        pp(cluster)
        print("-" * 88)
        return cluster

    def create_instance(self, cluster):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB instance in an existing Aurora DB cluster. A new
DB cluster
        contains no DB instances, so you must add one. The first DB instance that
is added
        to a DB cluster defaults to a read-write DB instance.

        :param cluster: The DB cluster where the DB instance is added.
        :return: The newly created DB instance.
        """
        print("Checking for an existing database instance.")
        cluster_name = cluster["DBClusterIdentifier"]
        db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_instance(cluster_name)
        if db_inst is None:
            print("Let's create a database instance in your DB cluster.")
            print("First, choose a DB instance type:")
            inst_opts = self.aurora_wrapper.get_orderable_instances(
                cluster["Engine"], cluster["EngineVersion"]
            )
            inst_choices = list({opt["DBInstanceClass"] + ", storage type: " +
opt["StorageType"] for opt in inst_opts})
            inst_index = q.choose(
                "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ", inst_choices
            )
            print(
```

```
                f"Creating a database instance. This typically takes several
 minutes."
            )
            db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.create_instance_in_cluster(
                cluster_name, cluster_name, cluster["Engine"],
 inst_opts[inst_index]["DBInstanceClass"]
            )
            while db_inst.get("DBInstanceStatus") != "available":
                wait(30)
                db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_instance(cluster_name)
        print("Instance data:")
        pp(db_inst)
        print("-" * 88)
        return db_inst

    @staticmethod
    def display_connection(cluster):
        """
        Displays connection information about an Aurora DB cluster and tips on
 how to
        connect to it.

        :param cluster: The DB cluster to display.
        """
        print(
            "You can now connect to your database using your favorite MySql
 client.\n"
            "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2
 instance\n"
            "that is running in the same VPC as your database cluster. Pass the
 endpoint,\n"
            "port, and administrator user name to 'mysql' and enter your password
\n"
            "when prompted:\n"
        )
        print(
            f"\n\tmysql -h {cluster['Endpoint']} -P {cluster['Port']} -u
 {cluster['MasterUsername']} -p\n"
        )
        print(
            "For more information, see the User Guide for Aurora:\n"
            "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.CreatingConnecting.Aurora.html#CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.Aurora
        )
```

```
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_snapshot(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB cluster snapshot and wait until it's available.

        :param cluster_name: The name of a DB cluster to snapshot.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ",
q.is_yesno
        ):
            snapshot_id = f"{cluster_name}-{uuid.uuid4()}"
            print(
                f"Creating a snapshot named {snapshot_id}. This typically takes a
few minutes."
            )
            snapshot = self.aurora_wrapper.create_cluster_snapshot(
                snapshot_id, cluster_name
            )
            while snapshot.get("Status") != "available":
                wait(30)
                snapshot = self.aurora_wrapper.get_cluster_snapshot(snapshot_id)
            pp(snapshot)
            print("-" * 88)

    def cleanup(self, db_inst, cluster, parameter_group):
        """
        Shows how to clean up a DB instance, DB cluster, and DB cluster parameter
group.
        Before the DB cluster parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB
instances and
        DB clusters must first be deleted.

        :param db_inst: The DB instance to delete.
        :param cluster: The DB cluster to delete.
        :param parameter_group: The DB cluster parameter group to delete.
        """
        cluster_name = cluster["DBClusterIdentifier"]
        parameter_group_name = parameter_group["DBClusterParameterGroupName"]
        if q.ask(
            "\nDo you want to delete the database instance, DB cluster, and
parameter "
            "group (y/n)? ",
```

```
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            print(f"Deleting database instance
{db_inst['DBInstanceIdentifier']}.")

self.aurora_wrapper.delete_db_instance(db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"])
            print(f"Deleting database cluster {cluster_name}.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.delete_db_cluster(cluster_name)
            print(
                "Waiting for the DB instance and DB cluster to delete.\n"
                "This typically takes several minutes."
            )
            while db_inst is not None or cluster is not None:
                wait(30)
                if db_inst is not None:
                    db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_instance(
                        db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"]
                    )
                if cluster is not None:
                    cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_cluster(
                        cluster["DBClusterIdentifier"]
                    )
            print(f"Deleting parameter group {parameter_group_name}.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.delete_parameter_group(parameter_group_name)

    def run_scenario(self, db_engine, parameter_group_name, cluster_name,
db_name):
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) get
started\n"
            "with Aurora DB clusters demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        parameter_group = self.create_parameter_group(db_engine,
parameter_group_name)
        self.set_user_parameters(parameter_group_name)
        cluster = self.create_cluster(cluster_name, db_engine, db_name,
parameter_group)
        wait(5)
        db_inst = self.create_instance(cluster)
        self.display_connection(cluster)
        self.create_snapshot(cluster_name)
```

```
        self.cleanup(db_inst, cluster, parameter_group)

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    try:
        scenario = AuroraClusterScenario(AuroraWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario(
            "aurora-mysql",
            "doc-example-cluster-parameter-group",
            "doc-example-aurora",
            "docexampledb",
        )
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

定義案例所呼叫的函數以管理 Amazon 動作。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS) client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
```

```
        Gets a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The requested parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBClusterParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the specified
parameter group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter
group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of
the new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
```

```
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
```

```
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this
prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBClusterParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator =
self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_cluster_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Parameters=update_parameters,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def get_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_clusters(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name
            )
            cluster = response["DBClusters"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
                logger.info("Cluster %s does not exist.", cluster_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify the existence of DB cluster %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    cluster_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return cluster
```

```
    def create_db_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_name,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified parameter
group.
        The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified
engine and
        engine version.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to create.
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to associate
with
                                     the DB cluster.
        :param db_name: The name of the database to create.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of the database that is created,
such as MySql.
        :param db_engine_version: The version of the database engine.
        :param admin_name: The user name of the database administrator.
        :param admin_password: The password of the database administrator.
        :return: The newly created DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster(
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name,
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            cluster = response["DBCluster"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return cluster


    def delete_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name, SkipFinalSnapshot=True
            )
            logger.info("Deleted DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
            raise


    def create_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, cluster_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param cluster_id: The DB cluster to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_snapshot(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id,
DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                cluster_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def get_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_snapshots(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get DB cluster snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def create_instance_in_cluster(
        self, instance_id, cluster_id, db_engine, instance_class
    ):
        """
        Creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster. The first database
that is
        created defaults to a read-write DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param cluster_id: The ID of the DB cluster where the DB instance is
created.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
```

```
                           This must be compatible with the configured parameter
group
                           of the DB cluster.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id,
                Engine=db_engine,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned
list of
                                       engine versions to those that are
compatible with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
```

```
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by
the DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts
```

```
    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBCluster
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - 刪除資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 描述 B ClusterParameterGroups
  - 描述 B ClusterParameters
  - 描述 B ClusterSnapshots
  - DescribeDBClusters
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
  - 修改資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

一種程式庫，其中包含 Aurora 案例的案例特定功能。

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

use phf::{phf_set, Set};
use secrecy::SecretString;
use std::{collections::HashMap, fmt::Display, time::Duration};

use aws_sdk_rds::{
    error::ProvideErrorMetadata,

 operation::create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
    types::{DbCluster, DbClusterParameterGroup, DbClusterSnapshot, DbInstance,
 Parameter},
};
use sdk_examples_test_utils::waiter::Waiter;
use tracing::{info, trace, warn};

const DB_ENGINE: &str = "aurora-mysql";
const DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME: &str =
 "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup";
const DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_DESCRIPTION: &str =
    "Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example";
const DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER: &str = "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster";
const DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER: &str = "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance";

static FILTER_PARAMETER_NAMES: Set<&'static str> = phf_set! {
    "auto_increment_offset",
    "auto_increment_increment",
};

#[derive(Debug, PartialEq, Eq)]
```

```
struct MetadataError {
    message: Option<String>,
    code: Option<String>,
}

impl MetadataError {
    fn from(err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) -> Self {
        MetadataError {
            message: err.message().map(String::from),
            code: err.code().map(String::from),
        }
    }
}

impl Display for MetadataError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        let display = match (&self.message, &self.code) {
            (None, None) => "Unknown".to_string(),
            (None, Some(code)) => format!("({code})"),
            (Some(message), None) => message.to_string(),
            (Some(message), Some(code)) => format!("{message} ({code})"),
        };
        write!(f, "{display}")
    }
}

#[derive(Debug, PartialEq, Eq)]
pub struct ScenarioError {
    message: String,
    context: Option<MetadataError>,
}

impl ScenarioError {
    pub fn with(message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: None,
        }
    }

    pub fn new(message: impl Into<String>, err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) ->
 Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
```

```
            context: Some(MetadataError::from(err)),
        }
    }
}

impl std::error::Error for ScenarioError {}
impl Display for ScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match &self.context {
            Some(c) => write!(f, "{}: {}", self.message, c),
            None => write!(f, "{}", self.message),
        }
    }
}

// Parse the ParameterName, Description, and AllowedValues values and display
 them.
#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct AuroraScenarioParameter {
    name: String,
    allowed_values: String,
    current_value: String,
}

impl Display for AuroraScenarioParameter {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(
            f,
            "{}: {} (allowed: {})",
            self.name, self.current_value, self.allowed_values
        )
    }
}

impl From<aws_sdk_rds::types::Parameter> for AuroraScenarioParameter {
    fn from(value: aws_sdk_rds::types::Parameter) -> Self {
        AuroraScenarioParameter {
            name: value.parameter_name.unwrap_or_default(),
            allowed_values: value.allowed_values.unwrap_or_default(),
            current_value: value.parameter_value.unwrap_or_default(),
        }
    }
}
```

```
pub struct AuroraScenario {
    rds: crate::rds::Rds,
    engine_family: Option<String>,
    engine_version: Option<String>,
    instance_class: Option<String>,
    db_cluster_parameter_group: Option<DbClusterParameterGroup>,
    db_cluster_identifier: Option<String>,
    db_instance_identifier: Option<String>,
    username: Option<String>,
    password: Option<SecretString>,
}

impl AuroraScenario {
    pub fn new(client: crate::rds::Rds) -> Self {
        AuroraScenario {
            rds: client,
            engine_family: None,
            engine_version: None,
            instance_class: None,
            db_cluster_parameter_group: None,
            db_cluster_identifier: None,
            db_instance_identifier: None,
            username: None,
            password: None,
        }
    }

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.get_engines.usage]
    // Get available engine families for Aurora MySql.
 rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') and build a set of the
 'DBParameterGroupFamily' field values. I get {aurora-mysql8.0, aurora-mysql5.7}.
    pub async fn get_engines(&self) -> Result<HashMap<String, Vec<String>>,
 ScenarioError> {
        let describe_db_engine_versions =
 self.rds.describe_db_engine_versions(DB_ENGINE).await;
        trace!(versions=?describe_db_engine_versions, "full list of versions");

        if let Err(err) = describe_db_engine_versions {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to retrieve DB Engine Versions",
                &err,
            ));
        };
```

```
        let version_count = describe_db_engine_versions
            .as_ref()
            .map(|o| o.db_engine_versions().len())
            .unwrap_or_default();
        info!(version_count, "got list of versions");

        // Create a map of engine families to their available versions.
        let mut versions = HashMap::<String, Vec<String>>::new();
        describe_db_engine_versions
            .unwrap()
            .db_engine_versions()
            .iter()
            .filter_map(
                |v| match (&v.db_parameter_group_family, &v.engine_version) {
                    (Some(family), Some(version)) => Some((family.clone(),
version.clone())),
                    _ => None,
                },
            )
            .for_each(|(family, version)|
versions.entry(family).or_default().push(version));

        Ok(versions)
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.get_engines.usage]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.get_instance_classes.usage]
    pub async fn get_instance_classes(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>,
ScenarioError> {
        let describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items = self
            .rds
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
                DB_ENGINE,
                self.engine_version
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("engine version for db instance options")
                    .as_str(),
            )
            .await;

        describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items
            .map(|options| {
                options
                    .iter()
```

```
                    .map(|o|
o.db_instance_class().unwrap_or_default().to_string())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Could not get available instance
classes", &err))
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.get_instance_classes.usage]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.set_engine.usage]
    // Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group.
rds.CreateDbClusterParameterGroup(DBParameterGroupFamily='aurora-mysql8.0')
    pub async fn set_engine(&mut self, engine: &str, version: &str) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
        self.engine_family = Some(engine.to_string());
        self.engine_version = Some(version.to_string());
        let create_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_DESCRIPTION,
                engine,
            )
            .await;

        match create_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput {
                db_cluster_parameter_group: None,
                ..
            }) => {
                return Err(ScenarioError::with(
                    "CreateDBClusterParameterGroup had empty response",
                ));
            }
            Err(error) => {
                if error.code() == Some("DBParameterGroupAlreadyExists") {
                    info!("Cluster Parameter Group already exists, nothing to
do");
                } else {
                    return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Could not create Cluster Parameter Group",
                        &error,
                    ));
                }
```

```
            }
            _ => {
                info!("Created Cluster Parameter Group");
            }
        }

        Ok(())
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.set_engine.usage]

    pub fn set_instance_class(&mut self, instance_class: Option<String>) {
        self.instance_class = instance_class;
    }

    pub fn set_login(&mut self, username: Option<String>, password:
 Option<SecretString>) {
        self.username = username;
        self.password = password;
    }

    pub async fn connection_string(&self) -> Result<String, ScenarioError> {
        let cluster = self.get_cluster().await?;
        let endpoint = cluster.endpoint().unwrap_or_default();
        let port = cluster.port().unwrap_or_default();
        let username = cluster.master_username().unwrap_or_default();
        Ok(format!("mysql -h {endpoint} -P {port} -u {username} -p"))
    }

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.get_cluster.usage]
    pub async fn get_cluster(&self) -> Result<DbCluster, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_db_clusters_output = self
            .rds
            .describe_db_clusters(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier")
                    .as_str(),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters_output {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new("Failed to get cluster", &err));
        }

        let db_cluster = describe_db_clusters_output
```

```
            .unwrap()
            .db_clusters
            .and_then(|output| output.first().cloned());

        db_cluster.ok_or_else(|| ScenarioError::with("Did not find the cluster"))
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.get_cluster.usage]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.cluster_parameters.usage]
    // Get the parameter group. rds.DescribeDbClusterParameterGroups
    // Get parameters in the group. This is a long list so you will have to
paginate. Find the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
(by ParameterName). rds.DescribeDbClusterParameters
    // Parse the ParameterName, Description, and AllowedValues values and display
them.
    pub async fn cluster_parameters(&self) ->
Result<Vec<AuroraScenarioParameter>, ScenarioError> {
        let parameters_output = self
            .rds
            .describe_db_cluster_parameters(DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME)
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = parameters_output {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to retrieve parameters for
{DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME}"),
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let parameters = parameters_output
            .unwrap()
            .into_iter()
            .flat_map(|p| p.parameters.unwrap_or_default().into_iter())
            .filter(|p|
FILTER_PARAMETER_NAMES.contains(p.parameter_name().unwrap_or_default()))
            .map(AuroraScenarioParameter::from)
            .collect::<Vec<_>>();

        Ok(parameters)
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.cluster_parameters.usage]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.update_auto_increment.usage]
```

```
   // Modify both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
parameters in one call in the custom parameter group. Set their ParameterValue
fields to a new allowable value. rds.ModifyDbClusterParameterGroup.
   pub async fn update_auto_increment(
       &self,
       offset: u8,
       increment: u8,
   ) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
       let modify_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
           .rds
           .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               vec![
                   Parameter::builder()
                       .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                       .parameter_value(format!("{offset}"))
                       .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                       .build(),
                   Parameter::builder()
                       .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                       .parameter_value(format!("{increment}"))
                       .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                       .build(),
               ],
           )
           .await;

       if let Err(error) = modify_db_cluster_parameter_group {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               "Failed to modify cluster parameter group",
               &error,
           ));
       }

       Ok(())
   }
   // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.update_auto_increment.usage]

   // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.start_cluster_and_instance.usage]
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql
database and uses the parameter group you created.
```

```
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine
and engine version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql',
EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check
for DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
               self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
               self.password
                   .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                   .expect("password"),
           )
           .await;
       if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
               &err,
           ));
       }

       self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
           .unwrap()
           .db_cluster
           .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

       if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
```

```
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
```

```
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for
ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() ==
Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
```

```
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.start_cluster_and_instance.usage]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.snapshot.usage]
    // Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. rds.CreateDbClusterSnapshot.
    // Wait for the snapshot to create. rds.DescribeDbClusterSnapshots until
Status == 'available'.
    pub async fn snapshot(&self, name: &str) -> Result<DbClusterSnapshot,
ScenarioError> {
        let id = self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().unwrap_or_default();
        let snapshot = self
            .rds
            .snapshot_cluster(id, format!("{id}_{name}").as_str())
            .await;
        match snapshot {
            Ok(output) => match output.db_cluster_snapshot {
                Some(snapshot) => Ok(snapshot),
                None => Err(ScenarioError::with("Missing Snapshot")),
            },
            Err(err) => Err(ScenarioError::new("Failed to create snapshot",
&err)),
        }
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.snapshot.usage]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.clean_up.usage]
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
```

```
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances =
self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in
{status}");
                        continue;
```

```
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
```

```
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in
{status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }
```

```
        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.clean_up.usage]
}

#[cfg(test)]
pub mod tests;
```

在 RDS 用戶端包裝函式使用自動模擬對程式庫進行測試。

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

use crate::rds::MockRdsImpl;

use super::*;

use std::io::{Error, ErrorKind};

use assert_matches::assert_matches;
use aws_sdk_rds::{
    error::SdkError,
    operation::{
        create_db_cluster::{CreateDBClusterError, CreateDbClusterOutput},
        create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError,
        create_db_cluster_snapshot::{CreateDBClusterSnapshotError,
 CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput},
        create_db_instance::{CreateDBInstanceError, CreateDbInstanceOutput},
        delete_db_cluster::DeleteDbClusterOutput,
        delete_db_cluster_parameter_group::DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        delete_db_instance::DeleteDbInstanceOutput,
        describe_db_cluster_endpoints::DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput,
        describe_db_cluster_parameters::{
            DescribeDBClusterParametersError, DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput,
        },
        describe_db_clusters::{DescribeDBClustersError,
 DescribeDbClustersOutput},
```

```
        describe_db_engine_versions::{
            DescribeDBEngineVersionsError, DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
        },
        describe_db_instances::{DescribeDBInstancesError,
 DescribeDbInstancesOutput},

 describe_orderable_db_instance_options::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError,
        modify_db_cluster_parameter_group::{
            ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError,
 ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        },
    },
    types::{
        error::DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault, DbClusterEndpoint,
 DbEngineVersion,
        OrderableDbInstanceOption,
    },
};
use aws_smithy_runtime_api::http::{Response, StatusCode};
use aws_smithy_types::body::SdkBody;
use mockall::predicate::eq;
use secrecy::ExposeSecret;

// snippet-start:[rust.aurora.set_engine.test]
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
```

```
    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-
mysql8.0").await;

    assert_eq!(set_engine, Ok(()));
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql"), scenario.engine_family.as_deref());
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql8.0"), scenario.engine_version.as_deref());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_not_create() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _|
 Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-
mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_param_group_exists() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|_, _, _| true)
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError::DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault(
                    DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault::builder().build(),
                ),
```

```
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-
mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}
// snippet-end:[rust.aurora.set_engine.test]

// snippet-start:[rust.aurora.get_engines.test]
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput::builder()
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1b")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f2")
                        .engine_version("f2a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(DbEngineVersion::builder().build())
                .build())
```

```
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;

    assert_eq!(
        versions_map,
        Ok(HashMap::from([
            ("f1".into(), vec!["f1a".into(), "f1b".into()]),
            ("f2".into(), vec!["f2a".into()])
        ]))
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines_failed() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBEngineVersionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_engine_versions error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;
    assert_matches!(
        versions_map,
        Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message == "Failed to
 retrieve DB Engine Versions"
    );
}
// snippet-end:[rust.aurora.get_engines.test]
```

```
// snippet-start:[rust.aurora.get_instance_classes.test]
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Ok(vec![
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t2")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t3")
                    .build(),
            ])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario
        .set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0")
        .await
        .expect("set engine");

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_eq!(
        instance_classes,
        Ok(vec!["t1".into(), "t2".into(), "t3".into()])
    );
}
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_orderable_db_instance_options_error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_family = Some("aurora-mysql".into());
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_matches!(
        instance_classes,
        Err(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if message == "Could not get
 available instance classes"
    );
}
// snippet-end:[rust.aurora.get_instance_classes.test]

// snippet-start:[rust.aurora.get_cluster.test]
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_cluster() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
```

```
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let cluster = scenario.get_cluster().await;

    assert!(cluster.is_ok());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_cluster_missing_cluster() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let cluster = scenario.get_cluster().await;

    assert_matches!(cluster, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if
 message == "Did not find the cluster");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_cluster_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
```

```
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_clusters_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let cluster = scenario.get_cluster().await;

    assert_matches!(cluster, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if
 message == "Failed to get cluster");
}
// snippet-end:[rust.aurora.get_cluster.test]

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_connection_string() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .endpoint("test_endpoint")
                        .port(3306)
                        .master_username("test_username")
                        .build(),
```

```
                )
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let connection_string = scenario.connection_string().await;

    assert_eq!(
        connection_string,
        Ok("mysql -h test_endpoint -P 3306 -u test_username -p".into())
    );
}

// snippet-start:[rust.aurora.cluster_parameters.test]
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(vec![DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput::builder()
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("a").build())
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("b").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("c").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("d").build())
                .build()])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
```

```
    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await.expect("cluster params");
    let names: Vec<String> = params.into_iter().map(|p| p.name).collect();
    assert_eq!(
        names,
        vec!["auto_increment_offset", "auto_increment_increment"]
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClusterParametersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_cluster_parameters_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await;
    assert_matches!(params, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to retrieve parameters for RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
}
// snippet-end:[rust.aurora.cluster_parameters.test]

// snippet-start:[rust.aurora.update_auto_increment.test]
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|name, params| {
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(
```

```
                params,
                &vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value("10")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value("20")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ]
            );
            true
        })
        .return_once(|_, _|
 Ok(ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    scenario
        .update_auto_increment(10, 20)
        .await
        .expect("update auto increment");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "modify_db_cluster_parameter_group_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });
```

```
    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let update = scenario.update_auto_increment(10, 20).await;
    assert_matches!(update, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to modify cluster parameter group");
}
// snippet-end:[rust.aurora.update_auto_increment.test]

// snippet-start:[rust.aurora.start_cluster_and_instance.test]
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
```

```
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
```

```
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
```

```
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message
 == "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message
 == "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
```

```
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
```

```
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()

.db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
```

```
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()

.db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });
```

```
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
// snippet-end:[rust.aurora.start_cluster_and_instance.test]

// snippet-start:[rust.aurora.clean_up.test]
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
```

```
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
Describe Cluster
```

```
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
```

```
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.get(0), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second
 Describe Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
// snippet-end:[rust.aurora.clean_up.test]

// snippet-start:[rust.aurora.snapshot.test]
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_snapshot() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_snapshot_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"), eq("MockCluster_MockSnapshot"))
        .times(1)
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster_snapshot(
                    DbClusterSnapshot::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")

 .db_cluster_snapshot_identifier("MockCluster_MockSnapshot")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });
```

```
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("MockCluster".into());
    let create_snapshot = scenario.snapshot("MockSnapshot").await;
    assert!(create_snapshot.is_ok());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_snapshot_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_snapshot_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"), eq("MockCluster_MockSnapshot"))
        .times(1)
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterSnapshotError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create snapshot error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(),
 SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("MockCluster".into());
    let create_snapshot = scenario.snapshot("MockSnapshot").await;
    assert_matches!(create_snapshot, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to create snapshot");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_snapshot_invalid() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_snapshot_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"), eq("MockCluster_MockSnapshot"))
        .times(1)
        .return_once(|_, _|
 Ok(CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput::builder().build()));
```

```
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("MockCluster".into());
    let create_snapshot = scenario.snapshot("MockSnapshot").await;
    assert_matches!(create_snapshot, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if
 message == "Missing Snapshot");
}
// snippet-end:[rust.aurora.snapshot.test]
```

一種二進位檔案，其會使用查詢器從前端執行案例，以便使用者可以做出某些決策。

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

use std::fmt::Display;

use anyhow::anyhow;
use aurora_code_examples::{
    aurora_scenario::{AuroraScenario, ScenarioError},
    rds::Rds as RdsClient,
};
use aws_sdk_rds::Client;
use inquire::{validator::StringValidator, CustomUserError};
use secrecy::SecretString;
use tracing::warn;

#[derive(Default, Debug)]
struct Warnings(Vec<String>);

impl Warnings {
    fn new() -> Self {
        Warnings(Vec::with_capacity(5))
    }

    fn push(&mut self, warning: &str, error: ScenarioError) {
        let formatted = format!("{warning}: {error}");
        warn!("{formatted}");
        self.0.push(formatted);
    }

    fn is_empty(&self) -> bool {
        self.0.is_empty()
    }
```

```
}

impl Display for Warnings {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        writeln!(f, "Warnings:")?;
        for warning in &self.0 {
            writeln!(f, "{: >4}- {warning}", "")?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
}

fn select(
    prompt: &str,
    choices: Vec<String>,
    error_message: &str,
) -> Result<String, anyhow::Error> {
    inquire::Select::new(prompt, choices)
        .prompt()
        .map_err(|error| anyhow!("{error_message}: {error}"))
}

// Prepare the Aurora Scenario. Prompt for several settings that are optional to
 the Scenario, but that the user should choose for the demo.
// This includes the engine, engine version, and instance class.
async fn prepare_scenario(rds: RdsClient) -> Result<AuroraScenario,
 anyhow::Error> {
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(rds);

    // Get available engine families for Aurora MySql.
 rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') and build a set of the
 'DBParameterGroupFamily' field values. I get {aurora-mysql8.0, aurora-mysql5.7}.
    let available_engines = scenario.get_engines().await;
    if let Err(error) = available_engines {
        return Err(anyhow!("Failed to get available engines: {}", error));
    }
    let available_engines = available_engines.unwrap();

    // Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group.
 rds.CreateDbClusterParameterGroup(DBParameterGroupFamily='aurora-mysql8.0')
    let engine = select(
        "Select an Aurora engine family",
        available_engines.keys().cloned().collect::<Vec<String>>(),
        "Invalid engine selection",
```

```
    )?;

    let version = select(
        format!("Select an Aurora engine version for {engine}").as_str(),
        available_engines.get(&engine).cloned().unwrap_or_default(),
        "Invalid engine version selection",
    )?;

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine(engine.as_str(),
 version.as_str()).await;
    if let Err(error) = set_engine {
        return Err(anyhow!("Could not set engine: {}", error));
    }

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;
    match instance_classes {
        Ok(classes) => {
            let instance_class = select(
                format!("Select an Aurora instance class for {engine}").as_str(),
                classes,
                "Invalid instance class selection",
            )?;
            scenario.set_instance_class(Some(instance_class))
        }
        Err(err) => return Err(anyhow!("Failed to get instance classes for
 engine: {err}")),
    }

    Ok(scenario)
}

// Prepare the cluster, creating a custom parameter group overriding some group
 parameters based on user input.
async fn prepare_cluster(scenario: &mut AuroraScenario, warnings: &mut Warnings)
 -> Result<(), ()> {
    show_parameters(scenario, warnings).await;

    let offset = prompt_number_or_default(warnings, "auto_increment_offset", 5);
    let increment = prompt_number_or_default(warnings,
 "auto_increment_increment", 3);

    // Modify both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
 parameters in one call in the custom parameter group. Set their ParameterValue
 fields to a new allowable value. rds.ModifyDbClusterParameterGroup.
```

```
   let update_auto_increment = scenario.update_auto_increment(offset,
increment).await;

   if let Err(error) = update_auto_increment {
       warnings.push("Failed to update auto increment", error);
       return Err(());
   }

   // Get and display the updated parameters. Specify Source of 'user' to get
just the modified parameters. rds.DescribeDbClusterParameters(Source='user')
   show_parameters(scenario, warnings).await;

   let username = inquire::Text::new("Username for the database (default
'testuser')")
       .with_default("testuser")
       .with_initial_value("testuser")
       .prompt();

   if let Err(error) = username {
       warnings.push(
           "Failed to get username, using default",
           ScenarioError::with(format!("Error from inquirer: {error}")),
       );
       return Err(());
   }
   let username = username.unwrap();

   let password = inquire::Text::new("Password for the database (minimum 8
characters)")
       .with_validator(|i: &str| {
           if i.len() >= 8 {
               Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Valid)
           } else {
               Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Invalid(
                   "Password must be at least 8 characters".into(),
               ))
           }
       })
       .prompt();

   let password: Option<SecretString> = match password {
       Ok(password) => Some(SecretString::from(password)),
       Err(error) => {
           warnings.push(
```

```
                "Failed to get password, using none (and not starting a DB)",
                ScenarioError::with(format!("Error from inquirer: {error}")),
            );
            return Err(());
        }
    };

    scenario.set_login(Some(username), password);

    Ok(())
}

// Start a single instance in the cluster,
async fn run_instance(scenario: &mut AuroraScenario) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
 {
    // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql
 database and uses the parameter group you created.
    // Create a database instance in the cluster.
    // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check
 for DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
    scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await?;

    let connection_string = scenario.connection_string().await?;

    println!("Database ready: {connection_string}",);

    let _ = inquire::Text::new("Use the database with the connection string. When
 you're finished, press enter key to continue.").prompt();

    // Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. rds.CreateDbClusterSnapshot.
    // Wait for the snapshot to create. rds.DescribeDbClusterSnapshots until
 Status == 'available'.
    let snapshot_name = inquire::Text::new("Provide a name for the snapshot")
        .prompt()
        .unwrap_or(String::from("ScenarioRun"));
    let snapshot = scenario.snapshot(snapshot_name.as_str()).await?;
    println!(
        "Snapshot is available: {}",
        snapshot.db_cluster_snapshot_arn().unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
    );

    Ok(())
}
```

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);
    let rds = RdsClient::new(client);
    let mut scenario = prepare_scenario(rds).await?;

    // At this point, the scenario has things in AWS and needs to get cleaned up.
    let mut warnings = Warnings::new();

    if prepare_cluster(&mut scenario, &mut warnings).await.is_ok() {
        println!("Configured database cluster, starting an instance.");
        if let Err(err) = run_instance(&mut scenario).await {
            warnings.push("Problem running instance", err);
        }
    }

    // Clean up the instance, cluster, and parameter group, waiting for the
 instance and cluster to delete before moving on.
    let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
    if let Err(errors) = clean_up {
        for error in errors {
            warnings.push("Problem cleaning up scenario", error);
        }
    }

    if warnings.is_empty() {
        Ok(())
    } else {
        println!("There were problems running the scenario:");
        println!("{warnings}");
        Err(anyhow!("There were problems running the scenario"))
    }
}

#[derive(Clone)]
struct U8Validator {}
impl StringValidator for U8Validator {
    fn validate(&self, input: &str) -> Result<inquire::validator::Validation,
 CustomUserError> {
        if input.parse::<u8>().is_err() {
            Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Invalid(
                "Can't parse input as number".into(),
```

```
            ))
        } else {
            Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Valid)
        }
    }
}

async fn show_parameters(scenario: &AuroraScenario, warnings: &mut Warnings) {
    let parameters = scenario.cluster_parameters().await;

    match parameters {
        Ok(parameters) => {
            println!("Current parameters");
            for parameter in parameters {
                println!("\t{parameter}");
            }
        }
        Err(error) => warnings.push("Could not find cluster parameters", error),
    }
}

fn prompt_number_or_default(warnings: &mut Warnings, name: &str, default: u8) ->
 u8 {
    let input = inquire::Text::new(format!("Updated {name}:").as_str())
        .with_validator(U8Validator {})
        .prompt();

    match input {
        Ok(increment) => match increment.parse::<u8>() {
            Ok(increment) => increment,
            Err(error) => {
                warnings.push(
                    format!("Invalid updated {name} (using {default}
 instead)").as_str(),
                    ScenarioError::with(format!("{error}")),
                );
                default
            }
        },
        Err(error) => {
            warnings.push(
                format!("Invalid updated {name} (using {default}
 instead)").as_str(),
                ScenarioError::with(format!("{error}")),
```

```
            );
            default
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon RDS 服務的包裝函式，其允許自動模擬以進行測試。

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

use aws_sdk_rds::{
    error::SdkError,
    operation::{
        create_db_cluster::{CreateDBClusterError, CreateDbClusterOutput},
        create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError,
        create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        create_db_cluster_snapshot::{CreateDBClusterSnapshotError,
 CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput},
        create_db_instance::{CreateDBInstanceError, CreateDbInstanceOutput},
        delete_db_cluster::{DeleteDBClusterError, DeleteDbClusterOutput},
        delete_db_cluster_parameter_group::{
            DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupError,
 DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        },
        delete_db_instance::{DeleteDBInstanceError, DeleteDbInstanceOutput},
        describe_db_cluster_endpoints::{
            DescribeDBClusterEndpointsError, DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput,
        },
        describe_db_cluster_parameters::{
            DescribeDBClusterParametersError, DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput,
        },
        describe_db_clusters::{DescribeDBClustersError,
 DescribeDbClustersOutput},
        describe_db_engine_versions::{
            DescribeDBEngineVersionsError, DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
        },
        describe_db_instances::{DescribeDBInstancesError,
 DescribeDbInstancesOutput},

 describe_orderable_db_instance_options::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError,
        modify_db_cluster_parameter_group::{
```

```
            ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError,
 ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        },
    },
    types::{OrderableDbInstanceOption, Parameter},
    Client as RdsClient,
};
use secrecy::{ExposeSecret, SecretString};

#[cfg(test)]
use mockall::automock;

#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockRdsImpl as Rds;
#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use RdsImpl as Rds;

pub struct RdsImpl {
    pub inner: RdsClient,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl RdsImpl {
    pub fn new(inner: RdsClient) -> Self {
        RdsImpl { inner }
    }

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.describe_db_engine_versions.wrapper]
    pub async fn describe_db_engine_versions(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
 SdkError<DescribeDBEngineVersionsError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_engine_versions()
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.describe_db_engine_versions.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.describe_orderable_db_instance_options.wrapper]
    pub async fn describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
        &self,
```

```
        engine: &str,
        engine_version: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<OrderableDbInstanceOption>,
SdkError<DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(engine_version)
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.describe_orderable_db_instance_options.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.create_db_cluster_parameter_group.wrapper]
    pub async fn create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
        family: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .description(description)
            .db_parameter_group_family(family)
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.create_db_cluster_parameter_group.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.describe_db_clusters.wrapper]
    pub async fn describe_db_clusters(
        &self,
        id: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbClustersOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBClustersError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_clusters()
            .db_cluster_identifier(id)
```

```
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.describe_db_clusters.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.describe_db_cluster_parameters.wrapper]
    pub async fn describe_db_cluster_parameters(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput>,
SdkError<DescribeDBClusterParametersError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_cluster_parameters()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .into_paginator()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.describe_db_cluster_parameters.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.modify_db_cluster_parameter_group.wrapper]
    pub async fn modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameters: Vec<Parameter>,
    ) -> Result<ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .set_parameters(Some(parameters))
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.modify_db_cluster_parameter_group.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.create_db_cluster.wrapper]
    pub async fn create_db_cluster(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameter_group: &str,
```

```
        engine: &str,
        version: &str,
        username: &str,
        password: SecretString,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterOutput, SdkError<CreateDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(name)
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(parameter_group)
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(version)
            .master_username(username)
            .master_user_password(password.expose_secret())
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.create_db_cluster.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.create_db_instance.wrapper]
    pub async fn create_db_instance(
        &self,
        cluster_name: &str,
        instance_name: &str,
        instance_class: &str,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<CreateDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_instance()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_name)
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_name)
            .db_instance_class(instance_class)
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.create_db_instance.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.describe_db_instance.wrapper]
    pub async fn describe_db_instance(
        &self,
        instance_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbInstancesOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBInstancesError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_instances()
```

```
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_identifier)
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.describe_db_instance.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.create_db_cluster_snapshot.wrapper]
    pub async fn snapshot_cluster(
        &self,
        db_cluster_identifier: &str,
        snapshot_name: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput,
SdkError<CreateDBClusterSnapshotError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_snapshot()
            .db_cluster_identifier(db_cluster_identifier)
            .db_cluster_snapshot_identifier(snapshot_name)
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.create_db_cluster_snapshot.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.describe_db_instances.wrapper]
    pub async fn describe_db_instances(
        &self,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbInstancesOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBInstancesError>> {
        self.inner.describe_db_instances().send().await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.describe_db_instances.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.describe_db_cluster_endpoints.wrapper]
    pub async fn describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
        &self,
        cluster_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput,
SdkError<DescribeDBClusterEndpointsError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_identifier)
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.describe_db_cluster_endpoints.wrapper]
```

```
    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.delete_db_instance.wrapper]
    pub async fn delete_db_instance(
        &self,
        instance_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_instance()
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.delete_db_instance.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.delete_db_cluster.wrapper]
    pub async fn delete_db_cluster(
        &self,
        cluster_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.delete_db_cluster.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.delete_db_cluster_parameter_group.wrapper]
    pub async fn delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
 SdkError<DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.delete_db_cluster_parameter_group.wrapper]
}
```

在此案例中使用具有相依項的 Cargo.toml。

```
[package]
name = "aurora-code-examples"
authors = [
  "David Souther <dpsouth@amazon.com>",
]
edition = "2021"
version = "0.1.0"

# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/
reference/manifest.html

[dependencies]
anyhow = "1.0.75"
assert_matches = "1.5.0"
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-smithy-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-smithy-runtime-api = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-sdk-rds = { version = "1.3.0" }
inquire = "0.6.2"
mockall = "0.11.4"
phf = { version = "0.11.2", features = ["std", "macros"] }
sdk-examples-test-utils = { path = "../../test-utils" }
secrecy = "0.8.0"
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full", "test-util"] }
tracing = "0.1.37"
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBCluster
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - 刪除資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance

- 描述 B ClusterParameterGroups
- 描述 B ClusterParameters
- 描述 B ClusterSnapshots
- DescribeDBClusters
- 描述 B EngineVersions
- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
- 修改資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup

使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Aurora 跨服務範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Aurora。每個範例都包含適用於多個範例的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建立出借圖書館 REST API
- 建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

建立出借圖書館 REST API

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Amazon Aurora 資料庫支援的 REST API 來建立出借圖書館，讓贊助人可以借書與還書。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 Amazon Relational Database Service 服務 (Amazon RDS) API 和 AWS Chalice 搭配使用，以建立由 Amazon Aurora 資料庫支援的 REST API。Web 服務是完全無伺服器的，表示這是一種贊助人可以借書與還書的簡單出借圖書館。了解如何：

- 建立與管理無伺服器的 Aurora 資料庫叢集。
- 用 AWS Secrets Manager 於管理資料庫認證。

- 實作資料儲存層，該層使用 Amazon RDS 將資料移入和移出資料庫。
- 使用 AWS Chalice 將無伺服器 REST API 部署到 Amazon API Gateway 和. AWS Lambda
- 使用 Request 套件來將請求傳送到 Web 服務。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

說明如何建立 Web 應用程式追蹤 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料庫中的工作項目，並且使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 傳送報告。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

示範如何使用 Amazon 簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 建立追蹤 Amazon Aurora 資料庫中工作項目的 Web 應用程式，以及透過電子郵件傳送報告。 AWS SDK for .NET 這個範例使用以 React.js 建置的前端與 RESTful .NET 後端互動。

- 將 React 網頁應用程式與 AWS 服務整合。
- 列出、新增、更新和刪除 Aurora 資料表中的項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送篩選工作項目的電子郵件報告。
- 使用隨附的 AWS CloudFormation 指令碼部署和管理範例資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS

- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 C++ REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和指示，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon RDS 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 Spring REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

有關如何設置和運行使用 JDBC API 的示例的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整示例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 建立 Web 應用程式，以追蹤 Amazon Aurora 資料庫中的工作項目，以及使用 Amazon 簡易電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 傳送電子郵件報告的 Web 應用程式。這個範例使用以 React.js 建置的前端與 Express Node.js 後端互動。

- 將 React.js 網路應用程式與 AWS 服務.
- 列出、新增和更新 Aurora 資料表中的項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送篩選工作項目的電子郵件報告。
- 使用隨附的 AWS CloudFormation 指令碼部署和管理範例資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon RDS 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 Spring REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

示範如何使用 Amazon 簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 建立追蹤 Amazon RDS 資料庫中工作項目的 Web 應用程式，並以電子郵件傳送報告。 AWS SDK for PHP 這個範例使用以 React.js 建置的前端與 RESTful PHP 後端互動。

- 將 React.js 網路應用程式與 AWS 服務整合。
- 列出、新增、更新和刪除 Amazon RDS 資料表中的項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送篩選工作項目的電子郵件報告。
- 使用隨附的 AWS CloudFormation 指令碼部署和管理範例資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用亞馬遜簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 建立 REST 服務，以追蹤 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料庫中的工作項目和電子郵件報告。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 這個範例使用 Flask Web 框架來處理 HTTP 路由，並與 React 網頁整合以呈現功能完整的 Web 應用程式。

- 建置整合的 AWS 服務燒瓶 REST 服務。
- 讀取、寫入和更新儲存在 Aurora 無伺服器資料庫中的工作項目。
- 建立包含資料庫認證的 AWS Secrets Manager 密碼，並使用它來驗證對資料庫的呼叫。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送工作項目的電子郵件報告。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora

- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

使用 AWS SDK Auto Scaling 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何將 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 展與 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 搭配使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- Auto Scaling 使用者指南 — 有關 Auto Scaling 的更多資訊。
- 自動調整比例 API 參考 — 所有可用「Auto Scaling」動作的詳細資料
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Auto Scaling

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用「Auto Scaling」。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.AutoScaling;

public class HelloAutoScaling
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Hello Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling. List EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args"></param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var client = new AmazonAutoScalingClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's get a description of your Auto Scaling
 groups.");

        var response = await client.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync();

        response.AutoScalingGroups.ForEach(autoScalingGroup =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{autoScalingGroup.AutoScalingGroupName}\t{autoScalingGroup.Availabil
        });

        if (response.AutoScalingGroups.Count == 0)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Sorry, you don't have any Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 groups.");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS autoscaling)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_autoscaling")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_autoscaling.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_autoscaling.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/autoscaling/AutoScalingClient.h>
#include <aws/autoscaling/model/DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Autoscaling" starter application which initializes an Amazon EC2
 Auto Scaling client and describes the
 *  Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_autoscaling'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
```

```
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoscalingClient(clientConfig);

        std::vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.

        do {

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
                    autoscalingClient.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup>
&autoScalingGroups =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
                for (auto &group: autoScalingGroups) {
                    groupNames.push_back(group.GetAutoScalingGroupName());
                }
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups.
"
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << groupNames.size() << " AutoScaling groups." <<
std::endl;
        for (auto &groupName: groupNames) {
            std::cout << "AutoScaling group: " << groupName << std::endl;
        }

    }
```

```
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingGroup;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeAutoScalingGroups {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        describeGroups(autoScalingClient);
    }
```

```
    public static void describeGroups(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups();
        List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
        groups.forEach(group -> {
            System.out.println("Group Name: " + group.autoScalingGroupName());
            System.out.println("Group ARN: " + group.autoScalingGroupARN());
        });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function helloService()
    {
        $autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient([
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ]);

        $groups = $autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([]);
        var_dump($groups);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import boto3


def hello_autoscaling(autoscaling_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 client and list
    some of the Auto Scaling groups in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param auto-scaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client object.
    """
    print(
        "Hello, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling! Let's list up to ten of you Auto Scaling
 groups:"
    )
    response = autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups()
    groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
    if groups:
        for group in groups:
            print(f"\t{group['AutoScalingGroupName']}:
 {group['AvailabilityZones']}")
    else:
        print("There are no Auto Scaling groups in your account.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_autoscaling(boto3.client("autoscaling"))
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn list_groups(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_auto_scaling_groups().send().await?;

    println!("Groups:");

    let groups = resp.auto_scaling_groups();

    for group in groups {
        println!(
            "Name:  {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown")
        );
        println!(
            "Arn:   {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_arn().unwrap_or("unknown"),
        );
        println!("Zones: {:?}", group.availability_zones(),);
        println!();
    }

    println!("Found {} group(s)", groups.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的 Rust API 參考資料。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK Auto Scaling 的動作
  - 搭AttachInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AttachLoadBalancers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CompleteLifecycleAction配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateAutoScalingGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateLaunchConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateOrUpdateTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteAutoScalingGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteLaunchConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteLifecycleHook配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteNotificationConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeletePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteScheduledAction配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeAccountLimits配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeAdjustmentTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeAutoScalingGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeAutoScalingInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeLaunchConfigurations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeLifecycleHookTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeLifecycleHooks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeLoadBalancers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeMetricCollectionTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeNotificationConfigurations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribePolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeScalingActivities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeScalingProcessTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DescribeScheduledActions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachLoadBalancers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisableMetricsCollection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableMetricsCollection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnterStandby配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ExecutePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ExitStandby配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutLifecycleHook配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutNotificationConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutScalingPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ResumeProcesses配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetDesiredCapacity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetInstanceHealth配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetInstanceProtection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SuspendProcesses配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateAutoScalingGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 使用 AWS SDK Auto Scaling 的案例
  - 使用 AWS SDK 建置及管理彈性服務
  - 使用 AWS SDK 管理 Auto Scaling 群組和執行個體

使用 AWS SDK Auto Scaling 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配開發套件使用 Amazon EC2 Auto AWS Scaling 展。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS SDK Auto Scaling 的案例。

範例

- 搭AttachInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AttachLoadBalancers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CompleteLifecycleAction配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateAutoScalingGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateLaunchConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateOrUpdateTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteAutoScalingGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteLaunchConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteLifecycleHook配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteNotificationConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeletePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteScheduledAction配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAccountLimits配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAdjustmentTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAutoScalingGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAutoScalingInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeLaunchConfigurations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeLifecycleHookTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeLifecycleHooks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeLoadBalancers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeMetricCollectionTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeNotificationConfigurations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribePolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeScalingActivities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DescribeScalingProcessTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeScheduledActions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachLoadBalancers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisableMetricsCollection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableMetricsCollection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnterStandby配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ExecutePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ExitStandby配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutLifecycleHook配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutNotificationConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutScalingPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ResumeProcesses配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetDesiredCapacity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetInstanceHealth配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetInstanceProtection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SuspendProcesses配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateAutoScalingGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`AttachInstances`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachInstances`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將例證附加至 Auto Scaling 群組

本範例會將指定的例證附加至指定的「Auto Scaling」群組。

```
aws autoscaling attach-instances \
    --instance-ids i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AttachInstances中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的例證附加至指定的「Auto Scaling」群組。「Auto Scaling」會自動增加「Auto Scaling」群組的所需容量。

```
Mount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AttachInstances式參考中的。

搭`AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName,
 string targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

將目標群組附加至 Auto Scaling 群組

本範例會將指定的目標群組附加至指定的「Auto Scaling」群組。

```
aws autoscaling attach-load-balancer-target-groups \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --target-group-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的 Elastic Load Balancing 和 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
await client.send(
  new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
    AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
  }),
);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(self, lb_target_group):
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
```

```
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
 instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group
 %s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't attach load balancer target group
 {lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}\n"
                f"to auto scaling group {self.group_name}"
            )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`AttachLoadBalancers`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachLoadBalancers`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將 Classic Load Balancer 附加至 Auto Scaling 群組

此範例會將指定的 Classic Load Balancer 附加至指定的「Auto Scaling 例」群組

```
aws autoscaling attach-load-balancers \
    --load-balancer-names my-load-balancer \
```

```
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的 Elastic Load Balancing 和 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AttachLoadBalancers中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的負載平衡器附加至指定的 Auto Scaling 群組。

```
Add-ASLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-lb -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AttachLoadBalancers式參考中的。

搭`CompleteLifecycleAction`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CompleteLifecycleAction`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要完成生命週期動作

此範例會通知 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 指定的生命週期動作已完成，以便其完成啟動或終止執行個體。

```
aws autoscaling complete-lifecycle-action \
    --lifecycle-hook-name my-launch-hook \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --lifecycle-action-result CONTINUE \
    --lifecycle-action-token bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling lifecycle hook。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CompleteLifecycleAction中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會完成指定的生命週期動作。

```
Complete-ASLifecycleAction -LifecycleHookName myLifecycleHook -
AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleActionResult CONTINUE -LifecycleActionToken
 bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CompleteLifecycleAction式參考中的。

搭`CreateAutoScalingGroup`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAutoScalingGroup`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務
- 管理群組和執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to use for the new Auto Scaling
    /// group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// launch template to use to create instances in the group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        string availabilityZone)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var zoneList = new List<string>
            {
                availabilityZone,
            };

        var request = new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            AvailabilityZones = zoneList,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
            MaxSize = 6,
            MinSize = 1
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);
        Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group created");
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateAutoScalingGroup中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> availabilityGroupZones;
        availabilityGroupZones.push_back(
                availabilityZones[availabilityZoneChoice - 1].GetZoneName());
        request.SetAvailabilityZones(availabilityGroupZones);
        request.SetMaxSize(1);
        request.SetMinSize(1);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::LaunchTemplateSpecification
launchTemplateSpecification;
        launchTemplateSpecification.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);
        request.SetLaunchTemplate(launchTemplateSpecification);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.CreateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Created Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "'..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingErrors::ALREADY_EXISTS_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' already
exists."
                      << std::endl;
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::CreateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateAutoScalingGroup中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立「Auto Scaling」群組

下列`create-auto-scaling-group`範例會在區域內多個可用區域的子網路中建立 Auto Scaling 群組。執行個體會以指定啟動範本的預設版本啟動。請注意，大多數其他設定都會使用預設值，例如終止原則和健全狀況檢查組態。

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateId=lt-1234567890abcde12 \
    --min-size 1 \
    --max-size 5 \
    --vpc-zone-identifier "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的 Auto Scaling 群組。

範例 2：連接 Application Load Balancer、Network Load Balancer 或閘道 Load Balancer

此範例指定負載平衡器支援預期流量之目標群組的 ARN。健康狀態檢查類型會指定ELB當「Elastic Load Balancing」將執行個體回報為狀態不良時，Auto Scaling 群組會取代它。此命令也會定義健全狀況檢查寬限期 (600秒)。寬限期有助於防止新啟動的執行個體過早終止。

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateId=lt-1234567890abcde12 \
```

```
    --target-group-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/943f017f100becff \
    --health-check-type ELB \
    --health-check-grace-period 600 \
    --min-size 1 \
    --max-size 5 \
    --vpc-zone-identifier "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的 Elastic Load Balancing 和 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling。

範例 3：指定置放群組並使用最新版本的啟動範本

此範例會將執行個體啟動至單一可用區域內的置放群組。這對於具有 HPC 工作負載的低延遲群組很有用。此範例也會指定群組的最小大小、最大大小和所需容量。

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateId=lt-1234567890abcde12,Version='$Latest' \
    --min-size 1 \
    --max-size 5 \
    --desired-capacity 3 \
    --placement-group my-placement-group \
    --vpc-zone-identifier "subnet-6194ea3b"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Linux 執行個體使用者指南》中的置放群組。

範例 4：若要指定單一執行個體 Auto Scaling 群組，並使用特定版本的啟動範本

此範例會建立 Auto Scaling 群組，其中設定了最小和最大容量，1以強制執行一個執行個體。該命令還指定了指定現有 ENI ID 的啟動模板的 v1。當您使用指定 eth0 現有 ENI 的啟動範本時，必須為與網路介面相符的 Auto Scaling 群組指定可用區域，而不必在要求中指定子網路 ID。

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg-single-instance \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateName=my-template-for-auto-scaling,Version='1'
 \
```

```
    --min-size 1 \
    --max-size 1 \
    --availability-zones us-west-2a
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的 Auto Scaling 群組。

範例 5：指定不同的終止原則

此範例會使用啟動設定建立 Auto Scaling 群組，並將終止原則設定為先終止最舊的執行個體。此指令也會將標籤套用至群組及其執行個體，索引鍵`Role`和值為`WebServer`。

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --min-size 1 \
    --max-size 5 \
    --termination-policies "OldestInstance" \
    --tags "ResourceId=my-asg,ResourceType=auto-scaling-
group,Key=Role,Value=WebServer,PropagateAtLaunch=true" \
    --vpc-zone-identifier "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 終止政策。

範例 6：若要指定啟動生命週期掛接

此範例會建立具有生命週期掛接的 Auto Scaling 群組，該群組在執行個體啟動時支援自訂動作。

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --cli-input-json file://~/config.json
```

`config.json`檔案內容：

```
{
    "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
```

```
    "LaunchTemplate": {
        "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-1234567890abcde12"
    },
    "LifecycleHookSpecificationList": [{
        "LifecycleHookName": "my-launch-hook",
        "LifecycleTransition": "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING",
        "NotificationTargetARN": "arn:aws:sqs:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sqs-
queue",
        "RoleARN": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-notification-role",
        "NotificationMetadata": "SQS message metadata",
        "HeartbeatTimeout": 4800,
        "DefaultResult": "ABANDON"
    }],
    "MinSize": 1,
    "MaxSize": 5,
    "VPCZoneIdentifier": "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782",
    "Tags": [{
        "ResourceType": "auto-scaling-group",
        "ResourceId": "my-asg",
        "PropagateAtLaunch": true,
        "Value": "test",
        "Key": "environment"
    }]
}
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling lifecycle hook。

範例 7：指定終止生命週期掛接

此範例會建立具有生命週期掛接的 Auto Scaling 群組，該群組在執行個體終止時支援自訂動作。

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --cli-input-json file://~/config.json
```

`config.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
```

```
    "LaunchTemplate": {
        "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-1234567890abcde12"
    },
    "LifecycleHookSpecificationList": [{
        "LifecycleHookName": "my-termination-hook",
        "LifecycleTransition": "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING",
        "HeartbeatTimeout": 120,
        "DefaultResult": "CONTINUE"
    }],
    "MinSize": 1,
    "MaxSize": 5,
    "TargetGroupARNs": [
        "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-
targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067"
    ],
    "VPCZoneIdentifier": "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782"
}
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling lifecycle hook。

範例 8：指定自訂終止原則

此範例會建立一個 Auto Scaling 群組，該群組指定自訂 Lambda 函數終止政策，告知 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 哪些執行個體可以安全地在規模中終止。

```
aws autoscaling create-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg-single-instance \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateName=my-template-for-auto-scaling \
    --min-size 1 \
    --max-size 5 \
    --termination-policies "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:HelloFunction:prod" \
    --vpc-zone-identifier "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 自 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的使用 Lambda 建立自訂終止政策。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateAutoScalingGroup中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.LaunchTemplateSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.waiters.AutoScalingWaiter;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateAutoScalingGroup {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <serviceLinkedRoleARN>
 <vpcZoneId>

                Where:
```

```
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                    launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.\s
                    vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC)
where instances in the Auto Scaling group can be created.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String groupName = args[0];
        String launchTemplateName = args[1];
        String vpcZoneId = args[2];
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName, launchTemplateName,
vpcZoneId);
        autoScalingClient.close();
    }

    public static void createAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient,
            String groupName,
            String launchTemplateName,
            String vpcZoneId) {

        try {
            AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
            LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                    .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                    .build();

            CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .availabilityZones("us-east-1a")
                    .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                    .maxSize(1)
                    .minSize(1)
                    .vpcZoneIdentifier(vpcZoneId)
```

```
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request);
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
 DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
 waiter
                    .waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Auto Scaling Group created");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateAutoScalingGroup中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String, launchTemplateNameVal:
 String, serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String, vpcZoneIdVal: String) {
    val templateSpecification = LaunchTemplateSpecification {
        launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
    }

    val request = CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
```

```
        availabilityZones = listOf("us-east-1a")
        launchTemplate = templateSpecification
        maxSize = 1
        minSize = 1
        vpcZoneIdentifier = vpcZoneIdVal
        serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
    }

    // This object is required for the waiter call.
    val groupsRequestWaiter = DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
        autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("$groupName was created!")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateAutoScalingGroup中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function createAutoScalingGroup(
        $autoScalingGroupName,
        $availabilityZones,
        $minSize,
        $maxSize,
        $launchTemplateId
    ) {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->createAutoScalingGroup([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
```

```
            'AvailabilityZones' => $availabilityZones,
            'MinSize' => $minSize,
            'MaxSize' => $maxSize,
            'LaunchTemplate' => [
                'LaunchTemplateId' => $launchTemplateId,
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateAutoScalingGroup中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立具有指定名稱和屬性的「Auto Scaling」群組。預設所需容量為最小大小。因此，此 Auto Scaling 群組會啟動兩個執行個體，在指定的兩個可用區域中各一個執行個體。

```
New-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LaunchConfigurationName my-
lc -MinSize 2 -MaxSize 6 -AvailabilityZone @("us-west-2a", "us-west-2b")
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateAutoScalingGroup式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
```

```
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def create_group(
        self, group_name, group_zones, launch_template_name, min_size, max_size
    ):
        """
        Creates an Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name to give to the group.
        :param group_zones: The Availability Zones in which instances can be
created.
        :param launch_template_name: The name of an existing Amazon EC2 launch
template.
                                     The launch template specifies the
configuration of
                                     instances that are created by auto scaling
activities.
        :param min_size: The minimum number of active instances in the group.
        :param max_size: The maximum number of active instances in the group.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=group_zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=min_size,
                MaxSize=max_size,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateAutoScalingGroup中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn create_group(client: &Client, name: &str, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    client
        .create_auto_scaling_group()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(name)
        .instance_id(id)
        .min_size(1)
        .max_size(5)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created AutoScaling group");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateAutoScalingGroup中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`CreateLaunchConfiguration`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateLaunchConfiguration`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立啟動組態

此範例會建立簡單的啟動設定。

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 自動擴展使用者指南中的建立啟動組態。

範例 2：使用安全性群組、key pair 和啟動補漏白指令碼建立啟動組態

此範例會建立包含安全群組、key pair 和使用者資料中包含的啟動補漏白指令碼的啟動組態。

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --security-groups sg-eb2af88example \
    --key-name my-key-pair \
    --user-data file://myuserdata.txt
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 自動擴展使用者指南中的建立啟動組態。

範例 3：使用 IAM 角色建立啟動組態

此範例會使用 IAM 角色的執行個體設定檔名稱建立啟動設定。

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --iam-instance-profile my-autoscaling-role
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的在 Amazon EC2 執行個體上執行的應用程式 IAM 角色。

範例 4：建立啟動組態並啟用詳細監視

此範例會建立啟用 EC2 詳細監控的啟動組態，並 CloudWatch 在 1 分鐘內將 EC2 指標傳送至。

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --instance-monitoring Enabled=true
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的設定 Auto Scaling 執行個體的監控。

範例 5：建立啟動 Spot 執行個體的啟動組態

此範例會建立使用 Spot 執行個體做為唯一購買選項的啟動設定。

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --spot-price "0.50"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的請求 Spot 執行個體。

範例 6：使用 EC2 執行個體建立啟動組態

此範例會根據現有執行個體的屬性建立啟動組態。它會覆寫放置租用，以及是否透過包含`--placement-tenancy`和`--no-associate-public-ip-address`選項來設定公用 IP 位址。

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
```

```
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc-from-instance \
    --instance-id i-0123a456700123456 \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --no-associate-public-ip-address \
    --placement-tenancy dedicated
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 自動擴展使用者指南中的使用 EC2 執行個體建立啟動組態。

範例 7：使用 Amazon EBS 磁碟區的區塊裝置對應建立啟動組態

此範例會建立啟動組態，其中包含裝置名稱`/dev/sdh`和`gp3`磁碟區大小為 20 的 Amazon EBS 磁碟區的區塊裝置對映。

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --block-device-mappings '[{"DeviceName":"/dev/sdh","Ebs":
{"VolumeSize":20,"VolumeType":"gp3"}}]'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling API 參考中的 EBS。

如需有關引用 JSON 格式參數值之語法的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 命令列介面使用者指南》中的 AWS CLI 中的〈使用引號搭配字串〉。

範例 8：使用執行個體存放區磁碟區的區塊裝置對應建立啟動設定

此範例會建立啟動設定，並以裝置名稱`ephemeral1`做為執行個體存放區磁碟區`/dev/sdc`。

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --block-device-mappings '[{"DeviceName":"/dev/
sdc","VirtualName":"ephemeral1"}]'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling API 參考BlockDeviceMapping中的。

如需有關引用 JSON 格式參數值之語法的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 命令列介面使用者指南》中的 AWS CLI 中的〈使用引號搭配字串〉。

範例 9：建立啟動設定並禁止區塊裝置在啟動時附加

此範例會建立啟動組態，以抑制 AMI 的區塊裝置對應所指定的區塊裝置 (例如`/dev/sdf`)。

```
aws autoscaling create-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-lc \
    --image-id ami-04d5cc9b88example \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --block-device-mappings '[{"DeviceName":"/dev/sdf","NoDevice":""}]'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling API 參考BlockDeviceMapping中的。

如需有關引用 JSON 格式參數值之語法的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 命令列介面使用者指南》中的 AWS CLI 中的〈使用引號搭配字串〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateLaunchConfiguration中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立名為「my-lc' 的啟動設定。使用此啟動組態的 Auto Scaling 群組啟動的 EC2 執行個體會使用指定的執行個體類型、AMI、安全群組和 IAM 角色。

```
New-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc -InstanceType
 "m3.medium" -ImageId "ami-12345678" -SecurityGroup "sg-12345678" -
IamInstanceProfile "myIamRole"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateLaunchConfiguration式參考中的。

搭`CreateOrUpdateTags`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateOrUpdateTags`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立或更新 Auto Scaling 群組的標籤

此範例會將兩個標籤新增至指定的「Auto Scaling」群組。

```
aws autoscaling create-or-update-tags \
    --tags ResourceId=my-asg,ResourceType=auto-scaling-
group,Key=Role,Value=WebServer,PropagateAtLaunch=true ResourceId=my-
asg,ResourceType=auto-scaling-
group,Key=Dept,Value=Research,PropagateAtLaunch=true
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的標記 Auto Scaling 群組和執行個體。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateOrUpdateTags中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將單一標籤新增至指定的「Auto Scaling」群組。標籤鍵是「行李通」，標籤值為 'myTagValue'。Auto Scaling 會將此標籤傳播到由自動調整規模群組啟動的後續 EC2 執行個體。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更新版本。

```
Set-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag"; Value="myTagValue"; PropagateAtLaunch=$true} )
```

範例 2：在 PowerShell 版本 2 中，您必須使用新物件來建立標籤參數的標籤。

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag
$tag.ResourceType = "auto-scaling-group"
$tag.ResourceId = "my-asg"
$tag.Key = "myTag"
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"
$tag.PropagateAtLaunch = $true
Set-ASTag -Tag $tag
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateOrUpdateTags式參考中的。

搭DeleteAutoScalingGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAutoScalingGroup。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務
- 管理群組和執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將 Auto Scaling 群組的最小大小更新為零，終止群組中的所有執行個體，然後刪除該群組。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await
_amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
```

```
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for
{instanceId}. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string
groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest = new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            ForceDelete = true,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully deleted {groupName}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete {groupName}.");
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteAutoScalingGroup中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DeleteAutoScalingGroup(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' was
 deleted."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DeleteAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteAutoScalingGroup中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要刪除指定的「Auto Scaling」群組

此範例會刪除指定的「Auto Scaling」群組。

```
aws autoscaling delete-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 自 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的刪除 Auto Scaling 基礎設施。

範例 2：強制刪除指定的「Auto Scaling」群組

若要刪除 Auto Scaling 群組而不等待群組中的執行個體終止，請使用`--force-delete`選項。

```
aws autoscaling delete-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --force-delete
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 自 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的刪除 Auto Scaling 基礎設施。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteAutoScalingGroup中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
 */
public class DeleteAutoScalingGroup {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String groupName = args[0];
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deleteAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        autoScalingClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
 autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
 DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .forceDelete(true)
                    .build();


 autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
            System.out.println("You successfully deleted " + groupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteAutoScalingGroup中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String) {
    val deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest = DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        forceDelete = true
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest)
        println("You successfully deleted $groupName")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteAutoScalingGroup中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function deleteAutoScalingGroup($autoScalingGroupName)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->deleteAutoScalingGroup([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
            'ForceDelete' => true,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteAutoScalingGroup中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：如果指定的 Auto Scaling 群組沒有執行中的執行個體，此範例會刪除該群組。在進行作業之前，系統會提示您進行確認。

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup (DeleteAutoScalingGroup)" on
 Target "my-asg".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

範例 2：如果您指定「力」參數，則在進行作業之前，系統不會提示您進行確認。

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Force
```

範例 3：此範例會刪除指定的 Auto Scaling 群組，並終止其包含的任何執行中執行個體。

```
Remove-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ForceDelete $true -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteAutoScalingGroup式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將 Auto Scaling 群組的最小大小更新為零，終止群組中的所有執行個體，然後刪除該群組。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
```

```
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def _try_terminate_instance(self, inst_id):
        stopping = False
        log.info(f"Stopping {inst_id}.")
        while not stopping:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                    InstanceId=inst_id, ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=True
                )
                stopping = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                    log.info("Scaling activity in progress for %s. Waiting...",
inst_id)
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't stop instance {inst_id}:
{err}.")

    def _try_delete_group(self):
        """
        Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
        the function waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
        """
        stopped = False
        while not stopped:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.delete_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name
                )
                stopped = True
```

```
                log.info("Deleted EC2 Auto Scaling group %s.", self.group_name)
            except ClientError as err:
                if (
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse"
                    or err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
 "ScalingActivityInProgress"
                ):
                    log.info(
                        "Some instances are still running. Waiting for them to
 stop..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}: {err}."
                    )

    def delete_group(self):
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self._try_terminate_instance(inst_id)
                self._try_delete_group()
            else:
                log.info("No groups found named %s, nothing to do.",
 self.group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}:
 {err}.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteAutoScalingGroup中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn delete_group(client: &Client, name: &str, force: bool) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    client
        .delete_auto_scaling_group()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(name)
        .set_force_delete(if force { Some(true) } else { None })
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Deleted Auto Scaling group");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteAutoScalingGroup中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`DeleteLaunchConfiguration`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteLaunchConfiguration`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除啟動組態

此範例會刪除指定的啟動組態。

```
aws autoscaling delete-launch-configuration \
    --launch-configuration-name my-launch-config
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 自 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的刪除 Auto Scaling 基礎設施。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteLaunchConfiguration中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：如果指定的啟動組態未附加至 Auto Scaling 群組，則此範例會刪除該組態。在進行作業之前，系統會提示您進行確認。

```
Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration (DeleteLaunchConfiguration)"
 on Target "my-lc".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

範例 2：如果您指定「力」參數，則在進行作業之前，系統不會提示您進行確認。

```
Remove-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteLaunchConfiguration式參考中的。

搭DeleteLifecycleHook配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteLifecycleHook。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除生命週期掛接

此範例會刪除指定的生命週期掛接。

```
aws autoscaling delete-lifecycle-hook \
    --lifecycle-hook-name my-lifecycle-hook \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteLifecycleHook中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定 Auto Scaling 群組的指定生命週期掛接。在進行作業之前，系統會提示您進行確認。

```
Remove-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASLifecycleHook (DeleteLifecycleHook)" on Target
 "myLifecycleHook".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

範例 2：如果您指定「力」參數，則在進行作業之前，系統不會提示您進行確認。

```
Remove-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteLifecycleHook式參考中的。

搭DeleteNotificationConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteNotificationConfiguration。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除 Auto Scaling 通知

此範例會從指定的「Auto Scaling」群組中刪除指定的通知。

```
aws autoscaling delete-notification-configuration \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的刪除通知組態。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteNotificationConfiguration中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的通知動作。在進行作業之前，系統會提示您進行確認。

```
Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -TopicARN
 "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration
 (DeleteNotificationConfiguration)" on Target
"arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

範例 2：如果您指定「力」參數，則在進行作業之前，系統不會提示您進行確認。

```
Remove-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -TopicARN
 "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteNotificationConfiguration式參考中的。

搭**DeletePolicy**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeletePolicy`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除資源調度政策

此範例會刪除指定的資源調整政策。

```
aws autoscaling delete-policy \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --policy-name alb1000-target-tracking-scaling-policy
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeletePolicy中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定 Auto Scaling 群組的指定原則。在進行作業之前，系統會提示您進行確認。

```
Remove-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName myScaleInPolicy
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASPolicy (DeletePolicy)" on Target
 "myScaleInPolicy".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

範例 2：如果您指定「力」參數，則在進行作業之前，系統不會提示您進行確認。

```
Remove-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName myScaleInPolicy -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeletePolicy式參考中的。

搭**DeleteScheduledAction**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteScheduledAction`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從「自動調整比例」群組刪除排程動作

此範例會從指定的 Auto Scaling 群組中刪除指定的排程動作。

```
aws autoscaling delete-scheduled-action \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --scheduled-action-name my-scheduled-action
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteScheduledAction中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定 Auto Scaling 群組的指定排程動作。在進行作業之前，系統會提示您進行確認。

```
Remove-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScheduledAction
 "myScheduledAction"
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ASScheduledAction (DeleteScheduledAction)" on Target
 "myScheduledAction".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

範例 2：如果您指定「力」參數，則在進行作業之前，系統不會提示您進行確認。

```
Remove-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScheduledAction
 "myScheduledAction" -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteScheduledAction式參考中的。

搭`DeleteTags`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTags`。

CLI

AWS CLI

從「Auto Scaling」群組中刪除標籤

此範例會從指定的「Auto Scaling」群組中刪除指定的標籤。

```
aws autoscaling delete-tags \
```

```
    --tags ResourceId=my-asg,ResourceType=auto-scaling-
group,Key=Dept,Value=Research
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的標記 Auto Scaling 群組和執行個體。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteTags中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從指定的「Auto Scaling」群組中移除指定的標籤。在進行作業之前，系統會提示您確認。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更新版本。

```
Remove-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag" } )
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ASTag (DeleteTags)" on target
 "Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

範例 2：如果您指定「力」參數，則在進行作業之前，系統不會提示您進行確認。

```
Remove-ASTag -Tag @( @{ResourceType="auto-scaling-group"; ResourceId="my-asg";
 Key="myTag" } ) -Force
```

範例 3：使用 PowerShell 版本 2，您必須使用新物件來建立標籤參數的標籤。

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Tag
$tag.ResourceType = "auto-scaling-group"
$tag.ResourceId = "my-asg"
$tag.Key = "myTag"
```

```
Remove-ASTag -Tag $tag -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteTags式參考中的。

搭DescribeAccountLimits配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAccountLimits。

CLI

AWS CLI

說明您的 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 帳戶限制

此範例說明您 AWS 帳戶的 Amazon EC2 自動擴展限制。

```
aws autoscaling describe-account-limits
```

輸出：

```
{
    "NumberOfLaunchConfigurations": 5,
    "MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations": 100,
    "NumberOfAutoScalingGroups": 3,
    "MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups": 20
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 服務配額。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAccountLimits中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明您 AWS 帳戶的「Auto Scaling 例」資源限制。

```
Get-ASAccountLimit
```

輸出：

```
MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups    : 20
MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations : 100
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeAccountLimits式參考中的。

搭DescribeAdjustmentTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAdjustmentTypes。

CLI

AWS CLI

說明可用的縮放調整類型

此範例說明可用的調整類型。

```
aws autoscaling describe-adjustment-types
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AdjustmentTypes": [
        {
            "AdjustmentType": "ChangeInCapacity"
        },
        {
            "AdjustmentType": "ExactCapacity"
        },
        {
            "AdjustmentType": "PercentChangeInCapacity"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的擴展調整類型。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAdjustmentTypes中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明「Auto Scaling」支援的調整類型。

```
Get-ASAdjustmentType
```

輸出：

```
Type
----
ChangeInCapacity
ExactCapacity
PercentChangeInCapacity
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeAdjustmentTypes式參考中的。

搭`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務
- 管理群組和執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        groups!.ForEach(group =>
        {
            if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName)
            {
                group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                {
                    instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                });
            }
        });

        var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
        {
            MaxRecords = 10,
            InstanceIds = instanceIds,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(scalingGroupsRequest);
        var instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;

        return instanceDetails;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
Aws::Vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
groupNames.push_back(groupName);
request.SetAutoScalingGroupNames(groupNames);

Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
        client.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
    autoScalingGroup = outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
}
else {
    std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups. "
              << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
              << std::endl;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述指定的「Auto Scaling」群組

此範例說明指定的「Auto Scaling」群組。

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AutoScalingGroups": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "AutoScalingGroupARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:autoScalingGroup:930d940e-891e-4781-
a11a-7b0acd480f03:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg",
            "LaunchTemplate": {
                "LaunchTemplateName": "my-launch-template",
                "Version": "1",
                "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-1234567890abcde12"
            },
            "MinSize": 0,
            "MaxSize": 1,
            "DesiredCapacity": 1,
            "DefaultCooldown": 300,
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                "us-west-2a",
                "us-west-2b",
                "us-west-2c"
            ],
            "LoadBalancerNames": [],
            "TargetGroupARNs": [],
            "HealthCheckType": "EC2",
            "HealthCheckGracePeriod": 0,
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "InstanceId": "i-06905f55584de02da",
                    "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
                    "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
                    "HealthStatus": "Healthy",
                    "LifecycleState": "InService",
                    "ProtectedFromScaleIn": false,
                    "LaunchTemplate": {
                        "LaunchTemplateName": "my-launch-template",
                        "Version": "1",
```

```
                        "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-1234567890abcde12"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "CreatedTime": "2023-10-28T02:39:22.152Z",
            "SuspendedProcesses": [],
            "VPCZoneIdentifier": "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-
c934b782",
            "EnabledMetrics": [],
            "Tags": [],
            "TerminationPolicies": [
                "Default"
            ],
            "NewInstancesProtectedFromScaleIn": false,
            "ServiceLinkedRoleARN":"arn",
            "TrafficSources": []
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：描述前 100 個指定的「Auto Scaling」群組

此範例說明指定的「Auto Scaling 例」群組。它允許您指定最多 100 個組名。

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups \
    --max-items 100 \
    --auto-scaling-group-name "group1" "group2" "group3" "group4"
```

如需範例輸出，請參閱範例 1。

範例 3：描述指定區域中的「Auto Scaling」群組

此範例說明指定區域中的「Auto Scaling 例」群組，最多 75 個群組。

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups \
    --max-items 75 \
    --region us-east-1
```

如需範例輸出，請參閱範例 1。

範例 4：描述「Auto Scaling」群組的指定數目

若要傳回特定數目的「Auto Scaling」群組，請使用`--max-items`選項。

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups \
    --max-items 1
```

如需範例輸出，請參閱範例 1。

如果輸出包含NextToken欄位，則會有更多群組。若要取得其他群組，請在後續呼叫中使用此欄位的值搭配--starting-token選項，如下所示。

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

如需範例輸出，請參閱範例 1。

範例 5：說明使用啟動設定的「自動調整比例」群組

此範例使用--query選項來描述使用啟動設定的「自動調整比例」群組。

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-groups \
    --query 'AutoScalingGroups[?LaunchConfigurationName!=`null`]'
```

輸出：

```
[
    {
        "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
        "AutoScalingGroupARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:autoScalingGroup:930d940e-891e-4781-
a11a-7b0acd480f03:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg",
        "LaunchConfigurationName": "my-lc",
        "MinSize": 0,
        "MaxSize": 1,
        "DesiredCapacity": 1,
        "DefaultCooldown": 300,
        "AvailabilityZones": [
            "us-west-2a",
            "us-west-2b",
            "us-west-2c"
        ],
        "LoadBalancerNames": [],
        "TargetGroupARNs": [],
        "HealthCheckType": "EC2",
        "HealthCheckGracePeriod": 0,
```

```
        "Instances": [
            {
                "InstanceId": "i-088c57934a6449037",
                "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
                "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2c",
                "HealthStatus": "Healthy",
                "LifecycleState": "InService",
                "LaunchConfigurationName": "my-lc",
                "ProtectedFromScaleIn": false
            }
        ],
        "CreatedTime": "2023-10-28T02:39:22.152Z",
        "SuspendedProcesses": [],
        "VPCZoneIdentifier": "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782",
        "EnabledMetrics": [],
        "Tags": [],
        "TerminationPolicies": [
            "Default"
        ],
        "NewInstancesProtectedFromScaleIn": false,
        "ServiceLinkedRoleARN":"arn",
        "TrafficSources": []
    }
]
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 命令列介面使用者指南》中的篩選 AWS CLI 輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingException;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingGroup;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.Instance;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeAutoScalingInstances {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String groupName = args[0];
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String instanceId = getAutoScaling(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(instanceId);
        autoScalingClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static String getAutoScaling(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
 String groupName) {
        try {
            String instanceId = "";
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest scalingGroupsRequest =
 DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response = autoScalingClient
                    .describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest);
            List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
            for (AutoScalingGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
 group.autoScalingGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
 group.autoScalingGroupARN());

                List<Instance> instances = group.instances();
                for (Instance instance : instances) {
                    instanceId = instance.instanceId();
                }
            }
            return instanceId;
        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val scalingGroupsRequest = DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
        autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")
            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("The instance id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("The lifecycle state is " + instance.lifecycleState)
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function describeAutoScalingGroups($autoScalingGroupNames)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([
            'AutoScalingGroupNames' => $autoScalingGroupNames
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出「Auto Scaling」群組的名稱。

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup | format-table -property AutoScalingGroupName
```

輸出：

```
AutoScalingGroupName
--------------------
my-asg-1
my-asg-2
my-asg-3
my-asg-4
my-asg-5
my-asg-6
```

範例 2：此範例說明指定的「Auto Scaling」群組。

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg-1
```

輸出：

```
AutoScalingGroupARN     : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:autoScalingGroup:930d940e-891e-4781-a11a-7b0acd480
                          f03:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg-1
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg-1
AvailabilityZones       : {us-west-2b, us-west-2a}
```

```
CreatedTime             : 3/1/2015 9:05:31 AM
DefaultCooldown         : 300
DesiredCapacity         : 2
EnabledMetrics          : {}
HealthCheckGracePeriod  : 300
HealthCheckType         : EC2
Instances               : {my-lc}
LaunchConfigurationName : my-lc
LoadBalancerNames       : {}
MaxSize                 : 0
MinSize                 : 0
PlacementGroup          :
Status                  :
SuspendedProcesses      : {}
Tags                    : {}
TerminationPolicies     : {Default}
VPCZoneIdentifier       : subnet-e4f33493,subnet-5264e837
```

範例 3：此範例說明指定的兩個「Auto Scaling 例」群組。

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName @("my-asg-1", "my-asg-2")
```

範例 4：此範例說明指定「Auto Scaling」群組的「Auto Scaling」執行個體。

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg-1).Instances
```

範例 5：此範例說明您所有的「自 Auto Scaling」群組。

```
Get-ASAutoScalingGroup
```

範例 6：此範例以 10 個批次描述所有「Auto Scaling 例」群組。

```
$nextToken = $null
do {
  Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -NextToken $nextToken -MaxRecord 10
  $nextToken = $AWSHistory.LastServiceResponse.NextToken
} while ($nextToken -ne $null)
```

範例 7：此範例說明指定 LaunchTemplate 的「Auto Scaling」群組。此範例假設「執行個體購買選項」設定為「堅持啟動範本」。如果將此選項設為「合併購買選項和執行個體類型」，則 LaunchTemplate 可以使用「MixedInstancesPolicy。 LaunchTemplate「屬性。

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-ag-1).LaunchTemplate
```

輸出：

```
LaunchTemplateId     LaunchTemplateName   Version
----------------     ------------------   -------
lt-06095fd619cb40371 test-launch-template $Default
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeAutoScalingGroups式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def describe_group(self, group_name):
        """
        Gets information about an Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to look up.
        :return: Information about the group, if found.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
```

```
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            return groups[0] if len(groups) > 0 else None
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn list_groups(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_auto_scaling_groups().send().await?;

    println!("Groups:");

    let groups = resp.auto_scaling_groups();

    for group in groups {
        println!(
            "Name:  {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown")
        );
```

```
        println!(
            "Arn:   {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_arn().unwrap_or("unknown"),
        );
        println!("Zones: {:?}", group.availability_zones(),);
        println!();
    }

    println!("Found {} group(s)", groups.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理群組和執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        groups!.ForEach(group =>
        {
            if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName)
            {
                group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                {
                    instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                });
            }
        });

        var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
        {
            MaxRecords = 10,
            InstanceIds = instanceIds,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(scalingGroupsRequest);
        var instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;

        return instanceDetails;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAutoScalingInstances中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceIds(instanceIDs);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeAutoScalingInstances(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const
Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails>
&instancesDetails =
                   outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingInstances();

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingInstances. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeAutoScalingInstances中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述一或多個執行個體

此範例說明指定的執行個體。

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-instances \
    --instance-ids i-06905f55584de02da
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AutoScalingInstances": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-06905f55584de02da",
            "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2b",
            "LifecycleState": "InService",
            "HealthStatus": "HEALTHY",
            "ProtectedFromScaleIn": false,
            "LaunchTemplate": {
                "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-1234567890abcde12",
                "LaunchTemplateName": "my-launch-template",
                "Version": "1"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：描述一或多個執行個體

此範例會使用選`--max-items`項來指定要透過此呼叫傳回的執行個體數目。

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-instances \
    --max-items 1
```

如果輸出包含`NextToken`欄位，則會有更多實例。若要取得其他執行個體，請在後續呼叫中使用此欄位的值搭配`--starting-token`選項，如下所示。

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-instances \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

如需範例輸出，請參閱範例 1。

範例 3：說明使用啟動設定的執行個體

此範例使用選`--query`項來描述使用啟動設定的執行個體。

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-instances \
    --query 'AutoScalingInstances[?LaunchConfigurationName!=`null`]'
```

輸出：

```
[
    {
        "InstanceId": "i-088c57934a6449037",
        "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
        "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2c",
        "LifecycleState": "InService",
        "HealthStatus": "HEALTHY",
        "LaunchConfigurationName": "my-lc",
        "ProtectedFromScaleIn": false
    }
]
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 命令列介面使用者指南》中的篩選 AWS CLI 輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAutoScalingInstances中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeAutoScalingInstance(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String id) {
       try {
           DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest = DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
                   .builder()
                   .instanceIds(id)
                   .build();

           DescribeAutoScalingInstancesResponse response = autoScalingClient

.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest);
           List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instances =
response.autoScalingInstances();
           for (AutoScalingInstanceDetails instance : instances) {
               System.out.println("The instance lifecycle state is: " +
instance.lifecycleState());
           }

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeAutoScalingInstances中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeAutoScalingInstance(id: String) {
```

```
    val describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest = DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
 {
        instanceIds = listOf(id)
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest)
        response.autoScalingInstances?.forEach { group ->
            println("The instance lifecycle state is: ${group.lifecycleState}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAutoScalingInstances中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function describeAutoScalingInstances($instanceIds)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingInstances([
            'InstanceIds' => $instanceIds
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DescribeAutoScalingInstances中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出「Auto Scaling 例」執行個體的 ID。

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance | format-table -property InstanceId
```

輸出：

```
InstanceId
----------
i-12345678
i-87654321
i-abcd1234
```

範例 2：此範例說明指定的「Auto Scaling」實體。

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

輸出：

```
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2b
HealthStatus            : HEALTHY
InstanceId              : i-12345678
LaunchConfigurationName : my-lc
LifecycleState          : InService
```

範例 3：此範例說明指定的兩個「Auto Scaling」執行個體。

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance -InstanceId @("i-12345678", "i-87654321")
```

範例 4：此範例說明指定「Auto Scaling」群組的「Auto Scaling」執行個體。

```
(Get-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg).Instances | Get-
ASAutoScalingInstance
```

範例 5：此範例說明所有「Auto Scaling」執行個體。

```
Get-ASAutoScalingInstance
```

範例 6：此範例以 10 個批次形式描述所有 Auto Scaling 執行個體。

```
$nextToken = $null
do {
  Get-ASAutoScalingInstance -NextToken $nextToken -MaxRecord 10
  $nextToken = $AWSHistory.LastServiceResponse.NextToken
} while ($nextToken -ne $null)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考中的DescribeAutoScalingInstances。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def describe_instances(self, instance_ids):
        """
        Gets information about instances.

        :param instance_ids: A list of instance IDs to look up.
        :return: Information about instances, or an empty list if none are found.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_instances(
                InstanceIds=instance_ids
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe instances %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_ids,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["AutoScalingInstances"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeAutoScalingInstances中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    pub async fn list_instances(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError> {
        // The direct way to list instances is by using
 DescribeAutoScalingGroup's instances property. However, this returns a
 Vec<Instance>, as opposed to a Vec<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>.
        // Ok(self.get_group().await?.instances.unwrap_or_default().map(|
i| i.instance_id.clone().unwrap_or_default()).filter(|id| !
id.is_empty()).collect())

        // Alternatively, and for the sake of example,
 DescribeAutoScalingInstances returns a list that can be filtered by the client.
        self.autoscaling
```

```
            .describe_auto_scaling_instances()
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
            .map(|items| {
                items
                    .into_iter()
                    .filter(|i| {
                        i.auto_scaling_group_name.as_deref()
                            == Some(self.auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
                    })
                    .map(|i| i.instance_id.unwrap_or_default())
                    .filter(|id| !id.is_empty())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Failed to get list of auto scaling
instances", &err))
   }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAutoScalingInstances中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述可用的通知類型

此範例說明可用的通知類型。

```
aws autoscaling describe-auto-scaling-notification-types
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "AutoScalingNotificationTypes": [
        "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH",
        "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH_ERROR",
        "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE",
        "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE_ERROR",
        "autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION"
    ]
}
```

有關詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的取得 Auto Scaling 群組擴展時的 Amazon SNS 通知。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例列出「Auto Scaling 例」支援的通知類型。

```
Get-ASAutoScalingNotificationType
```

輸出：

```
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH_ERROR
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE_ERROR
autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeAutoScalingNotificationTypes式參考中的。

搭`DescribeLaunchConfigurations`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeLaunchConfigurations`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述指定的啟動組態

此範例說明指定的啟動組態。

```
aws autoscaling describe-launch-configurations \
    --launch-configuration-names my-launch-config
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LaunchConfigurations": [
        {
            "LaunchConfigurationName": "my-launch-config",
            "LaunchConfigurationARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:launchConfiguration:98d3b196-4cf9-4e88-8ca1-8547c24ced8b:launchConfig
my-launch-config",
            "ImageId": "ami-0528a5175983e7f28",
            "KeyName": "my-key-pair-uswest2",
            "SecurityGroups": [
                "sg-05eaec502fcdadc2e"
            ],
            "ClassicLinkVPCSecurityGroups": [],
            "UserData": "",
            "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
            "KernelId": "",
            "RamdiskId": "",
            "BlockDeviceMappings": [
                {
                    "DeviceName": "/dev/xvda",
                    "Ebs": {
                        "SnapshotId": "snap-06c1606ba5ca274b1",
                        "VolumeSize": 8,
                        "VolumeType": "gp2",
                        "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                        "Encrypted": false
                    }
                }
            ],
            "InstanceMonitoring": {
```

```
                "Enabled": true
            },
            "CreatedTime": "2020-10-28T02:39:22.321Z",
            "EbsOptimized": false,
            "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
            "MetadataOptions": {
                "HttpTokens": "required",
                "HttpPutResponseHopLimit": 1,
                "HttpEndpoint": "disabled"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：描述指定數目的啟動設定

若要傳回特定數目的啟動設定，請使用`--max-items`選項。

```
aws autoscaling describe-launch-configurations \
    --max-items 1
```

如果輸出包含`NextToken`欄位，則會有更多啟動設定。若要取得其他啟動組態，請在後續呼叫中使用此欄位的值搭配`--starting-token`選項，如下所示。

```
aws autoscaling describe-launch-configurations \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeLaunchConfigurations中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出啟動組態的名稱。

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration | format-table -property LaunchConfigurationName
```

輸出：

```
LaunchConfigurationName
-----------------------
```

```
my-lc-1
my-lc-2
my-lc-3
my-lc-4
my-lc-5
```

範例 2：此範例說明指定的啟動組態。

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName my-lc-1
```

輸出：

```
AssociatePublicIpAddress     : True
BlockDeviceMappings          : {/dev/xvda}
ClassicLinkVPCId             :
ClassicLinkVPCSecurityGroups : {}
CreatedTime                  : 12/12/2014 3:22:08 PM
EbsOptimized                 : False
IamInstanceProfile           :
ImageId                      : ami-043a5034
InstanceMonitoring           : Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.InstanceMonitoring
InstanceType                 : t2.micro
KernelId                     :
KeyName                      :
LaunchConfigurationARN       : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:launchConfiguration:7e5f31e4-693b-4604-9322-
                               e6f68d7fafad:launchConfigurationName/my-lc-1
LaunchConfigurationName      : my-lc-1
PlacementTenancy             :
RamdiskId                    :
SecurityGroups               : {sg-67ef0308}
SpotPrice                    :
UserData                     :
```

範例 3：此範例說明指定的兩個啟動組態。

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration -LaunchConfigurationName @("my-lc-1", "my-lc-2")
```

範例 4：此範例說明您所有的啟動設定。

```
Get-ASLaunchConfiguration
```

範例 5：此範例以 10 個批次描述所有啟動組態。

```
$nextToken = $null
do {
  Get-ASLaunchConfiguration -NextToken $nextToken -MaxRecord 10
  $nextToken = $AWSHistory.LastServiceResponse.NextToken
} while ($nextToken -ne $null)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeLaunchConfigurations式參考中的。

搭DescribeLifecycleHookTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeLifecycleHookTypes。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述可用的生命週期掛接類型

此範例說明可用的生命週期掛接類型。

```
aws autoscaling describe-lifecycle-hook-types
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LifecycleHookTypes": [
        "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING",
        "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING"
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeLifecycleHookTypes中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例列出了 Auto Scaling 支援的生命週期掛接類型。

```
Get-ASLifecycleHookType
```

輸出：

```
autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING
auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeLifecycleHookTypes式參考中的。

搭DescribeLifecycleHooks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeLifecycleHooks。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述您的生命週期掛鉤

此範例說明指定 Auto Scaling 群組的生命週期掛接。

```
aws autoscaling describe-lifecycle-hooks \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LifecycleHooks": [
        {
            "GlobalTimeout": 3000,
            "HeartbeatTimeout": 30,
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "LifecycleHookName": "my-launch-hook",
            "DefaultResult": "ABANDON",
            "LifecycleTransition": "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING"
        },
        {
            "GlobalTimeout": 6000,
            "HeartbeatTimeout": 60,
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
```

```
            "LifecycleHookName": "my-termination-hook",
            "DefaultResult": "CONTINUE",
            "LifecycleTransition": "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATING"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeLifecycleHooks中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的生命週期勾點。

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook
```

輸出：

```
AutoScalingGroupName  : my-asg
DefaultResult         : ABANDON
GlobalTimeout         : 172800
HeartbeatTimeout      : 3600
LifecycleHookName     : myLifecycleHook
LifecycleTransition   : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING
NotificationMetadata  :
NotificationTargetARN : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic
RoleARN               : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-iam-role
```

範例 2：此範例說明指定 Auto Scaling 群組的所有生命週期掛接。

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

範例 3：此範例說明所有 Auto Scaling 群組的所有生命週期掛鉤。

```
Get-ASLifecycleHook
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeLifecycleHooks式參考中的。

搭DescribeLoadBalancers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeLoadBalancers。

CLI

AWS CLI

說明自動調整資源調整群組的傳統負載平衡器

此範例說明指定之 Auto Scaling 群組的傳統負載平衡器。

```
aws autoscaling describe-load-balancers \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LoadBalancers": [
        {
            "State": "Added",
            "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeLoadBalancers中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定 Auto Scaling 群組的負載平衡器。

```
Get-ASLoadBalancer -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

輸出：

```
LoadBalancerName    State
----------------    -----
```

```
my-lb                Added
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeLoadBalancers式參考中的。

搭DescribeMetricCollectionTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeMetricCollectionTypes。

CLI

AWS CLI

說明可用的測量結果收集類型

此範例說明可用的測量結果收集類型。

```
aws autoscaling describe-metric-collection-types
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Metrics": [
        {
            "Metric": "GroupMinSize"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupMaxSize"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupDesiredCapacity"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupInServiceInstances"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupInServiceCapacity"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupPendingInstances"
        },
        {
```

```
            "Metric": "GroupPendingCapacity"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupTerminatingInstances"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupTerminatingCapacity"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupStandbyInstances"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupStandbyCapacity"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupTotalInstances"
        },
        {
            "Metric": "GroupTotalCapacity"
        }
    ],
    "Granularities": [
        {
            "Granularity": "1Minute"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的Auto Scaling 群組指標。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeMetricCollectionTypes中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例列出「Auto Scaling 例」支援的測量結果收集類型。

```
(Get-ASMetricCollectionType).Metrics
```

輸出：

```
Metric
```

```
------
GroupMinSize
GroupMaxSize
GroupDesiredCapacity
GroupInServiceInstances
GroupPendingInstances
GroupTerminatingInstances
GroupStandbyInstances
GroupTotalInstances
```

範例 2：此範例會列出對應的粒度。

```
(Get-ASMetricCollectionType).Granularities
```

輸出：

```
Granularity
-----------
1Minute
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式DescribeMetricCollectionTypes參考中的。

搭`DescribeNotificationConfigurations`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeNotificationConfigurations`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述指定群組的通知組態

此範例說明指定「Auto Scaling」群組的通知組態。

```
aws autoscaling describe-notification-configurations \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

輸出：

```
{
    "NotificationConfigurations": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "NotificationType": "autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION",
            "TopicARN": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic-2"
        },
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "NotificationType": "autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION",
            "TopicARN": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic"
        }
    ]
}
```

有關詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的取得 Auto Scaling 群組擴展時的 Amazon SNS 通知。

範例 1：描述指定數目的通知組態

若要傳回特定數目的通知組態，請使用`max-items`參數。

```
aws autoscaling describe-notification-configurations \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-auto-scaling-group \
    --max-items 1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "NotificationConfigurations": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "NotificationType": "autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION",
            "TopicARN": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic-2"
        },
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "NotificationType": "autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION",
            "TopicARN": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic"
        }
    ]
}
```

如果輸出包含`NextToken`欄位，則會有更多通知設定。若要取得其他通知組態，請在後續呼叫中使用此欄位的值搭配`starting-token`參數，如下所示。

```
aws autoscaling describe-notification-configurations \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

有關詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的取得 Auto Scaling 群組擴展時的 Amazon SNS 通知。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeNotificationConfigurations中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明與指定的 Auto Scaling 群組相關聯的通知動作。

```
Get-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg | format-list
```

輸出：

```
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
NotificationType     : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH
TopicARN             : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic

AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
NotificationType     : auto-scaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE
TopicARN             : arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic
```

範例 2：此範例說明與所有 Auto Scaling 群組相關聯的通知動作。

```
Get-ASNotificationConfiguration
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeNotificationConfigurations式參考中的。

搭`DescribePolicies`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribePolicies`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：說明指定群組的資源調整政策

此範例說明指定 Auto Scaling 群組的資源調整政策。

```
aws autoscaling describe-policies \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ScalingPolicies": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "PolicyName": "alb1000-target-tracking-scaling-policy",
            "PolicyARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:3065d9c8-9969-4bec-
bb6a-3fbe5550fde6:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:policyName/alb1000-target-tracking-
scaling-policy",
            "PolicyType": "TargetTrackingScaling",
            "StepAdjustments": [],
            "Alarms": [
                {
                    "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-my-asg-
AlarmHigh-924887a9-12d7-4e01-8686-6f844d13a196",
                    "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:123456789012:alarm:TargetTracking-my-asg-
AlarmHigh-924887a9-12d7-4e01-8686-6f844d13a196"
                },
                {
                    "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmLow-f96f899d-
b8e7-4d09-a010-c1aaa35da296",
                    "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:123456789012:alarm:TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmLow-f96f899d-b8e7-4d09-a010-
c1aaa35da296"
                }
            ],
            "TargetTrackingConfiguration": {
                "PredefinedMetricSpecification": {
                    "PredefinedMetricType": "ALBRequestCountPerTarget",
```

```
                    "ResourceLabel": "app/my-alb/778d41231b141a0f/targetgroup/my-
alb-target-group/943f017f100becff"
                },
                "TargetValue": 1000.0,
                "DisableScaleIn": false
            },
            "Enabled": true
        },
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "PolicyName": "cpu40-target-tracking-scaling-policy",
            "PolicyARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:5fd26f71-39d4-4690-82a9-
b8515c45cdde:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:policyName/cpu40-target-tracking-
scaling-policy",
            "PolicyType": "TargetTrackingScaling",
            "StepAdjustments": [],
            "Alarms": [
                {
                    "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-my-asg-
AlarmHigh-139f9789-37b9-42ad-bea5-b5b147d7f473",
                    "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:123456789012:alarm:TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmHigh-139f9789-37b9-42ad-
bea5-b5b147d7f473"
                },
                {
                    "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmLow-bd681c67-
fc18-4c56-8468-fb8e413009c9",
                    "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
west-2:123456789012:alarm:TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmLow-bd681c67-fc18-4c56-8468-
fb8e413009c9"
                }
            ],
            "TargetTrackingConfiguration": {
                "PredefinedMetricSpecification": {
                    "PredefinedMetricType": "ASGAverageCPUUtilization"
                },
                "TargetValue": 40.0,
                "DisableScaleIn": false
            },
            "Enabled": true
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 自動擴展使用者指南中的動態擴展。

範例 2：說明指定名稱的資源縮放原則

若要傳回特定的擴展政策，請使用`--policy-names`選項。

```
aws autoscaling describe-policies \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --policy-names cpu40-target-tracking-scaling-policy
```

如需範例輸出，請參閱範例 1。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 自動擴展使用者指南中的動態擴展。

範例 3：說明數個擴展政策

若要傳回特定數目的策略，請使用`--max-items`選項。

```
aws autoscaling describe-policies \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --max-items 1
```

如需範例輸出，請參閱範例 1。

如果輸出包含`NextToken`欄位，請在後續呼叫中使用此欄位的值搭配`--starting-token`選項，以取得其他原則。

```
aws autoscaling describe-policies --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg --starting-
token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 自動擴展使用者指南中的動態擴展。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribePolicies中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定 Auto Scaling 群組的所有原則。

```
Get-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

輸出：

```
AdjustmentType          : ChangeInCapacity
Alarms                  : {}
AutoScalingGroupName    : my-asg
Cooldown                : 0
EstimatedInstanceWarmup : 0
MetricAggregationType   :
MinAdjustmentMagnitude  : 0
MinAdjustmentStep       : 0
PolicyARN               : arn:aws:auto-scaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:aa3836ab-5462-42c7-adab-e1d769fc24ef
                          :autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:policyName/myScaleInPolicy
PolicyName              : myScaleInPolicy
PolicyType              : SimpleScaling
ScalingAdjustment       : -1
StepAdjustments         : {}
```

範例 2：此範例說明指定 Auto Scaling 群組的指定原則。

```
Get-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName @("myScaleOutPolicy",
 "myScaleInPolicy")
```

範例 3：此範例說明所有 Auto Scaling 群組的所有政策。

```
Get-ASPolicy
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribePolicies式參考中的。

搭`DescribeScalingActivities`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeScalingActivities`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理群組和執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities for an
    /// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Activity>>
 DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var scalingActivitiesRequest = new DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            MaxRecords = 10,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(scalingActivitiesRequest);
        return response.Activities;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeScalingActivities中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> allActivities;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DescribeScalingActivities(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> &activities
=
                        outcome.GetResult().GetActivities();
                allActivities.insert(allActivities.end(), activities.begin(),
activities.end());
                nextToken  = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeScalingActivities.
"
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << allActivities.size() << " activities."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Activities are ordered with the most recent first."
                  << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity &activity: allActivities) {
            std::cout << activity.GetDescription() << std::endl;
            std::cout << activity.GetDetails() << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeScalingActivities中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述指定群組的縮放活動

此範例說明指定「自動調整比例」群組的縮放活動。

```
aws autoscaling describe-scaling-activities \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "f9f2d65b-f1f2-43e7-b46d-d86756459699",
            "Description": "Launching a new EC2 instance: i-0d44425630326060f",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Cause": "At 2020-10-30T19:35:51Z a user request update of
 AutoScalingGroup constraints to min: 0, max: 16, desired: 16 changing the
 desired capacity from 0 to 16.  At 2020-10-30T19:36:07Z an instance was started
 in response to a difference between desired and actual capacity, increasing the
 capacity from 0 to 16.",
            "StartTime": "2020-10-30T19:36:09.766Z",
            "EndTime": "2020-10-30T19:36:41Z",
            "StatusCode": "Successful",
            "Progress": 100,
```

```
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-5ea0c127\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2b\"}"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的驗證 Auto Scaling 群組的擴展活動。

範例 2：描述已刪除群組的縮放活動

若要描述刪除「Auto Scaling」群組之後的縮放活動，請新增選`--include-deleted-groups`項。

```
aws autoscaling describe-scaling-activities \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --include-deleted-groups
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "e1f5de0e-f93e-1417-34ac-092a76fba220",
            "Description": "Launching a new EC2 instance.  Status Reason: Your
 Spot request price of 0.001 is lower than the minimum required Spot request
 fulfillment price of 0.0031. Launching EC2 instance failed.",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Cause": "At 2021-01-13T20:47:24Z a user request update of
 AutoScalingGroup constraints to min: 1, max: 5, desired: 3 changing the desired
 capacity from 0 to 3.  At 2021-01-13T20:47:27Z an instance was started in
 response to a difference between desired and actual capacity, increasing the
 capacity from 0 to 3.",
            "StartTime": "2021-01-13T20:47:30.094Z",
            "EndTime": "2021-01-13T20:47:30Z",
            "StatusCode": "Failed",
            "StatusMessage": "Your Spot request price of 0.001 is lower than
 the minimum required Spot request fulfillment price of 0.0031. Launching EC2
 instance failed.",
            "Progress": 100,
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-5ea0c127\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2b\"}",
            "AutoScalingGroupState": "Deleted",
```

```
            "AutoScalingGroupARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:autoScalingGroup:283179a2-
f3ce-423d-93f6-66bb518232f7:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的疑難排解 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 的問題。

範例 3：描述指定數目的縮放活動

若要傳回特定數目的活動，請使用`--max-items`選項。

```
aws autoscaling describe-scaling-activities \
    --max-items 1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "f9f2d65b-f1f2-43e7-b46d-d86756459699",
            "Description": "Launching a new EC2 instance: i-0d44425630326060f",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Cause": "At 2020-10-30T19:35:51Z a user request update of
 AutoScalingGroup constraints to min: 0, max: 16, desired: 16 changing the
 desired capacity from 0 to 16.  At 2020-10-30T19:36:07Z an instance was started
 in response to a difference between desired and actual capacity, increasing the
 capacity from 0 to 16.",
            "StartTime": "2020-10-30T19:36:09.766Z",
            "EndTime": "2020-10-30T19:36:41Z",
            "StatusCode": "Successful",
            "Progress": 100,
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-5ea0c127\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2b\"}"
        }
    ]
}
```

如果輸出包含`NextToken`欄位，則會有更多活動。若要取得其他活動，請使用此欄位的值搭配後續呼叫中的`--starting-token`選項，如下所示。

```
aws autoscaling describe-scaling-activities \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的驗證 Auto Scaling 群組的擴展活動。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeScalingActivities中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeScalingActivities(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
       try {
           DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest scalingActivitiesRequest =
DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .maxRecords(10)
                   .build();

           DescribeScalingActivitiesResponse response = autoScalingClient
                   .describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest);
           List<Activity> activities = response.activities();
           for (Activity activity : activities) {
               System.out.println("The activity Id is " +
activity.activityId());
               System.out.println("The activity details are " +
activity.details());
           }

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeScalingActivities中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val groupsReques = DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
        autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        maxRecords = 10
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response = autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsReques)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The service to use for the health checks:
 ${group.healthCheckType}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeScalingActivities中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function describeScalingActivities($autoScalingGroupName)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->describeScalingActivities([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DescribeScalingActivities中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定 Auto Scaling 群組過去六週的縮放活動。

```
Get-ASScalingActivity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

輸出：

```
ActivityId           : 063308ae-aa22-4a9b-94f4-9fae4EXAMPLE
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:45:16Z a user request explicitly set
 group desired capacity changing the desired
                       capacity from 1 to 2.  At 2015-11-22T15:45:34Z an instance
 was started in response to a difference
                       between desired and actual capacity, increasing the
 capacity from 1 to 2.
Description          : Launching a new EC2 instance: i-26e715fc
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
```

```
EndTime              : 11/22/2015 7:46:09 AM
Progress             : 100
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:45:35 AM
StatusCode           : Successful
StatusMessage        :

ActivityId           : ce719997-086d-4c73-a2f1-ab703EXAMPLE
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:57:53Z a user request created an
 AutoScalingGroup changing the desired capacity
                        from 0 to 1.  At 2015-11-20T22:57:58Z an instance was
 started in response to a difference betwe
                       en desired and actual capacity, increasing the capacity
 from 0 to 1.
Description          : Launching a new EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              : 11/20/2015 2:58:32 PM
Progress             : 100
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:57:59 PM
StatusCode           : Successful
StatusMessage        :
```

範例 2：此範例說明指定的縮放活動。

```
Get-ASScalingActivity -ActivityId "063308ae-aa22-4a9b-94f4-9fae4EXAMPLE"
```

範例 3：此範例說明所有 Auto Scaling 群組過去六週的縮放活動。

```
Get-ASScalingActivity
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeScalingActivities式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def describe_scaling_activities(self, group_name):
        """
        Gets information about scaling activities for the group. Scaling
 activities
        are things like instances stopping or starting in response to user
 requests
        or capacity changes.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to look up.
        :return: The list of scaling activities for the group, ordered with the
 most
                 recent activity first.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_scaling_activities(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe scaling activities %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Activities"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeScalingActivities中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn describe_scenario(&self) -> AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
    let group = self
        .autoscaling
        .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
        .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
        .send()
        .await
        .map(|s| {
            s.auto_scaling_groups()
                .iter()
                .map(|s| {
                    format!(
                        "{}: {}",
                        s.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                        s.status().unwrap_or("Unknown")
                    )
                })
                .collect::<Vec<String>>()
        })
        .map_err(|e| {
```

```
                ScenarioError::new("Failed to describe auto scaling groups for
scenario", &e)
            });

        let instances = self
            .list_instances()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| anyhow!("There was an error listing instances: {e}",));

        // 10. DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have
occurred for the group so far.
        //   Bonus: use CloudWatch API to get and show some metrics collected for
the group.
        //   CW.ListMetrics with Namespace='AWS/AutoScaling' and
Dimensions=[{'Name': 'AutoScalingGroupName', 'Value': }]
        //   CW.GetMetricStatistics with Statistics='Sum'. Start and End times
must be in UTC!
        let activities = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_scaling_activities()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .collect::<Result<Vec<_>, _>>()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| {
                anyhow!(
                    "There was an error retrieving scaling activities: {}",
                    DisplayErrorContext(&e)
                )
            });

        AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
            group,
            instances,
            activities,
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeScalingActivities中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭DescribeScalingProcessTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeScalingProcessTypes。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述可用的流程類型

此範例說明可用的流程類型。

```
aws autoscaling describe-scaling-process-types
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Processes": [
        {
            "ProcessName": "AZRebalance"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "AddToLoadBalancer"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "AlarmNotification"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "HealthCheck"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "InstanceRefresh"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "Launch"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "ReplaceUnhealthy"
        },
        {
            "ProcessName": "ScheduledActions"
        },
        {
```

```
            "ProcessName": "Terminate"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 自動擴展使用者指南中的暫停和繼續擴展程序。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeScalingProcessTypes中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例列出了「Auto Scaling 例」支援的程序類型。

```
Get-ASScalingProcessType
```

輸出：

```
ProcessName
-----------
AZRebalance
AddToLoadBalancer
AlarmNotification
HealthCheck
Launch
ReplaceUnhealthy
ScheduledActions
Terminate
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeScalingProcessTypes式參考中的。

搭`DescribeScheduledActions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeScheduledActions`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述所有已排程的動作

此範例說明您所有已排程的動作。

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ScheduledUpdateGroupActions": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-recurring-action",
            "Recurrence": "30 0 1 1,6,12 *",
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8e86b655-b2e6-4410-8f29-
b4f094d6871c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/my-recurring-
action",
            "StartTime": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "Time": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "MinSize": 1,
            "MaxSize": 6,
            "DesiredCapacity": 4,
            "TimeZone": "America/New_York"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的排程擴展。

範例 2：說明指定群組的排程動作

若要描述特定「Auto Scaling」群組的排程動作，請使用`--auto-scaling-group-name`選項。

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ScheduledUpdateGroupActions": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
```

```
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-recurring-action",
            "Recurrence": "30 0 1 1,6,12 *",
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8e86b655-b2e6-4410-8f29-
b4f094d6871c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/my-recurring-
action",
            "StartTime": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "Time": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "MinSize": 1,
            "MaxSize": 6,
            "DesiredCapacity": 4,
            "TimeZone": "America/New_York"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的排程擴展。

範例 3：描述指定的排程動作

若要描述特定的排程動作，請使用`--scheduled-action-names`選項。

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --scheduled-action-names my-recurring-action
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ScheduledUpdateGroupActions": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-recurring-action",
            "Recurrence": "30 0 1 1,6,12 *",
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8e86b655-b2e6-4410-8f29-
b4f094d6871c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/my-recurring-
action",
            "StartTime": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "Time": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "MinSize": 1,
            "MaxSize": 6,
            "DesiredCapacity": 4,
            "TimeZone": "America/New_York"
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的排程擴展。

範例 4：描述具有指定開始時間的排程動作

若要描述在特定時間開始的已排程動作，請使用`--start-time`選項。

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --start-time "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ScheduledUpdateGroupActions": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-recurring-action",
            "Recurrence": "30 0 1 1,6,12 *",
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8e86b655-b2e6-4410-8f29-
b4f094d6871c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/my-recurring-
action",
            "StartTime": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "Time": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "MinSize": 1,
            "MaxSize": 6,
            "DesiredCapacity": 4,
            "TimeZone": "America/New_York"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的排程擴展。

範例 5：說明在指定時間結束的排程動作

若要描述在特定時間結束的排程動作，請使用`--end-time`選項。

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --end-time "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ScheduledUpdateGroupActions": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-recurring-action",
            "Recurrence": "30 0 1 1,6,12 *",
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8e86b655-b2e6-4410-8f29-
b4f094d6871c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/my-recurring-
action",
            "StartTime": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "Time": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "MinSize": 1,
            "MaxSize": 6,
            "DesiredCapacity": 4,
            "TimeZone": "America/New_York"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的排程擴展。

範例 6：描述指定數目的排程動作

若要傳回特定數目的排程動作，請使用`--max-items`選項。

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --max-items 1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ScheduledUpdateGroupActions": [
        {
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "ScheduledActionName": "my-recurring-action",
            "Recurrence": "30 0 1 1,6,12 *",
            "ScheduledActionARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8e86b655-b2e6-4410-8f29-
```

```
b4f094d6871c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:scheduledActionName/my-recurring-
action",
            "StartTime": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "Time": "2023-12-01T04:00:00Z",
            "MinSize": 1,
            "MaxSize": 6,
            "DesiredCapacity": 4,
            "TimeZone": "America/New_York"
        }
    ]
}
```

如果輸出包含`NextToken`欄位，則會有更多排程動作。若要取得其他已排程動作，請使用此欄位的值搭配後續呼叫中的`--starting-token`選項，如下所示。

```
aws autoscaling describe-scheduled-actions \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的排程擴展。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeScheduledActions中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定 Auto Scaling 群組的排程縮放動作。

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

輸出：

```
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
DesiredCapacity      : 10
EndTime              :
MaxSize              :
MinSize              :
Recurrence           :
ScheduledActionARN   : arn:aws:autoscaling:us-
west-2:123456789012:scheduledUpdateGroupAction:8a4c5f24-6ec6-4306-a2dd-f7
```

```
                        2c3af3a4d6:autoScalingGroupName/my-
asg:scheduledActionName/myScheduledAction
ScheduledActionName  : myScheduledAction
StartTime            : 11/30/2015 8:00:00 AM
Time                 : 11/30/2015 8:00:00 AM
```

範例 2：此範例說明指定的排程縮放動作。

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -ScheduledActionName @("myScheduledScaleOut",
 "myScheduledScaleIn")
```

範例 3：此範例說明在指定時間內開始的排程資源調整動作。

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -StartTime "2015-12-01T08:00:00Z"
```

範例 4：此範例說明在指定時間內結束的排程縮放動作。

```
Get-ASScheduledAction -EndTime "2015-12-30T08:00:00Z"
```

範例 5：此範例說明所有 Auto Scaling 群組的排程縮放動作。

```
Get-ASScheduledAction
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeScheduledActions式參考中的。

搭`DescribeTags`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTags`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述所有標籤

此範例說明您的所有標籤。

```
aws autoscaling describe-tags
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "auto-scaling-group",
            "ResourceId": "my-asg",
            "PropagateAtLaunch": true,
            "Value": "Research",
            "Key": "Dept"
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "auto-scaling-group",
            "ResourceId": "my-asg",
            "PropagateAtLaunch": true,
            "Value": "WebServer",
            "Key": "Role"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的標記 Auto Scaling 群組和執行個體。

範例 2：描述指定群組的標籤

若要描述特定「Auto Scaling」群組的標記，請使用`--filters`選項。

```
aws autoscaling describe-tags --filters Name=auto-scaling-group,Values=my-asg
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的標記 Auto Scaling 群組和執行個體。

實施例 3：描述標籤的指定數量

要返回特定數量的標籤，請使用該`--max-items`選項。

```
aws autoscaling describe-tags \
    --max-items 1
```

如果輸出包含`NextToken`欄位，則會有更多標籤。若要取得其他標籤，請在後續呼叫中使用此欄位的值搭配`--starting-token`選項，如下所示。

```
aws autoscaling describe-tags \
    --filters Name=auto-scaling-group,Values=my-asg \
    --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的標記 Auto Scaling 群組和執行個體。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTags中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明索引鍵值為「行李通」或「Mytag2」的標籤。篩選器名稱的可能值為 auto-scaling-group「」、「鍵」、「值」和「propagate-at-launch」。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更新版本。

```
Get-ASTag -Filter @( @{ Name="key"; Values=@("myTag", "myTag2") } )
```

輸出：

```
Key               : myTag2
PropagateAtLaunch : True
ResourceId        : my-asg
ResourceType      : auto-scaling-group
Value             : myTagValue2

Key               : myTag
PropagateAtLaunch : True
ResourceId        : my-asg
ResourceType      : auto-scaling-group
Value             : myTagValue
```

範例 2：在 PowerShell 版本 2 中，您必須使用新物件來建立篩選器參數的篩選器。

```
$keys = New-Object string[] 2
$keys[0] = "myTag"
$keys[1] = "myTag2"
$filter = New-Object Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "key"
```

```
$filter.Values = $keys
Get-ASTag -Filter @( $filter )
```

範例 3：此範例說明所有「Auto Scaling 例」群組的所有標籤。

```
Get-ASTag
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeTags式參考中的。

搭`DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes`。

CLI

AWS CLI

說明可用的終止原則類型

此範例說明可用的終止原則類型。

```
aws autoscaling describe-termination-policy-types
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TerminationPolicyTypes": [
        "AllocationStrategy",
        "ClosestToNextInstanceHour",
        "Default",
        "NewestInstance",
        "OldestInstance",
        "OldestLaunchConfiguration",
        "OldestLaunchTemplate"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的控制在擴展期間終止哪些 Auto Scaling 執行個體。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例列出 Auto Scaling 支援的終止原則。

```
Get-ASTerminationPolicyType
```

輸出：

```
ClosestToNextInstanceHour
Default
NewestInstance
OldestInstance
OldestLaunchConfiguration
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考中的DescribeTerminationPolicyTypes。

搭`DetachInstances`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetachInstances`。

CLI

AWS CLI

從 Auto Scaling 群組中分離例證

此範例會將指定的例證從指定的「Auto Scaling」群組中分離出來。

```
aws autoscaling detach-instances \
    --instance-ids i-030017cfa84b20135 \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --should-decrement-desired-capacity
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
```

```
            "ActivityId": "5091cb52-547a-47ce-a236-c9ccbc2cb2c9",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Description": "Detaching EC2 instance: i-030017cfa84b20135",
            "Cause": "At 2020-10-31T17:35:04Z instance i-030017cfa84b20135 was
 detached in response to a user request, shrinking the capacity from 2 to 1.",
            "StartTime": "2020-04-12T15:02:16.179Z",
            "StatusCode": "InProgress",
            "Progress": 50,
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-6194ea3b\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2c\"}"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetachInstances中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的執行個體與指定的 Auto Scaling 群組分離，並減少所需的容量，讓 Auto Scaling 不會啟動取代執行個體。

```
Dismount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

輸出：

```
ActivityId           : 06733445-ce94-4039-be1b-b9f1866e276e
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:34:59Z instance i-93633f9b was detached
 in response to a user request, shrinking
                       the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Detaching EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:34:59 PM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

範例 2：此範例會將指定的執行個體與指定的 Auto Scaling 群組分離，而不會降低所需的容量。「Auto Scaling 例」會啟動取代例項

```
Dismount-ASInstance -InstanceId i-7bf746a2 -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

輸出：

```
ActivityId           : f43a3cd4-d38c-4af7-9fe0-d76ec2307b6d
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-20T22:34:59Z instance i-7bf746a2 was detached
 in response to a user request.
Description          : Detaching EC2 instance: i-7bf746a2
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/20/2015 2:34:59 PM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DetachInstances式參考中的。

搭`DetachLoadBalancers`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetachLoadBalancers`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將 Classic Load Balancer 與 Auto Scaling 群組中分離

此範例會將指定的 Classic Load Balancer 與指定的「Auto Scaling 例」群組分離。

```
aws autoscaling detach-load-balancers \
    --load-balancer-names my-load-balancer \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling User Guide 中的 Attaching a load balancer to your Auto Scaling group。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetachLoadBalancers中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的負載平衡器與指定的 Auto Scaling 群組分離。

```
Dismount-ASLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-lb -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DetachLoadBalancers式參考中的。

搭`DisableMetricsCollection`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisableMetricsCollection`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理群組和執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the collection of metric data for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// group.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DisableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DisableMetricsCollection中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.DisableMetricsCollection(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "Metrics collection has been disabled." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DisableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DisableMetricsCollection中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要停用 Auto Scaling 群組的量度收集

此範例會停用指定「Auto Scaling 例」群組的`GroupDesiredCapacity`量度集合。

```
aws autoscaling disable-metrics-collection \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --metrics GroupDesiredCapacity
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的監控 Auto Scaling 群組和執行個體的指 CloudWatch 標。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DisableMetricsCollection中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void disableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient
 autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DisableMetricsCollectionRequest disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
 DisableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                    .build();


 autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println("The disable metrics collection operation was
 successful");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DisableMetricsCollection中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun disableMetricsCollection(groupName: String) {
    val disableMetricsCollectionRequest = DisableMetricsCollectionRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
```

```
 autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest)
        println("The disable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DisableMetricsCollection中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function disableMetricsCollection($autoScalingGroupName)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->disableMetricsCollection([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DisableMetricsCollection中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例停用對指定 Auto Scaling 群組之指定量度的監視。

```
Disable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Metric
 @("GroupMinSize", "GroupMaxSize")
```

範例 2：此範例停用對指定 Auto Scaling 群組之所有量度的監視。

```
Disable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DisableMetricsCollection式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def disable_metrics(self, group_name):
        """
        Stops CloudWatch metric collection for the Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.disable_metrics_collection(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't disable metrics %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DisableMetricsCollection中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        // If this fails it's fine, just means there are extra cloudwatch metrics
events for the scale-down.
        let _ = self
            .autoscaling
            .disable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DisableMetricsCollection中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`EnableMetricsCollection`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EnableMetricsCollection`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理群組和執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the collection of metric data for an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var listMetrics = new List<string>
            {
                "GroupMaxSize",
            };

        var collectionRequest = new EnableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            Metrics = listMetrics,
            Granularity = "1Minute",
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(collectionRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考EnableMetricsCollection中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
    request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

    request.AddMetrics("GroupMinSize");
    request.AddMetrics("GroupMaxSize");
    request.AddMetrics("GroupDesiredCapacity");
    request.AddMetrics("GroupInServiceInstances");
    request.AddMetrics("GroupTotalInstances");
    request.SetGranularity("1Minute");

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
            autoScalingClient.EnableMetricsCollection(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Auto Scaling metrics have been enabled."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::EnableMetricsCollection. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;

    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考EnableMetricsCollection中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：啟用「Auto Scaling 例」群組的量度收集

此範例會啟用指定「Auto Scaling」群組的資料收集。

```
aws autoscaling enable-metrics-collection \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --granularity "1Minute"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的監控 Auto Scaling 群組和執行個體的指 CloudWatch 標。

範例 2：為「Auto Scaling 例」群組收集指定量度的資料

若要收集特定測量結果的資料，請使用`--metrics`選項。

```
aws autoscaling enable-metrics-collection \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --metrics GroupDesiredCapacity --granularity "1Minute"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的監控 Auto Scaling 群組和執行個體的指 CloudWatch 標。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考EnableMetricsCollection中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void enableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient
 autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            EnableMetricsCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
 EnableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                    .granularity("1Minute")
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest);
            System.out.println("The enable metrics collection operation was
 successful");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考EnableMetricsCollection中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun enableMetricsCollection(groupName: String?) {
    val collectionRequest = EnableMetricsCollectionRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
        granularity = "1Minute"
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
```

```
        autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The enable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK EnableMetricsCollection中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function enableMetricsCollection($autoScalingGroupName, $granularity)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->enableMetricsCollection([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
            'Granularity' => $granularity,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考EnableMetricsCollection中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例可讓您監視指定 Auto Scaling 群組的指定量度。

```
Enable-ASMetricsCollection  -Metric @("GroupMinSize", "GroupMaxSize") -
AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Granularity 1Minute
```

範例 2：此範例可讓您監視指定 Auto Scaling 群組的所有量度。

```
Enable-ASMetricsCollection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -Granularity 1Minute
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程EnableMetricsCollection式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def enable_metrics(self, group_name, metrics):
        """
        Enables CloudWatch metric collection for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 activities.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to enable.
        :param metrics: A list of metrics to collect.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.enable_metrics_collection(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, Metrics=metrics,
 Granularity="1Minute"
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't enable metrics on %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件EnableMetricsCollection中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let enable_metrics_collection = autoscaling
            .enable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
            .granularity("1Minute")
            .set_metrics(Some(vec![
                String::from("GroupMinSize"),
                String::from("GroupMaxSize"),
                String::from("GroupDesiredCapacity"),
                String::from("GroupInServiceInstances"),
                String::from("GroupTotalInstances"),
            ]))
            .send()
            .await;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK EnableMetricsCollection中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭EnterStandby配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用EnterStandby。

CLI

AWS CLI

將執行個體移至待命模式

此範例會將指定的執行個體置於待命模式。這對於更新或疑難排解目前正在服務的執行個體非常有用。

```
aws autoscaling enter-standby \
    --instance-ids i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --should-decrement-desired-capacity
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "ffa056b4-6ed3-41ba-ae7c-249dfae6eba1",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Description": "Moving EC2 instance to Standby: i-061c63c5eb45f0416",
            "Cause": "At 2020-10-31T20:31:00Z instance i-061c63c5eb45f0416 was
 moved to standby in response to a user request, shrinking the capacity from 1 to
 0.",
            "StartTime": "2020-10-31T20:31:00.949Z",
            "StatusCode": "InProgress",
            "Progress": 50,
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-6194ea3b\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2c\"}"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 執行個體生命週期中的 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考EnterStandby中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的執行個體置於待命模式，並減少所需的容量，如此 Auto Scaling 就不會啟動替代執行個體。

```
Enter-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

輸出：

```
ActivityId           : e36a5a54-ced6-4df8-bd19-708e2a59a649
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:48:06Z instance i-95b8484f was moved to
 standby in response to a user request,
                       shrinking the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance to Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:48:06 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

範例 2：此範例會將指定的執行個體置於待命模式，而不會降低所需的容量。「Auto Scaling 例」會啟動取代例項

```
Enter-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

輸出：

```
ActivityId           : e36a5a54-ced6-4df8-bd19-708e2a59a649
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:48:06Z instance i-95b8484f was moved to
 standby in response to a user request.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance to Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
```

```
EndTime              :
Progress             : 50
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:48:06 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程EnterStandby式參考中的。

搭`ExecutePolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ExecutePolicy`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要執行資源調度政策

此範例會執行`my-step-scale-out-policy`為指定 Auto Scaling 群組命名的資源調整政策。

```
aws autoscaling execute-policy \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --policy-name  my-step-scale-out-policy \
    --metric-value 95 \
    --breach-threshold 80
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 自動擴展使用者指南中的步驟和簡單擴展政策。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ExecutePolicy中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會針對指定的 Auto Scaling 群組執行指定的原則。

```
Start-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy"
```

範例 2：此範例會在等待冷卻時間完成後，針對指定的 Auto Scaling 群組執行指定的政策。

```
Start-ASPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy" -
HonorCooldown $true
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ExecutePolicy式參考中的。

搭ExitStandby配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ExitStandby。

CLI

AWS CLI

將執行個體移出待命模式

此範例會將指定的執行個體移出待命模式。

```
aws autoscaling exit-standby \
    --instance-ids i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "142928e1-a2dc-453a-9b24-b85ad6735928",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Description": "Moving EC2 instance out of Standby:
 i-061c63c5eb45f0416",
            "Cause": "At 2020-10-31T20:32:50Z instance i-061c63c5eb45f0416 was
 moved out of standby in response to a user request, increasing the capacity from
 0 to 1.",
            "StartTime": "2020-10-31T20:32:50.222Z",
            "StatusCode": "PreInService",
            "Progress": 30,
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-6194ea3b\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2c\"}"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 自動擴展使用者指南中的暫時移除 Auto Scaling 群組中的執行個體。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ExitStandby中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的執行個體移出待命模式。

```
Exit-ASStandby -InstanceId i-93633f9b -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

輸出：

```
ActivityId           : 1833d3e8-e32f-454e-b731-0670ad4c6934
AutoScalingGroupName : my-asg
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T15:51:21Z instance i-95b8484f was moved out
 of standby in response to a user
                       request, increasing the capacity from 1 to 2.
Description          : Moving EC2 instance out of Standby: i-95b8484f
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 30
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 7:51:21 AM
StatusCode           : PreInService
StatusMessage        :
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ExitStandby式參考中的。

搭`PutLifecycleHook`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutLifecycleHook`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立生命週期掛接

此範例會建立一個生命週期掛接，以便在任何新啟動的執行個體上叫用，逾時 4800 秒。這對於將執行個體保持等待狀態，直到使用者資料指令碼完成為止，或使用叫用 AWS Lambda 函數非常有用 EventBridge。

```
aws autoscaling put-lifecycle-hook \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --lifecycle-hook-name my-launch-hook \
    --lifecycle-transition autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING \
    --heartbeat-timeout 4800
```

此命令不會產生輸出。如果具有相同名稱的生命週期掛接已存在，則新的生命週期掛接將會覆寫該掛接。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling lifecycle hook。

範例 2：傳送 Amazon SNS 電子郵件訊息以通知您執行個體狀態轉換

此範例會建立具有 Amazon SNS 主題和 IAM 角色的生命週期勾點，用於在執行個體啟動時接收通知。

```
aws autoscaling put-lifecycle-hook \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --lifecycle-hook-name my-launch-hook \
    --lifecycle-transition autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING \
    --notification-target-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic \
    --role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-auto-scaling-role
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling lifecycle hook。

範例 3：若要將訊息發佈到 Amazon SQS 佇列

此範例會建立一個生命週期勾點，將含有中繼資料的訊息發佈到指定的 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
aws autoscaling put-lifecycle-hook \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --lifecycle-hook-name my-launch-hook \
    --lifecycle-transition autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING \
```

```
    --notification-target-arn arn:aws:sqs:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sqs-queue \
    --role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-notification-role \
    --notification-metadata "SQS message metadata"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling lifecycle hook。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutLifecycleHook中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的生命週期掛接新增至指定的 Auto Scaling 群組。

```
Write-ASLifecycleHook -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 "myLifecycleHook" -LifecycleTransition "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCHING" -
NotificationTargetARN "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic" -RoleARN
 "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-iam-role"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutLifecycleHook式參考中的。

搭**PutNotificationConfiguration**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutNotificationConfiguration`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要新增通知

此範例會將指定的通知新增至指定的「Auto Scaling」群組。

```
aws autoscaling put-notification-configuration \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-sns-topic \
    --notification-type autoscaling:TEST_NOTIFICATION
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

有關詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的取得 Auto Scaling 群組擴展時的 Amazon SNS 通知。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutNotificationConfiguration中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會設定指定的 Auto Scaling 群組，以便在啟動 EC2 執行個體時向指定的 SNS 主題傳送通知。

```
Write-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
NotificationType "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH" -TopicARN "arn:aws:sns:us-
west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

範例 2：此範例會將指定的 Auto Scaling 群組設定為在啟動或終止 EC2 執行個體時，將通知傳送至指定的 SNS 主題。

```
Write-ASNotificationConfiguration -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -NotificationType
 @("autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_LAUNCH", "autoscaling:EC2_INSTANCE_TERMINATE") -
TopicARN "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutNotificationConfiguration式參考中的。

搭`PutScalingPolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutScalingPolicy`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將目標追蹤調度調度政策新增至 Auto Scaling 群組

下列`put-scaling-policy`範例會將目標追蹤調度調整政策套用至指定的 Auto Scaling 群組。輸出包含 ARN 和代表您建立的兩個 CloudWatch 警報的名稱。如果已經存在具有相同名稱的資源調整政策，則新的資源調整政策將會覆寫該資源縮放政策。

```
aws autoscaling put-scaling-policy --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
  --policy-name alb1000-target-tracking-scaling-policy \
  --policy-type TargetTrackingScaling \
  --target-tracking-configuration file://config.json
```

`config.json` 的內容：

```
{
     "TargetValue": 1000.0,
     "PredefinedMetricSpecification": {
          "PredefinedMetricType": "ALBRequestCountPerTarget",
          "ResourceLabel": "app/my-alb/778d41231b141a0f/targetgroup/my-alb-
target-group/943f017f100becff"
     }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
     "PolicyARN": "arn:aws:autoscaling:region:account-id:scalingPolicy:228f02c2-
c665-4bfd-aaac-8b04080bea3c:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg:policyName/alb1000-
target-tracking-scaling-policy",
     "Alarms": [
         {
             "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:region:account-
id:alarm:TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmHigh-fc0e4183-23ac-497e-9992-691c9980c38e",
             "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmHigh-
fc0e4183-23ac-497e-9992-691c9980c38e"
         },
         {
             "AlarmARN": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:region:account-
id:alarm:TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmLow-61a39305-ed0c-47af-bd9e-471a352ee1a2",
             "AlarmName": "TargetTracking-my-asg-AlarmLow-61a39305-ed0c-47af-
bd9e-471a352ee1a2"
         }
     ]
 }
```

如需更多範例，請參閱 Amazon EC2 自動擴展使用者指南中的 AWS 命令列界面 (AWS CLI) 的範例擴展政策。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutScalingPolicy中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的原則新增至指定的 Auto Scaling 群組。指定的調整類型會決定如何解譯 ScalingAdjustment 參數。使用 'ChangeInCapacity' 時，正值會依指定的執行個體數目增加容量，而負值則會依指定的執行個體數目減少容量。

```
Write-ASScalingPolicy -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -AdjustmentType
 "ChangeInCapacity" -PolicyName "myScaleInPolicy" -ScalingAdjustment -1
```

輸出：

```
arn:aws:autoscaling:us-west-2:123456789012:scalingPolicy:aa3836ab-5462-42c7-adab-
e1d769fc24ef:autoScalingGroupName/my-asg
:policyName/myScaleInPolicy
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutScalingPolicy式參考中的。

搭`PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要將排程動作新增至「Auto Scaling」群組

此範例會將指定的排程動作新增至指定的 Auto Scaling 群組。

```
aws autoscaling put-scheduled-update-group-action \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --scheduled-action-name my-scheduled-action \
    --start-time "2023-05-12T08:00:00Z" \
    --min-size 2 \
    --max-size 6 \
    --desired-capacity 4
```

此命令不會產生輸出。如果已存在具有相同名稱的排程動作，則新的排程動作將會覆寫該動作。

如需更多範例，請參閱 Amazon EC2 自動擴展使用者指南中的排程擴展。

範例 2：若要指定週期性排程

此範例會建立排程動作，以根據排定在每年 1 月、6 月和 12 月 1 日的 00:30 小時執行的週期性排程進行調整。

```
aws autoscaling put-scheduled-update-group-action \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --scheduled-action-name my-recurring-action \
    --recurrence "30 0 1 1,6,12 *" \
    --min-size 2 \
    --max-size 6 \
    --desired-capacity 4
```

此命令不會產生輸出。如果已存在具有相同名稱的排程動作，則新的排程動作將會覆寫該動作。

如需更多範例，請參閱 Amazon EC2 自動擴展使用者指南中的排程擴展。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立或更新一次性排程動作，以便在指定的開始時間變更所需的容量。

```
Write-ASScheduledUpdateGroupAction -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -
ScheduledActionName "myScheduledAction" -StartTime "2015-12-01T00:00:00Z" -
DesiredCapacity 10
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutScheduledUpdateGroupAction式參考中的。

搭`RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat`。

CLI

AWS CLI

記錄生命週期動作活動訊號

此範例會記錄生命週期動作活動訊號，使執行個體保持擱置狀態。

```
aws autoscaling record-lifecycle-action-heartbeat \
    --lifecycle-hook-name my-launch-hook \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --lifecycle-action-token bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling lifecycle hook。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會記錄指定生命週期動作的活動訊號。這會讓執行個體保持擱置狀態，直到您完成自訂動作為止。

```
Write-ASLifecycleActionHeartbeat -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -LifecycleHookName
 myLifecycleHook -LifecycleActionToken bcd2f1b8-9a78-44d3-8a7a-4dd07d7cf635
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RecordLifecycleActionHeartbeat式參考中的。

搭`ResumeProcesses`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ResumeProcesses`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要繼續暫停的程序

本範例會為指定的 Auto Scaling 群組恢復指定的暫停縮放程序。

```
aws autoscaling resume-processes \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
```

```
    --scaling-processes AlarmNotification
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 自動擴展使用者指南中的暫停和繼續擴展程序。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ResumeProcesses中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會繼續指定「Auto Scaling」群組的指定「Auto Scaling」程序。

```
Resume-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScalingProcess "AlarmNotification"
```

範例 2：此範例會繼續指定「Auto Scaling」群組的所有暫停的「Auto Scaling」程序。

```
Resume-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ResumeProcesses式參考中的。

搭`SetDesiredCapacity`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SetDesiredCapacity`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理群組和執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the desired capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="desiredCapacity">The desired capacity for the Auto
    /// Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetDesiredCapacityAsync(
        string groupName,
        int desiredCapacity)
    {
        var capacityRequest = new SetDesiredCapacityRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            DesiredCapacity = desiredCapacity,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(capacityRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"You have set the DesiredCapacity to
{desiredCapacity}.");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SetDesiredCapacity中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
```

```
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetDesiredCapacity(2);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.SetDesiredCapacity(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::SetDesiredCapacityRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考SetDesiredCapacity中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

為 Auto Scaling 群組設定所需的容量

此範例會為指定的「Auto Scaling 例」群組設定所需的容量。

```
aws autoscaling set-desired-capacity \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --desired-capacity 2 \
    --honor-cooldown
```

如果成功，此命令會回到提示字元。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SetDesiredCapacity中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void setDesiredCapacity(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
       try {
           SetDesiredCapacityRequest capacityRequest =
SetDesiredCapacityRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .desiredCapacity(2)
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest);
           System.out.println("You have set the DesiredCapacity to 2");

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SetDesiredCapacity中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun setDesiredCapacity(groupName: String) {
    val capacityRequest = SetDesiredCapacityRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        desiredCapacity = 2
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest)
        println("You set the DesiredCapacity to 2")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK SetDesiredCapacity中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function setDesiredCapacity($autoScalingGroupName, $desiredCapacity)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->setDesiredCapacity([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
            'DesiredCapacity' => $desiredCapacity,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考SetDesiredCapacity中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會設定指定「Auto Scaling」群組的大小。

```
Set-ASDesiredCapacity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DesiredCapacity 2
```

範例 2：此範例會設定指定 Auto Scaling 群組的大小，並等待冷卻時間完成，然後再縮放至新的大小。

```
Set-ASDesiredCapacity -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DesiredCapacity 2 -
HonorCooldown $true
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程SetDesiredCapacity式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def set_desired_capacity(self, group_name, capacity):
        """
        Sets the desired capacity of the group. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling tries to
 keep the
```

```
        number of running instances equal to the desired capacity.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to update.
        :param capacity: The desired number of running instances.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.set_desired_capacity(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name,
                DesiredCapacity=capacity,
                HonorCooldown=False,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't set desired capacity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SetDesiredCapacity中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   pub async fn scale_desired_capacity(&self, capacity: i32) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       // 7. SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
       //   Wait for a second instance to launch.
       let update_group = self
           .autoscaling
```

```
            .set_desired_capacity()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .desired_capacity(capacity)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to update group to desired capacity
 ({capacity}))").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK SetDesiredCapacity中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`SetInstanceHealth`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SetInstanceHealth`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要設定執行處理的健全狀況狀態

此範例會將指定執行個體的健全狀況狀態設定為`Unhealthy`。

```
aws autoscaling set-instance-health \
    --instance-id i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --health-status Unhealthy
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SetInstanceHealth中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定執行個體的狀態設定為「狀態不良」，並將其停止服務。「Auto Scaling」會終止並取代例證。

```
Set-ASInstanceHealth -HealthStatus Unhealthy -InstanceId i-93633f9b
```

範例 2：此範例會將指定執行個體的狀態設定為「狀況良好」，並將其維持在服務狀態。不會接受「Auto Scaling」群組的任何健康狀態檢查寬限期。

```
Set-ASInstanceHealth -HealthStatus Healthy -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldRespectGracePeriod $false
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程SetInstanceHealth式參考中的。

搭`SetInstanceProtection`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SetInstanceProtection`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：啟用執行個體的執行個體保護設定

此範例會為指定的執行個體啟用執行個體保護。

```
aws autoscaling set-instance-protection \
    --instance-ids i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg --protected-from-scale-in
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 2：若要停用執行個體的執行個體保護設定

此範例會停用指定執行個體的執行個體保護。

```
aws autoscaling set-instance-protection \
    --instance-ids i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
```

```
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --no-protected-from-scale-in
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SetInstanceProtection中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會針對指定的執行個體啟用執行個體保護。

```
Set-ASInstanceProtection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -InstanceId i-12345678 -
ProtectedFromScaleIn $true
```

範例 2：此範例會停用指定執行個體的執行個體保護。

```
Set-ASInstanceProtection -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -InstanceId i-12345678 -
ProtectedFromScaleIn $false
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程SetInstanceProtection式參考中的。

搭`SuspendProcesses`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SuspendProcesses`。

CLI

AWS CLI

暫停 Auto Scaling 程序

此範例會暫停指定「Auto Scaling」群組的指定縮放程序。

```
aws autoscaling suspend-processes \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --scaling-processes AlarmNotification
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 自動擴展使用者指南中的暫停和繼續擴展程序。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SuspendProcesses中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例暫停指定「Auto Scaling」群組的指定「Auto Scaling」程序。

```
Suspend-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -ScalingProcess
 "AlarmNotification"
```

範例 2：此範例暫停指定「自動調整比例」群組的所有「Auto Scaling」程序。

```
Suspend-ASProcess -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程SuspendProcesses式參考中的。

搭`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務
- 管理群組和執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate all instances in the Auto Scaling group in preparation for
    /// deleting the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the instance to terminate.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string instanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            InstanceId = instanceId,
            ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You have terminated the instance: {instanceId}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Could not terminate {instanceId}");
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
request;
        request.SetInstanceId(instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1]);
        request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome
outcome =
                autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Waiting for EC2 instance with ID '"
                      << instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1] << "' to terminate..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

終止「Auto Scaling 例」群組中的執行個體

此範例會從指定的 Auto Scaling 群組終止指定的執行個體，而不更新群組的大小。Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 會在指定的執行個體終止後啟動替換執行個體。

```
aws autoscaling terminate-instance-in-auto-scaling-group \
    --instance-id i-061c63c5eb45f0416 \
    --no-should-decrement-desired-capacity
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Activities": [
        {
            "ActivityId": "8c35d601-793c-400c-fcd0-f64a27530df7",
            "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
            "Description": "Terminating EC2 instance: i-061c63c5eb45f0416",
            "Cause": "",
            "StartTime": "2020-10-31T20:34:25.680Z",
            "StatusCode": "InProgress",
            "Progress": 0,
            "Details": "{\"Subnet ID\":\"subnet-6194ea3b\",\"Availability Zone\":
\"us-west-2c\"}"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
 autoScalingClient, String instanceId) {
        try {
            TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
 TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .instanceId(instanceId)
                    .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);
            System.out.println("You have terminated instance " + instanceId);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val request = TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest {
        instanceId = instanceIdVal
        shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request)
        println("You have terminated instance $instanceIdVal")
```

```
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
        $instanceId,
        $shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = true,
        $attempts = 0
    ) {
        try {
            return $this->autoScalingClient-
>terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup([
                'InstanceId' => $instanceId,
                'ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity' =>
 $shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity,
            ]);
        } catch (AutoScalingException $exception) {
            if ($exception->getAwsErrorCode() == "ScalingActivityInProgress" &&
 $attempts < 5) {
                error_log("Cannot terminate an instance while it is still
 pending. Waiting then trying again.");
                sleep(5 * (1 + $attempts));
                return $this->terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
                    $instanceId,
                    $shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity,
                    ++$attempts
                );
            } else {
```

```
                throw $exception;
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會終止指定的執行個體，並減少其 Auto Scaling 群組的所需容量，如此 Auto Scaling 就不會啟動取代執行個體。

```
Stop-ASInstanceInAutoScalingGroup -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $true
```

輸出：

```
ActivityId           : 2e40d9bd-1902-444c-abf3-6ea0002efdc5
AutoScalingGroupName :
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T16:09:03Z instance i-93633f9b was taken out
 of service in response to a user
                       request, shrinking the capacity from 2 to 1.
Description          : Terminating EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 0
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 8:09:03 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

範例 2：此範例終止指定的執行個體，但不會減少其 Auto Scaling 群組的所需容量。「Auto Scaling 例」會啟動取代例項

```
Stop-ASInstanceInAutoScalingGroup -InstanceId i-93633f9b -
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity $false
```

輸出：

```
ActivityId           : 2e40d9bd-1902-444c-abf3-6ea0002efdc5
AutoScalingGroupName :
Cause                : At 2015-11-22T16:09:03Z instance i-93633f9b was taken out
 of service in response to a user
                       request.
Description          : Terminating EC2 instance: i-93633f9b
Details              : {"Availability Zone":"us-west-2b","Subnet
 ID":"subnet-5264e837"}
EndTime              :
Progress             : 0
StartTime            : 11/22/2015 8:09:03 AM
StatusCode           : InProgress
StatusMessage        :
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id, decrease_capacity):
        """
```

```
        Stops an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to stop.
        :param decrease_capacity: Specifies whether to decrease the desired
capacity
                                  of the group. When passing True for this
parameter,
                                  you can stop an instance without having a
replacement
                                  instance start when the desired capacity
threshold is
                                  crossed.
        :return: The scaling activity that occurs in response to this action.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrease_capacity
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't terminate instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Activity"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn terminate_some_instance(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
    // Retrieve a list of instances in the auto scaling group.
    let auto_scaling_group = self.get_group().await?;
    let instances = auto_scaling_group.instances();
    // Or use other logic to find an instance to terminate.
    let instance = instances.first();
    if let Some(instance) = instance {
        let instance_id = if let Some(instance_id) = instance.instance_id() {
            instance_id
        } else {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Missing instance id"));
        };
        let termination = self
            .ec2
            .terminate_instances()
            .instance_ids(instance_id)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = termination {
            Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "There was a problem terminating an instance",
                &err,
            ))
        } else {
            Ok(())
        }
    } else {
        Err(ScenarioError::with("There was no instance to terminate"))
    }
}

async fn get_group(&self) -> Result<AutoScalingGroup, ScenarioError> {
```

```
        let describe_auto_scaling_groups = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = describe_auto_scaling_groups {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!(
                    "Failed to get status of autoscaling group {}",
                    self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
                )
                .as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let describe_auto_scaling_groups_output =
describe_auto_scaling_groups.unwrap();
        let auto_scaling_groups =
describe_auto_scaling_groups_output.auto_scaling_groups();
        let auto_scaling_group = auto_scaling_groups.first();

        if auto_scaling_group.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                "Could not find autoscaling group {}",
                self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
            )));
        }

        Ok(auto_scaling_group.unwrap().clone())
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭**UpdateAutoScalingGroup**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateAutoScalingGroup。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務
- 管理群組和執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <param name="maxSize">The maximum number of instances that can be
    /// created for the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        int maxSize)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var groupRequest = new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            MaxSize = maxSize,
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group
{groupName}.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UpdateAutoScalingGroup中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetMaxSize(3);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);
```

```
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::UpdateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateAutoScalingGroup中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：更新「Auto Scaling」群組的大小限制

此範例會更新指定的「Auto Scaling」群組，其大小下限為 2 且大小上限為 10。

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --min-size 2 \
    --max-size 10
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的設定 Auto Scaling 群組的容量限制。

範例 2：新增 Elastic Load Balancing 健全狀況檢查，並指定要使用的可用區域和子網路

此範例會更新指定的 Auto Scaling 群組，以新增 Elastic Load Balancing 健康狀態檢查。此命令也會`--vpc-zone-identifier`使用多個可用區域中的子網路 ID 清單來更新的值。

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --health-check-type ELB \
    --health-check-grace-period 600 \
    --vpc-zone-identifier "subnet-5ea0c127,subnet-6194ea3b,subnet-c934b782"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的 Elastic Load Balancing 和 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling。

範例 3：若要更新置放群組和終止原則

此範例會更新要使用的置放群組和終止原則。

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --placement-group my-placement-group \
    --termination-policies "OldestInstance"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的 Auto Scaling 群組。

範例 4：若要使用最新版本的啟動範本

此範例會將指定的 Auto Scaling 群組更新為使用指定啟動範本的最新版本。

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateId=lt-1234567890abcde12,Version='$Latest'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的啟動範本。

範例 5：若要使用特定版本的啟動範本

此範例將指定的 Auto Scaling 群組更新為使用特定版本的啟動範本，而非最新或預設版本。

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group \
    --auto-scaling-group-name my-asg \
    --launch-template LaunchTemplateName=my-template-for-auto-scaling,Version='2'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南中的啟動範本。

範例 6：定義混合執行個體政策並啟用容量重新平衡

此範例將指定的 Auto Scaling 群組更新為使用混合執行個體原則，並啟用容量重新平衡。此結構可讓您指定具有 Spot 和隨需容量的群組，並針對不同的架構使用不同的啟動範本。

```
aws autoscaling update-auto-scaling-group \
    --cli-input-json file://~/config.json
```

`config.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "AutoScalingGroupName": "my-asg",
    "CapacityRebalance": true,
    "MixedInstancesPolicy": {
        "LaunchTemplate": {
            "LaunchTemplateSpecification": {
                "LaunchTemplateName": "my-launch-template-for-x86",
                "Version": "$Latest"
            },
            "Overrides": [
                {
                    "InstanceType": "c6g.large",
                    "LaunchTemplateSpecification": {
                        "LaunchTemplateName": "my-launch-template-for-arm",
                        "Version": "$Latest"
                    }
                },
                {
                    "InstanceType": "c5.large"
                },
                {
                    "InstanceType": "c5a.large"
                }
            ]
        },
        "InstancesDistribution": {
            "OnDemandPercentageAboveBaseCapacity": 50,
            "SpotAllocationStrategy": "capacity-optimized"
        }
    }
}
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的具備多個執行個體類型及購買選項的 Auto Scaling 群組。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateAutoScalingGroup中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void updateAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName,
           String launchTemplateName) {
       try {
           AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
           LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                   .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                   .build();

           UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                   .maxSize(3)
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);
           DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                   .build();

           WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                   .waitUntilGroupInService(groupsRequest);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           System.out.println("You successfully updated the auto scaling group
" + groupName);

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateAutoScalingGroup中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun updateAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String, launchTemplateNameVal:
 String, serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String) {
    val templateSpecification = LaunchTemplateSpecification {
        launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
    }

    val groupRequest = UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
        maxSize = 3
        serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        launchTemplate = templateSpecification
    }

    val groupsRequestWaiter = DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
        autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group  $groupName")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateAutoScalingGroup中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public function updateAutoScalingGroup($autoScalingGroupName, $args)
{
    if (array_key_exists('MaxSize', $args)) {
        $maxSize = ['MaxSize' => $args['MaxSize']];
    } else {
        $maxSize = [];
    }
    if (array_key_exists('MinSize', $args)) {
        $minSize = ['MinSize' => $args['MinSize']];
    } else {
        $minSize = [];
    }
    $parameters = ['AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName];
    $parameters = array_merge($parameters, $minSize, $maxSize);
    return $this->autoScalingClient->updateAutoScalingGroup($parameters);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考UpdateAutoScalingGroup中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會更新指定「Auto Scaling」群組的最小和最大大小。

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -MaxSize 5 -MinSize 1
```

範例 2：此範例會更新指定「Auto Scaling」群組的預設冷卻時間。

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -DefaultCooldown 10
```

範例 3：此範例會更新指定 Auto Scaling 群組的可用區域。

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -AvailabilityZone @("us-
west-2a", "us-west-2b")
```

範例 4：此範例會將指定的 Auto Scaling 群組更新為使用 Elastic Load Balancing 健康狀態檢查。

```
Update-ASAutoScalingGroup -AutoScalingGroupName my-asg -HealthCheckType ELB -
HealthCheckGracePeriod 60
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateAutoScalingGroup式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def update_group(self, group_name, **kwargs):
        """
```

```
        Updates an Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to update.
        :param kwargs: Keyword arguments to pass through to the service.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, **kwargs
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateAutoScalingGroup中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn update_group(client: &Client, name: &str, size: i32) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    client
        .update_auto_scaling_group()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(name)
        .max_size(size)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    println!("Updated AutoScaling group");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateAutoScalingGroup中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 AWS SDK Auto Scaling 的案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配開發套件使用 Amazon EC2 Auto AWS Scaling 展。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 建置及管理彈性服務
- 使用 AWS SDK 管理 Auto Scaling 群組和執行個體

使用 AWS SDK 建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
```

```
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several
AWS resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways
to make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide
book, movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each
contain a Python web server.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across
several Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the
Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs
'server_startup_script.sh' when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the
`server.py` script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
```

```
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3,
_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName, zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
```

```
        var targetGroup = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGro
 protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port,
 ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for
 your default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
 Console.\n");
```

```
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port,
ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
```

```
                            "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service
fails, the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
"static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
```

```
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile
that contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
either a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo,
a deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not
for Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the
Auto Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load
balancer can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two
for the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");
```

```
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by
an auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler
start a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a
successful recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the
load balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance
typically takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBal
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGr
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupNa
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
_recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with
a specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to
the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                    "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                    "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                         "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                         "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         "\"Service\": [" +
                                             "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                         "]" +
                                         "}," +
                                    "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                    "}]" +
                                "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
```

```
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }
```

```
        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await
 _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
```

```
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that
runs after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and
starts a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to
create and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
        await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName, _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

        var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
        var plainTextBytes = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

        var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
            new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
        var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
        var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
            new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
            {
                LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                {
                    InstanceType = _instanceType,
                    ImageId = amiId,
                    IamInstanceProfile =
                        new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                        {
                            Name = _instanceProfileName
                        },
                    KeyName = _keyPairName,
                    UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                }
            });
        return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
```

```
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
        return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new
 Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with
 size {groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
 exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
            new DescribeVpcsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });
        return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
        var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
            new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId}),
                    new ("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                    new ("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
        {
            subnets.Add(subnet);
        }

        return subnets;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonClientException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to delete template {templateName}.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
```

```
            var attachedPolicies = await
_amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
```

```
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
            new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                },
            });
        return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate
with the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association
for the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
```

```
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
        // Allow time before resetting.
        Thread.Sleep(25000);
        var instanceReady = false;
        var retries = 5;
        while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
        {
            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(10000);

            var instancesPaginator =
_amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
            {
                instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                if (instanceReady)
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
        await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
            new SendCommandRequest()
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                {
                        {"commands", new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3
server.py 80" }}
                }
            });
        Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await
_amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for
{instanceId}. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
```

```
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string
groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
```

```
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the
calling computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP
address while running this example.
    /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
    public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
    {
        var portIsOpen = false;
        foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
        {
            if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
            {
                foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
                {
                    var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                    if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                    {
                        portIsOpen = true;
                    }
                }

                if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
                {
                    portIsOpen = true;
                }

                if (!portIsOpen)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                      "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0),
or to a prefix list ID.");
                }
                else
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
 the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName,
 string targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
```

```
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
```

```
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
 groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
 times and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</
param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer
 exists.</param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
```

```
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
```

```
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
```

```
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn =
targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
{groupName}.");
```

```
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies, and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
 configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
```

```
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
 _amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
```

```
    {
        var recommendationsText = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =

 JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
```

```
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets

- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";
```

```
    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-
prof-bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException,
 InterruptedException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and
 Manage a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
 resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
```

```
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your
account, we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user
input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }
```

```
   private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
       Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
       System.out.println(
               """
                       For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to
create several AWS resources
                       to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and
explore some ways to make it resilient
                       against various kinds of failures.

                       Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                       \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                       \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances
that each contain a Python web server.
                       \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                       \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                       """);

       System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
       in.nextLine();
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
       Database database = new Database();
       database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("""
               Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when
an instance starts.
               This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
               listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.
               For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
```

```
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses
to assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
balancer. The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets,
targetGroupArn, lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul =
loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(),
StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
```

```
                            For this example to work, the default security group
for your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add
it automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security
group are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the
load balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }
```

```
   // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
   public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
       ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
       System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
       String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

       System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
       paramHelper.reset();

       System.out.println(
               """
                       This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                       to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient
                       architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.

                       At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                      """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println(
               """
                       The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                       The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named self.param_helper.table.
                       To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                      """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

       System.out.println(
               """
                       \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                       healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                      """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);
```

```
        System.out.println(
                """
                        Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                        While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                        """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
a static response.
                The service still reports as healthy because health checks are
still shallow.
                """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
                access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance
id value.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId =
autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " +
profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
```

```
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on
for recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto
Scaling instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the
load balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
always returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);
```

```
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance
is running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode =
response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
```

```
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load
balancer targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
target.target().id(),
                                    target.target().port(),
target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the
health check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value
between 0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
```

```
}
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
```

```
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance
is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
     */
    public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
            throws InterruptedException {
        // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
                .builder()
                .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure
'newInstanceProfileName' is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                                // name.
                .build();
```

```
        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with
profile %s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
```

```
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress)
{
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
    public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
        try {
            software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
```

```
                    .builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
            String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
            System.out.println(name);

            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }
```

```
            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
     * access when you're done.
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
```

```
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
                    .values("default")
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse =
getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

            for (SecurityGroup secGroup :
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " +
secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " +
ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
```

```
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to
be open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
        try {
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
            System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);
```

```
        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
    public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

        // Get availability zones.

software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
                .builder()
                .build();

        DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
        List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
        LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                .launchTemplateName(templateName)
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
```

```
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
```

```
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response =
getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
```

```
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
 InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
 ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
 getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to
 the policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM
 role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
```

```
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance
profile " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
```

```
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String
 targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
 DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
 DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()

 .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
```

```
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
```

```
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws
IOException, InterruptedException {
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }

        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
     * health is checked.
```

```
    */
   public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId,
String targetGroupName) {
       CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
               .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
               .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
               .port(port)
               .vpcId(vpcId)
               .name(targetGroupName)
               .protocol(protocol)
               .build();

       CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
       String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
       String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
       System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
       return targetGroupArn;
   }

   /*
    * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
    * subnets
    * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    */
   public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String
targetGroupARN, String lbName, int port,
           String protocol) {
       try {
           List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                   .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                   .collect(Collectors.toList());

           CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                   .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                   .name(lbName)
                   .scheme("internet-facing")
                   .build();
```

```
            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to
become available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest =
CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);
```

```
            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
 DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " +
e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException
{
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                    .build(),
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                    .build())
                    .provisionedThroughput(
                            ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                    .readCapacityUnits(5L)
```

```
                                    .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .build())
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws
IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable =
enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
```

```
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-
response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
```

```
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation

- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0


import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
```

```
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios);
}
```

建立步驟以部署所有資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
```

```
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
```

```
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item']
[] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
```

```
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "createdKeyPair",
      MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingInstancePolicy",
      MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const {
        Policy: { Arn },
      } = await client.send(
        new CreatePolicyCommand({
          PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
          PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
          ),
        }),
      );
      state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingInstanceRole",
      MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      return client.send(
        new CreateRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
```

```
          join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
```

```
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLaunchTemplate]
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
```

```
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLaunchTemplate]
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
```

```
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
  new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeVpcs]
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeVpcs]
    state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
```

```
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
    new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeSubnets]
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { Subnets } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
            { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
            { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeSubnets]
      state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "gotSubnets",
      /**
       * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
       */
      (state) =>
        MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
      MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateTargetGroup]
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
          Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
          Protocol: "HTTP",
          Port: 80,
          HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
          HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
          HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
          HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
```

```
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateTargetGroup]
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancer",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLoadBalancer]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLoadBalancer]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateListener]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateListener]
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.AttachTargetGroup]
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.AttachTargetGroup]
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup}} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      } else {
        return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      } else {
        return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
      }
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
```

```
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    } else {
      return false;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
];
```

建立步驟以執行示範。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
```

```
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetGroups]
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetGroups]

  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetHealth]
  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
```

```
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetHealth]
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
```

```
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
```

```
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-
scaling').Instance }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      // snippet-start:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations]
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations]
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      // snippet-start:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation]
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
```

```
          }),
        ),
      );
      // snippet-end:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation]

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );

        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );

        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation}} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
```

```
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
```

```
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
```

```
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
```

```
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateInstanceProfile]
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateInstanceProfile]
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

建立步驟以銷毀所有資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";
```

```
/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
```

```
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
```

```
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteInstanceProfile]
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
```

```
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteInstanceProfile]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
```

```
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLaunchTemplate]
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLaunchTemplate]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLoadBalancer]
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLoadBalancer]
```

```
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteTargetGroup]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
          }),
        ),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
    }
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteTargetGroup]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
```

```
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
```

```
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
```

```
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
```

```
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
```

```
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    } else {
      console.log(err.name);
      throw err;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
```

```
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations

- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class Runner:
    def __init__(
        self, resource_path, recommendation, autoscaler, loadbalancer,
 param_helper
    ):
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

    def deploy(self):
```

```
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        print(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create
several AWS resources\n"
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways
to make it resilient\n"
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n"
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n"
        )
        print(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide
book, movie, and song recommendations."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each
contain a Python web server."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across
several Availability Zones."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the
Auto Scaling group to distribute requests."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying resources.")

        print(
            f"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
'{self.recommendation.table_name}'."
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when
an instance starts.\n"
            f"This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
```

```
            f"listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            f"For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            f"run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.\n"
        )
        print(
            f"The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            f"permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            f"that control the flow of the demo.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different\n"
            f"Availability Zone."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_group(3)
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")

        print(f"Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.\n")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        print(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
            "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.\n"
        )
```

```
        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets], target_group
        )
        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)
        print(f"Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...")
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint()
        if not lb_success:
            print(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying that the port
 is open..."
            )
            current_ip_address = requests.get(
                "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            ).text.strip()
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                print(
                    "For this example to work, the default security group for
 your default VPC must\n"
                    "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n"
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
 address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
```

```
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging
 from your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint()
        if lb_success:
            print("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by browsing to:
\n")
            print(f"\thttp://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}\n")
        else:
            print(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
 endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
 configured correctly and that\n"
                "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint:\n"
            )
            print(f"\thttp://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}\n")
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the demo.")

    def demo_choices(self):
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "\nSee the current state of the service by selecting one of the
 following choices:\n"
            )
            choice = q.choose("\nWhich action would you like to take? ", actions)
            print("-" * 88)
```

```
            if choice == 0:
                print("Request:\n")
                print(f"GET http://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}")
                response = requests.get(f"http://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}")
                print("\nResponse:\n")
                print(f"{response.status_code}")
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                print("\nChecking the health of load balancer targets:\n")
                health = self.loadbalancer.check_target_health()
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    print(
                        f"\tTarget {target['Target']['Id']} on port
{target['Target']['Port']} is {state}"
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        print(
                            f"\t\t{target['TargetHealth']['Reason']}:
{target['TargetHealth']['Description']}\n"
                        )
                print(
                    f"\nNote that it can take a minute or two for the health
check to update\n"
                    f"after changes are made.\n"
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                print("\nOkay, let's move on.")
                print("-" * 88)

    def demo(self):
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        print("\nResetting parameters to starting values for demo.\n")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        print(
            "\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle different parts
of the system\n"
            "to create situations where the web service fails, and shows how
using a resilient\n"
            "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of these
failures."
```

```
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            "At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns recommendations and
reports that all targets are healthy."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            f"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets recommendations
by querying a DynamoDB table.\n"
            f"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter named
'{self.param_helper.table}'.\n"
            f"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's set this
parameter to name a non-existent table.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        print(
            "\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
failure code. But, the service reports as\n"
            "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks don't
check for failure of the recommendation service."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            f"Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails, the web
service can return a static response.\n"
            f"While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the customer with
a somewhat better experience than failure.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        print(
            f"\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
a static response.\n"
            f"The service still reports as healthy because health checks are
still shallow.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
self.recommendation.table_name)
```

```
        print(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't\n"
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        print(
            f"\nReplacing the profile for instance {bad_instance_id} with a
profile that contains\n"
            f"bad credentials...\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        print(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
either a recommendation or a static response,\n"
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether\n"
            "the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that\n"
            "the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.\n"
            "This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it\n"
            "risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.\n"
        )
```

```
        print(
            "By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing\n"
            "and take that instance out of rotation.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        print(
            f"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials ({bad_instance_id})\n"
            f"is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy \n"
            f"instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
always returns a recommendation, because\n"
            "the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto
scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy\n"
            "instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a new
instance to replace it.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        print(
            "\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET\n"
            "request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because\n"
            "the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance\n"
            "starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.\n"
            "\nNote that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you\n"
            "can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.\n"
        )
```

```
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        print(
            "\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer continues to
 route requests even to\n"
            "unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and return a static
 response rather than fail\n"
            "closed and report failure to the customer."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self):
        print(
            "This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
 service.\n"
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
 we can clean up all AWS resources\n"
            "that were created for this demo."
        )
        if q.ask("Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ",
 q.is_yesno):
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer()
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group()
            self.autoscaler.delete_group()
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            print(
                "Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.\n"
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
 might incur unexpected charges."
            )


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
```

```
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../workflows/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM
policies and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage a Resilient
Service!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
    recommendation = RecommendationService.from_client(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service"
    )
    autoscaler = AutoScaler.from_client(prefix)
    loadbalancer = LoadBalancer.from_client(prefix)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper.from_client(recommendation.table_name)
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path, recommendation, autoscaler, loadbalancer,
param_helper
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
"destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
```

```
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, resource_prefix):
        """
        Creates this class from Boto3 clients.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        """
        as_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        iam_client = boto3.client("iam")
        return cls(
            resource_prefix,
            "t3.micro",
            "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
            as_client,
            ec2_client,
            ssm_client,
            iam_client,
        )

    def create_instance_profile(
        self, policy_file, policy_name, role_name, profile_name,
aws_managed_policies=()
    ):
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is
assumed by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
```

```
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as
AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to
the instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            instance_policy_doc = file.read()

        policy_arn = None
        try:
            pol_response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=instance_policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = pol_response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info("Created policy with ARN %s.", policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Policy %s already exists, nothing to do.", policy_name)
                list_pol_response = self.iam_client.list_policies(Scope="Local")
                for pol in list_pol_response["Policies"]:
                    if pol["PolicyName"] == policy_name:
                        policy_arn = pol["Arn"]
                        break
```

```
            if policy_arn is None:
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create policy {policy_name}:
{err}")

        try:
            self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info("Created role %s and attached policy %s.", role_name,
policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Role %s already exists, nothing to do.", role_name)
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}: {err}")

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
```

```
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create profile {profile_name} and attach it to
role\n"
                    f"{role_name}: {err}"
                )
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't get instance profile association for instance
{instance_id}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self, instance_id, new_instance_profile_name, profile_association_id
    ):
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the
profile is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new
profile. When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.
```

```
        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to update.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to
associate with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)
            inst_ready = False
            tries = 0
            while not inst_ready:
                if tries % 6 == 0:
                    self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
                    log.info(
                        "Rebooting instance %s and waiting for it to to be
ready.",
                        instance_id,
                    )
                tries += 1
                time.sleep(10)
                response = self.ssm_client.describe_instance_information()
                for info in response["InstanceInformationList"]:
                    if info["InstanceId"] == instance_id:
                        inst_ready = True
            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info("Restarted the Python web server on instance %s.",
instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
```

```
                f"Couldn't replace instance profile for association
{profile_association_id}: {err}"
            )


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name, role_name):
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                    f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
                )
```

```
    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name):
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: The newly created key pair.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create key pair {key_pair_name}:
{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self):
        """
        Deletes a key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't delete key pair {self.key_pair_name}: {err}"
            )
        except FileNotFoundError:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
        except PermissionError:
            log.info(
                "Inadequate permissions to delete key pair %s.",
self.key_pair_name
            )
        except Exception as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
```

```
                f"Couldn't delete key pair {self.key_pair_name}: {err}"
            )


    def create_template(self, server_startup_script_file, instance_policy_file):
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling. The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts
a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a
permissions policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance
profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
```

```
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                "Created launch template %s for AMI %s on %s.",
                self.launch_template_name,
                ami_id,
                self.inst_type,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s already exists, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}: {err}."
                )
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
```

```
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete launch template
{self.launch_template_name}: {err}."
                )


    def get_availability_zones(self):
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get availability zones: {err}.")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_group(self, group_size):
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        zones = []
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
```

```
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
                "Created EC2 Auto Scaling group %s with availability zones %s.",
                self.launch_template_name,
                zones,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    "EC2 Auto Scaling group %s already exists, nothing to do.",
                    self.group_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name}:
{err}"
                )
        return zones


    def get_instances(self):
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: Data about the instances.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't get instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}: {err}"
            )
```

```
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance
is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id, ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=False
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't terminate instance {instance_id}:
{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(self, lb_target_group):
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group
%s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
```

```
                f"Couldn't attach load balancer target group
{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}\n"
                f"to auto scaling group {self.group_name}"
            )


    def _try_terminate_instance(self, inst_id):
        stopping = False
        log.info(f"Stopping {inst_id}.")
        while not stopping:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                    InstanceId=inst_id, ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=True
                )
                stopping = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                    log.info("Scaling activity in progress for %s. Waiting...",
inst_id)
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't stop instance {inst_id}:
{err}.")

    def _try_delete_group(self):
        """
        Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
        the function waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
        """
        stopped = False
        while not stopped:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.delete_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name
                )
                stopped = True
                log.info("Deleted EC2 Auto Scaling group %s.", self.group_name)
            except ClientError as err:
                if (
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse"
                    or err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
"ScalingActivityInProgress"
                ):
```

```
                    log.info(
                        "Some instances are still running. Waiting for them to
 stop..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}: {err}."
                    )

    def delete_group(self):
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self._try_terminate_instance(inst_id)
                self._try_delete_group()
            else:
                log.info("No groups found named %s, nothing to do.",
 self.group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}:
 {err}.")


    def get_default_vpc(self):
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get default VPC: {err}")
        else:
            return response["Vpcs"][0]


    def verify_inbound_port(self, vpc, port, ip_address):
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress
from this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specific VPC, and a value that
indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info("Found default security group %s.", sec_group["GroupId"])
            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info("Found inbound rule: %s", ip_perm)
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
```

```
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
                            "The inbound rule does not appear to be open to
either this computer's IP\n"
                            "address of %s, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.",
                            ip_address,
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id, port, ip_address):
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
```

```
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't authorize ingress to {sec_group_id} on port {port}
from {ip_address}: {err}"
            )


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id, zones):
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_subnets(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )
            subnets = response["Subnets"]
            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get subnets: {err}")
        else:
            return subnets
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with
the load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, resource_prefix):
        """
        Creates this class from a Boto3 client.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix to give to AWS resources created by
this class.
        """
        elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
        return cls(f"{resource_prefix}-tg", f"{resource_prefix}-lb", elb_client)

    def endpoint(self):
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        if self._endpoint is None:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                    Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
                )
                self._endpoint = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
            except ClientError as err:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
{self.load_balancer_name}: {err}"
                )
        return self._endpoint
```

```
    def create_target_group(self, protocol, port, vpc_id):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group
specifies how
        the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
times and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the
sensitivity of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=self.target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return target_group


    def delete_target_group(self):
```

```
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        done = False
        while not done:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                    Names=[self.target_group_name]
                )
                tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
                self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
                log.info(
                    "Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name
                )
                done = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    log.info(
                        "Load balancer target group %s not found, nothing to
do.",
                        self.target_group_name,
                    )
                    done = True
                elif err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse":
                    log.info(
                        "Target group not yet released from load balancer,
waiting..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise LoadBalancerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
                    )


    def create_load_balancer(self, subnet_ids, target_group):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
```

```
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener
to the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=self.load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be available...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
            log.info("Load balancer is available!")
            self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer["LoadBalancerArn"],
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                "Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer %s to
target group %s.",
                self.load_balancer_name,
                target_group["TargetGroupName"],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Failed to create load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}"
                f"and add a listener for target group
{target_group['TargetGroupName']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            self._endpoint = load_balancer["DNSName"]
            return load_balancer


    def delete_load_balancer(self):
```

```
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "LoadBalancerNotFound":
                log.info(
                    "Load balancer %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.load_balancer_name,
                )
            else:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}:
{err}"
                )


    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(self):
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.
        """
        success = False
        retries = 3
        while not success and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{self.endpoint()}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    success = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
```

```
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint,
 retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return success

    def check_target_health(self):
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[self.target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't check health of {self.target_group_name} targets:
 {err}"
            )
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies,
    and songs.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, table_name, dynamodb_client):
        """
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, table_name):
        """
        Creates this class from a Boto3 client.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        """
        ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
        return cls(table_name, ddb_client)

    def create(self):
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
"WriteCapacityUnits": 5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
```

```
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file):
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name,
data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}:
{err}"
            )

    def destroy(self):
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
```

```
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
 self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters
 to drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency
 or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name, ssm_client):
        """
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
 recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, table_name):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(table_name, ssm_client)
```

```
    def reset(self):
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when
a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name, value):
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise ParameterHelperError(
                f"Couldn't set parameter {name} to {value}: {err}"
            )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup

- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

使用 AWS SDK 管理 Auto Scaling 群組和執行個體

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 使用啟動範本和可用區域建立 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組，並取得執行中執行個體的相關資訊。
- 啟用 Amazon CloudWatch 指標收集。
- 更新群組所需的容量，並等待執行個體啟動。
- 終止群組中的執行個體。
- 列出因應使用者要求和容量變更而發生的調整活動。
- 取得 CloudWatch 指標的統計資料，然後清理資源。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
global using Amazon.AutoScaling;
global using Amazon.AutoScaling.Model;
global using Amazon.CloudWatch;
global using AutoScalingActions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;



using Amazon.EC2;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Host = Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host;

namespace AutoScalingBasics;

public class AutoScalingBasics
{

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, Amazon
        // CloudWatch, and Amazon EC2.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
```

```
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                .AddTransient<AutoScalingWrapper>()
                .AddTransient<CloudWatchWrapper>()
                .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
                .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();


        var autoScalingWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalingWrapper>();
        var cloudWatchWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<CloudWatchWrapper>();
        var ec2Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<EC2Wrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var imageId = configuration["ImageId"];
        var instanceType = configuration["InstanceType"];
        var launchTemplateName = configuration["LaunchTemplateName"];

        launchTemplateName += Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // The name of the Auto Scaling group.
        var groupName = configuration["GroupName"];

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Auto Scaling Basics");
        uiWrapper.DisplayAutoScalingBasicsDescription();

        // Create the launch template and save the template Id to use when
deleting the
        // launch template at the end of the application.
        var launchTemplateId = await
ec2Wrapper.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(imageId!, instanceType!,
launchTemplateName);
```

```
        // Confirm that the template was created by asking for a description of
it.
        await ec2Wrapper.DescribeLaunchTemplateAsync(launchTemplateName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        var availabilityZones = await ec2Wrapper.ListAvailabilityZonesAsync();

        Console.WriteLine($"Creating an Auto Scaling group named {groupName}.");
        await autoScalingWrapper.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
            groupName!,
            launchTemplateName,
            availabilityZones.First().ZoneName);

        // Keep checking the details of the new group until its lifecycle state
        // is "InService".
        Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for the Auto Scaling group to be active.");

        List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instanceDetails;

        do
        {
            instanceDetails = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(groupName!);
        }
        while (instanceDetails.Count <= 0);

        Console.WriteLine($"Auto scaling group {groupName} successfully
created.");
        Console.WriteLine($"{instanceDetails.Count} instances were created for
the group.");

        // Display the details of the Auto Scaling group.
        instanceDetails.ForEach(detail =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Group name: {detail.AutoScalingGroupName}");
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Metrics collection");
        Console.WriteLine($"Enable metrics collection for {groupName}");
        await autoScalingWrapper.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(groupName!);
```

```
        // Show the metrics that are collected for the group.

        // Update the maximum size of the group to three instances.
        Console.WriteLine("--- Update the Auto Scaling group to increase max size
to 3 ---");
        int maxSize = 3;
        await autoScalingWrapper.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupName!,
launchTemplateName, maxSize);

        Console.WriteLine("--- Describe all Auto Scaling groups to show the
current state of the group ---");
        var groups = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName!);

        uiWrapper.DisplayGroupDetails(groups!);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Describe account limits");
        await autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAccountLimitsAsync();

        uiWrapper.WaitABit(60, "Waiting for the resources to be ready.");

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Set desired capacity");
        int desiredCapacity = 2;
        await autoScalingWrapper.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(groupName!,
desiredCapacity);

        Console.WriteLine("Get the two instance Id values");

        // Empty the group before getting the details again.
        groups!.Clear();
        groups = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName!);
        if (groups is not null)
        {
            foreach (AutoScalingGroup group in groups)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The group name is
{group.AutoScalingGroupName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"The group ARN is
{group.AutoScalingGroupARN}");
                var instances = group.Instances;
```

```
                foreach (Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Instance instance in instances)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"The instance id is
{instance.InstanceId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"The lifecycle state is
{instance.LifecycleState}");
                }
            }
        }

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Scaling Activities");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list the scaling activities that have occurred
for the group.");
        var activities = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(groupName!);
        if (activities is not null)
        {
            activities.ForEach(activity =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The activity Id is {activity.ActivityId}");
                Console.WriteLine($"The activity details are
{activity.Details}");
            });
        }

        // Display the Amazon CloudWatch metrics that have been collected.
        var metrics = await
cloudWatchWrapper.GetCloudWatchMetricsAsync(groupName!);
        Console.WriteLine($"Metrics collected for {groupName}:");
        metrics.ForEach(metric =>
        {
            Console.Write($"Metric name: {metric.MetricName}\t");
            Console.WriteLine($"Namespace: {metric.Namespace}");
        });

        var dataPoints = await
cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(groupName!);
        Console.WriteLine("Details for the metrics collected:");
        dataPoints.ForEach(detail =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(detail);
        });

        // Disable metrics collection.
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Disabling the collection of metrics for
{groupName}.");
        var success = await
autoScalingWrapper.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(groupName!);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully stopped metrics collection for
{groupName}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not stop metrics collection for
{groupName}.");
        }

        // Terminate all instances in the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Terminating Auto Scaling instances");
        Console.WriteLine("Now terminating all instances in the Auto Scaling
group.");

        if (groups is not null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                // Only delete instances in the AutoScaling group we created.
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName)
                {
                    group.Instances.ForEach(async instance =>
                    {
                        await
autoScalingWrapper.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
            });
        }

        // After all instances are terminated, delete the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the Auto Scaling group.");
        await autoScalingWrapper.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupName!);

        // Delete the launch template.
```

```
        var deletedLaunchTemplateName = await
 ec2Wrapper.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(launchTemplateId);

        if (deletedLaunchTemplateName == launchTemplateName)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted the launch template.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The demo is now concluded.");
    }
}


namespace AutoScalingBasics;

/// <summary>
/// A class to provide user interface methods for the EC2 AutoScaling Basics
/// scenario.
/// </summary>
public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the steps in the EC2 AutoScaling Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayAutoScalingBasicsDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("This code example performs the following
 operations:");
        Console.WriteLine(" 1. Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 2. Creates an Auto Scaling group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 3. Shows the details of the new Auto Scaling group");
        Console.WriteLine("    to show that only one instance was created.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 4. Enables metrics collection.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 5. Updates the Auto Scaling group to increase the");
        Console.WriteLine("    capacity to three.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 6. Describes Auto Scaling groups again to show the");
        Console.WriteLine("    current state of the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 7. Changes the desired capacity of the Auto
 Scaling");
        Console.WriteLine("    group to use an additional instance.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 8. Shows that there are now instances in the
 group.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(" 9. Lists the scaling activities that have occurred
 for the group.");
        Console.WriteLine("10. Displays the Amazon CloudWatch metrics that
 have");
        Console.WriteLine("    been collected.");
        Console.WriteLine("11. Disables metrics collection.");
        Console.WriteLine("12. Terminates all instances in the Auto Scaling
 group.");
        Console.WriteLine("13. Deletes the Auto Scaling group.");
        Console.WriteLine("14. Deletes the Amazon EC2 launch template.");
        PressEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display information about the Amazon Ec2 AutoScaling groups passed
    /// in the list of AutoScalingGroup objects.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groups">A list of AutoScalingGroup objects.</param>
    public void DisplayGroupDetails(List<AutoScalingGroup> groups)
    {
        if (groups is null)
            return;

        groups.ForEach(group =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Group name:\t{group.AutoScalingGroupName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Group created:\t{group.CreatedTime}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Maximum number of instances:\t{group.MaxSize}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Desired number of instances:
\t{group.DesiredCapacity}");
        });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

定義案例呼叫的函數，以管理啟動範本和指標。這些函數包含了 Auto Scaling、Amazon EC2 和 CloudWatch 動作。

```
namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.AutoScaling;
using Amazon.AutoScaling.Model;

/// <summary>
/// A class that includes methods to perform Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
/// actions.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalingWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalingWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 client.</param>
    public AutoScalingWrapper(IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to use for the new Auto Scaling
    /// group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// launch template to use to create instances in the group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        string availabilityZone)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
```

```
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var zoneList = new List<string>
            {
                availabilityZone,
            };

        var request = new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            AvailabilityZones = zoneList,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
            MaxSize = 6,
            MinSize = 1
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);
        Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group created");
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling quotas to the
    /// active AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DescribeAccountLimitsAsync()
    {
        var response = await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAccountLimitsAsync();
        Console.WriteLine("The maximum number of Auto Scaling groups is " +
response.MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups);
        Console.WriteLine("The current number of Auto Scaling groups is " +
response.NumberOfAutoScalingGroups);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities for an
```

```
    /// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Activity>>
 DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var scalingActivitiesRequest = new DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            MaxRecords = 10,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(scalingActivitiesRequest);
        return response.Activities;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        groups!.ForEach(group =>
        {
            if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName)
            {
                group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                {
                    instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                });
            }
        });
```

```
        var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
        {
            MaxRecords = 10,
            InstanceIds = instanceIds,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(scalingGroupsRequest);
        var instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;

        return instanceDetails;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of information about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingGroup>?> DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groupList = new List<string>
            {
                groupName,
            };

        var request = new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupNames = groupList,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(request);
        var groups = response.AutoScalingGroups;

        return groups;
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest = new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            ForceDelete = true,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully deleted {groupName}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete {groupName}.");
        return false;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the collection of metric data for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DisableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the collection of metric data for an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var listMetrics = new List<string>
            {
                "GroupMaxSize",
            };

        var collectionRequest = new EnableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            Metrics = listMetrics,
            Granularity = "1Minute",
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(collectionRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Set the desired capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="desiredCapacity">The desired capacity for the Auto
    /// Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetDesiredCapacityAsync(
        string groupName,
        int desiredCapacity)
    {
        var capacityRequest = new SetDesiredCapacityRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            DesiredCapacity = desiredCapacity,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(capacityRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"You have set the DesiredCapacity to
 {desiredCapacity}.");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate all instances in the Auto Scaling group in preparation for
    /// deleting the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the instance to terminate.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string instanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            InstanceId = instanceId,
            ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You have terminated the instance: {instanceId}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Could not terminate {instanceId}");
        return false;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <param name="maxSize">The maximum number of instances that can be
    /// created for the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        int maxSize)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var groupRequest = new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            MaxSize = maxSize,
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group
 {groupName}.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            return false;
        }
    }

}


namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.EC2;
using Amazon.EC2.Model;
```

```
public class EC2Wrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the EC2Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected Amazon EC2 client.</param>
    public EC2Wrapper(IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2)
    {
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="imageId">The image Id to use for instances launched
    /// using the Amazon EC2 launch template.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The type of EC2 instances to create.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the launch template.</param>
    /// <returns>Returns the TemplateID of the new launch template.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
        string imageId,
        string instanceType,
        string launchTemplateName)
    {
        var request = new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest
        {
            LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData
            {
                ImageId = imageId,
                InstanceType = instanceType,
            },
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(request);

        return response.LaunchTemplate.LaunchTemplateId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 launch template.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateId">The TemplateId of the launch template to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the EC2 launch template that was deleted.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(string launchTemplateId)
    {
        var request = new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest
        {
            LaunchTemplateId = launchTemplateId,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(request);
        return response.LaunchTemplate.LaunchTemplateName;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about an EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DescribeLaunchTemplateAsync(string
 launchTemplateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeLaunchTemplatesRequest
        {
            LaunchTemplateNames = new List<string> { launchTemplateName, },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeLaunchTemplatesAsync(request);

        if (response.LaunchTemplates is not null)
        {
            response.LaunchTemplates.ForEach(template =>
            {
                Console.Write($"{template.LaunchTemplateName}\t");
                Console.WriteLine(template.LaunchTemplateId);
            });

            return true;
        }

        return false;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the availability zones for the current region.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AvailabilityZone>> ListAvailabilityZonesAsync()
    {
        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());

        return response.AvailabilityZones;
    }
}


namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.CloudWatch;
using Amazon.CloudWatch.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Contains methods to access Amazon CloudWatch metrics for the
/// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling basics scenario.
/// </summary>
public class CloudWatchWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonCloudWatch _amazonCloudWatch;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the CloudWatchWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonCloudWatch">The injected CloudWatch client.</param>
    public CloudWatchWrapper(IAmazonCloudWatch amazonCloudWatch)
    {
        _amazonCloudWatch = amazonCloudWatch;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the metrics information collection for the Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Metrics collected for the Auto Scaling group.</
returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<Amazon.CloudWatch.Model.Metric>>
 GetCloudWatchMetricsAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var filter = new DimensionFilter
        {
            Name = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Value = $"{groupName}",
        };

        var request = new ListMetricsRequest
        {
            MetricName = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Dimensions = new List<DimensionFilter> { filter },
            Namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling",
        };

        var response = await _amazonCloudWatch.ListMetricsAsync(request);

        return response.Metrics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the metric data collected for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of data points.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatisticsAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var metricDimensions = new List<Dimension>
            {
                new Dimension
                {
                    Name = "AutoScalingGroupName",
                    Value = $"{groupName}",
                },
            };

        // The start time will be yesterday.
        var startTime = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-1);

        var request = new GetMetricStatisticsRequest
        {
            MetricName = "AutoScalingGroupName",
```

```
            Dimensions = metricDimensions,
            Namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling",
            Period = 60, // 60 seconds.
            Statistics = new List<string>() { "Minimum" },
            StartTimeUtc = startTime,
            EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
        };

        var response = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(request);

        return response.Datapoints;
    }

}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Routine which demonstrates using an Auto Scaling group
//! to manage Amazon EC2 instances.
/*!
  \sa groupsAndInstancesScenario()
  \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::groupsAndInstancesScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::String templateName;
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfig);

    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Auto
 Scaling "
            << "demo for managing groups and instances." << std::endl;
    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " \n"
              << std::endl;

    std::cout << "This example requires an EC2 launch template." << std::endl;
    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to use an existing EC2 launch template (y/n)?  ")) {

        // 1. Specify the name of an existing EC2 launch template.
        templateName = askQuestion(
                "Enter the name of the existing EC2 launch template.  ");

        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeLaunchTemplatesRequest request;
        request.AddLaunchTemplateNames(templateName);
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeLaunchTemplatesOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.DescribeLaunchTemplates(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Validated the EC2 launch template '" << templateName
                      << "' exists by calling DescribeLaunchTemplate." <<
 std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error validating the existence of the launch template.
 "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else { // 2.  Or create a new EC2 launch template.
        templateName = askQuestion("Enter the name for a new EC2 launch template:
");

        Aws::EC2::Model::CreateLaunchTemplateRequest request;
        request.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);

        Aws::EC2::Model::RequestLaunchTemplateData requestLaunchTemplateData;

requestLaunchTemplateData.SetInstanceType(EC2_LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_INSTANCE_TYPE);
        requestLaunchTemplateData.SetImageId(EC2_LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_IMAGE_ID);

        request.SetLaunchTemplateData(requestLaunchTemplateData);

        Aws::EC2::Model::CreateLaunchTemplateOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.CreateLaunchTemplate(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The EC2 launch template '" << templateName << " was
created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetExceptionName() ==
                 "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException") {
            std::cout << "The EC2 template '" << templateName << "' already
exists"
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::CreateLaunchTemplate. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);
    std::cout << "Let's create an Auto Scaling group." << std::endl;
    Aws::String groupName = askQuestion(
            "Enter a name for the Auto Scaling group:  ");
    // 3. Retrieve a list of EC2 Availability Zones.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::AvailabilityZone> availabilityZones;
    {
```

```
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest request;

        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.DescribeAvailabilityZones(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "EC2 instances can be created in the following
Availability Zones:"
                    << std::endl;

            availabilityZones = outcome.GetResult().GetAvailabilityZones();
            for (size_t i = 0; i < availabilityZones.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ".  "
                          << availabilityZones[i].GetZoneName() << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::DescribeAvailabilityZones. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources("", templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    int availabilityZoneChoice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Choose an Availability Zone:  ", 1,
            static_cast<int>(availabilityZones.size()));
    // 4. Create an Auto Scaling group with the specified Availability Zone.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> availabilityGroupZones;
        availabilityGroupZones.push_back(
                availabilityZones[availabilityZoneChoice - 1].GetZoneName());
        request.SetAvailabilityZones(availabilityGroupZones);
        request.SetMaxSize(1);
        request.SetMinSize(1);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::LaunchTemplateSpecification
launchTemplateSpecification;
        launchTemplateSpecification.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);
        request.SetLaunchTemplate(launchTemplateSpecification);
```

```
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.CreateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Created Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "'..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingErrors::ALREADY_EXISTS_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' already
exists."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::CreateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources("", templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> autoScalingGroups;
    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        std::cout << "Here is the Auto Scaling group description." << std::endl;
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
    }
    else {
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    std::cout
            << "Waiting for the EC2 instance in the Auto Scaling group to become
active..."
            << std::endl;
    if (!waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient)) {
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }
```

```
   bool enableMetrics = askYesNoQuestion(
           "Do you want to collect metrics about the A"
           "Auto Scaling group during this demo (y/n)?  ");
   // 7. Optionally enable metrics collection for the Auto Scaling group.
   if (enableMetrics) {
       Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
       request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

       request.AddMetrics("GroupMinSize");
       request.AddMetrics("GroupMaxSize");
       request.AddMetrics("GroupDesiredCapacity");
       request.AddMetrics("GroupInServiceInstances");
       request.AddMetrics("GroupTotalInstances");
       request.SetGranularity("1Minute");

       Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
               autoScalingClient.EnableMetricsCollection(request);
       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Auto Scaling metrics have been enabled."
                     << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::EnableMetricsCollection. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
           cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
           return false;
       }
   }

   std::cout << "Let's update the maximum number of EC2 instances in '" <<
groupName <<
             "' from 1 to 3." << std::endl;
   askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
   // 8. Update the Auto Scaling group, setting a new maximum size.
   {
       Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
       request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
       request.SetMaxSize(3);

       Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
               autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);
```

```
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::UpdateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            const auto &instances = autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances();
            std::cout
                    << "The group still has one running EC2 instance, but it can
have up to 3.\n"
                    << std::endl;
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "No EC2 launch groups were retrieved from DescribeGroup
request."
                    << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) <<
"\n"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Let's update the desired capacity in '" << groupName <<
              "' from 1 to 2." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    //  9. Update the Auto Scaling group, setting a new desired capacity.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetDesiredCapacity(2);
```

```
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.SetDesiredCapacity(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::SetDesiredCapacityRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Here is the current state of the group." << std::endl;
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "No EC2 launch groups were retrieved from DescribeGroup
request."
                    << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the new EC2 instance to start..." << std::endl;
    waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) <<
"\n"
              << std::endl;

    std::cout << "Let's terminate one of the EC2 instances in " << groupName <<
"."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Because the desired capacity is 2, another EC2 instance will
start "
              << "to replace the terminated EC2 instance."
```

```
              << std::endl;
   std::cout << "The currently running EC2 instances are:" << std::endl;

   if (autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
       std::cerr << "Error describing groups. No groups returned." << std::endl;
       cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
       return false;
   }

   int instanceNumber = 1;
   Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs = instancesToInstanceIDs(
           autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
   for (const Aws::String &instanceID: instanceIDs) {
       std::cout << "   " << instanceNumber << ". " << instanceID << std::endl;
       ++instanceNumber;
   }

   instanceNumber = askQuestionForIntRange("Which EC2 instance do you want to
stop? ",
                                           1,

static_cast<int>(instanceIDs.size()));

   // 10. Terminate an EC2 instance in the Auto Scaling group.
   {
       Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
request;
       request.SetInstanceId(instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1]);
       request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false);

       Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome
outcome =
               autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Waiting for EC2 instance with ID '"
                     << instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1] << "' to terminate..."
                     << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
```

```
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) <<
"\n"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Let's get a report of scaling activities for EC2 launch group
'"
              << groupName << "'."
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    // 11. Get a description of activities for the Auto Scaling group.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> allActivities;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DescribeScalingActivities(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> &activities
=
                        outcome.GetResult().GetActivities();
                allActivities.insert(allActivities.end(), activities.begin(),
activities.end());
                nextToken  = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeScalingActivities.
"
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << allActivities.size() << " activities."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Activities are ordered with the most recent first."
                  << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity &activity: allActivities) {
            std::cout << activity.GetDescription() << std::endl;
            std::cout << activity.GetDetails() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    if (enableMetrics) {
        if (!logAutoScalingMetrics(groupName, clientConfig)) {
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Let's  clean up." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);

    // 13. Disable metrics collection if enabled.
    if (enableMetrics) {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.DisableMetricsCollection(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Metrics collection has been disabled." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DisableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }

    return cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
 ec2Client);
}

//! Routine which waits for EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group to
//! complete startup or shutdown.
/*!
 \sa waitForInstances()
 \param groupName: An Auto Scaling group name.
 \param autoScalingGroups: Vector to receive 'AutoScalingGroup' records.
 \param client: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::waitForInstances(const Aws::String &groupName,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> &autoScalingGroups,
                                            const
 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient &client) {
    bool ready = false;
    const std::vector<Aws::String> READY_STATES = {"InService", "Terminated"};

    int count = 0;
    int desiredCapacity = 0;
    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(4));
    while (!ready) {
        if (WAIT_FOR_INSTANCES_TIMEOUT < count) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance timed out." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++count;
        if (!describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups, client)) {
            return false;
        }
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs;
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            instanceIDs =
 instancesToInstanceIDs(autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
            desiredCapacity = autoScalingGroups[0].GetDesiredCapacity();
```

```
        }

        if (instanceIDs.empty()) {
            if (desiredCapacity == 0) {
                break;
            }
            else {
                if ((count % 5) == 0) {
                    std::cout << "No instance IDs returned for group." <<
std::endl;
                }

                continue;
            }
        }

        // 6.  Check lifecycle state of the instances using
DescribeAutoScalingInstances.
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceIds(instanceIDs);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeAutoScalingInstances(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const
Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails>
&instancesDetails =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingInstances();
            ready = instancesDetails.size() >= desiredCapacity;
            for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails
&details: instancesDetails) {
                if (!stringInVector(details.GetLifecycleState(), READY_STATES)) {
                    ready = false;
                    break;
                }
            }
            // Log the status while waiting.
            if (((count % 5) == 1) || ready) {
                logInstancesLifecycleState(instancesDetails);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingInstances. "
```

```
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine to cleanup resources created in 'groupsAndInstancesScenario'.
/*!
 \sa cleanupResources()
 \param groupName: Optional Auto Scaling group name.
 \param templateName: Optional EC2 launch template name.
 \param autoScalingClient: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \param ec2Client: 'EC2Client' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::cleanupResources(const Aws::String &groupName,
                                           const Aws::String &templateName,
                                           const
 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient &autoScalingClient,
                                           const Aws::EC2::EC2Client &ec2Client)
 {
    bool result = true;

    // 14. Delete the Auto Scaling group.
    if (!groupName.empty() &&
        (askYesNoQuestion(
                Aws::String("Delete the Auto Scaling group '") + groupName +
                "'  (y/n)?"))) {
        {
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
            request.SetMinSize(0);
            request.SetDesiredCapacity(0);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);
```

```
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout
                        << "The minimum size and desired capacity of the Auto
Scaling group "
                        << "was set to zero before terminating the instances."
                        << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::UpdateAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> autoScalingGroups;
        if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                               autoScalingClient)) {
            if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
                Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs = instancesToInstanceIDs(
                        autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
                for (const Aws::String &instanceID: instanceIDs) {

Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
                    request.SetInstanceId(instanceID);
                    request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(true);


Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =

autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
                                      request);

                    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                        std::cout << "Initiating termination of EC2 instance '"
                                  << instanceID << "'." << std::endl;
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cerr
                                << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                                << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                        result = false;
                    }
                }
```

```
            }

            std::cout
                    << "Waiting for the EC2 instances to terminate before
deleting the "
                    << "Auto Scaling group..." << std::endl;
            waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);
        }

        {
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DeleteAutoScalingGroup(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' was
deleted."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DeleteAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    // 15. Delete the EC2 launch template.
    if (!templateName.empty() && (askYesNoQuestion(
            Aws::String("Delete the EC2 launch template '") + templateName +
            "' (y/n)?"))) {
        Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest request;
        request.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);

        Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteLaunchTemplateOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.DeleteLaunchTemplate(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "EC2 launch template '" << templateName << "' was
deleted."
                      << std::endl;
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::DeleteLaunchTemplate. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which retrieves Auto Scaling group descriptions.
/*!
 \sa describeGroup()
 \param groupName: An Auto Scaling group name.
 \param autoScalingGroups: Vector to receive 'AutoScalingGroup' records.
 \param client: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(const Aws::String &groupName,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> &autoScalingGroup,
                                         const Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient
 &client) {
    // 5. Retrieve a description of the Auto Scaling group.
    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
    groupNames.push_back(groupName);
    request.SetAutoScalingGroupNames(groupNames);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        autoScalingGroup = outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * In addition, create a launch template. For more information, see the
 * following topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-launch-
templates.html#create-launch-template
 *
 * This code example performs the following operations:
 * 1. Creates an Auto Scaling group using an AutoScalingWaiter.
 * 2. Gets a specific Auto Scaling group and returns an instance Id value.
 * 3. Describes Auto Scaling with the Id value.
 * 4. Enables metrics collection.
 * 5. Update an Auto Scaling group.
 * 6. Describes Account details.
 * 7. Describe account details"
 * 8. Updates an Auto Scaling group to use an additional instance.
 * 9. Gets the specific Auto Scaling group and gets the number of instances.
 * 10. List the scaling activities that have occurred for the group.
 * 11. Terminates an instance in the Auto Scaling group.
 * 12. Stops the metrics collection.
 * 13. Deletes the Auto Scaling group.
 */

public class AutoScalingScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <vpcZoneId>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                    launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.\s
                    vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC)
 where instances in the Auto Scaling group can be created.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String groupName = args[0];
        String launchTemplateName = args[1];
        String vpcZoneId = args[2];
```

```
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an Auto Scaling group named " + groupName);
        createAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName, launchTemplateName,
vpcZoneId);
        System.out.println(
                "Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise,
an empty instance Id is returned");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Get Auto Scale group Id value");
        String instanceId = getSpecificAutoScalingGroups(autoScalingClient,
groupName);
        if (instanceId.compareTo("") == 0) {
            System.out.println("Error - no instance Id value");
            System.exit(1);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The instance Id value is " + instanceId);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Describe Auto Scaling with the Id value " +
instanceId);
        describeAutoScalingInstance(autoScalingClient, instanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Enable metrics collection " + instanceId);
        enableMetricsCollection(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("5. Update an Auto Scaling group to update max size to
3");
        updateAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName, launchTemplateName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Describe Auto Scaling groups");
        describeAutoScalingGroups(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Describe account details");
        describeAccountLimits(autoScalingClient);
        System.out.println(
                "Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise,
an empty instance Id is returned");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Set desired capacity to 2");
        setDesiredCapacity(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Get the two instance Id values and state");
        getSpecificAutoScalingGroups(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. List the scaling activities that have occurred
for the group");
        describeScalingActivities(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Terminate an instance in the Auto Scaling
group");
        terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, instanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Stop the metrics collection");
        disableMetricsCollection(autoScalingClient, groupName);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Delete the Auto Scaling group");
        deleteAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Scenario has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        autoScalingClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeScalingActivities(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest scalingActivitiesRequest =
DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .maxRecords(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeScalingActivitiesResponse response = autoScalingClient
                    .describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest);
            List<Activity> activities = response.activities();
            for (Activity activity : activities) {
                System.out.println("The activity Id is " +
activity.activityId());
                System.out.println("The activity details are " +
activity.details());
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void setDesiredCapacity(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
        try {
            SetDesiredCapacityRequest capacityRequest =
SetDesiredCapacityRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .desiredCapacity(2)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest);
            System.out.println("You have set the DesiredCapacity to 2");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient,
            String groupName,
            String launchTemplateName,
            String vpcZoneId) {
        try {
            AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
            LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                    .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                    .build();

            CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .availabilityZones("us-east-1a")
                    .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                    .maxSize(1)
                    .minSize(1)
                    .vpcZoneIdentifier(vpcZoneId)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request);
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                    .waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequest);
```

```
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Auto Scaling Group created");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAutoScalingInstance(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String id) {
        try {
            DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest = DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceIds(id)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingInstancesResponse response = autoScalingClient

.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest);
            List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instances =
response.autoScalingInstances();
            for (AutoScalingInstanceDetails instance : instances) {
                System.out.println("The instance lifecycle state is: " +
instance.lifecycleState());
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAutoScalingGroups(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .maxRecords(10)
                    .build();
```

```
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsRequest);
            List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
            for (AutoScalingGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("*** The service to use for the health checks:
" + group.healthCheckType());
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getSpecificAutoScalingGroups(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            String instanceId = "";
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest scalingGroupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response = autoScalingClient
                    .describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest);
            List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
            for (AutoScalingGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.autoScalingGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.autoScalingGroupARN());
                List<Instance> instances = group.instances();

                for (Instance instance : instances) {
                    instanceId = instance.instanceId();
                    System.out.println("The instance id is " + instanceId);
                    System.out.println("The lifecycle state is " +
instance.lifecycleState());
                }
            }

            return instanceId;
        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void enableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            EnableMetricsCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
EnableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                    .granularity("1Minute")
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest);
            System.out.println("The enable metrics collection operation was
successful");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void disableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DisableMetricsCollectionRequest disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
DisableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                    .build();


autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println("The disable metrics collection operation was
successful");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void describeAccountLimits(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient)
{
       try {
           DescribeAccountLimitsResponse response =
autoScalingClient.describeAccountLimits();
           System.out.println("The max number of auto scaling groups is " +
response.maxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups());
           System.out.println("The current number of auto scaling groups is " +
response.numberOfAutoScalingGroups());

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void updateAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName,
           String launchTemplateName) {
       try {
           AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
           LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                   .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                   .build();

           UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                   .maxSize(3)
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);
           DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                   .build();

           WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                   .waitUntilGroupInService(groupsRequest);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
```

```
            System.out.println("You successfully updated the auto scaling group
" + groupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String instanceId) {
        try {
            TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .instanceId(instanceId)
                    .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);
            System.out.println("You have terminated instance " + instanceId);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .forceDelete(true)
                    .build();


autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
            System.out.println("You successfully deleted " + groupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <serviceLinkedRoleARN> <vpcZoneId>

    Where:
        groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
        launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.
        serviceLinkedRoleARN - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the service-
linked role that the Auto Scaling group uses.
```

```
        vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC) where instances
in the Auto Scaling group can be created.
    """

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val groupName = args[0]
    val launchTemplateName = args[1]
    val serviceLinkedRoleARN = args[2]
    val vpcZoneId = args[3]

    println("**** Create an Auto Scaling group named $groupName")
    createAutoScalingGroup(groupName, launchTemplateName, serviceLinkedRoleARN,
vpcZoneId)

    println("Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
empty instance Id is returned")
    delay(60000)

    val instanceId = getSpecificAutoScaling(groupName)
    if (instanceId.compareTo("") == 0) {
        println("Error - no instance Id value")
        exitProcess(1)
    } else {
        println("The instance Id value is $instanceId")
    }

    println("**** Describe Auto Scaling with the Id value $instanceId")
    describeAutoScalingInstance(instanceId)

    println("**** Enable metrics collection $instanceId")
    enableMetricsCollection(groupName)

    println("**** Update an Auto Scaling group to maximum size of 3")
    updateAutoScalingGroup(groupName, launchTemplateName, serviceLinkedRoleARN)

    println("**** Describe all Auto Scaling groups to show the current state of
the groups")
    describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName)

    println("**** Describe account details")
```

```
    describeAccountLimits()

    println("Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
 empty instance Id is returned")
    delay(60000)

    println("**** Set desired capacity to 2")
    setDesiredCapacity(groupName)

    println("**** Get the two instance Id values and state")
    getAutoScalingGroups(groupName)

    println("**** List the scaling activities that have occurred for the group")
    describeScalingActivities(groupName)

    println("**** Terminate an instance in the Auto Scaling group")
    terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceId)

    println("**** Stop the metrics collection")
    disableMetricsCollection(groupName)

    println("**** Delete the Auto Scaling group")
    deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName)
}

suspend fun describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val groupsReques = DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
        autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        maxRecords = 10
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response = autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsReques)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The service to use for the health checks:
 ${group.healthCheckType}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun disableMetricsCollection(groupName: String) {
    val disableMetricsCollectionRequest = DisableMetricsCollectionRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
```

```
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->

 autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest)
        println("The disable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun describeScalingActivities(groupName: String?) {
    val scalingActivitiesRequest = DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        maxRecords = 10
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest)
        response.activities?.forEach { activity ->
            println("The activity Id is ${activity.activityId}")
            println("The activity details are ${activity.details}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val scalingGroupsRequest = DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
        autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")
            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("The instance id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("The lifecycle state is " + instance.lifecycleState)
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun setDesiredCapacity(groupName: String) {
    val capacityRequest = SetDesiredCapacityRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        desiredCapacity = 2
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest)
        println("You set the DesiredCapacity to 2")
    }
}

suspend fun updateAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String, launchTemplateNameVal:
 String, serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String) {
    val templateSpecification = LaunchTemplateSpecification {
        launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
    }

    val groupRequest = UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
        maxSize = 3
        serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        launchTemplate = templateSpecification
    }

    val groupsRequestWaiter = DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
        autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group  $groupName")
    }
}

suspend fun createAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String, launchTemplateNameVal:
 String, serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String, vpcZoneIdVal: String) {
    val templateSpecification = LaunchTemplateSpecification {
        launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
    }

    val request = CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
```

```
        availabilityZones = listOf("us-east-1a")
        launchTemplate = templateSpecification
        maxSize = 1
        minSize = 1
        vpcZoneIdentifier = vpcZoneIdVal
        serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
    }

    // This object is required for the waiter call.
    val groupsRequestWaiter = DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
        autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("$groupName was created!")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAutoScalingInstance(id: String) {
    val describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest = DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
 {
        instanceIds = listOf(id)
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest)
        response.autoScalingInstances?.forEach { group ->
            println("The instance lifecycle state is: ${group.lifecycleState}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun enableMetricsCollection(groupName: String?) {
    val collectionRequest = EnableMetricsCollectionRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
        granularity = "1Minute"
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest)
```

```
        println("The enable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun getSpecificAutoScaling(groupName: String): String {
    var instanceId = ""
    val scalingGroupsRequest = DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
        autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")

            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceId = instance.instanceId.toString()
            }
        }
    }
    return instanceId
}

suspend fun describeAccountLimits() {
    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAccountLimits(DescribeAccountLimitsRequest {})
        println("The max number of Auto Scaling groups is
 ${response.maxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups}")
        println("The current number of Auto Scaling groups is
 ${response.numberOfAutoScalingGroups}")
    }
}

suspend fun terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val request = TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest {
        instanceId = instanceIdVal
        shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request)
```

```
        println("You have terminated instance $instanceIdVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String) {
    val deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest = DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        forceDelete = true
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest)
        println("You successfully deleted $groupName")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace AutoScaling;

use Aws\AutoScaling\AutoScalingClient;
use Aws\CloudWatch\CloudWatchClient;
use Aws\Ec2\Ec2Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use AwsUtilities\RunnableExample;

class GettingStartedWithAutoScaling implements RunnableExample
{
    protected Ec2Client $ec2Client;
    protected AutoScalingClient $autoScalingClient;
    protected AutoScalingService $autoScalingService;
    protected CloudWatchClient $cloudWatchClient;
    protected string $templateName;
    protected string $autoScalingGroupName;
    protected array $role;

    public function runExample()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling getting started demo using
 PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];
        $uniqid = uniqid();

        $this->autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient($clientArgs);
        $this->autoScalingService = new AutoScalingService($this-
>autoScalingClient);
        $this->cloudWatchClient = new CloudWatchClient($clientArgs);

        AWSServiceClass::$waitTime = 5;
        AWSServiceClass::$maxWaitAttempts = 20;

        /**
```

```
         * Step 0: Create an EC2 launch template that you'll use to create an
 Auto Scaling group.
         */
        $this->ec2Client = new EC2Client($clientArgs);
        $this->templateName = "example_launch_template_$uniqid";
        $instanceType = "t1.micro";
        $amiId = "ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300";
        $launchTemplate = $this->ec2Client->createLaunchTemplate(
            [
            'LaunchTemplateName' => $this->templateName,
            'LaunchTemplateData' => [
                'InstanceType' => $instanceType,
                'ImageId' => $amiId,
            ]
            ]
        );

        /**
         * Step 1: CreateAutoScalingGroup: pass it the launch template you
 created in step 0.
         */
        $availabilityZones[] = $this->ec2Client->describeAvailabilityZones([])
['AvailabilityZones'][1]['ZoneName'];

        $this->autoScalingGroupName = "demoAutoScalingGroupName_$uniqid";
        $minSize = 1;
        $maxSize = 1;
        $launchTemplateId = $launchTemplate['LaunchTemplate']
['LaunchTemplateId'];
        $this->autoScalingService->createAutoScalingGroup(
            $this->autoScalingGroupName,
            $availabilityZones,
            $minSize,
            $maxSize,
            $launchTemplateId
        );

        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
        $autoScalingGroup = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);

        /**
```

```
         * Step 2: DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that one instance has
 launched.
         */
        $instanceIds = [$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['Instances'][0]
['InstanceId']];
        $instances = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingInstances($instanceIds);
        echo "The Auto Scaling group {$this->autoScalingGroupName} was created
 successfully.\n";
        echo count($instances['AutoScalingInstances']) . " instances were created
 for the group.\n";
        echo $autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['MaxSize'] . " is the max
 number of instances for the group.\n";

        /**
         * Step 3: EnableMetricsCollection: enable all metrics or a subset.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->enableMetricsCollection($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, "1Minute");

        /**
         * Step 4: UpdateAutoScalingGroup: update max size to 3.
         */
        echo "Updating the max number of instances to 3.\n";
        $this->autoScalingService->updateAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, ['MaxSize' => 3]);

        /**
         * Step 5: DescribeAutoScalingGroups: show the current state of the
 group.
         */
        $autoScalingGroup = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);
        echo $autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['MaxSize'];
        echo " is the updated max number of instances for the group.\n";

        $limits = $this->autoScalingService->describeAccountLimits();
        echo "Here are your account limits:\n";
        echo "MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups:
 {$limits['MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups']}\n";
        echo "MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations:
 {$limits['MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations']}\n";
        echo "NumberOfAutoScalingGroups:
 {$limits['NumberOfAutoScalingGroups']}\n";
```

```
        echo "NumberOfLaunchConfigurations:
 {$limits['NumberOfLaunchConfigurations']}\n";

        /**
         * Step 6: SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->setDesiredCapacity($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, 2);
        sleep(10); // Wait for the group to start processing the request.
        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);

        /**
         * Step 7: DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that two instances are
 launched.
         */
        $autoScalingGroups = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);
        foreach ($autoScalingGroups['AutoScalingGroups'] as $autoScalingGroup) {
            echo "There is a group named:
 {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']}";
            echo "with an ARN of {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupARN']}.\n";
            foreach ($autoScalingGroup['Instances'] as $instance) {
                echo "{$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']} has an instance
 with id of: ";
                echo "{$instance['InstanceId']} and a lifecycle state of:
 {$instance['LifecycleState']}.\n";
            }
        }

        /**
         * Step 8: TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup: terminate one of the
 instances in the group.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService-
>terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup($instance['InstanceId'], false);
        do {
            sleep(10);
            $instances = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingInstances([$instance['InstanceId']]);
        } while (count($instances['AutoScalingInstances']) > 0);
        do {
            sleep(10);
```

```
            $autoScalingGroups = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);
            $instances = $autoScalingGroups['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['Instances'];
        } while (count($instances) < 2);
        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
        foreach ($autoScalingGroups['AutoScalingGroups'] as $autoScalingGroup) {
            echo "There is a group named:
 {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']}";
            echo "with an ARN of {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupARN']}.\n";
            foreach ($autoScalingGroup['Instances'] as $instance) {
                echo "{$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']} has an instance
 with id of: ";
                echo "{$instance['InstanceId']} and a lifecycle state of:
 {$instance['LifecycleState']}.\n";
            }
        }

        /**
         * Step 9: DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that
 have occurred for the group so far.
         */
        $activities = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeScalingActivities($autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']);
        echo "We found " . count($activities['Activities']) . " activities.\n";
        foreach ($activities['Activities'] as $activity) {
            echo "{$activity['ActivityId']} - {$activity['StartTime']} -
 {$activity['Description']}\n";
        }

        /**
         * Step 10: Use the Amazon CloudWatch API to get and show some metrics
 collected for the group.
         */
        $metricsNamespace = 'AWS/AutoScaling';
        $metricsDimensions = [
            [
                'Name' => 'AutoScalingGroupName',
                'Value' => $autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName'],
            ],
        ];
        $metrics = $this->cloudWatchClient->listMetrics(
            [
            'Dimensions' => $metricsDimensions,
```

```
            'Namespace' => $metricsNamespace,
            ]
        );
        foreach ($metrics['Metrics'] as $metric) {
            $timespan = 5;
            if ($metric['MetricName'] != 'GroupTotalCapacity' &&
 $metric['MetricName'] != 'GroupMaxSize') {
                continue;
            }
            echo "Over the last $timespan minutes, {$metric['MetricName']}
 recorded:\n";
            $stats = $this->cloudWatchClient->getMetricStatistics(
                [
                'Dimensions' => $metricsDimensions,
                'EndTime' => time(),
                'StartTime' => time() - (5 * 60),
                'MetricName' => $metric['MetricName'],
                'Namespace' => $metricsNamespace,
                'Period' => 60,
                'Statistics' => ['Sum'],
                ]
            );
            foreach ($stats['Datapoints'] as $stat) {
                echo "{$stat['Timestamp']}: {$stat['Sum']}\n";
            }
        }

        return $instances;
    }

    public function cleanUp()
    {
        /**
         * Step 11: DisableMetricsCollection: disable all metrics.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->disableMetricsCollection($this-
>autoScalingGroupName);

        /**
         * Step 12: DeleteAutoScalingGroup: to delete the group you must stop all
 instances.
         * - UpdateAutoScalingGroup with MinSize=0
         * - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup for each instance,
```

```
         *     specify ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=True. Wait for instances to
 stop.
         * - Now you can delete the group.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->updateAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, ['MinSize' => 0]);
        $this->autoScalingService->terminateAllInstancesInAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName);
        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
        $this->autoScalingService->deleteAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName);

        /**
         * Step 13: Delete launch template.
         */
        $this->ec2Client->deleteLaunchTemplate(
            [
            'LaunchTemplateName' => $this->templateName,
            ]
        );
    }

    public function helloService()
    {
        $autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient([
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ]);

        $groups = $autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([]);
        var_dump($groups);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances

- DescribeScalingActivities
- DisableMetricsCollection
- EnableMetricsCollection
- SetDesiredCapacity
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
def run_scenario(as_wrapper, svc_helper):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Welcome to the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling demo for managing groups and
 instances."
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    print(
        "This example requires a launch template that specifies how to create\n"
        "EC2 instances. You can use an existing template or create a new one."
    )
    template_name = q.ask(
        "Enter the name of an existing launch template or press Enter to create a
 new one: "
    )
    template = None
    if template_name:
```

```
        template = svc_helper.get_template(template_name)
    if template is None:
        inst_type = "t1.micro"
        ami_id = "ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300"
        print("Let's create a launch template with the following
specifications:")
        print(f"\tInstanceType: {inst_type}")
        print(f"\tAMI ID: {ami_id}")
        template_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the template: ", q.non_empty)
        template = svc_helper.create_template(template_name, inst_type, ami_id)
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Let's create an Auto Scaling group.")
    group_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the group: ", q.non_empty)
    zones = svc_helper.get_availability_zones()
    print("EC2 instances can be created in the following Availability Zones:")
    for index, zone in enumerate(zones):
        print(f"\t{index+1}. {zone}")
    print(f"\t{len(zones)+1}. All zones")
    zone_sel = q.ask(
        "Which zone do you want to use? ", q.is_int, q.in_range(1, len(zones) +
1)
    )
    group_zones = [zones[zone_sel - 1]] if zone_sel <= len(zones) else zones
    print(f"Creating group {group_name}...")
    as_wrapper.create_group(group_name, group_zones, template_name, 1, 1)
    wait(10)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    print("Created group:")
    pp(group)
    print("Waiting for instance to start...")
    wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper)
    print("-" * 88)

    use_metrics = q.ask(
        "Do you want to collect metrics about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling during this
demo (y/n)? ",
        q.is_yesno,
    )
    if use_metrics:
        as_wrapper.enable_metrics(
            group_name,
            [
                "GroupMinSize",
```

```
                "GroupMaxSize",
                "GroupDesiredCapacity",
                "GroupInServiceInstances",
                "GroupTotalInstances",
            ],
        )
        print(f"Metrics enabled for {group_name}.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's update the maximum number of instances in {group_name} from 1
 to 3.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    as_wrapper.update_group(group_name, MaxSize=3)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    print("The group still has one running instance, but can have up to three:")
    print_simplified_group(group)
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's update the desired capacity of {group_name} from 1 to 2.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    as_wrapper.set_desired_capacity(group_name, 2)
    wait(10)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    print("Here's the current state of the group:")
    print_simplified_group(group)
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Waiting for the new instance to start...")
    instance_ids = wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper)
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's terminate one of the instances in {group_name}.")
    print("Because the desired capacity is 2, another instance will start.")
    print("The currently running instances are:")
    for index, inst_id in enumerate(instance_ids):
        print(f"\t{index+1}. {inst_id}")
    inst_sel = q.ask(
        "Which instance do you want to stop? ",
        q.is_int,
        q.in_range(1, len(instance_ids) + 1),
    )
    print(f"Stopping {instance_ids[inst_sel-1]}...")
    as_wrapper.terminate_instance(instance_ids[inst_sel - 1], False)
    wait(10)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
```

```
    print(f"Here's the state of {group_name}:")
    print_simplified_group(group)
    print("Waiting for the scaling activities to complete...")
    wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper)
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's get a report of scaling activities for {group_name}.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    activities = as_wrapper.describe_scaling_activities(group_name)
    print(
        f"Found {len(activities)} activities.\n"
        f"Activities are ordered with the most recent one first:"
    )
    for act in activities:
        pp(act)
    print("-" * 88)

    if use_metrics:
        print("Let's look at CloudWatch metrics.")
        metric_namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling"
        metric_dimensions = [{"Name": "AutoScalingGroupName", "Value":
group_name}]
        print(f"The following metrics are enabled for {group_name}:")
        done = False
        while not done:
            metrics = svc_helper.get_metrics(metric_namespace, metric_dimensions)
            for index, metric in enumerate(metrics):
                print(f"\t{index+1}. {metric.name}")
            print(f"\t{len(metrics)+1}. None")
            metric_sel = q.ask(
                "Which metric do you want to see? ",
                q.is_int,
                q.in_range(1, len(metrics) + 1),
            )
            if metric_sel < len(metrics) + 1:
                span = 5
                metric = metrics[metric_sel - 1]
                print(f"Over the last {span} minutes, {metric.name} recorded:")
                # CloudWatch metric times are in the UTC+0 time zone.
                now = datetime.now(timezone.utc)
                metric_data = svc_helper.get_metric_statistics(
                    metric_dimensions, metric, now - timedelta(minutes=span), now
                )
                pp(metric_data)
```

```
                if not q.ask("Do you want to see another metric (y/n)? ",
 q.is_yesno):
                    done = True
            else:
                done = True

    print(f"Let's clean up.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    if use_metrics:
        print(f"Stopping metrics collection for {group_name}.")
        as_wrapper.disable_metrics(group_name)

    print(
        "You must terminate all instances in the group before you can delete the
 group."
    )
    print("Set minimum size to 0.")
    as_wrapper.update_group(group_name, MinSize=0)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in group["Instances"]]
    for inst_id in instance_ids:
        print(f"Stopping {inst_id}.")
        as_wrapper.terminate_instance(inst_id, True)
    print("Waiting for instances to stop...")
    wait_for_instances(instance_ids, as_wrapper)
    print(f"Deleting {group_name}.")
    as_wrapper.delete_group(group_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    if template is not None:
        if q.ask(
            f"Do you want to delete launch template {template_name} used in this
 demo (y/n)? "
        ):
            svc_helper.delete_template(template_name)
            print("Template deleted.")

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(boto3.client("autoscaling"))
```

```
        helper = ServiceHelper(boto3.client("ec2"), boto3.resource("cloudwatch"))
        run_scenario(wrapper, helper)
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
```

定義案例呼叫的函數，以管理啟動範本和指標。這些函數包含了 Amazon EC2 和 CloudWatch 操作。

```
class ServiceHelper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 and CloudWatch actions for the example."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client.
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource

    def get_template(self, template_name):
        """
        Gets a launch template. Launch templates specify configuration for
 instances
        that are launched by Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.

        :param template_name: The name of the template to look up.
        :return: The template, if it exists.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_launch_templates(
                LaunchTemplateNames=[template_name]
            )
            template = response["LaunchTemplates"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                logger.warning("Launch template %s does not exist.",
 template_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Couldn't verify launch template %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    template_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return template

    def create_template(self, template_name, inst_type, ami_id):
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling.

        :param template_name: The name to give to the template.
        :param inst_type: The type of the instance, such as t1.micro.
        :param ami_id: The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use when
creating
                       an instance.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={"InstanceType": inst_type, "ImageId":
ami_id},
            )
            template = response["LaunchTemplate"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create launch template %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                template_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return template

    def delete_template(self, template_name):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.

        :param template_name: The name of the template to delete.
```

```
        """
        try:

self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(LaunchTemplateName=template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete launch template %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                template_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def get_availability_zones(self):
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get availability zones. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return zones

    def get_metrics(self, namespace, dimensions):
        """
        Gets a list of CloudWatch metrics filtered by namespace and dimensions.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metrics to look up.
        :param dimensions: The dimensions of the metrics to look up.
        :return: The list of metrics.
        """
        try:
            metrics = list(
                self.cloudwatch_resource.metrics.filter(
```

```
                    Namespace=namespace, Dimensions=dimensions
                )
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get metrics for %s, %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                namespace,
                dimensions,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return metrics

    @staticmethod
    def get_metric_statistics(dimensions, metric, start, end):
        """
        Gets statistics for a CloudWatch metric within a specified time span.

        :param dimensions: The dimensions of the metric.
        :param metric: The metric to look up.
        :param start: The start of the time span for retrieved metrics.
        :param end: The end of the time span for retrieved metrics.
        :return: The list of data points found for the specified metric.
        """
        try:
            response = metric.get_statistics(
                Dimensions=dimensions,
                StartTime=start,
                EndTime=end,
                Period=60,
                Statistics=["Sum"],
            )
            data = response["Datapoints"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get statistics for metric %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                metric.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return data


def print_simplified_group(group):
    """
    Prints a subset of data for an Auto Scaling group.
    """
    print(group["AutoScalingGroupName"])
    print(f"\tLaunch template: {group['LaunchTemplate']['LaunchTemplateName']}")
    print(
        f"\tMin: {group['MinSize']}, Max: {group['MaxSize']}, Desired:
 {group['DesiredCapacity']}"
    )
    if group["Instances"]:
        print(f"\tInstances:")
        for inst in group["Instances"]:
            print(f"\t\t{inst['InstanceId']}: {inst['LifecycleState']}")


def wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper):
    """
    Waits for instances to start or stop in an Auto Scaling group.
    Prints the data for each instance after scaling activities are complete.
    """
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    instance_ids = [i["InstanceId"] for i in group["Instances"]]
    return wait_for_instances(instance_ids, as_wrapper)


def wait_for_instances(instance_ids, as_wrapper):
    """
    Waits for instances to start or stop in an Auto Scaling group.
    Prints the data for each instance after scaling activities are complete.
    """
    ready = False
    instances = []
    while not ready:
        instances = as_wrapper.describe_instances(instance_ids) if instance_ids
 else []
        if all([x["LifecycleState"] in ["Terminated", "InService"] for x in
 instances]):
            ready = True
        else:
            wait(10)
```

```
    if instances:
        print(
            f"Here are the details of the instance{'s' if len(instances) > 1 else
 ''}:"
        )
        for instance in instances:
            pp(instance)
    return instance_ids
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
[package]
name = "autoscaling-code-examples"
```

```
version = "0.1.0"
authors = ["Doug Schwartz <dougsch@amazon.com>", "David Souther
 <dpsouth@amazon.com>"]
edition = "2021"

# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/
reference/manifest.html

[dependencies]
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-sdk-autoscaling = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-ec2 = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full"] }
clap = { version = "~4.4", features = ["derive"] }
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
anyhow = "1.0.75"
tracing = "0.1.37"
tokio-stream = "0.1.14"

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

use std::{collections::BTreeSet, fmt::Display};

use anyhow::anyhow;
use autoscaling_code_examples::scenario::{AutoScalingScenario, ScenarioError};
use tracing::{info, warn};

async fn show_scenario_description(scenario: &AutoScalingScenario, event: &str) {
    let description = scenario.describe_scenario().await;
    info!("DescribeAutoScalingInstances: {event}\n{description}");
}

#[derive(Default, Debug)]
struct Warnings(Vec<String>);

impl Warnings {
    pub fn push(&mut self, warning: &str, error: ScenarioError) {
        let formatted = format!("{warning}: {error}");
        warn!("{formatted}");
        self.0.push(formatted);
    }
```

```
    pub fn is_empty(&self) -> bool {
        self.0.is_empty()
    }
}

impl Display for Warnings {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        writeln!(f, "Warnings:")?;
        for warning in &self.0 {
            writeln!(f, "{: >4}- {warning}", "")?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();

    let shared_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;

    let mut warnings = Warnings::default();

    // 1. Create an EC2 launch template that you'll use to create an auto scaling
 group. Bonus: use SDK with EC2.CreateLaunchTemplate to create the launch
 template.
    // 2. CreateAutoScalingGroup: pass it the launch template you created in step
 0. Give it min/max of 1 instance.
    // 4. EnableMetricsCollection: enable all metrics or a subset.
    let scenario = match
 AutoScalingScenario::prepare_scenario(&shared_config).await {
        Ok(scenario) => scenario,
        Err(errs) => {
            let err_str = errs
                .into_iter()
                .map(|e| e.to_string())
                .collect::<Vec<String>>()
                .join(", ");
            return Err(anyhow!("Failed to initialize scenario: {err_str}"));
        }
    };

    info!("Prepared autoscaling scenario:\n{scenario}");
```

```
    let stable = scenario.wait_for_stable(1).await;
    if let Err(err) = stable {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem while waiting for group to be stable",
            err,
        );
    }

    // 3. DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that one instance has launched.
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "show that the group was created and one instance has launched",
    )
    .await;

    // 5. UpdateAutoScalingGroup: update max size to 3.
    let scale_max_size = scenario.scale_max_size(3).await;
    if let Err(err) = scale_max_size {
        warnings.push("There was a problem scaling max size", err);
    }

    // 6. DescribeAutoScalingGroups: the current state of the group
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "show the current state of the group after setting max size",
    )
    .await;

    // 7. SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
    let scale_desired_capacity = scenario.scale_desired_capacity(2).await;
    if let Err(err) = scale_desired_capacity {
        warnings.push("There was a problem setting desired capacity", err);
    }

    //   Wait for a second instance to launch.
    let stable = scenario.wait_for_stable(2).await;
    if let Err(err) = stable {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem while waiting for group to be stable",
            err,
        );
    }

    // 8. DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that two instances are launched.
```

```
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "show that two instances are launched after setting desired capacity",
    )
    .await;

    let ids_before = scenario
        .list_instances()
        .await
        .map(|v| v.into_iter().collect::<BTreeSet<_>>())
        .unwrap_or_default();

    // 9. TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup: terminate one of the instances in
 the group.
    let terminate_some_instance = scenario.terminate_some_instance().await;
    if let Err(err) = terminate_some_instance {
        warnings.push("There was a problem replacing an instance", err);
    }

    let wait_after_terminate = scenario.wait_for_stable(1).await;
    if let Err(err) = wait_after_terminate {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem waiting after terminating an instance",
            err,
        );
    }

    let wait_scale_up_after_terminate = scenario.wait_for_stable(2).await;
    if let Err(err) = wait_scale_up_after_terminate {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem waiting for scale up after terminating an
 instance",
            err,
        );
    }

    let ids_after = scenario
        .list_instances()
        .await
        .map(|v| v.into_iter().collect::<BTreeSet<_>>())
        .unwrap_or_default();

    let difference = ids_after.intersection(&ids_before).count();
    if !(difference == 1 && ids_before.len() == 2 && ids_after.len() == 2) {
```

```
        warnings.push(
            "Before and after set not different",
            ScenarioError::with(format!("{difference}")),
        );
    }

    // 10. DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have
 occurred for the group so far.
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "list the scaling activities that have occurred for the group so far",
    )
    .await;

    // 11. DisableMetricsCollection
    let scale_group = scenario.scale_group_to_zero().await;
    if let Err(err) = scale_group {
        warnings.push("There was a problem scaling the group to 0", err);
    }
    show_scenario_description(&scenario, "Scenario scaled to 0").await;

    // 12. DeleteAutoScalingGroup (to delete the group you must stop all
 instances):
    // 13. Delete LaunchTemplate.
    let clean_scenario = scenario.clean_scenario().await;
    if let Err(errs) = clean_scenario {
        for err in errs {
            warnings.push("There was a problem cleaning the scenario", err);
        }
    } else {
        info!("The scenario has been cleaned up!");
    }

    if warnings.is_empty() {
        Ok(())
    } else {
        Err(anyhow!(
            "There were warnings during scenario execution:\n{warnings}"
        ))
    }
}

pub mod scenario;
```

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

use std::{
    error::Error,
    fmt::{Debug, Display},
    time::{Duration, SystemTime},
};

use anyhow::anyhow;
use aws_config::SdkConfig;
use aws_sdk_autoscaling::{
    error::{DisplayErrorContext, ProvideErrorMetadata},
    types::{Activity, AutoScalingGroup, LaunchTemplateSpecification},
};
use aws_sdk_ec2::types::RequestLaunchTemplateData;
use tracing::trace;

const LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME: &str =
 "SDK_Code_Examples_EC2_Autoscaling_template_from_Rust_SDK";
const AUTOSCALING_GROUP_NAME: &str =
 "SDK_Code_Examples_EC2_Autoscaling_Group_from_Rust_SDK";
const MAX_WAIT: Duration = Duration::from_secs(5 * 60); // Wait at most 25
 seconds.
const WAIT_TIME: Duration = Duration::from_millis(500); // Wait half a second at
 a time.

struct Waiter {
    start: SystemTime,
    max: Duration,
}

impl Waiter {
    fn new() -> Self {
        Waiter {
            start: SystemTime::now(),
            max: MAX_WAIT,
        }
    }

    async fn sleep(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        if SystemTime::now()
            .duration_since(self.start)
            .unwrap_or(Duration::MAX)
```

```
            > self.max
        {
            Err(ScenarioError::with(
                "Exceeded maximum wait duration for stable group",
            ))
        } else {
            tokio::time::sleep(WAIT_TIME).await;
            Ok(())
        }
    }
}

pub struct AutoScalingScenario {
    ec2: aws_sdk_ec2::Client,
    autoscaling: aws_sdk_autoscaling::Client,
    launch_template_arn: String,
    auto_scaling_group_name: String,
}

impl Display for AutoScalingScenario {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        f.write_fmt(format_args!(
            "\tLaunch Template ID: {}\n",
            self.launch_template_arn
        ))?;
        f.write_fmt(format_args!(
            "\tScaling Group Name: {}\n",
            self.auto_scaling_group_name
        ))?;

        Ok(())
    }
}

pub struct AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
    group: Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError>,
    instances: Result<Vec<String>, anyhow::Error>,
    activities: Result<Vec<Activity>, anyhow::Error>,
}

impl Display for AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        writeln!(f, "\t      Group status:")?;
        match &self.group {
```

```
            Ok(groups) => {
                for status in groups {
                    writeln!(f, "\t\t- {status}")?;
                }
            }
            Err(e) => writeln!(f, "\t\t! - {e}")?,
        }
        writeln!(f, "\t         Instances:")?;
        match &self.instances {
            Ok(instances) => {
                for instance in instances {
                    writeln!(f, "\t\t- {instance}")?;
                }
            }
            Err(e) => writeln!(f, "\t\t! {e}")?,
        }

        writeln!(f, "\t        Activities:")?;
        match &self.activities {
            Ok(activities) => {
                for activity in activities {
                    writeln!(
                        f,
                        "\t\t- {} Progress: {}% Status: {:?} End: {:?}",
                        activity.cause().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                        activity.progress.unwrap_or(-1),
                        activity.status_code(),
                        // activity.status_message().unwrap_or_default()
                        activity.end_time(),
                    )?;
                }
            }
            Err(e) => writeln!(f, "\t\t! {e}")?,
        }

        Ok(())
    }
}

#[derive(Debug)]
struct MetadataError {
    message: Option<String>,
    code: Option<String>,
}
```

```
impl MetadataError {
    fn from(err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) -> Self {
        MetadataError {
            message: err.message().map(|s| s.to_string()),
            code: err.code().map(|s| s.to_string()),
        }
    }
}

impl Display for MetadataError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        let display = match (&self.message, &self.code) {
            (None, None) => "Unknown".to_string(),
            (None, Some(code)) => format!("({code})"),
            (Some(message), None) => message.to_string(),
            (Some(message), Some(code)) => format!("{message} ({code})"),
        };
        write!(f, "{display}")
    }
}

#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct ScenarioError {
    message: String,
    context: Option<MetadataError>,
}

impl ScenarioError {
    pub fn with(message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: None,
        }
    }

    pub fn new(message: impl Into<String>, err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) ->
 Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: Some(MetadataError::from(err)),
        }
    }
}
```

```
impl Error for ScenarioError {
    // While `Error` can capture `source` information about the underlying error,
 for this example
    // the ScenarioError captures the underlying information in MetadataError and
 treats it as a
    // single Error from this Crate. In other contexts, it may be appropriate to
 model the error
    // as including the SdkError as its source.
}
impl Display for ScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match &self.context {
            Some(c) => write!(f, "{}: {}", self.message, c),
            None => write!(f, "{}", self.message),
        }
    }
}

impl AutoScalingScenario {
    pub async fn prepare_scenario(sdk_config: &SdkConfig) -> Result<Self,
 Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let ec2 = aws_sdk_ec2::Client::new(sdk_config);
        let autoscaling = aws_sdk_autoscaling::Client::new(sdk_config);

        let auto_scaling_group_name = String::from(AUTOSCALING_GROUP_NAME);

        // Before creating any resources, prepare the list of AZs
        let availablity_zones = ec2.describe_availability_zones().send().await;
        if let Err(err) = availablity_zones {
            return Err(vec![ScenarioError::new("Failed to find AZs", &err)]);
        }

        let availability_zones: Vec<String> = availablity_zones
            .unwrap()
            .availability_zones
            .unwrap_or_default()
            .iter()
            .take(3)
            .map(|z| z.zone_name.clone().unwrap())
            .collect();
```

```
        // 1. Create an EC2 launch template that you'll use to create an auto
scaling group. Bonus: use SDK with EC2.CreateLaunchTemplate to create the launch
template.
        //   * Recommended: InstanceType='t1.micro',
ImageId='ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300'
        let create_launch_template = ec2
            .create_launch_template()
            .launch_template_name(LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .launch_template_data(
                RequestLaunchTemplateData::builder()
                    .instance_type(aws_sdk_ec2::types::InstanceType::T1Micro)
                    .image_id("ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300")
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(|err| vec![ScenarioError::new("Failed to create launch
template", &err)])?;

        let launch_template_arn = match create_launch_template.launch_template {
            Some(launch_template) =>
launch_template.launch_template_id.unwrap_or_default(),
            None => {
                // Try to delete the launch template
                let _ = ec2
                    .delete_launch_template()
                    .launch_template_name(LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME)
                    .send()
                    .await;
                return Err(vec![ScenarioError::with("Failed to load launch
template")]);
            }
        };

        // 2. CreateAutoScalingGroup: pass it the launch template you created in
step 0. Give it min/max of 1 instance.
        //   You can use EC2.describe_availability_zones() to get a list of AZs
(you have to specify an AZ when you create the group).
        //   Wait for instance to launch. Use a waiter if you have one, otherwise
DescribeAutoScalingInstances until LifecycleState='InService'
        if let Err(err) = autoscaling
            .create_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
            .launch_template(
```

```
                LaunchTemplateSpecification::builder()
                    .launch_template_id(launch_template_arn.clone())
                    .version("$Latest")
                    .build(),
            )
            .max_size(1)
            .min_size(1)
            .set_availability_zones(Some(availability_zones))
            .send()
            .await
        {
            let mut errs = vec![ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create autoscaling group",
                &err,
            )];

            if let Err(err) = autoscaling
                .delete_auto_scaling_group()
                .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                errs.push(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to clean up autoscaling group",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            if let Err(err) = ec2
                .delete_launch_template()
                .launch_template_id(launch_template_arn.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                errs.push(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to clean up launch template",
                    &err,
                ));
            }
            return Err(errs);
        }

        let scenario = AutoScalingScenario {
            ec2,
```

```
            autoscaling: autoscaling.clone(), // Clients are cheap so cloning
here to prevent a move is ok.
            auto_scaling_group_name: auto_scaling_group_name.clone(),
            launch_template_arn,
        };

        // snippet-start:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.enable_metrics_collection]
        let enable_metrics_collection = autoscaling
            .enable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
            .granularity("1Minute")
            .set_metrics(Some(vec![
                String::from("GroupMinSize"),
                String::from("GroupMaxSize"),
                String::from("GroupDesiredCapacity"),
                String::from("GroupInServiceInstances"),
                String::from("GroupTotalInstances"),
            ]))
            .send()
            .await;
        // snippet-end:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.enable_metrics_collection]

        match enable_metrics_collection {
            Ok(_) => Ok(scenario),
            Err(err) => {
                scenario.clean_scenario().await?;
                Err(vec![ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to enable metrics collections for group",
                    &err,
                )])
            }
        }
    }

    pub async fn clean_scenario(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let _ = self.wait_for_no_scaling().await;
        let delete_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .delete_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        // 14. Delete LaunchTemplate.
```

```
        let delete_launch_template = self
            .ec2
            .delete_launch_template()
            .launch_template_id(self.launch_template_arn.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        let early_exit = match (delete_group, delete_launch_template) {
            (Ok(_), Ok(_)) => Ok(()),
            (Ok(_), Err(e)) => Err(vec![ScenarioError::new(
                "There was an error cleaning the launch template",
                &e,
            )]),
            (Err(e), Ok(_)) => Err(vec![ScenarioError::new(
                "There was an error cleaning the scale group",
                &e,
            )]),
            (Err(e1), Err(e2)) => Err(vec![
                ScenarioError::new("Multiple error cleaning the scenario Scale
Group", &e1),
                ScenarioError::new("Multiple error cleaning the scenario Launch
Template", &e2),
            ]),
        };

        if early_exit.is_err() {
            early_exit
        } else {
            // Wait for delete_group to finish
            let waiter = Waiter::new();
            let mut errors = Vec::<ScenarioError>::new();
            while errors.len() < 3 {
                if let Err(e) = waiter.sleep().await {
                    errors.push(e);
                    continue;
                }
                let describe_group = self
                    .autoscaling
                    .describe_auto_scaling_groups()

.auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
                    .send()
                    .await;
                match describe_group {
```

```
                    Ok(group) => match group.auto_scaling_groups().first() {
                        Some(group) => {
                            if group.status() != Some("Delete in progress") {
                                errors.push(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                                    "Group in an unknown state while deleting:
{}",
                                    group.status().unwrap_or("unknown error")
                                )));
                                return Err(errors);
                            }
                        }
                        None => return Ok(()),
                    },
                    Err(err) => {
                        errors.push(ScenarioError::new("Failed to describe
autoscaling group during cleanup 3 times, last error", &err));
                    }
                }
                if errors.len() > 3 {
                    return Err(errors);
                }
            }
            Err(vec![ScenarioError::with(
                "Exited cleanup wait loop without retuning success or failing
after three rounds",
            )])
        }
    }

    // snippet-start:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.describe_scenario]
    pub async fn describe_scenario(&self) -> AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
        let group = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map(|s| {
                s.auto_scaling_groups()
                    .iter()
                    .map(|s| {
                        format!(
                            "{}: {}",
                            s.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
```

```
                            s.status().unwrap_or("Unknown")
                        )
                    })
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|e| {
                ScenarioError::new("Failed to describe auto scaling groups for
scenario", &e)
            });

        let instances = self
            .list_instances()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| anyhow!("There was an error listing instances: {e}",));

        // 10. DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have
occurred for the group so far.
        //   Bonus: use CloudWatch API to get and show some metrics collected for
the group.
        //   CW.ListMetrics with Namespace='AWS/AutoScaling' and
Dimensions=[{'Name': 'AutoScalingGroupName', 'Value': }]
        //   CW.GetMetricStatistics with Statistics='Sum'. Start and End times
must be in UTC!
        let activities = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_scaling_activities()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .collect::<Result<Vec<_>, _>>()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| {
                anyhow!(
                    "There was an error retrieving scaling activities: {}",
                    DisplayErrorContext(&e)
                )
            });

        AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
            group,
            instances,
            activities,
        }
```

```
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.describe_scenario]

    // snippet-start:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.get_group]
    async fn get_group(&self) -> Result<AutoScalingGroup, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_auto_scaling_groups = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = describe_auto_scaling_groups {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!(
                    "Failed to get status of autoscaling group {}",
                    self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
                )
                .as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let describe_auto_scaling_groups_output =
describe_auto_scaling_groups.unwrap();
        let auto_scaling_groups =
describe_auto_scaling_groups_output.auto_scaling_groups();
        let auto_scaling_group = auto_scaling_groups.first();

        if auto_scaling_group.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                "Could not find autoscaling group {}",
                self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
            )));
        }

        Ok(auto_scaling_group.unwrap().clone())
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.get_group]

    pub async fn wait_for_no_scaling(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let waiter = Waiter::new();
        let mut scaling = true;
        while scaling {
```

```
            waiter.sleep().await?;
            let describe_activities = self
                .autoscaling
                .describe_scaling_activities()
                .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(|e| {
                    ScenarioError::new("Failed to get autoscaling activities for
group", &e)
                })?;
            let activities = describe_activities.activities();
            trace!(
                "Waiting for no scaling found {} activities",
                activities.len()
            );
            scaling = activities.iter().any(|a| a.progress() < Some(100));
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn wait_for_stable(&self, size: usize) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
{
        self.wait_for_no_scaling().await?;

        let mut group = self.get_group().await?;
        let mut count = count_group_instances(&group);

        let waiter = Waiter::new();
        while count != size {
            trace!("Waiting for stable {size} (current: {count})");
            waiter.sleep().await?;
            group = self.get_group().await?;
            count = count_group_instances(&group);
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    // snippet-start:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.list_instances]
    pub async fn list_instances(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError> {
        // The direct way to list instances is by using
DescribeAutoScalingGroup's instances property. However, this returns a
Vec<Instance>, as opposed to a Vec<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>.
```

```
        // Ok(self.get_group().await?.instances.unwrap_or_default().map(|
i| i.instance_id.clone().unwrap_or_default()).filter(|id| !
id.is_empty()).collect())

        // Alternatively, and for the sake of example,
 DescribeAutoScalingInstances returns a list that can be filtered by the client.
        self.autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_instances()
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
            .map(|items| {
                items
                    .into_iter()
                    .filter(|i| {
                        i.auto_scaling_group_name.as_deref()
                            == Some(self.auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
                    })
                    .map(|i| i.instance_id.unwrap_or_default())
                    .filter(|id| !id.is_empty())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Failed to get list of auto scaling
 instances", &err))
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.list_instances]

    pub async fn scale_min_size(&self, size: i32) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .update_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .min_size(size)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failer to update group to min size ({size}))").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
```

```
    }

    pub async fn scale_max_size(&self, size: i32) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        // 5. UpdateAutoScalingGroup: update max size to 3.
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .update_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .max_size(size)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to update group to max size ({size})").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    // snippet-start:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.scale_desired_capacity]
    pub async fn scale_desired_capacity(&self, capacity: i32) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
        // 7. SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
        //   Wait for a second instance to launch.
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .set_desired_capacity()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .desired_capacity(capacity)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to update group to desired capacity
({capacity}))").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.scale_desired_capacity]

    pub async fn scale_group_to_zero(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
```

```
        // snippet-start:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.disable_metrics_collection]
        // If this fails it's fine, just means there are extra cloudwatch metrics
events for the scale-down.
        let _ = self
            .autoscaling
            .disable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;
        // snippet-end:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.disable_metrics_collection]

        // 12. DeleteAutoScalingGroup (to delete the group you must stop all
instances):
        //   UpdateAutoScalingGroup with MinSize=0
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .update_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .min_size(0)
            .desired_capacity(0)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to update group for scaling down&",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let stable = self.wait_for_stable(0).await;
        if let Err(err) = stable {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                "Error while waiting for group to be stable on scale down: {err}"
            )));
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    // snippet-start:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.terminate_some_instance]
    pub async fn terminate_some_instance(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        // Retrieve a list of instances in the auto scaling group.
        let auto_scaling_group = self.get_group().await?;
        let instances = auto_scaling_group.instances();
```

```
        // Or use other logic to find an instance to terminate.
        let instance = instances.first();
        if let Some(instance) = instance {
            let instance_id = if let Some(instance_id) = instance.instance_id() {
                instance_id
            } else {
                return Err(ScenarioError::with("Missing instance id"));
            };
            let termination = self
                .ec2
                .terminate_instances()
                .instance_ids(instance_id)
                .send()
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = termination {
                Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "There was a problem terminating an instance",
                    &err,
                ))
            } else {
                Ok(())
            }
        } else {
            Err(ScenarioError::with("There was no instance to terminate"))
        }
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.terminate_some_instance]
}

fn count_group_instances(group: &AutoScalingGroup) -> usize {
    group.instances.as_ref().map(|i| i.len()).unwrap_or(0)
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection

- EnableMetricsCollection
- SetDesiredCapacity
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

AWS Batch 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Batch 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- AWS Batch 使用者指南 — 有關的更多資訊 AWS Batch。
- AWS Batch API 參考 — 所有可用 AWS Batch 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- AWS Batch 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭DescribeComputeEnvironments配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

AWS Batch 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Batch 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭DescribeComputeEnvironments配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`DescribeComputeEnvironments`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeComputeEnvironments`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述運算環境

此範例說明 P2 OnDemand 運算環境。

命令：

```
aws batch describe-compute-environments --compute-environments P2OnDemand
```

輸出：

```
{
    "computeEnvironments": [
        {
            "status": "VALID",
            "serviceRole": "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/AWSBatchServiceRole",
            "computeEnvironmentArn": "arn:aws:batch:us-
east-1:012345678910:compute-environment/P2OnDemand",
            "computeResources": {
                "subnets": [
                    "subnet-220c0e0a",
                    "subnet-1a95556d",
                    "subnet-978f6dce"
                ],
                "tags": {
                    "Name": "Batch Instance - P2OnDemand"
                },
                "desiredvCpus": 48,
                "minvCpus": 0,
                "instanceTypes": [
                    "p2"
                ],
                "securityGroupIds": [
                    "sg-cf5093b2"
                ],
                "instanceRole": "ecsInstanceRole",
                "maxvCpus": 128,
                "type": "EC2",
                "ec2KeyPair": "id_rsa"
            },
            "statusReason": "ComputeEnvironment Healthy",
```

```
            "ecsClusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:012345678910:cluster/
P2OnDemand_Batch_2c06f29d-d1fe-3a49-879d-42394c86effc",
            "state": "ENABLED",
            "computeEnvironmentName": "P2OnDemand",
            "type": "MANAGED"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeComputeEnvironments中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_envs(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let rsp = client.describe_compute_environments().send().await?;

    let compute_envs = rsp.compute_environments();
    println!("Found {} compute environments:", compute_envs.len());
    for env in compute_envs {
        let arn = env.compute_environment_arn();
        let name = env.compute_environment_name();

        println!("  Name: {}", name.unwrap_or("Unknown"));
        println!("  ARN:  {}", arn.unwrap_or("Unknown"));
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeComputeEnvironments中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩的代碼示例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon 基岩。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon 基岩用戶指南 — 有關 Amazon 基岩的更多信息。
- Amazon 基岩 API 參考 — 有關所有可用的 Amazon 基岩動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon 基岩

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon 基岩。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Bedrock;
using Amazon.Bedrock.Model;

namespace ListFoundationModelsExample
{
    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to list foundation models.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    internal class HelloBedrock
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Main method to call the ListFoundationModelsAsync method.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="args"> The command line arguments. </param>
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            // Specify a region endpoint where Amazon Bedrock is available.
 For a list of supported region see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/
userguide/what-is-bedrock.html#bedrock-regions
            AmazonBedrockClient bedrockClient = new(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            await ListFoundationModelsAsync(bedrockClient);

        }


        /// <summary>
        /// List foundation models.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="bedrockClient"> The Amazon Bedrock client. </param>
        private static async Task ListFoundationModelsAsync(AmazonBedrockClient
 bedrockClient)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("List foundation models with no filter");

            try
            {
                ListFoundationModelsResponse response = await
 bedrockClient.ListFoundationModelsAsync(new ListFoundationModelsRequest()
                {
                });

                if (response?.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    foreach (var fm in response.ModelSummaries)
                    {
                        WriteToConsole(fm);
                    }
                }
                else
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine("Something wrong happened");
                }
            }
            catch (AmazonBedrockException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Write the foundation model summary to console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="foundationModel"> The foundation model summary to write
 to console. </param>
        private static void WriteToConsole(FoundationModelSummary
 foundationModel)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{foundationModel.ModelId}, Customization:
 {String.Join(", ", foundationModel.CustomizationsSupported)}, Stream:
 {foundationModel.ResponseStreamingSupported}, Input: {String.Join(",
 ", foundationModel.InputModalities)}, Output: {String.Join(", ",
 foundationModel.OutputModalities)}");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListFoundationModels中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main
```

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrock"
)

const region = "us-east-1"

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an Amazon Bedrock client and
// list the available foundation models in your account and the chosen region.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
    sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO(),
 config.WithRegion(region))
    if err != nil {
        fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your
 AWS account?")
        fmt.Println(err)
        return
    }
    bedrockClient := bedrock.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
    result, err := bedrockClient.ListFoundationModels(context.TODO(),
 &bedrock.ListFoundationModelsInput{})
    if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list foundation models. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
    }
    if len(result.ModelSummaries) == 0 {
    fmt.Println("There are no foundation models.")}
    for _, modelSummary := range result.ModelSummaries {
        fmt.Println(*modelSummary.ModelId)
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListFoundationModels中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  ListFoundationModelsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

const REGION = "us-east-1";
const client = new BedrockClient({ region: REGION });

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListFoundationModelsCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  const models = response.modelSummaries;

  console.log("Listing the available Bedrock foundation models:");

  for (let model of models) {
    console.log("=".repeat(42));
    console.log(` Model: ${model.modelId}`);
    console.log("-".repeat(42));
    console.log(` Name: ${model.modelName}`);
    console.log(` Provider: ${model.providerName}`);
    console.log(` Model ARN: ${model.modelArn}`);
    console.log(` Input modalities: ${model.inputModalities}`);
    console.log(` Output modalities: ${model.outputModalities}`);
    console.log(` Supported customizations: ${model.customizationsSupported}`);
    console.log(` Supported inference types: ${model.inferenceTypesSupported}`);
```

```
    console.log(` Lifecycle status: ${model.modelLifecycle.status}`);
    console.log("=".repeat(42) + "\n");
  }

  const active = models.filter(
    (m) => m.modelLifecycle.status === "ACTIVE",
  ).length;
  const legacy = models.filter(
    (m) => m.modelLifecycle.status === "LEGACY",
  ).length;

  console.log(
    `There are ${active} active and ${legacy} legacy foundation models in
 ${REGION}.`,
  );

  return response;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await main();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListFoundationModels中的。

程式碼範例

- 使用 SDK 執行 Amazon 基岩的動作 AWS
  - 搭GetFoundationModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListFoundationModels配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩案例 AWS
  - 使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 能建置和協調生成式 AI 應用程式

使用 SDK 執行 Amazon 基岩的動作 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配 SDK 使用 Amazon 基岩。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩案例 AWS。

範例

- 搭GetFoundationModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListFoundationModels配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭GetFoundationModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetFoundationModel。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用同步 Amazon 基岩用戶端取得基礎模型的詳細資訊。

```
   /**
    * Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.
    *
    * @param bedrockClient   The service client for accessing Amazon Bedrock.
    * @param modelIdentifier The model identifier.
    * @return An object containing the foundation model's details.
    */
   public static FoundationModelDetails getFoundationModel(BedrockClient
bedrockClient, String modelIdentifier) {
       try {
           GetFoundationModelResponse response =
bedrockClient.getFoundationModel(
                   r -> r.modelIdentifier(modelIdentifier)
           );

           FoundationModelDetails model = response.modelDetails();
```

```
            System.out.println(" Model ID:                     " +
model.modelId());
            System.out.println(" Model ARN:                    " +
model.modelArn());
            System.out.println(" Model Name:                   " +
model.modelName());
            System.out.println(" Provider Name:                " +
model.providerName());
            System.out.println(" Lifecycle status:             " +
model.modelLifecycle().statusAsString());
            System.out.println(" Input modalities:             " +
model.inputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Output modalities:            " +
model.outputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Supported customizations:     " +
model.customizationsSupported());
            System.out.println(" Supported inference types:    " +
model.inferenceTypesSupported());
            System.out.println(" Response streaming supported: " +
model.responseStreamingSupported());

            return model;

        } catch (ValidationException e) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException(e.getMessage());
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

使用非同步 Amazon 基岩用戶端取得基礎模型的詳細資訊。

```
    /**
     * Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient   The async service client for accessing Amazon
Bedrock.
     * @param modelIdentifier The model identifier.
     * @return An object containing the foundation model's details.
     */
```

```
   public static FoundationModelDetails getFoundationModel(BedrockAsyncClient
bedrockClient, String modelIdentifier) {
       try {
           CompletableFuture<GetFoundationModelResponse> future =
bedrockClient.getFoundationModel(
                   r -> r.modelIdentifier(modelIdentifier)
           );

           FoundationModelDetails model = future.get().modelDetails();

           System.out.println(" Model ID:                     " +
model.modelId());
           System.out.println(" Model ARN:                    " +
model.modelArn());
           System.out.println(" Model Name:                   " +
model.modelName());
           System.out.println(" Provider Name:                " +
model.providerName());
           System.out.println(" Lifecycle status:             " +
model.modelLifecycle().statusAsString());
           System.out.println(" Input modalities:             " +
model.inputModalities());
           System.out.println(" Output modalities:            " +
model.outputModalities());
           System.out.println(" Supported customizations:     " +
model.customizationsSupported());
           System.out.println(" Supported inference types:    " +
model.inferenceTypesSupported());
           System.out.println(" Response streaming supported: " +
model.responseStreamingSupported());

           return model;

       } catch (ExecutionException e) {
           if (e.getMessage().contains("ValidationException")) {
               throw new IllegalArgumentException(e.getMessage());
           } else {
               System.err.println(e.getMessage());
               throw new RuntimeException(e);
           }
       } catch (InterruptedException e) {
           Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           throw new RuntimeException(e);
```

```
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetFoundationModel中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得有關基礎模型的詳細資訊。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  GetFoundationModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

/**
 * Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.
 *
 * @return {FoundationModelDetails} - The list of available bedrock foundation
 models.
 */
export const getFoundationModel = async () => {
  const client = new BedrockClient();

  const command = new GetFoundationModelCommand({
    modelIdentifier: "amazon.titan-embed-text-v1",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
```

```
  return response.modelDetails;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const model = await getFoundationModel();
  console.log(model);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetFoundationModel中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得有關基礎模型的詳細資訊。

```
    def get_foundation_model(self, model_identifier):
        """
        Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.

        :return: The foundation model's details.
        """

        try:
            return self.bedrock_client.get_foundation_model(
                modelIdentifier=model_identifier
            )["modelDetails"]
        except ClientError:
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't get foundation models details for {model_identifier}"
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetFoundationModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ListFoundationModels配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListFoundationModels。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出可用的基岩基礎模型。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// List foundation models.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="bedrockClient"> The Amazon Bedrock client. </param>
        private static async Task ListFoundationModelsAsync(AmazonBedrockClient
bedrockClient)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("List foundation models with no filter");

            try
            {
                ListFoundationModelsResponse response = await
bedrockClient.ListFoundationModelsAsync(new ListFoundationModelsRequest()
                {
                });

                if (response?.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    foreach (var fm in response.ModelSummaries)
```

```
                    {
                        WriteToConsole(fm);
                    }
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Something wrong happened");
                }
            }
            catch (AmazonBedrockException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListFoundationModels中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出可用的基岩基礎模型。

```
// FoundationModelWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a Bedrock service client that is used to perform foundation model
 actions.
type FoundationModelWrapper struct {
 BedrockClient *bedrock.Client
}
```

```
// ListPolicies lists Bedrock foundation models that you can use.
func (wrapper FoundationModelWrapper) ListFoundationModels()
 ([]types.FoundationModelSummary, error) {

    var models []types.FoundationModelSummary

    result, err := wrapper.BedrockClient.ListFoundationModels(context.TODO(),
 &bedrock.ListFoundationModelsInput{})

    if err != nil {
        log.Printf("Couldn't list foundation models. Here's why: %v\n", err)
    } else {
        models = result.ModelSummaries
    }
    return models, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListFoundationModels中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用同步 Amazon 基岩用戶端列出可用的 Amazon 基岩基礎模型。

```
    /**
     * Lists Amazon Bedrock foundation models that you can use.
     * You can filter the results with the request parameters.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient The service client for accessing Amazon Bedrock.
     * @return A list of objects containing the foundation models' details
     */
    public static List<FoundationModelSummary> listFoundationModels(BedrockClient
 bedrockClient) {
```

```
        try {
            ListFoundationModelsResponse response =
bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(r -> {});

            List<FoundationModelSummary> models = response.modelSummaries();

            if (models.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No available foundation models in " +
region.toString());
            } else {
                for (FoundationModelSummary model : models) {
                    System.out.println("Model ID: " + model.modelId());
                    System.out.println("Provider: " + model.providerName());
                    System.out.println("Name:     " + model.modelName());
                    System.out.println();
                }
            }

            return models;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

使用非同步 Amazon 基岩用戶端列出可用的 Amazon 基岩基礎模型。

```
    /**
     * Lists Amazon Bedrock foundation models that you can use.
     * You can filter the results with the request parameters.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient The async service client for accessing Amazon
Bedrock.
     * @return A list of objects containing the foundation models' details
     */
    public static List<FoundationModelSummary>
listFoundationModels(BedrockAsyncClient bedrockClient) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ListFoundationModelsResponse> future =
bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(r -> {});
```

```
            List<FoundationModelSummary> models = future.get().modelSummaries();

            if (models.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No available foundation models in " +
region.toString());
            } else {
                for (FoundationModelSummary model : models) {
                    System.out.println("Model ID: " + model.modelId());
                    System.out.println("Provider: " + model.providerName());
                    System.out.println("Name:     " + model.modelName());
                    System.out.println();
                }
            }

            return models;

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        } catch (ExecutionException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListFoundationModels中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出可用的基礎模型。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  ListFoundationModelsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

/**
 * List the available Amazon Bedrock foundation models.
 *
 * @return {FoundationModelSummary[]} - The list of available bedrock foundation
 models.
 */
export const listFoundationModels = async () => {
  const client = new BedrockClient();

  const input = {
    // byProvider: 'STRING_VALUE',
    // byCustomizationType: 'FINE_TUNING' || 'CONTINUED_PRE_TRAINING',
    // byOutputModality: 'TEXT' || 'IMAGE' || 'EMBEDDING',
    // byInferenceType: 'ON_DEMAND' || 'PROVISIONED',
  };

  const command = new ListFoundationModelsCommand(input);

  const response = await client.send(command);

  return response.modelSummaries;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const models = await listFoundationModels();
  console.log(models);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListFoundationModels中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出可用的 Amazon 基岩基礎模型。

```
suspend fun listFoundationModels(): List<FoundationModelSummary>? {
    BedrockClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { bedrockClient ->
        val response =
 bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(ListFoundationModelsRequest {})
        response.modelSummaries?.forEach { model ->
            println("==========================================")
            println(" Model ID: ${model.modelId}")
            println("------------------------------------------")
            println(" Name: ${model.modelName}")
            println(" Provider: ${model.providerName}")
            println(" Input modalities: ${model.inputModalities}")
            println(" Output modalities: ${model.outputModalities}")
            println(" Supported customizations:
 ${model.customizationsSupported}")
            println(" Supported inference types:
 ${model.inferenceTypesSupported}")
            println("------------------------------------------\n")
        }
        return response.modelSummaries
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListFoundationModels中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出可用的 Amazon 基岩基礎模型。

```
public function listFoundationModels()
{
    $result = $this->bedrockClient->listFoundationModels();
    return $result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListFoundationModels中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出可用的 Amazon 基岩基礎模型。

```
def list_foundation_models(self):
    """
    List the available Amazon Bedrock foundation models.

    :return: The list of available bedrock foundation models.
    """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.bedrock_client.list_foundation_models()
            models = response["modelSummaries"]
            logger.info("Got %s foundation models.", len(models))
            return models

        except ClientError:
            logger.error("Couldn't list foundation models.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListFoundationModels中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩案例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配 SDK 使用 Amazon 基岩。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 能建置和協調生成式 AI 應用程式

使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 能建置和協調生成式 AI 應用程式

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 來建置和協調生成 AI 應用程式。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

Amazon 基岩無伺服器提示鏈結案例示範如何AWS Step Functions使用 Amazon 基岩和適用於 Amazon 基岩的代理程式來建置和協調複雜、無伺服器且可高度擴展的生成式 AI 應用程式。它包含以下工作實例：

- 為文學博客撰寫給定小說的分析。此範例說明簡單、連續的提示鏈。
- 生成有關給定主題的短篇小說。此範例說明 AI 如何反覆處理先前產生的項目清單。
- 建立週末假期前往指定目的地的行程。此範例說明如何平行化多個不同的提示。

- 向作為電影製作人的人類用戶推廣電影的想法。此範例說明如何使用不同的推論參數平行化相同的提示、如何回溯至鏈結中的上一個步驟，以及如何將人工輸入納入作為工作流程的一部分。
- 根據用戶手頭的成分計劃一頓飯。此示例說明了提示鏈如何合併兩個不同的 AI 對話，其中兩個 AI 角色彼此進行辯論以改善最終結果。
- 查找並總結當今最高趨勢的 GitHub 存儲庫。此範例說明鏈結多個與外部 API 互動的 AI 代理程式。

有關完整的源代碼和設置和運行說明，請參閱上的完整項目GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon 基岩運行時
- 適用於 Amazon Bedrock 的代理程式
- Amazon 基岩運行時的代理
- Step Functions

使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時的代碼示例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon 基岩執行階段。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon 基岩執行階段使用者指南 — 有關 Amazon 基岩執行階段的更多資訊。
- Amazon 基岩執行階段 API 參考 — 有關所有可用 Amazon 基岩執行階段動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon 基岩

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon 基岩。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "flag"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// Each model provider defines their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for the different models, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters.html

type ClaudeRequest struct {
 Prompt            string `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokensToSample int    `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 // Omitting optional request parameters
}

type ClaudeResponse struct {
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client
```

```
// and invokes Anthropic Claude 2 inside your account and the chosen region.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {

 region := flag.String("region", "us-east-1", "The AWS region")
 flag.Parse()

 fmt.Printf("Using AWS region: %s\n", *region)

 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.Background(),
 config.WithRegion(*region))
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }

 client := bedrockruntime.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

 prompt := "Hello, how are you today?"

 // Anthropic Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
 prefix := "Human: "
 postfix := "\n\nAssistant:"
 wrappedPrompt := prefix + prompt + postfix

 request := ClaudeRequest{
  Prompt:            wrappedPrompt,
  MaxTokensToSample: 200,
 }

 body, err := json.Marshal(request)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln("Couldn't marshal the request: ", err)
 }

 result, err := client.InvokeModel(context.Background(),
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
```

```
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  errMsg := err.Error()
  if strings.Contains(errMsg, "no such host") {
   fmt.Printf("Error: The Bedrock service is not available in the selected
 region. Please double-check the service availability for your region at https://
aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regional-product-services/.\n")
  } else if strings.Contains(errMsg, "Could not resolve the foundation model") {
   fmt.Printf("Error: Could not resolve the foundation model from model
 identifier: \"%v\". Please verify that the requested model exists and is
 accessible within the specified region.\n", modelId)
  } else {
   fmt.Printf("Error: Couldn't invoke Anthropic Claude. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  os.Exit(1)
 }

 var response ClaudeResponse

 err = json.Unmarshal(result.Body, &response)

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }
 fmt.Println("Prompt:\n", prompt)
 fmt.Println("Response from Anthropic Claude:\n", response.Completion)
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InvokeModel中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Content
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Usage
 * @property {number} input_tokens
 * @property {number} output_tokens
 *
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Content[]} content
 * @property {Usage} usage
 */

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

const AWS_REGION = "us-east-1";

const MODEL_ID = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const PROMPT = "Hi. In a short paragraph, explain what you can do.";

const hello = async () => {
  console.log("=".repeat(35));
  console.log("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock demo!");
  console.log("=".repeat(35));

  console.log("Model: Anthropic Claude 3 Haiku");
  console.log(`Prompt: ${PROMPT}\n`);
  console.log("Invoking model...\n");

  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: AWS_REGION });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
```

```
    messages: [{ role: "user", content: [{ type: "text", text: PROMPT }] }],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const apiResponse = await client.send(
    new InvokeModelCommand({
      contentType: "application/json",
      body: JSON.stringify(payload),
      modelId: MODEL_ID,
    }),
  );

  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  const responses = responseBody.content;

  if (responses.length === 1) {
    console.log(`Response: ${responses[0].text}`);
  } else {
    console.log("Haiku returned multiple responses:");
    console.log(responses);
  }

  console.log(`\nNumber of input tokens:   ${responseBody.usage.input_tokens}`);
  console.log(`Number of output tokens: ${responseBody.usage.output_tokens}`);
};

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await hello();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModel中的。

程式碼範例

- AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2 適用於使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時 AWS
  - 使用基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2
  - 使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2 模型
- Amazon Titan 圖像生成器的 Amazon 基岩運行時使用 SDK AWS

- 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Amazon Titan 圖像以生成圖像
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時的 Amazon Titan 文本 AWS
  - 使用基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Amazon 泰坦文本
  - 使用帶有響應流的基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Amazon 泰坦文本
  - 使用叫用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上叫用 Amazon Titan 文字模型
  - 使用具有回應串流的叫用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上叫用 Amazon Titan 文字模型
- Amazon Titan 文本嵌入使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時 AWS
  - 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Amazon Titan 文本嵌入
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時的人為克勞德 AWS
  - 使用基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用人為克勞德
  - 使用基岩的 Converse API 和響應流在 Amazon 基岩上調用人為克勞德
  - 使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用人為克勞德
  - 使用具有回應串流的叫用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上叫用人為克勞德模型
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時的 Cohere 命令 AWS
  - 使用基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Cohere 命令
  - 使用基岩的匡威 API 和響應流在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Cohere 命令
  - 使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Cohere 命令 R 和 R +
  - 使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Cohere 命令
  - 使用具有回應串流的叫用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上叫用 Cohere 命令 R 和 R+
  - 使用具有回應串流的叫用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上叫用 Cohere 命令
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時的元駱駝 AWS
  - 使用基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用元駱駝
  - 使用基岩的匡威 API 和響應流在 Amazon 基岩上調用元駱馬
  - 使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用美洲駝 2
  - 使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用美洲駝 3
  - 使用帶有響應流的調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用元駱馬 2
  - 使用帶有響應流的調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用元駱馬 3
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時的米斯特拉爾 AI AWS
  - 使用基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用米斯特拉爾
  - 使用基岩的匡威 API 和響應流在 Amazon 基岩上調用米斯特拉爾

- 使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用米斯特拉爾 AI 模型
- 使用具有回應串流的叫用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上叫用米斯特拉爾 AI 模型
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時的案例 AWS
  - 建立範例應用程式，提供遊樂場以使用 SDK 與 Amazon 基岩基礎模型互動 AWS
  - 在 Amazon 基岩上調用多個基礎模型
  - 使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 能建置和協調生成式 AI 應用程式
- 使用 SDK 為 Amazon 基岩運行時提供穩定的擴散 AWS
  - 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Stability.ai 穩定擴散 XL 以生成圖像

AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2 適用於使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配 SDK 使用 Amazon 基岩執行階段。

範例

- 使用基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2
- 使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2 模型

使用基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2，使用基岩的匡威 API。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 AI21 實驗室侏羅西克 -2 發送短信。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to AI21 Labs Jurassic-2.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
```

```
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Jurassic-2 Mid.
var modelId = "ai21.j2-mid-v1";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
```

```
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的交談。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 AI21 實驗室侏羅西克 -2 發送短信。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to AI21 Labs Jurassic-2.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
```

```
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Jurassic-2 Mid.
        var modelId = "ai21.j2-mid-v1";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

將文本消息發送到 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2，使用基岩的匡威 API 與異步 Java 客戶端。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to AI21 Labs Jurassic-2
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Jurassic-2 Mid.
        var modelId = "ai21.j2-mid-v1";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
```

```
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的交談。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 AI21 實驗室侏羅西克 -2 發送短信。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to AI21 Labs Jurassic-2.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Jurassic-2 Mid.
const modelId = "ai21.j2-mid-v1";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
```

```
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的交談。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 AI21 實驗室侏羅西克 -2 發送短信。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to AI21 Labs Jurassic-2.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Jurassic-2 Mid.
model_id = "ai21.j2-mid-v1"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
```

```
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中進行交談以獲取 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2 模型

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2，使用調用模型 API。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to AI21 Labs Jurassic-2.
```

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Jurassic-2 Mid.
var modelId = "ai21.j2-mid-v1";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = userMessage,
    maxTokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["completions"]?[0]?["data"]?["text"] ?? "";
```

```
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Each model provider has their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for AI21 Labs Jurassic-2, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
jurassic2.html

type Jurassic2Request struct {
 Prompt      string  `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokens   int     `json:"maxTokens,omitempty"`
 Temperature float64 `json:"temperature,omitempty"`
}

type Jurassic2Response struct {
 Completions []Completion `json:"completions"`
}
type Completion struct {
 Data Data `json:"data"`
}
```

```
type Data struct {
 Text string `json:"text"`
}

// Invokes AI21 Labs Jurassic-2 on Amazon Bedrock to run an inference using the
 input
// provided in the request body.
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeJurassic2(prompt string) (string, error)
 {
 modelId := "ai21.j2-mid-v1"

 body, err := json.Marshal(Jurassic2Request{
  Prompt:      prompt,
  MaxTokens:   200,
  Temperature: 0.5,
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(context.TODO(),
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response Jurassic2Response
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 return response.Completions[0].Data.Text, nil
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to AI21 Labs Jurassic-2.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Jurassic-2 Mid.
        var modelId = "ai21.j2-mid-v1";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
jurassic2.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";
```

```
        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/completions/0/data/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Data
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Completion
 * @property {Data} data
 *
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Completion[]} completions
 */

/**
 * Invokes an AI21 Labs Jurassic-2 model.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to "ai21.j2-
mid-v1".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (prompt, modelId = "ai21.j2-mid-v1") => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
```

```
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    prompt,
    maxTokens: 500,
    temperature: 0.5,
  };

  // Invoke the model with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response(s).
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.completions[0].data.text;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt =
    'Complete the following in one sentence: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.JURASSIC2_MID.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModel中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
    public function invokeJurassic2($prompt)
    {
        # The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        # For the format, ranges, and default values for AI21 Labs Jurassic-2,
 refer to:
        # https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
jurassic2.html

        $completion = "";

        try {
            $modelId = 'ai21.j2-mid-v1';

            $body = [
                'prompt' => $prompt,
                'temperature' => 0.5,
                'maxTokens' => 200,
            ];

            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => json_encode($body),
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);

            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);

            $completion = $response_body->completions[0]->data->text;
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
```

```
        }

        return $completion;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to AI21 Labs Jurassic-2.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Jurassic-2 Mid.
model_id = "ai21.j2-mid-v1"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": prompt,
    "maxTokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}
```

```
# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["completions"][0]["data"]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Amazon Titan 圖像生成器的 Amazon 基岩運行時使用 SDK AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配 SDK 使用 Amazon 基岩執行階段。

範例

- 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Amazon Titan 圖像以生成圖像

在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Amazon Titan 圖像以生成圖像

以下代碼示例演示瞭如何在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Amazon Titan 圖像以生成圖像。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Amazon 泰坦圖像生成器創建圖像。

```
type TitanImageRequest struct {
 TaskType              string                `json:"taskType"`
 TextToImageParams     TextToImageParams     `json:"textToImageParams"`
 ImageGenerationConfig ImageGenerationConfig `json:"imageGenerationConfig"`
}
type TextToImageParams struct {
 Text string `json:"text"`
}
type ImageGenerationConfig struct {
 NumberOfImages int     `json:"numberOfImages"`
 Quality        string  `json:"quality"`
 CfgScale       float64 `json:"cfgScale"`
 Height         int     `json:"height"`
 Width          int     `json:"width"`
 Seed           int64   `json:"seed"`
}

type TitanImageResponse struct {
 Images []string `json:"images"`
}

// Invokes the Titan Image model to create an image using the input provided
// in the request body.
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeTitanImage(prompt string, seed int64)
 (string, error) {
 modelId := "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1"

 body, err := json.Marshal(TitanImageRequest{
  TaskType: "TEXT_IMAGE",
  TextToImageParams: TextToImageParams{
```

```
    Text: prompt,
   },
   ImageGenerationConfig: ImageGenerationConfig{
    NumberOfImages: 1,
    Quality:        "standard",
    CfgScale:       8.0,
    Height:         512,
    Width:          512,
    Seed:           seed,
   },
  })

  if err != nil {
   log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
  }

  output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(context.TODO(),
  &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
   ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
   ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
   Body:        body,
  })

  if err != nil {
   ProcessError(err, modelId)
  }

  var response TitanImageResponse
  if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
   log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
  }

  base64ImageData := response.Images[0]

  return base64ImageData, nil

 }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Amazon 泰坦圖像生成器創建圖像。

```
// Create an image with the Amazon Titan Image Generator.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.SecureRandom;

import static com.example.bedrockruntime.libs.ImageTools.displayImage;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Image G1.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
```

```
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-image.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
                    "textToImageParams": { "text": "{{prompt}}" },
                    "imageGenerationConfig": { "seed": {{seed}} }
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the image generation.
        var prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";

        // Get a random 31-bit seed for the image generation (max.
 2,147,483,647).
        var seed = new BigInteger(31, new SecureRandom());

        // Embed the prompt and seed in the model's native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate
                .replace("{{prompt}}", prompt)
                .replace("{{seed}}", seed.toString());

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated image data from the model's response.
            var base64ImageData = new JSONPointer("/
images/0").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();

            return base64ImageData;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");

        String base64ImageData = invokeModel();

        displayImage(base64ImageData);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Amazon 泰坦圖像生成器創建圖像。

```
    public function invokeTitanImage(string $prompt, int $seed)
    {
        # The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        # For the format, ranges, and default values for Titan Image models refer
 to:
        # https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-image.html

        $base64_image_data = "";

        try {
            $modelId = 'amazon.titan-image-generator-v1';

            $request = json_encode([
                'taskType' => 'TEXT_IMAGE',
```

```
                'textToImageParams' => [
                    'text' => $prompt
                ],
                'imageGenerationConfig' => [
                    'numberOfImages' => 1,
                    'quality' => 'standard',
                    'cfgScale' => 8.0,
                    'height' => 512,
                    'width' => 512,
                    'seed' => $seed
                ]
            ]);

            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => $request,
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);

            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);

            $base64_image_data = $response_body->images[0];
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }

        return $base64_image_data;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Amazon 泰坦圖像生成器創建圖像。

```
# Use the native inference API to create an image with Amazon Titan Image
 Generator

import base64
import boto3
import json
import os
import random

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Image Generator G1.
model_id = "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1"

# Define the image generation prompt for the model.
prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot."

# Generate a random seed.
seed = random.randint(0, 2147483647)

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
    "textToImageParams": {"text": prompt},
    "imageGenerationConfig": {
        "numberOfImages": 1,
        "quality": "standard",
        "cfgScale": 8.0,
        "height": 512,
        "width": 512,
        "seed": seed,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the response body.
```

```
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract the image data.
base64_image_data = model_response["images"][0]

# Save the generated image to a local folder.
i, output_dir = 1, "output"
if not os.path.exists(output_dir):
    os.makedirs(output_dir)
while os.path.exists(os.path.join(output_dir, f"titan_{i}.png")):
    i += 1

image_data = base64.b64decode(base64_image_data)

image_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"titan_{i}.png")
with open(image_path, "wb") as file:
    file.write(image_data)

print(f"The generated image has been saved to {image_path}")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時的 Amazon Titan 文本 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配 SDK 使用 Amazon 基岩執行階段。

範例

- 使用基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Amazon 泰坦文本
- 使用帶有響應流的基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Amazon 泰坦文本
- 使用叫用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上叫用 Amazon Titan 文字模型
- 使用具有回應串流的叫用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上叫用 Amazon Titan 文字模型

使用基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Amazon 泰坦文本

以下代碼示例演示瞭如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送到 Amazon 泰坦文本。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 Amazon 泰坦文本發送短信。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
```

```
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的交談。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 Amazon 泰坦文本發送短信。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
```

```
            var responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

發送文本消息 Amazon 泰坦文本，使用基岩的匡威 API 與異步 Java 客戶端。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
```

```
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
text.
```

```
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的交談。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 Amazon 泰坦文本發送短信。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
```

```
const modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的交談。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 Amazon 泰坦文本發送短信。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)
```

```
except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中進行交談以獲取 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

使用帶有響應流的基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Amazon 泰坦文本

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用基岩的匡威 API 傳送文字訊息至 Amazon Titan 文字，並即時處理回應串流。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 傳送文字訊息至 Amazon Titan 文字，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";
```

```
// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ConverseStream中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 傳送文字訊息至 Amazon Titan 文字，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach
 the handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ConverseStream中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 傳送文字訊息至 Amazon Titan 文字，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
const modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
```

```
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ConverseStream中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 傳送文字訊息至 Amazon Titan 文字，並即時處理回應串流。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
```

```
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ConverseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用叫用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上叫用 Amazon Titan 文字模型

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Amazon Titan 文字。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    inputText = userMessage,
    textGenerationConfig = new
    {
        maxTokenCount = 512,
        temperature = 0.5
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
```

```
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["results"]?[0]?["outputText"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Each model provider has their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for Amazon Titan Text, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-titan-
text.html
type TitanTextRequest struct {
 InputText            string               `json:"inputText"`
 TextGenerationConfig TextGenerationConfig `json:"textGenerationConfig"`
}

type TextGenerationConfig struct {
 Temperature   float64  `json:"temperature"`
 TopP          float64  `json:"topP"`
 MaxTokenCount int      `json:"maxTokenCount"`
 StopSequences []string `json:"stopSequences,omitempty"`
}

type TitanTextResponse struct {
 InputTextTokenCount int      `json:"inputTextTokenCount"`
 Results             []Result `json:"results"`
}

type Result struct {
 TokenCount       int    `json:"tokenCount"`
 OutputText       string `json:"outputText"`
 CompletionReason string `json:"completionReason"`
}

func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeTitanText(prompt string) (string, error)
 {
 modelId := "amazon.titan-text-express-v1"

 body, err := json.Marshal(TitanTextRequest{
  InputText: prompt,
  TextGenerationConfig: TextGenerationConfig{
   Temperature:   0,
   TopP:          1,
   MaxTokenCount: 4096,
  },
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }
```

```
 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(context.Background(),
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response TitanTextResponse
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 return response.Results[0].OutputText, nil
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-text.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"inputText\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
```

```
            var text = new JSONPointer("/results/0/
outputText").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Object[]} results
 */

/**
 * Invokes an Amazon Titan Text generation model.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "amazon.titan-text-express-v1".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    inputText: prompt,
    textGenerationConfig: {
      maxTokenCount: 4096,
      stopSequences: [],
      temperature: 0,
      topP: 1,
    },
  };

  // Invoke the model with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response.
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
```

```
  return responseBody.results[0].outputText;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt =
    'Complete the following in one sentence: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.TITAN_TEXT_G1_EXPRESS.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError
```

```
# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "inputText": prompt,
    "textGenerationConfig": {
        "maxTokenCount": 512,
        "temperature": 0.5,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["results"][0]["outputText"]
print(response_text)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用具有回應串流的叫用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上叫用 Amazon Titan 文字模型

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息至 Amazon Titan 文字模型，以及如何列印回應串流。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    inputText = userMessage,
    textGenerationConfig = new
```

```
    {
        maxTokenCount = 512,
        temperature = 0.5
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["outputText"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

public class InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() throws
 ExecutionException, InterruptedException {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-text.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"inputText\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
 in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native
 response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/
outputText").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();
```

```
        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
```

```
import json

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "inputText": prompt,
    "textGenerationConfig": {
        "maxTokenCount": 512,
        "temperature": 0.5,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
    modelId=model_id, body=request
)

# Extract and print the response text in real-time.
for event in streaming_response["body"]:
    chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
    if "outputText" in chunk:
        print(chunk["outputText"], end="")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Amazon Titan 文本嵌入使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配 SDK 使用 Amazon 基岩執行階段。

範例

- 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Amazon Titan 文本嵌入

在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Amazon Titan 文本嵌入

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 開始創建您的第一個嵌入。
- 創建嵌入配置維度和規範化的數量（僅限 V2）。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Titan 文本嵌入 V2 創建您的第一個嵌入。

```
// Generate and print an embedding with Amazon Titan Text Embeddings.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
```

```
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Embeddings V2.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-embed-text-v2:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-embed-text.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"inputText\": \"{{inputText}}\" }";

        // The text to convert into an embedding.
        var inputText = "Please recommend books with a theme similar to the movie
 'Inception'.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{inputText}}",
 inputText);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/
embedding").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

調用 Titan 文本嵌入 V2 配置尺寸和規範化的數量。

```
    /**
     * Invoke Amazon Titan Text Embeddings V2 with additional inference
 parameters.
     *
     * @param inputText  - The text to convert to an embedding.
     * @param dimensions - The number of dimensions the output embeddings should
 have.
     *                   Values accepted by the model: 256, 512, 1024.
     * @param normalize  - A flag indicating whether or not to normalize the
 output embeddings.
     * @return The {@link JSONObject} representing the model's response.
     */
    public static JSONObject invokeModel(String inputText, int dimensions,
 boolean normalize) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Embed Text v2.0.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-embed-text-v2:0";

        // Create the request for the model.
        var nativeRequest = """
                {
                    "inputText": "%s",
                    "dimensions": %d,
                    "normalize": %b
                }
                """.formatted(inputText, dimensions, normalize);
```

```
        // Encode and send the request.
        var response = client.invokeModel(request -> {
            request.body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest));
            request.modelId(modelId);
        });

        // Decode the model's response.
        var modelResponse = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

        // Extract and print the generated embedding and the input text token
 count.
        var embedding = modelResponse.getJSONArray("embedding");
        var inputTokenCount = modelResponse.getBigInteger("inputTextTokenCount");
        System.out.println("Embedding: " + embedding);
        System.out.println("\nInput token count: " + inputTokenCount);

        // Return the model's native response.
        return modelResponse;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Amazon Titan 文字嵌入建立您的第一個嵌入。

```
# Generate and print an embedding with Amazon Titan Text Embeddings V2.

import boto3
import json

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")
```

```
# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Embeddings V2.
model_id = "amazon.titan-embed-text-v2:0"

# The text to convert to an embedding.
input_text = "Please recommend books with a theme similar to the movie
 'Inception'."

# Create the request for the model.
native_request = {"inputText": input_text}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the model's native response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the generated embedding and the input text token count.
embedding = model_response["embedding"]
input_token_count = model_response["inputTextTokenCount"]

print("\nYour input:")
print(input_text)
print(f"Number of input tokens: {input_token_count}")
print(f"Size of the generated embedding: {len(embedding)}")
print("Embedding:")
print(embedding)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時的人為克勞德 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配 SDK 使用 Amazon 基岩執行階段。

範例

- 使用基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用人為克勞德
- 使用基岩的 Converse API 和響應流在 Amazon 基岩上調用人為克勞德

- 使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用人為克勞德
- 使用具有回應串流的叫用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上叫用人為克勞德模型

使用基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用人為克勞德

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用基岩的匡威 API，將文字訊息傳送至人工克勞德。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送文本消息給人為克勞德，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
```

```
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的交談。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送文本消息給人為克勞德，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
```

```
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

使用基岩的匡威 API 和非同步 Java 客戶端發送文本消息給人為克勞德。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();
```

```
        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的交談。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送文本消息給人為克勞德，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的交談。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送文本消息給人為克勞德，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
```

```
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中進行交談以獲取 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

使用基岩的 Converse API 和響應流在 Amazon 基岩上調用人為克勞德

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用基岩的匡威 API 傳送文字訊息給人性克勞德，並即時處理回應串流。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送給人為克勞德，並實時處理響應流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
```

```
// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
```

```
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ConverseStream中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送給人為克勞德，並實時處理響應流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
```

```
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach
the handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request.modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ConverseStream中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送給人為克勞德，並實時處理響應流。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
```

```
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ConverseStream中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送給人為克勞德，並實時處理響應流。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ConverseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用人為克勞德

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至人性克勞德。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    anthropic_version = "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5,
    messages = new[]
    {
        new { role = "user", content = userMessage }
    }
});
```

```
// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["content"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

調用人為克勞德 2 基礎模型生成文本。

```
// Each model provider has their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for Anthropic Claude, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
claude.html

type ClaudeRequest struct {
 Prompt            string   `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokensToSample int      `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 Temperature       float64  `json:"temperature,omitempty"`
 StopSequences     []string `json:"stop_sequences,omitempty"`
}

type ClaudeResponse struct {
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// Invokes Anthropic Claude on Amazon Bedrock to run an inference using the input
// provided in the request body.
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeClaude(prompt string) (string, error) {
 modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

 // Anthropic Claude requires enclosing the prompt as follows:
 enclosedPrompt := "Human: " + prompt + "\n\nAssistant:"

 body, err := json.Marshal(ClaudeRequest{
  Prompt:            enclosedPrompt,
  MaxTokensToSample: 200,
  Temperature:       0.5,
  StopSequences:     []string{"\n\nHuman:"},
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(context.TODO(),
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response ClaudeResponse
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 return response.Completion, nil
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {
```

```
        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
                    "max_tokens": 512,
                    "temperature": 0.5,
                    "messages": [{
                        "role": "user",
                        "content": "{{prompt}}"
                    }]
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());
```

```
            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/content/0/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
```

```
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseContent
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} MessagesResponseBody
 * @property {ResponseContent[]} content
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Delta
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Message
 * @property {string} role
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Chunk
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {Delta} delta
 * @property {Message} message
 */

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 using the Messages API.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
```

```
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {MessagesResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.content[0].text;
};

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 and processes the response stream.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModelWithResponseStream = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
```

```
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the API to respond.
  const command = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  let completeMessage = "";

  // Decode and process the response stream
  for await (const item of apiResponse.body) {
    /** @type Chunk */
    const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(item.chunk.bytes));
    const chunk_type = chunk.type;

    if (chunk_type === "content_block_delta") {
      const text = chunk.delta.text;
      completeMessage = completeMessage + text;
      process.stdout.write(text);
    }
  }

  // Return the final response
  return completeMessage;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt = 'Write a paragraph starting with: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.CLAUDE_3_HAIKU.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);
```

```
  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log("\n" + "-".repeat(53));
    console.log("Final structured response:");
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(`\n${err}`);
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModel中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

調用人為克勞德 2 基礎模型生成文本。

```
    public function invokeClaude($prompt)
    {
        # The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        # For the format, ranges, and default values for Anthropic Claude, refer
 to:
        # https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
claude.html

        $completion = "";

        try {
            $modelId = 'anthropic.claude-v2';

            # Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
```

```
            $prompt = "\n\nHuman: {$prompt}\n\nAssistant:";

            $body = [
                'prompt' => $prompt,
                'max_tokens_to_sample' => 200,
                'temperature' => 0.5,
                'stop_sequences' => ["\n\nHuman:"],
            ];

            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => json_encode($body),
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);

            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);

            $completion = $response_body->completion;
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }

        return $completion;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.
```

```
import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
    "messages": [
        {
            "role": "user",
            "content": [{"type": "text", "text": prompt}],
        }
    ],
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["content"][0]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

調用人為克勞德 2 基礎模型生成文本。此範例使用 /US2/CL_JSON 的功能，這些功能在某些版本上可能無法使用。 NetWeaver

```
    "Claude V2 Input Parameters should be in a format like this:
*   {
*     "prompt":"\n\nHuman:\\nTell me a joke\n\nAssistant:\n",
*     "max_tokens_to_sample":2048,
*     "temperature":0.5,
*     "top_k":250,
*     "top_p":1.0,
*     "stop_sequences":[]
*   }

    DATA: BEGIN OF ls_input,
            prompt               TYPE string,
            max_tokens_to_sample TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            temperature          TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_float,
            top_k                TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            top_p                TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_float,
            stop_sequences       TYPE /aws1/rt_stringtab,
          END OF ls_input.

    "Leave ls_input-stop_sequences empty.
    ls_input-prompt = |\n\nHuman:\\n{ iv_prompt }\n\nAssistant:\n|.
    ls_input-max_tokens_to_sample = 2048.
    ls_input-temperature = '0.5'.
    ls_input-top_k = 250.
```

```
    ls_input-top_p = 1.

    "Serialize into JSON with /ui2/cl_json -- this assumes SAP_UI is installed.
    DATA(lv_json) = /ui2/cl_json=>serialize(
      data = ls_input
                pretty_name   = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-low_case ).

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_response) = lo_bdr->invokemodel(
          iv_body = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring( lv_json )
          iv_modelid = 'anthropic.claude-v2'
          iv_accept = 'application/json'
          iv_contenttype = 'application/json' ).

        "Claude V2 Response format will be:
*       {
*         "completion": "Knock Knock...",
*         "stop_reason": "stop_sequence"
*       }
        DATA: BEGIN OF ls_response,
                completion  TYPE string,
                stop_reason TYPE string,
              END OF ls_response.

        /ui2/cl_json=>deserialize(
          EXPORTING jsonx = lo_response->get_body( )
                    pretty_name = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-camel_case
          CHANGING  data  = ls_response ).

        DATA(lv_answer) = ls_response-completion.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

調用人為克勞德 2 基礎模型生成使用 L2 高級客戶端的文本。

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_bdr_l2_claude) = /aws1/
cl_bdr_l2_factory=>create_claude_2( lo_bdr ).
```

```
        " iv_prompt can contain a prompt like 'tell me a joke about Java
 programmers'.
        DATA(lv_answer) = lo_bdr_l2_claude->prompt_for_text( iv_prompt ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK InvokeModel中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

使用具有回應串流的叫用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上叫用人為克勞德模型

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息給人性克勞德模型，以及列印回應資料流。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
```

```
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    anthropic_version = "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5,
    messages = new[]
    {
        new { role = "user", content = userMessage }
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["delta"]?["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
```

```
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Each model provider defines their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for the different models, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters.html

type Request struct {
 Prompt            string  `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokensToSample int     `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 Temperature       float64 `json:"temperature,omitempty"`
}

type Response struct {
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// Invokes Anthropic Claude on Amazon Bedrock to run an inference and
 asynchronously
// process the response stream.
```

```
func (wrapper InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper)
 InvokeModelWithResponseStream(prompt string) (string, error) {

 modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

 // Anthropic Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
 prefix := "Human: "
 postfix := "\n\nAssistant:"
 prompt = prefix + prompt + postfix

 request := ClaudeRequest{
  Prompt:            prompt,
  MaxTokensToSample: 200,
  Temperature:       0.5,
  StopSequences:     []string{"\n\nHuman:"},
 }

 body, err := json.Marshal(request)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln("Couldn't marshal the request: ", err)
 }

 output, err :=
 wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModelWithResponseStream(context.Background(),
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamInput{
  Body:        body,
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
 })

 if err != nil {
  errMsg := err.Error()
  if strings.Contains(errMsg, "no such host") {
   log.Printf("The Bedrock service is not available in the selected region.
 Please double-check the service availability for your region at https://
aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regional-product-services/.\n")
  } else if strings.Contains(errMsg, "Could not resolve the foundation model") {
   log.Printf("Could not resolve the foundation model from model identifier: \"%v
\". Please verify that the requested model exists and is accessible within the
 specified region.\n", modelId)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't invoke Anthropic Claude. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
```

```
 resp, err := processStreamingOutput(output, func(ctx context.Context, part
 []byte) error {
  fmt.Print(string(part))
  return nil
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("streaming output processing error: ", err)
 }

 return resp.Completion, nil

}

type StreamingOutputHandler func(ctx context.Context, part []byte) error

func processStreamingOutput(output
 *bedrockruntime.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamOutput, handler
 StreamingOutputHandler) (Response, error) {

 var combinedResult string
 resp := Response{}

 for event := range output.GetStream().Events() {
  switch v := event.(type) {
  case *types.ResponseStreamMemberChunk:

   //fmt.Println("payload", string(v.Value.Bytes))

   var resp Response
   err := json.NewDecoder(bytes.NewReader(v.Value.Bytes)).Decode(&resp)
   if err != nil {
    return resp, err
   }

   err = handler(context.Background(), []byte(resp.Completion))
   if err != nil {
    return resp, err
   }

   combinedResult += resp.Completion

  case *types.UnknownUnionMember:
```

```
    fmt.Println("unknown tag:", v.Tag)

   default:
    fmt.Println("union is nil or unknown type")
   }
  }

  resp.Completion = combinedResult

  return resp, nil
 }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon
```

```
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

public class InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() throws
 ExecutionException, InterruptedException {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
                    "max_tokens": 512,
                    "temperature": 0.5,
                    "messages": [{
                        "role": "user",
                        "content": "{{prompt}}"
                    }]
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
```

```
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
 in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());

                    // Extract and print the text from the content blocks.
                    if (Objects.equals(response.getString("type"),
 "content_block_delta")) {
                        var text = new JSONPointer("/delta/
text").queryFrom(response);
                        System.out.print(text);

                        // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                        completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                    }
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
```

```
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseContent
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} MessagesResponseBody
```

```
 * @property {ResponseContent[]} content
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Delta
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Message
 * @property {string} role
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Chunk
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {Delta} delta
 * @property {Message} message
 */

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 using the Messages API.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };
```

```
  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {MessagesResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.content[0].text;
};

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 and processes the response stream.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModelWithResponseStream = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };
```

```
  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the API to respond.
  const command = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  let completeMessage = "";

  // Decode and process the response stream
  for await (const item of apiResponse.body) {
    /** @type Chunk */
    const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(item.chunk.bytes));
    const chunk_type = chunk.type;

    if (chunk_type === "content_block_delta") {
      const text = chunk.delta.text;
      completeMessage = completeMessage + text;
      process.stdout.write(text);
    }
  }

  // Return the final response
  return completeMessage;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt = 'Write a paragraph starting with: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.CLAUDE_3_HAIKU.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log("\n" + "-".repeat(53));
    console.log("Final structured response:");
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(`\n${err}`);
  }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
    "messages": [
        {
            "role": "user",
            "content": [{"type": "text", "text": prompt}],
```

```
        }
    ],
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
    modelId=model_id, body=request
)

# Extract and print the response text in real-time.
for event in streaming_response["body"]:
    chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
    if chunk["type"] == "content_block_delta":
        print(chunk["delta"].get("text", ""), end="")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時的 Cohere 命令 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配 SDK 使用 Amazon 基岩執行階段。

範例

- 使用基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Cohere 命令
- 使用基岩的匡威 API 和響應流在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Cohere 命令
- 使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Cohere 命令 R 和 R +
- 使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Cohere 命令
- 使用具有回應串流的叫用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上叫用 Cohere 命令 R 和 R+
- 使用具有回應串流的叫用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上叫用 Cohere 命令

使用基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Cohere 命令

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送到 Cohere 命令。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送文本消息到 Cohere 命令，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
```

```
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的交談。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送文本消息到 Cohere 命令，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
```

```
            var responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

發送文本消息給 Cohere 命令，使用基岩的匡威 API 與異步 Java 客戶端。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
```

```
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
text.
            String responseText = future.get();
```

```
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的交談。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送文本消息到 Cohere 命令，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
const modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";
```

```
// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的交談。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送文本消息到 Cohere 命令，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中進行交談以獲取 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

使用基岩的匡威 API 和響應流在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Cohere 命令

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 發送文本消息到 Cohere 命令，並實時處理響應流。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 Cohere 命令發送文本消息，並實時處理響應流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
```

```
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ConverseStream中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 Cohere 命令發送文本消息，並實時處理響應流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
```

```
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach
 the handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request.modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ConverseStream中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 Cohere 命令發送文本消息，並實時處理響應流。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
const modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
```

```
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ConverseStream中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 Cohere 命令發送文本消息，並實時處理響應流。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"
```

```
# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ConverseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Cohere 命令 R 和 R +

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Cohere 命令 R 和 R +。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    message = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
```

```
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Command_R_InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command-r-plus.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"message\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
```

```
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R and R+.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError
```

```
# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "message": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Cohere 命令

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Cohere 命令。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
```

```
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["generations"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Command_InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
```

```
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/generations/0/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError
```

```
# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
model_id = "cohere.command-light-text-v14"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["generations"][0]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用具有回應串流的叫用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上叫用 Cohere 命令 R 和 R+

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用叫用模型 API 搭配回應資料流，將文字訊息傳送至 Cohere 命令。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    message = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
```

```
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

public class Command_R_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() throws
 ExecutionException, InterruptedException {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command-r-plus.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"message\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
```

```
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native
response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/text").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
```

```
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R and R+
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
```

```
native_request = {
    "message": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generations" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generations"][0]["text"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用具有回應串流的叫用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上叫用 Cohere 命令

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用叫用模型 API 搭配回應資料流，將文字訊息傳送至 Cohere 命令。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);
```

```
    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["generations"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

public class Command_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() throws
 ExecutionException, InterruptedException {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
```

```
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
 in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native
 response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/generations/0/
text").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
model_id = "cohere.command-light-text-v14"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
```

```
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generations" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generations"][0]["text"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時的元駱駝 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配 SDK 使用 Amazon 基岩執行階段。

範例

- 使用基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用元駱駝
- 使用基岩的匡威 API 和響應流在 Amazon 基岩上調用元駱馬
- 使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用美洲駝 2
- 使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用美洲駝 3
- 使用帶有響應流的調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用元駱馬 2
- 使用帶有響應流的調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用元駱馬 3

使用基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用元駱駝

以下代碼示例演示瞭如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送到元駱駝。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信給元駱駝，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
```

```
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的交談。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信給元駱駝，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
```

```
            var responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

發送文本消息給元駱駝，使用基岩的匡威 API 與異步 Java 客戶端。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
```

```
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
text.
            String responseText = future.get();
```

```
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的交談。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信給元駱駝，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";
```

```
// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的交談。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信給元駱駝，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中進行交談以獲取 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

使用基岩的匡威 API 和響應流在 Amazon 基岩上調用元駱馬

以下代碼示例演示瞭如何使用基岩的匡威 API 發送文本消息到 Meta Lama 並實時處理響應流。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 發送短信給元美洲駝，並實時處理響應流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
```

```
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ConverseStream中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 發送短信給元美洲駝，並實時處理響應流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
```

```
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach
 the handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ConverseStream中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 發送短信給元美洲駝，並實時處理響應流。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
```

```
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ConverseStream中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 發送短信給元美洲駝，並實時處理響應流。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"
```

```
# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ConverseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用美洲駝 2

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Meta Lama 2。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 2.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 2 Chat 13B.
var modelId = "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_gen_len = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
```

```
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["generation"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Each model provider has their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for Meta Llama 2 Chat, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html

type Llama2Request struct {
 Prompt       string  `json:"prompt"`
 MaxGenLength int     `json:"max_gen_len,omitempty"`
 Temperature  float64 `json:"temperature,omitempty"`
}

type Llama2Response struct {
 Generation string `json:"generation"`
}

// Invokes Meta Llama 2 Chat on Amazon Bedrock to run an inference using the
 input
// provided in the request body.
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeLlama2(prompt string) (string, error) {
 modelId := "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1"

 body, err := json.Marshal(Llama2Request{
  Prompt:       prompt,
  MaxGenLength: 512,
  Temperature:  0.5,
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(context.TODO(),
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response Llama2Response
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
```

```
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 return response.Generation, nil
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 2.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Llama2_InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 2 Chat 13B.
        var modelId = "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
        var instruction = "<s>[INST] {{prompt}} [/INST]\\n".replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/
generation").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
```

```
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Send a prompt to Meta Llama 2 and print the response.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 2 Chat 13B.
const modelId = "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1";

// Define the user message to send.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one sentence.";

// Embed the message in Llama 2's prompt format.
```

```
const prompt = `<s>[INST] ${userMessage} [/INST]`;

// Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
const request = {
  prompt,
  // Optional inference parameters:
  max_gen_len: 512,
  temperature: 0.5,
  top_p: 0.9,
};

// Encode and send the request.
const response = await client.send(
  new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(request),
    modelId,
  }),
);

// Decode the native response body.
/** @type {{ generation: string }} */
const nativeResponse = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(response.body));

// Extract and print the generated text.
const responseText = nativeResponse.generation;
console.log(responseText);

// Learn more about the Llama 2 prompt format at:
// https://llama.meta.com/docs/model-cards-and-prompt-formats/meta-llama-2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModel中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
    public function invokeLlama2($prompt)
    {
        # The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        # For the format, ranges, and default values for Meta Llama 2 Chat, refer
 to:
        # https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html

        $completion = "";

        try {
            $modelId = 'meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1';

            $body = [
                'prompt' => $prompt,
                'temperature' => 0.5,
                'max_gen_len' => 512,
            ];

            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => json_encode($body),
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);

            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);

            $completion = $response_body->generation;
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
```

```
        }

        return $completion;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 2.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 2 Chat 13B.
model_id = "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]"

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
```

```
    "max_gen_len": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["generation"]
print(response_text)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用美洲駝 3

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Meta Lama 3。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $@"
<|begin_of_text|>
<|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_gen_len = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};
```

```
try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["generation"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Llama3_InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
        var instruction = (
                "<|begin_of_text|>\\n" +
                "<|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>\\n" +
                "{{prompt}} <|eot_id|>\\n" +
                "<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>\\n"
        ).replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
```

```
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/
generation").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Send a prompt to Meta Llama 3 and print the response.
```

```
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8B Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message to send.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one sentence.";

// Embed the message in Llama 3's prompt format.
const prompt = `
<|begin_of_text|>
<|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
${userMessage}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
`;

// Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
const request = {
  prompt,
  // Optional inference parameters:
  max_gen_len: 512,
  temperature: 0.5,
  top_p: 0.9,
};

// Encode and send the request.
const response = await client.send(
  new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(request),
    modelId,
  }),
);

// Decode the native response body.
```

```
/** @type {{ generation: string }} */
const nativeResponse = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(response.body));

// Extract and print the generated text.
const responseText = nativeResponse.generation;
console.log(responseText);

// Learn more about the Llama 3 prompt format at:
// https://llama.meta.com/docs/model-cards-and-prompt-formats/meta-llama-3/
#special-tokens-used-with-meta-llama-3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
```

```
# Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"""
<|begin_of_text|>
<|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
"""

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_gen_len": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["generation"]
print(response_text)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用帶有響應流的調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用元駱馬 2

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用調用模型 API 發送文本消息到 Meta Lama 2，並打印響應流。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 2
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 2 Chat 13B.
var modelId = "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_gen_len = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});
```

```
// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["generation"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 2
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

public class Llama2_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() throws
 ExecutionException, InterruptedException {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 2 Chat 13B.
        var modelId = "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
        var instruction = "<s>[INST] {{prompt}} [/INST]\\n".replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
 in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native
 response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/
generation").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);
```

```
                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Send a prompt to Meta Llama 2 and print the response stream in real-time.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 2 Chat 13B.
const modelId = "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1";

// Define the user message to send.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one sentence.";

// Embed the message in Llama 2's prompt format.
const prompt = `<s>[INST] ${userMessage} [/INST]`;

// Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
const request = {
  prompt,
  // Optional inference parameters:
  max_gen_len: 512,
  temperature: 0.5,
  top_p: 0.9,
};

// Encode and send the request.
const responseStream = await client.send(
  new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(request),
    modelId,
  }),
);

// Extract and print the response stream in real-time.
for await (const event of responseStream.body) {
  /** @type {{ generation: string }} */
  const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(event.chunk.bytes));
  if (chunk.generation) {
```

```
    process.stdout.write(chunk.generation);
  }
}

// Learn more about the Llama 3 prompt format at:
// https://llama.meta.com/docs/model-cards-and-prompt-formats/meta-llama-3/
#special-tokens-used-with-meta-llama-3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 2
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 2 Chat 13B.
model_id = "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
```

```
# Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]"

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_gen_len": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generation" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generation"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用帶有響應流的調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用元駱馬 3

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用調用模型 API 發送文本消息到 Meta Lama 3，並打印響應流。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $@"
<|begin_of_text|>
<|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
```

```
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_gen_len = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["generation"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

public class Llama3_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() throws
 ExecutionException, InterruptedException {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
        var instruction = (
                "<|begin_of_text|>\\n" +
                "<|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>\\n" +
                "{{prompt}} <|eot_id|>\\n" +
                "<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>\\n"
        ).replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
 in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native
 response.
```

```
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/
generation").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Send a prompt to Meta Llama 3 and print the response stream in real-time.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8B Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message to send.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one sentence.";

// Embed the message in Llama 3's prompt format.
const prompt = `
<|begin_of_text|>
<|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
${userMessage}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
`;

// Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
const request = {
  prompt,
  // Optional inference parameters:
  max_gen_len: 512,
```

```
  temperature: 0.5,
  top_p: 0.9,
};

// Encode and send the request.
const responseStream = await client.send(
  new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(request),
    modelId,
  }),
);

// Extract and print the response stream in real-time.
for await (const event of responseStream.body) {
  /** @type {{ generation: string }} */
  const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(event.chunk.bytes));
  if (chunk.generation) {
    process.stdout.write(chunk.generation);
  }
}

// Learn more about the Llama 3 prompt format at:
// https://llama.meta.com/docs/model-cards-and-prompt-formats/meta-llama-3/
#special-tokens-used-with-meta-llama-3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"""
<|begin_of_text|>
<|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
"""

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_gen_len": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
```

```
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generation" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generation"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時的米斯特拉爾 AI AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配 SDK 使用 Amazon 基岩執行階段。

範例

- 使用基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用米斯特拉爾
- 使用基岩的匡威 API 和響應流在 Amazon 基岩上調用米斯特拉爾
- 使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用米斯特拉爾 AI 模型
- 使用具有回應串流的叫用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上叫用米斯特拉爾 AI 模型

使用基岩的匡威 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用米斯特拉爾

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);
```

```
    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的交談。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {
```

```
        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText =
response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

發送短信給米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API 與異步 Java 客戶端。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
```

```
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的交談。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
const modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];
```

```
// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的交談。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")
```

```
# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中進行交談以獲取 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

使用基岩的匡威 API 和響應流在 Amazon 基岩上調用米斯特拉爾

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API 和實時處理響應流。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API 和處理實時響應流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
```

```
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ConverseStream中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API 和處理實時響應流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
```

```
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach
 the handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request.modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ConverseStream中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API 和處理實時響應流。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
const modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
```

```
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ConverseStream中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API 和處理實時響應流。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"
```

```
# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ConverseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用調用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上調用米斯特拉爾 AI 模型

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至米斯特拉爾模型。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
```

```
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["outputs"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral.
```

```
import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
mistral-text-completion.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
        var instruction = "<s>[INST] {{prompt}} [/INST]\\n".replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        try {
```

```
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/outputs/0/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Output
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Output[]} outputs
 */

/**
 * Invokes a Mistral 7B Instruct model.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "mistral.mistral-7b-instruct-v0:2".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "mistral.mistral-7b-instruct-v0:2",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Mistral instruct models provide optimal results when embedding
  // the prompt into the following template:
  const instruction = `<s>[INST] ${prompt} [/INST]`;

  // Prepare the payload.
  const payload = {
    prompt: instruction,
    max_tokens: 500,
    temperature: 0.5,
  };
```

```
  // Invoke the model with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response.
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.outputs[0].text;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt =
    'Complete the following in one sentence: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.MISTRAL_7B.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral.

import boto3
import json
from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]"

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)
```

```
except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["outputs"][0]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用具有回應串流的叫用模型 API 在 Amazon 基岩上叫用米斯特拉爾 AI 模型

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息至 Mistral AI 模型，以及列印回應串流。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;
```

```
// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["outputs"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
```

```
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRespon
```

```
public class InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() throws
 ExecutionException, InterruptedException {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
mistral-text-completion.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
        var instruction = "<s>[INST] {{prompt}} [/INST]\\n".replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();
```

```
        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text
 in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native
 response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/outputs/0/
text").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息，並即時處理回應串流。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]"

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
```

```
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "outputs" in chunk:
            print(chunk["outputs"][0].get("text"), end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}''. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時的案例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配 SDK 使用 Amazon 基岩執行階段。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 建立範例應用程式，提供遊樂場以使用 SDK 與 Amazon 基岩基礎模型互動 AWS
- 在 Amazon 基岩上調用多個基礎模型
- 使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 能建置和協調生成式 AI 應用程式

建立範例應用程式，提供遊樂場以使用 SDK 與 Amazon 基岩基礎模型互動 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何建立遊樂場，以透過不同模式與 Amazon 基礎模型互動。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

.NET 基礎模型（FM）遊樂場是一個 .NET 毛伊島 Blazor 示例應用程序，展示了如何從 C# 代碼使用 Amazon 基岩。此範例顯示 .NET 和 C# 開發人員如何使用 Amazon 基岩來建置啟用人工智慧的生成應用程式。您可以使用下列四個遊樂場來測試 Amazon 基礎模型並與之互動：

- 一個文本遊樂場。
- 一個聊天遊樂場。
- 語音聊天遊樂場。
- 圖像遊樂場。

此範例也會列出並顯示您可存取的基礎模型及其特性。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon 基岩運行時

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

Java 基礎模型（FM）遊樂場是一個春季啟動示例應用程序，展示了如何使用 Amazon 基岩與 Java。此範例顯示 Java 開發人員如何使用 Amazon 基岩來建置支援 AI 的生成應用程式。您可以使用下列三個遊樂場來測試 Amazon 基礎模型並與之互動：

- 一個文本遊樂場。
- 一個聊天遊樂場。
- 圖像遊樂場。

此範例也會列出並顯示您可存取的基礎模型及其特性。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon 基岩運行時

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

Python 基礎模型（FM）遊樂場是一個 Python/快速 API 示例應用程序，展示瞭如何使用 Amazon 基岩與 Python。此範例顯示 Python 開發人員如何使用 Amazon 基岩來建置支援人工智慧的生成應用程式。您可以使用下列三個遊樂場來測試 Amazon 基礎模型並與之互動：

- 一個文本遊樂場。
- 一個聊天遊樂場。
- 圖像遊樂場。

此範例也會列出並顯示您可存取的基礎模型及其特性。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon 基岩運行時

在 Amazon 基岩上調用多個基礎模型

下列程式碼範例說明如何準備並傳送提示至 Amazon 基岩上的各種大語言模型 (LLM)

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在 Amazon 基岩上調用多個基礎模型。

```
// InvokeModelsScenario demonstrates how to use the Amazon Bedrock Runtime client
// to invoke various foundation models for text and image generation
//
// 1. Generate text with Anthropic Claude 2
// 2. Generate text with AI21 Labs Jurassic-2
// 3. Generate text with Meta Llama 2 Chat
```

```
// 4. Generate text and asynchronously process the response stream with Anthropic
 Claude 2
// 5. Generate and image with the Amazon Titan image generation model
// 6. Generate text with Amazon Titan Text G1 Express model
type InvokeModelsScenario struct {
 sdkConfig             aws.Config
 invokeModelWrapper    actions.InvokeModelWrapper
 responseStreamWrapper actions.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper
 questioner            demotools.IQuestioner
}

// NewInvokeModelsScenario constructs an InvokeModelsScenario instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get a Bedrock Runtime client and create
 wrappers for the
// actions used in the scenario.
func NewInvokeModelsScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) InvokeModelsScenario {
 client := bedrockruntime.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return InvokeModelsScenario{
  sdkConfig:             sdkConfig,
  invokeModelWrapper:    actions.InvokeModelWrapper{BedrockRuntimeClient:
 client},
  responseStreamWrapper:
 actions.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper{BedrockRuntimeClient: client},
  questioner:            questioner,
 }
}

// Runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) Run() {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo: %v\n", r)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Runtime model invocation demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))

 log.Printf("First, let's invoke a few large-language models using the
 synchronous client:\n\n")
```

```
 text2textPrompt := "In one paragraph, who are you?"

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Claude with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeClaude(text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Jurassic-2 with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeJurassic2(text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Llama2 with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeLlama2(text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Printf("Now, let's invoke Claude with the asynchronous client and process
 the response stream:\n\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Claude with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeWithResponseStream(text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Printf("Now, let's create an image with the Amazon Titan image generation
 model:\n\n")

 text2ImagePrompt := "stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot"
 seed := rand.Int63n(2147483648)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Amazon Titan with prompt: %v\n", text2ImagePrompt)
 scenario.InvokeTitanImage(text2ImagePrompt, seed)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
 log.Printf("Invoking Titan Text Express with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
 scenario.InvokeTitanText(text2textPrompt)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeClaude(prompt string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeClaude(prompt)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nClaude     : %v\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeJurassic2(prompt string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeJurassic2(prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nJurassic-2 : %v\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeLlama2(prompt string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeLlama2(prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nLlama 2    : %v\n\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeWithResponseStream(prompt string) {
 log.Println("\nClaude with response stream:")
 _, err := scenario.responseStreamWrapper.InvokeModelWithResponseStream(prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println()
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeTitanImage(prompt string, seed int64)
 {
 base64ImageData, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeTitanImage(prompt,
 seed)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 imagePath := saveImage(base64ImageData, "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1")
 fmt.Printf("The generated image has been saved to %s\n", imagePath)
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeTitanText(prompt string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeTitanText(prompt)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nTitan Text Express    : %v\n\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - InvokeModel
  - InvokeModelWithResponseStream

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { FoundationModels } from "../config/foundation_models.js";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ModelConfig
 * @property {Function} module
 * @property {Function} invoker
 * @property {string} modelId
 * @property {string} modelName
 */
```

```
const greeting = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greeting",
  "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Runtime client demo!",
  { header: true },
);

const selectModel = new ScenarioInput("model", "First, select a model:", {
  type: "select",
  choices: Object.values(FoundationModels).map((model) => ({
    name: model.modelName,
    value: model,
  })),
});

const enterPrompt = new ScenarioInput("prompt", "Now, enter your prompt:", {
  type: "input",
});

const printDetails = new ScenarioOutput(
  "print details",
  /**
   * @param {{ model: ModelConfig, prompt: string }} c
   */
  (c) => console.log(`Invoking ${c.model.modelName} with '${c.prompt}'...`),
  { slow: false },
);

const invokeModel = new ScenarioAction(
  "invoke model",
  /**
   * @param {{ model: ModelConfig, prompt: string, response: string }} c
   */
  async (c) => {
    const modelModule = await c.model.module();
    const invoker = c.model.invoker(modelModule);
    c.response = await invoker(c.prompt, c.model.modelId);
  },
);

const printResponse = new ScenarioOutput(
  "print response",
  /**
   * @param {{ response: string }} c
```

```
   */
  (c) => c.response,
  { slow: false },
);

const scenario = new Scenario("Amazon Bedrock Runtime Demo", [
  greeting,
  selectModel,
  enterPrompt,
  printDetails,
  invokeModel,
  printResponse,
]);

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  scenario.run();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - InvokeModel
  - InvokeModelWithResponseStream

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在 Amazon 基岩上調用多個 LMS。

```
namespace BedrockRuntime;

class GettingStartedWithBedrockRuntime
{
    protected BedrockRuntimeService $bedrockRuntimeService;
```

```
    public function runExample()
    {
        echo "\n";
        echo
"----------------------------------------------------------------------\n";
        echo "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Runtime getting started demo using
PHP!\n";
        echo
"----------------------------------------------------------------------\n";

        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-east-1',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];

        $bedrockRuntimeService = new BedrockRuntimeService($clientArgs);

        $prompt = 'In one paragraph, who are you?';

        echo "\nPrompt: " . $prompt;

        echo "\n\nAnthropic Claude:";
        echo $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeClaude($prompt);

        echo "\n\nAI21 Labs Jurassic-2: ";
        echo $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeJurassic2($prompt);

        echo "\n\nMeta Llama 2 Chat: ";
        echo $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeLlama2($prompt);

        echo
"\n----------------------------------------------------------------------\n";

        $image_prompt = 'stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot';

        echo "\nImage prompt: " . $image_prompt;

        echo "\n\nStability.ai Stable Diffusion XL:\n";
        $diffusionSeed = rand(0, 4294967295);
        $style_preset = 'photographic';
        $base64 = $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeStableDiffusion($image_prompt,
$diffusionSeed, $style_preset);
        $image_path = $this->saveImage($base64, 'stability.stable-diffusion-xl');
```

```
        echo "The generated images have been saved to $image_path";

        echo "\n\nAmazon Titan Image Generation:\n";
        $titanSeed = rand(0, 2147483647);
        $base64 = $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeTitanImage($image_prompt,
 $titanSeed);
        $image_path = $this->saveImage($base64, 'amazon.titan-image-generator-
v1');
        echo "The generated images have been saved to $image_path";
    }

    private function saveImage($base64_image_data, $model_id): string
    {
        $output_dir = "output";

        if (!file_exists($output_dir)) {
            mkdir($output_dir);
        }

        $i = 1;
        while (file_exists("$output_dir/$model_id" . '_' . "$i.png")) {
            $i++;
        }

        $image_data = base64_decode($base64_image_data);

        $file_path = "$output_dir/$model_id" . '_' . "$i.png";

        $file = fopen($file_path, 'wb');
        fwrite($file, $image_data);
        fclose($file);

        return $file_path;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - InvokeModel
  - InvokeModelWithResponseStream

使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 能建置和協調生成式 AI 應用程式

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 來建置和協調生成 AI 應用程式。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

Amazon 基岩無伺服器提示鏈結案例示範如何AWS Step Functions使用 Amazon 基岩和適用於 Amazon 基岩的代理程式來建置和協調複雜、無伺服器且可高度擴展的生成式 AI 應用程式。它包含以下工作實例：

- 為文學博客撰寫給定小說的分析。此範例說明簡單、連續的提示鏈。
- 生成有關給定主題的短篇小說。此範例說明 AI 如何反覆處理先前產生的項目清單。
- 建立週末假期前往指定目的地的行程。此範例說明如何平行化多個不同的提示。
- 向作為電影製作人的人類用戶推廣電影的想法。此範例說明如何使用不同的推論參數平行化相同的提示、如何回溯至鏈結中的上一個步驟，以及如何將人工輸入納入作為工作流程的一部分。
- 根據用戶手頭的成分計劃一頓飯。此示例說明了提示鏈如何合併兩個不同的 AI 對話，其中兩個 AI 角色彼此進行辯論以改善最終結果。
- 查找並總結當今最高趨勢的 GitHub 存儲庫。此範例說明鏈結多個與外部 API 互動的 AI 代理程式。

有關完整的源代碼和設置和運行說明，請參閱上的完整項目GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon 基岩運行時
- 適用於 Amazon Bedrock 的代理程式
- Amazon 基岩運行時的代理
- Step Functions

使用 SDK 為 Amazon 基岩運行時提供穩定的擴散 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配 SDK 使用 Amazon 基岩執行階段。

範例

- 在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Stability.ai 穩定擴散 XL 以生成圖像

在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Stability.ai 穩定擴散 XL 以生成圖像

以下代碼示例演示瞭如何在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Stability.ai 穩定擴散 XL 以生成圖像。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建具有穩定擴散的圖像。

```
// Create an image with Stable Diffusion.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.SecureRandom;

import static com.example.bedrockruntime.libs.ImageTools.displayImage;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        // Set the model ID, e.g., Stable Diffusion XL v1.
        var modelId = "stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response
 fields at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
diffusion-1-0-text-image.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "text_prompts": [{ "text": "{{prompt}}" }],
                    "style_preset": "{{style}}",
                    "seed": {{seed}}
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the image generation.
        var prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";

        // Get a random 32-bit seed for the image generation (max.
 4,294,967,295).
        var seed = new BigInteger(31, new SecureRandom());

        // Choose a style preset.
        var style = "cinematic";

        // Embed the prompt, seed, and style in the model's native request
 payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate
                .replace("{{prompt}}", prompt)
                .replace("{{seed}}", seed.toString())
                .replace("{{style}}", style);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated image data from the model's response.
            var base64ImageData = new JSONPointer("/artifacts/0/base64")
```

```
                    .queryFrom(responseBody)
                    .toString();

            return base64ImageData;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");

        String base64ImageData = invokeModel();

        displayImage(base64ImageData);
    }


}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建具有穩定擴散的圖像。

```
    public function invokeStableDiffusion(string $prompt, int $seed, string
 $style_preset)
    {
```

```
        # The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        # For the format, ranges, and available style_presets of Stable Diffusion
 models refer to:
        # https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
stability-diffusion.html

        $base64_image_data = "";

        try {
            $modelId = 'stability.stable-diffusion-xl';

            $body = [
                'text_prompts' => [
                    ['text' => $prompt]
                ],
                'seed' => $seed,
                'cfg_scale' => 10,
                'steps' => 30
            ];

            if ($style_preset) {
                $body['style_preset'] = $style_preset;
            }

            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => json_encode($body),
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);

            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);

            $base64_image_data = $response_body->artifacts[0]->base64;
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }

        return $base64_image_data;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建具有穩定擴散的圖像。

```
# Use the native inference API to create an image with Stability.ai Stable
 Diffusion

import base64
import boto3
import json
import os
import random

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Stable Diffusion XL 1.
model_id = "stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1"

# Define the image generation prompt for the model.
prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot."

# Generate a random seed.
seed = random.randint(0, 4294967295)

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "text_prompts": [{"text": prompt}],
    "style_preset": "photographic",
    "seed": seed,
    "cfg_scale": 10,
    "steps": 30,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
```

```
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract the image data.
base64_image_data = model_response["artifacts"][0]["base64"]

# Save the generated image to a local folder.
i, output_dir = 1, "output"
if not os.path.exists(output_dir):
    os.makedirs(output_dir)
while os.path.exists(os.path.join(output_dir, f"stability_{i}.png")):
    i += 1

image_data = base64.b64decode(base64_image_data)

image_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"stability_{i}.png")
with open(image_path, "wb") as file:
    file.write(image_data)

print(f"The generated image has been saved to {image_path}")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建具有穩定擴散的圖像。

```
    "Stable Diffusion Input Parameters should be in a format like this:
*   {
*     "text_prompts": [
*       {"text":"Draw a dolphin with a mustache"},
*       {"text":"Make it photorealistic"}
*     ],
*     "cfg_scale":10,
*     "seed":0,
*     "steps":50
*   }
    TYPES: BEGIN OF prompt_ts,
             text TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
           END OF prompt_ts.

    DATA: BEGIN OF ls_input,
            text_prompts TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF prompt_ts,
            cfg_scale    TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            seed         TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            steps        TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
          END OF ls_input.

    APPEND VALUE prompt_ts( text = iv_prompt ) TO ls_input-text_prompts.
    ls_input-cfg_scale = 10.
    ls_input-seed = 0. "or better, choose a random integer.
    ls_input-steps = 50.

    DATA(lv_json) = /ui2/cl_json=>serialize(
      data = ls_input
                 pretty_name   = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-low_case ).

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_response) = lo_bdr->invokemodel(
          iv_body = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring( lv_json )
          iv_modelid = 'stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v0'
          iv_accept = 'application/json'
          iv_contenttype = 'application/json' ).

        "Stable Diffusion Result Format:
*       {
*         "result": "success",
*         "artifacts": [
*           {
*             "seed": 0,
```

```
*             "base64": "iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUhEUgAAAgAAA....
*             "finishReason": "SUCCESS"
*           }
*         ]
*       }
        TYPES: BEGIN OF artifact_ts,
                 seed         TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
                 base64       TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
                 finishreason TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
               END OF artifact_ts.

        DATA: BEGIN OF ls_response,
                result    TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
                artifacts TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF artifact_ts,
              END OF ls_response.

        /ui2/cl_json=>deserialize(
          EXPORTING jsonx = lo_response->get_body( )
                    pretty_name = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-camel_case
          CHANGING  data  = ls_response ).
        IF ls_response-artifacts IS NOT INITIAL.
          DATA(lv_image) =
 cl_http_utility=>if_http_utility~decode_x_base64( ls_response-artifacts[ 1 ]-
base64 ).
        ENDIF.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

叫用 Stability.ai 穩定擴散 XL 基礎模型，使用 L2 高階用戶端產生影像。

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_bdr_l2_sd) = /aws1/
cl_bdr_l2_factory=>create_stable_diffusion_10( lo_bdr ).
      " iv_prompt contains a prompt like 'Show me a picture of a unicorn reading
 an enterprise financial report'.
        DATA(lv_image) = lo_bdr_l2_sd->text_to_image( iv_prompt ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
```

```
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK InvokeModel中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩代理程式的程式碼範例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用適用於 Amazon 基岩的代理程式。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon 基岩代理程式使用者指南 — 有關 Amazon 基岩代理程式的更多資訊。
- Amazon 基岩 API 代理程式參考 — 有關 Amazon 基岩動作的所有可用代理程式的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon 基岩代理

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 Amazon 基岩代理程式。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  GetAgentCommand,
  paginateListAgents,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} AgentSummary
 */

/**
 * A simple scenario to demonstrate basic setup and interaction with the Bedrock
 Agents Client.
 *
 * This function first initializes the Amazon Bedrock Agents client for a
 specific region.
 * It then retrieves a list of existing agents using the streamlined paginator
 approach.
 * For each agent found, it retrieves detailed information using a command
 object.
 *
 * Demonstrates:
 * - Use of the Bedrock Agents client to initialize and communicate with the AWS
 service.
 * - Listing resources in a paginated response pattern.
 * - Accessing an individual resource using a command object.
 *
 * @returns {Promise<void>} A promise that resolves when the function has
 completed execution.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const region = "us-east-1";

  console.log("=".repeat(68));

  console.log(`Initializing Amazon Bedrock Agents client for ${region}...`);
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });
```

```
  console.log(`Retrieving the list of existing agents...`);
  const paginatorConfig = { client };
  const pages = paginateListAgents(paginatorConfig, {});

  /** @type {AgentSummary[]} */
  const agentSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
    agentSummaries.push(...page.agentSummaries);
  }

  console.log(`Found ${agentSummaries.length} agents in ${region}.`);

  if (agentSummaries.length > 0) {
    for (const agentSummary of agentSummaries) {
      const agentId = agentSummary.agentId;
      console.log("=".repeat(68));
      console.log(`Retrieving agent with ID: ${agentId}:`);
      console.log("-".repeat(68));

      const command = new GetAgentCommand({ agentId });
      const response = await client.send(command);
      const agent = response.agent;

      console.log(` Name: ${agent.agentName}`);
      console.log(` Status: ${agent.agentStatus}`);
      console.log(` ARN: ${agent.agentArn}`);
      console.log(` Foundation model: ${agent.foundationModel}`);
    }
  }
  console.log("=".repeat(68));
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await main();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetAgent
  - ListAgents

程式碼範例

- 使用 SDK 針對 Amazon 基岩的代理程式採取動作 AWS
  - 搭CreateAgent配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateAgentActionGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateAgentAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteAgent配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteAgentAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetAgent配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListAgentActionGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListAgentKnowledgeBases配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListAgents配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭PrepareAgent配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩代理程式案例 AWS
  - 示 end-to-end 範如何使用 SDK 建立和叫用 Amazon 基岩代理程式的範例 AWS
  - 使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 能建置和協調生成式 AI 應用程式

使用 SDK 針對 Amazon 基岩的代理程式採取動作 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用具 AWS 有 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩代理程式。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩代理程式案例 AWS。

範例

- 搭CreateAgent配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateAgentActionGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateAgentAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteAgent配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteAgentAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetAgent配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAgentActionGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAgentKnowledgeBases配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭ListAgents配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PrepareAgent配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateAgent`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAgent`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立並呼叫代理程式

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 代理程式。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  CreateAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Creates an Amazon Bedrock Agent.
 *
 * @param {string} agentName - A name for the agent that you create.
 * @param {string} foundationModel - The foundation model to be used by the agent
 you create.
```

```
 * @param {string} agentResourceRoleArn - The ARN of the IAM role with
 permissions required by the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent").Agent>} An object
 containing details of the created agent.
 */
export const createAgent = async (
  agentName,
  foundationModel,
  agentResourceRoleArn,
  region = "us-east-1",
) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  const command = new CreateAgentCommand({
    agentName,
    foundationModel,
    agentResourceRoleArn,
  });
  const response = await client.send(command);

  return response.agent;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentName and accountId, and roleName with a
 unique name for the new agent,
  // the id of your AWS account, and the name of an existing execution role that
 the agent can use inside your account.
  // For foundationModel, specify the desired model. Ensure to remove the
 brackets '[]' before adding your data.

  // A string (max 100 chars) that can include letters, numbers, dashes '-', and
 underscores '_'.
  const agentName = "[your-bedrock-agent-name]";

  // Your AWS account id.
  const accountId = "[123456789012]";

  // The name of the agent's execution role. It must be prefixed by
 `AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForAgents_`.
  const roleName = "[AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForAgents_your-role-name]";
```

```
  // The ARN for the agent's execution role.
  // Follow the ARN format: 'arn:aws:iam::account-id:role/role-name'
  const roleArn = `arn:aws:iam::${accountId}:role/${roleName}`;

  // Specify the model for the agent. Change if a different model is preferred.
  const foundationModel = "anthropic.claude-v2";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentName and roleArn.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentName, roleArn]);

  console.log(`Creating a new agent...`);

  const agent = await createAgent(agentName, foundationModel, roleArn);
  console.log(agent);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateAgent中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 代理程式。

```
    def create_agent(self, agent_name, foundation_model, role_arn, instruction):
        """
        Creates an agent that orchestrates interactions between foundation
models,
        data sources, software applications, user conversations, and APIs to
carry
        out tasks to help customers.

        :param agent_name: A name for the agent.
        :param foundation_model: The foundation model to be used for
orchestration by the agent.
```

```
        :param role_arn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions needed by the
agent.
        :param instruction: Instructions that tell the agent what it should do
and how it should
                            interact with users.
        :return: The response from Agents for Bedrock if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.create_agent(
                agentName=agent_name,
                foundationModel=foundation_model,
                agentResourceRoleArn=role_arn,
                instruction=instruction,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Error: Couldn't create agent. Here's why: {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return response["agent"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateAgent中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**CreateAgentActionGroup**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAgentActionGroup`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立並呼叫代理程式

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立代理程式動作群組。

```
    def create_agent_action_group(
        self, name, description, agent_id, agent_version, function_arn,
api_schema
    ):
        """
        Creates an action group for an agent. An action group defines a set of
actions that an
        agent should carry out for the customer.

        :param name: The name to give the action group.
        :param description: The description of the action group.
        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent for which to create
the action group.
        :param agent_version: The version of the agent for which to create the
action group.
        :param function_arn: The ARN of the Lambda function containing the
business logic that is
                                carried out upon invoking the action.
        :param api_schema: Contains the OpenAPI schema for the action group.
        :return: Details about the action group that was created.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.create_agent_action_group(
                actionGroupName=name,
                description=description,
                agentId=agent_id,
                agentVersion=agent_version,
                actionGroupExecutor={"lambda": function_arn},
                apiSchema={"payload": api_schema},
            )
            agent_action_group = response["agentActionGroup"]
```

```
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Error: Couldn't create agent action group. Here's why:
{e}")
            raise
        else:
            return agent_action_group
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateAgentActionGroup中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`CreateAgentAlias`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAgentAlias`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立並呼叫代理程式

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立代理程式別名。

```
    def create_agent_alias(self, name, agent_id):
        """
        Creates an alias of an agent that can be used to deploy the agent.

        :param name: The name of the alias.
        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :return: Details about the alias that was created.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.create_agent_alias(
                agentAliasName=name, agentId=agent_id
            )
            agent_alias = response["agentAlias"]
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create agent alias. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return agent_alias
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateAgentAlias中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DeleteAgent`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAgent`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立並呼叫代理程式

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除代理程式。

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

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  DeleteAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Deletes an Amazon Bedrock Agent.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent to delete.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-
agent").DeleteAgentCommandOutput>} An object containing the agent id, the status,
 and some additional metadata.
 */
export const deleteAgent = (agentId, region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });
  const command = new DeleteAgentCommand({ agentId });
  return client.send(command);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentId with an existing agent's id.
  // Ensure to remove the brackets (`[]`) before adding your data.

  // The agentId must be an alphanumeric string with exactly 10 characters.
  const agentId = "[ABC123DE45]";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentId.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentId]);

  console.log(`Deleting agent with ID ${agentId}...`);

  const response = await deleteAgent(agentId);
  console.log(response);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAgent中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除代理程式。

```
    def delete_agent(self, agent_id):
        """
        Deletes an Amazon Bedrock agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent to delete.
        :return: The response from Agents for Bedrock if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """

        try:
            response = self.client.delete_agent(
                agentId=agent_id, skipResourceInUseCheck=False
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't delete agent. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteAgent中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DeleteAgentAlias`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAgentAlias`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立並呼叫代理程式

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除代理程式別名。

```
    def delete_agent_alias(self, agent_id, agent_alias_id):
        """
        Deletes an alias of an Amazon Bedrock agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent that the alias
belongs to.
        :param agent_alias_id: The unique identifier of the alias to delete.
        :return: The response from Agents for Bedrock if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """

        try:
            response = self.client.delete_agent_alias(
                agentId=agent_id, agentAliasId=agent_alias_id
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't delete agent alias. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteAgentAlias中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭GetAgent配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetAgent。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立並呼叫代理程式

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

找個特工

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  GetAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Retrieves the details of an Amazon Bedrock Agent.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent").Agent>} An object
 containing the agent details.
 */
export const getAgent = async (agentId, region = "us-east-1") => {
```

```
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  const command = new GetAgentCommand({ agentId });
  const response = await client.send(command);
  return response.agent;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentId with an existing agent's id.
  // Ensure to remove the brackets '[]' before adding your data.

  // The agentId must be an alphanumeric string with exactly 10 characters.
  const agentId = "[ABC123DE45]";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentId.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentId]);

  console.log(`Retrieving agent with ID ${agentId}...`);

  const agent = await getAgent(agentId);
  console.log(agent);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetAgent中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

找個特工

```
    def get_agent(self, agent_id, log_error=True):
        """
        Gets information about an agent.
```

```
        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :param log_error: Whether to log any errors that occur when getting the
agent.
                          If True, errors will be logged to the logger. If False,
errors
                          will still be raised, but not logged.
        :return: The information about the requested agent.
        """

        try:
            response = self.client.get_agent(agentId=agent_id)
            agent = response["agent"]
        except ClientError as e:
            if log_error:
                logger.error(f"Couldn't get agent {agent_id}. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return agent
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetAgent中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`ListAgentActionGroups`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAgentActionGroups`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立並呼叫代理程式

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出代理程式的動作群組。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  ListAgentActionGroupsCommand,
  paginateListAgentActionGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Retrieves a list of Action Groups of an agent utilizing the paginator
 function.
 *
 * This function leverages a paginator, which abstracts the complexity of
 pagination, providing
 * a straightforward way to handle paginated results inside a `for await...of`
 loop.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent.
 * @param {string} agentVersion - The version of the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<ActionGroupSummary[]>} An array of action group summaries.
 */
export const listAgentActionGroupsWithPaginator = async (
  agentId,
  agentVersion,
  region = "us-east-1",
) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  // Create a paginator configuration
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client,
    pageSize: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
  };

  const params = { agentId, agentVersion };

  const pages = paginateListAgentActionGroups(paginatorConfig, params);
```

```
  // Paginate until there are no more results
  const actionGroupSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
    actionGroupSummaries.push(...page.actionGroupSummaries);
  }

  return actionGroupSummaries;
};

/**
 * Retrieves a list of Action Groups of an agent utilizing the
 ListAgentActionGroupsCommand.
 *
 * This function demonstrates the manual approach, sending a command to the
 client and processing the response.
 * Pagination must manually be managed. For a simplified approach that abstracts
 away pagination logic, see
 * the `listAgentActionGroupsWithPaginator()` example below.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent.
 * @param {string} agentVersion - The version of the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<ActionGroupSummary[]>} An array of action group summaries.
 */
export const listAgentActionGroupsWithCommandObject = async (
  agentId,
  agentVersion,
  region = "us-east-1",
) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  let nextToken;
  const actionGroupSummaries = [];
  do {
    const command = new ListAgentActionGroupsCommand({
      agentId,
      agentVersion,
      nextToken,
      maxResults: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
    });

    /** @type {{actionGroupSummaries: ActionGroupSummary[], nextToken?: string}}
 */
```

```
    const response = await client.send(command);

    for (const actionGroup of response.actionGroupSummaries || []) {
      actionGroupSummaries.push(actionGroup);
    }

    nextToken = response.nextToken;
  } while (nextToken);

  return actionGroupSummaries;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentId and agentVersion with an existing
 agent's id and version.
  // Ensure to remove the brackets '[]' before adding your data.

  // The agentId must be an alphanumeric string with exactly 10 characters.
  const agentId = "[ABC123DE45]";

  // A string either containing `DRAFT` or a number with 1-5 digits (e.g., '123'
 or 'DRAFT').
  const agentVersion = "[DRAFT]";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentId and agentVersion.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentId, agentVersion]);

  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log(
    "Listing agent action groups using ListAgentActionGroupsCommand:",
  );

  for (const actionGroup of await listAgentActionGroupsWithCommandObject(
    agentId,
    agentVersion,
  )) {
    console.log(actionGroup);
  }

  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log(
    "Listing agent action groups using the paginateListAgents function:",
  );
```

```
  for (const actionGroup of await listAgentActionGroupsWithPaginator(
    agentId,
    agentVersion,
  )) {
    console.log(actionGroup);
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListAgentActionGroups中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出代理程式的動作群組。

```
    def list_agent_action_groups(self, agent_id, agent_version):
        """
        List the action groups for a version of an Amazon Bedrock Agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :param agent_version: The version of the agent.
        :return: The list of action group summaries for the version of the agent.
        """

        try:
            action_groups = []

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_agent_action_groups")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                agentId=agent_id,
                agentVersion=agent_version,
                PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10},
            ):
                action_groups.extend(page["actionGroupSummaries"])
```

```
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't list action groups. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return action_groups
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListAgentActionGroups中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ListAgentKnowledgeBases配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListAgentKnowledgeBases。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立並呼叫代理程式

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出與代理程式相關聯的知識庫。

```
    def list_agent_knowledge_bases(self, agent_id, agent_version):
        """
        List the knowledge bases associated with a version of an Amazon Bedrock
Agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :param agent_version: The version of the agent.
```

```
        :return: The list of knowledge base summaries for the version of the
agent.
        """

        try:
            knowledge_bases = []

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_agent_knowledge_bases")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                agentId=agent_id,
                agentVersion=agent_version,
                PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10},
            ):
                knowledge_bases.extend(page["agentKnowledgeBaseSummaries"])

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't list knowledge bases. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return knowledge_bases
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListAgentKnowledgeBases中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**ListAgents**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAgents`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立並呼叫代理程式

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出屬於某個帳號的代理程式。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  ListAgentsCommand,
  paginateListAgents,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Retrieves a list of available Amazon Bedrock agents utilizing the paginator
 function.
 *
 * This function leverages a paginator, which abstracts the complexity of
 pagination, providing
 * a straightforward way to handle paginated results inside a `for await...of`
 loop.
 *
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<AgentSummary[]>} An array of agent summaries.
 */
export const listAgentsWithPaginator = async (region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  const paginatorConfig = {
    client,
    pageSize: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
  };
```

```
  const pages = paginateListAgents(paginatorConfig, {});

  // Paginate until there are no more results
  const agentSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
    agentSummaries.push(...page.agentSummaries);
  }

  return agentSummaries;
};

/**
 * Retrieves a list of available Amazon Bedrock agents utilizing the
 ListAgentsCommand.
 *
 * This function demonstrates the manual approach, sending a command to the
 client and processing the response.
 * Pagination must manually be managed. For a simplified approach that abstracts
 away pagination logic, see
 * the `listAgentsWithPaginator()` example below.
 *
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<AgentSummary[]>} An array of agent summaries.
 */
export const listAgentsWithCommandObject = async (region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  let nextToken;
  const agentSummaries = [];
  do {
    const command = new ListAgentsCommand({
      nextToken,
      maxResults: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
    });

    /** @type {{agentSummaries: AgentSummary[], nextToken?: string}} */
    const paginatedResponse = await client.send(command);

    agentSummaries.push(...(paginatedResponse.agentSummaries || []));

    nextToken = paginatedResponse.nextToken;
  } while (nextToken);

  return agentSummaries;
```

```
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log("Listing agents using ListAgentsCommand:");
  for (const agent of await listAgentsWithCommandObject()) {
    console.log(agent);
  }

  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log("Listing agents using the paginateListAgents function:");
  for (const agent of await listAgentsWithPaginator()) {
    console.log(agent);
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListAgents中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出屬於某個帳號的代理程式。

```
    def list_agents(self):
        """
        List the available Amazon Bedrock Agents.

        :return: The list of available bedrock agents.
        """

        try:
            all_agents = []
```

```
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_agents")
            for page in paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10}):
                all_agents.extend(page["agentSummaries"])

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't list agents. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return all_agents
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListAgents中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`PrepareAgent`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PrepareAgent`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立並呼叫代理程式

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

準備用於內部測試的代理程式。

```
    def prepare_agent(self, agent_id):
        """
        Creates a DRAFT version of the agent that can be used for internal
testing.
```

```
        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent to prepare.
        :return: The response from Agents for Bedrock if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """
        try:
            prepared_agent_details = self.client.prepare_agent(agentId=agent_id)
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't prepare agent. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return prepared_agent_details
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PrepareAgent中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩代理程式案例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用具 AWS 有 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩代理程式。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 示 end-to-end 範如何使用 SDK 建立和叫用 Amazon 基岩代理程式的範例 AWS
- 使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 能建置和協調生成式 AI 應用程式

示 end-to-end 範如何使用 SDK 建立和叫用 Amazon 基岩代理程式的範例 AWS

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立代理程式的執行角色。
- 建立代理程式並部署 DRAFT 版本。
- 建立可實作代理程式功能的 Lambda 函數。
- 建立將代理程式連線至 Lambda 函數的動作群組。
- 部署完全設定的代理程式。
- 使用使用者提供的提示呼叫代理程式。
- 刪除所有建立的資源。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立並呼叫代理程式。

```
REGION = "us-east-1"
ROLE_POLICY_NAME = "agent_permissions"


class BedrockAgentScenarioWrapper:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to get started using Agents for Amazon
 Bedrock."""

    def __init__(
        self, bedrock_agent_client, runtime_client, lambda_client, iam_resource,
 postfix
    ):
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.bedrock_agent_runtime_client = runtime_client
        self.postfix = postfix

        self.bedrock_wrapper = BedrockAgentWrapper(bedrock_agent_client)

        self.agent = None
        self.agent_alias = None
        self.agent_role = None
        self.prepared_agent_details = None
        self.lambda_role = None
        self.lambda_function = None

    def run_scenario(self):
        print("=" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Agents demo.")
        print("=" * 88)
```

```
        # Query input from user
        print("Let's start with creating an agent:")
        print("-" * 40)
        name, foundation_model = self._request_name_and_model_from_user()
        print("-" * 40)

        # Create an execution role for the agent
        self.agent_role = self._create_agent_role(foundation_model)

        # Create the agent
        self.agent = self._create_agent(name, foundation_model)

        # Prepare a DRAFT version of the agent
        self.prepared_agent_details = self._prepare_agent()

        # Create the agent's Lambda function
        self.lambda_function = self._create_lambda_function()

        # Configure permissions for the agent to invoke the Lambda function
        self._allow_agent_to_invoke_function()
        self._let_function_accept_invocations_from_agent()

        # Create an action group to connect the agent with the Lambda function
        self._create_agent_action_group()

        # If the agent has been modified or any components have been added,
prepare the agent again
        components = [self._get_agent()]
        components += self._get_agent_action_groups()
        components += self._get_agent_knowledge_bases()

        latest_update = max(component["updatedAt"] for component in components)
        if latest_update > self.prepared_agent_details["preparedAt"]:
            self.prepared_agent_details = self._prepare_agent()

        # Create an agent alias
        self.agent_alias = self._create_agent_alias()

        # Test the agent
        self._chat_with_agent(self.agent_alias)

        print("=" * 88)
        print("Thanks for running the demo!\n")
```

```
        if q.ask("Do you want to delete the created resources? [y/N] ",
q.is_yesno):
            self._delete_resources()
            print("=" * 88)
            print(
                "All demo resources have been deleted. Thanks again for running
the demo!"
            )
        else:
            self._list_resources()
            print("=" * 88)
            print("Thanks again for running the demo!")

    def _request_name_and_model_from_user(self):
        existing_agent_names = [
            agent["agentName"] for agent in self.bedrock_wrapper.list_agents()
        ]

        while True:
            name = q.ask("Enter an agent name: ", self.is_valid_agent_name)
            if name.lower() not in [n.lower() for n in existing_agent_names]:
                break
            print(
                f"Agent {name} conflicts with an existing agent. Please use a
different name."
            )

        models = ["anthropic.claude-instant-v1", "anthropic.claude-v2"]
        model_id = models[
            q.choose("Which foundation model would you like to use? ", models)
        ]

        return name, model_id

    def _create_agent_role(self, model_id):
        role_name = f"AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForAgents_{self.postfix}"
        model_arn = f"arn:aws:bedrock:{REGION}::foundation-model/{model_id}*"

        print("Creating an an execution role for the agent...")

        try:
            role = self.iam_resource.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
```

```
                    {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Principal": {"Service":
"bedrock.amazonaws.com"},
                                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                            }
                        ],
                    }
                ),
            )

            role.Policy(ROLE_POLICY_NAME).put(
                PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                    {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Action": "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                                "Resource": model_arn,
                            }
                        ],
                    }
                )
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}. Here's why: {e}")
            raise

        return role

    def _create_agent(self, name, model_id):
        print("Creating the agent...")

        instruction = """
            You are a friendly chat bot. You have access to a function called
that returns
            information about the current date and time. When responding with
date or time,
            please make sure to add the timezone UTC.
            """
```

```
        agent = self.bedrock_wrapper.create_agent(
            agent_name=name,
            foundation_model=model_id,
            instruction=instruction,
            role_arn=self.agent_role.arn,
        )
        self._wait_for_agent_status(agent["agentId"], "NOT_PREPARED")

        return agent

    def _prepare_agent(self):
        print("Preparing the agent...")

        agent_id = self.agent["agentId"]
        prepared_agent_details = self.bedrock_wrapper.prepare_agent(agent_id)
        self._wait_for_agent_status(agent_id, "PREPARED")

        return prepared_agent_details

    def _create_lambda_function(self):
        print("Creating the Lambda function...")

        function_name = f"AmazonBedrockExampleFunction_{self.postfix}"

        self.lambda_role = self._create_lambda_role()

        try:
            deployment_package = self._create_deployment_package(function_name)

            lambda_function = self.lambda_client.create_function(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Description="Lambda function for Amazon Bedrock example",
                Runtime="python3.11",
                Role=self.lambda_role.arn,
                Handler=f"{function_name}.lambda_handler",
                Code={"ZipFile": deployment_package},
                Publish=True,
            )

            waiter = self.lambda_client.get_waiter("function_active_v2")
            waiter.wait(FunctionName=function_name)

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(
```

```
                f"Couldn't create Lambda function {function_name}. Here's why:
 {e}"
            )
            raise

        return lambda_function

    def _create_lambda_role(self):
        print("Creating an execution role for the Lambda function...")

        role_name = f"AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForLambda_{self.postfix}"

        try:
            role = self.iam_resource.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                    {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Principal": {"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
                                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                            }
                        ],
                    }
                ),
            )
            role.attach_policy(
                PolicyArn="arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"
            )
            print(f"Created role {role_name}")
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}. Here's why: {e}")
            raise

        print("Waiting for the execution role to be fully propagated...")
        wait(10)

        return role

    def _allow_agent_to_invoke_function(self):
        policy = self.iam_resource.RolePolicy(
```

```
            self.agent_role.role_name, ROLE_POLICY_NAME
        )
        doc = policy.policy_document
        doc["Statement"].append(
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": "lambda:InvokeFunction",
                "Resource": self.lambda_function["FunctionArn"],
            }
        )

self.agent_role.Policy(ROLE_POLICY_NAME).put(PolicyDocument=json.dumps(doc))

    def _let_function_accept_invocations_from_agent(self):
        try:
            self.lambda_client.add_permission(
                FunctionName=self.lambda_function["FunctionName"],
                SourceArn=self.agent["agentArn"],
                StatementId="BedrockAccess",
                Action="lambda:InvokeFunction",
                Principal="bedrock.amazonaws.com",
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't grant Bedrock permission to invoke the Lambda
function. Here's why: {e}"
            )
            raise

    def _create_agent_action_group(self):
        print("Creating an action group for the agent...")

        try:
            with open("./scenario_resources/api_schema.yaml") as file:
                self.bedrock_wrapper.create_agent_action_group(
                    name="current_date_and_time",
                    description="Gets the current date and time.",
                    agent_id=self.agent["agentId"],
                    agent_version=self.prepared_agent_details["agentVersion"],
                    function_arn=self.lambda_function["FunctionArn"],
                    api_schema=json.dumps(yaml.safe_load(file)),
                )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create agent action group. Here's why: {e}")
```

```
            raise

    def _get_agent(self):
        return self.bedrock_wrapper.get_agent(self.agent["agentId"])

    def _get_agent_action_groups(self):
        return self.bedrock_wrapper.list_agent_action_groups(
            self.agent["agentId"], self.prepared_agent_details["agentVersion"]
        )

    def _get_agent_knowledge_bases(self):
        return self.bedrock_wrapper.list_agent_knowledge_bases(
            self.agent["agentId"], self.prepared_agent_details["agentVersion"]
        )

    def _create_agent_alias(self):
        print("Creating an agent alias...")

        agent_alias_name = "test_agent_alias"
        agent_alias = self.bedrock_wrapper.create_agent_alias(
            agent_alias_name, self.agent["agentId"]
        )

        self._wait_for_agent_status(self.agent["agentId"], "PREPARED")

        return agent_alias

    def _wait_for_agent_status(self, agent_id, status):
        while self.bedrock_wrapper.get_agent(agent_id)["agentStatus"] != status:
            wait(2)

    def _chat_with_agent(self, agent_alias):
        print("-" * 88)
        print("The agent is ready to chat.")
        print("Try asking for the date or time. Type 'exit' to quit.")

        # Create a unique session ID for the conversation
        session_id = uuid.uuid4().hex

        while True:
            prompt = q.ask("Prompt: ", q.non_empty)

            if prompt == "exit":
                break
```

```
            response = asyncio.run(self._invoke_agent(agent_alias, prompt,
 session_id))

            print(f"Agent: {response}")

    async def _invoke_agent(self, agent_alias, prompt, session_id):
        response = self.bedrock_agent_runtime_client.invoke_agent(
            agentId=self.agent["agentId"],
            agentAliasId=agent_alias["agentAliasId"],
            sessionId=session_id,
            inputText=prompt,
        )

        completion = ""

        for event in response.get("completion"):
            chunk = event["chunk"]
            completion += chunk["bytes"].decode()

        return completion

    def _delete_resources(self):
        if self.agent:
            agent_id = self.agent["agentId"]

            if self.agent_alias:
                agent_alias_id = self.agent_alias["agentAliasId"]
                print("Deleting agent alias...")
                self.bedrock_wrapper.delete_agent_alias(agent_id, agent_alias_id)

            print("Deleting agent...")
            agent_status = self.bedrock_wrapper.delete_agent(agent_id)
["agentStatus"]
            while agent_status == "DELETING":
                wait(5)
                try:
                    agent_status = self.bedrock_wrapper.get_agent(
                        agent_id, log_error=False
                    )["agentStatus"]
                except ClientError as err:
                    if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
 "ResourceNotFoundException":
                        agent_status = "DELETED"
```

```
        if self.lambda_function:
            name = self.lambda_function["FunctionName"]
            print(f"Deleting function '{name}'...")
            self.lambda_client.delete_function(FunctionName=name)

        if self.agent_role:
            print(f"Deleting role '{self.agent_role.role_name}'...")
            self.agent_role.Policy(ROLE_POLICY_NAME).delete()
            self.agent_role.delete()

        if self.lambda_role:
            print(f"Deleting role '{self.lambda_role.role_name}'...")
            for policy in self.lambda_role.attached_policies.all():
                policy.detach_role(RoleName=self.lambda_role.role_name)
            self.lambda_role.delete()

    def _list_resources(self):
        print("-" * 40)
        print(f"Here is the list of created resources in '{REGION}'.")
        print("Make sure you delete them once you're done to avoid unnecessary
costs.")
        if self.agent:
            print(f"Bedrock Agent:   {self.agent['agentName']}")
        if self.lambda_function:
            print(f"Lambda function: {self.lambda_function['FunctionName']}")
        if self.agent_role:
            print(f"IAM role:        {self.agent_role.role_name}")
        if self.lambda_role:
            print(f"IAM role:        {self.lambda_role.role_name}")

    @staticmethod
    def is_valid_agent_name(answer):
        valid_regex = r"^[a-zA-Z0-9_-]{1,100}$"
        return (
            answer
            if answer and len(answer) <= 100 and re.match(valid_regex, answer)
            else None,
            "I need a name for the agent, please. Valid characters are a-z, A-Z,
0-9, _ (underscore) and - (hyphen).",
        )

    @staticmethod
    def _create_deployment_package(function_name):
```

```
        buffer = io.BytesIO()
        with zipfile.ZipFile(buffer, "w") as zipped:
            zipped.write(
                "./scenario_resources/lambda_function.py", f"{function_name}.py"
            )
        buffer.seek(0)
        return buffer.read()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    postfix = "".join(
        random.choice(string.ascii_lowercase + "0123456789") for _ in range(8)
    )
    scenario = BedrockAgentScenarioWrapper(
        bedrock_agent_client=boto3.client(
            service_name="bedrock-agent", region_name=REGION
        ),
        runtime_client=boto3.client(
            service_name="bedrock-agent-runtime", region_name=REGION
        ),
        lambda_client=boto3.client(service_name="lambda", region_name=REGION),
        iam_resource=boto3.resource("iam"),
        postfix=postfix,
    )
    try:
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception(f"Something went wrong with the demo. Here's what:
 {e}")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAgent
  - CreateAgentActionGroup
  - CreateAgentAlias
  - DeleteAgent
  - DeleteAgentAlias

- GetAgent
- ListAgentActionGroups
- ListAgentKnowledgeBases
- ListAgents
- PrepareAgent

使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 能建置和協調生成式 AI 應用程式

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 來建置和協調生成 AI 應用程式。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

Amazon 基岩無伺服器提示鏈結案例示範如何AWS Step Functions使用 Amazon 基岩和適用於 Amazon 基岩的代理程式來建置和協調複雜、無伺服器且可高度擴展的生成式 AI 應用程式。它包含以下工作實例：

- 為文學博客撰寫給定小說的分析。此範例說明簡單、連續的提示鏈。
- 生成有關給定主題的短篇小說。此範例說明 AI 如何反覆處理先前產生的項目清單。
- 建立週末假期前往指定目的地的行程。此範例說明如何平行化多個不同的提示。
- 向作為電影製作人的人類用戶推廣電影的想法。此範例說明如何使用不同的推論參數平行化相同的提示、如何回溯至鏈結中的上一個步驟，以及如何將人工輸入納入作為工作流程的一部分。
- 根據用戶手頭的成分計劃一頓飯。此示例說明了提示鏈如何合併兩個不同的 AI 對話，其中兩個 AI 角色彼此進行辯論以改善最終結果。
- 查找並總結當今最高趨勢的 GitHub 存儲庫。此範例說明鏈結多個與外部 API 互動的 AI 代理程式。

有關完整的源代碼和設置和運行說明，請參閱上的完整項目GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon 基岩運行時
- 適用於 Amazon Bedrock 的代理程式

- Amazon 基岩運行時的代理
- Step Functions

使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩執行階段代理程式碼範例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用適用於 Amazon 基岩執行階段的代理程式。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon 基岩執行階段代理程式使用者指南 — 有關 Amazon 基岩執行階段代理程式的詳細資訊。
- Amazon 基岩執行階段 API 的代理程式參考 — Amazon 基岩執行階段動作的所有可用代理程式的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 SDK 針對 Amazon 基岩執行階段的代理程式採取動作 AWS
  - 搭InvokeAgent配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩執行階段代理程式案例 AWS
  - 使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 能建置和協調生成式 AI 應用程式

使用 SDK 針對 Amazon 基岩執行階段的代理程式採取動作 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用具 AWS 有 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩執行階段代理程式。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩執行階段代理程式案例 AWS。

範例

- 搭InvokeAgent配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭InvokeAgent配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用InvokeAgent。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

import {
  BedrockAgentRuntimeClient,
  InvokeAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {string} completion
 */

/**
 * Invokes a Bedrock agent to run an inference using the input
 * provided in the request body.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The prompt that you want the Agent to complete.
 * @param {string} sessionId - An arbitrary identifier for the session.
 */
export const invokeBedrockAgent = async (prompt, sessionId) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });
  // const client = new BedrockAgentRuntimeClient({
  //   region: "us-east-1",
  //   credentials: {
  //     accessKeyId: "accessKeyId", // permission to invoke agent
```

```
  //     secretAccessKey: "accessKeySecret",
  //   },
  // });

  const agentId = "AJBHXXILZN";
  const agentAliasId = "AVKP1ITZAA";

  const command = new InvokeAgentCommand({
    agentId,
    agentAliasId,
    sessionId,
    inputText: prompt,
  });

  try {
    let completion = "";
    const response = await client.send(command);

    if (response.completion === undefined) {
      throw new Error("Completion is undefined");
    }

    for await (let chunkEvent of response.completion) {
      const chunk = chunkEvent.chunk;
      console.log(chunk);
      const decodedResponse = new TextDecoder("utf-8").decode(chunk.bytes);
      completion += decodedResponse;
    }

    return { sessionId: sessionId, completion };
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const result = await invokeBedrockAgent("I need help.", "123");
  console.log(result);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeAgent中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

叫用代理程式。

```
    def invoke_agent(self, agent_id, agent_alias_id, session_id, prompt):
        """
        Sends a prompt for the agent to process and respond to.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent to use.
        :param agent_alias_id: The alias of the agent to use.
        :param session_id: The unique identifier of the session. Use the same
value across requests
                             to continue the same conversation.
        :param prompt: The prompt that you want Claude to complete.
        :return: Inference response from the model.
        """

        try:
            # Note: The execution time depends on the foundation model,
complexity of the agent,
            # and the length of the prompt. In some cases, it can take up to a
minute or more to
            # generate a response.
            response = self.agents_runtime_client.invoke_agent(
                agentId=agent_id,
                agentAliasId=agent_alias_id,
                sessionId=session_id,
                inputText=prompt,
            )

            completion = ""

            for event in response.get("completion"):
                chunk = event["chunk"]
                completion = completion + chunk["bytes"].decode()
```

```
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't invoke agent. {e}")
            raise

        return completion
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeAgent中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩執行階段代理程式案例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用具 AWS 有 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩執行階段代理程式。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 能建置和協調生成式 AI 應用程式

使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 能建置和協調生成式 AI 應用程式

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 來建置和協調生成 AI 應用程式。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

Amazon 基岩無伺服器提示鏈結案例示範如何AWS Step Functions使用 Amazon 基岩和適用於 Amazon 基岩的代理程式來建置和協調複雜、無伺服器且可高度擴展的生成式 AI 應用程式。它包含以下工作實例：

- 為文學博客撰寫給定小說的分析。此範例說明簡單、連續的提示鏈。
- 生成有關給定主題的短篇小說。此範例說明 AI 如何反覆處理先前產生的項目清單。
- 建立週末假期前往指定目的地的行程。此範例說明如何平行化多個不同的提示。
- 向作為電影製作人的人類用戶推廣電影的想法。此範例說明如何使用不同的推論參數平行化相同的提示、如何回溯至鏈結中的上一個步驟，以及如何將人工輸入納入作為工作流程的一部分。

- 根據用戶手頭的成分計劃一頓飯。此示例說明了提示鏈如何合併兩個不同的 AI 對話，其中兩個 AI 角色彼此進行辯論以改善最終結果。
- 查找並總結當今最高趨勢的 GitHub 存儲庫。此範例說明鏈結多個與外部 API 互動的 AI 代理程式。

有關完整的源代碼和設置和運行說明，請參閱上的完整項目GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon 基岩運行時
- 適用於 Amazon Bedrock 的代理程式
- Amazon 基岩運行時的代理
- Step Functions

AWS Budgets 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Budgets 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- AWS Budgets 開發人員指南 — 關於 AWS Budgets.
- AWS Budgets API 參考 — 所有可用 AWS Budgets 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- AWS Budgets 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭CreateBudget配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

AWS Budgets 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Budgets 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateBudget配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭CreateBudget配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateBudget。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立成本與用量預算

下列create-budget指令會建立「成本與用量」預算。

```
aws budgets create-budget \
    --account-id 111122223333 \
    --budget file://budget.json \
    --notifications-with-subscribers file://notifications-with-subscribers.json
```

budget.json 的內容：

```
{
    "BudgetLimit": {
        "Amount": "100",
        "Unit": "USD"
    },
    "BudgetName": "Example Tag Budget",
    "BudgetType": "COST",
    "CostFilters": {
        "TagKeyValue": [
            "user:Key$value1",
            "user:Key$value2"
        ]
    },
    "CostTypes": {
        "IncludeCredit": true,
        "IncludeDiscount": true,
        "IncludeOtherSubscription": true,
        "IncludeRecurring": true,
        "IncludeRefund": true,
        "IncludeSubscription": true,
```

```
        "IncludeSupport": true,
        "IncludeTax": true,
        "IncludeUpfront": true,
        "UseBlended": false
    },
    "TimePeriod": {
        "Start": 1477958399,
        "End": 3706473600
    },
    "TimeUnit": "MONTHLY"
}
```

`notifications-with-subscribers.json` 的內容：

```
[
    {
        "Notification": {
            "ComparisonOperator": "GREATER_THAN",
            "NotificationType": "ACTUAL",
            "Threshold": 80,
            "ThresholdType": "PERCENTAGE"
        },
        "Subscribers": [
            {
                "Address": "example@example.com",
                "SubscriptionType": "EMAIL"
            }
        ]
    }
]
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateBudget中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：使用電子郵件通知建立具有指定預算和時間限制的新預算。

```
$notification = @{
    NotificationType = "ACTUAL"
    ComparisonOperator = "GREATER_THAN"
```

```
    Threshold = 80
}

$addressObject = @{
    Address = @("user@domain.com")
    SubscriptionType = "EMAIL"
}

$subscriber = New-Object Amazon.Budgets.Model.NotificationWithSubscribers
$subscriber.Notification = $notification
$subscriber.Subscribers.Add($addressObject)

$startDate = [datetime]::new(2017,09,25)
$endDate = [datetime]::new(2017,10,25)

New-BGTBudget -Budget_BudgetName "Tester" -Budget_BudgetType COST -
CostTypes_IncludeTax $true -Budget_TimeUnit MONTHLY -BudgetLimit_Unit USD -
TimePeriod_Start $startDate -TimePeriod_End $endDate -AccountId 123456789012 -
BudgetLimit_Amount 200 -NotificationsWithSubscriber $subscriber
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateBudget式參考中的。

AWS Cloud9 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Cloud9 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- AWS Cloud9 使用者指南 — 有關的更多資訊 AWS Cloud9。
- AWS Cloud9 API 參考 — 所有可用 AWS Cloud9 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- AWS Cloud9 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭CreateEnvironmentEc2配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭CreateEnvironmentMembership配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteEnvironment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteEnvironmentMembership配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeEnvironmentMemberships配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeEnvironmentStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeEnvironments配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListEnvironments配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateEnvironment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateEnvironmentMembership配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

AWS Cloud9 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Cloud9 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateEnvironmentEc2配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateEnvironmentMembership配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteEnvironment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteEnvironmentMembership配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeEnvironmentMemberships配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeEnvironmentStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeEnvironments配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListEnvironments配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateEnvironment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateEnvironmentMembership配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateEnvironmentEc2`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateEnvironmentEc2`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立一 AWS Cloud9 EC2 開發環境

以下範`create-environment-ec2`例會使用指定的設定建立 AWS Cloud9 開發環境，啟動 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，然後從執行個體連線到環境。

```
aws cloud9 create-environment-ec2 \
    --name my-demo-env \
    --description "My demonstration development environment." \
    --instance-type t2.micro --image-id amazonlinux-2023-x86_64 \
    --subnet-id subnet-1fab8aEX \
    --automatic-stop-time-minutes 60 \
    --owner-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
```

輸出：

```
{
    "environmentId": "8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Cloud9 使用者指南中的建立 EC2 環境。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考中的 CreateEnvironmentEc2。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例使用指定的設定建立 AWS Cloud9 開發環境，啟動 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，然後從執行個體連線到環境。

```
New-C9EnvironmentEC2 -Name my-demo-env -AutomaticStopTimeMinutes 60 -Description
 "My demonstration development environment." -InstanceType t2.micro -OwnerArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser -SubnetId subnet-d43a46EX
```

輸出：

```
ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考中的 CreateEnvironmentEc2。

搭`CreateEnvironmentMembership`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateEnvironmentMembership`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將環境成員新增至 AWS Cloud9 開發環境

此範例會將指定的環境成員新增至指定的 AWS Cloud9 開發環境。

命令：

```
aws cloud9 create-environment-membership --environment-id
 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX --user-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser --permissions read-write
```

輸出：

```
{
  "membership": {
    "environmentId": "8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX",
    "userId": "AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX",
    "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser",
    "permissions": "read-write"
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateEnvironmentMembership中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的環境成員新增至指定的 AWS Cloud9 開發環境。

```
New-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Permission read-
write
```

輸出：

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-write
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考中的CreateEnvironmentMembership。

搭`DeleteEnvironment`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteEnvironment`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除 AWS Cloud9 開發環境

此範例會刪除指定的 AWS Cloud9 開發環境。如果 Amazon EC2 執行個體連線到環境，也會終止執行個體。

命令：

```
aws cloud9 delete-environment --environment-id 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX
```

輸出：

```
None.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteEnvironment中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的 AWS Cloud9 開發環境。如果 Amazon EC2 執行個體連線到環境，也會終止執行個體。

```
Remove-C9Environment -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteEnvironment式參考中的。

搭`DeleteEnvironmentMembership`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteEnvironmentMembership`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從 AWS Cloud9 開發環境中刪除環境成員

此範例會從指定的 AWS Cloud9 開發環境中刪除指定的環境成員。

命令：

```
aws cloud9 delete-environment-membership --environment-id
 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX --user-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser
```

輸出：

```
None.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteEnvironmentMembership中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從指定的 AWS Cloud9 開發環境中刪除指定的環境成員。

```
Remove-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteEnvironmentMembership式參考中的。

搭DescribeEnvironmentMemberships配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeEnvironmentMemberships。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得 AWS Cloud9 開發環境之環境成員的相關資訊

此範例會取得指定 AWS Cloud9 開發環境之環境成員的相關資訊。

命令：

```
aws cloud9 describe-environment-memberships --environment-id
 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX
```

輸出：

```
{
  "memberships": [
    {
      "environmentId": "8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX",
      "userId": "AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX",
      "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser",
      "permissions": "read-write"
    },
    {
      "environmentId": "8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX",
      "userId": "AIDAJNUEDQAQWFELJDLEX",
      "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
      "permissions": "owner"
    }
  ]
}
```

取得 AWS Cloud9 開發環境擁有者的相關資訊

此範例會取得有關指定 AWS Cloud9 開發環境擁有者的資訊。

命令：

```
aws cloud9 describe-environment-memberships --environment-id
 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX --permissions owner
```

輸出：

```
{
  "memberships": [
    {
      "environmentId": "8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX",
      "userId": "AIDAJNUEDQAQWFELJDLEX",
      "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
      "permissions": "owner"
    }
  ]
}
```

取得多個 AWS Cloud9 開發環境之環境成員的相關資訊

此範例會取得多個 AWS Cloud9 開發環境之指定環境成員的相關資訊。

命令：

```
aws cloud9 describe-environment-memberships --user-arn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
```

輸出：

```
{
  "memberships": [
    {
      "environmentId": "10a75714bd494714929e7f5ec4125aEX",
      "lastAccess": 1516213427.0,
      "userId": "AIDAJNUEDQAQWFELJDLEX",
      "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
      "permissions": "owner"
```

```
    },
    {
      "environmentId": "1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX",
      "lastAccess": 1516144884.0,
      "userId": "AIDAJNUEDQAQWFELJDLEX",
      "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
      "permissions": "owner"
    }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeEnvironmentMemberships中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得指定 AWS Cloud9 開發環境之環境成員的相關資訊。

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
```

輸出：

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-write
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX

EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

範例 2：此範例取得指定 AWS Cloud9 開發環境擁有者的相關資訊。

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -
Permission owner
```

輸出：

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

範例 3：此範例取得多個 AWS Cloud9 開發環境之指定環境成員的相關資訊。

```
Get-C9EnvironmentMembershipList -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
MyDemoUser
```

輸出：

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/17/2018 7:48:14 PM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX

EnvironmentId : 1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
LastAccess    : 1/16/2018 11:21:24 PM
Permissions   : owner
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeEnvironmentMemberships式參考中的。

搭`DescribeEnvironmentStatus`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeEnvironmentStatus`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得 AWS Cloud9 開發環境的狀態資訊

此範例會取得指定 AWS Cloud9 開發環境的狀態資訊。

命令：

```
aws cloud9 describe-environment-status --environment-id
 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
```

輸出：

```
{
  "status": "ready",
  "message": "Environment is ready to use"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeEnvironmentStatus中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得指定 AWS Cloud9 開發環境的狀態資訊。

```
Get-C9EnvironmentStatus -EnvironmentId 349c86d4579e4e7298d500ff57a6b2EX
```

輸出：

```
Message                     Status
-------                     ------
Environment is ready to use ready
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeEnvironmentStatus式參考中的。

搭`DescribeEnvironments`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeEnvironments`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得 AWS Cloud9 開發環境的相關資訊

此範例取得有關指定 AWS Cloud9 開發環境的資訊。

命令：

```
aws cloud9 describe-environments --environment-ids
 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX 349c86d4579e4e7298d500ff57a6b2EX
```

輸出：

```
{
  "environments": [
    {
      "id": "685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX",
      "name": "my-demo-ec2-env",
      "description": "Created from CodeStar.",
      "type": "ec2",
      "arn": "arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX",
      "ownerArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
      "lifecycle": {
        "status": "CREATED"
      }
    },
    {
      "id": "349c86d4579e4e7298d500ff57a6b2EX",
      "name": my-demo-ssh-env",
      "description": "",
      "type": "ssh",
      "arn": "arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:349c86d4579e4e7298d500ff57a6b2EX",
      "ownerArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser",
      "lifecycle": {
        "status": "CREATED"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeEnvironments中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得有關指定 AWS Cloud9 開發環境的資訊。

```
Get-C9EnvironmentData -EnvironmentId
 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX,1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
```

輸出：

```
Arn         : arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
Description : Created from CodeStar.
Id          : 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
Lifecycle   : Amazon.Cloud9.Model.EnvironmentLifecycle
Name        : my-demo-ec2-env
OwnerArn    : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
Type        : ec2

Arn         : arn:aws:cloud9:us-
east-1:123456789012:environment:1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
Description :
Id          : 1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
Lifecycle   : Amazon.Cloud9.Model.EnvironmentLifecycle
Name        : my-demo-ssh-env
OwnerArn    : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/MyDemoUser
Type        : ssh
```

範例 2：此範例取得有關指定 AWS Cloud9 開發環境生命週期狀態的資訊。

```
(Get-C9EnvironmentData -EnvironmentId 685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX).Lifecycle
```

輸出：

```
FailureResource Reason Status
--------------- ------ ------
                       CREATED
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeEnvironments式參考中的。

搭ListEnvironments配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListEnvironments。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得可用 AWS Cloud9 開發環境識別碼的清單

此範例會取得可用 AWS Cloud9 開發環境識別碼的清單。

命令：

```
aws cloud9 list-environments
```

輸出：

```
{
  "environmentIds": [
    "685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX",
    "1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX"
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListEnvironments中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得可用 AWS Cloud9 開發環境識別碼的清單。

```
Get-C9EnvironmentList
```

輸出：

```
685f892f431b45c2b28cb69eadcdb0EX
1980b80e5f584920801c09086667f0EX
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListEnvironments式參考中的。

搭UpdateEnvironment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateEnvironment。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要變更現有 AWS Cloud9 開發環境的設定

此範例會變更指定現有 AWS Cloud9 開發環境的指定設定。

命令：

```
aws cloud9 update-environment --environment-id 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX
 --name my-changed-demo-env --description "My changed demonstration development
 environment."
```

輸出：

```
None.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateEnvironment中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會變更指定現有 AWS Cloud9 開發環境的指定設定。

```
Update-C9Environment -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Description
 "My changed demonstration development environment." -Name my-changed-demo-env
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateEnvironment式參考中的。

搭UpdateEnvironmentMembership配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateEnvironmentMembership。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要變更 AWS Cloud9 開發環境中現有環境成員的設定

此範例會針對指定的 AWS Cloud9 開發環境變更指定現有環境成員的設定。

命令：

```
aws cloud9 update-environment-membership --environment-id
 8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX --user-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser --permissions read-only
```

輸出：

```
{
  "membership": {
    "environmentId": "8a34f51ce1e04a08882f1e811bd706EX",
    "userId": "AIDAJ3LOROMOUXTBSU6EX",
    "userArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser",
    "permissions": "read-only"
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateEnvironmentMembership中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會針對指定的 AWS Cloud9 開發環境變更指定現有環境成員的設定。

```
Update-C9EnvironmentMembership -UserArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
AnotherDemoUser -EnvironmentId ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX -Permission read-
only
```

輸出：

```
EnvironmentId : ffd88420d4824eeeaeaa8a04bfde8cEX
LastAccess    : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Permissions   : read-only
```

```
UserArn       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AnotherDemoUser
UserId        : AIDAJ3BA6O2FMJWCWXHEX
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateEnvironmentMembership式參考中的。

AWS CloudFormation 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS CloudFormation 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- AWS CloudFormation 使用者指南 — 有關的更多資訊 AWS CloudFormation。
- AWS CloudFormation API 參考 — 所有可用 AWS CloudFormation 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS CloudFormation

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 AWS CloudFormation。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.CloudFormation;
```

```
using Amazon.CloudFormation.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime;

namespace CloudFormationActions;

public static class HelloCloudFormation
{
    public static IAmazonCloudFormation _amazonCloudFormation;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the CloudFormation client
        _amazonCloudFormation = new AmazonCloudFormationClient();
        Console.WriteLine($"\nIn Region:
 {_amazonCloudFormation.Config.RegionEndpoint}");

        // List the resources for each stack
        await ListResources();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Method to list stack resources and other information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> ListResources()
    {
        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Getting CloudFormation stack information...");

            // Get all stacks using the stack paginator.
            var paginatorForDescribeStacks =
                _amazonCloudFormation.Paginators.DescribeStacks(
                    new DescribeStacksRequest());
            await foreach (Stack stack in paginatorForDescribeStacks.Stacks)
            {
                // Basic information for each stack

 Console.WriteLine("\n-----------------------------------------------");
                Console.WriteLine($"\nStack: {stack.StackName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"  Status: {stack.StackStatus.Value}");
                Console.WriteLine($"  Created: {stack.CreationTime}");

                // The tags of each stack (etc.)
```

```
                if (stack.Tags.Count > 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("  Tags:");
                    foreach (Tag tag in stack.Tags)
                        Console.WriteLine($"    {tag.Key}, {tag.Value}");
                }

                // The resources of each stack
                DescribeStackResourcesResponse responseDescribeResources =
                    await _amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStackResourcesAsync(
                        new DescribeStackResourcesRequest
                        {
                            StackName = stack.StackName
                        });
                if (responseDescribeResources.StackResources.Count > 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("  Resources:");
                    foreach (StackResource resource in responseDescribeResources
                                 .StackResources)
                        Console.WriteLine(
                            $"    {resource.LogicalResourceId}:
{resource.ResourceStatus}");
                }
            }


Console.WriteLine("\n-----------------------------------------------");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonCloudFormationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to get stack information:\n" + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonServiceException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Unable to get IAM security credentials"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are usnig SSO, be sure to install" +
                    " the AWSSDK.SSO and AWSSDK.SSOOIDC packages.");
            }
            else
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }
            return false;
        }
        catch (ArgumentNullException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Options property cannot be empty:
 ClientName"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are using SSO, have you logged in?");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }
            return false;
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeStackResources中的。

程式碼範例

- AWS CloudFormation 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭CancelUpdateStack配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ContinueUpdateRollback配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateStack配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteStack配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeStackEvents配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeStackResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeStackResources配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeStacks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭EstimateTemplateCost配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭ListStackResources配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListStacks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateStack配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ValidateTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用 SDK 的跨服務 AWS CloudFormation 範 AWS 例
  - 建立 API Gateway REST API 以追蹤 COVID-19 資料

AWS CloudFormation 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS CloudFormation 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CancelUpdateStack配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ContinueUpdateRollback配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateStack配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteStack配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeStackEvents配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeStackResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeStackResources配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeStacks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EstimateTemplateCost配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListStackResources配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListStacks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateStack配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ValidateTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CancelUpdateStack`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CancelUpdateStack`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取消正在進行的堆疊更新

下列`cancel-update-stack`指令會取消堆疊上的`myteststack`堆疊更新：

```
aws cloudformation cancel-update-stack --stack-name myteststack
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CancelUpdateStack中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：取消指定堆疊上的更新。

```
Stop-CFNUpdateStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CancelUpdateStack式參考中的。

搭`ContinueUpdateRollback`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ContinueUpdateRollback`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要重試更新還原

下列`continue-update-rollback`範例會從先前失敗的堆疊更新中繼續回復作業。

```
aws cloudformation continue-update-rollback \
    --stack-name my-stack
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ContinueUpdateRollback中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：繼續復原已命名堆疊，該堆疊應處於「更新 _ 回溯 _ 失敗」狀態。如果繼續復原成功，堆疊會進入狀態「更新 _ 回溯 _ 完成」。

```
Resume-CFNUpdateRollback -StackName "myStack"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ContinueUpdateRollback式參考中的。

搭`CreateStack`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateStack`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立 AWS CloudFormation 堆疊的步驟

下列`create-stacks`指令會`myteststack`使用`sampletemplate.json`範本建立名稱的堆疊：

```
aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name myteststack --template-body file://
sampletemplate.json --parameters ParameterKey=KeyPairName,ParameterValue=TestKey
 ParameterKey=SubnetIDs,ParameterValue=SubnetID1\\,SubnetID2
```

輸出：

```
{
    "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/
myteststack/466df9e0-0dff-08e3-8e2f-5088487c4896"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CloudFormation 使用指南中的堆疊。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateStack中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：建立具有指定名稱的新堆疊。該模板是從提供的內容中使用自定義參數進行解析（'PK1' 和 'PK2' 代表模板內容中聲明的參數的名稱，'PV1' 和 'PV2' 代表這些參數的值。自定義參數也可以使用 '鍵' 和 '值' 而不是 " 和 ParameterKey " 來指定。ParameterValue如果堆棧的創建失敗，它將不會被回滾。

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
             -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" }) `
             -DisableRollback $true
```

範例 2：建立具有指定名稱的新堆疊。該模板是從提供的內容中使用自定義參數進行解析（'PK1' 和 'PK2' 代表模板內容中聲明的參數的名稱，'PV1' 和 'PV2' 代表這些參數的值。自定義參數也可以使用 '鍵' 和 '值' 而不是 " 和 ParameterKey " 來指定。ParameterValue如果堆棧的創建失敗，它將被回滾。

```
$p1 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p1.ParameterKey = "PK1"
$p1.ParameterValue = "PV1"

$p2 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p2.ParameterKey = "PK2"
$p2.ParameterValue = "PV2"

New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
             -Parameter @( $p1, $p2 ) `
             -OnFailure "ROLLBACK"
```

實施例 3：創建具有指定名稱的新堆棧。範本是從具有自訂參數的 Amazon S3 URL 取得(「PK1」代表範本內容中宣告的參數名稱，「PV1」代表參數的值。 自定義參數也可以使用 '鍵' 和 '值' 而不是 " 和 ParameterKey " 來指定。ParameterValue 如果堆棧的創建失敗，它將被回滾（相同指定-DisableRollback $ 假）。

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/mytemplates/
templatefile.template `
```

```
              -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

實施例 4：創建具有指定名稱的新堆棧。範本是從具有自訂參數的 Amazon S3 URL 取得（「PK1」代表範本內容中宣告的參數名稱，「PV1」代表參數的值。 自定義參數也可以使用 '鍵' 和 '值' 而不是 " 和 ParameterKey " 來指定。ParameterValue 如果堆棧的創建失敗，它將被回滾（相同指定-DisableRollback $ 假）。指定的通知 AENs 將接收已發佈的堆疊相關事件。

```
New-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
             -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/mytemplates/
templatefile.template `
             -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" } `
             -NotificationARN @( "arn1", "arn2" )
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateStack式參考中的。

搭`DeleteStack`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteStack`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除堆疊的步驟

下列`delete-stack`範例會刪除指定的堆疊。

```
aws cloudformation delete-stack \
    --stack-name my-stack
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteStack中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：刪除指定的堆疊。

```
Remove-CFNStack -StackName "myStack"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteStack式參考中的。

搭DescribeStackEvents配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeStackEvents。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述堆疊事件

下列describe-stack-events範例會針對指定的堆疊顯示 2 個最近的事件。

```
aws cloudformation describe-stack-events \
    --stack-name my-stack \
    --max-items 2

{
    "StackEvents": [
        {
            "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/my-
stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "EventId": "4e1516d0-e4d6-xmpl-b94f-0a51958a168c",
            "StackName": "my-stack",
            "LogicalResourceId": "my-stack",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-
west-2:123456789012:stack/my-stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::CloudFormation::Stack",
            "Timestamp": "2019-10-02T05:34:29.556Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "UPDATE_COMPLETE"
        },
        {
            "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/my-
stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "EventId": "4dd3c810-e4d6-xmpl-bade-0aaf8b31ab7a",
            "StackName": "my-stack",
            "LogicalResourceId": "my-stack",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-
west-2:123456789012:stack/my-stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::CloudFormation::Stack",
            "Timestamp": "2019-10-02T05:34:29.127Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "UPDATE_COMPLETE_CLEANUP_IN_PROGRESS"
```

```
        }
    ],
    "NextToken":
 "eyJOZXh0VG9XMPLiOiBudWxsLCAiYm90b190cnVuY2F0ZV9hbW91bnQiOiAyfQ=="
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeStackEvents中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

實施例 1：返回指定堆棧的所有堆棧相關事件。

```
Get-CFNStackEvent -StackName "myStack"
```

示例 2：返回使用從指定令牌開始手動分頁指定堆棧的所有堆棧相關事件。每次調用後檢索下一頁的起始令牌 $null 表示沒有更多的事件仍然被檢索。

```
$nextToken = $null
do {
    Get-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" -NextToken $nextToken
    $nextToken = $AWSHistory.LastServiceResponse.NextToken
} while ($nextToken -ne $null)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeStackEvents式參考中的。

搭`DescribeStackResource`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeStackResource`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得堆疊資源的相關資訊

下列`describe-stack-resource`範例會顯示指定堆疊中指定`MyFunction`之資源的詳細資料。

```
aws cloudformation describe-stack-resource \
    --stack-name MyStack \
    --logical-resource-id MyFunction
```

輸出：

```
{
    "StackResourceDetail": {
        "StackName": "MyStack",
        "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-2:123456789012:stack/MyStack/
d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
        "LogicalResourceId": "MyFunction",
        "PhysicalResourceId": "my-function-SEZV4XMPL4S5",
        "ResourceType": "AWS::Lambda::Function",
        "LastUpdatedTimestamp": "2019-10-02T05:34:27.989Z",
        "ResourceStatus": "UPDATE_COMPLETE",
        "Metadata": "{}",
        "DriftInformation": {
            "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeStackResource中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

示例 1：通過邏輯 ID「MyDBInstance」返回與指定堆棧關聯的模板中標識的資源的描述。

```
Get-CFNStackResource -StackName "myStack" -LogicalResourceId "MyDBInstance"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeStackResource式參考中的。

搭`DescribeStackResources`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeStackResources`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得堆疊資源的相關資訊

下列`describe-stack-resources`範例會顯示指定堆疊中資源的詳細資料。

```
aws cloudformation describe-stack-resources \
    --stack-name my-stack
```

輸出：

```
{
    "StackResources": [
        {
            "StackName": "my-stack",
            "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/my-
stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "LogicalResourceId": "bucket",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "my-stack-bucket-1vc62xmplgguf",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::S3::Bucket",
            "Timestamp": "2019-10-02T04:34:11.345Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "CREATE_COMPLETE",
            "DriftInformation": {
                "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
            }
        },
        {
            "StackName": "my-stack",
            "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/my-
stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "LogicalResourceId": "function",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "my-function-SEZV4XMPL4S5",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::Lambda::Function",
            "Timestamp": "2019-10-02T05:34:27.989Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "UPDATE_COMPLETE",
            "DriftInformation": {
                "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
            }
        },
        {
            "StackName": "my-stack",
```

```
            "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/my-
stack/d0a825a0-e4cd-xmpl-b9fb-061c69e99204",
            "LogicalResourceId": "functionRole",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "my-functionRole-HIZXMPLEOM9E",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::IAM::Role",
            "Timestamp": "2019-10-02T04:34:06.350Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "CREATE_COMPLETE",
            "DriftInformation": {
                "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeStackResources中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回最 AWS 多 100 個與指定堆疊相關聯之資源的資源描述。若要取得與堆疊相關聯之所有資源的詳細資訊，請使用 Get-CFNStackResourceSummary，這也支援手動分頁結果。

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -StackName "myStack"
```

範例 2：透過邏輯 ID「Ec2Instance」傳回與指定堆疊關聯的範本中所識別之 Amazon EC2 執行個體的說明。

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -StackName "myStack" -LogicalResourceId "Ec2Instance"
```

範例 3：傳回最多 100 個與堆疊相關聯的資源說明，其中包含以執行個體 ID「i-123456」識別的 Amazon EC2 執行個體。若要取得與堆疊相關聯之所有資源的詳細資訊，請使用 Get-CFNStackResourceSummary，這也支援手動分頁結果。

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -PhysicalResourceId "i-123456"
```

範例 4：傳回堆疊範本中以邏輯 ID「EC2 執行個體」識別之 Amazon EC2 執行個體的說明。使用其所包含資源的實體資源 ID 識別堆疊，在此情況下也是具有執行個體識別碼為「i-123456」的 Amazon EC2 執行個體。根據範本內容 (例如 Amazon S3 儲存貯體)，也可以使用不同的實體資源來識別堆疊。

```
Get-CFNStackResourceList -PhysicalResourceId "i-123456" -LogicalResourceId
 "Ec2Instance"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeStackResources式參考中的。

搭DescribeStacks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeStacks。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述 AWS CloudFormation 堆疊

以下describe-stacks命令顯示myteststack堆棧的摘要信息：

```
aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name myteststack
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Stacks":  [
        {
            "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/
mytestsack/466df9e0-0dff-08e3-8e2f-5088487c4896",
            "Description": "AWS CloudFormation Sample Template S3_Bucket: Sample
 template showing how to create a publicly accessible S3 bucket. **WARNING** This
 template creates an S3 bucket. You will be billed for the AWS resources used if
 you create a stack from this template.",
            "Tags": [],
            "Outputs": [
                {
                    "Description": "Name of S3 bucket to hold website content",
                    "OutputKey": "BucketName",
                    "OutputValue": "mytestsack-s3bucket-jssofi1zie2w"
                }
            ],
            "StackStatusReason": null,
            "CreationTime": "2013-08-23T01:02:15.422Z",
            "Capabilities": [],
```

```
            "StackName": "mytestsstack",
            "StackStatus": "CREATE_COMPLETE",
            "DisableRollback": false
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CloudFormation 使用指南中的堆疊。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeStacks中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(stackName string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(context.TODO(),
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
```

```
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DescribeStacks中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回描述使用者所有堆疊的 Stack 執行個體集合。

```
Get-CFNStack
```

示例 2：返回描述指定堆棧的 Stack 實例

```
Get-CFNStack -StackName "myStack"
```

範例 3：使用手動分頁傳回描述使用者所有堆疊的 Stack 執行個體集合。每次調用後檢索下一頁的起始令牌 $null 表示沒有更多的細節仍然要檢索。

```
$nextToken = $null
do {
    Get-CFNStack -NextToken $nextToken
    $nextToken = $AWSHistory.LastServiceResponse.NextToken
} while ($nextToken -ne $null)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeStacks式參考中的。

搭`EstimateTemplateCost`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EstimateTemplateCost`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要估算範本成本

下列`estimate-template-cost`範例會針對目前資料夾`template.yaml`中名稱的範本產生成本估算。

```
aws cloudformation estimate-template-cost \
    --template-body file://template.yaml
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Url": "http://calculator.s3.amazonaws.com/calc5.html?
key=cloudformation/7870825a-xmpl-4def-92e7-c4f8dd360cca"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考EstimateTemplateCost中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回每月 AWS 簡易計算器 URL，其中包含描述執行範本所需資源的查詢字串。範本是從指定的 Amazon S3 URL 和套用的單一自訂參數取得。該參數也可以使用 '鍵' 和 '值' 而不是 " 和 ParameterKey " 來指定。ParameterValue

```
Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/mytemplates/
templatefile.template `
                        -Region us-west-1 `
                        -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="KeyName";
 ParameterValue="myKeyPairName" }
```

範例 2：傳回每月 AWS 簡易計算器 URL，其中包含描述執行範本所需資源的查詢字串。該模板是從提供的內容和應用的自定義參數進行解析（此示例假設模板內容將聲明兩個參數 KeyName " 和 'InstanceType' ）。自定義參數也可以使用 '鍵' 和 '值' 而不是 " 和 ParameterKey " 來指定。ParameterValue

```
Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" `
                        -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="KeyName";
 ParameterValue="myKeyPairName" },`
                                      @{ ParameterKey="InstanceType";
 ParameterValue="m1.large" })
```

範例 3：使用 New-Object 建置範本參數集，並傳回每月 AWS 簡易計算器 URL，其中包含查詢字串，其中描述執行範本所需的資源。該模板是從提供的內容進行解析，帶有自定義參數（此示例假設模板內容將聲明兩個參數 KeyName " 和 'InstanceType'）。

```
$p1 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p1.ParameterKey = "KeyName"
$p1.ParameterValue = "myKeyPairName"

$p2 = New-Object -Type Amazon.CloudFormation.Model.Parameter
$p2.ParameterKey = "InstanceType"
$p2.ParameterValue = "m1.large"

Measure-CFNTemplateCost -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}" -Parameter
 @( $p1, $p2 )
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程EstimateTemplateCost式參考中的。

搭`GetTemplate`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetTemplate`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要檢視 AWS CloudFormation 堆疊的範本主體

以下`get-template`命令顯示了`myteststack`堆棧的模板：

```
aws cloudformation get-template --stack-name myteststack
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TemplateBody": {
        "AWSTemplateFormatVersion": "2010-09-09",
        "Outputs": {
            "BucketName": {
                "Description": "Name of S3 bucket to hold website content",
```

```
                "Value": {
                    "Ref": "S3Bucket"
                }
            }
        },
        "Description": "AWS CloudFormation Sample Template S3_Bucket: Sample
template showing how to create a publicly accessible S3 bucket. **WARNING** This
template creates an S3 bucket. You will be billed for the AWS resources used if
you create a stack from this template.",
        "Resources": {
            "S3Bucket": {
                "Type": "AWS::S3::Bucket",
                "Properties": {
                    "AccessControl": "PublicRead"
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetTemplate中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

實施例 1：返回與指定堆棧關聯的模板。

```
Get-CFNTemplate -StackName "myStack"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetTemplate式參考中的。

搭`ListStackResources`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListStackResources`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出堆疊中的資源

以下命令顯示指定堆棧中的資源列表。

```
aws cloudformation list-stack-resources \
    --stack-name my-stack
```

輸出：

```
{
    "StackResourceSummaries": [
        {
            "LogicalResourceId": "bucket",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "my-stack-bucket-1vc62xmplgguf",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::S3::Bucket",
            "LastUpdatedTimestamp": "2019-10-02T04:34:11.345Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "CREATE_COMPLETE",
            "DriftInformation": {
                "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
            }
        },
        {
            "LogicalResourceId": "function",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "my-function-SEZV4XMPL4S5",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::Lambda::Function",
            "LastUpdatedTimestamp": "2019-10-02T05:34:27.989Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "UPDATE_COMPLETE",
            "DriftInformation": {
                "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
            }
        },
        {
            "LogicalResourceId": "functionRole",
            "PhysicalResourceId": "my-functionRole-HIZXMPLEOM9E",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::IAM::Role",
            "LastUpdatedTimestamp": "2019-10-02T04:34:06.350Z",
            "ResourceStatus": "CREATE_COMPLETE",
            "DriftInformation": {
                "StackResourceDriftStatus": "IN_SYNC"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListStackResources中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

示例 1：返回與指定堆棧關聯的所有資源的描述。

```
Get-CFNStackResourceSummary -StackName "myStack"
```

範例 2：使用結果的手動分頁，傳回與指定堆疊相關聯之所有資源的描述。每次調用後檢索下一頁的起始令牌 $null 表示沒有更多的細節仍然要檢索。

```
$nextToken = $null
do {
  Get-CFNStackResourceSummary -StackName "myStack" -NextToken $nextToken
  $nextToken = $AWSHistory.LastServiceResponse.NextToken
} while ($nextToken -ne $null)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListStackResources式參考中的。

搭`ListStacks`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListStacks`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 AWS CloudFormation 堆疊

下列`list-stacks`命令顯示狀態為之所有堆疊的摘要`CREATE_COMPLETE`：

```
aws cloudformation list-stacks --stack-status-filter CREATE_COMPLETE
```

輸出：

```
[
    {
        "StackId": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/
myteststack/466df9e0-0dff-08e3-8e2f-5088487c4896",
```

```
        "TemplateDescription": "AWS CloudFormation Sample Template S3_Bucket:
 Sample template showing how to create a publicly accessible S3 bucket.
 **WARNING** This template creates an S3 bucket. You will be billed for the AWS
 resources used if you create a stack from this template.",
        "StackStatusReason": null,
        "CreationTime": "2013-08-26T03:27:10.190Z",
        "StackName": "myteststack",
        "StackStatus": "CREATE_COMPLETE"
    }
]
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListStacks中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回所有堆疊的摘要資訊。

```
Get-CFNStackSummary
```

範例 2：傳回目前正在建立之所有堆疊的摘要資訊。

```
Get-CFNStackSummary -StackStatusFilter "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS"
```

範例 3：傳回目前正在建立或更新之所有堆疊的摘要資訊。

```
Get-CFNStackSummary -StackStatusFilter @("CREATE_IN_PROGRESS",
 "UPDATE_IN_PROGRESS")
```

範例 4：傳回目前使用結果手動分頁建立或更新之所有堆疊的摘要資訊。每次調用後檢索下一頁的起始令牌 $null 表示沒有更多的細節仍然要檢索。

```
$nextToken = $null
do {
  Get-CFNStackSummary -StackStatusFilter @("CREATE_IN_PROGRESS",
 "UPDATE_IN_PROGRESS") -NextToken $nextToken
  $nextToken = $AWSHistory.LastServiceResponse.NextToken
} while ($nextToken -ne $null)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListStacks式參考中的。

搭UpdateStack配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateStack。

CLI

AWS CLI

更新 AWS CloudFormation 堆疊

以下update-stack命令更新mystack堆棧的模板和輸入參數：

```
aws cloudformation update-stack --stack-name mystack --
template-url https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample/updated.template --
parameters ParameterKey=KeyPairName,ParameterValue=SampleKeyPair
 ParameterKey=SubnetIDs,ParameterValue=SampleSubnetID1\\,SampleSubnetID2
```

下列update-stack命令只會更新mystack堆疊的SubnetIDs參數值。如果您未指定參數值，則會使用範本中指定的預設值：

```
aws cloudformation update-stack --stack-name mystack --
template-url https://s3.amazonaws.com/sample/updated.template
 --parameters ParameterKey=KeyPairName,UsePreviousValue=true
 ParameterKey=SubnetIDs,ParameterValue=SampleSubnetID1\\,UpdatedSampleSubnetID2
```

下列update-stack命令會將兩個堆疊通知主題新增至mystack堆疊：

```
aws cloudformation update-stack --stack-name mystack --use-previous-template --
notification-arns "arn:aws:sns:use-east-1:123456789012:mytopic1" "arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:123456789012:mytopic2"
```

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱《AWS CloudFormation 使用指南》中的AWS CloudFormation 堆疊更新。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateStack中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：使用指定的範本和自訂參數更新堆疊 'MyStack'。'PK1' 表示在模板中聲明的參數的名稱，「PV1」表示其值。自定義參數也可以使用 '鍵' 和 '值' 而不是 " 和 ParameterKey " 來指定。ParameterValue

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" `
                -Parameter @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

範例 2：使用指定的範本和自訂參數更新堆疊 'MyStack'。「PK1」和「PK2」代表模板中聲明的參數的名稱，「PV1」和「PV2」代表其請求的值。自定義參數也可以使用 '鍵' 和 '值' 而不是 " 和 ParameterKey " 來指定。ParameterValue

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" `
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } )
```

範例 3：使用指定的範本和自訂參數更新堆疊 'MyStack'。'PK1' 表示在模板中聲明的參數的名稱，「PV2」表示其值。自定義參數也可以使用 '鍵' 和 '值' 而不是 " 和 ParameterKey " 來指定。ParameterValue

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" -TemplateBody "{Template Content Here}" -
Parameters @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" }
```

範例 4：使用從 Amazon S3 取得的指定範本和自訂參數更新堆疊「MyStack」。「PK1」和「PK2」代表模板中聲明的參數的名稱，「PV1」和「PV2」代表其請求的值。自定義參數也可以使用 '鍵' 和 '值' 而不是 " 和 ParameterKey " 來指定。ParameterValue

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/mytemplates/
templatefile.template `
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } )
```

範例 5：更新堆疊 'myStack' (假設在此範例中包含 IAM 資源)，並使用指定的範本從 Amazon S3 取得，以及自訂參數。「PK1」和「PK2」代表模板中聲明的參數的名稱，「PV1」和

「PV2」代表其請求的值。自定義參數也可以使用 '鍵' 和 '值' 而不是 " 和 ParameterKey " 來指定。ParameterValue包含 IAM 資源的堆疊會要求您指定功能「CAPABILITY_IAM」參數，否則更新將會失敗並顯示 " 錯誤。InsufficientCapabilities

```
Update-CFNStack -StackName "myStack" `
                -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/mytemplates/
templatefile.template `
                -Parameter @( @{ ParameterKey="PK1"; ParameterValue="PV1" },
 @{ ParameterKey="PK2"; ParameterValue="PV2" } ) `
                -Capabilities "CAPABILITY_IAM"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateStack式參考中的。

搭`ValidateTemplate`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ValidateTemplate`。

CLI

AWS CLI

驗證 AWS CloudFormation 範本的步驟

下列`validate-template`指令會驗證`sampletemplate.json`範本：

```
aws cloudformation validate-template --template-body file://sampletemplate.json
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Description": "AWS CloudFormation Sample Template S3_Bucket: Sample template
 showing how to create a publicly accessible S3 bucket. **WARNING** This template
 creates an S3 bucket. You will be billed for the AWS resources used if you
 create a stack from this template.",
    "Parameters": [],
    "Capabilities": []
}
```

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱《使用指南》中的〈AWS CloudFormation 使用 AWS CloudFormation 樣板〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ValidateTemplate中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：驗證指定的範本內容。輸出詳細介紹了模板的功能，描述和參數。

```
Test-CFNTemplate -TemplateBody "{TEMPLATE CONTENT HERE}"
```

範例 2：驗證透過 Amazon S3 URL 存取的指定範本。輸出詳細介紹了模板的功能，描述和參數。

```
Test-CFNTemplate -TemplateURL https://s3.amazonaws.com/mytemplates/
templatefile.template
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ValidateTemplate式參考中的。

使用 SDK 的跨服務 AWS CloudFormation 範 AWS 例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS CloudFormation 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都包含適用於多個範例的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建立 API Gateway REST API 以追蹤 COVID-19 資料

建立 API Gateway REST API 以追蹤 COVID-19 資料

以下程式碼範例示範如何建立 REST API，此 API 使用虛構資料模擬追蹤美國 COVID-19 每日病例的系統。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何搭配使用 AWS Chalice， AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) AWS Lambda以建立使用 Amazon API Gateway 和 Amazon DynamoDB 的無伺服器 REST API。REST API 使用虛構資料模擬追蹤美國 COVID-19 每日病例的系統。了解如何：

- 使用 AWS Chalice 定義 Lambda 函數中的路由，這些函數會呼叫以處理透過 API Gateway 傳送的 REST 要求。
- 使用 Lambda 函數在 DynamoDB 資料表中擷取和存放資料，以便為 REST 請求提供服務。
- 在 AWS CloudFormation 範本中定義資料表結構和資訊安全角色資源。
- 使用 AWS Chalice 並 CloudFormation 封裝和部署所有必要的資源。
- 用 CloudFormation 於清理所有創建的資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- AWS CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

CloudFront 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 CloudFront 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- CloudFront 開發人員指南 — 關於 CloudFront.
- CloudFront API 參考 — 所有可用 CloudFront 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- CloudFront 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭CreateDistribution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateFunction配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭CreateInvalidation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateKeyGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreatePublicKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDistribution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDistribution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDistributionConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDistributions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateDistribution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- CloudFront 使用 AWS SDK 的案例
  - 使用 AWS SDK 刪除 CloudFront 簽署資源
  - 使用 AWS SDK 建立已簽署的網址和 Cookie

CloudFront 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 CloudFront 搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作 CloudFront 使用 AWS SDK 的案例。

範例

- 搭CreateDistribution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateFunction配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateInvalidation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateKeyGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreatePublicKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDistribution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭GetDistribution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDistributionConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDistributions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateDistribution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateDistribution`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDistribution`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立 CloudFront 分佈

下列範例會為名為的 S3 儲存貯體建立分發`awsexamplebucket`，並使用命令列引數指定`index.html`為預設根物件：

```
aws cloudfront create-distribution \
    --origin-domain-name awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com \
    --default-root-object index.html
```

您可以在 JSON 檔案中提供發佈組態，而不是使用命令列引數，如下列範例所示：

```
aws cloudfront create-distribution \
    --distribution-config file://dist-config.json
```

該文件`dist-config.json`是當前文件夾中的 JSON 文檔，其中包含以下內容：

```
{
    "CallerReference": "cli-example",
    "Aliases": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
    "Origins": {
        "Quantity": 1,
        "Items": [
            {
```

```
                "Id": "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-example",
                "DomainName": "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                "OriginPath": "",
                "CustomHeaders": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "S3OriginConfig": {
                    "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "OriginGroups": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
        "TargetOriginId": "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-example",
        "ForwardedValues": {
            "QueryString": false,
            "Cookies": {
                "Forward": "none"
            },
            "Headers": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                "Quantity": 0
            }
        },
        "TrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
        "MinTTL": 0,
        "AllowedMethods": {
            "Quantity": 2,
            "Items": [
                "HEAD",
                "GET"
            ],
            "CachedMethods": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
```

```
                    "HEAD",
                    "GET"
                ]
            }
        },
        "SmoothStreaming": false,
        "DefaultTTL": 86400,
        "MaxTTL": 31536000,
        "Compress": false,
        "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
    },
    "CacheBehaviors": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "CustomErrorResponses": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "Comment": "",
    "Logging": {
        "Enabled": false,
        "IncludeCookies": false,
        "Bucket": "",
        "Prefix": ""
    },
    "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
    "Enabled": true,
    "ViewerCertificate": {
        "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
        "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
        "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
    },
    "Restrictions": {
        "GeoRestriction": {
            "RestrictionType": "none",
            "Quantity": 0
        }
    },
    "WebACLId": "",
    "HttpVersion": "http2",
    "IsIPV6Enabled": true
```

```
}
```

無論您是使用命令行參數還是 JSON 文件提供分發信息，輸出都是相同的：

```
{
    "Location": "https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2019-03-26/distribution/
EMLARXS9EXAMPLE",
    "ETag": "E9LHASXEXAMPLE",
    "Distribution": {
        "Id": "EMLARXS9EXAMPLE",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/EMLARXS9EXAMPLE",
        "Status": "InProgress",
        "LastModifiedTime": "2019-11-22T00:55:15.705Z",
        "InProgressInvalidationBatches": 0,
        "DomainName": "d111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net",
        "ActiveTrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DistributionConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "cli-example",
            "Aliases": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
            "Origins": {
                "Quantity": 1,
                "Items": [
                    {
                        "Id": "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-example",
                        "DomainName": "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                        "OriginPath": "",
                        "CustomHeaders": {
                            "Quantity": 0
                        },
                        "S3OriginConfig": {
                            "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                        }
                    }
                ]
            },
            "OriginGroups": {
                "Quantity": 0
```

```
            },
            "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                "TargetOriginId": "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-
example",
                "ForwardedValues": {
                    "QueryString": false,
                    "Cookies": {
                        "Forward": "none"
                    },
                    "Headers": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    }
                },
                "TrustedSigners": {
                    "Enabled": false,
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
                "MinTTL": 0,
                "AllowedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ],
                    "CachedMethods": {
                        "Quantity": 2,
                        "Items": [
                            "HEAD",
                            "GET"
                        ]
                    }
                },
                "SmoothStreaming": false,
                "DefaultTTL": 86400,
                "MaxTTL": 31536000,
                "Compress": false,
                "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
```

```
            },
            "CacheBehaviors": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "CustomErrorResponses": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "Comment": "",
            "Logging": {
                "Enabled": false,
                "IncludeCookies": false,
                "Bucket": "",
                "Prefix": ""
            },
            "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
            "Enabled": true,
            "ViewerCertificate": {
                "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
                "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
                "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
            },
            "Restrictions": {
                "GeoRestriction": {
                    "RestrictionType": "none",
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
            "WebACLId": "",
            "HttpVersion": "http2",
            "IsIPV6Enabled": true
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateDistribution中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

下列範例使用 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體做為內容來源。

創建分發後，代碼創建一個CloudFrontWaiter等待，直到發行版部署後返回發行版。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.waiters.ResponseOrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Distribution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ItemSelection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Method;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ViewerProtocolPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.waiters.CloudFrontWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistribution {

        private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CreateDistribution.class);

        public static Distribution createDistribution(CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient, S3Client s3Client,
                        final String bucketName, final String keyGroupId, final
 String originAccessControlId) {

                final String region = s3Client.headBucket(b ->
 b.bucket(bucketName)).sdkHttpResponse().headers()
```

```
                                .get("x-amz-bucket-region").get(0);
                final String originDomain = bucketName + ".s3." + region +
".amazonaws.com";
                String originId = originDomain; // Use the originDomain value for
the originId.

                // The service API requires some deprecated methods, such as
                // DefaultCacheBehavior.Builder#minTTL and #forwardedValue.
                CreateDistributionResponse createDistResponse =
cloudFrontClient.createDistribution(builder -> builder
                                .distributionConfig(b1 -> b1
                                                .origins(b2 -> b2
                                                                .quantity(1)
                                                                .items(b3 -> b3

.domainName(originDomain)

.id(originId)

.s3OriginConfig(builder4 -> builder4

              .originAccessIdentity(

                              ""))

.originAccessControlId(

              originAccessControlId)))
                                                .defaultCacheBehavior(b2 -> b2

.viewerProtocolPolicy(ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)

.targetOriginId(originId)
                                                                .minTTL(200L)

.forwardedValues(b5 -> b5

.cookies(cp -> cp

              .forward(ItemSelection.NONE))

.queryString(true))

.trustedKeyGroups(b3 -> b3
```

```
.quantity(1)

.items(keyGroupId)

.enabled(true))

.allowedMethods(b4 -> b4

.quantity(2)

.items(Method.HEAD, Method.GET)

.cachedMethods(b5 -> b5

              .quantity(2)

              .items(Method.HEAD,

                             Method.GET))))
                                                .cacheBehaviors(b -> b
                                                                .quantity(1)
                                                                .items(b2 -> b2

.pathPattern("/index.html")

.viewerProtocolPolicy(

              ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)

.targetOriginId(originId)

.trustedKeyGroups(b3 -> b3

              .quantity(1)

              .items(keyGroupId)

              .enabled(true))

.minTTL(200L)

.forwardedValues(b4 -> b4
```

```
              .cookies(cp -> cp

                              .forward(ItemSelection.NONE))

              .queryString(true))

.allowedMethods(b5 -> b5.quantity(2)

              .items(Method.HEAD,

                              Method.GET)

              .cachedMethods(b6 -> b6

                              .quantity(2)

                              .items(Method.HEAD,

                                              Method.GET)))))
                                               .enabled(true)
                                               .comment("Distribution built with
java")

.callerReference(Instant.now().toString())));

               final Distribution distribution =
createDistResponse.distribution();
               logger.info("Distribution created. DomainName: [{}]  Id: [{}]",
distribution.domainName(),
                               distribution.id());
               logger.info("Waiting for distribution to be deployed ...");
               try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
                       ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse>
responseOrException = cfWaiter
                                       .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
builder.id(distribution.id()))
                                       .matched();
                       responseOrException.response()
                                       .orElseThrow(() -> new
RuntimeException("Distribution not created"));
                       logger.info("Distribution deployed. DomainName: [{}]  Id:
[{}]", distribution.domainName(),
```

```
                                        distribution.id());
                }
                return distribution;
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDistribution中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：建立使用記錄和快取設定的基本 CloudFront 散發。

```
$origin = New-Object Amazon.CloudFront.Model.Origin
$origin.DomainName = "ps-cmdlet-sample.s3.amazonaws.com"
$origin.Id = "UniqueOrigin1"
$origin.S3OriginConfig = New-Object Amazon.CloudFront.Model.S3OriginConfig
$origin.S3OriginConfig.OriginAccessIdentity = ""
New-CFDistribution `
      -DistributionConfig_Enabled $true `
      -DistributionConfig_Comment "Test distribution" `
      -Origins_Item $origin `
      -Origins_Quantity 1 `
      -Logging_Enabled $true `
      -Logging_IncludeCookie $true `
      -Logging_Bucket ps-cmdlet-sample-logging.s3.amazonaws.com `
      -Logging_Prefix "help/" `
      -DistributionConfig_CallerReference Client1 `
      -DistributionConfig_DefaultRootObject index.html `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_TargetOriginId $origin.Id `
      -ForwardedValues_QueryString $true `
      -Cookies_Forward all `
      -WhitelistedNames_Quantity 0 `
      -TrustedSigners_Enabled $false `
      -TrustedSigners_Quantity 0 `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_ViewerProtocolPolicy allow-all `
      -DefaultCacheBehavior_MinTTL 1000 `
      -DistributionConfig_PriceClass "PriceClass_All" `
      -CacheBehaviors_Quantity 0 `
      -Aliases_Quantity 0
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateDistribution式參考中的。

搭`CreateFunction`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateFunction`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CloudFrontException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateFunctionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateFunctionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.FunctionConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.FunctionRuntime;
import java.io.InputStream;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateFunction {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                    <functionName> <filePath>

                Where:
                    functionName - The name of the function to create.\s
                    filePath - The path to a file that contains the application
logic for the function.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String functionName = args[0];
        String filePath = args[1];
        CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient = CloudFrontClient.builder()
                .region(Region.AWS_GLOBAL)
                .build();

        String funArn = createNewFunction(cloudFrontClient, functionName,
filePath);
        System.out.println("The function ARN is " + funArn);
        cloudFrontClient.close();
    }

    public static String createNewFunction(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
String functionName, String filePath) {
        try {
            InputStream fileIs =
CreateFunction.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(filePath);
            SdkBytes functionCode = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(fileIs);

            FunctionConfig config = FunctionConfig.builder()
                    .comment("Created by using the CloudFront Java API")
                    .runtime(FunctionRuntime.CLOUDFRONT_JS_1_0)
                    .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest =
CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .name(functionName)
                    .functionCode(functionCode)
                    .functionConfig(config)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateFunctionResponse response =
 cloudFrontClient.createFunction(functionRequest);
            return response.functionSummary().functionMetadata().functionARN();

        } catch (CloudFrontException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateFunction中的。

搭`CreateInvalidation`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateInvalidation`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立分配 CloudFront 的無效驗證，請執行下列

下列`create-invalidation`範例會針對指定 CloudFront 發行版中的指定檔案建立無效驗證：

```
aws cloudfront create-invalidation \
    --distribution-id EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE \
    --paths "/example-path/example-file.jpg" "/example-path/example-file2.png"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Location": "https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2019-03-26/distribution/
EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE/invalidation/I1JLWSDAP8FU89",
    "Invalidation": {
        "Id": "I1JLWSDAP8FU89",
        "Status": "InProgress",
        "CreateTime": "2019-12-05T18:24:51.407Z",
        "InvalidationBatch": {
```

```
            "Paths": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "/example-path/example-file2.png",
                    "/example-path/example-file.jpg"
                ]
            },
            "CallerReference": "cli-1575570291-670203"
        }
    }
}
```

在上一個範例中， AWS CLI 會自動產生隨機的`CallerReference`。若要指定您自己的參數`CallerReference`，或避免將失效參數作為命令列引數傳遞，您可以使用 JSON 檔案。下列範例會在名為的 JSON 檔案中提供無效驗證參數，為兩個檔案建立無效驗證：`inv-batch.json`

```
aws cloudfront create-invalidation \
    --distribution-id EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE \
    --invalidation-batch file://inv-batch.json
```

`inv-batch.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "Paths": {
        "Quantity": 2,
        "Items": [
            "/example-path/example-file.jpg",
            "/example-path/example-file2.png"
        ]
    },
    "CallerReference": "cli-example"
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Location": "https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2019-03-26/distribution/
EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE/invalidation/I2J0I21PCUYOIK",
    "Invalidation": {
        "Id": "I2J0I21PCUYOIK",
        "Status": "InProgress",
```

```
        "CreateTime": "2019-12-05T18:40:49.413Z",
        "InvalidationBatch": {
            "Paths": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "/example-path/example-file.jpg",
                    "/example-path/example-file2.png"
                ]
            },
            "CallerReference": "cli-example"
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateInvalidation中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會在識別碼為 EXAMPLENSTXAXE 的發佈上建立新的無效驗證。這 CallerReference 是使用者選擇的唯一識別碼；在此情況下，會使用代表 2019 年 5 月 15 日上午 9 點的時間戳記。$Paths 變數會儲存使用者不希望做為散發快取一部分的影像和媒體檔案的三個路徑。路徑 _ 數量參數值是在-Paths_Item 參數中指定的路徑總數。

```
$Paths = "/images/*.gif", "/images/image1.jpg", "/videos/*.mp4"
New-CFInvalidation -DistributionId "EXAMPLENSTXAXE" -
InvalidationBatch_CallerReference 20190515090000 -Paths_Item $Paths -
Paths_Quantity 3
```

輸出：

```
Invalidation                        Location

------------                        --------

Amazon.CloudFront.Model.Invalidation https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2018-11-05/
distribution/EXAMPLENSTXAXE/invalidation/EXAMPLE8NOK9H
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateInvalidation式參考中的。

搭CreateKeyGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateKeyGroup。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

金鑰群組至少需要一個用來驗證已簽署的 URL 或 Cookie 的公開金鑰。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;

import java.util.UUID;

public class CreateKeyGroup {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CreateKeyGroup.class);

    public static String createKeyGroup(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String
 publicKeyId) {
        String keyGroupId = cloudFrontClient.createKeyGroup(b ->
 b.keyGroupConfig(c -> c
                .items(publicKeyId)
                .name("JavaKeyGroup" + UUID.randomUUID())))
                .keyGroup().id();
        logger.info("KeyGroup created with ID: [{}]", keyGroupId);
        return keyGroupId;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateKeyGroup中的。

搭`CreatePublicKey`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePublicKey`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立 CloudFront 公開金鑰

下列範例會在名為的 JSON 檔案中提供參數，以建立 CloudFront 公開金鑰`pub-key-config.json`。您必須先擁有 PEM 編碼的公開金鑰，才能使用此命令。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon CloudFront 開發人員指南中的建立 RSA 金鑰配對。

```
aws cloudfront create-public-key \
    --public-key-config file://pub-key-config.json
```

該文件`pub-key-config.json`是包含以下內容的當前文件夾中的 JSON 文檔。請注意，公開金鑰會以 PEM 格式編碼。

```
{
    "CallerReference": "cli-example",
    "Name": "ExampleKey",
    "EncodedKey": "-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
\nMIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAxPMbCA2Ks0lnd7IR+3pw
\nwd3H/7jPGwj8bLUmore7bX+oeGpZ6QmLAe/1UOWcmZX2u70dYcSIzB1ofZtcn4cJ
\nenHBAzO3ohBY/L1tQGJfS2A+omnN6H16VZE1JCK8XSJyfze7MDLcUyHZETdxuvRb
\nA9X343/vMAuQPnhinFJ8Wdy8YBXSPpy7r95ylUQd9LfYTBzVZYG2tSesplcOkjM3\n2Uu
+oMWxQAw1NINnSLPinMVsutJy6ZqlV3McWNWe4T+STGtWhrPNqJEn45sIcCx4\nq
+kGZ2NQ0FyIyT2eiLKOX5Rgb/a36E/aMk4VoDsaenBQgG7WLTnstb9sr7MIhS6A\nrwIDAQAB\n-----
END PUBLIC KEY-----\n",
    "Comment": "example public key"
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Location": "https://cloudfront.amazonaws.com/2019-03-26/public-key/
KDFB19YGCR002",
    "ETag": "E2QWRUHEXAMPLE",
    "PublicKey": {
        "Id": "KDFB19YGCR002",
```

```
        "CreatedTime": "2019-12-05T18:51:43.781Z",
        "PublicKeyConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "cli-example",
            "Name": "ExampleKey",
            "EncodedKey": "-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
\nMIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAxPMbCA2Ks0lnd7IR+3pw
\nwd3H/7jPGwj8bLUmore7bX+oeGpZ6QmLAe/1UOWcmZX2u70dYcSIzB1ofZtcn4cJ
\nenHBAzO3ohBY/L1tQGJfS2A+omnN6H16VZE1JCK8XSJyfze7MDLcUyHZETdxuvRb
\nA9X343/vMAuQPnhinFJ8Wdy8YBXSPpy7r95ylUQd9LfYTBzVZYG2tSesplcOkjM3\n2Uu
+oMWxQAw1NINnSLPinMVsutJy6ZqlV3McWNWe4T+STGtWhrPNqJEn45sIcCx4\nq
+kGZ2NQ0FyIyT2eiLKOX5Rgb/a36E/aMk4VoDsaenBQgG7WLTnstb9sr7MIhS6A\nrwIDAQAB\n-----
END PUBLIC KEY-----\n",
            "Comment": "example public key"
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreatePublicKey中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

下列程式碼範例會讀取公開金鑰，並將其上傳至 Amazon CloudFront。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreatePublicKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.UUID;

public class CreatePublicKey {
```

```
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CreatePublicKey.class);

    public static String createPublicKey(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
 String publicKeyFileName) {
        try (InputStream is =
 CreatePublicKey.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(publicKeyFileName)) {
            String publicKeyString = IoUtils.toUtf8String(is);
            CreatePublicKeyResponse createPublicKeyResponse = cloudFrontClient
                    .createPublicKey(b -> b.publicKeyConfig(c -> c
                            .name("JavaCreatedPublicKey" + UUID.randomUUID())
                            .encodedKey(publicKeyString)
                            .callerReference(UUID.randomUUID().toString())));
            String createdPublicKeyId = createPublicKeyResponse.publicKey().id();
            logger.info("Public key created with id: [{}]", createdPublicKeyId);
            return createdPublicKeyId;

        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreatePublicKey中的。

搭`DeleteDistribution`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDistribution`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除分 CloudFront 配

下列範例會刪除具有 ID 的 CloudFront 分佈`EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE`。刪除發行版之前，您必須先停用它。若要停用散發，請使用更新分發命令。如需詳細資訊，請參閱更新發佈範例。

當分發被禁用時，您可以將其刪除。若要刪除發行版，您必須使用該`--if-match`選項來提供發行版`ETag`。若要取得`ETag`，請使用取得分發或get-distribution-config 命令。

```
aws cloudfront delete-distribution \
```

```
    --id EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE \
    --if-match E2QWRUHEXAMPLE
```

成功時，此命令沒有輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteDistribution中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

下列程式碼範例會將發行版更新為 disabled，使用服務員等待變更部署，然後刪除散佈。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.waiters.ResponseOrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeleteDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.waiters.CloudFrontWaiter;

public class DeleteDistribution {
        private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(DeleteDistribution.class);

        public static void deleteDistribution(final CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient, final String distributionId) {
                // First, disable the distribution by updating it.
                GetDistributionResponse response =
 cloudFrontClient.getDistribution(b -> b
                                .id(distributionId));
                String etag = response.eTag();
                DistributionConfig distConfig =
 response.distribution().distributionConfig();
```

```
                cloudFrontClient.updateDistribution(builder -> builder
                                .id(distributionId)
                                .distributionConfig(builder1 -> builder1

.cacheBehaviors(distConfig.cacheBehaviors())

.defaultCacheBehavior(distConfig.defaultCacheBehavior())
                                                .enabled(false)
                                                .origins(distConfig.origins())
                                                .comment(distConfig.comment())

.callerReference(distConfig.callerReference())

.defaultCacheBehavior(distConfig.defaultCacheBehavior())

.priceClass(distConfig.priceClass())
                                                .aliases(distConfig.aliases())
                                                .logging(distConfig.logging())

.defaultRootObject(distConfig.defaultRootObject())

.customErrorResponses(distConfig.customErrorResponses())

.httpVersion(distConfig.httpVersion())

.isIPV6Enabled(distConfig.isIPV6Enabled())

.restrictions(distConfig.restrictions())

.viewerCertificate(distConfig.viewerCertificate())
                                                .webACLId(distConfig.webACLId())

.originGroups(distConfig.originGroups()))
                                .ifMatch(etag));

                logger.info("Distribution [{}] is DISABLED, waiting for
deployment before deleting ...",
                                distributionId);
                GetDistributionResponse distributionResponse;
                try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
                        ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse>
responseOrException = cfWaiter
```

```
                                        .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
 builder.id(distributionId)).matched();
                        distributionResponse = responseOrException.response()
                                        .orElseThrow(() -> new
 RuntimeException("Could not disable distribution"));
                }

                DeleteDistributionResponse deleteDistributionResponse =
 cloudFrontClient
                                .deleteDistribution(builder -> builder
                                                .id(distributionId)

 .ifMatch(distributionResponse.eTag()));
                if (deleteDistributionResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful())
 {
                        logger.info("Distribution [{}] DELETED", distributionId);
                }
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteDistribution中的。

搭`GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得 CloudFront 原始存取身分

下列範例會取得具有 ID 的 CloudFront 來源存取身分 (OAI)`E74FTE3AEXAMPLE`，包括其`ETag`和相關聯的 S3 標準 ID。OAI ID 會在存取識別和create-cloud-front-origin存取身分命令的輸出中傳回。list-cloud-front-origin

```
aws cloudfront get-cloud-front-origin-access-identity --id E74FTE3AEXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "ETag": "E2QWRUHEXAMPLE",
    "CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity": {
        "Id": "E74FTE3AEXAMPLE",
        "S3CanonicalUserId":
 "cd13868f797c227fbea2830611a26fe0a21ba1b826ab4bed9b7771c9aEXAMPLE",
        "CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "cli-example",
            "Comment": "Example OAI"
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回由-Id 參數指定的特定 Amazon CloudFront 來源存取身分。雖然不需要-Id 參數，但如果未指定，則不會傳回任何結果。

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity -Id E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
```

輸出：

```
     CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig    Id
    S3CanonicalUserId
     ------------------------------------    --
    -----------------
     Amazon.CloudFront.Model.CloudFrontOr... E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
    4b6e...
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity式參考中的。

搭`GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得 CloudFront 原始存取身分識別組態

下列範例會取得有關 CloudFront 原始存取身分識別 (OAI) 的中繼資料及 IDE74FTE3AEXAMPLE，包括其ETag。OAI ID 會在存取識別和create-cloud-front-origin存取身分命令的輸出中傳回。list-cloud-front-origin

```
aws cloudfront get-cloud-front-origin-access-identity-config --id E74FTE3AEXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ETag": "E2QWRUHEXAMPLE",
    "CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig": {
        "CallerReference": "cli-example",
        "Comment": "Example OAI"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回由-Id 參數指定之單一 Amazon CloudFront 原始存取身分的組態資訊。如果未指定-Id 參數，就會發生錯誤。

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig -Id E3XXXXXXXXXXRT
```

輸出：

```
      CallerReference                                            Comment
      ---------------                                            -------
      mycallerreference: 2/1/2011 1:16:32 PM                     Caller
 reference: 2/1/2011 1:16:32 PM
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig式參考中的。

搭GetDistribution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDistribution。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得 CloudFront 分配

下列範例會取得包含 ID 的 CloudFront 分佈EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE，包括其ETag。分佈 ID 會在「建立-分佈」和「清單分佈」指令中傳回。

```
aws cloudfront get-distribution --id EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ETag": "E2QWRUHEXAMPLE",
    "Distribution": {
        "Id": "EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE",
        "Status": "Deployed",
        "LastModifiedTime": "2019-12-04T23:35:41.433Z",
        "InProgressInvalidationBatches": 0,
        "DomainName": "d111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net",
        "ActiveTrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DistributionConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "cli-example",
            "Aliases": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
            "Origins": {
                "Quantity": 1,
                "Items": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Id": "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-example",
                        "DomainName": "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                        "OriginPath": "",
                        "CustomHeaders": {
                            "Quantity": 0
                        },
                        "S3OriginConfig": {
                            "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                        }
                    }
                ]
            },
            "OriginGroups": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                "TargetOriginId": "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-
example",
                "ForwardedValues": {
                    "QueryString": false,
                    "Cookies": {
                        "Forward": "none"
                    },
                    "Headers": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    }
                },
                "TrustedSigners": {
                    "Enabled": false,
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
                "MinTTL": 0,
                "AllowedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ],
                    "CachedMethods": {
```

```
                        "Quantity": 2,
                        "Items": [
                            "HEAD",
                            "GET"
                        ]
                    }
                },
                "SmoothStreaming": false,
                "DefaultTTL": 86400,
                "MaxTTL": 31536000,
                "Compress": false,
                "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
            },
            "CacheBehaviors": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "CustomErrorResponses": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "Comment": "",
            "Logging": {
                "Enabled": false,
                "IncludeCookies": false,
                "Bucket": "",
                "Prefix": ""
            },
            "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
            "Enabled": true,
            "ViewerCertificate": {
                "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
                "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
                "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
            },
            "Restrictions": {
                "GeoRestriction": {
                    "RestrictionType": "none",
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
            "WebACLId": "",
            "HttpVersion": "http2",
```

```
            "IsIPV6Enabled": true
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetDistribution中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：擷取特定發行版的資訊。

```
Get-CFDistribution -Id EXAMPLE0000ID
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetDistribution式參考中的。

搭`GetDistributionConfig`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDistributionConfig`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得散 CloudFront 發組態

下列範例會取得有關具有 ID 之 CloudFront 分佈的中繼資料`EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE`，包括其`ETag`。分佈 ID 會在「建立-分佈」和「清單分佈」指令中傳回。

```
aws cloudfront get-distribution-config --id EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ETag": "E2QWRUHEXAMPLE",
    "DistributionConfig": {
        "CallerReference": "cli-example",
        "Aliases": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
```

```
        "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
        "Origins": {
            "Quantity": 1,
            "Items": [
                {
                    "Id": "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-example",
                    "DomainName": "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                    "OriginPath": "",
                    "CustomHeaders": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "S3OriginConfig": {
                        "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                    }
                }
            ]
        },
        "OriginGroups": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
            "TargetOriginId": "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-example",
            "ForwardedValues": {
                "QueryString": false,
                "Cookies": {
                    "Forward": "none"
                },
                "Headers": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
            "TrustedSigners": {
                "Enabled": false,
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
            "MinTTL": 0,
            "AllowedMethods": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "HEAD",
```

```
                    "GET"
                ],
                "CachedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ]
                }
            },
            "SmoothStreaming": false,
            "DefaultTTL": 86400,
            "MaxTTL": 31536000,
            "Compress": false,
            "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
        },
        "CacheBehaviors": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "CustomErrorResponses": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "Comment": "",
        "Logging": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "IncludeCookies": false,
            "Bucket": "",
            "Prefix": ""
        },
        "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
        "Enabled": true,
        "ViewerCertificate": {
            "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
            "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
            "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
        },
        "Restrictions": {
            "GeoRestriction": {
                "RestrictionType": "none",
                "Quantity": 0
            }
```

```
        },
        "WebACLId": "",
        "HttpVersion": "http2",
        "IsIPV6Enabled": true
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetDistributionConfig中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：擷取特定發行版的組態。

```
Get-CFDistributionConfig -Id EXAMPLE0000ID
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetDistributionConfig式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudFrontWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudFront operations."""

    def __init__(self, cloudfront_client):
        """
        :param cloudfront_client: A Boto3 CloudFront client
        """
        self.cloudfront_client = cloudfront_client
```

```
    def update_distribution(self):
        distribution_id = input(
            "This script updates the comment for a CloudFront distribution.\n"
            "Enter a CloudFront distribution ID: "
        )

        distribution_config_response =
self.cloudfront_client.get_distribution_config(
            Id=distribution_id
        )
        distribution_config = distribution_config_response["DistributionConfig"]
        distribution_etag = distribution_config_response["ETag"]

        distribution_config["Comment"] = input(
            f"\nThe current comment for distribution {distribution_id} is "
            f"'{distribution_config['Comment']}'.\n"
            f"Enter a new comment: "
        )
        self.cloudfront_client.update_distribution(
            DistributionConfig=distribution_config,
            Id=distribution_id,
            IfMatch=distribution_etag,
        )
        print("Done!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetDistributionConfig中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 CloudFront 原始存取身分

下列範例會取得您 AWS 帳戶中的 CloudFront 來源存取身分 (OAI) 清單：

```
aws cloudfront list-cloud-front-origin-access-identities
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList": {
        "Items": [
            {
                "Id": "E74FTE3AEXAMPLE",
                "S3CanonicalUserId":
 "cd13868f797c227fbea2830611a26fe0a21ba1b826ab4bed9b7771c9aEXAMPLE",
                "Comment": "Example OAI"
            },
            {
                "Id": "EH1HDMBEXAMPLE",
                "S3CanonicalUserId":
 "1489f6f2e6faacaae7ff64c4c3e6956c24f78788abfc1718c3527c263bf7a17EXAMPLE",
                "Comment": "Test OAI"
            },
            {
                "Id": "E2X2C9TEXAMPLE",
                "S3CanonicalUserId":
 "cbfeebb915a64749f9be546a45b3fcfd3a31c779673c13c4dd460911ae402c2EXAMPLE",
                "Comment": "Example OAI #2"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回 Amazon CloudFront 來源存取身分的清單。因為-MaxItem 參數指定的值為 2，所以結果包含兩個識別。

```
Get-CFCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityList -MaxItem 2
```

輸出：

```
IsTruncated : True
Items       : {E326XXXXXXXXXT, E1YWXXXXXXX9B}
Marker      :
MaxItems    : 2
NextMarker  : E1YXXXXXXXXX9B
Quantity    : 2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities式參考中的。

搭ListDistributions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListDistributions。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出 CloudFront 分配

下列範例會取得您 AWS 帳戶中的 CloudFront 分配清單：

```
aws cloudfront list-distributions
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DistributionList": {
        "Items": [
            {
                "Id": "EMLARXS9EXAMPLE",
                "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/
EMLARXS9EXAMPLE",
                "Status": "InProgress",
                "LastModifiedTime": "2019-11-22T00:55:15.705Z",
                "InProgressInvalidationBatches": 0,
                "DomainName": "d111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net",
                "ActiveTrustedSigners": {
                    "Enabled": false,
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "DistributionConfig": {
```

```
                    "CallerReference": "cli-example",
                    "Aliases": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
                    "Origins": {
                        "Quantity": 1,
                        "Items": [
                            {
                                "Id": "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-
example",
                                "DomainName":
 "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                                "OriginPath": "",
                                "CustomHeaders": {
                                    "Quantity": 0
                                },
                                "S3OriginConfig": {
                                    "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    "OriginGroups": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                        "TargetOriginId": "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-
example",
                        "ForwardedValues": {
                            "QueryString": false,
                            "Cookies": {
                                "Forward": "none"
                            },
                            "Headers": {
                                "Quantity": 0
                            },
                            "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                                "Quantity": 0
                            }
                        },
                        "TrustedSigners": {
                            "Enabled": false,
                            "Quantity": 0
```

```
                    },
                    "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
                    "MinTTL": 0,
                    "AllowedMethods": {
                        "Quantity": 2,
                        "Items": [
                            "HEAD",
                            "GET"
                        ],
                        "CachedMethods": {
                            "Quantity": 2,
                            "Items": [
                                "HEAD",
                                "GET"
                            ]
                        }
                    },
                    "SmoothStreaming": false,
                    "DefaultTTL": 86400,
                    "MaxTTL": 31536000,
                    "Compress": false,
                    "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
                },
                "CacheBehaviors": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "CustomErrorResponses": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "Comment": "",
                "Logging": {
                    "Enabled": false,
                    "IncludeCookies": false,
                    "Bucket": "",
                    "Prefix": ""
                },
                "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
                "Enabled": true,
                "ViewerCertificate": {
                    "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
                    "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
```

```
                        "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
                    },
                    "Restrictions": {
                        "GeoRestriction": {
                            "RestrictionType": "none",
                            "Quantity": 0
                        }
                    },
                    "WebACLId": "",
                    "HttpVersion": "http2",
                    "IsIPV6Enabled": true
                }
            },
            {
                "Id": "EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE",
                "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/
EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE",
                "Status": "InProgress",
                "LastModifiedTime": "2019-12-04T23:35:41.433Z",
                "InProgressInvalidationBatches": 0,
                "DomainName": "d930174dauwrn8.cloudfront.net",
                "ActiveTrustedSigners": {
                    "Enabled": false,
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "DistributionConfig": {
                    "CallerReference": "cli-example",
                    "Aliases": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
                    "Origins": {
                        "Quantity": 1,
                        "Items": [
                            {
                                "Id": "awsexamplebucket1.s3.amazonaws.com-cli-
example",
                                "DomainName":
 "awsexamplebucket1.s3.amazonaws.com",
                                "OriginPath": "",
                                "CustomHeaders": {
                                    "Quantity": 0
                                },
                                "S3OriginConfig": {
```

```
                                    "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                                }
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    "OriginGroups": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                        "TargetOriginId": "awsexamplebucket1.s3.amazonaws.com-
cli-example",
                        "ForwardedValues": {
                            "QueryString": false,
                            "Cookies": {
                                "Forward": "none"
                            },
                            "Headers": {
                                "Quantity": 0
                            },
                            "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                                "Quantity": 0
                            }
                        },
                        "TrustedSigners": {
                            "Enabled": false,
                            "Quantity": 0
                        },
                        "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
                        "MinTTL": 0,
                        "AllowedMethods": {
                            "Quantity": 2,
                            "Items": [
                                "HEAD",
                                "GET"
                            ],
                            "CachedMethods": {
                                "Quantity": 2,
                                "Items": [
                                    "HEAD",
                                    "GET"
                                ]
                            }
                        },
                        "SmoothStreaming": false,
```

```
                        "DefaultTTL": 86400,
                        "MaxTTL": 31536000,
                        "Compress": false,
                        "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                            "Quantity": 0
                        },
                        "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
                    },
                    "CacheBehaviors": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "CustomErrorResponses": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "Comment": "",
                    "Logging": {
                        "Enabled": false,
                        "IncludeCookies": false,
                        "Bucket": "",
                        "Prefix": ""
                    },
                    "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
                    "Enabled": true,
                    "ViewerCertificate": {
                        "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
                        "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
                        "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
                    },
                    "Restrictions": {
                        "GeoRestriction": {
                            "RestrictionType": "none",
                            "Quantity": 0
                        }
                    },
                    "WebACLId": "",
                    "HttpVersion": "http2",
                    "IsIPV6Enabled": true
                }
            },
            {
                "Id": "E1X5IZQEXAMPLE",
                "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/
E1X5IZQEXAMPLE",
                "Status": "Deployed",
```

```
                "LastModifiedTime": "2019-11-06T21:31:48.864Z",
                "DomainName": "d2e04y12345678.cloudfront.net",
                "Aliases": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "Origins": {
                    "Quantity": 1,
                    "Items": [
                        {
                            "Id": "awsexamplebucket2",
                            "DomainName": "awsexamplebucket2.s3.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com",
                            "OriginPath": "",
                            "CustomHeaders": {
                                "Quantity": 0
                            },
                            "S3OriginConfig": {
                                "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                            }
                        }
                    ]
                },
                "OriginGroups": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                    "TargetOriginId": "awsexamplebucket2",
                    "ForwardedValues": {
                        "QueryString": false,
                        "Cookies": {
                            "Forward": "none"
                        },
                        "Headers": {
                            "Quantity": 0
                        },
                        "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                            "Quantity": 0
                        }
                    },
                    "TrustedSigners": {
                        "Enabled": false,
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
```

```
                "MinTTL": 0,
                "AllowedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ],
                    "CachedMethods": {
                        "Quantity": 2,
                        "Items": [
                            "HEAD",
                            "GET"
                        ]
                    }
                },
                "SmoothStreaming": false,
                "DefaultTTL": 86400,
                "MaxTTL": 31536000,
                "Compress": false,
                "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
            },
            "CacheBehaviors": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "CustomErrorResponses": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "Comment": "",
            "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
            "Enabled": true,
            "ViewerCertificate": {
                "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
                "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
                "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
            },
            "Restrictions": {
                "GeoRestriction": {
                    "RestrictionType": "none",
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
```

```
                "WebACLId": "",
                "HttpVersion": "HTTP1_1",
                "IsIPV6Enabled": true
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListDistributions中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回分配。

```
Get-CFDistributionList
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListDistributions式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudFrontWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudFront operations."""

    def __init__(self, cloudfront_client):
        """
        :param cloudfront_client: A Boto3 CloudFront client
        """
        self.cloudfront_client = cloudfront_client


    def list_distributions(self):
```

```
        print("CloudFront distributions:\n")
        distributions = self.cloudfront_client.list_distributions()
        if distributions["DistributionList"]["Quantity"] > 0:
            for distribution in distributions["DistributionList"]["Items"]:
                print(f"Domain: {distribution['DomainName']}")
                print(f"Distribution Id: {distribution['Id']}")
                print(
                    f"Certificate Source: "
                    f"{distribution['ViewerCertificate']['CertificateSource']}"
                )
                if distribution["ViewerCertificate"]["CertificateSource"] ==
 "acm":
                    print(
                        f"Certificate: {distribution['ViewerCertificate']
['Certificate']}"
                    )
                print("")
        else:
            print("No CloudFront distributions detected.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListDistributions中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭UpdateDistribution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateDistribution。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要更新發 CloudFront 佈的預設根物件

下列範例會使用 ID 將CloudFront 發佈的預設根物件更新index.html為EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE：

```
aws cloudfront update-distribution --id EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE \
    --default-root-object index.html
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ETag": "E2QWRUHEXAMPLE",
    "Distribution": {
        "Id": "EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/EDFDVBD6EXAMPLE",
        "Status": "InProgress",
        "LastModifiedTime": "2019-12-06T18:55:39.870Z",
        "InProgressInvalidationBatches": 0,
        "DomainName": "d111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net",
        "ActiveTrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DistributionConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "6b10378d-49be-4c4b-a642-419ccaf8f3b5",
            "Aliases": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
            "Origins": {
                "Quantity": 1,
                "Items": [
                    {
                        "Id": "example-website",
                        "DomainName": "www.example.com",
                        "OriginPath": "",
                        "CustomHeaders": {
                            "Quantity": 0
                        },
                        "CustomOriginConfig": {
                            "HTTPPort": 80,
                            "HTTPSPort": 443,
                            "OriginProtocolPolicy": "match-viewer",
                            "OriginSslProtocols": {
                                "Quantity": 2,
                                "Items": [
                                    "SSLv3",
                                    "TLSv1"
                                ]
                            },
                            "OriginReadTimeout": 30,
                            "OriginKeepaliveTimeout": 5
                        }
```

```
                }
            ]
        },
        "OriginGroups": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
            "TargetOriginId": "example-website",
            "ForwardedValues": {
                "QueryString": false,
                "Cookies": {
                    "Forward": "none"
                },
                "Headers": {
                    "Quantity": 1,
                    "Items": [
                        "*"
                    ]
                },
                "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
            "TrustedSigners": {
                "Enabled": false,
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
            "MinTTL": 0,
            "AllowedMethods": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "HEAD",
                    "GET"
                ],
                "CachedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ]
                }
            },
            "SmoothStreaming": false,
```

```
                "DefaultTTL": 86400,
                "MaxTTL": 31536000,
                "Compress": false,
                "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
            },
            "CacheBehaviors": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "CustomErrorResponses": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "Comment": "",
            "Logging": {
                "Enabled": false,
                "IncludeCookies": false,
                "Bucket": "",
                "Prefix": ""
            },
            "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
            "Enabled": true,
            "ViewerCertificate": {
                "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
                "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
                "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
            },
            "Restrictions": {
                "GeoRestriction": {
                    "RestrictionType": "none",
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
            "WebACLId": "",
            "HttpVersion": "http1.1",
            "IsIPV6Enabled": true
        }
    }
}
```

若要更新發 CloudFront 佈

下列範例會在 CloudFront 名為的 JSON 檔案中`EMLARXS9EXAMPLE`提供散發組態，以停用 ID 的散佈`dist-config-disable.json`。若要更新發行版，您必須使用`--if-match`選項來提供發行版的`ETag`。若要取得`ETag`，請使用取得分發或get-distribution-config 命令。

在您使用下列範例停用散發之後，您可以使用刪除散發命令將其刪除。

```
aws cloudfront update-distribution \
    --id EMLARXS9EXAMPLE \
    --if-match E2QWRUHEXAMPLE \
    --distribution-config file://dist-config-disable.json
```

該文件`dist-config-disable.json`是包含以下內容的當前文件夾中的 JSON 文檔。請注意，該`Enabled`字段設置為`false`：

```
{
    "CallerReference": "cli-1574382155-496510",
    "Aliases": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
    "Origins": {
        "Quantity": 1,
        "Items": [
            {
                "Id": "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com-1574382155-273939",
                "DomainName": "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                "OriginPath": "",
                "CustomHeaders": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "S3OriginConfig": {
                    "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "OriginGroups": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
        "TargetOriginId": "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com-1574382155-273939",
        "ForwardedValues": {
            "QueryString": false,
```

```
            "Cookies": {
                "Forward": "none"
            },
            "Headers": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                "Quantity": 0
            }
        },
        "TrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
        "MinTTL": 0,
        "AllowedMethods": {
            "Quantity": 2,
            "Items": [
                "HEAD",
                "GET"
            ],
            "CachedMethods": {
                "Quantity": 2,
                "Items": [
                    "HEAD",
                    "GET"
                ]
            }
        },
        "SmoothStreaming": false,
        "DefaultTTL": 86400,
        "MaxTTL": 31536000,
        "Compress": false,
        "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
    },
    "CacheBehaviors": {
        "Quantity": 0
    },
    "CustomErrorResponses": {
        "Quantity": 0
```

```
    },
    "Comment": "",
    "Logging": {
        "Enabled": false,
        "IncludeCookies": false,
        "Bucket": "",
        "Prefix": ""
    },
    "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
    "Enabled": false,
    "ViewerCertificate": {
        "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
        "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
        "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
    },
    "Restrictions": {
        "GeoRestriction": {
            "RestrictionType": "none",
            "Quantity": 0
        }
    },
    "WebACLId": "",
    "HttpVersion": "http2",
    "IsIPV6Enabled": true
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ETag": "E9LHASXEXAMPLE",
    "Distribution": {
        "Id": "EMLARXS9EXAMPLE",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:cloudfront::123456789012:distribution/EMLARXS9EXAMPLE",
        "Status": "InProgress",
        "LastModifiedTime": "2019-12-06T18:32:35.553Z",
        "InProgressInvalidationBatches": 0,
        "DomainName": "d111111abcdef8.cloudfront.net",
        "ActiveTrustedSigners": {
            "Enabled": false,
            "Quantity": 0
        },
        "DistributionConfig": {
            "CallerReference": "cli-1574382155-496510",
```

```
            "Aliases": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultRootObject": "index.html",
            "Origins": {
                "Quantity": 1,
                "Items": [
                    {
                        "Id":
 "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com-1574382155-273939",
                        "DomainName": "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com",
                        "OriginPath": "",
                        "CustomHeaders": {
                            "Quantity": 0
                        },
                        "S3OriginConfig": {
                            "OriginAccessIdentity": ""
                        }
                    }
                ]
            },
            "OriginGroups": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "DefaultCacheBehavior": {
                "TargetOriginId":
 "awsexamplebucket.s3.amazonaws.com-1574382155-273939",
                "ForwardedValues": {
                    "QueryString": false,
                    "Cookies": {
                        "Forward": "none"
                    },
                    "Headers": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    },
                    "QueryStringCacheKeys": {
                        "Quantity": 0
                    }
                },
                "TrustedSigners": {
                    "Enabled": false,
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "ViewerProtocolPolicy": "allow-all",
```

```
                "MinTTL": 0,
                "AllowedMethods": {
                    "Quantity": 2,
                    "Items": [
                        "HEAD",
                        "GET"
                    ],
                    "CachedMethods": {
                        "Quantity": 2,
                        "Items": [
                            "HEAD",
                            "GET"
                        ]
                    }
                },
                "SmoothStreaming": false,
                "DefaultTTL": 86400,
                "MaxTTL": 31536000,
                "Compress": false,
                "LambdaFunctionAssociations": {
                    "Quantity": 0
                },
                "FieldLevelEncryptionId": ""
            },
            "CacheBehaviors": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "CustomErrorResponses": {
                "Quantity": 0
            },
            "Comment": "",
            "Logging": {
                "Enabled": false,
                "IncludeCookies": false,
                "Bucket": "",
                "Prefix": ""
            },
            "PriceClass": "PriceClass_All",
            "Enabled": false,
            "ViewerCertificate": {
                "CloudFrontDefaultCertificate": true,
                "MinimumProtocolVersion": "TLSv1",
                "CertificateSource": "cloudfront"
            },
```

```
            "Restrictions": {
                "GeoRestriction": {
                    "RestrictionType": "none",
                    "Quantity": 0
                }
            },
            "WebACLId": "",
            "HttpVersion": "http2",
            "IsIPV6Enabled": true
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateDistribution中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Distribution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionConfig;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.UpdateDistributionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CloudFrontException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ModifyDistribution {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <id>\s

                Where:
                    id - the id value of the distribution.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String id = args[0];
        CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient = CloudFrontClient.builder()
                .region(Region.AWS_GLOBAL)
                .build();

        modDistribution(cloudFrontClient, id);
        cloudFrontClient.close();
    }

    public static void modDistribution(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String
 idVal) {
        try {
            // Get the Distribution to modify.
            GetDistributionRequest disRequest = GetDistributionRequest.builder()
                    .id(idVal)
                    .build();

            GetDistributionResponse response =
 cloudFrontClient.getDistribution(disRequest);
            Distribution disObject = response.distribution();
            DistributionConfig config = disObject.distributionConfig();

            // Create a new DistributionConfig object and add new values to
 comment and
            // aliases
```

```
            DistributionConfig config1 = DistributionConfig.builder()
                    .aliases(config.aliases()) // You can pass in new values here
                    .comment("New Comment")
                    .cacheBehaviors(config.cacheBehaviors())
                    .priceClass(config.priceClass())
                    .defaultCacheBehavior(config.defaultCacheBehavior())
                    .enabled(config.enabled())
                    .callerReference(config.callerReference())
                    .logging(config.logging())
                    .originGroups(config.originGroups())
                    .origins(config.origins())
                    .restrictions(config.restrictions())
                    .defaultRootObject(config.defaultRootObject())
                    .webACLId(config.webACLId())
                    .httpVersion(config.httpVersion())
                    .viewerCertificate(config.viewerCertificate())
                    .customErrorResponses(config.customErrorResponses())
                    .build();

            UpdateDistributionRequest updateDistributionRequest =
 UpdateDistributionRequest.builder()
                    .distributionConfig(config1)
                    .id(disObject.id())
                    .ifMatch(response.eTag())
                    .build();

            cloudFrontClient.updateDistribution(updateDistributionRequest);

        } catch (CloudFrontException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateDistribution中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudFrontWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudFront operations."""

    def __init__(self, cloudfront_client):
        """
        :param cloudfront_client: A Boto3 CloudFront client
        """
        self.cloudfront_client = cloudfront_client


    def update_distribution(self):
        distribution_id = input(
            "This script updates the comment for a CloudFront distribution.\n"
            "Enter a CloudFront distribution ID: "
        )

        distribution_config_response =
 self.cloudfront_client.get_distribution_config(
            Id=distribution_id
        )
        distribution_config = distribution_config_response["DistributionConfig"]
        distribution_etag = distribution_config_response["ETag"]

        distribution_config["Comment"] = input(
            f"\nThe current comment for distribution {distribution_id} is "
            f"'{distribution_config['Comment']}'.\n"
            f"Enter a new comment: "
        )
        self.cloudfront_client.update_distribution(
            DistributionConfig=distribution_config,
            Id=distribution_id,
            IfMatch=distribution_etag,
```

```
        )
        print("Done!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateDistribution中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

CloudFront 使用 AWS SDK 的案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 CloudFront 搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 刪除 CloudFront 簽署資源
- 使用 AWS SDK 建立已簽署的網址和 Cookie

使用 AWS SDK 刪除 CloudFront 簽署資源

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中用來存取受限內容的資源。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeleteKeyGroupResponse;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeleteOriginAccessControlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeletePublicKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetKeyGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetOriginAccessControlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetPublicKeyResponse;

public class DeleteSigningResources {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(DeleteSigningResources.class);

    public static void deleteOriginAccessControl(final CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient,
            final String originAccessControlId) {
        GetOriginAccessControlResponse getResponse = cloudFrontClient
                .getOriginAccessControl(b -> b.id(originAccessControlId));
        DeleteOriginAccessControlResponse deleteResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.deleteOriginAccessControl(builder -> builder
                .id(originAccessControlId)
                .ifMatch(getResponse.eTag()));
        if (deleteResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Successfully deleted Origin Access Control [{}]",
 originAccessControlId);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteKeyGroup(final CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
 final String keyGroupId) {

        GetKeyGroupResponse getResponse = cloudFrontClient.getKeyGroup(b ->
 b.id(keyGroupId));
        DeleteKeyGroupResponse deleteResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.deleteKeyGroup(builder -> builder
                .id(keyGroupId)
                .ifMatch(getResponse.eTag()));
        if (deleteResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Successfully deleted Key Group [{}]", keyGroupId);
        }
    }

    public static void deletePublicKey(final CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
 final String publicKeyId) {
```

```
        GetPublicKeyResponse getResponse = cloudFrontClient.getPublicKey(b ->
 b.id(publicKeyId));

        DeletePublicKeyResponse deleteResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.deletePublicKey(builder -> builder
                .id(publicKeyId)
                .ifMatch(getResponse.eTag()));

        if (deleteResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Successfully deleted Public Key [{}]", publicKeyId);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteKeyGroup
  - DeleteOriginAccessControl
  - DeletePublicKey

使用 AWS SDK 建立已簽署的網址和 Cookie

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立已簽署的 URL 和 Cookie，以便存取受限制的資源。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用CannedSignerRequest類別以固定原則簽署網址或 Cookie。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CannedSignerRequest;

import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Path;
```

```
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;

public class CreateCannedPolicyRequest {

    public static CannedSignerRequest createRequestForCannedPolicy(String
 distributionDomainName,
            String fileNameToUpload,
            String privateKeyFullPath, String publicKeyId) throws Exception {
        String protocol = "https";
        String resourcePath = "/" + fileNameToUpload;

        String cloudFrontUrl = new URL(protocol, distributionDomainName,
 resourcePath).toString();
        Instant expirationDate = Instant.now().plus(7, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
        Path path = Paths.get(privateKeyFullPath);

        return CannedSignerRequest.builder()
                .resourceUrl(cloudFrontUrl)
                .privateKey(path)
                .keyPairId(publicKeyId)
                .expirationDate(expirationDate)
                .build();
    }
}
```

使用CustomSignerRequest類別來使用自訂政策簽署網址或Cookie。`activeDate`和`ipRange`是選擇性的方法。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CustomSignerRequest;

import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;

public class CreateCustomPolicyRequest {

    public static CustomSignerRequest createRequestForCustomPolicy(String
 distributionDomainName,
```

```
            String fileNameToUpload,
            String privateKeyFullPath, String publicKeyId) throws Exception {
        String protocol = "https";
        String resourcePath = "/" + fileNameToUpload;

        String cloudFrontUrl = new URL(protocol, distributionDomainName,
 resourcePath).toString();
        Instant expireDate = Instant.now().plus(7, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
        // URL will be accessible tomorrow using the signed URL.
        Instant activeDate = Instant.now().plus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
        Path path = Paths.get(privateKeyFullPath);

        return CustomSignerRequest.builder()
                .resourceUrl(cloudFrontUrl)
                .privateKey(path)
                .keyPairId(publicKeyId)
                .expirationDate(expireDate)
                .activeDate(activeDate) // Optional.
                // .ipRange("192.168.0.1/24") // Optional.
                .build();
    }
}
```

下面的例子演示了如何使用該CloudFrontUtilities類來生成簽名的 cookie 和 URL。檢視上的此程式碼範例 GitHub。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontUtilities;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.cookie.CookiesForCannedPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.cookie.CookiesForCustomPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CannedSignerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CustomSignerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.url.SignedUrl;

public class SigningUtilities {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SigningUtilities.class);
    private static final CloudFrontUtilities cloudFrontUtilities =
 CloudFrontUtilities.create();
```

```
    public static SignedUrl signUrlForCannedPolicy(CannedSignerRequest
 cannedSignerRequest) {
        SignedUrl signedUrl =
 cloudFrontUtilities.getSignedUrlWithCannedPolicy(cannedSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Signed URL: [{}]", signedUrl.url());
        return signedUrl;
    }

    public static SignedUrl signUrlForCustomPolicy(CustomSignerRequest
 customSignerRequest) {
        SignedUrl signedUrl =
 cloudFrontUtilities.getSignedUrlWithCustomPolicy(customSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Signed URL: [{}]", signedUrl.url());
        return signedUrl;
    }

    public static CookiesForCannedPolicy
 getCookiesForCannedPolicy(CannedSignerRequest cannedSignerRequest) {
        CookiesForCannedPolicy cookiesForCannedPolicy = cloudFrontUtilities
                .getCookiesForCannedPolicy(cannedSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Cookie EXPIRES header [{}]",
 cookiesForCannedPolicy.expiresHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie KEYPAIR header [{}]",
 cookiesForCannedPolicy.keyPairIdHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie SIGNATURE header [{}]",
 cookiesForCannedPolicy.signatureHeaderValue());
        return cookiesForCannedPolicy;
    }

    public static CookiesForCustomPolicy
 getCookiesForCustomPolicy(CustomSignerRequest customSignerRequest) {
        CookiesForCustomPolicy cookiesForCustomPolicy = cloudFrontUtilities
                .getCookiesForCustomPolicy(customSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Cookie POLICY header [{}]",
 cookiesForCustomPolicy.policyHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie KEYPAIR header [{}]",
 cookiesForCustomPolicy.keyPairIdHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie SIGNATURE header [{}]",
 cookiesForCustomPolicy.signatureHeaderValue());
        return cookiesForCustomPolicy;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CloudFrontUtilities中的。

CloudTrail 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS CloudTrail 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- CloudTrail 開發人員指南 — 關於 CloudTrail.
- CloudTrail API 參考 — 所有可用 CloudTrail 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- CloudTrail 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭CreateTrail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteTrail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeTrail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeTrails配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetTrailStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListTrails配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭LookupEvents配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭StartLogging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭StopLogging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateTrail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

CloudTrail 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS CloudTrail 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateTrail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteTrail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTrail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTrails配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetTrailStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTrails配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭LookupEvents配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartLogging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StopLogging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateTrail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateTrail`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTrail`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Routine which creates an AWS CloudTrail trail.
/*!
  \param trailName: The name of the CloudTrail trail.
  \param bucketName: The Amazon S3 bucket designate for publishing logs.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::createTrail(const Aws::String trailName,
                                     const Aws::String bucketName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient trailClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::CreateTrailRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetName(trailName);
    request.SetS3BucketName(bucketName);

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::CreateTrailOutcome outcome = trailClient.CreateTrail(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created trail " << trailName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create trail " << trailName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateTrail中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立系統線的步驟

下列`create-trail`命令會建立名為的多區域追蹤，`Trail1`並指定 S3 儲存貯體：

```
aws cloudtrail create-trail --name Trail1 --s3-bucket-name my-bucket --is-multi-
region-trail
```

輸出：

```
{
  "IncludeGlobalServiceEvents": true,
  "Name": "Trail1",
  "TrailARN": "arn:aws:cloudtrail:us-west-2:123456789012:trail/Trail1",
  "LogFileValidationEnabled": false,
  "IsMultiRegionTrail": true,
  "S3BucketName": "my-bucket"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateTrail中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：建立將使用儲存貯體「mycloudtrailbucket」作為記錄檔儲存的追蹤。

```
New-CTTrail -Name="awscloudtrail-example" -S3BucketName="mycloudtrailbucket"
```

範例 2：建立將使用儲存貯體「mycloudtrailbucket」作為記錄檔儲存的追蹤。表示日誌的 S3 對象將具有「mylog」的通用 key prefix。當新記錄檔傳送至值區時，系統會將通知傳送至 SNS 主題「mlog 傳送主題」。此範例使用 SPLATING 將參數值提供給指令程式。

```
$params = @{
    Name="awscloudtrail-example"
    S3BucketName="mycloudtrailbucket"
    S3KeyPrefix="mylogs"
    SnsTopicName="mlog-deliverytopic"
}
New-CTTrail @params
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateTrail式參考中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

def create_trail_example(s3_client, sts_client, cloudtrail_client, trail_name,
 bucket_name)

  resp = sts_client.get_caller_identity({})
  account_id = resp.account
```

```
# Attach policy to an Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) bucket.
s3_client.create_bucket(bucket: bucket_name)
begin
  policy = {
    "Version" => "2012-10-17",
    "Statement" => [
      {
        "Sid" => "AWSCloudTrailAclCheck20150319",
        "Effect" => "Allow",
        "Principal" => {
          "Service" => "cloudtrail.amazonaws.com"
        },
        "Action" => "s3:GetBucketAcl",
        "Resource" => "arn:aws:s3:::#{bucket_name}"
      },
      {
        "Sid" => "AWSCloudTrailWrite20150319",
        "Effect" => "Allow",
        "Principal" => {
          "Service" => "cloudtrail.amazonaws.com"
        },
        "Action" => "s3:PutObject",
        "Resource" => "arn:aws:s3:::#{bucket_name}/AWSLogs/#{account_id}/*",
        "Condition" => {
          "StringEquals" => {
            "s3:x-amz-acl" => "bucket-owner-full-control"
          }
        }
      }
    ]
  }.to_json

  s3_client.put_bucket_policy(
    bucket: bucket_name,
    policy: policy
  )
  puts "Successfully added policy to bucket #{bucket_name}"
end

begin
  cloudtrail_client.create_trail({
                                    name: trail_name, # required
                                    s3_bucket_name: bucket_name # required
```

```
                                    })

    puts "Successfully created trail: #{trail_name}."
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts "Got error trying to create trail #{trail_name}:\n #{e}"
    puts e
    exit 1
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateTrail中的。

搭DeleteTrail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTrail。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Routine which deletes an AWS CloudTrail trail.
/*!
  \param trailName: The name of the CloudTrail trail.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::deleteTrail(const Aws::String trailName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient trailClient(clientConfig);

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::DeleteTrailRequest request;
    request.SetName(trailName);

    auto outcome = trailClient.DeleteTrail(request);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted trail " << trailName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting trail " << trailName << " " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteTrail中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除系統線的步驟

下列`delete-trail`指令會刪除名為的軌跡`Trail1`：

```
aws cloudtrail delete-trail --name Trail1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteTrail中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：刪除指定的軌跡。在執行命令之前，系統會提示您進行確認。若要抑制確認，請加入-Force 開關參數。

```
Remove-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteTrail式參考中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  client.delete_trail({
                        name: trail_name # required
                      })
  puts "Successfully deleted trail: " + trail_name
rescue StandardError => err
  puts "Got error trying to delete trail: " + trail_name + ":"
  puts err
  exit 1
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteTrail中的。

搭`DescribeTrail`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTrail`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Routine which describes the AWS CloudTrail trails in an account.
/*!
```

```
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/

bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::describeTrails(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient cloudTrailClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::DescribeTrailsRequest request;

    auto outcome = cloudTrailClient.DescribeTrails(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Trail> &trails =
 outcome.GetResult().GetTrailList();
        std::cout << trails.size() << " trail(s) found." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Trail &trail: trails) {
            std::cout << trail.GetName() << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe trails." <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeTrail中的。

搭`DescribeTrails`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTrails`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述路線

下列`describe-trails`命令會傳回`Trail1`和的設定`Trail2`：

```
aws cloudtrail describe-trails --trail-name-list Trail1 Trail2
```

輸出：

```
{
 "trailList": [
     {
         "IncludeGlobalServiceEvents": true,
         "Name": "Trail1",
         "TrailARN": "arn:aws:cloudtrail:us-east-1:123456789012:trail/Trail1",
         "LogFileValidationEnabled": false,
         "IsMultiRegionTrail": false,
         "S3BucketName": "my-bucket",
         "CloudWatchLogsRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
CloudTrail_CloudWatchLogs_Role",
         "CloudWatchLogsLogGroupArn": "arn:aws:logs:us-east-1:123456789012:log-
group:CloudTrail:*",
         "SnsTopicName": "my-topic",
         "HomeRegion": "us-east-1"
     },
     {
         "IncludeGlobalServiceEvents": true,
         "Name": "Trail2",
         "S3KeyPrefix": "my-prefix",
         "TrailARN": "arn:aws:cloudtrail:us-east-1:123456789012:trail/Trail2",
         "LogFileValidationEnabled": false,
         "IsMultiRegionTrail": false,
         "S3BucketName": "my-bucket",
         "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-1:123456789012:key/4c5ae5ac-3c13-421e-8335-c7868ef6a769",
         "HomeRegion": "us-east-1"
     }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTrails中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回與您帳戶目前區域相關聯的所有追蹤設定。

```
Get-CTTrail
```

範例 2：傳回指定系統線的設定。

```
Get-CTTrail -TrailNameList trail1,trail2
```

範例 3：傳回在目前殼層預設值以外的區域中建立的指定軌跡的設定 (在本例中為法蘭克福 (EU-Central-1) 區域)。

```
Get-CTTrail -TrailNameList trailABC,trailDEF -Region eu-central-1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeTrails式參考中的。

搭`GetTrailStatus`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetTrailStatus`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得追蹤的狀態

下列`get-trail-status`命令會傳回下列項目的傳送和記錄詳細資料`Trail1`：

```
aws cloudtrail get-trail-status --name Trail1
```

輸出：

```
{
  "LatestNotificationTime": 1454022144.869,
  "LatestNotificationAttemptSucceeded": "2016-01-28T23:02:24Z",
  "LatestDeliveryAttemptTime": "2016-01-28T23:02:24Z",
  "LatestDeliveryTime": 1454022144.869,
  "TimeLoggingStarted": "2015-11-06T18:36:38Z",
  "LatestDeliveryAttemptSucceeded": "2016-01-28T23:02:24Z",
  "IsLogging": true,
  "LatestCloudWatchLogsDeliveryTime": 1454022144.918,
  "StartLoggingTime": 1446834998.695,
  "StopLoggingTime": 1446834996.933,
  "LatestNotificationAttemptTime": "2016-01-28T23:02:24Z",
  "TimeLoggingStopped": "2015-11-06T18:36:36Z"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetTrailStatus中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回名稱為 'myExampleTrail' 之軌跡的狀態資訊。傳回的資料包括有關交付錯誤、Amazon SNS 和 Amazon S3 錯誤的資訊，以及追蹤的開始和停止記錄時間。此範例假設軌跡建立在與目前薄殼預設值相同的區域中。

```
Get-CTTrailStatus -Name myExampleTrail
```

範例 2：傳回在目前殼層預設值以外的區域 (在本例中為法蘭克福 (歐盟中心 -1) 區域) 中建立的追蹤狀態資訊。

```
Get-CTTrailStatus -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetTrailStatus式參考中的。

搭`ListTrails`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTrails`。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

def describe_trails_example(client)
  resp = client.describe_trails({})
  puts "Found #{resp.trail_list.count} trail(s)."
```

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

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListTrails中的。

搭LookupEvents配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用LookupEvents。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Routine which looks up events captured by AWS CloudTrail.
/*!
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::lookupEvents(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient cloudtrail(clientConfig);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Event> allEvents;

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::LookupEventsRequest request;

    size_t count = 0;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
```

```
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::CloudTrail::Model::LookupEventsOutcome outcome =
 cloudtrail.LookupEvents(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Event> &events =
 outcome.GetResult().GetEvents();
            count += events.size();
            allEvents.insert(allEvents.end(), events.begin(), events.end());
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty() && count <= 50); // Limit to 50 events.

    std::cout << "Found " << allEvents.size() << " event(s)." << std::endl;

    for (auto &event: allEvents) {
        std::cout << "Event name: " << event.GetEventName() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Event source: " << event.GetEventSource() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Event id: " << event.GetEventId() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Resources: " << std::endl;
        for (auto &resource: event.GetResources()) {
            std::cout << "  " << resource.GetResourceName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考LookupEvents中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要查詢追蹤的事件

下列lookup-events命令會依屬性查詢 API 活動事件EventName：

```
aws cloudtrail lookup-events --lookup-attributes
 AttributeKey=EventName,AttributeValue=ConsoleLogin
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Events": [
     {
         "EventId": "654ccbc0-ba0d-486a-9076-dbf7274677a7",
         "Username": "my-session-name",
         "EventTime": "2021-11-18T09:41:02-08:00",
         "CloudTrailEvent": "{\"eventVersion\":\"1.02\",\"userIdentity
\":{\"type\":\"AssumedRole\",\"principalId\":\"AROAJIKPFTA72SWU4L7T4:my-
session-name\",\"arn\":\"arn:aws:sts::123456789012:assumed-role/my-
role/my-session-name\",\"accountId\":\"123456789012\",\"sessionContext
\":{\"attributes\":{\"mfaAuthenticated\":\"false\",\"creationDate\":
\"2016-01-26T21:42:12Z\"},\"sessionIssuer\":{\"type\":\"Role\",\"principalId
\":\"AROAJIKPFTA72SWU4L7T4\",\"arn\":\"arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-
role\",\"accountId\":\"123456789012\",\"userName\":\"my-role\"}}},\"eventTime
\":\"2016-01-26T21:42:12Z\",\"eventSource\":\"signin.amazonaws.com\",
\"eventName\":\"ConsoleLogin\",\"awsRegion\":\"us-east-1\",\"sourceIPAddress\":
\"72.21.198.70\",\"userAgent\":\"Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_9_5)
 AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/47.0.2526.111 Safari/537.36\",
\"requestParameters\":null,\"responseElements\":{\"ConsoleLogin\":\"Success\"},
\"additionalEventData\":{\"MobileVersion\":\"No\",\"MFAUsed\":\"No\"},\"eventID
\":\"654ccbc0-ba0d-486a-9076-dbf7274677a7\",\"eventType\":\"AwsConsoleSignIn\",
\"recipientAccountId\":\"123456789012\"}",
         "EventName": "ConsoleLogin",
         "Resources": []
     }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考LookupEvents中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回過去 7 天內發生的所有事件。依預設，指令程式會自動進行多個呼叫以傳遞所有事件，並在服務指出沒有進一步的資料可用時結束。

```
Find-CTEvent
```

範例 2：傳回過去七天內發生的所有事件，指定不是目前殼層預設值的區域。

```
Find-CTEvent -Region eu-central-1
```

範例 3：傳回與 RunInstances API 呼叫相關聯的所有事件。

```
Find-CTEvent -LookupAttribute @{ AttributeKey="EventName";
 AttributeValue="RunInstances" }
```

範例 4：傳回前 5 個可用事件。用來擷取其他事件的權杖會以名為 'NextToken' 的附註屬性附加至成**$AWSHistory.LastServiceResponse**員。

```
Find-CTEvent -MaxResult 5
```

範例 5：使用先前呼叫的「下一頁」權杖傳回接下來的 10 個事件，以指出從何處開始序列中傳回事件。

```
Find-CTEvent -MaxResult 10 -NextToken $AWSHistory.LastServiceResponse.NextToken
```

範例 6：此範例顯示如何使用手動分頁來迴圈可用的事件，以及每次呼叫最多擷取 5 個事件。

```
$nextToken = $null
do
{
    Find-CTEvent -MaxResult 5 -NextToken $nextToken
    $nextToken = $AWSHistory.LastServiceResponse.NextToken
} while ($nextToken -ne $null)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程LookupEvents式參考中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# @param [Object] client
def lookup_events_example(client)
  resp = client.lookup_events
  puts "Found #{resp.events.count} events:"
  resp.events.each do |e|
    puts "Event name:   #{e.event_name}"
    puts "Event ID:     #{e.event_id}"
    puts "Event time:   #{e.event_time}"
    puts "Resources:"

    e.resources.each do |r|
      puts "  Name:       #{r.resource_name}"
      puts "  Type:       #{r.resource_type}"
      puts ""
    end
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考LookupEvents中的。

搭`StartLogging`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartLogging`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要開始追蹤記錄

下列`start-logging`命令會開啟以下項目的記錄`Trail1`：

```
aws cloudtrail start-logging --name Trail1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StartLogging中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：開始記錄名為 'myExampleTrail' 的追蹤的 AWS API 呼叫和記錄檔傳遞。此範例假設軌跡建立在與目前薄殼預設值相同的區域中。

```
Start-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail
```

範例 2：針對在目前殼層預設值以外的區域 (在本例中為法蘭克福 (歐盟中心 -1) 區域) 中建立的追蹤，開始記錄 AWS API 呼叫和記錄檔傳遞。

```
Start-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程StartLogging式參考中的。

搭`StopLogging`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StopLogging`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要停止記錄追蹤

下列`stop-logging`命令會關閉下列項目的記錄`Trail1`：

```
aws cloudtrail stop-logging --name Trail1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StopLogging中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：暫停記錄名為 'myExampleTrail' 的軌跡的 AWS API 呼叫和記錄檔傳遞。此範例假設軌跡建立在與目前薄殼預設值相同的區域中。

```
Stop-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail
```

範例 2：針對在目前殼層預設值以外的區域 (在本例中為法蘭克福 (歐盟中心 -1) 區域) 中建立的追蹤暫停 AWS API 呼叫和記錄檔傳遞的記錄。

```
Stop-CTLogging -Name myExampleTrail -Region eu-central-1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程StopLogging式參考中的。

搭`UpdateTrail`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateTrail`。

CLI

AWS CLI

更新系統線的步驟

下列`update-trail`命令會更新追蹤，以使用現有值區進行記錄傳遞：

```
aws cloudtrail update-trail --name Trail1 --s3-bucket-name my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
  "IncludeGlobalServiceEvents": true,
  "Name": "Trail1",
  "TrailARN": "arn:aws:cloudtrail:us-west-2:123456789012:trail/Trail1",
  "LogFileValidationEnabled": false,
  "IsMultiRegionTrail": true,
  "S3BucketName": "my-bucket"
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateTrail中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：更新指定的追蹤，以便記錄全域服務事件 (例如來自 IAM 的事件)，並將轉寄的記錄檔的通用 key prefix 變更為「globallog」。

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -IncludeGlobalServiceEvents $true -
S3KeyPrefix "globallogs"
```

範例 2：更新指定的追蹤，以便將有關新記錄傳送的通知傳送至指定的 SNS 主題。

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -SnsTopicName "mlog-deliverytopic2"
```

範例 3：更新指定的追蹤，以便將記錄傳送至不同的值區。

```
Update-CTTrail -Name "awscloudtrail-example" -S3BucketName "otherlogs"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateTrail式參考中的。

CloudWatch 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 CloudWatch 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- CloudWatch 使用者指南 — 有關的更多資訊 CloudWatch。
- CloudWatch API 參考 — 所有可用 CloudWatch 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。

- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 CloudWatch

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 CloudWatch。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.CloudWatch;
using Amazon.CloudWatch.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace CloudWatchActions;

public static class HelloCloudWatch
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon CloudWatch service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var cloudWatchClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonCloudWatch>();
```

```
        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var metricNamespace = "AWS/Billing";
        var response = await cloudWatchClient.ListMetricsAsync(new
 ListMetricsRequest
        {
            Namespace = metricNamespace
        });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon CloudWatch! Following are some metrics
 available in the {metricNamespace} namespace:");
        Console.WriteLine();
        foreach (var metric in response.Metrics.Take(5))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tMetric: {metric.MetricName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tNamespace: {metric.Namespace}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDimensions: {string.Join(", ",
 metric.Dimensions.Select(m => $"{m.Name}:{m.Value}"))}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListMetrics中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ListMetricsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.paginators.ListMetricsIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloService {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <namespace>\s

                Where:
                  namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/
EC2).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String namespace = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMets(cw, namespace);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void listMets(CloudWatchClient cw, String namespace) {
        try {
            ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(namespace)
                    .build();

            ListMetricsIterable listRes = cw.listMetricsPaginator(request);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.metrics().stream())
```

```
                    .forEach(metrics -> System.out.println(" Retrieved metric is:
 " + metrics.metricName()));

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListMetrics中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
           <namespace>
        Where:
           namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/EC2).
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }
```

```
    val namespace = args[0]
    listAllMets(namespace)
}

suspend fun listAllMets(namespaceVal: String?) {
    val request = ListMetricsRequest {
        namespace = namespaceVal
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.listMetricsPaginated(request)
            .transform { it.metrics?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.metricName}")
                println("Namespace is ${obj.namespace}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListMetrics中的 Kotlin API 參考。

程式碼範例

- CloudWatch 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭DeleteAlarms配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteAnomalyDetector配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteDashboards配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeAlarmHistory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeAlarms配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeAlarmsForMetric配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeAnomalyDetectors配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DisableAlarmActions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭EnableAlarmActions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetDashboard配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetMetricData配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetMetricStatistics配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭GetMetricWidgetImage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDashboards配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListMetrics配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutAnomalyDetector配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutDashboard配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutMetricAlarm配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutMetricData配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- CloudWatch 使用 AWS SDK 的案例
  - 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 CloudWatch 警示
  - 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 CloudWatch 指標、儀表板和警示
  - 使用 AWS SDK 管理 CloudWatch 指標和警示
- 使用 SDK 的跨服務 CloudWatch 範 AWS 例
  - 使用開發套件監控 Amazon DynamoDB 的效能 AWS

CloudWatch 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 CloudWatch 搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作 CloudWatch 使用 AWS SDK 的案例。

範例

- 搭DeleteAlarms配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteAnomalyDetector配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDashboards配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAlarmHistory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAlarms配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAlarmsForMetric配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAnomalyDetectors配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisableAlarmActions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableAlarmActions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭GetDashboard配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetMetricData配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetMetricStatistics配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetMetricWidgetImage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDashboards配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListMetrics配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutAnomalyDetector配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutDashboard配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutMetricAlarm配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutMetricData配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`DeleteAlarms`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAlarms`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用警示
- 開始使用指標、儀表板和警示
- 管理指標和警示

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAlarms(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var deleteAlarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAlarmsAsync(
            new DeleteAlarmsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return deleteAlarmsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteAlarms中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DeleteAlarmsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

刪除警示。

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DeleteAlarmsRequest request;
        request.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

        auto outcome = cw.DeleteAlarms(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
```

```
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to delete CloudWatch alarm:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted CloudWatch alarm " << alarm_name
                << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteAlarms中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除警示

以下示例使用命`delete-alarms`令刪除名為「my CloudWatch alarm」的 Amazon 警報：

```
aws cloudwatch delete-alarms --alarm-names myalarm
```

輸出：

```
This command returns to the prompt if successful.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteAlarms中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteAlarmsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class DeleteAlarm {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <alarmName>

                Where:
                  alarmName - An alarm name to delete (for example, MyAlarm).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alarmName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_2;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteCWAlarm(cw, alarmName);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void deleteCWAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarmName) {
        try {
            DeleteAlarmsRequest request = DeleteAlarmsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmNames(alarmName)
```

```
                    .build();

            cw.deleteAlarms(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully deleted alarm %s", alarmName);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteAlarms中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { DeleteAlarmsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteAlarmsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

```
export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAlarms中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmNames: ["Web_Server_CPU_Utilization"],
};

cw.deleteAlarms(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
```

```
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAlarms中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteAlarm(alarmNameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteAlarmsRequest {
        alarmNames = listOf(alarmNameVal)
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAlarms(request)
        println("Successfully deleted alarm $alarmNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteAlarms中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def delete_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Deletes all of the alarms that are currently watching the specified
 metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace,
 metric_name)
            metric.alarms.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace, metric_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete alarms for metric %s.%s.",
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteAlarms中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
TRY.
    lo_cwt->deletealarms(
      it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names
    ).
    MESSAGE 'Alarms deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtresourcenotfound .
    MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteAlarms中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`DeleteAnomalyDetector`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAnomalyDetector`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用指標、儀表板和警示

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a single metric anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">The anomaly detector to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteAnomalyDetector中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteAnomalyDetector(CloudWatchClient cw, String
fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
```

```
            String customMetricName =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

            SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
 SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .build();

            DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest request =
 DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                    .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                    .build();

            cw.deleteAnomalyDetector(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.");

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteAnomalyDetector中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteAnomalyDetector(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
```

```
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal = SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
        metricName = customMetricName
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
        stat = "Maximum"
    }

    val request = DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest {
        singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAnomalyDetector(request)
        println("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteAnomalyDetector中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭DeleteDashboards配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDashboards。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用指標、儀表板和警示

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of CloudWatch dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardNames">List of dashboard names to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDashboards(List<string> dashboardNames)
    {
        var deleteDashboardsResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteDashboardsAsync(
            new DeleteDashboardsRequest()
            {
                DashboardNames = dashboardNames
            });

        return deleteDashboardsResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteDashboards中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteDashboard(CloudWatchClient cw, String dashboardName)
{
        try {
            DeleteDashboardsRequest dashboardsRequest =
DeleteDashboardsRequest.builder()
                    .dashboardNames(dashboardName)
                    .build();
            cw.deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest);
            System.out.println(dashboardName + " was successfully deleted.");

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteDashboards中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteDashboard(dashboardName: String) {
    val dashboardsRequest = DeleteDashboardsRequest {
        dashboardNames = listOf(dashboardName)
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
        println("$dashboardName was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteDashboards中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：刪除指定的儀表板，在繼續之前促進確認。若要略過確認，請將-Force 參數新增至指令。

```
Remove-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteDashboards式參考中的。

搭DescribeAlarmHistory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAlarmHistory。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用指標、儀表板和警示

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the history of an alarm for a number of days in the past.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="historyDays">The number of days in the past.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm history data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AlarmHistoryItem>> DescribeAlarmHistory(string
alarmName, int historyDays)
    {
        List<AlarmHistoryItem> alarmHistory = new List<AlarmHistoryItem>();
        var paginatedAlarmHistory =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarmHistory(
            new DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest()
            {
                AlarmName = alarmName,
                EndDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                HistoryItemType = HistoryItemType.StateUpdate,
                StartDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-historyDays)
            });
```

```
        await foreach (var data in paginatedAlarmHistory.AlarmHistoryItems)
        {
            alarmHistory.Add(data);
        }
        return alarmHistory;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAlarmHistory中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取警示的歷史記錄

以下示例使用命`describe-alarm-history`令來檢索名為「myalarm」的 Amazon CloudWatch 警報的歷史記錄：

```
aws cloudwatch describe-alarm-history --alarm-name "myalarm" --history-item-type
 StateUpdate
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AlarmHistoryItems": [
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T18:59:06.442Z",
            "HistoryItemType": "StateUpdate",
            "AlarmName": "myalarm",
            "HistoryData": "{\"version\":\"1.0\",\"oldState\":{\"stateValue
\":\"ALARM\",\"stateReason\":\"testing purposes\"},\"newState\":{\"stateValue
\":\"OK\",\"stateReason\":\"Threshold Crossed: 2 datapoints were not
 greater than the threshold (70.0). The most recent datapoints: [38.958,
 40.292].\",\"stateReasonData\":{\"version\":\"1.0\",\"queryDate\":
\"2014-04-09T18:59:06.419+0000\",\"startDate\":\"2014-04-09T18:44:00.000+0000\",
\"statistic\":\"Average\",\"period\":300,\"recentDatapoints\":[38.958,40.292],
\"threshold\":70.0}}}",
            "HistorySummary": "Alarm updated from ALARM to OK"
        },
        {
```

```
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T18:59:05.805Z",
            "HistoryItemType": "StateUpdate",
            "AlarmName": "myalarm",
            "HistoryData": "{\"version\":\"1.0\",\"oldState\":{\"stateValue
\":\"OK\",\"stateReason\":\"Threshold Crossed: 2 datapoints were
 not greater than the threshold (70.0). The most recent datapoints:
 [38.839999999999996, 39.714].\",\"stateReasonData\":{\"version\":
\"1.0\",\"queryDate\":\"2014-03-11T22:45:41.569+0000\",\"startDate\":
\"2014-03-11T22:30:00.000+0000\",\"statistic\":\"Average\",\"period\":300,
\"recentDatapoints\":[38.839999999999996,39.714],\"threshold\":70.0}},\"newState
\":{\"stateValue\":\"ALARM\",\"stateReason\":\"testing purposes\"}}",
            "HistorySummary": "Alarm updated from OK to ALARM"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAlarmHistory中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void getAlarmHistory(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName,
 String date) {
       try {
           // Read values from the JSON file.
           JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
 File(fileName));
           com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
 ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
           String alarmName = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText();

           Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
           Instant endDate = Instant.now();
           DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest historyRequest =
 DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .startDate(start)
                    .endDate(endDate)
                    .alarmName(alarmName)
                    .historyItemType(HistoryItemType.ACTION)
                    .build();

            DescribeAlarmHistoryResponse response =
 cw.describeAlarmHistory(historyRequest);
            List<AlarmHistoryItem> historyItems = response.alarmHistoryItems();
            if (historyItems.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No alarm history data found for " + alarmName
 + ".");
            } else {
                for (AlarmHistoryItem item : historyItems) {
                    System.out.println("History summary: " +
 item.historySummary());
                    System.out.println("Time stamp: " + item.timestamp());
                }
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeAlarmHistory中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getAlarmHistory(fileName: String, date: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
```

```
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDateVal = Instant.now()

    val historyRequest = DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest {
        startDate = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(start)
        endDate = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(endDateVal)
        alarmName = alarmNameVal
        historyItemType = HistoryItemType.Action
    }

    CloudWatchClient { credentialsProvider = EnvironmentCredentialsProvider();
 region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarmHistory(historyRequest)
        val historyItems = response.alarmHistoryItems
        if (historyItems != null) {
            if (historyItems.isEmpty()) {
                println("No alarm history data found for $alarmNameVal.")
            } else {
                for (item in historyItems) {
                    println("History summary ${item.historySummary}")
                    println("Time stamp: ${item.timestamp}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAlarmHistory中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`DescribeAlarms`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAlarms`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用警示
- 開始使用指標、儀表板和警示

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms, optionally filtered by state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateValue">Optional filter for alarm state.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarms(StateValue? stateValue =
null)
    {
        List<MetricAlarm> alarms = new List<MetricAlarm>();
        var paginatedDescribeAlarms =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarms(
            new DescribeAlarmsRequest()
            {
                StateValue = stateValue
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedDescribeAlarms.MetricAlarms)
        {
            alarms.Add(data);
        }
        return alarms;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAlarms中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出有關警示的資訊

下列範例使用 `describe-alarms` 命令提供名為 "myalarm" 的警示相關資訊：

```
aws cloudwatch describe-alarms --alarm-names "myalarm"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "MetricAlarms": [
        {
            "EvaluationPeriods": 2,
            "AlarmArn": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
east-1:123456789012:alarm:myalarm",
            "StateUpdatedTimestamp": "2014-04-09T18:59:06.442Z",
            "AlarmConfigurationUpdatedTimestamp": "2012-12-27T00:49:54.032Z",
            "ComparisonOperator": "GreaterThanThreshold",
            "AlarmActions": [
                "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:123456789012:myHighCpuAlarm"
            ],
            "Namespace": "AWS/EC2",
            "AlarmDescription": "CPU usage exceeds 70 percent",
            "StateReasonData": "{\"version\":\"1.0\",\"queryDate\":
\"2014-04-09T18:59:06.419+0000\",\"startDate\":\"2014-04-09T18:44:00.000+0000\",
\"statistic\":\"Average\",\"period\":300,\"recentDatapoints\":[38.958,40.292],
\"threshold\":70.0}",
            "Period": 300,
            "StateValue": "OK",
            "Threshold": 70.0,
            "AlarmName": "myalarm",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "InstanceId",
                    "Value": "i-0c986c72"
                }
            ],
            "Statistic": "Average",
            "StateReason": "Threshold Crossed: 2 datapoints were not greater than
 the threshold (70.0). The most recent datapoints: [38.958, 40.292].",
            "InsufficientDataActions": [],
            "OKActions": [],
            "ActionsEnabled": true,
            "MetricName": "CPUUtilization"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAlarms中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void describeAlarms(CloudWatchClient cw) {
        try {
            List<AlarmType> typeList = new ArrayList<>();
            typeList.add(AlarmType.METRIC_ALARM);

            DescribeAlarmsRequest alarmsRequest = DescribeAlarmsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmTypes(typeList)
                    .maxRecords(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeAlarmsResponse response = cw.describeAlarms(alarmsRequest);
            List<MetricAlarm> alarmList = response.metricAlarms();
            for (MetricAlarm alarm : alarmList) {
                System.out.println("Alarm name: " + alarm.alarmName());
                System.out.println("Alarm description: " +
alarm.alarmDescription());
            }
        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeAlarms中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeAlarms() {
    val typeList = ArrayList<AlarmType>()
    typeList.add(AlarmType.MetricAlarm)
    val alarmsRequest = DescribeAlarmsRequest {
        alarmTypes = typeList
        maxRecords = 10
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
        response.metricAlarms?.forEach { alarm ->
            println("Alarm name: ${alarm.alarmName}")
            println("Alarm description: ${alarm.alarmDescription}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAlarms中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-cloudwatch"

# Lists the names of available Amazon CloudWatch alarms.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @example
#   list_alarms(Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def list_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
  response = cloudwatch_client.describe_alarms
  if response.metric_alarms.count.positive?
    response.metric_alarms.each do |alarm|
      puts alarm.alarm_name
    end
  else
    puts "No alarms found."
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about alarms: #{e.message}"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DescribeAlarms中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_cwt->describealarms(                 " oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes. "
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
```

```
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAlarms中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用指標、儀表板和警示
- 管理指標和警示

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarmsForMetric(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        var alarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DescribeAlarmsForMetricAsync(
            new DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest()
```

```
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName
            });

        return alarmsResult.MetricAlarms;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DescribeAlarmsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DescribeAlarmsResult.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

說明該警示。

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DescribeAlarmsRequest request;
        request.SetMaxRecords(1);

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done)
        {
```

```
            auto outcome = cw.DescribeAlarms(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
            {
                std::cout << "Failed to describe CloudWatch alarms:" <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header)
            {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                    std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "Arn" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "Description" <<
                    std::setw(20) << "LastUpdated" <<
                    std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &alarms = outcome.GetResult().GetMetricAlarms();
            for (const auto &alarm : alarms)
            {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                    std::setw(32) << alarm.GetAlarmName() <<
                    std::setw(64) << alarm.GetAlarmArn() <<
                    std::setw(64) << alarm.GetAlarmDescription() <<
                    std::setw(20) <<
                    alarm.GetAlarmConfigurationUpdatedTimestamp().ToGmtString(
                        SIMPLE_DATE_FORMAT_STR) <<
                    std::endl;
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

顯示與指標相關聯的警示資訊

下列範例使用 `describe-alarms-for-metric` 命令，顯示與 Amazon EC2 CPUUtilization 指標和 ID 為 i-0c986c72 的執行個體相關聯之任何警示的資訊：

```
aws cloudwatch describe-alarms-for-metric --metric-name CPUUtilization --
namespace AWS/EC2 --dimensions Name=InstanceId,Value=i-0c986c72
```

輸出：

```
{
    "MetricAlarms": [
        {
            "EvaluationPeriods": 10,
            "AlarmArn": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
east-1:111122223333:alarm:myHighCpuAlarm2",
            "StateUpdatedTimestamp": "2013-10-30T03:03:51.479Z",
            "AlarmConfigurationUpdatedTimestamp": "2013-10-30T03:03:50.865Z",
            "ComparisonOperator": "GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold",
            "AlarmActions": [
                "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:NotifyMe"
            ],
            "Namespace": "AWS/EC2",
            "AlarmDescription": "CPU usage exceeds 70 percent",
            "StateReasonData": "{\"version\":\"1.0\",\"queryDate\":
\"2013-10-30T03:03:51.479+0000\",\"startDate\":\"2013-10-30T02:08:00.000+0000\",
\"statistic\":\"Average\",\"period\":300,\"recentDatapoints\":
[40.698,39.612,42.432,39.796,38.816,42.28,42.854,40.088,40.760000000000005,41.316],
\"threshold\":70.0}",
            "Period": 300,
            "StateValue": "OK",
            "Threshold": 70.0,
            "AlarmName": "myHighCpuAlarm2",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "InstanceId",
                    "Value": "i-0c986c72"
                }
            ],
```

```
            "Statistic": "Average",
            "StateReason": "Threshold Crossed: 10 datapoints were not
 greater than or equal to the threshold (70.0). The most recent datapoints:
 [40.760000000000005, 41.316].",
            "InsufficientDataActions": [],
            "OKActions": [],
            "ActionsEnabled": true,
            "MetricName": "CPUUtilization"
        },
        {
            "EvaluationPeriods": 2,
            "AlarmArn": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:us-
east-1:111122223333:alarm:myHighCpuAlarm",
            "StateUpdatedTimestamp": "2014-04-09T18:59:06.442Z",
            "AlarmConfigurationUpdatedTimestamp": "2014-04-09T22:26:05.958Z",
            "ComparisonOperator": "GreaterThanThreshold",
            "AlarmActions": [
                "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:HighCPUAlarm"
            ],
            "Namespace": "AWS/EC2",
            "AlarmDescription": "CPU usage exceeds 70 percent",
            "StateReasonData": "{\"version\":\"1.0\",\"queryDate\":
\"2014-04-09T18:59:06.419+0000\",\"startDate\":\"2014-04-09T18:44:00.000+0000\",
\"statistic\":\"Average\",\"period\":300,\"recentDatapoints\":[38.958,40.292],
\"threshold\":70.0}",
            "Period": 300,
            "StateValue": "OK",
            "Threshold": 70.0,
            "AlarmName": "myHighCpuAlarm",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "InstanceId",
                    "Value": "i-0c986c72"
                }
            ],
            "Statistic": "Average",
            "StateReason": "Threshold Crossed: 2 datapoints were not greater than
 the threshold (70.0). The most recent datapoints: [38.958, 40.292].",
            "InsufficientDataActions": [],
            "OKActions": [],
            "ActionsEnabled": false,
            "MetricName": "CPUUtilization"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void checkForMetricAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName)
{
       try {
           // Read values from the JSON file.
           JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
           com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
           String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
           String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
           boolean hasAlarm = false;
           int retries = 10;

           DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest =
DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest.builder()
                   .metricName(customMetricName)
                   .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                   .build();

           while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0) {
               DescribeAlarmsForMetricResponse response =
cw.describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest);
               hasAlarm = response.hasMetricAlarms();
               retries--;
               Thread.sleep(20000);
               System.out.println(".");
```

```
            }
            if (!hasAlarm)
                System.out.println("No Alarm state found for " + customMetricName
 + " after 10 retries.");
            else
                System.out.println("Alarm state found for " + customMetricName +
 ".");

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { DescribeAlarmsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeAlarmsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
```

```
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

cw.describeAlarms({ StateValue: "INSUFFICIENT_DATA" }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    // List the names of all current alarms in the console
    data.MetricAlarms.forEach(function (item, index, array) {
      console.log(item.AlarmName);
    });
  }
```

```
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun checkForMetricAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    var hasAlarm = false
    var retries = 10

    val metricRequest = DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest {
        metricName = customMetricName
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0) {
            val response = cwClient.describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest)
            if (response.metricAlarms?.count()!! > 0) {
                hasAlarm = true
            }
            retries--
            delay(20000)
            println(".")
        }
```

```
        if (!hasAlarm) println("No Alarm state found for $customMetricName after
 10 retries.") else println("Alarm state found for $customMetricName.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def get_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Gets the alarms that are currently watching the specified metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :returns: An iterator that yields the alarms.
        """
        metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
        alarm_iter = metric.alarms.all()
        logger.info("Got alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace,
 metric_name)
        return alarm_iter
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @example
#   describe_metric_alarms(Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def describe_metric_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
  response = cloudwatch_client.describe_alarms

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

      if alarm.key?(:ok_actions) && alarm.ok_actions.count.positive?
        puts "OK actions:"
```

```
        alarm.ok_actions.each do |a|
          puts "  " + a
        end
      end

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

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

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ""

  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby cw-ruby-example-show-alarms.rb REGION"
    puts "Example: ruby cw-ruby-example-show-alarms.rb us-east-1"
```

```
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = "us-east-1"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的。

搭**DescribeAnomalyDetectors**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAnomalyDetectors`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用指標、儀表板和警示

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Describe anomaly detectors for a metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The metric of the anomaly detectors.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of detectors.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AnomalyDetector>> DescribeAnomalyDetectors(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        List<AnomalyDetector> detectors = new List<AnomalyDetector>();
        var paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(
            new DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest()
            {
                MetricName = metricName,
                Namespace = metricNamespace
            });

        await foreach (var data in
paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors.AnomalyDetectors)
        {
            detectors.Add(data);
        }

        return detectors;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAnomalyDetectors中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void describeAnomalyDetectors(CloudWatchClient cw, String
fileName) {
        try {
```

```
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
            DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest detectorsRequest =
DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

            DescribeAnomalyDetectorsResponse response =
cw.describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest);
            List<AnomalyDetector> anomalyDetectorList =
response.anomalyDetectors();
            for (AnomalyDetector detector : anomalyDetectorList) {
                System.out.println("Metric name: " +
detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector().metricName());
                System.out.println("State: " + detector.stateValue());
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeAnomalyDetectors中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeAnomalyDetectors(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val detectorsRequest = DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
        metricName = customMetricName
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest)
        response.anomalyDetectors?.forEach { detector ->
            println("Metric name:
 ${detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector?.metricName}")
            println("State: ${detector.stateValue}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAnomalyDetectors中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`DisableAlarmActions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisableAlarmActions`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用警示
- 管理指標和警示

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var disableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DisableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new DisableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return disableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DisableAlarmActions中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DisableAlarmActionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

停用警示動作。

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DisableAlarmActionsRequest
 disableAlarmActionsRequest;
        disableAlarmActionsRequest.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

        auto disableAlarmActionsOutcome =
 cw.DisableAlarmActions(disableAlarmActionsRequest);
        if (!disableAlarmActionsOutcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to disable actions for alarm " << alarm_name <<
                ": " << disableAlarmActionsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully disabled actions for alarm " <<
                alarm_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DisableAlarmActions中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

停用警示的動作

下列範例使用 `disable-alarm-actions` 命令來停用名為 myalarm 之警示的所有動作：

```
aws cloudwatch disable-alarm-actions --alarm-names myalarm
```

如果成功，此命令會回到提示字元。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DisableAlarmActions中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DisableAlarmActionsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DisableAlarmActions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <alarmName>

                Where:
                  alarmName - An alarm name to disable (for example, MyAlarm).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alarmName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        disableActions(cw, alarmName);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void disableActions(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarmName) {
        try {
            DisableAlarmActionsRequest request =
 DisableAlarmActionsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmNames(alarmName)
                    .build();

            cw.disableAlarmActions(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully disabled actions on alarm %s",
 alarmName);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DisableAlarmActions中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { DisableAlarmActionsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DisableAlarmActionsCommand({
    AlarmNames: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME, // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DisableAlarmActions中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

cw.disableAlarmActions(
  { AlarmNames: ["Web_Server_CPU_Utilization"] },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DisableAlarmActions中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun disableActions(alarmName: String) {

    val request = DisableAlarmActionsRequest {
        alarmNames = listOf(alarmName)
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.disableAlarmActions(request)
        println("Successfully disabled actions on alarm $alarmName")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DisableAlarmActions中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
```

```
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def enable_alarm_actions(self, alarm_name, enable):
        """
        Enables or disables actions on the specified alarm. Alarm actions can be
        used to send notifications or automate responses when an alarm enters a
        particular state.

        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param enable: When True, actions are enabled for the alarm. Otherwise,
they
                       disabled.
        """
        try:
            alarm = self.cloudwatch_resource.Alarm(alarm_name)
            if enable:
                alarm.enable_actions()
            else:
                alarm.disable_actions()
            logger.info(
                "%s actions for alarm %s.",
                "Enabled" if enable else "Disabled",
                alarm_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't %s actions alarm %s.",
                "enable" if enable else "disable",
                alarm_name,
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DisableAlarmActions中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  alarm_name = "ObjectsInBucket"
  alarm_description = "Objects exist in this bucket for more than 1 day."
  metric_name = "NumberOfObjects"
  # Notify this Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when
  # the alarm transitions to the ALARM state.
  alarm_actions = ["arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:111111111111:Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic"]
```

```
namespace = "AWS/S3"
statistic = "Average"
dimensions = [
  {
    name: "BucketName",
    value: "doc-example-bucket"
  },
  {
    name: "StorageType",
    value: "AllStorageTypes"
  }
]
period = 86_400 # Daily (24 hours * 60 minutes * 60 seconds = 86400 seconds).
unit = "Count"
evaluation_periods = 1 # More than one day.
threshold = 1 # One object.
comparison_operator = "GreaterThanThreshold" # More than one object.
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon CloudWatch.
region = "us-east-1"

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

if alarm_created_or_updated?(
  cloudwatch_client,
  alarm_name,
  alarm_description,
  metric_name,
  alarm_actions,
  namespace,
  statistic,
  dimensions,
  period,
  unit,
  evaluation_periods,
  threshold,
  comparison_operator
)
  puts "Alarm '#{alarm_name}' created or updated."
else
  puts "Could not create or update alarm '#{alarm_name}'."
end

if alarm_actions_disabled?(cloudwatch_client, alarm_name)
  puts "Alarm '#{alarm_name}' disabled."
```

```
  else
    puts "Could not disable alarm '#{alarm_name}'."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DisableAlarmActions中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    "Disables actions on the specified alarm. "
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->disablealarmactions(
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm actions disabled.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DisableAlarmActions中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`EnableAlarmActions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EnableAlarmActions`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理指標和警示

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var enableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.EnableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new EnableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return enableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考EnableAlarmActions中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/EnableAlarmActionsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricAlarmRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

啟用警示動作。

```
    Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricAlarmRequest request;
    request.SetAlarmName(alarm_name);
    request.SetComparisonOperator(
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ComparisonOperator::GreaterThanThreshold);
    request.SetEvaluationPeriods(1);
    request.SetMetricName("CPUUtilization");
    request.SetNamespace("AWS/EC2");
    request.SetPeriod(60);
    request.SetStatistic(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Statistic::Average);
    request.SetThreshold(70.0);
    request.SetActionsEnabled(false);
    request.SetAlarmDescription("Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%");
    request.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::Seconds);
    request.AddAlarmActions(actionArn);

    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
    dimension.SetName("InstanceId");
    dimension.SetValue(instanceId);
    request.AddDimensions(dimension);
```

```
    auto outcome = cw.PutMetricAlarm(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch alarm:" <<
            outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return;
    }

    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::EnableAlarmActionsRequest enable_request;
    enable_request.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

    auto enable_outcome = cw.EnableAlarmActions(enable_request);
    if (!enable_outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Failed to enable alarm actions:" <<
            enable_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return;
    }

    std::cout << "Successfully created alarm " << alarm_name <<
        " and enabled actions on it." << std::endl;
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考EnableAlarmActions中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

啟用警示的所有動作

下列範例使用 `enable-alarm-actions` 命令來啟用名為 myalarm 之警示的所有動作：

```
aws cloudwatch enable-alarm-actions --alarm-names myalarm
```

如果成功，此命令會回到提示字元。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考EnableAlarmActions中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.EnableAlarmActionsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class EnableAlarmActions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <alarmName>

                Where:
                  alarmName - An alarm name to enable (for example, MyAlarm).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alarm = args[0];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        enableActions(cw, alarm);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void enableActions(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarm) {
        try {
            EnableAlarmActionsRequest request =
 EnableAlarmActionsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmNames(alarm)
                    .build();

            cw.enableAlarmActions(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully enabled actions on alarm %s", alarm);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考EnableAlarmActions中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { EnableAlarmActionsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
```

```
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new EnableAlarmActionsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考EnableAlarmActions中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmName: "Web_Server_CPU_Utilization",
  ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
  EvaluationPeriods: 1,
  MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
  Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
  Period: 60,
  Statistic: "Average",
  Threshold: 70.0,
  ActionsEnabled: true,
  AlarmActions: ["ACTION_ARN"],
  AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "InstanceId",
      Value: "INSTANCE_ID",
    },
  ],
  Unit: "Percent",
};

cw.putMetricAlarm(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Alarm action added", data);
    var paramsEnableAlarmAction = {
      AlarmNames: [params.AlarmName],
    };
    cw.enableAlarmActions(paramsEnableAlarmAction, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Alarm action enabled", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考EnableAlarmActions中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun enableActions(alarm: String) {

    val request = EnableAlarmActionsRequest {
        alarmNames = listOf(alarm)
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.enableAlarmActions(request)
        println("Successfully enabled actions on alarm $alarm")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK EnableAlarmActions中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def enable_alarm_actions(self, alarm_name, enable):
        """
        Enables or disables actions on the specified alarm. Alarm actions can be
        used to send notifications or automate responses when an alarm enters a
        particular state.

        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param enable: When True, actions are enabled for the alarm. Otherwise,
they
                       disabled.
        """
        try:
            alarm = self.cloudwatch_resource.Alarm(alarm_name)
            if enable:
                alarm.enable_actions()
            else:
                alarm.disable_actions()
            logger.info(
                "%s actions for alarm %s.",
                "Enabled" if enable else "Disabled",
                alarm_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't %s actions alarm %s.",
                "enable" if enable else "disable",
                alarm_name,
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件EnableAlarmActions中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    "Enable actions on the specified alarm."
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->enablealarmactions(
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm actions enabled.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK EnableAlarmActions中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`GetDashboard`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDashboard`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information on a dashboard.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A JSON object with dashboard information.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDashboard(string dashboardName)
    {
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetDashboardAsync(
            new GetDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardBody;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetDashboard中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回 arn 指定儀表板主體。

```
Get-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

輸出：

```
DashboardArn                                          DashboardBody
------------                                          -------------
arn:aws:cloudwatch::123456789012:dashboard/Dashboard1 {...
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetDashboard式參考中的。

搭GetMetricData配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetMetricData。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用指標、儀表板和警示

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data for CloudWatch metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="minutesOfData">The number of minutes of data to include.</
param>
    /// <param name="useDescendingTime">True to return the data descending by
 time.</param>
    /// <param name="endDateUtc">The end date for the data, in UTC.</param>
    /// <param name="maxDataPoints">The maximum data points to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dataQueries">Optional data queries to include.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the requested metric data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricDataResult>> GetMetricData(int minutesOfData,
 bool useDescendingTime, DateTime? endDateUtc = null,
        int maxDataPoints = 0, List<MetricDataQuery>? dataQueries = null)
    {
        var metricData = new List<MetricDataResult>();
        // If no end time is provided, use the current time for the end time.
        endDateUtc ??= DateTime.UtcNow;
        var timeZoneOffset =
 TimeZoneInfo.Local.GetUtcOffset(endDateUtc.Value.ToLocalTime());
        var startTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value.AddMinutes(-minutesOfData);
        // The timezone string should be in the format +0000, so use the timezone
 offset to format it correctly.
        var timeZoneString = $"{timeZoneOffset.Hours:D2}
{timeZoneOffset.Minutes:D2}";
        var paginatedMetricData = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.GetMetricData(
```

```
            new GetMetricDataRequest()
            {
                StartTimeUtc = startTimeUtc,
                EndTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value,
                LabelOptions = new LabelOptions { Timezone = timeZoneString },
                ScanBy = useDescendingTime ? ScanBy.TimestampDescending :
ScanBy.TimestampAscending,
                MaxDatapoints = maxDataPoints,
                MetricDataQueries = dataQueries,
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedMetricData.MetricDataResults)
        {
            metricData.Add(data);
        }
        return metricData;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetMetricData中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void getCustomMetricData(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName)
{
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
```

```
            String customMetricName =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

            // Set the date.
            Instant nowDate = Instant.now();

            long hours = 1;
            long minutes = 30;
            Instant date2 = nowDate.plus(hours, ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(minutes,
                    ChronoUnit.MINUTES);

            Metric met = Metric.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

            MetricStat metStat = MetricStat.builder()
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .period(1)
                    .metric(met)
                    .build();

            MetricDataQuery dataQUery = MetricDataQuery.builder()
                    .metricStat(metStat)
                    .id("foo2")
                    .returnData(true)
                    .build();

            List<MetricDataQuery> dq = new ArrayList<>();
            dq.add(dataQUery);

            GetMetricDataRequest getMetReq = GetMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .maxDatapoints(10)
                    .scanBy(ScanBy.TIMESTAMP_DESCENDING)
                    .startTime(nowDate)
                    .endTime(date2)
                    .metricDataQueries(dq)
                    .build();

            GetMetricDataResponse response = cw.getMetricData(getMetReq);
            List<MetricDataResult> data = response.metricDataResults();
            for (MetricDataResult item : data) {
                System.out.println("The label is " + item.label());
```

```
                System.out.println("The status code is " +
 item.statusCode().toString());
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetMetricData中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getCustomMetricData(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set the date.
    val nowDate = Instant.now()
    val hours: Long = 1
    val minutes: Long = 30
    val date2 = nowDate.plus(hours, ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(
        minutes,
        ChronoUnit.MINUTES
    )

    val met = Metric {
        metricName = customMetricName
```

```
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
    }

    val metStat = MetricStat {
        stat = "Maximum"
        period = 1
        metric = met
    }

    val dataQUery = MetricDataQuery {
        metricStat = metStat
        id = "foo2"
        returnData = true
    }

    val dq = ArrayList<MetricDataQuery>()
    dq.add(dataQUery)
    val getMetReq = GetMetricDataRequest {
        maxDatapoints = 10
        scanBy = ScanBy.TimestampDescending
        startTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(nowDate)
        endTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(date2)
        metricDataQueries = dq
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricData(getMetReq)
        response.metricDataResults?.forEach { item ->
            println("The label is ${item.label}")
            println("The status code is ${item.statusCode}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetMetricData中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭**GetMetricStatistics**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetMetricStatistics`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用指標、儀表板和警示
- 管理指標和警示

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get billing statistics using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing statistics.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<Datapoint>> SetupBillingStatistics()
    {
        // Make a request for EstimatedCharges with a period of one day for the
past seven days.
        var billingStatistics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            new List<string>() { "Maximum" },
            new List<Dimension>() { new Dimension { Name = "Currency", Value =
"USD" } },
            7,
            86400);

        billingStatistics = billingStatistics.OrderBy(n => n.Timestamp).ToList();

        return billingStatistics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to get statistics for a specific CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="statistics">The list of statistics to include.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="dimensions">The list of dimensions to include.</param>
    /// <param name="days">The number of days in the past to include.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period for the data.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of DataPoint objects for the statistics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatistics(string
 metricNamespace,
        string metricName, List<string> statistics, List<Dimension> dimensions,
 int days, int period)
    {
        var metricStatistics = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(
            new GetMetricStatisticsRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName,
                Dimensions = dimensions,
                Statistics = statistics,
                StartTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-days),
                EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                Period = period
            });

        return metricStatistics.Datapoints;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetMetricStatistics中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得每個 EC2 執行個體的 CPU 使用率

下列範例使用 `get-metric-statistics` 命令來取得 ID 為 i-abcdef 之 EC2 執行個體的 CPU 使用率。

```
aws cloudwatch get-metric-statistics --metric-name CPUUtilization --start-time
 2014-04-08T23:18:00Z --end-time 2014-04-09T23:18:00Z --period 3600 --namespace
 AWS/EC2 --statistics Maximum --dimensions Name=InstanceId,Value=i-abcdef
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Datapoints": [
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T11:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 44.79,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T20:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T19:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 50.85,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T09:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T03:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 76.84,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T21:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 48.96,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T14:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T08:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
```

```
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T16:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 45.55,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T06:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T13:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 45.08,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T05:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T18:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 46.88,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T17:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 52.08,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T07:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.92,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T02:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 51.23,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T12:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.67,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
```

```
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-08T23:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 46.88,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T10:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 51.91,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T04:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 47.13,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T15:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 48.96,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T00:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 48.16,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        },
        {
            "Timestamp": "2014-04-09T01:18:00Z",
            "Maximum": 49.18,
            "Unit": "Percent"
        }
    ],
    "Label": "CPUUtilization"
}
```

指定多個維度

下列範例說明如何指定多個維度。每個維度都指定為「名稱/值」對，名稱和值之間用逗號分隔。使用空格分隔多個維度。如果單一指標包含多個維度，則必須為每個定義的維度指定值。

如需使用`get-metric-statistics`命令的更多範例，請參閱 Amazon CloudWatch 開發人員指南中的取得指標的統計資料。

```
aws cloudwatch get-metric-statistics --metric-name Buffers --
namespace MyNameSpace --dimensions Name=InstanceID,Value=i-abcdef
 Name=InstanceType,Value=m1.small --start-time 2016-10-15T04:00:00Z --end-time
 2016-10-19T07:00:00Z --statistics Average --period 60
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetMetricStatistics中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(CloudWatchClient cw, String
 nameSpace, String metVal,
           String metricOption, String date, Dimension myDimension) {
       try {
           Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
           Instant endDate = Instant.now();

           GetMetricStatisticsRequest statisticsRequest =
 GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
                   .endTime(endDate)
                   .startTime(start)
                   .dimensions(myDimension)
                   .metricName(metVal)
                   .namespace(nameSpace)
                   .period(86400)
                   .statistics(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
                   .build();

           GetMetricStatisticsResponse response =
 cw.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest);
           List<Datapoint> data = response.datapoints();
           if (!data.isEmpty()) {
               for (Datapoint datapoint : data) {
                   System.out
```

```
                            .println("Timestamp: " + datapoint.timestamp() + "
 Maximum value: " + datapoint.maximum());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.println("The returned data list is empty");
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetMetricStatistics中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(nameSpaceVal: String, metVal: String,
 metricOption: String, date: String, myDimension: Dimension) {
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val statisticsRequest = GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
        endTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(endDate)
        startTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(start)
        dimensions = listOf(myDimension)
        metricName = metVal
        namespace = nameSpaceVal
        period = 86400
        statistics = listOf(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
```

```
        val data = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (data.isNotEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp: ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetMetricStatistics中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def get_metric_statistics(self, namespace, name, start, end, period,
 stat_types):
        """
        Gets statistics for a metric within a specified time span. Metrics are
 grouped
```

```
        into the specified period.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param start: The UTC start time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param end: The UTC end time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param period: The period, in seconds, in which to group metrics. The
period
                       must match the granularity of the metric, which depends on
                       the metric's age. For example, metrics that are older than
                       three hours have a one-minute granularity, so the period
must
                       be at least 60 and must be a multiple of 60.
        :param stat_types: The type of statistics to retrieve, such as average
value
                           or maximum value.
        :return: The retrieved statistics for the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            stats = metric.get_statistics(
                StartTime=start, EndTime=end, Period=period,
Statistics=stat_types
            )
            logger.info(
                "Got %s statistics for %s.", len(stats["Datapoints"]),
stats["Label"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get statistics for %s.%s.", namespace,
name)
            raise
        else:
            return stats
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetMetricStatistics中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**GetMetricWidgetImage**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetMetricWidgetImage`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用指標、儀表板和警示

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get an image for a metric graphed over time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="stat">The name of the stat to chart.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period to use for the chart.</param>
    /// <returns>A memory stream for the chart image.</returns>
    public async Task<MemoryStream> GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(string
metricNamespace, string metric, string stat, int period)
    {
        var metricImageWidget = new
        {
            title = "Example Metric Graph",
            view = "timeSeries",
            stacked = false,
            period = period,
            width = 1400,
            height = 600,
            metrics = new List<List<object>>
                { new() { metricNamespace, metric, new { stat } } }
        };

        var metricImageWidgetString =
JsonSerializer.Serialize(metricImageWidget);
        var imageResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricWidgetImageAsync(
```

```
            new GetMetricWidgetImageRequest()
            {
                MetricWidget = metricImageWidgetString
            });

        return imageResponse.MetricWidgetImage;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save a metric image to a file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="memoryStream">The MemoryStream for the metric image.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The path to the file.</returns>
    public string SaveMetricImage(MemoryStream memoryStream, string metricName)
    {
        var metricFileName = $"{metricName}_{DateTime.Now.Ticks}.png";
        using var sr = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
        // Writes the memory stream to a file.
        File.WriteAllBytes(metricFileName, memoryStream.ToArray());
        var filePath = Path.Join(AppDomain.CurrentDomain.BaseDirectory,
            metricFileName);
        return filePath;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetMetricWidgetImage中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void getAndOpenMetricImage(CloudWatchClient cw, String
fileName) {
       System.out.println("Getting Image data for custom metric.");
       try {
```

```
            String myJSON = "{\n" +
                    "  \"title\": \"Example Metric Graph\",\n" +
                    "  \"view\": \"timeSeries\",\n" +
                    "  \"stacked \": false,\n" +
                    "  \"period\": 10,\n" +
                    "  \"width\": 1400,\n" +
                    "  \"height\": 600,\n" +
                    "  \"metrics\": [\n" +
                    "    [\n" +
                    "      \"AWS/Billing\",\n" +
                    "      \"EstimatedCharges\",\n" +
                    "      \"Currency\",\n" +
                    "      \"USD\"\n" +
                    "    ]\n" +
                    "  ]\n" +
                    "}";

            GetMetricWidgetImageRequest imageRequest =
GetMetricWidgetImageRequest.builder()
                    .metricWidget(myJSON)
                    .build();

            GetMetricWidgetImageResponse response =
cw.getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest);
            SdkBytes sdkBytes = response.metricWidgetImage();
            byte[] bytes = sdkBytes.asByteArray();
            File outputFile = new File(fileName);
            try (FileOutputStream outputStream = new
FileOutputStream(outputFile)) {
                outputStream.write(bytes);
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetMetricWidgetImage中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getAndOpenMetricImage(fileName: String) {
    println("Getting Image data for custom metric.")
    val myJSON = """{
        "title": "Example Metric Graph",
        "view": "timeSeries",
        "stacked ": false,
        "period": 10,
        "width": 1400,
        "height": 600,
        "metrics": [
            [
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            "Currency",
            "USD"
            ]
        ]
        }"""

    val imageRequest = GetMetricWidgetImageRequest {
        metricWidget = myJSON
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
        val bytes = response.metricWidgetImage
        if (bytes != null) {
            File(fileName).writeBytes(bytes)
        }
    }
    println("You have successfully written data to $fileName")
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetMetricWidgetImage中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`ListDashboards`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDashboards`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Get a list of dashboards.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>A list of DashboardEntry objects.</returns>
public async Task<List<DashboardEntry>> ListDashboards()
{
    var results = new List<DashboardEntry>();
    var paginateDashboards = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListDashboards(
        new ListDashboardsRequest());
    // Get the entire list using the paginator.
    await foreach (var data in paginateDashboards.DashboardEntries)
    {
        results.Add(data);
    }

    return results;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListDashboards中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void listDashboards(CloudWatchClient cw) {
        try {
            ListDashboardsIterable listRes = cw.listDashboardsPaginator();
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.dashboardEntries().stream())
                    .forEach(entry -> {
                        System.out.println("Dashboard name is: " +
entry.dashboardName());
                        System.out.println("Dashboard ARN is: " +
entry.dashboardArn());
                    });

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListDashboards中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listDashboards() {
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.listDashboardsPaginated({})
            .transform { it.dashboardEntries?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.dashboardName}")
                println("Dashboard ARN is ${obj.dashboardArn}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListDashboards中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回您帳戶的儀表板集合。

```
Get-CWDashboardList
```

輸出：

```
DashboardArn DashboardName LastModified        Size
------------ ------------- ------------        ----
arn:...      Dashboard1    7/6/2017 8:14:15 PM 252
```

範例 2：傳回名稱以字首「dev」開頭的帳戶的儀表板集合。

```
Get-CWDashboardList -DashboardNamePrefix dev
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListDashboards式參考中的。

搭`ListMetrics`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListMetrics`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用指標、儀表板和警示
- 管理指標和警示

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List metrics available, optionally within a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">Optional CloudWatch namespace to use when
listing metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="filter">Optional dimension filter.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">Optional metric name filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of metrics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Metric>> ListMetrics(string? metricNamespace = null,
DimensionFilter? filter = null, string? metricName = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Metric>();
        var paginateMetrics = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListMetrics(
            new ListMetricsRequest
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                Dimensions = filter != null ? new List<DimensionFilter>
{ filter } : null,
                MetricName = metricName
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var metric in paginateMetrics.Metrics)
        {
            results.Add(metric);
        }

        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListMetrics中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/ListMetricsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/ListMetricsResult.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

列出指標。

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ListMetricsRequest request;

        if (argc > 1)
        {
            request.SetMetricName(argv[1]);
        }

        if (argc > 2)
        {
            request.SetNamespace(argv[2]);
        }

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
```

```
        while (!done)
        {
            auto outcome = cw.ListMetrics(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
            {
                std::cout << "Failed to list CloudWatch metrics:" <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header)
            {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(48) << "MetricName" <<
                    std::setw(32) << "Namespace" << "DimensionNameValuePairs" <<
                    std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &metrics = outcome.GetResult().GetMetrics();
            for (const auto &metric : metrics)
            {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(48) <<
                    metric.GetMetricName() << std::setw(32) <<
                    metric.GetNamespace();
                const auto &dimensions = metric.GetDimensions();
                for (auto iter = dimensions.cbegin();
                    iter != dimensions.cend(); ++iter)
                {
                    const auto &dimkv = *iter;
                    std::cout << dimkv.GetName() << " = " << dimkv.GetValue();
                    if (iter + 1 != dimensions.cend())
                    {
                        std::cout << ", ";
                    }
                }
                std::cout << std::endl;
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListMetrics中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 Amazon SNS 的指標

下列 `list-metrics` 範例顯示 Amazon SNS 的指標。

```
aws cloudwatch list-metrics \
    --namespace "AWS/SNS"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Metrics": [
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "NotifyMe"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "PublishSize"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "CFO"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "PublishSize"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "NotifyMe"
```

```
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "NumberOfNotificationsFailed"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "NotifyMe"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "NumberOfNotificationsDelivered"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "NotifyMe"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "NumberOfMessagesPublished"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "CFO"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "NumberOfMessagesPublished"
        },
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "CFO"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "NumberOfNotificationsDelivered"
        },
```

```
        {
            "Namespace": "AWS/SNS",
            "Dimensions": [
                {
                    "Name": "TopicName",
                    "Value": "CFO"
                }
            ],
            "MetricName": "NumberOfNotificationsFailed"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListMetrics中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ListMetricsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ListMetricsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.Metric;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListMetrics {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <namespace>\s

                Where:
                  namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/
EC2).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String namespace = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMets(cw, namespace);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void listMets(CloudWatchClient cw, String namespace) {
        boolean done = false;
        String nextToken = null;

        try {
            while (!done) {

                ListMetricsResponse response;
                if (nextToken == null) {
                    ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                            .namespace(namespace)
                            .build();

                    response = cw.listMetrics(request);
                } else {
                    ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                            .namespace(namespace)
                            .nextToken(nextToken)
```

```
                            .build();

                    response = cw.listMetrics(request);
                }

                for (Metric metric : response.metrics()) {
                    System.out.printf("Retrieved metric %s",
 metric.metricName());
                    System.out.println();
                }

                if (response.nextToken() == null) {
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    nextToken = response.nextToken();
                }
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListMetrics中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { ListMetricsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";
```

```
export const main = () => {
  // Use the AWS console to see available namespaces and metric names. Custom
 metrics can also be created.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
viewing_metrics_with_cloudwatch.html
  const command = new ListMetricsCommand({
    Dimensions: [
      {
        Name: "LogGroupName",
      },
    ],
    MetricName: "IncomingLogEvents",
    Namespace: "AWS/Logs",
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListMetrics中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "LogGroupName" /* required */,
    },
  ],
  MetricName: "IncomingLogEvents",
  Namespace: "AWS/Logs",
};

cw.listMetrics(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Metrics", JSON.stringify(data.Metrics));
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListMetrics中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listMets(namespaceVal: String?): ArrayList<String>? {
    val metList = ArrayList<String>()
    val request = ListMetricsRequest {
        namespace = namespaceVal
    }
```

```
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val reponse = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        reponse.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.metricName
            if (!metList.contains(data)) {
                metList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return metList
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListMetrics中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def list_metrics(self, namespace, name, recent=False):
        """
        Gets the metrics within a namespace that have the specified name.
        If the metric has no dimensions, a single metric is returned.
        Otherwise, metrics for all dimensions are returned.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param recent: When True, only metrics that have been active in the last
                       three hours are returned.
        :return: An iterator that yields the retrieved metrics.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Namespace": namespace, "MetricName": name}
            if recent:
                kwargs["RecentlyActive"] = "PT3H"  # List past 3 hours only
            metric_iter = self.cloudwatch_resource.metrics.filter(**kwargs)
            logger.info("Got metrics for %s.%s.", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get metrics for %s.%s.", namespace, name)
            raise
        else:
            return metric_iter
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListMetrics中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

```
  response = cloudwatch_client.list_metrics(namespace: metric_namespace)

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  metric_namespace = "SITE/TRAFFIC"
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon CloudWatch.
  region = "us-east-1"

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

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

  puts "Continuing..." unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    metric_namespace,
    "UniqueVisits",
```

```
    "SiteName",
    "example.com",
    8_628.0,
    "Count"
  )

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListMetrics中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "The following list-metrics example displays the metrics for Amazon
CloudWatch."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_cwt->listmetrics(            " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
         iv_namespace = iv_namespace
       ).
```

```
        DATA(lt_metrics) = oo_result->get_metrics( ).
        MESSAGE 'Metrics retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtinvparamvalueex .
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListMetrics中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**PutAnomalyDetector**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutAnomalyDetector`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用指標、儀表板和警示

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector for a single metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">A single metric anomaly detector.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var putAlarmDetectorResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new PutAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
```

```
            });

        return putAlarmDetectorResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutAnomalyDetector中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void addAnomalyDetector(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

            SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .build();

            PutAnomalyDetectorRequest anomalyDetectorRequest =
PutAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                    .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                    .build();
```

```
            cw.putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest);
            System.out.println("Added anomaly detector for metric " +
 customMetricName + ".");

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutAnomalyDetector中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun addAnomalyDetector(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal = SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
        metricName = customMetricName
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
        stat = "Maximum"
    }

    val anomalyDetectorRequest = PutAnomalyDetectorRequest {
        singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
```

```
        cwClient.putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest)
        println("Added anomaly detector for metric $customMetricName.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutAnomalyDetector中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭PutDashboard配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutDashboard。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用指標、儀表板和警示

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set up a dashboard using a call to the wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> SetupDashboard(
        string customMetricNamespace, string customMetricName, string
 dashboardName)
    {
        // Get the dashboard model from configuration.
        var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
```

```
        _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);

        // Add a new metric to the dashboard.
        newDashboard.Widgets.Add(new Widget
        {
            Height = 8,
            Width = 8,
            Y = 8,
            X = 0,
            Type = "metric",
            Properties = new Properties
            {
                Metrics = new List<List<object>>
                    { new() { customMetricNamespace, customMetricName } },
                View = "timeSeries",
                Region = "us-east-1",
                Stat = "Sum",
                Period = 86400,
                YAxis = new YAxis { Left = new Left { Min = 0, Max = 100 } },
                Title = "Custom Metric Widget",
                LiveData = true,
                Sparkline = true,
                Trend = true,
                Stacked = false,
                SetPeriodToTimeRange = false
            }
        });

        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            { DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull });
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
 newDashboardString);

        return validationMessages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to create or add to a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name for the dashboard.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardBody">The metric data in JSON for the dashboard.</
param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages for the dashboard.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> PutDashboard(string
dashboardName,
        string dashboardBody)
    {
        // Updating a dashboard replaces all contents.
        // Best practice is to include a text widget indicating this dashboard
was created programmatically.
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutDashboardAsync(
            new PutDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName,
                DashboardBody = dashboardBody
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardValidationMessages;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutDashboard中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void createDashboardWithMetrics(CloudWatchClient cw, String
dashboardName, String fileName) {
        try {
            PutDashboardRequest dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest.builder()
                    .dashboardName(dashboardName)
                    .dashboardBody(readFileAsString(fileName))
                    .build();

            PutDashboardResponse response = cw.putDashboard(dashboardRequest);
            System.out.println(dashboardName + " was successfully created.");
```

```
            List<DashboardValidationMessage> messages =
 response.dashboardValidationMessages();
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("There are no messages in the new Dashboard");
            } else {
                for (DashboardValidationMessage message : messages) {
                    System.out.println("Message is: " + message.message());
                }
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutDashboard中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createDashboardWithMetrics(dashboardNameVal: String, fileNameVal:
 String) {
    val dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest {
        dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
        dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully created.")
        val messages = response.dashboardValidationMessages
        if (messages != null) {
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
```

```
                println("There are no messages in the new Dashboard")
            } else {
                for (message in messages) {
                    println("Message is: ${message.message}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutDashboard中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：建立或更新名為「儀表板 1」的儀表板，以並排包含兩個公制小器具。

```
$dashBody = @"
{
    "widgets":[
        {
             "type":"metric",
             "x":0,
             "y":0,
             "width":12,
             "height":6,
             "properties":{
                "metrics":[
                   [
                      "AWS/EC2",
                      "CPUUtilization",
                      "InstanceId",
                      "i-012345"
                   ]
                ],
                "period":300,
                "stat":"Average",
                "region":"us-east-1",
                "title":"EC2 Instance CPU"
             }
        },
```

```
        {
             "type":"metric",
             "x":12,
             "y":0,
             "width":12,
             "height":6,
             "properties":{
                "metrics":[
                   [
                      "AWS/S3",
                      "BucketSizeBytes",
                      "BucketName",
                      "MyBucketName"
                   ]
                ],
                "period":86400,
                "stat":"Maximum",
                "region":"us-east-1",
                "title":"MyBucketName bytes"
            }
        }
    ]
}
"@

Write-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1 -DashboardBody $dashBody
```

範例 2：建立或更新儀表板，並將描述儀表板的內容傳送至指令程式。

```
$dashBody = @"
{
...
}
"@

$dashBody | Write-CWDashboard -DashboardName Dashboard1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutDashboard式參考中的。

搭**PutMetricAlarm**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutMetricAlarm`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用警示
- 開始使用指標、儀表板和警示
- 管理指標和警示

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Add a metric alarm to send an email when the metric passes a threshold.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="alarmDescription">A description of the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="alarmName">The name for the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="comparison">The type of comparison to use.</param>
   /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric for the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
   /// <param name="threshold">The threshold value for the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional actions to execute when in an alarm
state.</param>
   /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> PutMetricEmailAlarm(string alarmDescription, string
alarmName, ComparisonOperator comparison,
       string metricName, string metricNamespace, double threshold, List<string>
alarmActions = null!)
   {
       try
       {
           var putEmailAlarmResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricAlarmAsync(
               new PutMetricAlarmRequest()
               {
                   AlarmActions = alarmActions,
```

```
                    AlarmDescription = alarmDescription,
                    AlarmName = alarmName,
                    ComparisonOperator = comparison,
                    Threshold = threshold,
                    Namespace = metricNamespace,
                    MetricName = metricName,
                    EvaluationPeriods = 1,
                    Period = 10,
                    Statistic = new Statistic("Maximum"),
                    DatapointsToAlarm = 1,
                    TreatMissingData = "ignore"
                });
            return putEmailAlarmResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException lex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(lex, $"Unable to add alarm {alarmName}. Alarm quota
 has already been reached.");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add specific email actions to a list of action strings for a CloudWatch
 alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accountId">The AccountId for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="region">The region for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="emailTopicName">An Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
 topic for the alarm email.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional list of existing alarm actions to
 append to.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of string actions for an alarm.</returns>
    public List<string> AddEmailAlarmAction(string accountId, string region,
        string emailTopicName, List<string>? alarmActions = null)
    {
        alarmActions ??= new List<string>();
        var snsAlarmAction = $"arn:aws:sns:{region}:{accountId}:
{emailTopicName}";
        alarmActions.Add(snsAlarmAction);
        return alarmActions;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutMetricAlarm中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricAlarmRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

建立警示以監視指標。

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricAlarmRequest request;
        request.SetAlarmName(alarm_name);
        request.SetComparisonOperator(
            Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ComparisonOperator::GreaterThanThreshold);
        request.SetEvaluationPeriods(1);
        request.SetMetricName("CPUUtilization");
        request.SetNamespace("AWS/EC2");
        request.SetPeriod(60);
        request.SetStatistic(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Statistic::Average);
        request.SetThreshold(70.0);
        request.SetActionsEnabled(false);
        request.SetAlarmDescription("Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%");
        request.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::Seconds);

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
        dimension.SetName("InstanceId");
```

```
        dimension.SetValue(instanceId);

        request.AddDimensions(dimension);

        auto outcome = cw.PutMetricAlarm(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch alarm:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch alarm " << alarm_name
                << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutMetricAlarm中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

在 CPU 使用率超過 70% 時傳送 Amazon Simple Notification Service 電子郵件訊息

以下範例使用 `put-metric-alarm` 命令，在 CPU 使用率超過 70% 時傳送 Amazon Simple Notification Service 電子郵件訊息：

```
aws cloudwatch put-metric-alarm --alarm-name cpu-mon --alarm-description "Alarm
 when CPU exceeds 70 percent" --metric-name CPUUtilization --namespace AWS/
EC2 --statistic Average --period 300 --threshold 70 --comparison-operator
 GreaterThanThreshold  --dimensions "Name=InstanceId,Value=i-12345678" --
evaluation-periods 2 --alarm-actions arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic
 --unit Percent
```

如果成功，此命令會回到提示字元。如果已存在具有相同名稱的警示，將會被新警示所覆寫。

指定多個維度

下列範例說明如何指定多個維度。每個維度都指定為「名稱/值」對，名稱和值之間用逗號分隔。多個維度由空格分隔：

```
aws cloudwatch put-metric-alarm --alarm-name "Default_Test_Alarm3" --alarm-
description "The default example alarm" --namespace "CW EXAMPLE METRICS" --
metric-name Default_Test --statistic Average --period 60 --evaluation-periods 3
 --threshold 50 --comparison-operator GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold --dimensions
 Name=key1,Value=value1 Name=key2,Value=value2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutMetricAlarm中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
            String alarmName = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText();
            String emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText();
            String accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText();
            String region = rootNode.findValue("region").asText();

            // Create a List for alarm actions.
            List<String> alarmActions = new ArrayList<>();
            alarmActions.add("arn:aws:sns:" + region + ":" + accountId + ":" +
emailTopic);
            PutMetricAlarmRequest alarmRequest = PutMetricAlarmRequest.builder()
                    .alarmActions(alarmActions)
                    .alarmDescription("Example metric alarm")
```

```
                    .alarmName(alarmName)

 .comparisonOperator(ComparisonOperator.GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL_TO_THRESHOLD)
                    .threshold(100.00)
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .evaluationPeriods(1)
                    .period(10)
                    .statistic("Maximum")
                    .datapointsToAlarm(1)
                    .treatMissingData("ignore")
                    .build();

            cw.putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest);
            System.out.println(alarmName + " was successfully created!");
            return alarmName;

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutMetricAlarm中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { PutMetricAlarmCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";
```

```
const run = async () => {
  // This alarm triggers when CPUUtilization exceeds 70% for one minute.
  const command = new PutMetricAlarmCommand({
    AlarmName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME, // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
    ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
    EvaluationPeriods: 1,
    MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
    Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
    Period: 60,
    Statistic: "Average",
    Threshold: 70.0,
    ActionsEnabled: false,
    AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
    Dimensions: [
      {
        Name: "InstanceId",
        Value: process.env.EC2_INSTANCE_ID, // Set the value of EC_INSTANCE_ID to
 the Id of an existing Amazon EC2 instance.
      },
    ],
    Unit: "Percent",
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutMetricAlarm中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmName: "Web_Server_CPU_Utilization",
  ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
  EvaluationPeriods: 1,
  MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
  Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
  Period: 60,
  Statistic: "Average",
  Threshold: 70.0,
  ActionsEnabled: false,
  AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "InstanceId",
      Value: "INSTANCE_ID",
    },
  ],
  Unit: "Percent",
};

cw.putMetricAlarm(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
```

```
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutMetricAlarm中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun putMetricAlarm(alarmNameVal: String, instanceIdVal: String) {

    val dimensionOb = Dimension {
        name = "InstanceId"
        value = instanceIdVal
    }

    val request = PutMetricAlarmRequest {
        alarmName = alarmNameVal
        comparisonOperator = ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanThreshold
        evaluationPeriods = 1
        metricName = "CPUUtilization"
        namespace = "AWS/EC2"
        period = 60
        statistic = Statistic.fromValue("Average")
        threshold = 70.0
        actionsEnabled = false
        alarmDescription = "An Alarm created by the Kotlin SDK when server CPU
 utilization exceeds 70%"
        unit = StandardUnit.fromValue("Seconds")
        dimensions = listOf(dimensionOb)
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricAlarm(request)
```

```
        println("Successfully created an alarm with name $alarmNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutMetricAlarm中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def create_metric_alarm(
        self,
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        alarm_name,
        stat_type,
        period,
        eval_periods,
        threshold,
        comparison_op,
    ):
        """
        Creates an alarm that watches a metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
```

```
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param stat_type: The type of statistic the alarm watches.
        :param period: The period in which metric data are grouped to calculate
                       statistics.
        :param eval_periods: The number of periods that the metric must be over
the
                             alarm threshold before the alarm is set into an
alarmed
                             state.
        :param threshold: The threshold value to compare against the metric
statistic.
        :param comparison_op: The comparison operation used to compare the
threshold
                              against the metric.
        :return: The newly created alarm.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace,
metric_name)
            alarm = metric.put_alarm(
                AlarmName=alarm_name,
                Statistic=stat_type,
                Period=period,
                EvaluationPeriods=eval_periods,
                Threshold=threshold,
                ComparisonOperator=comparison_op,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Added alarm %s to track metric %s.%s.",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add alarm %s to metric %s.%s",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return alarm
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutMetricAlarm中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

```
#     'Objects exist in this bucket for more than 1 day.',
#     'NumberOfObjects',
#     ['arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic'],
#     'AWS/S3',
#     'Average',
#     [
#       {
#         name: 'BucketName',
#         value: 'doc-example-bucket'
#       },
#       {
#         name: 'StorageType',
#         value: 'AllStorageTypes'
#       }
#     ],
#     86_400,
#     'Count',
#     1,
#     1,
#     'GreaterThanThreshold'
#   )
def alarm_created_or_updated?(
  cloudwatch_client,
  alarm_name,
  alarm_description,
  metric_name,
  alarm_actions,
  namespace,
  statistic,
  dimensions,
  period,
  unit,
  evaluation_periods,
  threshold,
  comparison_operator
)
  cloudwatch_client.put_metric_alarm(
    alarm_name: alarm_name,
    alarm_description: alarm_description,
    metric_name: metric_name,
    alarm_actions: alarm_actions,
    namespace: namespace,
    statistic: statistic,
    dimensions: dimensions,
```

```
    period: period,
    unit: unit,
    evaluation_periods: evaluation_periods,
    threshold: threshold,
    comparison_operator: comparison_operator
  )
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating alarm: #{e.message}"
  return false
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考PutMetricAlarm中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->putmetricalarm(
          iv_alarmname                  = iv_alarm_name
          iv_comparisonoperator         = iv_comparison_operator
          iv_evaluationperiods          = iv_evaluation_periods
          iv_metricname                 = iv_metric_name
          iv_namespace                  = iv_namespace
          iv_statistic                  = iv_statistic
          iv_threshold                  = iv_threshold
          iv_actionsenabled             = iv_actions_enabled
          iv_alarmdescription           = iv_alarm_description
          iv_unit                       = iv_unit
          iv_period                     = iv_period
          it_dimensions                 = it_dimensions
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtlimitexceededfault.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has exceeded the limit' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutMetricAlarm中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭PutMetricData配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutMetricData。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用指標、儀表板和警示
- 管理指標和警示

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add some metric data using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    private static async Task<List<MetricDatum>> PutRandomMetricData(string
customMetricName,
        string customMetricNamespace)
    {
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>();
        Random rnd = new Random();
```

```
        // Add 10 random values up to 100, starting with a timestamp 15 minutes
in the past.
        var utcNowMinus15 = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(-15);
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricValue = rnd.Next(0, 100);
            customData.Add(
                new MetricDatum
                {
                    MetricName = customMetricName,
                    Value = metricValue,
                    TimestampUtc = utcNowMinus15.AddMinutes(i)
                }
            );
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace,
customData);
        return customData;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to add metric data to a CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricData">A data object for the metric data.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricData(string metricNamespace,
        List<MetricDatum> metricData)
    {
        var putDataResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricDataAsync(
            new PutMetricDataRequest()
            {
                MetricData = metricData,
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
            });

        return putDataResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutMetricData中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricDataRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

將資料放入指標。

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
        dimension.SetName("UNIQUE_PAGES");
        dimension.SetValue("URLS");

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::MetricDatum datum;
        datum.SetMetricName("PAGES_VISITED");
        datum.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::None);
        datum.SetValue(data_point);
        datum.AddDimensions(dimension);

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricDataRequest request;
        request.SetNamespace("SITE/TRAFFIC");
        request.AddMetricData(datum);

        auto outcome = cw.PutMetricData(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to put sample metric data:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
```

```
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully put sample metric data" << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutMetricData中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將自訂指標發佈到 Amazon CloudWatch

下列範例使用`put-metric-data`命令將自訂指標發佈到 Amazon CloudWatch：

```
aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --namespace "Usage Metrics" --metric-data file://
metric.json
```

指標本身的值會儲存在 JSON 檔案 `metric.json` 中。

以下是該檔案的內容：

```
[
  {
    "MetricName": "New Posts",
    "Timestamp": "Wednesday, June 12, 2013 8:28:20 PM",
    "Value": 0.50,
    "Unit": "Count"
  }
]
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon CloudWatch 開發人員指南中的發佈自訂指標。

指定多個維度

下列範例說明如何指定多個維度。每個維度均指定為 Name=Value 對。使用逗號分隔多個維度：

```
aws cloudwatch put-metric-data --metric-name Buffers --namespace
 MyNameSpace --unit Bytes --value 231434333 --dimensions
 InstanceID=1-23456789,InstanceType=m1.small
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutMetricData中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void addMetricDataForAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String
fileName) {
       try {
           // Read values from the JSON file.
           JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
           com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
           String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
           String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

           // Set an Instant object.
           String time =
ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT);
           Instant instant = Instant.parse(time);

           MetricDatum datum = MetricDatum.builder()
                   .metricName(customMetricName)
                   .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                   .value(1001.00)
                   .timestamp(instant)
                   .build();

           MetricDatum datum2 = MetricDatum.builder()
                   .metricName(customMetricName)
                   .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                   .value(1002.00)
                   .timestamp(instant)
```

```
                .build();

            List<MetricDatum> metricDataList = new ArrayList<>();
            metricDataList.add(datum);
            metricDataList.add(datum2);

            PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .metricData(metricDataList)
                    .build();

            cw.putMetricData(request);
            System.out.println("Added metric values for for metric " +
 customMetricName);

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutMetricData中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { PutMetricDataCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/APIReference/
API_PutMetricData.html#API_PutMetricData_RequestParameters
```

```
  // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
publishingMetrics.html
  // for more information about the parameters in this command.
  const command = new PutMetricDataCommand({
    MetricData: [
      {
        MetricName: "PAGES_VISITED",
        Dimensions: [
          {
            Name: "UNIQUE_PAGES",
            Value: "URLS",
          },
        ],
        Unit: "None",
        Value: 1.0,
      },
    ],
    Namespace: "SITE/TRAFFIC",
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutMetricData中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

// Create parameters JSON for putMetricData
var params = {
  MetricData: [
    {
      MetricName: "PAGES_VISITED",
      Dimensions: [
        {
          Name: "UNIQUE_PAGES",
          Value: "URLS",
        },
      ],
      Unit: "None",
      Value: 1.0,
    },
  ],
  Namespace: "SITE/TRAFFIC",
};

cw.putMetricData(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", JSON.stringify(data));
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutMetricData中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun addMetricDataForAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum = MetricDatum {
        metricName = customMetricName
        unit = StandardUnit.None
        value = 1001.00
        timestamp = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(instant)
    }

    val datum2 = MetricDatum {
        metricName = customMetricName
        unit = StandardUnit.None
        value = 1002.00
        timestamp = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(instant)
    }

    val metricDataList = ArrayList<MetricDatum>()
    metricDataList.add(datum)
```

```
    metricDataList.add(datum2)

    val request = PutMetricDataRequest {
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
        metricData = metricDataList
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric $customMetricName")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutMetricData中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：建立新 MetricDatum 物件，並將其寫入 Amazon Web Services CloudWatch 指標。

```
### Create a MetricDatum .NET object
$Metric = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.CloudWatch.Model.MetricDatum
$Metric.Timestamp = [DateTime]::UtcNow
$Metric.MetricName = 'CPU'
$Metric.Value = 50

### Write the metric data to the CloudWatch service
Write-CWMetricData -Namespace instance1 -MetricData $Metric
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutMetricData式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def put_metric_data(self, namespace, name, value, unit):
        """
        Sends a single data value to CloudWatch for a metric. This metric is
 given
        a timestamp of the current UTC time.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param value: The value of the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[{"MetricName": name, "Value": value, "Unit": unit}],
            )
            logger.info("Put data for metric %s.%s", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data for metric %s.%s", namespace,
 name)
            raise
```

將一組資料放入指 CloudWatch 標中。

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
```

```
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def put_metric_data_set(self, namespace, name, timestamp, unit, data_set):
        """
        Sends a set of data to CloudWatch for a metric. All of the data in the
set
        have the same timestamp and unit.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param timestamp: The UTC timestamp for the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        :param data_set: The set of data to send. This set is a dictionary that
                         contains a list of values and a list of corresponding
counts.
                         The value and count lists must be the same length.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[
                    {
                        "MetricName": name,
                        "Timestamp": timestamp,
                        "Values": data_set["values"],
                        "Counts": data_set["counts"],
                        "Unit": unit,
                    }
                ],
            )
            logger.info("Put data set for metric %s.%s.", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data set for metric %s.%s.",
namespace, name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutMetricData中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-cloudwatch"

# Adds a datapoint to a metric in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param metric_namespace [String] The namespace of the metric to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param metric_name [String] The name of the metric to add the datapoint to.
# @param dimension_name [String] The name of the dimension to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param dimension_value [String] The value of the dimension to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param metric_value [Float] The value of the datapoint.
# @param metric_unit [String] The unit of measurement for the datapoint.
# @return [Boolean]
# @example
#   exit 1 unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'SITE/TRAFFIC',
#     'UniqueVisitors',
#     'SiteName',
#     'example.com',
#     5_885.0,
#     'Count'
#   )
def datapoint_added_to_metric?(
  cloudwatch_client,
  metric_namespace,
  metric_name,
  dimension_name,
  dimension_value,
```

```
  metric_value,
  metric_unit
)
  cloudwatch_client.put_metric_data(
    namespace: metric_namespace,
    metric_data: [
      {
        metric_name: metric_name,
        dimensions: [
          {
            name: dimension_name,
            value: dimension_value
          }
        ],
        value: metric_value,
        unit: metric_unit
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Added data about '#{metric_name}' to namespace " \
    "'#{metric_namespace}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error adding data about '#{metric_name}' to namespace " \
    "'#{metric_namespace}': #{e.message}"
  return false
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考PutMetricData中的。

CloudWatch 使用 AWS SDK 的案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 CloudWatch 搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 CloudWatch 警示
- 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 CloudWatch 指標、儀表板和警示

- 使用 AWS SDK 管理 CloudWatch 指標和警示

使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 CloudWatch 警示

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立警示。
- 停用警示動作。
- 描述警示。
- 刪除警示。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
DATA lt_alarmnames TYPE /aws1/cl_cwtalarmnames_w=>tt_alarmnames.
DATA lo_alarmname TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_cwtalarmnames_w.

"Create an alarm"
TRY.
    lo_cwt->putmetricalarm(
      iv_alarmname                = iv_alarm_name
      iv_comparisonoperator       = iv_comparison_operator
      iv_evaluationperiods        = iv_evaluation_periods
      iv_metricname               = iv_metric_name
      iv_namespace                = iv_namespace
      iv_statistic                = iv_statistic
      iv_threshold                = iv_threshold
      iv_actionsenabled           = iv_actions_enabled
      iv_alarmdescription         = iv_alarm_description
      iv_unit                     = iv_unit
      iv_period                   = iv_period
```

```
          it_dimensions                = it_dimensions
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtlimitexceededfault.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has exceeded the limit' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Create an ABAP internal table for the created alarm."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_alarmname EXPORTING iv_value = iv_alarm_name.
    INSERT lo_alarmname INTO TABLE lt_alarmnames.

    "Disable alarm actions."
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->disablealarmactions(
          it_alarmnames                = lt_alarmnames
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm actions disabled' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_disablealarm_exception).
        DATA(lv_disablealarm_error) = |"{ lo_disablealarm_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_disablealarm_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_disablealarm_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Describe alarm using the same ABAP internal table."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_cwt->describealarms(                       " oo_result is
 returned for testing purpose "
          it_alarmnames                = lt_alarmnames
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms retrieved' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_describealarms_exception).
        DATA(lv_describealarms_error) = |"{ lo_describealarms_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_describealarms_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_describealarms_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Delete alarm."
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->deletealarms(
          it_alarmnames = lt_alarmnames
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms deleted' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtresourcenotfound .
        MESSAGE 'Resource being access is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DescribeAlarms
  - DisableAlarmActions
  - PutMetricAlarm

使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 CloudWatch 指標、儀表板和警示

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 列出 CloudWatch 命名空間和測量結果。
- 取得指標和預估帳單的統計資料。
- 建立並更新儀表板。
- 建立資料並將其新增至指標。
- 建立並觸發警示，然後檢視警示歷史記錄。
- 新增異常偵測器。
- 取得指標映像，然後清除資源。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public class CloudWatchScenario
{
    /*
```

```
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing
 alerts are enabled for your account:
    https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List and select a CloudWatch namespace.
        2. List and select a CloudWatch metric.
        3. Get statistics for a CloudWatch metric.
        4. Get estimated billing statistics for the last week.
        5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with two metrics.
        6. List current CloudWatch dashboards.
        7. Create a CloudWatch custom metric and add metric data.
        8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
        9. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the custom metric.
       10. Describe current CloudWatch alarms.
       11. Get recent data for the custom metric.
       12. Add data to the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
       13. Wait for an alarm state.
       14. Get history for the CloudWatch alarm.
       15. Add an anomaly detector.
       16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
       17. Get and display a metric image.
       18. Clean up resources.
    */

    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static CloudWatchWrapper _cloudWatchWrapper = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
    private static readonly List<string> _statTypes = new List<string>
 { "SampleCount", "Average", "Sum", "Minimum", "Maximum" };
    private static SingleMetricAnomalyDetector? anomalyDetector = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
            .AddTransient<CloudWatchWrapper>()
        )
        .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<CloudWatchScenario>();

        _cloudWatchWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<CloudWatchWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            var selectedNamespace = await SelectNamespace();
            var selectedMetric = await SelectMetric(selectedNamespace);
            await GetAndDisplayMetricStatistics(selectedNamespace,
selectedMetric);
            await GetAndDisplayEstimatedBilling();
            await CreateDashboardWithMetrics();
            await ListDashboards();
            await CreateNewCustomMetric();
            await AddMetricToDashboard();
            await CreateMetricAlarm();
            await DescribeAlarms();
            await GetCustomMetricData();
            await AddMetricDataForAlarm();
            await CheckForMetricAlarm();
            await GetAlarmHistory();
            anomalyDetector = await AddAnomalyDetector();
            await DescribeAnomalyDetectors();
```

```
            await GetAndOpenMetricImage();
            await CleanupResources();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
            await CleanupResources();
        }

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Select a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected namespace.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SelectNamespace()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. Select a CloudWatch Namespace from a list of
Namespaces.");
        var metrics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.ListMetrics();
        // Get a distinct list of namespaces.
        var namespaces = metrics.Select(m => m.Namespace).Distinct().ToList();
        for (int i = 0; i < namespaces.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {namespaces[i]}");
        }

        var namespaceChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (namespaceChoiceNumber < 1 || namespaceChoiceNumber >
namespaces.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a namespace by entering a number from the preceding
list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out namespaceChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedNamespace = namespaces[namespaceChoiceNumber - 1];

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return selectedNamespace;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Select a metric from a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <returns>The metric name.</returns>
    private static async Task<Metric> SelectMetric(string metricNamespace)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Select a CloudWatch metric from a namespace.");

        var namespaceMetrics = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.ListMetrics(metricNamespace);

        for (int i = 0; i < namespaceMetrics.Count && i < 15; i++)
        {
            var dimensionsWithValues = namespaceMetrics[i].Dimensions
                .Where(d => !string.Equals("None", d.Value));
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {namespaceMetrics[i].MetricName} " +
                              $"{string.Join(", :", dimensionsWithValues.Select(d
=> d.Value))}");
        }

        var metricChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (metricChoiceNumber < 1 || metricChoiceNumber >
namespaceMetrics.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a metric by entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out metricChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedMetric = namespaceMetrics[metricChoiceNumber - 1];

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return selectedMetric;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and display metric statistics for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndDisplayMetricStatistics(string
metricNamespace, Metric metric)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. Get CloudWatch metric statistics for the last
day.");

        for (int i = 0; i < _statTypes.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_statTypes[i]}");
        }

        var statisticChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (statisticChoiceNumber < 1 || statisticChoiceNumber >
_statTypes.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out statisticChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedStatistic = _statTypes[statisticChoiceNumber - 1];
        var statisticsList = new List<string> { selectedStatistic };

        var metricStatistics = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(metricNamespace, metric.MetricName,
statisticsList, metric.Dimensions, 1, 60);

        if (!metricStatistics.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No {selectedStatistic} statistics found for
{metric} in namespace {metricNamespace}.");
        }

        metricStatistics = metricStatistics.OrderBy(s => s.Timestamp).ToList();
        for (int i = 0; i < metricStatistics.Count && i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricStat = metricStatistics[i];
```

```
            var statValue =
metricStat.GetType().GetProperty(selectedStatistic)!.GetValue(metricStat, null);
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. Timestamp
{metricStatistics[i].Timestamp:G} {selectedStatistic}: {statValue}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and display estimated billing statistics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndDisplayEstimatedBilling()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last
week.");

        var billingStatistics = await SetupBillingStatistics();

        for (int i = 0; i < billingStatistics.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. Timestamp
{billingStatistics[i].Timestamp:G} : {billingStatistics[i].Maximum}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get billing statistics using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing statistics.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<Datapoint>> SetupBillingStatistics()
    {
        // Make a request for EstimatedCharges with a period of one day for the
past seven days.
        var billingStatistics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            new List<string>() { "Maximum" },
```

```
            new List<Dimension>() { new Dimension { Name = "Currency", Value =
"USD" } },
            7,
            86400);

        billingStatistics = billingStatistics.OrderBy(n => n.Timestamp).ToList();

        return billingStatistics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateDashboardWithMetrics()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.");
        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];
        var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
        _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);
        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(
            newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            {
                DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull
            });
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
newDashboardString);

        Console.WriteLine(validationMessages.Any() ? $"\tValidation messages:" :
null);
        for (int i = 0; i < validationMessages.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {validationMessages[i].Message}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tDashboard {dashboardName} was created.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// List dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDashboards()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. List the CloudWatch dashboards in the current
account.");

        var dashboards = await _cloudWatchWrapper.ListDashboards();

        for (int i = 0; i < dashboards.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {dashboards[i].DashboardName}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and add data for a new custom metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateNewCustomMetric()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Create and add data for a new custom metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var customData = await PutRandomMetricData(customMetricName,
customMetricNamespace);

        var valuesString = string.Join(',', customData.Select(d => d.Value));
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded metric values for for metric
{customMetricName}: \n\t{valuesString}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add some metric data using a call to a wrapper class.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    private static async Task<List<MetricDatum>> PutRandomMetricData(string
customMetricName,
        string customMetricNamespace)
    {
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>();
        Random rnd = new Random();

        // Add 10 random values up to 100, starting with a timestamp 15 minutes
in the past.
        var utcNowMinus15 = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(-15);
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricValue = rnd.Next(0, 100);
            customData.Add(
                new MetricDatum
                {
                    MetricName = customMetricName,
                    Value = metricValue,
                    TimestampUtc = utcNowMinus15.AddMinutes(i)
                }
            );
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace,
customData);
        return customData;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddMetricToDashboard()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. Add the new custom metric to the dashboard.");

        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
```

```
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var validationMessages = await SetupDashboard(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName, dashboardName);

        Console.WriteLine(validationMessages.Any() ? $"\tValidation messages:" :
null);
        for (int i = 0; i < validationMessages.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {validationMessages[i].Message}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tDashboard {dashboardName} updated with metric
{customMetricName}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Set up a dashboard using a call to the wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> SetupDashboard(
        string customMetricNamespace, string customMetricName, string
dashboardName)
    {
        // Get the dashboard model from configuration.
        var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
        _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);

        // Add a new metric to the dashboard.
        newDashboard.Widgets.Add(new Widget
        {
            Height = 8,
            Width = 8,
            Y = 8,
            X = 0,
            Type = "metric",
            Properties = new Properties
            {
                Metrics = new List<List<object>>
                    { new() { customMetricNamespace, customMetricName } },
```

```
                View = "timeSeries",
                Region = "us-east-1",
                Stat = "Sum",
                Period = 86400,
                YAxis = new YAxis { Left = new Left { Min = 0, Max = 100 } },
                Title = "Custom Metric Widget",
                LiveData = true,
                Sparkline = true,
                Trend = true,
                Stacked = false,
                SetPeriodToTimeRange = false
            }
        });

        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            { DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull });
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
newDashboardString);

        return validationMessages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a CloudWatch alarm for the new metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateMetricAlarm()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the new metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var alarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];
        var accountId = _configuration["accountId"];
        var region = _configuration["region"];
        var emailTopic = _configuration["emailTopic"];
        var alarmActions = new List<string>();

        if (GetYesNoResponse(
```

```
                $"\tAdd an email action for topic {emailTopic} to alarm
{alarmName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            _cloudWatchWrapper.AddEmailAlarmAction(accountId, region, emailTopic,
alarmActions);
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricEmailAlarm(
            "Example metric alarm",
            alarmName,
            ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold,
            customMetricName,
            customMetricNamespace,
            100,
            alarmActions);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAlarm {alarmName} added for metric
{customMetricName}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe Alarms.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeAlarms()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Describe CloudWatch alarms in the current
account.");

        var alarms = await _cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarms();
        alarms = alarms.OrderByDescending(a => a.StateUpdatedTimestamp).ToList();

        for (int i = 0; i < alarms.Count && i < 10; i++)
        {
            var alarm = alarms[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {alarm.AlarmName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tState: {alarm.StateValue} for
{alarm.MetricName} {alarm.ComparisonOperator} {alarm.Threshold}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the recent data for the metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetCustomMetricData()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"11. Get current data for new custom metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var accountId = _configuration["accountId"];

        var query = new List<MetricDataQuery>
        {
            new MetricDataQuery
            {
                AccountId = accountId,
                Id = "m1",
                Label = "Custom Metric Data",
                MetricStat = new MetricStat
                {
                    Metric = new Metric
                    {
                        MetricName = customMetricName,
                        Namespace = customMetricNamespace,
                    },
                    Period = 1,
                    Stat = "Maximum"
                }
            }
        };

        var metricData = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricData(
            20,
            true,
            DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(1),
            20,
            query);

        for (int i = 0; i < metricData.Count; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 0; j < metricData[i].Values.Count; j++)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tTimestamp {metricData[i].Timestamps[j]:G} Value:
{metricData[i].Values[j]}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add metric data to trigger an alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddMetricDataForAlarm()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"12. Add metric data to the custom metric to trigger
an alarm.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var nowUtc = DateTime.UtcNow;
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>
        {
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc.AddMinutes(-2)
            },
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc.AddMinutes(-1)
            },
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc
            }
        };
```

```
        var valuesString = string.Join(',', customData.Select(d => d.Value));
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded metric values for for metric
{customMetricName}: \n\t{valuesString}");
        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace,
customData);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check for a metric alarm using the DescribeAlarmsForMetric action.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckForMetricAlarm()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"13. Checking for an alarm state.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var hasAlarm = false;
        var retries = 10;
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0)
        {
            var alarms = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarmsForMetric(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName);
            hasAlarm = alarms.Any(a => a.StateValue == StateValue.ALARM);
            retries--;
            Thread.Sleep(20000);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(hasAlarm
            ? $"\tAlarm state found for {customMetricName}."
            : $"\tNo Alarm state found for {customMetricName} after 10
retries.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get history for an alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    private static async Task GetAlarmHistory()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"14. Get alarm history.");

        var exampleAlarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];

        var alarmHistory = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarmHistory(exampleAlarmName, 2);

        for (int i = 0; i < alarmHistory.Count; i++)
        {
            var history = alarmHistory[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {history.HistorySummary}, time
{history.Timestamp:g}");
        }
        if (!alarmHistory.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tNo alarm history data found for
{exampleAlarmName}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<SingleMetricAnomalyDetector> AddAnomalyDetector()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Add an anomaly detector.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var detector = new SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
        {
            MetricName = customMetricName,
            Namespace = customMetricNamespace,
            Stat = "Maximum"
        };
        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutAnomalyDetector(detector);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded anomaly detector for metric
{customMetricName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return detector;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe anomaly detectors.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeAnomalyDetectors()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"16. Describe anomaly detectors in the current
account.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var detectors = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName);

        for (int i = 0; i < detectors.Count; i++)
        {
            var detector = detectors[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}.
{detector.SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.MetricName}, state
{detector.StateValue}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Fetch and open a metrics image for a CloudWatch metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndOpenMetricImage()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("17. Get a metric image from CloudWatch.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\tGetting Image data for custom metric.");
        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var memoryStream = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName, "Maximum", 10);
        var file = _cloudWatchWrapper.SaveMetricImage(memoryStream,
"MetricImages");

        ProcessStartInfo info = new ProcessStartInfo();

        Console.WriteLine($"\tFile saved as {Path.GetFileName(file)}.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tPress enter to open the image.");
        Console.ReadLine();
        info.FileName = Path.Combine("ms-photos://", file);
        info.UseShellExecute = true;
        info.CreateNoWindow = true;
        info.Verb = string.Empty;

        Process.Start(info);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up created resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"18. Clean up resources.");

        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete dashboard {dashboardName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting dashboard.");
            var dashboardList = new List<string> { dashboardName };
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteDashboards(dashboardList);
        }
```

```
        var alarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete alarm {alarmName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCleaning up alarms.");
            var alarms = new List<string> { alarmName };
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteAlarms(alarms);
        }

        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete anomaly detector? (y/n)") &&
 anomalyDetector != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCleaning up anomaly detector.");

            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteAnomalyDetector(
                anomalyDetector);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

案例用於 CloudWatch 動作的包裝函式方法。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon CloudWatch methods.
/// </summary>
```

```
public class CloudWatchWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonCloudWatch _amazonCloudWatch;
    private readonly ILogger<CloudWatchWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the CloudWatch wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonCloudWatch">The injected CloudWatch client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public CloudWatchWrapper(IAmazonCloudWatch amazonCloudWatch,
 ILogger<CloudWatchWrapper> logger)

    {
        _logger = logger;
        _amazonCloudWatch = amazonCloudWatch;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List metrics available, optionally within a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">Optional CloudWatch namespace to use when
 listing metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="filter">Optional dimension filter.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">Optional metric name filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of metrics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Metric>> ListMetrics(string? metricNamespace = null,
 DimensionFilter? filter = null, string? metricName = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Metric>();
        var paginateMetrics = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListMetrics(
            new ListMetricsRequest
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                Dimensions = filter != null ? new List<DimensionFilter>
 { filter } : null,
                MetricName = metricName
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var metric in paginateMetrics.Metrics)
        {
            results.Add(metric);
        }
```

```
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to get statistics for a specific CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="statistics">The list of statistics to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dimensions">The list of dimensions to include.</param>
    /// <param name="days">The number of days in the past to include.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period for the data.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of DataPoint objects for the statistics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatistics(string
 metricNamespace,
        string metricName, List<string> statistics, List<Dimension> dimensions,
 int days, int period)
    {
        var metricStatistics = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(
            new GetMetricStatisticsRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName,
                Dimensions = dimensions,
                Statistics = statistics,
                StartTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-days),
                EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                Period = period
            });

        return metricStatistics.Datapoints;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to create or add to a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name for the dashboard.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardBody">The metric data in JSON for the dashboard.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages for the dashboard.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> PutDashboard(string
 dashboardName,
        string dashboardBody)
    {
```

```
        // Updating a dashboard replaces all contents.
        // Best practice is to include a text widget indicating this dashboard
was created programmatically.
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutDashboardAsync(
            new PutDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName,
                DashboardBody = dashboardBody
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardValidationMessages;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information on a dashboard.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A JSON object with dashboard information.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDashboard(string dashboardName)
    {
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetDashboardAsync(
            new GetDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardBody;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of DashboardEntry objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardEntry>> ListDashboards()
    {
        var results = new List<DashboardEntry>();
        var paginateDashboards = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListDashboards(
            new ListDashboardsRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var data in paginateDashboards.DashboardEntries)
        {
            results.Add(data);
```

```
        }

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to add metric data to a CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricData">A data object for the metric data.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricData(string metricNamespace,
        List<MetricDatum> metricData)
    {
        var putDataResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricDataAsync(
            new PutMetricDataRequest()
            {
                MetricData = metricData,
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
            });

        return putDataResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get an image for a metric graphed over time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="stat">The name of the stat to chart.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period to use for the chart.</param>
    /// <returns>A memory stream for the chart image.</returns>
    public async Task<MemoryStream> GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(string
metricNamespace, string metric, string stat, int period)
    {
        var metricImageWidget = new
        {
            title = "Example Metric Graph",
            view = "timeSeries",
            stacked = false,
            period = period,
            width = 1400,
            height = 600,
            metrics = new List<List<object>>
```

```
                { new() { metricNamespace, metric, new { stat } } }
        };

        var metricImageWidgetString =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(metricImageWidget);
        var imageResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricWidgetImageAsync(
            new GetMetricWidgetImageRequest()
            {
                MetricWidget = metricImageWidgetString
            });

        return imageResponse.MetricWidgetImage;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save a metric image to a file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="memoryStream">The MemoryStream for the metric image.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The path to the file.</returns>
    public string SaveMetricImage(MemoryStream memoryStream, string metricName)
    {
        var metricFileName = $"{metricName}_{DateTime.Now.Ticks}.png";
        using var sr = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
        // Writes the memory stream to a file.
        File.WriteAllBytes(metricFileName, memoryStream.ToArray());
        var filePath = Path.Join(AppDomain.CurrentDomain.BaseDirectory,
            metricFileName);
        return filePath;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get data for CloudWatch metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="minutesOfData">The number of minutes of data to include.</
param>
    /// <param name="useDescendingTime">True to return the data descending by
 time.</param>
    /// <param name="endDateUtc">The end date for the data, in UTC.</param>
    /// <param name="maxDataPoints">The maximum data points to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dataQueries">Optional data queries to include.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the requested metric data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricDataResult>> GetMetricData(int minutesOfData,
 bool useDescendingTime, DateTime? endDateUtc = null,
```

```
        int maxDataPoints = 0, List<MetricDataQuery>? dataQueries = null)
    {
        var metricData = new List<MetricDataResult>();
        // If no end time is provided, use the current time for the end time.
        endDateUtc ??= DateTime.UtcNow;
        var timeZoneOffset =
 TimeZoneInfo.Local.GetUtcOffset(endDateUtc.Value.ToLocalTime());
        var startTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value.AddMinutes(-minutesOfData);
        // The timezone string should be in the format +0000, so use the timezone
 offset to format it correctly.
        var timeZoneString = $"{timeZoneOffset.Hours:D2}
{timeZoneOffset.Minutes:D2}";
        var paginatedMetricData = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.GetMetricData(
            new GetMetricDataRequest()
            {
                StartTimeUtc = startTimeUtc,
                EndTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value,
                LabelOptions = new LabelOptions { Timezone = timeZoneString },
                ScanBy = useDescendingTime ? ScanBy.TimestampDescending :
 ScanBy.TimestampAscending,
                MaxDatapoints = maxDataPoints,
                MetricDataQueries = dataQueries,
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedMetricData.MetricDataResults)
        {
            metricData.Add(data);
        }
        return metricData;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add a metric alarm to send an email when the metric passes a threshold.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmDescription">A description of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="comparison">The type of comparison to use.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="threshold">The threshold value for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional actions to execute when in an alarm
 state.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
   public async Task<bool> PutMetricEmailAlarm(string alarmDescription, string
alarmName, ComparisonOperator comparison,
       string metricName, string metricNamespace, double threshold, List<string>
alarmActions = null!)
   {
       try
       {
           var putEmailAlarmResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricAlarmAsync(
               new PutMetricAlarmRequest()
               {
                   AlarmActions = alarmActions,
                   AlarmDescription = alarmDescription,
                   AlarmName = alarmName,
                   ComparisonOperator = comparison,
                   Threshold = threshold,
                   Namespace = metricNamespace,
                   MetricName = metricName,
                   EvaluationPeriods = 1,
                   Period = 10,
                   Statistic = new Statistic("Maximum"),
                   DatapointsToAlarm = 1,
                   TreatMissingData = "ignore"
               });
           return putEmailAlarmResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
       }
       catch (LimitExceededException lex)
       {
           _logger.LogError(lex, $"Unable to add alarm {alarmName}. Alarm quota
has already been reached.");
       }

       return false;
   }

   /// <summary>
   /// Add specific email actions to a list of action strings for a CloudWatch
alarm.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="accountId">The AccountId for the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="region">The region for the alarm.</param>
   /// <param name="emailTopicName">An Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
topic for the alarm email.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional list of existing alarm actions to
 append to.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of string actions for an alarm.</returns>
    public List<string> AddEmailAlarmAction(string accountId, string region,
        string emailTopicName, List<string>? alarmActions = null)
    {
        alarmActions ??= new List<string>();
        var snsAlarmAction = $"arn:aws:sns:{region}:{accountId}:
{emailTopicName}";
        alarmActions.Add(snsAlarmAction);
        return alarmActions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms, optionally filtered by state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateValue">Optional filter for alarm state.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarms(StateValue? stateValue =
 null)
    {
        List<MetricAlarm> alarms = new List<MetricAlarm>();
        var paginatedDescribeAlarms =
 _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarms(
            new DescribeAlarmsRequest()
            {
                StateValue = stateValue
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedDescribeAlarms.MetricAlarms)
        {
            alarms.Add(data);
        }
        return alarms;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarmsForMetric(string
 metricNamespace, string metricName)
```

```
    {
        var alarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DescribeAlarmsForMetricAsync(
            new DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName
            });

        return alarmsResult.MetricAlarms;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the history of an alarm for a number of days in the past.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="historyDays">The number of days in the past.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm history data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AlarmHistoryItem>> DescribeAlarmHistory(string
alarmName, int historyDays)
    {
        List<AlarmHistoryItem> alarmHistory = new List<AlarmHistoryItem>();
        var paginatedAlarmHistory =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarmHistory(
            new DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest()
            {
                AlarmName = alarmName,
                EndDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                HistoryItemType = HistoryItemType.StateUpdate,
                StartDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-historyDays)
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedAlarmHistory.AlarmHistoryItems)
        {
            alarmHistory.Add(data);
        }
        return alarmHistory;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAlarms(List<string> alarmNames)
```

```
    {
        var deleteAlarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAlarmsAsync(
            new DeleteAlarmsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return deleteAlarmsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var disableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DisableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new DisableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return disableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var enableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.EnableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new EnableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return enableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector for a single metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">A single metric anomaly detector.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var putAlarmDetectorResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new PutAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return putAlarmDetectorResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe anomaly detectors for a metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The metric of the anomaly detectors.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of detectors.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AnomalyDetector>> DescribeAnomalyDetectors(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        List<AnomalyDetector> detectors = new List<AnomalyDetector>();
        var paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(
            new DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest()
            {
                MetricName = metricName,
                Namespace = metricNamespace
            });

        await foreach (var data in
paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors.AnomalyDetectors)
        {
            detectors.Add(data);
        }

        return detectors;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a single metric anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">The anomaly detector to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
 anomalyDetector)
    {
        var deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse = await
 _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of CloudWatch dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardNames">List of dashboard names to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDashboards(List<string> dashboardNames)
    {
        var deleteDashboardsResponse = await
 _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteDashboardsAsync(
            new DeleteDashboardsRequest()
            {
                DashboardNames = dashboardNames
            });

        return deleteDashboardsResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DeleteAnomalyDetector
  - DeleteDashboards

- DescribeAlarmHistory
- DescribeAlarms
- DescribeAlarmsForMetric
- DescribeAnomalyDetectors
- GetMetricData
- GetMetricStatistics
- GetMetricWidgetImage
- ListMetrics
- PutAnomalyDetector
- PutDashboard
- PutMetricAlarm
- PutMetricData

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonFactory;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonParser;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.AlarmHistoryItem;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.AlarmType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.AnomalyDetector;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ComparisonOperator;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DashboardValidationMessage;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.Datapoint;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteAlarmsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteDashboardsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DescribeAlarmHistoryResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DescribeAlarmsForMetricResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DescribeAlarmsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DescribeAlarmsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DescribeAnomalyDetectorsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.Dimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.GetMetricDataRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.GetMetricDataResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.GetMetricStatisticsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.GetMetricStatisticsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.GetMetricWidgetImageRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.GetMetricWidgetImageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.HistoryItemType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ListMetricsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ListMetricsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.Metric;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.MetricAlarm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.MetricDataQuery;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.MetricDataResult;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.MetricDatum;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.MetricStat;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutAnomalyDetectorRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutDashboardRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutDashboardResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutMetricAlarmRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutMetricDataRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ScanBy;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.SingleMetricAnomalyDetector;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.StandardUnit;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.Statistic;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.paginators.ListDashboardsIterable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.paginators.ListMetricsIterable;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;
import java.time.ZonedDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing
 * alerts are enabled for your account:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. List available namespaces from Amazon CloudWatch.
 * 2. List available metrics within the selected Namespace.
 * 3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.
```

```
 * 4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.
 * 5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.
 * 6. List dashboards using a paginator.
 * 7. Create a new custom metric by adding data for it.
 * 8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
 * 9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.
 * 10. Describe current alarms.
 * 11. Get current data for the new custom metric.
 * 12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
 * 13. Check the alarm state using the action DescribeAlarmsForMetric.
 * 14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.
 * 15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.
 * 16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
 * 17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.
 * 18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.
 */
public class CloudWatchScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <myDate> <costDateWeek> <dashboardName> <dashboardJson>
 <dashboardAdd> <settings> <metricImage> \s

                Where:
                  myDate - The start date to use to get metric statistics. (For
 example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)\s
                  costDateWeek - The start date to use to get AWS/Billinget
 statistics. (For example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)\s
                  dashboardName - The name of the dashboard to create.\s
                  dashboardJson - The location of a JSON file to use to create a
 dashboard. (See Readme file.)\s
                  dashboardAdd - The location of a JSON file to use to update a
 dashboard. (See Readme file.)\s
                  settings - The location of a JSON file from which various
 values are read. (See Readme file.)\s
                  metricImage - The location of a BMP file that is used to create
 a graph.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 7) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        String myDate = args[0];
        String costDateWeek = args[1];
        String dashboardName = args[2];
        String dashboardJson = args[3];
        String dashboardAdd = args[4];
        String settings = args[5];
        String metricImage = args[6];

        Double dataPoint = Double.parseDouble("10.0");
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "1. List at least five available unique namespaces from Amazon
CloudWatch. Select one from the list.");
        ArrayList<String> list = listNameSpaces(cw);
        for (int z = 0; z < 5; z++) {
            int index = z + 1;
            System.out.println("    " + index + ". " + list.get(z));
        }

        String selectedNamespace = "";
        String selectedMetrics = "";
        int num = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());
        if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
            selectedNamespace = list.get(num - 1);
        } else {
            System.out.println("You did not select a valid option.");
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("You selected " + selectedNamespace);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. List available metrics within the selected
namespace and select one from the list.");
        ArrayList<String> metList = listMets(cw, selectedNamespace);
        for (int z = 0; z < 5; z++) {
            int index = z + 1;
            System.out.println("    " + index + ". " + metList.get(z));
        }
        num = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());
        if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
            selectedMetrics = metList.get(num - 1);
        } else {
            System.out.println("You did not select a valid option.");
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("You selected " + selectedMetrics);
        Dimension myDimension = getSpecificMet(cw, selectedNamespace);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the
last day.");
        String metricOption = "";
        ArrayList<String> statTypes = new ArrayList<>();
        statTypes.add("SampleCount");
        statTypes.add("Average");
        statTypes.add("Sum");
        statTypes.add("Minimum");
        statTypes.add("Maximum");

        for (int t = 0; t < 5; t++) {
            System.out.println("    " + (t + 1) + ". " + statTypes.get(t));
        }
        System.out.println("Select a metric statistic by entering a number from
the preceding list:");
        num = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());
        if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
            metricOption = statTypes.get(num - 1);
        } else {
            System.out.println("You did not select a valid option.");
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        System.out.println("You selected " + metricOption);
        getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(cw, selectedNamespace, selectedMetrics,
metricOption, myDate, myDimension);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last
week.");
        getMetricStatistics(cw, costDateWeek);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.");
        createDashboardWithMetrics(cw, dashboardName, dashboardJson);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. List dashboards using a paginator.");
        listDashboards(cw);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Create a new custom metric by adding data to
it.");
        createNewCustomMetric(cw, dataPoint);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Add an additional metric to the dashboard.");
        addMetricToDashboard(cw, dashboardAdd, dashboardName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.");
        String alarmName = createAlarm(cw, settings);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Describe ten current alarms.");
        describeAlarms(cw);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Get current data for new custom metric.");
```

```
        getCustomMetricData(cw, settings);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the
 alarm.");
        addMetricDataForAlarm(cw, settings);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Check the alarm state using the action
 DescribeAlarmsForMetric.");
        checkForMetricAlarm(cw, settings);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.");
        getAlarmHistory(cw, settings, myDate);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.");
        addAnomalyDetector(cw, settings);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("16. Describe current anomaly detectors.");
        describeAnomalyDetectors(cw, settings);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.");
        getAndOpenMetricImage(cw, metricImage);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.");
        deleteDashboard(cw, dashboardName);
        deleteCWAlarm(cw, alarmName);
        deleteAnomalyDetector(cw, settings);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("The Amazon CloudWatch example scenario is
complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void deleteAnomalyDetector(CloudWatchClient cw, String
fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

            SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .build();

            DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest request =
DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                    .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                    .build();

            cw.deleteAnomalyDetector(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.");

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    public static void deleteCWAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarmName) {
        try {
```

```
            DeleteAlarmsRequest request = DeleteAlarmsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmNames(alarmName)
                    .build();

            cw.deleteAlarms(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted alarm " + alarmName);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteDashboard(CloudWatchClient cw, String dashboardName)
{
        try {
            DeleteDashboardsRequest dashboardsRequest =
DeleteDashboardsRequest.builder()
                    .dashboardNames(dashboardName)
                    .build();
            cw.deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest);
            System.out.println(dashboardName + " was successfully deleted.");

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getAndOpenMetricImage(CloudWatchClient cw, String
fileName) {
        System.out.println("Getting Image data for custom metric.");
        try {
            String myJSON = "{\n" +
                    "  \"title\": \"Example Metric Graph\",\n" +
                    "  \"view\": \"timeSeries\",\n" +
                    "  \"stacked \": false,\n" +
                    "  \"period\": 10,\n" +
                    "  \"width\": 1400,\n" +
                    "  \"height\": 600,\n" +
                    "  \"metrics\": [\n" +
                    "    [\n" +
                    "      \"AWS/Billing\",\n" +
                    "      \"EstimatedCharges\",\n" +
```

```
                    "      \"Currency\",\n" +
                    "      \"USD\"\n" +
                    "    ]\n" +
                    "  ]\n" +
                    "}";

            GetMetricWidgetImageRequest imageRequest =
GetMetricWidgetImageRequest.builder()
                    .metricWidget(myJSON)
                    .build();

            GetMetricWidgetImageResponse response =
cw.getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest);
            SdkBytes sdkBytes = response.metricWidgetImage();
            byte[] bytes = sdkBytes.asByteArray();
            File outputFile = new File(fileName);
            try (FileOutputStream outputStream = new
FileOutputStream(outputFile)) {
                outputStream.write(bytes);
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAnomalyDetectors(CloudWatchClient cw, String
fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
            DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest detectorsRequest =
DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
```

```
                    .build();

            DescribeAnomalyDetectorsResponse response =
cw.describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest);
            List<AnomalyDetector> anomalyDetectorList =
response.anomalyDetectors();
            for (AnomalyDetector detector : anomalyDetectorList) {
                System.out.println("Metric name: " +
detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector().metricName());
                System.out.println("State: " + detector.stateValue());
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void addAnomalyDetector(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

            SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .build();

            PutAnomalyDetectorRequest anomalyDetectorRequest =
PutAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                    .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                    .build();

            cw.putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("Added anomaly detector for metric " +
customMetricName + ".");

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getAlarmHistory(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName,
String date) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String alarmName = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText();

            Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
            Instant endDate = Instant.now();
            DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest historyRequest =
DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest.builder()
                    .startDate(start)
                    .endDate(endDate)
                    .alarmName(alarmName)
                    .historyItemType(HistoryItemType.ACTION)
                    .build();

            DescribeAlarmHistoryResponse response =
cw.describeAlarmHistory(historyRequest);
            List<AlarmHistoryItem> historyItems = response.alarmHistoryItems();
            if (historyItems.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No alarm history data found for " + alarmName
+ ".");
            } else {
                for (AlarmHistoryItem item : historyItems) {
                    System.out.println("History summary: " +
item.historySummary());
                    System.out.println("Time stamp: " + item.timestamp());
                }
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkForMetricAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName)
{
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
            boolean hasAlarm = false;
            int retries = 10;

            DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest =
DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

            while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0) {
                DescribeAlarmsForMetricResponse response =
cw.describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest);
                hasAlarm = response.hasMetricAlarms();
                retries--;
                Thread.sleep(20000);
                System.out.println(".");
            }
            if (!hasAlarm)
                System.out.println("No Alarm state found for " + customMetricName
+ " after 10 retries.");
            else
                System.out.println("Alarm state found for " + customMetricName +
".");

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }

    public static void addMetricDataForAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String
fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

            // Set an Instant object.
            String time =
ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT);
            Instant instant = Instant.parse(time);

            MetricDatum datum = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(1001.00)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .build();

            MetricDatum datum2 = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(1002.00)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .build();

            List<MetricDatum> metricDataList = new ArrayList<>();
            metricDataList.add(datum);
            metricDataList.add(datum2);

            PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .metricData(metricDataList)
                    .build();
```

```
            cw.putMetricData(request);
            System.out.println("Added metric values for for metric " +
customMetricName);

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getCustomMetricData(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName)
{
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

            // Set the date.
            Instant nowDate = Instant.now();

            long hours = 1;
            long minutes = 30;
            Instant date2 = nowDate.plus(hours, ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(minutes,
                    ChronoUnit.MINUTES);

            Metric met = Metric.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

            MetricStat metStat = MetricStat.builder()
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .period(1)
                    .metric(met)
                    .build();

            MetricDataQuery dataQUery = MetricDataQuery.builder()
                    .metricStat(metStat)
```

```
                    .id("foo2")
                    .returnData(true)
                    .build();

            List<MetricDataQuery> dq = new ArrayList<>();
            dq.add(dataQUery);

            GetMetricDataRequest getMetReq = GetMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .maxDatapoints(10)
                    .scanBy(ScanBy.TIMESTAMP_DESCENDING)
                    .startTime(nowDate)
                    .endTime(date2)
                    .metricDataQueries(dq)
                    .build();

            GetMetricDataResponse response = cw.getMetricData(getMetReq);
            List<MetricDataResult> data = response.metricDataResults();
            for (MetricDataResult item : data) {
                System.out.println("The label is " + item.label());
                System.out.println("The status code is " +
item.statusCode().toString());
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAlarms(CloudWatchClient cw) {
        try {
            List<AlarmType> typeList = new ArrayList<>();
            typeList.add(AlarmType.METRIC_ALARM);

            DescribeAlarmsRequest alarmsRequest = DescribeAlarmsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmTypes(typeList)
                    .maxRecords(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeAlarmsResponse response = cw.describeAlarms(alarmsRequest);
            List<MetricAlarm> alarmList = response.metricAlarms();
            for (MetricAlarm alarm : alarmList) {
                System.out.println("Alarm name: " + alarm.alarmName());
```

```
                System.out.println("Alarm description: " +
alarm.alarmDescription());
            }
        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new
File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
            String alarmName = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText();
            String emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText();
            String accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText();
            String region = rootNode.findValue("region").asText();

            // Create a List for alarm actions.
            List<String> alarmActions = new ArrayList<>();
            alarmActions.add("arn:aws:sns:" + region + ":" + accountId + ":" +
emailTopic);
            PutMetricAlarmRequest alarmRequest = PutMetricAlarmRequest.builder()
                    .alarmActions(alarmActions)
                    .alarmDescription("Example metric alarm")
                    .alarmName(alarmName)

.comparisonOperator(ComparisonOperator.GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL_TO_THRESHOLD)
                    .threshold(100.00)
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .evaluationPeriods(1)
                    .period(10)
                    .statistic("Maximum")
                    .datapointsToAlarm(1)
                    .treatMissingData("ignore")
                    .build();
```

```
            cw.putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest);
            System.out.println(alarmName + " was successfully created!");
            return alarmName;

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void addMetricToDashboard(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName,
 String dashboardName) {
        try {
            PutDashboardRequest dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest.builder()
                    .dashboardName(dashboardName)
                    .dashboardBody(readFileAsString(fileName))
                    .build();

            cw.putDashboard(dashboardRequest);
            System.out.println(dashboardName + " was successfully updated.");

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createNewCustomMetric(CloudWatchClient cw, Double
 dataPoint) {
        try {
            Dimension dimension = Dimension.builder()
                    .name("UNIQUE_PAGES")
                    .value("URLS")
                    .build();

            // Set an Instant object.
            String time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT);
            Instant instant = Instant.parse(time);

            MetricDatum datum = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName("PAGES_VISITED")
```

```
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(dataPoint)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .dimensions(dimension)
                    .build();

            PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .namespace("SITE/TRAFFIC")
                    .metricData(datum)
                    .build();

            cw.putMetricData(request);
            System.out.println("Added metric values for for metric
PAGES_VISITED");

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listDashboards(CloudWatchClient cw) {
        try {
            ListDashboardsIterable listRes = cw.listDashboardsPaginator();
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.dashboardEntries().stream())
                    .forEach(entry -> {
                        System.out.println("Dashboard name is: " +
entry.dashboardName());
                        System.out.println("Dashboard ARN is: " +
entry.dashboardArn());
                    });

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDashboardWithMetrics(CloudWatchClient cw, String
dashboardName, String fileName) {
        try {
            PutDashboardRequest dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest.builder()
                    .dashboardName(dashboardName)
```

```
                    .dashboardBody(readFileAsString(fileName))
                    .build();

            PutDashboardResponse response = cw.putDashboard(dashboardRequest);
            System.out.println(dashboardName + " was successfully created.");
            List<DashboardValidationMessage> messages =
response.dashboardValidationMessages();
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("There are no messages in the new Dashboard");
            } else {
                for (DashboardValidationMessage message : messages) {
                    System.out.println("Message is: " + message.message());
                }
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String file) throws IOException {
        return new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(file)));
    }

    public static void getMetricStatistics(CloudWatchClient cw, String
costDateWeek) {
        try {
            Instant start = Instant.parse(costDateWeek);
            Instant endDate = Instant.now();
            Dimension dimension = Dimension.builder()
                    .name("Currency")
                    .value("USD")
                    .build();

            List<Dimension> dimensionList = new ArrayList<>();
            dimensionList.add(dimension);
            GetMetricStatisticsRequest statisticsRequest =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
                    .metricName("EstimatedCharges")
                    .namespace("AWS/Billing")
                    .dimensions(dimensionList)
                    .statistics(Statistic.MAXIMUM)
                    .startTime(start)
```

```
                    .endTime(endDate)
                    .period(86400)
                    .build();

            GetMetricStatisticsResponse response =
cw.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest);
            List<Datapoint> data = response.datapoints();
            if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                for (Datapoint datapoint : data) {
                    System.out
                            .println("Timestamp: " + datapoint.timestamp() + "
Maximum value: " + datapoint.maximum());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.println("The returned data list is empty");
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(CloudWatchClient cw, String
nameSpace, String metVal,
            String metricOption, String date, Dimension myDimension) {
        try {
            Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
            Instant endDate = Instant.now();

            GetMetricStatisticsRequest statisticsRequest =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
                    .endTime(endDate)
                    .startTime(start)
                    .dimensions(myDimension)
                    .metricName(metVal)
                    .namespace(nameSpace)
                    .period(86400)
                    .statistics(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
                    .build();

            GetMetricStatisticsResponse response =
cw.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest);
            List<Datapoint> data = response.datapoints();
```

```
            if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                for (Datapoint datapoint : data) {
                    System.out
                            .println("Timestamp: " + datapoint.timestamp() + "
Maximum value: " + datapoint.maximum());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.println("The returned data list is empty");
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static Dimension getSpecificMet(CloudWatchClient cw, String namespace)
{
        try {
            ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(namespace)
                    .build();

            ListMetricsResponse response = cw.listMetrics(request);
            List<Metric> myList = response.metrics();
            Metric metric = myList.get(0);
            return metric.dimensions().get(0);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static ArrayList<String> listMets(CloudWatchClient cw, String
namespace) {
        try {
            ArrayList<String> metList = new ArrayList<>();
            ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(namespace)
                    .build();

            ListMetricsIterable listRes = cw.listMetricsPaginator(request);
```

```
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.metrics().stream())
                    .forEach(metrics -> metList.add(metrics.metricName()));

            return metList;

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static ArrayList<String> listNameSpaces(CloudWatchClient cw) {
        try {
            ArrayList<String> nameSpaceList = new ArrayList<>();
            ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                    .build();

            ListMetricsIterable listRes = cw.listMetricsPaginator(request);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.metrics().stream())
                    .forEach(metrics -> {
                        String data = metrics.namespace();
                        if (!nameSpaceList.contains(data)) {
                            nameSpaceList.add(data);
                        }
                    });

            return nameSpaceList;
        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DeleteAnomalyDetector

- DeleteDashboards
- DescribeAlarmHistory
- DescribeAlarms
- DescribeAlarmsForMetric
- DescribeAnomalyDetectors
- GetMetricData
- GetMetricStatistics
- GetMetricWidgetImage
- ListMetrics
- PutAnomalyDetector
- PutDashboard
- PutMetricAlarm
- PutMetricData

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing
 alerts are enabled for your account:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics
```

```
 This Kotlin code example performs the following tasks:

 1. List available namespaces from Amazon CloudWatch. Select a namespace from the
 list.
 2. List available metrics within the selected namespace.
 3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.
 4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.
 5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.
 6. List dashboards using a paginator.
 7. Create a new custom metric by adding data for it.
 8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
 9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.
 10. Describe current alarms.
 11. Get current data for the new custom metric.
 12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
 13. Check the alarm state using the action DescribeAlarmsForMetric.
 14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.
 15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.
 16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
 17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.
 18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.
 */

val DASHES: String? = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <myDate> <costDateWeek> <dashboardName> <dashboardJson>
 <dashboardAdd> <settings> <metricImage>

        Where:
            myDate - The start date to use to get metric statistics. (For
 example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)
            costDateWeek - The start date to use to get AWS Billing and Cost
 Management statistics. (For example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)
            dashboardName - The name of the dashboard to create.
            dashboardJson - The location of a JSON file to use to create a
 dashboard. (See Readme file.)
            dashboardAdd - The location of a JSON file to use to update a
 dashboard. (See Readme file.)
            settings - The location of a JSON file from which various values are
 read. (See Readme file.)
            metricImage - The location of a BMP file that is used to create a
 graph.
```

```
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        System.exit(1)
    }

    val myDate = args[0]
    val costDateWeek = args[1]
    val dashboardName = args[2]
    val dashboardJson = args[3]
    val dashboardAdd = args[4]
    val settings = args[5]
    var metricImage = args[6]
    val dataPoint = "10.0".toDouble()
    val inOb = Scanner(System.`in`)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List at least five available unique namespaces from Amazon
 CloudWatch. Select a CloudWatch namespace from the list.")
    val list: ArrayList<String> = listNameSpaces()
    for (z in 0..4) {
        println("    ${z + 1}. ${list[z]}")
    }

    var selectedNamespace: String
    var selectedMetrics = ""
    var num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    println("You selected $num")

    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        selectedNamespace = list[num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }
    println("You selected $selectedNamespace")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("2. List available metrics within the selected namespace and select
one from the list.")
    val metList = listMets(selectedNamespace)
    for (z in 0..4) {
        println("    ${ z + 1}. ${metList?.get(z)}")
    }
    num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        selectedMetrics = metList!![num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        System.exit(1)
    }
    println("You selected $selectedMetrics")
    val myDimension = getSpecificMet(selectedNamespace)
    if (myDimension == null) {
        println("Error - Dimension is null")
        exitProcess(1)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.")
    val metricOption: String
    val statTypes = ArrayList<String>()
    statTypes.add("SampleCount")
    statTypes.add("Average")
    statTypes.add("Sum")
    statTypes.add("Minimum")
    statTypes.add("Maximum")

    for (t in 0..4) {
        println("    ${t + 1}. ${statTypes[t]}")
    }
    println("Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the preceding
list:")
    num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        metricOption = statTypes[num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }
    println("You selected $metricOption")
```

```
    getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(selectedNamespace, selectedMetrics,
metricOption, myDate, myDimension)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.")
    getMetricStatistics(costDateWeek)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.")
    createDashboardWithMetrics(dashboardName, dashboardJson)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. List dashboards using a paginator.")
    listDashboards()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Create a new custom metric by adding data to it.")
    createNewCustomMetric(dataPoint)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Add an additional metric to the dashboard.")
    addMetricToDashboard(dashboardAdd, dashboardName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.")
    val alarmName: String = createAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Describe 10 current alarms.")
    describeAlarms()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Get current data for the new custom metric.")
    getCustomMetricData(settings)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.")
    addMetricDataForAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Check the alarm state using the action
 DescribeAlarmsForMetric.")
    checkForMetricAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.")
    getAlarmHistory(settings, myDate)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.")
    addAnomalyDetector(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Describe current anomaly detectors.")
    describeAnomalyDetectors(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.")
    getAndOpenMetricImage(metricImage)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.")
    deleteDashboard(dashboardName)
    deleteAlarm(alarmName)
    deleteAnomalyDetector(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The Amazon CloudWatch example scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteAnomalyDetector(fileName: String) {
```

```
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal = SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
        metricName = customMetricName
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
        stat = "Maximum"
    }

    val request = DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest {
        singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAnomalyDetector(request)
        println("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteAlarm(alarmNameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteAlarmsRequest {
        alarmNames = listOf(alarmNameVal)
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAlarms(request)
        println("Successfully deleted alarm $alarmNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDashboard(dashboardName: String) {
    val dashboardsRequest = DeleteDashboardsRequest {
        dashboardNames = listOf(dashboardName)
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
        println("$dashboardName was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun getAndOpenMetricImage(fileName: String) {
    println("Getting Image data for custom metric.")
    val myJSON = """{
        "title": "Example Metric Graph",
        "view": "timeSeries",
        "stacked ": false,
        "period": 10,
        "width": 1400,
        "height": 600,
        "metrics": [
            [
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            "Currency",
            "USD"
            ]
        ]
        }"""

    val imageRequest = GetMetricWidgetImageRequest {
        metricWidget = myJSON
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
        val bytes = response.metricWidgetImage
        if (bytes != null) {
            File(fileName).writeBytes(bytes)
        }
    }
    println("You have successfully written data to $fileName")
}

suspend fun describeAnomalyDetectors(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val detectorsRequest = DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
        metricName = customMetricName
```

```
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest)
        response.anomalyDetectors?.forEach { detector ->
            println("Metric name:
 ${detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector?.metricName}")
            println("State: ${detector.stateValue}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun addAnomalyDetector(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal = SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
        metricName = customMetricName
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
        stat = "Maximum"
    }

    val anomalyDetectorRequest = PutAnomalyDetectorRequest {
        singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest)
        println("Added anomaly detector for metric $customMetricName.")
    }
}

suspend fun getAlarmHistory(fileName: String, date: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDateVal = Instant.now()
```

```
    val historyRequest = DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest {
        startDate = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(start)
        endDate = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(endDateVal)
        alarmName = alarmNameVal
        historyItemType = HistoryItemType.Action
    }

    CloudWatchClient { credentialsProvider = EnvironmentCredentialsProvider();
 region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarmHistory(historyRequest)
        val historyItems = response.alarmHistoryItems
        if (historyItems != null) {
            if (historyItems.isEmpty()) {
                println("No alarm history data found for $alarmNameVal.")
            } else {
                for (item in historyItems) {
                    println("History summary ${item.historySummary}")
                    println("Time stamp: ${item.timestamp}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun checkForMetricAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    var hasAlarm = false
    var retries = 10

    val metricRequest = DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest {
        metricName = customMetricName
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0) {
            val response = cwClient.describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest)
            if (response.metricAlarms?.count()!! > 0) {
                hasAlarm = true
            }
```

```
            retries--
            delay(20000)
            println(".")
        }
        if (!hasAlarm) println("No Alarm state found for $customMetricName after
 10 retries.") else println("Alarm state found for $customMetricName.")
    }
}

suspend fun addMetricDataForAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum = MetricDatum {
        metricName = customMetricName
        unit = StandardUnit.None
        value = 1001.00
        timestamp = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(instant)
    }

    val datum2 = MetricDatum {
        metricName = customMetricName
        unit = StandardUnit.None
        value = 1002.00
        timestamp = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(instant)
    }

    val metricDataList = ArrayList<MetricDatum>()
    metricDataList.add(datum)
    metricDataList.add(datum2)

    val request = PutMetricDataRequest {
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
        metricData = metricDataList
    }
```

```
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric $customMetricName")
    }
}

suspend fun getCustomMetricData(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set the date.
    val nowDate = Instant.now()
    val hours: Long = 1
    val minutes: Long = 30
    val date2 = nowDate.plus(hours, ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(
        minutes,
        ChronoUnit.MINUTES
    )

    val met = Metric {
        metricName = customMetricName
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
    }

    val metStat = MetricStat {
        stat = "Maximum"
        period = 1
        metric = met
    }

    val dataQUery = MetricDataQuery {
        metricStat = metStat
        id = "foo2"
        returnData = true
    }

    val dq = ArrayList<MetricDataQuery>()
    dq.add(dataQUery)
    val getMetReq = GetMetricDataRequest {
        maxDatapoints = 10
```

```
        scanBy = ScanBy.TimestampDescending
        startTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(nowDate)
        endTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(date2)
        metricDataQueries = dq
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricData(getMetReq)
        response.metricDataResults?.forEach { item ->
            println("The label is ${item.label}")
            println("The status code is ${item.statusCode}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeAlarms() {
    val typeList = ArrayList<AlarmType>()
    typeList.add(AlarmType.MetricAlarm)
    val alarmsRequest = DescribeAlarmsRequest {
        alarmTypes = typeList
        maxRecords = 10
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
        response.metricAlarms?.forEach { alarm ->
            println("Alarm name: ${alarm.alarmName}")
            println("Alarm description: ${alarm.alarmDescription}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createAlarm(fileName: String): String {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode: JsonNode = ObjectMapper().readTree(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText()
    val accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText()
    val region2 = rootNode.findValue("region").asText()
```

```
    // Create a List for alarm actions.
    val alarmActionObs: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    alarmActionObs.add("arn:aws:sns:$region2:$accountId:$emailTopic")
    val alarmRequest = PutMetricAlarmRequest {
        alarmActions = alarmActionObs
        alarmDescription = "Example metric alarm"
        alarmName = alarmNameVal
        comparisonOperator = ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold
        threshold = 100.00
        metricName = customMetricName
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
        evaluationPeriods = 1
        period = 10
        statistic = Statistic.Maximum
        datapointsToAlarm = 1
        treatMissingData = "ignore"
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest)
        println("$alarmNameVal was successfully created!")
        return alarmNameVal
    }
}

suspend fun addMetricToDashboard(fileNameVal: String, dashboardNameVal: String) {
    val dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest {
        dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
        dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully updated.")
    }
}

suspend fun createNewCustomMetric(dataPoint: Double) {
    val dimension = Dimension {
        name = "UNIQUE_PAGES"
        value = "URLS"
    }

    // Set an Instant object.
```

```
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum = MetricDatum {
        metricName = "PAGES_VISITED"
        unit = StandardUnit.None
        value = dataPoint
        timestamp = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(instant)
        dimensions = listOf(dimension)
    }

    val request = PutMetricDataRequest {
        namespace = "SITE/TRAFFIC"
        metricData = listOf(datum)
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric PAGES_VISITED")
    }
}

suspend fun listDashboards() {
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.listDashboardsPaginated({})
            .transform { it.dashboardEntries?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.dashboardName}")
                println("Dashboard ARN is ${obj.dashboardArn}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun createDashboardWithMetrics(dashboardNameVal: String, fileNameVal:
 String) {
    val dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest {
        dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
        dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully created.")
        val messages = response.dashboardValidationMessages
```

```
        if (messages != null) {
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                println("There are no messages in the new Dashboard")
            } else {
                for (message in messages) {
                    println("Message is: ${message.message}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

fun readFileAsString(file: String): String {
    return String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(file)))
}

suspend fun getMetricStatistics(costDateWeek: String?) {
    val start = Instant.parse(costDateWeek)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val dimension = Dimension {
        name = "Currency"
        value = "USD"
    }

    val dimensionList: MutableList<Dimension> = ArrayList()
    dimensionList.add(dimension)

    val statisticsRequest = GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
        metricName = "EstimatedCharges"
        namespace = "AWS/Billing"
        dimensions = dimensionList
        statistics = listOf(Statistic.Maximum)
        startTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(start)
        endTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(endDate)
        period = 86400
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data: List<Datapoint>? = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp:  ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
```

```
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(nameSpaceVal: String, metVal: String,
 metricOption: String, date: String, myDimension: Dimension) {
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val statisticsRequest = GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
        endTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(endDate)
        startTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(start)
        dimensions = listOf(myDimension)
        metricName = metVal
        namespace = nameSpaceVal
        period = 86400
        statistics = listOf(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (data.isNotEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp: ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listMets(namespaceVal: String?): ArrayList<String>? {
    val metList = ArrayList<String>()
    val request = ListMetricsRequest {
        namespace = namespaceVal
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
```

```
        val reponse = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        reponse.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.metricName
            if (!metList.contains(data)) {
                metList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return metList
}

suspend fun getSpecificMet(namespaceVal: String?): Dimension? {
    val request = ListMetricsRequest {
        namespace = namespaceVal
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        val myList = response.metrics
        if (myList != null) {
            return myList[0].dimensions?.get(0)
        }
    }
    return null
}

suspend fun listNameSpaces(): ArrayList<String> {
    val nameSpaceList = ArrayList<String>()
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.listMetrics(ListMetricsRequest {})
        response.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.namespace
            if (!nameSpaceList.contains(data)) {
                nameSpaceList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return nameSpaceList
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DeleteAnomalyDetector

- DeleteDashboards
- DescribeAlarmHistory
- DescribeAlarms
- DescribeAlarmsForMetric
- DescribeAnomalyDetectors
- GetMetricData
- GetMetricStatistics
- GetMetricWidgetImage
- ListMetrics
- PutAnomalyDetector
- PutDashboard
- PutMetricAlarm
- PutMetricData

使用 AWS SDK 管理 CloudWatch 指標和警示

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立警示以觀看指 CloudWatch 標。
- 將資料放入指標並觸發警示。
- 從警示中取得資料。
- 刪除警示。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建一個包裝 CloudWatch 操作的類。

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import random
import time
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def put_metric_data_set(self, namespace, name, timestamp, unit, data_set):
        """
        Sends a set of data to CloudWatch for a metric. All of the data in the
 set
        have the same timestamp and unit.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param timestamp: The UTC timestamp for the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        :param data_set: The set of data to send. This set is a dictionary that
                         contains a list of values and a list of corresponding
 counts.
                         The value and count lists must be the same length.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[
                    {
                        "MetricName": name,
```

```
                        "Timestamp": timestamp,
                        "Values": data_set["values"],
                        "Counts": data_set["counts"],
                        "Unit": unit,
                    }
                ],
            )
            logger.info("Put data set for metric %s.%s.", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data set for metric %s.%s.",
namespace, name)
            raise


    def create_metric_alarm(
        self,
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        alarm_name,
        stat_type,
        period,
        eval_periods,
        threshold,
        comparison_op,
    ):
        """
        Creates an alarm that watches a metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param stat_type: The type of statistic the alarm watches.
        :param period: The period in which metric data are grouped to calculate
                       statistics.
        :param eval_periods: The number of periods that the metric must be over
the
                             alarm threshold before the alarm is set into an
alarmed
                             state.
        :param threshold: The threshold value to compare against the metric
statistic.
        :param comparison_op: The comparison operation used to compare the
threshold
                              against the metric.
```

```
        :return: The newly created alarm.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace,
metric_name)
            alarm = metric.put_alarm(
                AlarmName=alarm_name,
                Statistic=stat_type,
                Period=period,
                EvaluationPeriods=eval_periods,
                Threshold=threshold,
                ComparisonOperator=comparison_op,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Added alarm %s to track metric %s.%s.",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add alarm %s to metric %s.%s",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return alarm


    def put_metric_data(self, namespace, name, value, unit):
        """
        Sends a single data value to CloudWatch for a metric. This metric is
given
        a timestamp of the current UTC time.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param value: The value of the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
```

```
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[{"MetricName": name, "Value": value, "Unit": unit}],
            )
            logger.info("Put data for metric %s.%s", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data for metric %s.%s", namespace,
name)
            raise


    def get_metric_statistics(self, namespace, name, start, end, period,
stat_types):
        """
        Gets statistics for a metric within a specified time span. Metrics are
grouped
        into the specified period.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param start: The UTC start time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param end: The UTC end time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param period: The period, in seconds, in which to group metrics. The
period
                       must match the granularity of the metric, which depends on
                       the metric's age. For example, metrics that are older than
                       three hours have a one-minute granularity, so the period
must
                       be at least 60 and must be a multiple of 60.
        :param stat_types: The type of statistics to retrieve, such as average
value
                           or maximum value.
        :return: The retrieved statistics for the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            stats = metric.get_statistics(
                StartTime=start, EndTime=end, Period=period,
Statistics=stat_types
            )
            logger.info(
                "Got %s statistics for %s.", len(stats["Datapoints"]),
stats["Label"]
            )
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get statistics for %s.%s.", namespace,
name)
            raise
        else:
            return stats


    def get_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Gets the alarms that are currently watching the specified metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :returns: An iterator that yields the alarms.
        """
        metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
        alarm_iter = metric.alarms.all()
        logger.info("Got alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace,
metric_name)
        return alarm_iter


    def delete_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Deletes all of the alarms that are currently watching the specified
metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace,
metric_name)
            metric.alarms.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace, metric_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete alarms for metric %s.%s.",
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
```

```
            raise
```

使用包裝函式類別將資料放入指標中、觸發觀察指標的警示，以及從警示取得資料。

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch metrics and alarms demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    cw_wrapper = CloudWatchWrapper(boto3.resource("cloudwatch"))

    minutes = 20
    metric_namespace = "doc-example-metric"
    metric_name = "page_views"
    start = datetime.utcnow() - timedelta(minutes=minutes)
    print(
        f"Putting data into metric {metric_namespace}.{metric_name} spanning the
 "
        f"last {minutes} minutes."
    )
    for offset in range(0, minutes):
        stamp = start + timedelta(minutes=offset)
        cw_wrapper.put_metric_data_set(
            metric_namespace,
            metric_name,
            stamp,
            "Count",
            {
                "values": [
                    random.randint(bound, bound * 2)
                    for bound in range(offset + 1, offset + 11)
                ],
                "counts": [random.randint(1, offset + 1) for _ in range(10)],
            },
        )

    alarm_name = "high_page_views"
    period = 60
```

```
    eval_periods = 2
    print(f"Creating alarm {alarm_name} for metric {metric_name}.")
    alarm = cw_wrapper.create_metric_alarm(
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        alarm_name,
        "Maximum",
        period,
        eval_periods,
        100,
        "GreaterThanThreshold",
    )
    print(f"Alarm ARN is {alarm.alarm_arn}.")
    print(f"Current alarm state is: {alarm.state_value}.")

    print(
        f"Sending data to trigger the alarm. This requires data over the
threshold "
        f"for {eval_periods} periods of {period} seconds each."
    )
    while alarm.state_value == "INSUFFICIENT_DATA":
        print("Sending data for the metric.")
        cw_wrapper.put_metric_data(
            metric_namespace, metric_name, random.randint(100, 200), "Count"
        )
        alarm.load()
        print(f"Current alarm state is: {alarm.state_value}.")
        if alarm.state_value == "INSUFFICIENT_DATA":
            print(f"Waiting for {period} seconds...")
            time.sleep(period)
        else:
            print("Wait for a minute for eventual consistency of metric data.")
            time.sleep(period)
            if alarm.state_value == "OK":
                alarm.load()
                print(f"Current alarm state is: {alarm.state_value}.")

    print(
        f"Getting data for metric {metric_namespace}.{metric_name} during
timespan "
        f"of {start} to {datetime.utcnow()} (times are UTC)."
    )
    stats = cw_wrapper.get_metric_statistics(
        metric_namespace,
```

```
        metric_name,
        start,
        datetime.utcnow(),
        60,
        ["Average", "Minimum", "Maximum"],
    )
    print(
        f"Got {len(stats['Datapoints'])} data points for metric "
        f"{metric_namespace}.{metric_name}."
    )
    pprint(sorted(stats["Datapoints"], key=lambda x: x["Timestamp"]))

    print(f"Getting alarms for metric {metric_name}.")
    alarms = cw_wrapper.get_metric_alarms(metric_namespace, metric_name)
    for alarm in alarms:
        print(f"Alarm {alarm.name} is currently in state {alarm.state_value}.")

    print(f"Deleting alarms for metric {metric_name}.")
    cw_wrapper.delete_metric_alarms(metric_namespace, metric_name)

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric
  - DisableAlarmActions
  - EnableAlarmActions
  - GetMetricStatistics
  - ListMetrics
  - PutMetricAlarm
  - PutMetricData

使用 SDK 的跨服務 CloudWatch 範 AWS 例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 CloudWatch 搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon。每個範例都包含適用於多個範例的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 使用開發套件監控 Amazon DynamoDB 的效能 AWS

使用開發套件監控 Amazon DynamoDB 的效能 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何設定應用程式使用 DynamoDB 來監視效能。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

此範例顯示如何設定 Java 應用程式以監視 DynamoDB 的效能。應用程式會將測量結果資料傳送至您 CloudWatch 可以監視效能的位置。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- CloudWatch
- DynamoDB

使用 AWS SDK 的 CloudWatch 事件的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon CloudWatch 事件。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- CloudWatch 事件使用者指南 — 有關 CloudWatch 事件的詳細資訊。
- CloudWatch 事件 API 參考 — 有關所有可用 CloudWatch 事件動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。

- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 執行 CloudWatch 事件的動作
  - 搭PutEvents配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭PutRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭PutTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

使用 AWS SDK 執行 CloudWatch 事件的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon CloudWatch 事件。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭PutEvents配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`PutEvents`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutEvents`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutEventsRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutEventsRequestEntry;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PutEvents {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <resourceArn>

                Where:
                   resourceArn - An Amazon Resource Name (ARN) related to the
 events.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String resourceArn = args[0];
        CloudWatchEventsClient cwe = CloudWatchEventsClient.builder()
                .build();

        putCWEvents(cwe, resourceArn);
        cwe.close();
    }

    public static void putCWEvents(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String
 resourceArn) {
        try {
            final String EVENT_DETAILS = "{ \"key1\": \"value1\", \"key2\":
 \"value2\" }";

            PutEventsRequestEntry requestEntry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
```

```
                    .detail(EVENT_DETAILS)
                    .detailType("sampleSubmitted")
                    .resources(resourceArn)
                    .source("aws-sdk-java-cloudwatch-example")
                    .build();

            PutEventsRequest request = PutEventsRequest.builder()
                    .entries(requestEntry)
                    .build();

            cwe.putEvents(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully put CloudWatch event");

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutEvents中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { PutEventsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutEventsCommand({
    // The list of events to send to Amazon CloudWatch Events.
    Entries: [
```

```
      {
        // The name of the application or service that is sending the event.
        Source: "my.app",

        // The name of the event that is being sent.
        DetailType: "My Custom Event",

        // The data that is sent with the event.
        Detail: JSON.stringify({ timeOfEvent: new Date().toISOString() }),
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutEvents中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Entries: [
    {
      Detail: '{ "key1": "value1", "key2": "value2" }',
      DetailType: "appRequestSubmitted",
      Resources: ["RESOURCE_ARN"],
      Source: "com.company.app",
    },
  ],
};

cwevents.putEvents(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Entries);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutEvents中的。

搭**PutRule**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRule。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutRuleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutRuleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.RuleState;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PutRule {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <ruleName> roleArn>\s

                Where:
                  ruleName - A rule name (for example, myrule).
                  roleArn - A role ARN value (for example,
 arn:aws:iam::xxxxxx047983:user/MyUser).
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String ruleName = args[0];
        String roleArn = args[1];
        CloudWatchEventsClient cwe = CloudWatchEventsClient.builder()
                .build();

        putCWRule(cwe, ruleName, roleArn);
        cwe.close();
    }

    public static void putCWRule(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String ruleName,
 String roleArn) {
        try {
            PutRuleRequest request = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .name(ruleName)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .scheduleExpression("rate(5 minutes)")
                    .state(RuleState.ENABLED)
                    .build();

            PutRuleResponse response = cwe.putRule(request);
            System.out.printf(
                    "Successfully created CloudWatch events rule %s with arn %s",
                    roleArn, response.ruleArn());

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutRule中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { PutRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // Request parameters for PutRule.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eventbridge/latest/APIReference/
API_PutRule.html#API_PutRule_RequestParameters
  const command = new PutRuleCommand({
    Name: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE,

    // The event pattern for the rule.
    //  Example: {"source": ["my.app"]}
    EventPattern: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE_PATTERN,

    // The state of the rule. Valid values: ENABLED, DISABLED
    State: "ENABLED",
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutRule中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Name: "DEMO_EVENT",
  RoleArn: "IAM_ROLE_ARN",
  ScheduleExpression: "rate(5 minutes)",
  State: "ENABLED",
};

cwevents.putRule(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.RuleArn);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutRule中的。

搭PutTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutTargets。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutTargetsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.Target;

/**
 * To run this Java V2 code example, ensure that you have setup your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PutTargets {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <ruleName> <functionArn> <targetId>\s

                Where:
                  ruleName - A rule name (for example, myrule).
                  functionArn - An AWS Lambda function ARN (for example,
 arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:xxxxxx047983:function:lamda1).
                  targetId - A target id value.
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String ruleName = args[0];
        String functionArn = args[1];
        String targetId = args[2];
        CloudWatchEventsClient cwe = CloudWatchEventsClient.builder()
                .build();

        putCWTargets(cwe, ruleName, functionArn, targetId);
        cwe.close();
    }

    public static void putCWTargets(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String ruleName,
 String functionArn, String targetId) {
        try {
            Target target = Target.builder()
                    .arn(functionArn)
                    .id(targetId)
                    .build();

            PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .targets(target)
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .build();

            cwe.putTargets(request);
            System.out.printf(
                    "Successfully created CloudWatch events target for rule %s",
                    ruleName);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutTargets中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { PutTargetsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutTargetsCommand({
    // The name of the Amazon CloudWatch Events rule.
    Rule: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE,

    // The targets to add to the rule.
    Targets: [
      {
        Arn: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_TARGET_ARN,
        // The ID of the target. Choose a unique ID for each target.
        Id: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_TARGET_ID,
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutTargets中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Rule: "DEMO_EVENT",
  Targets: [
    {
      Arn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
      Id: "myCloudWatchEventsTarget",
    },
  ],
};

cwevents.putTargets(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutTargets中的。

使用 AWS SDK 的日 CloudWatch 誌代碼示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon CloudWatch 日誌。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- CloudWatch 防護記錄使用者指南 — CloudWatch 記錄檔的詳細資訊。
- CloudWatch 記錄 API 參考 — 有關所有可用 CloudWatch 記錄動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 的記 CloudWatch 錄處理行動
  - 搭AssociateKmsKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CancelExportTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateExportTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateLogGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateLogStream配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteLogGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteSubscriptionFilter配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeExportTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeLogGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeSubscriptionFilters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭GetQueryResults配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutSubscriptionFilter配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartLiveTail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartQuery配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用 AWS SDK 的 CloudWatch 記錄檔案例
  - 使用 CloudWatch 記錄檔執行大型查詢
- 使 AWS 用 SDK 的 CloudWatch 記錄跨服務範例
  - 使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

使用 AWS SDK 的記 CloudWatch 錄處理行動

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon CloudWatch 日誌。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS SDK 的 CloudWatch 記錄檔案例。

範例

- 搭AssociateKmsKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CancelExportTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateExportTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateLogGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateLogStream配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteLogGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteSubscriptionFilter配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeExportTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeLogGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSubscriptionFilters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetQueryResults配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutSubscriptionFilter配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartLiveTail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartQuery配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭AssociateKmsKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AssociateKmsKey。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to associate an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key with
/// an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
/// </summary>
public class AssociateKmsKey
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

        string kmsKeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:<account-
number>:key/7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";
        string groupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

        var request = new AssociateKmsKeyRequest
        {
            KmsKeyId = kmsKeyId,
            LogGroupName = groupName,
        };
```

```
            var response = await client.AssociateKmsKeyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully associated KMS key ID:
{kmsKeyId} with log group: {groupName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not make the association between:
{kmsKeyId} and {groupName}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AssociateKmsKey中的。

搭`CancelExportTask`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CancelExportTask`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to cancel an Amazon CloudWatch Logs export task.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    public class CancelExportTask
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
            // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
            // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
            string taskId = "exampleTaskId";

            var request = new CancelExportTaskRequest
            {
                TaskId = taskId,
            };

            var response = await client.CancelExportTaskAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{taskId} successfully canceled.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{taskId} could not be canceled.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CancelExportTask中的。

搭**CreateExportTask**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateExportTask`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to create an Export Task to export the contents of the Amazon
/// CloudWatch Logs to the specified Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon
S3)
/// bucket.
/// </summary>
public class CreateExportTask
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
        string taskName = "export-task-example";
        string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";
        string destination = "doc-example-bucket";
        var fromTime = 1437584472382;
        var toTime = 1437584472833;

        var request = new CreateExportTaskRequest
        {
            From = fromTime,
            To = toTime,
            TaskName = taskName,
            LogGroupName = logGroupName,
```

```
                Destination = destination,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateExportTaskAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The task, {taskName} with ID: " +
                                  $"{response.TaskId} has been created
successfully.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateExportTask中的。

搭`CreateLogGroup`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateLogGroup`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
/// </summary>
public class CreateLogGroup
```

```
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
            // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
            // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

            string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

            var request = new CreateLogGroupRequest
            {
                LogGroupName = logGroupName,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateLogGroupAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully create log group with ID:
{logGroupName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create log group.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateLogGroup中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會建立名為的記錄群組`my-logs`：

```
aws logs create-log-group --log-group-name my-logs
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateLogGroup中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { CreateLogGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new CreateLogGroupCommand({
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateLogGroup中的。

搭`CreateLogStream`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateLogStream`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs stream for a CloudWatch
/// log group.
/// </summary>
public class CreateLogStream
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
        string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";
        string logStreamName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-logstream";

        var request = new CreateLogStreamRequest
        {
            LogGroupName = logGroupName,
            LogStreamName = logStreamName,
        };

        var response = await client.CreateLogStreamAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"{logStreamName} successfully created for
{logGroupName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create stream.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateLogStream中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會建立記錄群組20150601中名為的記錄資料流my-logs：

```
aws logs create-log-stream --log-group-name my-logs --log-stream-name 20150601
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateLogStream中的。

搭DeleteLogGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteLogGroup。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon CloudWatch Logs Service to delete an existing
    /// CloudWatch Logs log group.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteLogGroup
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
            string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

            var request = new DeleteLogGroupRequest
            {
                LogGroupName = logGroupName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteLogGroupAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted CloudWatch log group,
{logGroupName}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteLogGroup中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會刪除名為的記錄群組`my-logs`：

```
aws logs delete-log-group --log-group-name my-logs
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteLogGroup中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteLogGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteLogGroupCommand({
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteLogGroup中的。

搭`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

刪除訂閱篩選條件。

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest request;
        request.SetFilterName(filter_name);
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);

        auto outcome = cwl.DeleteSubscriptionFilter(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Failed to delete CloudWatch log subscription filter "
                << filter_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription " <<
                "filter " << filter_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteSubscriptionFilter中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteSubscriptionFilter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <filter> <logGroup>

                Where:
                  filter - The name of the subscription filter (for example,
 MyFilter).
                  logGroup - The name of the log group. (for example, testgroup).
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String filter = args[0];
        String logGroup = args[1];
        CloudWatchLogsClient logs = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .build();

        deleteSubFilter(logs, filter, logGroup);
        logs.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSubFilter(CloudWatchLogsClient logs, String filter,
 String logGroup) {
        try {
            DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest request =
 DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest.builder()
                    .filterName(filter)
                    .logGroupName(logGroup)
                    .build();

            logs.deleteSubscriptionFilter(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription
 filter %s", filter);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteSubscriptionFilter中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteSubscriptionFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-
logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteSubscriptionFilterCommand({
    // The name of the filter.
    filterName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_NAME,
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteSubscriptionFilter中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
```

```
  filterName: "FILTER",
  logGroupName: "LOG_GROUP",
};

cwl.deleteSubscriptionFilter(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteSubscriptionFilter中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteSubFilter(filter: String?, logGroup: String?) {

    val request = DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest {
        filterName = filter
        logGroupName = logGroup
    }

    CloudWatchLogsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { logs ->
        logs.deleteSubscriptionFilter(request)
        println("Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription filter named
 $filter")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteSubscriptionFilter中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭DescribeExportTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeExportTasks。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to retrieve a list of information about Amazon CloudWatch
/// Logs export tasks.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeExportTasks
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

        var request = new DescribeExportTasksRequest
        {
            Limit = 5,
        };
```

```
            var response = new DescribeExportTasksResponse();

            do
            {
                response = await client.DescribeExportTasksAsync(request);
                response.ExportTasks.ForEach(t =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{t.TaskName} with ID: {t.TaskId} has
status: {t.Status}");
                });
            }
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeExportTasks中的。

搭`DescribeLogGroups`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeLogGroups`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Retrieves information about existing Amazon CloudWatch Logs log groups
```

```
    /// and displays the information on the console.
    /// </summary>
    public class DescribeLogGroups
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Creates a CloudWatch Logs client using the default
            // user. If you need to work with resources in another
            // AWS Region than the one defined for the default user,
            // pass the AWS Region as a parameter to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

            bool done = false;
            string newToken = null;

            var request = new DescribeLogGroupsRequest
            {
                Limit = 5,
            };

            DescribeLogGroupsResponse response;

            do
            {
                if (newToken is not null)
                {
                    request.NextToken = newToken;
                }

                response = await client.DescribeLogGroupsAsync(request);

                response.LogGroups.ForEach(lg =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{lg.LogGroupName} is associated with the
key: {lg.KmsKeyId}.");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Created on:
{lg.CreationTime.Date.Date}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Date for this group will be stored for:
{lg.RetentionInDays} days.\n");
                });

                if (response.NextToken is null)
                {
                    done = true;
```

```
                }
                else
                {
                    newToken = response.NextToken;
                }
            }
            while (!done);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeLogGroups中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令描述名為的記錄群組`my-logs`：

```
aws logs describe-log-groups --log-group-name-prefix my-logs
```

輸出：

```
{
    "logGroups": [
        {
            "storedBytes": 0,
            "metricFilterCount": 0,
            "creationTime": 1433189500783,
            "logGroupName": "my-logs",
            "retentionInDays": 5,
            "arn": "arn:aws:logs:us-west-2:0123456789012:log-group:my-logs:*"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeLogGroups中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import {
  paginateDescribeLogGroups,
  CloudWatchLogsClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";

const client = new CloudWatchLogsClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const paginatedLogGroups = paginateDescribeLogGroups({ client }, {});
  const logGroups = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedLogGroups) {
    if (page.logGroups && page.logGroups.every((lg) => !!lg)) {
      logGroups.push(...page.logGroups);
    }
  }

  console.log(logGroups);
  return logGroups;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeLogGroups中的。

搭`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResult.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
```

列出訂閱篩選條件。

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request;
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);
        request.SetLimit(1);

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done) {
            auto outcome = cwl.DescribeSubscriptionFilters(
                    request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Failed to describe CloudWatch subscription filters
 "
                    << "for log group " << log_group << ": " <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header) {
```

```
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "FilterPattern" << std::setw(64) <<
                    "DestinationArn" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &filters = outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionFilters();
            for (const auto &filter : filters) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) <<
                    filter.GetFilterName() << std::setw(64) <<
                    filter.GetFilterPattern() << std::setw(64) <<
                    filter.GetDestinationArn() << std::endl;
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeSubscriptionFilters中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResponse
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.SubscriptionFilter;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeSubscriptionFilters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <logGroup>

                Where:
                  logGroup - A log group name (for example, myloggroup).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String logGroup = args[0];
        CloudWatchLogsClient logs = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        describeFilters(logs, logGroup);
        logs.close();
    }

    public static void describeFilters(CloudWatchLogsClient logs, String
 logGroup) {
        try {
            boolean done = false;
            String newToken = null;

            while (!done) {
                DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResponse response;
                if (newToken == null) {
```

```
                    DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request =
 DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.builder()
                            .logGroupName(logGroup)
                            .limit(1).build();

                    response = logs.describeSubscriptionFilters(request);
                } else {
                    DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request =
 DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.builder()
                            .nextToken(newToken)
                            .logGroupName(logGroup)
                            .limit(1).build();
                    response = logs.describeSubscriptionFilters(request);
                }

                for (SubscriptionFilter filter : response.subscriptionFilters())
 {
                    System.out.printf("Retrieved filter with name %s, " +
 "pattern %s " + "and destination arn %s",
                            filter.filterName(),
                            filter.filterPattern(),
                            filter.destinationArn());
                }

                if (response.nextToken() == null) {
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    newToken = response.nextToken();
                }
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.printf("Done");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeSubscriptionFilters中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeSubscriptionFiltersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-
logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // This will return a list of all subscription filters in your account
  // matching the log group name.
  const command = new DescribeSubscriptionFiltersCommand({
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
    limit: 1,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeSubscriptionFilters中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  logGroupName: "GROUP_NAME",
  limit: 5,
};

cwl.describeSubscriptionFilters(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.subscriptionFilters);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeSubscriptionFilters中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeFilters(logGroup: String) {

    val request = DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest {
        logGroupName = logGroup
```

```
        limit = 1
    }

    CloudWatchLogsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { cwlClient ->
        val response = cwlClient.describeSubscriptionFilters(request)
        response.subscriptionFilters?.forEach { filter ->
            println("Retrieved filter with name  ${filter.filterName} pattern
 ${filter.filterPattern} and destination ${filter.destinationArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeSubscriptionFilters中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭**GetQueryResults**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetQueryResults`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 執行大型查詢

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Simple wrapper for the GetQueryResultsCommand.
 * @param {string} queryId
 */
_getQueryResults(queryId) {
  return this.client.send(new GetQueryResultsCommand({ queryId }));
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetQueryResults中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    def _wait_for_query_results(self, client, query_id):
        """
        Waits for the query to complete and retrieves the results.

        :param query_id: The ID of the initiated query.
        :type query_id: str
        :return: A list containing the results of the query.
        :rtype: list
        """
        while True:
            time.sleep(1)
            results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
            if results["status"] in [
                "Complete",
                "Failed",
                "Cancelled",
                "Timeout",
                "Unknown",
            ]:
                return results.get("results", [])
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetQueryResults中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭PutSubscriptionFilter配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutSubscriptionFilter。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/PutSubscriptionFilterRequest.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

建立訂閱篩選條件。

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::PutSubscriptionFilterRequest request;
        request.SetFilterName(filter_name);
        request.SetFilterPattern(filter_pattern);
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);
        request.SetDestinationArn(dest_arn);
        auto outcome = cwl.PutSubscriptionFilter(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch logs subscription filter "
                << filter_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch logs subscription " <<
                "filter " << filter_name << std::endl;
```

```
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutSubscriptionFilter中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.CloudWatchLogsException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.PutSubscriptionFilterRequest;

/**
 * Before running this code example, you need to grant permission to CloudWatch
 * Logs the right to execute your Lambda function.
 * To perform this task, you can use this CLI command:
 *
 * aws lambda add-permission --function-name "lamda1" --statement-id "lamda1"
 * --principal "logs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com" --action "lambda:InvokeFunction"
 * --source-arn "arn:aws:logs:us-west-2:111111111111:log-group:testgroup:*"
 * --source-account "111111111111"
 *
 * Make sure you replace the function name with your function name and replace
 * '111111111111' with your account details.
 * For more information, see "Subscription Filters with AWS Lambda" in the
 * Amazon CloudWatch Logs Guide.
 *
 *
 * Also, before running this Java V2 code example,set up your development
 * environment,including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information,see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 */

public class PutSubscriptionFilter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <filter> <pattern> <logGroup> <functionArn>\s

                Where:
                  filter - A filter name (for example, myfilter).
                  pattern - A filter pattern (for example, ERROR).
                  logGroup - A log group name (testgroup).
                  functionArn - An AWS Lambda function ARN (for example,
 arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:111111111111:function:lambda1) .
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String filter = args[0];
        String pattern = args[1];
        String logGroup = args[2];
        String functionArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        CloudWatchLogsClient cwl = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putSubFilters(cwl, filter, pattern, logGroup, functionArn);
        cwl.close();
    }

    public static void putSubFilters(CloudWatchLogsClient cwl,
            String filter,
            String pattern,
            String logGroup,
            String functionArn) {
```

```
        try {
            PutSubscriptionFilterRequest request =
 PutSubscriptionFilterRequest.builder()
                    .filterName(filter)
                    .filterPattern(pattern)
                    .logGroupName(logGroup)
                    .destinationArn(functionArn)
                    .build();

            cwl.putSubscriptionFilter(request);
            System.out.printf(
                    "Successfully created CloudWatch logs subscription filter
 %s",
                    filter);

        } catch (CloudWatchLogsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutSubscriptionFilter中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { PutSubscriptionFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutSubscriptionFilterCommand({
    // An ARN of a same-account Kinesis stream, Kinesis Firehose
```

```
    // delivery stream, or Lambda function.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/
SubscriptionFilters.html
    destinationArn: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_DESTINATION_ARN,

    // A name for the filter.
    filterName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_NAME,

    // A filter pattern for subscribing to a filtered stream of log events.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/
FilterAndPatternSyntax.html
    filterPattern: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_PATTERN,

    // The name of the log group. Messages in this group matching the filter
 pattern
    // will be sent to the destination ARN.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutSubscriptionFilter中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  destinationArn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
  filterName: "FILTER_NAME",
  filterPattern: "ERROR",
  logGroupName: "LOG_GROUP",
};

cwl.putSubscriptionFilter(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutSubscriptionFilter中的。

搭`StartLiveTail`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartLiveTail`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

包括必需的檔案。

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;
```

啟動「即時尾巴」工作階段。

```
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
```

```
            var request = new StartLiveTailRequest
            {
                LogGroupIdentifiers = logGroupIdentifiers,
                LogStreamNames = logStreamNames,
                LogEventFilterPattern = filterPattern,
            };

            var response = await client.StartLiveTailAsync(request);

            // Catch if request fails
            if (response.HttpStatusCode != System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to start live tail session");
                return;
            }
```

您可以使用兩種方式處理來自 Live Tail 工作階段的事件：

```
            /* Method 1
            * 1). Asynchronously loop through the event stream
            * 2). Set a timer to dispose the stream and stop the Live Tail
session at the end.
            */
            var eventStream = response.ResponseStream;
            var task = Task.Run(() =>
            {
                foreach (var item in eventStream)
                {
                    if (item is LiveTailSessionUpdate liveTailSessionUpdate)
                    {
                        foreach (var sessionResult in
liveTailSessionUpdate.SessionResults)
                        {
                            Console.WriteLine("Message : {0}",
sessionResult.Message);
                        }
                    }
                    if (item is LiveTailSessionStart)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("Live Tail session started");
                    }
                    // On-stream exceptions are processed here
```

```
                    if (item is CloudWatchLogsEventStreamException)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: {item}");
                    }
                }
            });
            // Close the stream to stop the session after a timeout
            if (!task.Wait(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10))){
                eventStream.Dispose();
                Console.WriteLine("End of line");
            }
```

```
            /* Method 2
            * 1). Add event handlers to each event variable
            * 2). Start processing the stream and wait for a timeout using
AutoResetEvent
            */
            AutoResetEvent endEvent = new AutoResetEvent(false);
            var eventStream = response.ResponseStream;
            using (eventStream) // automatically disposes the stream to stop the
session after execution finishes
            {
                eventStream.SessionStartReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("LiveTail session started");
                };
                eventStream.SessionUpdateReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    foreach (LiveTailSessionLogEvent logEvent in
e.EventStreamEvent.SessionResults){
                        Console.WriteLine("Message: {0}", logEvent.Message);
                    }
                };
                // On-stream exceptions are captured here
                eventStream.ExceptionReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR:
{e.EventStreamException.Message}");
                };

                eventStream.StartProcessing();
                // Stream events for this amount of time.
```

```
                endEvent.WaitOne(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10));
                Console.WriteLine("End of line");
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartLiveTail中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

包括必需的檔案。

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)
```

處理來自即時尾巴工作階段的事件。

```
func handleEventStreamAsync(stream *cloudwatchlogs.StartLiveTailEventStream) {
 eventsChan := stream.Events()
 for {
  event := <-eventsChan
  switch e := event.(type) {
  case *types.StartLiveTailResponseStreamMemberSessionStart:
   log.Println("Received SessionStart event")
  case *types.StartLiveTailResponseStreamMemberSessionUpdate:
   for _, logEvent := range e.Value.SessionResults {
    log.Println(*logEvent.Message)
   }
  default:
   // Handle on-stream exceptions
   if err := stream.Err(); err != nil {
    log.Fatalf("Error occured during streaming: %v", err)
   } else if event == nil {
```

```
    log.Println("Stream is Closed")
    return
   } else {
    log.Fatalf("Unknown event type: %T", e)
   }
  }
 }
}
```

啟動「即時尾巴」工作階段。

```
cfg, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
if err != nil {
 panic("configuration error, " + err.Error())
}
client := cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(cfg)

request := &cloudwatchlogs.StartLiveTailInput{
 LogGroupIdentifiers:   logGroupIdentifiers,
 LogStreamNames:        logStreamNames,
 LogEventFilterPattern: logEventFilterPattern,
}

response, err := client.StartLiveTail(context.TODO(), request)
// Handle pre-stream Exceptions
if err != nil {
 log.Fatalf("Failed to start streaming: %v", err)
}

// Start a Goroutine to handle events over stream
stream := response.GetStream()
go handleEventStreamAsync(stream)
```

經過一段時間後，停止「即時尾端」工作階段。

```
// Close the stream (which ends the session) after a timeout
time.Sleep(10 * time.Second)
stream.Close()
log.Println("Event stream closed")
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考StartLiveTail中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

包括必需的檔案。

```
import io.reactivex.FlowableSubscriber;
import io.reactivex.annotations.NonNull;
import org.reactivestreams.Subscription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.LiveTailSessionLogEvent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.LiveTailSessionStart;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.LiveTailSessionUpdate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseHandler;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.CloudWatchLogsException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseStream;

import java.util.Date;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReference;
```

處理來自即時尾巴工作階段的事件。

```
    private static StartLiveTailResponseHandler
 getStartLiveTailResponseStreamHandler(
            AtomicReference<Subscription> subscriptionAtomicReference) {
        return StartLiveTailResponseHandler.builder()
            .onResponse(r -> System.out.println("Received initial response"))
            .onError(throwable -> {
                CloudWatchLogsException e = (CloudWatchLogsException)
 throwable.getCause();
                System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
                System.exit(1);
            })
            .subscriber(() -> new FlowableSubscriber<>() {
                @Override
                public void onSubscribe(@NonNull Subscription s) {
                    subscriptionAtomicReference.set(s);
                    s.request(Long.MAX_VALUE);
                }

                @Override
                public void onNext(StartLiveTailResponseStream event) {
                    if (event instanceof LiveTailSessionStart) {
                        LiveTailSessionStart sessionStart =
(LiveTailSessionStart) event;
                        System.out.println(sessionStart);
                    } else if (event instanceof LiveTailSessionUpdate) {
                        LiveTailSessionUpdate sessionUpdate =
(LiveTailSessionUpdate) event;
                        List<LiveTailSessionLogEvent> logEvents =
sessionUpdate.sessionResults();
                        logEvents.forEach(e -> {
                            long timestamp = e.timestamp();
                            Date date = new Date(timestamp);
                            System.out.println("[" + date + "] " + e.message());
                        });
                    } else {
                        throw CloudWatchLogsException.builder().message("Unknown
event type").build();
                    }
                }

                @Override
                public void onError(Throwable throwable) {
                    System.out.println(throwable.getMessage());
                    System.exit(1);
                }

                @Override
                public void onComplete() {
                    System.out.println("Completed Streaming Session");
                }
            })
            .build();
    }
```

啟動「即時尾巴」工作階段。

```
        CloudWatchLogsAsyncClient cloudWatchLogsAsyncClient =
                CloudWatchLogsAsyncClient.builder()
                    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                    .build();

        StartLiveTailRequest request =
                StartLiveTailRequest.builder()
                    .logGroupIdentifiers(logGroupIdentifiers)
                    .logStreamNames(logStreamNames)
                    .logEventFilterPattern(logEventFilterPattern)
                    .build();

        /* Create a reference to store the subscription */
        final AtomicReference<Subscription> subscriptionAtomicReference = new
 AtomicReference<>(null);

        cloudWatchLogsAsyncClient.startLiveTail(request,
 getStartLiveTailResponseStreamHandler(subscriptionAtomicReference));
```

經過一段時間後，停止「即時尾端」工作階段。

```
        /* Set a timeout for the session and cancel the subscription. This will:
         * 1). Close the stream
         * 2). Stop the Live Tail session
         */
        try {
            Thread.sleep(10000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        if (subscriptionAtomicReference.get() != null) {
            subscriptionAtomicReference.get().cancel();
            System.out.println("Subscription to stream closed");
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考StartLiveTail中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

包括必需的檔案。

```
import { CloudWatchLogsClient, StartLiveTailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
cloudwatch-logs";
```

處理來自即時尾巴工作階段的事件。

```
async function handleResponseAsync(response) {
    try {
      for await (const event of response.responseStream) {
        if (event.sessionStart !== undefined) {
          console.log(event.sessionStart);
        } else if (event.sessionUpdate !== undefined) {
          for (const logEvent of event.sessionUpdate.sessionResults) {
            const timestamp = logEvent.timestamp;
            const date = new Date(timestamp);
            console.log("[" + date + "] " + logEvent.message);
          }
        } else {
            console.error("Unknown event type");
        }
      }
    } catch (err) {
        // On-stream exceptions are captured here
        console.error(err)
    }
}
```

啟動「即時尾巴」工作階段。

```
    const client = new CloudWatchLogsClient();

    const command = new StartLiveTailCommand({
        logGroupIdentifiers: logGroupIdentifiers,
        logStreamNames: logStreamNames,
        logEventFilterPattern: filterPattern
    });
```

```
    try{
        const response = await client.send(command);
        handleResponseAsync(response);
    } catch (err){
        // Pre-stream exceptions are captured here
        console.log(err);
    }
```

經過一段時間後，停止「即時尾端」工作階段。

```
    /* Set a timeout to close the client. This will stop the Live Tail session.
 */
    setTimeout(function() {
        console.log("Client timeout");
        client.destroy();
      }, 10000);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StartLiveTail中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

包括必需的檔案。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseStream
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.takeWhile
```

啟動「即時尾巴」工作階段。

```
    val client = CloudWatchLogsClient.fromEnvironment()

    val request = StartLiveTailRequest {
        logGroupIdentifiers = logGroupIdentifiersVal
        logStreamNames = logStreamNamesVal
        logEventFilterPattern = logEventFilterPatternVal
    }
```

```
    val startTime = System.currentTimeMillis()

    try {
        client.startLiveTail(request) { response ->
            val stream = response.responseStream
            if (stream != null) {
                /* Set a timeout to unsubcribe from the flow. This will:
                * 1). Close the stream
                * 2). Stop the Live Tail session
                */
                stream.takeWhile { System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime <
10000 }.collect { value ->
                    if (value is StartLiveTailResponseStream.SessionStart) {
                        println(value.asSessionStart())
                    } else if (value is
StartLiveTailResponseStream.SessionUpdate) {
                        for (e in value.asSessionUpdate().sessionResults!!) {
                            println(e)
                        }
                    } else {
                        throw IllegalArgumentException("Unknown event type")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                throw IllegalArgumentException("No response stream")
            }
        }
    } catch (e: Exception) {
        println("Exception occurred during StartLiveTail: $e")
        System.exit(1)
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK StartLiveTail中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

包括必需的檔案。

```
import boto3
```

```
import time
from datetime import datetime
```

啟動「即時尾巴」工作階段。

```
    # Initialize the client
    client = boto3.client('logs')

    start_time = time.time()

    try:
        response = client.start_live_tail(
            logGroupIdentifiers=log_group_identifiers,
            logStreamNames=log_streams,
            logEventFilterPattern=filter_pattern
        )
        event_stream = response['responseStream']
        # Handle the events streamed back in the response
        for event in event_stream:
            # Set a timeout to close the stream.
            # This will end the Live Tail session.
            if (time.time() - start_time >= 10):
                event_stream.close()
                break
            # Handle when session is started
            if 'sessionStart' in event:
                session_start_event = event['sessionStart']
                print(session_start_event)
            # Handle when log event is given in a session update
            elif 'sessionUpdate' in event:
                log_events = event['sessionUpdate']['sessionResults']
                for log_event in log_events:
                    print('[{date}]
 {log}'.format(date=datetime.fromtimestamp(log_event['timestamp']/1000),log=log_event['me
            else:
                # On-stream exceptions are captured here
                raise RuntimeError(str(event))
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartLiveTail中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭StartQuery配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartQuery。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 執行大型查詢

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Wrapper for the StartQueryCommand. Uses a static query string
 * for consistency.
 * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
 * @param {number} maxLogs
 * @returns {Promise<{ queryId: string }>}
 */
async _startQuery([startDate, endDate], maxLogs = 10000) {
  try {
    return await this.client.send(
      new StartQueryCommand({
        logGroupNames: this.logGroupNames,
        queryString: "fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc",
        startTime: startDate.valueOf(),
        endTime: endDate.valueOf(),
        limit: maxLogs,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    /** @type {string} */
    const message = err.message;
    if (message.startsWith("Query's end date and time")) {
      // This error indicates that the query's start or end date occur
```

```
        // before the log group was created.
        throw new DateOutOfBoundsError(message);
      }

      throw err;
    }
  }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StartQuery中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    def perform_query(self, date_range):
        """
        Performs the actual CloudWatch log query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for
the query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :return: A list containing the query results.
        :rtype: list
        """
        client = boto3.client("logs")
        try:
            try:
                start_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
                )
                end_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
                )
```

```
                response = client.start_query(
                    logGroupName=self.log_groups,
                    startTime=start_time,
                    endTime=end_time,
                    queryString="fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp
asc",
                    limit=self.limit,
                )
                query_id = response["queryId"]
            except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
                raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")
            while True:
                time.sleep(1)
                results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
                if results["status"] in [
                    "Complete",
                    "Failed",
                    "Cancelled",
                    "Timeout",
                    "Unknown",
                ]:
                    return results.get("results", [])
        except DateOutOfBoundsError:
            return []

    def _initiate_query(self, client, date_range, max_logs):
        """
        Initiates the CloudWatch logs query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for
the query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :param max_logs: The maximum number of logs to retrieve.
        :type max_logs: int
        :return: The query ID as a string.
        :rtype: str
        """
        try:
            start_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
            )
            end_time = round(
```

```
self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
            )
            response = client.start_query(
                logGroupName=self.log_groups,
                startTime=start_time,
                endTime=end_time,
                queryString="fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc",
                limit=max_logs,
            )
            return response["queryId"]
        except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
            raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartQuery中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 AWS SDK 的 CloudWatch 記錄檔案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon CloudWatch 日誌。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 CloudWatch 記錄檔執行大型查詢

使用 CloudWatch 記錄檔執行大型查詢

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用記 CloudWatch 錄來查詢 10,000 筆以上的記錄。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

這是入口點。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { CloudWatchLogsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { CloudWatchQuery } from "./cloud-watch-query.js";

console.log("Starting a recursive query...");

if (!process.env.QUERY_START_DATE || !process.env.QUERY_END_DATE) {
  throw new Error(
    "QUERY_START_DATE and QUERY_END_DATE environment variables are required.",
  );
}

const cloudWatchQuery = new CloudWatchQuery(new CloudWatchLogsClient({}), {
  logGroupNames: ["/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query"],
  dateRange: [
    new Date(parseInt(process.env.QUERY_START_DATE)),
    new Date(parseInt(process.env.QUERY_END_DATE)),
  ],
});

await cloudWatchQuery.run();

console.log(
  `Queries finished in ${cloudWatchQuery.secondsElapsed} seconds.\nTotal logs
 found: ${cloudWatchQuery.results.length}`,
);
```

這是在必要時將查詢拆分為多個步驟的類。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  StartQueryCommand,
  GetQueryResultsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { splitDateRange } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-date.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

class DateOutOfBoundsError extends Error {}
```

```
export class CloudWatchQuery {
  /**
   * Run a query for all CloudWatch Logs within a certain date range.
   * CloudWatch logs return a max of 10,000 results. This class
   * performs a binary search across all of the logs in the provided
   * date range if a query returns the maximum number of results.
   *
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs').CloudWatchLogsClient}
 client
   * @param {{ logGroupNames: string[], dateRange: [Date, Date], queryConfig:
 { limit: number } }} config
   */
  constructor(client, { logGroupNames, dateRange, queryConfig }) {
    this.client = client;
    /**
     * All log groups are queried.
     */
    this.logGroupNames = logGroupNames;

    /**
     * The inclusive date range that is queried.
     */
    this.dateRange = dateRange;

    /**
     * CloudWatch Logs never returns more than 10,000 logs.
     */
    this.limit = queryConfig?.limit ?? 10000;

    /**
     * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").ResultField[][]}
     */
    this.results = [];
  }

  /**
   * Run the query.
   */
  async run() {
    this.secondsElapsed = 0;
    const start = new Date();
    this.results = await this._largeQuery(this.dateRange);
    const end = new Date();
```

```
    this.secondsElapsed = (end - start) / 1000;
    return this.results;
  }

  /**
   * Recursively query for logs.
   * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
   * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").ResultField[]
[]>}
   */
  async _largeQuery(dateRange) {
    const logs = await this._query(dateRange, this.limit);

    console.log(
      `Query date range: ${dateRange
        .map((d) => d.toISOString())
        .join(" to ")}. Found ${logs.length} logs.`,
    );

    if (logs.length < this.limit) {
      return logs;
    }

    const lastLogDate = this._getLastLogDate(logs);
    const offsetLastLogDate = new Date(lastLogDate);
    offsetLastLogDate.setMilliseconds(lastLogDate.getMilliseconds() + 1);
    const subDateRange = [offsetLastLogDate, dateRange[1]];
    const [r1, r2] = splitDateRange(subDateRange);
    const results = await Promise.all([
      this._largeQuery(r1),
      this._largeQuery(r2),
    ]);
    return [logs, ...results].flat();
  }

  /**
   * Find the most recent log in a list of logs.
   * @param {import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").ResultField[][]} logs
   */
  _getLastLogDate(logs) {
    const timestamps = logs
      .map(
        (log) =>
          log.find((fieldMeta) => fieldMeta.field === "@timestamp")?.value,
```

```
      )
      .filter((t) => !!t)
      .map((t) => `${t}Z`)
      .sort();

    if (!timestamps.length) {
      throw new Error("No timestamp found in logs.");
    }

    return new Date(timestamps[timestamps.length - 1]);
  }

  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.cloudwatch-logs.actions.GetQueryResults]
  /**
   * Simple wrapper for the GetQueryResultsCommand.
   * @param {string} queryId
   */
  _getQueryResults(queryId) {
    return this.client.send(new GetQueryResultsCommand({ queryId }));
  }
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.cloudwatch-logs.actions.GetQueryResults]

  /**
   * Starts a query and waits for it to complete.
   * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
   * @param {number} maxLogs
   */
  async _query(dateRange, maxLogs) {
    try {
      const { queryId } = await this._startQuery(dateRange, maxLogs);
      const { results } = await this._waitUntilQueryDone(queryId);
      return results ?? [];
    } catch (err) {
      /**
       * This error is thrown when StartQuery returns an error indicating
       * that the query's start or end date occur before the log group was
       * created.
       */
      if (err instanceof DateOutOfBoundsError) {
        return [];
      } else {
        throw err;
      }
    }
```

```
}

// snippet-start:[javascript.v3.cloudwatch-logs.actions.StartQuery]
/**
 * Wrapper for the StartQueryCommand. Uses a static query string
 * for consistency.
 * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
 * @param {number} maxLogs
 * @returns {Promise<{ queryId: string }>}
 */
async _startQuery([startDate, endDate], maxLogs = 10000) {
  try {
    return await this.client.send(
      new StartQueryCommand({
        logGroupNames: this.logGroupNames,
        queryString: "fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc",
        startTime: startDate.valueOf(),
        endTime: endDate.valueOf(),
        limit: maxLogs,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    /** @type {string} */
    const message = err.message;
    if (message.startsWith("Query's end date and time")) {
      // This error indicates that the query's start or end date occur
      // before the log group was created.
      throw new DateOutOfBoundsError(message);
    }

    throw err;
  }
}
// snippet-end:[javascript.v3.cloudwatch-logs.actions.StartQuery]

/**
 * Call GetQueryResultsCommand until the query is done.
 * @param {string} queryId
 */
_waitUntilQueryDone(queryId) {
  const getResults = async () => {
    const results = await this._getQueryResults(queryId);
    const queryDone = [
      "Complete",
```

```
        "Failed",
        "Cancelled",
        "Timeout",
        "Unknown",
      ].includes(results.status);

      return { queryDone, results };
    };

    return retry(
      { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60, quiet: true },
      async () => {
        const { queryDone, results } = await getResults();
        if (!queryDone) {
          throw new Error("Query not done.");
        }

        return results;
      },
    );
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetQueryResults
  - StartQuery

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此檔案會叫用範例模組來管理超過 10,000 個結果的 CloudWatch 查詢。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import logging
import os
import sys

import boto3
from botocore.config import Config

from cloudwatch_query import CloudWatchQuery
from date_utilities import DateUtilities

# Configure logging at the module level.
logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO,
    format="%(asctime)s - %(levelname)s - %(filename)s:%(lineno)d - %(message)s",
)


class CloudWatchLogsQueryRunner:
    def __init__(self):
        """
        Initializes the CloudWatchLogsQueryRunner class by setting up date
 utilities
        and creating a CloudWatch Logs client with retry configuration.
        """
        self.date_utilities = DateUtilities()
        self.cloudwatch_logs_client = self.create_cloudwatch_logs_client()

    def create_cloudwatch_logs_client(self):
        """
        Creates and returns a CloudWatch Logs client with a specified retry
 configuration.

        :return: A CloudWatch Logs client instance.
        :rtype: boto3.client
        """
        try:
            return boto3.client("logs", config=Config(retries={"max_attempts":
 10}))
        except Exception as e:
            logging.error(f"Failed to create CloudWatch Logs client: {e}")
            sys.exit(1)

    def fetch_environment_variables(self):
```

```
        """
        Fetches and validates required environment variables for query start and
end dates.

        :return: Tuple of query start date and end date as integers.
        :rtype: tuple
        :raises SystemExit: If required environment variables are missing or
invalid.
        """
        try:
            query_start_date = int(os.environ["QUERY_START_DATE"])
            query_end_date = int(os.environ["QUERY_END_DATE"])
        except KeyError:
            logging.error(
                "Both QUERY_START_DATE and QUERY_END_DATE environment variables
are required."
            )
            sys.exit(1)
        except ValueError as e:
            logging.error(f"Error parsing date environment variables: {e}")
            sys.exit(1)

        return query_start_date, query_end_date

    def convert_dates_to_iso8601(self, start_date, end_date):
        """
        Converts UNIX timestamp dates to ISO 8601 format using DateUtilities.

        :param start_date: The start date in UNIX timestamp.
        :type start_date: int
        :param end_date: The end date in UNIX timestamp.
        :type end_date: int
        :return: Start and end dates in ISO 8601 format.
        :rtype: tuple
        """
        start_date_iso8601 =
self.date_utilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(
            start_date
        )
        end_date_iso8601 = self.date_utilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(
            end_date
        )
        return start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601
```

```
    def execute_query(
        self,
        start_date_iso8601,
        end_date_iso8601,
        log_group="/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query",
    ):
        """
        Creates a CloudWatchQuery instance and executes the query with provided
 date range.

        :param start_date_iso8601: The start date in ISO 8601 format.
        :type start_date_iso8601: str
        :param end_date_iso8601: The end date in ISO 8601 format.
        :type end_date_iso8601: str
        :param log_group: Log group to search: "/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-
query"
        :type log_group: str
        """
        cloudwatch_query = CloudWatchQuery(
            [start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601],
        )
        cloudwatch_query.query_logs((start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601))
        logging.info("Query executed successfully.")
        logging.info(
            f"Queries completed in {cloudwatch_query.query_duration} seconds.
 Total logs found: {len(cloudwatch_query.query_results)}"
        )


def main():
    """
    Main function to start a recursive CloudWatch logs query.
    Fetches required environment variables, converts dates, and executes the
 query.
    """
    logging.info("Starting a recursive CloudWatch logs query...")
    runner = CloudWatchLogsQueryRunner()
    query_start_date, query_end_date = runner.fetch_environment_variables()
    start_date_iso8601 = DateUtilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(
        query_start_date
    )
    end_date_iso8601 =
 DateUtilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(query_end_date)
    runner.execute_query(start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

此模組會處理超過 10,000 個結果的 CloudWatch 查詢。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import logging
import time
from datetime import datetime
import threading
import boto3

from date_utilities import DateUtilities


class DateOutOfBoundsError(Exception):
    """Exception raised when the date range for a query is out of bounds."""

    pass


class CloudWatchQuery:
    """
    A class to query AWS CloudWatch logs within a specified date range.

    :ivar date_range: Start and end datetime for the query.
    :vartype date_range: tuple
    :ivar limit: Maximum number of log entries to return.
    :vartype limit: int
    """

    def __init__(self, date_range):
        self.lock = threading.Lock()
        self.log_groups = "/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query"
        self.query_results = []
        self.date_range = date_range
        self.query_duration = None
        self.datetime_format = "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S.%f"
        self.date_utilities = DateUtilities()
```

```
        self.limit = 10000

    def query_logs(self, date_range):
        """
        Executes a CloudWatch logs query for a specified date range and
calculates the execution time of the query.

        :return: A batch of logs retrieved from the CloudWatch logs query.
        :rtype: list
        """
        start_time = datetime.now()

        start_date, end_date = self.date_utilities.normalize_date_range_format(
            date_range, from_format="unix_timestamp", to_format="datetime"
        )

        logging.info(
            f"Original query:"
            f"\n       START:    {start_date}"
            f"\n       END:      {end_date}"
        )
        self.recursive_query((start_date, end_date))
        end_time = datetime.now()
        self.query_duration = (end_time - start_time).total_seconds()

    def recursive_query(self, date_range):
        """
        Processes logs within a given date range, fetching batches of logs
recursively if necessary.

        :param date_range: The date range to fetch logs for, specified as a tuple
(start_timestamp, end_timestamp).
        :type date_range: tuple
        :return: None if the recursive fetching is continued or stops when the
final batch of logs is processed.
                 Although it doesn't explicitly return the query results, this
method accumulates all fetched logs
                 in the `self.query_results` attribute.
        :rtype: None
        """
        batch_of_logs = self.perform_query(date_range)
        # Add the batch to the accumulated logs
        with self.lock:
            self.query_results.extend(batch_of_logs)
```

```
        if len(batch_of_logs) == self.limit:
            logging.info(f"Fetched {self.limit}, checking for more...")
            most_recent_log = self.find_most_recent_log(batch_of_logs)
            most_recent_log_timestamp = next(
                item["value"]
                for item in most_recent_log
                if item["field"] == "@timestamp"
            )
            new_range = (most_recent_log_timestamp, date_range[1])
            midpoint = self.date_utilities.find_middle_time(new_range)

            first_half_thread = threading.Thread(
                target=self.recursive_query,
                args=((most_recent_log_timestamp, midpoint),),
            )
            second_half_thread = threading.Thread(
                target=self.recursive_query, args=((midpoint, date_range[1]),)
            )

            first_half_thread.start()
            second_half_thread.start()

            first_half_thread.join()
            second_half_thread.join()

    def find_most_recent_log(self, logs):
        """
        Search a list of log items and return most recent log entry.
        :param logs: A list of logs to analyze.
        :return: log
        :type :return List containing log item details
        """
        most_recent_log = None
        most_recent_date = "1970-01-01 00:00:00.000"

        for log in logs:
            for item in log:
                if item["field"] == "@timestamp":
                    logging.debug(f"Compared: {item['value']} to
{most_recent_date}")
                    if (
                        self.date_utilities.compare_dates(
                            item["value"], most_recent_date
                        )
```

```
                        == item["value"]
                    ):
                        logging.debug(f"New most recent: {item['value']}")
                        most_recent_date = item["value"]
                        most_recent_log = log
        logging.info(f"Most recent log date of batch: {most_recent_date}")
        return most_recent_log

    # snippet-start:[python.example_code.cloudwatch_logs.start_query]
    def perform_query(self, date_range):
        """
        Performs the actual CloudWatch log query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for
the query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :return: A list containing the query results.
        :rtype: list
        """
        client = boto3.client("logs")
        try:
            try:
                start_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
                )
                end_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
                )
                response = client.start_query(
                    logGroupName=self.log_groups,
                    startTime=start_time,
                    endTime=end_time,
                    queryString="fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp
asc",
                    limit=self.limit,
                )
                query_id = response["queryId"]
            except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
                raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")
            while True:
                time.sleep(1)
                results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
```

```
                if results["status"] in [
                    "Complete",
                    "Failed",
                    "Cancelled",
                    "Timeout",
                    "Unknown",
                ]:
                    return results.get("results", [])
        except DateOutOfBoundsError:
            return []

    def _initiate_query(self, client, date_range, max_logs):
        """
        Initiates the CloudWatch logs query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for
the query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :param max_logs: The maximum number of logs to retrieve.
        :type max_logs: int
        :return: The query ID as a string.
        :rtype: str
        """
        try:
            start_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
            )
            end_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
            )
            response = client.start_query(
                logGroupName=self.log_groups,
                startTime=start_time,
                endTime=end_time,
                queryString="fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc",
                limit=max_logs,
            )
            return response["queryId"]
        except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
            raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")

    # snippet-end:[python.example_code.cloudwatch_logs.start_query]
```

```
    # snippet-start:[python.example_code.cloudwatch_logs.get_query_results]
    def _wait_for_query_results(self, client, query_id):
        """
        Waits for the query to complete and retrieves the results.

        :param query_id: The ID of the initiated query.
        :type query_id: str
        :return: A list containing the results of the query.
        :rtype: list
        """
        while True:
            time.sleep(1)
            results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
            if results["status"] in [
                "Complete",
                "Failed",
                "Cancelled",
                "Timeout",
                "Unknown",
            ]:
                return results.get("results", [])

    # snippet-end:[python.example_code.cloudwatch_logs.get_query_results]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - GetQueryResults
  - StartQuery

使 AWS 用 SDK 的 CloudWatch 記錄跨服務範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon CloudWatch 日誌。每個範例都包含可在多個範例中運作的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例說明如何建立 Amazon EventBridge 排程事件所叫用的 AWS Lambda 函數。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

此範例顯示如何將 AWS Lambda 函數註冊為已排程 Amazon EventBridge 事件的目標。Lambda 處理常式會將友善的訊息和完整事件資料寫入 Amazon CloudWatch 日誌，以供日後擷取。

- 部署 Lambda 函式。
- 建立 EventBridge 排程的事件，並使 Lambda 函數成為目標。
- 授予允許 EventBridge 叫用 Lambda 函數的權限。
- 列印記 CloudWatch 錄檔中的最新資料，以顯示排定呼叫的結果。
- 清理示範期間建立的所有資源。

此範例最佳檢視時，請參閱 GitHub。有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- CloudWatch 日誌
- EventBridge
- Lambda

CodeBuild 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS CodeBuild 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- CodeBuild 使用者指南 — 有關的更多資訊 CodeBuild。
- CodeBuild API 參考 — 所有可用 CodeBuild 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。

- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- CodeBuild 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭CreateProject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListBuilds配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListProjects配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭StartBuild配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

CodeBuild 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS CodeBuild 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateProject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListBuilds配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListProjects配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartBuild配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateProject`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateProject`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立 AWS CodeBuild 建置專案

下列`create-project`範例使用 S3 儲存貯體的原始碼檔案 CodeBuild 建立建置專案

```
aws codebuild create-project \
    --name "my-demo-project" \
    --source "{\"type\": \"S3\",\"location\": \"codebuild-us-west-2-123456789012-
input-bucket/my-source.zip\"}" \
    --artifacts {"\"type\": \"S3\",\"location\": \"codebuild-us-
west-2-123456789012-output-bucket\""} \
```

```
    --environment "{\"type\": \"LINUX_CONTAINER\",\"image\": \"aws/codebuild/
standard:1.0\",\"computeType\": \"BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL\"}" \
    --service-role "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-codebuild-
service-role"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "project": {
        "arn": "arn:aws:codebuild:us-west-2:123456789012:project/my-demo-
project",
        "name": "my-cli-demo-project",
        "encryptionKey": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:alias/aws/s3",
        "serviceRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-codebuild-
service-role",
        "lastModified": 1556839783.274,
        "badge": {
            "badgeEnabled": false
        },
        "queuedTimeoutInMinutes": 480,
        "environment": {
            "image": "aws/codebuild/standard:1.0",
            "computeType": "BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL",
            "type": "LINUX_CONTAINER",
            "imagePullCredentialsType": "CODEBUILD",
            "privilegedMode": false,
            "environmentVariables": []
        },
        "artifacts": {
            "location": "codebuild-us-west-2-123456789012-output-bucket",
            "name": "my-cli-demo-project",
            "namespaceType": "NONE",
            "type": "S3",
            "packaging": "NONE",
            "encryptionDisabled": false
        },
        "source": {
            "type": "S3",
            "location": "codebuild-us-west-2-123456789012-input-bucket/my-
source.zip",
            "insecureSsl": false
        },
        "timeoutInMinutes": 60,
```

```
        "cache": {
            "type": "NO_CACHE"
        },
        "created": 1556839783.274
    }
}
```

範例 2：若要使用參數的 JSON 輸入檔案 AWS CodeBuild 建立建置專案

下列`create-project`範例會在 JSON 輸入檔案中傳遞所有必要參數，藉此 CodeBuild 建立組建專案。透過僅在執行指令的情況下建立輸入檔案範本`--generate-cli-skeleton parameter`。

```
aws codebuild create-project --cli-input-json file://create-project.json
```

輸入的 JSON 檔案`create-project.json`包含下列內容：

```
{
    "name": "codebuild-demo-project",
    "source": {
        "type": "S3",
        "location": "codebuild-region-ID-account-ID-input-bucket/MessageUtil.zip"
    },
    "artifacts": {
        "type": "S3",
        "location": "codebuild-region-ID-account-ID-output-bucket"
    },
    "environment": {
        "type": "LINUX_CONTAINER",
        "image": "aws/codebuild/standard:1.0",
        "computeType": "BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL"
    },
    "serviceRole": "serviceIAMRole"
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "project": {
        "name": "codebuild-demo-project",
        "serviceRole": "serviceIAMRole",
```

```
        "tags": [],
        "artifacts": {
            "packaging": "NONE",
            "type": "S3",
            "location": "codebuild-region-ID-account-ID-output-bucket",
            "name": "message-util.zip"
        },
        "lastModified": 1472661575.244,
        "timeoutInMinutes": 60,
        "created": 1472661575.244,
        "environment": {
            "computeType": "BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL",
            "image": "aws/codebuild/standard:1.0",
            "type": "LINUX_CONTAINER",
            "environmentVariables": []
        },
        "source": {
            "type": "S3",
            "location": "codebuild-region-ID-account-ID-input-bucket/
MessageUtil.zip"
        },
        "encryptionKey": "arn:aws:kms:region-ID:account-ID:alias/aws/s3",
        "arn": "arn:aws:codebuild:region-ID:account-ID:project/codebuild-demo-
project"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CodeBuild 使用者指南中的建立組建專案 (AWS CLI)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateProject中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立專案。

```
import {
  ArtifactsType,
  CodeBuildClient,
  ComputeType,
  CreateProjectCommand,
  EnvironmentType,
  SourceType,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-codebuild";

// Create the AWS CodeBuild project.
export const createProject = async (
  projectName = "MyCodeBuilder",
  roleArn = "arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/CodeBuildAdmin",
  buildOutputBucket = "xxxx",
  githubUrl = "https://...",
) => {
  const codeBuildClient = new CodeBuildClient({});

  const response = await codeBuildClient.send(
    new CreateProjectCommand({
      artifacts: {
        // The destination of the build artifacts.
        type: ArtifactsType.S3,
        location: buildOutputBucket,
      },
      // Information about the build environment. The combination of
 "computeType" and "type" determines the
      // requirements for the environment such as CPU, memory, and disk space.
      environment: {
        // Build environment compute types.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codebuild/latest/userguide/build-env-ref-
compute-types.html
        computeType: ComputeType.BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL,
        // Docker image identifier.
        // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codebuild/latest/userguide/build-env-
ref-available.html
        image: "aws/codebuild/standard:7.0",
        // Build environment type.
        type: EnvironmentType.LINUX_CONTAINER,
      },
      name: projectName,
      // A role ARN with permission to create a CodeBuild project, write to the
 artifact location, and write CloudWatch logs.
```

```
      serviceRole: roleArn,
      source: {
        // The type of repository that contains the source code to be built.
        type: SourceType.GITHUB,
        // The location of the repository that contains the source code to be
built.
        location: githubUrl,
      },
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  //   {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: 'b428b244-777b-49a6-a48d-5dffedced8e7',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     project: {
  //       arn: 'arn:aws:codebuild:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:project/MyCodeBuilder',
  //       artifacts: {
  //         encryptionDisabled: false,
  //         location: 'xxxxxx-xxxxxxx-xxxxxx',
  //         name: 'MyCodeBuilder',
  //         namespaceType: 'NONE',
  //         packaging: 'NONE',
  //         type: 'S3'
  //       },
  //       badge: { badgeEnabled: false },
  //       cache: { type: 'NO_CACHE' },
  //       created: 2023-08-18T14:46:48.979Z,
  //       encryptionKey: 'arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:alias/aws/s3',
  //       environment: {
  //         computeType: 'BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL',
  //         environmentVariables: [],
  //         image: 'aws/codebuild/standard:7.0',
  //         imagePullCredentialsType: 'CODEBUILD',
  //         privilegedMode: false,
  //         type: 'LINUX_CONTAINER'
  //       },
  //       lastModified: 2023-08-18T14:46:48.979Z,
  //       name: 'MyCodeBuilder',
```

```
  //       projectVisibility: 'PRIVATE',
  //       queuedTimeoutInMinutes: 480,
  //       serviceRole: 'arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/CodeBuildAdmin',
  //       source: {
  //         insecureSsl: false,
  //         location: 'https://...',
  //         reportBuildStatus: false,
  //         type: 'GITHUB'
  //       },
  //       timeoutInMinutes: 60
  //     }
  //   }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateProject中的。

搭ListBuilds配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListBuilds。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! List the CodeBuild builds.
/*!
  \param sortType: 'SortOrderType' type.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::listBuilds(Aws::CodeBuild::Model::SortOrderType sortType,
```

```
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
&clientConfiguration) {
   Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

   Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListBuildsRequest listBuildsRequest;
   listBuildsRequest.SetSortOrder(sortType);

   Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.

   do {
       if (!nextToken.empty()) {
           listBuildsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
       }

       Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListBuildsOutcome listBuildsOutcome =
codeBuildClient.ListBuilds(
               listBuildsRequest);

       if (listBuildsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Information about each build:" << std::endl;
           Aws::CodeBuild::Model::BatchGetBuildsRequest getBuildsRequest;
           getBuildsRequest.SetIds(listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetIds());
           Aws::CodeBuild::Model::BatchGetBuildsOutcome getBuildsOutcome =
codeBuildClient.BatchGetBuilds(
                   getBuildsRequest);

           if (getBuildsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
               const Aws::Vector<Aws::CodeBuild::Model::Build> &builds =
getBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetBuilds();
               std::cout << builds.size() << " build(s) found." << std::endl;
               for (auto val: builds) {
                   std::cout << val.GetId() << std::endl;
               }
           }
           else {
               std::cout << "Error getting builds"
                         << getBuildsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
               return false;
           }
           nextToken = listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
       }

       else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error listing builds"
                      << listBuildsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListBuilds中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得 AWS CodeBuild 組建 ID 的清單。

下列`list-builds`範例會取得以遞增順序排序的 CodeBuild ID 清單。

```
aws codebuild list-builds --sort-order ASCENDING
```

輸出包括一個`nextToken`值，表示有更多可用的輸出。

```
{
    "nextToken": "4AEA6u7J...The full token has been omitted for
 brevity...MzY2OA==",
    "ids": [
        "codebuild-demo-project:815e755f-bade-4a7e-80f0-efe51EXAMPLE"
        "codebuild-demo-project:84a7f3d1-d40e-4956-b4cf-7a9d4EXAMPLE"
            ... The full list of build IDs has been omitted for brevity ...
        "codebuild-demo-project:931d0b72-bf6f-4040-a472-5c707EXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

再次執行此命令，並提供上一個回應中的`nextToken`值做為參數，以取得輸出的下一部分。重複此步驟，直到您沒有收到回應中的`nextToken`值為止。

```
aws codebuild list-builds --sort-order ASCENDING --next-token 4AEA6u7J...The full
 token has been omitted for brevity...MzY2OA==
```

輸出的下一部分：

```
{
    "ids": [
        "codebuild-demo-project:49015049-21cf-4b50-9708-df115EXAMPLE",
        "codebuild-demo-project:543e7206-68a3-46d6-a4da-759abEXAMPLE",
            ... The full list of build IDs has been omitted for brevity ...
        "codebuild-demo-project:c282f198-4582-4b38-bdc0-26f96EXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CodeBuild 使用者指南中的檢視組建 ID 清單 (AWS CLI)

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListBuilds中的。

搭`ListProjects`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListProjects`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! List the CodeBuild projects.
/*!
  \param sortType: 'SortOrderType' type.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::listProjects(Aws::CodeBuild::Model::SortOrderType
 sortType,
```

```
                                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListProjectsRequest listProjectsRequest;
    listProjectsRequest.SetSortOrder(sortType);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allProjects;

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listProjectsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListProjectsOutcome outcome =
 codeBuildClient.ListProjects(
                listProjectsRequest);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &projects =
 outcome.GetResult().GetProjects();
            allProjects.insert(allProjects.end(), projects.begin(),
 projects.end());
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing projects" <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allProjects.size() << " project(s) found." << std::endl;
    for (auto project: allProjects) {
        std::cout << project << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListProjects中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

獲取 AWS CodeBuild 構建項目名稱的列表。

下列`list-projects`範例會取得依名稱遞增順序排序的 CodeBuild 建置專案清單。

```
aws codebuild list-projects --sort-by NAME --sort-order ASCENDING
```

輸出包括一個`nextToken`值，表示有更多可用的輸出。

```
{
    "nextToken": "Ci33ACF6...The full token has been omitted for brevity...U
+AkMx8=",
    "projects": [
        "codebuild-demo-project",
        "codebuild-demo-project2",
            ... The full list of build project names has been omitted for
 brevity ...
        "codebuild-demo-project99"
    ]
}
```

再次執行此命令，並提供上一個回應中的`nextToken`值作為參數，以取得輸出的下一部分。重複此步驟，直到您沒有收到回應中的`nextToken`值為止。

```
aws codebuild list-projects  --sort-by NAME --sort-order ASCENDING --next-token
 Ci33ACF6...The full token has been omitted for brevity...U+AkMx8=

{
    "projects": [
        "codebuild-demo-project100",
        "codebuild-demo-project101",
            ... The full list of build project names has been omitted for
 brevity ...
        "codebuild-demo-project122"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CodeBuild 使用者指南中的檢視組建專案名稱清單 (AWS CLI)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListProjects中的。

搭StartBuild配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartBuild。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Start an AWS CodeBuild project build.
/*!
  \param projectName: A CodeBuild project name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::startBuild(const Aws::String &projectName,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::StartBuildRequest startBuildRequest;
    startBuildRequest.SetProjectName(projectName);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::StartBuildOutcome outcome =
 codeBuildClient.StartBuild(
            startBuildRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully started build" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Build ID: " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuild().GetId()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error starting build" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考StartBuild中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

開始運行構建項目的 AWS CodeBuild 構建。

下列`start-build`範例會啟動指定 CodeBuild 專案的組建。組建會覆寫專案的設定 (允許組建在逾時前排入佇列的分鐘數)，以及專案的成品設定。

```
aws codebuild start-build \
    --project-name "my-demo-project" \
    --queued-timeout-in-minutes-override 5 \
    --artifacts-override {"\"type\": \"S3\",\"location\":
 \"arn:aws:s3:::artifacts-override\",\"overrideArtifactName\":true"}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "build": {
        "serviceRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-codebuild-
service-role",
        "buildStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "buildComplete": false,
        "projectName": "my-demo-project",
        "timeoutInMinutes": 60,
        "source": {
            "insecureSsl": false,
            "type": "S3",
            "location": "codebuild-us-west-2-123456789012-input-bucket/my-
source.zip"
        },
```

```
        "queuedTimeoutInMinutes": 5,
        "encryptionKey": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:alias/aws/s3",
        "currentPhase": "QUEUED",
        "startTime": 1556905683.568,
        "environment": {
            "computeType": "BUILD_GENERAL1_MEDIUM",
            "environmentVariables": [],
            "type": "LINUX_CONTAINER",
            "privilegedMode": false,
            "image": "aws/codebuild/standard:1.0",
            "imagePullCredentialsType": "CODEBUILD"
        },
        "phases": [
            {
                "phaseStatus": "SUCCEEDED",
                "startTime": 1556905683.568,
                "phaseType": "SUBMITTED",
                "durationInSeconds": 0,
                "endTime": 1556905684.524
            },
            {
                "startTime": 1556905684.524,
                "phaseType": "QUEUED"
            }
        ],
        "logs": {
            "deepLink": "https://console.aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/home?
region=us-west-2#logEvent:group=null;stream=null"
        },
        "artifacts": {
            "encryptionDisabled": false,
            "location": "arn:aws:s3:::artifacts-override/my-demo-project",
            "overrideArtifactName": true
        },
        "cache": {
            "type": "NO_CACHE"
        },
        "id": "my-demo-project::12345678-a1b2-c3d4-e5f6-11111EXAMPLE",
        "initiator": "my-aws-account-name",
        "arn": "arn:aws:codebuild:us-west-2:123456789012:build/my-demo-
project::12345678-a1b2-c3d4-e5f6-11111EXAMPLE"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CodeBuild 使用者指南中的執行組建 (AWS CLI)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StartBuild中的。

CodeCommit 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS CodeCommit 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- CodeCommit 使用者指南 — 有關的更多資訊 CodeCommit。
- CodeCommit API 參考 — 所有可用 CodeCommit 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- CodeCommit 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭BatchGetRepositories配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateBranch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateRepository配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteRepository配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetBranch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetRepository配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListBranches配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListRepositories配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateDefaultBranch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateRepositoryDescription配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateRepositoryName配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

CodeCommit 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS CodeCommit 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭BatchGetRepositories配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateBranch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateRepository配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteRepository配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBranch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetRepository配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListBranches配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListRepositories配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateDefaultBranch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateRepositoryDescription配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateRepositoryName配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`BatchGetRepositories`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchGetRepositories`。

CLI

AWS CLI

檢視多個儲存庫的詳細資訊

此範例顯示有關多個 AWS CodeCommit 儲存庫的詳細資訊

```
aws codecommit batch-get-repositories \
    --repository-names MyDemoRepo MyOtherDemoRepo
```

輸出：

```
{
    "repositoriesNotFound": [],
```

```
    "repositories": [
         {
            "creationDate": 1429203623.625,
            "defaultBranch": "main",
            "repositoryName": "MyDemoRepo",
            "cloneUrlSsh": "ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/v1/
repos/MyDemoRepo",
            "lastModifiedDate": 1430783812.0869999,
            "repositoryDescription": "My demonstration repository",
            "cloneUrlHttp": "https://codecommit.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo",
            "repositoryId": "f7579e13-b83e-4027-aaef-650c0EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-2:111111111111:MyDemoRepo"
            "accountId": "111111111111"
        },
        {
            "creationDate": 1429203623.627,
            "defaultBranch": "main",
            "repositoryName": "MyOtherDemoRepo",
            "cloneUrlSsh": "ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/v1/
repos/MyOtherDemoRepo",
            "lastModifiedDate": 1430783812.0889999,
            "repositoryDescription": "My other demonstration repository",
            "cloneUrlHttp": "https://codecommit.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyOtherDemoRepo",
            "repositoryId": "cfc29ac4-b0cb-44dc-9990-f6f51EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-2:111111111111:MyOtherDemoRepo"
            "accountId": "111111111111"
        }
    ],
    "repositoriesNotFound": []
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考BatchGetRepositories中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會確認找到且找不到哪些指定的儲存庫。

```
Get-CCRepositoryBatch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo, MyNewRepo, AMissingRepo
```

輸出：

```
Repositories                            RepositoriesNotFound
------------                            --------------------
{MyDemoRepo, MyNewRepo}                {AMissingRepo}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程BatchGetRepositories式參考中的。

搭`CreateBranch`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateBranch`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立分支

此範例會在 AWS CodeCommit 儲存庫中建立分支。只有在發生錯誤時，此命令才會產生輸出。

命令：

```
aws codecommit create-branch --repository-name MyDemoRepo --branch-name
 MyNewBranch --commit-id 317f8570EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
None.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateBranch中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會使用指定儲存庫的指定名稱和指定的提交 ID 建立新分支。

```
New-CCBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -BranchName MyNewBranch -CommitId
 7763222d...561fc9c9
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateBranch式參考中的。

搭**CreateRepository**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateRepository`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立存放庫

此範例會建立儲存庫，並將其與使用者的 AWS 帳戶建立關聯。

命令：

```
aws codecommit create-repository --repository-name MyDemoRepo --repository-
description "My demonstration repository"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "repositoryMetadata": {
        "repositoryName": "MyDemoRepo",
                "cloneUrlSsh": "ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/
repos/MyDemoRepo",
                "lastModifiedDate": 1444766838.027,
        "repositoryDescription": "My demonstration repository",
                "cloneUrlHttp": "https://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/
v1/repos/MyDemoRepo",
        "repositoryId": "f7579e13-b83e-4027-aaef-650c0EXAMPLE",
                "Arn": "arn:aws:codecommit:us-
east-1:111111111111EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo",
        "accountId": "111111111111"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateRepository中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立具有指定名稱和指定描述的新存放庫。

```
New-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -RepositoryDescription "This is a
 repository for demonstration purposes."
```

輸出：

```
AccountId             : 80398EXAMPLE
Arn                   : arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlHttp          : https://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlSsh           : ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CreationDate          : 9/18/2015 4:13:25 PM
DefaultBranch         :
LastModifiedDate      : 9/18/2015 4:13:25 PM
RepositoryDescription : This is a repository for demonstration purposes.
RepositoryId          : 43ef2443-3372-4b12-9e78-65c27EXAMPLE
RepositoryName        : MyDemoRepo
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateRepository式參考中的。

搭**DeleteRepository**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteRepository`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除存放庫

此範例顯示如何刪除存 AWS CodeCommit 放庫。

命令：

```
aws codecommit delete-repository --repository-name MyDemoRepo
```

輸出：

```
{
  "repositoryId": "f7579e13-b83e-4027-aaef-650c0EXAMPLE"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteRepository中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會強制刪除指定的儲存庫。該命令將在繼續之前提示進行確認。新增-Force 參數可在沒有提示的情況下刪除儲存庫。

```
Remove-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

輸出：

```
43ef2443-3372-4b12-9e78-65c27EXAMPLE
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteRepository式參考中的。

搭`GetBranch`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetBranch`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得分支的相關資訊

此範例會取得 AWS CodeCommit 儲存庫中分支的相關資訊。

命令：

```
aws codecommit get-branch --repository-name MyDemoRepo --branch-name MyNewBranch
```

輸出：

```
{
  "BranchInfo": {
        "commitID": "317f8570EXAMPLE",
                "branchName": "MyNewBranch"
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBranch中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得指定存放庫之指定分支的相關資訊。

```
Get-CCBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -BranchName MyNewBranch
```

輸出：

```
BranchName                                CommitId
----------                                --------
MyNewBranch                               7763222d...561fc9c9
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetBranch式參考中的。

搭`GetRepository`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetRepository`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得儲存庫的相關資訊

此範例顯示有關 AWS CodeCommit 儲存庫的詳細資訊。

```
aws codecommit get-repository \
    --repository-name MyDemoRepo
```

輸出：

```
{
    "repositoryMetadata": {
        "creationDate": 1429203623.625,
        "defaultBranch": "main",
        "repositoryName": "MyDemoRepo",
        "cloneUrlSsh": "ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/v1/
repos/MyDemoRepo",
        "lastModifiedDate": 1430783812.0869999,
        "repositoryDescription": "My demonstration repository",
        "cloneUrlHttp": "https://codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo",
        "repositoryId": "f7579e13-b83e-4027-aaef-650c0EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo
        "accountId": "111111111111"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetRepository中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得指定存放庫的資訊。

```
Get-CCRepository -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

輸出：

```
AccountId             : 80398EXAMPLE
Arn                   : arn:aws:codecommit:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlHttp          : https://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CloneUrlSsh           : ssh://git-codecommit.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1/repos/
MyDemoRepo
CreationDate          : 9/8/2015 3:21:33 PM
DefaultBranch         :
LastModifiedDate      : 9/8/2015 3:21:33 PM
RepositoryDescription : This is a repository for demonstration purposes.
RepositoryId          : c7d0d2b0-ce40-4303-b4c3-38529EXAMPLE
```

```
RepositoryName        : MyDemoRepo
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetRepository式參考中的。

搭ListBranches配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListBranches。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要檢視分支名稱清單

此範例會列出 AWS CodeCommit 儲存庫中的所有分支名稱。

```
aws codecommit list-branches \
    --repository-name MyDemoRepo
```

輸出：

```
{
    "branches": [
        "MyNewBranch",
        "main"
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListBranches中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取得指定存放庫的分支名稱清單。

```
Get-CCBranchList -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo
```

輸出：

```
master
```

```
MyNewBranch
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListBranches式參考中的。

搭ListRepositories配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListRepositories。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要檢視儲存庫清單

此範例會列出與使用者 AWS 帳戶相關聯的所有 AWS CodeCommit 儲存庫。

命令：

```
aws codecommit list-repositories
```

輸出：

```
{
  "repositories": [
      {
         "repositoryName": "MyDemoRepo"
         "repositoryId": "f7579e13-b83e-4027-aaef-650c0EXAMPLE",
      },
      {
         "repositoryName": "MyOtherDemoRepo"
         "repositoryId": "cfc29ac4-b0cb-44dc-9990-f6f51EXAMPLE"
      }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListRepositories中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會依儲存庫名稱以遞增順序列出所有儲存庫。

```
Get-CCRepositoryList -Order Ascending -SortBy RepositoryName
```

輸出：

```
RepositoryId                            RepositoryName
------------                            --------------
c7d0d2b0-ce40-4303-b4c3-38529EXAMPLE    MyDemoRepo
05f30c66-e3e3-4f91-a0cd-1c84aEXAMPLE    MyNewRepo
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListRepositories式參考中的。

搭`UpdateDefaultBranch`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateDefaultBranch`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要變更存放庫的預設分支

此範例會變更 AWS CodeCommit 儲存庫的預設分支。只有在發生錯誤時，此命令才會產生輸出。

命令：

```
aws codecommit update-default-branch --repository-name MyDemoRepo --default-
branch-name MyNewBranch
```

輸出：

```
None.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateDefaultBranch中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定存放庫的預設分支變更為指定分支。

```
Update-CCDefaultBranch -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -DefaultBranchName MyNewBranch
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateDefaultBranch式參考中的。

搭UpdateRepositoryDescription配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateRepositoryDescription。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要變更存放庫的描述

此範例會變更 AWS CodeCommit 存放庫的描述。只有在發生錯誤時，此命令才會產生輸出。

命令：

```
aws codecommit update-repository-description --repository-name MyDemoRepo --
repository-description "This description was changed"
```

輸出：

```
None.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateRepositoryDescription中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會變更指定存放庫的描述。

```
Update-CCRepositoryDescription -RepositoryName MyDemoRepo -RepositoryDescription
 "This is an updated description."
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateRepositoryDescription式參考中的。

搭UpdateRepositoryName配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateRepositoryName。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要變更存放庫的名稱

此範例會變更 AWS CodeCommit 存放庫的名稱。只有在發生錯誤時，此命令才會產生輸出。變更 AWS CodeCommit 存放庫的名稱會變更使用者需要連線到存放庫的 SSH 和 HTTPS URL。使用者將無法連接到此儲存庫，直到他們更新連線設定為止。此外，由於存放庫的 ARN 會變更，因此變更儲存庫名稱會使任何依賴此儲存庫 ARN 的 IAM 使用者政策失效。

命令：

```
aws codecommit update-repository-name --old-name MyDemoRepo --new-name
 MyRenamedDemoRepo
```

輸出：

```
None.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateRepositoryName中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會變更指定存放庫的名稱。

```
Update-CCRepositoryName -NewName MyDemoRepo2 -OldName MyDemoRepo
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateRepositoryName式參考中的。

CodeDeploy 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS CodeDeploy 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- CodeDeploy 開發人員指南 — 關於 CodeDeploy.
- CodeDeploy API 參考 — 所有可用 CodeDeploy 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- CodeDeploy 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭BatchGetApplications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭BatchGetDeployments配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭BatchGetOnPremisesInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateDeployment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateDeploymentConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateDeploymentGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteDeploymentConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteDeploymentGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeregisterOnPremisesInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetApplicationRevision配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetDeployment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetDeploymentConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetDeploymentGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetDeploymentInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetOnPremisesInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListApplicationRevisions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭ListApplications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDeploymentConfigs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDeploymentGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDeploymentInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDeployments配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListOnPremisesInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterApplicationRevision配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterOnPremisesInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StopDeployment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateDeploymentGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

CodeDeploy 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS CodeDeploy 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭BatchGetApplications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭BatchGetDeployments配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭BatchGetOnPremisesInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateDeployment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateDeploymentConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateDeploymentGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDeploymentConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDeploymentGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeregisterOnPremisesInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭GetApplicationRevision配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDeployment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDeploymentConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDeploymentGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDeploymentInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetOnPremisesInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListApplicationRevisions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListApplications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDeploymentConfigs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDeploymentGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDeploymentInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDeployments配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListOnPremisesInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterApplicationRevision配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterOnPremisesInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StopDeployment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateDeploymentGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances`。

CLI

AWS CLI

新增標記至內部部署執行個體

下列`add-tags-to-on-premises-instances`範例會將相同的內部部署執行個體標記關聯到兩個內部部署執行個 AWS CodeDeploy 它不會向上註冊內部部署執行個體 AWS CodeDeploy。

```
aws deploy add-tags-to-on-premises-instances \
    --instance-names AssetTag12010298EX AssetTag23121309EX \
```

```
    --tags Key=Name,Value=CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會針對指定的內部部署執行個體新增具有指定金鑰和值的內部部署執行個體標記。

```
Add-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX -Tag @{"Key" =
 "Name"; "Value" = "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem"}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AddTagsToOnPremisesInstances式參考中的。

搭`BatchGetApplications`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchGetApplications`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得有關多個應用程式的資訊

下列`batch-get-applications`範例會顯示與使用者 AWS 帳戶相關聯之多個應用程式的相關資訊。

```
aws deploy batch-get-applications --application-names WordPress_App MyOther_App
```

輸出：

```
{
    "applicationsInfo": [
        {
            "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
```

```
            "applicationId": "d9dd6993-f171-44fa-a811-211e4EXAMPLE",
            "createTime": 1407878168.078,
            "linkedToGitHub": false
        },
        {
            "applicationName": "MyOther_App",
            "applicationId": "8ca57519-31da-42b2-9194-8bb16EXAMPLE",
            "createTime": 1407453571.63,
            "linkedToGitHub": false
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考BatchGetApplications中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得有關指定應用程式的資訊。

```
Get-CDApplicationBatch -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication,
 CodePipelineDemoApplication
```

輸出：

```
ApplicationId                           ApplicationName              CreateTime
            LinkedToGitHub
-------------                           ---------------              ----------
            --------------
e07fb938-091e-4f2f-8963-4d3e8EXAMPLE    CodeDeployDemoApplication    7/20/2015
 9:49:48 PM    False
1ecfd602-62f1-4038-8f0d-06688EXAMPLE    CodePipelineDemoApplication  8/13/2015
 5:53:26 PM    False
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程BatchGetApplications式參考中的。

搭`BatchGetDeployments`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchGetDeployments`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得有關多個部署的資訊

下列`batch-get-deployments`範例顯示與使用者 AWS 帳戶相關聯之多個部署的相關資訊。

```
aws deploy batch-get-deployments --deployment-ids d-A1B2C3111 d-A1B2C3222
```

輸出：

```
{
    "deploymentsInfo": [
        {
            "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
            "status": "Failed",
            "deploymentOverview": {
                "Failed": 0,
                "InProgress": 0,
                "Skipped": 0,
                "Succeeded": 1,
                "Pending": 0
            },
            "deploymentConfigName": "CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime",
            "creator": "user",
            "deploymentGroupName": "WordPress_DG",
            "revision": {
                "revisionType": "S3",
                "s3Location": {
                "bundleType": "zip",
                "version": "uTecLusEXAMPLEFXtfUcyfV8bEXAMPLE",
                "bucket": "CodeDeployDemoBucket",
                "key": "WordPressApp.zip"
                }
            },
            "deploymentId": "d-A1B2C3111",
            "createTime": 1408480721.9,
            "completeTime": 1408480741.822
        },
        {
            "applicationName": "MyOther_App",
            "status": "Failed",
```

```
            "deployment0verview": {
                "Failed": 1,
                "InProgress": 0,
                "Skipped": 0,
                "Succeeded": 0,
                "Pending": 0
            },
            "deploymentConfigName": "CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime",
            "creator": "user",
            "errorInformation": {
                "message": "Deployment failed: Constraint default violated: No
 hosts succeeded.",
                "code": "HEALTH_CONSTRAINTS"
            },
            "deploymentGroupName": "MyOther_DG",
            "revision": {
                "revisionType": "S3",
                "s3Location": {
                "bundleType": "zip",
                "eTag": "\"dd56cfdEXAMPLE8e768f9d77fEXAMPLE\"",
                "bucket": "CodeDeployDemoBucket",
                "key": "MyOtherApp.zip"
                }
            },
            "deploymentId": "d-A1B2C3222",
            "createTime": 1409764576.589,
            "completeTime": 1409764596.101
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考BatchGetDeployments中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得有關指定部署的資訊。

```
Get-CDDeploymentBatch -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX, d-RR0T5KTEX
```

輸出：

```
ApplicationName                : CodeDeployDemoApplication
CompleteTime                   : 7/23/2015 11:26:04 PM
CreateTime                     : 7/23/2015 11:24:43 PM
Creator                        : user
DeploymentConfigName           : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName            : CodeDeployDemoFleet
DeploymentId                   : d-QZMRGSTEX
DeploymentOverview             : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                    :
ErrorInformation               :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures  : False
Revision                       : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                      : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                         : Succeeded

ApplicationName                : CodePipelineDemoApplication
CompleteTime                   : 7/23/2015 6:07:30 PM
CreateTime                     : 7/23/2015 6:06:29 PM
Creator                        : user
DeploymentConfigName           : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName            : CodePipelineDemoFleet
DeploymentId                   : d-RR0T5KTEX
DeploymentOverview             : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                    :
ErrorInformation               :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures  : False
Revision                       : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                      : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                         : Succeeded
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程BatchGetDeployments式參考中的。

搭**BatchGetOnPremisesInstances**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchGetOnPremisesInstances`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得一或多個內部部署執行個體的相關資訊

下列batch-get-on-premises-instances範例取得兩個內部部署執行個體的相關資訊

```
aws deploy batch-get-on-premises-instances --instance-names AssetTag12010298EX
 AssetTag23121309EX
```

輸出：

```
{
    "instanceInfos": [
        {
            "iamUserArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AWS/CodeDeploy/
AssetTag12010298EX",
            "tags": [
                {
                    "Value": "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem",
                    "Key": "Name"
                }
            ],
            "instanceName": "AssetTag12010298EX",
            "registerTime": 1425579465.228,
            "instanceArn": "arn:aws:codedeploy:us-west-2:123456789012:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_4IwLNI2Alh"
        },
        {
            "iamUserArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AWS/CodeDeploy/
AssetTag23121309EX",
            "tags": [
                {
                    "Value": "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem",
                    "Key": "Name"
                }
            ],
            "instanceName": "AssetTag23121309EX",
            "registerTime": 1425595585.988,
            "instanceArn": "arn:aws:codedeploy:us-west-2:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag23121309EX_PomUy64Was"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考BatchGetOnPremisesInstances中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得指定內部部署執行個體的相關資訊。

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceBatch -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX,
 AssetTag12010298EX-2
```

輸出：

```
DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployFRWUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX-2_XmeSz18rEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX-2
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:38:52 PM
Tags           : {Name}

DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployDemoUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_rDH556dxEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:36:24 PM
Tags           : {Name}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程BatchGetOnPremisesInstances式參考中的。

搭`CreateApplication`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateApplication`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立應用程式

下列`create-application`範例會建立應用程式，並將其與使用者的 AWS 帳戶建立關聯。

```
aws deploy create-application --application-name MyOther_App
```

輸出：

```
{
    "applicationId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateApplication中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立具有指定名稱的新應用程式。

```
New-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
```

輸出：

```
f19e4b61-2231-4328-b0fd-e57f5EXAMPLE
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateApplication式參考中的。

搭`CreateDeployment`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDeployment`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要使用 EC2 /內 CodeDeploy 部部署計算平台建立部署

下列`create-deployment`範例會建立部署，並將其與使用者的 AWS 帳戶產生關聯。

```
aws deploy create-deployment \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --deployment-config-name CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime \
```

```
    --deployment-group-name WordPress_DG \
    --description "My demo deployment" \
    --s3-location
 bucket=CodeDeployDemoBucket,bundleType=zip,eTag=dd56cfdEXAMPLE8e768f9d77fEXAMPLE,key=Wor
```

輸出：

```
{
    "deploymentId": "d-A1B2C3111"
}
```

範例 2：若要使用 Amazon ECS 運算平台建立 CodeDeploy 部署

下列`create-deployment`範例使用下列兩個檔案來部署 Amazon ECS 服務。

`create-deployment.json`檔案內容：

```
{
    "applicationName": "ecs-deployment",
    "deploymentGroupName": "ecs-deployment-dg",
    "revision": {
        "revisionType": "S3",
        "s3Location": {
            "bucket": "ecs-deployment-bucket",
            "key": "appspec.yaml",
            "bundleType": "YAML"
        }
    }
}
```

反過`appspec.yaml`來，該文件從名為的 S3 存儲桶中檢索以下文件`ecs-deployment-bucket`。

```
version: 0.0
Resources:
  - TargetService:
      Type: AWS::ECS::Service
      Properties:
        TaskDefinition: "arn:aws:ecs:region:123456789012:task-definition/ecs-
task-def:2"
        LoadBalancerInfo:
          ContainerName: "sample-app"
```

```
          ContainerPort: 80
        PlatformVersion: "LATEST"
```

命令：

```
aws deploy create-deployment \
    --cli-input-json file://create-deployment.json \
    --region us-east-1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "deploymentId": "d-1234ABCDE"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS CodeDeploy API 參考CreateDeployment中的。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateDeployment中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會使用指定的部署組態和應用程式修訂版，為指定的應用程式和部署群組建立新部署。

```
New-CDDeployment -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -S3Location_Bucket MyBucket
 -S3Location_BundleType zip -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime -
DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -IgnoreApplicationStopFailures $True -
S3Location_Key aws-codedeploy_linux-master.zip -RevisionType S3
```

輸出：

```
d-ZHROG7UEX
```

範例 2：此範例顯示如何指定 EC2 執行個體標籤群組，執行個體必須使用這些標籤來識別該執行個體，才能將其包含在替換環境中以進行藍色/綠色部署。

```
New-CDDeployment -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -S3Location_Bucket MyBucket
 -S3Location_BundleType zip -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -IgnoreApplicationStopFailures $True
```

```
 -S3Location_Key aws-codedeploy_linux-master.zip -RevisionType S3 -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{K
```

輸出：

```
d-ZHROG7UEX
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateDeployment式參考中的。

搭`CreateDeploymentConfig`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDeploymentConfig`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立自訂部署規劃的步驟

下列`create-deployment-config`範例會建立自訂部署規劃，並將其與使用者的 AWS 帳戶建立關聯。

```
aws deploy create-deployment-config \
    --deployment-config-name ThreeQuartersHealthy \
    --minimum-healthy-hosts type=FLEET_PERCENT,value=75
```

輸出：

```
{
    "deploymentConfigId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateDeploymentConfig中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立具有指定名稱和行為的新部署規劃。

```
New-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName AtLeastTwoHealthyHosts -
MinimumHealthyHosts_Type HOST_COUNT -MinimumHealthyHosts_Value 2
```

輸出：

```
0f3e8187-44ef-42da-aeed-b6823EXAMPLE
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateDeploymentConfig式參考中的。

搭**CreateDeploymentGroup**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDeploymentGroup`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立部署群組

下列`create-deployment-group`範例會建立部署群組，並將其與指定的應用程式和使用者 AWS 帳戶產生關聯。

```
aws deploy create-deployment-group \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --auto-scaling-groups CodeDeployDemo-ASG \
    --deployment-config-name CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime \
    --deployment-group-name WordPress_DG \
    --ec2-tag-filters Key=Name,Value=CodeDeployDemo,Type=KEY_AND_VALUE \
    --service-role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/CodeDeployDemoRole
```

輸出：

```
{
    "deploymentGroupId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateDeploymentGroup中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會為指定的應用程式建立具有指定名稱 Auto Scaling 群組、部署組態、標籤和服務角色的部署群組。

```
New-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -AutoScalingGroup
 CodeDeployDemo-ASG -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -Ec2TagFilter @{Key="Name";
 Type="KEY_AND_VALUE"; Value="CodeDeployDemo"} -ServiceRoleArn
 arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodeDeployDemo
```

輸出：

```
16bbf199-95fd-40fc-a909-0bbcfEXAMPLE
```

範例 2：此範例顯示如何指定 EC2 執行個體標籤群組，執行個體必須使用這些標籤來識別該執行個體，才能將其包含在替換環境中以進行藍色/綠色部署。

```
New-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -AutoScalingGroup
 CodeDeployDemo-ASG -DeploymentConfigName CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
 -DeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -Ec2TagFilter @{Key="Name";
 Type="KEY_AND_VALUE"; Value="CodeDeployDemo"} -ServiceRoleArn
 arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodeDeployDemo -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{K
```

輸出：

```
16bbf199-95fd-40fc-a909-0bbcfEXAMPLE
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateDeploymentGroup式參考中的。

搭**DeleteApplication**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteApplication`。

CLI

AWS CLI

如欲刪除應用程式

下列`delete-application`範例會刪除與使用者 AWS 帳戶相關聯的指定應用程式。

```
aws deploy delete-application --application-name WordPress_App
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteApplication中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除具有指定名稱的應用程式。該命令將在繼續之前提示進行確認。新增-Force 參數可在沒有提示的情況下刪除應用程式。

```
Remove-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteApplication式參考中的。

搭`DeleteDeploymentConfig`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDeploymentConfig`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除部署規劃的步驟

下列`delete-deployment-config`範例會刪除與使用者 AWS 帳戶相關聯的自訂部署規劃。

```
aws deploy delete-deployment-config --deployment-config-name ThreeQuartersHealthy
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteDeploymentConfig中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例刪除具有指定名稱的部署規劃。該命令將在繼續之前提示進行確認。新增-Force參數以刪除部署組態，而不會出現提示。

```
Remove-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName AtLeastTwoHealthyHosts
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteDeploymentConfig式參考中的。

搭`DeleteDeploymentGroup`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDeploymentGroup`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除部署群組

下列`delete-deployment-group`範例會刪除與指定應用程式相關聯的部署群組。

```
aws deploy delete-deployment-group \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --deployment-group-name WordPress_DG
```

輸出：

```
{
    "hooksNotCleanedUp": []
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteDeploymentGroup中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除具有指定應用程式之指定名稱的部署群組。該命令將在繼續之前提示進行確認。新增-Force 參數可在沒有提示的情況下刪除部署群組。

```
Remove-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -DeploymentGroupName
 MyNewDeploymentGroup
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteDeploymentGroup式參考中的。

搭`DeregisterOnPremisesInstance`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeregisterOnPremisesInstance`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取消註冊內部部署執行個體

下列`deregister-on-premises-instance`範例會取消註冊內部部署執行個體 AWS CodeDeploy，但不會刪除與執行個體相關聯的 IAM 使用者，也不會取消內部部署執行個體標記與執行個體的關聯。 AWS CodeDeploy 它也不會從執行個體解除安裝 AWS CodeDeploy 代理程式，也不會從執行個體移除內部部署組態檔案。

```
aws deploy deregister-on-premises-instance --instance-name AssetTag12010298EX
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeregisterOnPremisesInstance中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會以指定的名稱取消註冊內部部署執行個體。

```
Unregister-CDOnPremiseInstance -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeregisterOnPremisesInstance式參考中的。

搭GetApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetApplication。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得應用程式的相關資訊

下列get-application範例會顯示與使用者 AWS 帳戶相關聯之應用程式的相關資訊。

```
aws deploy get-application --application-name WordPress_App
```

輸出：

```
{
    "application": {
        "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
        "applicationId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
        "createTime": 1407878168.078,
        "linkedToGitHub": false
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetApplication中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得指定應用程式的相關資訊。

```
Get-CDApplication -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
```

輸出：

```
ApplicationId                           ApplicationName              CreateTime
            LinkedToGitHub
-------------                           ---------------              ----------
            --------------
e07fb938-091e-4f2f-8963-4d3e8EXAMPLE    CodeDeployDemoApplication    7/20/2015
 9:49:48 PM    False
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetApplication式參考中的。

搭GetApplicationRevision配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetApplicationRevision。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得應用程式修訂的相關資訊

下列get-application-revision範例會顯示與指定應用程式相關聯之應用程式修訂版本的相關資訊。

```
aws deploy get-application-revision \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --s3-location
 bucket=CodeDeployDemoBucket,bundleType=zip,eTag=dd56cfdEXAMPLE8e768f9d77fEXAMPLE,key=Wor
```

輸出：

```
{
    "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
    "revisionInfo": {
        "description": "Application revision registered by Deployment ID: d-
A1B2C3111",
        "registerTime": 1411076520.009,
        "deploymentGroups": "WordPress_DG",
        "lastUsedTime": 1411076520.009,
        "firstUsedTime": 1411076520.009
    },
    "revision": {
        "revisionType": "S3",
```

```
        "s3Location": {
            "bundleType": "zip",
            "eTag": "dd56cfdEXAMPLE8e768f9d77fEXAMPLE",
            "bucket": "CodeDeployDemoBucket",
            "key": "WordPressApp.zip"
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetApplicationRevision中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得有關指定應用程式修訂版本的資訊。

```
$revision = Get-CDApplicationRevision -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
 -S3Location_Bucket MyBucket -Revision_RevisionType S3 -S3Location_Key
 5xd27EX.zip -S3Location_BundleType zip -S3Location_ETag
 4565c1ac97187f190c1a90265EXAMPLE
Write-Output ("Description = " + $revision.RevisionInfo.Description + ",
 RegisterTime = " + $revision.RevisionInfo.RegisterTime)
```

輸出：

```
Description = Application revision registered by Deployment ID: d-CX9CHN3EX,
 RegisterTime = 07/20/2015 23:46:42
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetApplicationRevision式參考中的。

搭`GetDeployment`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDeployment`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得部署的相關資訊

下列get-deployment範例顯示與使用者 AWS 帳戶相關聯之部署的相關資訊。

```
aws deploy get-deployment --deployment-id d-A1B2C3123
```

輸出：

```
{
    "deploymentInfo": {
        "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
        "status": "Succeeded",
        "deploymentOverview": {
            "Failed": 0,
            "InProgress": 0,
            "Skipped": 0,
            "Succeeded": 1,
            "Pending": 0
        },
        "deploymentConfigName": "CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime",
        "creator": "user",
        "description": "My WordPress app deployment",
        "revision": {
            "revisionType": "S3",
            "s3Location":  {
            "bundleType": "zip",
            "eTag": "\"dd56cfdEXAMPLE8e768f9d77fEXAMPLE\"",
            "bucket": "CodeDeployDemoBucket",
            "key": "WordPressApp.zip"
            }
        },
        "deploymentId": "d-A1B2C3123",
        "deploymentGroupName": "WordPress_DG",
        "createTime": 1409764576.589,
        "completeTime": 1409764596.101,
        "ignoreApplicationStopFailures": false
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetDeployment中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得有關指定部署的摘要資訊。

```
Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX
```

輸出：

```
ApplicationName               : CodeDeployDemoApplication
CompleteTime                  : 7/23/2015 11:26:04 PM
CreateTime                    : 7/23/2015 11:24:43 PM
Creator                       : user
DeploymentConfigName          : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupName           : CodeDeployDemoFleet
DeploymentId                  : d-QZMRGSTEX
DeploymentOverview            : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.DeploymentOverview
Description                   :
ErrorInformation              :
IgnoreApplicationStopFailures : False
Revision                      : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
StartTime                     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Status                        : Succeeded
```

範例 2：此範例取得參與指定部署之執行個體狀態的相關資訊。

```
(Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX).DeploymentOverview
```

輸出：

```
Failed     : 0
InProgress : 0
Pending    : 0
Skipped    : 0
Succeeded  : 3
```

範例 3：此範例取得指定部署之應用程式修訂版本的相關資訊。

```
(Get-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX).Revision.S3Location
```

輸出：

```
Bucket     : MyBucket
BundleType : zip
ETag       : cfbb81b304ee5e27efc21adaed3EXAMPLE
Key        : clzfqEX
Version    :
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetDeployment式參考中的。

搭GetDeploymentConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDeploymentConfig。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得部署規劃的相關資訊

下列get-deployment-config範例顯示與使用者 AWS 帳戶相關聯之部署規劃的相關資訊。

```
aws deploy get-deployment-config --deployment-config-name ThreeQuartersHealthy
```

輸出：

```
{
    "deploymentConfigInfo": {
        "deploymentConfigId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
        "minimumHealthyHosts": {
            "type": "FLEET_PERCENT",
            "value": 75
        },
        "createTime": 1411081164.379,
        "deploymentConfigName": "ThreeQuartersHealthy"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetDeploymentConfig中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得有關指定部署組態的摘要資訊。

```
Get-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName ThreeQuartersHealthy
```

輸出：

```
CreateTime              DeploymentConfigId
 DeploymentConfigName    MinimumHealthyHosts
----------              ------------------
 --------------------    -------------------
10/3/2014 4:32:30 PM    518a3950-d034-46a1-9d2c-3c949EXAMPLE
 ThreeQuartersHealthy    Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.MinimumHealthyHosts
```

範例 2：此範例取得有關指定部署組態之定義的資訊。

```
Write-Output ((Get-CDDeploymentConfig -DeploymentConfigName
 ThreeQuartersHealthy).MinimumHealthyHosts)
```

輸出：

```
Type            Value
----            -----
FLEET_PERCENT   75
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetDeploymentConfig式參考中的。

搭GetDeploymentGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDeploymentGroup。

CLI

AWS CLI

檢視部署群組的相關資訊

下列get-deployment-group範例顯示與指定應用程式相關聯之部署群組的相關資訊。

```
aws deploy get-deployment-group \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --deployment-group-name WordPress_DG
```

輸出：

```
{
    "deploymentGroupInfo": {
        "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
        "autoScalingGroups": [
            "CodeDeployDemo-ASG"
        ],
        "deploymentConfigName": "CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime",
        "ec2TagFilters": [
            {
                "Type": "KEY_AND_VALUE",
                "Value": "CodeDeployDemo",
                "Key": "Name"
            }
        ],
        "deploymentGroupId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
        "serviceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/CodeDeployDemoRole",
        "deploymentGroupName": "WordPress_DG"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetDeploymentGroup中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得有關指定部署群組的資訊。

```
Get-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication -
DeploymentGroupName CodeDeployDemoFleet
```

輸出：

```
ApplicationName              : CodeDeployDemoApplication
```

```
AutoScalingGroups            : {}
DeploymentConfigName         : CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
DeploymentGroupId            : 7d7c098a-b444-4b27-96ef-22791EXAMPLE
DeploymentGroupName          : CodeDeployDemoFleet
Ec2TagFilters                : {Name}
OnPremisesInstanceTagFilters : {}
ServiceRoleArn               : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/
CodeDeploySampleStack-4ph6EX-CodeDeployTrustRole-O9MWP7XTL8EX
TargetRevision               : Amazon.CodeDeploy.Model.RevisionLocation
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetDeploymentGroup式參考中的。

搭GetDeploymentInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDeploymentInstance。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得部署執行個體的相關資訊

下列get-deployment-instance範例顯示與指定部署相關聯之部署執行個體的相關資訊。

```
aws deploy get-deployment-instance --deployment-id d-QA4G4F9EX --instance-id
 i-902e9fEX
```

輸出：

```
{
    "instanceSummary": {
        "instanceId": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/i-902e9fEX",
        "lifecycleEvents": [
            {
                "status": "Succeeded",
                "endTime": 1408480726.569,
                "startTime": 1408480726.437,
                "lifecycleEventName": "ApplicationStop"
            },
            {
```

```
                "status": "Succeeded",
                "endTime": 1408480728.016,
                "startTime": 1408480727.665,
                "lifecycleEventName": "DownloadBundle"
            },
            {
                "status": "Succeeded",
                "endTime": 1408480729.744,
                "startTime": 1408480729.125,
                "lifecycleEventName": "BeforeInstall"
            },
            {
                "status": "Succeeded",
                "endTime": 1408480730.979,
                "startTime": 1408480730.844,
                "lifecycleEventName": "Install"
            },
            {
                "status": "Failed",
                "endTime": 1408480732.603,
                "startTime": 1408480732.1,
                "lifecycleEventName": "AfterInstall"
            },
            {
                "status": "Skipped",
                "endTime": 1408480732.606,
                "lifecycleEventName": "ApplicationStart"
            },
            {
                "status": "Skipped",
                "endTime": 1408480732.606,
                "lifecycleEventName": "ValidateService"
            }
        ],
        "deploymentId": "d-QA4G4F9EX",
        "lastUpdatedAt": 1408480733.152,
        "status": "Failed"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetDeploymentInstance中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得指定部署之指定執行個體的相關資訊。

```
Get-CDDeploymentInstance -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX -InstanceId i-254e22EX
```

輸出：

```
DeploymentId    : d-QZMRGSTEX
InstanceId      : arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/i-254e22EX
LastUpdatedAt   : 7/23/2015 11:25:24 PM
LifecycleEvents : {ApplicationStop, DownloadBundle, BeforeInstall, Install...}
Status          : Succeeded
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetDeploymentInstance式參考中的。

搭`GetOnPremisesInstance`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetOnPremisesInstance`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得內部部署執行個體的相關資訊

下列`get-on-premises-instance`範例會擷取指定內部部署執行個體的相關資訊。

```
aws deploy get-on-premises-instance --instance-name AssetTag12010298EX
```

輸出：

```
{
    "instanceInfo": {
    "iamUserArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AWS/CodeDeploy/
AssetTag12010298EX",
```

```
        "tags": [
        {
            "Value": "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem",
            "Key": "Name"
        }
        ],
        "instanceName": "AssetTag12010298EX",
        "registerTime": 1425579465.228,
        "instanceArn": "arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:123456789012:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_4IwLNI2Alh"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetOnPremisesInstance中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得指定內部部署執行個體的相關資訊。

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstance -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

輸出：

```
DeregisterTime : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
IamUserArn     : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployDemoUser
InstanceArn    : arn:aws:codedeploy:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:instance/
AssetTag12010298EX_rDH556dxEX
InstanceName   : AssetTag12010298EX
RegisterTime   : 4/3/2015 6:36:24 PM
Tags           : {Name}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetOnPremisesInstance式參考中的。

搭`ListApplicationRevisions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListApplicationRevisions`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得應用程式修訂的相關資訊

下列`list-application-revisions`範例顯示與指定應用程式相關聯之所有應用程式修訂版本的相關資訊。

```
aws deploy list-application-revisions \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --s-3-bucket CodeDeployDemoBucket \
    --deployed exclude \
    --s-3-key-prefix WordPress_ \
    --sort-by lastUsedTime \
    --sort-order descending
```

輸出：

```
{
    "revisions": [
        {
            "revisionType": "S3",
            "s3Location": {
                "version": "uTecLusvCB_JqHFXtfUcyfV8bEXAMPLE",
                "bucket": "CodeDeployDemoBucket",
                "key": "WordPress_App.zip",
                "bundleType": "zip"
            }
        },
        {
            "revisionType": "S3",
            "s3Location": {
                "version": "tMk.UxgDpMEVb7V187ZM6wVAWEXAMPLE",
                "bucket": "CodeDeployDemoBucket",
                "key": "WordPress_App_2-0.zip",
                "bundleType": "zip"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListApplicationRevisions中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得指定應用程式之可用修訂的相關資訊。

```
ForEach ($revision in (Get-CDApplicationRevisionList -ApplicationName
 CodeDeployDemoApplication -Deployed Ignore)) {
>>   If ($revision.RevisionType -Eq "S3") {
>>     Write-Output ("Type = S3, Bucket = " + $revision.S3Location.Bucket
 + ", BundleType = " + $revision.S3Location.BundleType + ", ETag = " +
 $revision.S3Location.ETag + ", Key = " + $revision.S3Location.Key)
>>   }
>>   If ($revision.RevisionType -Eq "GitHub") {
>>     Write-Output ("Type = GitHub, CommitId = " +
 $revision.GitHubLocation.CommitId + ", Repository = " +
 $revision.GitHubLocation.Repository)
>>   }
>> }
>>
```

輸出：

```
Type = S3, Bucket = MyBucket, BundleType = zip, ETag =
 4565c1ac97187f190c1a90265EXAMPLE, Key = 5xd27EX.zip
Type = GitHub, CommitId = f48933c3...76405362, Repository = MyGitHubUser/
CodeDeployDemoRepo
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListApplicationRevisions式參考中的。

搭**ListApplications**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListApplications`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得應用程式的相關資訊

下列`list-applications`範例會顯示與使用者 AWS 帳戶相關聯之所有應用程式的相關資訊。

```
aws deploy list-applications
```

輸出：

```
{
    "applications": [
        "WordPress_App",
        "MyOther_App"
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListApplications中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取得可用應用程式的清單。

```
Get-CDApplicationList
```

輸出：

```
CodeDeployDemoApplication
CodePipelineDemoApplication
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListApplications式參考中的。

搭`ListDeploymentConfigs`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDeploymentConfigs`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得部署組態的相關資訊

下列`list-deployment-configs`範例顯示與使用者 AWS 帳戶相關聯之所有部署組態的相關資訊。

```
aws deploy list-deployment-configs
```

輸出：

```
{
    "deploymentConfigsList": [
        "ThreeQuartersHealthy",
        "CodeDeployDefault.AllAtOnce",
        "CodeDeployDefault.HalfAtATime",
        "CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime"
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListDeploymentConfigs中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得可用部署組態的清單。

```
Get-CDDeploymentConfigList
```

輸出：

```
ThreeQuartersHealthy
CodeDeployDefault.OneAtATime
CodeDeployDefault.AllAtOnce
CodeDeployDefault.HalfAtATime
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListDeploymentConfigs式參考中的。

搭`ListDeploymentGroups`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDeploymentGroups`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得部署群組的相關資訊

下列`list-deployment-groups`範例顯示與指定應用程式相關聯之所有部署群組的相關資訊。

```
aws deploy list-deployment-groups --application-name WordPress_App
```

輸出：

```
{
    "applicationName": "WordPress_App",
    "deploymentGroups": [
        "WordPress_DG",
        "WordPress_Beta_DG"
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListDeploymentGroups中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取得指定應用程式的部署群組清單。

```
Get-CDDeploymentGroupList -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication
```

輸出：

```
ApplicationName              DeploymentGroups
 NextToken
---------------              ----------------
 ---------
CodeDeployDemoApplication    {CodeDeployDemoFleet, CodeDeployProductionFleet}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListDeploymentGroups式參考中的。

搭ListDeploymentInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListDeploymentInstances。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得部署執行個體的相關資訊

下列list-deployment-instances範例顯示與指定部署相關聯之所有部署執行個體的相關資訊。

```
aws deploy list-deployment-instances \
    --deployment-id d-A1B2C3111 \
    --instance-status-filter Succeeded
```

輸出：

```
{
    "instancesList": [
        "i-EXAMPLE11",
        "i-EXAMPLE22"
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListDeploymentInstances中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取得指定部署的執行個體 ID 清單。

```
Get-CDDeploymentInstanceList -DeploymentId d-QZMRGSTEX
```

輸出：

```
i-254e22EX
i-274e22EX
i-3b4e22EX
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListDeploymentInstances式參考中的。

搭ListDeployments配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListDeployments。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得部署相關資訊的步驟

下列list-deployments範例顯示與指定應用程式和部署群組相關聯之所有部署的相關資訊。

```
aws deploy list-deployments \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --create-time-range start=2014-08-19T00:00:00,end=2014-08-20T00:00:00 \
    --deployment-group-name WordPress_DG \
    --include-only-statuses Failed
```

輸出：

```
{
    "deployments": [
        "d-EXAMPLE11",
        "d-EXAMPLE22",
        "d-EXAMPLE33"
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListDeployments中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取得指定應用程式和部署群組的部署 ID 清單。

```
Get-CDDeploymentList -ApplicationName CodeDeployDemoApplication -
DeploymentGroupName CodeDeployDemoFleet
```

輸出：

```
d-QZMRGSTEX
d-RR0T5KTEX
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListDeployments式參考中的。

搭ListOnPremisesInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListOnPremisesInstances。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得一或多個內部部署執行個體的相關資訊

下列list-on-premises-instances範例會針對已在執行個體中註冊的執行個體擷取可用的內部部署執行個體名稱清單， AWS CodeDeploy 並且在執行個體中 AWS CodeDeploy 也有指定的內部部署執行個體標籤。

```
aws deploy list-on-premises-instances \
    --registration-status Registered \
    --tag-filters Key=Name,Value=CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem,Type=KEY_AND_VALUE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "instanceNames": [
        "AssetTag12010298EX"
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListOnPremisesInstances中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取得可用的內部部署執行個體名稱清單。

```
Get-CDOnPremiseInstanceList
```

輸出：

```
AssetTag12010298EX
AssetTag12010298EX-2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListOnPremisesInstances式參考中的。

搭**RegisterApplicationRevision**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RegisterApplicationRevision`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要註冊已上傳之應用程式修訂的相關資訊

下列`register-application-revision`範例會使用註冊 Amazon S3 中已上傳之應用程式修訂版本的相關資訊。 AWS CodeDeploy

```
aws deploy register-application-revision \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --description "Revised WordPress application" \
    --s3-location
 bucket=CodeDeployDemoBucket,key=RevisedWordPressApp.zip,bundleType=zip,eTag=cecc9b8a08ea
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RegisterApplicationRevision中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會針對指定的應用程式，在指定的 Amazon S3 位置註冊應用程式修訂版。

```
Register-CDApplicationRevision -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -
S3Location_Bucket MyBucket -S3Location_BundleType zip -S3Location_Key aws-
codedeploy_linux-master.zip -Revision_RevisionType S3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RegisterApplicationRevision式參考中的。

搭**RegisterOnPremisesInstance**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RegisterOnPremisesInstance。

CLI

AWS CLI

註冊內部部署執行個體

下列register-on-premises-instance範例會使用註冊內部部署執行個體 AWS CodeDeploy。它不會建立指定的 IAM 使用者，也不會將 AWS CodeDeploy 任何內部部署執行個體標籤與已註冊執行個體建立關聯。

```
aws deploy register-on-premises-instance \
    --instance-name AssetTag12010298EX \
    --iam-user-arn arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/CodeDeployDemoUser-OnPrem
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RegisterOnPremisesInstance中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例使用指定的名稱和 IAM 使用者註冊現場部署執行個體。

```
Register-CDOnPremiseInstance -IamUserArn arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:user/
CodeDeployDemoUser -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RegisterOnPremisesInstance式參考中的。

搭`RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances`。

CLI

AWS CLI

從一或多個內部部署執行個體移除標記

下列`remove-tags-from-on-premises-instances`範例會取消中 AWS CodeDeploy 指定內部部署標記與內部部署執行個體的關聯。它不會在中取消註冊現場部署執行個體 AWS CodeDeploy，也不會從執行個體解除安裝 AWS CodeDeploy 代理程式，也不會從執行個體中移除內部部署設定檔，也不會刪除與執行個體相關聯的 IAM 使用者。

```
aws deploy remove-tags-from-on-premises-instances \
    --instance-names AssetTag12010298EX AssetTag23121309EX \
    --tags Key=Name,Value=CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除具有指定名稱之內部部署執行個體的指定標記。該命令將在繼續之前提示進行確認。加入-Force 參數以在沒有提示的情況下刪除標籤。

```
Remove-CDOnPremiseInstanceTag -InstanceName AssetTag12010298EX -Tag @{"Key" =
 "Name"; "Value" = "CodeDeployDemo-OnPrem"}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RemoveTagsFromOnPremisesInstances式參考中的。

搭`StopDeployment`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StopDeployment`。

CLI

AWS CLI

嘗試停止部署的步驟

下列`stop-deployment`範例會嘗試停止與使用者 AWS 帳戶相關聯的進行中部署。

AWS 部署停止部署-部署識別碼

輸出：

```
{
    "status": "Succeeded",
    "statusMessage": "No more commands will be scheduled for execution in the
 deployment instances"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StopDeployment中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會嘗試使用指定的部署 ID 停止部署。

```
Stop-CDDeployment -DeploymentId d-LJQNREYEX
```

輸出：

```
Status     StatusMessage
------     -------------
Pending    Stopping Pending. Stopping to schedule commands in the deployment
 instances
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程StopDeployment式參考中的。

搭`UpdateApplication`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateApplication`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要變更應用程式的詳細資訊

下列`update-application`範例會變更與使用者 AWS 帳戶相關聯的應用程式名稱。

```
aws deploy update-application \
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --new-application-name My_WordPress_App
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateApplication中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會變更指定應用程式的名稱。

```
Update-CDApplication -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -NewApplicationName
 MyNewApplication-2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateApplication式參考中的。

搭`UpdateDeploymentGroup`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateDeploymentGroup`。

CLI

AWS CLI

變更部署群組的相關資訊

下列`update-deployment-group`範例會變更與指定應用程式相關聯之部署群組的設定。

```
aws deploy update-deployment-group \
```

```
    --application-name WordPress_App \
    --auto-scaling-groups My_CodeDeployDemo_ASG \
    --current-deployment-group-name WordPress_DG \
    --deployment-config-name CodeDeployDefault.AllAtOnce \
    --ec2-tag-filters Key=Name,Type=KEY_AND_VALUE,Value=My_CodeDeployDemo \
    --new-deployment-group-name My_WordPress_DepGroup \
    --service-role-arn arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodeDeployDemo-2
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateDeploymentGroup中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會變更指定應用程式之指定部署群組的名稱。

```
Update-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication -
CurrentDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -NewDeploymentGroupName
 MyNewDeploymentGroup-2
```

範例 2：此範例顯示如何指定 EC2 執行個體標籤群組，執行個體必須使用這些標籤來識別該執行個體，才能將其包含在替換環境中以進行藍色/綠色部署。

```
Update-CDDeploymentGroup -ApplicationName MyNewApplication
 -CurrentDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup -
NewDeploymentGroupName MyNewDeploymentGroup-2 -Ec2TagSetList
 @(@{Key="key1";Type="KEY_ONLY"},@{Key="Key2";Type="KEY_AND_VALUE";Value="Value2"}),@(@{K
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateDeploymentGroup式參考中的。

CodePipeline 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS CodePipeline 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- CodePipeline 使用者指南 — 有關的更多資訊 CodePipeline。
- CodePipeline API 參考 — 所有可用 CodePipeline 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- CodePipeline 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭AcknowledgeJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateCustomActionType配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreatePipeline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteCustomActionType配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeletePipeline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DisableStageTransition配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭EnableStageTransition配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetJobDetails配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetPipeline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetPipelineState配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListActionTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListPipelines配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭PollForJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭StartPipelineExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdatePipeline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

CodePipeline 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS CodePipeline 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭AcknowledgeJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭CreateCustomActionType配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreatePipeline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteCustomActionType配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeletePipeline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisableStageTransition配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableStageTransition配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetJobDetails配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetPipeline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetPipelineState配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListActionTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListPipelines配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PollForJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartPipelineExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdatePipeline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`AcknowledgeJob`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AcknowledgeJob`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取指定工作的相關資訊

此範例會傳回指定工作的相關資訊，包括該工作的狀態 (如果存在)。這僅適用於工作者和自訂動作。要確定隨機數和任務 ID 的值，請使用 aws 代碼 poll-for-jobs管道。

命令：

```
aws codepipeline acknowledge-job --job-id f4f4ff82-2d11-EXAMPLE --nonce 3
```

輸出：

```
{
  "status": "InProgress"
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AcknowledgeJob中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取得指定工作的狀態。

```
Confirm-CPJob -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE -Nonce 3
```

輸出：

```
Value
-----
InProgress
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AcknowledgeJob式參考中的。

搭`CreateCustomActionType`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCustomActionType`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立自訂動作

此範例會建立自訂動作，以 AWS CodePipeline 使用包含自訂動作結構的已建立 MyCustomAction JSON 檔案 (此處名為 .json)。如需有關建立自訂動作 (包括檔案結構) 需求的詳細資訊，請參閱《 AWS CodePipeline 使用指南》。

```
aws codepipeline create-custom-action-type --cli-input-json file://
MyCustomAction.json
```

JSON 文件的內容`MyCustomAction.json`：

```
{
    "category": "Build",
```

```
    "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName",
    "version": "1",
    "settings": {
        "entityUrlTemplate": "https://192.0.2.4/job/{Config:ProjectName}/",
        "executionUrlTemplate": "https://192.0.2.4/job/{Config:ProjectName}/
lastSuccessfulBuild/{ExternalExecutionId}/"
    },
    "configurationProperties": [
        {
            "name": "MyJenkinsExampleBuildProject",
            "required": true,
            "key": true,
            "secret": false,
            "queryable": false,
            "description": "The name of the build project must be provided when
 this action is added to the pipeline.",
            "type": "String"
        }
    ],
    "inputArtifactDetails": {
        "maximumCount": 1,
        "minimumCount": 0
    },
    "outputArtifactDetails": {
        "maximumCount": 1,
        "minimumCount": 0
    }
}
```

此指令會傳回自訂動作的結構。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateCustomActionType中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立具有指定屬性的新自訂動作。

```
New-CPCustomActionType -Category Build -ConfigurationProperty @{"Description"
 = "The name of the build project must be provided when this action is
 added to the pipeline."; "Key" = $True; "Name" = "ProjectName"; "Queryable"
 = $False; "Required" = $True; "Secret" = $False; "Type" = "String"} -
```

```
Settings_EntityUrlTemplate "https://my-build-instance/job/{Config:ProjectName}/"
 -Settings_ExecutionUrlTemplate "https://my-build-instance/job/mybuildjob/
lastSuccessfulBuild{ExternalExecutionId}/" -InputArtifactDetails_MaximumCount
 1 -OutputArtifactDetails_MaximumCount 1 -InputArtifactDetails_MinimumCount 0 -
OutputArtifactDetails_MinimumCount 0 -Provider "MyBuildProviderName" -Version 1
```

輸出：

```
ActionConfigurationProperties : {ProjectName}
Id                            : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionTypeId
InputArtifactDetails          : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactDetails
OutputArtifactDetails         : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactDetails
Settings                      : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionTypeSettings
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateCustomActionType式參考中的。

搭**CreatePipeline**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePipeline`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立配管

此範例 AWS CodePipeline 使用已建立的 JSON 檔案 (此處名為 MySecondPipeline .json) 建立管道，其中包含管線結構。如需有關建立配管需求 (包括檔案結構) 的詳細資訊，請參閱《 AWS CodePipeline 使用指南》。

命令：

```
aws codepipeline create-pipeline --cli-input-json file://MySecondPipeline.json
```

JSON 檔案範例內容：

```
{
 "pipeline": {
  "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWS-CodePipeline-Service",
  "stages": [
    {
```

```
      "name": "Source",
      "actions": [
        {
          "inputArtifacts": [],
          "name": "Source",
          "actionTypeId": {
            "category": "Source",
            "owner": "AWS",
            "version": "1",
            "provider": "S3"
          },
          "outputArtifacts": [
            {
              "name": "MyApp"
            }
          ],
          "configuration": {
            "S3Bucket": "awscodepipeline-demo-bucket",
            "S3ObjectKey": "aws-codepipeline-s3-aws-codedeploy_linux.zip"
          },
          "runOrder": 1
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "name": "Beta",
      "actions": [
        {
          "inputArtifacts": [
            {
              "name": "MyApp"
            }
          ],
          "name": "CodePipelineDemoFleet",
          "actionTypeId": {
            "category": "Deploy",
            "owner": "AWS",
            "version": "1",
            "provider": "CodeDeploy"
          },
          "outputArtifacts": [],
          "configuration": {
            "ApplicationName": "CodePipelineDemoApplication",
            "DeploymentGroupName": "CodePipelineDemoFleet"
```

```
          },
          "runOrder": 1
        }
      ]
    }
  ],
  "artifactStore": {
    "type": "S3",
    "location": "codepipeline-us-east-1-11EXAMPLE11"
  },
  "name": "MySecondPipeline",
  "version": 1
 }
}
```

輸出：

```
This command returns the structure of the pipeline.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreatePipeline中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立具有指定設定的新配管。

```
$pipeline = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.PipelineDeclaration

$sourceStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration
$deployStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration

$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.OutputArtifact
$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$sourceStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Source"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "S3"; "Version" = 1}
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3Bucket", "MyBucketName")
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3ObjectKey", "my-object-key-name.zip")
$sourceStageAction.OutputArtifacts.Add($sourceStageActionOutputArtifact)
$sourceStageAction.Name = "Source"
```

```
$deployStageActionInputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.InputArtifact
$deployStageActionInputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$deployStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Deploy"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "CodeDeploy"; "Version" = 1}
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("ApplicationName",
 "CodePipelineDemoApplication")
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("DeploymentGroupName",
 "CodePipelineDemoFleet")
$deployStageAction.InputArtifacts.Add($deployStageActionInputArtifact)
$deployStageAction.Name = "CodePipelineDemoFleet"

$sourceStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration
$deployStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration

$sourceStage.Name = "Source"
$deployStage.Name = "Beta"

$sourceStage.Actions.Add($sourceStageAction)
$deployStage.Actions.Add($deployStageAction)

$pipeline.ArtifactStore = @{"Location" = "MyBucketName"; "Type" = "S3"}
$pipeline.Name = "CodePipelineDemo"
$pipeline.RoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole"
$pipeline.Stages.Add($sourceStage)
$pipeline.Stages.Add($deployStage)
$pipeline.Version = 1

New-CPPipeline -Pipeline $pipeline
```

輸出：

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {Source, Beta}
Version       : 1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreatePipeline式參考中的。

搭DeleteCustomActionType配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteCustomActionType。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除自訂動作

此範例會使用已建立的 JSON 檔案 (名為 DeleteMyCustomAction .json) 刪除中 AWS CodePipeline 的自訂動作，該 JSON 檔案包含要刪除之動作的動作類型、提供者名稱和版本號碼。使用指 list-action-types 令檢視類別、版本和提供者的正確值。

命令：

```
aws codepipeline delete-custom-action-type --cli-input-json file://
DeleteMyCustomAction.json
```

JSON 檔案範例內容：

```
{
  "category": "Build",
  "version": "1",
  "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName"
}
```

輸出：

```
None.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteCustomActionType中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的自訂動作。該命令將在繼續之前提示進行確認。加入-Force 參數，以在沒有提示的情況下刪除自訂動作。

```
Remove-CPCustomActionType -Category Build -Provider MyBuildProviderName -Version
 1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteCustomActionType式參考中的。

搭DeletePipeline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeletePipeline。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除配管

此範例會刪除名為 MySecondPipeline 自的配管 AWS CodePipeline。使用列表管線指令來檢視與您 AWS 的帳戶相關聯的管道清單。

命令：

```
aws codepipeline delete-pipeline --name MySecondPipeline
```

輸出：

```
None.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeletePipeline中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的配管。該命令將在繼續之前提示進行確認。新增-Force 參數可在沒有提示的情況下刪除配管。

```
Remove-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeletePipeline式參考中的。

搭`DisableStageTransition`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisableStageTransition`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要停用管線中階段的轉移

此範例會停用中 MyFirstPipeline 管線 Beta 階段的轉換 AWS CodePipeline。

命令：

```
aws codepipeline disable-stage-transition --pipeline-name MyFirstPipeline --
stage-name Beta  --transition-type Inbound
```

輸出：

```
None.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DisableStageTransition中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會停用指定管線中指定階段的輸入轉移。

```
Disable-CPStageTransition -PipelineName CodePipelineDemo -Reason "Disabling
 temporarily." -StageName Beta -TransitionType Inbound
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DisableStageTransition式參考中的。

搭`EnableStageTransition`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EnableStageTransition`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要在管線中啟用階段的轉移

此範例可讓中的 MyFirstPipeline 管線 Beta 階段進行轉換 AWS CodePipeline。

命令：

```
aws codepipeline enable-stage-transition --pipeline-name MyFirstPipeline --stage-
name Beta  --transition-type Inbound
```

輸出：

```
None.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考EnableStageTransition中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會啟用指定管線中指定階段的輸入轉移。

```
Enable-CPStageTransition -PipelineName CodePipelineDemo -StageName Beta -
TransitionType Inbound
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程EnableStageTransition式參考中的。

搭`GetJobDetails`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetJobDetails`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得工作的詳細資訊

此範例會傳回其識別碼以 F4F4FF82-2D11-範例表示之工作的相關詳細資訊。此指令僅用於自訂動作。呼叫此命令時，如果自訂動作需要，會 AWS CodePipeline 傳回用於存放管道成品之 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的臨時登入資料。這個命令也會傳回為動作定義的任何秘密值 (如果有定義的話)。

命令：

```
aws codepipeline get-job-details --job-id f4f4ff82-2d11-EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
 "jobDetails": {
  "accountId": "111111111111",
  "data": {
    "actionConfiguration": {
      "__type": "ActionConfiguration",
      "configuration": {
        "ProjectName": "MyJenkinsExampleTestProject"
      }
    },
    "actionTypeId": {
      "__type": "ActionTypeId",
      "category": "Test",
      "owner": "Custom",
      "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName",
      "version": "1"
    },
    "artifactCredentials": {
      "__type": "AWSSessionCredentials",
      "accessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
      "secretAccessKey": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY",
      "sessionToken":
 "fICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQH
+a4GmWIWJ21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/
f0wYK8m9TrDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpEIbb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQE
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0FkbFFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8
    },
    "inputArtifacts": [
      {
        "__type": "Artifact",
        "location": {
```

```
          "s3Location": {
            "bucketName": "codepipeline-us-east-1-11EXAMPLE11",
            "objectKey": "MySecondPipeline/MyAppBuild/EXAMPLE"
          },
          "type": "S3"
        },
        "name": "MyAppBuild"
      }
    ],
    "outputArtifacts": [],
    "pipelineContext": {
      "__type": "PipelineContext",
      "action": {
        "name": "MyJenkinsTest-Action"
      },
      "pipelineName": "MySecondPipeline",
      "stage": {
        "name": "Testing"
      }
    }
  },
  "id": "f4f4ff82-2d11-EXAMPLE"
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetJobDetails中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得有關指定工作的一般資訊。

```
Get-CPJobDetail -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
AccountId       Data                                Id
---------       ----                                --
80398EXAMPLE    Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.JobData
 f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
```

範例 2：此範例會取得有關指定工作的詳細資訊。

```
$jobDetails = Get-CPJobDetail -JobId f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE
Write-Output ("For Job " + $jobDetails.Id + ":")
Write-Output ("  AccountId = " + $jobDetails.AccountId)
$jobData = $jobDetails.Data
Write-Output ("  Configuration:")
ForEach ($key in $jobData.ActionConfiguration.Keys) {
  $value = $jobData.ActionConfiguration.$key
  Write-Output ("    " + $key + " = " + $value)
}
Write-Output ("  ActionTypeId:")
Write-Output ("    Category = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Category)
Write-Output ("    Owner = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Owner)
Write-Output ("    Provider = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Provider)
Write-Output ("    Version = " + $jobData.ActionTypeId.Version)
Write-Output ("  ArtifactCredentials:")
Write-Output ("    AccessKeyId = " + $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.AccessKeyId)
Write-Output ("    SecretAccessKey = " +
 $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.SecretAccessKey)
Write-Output ("    SessionToken = " + $jobData.ArtifactCredentials.SessionToken)
Write-Output ("  InputArtifacts:")
ForEach ($ia in $jobData.InputArtifacts) {
  Write-Output ("    " + $ia.Name)
}
Write-Output ("  OutputArtifacts:")
ForEach ($oa in $jobData.OutputArtifacts) {
  Write-Output ("    " + $oa.Name)
}
Write-Output ("  PipelineContext:")
$context = $jobData.PipelineContext
Write-Output ("    Name = " + $context.Action.Name)
Write-Output ("    PipelineName = " + $context.PipelineName)
Write-Output ("    Stage = " + $context.Stage.Name)
```

輸出：

```
For Job f570dc12-5ef3-44bc-945a-6e133EXAMPLE:
  AccountId = 80398EXAMPLE
  Configuration:
  ActionTypeId:
    Category = Build
    Owner = Custom
```

```
    Provider = MyCustomProviderName
    Version = 1
  ArtifactCredentials:
    AccessKeyId = ASIAIEI3...IXI6YREX
    SecretAccessKey = cqAFDhEi...RdQyfa2u
    SessionToken = AQoDYXdz...5u+lsAU=
  InputArtifacts:
    MyApp
  OutputArtifacts:
    MyAppBuild
  PipelineContext:
    Name = Build
    PipelineName = CodePipelineDemo
    Stage = Build
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetJobDetails式參考中的。

搭**GetPipeline**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetPipeline`。

CLI

AWS CLI

欲檢視配管結構

此範例會傳回名為的管線結構 MyFirstPipeline。

命令：

```
aws codepipeline get-pipeline --name MyFirstPipeline
```

輸出：

```
{
  "pipeline": {
      "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWS-CodePipeline-Service",
      "stages": [
          {
              "name": "Source",
              "actions": [
                  {
```

```
                        "inputArtifacts": [],
                        "name": "Source",
                        "actionTypeId": {
                            "category": "Source",
                            "owner": "AWS",
                            "version": "1",
                            "provider": "S3"
                        },
                        "outputArtifacts": [
                            {
                                "name": "MyApp"
                            }
                        ],
                        "configuration": {
                            "S3Bucket": "awscodepipeline-demo-bucket",
                            "S3ObjectKey": "aws-codepipeline-s3-aws-
codedeploy_linux.zip"
                        },
                        "runOrder": 1
                    }
                ]
            },
            {
                "name": "Beta",
                "actions": [
                    {
                        "inputArtifacts": [
                            {
                                "name": "MyApp"
                            }
                        ],
                        "name": "CodePipelineDemoFleet",
                        "actionTypeId": {
                            "category": "Deploy",
                            "owner": "AWS",
                            "version": "1",
                            "provider": "CodeDeploy"
                        },
                        "outputArtifacts": [],
                        "configuration": {
                            "ApplicationName": "CodePipelineDemoApplication",
                            "DeploymentGroupName": "CodePipelineDemoFleet"
                        },
                        "runOrder": 1
```

```
                    }
                ]
            }
        ],
        "artifactStore": {
            "type": "S3",
            "location": "codepipeline-us-east-1-11EXAMPLE11"
        },
        "name": "MyFirstPipeline",
        "version": 1
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetPipeline中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得有關指定管線的一般資訊。

```
Get-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo -Version 1
```

輸出：

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {Source, Build, Beta, TestStage}
Version       : 1
```

範例 2：此範例取得有關指定管線的詳細資訊。

```
$pipeline = Get-CPPipeline -Name CodePipelineDemo
Write-Output ("Name = " + $pipeline.Name)
Write-Output ("RoleArn = " + $pipeline.RoleArn)
Write-Output ("Version = " + $pipeline.Version)
Write-Output ("ArtifactStore:")
Write-Output ("  Location = " + $pipeline.ArtifactStore.Location)
Write-Output ("  Type = " + $pipeline.ArtifactStore.Type.Value)
Write-Output ("Stages:")
```

```
ForEach ($stage in $pipeline.Stages) {
  Write-Output ("  Name = " + $stage.Name)
  Write-Output ("    Actions:")
  ForEach ($action in $stage.Actions) {
    Write-Output ("      Name = " + $action.Name)
 Write-Output ("        Category = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Category)
 Write-Output ("        Owner = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Owner)
 Write-Output ("        Provider = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Provider)
 Write-Output ("        Version = " + $action.ActionTypeId.Version)
 Write-Output ("        Configuration:")
 ForEach ($key in $action.Configuration.Keys) {
   $value = $action.Configuration.$key
   Write-Output ("          " + $key + " = " + $value)
 }
 Write-Output ("        InputArtifacts:")
 ForEach ($ia in $action.InputArtifacts) {
   Write-Output ("          " + $ia.Name)
 }
 ForEach ($oa in $action.OutputArtifacts) {
   Write-Output ("          " + $oa.Name)
 }
 Write-Output ("        RunOrder = " + $action.RunOrder)
  }
}
```

輸出：

```
Name = CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn = arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Version = 3
ArtifactStore:
  Location = MyBucketName
  Type = S3
Stages:
  Name = Source
    Actions:
      Name = Source
        Category = Source
        Owner = ThirdParty
        Provider = GitHub
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          Branch = master
```

```
          OAuthToken = ****
          Owner = my-user-name
          Repo = MyRepoName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyApp
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = Build
    Actions:
      Name = Build
        Category = Build
        Owner = Custom
        Provider = MyCustomProviderName
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ProjectName = MyProjectName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyApp
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = Beta
    Actions:
      Name = CodePipelineDemoFleet
        Category = Deploy
        Owner = AWS
        Provider = CodeDeploy
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ApplicationName = CodePipelineDemoApplication
          DeploymentGroupName = CodePipelineDemoFleet
        InputArtifacts:
          MyAppBuild
        RunOrder = 1
  Name = TestStage
    Actions:
      Name = MyJenkinsTestAction
        Category = Test
        Owner = Custom
        Provider = MyCustomTestProvider
        Version = 1
        Configuration:
          ProjectName = MyJenkinsProjectName
        InputArtifacts:
          MyAppBuild
```

```
        RunOrder = 1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetPipeline式參考中的。

搭GetPipelineState配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetPipelineState。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得管線狀態的相關資訊

此範例會傳回名為的管線的最新狀態 MyFirstPipeline。

命令：

```
aws codepipeline get-pipeline-state --name MyFirstPipeline
```

輸出：

```
{
 "created": 1446137312.204,
 "pipelineName": "MyFirstPipeline",
 "pipelineVersion": 1,
 "stageStates": [
  {
    "actionStates": [
      {
        "actionName": "Source",
        "entityUrl": "https://console.aws.amazon.com/s3/home?#",
        "latestExecution": {
          "lastStatusChange": 1446137358.328,
          "status": "Succeeded"
        }
      }
    ],
    "stageName": "Source"
  },
  {
    "actionStates": [
      {
```

```
        "actionName": "CodePipelineDemoFleet",
        "entityUrl": "https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/
home?#/applications/CodePipelineDemoApplication/deployment-groups/
CodePipelineDemoFleet",
        "latestExecution": {
          "externalExecutionId": "d-EXAMPLE",
          "externalExecutionUrl": "https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/
home?#/deployments/d-EXAMPLE",
          "lastStatusChange": 1446137493.131,
          "status": "Succeeded",
          "summary": "Deployment Succeeded"
        }
      }
    ],
    "inboundTransitionState": {
      "enabled": true
    },
    "stageName": "Beta"
  }
 ],
 "updated": 1446137312.204
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetPipelineState中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得有關指定管線階段的一般資訊。

```
Get-CPPipelineState -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

輸出：

```
Created         : 8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM
PipelineName    : CodePipelineDemo
PipelineVersion : 1
StageStates     : {Source, Build, Beta, TestStage}
Updated         : 8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM
```

範例 2：此範例取得有關指定管線狀態的詳細資訊。

```
ForEach ($stageState in (Get-CPPipelineState -Name $arg).StageStates) {
  Write-Output ("For " + $stageState.StageName + ":")
  Write-Output ("  InboundTransitionState:")
  Write-Output ("    DisabledReason = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.DisabledReason)
  Write-Output ("    Enabled = " + $stageState.InboundTransitionState.Enabled)
  Write-Output ("    LastChangedAt = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.LastChangedAt)
  Write-Output ("    LastChangedBy = " +
 $stageState.InboundTransitionState.LastChangedBy)
  Write-Output ("  ActionStates:")
  ForEach ($actionState in $stageState.ActionStates) {
    Write-Output ("    For " + $actionState.ActionName + ":")
 Write-Output ("      CurrentRevision:")
    Write-Output ("        Created = " + $actionState.CurrentRevision.Created)
 Write-Output ("        RevisionChangeId = " +
 $actionState.CurrentRevision.RevisionChangeId)
 Write-Output ("        RevisionId = " + $actionState.CurrentRevision.RevisionId)
 Write-Output ("      EntityUrl = " + $actionState.EntityUrl)
 Write-Output ("      LatestExecution:")
    Write-Output ("        ErrorDetails:")
    Write-Output ("          Code = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ErrorDetails.Code)
 Write-Output ("          Message = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ErrorDetails.Message)
 Write-Output ("        ExternalExecutionId = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ExternalExecutionId)
 Write-Output ("        ExternalExecutionUrl = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.ExternalExecutionUrl)
 Write-Output ("        LastStatusChange = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.LastStatusChange)
 Write-Output ("        PercentComplete = " +
 $actionState.LatestExecution.PercentComplete)
 Write-Output ("        Status = " + $actionState.LatestExecution.Status)
 Write-Output ("        Summary = " + $actionState.LatestExecution.Summary)
 Write-Output ("      RevisionUrl = " + $actionState.RevisionUrl)
  }
}
```

輸出：

```
For Source:
  InboundTransitionState:
```

```
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled =
    LastChangedAt =
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For Source:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = https://github.com/my-user-name/MyRepoName/tree/master
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId =
        ExternalExecutionUrl =
        LastStatusChange = 07/20/2015 23:28:45
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary =
      RevisionUrl =
For Build:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For Build:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code = TimeoutError
          Message = The action failed because a job worker exceeded its time
 limit. If this is a custom action, make sure that the job worker is configured
 correctly.
        ExternalExecutionId =
        ExternalExecutionUrl =
        LastStatusChange = 07/21/2015 00:29:29
```

```
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Failed
        Summary =
      RevisionUrl =
For Beta:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For CodePipelineDemoFleet:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/applications/
CodePipelineDemoApplication/deployment-groups/CodePipelineDemoFleet
      LatestExecution:
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId = d-D5LTCZXEX
        ExternalExecutionUrl = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/
deployments/d-D5LTCZXEX
        LastStatusChange = 07/08/2015 22:07:42
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary = Deployment Succeeded
      RevisionUrl =
For TestStage:
  InboundTransitionState:
    DisabledReason =
    Enabled = True
    LastChangedAt = 01/01/0001 00:00:00
    LastChangedBy =
  ActionStates:
    For MyJenkinsTestAction25:
      CurrentRevision:
        Created =
        RevisionChangeId =
        RevisionId =
      EntityUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo
      LatestExecution:
```

```
        ErrorDetails:
          Code =
          Message =
        ExternalExecutionId = 5
        ExternalExecutionUrl = http://54.174.131.1EX/job/MyJenkinsDemo/5
        LastStatusChange = 07/08/2015 22:09:03
        PercentComplete = 0
        Status = Succeeded
        Summary = Finished
      RevisionUrl =
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetPipelineState式參考中的。

搭`ListActionTypes`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListActionTypes`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要檢視可用的動作類型

此 list-action-types 命令本身使用時，會傳回您 AWS 帳戶可用之所有動作的結構。此範例使用-action-owner-filter 選項僅傳回自訂動作。

命令：

```
aws codepipeline list-action-types --action-owner-filter Custom
```

輸出：

```
{
  "actionTypes": [
      {
          "inputArtifactDetails": {
              "maximumCount": 5,
              "minimumCount": 0
          },
          "actionConfigurationProperties": [
              {
                  "secret": false,
```

```
                    "required": true,
                    "name": "MyJenkinsExampleBuildProject",
                    "key": true,
                    "queryable": true
                }
            ],
            "outputArtifactDetails": {
                "maximumCount": 5,
                "minimumCount": 0
            },
            "id": {
                "category": "Build",
                "owner": "Custom",
                "version": "1",
                "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName"
            },
            "settings": {
                "entityUrlTemplate": "http://192.0.2.4/job/{Config:ProjectName}",
                "executionUrlTemplate": "http://192.0.2.4/job/{Config:ProjectName}/
{ExternalExecutionId}"
            }
        },
        {
            "inputArtifactDetails": {
                "maximumCount": 5,
                "minimumCount": 0
            },
            "actionConfigurationProperties": [
                {
                    "secret": false,
                    "required": true,
                    "name": "MyJenkinsExampleTestProject",
                    "key": true,
                    "queryable": true
                }
            ],
            "outputArtifactDetails": {
                "maximumCount": 5,
                "minimumCount": 0
            },
            "id": {
                "category": "Test",
                "owner": "Custom",
                "version": "1",
```

```
                "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName"
            },
            "settings": {
                "entityUrlTemplate": "http://192.0.2.4/job/{Config:ProjectName}",
                "executionUrlTemplate": "http://192.0.2.4/job/{Config:ProjectName}/
{ExternalExecutionId}"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListActionTypes中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取得指定擁有者之所有可用動作的相關資訊。

```
ForEach ($actionType in (Get-CPActionType -ActionOwnerFilter AWS)) {
  Write-Output ("For Category = " + $actionType.Id.Category + ", Owner = " +
 $actionType.Id.Owner + ", Provider = " + $actionType.Id.Provider + ", Version =
 " + $actionType.Id.Version + ":")
  Write-Output ("  ActionConfigurationProperties:")
  ForEach ($acp in $actionType.ActionConfigurationProperties) {
    Write-Output ("    For " + $acp.Name + ":")
    Write-Output ("      Description = " + $acp.Description)
    Write-Output ("      Key = " + $acp.Key)
    Write-Output ("      Queryable = " + $acp.Queryable)
    Write-Output ("      Required = " + $acp.Required)
    Write-Output ("      Secret = " + $acp.Secret)
  }
  Write-Output ("  InputArtifactDetails:")
  Write-Output ("    MaximumCount = " +
 $actionType.InputArtifactDetails.MaximumCount)
  Write-Output ("    MinimumCount = " +
 $actionType.InputArtifactDetails.MinimumCount)
  Write-Output ("  OutputArtifactDetails:")
  Write-Output ("    MaximumCount = " +
 $actionType.OutputArtifactDetails.MaximumCount)
  Write-Output ("    MinimumCount = " +
 $actionType.OutputArtifactDetails.MinimumCount)
  Write-Output ("  Settings:")
```

```
  Write-Output ("    EntityUrlTemplate = " +
 $actionType.Settings.EntityUrlTemplate)
  Write-Output ("    ExecutionUrlTemplate = " +
 $actionType.Settings.ExecutionUrlTemplate)
}
```

輸出：

```
For Category = Deploy, Owner = AWS, Provider = ElasticBeanstalk, Version = 1:
  ActionConfigurationProperties:
    For ApplicationName:
      Description = The AWS Elastic Beanstalk Application name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
    For EnvironmentName:
      Description = The AWS Elastic Beanstalk Environment name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
  InputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 1
    MinimumCount = 1
  OutputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 0
    MinimumCount = 0
  Settings:
    EntityUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/r/
application/{Config:ApplicationName}
    ExecutionUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/r/
application/{Config:ApplicationName}
For Category = Deploy, Owner = AWS, Provider = CodeDeploy, Version = 1:
  ActionConfigurationProperties:
    For ApplicationName:
      Description = The AWS CodeDeploy Application name
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
    For DeploymentGroupName:
      Description = The AWS CodeDeploy Deployment Group name
```

```
      Key = True
      Queryable = False
      Required = True
      Secret = False
  InputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 1
    MinimumCount = 1
  OutputArtifactDetails:
    MaximumCount = 0
    MinimumCount = 0
  Settings:
    EntityUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/
home?#/applications/{Config:ApplicationName}/deployment-groups/
{Config:DeploymentGroupName}
    ExecutionUrlTemplate = https://console.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/home?#/
deployments/{ExternalExecutionId}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListActionTypes式參考中的。

搭`ListPipelines`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListPipelines`。

CLI

AWS CLI

檢視配管清單

此範例會列出與使用者 AWS 帳戶相關聯的所有 AWS CodePipeline 管線。

命令：

```
aws codepipeline list-pipelines
```

輸出：

```
{
  "pipelines": [
      {
          "updated": 1439504274.641,
          "version": 1,
```

```
            "name": "MyFirstPipeline",
            "created": 1439504274.641
        },
        {
            "updated": 1436461837.992,
            "version": 2,
            "name": "MySecondPipeline",
            "created": 1436460801.381
        }
        ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListPipelines中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得可用管線的清單。

```
Get-CPPipelineList
```

輸出：

```
Created                  Name                Updated                  Version
-------                  ----                -------                  -------
8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM    CodePipelineDemo    8/13/2015 10:17:54 PM    3
7/8/2015 2:41:53 AM      MyFirstPipeline     7/22/2015 9:06:37 PM     7
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListPipelines式參考中的。

搭`PollForJobs`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PollForJobs`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要檢視任何可用的工作

此範例會傳回工作者要採取行動之任何工作的相關資訊。此範例使用預先定義的 JSON 檔案 (MyActionTypeInfo.json) 來提供工作者處理工作之動作類型的相關資訊。此指令僅用於自訂動作。呼叫此命令時，會 AWS CodePipeline 傳回用於存放管道成品之 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的臨時登入資料。這個命令也會傳回為動作定義的任何秘密值 (如果有定義的話)。

命令：

```
aws codepipeline poll-for-jobs --cli-input-json file://MyActionTypeInfo.json
```

JSON 檔案範例內容：

```
{
  "actionTypeId": {
    "category": "Test",
    "owner": "Custom",
    "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName",
    "version": "1"
  },
  "maxBatchSize": 5,
  "queryParam": {
      "ProjectName": "MyJenkinsTestProject"
  }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
 "jobs": [
  {
    "accountId": "111111111111",
    "data": {
      "actionConfiguration": {
        "__type": "ActionConfiguration",
        "configuration": {
          "ProjectName": "MyJenkinsExampleTestProject"
        }
      },
      "actionTypeId": {
        "__type": "ActionTypeId",
        "category": "Test",
        "owner": "Custom",
        "provider": "MyJenkinsProviderName",
```

```
        "version": "1"
      },
      "artifactCredentials": {
        "__type": "AWSSessionCredentials",
        "accessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "secretAccessKey": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY",
        "sessionToken":
 "fICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQH
+a4GmWIWJ21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/
f0wYK8m9TrDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpEIbb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQE
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0FkbFFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8
      },
      "inputArtifacts": [
        {
          "__type": "Artifact",
          "location": {
            "s3Location": {
              "bucketName": "codepipeline-us-east-1-11EXAMPLE11",
              "objectKey": "MySecondPipeline/MyAppBuild/EXAMPLE"
            },
            "type": "S3"
          },
          "name": "MyAppBuild"
        }
      ],
      "outputArtifacts": [],
      "pipelineContext": {
        "__type": "PipelineContext",
        "action": {
          "name": "MyJenkinsTest-Action"
        },
        "pipelineName": "MySecondPipeline",
        "stage": {
          "name": "Testing"
        }
      }
    },
    "id": "ef66c259-64f9-EXAMPLE",
    "nonce": "3"
  }
 ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PollForJobs中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得指定動作類別、擁有者、提供者、版本和查詢參數的所有可操作作業的相關資訊。

```
Get-CPActionableJobList -ActionTypeId_Category Build -ActionTypeId_Owner Custom
 -ActionTypeId_Provider MyCustomProviderName -ActionTypeId_Version 1 -QueryParam
 @{"ProjectName" = "MyProjectName"}
```

輸出：

```
AccountId       Data                                Id
            Nonce
---------       ----                                --
            -----
80398EXAMPLE    Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.JobData   0de392f5-712d-4f41-ace3-
f57a0EXAMPLE    3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PollForJobs式參考中的。

搭`StartPipelineExecution`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartPipelineExecution`。

CLI

AWS CLI

透過管線執行最新修訂版

此範例會透過名為 "" MyFirstPipeline 的管線，執行管線來源階段中存在的最新修訂版本。

命令：

```
aws codepipeline start-pipeline-execution --name MyFirstPipeline
```

輸出：

```
{
  "pipelineExecutionId": "3137f7cb-7cf7-EXAMPLE"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StartPipelineExecution中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會開始執行指定的管線。

```
Start-CPPipelineExecution -Name CodePipelineDemo
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程StartPipelineExecution式參考中的。

搭**UpdatePipeline**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdatePipeline`。

CLI

AWS CLI

更新配管結構

此範例使用具有-引數的更新管道命令。cli-input-json 此範例使用預先定義的 JSON 檔案 (MyFirstPipeline.json) 來更新管線的結構。 AWS CodePipeline 識別 JSON 檔案中包含的管線名稱，然後套用管線結構中已修改欄位的任何變更，以更新管線。

建立預先定義的 JSON 檔案時，請遵循下列準則：

如果您使用的是使用 get-pipeline 命令擷取的管線結構，則必須從 JSON 檔案的管線結構中移除中繼資料區段 (「中繼資料」: {} 行以及「已建立」、「PipelinEarn」和「已更新」欄位)。管線名稱無法變更。

命令：

```
aws codepipeline update-pipeline --cli-input-json file://MyFirstPipeline.json
```

範例 JSON 檔案內容：

```
{
 "pipeline": {
  "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWS-CodePipeline-Service",
  "stages": [
    {
      "name": "Source",
      "actions": [
        {
          "inputArtifacts": [],
          "name": "Source",
          "actionTypeId": {
            "category": "Source",
            "owner": "AWS",
            "version": "1",
            "provider": "S3"
          },
          "outputArtifacts": [
            {
              "name": "MyApp"
            }
          ],
          "configuration": {
            "S3Bucket": "awscodepipeline-demo-bucket2",
            "S3ObjectKey": "aws-codepipeline-s3-aws-codedeploy_linux.zip"
          },
          "runOrder": 1
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "name": "Beta",
      "actions": [
        {
          "inputArtifacts": [
            {
              "name": "MyApp"
            }
          ],
          "name": "CodePipelineDemoFleet",
```

```
          "actionTypeId": {
            "category": "Deploy",
            "owner": "AWS",
            "version": "1",
            "provider": "CodeDeploy"
          },
          "outputArtifacts": [],
          "configuration": {
            "ApplicationName": "CodePipelineDemoApplication",
            "DeploymentGroupName": "CodePipelineDemoFleet"
          },
          "runOrder": 1
        }
      ]
    }
  ],
  "artifactStore": {
    "type": "S3",
    "location": "codepipeline-us-east-1-11EXAMPLE11"
  },
  "name": "MyFirstPipeline",
  "version": 1
 }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
 "pipeline": {
  "artifactStore": {
    "location": "codepipeline-us-east-1-11EXAMPLE11",
    "type": "S3"
  },
  "name": "MyFirstPipeline",
  "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AWS-CodePipeline-Service",
  "stages": [
    {
      "actions": [
        {
          "actionTypeId": {
            "__type": "ActionTypeId",
            "category": "Source",
            "owner": "AWS",
```

```
            "provider": "S3",
            "version": "1"
          },
          "configuration": {
            "S3Bucket": "awscodepipeline-demo-bucket2",
            "S3ObjectKey": "aws-codepipeline-s3-aws-codedeploy_linux.zip"
          },
          "inputArtifacts": [],
          "name": "Source",
          "outputArtifacts": [
            {
              "name": "MyApp"
            }
          ],
          "runOrder": 1
        }
      ],
      "name": "Source"
    },
    {
      "actions": [
        {
          "actionTypeId": {
            "__type": "ActionTypeId",
            "category": "Deploy",
            "owner": "AWS",
            "provider": "CodeDeploy",
            "version": "1"
          },
          "configuration": {
            "ApplicationName": "CodePipelineDemoApplication",
            "DeploymentGroupName": "CodePipelineDemoFleet"
          },
          "inputArtifacts": [
            {
              "name": "MyApp"
            }
          ],
          "name": "CodePipelineDemoFleet",
          "outputArtifacts": [],
          "runOrder": 1
        }
      ],
      "name": "Beta"
```

```
    }
  ],
  "version": 3
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdatePipeline中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會使用指定的設定更新指定的現有配管。

```
$pipeline = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.PipelineDeclaration

$sourceStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration
$deployStageAction = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ActionDeclaration

$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.OutputArtifact
$sourceStageActionOutputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$sourceStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Source"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "S3"; "Version" = 1}
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3Bucket", "MyBucketName")
$sourceStageAction.Configuration.Add("S3ObjectKey", "my-object-key-name.zip")
$sourceStageAction.OutputArtifacts.Add($sourceStageActionOutputArtifact)
$sourceStageAction.Name = "Source"

$deployStageActionInputArtifact = New-Object
 Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.InputArtifact
$deployStageActionInputArtifact.Name = "MyApp"

$deployStageAction.ActionTypeId = @{"Category" = "Deploy"; "Owner" = "AWS";
 "Provider" = "CodeDeploy"; "Version" = 1}
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("ApplicationName",
 "CodePipelineDemoApplication")
$deployStageAction.Configuration.Add("DeploymentGroupName",
 "CodePipelineDemoFleet")
$deployStageAction.InputArtifacts.Add($deployStageActionInputArtifact)
$deployStageAction.Name = "CodePipelineDemoFleet"
```

```
$sourceStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration
$deployStage = New-Object Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.StageDeclaration

$sourceStage.Name = "MyInputFiles"
$deployStage.Name = "MyTestDeployment"

$sourceStage.Actions.Add($sourceStageAction)
$deployStage.Actions.Add($deployStageAction)

$pipeline.ArtifactStore = @{"Location" = "MyBucketName"; "Type" = "S3"}
$pipeline.Name = "CodePipelineDemo"
$pipeline.RoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole"
$pipeline.Stages.Add($sourceStage)
$pipeline.Stages.Add($deployStage)
$pipeline.Version = 1

Update-CPPipeline -Pipeline $pipeline
```

輸出：

```
ArtifactStore : Amazon.CodePipeline.Model.ArtifactStore
Name          : CodePipelineDemo
RoleArn       : arn:aws:iam::80398EXAMPLE:role/CodePipelineServiceRole
Stages        : {InputFiles, TestDeployment}
Version       : 2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdatePipeline式參考中的。

使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 身份的代碼示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Cognito 身分識別。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon Cognito 可身份開發人員指南 — 有關亞馬遜認可身份的更多資訊。
- 亞馬遜認可身份 API 參考 — 有關所有可用的 Amazon Cognito 身分動作的詳細資料。

- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使 AWS 用 SDK 對亞馬遜認知身份進行操作
  - 搭CreateIdentityPool配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteIdentityPool配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeIdentityPool配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetCredentialsForIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetIdentityPoolRoles配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListIdentityPools配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭SetIdentityPoolRoles配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateIdentityPool配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Cognito 身分識別跨服務範例 AWS
  - 建置 Amazon Transcribe 應用程式
  - 建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式

使 AWS 用 SDK 對亞馬遜認知身份進行操作

下列程式碼範例說明如何將 Amazon Cognito 身分與 AWS SDK 搭配使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateIdentityPool配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteIdentityPool配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeIdentityPool配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetCredentialsForIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetIdentityPoolRoles配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListIdentityPools配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetIdentityPoolRoles配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateIdentityPool配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateIdentityPool`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateIdentityPool`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要使用 Cognito 身分集區提供者建立身分集區

此範例會建立名為的身分集區 MyIdentityPool。它具有 Cognito 身分集區提供者。不允許使用未驗證的身分。

命令：

```
aws cognito-identity create-identity-pool --identity-pool-name
 MyIdentityPool --no-allow-unauthenticated-identities --cognito-
identity-providers ProviderName="cognito-idp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/us-
west-2_aaaaaaaaa",ClientId="3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado",ServerSideTokenCheck=false
```

輸出：

```
{
  "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
  "IdentityPoolName": "MyIdentityPool",
  "AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities": false,
  "CognitoIdentityProviders": [
      {
          "ProviderName": "cognito-idp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/us-
west-2_111111111",
          "ClientId": "3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado",
          "ServerSideTokenCheck": false
      }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateIdentityPool中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.CreateIdentityPoolRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.CreateIdentityPoolResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateIdentityPool {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <identityPoolName>\s

                Where:
                    identityPoolName - The name to give your identity pool.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String identityPoolName = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String identityPoolId = createIdPool(cognitoClient, identityPoolName);
        System.out.println("Unity pool ID " + identityPoolId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static String createIdPool(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient, String
 identityPoolName) {
        try {
            CreateIdentityPoolRequest poolRequest =
 CreateIdentityPoolRequest.builder()
                    .allowUnauthenticatedIdentities(false)
                    .identityPoolName(identityPoolName)
                    .build();

            CreateIdentityPoolResponse response =
 cognitoClient.createIdentityPool(poolRequest);
            return response.identityPoolId();

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateIdentityPool中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：建立允許未驗證身分的新身分識別集區。

```
New-CGIIdentityPool -AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities $true -IdentityPoolName
 CommonTests13
```

輸出：

```
LoggedAt                        : 8/12/2015 4:56:07 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities : True
DeveloperProviderName           :
IdentityPoolId                  : us-east-1:15d49393-ab16-431a-b26e-EXAMPLEGUID3
IdentityPoolName                : CommonTests13
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs       : {}
SupportedLoginProviders         : {}
ResponseMetadata                : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                   : 136
HttpStatusCode                  : OK
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateIdentityPool式參考中的。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立新的身分集區。

```
    /// Create a new identity pool and return its ID.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
```

```
    ///     - name: The name to give the new identity pool.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the newly created pool's ID, or `nil`
    ///   if an error occurred.
    ///
    func createIdentityPool(name: String) async throws -> String? {
        let cognitoInputCall = CreateIdentityPoolInput(developerProviderName:
 "com.exampleco.CognitoIdentityDemo",
                                                       identityPoolName: name)

        let result = try await cognitoIdentityClient.createIdentityPool(input:
 cognitoInputCall)
        guard let poolId = result.identityPoolId else {
            return nil
        }

        return poolId
    }
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱適用於 Swift 的AWS SDK 開發人員指南。
- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateIdentityPool中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭**DeleteIdentityPool**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteIdentityPool`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除身分集區

以下範例 `delete-identity-pool` 會刪除指定的身分集區。

命令：

```
aws cognito-identity delete-identity-pool \
    --identity-pool-id "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteIdentityPool中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.exception.AwsServiceException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.DeleteIdentityPoolRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteIdentityPool {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <identityPoolId>\s

                Where:
                    identityPoolId - The Id value of your identity pool.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String identityPoold = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoIdClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        deleteIdPool(cognitoIdClient, identityPoold);
        cognitoIdClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIdPool(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoIdClient, String
 identityPoold) {
        try {

            DeleteIdentityPoolRequest identityPoolRequest =
 DeleteIdentityPoolRequest.builder()
                    .identityPoolId(identityPoold)
                    .build();

            cognitoIdClient.deleteIdentityPool(identityPoolRequest);
            System.out.println("Done");

        } catch (AwsServiceException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteIdentityPool中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：刪除特定身分集區。

```
Remove-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteIdentityPool式參考中的。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除指定的身分集區。

```
/// Delete the specified identity pool.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - id: The ID of the identity pool to delete.
///
func deleteIdentityPool(id: String) async throws {
    let input = DeleteIdentityPoolInput(
        identityPoolId: id
    )

    _ = try await cognitoIdentityClient.deleteIdentityPool(input: input)
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱適用於 Swift 的AWS SDK 開發人員指南。
- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteIdentityPool中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭DescribeIdentityPool配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeIdentityPool。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述身分集區

此範例說明身分集區。

命令：

```
aws cognito-identity describe-identity-pool --identity-pool-id "us-
west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111"
```

輸出：

```
{
  "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
  "IdentityPoolName": "MyIdentityPool",
  "AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities": false,
  "CognitoIdentityProviders": [
      {
          "ProviderName": "cognito-idp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/us-
west-2_111111111",
          "ClientId": "3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado",
          "ServerSideTokenCheck": false
      }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeIdentityPool中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：依其 id 擷取特定識別集區的相關資訊。

```
Get-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

輸出：

```
LoggedAt                        : 8/12/2015 4:29:40 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities : True
DeveloperProviderName           :
IdentityPoolId                  : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
IdentityPoolName                : CommonTests1
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs       : {}
SupportedLoginProviders         : {}
ResponseMetadata                : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                   : 142
HttpStatusCode                  : OK
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeIdentityPool式參考中的。

搭**GetCredentialsForIdentity**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetCredentialsForIdentity`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.GetCredentialsForIdentityResponse;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetIdentityCredentials {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <identityId>\s

            Where:
                identityId - The Id of an existing identity in the format
 REGION:GUID.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String identityId = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        getCredsForIdentity(cognitoClient, identityId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void getCredsForIdentity(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient,
 String identityId) {
        try {
            GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest getCredentialsForIdentityRequest =
 GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest
```

```
                    .builder()
                    .identityId(identityId)
                    .build();

            GetCredentialsForIdentityResponse response = cognitoClient
                    .getCredentialsForIdentity(getCredentialsForIdentityRequest);
            System.out.println(
                    "Identity ID " + response.identityId() + ", Access key ID " +
 response.credentials().accessKeyId());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetCredentialsForIdentity中的。

搭GetIdentityPoolRoles配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetIdentityPoolRoles。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得識別集區角色

此範例取得識別集區角色。

命令：

```
aws cognito-identity get-identity-pool-roles --identity-pool-id "us-
west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111"
```

輸出：

```
{
  "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
```

```
  "Roles": {
      "authenticated": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/
Cognito_MyIdentityPoolAuth_Role",
      "unauthenticated": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/
Cognito_MyIdentityPoolUnauth_Role"
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetIdentityPoolRoles中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：取得特定識別集區之角色的相關資訊。

```
Get-CGIIdentityPoolRole -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1
```

輸出：

```
LoggedAt         : 8/12/2015 4:33:51 PM
IdentityPoolId   : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
Roles            : {[unauthenticated, arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
CommonTests1Role]}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 165
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetIdentityPoolRoles式參考中的。

搭`ListIdentityPools`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListIdentityPools`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出身分集區

此範例會列出身分集區。最多列出 20 個身分識別。

命令：

```
aws cognito-identity list-identity-pools --max-results 20
```

輸出：

```
{
  "IdentityPools": [
      {
          "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
          "IdentityPoolName": "MyIdentityPool"
      },
      {
          "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
          "IdentityPoolName": "AnotherIdentityPool"
      },
      {
          "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
          "IdentityPoolName": "IdentityPoolRegionA"
      }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListIdentityPools中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.ListIdentityPoolsRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.ListIdentityPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListIdentityPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listIdPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listIdPools(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient) {
        try {
            ListIdentityPoolsRequest poolsRequest =
 ListIdentityPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(15)
                    .build();

            ListIdentityPoolsResponse response =
 cognitoClient.listIdentityPools(poolsRequest);
            response.identityPools().forEach(pool -> {
                System.out.println("Pool ID: " + pool.identityPoolId());
                System.out.println("Pool name: " + pool.identityPoolName());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListIdentityPools中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：擷取現有識別集區的清單。

```
Get-CGIIdentityPoolList
```

輸出：

```
IdentityPoolId
 IdentityPoolName
--------------
 ----------------
us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1                    CommonTests1
us-east-1:118d242d-204e-4b88-b803-EXAMPLEGUID2                    Tests2
us-east-1:15d49393-ab16-431a-b26e-EXAMPLEGUID3                    CommonTests13
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListIdentityPools式參考中的。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

尋找特定其名稱的身分集區 ID。

```
    /// Return the ID of the identity pool with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: The name of the identity pool whose ID should be returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the specified identity pool
    ///   or `nil` on error or if not found.
    ///
    func getIdentityPoolID(name: String) async throws -> String? {
        var token: String? = nil

        // Iterate over the identity pools until a match is found.

        repeat {
            /// `token` is a value returned by `ListIdentityPools()` if the
            /// returned list of identity pools is only a partial list. You
            /// use the `token` to tell Amazon Cognito that you want to
            /// continue where you left off previously. If you specify `nil`
            /// or you don't provide the token, Amazon Cognito will start at
            /// the beginning.

            let listPoolsInput = ListIdentityPoolsInput(maxResults: 25,
nextToken: token)

            /// Read pages of identity pools from Cognito until one is found
            /// whose name matches the one specified in the `name` parameter.
            /// Return the matching pool's ID. Each time we ask for the next
            /// page of identity pools, we pass in the token given by the
            /// previous page.

            let output = try await cognitoIdentityClient.listIdentityPools(input:
listPoolsInput)

            if let identityPools = output.identityPools {
                for pool in identityPools {
                    if pool.identityPoolName == name {
                        return pool.identityPoolId!
                    }
                }
            }

            token = output.nextToken
        } while token != nil
```

```
        return nil
    }
```

取得現有身分集區的 ID 或建立它 (如果尚不存在)。

```
    /// Return the ID of the identity pool with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: The name of the identity pool whose ID should be returned
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the specified identity pool.
    ///   Returns `nil` if there's an error or if the pool isn't found.
    ///
    public func getOrCreateIdentityPoolID(name: String) async throws -> String? {
        // See if the pool already exists. If it doesn't, create it.

        guard let poolId = try await self.getIdentityPoolID(name: name) else {
            return try await self.createIdentityPool(name: name)
        }

        return poolId
    }
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱適用於 Swift 的AWS SDK 開發人員指南。
- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListIdentityPools中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`SetIdentityPoolRoles`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SetIdentityPoolRoles`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要設定識別集區角色

下列`set-identity-pool-roles`範例會設定識別集區角色。

```
aws cognito-identity set-identity-pool-roles \
```

```
    --identity-pool-id "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111" \
    --roles authenticated="arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/
Cognito_MyIdentityPoolAuth_Role"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SetIdentityPoolRoles中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：將特定身分集區設定為具有未驗證的 IAM 角色。

```
Set-CGIIdentityPoolRole -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1 -Role @{ "unauthenticated" = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
CommonTests1Role" }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程SetIdentityPoolRoles式參考中的。

搭`UpdateIdentityPool`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateIdentityPool`。

CLI

AWS CLI

更新身分識別集區

此範例會更新身分集區。它將名稱設置為 MyIdentityPool。它將 Cognito 添加為身份提供者。它不允許未經身份驗證的身份。

命令：

```
aws cognito-identity update-identity-pool --identity-pool-id "us-
west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111" --identity-pool-name
 "MyIdentityPool" --no-allow-unauthenticated-identities --cognito-
identity-providers ProviderName="cognito-idp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/us-
west-2_111111111",ClientId="3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado",ServerSideTokenCheck=false
```

輸出：

```
{
  "IdentityPoolId": "us-west-2:11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
  "IdentityPoolName": "MyIdentityPool",
  "AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities": false,
  "CognitoIdentityProviders": [
      {
          "ProviderName": "cognito-idp.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/us-
west-2_111111111",
          "ClientId": "3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado",
          "ServerSideTokenCheck": false
      }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateIdentityPool中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：更新部分識別集區內容，在此情況下為識別集區的名稱。

```
Update-CGIIdentityPool -IdentityPoolId us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-
EXAMPLEGUID1 -IdentityPoolName NewPoolName
```

輸出：

```
LoggedAt                       : 8/12/2015 4:53:33 PM
AllowUnauthenticatedIdentities : False
DeveloperProviderName          :
IdentityPoolId                 : us-east-1:0de2af35-2988-4d0b-b22d-EXAMPLEGUID1
IdentityPoolName               : NewPoolName
OpenIdConnectProviderARNs      : {}
SupportedLoginProviders        : {}
ResponseMetadata               : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength                  : 135
HttpStatusCode                 : OK
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateIdentityPool式參考中的。

使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Cognito 身分識別跨服務範例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何將 Amazon Cognito 身分與 AWS SDK 搭配使用。每個範例都包含適用於多個範例的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建置 Amazon Transcribe 應用程式
- 建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式

建置 Amazon Transcribe 應用程式

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Transcribe 在瀏覽器中轉錄和顯示語音錄音。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

建立使用 Amazon Transcribe 的應用程式，在瀏覽器中轉錄和顯示語音錄音。應用程式使用兩個 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體，一個負責支援應用程式程式碼，另一個負責存放文字記錄。應用程式會使用 Amazon Cognito 使用者集區來對您的使用者進行身分驗證。經過驗證的使用者擁有 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 許可以存取所需 AWS 服務。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式

下列程式碼範例示範如何透過互動式應用程式探索 Amazon Textract 輸出。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用建置 React 應用程式，該應用程式使用 Amazon Textract 擷取文件影像中的資料，並將其顯示在互動式網頁中。 AWS SDK for JavaScript 此範例會在 Web 瀏覽器中執行，且登入資料需要經過驗證的 Amazon Cognito 身分。它使用 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3 進行儲存，對於通知，它會輪詢訂閱 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)) 主題的 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 佇列。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

使 AWS 用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Cognito 身分供應商程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Cognito 身分供應商。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon Cognito 身分供應商開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon Cognito 身分識別供應商的詳細資訊。
- Amazon Cognito 身分識別供應商 API 參考 — 所有可用的 Amazon Cognito 身分供應商動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Amazon Cognito

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 Amazon Cognito。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS cognito-idp)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_cognito")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
```

```
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                    # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_cognito.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_cognito.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/cognito-idp/CognitoIdentityProviderClient.h>
#include <aws/cognito-idp/model/ListUserPoolsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Cognito" starter application which initializes an Amazon Cognito
 client and lists the Amazon Cognito
 *  user pools.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_cognito'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
```

```
   {
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
cognitoClient(clientConfig);

       Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
       std::vector<Aws::String> userPools;

       do {
           Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ListUserPoolsRequest
listUserPoolsRequest;
           if (!nextToken.empty()) {
               listUserPoolsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
           }

           Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ListUserPoolsOutcome
listUserPoolsOutcome =
                   cognitoClient.ListUserPools(listUserPoolsRequest);

           if (listUserPoolsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
               for (auto &userPool:
listUserPoolsOutcome.GetResult().GetUserPools()) {

                   userPools.push_back(userPool.GetName());
               }

               nextToken = listUserPoolsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
           } else {
               std::cerr << "ListUserPools error: " <<
listUserPoolsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
               result = 1;
               break;
           }


       } while (!nextToken.empty());
       std::cout << userPools.size() << " user pools found." << std::endl;
       for (auto &userPool: userPools) {
           std::cout << "   user pool: " << userPool << std::endl;
       }
   }
```

```
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListUserPools中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
```

```
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 cognitoClient := cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the user pools for your account.")
 var pools []types.UserPoolDescriptionType
 paginator := cognitoidentityprovider.NewListUserPoolsPaginator(
  cognitoClient, &cognitoidentityprovider.ListUserPoolsInput{MaxResults:
 aws.Int32(10)})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get user pools. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   pools = append(pools, output.UserPools...)
  }
 }
 if len(pools) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any user pools!")
 } else {
  for _, pool := range pools {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *pool.Name, *pool.Id)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListUserPools中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListUserPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUserPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUserPools(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 cognitoClient) {
        try {
            ListUserPoolsRequest request = ListUserPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListUserPoolsResponse response =
 cognitoClient.listUserPools(request);
            response.userPools().forEach(userpool -> {
                System.out.println("User pool " + userpool.name() + ", User ID "
 + userpool.id());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListUserPools中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import {
  paginateListUserPools,
  CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-provider";

const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

export const helloCognito = async () => {
  const paginator = paginateListUserPools({ client }, {});

  const userPoolNames = [];

  for await (const page of paginator) {
    const names = page.UserPools.map((pool) => pool.Name);
    userPoolNames.push(...names);
  }

  console.log("User pool names: ");
  console.log(userPoolNames.join("\n"));
  return userPoolNames;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListUserPools中的。

程式碼範例

- 使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 身份提供商的操作
  - 搭AdminCreateUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AdminGetUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AdminInitiateAuth配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AdminRespondToAuthChallenge配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AdminSetUserPassword配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AssociateSoftwareToken配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ConfirmDevice配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ConfirmForgotPassword配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ConfirmSignUp配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateUserPool配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateUserPoolClient配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ForgotPassword配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭InitiateAuth配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListUserPools配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListUsers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ResendConfirmationCode配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭RespondToAuthChallenge配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭SignUp配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateUserPool配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭VerifySoftwareToken配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon Cognito 身分供應商的案例
  - 使用開發套件自動透過 Lambda 函數確認已知的 Amazon Cognito 認知使用者 AWS
  - 使用開發套件，透過 Lambda 函數自動遷移已知的 Amazon Cognito 知使用者 AWS
  - 使用需要 MFA 使用者使用開發套件的 Amazon Cognito 使用者集區註冊使用者 AWS
  - 使用開發套件 AWS 進行 Amazon Cognito 使用者身份驗證之後，使用 Lambda 函數寫入自訂活動

使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 身份提供商的操作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Cognito 身分識別供應商。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon Cognito 身分供應商的案例。

範例

- 搭AdminCreateUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AdminGetUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AdminInitiateAuth配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AdminRespondToAuthChallenge配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AdminSetUserPassword配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AssociateSoftwareToken配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ConfirmDevice配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ConfirmForgotPassword配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ConfirmSignUp配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateUserPool配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateUserPoolClient配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ForgotPassword配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭InitiateAuth配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListUserPools配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListUsers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ResendConfirmationCode配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RespondToAuthChallenge配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SignUp配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateUserPool配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭VerifySoftwareToken配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭AdminCreateUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AdminCreateUser。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 在 Amazon Cognito 使用者身份驗證後，使用 Lambda 函數寫入自訂活動資料

CLI

AWS CLI

建立使用者的步驟

下列admin-create-user範例會建立具有指定設定的電子郵件地址和電話號碼的使用者。

```
aws cognito-idp admin-create-user \
    --user-pool-id us-west-2_aaaaaaaaa \
    --username diego \
    --user-attributes Name=email,Value=diego@example.com
 Name=phone_number,Value="+15555551212" \
    --message-action SUPPRESS
```

輸出：

```
{
    "User": {
        "Username": "diego",
        "Attributes": [
            {
                "Name": "sub",
                "Value": "7325c1de-b05b-4f84-b321-9adc6e61f4a2"
            },
            {
                "Name": "phone_number",
                "Value": "+15555551212"
            },
            {
                "Name": "email",
                "Value": "diego@example.com"
```

```
            }
        ],
        "UserCreateDate": 1548099495.428,
        "UserLastModifiedDate": 1548099495.428,
        "Enabled": true,
        "UserStatus": "FORCE_CHANGE_PASSWORD"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AdminCreateUser中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(userPoolId string, userName string,
 userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考AdminCreateUser中的。

搭**AdminGetUser**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AdminGetUser`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the specified user from an Amazon Cognito user pool with
 administrator access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="poolId">The Id of the Amazon Cognito user pool.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<UserStatusType> GetAdminUserAsync(string userName, string
poolId)
    {
        AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = new AdminGetUserRequest
        {
            Username = userName,
            UserPoolId = poolId,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminGetUserAsync(userRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"User status {response.UserStatus}");
        return response.UserStatus;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AdminGetUser中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserRequest request;
    request.SetUsername(userName);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserOutcome outcome =
```

```
            client.AdminGetUser(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The status for " << userName << " is " <<

 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::UserStatusTypeMapper::GetNameForUserStatusType(
                          outcome.GetResult().GetUserStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Enabled is " << outcome.GetResult().GetEnabled() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminGetUser. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AdminGetUser中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得使用者

此範例取得使用者名稱 jane@example.com 的相關資訊。

命令：

```
aws cognito-idp admin-get-user --user-pool-id us-west-2_aaaaaaaaa --username
 jane@example.com
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Username": "4320de44-2322-4620-999b-5e2e1c8df013",
  "Enabled": true,
  "UserStatus": "FORCE_CHANGE_PASSWORD",
  "UserCreateDate": 1548108509.537,
  "UserAttributes": [
      {
          "Name": "sub",
```

```
            "Value": "4320de44-2322-4620-999b-5e2e1c8df013"
        },
        {
            "Name": "email_verified",
            "Value": "true"
        },
        {
            "Name": "phone_number_verified",
            "Value": "true"
        },
        {
            "Name": "phone_number",
            "Value": "+01115551212"
        },
        {
            "Name": "email",
            "Value": "jane@example.com"
        }
    ],
    "UserLastModifiedDate": 1548108509.537
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AdminGetUser中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void getAdminUser(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String userName,
            String poolId) {
        try {
            AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = AdminGetUserRequest.builder()
                    .username(userName)
                    .userPoolId(poolId)
                    .build();
```

```
            AdminGetUserResponse response =
 identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest);
            System.out.println("User status " + response.userStatusAsString());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AdminGetUser中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const adminGetUser = ({ userPoolId, username }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new AdminGetUserCommand({
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Username: username,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AdminGetUser中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getAdminUser(userNameVal: String?, poolIdVal: String?) {
    val userRequest = AdminGetUserRequest {
        username = userNameVal
        userPoolId = poolIdVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest)
        println("User status ${response.userStatus}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AdminGetUser中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""
```

```
    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_up_user(self, user_name, password, user_email):
        """
        Signs up a new user with Amazon Cognito. This action prompts Amazon
Cognito
        to send an email to the specified email address. The email contains a
code that
        can be used to confirm the user.

        When the user already exists, the user status is checked to determine
whether
        the user has been confirmed.

        :param user_name: The user name that identifies the new user.
        :param password: The password for the new user.
        :param user_email: The email address for the new user.
        :return: True when the user is already confirmed with Amazon Cognito.
                 Otherwise, false.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "Password": password,
                "UserAttributes": [{"Name": "email", "Value": user_email}],
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.sign_up(**kwargs)
```

```
            confirmed = response["UserConfirmed"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "UsernameExistsException":
                response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_get_user(
                    UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id, Username=user_name
                )
                logger.warning(
                    "User %s exists and is %s.", user_name,
response["UserStatus"]
                )
                confirmed = response["UserStatus"] == "CONFIRMED"
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't sign up %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return confirmed
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AdminGetUser中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**AdminInitiateAuth**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AdminInitiateAuth`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate an admin auth request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID to use.</param>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The ID of the user pool.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to authenticate.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <returns>The session to use in challenge-response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AdminInitiateAuthAsync(string clientId, string
 userPoolId, string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var request = new AdminInitiateAuthRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(request);
        return response.Session;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AdminInitiateAuth中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthRequest request;
    request.SetClientId(clientID);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
    request.AddAuthParameters("USERNAME", userName);
    request.AddAuthParameters("PASSWORD", password);
    request.SetAuthFlow(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AuthFlowType::ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH);


    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminInitiateAuth(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Call to AdminInitiateAuth was successful." << std::endl;
        sessionResult = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminInitiateAuth. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AdminInitiateAuth中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要啟動授權

此範例使用 ADMIN_NO_SRP_AUTH 流程對使用者名稱 jane@example.com 啟動授權

用戶端必須啟用以伺服器為基礎的驗證 (ADMIN_NO_SRP_AUTH) 的登入 API。

使用返回值中的會話信息來調用 admin-respond-to-auth-challenge。

命令：

```
aws cognito-idp admin-initiate-auth --user-pool-id us-west-2_aaaaaaaaa --client-
id 3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado --auth-flow ADMIN_NO_SRP_AUTH --auth-parameters
 USERNAME=jane@example.com,PASSWORD=password
```

輸出：

```
{
  "ChallengeName": "NEW_PASSWORD_REQUIRED",
  "Session": "SESSION",
  "ChallengeParameters": {
      "USER_ID_FOR_SRP": "84514837-dcbc-4af1-abff-f3c109334894",
      "requiredAttributes": "[]",
      "userAttributes": "{\"email_verified\":\"true\",\"phone_number_verified\":
\"true\",\"phone_number\":\"+01xxx5550100\",\"email\":\"jane@example.com\"}"
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AdminInitiateAuth中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static AdminInitiateAuthResponse
initiateAuth(CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient,
           String clientId, String userName, String password, String userPoolId)
{
       try {
           Map<String, String> authParameters = new HashMap<>();
           authParameters.put("USERNAME", userName);
           authParameters.put("PASSWORD", password);

           AdminInitiateAuthRequest authRequest =
AdminInitiateAuthRequest.builder()
                   .clientId(clientId)
                   .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                   .authParameters(authParameters)
                   .authFlow(AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH)
                   .build();

           AdminInitiateAuthResponse response =
identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest);
           System.out.println("Result Challenge is : " +
response.challengeName());
           return response;

       } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AdminInitiateAuth中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const adminInitiateAuth = ({ clientId, userPoolId, username, password }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new AdminInitiateAuthCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    AuthFlow: AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
    AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AdminInitiateAuth中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun checkAuthMethod(clientIdVal: String, userNameVal: String,
 passwordVal: String, userPoolIdVal: String): AdminInitiateAuthResponse {
    val authParas = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    authParas["USERNAME"] = userNameVal
```

```
    authParas["PASSWORD"] = passwordVal

    val authRequest = AdminInitiateAuthRequest {
        clientId = clientIdVal
        userPoolId = userPoolIdVal
        authParameters = authParas
        authFlow = AuthFlowType.AdminUserPasswordAuth
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest)
        println("Result Challenge is ${response.challengeName}")
        return response
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AdminInitiateAuth中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
```

```
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def start_sign_in(self, user_name, password):
        """
        Starts the sign-in process for a user by using administrator credentials.
        This method of signing in is appropriate for code running on a secure
 server.

        If the user pool is configured to require MFA and this is the first sign-
in
        for the user, Amazon Cognito returns a challenge response to set up an
        MFA application. When this occurs, this function gets an MFA secret from
        Amazon Cognito and returns it to the caller.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to sign in.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :return: The result of the sign-in attempt. When sign-in is successful,
 this
                 returns an access token that can be used to get AWS credentials.
 Otherwise,
                 Amazon Cognito returns a challenge to set up an MFA application,
                 or a challenge to enter an MFA code from a registered MFA
 application.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "AuthFlow": "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                "AuthParameters": {"USERNAME": user_name, "PASSWORD": password},
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["AuthParameters"]["SECRET_HASH"] =
 self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_initiate_auth(**kwargs)
            challenge_name = response.get("ChallengeName", None)
            if challenge_name == "MFA_SETUP":
                if (
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA"
```

```
                    in response["ChallengeParameters"]["MFAS_CAN_SETUP"]
                ):
                    response.update(self.get_mfa_secret(response["Session"]))
                else:
                    raise RuntimeError(
                        "The user pool requires MFA setup, but the user pool is
not "
                        "configured for TOTP MFA. This example requires TOTP
MFA."
                    )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AdminInitiateAuth中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**AdminRespondToAuthChallenge**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Respond to an admin authentication challenge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID.</param>
    /// <param name="mfaCode">The multi-factor authentication code.</param>
    /// <param name="session">The current application session.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>The result of the authentication response.</returns>
    public async Task<AuthenticationResultType> AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(
        string userName,
        string clientId,
        string mfaCode,
        string session,
        string userPoolId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");

        var challengeResponses = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        challengeResponses.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.Add("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        var respondToAuthChallengeRequest = new
AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
        {
            ChallengeName = ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
            ClientId = clientId,
            ChallengeResponses = challengeResponses,
            Session = session,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
_cognitoService.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Response to Authentication
{response.AuthenticationResult.TokenType}");
        return response.AuthenticationResult;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AdminRespondToAuthChallenge中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
request;
        request.AddChallengeResponses("USERNAME", userName);
        request.AddChallengeResponses("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);
        request.SetChallengeName(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ChallengeNameType::SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
        request.SetSession(session);
```

```
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeOutcome
outcome =
                client.AdminRespondToAuthChallenge(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Here is the response to the challenge.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            accessToken =
outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().GetAccessToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminRespondToAuthChallenge. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AdminRespondToAuthChallenge中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Respond to an authentication challenge.
    public static void adminRespondToAuthChallenge(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient,
            String userName, String clientId, String mfaCode, String session) {
        System.out.println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");
        Map<String, String> challengeResponses = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        challengeResponses.put("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.put("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest respondToAuthChallengeRequest =
 AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest.builder()
                .challengeName(ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA)
                .clientId(clientId)
                .challengeResponses(challengeResponses)
                .session(session)
                .build();

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeResponse respondToAuthChallengeResult =
 identityProviderClient
                .adminRespondToAuthChallenge(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);

 System.out.println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()"
                + respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult());
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AdminRespondToAuthChallenge中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const adminRespondToAuthChallenge = ({
  userPoolId,
  clientId,
  username,
  totp,
  session,
}) => {
```

```
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});
  const command = new AdminRespondToAuthChallengeCommand({
    ChallengeName: ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
    ChallengeResponses: {
      SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE: totp,
      USERNAME: username,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AdminRespondToAuthChallenge中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Respond to an authentication challenge.
suspend fun adminRespondToAuthChallenge(userName: String, clientIdVal: String?,
 mfaCode: String, sessionVal: String?) {
    println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated")
    val challengeResponsesOb = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
    challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

    val adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest = AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest {
        challengeName = ChallengeNameType.SoftwareTokenMfa
        clientId = clientIdVal
        challengeResponses = challengeResponsesOb
```

```
        session = sessionVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val respondToAuthChallengeResult =
 identityProviderClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest)
        println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()
 ${respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AdminRespondToAuthChallenge中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

透過提供關聯的 MFA 應用程式所產生的程式碼，以回應 MFA 挑戰。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
```

```
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def respond_to_mfa_challenge(self, user_name, session, mfa_code):
        """
        Responds to a challenge for an MFA code. This completes the second step
of
        a two-factor sign-in. When sign-in is successful, it returns an access
token
        that can be used to get AWS credentials from Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who is signing in.
        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param mfa_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains
an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "ChallengeName": "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA",
                "Session": session,
                "ChallengeResponses": {
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE": mfa_code,
                },
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["ChallengeResponses"]["SECRET_HASH"] = self._secret_hash(
                    user_name
                )
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.admin_respond_to_auth_challenge(**kwargs)
            auth_result = response["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ExpiredCodeException":
                logger.warning(
```

```
                    "Your MFA code has expired or has been used already. You
might have "
                    "to wait a few seconds until your app shows you a new code."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't respond to mfa challenge for %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return auth_result
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AdminRespondToAuthChallenge中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**AdminSetUserPassword**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AdminSetUserPassword`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 在 Amazon Cognito 使用者身份驗證後，使用 Lambda 函數寫入自訂活動資料

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(userPoolId string, userName
 string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考AdminSetUserPassword中的。

搭**AssociateSoftwareToken**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssociateSoftwareToken`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get an MFA token to authenticate the user with the authenticator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The session name.</param>
    /// <returns>The session name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(string session)
    {
        var softwareTokenRequest = new AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            Session = session,
        };

        var tokenResponse = await
_cognitoService.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(softwareTokenRequest);
        var secretCode = tokenResponse.SecretCode;

        Console.WriteLine($"Use the following secret code to set up the
authenticator: {secretCode}");

        return tokenResponse.Session;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AssociateSoftwareToken中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
 request;
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenOutcome
 outcome =
                client.AssociateSoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Enter this setup key into an authenticator app, for
 example Google Authenticator."
                    << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Setup key: " << outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode()
                      << std::endl;
#ifdef USING_QR
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::cout << "\nOr scan the QR code in the file '" << QR_CODE_PATH <<
 "."
                      << std::endl;

            saveQRCode(std::string("otpauth://totp/") + userName + "?secret=" +
                       outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode());
#endif // USING_QR
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::AssociateSoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AssociateSoftwareToken中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String getSecretForAppMFA(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session) {
        AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest softwareTokenRequest =
AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
                .session(session)
                .build();

        AssociateSoftwareTokenResponse tokenResponse = identityProviderClient
                .associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest);
        String secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode();
        System.out.println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator");
        System.out.println(secretCode);
        return tokenResponse.session();
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AssociateSoftwareToken中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const associateSoftwareToken = (session) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});
  const command = new AssociateSoftwareTokenCommand({
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AssociateSoftwareToken中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getSecretForAppMFA(sessionVal: String?): String? {
    val softwareTokenRequest = AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest {
        session = sessionVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
```

```
        val tokenResponse =
 identityProviderClient.associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest)
        val secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode
        println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator")
        println(secretCode)
        return tokenResponse.session
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AssociateSoftwareToken中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def get_mfa_secret(self, session):
```

```
        """
        Gets a token that can be used to associate an MFA application with the
user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :return: An MFA token that can be used to set up an MFA application.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.associate_software_token(Session=session)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get MFA secret. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AssociateSoftwareToken中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**ConfirmDevice**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ConfirmDevice`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiates and confirms tracking of the device.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessToken">The user's access token.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceKey">The key of the device from Amazon Cognito.</
param>
    /// <param name="deviceName">The device name.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmDeviceAsync(string accessToken, string
 deviceKey, string deviceName)
    {
        var request = new ConfirmDeviceRequest
        {
            AccessToken = accessToken,
            DeviceKey = deviceKey,
            DeviceName = deviceName
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmDeviceAsync(request);
        return response.UserConfirmationNecessary;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ConfirmDevice中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const confirmDevice = ({ deviceKey, accessToken, passwordVerifier, salt }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ConfirmDeviceCommand({
    DeviceKey: deviceKey,
    AccessToken: accessToken,
    DeviceSecretVerifierConfig: {
      PasswordVerifier: passwordVerifier,
      Salt: salt,
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ConfirmDevice中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""
```

```
    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def confirm_mfa_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        access_token,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Confirms an MFA device to be tracked by Amazon Cognito. When a device is
        tracked, its key and password can be used to sign in without requiring a
new
        MFA code from the MFA application.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param device_key: The key of the device, returned by Amazon Cognito.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of the device, returned by Amazon
Cognito.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param access_token: The user's access token.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with Secure Remote Password (SRP)
                        calculations. The scenario associated with this example
uses
                        the warrant package.
        :return: True when the user must confirm the device. Otherwise, False.
When
```

```
                 False, the device is automatically confirmed and tracked.
        """
        srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
            username=user_name,
            password=device_password,
            pool_id="_",
            client_id=self.client_id,
            client_secret=None,
            client=self.cognito_idp_client,
        )
        device_and_pw = f"{device_group_key}{device_key}:{device_password}"
        device_and_pw_hash = aws_srp.hash_sha256(device_and_pw.encode("utf-8"))
        salt = aws_srp.pad_hex(aws_srp.get_random(16))
        x_value = aws_srp.hex_to_long(aws_srp.hex_hash(salt +
device_and_pw_hash))
        verifier = aws_srp.pad_hex(pow(srp_helper.val_g, x_value,
srp_helper.big_n))
        device_secret_verifier_config = {
            "PasswordVerifier": base64.standard_b64encode(
                bytearray.fromhex(verifier)
            ).decode("utf-8"),
            "Salt":
base64.standard_b64encode(bytearray.fromhex(salt)).decode("utf-8"),
        }
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_device(
                AccessToken=access_token,
                DeviceKey=device_key,
                DeviceSecretVerifierConfig=device_secret_verifier_config,
            )
            user_confirm = response["UserConfirmationNecessary"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm mfa device %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                device_key,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return user_confirm
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ConfirmDevice中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ConfirmForgotPassword配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ConfirmForgotPassword。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用 Lambda 函數自動遷移已知的使用者

CLI

AWS CLI

確認忘記密碼

此範例會確認忘記使用者名稱 diego@example.com 的密碼。

命令：

```
aws cognito-idp confirm-forgot-password --client-id 3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado --
username=diego@example.com --password PASSWORD --confirmation-code CONF_CODE
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ConfirmForgotPassword中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
```

```
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(clientId string, code string,
 userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ConfirmForgotPassword中的。

搭**ConfirmSignUp**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ConfirmSignUp`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Confirm that the user has signed up.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of this application.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The confirmation code sent to the user.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmSignupAsync(string clientId, string code,
string userName)
    {
        var signUpRequest = new ConfirmSignUpRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            ConfirmationCode = code,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmSignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{userName} was confirmed");
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ConfirmSignUp中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpRequest request;
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetConfirmationCode(confirmationCode);
        request.SetUsername(userName);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.ConfirmSignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "ConfirmSignup was Successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::ConfirmSignUp. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ConfirmSignUp中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要確認註冊

此範例會確認註冊使用者名稱 diego@example.com。

命令：

```
aws cognito-idp confirm-sign-up --client-id 3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado --
username=diego@example.com --confirmation-code CONF_CODE
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ConfirmSignUp中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void confirmSignUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId, String code,
            String userName) {
        try {
            ConfirmSignUpRequest signUpRequest = ConfirmSignUpRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .confirmationCode(code)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println(userName + " was confirmed");

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ConfirmSignUp中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const confirmSignUp = ({ clientId, username, code }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ConfirmSignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    ConfirmationCode: code,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ConfirmSignUp中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun confirmSignUp(clientIdVal: String?, codeVal: String?, userNameVal:
 String?) {
    val signUpRequest = ConfirmSignUpRequest {
        clientId = clientIdVal
        confirmationCode = codeVal
        username = userNameVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest)
        println("$userNameVal  was confirmed")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ConfirmSignUp中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
```

```
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def confirm_user_sign_up(self, user_name, confirmation_code):
        """
        Confirms a previously created user. A user must be confirmed before they
        can sign in to Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to confirm.
        :param confirmation_code: The confirmation code sent to the user's
registered
                                  email address.
        :return: True when the confirmation succeeds.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "ConfirmationCode": confirmation_code,
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_sign_up(**kwargs)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm sign up for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return True
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ConfirmSignUp中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`CreateUserPool`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateUserPool`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立最低限度設定的使用者集區

此範例會建立 MyUserPool 使用預設值命名的使用者集區。沒有必要的屬性，也沒有應用程式用戶端。MFA 和進階安全性已停用。

命令：

```
aws cognito-idp create-user-pool --pool-name MyUserPool
```

輸出：

```
{
  "UserPool": {
      "SchemaAttributes": [
          {
              "Name": "sub",
              "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                  "MinLength": "1",
                  "MaxLength": "2048"
              },
              "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
              "Required": true,
              "AttributeDataType": "String",
              "Mutable": false
          },
          {
              "Name": "name",
              "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                  "MinLength": "0",
                  "MaxLength": "2048"
              },
              "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
              "Required": false,
              "AttributeDataType": "String",
              "Mutable": true
```

```
            },
            {
                "Name": "given_name",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "family_name",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "middle_name",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "nickname",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
```

```
            },
            {
                "Name": "preferred_username",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "profile",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "picture",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "website",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
```

```
            },
            {
                "Name": "email",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "AttributeDataType": "Boolean",
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "Name": "email_verified",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "gender",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "birthdate",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "10",
                    "MaxLength": "10"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "zoneinfo",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
```

```
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "locale",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "phone_number",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "AttributeDataType": "String",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "AttributeDataType": "Boolean",
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
            "Required": false,
            "Name": "phone_number_verified",
            "Mutable": true
        },
        {
            "Name": "address",
            "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                "MinLength": "0",
                "MaxLength": "2048"
            },
            "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
```

```
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "updated_at",
                "NumberAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinValue": "0"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "Number",
                "Mutable": true
            }
        ],
        "MfaConfiguration": "OFF",
        "Name": "MyUserPool",
        "LastModifiedDate": 1547833345.777,
        "AdminCreateUserConfig": {
            "UnusedAccountValidityDays": 7,
            "AllowAdminCreateUserOnly": false
        },
        "EmailConfiguration": {},
        "Policies": {
            "PasswordPolicy": {
                "RequireLowercase": true,
                "RequireSymbols": true,
                "RequireNumbers": true,
                "MinimumLength": 8,
                "RequireUppercase": true
            }
        },
        "CreationDate": 1547833345.777,
        "EstimatedNumberOfUsers": 0,
        "Id": "us-west-2_aaaaaaaaa",
        "LambdaConfig": {}
    }
}
```

用兩個必要屬性建立新的使用者集區

此範例會建立使用者集區 MyUserPool。集區設定為接受電子郵件作為使用者名稱屬性。它也會使用 Amazon Simple Email Service，將電子郵件來源地址設定為經過驗證的地址。

命令：

```
aws cognito-idp create-user-pool --pool-name MyUserPool --username-
attributes "email" --email-configuration=SourceArn="arn:aws:ses:us-
east-1:111111111111:identity/
jane@example.com",ReplyToEmailAddress="jane@example.com"
```

輸出：

```
{
  "UserPool": {
      "SchemaAttributes": [
          {
              "Name": "sub",
              "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                  "MinLength": "1",
                  "MaxLength": "2048"
              },
              "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
              "Required": true,
              "AttributeDataType": "String",
              "Mutable": false
          },
          {
              "Name": "name",
              "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                  "MinLength": "0",
                  "MaxLength": "2048"
              },
              "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
              "Required": false,
              "AttributeDataType": "String",
              "Mutable": true
          },
          {
              "Name": "given_name",
              "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                  "MinLength": "0",
                  "MaxLength": "2048"
              },
              "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
              "Required": false,
              "AttributeDataType": "String",
```

```
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "family_name",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "middle_name",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "nickname",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "preferred_username",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
```

```
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "profile",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "picture",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "website",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "email",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
```

```
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "AttributeDataType": "Boolean",
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "Name": "email_verified",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "gender",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "birthdate",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "10",
                    "MaxLength": "10"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "zoneinfo",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "locale",
```

```
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "phone_number",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "AttributeDataType": "Boolean",
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "Name": "phone_number_verified",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "address",
                "StringAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinLength": "0",
                    "MaxLength": "2048"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "String",
                "Mutable": true
            },
            {
                "Name": "updated_at",
                "NumberAttributeConstraints": {
                    "MinValue": "0"
                },
                "DeveloperOnlyAttribute": false,
```

```
                "Required": false,
                "AttributeDataType": "Number",
                "Mutable": true
            }
        ],
        "MfaConfiguration": "OFF",
        "Name": "MyUserPool",
        "LastModifiedDate": 1547837788.189,
        "AdminCreateUserConfig": {
            "UnusedAccountValidityDays": 7,
            "AllowAdminCreateUserOnly": false
        },
        "EmailConfiguration": {
            "ReplyToEmailAddress": "jane@example.com",
            "SourceArn": "arn:aws:ses:us-east-1:111111111111:identity/
jane@example.com"
        },
        "Policies": {
            "PasswordPolicy": {
                "RequireLowercase": true,
                "RequireSymbols": true,
                "RequireNumbers": true,
                "MinimumLength": 8,
                "RequireUppercase": true
            }
        },
        "UsernameAttributes": [
            "email"
        ],
        "CreationDate": 1547837788.189,
        "EstimatedNumberOfUsers": 0,
        "Id": "us-west-2_aaaaaaaaa",
        "LambdaConfig": {}
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateUserPool中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateUserPool {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userPoolName>\s

                Where:
                    userPoolName - The name to give your user pool when it's
 created.
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userPoolName = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String id = createPool(cognitoClient, userPoolName);
        System.out.println("User pool ID: " + id);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static String createPool(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
 String userPoolName) {
        try {
            CreateUserPoolRequest request = CreateUserPoolRequest.builder()
                    .poolName(userPoolName)
                    .build();

            CreateUserPoolResponse response =
 cognitoClient.createUserPool(request);
            return response.userPool().id();

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateUserPool中的。

搭**CreateUserPoolClient**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateUserPoolClient`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立使用者集區用戶端

此範例會建立具有兩個明確授權流程的新使用者集區用戶端：使用者 _ 密碼驗證和 ADMIN_NO_SRP_AUTH。

命令：

```
aws cognito-idp create-user-pool-client --user-pool-id us-west-2_aaaaaaaaa
  --client-name MyNewClient --no-generate-secret --explicit-auth-flows
 "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH" "ADMIN_NO_SRP_AUTH"
```

輸出：

```
{
  "UserPoolClient": {
      "UserPoolId": "us-west-2_aaaaaaaaa",
      "ClientName": "MyNewClient",
      "ClientId": "6p3bs000no6a4ue1idruvd05ad",
      "LastModifiedDate": 1548697449.497,
      "CreationDate": 1548697449.497,
      "RefreshTokenValidity": 30,
      "ExplicitAuthFlows": [
          "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
          "ADMIN_NO_SRP_AUTH"
      ],
      "AllowedOAuthFlowsUserPoolClient": false
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateUserPoolClient中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolClientReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolClientRespon

/**
 * A user pool client app is an application that authenticates with Amazon
 * Cognito user pools.
 * When you create a user pool, you can configure app clients that allow mobile
 * or web applications
 * to call API operations to authenticate users, manage user attributes and
 * profiles,
 * and implement sign-up and sign-in flows.
 *
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateUserPoolClient {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <clientName> <userPoolId>\s
```

```
                Where:
                    clientName - The name for the user pool client to create.
                    userPoolId - The ID for the user pool.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clientName = args[0];
        String userPoolId = args[1];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createPoolClient(cognitoClient, clientName, userPoolId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void createPoolClient(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 cognitoClient, String clientName,
            String userPoolId) {
        try {
            CreateUserPoolClientRequest request =
 CreateUserPoolClientRequest.builder()
                    .clientName(clientName)
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                    .build();

            CreateUserPoolClientResponse response =
 cognitoClient.createUserPoolClient(request);
            System.out.println("User pool " +
 response.userPoolClient().clientName() + " created. ID: "
                    + response.userPoolClient().clientId());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateUserPoolClient中的。

搭DeleteUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteUser。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用 Lambda 函數自動確認已知使用者
- 使用 Lambda 函數自動遷移已知的使用者
- 在 Amazon Cognito 使用者身份驗證後，使用 Lambda 函數寫入自訂活動資料

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.SetAccessToken(accessToken);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteUser(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The user " << userName << " was deleted."
```

```
                        << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::DeleteUser. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteUser中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除使用者

此範例會刪除使用者。

命令：

```
aws cognito-idp delete-user --access-token ACCESS_TOKEN
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteUser中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}
```

```
// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(userAccessToken string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteUser中的。

搭**ForgotPassword**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ForgotPassword`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用 Lambda 函數自動遷移已知的使用者

CLI

AWS CLI

強制變更密碼

下列`forgot-password`範例會傳送訊息至 jane@example.com 以變更其密碼。

```
aws cognito-idp forgot-password --client-id 38fjsnc484p94kpqsnet7mpld0 --username
 jane@example.com
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CodeDeliveryDetails": {
```

```
        "Destination": "j***@e***.com",
        "DeliveryMedium": "EMAIL",
        "AttributeName": "email"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ForgotPassword中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(clientId string, userName string)
 (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ForgotPassword中的。

搭`InitiateAuth`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`InitiateAuth`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用 Lambda 函數自動確認已知使用者
- 使用 Lambda 函數自動遷移已知的使用者
- 使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者
- 在 Amazon Cognito 使用者身份驗證後，使用 Lambda 函數寫入自訂活動資料

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate authorization.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <param name="password">The password for the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <returns>The response from the initiate auth request.</returns>
    public async Task<InitiateAuthResponse> InitiateAuthAsync(string clientId,
 string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
```

```
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var authRequest = new InitiateAuthRequest

        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.InitiateAuthAsync(authRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Result Challenge is : {response.ChallengeName}");

        return response;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InitiateAuth中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
```

```
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InitiateAuth中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const initiateAuth = ({ username, password, clientId }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new InitiateAuthCommand({
    AuthFlow: AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
    AuthParameters: {
      USERNAME: username,
      PASSWORD: password,
    },
```

```
    ClientId: clientId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InitiateAuth中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例示範如何使用追蹤的裝置開始進行身分驗證。若要完成登入，用戶端必須正確回應安全遠端密碼 (SRP) 挑戰。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_in_with_tracked_device(
```

```
        self,
        user_name,
        password,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Signs in to Amazon Cognito as a user who has a tracked device. Signing in
        with a tracked device lets a user sign in without entering a new MFA
 code.

        Signing in with a tracked device requires that the client respond to the
 SRP
        protocol. The scenario associated with this example uses the warrant
 package
        to help with SRP calculations.

        For more information on SRP, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Secure_Remote_Password_protocol.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :param device_key: The key of a tracked device.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of a tracked device.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with SRP calculations. The scenario
                        associated with this example uses the warrant package.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains
 an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
                username=user_name,
                password=device_password,
                pool_id="_",
                client_id=self.client_id,
                client_secret=None,
                client=self.cognito_idp_client,
            )

            response_init = self.cognito_idp_client.initiate_auth(
```

```
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                AuthFlow="USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                AuthParameters={
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "PASSWORD": password,
                    "DEVICE_KEY": device_key,
                },
            )
            if response_init["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_SRP_AUTH":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_SRP_AUTH challenge but got
{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            auth_params = srp_helper.get_auth_params()
            auth_params["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_auth = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_SRP_AUTH",
                ChallengeResponses=auth_params,
            )
            if response_auth["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER challenge but got "
                    f"{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            challenge_params = response_auth["ChallengeParameters"]
            challenge_params["USER_ID_FOR_SRP"] = device_group_key + device_key
            cr = srp_helper.process_challenge(challenge_params, {"USERNAME":
user_name})
            cr["USERNAME"] = user_name
            cr["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_verifier =
self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER",
                ChallengeResponses=cr,
            )
            auth_tokens = response_verifier["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start client sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return auth_tokens
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InitiateAuth中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ListUserPools配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListUserPools。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the Amazon Cognito user pools for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of UserPoolDescriptionType objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserPoolDescriptionType>> ListUserPoolsAsync()
    {
        var userPools = new List<UserPoolDescriptionType>();

        var userPoolsPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUserPools(new
ListUserPoolsRequest());

        await foreach (var response in userPoolsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            userPools.AddRange(response.UserPools);
        }
```

```
        return userPools;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListUserPools中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出使用者集區

此範例會列出多達 20 個使用者集區。

命令：

```
aws cognito-idp list-user-pools --max-results 20
```

輸出：

```
{
  "UserPools": [
      {
         "CreationDate": 1547763720.822,
         "LastModifiedDate": 1547763720.822,
         "LambdaConfig": {},
         "Id": "us-west-2_aaaaaaaaa",
         "Name": "MyUserPool"
      }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListUserPools中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 cognitoClient := cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the user pools for your account.")
 var pools []types.UserPoolDescriptionType
 paginator := cognitoidentityprovider.NewListUserPoolsPaginator(
```

```
  cognitoClient, &cognitoidentityprovider.ListUserPoolsInput{MaxResults:
 aws.Int32(10)})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get user pools. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   pools = append(pools, output.UserPools...)
  }
 }
 if len(pools) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any user pools!")
 } else {
  for _, pool := range pools {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *pool.Name, *pool.Id)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListUserPools中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsRequest;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListUserPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUserPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUserPools(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 cognitoClient) {
        try {
            ListUserPoolsRequest request = ListUserPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListUserPoolsResponse response =
 cognitoClient.listUserPools(request);
            response.userPools().forEach(userpool -> {
                System.out.println("User pool " + userpool.name() + ", User ID "
 + userpool.id());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListUserPools中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_pools(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let response = client.list_user_pools().max_results(10).send().await?;
    let pools = response.user_pools();
    println!("User pools:");
    for pool in pools {
        println!("  ID:              {}", pool.id().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("  Name:            {}", pool.name().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("  Lambda Config:   {:?}", pool.lambda_config().unwrap());
        println!(
            "  Last modified:   {}",
            pool.last_modified_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()?
        );
        println!(
            "  Creation date:   {:?}",
            pool.creation_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()
        );
        println!();
    }
    println!("Next token: {}", response.next_token().unwrap_or_default());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListUserPools中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`ListUsers`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUsers`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Get a list of users for the Amazon Cognito user pool.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="userPoolId">The user pool ID.</param>
/// <returns>A list of users.</returns>
public async Task<List<UserType>> ListUsersAsync(string userPoolId)
{
    var request = new ListUsersRequest
    {
        UserPoolId = userPoolId
    };

    var users = new List<UserType>();

    var usersPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUsers(request);
    await foreach (var response in usersPaginator.Responses)
    {
        users.AddRange(response.Users);
    }

    return users;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListUsers中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出使用者

此範例最多可列出 20 位使用者。

命令：

```
aws cognito-idp list-users --user-pool-id us-west-2_aaaaaaaaa --limit 20
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Users": [
      {
          "Username": "22704aa3-fc10-479a-97eb-2af5806bd327",
          "Enabled": true,
          "UserStatus": "FORCE_CHANGE_PASSWORD",
          "UserCreateDate": 1548089817.683,
          "UserLastModifiedDate": 1548089817.683,
          "Attributes": [
              {
                  "Name": "sub",
                  "Value": "22704aa3-fc10-479a-97eb-2af5806bd327"
              },
              {
                  "Name": "email_verified",
                  "Value": "true"
              },
              {
                  "Name": "email",
                  "Value": "mary@example.com"
              }
          ]
      }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListUsers中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUsersRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUsersResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListUsers {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userPoolId>\s

                Where:
                    userPoolId - The ID given to your user pool when it's
 created.
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userPoolId = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUsers(cognitoClient, userPoolId);
        listUsersFilter(cognitoClient, userPoolId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUsers(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
String userPoolId) {
        try {
            ListUsersRequest usersRequest = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                    .build();

            ListUsersResponse response = cognitoClient.listUsers(usersRequest);
            response.users().forEach(user -> {
                System.out.println("User " + user.username() + " Status " +
user.userStatus() + " Created "
                        + user.userCreateDate());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Shows how to list users by using a filter.
    public static void listUsersFilter(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
cognitoClient, String userPoolId) {

        try {
            String filter = "email = \"tblue@noserver.com\"";
            ListUsersRequest usersRequest = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
```

```
                    .filter(filter)
                    .build();

            ListUsersResponse response = cognitoClient.listUsers(usersRequest);
            response.users().forEach(user -> {
                System.out.println("User with filter applied " + user.username()
 + " Status " + user.userStatus()
                        + " Created " + user.userCreateDate());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListUsers中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const listUsers = ({ userPoolId }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ListUsersCommand({
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListUsers中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAllUsers(userPoolId: String) {

    val request = ListUsersRequest {
        this.userPoolId = userPoolId
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cognitoClient ->
        val response = cognitoClient.listUsers(request)
        response.users?.forEach { user ->
            println("The user name is ${user.username}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListUsers中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def list_users(self):
        """
        Returns a list of the users in the current user pool.

        :return: The list of users.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.cognito_idp_client.list_users(UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id)
            users = response["Users"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list users for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.user_pool_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return users
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListUsers中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ResendConfirmationCode配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ResendConfirmationCode。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Send a new confirmation code to a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of the client application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of user who will receive the code.</
param>
    /// <returns>The delivery details.</returns>
    public async Task<CodeDeliveryDetailsType> ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(string
 clientId, string userName)
    {
        var codeRequest = new ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await
 _cognitoService.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(codeRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"Method of delivery is
 {response.CodeDeliveryDetails.DeliveryMedium}");

        return response.CodeDeliveryDetails;
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ResendConfirmationCode中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
request;
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeOutcome
outcome =
                client.ResendConfirmationCode(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode was
successful."
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                        << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ResendConfirmationCode中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要重新傳送確認碼

下列 `resend-confirmation-code` 範例會傳送確認碼給使用者 `jane`。

```
aws cognito-idp resend-confirmation-code \
    --client-id 12a3b456c7de890f11g123hijk \
    --username jane
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CodeDeliveryDetails": {
        "Destination": "j***@e***.com",
        "DeliveryMedium": "EMAIL",
        "AttributeName": "email"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Cognito 開發人員指南》中的註冊及確認使用者帳戶。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ResendConfirmationCode中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void resendConfirmationCode(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 identityProviderClient, String clientId,
            String userName) {
        try {
            ResendConfirmationCodeRequest codeRequest =
 ResendConfirmationCodeRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            ResendConfirmationCodeResponse response =
 identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest);
            System.out.println("Method of delivery is " +
 response.codeDeliveryDetails().deliveryMediumAsString());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ResendConfirmationCode中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const resendConfirmationCode = ({ clientId, username }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ResendConfirmationCodeCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
```

```
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ResendConfirmationCode中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun resendConfirmationCode(clientIdVal: String?, userNameVal: String?) {
    val codeRequest = ResendConfirmationCodeRequest {
        clientId = clientIdVal
        username = userNameVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest)
        println("Method of delivery is " +
 (response.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium))
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ResendConfirmationCode中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def resend_confirmation(self, user_name):
        """
        Prompts Amazon Cognito to resend an email with a new confirmation code.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who will receive the email.
        :return: Delivery information about where the email is sent.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"ClientId": self.client_id, "Username": user_name}
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.resend_confirmation_code(**kwargs)
            delivery = response["CodeDeliveryDetails"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't resend confirmation to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return delivery
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ResendConfirmationCode中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**RespondToAuthChallenge**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RespondToAuthChallenge。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

CLI

AWS CLI

若要回應身分驗證挑戰

此範例回應使用初始化身份驗證啟動的授權挑戰。這是對 NEW_PASSWORD_REQUIRED 挑戰的回應。它為使用者 jane@example.com 設定密碼。

命令：

```
aws cognito-idp respond-to-auth-challenge --client-id 3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado
 --challenge-name NEW_PASSWORD_REQUIRED --challenge-responses
 USERNAME=jane@example.com,NEW_PASSWORD="password" --session "SESSION_TOKEN"
```

輸出：

```
{
  "ChallengeParameters": {},
  "AuthenticationResult": {
      "AccessToken": "ACCESS_TOKEN",
      "ExpiresIn": 3600,
      "TokenType": "Bearer",
      "RefreshToken": "REFRESH_TOKEN",
      "IdToken": "ID_TOKEN",
      "NewDeviceMetadata": {
          "DeviceKey": "us-west-2_fec070d2-fa88-424a-8ec8-b26d7198eb23",
          "DeviceGroupKey": "-wt2ha1Zd"
      }
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RespondToAuthChallenge中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const respondToAuthChallenge = ({
  clientId,
  username,
  session,
  userPoolId,
  code,
}) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new RespondToAuthChallengeCommand({
    ChallengeName: ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
    ChallengeResponses: {
      SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE: code,
      USERNAME: username,
```

```
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考RespondToAuthChallenge中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用追蹤的裝置登入。若要完成登入，用戶端必須正確回應安全遠端密碼 (SRP) 挑戰。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret
```

```
    def sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        password,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Signs in to Amazon Cognito as a user who has a tracked device. Signing in
        with a tracked device lets a user sign in without entering a new MFA
 code.

        Signing in with a tracked device requires that the client respond to the
 SRP
        protocol. The scenario associated with this example uses the warrant
 package
        to help with SRP calculations.

        For more information on SRP, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Secure_Remote_Password_protocol.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :param device_key: The key of a tracked device.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of a tracked device.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with SRP calculations. The scenario
                        associated with this example uses the warrant package.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains
 an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
                username=user_name,
                password=device_password,
                pool_id="_",
                client_id=self.client_id,
                client_secret=None,
                client=self.cognito_idp_client,
```

```
            )

            response_init = self.cognito_idp_client.initiate_auth(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                AuthFlow="USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                AuthParameters={
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "PASSWORD": password,
                    "DEVICE_KEY": device_key,
                },
            )
            if response_init["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_SRP_AUTH":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_SRP_AUTH challenge but got
{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            auth_params = srp_helper.get_auth_params()
            auth_params["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_auth = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_SRP_AUTH",
                ChallengeResponses=auth_params,
            )
            if response_auth["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER challenge but got "
                    f"{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            challenge_params = response_auth["ChallengeParameters"]
            challenge_params["USER_ID_FOR_SRP"] = device_group_key + device_key
            cr = srp_helper.process_challenge(challenge_params, {"USERNAME":
user_name})
            cr["USERNAME"] = user_name
            cr["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_verifier =
self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER",
                ChallengeResponses=cr,
            )
            auth_tokens = response_verifier["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start client sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return auth_tokens
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RespondToAuthChallenge中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭SignUp配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SignUp。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用 Lambda 函數自動確認已知使用者
- 使用 Lambda 函數自動遷移已知的使用者
- 使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Sign up a new user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="userName">The username to use.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <param name="email">The email address of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the user was confirmed.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> SignUpAsync(string clientId, string userName, string
 password, string email)
    {
        var userAttrs = new AttributeType
        {
            Name = "email",
            Value = email,
        };

        var userAttrsList = new List<AttributeType>();

        userAttrsList.Add(userAttrs);

        var signUpRequest = new SignUpRequest
        {
            UserAttributes = userAttrsList,
            Username = userName,
            ClientId = clientId,
            Password = password
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.SignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SignUp中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpRequest request;
        request.AddUserAttributes(
                Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AttributeType().WithName(
                        "email").WithValue(email));
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetPassword(password);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.SignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The signup request for " << userName << " was
successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderErrors::USERNAME_EXISTS) {
            std::cout
                    << "The username already exists. Please enter a different
username."
                    << std::endl;
            userExists = true;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::SignUpRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考SignUp中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將使用者登出

此範例註冊了 jane@example.com。

命令：

```
aws cognito-idp sign-up --client-id 3n4b5urk1ft4fl3mg5e62d9ado --
username jane@example.com --password PASSWORD --user-attributes
 Name="email",Value="jane@example.com" Name="name",Value="Jane"
```

輸出：

```
{
  "UserConfirmed": false,
  "UserSub": "e04d60a6-45dc-441c-a40b-e25a787d4862"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SignUp中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
```

```
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(clientId string, userName string, password
 string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考SignUp中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void signUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 identityProviderClient, String clientId, String userName,
            String password, String email) {
```

```
        AttributeType userAttrs = AttributeType.builder()
                .name("email")
                .value(email)
                .build();

        List<AttributeType> userAttrsList = new ArrayList<>();
        userAttrsList.add(userAttrs);
        try {
            SignUpRequest signUpRequest = SignUpRequest.builder()
                    .userAttributes(userAttrsList)
                    .username(userName)
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .password(password)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println("User has been signed up ");

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SignUp中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const signUp = ({ clientId, username, password, email }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new SignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
```

```
    Username: username,
    Password: password,
    UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SignUp中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun signUp(clientIdVal: String?, userNameVal: String?, passwordVal:
 String?, emailVal: String?) {
    val userAttrs = AttributeType {
        name = "email"
        value = emailVal
    }

    val userAttrsList = mutableListOf<AttributeType>()
    userAttrsList.add(userAttrs)
    val signUpRequest = SignUpRequest {
        userAttributes = userAttrsList
        username = userNameVal
        clientId = clientIdVal
        password = passwordVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest)
        println("User has been signed up")
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK SignUp中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_up_user(self, user_name, password, user_email):
        """
        Signs up a new user with Amazon Cognito. This action prompts Amazon
 Cognito
        to send an email to the specified email address. The email contains a
 code that
        can be used to confirm the user.
```

```
        When the user already exists, the user status is checked to determine
whether
        the user has been confirmed.

        :param user_name: The user name that identifies the new user.
        :param password: The password for the new user.
        :param user_email: The email address for the new user.
        :return: True when the user is already confirmed with Amazon Cognito.
                 Otherwise, false.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "Password": password,
                "UserAttributes": [{"Name": "email", "Value": user_email}],
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.sign_up(**kwargs)
            confirmed = response["UserConfirmed"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "UsernameExistsException":
                response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_get_user(
                    UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id, Username=user_name
                )
                logger.warning(
                    "User %s exists and is %s.", user_name,
response["UserStatus"]
                )
                confirmed = response["UserStatus"] == "CONFIRMED"
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't sign up %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return confirmed
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SignUp中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭UpdateUserPool配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateUserPool。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用 Lambda 函數自動確認已知使用者
- 使用 Lambda 函數自動遷移已知的使用者
- 在 Amazon Cognito 使用者身份驗證後，使用 Lambda 函數寫入自訂活動資料

CLI

AWS CLI

更新使用者集區的步驟

此範例會將標籤新增至使用者集區。

命令：

```
aws cognito-idp update-user-pool --user-pool-id us-west-2_aaaaaaaaa --user-pool-
tags Team=Blue,Area=West
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateUserPool中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}
```

```
// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
```

```
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考UpdateUserPool中的。

搭`VerifySoftwareToken`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`VerifySoftwareToken`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The name of the session.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The MFA code.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the software token.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<VerifySoftwareTokenResponseType>
VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(string session, string code)
    {
        var tokenRequest = new VerifySoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            UserCode = code,
            Session = session,
        };

        var verifyResponse = await
_cognitoService.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(tokenRequest);

        return verifyResponse.Status;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考VerifySoftwareToken中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetUserCode(userCode);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.VerifySoftwareToken(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Verification of the code was successful."
                      << std::endl;
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::VerifySoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考VerifySoftwareToken中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
   public static void verifyTOTP(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session, String code) {
        try {
            VerifySoftwareTokenRequest tokenRequest =
VerifySoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
                    .userCode(code)
                    .session(session)
                    .build();

            VerifySoftwareTokenResponse verifyResponse =
identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of the token is " +
verifyResponse.statusAsString());
```

```
        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考VerifySoftwareToken中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const verifySoftwareToken = (totp) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  // The 'Session' is provided in the response to 'AssociateSoftwareToken'.
  const session = process.env.SESSION;

  if (!session) {
    throw new Error(
      "Missing a valid Session. Did you run 'admin-initiate-auth'?",
    );
  }

  const command = new VerifySoftwareTokenCommand({
    Session: session,
    UserCode: totp,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考VerifySoftwareToken中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
suspend fun verifyTOTP(sessionVal: String?, codeVal: String?) {
    val tokenRequest = VerifySoftwareTokenRequest {
        userCode = codeVal
        session = sessionVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val verifyResponse =
 identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest)
        println("The status of the token is ${verifyResponse.status}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK VerifySoftwareToken中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""
```

```
    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def verify_mfa(self, session, user_code):
        """
        Verify a new MFA application that is associated with a user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param user_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: Status that indicates whether the MFA application is verified.
        """
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.verify_software_token(
                Session=session, UserCode=user_code
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't verify MFA. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件VerifySoftwareToken中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon Cognito 身分供應商的案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Cognito 身分識別供應商。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用開發套件自動透過 Lambda 函數確認已知的 Amazon Cognito 認知使用者 AWS
- 使用開發套件，透過 Lambda 函數自動遷移已知的 Amazon Cognito 知使用者 AWS
- 使用需要 MFA 使用者使用開發套件的 Amazon Cognito 使用者集區註冊使用者 AWS
- 使用開發套件 AWS 進行 Amazon Cognito 使用者身份驗證之後，使用 Lambda 函數寫入自訂活動

使用開發套件自動透過 Lambda 函數確認已知的 Amazon Cognito 認知使用者 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Lambda 函數自動確認已知的 Amazon Cognito 使用者。

- 設定使用者集區以呼叫`PreSignUp`觸發器的 Lambda 函數。
- 使用亞馬遜認可註冊用戶。
- Lambda 函數會掃描 DynamoDB 表格，並自動確認已知使用者。
- 以新使用者身分登入，然後清理資源。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
// AutoConfirm separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type AutoConfirm struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewAutoConfirm constructs a new auto confirm runner.
func NewAutoConfirm(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) AutoConfirm {
 scenario := AutoConfirm{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddPreSignUpTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PreSignUp trigger.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) AddPreSignUpTrigger(userPoolId string, functionArn
 string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PreSignUp trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when a user signs up, and lets your function take action
 before the main Cognito\n" +
  "sign up processing occurs.\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PreSignUp, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the PreSignUp
 trigger.\n",
```

```
  functionArn, userPoolId)
}

// SignUpUser signs up a user from the known user table with a password you
 specify.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignUpUser(clientId string, usersTable string)
 (string, string) {
 log.Println("Let's sign up a user to your Cognito user pool. When the user's
 email matches an email in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, it is automatically verified and the user is
 confirmed.")

 knownUsers, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(usersTable)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 userChoice := runner.questioner.AskChoice("Which user do you want to use?\n",
 knownUsers.UserNameList())
 user := knownUsers.Users[userChoice]

 var signedUp bool
 var userConfirmed bool
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !signedUp {
  log.Printf("Signing up user '%v' with email '%v' to Cognito.\n", user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
  userConfirmed, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignUp(clientId, user.UserName,
 password, user.UserEmail)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   signedUp = true
  }
 }
 log.Printf("User %v signed up, confirmed = %v.\n", user.UserName, userConfirmed)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 return user.UserName, password
}

// SignInUser signs in a user.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignInUser(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) string {
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 log.Printf("Let's sign in as %v...\n", userName)
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return *authResult.AccessToken
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) Run(stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup()
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddPreSignUpTrigger(stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers, actions.PreSignUp)
```

```
 userName, password := runner.SignUpUser(stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunction"])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
  runner.SignInUser(stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password))

 runner.resources.Cleanup()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

使用 Lambda 函數處理`PreSignUp`觸發器。

```
const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PreSignUp event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be confirmed and verified.
```

```
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup) (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup,
 error) {
 log.Printf("Received presignup from %v for user '%v'", event.TriggerSource,
 event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "PreSignUp_SignUp" {
  // Other trigger sources, such as PreSignUp_AdminInitiateAuth, ignore the
 response from this handler.
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up email %v in table %v.\n", user.UserEmail, tableName)
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key:       user.GetKey(),
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up email %v.\n", user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }
 if output.Item == nil {
  log.Printf("Email %v not found. Email verification is required.\n",
 user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }

 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(output.Item, &user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return event, err
 }

 if user.UserName != event.UserName {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found, but stored UserName '%v' does not match
 supplied UserName '%v'. Verification is required.\n",
   user.UserEmail, user.UserName, event.UserName)
 } else {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found with matching UserName %v. User is confirmed.
\n", user.UserEmail, user.UserName)
  event.Response.AutoConfirmUser = true
  event.Response.AutoVerifyEmail = true
```

```
 }

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

建立執行一般工作的結構。

```
// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this
 example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs, error)
 PopulateUserTable(tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
```

```
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(tableName string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for
 this example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured
 format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList,
 error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(tableName)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users
 table...\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the
 specified Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with
 your Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

創建一個包裝 Amazon Cognito 操作的結構。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
```

```
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(clientId string, userName string, password
 string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}
```

```
// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(clientId string, userName string)
 (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
```

```
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(clientId string, code string,
 userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(userAccessToken string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
```

```
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(userPoolId string, userName string,
 userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(userPoolId string, userName
 string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
```

```
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 DynamoDB 動作的結構。

```
// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of
 strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
```

```
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(tableName string) error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_
%v", i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(tableName string) (UserList, error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
```

```
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(tableName string, user User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 CloudWatch 記錄動作的結構。

```
type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(functionName string)
 (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(functionName string,
 logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

創建一個包裝 AWS CloudFormation 動作的結構。

```
// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}
```

```
// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(stackName string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(context.TODO(),
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

清理資源。

```
// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
```

```
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup() {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
 \n" +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i],
 HandlerArn: nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。

- DeleteUser
- InitiateAuth
- SignUp
- UpdateUserPool

使用開發套件，透過 Lambda 函數自動遷移已知的 Amazon Cognito 知使用者 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Lambda 函數自動遷移已知的 Amazon Cognito 使用者。

- 設定使用者集區以呼叫`MigrateUser`觸發器的 Lambda 函數。
- 使用不在使用者集區中的使用者名稱和電子郵件登入 Amazon Cognito。
- Lambda 函數會掃描 DynamoDB 表格，並自動將已知的使用者移轉至使用者集區。
- 執行忘記密碼流程以重設已遷移使用者的密碼。
- 以新使用者身分登入，然後清理資源。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
import (
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
```

```
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// MigrateUser separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type MigrateUser struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewMigrateUser constructs a new migrate user runner.
func NewMigrateUser(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) MigrateUser {
 scenario := MigrateUser{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddMigrateUserTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 MigrateUser trigger.
func (runner *MigrateUser) AddMigrateUserTrigger(userPoolId string, functionArn
 string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the MigrateUser trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when an unknown user signs in, and lets your function
 take action before Cognito\n" +
  "rejects the user.\n\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.UserMigration, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
```

```
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the MigrateUser
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser adds a new user to the known users table and signs that user in to
 Amazon Cognito.
func (runner *MigrateUser) SignInUser(usersTable string, clientId string) (bool,
 actions.User) {
 log.Println("Let's sign in a user to your Cognito user pool. When the username
 and email matches an entry in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, the email is automatically verified and the user
 is migrated to the Cognito user pool.")

 user := actions.User{}
 user.UserName = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter a username:")
 user.UserEmail = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter an email that you own. This
 email will be used to confirm user migration\n" +
  "during this example:")

 runner.helper.AddKnownUser(usersTable, user)

 var err error
 var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 signedIn := false
 for !signedIn && resetRequired == nil {
  log.Printf("Signing in to Cognito as user '%v'. The expected result is a
 PasswordResetRequiredException.\n\n", user.UserName)
  authResult, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(clientId, user.UserName, "_")
  if err != nil {
   if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
    log.Printf("\nUser '%v' is not in the Cognito user pool but was found in the
 DynamoDB known users table.\n"+
     "User migration is started and a password reset is required.",
 user.UserName)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   log.Printf("User '%v' successfully signed in. This is unexpected and probably
 means you have not\n"+
```

```
    "cleaned up a previous run of this scenario, so the user exist in the Cognito
 user pool.\n"+
    "You can continue this example and select to clean up resources, or manually
 remove\n"+
    "the user from your user pool and try again.", user.UserName)
   runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
   signedIn = true
  }
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return resetRequired != nil, user
}

// ResetPassword starts a password recovery flow.
func (runner *MigrateUser) ResetPassword(clientId string, user actions.User) {
 wantCode := runner.questioner.AskBool(fmt.Sprintf("In order to migrate the user
 to Cognito, you must be able to receive a confirmation\n"+
  "code by email at %v. Do you want to send a code (y/n)?", user.UserEmail), "y")
 if !wantCode {
  log.Println("To complete this example and successfully migrate a user to
 Cognito, you must enter an email\n" +
   "you own that can receive a confirmation code.")
  return
 }
 codeDelivery, err := runner.cognitoActor.ForgotPassword(clientId, user.UserName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nA confirmation code has been sent to %v.",
 *codeDelivery.Destination)
 code := runner.questioner.Ask("Check your email and enter it here:")

 confirmed := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !confirmed {
  log.Printf("\nConfirming password reset for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.ConfirmForgotPassword(clientId, code, user.UserName,
 password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
```

```
    if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
     password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
    } else {
     panic(err)
    }
   } else {
    confirmed = true
   }
  }
  log.Printf("User '%v' successfully confirmed and migrated.\n", user.UserName)
  log.Println("Signing in with your username and password...")
  authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(clientId, user.UserName, password)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
  (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
  runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
  *authResult.AccessToken)

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }

 // Run runs the scenario.
 func (runner *MigrateUser) Run(stackName string) {
  defer func() {
   if r := recover(); r != nil {
    log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
    runner.resources.Cleanup()
   }
  }()

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Printf("Welcome\n")

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

  stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(stackName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
```

```
 runner.AddMigrateUserTrigger(stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.UserMigration)
 resetNeeded, user := runner.SignInUser(stackOutputs["TableName"],
 stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"])
 if resetNeeded {
  runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunction"])
  runner.ResetPassword(stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], user)
 }

 runner.resources.Cleanup()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

使用 Lambda 函數處理`MigrateUser`觸發器。

```
const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the MigrateUser event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be migrated to the user pool.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser)
 (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser, error) {
```

```
log.Printf("Received migrate trigger from %v for user '%v'",
event.TriggerSource, event.UserName)
if event.TriggerSource != "UserMigration_Authentication" {
 return event, nil
}
tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
user := UserInfo{
 UserName: event.UserName,
}
log.Printf("Looking up user '%v' in table %v.\n", user.UserName, tableName)
filterEx := expression.Name("UserName").Equal(expression.Value(user.UserName))
expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filterEx).Build()
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Error building expression to query for user '%v'.\n",
user.UserName)
 return event, err
}
output, err := h.dynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
 TableName:                 aws.String(tableName),
 FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
 ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
 ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
})
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Error looking up user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
 return event, err
}
if output.Items == nil || len(output.Items) == 0 {
 log.Printf("User '%v' not found, not migrating user.\n", user.UserName)
 return event, err
}

var users []UserInfo
err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &users)
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB items. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 return event, err
}

user = users[0]
log.Printf("UserName '%v' found with email %v. User is migrated and must reset
password.\n", user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.UserAttributes =
map[string]string{
```

```
  "email":          user.UserEmail,
  "email_verified": "true", // email_verified is required for the forgot password
 flow.
 }
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.FinalUserStatus =
 "RESET_REQUIRED"
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.MessageAction = "SUPPRESS"

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

建立執行一般工作的結構。

```
// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this
 example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs, error)
 PopulateUserTable(tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
```

```
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(tableName string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for
 this example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}
```

```
// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured
 format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList,
 error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users
 table...\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the
 specified Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with
 your Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

創建一個包裝 Amazon Cognito 操作的結構。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
```

```
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(clientId string, userName string, password
 string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
```

```
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(clientId string, userName string)
 (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(clientId string, code string,
 userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(userAccessToken string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
```

```
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(userPoolId string, userName string,
 userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(userPoolId string, userName
 string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 DynamoDB 動作的結構。

```
// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}
```

```
// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of
 strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(tableName string) error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_
%v", i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(tableName string) (UserList, error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(tableName string, user User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 CloudWatch 記錄動作的結構。

```
type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(functionName string)
 (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
```

```
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(functionName string,
 logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

創建一個包裝 AWS CloudFormation 動作的結構。

```
// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string
```

```
type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(stackName string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(context.TODO(),
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

清理資源。

```
// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
```

```
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup() {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
 \n" +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i],
 HandlerArn: nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - ConfirmForgotPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - ForgotPassword
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

使用需要 MFA 使用者使用開發套件的 Amazon Cognito 使用者集區註冊使用者 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 使用使用者名稱、密碼和電子郵件地址註冊並確認使用者。
- 透過將 MFA 應用程式與使用者建立關聯，以設定多重要素身分驗證。
- 使用密碼和 MFA 代碼登入。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace CognitoBasics;

public class CognitoBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
```

```
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Cognito.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider>()
            .AddTransient<CognitoWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<CognitoBasics>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var cognitoWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<CognitoWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        UiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // clientId - The app client Id value that you get from the AWS CDK
script.
        var clientId = configuration["ClientId"]; // "*** REPLACE WITH CLIENT ID
VALUE FROM CDK SCRIPT";

        // poolId - The pool Id that you get from the AWS CDK script.
        var poolId = configuration["PoolId"]!; // "*** REPLACE WITH POOL ID VALUE
FROM CDK SCRIPT";
        var userName = configuration["UserName"];
        var password = configuration["Password"];
        var email = configuration["Email"];

        // If the username wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
```

```
        if (userName is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Username: ");
                userName = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName));
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\nUsername: {userName}");

        // If the password wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (password is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Password: ");
                password = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(password));
        }

        // If the email address wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (email is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Email: ");
                email = Console.ReadLine();
            } while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email));
        }

        // Now sign up the user.
        Console.WriteLine($"\nSigning up {userName} with email address:
{email}");
        await cognitoWrapper.SignUpAsync(clientId, userName, password, email);

        // Add the user to the user pool.
        Console.WriteLine($"Adding {userName} to the user pool");
        await cognitoWrapper.GetAdminUserAsync(userName, poolId);

        UiMethods.DisplayTitle("Get confirmation code");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Conformation code sent to {userName}.");
        Console.Write("Would you like to send a new code? (Y/N) ");
        var answer = Console.ReadLine();

        if (answer!.ToLower() == "y")
        {
            await cognitoWrapper.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(clientId, userName);
            Console.WriteLine("Sending a new confirmation code");
        }

        Console.Write("Enter confirmation code (from Email): ");
        var code = Console.ReadLine();

        await cognitoWrapper.ConfirmSignupAsync(clientId, code, userName);

        UiMethods.DisplayTitle("Checking status");
        Console.WriteLine($"Rechecking the status of {userName} in the user
pool");
        await cognitoWrapper.GetAdminUserAsync(userName, poolId);

        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up authenticator for {userName} in the user
pool");
        var setupResponse = await cognitoWrapper.InitiateAuthAsync(clientId,
userName, password);

        var setupSession = await
cognitoWrapper.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(setupResponse.Session);
        Console.Write("Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator:
");
        var setupCode = Console.ReadLine();

        var setupResult = await
cognitoWrapper.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(setupSession, setupCode);
        Console.WriteLine($"Setup status: {setupResult}");

        Console.WriteLine($"Now logging in {userName} in the user pool");
        var authSession = await cognitoWrapper.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(clientId,
poolId, userName, password);

        Console.Write("Enter a new 6-digit code displayed in Google
Authenticator: ");
        var authCode = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
        var authResult = await
 cognitoWrapper.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(userName, clientId, authCode,
 authSession, poolId);
        Console.WriteLine($"Authenticated and received access token:
 {authResult.AccessToken}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Cognito scenario is complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}


using System.Net;

namespace CognitoActions;

/// <summary>
/// Methods to perform Amazon Cognito Identity Provider actions.
/// </summary>
public class CognitoWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider _cognitoService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the wrapper class containing Amazon Cognito actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cognitoService">The Amazon Cognito client object.</param>
    public CognitoWrapper(IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider cognitoService)
    {
        _cognitoService = cognitoService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the Amazon Cognito user pools for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of UserPoolDescriptionType objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserPoolDescriptionType>> ListUserPoolsAsync()
    {
        var userPools = new List<UserPoolDescriptionType>();

        var userPoolsPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUserPools(new
 ListUserPoolsRequest());
```

```
        await foreach (var response in userPoolsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            userPools.AddRange(response.UserPools);
        }

        return userPools;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of users for the Amazon Cognito user pool.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserType>> ListUsersAsync(string userPoolId)
    {
        var request = new ListUsersRequest
        {
            UserPoolId = userPoolId
        };

        var users = new List<UserType>();

        var usersPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUsers(request);
        await foreach (var response in usersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Respond to an admin authentication challenge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID.</param>
    /// <param name="mfaCode">The multi-factor authentication code.</param>
    /// <param name="session">The current application session.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>The result of the authentication response.</returns>
    public async Task<AuthenticationResultType> AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(
        string userName,
```

```
        string clientId,
        string mfaCode,
        string session,
        string userPoolId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");

        var challengeResponses = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        challengeResponses.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.Add("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        var respondToAuthChallengeRequest = new
AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
        {
            ChallengeName = ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
            ClientId = clientId,
            ChallengeResponses = challengeResponses,
            Session = session,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
        };

        var response = await
_cognitoService.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Response to Authentication
{response.AuthenticationResult.TokenType}");
        return response.AuthenticationResult;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The name of the session.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The MFA code.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the software token.</returns>
    public async Task<VerifySoftwareTokenResponseType>
VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(string session, string code)
    {
        var tokenRequest = new VerifySoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            UserCode = code,
            Session = session,
        };
```

```
        var verifyResponse = await
_cognitoService.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(tokenRequest);

        return verifyResponse.Status;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get an MFA token to authenticate the user with the authenticator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The session name.</param>
    /// <returns>The session name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(string session)
    {
        var softwareTokenRequest = new AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            Session = session,
        };

        var tokenResponse = await
_cognitoService.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(softwareTokenRequest);
        var secretCode = tokenResponse.SecretCode;

        Console.WriteLine($"Use the following secret code to set up the
authenticator: {secretCode}");

        return tokenResponse.Session;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate an admin auth request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID to use.</param>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The ID of the user pool.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to authenticate.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <returns>The session to use in challenge-response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AdminInitiateAuthAsync(string clientId, string
userPoolId, string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);
```

```
        var request = new AdminInitiateAuthRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(request);
        return response.Session;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate authorization.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <param name="password">The password for the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <returns>The response from the initiate auth request.</returns>
    public async Task<InitiateAuthResponse> InitiateAuthAsync(string clientId,
 string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var authRequest = new InitiateAuthRequest

        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.InitiateAuthAsync(authRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Result Challenge is : {response.ChallengeName}");

        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Confirm that the user has signed up.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of this application.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The confirmation code sent to the user.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmSignupAsync(string clientId, string code,
 string userName)
    {
        var signUpRequest = new ConfirmSignUpRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            ConfirmationCode = code,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmSignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{userName} was confirmed");
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Initiates and confirms tracking of the device.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessToken">The user's access token.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceKey">The key of the device from Amazon Cognito.</
param>
    /// <param name="deviceName">The device name.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmDeviceAsync(string accessToken, string
 deviceKey, string deviceName)
    {
        var request = new ConfirmDeviceRequest
        {
            AccessToken = accessToken,
            DeviceKey = deviceKey,
            DeviceName = deviceName
        };
```

```
        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmDeviceAsync(request);
        return response.UserConfirmationNecessary;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Send a new confirmation code to a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of the client application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of user who will receive the code.</
param>
    /// <returns>The delivery details.</returns>
    public async Task<CodeDeliveryDetailsType> ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(string
 clientId, string userName)
    {
        var codeRequest = new ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await
 _cognitoService.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(codeRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"Method of delivery is
 {response.CodeDeliveryDetails.DeliveryMedium}");

        return response.CodeDeliveryDetails;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the specified user from an Amazon Cognito user pool with
 administrator access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="poolId">The Id of the Amazon Cognito user pool.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<UserStatusType> GetAdminUserAsync(string userName, string
 poolId)
    {
        AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = new AdminGetUserRequest
        {
            Username = userName,
```

```
            UserPoolId = poolId,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminGetUserAsync(userRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"User status {response.UserStatus}");
        return response.UserStatus;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Sign up a new user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to use.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <param name="email">The email address of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the user was confirmed.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> SignUpAsync(string clientId, string userName, string
 password, string email)
    {
        var userAttrs = new AttributeType
        {
            Name = "email",
            Value = email,
        };

        var userAttrsList = new List<AttributeType>();

        userAttrsList.Add(userAttrs);

        var signUpRequest = new SignUpRequest
        {
            UserAttributes = userAttrsList,
            Username = userName,
            ClientId = clientId,
            Password = password
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.SignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Scenario that adds a user to an Amazon Cognito user pool.
/*!
  \sa gettingStartedWithUserPools()
  \param clientID: Client ID associated with an Amazon Cognito user pool.
```

```
  \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::gettingStartedWithUserPools(const Aws::String &clientID,
                                                  const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                                  const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout
            << "Welcome to the Amazon Cognito example scenario."
            << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout
            << "This scenario will add a user to an Amazon Cognito user pool."
            << std::endl;
    const Aws::String userName = askQuestion("Enter a new username: ");
    const Aws::String password = askQuestion("Enter a new password: ");
    const Aws::String email = askQuestion("Enter a valid email for the user: ");

    std::cout << "Signing up " << userName << std::endl;

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 client(clientConfig);
    bool userExists = false;
    do {
        // 1. Add a user with a username, password, and email address.
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpRequest request;
        request.AddUserAttributes(
                Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AttributeType().WithName(
                        "email").WithValue(email));
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetPassword(password);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.SignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The signup request for " << userName << " was
 successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
```

```
Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderErrors::USERNAME_EXISTS) {
            std::cout
                    << "The username already exists. Please enter a different
username."
                    << std::endl;
            userExists = true;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::SignUpRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (userExists);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Retrieving status of " << userName << " in the user pool."
              << std::endl;
    // 2. Confirm that the user was added to the user pool.
    if (!checkAdminUserStatus(userName, userPoolID, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    std::cout << "A confirmation code was sent to " << email << "." << std::endl;

    bool resend = askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to send a new code? (y/n) ");
    if (resend) {
        // Request a resend of the confirmation code to the email address.
(ResendConfirmationCode)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
request;
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeOutcome
outcome =
                client.ResendConfirmationCode(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode was
successful."
                    << std::endl;
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    {
        // 4. Send the confirmation code that's received in the email.
(ConfirmSignUp)
        const Aws::String confirmationCode = askQuestion(
                "Enter the confirmation code that was emailed: ");
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpRequest request;
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetConfirmationCode(confirmationCode);
        request.SetUsername(userName);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.ConfirmSignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "ConfirmSignup was Successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::ConfirmSignUp. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Rechecking the status of " << userName << " in the user pool."
              << std::endl;
    if (!checkAdminUserStatus(userName, userPoolID, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
```

```
    std::cout << "Initiating authorization using the username and password."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::String session;
    // 5. Initiate authorization with username and password. (AdminInitiateAuth)
    if (!adminInitiateAuthorization(clientID, userPoolID,  userName, password,
 session, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout
            << "Starting setup of time-based one-time password (TOTP) multi-
factor authentication (MFA)."
            << std::endl;

    {
        // 6. Request a setup key for one-time password (TOTP)
        //    multi-factor authentication (MFA). (AssociateSoftwareToken)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
 request;
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenOutcome
 outcome =
                client.AssociateSoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Enter this setup key into an authenticator app, for
 example Google Authenticator."
                    << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Setup key: " << outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode()
                      << std::endl;
#ifdef USING_QR
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::cout << "\nOr scan the QR code in the file '" << QR_CODE_PATH <<
 "."
                      << std::endl;

            saveQRCode(std::string("otpauth://totp/") + userName + "?secret=" +
                       outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode());
```

```
#endif // USING_QR
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
 CognitoIdentityProvider::AssociateSoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
    askQuestion("Type enter to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    printAsterisksLine();

    {
        Aws::String userCode = askQuestion(
                "Enter the 6 digit code displayed in the authenticator app: ");

        //  7. Send the MFA code copied from an authenticator app.
 (VerifySoftwareToken)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetUserCode(userCode);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.VerifySoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Verification of the code was successful."
                      << std::endl;
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
 CognitoIdentityProvider::VerifySoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "You have completed the MFA authentication setup." << std::endl;
```

```
   std::cout << "Now, sign in." << std::endl;

   // 8. Initiate authorization again with username and password.
(AdminInitiateAuth)
   if (!adminInitiateAuthorization(clientID, userPoolID, userName, password,
session, client)) {
       return false;
   }

   Aws::String accessToken;
   {
       Aws::String mfaCode = askQuestion(
               "Re-enter the 6 digit code displayed in the authenticator app:
");

       // 9. Send a new MFA code copied from an authenticator app.
(AdminRespondToAuthChallenge)
       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
request;
       request.AddChallengeResponses("USERNAME", userName);
       request.AddChallengeResponses("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);
       request.SetChallengeName(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ChallengeNameType::SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA);
       request.SetClientId(clientID);
       request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
       request.SetSession(session);

       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeOutcome
outcome =
               client.AdminRespondToAuthChallenge(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Here is the response to the challenge.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                     << std::endl;

           accessToken =
outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().GetAccessToken();
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminRespondToAuthChallenge. "
```

```
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "You have successfully added a user to Amazon Cognito."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to delete the user that you just added?
 (y/n) ")) {
        // 10. Delete the user that you just added. (DeleteUser)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.SetAccessToken(accessToken);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteUser(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The user " << userName << " was deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::DeleteUser. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine which checks the user status in an Amazon Cognito user pool.
/*!
 \sa checkAdminUserStatus()
 \param userName: A username.
 \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::checkAdminUserStatus(const Aws::String &userName,
                                           const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                           const
 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient &client) {
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetUsername(userName);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminGetUser(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The status for " << userName << " is " <<

 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::UserStatusTypeMapper::GetNameForUserStatusType(
                         outcome.GetResult().GetUserStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Enabled is " << outcome.GetResult().GetEnabled() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminGetUser. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which starts authorization of an Amazon Cognito user.
//! This routine requires administrator credentials.
/*!
 \sa adminInitiateAuthorization()
 \param clientID: Client ID of tracked device.
 \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
 \param userName: A username.
 \param password: A password.
 \param sessionResult: String to receive a session token.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::adminInitiateAuthorization(const Aws::String &clientID,
                                                 const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                                 const Aws::String &userName,
                                                 const Aws::String &password,
                                                 Aws::String &sessionResult,
                                                 const
 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient &client) {
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthRequest request;
    request.SetClientId(clientID);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
```

```
    request.AddAuthParameters("USERNAME", userName);
    request.AddAuthParameters("PASSWORD", password);
    request.SetAuthFlow(

 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AuthFlowType::ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH);


    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminInitiateAuth(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Call to AdminInitiateAuth was successful." << std::endl;
        sessionResult = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminInitiateAuth. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminGetUserRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminGetUserResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminInitiateAuthRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminInitiateAuthResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminRespondToAuthChalleng
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminRespondToAuthChalleng
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AssociateSoftwareTokenRequ
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AssociateSoftwareTokenResp
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AttributeType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AuthFlowType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ChallengeNameType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExc
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ConfirmSignUpRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ResendConfirmationCodeRequ
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ResendConfirmationCodeResp
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.SignUpRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.VerifySoftwareTokenRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.VerifySoftwareTokenRespons
import java.security.InvalidKeyException;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * TIP: To set up the required user pool, run the AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS
 * CDK) script provided in this GitHub repo at
 * resources/cdk/cognito_scenario_user_pool_with_mfa.
 *
 * This code example performs the following operations:
 *
 * 1. Invokes the signUp method to sign up a user.
 * 2. Invokes the adminGetUser method to get the user's confirmation status.
 * 3. Invokes the ResendConfirmationCode method if the user requested another
 * code.
 * 4. Invokes the confirmSignUp method.
 * 5. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in. This results in being prompted
 * to set up TOTP (time-based one-time password). (The response is
 * “ChallengeName”: “MFA_SETUP”).
 * 6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate a TOTP MFA private
 * key. This can be used with Google Authenticator.
 * 7. Invokes the VerifySoftwareToken method to verify the TOTP and register for
 * MFA.
 * 8. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in again. This results in being
```

```
 * prompted to submit a TOTP (Response: “ChallengeName”: “SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA”).
 * 9. Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge to get back a token.
 */

public class CognitoMVP {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws NoSuchAlgorithmException,
 InvalidKeyException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <clientId> <poolId>

                Where:
                    clientId - The app client Id value that you can get from the
 AWS CDK script.
                    poolId - The pool Id that you can get from the AWS CDK
 script.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clientId = args[0];
        String poolId = args[1];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Cognito example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Enter your user name");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String userName = in.nextLine();

        System.out.println("*** Enter your password");
```

```
        String password = in.nextLine();

        System.out.println("*** Enter your email");
        String email = in.nextLine();

        System.out.println("1. Signing up " + userName);
        signUp(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName, password, email);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Getting " + userName + " in the user pool");
        getAdminUser(identityProviderClient, userName, poolId);

        System.out
                .println("*** Conformation code sent to " + userName + ". Would
you like to send a new code? (Yes/No)");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        String ans = in.nextLine();

        if (ans.compareTo("Yes") == 0) {
            resendConfirmationCode(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName);
            System.out.println("3. Sending a new confirmation code");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Enter confirmation code that was emailed");
        String code = in.nextLine();
        confirmSignUp(identityProviderClient, clientId, code, userName);
        System.out.println("Rechecking the status of " + userName + " in the user
pool");
        getAdminUser(identityProviderClient, userName, poolId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Invokes the initiateAuth to sign in");
        AdminInitiateAuthResponse authResponse =
initiateAuth(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName, password,
                poolId);
        String mySession = authResponse.session();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to
generate a TOTP key");
        String newSession = getSecretForAppMFA(identityProviderClient,
mySession);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google
Authenticator");
        String myCode = in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Verify the TOTP and register for MFA");
        verifyTOTP(identityProviderClient, newSession, myCode);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Re-enter a 6-digit code displayed in Google
Authenticator");
        String mfaCode = in.nextLine();
        AdminInitiateAuthResponse authResponse1 =
initiateAuth(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName, password,
                poolId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9.  Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge");
        String session2 = authResponse1.session();
        adminRespondToAuthChallenge(identityProviderClient, userName, clientId,
mfaCode, session2);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("All Amazon Cognito operations were successfully
performed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Respond to an authentication challenge.
    public static void adminRespondToAuthChallenge(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient,
            String userName, String clientId, String mfaCode, String session) {
```

```
        System.out.println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");
        Map<String, String> challengeResponses = new HashMap<>();

        challengeResponses.put("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.put("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest respondToAuthChallengeRequest =
AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest.builder()
                .challengeName(ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA)
                .clientId(clientId)
                .challengeResponses(challengeResponses)
                .session(session)
                .build();

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeResponse respondToAuthChallengeResult =
identityProviderClient
                .adminRespondToAuthChallenge(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);

System.out.println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()"
                + respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult());
    }

    // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    public static void verifyTOTP(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session, String code) {
        try {
            VerifySoftwareTokenRequest tokenRequest =
VerifySoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
                    .userCode(code)
                    .session(session)
                    .build();

            VerifySoftwareTokenResponse verifyResponse =
identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of the token is " +
verifyResponse.statusAsString());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static AdminInitiateAuthResponse
initiateAuth(CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient,
           String clientId, String userName, String password, String userPoolId)
{
       try {
           Map<String, String> authParameters = new HashMap<>();
           authParameters.put("USERNAME", userName);
           authParameters.put("PASSWORD", password);

           AdminInitiateAuthRequest authRequest =
AdminInitiateAuthRequest.builder()
                   .clientId(clientId)
                   .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                   .authParameters(authParameters)
                   .authFlow(AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH)
                   .build();

           AdminInitiateAuthResponse response =
identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest);
           System.out.println("Result Challenge is : " +
response.challengeName());
           return response;

       } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }

   public static String getSecretForAppMFA(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session) {
       AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest softwareTokenRequest =
AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
               .session(session)
               .build();

       AssociateSoftwareTokenResponse tokenResponse = identityProviderClient
               .associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest);
       String secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode();
       System.out.println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator");
       System.out.println(secretCode);
       return tokenResponse.session();
```

```
    }

    public static void confirmSignUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId, String code,
            String userName) {
        try {
            ConfirmSignUpRequest signUpRequest = ConfirmSignUpRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .confirmationCode(code)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println(userName + " was confirmed");

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void resendConfirmationCode(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId,
            String userName) {
        try {
            ResendConfirmationCodeRequest codeRequest =
ResendConfirmationCodeRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            ResendConfirmationCodeResponse response =
identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest);
            System.out.println("Method of delivery is " +
response.codeDeliveryDetails().deliveryMediumAsString());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void signUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId, String userName,
```

```
            String password, String email) {
        AttributeType userAttrs = AttributeType.builder()
                .name("email")
                .value(email)
                .build();

        List<AttributeType> userAttrsList = new ArrayList<>();
        userAttrsList.add(userAttrs);
        try {
            SignUpRequest signUpRequest = SignUpRequest.builder()
                    .userAttributes(userAttrsList)
                    .username(userName)
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .password(password)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println("User has been signed up ");

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getAdminUser(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 identityProviderClient, String userName,
            String poolId) {
        try {
            AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = AdminGetUserRequest.builder()
                    .username(userName)
                    .userPoolId(poolId)
                    .build();

            AdminGetUserResponse response =
 identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest);
            System.out.println("User status " + response.userStatusAsString());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

為獲得最佳體驗，請複製 GitHub 儲存庫並執行此範例。下列程式碼代表完整範例應用程式的範例。

```
import { log } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { signUp } from "../../../actions/sign-up.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";
import { getSecondValuesFromEntries } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-
csv.js";

const validateClient = (clientId) => {
```

```
  if (!clientId) {
    throw new Error(
      `App client id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`,
    );
  }
};

const validateUser = (username, password, email) => {
  if (!(username && password && email)) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username, password, and email must be provided as arguments to the 'sign-
up' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const signUpHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, password, email] = commands;

  try {
    validateUser(username, password, email);
    /**
     * @type {string[]}
     */
    const values = getSecondValuesFromEntries(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    const clientId = values[0];
    validateClient(clientId);
    log(`Signing up.`);
    await signUp({ clientId, username, password, email });
    log(`Signed up. A confirmation email has been sent to: ${email}.`);
    log(`Run 'confirm-sign-up ${username} <code>' to confirm your account.`);
  } catch (err) {
    log(err);
  }
};

export { signUpHandler };

const signUp = ({ clientId, username, password, email }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new SignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
```

```
    Password: password,
    UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import { log } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { confirmSignUp } from "../../../actions/confirm-sign-up.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";
import { getSecondValuesFromEntries } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-
csv.js";

const validateClient = (clientId) => {
  if (!clientId) {
    throw new Error(
      `App client id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`,
    );
  }
};

const validateUser = (username) => {
  if (!username) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username name is missing. It must be provided as an argument to the
 'confirm-sign-up' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const validateCode = (code) => {
  if (!code) {
    throw new Error(
      `Verification code is missing. It must be provided as an argument to the
 'confirm-sign-up' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const confirmSignUpHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, code] = commands;

  try {
    validateUser(username);
```

```
    validateCode(code);
    /**
     * @type {string[]}
     */
    const values = getSecondValuesFromEntries(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    const clientId = values[0];
    validateClient(clientId);
    log(`Confirming user.`);
    await confirmSignUp({ clientId, username, code });
    log(
      `User confirmed. Run 'admin-initiate-auth ${username} <password>' to sign
 in.`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    log(err);
  }
};

export { confirmSignUpHandler };

const confirmSignUp = ({ clientId, username, code }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ConfirmSignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    ConfirmationCode: code,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import qrcode from "qrcode-terminal";
import { log } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { adminInitiateAuth } from "../../../actions/admin-initiate-auth.js";
import { associateSoftwareToken } from "../../../actions/associate-software-
token.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";
import { getFirstEntry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-csv.js";

const handleMfaSetup = async (session, username) => {
  const { SecretCode, Session } = await associateSoftwareToken(session);

  // Store the Session for use with 'VerifySoftwareToken'.
```

```
  process.env.SESSION = Session;

  console.log(
    "Scan this code in your preferred authenticator app, then run 'verify-
software-token' to finish the setup.",
  );
  qrcode.generate(
    `otpauth://totp/${username}?secret=${SecretCode}`,
    { small: true },
    console.log,
  );
};

const handleSoftwareTokenMfa = (session) => {
  // Store the Session for use with 'AdminRespondToAuthChallenge'.
  process.env.SESSION = session;
};

const validateClient = (id) => {
  if (!id) {
    throw new Error(
      `User pool client id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`,
    );
  }
};

const validateId = (id) => {
  if (!id) {
    throw new Error(`User pool id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`);
  }
};

const validateUser = (username, password) => {
  if (!(username && password)) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username and password must be provided as arguments to the 'admin-
initiate-auth' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const adminInitiateAuthHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, password] = commands;
```

```
  try {
    validateUser(username, password);

    const [userPoolId, clientId] = getFirstEntry(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    validateId(userPoolId);
    validateClient(clientId);

    log("Signing in.");
    const { ChallengeName, Session } = await adminInitiateAuth({
      clientId,
      userPoolId,
      username,
      password,
    });

    if (ChallengeName === "MFA_SETUP") {
      log("MFA setup is required.");
      return handleMfaSetup(Session, username);
    }

    if (ChallengeName === "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA") {
      handleSoftwareTokenMfa(Session);
      log(`Run 'admin-respond-to-auth-challenge ${username} <totp>'`);
    }
  } catch (err) {
    log(err);
  }
};

export { adminInitiateAuthHandler };

const adminInitiateAuth = ({ clientId, userPoolId, username, password }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new AdminInitiateAuthCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    AuthFlow: AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
    AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

```
import { log } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { adminRespondToAuthChallenge } from "../../../actions/admin-respond-to-
auth-challenge.js";
import { getFirstEntry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-csv.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";

const verifyUsername = (username) => {
  if (!username) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username is missing. It must be provided as an argument to the 'admin-
respond-to-auth-challenge' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const verifyTotp = (totp) => {
  if (!totp) {
    throw new Error(
      `Time-based one-time password (TOTP) is missing. It must be provided as an
 argument to the 'admin-respond-to-auth-challenge' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const storeAccessToken = (token) => {
  process.env.AccessToken = token;
};

const adminRespondToAuthChallengeHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, totp] = commands;

  try {
    verifyUsername(username);
    verifyTotp(totp);

    const [userPoolId, clientId] = getFirstEntry(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    const session = process.env.SESSION;

    const { AuthenticationResult } = await adminRespondToAuthChallenge({
      clientId,
      userPoolId,
      username,
      totp,
      session,
```

```
    });

    storeAccessToken(AuthenticationResult.AccessToken);

    log("Successfully authenticated.");
  } catch (err) {
    log(err);
  }
};

export { adminRespondToAuthChallengeHandler };

const respondToAuthChallenge = ({
  clientId,
  username,
  session,
  userPoolId,
  code,
}) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new RespondToAuthChallengeCommand({
    ChallengeName: ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
    ChallengeResponses: {
      SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE: code,
      USERNAME: username,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import { log } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { verifySoftwareToken } from "../../../actions/verify-software-token.js";

const validateTotp = (totp) => {
  if (!totp) {
    throw new Error(
      `Time-based one-time password (TOTP) must be provided to the 'validate-
software-token' command.`,
    );
```

```
  }
};
const verifySoftwareTokenHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, totp] = commands;

  try {
    validateTotp(totp);

    log("Verifying TOTP.");
    await verifySoftwareToken(totp);
    log("TOTP Verified. Run 'admin-initiate-auth' again to sign-in.");
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
};

export { verifySoftwareTokenHandler };

const verifySoftwareToken = (totp) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  // The 'Session' is provided in the response to 'AssociateSoftwareToken'.
  const session = process.env.SESSION;

  if (!session) {
    throw new Error(
      "Missing a valid Session. Did you run 'admin-initiate-auth'?",
    );
  }

  const command = new VerifySoftwareTokenCommand({
    Session: session,
    UserCode: totp,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth

- AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
- AssociateSoftwareToken
- ConfirmDevice
- ConfirmSignUp
- InitiateAuth
- ListUsers
- ResendConfirmationCode
- RespondToAuthChallenge
- SignUp
- VerifySoftwareToken

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 TIP: To set up the required user pool, run the AWS Cloud Development
 Kit (AWS CDK) script provided in this GitHub repo at resources/cdk/
cognito_scenario_user_pool_with_mfa.

 This code example performs the following operations:

 1. Invokes the signUp method to sign up a user.
 2. Invokes the adminGetUser method to get the user's confirmation status.
 3. Invokes the ResendConfirmationCode method if the user requested another code.
```

```
 4. Invokes the confirmSignUp method.
 5. Invokes the initiateAuth to sign in. This results in being prompted to
 set up TOTP (time-based one-time password). (The response is “ChallengeName”:
 “MFA_SETUP”).
 6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate a TOTP MFA private key.
 This can be used with Google Authenticator.
 7. Invokes the VerifySoftwareToken method to verify the TOTP and register for
 MFA.
 8. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in again. This results in being
 prompted to submit a TOTP (Response: “ChallengeName”: “SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA”).
 9. Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge to get back a token.
 */

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <clientId> <poolId>
        Where:
            clientId - The app client Id value that you can get from the AWS CDK
 script.
            poolId - The pool Id that you can get from the AWS CDK script.
    """

    if (args.size != 2) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val clientId = args[0]
    val poolId = args[1]

    // Use the console to get data from the user.
    println("*** Enter your use name")
    val inOb = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val userName = inOb.nextLine()
    println(userName)

    println("*** Enter your password")
    val password: String = inOb.nextLine()

    println("*** Enter your email")
    val email = inOb.nextLine()

    println("*** Signing up $userName")
```

```
    signUp(clientId, userName, password, email)

    println("*** Getting $userName in the user pool")
    getAdminUser(userName, poolId)

    println("*** Conformation code sent to $userName. Would you like to send a
 new code? (Yes/No)")
    val ans = inOb.nextLine()

    if (ans.compareTo("Yes") == 0) {
        println("*** Sending a new confirmation code")
        resendConfirmationCode(clientId, userName)
    }
    println("*** Enter the confirmation code that was emailed")
    val code = inOb.nextLine()
    confirmSignUp(clientId, code, userName)

    println("*** Rechecking the status of $userName in the user pool")
    getAdminUser(userName, poolId)

    val authResponse = checkAuthMethod(clientId, userName, password, poolId)
    val mySession = authResponse.session
    val newSession = getSecretForAppMFA(mySession)
    println("*** Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator")
    val myCode = inOb.nextLine()

    // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    verifyTOTP(newSession, myCode)
    println("*** Re-enter a 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator")
    val mfaCode: String = inOb.nextLine()
    val authResponse1 = checkAuthMethod(clientId, userName, password, poolId)
    val session2 = authResponse1.session
    adminRespondToAuthChallenge(userName, clientId, mfaCode, session2)
}

suspend fun checkAuthMethod(clientIdVal: String, userNameVal: String,
 passwordVal: String, userPoolIdVal: String): AdminInitiateAuthResponse {
    val authParas = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    authParas["USERNAME"] = userNameVal
    authParas["PASSWORD"] = passwordVal

    val authRequest = AdminInitiateAuthRequest {
        clientId = clientIdVal
        userPoolId = userPoolIdVal
```

```
        authParameters = authParas
        authFlow = AuthFlowType.AdminUserPasswordAuth
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest)
        println("Result Challenge is ${response.challengeName}")
        return response
    }
}

suspend fun resendConfirmationCode(clientIdVal: String?, userNameVal: String?) {
    val codeRequest = ResendConfirmationCodeRequest {
        clientId = clientIdVal
        username = userNameVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest)
        println("Method of delivery is " +
 (response.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium))
    }
}

// Respond to an authentication challenge.
suspend fun adminRespondToAuthChallenge(userName: String, clientIdVal: String?,
 mfaCode: String, sessionVal: String?) {
    println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated")
    val challengeResponsesOb = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
    challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

    val adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest = AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest {
        challengeName = ChallengeNameType.SoftwareTokenMfa
        clientId = clientIdVal
        challengeResponses = challengeResponsesOb
        session = sessionVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
```

```
        val respondToAuthChallengeResult =
 identityProviderClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest)
        println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()
 ${respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult}")
    }
}

// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
suspend fun verifyTOTP(sessionVal: String?, codeVal: String?) {
    val tokenRequest = VerifySoftwareTokenRequest {
        userCode = codeVal
        session = sessionVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val verifyResponse =
 identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest)
        println("The status of the token is ${verifyResponse.status}")
    }
}

suspend fun getSecretForAppMFA(sessionVal: String?): String? {
    val softwareTokenRequest = AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest {
        session = sessionVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val tokenResponse =
 identityProviderClient.associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest)
        val secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode
        println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator")
        println(secretCode)
        return tokenResponse.session
    }
}

suspend fun confirmSignUp(clientIdVal: String?, codeVal: String?, userNameVal:
 String?) {
    val signUpRequest = ConfirmSignUpRequest {
        clientId = clientIdVal
        confirmationCode = codeVal
        username = userNameVal
```

```
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest)
        println("$userNameVal  was confirmed")
    }
}

suspend fun getAdminUser(userNameVal: String?, poolIdVal: String?) {
    val userRequest = AdminGetUserRequest {
        username = userNameVal
        userPoolId = poolIdVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest)
        println("User status ${response.userStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun signUp(clientIdVal: String?, userNameVal: String?, passwordVal:
 String?, emailVal: String?) {
    val userAttrs = AttributeType {
        name = "email"
        value = emailVal
    }

    val userAttrsList = mutableListOf<AttributeType>()
    userAttrsList.add(userAttrs)
    val signUpRequest = SignUpRequest {
        userAttributes = userAttrsList
        username = userNameVal
        clientId = clientIdVal
        password = passwordVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest)
        println("User has been signed up")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立包裝案例中所用 Amazon Cognito 函數的類別。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
 client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
```

```
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def _secret_hash(self, user_name):
        """
        Calculates a secret hash from a user name and a client secret.

        :param user_name: The user name to use when calculating the hash.
        :return: The secret hash.
        """
        key = self.client_secret.encode()
        msg = bytes(user_name + self.client_id, "utf-8")
        secret_hash = base64.b64encode(
            hmac.new(key, msg, digestmod=hashlib.sha256).digest()
        ).decode()
        logger.info("Made secret hash for %s: %s.", user_name, secret_hash)
        return secret_hash

    def sign_up_user(self, user_name, password, user_email):
        """
        Signs up a new user with Amazon Cognito. This action prompts Amazon
Cognito
        to send an email to the specified email address. The email contains a
code that
        can be used to confirm the user.

        When the user already exists, the user status is checked to determine
whether
        the user has been confirmed.

        :param user_name: The user name that identifies the new user.
        :param password: The password for the new user.
        :param user_email: The email address for the new user.
        :return: True when the user is already confirmed with Amazon Cognito.
                 Otherwise, false.
        """
        try:
```

```
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "Password": password,
                "UserAttributes": [{"Name": "email", "Value": user_email}],
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.sign_up(**kwargs)
            confirmed = response["UserConfirmed"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "UsernameExistsException":
                response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_get_user(
                    UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id, Username=user_name
                )
                logger.warning(
                    "User %s exists and is %s.", user_name,
response["UserStatus"]
                )
                confirmed = response["UserStatus"] == "CONFIRMED"
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't sign up %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return confirmed


    def resend_confirmation(self, user_name):
        """
        Prompts Amazon Cognito to resend an email with a new confirmation code.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who will receive the email.
        :return: Delivery information about where the email is sent.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"ClientId": self.client_id, "Username": user_name}
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.resend_confirmation_code(**kwargs)
            delivery = response["CodeDeliveryDetails"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't resend confirmation to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return delivery


    def confirm_user_sign_up(self, user_name, confirmation_code):
        """
        Confirms a previously created user. A user must be confirmed before they
        can sign in to Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to confirm.
        :param confirmation_code: The confirmation code sent to the user's
registered
                                  email address.
        :return: True when the confirmation succeeds.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "ConfirmationCode": confirmation_code,
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_sign_up(**kwargs)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm sign up for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return True
```

```
    def list_users(self):
        """
        Returns a list of the users in the current user pool.

        :return: The list of users.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.cognito_idp_client.list_users(UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id)
            users = response["Users"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list users for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.user_pool_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return users


    def start_sign_in(self, user_name, password):
        """
        Starts the sign-in process for a user by using administrator credentials.
        This method of signing in is appropriate for code running on a secure
 server.

        If the user pool is configured to require MFA and this is the first sign-
in
        for the user, Amazon Cognito returns a challenge response to set up an
        MFA application. When this occurs, this function gets an MFA secret from
        Amazon Cognito and returns it to the caller.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to sign in.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :return: The result of the sign-in attempt. When sign-in is successful,
 this
                 returns an access token that can be used to get AWS credentials.
 Otherwise,
                 Amazon Cognito returns a challenge to set up an MFA application,
                 or a challenge to enter an MFA code from a registered MFA
 application.
        """
```

```
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "AuthFlow": "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                "AuthParameters": {"USERNAME": user_name, "PASSWORD": password},
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["AuthParameters"]["SECRET_HASH"] =
self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_initiate_auth(**kwargs)
            challenge_name = response.get("ChallengeName", None)
            if challenge_name == "MFA_SETUP":
                if (
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA"
                    in response["ChallengeParameters"]["MFAS_CAN_SETUP"]
                ):
                    response.update(self.get_mfa_secret(response["Session"]))
                else:
                    raise RuntimeError(
                        "The user pool requires MFA setup, but the user pool is
not "
                        "configured for TOTP MFA. This example requires TOTP
MFA."
                    )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response


    def get_mfa_secret(self, session):
        """
        Gets a token that can be used to associate an MFA application with the
user.
```

```
        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :return: An MFA token that can be used to set up an MFA application.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.associate_software_token(Session=session)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get MFA secret. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response


    def verify_mfa(self, session, user_code):
        """
        Verify a new MFA application that is associated with a user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param user_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: Status that indicates whether the MFA application is verified.
        """
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.verify_software_token(
                Session=session, UserCode=user_code
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't verify MFA. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

```
    def respond_to_mfa_challenge(self, user_name, session, mfa_code):
        """
        Responds to a challenge for an MFA code. This completes the second step
of
        a two-factor sign-in. When sign-in is successful, it returns an access
token
        that can be used to get AWS credentials from Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who is signing in.
        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param mfa_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains
an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "ChallengeName": "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA",
                "Session": session,
                "ChallengeResponses": {
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE": mfa_code,
                },
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["ChallengeResponses"]["SECRET_HASH"] = self._secret_hash(
                    user_name
                )
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.admin_respond_to_auth_challenge(**kwargs)
            auth_result = response["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ExpiredCodeException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Your MFA code has expired or has been used already. You
might have "
                    "to wait a few seconds until your app shows you a new code."
                )
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't respond to mfa challenge for %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return auth_result


    def confirm_mfa_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        access_token,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Confirms an MFA device to be tracked by Amazon Cognito. When a device is
        tracked, its key and password can be used to sign in without requiring a
new
        MFA code from the MFA application.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param device_key: The key of the device, returned by Amazon Cognito.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of the device, returned by Amazon
Cognito.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param access_token: The user's access token.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with Secure Remote Password (SRP)
                        calculations. The scenario associated with this example
uses
                        the warrant package.
        :return: True when the user must confirm the device. Otherwise, False.
When
                 False, the device is automatically confirmed and tracked.
        """
        srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
            username=user_name,
```

```
            password=device_password,
            pool_id="_",
            client_id=self.client_id,
            client_secret=None,
            client=self.cognito_idp_client,
        )
        device_and_pw = f"{device_group_key}{device_key}:{device_password}"
        device_and_pw_hash = aws_srp.hash_sha256(device_and_pw.encode("utf-8"))
        salt = aws_srp.pad_hex(aws_srp.get_random(16))
        x_value = aws_srp.hex_to_long(aws_srp.hex_hash(salt +
device_and_pw_hash))
        verifier = aws_srp.pad_hex(pow(srp_helper.val_g, x_value,
srp_helper.big_n))
        device_secret_verifier_config = {
            "PasswordVerifier": base64.standard_b64encode(
                bytearray.fromhex(verifier)
            ).decode("utf-8"),
            "Salt":
base64.standard_b64encode(bytearray.fromhex(salt)).decode("utf-8"),
        }
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_device(
                AccessToken=access_token,
                DeviceKey=device_key,
                DeviceSecretVerifierConfig=device_secret_verifier_config,
            )
            user_confirm = response["UserConfirmationNecessary"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm mfa device %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                device_key,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return user_confirm


    def sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        password,
        device_key,
```

```
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Signs in to Amazon Cognito as a user who has a tracked device. Signing in
        with a tracked device lets a user sign in without entering a new MFA
 code.

        Signing in with a tracked device requires that the client respond to the
 SRP
        protocol. The scenario associated with this example uses the warrant
 package
        to help with SRP calculations.

        For more information on SRP, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Secure_Remote_Password_protocol.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :param device_key: The key of a tracked device.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of a tracked device.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with SRP calculations. The scenario
                        associated with this example uses the warrant package.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains
 an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
                username=user_name,
                password=device_password,
                pool_id="_",
                client_id=self.client_id,
                client_secret=None,
                client=self.cognito_idp_client,
            )

            response_init = self.cognito_idp_client.initiate_auth(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                AuthFlow="USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                AuthParameters={
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
```

```
                    "PASSWORD": password,
                    "DEVICE_KEY": device_key,
                },
            )
            if response_init["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_SRP_AUTH":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_SRP_AUTH challenge but got
{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            auth_params = srp_helper.get_auth_params()
            auth_params["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_auth = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_SRP_AUTH",
                ChallengeResponses=auth_params,
            )
            if response_auth["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER challenge but got "
                    f"{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            challenge_params = response_auth["ChallengeParameters"]
            challenge_params["USER_ID_FOR_SRP"] = device_group_key + device_key
            cr = srp_helper.process_challenge(challenge_params, {"USERNAME":
user_name})
            cr["USERNAME"] = user_name
            cr["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_verifier =
self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER",
                ChallengeResponses=cr,
            )
            auth_tokens = response_verifier["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start client sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return auth_tokens
```

建立可執行案例的類別。此範例也會註冊要由 Amazon Cognito 追蹤的 MFA 裝置，並向您展示如何使用來自追蹤裝置的密碼和資訊登入。這樣就不需要輸入新的 MFA 代碼。

```
def run_scenario(cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Cognito user signup with MFA demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    cog_wrapper = CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper(
        cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id
    )

    user_name = q.ask("Let's sign up a new user. Enter a user name: ",
 q.non_empty)
    password = q.ask("Enter a password for the user: ", q.non_empty)
    email = q.ask("Enter a valid email address that you own: ", q.non_empty)
    confirmed = cog_wrapper.sign_up_user(user_name, password, email)
    while not confirmed:
        print(
            f"User {user_name} requires confirmation. Check {email} for "
            f"a verification code."
        )
        confirmation_code = q.ask("Enter the confirmation code from the email: ")
        if not confirmation_code:
            if q.ask("Do you need another confirmation code (y/n)? ",
 q.is_yesno):
                delivery = cog_wrapper.resend_confirmation(user_name)
                print(
                    f"Confirmation code sent by {delivery['DeliveryMedium']} "
                    f"to {delivery['Destination']}."
                )
        else:
            confirmed = cog_wrapper.confirm_user_sign_up(user_name,
 confirmation_code)
```

```
    print(f"User {user_name} is confirmed and ready to use.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Let's get a list of users in the user pool.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    users = cog_wrapper.list_users()
    if users:
        print(f"Found {len(users)} users:")
        pp(users)
    else:
        print("No users found.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Let's sign in and get an access token.")
    auth_tokens = None
    challenge = "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH"
    response = {}
    while challenge is not None:
        if challenge == "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH":
            response = cog_wrapper.start_sign_in(user_name, password)
            challenge = response["ChallengeName"]
        elif response["ChallengeName"] == "MFA_SETUP":
            print("First, we need to set up an MFA application.")
            qr_img = qrcode.make(
                f"otpauth://totp/{user_name}?secret={response['SecretCode']}"
            )
            qr_img.save("qr.png")
            q.ask(
                "Press Enter to see a QR code on your screen. Scan it into an MFA
"
                "application, such as Google Authenticator."
            )
            webbrowser.open("qr.png")
            mfa_code = q.ask(
                "Enter the verification code from your MFA application: ",
q.non_empty
            )
            response = cog_wrapper.verify_mfa(response["Session"], mfa_code)
            print(f"MFA device setup {response['Status']}")
            print("Now that an MFA application is set up, let's sign in again.")
            print(
                "You might have to wait a few seconds for a new MFA code to
appear in "
                "your MFA application."
```

```
            )
            challenge = "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH"
        elif response["ChallengeName"] == "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA":
            auth_tokens = None
            while auth_tokens is None:
                mfa_code = q.ask(
                    "Enter a verification code from your MFA application: ",
q.non_empty
                )
                auth_tokens = cog_wrapper.respond_to_mfa_challenge(
                    user_name, response["Session"], mfa_code
                )
            print(f"You're signed in as {user_name}.")
            print("Here's your access token:")
            pp(auth_tokens["AccessToken"])
            print("And your device information:")
            pp(auth_tokens["NewDeviceMetadata"])
            challenge = None
        else:
            raise Exception(f"Got unexpected challenge
{response['ChallengeName']}")
    print("-" * 88)

    device_group_key = auth_tokens["NewDeviceMetadata"]["DeviceGroupKey"]
    device_key = auth_tokens["NewDeviceMetadata"]["DeviceKey"]
    device_password = base64.standard_b64encode(os.urandom(40)).decode("utf-8")

    print("Let's confirm your MFA device so you don't have re-enter MFA tokens
for it.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    cog_wrapper.confirm_mfa_device(
        user_name,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        auth_tokens["AccessToken"],
        aws_srp,
    )
    print(f"Your device {device_key} is confirmed.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(
        f"Now let's sign in as {user_name} from your confirmed device
{device_key}.\n"
```

```
        f"Because this device is tracked by Amazon Cognito, you won't have to re-
enter an MFA code."
    )
    q.ask("Press Enter when ready.")
    auth_tokens = cog_wrapper.sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        user_name, password, device_key, device_group_key, device_password,
 aws_srp
    )
    print("You're signed in. Your access token is:")
    pp(auth_tokens["AccessToken"])
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Don't forget to delete your user pool when you're done with this
 example.")
    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Shows how to sign up a new user with Amazon Cognito and
 associate "
        "the user with an MFA application for multi-factor authentication."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "user_pool_id", help="The ID of the user pool to use for the example."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "client_id", help="The ID of the client application to use for the
 example."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    try:
        run_scenario(boto3.client("cognito-idp"), args.user_pool_id,
 args.client_id)
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

使用開發套件 AWS 進行 Amazon Cognito 使用者身份驗證之後，使用 Lambda 函數寫入自訂活動

下列程式碼範例示範如何在 Amazon Cognito 使用者身分驗證後，使用 Lambda 函數撰寫自訂活動資料。

- 使用管理員功能將使用者新增至使用者集區。
- 設定使用者集區以呼叫`PostAuthentication`觸發器的 Lambda 函數。
- 將新用戶登錄到 Amazon Cognito。
- Lambda 函數會將自訂資訊寫入 CloudWatch 日誌和 DynamoDB 資料表。
- 從 DynamoDB 表格取得並顯示自訂資料，然後清理資源。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
// ActivityLog separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ActivityLog struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewActivityLog constructs a new activity log runner.
func NewActivityLog(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) ActivityLog {
 scenario := ActivityLog{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddUserToPool selects a user from the known users table and uses administrator
 credentials to add the user to the user pool.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddUserToPool(userPoolId string, tableName string)
 (string, string) {
 log.Println("To facilitate this example, let's add a user to the user pool using
 administrator privileges.")
```

```
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 user := users.Users[0]
 log.Printf("Adding known user %v to the user pool.\n", user.UserName)
 err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminCreateUser(userPoolId, user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 pwSet := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !pwSet {
  log.Printf("\nSetting password for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminSetUserPassword(userPoolId, user.UserName,
 password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   pwSet = true
  }
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 return user.UserName, password
}

// AddActivityLogTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PostAuthentication trigger.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddActivityLogTrigger(userPoolId string,
 activityLogArn string) {
 log.Println("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PostAuthentication
 trigger from Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens after a user is authenticated, and lets your function
 take action, such as logging\n" +
```

```
  "the outcome.")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PostAuthentication, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(activityLogArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.PostAuthentication)
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle
 PostAuthentication Cognito trigger.\n",
  activityLogArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser signs in as the specified user.
func (runner *ActivityLog) SignInUser(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) {
 log.Printf("Now we'll sign in user %v and check the results in the logs and the
 DynamoDB table.", userName)
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Sign in successful.",
  "The PostAuthentication Lambda handler writes custom information to CloudWatch
 Logs.")

 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
}

// GetKnownUserLastLogin gets the login info for a user from the Amazon DynamoDB
 table and displays it.
func (runner *ActivityLog) GetKnownUserLastLogin(tableName string, userName
 string) {
 log.Println("The PostAuthentication handler also writes login data to the
 DynamoDB table.")
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(tableName)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, user := range users.Users {
  if user.UserName == userName {
   log.Println("The last login info for the user in the known users table is:")
   log.Printf("\t%+v", *user.LastLogin)
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *ActivityLog) Run(stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup()
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(stackOutputs["TableName"])
 userName, password := runner.AddUserToPool(stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddActivityLogTrigger(stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunctionArn"])
 runner.SignInUser(stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password)
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunction"])
 runner.GetKnownUserLastLogin(stackOutputs["TableName"], userName)

 runner.resources.Cleanup()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

使用 Lambda 函數處理PostAuthentication觸發器。

```
const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// LoginInfo defines structured login data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string `dynamodbav:"UserPoolId"`
 ClientId   string `dynamodbav:"ClientId"`
 Time       string `dynamodbav:"Time"`
}

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string    `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string    `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
 LastLogin LoginInfo `dynamodbav:"LastLogin"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PostAuthentication event by writing custom data to
 the logs and
// to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
```

```
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context,
 event events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication)
 (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication, error) {
 log.Printf("Received post authentication trigger from %v for user '%v'",
 event.TriggerSource, event.UserName)
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName:  event.UserName,
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
  LastLogin: LoginInfo{
   UserPoolId: event.UserPoolID,
   ClientId:   event.CallerContext.ClientID,
   Time:       time.Now().Format(time.UnixDate),
  },
 }
 // Write to CloudWatch Logs.
 fmt.Printf("%#v", user)

 // Also write to an external system. This examples uses DynamoDB to demonstrate.
 userMap, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshal to DynamoDB map. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else if len(userMap) == 0 {
  log.Printf("User info marshaled to an empty map.")
 } else {
  _, err := h.dynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
   Item:      userMap,
   TableName: aws.String(tableName),
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't write to DynamoDB. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Wrote user info to DynamoDB table %v.\n", tableName)
  }
 }

 return event, nil
}

func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
```

```
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

建立執行一般工作的結構。

```
// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this
 example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs, error)
 PopulateUserTable(tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
```

```
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(tableName string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for
 this example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured
 format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList,
 error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users
 table...\n",
```

```
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the
 specified Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with
 your Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

創建一個包裝 Amazon Cognito 操作的結構。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}
```

```
// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(clientId string, userName string, password
 string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
```

```
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(clientId string, userName string)
 (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(clientId string, code string,
 userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
```

```
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(userAccessToken string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(userPoolId string, userName string,
 userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(userPoolId string, userName
 string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 DynamoDB 動作的結構。

```
// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of
 strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(tableName string) error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
```

```
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_
%v", i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(tableName string) (UserList, error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(tableName string, user User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
```

```
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 CloudWatch 記錄動作的結構。

```
type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(functionName string)
 (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
```

```
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(functionName string,
 logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

創建一個包裝 AWS CloudFormation 動作的結構。

```
// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(stackName string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(context.TODO(),
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
```

```
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

清理資源。

```
// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup() {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
 \n" +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()
```

```
 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i],
 HandlerArn: nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AdminCreateUser
  - AdminSetUserPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - UpdateUserPool

使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 同步程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何將 Amazon Cognito 同步與 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 搭配使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- Amazon Cognito 同步開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon Cognito 同步的詳細資訊。
- Amazon Cognito 同步 API 參考 — 有關所有可用的 Amazon 認知同步動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使 AWS 用 SDK 進行 Amazon Cognito 同步的操作
  - 搭ListIdentityPoolUsage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

使 AWS 用 SDK 進行 Amazon Cognito 同步的操作

下列程式碼範例說明如何將 Amazon Cognito 同步與 AWS SDK 搭配使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭ListIdentityPoolUsage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`ListIdentityPoolUsage`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListIdentityPoolUsage`。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_pools(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let response = client
        .list_identity_pool_usage()
        .max_results(10)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let pools = response.identity_pool_usages();
    println!("Identity pools:");

    for pool in pools {
        println!(
            "  Identity pool ID:    {}",
            pool.identity_pool_id().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Data storage:        {}",
            pool.data_storage().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Sync sessions count: {}",
            pool.sync_sessions_count().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Last modified:       {}",
            pool.last_modified_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()?
        );
        println!();
    }

    println!("Next token: {}", response.next_token().unwrap_or_default());
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListIdentityPoolUsage中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Comprehend 程式碼範例 AWS

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Comprehend。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon Comprehend 開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon Comprehend 域的更多資訊。
- Amazon Comprehend API 參考 — 有關所有可用的 Amazon Comprehend 操作的詳細信息。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 亞馬遜使用 SDK 理解的操作 AWS
  - 搭CreateDocumentClassifier配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteDocumentClassifier配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeDocumentClassificationJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeDocumentClassifier配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeTopicsDetectionJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DetectDominantLanguage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DetectEntities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DetectKeyPhrases配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DetectPiiEntities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DetectSentiment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DetectSyntax配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDocumentClassificationJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDocumentClassifiers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTopicsDetectionJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartDocumentClassificationJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartTopicsDetectionJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Comprehend 案例 AWS
  - 使用 Amazon Comprehend 和開發套件偵測文件元素 AWS
  - 使用開發套件在範例資料上執行 Amazon Comprehend 主題建模任務 AWS
  - 訓練自訂的亞馬遜分類器，並使用開發套件對文件進行分類 AWS
- 使用開發套件的 Amazon Comprehend 跨服務範例 AWS
  - 建置 Amazon Transcribe 串流應用程式
  - 建立 Amazon Lex 聊天機器人來吸引您的網站訪客
  - 使用 Amazon SQS 建立可傳送和擷取訊息的 Web 應用程式
  - 建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式
  - 使用 AWS SDK 檢測從圖像中提取的文本中的實體

亞馬遜使用 SDK 理解的操作 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon Comprehend 與 AWS 軟體開發套件。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Comprehend 案例 AWS。

範例

- 搭CreateDocumentClassifier配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDocumentClassifier配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDocumentClassificationJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDocumentClassifier配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTopicsDetectionJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetectDominantLanguage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DetectEntities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetectKeyPhrases配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetectPiiEntities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetectSentiment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetectSyntax配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDocumentClassificationJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDocumentClassifiers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTopicsDetectionJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartDocumentClassificationJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartTopicsDetectionJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateDocumentClassifier`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDocumentClassifier`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 訓練自訂分類器並對文件進行分類

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立文件分類器來分類文件

下列`create-document-classifier`範例會開始文件分類器模型的訓練程序。訓練資料檔案位於`--input-data-config`標籤上。`training.csv` `training.csv`是兩欄文件，其中標籤或分類會在第一欄中提供，而文件則在第二欄中提供。

```
aws comprehend create-document-classifier \
    --document-classifier-name example-classifier \
    --data-access-arn arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:pii-entities-
detection-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE \
    --input-data-config "S3Uri=s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/" \
    --language-code en
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-classifier/example-classifier"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 開發人員指南中的自訂分類。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateDocumentClassifier中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.CreateDocumentClassifierRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.CreateDocumentClassifierResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig;

/**
 * Before running this code example, you can setup the necessary resources, such
 * as the CSV file and IAM Roles, by following this document:
 * https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/machine-learning/building-a-custom-classifier-using-amazon-comprehend/
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DocumentClassifierDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <dataAccessRoleArn> <s3Uri> <documentClassifierName>

                Where:
                  dataAccessRoleArn - The ARN value of the role used for this
 operation.
                  s3Uri - The Amazon S3 bucket that contains the CSV file.
                  documentClassifierName - The name of the document classifier.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dataAccessRoleArn = args[0];
        String s3Uri = args[1];
        String documentClassifierName = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createDocumentClassifier(comClient, dataAccessRoleArn, s3Uri,
 documentClassifierName);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void createDocumentClassifier(ComprehendClient comClient,
 String dataAccessRoleArn, String s3Uri,
            String documentClassifierName) {
        try {
            DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig config =
 DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig.builder()
                    .s3Uri(s3Uri)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateDocumentClassifierRequest createDocumentClassifierRequest =
 CreateDocumentClassifierRequest.builder()
                    .documentClassifierName(documentClassifierName)
                    .dataAccessRoleArn(dataAccessRoleArn)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .inputDataConfig(config)
                    .build();

            CreateDocumentClassifierResponse createDocumentClassifierResult =
 comClient
                    .createDocumentClassifier(createDocumentClassifierRequest);
            String documentClassifierArn =
 createDocumentClassifierResult.documentClassifierArn();
            System.out.println("Document Classifier ARN: " +
 documentClassifierArn);

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDocumentClassifier中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
```

```
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def create(
        self,
        name,
        language_code,
        training_bucket,
        training_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
        mode,
    ):
        """
        Creates a custom classifier. After the classifier is created, it
immediately
        starts training on the data found in the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
Training
        can take 30 minutes or longer. The `describe_document_classifier`
function
        can be used to get training status and returns a status of TRAINED when
the
        classifier is ready to use.

        :param name: The name of the classifier.
        :param language_code: The language the classifier can operate on.
        :param training_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains the training
data.
        :param training_key: The prefix used to find training data in the
training
                             bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix,
all
                             of them are used.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role
that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from
the
                                     training bucket.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created classifier.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.comprehend_client.create_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierName=name,
                LanguageCode=language_code,
                InputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{training_bucket}/
{training_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                Mode=mode.value,
            )
            self.classifier_arn = response["DocumentClassifierArn"]
            logger.info("Started classifier creation. Arn is: %s.",
 self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create classifier %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.classifier_arn
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateDocumentClassifier中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DeleteDocumentClassifier**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDocumentClassifier`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 訓練自訂分類器並對文件進行分類

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除自訂文件分類器

下列`delete-document-classifier`範例會刪除自訂文件分類器模型。

```
aws comprehend delete-document-classifier \
```

```
    --document-classifier-arn arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-
classifier/example-classifier-1
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱亞馬遜開發人員指南中的管 Amazon Comprehend 端點。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteDocumentClassifier中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the classifier.
        """
        try:
            self.comprehend_client.delete_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            logger.info("Deleted classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            self.classifier_arn = None
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't deleted classifier %s.",
 self.classifier_arn)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteDocumentClassifier中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DescribeDocumentClassificationJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDocumentClassificationJob。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 訓練自訂分類器並對文件進行分類

CLI

AWS CLI

描述文件分類工作

下列describe-document-classification-job範例會取得非同步文件分類工作的屬性。

```
aws comprehend describe-document-classification-job \
    --job-id 123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DocumentClassificationJobProperties": {
        "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
        "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-
classification-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
        "JobName": "exampleclassificationjob",
        "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
        "SubmitTime": "2023-06-14T17:09:51.788000+00:00",
        "EndTime": "2023-06-14T17:15:58.582000+00:00",
```

```
        "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-
west-2:111122223333:document-classifier/mymodel/version/1",
        "InputDataConfig": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/jobdata/",
            "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
        },
        "OutputDataConfig": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-DESTINATION-BUCKET/
testfolder/111122223333-CLN-123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE/output/
output.tar.gz"
        },
        "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-servicerole"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 開發人員指南中的自訂分類。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeDocumentClassificationJob中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
```

```
        """
        Gets metadata about a classification job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classification_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["DocumentClassificationJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classification job %s.", job["JobName"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classification job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeDocumentClassificationJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DescribeDocumentClassifier`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDocumentClassifier`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 訓練自訂分類器並對文件進行分類

CLI

AWS CLI

描述文件分類器

下列`describe-document-classifier`範例會取得自訂文件分類器模型的屬性。

```
aws comprehend describe-document-classifier \
```

```
    --document-classifier-arn arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-
classifier/example-classifier-1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DocumentClassifierProperties": {
        "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-
west-2:111122223333:document-classifier/example-classifier-1",
        "LanguageCode": "en",
        "Status": "TRAINED",
        "SubmitTime": "2023-06-13T19:04:15.735000+00:00",
        "EndTime": "2023-06-13T19:42:31.752000+00:00",
        "TrainingStartTime": "2023-06-13T19:08:20.114000+00:00",
        "TrainingEndTime": "2023-06-13T19:41:35.080000+00:00",
        "InputDataConfig": {
            "DataFormat": "COMPREHEND_CSV",
            "S3Uri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/trainingdata"
        },
        "OutputDataConfig": {},
        "ClassifierMetadata": {
            "NumberOfLabels": 3,
            "NumberOfTrainedDocuments": 5016,
            "NumberOfTestDocuments": 557,
            "EvaluationMetrics": {
                "Accuracy": 0.9856,
                "Precision": 0.9919,
                "Recall": 0.9459,
                "F1Score": 0.9673,
                "MicroPrecision": 0.9856,
                "MicroRecall": 0.9856,
                "MicroF1Score": 0.9856,
                "HammingLoss": 0.0144
            }
        },
        "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role",
        "Mode": "MULTI_CLASS"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Comprehend 開發人員指南中的建立和管理自訂模型。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeDocumentClassifier中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def describe(self, classifier_arn=None):
        """
        Gets metadata about a custom classifier, including its current status.

        :param classifier_arn: The ARN of the classifier to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the classifier.
        """
        if classifier_arn is not None:
            self.classifier_arn = classifier_arn
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            classifier = response["DocumentClassifierProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return classifier
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeDocumentClassifier中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DescribeTopicsDetectionJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeTopicsDetectionJob。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 針對範例資料執行主題建模工作

CLI

AWS CLI

描述主題偵測工作

下列describe-topics-detection-job範例會取得非同步主題偵測工作的屬性。

```
aws comprehend describe-topics-detection-job \
    --job-id 123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TopicsDetectionJobProperties": {
        "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
        "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:topics-detection-
job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
        "JobName": "example_topics_detection",
        "JobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "SubmitTime": "2023-06-09T18:44:43.414000+00:00",
        "InputDataConfig": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
            "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
        },
        "OutputDataConfig": {
```

```
            "S3Uri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-DESTINATION-BUCKET/
testfolder/111122223333-TOPICS-123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE/output/
output.tar.gz"
        },
        "NumberOfTopics": 10,
        "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-examplerole"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱亞馬遜開發人員指南中的亞馬遜開發人員深入解析的非同步分析。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTopicsDetectionJob中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a topic modeling job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_topics_detection_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["TopicsDetectionJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got topic detection job %s.", job_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeTopicsDetectionJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DetectDominantLanguage`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectDominantLanguage`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 偵測文件元素

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Comprehend;
using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// This example calls the Amazon Comprehend service to determine the
    /// dominant language.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectDominantLanguage
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Calls Amazon Comprehend to determine the dominant language used in
        /// the sample text.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle.";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectDominantLanguage\n");
            var detectDominantLanguageRequest = new
DetectDominantLanguageRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
            };

            var detectDominantLanguageResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectDominantLanguageAsync(detectDominantLanguageRequest);
            foreach (var dl in detectDominantLanguageResponse.Languages)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Language Code: {dl.LanguageCode}, Score:
{dl.Score}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectDominantLanguage中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

檢測輸入文本的主要語言

以下內容`detect-dominant-language`分析輸入文字並識別主要語言。也會輸出預先訓練的模型的置信度分數。

```
aws comprehend detect-dominant-language \
    --text "It is a beautiful day in Seattle."
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Languages": [
        {
            "LanguageCode": "en",
            "Score": 0.9877256155014038
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Comprehend 開發人員指南中的主導語言。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetectDominantLanguage中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectDominantLanguageRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectDominantLanguageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DominantLanguage;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectLanguage {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Specify French text - "It is raining today in Seattle".
        String text = "Il pleut aujourd'hui à Seattle";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;

        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectDominantLanguage");
        detectTheDominantLanguage(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectTheDominantLanguage(ComprehendClient comClient,
 String text) {
        try {
            DetectDominantLanguageRequest request =
 DetectDominantLanguageRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .build();

            DetectDominantLanguageResponse resp =
 comClient.detectDominantLanguage(request);
            List<DominantLanguage> allLanList = resp.languages();
            for (DominantLanguage lang : allLanList) {
                System.out.println("Language is " + lang.languageCode());
```

```
            }

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectDominantLanguage中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_languages(self, text):
        """
        Detects languages used in a document.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :return: The list of languages along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_dominant_language(Text=text)
            languages = response["Languages"]
            logger.info("Detected %s languages.", len(languages))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect languages.")
            raise
        else:
            return languages
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectDominantLanguage中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DetectEntities`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectEntities`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 偵測文件元素

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Comprehend;
using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use the AmazonComprehend service detect any
```

```
    /// entities in submitted text.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectEntities
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// The main method calls the DetectEntitiesAsync method to find any
        /// entities in the sample code.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectEntities\n");
            var detectEntitiesRequest = new DetectEntitiesRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectEntitiesResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectEntitiesAsync(detectEntitiesRequest);

            foreach (var e in detectEntitiesResponse.Entities)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {e.Text}, Type: {e.Type}, Score:
{e.Score}, BeginOffset: {e.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {e.EndOffset}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectEntities中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

偵測輸入文字中的具名實體

下列detect-entities範例會分析輸入文字，並傳回具名實體。預先訓練的模型的置信度分數也會為每個預測輸出。

```
aws comprehend detect-entities \
    --language-code en \
    --text "Hello Zhang Wei, I am John. Your AnyCompany Financial Services, LLC
 credit card \
    account 1111-XXXX-1111-XXXX has a minimum payment of $24.53 that is due by
 July 31st. Based on your autopay settings, \
    we will withdraw your payment on the due date from your bank account number
 XXXXXX1111 with the routing number XXXXX0000. \
    Customer feedback for Sunshine Spa, 123 Main St, Anywhere. Send comments to
 Alice at AnySpa@example.com."
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Entities": [
        {
            "Score": 0.9994556307792664,
            "Type": "PERSON",
            "Text": "Zhang Wei",
            "BeginOffset": 6,
            "EndOffset": 15
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9981022477149963,
            "Type": "PERSON",
            "Text": "John",
            "BeginOffset": 22,
            "EndOffset": 26
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9986887574195862,
            "Type": "ORGANIZATION",
            "Text": "AnyCompany Financial Services, LLC",
            "BeginOffset": 33,
            "EndOffset": 67
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9959119558334351,
            "Type": "OTHER",
            "Text": "1111-XXXX-1111-XXXX",
```

```
            "BeginOffset": 88,
            "EndOffset": 107
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9708039164543152,
            "Type": "QUANTITY",
            "Text": ".53",
            "BeginOffset": 133,
            "EndOffset": 136
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9987268447875977,
            "Type": "DATE",
            "Text": "July 31st",
            "BeginOffset": 152,
            "EndOffset": 161
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9858865737915039,
            "Type": "OTHER",
            "Text": "XXXXXX1111",
            "BeginOffset": 271,
            "EndOffset": 281
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9700471758842468,
            "Type": "OTHER",
            "Text": "XXXXX0000",
            "BeginOffset": 306,
            "EndOffset": 315
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9591118693351746,
            "Type": "ORGANIZATION",
            "Text": "Sunshine Spa",
            "BeginOffset": 340,
            "EndOffset": 352
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9797496795654297,
            "Type": "LOCATION",
            "Text": "123 Main St",
            "BeginOffset": 354,
            "EndOffset": 365
```

```
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.994929313659668,
            "Type": "PERSON",
            "Text": "Alice",
            "BeginOffset": 394,
            "EndOffset": 399
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9949769377708435,
            "Type": "OTHER",
            "Text": "AnySpa@example.com",
            "BeginOffset": 403,
            "EndOffset": 418
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 開發人員指南中的實體。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetectEntities中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectEntitiesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.Entity;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectEntities {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectEntities");
        detectAllEntities(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectAllEntities(ComprehendClient comClient, String text)
 {
        try {
            DetectEntitiesRequest detectEntitiesRequest =
 DetectEntitiesRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectEntitiesResponse detectEntitiesResult =
 comClient.detectEntities(detectEntitiesRequest);
            List<Entity> entList = detectEntitiesResult.entities();
            for (Entity entity : entList) {
                System.out.println("Entity text is " + entity.text());
            }

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectEntities中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_entities(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects entities in a document. Entities can be things like people and
 places
        or other common terms.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectEntities中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DetectKeyPhrases配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectKeyPhrases。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 偵測文件元素

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Comprehend;
using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use the Amazon Comprehend service to
/// search text for key phrases.
/// </summary>
public static class DetectKeyPhrase
{
    /// <summary>
```

```
        /// This method calls the Amazon Comprehend method DetectKeyPhrasesAsync
        /// to detect any key phrases in the sample text.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            // Call DetectKeyPhrases API
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectKeyPhrases");
            var detectKeyPhrasesRequest = new DetectKeyPhrasesRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectKeyPhrasesResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectKeyPhrasesAsync(detectKeyPhrasesRequest);
            foreach (var kp in detectKeyPhrasesResponse.KeyPhrases)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {kp.Text}, Score: {kp.Score},
BeginOffset: {kp.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {kp.EndOffset}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectKeyPhrases中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

偵測輸入文字中的關鍵片語

下列`detect-key-phrases`範例會分析輸入文字並識別關鍵名詞片語。預先訓練的模型的置信度分數也會為每個預測輸出。

```
aws comprehend detect-key-phrases \
```

```
    --language-code en \
    --text "Hello Zhang Wei, I am John. Your AnyCompany Financial Services, LLC
credit card \
        account 1111-XXXX-1111-XXXX has a minimum payment of $24.53 that is due
by July 31st. Based on your autopay settings, \
        we will withdraw your payment on the due date from your bank account
number XXXXXX1111 with the routing number XXXXX0000. \
        Customer feedback for Sunshine Spa, 123 Main St, Anywhere. Send comments
to Alice at AnySpa@example.com."
```

輸出：

```
{
    "KeyPhrases": [
        {
            "Score": 0.8996376395225525,
            "Text": "Zhang Wei",
            "BeginOffset": 6,
            "EndOffset": 15
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9992469549179077,
            "Text": "John",
            "BeginOffset": 22,
            "EndOffset": 26
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.988385021686554,
            "Text": "Your AnyCompany Financial Services",
            "BeginOffset": 28,
            "EndOffset": 62
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.8740853071212769,
            "Text": "LLC credit card account 1111-XXXX-1111-XXXX",
            "BeginOffset": 64,
            "EndOffset": 107
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9999437928199768,
            "Text": "a minimum payment",
            "BeginOffset": 112,
            "EndOffset": 129
```

```
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9998900890350342,
            "Text": ".53",
            "BeginOffset": 133,
            "EndOffset": 136
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9979453086853027,
            "Text": "July 31st",
            "BeginOffset": 152,
            "EndOffset": 161
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9983011484146118,
            "Text": "your autopay settings",
            "BeginOffset": 172,
            "EndOffset": 193
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9996572136878967,
            "Text": "your payment",
            "BeginOffset": 211,
            "EndOffset": 223
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9995037317276001,
            "Text": "the due date",
            "BeginOffset": 227,
            "EndOffset": 239
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9702621698379517,
            "Text": "your bank account number XXXXXX1111",
            "BeginOffset": 245,
            "EndOffset": 280
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9179925918579102,
            "Text": "the routing number XXXXX0000.Customer feedback",
            "BeginOffset": 286,
            "EndOffset": 332
        },
        {
```

```
            "Score": 0.9978160858154297,
            "Text": "Sunshine Spa",
            "BeginOffset": 337,
            "EndOffset": 349
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9706913232803345,
            "Text": "123 Main St",
            "BeginOffset": 351,
            "EndOffset": 362
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9941995143890381,
            "Text": "comments",
            "BeginOffset": 379,
            "EndOffset": 387
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9759287238121033,
            "Text": "Alice",
            "BeginOffset": 391,
            "EndOffset": 396
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.8376792669296265,
            "Text": "AnySpa@example.com",
            "BeginOffset": 400,
            "EndOffset": 415
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 開發人員指南中的關鍵片語。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetectKeyPhrases中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectKeyPhrasesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectKeyPhrasesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.KeyPhrase;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectKeyPhrases {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectKeyPhrases");
        detectAllKeyPhrases(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void detectAllKeyPhrases(ComprehendClient comClient, String
 text) {
        try {
            DetectKeyPhrasesRequest detectKeyPhrasesRequest =
 DetectKeyPhrasesRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectKeyPhrasesResponse detectKeyPhrasesResult =
 comClient.detectKeyPhrases(detectKeyPhrasesRequest);
            List<KeyPhrase> phraseList = detectKeyPhrasesResult.keyPhrases();
            for (KeyPhrase keyPhrase : phraseList) {
                System.out.println("Key phrase text is " + keyPhrase.text());
            }

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectKeyPhrases中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
```

```
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_key_phrases(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects key phrases in a document. A key phrase is typically a noun and
its
        modifiers.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of key phrases along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_key_phrases(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            phrases = response["KeyPhrases"]
            logger.info("Detected %s phrases.", len(phrases))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect phrases.")
            raise
        else:
            return phrases
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectKeyPhrases中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DetectPiiEntities`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectPiiEntities`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 偵測文件元素

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Comprehend;
using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use the Amazon Comprehend service to find
/// personally identifiable information (PII) within text submitted to the
/// DetectPiiEntitiesAsync method.
/// </summary>
public class DetectingPII
{
    /// <summary>
    /// This method calls the DetectPiiEntitiesAsync method to locate any
    /// personally dientifiable information within the supplied text.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();
        var text = @"Hello Paul Santos. The latest statement for your
                    credit card account 1111-0000-1111-0000 was
                    mailed to 123 Any Street, Seattle, WA 98109.";

        var request = new DetectPiiEntitiesRequest
        {
            Text = text,
            LanguageCode = "EN",
        };

        var response = await
comprehendClient.DetectPiiEntitiesAsync(request);
```

```
            if (response.Entities.Count > 0)
            {
                foreach (var entity in response.Entities)
                {
                    var entityValue = text.Substring(entity.BeginOffset,
 entity.EndOffset - entity.BeginOffset);
                    Console.WriteLine($"{entity.Type}: {entityValue}");
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectPiiEntities中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要偵測輸入文字中的 pii 實體

下列`detect-pii-entities`範例會分析輸入文字，並識別包含個人識別資訊 (PII) 的實體。預先訓練的模型的置信度分數也會為每個預測輸出。

```
aws comprehend detect-pii-entities \
    --language-code en \
    --text "Hello Zhang Wei, I am John. Your AnyCompany Financial Services, LLC
 credit card \
        account 1111-XXXX-1111-XXXX has a minimum payment of $24.53 that is due
 by July 31st. Based on your autopay settings, \
        we will withdraw your payment on the due date from your bank account
 number XXXXXX1111 with the routing number XXXXX0000. \
        Customer feedback for Sunshine Spa, 123 Main St, Anywhere. Send comments
 to Alice at AnySpa@example.com."
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Entities": [
        {
            "Score": 0.9998322129249573,
```

```
            "Type": "NAME",
            "BeginOffset": 6,
            "EndOffset": 15
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9998878240585327,
            "Type": "NAME",
            "BeginOffset": 22,
            "EndOffset": 26
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9994089603424072,
            "Type": "CREDIT_DEBIT_NUMBER",
            "BeginOffset": 88,
            "EndOffset": 107
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9999760985374451,
            "Type": "DATE_TIME",
            "BeginOffset": 152,
            "EndOffset": 161
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9999449253082275,
            "Type": "BANK_ACCOUNT_NUMBER",
            "BeginOffset": 271,
            "EndOffset": 281
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9999847412109375,
            "Type": "BANK_ROUTING",
            "BeginOffset": 306,
            "EndOffset": 315
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.999925434589386,
            "Type": "ADDRESS",
            "BeginOffset": 354,
            "EndOffset": 365
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9989161491394043,
            "Type": "NAME",
            "BeginOffset": 394,
```

```
            "EndOffset": 399
        },
        {
            "Score": 0.9994171857833862,
            "Type": "EMAIL",
            "BeginOffset": 403,
            "EndOffset": 418
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Comprehend 開發人員指南中的個人識別資訊 (PII)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetectPiiEntities中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_pii(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects personally identifiable information (PII) in a document. PII can
 be
        things like names, account numbers, or addresses.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
```

```
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of PII entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_pii_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s PII entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect PII entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectPiiEntities中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DetectSentiment**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectSentiment`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 偵測文件元素

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to detect the overall sentiment of the supplied
    /// text using the Amazon Comprehend service.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectSentiment
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the DetetectSentimentAsync method to analyze the
        /// supplied text and determine the overal sentiment.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            // Call DetectKeyPhrases API
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectSentiment");
            var detectSentimentRequest = new DetectSentimentRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectSentimentResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectSentimentAsync(detectSentimentRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sentiment: {detectSentimentResponse.Sentiment}");
            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectSentiment中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

偵測輸入文字的情緒

下列`detect-sentiment`範例會分析輸入文字，並傳回流行情緒 (`POSITIVE`、`NEUTRALMIXED`、或`NEGATIVE`) 的推論。

```
aws comprehend detect-sentiment \
    --language-code en \
    --text "It is a beautiful day in Seattle"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Sentiment": "POSITIVE",
    "SentimentScore": {
        "Positive": 0.9976957440376282,
        "Negative": 9.653854067437351e-05,
        "Neutral": 0.002169104292988777,
        "Mixed": 3.857641786453314e-05
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 開發人員指南中的情緒

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetectSentiment中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSentimentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSentimentResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectSentiment {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectSentiment");
        detectSentiments(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectSentiments(ComprehendClient comClient, String text)
 {
        try {
            DetectSentimentRequest detectSentimentRequest =
 DetectSentimentRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectSentimentResponse detectSentimentResult =
 comClient.detectSentiment(detectSentimentRequest);
            System.out.println("The Neutral value is " +
 detectSentimentResult.sentimentScore().neutral());

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectSentiment中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_sentiment(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects the overall sentiment expressed in a document. Sentiment can
        be positive, negative, neutral, or a mixture.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The sentiments along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_sentiment(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
```

```
            logger.info("Detected primary sentiment %s.", response["Sentiment"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect sentiment.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectSentiment中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DetectSyntax`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectSyntax`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 偵測文件元素

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Comprehend;
using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use Amazon Comprehend to detect syntax
/// elements by calling the DetectSyntaxAsync method.
/// </summary>
```

```
    public class DetectingSyntax
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls DetectSynaxAsync to identify the syntax elements
        /// in the sample text.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

            // Call DetectSyntax API
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectSyntaxAsync\n");
            var detectSyntaxRequest = new DetectSyntaxRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            DetectSyntaxResponse detectSyntaxResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectSyntaxAsync(detectSyntaxRequest);
            foreach (SyntaxToken s in detectSyntaxResponse.SyntaxTokens)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {s.Text}, PartOfSpeech:
{s.PartOfSpeech.Tag}, BeginOffset: {s.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {s.EndOffset}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectSyntax中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要偵測輸入文字中的語音部分

下列`detect-syntax`範例會分析輸入文字的語法，並傳回語音的不同部分。預先訓練的模型的置信度分數也會為每個預測輸出。

```
aws comprehend detect-syntax \
    --language-code en \
    --text "It is a beautiful day in Seattle."
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SyntaxTokens": [
        {
            "TokenId": 1,
            "Text": "It",
            "BeginOffset": 0,
            "EndOffset": 2,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "PRON",
                "Score": 0.9999740719795227
            }
        },
        {
            "TokenId": 2,
            "Text": "is",
            "BeginOffset": 3,
            "EndOffset": 5,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "VERB",
                "Score": 0.999901294708252
            }
        },
        {
            "TokenId": 3,
            "Text": "a",
            "BeginOffset": 6,
            "EndOffset": 7,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "DET",
                "Score": 0.9999938607215881
            }
        },
        {
            "TokenId": 4,
            "Text": "beautiful",
            "BeginOffset": 8,
            "EndOffset": 17,
```

```
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "ADJ",
                "Score": 0.9987351894378662
            }
        },
        {
            "TokenId": 5,
            "Text": "day",
            "BeginOffset": 18,
            "EndOffset": 21,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "NOUN",
                "Score": 0.9999796748161316
            }
        },
        {
            "TokenId": 6,
            "Text": "in",
            "BeginOffset": 22,
            "EndOffset": 24,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "ADP",
                "Score": 0.9998047947883606
            }
        },
        {
            "TokenId": 7,
            "Text": "Seattle",
            "BeginOffset": 25,
            "EndOffset": 32,
            "PartOfSpeech": {
                "Tag": "PROPN",
                "Score": 0.9940530061721802
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 開發人員指南中的語法分析。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetectSyntax中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSyntaxRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSyntaxResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.SyntaxToken;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectSyntax {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectSyntax");
        detectAllSyntax(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void detectAllSyntax(ComprehendClient comClient, String text) {
        try {
            DetectSyntaxRequest detectSyntaxRequest =
 DetectSyntaxRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectSyntaxResponse detectSyntaxResult =
 comClient.detectSyntax(detectSyntaxRequest);
            List<SyntaxToken> syntaxTokens = detectSyntaxResult.syntaxTokens();
            for (SyntaxToken token : syntaxTokens) {
                System.out.println("Language is " + token.text());
                System.out.println("Part of speech is " +
 token.partOfSpeech().tagAsString());
            }

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectSyntax中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
```

```
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_syntax(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects syntactical elements of a document. Syntax tokens are portions of
        text along with their use as parts of speech, such as nouns, verbs, and
        interjections.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of syntax tokens along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_syntax(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            tokens = response["SyntaxTokens"]
            logger.info("Detected %s syntax tokens.", len(tokens))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect syntax.")
            raise
        else:
            return tokens
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectSyntax中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`ListDocumentClassificationJobs`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDocumentClassificationJobs`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 訓練自訂分類器並對文件進行分類

CLI

AWS CLI

若要清單所有文件分類工作

下列`list-document-classification-jobs`範例會列出所有文件分類工作。

```
aws comprehend list-document-classification-jobs
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DocumentClassificationJobPropertiesList": [
        {
            "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
            "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:1234567890101:document-
classification-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
            "JobName": "exampleclassificationjob",
            "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-14T17:09:51.788000+00:00",
            "EndTime": "2023-06-14T17:15:58.582000+00:00",
            "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-
west-2:1234567890101:document-classifier/mymodel/version/12",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/jobdata/",
                "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-DESTINATION-BUCKET/
thefolder/1234567890101-CLN-e758dd56b824aa717ceab551f11749fb/output/
output.tar.gz"
            },
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::1234567890101:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role"
        },
        {
            "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE2",
            "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:1234567890101:document-
classification-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE2",
            "JobName": "exampleclassificationjob2",
            "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-14T17:22:39.829000+00:00",
```

```
            "EndTime": "2023-06-14T17:28:46.107000+00:00",
            "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-
west-2:1234567890101:document-classifier/mymodel/version/12",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/jobdata/",
                "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-DESTINATION-BUCKET/
thefolder/1234567890101-CLN-123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE2/output/
output.tar.gz"
            },
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::1234567890101:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 開發人員指南中的自訂分類。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListDocumentClassificationJobs中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None
```

```
    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the classification jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classification_jobs()
            jobs = response["DocumentClassificationJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s document classification jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get document classification jobs.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListDocumentClassificationJobs中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`ListDocumentClassifiers`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDocumentClassifiers`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 訓練自訂分類器並對文件進行分類

CLI

AWS CLI

所有文件分類器的清單

下列`list-document-classifiers`範例會列出所有已訓練及訓練中的文件分類器模型。

```
aws comprehend list-document-classifiers
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DocumentClassifierPropertiesList": [
        {
            "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-
west-2:111122223333:document-classifier/exampleclassifier1",
            "LanguageCode": "en",
            "Status": "TRAINED",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-13T19:04:15.735000+00:00",
            "EndTime": "2023-06-13T19:42:31.752000+00:00",
            "TrainingStartTime": "2023-06-13T19:08:20.114000+00:00",
            "TrainingEndTime": "2023-06-13T19:41:35.080000+00:00",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "DataFormat": "COMPREHEND_CSV",
                "S3Uri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/trainingdata"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {},
            "ClassifierMetadata": {
                "NumberOfLabels": 3,
                "NumberOfTrainedDocuments": 5016,
                "NumberOfTestDocuments": 557,
                "EvaluationMetrics": {
                    "Accuracy": 0.9856,
                    "Precision": 0.9919,
                    "Recall": 0.9459,
                    "F1Score": 0.9673,
                    "MicroPrecision": 0.9856,
                    "MicroRecall": 0.9856,
                    "MicroF1Score": 0.9856,
                    "HammingLoss": 0.0144
                }
            },
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-testorle",
            "Mode": "MULTI_CLASS"
        },
        {
            "DocumentClassifierArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-
west-2:111122223333:document-classifier/exampleclassifier2",
            "LanguageCode": "en",
```

```
            "Status": "TRAINING",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-13T21:20:28.690000+00:00",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "DataFormat": "COMPREHEND_CSV",
                "S3Uri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/trainingdata"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {},
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-testorle",
            "Mode": "MULTI_CLASS"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Comprehend 開發人員指南中的建立和管理自訂模型。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListDocumentClassifiers中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def list(self):
        """
        Lists custom classifiers for the current account.
```

```
        :return: The list of classifiers.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classifiers()
            classifiers = response["DocumentClassifierPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s classifiers.", len(classifiers))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get classifiers.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return classifiers
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListDocumentClassifiers中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`ListTopicsDetectionJobs`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTopicsDetectionJobs`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 針對範例資料執行主題建模工作

CLI

AWS CLI

列出所有主題偵測工作

下列`list-topics-detection-jobs`範例會列出所有進行中和已完成的非同步主題偵測工作。

```
aws comprehend list-topics-detection-jobs
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList": [
        {
            "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
            "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:topics-
detection-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
            "JobName" "topic-analysis-1"
            "JobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-09T18:40:35.384000+00:00",
            "EndTime": "2023-06-09T18:46:41.936000+00:00",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
                "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-DESTINATION-BUCKET/
thefolder/111122223333-TOPICS-123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE/output/
output.tar.gz"
            },
            "NumberOfTopics": 10,
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role"
        },
        {
            "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE2",
            "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:topics-
detection-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE2",
            "JobName": "topic-analysis-2",
            "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-09T18:44:43.414000+00:00",
            "EndTime": "2023-06-09T18:50:50.872000+00:00",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
                "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-DESTINATION-BUCKET/
thefolder/111122223333-TOPICS-123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE2/output/
output.tar.gz"
            },
            "NumberOfTopics": 10,
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role"
```

```
        },
        {
            "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE3",
            "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:topics-
detection-job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE3",
            "JobName": "topic-analysis-2",
            "JobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
            "SubmitTime": "2023-06-09T18:50:56.737000+00:00",
            "InputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
                "InputFormat": "ONE_DOC_PER_LINE"
            },
            "OutputDataConfig": {
                "S3Uri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-DESTINATION-BUCKET/
thefolder/111122223333-TOPICS-123456abcdeb0e11022f22a1EXAMPLE3/output/
output.tar.gz"
            },
            "NumberOfTopics": 10,
            "DataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱亞馬遜開發人員指南中的亞馬遜開發人員深入解析的非同步分析。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListTopicsDetectionJobs中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
```

```
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists topic modeling jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_topics_detection_jobs()
            jobs = response["TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s topic detection jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection jobs.")
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListTopicsDetectionJobs中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`StartDocumentClassificationJob`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartDocumentClassificationJob`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 訓練自訂分類器並對文件進行分類

CLI

AWS CLI

開始文件分類工作

下列start-document-classification-job範例會在--input-data-config標籤所指定位址的所有檔案上以自訂模型啟動文件分類工作。在此範例中，輸入 S3 儲存貯體包含SampleSMStext1.txtSampleSMStext2.txt、和SampleSMStext3.txt。該模型先前針對垃圾郵件和非垃圾郵件的文檔分類進行了培訓，或「ham」，SMS 消息。工作完成後，將放output.tar.gz置在由--output-data-config標籤指定的位置。output.tar.gz包predictions.jsonl含列出每個文件的分類。Json 輸出會列印在每個檔案的一行上，但在此格式化以提高可讀性。

```
aws comprehend start-document-classification-job \
    --job-name exampleclassificationjob \
    --input-data-config "S3Uri=s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET-INPUT/jobdata/" \
    --output-data-config "S3Uri=s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-DESTINATION-BUCKET/testfolder/"
 \
    --data-access-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role \
    --document-classifier-arn arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-
classifier/mymodel/version/12
```

SampleSMStext1.txt 的內容：

```
"CONGRATULATIONS! TXT 2155550100 to win $5000"
```

SampleSMStext2.txt 的內容：

```
"Hi, when do you want me to pick you up from practice?"
```

SampleSMStext3.txt 的內容：

```
"Plz send bank account # to 2155550100 to claim prize!!"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "JobId": "e758dd56b824aa717ceab551fEXAMPLE",
    "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:document-classification-
job/e758dd56b824aa717ceab551fEXAMPLE",
    "JobStatus": "SUBMITTED"
}
```

predictions.jsonl 的內容：

```
{"File": "SampleSMSText1.txt", "Line": "0", "Classes": [{"Name": "spam", "Score":
 0.9999}, {"Name": "ham", "Score": 0.0001}]}
{"File": "SampleSMStext2.txt", "Line": "0", "Classes": [{"Name": "ham", "Score":
 0.9994}, {"Name": "spam", "Score": 0.0006}]}
{"File": "SampleSMSText3.txt", "Line": "0", "Classes": [{"Name": "spam", "Score":
 0.9999}, {"Name": "ham", "Score": 0.0001}]}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 開發人員指南中的自訂分類。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StartDocumentClassificationJob中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
```

```
    ):
        """
        Starts a classification job. The classifier must be trained or the job
        will fail. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3 input bucket and
        written to the specified output bucket. Output data is stored in a tar
        archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously, so you
can
        call `describe_document_classification_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains input data.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                          bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                          of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document
per
                             file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role
that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from
the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_document_classification_job(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn,
                JobName=job_name,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Document classification job %s is %s.", job_name,
response["JobStatus"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start classification job %s.", job_name)
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartDocumentClassificationJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭StartTopicsDetectionJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartTopicsDetectionJob。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 針對範例資料執行主題建模工作

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Comprehend;
using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example scans the documents in an Amazon Simple Storage Service
/// (Amazon S3) bucket and analyzes it for topics. The results are stored
/// in another bucket and then the resulting job properties are displayed
/// on the screen. This example was created using the AWS SDK for .NEt
/// version 3.7 and .NET Core version 5.0.
/// </summary>
```

```
    public static class TopicModeling
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This methos calls a topic detection job by calling the Amazon
        /// Comprehend StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

            string inputS3Uri = "s3://input bucket/input path";
            InputFormat inputDocFormat = InputFormat.ONE_DOC_PER_FILE;
            string outputS3Uri = "s3://output bucket/output path";
            string dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::account ID:role/data access
role";
            int numberOfTopics = 10;

            var startTopicsDetectionJobRequest = new
StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest()
            {
                InputDataConfig = new InputDataConfig()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputS3Uri,
                    InputFormat = inputDocFormat,
                },
                OutputDataConfig = new OutputDataConfig()
                {
                    S3Uri = outputS3Uri,
                },
                DataAccessRoleArn = dataAccessRoleArn,
                NumberOfTopics = numberOfTopics,
            };

            var startTopicsDetectionJobResponse = await
comprehendClient.StartTopicsDetectionJobAsync(startTopicsDetectionJobRequest);

            var jobId = startTopicsDetectionJobResponse.JobId;
            Console.WriteLine("JobId: " + jobId);

            var describeTopicsDetectionJobRequest = new
DescribeTopicsDetectionJobRequest()
            {
                JobId = jobId,
            };
```

```
            var describeTopicsDetectionJobResponse = await
comprehendClient.DescribeTopicsDetectionJobAsync(describeTopicsDetectionJobRequest);

PrintJobProperties(describeTopicsDetectionJobResponse.TopicsDetectionJobProperties);

            var listTopicsDetectionJobsResponse = await
comprehendClient.ListTopicsDetectionJobsAsync(new
ListTopicsDetectionJobsRequest());
            foreach (var props in
listTopicsDetectionJobsResponse.TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList)
            {
                PrintJobProperties(props);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method is a helper method that displays the job properties
        /// from the call to StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="props">A list of properties from the call to
        /// StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.</param>
        private static void PrintJobProperties(TopicsDetectionJobProperties
props)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"JobId: {props.JobId}, JobName: {props.JobName},
JobStatus: {props.JobStatus}");
            Console.WriteLine($"NumberOfTopics:
{props.NumberOfTopics}\nInputS3Uri: {props.InputDataConfig.S3Uri}");
            Console.WriteLine($"InputFormat: {props.InputDataConfig.InputFormat},
OutputS3Uri: {props.OutputDataConfig.S3Uri}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartTopicsDetectionJob中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

啟動主題偵測分析工作

下列start-topics-detection-job範例會針對位於--input-data-config標籤所指定位址的所有檔案啟動非同步主題偵測工作。工作完成後，資料夾會放置在標--ouput-data-config籤指定的位置。output output包含 topic-terms.csv 和 doc-topics.csv 的檔案。第一個輸出檔案 topic-terms.csv 是集合中主題的清單。對於每個主題，根據預設，清單會根據主題的重量包含最上層的術語。第二個檔案會列出與主題相關聯的文件doc-topics.csv，以及與主題有關的文件比例。

```
aws comprehend start-topics-detection-job \
    --job-name example_topics_detection_job \
    --language-code en \
    --input-data-config "S3Uri=s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/" \
    --output-data-config "S3Uri=s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-DESTINATION-BUCKET/testfolder/"
 \
    --data-access-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/service-role/
AmazonComprehendServiceRole-example-role \
    --language-code en
```

輸出：

```
{
    "JobId": "123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
    "JobArn": "arn:aws:comprehend:us-west-2:111122223333:key-phrases-detection-
job/123456abcdeb0e11022f22a11EXAMPLE",
    "JobStatus": "SUBMITTED"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Comprehend 開發人員指南中的主題建模。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StartTopicsDetectionJob中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a topic modeling job. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3
        input bucket and written to the specified output bucket. Output data is
 stored
        in a tar archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously,
 so you
        can call `describe_topics_detection_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: An Amazon S3 bucket that contains job input.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                              bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix,
 all
                              of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document
 per
                              file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role
 that
```

```
                                    grants Comprehend permission to read from
the
                                    input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_topics_detection_job(
                JobName=job_name,
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
            )
            logger.info("Started topic modeling job %s.", response["JobId"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start topic modeling job.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartTopicsDetectionJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Comprehend 案例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon Comprehend 與 AWS 軟體開發套件。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 Amazon Comprehend 和開發套件偵測文件元素 AWS
- 使用開發套件在範例資料上執行 Amazon Comprehend 主題建模任務 AWS
- 訓練自訂的亞馬遜分類器，並使用開發套件對文件進行分類 AWS

使用 Amazon Comprehend 和開發套件偵測文件元素 AWS

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 偵測文件中的語言、實體和關鍵片語。
- 偵測文件中的個人識別資訊 (PII)。
- 偵測文件的情緒。
- 檢測文檔中的語法元素。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建一個包裝 Amazon Comprehend 操作的類。

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_languages(self, text):
        """
        Detects languages used in a document.
```

```
        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :return: The list of languages along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_dominant_language(Text=text)
            languages = response["Languages"]
            logger.info("Detected %s languages.", len(languages))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect languages.")
            raise
        else:
            return languages


    def detect_entities(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects entities in a document. Entities can be things like people and
places
        or other common terms.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities


    def detect_key_phrases(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects key phrases in a document. A key phrase is typically a noun and
its
        modifiers.
```

```
        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of key phrases along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_key_phrases(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            phrases = response["KeyPhrases"]
            logger.info("Detected %s phrases.", len(phrases))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect phrases.")
            raise
        else:
            return phrases


    def detect_pii(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects personally identifiable information (PII) in a document. PII can
be
        things like names, account numbers, or addresses.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of PII entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_pii_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s PII entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect PII entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities


    def detect_sentiment(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects the overall sentiment expressed in a document. Sentiment can
        be positive, negative, neutral, or a mixture.
```

```
        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The sentiments along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_sentiment(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            logger.info("Detected primary sentiment %s.", response["Sentiment"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect sentiment.")
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def detect_syntax(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects syntactical elements of a document. Syntax tokens are portions of
        text along with their use as parts of speech, such as nouns, verbs, and
        interjections.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of syntax tokens along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_syntax(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            tokens = response["SyntaxTokens"]
            logger.info("Detected %s syntax tokens.", len(tokens))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect syntax.")
            raise
        else:
            return tokens
```

呼叫包裝函式類別上的函數，以偵測文件中的實體、片語等。

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Comprehend detection demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    comp_detect = ComprehendDetect(boto3.client("comprehend"))
    with open("detect_sample.txt") as sample_file:
        sample_text = sample_file.read()

    demo_size = 3

    print("Sample text used for this demo:")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(sample_text)
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Detecting languages.")
    languages = comp_detect.detect_languages(sample_text)
    pprint(languages)
    lang_code = languages[0]["LanguageCode"]

    print("Detecting entities.")
    entities = comp_detect.detect_entities(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(entities[:demo_size])

    print("Detecting key phrases.")
    phrases = comp_detect.detect_key_phrases(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(phrases[:demo_size])

    print("Detecting personally identifiable information (PII).")
    pii_entities = comp_detect.detect_pii(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(pii_entities[:demo_size])

    print("Detecting sentiment.")
    sentiment = comp_detect.detect_sentiment(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"Sentiment: {sentiment['Sentiment']}")
    print("SentimentScore:")
    pprint(sentiment["SentimentScore"])
```

```
    print("Detecting syntax elements.")
    syntax_tokens = comp_detect.detect_syntax(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(syntax_tokens[:demo_size])

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - DetectDominantLanguage
  - DetectEntities
  - DetectKeyPhrases
  - DetectPiiEntities
  - DetectSentiment
  - DetectSyntax

使用開發套件在範例資料上執行 Amazon Comprehend 主題建模任務 AWS

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 針對範例資料執行 Amazon Comprehend 主題建模任務。
- 取得有關工作的資訊。
- 從 Amazon S3 擷取任務輸出資料。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立包裝類別以呼叫 Amazon Comprehend 主題建模動作。

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a topic modeling job. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3
        input bucket and written to the specified output bucket. Output data is
 stored
        in a tar archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously,
 so you
        can call `describe_topics_detection_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: An Amazon S3 bucket that contains job input.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                              bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix,
 all
                              of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document
 per
                              file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role
 that
```

```
                                    grants Comprehend permission to read from
the
                                    input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_topics_detection_job(
                JobName=job_name,
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
            )
            logger.info("Started topic modeling job %s.", response["JobId"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start topic modeling job.")
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a topic modeling job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_topics_detection_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["TopicsDetectionJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got topic detection job %s.", job_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job


    def list_jobs(self):
```

```
        """
        Lists topic modeling jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_topics_detection_jobs()
            jobs = response["TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s topic detection jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection jobs.")
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

使用包裝函式類別來執行主題模型工作並取得工作資料。

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Comprehend topic modeling demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    input_prefix = "input/"
    output_prefix = "output/"
    demo_resources = ComprehendDemoResources(
        boto3.resource("s3"), boto3.resource("iam")
    )
    topic_modeler = ComprehendTopicModeler(boto3.client("comprehend"))

    print("Setting up storage and security resources needed for the demo.")
    demo_resources.setup("comprehend-topic-modeler-demo")
    print("Copying sample data from public bucket into input bucket.")
    demo_resources.bucket.copy(
        {"Bucket": "public-sample-us-west-2", "Key": "TopicModeling/Sample.txt"},
        f"{input_prefix}sample.txt",
    )

    print("Starting topic modeling job on sample data.")
```

```
    job_info = topic_modeler.start_job(
        "demo-topic-modeling-job",
        demo_resources.bucket.name,
        input_prefix,
        JobInputFormat.per_line,
        demo_resources.bucket.name,
        output_prefix,
        demo_resources.data_access_role.arn,
    )

    print(
        f"Waiting for job {job_info['JobId']} to complete. This typically takes "
        f"20 - 30 minutes."
    )
    job_waiter = JobCompleteWaiter(topic_modeler.comprehend_client)
    job_waiter.wait(job_info["JobId"])

    job = topic_modeler.describe_job(job_info["JobId"])
    print(f"Job {job['JobId']} complete:")
    pprint(job)

    print(
        f"Getting job output data from the output Amazon S3 bucket: "
        f"{job['OutputDataConfig']['S3Uri']}."
    )
    job_output = demo_resources.extract_job_output(job)
    lines = 10
    print(f"First {lines} lines of document topics output:")
    pprint(job_output["doc-topics.csv"]["data"][:lines])
    print(f"First {lines} lines of terms output:")
    pprint(job_output["topic-terms.csv"]["data"][:lines])

    print("Cleaning up resources created for the demo.")
    demo_resources.cleanup()

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。

- DescribeTopicsDetectionJob
- ListTopicsDetectionJobs
- StartTopicsDetectionJob

訓練自訂的亞馬遜分類器，並使用開發套件對文件進行分類 AWS

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 創建一個 Amazon Comprehend 多標籤分類器。
- 訓練樣本數據的分類器。
- 對第二組資料執行分類工作。
- 從 Amazon S3 擷取任務輸出資料。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建一個包裝類來調用 Amazon Comprehend 文檔分類器操作。

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def create(
        self,
        name,
```

```
        language_code,
        training_bucket,
        training_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
        mode,
    ):
        """
        Creates a custom classifier. After the classifier is created, it
 immediately
        starts training on the data found in the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
 Training
        can take 30 minutes or longer. The `describe_document_classifier`
 function
        can be used to get training status and returns a status of TRAINED when
 the
        classifier is ready to use.

        :param name: The name of the classifier.
        :param language_code: The language the classifier can operate on.
        :param training_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains the training
 data.
        :param training_key: The prefix used to find training data in the
 training
                             bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix,
 all
                             of them are used.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role
 that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from
 the
                                     training bucket.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created classifier.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.create_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierName=name,
                LanguageCode=language_code,
                InputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{training_bucket}/
{training_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                Mode=mode.value,
            )
            self.classifier_arn = response["DocumentClassifierArn"]
```

```
            logger.info("Started classifier creation. Arn is: %s.",
self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create classifier %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.classifier_arn


    def describe(self, classifier_arn=None):
        """
        Gets metadata about a custom classifier, including its current status.

        :param classifier_arn: The ARN of the classifier to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the classifier.
        """
        if classifier_arn is not None:
            self.classifier_arn = classifier_arn
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            classifier = response["DocumentClassifierProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return classifier


    def list(self):
        """
        Lists custom classifiers for the current account.

        :return: The list of classifiers.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classifiers()
            classifiers = response["DocumentClassifierPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s classifiers.", len(classifiers))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get classifiers.",
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return classifiers


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the classifier.
        """
        try:
            self.comprehend_client.delete_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            logger.info("Deleted classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            self.classifier_arn = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't deleted classifier %s.",
self.classifier_arn)
            raise


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a classification job. The classifier must be trained or the job
        will fail. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3 input bucket and
        written to the specified output bucket. Output data is stored in a tar
        archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously, so you
can
        call `describe_document_classification_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains input data.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
```

```
                            bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                            of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document
per
                               file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role
that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from
the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_document_classification_job(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn,
                JobName=job_name,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Document classification job %s is %s.", job_name,
response["JobStatus"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start classification job %s.", job_name)
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a classification job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response =
 self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classification_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["DocumentClassificationJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classification job %s.", job["JobName"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classification job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the classification jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classification_jobs()
            jobs = response["DocumentClassificationJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s document classification jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get document classification jobs.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

創建一個類來幫助運行該場景。

```
class ClassifierDemo:
    """
    Encapsulates functions used to run the demonstration.
    """

    def __init__(self, demo_resources):
        """
```

```
        :param demo_resources: A ComprehendDemoResources class that manages
 resources
                                for the demonstration.
        """
        self.demo_resources = demo_resources
        self.training_prefix = "training/"
        self.input_prefix = "input/"
        self.input_format = JobInputFormat.per_line
        self.output_prefix = "output/"

    def setup(self):
        """Creates AWS resources used by the demo."""
        self.demo_resources.setup("comprehend-classifier-demo")

    def cleanup(self):
        """Deletes AWS resources used by the demo."""
        self.demo_resources.cleanup()

    @staticmethod
    def _sanitize_text(text):
        """Removes characters that cause errors for the document parser."""
        return text.replace("\r", " ").replace("\n", " ").replace(",", ";")

    @staticmethod
    def _get_issues(query, issue_count):
        """
        Gets issues from GitHub using the specified query parameters.

        :param query: The query string used to request issues from the GitHub
 API.
        :param issue_count: The number of issues to retrieve.
        :return: The list of issues retrieved from GitHub.
        """
        issues = []
        logger.info("Requesting issues from %s?%s.", GITHUB_SEARCH_URL, query)
        response = requests.get(f"{GITHUB_SEARCH_URL}?
{query}&per_page={issue_count}")
        if response.status_code == 200:
            issue_page = response.json()["items"]
            logger.info("Got %s issues.", len(issue_page))
            issues = [
                {
                    "title": ClassifierDemo._sanitize_text(issue["title"]),
                    "body": ClassifierDemo._sanitize_text(issue["body"]),
```

```
                    "labels": {label["name"] for label in issue["labels"]},
                }
                for issue in issue_page
            ]
        else:
            logger.error(
                "GitHub returned error code %s with message %s.",
                response.status_code,
                response.json(),
            )
        logger.info("Found %s issues.", len(issues))
        return issues

    def get_training_issues(self, training_labels):
        """
        Gets issues used for training the custom classifier. Training issues are
        closed issues from the Boto3 repo that have known labels. Comprehend
        requires a minimum of ten training issues per label.

        :param training_labels: The issue labels to use for training.
        :return: The set of issues used for training.
        """
        issues = []
        per_label_count = 15
        for label in training_labels:
            issues += self._get_issues(
                f"q=type:issue+repo:boto/boto3+state:closed+label:{label}",
                per_label_count,
            )
            for issue in issues:
                issue["labels"] = issue["labels"].intersection(training_labels)
        return issues

    def get_input_issues(self, training_labels):
        """
        Gets input issues from GitHub. For demonstration purposes, input issues
        are open issues from the Boto3 repo with known labels, though in practice
        any issue could be submitted to the classifier for labeling.

        :param training_labels: The set of labels to query for.
        :return: The set of issues used for input.
        """
        issues = []
        per_label_count = 5
```

```
        for label in training_labels:
            issues += self._get_issues(
                f"q=type:issue+repo:boto/boto3+state:open+label:{label}",
                per_label_count,
            )
        return issues

    def upload_issue_data(self, issues, training=False):
        """
        Uploads issue data to an Amazon S3 bucket, either for training or for
input.
        The data is first put into the format expected by Comprehend. For
training,
        the set of pipe-delimited labels is prepended to each document. For
        input, labels are not sent.

        :param issues: The set of issues to upload to Amazon S3.
        :param training: Indicates whether the issue data is used for training or
                         input.
        """
        try:
            obj_key = (
                self.training_prefix if training else self.input_prefix
            ) + "issues.txt"
            if training:
                issue_strings = [
                    f"{'|'.join(issue['labels'])},{issue['title']}
{issue['body']}"
                    for issue in issues
                ]
            else:
                issue_strings = [
                    f"{issue['title']} {issue['body']}" for issue in issues
                ]
            issue_bytes = BytesIO("\n".join(issue_strings).encode("utf-8"))
            self.demo_resources.bucket.upload_fileobj(issue_bytes, obj_key)
            logger.info(
                "Uploaded data as %s to bucket %s.",
                obj_key,
                self.demo_resources.bucket.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
```

```
                "Couldn't upload data to bucket %s.",
self.demo_resources.bucket.name
            )
            raise

    def extract_job_output(self, job):
        """Extracts job output from Amazon S3."""
        return self.demo_resources.extract_job_output(job)

    @staticmethod
    def reconcile_job_output(input_issues, output_dict):
        """
        Reconciles job output with the list of input issues. Because the input
issues
        have known labels, these can be compared with the labels added by the
        classifier to judge the accuracy of the output.

        :param input_issues: The list of issues used as input.
        :param output_dict: The dictionary of data that is output by the
classifier.
        :return: The list of reconciled input and output data.
        """
        reconciled = []
        for archive in output_dict.values():
            for line in archive["data"]:
                in_line = int(line["Line"])
                in_labels = input_issues[in_line]["labels"]
                out_labels = {
                    label["Name"]
                    for label in line["Labels"]
                    if float(label["Score"]) > 0.3
                }
                reconciled.append(
                    f"{line['File']}, line {in_line} has labels {in_labels}.\n"
                    f"\tClassifier assigned {out_labels}."
                )
        logger.info("Reconciled input and output labels.")
        return reconciled
```

使用已知標籤對一組 GitHub 問題進行分類器訓練，然後向分類器發送第二組 GitHub 問題，以便它們可以被標記。

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Comprehend custom document classifier demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    comp_demo = ClassifierDemo(
        ComprehendDemoResources(boto3.resource("s3"), boto3.resource("iam"))
    )
    comp_classifier = ComprehendClassifier(boto3.client("comprehend"))
    classifier_trained_waiter = ClassifierTrainedWaiter(
        comp_classifier.comprehend_client
    )
    training_labels = {"bug", "feature-request", "dynamodb", "s3"}

    print("Setting up storage and security resources needed for the demo.")
    comp_demo.setup()

    print("Getting training data from GitHub and uploading it to Amazon S3.")
    training_issues = comp_demo.get_training_issues(training_labels)
    comp_demo.upload_issue_data(training_issues, True)

    classifier_name = "doc-example-classifier"
    print(f"Creating document classifier {classifier_name}.")
    comp_classifier.create(
        classifier_name,
        "en",
        comp_demo.demo_resources.bucket.name,
        comp_demo.training_prefix,
        comp_demo.demo_resources.data_access_role.arn,
        ClassifierMode.multi_label,
    )
    print(
        f"Waiting until {classifier_name} is trained. This typically takes "
        f"30-40 minutes."
    )
    classifier_trained_waiter.wait(comp_classifier.classifier_arn)

    print(f"Classifier {classifier_name} is trained:")
```

```
    pprint(comp_classifier.describe())

    print("Getting input data from GitHub and uploading it to Amazon S3.")
    input_issues = comp_demo.get_input_issues(training_labels)
    comp_demo.upload_issue_data(input_issues)

    print("Starting classification job on input data.")
    job_info = comp_classifier.start_job(
        "issue_classification_job",
        comp_demo.demo_resources.bucket.name,
        comp_demo.input_prefix,
        comp_demo.input_format,
        comp_demo.demo_resources.bucket.name,
        comp_demo.output_prefix,
        comp_demo.demo_resources.data_access_role.arn,
    )
    print(f"Waiting for job {job_info['JobId']} to complete.")
    job_waiter = JobCompleteWaiter(comp_classifier.comprehend_client)
    job_waiter.wait(job_info["JobId"])

    job = comp_classifier.describe_job(job_info["JobId"])
    print(f"Job {job['JobId']} complete:")
    pprint(job)

    print(
        f"Getting job output data from Amazon S3: "
        f"{job['OutputDataConfig']['S3Uri']}."
    )
    job_output = comp_demo.extract_job_output(job)
    print("Job output:")
    pprint(job_output)

    print("Reconciling job output with labels from GitHub:")
    reconciled_output = comp_demo.reconcile_job_output(input_issues, job_output)
    print(*reconciled_output, sep="\n")

    answer = input(f"Do you want to delete the classifier {classifier_name} (y/
n)? ")
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        print(f"Deleting {classifier_name}.")
        comp_classifier.delete()

    print("Cleaning up resources created for the demo.")
    comp_demo.cleanup()
```

```
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDocumentClassifier
  - DeleteDocumentClassifier
  - DescribeDocumentClassificationJob
  - DescribeDocumentClassifier
  - ListDocumentClassificationJobs
  - ListDocumentClassifiers
  - StartDocumentClassificationJob

使用開發套件的 Amazon Comprehend 跨服務範例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon Comprehend 與 AWS 軟體開發套件。每個範例都包含適用於多個範例的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建置 Amazon Transcribe 串流應用程式
- 建立 Amazon Lex 聊天機器人來吸引您的網站訪客
- 使用 Amazon SQS 建立可傳送和擷取訊息的 Web 應用程式
- 建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式
- 使用 AWS SDK 檢測從圖像中提取的文本中的實體

建置 Amazon Transcribe 串流應用程式

下面的程式碼範例說明如何建置可即時記錄、轉錄和翻譯直播音訊並透過電子郵件傳送結果的應用程式。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

說明如何使用 Amazon Transcribe 建置應用程式，該應用程式可即時記錄、轉錄和翻譯直播音訊，並可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 透過電子郵件傳送結果。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

建立 Amazon Lex 聊天機器人來吸引您的網站訪客

以下代碼示例演示瞭如何創建聊天機器人以吸引您的網站訪問者。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon Lex API 在 Web 應用程式中建立 Chatbot，以吸引您的網站訪客。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用 Amazon Lex API 在 Web 應用程式中建立 Chatbot，以吸引您的網站訪客。

如需有關如何設定和執行的完整原始程式碼和指示，請參閱開發人 AWS SDK for JavaScript 員指南中的建立 Amazon Lex 聊天機器人的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

使用 Amazon SQS 建立可傳送和擷取訊息的 Web 應用程式

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon SQS 建立簡訊應用程式。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon SQS API 開發可傳送和擷取訊息的春季 REST API。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon SQS API 開發可傳送和擷取訊息的春季 REST API。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立應用程式，以分析客戶評論卡、從其原始語言進行翻譯、判斷對方情緒，以及透過翻譯後的文字產生音訊檔案。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。下列摘錄顯示如何在 AWS SDK for JavaScript Lambda 函數內部使用。

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
```

```
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
```

```
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
```

```
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

使用 AWS SDK 檢測從圖像中提取的文本中的實體

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Comprehend 偵測 Amazon Textract 從存放在 Amazon S3 中的影像中提取的文字中的實體。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Jupyter 筆記本 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 中的偵測從影像擷取的文字中的實體。本範例使用 Amazon Textract 從儲存於 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 和 Amazon Comprehend 中的影像提取文字，以偵測擷取文字中的實體。

此範例是 Jupyter 的筆記型電腦，必須在可以託管的筆記型電腦的環境中運行。有關如何使用 Amazon 運行示例的說明 SageMaker，請參閱 TextractAndComprehendNotebook.ip ynb 中的說明。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Textract

AWS Config 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Config 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- AWS Config 開發人員指南 — 關於 AWS Config.
- AWS Config API 參考 — 有關所有可用 AWS Config 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- AWS Config 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭DeleteConfigRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeComplianceByConfigRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DescribeComplianceByResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeConfigRules配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeConfigurationRecorders配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDeliveryChannels配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetComplianceDetailsByResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutConfigRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutDeliveryChannel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

AWS Config 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Config 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭DeleteConfigRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeComplianceByConfigRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeComplianceByResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeConfigRules配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeConfigurationRecorders配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDeliveryChannels配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetComplianceDetailsByResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutConfigRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭PutDeliveryChannel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭DeleteConfigRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteConfigRule。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除 AWS 組 Config 規則

下列命令會刪除名為的 AWS Config 規則MyConfigRule：

```
aws configservice delete-config-rule --config-rule-name MyConfigRule
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteConfigRule中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ConfigWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates AWS Config functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, config_client):
        """
        :param config_client: A Boto3 AWS Config client.
        """
        self.config_client = config_client
```

```
    def delete_config_rule(self, rule_name):
        """
        Delete the specified rule.

        :param rule_name: The name of the rule to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.config_client.delete_config_rule(ConfigRuleName=rule_name)
            logger.info("Deleted rule %s.", rule_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteConfigRule中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DescribeComplianceByConfigRule**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeComplianceByConfigRule`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得 AWS Config 規則的合規性資訊

下列命令會針對一或多個資源違反的每個 AWS Config 規則傳回符合性 AWS 資訊：

```
aws configservice describe-compliance-by-config-rule --compliance-types
 NON_COMPLIANT
```

在輸出中，每個`CappedCount`屬性的值表示有多少資源不符合相關規則。例如，下列輸出表示 3 個資源不符合名為的規則`InstanceTypesAreT2micro`。

輸出：

```
{
    "ComplianceByConfigRules": [
```

```
        {
            "Compliance": {
                "ComplianceContributorCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 3,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                },
                "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
            },
            "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro"
        },
        {
            "Compliance": {
                "ComplianceContributorCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 10,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                },
                "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
            },
            "ConfigRuleName": "RequiredTagsForVolumes"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeComplianceByConfigRule中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例擷取規則的相容性明細 ebs-optimized-instance，而規則沒有目前的評估結果，因此會傳回 UNADICIENT_DATA

```
(Get-CFGComplianceByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName ebs-optimized-instance).Compliance
```

輸出：

```
ComplianceContributorCount ComplianceType
-------------------------- --------------
                           INSUFFICIENT_DATA
```

範例 2：此範例會傳回規則的不相容資源數目。

```
(Get-CFGComplianceByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName
 ALB_HTTP_TO_HTTPS_REDIRECTION_CHECK -ComplianceType
 NON_COMPLIANT).Compliance.ComplianceContributorCount
```

輸出：

```
CapExceeded CappedCount
----------- -----------
False       2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考中的DescribeComplianceByConfigRule。

搭`DescribeComplianceByResource`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeComplianceByResource`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得資源的法規遵循 AWS 資訊

下列命令會針對 AWS Config 記錄且違反一或多個規則的每個 EC2 執行個體傳回合規資訊：

```
aws configservice describe-compliance-by-resource --resource-type
 AWS::EC2::Instance --compliance-types NON_COMPLIANT
```

在輸出中，每個`CappedCount`屬性的值指示資源違反了多少規則。例如，下列輸出表示執行個體`i-1a2b3c4d`違反了 2 個規則。

輸出：

```
{
    "ComplianceByResources": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1a2b3c4d",
            "Compliance": {
                "ComplianceContributorCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 2,
```

```
                    "CapExceeded": false
                },
                "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
            }
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-2a2b3c4d ",
            "Compliance": {
                "ComplianceContributorCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 3,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                },
                "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeComplianceByResource中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會檢查`AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory`資源類型是否符合「相容」相容性類型。

```
Get-CFGComplianceByResource -ComplianceType COMPLIANT -ResourceType
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
```

輸出：

```
Compliance                              ResourceId          ResourceType
----------                              ----------          ------------
Amazon.ConfigService.Model.Compliance i-0123bcf4b567890e3
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
Amazon.ConfigService.Model.Compliance i-0a1234f6f5d6b78f7
 AWS::SSM::ManagedInstanceInventory
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeComplianceByResource式參考中的。

搭DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得組態規則的狀 Con AWS fig 資訊

下列命令會傳回名為之 AWS Config 規則的狀態資訊MyConfigRule：

```
aws configservice describe-config-rule-evaluation-status --config-rule-names
 MyConfigRule
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ConfigRulesEvaluationStatus": [
        {
            "ConfigRuleArn": "arn:aws:config:us-east-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-abcdef",
            "FirstActivatedTime": 1450311703.844,
            "ConfigRuleId": "config-rule-abcdef",
            "LastSuccessfulInvocationTime": 1450314643.156,
            "ConfigRuleName": "MyConfigRule"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回指定組態規則的狀態資訊。

```
Get-CFGConfigRuleEvaluationStatus -ConfigRuleName root-account-mfa-enabled, vpc-
flow-logs-enabled
```

輸出：

```
ConfigRuleArn                : arn:aws:config:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-kvq1wk
ConfigRuleId                 : config-rule-kvq1wk
ConfigRuleName               : root-account-mfa-enabled
FirstActivatedTime           : 8/27/2019 8:05:17 AM
FirstEvaluationStarted       : True
LastErrorCode                :
LastErrorMessage             :
LastFailedEvaluationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastFailedInvocationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastSuccessfulEvaluationTime : 12/13/2019 8:12:03 AM
LastSuccessfulInvocationTime : 12/13/2019 8:12:03 AM

ConfigRuleArn                : arn:aws:config:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-z1s23b
ConfigRuleId                 : config-rule-z1s23b
ConfigRuleName               : vpc-flow-logs-enabled
FirstActivatedTime           : 8/14/2019 6:23:44 AM
FirstEvaluationStarted       : True
LastErrorCode                :
LastErrorMessage             :
LastFailedEvaluationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastFailedInvocationTime     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
LastSuccessfulEvaluationTime : 12/13/2019 7:12:01 AM
LastSuccessfulInvocationTime : 12/13/2019 7:12:01 AM
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeConfigRuleEvaluationStatus式參考中的。

搭`DescribeConfigRules`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeConfigRules`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得 AWS Config 規則的詳細資訊

下列命令會傳回名為之 AWS Config 規則的詳細資料`InstanceTypesAreT2micro`：

```
aws configservice describe-config-rules --config-rule-names
 InstanceTypesAreT2micro
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ConfigRules": [
        {
            "ConfigRuleState": "ACTIVE",
            "Description": "Evaluates whether EC2 instances are the t2.micro
 type.",
            "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro",
            "ConfigRuleArn": "arn:aws:config:us-east-1:123456789012:config-rule/
config-rule-abcdef",
            "Source": {
                "Owner": "CUSTOM_LAMBDA",
                "SourceIdentifier": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:InstanceTypeCheck",
                "SourceDetails": [
                    {
                        "EventSource": "aws.config",
                        "MessageType": "ConfigurationItemChangeNotification"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "InputParameters": "{\"desiredInstanceType\":\"t2.micro\"}",
            "Scope": {
                "ComplianceResourceTypes": [
                    "AWS::EC2::Instance"
                ]
            },
            "ConfigRuleId": "config-rule-abcdef"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeConfigRules中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出帳戶的組態規則，以及選取的屬性。

```
Get-CFGConfigRule | Select-Object ConfigRuleName, ConfigRuleId, ConfigRuleArn,
 ConfigRuleState
```

輸出：

```
ConfigRuleName                                   ConfigRuleId
 ConfigRuleArn
 ConfigRuleState
--------------                                   ------------
 -------------
 ---------------
ALB_REDIRECTION_CHECK                            config-rule-12iyn3
 arn:aws:config-service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-12iyn3
 ACTIVE
access-keys-rotated                              config-rule-aospfr
 arn:aws:config-service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-aospfr
 ACTIVE
autoscaling-group-elb-healthcheck-required       config-rule-cn1f2x
 arn:aws:config-service:eu-west-1:123456789012:config-rule/config-rule-cn1f2x
 ACTIVE
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeConfigRules式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ConfigWrapper:
```

```
    """
    Encapsulates AWS Config functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, config_client):
        """
        :param config_client: A Boto3 AWS Config client.
        """
        self.config_client = config_client


    def describe_config_rule(self, rule_name):
        """
        Gets data for the specified rule.

        :param rule_name: The name of the rule to retrieve.
        :return: The rule data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.config_client.describe_config_rules(
                ConfigRuleNames=[rule_name]
            )
            rule = response["ConfigRules"]
            logger.info("Got data for rule %s.", rule_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
        else:
            return rule
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeConfigRules中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得組態錄製程式的狀態資訊

下列命令會傳回預設組態記錄程式的狀態：

```
aws configservice describe-configuration-recorder-status
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ConfigurationRecordersStatus": [
        {
            "name": "default",
            "lastStatus": "SUCCESS",
            "recording": true,
            "lastStatusChangeTime": 1452193834.344,
            "lastStartTime": 1441039997.819,
            "lastStopTime": 1441039992.835
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回組態記錄器的狀態。

```
Get-CFGConfigurationRecorderStatus
```

輸出：

```
LastErrorCode        :
LastErrorMessage     :
LastStartTime        : 10/11/2019 10:13:51 AM
```

```
LastStatus           : Success
LastStatusChangeTime : 12/31/2019 6:14:12 AM
LastStopTime         : 10/11/2019 10:13:46 AM
Name                 : default
Recording            : True
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeConfigurationRecorderStatus式參考中的。

搭DescribeConfigurationRecorders配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeConfigurationRecorders。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得有關組態記錄程式的詳細資料

下列命令會傳回有關預設組態記錄程式的詳細資料：

```
aws configservice describe-configuration-recorders
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ConfigurationRecorders": [
        {
            "recordingGroup": {
                "allSupported": true,
                "resourceTypes": [],
                "includeGlobalResourceTypes": true
            },
            "roleARN": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/config-ConfigRole-
A1B2C3D4E5F6",
            "name": "default"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeConfigurationRecorders中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回組態記錄器的詳細資訊。

```
Get-CFGConfigurationRecorder | Format-List
```

輸出：

```
Name           : default
RecordingGroup : Amazon.ConfigService.Model.RecordingGroup
RoleARN        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
config.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForConfig
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeConfigurationRecorders式參考中的。

搭`DescribeDeliveryChannels`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDeliveryChannels`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得有關傳送管道的詳細資訊

下列命令會傳回有關傳送通道的詳細資料：

```
aws configservice describe-delivery-channels
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DeliveryChannels": [
        {
            "snsTopicARN": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:123456789012:config-topic",
            "name": "default",
            "s3BucketName": "config-bucket-123456789012"
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeDeliveryChannels中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取區域的傳送管道並顯示詳細資訊。

```
Get-CFGDeliveryChannel -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object Name, S3BucketName,
 S3KeyPrefix,
 @{N="DeliveryFrequency";E={$_.ConfigSnapshotDeliveryProperties.DeliveryFrequency}}
```

輸出：

```
Name    S3BucketName               S3KeyPrefix DeliveryFrequency
----    ------------               ----------- -----------------
default config-bucket-NA my          TwentyFour_Hours
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeDeliveryChannels式參考中的。

搭`GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得 Con AWS fig 規則的評估結果

下列命令會傳回所有不符合名為之 AWS Config 規則之資源的評估結果`InstanceTypesAreT2micro`：

```
aws configservice get-compliance-details-by-config-rule --config-rule-name
 InstanceTypesAreT2micro --compliance-types NON_COMPLIANT
```

輸出：

```
{
    "EvaluationResults": [
        {
            "EvaluationResultIdentifier": {
                "OrderingTimestamp": 1450314635.065,
                "EvaluationResultQualifier": {
                    "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
                    "ResourceId": "i-1a2b3c4d",
                    "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro"
                }
            },
            "ResultRecordedTime": 1450314645.261,
            "ConfigRuleInvokedTime": 1450314642.948,
            "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
        },
        {
            "EvaluationResultIdentifier": {
                "OrderingTimestamp": 1450314635.065,
                "EvaluationResultQualifier": {
                    "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
                    "ResourceId": "i-2a2b3c4d",
                    "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro"
                }
            },
            "ResultRecordedTime": 1450314645.18,
            "ConfigRuleInvokedTime": 1450314642.902,
            "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
        },
        {
            "EvaluationResultIdentifier": {
                "OrderingTimestamp": 1450314635.065,
                "EvaluationResultQualifier": {
                    "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
                    "ResourceId": "i-3a2b3c4d",
                    "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro"
                }
            },
            "ResultRecordedTime": 1450314643.346,
            "ConfigRuleInvokedTime": 1450314643.124,
            "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得規則的評估結果， access-keys-rotated 並傳回依規定型態分組的輸出

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName access-keys-rotated | Group-
Object ComplianceType
```

輸出：

```
Count Name                      Group
----- ----                      -----
    2 COMPLIANT                 {Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult}
    5 NON_COMPLIANT             {Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResult,
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationRes...
```

範例 2：此範例會查詢「相容」資源之規則的符 access-keys-rotated 合性詳細資料。

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByConfigRule -ConfigRuleName access-
keys-rotated -ComplianceType COMPLIANT | ForEach-Object
 {$_.EvaluationResultIdentifier.EvaluationResultQualifier}
```

輸出：

```
ConfigRuleName      ResourceId            ResourceType
--------------      ----------            ------------
access-keys-rotated BCAB1CDJ2LITAPVEW3JAH AWS::IAM::User
access-keys-rotated BCAB1CDJ2LITL3EHREM4Q AWS::IAM::User
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetComplianceDetailsByConfigRule式參考中的。

搭GetComplianceDetailsByResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetComplianceDetailsByResource。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得 AWS 資源的評估結果

下列命令會針對 EC2 執行個體i-1a2b3c4d不符合的每個規則傳回評估結果：

```
aws configservice get-compliance-details-by-resource --resource-type
 AWS::EC2::Instance --resource-id i-1a2b3c4d --compliance-types NON_COMPLIANT
```

輸出：

```
{
    "EvaluationResults": [
        {
            "EvaluationResultIdentifier": {
                "OrderingTimestamp": 1450314635.065,
                "EvaluationResultQualifier": {
                    "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
                    "ResourceId": "i-1a2b3c4d",
                    "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro"
                }
            },
            "ResultRecordedTime": 1450314643.288,
            "ConfigRuleInvokedTime": 1450314643.034,
            "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
        },
        {
            "EvaluationResultIdentifier": {
                "OrderingTimestamp": 1450314635.065,
                "EvaluationResultQualifier": {
                    "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
                    "ResourceId": "i-1a2b3c4d",
                    "ConfigRuleName": "RequiredTagForEC2Instances"
                }
            },
            "ResultRecordedTime": 1450314645.261,
            "ConfigRuleInvokedTime": 1450314642.948,
```

```
            "ComplianceType": "NON_COMPLIANT"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetComplianceDetailsByResource中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：指定資源的此範例迴避結果。

```
Get-CFGComplianceDetailsByResource -ResourceId ABCD5STJ4EFGHIVEW6JAH -
ResourceType 'AWS::IAM::User'
```

輸出：

```
Annotation                 :
ComplianceType             : COMPLIANT
ConfigRuleInvokedTime      : 8/25/2019 11:34:56 PM
EvaluationResultIdentifier :
 Amazon.ConfigService.Model.EvaluationResultIdentifier
ResultRecordedTime         : 8/25/2019 11:34:56 PM
ResultToken                :
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetComplianceDetailsByResource式參考中的。

搭`GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得 Con AWS fig 規則的合規摘要

下列命令會傳回符合規則的數目以及不相容的數目：

```
aws configservice get-compliance-summary-by-config-rule
```

在輸出中，每個CappedCount屬性的值表示有多少規則相容或不相容。

輸出：

```
{
    "ComplianceSummary": {
        "NonCompliantResourceCount": {
            "CappedCount": 3,
            "CapExceeded": false
        },
        "ComplianceSummaryTimestamp": 1452204131.493,
        "CompliantResourceCount": {
            "CappedCount": 2,
            "CapExceeded": false
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回不相容的 Config 規則數目。

```
Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByConfigRule -Select
 ComplianceSummary.NonCompliantResourceCount
```

輸出：

```
CapExceeded CappedCount
----------- -----------
False       9
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetComplianceSummaryByConfigRule式參考中的。

搭GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得所有資源類型的符合性摘要

下列命令會傳回不相容的 AWS 資源數目以及相容的編號：

```
aws configservice get-compliance-summary-by-resource-type
```

在輸出中，每個CappedCount屬性的值表示有多少資源相容或不相容。

輸出：

```
{
    "ComplianceSummariesByResourceType": [
        {
            "ComplianceSummary": {
                "NonCompliantResourceCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 16,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                },
                "ComplianceSummaryTimestamp": 1453237464.543,
                "CompliantResourceCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 10,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

取得特定資源類型的符合性摘要

下列命令會傳回不相容的 EC2 執行個體數目以及符合規定的數目：

```
aws configservice get-compliance-summary-by-resource-type --resource-types
 AWS::EC2::Instance
```

在輸出中，每個CappedCount屬性的值表示有多少資源相容或不相容。

輸出：

```
{
    "ComplianceSummariesByResourceType": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance",
            "ComplianceSummary": {
                "NonCompliantResourceCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 3,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                },
                "ComplianceSummaryTimestamp": 1452204923.518,
                "CompliantResourceCount": {
                    "CappedCount": 7,
                    "CapExceeded": false
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回相容或不相容的資源數量，並將輸出轉換為 json。

```
Get-CFGComplianceSummaryByResourceType -Select
 ComplianceSummariesByResourceType.ComplianceSummary | ConvertTo-Json
{
  "ComplianceSummaryTimestamp": "2019-12-14T06:14:49.778Z",
  "CompliantResourceCount": {
    "CapExceeded": false,
    "CappedCount": 2
  },
  "NonCompliantResourceCount": {
    "CapExceeded": true,
```

```
    "CappedCount": 100
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考中的GetComplianceSummaryByResourceType。

搭PutConfigRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutConfigRule。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要新增 AWS 受管理的 Config 規則

以下命令提供 JSON 代碼來添加 AWS 託管 Config 規則：

```
aws configservice put-config-rule --config-rule file://
RequiredTagsForEC2Instances.json
```

RequiredTagsForEC2Instances.json是包含規則組態的 JSON 檔案：

```
{
  "ConfigRuleName": "RequiredTagsForEC2Instances",
  "Description": "Checks whether the CostCenter and Owner tags are applied to EC2
 instances.",
  "Scope": {
    "ComplianceResourceTypes": [
      "AWS::EC2::Instance"
    ]
  },
  "Source": {
    "Owner": "AWS",
    "SourceIdentifier": "REQUIRED_TAGS"
  },
  "InputParameters": "{\"tag1Key\":\"CostCenter\",\"tag2Key\":\"Owner\"}"
}
```

對於ComplianceResourceTypes屬性，此 JSON 代碼將範圍限制為該AWS::EC2::Instance類型的資源，因此 AWS Config 將僅評估 EC2 實例違反規則。

由於規則是受管理規則，因此Owner屬性會設定為AWS，且SourceIdentifier屬性會設定為規則識別元REQUIRED_TAGS。對於InputParameters屬性，會指定規則所需的標籤鍵Owner，CostCenter和。

如果命令成功， AWS Config 不會返回任何輸出。若要驗證規則組態，請執行 describe-config-rules 命令，然後指定規則名稱。

新增客戶管理的 Config 規則

下列命令提供 JSON 程式碼，以新增客戶管理的 Config 規則：

```
aws configservice put-config-rule --config-rule file://
InstanceTypesAreT2micro.json
```

InstanceTypesAreT2micro.json是包含規則組態的 JSON 檔案：

```
{
  "ConfigRuleName": "InstanceTypesAreT2micro",
  "Description": "Evaluates whether EC2 instances are the t2.micro type.",
  "Scope": {
    "ComplianceResourceTypes": [
      "AWS::EC2::Instance"
    ]
  },
  "Source": {
    "Owner": "CUSTOM_LAMBDA",
    "SourceIdentifier": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:InstanceTypeCheck",
    "SourceDetails": [
      {
        "EventSource": "aws.config",
        "MessageType": "ConfigurationItemChangeNotification"
      }
    ]
  },
  "InputParameters": "{\"desiredInstanceType\":\"t2.micro\"}"
}
```

對於ComplianceResourceTypes屬性，此 JSON 代碼將範圍限制為該AWS::EC2::Instance類型的資源，因此 AWS Config 將僅評估 EC2 實例違反規則。由於此規則是客戶管理規則，因此Owner屬性會設定為CUSTOM_LAMBDA，並

將`SourceIdentifier`屬性設定為 AWS Lambda 函數的 ARN。該`SourceDetails`對象是必需的。當 AWS Config 呼叫 AWS Lambda 函數以根據規則評估資源時，針對`InputParameters`屬性指定的參數會傳遞至 Lambda 函數。

如果命令成功， AWS Config 不會返回任何輸出。若要驗證規則組態，請執行 describe-config-rules 命令，然後指定規則名稱。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutConfigRule中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ConfigWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates AWS Config functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, config_client):
        """
        :param config_client: A Boto3 AWS Config client.
        """
        self.config_client = config_client


    def put_config_rule(self, rule_name):
        """
        Sets a configuration rule that prohibits making Amazon S3 buckets
 publicly
        readable.

        :param rule_name: The name to give the rule.
        """
        try:
            self.config_client.put_config_rule(
                ConfigRule={
```

```
                    "ConfigRuleName": rule_name,
                    "Description": "S3 Public Read Prohibited Bucket Rule",
                    "Scope": {
                        "ComplianceResourceTypes": [
                            "AWS::S3::Bucket",
                        ],
                    },
                    "Source": {
                        "Owner": "AWS",
                        "SourceIdentifier": "S3_BUCKET_PUBLIC_READ_PROHIBITED",
                    },
                    "InputParameters": "{}",
                    "ConfigRuleState": "ACTIVE",
                }
            )
            logger.info("Created configuration rule %s.", rule_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create configuration rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutConfigRule中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭PutDeliveryChannel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutDeliveryChannel。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立傳送管道

下列命令會以 JSON 程式碼的形式提供傳遞通道的設定：

```
aws configservice put-delivery-channel --delivery-channel file://
deliveryChannel.json
```

deliveryChannel.json檔案會指定傳送通道屬性：

```
{
```

```
    "name": "default",
    "s3BucketName": "config-bucket-123456789012",
    "snsTopicARN": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:123456789012:config-topic",
    "configSnapshotDeliveryProperties": {
        "deliveryFrequency": "Twelve_Hours"
    }
}
```

此範例會設定下列屬性：

name-傳送管道的名稱。根據預設， AWS Config 會將名稱`default`指派給新的傳送通道。您無法使用指令更新傳送通道名稱。`put-delivery-channel`如需變更名稱的步驟，請參閱重新命名傳遞管道。 `s3BucketName`-Con AWS fig 交付組態快照和組態歷史記錄檔案的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的名稱。如果您指定屬於另一個 AWS 帳戶的儲存貯體，則該儲存貯體必須具有授與 Config 存取權限的政策。 AWS 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon S3 儲存貯體許可》。

`snsTopicARN`-Amazon Amazon SNS 主題的 Amazon 資源名稱 (ARN)，組態會向其傳送有關組態變更的通知。如果您從其他帳戶選擇主題，則該主題必須具有授與 AWS Config 存取權限的政策。 AWS 如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon SNS 主題的許可。

`configSnapshotDeliveryProperties`-包含`deliveryFrequency`屬性，可設定 AWS Config 傳遞組態快照的頻率，以及呼叫週期性組 Config 規則評估的頻率。

如果命令成功， AWS Config 不會返回任何輸出。若要驗證傳送通道的設定，請執行 describe-delivery-channels 命令。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutDeliveryChannel中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會變更現有傳送管道的傳送頻率屬性。

```
Write-CFGDeliveryChannel -ConfigSnapshotDeliveryProperties_DeliveryFrequency
 TwentyFour_Hours -DeliveryChannelName default -DeliveryChannel_S3BucketName
 config-bucket-NA -DeliveryChannel_S3KeyPrefix my
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutDeliveryChannel式參考中的。

使 AWS 用 Firehose 體開發套件的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon 資料 Firehose。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- Firehose 用戶指南 — 更多有關 Firehose 的資料。
- Firehose API 參考 — 所有可用的「Firehose」動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使 AWS 用 Firehose 體開發套件執行的動作
  - 搭PutRecord配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭PutRecordBatch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用 Firehose 體開發套件的使用 AWS 情境
  - 使用 Amazon 資料 Firehose 來處理個別和批次記錄

使 AWS 用 Firehose 體開發套件執行的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 Amazon 資料 Firehose。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 Firehose 體開發套件的使用 AWS 情境。

範例

- 搭PutRecord配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutRecordBatch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭PutRecord配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRecord。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 把紀錄放到 Firehose

CLI

AWS CLI

將記錄寫入串流

下列put-record範例會將資料寫入串流。資料以 Base64 格式編碼。

```
aws firehose put-record \
    --delivery-stream-name my-stream \
    --record '{"Data":"SGVsbG8gd29ybGQ="}'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "RecordId": "RjB5K/nnoGFHqwTsZlNd/
TTqvjE8V5dsyXZTQn2JXrdpMTOwssyEb6nfC8fwf1whhwnItt4mvrn+gsqeK5jB7QjuLg283+Ps4Sz/
j1Xujv31iDhnPdaLw4BOyM9Amv7PcCuB2079RuM0NhoakbyUymlwY8yt20G8X2420wu1jlFafhci4erAt7QhDEvpw
    "Encrypted": false
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose 開發人員指南中的將資料傳送至 Amazon Kinesis Data Fire hose 交付串流。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutRecord中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class FirehoseClient:
    """
    AWS Firehose client to send records and monitor metrics.

    Attributes:
        config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        delivery_stream_name (str): Name of the Firehose delivery stream.
        region (str): AWS region for Firehose and CloudWatch clients.
        firehose (boto3.client): Boto3 Firehose client.
        cloudwatch (boto3.client): Boto3 CloudWatch client.
    """

    def __init__(self, config):
        """
        Initialize the FirehoseClient.

        Args:
            config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        """
        self.config = config
        self.delivery_stream_name = config.delivery_stream_name
        self.region = config.region
        self.firehose = boto3.client("firehose", region_name=self.region)
        self.cloudwatch = boto3.client("cloudwatch", region_name=self.region)


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record(self, record: dict):
```

```
        """
        Put individual records to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            record (dict): The data record to be sent to Firehose.

        This method attempts to send an individual record to the Firehose
delivery stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        try:
            entry = self._create_record_entry(record)
            response = self.firehose.put_record(
                DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name, Record=entry
            )
            self._log_response(response, entry)
        except Exception:
            logger.info(f"Fail record: {record}.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutRecord中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭PutRecordBatch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRecordBatch。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 把紀錄放到 Firehose

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將多筆記錄寫入串流

下列put-record-batch範例會將三筆記錄寫入資料流。資料以 Base64 格式編碼。

```
aws firehose put-record-batch \
```

```
    --delivery-stream-name my-stream \
    --records file://records.json
```

myfile.json 的內容：

```
[
    {"Data": "Rmlyc3QgdGhpbmc="},
    {"Data": "U2Vjb25kIHRoaW5n"},
    {"Data": "VGhpcmQgdGhpbmc="}
]
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FailedPutCount": 0,
    "Encrypted": false,
    "RequestResponses": [
        {
            "RecordId": "9D2OJ6t2EqCTZTXwGzeSv/EVHxRoRCw89xd+o3+sXg8DhYOaWKPSmZy/
CGlRVEys1u1xbeKh6VofEYKkoeiDrcjrxhQp9iF7sUW7pujiMEQ5LzlrzCkGosxQn
+3boDnURDEaD42V7GiixpOyLJkYZcae1i7HzlCEoy9LJhMr8EjDSi4Om/9Vc2uhwwuAtGE0XKpxJ2WD7ZRWtAnYlK
        },
        {
            "RecordId": "jFirejqxCLlK5xjH/UNmlMVcjktEN76I7916X9PaZ
+PVaOSXDfU1WGOqEZhxq2js7xcZ552eoeDxsuTU1MSq9nZTbVfb6cQTIXnm/
GsuF37Uhg67GKmR5z90l6XKJ+/
+pDloFv7Hh9a3oUS6wYm3DcNRLTHHAimANp1PhkQvWpvLRfzbuCUkBphR2QVzhP9OiHLbzGwy8/
DfH8sqWEUYASNJKS8GXP5s"
        },
        {
            "RecordId":
 "oy0amQ40o5Y2YV4vxzufdcMOOw6n3EPr3tpPJGoYVNKH4APPVqNcbUgefo1stEFRg4hTLrf2k6eliHu/9+YJ5R3
DTBt3qBlmTj7Xq8SKVbO1S7YvMTpWkMKA86f8JfmT8BMKoMb4XZS/sOkQLe+qh0sYKXWl"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose 開發人員指南中的將資料傳送至 Amazon Kinesis Data Fire hose 交付串流。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutRecordBatch中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class FirehoseClient:
    """
    AWS Firehose client to send records and monitor metrics.

    Attributes:
        config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        delivery_stream_name (str): Name of the Firehose delivery stream.
        region (str): AWS region for Firehose and CloudWatch clients.
        firehose (boto3.client): Boto3 Firehose client.
        cloudwatch (boto3.client): Boto3 CloudWatch client.
    """

    def __init__(self, config):
        """
        Initialize the FirehoseClient.

        Args:
            config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        """
        self.config = config
        self.delivery_stream_name = config.delivery_stream_name
        self.region = config.region
        self.firehose = boto3.client("firehose", region_name=self.region)
        self.cloudwatch = boto3.client("cloudwatch", region_name=self.region)


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record_batch(self, data: list, batch_size: int = 500):
```

```
        """
        Put records in batches to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            data (list): List of data records to be sent to Firehose.
            batch_size (int): Number of records to send in each batch. Default is
500.

        This method attempts to send records in batches to the Firehose delivery
stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        for i in range(0, len(data), batch_size):
            batch = data[i : i + batch_size]
            record_dicts = [{"Data": json.dumps(record)} for record in batch]
            try:
                response = self.firehose.put_record_batch(
                    DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name,
Records=record_dicts
                )
                self._log_batch_response(response, len(batch))
            except Exception as e:
                logger.info(f"Failed to send batch of {len(batch)} records.
Error: {e}")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutRecordBatch中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn put_record_batch(
```

```
    client: &Client,
    stream: &str,
    data: Vec<Record>,
) -> Result<PutRecordBatchOutput, SdkError<PutRecordBatchError>> {
    client
        .put_record_batch()
        .delivery_stream_name(stream)
        .set_records(Some(data))
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutRecordBatch中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 Firehose 體開發套件的使用 AWS 情境

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 Amazon 資料 Firehose。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 Amazon 資料 Firehose 來處理個別和批次記錄

使用 Amazon 資料 Firehose 來處理個別和批次記錄

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 Firehose 來處理個別和批次記錄。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此指令碼會將個別和批次記錄放入 Firehose。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import json
import logging
import random
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import backoff
import boto3

from config import get_config


def load_sample_data(path: str) -> dict:
    """
    Load sample data from a JSON file.

    Args:
        path (str): The file path to the JSON file containing sample data.

    Returns:
        dict: The loaded sample data as a dictionary.
    """
    with open(path, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


# Configure logging
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


# snippet-start:[python.example_code.firehose.init]
class FirehoseClient:
    """
    AWS Firehose client to send records and monitor metrics.

    Attributes:
        config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        delivery_stream_name (str): Name of the Firehose delivery stream.
        region (str): AWS region for Firehose and CloudWatch clients.
        firehose (boto3.client): Boto3 Firehose client.
```

```
        cloudwatch (boto3.client): Boto3 CloudWatch client.
    """

    def __init__(self, config):
        """
        Initialize the FirehoseClient.

        Args:
            config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
region.
        """
        self.config = config
        self.delivery_stream_name = config.delivery_stream_name
        self.region = config.region
        self.firehose = boto3.client("firehose", region_name=self.region)
        self.cloudwatch = boto3.client("cloudwatch", region_name=self.region)

    # snippet-end:[python.example_code.firehose.init]

    # snippet-start:[python.example_code.firehose.put_record]
    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record(self, record: dict):
        """
        Put individual records to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            record (dict): The data record to be sent to Firehose.

        This method attempts to send an individual record to the Firehose
delivery stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        try:
            entry = self._create_record_entry(record)
            response = self.firehose.put_record(
                DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name, Record=entry
            )
            self._log_response(response, entry)
        except Exception:
            logger.info(f"Fail record: {record}.")
            raise
```

```
    # snippet-end:[python.example_code.firehose.put_record]

    # snippet-start:[python.example_code.firehose.put_record_batch]
    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record_batch(self, data: list, batch_size: int = 500):
        """
        Put records in batches to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            data (list): List of data records to be sent to Firehose.
            batch_size (int): Number of records to send in each batch. Default is
500.

        This method attempts to send records in batches to the Firehose delivery
stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        for i in range(0, len(data), batch_size):
            batch = data[i : i + batch_size]
            record_dicts = [{"Data": json.dumps(record)} for record in batch]
            try:
                response = self.firehose.put_record_batch(
                    DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name,
Records=record_dicts
                )
                self._log_batch_response(response, len(batch))
            except Exception as e:
                logger.info(f"Failed to send batch of {len(batch)} records.
Error: {e}")

    # snippet-end:[python.example_code.firehose.put_record_batch]

    # snippet-start:[python.example_code.firehose.get_stream_metrics]
    def get_metric_statistics(
        self,
        metric_name: str,
        start_time: datetime,
        end_time: datetime,
        period: int,
        statistics: list = ["Sum"],
    ) -> list:
        """
```

```
        Retrieve metric statistics from CloudWatch.

        Args:
            metric_name (str): The name of the metric.
            start_time (datetime): The start time for the metric statistics.
            end_time (datetime): The end time for the metric statistics.
            period (int): The granularity, in seconds, of the returned data
points.
            statistics (list): A list of statistics to retrieve. Default is
['Sum'].

        Returns:
            list: List of datapoints containing the metric statistics.
        """
        response = self.cloudwatch.get_metric_statistics(
            Namespace="AWS/Firehose",
            MetricName=metric_name,
            Dimensions=[
                {"Name": "DeliveryStreamName", "Value":
self.delivery_stream_name},
            ],
            StartTime=start_time,
            EndTime=end_time,
            Period=period,
            Statistics=statistics,
        )
        return response["Datapoints"]

    def monitor_metrics(self):
        """
        Monitor Firehose metrics for the last 5 minutes.

        This method retrieves and logs the 'IncomingBytes', 'IncomingRecords',
and 'FailedPutCount' metrics
        from CloudWatch for the last 5 minutes.
        """
        end_time = datetime.utcnow()
        start_time = end_time - timedelta(minutes=10)
        period = int((end_time - start_time).total_seconds())

        metrics = {
            "IncomingBytes": self.get_metric_statistics(
                "IncomingBytes", start_time, end_time, period
            ),
```

```
            "IncomingRecords": self.get_metric_statistics(
                "IncomingRecords", start_time, end_time, period
            ),
            "FailedPutCount": self.get_metric_statistics(
                "FailedPutCount", start_time, end_time, period
            ),
        }

        for metric, datapoints in metrics.items():
            if datapoints:
                total_sum = sum(datapoint["Sum"] for datapoint in datapoints)
                if metric == "IncomingBytes":
                    logger.info(
                        f"{metric}: {round(total_sum)} ({total_sum / (1024 *
1024):.2f} MB)"
                    )
                else:
                    logger.info(f"{metric}: {round(total_sum)}")
            else:
                logger.info(f"No data found for {metric} over the last 5
minutes")

    # snippet-end:[python.example_code.firehose.get_stream_metrics]

    def _create_record_entry(self, record: dict) -> dict:
        """
        Create a record entry for Firehose.

        Args:
            record (dict): The data record to be sent.

        Returns:
            dict: The record entry formatted for Firehose.

        Raises:
            Exception: If a simulated network error occurs.
        """
        if random.random() < 0.2:
            raise Exception("Simulated network error")
        elif random.random() < 0.1:
            return {"Data": '{"malformed": "data"'}
        else:
            return {"Data": json.dumps(record)}
```

```
    def _log_response(self, response: dict, entry: dict):
        """
        Log the response from Firehose.

        Args:
            response (dict): The response from the Firehose put_record API call.
            entry (dict): The record entry that was sent.
        """
        if response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPStatusCode"] == 200:
            logger.info(f"Sent record: {entry}")
        else:
            logger.info(f"Fail record: {entry}")

    def _log_batch_response(self, response: dict, batch_size: int):
        """
        Log the batch response from Firehose.

        Args:
            response (dict): The response from the Firehose put_record_batch API
 call.
            batch_size (int): The number of records in the batch.
        """
        if response.get("FailedPutCount", 0) > 0:
            logger.info(
                f'Failed to send {response["FailedPutCount"]} records in batch of
 {batch_size}'
            )
        else:
            logger.info(f"Successfully sent batch of {batch_size} records")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    config = get_config()
    data = load_sample_data(config.sample_data_file)
    client = FirehoseClient(config)

    # Process the first 100 sample network records
    for record in data[:100]:
        try:
            client.put_record(record)
        except Exception as e:
            logger.info(f"Put record failed after retries and backoff: {e}")
    client.monitor_metrics()
```

```
    # Process remaining records using the batch method
    try:
        client.put_record_batch(data[100:])
    except Exception as e:
        logger.info(f"Put record batch failed after retries and backoff: {e}")
    client.monitor_metrics()
```

該文件包含上述腳本的配置。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
class Config:
    def __init__(self):
        self.delivery_stream_name = "ENTER YOUR DELIVERY STREAM NAME HERE"
        self.region = "us-east-1"
        self.sample_data_file = (
            "../../../../../workflows/firehose/resources/sample_records.json"
        )


def get_config():
    return Config()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - PutRecord
  - PutRecordBatch

使用 AWS SDK 的 Device Farm 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Device Farm 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- Device Farm 開發人員指南 — Device Farm 的詳細資訊
- Device Farm API 參考 — 所有可用 Device Farm 動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 執行 Device Farm 的動作
  - 搭CreateUpload配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用 AWS SDK 的 Device Farm 案例
  - 使用 Device Farm 運行瀏覽器測試並使用 AWS SDK 截取屏幕截圖
  - 使用 AWS SDK 透過裝置伺服器陣列上傳和測試行動裝置套件

使用 AWS SDK 執行 Device Farm 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Device Farm 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS SDK 的 Device Farm 案例。

範例

- 搭CreateUpload配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateUpload`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateUpload`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 上傳和測試裝置套件

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立上傳

下面的命令創建一個 Android 應用程序的上傳：

```
aws devicefarm create-upload --project-arn "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-
west-2:123456789012:project:070fc3ca-7ec1-4741-9c1f-d3e044efc506" --name app.apk
 --type ANDROID_APP
```

您可以從創建項目或列表項目的輸出中獲取項目 ARN。

輸出：

```
{
    "upload": {
        "status": "INITIALIZED",
        "name": "app.apk",
        "created": 1503614408.769,
        "url": "https://prod-us-west-2-uploads.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/
arn%3Aaws%3Adevicefarm%3Aus-west-2%3A123456789012%3Aproject%3A070fc3ca-
c7e1-4471-91cf-d3e4efc50604/uploads/arn%3Aaws%3Adevicefarm%3Aus-
west-2%3A123456789012%3Aupload%3A070fc3ca-7ec1-4741-9c1f-d3e044efc506/dd72723a-
ae9e-4087-09e6-f4cea3599514/app.apk?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-
Date=20170824T224008Z&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Expires=86400&X-Amz-
Credential=AKIAEXAMPLEPBUMBC3GA%2F20170824%2Fus-west-2%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-
Signature=05050370c38894ef5bd09f5d009f36fc8f96fa4bb04e1bba9aca71b8dbe49a0f",
        "type": "ANDROID_APP",
        "arn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-
west-2:123456789012:upload:070fc3ca-7ec1-4741-9c1f-d3e044efc506/dd72723a-
ae9e-4087-09e6-f4cea3599514"
    }
}
```

使用輸出中的已簽署 URL 將檔案上傳至 Device Farm：

```
curl -T app.apk "https://prod-us-west-2-uploads.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/
arn%3Aaws%3Adevicefarm%3Aus-west-2%3A123456789012%3Aproject%3A070fc3ca-
c7e1-4471-91cf-d3e4efc50604/uploads/arn%3Aaws%3Adevicefarm%3Aus-
west-2%3A123456789012%3Aupload%3A070fc3ca-7ec1-4741-9c1f-d3e044efc506/dd72723a-
```

```
ae9e-4087-09e6-f4cea3599514/app.apk?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-
Date=20170824T224008Z&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Expires=86400&X-Amz-
Credential=AKIAEXAMPLEPBUMBC3GA%2F20170824%2Fus-west-2%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-
Signature=05050370c38894ef5bd09f5d009f36fc8f96fa4bb04e1bba9aca71b8dbe49a0f"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateUpload中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會為 Android 應用程式建立 AWS Device Farm 上傳作業。您可以從新的 DF項目或獲取 DF 的輸出中獲取項目 ARN。ProjectList使用新的 DFUPLoad 輸出中的已簽署 URL，將檔案上傳至 Device Farm。

```
New-DFUpload -ContentType "application/octet-stream" -ProjectArn
 "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2:123456789012:project:EXAMPLEa-7ec1-4741-9c1f-
d3e04EXAMPLE" -Name "app.apk" -Type ANDROID_APP
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateUpload式參考中的。

使用 AWS SDK 的 Device Farm 案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Device Farm 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 Device Farm 運行瀏覽器測試並使用 AWS SDK 截取屏幕截圖
- 使用 AWS SDK 透過裝置伺服器陣列上傳和測試行動裝置套件

使用 Device Farm 運行瀏覽器測試並使用 AWS SDK 截取屏幕截圖

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 Device Farm 執行瀏覽器測試並擷取螢幕擷取畫面。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 PyTest 和 Selenium 瀏覽到指定的網站，截取屏幕截圖並將實際網站內容與預期的內容進行比較。

```
import datetime
import os
import subprocess
import boto3
import pytest
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver import DesiredCapabilities
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys
from selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions
from selenium.webdriver.support.wait import WebDriverWait


def get_git_hash():
    """
    Get the short Git hash of the current commit of the repository
    """
    try:
        return (
            subprocess.check_output(["git", "rev-parse", "--short", "HEAD"])
            .decode("utf-8")
            .strip()
        )
    except:
        return "norepo"


class TestHelloSuite:
    """
```

```
    Our test suite.

    This style of test suite allows us to use setup_method and teardown_method.

    """

    def save_screenshot(self, name):
        self.driver.save_screenshot(os.path.join(self.screenshot_path, name))

    def setup_method(self, method):
        """
        Set up a test.

        This makes sure that the session for an individual test is ready.

        The AWS credentials are read from the default ~/.aws/credentials or from
the
        command line by setting the AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID and AWS_SECRET_KEY
environment
        variables.

        The project Amazon Resource Name (ARN) is determined by the PROJECT_ARN
        environment variable.
        """
        devicefarm_client = boto3.client("devicefarm")
        project_arn = os.environ.get("PROJECT_ARN", None)
        if project_arn is None:
            raise ValueError("Must set PROJECT_ARN")
        # Request a driver hub URL for the Selenium client
        testgrid_url_response = devicefarm_client.create_test_grid_url(
            projectArn=project_arn, expiresInSeconds=300
        )

        # We want a directory to save our files into. We're going to make a
directory
        # in the current directory that holds our results.
        self.screenshot_path = os.path.join(
            ".", "results", get_git_hash() + "-" +
(datetime.date.today().isoformat())
        )
        if not os.path.exists(self.screenshot_path):
            os.makedirs(self.screenshot_path, exist_ok=True)

        # We want a Firefox instance on Windows
```

```
        desired_cap = DesiredCapabilities.FIREFOX
        desired_cap["platform"] = "windows"
        desired_cap["BrowserVersion"] = "latest"

        # Configure the webdriver with the appropriate remote endpoint.
        self.driver = webdriver.Remote(testgrid_url_response["url"], desired_cap)

        #
        # Auto-Tagging
        #

        # In order to get the Session ARN, we need to look up the session by the
        # Project ARN and session ID (from the driver).
        testgrid_session_arn_response = devicefarm_client.get_test_grid_session(
            projectArn=project_arn, sessionId=self.driver.session_id
        )

        # Save the session's ARN so we can tag the session.
        self.session_arn = testgrid_session_arn_response["testGridSession"]
["arn"]

        # In order to tag it, we're going to use the resourcegroupstaggingapi
 client to
        # add a tag to the session ARN that we just got.
        tag_client = boto3.client("resourcegroupstaggingapi")
        tag_client.tag_resources(
            ResourceARNList=[self.session_arn],
            Tags={"TestSuite": f"testsuite {method.__name__}", "GitId":
 get_git_hash()},
        )

    def teardown_method(self, method):
        """
        Clean up resources used by each method.
        """
        # End the Selenium session so we're off the clock.
        self.driver.quit()

    @pytest.mark.parametrize(
        "query,leading",
        [
            pytest.param(
                "Seattle",
```

```
                "Seattle (/si#ætəl/ (listen) see-AT-əl) is a seaport city on the
West Coast of the United States.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Selenium",
                "Selenium is a chemical element with the symbol Se and atomic
number 34.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Amazon Locker",
                "Amazon Locker is a self-service package delivery service offered
by online retailer Amazon.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Kootenai Falls",
                "Kootenai Falls is a waterfall on the Kootenay River located in
Lincoln County, Montana, just off U.S. Route 2.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Dorayaki",
                "Dorayaki (####, ####, ####, ####) is a type of Japanese
confection.",
            ),
            pytest.param("Robot Face", "<|°_°|> (also known as Robot Face or
Robot)"),
        ],
    )
    def test_first_paragraph_text(self, query, leading):
        """
        This test looks at the first paragraph of a page on Wikipedia, comparing
it to
        a known leading sentence.

        If the leading sentence matches, the test passes. A screenshot is taken
before
        the final assertion is made, letting us debug if something isn't right.
        """
        # Open the main page of Wikipedia
        self.driver.get("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page")
        # Find the search box, enter a query, and press enter
        search_input = self.driver.find_element(By.ID, "searchInput")
        search_input.click()
        search_input.send_keys(query)
        search_input.send_keys(Keys.ENTER)
```

```
        # Wait for the search box to go stale -- This means we've navigated
fully.
        WebDriverWait(self.driver, 5).until(
            expected_conditions.staleness_of(search_input)
        )
        # Get the leading paragraph of the article.
        lead = leading.lower()
        # Find the element...
        lead_para = self.driver.find_element(
            By.XPATH, "//div[@class='mw-parser-output']//p[not(@class)]"
        )
        # ... and copy out its text.
        our_text = lead_para.text.lower()
        our_text = our_text[: len(lead)]
        # Take a screenshot and compare the strings.
        self.save_screenshot(f"leadingpara_{query}.png")
        assert our_text.startswith(lead)

    @pytest.mark.parametrize(
        "query,expected",
        [
            pytest.param("Automation Testing", "Test Automation"),
            pytest.param("DevOps", "DevOps"),
            pytest.param("Jackdaws Love My Big Sphinx Of Quartz", "Pangram"),
            pytest.param("EarthBound", "EarthBound"),
            pytest.param("Covered Bridges Today", "Covered Bridges Today"),
            pytest.param("Kurt Godel", "Kurt Gödel"),
            pytest.param("N//ng language", "N#ng language"),
            pytest.param(
                "Who the Frick Is Jackson Pollock?", "Who the $&% Is Jackson
Pollock?"
            ),
        ],
    )
    def test_redirect_titles(self, query, expected):
        """
        A test comparing pages we expect to (or not to) redirect on Wikipedia.

        This test checks to see that the page ("query") redirects (or doesn't) to
the
        "expected" page title. Several of these are common synonyms
("Jackdaws...")
        while others are because of characters untypable by most keyboards ("N#ng
language")
```

```
        A screenshot is taken just before the final assertion is made to aid in
        debugging and verification.
        """
        # Open the main page of Wikipedia
        self.driver.get("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page")
        # Find the search box, enter some text into it, and send an enter key.
        search_input = self.driver.find_element(By.ID, "searchInput")
        search_input.click()
        search_input.send_keys(query)
        search_input.send_keys(Keys.ENTER)
        # wait until the page has rolled over -- once the search input handle is
stale,
        # the browser has navigated.
        WebDriverWait(self.driver, 5).until(
            expected_conditions.staleness_of(search_input)
        )
        # Get the first heading & take a screenshot
        our_text = self.driver.find_element(By.ID, "firstHeading").text.lower()
        self.save_screenshot(f"redirect_{query}.png")
        # did it match?
        assert our_text == expected.lower()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateTestGridUrl
  - GetTestGridSession

使用 AWS SDK 透過裝置伺服器陣列上傳和測試行動裝置套件

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用裝置伺服器陣列上傳及測試行動裝置套件。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將已編譯的 Android 應用程序和測試包上傳到 Device Farm，開始測試，等待測試完成並報告結果。

```
import boto3
import os
import requests
import string
import random
import datetime
import time

# Update this dict with your own values before you run the example:
config = {
    # This is our app under test.
    "appFilePath": "app-debug.apk",
    "projectArn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2:111222333444:project:581f5703-
e040-4ac9-b7ae-0ba007bfb8e6",
    # Since we care about the most popular devices, we'll use a curated pool.
    "testSpecArn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2::upload:20fcf771-eae3-4137-
aa76-92e17fb3131b",
    "poolArn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-
west-2::devicepool:4a869d91-6f17-491f-9a95-0a601aee2406",
    "namePrefix": "MyAppTest",
    # This is our test package. This tutorial won't go into how to make these.
    "testPackage": "tests.zip",
}

client = boto3.client("devicefarm")

unique = (
    config["namePrefix"]
    + "-"
```

```
    + (datetime.date.today().isoformat())
    + ("".join(random.sample(string.ascii_letters, 8)))
)

print(
    f"The unique identifier for this run is '{unique}'. All uploads will be
 prefixed "
    f"with this."
)


def upload_df_file(filename, type_, mime="application/octet-stream"):
    upload_response = client.create_upload(
        projectArn=config["projectArn"],
        name=unique + "_" + os.path.basename(filename),
        type=type_,
        contentType=mime,
    )
    upload_arn = upload_response["upload"]["arn"]
    # Extract the URL of the upload and use Requests to upload it.
    upload_url = upload_response["upload"]["url"]
    with open(filename, "rb") as file_stream:
        print(
            f"Uploading {filename} to Device Farm as "
            f"{upload_response['upload']['name']}... ",
            end="",
        )
        put_req = requests.put(
            upload_url, data=file_stream, headers={"content-type": mime}
        )
        print(" done")
        if not put_req.ok:
            raise Exception(f"Couldn't upload. Requests says: {put_req.reason}")
    started = datetime.datetime.now()
    while True:
        print(
            f"Upload of {filename} in state {upload_response['upload']['status']}
 "
            f"after " + str(datetime.datetime.now() - started)
        )
        if upload_response["upload"]["status"] == "FAILED":
            raise Exception(
                f"The upload failed processing. Device Farm says the reason is:
 \n"
```

```
                f"{+upload_response['upload']['message']}"
            )
        if upload_response["upload"]["status"] == "SUCCEEDED":
            break
        time.sleep(5)
        upload_response = client.get_upload(arn=upload_arn)
    print("")
    return upload_arn


our_upload_arn = upload_df_file(config["appFilePath"], "ANDROID_APP")
our_test_package_arn = upload_df_file(
    config["testPackage"], "APPIUM_PYTHON_TEST_PACKAGE"
)
print(our_upload_arn, our_test_package_arn)

response = client.schedule_run(
    projectArn=config["projectArn"],
    appArn=our_upload_arn,
    devicePoolArn=config["poolArn"],
    name=unique,
    test={
        "type": "APPIUM_PYTHON",
        "testSpecArn": config["testSpecArn"],
        "testPackageArn": our_test_package_arn,
    },
)
run_arn = response["run"]["arn"]
start_time = datetime.datetime.now()
print(f"Run {unique} is scheduled as arn {run_arn} ")

state = "UNKNOWN"
try:
    while True:
        response = client.get_run(arn=run_arn)
        state = response["run"]["status"]
        if state == "COMPLETED" or state == "ERRORED":
            break
        else:
            print(
                f" Run {unique} in state {state}, total "
                f"time {datetime.datetime.now() - start_time}"
            )
            time.sleep(10)
```

```
except:
    client.stop_run(arn=run_arn)
    exit(1)

print(f"Tests finished in state {state} after {datetime.datetime.now() -
 start_time}")
# Pull all the logs.
jobs_response = client.list_jobs(arn=run_arn)
# Save the output somewhere, using the unique value.
save_path = os.path.join(os.getcwd(), "results", unique)
os.mkdir(save_path)
# Save the last run information.
for job in jobs_response["jobs"]:
    job_name = job["name"]
    os.makedirs(os.path.join(save_path, job_name), exist_ok=True)
    # Get each suite within the job.
    suites = client.list_suites(arn=job["arn"])["suites"]
    for suite in suites:
        for test in client.list_tests(arn=suite["arn"])["tests"]:
            # Get the artifacts.
            for artifact_type in ["FILE", "SCREENSHOT", "LOG"]:
                artifacts = client.list_artifacts(type=artifact_type,
 arn=test["arn"])[
                    "artifacts"
                ]
                for artifact in artifacts:
                    # Replace `:` because it has a special meaning in Windows &
 macOS.
                    path_to = os.path.join(
                        save_path,
                        job_name,
                        suite["name"],
                        test["name"].replace(":", "_"),
                    )
                    os.makedirs(path_to, exist_ok=True)
                    filename = (
                        artifact["type"]
                        + "_"
                        + artifact["name"]
                        + "."
                        + artifact["extension"]
                    )
                    artifact_save_path = os.path.join(path_to, filename)
                    print(f"Downloading {artifact_save_path}")
```

```
                    with open(artifact_save_path, "wb") as fn:
                        with requests.get(
                            artifact["url"], allow_redirects=True
                        ) as request:
                            fn.write(request.content)
print("Finished")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateUpload
  - GetRun
  - GetUpload
  - ListArtifacts
  - ListJobs
  - ListSuites
  - ListTests
  - ScheduleRun
  - StopRun

AWS Directory Service 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Directory Service 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- AWS Directory Service 管理指南 — 有關的更多資訊 AWS Directory Service。
- AWS Directory Service API 參考 — 有關所有可用 AWS Directory Service 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- AWS Directory Service 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

- 搭DescribeDirectories配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTrusts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

AWS Directory Service 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Directory Service 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭DescribeDirectories配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTrusts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`DescribeDirectories`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDirectories`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得目錄的詳細資訊

下列`describe-directories`範例會顯示有關指定目錄的詳細資訊。

```
aws ds describe-directories \
   --directory-id d-a1b2c3d4e5
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DirectoryDescriptions": [
        {
            "DirectoryId": "d-a1b2c3d4e5",
            "Name": "mydirectory.example.com",
            "ShortName": "mydirectory",
            "Size": "Small",
            "Edition": "Standard",
            "Alias": "d-a1b2c3d4e5",
```

```
            "AccessUrl": "d-a1b2c3d4e5.awsapps.com",
            "Stage": "Active",
            "ShareStatus": "Shared",
            "ShareMethod": "HANDSHAKE",
            "ShareNotes": "These are my share notes",
            "LaunchTime": "2019-07-08T15:33:46.327000-07:00",
            "StageLastUpdatedDateTime": "2019-07-08T15:59:12.307000-07:00",
            "Type": "SharedMicrosoftAD",
            "SsoEnabled": false,
            "DesiredNumberOfDomainControllers": 0,
            "OwnerDirectoryDescription": {
                "DirectoryId": "d-b2c3d4e5f6",
                "AccountId": "123456789111",
                "DnsIpAddrs": [
                    "203.113.0.248",
                    "203.113.0.253"
                ],
                "VpcSettings": {
                    "VpcId": "vpc-a1b2c3d4",
                    "SubnetIds": [
                        "subnet-a1b2c3d4",
                        "subnet-d4c3b2a1"
                    ],
                    "AvailabilityZones": [
                        "us-west-2a",
                        "us-west-2c"
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeDirectories中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會取得屬於此帳戶之目錄的相關資訊。

```
Get-DSDirectory | Select-Object DirectoryId, Name, DnsIpAddrs, Type
```

輸出：

```
DirectoryId  Name           DnsIpAddrs                      Type
-----------  ----           ----------                      ----
d-123456abcd abcd.example.com {172.31.74.189, 172.31.13.145} SimpleAD
d-123456efgh wifi.example.com {172.31.16.108, 172.31.10.56}  ADConnector
d-123456ijkl lan2.example.com {172.31.10.56, 172.31.16.108}  MicrosoftAD
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeDirectories式參考中的。

搭DescribeTrusts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeTrusts。

CLI

AWS CLI

獲取有關信任關係的詳細信息

下列describe-trusts範例會顯示指定目錄之信任關係的詳細資訊。

```
aws ds describe-trusts \
   --directory-id d-a1b2c3d4e5
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Trusts": [
        {
            "DirectoryId": "d-a1b2c3d4e5",
            "TrustId": "t-9a8b7c6d5e",
            "RemoteDomainName": "other.example.com",
            "TrustType": "Forest",
            "TrustDirection": "Two-Way",
            "TrustState": "Verified",
            "CreatedDateTime": "2017-06-20T18:08:45.614000-07:00",
            "LastUpdatedDateTime": "2019-06-04T10:52:12.410000-07:00",
            "StateLastUpdatedDateTime": "2019-06-04T10:52:12.410000-07:00",
            "SelectiveAuth": "Disabled"
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTrusts中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會取得為指定目錄識別碼建立之信任關係的資訊。

```
Get-DSTrust -DirectoryId d-123456abcd
```

輸出：

```
CreatedDateTime          : 7/5/2019 4:55:42 AM
DirectoryId              : d-123456abcd
LastUpdatedDateTime      : 7/5/2019 4:56:04 AM
RemoteDomainName         : contoso.com
SelectiveAuth            : Disabled
StateLastUpdatedDateTime : 7/5/2019 4:56:04 AM
TrustDirection           : One-Way: Incoming
TrustId                  : t-9067157123
TrustState               : Created
TrustStateReason         :
TrustType                : Forest
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeTrusts式參考中的。

AWS DMS 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Database Migration Service 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- AWS DMS 開發人員指南 — 關於 AWS DMS.

- AWS DMS API 參考 — 有關所有可用 AWS DMS 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- AWS DMS 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭CreateReplicationTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

AWS DMS 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Database Migration Service 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateReplicationTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateReplicationTask`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateReplicationTask`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立複製任務

下列`create-replication-task`範例會建立複製任務。

```
aws dms create-replication-task \
    --replication-task-identifier movedata \
    --source-endpoint-arn arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:6GGI6YPWWGAYUVLKIB732KEVWA \
    --target-endpoint-arn arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EOM4SFKCZEYHZBFGAGZT3QEC5U \
    --replication-instance-arn $RI_ARN \
    --migration-type full-load \
    --table-mappings file://table-mappings.json
```

table-mappings.json 的內容：

```
{
    "rules": [
        {
            "rule-type": "selection",
            "rule-id": "1",
            "rule-name": "1",
            "object-locator": {
                "schema-name": "prodrep",
                "table-name": "%"
            },
            "rule-action": "include",
            "filters": []
        }
    ]
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ReplicationTask": {
        "ReplicationTaskIdentifier": "moveit2",
        "SourceEndpointArn": "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:6GGI6YPWWGAYUVLKIB732KEVWA",
        "TargetEndpointArn": "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EOM4SFKCZEYHZBFGAGZT3QEC5U",
        "ReplicationInstanceArn": "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:rep:T3OM7OUB5NM2LCVZF7JPGJRNUE",
        "MigrationType": "full-load",
        "TableMappings": ...output omitted... ,
        "ReplicationTaskSettings": ...output omitted... ,
        "Status": "creating",
        "ReplicationTaskCreationDate": 1590524772.505,
        "ReplicationTaskArn": "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:task:K55IUCGBASJS5VHZJIINA45FII"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱資 AWS Database Migration Service 使用指南中的使用 AWS DMS 工作。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateReplicationTask中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立新的 AWS Database Migration Service 複寫工作，該工作使用 CdcStartTime 而非 CdcStartPosition。設定 MigrationType 為 "full-load-and-cdc"，表示目標資料表必須為空白。新工作會以含有 Stage 索引鍵和 Test 索引鍵值的標籤加上標籤。如需此指令程式所使用之值的相關資訊，請參閱資 AWS Database Migration Service 使用者指南中的建立工作 (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/CHAP_Tasks.Creating.html)。

```
New-DMSReplicationTask -ReplicationInstanceArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:rep:EXAMPLE66XFJUWATDJGBEXAMPLE"`
  -CdcStartTime "2019-08-08T12:12:12"`
  -CdcStopPosition "server_time:2019-08-09T12:12:12"`
  -MigrationType "full-load-and-cdc"`
  -ReplicationTaskIdentifier "task1"`
  -ReplicationTaskSetting ""`
  -SourceEndpointArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EXAMPLEW5UANC7Y3P4EEXAMPLE"`
  -TableMapping "file:////home/testuser/table-mappings.json"`
  -Tag @{"Key"="Stage";"Value"="Test"}`
  -TargetEndpointArn "arn:aws:dms:us-
east-1:123456789012:endpoint:EXAMPLEJZASXWHTWCLNEXAMPLE"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateReplicationTask式參考中的。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon DocumentDB 的代碼示例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何將 Amazon DocumentDB (與 MongoDB 相容性) 搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

其他 資源

- Amazon DocumentDB 開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon DocumentDB 的更多信息。
- Amazon DocumentDB API 參考 — 有關所有可用的 Amazon DocumentDB 操作的詳細信息。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用開發套件的 Amazon DocumentDB 的無伺服器範例 AWS
  - 從 Amazon DocumentDB 觸發器調用 Lambda 函數

使用開發套件的 Amazon DocumentDB 的無伺服器範例 AWS

下面的代碼示例演示如何使用 Amazon DocumentDB（與 MongoDB 兼容性）與軟件開發套件。 AWS

範例

- 從 Amazon DocumentDB 觸發器調用 Lambda 函數

從 Amazon DocumentDB 觸發器調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例會示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 DocumentDB 變更串流接收記錄所觸發的事件。該函數檢索 DocumentDB 有效載荷和記錄的內容。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用圍棋使用 Lambda 使用 Amazon DocumentDB 事件。

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

package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
```

```
)

type Event struct {
 Events []Record `json:"events"`
}

type Record struct {
 Event struct {
  OperationType string `json:"operationType"`
  NS            struct {
   DB   string `json:"db"`
   Coll string `json:"coll"`
  } `json:"ns"`
  FullDocument interface{} `json:"fullDocument"`
 } `json:"event"`
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}

func handler(ctx context.Context, event Event) (string, error) {
 fmt.Println("Loading function")
 for _, record := range event.Events {
  logDocumentDBEvent(record)
 }

 return "OK", nil
}

func logDocumentDBEvent(record Record) {
 fmt.Printf("Operation type: %s\n", record.Event.OperationType)
 fmt.Printf("db: %s\n", record.Event.NS.DB)
 fmt.Printf("collection: %s\n", record.Event.NS.Coll)
 docBytes, _ := json.MarshalIndent(record.Event.FullDocument, "", "  ")
 fmt.Printf("Full document: %s\n", string(docBytes))
}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Amazon DocumentDB 事件 Lambda 使用. JavaScript

```
console.log('Loading function');
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    event.events.forEach(record => {
        logDocumentDBEvent(record);
    });
    return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record) => {
    console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
    console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
    console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
    console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null,
 2));
};
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 使用 Lambda 消費 Amazon DocumentDB 事件。

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event.get('events', []):
        log_document_db_event(record)
    return 'OK'

def log_document_db_event(record):
    event_data = record.get('event', {})
    operation_type = event_data.get('operationType', 'Unknown')
    db = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('db', 'Unknown')
    collection = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('coll', 'Unknown')
    full_document = event_data.get('fullDocument', {})

    print(f"Operation type: {operation_type}")
    print(f"db: {db}")
    print(f"collection: {collection}")
    print("Full document:", json.dumps(full_document, indent=2))
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石使用 Lambda 消費 Amazon DocumentDB 事件。

```
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['events'].each do |record|
    log_document_db_event(record)
  end
  'OK'
end
```

```
def log_document_db_event(record)
  event_data = record['event'] || {}
  operation_type = event_data['operationType'] || 'Unknown'
  db = event_data.dig('ns', 'db') || 'Unknown'
  collection = event_data.dig('ns', 'coll') || 'Unknown'
  full_document = event_data['fullDocument'] || {}

  puts "Operation type: #{operation_type}"
  puts "db: #{db}"
  puts "collection: #{collection}"
  puts "Full document: #{JSON.pretty_generate(full_document)}"
end
```

使用開發套件的 DynamoDB 程式碼範例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon DynamoDB。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- 開發人員指南 — 有關 DynamoDB 的詳細資訊。
- 動 DynamoDB 援 API 參考 — 所有可用 DynamoDB 作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello DynamoDB

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 DynamoDB。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

namespace DynamoDB_Actions;

public static class HelloDynamoDB
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var dynamoDbClient = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon Dynamo DB! Following are some of your
 tables:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five tables.
        var response = await dynamoDbClient.ListTablesAsync(
            new ListTablesRequest()
            {
                Limit = 5
            });

        foreach (var table in response.TableNames)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTable: {table}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTables中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS dynamodb)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_dynamodb")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})
```

```
if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_dynamodb.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_dynamodb.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/DynamoDBClient.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/ListTablesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello DynamoDB" starter application which initializes an Amazon DynamoDB
 (DynamoDB) client and lists the
 *  DynamoDB tables.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_dynamodb'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
```

```
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamodbClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest;
        listTablesRequest.SetLimit(50);
        do {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesOutcome &outcome =
 dynamodbClient.ListTables(
                    listTablesRequest);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }

            for (const auto &tableName: outcome.GetResult().GetTableNames()) {
                std::cout << tableName << std::endl;
            }

            listTablesRequest.SetExclusiveStartTableName(
                    outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedTableName());

        } while (!listTablesRequest.GetExclusiveStartTableName().empty());
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListTables中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListTables {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Listing your Amazon DynamoDB tables:\n");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listAllTables(ddb);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void listAllTables(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        boolean moreTables = true;
        String lastName = null;

        while (moreTables) {
```

```
            try {
                ListTablesResponse response = null;
                if (lastName == null) {
                    ListTablesRequest request =
 ListTablesRequest.builder().build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                } else {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                            .exclusiveStartTableName(lastName).build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                }

                List<String> tableNames = response.tableNames();
                if (tableNames.size() > 0) {
                    for (String curName : tableNames) {
                        System.out.format("* %s\n", curName);
                    }
                } else {
                    System.out.println("No tables found!");
                    System.exit(0);
                }

                lastName = response.lastEvaluatedTableName();
                if (lastName == null) {
                    moreTables = false;
                }

            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListTables中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { ListTablesCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListTablesCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response.TableNames.join("\n"));
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListTables中的。

程式碼範例

- 使用開發套件執行的 DynamoDB 作 AWS
  - 搭BatchExecuteStatement配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭BatchGetItem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭BatchWriteItem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteItem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeTimeToLive配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ExecuteStatement配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetItem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭ListTables配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutItem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭Query配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭Scan配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateItem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateTimeToLive配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用開發套件的 DynamoDB 案例 AWS
  - 使用開發套件使用 DAX 加速讀取 AWS
  - 使用 SDK 有條件地使用 TTL 更新 DynamoDB 項目 AWS
  - 使用開發套件建立具有 TTL 的 DynamoDB 項目 AWS
  - 使用開發套件開始使用 DynamoDB 資料表、項目和查詢 AWS
  - 使用批次的 PartiQL 陳述式和開發套件來查詢 DynamoDB 資料表 AWS
  - 使用 PartiQL 和開發套件查詢 DynamoDB 資料表 AWS
  - 使用開發套件查詢有關 TTL 項目的 DynamoDB 資料表 AWS
  - 使用開發套件使用 TTL 更新 DynamoDB 項目 AWS
  - 使用 SDK 為 DynamoDB 使用文件模型 AWS
  - 使用 SDK 為 DynamoDB 使用高階物件持續性模型 AWS
- 使用開發套件的 DynamoDB 的無伺服器範例 AWS
  - 從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數
  - 使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗
- 使用開發套件的 DynamoDB 跨服務範例 AWS
  - 建置應用程式以將資料提交至 DynamoDB 資料表
  - 建立 API Gateway REST API 以追蹤 COVID-19 資料
  - 使用 Step Functions 建立傳訊應用程式
  - 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片
  - 建立 Web 應用程式以追蹤 DynamoDB 資料
  - 使用 API Gateway 建立 websocket 聊天應用程式
  - 使用開發套件使用 Amazon 重新認知功能偵測影像中的個人防護裝置 AWS

  - 從瀏覽器調用 Lambda 函數

- 使用開發套件監控 Amazon DynamoDB 的效能 AWS
- 使用 SDK 儲存 EXIF 和其他影像資訊 AWS
- 使用 API Gateway 來調用 Lambda 函數
- 使用 Step Functions 呼叫 Lambda 函數
- 使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

使用開發套件執行的 DynamoDB 作 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配開發套件使用 Amazon DynamoDB。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用開發套件的 DynamoDB 案例 AWS。

範例

- 搭BatchExecuteStatement配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭BatchGetItem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭BatchWriteItem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteItem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTimeToLive配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ExecuteStatement配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetItem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTables配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutItem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭Query配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭Scan配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateItem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateTimeToLive配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭BatchExecuteStatement配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用BatchExecuteStatement。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用多批 PartiQL 陳述式查詢資料表

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用多批 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table into which the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
```

```
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE
{{'title': ?, 'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset +=
25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await
Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully
added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
    /// added to the DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
    /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
    public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
    {
        if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
        {
            return null!;
        }

        using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
        string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
        var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

        if (allMovies is not null)
        {
            // Return the first 250 entries.
            return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
        }
        else
        {
            return null!;
        }
    }
```

使用多批 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets movies from the movie table by
    /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL SELECT statement.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year of the second movie.</param>
        /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> GetBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            string title2,
            int year1,
            int year2)
        {
            var getBatch = $"SELECT FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            if (response.Responses.Count > 0)
```

```
            {
                response.Responses.ForEach(r =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{r.Item["title"]}\t{r.Item["year"]}");
                });
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find either {title1} or {title2}.");
                return false;
            }

        }
```

使用多批 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates information for multiple movies.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// movies to be updated.</param>
        /// <param name="producer1">The producer name for the first movie
        /// to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year that the first movie was released.</
param>
        /// <param name="producer2">The producer name for the second
        /// movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year that the second movie was released.</
param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the update.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateBatch(
            string tableName,
            string producer1,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string producer2,
            string title2,
            int year2)
```

```
        {

            string updateBatch = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer1 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer2 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

使用多批 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple movies using a PartiQL BatchExecuteAsync
```

```
        /// statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// moves that will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND
 year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };
```

```
            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用多批 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。

```
    // 2. Add multiple movies using "Insert" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::vector<Aws::String> titles;
    std::vector<float> ratings;
    std::vector<int> years;
    std::vector<Aws::String> plots;
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::String aTitle = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        titles.push_back(aTitle);
        int aYear = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        years.push_back(aYear);
        float aRating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                1, 10);
        ratings.push_back(aRating);
```

```
        Aws::String aPlot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");
        plots.push_back(aPlot);

        doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Would you like to add more movies? (y/
n) "));
    } while (doAgain == "y");

    std::cout << "Adding " << titles.size()
              << (titles.size() == 1 ? " movie " : " movies ")
              << "to the table using a batch \"INSERT\" statement." << std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

 attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));

            // Create attribute for the info map.
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute
 = Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            ratingAttribute->SetN(ratings[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            plotAttribute->SetS(plots[i]);
```

```
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
            attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add the movies: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

使用多批 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。

```
    // 3. Get the data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }
```

```
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();

            for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

                printMovieInfo(item);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

使用多批 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。

```
    // 4. Update the data for multiple movies using "Update" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)

    for (size_t i = 0; i < titles.size(); ++i) {
        ratings[i] = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your the movie, \"") + titles[i] +
                ".\nYou rated it  " + std::to_string(ratings[i])
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
    }
```

```
   std::cout << "Updating the movie with a batch \"UPDATE\" statement." <<
std::endl;

   {
       Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
               titles.size());

       std::stringstream sqlStream;
       sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                 << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                 << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";


       std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

       for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
           statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

           Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
           attributes.push_back(
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(ratings[i]));
           attributes.push_back(
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
           statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
       }

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

       request.SetStatements(statements);
       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
               request);
       if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cerr << "Failed to update movie information: "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
   }
```

使用多批 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

```
   // 6. Delete multiple movies using "Delete" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
   {
       Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
               titles.size());
       std::stringstream sqlStream;
       sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                 << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

       std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

       for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
           statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
           Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
           attributes.push_back(
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
           statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
       }

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

       request.SetStatements(statements);

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
               request);

       if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movies: "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用多批 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。

```
// AddMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL INSERT statements to add multiple movies
 to the
// DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovieBatch(movies []Movie) error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year, movie.Info})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf(
    "INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

使用多批 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。

```
// GetMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL SELECT statements to get multiple movies
 from
// the DynamoDB table by title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovieBatch(movies []Movie) ([]Movie, error) {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 output, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 var outMovies []Movie
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  for _, response := range output.Responses {
   var movie Movie
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    outMovies = append(outMovies, movie)
   }
  }
 }
 return outMovies, err
```

```
}
```

使用多批 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。

```
// UpdateMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL UPDATE statements to update the
 rating of
// multiple movies that already exist in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovieBatch(movies []Movie, ratings []float64)
 error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{ratings[index],
 movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

使用多批 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

```
// DeleteMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL DELETE statements to remove multiple
 movies
// from the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovieBatch(movies []Movie) error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

定義此範例中使用的影片結構。

```
// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
```

```
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 PartiQL 建立一批項目。

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
```

```
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const breakfastFoods = ["Eggs", "Bacon", "Sausage"];
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: breakfastFoods.map((food) => ({
      Statement: `INSERT INTO BreakfastFoods value {'Name':?}`,
      Parameters: [food],
    })),
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

使用 PartiQL 取得一批項目。

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: "SELECT * FROM PepperMeasurements WHERE Unit=?",
        Parameters: ["Teaspoons"],
        ConsistentRead: true,
      },
      {
```

```
        Statement: "SELECT * FROM PepperMeasurements WHERE Unit=?",
        Parameters: ["Grams"],
        ConsistentRead: true,
      },
    ],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

使用 PartiQL 更新一批項目。

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const eggUpdates = [
    ["duck", "fried"],
    ["chicken", "omelette"],
  ];
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: eggUpdates.map((change) => ({
      Statement: "UPDATE Eggs SET Style=? where Variety=?",
      Parameters: [change[1], change[0]],
    })),
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

使用 PartiQL 刪除一批項目。

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: "DELETE FROM Flavors where Name=?",
        Parameters: ["Grape"],
      },
      {
        Statement: "DELETE FROM Flavors where Name=?",
        Parameters: ["Strawberry"],
      },
    ],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function getItemByPartiQLBatch(string $tableName, array $keys): Result
    {
        $statements = [];
        foreach ($keys as $key) {
            list($statement, $parameters) = $this-
>buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT", $tableName, $key['Item']);
            $statements[] = [
                'Statement' => "$statement",
                'Parameters' => $parameters,
            ];
        }

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => $statements,
        ]);
    }

    public function insertItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array
 $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array
 $parameters)
```

```
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array
 $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class PartiQLBatchWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statements, param_list):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because
the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects
(POPOs) to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statements: The batch of PartiQL statements.
        :param param_list: The batch of PartiQL parameters that are associated
with
                           each statement. This list must be in the same order as
the
                           statements.
        :return: The responses returned from running the statements, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.batch_execute_statement(
                Statements=[
                    {"Statement": statement, "Parameters": params}
                    for statement, params in zip(statements, param_list)
                ]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements because the
table "
                    "does not exist."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件BatchExecuteStatement中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 PartiQL 讀取一批項目。

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLBatch

  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Selects a batch of items from a table using PartiQL
  #
  # @param batch_titles [Array] Collection of movie titles
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::BatchExecuteStatementOutput]
  def batch_execute_select(batch_titles)
    request_items = batch_titles.map do |title, year|
      {
```

```
        statement: "SELECT * FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
        parameters: [title, year]
      }
    end
    @dynamodb.client.batch_execute_statement({statements: request_items})
  end
```

使用 PartiQL 刪除一批項目。

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLBatch

  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Deletes a batch of items from a table using PartiQL
  #
  # @param batch_titles [Array] Collection of movie titles
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::BatchExecuteStatementOutput]
  def batch_execute_write(batch_titles)
    request_items = batch_titles.map do |title, year|
      {
        statement: "DELETE FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
        parameters: [title, year]
      }
    end
    @dynamodb.client.batch_execute_statement({statements: request_items})
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

搭**BatchGetItem**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchGetItem`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

namespace LowLevelBatchGet
{
    public class LowLevelBatchGet
    {
        private static readonly string _table1Name = "Forum";
        private static readonly string _table2Name = "Thread";

        public static async void
 RetrieveMultipleItemsBatchGet(AmazonDynamoDBClient client)
        {
            var request = new BatchGetItemRequest
            {
                RequestItems = new Dictionary<string, KeysAndAttributes>()
            {
                { _table1Name,
                  new KeysAndAttributes
                  {
                      Keys = new List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue> >()
                      {
                          new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                          {
                              { "Name", new AttributeValue {
                            S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                        } }
                          },
                          new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                          {
```

```
                                { "Name", new AttributeValue {
                                S = "Amazon S3"
                            } }
                              }
                        }
                    }},
                {
                    _table2Name,
                    new KeysAndAttributes
                    {
                        Keys = new List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue> >()
                        {
                            new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                            {
                                { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                      S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                                    } },
                                { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                      S = "DynamoDB Thread 1"
                                    } }
                            },
                            new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                            {
                                { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                      S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                                    } },
                                { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                      S = "DynamoDB Thread 2"
                                    } }
                            },
                            new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                            {
                                { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                      S = "Amazon S3"
                                    } },
                                { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                      S = "S3 Thread 1"
                                    } }
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
            };
```

```
            BatchGetItemResponse response;
            do
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Making request");
                response = await client.BatchGetItemAsync(request);

                // Check the response.
                var responses = response.Responses; // Attribute list in the
response.

                foreach (var tableResponse in responses)
                {
                    var tableResults = tableResponse.Value;
                    Console.WriteLine("Items retrieved from table {0}",
tableResponse.Key);
                    foreach (var item1 in tableResults)
                    {
                        PrintItem(item1);
                    }
                }

                // Any unprocessed keys? could happen if you exceed
ProvisionedThroughput or some other error.
                Dictionary<string, KeysAndAttributes> unprocessedKeys =
response.UnprocessedKeys;
                foreach (var unprocessedTableKeys in unprocessedKeys)
                {
                    // Print table name.
                    Console.WriteLine(unprocessedTableKeys.Key);
                    // Print unprocessed primary keys.
                    foreach (var key in unprocessedTableKeys.Value.Keys)
                    {
                        PrintItem(key);
                    }
                }

                request.RequestItems = unprocessedKeys;
            } while (response.UnprocessedKeys.Count > 0);
        }

        private static void PrintItem(Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
attributeList)
        {
```

```
            foreach (KeyValuePair<string, AttributeValue> kvp in attributeList)
            {
                string attributeName = kvp.Key;
                AttributeValue value = kvp.Value;

                Console.WriteLine(
                    attributeName + " " +
                    (value.S == null ? "" : "S=[" + value.S + "]") +
                    (value.N == null ? "" : "N=[" + value.N + "]") +
                    (value.SS == null ? "" : "SS=[" + string.Join(",",
 value.SS.ToArray()) + "]") +
                    (value.NS == null ? "" : "NS=[" + string.Join(",",
 value.NS.ToArray()) + "]")
                    );
            }

 Console.WriteLine("************************************************");
        }

        static void Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            RetrieveMultipleItemsBatchGet(client);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考BatchGetItem中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
##############################################################################
```

```
# function dynamodb_batch_get_item
#
# This function gets a batch of items from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the keys of the items to get.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_batch_get_item() {
  local item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_batch_get_item"
    echo "Get a batch of items from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the keys of the items to
 get."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1
```

```
  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws dynamodb batch-get-item \
    --request-items file://"$item")
  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-get-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
```

```
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考BatchGetItem中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Batch get items from different Amazon DynamoDB tables.
/*!
```

```
  \sa batchGetItem()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::batchGetItem(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchGetItemRequest request;

    // Table1: Forum.
    Aws::String table1Name = "Forum";
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes table1KeysAndAttributes;

    // Table1: Projection expression.
    table1KeysAndAttributes.SetProjectionExpression("#n, Category, Messages,
 #v");

    // Table1: Expression attribute names.
    Aws::Http::HeaderValueCollection headerValueCollection;
    headerValueCollection.emplace("#n", "Name");
    headerValueCollection.emplace("#v", "Views");
    table1KeysAndAttributes.SetExpressionAttributeNames(headerValueCollection);

    // Table1: Set key name, type, and value to search.
    std::vector<Aws::String> nameValues = {"Amazon DynamoDB", "Amazon S3"};
    for (const Aws::String &name: nameValues) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> keys;
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue key;
        key.SetS(name);
        keys.emplace("Name", key);
        table1KeysAndAttributes.AddKeys(keys);
    }

    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes> requestItems;
    requestItems.emplace(table1Name, table1KeysAndAttributes);

    // Table2: ProductCatalog.
    Aws::String table2Name = "ProductCatalog";
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes table2KeysAndAttributes;
    table2KeysAndAttributes.SetProjectionExpression("Title, Price, Color");

    // Table2: Set key name, type, and value to search.
    std::vector<Aws::String> idValues = {"102", "103", "201"};
```

```
    for (const Aws::String &id: idValues) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> keys;
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue key;
        key.SetN(id);
        keys.emplace("Id", key);
        table2KeysAndAttributes.AddKeys(keys);
    }

    requestItems.emplace(table2Name, table2KeysAndAttributes);

    bool result = true;
    do {  // Use a do loop to handle pagination.
        request.SetRequestItems(requestItems);
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchGetItemOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchGetItem(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            for (const auto &responsesMapEntry:
outcome.GetResult().GetResponses()) {
                Aws::String tableName = responsesMapEntry.first;
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &tableResults = responsesMapEntry.second;
                std::cout << "Retrieved " << tableResults.size()
                          << " responses for table '" << tableName << "'.\n"
                          << std::endl;
                if (tableName == "Forum") {

                    std::cout << "Name | Category | Message | Views" <<
std::endl;
                    for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item: tableResults) {
                        std::cout << item.at("Name").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << item.at("Category").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Message") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Messages").GetN()) << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Views") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Views").GetN()) << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Title | Price | Color" << std::endl;
                    for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item: tableResults) {
```

```
                        std::cout << item.at("Title").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Price") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Price").GetN());
                        if (item.count("Color")) {
                            std::cout << " | ";
                            for (const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &listItem: item.at(
                                    "Color").GetL())
                                std::cout << listItem->GetS() << " ";
                        }
                        std::cout << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                std::cout << std::endl;
            }

            // If necessary, repeat request for remaining items.
            requestItems = outcome.GetResult().GetUnprocessedKeys();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Batch get item failed: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!requestItems.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考BatchGetItem中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從表格擷取多個項目

下列`batch-get-items`範例會使用三個`GetItem`要求的批次，從`MusicCollection`表格讀取多個項目，並要求作業使用的讀取容量單位數目。該命令只返回`AlbumTitle`屬性。

```
aws dynamodb batch-get-item \
    --request-items file://request-items.json \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL
```

`request-items.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "MusicCollection": {
        "Keys": [
            {
                "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
                "SongTitle": {"S": "Call Me Today"}
            },
            {
                "Artist": {"S": "Acme Band"},
                "SongTitle": {"S": "Happy Day"}
            },
            {
                "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
                "SongTitle": {"S": "Scared of My Shadow"}
            }
        ],
        "ProjectionExpression":"AlbumTitle"
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Responses": {
        "MusicCollection": [
            {
                "AlbumTitle": {
                    "S": "Somewhat Famous"
                }
            },
            {
                "AlbumTitle": {
                    "S": "Blue Sky Blues"
                }
            },
            {
```

```
                "AlbumTitle": {
                    "S": "Louder Than Ever"
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "UnprocessedKeys": {},
    "ConsumedCapacity": [
        {
            "TableName": "MusicCollection",
            "CapacityUnits": 1.5
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的 B atch 操作。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考BatchGetItem中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

示範如何使用服務用戶端取得批次項目。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchGetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchGetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeysAndAttributes;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class BatchReadItems {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music).\s
                """;

        String tableName = "Music";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getBatchItems(dynamoDbClient, tableName);
    }

    public static void getBatchItems(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
 tableName) {
        // Define the primary key values for the items you want to retrieve.
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key1 = new HashMap<>();
        key1.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist1").build());

        Map<String, AttributeValue> key2 = new HashMap<>();
        key2.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist2").build());

        // Construct the batchGetItem request.
        Map<String, KeysAndAttributes> requestItems = new HashMap<>();
        requestItems.put(tableName, KeysAndAttributes.builder()
            .keys(List.of(key1, key2))
            .projectionExpression("Artist, SongTitle")
            .build());
```

```
        BatchGetItemRequest batchGetItemRequest = BatchGetItemRequest.builder()
            .requestItems(requestItems)
            .build();

        // Make the batchGetItem request.
        BatchGetItemResponse batchGetItemResponse =
 dynamoDbClient.batchGetItem(batchGetItemRequest);

        // Extract and print the retrieved items.
        Map<String, List<Map<String, AttributeValue>>> responses =
 batchGetItemResponse.responses();
        if (responses.containsKey(tableName)) {
            List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> musicItems =
 responses.get(tableName);
            for (Map<String, AttributeValue> item : musicItems) {
                System.out.println("Artist: " + item.get("Artist").s() +
                    ", SongTitle: " + item.get("SongTitle").s());
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("No items retrieved.");
        }
    }
}
```

示範如何使用服務用戶端和分頁器取得批次項目。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchGetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeysAndAttributes;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

public class BatchGetItemsPaginator {

    public static void main(String[] args){
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
```

```
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music).\s
                """;

        String tableName = "Music";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getBatchItemsPaginator(dynamoDbClient, tableName) ;
    }

    public static void getBatchItemsPaginator(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient,
String tableName) {
        // Define the primary key values for the items you want to retrieve.
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key1 = new HashMap<>();
        key1.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist1").build());

        Map<String, AttributeValue> key2 = new HashMap<>();
        key2.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist2").build());

        // Construct the batchGetItem request.
        Map<String, KeysAndAttributes> requestItems = new HashMap<>();
        requestItems.put(tableName, KeysAndAttributes.builder()
            .keys(List.of(key1, key2))
            .projectionExpression("Artist, SongTitle")
            .build());

        BatchGetItemRequest batchGetItemRequest = BatchGetItemRequest.builder()
            .requestItems(requestItems)
            .build();

        // Use batchGetItemPaginator for paginated requests.
        dynamoDbClient.batchGetItemPaginator(batchGetItemRequest).stream()
            .flatMap(response -> response.responses().getOrDefault(tableName,
Collections.emptyList()).stream())
            .forEach(item -> {
                System.out.println("Artist: " + item.get("Artist").s() +
                    ", SongTitle: " + item.get("SongTitle").s());
            });
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考BatchGetItem中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 BatchGet

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { BatchGetCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchGetCommand({
    // Each key in this object is the name of a table. This example refers
    // to a Books table.
    RequestItems: {
      Books: {
        // Each entry in Keys is an object that specifies a primary key.
        Keys: [
          {
            Title: "How to AWS",
          },
          {
            Title: "DynamoDB for DBAs",
          },
        ],
        // Only return the "Title" and "PageCount" attributes.
        ProjectionExpression: "Title, PageCount",
      },
```

```
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response.Responses["Books"]);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考BatchGetItem中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  RequestItems: {
    TABLE_NAME: {
      Keys: [
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_1" } },
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_2" } },
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_3" } },
      ],
      ProjectionExpression: "KEY_NAME, ATTRIBUTE",
    },
  },
};

ddb.batchGetItem(params, function (err, data) {
```

```
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    data.Responses.TABLE_NAME.forEach(function (element, index, array) {
      console.log(element);
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考BatchGetItem中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：從 DynamoDB 資料表 SongTitle 「音樂」和「歌曲」中取得含有「路上某處」的項目。

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$keysAndAttributes = New-Object Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes
$list = New-Object
 'System.Collections.Generic.List[System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,
 Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue]]'
$list.Add($key)
$keysAndAttributes.Keys = $list

$requestItem = @{
    'Music' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes]$keysAndAttributes
    'Songs' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.KeysAndAttributes]$keysAndAttributes
}

$batchItems = Get-DDBBatchItem -RequestItem $requestItem
$batchItems.GetEnumerator() | ForEach-Object {$PSItem.Value} | ConvertFrom-
DDBItem
```

輸出：

```
Name                            Value
----                            -----
Artist                          No One You Know
SongTitle                       Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                      Somewhat Famous
CriticRating                    10
Genre                           Country
Price                           1.94
Artist                          No One You Know
SongTitle                       Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                      Somewhat Famous
CriticRating                    10
Genre                           Country
Price                           1.94
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程BatchGetItem式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import decimal
import json
import logging
import os
import pprint
import time
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

MAX_GET_SIZE = 100  # Amazon DynamoDB rejects a get batch larger than 100 items.
```

```
def do_batch_get(batch_keys):
    """
    Gets a batch of items from Amazon DynamoDB. Batches can contain keys from
    more than one table.

    When Amazon DynamoDB cannot process all items in a batch, a set of
 unprocessed
    keys is returned. This function uses an exponential backoff algorithm to
 retry
    getting the unprocessed keys until all are retrieved or the specified
    number of tries is reached.

    :param batch_keys: The set of keys to retrieve. A batch can contain at most
 100
                       keys. Otherwise, Amazon DynamoDB returns an error.
    :return: The dictionary of retrieved items grouped under their respective
             table names.
    """
    tries = 0
    max_tries = 5
    sleepy_time = 1  # Start with 1 second of sleep, then exponentially increase.
    retrieved = {key: [] for key in batch_keys}
    while tries < max_tries:
        response = dynamodb.batch_get_item(RequestItems=batch_keys)
        # Collect any retrieved items and retry unprocessed keys.
        for key in response.get("Responses", []):
            retrieved[key] += response["Responses"][key]
        unprocessed = response["UnprocessedKeys"]
        if len(unprocessed) > 0:
            batch_keys = unprocessed
            unprocessed_count = sum(
                [len(batch_key["Keys"]) for batch_key in batch_keys.values()]
            )
            logger.info(
                "%s unprocessed keys returned. Sleep, then retry.",
 unprocessed_count
            )
            tries += 1
            if tries < max_tries:
                logger.info("Sleeping for %s seconds.", sleepy_time)
                time.sleep(sleepy_time)
                sleepy_time = min(sleepy_time * 2, 32)
        else:
```

```
            break

    return retrieved
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件BatchGetItem中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// Gets an array of `Movie` objects describing all the movies in the
    /// specified list. Any movies that aren't found in the list have no
    /// corresponding entry in the resulting array.
    ///
    /// - Parameters
    ///     - keys: An array of tuples, each of which specifies the title and
    ///       release year of a movie to fetch from the table.
    ///
    /// - Returns:
    ///     - An array of `Movie` objects describing each match found in the
    ///     table.
    ///
    /// - Throws:
    ///     - `MovieError.ClientUninitialized` if the DynamoDB client has not
    ///     been initialized.
    ///     - DynamoDB errors are thrown without change.
    func batchGet(keys: [(title: String, year: Int)]) async throws -> [Movie] {
```

```
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MovieError.ClientUninitialized
        }

        var movieList: [Movie] = []
        var keyItems: [[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]] = []

        // Convert the list of keys into the form used by DynamoDB.

        for key in keys {
            let item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [
                "title": .s(key.title),
                "year": .n(String(key.year))
            ]
            keyItems.append(item)
        }

        // Create the input record for `batchGetItem()`. The list of requested
        // items is in the `requestItems` property. This array contains one
        // entry for each table from which items are to be fetched. In this
        // example, there's only one table containing the movie data.
        //
        // If we wanted this program to also support searching for matches
        // in a table of book data, we could add a second `requestItem`
        // mapping the name of the book table to the list of items we want to
        // find in it.
        let input = BatchGetItemInput(
            requestItems: [
                self.tableName: .init(
                    consistentRead: true,
                    keys: keyItems
                )
            ]
        )

        // Fetch the matching movies from the table.

        let output = try await client.batchGetItem(input: input)

        // Get the set of responses. If there aren't any, return the empty
        // movie list.

        guard let responses = output.responses else {
            return movieList
```

```
        }

        // Get the list of matching items for the table with the name
        // `tableName`.

        guard let responseList = responses[self.tableName] else {
            return movieList
        }

        // Create `Movie` items for each of the matching movies in the table
        // and add them to the `MovieList` array.

        for response in responseList {
            movieList.append(try Movie(withItem: response))
        }

        return movieList
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK BatchGetItem中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`BatchWriteItem`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchWriteItem`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將一批項目寫入電影資料表。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<List<Movie>>(
                json,
                new JsonSerializerOptions
                {
                    PropertyNameCaseInsensitive = true
                });

            // Now return the first 250 entries.
            return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Writes 250 items to the movie table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">A string containing the full path to
        /// the JSON file containing movie data.</param>
        /// <returns>A long integer value representing the number of movies
        /// imported from the JSON file.</returns>
        public static async Task<long> BatchWriteItemsAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            string movieFileName)
        {
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);
            if (movies is null)
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine("Couldn't find the JSON file with movie
 data.");
                return 0;
            }

            var context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            var movieBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Movie>();
            movieBatch.AddPutItems(movies);

            Console.WriteLine("Adding imported movies to the table.");
            await movieBatch.ExecuteAsync();

            return movies.Count;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_batch_write_item
#
# This function writes a batch of items into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
```

```
function dynamodb_batch_write_item() {
  local item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_batch_write_item"
    echo "Write a batch of items into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    item:   $item"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb batch-write-item \
    --request-items file://"$item")

  local error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-write-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
##############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
##############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
```

```
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考BatchWriteItem中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Batch write items from a JSON file.
```

```
/*!
  \sa batchWriteItem()
  \param jsonFilePath: JSON file path.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

/*
 * The input for this routine is a JSON file that you can download from the
 following URL:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
SampleData.html.
 *
 * The JSON data uses the BatchWriteItem API request syntax. The JSON strings are
 * converted to AttributeValue objects. These AttributeValue objects will then
 generate
 * JSON strings when constructing the BatchWriteItem request, essentially
 outputting
 * their input.
 *
 * This is perhaps an artificial example, but it demonstrates the APIs.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::batchWriteItem(const Aws::String &jsonFilePath,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    std::ifstream fileStream(jsonFilePath);

    if (!fileStream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: could not open file '" << jsonFilePath << "'."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    std::stringstream stringStream;
    stringStream << fileStream.rdbuf();
    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(stringStream);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemRequest batchWriteItemRequest;
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> level1Map =
 jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
    for (const auto &level1Entry: level1Map) {
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &entriesView = level1Entry.second;
        const Aws::String &tableName = level1Entry.first;
        // The JSON entries at this level are as follows:
```

```
        //  key - table name
        //  value - list of request objects
        if (!entriesView.IsListType()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: JSON file entry '"
                      << tableName << "' is not a list." << std::endl;
            continue;
        }

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> entries =
 entriesView.AsArray();

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> writeRequests;
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::addWriteRequests(tableName, entries,
                                               writeRequests)) {
            batchWriteItemRequest.AddRequestItems(tableName, writeRequests);
        }
    }

    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(
            batchWriteItemRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "DynamoDB::BatchWriteItem was successful." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with DynamoDB::BatchWriteItem. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Convert requests in JSON format to a vector of WriteRequest objects.
/*!
  \sa addWriteRequests()
  \param tableName: Name of the table for the write operations.
  \param requestsJson: Request data in JSON format.
  \param writeRequests: Vector to receive the WriteRequest objects.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
```

```
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::addWriteRequests(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                        const
 Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> &requestsJson,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> &writeRequests) {
    for (size_t i = 0; i < requestsJson.GetLength(); ++i) {
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &requestsEntry = requestsJson[i];
        if (!requestsEntry.IsObject()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: incorrect requestsEntry type "
                      << requestsEntry.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> requestsMap =
 requestsEntry.GetAllObjects();

        for (const auto &request: requestsMap) {
            const Aws::String &requestType = request.first;
            const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &requestJsonView = request.second;

            if (requestType == "PutRequest") {
                if (!requestJsonView.ValueExists("Item")) {
                    std::cerr << "Error: item key missing for requests "
                              << requestJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
                    return false;
                }
                Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 attributes;
                if (!getAttributeObjectsMap(requestJsonView.GetObject("Item"),
                                            attributes)) {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting attributes "
                              << requestJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
                    return false;
                }

                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutRequest putRequest;
                putRequest.SetItem(attributes);
                writeRequests.push_back(
                        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest().WithPutRequest(
                                putRequest));
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: unimplemented request type '" << requestType
                          << "'." << std::endl;
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Generate a map of AttributeValue objects from JSON records.
/*!
  \sa getAttributeObjectsMap()
  \param jsonView: JSONView of attribute records.
  \param writeRequests: Map to receive the AttributeValue objects.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::getAttributeObjectsMap(const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView
 &jsonView,
                                          Aws::Map<Aws::String,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &attributes) {
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> objectsMap =
 jsonView.GetAllObjects();
    for (const auto &entry: objectsMap) {
        const Aws::String &attributeKey = entry.first;
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &attributeJsonView = entry.second;

        if (!attributeJsonView.IsObject()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: attribute not an object "
                      << attributeJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        attributes.emplace(attributeKey,

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue(attributeJsonView));
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將多個項目新增至表格

下列batch-write-item範例會使用三個PutItem要求的批次，將三個新項目新增至MusicCollection資料表。它也會要求作業使用的寫入容量單位數目，以及作業所修改之任何項目集合的相關資訊。

```
aws dynamodb batch-write-item \
    --request-items file://request-items.json \
    --return-consumed-capacity INDEXES \
    --return-item-collection-metrics SIZE
```

request-items.json 的內容：

```
{
    "MusicCollection": [
        {
            "PutRequest": {
                "Item": {
                    "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
                    "SongTitle": {"S": "Call Me Today"},
                    "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Somewhat Famous"}
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "PutRequest": {
                "Item": {
                    "Artist": {"S": "Acme Band"},
                    "SongTitle": {"S": "Happy Day"},
                    "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Songs About Life"}
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "PutRequest": {
                "Item": {
                    "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
                    "SongTitle": {"S": "Scared of My Shadow"},
                    "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Blue Sky Blues"}
```

```
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "UnprocessedItems": {},
    "ItemCollectionMetrics": {
        "MusicCollection": [
            {
                "ItemCollectionKey": {
                    "Artist": {
                        "S": "No One You Know"
                    }
                },
                "SizeEstimateRangeGB": [
                    0.0,
                    1.0
                ]
            },
            {
                "ItemCollectionKey": {
                    "Artist": {
                        "S": "Acme Band"
                    }
                },
                "SizeEstimateRangeGB": [
                    0.0,
                    1.0
                ]
            }
        ]
    },
    "ConsumedCapacity": [
        {
            "TableName": "MusicCollection",
            "CapacityUnits": 6.0,
            "Table": {
                "CapacityUnits": 3.0
            },
```

```
            "LocalSecondaryIndexes": {
                "AlbumTitleIndex": {
                    "CapacityUnits": 3.0
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的 B atch 操作。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考BatchWriteItem中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovieBatch adds a slice of movies to the DynamoDB table. The function sends
// batches of 25 movies to DynamoDB until all movies are added or it reaches the
// specified maximum.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovieBatch(movies []Movie, maxMovies int) (int,
 error) {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
```

```
 written := 0
 batchSize := 25 // DynamoDB allows a maximum batch size of 25 items.
 start := 0
 end := start + batchSize
 for start < maxMovies && start < len(movies) {
  var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
  if end > len(movies) {
   end = len(movies)
  }
  for _, movie := range movies[start:end] {
   item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't marshal movie %v for batch writing. Here's why: %v\n",
 movie.Title, err)
   } else {
    writeReqs = append(
     writeReqs,
     types.WriteRequest{PutRequest: &types.PutRequest{Item: item}},
    )
   }
  }
  _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.BatchWriteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
   RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{basics.TableName: writeReqs}})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't add a batch of movies to %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  } else {
   written += len(writeReqs)
  }
  start = end
  end += batchSize
 }

 return written, err
}



// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
```

```
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

通過使用服務客戶端插入許多項目到表中。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.WriteRequest;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class BatchWriteItems {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music).\s
                """;

        String tableName = "Music";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        addBatchItems(dynamoDbClient, tableName);
    }
```

```
   public static void addBatchItems(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
tableName) {
       // Specify the updates you want to perform.
       List<WriteRequest> writeRequests = new ArrayList<>();

       // Set item 1.
       Map<String, AttributeValue> item1Attributes = new HashMap<>();
       item1Attributes.put("Artist",
AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist1").build());
       item1Attributes.put("Rating", AttributeValue.builder().s("5").build());
       item1Attributes.put("Comments", AttributeValue.builder().s("Great
song!").build());
       item1Attributes.put("SongTitle",
AttributeValue.builder().s("SongTitle1").build());

writeRequests.add(WriteRequest.builder().putRequest(PutRequest.builder().item(item1Attri

       // Set item 2.
       Map<String, AttributeValue> item2Attributes = new HashMap<>();
       item2Attributes.put("Artist",
AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist2").build());
       item2Attributes.put("Rating", AttributeValue.builder().s("4").build());
       item2Attributes.put("Comments", AttributeValue.builder().s("Nice
melody.").build());
       item2Attributes.put("SongTitle",
AttributeValue.builder().s("SongTitle2").build());

writeRequests.add(WriteRequest.builder().putRequest(PutRequest.builder().item(item2Attri

       try {
           // Create the BatchWriteItemRequest.
           BatchWriteItemRequest batchWriteItemRequest =
BatchWriteItemRequest.builder()
               .requestItems(Map.of(tableName, writeRequests))
               .build();

           // Execute the BatchWriteItem operation.
           BatchWriteItemResponse batchWriteItemResponse =
dynamoDbClient.batchWriteItem(batchWriteItemRequest);

           // Process the response.
           System.out.println("Batch write successful: " +
batchWriteItemResponse);
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

使用增強型用戶端將許多項目插入資料表。

```
import com.example.dynamodb.Customer;
import com.example.dynamodb.Music;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbEnhancedClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbTable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.Key;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.TableSchema;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.model.WriteBatch;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;

/*
 * Before running this code example, create an Amazon DynamoDB table named
 Customer with these columns:
 *   - id - the id of the record that is the key
 *   - custName - the customer name
 *   - email - the email value
 *   - registrationDate - an instant value when the item was added to the table
 *
 * Also, ensure that you have set up your development environment, including your
 credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
```

```
public class EnhancedBatchWriteItems {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
                DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();
                DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient =
 DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                                .build();
                putBatchRecords(enhancedClient);
                ddb.close();
        }

        public static void putBatchRecords(DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient)
 {
                try {
                        DynamoDbTable<Customer> customerMappedTable =
 enhancedClient.table("Customer",
                                        TableSchema.fromBean(Customer.class));
                        DynamoDbTable<Music> musicMappedTable =
 enhancedClient.table("Music",
                                        TableSchema.fromBean(Music.class));
                        LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.parse("2020-04-07");
                        LocalDateTime localDateTime = localDate.atStartOfDay();
                        Instant instant =
 localDateTime.toInstant(ZoneOffset.UTC);

                        Customer record2 = new Customer();
                        record2.setCustName("Fred Pink");
                        record2.setId("id110");
                        record2.setEmail("fredp@noserver.com");
                        record2.setRegistrationDate(instant);

                        Customer record3 = new Customer();
                        record3.setCustName("Susan Pink");
                        record3.setId("id120");
                        record3.setEmail("spink@noserver.com");
                        record3.setRegistrationDate(instant);

                        Customer record4 = new Customer();
                        record4.setCustName("Jerry orange");
                        record4.setId("id101");
                        record4.setEmail("jorange@noserver.com");
```

```
                        record4.setRegistrationDate(instant);

                        BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest
batchWriteItemEnhancedRequest = BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .writeBatches(

WriteBatch.builder(Customer.class) // add items to the Customer

         // table

.mappedTableResource(customerMappedTable)

.addPutItem(builder -> builder.item(record2))

.addPutItem(builder -> builder.item(record3))

.addPutItem(builder -> builder.item(record4))
                                                                        .build(),

WriteBatch.builder(Music.class) // delete an item from the Music

      // table

.mappedTableResource(musicMappedTable)

.addDeleteItem(builder -> builder.key(

      Key.builder().partitionValue(

                       "Famous Band")

                       .build()))
                                                                        .build())
                                        .build();

                        // Add three items to the Customer table and delete one
item from the Music
                        // table.

enhancedClient.batchWriteItem(batchWriteItemEnhancedRequest);
                        System.out.println("done");

                } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```

```
                        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 BatchWrite

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
import { readFileSync } from "fs";

// These modules are local to our GitHub repository. We recommend cloning
// the project from GitHub if you want to run this example.
// For more information, see https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples.
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { chunkArray } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-array.js";

const dirname = dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url);

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
```

```
  const file = readFileSync(
    `${dirname}../../../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json`,
  );

  const movies = JSON.parse(file.toString());

  // chunkArray is a local convenience function. It takes an array and returns
  // a generator function. The generator function yields every N items.
  const movieChunks = chunkArray(movies, 25);

  // For every chunk of 25 movies, make one BatchWrite request.
  for (const chunk of movieChunks) {
    const putRequests = chunk.map((movie) => ({
      PutRequest: {
        Item: movie,
      },
    }));

    const command = new BatchWriteCommand({
      RequestItems: {
        // An existing table is required. A composite key of 'title' and 'year'
 is recommended
        // to account for duplicate titles.
        ["BatchWriteMoviesTable"]: putRequests,
      },
    });

    await docClient.send(command);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  RequestItems: {
    TABLE_NAME: [
      {
        PutRequest: {
          Item: {
            KEY: { N: "KEY_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_1: { S: "ATTRIBUTE_1_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_2: { N: "ATTRIBUTE_2_VALUE" },
          },
        },
      },
      {
        PutRequest: {
          Item: {
            KEY: { N: "KEY_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_1: { S: "ATTRIBUTE_1_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_2: { N: "ATTRIBUTE_2_VALUE" },
          },
        },
      },
    ],
  },
};

ddb.batchWriteItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function writeBatch(string $TableName, array $Batch, int $depth = 2)
    {
        if (--$depth <= 0) {
            throw new Exception("Max depth exceeded. Please try with fewer batch
 items or increase depth.");
        }

        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        $total = 0;
        foreach (array_chunk($Batch, 25) as $Items) {
            foreach ($Items as $Item) {
                $BatchWrite['RequestItems'][$TableName][] = ['PutRequest' =>
 ['Item' => $marshal->marshalItem($Item)]];
            }
            try {
                echo "Batching another " . count($Items) . " for a total of " .
 ($total += count($Items)) . " items!\n";
                $response = $this->dynamoDbClient->batchWriteItem($BatchWrite);
                $BatchWrite = [];
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                echo "uh oh...";
                echo $e->getMessage();
                die();
            }
            if ($total >= 250) {
                echo "250 movies is probably enough. Right? We can stop there.
\n";
                break;
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：建立新項目，或以 DynamoDB 表格中的新項目取代現有項目「音樂」和「歌曲」。

```
$item = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
        AlbumTitle = 'Somewhat Famous'
        Price = 1.94
        Genre = 'Country'
        CriticRating = 10.0
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$writeRequest = New-Object Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest
$writeRequest.PutRequest = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.PutRequest]$item
```

輸出：

```
$requestItem = @{
    'Music' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest]($writeRequest)
    'Songs' = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.WriteRequest]($writeRequest)
}

Set-DDBBatchItem -RequestItem $requestItem
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程BatchWriteItem式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def write_batch(self, movies):
        """
        Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data, using the Boto3
        Table.batch_writer() function to put the items in the table.
        Inside the context manager, Table.batch_writer builds a list of
        requests. On exiting the context manager, Table.batch_writer starts
 sending
        batches of write requests to Amazon DynamoDB and automatically
        handles chunking, buffering, and retrying.

        :param movies: The data to put in the table. Each item must contain at
 least
                       the keys required by the schema that was specified when
 the
                       table was created.
        """
        try:
            with self.table.batch_writer() as writer:
                for movie in movies:
                    writer.put_item(Item=movie)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't load data into table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件BatchWriteItem中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data. Items are sent in
  # batches of 25 until all items are written.
  #
  # @param movies [Enumerable] The data to put in the table. Each item must
 contain at least
  #                            the keys required by the schema that was specified
 when the
  #                            table was created.
  def write_batch(movies)
    index = 0
    slice_size = 25
    while index < movies.length
      movie_items = []
      movies[index, slice_size].each do |movie|
        movie_items.append({put_request: { item: movie }})
      end
      @dynamo_resource.client.batch_write_item({request_items: { @table.name =>
 movie_items }})
      index += slice_size
    end
```

```
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts(
      "Couldn't load data into table #{@table.name}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// Populate the movie database from the specified JSON file.
    ///
    /// - Parameter jsonPath: Path to a JSON file containing movie data.
    ///
    func populate(jsonPath: String) async throws {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        // Create a Swift `URL` and use it to load the file into a `Data`
        // object. Then decode the JSON into an array of `Movie` objects.

        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: jsonPath)
        let jsonData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)
```

```
        var movieList = try JSONDecoder().decode([Movie].self, from: jsonData)

        // Truncate the list to the first 200 entries or so for this example.

        if movieList.count > 200 {
            movieList = Array(movieList[...199])
        }

        // Before sending records to the database, break the movie list into
        // 25-entry chunks, which is the maximum size of a batch item request.

        let count = movieList.count
        let chunks = stride(from: 0, to: count, by: 25).map {
            Array(movieList[$0 ..< Swift.min($0 + 25, count)])
        }

        // For each chunk, create a list of write request records and populate
        // them with `PutRequest` requests, each specifying one movie from the
        // chunk. Once the chunk's items are all in the `PutRequest` list,
        // send them to Amazon DynamoDB using the
        // `DynamoDBClient.batchWriteItem()` function.

        for chunk in chunks {
            var requestList: [DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest] = []

            for movie in chunk {
                let item = try await movie.getAsItem()
                let request = DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest(
                    putRequest: .init(
                        item: item
                    )
                )
                requestList.append(request)
            }

            let input = BatchWriteItemInput(requestItems: [tableName:
requestList])
            _ = try await client.batchWriteItem(input: input)
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK BatchWriteItem中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭CreateTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateTable。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用 DAX 加速讀取
- 開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon DynamoDB table and then waits for the new
        /// table to become active.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateMovieTableAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient
 client, string tableName)
        {
            var response = await client.CreateTableAsync(new CreateTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                {
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
```

```
                    AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S,
                },
                new AttributeDefinition
                {
                    AttributeName = "year",
                    AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N,
                },
            },
            KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
            {
                new KeySchemaElement
                {
                    AttributeName = "year",
                    KeyType = KeyType.HASH,
                },
                new KeySchemaElement
                {
                    AttributeName = "title",
                    KeyType = KeyType.RANGE,
                },
            },
            ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput
            {
                ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                WriteCapacityUnits = 5,
            },
        });

        // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
        Console.Write("Waiting for table to become active...");

        var request = new DescribeTableRequest
        {
            TableName = response.TableDescription.TableName,
        };

        TableStatus status;

        int sleepDuration = 2000;

        do
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(sleepDuration);
```

```
                var describeTableResponse = await
client.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateTable中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_create_table
#
# This function creates an Amazon DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create.
#       -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and
 their types.
#       -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key
 types.
#       -p provisioned_throughput -- Provisioned throughput settings for the
 table.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
```

```
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_create_table() {
  local table_name attribute_definitions key_schema provisioned_throughput
 response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_create_table"
    echo "Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create."
    echo " -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and
 their types."
    echo " -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key
 types."
    echo " -p provisioned_throughput -- Provisioned throughput settings for the
 table."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:a:k:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_definitions="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_schema="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) provisioned_throughput="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_definitions" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an attribute definitions json file path the
-a parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_schema" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key schema json file path the -k
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$provisioned_throughput" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a provisioned throughput json file path the
-p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    attribute_definitions:   $attribute_definitions"
  iecho "    key_schema:   $key_schema"
  iecho "    provisioned_throughput:   $provisioned_throughput"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --attribute-definitions file://"$attribute_definitions" \
    --key-schema file://"$key_schema" \
    --provisioned-throughput "$provisioned_throughput")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
```

```
  fi

  return 0
}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
##############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
##############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
```

```
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateTable中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa createTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param primaryKey: Primary key for the DynamoDB table.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
 \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   const Aws::String &primaryKey,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::cout << "Creating table " << tableName <<
              " with a simple primary key: \"" << primaryKey << "\"." <<
 std::endl;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition hashKey;
    hashKey.SetAttributeName(primaryKey);
    hashKey.SetAttributeType(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
    request.AddAttributeDefinitions(hashKey);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement keySchemaElement;
    keySchemaElement.WithAttributeName(primaryKey).WithKeyType(
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
    request.AddKeySchema(keySchemaElement);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
    throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(5).WithWriteCapacityUnits(5);
    request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.CreateTable(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Table \""
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName() <<
                  " created!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create table: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateTable中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要建立含標籤的資料表

下列`create-table`範例會使用指定的屬性和索引鍵結構描述來建立名為的資料表`MusicCollection`。此表格使用佈建的輸送量，並使用預設 AWS 擁有的 CMK 進行靜態加密。此指令也會將標籤套用至資料表，其中的索引鍵`Owner`和值為`blueTeam`。

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-definitions AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S
 AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH
 AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=5,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --tags Key=Owner,Value=blueTeam
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5,
```

```
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "KeyType": "HASH",
                "AttributeName": "Artist"
            },
            {
                "KeyType": "RANGE",
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle"
            }
        ],
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T16:04:41.627000-07:00",
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的表格的基本操作。

範例 2：在隨選模式中建立資料表

下列範例會建立名為`MusicCollection`使用隨選模式而非佈建輸送量模式的資料表。這對於工作負載不可預測的表格非常有用。

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-definitions AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S
 AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH
 AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --billing-mode PAY_PER_REQUEST
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
```

```
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-27T11:44:10.807000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 0,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 0
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "BillingModeSummary": {
            "BillingMode": "PAY_PER_REQUEST"
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的表格的基本操作。

範例 3：建立資料表並使用客戶管理的 CMK 加密

下列範例會建立名為的資料表，`MusicCollection`並使用客戶管理的 CMK 加密資料表。

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-definitions AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S
 AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH
 AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=5,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS,KMSMasterKeyId=abcd1234-
abcd-1234-a123-ab1234a1b234
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-27T11:12:16.431000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
```

```
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "SSEDescription": {
            "Status": "ENABLED",
            "SSEType": "KMS",
            "KMSMasterKeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:key/abcd1234-
abcd-1234-a123-ab1234a1b234"
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的表格的基本操作。

範例 4：若要建立具有本機次要索引的資料表

下列範例會使用指定的屬性和索引鍵結構描述，建立名為`MusicCollection`本機次要索引的資料表`AlbumTitleIndex`。

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-definitions AttributeName=Artist,AttributeType=S
 AttributeName=SongTitle,AttributeType=S AttributeName=AlbumTitle,AttributeType=S
 \
    --key-schema AttributeName=Artist,KeyType=HASH
 AttributeName=SongTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --local-secondary-indexes \
        "[
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"AlbumTitleIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [
                    {\"AttributeName\": \"Artist\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"},
                    {\"AttributeName\": \"AlbumTitle\",\"KeyType\":\"RANGE\"}
                ],
                \"Projection\": {
                    \"ProjectionType\": \"INCLUDE\",
                    \"NonKeyAttributes\": [\"Genre\", \"Year\"]
                }
            }
        ]"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T15:59:49.473000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "LocalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "AlbumTitleIndex",
```

```
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "Artist",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    },
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                        "KeyType": "RANGE"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "INCLUDE",
                    "NonKeyAttributes": [
                        "Genre",
                        "Year"
                    ]
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/index/AlbumTitleIndex"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的表格的基本操作。

範例 5：若要建立具有全域次要索引的資料表

下列範例會建立名GameScores為全域次要索引的資料表GameTitleIndex。基礎資料表具有分割區索引鍵 UserId 和排序索引鍵 GameTitle，可讓您有效率地找到個別使用者在特定遊戲中的最佳分數，而 GSI 具有分割區索引鍵 GameTitle 和排序索引鍵 TopScore，可讓您快速找到特定遊戲的整體最高分數。

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name GameScores \
    --attribute-definitions AttributeName=UserId,AttributeType=S
 AttributeName=GameTitle,AttributeType=S AttributeName=TopScore,AttributeType=N \
    --key-schema AttributeName=UserId,KeyType=HASH \
                 AttributeName=GameTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --global-secondary-indexes \
```

```
        "[
            {
                \"IndexName\": \"GameTitleIndex\",
                \"KeySchema\": [
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"GameTitle\",\"KeyType\":\"HASH\"},
                    {\"AttributeName\":\"TopScore\",\"KeyType\":\"RANGE\"}
                ],
                \"Projection\": {
                    \"ProjectionType\":\"INCLUDE\",
                    \"NonKeyAttributes\":[\"UserId\"]
                },
                \"ProvisionedThroughput\": {
                    \"ReadCapacityUnits\": 10,
                    \"WriteCapacityUnits\": 5
                }
            }
        ]"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "TopScore",
                "AttributeType": "N"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "GameScores",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
```

```
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T17:28:15.602000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/GameScores",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "GlobalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "GameTitleIndex",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    },
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "TopScore",
                        "KeyType": "RANGE"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "INCLUDE",
                    "NonKeyAttributes": [
                        "UserId"
                    ]
                },
                "IndexStatus": "CREATING",
                "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                    "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
GameScores/index/GameTitleIndex"
```

```
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的表格的基本操作。

範例 6：一次建立含有多個全域次要索引的表格

下列範例會建立一個以兩個全域次要索引命名`GameScores`的資料表。GSI 結構描述是透過檔案傳遞的，而不是透過命令列傳遞。

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name GameScores \
    --attribute-definitions AttributeName=UserId,AttributeType=S
 AttributeName=GameTitle,AttributeType=S AttributeName=TopScore,AttributeType=N
 AttributeName=Date,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema AttributeName=UserId,KeyType=HASH
 AttributeName=GameTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --global-secondary-indexes file://gsi.json
```

`gsi.json` 的內容：

```
[
    {
        "IndexName": "GameTitleIndex",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "TopScore",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "Projection": {
            "ProjectionType": "ALL"
        },
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
```

```
        }
    },
    {
        "IndexName": "GameDateIndex",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "Date",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "Projection": {
            "ProjectionType": "ALL"
        },
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        }
    }
]
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Date",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "TopScore",
                "AttributeType": "N"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
```

```
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "GameScores",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-08-04T16:40:55.524000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/GameScores",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "GlobalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "GameTitleIndex",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    },
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "TopScore",
                        "KeyType": "RANGE"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "ALL"
                },
                "IndexStatus": "CREATING",
                "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                    "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
```

```
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
GameScores/index/GameTitleIndex"
            },
            {
                "IndexName": "GameDateIndex",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    },
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "Date",
                        "KeyType": "RANGE"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "ALL"
                },
                "IndexStatus": "CREATING",
                "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                    "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
GameScores/index/GameDateIndex"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的表格的基本操作。

範例 7：若要建立啟用「串流」的表格

下列範例會建立一個名為啟`GameScores`用 DynamoDB Streams 的資料表。每個項目的新舊圖像都將被寫入流中。

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name GameScores \
    --attribute-definitions AttributeName=UserId,AttributeType=S
 AttributeName=GameTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema AttributeName=UserId,KeyType=HASH
 AttributeName=GameTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=TRUE,StreamViewType=NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "GameScores",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-27T10:49:34.056000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
```

```
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/GameScores",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "StreamSpecification": {
            "StreamEnabled": true,
            "StreamViewType": "NEW_AND_OLD_IMAGES"
        },
        "LatestStreamLabel": "2020-05-27T17:49:34.056",
        "LatestStreamArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
GameScores/stream/2020-05-27T17:49:34.056"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的表格的基本操作。

範例 8：若要建立已啟用「僅限金鑰串流」的資料表

下列範例會建立一個名為啟GameScores用 DynamoDB Streams 的資料表。只有修改項目的索引鍵屬性會寫入資料流。

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name GameScores \
    --attribute-definitions AttributeName=UserId,AttributeType=S
 AttributeName=GameTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema AttributeName=UserId,KeyType=HASH
 AttributeName=GameTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=TRUE,StreamViewType=KEYS_ONLY
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
```

```
        "TableName": "GameScores",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2023-05-25T18:45:34.140000+00:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/GameScores",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "StreamSpecification": {
            "StreamEnabled": true,
            "StreamViewType": "KEYS_ONLY"
        },
        "LatestStreamLabel": "2023-05-25T18:45:34.140",
        "LatestStreamArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
GameScores/stream/2023-05-25T18:45:34.140",
        "DeletionProtectionEnabled": false
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的變更 DynamoDB 串流的資料擷取。

範例 9：若要建立具有標準不常存取類別的資料表

下列範例會建立名為的資料表，`GameScores`並指派標準不常存取 (DynamoDB 標準 — IA) 表類別。此表類別針對主要成本的儲存進行了最佳化。

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name GameScores \
```

```
    --attribute-definitions AttributeName=UserId,AttributeType=S
 AttributeName=GameTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema AttributeName=UserId,KeyType=HASH
 AttributeName=GameTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --table-class STANDARD_INFREQUENT_ACCESS
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "GameScores",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2023-05-25T18:33:07.581000+00:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/GameScores",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
```

```
        "TableClassSummary": {
            "TableClass": "STANDARD_INFREQUENT_ACCESS"
        },
        "DeletionProtectionEnabled": false
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的表格類別。

範例 10：若要建立已啟用刪除保護的資料表

下列範例會建立名為的資料表，GameScores並啟用刪除保護。

```
aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name GameScores \
    --attribute-definitions AttributeName=UserId,AttributeType=S
 AttributeName=GameTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --key-schema AttributeName=UserId,KeyType=HASH
 AttributeName=GameTitle,KeyType=RANGE \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=10,WriteCapacityUnits=5 \
    --deletion-protection-enabled
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "GameScores",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "UserId",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
```

```
                "AttributeName": "GameTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "CREATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2023-05-25T23:02:17.093000+00:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/GameScores",
        "TableId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "DeletionProtectionEnabled": true
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的使用刪除保護。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateTable中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}
```

```
// CreateMovieTable creates a DynamoDB table with a composite primary key defined
 as
// a string sort key named `title`, and a numeric partition key named `year`.
// This function uses NewTableExistsWaiter to wait for the table to be created by
// DynamoDB before it returns.
func (basics TableBasics) CreateMovieTable() (*types.TableDescription, error) {
 var tableDesc *types.TableDescription
 table, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.CreateTable(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.CreateTableInput{
  AttributeDefinitions: []types.AttributeDefinition{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeN,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeS,
  }},
  KeySchema: []types.KeySchemaElement{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeHash,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeRange,
  }},
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName),
  ProvisionedThroughput: &types.ProvisionedThroughput{
   ReadCapacityUnits:  aws.Int64(10),
   WriteCapacityUnits: aws.Int64(10),
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 } else {
  waiter := dynamodb.NewTableExistsWaiter(basics.DynamoDbClient)
  err = waiter.Wait(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{
   TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)}, 5*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Wait for table exists failed. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  tableDesc = table.TableDescription
 }
 return tableDesc, err
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreateTable中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeySchemaElement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeyType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScalarAttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.waiters.DynamoDbWaiter;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateTable {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to create (for example,
Music3).
                    key - The key for the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
Artist).
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        System.out.println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table " + tableName + "
with a simple primary key: " + key);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createTable(ddb, tableName, key);
        System.out.println("New table is " + result);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static String createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
key) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .attributeDefinitions(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                        .attributeName(key)
                        .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                        .build())
                .keySchema(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                        .attributeName(key)
                        .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                        .build())
                .provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
```

```
                        .readCapacityUnits(10L)
                        .writeCapacityUnits(10L)
                        .build())
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        String newTable;
        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
 dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            return newTable;

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateTable中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
import { CreateTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
```

```
const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: "EspressoDrinks",
    // For more information about data types,
    // see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
HowItWorks.NamingRulesDataTypes.html#HowItWorks.DataTypes and
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "DrinkName",
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
    ],
    KeySchema: [
      {
        AttributeName: "DrinkName",
        KeyType: "HASH",
      },
    ],
    ProvisionedThroughput: {
      ReadCapacityUnits: 1,
      WriteCapacityUnits: 1,
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateTable中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  AttributeDefinitions: [
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_ID",
      AttributeType: "N",
    },
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_NAME",
      AttributeType: "S",
    },
  ],
  KeySchema: [
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_ID",
      KeyType: "HASH",
    },
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_NAME",
      KeyType: "RANGE",
    },
  ],
  ProvisionedThroughput: {
    ReadCapacityUnits: 1,
    WriteCapacityUnits: 1,
  },
  TableName: "CUSTOMER_LIST",
```

```
  StreamSpecification: {
    StreamEnabled: false,
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to create the table
ddb.createTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Table Created", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateTable中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createNewTable(tableNameVal: String, key: String): String? {
    val attDef = AttributeDefinition {
        attributeName = key
        attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
    }

    val keySchemaVal = KeySchemaElement {
        attributeName = key
        keyType = KeyType.Hash
    }

    val provisionedVal = ProvisionedThroughput {
        readCapacityUnits = 10
```

```
        writeCapacityUnits = 10
    }

    val request = CreateTableRequest {
        attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef)
        keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal)
        provisionedThroughput = provisionedVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->

        var tableArn: String
        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists { // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        tableArn = response.tableDescription!!.tableArn.toString()
        println("Table $tableArn is ready")
        return tableArn
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTable中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 資料表。

```
        $tableName = "ddb_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
```

```
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

    public function createTable(string $tableName, array $attributes)
    {
        $keySchema = [];
        $attributeDefinitions = [];
        foreach ($attributes as $attribute) {
            if (is_a($attribute, DynamoDBAttribute::class)) {
                $keySchema[] = ['AttributeName' => $attribute->AttributeName,
 'KeyType' => $attribute->KeyType];
                $attributeDefinitions[] =
                    ['AttributeName' => $attribute->AttributeName,
 'AttributeType' => $attribute->AttributeType];
            }
        }

        $this->dynamoDbClient->createTable([
            'TableName' => $tableName,
            'KeySchema' => $keySchema,
            'AttributeDefinitions' => $attributeDefinitions,
            'ProvisionedThroughput' => ['ReadCapacityUnits' => 10,
 'WriteCapacityUnits' => 10],
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateTable中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立名為 Thread 的資料表，其主索引鍵由 'ForumName' (雜湊金鑰類型) 和 'Subject' (索引鍵類型範圍) 組成。用來建構資料表的結構描述可以傳送至每個指令程式，如所示或使用-Schema 參數指定。

```
$schema = New-DDBTableSchema
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyType RANGE -KeyDataType "S"
```

```
$schema | New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

輸出：

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {}
```

範例 2：此範例會建立名為 Thread 的資料表，其主索引鍵由 'ForumName' (雜湊金鑰類型) 和 'Subject' (索引鍵類型範圍) 組成。也會定義本機次要索引。本地輔助索引的鍵將從表上的主哈希鍵自動設置（ForumName）。用來建構資料表的結構描述可以傳送至每個指令程式，如所示或使用-Schema 參數指定。

```
$schema = New-DDBTableSchema
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyDataType "S"
$schema | Add-DDBIndexSchema -IndexName "LastPostIndex" -RangeKeyName
 "LastPostDateTime" -RangeKeyDataType "S" -ProjectionType "keys_only"
$schema | New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

輸出：

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, LastPostDateTime, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {LastPostIndex}
```

範例 3：此範例顯示如何使用單一管線建立名為 Thread 的資料表，其主索引鍵由 'ForumName' (索引鍵類型 hash) 和 'Subject' (索引鍵類型範圍) 和本機次要索引組成。如果沒有

從管線或-Schema 參數提供，Add-DDB KeySchema 和 Add-DDB 會為您IndexSchema 建立新 TableSchema 物件。

```
New-DDBTableSchema |
  Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "ForumName" -KeyDataType "S" |
  Add-DDBKeySchema -KeyName "Subject" -KeyDataType "S" |
  Add-DDBIndexSchema -IndexName "LastPostIndex" `
                     -RangeKeyName "LastPostDateTime" `
                     -RangeKeyDataType "S" `
                     -ProjectionType "keys_only" |
  New-DDBTable -TableName "Thread" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

輸出：

```
AttributeDefinitions   : {ForumName, LastPostDateTime, Subject}
TableName              : Thread
KeySchema              : {ForumName, Subject}
TableStatus            : CREATING
CreationDateTime       : 10/28/2013 4:39:49 PM
ProvisionedThroughput  : Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription
TableSizeBytes         : 0
ItemCount              : 0
LocalSecondaryIndexes  : {LastPostIndex}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateTable式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用於存放電影資料的資料表。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
        The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
        title as the sort key.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to create.
        :return: The newly created table.
        """
        try:
            self.table = self.dyn_resource.create_table(
                TableName=table_name,
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "KeyType": "HASH"},  # Partition
key
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "KeyType": "RANGE"},  # Sort key
                ],
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "AttributeType": "N"},
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "AttributeType": "S"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 10,
                },
            )
            self.table.wait_until_exists()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return self.table
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table_name
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
  # The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
  # title as the sort key.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to create.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Table] The newly created table.
  def create_table(table_name)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.create_table(
      table_name: table_name,
```

```
      key_schema: [
        {attribute_name: "year", key_type: "HASH"},  # Partition key
        {attribute_name: "title", key_type: "RANGE"}  # Sort key
      ],
      attribute_definitions: [
        {attribute_name: "year", attribute_type: "N"},
        {attribute_name: "title", attribute_type: "S"}
      ],
      provisioned_throughput: {read_capacity_units: 10, write_capacity_units:
 10})
    @dynamo_resource.client.wait_until(:table_exists, table_name: table_name)
    @table
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed create table #{table_name}:\n#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateTable中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn create_table(
    client: &Client,
    table: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<CreateTableOutput, Error> {
    let a_name: String = key.into();
    let table_name: String = table.into();

    let ad = AttributeDefinition::builder()
        .attribute_name(&a_name)
        .attribute_type(ScalarAttributeType::S)
        .build()
```

```
        .map_err(Error::BuildError)?;

    let ks = KeySchemaElement::builder()
        .attribute_name(&a_name)
        .key_type(KeyType::Hash)
        .build()
        .map_err(Error::BuildError)?;

    let pt = ProvisionedThroughput::builder()
        .read_capacity_units(10)
        .write_capacity_units(5)
        .build()
        .map_err(Error::BuildError)?;

    let create_table_response = client
        .create_table()
        .table_name(table_name)
        .key_schema(ks)
        .attribute_definitions(ad)
        .provisioned_throughput(pt)
        .send()
        .await;

    match create_table_response {
        Ok(out) => {
            println!("Added table {} with key {}", table, key);
            Ok(out)
        }
        Err(e) => {
            eprintln!("Got an error creating table:");
            eprintln!("{}", e);
            Err(Error::unhandled(e))
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTable中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lt_keyschema) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement=>tt_keyschema(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                              iv_keytype = 'HASH' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                              iv_keytype = 'RANGE' ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_attributedefinitions) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributedefn=>tt_attributedefinitions(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'N' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'S' ) ) ).

        " Adjust read/write capacities as desired.
        DATA(lo_dynprovthroughput)  = NEW /aws1/cl_dynprovthroughput(
          iv_readcapacityunits = 5
          iv_writecapacityunits = 5 ).
        oo_result = lo_dyn->createtable(
          it_keyschema = lt_keyschema
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_attributedefinitions = lt_attributedefinitions
          io_provisionedthroughput = lo_dynprovthroughput ).
        " Table creation can take some time. Wait till table exists before
 returning.
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tableexists(
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name && 'created.' TYPE 'I'.
      " This exception can happen if the table already exists.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex INTO DATA(lo_resourceinuseex).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_code }" -
 { lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_msg }|.
```

```
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTable中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    ///
    /// Create a movie table in the Amazon DynamoDB data store.
    ///
    private func createTable() async throws {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = CreateTableInput(
            attributeDefinitions: [
                DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName: "year",
attributeType: .n),
                DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName: "title",
attributeType: .s),
            ],
            keySchema: [
                DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "year",
keyType: .hash),
                DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "title",
keyType: .range)
```

```
            ],
            provisionedThroughput: DynamoDBClientTypes.ProvisionedThroughput(
                readCapacityUnits: 10,
                writeCapacityUnits: 10
            ),
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
        let output = try await client.createTable(input: input)
        if output.tableDescription == nil {
            throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTable中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`DeleteItem`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteItem`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single item from a DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which the item
```

```
        /// will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieToDelete">A movie object containing the title and
        /// year of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// delete operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteItemAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            string tableName,
            Movie movieToDelete)
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = movieToDelete.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N =
movieToDelete.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new DeleteItemRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                Key = key,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteItemAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteItem中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
```

```
# function dynamodb_delete_item
#
# This function deletes an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_item() {
  local table_name keys response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_item"
    echo "Delete an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the
 item to delete."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "n:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1
```

```
  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
```

```
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

#############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
#############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
#############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteItem中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa deleteItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemRequest request;

    request.AddKey(partitionKey,
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(partitionValue));
```

```
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.DeleteItem(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Item \"" << partitionValue << "\" deleted!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete item: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteItem中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要刪除項目

下列`delete-item`範例會從`MusicCollection`表格中刪除項目，並要求有關已刪除之項目以及請求所使用容量的詳細資訊。

```
aws dynamodb delete-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --key file://key.json \
    --return-values ALL_OLD \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL \
    --return-item-collection-metrics SIZE
```

`key.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Scared of My Shadow"}
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Attributes": {
        "AlbumTitle": {
            "S": "Blue Sky Blues"
        },
        "Artist": {
            "S": "No One You Know"
        },
        "SongTitle": {
            "S": "Scared of My Shadow"
        }
    },
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 2.0
    },
    "ItemCollectionMetrics": {
        "ItemCollectionKey": {
            "Artist": {
                "S": "No One You Know"
            }
        },
        "SizeEstimateRangeGB": [
            0.0,
            1.0
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的撰寫項目。

範例 2：若要有條件地刪除項目

下列範例只會刪除ProductCatalog表格中的某ProductCategory個物件，Sporting Goods或Gardening Supplies且其价格在 500 到 600 之間。它返回有關被刪除的項目的詳細信息。

```
aws dynamodb delete-item \
    --table-name ProductCatalog \
    --key '{"Id":{"N":"456"}}' \
```

```
    --condition-expression "(ProductCategory IN (:cat1, :cat2)) and (#P
 between :lo and :hi)" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://names.json \
    --expression-attribute-values file://values.json \
    --return-values ALL_OLD
```

names.json 的內容：

```
{
    "#P": "Price"
}
```

values.json 的內容：

```
{
    ":cat1": {"S": "Sporting Goods"},
    ":cat2": {"S": "Gardening Supplies"},
    ":lo": {"N": "500"},
    ":hi": {"N": "600"}
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Attributes": {
        "Id": {
            "N": "456"
        },
        "Price": {
            "N": "550"
        },
        "ProductCategory": {
            "S": "Sporting Goods"
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的撰寫項目。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteItem中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// DeleteMovie removes a movie from the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteMovie(movie Movie) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.DeleteItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Key: movie.GetKey(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
```

```
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteItem中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyval>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to delete the item from
 (for example, Music3).
                    key - The key used in the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
 Artist).\s
                    keyval - The key value that represents the item to delete
 (for example, Famous Band).
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        System.out.format("Deleting item \"%s\" from %s\n", keyVal, tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        deleteDynamoDBItem(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName,
 String key, String keyVal) {
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(keyVal)
                .build());

        DeleteItemRequest deleteReq = DeleteItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(keyToGet)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteItem(deleteReq);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteItem中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 DeleteCommand

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, DeleteCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteCommand({
    TableName: "Sodas",
    Key: {
      Flavor: "Cola",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteItem中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從資料表刪除項目。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
```

```
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Key: {
    KEY_NAME: { N: "VALUE" },
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to delete the item from the table
ddb.deleteItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

使用 DynamoDB 文件用戶端從資料表刪除項目。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  Key: {
    HASH_KEY: VALUE,
  },
  TableName: "TABLE",
};

docClient.delete(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteItem中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteDynamoDBItem(tableNameVal: String, keyName: String, keyVal:
 String) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)

    val request = DeleteItemRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
        key = keyToGet
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteItem(request)
        println("Item with key matching $keyVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteItem中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
                'year' => [
                    'N' => $movieYear,
                ],
            ]
        ];

        $service->deleteItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

    public function deleteItemByKey(string $tableName, array $key)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->deleteItem([
            'Key' => $key['Item'],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteItem中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：移除符合所提供金鑰的 DynamoDB 項目。

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem
Remove-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Key $key -Confirm:$false
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteItem式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def delete_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Deletes a movie from the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to delete.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

您可以指定條件，僅在符合特定條件時刪除項目。

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def delete_underrated_movie(self, title, year, rating):
        """
        Deletes a movie only if it is rated below a specified value. By using a
        condition expression in a delete operation, you can specify that an item
 is
        deleted only when it meets certain criteria.

        :param title: The title of the movie to delete.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to delete.
        :param rating: The rating threshold to check before deleting the movie.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                ConditionExpression="info.rating <= :val",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":val": Decimal(str(rating))},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
 "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Didn't delete %s because its rating is greater than %s.",
                    title,
                    rating,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't delete movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    title,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteItem中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Deletes a movie from the table.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to delete.
  # @param year [Integer] The release year of the movie to delete.
  def delete_item(title, year)
    @table.delete_item(key: {"year" => year, "title" => title})
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't delete movie #{title}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteItem中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_item(
    client: &Client,
    table: &str,
    key: &str,
    value: &str,
) -> Result<DeleteItemOutput, Error> {
    match client
        .delete_item()
        .table_name(table)
        .key(key, AttributeValue::S(value.into()))
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(out) => {
            println!("Deleted item from table");
            Ok(out)
        }
        Err(e) => Err(Error::unhandled(e)),
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteItem中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       DATA(lo_resp) = lo_dyn->deleteitem(
         iv_tablename                = iv_table_name
         it_key                      = it_key_input ).
       MESSAGE 'Deleted one item.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
       MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
       MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteItem中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// Delete a movie, given its title and release year.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - title: The movie's title.
///   - year: The movie's release year.
///
func delete(title: String, year: Int) async throws {
    guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
        throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
    }

    let input = DeleteItemInput(
        key: [
            "year": .n(String(year)),
            "title": .s(title)
        ],
        tableName: self.tableName
    )
    _ = try await client.deleteItem(input: input)
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteItem中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`DeleteTable`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTable`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用 DAX 加速讀取
- 開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient
client, string tableName)
        {
            var request = new DeleteTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteTableAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Table {response.TableDescription.TableName}
successfully deleted.");
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not delete table.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTable中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_table
#
# This function deletes a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_table() {
  local table_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_table"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
```

```
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-table \
    --table-name "$table_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
```

```
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

#############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
#############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
#############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteTable中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa deleteTable()
  \param tableName: The DynamoDB table name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteTable中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除表格的步驟

下列`delete-table`範例會刪除資`MusicCollection`料表。

```
aws dynamodb delete-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "TableStatus": "DELETING",
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 5
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的刪除表格。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteTable中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// DeleteTable deletes the DynamoDB table and all of its data.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteTable() error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteTable(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.DeleteTableInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteTable中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteTableRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class DeleteTable {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to delete (for example,
 Music3).

                **Warning** This program will delete the table that you specify!
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table %s...\n",
 tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName)
 {
        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteTable中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    TableName: "DecafCoffees",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteTable中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: process.argv[2],
};

// Call DynamoDB to delete the specified table
ddb.deleteTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
    console.log("Error: Table not found");
  } else if (err && err.code === "ResourceInUseException") {
```

```
    console.log("Error: Table in use");
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteTable中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteDynamoDBTable(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteTableRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteTable中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public function deleteTable(string $TableName)
{
    $this->customWaiter(function () use ($TableName) {
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->deleteTable([
            'TableName' => $TableName,
        ]);
    });
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteTable中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：刪除指定的資料表。在進行作業之前，系統會提示您進行確認。

```
Remove-DDBTable -TableName "myTable"
```

範例 2：刪除指定的資料表。在進行作業之前，系統不會提示您確認。

```
Remove-DDBTable -TableName "myTable" -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteTable式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete()
            self.table = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table_name
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Deletes the table.
  def delete_table
    @table.delete
    @table = nil
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't delete table. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteTable中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_table(client: &Client, table: &str) ->
 Result<DeleteTableOutput, Error> {
    let resp = client.delete_table().table_name(table).send().await;

    match resp {
        Ok(out) => {
            println!("Deleted table");
            Ok(out)
        }
        Err(e) => Err(Error::Unhandled(e.into())),
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteTable中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_dyn->deletetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        " Wait till the table is actually deleted.
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tablenotexists(
```

```
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Table ' && iv_table_name && ' deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table ' && iv_table_name && ' does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex.
        MESSAGE 'The table cannot be deleted since it is in use' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteTable中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    ///
    /// Deletes the table from Amazon DynamoDB.
    ///
    func deleteTable() async throws {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = DeleteTableInput(
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
        _ = try await client.deleteTable(input: input)
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteTable中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭DescribeTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeTable。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
private static async Task GetTableInformation()
{
    Console.WriteLine("\n*** Retrieving table information ***");

    var response = await Client.DescribeTableAsync(new DescribeTableRequest
    {
        TableName = ExampleTableName
    });

    var table = response.Table;
    Console.WriteLine($"Name: {table.TableName}");
    Console.WriteLine($"# of items: {table.ItemCount}");
    Console.WriteLine($"Provision Throughput (reads/sec): " +
                      $"{table.ProvisionedThroughput.ReadCapacityUnits}");
    Console.WriteLine($"Provision Throughput (writes/sec): " +
                      $"{table.ProvisionedThroughput.WriteCapacityUnits}");
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeTable中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_describe_table
#
# This function returns the status of a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#
#  Response:
#       - TableStatus:
#     And:
#       0 - Table is active.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_describe_table {
  local table_name
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_describe_table"
    echo "Describe the status of a DynamoDB table."
    echo "  -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo ""
  }
```

```
  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local table_status
    table_status=$(
      aws dynamodb describe-table \
        --table-name "$table_name" \
        --output text \
        --query 'Table.TableStatus'
    )

   local error_code=${?}

    if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log "$error_code"
      errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-table operation failed.$table_status"
      return 1
    fi

  echo "$table_status"

  return 0
}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTable中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Describe an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa describeTable()
  \param tableName: The DynamoDB table name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::describeTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableDescription &td =
 outcome.GetResult().GetTable();
```

```
        std::cout << "Table name  : " << td.GetTableName() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Table ARN   : " << td.GetTableArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Status      : "
                  <<
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatusMapper::GetNameForTableStatus(
                         td.GetTableStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Item count  : " << td.GetItemCount() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Size (bytes): " << td.GetTableSizeBytes() << std::endl;

        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughputDescription &ptd =
 td.GetProvisionedThroughput();
        std::cout << "Throughput" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "  Read Capacity : " << ptd.GetReadCapacityUnits() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "  Write Capacity: " << ptd.GetWriteCapacityUnits() <<
 std::endl;

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition> &ad =
 td.GetAttributeDefinitions();
        std::cout << "Attributes" << std::endl;
        for (const auto &a: ad)
            std::cout << "  " << a.GetAttributeName() << " (" <<

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeTypeMapper::GetNameForScalarAttributeType(
                             a.GetAttributeType()) <<
                     ")" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe table: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeTable中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述表格

下列describe-table範例說明資MusicCollection料表。

```
aws dynamodb describe-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Table": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 5,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 5
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 0,
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "TableStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "KeyType": "HASH",
                "AttributeName": "Artist"
            },
            {
                "KeyType": "RANGE",
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle"
            }
        ],
        "ItemCount": 0,
        "CreationDateTime": 1421866952.062
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的說明表格。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTable中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// TableExists determines whether a DynamoDB table exists.
func (basics TableBasics) TableExists() (bool, error) {
 exists := true
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DescribeTable(
  context.TODO(), &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{TableName:
 aws.String(basics.TableName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundEx *types.ResourceNotFoundException
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundEx) {
   log.Printf("Table %v does not exist.\n", basics.TableName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't determine existence of table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  }
  exists = false
 }
```

```
 return exists, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DescribeTable中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TableDescription;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeTable {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>
```

```
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to get information
about (for example, Music3).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Getting description for %s\n\n", tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeDymamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void describeDymamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String
tableName) {
        DescribeTableRequest request = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            TableDescription tableInfo = ddb.describeTable(request).table();
            if (tableInfo != null) {
                System.out.format("Table name  : %s\n", tableInfo.tableName());
                System.out.format("Table ARN   : %s\n", tableInfo.tableArn());
                System.out.format("Status      : %s\n", tableInfo.tableStatus());
                System.out.format("Item count  : %d\n", tableInfo.itemCount());
                System.out.format("Size (bytes): %d\n",
tableInfo.tableSizeBytes());

                ProvisionedThroughputDescription throughputInfo =
tableInfo.provisionedThroughput();
                System.out.println("Throughput");
                System.out.format("  Read Capacity : %d\n",
throughputInfo.readCapacityUnits());
```

```
                System.out.format("  Write Capacity: %d\n",
 throughputInfo.writeCapacityUnits());

                List<AttributeDefinition> attributes =
 tableInfo.attributeDefinitions();
                System.out.println("Attributes");
                for (AttributeDefinition a : attributes) {
                    System.out.format("  %s (%s)\n", a.attributeName(),
 a.attributeType());
                }
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeTable中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
import { DescribeTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeTableCommand({
    TableName: "Pastries",
  });
```

```
  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(`TABLE NAME: ${response.Table.TableName}`);
  console.log(`TABLE ITEM COUNT: ${response.Table.ItemCount}`);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeTable中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: process.argv[2],
};

// Call DynamoDB to retrieve the selected table descriptions
ddb.describeTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Table.KeySchema);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeTable中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回指定資料表的詳細資訊。

```
Get-DDBTable -TableName "myTable"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeTable式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def exists(self, table_name):
        """
        Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
        a member variable.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to check.
        :return: True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
        """
```

```
        try:
            table = self.dyn_resource.Table(table_name)
            table.load()
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't check for existence of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            self.table = table
        return exists
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table_name
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
```

```
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
  # a member variable.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to check.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
  def exists?(table_name)
    @dynamo_resource.client.describe_table(table_name: table_name)
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} exists")
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} doesn't exist")
    false
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't check for existence of #{table_name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DescribeTable中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_dyn->describetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        DATA(lv_tablename) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_tablename( ).
        DATA(lv_tablearn) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_tablearn( ).
        DATA(lv_tablestatus) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_tablestatus( ).
        DATA(lv_itemcount) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_itemcount( ).
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The table name is ' && lv_tablename
            && '. The table ARN is ' && lv_tablearn
            && '. The tablestatus is ' && lv_tablestatus
            && '. Item count is ' && lv_itemcount TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table ' && lv_tablename && ' does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeTable中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**DescribeTimeToLive**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeTimeToLive。

CLI

AWS CLI

檢視表格的存留時間設定

下列describe-time-to-live範例會顯示MusicCollection表格的「存留時間」設定。

```
aws dynamodb describe-time-to-live \
    --table-name MusicCollection
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TimeToLiveDescription": {
        "TimeToLiveStatus": "ENABLED",
        "AttributeName": "ttl"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的存留時間。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTimeToLive中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

描述現有 DynamoDB 態資料表上的 TTL 組態。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTimeToLiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTimeToLiveResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.Optional;

        final DescribeTimeToLiveRequest request =
 DescribeTimeToLiveRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();
        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build()) {
            final DescribeTimeToLiveResponse response =
 ddb.describeTimeToLive(request);
            System.out.println(tableName + " description of time to live is "
                    + response.toString());
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.exit(0);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeTimeToLive中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { DynamoDBClient, DescribeTimeToLiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
dynamodb";

const describeTableTTL = async (tableName, region) => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    try {
        const ttlDescription = await client.send(new
 DescribeTimeToLiveCommand({ TableName: tableName }));

        if (ttlDescription.TimeToLiveDescription.TimeToLiveStatus === 'ENABLED')
 {
            console.log("TTL is enabled for table %s.", tableName);
        } else {
            console.log("TTL is not enabled for table %s.", tableName);
        }

        return ttlDescription;
    } catch (e) {
        console.error(`Error describing table: ${e}`);
        throw e;
    }
}

// enter table name and change region if desired.
describeTableTTL('your-table-name', 'us-east-1');
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeTimeToLive中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import boto3

def describe_ttl(table_name, region):
    """
    Describes TTL on an existing table, as well as a region.

    :param table_name: String representing the name of the table
    :param region: AWS Region of the table - example `us-east-1`
    :return: Time to live description.
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb', region_name=region)
        ttl_description = dynamodb.describe_time_to_live(TableName=table_name)
        print(
            f"TimeToLive for table {table_name} is status
 {ttl_description['TimeToLiveDescription']['TimeToLiveStatus']}")

        return ttl_description
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error describing table: {e}")
        raise


# Enter your own table name and AWS region
describe_ttl('your-table-name', 'us-east-1')
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeTimeToLive中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`ExecuteStatement`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ExecuteStatement`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用 PartiQL 查詢資料表

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

使用 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }
```

使用 SELECT 陳述式取得項目清單。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve multiple movies by year using a SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movies were released.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns></returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetMovies(string tableName, int year)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE year = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }
```

使用 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
```

```
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

使用 DELETE 陳述式刪除單個影片。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。

```
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // 2. Add a new movie using an "Insert" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    Aws::String title;
    float rating;
    int year;
    Aws::String plot;
    {
        title = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate
it? ",
                                          1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());
```

```
        // Create the parameter attributes.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
        attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add a movie: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

使用 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。

```
    //  3. Get the data for the movie using a "Select" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";
```

```
        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            // Print the retrieved movie information.
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

            if (items.size() == 1) {
                printMovieInfo(items[0]);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were
retrieved. "
                          << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }
```

使用 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。

```
    //  4. Update the data for the movie using an "Update" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
```

```
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(rating));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update a movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
            return false;
        }
    }
```

使用 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

```
    // 6. Delete the movie using a "Delete" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());
```

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。

```
// AddMovie runs a PartiQL INSERT statement to add a movie to the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovie(movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year,
 movie.Info})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
```

```
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert an item with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

使用 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。

```
// GetMovie runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get a movie from the DynamoDB
 table by
// title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovie(title string, year int) (Movie, error) {
 var movie Movie
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{title, year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 response, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Items[0], &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}
```

使用 SELECT 陳述式取得項目清單並推斷結果。

```
// GetAllMovies runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get all movies from the
 DynamoDB table.
// pageSize is not typically required and is used to show how to paginate the
 results.
// The results are projected to return only the title and rating of each movie.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetAllMovies(pageSize int32)
 ([]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var output []map[string]interface{}
 var response *dynamodb.ExecuteStatementOutput
 var err error
 var nextToken *string
 for moreData := true; moreData; {
  response, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT title, info.rating FROM \"%v\"", runner.TableName)),
   Limit:     aws.Int32(pageSize),
   NextToken: nextToken,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   moreData = false
  } else {
   var pageOutput []map[string]interface{}
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &pageOutput)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Got a page of length %v.\n", len(response.Items))
    output = append(output, pageOutput...)
   }
   nextToken = response.NextToken
   moreData = nextToken != nil
  }
 }
 return output, err
}
```

使用 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。

```
// UpdateMovie runs a PartiQL UPDATE statement to update the rating of a movie
 that
// already exists in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovie(movie Movie, rating float64) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{rating, movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

使用 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

```
// DeleteMovie runs a PartiQL DELETE statement to remove a movie from the
 DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovie(movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
```

```
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

定義此範例中使用的影片結構。

```
// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
```

```
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 PartiQL 建立項目。

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: `INSERT INTO Flowers value {'Name':?}`,
    Parameters: ["Rose"],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

使用 PartiQL 取得項目。

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: "SELECT * FROM CloudTypes WHERE IsStorm=?",
    Parameters: [false],
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

使用 PartiQL 更新項目。

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: "UPDATE EyeColors SET IsRecessive=? where Color=?",
    Parameters: [true, "blue"],
  });
```

```
  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

使用 PartiQL 刪除項目。

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: "DELETE FROM PaintColors where Name=?",
    Parameters: ["Purple"],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function insertItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => "$statement",
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function getItemByPartiQL(string $tableName, array $key): Result
    {
        list($statement, $parameters) = $this-
>buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT", $tableName, $key['Item']);

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
            'Statement' => $statement,
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class PartiQLWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statement, params):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because
 the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects
 (POPOs) to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statement: The PartiQL statement.
        :param params: The list of PartiQL parameters. These are applied to the
                       statement in the order they are listed.
        :return: The items returned from the statement, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.execute_statement(
                Statement=statement, Parameters=params
            )
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s' because the table does not
 exist.",
                    statement,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s'. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    statement,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ExecuteStatement中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 PartiQL 選取單一項目。

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle

  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
```

```
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Gets a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  # Note: To perform more fine-grained selects,
  # use the Client.query instance method instead.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to search.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def select_item_by_title(title)
    request = {
      statement: "SELECT * FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=?",
      parameters: [title]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

使用 PartiQL 更新單一項目。

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle

  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Updates a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @param rating [Float] The new rating to assign the title.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def update_rating_by_title(title, year, rating)
    request = {
      statement: "UPDATE \"#{@table.name}\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? and
 year=?",
      parameters: [{ "N": rating }, title, year]
```

```
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

使用 PartiQL 新增單一項目。

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle

  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Adds a single record to a table using PartiQL.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @param plot [String] The plot of the movie.
  # @param rating [Float] The new rating to assign the title.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def insert_item(title, year, plot, rating)
    request = {
      statement: "INSERT INTO \"#{@table.name}\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?,
 'info': ?}",
      parameters: [title, year, {'plot': plot, 'rating': rating}]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

使用 PartiQL 刪除單一項目。

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle

  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
```

```
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Deletes a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def delete_item_by_title(title, year)
    request = {
      statement: "DELETE FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
      parameters: [title, year]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

搭**GetItem**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetItem`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用 DAX 加速讀取
- 開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Gets information about an existing movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information about
        /// the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the movie.</
param>
        /// <returns>A Dictionary object containing information about the item
        /// retrieved.</returns>
        public static async Task<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>
 GetItemAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client, Movie newMovie, string tableName)
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new GetItemRequest
            {
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await client.GetItemAsync(request);
            return response.Item;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetItem中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_get_item
#
# This function gets an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to get.
#       [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The item as text output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_get_item() {
  local table_name keys query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_get_item"
    echo "Get an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the
 item to get."
    echo " [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression."
    echo ""
```

```
}
query=""
while getopts "n:k:q:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
    q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
  response=$(aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys" \
    --output text \
    --query "$query")
else
  response=$(
    aws dynamodb get-item \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key file://"$keys" \
      --output text
```

```
    )
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports get-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    echo "$response" | sed "/^\t/s/\t//1" # Remove initial tab that the JMSEPath
 query inserts on some strings.
  else
    echo "$response"
  fi

  return 0
}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
```

```
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetItem中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Get an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
```

```
  \sa getItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::getItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                               const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                               const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemRequest request;

    // Set up the request.
    request.SetTableName(tableName);
    request.AddKey(partitionKey,
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(partitionValue));

    // Retrieve the item's fields and values.
    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.GetItem(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        // Reference the retrieved fields/values.
        const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item =
 outcome.GetResult().GetItem();
        if (!item.empty()) {
            // Output each retrieved field and its value.
            for (const auto &i: item)
                std::cout << "Values: " << i.first << ": " << i.second.GetS()
                          << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "No item found with the key " << partitionKey <<
 std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get item: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetItem中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要讀取表格中的項目

下列`get-item`範例會從資料`MusicCollection`表擷取項目。該表具有 hash-and-range 主鍵（`Artist`和`SongTitle`），因此您必須同時指定這兩個屬性。該命令還要求有關操作消耗的讀取容量的信息。

```
aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --key file://key.json \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL
```

`key.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "Acme Band"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Happy Day"}
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Item": {
        "AlbumTitle": {
            "S": "Songs About Life"
        },
        "SongTitle": {
            "S": "Happy Day"
        },
        "Artist": {
            "S": "Acme Band"
        }
    },
```

```
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 0.5
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的讀取項目。

範例 2：若要使用一致讀取來讀取項目

下列範例會使用強烈一致的讀取，從資料MusicCollection表擷取項目。

```
aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --key file://key.json \
    --consistent-read \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL
```

key.json 的內容：

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "Acme Band"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Happy Day"}
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Item": {
        "AlbumTitle": {
            "S": "Songs About Life"
        },
        "SongTitle": {
            "S": "Happy Day"
        },
        "Artist": {
            "S": "Acme Band"
        }
    },
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 1.0
```

```
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的讀取項目。

範例 3：擷取料號的特定屬性

下列範例會使用投影運算式，僅擷取所需項目的三個屬性。

```
aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name ProductCatalog \
    --key '{"Id": {"N": "102"}}' \
    --projection-expression "#T, #C, #P" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://names.json
```

`names.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "#T": "Title",
    "#C": "ProductCategory",
    "#P": "Price"
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Item": {
        "Price": {
            "N": "20"
        },
        "Title": {
            "S": "Book 102 Title"
        },
        "ProductCategory": {
            "S": "Book"
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的讀取項目。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetItem中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// GetMovie gets movie data from the DynamoDB table by using the primary
 composite key
// made of title and year.
func (basics TableBasics) GetMovie(title string, year int) (Movie, error) {
 movie := Movie{Title: title, Year: year}
 response, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.GetItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key: movie.GetKey(), TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}
```

```
// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考GetItem中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用取得表格中的項目 DynamoDbClient。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To get an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client, see the EnhancedGetItem example.
 */
public class GetItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyVal>

                Where:
```

```
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table from which an item is
retrieved (for example, Music3).\s
                    key - The key used in the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
Artist).\s
                    keyval - The key value that represents the item to get (for
example, Famous Band).
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        System.out.format("Retrieving item \"%s\" from \"%s\"\n", keyVal,
tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getDynamoDBItem(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void getDynamoDBItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName,
String key, String keyVal) {
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(keyVal)
                .build());

        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
                .key(keyToGet)
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            // If there is no matching item, GetItem does not return any data.
            Map<String, AttributeValue> returnedItem =
ddb.getItem(request).item();
            if (returnedItem.isEmpty())
```

```
                System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", key);
            else {
                Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
                System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");
                for (String key1 : keys) {
                    System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
 returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
                }
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetItem中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 GetCommand

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, GetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new GetCommand({
    TableName: "AngryAnimals",
```

```
    Key: {
      CommonName: "Shoebill",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetItem中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從資料表取得項目。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Key: {
    KEY_NAME: { N: "001" },
  },
  ProjectionExpression: "ATTRIBUTE_NAME",
};

// Call DynamoDB to read the item from the table
ddb.getItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
```

```
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Item);
  }
});
```

使用 DynamoDB 文件用戶端從資料表取得項目。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
  Key: { KEY_NAME: VALUE },
};

docClient.get(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Item);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetItem中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getSpecificItem(tableNameVal: String, keyName: String, keyVal:
 String) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)

    val request = GetItemRequest {
        key = keyToGet
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetItem中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $movie = $service->getItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Item']['title']['S']} was released in
 {$movie['Item']['year']['N']}.\n";

    public function getItemByKey(string $tableName, array $key)
    {
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->getItem([
```

```
            'Key' => $key['Item'],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetItem中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回含有分區索引鍵 SongTitle 和排序索引鍵演出者的 DynamoDB 項目。

```
$key = @{
  SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
  Artist = 'No One You Know'
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

Get-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Key $key | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

輸出：

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
Price                          1.94
Artist                         No One You Know
CriticRating                   9
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetItem式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def get_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :return: The data about the requested movie.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.get_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get movie %s from table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return response["Item"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetItem中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie.
  # @param year [Integer] The release year of the movie.
  # @return [Hash] The data about the requested movie.
  def get_item(title, year)
    @table.get_item(key: {"year" => year, "title" => title})
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't get movie #{title} (#{year}) from table #{@table.name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetItem中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
TRY.
    oo_item = lo_dyn->getitem(
      iv_tablename                = iv_table_name
      it_key                      = it_key ).
    DATA(lt_attr) = oo_item->get_item( ).
    DATA(lo_title) = lt_attr[ key = 'title' ]-value.
    DATA(lo_year) = lt_attr[ key = 'year' ]-value.
    DATA(lo_rating) = lt_attr[ key = 'rating' ]-value.
    MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( )
      && 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( )
      && 'Moving rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
    MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetItem中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// Return a `Movie` record describing the specified movie from the Amazon
/// DynamoDB table.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
///   - year: The movie's release year (`Int`).
///
/// - Throws: `MoviesError.ItemNotFound` if the movie isn't in the table.
///
/// - Returns: A `Movie` record with the movie's details.
func get(title: String, year: Int) async throws -> Movie {
    guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
        throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
    }

    let input = GetItemInput(
        key: [
            "year": .n(String(year)),
            "title": .s(title)
        ],
        tableName: self.tableName
    )
    let output = try await client.getItem(input: input)
    guard let item = output.item else {
        throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
    }

    let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
    return movie
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetItem中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭ListTables配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTables。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
private static async Task ListMyTables()
{
    Console.WriteLine("\n*** Listing tables ***");

    string lastTableNameEvaluated = null;
    do
    {
        var response = await Client.ListTablesAsync(new ListTablesRequest
        {
            Limit = 2,
            ExclusiveStartTableName = lastTableNameEvaluated
        });

        foreach (var name in response.TableNames)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(name);
        }

        lastTableNameEvaluated = response.LastEvaluatedTableName;
    } while (lastTableNameEvaluated != null);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTables中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
##############################################################################
# function dynamodb_list_tables
#
# This function lists all the tables in a DynamoDB.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_list_tables() {
  response=$(aws dynamodb list-tables \
    --output text \
    --query "TableNames")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-write-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response" | tr -s "[:space:]" "\n"

  return 0
}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
```

```
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
#############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
#############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListTables中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! List the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current AWS account.
/*!
  \sa listTables()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::listTables(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest;
    listTablesRequest.SetLimit(50);
    do {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.ListTables(
                listTablesRequest);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        for (const auto &tableName: outcome.GetResult().GetTableNames())
            std::cout << tableName << std::endl;
        listTablesRequest.SetExclusiveStartTableName(
                outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedTableName());
```

```
    } while (!listTablesRequest.GetExclusiveStartTableName().empty());

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListTables中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：列出表格

下列`list-tables`範例會列出與目前 AWS 帳戶和 Region 相關聯的所有表格。

```
aws dynamodb list-tables
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableNames": [
        "Forum",
        "ProductCatalog",
        "Reply",
        "Thread"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的列出表格名稱。

範例 2：限制頁面大小

下列範例會傳回所有現有資料表的清單，但是每次呼叫中只會擷取一個項目，如有必要，執行多個呼叫以取得整個清單。在大量資源上執行清單命令時，限制頁面大小非常有用，這可能會導致使用預設頁面大小 1000 時發生「逾時」錯誤。

```
aws dynamodb list-tables \
    --page-size 1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableNames": [
        "Forum",
        "ProductCatalog",
        "Reply",
        "Thread"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的列出表格名稱。

範例 3：限制傳回的項目數

下列範例會將傳回的項目數限制為 2。回應包含用來擷取下一頁結果的`NextToken`值。

```
aws dynamodb list-tables \
    --max-items 2
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableNames": [
        "Forum",
        "ProductCatalog"
    ],
    "NextToken":
 "abCDeFGhiJKlmnOPqrSTuvwxYZ1aBCdEFghijK7LM51nOpqRSTuv3WxY3ZabC5dEFGhI2Jk3LmnoPQ6RST9"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的列出表格名稱。

範例 4：擷取下一頁結果

下列命令會使用上一次呼叫`list-tables`命令的`NextToken`值來擷取另一個結果頁面。由於在這種情況下的響應不包括一個`NextToken`值，我們知道我們已經達到了結果的結果。

```
aws dynamodb list-tables \
    --starting-token
 abCDeFGhiJKlmnOPqrSTuvwxYZ1aBCdEFghijK7LM51nOpqRSTuv3WxY3ZabC5dEFGhI2Jk3LmnoPQ6RST9
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableNames": [
        "Reply",
        "Thread"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的列出表格名稱。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListTables中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// ListTables lists the DynamoDB table names for the current account.
func (basics TableBasics) ListTables() ([]string, error) {
 var tableNames []string
 var output *dynamodb.ListTablesOutput
 var err error
 tablePaginator := dynamodb.NewListTablesPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ListTablesInput{})
 for tablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
```

```
  output, err = tablePaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   tableNames = append(tableNames, output.TableNames...)
  }
 }
 return tableNames, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListTables中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListTables {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Listing your Amazon DynamoDB tables:\n");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listAllTables(ddb);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void listAllTables(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        boolean moreTables = true;
        String lastName = null;

        while (moreTables) {
            try {
                ListTablesResponse response = null;
                if (lastName == null) {
                    ListTablesRequest request =
 ListTablesRequest.builder().build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                } else {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                            .exclusiveStartTableName(lastName).build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                }

                List<String> tableNames = response.tableNames();
                if (tableNames.size() > 0) {
                    for (String curName : tableNames) {
                        System.out.format("* %s\n", curName);
                    }
                } else {
                    System.out.println("No tables found!");
                    System.exit(0);
                }

                lastName = response.lastEvaluatedTableName();
                if (lastName == null) {
                    moreTables = false;
                }

            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListTables中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
import { ListTablesCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListTablesCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListTables中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

// Call DynamoDB to retrieve the list of tables
ddb.listTables({ Limit: 10 }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err.code);
  } else {
    console.log("Table names are ", data.TableNames);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListTables中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAllTables() {
```

```
    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.listTables(ListTablesRequest {})
        response.tableNames?.forEach { tableName ->
            println("Table name is $tableName")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTables中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function listTables($exclusiveStartTableName = "", $limit = 100)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->listTables([
            'ExclusiveStartTableName' => $exclusiveStartTableName,
            'Limit' => $limit,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListTables中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

示例 1：返回所有表的詳細信息，自動迭代，直到服務指示沒有其他表存在。

```
Get-DDBTableList
```

範例 2：手動重複執行所有資料表的詳細資訊，每次呼叫最多可傳回 10 個資料表，直到服務指出沒有其他資料表存在為止。

```
$nextToken = $null
do {
  Get-DDBTableList -ExclusiveStartTableName $nextToken -Limit 10
  $nextToken = $AWSHistory.LastServiceResponse.LastEvaluatedTableName
} while ($nextToken -ne $null)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListTables式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current account.

        :return: The list of tables.
        """
        try:
```

```
            tables = []
            for table in self.dyn_resource.tables.all():
                print(table.name)
                tables.append(table)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tables
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListTables中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

判斷資料表是否存在。

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table_name
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
```

```
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
  # a member variable.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to check.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
  def exists?(table_name)
    @dynamo_resource.client.describe_table(table_name: table_name)
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} exists")
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} doesn't exist")
    false
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't check for existence of #{table_name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListTables中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_tables(client: &Client) -> Result<Vec<String>, Error> {
    let paginator = client.list_tables().into_paginator().items().send();
    let table_names = paginator.collect::<Result<Vec<_>, _>>().await?;

    println!("Tables:");

    for name in &table_names {
        println!("  {}", name);
    }
```

```
    println!("Found {} tables", table_names.len());
    Ok(table_names)
}
```

判斷資料表是否存在。

```
pub async fn table_exists(client: &Client, table: &str) -> Result<bool, Error> {
    debug!("Checking for table: {table}");
    let table_list = client.list_tables().send().await;

    match table_list {
        Ok(list) => Ok(list.table_names().contains(&table.into())),
        Err(e) => Err(e.into()),
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTables中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_dyn->listtables( ).
        " You can loop over the oo_result to get table properties like this.
        LOOP AT oo_result->get_tablenames( ) INTO DATA(lo_table_name).
          DATA(lv_tablename) = lo_table_name->get_value( ).
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lv_tablecount) = lines( oo_result->get_tablenames( ) ).
        MESSAGE 'Found ' && lv_tablecount && ' tables' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
```

```
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTables中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// Get a list of the DynamoDB tables available in the specified Region.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of strings listing all of the tables available
    ///   in the Region specified when the session was created.
    public func getTableList() async throws -> [String] {
        var tableList: [String] = []
        var lastEvaluated: String? = nil

        // Iterate over the list of tables, 25 at a time, until we have the
        // names of every table. Add each group to the `tableList` array.
        // Iteration is complete when `output.lastEvaluatedTableName` is `nil`.

        repeat {
            let input = ListTablesInput(
                exclusiveStartTableName: lastEvaluated,
                limit: 25
            )
            let output = try await self.session.listTables(input: input)
```

```
            guard let tableNames = output.tableNames else {
                return tableList
            }
            tableList.append(contentsOf: tableNames)
            lastEvaluated = output.lastEvaluatedTableName
        } while lastEvaluated != nil

        return tableList
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTables中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭**PutItem**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutItem`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用 DAX 加速讀取
- 使用 TTL 建立項目
- 開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Adds a new item to the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
```

```
        /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing informtation for
        /// the movie to add to the table.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the item will be
added.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the results of adding the
item.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> PutItemAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
Movie newMovie, string tableName)
        {
            var item = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new PutItemRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                Item = item,
            };

            var response = await client.PutItemAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutItem中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_put_item
#
```

```
# This function puts an item into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_put_item() {
  local table_name item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_put_item"
    echo "Put an item into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    item:   $item"
  iecho ""
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --item file://"$item")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
```

```
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutItem中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Put an item in an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa putItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param artistKey: The artist key. This is the partition key for the table.
  \param artistValue: The artist value.
  \param albumTitleKey: The album title key.
  \param albumTitleValue: The album title value.
  \param awardsKey: The awards key.
  \param awardsValue: The awards value.
  \param songTitleKey: The song title key.
  \param songTitleValue: The song title value.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::putItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                               const Aws::String &artistKey,
                               const Aws::String &artistValue,
                               const Aws::String &albumTitleKey,
                               const Aws::String &albumTitleValue,
                               const Aws::String &awardsKey,
                               const Aws::String &awardsValue,
                               const Aws::String &songTitleKey,
```

```
                                const Aws::String &songTitleValue,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemRequest putItemRequest;
    putItemRequest.SetTableName(tableName);

    putItemRequest.AddItem(artistKey,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
            artistValue)); // This is the hash key.
    putItemRequest.AddItem(albumTitleKey,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
            albumTitleValue));
    putItemRequest.AddItem(awardsKey,

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(awardsValue));
    putItemRequest.AddItem(songTitleKey,

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(songTitleValue));

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemOutcome outcome = dynamoClient.PutItem(
            putItemRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully added Item!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutItem中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要將項目新增至表格

下列put-item範例會將新項目新增至MusicCollection表格中。

```
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --item file://item.json \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL \
    --return-item-collection-metrics SIZE
```

item.json 的內容：

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Call Me Today"},
    "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Greatest Hits"}
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 1.0
    },
    "ItemCollectionMetrics": {
        "ItemCollectionKey": {
            "Artist": {
                "S": "No One You Know"
            }
        },
        "SizeEstimateRangeGB": [
            0.0,
            1.0
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的撰寫項目。

範例 2：若要有條件地覆寫資料表中的項目

下列put-item範例只有在現有項目具有值為的AlbumTitle屬性時，才會覆寫MusicCollection表格中的Greatest Hits現有項目。該命令返回該項目的先前值。

```
aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --item file://item.json \
    --condition-expression "#A = :A" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://names.json \
    --expression-attribute-values file://values.json \
    --return-values ALL_OLD
```

`item.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "No One You Know"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Call Me Today"},
    "AlbumTitle": {"S": "Somewhat Famous"}
}
```

`names.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "#A": "AlbumTitle"
}
```

`values.json` 的內容：

```
{
    ":A": {"S": "Greatest Hits"}
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Attributes": {
        "AlbumTitle": {
            "S": "Greatest Hits"
        },
        "Artist": {
            "S": "No One You Know"
        },
        "SongTitle": {
            "S": "Call Me Today"
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

如果密鑰已經存在，您應該看到以下輸出：

```
A client error (ConditionalCheckFailedException) occurred when calling the
 PutItem operation: The conditional request failed.
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的撰寫項目。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutItem中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovie adds a movie the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovie(movie Movie) error {
 item, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.PutItem(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Item: item,
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't add item to table. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考PutItem中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用將項目放入表格中DynamoDbClient。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To place items into an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client. See the EnhancedPutItem example.
 */
public class PutItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyVal> <albumtitle> <albumtitleval>
 <awards> <awardsval> <Songtitle> <songtitleval>

                Where:
```

```
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table in which an item is
placed (for example, Music3).
                    key - The key used in the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
Artist).
                    keyval - The key value that represents the item to get (for
example, Famous Band).
                    albumTitle - The Album title (for example, AlbumTitle).
                    AlbumTitleValue - The name of the album (for example, Songs
About Life ).
                    Awards - The awards column (for example, Awards).
                    AwardVal - The value of the awards (for example, 10).
                    SongTitle - The song title (for example, SongTitle).
                    SongTitleVal - The value of the song title (for example,
Happy Day).
                **Warning** This program will  place an item that you specify
into a table!
                """;

        if (args.length != 9) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        String albumTitle = args[3];
        String albumTitleValue = args[4];
        String awards = args[5];
        String awardVal = args[6];
        String songTitle = args[7];
        String songTitleVal = args[8];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putItemInTable(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal, albumTitle, albumTitleValue,
awards, awardVal, songTitle,
                songTitleVal);
        System.out.println("Done!");
        ddb.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void putItemInTable(DynamoDbClient ddb,
            String tableName,
            String key,
            String keyVal,
            String albumTitle,
            String albumTitleValue,
            String awards,
            String awardVal,
            String songTitle,
            String songTitleVal) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> itemValues = new HashMap<>();
        itemValues.put(key, AttributeValue.builder().s(keyVal).build());
        itemValues.put(songTitle,
 AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitleVal).build());
        itemValues.put(albumTitle,
 AttributeValue.builder().s(albumTitleValue).build());
        itemValues.put(awards, AttributeValue.builder().s(awardVal).build());

        PutItemRequest request = PutItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .item(itemValues)
                .build();

        try {
            PutItemResponse response = ddb.putItem(request);
            System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully updated. The
 request id is "
                    + response.responseMetadata().requestId());

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            System.err.println("Be sure that it exists and that you've typed its
 name correctly!");
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutItem中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 PutCommand

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { PutCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new PutCommand({
    TableName: "HappyAnimals",
    Item: {
      CommonName: "Shiba Inu",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutItem中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將項目放入資料表。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "CUSTOMER_LIST",
  Item: {
    CUSTOMER_ID: { N: "001" },
    CUSTOMER_NAME: { S: "Richard Roe" },
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to add the item to the table
ddb.putItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

使用 DynamoDB 文件用戶端將項目放入資料表。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Item: {
    HASHKEY: VALUE,
    ATTRIBUTE_1: "STRING_VALUE",
    ATTRIBUTE_2: VALUE_2,
  },
};

docClient.put(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutItem中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun putItemInTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
    keyVal: String,
    albumTitle: String,
    albumTitleValue: String,
```

```
    awards: String,
    awardVal: String,
    songTitle: String,
    songTitleVal: String
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()

    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues[key] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)
    itemValues[songTitle] = AttributeValue.S(songTitleVal)
    itemValues[albumTitle] = AttributeValue.S(albumTitleValue)
    itemValues[awards] = AttributeValue.S(awardVal)

    val request = PutItemRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
        item = itemValues
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println(" A new item was placed into $tableNameVal.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutItem中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
```

```
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }

        $service->putItem([
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);

    public function putItem(array $array)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->putItem($array);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考PutItem中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：建立新料號，或以新料號取代現有料號。

```
$item = @{
  SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
  Artist = 'No One You Know'
        AlbumTitle = 'Somewhat Famous'
        Price = 1.94
        Genre = 'Country'
        CriticRating = 9.0
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem
Set-DDBItem -TableName 'Music' -Item $item
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutItem式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def add_movie(self, title, year, plot, rating):
        """
        Adds a movie to the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :param plot: The plot summary of the movie.
        :param rating: The quality rating of the movie.
        """
        try:
            self.table.put_item(
                Item={
                    "year": year,
                    "title": title,
                    "info": {"plot": plot, "rating": Decimal(str(rating))},
                }
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't add movie %s to table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutItem中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Adds a movie to the table.
  #
  # @param movie [Hash] The title, year, plot, and rating of the movie.
  def add_item(movie)
    @table.put_item(
      item: {
        "year" => movie[:year],
        "title" => movie[:title],
        "info" => {"plot" => movie[:plot], "rating" => movie[:rating]}})
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    puts("Couldn't add movie #{title} to table #{@table.name}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考PutItem中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn add_item(client: &Client, item: Item, table: &String) ->
 Result<ItemOut, Error> {
    let user_av = AttributeValue::S(item.username);
    let type_av = AttributeValue::S(item.p_type);
    let age_av = AttributeValue::S(item.age);
    let first_av = AttributeValue::S(item.first);
    let last_av = AttributeValue::S(item.last);

    let request = client
        .put_item()
        .table_name(table)
        .item("username", user_av)
        .item("account_type", type_av)
        .item("age", age_av)
        .item("first_name", first_av)
        .item("last_name", last_av);

    println!("Executing request [{request:?}] to add item...");

    let resp = request.send().await?;

    let attributes = resp.attributes().unwrap();

    let username = attributes.get("username").cloned();
```

```
    let first_name = attributes.get("first_name").cloned();
    let last_name = attributes.get("last_name").cloned();
    let age = attributes.get("age").cloned();
    let p_type = attributes.get("p_type").cloned();

    println!(
        "Added user {:?}, {:?} {:?}, age {:?} as {:?} user",
        username, first_name, last_name, age, p_type
    );

    Ok(ItemOut {
        p_type,
        age,
        username,
        first_name,
        last_name,
    })
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutItem中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp) = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = it_item ).
        MESSAGE '1 row inserted into DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
      MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
  ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutItem中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// Add a movie specified as a `Movie` structure to the Amazon DynamoDB
/// table.
///
/// - Parameter movie: The `Movie` to add to the table.
///
func add(movie: Movie) async throws {
    guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
        throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
    }

    // Get a DynamoDB item containing the movie data.
    let item = try await movie.getAsItem()

    // Send the `PutItem` request to Amazon DynamoDB.

    let input = PutItemInput(
        item: item,
        tableName: self.tableName
```

```
        )
        _ = try await client.putItem(input: input)
    }

    ///
    /// Return an array mapping attribute names to Amazon DynamoDB attribute
    /// values, representing the contents of the `Movie` record as a DynamoDB
    /// item.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The movie item as an array of type
    ///   `[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]`.
    ///
    func getAsItem() async throws ->
[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]  {
        // Build the item record, starting with the year and title, which are
        // always present.

        var item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [
            "year": .n(String(self.year)),
            "title": .s(self.title)
        ]

        // Add the `info` field with the rating and/or plot if they're
        // available.

        var details: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]
        if (self.info.rating != nil || self.info.plot != nil) {
            if self.info.rating != nil {
                details["rating"] = .n(String(self.info.rating!))
            }
            if self.info.plot != nil {
                details["plot"] = .s(self.info.plot!)
            }
        }
        item["info"] = .m(details)

        return item
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutItem中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭Query配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Query。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用 DAX 加速讀取
- 開始使用資料表、項目和查詢
- 查詢 TTL 項目

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Queries the table for movies released in a particular year and
        /// then displays the information for the movies returned.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to query.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The release year for which we want to
        /// view movies.</param>
        /// <returns>The number of movies that match the query.</returns>
        public static async Task<int> QueryMoviesAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient
client, string tableName, int year)
        {
            var movieTable = Table.LoadTable(client, tableName);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("year", QueryOperator.Equal, year);

            Console.WriteLine("\nFind movies released in: {year}:");

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
```

```
            {
                Limit = 10, // 10 items per page.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
                {
                  "title",
                  "year",
                },
                ConsistentRead = true,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            // Value used to track how many movies match the
            // supplied criteria.
            var moviesFound = 0;

            Search search = movieTable.Query(config);
            do
            {
                var movieList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                moviesFound += movieList.Count;

                foreach (var movie in movieList)
                {
                    DisplayDocument(movie);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);

            return moviesFound;
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 Query。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_query
#
# This function queries a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression.
#       -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute names.
#       -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_query() {
  local table_name key_condition_expression attribute_names attribute_values
 projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_query"
    echo "Query a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression."
```

```
   echo " -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute
names."
   echo " -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute
values."
   echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
   echo ""
 }

 while getopts "n:k:a:v:p:h" option; do
   case "${option}" in
     n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
     k) key_condition_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
     a) attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
     v) attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
     p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
     h)
       usage
       return 0
       ;;
     \?)
       echo "Invalid parameter"
       usage
       return 1
       ;;
   esac
 done
 export OPTIND=1

 if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
   errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
   usage
   return 1
 fi

 if [[ -z "$key_condition_expression" ]]; then
   errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key condition expression with the -k
parameter."
   usage
   return 1
 fi

 if [[ -z "$attribute_names" ]]; then
   errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute names with the -a parameter."
   usage
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute values with the -v parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports query operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
```

```
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的 Query。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Perform a query on an Amazon DynamoDB Table and retrieve items.
/*!
  \sa queryItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param projectionExpression: The projections expression, which is ignored if
 empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */

/*
 * The partition key attribute is searched with the specified value. By default,
 all fields and values
 * contained in the item are returned. If an optional projection expression is
 * specified on the command line, only the specified fields and values are
 * returned.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::queryItems(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::String &projectionExpression,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryRequest request;

    request.SetTableName(tableName);
```

```
   if (!projectionExpression.empty()) {
       request.SetProjectionExpression(projectionExpression);
   }

   // Set query key condition expression.
   request.SetKeyConditionExpression(partitionKey + "= :valueToMatch");

   // Set Expression AttributeValues.
   Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValues;
   attributeValues.emplace(":valueToMatch", partitionValue);

   request.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);

   bool result = true;

   // "exclusiveStartKey" is used for pagination.
   Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
exclusiveStartKey;
   do {
       if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
           request.SetExclusiveStartKey(exclusiveStartKey);
           exclusiveStartKey.clear();
       }
       // Perform Query operation.
       const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.Query(request);
       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           // Reference the retrieved items.
           const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = outcome.GetResult().GetItems();
           if (!items.empty()) {
               std::cout << "Number of items retrieved from Query: " <<
items.size()
                         << std::endl;
               // Iterate each item and print.
               for (const auto &item: items) {
                   std::cout
                           <<
"*******************************************************"
                           << std::endl;
                   // Output each retrieved field and its value.
                   for (const auto &i: item)
```

```
                        std::cout << i.first << ": " << i.second.GetS() <<
 std::endl;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "No item found in table: " << tableName <<
 std::endl;
            }

            exclusiveStartKey = outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to Query items: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!exclusiveStartKey.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 Query。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要查詢資料表

下列query範例會查詢MusicCollection資料表中的項目。該表有一個 hash-and-range 主鍵（Artist和SongTitle），但這個查詢只指定哈希鍵值。它返回名為「沒有人你認識」的藝術家的歌曲標題。

```
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --projection-expression "SongTitle" \
    --key-condition-expression "Artist = :v1" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attributes.json \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL
```

expression-attributes.json 的內容：

```
{
    ":v1": {"S": "No One You Know"}
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Items": [
        {
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Call Me Today"
            },
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Scared of My Shadow"
            }
        }
    ],
    "Count": 2,
    "ScannedCount": 2,
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 0.5
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的使用 DynamoDB 中的查詢。

範例 2：若要使用強烈一致的讀取來查詢資料表，並以遞減順序遍歷索引

下列範例會執行與第一個範例相同的查詢，但會以相反順序傳回結果，並使用強式一致的讀取。

```
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --projection-expression "SongTitle" \
    --key-condition-expression "Artist = :v1" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attributes.json \
    --consistent-read \
    --no-scan-index-forward \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL
```

expression-attributes.json 的內容：

```
{
    ":v1": {"S": "No One You Know"}
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Items": [
        {
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Scared of My Shadow"
            }
        },
        {
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Call Me Today"
            }
        }
    ],
    "Count": 2,
    "ScannedCount": 2,
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 1.0
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的使用 DynamoDB 中的查詢。

範例 3：篩選出特定結果

下列範例會查詢MusicCollection但排除AlbumTitle屬性中具有特定值的結果。請注意，這不會影響ScannedCount或ConsumedCapacity，因為篩選器會在項目讀取之後套用。

```
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --key-condition-expression "#n1 = :v1" \
    --filter-expression "NOT (#n2 IN (:v2, :v3))" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://names.json \
    --expression-attribute-values file://values.json \
```

```
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL
```

values.json 的內容：

```
{
    ":v1": {"S": "No One You Know"},
    ":v2": {"S": "Blue Sky Blues"},
    ":v3": {"S": "Greatest Hits"}
}
```

names.json 的內容：

```
{
    "#n1": "Artist",
    "#n2": "AlbumTitle"
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Items": [
        {
            "AlbumTitle": {
                "S": "Somewhat Famous"
            },
            "Artist": {
                "S": "No One You Know"
            },
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Call Me Today"
            }
        }
    ],
    "Count": 1,
    "ScannedCount": 2,
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 0.5
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的使用 DynamoDB 中的查詢。

範例 4：僅擷取料號計數

下列範例會擷取符合查詢的項目計數，但不會擷取任何項目本身。

```
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --select COUNT \
    --key-condition-expression "Artist = :v1" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attributes.json
```

`expression-attributes.json` 的內容：

```
{
    ":v1": {"S": "No One You Know"}
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Count": 2,
    "ScannedCount": 2,
    "ConsumedCapacity": null
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的使用 DynamoDB 中的查詢。

範例 5：若要查詢索引

下列範例會查詢本機次要索引`AlbumTitleIndex`。查詢會傳回已投影至本機次要索引的基底資料表中的所有屬性。請注意，查詢本機次要索引或全域次要索引時，您也必須使用`table-name`參數提供基底資料表的名稱。

```
aws dynamodb query \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --index-name AlbumTitleIndex \
    --key-condition-expression "Artist = :v1" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attributes.json \
    --select ALL_PROJECTED_ATTRIBUTES \
    --return-consumed-capacity INDEXES
```

`expression-attributes.json` 的內容：

```
{
    ":v1": {"S": "No One You Know"}
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Items": [
        {
            "AlbumTitle": {
                "S": "Blue Sky Blues"
            },
            "Artist": {
                "S": "No One You Know"
            },
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Scared of My Shadow"
            }
        },
        {
            "AlbumTitle": {
                "S": "Somewhat Famous"
            },
            "Artist": {
                "S": "No One You Know"
            },
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Call Me Today"
            }
        }
    ],
    "Count": 2,
    "ScannedCount": 2,
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 0.5,
        "Table": {
            "CapacityUnits": 0.0
        },
        "LocalSecondaryIndexes": {
            "AlbumTitleIndex": {
                "CapacityUnits": 0.5
            }
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的使用 DynamoDB 中的查詢。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的 Query。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// Query gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in the
 specified year.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the key condition
 expression
// that is used in the query.
func (basics TableBasics) Query(releaseYear int) ([]Movie, error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.QueryOutput
 var movies []Movie
 keyEx := expression.Key("year").Equal(expression.Value(releaseYear))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithKeyCondition(keyEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for query. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  queryPaginator := dynamodb.NewQueryPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.QueryInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   KeyConditionExpression:    expr.KeyCondition(),
  })
  for queryPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = queryPaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't query for movies released in %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 releaseYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}



// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                   `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
```

```
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 Query。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用查詢表格DynamoDbClient。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
```

```
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To query items from an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client. See the EnhancedQueryRecords example.
 */
public class Query {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyVal>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to put the item in (for
 example, Music3).
                    partitionKeyName - The partition key name of the Amazon
 DynamoDB table (for example, Artist).
                    partitionKeyVal - The value of the partition key that should
 match (for example, Famous Band).
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String partitionKeyName = args[1];
        String partitionKeyVal = args[2];

        // For more information about an alias, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Expressions.ExpressionAttributeNames.html
        String partitionAlias = "#a";
```

```
        System.out.format("Querying %s", tableName);
        System.out.println("");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        int count = queryTable(ddb, tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyVal,
partitionAlias);
        System.out.println("There were " + count + "  record(s) returned");
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static int queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
partitionKeyName, String partitionKeyVal,
            String partitionAlias) {
        // Set up an alias for the partition key name in case it's a reserved
word.
        HashMap<String, String> attrNameAlias = new HashMap<String, String>();
        attrNameAlias.put(partitionAlias, partitionKeyName);

        // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> attrValues = new HashMap<>();
        attrValues.put(":" + partitionKeyName, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(partitionKeyVal)
                .build());

        QueryRequest queryReq = QueryRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .keyConditionExpression(partitionAlias + " = :" +
partitionKeyName)
                .expressionAttributeNames(attrNameAlias)
                .expressionAttributeValues(attrValues)
                .build();

        try {
            QueryResponse response = ddb.query(queryReq);
            return response.count();

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        return -1;
    }
}
```

使用 DynamoDbClient 和次要索引查詢資料表。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * Create the Movies table by running the Scenario example and loading the Movie
 * data from the JSON file. Next create a secondary
 * index for the Movies table that uses only the year column. Name the index
 * **year-index**. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/GSI.html
 */
public class QueryItemsUsingIndex {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String tableName = "Movies";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        queryIndex(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void queryIndex(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> expressionAttributesNames = new HashMap<>();
            expressionAttributesNames.put("#year", "year");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new
 HashMap<>();
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":yearValue",
 AttributeValue.builder().n("2013").build());

            QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .indexName("year-index")
                    .keyConditionExpression("#year = :yearValue")
                    .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributesNames)
                    .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("=== Movie Titles ===");
            QueryResponse response = ddb.query(request);
            response.items()
                    .forEach(movie ->
 System.out.println(movie.get("title").s()));

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 Query。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 QueryCommand

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { QueryCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new QueryCommand({
    TableName: "CoffeeCrop",
    KeyConditionExpression:
      "OriginCountry = :originCountry AND RoastDate > :roastDate",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":originCountry": "Ethiopia",
      ":roastDate": "2023-05-01",
    },
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的 Query。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  ExpressionAttributeValues: {
    ":s": 2,
    ":e": 9,
    ":topic": "PHRASE",
  },
  KeyConditionExpression: "Season = :s and Episode > :e",
  FilterExpression: "contains (Subtitle, :topic)",
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
};

docClient.query(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Items);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的 Query。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun queryDynTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    partitionKeyName: String,
    partitionKeyVal: String,
```

```
    partitionAlias: String
): Int {
    val attrNameAlias = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    attrNameAlias[partitionAlias] = partitionKeyName

    // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
    val attrValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    attrValues[":$partitionKeyName"] = AttributeValue.S(partitionKeyVal)

    val request = QueryRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
        keyConditionExpression = "$partitionAlias = :$partitionKeyName"
        expressionAttributeNames = attrNameAlias
        this.expressionAttributeValues = attrValues
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.query(request)
        return response.count
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的Query。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
```

```
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);

    public function query(string $tableName, $key)
    {
        $expressionAttributeValues = [];
        $expressionAttributeNames = [];
        $keyConditionExpression = "";
        $index = 1;
        foreach ($key as $name => $value) {
            $keyConditionExpression .= "#" . array_key_first($value) . " = :v
$index,";
            $expressionAttributeNames["#" . array_key_first($value)] =
 array_key_first($value);
            $hold = array_pop($value);
            $expressionAttributeValues[":v$index"] = [
                array_key_first($hold) => array_pop($hold),
            ];
        }
        $keyConditionExpression = substr($keyConditionExpression, 0, -1);
        $query = [
            'ExpressionAttributeValues' => $expressionAttributeValues,
            'ExpressionAttributeNames' => $expressionAttributeNames,
            'KeyConditionExpression' => $keyConditionExpression,
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ];
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->query($query);
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的 Query。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：叫用傳回具有指定和演出者的 DynamoDB 項目 SongTitle 的查詢。

```
$invokeDDBQuery = @{
    TableName = 'Music'
    KeyConditionExpression = ' SongTitle = :SongTitle and Artist = :Artist'
    ExpressionAttributeValues = @{
        ':SongTitle' = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
        ':Artist' = 'No One You Know'
```

```
    } | ConvertTo-DDBItem
}
Invoke-DDBQuery @invokeDDBQuery | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

輸出：

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.94
CriticRating                   9
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考中查詢。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用索引鍵條件表達式查詢項目。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None
```

```
    def query_movies(self, year):
        """
        Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.

        :param year: The year to query.
        :return: The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key("year").eq(year))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't query for movies released in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                year,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Items"]
```

查詢項目並投影以傳回資料子集。

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def query_and_project_movies(self, year, title_bounds):
        """
        Query for movies that were released in a specified year and that have
 titles
        that start within a range of letters. A projection expression is used
        to return a subset of data for each movie.

        :param year: The release year to query.
        :param title_bounds: The range of starting letters to query.
        :return: The list of movies.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.table.query(
                ProjectionExpression="#yr, title, info.genres, info.actors[0]",
                ExpressionAttributeNames={"#yr": "year"},
                KeyConditionExpression=(
                    Key("year").eq(year)
                    & Key("title").between(
                        title_bounds["first"], title_bounds["second"]
                    )
                ),
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException":
                logger.warning(
                    "There's a validation error. Here's the message: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't query for movies. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return response["Items"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Query。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.
  #
  # @param year [Integer] The year to query.
  # @return [Array] The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
  def query_items(year)
    response = @table.query(
      key_condition_expression: "#yr = :year",
      expression_attribute_names: {"#yr" => "year"},
      expression_attribute_values: {":year" => year})
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't query for movies released in #{year}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    response.items
  end
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的 Query。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

尋找在指定年份製作的電影。

```
pub async fn movies_in_year(
    client: &Client,
    table_name: &str,
    year: u16,
) -> Result<Vec<Movie>, MovieError> {
    let results = client
        .query()
        .table_name(table_name)
        .key_condition_expression("#yr = :yyyy")
        .expression_attribute_names("#yr", "year")
        .expression_attribute_values(":yyyy",
 AttributeValue::N(year.to_string()))
        .send()
        .await?;

    if let Some(items) = results.items {
        let movies = items.iter().map(|v| v.into()).collect();
        Ok(movies)
    } else {
        Ok(vec![])
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的Query。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        " Query movies for a given year .
        DATA(lt_attributelist) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_attributevaluelist(
```

```
            ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |{ iv_year }| ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_key_conditions) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>tt_keyconditions(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>ts_keyconditions_maprow(
          key = 'year'
          value = NEW /aws1/cl_dyncondition(
          it_attributevaluelist = lt_attributelist
          iv_comparisonoperator = |EQ|
          ) ) ) ).
        oo_result = lo_dyn->query(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_keyconditions = lt_key_conditions ).
        DATA(lt_items) = oo_result->get_items( ).
        "You can loop over the results to get item attributes.
        LOOP AT lt_items INTO DATA(lt_item).
          DATA(lo_title) = lt_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
          DATA(lo_year) = lt_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lv_count) = oo_result->get_count( ).
        MESSAGE 'Item count is: ' && lv_count TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Query。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// Get all the movies released in the specified year.
    ///
    /// - Parameter year: The release year of the movies to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing each matching movie.
    ///
    func getMovies(fromYear year: Int) async throws -> [Movie] {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = QueryInput(
            expressionAttributeNames: [
                "#y": "year"
            ],
            expressionAttributeValues: [
                ":y": .n(String(year))
            ],
            keyConditionExpression: "#y = :y",
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
        let output = try await client.query(input: input)

        guard let items = output.items else {
            throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
        }

        // Convert the found movies into `Movie` objects and return an array
        // of them.

        var movieList: [Movie] = []
        for item in items {
            let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
            movieList.append(movie)
        }
        return movieList
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Swift 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Query。

搭Scan配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Scan。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用 DAX 加速讀取
- 開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        public static async Task<int> ScanTableAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            string tableName,
            int startYear,
            int endYear)
        {
            var request = new ScanRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                  { "#yr", "year" },
                },
                ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string,
AttributeValue>
                {
                    { ":y_a", new AttributeValue { N = startYear.ToString() } },
                    { ":y_z", new AttributeValue { N = endYear.ToString() } },
                },
                FilterExpression = "#yr between :y_a and :y_z",
```

```
                ProjectionExpression = "#yr, title, info.actors[0],
info.directors, info.running_time_secs",
                Limit = 10 // Set a limit to demonstrate using the
LastEvaluatedKey.
            };

            // Keep track of how many movies were found.
            int foundCount = 0;

            var response = new ScanResponse();
            do
            {
                response = await client.ScanAsync(request);
                foundCount += response.Items.Count;
                response.Items.ForEach(i => DisplayItem(i));
                request.ExclusiveStartKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
            }
            while (response.LastEvaluatedKey.Count > 0);
            return foundCount;
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 Scan。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_scan
#
# This function scans a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
```

```
#       -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression.
#       -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute names.
#       -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_scan() {
  local table_name filter_expression expression_attribute_names
 expression_attribute_values projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_scan"
    echo "Scan a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression."
    echo " -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute names."
    echo " -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute values."
    echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:f:a:v:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) filter_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) expression_attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) expression_attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
```

```
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$filter_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a filter expression with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute names with the -a
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute values with the -v
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
```

```
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports scan operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
```

```
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的 Scan。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Scan an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa scanTable()
```

```
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param projectionExpression: An optional projection expression, ignored if
 empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::scanTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                 const Aws::String &projectionExpression,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    if (!projectionExpression.empty())
        request.SetProjectionExpression(projectionExpression);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>>
 all_items;
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 last_evaluated_key; // Used for pagination;
    do {
        if (!last_evaluated_key.empty()) {
            request.SetExclusiveStartKey(last_evaluated_key);
        }
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.Scan(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            // Reference the retrieved items.
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = outcome.GetResult().GetItems();
            all_items.insert(all_items.end(), items.begin(), items.end());

            last_evaluated_key = outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to Scan items: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!last_evaluated_key.empty());
```

```
    if (!all_items.empty()) {
        std::cout << "Number of items retrieved from scan: " << all_items.size()
                  << std::endl;
        // Iterate each item and print.
        for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 &itemMap: all_items) {
            std::cout << "*****************************************************"
                      << std::endl;
            // Output each retrieved field and its value.
            for (const auto &itemEntry: itemMap)
                std::cout << itemEntry.first << ": " << itemEntry.second.GetS()
                          << std::endl;
        }
    }

    else {
        std::cout << "No items found in table: " << tableName << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 Scan。

CLI

AWS CLI

掃描表格

下列scan範例會掃描整個MusicCollection表格，然後將結果縮小為演出者「沒有您認識的人」的歌曲。對於每個項目，僅返回專輯標題和歌曲標題。

```
aws dynamodb scan \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --filter-expression "Artist = :a" \
    --projection-expression "#ST, #AT" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://expression-attribute-names.json \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attribute-values.json
```

`expression-attribute-names.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "#ST": "SongTitle",
    "#AT":"AlbumTitle"
}
```

`expression-attribute-values.json` 的內容：

```
{
    ":a": {"S": "No One You Know"}
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Count": 2,
    "Items": [
        {
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Call Me Today"
            },
            "AlbumTitle": {
                "S": "Somewhat Famous"
            }
        },
        {
            "SongTitle": {
                "S": "Scared of My Shadow"
            },
            "AlbumTitle": {
                "S": "Blue Sky Blues"
            }
        }
    ],
    "ScannedCount": 3,
    "ConsumedCapacity": null
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的在 Dynamo DB 中使用掃描。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的 Scan。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// Scan gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in a range of
 years
// and projects them to return a reduced set of fields.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the filter and projection
// expressions.
func (basics TableBasics) Scan(startYear int, endYear int) ([]Movie, error) {
 var movies []Movie
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.ScanOutput
 filtEx := expression.Name("year").Between(expression.Value(startYear),
 expression.Value(endYear))
 projEx := expression.NamesList(
  expression.Name("year"), expression.Name("title"),
 expression.Name("info.rating"))
 expr, err :=
 expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filtEx).WithProjection(projEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expressions for scan. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
```

```
  scanPaginator := dynamodb.NewScanPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ScanInput{
   TableName:                aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
   ProjectionExpression:      expr.Projection(),
  })
  for scanPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = scanPaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't scan for movies released between %v and %v. Here's why:
 %v\n",
     startYear, endYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}



// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                   `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
```

```
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 Scan。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用掃描 Amazon DynamoDB 表。DynamoDbClient

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanResponse;
```

```
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To scan items from an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client, See the EnhancedScanRecords example.
 */

public class DynamoDBScanItems {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to get information from
 (for example, Music3).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        scanItems(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void scanItems(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        try {
            ScanRequest scanRequest = ScanRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            ScanResponse response = ddb.scan(scanRequest);
            for (Map<String, AttributeValue> item : response.items()) {
                Set<String> keys = item.keySet();
                for (String key : keys) {
                    System.out.println("The key name is " + key + "\n");
                    System.out.println("The value is " + item.get(key).s());
                }
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 Scan。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 ScanCommand

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, ScanCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
```

```
const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ScanCommand({
    ProjectionExpression: "#Name, Color, AvgLifeSpan",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#Name": "Name" },
    TableName: "Birds",
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  for (const bird of response.Items) {
    console.log(`${bird.Name} - (${bird.Color}, ${bird.AvgLifeSpan})`);
  }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的 Scan。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js.
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the AWS Region.
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object.
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

const params = {
  // Specify which items in the results are returned.
  FilterExpression: "Subtitle = :topic AND Season = :s AND Episode = :e",
  // Define the expression attribute value, which are substitutes for the values
 you want to compare.
  ExpressionAttributeValues: {
    ":topic": { S: "SubTitle2" },
```

```
    ":s": { N: 1 },
    ":e": { N: 2 },
  },
  // Set the projection expression, which are the attributes that you want.
  ProjectionExpression: "Season, Episode, Title, Subtitle",
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
};

ddb.scan(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
    data.Items.forEach(function (element, index, array) {
      console.log(
        "printing",
        element.Title.S + " (" + element.Subtitle.S + ")"
      );
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的 Scan。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun scanItems(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request = ScanRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
```

```
    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.scan(request)
        response.items?.forEach { item ->
            item.keys.forEach { key ->
                println("The key name is $key\n")
                println("The value is ${item[key]}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的Scan。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
```

```
    public function scan(string $tableName, array $key, string $filters)
    {
        $query = [
            'ExpressionAttributeNames' => ['#year' => 'year'],
            'ExpressionAttributeValues' => [
                ":min" => ['N' => '1990'],
                ":max" => ['N' => '1999'],
            ],
            'FilterExpression' => "#year between :min and :max",
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ];
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->scan($query);
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的 Scan。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回「音樂」資料表中的所有項目。

```
Invoke-DDBScan -TableName 'Music' | ConvertFrom-DDBItem
```

輸出：

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.94
CriticRating                   9
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.98
CriticRating                   8.4
SongTitle                      My Dog Spot
AlbumTitle                     Hey Now
```

範例 2：傳回「音樂」資料表中 CriticRating 大於或等於 9 的項目。

```
$scanFilter = @{
        CriticRating = [Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.Condition]@{
            AttributeValueList = @(@{N = '9'})
            ComparisonOperator = 'GE'
        }
    }
    Invoke-DDBScan -TableName 'Music' -ScanFilter $scanFilter | ConvertFrom-
DDBItem
```

輸出：

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Country
Artist                         No One You Know
Price                          1.94
CriticRating                   9
SongTitle                      Somewhere Down The Road
AlbumTitle                     Somewhat Famous
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考中掃描。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
```

```
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def scan_movies(self, year_range):
        """
        Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
        Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.

        :param year_range: The range of years to retrieve.
        :return: The list of movies released in the specified years.
        """
        movies = []
        scan_kwargs = {
            "FilterExpression": Key("year").between(
                year_range["first"], year_range["second"]
            ),
            "ProjectionExpression": "#yr, title, info.rating",
            "ExpressionAttributeNames": {"#yr": "year"},
        }
        try:
            done = False
            start_key = None
            while not done:
                if start_key:
                    scan_kwargs["ExclusiveStartKey"] = start_key
                response = self.table.scan(**scan_kwargs)
                movies.extend(response.get("Items", []))
                start_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey", None)
                done = start_key is None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

        return movies
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Scan。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
  # Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.
  #
  # @param year_range [Hash] The range of years to retrieve.
  # @return [Array] The list of movies released in the specified years.
  def scan_items(year_range)
    movies = []
    scan_hash = {
      filter_expression: "#yr between :start_yr and :end_yr",
      projection_expression: "#yr, title, info.rating",
      expression_attribute_names: {"#yr" => "year"},
      expression_attribute_values: {
        ":start_yr" => year_range[:start], ":end_yr" => year_range[:end]}
    }
    done = false
    start_key = nil
    until done
      scan_hash[:exclusive_start_key] = start_key unless start_key.nil?
      response = @table.scan(scan_hash)
      movies.concat(response.items) unless response.items.empty?
```

```
      start_key = response.last_evaluated_key
      done = start_key.nil?
    end
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    movies
  end
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的 Scan。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_items(client: &Client, table: &str, page_size: Option<i32>) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    let page_size = page_size.unwrap_or(10);
    let items: Result<Vec<_>, _> = client
        .scan()
        .table_name(table)
        .limit(page_size)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .collect()
        .await;

    println!("Items in table (up to {page_size}):");
    for item in items? {
        println!("   {:?}", item);
    }
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的Scan。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        " Scan movies for rating greater than or equal to the rating specified
        DATA(lt_attributelist) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_attributevaluelist(
            ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |{ iv_rating }| ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_filter_conditions) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dyncondition=>tt_filterconditionmap(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>ts_filterconditionmap_maprow(
          key = 'rating'
          value = NEW /aws1/cl_dyncondition(
          it_attributevaluelist = lt_attributelist
          iv_comparisonoperator = |GE|
          ) ) ) ).
        oo_scan_result = lo_dyn->scan( iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_scanfilter = lt_filter_conditions ).
        DATA(lt_items) = oo_scan_result->get_items( ).
        LOOP AT lt_items INTO DATA(lo_item).
          " You can loop over to get individual attributes.
          DATA(lo_title) = lo_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
          DATA(lo_year) = lo_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lv_count) = oo_scan_result->get_count( ).
        MESSAGE 'Found ' && lv_count && ' items' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Scan。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// Return an array of `Movie` objects released in the specified range of
    /// years.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - firstYear: The first year of movies to return.
    ///   - lastYear: The last year of movies to return.
    ///   - startKey: A starting point to resume processing; always use `nil`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing the matching movies.
    ///
    /// > Note: The `startKey` parameter is used by this function when
    ///   recursively calling itself, and should always be `nil` when calling
    ///   directly.
    ///
    func getMovies(firstYear: Int, lastYear: Int,
                   startKey: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]? =
nil)
                   async throws -> [Movie] {
        var movieList: [Movie] = []

        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
```

```
        }

        let input = ScanInput(
            consistentRead: true,
            exclusiveStartKey: startKey,
            expressionAttributeNames: [
                "#y": "year"            // `year` is a reserved word, so use `#y`
instead.
            ],
            expressionAttributeValues: [
                ":y1": .n(String(firstYear)),
                ":y2": .n(String(lastYear))
            ],
            filterExpression: "#y BETWEEN :y1 AND :y2",
            tableName: self.tableName
        )

        let output = try await client.scan(input: input)

        guard let items = output.items else {
            return movieList
        }

        // Build an array of `Movie` objects for the returned items.

        for item in items {
            let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
            movieList.append(movie)
        }

        // Call this function recursively to continue collecting matching
        // movies, if necessary.

        if output.lastEvaluatedKey != nil {
            let movies = try await self.getMovies(firstYear: firstYear, lastYear:
lastYear,
                        startKey: output.lastEvaluatedKey)
            movieList += movies
        }
        return movieList
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Swift 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Scan。

搭UpdateItem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateItem。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 有條件地更新項目的 TTL
- 開始使用資料表、項目和查詢
- 更新項目的 TTL

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates an existing item in the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information for
        /// the movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="newInfo">A MovieInfo object that contains the
        /// information that will be changed.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table that contains the
 movie.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
 operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateItemAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            Movie newMovie,
            MovieInfo newInfo,
            string tableName)
```

```
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };
            var updates = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValueUpdate>
            {
                ["info.plot"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { S = newInfo.Plot },
                },

                ["info.rating"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { N = newInfo.Rank.ToString() },
                },
            };

            var request = new UpdateItemRequest
            {
                AttributeUpdates = updates,
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await client.UpdateItemAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UpdateItem中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_update_item
#
# This function updates an item in a DynamoDB table.
#
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to update.
#       -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more
 attributes to be updated.
#       -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_update_item() {
  local table_name keys update_expression values response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_update_item"
    echo "Update an item in a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the
 item to update."
```

```
    echo " -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more
attributes to be updated."
    echo " -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:k:e:v:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      e) update_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
  if [[ -z "$update_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an update expression with the -e parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a values json file path the -v parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho "    update_expression:   $update_expression"
  iecho "    values:   $values"

  response=$(aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys" \
    --update-expression "$update_expression" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://"$values")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports update-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateItem中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Update an Amazon DynamoDB table item.
/*!
  \sa updateItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param attributeKey: The key for the attribute to be updated.
  \param attributeValue: The value for the attribute to be updated.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */

/*
 *  The example code only sets/updates an attribute value. It processes
 *  the attribute value as a string, even if the value could be interpreted
 *  as a number. Also, the example code does not remove an existing attribute
 *  from the key value.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::updateItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::String &attributeKey,
                                  const Aws::String &attributeValue,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    // *** Define UpdateItem request arguments.
    // Define TableName argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    // Define KeyName argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue attribValue;
    attribValue.SetS(partitionValue);
    request.AddKey(partitionKey, attribValue);

    // Construct the SET update expression argument.
    Aws::String update_expression("SET #a = :valueA");
    request.SetUpdateExpression(update_expression);

    // Construct attribute name argument.
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> expressionAttributeNames;
    expressionAttributeNames["#a"] = attributeKey;
    request.SetExpressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames);

    // Construct attribute value argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue attributeUpdatedValue;
    attributeUpdatedValue.SetS(attributeValue);
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 expressionAttributeValues;
    expressionAttributeValues[":valueA"] = attributeUpdatedValue;
    request.SetExpressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues);

    // Update the item.
    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.UpdateItem(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Item was updated" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateItem中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要更新表格中的項目

下列 `update-item` 範例會更新 `MusicCollection` 資料表中的項目。它增加了一個新的屬性（`Year`）並修改`AlbumTitle`屬性。在回應中傳回項目中的所有屬性，就像它們在更新之後所顯示的那樣。

```
aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --key file://key.json \
    --update-expression "SET #Y = :y, #AT = :t" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://expression-attribute-names.json \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attribute-values.json  \
    --return-values ALL_NEW \
    --return-consumed-capacity TOTAL \
    --return-item-collection-metrics SIZE
```

`key.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "Acme Band"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Happy Day"}
}
```

`expression-attribute-names.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "#Y":"Year", "#AT":"AlbumTitle"
}
```

`expression-attribute-values.json` 的內容：

```
{
    ":y":{"N": "2015"},
    ":t":{"S": "Louder Than Ever"}
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Attributes": {
        "AlbumTitle": {
            "S": "Louder Than Ever"
        },
        "Awards": {
            "N": "10"
        },
        "Artist": {
            "S": "Acme Band"
        },
        "Year": {
            "N": "2015"
        },
        "SongTitle": {
            "S": "Happy Day"
        }
    },
    "ConsumedCapacity": {
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "CapacityUnits": 3.0
    },
    "ItemCollectionMetrics": {
        "ItemCollectionKey": {
            "Artist": {
                "S": "Acme Band"
            }
        },
        "SizeEstimateRangeGB": [
            0.0,
            1.0
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的撰寫項目。

範例 2：若要有條件地更新料號

下列範例會更新`MusicCollection`表格中的項目，但前提是現有項目尚未具有`Year`屬性時。

```
aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
```

```
    --key file://key.json \
    --update-expression "SET #Y = :y, #AT = :t" \
    --expression-attribute-names file://expression-attribute-names.json \
    --expression-attribute-values file://expression-attribute-values.json  \
    --condition-expression "attribute_not_exists(#Y)"
```

`key.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "Artist": {"S": "Acme Band"},
    "SongTitle": {"S": "Happy Day"}
}
```

`expression-attribute-names.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "#Y":"Year",
    "#AT":"AlbumTitle"
}
```

`expression-attribute-values.json` 的內容：

```
{
    ":y":{"N": "2015"},
    ":t":{"S": "Louder Than Ever"}
}
```

如果項目已具有`Year`屬性，DynamoDB 會傳回下列輸出。

```
An error occurred (ConditionalCheckFailedException) when calling the UpdateItem
 operation: The conditional request failed
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的撰寫項目。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateItem中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// UpdateMovie updates the rating and plot of a movie that already exists in the
// DynamoDB table. This function uses the `expression` package to build the
 update
// expression.
func (basics TableBasics) UpdateMovie(movie Movie)
 (map[string]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.UpdateItemOutput
 var attributeMap map[string]map[string]interface{}
 update := expression.Set(expression.Name("info.rating"),
 expression.Value(movie.Info["rating"]))
 update.Set(expression.Name("info.plot"), expression.Value(movie.Info["plot"]))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithUpdate(update).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for update. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  response, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.UpdateItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.UpdateItemInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   Key:                       movie.GetKey(),
```

```
    ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
    ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
    UpdateExpression:          expr.Update(),
    ReturnValues:              types.ReturnValueUpdatedNew,
   })
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
   } else {
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Attributes, &attributeMap)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshall update response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
    }
   }
  }
  return attributeMap, err
}



// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                   `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}
```

```
// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考UpdateItem中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用更新表格中的項目DynamoDbClient。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeAction;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValueUpdate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To update an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2, its better
```

```
 * practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client, See the EnhancedModifyItem example.
 */
public class UpdateItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyVal> <name> <updateVal>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music3).
                    key - The name of the key in the table (for example, Artist).
                    keyVal - The value of the key (for example, Famous Band).
                    name - The name of the column where the value is updated (for
 example, Awards).
                    updateVal - The value used to update an item (for example,
 14).
                 Example:
                    UpdateItem Music3 Artist Famous Band Awards 14
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        String name = args[3];
        String updateVal = args[4];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        updateTableItem(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal, name, updateVal);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb,
            String tableName,
            String key,
```

```
            String keyVal,
            String name,
            String updateVal) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> itemKey = new HashMap<>();
        itemKey.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(keyVal)
                .build());

        HashMap<String, AttributeValueUpdate> updatedValues = new HashMap<>();
        updatedValues.put(name, AttributeValueUpdate.builder()
                .value(AttributeValue.builder().s(updateVal).build())
                .action(AttributeAction.PUT)
                .build());

        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(itemKey)
                .attributeUpdates(updatedValues)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.updateItem(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("The Amazon DynamoDB table was updated!");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateItem中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 UpdateCommand

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, UpdateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: "Dogs",
    Key: {
      Breed: "Labrador",
    },
    UpdateExpression: "set Color = :color",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":color": "black",
    },
    ReturnValues: "ALL_NEW",
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateItem中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun updateTableItem(
```

```
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
    name: String,
    updateVal: String
) {
    val itemKey = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    itemKey[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)

    val updatedValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValueUpdate>()
    updatedValues[name] = AttributeValueUpdate {
        value = AttributeValue.S(updateVal)
        action = AttributeAction.Put
    }

    val request = UpdateItemRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
        key = itemKey
        attributeUpdates = updatedValues
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.updateItem(request)
        println("Item in $tableNameVal was updated")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateItem中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Item']['title']['S']}?
\n";
```

```
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $service->updateItemAttributeByKey($tableName, $key, 'rating', 'N',
 $rating);

    public function updateItemAttributeByKey(
        string $tableName,
        array $key,
        string $attributeName,
        string $attributeType,
        string $newValue
    ) {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->updateItem([
            'Key' => $key['Item'],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
            'UpdateExpression' => "set #NV=:NV",
            'ExpressionAttributeNames' => [
                '#NV' => $attributeName,
            ],
            'ExpressionAttributeValues' => [
                ':NV' => [
                    $attributeType => $newValue
                ]
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考UpdateItem中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：使用分區索引鍵 SongTitle 和排序索引鍵演出者，將 DynamoDB 項目上的類型屬性設定為「Rap」。

```
$key = @{
    SongTitle = 'Somewhere Down The Road'
    Artist = 'No One You Know'
```

```
} | ConvertTo-DDBItem

$updateDdbItem = @{
    TableName = 'Music'
    Key = $key
    UpdateExpression = 'set Genre = :val1'
    ExpressionAttributeValue = (@{
        ':val1' = ([Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model.AttributeValue]'Rap')
    })
}
Update-DDBItem @updateDdbItem
```

輸出：

```
Name                           Value
----                           -----
Genre                          Rap
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateItem式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用更新表達式更新項目。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
```

```
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def update_movie(self, title, year, rating, plot):
        """
        Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param rating: The updated rating to the give the movie.
        :param plot: The updated plot summary to give the movie.
        :return: The fields that were updated, with their new values.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="set info.rating=:r, info.plot=:p",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":r": Decimal(str(rating)), ":p":
 plot},
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update movie %s in table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

使用包含算術運算的更新表達式更新項目。

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table
```

```
    def update_rating(self, title, year, rating_change):
        """
        Updates the quality rating of a movie in the table by using an arithmetic
        operation in the update expression. By specifying an arithmetic
 operation,
        you can adjust a value in a single request, rather than first getting its
        value and then setting its new value.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param rating_change: The amount to add to the current rating for the
 movie.
        :return: The updated rating.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="set info.rating = info.rating + :val",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":val": Decimal(str(rating_change))},
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update movie %s in table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

僅在項目符合特定條件時更新項目。

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def remove_actors(self, title, year, actor_threshold):
```

```
        """
        Removes an actor from a movie, but only when the number of actors is
greater
        than a specified threshold. If the movie does not list more than the
threshold,
        no actors are removed.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param actor_threshold: The threshold of actors to check.
        :return: The movie data after the update.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="remove info.actors[0]",
                ConditionExpression="size(info.actors) > :num",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":num": actor_threshold},
                ReturnValues="ALL_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
"ConditionalCheckFailedException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Didn't update %s because it has fewer than %s actors.",
                    title,
                    actor_threshold + 1,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't update movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    title,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateItem中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.
  #
  # @param movie [Hash] The title, year, plot, rating of the movie.
  def update_item(movie)

    response = @table.update_item(
      key: {"year" => movie[:year], "title" => movie[:title]},
      update_expression: "set info.rating=:r",
      expression_attribute_values: { ":r" => movie[:rating] },
      return_values: "UPDATED_NEW")
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't update movie #{movie[:title]} (#{movie[:year]}) in table
 #{@table.name}\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    response.attributes
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考UpdateItem中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       oo_output = lo_dyn->updateitem(
         iv_tablename        = iv_table_name
         it_key              = it_item_key
         it_attributeupdates = it_attribute_updates ).
       MESSAGE '1 item updated in DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
       MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
       MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateItem中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// Update the specified movie with new `rating` and `plot` information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The title of the movie to update.
    ///   - year: The release year of the movie to update.
    ///   - rating: The new rating for the movie.
    ///   - plot: The new plot summary string for the movie.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of mappings of attribute names to their new
    ///   listing each item actually changed. Items that didn't need to change
    ///   aren't included in this list. `nil` if no changes were made.
    ///
    func update(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil, plot: String? =
nil) async throws
                -> [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]? {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        // Build the update expression and the list of expression attribute
        // values. Include only the information that's changed.

        var expressionParts: [String] = []
        var attrValues: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]

        if rating != nil {
            expressionParts.append("info.rating=:r")
            attrValues[":r"] = .n(String(rating!))
        }
        if plot != nil {
            expressionParts.append("info.plot=:p")
            attrValues[":p"] = .s(plot!)
        }
        let expression: String = "set \(expressionParts.joined(separator: ", "))"

        let input = UpdateItemInput(
```

```
            // Create substitution tokens for the attribute values, to ensure
            // no conflicts in expression syntax.
            expressionAttributeValues: attrValues,
            // The key identifying the movie to update consists of the release
            // year and title.
            key: [
                "year": .n(String(year)),
                "title": .s(title)
            ],
            returnValues: .updatedNew,
            tableName: self.tableName,
            updateExpression: expression
        )
        let output = try await client.updateItem(input: input)

        guard let attributes: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] =
 output.attributes else {
            throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
        }
        return attributes
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateItem中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`UpdateTable`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateTable`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：修改表格的計費模式

下列`update-table`範例會增加資`MusicCollection`料表上佈建的讀取和寫入容量。

```
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --billing-mode PROVISIONED \
    --provisioned-throughput ReadCapacityUnits=15,WriteCapacityUnits=10
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "UPDATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T15:59:49.473000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "LastIncreaseDateTime": "2020-07-28T13:18:18.921000-07:00",
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 15,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 182,
        "ItemCount": 2,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "abcd0123-01ab-23cd-0123-abcdef123456",
        "BillingModeSummary": {
            "BillingMode": "PROVISIONED",
```

```
            "LastUpdateToPayPerRequestDateTime":
 "2020-07-28T13:14:48.366000-07:00"
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的更新表格。

範例 2：建立全域次要索引

下列範例會將全域次要索引新增至資`MusicCollection`料表。

```
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --attribute-definitions AttributeName=AlbumTitle,AttributeType=S \
    --global-secondary-index-updates file://gsi-updates.json
```

`gsi-updates.json` 的內容：

```
[
    {
        "Create": {
            "IndexName": "AlbumTitle-index",
            "KeySchema": [
                {
                    "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                    "KeyType": "HASH"
                }
            ],
            "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
            },
            "Projection": {
                "ProjectionType": "ALL"
            }
        }
    }
]
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "UPDATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T15:59:49.473000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "LastIncreaseDateTime": "2020-07-28T12:59:17.537000-07:00",
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 15,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 182,
        "ItemCount": 2,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "abcd0123-01ab-23cd-0123-abcdef123456",
        "BillingModeSummary": {
            "BillingMode": "PROVISIONED",
            "LastUpdateToPayPerRequestDateTime":
 "2020-07-28T13:14:48.366000-07:00"
        },
```

```
        "GlobalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "AlbumTitle-index",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "ALL"
                },
                "IndexStatus": "CREATING",
                "Backfilling": false,
                "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                    "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/index/AlbumTitle-index"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的更新表格。

範例 3：若要在表格上啟用 DynamoDB Streams

下列命令會在資料表上啟用 DynamoDB Streams。`MusicCollection`

```
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --stream-specification StreamEnabled=true,StreamViewType=NEW_IMAGE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
```

```
            {
                "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "UPDATING",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T15:59:49.473000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "LastIncreaseDateTime": "2020-07-28T12:59:17.537000-07:00",
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 15,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 182,
        "ItemCount": 2,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "abcd0123-01ab-23cd-0123-abcdef123456",
        "BillingModeSummary": {
            "BillingMode": "PROVISIONED",
            "LastUpdateToPayPerRequestDateTime":
 "2020-07-28T13:14:48.366000-07:00"
        },
        "LocalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
```

```
                "IndexName": "AlbumTitleIndex",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "Artist",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    },
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                        "KeyType": "RANGE"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "INCLUDE",
                    "NonKeyAttributes": [
                        "Year",
                        "Genre"
                    ]
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 139,
                "ItemCount": 2,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/index/AlbumTitleIndex"
            }
        ],
        "GlobalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "AlbumTitle-index",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "ALL"
                },
                "IndexStatus": "ACTIVE",
                "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                    "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
```

```
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/index/AlbumTitle-index"
            }
        ],
        "StreamSpecification": {
            "StreamEnabled": true,
            "StreamViewType": "NEW_IMAGE"
        },
        "LatestStreamLabel": "2020-07-28T21:53:39.112",
        "LatestStreamArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/stream/2020-07-28T21:53:39.112"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的更新表格。

範例 4：啟用伺服器端加密

下列範例會在`MusicCollection`資料表上啟用伺服器端加密。

```
aws dynamodb update-table \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --sse-specification Enabled=true,SSEType=KMS
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableDescription": {
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "AttributeType": "S"
            }
        ],
        "TableName": "MusicCollection",
```

```
        "KeySchema": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "Artist",
                "KeyType": "HASH"
            },
            {
                "AttributeName": "SongTitle",
                "KeyType": "RANGE"
            }
        ],
        "TableStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "CreationDateTime": "2020-05-26T15:59:49.473000-07:00",
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {
            "LastIncreaseDateTime": "2020-07-28T12:59:17.537000-07:00",
            "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
            "ReadCapacityUnits": 15,
            "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
        },
        "TableSizeBytes": 182,
        "ItemCount": 2,
        "TableArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection",
        "TableId": "abcd0123-01ab-23cd-0123-abcdef123456",
        "BillingModeSummary": {
            "BillingMode": "PROVISIONED",
            "LastUpdateToPayPerRequestDateTime":
 "2020-07-28T13:14:48.366000-07:00"
        },
        "LocalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "AlbumTitleIndex",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "Artist",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    },
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                        "KeyType": "RANGE"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "INCLUDE",
                    "NonKeyAttributes": [
```

```
                        "Year",
                        "Genre"
                    ]
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 139,
                "ItemCount": 2,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/index/AlbumTitleIndex"
            }
        ],
        "GlobalSecondaryIndexes": [
            {
                "IndexName": "AlbumTitle-index",
                "KeySchema": [
                    {
                        "AttributeName": "AlbumTitle",
                        "KeyType": "HASH"
                    }
                ],
                "Projection": {
                    "ProjectionType": "ALL"
                },
                "IndexStatus": "ACTIVE",
                "ProvisionedThroughput": {
                    "NumberOfDecreasesToday": 0,
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 10
                },
                "IndexSizeBytes": 0,
                "ItemCount": 0,
                "IndexArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/index/AlbumTitle-index"
            }
        ],
        "StreamSpecification": {
            "StreamEnabled": true,
            "StreamViewType": "NEW_IMAGE"
        },
        "LatestStreamLabel": "2020-07-28T21:53:39.112",
        "LatestStreamArn": "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/
MusicCollection/stream/2020-07-28T21:53:39.112",
        "SSEDescription": {
            "Status": "UPDATING"
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的更新表格。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateTable中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：更新指定表格的佈建輸送量。

```
Update-DDBTable -TableName "myTable" -ReadCapacity 10 -WriteCapacity 5
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateTable式參考中的。

搭`UpdateTimeToLive`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateTimeToLive`。

CLI

AWS CLI

更新表格上的「即時時間」設定

下列`update-time-to-live`範例會啟用指定資料表上的存留時間。

```
aws dynamodb update-time-to-live \
    --table-name MusicCollection \
    --time-to-live-specification Enabled=true,AttributeName=ttl
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TimeToLiveSpecification": {
        "Enabled": true,
        "AttributeName": "ttl"
    }
```

```
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon DynamoDB 開發人員指南中的存留時間。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateTimeToLive中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

在現有 DynamoDB 資料表上啟用 TTL。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TimeToLiveSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveResponse;

import java.util.Optional;

        final TimeToLiveSpecification ttlSpecification =
 TimeToLiveSpecification.builder()
                .attributeName(ttlAttributeName)
                .enabled(true)
                .build();
        final UpdateTimeToLiveRequest request = UpdateTimeToLiveRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .timeToLiveSpecification(ttlSpecification)
                .build();
        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build()) {
                final UpdateTimeToLiveResponse response =
 ddb.updateTimeToLive(request);
                System.out.println(tableName + " had its TTL successfully
 updated. The request id is "
                        + response.responseMetadata().requestId());
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
                System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't
 be found.\n", tableName);
                System.exit(1);
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done!");
```

停用現有動態資料表上的 TTL。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TimeToLiveSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveResponse;

import java.util.Optional;

        final Region region = Optional.ofNullable(args[2]).isEmpty() ?
 Region.US_EAST_1 : Region.of(args[2]);
        final TimeToLiveSpecification ttlSpecification =
 TimeToLiveSpecification.builder()
                .attributeName(ttlAttributeName)
                .enabled(false)
                .build();
        final UpdateTimeToLiveRequest request = UpdateTimeToLiveRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .timeToLiveSpecification(ttlSpecification)
                .build();
        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build()) {
            final UpdateTimeToLiveResponse response =
 ddb.updateTimeToLive(request);
            System.out.println(tableName + " had its TTL successfully updated.
 The request id is "
                    + response.responseMetadata().requestId());
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done!");
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateTimeToLive中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

在現有 DynamoDB 資料表上啟用 TTL。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateTimeToLiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
dynamodb";

const enableTTL = async (tableName, ttlAttribute) => {

    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        TimeToLiveSpecification: {
            Enabled: true,
            AttributeName: ttlAttribute
        }
    };

    try {
        const response = await client.send(new UpdateTimeToLiveCommand(params));
        if (response.$metadata.httpStatusCode === 200) {
            console.log(`TTL enabled successfully for table ${tableName}, using
 attribute name ${ttlAttribute}.`);
        } else {
            console.log(`Failed to enable TTL for table ${tableName}, response
 object: ${response}`);
        }
        return response;
    } catch (e) {
        console.error(`Error enabling TTL: ${e}`);
```

```
        throw e;
    }
};

// call with your own values
enableTTL('ExampleTable', 'exampleTtlAttribute');
```

停用現有動態資料表上的 TTL。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateTimeToLiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
dynamodb";

const disableTTL = async (tableName, ttlAttribute) => {

    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        TimeToLiveSpecification: {
            Enabled: false,
            AttributeName: ttlAttribute
        }
    };

    try {
        const response = await client.send(new UpdateTimeToLiveCommand(params));
        if (response.$metadata.httpStatusCode === 200) {
            console.log(`TTL disabled successfully for table ${tableName}, using
 attribute name ${ttlAttribute}.`);
        } else {
            console.log(`Failed to disable TTL for table ${tableName}, response
 object: ${response}`);
        }
        return response;
    } catch (e) {
        console.error(`Error disabling TTL: ${e}`);
        throw e;
    }
};

// call with your own values
```

```
disableTTL('ExampleTable', 'exampleTtlAttribute');
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateTimeToLive中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

在現有 DynamoDB 資料表上啟用 TTL。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import boto3

def enable_ttl(table_name, ttl_attribute_name):
    """
    Enables TTL on DynamoDB table for a given attribute name
        on success, returns a status code of 200
        on error, throws an exception

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param ttl_attribute_name: The name of the TTL attribute being provided to
 the table.
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.client('dynamodb')

        # Enable TTL on an existing DynamoDB table
        response = dynamodb.update_time_to_live(
            TableName=table_name,
            TimeToLiveSpecification={
                'Enabled': True,
                'AttributeName': ttl_attribute_name
            }
        )

        # In the returned response, check for a successful status code.
        if response['ResponseMetadata']['HTTPStatusCode'] == 200:
            print("TTL has been enabled successfully.")
        else:
            print(f"Failed to enable TTL, status code
 {response['ResponseMetadata']['HTTPStatusCode']}")
        return response
```

```
    except Exception as ex:
        print("Couldn't enable TTL in table %s. Here's why: %s" % (table_name,
 ex))
        raise


# your values
enable_ttl('your-table-name', 'expireAt')
```

停用現有動態資料表上的 TTL。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import boto3

def disable_ttl(table_name, ttl_attribute_name):
    """
    Disables TTL on DynamoDB table for a given attribute name
        on success, returns a status code of 200
        on error, throws an exception

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table being modified
    :param ttl_attribute_name: The name of the TTL attribute being provided to
 the table.
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.client('dynamodb')

        # Enable TTL on an existing DynamoDB table
        response = dynamodb.update_time_to_live(
            TableName=table_name,
            TimeToLiveSpecification={
                'Enabled': False,
                'AttributeName': ttl_attribute_name
            }
        )

        # In the returned response, check for a successful status code.
        if response['ResponseMetadata']['HTTPStatusCode'] == 200:
            print("TTL has been disabled successfully.")
        else:
```

```
            print(f"Failed to disable TTL, status code
 {response['ResponseMetadata']['HTTPStatusCode']}")
    except Exception as ex:
        print("Couldn't disable TTL in table %s. Here's why: %s" % (table_name,
 ex))
        raise


# your values
disable_ttl('your-table-name', 'expireAt')
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateTimeToLive中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用開發套件的 DynamoDB 案例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配開發套件使用 Amazon DynamoDB。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用開發套件使用 DAX 加速讀取 AWS
- 使用 SDK 有條件地使用 TTL 更新 DynamoDB 項目 AWS
- 使用開發套件建立具有 TTL 的 DynamoDB 項目 AWS
- 使用開發套件開始使用 DynamoDB 資料表、項目和查詢 AWS
- 使用批次的 PartiQL 陳述式和開發套件來查詢 DynamoDB 資料表 AWS
- 使用 PartiQL 和開發套件查詢 DynamoDB 資料表 AWS
- 使用開發套件查詢有關 TTL 項目的 DynamoDB 資料表 AWS
- 使用開發套件使用 TTL 更新 DynamoDB 項目 AWS
- 使用 SDK 為 DynamoDB 使用文件模型 AWS
- 使用 SDK 為 DynamoDB 使用高階物件持續性模型 AWS

使用開發套件使用 DAX 加速讀取 AWS

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用 DAX 和 SDK 用戶端建立資料並將其寫入資料表。
- 使用兩個用戶端取得、查詢和掃描表格，並比較其效能。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用 DynamoDB Accelerator 用戶端開發。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 DAX 或 Boto3 用戶端建立資料表。

```
import boto3


def create_dax_table(dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Creates a DynamoDB table.

    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The newly created table.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table_name = "TryDaxTable"
    params = {
        "TableName": table_name,
        "KeySchema": [
            {"AttributeName": "partition_key", "KeyType": "HASH"},
            {"AttributeName": "sort_key", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
        ],
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {"AttributeName": "partition_key", "AttributeType": "N"},
            {"AttributeName": "sort_key", "AttributeType": "N"},
        ],
```

```
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {"ReadCapacityUnits": 10, "WriteCapacityUnits":
 10},
    }
    table = dyn_resource.create_table(**params)
    print(f"Creating {table_name}...")
    table.wait_until_exists()
    return table


if __name__ == "__main__":
    dax_table = create_dax_table()
    print(f"Created table.")
```

將測試資料寫入資料表。

```
import boto3


def write_data_to_dax_table(key_count, item_size, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Writes test data to the demonstration table.

    :param key_count: The number of partition and sort keys to use to populate
 the
                      table. The total number of items is key_count * key_count.
    :param item_size: The size of non-key data for each test item.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    some_data = "X" * item_size

    for partition_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
        for sort_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
            table.put_item(
                Item={
                    "partition_key": partition_key,
                    "sort_key": sort_key,
                    "some_data": some_data,
                }
```

```
            )
            print(f"Put item ({partition_key}, {sort_key}) succeeded.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    write_key_count = 10
    write_item_size = 1000
    print(
        f"Writing {write_key_count*write_key_count} items to the table. "
        f"Each item is {write_item_size} characters."
    )
    write_data_to_dax_table(write_key_count, write_item_size)
```

為 DAX 用戶端和 Boto3 用戶端多次迭代取得項目，並報告每個迭代所花費的時間。

```
import argparse
import sys
import time
import amazondax
import boto3


def get_item_test(key_count, iterations, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Gets items from the table a specified number of times. The time before the
    first iteration and the time after the last iteration are both captured
    and reported.

    :param key_count: The number of items to get from the table in each
 iteration.
    :param iterations: The number of iterations to run.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The start and end times of the test.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    start = time.perf_counter()
    for _ in range(iterations):
        for partition_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
            for sort_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
```

```
                table.get_item(
                    Key={"partition_key": partition_key, "sort_key": sort_key}
                )
                print(".", end="")
                sys.stdout.flush()
    print()
    end = time.perf_counter()
    return start, end


if __name__ == "__main__":
    # pylint: disable=not-context-manager
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "endpoint_url",
        nargs="?",
        help="When specified, the DAX cluster endpoint. Otherwise, DAX is not
 used.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    test_key_count = 10
    test_iterations = 50
    if args.endpoint_url:
        print(
            f"Getting each item from the table {test_iterations} times, "
            f"using the DAX client."
        )
        # Use a with statement so the DAX client closes the cluster after
 completion.
        with amazondax.AmazonDaxClient.resource(endpoint_url=args.endpoint_url)
 as dax:
            test_start, test_end = get_item_test(
                test_key_count, test_iterations, dyn_resource=dax
            )
    else:
        print(
            f"Getting each item from the table {test_iterations} times, "
            f"using the Boto3 client."
        )
        test_start, test_end = get_item_test(test_key_count, test_iterations)
    print(
        f"Total time: {test_end - test_start:.4f} sec. Average time: "
        f"{(test_end - test_start)/ test_iterations}."
```

```
    )
```

為 DAX 用戶端和 Boto3 用戶端查詢多次迭代的資料表，並報告每個迭代所花費的時間。

```
import argparse
import time
import sys
import amazondax
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_test(partition_key, sort_keys, iterations, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Queries the table a specified number of times. The time before the
    first iteration and the time after the last iteration are both captured
    and reported.

    :param partition_key: The partition key value to use in the query. The query
                          returns items that have partition keys equal to this
 value.
    :param sort_keys: The range of sort key values for the query. The query
 returns
                      items that have sort key values between these two values.
    :param iterations: The number of iterations to run.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The start and end times of the test.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    key_condition_expression = Key("partition_key").eq(partition_key) & Key(
        "sort_key"
    ).between(*sort_keys)

    start = time.perf_counter()
    for _ in range(iterations):
        table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition_expression)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print()
```

```
    end = time.perf_counter()
    return start, end


if __name__ == "__main__":
    # pylint: disable=not-context-manager
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "endpoint_url",
        nargs="?",
        help="When specified, the DAX cluster endpoint. Otherwise, DAX is not
 used.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    test_partition_key = 5
    test_sort_keys = (2, 9)
    test_iterations = 100
    if args.endpoint_url:
        print(f"Querying the table {test_iterations} times, using the DAX
 client.")
        # Use a with statement so the DAX client closes the cluster after
 completion.
        with amazondax.AmazonDaxClient.resource(endpoint_url=args.endpoint_url)
 as dax:
            test_start, test_end = query_test(
                test_partition_key, test_sort_keys, test_iterations,
 dyn_resource=dax
            )
    else:
        print(f"Querying the table {test_iterations} times, using the Boto3
 client.")
        test_start, test_end = query_test(
            test_partition_key, test_sort_keys, test_iterations
        )

    print(
        f"Total time: {test_end - test_start:.4f} sec. Average time: "
        f"{(test_end - test_start)/test_iterations}."
    )
```

為 DAX 用戶端和 Boto3 用戶端掃描多次迭代的資料表，並報告每個迭代所花費的時間。

```
import argparse
import time
import sys
import amazondax
import boto3


def scan_test(iterations, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Scans the table a specified number of times. The time before the
    first iteration and the time after the last iteration are both captured
    and reported.

    :param iterations: The number of iterations to run.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The start and end times of the test.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    start = time.perf_counter()
    for _ in range(iterations):
        table.scan()
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print()
    end = time.perf_counter()
    return start, end


if __name__ == "__main__":
    # pylint: disable=not-context-manager
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "endpoint_url",
        nargs="?",
        help="When specified, the DAX cluster endpoint. Otherwise, DAX is not
 used.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    test_iterations = 100
```

```
    if args.endpoint_url:
        print(f"Scanning the table {test_iterations} times, using the DAX
 client.")
        # Use a with statement so the DAX client closes the cluster after
 completion.
        with amazondax.AmazonDaxClient.resource(endpoint_url=args.endpoint_url)
 as dax:
            test_start, test_end = scan_test(test_iterations, dyn_resource=dax)
    else:
        print(f"Scanning the table {test_iterations} times, using the Boto3
 client.")
        test_start, test_end = scan_test(test_iterations)
    print(
        f"Total time: {test_end - test_start:.4f} sec. Average time: "
        f"{(test_end - test_start)/test_iterations}."
    )
```

刪除 資料表。

```
import boto3


def delete_dax_table(dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Deletes the demonstration table.

    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    table.delete()

    print(f"Deleting {table.name}...")
    table.wait_until_not_exists()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    delete_dax_table()
    print("Table deleted!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描

使用 SDK 有條件地使用 TTL 更新 DynamoDB 項目 AWS

下列程式碼範例會示範如何有條件地更新項目的 TTL。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.amazon.samplelib.ttl;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.ImmutableMap;

import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

public class UpdateTTLConditional {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <primaryKey> <sortKey> <newTtlAttribute> <region>
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table being queried.
```

```
                    primaryKey - The name of the primary key. Also known as the
hash or partition key.
                    sortKey - The name of the sort key. Also known as the range
attribute.
                    newTtlAttribute - New attribute name (as part of the update
command)
                    region (optional) - The AWS region that the Amazon DynamoDB
table is located in. (Default: us-east-1)
                """";
        // Optional "region" parameter - if args list length is NOT 3 or 4,
short-circuit exit.
        if (!(args.length == 4 || args.length == 5)) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String primaryKey = args[1];
        final String sortKey = args[2];
        final String newTtlAttribute = args[3];
        Region region = Optional.ofNullable(args[4]).isEmpty() ?
Region.US_EAST_1 : Region.of(args[4]);

        // Get current time in epoch second format
        final long currentTime = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;
        // Calculate expiration time 90 days from now in epoch second format
        final long expireDate = currentTime + (90 * 24 * 60 * 60);
        // An expression that defines one or more attributes to be updated, the
action to be performed on them, and new values for them.
        final String updateExpression = "SET newTtlAttribute = :val1";
        // A condition that must be satisfied in order for a conditional update
to succeed.
        final String conditionExpression = "expireAt > :val2";

        final ImmutableMap<String, AttributeValue> keyMap =
                ImmutableMap.of("primaryKey", AttributeValue.fromS(primaryKey),
                        "sortKey", AttributeValue.fromS(sortKey));
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues =
ImmutableMap.of(
                ":val1", AttributeValue.builder().s(newTtlAttribute).build(),
                ":val2",
AttributeValue.builder().s(String.valueOf(expireDate)).build()
        );

        final UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
```

```
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(keyMap)
                .updateExpression(updateExpression)
                .conditionExpression(conditionExpression)
                .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                .build();
        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build()) {
            final UpdateItemResponse response = ddb.updateItem(request);
            System.out.println(tableName + " UpdateItem operation with
 conditional TTL successful. Request id is "
                    + response.responseMetadata().requestId());
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.exit(0);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateItem中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

使用條件更新資料表中現有 DynamoDB 項目的 TTL。

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";

const updateDynamoDBItem = async (tableName, region, partitionKey, sortKey,
 newAttribute) => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });
```

```
    const currentTime = Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000);

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        Key: marshall({
            artist: partitionKey,
            album: sortKey
        }),
        UpdateExpression: "SET newAttribute = :newAttribute",
        ConditionExpression: "expireAt > :expiration",
        ExpressionAttributeValues: marshall({
            ':newAttribute': newAttribute,
            ':expiration': currentTime
        }),
        ReturnValues: "ALL_NEW"
    };

    try {
        const response = await client.send(new UpdateItemCommand(params));
        const responseData = unmarshall(response.Attributes);
        console.log("Item updated successfully: ", responseData);
        return responseData;
    } catch (error) {
        if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
            console.log("Condition check failed: Item's 'expireAt' is expired.");
        } else {
            console.error("Error updating item: ", error);
        }
        throw error;
    }
};

// Enter your values here
updateDynamoDBItem('your-table-name', "us-east-1",'your-partition-key-value',
 'your-sort-key-value', 'your-new-attribute-value');
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateItem中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import boto3
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

def update_dynamodb_item(table_name, region, primary_key, sort_key,
 ttl_attribute):
    """
    Updates an existing record in a DynamoDB table with a new or updated TTL
 attribute.

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param region: AWS Region of the table - example `us-east-1`
    :param primary_key: one attribute known as the partition key.
    :param sort_key: Also known as a range attribute.
    :param ttl_attribute: name of the TTL attribute in the target DynamoDB table
    :return:
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb', region_name=region)
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Generate updated TTL in epoch second format
        updated_expiration_time = int((datetime.now() +
 timedelta(days=90)).timestamp())

        # Define the update expression for adding/updating a new attribute
        update_expression = "SET newAttribute = :val1"

        # Define the condition expression for checking if 'expireAt' is not
 expired
        condition_expression = "expireAt > :val2"

        # Define the expression attribute values
        expression_attribute_values = {
            ':val1': ttl_attribute,
            ':val2': updated_expiration_time
        }
```

```
        response = table.update_item(
            Key={
                'primaryKey': primary_key,
                'sortKey': sort_key
            },
            UpdateExpression=update_expression,
            ConditionExpression=condition_expression,
            ExpressionAttributeValues=expression_attribute_values
        )

        print("Item updated successfully.")
        return response['ResponseMetadata']['HTTPStatusCode']  # Ideally a 200 OK
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response['Error']['Code'] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            print("Condition check failed: Item's 'expireAt' is expired.")
        else:
            print(f"Error updating item: {e}")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating item: {e}")

# replace with your values
update_dynamodb_item('your-table-name', 'us-east-1', 'your-partition-key-value',
 'your-sort-key-value',
                     'your-ttl-attribute-value')
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateItem中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用開發套件建立具有 TTL 的 DynamoDB 項目 AWS

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 TTL 建立項目。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

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

package com.amazon.samplelib.ttl;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.ImmutableMap;

import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

public class CreateTTL {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <primaryKey> <sortKey> <region>
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table being queried.
                    primaryKey - The name of the primary key. Also known as the
 hash or partition key.
                    sortKey - The name of the sort key. Also known as the range
 attribute.
                    region (optional) - The AWS region that the Amazon DynamoDB
 table is located in. (Default: us-east-1)
                """;
        // Optional "region" parameter - if args list length is NOT 3 or 4,
 short-circuit exit.
        if (!(args.length == 3 || args.length == 4)) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String primaryKey = args[1];
        String sortKey = args[2];
        Region region = Optional.ofNullable(args[3]).isEmpty() ?
 Region.US_EAST_1 : Region.of(args[3]);

        // Get current time in epoch second format
        final long createDate = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;

        // Calculate expiration time 90 days from now in epoch second format
        final long expireDate = createDate + (90 * 24 * 60 * 60);
```

```
        final ImmutableMap<String, ? extends Serializable> itemMap =
                ImmutableMap.of("primaryKey", primaryKey,
                "sortKey", sortKey,
                "creationDate", createDate,
                "expireAt", expireDate);
        final PutItemRequest request = PutItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .item((Map<String, AttributeValue>) itemMap)
                .build();
        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build()) {
            final PutItemResponse response = ddb.putItem(request);
            System.out.println(tableName + " PutItem operation with TTL
 successful. Request id is "
                    + response.responseMetadata().requestId());
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.exit(0);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutItem中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { DynamoDBClient, PutItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

function createDynamoDBItem(table_name, region, partition_key, sort_key) {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
```

```
    });

    // Get the current time in epoch second format
    const current_time = Math.floor(new Date().getTime() / 1000);

    // Calculate the expireAt time (90 days from now) in epoch second format
    const expire_at = Math.floor((new Date().getTime() + 90 * 24 * 60 * 60 *
 1000) / 1000);

    // Create DynamoDB item
    const item = {
        'partitionKey': {'S': partition_key},
        'sortKey': {'S': sort_key},
        'createdAt': {'N': current_time.toString()},
        'expireAt': {'N': expire_at.toString()}
    };

    const putItemCommand = new PutItemCommand({
        TableName: table_name,
        Item: item,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
            ReadCapacityUnits: 1,
            WriteCapacityUnits: 1,
        },
    });

    client.send(putItemCommand, function(err, data) {
        if (err) {
            console.log("Exception encountered when creating item %s, here's what
 happened: ", data, ex);
            throw err;
        } else {
            console.log("Item created successfully: %s.", data);
            return data;
        }
    });
}

// use your own values
createDynamoDBItem('your-table-name', 'us-east-1', 'your-partition-key-value',
 'your-sort-key-value');
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutItem中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import boto3
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

def create_dynamodb_item(table_name, region, primary_key, sort_key):
    """
    Creates a DynamoDB item with an attached expiry attribute.

    :param table_name: Table name for the boto3 resource to target when creating
 an item
    :param region: string representing the AWS region. Example: `us-east-1`
    :param primary_key: one attribute known as the partition key.
    :param sort_key: Also known as a range attribute.
    :return: Void (nothing)
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb', region_name=region)
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Get the current time in epoch second format
        current_time = int(datetime.now().timestamp())

        # Calculate the expiration time (90 days from now) in epoch second format
        expiration_time = int((datetime.now() + timedelta(days=90)).timestamp())

        item = {
            'primaryKey': primary_key,
            'sortKey': sort_key,
            'creationDate': current_time,
            'expireAt': expiration_time
        }

        table.put_item(Item=item)

        print("Item created successfully.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error creating item: {e}")
        raise
```

```
# Use your own values
create_dynamodb_item('your-table-name', 'us-west-2', 'your-partition-key-value',
 'your-sort-key-value')
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutItem中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用開發套件開始使用 DynamoDB 資料表、項目和查詢 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 建立可存放電影資料的資料表。
- 放入、取得和更新資料表中的單個電影。
- 將影片資料從範例 JSON 檔案寫入資料表。
- 查詢特定年份發表的電影。
- 掃描某個年份範圍內發表的電影。
- 從資料表刪除電影，然後刪除資料表。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// This example application performs the following basic Amazon DynamoDB
// functions:
//
//     CreateTableAsync
//     PutItemAsync
//     UpdateItemAsync
//     BatchWriteItemAsync
//     GetItemAsync
//     DeleteItemAsync
//     Query
```

```
//     Scan
//     DeleteItemAsync
//
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using DynamoDB_Actions;

public class DynamoDB_Basics
{
    // Separator for the console display.
    private static readonly string SepBar = new string('-', 80);

    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

        var tableName = "movie_table";

        // Relative path to moviedata.json in the local repository.
        var movieFileName = @"..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\resources\sample_files
\movies.json";

        DisplayInstructions();

        // Create a new table and wait for it to be active.
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the new table: {tableName}");

        var success = await DynamoDbMethods.CreateMovieTableAsync(client,
 tableName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\nTable: {tableName} successfully created.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\nCould not create {tableName}.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Add a single new movie to the table.
        var newMovie = new Movie
        {
            Year = 2021,
```

```
            Title = "Spider-Man: No Way Home",
        };

        success = await DynamoDbMethods.PutItemAsync(client, newMovie,
tableName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Added {newMovie.Title} to the table.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not add movie to table.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Update the new movie by adding a plot and rank.
        var newInfo = new MovieInfo
        {
            Plot = "With Spider-Man's identity now revealed, Peter asks" +
                   "Doctor Strange for help. When a spell goes wrong, dangerous"
+
                   "foes from other worlds start to appear, forcing Peter to" +
                   "discover what it truly means to be Spider-Man.",
            Rank = 9,
        };

        success = await DynamoDbMethods.UpdateItemAsync(client, newMovie,
newInfo, tableName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully updated the movie:
{newMovie.Title}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not update the movie.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Add a batch of movies to the DynamoDB table from a list of
        // movies in a JSON file.
```

```
        var itemCount = await DynamoDbMethods.BatchWriteItemsAsync(client,
movieFileName);
        Console.WriteLine($"Added {itemCount} movies to the table.");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Get a movie by key. (partition + sort)
        var lookupMovie = new Movie
        {
            Title = "Jurassic Park",
            Year = 1993,
        };

        Console.WriteLine("Looking for the movie \"Jurassic Park\".");
        var item = await DynamoDbMethods.GetItemAsync(client, lookupMovie,
tableName);
        if (item.Count > 0)
        {
            DynamoDbMethods.DisplayItem(item);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find {lookupMovie.Title}");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Delete a movie.
        var movieToDelete = new Movie
        {
            Title = "The Town",
            Year = 2010,
        };

        success = await DynamoDbMethods.DeleteItemAsync(client, tableName,
movieToDelete);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {movieToDelete.Title}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {movieToDelete.Title}.");
```

```
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Use Query to find all the movies released in 2010.
        int findYear = 2010;
        Console.WriteLine($"Movies released in {findYear}");
        var queryCount = await DynamoDbMethods.QueryMoviesAsync(client,
tableName, findYear);
        Console.WriteLine($"Found {queryCount} movies released in {findYear}");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Use Scan to get a list of movies from 2001 to 2011.
        int startYear = 2001;
        int endYear = 2011;
        var scanCount = await DynamoDbMethods.ScanTableAsync(client, tableName,
startYear, endYear);
        Console.WriteLine($"Found {scanCount} movies released between {startYear}
and {endYear}");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Delete the table.
        success = await DynamoDbMethods.DeleteTableAsync(client, tableName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {tableName}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {tableName}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The DynamoDB Basics example application is done.");

        WaitForEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Displays the description of the application on the console.
    /// </summary>
    private static void DisplayInstructions()
```

```
    {
        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine();
        Console.Write(new string(' ', 28));
        Console.WriteLine("DynamoDB Basics Example");
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("This demo application shows the basics of using
 DynamoDB with the AWS SDK.");
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("The application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates a table with partition: year and
 sort:title.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Adds a single movie to the table.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Adds movies to the table from moviedata.json.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Updates the rating and plot of the movie that was
 just added.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Gets a movie using its key (partition + sort).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Deletes a movie.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Uses QueryAsync to return all movies released in
 a given year.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. Uses ScanAsync to return all movies released
 within a range of years.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t9. Finally, it deletes the table that was just
 created.");
        WaitForEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Simple method to wait for the Enter key to be pressed.
    /// </summary>
    private static void WaitForEnter()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```

建立包含電影資料的資料表。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon DynamoDB table and then waits for the new
        /// table to become active.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateMovieTableAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient
 client, string tableName)
        {
            var response = await client.CreateTableAsync(new CreateTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                {
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S,
                    },
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N,
                    },
                },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                {
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        KeyType = KeyType.HASH,
                    },
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        KeyType = KeyType.RANGE,
                    },
                },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
```

```
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5,
                },
            });

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("Waiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = response.TableDescription.TableName,
            };

            TableStatus status;

            int sleepDuration = 2000;

            do
            {
                System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(sleepDuration);

                var describeTableResponse = await
 client.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
```

新增單一電影到資料表。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Adds a new item to the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing informtation for
        /// the movie to add to the table.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the item will be
 added.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the results of adding the
 item.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> PutItemAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
 Movie newMovie, string tableName)
        {
            var item = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new PutItemRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                Item = item,
            };

            var response = await client.PutItemAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

更新資料表中的單一項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates an existing item in the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information for
        /// the movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="newInfo">A MovieInfo object that contains the
        /// information that will be changed.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table that contains the
 movie.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
 operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateItemAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
```

```
            Movie newMovie,
            MovieInfo newInfo,
            string tableName)
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };
            var updates = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValueUpdate>
            {
                ["info.plot"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { S = newInfo.Plot },
                },

                ["info.rating"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { N = newInfo.Rank.ToString() },
                },
            };

            var request = new UpdateItemRequest
            {
                AttributeUpdates = updates,
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await client.UpdateItemAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

從電影資料表擷取單一項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Gets information about an existing movie from the table.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information about
        /// the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the movie.</
param>
        /// <returns>A Dictionary object containing information about the item
        /// retrieved.</returns>
        public static async Task<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>
 GetItemAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client, Movie newMovie, string tableName)
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new GetItemRequest
            {
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await client.GetItemAsync(request);
            return response.Item;
        }
```

將一批項目寫入電影資料表。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
```

```
                return null;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<List<Movie>>(
                json,
                new JsonSerializerOptions
                {
                    PropertyNameCaseInsensitive = true
                });

            // Now return the first 250 entries.
            return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Writes 250 items to the movie table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">A string containing the full path to
        /// the JSON file containing movie data.</param>
        /// <returns>A long integer value representing the number of movies
        /// imported from the JSON file.</returns>
        public static async Task<long> BatchWriteItemsAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            string movieFileName)
        {
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);
            if (movies is null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Couldn't find the JSON file with movie
data.");
                return 0;
            }

            var context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            var movieBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Movie>();
            movieBatch.AddPutItems(movies);

            Console.WriteLine("Adding imported movies to the table.");
            await movieBatch.ExecuteAsync();
```

```
            return movies.Count;
        }
```

從資料表刪除單一項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single item from a DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which the item
        /// will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieToDelete">A movie object containing the title and
        /// year of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// delete operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteItemAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            string tableName,
            Movie movieToDelete)
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = movieToDelete.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N =
movieToDelete.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new DeleteItemRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                Key = key,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteItemAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

在資料表中查詢特定年份發表的電影。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Queries the table for movies released in a particular year and
        /// then displays the information for the movies returned.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to query.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The release year for which we want to
        /// view movies.</param>
        /// <returns>The number of movies that match the query.</returns>
        public static async Task<int> QueryMoviesAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient
client, string tableName, int year)
        {
            var movieTable = Table.LoadTable(client, tableName);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("year", QueryOperator.Equal, year);

            Console.WriteLine("\nFind movies released in: {year}:");

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Limit = 10, // 10 items per page.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
                {
                  "title",
                  "year",
                },
                ConsistentRead = true,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            // Value used to track how many movies match the
            // supplied criteria.
            var moviesFound = 0;

            Search search = movieTable.Query(config);
            do
            {
                var movieList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                moviesFound += movieList.Count;

                foreach (var movie in movieList)
                {
```

```
                    DisplayDocument(movie);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);

            return moviesFound;
        }
```

在資料表中掃描某個年份範圍內發表的電影。

```
        public static async Task<int> ScanTableAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            string tableName,
            int startYear,
            int endYear)
        {
            var request = new ScanRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                  { "#yr", "year" },
                },
                ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string,
AttributeValue>
                {
                    { ":y_a", new AttributeValue { N = startYear.ToString() } },
                    { ":y_z", new AttributeValue { N = endYear.ToString() } },
                },
                FilterExpression = "#yr between :y_a and :y_z",
                ProjectionExpression = "#yr, title, info.actors[0],
info.directors, info.running_time_secs",
                Limit = 10 // Set a limit to demonstrate using the
LastEvaluatedKey.
            };

            // Keep track of how many movies were found.
            int foundCount = 0;

            var response = new ScanResponse();
            do
```

```
            {
                response = await client.ScanAsync(request);
                foundCount += response.Items.Count;
                response.Items.ForEach(i => DisplayItem(i));
                request.ExclusiveStartKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
            }
            while (response.LastEvaluatedKey.Count > 0);
            return foundCount;
        }
```

刪除電影資料表。

```
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient
client, string tableName)
        {
            var request = new DeleteTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteTableAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Table {response.TableDescription.TableName}
successfully deleted.");
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not delete table.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem

- DeleteTable
- DescribeTable
- GetItem
- PutItem
- 查詢
- 掃描
- UpdateItem

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

DynamoDB 入門案例。

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_getting_started_movies
#
# Scenario to create an Amazon DynamoDB table and perform a series of operations
 on the table.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_getting_started_movies() {

  source ./dynamodb_operations.sh

  key_schema_json_file="dynamodb_key_schema.json"
  attribute_definitions_json_file="dynamodb_attr_def.json"
  item_json_file="movie_item.json"
  key_json_file="movie_key.json"
  batch_json_file="batch.json"
```

```
  attribute_names_json_file="attribute_names.json"
  attributes_values_json_file="attribute_values.json"

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo
  echo "Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo."
  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  local table_name
  echo -n "Enter a name for a new DynamoDB table: "
  get_input
  table_name=$get_input_result

  local provisioned_throughput="ReadCapacityUnits=5,WriteCapacityUnits=5"

  echo '[
  {"AttributeName": "year", "KeyType": "HASH"},
   {"AttributeName": "title", "KeyType": "RANGE"}
  ]' >"$key_schema_json_file"

  echo '[
  {"AttributeName": "year", "AttributeType": "N"},
   {"AttributeName": "title", "AttributeType": "S"}
  ]' >"$attribute_definitions_json_file"

  if dynamodb_create_table -n "$table_name" -a "$attribute_definitions_json_file"
\
    -k "$key_schema_json_file" -p "$provisioned_throughput" 1>/dev/null; then
    echo "Created a DynamoDB table named $table_name"
  else
    errecho "The table failed to create. This demo will exit."
    clean_up
    return 1
  fi

  echo "Waiting for the table to become active...."

  if dynamodb_wait_table_active -n "$table_name"; then
    echo "The table is now active."
  else
    errecho "The table failed to become active. This demo will exit."
    cleanup "$table_name"
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo -n "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: "
  get_input
  local added_title
  added_title=$get_input_result

  local added_year
  get_int_input "What year was it released? "
  added_year=$get_input_result

  local rating
  get_float_input "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? " "1" "10"
  rating=$get_input_result

  local plot
  echo -n "Summarize the plot for me: "
  get_input
  plot=$get_input_result

  echo '{
    "year": {"N" :"'"$added_year"'"},
    "title": {"S" :  "'"$added_title"'"},
    "info": {"M" : {"plot": {"S" : "'"$plot"'"}, "rating":
{"N" :"'"$rating"'"} } }
   }' >"$item_json_file"

  if dynamodb_put_item -n "$table_name" -i "$item_json_file"; then
    echo "The movie '$added_title' was successfully added to the table
'$table_name'."
  else
    errecho "Put item failed. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$table_name"
    return 1
  fi

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo
```

```
  echo "Let's update your movie '$added_title'."
  get_float_input "You rated it $rating, what new rating would you give it? " "1"
"10"
  rating=$get_input_result

  echo -n "You summarized the plot as '$plot'."
  echo "What would you say now? "
  get_input
  plot=$get_input_result

  echo '{
    "year": {"N" :"'"$added_year"'"},
    "title": {"S" :  "'"$added_title"'"}
    }' >"$key_json_file"

  echo '{
    ":r": {"N" :"'"$rating"'"},
    ":p": {"S" : "'"$plot"'"}
   }' >"$item_json_file"

  local update_expression="SET info.rating = :r, info.plot = :p"

  if dynamodb_update_item -n "$table_name" -k "$key_json_file" -e
"$update_expression" -v "$item_json_file"; then
    echo "Updated '$added_title' with new attributes."
  else
    errecho "Update item failed. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$table_name"
    return 1
  fi

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "We will now use batch write to upload 150 movie entries into the table."

  local batch_json
  for batch_json in movie_files/movies_*.json; do
    echo "{ \"$table_name\" : $(<"$batch_json") }" >"$batch_json_file"
    if dynamodb_batch_write_item -i "$batch_json_file" 1>/dev/null; then
      echo "Entries in $batch_json added to table."
    else
```

```
      errecho "Batch write failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi
  done

  local title="The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring"
  local year="2001"

  if get_yes_no_input "Let's move on...do you want to get info about '$title'?
 (y/n) "; then
    echo '{
  "year": {"N" :"'"$year"'"},
  "title": {"S" :  "'"$title"'"}
  }' >"$key_json_file"
    local info
    info=$(dynamodb_get_item -n "$table_name" -k "$key_json_file")

    # shellcheck disable=SC2181
    if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
      errecho "Get item failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi

    echo "Here is what I found:"
    echo "$info"
  fi

  local ask_for_year=true
  while [[ "$ask_for_year" == true ]]; do
    echo "Let's get a list of movies released in a given year."
    get_int_input "Enter a year between 1972 and 2018: " "1972" "2018"
    year=$get_input_result
    echo '{
    "#n": "year"
    }' >"$attribute_names_json_file"

    echo '{
    ":v": {"N" :"'"$year"'"}
    }' >"$attributes_values_json_file"

    response=$(dynamodb_query -n "$table_name" -k "#n=:v" -a
 "$attribute_names_json_file" -v "$attributes_values_json_file")
```

```
    # shellcheck disable=SC2181
    if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
      errecho "Query table failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi

    echo "Here is what I found:"
    echo "$response"

    if ! get_yes_no_input "Try another year? (y/n) "; then
      ask_for_year=false
    fi
  done

  echo "Now let's scan for movies released in a range of years. Enter a year: "
  get_int_input "Enter a year between 1972 and 2018: " "1972" "2018"
  local start=$get_input_result

  get_int_input "Enter another year: " "1972" "2018"
  local end=$get_input_result

  echo '{
    "#n": "year"
    }' >"$attribute_names_json_file"

  echo '{
    ":v1": {"N" : "'"$start"'"},
    ":v2": {"N" : "'"$end"'"}
    }' >"$attributes_values_json_file"

  response=$(dynamodb_scan -n "$table_name" -f "#n BETWEEN :v1 AND :v2" -a
"$attribute_names_json_file" -v "$attributes_values_json_file")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "Scan table failed. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$table_name"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "Here is what I found:"
  echo "$response"
```

```
  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "Let's remove your movie '$added_title' from the table."

  if get_yes_no_input "Do you want to remove '$added_title'? (y/n) "; then
    echo '{
  "year": {"N" :"'"$added_year"'"},
  "title": {"S" :  "'"$added_title"'"}
  }' >"$key_json_file"

    if ! dynamodb_delete_item -n "$table_name" -k "$key_json_file"; then
      errecho "Delete item failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi
  fi

  if get_yes_no_input "Do you want to delete the table '$table_name'? (y/n) ";
 then
    if ! clean_up "$table_name"; then
      return 1
    fi
  else
    if ! clean_up; then
      return 1
    fi
  fi

  return 0
}
```

此案例中使用的 DynamoDB 函數。

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_create_table
#
# This function creates an Amazon DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
```

```
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create.
#       -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and
 their types.
#       -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key
 types.
#       -p provisioned_throughput -- Provisioned throughput settings for the
 table.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_create_table() {
  local table_name attribute_definitions key_schema provisioned_throughput
 response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_create_table"
    echo "Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create."
    echo " -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and
 their types."
    echo " -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key
 types."
    echo " -p provisioned_throughput -- Provisioned throughput settings for the
 table."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:a:k:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_definitions="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_schema="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) provisioned_throughput="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
```

```
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_definitions" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an attribute definitions json file path the
-a parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_schema" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key schema json file path the -k
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$provisioned_throughput" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a provisioned throughput json file path the
-p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    attribute_definitions:   $attribute_definitions"
  iecho "    key_schema:   $key_schema"
  iecho "    provisioned_throughput:   $provisioned_throughput"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb create-table \
```

```
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --attribute-definitions file://"$attribute_definitions" \
    --key-schema file://"$key_schema" \
    --provisioned-throughput "$provisioned_throughput")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_describe_table
#
# This function returns the status of a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#
#  Response:
#       - TableStatus:
#     And:
#       0 - Table is active.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_describe_table {
  local table_name
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_describe_table"
    echo "Describe the status of a DynamoDB table."
    echo "  -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo ""
  }
```

```
  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local table_status
    table_status=$(
      aws dynamodb describe-table \
        --table-name "$table_name" \
        --output text \
        --query 'Table.TableStatus'
    )

   local error_code=${?}

    if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log "$error_code"
      errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-table operation failed.$table_status"
      return 1
    fi

  echo "$table_status"

  return 0
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function dynamodb_put_item
#
# This function puts an item into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_put_item() {
  local table_name item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_put_item"
    echo "Put an item into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1
```

```
  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    item:   $item"
  iecho ""
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --item file://"$item")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_update_item
#
# This function updates an item in a DynamoDB table.
#
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
```

```
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to update.
#       -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more
 attributes to be updated.
#       -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_update_item() {
  local table_name keys update_expression values response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_update_item"
    echo "Update an item in a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the
 item to update."
    echo " -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more
 attributes to be updated."
    echo " -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:k:e:v:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      e) update_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
```

```
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
  if [[ -z "$update_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an update expression with the -e parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a values json file path the -v parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho "    update_expression:   $update_expression"
  iecho "    values:   $values"

  response=$(aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys" \
    --update-expression "$update_expression" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://"$values")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports update-item operation failed.$response"
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}

##############################################################################
# function dynamodb_batch_write_item
#
# This function writes a batch of items into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_batch_write_item() {
  local item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_batch_write_item"
    echo "Write a batch of items into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
```

```
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    item:   $item"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb batch-write-item \
    --request-items file://"$item")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-write-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}

###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_get_item
#
# This function gets an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to get.
#       [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The item as text output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
```

```
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_get_item() {
  local table_name keys query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_get_item"
    echo "Get an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the
 item to get."
    echo " [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression."
    echo ""
  }
  query=""
  while getopts "n:k:q:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb get-item \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key file://"$keys" \
      --output text \
      --query "$query")
  else
    response=$(
      aws dynamodb get-item \
        --table-name "$table_name" \
        --key file://"$keys" \
        --output text
    )
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports get-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    echo "$response" | sed "/^\t/s/\t//1" # Remove initial tab that the JMSEPath
 query inserts on some strings.
  else
    echo "$response"
  fi

  return 0
}

###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_query
#
# This function queries a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
```

```
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression.
#       -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute names.
#       -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_query() {
  local table_name key_condition_expression attribute_names attribute_values
 projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_query"
    echo "Query a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression."
    echo " -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute
 names."
    echo " -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute
 values."
    echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:k:a:v:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_condition_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
```

```
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_condition_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key condition expression with the -k
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute names with the -a parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute values with the -v parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
```

```
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports query operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_scan
#
# This function scans a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression.
#       -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute names.
#       -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##########################################################################
function dynamodb_scan() {
  local table_name filter_expression expression_attribute_names
 expression_attribute_values projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
```

```
# Function usage explanation
#######################################
function usage() {
  echo "function dynamodb_scan"
  echo "Scan a DynamoDB table."
  echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
  echo " -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression."
  echo " -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the
expression attribute names."
  echo " -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
expression attribute values."
  echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
  echo ""
}

while getopts "n:f:a:v:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    f) filter_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
    a) expression_attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
    v) expression_attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$filter_expression" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a filter expression with the -f parameter."
  usage
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute names with the -a
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute values with the -v
 parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports scan operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_item
#
# This function deletes an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_item() {
  local table_name keys response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_item"
    echo "Delete an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the
 item to delete."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "n:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
```

```
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_table
#
# This function deletes a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete.
#
```

```
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_table() {
  local table_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_table"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-table \
```

```
    --table-name "$table_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

此案例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
##############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
##############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
```

```
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-
help-return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem

- PutItem
- 查詢
- 掃描
- UpdateItem

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        //  1. Create a table with partition: year (N) and sort: title (S).
 (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::dynamodbGettingStartedScenario(clientConfig);

            // 9. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }
    }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa dynamodbGettingStartedScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::dynamodbGettingStartedScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo." <<
 std::endl;
```

```
   std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
             << std::endl;

   Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

   // 2. Add a new movie.
   Aws::String title;
   float rating;
   int year;
   Aws::String plot;
   {
       title = askQuestion(
               "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
       year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
       rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate
it? ",
                                         1, 10);
       plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemRequest putItemRequest;
       putItemRequest.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

       putItemRequest.AddItem(YEAR_KEY,

Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
       putItemRequest.AddItem(TITLE_KEY,

Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));

       // Create attribute for the info map.
       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

       std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
               ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
       ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
       infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

       std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
               ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
       plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
       infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
```

```
        putItemRequest.AddItem(INFO_KEY, infoMapAttribute);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemOutcome outcome = dynamoClient.PutItem(
                putItemRequest);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add an item: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nAdded '" << title << "' to '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'."
              << std::endl;

    // 3. Update the rating and plot of the movie by using an update expression.
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion(Aws::String("You summarized the plot as '") + plot +
                           "'.\nWhat would you say now? ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemRequest request;
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
        request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        std::stringstream expressionStream;
        expressionStream << "set " << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << " =:r, "
                         << INFO_KEY << "." << PLOT_KEY << " =:p";
        request.SetUpdateExpression(expressionStream.str());
        request.SetExpressionAttributeValues({
                                                        {":r",
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                                                rating)},
                                                        {":p",
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
                                                                plot)}
                                                }});

        request.SetReturnValues(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ReturnValue::UPDATED_NEW);
```

```
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.UpdateItem(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error updating movie " + result.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nUpdated '" << title << "' with new attributes:" << std::endl;

    // 4. Put 250 movies in the table from moviedata.json.
    {
        std::cout << "Adding movies from a json file to the database." <<
std::endl;
        const size_t MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE = 25;
        const size_t MOVIES_TO_WRITE = 10 * MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE;
        Aws::String jsonString = getMovieJSON();
        if (!jsonString.empty()) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue json(jsonString);
            Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> movieJsons =
json.View().AsArray();
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> writeRequests;

            // To add movies with a cross-section of years, use an appropriate
increment
            // value for iterating through the database.
            size_t increment = movieJsons.GetLength() / MOVIES_TO_WRITE;
            for (size_t i = 0; i < movieJsons.GetLength(); i += increment) {
                writeRequests.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest());
                Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
putItems = movieJsonViewToAttributeMap(
                        movieJsons[i]);
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutRequest putRequest;
                putRequest.SetItem(putItems);
                writeRequests.back().SetPutRequest(putRequest);
                if (writeRequests.size() == MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE) {
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemRequest request;
                    request.AddRequestItems(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME, writeRequests);
                    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(
                            request);
```

```
                    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                        std::cerr << "Unable to batch write movie data: "
                                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        writeRequests.clear();
                        break;
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout << "Added batch of " << writeRequests.size()
                                  << " movies to the database."
                                  << std::endl;
                    }
                    writeRequests.clear();
                }
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;

    // 5. Get a movie by Key (partition + sort).
    {
        Aws::String titleToGet("King Kong");
        Aws::String answer = askQuestion(Aws::String(
                "Let's move on...Would you like to get info about '" + titleToGet
+
                "'? (y/n) "));
        if (answer == "y") {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemRequest request;
            request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
            request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,

Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titleToGet));
            request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(1933));

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.GetItem(
                    request);
            if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error " << result.GetError().GetMessage();
            }
            else {
```

```
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = result.GetResult().GetItem();
                if (!item.empty()) {
                    std::cout << "\nHere's what I found:" << std::endl;
                    printMovieInfo(item);
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "\nThe movie was not found in the database."
                              << std::endl;
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // 6. Use Query with a key condition expression to return all movies
    //    released in a given year.
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryRequest req;

        req.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        // "year" is a DynamoDB reserved keyword and must be replaced with an
        // expression attribute name.
        req.SetKeyConditionExpression("#dynobase_year = :valueToMatch");
        req.SetExpressionAttributeNames({{"#dynobase_year", YEAR_KEY}});

        int yearToMatch = askQuestionForIntRange(
                "\nLet's get a list of movies released in"
                " a given year. Enter a year between 1972 and 2018 ",
                1972, 2018);
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
attributeValues;
        attributeValues.emplace(":valueToMatch",
                                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                        yearToMatch));
        req.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);

        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.Query(req);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetResult().GetItems();
            if (!items.empty()) {
```

```
                std::cout << "\nThere were " << items.size()
                          << " movies in the database from "
                          << yearToMatch << "." << std::endl;
                for (const auto &item: items) {
                    printMovieInfo(item);
                }
                doAgain = "n";
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "\nNo movies from " << yearToMatch
                          << " were found in the database"
                          << std::endl;
                doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Try another year? (y/n) "));
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to Query items: " <<
result.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (doAgain == "y");

    //  7. Use Scan to return movies released within a range of years.
    //     Show how to paginate data using ExclusiveStartKey. (Scan +
FilterExpression)
    {
        int startYear = askQuestionForIntRange("\nNow let's scan a range of years
"
                                               "for movies in the database. Enter
a start year: ",
                                               1972, 2018);
        int endYear = askQuestionForIntRange("\nEnter an end year: ",
                                             startYear, 2018);
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
exclusiveStartKey;
        do {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanRequest scanRequest;
            scanRequest.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
            scanRequest.SetFilterExpression(
                    "#dynobase_year >= :startYear AND #dynobase_year
<= :endYear");
            scanRequest.SetExpressionAttributeNames({{"#dynobase_year",
YEAR_KEY}});
```

```
            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
attributeValues;
            attributeValues.emplace(":startYear",
                                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                            startYear));
            attributeValues.emplace(":endYear",
                                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                            endYear));
            scanRequest.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);

            if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
                scanRequest.SetExclusiveStartKey(exclusiveStartKey);
            }

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanOutcome &result = dynamoClient.Scan(
                    scanRequest);
            if (result.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetResult().GetItems();
                if (!items.empty()) {
                    std::stringstream stringStream;
                    stringStream << "\nFound " << items.size() << " movies in one
scan."
                                 << " How many would you like to see? ";
                    size_t count = askQuestionForInt(stringStream.str());
                    for (size_t i = 0; i < count && i < items.size(); ++i) {
                        printMovieInfo(items[i]);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "\nNo movies in the database between " <<
startYear <<
                              " and " << endYear << "." << std::endl;
                }

                exclusiveStartKey = result.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
                if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
                    std::cout << "Not all movies were retrieved. Scanning for
more."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "All movies were retrieved with this scan."
```

```
                                << std::endl;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to Scan movies: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!exclusiveStartKey.empty());
    }

    // 8. Delete a movie. (DeleteItem)
    {
        std::stringstream stringStream;
        stringStream << "\nWould you like to delete the movie " << title
                     << " from the database? (y/n) ";
        Aws::String answer = askQuestion(stringStream.str());
        if (answer == "y") {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemRequest request;
            request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
            request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,
                           Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
            request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteItem(
                    request);
            if (result.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "\nRemoved \"" << title << "\" from the database."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine to convert a JsonView object to an attribute map.
/*!
```

```
  \sa movieJsonViewToAttributeMap()
  \param jsonView: Json view object.
  \return map: Map that can be used in a DynamoDB request.
 */
Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::movieJsonViewToAttributeMap(
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &jsonView) {
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> result;

    if (jsonView.KeyExists(YEAR_KEY)) {
        result[YEAR_KEY].SetN(jsonView.GetInteger(YEAR_KEY));
    }
    if (jsonView.KeyExists(TITLE_KEY)) {
        result[TITLE_KEY].SetS(jsonView.GetString(TITLE_KEY));
    }
    if (jsonView.KeyExists(INFO_KEY)) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> infoMap;
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView infoView = jsonView.GetObject(INFO_KEY);
        if (infoView.KeyExists(RATING_KEY)) {
            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValue
 = std::make_shared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>();
            attributeValue->SetN(infoView.GetDouble(RATING_KEY));
            infoMap.emplace(std::make_pair(RATING_KEY, attributeValue));
        }
        if (infoView.KeyExists(PLOT_KEY)) {
            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValue
 = std::make_shared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>();
            attributeValue->SetS(infoView.GetString(PLOT_KEY));
            infoMap.emplace(std::make_pair(PLOT_KEY, attributeValue));
        }

        result[INFO_KEY].SetM(infoMap);
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
```

```
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." <<
 std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
```

```
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描
  - UpdateItem

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行互動式案例以建立資料表並對其執行動作。

```
// RunMovieScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use the AWS
 SDK for Go
// to create and use an Amazon DynamoDB table that stores data about movies.
//
//   1. Create a table that can hold movie data.
//   2. Put, get, and update a single movie in the table.
//   3. Write movie data to the table from a sample JSON file.
//   4. Query for movies that were released in a given year.
//   5. Scan for movies that were released in a range of years.
//   6. Delete a movie from the table.
//   7. Delete the table.
//
// This example creates a DynamoDB service client from the specified sdkConfig so
 that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
//
// The specified movie sampler is used to get sample data from a URL that is
 loaded
// into the named table.
func RunMovieScenario(
 sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, tableName string,
 movieSampler actions.IMovieSampler) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 tableBasics := actions.TableBasics{TableName: tableName,
  DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)}

 exists, err := tableBasics.TableExists()
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if !exists {
```

```
 log.Printf("Creating table %v...\n", tableName)
 _, err = tableBasics.CreateMovieTable()
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Created table %v.\n", tableName)
 }
} else {
 log.Printf("Table %v already exists.\n", tableName)
}

var customMovie actions.Movie
customMovie.Title = questioner.Ask("Enter a movie title to add to the table:",
 []demotools.IAnswerValidator{demotools.NotEmpty{}})
customMovie.Year = questioner.AskInt("What year was it released?",
 []demotools.IAnswerValidator{demotools.NotEmpty{}, demotools.InIntRange{
  Lower: 1900, Upper: 2030}})
customMovie.Info = map[string]interface{}{}
customMovie.Info["rating"] = questioner.AskFloat64(
 "Enter a rating between 1 and 10:", []demotools.IAnswerValidator{
  demotools.NotEmpty{}, demotools.InFloatRange{Lower: 1, Upper: 10}})
customMovie.Info["plot"] = questioner.Ask("What's the plot? ",
 []demotools.IAnswerValidator{demotools.NotEmpty{}})
err = tableBasics.AddMovie(customMovie)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Added %v to the movie table.\n", customMovie.Title)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's update your movie. You previously rated it %v.\n",
customMovie.Info["rating"])
customMovie.Info["rating"] = questioner.AskFloat64(
 "What new rating would you give it?", []demotools.IAnswerValidator{
  demotools.NotEmpty{}, demotools.InFloatRange{Lower: 1, Upper: 10}})
log.Printf("You summarized the plot as '%v'.\n", customMovie.Info["plot"])
customMovie.Info["plot"] = questioner.Ask("What would you say now?",
 []demotools.IAnswerValidator{demotools.NotEmpty{}})
attributes, err := tableBasics.UpdateMovie(customMovie)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Updated %v with new values.\n", customMovie.Title)
 for _, attVal := range attributes {
  for valKey, val := range attVal {
   log.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", valKey, val)
  }
```

```
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Getting movie data from %v and adding 250 movies to the table...\n",
 movieSampler.GetURL())
movies := movieSampler.GetSampleMovies()
written, err := tableBasics.AddMovieBatch(movies, 250)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
} else {
 log.Printf("Added %v movies to the table.\n", written)
}

show := 10
if show > written {
 show = written
}
log.Printf("The first %v movies in the table are:", show)
for index, movie := range movies[:show] {
 log.Printf("\t%v. %v\n", index+1, movie.Title)
}
movieIndex := questioner.AskInt(
 "Enter the number of a movie to get info about it: ",
[]demotools.IAnswerValidator{
  demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1, Upper: show}},
)
movie, err := tableBasics.GetMovie(movies[movieIndex-1].Title,
movies[movieIndex-1].Year)
if err == nil {
 log.Println(movie)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Let's get a list of movies released in a given year.")
releaseYear := questioner.AskInt("Enter a year between 1972 and 2018: ",
 []demotools.IAnswerValidator{demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1972, Upper: 2018}},
)
releases, err := tableBasics.Query(releaseYear)
if err == nil {
 if len(releases) == 0 {
  log.Printf("I couldn't find any movies released in %v!\n", releaseYear)
 } else {
  for _, movie = range releases {
```

```
    log.Println(movie)
   }
  }
 }
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Now let's scan for movies released in a range of years.")
startYear := questioner.AskInt("Enter a year: ", []demotools.IAnswerValidator{
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1972, Upper: 2018}})
endYear := questioner.AskInt("Enter another year: ",
[]demotools.IAnswerValidator{
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1972, Upper: 2018}})
releases, err = tableBasics.Scan(startYear, endYear)
if err == nil {
 if len(releases) == 0 {
  log.Printf("I couldn't find any movies released between %v and %v!\n",
startYear, endYear)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Found %v movies. In this list, the plot is <nil> because "+
   "we used a projection expression when scanning for items to return only "+
   "the title, year, and rating.\n", len(releases))
  for _, movie = range releases {
   log.Println(movie)
  }
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

var tables []string
if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to list all of your tables? (y/n) ", "y") {
 tables, err = tableBasics.ListTables()
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Found %v tables:", len(tables))
  for _, table := range tables {
   log.Printf("\t%v", table)
  }
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's remove your movie '%v'.\n", customMovie.Title)
if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete it from the table? (y/n) ", "y") {
 err = tableBasics.DeleteMovie(customMovie)
}
```

```
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted %v.\n", customMovie.Title)
 }

 if questioner.AskBool("Delete the table, too? (y/n)", "y") {
  err = tableBasics.DeleteTable()
 } else {
  log.Println("Don't forget to delete the table when you're done or you might " +
   "incur charges on your account.")
 }
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted table %v.\n", tableBasics.TableName)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

定義此範例中使用的影片結構。

```
// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

建立呼叫 DynamoDB 動作的結構和方法。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified
 table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// TableExists determines whether a DynamoDB table exists.
func (basics TableBasics) TableExists() (bool, error) {
 exists := true
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DescribeTable(
  context.TODO(), &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{TableName:
 aws.String(basics.TableName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundEx *types.ResourceNotFoundException
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundEx) {
   log.Printf("Table %v does not exist.\n", basics.TableName)
   err = nil
  } else {
```

```
   log.Printf("Couldn't determine existence of table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  }
  exists = false
 }
 return exists, err
}



// CreateMovieTable creates a DynamoDB table with a composite primary key defined
 as
// a string sort key named `title`, and a numeric partition key named `year`.
// This function uses NewTableExistsWaiter to wait for the table to be created by
// DynamoDB before it returns.
func (basics TableBasics) CreateMovieTable() (*types.TableDescription, error) {
 var tableDesc *types.TableDescription
 table, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.CreateTable(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.CreateTableInput{
  AttributeDefinitions: []types.AttributeDefinition{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeN,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeS,
  }},
  KeySchema: []types.KeySchemaElement{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeHash,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeRange,
  }},
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName),
  ProvisionedThroughput: &types.ProvisionedThroughput{
   ReadCapacityUnits:  aws.Int64(10),
   WriteCapacityUnits: aws.Int64(10),
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 } else {
  waiter := dynamodb.NewTableExistsWaiter(basics.DynamoDbClient)
  err = waiter.Wait(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{
```

```
    TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)}, 5*time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Wait for table exists failed. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
   tableDesc = table.TableDescription
  }
  return tableDesc, err
}



// ListTables lists the DynamoDB table names for the current account.
func (basics TableBasics) ListTables() ([]string, error) {
 var tableNames []string
 var output *dynamodb.ListTablesOutput
 var err error
 tablePaginator := dynamodb.NewListTablesPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ListTablesInput{})
 for tablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = tablePaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   tableNames = append(tableNames, output.TableNames...)
  }
 }
 return tableNames, err
}



// AddMovie adds a movie the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovie(movie Movie) error {
 item, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.PutItem(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Item: item,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't add item to table. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
```

```
 return err
}



// UpdateMovie updates the rating and plot of a movie that already exists in the
// DynamoDB table. This function uses the `expression` package to build the
 update
// expression.
func (basics TableBasics) UpdateMovie(movie Movie)
 (map[string]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.UpdateItemOutput
 var attributeMap map[string]map[string]interface{}
 update := expression.Set(expression.Name("info.rating"),
 expression.Value(movie.Info["rating"]))
 update.Set(expression.Name("info.plot"), expression.Value(movie.Info["plot"]))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithUpdate(update).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for update. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  response, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.UpdateItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.UpdateItemInput{
   TableName:                aws.String(basics.TableName),
   Key:                      movie.GetKey(),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   UpdateExpression:         expr.Update(),
   ReturnValues:             types.ReturnValueUpdatedNew,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
  } else {
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Attributes, &attributeMap)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshall update response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
  }
 }
 return attributeMap, err
}
```

```
// AddMovieBatch adds a slice of movies to the DynamoDB table. The function sends
// batches of 25 movies to DynamoDB until all movies are added or it reaches the
// specified maximum.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovieBatch(movies []Movie, maxMovies int) (int,
 error) {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 written := 0
 batchSize := 25 // DynamoDB allows a maximum batch size of 25 items.
 start := 0
 end := start + batchSize
 for start < maxMovies && start < len(movies) {
  var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
  if end > len(movies) {
   end = len(movies)
  }
  for _, movie := range movies[start:end] {
   item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't marshal movie %v for batch writing. Here's why: %v\n",
 movie.Title, err)
   } else {
    writeReqs = append(
     writeReqs,
     types.WriteRequest{PutRequest: &types.PutRequest{Item: item}},
    )
   }
  }
  _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.BatchWriteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
   RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{basics.TableName: writeReqs}})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't add a batch of movies to %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  } else {
   written += len(writeReqs)
  }
  start = end
  end += batchSize
 }

 return written, err
}
```

```
// GetMovie gets movie data from the DynamoDB table by using the primary
 composite key
// made of title and year.
func (basics TableBasics) GetMovie(title string, year int) (Movie, error) {
 movie := Movie{Title: title, Year: year}
 response, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.GetItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key: movie.GetKey(), TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}



// Query gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in the
 specified year.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the key condition
 expression
// that is used in the query.
func (basics TableBasics) Query(releaseYear int) ([]Movie, error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.QueryOutput
 var movies []Movie
 keyEx := expression.Key("year").Equal(expression.Value(releaseYear))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithKeyCondition(keyEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for query. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  queryPaginator := dynamodb.NewQueryPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.QueryInput{
   TableName:                aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   KeyConditionExpression:    expr.KeyCondition(),
```

```
  })
  for queryPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = queryPaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't query for movies released in %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 releaseYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}



// Scan gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in a range of
 years
// and projects them to return a reduced set of fields.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the filter and projection
// expressions.
func (basics TableBasics) Scan(startYear int, endYear int) ([]Movie, error) {
 var movies []Movie
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.ScanOutput
 filtEx := expression.Name("year").Between(expression.Value(startYear),
 expression.Value(endYear))
 projEx := expression.NamesList(
  expression.Name("year"), expression.Name("title"),
 expression.Name("info.rating"))
 expr, err :=
 expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filtEx).WithProjection(projEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expressions for scan. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
```

```
  scanPaginator := dynamodb.NewScanPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ScanInput{
   TableName:                aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
   ProjectionExpression:      expr.Projection(),
  })
  for scanPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = scanPaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't scan for movies released between %v and %v. Here's why:
 %v\n",
     startYear, endYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}



// DeleteMovie removes a movie from the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteMovie(movie Movie) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.DeleteItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Key: movie.GetKey(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// DeleteTable deletes the DynamoDB table and all of its data.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteTable() error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteTable(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.DeleteTableInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描
  - UpdateItem

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 DynamoDB 資料表。

```
    // Create a table with a Sort key.
    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

        // Define attributes.
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName("year")
                .attributeType("N")
                .build());

        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName("title")
                .attributeType("S")
                .build());

        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName("year")
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName("title")
                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .keySchema(tableKey)
                .provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                        .readCapacityUnits(10L)
                        .writeCapacityUnits(10L)
                        .build())
                .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
```

```
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

建立 Helper 函數以下載並擷取範例 JSON 檔案。

```
    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
fileName) throws IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                .build();

        DynamoDbTable<Movies> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        while (iter.hasNext()) {
            // Only add 200 Movies to the table.
            if (t == 200)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
```

```
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

            Movies movies = new Movies();
            movies.setYear(year);
            movies.setTitle(title);
            movies.setInfo(info);

            // Put the data into the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table.
            mappedTable.putItem(movies);
            t++;
        }
    }
```

從資料表取得項目。

```
    public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put("year", AttributeValue.builder()
                .n("1933")
                .build());

        keyToGet.put("title", AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("King Kong")
                .build());

        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
                .key(keyToGet)
                .tableName("Movies")
                .build();

        try {
            Map<String, AttributeValue> returnedItem =
ddb.getItem(request).item();

            if (returnedItem != null) {
                Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
                System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");

                for (String key1 : keys) {
```

```
                    System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
 returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", "year");
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

完整範例。

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table with partition and sort key.
 * 2. Puts data into the Amazon DynamoDB table from a JSON document using the
 * Enhanced client.
 * 3. Gets data from the Movie table.
 * 4. Adds a new item.
 * 5. Updates an item.
 * 6. Uses a Scan to query items using the Enhanced client.
 * 7. Queries all items where the year is 2013 using the Enhanced Client.
 * 8. Deletes the table.
 */

public class Scenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
```

```
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <fileName>

                Where:
                    fileName - The path to the moviedata.json file that you can
download from the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = "Movies";
        String fileName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "1. Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named Movies with a key
named year and a sort key named title.");
        createTable(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Loading data into the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        loadData(ddb, tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Getting data from the Movie table.");
        getItem(ddb);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("4. Putting a record into the Amazon DynamoDB
table.");
        putRecord(ddb);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Updating a record.");
        updateTableItem(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Scanning the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        scanMovies(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Querying the Movies released in 2013.");
        queryTable(ddb);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        ddb.close();
    }

    // Create a table with a Sort key.
    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

        // Define attributes.
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName("year")
                .attributeType("N")
                .build());

        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName("title")
                .attributeType("S")
                .build());
```

```
        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName("year")
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName("title")
                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .keySchema(tableKey)
                .provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                        .readCapacityUnits(10L)
                        .writeCapacityUnits(10L)
                        .build())
                .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    // Query the table.
    public static void queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        try {
            DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient =
DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                    .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                    .build();

            DynamoDbTable<Movies> custTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
            QueryConditional queryConditional = QueryConditional
                    .keyEqualTo(Key.builder()
                            .partitionValue(2013)
                            .build());

            // Get items in the table and write out the ID value.
            Iterator<Movies> results =
custTable.query(queryConditional).items().iterator();
            String result = "";

            while (results.hasNext()) {
                Movies rec = results.next();
                System.out.println("The title of the movie is " +
rec.getTitle());
                System.out.println("The movie information  is " + rec.getInfo());
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Scan the table.
    public static void scanMovies(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        System.out.println("******* Scanning all movies.\n");
        try {
            DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient =
DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                    .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                    .build();

            DynamoDbTable<Movies> custTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
```

```
            Iterator<Movies> results = custTable.scan().items().iterator();
            while (results.hasNext()) {
                Movies rec = results.next();
                System.out.println("The movie title is " + rec.getTitle());
                System.out.println("The movie year is " + rec.getYear());
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
 fileName) throws IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                .build();

        DynamoDbTable<Movies> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
 TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
 ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        while (iter.hasNext()) {
            // Only add 200 Movies to the table.
            if (t == 200)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

            Movies movies = new Movies();
            movies.setYear(year);
            movies.setTitle(title);
            movies.setInfo(info);

            // Put the data into the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table.
```

```
            mappedTable.putItem(movies);
            t++;
        }
    }

    // Update the record to include show only directors.
    public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> itemKey = new HashMap<>();
        itemKey.put("year", AttributeValue.builder().n("1933").build());
        itemKey.put("title", AttributeValue.builder().s("King Kong").build());

        HashMap<String, AttributeValueUpdate> updatedValues = new HashMap<>();
        updatedValues.put("info", AttributeValueUpdate.builder()
                .value(AttributeValue.builder().s("{\"directors\":[\"Merian C.
Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack\"]")
                        .build())
                .action(AttributeAction.PUT)
                .build());

        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(itemKey)
                .attributeUpdates(updatedValues)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.updateItem(request);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("Item was updated!");
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName)
{
        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();
```

```
        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }

    public static void putRecord(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        try {
            DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient =
DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                    .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                    .build();

            DynamoDbTable<Movies> table = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));

            // Populate the Table.
            Movies record = new Movies();
            record.setYear(2020);
            record.setTitle("My Movie2");
            record.setInfo("no info");
            table.putItem(record);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Added a new movie to the table.");
    }

    public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put("year", AttributeValue.builder()
                .n("1933")
                .build());

        keyToGet.put("title", AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("King Kong")
                .build());
```

```
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
                .key(keyToGet)
                .tableName("Movies")
                .build();

        try {
            Map<String, AttributeValue> returnedItem =
 ddb.getItem(request).item();

            if (returnedItem != null) {
                Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
                System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");

                for (String key1 : keys) {
                    System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
 returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", "year");
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描

- UpdateItem

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { readFileSync } from "fs";
import {
  BillingMode,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DeleteTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

/**
 * This module is a convenience library. It abstracts Amazon DynamoDB's data type
 * descriptors (such as S, N, B, and BOOL) by marshalling JavaScript objects into
 * AttributeValue shapes.
 */
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DeleteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  GetCommand,
  PutCommand,
  UpdateCommand,
  paginateQuery,
  paginateScan,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

// These modules are local to our GitHub repository. We recommend cloning
// the project from GitHub if you want to run this example.
// For more information, see https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples.
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
```

```
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { chunkArray } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-array.js";

const dirname = dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url);
const tableName = getUniqueName("Movies");
const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

const log = (msg) => console.log(`[SCENARIO] ${msg}`);

export const main = async () => {
  /**
   * Create a table.
   */

  const createTableCommand = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // This example performs a large write to the database.
    // Set the billing mode to PAY_PER_REQUEST to
    // avoid throttling the large write.
    BillingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
    // Define the attributes that are necessary for the key schema.
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "year",
        // 'N' is a data type descriptor that represents a number type.
        // For a list of all data type descriptors, see the following link.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
        AttributeType: "N",
      },
      { AttributeName: "title", AttributeType: "S" },
    ],
    // The KeySchema defines the primary key. The primary key can be
    // a partition key, or a combination of a partition key and a sort key.
    // Key schema design is important. For more info, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/best-
practices.html
    KeySchema: [
      // The way your data is accessed determines how you structure your keys.
      // The movies table will be queried for movies by year. It makes sense
      // to make year our partition (HASH) key.
      { AttributeName: "year", KeyType: "HASH" },
      { AttributeName: "title", KeyType: "RANGE" },
```

```
    ],
  });

  log("Creating a table.");
  const createTableResponse = await client.send(createTableCommand);
  log(`Table created: ${JSON.stringify(createTableResponse.TableDescription)}`);

  // This polls with DescribeTableCommand until the requested table is 'ACTIVE'.
  // You can't write to a table before it's active.
  log("Waiting for the table to be active.");
  await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: tableName });
  log("Table active.");

  /**
   * Add a movie to the table.
   */

  log("Adding a single movie to the table.");
  // PutCommand is the first example usage of 'lib-dynamodb'.
  const putCommand = new PutCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: {
      // In 'client-dynamodb', the AttributeValue would be required (`year: { N:
1981 }`)
      // 'lib-dynamodb' simplifies the usage ( `year: 1981` )
      year: 1981,
      // The preceding KeySchema defines 'title' as our sort (RANGE) key, so
'title'
      // is required.
      title: "The Evil Dead",
      // Every other attribute is optional.
      info: {
        genres: ["Horror"],
      },
    },
  });
  await docClient.send(putCommand);
  log("The movie was added.");

  /**
   * Get a movie from the table.
   */

  log("Getting a single movie from the table.");
```

```
  const getCommand = new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // Requires the complete primary key. For the movies table, the primary key
    // is only the id (partition key).
    Key: {
      year: 1981,
      title: "The Evil Dead",
    },
    // Set this to make sure that recent writes are reflected.
    // For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/
latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ReadConsistency.html.
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });
  const getResponse = await docClient.send(getCommand);
  log(`Got the movie: ${JSON.stringify(getResponse.Item)}`);

  /**
   * Update a movie in the table.
   */

  log("Updating a single movie in the table.");
  const updateCommand = new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: { year: 1981, title: "The Evil Dead" },
    // This update expression appends "Comedy" to the list of genres.
    // For more information on update expressions, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Expressions.UpdateExpressions.html
    UpdateExpression: "set #i.#g = list_append(#i.#g, :vals)",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#i": "info", "#g": "genres" },
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":vals": ["Comedy"],
    },
    ReturnValues: "ALL_NEW",
  });
  const updateResponse = await docClient.send(updateCommand);
  log(`Movie updated: ${JSON.stringify(updateResponse.Attributes)}`);

  /**
   * Delete a movie from the table.
   */

  log("Deleting a single movie from the table.");
  const deleteCommand = new DeleteCommand({
```

```
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: { year: 1981, title: "The Evil Dead" },
  });
  await client.send(deleteCommand);
  log("Movie deleted.");

  /**
   * Upload a batch of movies.
   */

  log("Adding movies from local JSON file.");
  const file = readFileSync(
    `${dirname}../../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json`,
  );
  const movies = JSON.parse(file.toString());
  // chunkArray is a local convenience function. It takes an array and returns
  // a generator function. The generator function yields every N items.
  const movieChunks = chunkArray(movies, 25);
  // For every chunk of 25 movies, make one BatchWrite request.
  for (const chunk of movieChunks) {
    const putRequests = chunk.map((movie) => ({
      PutRequest: {
        Item: movie,
      },
    }));

    const command = new BatchWriteCommand({
      RequestItems: {
        [tableName]: putRequests,
      },
    });

    await docClient.send(command);
  }
  log("Movies added.");

  /**
   * Query for movies by year.
   */

  log("Querying for all movies from 1981.");
  const paginatedQuery = paginateQuery(
    { client: docClient },
    {
```

```
      TableName: tableName,
      //For more information about query expressions, see
      // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Query.html#Query.KeyConditionExpressions
      KeyConditionExpression: "#y = :y",
      // 'year' is a reserved word in DynamoDB. Indicate that it's an attribute
      // name by using an expression attribute name.
      ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#y": "year" },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: { ":y": 1981 },
      ConsistentRead: true,
    },
  );
  /**
   * @type { Record<string, any>[] };
   */
  const movies1981 = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedQuery) {
    movies1981.push(...page.Items);
  }
  log(`Movies: ${movies1981.map((m) => m.title).join(", ")}`);

  /**
   * Scan the table for movies between 1980 and 1990.
   */

  log(`Scan for movies released between 1980 and 1990`);
  // A 'Scan' operation always reads every item in the table. If your design
 requires
  // the use of 'Scan', consider indexing your table or changing your design.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/bp-query-
scan.html
  const paginatedScan = paginateScan(
    { client: docClient },
    {
      TableName: tableName,
      // Scan uses a filter expression instead of a key condition expression.
 Scan will
      // read the entire table and then apply the filter.
      FilterExpression: "#y between :y1 and :y2",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#y": "year" },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: { ":y1": 1980, ":y2": 1990 },
      ConsistentRead: true,
    },
  );
```

```
  /**
   * @type { Record<string, any>[] };
   */
  const movies1980to1990 = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedScan) {
    movies1980to1990.push(...page.Items);
  }
  log(
    `Movies: ${movies1980to1990
      .map((m) => `${m.title} (${m.year})`)
      .join(", ")}`,
  );

  /**
   * Delete the table.
   */

  const deleteTableCommand = new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: tableName });
  log(`Deleting table ${tableName}.`);
  await client.send(deleteTableCommand);
  log("Table deleted.");
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描
  - UpdateItem

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 DynamoDB 資料表。

```
suspend fun createScenarioTable(tableNameVal: String, key: String) {
    val attDef = AttributeDefinition {
        attributeName = key
        attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
    }

    val attDef1 = AttributeDefinition {
        attributeName = "title"
        attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
    }

    val keySchemaVal = KeySchemaElement {
        attributeName = key
        keyType = KeyType.Hash
    }

    val keySchemaVal1 = KeySchemaElement {
        attributeName = "title"
        keyType = KeyType.Range
    }

    val provisionedVal = ProvisionedThroughput {
        readCapacityUnits = 10
        writeCapacityUnits = 10
    }

    val request = CreateTableRequest {
        attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
        keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
        provisionedThroughput = provisionedVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
```

```
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->

        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists { // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
    }
}
```

建立 Helper 函數以下載並擷取範例 JSON 檔案。

```
// Load data into the table.
suspend fun loadData(tableName: String, fileName: String) {
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()
        putMovie(tableName, year, title, info)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun putMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    year: Int,
    title: String,
    info: String
```

```
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    val strVal = year.toString()
    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues["year"] = AttributeValue.N(strVal)
    itemValues["title"] = AttributeValue.S(title)
    itemValues["info"] = AttributeValue.S(info)

    val request = PutItemRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
        item = itemValues
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println("Added $title to the Movie table.")
    }
}
```

從資料表取得項目。

```
suspend fun getMovie(tableNameVal: String, keyName: String, keyVal: String) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.N(keyVal)
    keyToGet["title"] = AttributeValue.S("King Kong")

    val request = GetItemRequest {
        key = keyToGet
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}
```

完整範例。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
          <fileName>

        Where:
           fileName - The path to the moviedata.json you can download from the
 Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    // Get the moviedata.json from the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
    val tableName = "Movies"
    val fileName = args[0]
    val partitionAlias = "#a"

    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named Movies with a key named id
 and a sort key named title.")
    createScenarioTable(tableName, "year")
    loadData(tableName, fileName)
    getMovie(tableName, "year", "1933")
    scanMovies(tableName)
    val count = queryMovieTable(tableName, "year", partitionAlias)
    println("There are $count Movies released in 2013.")
    deletIssuesTable(tableName)
}

suspend fun createScenarioTable(tableNameVal: String, key: String) {
    val attDef = AttributeDefinition {
        attributeName = key
        attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
    }

    val attDef1 = AttributeDefinition {
        attributeName = "title"
        attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
    }
```

```
    val keySchemaVal = KeySchemaElement {
        attributeName = key
        keyType = KeyType.Hash
    }

    val keySchemaVal1 = KeySchemaElement {
        attributeName = "title"
        keyType = KeyType.Range
    }

    val provisionedVal = ProvisionedThroughput {
        readCapacityUnits = 10
        writeCapacityUnits = 10
    }

    val request = CreateTableRequest {
        attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
        keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
        provisionedThroughput = provisionedVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->

        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists { // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
    }
}

// Load data into the table.
suspend fun loadData(tableName: String, fileName: String) {
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
```

```
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()
        putMovie(tableName, year, title, info)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun putMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    year: Int,
    title: String,
    info: String
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    val strVal = year.toString()
    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues["year"] = AttributeValue.N(strVal)
    itemValues["title"] = AttributeValue.S(title)
    itemValues["info"] = AttributeValue.S(info)

    val request = PutItemRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
        item = itemValues
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println("Added $title to the Movie table.")
    }
}

suspend fun getMovie(tableNameVal: String, keyName: String, keyVal: String) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.N(keyVal)
    keyToGet["title"] = AttributeValue.S("King Kong")

    val request = GetItemRequest {
        key = keyToGet
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
```

```
    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}

suspend fun deletIssuesTable(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteTableRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun queryMovieTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    partitionKeyName: String,
    partitionAlias: String
): Int {
    val attrNameAlias = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    attrNameAlias[partitionAlias] = "year"

    // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
    val attrValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    attrValues[":$partitionKeyName"] = AttributeValue.N("2013")

    val request = QueryRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
        keyConditionExpression = "$partitionAlias = :$partitionKeyName"
        expressionAttributeNames = attrNameAlias
        this.expressionAttributeValues = attrValues
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.query(request)
        return response.count
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun scanMovies(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request = ScanRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.scan(request)
        response.items?.forEach { item ->
            item.keys.forEach { key ->
                println("The key name is $key\n")
                println("The value is ${item[key]}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描
  - UpdateItem

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace DynamoDb\Basics;

use Aws\DynamoDb\Marshaler;
use DynamoDb;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBAttribute;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBService;

use function AwsUtilities\loadMovieData;
use function AwsUtilities\testable_readline;

class GettingStartedWithDynamoDB
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo using PHP!
\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $uuid = uniqid();
        $service = new DynamoDBService();

        $tableName = "ddb_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );
```

```
        echo "Waiting for table...";
        $service->dynamoDbClient->waitUntil("TableExists", ['TableName' =>
$tableName]);
        echo "table $tableName found!\n";

        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }

        $service->putItem([
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);

        echo "How would you rate the movie from 1-10?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
|| $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        echo "What was the movie about?\n";
        while (empty($plot)) {
            $plot = testable_readline("Plot summary: ");
        }
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
                'year' => [
                    'N' => $movieYear,
```

```
                ],
            ]
        ];
        $attributes = ["rating" =>
            [
                'AttributeName' => 'rating',
                'AttributeType' => 'N',
                'Value' => $rating,
            ],
            'plot' => [
                'AttributeName' => 'plot',
                'AttributeType' => 'S',
                'Value' => $plot,
            ]
        ];
        $service->updateItemAttributesByKey($tableName, $key, $attributes);
        echo "Movie added and updated.";

        $batch = json_decode(loadMovieData());

        $service->writeBatch($tableName, $batch);


        $movie = $service->getItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Item']['title']['S']} was released in
 {$movie['Item']['year']['N']}.\n";
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Item']['title']['S']}?
\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $service->updateItemAttributeByKey($tableName, $key, 'rating', 'N',
 $rating);

        $movie = $service->getItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "Ok, you have rated {$movie['Item']['title']['S']} as a
 {$movie['Item']['rating']['N']}\n";

        $service->deleteItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";
```

```
        echo "That's okay though. The book was better. Now, for something
lighter, in what year were you born?\n";
        $birthYear = "not a number";
        while (!is_numeric($birthYear) || $birthYear >= date("Y")) {
            $birthYear = testable_readline("Birth year: ");
        }
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        echo "Here are the movies in our collection released the year you were
born:\n";
        $oops = "Oops! There were no movies released in that year (that we know
of).\n";
        $display = "";
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            $display .= $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
        echo ($display) ?: $oops;

        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
```

```
        echo "\nCleaning up this demo by deleting table $tableName...\n";
        $service->deleteTable($tableName);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描
  - UpdateItem

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立封裝 DynamoDB 資料表的類別。

```
from decimal import Decimal
from io import BytesIO
import json
import logging
import os
from pprint import pprint
import requests
```

```
from zipfile import ZipFile
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from question import Question

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def exists(self, table_name):
        """
        Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
        a member variable.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to check.
        :return: True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            table = self.dyn_resource.Table(table_name)
            table.load()
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't check for existence of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

```
        else:
            self.table = table
        return exists


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
        The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
        title as the sort key.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to create.
        :return: The newly created table.
        """
        try:
            self.table = self.dyn_resource.create_table(
                TableName=table_name,
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "KeyType": "HASH"},  # Partition
key
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "KeyType": "RANGE"},  # Sort key
                ],
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "AttributeType": "N"},
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "AttributeType": "S"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 10,
                },
            )
            self.table.wait_until_exists()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.table
```

```
    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current account.

        :return: The list of tables.
        """
        try:
            tables = []
            for table in self.dyn_resource.tables.all():
                print(table.name)
                tables.append(table)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tables


    def write_batch(self, movies):
        """
        Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data, using the Boto3
        Table.batch_writer() function to put the items in the table.
        Inside the context manager, Table.batch_writer builds a list of
        requests. On exiting the context manager, Table.batch_writer starts
sending
        batches of write requests to Amazon DynamoDB and automatically
        handles chunking, buffering, and retrying.

        :param movies: The data to put in the table. Each item must contain at
least
                       the keys required by the schema that was specified when
the
                       table was created.
        """
        try:
            with self.table.batch_writer() as writer:
                for movie in movies:
                    writer.put_item(Item=movie)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't load data into table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def add_movie(self, title, year, plot, rating):
        """
        Adds a movie to the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :param plot: The plot summary of the movie.
        :param rating: The quality rating of the movie.
        """
        try:
            self.table.put_item(
                Item={
                    "year": year,
                    "title": title,
                    "info": {"plot": plot, "rating": Decimal(str(rating))},
                }
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't add movie %s to table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :return: The data about the requested movie.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.table.get_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get movie %s from table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Item"]


    def update_movie(self, title, year, rating, plot):
        """
        Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param rating: The updated rating to the give the movie.
        :param plot: The updated plot summary to give the movie.
        :return: The fields that were updated, with their new values.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="set info.rating=:r, info.plot=:p",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":r": Decimal(str(rating)), ":p":
plot},
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update movie %s in table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

```
    def query_movies(self, year):
        """
        Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.

        :param year: The year to query.
        :return: The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key("year").eq(year))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't query for movies released in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                year,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Items"]


    def scan_movies(self, year_range):
        """
        Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
        Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.

        :param year_range: The range of years to retrieve.
        :return: The list of movies released in the specified years.
        """
        movies = []
        scan_kwargs = {
            "FilterExpression": Key("year").between(
                year_range["first"], year_range["second"]
            ),
            "ProjectionExpression": "#yr, title, info.rating",
            "ExpressionAttributeNames": {"#yr": "year"},
        }
        try:
            done = False
            start_key = None
            while not done:
```

```
                if start_key:
                    scan_kwargs["ExclusiveStartKey"] = start_key
                response = self.table.scan(**scan_kwargs)
                movies.extend(response.get("Items", []))
                start_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey", None)
                done = start_key is None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

        return movies


    def delete_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Deletes a movie from the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to delete.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete()
            self.table = None
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

建立 Helper 函數以下載並擷取範例 JSON 檔案。

```
def get_sample_movie_data(movie_file_name):
    """
    Gets sample movie data, either from a local file or by first downloading it
 from
    the Amazon DynamoDB developer guide.

    :param movie_file_name: The local file name where the movie data is stored in
 JSON format.
    :return: The movie data as a dict.
    """
    if not os.path.isfile(movie_file_name):
        print(f"Downloading {movie_file_name}...")
        movie_content = requests.get(
            "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
samples/moviedata.zip"
        )
        movie_zip = ZipFile(BytesIO(movie_content.content))
        movie_zip.extractall()

    try:
        with open(movie_file_name) as movie_file:
            movie_data = json.load(movie_file, parse_float=Decimal)
    except FileNotFoundError:
        print(
            f"File {movie_file_name} not found. You must first download the file
 to "
            "run this demo. See the README for instructions."
        )
        raise
    else:
```

```
        # The sample file lists over 4000 movies, return only the first 250.
        return movie_data[:250]
```

執行互動式案例以建立資料表並對其執行動作。

```
def run_scenario(table_name, movie_file_name, dyn_resource):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    movies = Movies(dyn_resource)
    movies_exists = movies.exists(table_name)
    if not movies_exists:
        print(f"\nCreating table {table_name}...")
        movies.create_table(table_name)
        print(f"\nCreated table {movies.table.name}.")

    my_movie = Question.ask_questions(
        [
            Question(
                "title", "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the
 table: "
            ),
            Question("year", "What year was it released? ", Question.is_int),
            Question(
                "rating",
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                Question.is_float,
                Question.in_range(1, 10),
            ),
            Question("plot", "Summarize the plot for me: "),
        ]
    )
    movies.add_movie(**my_movie)
    print(f"\nAdded '{my_movie['title']}' to '{movies.table.name}'.")
    print("-" * 88)

    movie_update = Question.ask_questions(
```

```
        [
            Question(
                "rating",
                f"\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it {my_movie['rating']}, 
what new "
                f"rating would you give it? ",
                Question.is_float,
                Question.in_range(1, 10),
            ),
            Question(
                "plot",
                f"You summarized the plot as '{my_movie['plot']}'.\nWhat would 
you say now? ",
            ),
        ]
    )
    my_movie.update(movie_update)
    updated = movies.update_movie(**my_movie)
    print(f"\nUpdated '{my_movie['title']}' with new attributes:")
    pprint(updated)
    print("-" * 88)

    if not movies_exists:
        movie_data = get_sample_movie_data(movie_file_name)
        print(f"\nReading data from '{movie_file_name}' into your table.")
        movies.write_batch(movie_data)
        print(f"\nWrote {len(movie_data)} movies into {movies.table.name}.")
    print("-" * 88)

    title = "The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring"
    if Question.ask_question(
        f"Let's move on...do you want to get info about '{title}'? (y/n) ",
        Question.is_yesno,
    ):
        movie = movies.get_movie(title, 2001)
        print("\nHere's what I found:")
        pprint(movie)
    print("-" * 88)

    ask_for_year = True
    while ask_for_year:
        release_year = Question.ask_question(
            f"\nLet's get a list of movies released in a given year. Enter a year 
between "
```

```
            f"1972 and 2018: ",
            Question.is_int,
            Question.in_range(1972, 2018),
        )
        releases = movies.query_movies(release_year)
        if releases:
            print(f"There were {len(releases)} movies released in
{release_year}:")
            for release in releases:
                print(f"\t{release['title']}")
            ask_for_year = False
        else:
            print(f"I don't know about any movies released in {release_year}!")
            ask_for_year = Question.ask_question(
                "Try another year? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno
            )
    print("-" * 88)

    years = Question.ask_questions(
        [
            Question(
                "first",
                f"\nNow let's scan for movies released in a range of years. Enter
a year: ",
                Question.is_int,
                Question.in_range(1972, 2018),
            ),
            Question(
                "second",
                "Now enter another year: ",
                Question.is_int,
                Question.in_range(1972, 2018),
            ),
        ]
    )
    releases = movies.scan_movies(years)
    if releases:
        count = Question.ask_question(
            f"\nFound {len(releases)} movies. How many do you want to see? ",
            Question.is_int,
            Question.in_range(1, len(releases)),
        )
        print(f"\nHere are your {count} movies:\n")
        pprint(releases[:count])
```

```
    else:
        print(
            f"I don't know about any movies released between {years['first']} "
            f"and {years['second']}."
        )
    print("-" * 88)

    if Question.ask_question(
        f"\nLet's remove your movie from the table. Do you want to remove "
        f"'{my_movie['title']}'? (y/n)",
        Question.is_yesno,
    ):
        movies.delete_movie(my_movie["title"], my_movie["year"])
        print(f"\nRemoved '{my_movie['title']}' from the table.")
    print("-" * 88)

    if Question.ask_question(f"\nDelete the table? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno):
        movies.delete_table()
        print(f"Deleted {table_name}.")
    else:
        print(
            "Don't forget to delete the table when you're done or you might incur
 "
            "charges on your account."
        )

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        run_scenario(
            "doc-example-table-movies", "moviedata.json",
 boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Something went wrong with the demo! Here's what: {e}")
```

此案例使用以下協助類別在命令提示中提出問題。

```
class Question:
```

```
    """
    A helper class to ask questions at a command prompt and validate and convert
    the answers.
    """

    def __init__(self, key, question, *validators):
        """
        :param key: The key that is used for storing the answer in a dict, when
                    multiple questions are asked in a set.
        :param question: The question to ask.
        :param validators: The answer is passed through the list of validators
until
                           one fails or they all pass. Validators may also
convert the
                           answer to another form, such as from a str to an int.
        """
        self.key = key
        self.question = question
        self.validators = Question.non_empty, *validators

    @staticmethod
    def ask_questions(questions):
        """
        Asks a set of questions and stores the answers in a dict.

        :param questions: The list of questions to ask.
        :return: A dict of answers.
        """
        answers = {}
        for question in questions:
            answers[question.key] = Question.ask_question(
                question.question, *question.validators
            )
        return answers

    @staticmethod
    def ask_question(question, *validators):
        """
        Asks a single question and validates it against a list of validators.
        When an answer fails validation, the complaint is printed and the
question
        is asked again.

        :param question: The question to ask.
```

```
        :param validators: The list of validators that the answer must pass.
        :return: The answer, converted to its final form by the validators.
        """
        answer = None
        while answer is None:
            answer = input(question)
            for validator in validators:
                answer, complaint = validator(answer)
                if answer is None:
                    print(complaint)
                    break
        return answer

    @staticmethod
    def non_empty(answer):
        """
        Validates that the answer is not empty.
        :return: The non-empty answer, or None.
        """
        return answer if answer != "" else None, "I need an answer. Please?"

    @staticmethod
    def is_yesno(answer):
        """
        Validates a yes/no answer.
        :return: True when the answer is 'y'; otherwise, False.
        """
        return answer.lower() == "y", ""

    @staticmethod
    def is_int(answer):
        """
        Validates that the answer can be converted to an int.
        :return: The int answer; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            int_answer = int(answer)
        except ValueError:
            int_answer = None
        return int_answer, f"{answer} must be a valid integer."

    @staticmethod
    def is_letter(answer):
        """
```

```
        Validates that the answer is a letter.
        :return The letter answer, converted to uppercase; otherwise, None.
        """
        return (
            answer.upper() if answer.isalpha() else None,
            f"{answer} must be a single letter.",
        )

    @staticmethod
    def is_float(answer):
        """
        Validate that the answer can be converted to a float.
        :return The float answer; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            float_answer = float(answer)
        except ValueError:
            float_answer = None
        return float_answer, f"{answer} must be a valid float."

    @staticmethod
    def in_range(lower, upper):
        """
        Validate that the answer is within a range. The answer must be of a type
that can
        be compared to the lower and upper bounds.
        :return: The answer, if it is within the range; otherwise, None.
        """

        def _validate(answer):
            return (
                answer if lower <= answer <= upper else None,
                f"{answer} must be between {lower} and {upper}.",
            )

        return _validate
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem

- CreateTable
- DeleteItem
- DeleteTable
- DescribeTable
- GetItem
- PutItem
- 查詢
- 掃描
- UpdateItem

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立封裝 DynamoDB 資料表的類別。

```
# Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
# The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
# title as the sort key.
#
# @param table_name [String] The name of the table to create.
# @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Table] The newly created table.
def create_table(table_name)
  @table = @dynamo_resource.create_table(
    table_name: table_name,
    key_schema: [
      {attribute_name: "year", key_type: "HASH"},  # Partition key
      {attribute_name: "title", key_type: "RANGE"}  # Sort key
    ],
    attribute_definitions: [
      {attribute_name: "year", attribute_type: "N"},
      {attribute_name: "title", attribute_type: "S"}
```

```
      ],
      provisioned_throughput: {read_capacity_units: 10, write_capacity_units:
 10})
    @dynamo_resource.client.wait_until(:table_exists, table_name: table_name)
    @table
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed create table #{table_name}:\n#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

建立 Helper 函數以下載並擷取範例 JSON 檔案。

```
  # Gets sample movie data, either from a local file or by first downloading it
 from
  # the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
  #
  # @param movie_file_name [String] The local file name where the movie data is
 stored in JSON format.
  # @return [Hash] The movie data as a Hash.
  def fetch_movie_data(movie_file_name)
    if !File.file?(movie_file_name)
      @logger.debug("Downloading #{movie_file_name}...")
      movie_content = URI.open(
        "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
samples/moviedata.zip"
      )
      movie_json = ""
      Zip::File.open_buffer(movie_content) do |zip|
        zip.each do |entry|
          movie_json = entry.get_input_stream.read
        end
      end
    else
      movie_json = File.read(movie_file_name)
    end
    movie_data = JSON.parse(movie_json)
    # The sample file lists over 4000 movies. This returns only the first 250.
    movie_data.slice(0, 250)
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts("Failure downloading movie data:\n#{e}")
    raise
  end
```

執行互動式案例以建立資料表並對其執行動作。

```
table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-#{rand(10**4)}"
scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
dynamodb_wrapper = DynamoDBBasics.new(table_name)

new_step(1, "Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.")
unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
  puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
  scaffold.create_table(table_name)
  print "Done!\n".green
end

new_step(2, "Add a new record to the DynamoDB table.")
my_movie = {}
my_movie[:title] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Enter the title of a movie to add to
the table. E.g. The Matrix")
my_movie[:year] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("What year was it released? E.g.
1989").to_i
my_movie[:rating] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate
it? E.g. 7").to_i
my_movie[:plot] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Enter a brief summary of the plot. E.g.
A man awakens to a new reality.")
dynamodb_wrapper.add_item(my_movie)
puts("\nNew record added:")
puts JSON.pretty_generate(my_movie).green
print "Done!\n".green

new_step(3, "Update a record in the DynamoDB table.")
my_movie[:rating] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Let's update the movie you added with
a new rating, e.g. 3:").to_i
response = dynamodb_wrapper.update_item(my_movie)
puts("Updated '#{my_movie[:title]}' with new attributes:")
puts JSON.pretty_generate(response).green
print "Done!\n".green

new_step(4, "Get a record from the DynamoDB table.")
puts("Searching for #{my_movie[:title]} (#{my_movie[:year]})...")
response = dynamodb_wrapper.get_item(my_movie[:title], my_movie[:year])
puts JSON.pretty_generate(response).green
print "Done!\n".green
```

```
 new_step(5, "Write a batch of items into the DynamoDB table.")
 download_file = "moviedata.json"
 puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
 movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
 puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
 scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
 puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(5, "Query for a batch of items by key.")
 loop do
   release_year = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Enter a year between 1972 and 2018, e.g.
1999:").to_i
   results = dynamodb_wrapper.query_items(release_year)
   if results.any?
     puts("There were #{results.length} movies released in #{release_year}:")
     results.each do |movie|
       print "\t #{movie["title"]}".green
     end
     break
   else
     continue = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Found no movies released in
#{release_year}! Try another year? (y/n)")
     break if !continue.eql?("y")
   end
 end
 print "\nDone!\n".green

 new_step(6, "Scan for a batch of items using a filter expression.")
 years = {}
 years[:start] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Enter a starting year between 1972 and
2018:")
 years[:end] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Enter an ending year between 1972 and
2018:")
 releases = dynamodb_wrapper.scan_items(years)
 if !releases.empty?
   puts("Found #{releases.length} movies.")
   count = Question.ask(
     "How many do you want to see? ", method(:is_int), in_range(1,
releases.length))
   puts("Here are your #{count} movies:")
   releases.take(count).each do |release|
     puts("\t#{release["title"]}")
```

```
    end
  else
    puts("I don't know about any movies released between #{years[:start]} "\
         "and #{years[:end]}.")
  end
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(7, "Delete an item from the DynamoDB table.")
  answer = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Do you want to remove '#{my_movie[:title]}'? (y/
n) ")
  if answer.eql?("y")
    dynamodb_wrapper.delete_item(my_movie[:title], my_movie[:year])
    puts("Removed '#{my_movie[:title]}' from the table.")
    print "\nDone!\n".green
  end

  new_step(8, "Delete the DynamoDB table.")
  answer = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Delete the table? (y/n)")
  if answer.eql?("y")
    scaffold.delete_table
    puts("Deleted #{table_name}.")
  else
    puts("Don't forget to delete the table when you're done!")
  end
  print "\nThanks for watching!\n".green
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError
  puts("Something went wrong with the demo.")
rescue Errno::ENOENT
  true
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem

- 查詢
- 掃描
- UpdateItem

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    " Create an Amazon Dynamo DB table.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_session) = /aws1/cl_rt_session_aws=>create( cv_pfl ).
        DATA(lo_dyn) = /aws1/cl_dyn_factory=>create( lo_session ).
        DATA(lt_keyschema) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement=>tt_keyschema(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                              iv_keytype = 'HASH' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                              iv_keytype = 'RANGE' ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_attributedefinitions) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributedefn=>tt_attributedefinitions(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'N' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'S' ) ) ).

        " Adjust read/write capacities as desired.
        DATA(lo_dynprovthroughput)  = NEW /aws1/cl_dynprovthroughput(
          iv_readcapacityunits = 5
          iv_writecapacityunits = 5 ).
        DATA(oo_result) = lo_dyn->createtable(
          it_keyschema = lt_keyschema
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_attributedefinitions = lt_attributedefinitions
          io_provisionedthroughput = lo_dynprovthroughput ).
```

```
        " Table creation can take some time. Wait till table exists before
 returning.
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tableexists(
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name && 'created.' TYPE 'I'.
      " It throws exception if the table already exists.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex INTO DATA(lo_resourceinuseex).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_code }" -
 { lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Describe table
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_table) = lo_dyn->describetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        DATA(lv_tablename) = lo_table->get_table( )->ask_tablename( ).
        MESSAGE 'The table name is ' && lv_tablename TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Put items into the table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp_putitem) = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_putiteminputattributemap(
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 'Jaws' ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '1975' }| ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '7.5' }| ) ) )
          ) ).
        lo_resp_putitem = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_putiteminputattributemap(
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
```

```
              key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s = 'Star
 Wars' ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '1978' }| ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '8.1' }| ) ) )
          ) ).
        lo_resp_putitem = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_putiteminputattributemap(
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 'Speed' ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '1994' }| ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '7.9' }| ) ) )
          ) ).
        " TYPE REF TO ZCL_AWS1_dyn_PUT_ITEM_OUTPUT
        MESSAGE '3 rows inserted into DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Get item from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp_getitem) = lo_dyn->getitem(
          iv_tablename                = iv_table_name
          it_key                      = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_key(
           ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
             key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 'Jaws' ) ) )
           ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
```

```
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n =
 '1975' ) ) )
          ) ).
        DATA(lt_attr) = lo_resp_getitem->get_item( ).
        DATA(lo_title) = lt_attr[ key = 'title' ]-value.
        DATA(lo_year) = lt_attr[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        DATA(lo_rating) = lt_attr[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Query item from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lt_attributelist) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_attributevaluelist(
              ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = '1975' ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_keyconditions) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>tt_keyconditions(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>ts_keyconditions_maprow(
          key = 'year'
          value = NEW /aws1/cl_dyncondition(
            it_attributevaluelist = lt_attributelist
            iv_comparisonoperator = |EQ|
          ) ) ) ).
        DATA(lo_query_result) = lo_dyn->query(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_keyconditions = lt_keyconditions ).
        DATA(lt_items) = lo_query_result->get_items( ).
        READ TABLE lo_query_result->get_items( ) INTO DATA(lt_item) INDEX 1.
        lo_title = lt_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
        lo_year = lt_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        lo_rating = lt_item[ key = 'rating' ]-value.
        MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Scan items from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_scan_result) = lo_dyn->scan( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
```

```
        lt_items = lo_scan_result->get_items( ).
        " Read the first item and display the attributes.
        READ TABLE lo_query_result->get_items( ) INTO lt_item INDEX 1.
        lo_title = lt_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
        lo_year = lt_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        lo_rating = lt_item[ key = 'rating' ]-value.
        MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Update items from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lt_attributeupdates) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattrvalueupdate=>tt_attributeupdates(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattrvalueupdate=>ts_attributeupdates_maprow(
          key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattrvalueupdate(
            io_value  = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = '7.6' )
            iv_action = |PUT| ) ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_key) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_key(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
            key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n =
 '1975' ) ) )
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
            key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 '1980' ) ) ) ).
        DATA(lo_resp) = lo_dyn->updateitem(
          iv_tablename        = iv_table_name
          it_key              = lt_key
          it_attributeupdates = lt_attributeupdates ).
        MESSAGE '1 item updated in DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Delete table.
    TRY.
```

```
        lo_dyn->deletetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tablenotexists(
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'DynamoDB Table deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex.
        MESSAGE 'The table cannot be deleted as it is in use' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描
  - UpdateItem

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

一個用於處理對適用於 Swift 的 SDK 之 DynamoDB 呼叫的 Swift 類別。

```
import Foundation
import AWSDynamoDB

/// An enumeration of error codes representing issues that can arise when using
/// the `MovieTable` class.
enum MoviesError: Error {
    /// The specified table wasn't found or couldn't be created.
    case TableNotFound
    /// The specified item wasn't found or couldn't be created.
    case ItemNotFound
    /// The Amazon DynamoDB client is not properly initialized.
    case UninitializedClient
    /// The table status reported by Amazon DynamoDB is not recognized.
    case StatusUnknown
    /// One or more specified attribute values are invalid or missing.
    case InvalidAttributes
}


/// A class representing an Amazon DynamoDB table containing movie
/// information.
public class MovieTable {
    var ddbClient: DynamoDBClient? = nil
    let tableName: String

    /// Create an object representing a movie table in an Amazon DynamoDB
    /// database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - region: The Amazon Region to create the database in.
    ///   - tableName: The name to assign to the table. If not specified, a
    ///     random table name is generated automatically.
    ///
    /// > Note: The table is not necessarily available when this function
    /// returns. Use `tableExists()` to check for its availability, or
```

```
    /// `awaitTableActive()` to wait until the table's status is reported as
    /// ready to use by Amazon DynamoDB.
    ///
    init(region: String = "us-east-2", tableName: String) async throws {
        ddbClient = try DynamoDBClient(region: region)
        self.tableName = tableName

        try await self.createTable()
    }

    ///
    /// Create a movie table in the Amazon DynamoDB data store.
    ///
    private func createTable() async throws {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = CreateTableInput(
            attributeDefinitions: [
                DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName: "year",
attributeType: .n),
                DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName: "title",
attributeType: .s),
            ],
            keySchema: [
                DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "year",
keyType: .hash),
                DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "title",
keyType: .range)
            ],
            provisionedThroughput: DynamoDBClientTypes.ProvisionedThroughput(
                readCapacityUnits: 10,
                writeCapacityUnits: 10
            ),
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
        let output = try await client.createTable(input: input)
        if output.tableDescription == nil {
            throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
        }
    }

    /// Check to see if the table exists online yet.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the table exists, or `false` if not.
    ///
    func tableExists() async throws -> Bool {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = DescribeTableInput(
            tableName: tableName
        )
        let output = try await client.describeTable(input: input)
        guard let description = output.table else {
            throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
        }

        return (description.tableName == self.tableName)
    }

    ///
    /// Waits for the table to exist and for its status to be active.
    ///
    func awaitTableActive() async throws {
        while (try await tableExists() == false) {
            Thread.sleep(forTimeInterval: 0.25)
        }

        while (try await getTableStatus() != .active) {
            Thread.sleep(forTimeInterval: 0.25)
        }
    }

    ///
    /// Deletes the table from Amazon DynamoDB.
    ///
    func deleteTable() async throws {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = DeleteTableInput(
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
        _ = try await client.deleteTable(input: input)
```

```
    }

    /// Get the table's status.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The table status, as defined by the
    ///   `DynamoDBClientTypes.TableStatus` enum.
    ///
    func getTableStatus() async throws -> DynamoDBClientTypes.TableStatus {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = DescribeTableInput(
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
        let output = try await client.describeTable(input: input)
        guard let description = output.table else {
            throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
        }
        guard let status = description.tableStatus else {
            throw MoviesError.StatusUnknown
        }
        return status
    }

    /// Populate the movie database from the specified JSON file.
    ///
    /// - Parameter jsonPath: Path to a JSON file containing movie data.
    ///
    func populate(jsonPath: String) async throws {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        // Create a Swift `URL` and use it to load the file into a `Data`
        // object. Then decode the JSON into an array of `Movie` objects.

        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: jsonPath)
        let jsonData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)

        var movieList = try JSONDecoder().decode([Movie].self, from: jsonData)

        // Truncate the list to the first 200 entries or so for this example.
```

```
        if movieList.count > 200 {
            movieList = Array(movieList[...199])
        }

        // Before sending records to the database, break the movie list into
        // 25-entry chunks, which is the maximum size of a batch item request.

        let count = movieList.count
        let chunks = stride(from: 0, to: count, by: 25).map {
            Array(movieList[$0 ..< Swift.min($0 + 25, count)])
        }

        // For each chunk, create a list of write request records and populate
        // them with `PutRequest` requests, each specifying one movie from the
        // chunk. Once the chunk's items are all in the `PutRequest` list,
        // send them to Amazon DynamoDB using the
        // `DynamoDBClient.batchWriteItem()` function.

        for chunk in chunks {
            var requestList: [DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest] = []

            for movie in chunk {
                let item = try await movie.getAsItem()
                let request = DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest(
                    putRequest: .init(
                        item: item
                    )
                )
                requestList.append(request)
            }

            let input = BatchWriteItemInput(requestItems: [tableName:
requestList])
            _ = try await client.batchWriteItem(input: input)
        }
    }

    /// Add a movie specified as a `Movie` structure to the Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    ///
    /// - Parameter movie: The `Movie` to add to the table.
    ///
    func add(movie: Movie) async throws {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
```

```
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        // Get a DynamoDB item containing the movie data.
        let item = try await movie.getAsItem()

        // Send the `PutItem` request to Amazon DynamoDB.

        let input = PutItemInput(
            item: item,
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
        _ = try await client.putItem(input: input)
    }

    /// Given a movie's details, add a movie to the Amazon DynamoDB table.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title as a `String`.
    ///   - year: The release year of the movie (`Int`).
    ///   - rating: The movie's rating if available (`Double`; default is
    ///     `nil`).
    ///   - plot: A summary of the movie's plot (`String`; default is `nil`,
    ///     indicating no plot summary is available).
    ///
    func add(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil,
             plot: String? = nil) async throws {
        let movie = Movie(title: title, year: year, rating: rating, plot: plot)
        try await self.add(movie: movie)
    }

    /// Return a `Movie` record describing the specified movie from the Amazon
    /// DynamoDB table.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The movie's release year (`Int`).
    ///
    /// - Throws: `MoviesError.ItemNotFound` if the movie isn't in the table.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `Movie` record with the movie's details.
    func get(title: String, year: Int) async throws -> Movie {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
```

```
        }

        let input = GetItemInput(
            key: [
                "year": .n(String(year)),
                "title": .s(title)
            ],
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
        let output = try await client.getItem(input: input)
        guard let item = output.item else {
            throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
        }

        let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
        return movie
    }

    /// Get all the movies released in the specified year.
    ///
    /// - Parameter year: The release year of the movies to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing each matching movie.
    ///
    func getMovies(fromYear year: Int) async throws -> [Movie] {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = QueryInput(
            expressionAttributeNames: [
                "#y": "year"
            ],
            expressionAttributeValues: [
                ":y": .n(String(year))
            ],
            keyConditionExpression: "#y = :y",
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
        let output = try await client.query(input: input)

        guard let items = output.items else {
            throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
        }
```

```
        // Convert the found movies into `Movie` objects and return an array
        // of them.

        var movieList: [Movie] = []
        for item in items {
            let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
            movieList.append(movie)
        }
        return movieList
    }

    /// Return an array of `Movie` objects released in the specified range of
    /// years.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - firstYear: The first year of movies to return.
    ///   - lastYear: The last year of movies to return.
    ///   - startKey: A starting point to resume processing; always use `nil`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing the matching movies.
    ///
    /// > Note: The `startKey` parameter is used by this function when
    ///   recursively calling itself, and should always be `nil` when calling
    ///   directly.
    ///
    func getMovies(firstYear: Int, lastYear: Int,
                   startKey: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]? =
nil)
                   async throws -> [Movie] {
        var movieList: [Movie] = []

        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = ScanInput(
            consistentRead: true,
            exclusiveStartKey: startKey,
            expressionAttributeNames: [
                "#y": "year"            // `year` is a reserved word, so use `#y`
instead.
            ],
            expressionAttributeValues: [
```

```
                ":y1": .n(String(firstYear)),
                ":y2": .n(String(lastYear))
            ],
            filterExpression: "#y BETWEEN :y1 AND :y2",
            tableName: self.tableName
        )

        let output = try await client.scan(input: input)

        guard let items = output.items else {
            return movieList
        }

        // Build an array of `Movie` objects for the returned items.

        for item in items {
            let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
            movieList.append(movie)
        }

        // Call this function recursively to continue collecting matching
        // movies, if necessary.

        if output.lastEvaluatedKey != nil {
            let movies = try await self.getMovies(firstYear: firstYear, lastYear:
lastYear,
                        startKey: output.lastEvaluatedKey)
            movieList += movies
        }
        return movieList
    }

    /// Update the specified movie with new `rating` and `plot` information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The title of the movie to update.
    ///   - year: The release year of the movie to update.
    ///   - rating: The new rating for the movie.
    ///   - plot: The new plot summary string for the movie.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of mappings of attribute names to their new
    ///   listing each item actually changed. Items that didn't need to change
    ///   aren't included in this list. `nil` if no changes were made.
    ///
```

```
    func update(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil, plot: String? =
nil) async throws
                -> [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]? {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        // Build the update expression and the list of expression attribute
        // values. Include only the information that's changed.

        var expressionParts: [String] = []
        var attrValues: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]

        if rating != nil {
            expressionParts.append("info.rating=:r")
            attrValues[":r"] = .n(String(rating!))
        }
        if plot != nil {
            expressionParts.append("info.plot=:p")
            attrValues[":p"] = .s(plot!)
        }
        let expression: String = "set \(expressionParts.joined(separator: ", "))"

        let input = UpdateItemInput(
            // Create substitution tokens for the attribute values, to ensure
            // no conflicts in expression syntax.
            expressionAttributeValues: attrValues,
            // The key identifying the movie to update consists of the release
            // year and title.
            key: [
                "year": .n(String(year)),
                "title": .s(title)
            ],
            returnValues: .updatedNew,
            tableName: self.tableName,
            updateExpression: expression
        )
        let output = try await client.updateItem(input: input)

        guard let attributes: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] =
output.attributes else {
            throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
        }
        return attributes
```

```
    }

    /// Delete a movie, given its title and release year.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title.
    ///   - year: The movie's release year.
    ///
    func delete(title: String, year: Int) async throws {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = DeleteItemInput(
            key: [
                "year": .n(String(year)),
                "title": .s(title)
            ],
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
        _ = try await client.deleteItem(input: input)
    }
}
```

MovieTable 類別用來表示電影的結構。

```
import Foundation
import AWSDynamoDB

/// The optional details about a movie.
public struct Details: Codable {
    /// The movie's rating, if available.
    var rating: Double?
    /// The movie's plot, if available.
    var plot: String?
}

/// A structure describing a movie. The `year` and `title` properties are
/// required and are used as the key for Amazon DynamoDB operations. The
/// `info` sub-structure's two properties, `rating` and `plot`, are optional.
public struct Movie: Codable {
    /// The year in which the movie was released.
```

```
    var year: Int
    /// The movie's title.
    var title: String
    /// A `Details` object providing the optional movie rating and plot
    /// information.
    var info: Details

    /// Create a `Movie` object representing a movie, given the movie's
    /// details.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The year in which the movie was released (`Int`).
    ///   - rating: The movie's rating (optional `Double`).
    ///   - plot: The movie's plot (optional `String`)
    init(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil, plot: String? = nil) {
        self.title = title
        self.year = year

        self.info = Details(rating: rating, plot: plot)
    }

    /// Create a `Movie` object representing a movie, given the movie's
    /// details.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The year in which the movie was released (`Int`).
    ///   - info: The optional rating and plot information for the movie in a
    ///     `Details` object.
    init(title: String, year: Int, info: Details?){
        self.title = title
        self.year = year

        if info != nil {
            self.info = info!
        } else {
            self.info = Details(rating: nil, plot: nil)
        }
    }

    ///
    /// Return a new `MovieTable` object, given an array mapping string to Amazon
    /// DynamoDB attribute values.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameter item: The item information provided to the form used by
    ///   DynamoDB. This is an array of strings mapped to
    ///   `DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue` values.
    init(withItem item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]) throws
  {
        // Read the attributes.

        guard let titleAttr = item["title"],
              let yearAttr = item["year"] else {
            throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
        }
        let infoAttr = item["info"] ?? nil

        // Extract the values of the title and year attributes.

        if case .s(let titleVal) = titleAttr {
            self.title = titleVal
        } else {
            throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
        }

        if case .n(let yearVal) = yearAttr {
            self.year = Int(yearVal)!
        } else {
            throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
        }

        // Extract the rating and/or plot from the `info` attribute, if
        // they're present.

        var rating: Double? = nil
        var plot: String? = nil

        if infoAttr != nil, case .m(let infoVal) = infoAttr {
            let ratingAttr = infoVal["rating"] ?? nil
            let plotAttr = infoVal["plot"] ?? nil

            if ratingAttr != nil, case .n(let ratingVal) = ratingAttr {
                rating = Double(ratingVal) ?? nil
            }
            if plotAttr != nil, case .s(let plotVal) = plotAttr {
                plot = plotVal
            }
```

```
        }

        self.info = Details(rating: rating, plot: plot)
    }

    ///
    /// Return an array mapping attribute names to Amazon DynamoDB attribute
    /// values, representing the contents of the `Movie` record as a DynamoDB
    /// item.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The movie item as an array of type
    ///   `[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]`.
    ///
    func getAsItem() async throws ->
[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]  {
        // Build the item record, starting with the year and title, which are
        // always present.

        var item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [
            "year": .n(String(self.year)),
            "title": .s(self.title)
        ]

        // Add the `info` field with the rating and/or plot if they're
        // available.

        var details: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]
        if (self.info.rating != nil || self.info.plot != nil) {
            if self.info.rating != nil {
                details["rating"] = .n(String(self.info.rating!))
            }
            if self.info.plot != nil {
                details["plot"] = .s(self.info.plot!)
            }
        }
        item["info"] = .m(details)

        return item
    }
}
```

使用 MovieTable 類別來存取 DynamoDB 資料庫的程式。

```
import Foundation
import ArgumentParser
import AWSDynamoDB
import ClientRuntime

@testable import MovieList

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Argument(help: "The path of the sample movie data JSON file.")
    var jsonPath: String = "../../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json"

    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion = "us-east-2"

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    /// Configuration details for the command.
    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "basics",
        abstract: "A basic scenario demonstrating the usage of Amazon DynamoDB.",
        discussion: """
        An example showing how to use Amazon DynamoDB to perform a series of
        common database activities on a simple movie database.
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to asynchronously run the AWS example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        print("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Swift basic scenario for Amazon
 DynamoDB!")
        SDKLoggingSystem.initialize(logLevel: .error)
```

```
        //=====================================================================
        // 1. Create the table. The Amazon DynamoDB table is represented by
        //    the `MovieTable` class.
        //=====================================================================

        let tableName = "ddb-movies-sample-\(Int.random(in: 1...Int.max))"
        //let tableName = String.uniqueName(withPrefix: "ddb-movies-sample",
maxDigits: 8)

        print("Creating table \"\(tableName)\"...")

        let movieDatabase = try await MovieTable(region: awsRegion,
                            tableName: tableName)

        print("\nWaiting for table to be ready to use...")
        try await movieDatabase.awaitTableActive()

        //=====================================================================
        // 2. Add a movie to the table.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nAdding a movie...")
        try await movieDatabase.add(title: "Avatar: The Way of Water", year:
2022)
        try await movieDatabase.add(title: "Not a Real Movie", year: 2023)

        //=====================================================================
        // 3. Update the plot and rating of the movie using an update
        //    expression.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nAdding details to the added movie...")
        _ = try await movieDatabase.update(title: "Avatar: The Way of Water",
year: 2022,
                    rating: 9.2, plot: "It's a sequel.")

        //=====================================================================
        // 4. Populate the table from the JSON file.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nPopulating the movie database from JSON...")
        try await movieDatabase.populate(jsonPath: jsonPath)
```

```
        //=====================================================================
        // 5. Get a specific movie by key. In this example, the key is a
        //    combination of `title` and `year`.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nLooking for a movie in the table...")
        let gotMovie = try await movieDatabase.get(title: "This Is the End",
year: 2013)

        print("Found the movie \"\(gotMovie.title)\", released in
\(gotMovie.year).")
        print("Rating: \(gotMovie.info.rating ?? 0.0).")
        print("Plot summary: \(gotMovie.info.plot ?? "None.")")

        //=====================================================================
        // 6. Delete a movie.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nDeleting the added movie...")
        try await movieDatabase.delete(title: "Avatar: The Way of Water", year:
2022)

        //=====================================================================
        // 7. Use a query with a key condition expression to return all movies
        //    released in a given year.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nGetting movies released in 1994...")
        let movieList = try await movieDatabase.getMovies(fromYear: 1994)
        for movie in movieList {
            print("    \(movie.title)")
        }

        //=====================================================================
        // 8. Use `scan()` to return movies released in a range of years.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nGetting movies released between 1993 and 1997...")
        let scannedMovies = try await movieDatabase.getMovies(firstYear: 1993,
lastYear: 1997)
        for movie in scannedMovies {
            print("    \(movie.title) (\(movie.year))")
        }
```

```
        //=====================================================================
        // 9. Delete the table.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nDeleting the table...")
        try await movieDatabase.deleteTable()
    }
}

@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Swift 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描
  - UpdateItem

使用批次的 PartiQL 陳述式和開發套件來查詢 DynamoDB 資料表 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 透過執行多個 SELECT 陳述式取得一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 INSERT 陳述式新增一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 UPDATE 陳述式更新一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 DELETE 陳述式刪除一批項目。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Before you run this example, download 'movies.json' from
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
GettingStarted.Js.02.html,
// and put it in the same folder as the example.

// Separator for the console display.
var SepBar = new string('-', 80);
const string tableName = "movie_table";
const string movieFileName = "moviedata.json";

DisplayInstructions();

// Create the table and wait for it to be active.
Console.WriteLine($"Creating the movie table: {tableName}");

var success = await DynamoDBMethods.CreateMovieTableAsync(tableName);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created table: {tableName}.");
}
```

```
WaitForEnter();

// Add movie information to the table from moviedata.json. See the
// instructions at the top of this file to download the JSON file.
Console.WriteLine($"Inserting movies into the new table. Please wait...");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.InsertMovies(tableName, movieFileName);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine("Movies successfully added to the table.");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Movies could not be added to the table.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Update multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
var title1 = "Star Wars";
var year1 = 1977;
var title2 = "Wizard of Oz";
var year2 = 1939;

Console.WriteLine($"Updating two movies with producer information: {title1} and
 {title2}.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.GetBatch(tableName, title1, title2, year1,
 year2);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully retrieved {title1} and {title2}.");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Select statement failed.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Update multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
var producer1 = "LucasFilm";
var producer2 = "MGM";
```

```
Console.WriteLine($"Updating two movies with producer information: {title1} and
 {title2}.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.UpdateBatch(tableName, producer1, title1,
 year1, producer2, title2, year2);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully updated {title1} and {title2}.");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Update failed.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Delete multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
Console.WriteLine($"Now we will delete {title1} and {title2} from the table.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.DeleteBatch(tableName, title1, year1, title2,
 year2);

if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Deleted {title1} and {title2}");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine($"could not delete {title1} or {title2}");
}

WaitForEnter();

// DNow that the PartiQL Batch scenario is complete, delete the movie table.
success = await DynamoDBMethods.DeleteTableAsync(tableName);

if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {tableName}");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {tableName}");
}

/// <summary>
```

```
/// Displays the description of the application on the console.
/// </summary>
void DisplayInstructions()
{
    Console.Clear();
    Console.WriteLine();
    Console.Write(new string(' ', 24));
    Console.WriteLine("DynamoDB PartiQL Basics Example");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    Console.WriteLine("This demo application shows the basics of using Amazon
 DynamoDB with the AWS SDK for");
    Console.WriteLine(".NET version 3.7 and .NET 6.");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    Console.WriteLine("Creates a table by using the CreateTable method.");
    Console.WriteLine("Gets multiple movies by using a PartiQL SELECT
 statement.");
    Console.WriteLine("Updates multiple movies by using the ExecuteBatch
 method.");
    Console.WriteLine("Deletes multiple movies by using a PartiQL DELETE
 statement.");
    Console.WriteLine("Cleans up the resources created for the demo by deleting
 the table.");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);

    WaitForEnter();
}

/// <summary>
/// Simple method to wait for the <Enter> key to be pressed.
/// </summary>
void WaitForEnter()
{
    Console.WriteLine("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
    Console.Write(SepBar);
    _ = Console.ReadLine();
}


        /// <summary>
        /// Gets movies from the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year of the second movie.</param>
        /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> GetBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            string title2,
            int year1,
            int year2)
        {
            var getBatch = $"SELECT FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            if (response.Responses.Count > 0)
            {
```

```
                response.Responses.ForEach(r =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{r.Item["title"]}\t{r.Item["year"]}");
                });
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find either {title1} or {title2}.");
                return false;
            }

        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table into which the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE
{{'title': ?, 'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
```

```
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset +=
25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await
Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully
added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                }
            }

            return success;
        }

        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null!;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

            if (allMovies is not null)
            {
                // Return the first 250 entries.
                return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
            }
            else
            {
                return null!;
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates information for multiple movies.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// movies to be updated.</param>
        /// <param name="producer1">The producer name for the first movie
        /// to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year that the first movie was released.</
param>
        /// <param name="producer2">The producer name for the second
        /// movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year that the second movie was released.</
param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the update.</
returns>
```

```
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateBatch(
            string tableName,
            string producer1,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string producer2,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer1 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer2 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple movies using a PartiQL BatchExecuteAsync
        /// statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// moves that will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND
 year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
```

```
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        //  1. Create a table. (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlBatchExecuteScenario(clientConfig);

            // 7. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table using PartiQL batch statements.
/*!
  \sa partiqlBatchExecuteScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlBatchExecuteScenario(
```

```
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    // 2. Add multiple movies using "Insert" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::vector<Aws::String> titles;
    std::vector<float> ratings;
    std::vector<int> years;
    std::vector<Aws::String> plots;
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::String aTitle = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        titles.push_back(aTitle);
        int aYear = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        years.push_back(aYear);
        float aRating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                1, 10);
        ratings.push_back(aRating);
        Aws::String aPlot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");
        plots.push_back(aPlot);

        doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Would you like to add more movies? (y/
n) "));
    } while (doAgain == "y");

    std::cout << "Adding " << titles.size()
              << (titles.size() == 1 ? " movie " : " movies ")
              << "to the table using a batch \"INSERT\" statement." << std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
```

```
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));

            // Create attribute for the info map.
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute
= Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            ratingAttribute->SetN(ratings[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            plotAttribute->SetS(plots[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
            attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add the movies: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Retrieving the movie data with a batch \"SELECT\" statement."
              << std::endl;
```

```
   // 3. Get the data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
   {
       Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
               titles.size());
       std::stringstream sqlStream;
       sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                 << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

       std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

       for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
           statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
           Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
           attributes.push_back(
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
           statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
       }

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

       request.SetStatements(statements);

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
               request);
       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

           const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();

           for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
               const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

               printMovieInfo(item);
           }
       }
       else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 4. Update the data for multiple movies using "Update" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)

    for (size_t i = 0; i < titles.size(); ++i) {
        ratings[i] = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your the movie, \"") + titles[i] +
                ".\nYou rated it  " + std::to_string(ratings[i])
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
    }

    std::cout << "Updating the movie with a batch \"UPDATE\" statement." <<
std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";


        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(ratings[i]));
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }
```

```
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Retrieving the updated movie data with a batch \"SELECT\"
statement."
              << std::endl;

    // 5. Get the updated data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
```

```
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();

            for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

                printMovieInfo(item);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movies information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Deleting the movie data with a batch \"DELETE\" statement."
              << std::endl;

    // 6. Delete multiple movies using "Delete" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
```

```
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movies: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
```

```
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." <<
std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
```

```
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行一個情境，該情境建立資料表並執行多批 PartiQL 查詢。

```
// RunPartiQLBatchScenario shows you how to use the AWS SDK for Go
// to run batches of PartiQL statements to query a table that stores data about
 movies.
//
//   - Use batches of PartiQL statements to add, get, update, and delete data for
//     individual movies.
//
// This example creates an Amazon DynamoDB service client from the specified
 sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// This example creates and deletes a DynamoDB table to use during the scenario.
func RunPartiQLBatchScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, tableName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL batch demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 tableBasics := actions.TableBasics{
  DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
  TableName:      tableName,
 }
 runner := actions.PartiQLRunner{
  DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
  TableName:      tableName,
```

```
}

exists, err := tableBasics.TableExists()
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !exists {
 log.Printf("Creating table %v...\n", tableName)
 _, err = tableBasics.CreateMovieTable()
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Created table %v.\n", tableName)
 }
} else {
 log.Printf("Table %v already exists.\n", tableName)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

currentYear, _, _ := time.Now().Date()
customMovies := []actions.Movie{{
 Title: "House PartiQL",
 Year:  currentYear - 5,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "Wacky high jinks result from querying a mysterious database.",
  "rating": 8.5}}, {
 Title: "House PartiQL 2",
 Year:  currentYear - 3,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "Moderate high jinks result from querying another mysterious
database.",
  "rating": 6.5}}, {
 Title: "House PartiQL 3",
 Year:  currentYear - 1,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "Tepid high jinks result from querying yet another mysterious
database.",
  "rating": 2.5},
},
}

log.Printf("Inserting a batch of movies into table '%v'.\n", tableName)
err = runner.AddMovieBatch(customMovies)
if err == nil {
```

```
 log.Printf("Added %v movies to the table.\n", len(customMovies))
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Getting data for a batch of movies.")
movies, err := runner.GetMovieBatch(customMovies)
if err == nil {
 for _, movie := range movies {
  log.Println(movie)
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

newRatings := []float64{7.7, 4.4, 1.1}
log.Println("Updating a batch of movies with new ratings.")
err = runner.UpdateMovieBatch(customMovies, newRatings)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Updated %v movies with new ratings.\n", len(customMovies))
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Getting projected data from the table to verify our update.")
log.Println("Using a page size of 2 to demonstrate paging.")
projections, err := runner.GetAllMovies(2)
if err == nil {
 log.Println("All movies:")
 for _, projection := range projections {
  log.Println(projection)
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Deleting a batch of movies.")
err = runner.DeleteMovieBatch(customMovies)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Deleted %v movies.\n", len(customMovies))
}

err = tableBasics.DeleteTable()
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Deleted table %v.\n", tableBasics.TableName)
}

log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

定義此範例中使用的影片結構。

```
// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

建立執行 PartiQL 陳述式的結構和方法。

```
// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL INSERT statements to add multiple movies
 to the
// DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovieBatch(movies []Movie) error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year, movie.Info})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf(
    "INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// GetMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL SELECT statements to get multiple movies
 from
// the DynamoDB table by title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovieBatch(movies []Movie) ([]Movie, error) {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 output, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 var outMovies []Movie
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  for _, response := range output.Responses {
   var movie Movie
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    outMovies = append(outMovies, movie)
   }
  }
 }
 return outMovies, err
}
```

```
// GetAllMovies runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get all movies from the
 DynamoDB table.
// pageSize is not typically required and is used to show how to paginate the
 results.
// The results are projected to return only the title and rating of each movie.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetAllMovies(pageSize int32)
 ([]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var output []map[string]interface{}
 var response *dynamodb.ExecuteStatementOutput
 var err error
 var nextToken *string
 for moreData := true; moreData; {
  response, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT title, info.rating FROM \"%v\"", runner.TableName)),
   Limit:     aws.Int32(pageSize),
   NextToken: nextToken,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   moreData = false
  } else {
   var pageOutput []map[string]interface{}
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &pageOutput)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Got a page of length %v.\n", len(response.Items))
    output = append(output, pageOutput...)
   }
   nextToken = response.NextToken
   moreData = nextToken != nil
  }
 }
 return output, err
}



// UpdateMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL UPDATE statements to update the
 rating of
// multiple movies that already exist in the DynamoDB table.
```

```
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovieBatch(movies []Movie, ratings []float64)
 error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{ratings[index],
 movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL DELETE statements to remove multiple
 movies
// from the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovieBatch(movies []Movie) error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
```

```
    Parameters: params,
   }
  }

  _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
  &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
   Statements: statementRequests,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't delete the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public class ScenarioPartiQLBatch {
        public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
                String tableName = "MoviesPartiQBatch";
                Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
                DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();

                System.out.println("******* Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table
 named " + tableName
                                + " with a key named year and a sort key named
 title.");
                createTable(ddb, tableName);
```

```
                System.out.println("******* Adding multiple records into the " +
tableName
                                + " table using a batch command.");
                putRecordBatch(ddb);

                System.out.println("******* Updating multiple records using a
batch command.");
                updateTableItemBatch(ddb);

                System.out.println("******* Deleting multiple records using a
batch command.");
                deleteItemBatch(ddb);

                System.out.println("******* Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB
table.");
                deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
                ddb.close();
        }

        public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
                DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
                ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new
ArrayList<>();

                // Define attributes.
                attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                .attributeName("year")
                                .attributeType("N")
                                .build());

                attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                .attributeName("title")
                                .attributeType("S")
                                .build());

                ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
                KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                .attributeName("year")
                                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                .build();

                KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                .attributeName("title")
                                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE) // Sort
```

```
                                .build();

                // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
                tableKey.add(key);
                tableKey.add(key2);

                CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                                .keySchema(tableKey)

.provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                                .readCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
                                                .writeCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
                                                .build())
                                .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
                                .tableName(tableName)
                                .build();

                try {
                        CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
                        DescribeTableRequest tableRequest =
DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                                        .tableName(tableName)
                                        .build();

                        // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
                        WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter
                                        .waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);

waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
                        String newTable =
response.tableDescription().tableName();
                        System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully
created.");

                } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }

        public static void putRecordBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
                String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQBatch VALUE
{'year':?, 'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}";
```

```
                try {
                        // Create three movies to add to the Amazon DynamoDB
table.
                        // Set data for Movie 1.
                        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();

                        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                        .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                                        .build();

                        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                        .s("My Movie 1")
                                        .build();

                        AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                        .s("No Information")
                                        .build();

                        parameters.add(att1);
                        parameters.add(att2);
                        parameters.add(att3);

                        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestMovie1 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                                        .statement(sqlStatement)
                                        .parameters(parameters)
                                        .build();

                        // Set data for Movie 2.
                        List<AttributeValue> parametersMovie2 = new
ArrayList<>();
                        AttributeValue attMovie2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                        .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                                        .build();

                        AttributeValue attMovie2A = AttributeValue.builder()
                                        .s("My Movie 2")
                                        .build();

                        AttributeValue attMovie2B = AttributeValue.builder()
                                        .s("No Information")
                                        .build();

                        parametersMovie2.add(attMovie2);
```

```
                        parametersMovie2.add(attMovie2A);
                        parametersMovie2.add(attMovie2B);

                        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestMovie2 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                                        .statement(sqlStatement)
                                        .parameters(parametersMovie2)
                                        .build();

                        // Set data for Movie 3.
                        List<AttributeValue> parametersMovie3 = new
ArrayList<>();
                        AttributeValue attMovie3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                        .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                                        .build();

                        AttributeValue attMovie3A = AttributeValue.builder()
                                        .s("My Movie 3")
                                        .build();

                        AttributeValue attMovie3B = AttributeValue.builder()
                                        .s("No Information")
                                        .build();

                        parametersMovie3.add(attMovie3);
                        parametersMovie3.add(attMovie3A);
                        parametersMovie3.add(attMovie3B);

                        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestMovie3 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                                        .statement(sqlStatement)
                                        .parameters(parametersMovie3)
                                        .build();

                        // Add all three movies to the list.
                        List<BatchStatementRequest> myBatchStatementList = new
ArrayList<>();
                        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie1);
                        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie2);
                        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie3);

                        BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchRequest =
BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                                        .statements(myBatchStatementList)
```

```
                                        .build();

                        BatchExecuteStatementResponse response =
ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest);
                        System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());
                        System.out.println("Added new movies using a batch
command.");

                } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }

        public static void updateTableItemBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
                String sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQBatch SET info =
'directors\":[\"Merian C. Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and
title=?";
                List<AttributeValue> parametersRec1 = new ArrayList<>();

                // Update three records.
                AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                                .build();

                AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .s("My Movie 1")
                                .build();

                parametersRec1.add(att1);
                parametersRec1.add(att2);

                BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec1 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                                .statement(sqlStatement)
                                .parameters(parametersRec1)
                                .build();

                // Update record 2.
                List<AttributeValue> parametersRec2 = new ArrayList<>();
                AttributeValue attRec2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                                .build();
```

```
                AttributeValue attRec2a = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .s("My Movie 2")
                                .build();

                parametersRec2.add(attRec2);
                parametersRec2.add(attRec2a);
                BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec2 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                                .statement(sqlStatement)
                                .parameters(parametersRec2)
                                .build();

                // Update record 3.
                List<AttributeValue> parametersRec3 = new ArrayList<>();
                AttributeValue attRec3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                                .build();

                AttributeValue attRec3a = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .s("My Movie 3")
                                .build();

                parametersRec3.add(attRec3);
                parametersRec3.add(attRec3a);
                BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec3 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                                .statement(sqlStatement)
                                .parameters(parametersRec3)
                                .build();

                // Add all three movies to the list.
                List<BatchStatementRequest> myBatchStatementList = new
ArrayList<>();
                myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1);
                myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2);
                myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3);

                BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchRequest =
BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                                .statements(myBatchStatementList)
                                .build();

                try {
```

```
                        BatchExecuteStatementResponse response =
ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest);
                        System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());
                        System.out.println("Updated three movies using a batch
command.");

                } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
                System.out.println("Item was updated!");
        }

        public static void deleteItemBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
                String sqlStatement = "DELETE FROM MoviesPartiQBatch WHERE year
= ? and title=?";
                List<AttributeValue> parametersRec1 = new ArrayList<>();

                // Specify three records to delete.
                AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                                .build();

                AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .s("My Movie 1")
                                .build();

                parametersRec1.add(att1);
                parametersRec1.add(att2);

                BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec1 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                                .statement(sqlStatement)
                                .parameters(parametersRec1)
                                .build();

                // Specify record 2.
                List<AttributeValue> parametersRec2 = new ArrayList<>();
                AttributeValue attRec2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                                .build();

                AttributeValue attRec2a = AttributeValue.builder()
```

```
                                .s("My Movie 2")
                                .build();

                parametersRec2.add(attRec2);
                parametersRec2.add(attRec2a);
                BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec2 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                                .statement(sqlStatement)
                                .parameters(parametersRec2)
                                .build();

                // Specify record 3.
                List<AttributeValue> parametersRec3 = new ArrayList<>();
                AttributeValue attRec3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                                .build();

                AttributeValue attRec3a = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .s("My Movie 3")
                                .build();

                parametersRec3.add(attRec3);
                parametersRec3.add(attRec3a);

                BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec3 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                                .statement(sqlStatement)
                                .parameters(parametersRec3)
                                .build();

                // Add all three movies to the list.
                List<BatchStatementRequest> myBatchStatementList = new
ArrayList<>();
                myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1);
                myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2);
                myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3);

                BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchRequest =
BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                                .statements(myBatchStatementList)
                                .build();

                try {
                        ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest);
```

```
                        System.out.println("Deleted three movies using a batch
 command.");

                } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }

        public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String
 tableName) {
                DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                                .tableName(tableName)
                                .build();

                try {
                        ddb.deleteTable(request);

                } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
                System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
        }

        private static ExecuteStatementResponse
 executeStatementRequest(DynamoDbClient ddb, String statement,
                        List<AttributeValue> parameters) {
                ExecuteStatementRequest request =
 ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                                .statement(statement)
                                .parameters(parameters)
                                .build();

                return ddb.executeStatement(request);
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行批次 PartiQL 陳述式。

```
import {
  BillingMode,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DeleteTableCommand,
  DescribeTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
import { ScenarioInput } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

const log = (msg) => console.log(`[SCENARIO] ${msg}`);
const tableName = "Cities";

export const main = async (confirmAll = false) => {
  /**
   * Delete table if it exists.
   */
  try {
    await client.send(new DescribeTableCommand({ TableName: tableName }));
    // If no error was thrown, the table exists.
    const input = new ScenarioInput(
      "deleteTable",
      `A table named ${tableName} already exists. If you choose not to delete
this table, the scenario cannot continue. Delete it?`,
```

```
      { confirmAll },
    );
    const deleteTable = await input.handle({});
    if (deleteTable) {
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ tableName }));
    } else {
      console.warn(
        "Scenario could not run. Either delete ${tableName} or provide a unique
 table name.",
      );
      return;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException"
    ) {
      // Do nothing. This means the table is not there.
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  /**
   * Create a table.
   */

  log("Creating a table.");
  const createTableCommand = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // This example performs a large write to the database.
    // Set the billing mode to PAY_PER_REQUEST to
    // avoid throttling the large write.
    BillingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
    // Define the attributes that are necessary for the key schema.
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "name",
        // 'S' is a data type descriptor that represents a number type.
        // For a list of all data type descriptors, see the following link.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
```

```
    ],
    // The KeySchema defines the primary key. The primary key can be
    // a partition key, or a combination of a partition key and a sort key.
    // Key schema design is important. For more info, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/best-
practices.html
    KeySchema: [{ AttributeName: "name", KeyType: "HASH" }],
  });
  await client.send(createTableCommand);
  log(`Table created: ${tableName}.`);

  /**
   * Wait until the table is active.
   */

  // This polls with DescribeTableCommand until the requested table is 'ACTIVE'.
  // You can't write to a table before it's active.
  log("Waiting for the table to be active.");
  await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: tableName });
  log("Table active.");

  /**
   * Insert items.
   */

  log("Inserting cities into the table.");
  const addItemsStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.insert.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `INSERT INTO ${tableName} value {'name':?, 'population':?}`,
        Parameters: ["Alachua", 10712],
      },
      {
        Statement: `INSERT INTO ${tableName} value {'name':?, 'population':?}`,
        Parameters: ["High Springs", 6415],
      },
    ],
  });
  await docClient.send(addItemsStatementCommand);
  log(`Cities inserted.`);

  /**
```

```
   * Select items.
   */

  log("Selecting cities from the table.");
  const selectItemsStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.select.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `SELECT * FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["Alachua"],
      },
      {
        Statement: `SELECT * FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["High Springs"],
      },
    ],
  });
  const selectItemResponse = await docClient.send(selectItemsStatementCommand);
  log(
    `Got cities: ${selectItemResponse.Responses.map(
      (r) => `${r.Item.name} (${r.Item.population})`,
    ).join(", ")}`,
  );

  /**
   * Update items.
   */

  log("Modifying the populations.");
  const updateItemStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.update.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `UPDATE ${tableName} SET population=? WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: [10, "Alachua"],
      },
      {
        Statement: `UPDATE ${tableName} SET population=? WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: [5, "High Springs"],
      },
    ],
  });
```

```
  await docClient.send(updateItemStatementCommand);
  log(`Updated cities.`);

  /**
   * Delete the items.
   */

  log("Deleting the cities.");
  const deleteItemStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.delete.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["Alachua"],
      },
      {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["High Springs"],
      },
    ],
  });
  await docClient.send(deleteItemStatementCommand);
  log("Cities deleted.");

  /**
   * Delete the table.
   */

  log("Deleting the table.");
  const deleteTableCommand = new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: tableName });
  await client.send(deleteTableCommand);
  log("Table deleted.");
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun main() {
    val ddb = DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }
    val tableName = "MoviesPartiQBatch"
    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named $tableName with a key named
 id and a sort key named title.")
    createTablePartiQLBatch(ddb, tableName, "year")
    putRecordBatch(ddb)
    updateTableItemBatchBatch(ddb)
    deleteItemsBatch(ddb)
    deleteTablePartiQLBatch(tableName)
}

suspend fun createTablePartiQLBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient, tableNameVal: String,
 key: String) {
    val attDef = AttributeDefinition {
        attributeName = key
        attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
    }

    val attDef1 = AttributeDefinition {
        attributeName = "title"
        attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
    }

    val keySchemaVal = KeySchemaElement {
        attributeName = key
        keyType = KeyType.Hash
    }

    val keySchemaVal1 = KeySchemaElement {
        attributeName = "title"
        keyType = KeyType.Range
```

```
    }

    val provisionedVal = ProvisionedThroughput {
        readCapacityUnits = 10
        writeCapacityUnits = 10
    }

    val request = CreateTableRequest {
        attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
        keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
        provisionedThroughput = provisionedVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    val response = ddb.createTable(request)
    ddb.waitUntilTableExists { // suspend call
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
    println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
}

suspend fun putRecordBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQBatch VALUE {'year':?,
 'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}"

    // Create three movies to add to the Amazon DynamoDB table.
    val parametersMovie1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie1 = BatchStatementRequest {
        statement = sqlStatement
        parameters = parametersMovie1
    }

    // Set data for Movie 2.
    val parametersMovie2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie2 = BatchStatementRequest {
```

```
        statement = sqlStatement
        parameters = parametersMovie2
    }

    // Set data for Movie 3.
    val parametersMovie3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie3 = BatchStatementRequest {
        statement = sqlStatement
        parameters = parametersMovie3
    }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie3)

    val batchRequest = BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
        statements = myBatchStatementList
    }
    val response = ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: " + response.toString())
    println("Added new movies using a batch command.")
}

suspend fun updateTableItemBatchBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "UPDATE MoviesPartiQBatch SET info = 'directors\":[\"Merian C. Cooper\",
\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and title=?"
    val parametersRec1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))
    val statementRequestRec1 = BatchStatementRequest {
        statement = sqlStatement
        parameters = parametersRec1
    }

    // Update record 2.
    val parametersRec2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
```

```
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    val statementRequestRec2 = BatchStatementRequest {
        statement = sqlStatement
        parameters = parametersRec2
    }

    // Update record 3.
    val parametersRec3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    val statementRequestRec3 = BatchStatementRequest {
        statement = sqlStatement
        parameters = parametersRec3
    }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3)

    val batchRequest = BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
        statements = myBatchStatementList
    }

    val response = ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
    println("Updated three movies using a batch command.")
    println("Items were updated!")
}

suspend fun deleteItemsBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    // Specify three records to delete.
    val sqlStatement = "DELETE FROM MoviesPartiQBatch WHERE year = ? and title=?"
    val parametersRec1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))

    val statementRequestRec1 = BatchStatementRequest {
        statement = sqlStatement
        parameters = parametersRec1
    }

    // Specify record 2.
```

```
    val parametersRec2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    val statementRequestRec2 = BatchStatementRequest {
        statement = sqlStatement
        parameters = parametersRec2
    }

    // Specify record 3.
    val parametersRec3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    val statementRequestRec3 = BatchStatementRequest {
        statement = sqlStatement
        parameters = parametersRec3
    }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3)

    val batchRequest = BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
        statements = myBatchStatementList
    }

    ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("Deleted three movies using a batch command.")
}

suspend fun deleteTablePartiQLBatch(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteTableRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK BatchExecuteStatement中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace DynamoDb\PartiQL_Basics;

use Aws\DynamoDb\Marshaler;
use DynamoDb;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBAttribute;

use function AwsUtilities\loadMovieData;
use function AwsUtilities\testable_readline;

class GettingStartedWithPartiQLBatch
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB - PartiQL getting started demo
 using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $uuid = uniqid();
        $service = new DynamoDb\DynamoDBService();

        $tableName = "partiql_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

        echo "Waiting for table...";
```

```
        $service->dynamoDbClient->waitUntil("TableExists", ['TableName' =>
 $tableName]);
        echo "table $tableName found!\n";

        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("INSERT", $tableName, $key);
        $service->insertItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);

        echo "How would you rate the movie from 1-10?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        echo "What was the movie about?\n";
        while (empty($plot)) {
            $plot = testable_readline("Plot summary: ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot),
        ];

        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
```

```
        $service->updateItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);
        echo "Movie added and updated.\n";

        $batch = json_decode(loadMovieData());

        $service->writeBatch($tableName, $batch);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQLBatch($tableName, [$key]);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['title']['S']}
        was released in {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['year']['N']}.\n";
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']
['title']['S']}?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot)
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQLBatch($tableName, [$key]);
        echo "Okay, you have rated {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['title']
['S']}
        as a {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['rating']['N']}\n";

        $service->deleteItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

        echo "That's okay though. The book was better. Now, for something
 lighter, in what year were you born?\n";
        $birthYear = "not a number";
        while (!is_numeric($birthYear) || $birthYear >= date("Y")) {
            $birthYear = testable_readline("Birth year: ");
        }
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
```

```
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        echo "Here are the movies in our collection released the year you were
 born:\n";
        $oops = "Oops! There were no movies released in that year (that we know
 of).\n";
        $display = "";
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            $display .= $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
        echo ($display) ?: $oops;

        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "\nCleaning up this demo by deleting table $tableName...\n";
        $service->deleteTable($tableName);
    }
}

    public function insertItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array
 $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
```

```
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function getItemByPartiQLBatch(string $tableName, array $keys): Result
    {
        $statements = [];
        foreach ($keys as $key) {
            list($statement, $parameters) = $this-
>buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT", $tableName, $key['Item']);
            $statements[] = [
                'Statement' => "$statement",
                'Parameters' => $parameters,
            ];
        }

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => $statements,
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array
 $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array
 $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
```

```
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立一個類別，該類別可以執行多批 PartiQL 陳述式。

```
from datetime import datetime
from decimal import Decimal
import logging
from pprint import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from scaffold import Scaffold

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class PartiQLBatchWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
```

```
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statements, param_list):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because
the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects
(POPOs) to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statements: The batch of PartiQL statements.
        :param param_list: The batch of PartiQL parameters that are associated
with
                           each statement. This list must be in the same order as
the
                           statements.
        :return: The responses returned from running the statements, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.batch_execute_statement(
                Statements=[
                    {"Statement": statement, "Parameters": params}
                    for statement, params in zip(statements, param_list)
                ]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements because the
table "
                    "does not exist."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return output
```

執行一個情境，該情境建立資料表並批次執行 PartiQL 查詢。

```
def run_scenario(scaffold, wrapper, table_name):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL batch statement demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Creating table '{table_name}' for the demo...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    movie_data = [
        {
            "title": f"House PartiQL",
            "year": datetime.now().year - 5,
            "info": {
                "plot": "Wacky high jinks result from querying a mysterious
 database.",
                "rating": Decimal("8.5"),
            },
        },
        {
            "title": f"House PartiQL 2",
            "year": datetime.now().year - 3,
            "info": {
                "plot": "Moderate high jinks result from querying another
 mysterious database.",
                "rating": Decimal("6.5"),
            },
        },
        {
            "title": f"House PartiQL 3",
            "year": datetime.now().year - 1,
            "info": {
```

```
                "plot": "Tepid high jinks result from querying yet another
mysterious database.",
                "rating": Decimal("2.5"),
            },
        },
    ]

    print(f"Inserting a batch of movies into table '{table_name}.")
    statements = [
        f'INSERT INTO "{table_name}" ' f"VALUE {{'title': ?, 'year': ?,
'info': ?}}"
    ] * len(movie_data)
    params = [list(movie.values()) for movie in movie_data]
    wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting data for a batch of movies.")
    statements = [f'SELECT * FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?'] *
len(
        movie_data
    )
    params = [[movie["title"], movie["year"]] for movie in movie_data]
    output = wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    for item in output["Responses"]:
        print(f"\n{item['Item']['title']}, {item['Item']['year']}")
        pprint(item["Item"])
    print("-" * 88)

    ratings = [Decimal("7.7"), Decimal("5.5"), Decimal("1.3")]
    print(f"Updating a batch of movies with new ratings.")
    statements = [
        f'UPDATE "{table_name}" SET info.rating=? ' f"WHERE title=? AND year=?"
    ] * len(movie_data)
    params = [
        [rating, movie["title"], movie["year"]]
        for rating, movie in zip(ratings, movie_data)
    ]
    wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting projected data from the table to verify our update.")
    output = wrapper.dyn_resource.meta.client.execute_statement(
```

```
        Statement=f'SELECT title, info.rating FROM "{table_name}"'
    )
    pprint(output["Items"])
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting a batch of movies from the table.")
    statements = [f'DELETE FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?'] * len(
        movie_data
    )
    params = [[movie["title"], movie["year"]] for movie in movie_data]
    wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting table '{table_name}'...")
    scaffold.delete_table()
    print("-" * 88)

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        dyn_res = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        scaffold = Scaffold(dyn_res)
        movies = PartiQLBatchWrapper(dyn_res)
        run_scenario(scaffold, movies, "doc-example-table-partiql-movies")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Something went wrong with the demo! Here's what: {e}")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件BatchExecuteStatement中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行一個情境，該情境會建立資料表並執行批次 PartiQL 查詢。

```
table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-partiql-#{rand(10**4)}"
scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
sdk = DynamoDBPartiQLBatch.new(table_name)

new_step(1, "Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.")
unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
  puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
  scaffold.create_table(table_name)
  print "Done!\n".green
end

new_step(2, "Populate DynamoDB table with movie data.")
download_file = "moviedata.json"
puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
print "Done!\n".green

new_step(3, "Select a batch of items from the movies table.")
puts "Let's select some popular movies for side-by-side comparison."
response = sdk.batch_execute_select([["Mean Girls", 2004], ["Goodfellas",
1977], ["The Prancing of the Lambs", 2005]])
puts("Items selected: #{response['responses'].length}\n")
print "\nDone!\n".green

new_step(4, "Delete a batch of items from the movies table.")
sdk.batch_execute_write([["Mean Girls", 2004], ["Goodfellas", 1977], ["The
Prancing of the Lambs", 2005]])
print "\nDone!\n".green
```

```
  new_step(5, "Delete the table.")
  if scaffold.exists?(table_name)
    scaffold.delete_table
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

使用 PartiQL 和開發套件查詢 DynamoDB 資料表 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 透過執行 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。
- 透過執行 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。
- 透過執行 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。
- 透過執行 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace PartiQL_Basics_Scenario
{
    public class PartiQLMethods
    {
        private static readonly AmazonDynamoDBClient Client = new
 AmazonDynamoDBClient();


        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
```

```
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE
{{'title': ?, 'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset +=
25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
                            });
                        }
```

```
                        var response = await
Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully
added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                }
            }

            return success;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null!;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

            if (allMovies is not null)
```

```
            {
                // Return the first 250 entries.
                return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
            }
            else
            {
                return null!;
            }
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve multiple movies by year using a SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movies were released.</param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetMovies(string tableName, int year)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE year = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
```

```
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of movies returned from a database query.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="items">The list of movie information to display.</param>
        private static void DisplayMovies(List<Dictionary<string,
AttributeValue>> items)
        {
            if (items.Count > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Found {items.Count} movies.");
                items.ForEach(item =>
Console.WriteLine($"{item["year"].N}\t{item["title"].S}"));
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Didn't find a movie that matched the supplied
criteria.");
```

```
            }
        }


    }
}



        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
 GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
 ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
```

```
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        //  1. Create a table. (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlExecuteScenario(clientConfig);

            // 7. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table using single PartiQL
 statements.
/*!
  \sa partiqlExecuteScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlExecuteScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // 2. Add a new movie using an "Insert" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    Aws::String title;
    float rating;
    int year;
    Aws::String plot;
    {
        title = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate
 it? ",
```

```
                                        1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        // Create the parameter attributes.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
        attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add a movie: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
   std::cout << "\nAdded '" << title << "' to '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'."
             << std::endl;

   //  3. Get the data for the movie using a "Select" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
   {
       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
       std::stringstream sqlStream;
       sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                 << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

       request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

       Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
       attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
       attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
       request.SetParameters(attributes);

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
               request);

       if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve movie information: "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
       else {
           // Print the retrieved movie information.
           const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

           const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

           if (items.size() == 1) {
               printMovieInfo(items[0]);
           }
           else {
               std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were
retrieved. "
                         << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
           }
       }
```

```
    }

    //  4. Update the data for the movie using an "Update" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(rating));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update a movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nUpdated '" << title << "' with new attributes:" << std::endl;

    //  5. Get the updated data for the movie using a "Select" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
```

```
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

            if (items.size() == 1) {
                printMovieInfo(items[0]);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were
retrieved. "
                          << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Deleting the movie" << std::endl;

    // 6. Delete the movie using a "Delete" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";
```

```
        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Movie successfully deleted." << std::endl;
    return true;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
```

```
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." <<
std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
```

```
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
```

```
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行一個情境，該情境建立資料表並執行 PartiQL 查詢。

```
// RunPartiQLSingleScenario shows you how to use the AWS SDK for Go
// to use PartiQL to query a table that stores data about movies.
//
// * Use PartiQL statements to add, get, update, and delete data for individual
 movies.
//
// This example creates an Amazon DynamoDB service client from the specified
 sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// This example creates and deletes a DynamoDB table to use during the scenario.
func RunPartiQLSingleScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, tableName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL single action demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 tableBasics := actions.TableBasics{
  DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
  TableName:      tableName,
 }
 runner := actions.PartiQLRunner{
  DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
  TableName:      tableName,
 }
```

```
exists, err := tableBasics.TableExists()
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !exists {
 log.Printf("Creating table %v...\n", tableName)
 _, err = tableBasics.CreateMovieTable()
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Created table %v.\n", tableName)
 }
} else {
 log.Printf("Table %v already exists.\n", tableName)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

currentYear, _, _ := time.Now().Date()
customMovie := actions.Movie{
 Title: "24 Hour PartiQL People",
 Year:  currentYear,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "A group of data developers discover a new query language they can't
stop using.",
  "rating": 9.9,
 },
}

log.Printf("Inserting movie '%v' released in %v.", customMovie.Title,
customMovie.Year)
err = runner.AddMovie(customMovie)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Added %v to the movie table.\n", customMovie.Title)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Getting data for movie '%v' released in %v.", customMovie.Title,
customMovie.Year)
movie, err := runner.GetMovie(customMovie.Title, customMovie.Year)
if err == nil {
 log.Println(movie)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 newRating := 6.6
 log.Printf("Updating movie '%v' with a rating of %v.", customMovie.Title,
 newRating)
 err = runner.UpdateMovie(customMovie, newRating)
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Updated %v with a new rating.\n", customMovie.Title)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Getting data again to verify the update.")
 movie, err = runner.GetMovie(customMovie.Title, customMovie.Year)
 if err == nil {
  log.Println(movie)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Deleting movie '%v'.\n", customMovie.Title)
 err = runner.DeleteMovie(customMovie)
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted %v.\n", customMovie.Title)
 }

 err = tableBasics.DeleteTable()
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted table %v.\n", tableBasics.TableName)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

定義此範例中使用的影片結構。

```
// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite
 primary key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
```

```
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

建立執行 PartiQL 陳述式的結構和方法。

```
// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}
```

```
// AddMovie runs a PartiQL INSERT statement to add a movie to the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovie(movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year,
 movie.Info})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert an item with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// GetMovie runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get a movie from the DynamoDB
 table by
// title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovie(title string, year int) (Movie, error) {
 var movie Movie
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{title, year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 response, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Items[0], &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
```

```
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}



// UpdateMovie runs a PartiQL UPDATE statement to update the rating of a movie
 that
// already exists in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovie(movie Movie, rating float64) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{rating, movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteMovie runs a PartiQL DELETE statement to remove a movie from the
 DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovie(movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
```

```
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public class ScenarioPartiQ {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <fileName>

                Where:
                    fileName - The path to the moviedata.json file that you can
 download from the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String fileName = args[0];
        String tableName = "MoviesPartiQ";
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(
                "******* Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named MoviesPartiQ
with a key named year and a sort key named title.");
        createTable(ddb, tableName);

        System.out.println("******* Loading data into the MoviesPartiQ table.");
        loadData(ddb, fileName);

        System.out.println("******* Getting data from the MoviesPartiQ table.");
        getItem(ddb);

        System.out.println("******* Putting a record into the MoviesPartiQ
table.");
        putRecord(ddb);

        System.out.println("******* Updating a record.");
        updateTableItem(ddb);

        System.out.println("******* Querying the movies released in 2013.");
        queryTable(ddb);

        System.out.println("******* Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

        // Define attributes.
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName("year")
                .attributeType("N")
                .build());

        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName("title")
                .attributeType("S")
```

```
                .build());

        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName("year")
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName("title")
                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE) // Sort
                .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .keySchema(tableKey)
                .provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                        .readCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
                        .writeCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
                        .build())
                .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String fileName) throws
IOException {

        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?,
'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}";
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        while (iter.hasNext()) {

            // Add 200 movies to the table.
            if (t == 200)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                    .n(String.valueOf(year))
                    .build();

            AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                    .s(title)
                    .build();

            AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                    .s(info)
                    .build();

            parameters.add(att1);
            parameters.add(att2);
            parameters.add(att3);

            // Insert the movie into the Amazon DynamoDB table.
            executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);
```

```
            System.out.println("Added Movie " + title);

            parameters.remove(att1);
            parameters.remove(att2);
            parameters.remove(att3);
            t++;
        }
    }

    public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year=? and
title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n("2012")
                .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("The Perks of Being a Wallflower")
                .build();

        parameters.add(att1);
        parameters.add(att2);

        try {
            ExecuteStatementResponse response = executeStatementRequest(ddb,
sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void putRecord(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?,
'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}";
        try {
            List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                    .n(String.valueOf("2020"))
                    .build();

            AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                    .s("My Movie")
                    .build();

            AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                    .s("No Information")
                    .build();

            parameters.add(att1);
            parameters.add(att2);
            parameters.add(att3);

            executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("Added new movie.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        String sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQ SET info = 'directors\":
[\"Merian C. Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n(String.valueOf("2013"))
                .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("The East")
                .build();

        parameters.add(att1);
        parameters.add(att2);

        try {
            executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Item was updated!");
    }

    // Query the table where the year is 2013.
    public static void queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year = ? ORDER BY
year";
        try {

            List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                    .n(String.valueOf("2013"))
                    .build();
            parameters.add(att1);

            // Get items in the table and write out the ID value.
            ExecuteStatementResponse response = executeStatementRequest(ddb,
sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName)
{

        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }

    private static ExecuteStatementResponse
 executeStatementRequest(DynamoDbClient ddb, String statement,
            List<AttributeValue> parameters) {
        ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                .statement(statement)
                .parameters(parameters)
                .build();

        return ddb.executeStatement(request);
    }

    private static void processResults(ExecuteStatementResponse
 executeStatementResult) {
        System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
 executeStatementResult.toString());
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行單一 PartiQL 陳述式。

```
import {
  BillingMode,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DeleteTableCommand,
  DescribeTableCommand,
```

```
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
import { ScenarioInput } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

const log = (msg) => console.log(`[SCENARIO] ${msg}`);
const tableName = "SingleOriginCoffees";

export const main = async (confirmAll = false) => {
  /**
   * Delete table if it exists.
   */
  try {
    await client.send(new DescribeTableCommand({ TableName: tableName }));
    // If no error was thrown, the table exists.
    const input = new ScenarioInput(
      "deleteTable",
      `A table named ${tableName} already exists. If you choose not to delete
this table, the scenario cannot continue. Delete it?`,
      { confirmAll },
    );
    const deleteTable = await input.handle({});
    if (deleteTable) {
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ tableName }));
    } else {
      console.warn(
        "Scenario could not run. Either delete ${tableName} or provide a unique
 table name.",
      );
      return;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException"
    ) {
      // Do nothing. This means the table is not there.
```

```
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  /**
   * Create a table.
   */

  log("Creating a table.");
  const createTableCommand = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // This example performs a large write to the database.
    // Set the billing mode to PAY_PER_REQUEST to
    // avoid throttling the large write.
    BillingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
    // Define the attributes that are necessary for the key schema.
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "varietal",
        // 'S' is a data type descriptor that represents a number type.
        // For a list of all data type descriptors, see the following link.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
    ],
    // The KeySchema defines the primary key. The primary key can be
    // a partition key, or a combination of a partition key and a sort key.
    // Key schema design is important. For more info, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/best-
practices.html
    KeySchema: [{ AttributeName: "varietal", KeyType: "HASH" }],
  });
  await client.send(createTableCommand);
  log(`Table created: ${tableName}.`);

  /**
   * Wait until the table is active.
   */

  // This polls with DescribeTableCommand until the requested table is 'ACTIVE'.
  // You can't write to a table before it's active.
  log("Waiting for the table to be active.");
```

```
  await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: tableName });
  log("Table active.");

  /**
   * Insert an item.
   */

  log("Inserting a coffee into the table.");
  const addItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.insert.html
    Statement: `INSERT INTO ${tableName} value {'varietal':?, 'profile':?}`,
    Parameters: ["arabica", ["chocolate", "floral"]],
  });
  await client.send(addItemStatementCommand);
  log(`Coffee inserted.`);

  /**
   * Select an item.
   */

  log("Selecting the coffee from the table.");
  const selectItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.select.html
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM ${tableName} WHERE varietal=?`,
    Parameters: ["arabica"],
  });
  const selectItemResponse = await docClient.send(selectItemStatementCommand);
  log(`Got coffee: ${JSON.stringify(selectItemResponse.Items[0])}`);

  /**
   * Update the item.
   */

  log("Add a flavor profile to the coffee.");
  const updateItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.update.html
    Statement: `UPDATE ${tableName} SET profile=list_append(profile, ?) WHERE
 varietal=?`,
    Parameters: [["fruity"], "arabica"],
  });
  await client.send(updateItemStatementCommand);
```

```
  log(`Updated coffee`);

  /**
   * Delete the item.
   */

  log("Deleting the coffee.");
  const deleteItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.delete.html
    Statement: `DELETE FROM ${tableName} WHERE varietal=?`,
    Parameters: ["arabica"],
  });
  await docClient.send(deleteItemStatementCommand);
  log("Coffee deleted.");

  /**
   * Delete the table.
   */

  log("Deleting the table.");
  const deleteTableCommand = new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: tableName });
  await client.send(deleteTableCommand);
  log("Table deleted.");
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
```

```
          <fileName>

        Where:
           fileName - The path to the moviedata.json you can download from the
 Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val ddb = DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }
    val tableName = "MoviesPartiQ"

    // Get the moviedata.json from the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
    val fileName = args[0]
    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named MoviesPartiQ with a key
 named id and a sort key named title.")
    createTablePartiQL(ddb, tableName, "year")
    loadDataPartiQL(ddb, fileName)

    println("******* Getting data from the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    getMoviePartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Putting a record into the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    putRecordPartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Updating a record.")
    updateTableItemPartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Querying the movies released in 2013.")
    queryTablePartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Deleting the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    deleteTablePartiQL(tableName)
}

suspend fun createTablePartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient, tableNameVal: String, key:
 String) {
    val attDef = AttributeDefinition {
        attributeName = key
        attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
    }
```

```
    val attDef1 = AttributeDefinition {
        attributeName = "title"
        attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
    }

    val keySchemaVal = KeySchemaElement {
        attributeName = key
        keyType = KeyType.Hash
    }

    val keySchemaVal1 = KeySchemaElement {
        attributeName = "title"
        keyType = KeyType.Range
    }

    val provisionedVal = ProvisionedThroughput {
        readCapacityUnits = 10
        writeCapacityUnits = 10
    }

    val request = CreateTableRequest {
        attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
        keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
        provisionedThroughput = provisionedVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    val response = ddb.createTable(request)
    ddb.waitUntilTableExists { // suspend call
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
    println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
}

suspend fun loadDataPartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient, fileName: String) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
 'info' : ?}"
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode
    var t = 0
```

```
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 200) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()

        val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = ArrayList<AttributeValue>()
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.N(year.toString()))
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.S(title))
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.S(info))

        executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
        println("Added Movie $title")
        parameters.clear()
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun getMoviePartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year=? and title=?"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = ArrayList<AttributeValue>()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2012"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("The Perks of Being a Wallflower"))
    val response = executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
}

suspend fun putRecordPartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
 'info' : ?}"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2020"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("No Info"))
    executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("Added new movie.")
}

suspend fun updateTableItemPartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
```

```
    val sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQ SET info = 'directors\":[\"Merian C.
 Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack\' where year=? and title=?"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2013"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("The East"))
    executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("Item was updated!")
}

// Query the table where the year is 2013.
suspend fun queryTablePartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year = ?"

    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2013"))
    val response = executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
}

suspend fun deleteTablePartiQL(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteTableRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun executeStatementPartiQL(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    statementVal: String,
    parametersVal: List<AttributeValue>
): ExecuteStatementResponse {
    val request = ExecuteStatementRequest {
        statement = statementVal
        parameters = parametersVal
    }

    return ddb.executeStatement(request)
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ExecuteStatement中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace DynamoDb\PartiQL_Basics;

use Aws\DynamoDb\Marshaler;
use DynamoDb;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBAttribute;

use function AwsUtilities\testable_readline;
use function AwsUtilities\loadMovieData;

class GettingStartedWithPartiQL
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB - PartiQL getting started demo
 using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $uuid = uniqid();
        $service = new DynamoDb\DynamoDBService();

        $tableName = "partiql_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );
```

```
        echo "Waiting for table...";
        $service->dynamoDbClient->waitUntil("TableExists", ['TableName' =>
 $tableName]);
        echo "table $tableName found!\n";

        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("INSERT", $tableName, $key);
        $service->insertItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);

        echo "How would you rate the movie from 1-10?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        echo "What was the movie about?\n";
        while (empty($plot)) {
            $plot = testable_readline("Plot summary: ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot),
        ];
```

```
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);
        echo "Movie added and updated.\n";



        $batch = json_decode(loadMovieData());

        $service->writeBatch($tableName, $batch);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQL($tableName, $key);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Items'][0]['title']['S']} was released in
 {$movie['Items'][0]['year']['N']}.\n";
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Items'][0]['title']
['S']}?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1
 || $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot)
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQL($tableName, $key);
        echo "Okay, you have rated {$movie['Items'][0]['title']['S']} as a
 {$movie['Items'][0]['rating']['N']}\n";

        $service->deleteItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

        echo "That's okay though. The book was better. Now, for something
 lighter, in what year were you born?\n";
        $birthYear = "not a number";
        while (!is_numeric($birthYear) || $birthYear >= date("Y")) {
            $birthYear = testable_readline("Birth year: ");
        }
        $birthKey = [
```

```
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        echo "Here are the movies in our collection released the year you were
 born:\n";
        $oops = "Oops! There were no movies released in that year (that we know
 of).\n";
        $display = "";
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            $display .= $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
        echo ($display) ?: $oops;

        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "\nCleaning up this demo by deleting table $tableName...\n";
        $service->deleteTable($tableName);
    }
}

    public function insertItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
```

```
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => "$statement",
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function getItemByPartiQL(string $tableName, array $key): Result
    {
        list($statement, $parameters) = $this-
>buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT", $tableName, $key['Item']);

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
            'Statement' => $statement,
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立一個類別，該類別可以執行 PartiQL 陳述式。

```
from datetime import datetime
from decimal import Decimal
import logging
from pprint import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from scaffold import Scaffold

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class PartiQLWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statement, params):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because
 the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects
 (POPOs) to
```

```
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statement: The PartiQL statement.
        :param params: The list of PartiQL parameters. These are applied to the
                       statement in the order they are listed.
        :return: The items returned from the statement, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.execute_statement(
                Statement=statement, Parameters=params
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s' because the table does not
 exist.",
                    statement,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s'. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    statement,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

執行一個情境，該情境建立資料表並執行 PartiQL 查詢。

```
def run_scenario(scaffold, wrapper, table_name):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL single statement demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Creating table '{table_name}' for the demo...")
```

```
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    title = "24 Hour PartiQL People"
    year = datetime.now().year
    plot = "A group of data developers discover a new query language they can't
stop using."
    rating = Decimal("9.9")

    print(f"Inserting movie '{title}' released in {year}.")
    wrapper.run_partiql(
        f"INSERT INTO \"{table_name}\" VALUE {{'title': ?, 'year': ?,
'info': ?}}",
        [title, year, {"plot": plot, "rating": rating}],
    )
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting data for movie '{title}' released in {year}.")
    output = wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'SELECT * FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?', [title, year]
    )
    for item in output["Items"]:
        print(f"\n{item['title']}, {item['year']}")
        pprint(output["Items"])
    print("-" * 88)

    rating = Decimal("2.4")
    print(f"Updating movie '{title}' with a rating of {float(rating)}.")
    wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'UPDATE "{table_name}" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?',
        [rating, title, year],
    )
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting data again to verify our update.")
    output = wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'SELECT * FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?', [title, year]
    )
    for item in output["Items"]:
        print(f"\n{item['title']}, {item['year']}")
        pprint(output["Items"])
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print(f"Deleting movie '{title}' released in {year}.")
    wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'DELETE FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?', [title, year]
    )
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting table '{table_name}'...")
    scaffold.delete_table()
    print("-" * 88)

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        dyn_res = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        scaffold = Scaffold(dyn_res)
        movies = PartiQLWrapper(dyn_res)
        run_scenario(scaffold, movies, "doc-example-table-partiql-movies")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Something went wrong with the demo! Here's what: {e}")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ExecuteStatement中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行一個情境，該情境建立資料表並執行 PartiQL 查詢。

```
table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-partiql-#{rand(10**8)}"
```

```
  scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
  sdk = DynamoDBPartiQLSingle.new(table_name)

  new_step(1, "Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.")
  unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
    puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print "Done!\n".green
  end

  new_step(2, "Populate DynamoDB table with movie data.")
  download_file = "moviedata.json"
  puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
  movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
  puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
  scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
  puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
  print "Done!\n".green

  new_step(3, "Select a single item from the movies table.")
  response = sdk.select_item_by_title("Star Wars")
  puts("Items selected for title 'Star Wars': #{response.items.length}\n")
  print "#{response.items.first}".yellow
  print "\n\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(4, "Update a single item from the movies table.")
  puts "Let's correct the rating on The Big Lebowski to 10.0."
  sdk.update_rating_by_title("The Big Lebowski", 1998, 10.0)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(5, "Delete a single item from the movies table.")
  puts "Let's delete The Silence of the Lambs because it's just too scary."
  sdk.delete_item_by_title("The Silence of the Lambs", 1991)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(6, "Insert a new item into the movies table.")
  puts "Let's create a less-scary movie called The Prancing of the Lambs."
  sdk.insert_item("The Prancing of the Lambs", 2005, "A movie about happy
livestock.", 5.0)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(7, "Delete the table.")
  if scaffold.exists?(table_name)
    scaffold.delete_table
```

```
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_table(
    client: &Client,
    table: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<(), SdkError<CreateTableError>> {
    let ad = AttributeDefinition::builder()
        .attribute_name(key)
        .attribute_type(ScalarAttributeType::S)
        .build()
        .expect("creating AttributeDefinition");

    let ks = KeySchemaElement::builder()
        .attribute_name(key)
        .key_type(KeyType::Hash)
        .build()
        .expect("creating KeySchemaElement");

    let pt = ProvisionedThroughput::builder()
        .read_capacity_units(10)
        .write_capacity_units(5)
        .build()
        .expect("creating ProvisionedThroughput");

    match client
        .create_table()
        .table_name(table)
```

```
        .key_schema(ks)
        .attribute_definitions(ad)
        .provisioned_throughput(pt)
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(e) => Err(e),
    }
}

async fn add_item(client: &Client, item: Item) -> Result<(),
 SdkError<ExecuteStatementError>> {
    match client
        .execute_statement()
        .statement(format!(
            r#"INSERT INTO "{}" VALUE {{
                "{}": ?,
                "acount_type": ?,
                "age": ?,
                "first_name": ?,
                "last_name": ?
        }} "#,
            item.table, item.key
        ))
        .set_parameters(Some(vec![
            AttributeValue::S(item.utype),
            AttributeValue::S(item.age),
            AttributeValue::S(item.first_name),
            AttributeValue::S(item.last_name),
        ]))
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(e) => Err(e),
    }
}

async fn query_item(client: &Client, item: Item) -> bool {
    match client
        .execute_statement()
        .statement(format!(
            r#"SELECT * FROM "{}" WHERE "{}" = ?"#,
```

```
            item.table, item.key
        ))
        .set_parameters(Some(vec![AttributeValue::S(item.value)]))
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(resp) => {
            if !resp.items().is_empty() {
                println!("Found a matching entry in the table:");
                println!("{:?}", resp.items.unwrap_or_default().pop());
                true
            } else {
                println!("Did not find a match.");
                false
            }
        }
        Err(e) => {
            println!("Got an error querying table:");
            println!("{}", e);
            process::exit(1);
        }
    }
}

async fn remove_item(client: &Client, table: &str, key: &str, value: String) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .execute_statement()
        .statement(format!(r#"DELETE FROM "{table}" WHERE "{key}" = ?"#))
        .set_parameters(Some(vec![AttributeValue::S(value)]))
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Deleted item.");

    Ok(())
}

async fn remove_table(client: &Client, table: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.delete_table().table_name(table).send().await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ExecuteStatement中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用開發套件查詢有關 TTL 項目的 DynamoDB 資料表 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何查詢 TTL 項目。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

查詢已篩選的運算式以收集 DynamoDB 表格中的 TTL 項目。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.ImmutableMap;

import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

        // Get current time in epoch second format (comparing against expiry
 attribute)
        final long currentTime = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;

        // A string that contains conditions that DynamoDB applies after the
 Query operation, but before the data is returned to you.
        final String keyConditionExpression = "#pk = :pk";

        // The condition that specifies the key values for items to be retrieved
 by the Query action.
        final String filterExpression = "#ea > :ea";
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = ImmutableMap.of(
                "#pk", "primaryKey",
                "#ea", "expireAt");
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues =
 ImmutableMap.of(
                ":pk", AttributeValue.builder().s(primaryKey).build(),
```

```
                ":ea",
AttributeValue.builder().s(String.valueOf(currentTime)).build()
        );

        final QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .keyConditionExpression(keyConditionExpression)
                .filterExpression(filterExpression)
                .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
                .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                .build();
        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build()) {
            final QueryResponse response = ddb.query(request);
            System.out.println(tableName + " Query operation with TTL successful.
Request id is "
                    + response.responseMetadata().requestId());
            // Print the items that are not expired
            for (Map<String, AttributeValue> item : response.items()) {
                System.out.println(item.toString());
            }
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.exit(0);
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 Query。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";
```

```
async function queryDynamoDBItems(tableName, region, primaryKey) {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const currentTime = Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000);

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pk",
        FilterExpression: "#ea > :ea",
        ExpressionAttributeNames: {
            "#pk": "primaryKey",
            "#ea": "expireAt"
        },
        ExpressionAttributeValues: marshall({
            ":pk": primaryKey,
            ":ea": currentTime
        })
    };

    try {
        const { Items } = await client.send(new QueryCommand(params));
        Items.forEach(item => {
            console.log(unmarshall(item))
        });
        return Items;
    } catch (err) {
        console.error(`Error querying items: ${err}`);
        throw err;
    }
}

//enter your own values here
queryDynamoDBItems('your-table-name', 'your-partition-key-value');
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的 Query。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import boto3
from datetime import datetime

def query_dynamodb_items(table_name, partition_key):
    """

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param partition_key:
    :return:
    """
    try:
        # Initialize a DynamoDB resource
        dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb',
                                  region_name='us-east-1')

        # Specify your table
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Get the current time in epoch format
        current_time = int(datetime.now().timestamp())

        # Perform the query operation with a filter expression to exclude expired
 items
        # response = table.query(
        #
 KeyConditionExpression=boto3.dynamodb.conditions.Key('partitionKey').eq(partition_key),
        #
 FilterExpression=boto3.dynamodb.conditions.Attr('expireAt').gt(current_time)
        # )
        response = table.query(

 KeyConditionExpression=dynamodb.conditions.Key('partitionKey').eq(partition_key),

 FilterExpression=dynamodb.conditions.Attr('expireAt').gt(current_time)
        )

        # Print the items that are not expired
        for item in response['Items']:
```

```
            print(item)

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error querying items: {e}")


# Call the function with your values
query_dynamodb_items('Music', 'your-partition-key-value')
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Query。

使用開發套件使用 TTL 更新 DynamoDB 項目 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何更新項目的 TTL。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

更新資料表中現有 DynamoDB 項目的 TTL。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.ImmutableMap;

import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

        // Get current time in epoch second format
        final long currentTime = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;
        // Calculate expiration time 90 days from now in epoch second format
        final long expireDate = currentTime + (90 * 24 * 60 * 60);
        // An expression that defines one or more attributes to be updated, the
 action to be performed on them, and new values for them.
        final String updateExpression = "SET updatedAt=:c, expireAt=:e";
```

```
        final ImmutableMap<String, AttributeValue> keyMap =
                ImmutableMap.of("primaryKey", AttributeValue.fromS(primaryKey),
                        "sortKey", AttributeValue.fromS(sortKey));
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues =
ImmutableMap.of(
                ":c",
AttributeValue.builder().s(String.valueOf(currentTime)).build(),
                ":e",
AttributeValue.builder().s(String.valueOf(expireDate)).build()
        );

        final UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(keyMap)
                .updateExpression(updateExpression)
                .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                .build();
        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build()) {
            final UpdateItemResponse response = ddb.updateItem(request);
            System.out.println(tableName + " UpdateItem operation with TTL
successful. Request id is "
                    + response.responseMetadata().requestId());
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
found.\n", tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.exit(0);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateItem中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";

async function updateDynamoDBItem(tableName, region, partitionKey, sortKey) {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const currentTime = Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000);
    const expireAt = Math.floor((Date.now() + 90 * 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000) / 1000);

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        Key: marshall({
            partitionKey: partitionKey,
            sortKey: sortKey
        }),
        UpdateExpression: "SET updatedAt = :c, expireAt = :e",
        ExpressionAttributeValues: marshall({
            ":c": currentTime,
            ":e": expireAt
        }),
    };

    try {
        const data = await client.send(new UpdateItemCommand(params));
        const responseData = unmarshall(data.Attributes);
        console.log("Item updated successfully: %s", responseData);
        return responseData;
    } catch (err) {
        console.error("Error updating item:", err);
        throw err;
    }
}

//enter your values here
updateDynamoDBItem('your-table-name', 'us-east-1', 'your-partition-key-value',
 'your-sort-key-value');
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateItem中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import boto3
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

def update_dynamodb_item(table_name, region, primary_key, sort_key):
    """
    Update an existing DynamoDB item with a TTL.
    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param region: AWS Region of the table - example `us-east-1`
    :param primary_key: one attribute known as the partition key.
    :param sort_key: Also known as a range attribute.
    :return: Void (nothing)
    """
    try:
        # Create the DynamoDB resource.
        dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb', region_name=region)
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Get the current time in epoch second format
        current_time = int(datetime.now().timestamp())

        # Calculate the expireAt time (90 days from now) in epoch second format
        expire_at = int((datetime.now() + timedelta(days=90)).timestamp())

        table.update_item(
            Key={
                'partitionKey': primary_key,
                'sortKey': sort_key
            },
            UpdateExpression="set updatedAt=:c, expireAt=:e",
            ExpressionAttributeValues={
                ':c': current_time,
                ':e': expire_at
            },
        )

        print("Item updated successfully.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating item: {e}")
```

```
# Replace with your own values
update_dynamodb_item('your-table-name', 'us-west-2', 'your-partition-key-value',
 'your-sort-key-value')
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateItem中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 SDK 為 DynamoDB 使用文件模型 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DynamoDB 和 SDK 的文件模型執行建立、讀取、更新和刪除 (CRUD) 和批次作業。 AWS

如需詳細資訊，請參閱文件模型。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用文件模型執行 CRUD 操作。

```
/// <summary>
/// Performs CRUD operations on an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/// </summary>
public class MidlevelItemCRUD
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var tableName = "ProductCatalog";
        var sampleBookId = 555;

        var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
        var productCatalog = LoadTable(client, tableName);
```

```
            await CreateBookItem(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
            RetrieveBook(productCatalog, sampleBookId);

            // Couple of sample updates.
            UpdateMultipleAttributes(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
            UpdateBookPriceConditionally(productCatalog, sampleBookId);

            // Delete.
            await DeleteBook(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to load.</param>
        /// <returns>A DynamoDB table object.</returns>
        public static Table LoadTable(IAmazonDynamoDB client, string tableName)
        {
            Table productCatalog = Table.LoadTable(client, tableName);
            return productCatalog;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an example book item and adds it to the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async Task CreateBookItem(Table productCatalog, int
sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing CreateBookItem() ***");
            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = sampleBookId,
                ["Title"] = "Book " + sampleBookId,
                ["Price"] = 19.99,
                ["ISBN"] = "111-1111111111",
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2", "Author
3" },
                ["PageCount"] = 500,
                ["Dimensions"] = "8.5x11x.5",
```

```
                ["InPublication"] = new DynamoDBBool(true),
                ["InStock"] = new DynamoDBBool(false),
                ["QuantityOnHand"] = 0,
            };

            // Adds the book to the ProductCatalog table.
            await productCatalog.PutItemAsync(book);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves an item, a book, from the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void RetrieveBook(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing RetrieveBook() ***");

            // Optional configuration.
            var config = new GetItemOperationConfig
            {
                AttributesToGet = new List<string> { "Id", "ISBN", "Title",
"Authors", "Price" },
                ConsistentRead = true,
            };

            Document document = await productCatalog.GetItemAsync(sampleBookId,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("RetrieveBook: Printing book retrieved...");
            PrintDocument(document);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates multiple attributes for a book and writes the changes to the
        /// DynamoDB table ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void UpdateMultipleAttributes(
          Table productCatalog,
```

```
          int sampleBookId)
       {
           Console.WriteLine("\nUpdating multiple attributes....");
           int partitionKey = sampleBookId;

           var book = new Document
           {
               ["Id"] = partitionKey,

               // List of attribute updates.
               // The following replaces the existing authors list.
               ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author x", "Author y" },
               ["newAttribute"] = "New Value",
               ["ISBN"] = null, // Remove it.
           };

           // Optional parameters.
           var config = new UpdateItemOperationConfig
           {
               // Gets updated item in response.
               ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllNewAttributes,
           };

           Document updatedBook = await productCatalog.UpdateItemAsync(book,
config);
           Console.WriteLine("UpdateMultipleAttributes: Printing item after
updates ...");
           PrintDocument(updatedBook);
       }

       /// <summary>
       /// Updates a book item if it meets the specified criteria.
       /// </summary>
       /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
       /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
       public static async void UpdateBookPriceConditionally(
         Table productCatalog,
         int sampleBookId)
       {
           Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing UpdateBookPriceConditionally()
***");

           int partitionKey = sampleBookId;
```

```
            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = partitionKey,
                ["Price"] = 29.99,
            };

            // For conditional price update, creating a condition expression.
            var expr = new Expression
            {
                ExpressionStatement = "Price = :val",
            };
            expr.ExpressionAttributeValues[":val"] = 19.00;

            // Optional parameters.
            var config = new UpdateItemOperationConfig
            {
                ConditionalExpression = expr,
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllNewAttributes,
            };

            Document updatedBook = await productCatalog.UpdateItemAsync(book,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("UpdateBookPriceConditionally: Printing item whose
price was conditionally updated");
            PrintDocument(updatedBook);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the book with the supplied Id value from the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async Task DeleteBook(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing DeleteBook() ***");

            // Optional configuration.
            var config = new DeleteItemOperationConfig
            {
```

```
                // Returns the deleted item.
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllOldAttributes,
            };
            Document document = await
productCatalog.DeleteItemAsync(sampleBookId, config);
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteBook: Printing deleted just deleted...");

            PrintDocument(document);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Prints the information for the supplied DynamoDB document.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="updatedDocument">A DynamoDB document object.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document updatedDocument)
        {
            if (updatedDocument is null)
            {
                return;
            }

            foreach (var attribute in updatedDocument.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = updatedDocument[attribute];

                if (value is null)
                {
                    continue;
                }

                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                    select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}", attribute,
stringValue);
            }
        }
    }
```

使用文件模型執行批次寫入操作。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to use mid-level Amazon DynamoDB API calls to perform batch
    /// operations.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelBatchWriteItem
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            await SingleTableBatchWrite(client);
            await MultiTableBatchWrite(client);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a batch operation on a single DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB object.</param>
        public static async Task SingleTableBatchWrite(IAmazonDynamoDB client)
        {
            Table productCatalog = Table.LoadTable(client, "ProductCatalog");
            var batchWrite = productCatalog.CreateBatchWrite();

            var book1 = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = 902,
                ["Title"] = "My book1 in batch write using .NET helper classes",
                ["ISBN"] = "902-11-11-1111",
                ["Price"] = 10,
                ["ProductCategory"] = "Book",
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2", "Author
3" },
```

```
                ["Dimensions"] = "8.5x11x.5",
                ["InStock"] = new DynamoDBBool(true),
                ["QuantityOnHand"] = new DynamoDBNull(), // Quantity is unknown
at this time.
            };

            batchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(book1);

            // Specify delete item using overload that takes PK.
            batchWrite.AddKeyToDelete(12345);
            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in
SingleTableBatchWrite()");
            await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a batch operation involving multiple DynamoDB tables.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        public static async Task MultiTableBatchWrite(IAmazonDynamoDB client)
        {
            // Specify item to add in the Forum table.
            Table forum = Table.LoadTable(client, "Forum");
            var forumBatchWrite = forum.CreateBatchWrite();

            var forum1 = new Document
            {
                ["Name"] = "Test BatchWrite Forum",
                ["Threads"] = 0,
            };
            forumBatchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(forum1);

            // Specify item to add in the Thread table.
            Table thread = Table.LoadTable(client, "Thread");
            var threadBatchWrite = thread.CreateBatchWrite();

            var thread1 = new Document
            {
                ["ForumName"] = "S3 forum",
                ["Subject"] = "My sample question",
                ["Message"] = "Message text",
                ["KeywordTags"] = new List<string> { "S3", "Bucket" },
            };
            threadBatchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(thread1);
```

```
            // Specify item to delete from the Thread table.
            threadBatchWrite.AddKeyToDelete("someForumName", "someSubject");

            // Create multi-table batch.
            var superBatch = new MultiTableDocumentBatchWrite();
            superBatch.AddBatch(forumBatchWrite);
            superBatch.AddBatch(threadBatchWrite);
            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in
MultiTableBatchWrite()");

            // Execute the batch.
            await superBatch.ExecuteAsync();
        }
    }
```

使用文件模型掃描資料表。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to use mid-level Amazon DynamoDB API calls to scan a DynamoDB
    /// table for values.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelScanOnly
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            Table productCatalogTable = Table.LoadTable(client,
"ProductCatalog");

            await FindProductsWithNegativePrice(productCatalogTable);
            await FindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig(productCatalogTable);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves any products that have a negative price in a DynamoDB
table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalogTable">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
```

```
        public static async Task FindProductsWithNegativePrice(
          Table productCatalogTable)
        {
            // Assume there is a price error. So we scan to find items priced <
0.
            var scanFilter = new ScanFilter();
            scanFilter.AddCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, 0);

            Search search = productCatalogTable.Scan(scanFilter);

            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsWithNegativePrice:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Finds any items in the ProductCatalog table using a DynamoDB
        /// configuration object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalogTable">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig(
          Table productCatalogTable)
        {
            // Assume there is a price error. So we scan to find items priced <
0.
            var scanFilter = new ScanFilter();
            scanFilter.AddCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, 0);

            var config = new ScanOperationConfig()
            {
                Filter = scanFilter,
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string> { "Title", "Id" },
            };
```

```
            Search search = productCatalogTable.Scan(config);

            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the details of the passed DynamoDB document object on the
        /// console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="document">A DynamoDB document object.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document document)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            foreach (var attribute in document.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = document[attribute];
                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                    select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}");
            }
        }
    }
```

使用文件模型搜尋和掃描資料表。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to perform mid-level query procedures on an Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelQueryAndScan
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            // Query examples.
            Table replyTable = Table.LoadTable(client, "Reply");
            string forumName = "Amazon DynamoDB";
            string threadSubject = "DynamoDB Thread 2";

            await FindRepliesInLast15Days(replyTable);
            await FindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig(replyTable, forumName,
threadSubject);
            await FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(replyTable, forumName,
threadSubject);

            // Get Example.
            Table productCatalogTable = Table.LoadTable(client,
"ProductCatalog");
            int productId = 101;

            await GetProduct(productCatalogTable, productId);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves information about a product from the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog based on the product ID and displays the information
        /// on the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which to retrieve
        /// product information.</param>
        /// <param name="productId">The ID of the product to retrieve.</param>
```

```
        public static async Task GetProduct(Table tableName, int productId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("*** Executing GetProduct() ***");
            Document productDocument = await tableName.GetItemAsync(productId);
            if (productDocument != null)
            {
                PrintDocument(productDocument);
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Error: product " + productId + " does not
exist");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves replies from the passed DynamoDB table object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15Days(
          Table table)
        {
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, "Id");
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.GreaterThan,
twoWeeksAgoDate);

            // Use Query overloads that take the minimum required query
parameters.
            Search search = table.Query(filter);

            do
            {
                var documentSet = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesInLast15Days:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentSet)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve replies made during a specific time period.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">The subject of the thread, which we are
        /// searching for replies.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(
          Table table,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
            DateTime startDate = DateTime.UtcNow.Subtract(new TimeSpan(21, 0, 0,
0));
            DateTime endDate = DateTime.UtcNow.Subtract(new TimeSpan(1, 0, 0,
0));

            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, forumName +
"#" + threadSubject);
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.Between,
startDate, endDate);

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Limit = 2, // 2 items/page.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
        {
          "Message",
          "ReplyDateTime",
          "PostedBy",
        },
                ConsistentRead = true,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            Search search = table.Query(config);

            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
```

```
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod: printing
replies posted within dates: {0} and {1} ............", startDate, endDate);

                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a query for replies made in the last 15 days using a DynamoDB
        /// QueryOperationConfig object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadName">The bane of the thread that we are searching
        /// for replies.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig(
          Table table,
          string forumName,
          string threadName)
        {
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, forumName +
"#" + threadName);
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.GreaterThan,
twoWeeksAgoDate);

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Filter = filter,

                // Optional parameters.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
                {
                  "Message",
                  "ReplyDateTime",
                  "PostedBy",
                },
                ConsistentRead = true,
```

```
            };

            Search search = table.Query(config);

            do
            {
                var documentSet = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentSet)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the contents of the passed DynamoDB document on the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="document">A DynamoDB document to display.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document document)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            foreach (var attribute in document.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = document[attribute];

                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                        select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}");
            }
```

```
        }
    }
```

使用 SDK 為 DynamoDB 使用高階物件持續性模型 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 DynamoDB 和 SDK 的物件持續性模型來執行建立、讀取、更新和刪除 (CRUD) 和批次作業。 AWS

如需詳細資訊，請參閱物件持久性模型。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用高階物件持久性模型執行 CRUD 操作。

```
/// <summary>
/// Shows how to perform high-level CRUD operations on an Amazon DynamoDB
/// table.
/// </summary>
public class HighLevelItemCrud
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
        DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);
        await PerformCRUDOperations(context);
    }

    public static async Task PerformCRUDOperations(IDynamoDBContext context)
    {
        int bookId = 1001; // Some unique value.
```

```
            Book myBook = new Book
            {
                Id = bookId,
                Title = "object persistence-AWS SDK for.NET SDK-Book 1001",
                Isbn = "111-1111111001",
                BookAuthors = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2" },
            };

            // Save the book to the ProductCatalog table.
            await context.SaveAsync(myBook);

            // Retrieve the book from the ProductCatalog table.
            Book bookRetrieved = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId);

            // Update some properties.
            bookRetrieved.Isbn = "222-2222221001";

            // Update existing authors list with the following values.
            bookRetrieved.BookAuthors = new List<string> { " Author 1", "Author
x" };
            await context.SaveAsync(bookRetrieved);

            // Retrieve the updated book. This time, add the optional
            // ConsistentRead parameter using DynamoDBContextConfig object.
            await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId, new DynamoDBContextConfig
            {
                ConsistentRead = true,
            });

            // Delete the book.
            await context.DeleteAsync<Book>(bookId);

            // Try to retrieve deleted book. It should return null.
            Book deletedBook = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId, new
DynamoDBContextConfig
            {
                ConsistentRead = true,
            });

            if (deletedBook == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Book is deleted");
            }
        }
```

```
    }
```

使用高階物件持久性模型執行批次寫入操作。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Performs high-level batch write operations to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
    /// This example was written using the AWS SDK for .NET version 3.7 and .NET
    /// Core 5.0.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelBatchWriteItem
    {
        public static async Task SingleTableBatchWrite(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            Book book1 = new Book
            {
                Id = 902,
                InPublication = true,
                Isbn = "902-11-11-1111",
                PageCount = "100",
                Price = 10,
                ProductCategory = "Book",
                Title = "My book3 in batch write",
            };

            Book book2 = new Book
            {
                Id = 903,
                InPublication = true,
                Isbn = "903-11-11-1111",
                PageCount = "200",
                Price = 10,
                ProductCategory = "Book",
                Title = "My book4 in batch write",
            };

            var bookBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Book>();
            bookBatch.AddPutItems(new List<Book> { book1, book2 });

            Console.WriteLine("Adding two books to ProductCatalog table.");
            await bookBatch.ExecuteAsync();
```

```
        }

        public static async Task MultiTableBatchWrite(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            // New Forum item.
            Forum newForum = new Forum
            {
                Name = "Test BatchWrite Forum",
                Threads = 0,
            };
            var forumBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Forum>();
            forumBatch.AddPutItem(newForum);

            // New Thread item.
            Thread newThread = new Thread
            {
                ForumName = "S3 forum",
                Subject = "My sample question",
                KeywordTags = new List<string> { "S3", "Bucket" },
                Message = "Message text",
            };

            DynamoDBOperationConfig config = new DynamoDBOperationConfig();
            config.SkipVersionCheck = true;
            var threadBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Thread>(config);
            threadBatch.AddPutItem(newThread);
            threadBatch.AddDeleteKey("some partition key value", "some sort key
value");

            var superBatch = new MultiTableBatchWrite(forumBatch, threadBatch);

            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in
MultiTableBatchWrite().");
            await superBatch.ExecuteAsync();
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            await SingleTableBatchWrite(context);
            await MultiTableBatchWrite(context);
        }
```

```
    }
```

使用高階物件持久性模型將任意資料映射至資料表。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to map arbitrary data to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelMappingArbitraryData
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a book, adds it to the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table,
retrieves
        /// the new book from the table, updates the dimensions and writes the
        /// changed item back to the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context object used to write and
        /// read data from the table.</param>
        public static async Task AddRetrieveUpdateBook(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            // Create a book.
            DimensionType myBookDimensions = new DimensionType()
            {
                Length = 8M,
                Height = 11M,
                Thickness = 0.5M,
            };

            Book myBook = new Book
            {
                Id = 501,
                Title = "AWS SDK for .NET Object Persistence Model Handling
Arbitrary Data",
                Isbn = "999-9999999999",
                BookAuthors = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2" },
                Dimensions = myBookDimensions,
            };

            // Add the book to the DynamoDB table ProductCatalog.
            await context.SaveAsync(myBook);
```

```
            // Retrieve the book.
            Book bookRetrieved = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(501);

            // Update the book dimensions property.
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Height += 1;
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Length += 1;
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Thickness += 0.2M;

            // Write the changed item to the table.
            await context.SaveAsync(bookRetrieved);
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);
            await AddRetrieveUpdateBook(context);
        }
    }
```

使用高階物件持久性模型搜尋和掃描資料表。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to perform high-level query and scan operations to Amazon
    /// DynamoDB tables.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelQueryAndScan
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            // Get an item.
            await GetBook(context, 101);

            // Sample forum and thread to test queries.
            string forumName = "Amazon DynamoDB";
            string threadSubject = "DynamoDB Thread 1";
```

```
            // Sample queries.
            await FindRepliesInLast15Days(context, forumName, threadSubject);
            await FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(context, forumName,
threadSubject);

            // Scan table.
            await FindProductsPricedLessThanZero(context);
        }

        public static async Task GetBook(IDynamoDBContext context, int productId)
        {
            Book bookItem = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(productId);

            Console.WriteLine("\nGetBook: Printing result.....");
            Console.WriteLine($"Title: {bookItem.Title} \n ISBN:{bookItem.Isbn}
\n No. of pages: {bookItem.PageCount}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries a DynamoDB table to find replies posted within the last 15
days.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context used to perform the
query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">The thread object containing the query
parameters.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15Days(
          IDynamoDBContext context,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
            string replyId = $"{forumName} #{threadSubject}";
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);

            List<object> times = new List<object>();
            times.Add(twoWeeksAgoDate);

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc = new ScanCondition("PostedBy", ScanOperator.GreaterThan,
times.ToArray());
            scs.Add(sc);
```

```
            var cfg = new DynamoDBOperationConfig
            {
                QueryFilter = scs,
            };

            AsyncSearch<Reply> response = context.QueryAsync<Reply>(replyId,
cfg);
            IEnumerable<Reply> latestReplies = await
response.GetRemainingAsync();

            Console.WriteLine("\nReplies in last 15 days:");

            foreach (Reply r in latestReplies)
            {

Console.WriteLine($"{r.Id}\t{r.PostedBy}\t{r.Message}\t{r.ReplyDateTime}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries for replies posted within a specific time period.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context used to perform the
query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">Information about the subject that we're
        /// interested in.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(
          IDynamoDBContext context,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
            string forumId = forumName + "#" + threadSubject;
            Console.WriteLine("\nReplies posted within time period:");

            DateTime startDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(30);
            DateTime endDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(1);

            List<object> times = new List<object>();
            times.Add(startDate);
            times.Add(endDate);
```

```
            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc = new ScanCondition("LastPostedBy", ScanOperator.Between,
times.ToArray());
            scs.Add(sc);

            var cfg = new DynamoDBOperationConfig
            {
                QueryFilter = scs,
            };

            AsyncSearch<Reply> response = context.QueryAsync<Reply>(forumId,
cfg);
            IEnumerable<Reply> repliesInAPeriod = await
response.GetRemainingAsync();

            foreach (Reply r in repliesInAPeriod)
            {

Console.WriteLine("{r.Id}\t{r.PostedBy}\t{r.Message}\t{r.ReplyDateTime}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table for products costing less
        /// than zero.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context object used to perform the
        /// query.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsPricedLessThanZero(IDynamoDBContext
context)
        {
            int price = 0;

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc1 = new ScanCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, price);
            var sc2 = new ScanCondition("ProductCategory", ScanOperator.Equal,
"Book");
            scs.Add(sc1);
            scs.Add(sc2);

            AsyncSearch<Book> response = context.ScanAsync<Book>(scs);

            IEnumerable<Book> itemsWithWrongPrice = await
response.GetRemainingAsync();
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsPricedLessThanZero: Printing
result.....");

            foreach (Book r in itemsWithWrongPrice)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{r.Id}\t{r.Title}\t{r.Price}\t{r.Isbn}");
            }
        }
    }
```

使用開發套件的 DynamoDB 的無伺服器範例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配開發套件使用 Amazon DynamoDB。

範例

- 從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數
- 使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過從 DynamoDB 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 DynamoDB 承載並記錄記錄內容。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public void FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event ID: {record.EventID}");
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event Name: {record.EventName}");

            context.Logger.LogInformation(JsonSerializer.Serialize(record));
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 使用與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

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

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "fmt"
)

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent) (*string,
 error) {
 if len(event.Records) == 0 {
  return nil, fmt.Errorf("received empty event")
 }

 for _, record := range event.Records {
   LogDynamoDBRecord(record)
 }

 message := fmt.Sprintf("Records processed: %d", len(event.Records))
 return &message, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}

func LogDynamoDBRecord(record events.DynamoDBEventRecord){
 fmt.Println(record.EventID)
```

```
 fmt.Println(record.EventName)
 fmt.Printf("%+v\n", record.Change)
}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用使 Lambda. JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
};

const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

使用使 Lambda. TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
```

```
}
const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends DynamoDbHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;

    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
```

```
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleDynamoDb(DynamoDbEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing DynamoDb table items");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $eventName = $record->getEventName();
            $keys = $record->getKeys();
            $old = $record->getOldImage();
            $new = $record->getNewImage();

            $this->logger->info("Event Name:".$eventName."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Keys:". json_encode($keys)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Old Image:". json_encode($old)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("New Image:". json_encode($new));

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be
 marked as failed
        }

        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords items");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用使用 Python 與 Lambda 一起使用動 DynamoDB 事件。

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

import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    print(json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    for record in event['Records']:
        log_dynamodb_record(record)

def log_dynamodb_record(record):
    print(record['eventID'])
    print(record['eventName'])
    print(f"DynamoDB Record: {json.dumps(record['dynamodb'])}")
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

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

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    return 'received empty event' if event['Records'].empty?

    event['Records'].each do |record|
      log_dynamodb_record(record)
    end
```

```
    "Records processed: #{event['Records'].length}"
  end

  def log_dynamodb_record(record)
    puts record['eventID']
    puts record['eventName']
    puts "DynamoDB Record: #{JSON.generate(record['dynamodb'])}"
  end
```

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

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

use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord},
   };


// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    let records = &event.payload.records;
    tracing::info!("event payload: {:?}",records);
    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    for record in records{
        log_dynamo_dbrecord(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Dynamo db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())

}

fn log_dynamo_dbrecord(record: &EventRecord)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);
    tracing::info!("EventName: {}", record.event_name);
    tracing::info!("DynamoDB Record: {:?}", record.change );
    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())

}
```

使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例說明如何針對接收來自 DynamoDB 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 報告使用 Lambda 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public StreamsEventResponse FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent,
 ILambdaContext context)

    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");
        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        StreamsEventResponse streamsEventResponse = new StreamsEventResponse();
```

```
        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                var sequenceNumber = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
                context.Logger.LogInformation(sequenceNumber);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                context.Logger.LogError(ex.Message);
                batchItemFailures.Add(new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure()
 { ItemIdentifier = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber });
            }
        }

        if (batchItemFailures.Count > 0)
        {
            streamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailures = batchItemFailures;
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
        return streamsEventResponse;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

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

```
import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type BatchItemFailure struct {
 ItemIdentifier string `json:"ItemIdentifier"`
}

type BatchResult struct {
 BatchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure `json:"BatchItemFailures"`
}

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent)
 (*BatchResult, error) {
 var batchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure
 curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

 for _, record := range event.Records {
  // Process your record
  curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Change.SequenceNumber
 }

 if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
  batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier:
 curRecordSequenceNumber})
 }

 batchResult := BatchResult{
  BatchItemFailures: batchItemFailures,
 }

 return &batchResult, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.dynamodb.StreamRecord;

import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessDynamodbRecords implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent,
 Serializable> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(DynamodbEvent input, Context
 context) {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord dynamodbStreamRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
          try {
                //Process your record
                StreamRecord dynamodbRecord = dynamodbStreamRecord.getDynamodb();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = dynamodbRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed
 item immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }
}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Lambda 使用報告批次項目失敗 JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
export const handler = async (event) => {
  const records = event.Records;
  let curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

  for (const record of records) {
    try {
      // Process your record
      curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
    } catch (e) {
      // Return failed record's sequence number
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier:
 curRecordSequenceNumber }] };
    }
```

```
  }

  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};
```

使用 Lambda 使用報告批次項目失敗 TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { DynamoDBBatchItemFailure, DynamoDBStreamEvent } from "aws-lambda";

export const handler = async (event: DynamoDBStreamEvent):
 Promise<DynamoDBBatchItemFailure[]> => {

    const batchItemsFailures: DynamoDBBatchItemFailure[] = []
    let curRecordSequenceNumber

    for(const record of event.Records) {
        curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb?.SequenceNumber

        if(curRecordSequenceNumber) {
            batchItemsFailures.push({
                itemIdentifier: curRecordSequenceNumber
            })
        }
    }

    return batchItemsFailures
}
```

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $dynamoDbEvent = new DynamoDbEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");

        $records = $dynamoDbEvent->getRecords();
        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
```

```
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
```

```
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    records = event["Records"]
    cur_record_sequence_number = ""

    records.each do |record|
      begin
        # Process your record
        cur_record_sequence_number = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
      rescue StandardError => e
        # Return failed record's sequence number
        return {"batchItemFailures" => [{"itemIdentifier" =>
 cur_record_sequence_number}]}
      end
    end

    {"batchItemFailures" => []}
  end
```

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord, StreamRecord},
    streams::{DynamoDbBatchItemFailure, DynamoDbEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

/// Process the stream record
fn process_record(record: &EventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let stream_record: &StreamRecord = &record.change;

    // process your stream record here...
    tracing::info!("Data: {:?}", stream_record);

    Ok(())
}

/// Main Lambda handler here...
async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->
 Result<DynamoDbEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = DynamoDbEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    let records = &event.payload.records;

    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }
```

```
    for record in records {
        tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);

        // Couldn't find a sequence number
        if record.change.sequence_number.is_none() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: Some("".to_string()),
            });
            return Ok(response);
        }

        // Process your record here...
        if process_record(record).is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.change.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!("Successfully processed {} record(s)", records.len());

    Ok(response)
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

使用開發套件的 DynamoDB 跨服務範例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配開發套件使用 Amazon DynamoDB。每個範例都包含適用於多個範例的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建置應用程式以將資料提交至 DynamoDB 資料表
- 建立 API Gateway REST API 以追蹤 COVID-19 資料
- 使用 Step Functions 建立傳訊應用程式
- 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片
- 建立 Web 應用程式以追蹤 DynamoDB 資料
- 使用 API Gateway 建立 websocket 聊天應用程式
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon 重新認知功能偵測影像中的個人防護裝置 AWS
- 從瀏覽器調用 Lambda 函數
- 使用開發套件監控 Amazon DynamoDB 的效能 AWS
- 使用 SDK 儲存 EXIF 和其他影像資訊 AWS
- 使用 API Gateway 來調用 Lambda 函數
- 使用 Step Functions 呼叫 Lambda 函數
- 使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

建置應用程式以將資料提交至 DynamoDB 資料表

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建置應用程式，以將資料提交至 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表，並在使用者更新資料表時通知您。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何建立動態 Web 應用程式，以使用 Amazon DynamoDB Java API 提交資料，以及使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service Java API 傳送文字訊息。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

此範例說明如何建置應用程式，讓使用者將資料提交至 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表，以及使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 傳送文字訊息給管理員。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon DynamoDB Kotlin API 建立提交資料的原生 Android 應用程式，並使用 Amazon SNS Kotlin API 傳送文字訊息。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

建立 API Gateway REST API 以追蹤 COVID-19 資料

以下程式碼範例示範如何建立 REST API，此 API 使用虛構資料模擬追蹤美國 COVID-19 每日病例的系統。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何搭配使用 AWS Chalice， AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) AWS Lambda以建立使用 Amazon API Gateway 和 Amazon DynamoDB 的無伺服器 REST API。REST API 使用虛構資料模擬追蹤美國 COVID-19 每日病例的系統。了解如何：

- 使用 AWS Chalice 定義 Lambda 函數中的路由，這些函數會呼叫以處理透過 API Gateway 傳送的 REST 要求。
- 使用 Lambda 函數在 DynamoDB 資料表中擷取和存放資料，以便為 REST 請求提供服務。
- 在 AWS CloudFormation 範本中定義資料表結構和資訊安全角色資源。
- 使用 AWS Chalice 並 CloudFormation 封裝和部署所有必要的資源。
- 用 CloudFormation 於清理所有創建的資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- AWS CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

使用 Step Functions 建立傳訊應用程式

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立從資料庫資料表擷取訊息記錄的 AWS Step Functions Messenger 應用程式。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與建立信 AWS Step Functions 使應用程式，以從 Amazon DynamoDB 表擷取訊息記錄，並透過 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 傳送這些記錄。狀態機與一個 AWS Lambda 功能集成在數據庫中掃描未發送的消息。

- 建立從 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表擷取和更新訊息記錄的狀態機器。

- 更新狀態機器定義，以便也向 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 傳送訊息。
- 開始和停用狀態機器執行。
- 使用服務整合從狀態機器連接至 Lambda、DynamoDB 和 Amazon SQS。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立無伺服器應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

- Amazon SNS

建立 Web 應用程式以追蹤 DynamoDB 資料

下列程式碼範例說明如建立 Web 應用程式追蹤 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中的工作項目，並且使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 傳送報告。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

說明如何使用 Amazon DynamoDB .NET API 來建立可追蹤 DynamoDB 工作資料的動態 Web 應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何使用 Amazon DynamoDB API 來建立可追蹤 DynamoDB 工作資料的動態 Web 應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

說明如何使用 Amazon DynamoDB API 來建立可追蹤 DynamoDB 工作資料的動態 Web 應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

說明如何使用 Amazon DynamoDB API 來建立可追蹤 DynamoDB 工作資料的動態 Web 應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用建立 REST 服務， AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 以追蹤 Amazon DynamoDB 中的工作項目，以及使用亞馬遜簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 傳送電子郵件報告。這個範例使用 Flask Web 框架來處理 HTTP 路由，並與 React 網頁整合以呈現功能完整的 Web 應用程式。

- 建置整合的 AWS 服務燒瓶 REST 服務。
- 讀取、寫入和更新 DynamoDB 資料表中儲存的工作項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送工作項目的電子郵件報告。

如需有關如何設定和執行的完整原始程式碼和指示，請參閱上的AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中的完整範例 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

使用 API Gateway 建立 websocket 聊天應用程式

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立由建置於 Amazon API Gateway 上的 websocket API 提供服務的聊天應用程式。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 Amazon API Gateway V2 搭配使用，以建立與亞馬遜動態 B 整合的 AWS Lambda 網路通訊端 API。

- 建立由 API Gateway 提供服務的 websocket API。
- 定義 Lambda 處理常式，該常式將連接存放在 DynamoDB 中，並將訊息傳送給其他聊天參與者。
- 連接至 websocket 聊天應用程式，並使用 Websockets 套件傳送訊息。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

使用開發套件使用 Amazon 重新認知功能偵測影像中的個人防護裝置 AWS

以下程式碼範例說明如何建置可使用 Amazon Rekognition 在映像中偵測個人防護裝備 (PPE) 的應用程式。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何建立使用個人防護裝備偵測影像的 AWS Lambda 功能。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何搭配使用 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 來建立應用程式，以偵測位於亞馬遜簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像中的個人防護設備 (PPE)。該應用程式將結果儲存到 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中，並使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

了解如何：

- 使用 Amazon Cognito 建立未經身分驗證的使用者。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析映像中是否具有 PPE。
- 驗證 Amazon SES 的電子郵件地址。
- 以結果更新 DynamoDB 資料表。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

從瀏覽器調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例會示範如何從瀏覽器叫用 AWS Lambda 函數。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

您可以建立以瀏覽器為基礎的應用程式，使用 AWS Lambda 函數更新具有使用者選擇的 Amazon DynamoDB 表格。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

您可以建立以瀏覽器為基礎的應用程式，使用 AWS Lambda 函數更新具有使用者選擇的 Amazon DynamoDB 表格。此應用程序使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

使用開發套件監控 Amazon DynamoDB 的效能 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何設定應用程式使用 DynamoDB 來監視效能。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

此範例顯示如何設定 Java 應用程式以監視 DynamoDB 的效能。應用程式會將測量結果資料傳送至您 CloudWatch 可以監視效能的位置。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- CloudWatch
- DynamoDB

使用 SDK 儲存 EXIF 和其他影像資訊 AWS

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 從 JPG、JPEG 或 PNG 檔案中取得 EXIF 資訊。

- 將映像檔案上傳至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 識別檔案中的三個主要屬性 (標籤)。
- 將 EXIF 和標籤資訊新增至區域中的 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

從 JPG、JPEG 或 PNG 檔案獲取 EXIF 資訊，將映像檔案上傳至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，使用 Amazon Rekognition 識別三個主要屬性 (Amazon Rekognition 中的標籤)，然後將 EXIF 和標籤資訊新增至區域中的 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

使用 API Gateway 來調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例說明如何建立 Amazon API Gateway 叫用的 AWS Lambda 函數。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Lambda Java 執行階段 API 建立 AWS Lambda 函數。此範例會呼叫不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定使用案例。此範例示範如何建立 Amazon API Gateway 調用的 Lambda 函數，該函數會掃描 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中的工作週年紀念日，並使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 傳送文字訊息給您的員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB

- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用 Lambda JavaScript 執行階段 API 建立 AWS Lambda 函數。此範例會呼叫不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定使用案例。此範例示範如何建立 Amazon API Gateway 調用的 Lambda 函數，該函數會掃描 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中的工作週年紀念日，並使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 傳送文字訊息給您的員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

使用 Step Functions 呼叫 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立依序叫用 AWS Lambda 函式的 AWS Step Functions 狀態機器。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何使用 AWS Step Functions 和建立 AWS 無伺服器工作流程。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x每個工作流程步驟都是使用 AWS Lambda 函數來實作。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB

- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

說明如何使用 AWS Step Functions 和建立 AWS 無伺服器工作流程。 AWS SDK for JavaScript 每個工作流程步驟都是使用 AWS Lambda 函數來實作。

Lambda 是一項運算服務，可讓您執行程式碼，而無需佈建或管理伺服器。Step Functions 是一種無伺服器協同運作服務，可讓您結合 Lambda 函數和其他 AWS 服務來建置關鍵業務應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例說明如何建立 Amazon EventBridge 排程事件所叫用的 AWS Lambda 函數。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何建立叫用 AWS Lambda 函數的 Amazon EventBridge 排程事件。設定 EventBridge 為在叫用 Lambda 函數時使用 cron 運算式來排程。在此範例中，您會使用 Lambda Java 執行期 API 建立 Lambda 函數。此範例會呼叫不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定使用案例。此範例示範如何建立應用程式，將行動裝置文字訊息傳送給員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

說明如何建立叫用 AWS Lambda 函數的 Amazon EventBridge 排程事件。設定 EventBridge 為在叫用 Lambda 函數時使用 cron 運算式來排程。在此範例中，您可以使用 Lambda JavaScript 執行階段 API 建立 Lambda 函數。此範例會呼叫不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定使用案例。此範例示範如何建立應用程式，將行動裝置文字訊息傳送給員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon EBS 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon 彈性區塊存放區 (Amazon EBS)。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- Amazon EBS 用戶指南 — 有關 Amazon EBS 的更多信息。
- Amazon EBS API 參考 — 有關所有可用 Amazon EBS 動作的詳細資訊。

- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使 AWS 用 SDK 對 Amazon EBS 執行的操作
  - 搭CompleteSnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭PutSnapshotBlock配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭StartSnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

使 AWS 用 SDK 對 Amazon EBS 執行的操作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用亞馬遜彈性區塊存放區 (Amazon EBS)。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CompleteSnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutSnapshotBlock配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartSnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CompleteSnapshot`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CompleteSnapshot`。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn finish(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
```

```
        .complete_snapshot()
        .changed_blocks_count(2)
        .snapshot_id(id)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Snapshot ID {}", id);
    println!("The state is 'completed' when all of the modified blocks have been
 transferred to Amazon S3.");
    println!("Use the get-snapshot-state code example to get the state of the
 snapshot.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CompleteSnapshot中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭PutSnapshotBlock配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutSnapshotBlock。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn add_block(
    client: &Client,
    id: &str,
    idx: usize,
    block: Vec<u8>,
    checksum: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .put_snapshot_block()
```

```
        .snapshot_id(id)
        .block_index(idx as i32)
        .block_data(ByteStream::from(block))
        .checksum(checksum)
        .checksum_algorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm::ChecksumAlgorithmSha256)
        .data_length(EBS_BLOCK_SIZE as i32)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutSnapshotBlock中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`StartSnapshot`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartSnapshot`。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn start(client: &Client, description: &str) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let snapshot = client
        .start_snapshot()
        .description(description)
        .encrypted(false)
        .volume_size(1)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(snapshot.snapshot_id.unwrap())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StartSnapshot中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon EC2 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon 彈性運算雲端 (Amazon EC2)。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon EC2 用戶指南 — 有關 Amazon EC2 的更多信息。
- Amazon EC2 API 參考 — 所有可用的 Amazon EC2 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon EC2

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon EC2。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace EC2Actions;
```

```
public class HelloEc2
{
    /// <summary>
    /// HelloEc2 lists the existing security groups for the default users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments</param>
    /// <returns>A Task object.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2).
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var ec2Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonEC2>();

        var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest
        {
            MaxResults = 10,
        };


        // Retrieve information about up to 10 Amazon EC2 security groups.
        var response = await ec2Client.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(request);

        // Now print the security groups returned by the call to
        // DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
        Console.WriteLine("Security Groups:");
        response.SecurityGroups.ForEach(group =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Security group: {group.GroupName} ID:
 {group.GroupId}");
        });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ec2)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_ec2")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_ec2.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_ec2.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello EC2" starter application which initializes an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) client and describes
 *  the Amazon EC2 instances.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_ec2'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfig);
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesRequest request;
        bool header = false;
        bool done = false;
        while (!done) {
            auto outcome = ec2Client.DescribeInstances(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                if (!header) {
                    std::cout << std::left <<
                              std::setw(48) << "Name" <<
                              std::setw(20) << "ID" <<
                              std::setw(25) << "Ami" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "Type" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "State" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "Monitoring" << std::endl;
                    header = true;
                }

                const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Reservation> &reservations =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetReservations();

                for (const auto &reservation: reservations) {
                    const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
                            reservation.GetInstances();
                    for (const auto &instance: instances) {
                        Aws::String instanceStateString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceStateNameMapper::GetNameForInstanceStateName(
                                        instance.GetState().GetName());

                        Aws::String typeString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceTypeMapper::GetNameForInstanceType(
                                        instance.GetInstanceType());

                        Aws::String monitorString =

Aws::EC2::Model::MonitoringStateMapper::GetNameForMonitoringState(
                                        instance.GetMonitoring().GetState());
                        Aws::String name = "Unknown";
```

```
                        const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags =
 instance.GetTags();
                        auto nameIter = std::find_if(tags.cbegin(), tags.cend(),
                                                     [](const
 Aws::EC2::Model::Tag &tag) {
                                                         return tag.GetKey() ==
 "Name";
                                                     });
                        if (nameIter != tags.cend()) {
                            name = nameIter->GetValue();
                        }
                        std::cout <<
                                  std::setw(48) << name <<
                                  std::setw(20) << instance.GetInstanceId() <<
                                  std::setw(25) << instance.GetImageId() <<
                                  std::setw(15) << typeString <<
                                  std::setw(15) << instanceStateString <<
                                  std::setw(15) << monitorString << std::endl;
                    }
                }

                if (!outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken().empty()) {
                    request.SetNextToken(outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken());
                } else {
                    done = true;
                }
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to describe EC2 instances:" <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeSecurityGroups(Ec2Client ec2, String groupId) {
       try {
           DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
               .groupIds(groupId)
               .build();

           // Use a paginator.
           DescribeSecurityGroupsIterable listGroups =
ec2.describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
           listGroups.stream()
               .flatMap(r -> r.securityGroups().stream())
               .forEach(group -> System.out
                   .println(" Group id: " +group.groupId() + " group name = " +
group.groupName()));

       } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "./libs/client.js";

// Call DescribeSecurityGroups and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  try {
    const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({}),
    );

    const securityGroupList = SecurityGroups.slice(0, 9)
      .map((sg) => ` • ${sg.GroupId}: ${sg.GroupName}`)
      .join("\n");

    console.log(
      "Hello, Amazon EC2! Let's list up to 10 of your security groups:",
    );
    console.log(securityGroupList);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeEC2SecurityGroups(groupId: String) {
    val request = DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
        groupIds = listOf(groupId)
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->

        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        response.securityGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("Found Security Group with id ${group.groupId}, vpc id
 ${group.vpcId} and description ${group.description}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeSecurityGroups中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import boto3
```

```
def hello_ec2(ec2_resource):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
    (Amazon EC2) resource and list the security groups in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 EC2 ServiceResource object. This object is a
 high-level
                         resource that wraps the low-level EC2 service API.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon EC2! Let's list up to 10 of your security groups:")
    for sg in ec2_resource.security_groups.limit(10):
        print(f"\t{sg.id}: {sg.group_name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_ec2(boto3.resource("ec2"))
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeSecurityGroups中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS 開發套件執行的 Amazon EC2 動作
  - 搭AcceptVpcPeeringConnection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AllocateAddress配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AllocateHosts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AssignPrivateIpAddresses配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AssociateAddress配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AssociateDhcpOptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AssociateRouteTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AttachInternetGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AttachNetworkInterface配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AttachVolume配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AttachVpnGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CancelCapacityReservation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CancelImportTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CancelSpotFleetRequests配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CancelSpotInstanceRequests配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ConfirmProductInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CopyImage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CopySnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateCapacityReservation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateCustomerGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateDhcpOptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateFlowLogs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateImage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateInstanceExportTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateInternetGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateKeyPair配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateLaunchTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateNetworkAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateNetworkAclEntry配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateNetworkInterface配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreatePlacementGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateRoute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateRouteTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateSecurityGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateSnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateSpotDatafeedSubscription配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateSubnet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭CreateVolume配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭CreateVpc配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateVpcEndpoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateVpnConnection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateVpnConnectionRoute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateVpnGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteCustomerGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDhcpOptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteFlowLogs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteInternetGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteKeyPair配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteLaunchTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteNetworkAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteNetworkAclEntry配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteNetworkInterface配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeletePlacementGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteRoute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteRouteTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteSecurityGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteSnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteSubnet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteVolume配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteVpc配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteVpnConnection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteVpnConnectionRoute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteVpnGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeregisterImage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAccountAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DescribeAddresses配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DescribeAvailabilityZones配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeBundleTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeCapacityReservations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeCustomerGateways配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDhcpOptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeFlowLogs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeHostReservationOfferings配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeHosts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeIdFormat配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeIdentityIdFormat配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeImageAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeImages配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeImportImageTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeImportSnapshotTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstanceAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstanceStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstanceTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInternetGateways配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeKeyPairs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeNetworkAcls配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeNetworkInterfaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribePlacementGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribePrefixLists配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeRegions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeRouteTables配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailability配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DescribeScheduledInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DescribeSecurityGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSnapshotAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSnapshots配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscription配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSpotFleetInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSpotFleetRequests配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSpotInstanceRequests配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSpotPriceHistory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSubnets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVolumeAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVolumeStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVolumes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVpcAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVpcClassicLink配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVpcEndpointServices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVpcEndpoints配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVpcs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVpnConnections配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVpnGateways配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachInternetGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachNetworkInterface配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachVolume配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachVpnGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisableVgwRoutePropagation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisableVpcClassicLink配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DisassociateAddress配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DisassociateRouteTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableVgwRoutePropagation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableVolumeIo配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableVpcClassicLink配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetConsoleOutput配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetHostReservationPurchasePreview配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetPasswordData配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ImportImage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ImportKeyPair配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ImportSnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyCapacityReservation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyHosts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyIdFormat配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyImageAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyInstanceAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyInstanceCreditSpecification配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyReservedInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifySnapshotAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifySpotFleetRequest配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifySubnetAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyVolumeAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyVpcAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭MonitorInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭MoveAddressToVpc配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PurchaseHostReservation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PurchaseScheduledInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RebootInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭RegisterImage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭RejectVpcPeeringConnection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ReleaseAddress配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ReleaseHosts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ReplaceNetworkAclAssociation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ReplaceNetworkAclEntry配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ReplaceRoute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ReplaceRouteTableAssociation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ReportInstanceStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RequestSpotFleet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RequestSpotInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ResetImageAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ResetInstanceAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ResetNetworkInterfaceAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ResetSnapshotAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RevokeSecurityGroupEgress配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RevokeSecurityGroupIngress配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RunInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RunScheduledInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StopInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TerminateInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UnassignPrivateIpAddresses配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UnmonitorInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon EC2 案例
  - 使用 AWS SDK 建置及管理彈性服務
  - 使用開 AWS 發套件開始使用 Amazon EC2 執行個體

使用 AWS 開發套件執行的 Amazon EC2 動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用亞馬遜彈性運算雲端 (Amazon EC2)。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon EC2 案例。

範例

- 搭AcceptVpcPeeringConnection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AllocateAddress配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AllocateHosts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AssignPrivateIpAddresses配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AssociateAddress配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AssociateDhcpOptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AssociateRouteTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AttachInternetGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AttachNetworkInterface配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AttachVolume配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AttachVpnGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CancelCapacityReservation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CancelImportTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CancelSpotFleetRequests配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CancelSpotInstanceRequests配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ConfirmProductInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CopyImage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CopySnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateCapacityReservation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateCustomerGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭CreateDhcpOptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateFlowLogs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateImage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateInstanceExportTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateInternetGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateKeyPair配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateLaunchTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateNetworkAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateNetworkAclEntry配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateNetworkInterface配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreatePlacementGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateRoute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateRouteTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateSecurityGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateSnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateSpotDatafeedSubscription配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateSubnet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateVolume配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateVpc配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateVpcEndpoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateVpnConnection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateVpnConnectionRoute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateVpnGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteCustomerGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDhcpOptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteFlowLogs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteInternetGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DeleteKeyPair配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteLaunchTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteNetworkAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteNetworkAclEntry配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteNetworkInterface配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeletePlacementGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteRoute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteRouteTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteSecurityGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteSnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteSubnet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteVolume配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteVpc配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteVpnConnection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteVpnConnectionRoute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteVpnGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeregisterImage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAccountAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAddresses配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAvailabilityZones配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeBundleTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeCapacityReservations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeCustomerGateways配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDhcpOptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeFlowLogs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeHostReservationOfferings配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeHosts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeIdFormat配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeIdentityIdFormat配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeImageAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeImages配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeImportImageTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeImportSnapshotTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstanceAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstanceStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstanceTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInternetGateways配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeKeyPairs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeNetworkAcls配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeNetworkInterfaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribePlacementGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribePrefixLists配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeRegions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeRouteTables配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailability配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeScheduledInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSecurityGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSnapshotAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSnapshots配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscription配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSpotFleetInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSpotFleetRequests配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DescribeSpotInstanceRequests配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSpotPriceHistory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSubnets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVolumeAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVolumeStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVolumes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVpcAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVpcClassicLink配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVpcEndpointServices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVpcEndpoints配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVpcs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVpnConnections配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVpnGateways配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachInternetGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachNetworkInterface配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachVolume配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachVpnGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisableVgwRoutePropagation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisableVpcClassicLink配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisassociateAddress配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisassociateRouteTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableVgwRoutePropagation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableVolumeIo配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableVpcClassicLink配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetConsoleOutput配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭GetHostReservationPurchasePreview配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetPasswordData配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ImportImage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ImportKeyPair配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ImportSnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyCapacityReservation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyHosts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyIdFormat配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyImageAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyInstanceAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyInstanceCreditSpecification配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyReservedInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifySnapshotAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifySpotFleetRequest配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifySubnetAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyVolumeAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyVpcAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭MonitorInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭MoveAddressToVpc配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PurchaseHostReservation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PurchaseScheduledInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RebootInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterImage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RejectVpcPeeringConnection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ReleaseAddress配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ReleaseHosts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ReplaceNetworkAclAssociation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭ReplaceNetworkAclEntry配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ReplaceRoute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ReplaceRouteTableAssociation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ReportInstanceStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RequestSpotFleet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RequestSpotInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ResetImageAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ResetInstanceAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ResetNetworkInterfaceAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ResetSnapshotAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RevokeSecurityGroupEgress配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RevokeSecurityGroupIngress配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RunInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RunScheduledInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StopInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TerminateInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UnassignPrivateIpAddresses配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UnmonitorInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`AcceptVpcPeeringConnection`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AcceptVpcPeeringConnection`。

CLI

AWS CLI

接受 VPC 對等連線

此範例接受指定的 VPC 對等連線要求。

命令：

```
aws ec2 accept-vpc-peering-connection --vpc-peering-connection-id pcx-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
{
  "VpcPeeringConnection": {
    "Status": {
      "Message": "Provisioning",
      "Code": "provisioning"
    },
    "Tags": [],
    "AccepterVpcInfo": {
      "OwnerId": "444455556666",
      "VpcId": "vpc-44455566",
      "CidrBlock": "10.0.1.0/28"
    },
    "VpcPeeringConnectionId": "pcx-1a2b3c4d",
    "RequesterVpcInfo": {
      "OwnerId": "444455556666",
      "VpcId": "vpc-111abc45",
      "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/28"
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AcceptVpcPeeringConnection中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會核准請求 VpcPeeringConnectionId 的

```
Approve-EC2VpcPeeringConnection -VpcPeeringConnectionId pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be
```

輸出：

```
AccepterVpcInfo        : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionVpcInfo
ExpirationTime         : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
RequesterVpcInfo       : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionVpcInfo
```

```
Status                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcPeeringConnectionStateReason
Tags                    : {}
VpcPeeringConnectionId  : pcx-1dfad234b56ff78be
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AcceptVpcPeeringConnection式參考中的。

搭AllocateAddress配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AllocateAddress。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Allocate an Elastic IP address.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>The allocation Id of the allocated address.</returns>
public async Task<string> AllocateAddress()
{
    var request = new AllocateAddressRequest();

    var response = await _amazonEC2.AllocateAddressAsync(request);
    return response.AllocationId;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AllocateAddress中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressRequest request;
request.SetDomain(Aws::EC2::Model::DomainType::vpc);

const Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressOutcome outcome =
        ec2Client.AllocateAddress(request);
if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
    std::cerr << "Failed to allocate Elastic IP address:" <<
              outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    return false;
}

allocationId = outcome.GetResult().GetAllocationId();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AllocateAddress中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：從 Amazon 的地址集區配置彈性 IP 地址

以下 `allocate-address` 範例會配置彈性 IP 地址。Amazon EC2 會從 Amazon 的地址集區中選取地址。

```
aws ec2 allocate-address
```

輸出：

```
{
    "PublicIp": "70.224.234.241",
    "AllocationId": "eipalloc-01435ba59eEXAMPLE",
    "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
    "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2",
    "Domain": "vpc"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的彈性 IP 地址。

範例 2：配置彈性 IP 地址並將其與網路邊界群組建立關聯

下列 `allocate-address` 範例會配置彈性 IP 地址，並將其與指定的網路邊界群組建立關聯。

```
aws ec2 allocate-address \
    --network-border-group us-west-2-lax-1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "PublicIp": "70.224.234.241",
    "AllocationId": "eipalloc-e03dd489ceEXAMPLE",
    "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
    "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2-lax-1",
    "Domain": "vpc"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的彈性 IP 地址。

範例 3：從您擁有的地址集區配置彈性 IP 地址

以下 `allocate-address` 範例會從您已用於 Amazon Web Services 帳戶的地址集區配置彈性 IP 地址。Amazon EC2 會從此地址集區中選取地址。

```
aws ec2 allocate-address \
    --public-ipv4-pool ipv4pool-ec2-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AllocationId": "eipalloc-02463d08ceEXAMPLE",
    "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2",
```

```
    "CustomerOwnedIp": "18.218.95.81",
    "CustomerOwnedIpv4Pool": "ipv4pool-ec2-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Domain": "vpc"
    "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2",
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的彈性 IP 地址。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AllocateAddress中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String allocateAddress(Ec2Client ec2) {
       try {
           AllocateAddressRequest allocateRequest =
AllocateAddressRequest.builder()
                   .domain(DomainType.VPC)
                   .build();

           AllocateAddressResponse allocateResponse =
ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest);
           return allocateResponse.allocationId();

       } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AllocateAddress中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { AllocateAddressCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new AllocateAddressCommand({});

  try {
    const { AllocationId, PublicIp } = await client.send(command);
    console.log("A new IP address has been allocated to your account:");
    console.log(`ID: ${AllocationId} Public IP: ${PublicIp}`);
    console.log(
      "You can view your IP addresses in the AWS Management Console for Amazon
 EC2. Look under Network & Security > Elastic IPs",
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AllocateAddress中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getAllocateAddress(instanceIdVal: String?): String? {
    val allocateRequest = AllocateAddressRequest {
        domain = DomainType.Vpc
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val allocateResponse = ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest)
        val allocationIdVal = allocateResponse.allocationId

        val request = AssociateAddressRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            allocationId = allocationIdVal
        }

        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(request)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AllocateAddress中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會配置彈性 IP 位址以搭配 VPC 中的執行個體使用。

```
New-EC2Address -Domain Vpc
```

輸出：

```
AllocationId         Domain      PublicIp
------------         ------      --------
eipalloc-12345678    vpc         198.51.100.2
```

範例 2：此範例會配置彈性 IP 位址以搭配 EC2-Classic 中的執行個體使用。

```
New-EC2Address
```

輸出：

```
AllocationId         Domain      PublicIp
------------         ------      --------
                     standard    203.0.113.17
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AllocateAddress式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, elastic_ip=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param elastic_ip: A Boto3 VpcAddress object. This is a high-level object
 that
                           wraps Elastic IP actions.
```

```
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.elastic_ip = elastic_ip

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def allocate(self):
        """
        Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
        instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP
address
        constant even when you restart the associated instance.

        :return: The newly created Elastic IP object. By default, the address is
not
                 associated with any instance.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ec2_resource.meta.client.allocate_address(Domain="vpc")
            self.elastic_ip =
self.ec2_resource.VpcAddress(response["AllocationId"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't allocate Elastic IP. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.elastic_ip
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AllocateAddress中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Creates an Elastic IP address in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @return [String] The allocation ID corresponding to the Elastic IP address.
# @example
#   puts allocate_elastic_ip_address(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def allocate_elastic_ip_address(ec2_client)
  response = ec2_client.allocate_address(domain: "vpc")
  return response.allocation_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error allocating Elastic IP address: #{e.message}"
  return "Error"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考AllocateAddress中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->allocateaddress( iv_domain = 'vpc' ).   " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Allocated an Elastic IP address.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK AllocateAddress中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**AllocateHosts**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AllocateHosts`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：配置專用主機

下列`allocate-hosts`範例會在可`eu-west-1a`用區域中配置單一專用主機，您可以在其中啟動`m5.large`執行個體。依預設，專用主機僅接受目標執行個體啟動，且不支援主機復原。

```
aws ec2 allocate-hosts \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --availability-zone eu-west-1a \
    --quantity 1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "HostIds": [
        "h-07879acf49EXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

範例 2：配置已啟用自動放置和主機復原的專用主機

下列`allocate-hosts`範例會在啟用自動放置和主機復原的`eu-west-1a`可用區域中配置單一專用主機。

```
aws ec2 allocate-hosts \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --availability-zone eu-west-1a \
    --auto-placement on \
    --host-recovery on \
    --quantity 1
```

輸出：

```
{
     "HostIds": [
         "h-07879acf49EXAMPLE"
     ]
}
```

範例 3：配置具有標籤的專用主機

下列allocate-hosts範例會配置單一專用主機，並套用具有名為的金鑰purpose和值的production標籤。

```
aws ec2 allocate-hosts \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --availability-zone eu-west-1a \
    --quantity 1 \
    --tag-specifications 'ResourceType=dedicated-
host,Tags={Key=purpose,Value=production}'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "HostIds": [
        "h-07879acf49EXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性運算雲端使用者指南中的 Linux 執行個體配置專用主機。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AllocateHosts中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會針對指定執行個體類型和可用區域，將專用主機配置給您的帳戶

```
New-EC2Host -AutoPlacement on -AvailabilityZone eu-west-1b -InstanceType
 m4.xlarge -Quantity 1
```

輸出：

```
h-01e23f4cd567890f3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AllocateHosts式參考中的。

搭`AssignPrivateIpAddresses`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssignPrivateIpAddresses`。

CLI

AWS CLI

為網路介面指派特定的次要私有 IP 位址

此範例會將指定的次要私有 IP 位址指派給指定的網路介面。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 assign-private-ip-addresses --network-interface-id eni-e5aa89a3 --
private-ip-addresses 10.0.0.82
```

將 Amazon EC2 選取的次要私有 IP 地址指派給網路界面

此範例會將兩個次要私有 IP 位址指派給指定的網路介面。Amazon EC2 會從與網路界面相關聯之子網路的 CIDR 區塊範圍內的可用 IP 地址自動指派這些 IP 地址。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 assign-private-ip-addresses --network-interface-id eni-e5aa89a3 --
secondary-private-ip-address-count 2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AssignPrivateIpAddresses中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的次要私有 IP 位址指派給指定的網路介面。

```
Register-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -PrivateIpAddress
 10.0.0.82
```

範例 2：此範例會建立兩個次要私有 IP 位址，並將它們指派給指定的網路介面。

```
Register-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount 2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AssignPrivateIpAddresses式參考中的。

搭`AssociateAddress`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssociateAddress`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Associate an Elastic IP address to an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of an Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// associate the address with.</param>
    /// <returns>The association Id that represents
    /// the association of the Elastic IP address with an instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateAddress(string allocationId, string
 instanceId)
    {
        var request = new AssociateAddressRequest
        {
            AllocationId = allocationId,
            InstanceId = instanceId
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.AssociateAddressAsync(request);
        return response.AssociationId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AssociateAddress中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

Aws::EC2::Model::AssociateAddressRequest associate_request;
associate_request.SetInstanceId(instanceId);
associate_request.SetAllocationId(allocationId);

const Aws::EC2::Model::AssociateAddressOutcome associate_outcome =
        ec2Client.AssociateAddress(associate_request);
if (!associate_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
    std::cerr << "Failed to associate Elastic IP address " << allocationId
              << " with instance " << instanceId << ":" <<
              associate_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    return false;
}

std::cout << "Successfully associated Elastic IP address " << allocationId
          << " with instance " << instanceId << std::endl;
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AssociateAddress中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

在 EC2-Classic 中建立彈性 IP 地址的關聯

此範例會在 EC2-Classic 中將彈性 IP 地址與執行個體建立關聯。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 associate-address --instance-id i-07ffe74c7330ebf53 --public-ip
 198.51.100.0
```

在 EC2-VPC 中建立彈性 IP 地址的關聯

此範例會在 VPC 中將彈性 IP 地址與執行個體建立關聯。

命令：

```
aws ec2 associate-address --instance-id i-0b263919b6498b123 --allocation-id
 eipalloc-64d5890a
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AssociationId": "eipassoc-2bebb745"
}
```

此範例會將彈性 IP 地址與網路介面建立關聯。

命令：

```
aws ec2 associate-address --allocation-id eipalloc-64d5890a --network-interface-
id eni-1a2b3c4d
```

此範例會將彈性 IP 地址與已和網路介面相關聯的私有 IP 地址建立關聯。

命令：

```
aws ec2 associate-address --allocation-id eipalloc-64d5890a --network-interface-
id eni-1a2b3c4d --private-ip-address 10.0.0.85
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AssociateAddress中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String associateAddress(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId,
String allocationId) {
       try {
           AssociateAddressRequest associateRequest =
AssociateAddressRequest.builder()
                   .instanceId(instanceId)
                   .allocationId(allocationId)
                   .build();

           AssociateAddressResponse associateResponse =
ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest);
           return associateResponse.associationId();

       } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AssociateAddress中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { AssociateAddressCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  // You need to allocate an Elastic IP address before associating it with an
 instance.
  // You can do that with the AllocateAddressCommand.
  const allocationId = "ALLOCATION_ID";
  // You need to create an EC2 instance before an IP address can be associated
 with it.
  // You can do that with the RunInstancesCommand.
  const instanceId = "INSTANCE_ID";
  const command = new AssociateAddressCommand({
    AllocationId: allocationId,
    InstanceId: instanceId,
  });

  try {
    const { AssociationId } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Address with allocation ID ${allocationId} is now associated with instance
 ${instanceId}.`,
      `The association ID is ${AssociationId}.`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AssociateAddress中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun associateAddressSc(instanceIdVal: String?, allocationIdVal: String?):
 String? {
    val associateRequest = AssociateAddressRequest {
        instanceId = instanceIdVal
        allocationId = allocationIdVal
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AssociateAddress中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的彈性 IP 位址與 VPC 中的指定執行個體產生關聯。

```
C:\> Register-EC2Address -InstanceId i-12345678 -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678
```

輸出：

```
eipassoc-12345678
```

範例 2：此範例會將指定的彈性 IP 位址與 EC2-Classic 中的指定執行個體產生關聯。

```
C:\> Register-EC2Address -InstanceId i-12345678 -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AssociateAddress式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, elastic_ip=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param elastic_ip: A Boto3 VpcAddress object. This is a high-level object
 that
                           wraps Elastic IP actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.elastic_ip = elastic_ip

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def associate(self, instance):
        """
```

```
        Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association
is
        created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
public
        IP address of the associated instance.

        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object
that wraps
                         Amazon EC2 instance actions.
        :return: A response that contains the ID of the association.
        """
        if self.elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info("No Elastic IP to associate.")
            return

        try:
            response = self.elastic_ip.associate(InstanceId=instance.id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't associate Elastic IP %s with instance %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                self.elastic_ip.allocation_id,
                instance.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AssociateAddress中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
# (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The allocation ID corresponding to the Elastic IP address.
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param allocation_id [String] The ID of the allocation corresponding to
#   the Elastic IP address.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [String] The assocation ID corresponding to the association of the
#   Elastic IP address to the instance.
# @example
#   puts allocate_elastic_ip_address(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'eipalloc-04452e528a66279EX',
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX')
def associate_elastic_ip_address_with_instance(
  ec2_client,
  allocation_id,
  instance_id
)
  response = ec2_client.associate_address(
    allocation_id: allocation_id,
    instance_id: instance_id,
  )
  return response.association_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error associating Elastic IP address with instance: #{e.message}"
  return "Error"
```

```
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考AssociateAddress中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->associateaddress(                        " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
            iv_allocationid = iv_allocation_id
            iv_instanceid = iv_instance_id
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Associated an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance.' TYPE
 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK AssociateAddress中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`AssociateDhcpOptions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssociateDhcpOptions`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將 DHCP 選項集與您的 VPC 產生關聯

此範例會將指定的 DHCP 選項集與指定的 VPC 產生關聯。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 associate-dhcp-options --dhcp-options-id dopt-d9070ebb --vpc-id vpc-
a01106c2
```

將預設 DHCP 選項集與您的 VPC 產生關聯

此範例會將預設 DHCP 選項設定與指定的 VPC 產生關聯。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 associate-dhcp-options --dhcp-options-id default --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AssociateDhcpOptions中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例將指定的 DHCP 選項集與指定的 VPC 產生關聯。

```
Register-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

範例 2：此範例將預設 DHCP 選項設定與指定的 VPC 產生關聯。

```
Register-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId default -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AssociateDhcpOptions式參考中的。

搭`AssociateRouteTable`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssociateRouteTable`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將路由表與子網路產生關聯

此範例會將指定的路由表與指定的子網路產生關聯。

命令：

```
aws ec2 associate-route-table --route-table-id rtb-22574640 --subnet-id
 subnet-9d4a7b6c
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AssociationId": "rtbassoc-781d0d1a"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AssociateRouteTable中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的路由表與指定的子網路產生關聯。

```
Register-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
rtbassoc-12345678
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AssociateRouteTable式參考中的。

搭`AttachInternetGateway`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachInternetGateway`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將網際網路閘道連接至您的 VPC

下列`attach-internet-gateway`範例會將指定的網際網路閘道附加至特定 VPC。

```
aws ec2 attach-internet-gateway \
    --internet-gateway-id igw-0d0fb496b3EXAMPLE \
    --vpc-id vpc-0a60eb65b4EXAMPLE
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon VPC 使用者指南》中的網際網路閘道。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AttachInternetGateway中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的網際網路閘道附加至指定的 VPC。

```
Add-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

範例 2：此範例會建立 VPC 和網際網路閘道，然後將網際網路閘道連接至 VPC。

```
$vpc = New-EC2Vpc -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/16
New-EC2InternetGateway | Add-EC2InternetGateway -VpcId $vpc.VpcId
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AttachInternetGateway式參考中的。

搭`AttachNetworkInterface`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachNetworkInterface`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：將網路介面連接至執行個體

下列`attach-network-interface`範例會將指定的網路介面附加至指定的執行個體。

```
aws ec2 attach-network-interface \
    --network-interface-id eni-0dc56a8d4640ad10a \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --device-index 1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-01a8fc87363f07cf9"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的彈性網路界面。

範例 2：將網路介面連接至具有多張網路卡的執行個體

下列`attach-network-interface`範例會將指定的網路介面附加至指定的執行個體和網路卡。

```
aws ec2 attach-network-interface \
    --network-interface-id eni-07483b1897541ad83 \
    --instance-id i-01234567890abcdef \
    --network-card-index 1 \
    --device-index 1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-0fbd7ee87a88cd06c"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的彈性網路界面。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AttachNetworkInterface中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的網路介面附加至指定的執行個體。

```
Add-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -
DeviceIndex 1
```

輸出：

```
eni-attach-1a2b3c4d
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AttachNetworkInterface式參考中的。

搭**AttachVolume**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachVolume`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將磁碟區附加至執行個體

此範例指令將體積 (`vol-1234567890abcdef0`) 貼附至例證 (`i-01474ef662b89480`) 做為`/dev/sdf`。

命令：

```
aws ec2 attach-volume --volume-id vol-1234567890abcdef0 --instance-id
 i-01474ef662b89480 --device /dev/sdf
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AttachTime": "YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.000Z",
    "InstanceId": "i-01474ef662b89480",
    "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
```

```
    "State": "attaching",
    "Device": "/dev/sdf"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AttachVolume中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的磁碟區附加至指定的執行個體，並以指定的裝置名稱公開該磁碟區。

```
Add-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -Device /dev/sdh
```

輸出：

```
AttachTime          : 12/22/2015 1:53:58 AM
DeleteOnTermination : False
Device              : /dev/sdh
InstanceId          : i-1a2b3c4d
State               : attaching
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AttachVolume式參考中的。

搭`AttachVpnGateway`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachVpnGateway`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將虛擬私有閘道連接至您的 VPC

下列`attach-vpn-gateway`範例會將指定的虛擬私有閘道附加至指定的 VPC。

```
aws ec2 attach-vpn-gateway \
    --vpn-gateway-id vgw-9a4cacf3 \
    --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VpcAttachment": {
        "State": "attaching",
        "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AttachVpnGateway中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的虛擬私有閘道附加至指定的 VPC。

```
Add-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

輸出：

```
State        VpcId
-----        -----
attaching    vpc-12345678
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AttachVpnGateway式參考中的。

搭`AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress`。

CLI

AWS CLI

新增允許輸出流量至特定位址範圍的規則

此範例命令會新增規則，以授與 TCP 連接埠 80 上指定位址範圍的存取權。

命令 (Linux):

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-egress --group-id sg-1a2b3c4d --ip-permissions
 IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=80,ToPort=80,IpRanges='[{CidrIp=10.0.0.0/16}]'
```

指令 (視窗)：

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-egress --group-id sg-1a2b3c4d --ip-permissions
 IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=80,ToPort=80,IpRanges=[{CidrIp=10.0.0.0/16}]
```

新增允許輸出流量至特定安全性群組的規則

此範例命令會新增一個規則，以授與 TCP 連接埠 80 上指定安全性群組的存取權。

命令 (Linux):

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-egress --group-id sg-1a2b3c4d --ip-permissions
 IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=80,ToPort=80,UserIdGroupPairs='[{GroupId=sg-4b51a32f}]'
```

指令 (視窗)：

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-egress --group-id sg-1a2b3c4d --ip-permissions
 IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=80,ToPort=80,UserIdGroupPairs=[{GroupId=sg-4b51a32f}]
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會針對 EC2-VPC 的指定安全性群組定義輸出規則。此規則會授與 TCP 連接埠 80 上指定 IP 位址範圍的存取權。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更高版本。

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

範例 2：在 PowerShell 版本 2 中，您必須使用新物件來建立 IpPermission 物件。

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 80
```

```
$ip.ToPort = 80
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

範例 3：此範例會授與 TCP 連接埠 80 上指定來源安全性群組的存取權。

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress式參考中的。

搭`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer ingress to EC2 instances associated
    /// with the virtual private cloud (VPC) security group.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the security group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(string groupName)
    {
        // Get the IP address for the local computer.
        var ipAddress = await GetIpAddress();
        Console.WriteLine($"Your IP address is: {ipAddress}");
        var ipRanges = new List<IpRange> { new IpRange { CidrIp =
 $"{ipAddress}/32" } };
        var permission = new IpPermission
        {
            Ipv4Ranges = ipRanges,
            IpProtocol = "tcp",
            FromPort = 22,
            ToPort = 22
        };
        var permissions = new List<IpPermission> { permission };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest(groupName, permissions));
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer for ingress to
    /// the Amazon EC2 SecurityGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The IPv4 address of the computer running the scenario.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetIpAddress()
    {
        var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        var ipString = await httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");

        // The IP address is returned with a new line
        // character on the end. Trim off the whitespace and
        // return the value to the caller.
        return ipString.Trim();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::IpRange ip_range;
    ip_range.SetCidrIp("0.0.0.0/0");

    Aws::EC2::Model::IpPermission permission1;
    permission1.SetIpProtocol("tcp");
    permission1.SetToPort(80);
    permission1.SetFromPort(80);
    permission1.AddIpRanges(ip_range);

    authorize_request.AddIpPermissions(permission1);

    Aws::EC2::Model::IpPermission permission2;
    permission2.SetIpProtocol("tcp");
    permission2.SetToPort(22);
    permission2.SetFromPort(22);
    permission2.AddIpRanges(ip_range);

    authorize_request.AddIpPermissions(permission2);

    const Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome authorizeOutcome
=
            ec2Client.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authorizeRequest);

    if (!authorizeOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set ingress policy for security group " <<
                  groupName << ":" << authorizeOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

```
    std::cout << "Successfully added ingress policy to security group " <<
              groupName << std::endl;
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：新增規則，以允許傳入 SSH 流量

以下 `authorize-security-group-ingress` 範例會新增規則，以允許 TCP 連接埠 22 (SSH) 上的傳入流量。

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --protocol tcp \
    --port 22 \
    --cidr 203.0.113.0/24
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-01afa97ef3e1bedfc",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": 22,
            "ToPort": 22,
            "CidrIpv4": "203.0.113.0/24"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：新增規則，以允許來自其他安全群組的傳入 HTTP 流量

下列 `authorize-security-group-ingress` 範例會新增規則，以允許 TCP 連接埠 80 上來自來源安全群組 `sg-1a2b3c4d` 的傳入存取。來源群組必須在相同 VPC 或對等 VPC 中 (需要 VPC 對等互連)。傳入流量會根據與來源安全群組相關聯之執行個體的私有 IP 地址允許 (而非公有 IP 地址或彈性 IP 地址)。

```
aws ec2 authorize-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --protocol tcp \
    --port 80 \
    --source-group sg-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-01f4be99110f638a7",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": 80,
            "ToPort": 80,
            "ReferencedGroupInfo": {
                "GroupId": "sg-1a2b3c4d",
                "UserId": "123456789012"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 3：在相同的呼叫中新增多個規則

下列 `authorize-security-group-ingress` 範例會使用 `ip-permissions` 參數來新增兩個傳入規則；一個規則可在 TCP 連接埠 3389 (RDP) 上啟用傳入存取，另一個規則可啟用 Ping/ICMP。

AWS EC2- authorize-security-group-ingress 組識別碼 SG-1234567890 固定-IP 權限 IpProtocol = TCP，= 3 FromPort 389，=「[{= 172.31.0.0/16}]」= ICMP，= -1，= -1，=「[{= 172.31.0.0/16}]」ToPort IpRanges CidrIp IpProtocol FromPort ToPort IpRanges CidrIp

輸出：

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-00e06e5d3690f29f3",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": 3389,
            "ToPort": 3389,
            "CidrIpv4": "172.31.0.0/16"
        },
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-0a133dd4493944b87",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": -1,
            "ToPort": -1,
            "CidrIpv4": "172.31.0.0/16"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 4：為 ICMP 流量新增規則

下列 `authorize-security-group-ingress` 範例會使用 `ip-permissions` 參數來新增傳入規則，以允許來自任何地方的 ICMP 訊息 `Destination Unreachable: Fragmentation Needed and Don't Fragment was Set` (類型 3，代碼 4)。

AWS EC2- authorize-security-group-ingress 組標識符號 SG-1234567890-IP-IP 權限 = ICMP，= 3，= 4，=「[{= 0.0.0/0}]」 IpProtocol FromPort ToPort IpRanges CidrIp

輸出：

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
```

```
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-0de3811019069b787",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "icmp",
            "FromPort": 3,
            "ToPort": 4,
            "CidrIpv4": "0.0.0.0/0"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 5：為 IPv6 流量新增規則

下列 `authorize-security-group-ingress` 範例會使用 `ip-permissions` 參數新增傳入規則，以允許來自 IPv6 範圍 `2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64` 的 SSH 存取 (連接埠 22)。

AWS EC2- authorize-security-group-ingress 組識別碼 SG-1234567890 固定-IP 權限 = TCP, = 22, = 22, 知識產品 6 範圍 = "[{6 = 2001: 分貝 8:1234:1 A00::/ IpProtocol64}]」FromPort ToPort CidrIpv

輸出：

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-0455bc68b60805563",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": 22,
            "ToPort": 22,
            "CidrIpv6": "2001:db8:1234:1a00::/64"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 6：為 ICMPv6 流量新增規則

下列 `authorize-security-group-ingress` 範例會使用 `ip-permissions` 參數來新增傳入規則，以允許來自任何地方的 ICMPv6 流量。

AWS EC2- authorize-security-group-ingress 組識別碼 SG-1234567890ABCDEF-IP 權限 = ICMP6 的範圍 = "[{6 =:: /0}]」 IpProtocol CidrIpv

輸出：

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-04b612d9363ab6327",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "icmpv6",
            "FromPort": -1,
            "ToPort": -1,
            "CidrIpv6": "::/0"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 7：新增具有描述的規則

下列 `authorize-security-group-ingress` 範例會使用 `ip-permissions` 參數來新增傳入規則，以允許來自指定 IPv4 地址範圍的 RDP 流量。此規則提供描述，可於稍後協助識別。

AWS EC2- authorize-security-group-ingress 組識別碼 SG-1234567890 安裝-IP 權限 IpProtocol = TCP，= 3389，= 3389，= "[{= 203.0.113.0/24，描述 = 'RDP 訪問來自紐約辦公室'}]」FromPort ToPort IpRanges CidrIp

輸出：

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-0397bbcc01e974db3",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "tcp",
            "FromPort": 3389,
```

```
            "ToPort": 3389,
            "CidrIpv4": "203.0.113.0/24",
            "Description": "RDP access from NY office"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 8：新增使用字首清單的傳入規則

下列 `authorize-security-group-ingress` 範例會使用 `ip-permissions` 參數來新增傳入規則，以允許指定字首清單中 CIDR 範圍適用的所有流量。

AWS EC2 authorize-security-group-ingress -組識別碼標識符號 IpProtocol PrefixListIds PrefixListId

輸出：

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "SecurityGroupRules": [
        {
            "SecurityGroupRuleId": "sgr-09c74b32f677c6c7c",
            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdef0",
            "GroupOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "IsEgress": false,
            "IpProtocol": "-1",
            "FromPort": -1,
            "ToPort": -1,
            "PrefixListId": "pl-0721453c7ac4ec009"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon VPC 使用者指南》中的安全群組。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createSecurityGroup(Ec2Client ec2, String groupName,
String groupDesc, String vpcId,
           String myIpAddress) {
       try {
           CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
                   .groupName(groupName)
                   .description(groupDesc)
                   .vpcId(vpcId)
                   .build();

           CreateSecurityGroupResponse resp =
ec2.createSecurityGroup(createRequest);
           IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
                   .cidrIp(myIpAddress + "/0")
                   .build();

           IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(80)
                   .fromPort(80)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();

           IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(22)
                   .fromPort(22)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();
```

```
            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
 AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                    .groupName(groupName)
                    .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
                    .build();

            ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully added ingress policy to security
 group " + groupName);
            return resp.groupId();

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

// Grant permissions for a single IP address to ssh into instances
// within the provided security group.
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
    // Replace with a security group ID from the AWS console or
```

```
    // the DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand.
    GroupId: "SECURITY_GROUP_ID",
    IpPermissions: [
      {
        IpProtocol: "tcp",
        FromPort: 22,
        ToPort: 22,
        // Replace 0.0.0.0 with the IP address to authorize.
        // For more information on this notation, see
        // https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classless_Inter-
Domain_Routing#CIDR_notation
        IpRanges: [{ CidrIp: "0.0.0.0/32" }],
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    const { SecurityGroupRules } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(SecurityGroupRules, null, 2));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroupSc(groupNameVal: String?, groupDescVal:
 String?, vpcIdVal: String?, myIpAddress: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
```

```
        groupName = groupNameVal
        description = groupDescVal
        vpcId = vpcIdVal
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange = IpRange {
            cidrIp = "$myIpAddress/0"
        }

        val ipPerm = IpPermission {
            ipProtocol = "tcp"
            toPort = 80
            fromPort = 80
            ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
        }

        val ipPerm2 = IpPermission {
            ipProtocol = "tcp"
            toPort = 22
            fromPort = 22
            ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
        }

        val authRequest = AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
        }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group
 $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例定義 EC2-VPC 安全性群組的輸入規則。這些規則會授與 SSH (連接埠 22) 和 RDC (連接埠 3389) 的特定 IP 位址的存取權。請注意，您必須使用安全性群組識別碼而非安全群組名稱來識別 EC2-VPC 的安全性群組。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更高版本。

```
$ip1 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }
$ip2 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="3389"; ToPort="3389";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

例 2：對於 PowerShell 版本 2，您必須使用新對象創建對 IpPermission 象。

```
$ip1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip1.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip1.FromPort = 22
$ip1.ToPort = 22
$ip1.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

$ip2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip2.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip2.FromPort = 3389
$ip2.ToPort = 3389
$ip2.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

範例 3：此範例定義 EC2-Classic 之安全性群組的輸入規則。這些規則會授與 SSH (連接埠 22) 和 RDC (連接埠 3389) 的特定 IP 位址的存取權。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更高版本。

```
$ip1 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }
$ip2 = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="3389"; ToPort="3389";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.25/32" }
```

```
Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission
 @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

實施例 4：在 PowerShell 版本 2 中，您必須使用新對象來創建對 IpPermission 象。

```
$ip1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip1.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip1.FromPort = 22
$ip1.ToPort = 22
$ip1.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

$ip2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip2.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip2.FromPort = 3389
$ip2.ToPort = 3389
$ip2.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.25/32")

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission
 @( $ip1, $ip2 )
```

範例 5：此範例會將指定的來源安全性群組 (sg-1a2b3c4d) 存取權授與指定的安全性群組 (sg-12345678)。

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"

Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="8081"; ToPort="8081"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

範例 6：此範例會將 CIDR 5.5.5/32 新增至安全性群組 sg-1234abcd 的輸入規則 (適用於 TCP 連接埠 22 流量)，並附上說明。

```
$IpRange = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.EC2.Model.IpRange
$IpRange.CidrIp = "5.5.5.5/32"
$IpRange.Description = "SSH from Office"
$IpPermission = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$IpPermission.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$IpPermission.ToPort = 22
$IpPermission.FromPort = 22
$IpPermission.Ipv4Ranges = $IpRange
```

```
Grant-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-1234abcd -IpPermission $IpPermission
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, security_group=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param security_group: A Boto3 SecurityGroup object. This is a high-level
 object
                               that wraps security group actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def authorize_ingress(self, ssh_ingress_ip):
        """
        Adds a rule to the security group to allow access to SSH.
```

```
        :param ssh_ingress_ip: The IP address that is granted inbound access to
connect
                               to port 22 over TCP, used for SSH.
        :return: The response to the authorization request. The 'Return' field of
the
                 response indicates whether the request succeeded or failed.
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to update.")
            return

        try:
            ip_permissions = [
                {
                    # SSH ingress open to only the specified IP address.
                    "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                    "FromPort": 22,
                    "ToPort": 22,
                    "IpRanges": [{"CidrIp": f"{ssh_ingress_ip}/32"}],
                }
            ]
            response = self.security_group.authorize_ingress(
                IpPermissions=ip_permissions
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't authorize inbound rules for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.security_group.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭CancelCapacityReservation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CancelCapacityReservation。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取消容量保留

下列cancel-capacity-reservation範例會取消指定的容量保留。

```
aws ec2 cancel-capacity-reservation \
    --capacity-reservation-id cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性運算雲端 Linux 執行個體使用者指南中的取消容量保留。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CancelCapacityReservation中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取消容量保留

```
Remove-EC2CapacityReservation -CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2CapacityReservation
 (CancelCapacityReservation)" on target "cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
True
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CancelCapacityReservation式參考中的。

搭**CancelImportTask**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CancelImportTask`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取消匯入工作

下列`cancel-import-task`範例會取消指定的匯入影像工作。

```
aws ec2 cancel-import-task \
    --import-task-id import-ami-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ImportTaskId": "import-ami-1234567890abcdef0",
    "PreviousState": "active",
    "State": "deleting"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CancelImportTask中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取消指定的匯入工作 (快照或影像匯入)。如果需要，可以使用**-CancelReason**參數提供原因。

```
Stop-EC2ImportTask -ImportTaskId import-ami-abcdefgh
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CancelImportTask式參考中的。

搭`CancelSpotFleetRequests`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CancelSpotFleetRequests`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：取消 Spot 叢集請求並終止關聯的執行個體

下列`cancel-spot-fleet-requests`範例會取消 Spot 叢集請求，並終止關聯的隨需執行個體和 Spot 執行個體。

```
aws ec2 cancel-spot-fleet-requests \
    --spot-fleet-request-ids sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE \
    --terminate-instances
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SuccessfulFleetRequests": [
        {
            "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE",
            "CurrentSpotFleetRequestState": "cancelled_terminating",
            "PreviousSpotFleetRequestState": "active"
        }
    ],
    "UnsuccessfulFleetRequests": []
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性運算雲端 Linux 執行個體使用者指南中的取消 Spot 叢集請求。

範例 2：在不終止關聯執行個體的情況下取消 Spot 叢集請求

下列`cancel-spot-fleet-requests`範例會取消 Spot 叢集請求，而不終止關聯的隨需執行個體和 Spot 執行個體。

```
aws ec2 cancel-spot-fleet-requests \
    --spot-fleet-request-ids sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE \
    --no-terminate-instances
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SuccessfulFleetRequests": [
        {
            "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE",
            "CurrentSpotFleetRequestState": "cancelled_running",
            "PreviousSpotFleetRequestState": "active"
        }
    ],
    "UnsuccessfulFleetRequests": []
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性運算雲端 Linux 執行個體使用者指南中的取消 Spot 叢集請求。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CancelSpotFleetRequests中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取消指定的 Spot 叢集請求並終止相關聯的 Spot 執行個體。

```
Stop-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TerminateInstance $true
```

範例 2：此範例會取消指定的 Spot 叢集請求，而不終止關聯的 Spot 執行個體。

```
Stop-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TerminateInstance $false
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CancelSpotFleetRequests式參考中的。

搭`CancelSpotInstanceRequests`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CancelSpotInstanceRequests`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取消競價型執行個體請求

此範例命令會取消 Spot 執行個體請求。

命令：

```
aws ec2 cancel-spot-instance-requests --spot-instance-request-ids sir-08b93456
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CancelledSpotInstanceRequests": [
        {
            "State": "cancelled",
            "SpotInstanceRequestId": "sir-08b93456"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CancelSpotInstanceRequests中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取消指定的 Spot 執行個體請求。

```
Stop-EC2SpotInstanceRequest -SpotInstanceRequestId sir-12345678
```

輸出：

```
SpotInstanceRequestId    State
---------------------    -----
sir-12345678             cancelled
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CancelSpotInstanceRequests式參考中的。

搭ConfirmProductInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ConfirmProductInstance。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要確認產品實例

此範例會判斷指定的產品代碼是否與指定的執行個體相關聯。

命令：

```
aws ec2 confirm-product-instance --product-code 774F4FF8 --instance-id
 i-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
  "OwnerId": "123456789012"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ConfirmProductInstance中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會判斷指定的產品代碼是否與指定的執行個體相關聯。

```
Confirm-EC2ProductInstance -ProductCode 774F4FF8 -InstanceId i-12345678
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ConfirmProductInstance式參考中的。

搭CopyImage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CopyImage。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：將 AMI 複製到另一個區域

下列`copy-image`範例指令會將指定的 AMI 從「`us-west-2`區域」複製到「`us-east-1`區域」，並新增簡短描述。

```
aws ec2 copy-image \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --name ami-name \
    --source-region us-west-2 \
    --source-image-id ami-066877671789bd71b \
    --description "This is my copied image."
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-0123456789abcdefg"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的複製 AMI。

範例 2：將 AMI 複製到另一個區域並加密備份快照

下列`copy-image`命令會將指定的 AMI 從`us-west-2`區域複製到目前的區域，並使用指定的 KMS 金鑰加密備份快照。

```
aws ec2 copy-image \
    --source-region us-west-2 \
    --name ami-name \
    --source-image-id ami-066877671789bd71b \
    --encrypted \
    --kms-key-id alias/my-kms-key
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-0123456789abcdefg"
```

```
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的複製 AMI。

範例 3：複製 AMI 時包含使用者定義的 AMI 標籤

複製 AMI 時，下列`copy-image`指令會使用`--copy-image-tags`參數來複製使用者定義的 AMI 標籤。

```
aws ec2 copy-image \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --name ami-name \
    --source-region us-west-2 \
    --source-image-id ami-066877671789bd71b \
    --description "This is my copied image."
    --copy-image-tags
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-0123456789abcdefg"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的複製 AMI。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CopyImage中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將「歐洲 (愛爾蘭)」區域中指定的 AMI 複製到「美國西部 (奧勒岡)」區域。如果未指定-Region，則會使用目前的預設區域作為目的地區域。

```
Copy-EC2Image -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceImageId ami-12345678 -Region us-
west-2 -Name "Copy of ami-12345678"
```

輸出：

```
ami-87654321
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CopyImage式參考中的。

搭CopySnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CopySnapshot。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：將快照複製到另一個區域

下列copy-snapshot範例指令會將指定的快照從「us-west-2區域」複製到「us-east-1區域」，並新增簡短描述。

```
aws ec2 copy-snapshot \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --source-region us-west-2 \
    --source-snapshot-id snap-066877671789bd71b \
    --description "This is my copied snapshot."
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SnapshotId": "snap-066877671789bd71b"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的複製 Amazon EBS 快照。

範例 2：複製未加密的快照並加密新快照

下列copy-snapshot命令會將指定的未加密快照從us-west-2區域複製到目前區域，並使用指定的 KMS 金鑰加密新快照。

```
aws ec2 copy-snapshot \
    --source-region us-west-2 \
    --source-snapshot-id snap-066877671789bd71b \
    --encrypted \
    --kms-key-id alias/my-kms-key
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SnapshotId": "snap-066877671789bd71b"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的複製 Amazon EBS 快照。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CopySnapshot中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的快照從歐洲 (愛爾蘭) 區域複製到美國西部 (奧勒岡) 區域。

```
Copy-EC2Snapshot -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceSnapshotId snap-12345678 -Region
 us-west-2
```

範例 2：如果您設定了預設區域並省略「區域」參數，則預設目的地區域為預設區域。

```
Set-DefaultAWSRegion us-west-2
Copy-EC2Snapshot -SourceRegion eu-west-1 -SourceSnapshotId snap-12345678
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CopySnapshot式參考中的。

搭`CreateCapacityReservation`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCapacityReservation`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立容量保留

下列`create-capacity-reservation`範例會在可`eu-west-1a`用區域中建立容量保留，您可以在其中啟動三個`t2.medium`執行 Linux/Unix 作業系統的執行個體。根據預設，容量保留是以開放式執行個體比對準則建立，且不支援暫時儲存，且在您手動取消之前，它會保持作用中狀態。

```
aws ec2 create-capacity-reservation \
    --availability-zone eu-west-1a \
    --instance-type t2.medium \
    --instance-platform Linux/UNIX \
    --instance-count 3
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CapacityReservation": {
        "CapacityReservationId": "cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE ",
        "EndDateType": "unlimited",
        "AvailabilityZone": "eu-west-1a",
        "InstanceMatchCriteria": "open",
        "EphemeralStorage": false,
        "CreateDate": "2019-08-16T09:27:35.000Z",
        "AvailableInstanceCount": 3,
        "InstancePlatform": "Linux/UNIX",
        "TotalInstanceCount": 3,
        "State": "active",
        "Tenancy": "default",
        "EbsOptimized": false,
        "InstanceType": "t2.medium"
    }
}
```

範例 2：建立在指定日期/時間自動結束的容量保留

下列`create-capacity-reservation`範例會在可`eu-west-1a`用區域中建立容量保留，您可以在其中啟動三個`m5.large`執行 Linux/Unix 作業系統的執行個體。此容量保留將於 2019 年 8 月 31 日晚上 9 時 59 分自動結束。

```
aws ec2 create-capacity-reservation \
    --availability-zone eu-west-1a \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --instance-platform Linux/UNIX \
    --instance-count 3 \
    --end-date-type limited \
    --end-date 2019-08-31T23:59:59Z
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CapacityReservation": {
        "CapacityReservationId": "cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE ",
        "EndDateType": "limited",
        "AvailabilityZone": "eu-west-1a",
        "EndDate": "2019-08-31T23:59:59.000Z",
        "InstanceMatchCriteria": "open",
        "EphemeralStorage": false,
        "CreateDate": "2019-08-16T10:15:53.000Z",
        "AvailableInstanceCount": 3,
        "InstancePlatform": "Linux/UNIX",
        "TotalInstanceCount": 3,
        "State": "active",
        "Tenancy": "default",
        "EbsOptimized": false,
        "InstanceType": "m5.large"
    }
}
```

範例 3：建立僅接受目標執行個體啟動的容量保留

下列`create-capacity-reservation`範例會建立只接受目標執行個體啟動的容量保留。

```
aws ec2 create-capacity-reservation \
    --availability-zone eu-west-1a \
    --instance-type m5.large \
    --instance-platform Linux/UNIX \
    --instance-count 3 \
    --instance-match-criteria targeted
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CapacityReservation": {
        "CapacityReservationId": "cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE ",
        "EndDateType": "unlimited",
        "AvailabilityZone": "eu-west-1a",
        "InstanceMatchCriteria": "targeted",
        "EphemeralStorage": false,
        "CreateDate": "2019-08-16T10:21:57.000Z",
        "AvailableInstanceCount": 3,
        "InstancePlatform": "Linux/UNIX",
```

```
        "TotalInstanceCount": 3,
        "State": "active",
        "Tenancy": "default",
        "EbsOptimized": false,
        "InstanceType": "m5.large"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性運算雲端 Linux 執行個體使用者指南中的建立容量保留。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateCapacityReservation中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例建立具有指定屬性的新容量保留

```
Add-EC2CapacityReservation -InstanceType m4.xlarge -InstanceCount 2 -
AvailabilityZone eu-west-1b -EbsOptimized True -InstancePlatform Windows
```

輸出：

```
AvailabilityZone       : eu-west-1b
AvailableInstanceCount : 2
CapacityReservationId  : cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
CreateDate             : 3/28/2019 9:29:41 AM
EbsOptimized           : True
EndDate                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
EndDateType            : unlimited
EphemeralStorage       : False
InstanceMatchCriteria  : open
InstancePlatform       : Windows
InstanceType           : m4.xlarge
State                  : active
Tags                   : {}
Tenancy                : default
TotalInstanceCount     : 2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateCapacityReservation式參考中的。

搭`CreateCustomerGateway`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCustomerGateway`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立客戶閘道

此範例會使用其外部介面的指定 IP 位址建立客戶閘道。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-customer-gateway --type ipsec.1 --public-ip 12.1.2.3 --bgp-asn
 65534
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CustomerGateway": {
        "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-0e11f167",
        "IpAddress": "12.1.2.3",
        "State": "available",
        "Type": "ipsec.1",
        "BgpAsn": "65534"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateCustomerGateway中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立指定的客戶閘道。

```
New-EC2CustomerGateway -Type ipsec.1 -PublicIp 203.0.113.12 -BgpAsn 65534
```

輸出：

```
BgpAsn            : 65534
CustomerGatewayId : cgw-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress         : 203.0.113.12
State             : available
Tags              : {}
Type              : ipsec.1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateCustomerGateway式參考中的。

搭CreateDhcpOptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDhcpOptions。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立一組 DHCP 選項

下列create-dhcp-options範例會建立一組指定網域名稱、網域名稱伺服器和 NetBIOS 節點類型的 DHCP 選項。

```
aws ec2 create-dhcp-options \
    --dhcp-configuration \
        "Key=domain-name-servers,Values=10.2.5.1,10.2.5.2" \
        "Key=domain-name,Values=example.com" \
        "Key=netbios-node-type,Values=2"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DhcpOptions": {
        "DhcpConfigurations": [
            {
                "Key": "domain-name",
                "Values": [
                    {
                        "Value": "example.com"
                    }
                ]
```

```
            },
            {
                "Key": "domain-name-servers",
                "Values": [
                    {
                        "Value": "10.2.5.1"
                    },
                    {
                        "Value": "10.2.5.2"
                    }
                ]
            },
            {
                "Key": "netbios-node-type",
                "Values": [
                    {
                        "Value": "2"
                    }
                ]
            }
        ],
        "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-06d52773eff4c55f3"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateDhcpOptions中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立指定的一組 DHCP 選項。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更新版本。

```
$options = @( @{Key="domain-name";Values=@("abc.local")}, @{Key="domain-name-
servers";Values=@("10.0.0.101","10.0.0.102")})
New-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpConfiguration $options
```

輸出：

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tags
------------------                    -------------    ----
```

```
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-1a2b3c4d    {}
```

範例 2：在 PowerShell 版本 2 中，您必須使用新物件來建立每個 DHCP 選項。

```
$option1 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.DhcpConfiguration
$option1.Key = "domain-name"
$option1.Values = "abc.local"

$option2 = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.DhcpConfiguration
$option2.Key = "domain-name-servers"
$option2.Values = @("10.0.0.101","10.0.0.102")

New-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpConfiguration @($option1, $option2)
```

輸出：

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tags
------------------                    -------------    ----
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-2a3b4c5d    {}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateDhcpOptions式參考中的。

搭`CreateFlowLogs`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateFlowLogs`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立流程記錄

下列`create-flow-logs`範例會建立流程記錄，以擷取指定網路介面的所有拒絕流量。流程記錄會使用指定 IAM 角色中的許可傳送至 CloudWatch 記錄檔中的日誌群組。

```
aws ec2 create-flow-logs \
    --resource-type NetworkInterface \
    --resource-ids eni-11223344556677889 \
    --traffic-type REJECT \
    --log-group-name my-flow-logs \
```

```
    --deliver-logs-permission-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789101:role/publishFlowLogs
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ClientToken": "so0eNA2uSHUNlHI0S2cJ305GuIX1CezaRdGtexample",
    "FlowLogIds": [
        "fl-12345678901234567"
    ],
    "Unsuccessful": []
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon VPC 使用者指南中的 VPC 流量日誌。

範例 2：使用自訂格式建立流程記錄

下列`create-flow-logs`範例會建立一個流程日誌，以擷取指定 VPC 的所有流量，並將流程日誌傳送到 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。`--log-format` 參數會指定流量日誌記錄的自訂格式。若要在 Windows 上執行此命令，請將單引號 (') 變更為雙引號 (「)。

```
aws ec2 create-flow-logs \
    --resource-type VPC \
    --resource-ids vpc-00112233344556677 \
    --traffic-type ALL \
    --log-destination-type s3 \
    --log-destination arn:aws:s3:::flow-log-bucket/my-custom-flow-logs/ \
    --log-format '${version} ${vpc-id} ${subnet-id} ${instance-id} ${srcaddr}
 ${dstaddr} ${srcport} ${dstport} ${protocol} ${tcp-flags} ${type} ${pkt-srcaddr}
 ${pkt-dstaddr}'
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon VPC 使用者指南中的 VPC 流量日誌。

範例 3：建立具有一分鐘最大彙總間隔的流程記錄

下列`create-flow-logs`範例會建立一個流程日誌，以擷取指定 VPC 的所有流量，並將流程日誌傳送到 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。此`--max-aggregation-interval`參數指定 60 秒 (1 分鐘) 的最大聚總間隔。

```
aws ec2 create-flow-logs \
    --resource-type VPC \
    --resource-ids vpc-00112233344556677 \
```

```
    --traffic-type ALL \
    --log-destination-type s3 \
    --log-destination arn:aws:s3:::flow-log-bucket/my-custom-flow-logs/ \
    --max-aggregation-interval 60
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon VPC 使用者指南中的 VPC 流量日誌。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateFlowLogs中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例使用「管理員」角色的屬性，為子網路子網 1d234567 建立 EC2 流量日誌，並為所有「拒絕」流量建立 cloud-watch-log 指定的「子網路 1 日誌」

```
New-EC2FlowLog -ResourceId "subnet-1d234567" -LogDestinationType cloud-watch-
logs -LogGroupName subnet1-log -TrafficType "REJECT" -ResourceType Subnet -
DeliverLogsPermissionArn "arn:aws:iam::98765432109:role/Admin"
```

輸出：

```
ClientToken                                  FlowLogIds            Unsuccessful
-----------                                  ----------            ------------
m1VN2cxP3iB4qo//VUKl5EU6cF7gQLOxcqNefvjeTGw= {fl-012fc34eed5678c9d} {}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateFlowLogs式參考中的。

搭`CreateImage`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateImage`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：從 Amazon EBS 支援的執行個體建立 AMI

下列`create-image`範例會從指定的執行個體建立 AMI。

```
aws ec2 create-image \
```

```
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --name "My server" \
    --description "An AMI for my server"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-abcdef01234567890"
}
```

如需有關為 AMI 指定區塊裝置對應的詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的指定 AMI 的區塊裝置對應。

範例 2：在不重新開機的情況下從 Amazon EBS 支援的執行個體建立 AMI

下列`create-image`範例會建立 AMI 並設定-no-reboot 參數，以便在建立映像檔之前不會重新開機執行個體。

```
aws ec2 create-image \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --name "My server" \
    --no-reboot
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-abcdef01234567890"
}
```

如需有關為 AMI 指定區塊裝置對應的詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的指定 AMI 的區塊裝置對應。

範例 3：在建立時標記 AMI 和快照

下列`create-image`範例會建立 AMI，並使用相同的標籤標記 AMI 和快照 `cost-center=cc123`

```
aws ec2 create-image \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --name "My server" \
```

```
    --tag-specifications "ResourceType=image,Tags=[{Key=cost-
center,Value=cc123}]" "ResourceType=snapshot,Tags=[{Key=cost-
center,Value=cc123}]"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-abcdef01234567890"
}
```

如需有關在建立時標記資源的詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的在資源建立時新增標籤。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateImage中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從指定的執行個體建立具有指定名稱和說明的 AMI。Amazon EC2 會嘗試在建立映像之前徹底關閉執行個體，並在完成時重新啟動執行個體。

```
New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description "My web
 server AMI"
```

範例 2：此範例會從指定的執行個體建立具有指定名稱和說明的 AMI。Amazon EC2 在不關閉和重新啟動執行個體的情況下建立映像檔；因此，無法保證所建立映像檔上的檔案系統完整性。

```
New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description "My web
 server AMI" -NoReboot $true
```

範例 3：此範例會建立具有三個磁碟區的 AMI。第一個磁碟區是以 Amazon EBS 快照為基礎。第二個卷是一個空的 100 GiB Amazon EBS 卷。第三個磁碟區是執行個體儲存磁碟區。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更高版本。

```
$ebsBlock1 = @{SnapshotId="snap-1a2b3c4d"}
$ebsBlock2 = @{VolumeSize=100}

New-EC2Image -InstanceId i-12345678 -Name "my-web-server" -Description
 "My web server AMI" -BlockDeviceMapping @( @{DeviceName="/dev/sdf";Ebs=
```

```
$ebsBlock1}, @{DeviceName="/dev/sdg";Ebs=$ebsBlock2}, @{DeviceName="/dev/
sdc";VirtualName="ephemeral0"})
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateImage式參考中的。

搭`CreateInstanceExportTask`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateInstanceExportTask`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要匯出例證

此範例命令會建立一個任務，將執行個體 i-1234567890abcdef0 匯出至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體我的匯出儲存貯體。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-instance-export-task --description "RHEL5 instance" --instance-
id i-1234567890abcdef0 --target-environment vmware --export-to-s3-task
 DiskImageFormat=vmdk,ContainerFormat=ova,S3Bucket=myexportbucket,S3Prefix=RHEL5
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ExportTask": {
        "State": "active",
        "InstanceExportDetails": {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "TargetEnvironment": "vmware"
        },
        "ExportToS3Task": {
            "S3Bucket": "myexportbucket",
            "S3Key": "RHEL5export-i-fh8sjjsq.ova",
            "DiskImageFormat": "vmdk",
            "ContainerFormat": "ova"
        },
        "Description": "RHEL5 instance",
        "ExportTaskId": "export-i-fh8sjjsq"
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateInstanceExportTask中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例將停止的執行個體匯出為虛擬硬碟 (VHD) 至 S3 儲存貯**testbucket-export-instances-2019**體。**i-0800b00a00EXAMPLE**目標環境為**Microsoft**，且會新增區域參數，因為執行個體位於該**us-east-1**區域中，而使用者的預設「 AWS 區域」不是 us-east-1。若要取得匯出工作的狀態，請複製此命令結果中的**ExportTaskId**值，然後執行 **Get-EC2ExportTask -ExportTaskId export_task_ID_from_results.**

```
New-EC2InstanceExportTask -InstanceId i-0800b00a00EXAMPLE -
ExportToS3Task_DiskImageFormat VHD -ExportToS3Task_S3Bucket "testbucket-export-
instances-2019" -TargetEnvironment Microsoft -Region us-east-1
```

輸出：

```
Description           :
ExportTaskId          : export-i-077c73108aEXAMPLE
ExportToS3Task        : Amazon.EC2.Model.ExportToS3Task
InstanceExportDetails : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceExportDetails
State                 : active
StatusMessage         :
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateInstanceExportTask式參考中的。

搭**CreateInternetGateway**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateInternetGateway`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立網際網路閘道

下列`create-internet-gateway`範例會使用標籤建立網際網路閘道`Name=my-igw`。

```
aws ec2 create-internet-gateway \
    --tag-specifications ResourceType=internet-gateway,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=my-
igw}]
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InternetGateway": {
        "Attachments": [],
        "InternetGatewayId": "igw-0d0fb496b3994d755",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": "my-igw"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon VPC 使用者指南》中的網際網路閘道。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateInternetGateway中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立網際網路閘道。

```
New-EC2InternetGateway
```

輸出：

```
Attachments    InternetGatewayId    Tags
-----------    -----------------    ----
{}             igw-1a2b3c4d         {}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateInternetGateway式參考中的。

搭CreateKeyPair配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateKeyPair。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Create an Amazon EC2 key pair.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyPairName">The name for the new key pair.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon EC2 key pair created.</returns>
public async Task<KeyPair?> CreateKeyPair(string keyPairName)
{
    var request = new CreateKeyPairRequest
    {
        KeyName = keyPairName,
    };

    var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateKeyPairAsync(request);

    if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
    {
        var kp = response.KeyPair;
        return kp;
    }
    else
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Could not create key pair.");
        return null;
```

```
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save KeyPair information to a temporary file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPair">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The full path to the temporary file.</returns>
    public string SaveKeyPair(KeyPair keyPair)
    {
        var tempPath = Path.GetTempPath();
        var tempFileName = $"{tempPath}\\{Path.GetRandomFileName()}";
        var pemFileName = Path.ChangeExtension(tempFileName, "pem");

        // Save the key pair to a file in a temporary folder.
        using var stream = new FileStream(pemFileName, FileMode.Create);
        using var writer = new StreamWriter(stream);
        writer.WriteLine(keyPair.KeyMaterial);

        return pemFileName;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateKeyPair中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateKeyPairRequest request;
    request.SetKeyName(keyPairName);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateKeyPairOutcome outcome =
ec2Client.CreateKeyPair(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Failed to create key pair:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created key pair named " <<
                  keyPairName << std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateKeyPair中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立一組金鑰對

此範例會建立名稱為 `MyKeyPair` 的金鑰對。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-key-pair --key-name MyKeyPair
```

輸出是 ASCII 版本的私有金鑰和金鑰指紋。您需要將金鑰儲存到檔案。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 命令行介面使用者指南》中的「使用金鑰對」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateKeyPair中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void createKeyPair(Ec2Client ec2, String keyName, String
fileName) {
```

```
        try {
            CreateKeyPairRequest request = CreateKeyPairRequest.builder()
                    .keyName(keyName)
                    .build();

            CreateKeyPairResponse response = ec2.createKeyPair(request);
            String content = response.keyMaterial();
            BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(fileName));
            writer.write(content);
            writer.close();
            System.out.println("Successfully created key pair named " + keyName);

        } catch (Ec2Exception | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateKeyPair中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { CreateKeyPairCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Create a key pair in Amazon EC2.
    const { KeyMaterial, KeyName } = await client.send(
      // A unique name for the key pair. Up to 255 ASCII characters.
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: "KEY_PAIR_NAME" }),
    );
```

```
    // This logs your private key. Be sure to save it.
    console.log(KeyName);
    console.log(KeyMaterial);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateKeyPair中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createEC2KeyPair(keyNameVal: String) {
    val request = CreateKeyPairRequest {
        keyName = keyNameVal
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.createKeyPair(request)
        println("The key ID is ${response.keyPairId}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateKeyPair中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立 key pair，並擷取具有指定名稱之檔案中的 PEM 編碼 RSA 私密金鑰。當您使用時 PowerShell，編碼必須設置為 ascii 才能生成有效的密鑰。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS 命令列介面使用者指南中的建立、顯示和刪除 Amazon EC2 金鑰配對 (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/ cli-services-ec 2-keypairs.html)。

```
(New-EC2KeyPair -KeyName "my-key-pair").KeyMaterial | Out-File -Encoding ascii -
FilePath C:\path\my-key-pair.pem
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateKeyPair式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, key_file_dir, key_pair=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is
 stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A Boto3 KeyPair object. This is a high-level object that
                         wraps key pair actions.
        """
```

```
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def create(self, key_name):
        """
        Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2
instance.
        The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
retrieved
        again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: A Boto3 KeyPair object that represents the newly created key
pair.
        """
        try:
            self.key_pair = self.ec2_resource.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
            self.key_file_path = os.path.join(
                self.key_file_dir.name, f"{self.key_pair.name}.pem"
            )
            with open(self.key_file_path, "w") as key_file:
                key_file.write(self.key_pair.key_material)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create key %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                key_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.key_pair
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateKeyPair中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param key_pair_name [String] The name for the key pair and private
#   key file.
# @return [Boolean] true if the key pair and private key file were
#   created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless key_pair_created?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-key-pair'
#   )
def key_pair_created?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
  key_pair = ec2_client.create_key_pair(key_name: key_pair_name)
  puts "Created key pair '#{key_pair.key_name}' with fingerprint " \
    "'#{key_pair.key_fingerprint}' and ID '#{key_pair.key_pair_id}'."
  filename = File.join(Dir.home, key_pair_name + ".pem")
  File.open(filename, "w") { |file| file.write(key_pair.key_material) }
  puts "Private key file saved locally as '#{filename}'."
  return true
rescue Aws::EC2::Errors::InvalidKeyPairDuplicate
  puts "Error creating key pair: a key pair named '#{key_pair_name}' " \
    "already exists."
  return false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating key pair or saving private key file: #{e.message}"
```

```
  return false
end

# Displays information about available key pairs in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   describe_key_pairs(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_key_pairs
  if result.key_pairs.count.zero?
    puts "No key pairs found."
  else
    puts "Key pair names:"
    result.key_pairs.each do |key_pair|
      puts key_pair.key_name
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about key pairs: #{e.message}"
end

# Deletes a key pair in Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The key pair to delete.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param key_pair_name [String] The name of the key pair to delete.
# @return [Boolean] true if the key pair was deleted; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless key_pair_deleted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-key-pair'
#   )
def key_pair_deleted?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
  ec2_client.delete_key_pair(key_name: key_pair_name)
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting key pair: #{e.message}"
  return false
end
```

```
# Example usage:
def run_me
  key_pair_name = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-key-pairs.rb KEY_PAIR_NAME REGION"
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-key-pairs.rb my-key-pair us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    key_pair_name = "my-key-pair"
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    key_pair_name = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateKeyPair中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->createkeypair( iv_keyname = iv_key_name ).
                 " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Amazon EC2 key pair created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateKeyPair中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`CreateLaunchTemplate`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateLaunchTemplate`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that
runs after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and
starts a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to
create and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
```

```
        await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName, _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

        var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
        var plainTextBytes = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

        var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
            new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
        var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
        var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
            new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
            {
                LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                {
                    InstanceType = _instanceType,
                    ImageId = amiId,
                    IamInstanceProfile =
                        new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                        {
                            Name = _instanceProfileName
                        },
                    KeyName = _keyPairName,
                    UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                }
            });
        return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;

    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateLaunchTemplate中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立啟動範本

以下 `create-launch-template` 範例會建立啟動範本，而此範本可指定執行個體啟動所在的子網路、將公有 IP 地址和 IPv6 地址指派給執行個體，並為執行個體建立標籤。

```
aws ec2 create-launch-template \
    --launch-template-name TemplateForWebServer \
    --version-description WebVersion1 \
    --launch-template-data '{"NetworkInterfaces":
[{"AssociatePublicIpAddress":true,"DeviceIndex":0,"Ipv6AddressCount":1,"SubnetId":"subnet
[{"ResourceType":"instance","Tags":[{"Key":"purpose","Value":"webserver"}]}]}'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LaunchTemplate": {
        "LatestVersionNumber": 1,
        "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-01238c059e3466abc",
        "LaunchTemplateName": "TemplateForWebServer",
        "DefaultVersionNumber": 1,
        "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob",
        "CreateTime": "2019-01-27T09:13:24.000Z"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 使用者指南》中的「從啟動範本啟動執行個體」。如需有關引用 JSON 格式參數的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 命令行介面使用者指南》中的「引用字串」。

範例 2：為 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 建立啟動範本

以下 `create-launch-template` 範例會建立具備多個標籤和區塊型裝置映射的啟動範本，以指定執行個體啟動時的額外 EBS 磁碟區。請為 `Groups`，即對應至 Auto Scaling 群組在其中啟動執行個體的 VPC 安全群組指定數值。將 VPC 和子網路指定為 Auto Scaling 群組的屬性。

```
aws ec2 create-launch-template \
    --launch-template-name TemplateForAutoScaling \
    --version-description AutoScalingVersion1 \
    --launch-template-data '{"NetworkInterfaces":
[{"DeviceIndex":0,"AssociatePublicIpAddress":true,"Groups":
["sg-7c227019,sg-903004f8"],"DeleteOnTermination":true}],"ImageId":"ami-
b42209de","InstanceType":"m4.large","TagSpecifications":
[{"ResourceType":"instance","Tags":[{"Key":"environment","Value":"production"},
{"Key":"purpose","Value":"webserver"}]},{"ResourceType":"volume","Tags":
[{"Key":"environment","Value":"production"},{"Key":"cost-
```

```
center","Value":"cc123"}]}],"BlockDeviceMappings":[{"DeviceName":"/dev/
sda1","Ebs":{"VolumeSize":100}}]}' --region us-east-1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LaunchTemplate": {
        "LatestVersionNumber": 1,
        "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-0123c79c33a54e0abc",
        "LaunchTemplateName": "TemplateForAutoScaling",
        "DefaultVersionNumber": 1,
        "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob",
        "CreateTime": "2019-04-30T18:16:06.000Z"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 使用者指南》中的「建立 Auto Scaling 群組的啟動範本」。如需有關引用 JSON 格式參數的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 命令行介面使用者指南》中的「引用字串」。

範例 3：建立指定 EBS 磁碟區加密的啟動範本

下列 `create-launch-template` 範例會建立啟動範本，其中包含從未加密快照中建立的已加密 EBS 磁碟區。此範本也會在建立期間標記磁碟區。如果預設為停用加密，則您必須指定 `"Encrypted"` 選項，如下列範例所示。如果您使用 `"KmsKeyId"` 選項來指定客戶受管的 CMK，即使預設為啟用加密，您也必須指定 `"Encrypted"` 選項。

```
aws ec2 create-launch-template \
  --launch-template-name TemplateForEncryption \
  --launch-template-data file://config.json
```

`config.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "BlockDeviceMappings":[
        {
            "DeviceName":"/dev/sda1",
            "Ebs":{
                "VolumeType":"gp2",
                "DeleteOnTermination":true,
```

```
                "SnapshotId":"snap-066877671789bd71b",
                "Encrypted":true,
                "KmsKeyId":"arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:012345678910:key/abcd1234-
a123-456a-a12b-a123b4cd56ef"
            }
        }
    ],
    "ImageId":"ami-00068cd7555f543d5",
    "InstanceType":"c5.large",
    "TagSpecifications":[
        {
            "ResourceType":"volume",
            "Tags":[
                {
                    "Key":"encrypted",
                    "Value":"yes"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LaunchTemplate": {
        "LatestVersionNumber": 1,
        "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-0d5bd51bcf8530abc",
        "LaunchTemplateName": "TemplateForEncryption",
        "DefaultVersionNumber": 1,
        "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob",
        "CreateTime": "2020-01-07T19:08:36.000Z"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 使用者指南》中的「從快照還原 Amazon EBS 磁碟區」和「預設加密」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateLaunchTemplate中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
  new GetParameterCommand({
    Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
  }),
);
const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
await ec2Client.send(
  new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
    LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    LaunchTemplateData: {
      InstanceType: "t3.micro",
      ImageId: Parameter.Value,
      IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
      UserData: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
      ).toString("base64"),
      KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
    },
  }),
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateLaunchTemplate中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例會建立一個啟動範本，其中包含可授予執行個體特定許可的執行個體設定檔，以及在執行個體啟動後在其上執行的使用者資料 Bash 指令碼。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
```

```
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def create_template(self, server_startup_script_file, instance_policy_file):
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling. The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts
a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a
permissions policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance
profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
```

```
                start_server_script = file.read()
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                "Created launch template %s for AMI %s on %s.",
                self.launch_template_name,
                ami_id,
                self.inst_type,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s already exists, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}: {err}."
                )
        return template
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateLaunchTemplate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`CreateNetworkAcl`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateNetworkAcl`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立網路 ACL 的步驟

此範例會為指定的 VPC 建立網路 ACL。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-network-acl --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

輸出：

```
{
    "NetworkAcl": {
        "Associations": [],
        "NetworkAclId": "acl-5fb85d36",
        "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2",
        "Tags": [],
        "Entries": [
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "RuleNumber": 32767,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "Egress": true,
                "RuleAction": "deny"
            },
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "RuleNumber": 32767,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "Egress": false,
                "RuleAction": "deny"
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": false
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateNetworkAcl中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會為指定的 VPC 建立網路 ACL。

```
New-EC2NetworkAcl -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

輸出：

```
Associations : {}
Entries      : {Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry}
IsDefault    : False
NetworkAclId : acl-12345678
Tags         : {}
VpcId        : vpc-12345678
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateNetworkAcl式參考中的。

搭`CreateNetworkAclEntry`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateNetworkAclEntry`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立網路 ACL 項目

此範例會為指定的網路 ACL 建立項目。此規則允許從 UDP 連接埠 53 (DNS) 上的任何 IPv4 位址 (0.0.0.0/0) 輸入流量至任何關聯的子網路。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-network-acl-entry --network-acl-id acl-5fb85d36 --ingress --rule-
number 100 --protocol udp --port-range From=53,To=53 --cidr-block 0.0.0.0/0 --
rule-action allow
```

此範例會針對指定的網路 ACL 建立規則，以允許來自 TCP 連接埠 80 (HTTP) 上任何 IPv6 位址 (:: /0) 的輸入流量。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-network-acl-entry --network-acl-id acl-5fb85d36 --ingress --rule-
number 120 --protocol tcp --port-range From=80,To=80 --ipv6-cidr-block ::/0 --
rule-action allow
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateNetworkAclEntry中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會為指定的網路 ACL 建立項目。此規則允許從 UDP 連接埠 53 (DNS) 上的任何位置 (0.0.0.0/0) 傳入流量進入任何關聯的子網路。

```
New-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber
 100 -Protocol 17 -PortRange_From 53 -PortRange_To 53 -CidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0 -
RuleAction allow
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateNetworkAclEntry式參考中的。

搭`CreateNetworkInterface`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateNetworkInterface`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：指定網路介面的 IPv4 位址

下列`create-network-interface`範例會使用指定的主要 IPv4 位址，為指定的子網路建立網路介面。

```
aws ec2 create-network-interface \
    --subnet-id subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333 \
    --description "my network interface" \
```

```
    --groups sg-09dfba7ed20cda78b \
    --private-ip-address 10.0.8.17
```

輸出：

```
{
    "NetworkInterface": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "Description": "my network interface",
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupName": "my-security-group",
                "GroupId": "sg-09dfba7ed20cda78b"
            }
        ],
        "InterfaceType": "interface",
        "Ipv6Addresses": [],
        "MacAddress": "06:6a:0f:9a:49:37",
        "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-0492b355f0cf3b3f8",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-18.us-west-2.compute.internal",
        "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.17",
        "PrivateIpAddresses": [
            {
                "Primary": true,
                "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-17.us-west-2.compute.internal",
                "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.17"
            }
        ],
        "RequesterId": "AIDA4Z3Y7GSXTMEXAMPLE",
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "SourceDestCheck": true,
        "Status": "pending",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333",
        "TagSet": [],
        "VpcId": "vpc-02723a0feeeb9d57b"
    }
}
```

範例 2：使用 IPv4 位址和 IPv6 位址建立網路介面

下列`create-network-interface`範例會使用 Amazon EC2 選取的 IPv4 位址和 IPv6 位址，為指定的子網路建立網路界面。

```
aws ec2 create-network-interface \
    --subnet-id subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333 \
    --description "my dual stack network interface" \
    --ipv6-address-count 1 \
    --groups sg-09dfba7ed20cda78b
```

輸出：

```
{
    "NetworkInterface": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "Description": "my dual stack network interface",
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupName": "my-security-group",
                "GroupId": "sg-09dfba7ed20cda78b"
            }
        ],
        "InterfaceType": "interface",
        "Ipv6Addresses": [
            {
                "Ipv6Address": "2600:1f13:cfe:3650:a1dc:237c:393a:4ba7",
                "IsPrimaryIpv6": false
            }
        ],
        "MacAddress": "06:b8:68:d2:b2:2d",
        "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-05da417453f9a84bf",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-18.us-west-2.compute.internal",
        "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.18",
        "PrivateIpAddresses": [
            {
                "Primary": true,
                "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-18.us-west-2.compute.internal",
                "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.18"
            }
        ],
        "RequesterId": "AIDA4Z3Y7GSXTMEXAMPLE",
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "SourceDestCheck": true,
        "Status": "pending",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333",
        "TagSet": [],
```

```
        "VpcId": "vpc-02723a0feeeb9d57b",
        "Ipv6Address": "2600:1f13:cfe:3650:a1dc:237c:393a:4ba7"
    }
}
```

範例 3：建立具有連線追蹤組態選項的網路介面

下列create-network-interface範例會建立網路介面，並設定閒置連線追蹤逾時。

```
aws ec2 create-network-interface \
    --subnet-id subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333 \
    --groups sg-02e57dbcfe0331c1b \
    --connection-tracking-specification TcpEstablishedTimeout=86400,UdpTimeout=60
```

輸出：

```
{
    "NetworkInterface": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "ConnectionTrackingConfiguration": {
            "TcpEstablishedTimeout": 86400,
            "UdpTimeout": 60
        },
        "Description": "",
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupName": "my-security-group",
                "GroupId": "sg-02e57dbcfe0331c1b"
            }
        ],
        "InterfaceType": "interface",
        "Ipv6Addresses": [],
        "MacAddress": "06:4c:53:de:6d:91",
        "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-0c133586e08903d0b",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-94.us-west-2.compute.internal",
        "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.94",
        "PrivateIpAddresses": [
            {
                "Primary": true,
                "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-94.us-west-2.compute.internal",
                "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.94"
            }
```

```
        ],
        "RequesterId": "AIDA4Z3Y7GSXTMEXAMPLE",
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "SourceDestCheck": true,
        "Status": "pending",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333",
        "TagSet": [],
        "VpcId": "vpc-02723a0feeeb9d57b"
    }
}
```

範例 4：建立彈性織物適配器

下列`create-network-interface`範例會建立 EFA。

```
aws ec2 create-network-interface \
    --interface-type efa \
    --subnet-id subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333 \
    --description "my efa" \
    --groups sg-02e57dbcfe0331c1b
```

輸出：

```
{
    "NetworkInterface": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "Description": "my efa",
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupName": "my-efa-sg",
                "GroupId": "sg-02e57dbcfe0331c1b"
            }
        ],
        "InterfaceType": "efa",
        "Ipv6Addresses": [],
        "MacAddress": "06:d7:a4:f7:4d:57",
        "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-034acc2885e862b65",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-180.us-west-2.compute.internal",
        "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.180",
        "PrivateIpAddresses": [
            {
                "Primary": true,
```

```
                "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-8-180.us-west-2.compute.internal",
                "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.8.180"
            }
        ],
        "RequesterId": "AIDA4Z3Y7GSXTMEXAMPLE",
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "SourceDestCheck": true,
        "Status": "pending",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-00a24d0d67acf6333",
        "TagSet": [],
        "VpcId": "vpc-02723a0feeeb9d57b"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的彈性網路界面。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateNetworkInterface中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立指定的網路介面。

```
New-EC2NetworkInterface -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -Description "my network
 interface" -Group sg-12345678 -PrivateIpAddress 10.0.0.17
```

輸出：

```
Association        :
Attachment         :
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2c
Description        : my network interface
Groups             : {my-security-group}
MacAddress         : 0a:72:bc:1a:cd:7f
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-12345678
OwnerId            : 123456789012
PrivateDnsName     : ip-10-0-0-17.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress   : 10.0.0.17
PrivateIpAddresses : {}
RequesterId        :
RequesterManaged   : False
SourceDestCheck    : True
```

```
Status              : pending
SubnetId            : subnet-1a2b3c4d
TagSet              : {}
VpcId               : vpc-12345678
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateNetworkInterface式參考中的。

搭CreatePlacementGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreatePlacementGroup。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立放置群組

此範例指令會建立具有指定名稱的放置群組。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-placement-group --group-name my-cluster --strategy cluster
```

若要建立分割區放置群組

此範例指令會建立一個HDFS-Group-A以五個分割區命名的分割區放置群組。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-placement-group --group-name HDFS-Group-A --strategy partition --
partition-count 5
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreatePlacementGroup中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立具有指定名稱的置放群組。

```
New-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group -Strategy cluster
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreatePlacementGroup式參考中的。

搭CreateRoute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateRoute。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立路線的步驟

此範例會為指定的路由表建立路由。路由符合所有 IPv4 流量 (0.0.0.0/0)，並將其路由至指定的網際網路閘道。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id rtb-22574640 --destination-cidr-block
 0.0.0.0/0 --gateway-id igw-c0a643a9
```

這個例子命令在路由表 rtb-g8ff4ea2 中創建一個路由。此路由符合 IPv4 CIDR 區塊 10.0.0.0/16 的流量，並將其路由至 VPC 私人雲端對等連線。此路由可將流量導向至 VPC 對等連線中的對等 VPC。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id rtb-g8ff4ea2 --destination-cidr-block
 10.0.0.0/16 --vpc-peering-connection-id pcx-1a2b3c4d
```

此範例會在指定的路由表中建立符合所有 IPv6 流量 (::/0) 的路由，並將其路由至指定的僅限輸出網際網路閘道。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-route --route-table-id rtb-dce620b8 --destination-ipv6-cidr-
block ::/0 --egress-only-internet-gateway-id eigw-01eadbd45ecd7943f
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateRoute中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會為指定的路由表建立指定的路由。路由會比對所有流量，並將其傳送至指定的網際網路閘道。

```
New-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0 -
GatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
True
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateRoute式參考中的。

搭`CreateRouteTable`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateRouteTable`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立路由表

此範例會建立指定 VPC 的路由表。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-route-table --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

輸出：

```
{
    "RouteTable": {
        "Associations": [],
        "RouteTableId": "rtb-22574640",
        "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2",
        "PropagatingVgws": [],
        "Tags": [],
```

```
        "Routes": [
            {
                "GatewayId": "local",
                "DestinationCidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                "State": "active"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateRouteTable中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會為指定的 VPC 建立路由表。

```
New-EC2RouteTable -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

輸出：

```
Associations    : {}
PropagatingVgws : {}
Routes          : {}
RouteTableId    : rtb-1a2b3c4d
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateRouteTable式參考中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon VPC.
# - A subnet in that VPC.
# - A gateway attached to that subnet.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the route table.
# @param subnet_id [String] The ID of the subnet for the route table.
# @param gateway_id [String] The ID of the gateway for the route.
# @param destination_cidr_block [String] The destination CIDR block
#   for the route.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the route table.
# @param tag_value [String] The value portion of the tag for the route table.
# @return [Boolean] true if the route table was created and associated;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless route_table_created_and_associated?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE',
#     'subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE',
#     'igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE',
#     '0.0.0.0/0',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def route_table_created_and_associated?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  subnet_id,
  gateway_id,
  destination_cidr_block,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  route_table = ec2_resource.create_route_table(vpc_id: vpc_id)
  puts "Created route table with ID '#{route_table.id}'."
  route_table.create_tags(
    tags: [
      {
```

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  vpc_id = ""
  subnet_id = ""
  gateway_id = ""
  destination_cidr_block = ""
  tag_key = ""
  tag_value = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-route-table.rb " \
      "VPC_ID SUBNET_ID GATEWAY_ID DESTINATION_CIDR_BLOCK " \
      "TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION"
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-route-table.rb " \
      "vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE " \
      "'0.0.0.0/0' my-key my-value us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
```

```
    vpc_id = "vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE"
    subnet_id = "subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE"
    gateway_id = "igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE"
    destination_cidr_block = "0.0.0.0/0"
    tag_key = "my-key"
    tag_value = "my-value"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    vpc_id = ARGV[0]
    subnet_id = ARGV[1]
    gateway_id = ARGV[2]
    destination_cidr_block = ARGV[3]
    tag_key = ARGV[4]
    tag_value = ARGV[5]
    region = ARGV[6]
  end

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

  if route_table_created_and_associated?(
    ec2_resource,
    vpc_id,
    subnet_id,
    gateway_id,
    destination_cidr_block,
    tag_key,
    tag_value
  )
    puts "Route table created and associated."
  else
    puts "Route table not created or not associated."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateRouteTable中的。

搭`CreateSecurityGroup`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateSecurityGroup`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new security group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupDescription">A description of the new security group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The group Id of the new security group.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateSecurityGroup(string groupName, string
 groupDescription)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateSecurityGroupAsync(
            new CreateSecurityGroupRequest(groupName, groupDescription));

        return response.GroupId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateSecurityGroup中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

Aws::EC2::Model::CreateSecurityGroupRequest request;

request.SetGroupName(groupName);
request.SetDescription(description);
request.SetVpcId(vpcID);

const Aws::EC2::Model::CreateSecurityGroupOutcome outcome =
        ec2Client.CreateSecurityGroup(request);

if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
    std::cerr << "Failed to create security group:" <<
              outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    return false;
}

std::cout << "Successfully created security group named " << groupName <<
          std::endl;
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateSecurityGroup中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

為 EC2-Classic 建立安全群組

此範例會建立名為 `MySecurityGroup` 的安全群組。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-security-group --group-name MySecurityGroup --description "My
 security group"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "GroupId": "sg-903004f8"
}
```

為 EC2-VPC 建立安全群組

此範例會為指定 VPC 建立名為 `MySecurityGroup` 的安全群組。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-security-group --group-name MySecurityGroup --description "My
 security group" --vpc-id vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
{
    "GroupId": "sg-903004f8"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 命令行介面使用者指南》中的「使用安全群組」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateSecurityGroup中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createSecurityGroup(Ec2Client ec2, String groupName,
 String groupDesc, String vpcId,
```

```
            String myIpAddress) {
        try {
            CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
                    .groupName(groupName)
                    .description(groupDesc)
                    .vpcId(vpcId)
                    .build();

            CreateSecurityGroupResponse resp =
ec2.createSecurityGroup(createRequest);
            IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
                    .cidrIp(myIpAddress + "/0")
                    .build();

            IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
                    .ipProtocol("tcp")
                    .toPort(80)
                    .fromPort(80)
                    .ipRanges(ipRange)
                    .build();

            IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
                    .ipProtocol("tcp")
                    .toPort(22)
                    .fromPort(22)
                    .ipRanges(ipRange)
                    .build();

            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                    .groupName(groupName)
                    .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
                    .build();

            ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully added ingress policy to security
group " + groupName);
            return resp.groupId();

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateSecurityGroup中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { CreateSecurityGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new CreateSecurityGroupCommand({
    // Up to 255 characters in length. Cannot start with sg-.
    GroupName: "SECURITY_GROUP_NAME",
    // Up to 255 characters in length.
    Description: "DESCRIPTION",
  });

  try {
    const { GroupId } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(GroupId);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateSecurityGroup中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroup(groupNameVal: String?, groupDescVal: String?,
 vpcIdVal: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
        groupName = groupNameVal
        description = groupDescVal
        vpcId = vpcIdVal
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange = IpRange {
            cidrIp = "0.0.0.0/0"
        }

        val ipPerm = IpPermission {
            ipProtocol = "tcp"
            toPort = 80
            fromPort = 80
            ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
        }

        val ipPerm2 = IpPermission {
            ipProtocol = "tcp"
            toPort = 22
            fromPort = 22
            ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
        }

        val authRequest = AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
        }
```

```
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group
 $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateSecurityGroup中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會為指定的 VPC 建立安全性群組。

```
New-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Description "my security
 group" -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

輸出：

```
sg-12345678
```

範例 2：此範例會為 EC2-Classic 建立安全性群組。

```
New-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Description "my security
 group"
```

輸出：

```
sg-45678901
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateSecurityGroup式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, security_group=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param security_group: A Boto3 SecurityGroup object. This is a high-level
 object
                               that wraps security group actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def create(self, group_name, group_description):
        """
        Creates a security group in the default virtual private cloud (VPC) of
 the
        current account.

        :param group_name: The name of the security group to create.
        :param group_description: The description of the security group to
 create.
```

```
        :return: A Boto3 SecurityGroup object that represents the newly created
security group.
        """
        try:
            self.security_group = self.ec2_resource.create_security_group(
                GroupName=group_name, Description=group_description
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create security group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.security_group
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateSecurityGroup中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

require "aws-sdk-ec2"
```

```
# Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon EC2 client.
# @param group_name [String] A name for the security group.
# @param description [String] A description for the security group.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the security group.
# @return [String] The ID of security group that was created.
# @example
#   puts create_security_group(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-security-group',
#     'This is my security group.',
#     'vpc-6713dfEX'
#   )
def create_security_group(
  ec2_client,
  group_name,
  description,
  vpc_id
)
  security_group = ec2_client.create_security_group(
    group_name: group_name,
    description: description,
    vpc_id: vpc_id
  )
  puts "Created security group '#{group_name}' with ID " \
    "'#{security_group.group_id}' in VPC with ID '#{vpc_id}'."
  return security_group.group_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating security group: #{e.message}"
  return "Error"
end

# Adds an inbound rule to an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
```

```
# - The security group.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized Amazon EC2 client.
# @param security_group_id [String] The ID of the security group.
# @param ip_protocol [String] The network protocol for the inbound rule.
# @param from_port [String] The originating port for the inbound rule.
# @param to_port [String] The destination port for the inbound rule.
# @param cidr_ip_range [String] The CIDR IP range for the inbound rule.
# @return
# @example
#   exit 1 unless security_group_ingress_authorized?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'sg-030a858e078f1b9EX',
#     'tcp',
#     '80',
#     '80',
#     '0.0.0.0/0'
#   )
def security_group_ingress_authorized?(
  ec2_client,
  security_group_id,
  ip_protocol,
  from_port,
  to_port,
  cidr_ip_range
)
  ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
    group_id: security_group_id,
    ip_permissions: [
      {
        ip_protocol: ip_protocol,
        from_port: from_port,
        to_port: to_port,
        ip_ranges: [
          {
            cidr_ip: cidr_ip_range
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Added inbound rule to security group '#{security_group_id}' for protocol
 " \
    "'#{ip_protocol}' from port '#{from_port}' to port '#{to_port}' " \
```

```
    "with CIDR IP range '#{cidr_ip_range}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error adding inbound rule to security group: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Displays information about a security group's IP permissions set in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A security group with inbound rules, outbound rules, or both.
#
# @param p [Aws::EC2::Types::IpPermission] The IP permissions set.
# @example
#   ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
#   response = ec2_client.describe_security_groups
#   unless sg.ip_permissions.empty?
#     describe_security_group_permissions(
#       response.security_groups[0].ip_permissions[0]
#     )
#   end
def describe_security_group_permissions(perm)
  print "  Protocol: #{perm.ip_protocol == '-1' ? 'All' : perm.ip_protocol}"

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

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

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

```
  end

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

  print "\n"
end

# Displays information about available security groups in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized Amazon EC2 client.
# @example
#   describe_security_groups(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def describe_security_groups(ec2_client)
  response = ec2_client.describe_security_groups

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

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

      unless sg.ip_permissions.empty?
        puts "Inbound rules:" if sg.ip_permissions.count.positive?
        sg.ip_permissions.each do |p|
          describe_security_group_permissions(p)
        end
      end

      unless sg.ip_permissions_egress.empty?
        puts "Outbound rules:" if sg.ip_permissions.count.positive?
        sg.ip_permissions_egress.each do |p|
```

```
          describe_security_group_permissions(p)
        end
      end
    end
  else
    puts "No security groups found."
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about security groups: #{e.message}"
end

# Deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The security group.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon EC2 client.
# @param security_group_id [String] The ID of the security group to delete.
# @return [Boolean] true if the security group was deleted; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless security_group_deleted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'sg-030a858e078f1b9EX'
#   )
def security_group_deleted?(ec2_client, security_group_id)
  ec2_client.delete_security_group(group_id: security_group_id)
  puts "Deleted security group '#{security_group_id}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting security group: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  group_name = ""
  description = ""
  vpc_id = ""
  ip_protocol_http = ""
  from_port_http = ""
  to_port_http = ""
```

```
cidr_ip_range_http = ""
ip_protocol_ssh = ""
from_port_ssh = ""
to_port_ssh = ""
cidr_ip_range_ssh = ""
region = ""
# Print usage information and then stop.
if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
  puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-security-group.rb " \
    "GROUP_NAME DESCRIPTION VPC_ID IP_PROTOCOL_1 FROM_PORT_1 TO_PORT_1 " \
    "CIDR_IP_RANGE_1 IP_PROTOCOL_2 FROM_PORT_2 TO_PORT_2 " \
    "CIDR_IP_RANGE_2 REGION"
  puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-security-group.rb " \
    "my-security-group 'This is my security group.' vpc-6713dfEX " \
    "tcp 80 80 '0.0.0.0/0' tcp 22 22 '0.0.0.0/0' us-west-2"
  exit 1
# If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
elsif ARGV.count.zero?
  group_name = "my-security-group"
  description = "This is my security group."
  vpc_id = "vpc-6713dfEX"
  ip_protocol_http = "tcp"
  from_port_http = "80"
  to_port_http = "80"
  cidr_ip_range_http = "0.0.0.0/0"
  ip_protocol_ssh = "tcp"
  from_port_ssh = "22"
  to_port_ssh = "22"
  cidr_ip_range_ssh = "0.0.0.0/0"
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  region = "us-west-2"
# Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
else
  group_name = ARGV[0]
  description = ARGV[1]
  vpc_id = ARGV[2]
  ip_protocol_http = ARGV[3]
  from_port_http = ARGV[4]
  to_port_http = ARGV[5]
  cidr_ip_range_http = ARGV[6]
  ip_protocol_ssh = ARGV[7]
  from_port_ssh = ARGV[8]
  to_port_ssh = ARGV[9]
  cidr_ip_range_ssh = ARGV[10]
```

```
  region = ARGV[11]
end

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

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

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

  unless security_group_ingress_authorized?(
    ec2_client,
    security_group_id,
    ip_protocol_ssh,
    from_port_ssh,
    to_port_ssh,
    cidr_ip_range_ssh
  )
    puts "Could not add inbound SSH rule to security group. " \
      "Skipping this step."
```

```
    end
  end

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateSecurityGroup中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->createsecuritygroup(                 " oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes. "
          iv_description = 'Security group example'
          iv_groupname = iv_security_group_name
          iv_vpcid = iv_vpc_id
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Security group created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateSecurityGroup中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`CreateSnapshot`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateSnapshot`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立快照

此範例指令會建立磁碟區的快照，其磁碟區識別碼為，`vol-1234567890abcdef0`並提供識別快照的簡短描述。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-snapshot --volume-id vol-1234567890abcdef0 --description "This is
 my root volume snapshot"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Description": "This is my root volume snapshot",
    "Tags": [],
    "Encrypted": false,
    "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
    "State": "pending",
    "VolumeSize": 8,
    "StartTime": "2018-02-28T21:06:01.000Z",
    "Progress": "",
    "OwnerId": "012345678910",
    "SnapshotId": "snap-066877671789bd71b"
}
```

使用標籤建立快照

此範例指令會建立快照並套用兩個標籤：目的 = 產品和成本中心 = 123。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-snapshot --volume-id vol-1234567890abcdef0
 --description 'Prod backup' --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=snapshot,Tags=[{Key=purpose,Value=prod},
{Key=costcenter,Value=123}]'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Description": "Prod backup",
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Value": "prod",
            "Key": "purpose"
        },
        {
            "Value": "123",
            "Key": "costcenter"
        }
     ],
     "Encrypted": false,
     "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
     "State": "pending",
     "VolumeSize": 8,
     "StartTime": "2018-02-28T21:06:06.000Z",
     "Progress": "",
     "OwnerId": "012345678910",
     "SnapshotId": "snap-09ed24a70bc19bbe4"
 }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateSnapshot中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立指定磁碟區的快照。

```
New-EC2Snapshot -VolumeId vol-12345678 -Description "This is a test"
```

輸出：

```
DataEncryptionKeyId :
Description         : This is a test
Encrypted           : False
KmsKeyId            :
OwnerAlias          :
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Progress            :
SnapshotId          : snap-12345678
StartTime           : 12/22/2015 1:28:42 AM
State               : pending
StateMessage        :
Tags                : {}
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
VolumeSize          : 20
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateSnapshot式參考中的。

搭`CreateSpotDatafeedSubscription`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateSpotDatafeedSubscription`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立競價型執行個體資料饋送

下列`create-spot-datafeed-subscription`範例會建立競價型執行個體資料饋送。

```
aws ec2 create-spot-datafeed-subscription \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --prefix spot-data-feed
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SpotDatafeedSubscription": {
        "Bucket": "my-bucket",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "Prefix": "spot-data-feed",
        "State": "Active"
    }
```

```
}
```

資料饋送存放在您指定的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中。此資料饋送的檔案名稱具有下列格式。

```
my-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com/spot-data-feed/123456789012.YYYY-MM-DD-
HH.n.abcd1234.gz
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性運算雲端 Linux 執行個體使用者指南中的競價型執行個體資料饋送。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateSpotDatafeedSubscription中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立 Spot 執行個體資料饋送。

```
New-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription -Bucket my-s3-bucket -Prefix spotdata
```

輸出：

```
Bucket  : my-s3-bucket
Fault   :
OwnerId : 123456789012
Prefix  : spotdata
State   : Active
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateSpotDatafeedSubscription式參考中的。

搭`CreateSubnet`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateSubnet`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立僅具有 IPv4 CIDR 區塊的子網路

以下 `create-subnet` 範例會在指定 VPC 內建立具有指定 IPv4 CIDR 區塊的子網路。

```
aws ec2 create-subnet \
    --vpc-id vpc-081ec835f3EXAMPLE \
    --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/24 \
    --tag-specifications ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=my-ipv4-only-
subnet}]
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Subnet": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "AvailabilityZoneId": "usw2-az2",
        "AvailableIpAddressCount": 251,
        "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/24",
        "DefaultForAz": false,
        "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": false,
        "State": "available",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-0e99b93155EXAMPLE",
        "VpcId": "vpc-081ec835f3EXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation": false,
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": "my-ipv4-only-subnet"
            }
        ],
        "SubnetArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:subnet/
subnet-0e99b93155EXAMPLE"
    }
}
```

範例 2：建立具有 IPv4 和 IPv6 CIDR 區塊的子網路

以下 `create-subnet` 範例會在指定 VPC 內建立具有指定 IPv4 和 IPv6 CIDR 區塊的子網路。

```
aws ec2 create-subnet \
    --vpc-id vpc-081ec835f3EXAMPLE \
    --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/24 \
    --ipv6-cidr-block 2600:1f16:cfe:3660::/64 \
```

```
    --tag-specifications ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=my-ipv4-ipv6-
subnet}]
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Subnet": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "AvailabilityZoneId": "usw2-az2",
        "AvailableIpAddressCount": 251,
        "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/24",
        "DefaultForAz": false,
        "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": false,
        "State": "available",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-0736441d38EXAMPLE",
        "VpcId": "vpc-081ec835f3EXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation": false,
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "subnet-cidr-assoc-06c5f904499fcc623",
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "2600:1f13:cfe:3660::/64",
                "Ipv6CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associating"
                }
            }
        ],
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": "my-ipv4-ipv6-subnet"
            }
        ],
        "SubnetArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:subnet/
subnet-0736441d38EXAMPLE"
    }
}
```

範例 3：建立僅具有 IPv6 CIDR 區塊的子網路

以下 `create-subnet` 範例會在指定 VPC 內建立具有指定 IPv6 CIDR 區塊的子網路。

```
aws ec2 create-subnet \
```

```
    --vpc-id vpc-081ec835f3EXAMPLE \
    --ipv6-native \
    --ipv6-cidr-block 2600:1f16:115:200::/64 \
    --tag-specifications ResourceType=subnet,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=my-ipv6-only-
subnet}]
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Subnet": {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a",
        "AvailabilityZoneId": "usw2-az2",
        "AvailableIpAddressCount": 0,
        "DefaultForAz": false,
        "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": false,
        "State": "available",
        "SubnetId": "subnet-03f720e7deEXAMPLE",
        "VpcId": "vpc-081ec835f3EXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation": true,
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "subnet-cidr-assoc-01ef639edde556709",
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "2600:1f13:cfe:3660::/64",
                "Ipv6CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associating"
                }
            }
        ],
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": "my-ipv6-only-subnet"
            }
        ],
        "SubnetArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:subnet/
subnet-03f720e7deEXAMPLE"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon VPC 使用者指南》中的 VPC 和子網路。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateSubnet中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會使用指定的 CIDR 建立子網路。

```
New-EC2Subnet -VpcId vpc-12345678 -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/24
```

輸出：

```
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2c
AvailableIpAddressCount : 251
CidrBlock               : 10.0.0.0/24
DefaultForAz            : False
MapPublicIpOnLaunch     : False
State                   : pending
SubnetId                : subnet-1a2b3c4d
Tag                     : {}
VpcId                   : vpc-12345678
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateSubnet式參考中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Creates a subnet within a virtual private cloud (VPC) in
# Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) and then tags
# the subnet.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
```

```
# - A VPC in Amazon VPC.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the subnet.
# @param cidr_block [String] The IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet.
# @param availability_zone [String] The ID of the Availability Zone
#   for the subnet.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the subnet.
# @param tag_vlue [String] The value portion of the tag for the subnet.
# @return [Boolean] true if the subnet was created and tagged;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless subnet_created_and_tagged?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'vpc-6713dfEX',
#     '10.0.0.0/24',
#     'us-west-2a',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def subnet_created_and_tagged?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  cidr_block,
  availability_zone,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  subnet = ec2_resource.create_subnet(
    vpc_id: vpc_id,
    cidr_block: cidr_block,
    availability_zone: availability_zone
  )
  subnet.create_tags(
    tags: [
      {
        key: tag_key,
        value: tag_value
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Subnet created with ID '#{subnet.id}' in VPC with ID '#{vpc_id}' " \
    "and CIDR block '#{cidr_block}' in availability zone " \
```

```
    "'#{availability_zone}' and tagged with key '#{tag_key}' and " \
    "value '#{tag_value}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or tagging subnet: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  vpc_id = ""
  cidr_block = ""
  availability_zone = ""
  tag_key = ""
  tag_value = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-subnet.rb " \
      "VPC_ID CIDR_BLOCK AVAILABILITY_ZONE TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-subnet.rb " \
      "vpc-6713dfEX 10.0.0.0/24 us-west-2a my-key my-value us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    vpc_id = "vpc-6713dfEX"
    cidr_block = "10.0.0.0/24"
    availability_zone = "us-west-2a"
    tag_key = "my-key"
    tag_value = "my-value"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    vpc_id = ARGV[0]
    cidr_block = ARGV[1]
    availability_zone = ARGV[2]
    tag_key = ARGV[3]
    tag_value = ARGV[4]
    region = ARGV[5]
  end

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateSubnet中的。

搭CreateTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateTags。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::Tag nameTag;
    nameTag.SetKey("Name");
    nameTag.SetValue(instanceName);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateTagsRequest createRequest;
```

```
    createRequest.AddResources(instanceID);
    createRequest.AddTags(nameTag);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateTagsOutcome createOutcome = ec2Client.CreateTags(
            createRequest);
    if (!createOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to tag ec2 instance " << instanceID <<
                  " with name " << instanceName << ":" <<
                  createOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateTags中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：將標籤新增至資源

以下 `create-tags` 範例會將標籤 `Stack=production` 新增至指定的映像，或覆寫 AMI 的現有標籤，其中標籤金鑰為 `Stack`。

```
aws ec2 create-tags \
    --resources ami-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags Key=Stack,Value=production
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性運算雲端 Linux 執行個體使用者指南中的主題標題。

範例 2：若要將標籤新增至多個資源

下列 `create-tags` 範例會為 AMI 和執行個體新增 (或覆寫) 兩個標籤。其中一個標籤具有索引鍵 (`webserver`)，但沒有值 (值會設定為空白字串)。另一個標籤則有一個索引鍵 (`stack`) 和一個值 (`Production`)。

```
aws ec2 create-tags \
    --resources ami-1a2b3c4d i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags Key=webserver,Value=   Key=stack,Value=Production
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性運算雲端 Linux 執行個體使用者指南中的主題標題。

範例 3：新增包含特殊字元的標籤

下列 `create-tags` 範例會為執行個體新增標籤 `[Group]=test`。中括號 ([和]) 是特殊字元，必須將其逸出。下列範例也會使用每個環境適用的行接續字元。

如果您使用 Windows，請以雙引號 (") 括住具有特殊字元的元素，然後在每個雙引號字元前面加上反斜線 (\)，如下所示：

```
aws ec2 create-tags ^
    --resources i-1234567890abcdef0 ^
    --tags Key=\"[Group]\",Value=test
```

如果您使用的是 Windows PowerShell，請將具有特殊字元的值以雙引號 (「) 括住元素，在每個雙引號字元前加上反斜線 (\)，然後用單引號 (') 圍住整個索引鍵和值結構，如下所示：

```
aws ec2 create-tags `
    --resources i-1234567890abcdef0 `
    --tags 'Key=\"[Group]\",Value=test'
```

如果您是使用 Linux 或 OS X，請以雙引號 (") 括住具有特殊字元的值，然後使用單引號 (') 括住整個索引鍵和值結構，如下所示：

```
aws ec2 create-tags \
    --resources i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags 'Key="[Group]",Value=test'
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性運算雲端 Linux 執行個體使用者指南中的主題標題。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateTags中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將單一標籤新增至指定的資源。標籤鍵是「行李通」，標籤值為 'myTagValue'。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更高版本。

```
New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag"; Value="myTagValue" }
```

範例 2：此範例會更新指定的標籤，或將指定的標籤新增至指定的資源。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更高版本。

```
New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @( @{ Key="myTag"; Value="newTagValue" },
 @{ Key="test"; Value="anotherTagValue" } )
```

範例 3：在 PowerShell 版本 2 中，您必須使用新物件來建立標籤參數的標籤。

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"

New-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateTags式參考中的。

搭`CreateVolume`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateVolume`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立空的一般用途 SSD (gp2) 磁碟區

下列`create-volume`範例會在指定的可用區域中建立 80 GiB 一般用途 SSD (gp2) 磁碟區。請注意，目前的「區域」必須是`us-east-1`，或者您可以加入`--region`參數以指定指令的「區域」(Region)。

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --volume-type gp2 \
    --size 80 \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
    "Tags": [],
    "Encrypted": false,
    "VolumeType": "gp2",
```

```
    "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
    "State": "creating",
    "Iops": 240,
    "SnapshotId": "",
    "CreateTime": "YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.000Z",
    "Size": 80
}
```

如果您未指定磁碟區類型，則預設磁碟區類型為gp2。

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --size 80 \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a
```

範例 2：從快照建立佈建 IOPS SSD (io1) 磁碟區

下列`create-volume`範例會使用指定的快照，在指定的可用區域中建立具有 1000 個已佈建 IOPS IOPS 的佈建 IOPS SSD (io1) 磁碟區。

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --volume-type io1 \
    --iops 1000 \
    --snapshot-id snap-066877671789bd71b \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
    "Tags": [],
    "Encrypted": false,
    "VolumeType": "io1",
    "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
    "State": "creating",
    "Iops": 1000,
    "SnapshotId": "snap-066877671789bd71b",
    "CreateTime": "YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.000Z",
    "Size": 500
}
```

範例 3：建立加密磁碟區

下列create-volume範例會使用 EBS 加密的預設 CMK 建立加密磁碟區。如果預設為停用加密，您必須依照下列方式指定--encrypted參數。

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --size 80 \
    --encrypted \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
    "Tags": [],
    "Encrypted": true,
    "VolumeType": "gp2",
    "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
    "State": "creating",
    "Iops": 240,
    "SnapshotId": "",
    "CreateTime": "YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS.000Z",
    "Size": 80
}
```

如果預設為啟用加密，下列範例指令會建立加密的磁碟區，即使沒有--encrypted參數也是如此。

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --size 80 \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a
```

如果您使用--kms-key-id參數來指定客戶管理的 CMK，即使預設已啟用加密，也必須指定--encrypted參數。

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --volume-type gp2 \
    --size 80 \
    --encrypted \
    --kms-key-id 0ea3fef3-80a7-4778-9d8c-1c0c6EXAMPLE \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a
```

範例 4：建立含有標籤的磁碟區

下列create-volume範例會建立磁碟區並新增兩個標籤。

```
aws ec2 create-volume \
    --availability-zone us-east-1a \
    --volume-type gp2 \
    --size 80 \
    --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=volume,Tags=[{Key=purpose,Value=production},{Key=cost-
center,Value=cc123}]'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateVolume中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立指定的磁碟區。

```
New-EC2Volume -Size 50 -AvailabilityZone us-west-2a -VolumeType gp2
```

輸出：

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
CreateTime       : 12/22/2015 1:42:07 AM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 150
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 50
SnapshotId       :
State            : creating
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : gp2
```

範例 2：此範例要求會建立磁碟區，並套用含有堆疊金鑰和生產值的標籤。

```
$tag = @{ Key="stack"; Value="production" }

$tagspec = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
```

```
$tagspec.ResourceType = "volume"
$tagspec.Tags.Add($tag)

New-EC2Volume -Size 80 -AvailabilityZone "us-west-2a" -TagSpecification $tagspec
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateVolume式參考中的。

搭**CreateVpc**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateVpc`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立 VPC

以下 `create-vpc` 範例會建立具有指定 IPv4 CIDR 區塊和名稱標籤的 VPC。

```
aws ec2 create-vpc \
    --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/16 \
    --tag-specification ResourceType=vpc,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=MyVpc}]
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Vpc": {
        "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
        "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-5EXAMPLE",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpcId": "vpc-0a60eb65b4EXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "InstanceTenancy": "default",
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
        "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-07501b79ecEXAMPLE",
                "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                "CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associated"
                }
            }
```

```
        ],
        "IsDefault": false,
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": MyVpc"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

範例 2：建立具有專用租用的 VPC

以下 `create-vpc` 範例會建立具有指定 IPv4 CIDR 區塊和專用租用的 VPC。

```
aws ec2 create-vpc \
    --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/16 \
    --instance-tenancy dedicated
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Vpc": {
        "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
        "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-19edf471",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpcId": "vpc-0a53287fa4EXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "111122223333",
        "InstanceTenancy": "dedicated",
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
        "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-00b24cc1c2EXAMPLE",
                "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                "CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associated"
                }
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": false
    }
}
```

範例 3：建立具有 IPv6 CIDR 區塊的 VPC

以下 `create-vpc` 範例會建立具有 Amazon 提供之 IPv6 CIDR 區塊的 VPC。

```
aws ec2 create-vpc \
    --cidr-block 10.0.0.0/16 \
    --amazon-provided-ipv6-cidr-block
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Vpc": {
        "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
        "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-dEXAMPLE",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpcId": "vpc-0fc5e3406bEXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "InstanceTenancy": "default",
        "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-068432c60bEXAMPLE",
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "",
                "Ipv6CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associating"
                },
                "Ipv6Pool": "Amazon",
                "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2"
            }
        ],
        "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
            {
                "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-0669f8f9f5EXAMPLE",
                "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                "CidrBlockState": {
                    "State": "associated"
                }
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": false
    }
}
```

範例 4：使用來自 IPAM 集區的 CIDR 建立 VPC

以下 `create-vpc` 範例會使用來自 Amazon VPC IP 位址管理器 (IPAM) 集區的 CIDR 建立 VPC。

Linux 和 macOS：

```
aws ec2 create-vpc \
    --ipv4-ipam-pool-id ipam-pool-0533048da7d823723 \
    --tag-specifications
 ResourceType=vpc,Tags='[{Key=Environment,Value="Preprod"},
{Key=Owner,Value="Build Team"}]'
```

Windows：

```
aws ec2 create-vpc ^
    --ipv4-ipam-pool-id ipam-pool-0533048da7d823723 ^
    --tag-specifications
 ResourceType=vpc,Tags=[{Key=Environment,Value="Preprod"},{Key=Owner,Value="Build
 Team"}]
```

輸出：

```
{
     "Vpc": {
         "CidrBlock": "10.0.1.0/24",
         "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-2afccf50",
         "State": "pending",
         "VpcId": "vpc-010e1791024eb0af9",
         "OwnerId": "123456789012",
         "InstanceTenancy": "default",
         "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
         "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
             {
                 "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-0a77de1d803226d4b",
                 "CidrBlock": "10.0.1.0/24",
                 "CidrBlockState": {
                     "State": "associated"
                 }
             }
         ],
         "IsDefault": false,
         "Tags": [
             {
```

```
                "Key": "Environment",
                "Value": "Preprod"
            },
            {
                "Key": "Owner",
                "Value": "Build Team"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon VPC IPAM 使用者指南》中的建立使用 IPAM 集區 CIDR的 VPC。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateVpc中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會使用指定的 CIDR 建立 VPC。Amazon VPC 也會為虛 VPC 私人雲端建立下列項目：預設 DHCP 選項集、主路由表和預設網路 ACL。

```
New-EC2VPC -CidrBlock 10.0.0.0/16
```

輸出：

```
CidrBlock       : 10.0.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-1a2b3c4d
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : False
State           : pending
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateVpc式參考中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Creates a virtual private cloud (VPC) in
# Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) and then tags
# the VPC.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param cidr_block [String] The IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the VPC.
# @param tag_value [String] The value portion of the tag for the VPC.
# @return [Boolean] true if the VPC was created and tagged;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless vpc_created_and_tagged?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     '10.0.0.0/24',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def vpc_created_and_tagged?(
  ec2_resource,
  cidr_block,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  vpc = ec2_resource.create_vpc(cidr_block: cidr_block)

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

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

  puts "Created VPC with ID '#{vpc.id}' and tagged with key " \
    "'#{tag_key}' and value '#{tag_value}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "#{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  cidr_block = ""
  tag_key = ""
  tag_value = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-vpc.rb " \
      "CIDR_BLOCK TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-vpc.rb " \
      "10.0.0.0/24 my-key my-value us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    cidr_block = "10.0.0.0/24"
    tag_key = "my-key"
    tag_value = "my-value"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    cidr_block = ARGV[0]
    tag_key = ARGV[1]
    tag_value = ARGV[2]
    region = ARGV[3]
  end

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

  if vpc_created_and_tagged?(
    ec2_resource,
```

```
    cidr_block,
    tag_key,
    tag_value
  )
    puts "VPC created and tagged."
  else
    puts "VPC not created or not tagged."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateVpc中的。

搭`CreateVpcEndpoint`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateVpcEndpoint`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立閘道端點

下列`create-vpc-endpoint`範例會在該`us-east-1`區域的 VPC `vpc-1a2b3c4d` 和 Amazon S3 之間建立閘道 VPC 端點，並將路由表`rtb-11aa22bb`與端點建立關聯。

```
aws ec2 create-vpc-endpoint \
    --vpc-id vpc-1a2b3c4d \
    --service-name com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3 \
    --route-table-ids rtb-11aa22bb
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VpcEndpoint": {
        "PolicyDocument": "{\"Version\":\"2008-10-17\",\"Statement\":[{\"Sid\":
\"\",\"Effect\":\"Allow\",\"Principal\":\"\*\",\"Action\":\"\*\",\"Resource\":
\"\*\"}]}",
        "VpcId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
        "State": "available",
```

```
        "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3",
        "RouteTableIds": [
            "rtb-11aa22bb"
        ],
        "VpcEndpointId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
        "CreationTimestamp": "2015-05-15T09:40:50Z"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS PrivateLink 指南中的建立閘道端點。

範例 2：建立介面端點

下列`create-vpc-endpoint`範例會在該地區的 VPC `vpc-1a2b3c4d` 和 Amazon S3 之間建立一個介面虛擬私人雲端端點。`us-east-1`此命令會在子網路中建立端點`subnet-1a2b3c4d`，將其與安全性群組建立關聯`sg-1a2b3c4d`，並新增含有索引鍵為「Service」且值為「S3」的標籤。

```
aws ec2 create-vpc-endpoint \
    --vpc-id vpc-1a2b3c4d \
    --vpc-endpoint-type Interface \
    --service-name com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3 \
    --subnet-ids subnet-7b16de0c \
    --security-group-id sg-1a2b3c4d \
    --tag-specifications ResourceType=vpc-endpoint,Tags=[{Key=service,Value=S3}]
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VpcEndpoint": {
        "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-1a2b3c4d5e6f1a2b3",
        "VpcEndpointType": "Interface",
        "VpcId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
        "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3",
        "State": "pending",
        "RouteTableIds": [],
        "SubnetIds": [
            "subnet-1a2b3c4d"
        ],
        "Groups": [
            {
                "GroupId": "sg-1a2b3c4d",
```

```
                "GroupName": "default"
            }
        ],
        "PrivateDnsEnabled": false,
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "NetworkInterfaceIds": [
            "eni-0b16f0581c8ac6877"
        ],
        "DnsEntries": [
            {
                "DnsName": "*.vpce-1a2b3c4d5e6f1a2b3-9hnenorg.s3.us-
east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com",
                "HostedZoneId": "Z7HUB22UULQXV"
            },
            {
                "DnsName": "*.vpce-1a2b3c4d5e6f1a2b3-9hnenorg-us-east-1c.s3.us-
east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com",
                "HostedZoneId": "Z7HUB22UULQXV"
            }
        ],
        "CreationTimestamp": "2021-03-05T14:46:16.030000+00:00",
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "service",
                "Value": "S3"
            }
        ],
        "OwnerId": "123456789012"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《使用指南》中的〈建立介面端點〉 AWS PrivateLink。

範例 3：建立閘道 Load Balancer 端點

下列`create-vpc-endpoint`範例會在 VPC `vpc-111122223333aabbc` 和使用閘道 Load Balancer 設定的服務之間建立閘道 Load Balancer 端點。

```
aws ec2 create-vpc-endpoint \
    --service-name com.amazonaws.vpce.us-east-1.vpce-svc-123123a1c43abc123 \
    --vpc-endpoint-type GatewayLoadBalancer \
    --vpc-id vpc-111122223333aabbc \
    --subnet-ids subnet-0011aabbcc2233445
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VpcEndpoint": {
        "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-aabbaabbaabbaabba",
        "VpcEndpointType": "GatewayLoadBalancer",
        "VpcId": "vpc-111122223333aabbc",
        "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.vpce.us-east-1.vpce-svc-123123a1c43abc123",
        "State": "pending",
        "SubnetIds": [
            "subnet-0011aabbcc2233445"
        ],
        "RequesterManaged": false,
        "NetworkInterfaceIds": [
            "eni-01010120203030405"
        ],
        "CreationTimestamp": "2020-11-11T08:06:03.522Z",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《使用指南》中的「閘道 Load Balancer」端點 AWS PrivateLink。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateVpcEndpoint中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例為 VPC vpc -0fc1ff23f45b678eb 中的服務建立一個新的 VPC 端點

```
New-EC2VpcEndpoint -ServiceName com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.s3 -VpcId
 vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb
```

輸出：

```
ClientToken VpcEndpoint
----------- -----------
            Amazon.EC2.Model.VpcEndpoint
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateVpcEndpoint式參考中的。

搭CreateVpnConnection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateVpnConnection。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：使用動態路由建立 VPN 連線

下列create-vpn-connection範例會在指定的虛擬私有閘道與指定的客戶閘道之間建立 VPN 連線，並將標籤套用至 VPN 連線。輸出內容包括客戶閘道裝置的組態資訊 (XML 格式)。

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-connection \
    --type ipsec.1 \
    --customer-gateway-id cgw-001122334455aabbc \
    --vpn-gateway-id vgw-1a1a1a1a1a1a2b2b2 \
    --tag-specification 'ResourceType=vpn-connection,Tags=[{Key=Name,Value=BGP-
VPN}]'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VpnConnection": {
        "CustomerGatewayConfiguration": "...configuration information...",
        "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-001122334455aabbc",
        "Category": "VPN",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpnConnectionId": "vpn-123123123123abcab",
        "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-1a1a1a1a1a1a2b2b2",
        "Options": {
            "EnableAcceleration": false,
            "StaticRoutesOnly": false,
            "LocalIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
            "RemoteIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
            "TunnelInsideIpVersion": "ipv4",
            "TunnelOptions": [
                {},
                {}
            ]
        },
        "Routes": [],
        "Tags": [
```

```
            {
                "Key": "Name",
                "Value": "BGP-VPN"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS 網站間 VPN 使用者指南中的 AWS Site-to-Site VPN 運作方式。

範例 2：使用靜態路由建立 VPN 連線

下列`create-vpn-connection`範例會在指定的虛擬私有閘道與指定的客戶閘道之間建立 VPN 連線。這些選項指定靜態路由。輸出內容包括客戶閘道裝置的組態資訊 (XML 格式)。

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-connection \
    --type ipsec.1 \
    --customer-gateway-id cgw-001122334455aabbc \
    --vpn-gateway-id vgw-1a1a1a1a1a1a2b2b2 \
    --options "{\"StaticRoutesOnly\":true}"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VpnConnection": {
        "CustomerGatewayConfiguration": "..configuration information...",
        "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-001122334455aabbc",
        "Category": "VPN",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpnConnectionId": "vpn-123123123123abcab",
        "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-1a1a1a1a1a1a2b2b2",
        "Options": {
            "EnableAcceleration": false,
            "StaticRoutesOnly": true,
            "LocalIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
            "RemoteIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
            "TunnelInsideIpVersion": "ipv4",
            "TunnelOptions": [
                {},
                {}
            ]
        },
        "Routes": [],
```

```
        "Tags": []
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS 網站間 VPN 使用者指南中的 AWS Site-to-Site VPN 運作方式。

範例 3：建立 VPN 連線，並在 CIDR 和預先共用金鑰中指定您自己的連線

下列`create-vpn-connection`範例會建立 VPN 連線，並為每個通道指定內部 IP 位址 CIDR 區塊和自訂預先共用金鑰。指定的值會在`CustomerGatewayConfiguration`資訊中傳回。

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-connection \
    --type ipsec.1 \
    --customer-gateway-id cgw-001122334455aabbc \
    --vpn-gateway-id vgw-1a1a1a1a1a1a2b2b2 \
    --options
 TunnelOptions='[{TunnelInsideCidr=169.254.12.0/30,PreSharedKey=ExamplePreSharedKey1},
{TunnelInsideCidr=169.254.13.0/30,PreSharedKey=ExamplePreSharedKey2}]'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VpnConnection": {
        "CustomerGatewayConfiguration": "..configuration information...",
        "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-001122334455aabbc",
        "Category": "VPN",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpnConnectionId": "vpn-123123123123abcab",
        "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-1a1a1a1a1a1a2b2b2",
        "Options": {
            "EnableAcceleration": false,
            "StaticRoutesOnly": false,
            "LocalIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
            "RemoteIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
            "TunnelInsideIpVersion": "ipv4",
            "TunnelOptions": [
                {
                    "OutsideIpAddress": "203.0.113.3",
                    "TunnelInsideCidr": "169.254.12.0/30",
                    "PreSharedKey": "ExamplePreSharedKey1"
                },
                {
```

```
                    "OutsideIpAddress": "203.0.113.5",
                    "TunnelInsideCidr": "169.254.13.0/30",
                    "PreSharedKey": "ExamplePreSharedKey2"
                }
            ]
        },
        "Routes": [],
        "Tags": []
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS 網站間 VPN 使用者指南中的 AWS Site-to-Site VPN 運作方式。

範例 4：建立支援 IPv6 流量的 VPN 連線

下列`create-vpn-connection`範例會建立 VPN 連線，以支援指定傳輸閘道與指定客戶閘道之間的 IPv6 流量。兩個通道的通道選項都指定 AWS 必須起始 IKE 交涉。

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-connection \
    --type ipsec.1 \
    --transit-gateway-id tgw-12312312312312312 \
    --customer-gateway-id cgw-001122334455aabbc \
    --options TunnelInsideIpVersion=ipv6,TunnelOptions=[{StartupAction=start},
{StartupAction=start}]
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VpnConnection": {
        "CustomerGatewayConfiguration": "..configuration information...",
        "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-001122334455aabbc",
        "Category": "VPN",
        "State": "pending",
        "VpnConnectionId": "vpn-11111111122222222",
        "TransitGatewayId": "tgw-12312312312312312",
        "Options": {
            "EnableAcceleration": false,
            "StaticRoutesOnly": false,
            "LocalIpv6NetworkCidr": "::/0",
            "RemoteIpv6NetworkCidr": "::/0",
            "TunnelInsideIpVersion": "ipv6",
            "TunnelOptions": [
                {
```

```
                    "OutsideIpAddress": "203.0.113.3",
                    "StartupAction": "start"
                },
                {
                    "OutsideIpAddress": "203.0.113.5",
                    "StartupAction": "start"
                }
            ]
        },
        "Routes": [],
        "Tags": []
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS 網站間 VPN 使用者指南中的 AWS Site-to-Site VPN 運作方式。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateVpnConnection中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會在指定的虛擬私有閘道與指定的客戶閘道之間建立 VPN 連線。輸出包含網路管理員所需的組態資訊 (XML 格式)。

```
New-EC2VpnConnection -Type ipsec.1 -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
CustomerGatewayConfiguration : [XML document]
CustomerGatewayId            : cgw-1a2b3c4d
Options                      :
Routes                       : {}
State                        : pending
Tags                         : {}
Type                         :
VgwTelemetry                 : {}
VpnConnectionId              : vpn-12345678
VpnGatewayId                 : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

範例 2：此範例會建立 VPN 連線，並擷取具有指定名稱的檔案中的組態。

```
(New-EC2VpnConnection -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d).CustomerGatewayConfiguration | Out-File C:\path\vpn-
configuration.xml
```

範例 3：此範例會在指定的虛擬私有閘道與指定的客戶閘道之間建立具有靜態路由的 VPN 連線。

```
New-EC2VpnConnection -Type ipsec.1 -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d -VpnGatewayId
 vgw-1a2b3c4d -Options_StaticRoutesOnly $true
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateVpnConnection式參考中的。

搭`CreateVpnConnectionRoute`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateVpnConnectionRoute`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立 VPN 連線的靜態路由

此範例會為指定的 VPN 連線建立靜態路由。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-connection-route --vpn-connection-id vpn-40f41529 --
destination-cidr-block 11.12.0.0/16
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateVpnConnectionRoute中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會為指定的 VPN 連線建立指定的靜態路由。

```
New-EC2VpnConnectionRoute -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678 -DestinationCidrBlock
 11.12.0.0/16
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateVpnConnectionRoute式參考中的。

搭CreateVpnGateway配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateVpnGateway。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立虛擬私有閘道

此範例會建立虛擬私有閘道。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-gateway --type ipsec.1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VpnGateway": {
        "AmazonSideAsn": 64512,
        "State": "available",
        "Type": "ipsec.1",
        "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-9a4cacf3",
        "VpcAttachments": []
    }
}
```

使用特定亞馬遜端 ASN 建立虛擬私有閘道

此範例會建立虛擬私有閘道，並為 BGP 工作階段的 Amazon 端指定自主系統編號 (ASN)。

命令：

```
aws ec2 create-vpn-gateway --type ipsec.1 --amazon-side-asn 65001
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "VpnGateway": {
        "AmazonSideAsn": 65001,
        "State": "available",
        "Type": "ipsec.1",
        "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-9a4cacf3",
        "VpcAttachments": []
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateVpnGateway中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立指定的虛擬私有閘道。

```
New-EC2VpnGateway -Type ipsec.1
```

輸出：

```
AvailabilityZone :
State            : available
Tags             : {}
Type             : ipsec.1
VpcAttachments   : {}
VpnGatewayId     : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateVpnGateway式參考中的。

搭`DeleteCustomerGateway`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteCustomerGateway`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除客戶閘道

此範例會刪除指定的客戶閘道。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-customer-gateway --customer-gateway-id cgw-0e11f167
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteCustomerGateway中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的客戶閘道。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2CustomerGateway -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2CustomerGateway (DeleteCustomerGateway)" on
 Target "cgw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteCustomerGateway式參考中的。

搭`DeleteDhcpOptions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDhcpOptions`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除 DHCP 選項集

此範例會刪除指定的 DHCP 選項集。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-dhcp-options --dhcp-options-id dopt-d9070ebb
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteDhcpOptions中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的 DHCP 選項集。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2DhcpOption (DeleteDhcpOptions)" on Target
 "dopt-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteDhcpOptions式參考中的。

搭`DeleteFlowLogs`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteFlowLogs`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除流程記錄

下列`delete-flow-logs`範例會刪除指定的流程記錄。

```
aws ec2 delete-flow-logs --flow-log-id fl-11223344556677889
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Unsuccessful": []
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteFlowLogs中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會移除指定的 FlowLogId FL-01a2b3456a789c01

```
Remove-EC2FlowLog -FlowLogId fl-01a2b3456a789c01
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2FlowLog (DeleteFlowLogs)" on target
 "fl-01a2b3456a789c01".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteFlowLogs式參考中的。

搭`DeleteInternetGateway`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteInternetGateway`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除網際網路閘道

下列`delete-internet-gateway`範例會刪除指定的網際網路閘道。

```
aws ec2 delete-internet-gateway \
```

```
    --internet-gateway-id igw-0d0fb496b3EXAMPLE
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon VPC 使用者指南》中的網際網路閘道。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteInternetGateway中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的網際網路閘道。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2InternetGateway (DeleteInternetGateway)" on
 Target "igw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteInternetGateway式參考中的。

搭`DeleteKeyPair`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteKeyPair`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEC2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(new
DeleteKeyPairRequest(keyPairName)).ConfigureAwait(false);
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the key pair because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the temporary file where the key pair information was saved.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tempFileName">The path to the temporary file.</param>
    public void DeleteTempFile(string tempFileName)
    {
        if (File.Exists(tempFileName))
        {
            File.Delete(tempFileName);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteKeyPair中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
   Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteKeyPairRequest request;

   request.SetKeyName(keyPairName);
   const Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteKeyPairOutcome outcome =
ec2Client.DeleteKeyPair(
           request);

   if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
       std::cerr << "Failed to delete key pair " << keyPairName <<
                 ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
   }
   else {
       std::cout << "Successfully deleted key pair named " << keyPairName <<
                 std::endl;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteKeyPair中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除金鑰對

下列`delete-key-pair`範例會刪除指定的 key pair。

```
aws ec2 delete-key-pair \
    --key-name my-key-pair
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Return": true,
    "KeyPairId": "key-03c8d3aceb53b507"
}
```

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱《指AWS 令行介面使用指南》中的〈建立和刪除金鑰配對〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteKeyPair中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteKeys(Ec2Client ec2, String keyPair) {
        try {
            DeleteKeyPairRequest request = DeleteKeyPairRequest.builder()
                    .keyName(keyPair)
                    .build();

            ec2.deleteKeyPair(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted key pair named " + keyPair);

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteKeyPair中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteKeyPairCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteKeyPairCommand({
    KeyName: "KEY_PAIR_NAME",
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully deleted key pair.");
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteKeyPair中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteKeys(keyPair: String?) {
    val request = DeleteKeyPairRequest {
        keyName = keyPair
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteKeyPair(request)
        println("Successfully deleted key pair named $keyPair")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteKeyPair中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的 key pair。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2KeyPair -KeyName my-key-pair
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2KeyPair (DeleteKeyPair)" on Target "my-key-pair".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteKeyPair式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, key_file_dir, key_pair=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is
 stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A Boto3 KeyPair object. This is a high-level object that
                         wraps key pair actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        if self.key_pair is None:
```

```
            logger.info("No key pair to delete.")
            return

        key_name = self.key_pair.name
        try:
            self.key_pair.delete()
            self.key_pair = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete key %s. Here's why: %s : %s",
                key_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteKeyPair中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_ec2->deletekeypair( iv_keyname = iv_key_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Amazon EC2 key pair deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteKeyPair中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭DeleteLaunchTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteLaunchTemplate。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a launch template by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
/// <returns>Async task.</returns>
public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
{
    try
    {
        await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
            new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
            {
                LaunchTemplateName = templateName
            });
    }
    catch (AmazonClientException)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Unable to delete template {templateName}.");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteLaunchTemplate中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除啟動範本

此範例會刪除指定的啟動範本。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-launch-template --launch-template-id lt-0abcd290751193123
```

輸出：

```
{
  "LaunchTemplate": {
      "LatestVersionNumber": 2,
      "LaunchTemplateId": "lt-0abcd290751193123",
      "LaunchTemplateName": "TestTemplate",
      "DefaultVersionNumber": 2,
      "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root",
      "CreateTime": "2017-11-23T16:46:25.000Z"
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteLaunchTemplate中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
      await client.send(
```

```
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteLaunchTemplate中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
```

```
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
```

```
                    f"Couldn't delete launch template
{self.launch_template_name}: {err}."
                )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteLaunchTemplate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DeleteNetworkAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteNetworkAcl。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除網路 ACL 的步驟

此範例會刪除指定的網路 ACL。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-network-acl --network-acl-id acl-5fb85d36
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteNetworkAcl中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的網路 ACL。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
```

```
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkAcl (DeleteNetworkAcl)" on Target
 "acl-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteNetworkAcl式參考中的。

搭`DeleteNetworkAclEntry`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteNetworkAclEntry`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除網路 ACL 項目

此範例會從指定的網路 ACL 刪除輸入規則編號 100。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-network-acl-entry --network-acl-id acl-5fb85d36 --ingress --rule-
number 100
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteNetworkAclEntry中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從指定的網路 ACL 移除指定的規則。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber
 100
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkAclEntry (DeleteNetworkAclEntry)" on
 Target "acl-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteNetworkAclEntry式參考中的。

搭`DeleteNetworkInterface`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteNetworkInterface`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除網路介面

此範例會刪除指定的網路介面。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-network-interface --network-interface-id eni-e5aa89a3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteNetworkInterface中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的網路介面。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2NetworkInterface (DeleteNetworkInterface)" on
 Target "eni-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteNetworkInterface式參考中的。

搭**DeletePlacementGroup**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeletePlacementGroup。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除放置群組

此範例指令會刪除指定的放置群組。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-placement-group --group-name my-cluster
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeletePlacementGroup中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的放置群組。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2PlacementGroup (DeletePlacementGroup)" on Target
 "my-placement-group".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeletePlacementGroup式參考中的。

搭DeleteRoute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteRoute。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除路線

這個例子從指定的路由表中刪除指定的路由。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-route --route-table-id rtb-22574640 --destination-cidr-block
 0.0.0.0/0
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteRoute中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

實施例 1：這個例子從指定的路由表中刪除指定的路由。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 0.0.0.0/0
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Route (DeleteRoute)" on Target "rtb-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteRoute式參考中的。

搭DeleteRouteTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteRouteTable。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除路由表

這個例子刪除指定的路由表。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-route-table --route-table-id rtb-22574640
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteRouteTable中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的路由資料表。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2RouteTable (DeleteRouteTable)" on Target
 "rtb-1a2b3c4d".
```

```
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteRouteTable式參考中的。

搭DeleteSecurityGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteSecurityGroup。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteSecurityGroup(string groupId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DeleteSecurityGroupAsync(new
DeleteSecurityGroupRequest { GroupId = groupId });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteSecurityGroup中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request;

request.SetGroupId(securityGroupID);
auto outcome = ec2Client.DeleteSecurityGroup(request);

if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
    std::cerr << "Failed to delete security group " << securityGroupID <<
              ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
}
else {
    std::cout << "Successfully deleted security group " << securityGroupID <<
              std::endl;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteSecurityGroup中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

[EC2-Classic] 刪除安全群組

此範例會刪除名為 `MySecurityGroup` 的安全群組。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-name MySecurityGroup
```

[EC2-VPC] 刪除安全群組

此範例會刪除 ID 為 `sg-903004f8` 的安全群組。請注意，EC2-VPC 的安全群組不能按名稱引用。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-security-group --group-id sg-903004f8
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 命令行介面使用者指南》中的「使用安全群組」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteSecurityGroup中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteEC2SecGroup(Ec2Client ec2, String groupId) {
        try {
            DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request =
DeleteSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
                    .groupId(groupId)
                    .build();

            ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted security group with Id " +
groupId);

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteSecurityGroup中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteSecurityGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteSecurityGroupCommand({
    GroupId: "GROUP_ID",
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Security group deleted successfully.");
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteSecurityGroup中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteEC2SecGroup(groupIdVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteSecurityGroupRequest {
        groupId = groupIdVal
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request)
        println("Successfully deleted Security Group with id $groupIdVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteSecurityGroup中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除 EC2-VPC 的指定安全性群組。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupId sg-12345678
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2SecurityGroup (DeleteSecurityGroup)" on Target
 "sg-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

範例 2：此範例會刪除 EC2-Classic 的指定安全性群組。

```
Remove-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteSecurityGroup式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, security_group=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param security_group: A Boto3 SecurityGroup object. This is a high-level
 object
                               that wraps security group actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the security group.
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to delete.")
            return

        group_id = self.security_group.id
```

```
        try:
            self.security_group.delete()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete security group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteSecurityGroup中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_ec2->deletesecuritygroup( iv_groupid = iv_security_group_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Security group deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteSecurityGroup中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭DeleteSnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteSnapshot。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除快照

此範例命令會刪除快照 ID 為 snap-1234567890abcdef0 的快照。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-snapshot --snapshot-id snap-1234567890abcdef0
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteSnapshot中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的快照。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2Snapshot -SnapshotId snap-12345678
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Snapshot (DeleteSnapshot)" on target
 "snap-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteSnapshot式參考中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn delete_snapshot(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.delete_snapshot().snapshot_id(id).send().await?;

    println!("Deleted");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteSnapshot中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取消競價型執行個體資料饋送訂閱

此範例命令會刪除該帳戶的 Spot 資料饋送訂閱。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-spot-datafeed-subscription
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除您的 Spot 執行個體資料饋送。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
 (DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription)" on Target "".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteSpotDatafeedSubscription式參考中的。

搭`DeleteSubnet`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteSubnet`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除子網路

此範例會刪除指定的子網路。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-subnet --subnet-id subnet-9d4a7b6c
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteSubnet中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的子網路。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2Subnet -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Subnet (DeleteSubnet)" on Target
 "subnet-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteSubnet式參考中的。

搭`DeleteTags`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTags`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要從資源刪除標籤

下列`delete-tags`範例會刪除指定影像`Stack=Test`中的標籤。當您同時指定值和索引鍵名稱時，只有在標籤的值與指定值相符時，才會刪除標籤。

```
aws ec2 delete-tags \
    --resources ami-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags Key=Stack,Value=Test
```

指定標籤的值是可選的。下列`delete-tags`範例會`purpose`從指定的執行個體刪除具有索引鍵名稱的標籤，而不論標籤的標籤值為何。

```
aws ec2 delete-tags \
```

```
    --resources i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags Key=purpose
```

如果您將空字串指定為標籤值，則只有當標籤的值為空字串時，才會刪除標籤。下列`delete-tags`範例會指定空字串做為要刪除之標籤的標籤值。

```
aws ec2 delete-tags \
    --resources i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags Key=Name,Value=
```

範例 2：若要從多個資源刪除標籤

下列`delete-tags`範例會從執行個體和 AMI 中刪除標籤 `目的 =test``。如前面的範例所示，您可以省略指令中的標籤值。

```
aws ec2 delete-tags \
    --resources i-1234567890abcdef0 ami-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --tags Key=Purpose
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteTags中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：無論標籤值為何，本範例都會從指定的資源中刪除指定的標籤。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更新版本。

```
Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag" } -Force
```

範例 2：此範例會從指定的資源刪除指定的標籤，但前提是在標籤值相符時才會刪除。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更新版本。

```
Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag @{ Key="myTag";Value="myTagValue" } -
Force
```

範例 3：此範例會從指定的資源刪除指定的標籤，而不論標籤值為何。

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"
```

```
Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag -Force
```

範例 4：此範例會從指定的資源刪除指定的標籤，但前提是在標籤值相符時才會刪除。

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "myTag"
$tag.Value = "myTagValue"

Remove-EC2Tag -Resource i-12345678 -Tag $tag -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteTags式參考中的。

搭`DeleteVolume`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteVolume`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除磁碟區

此範例指令會刪除磁碟區 ID 為的可用磁碟區`vol-049df61146c4d7901`。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-volume --volume-id vol-049df61146c4d7901
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteVolume中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例分離指定的磁碟區。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Volume (DeleteVolume)" on target
 "vol-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteVolume式參考中的。

搭**DeleteVpc**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteVpc。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除虛擬私人雲端

此範例會刪除指定的 VPC。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-vpc --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteVpc中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的 VPC。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2Vpc -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2Vpc (DeleteVpc)" on Target "vpc-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteVpc式參考中的。

搭DeleteVpnConnection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteVpnConnection。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除 VPN 連線

此範例會刪除指定的 VPN 連線。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-vpn-connection --vpn-connection-id vpn-40f41529
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteVpnConnection中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的 VPN 連線。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2VpnConnection -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
```

```
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnConnection (DeleteVpnConnection)" on Target
 "vpn-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteVpnConnection式參考中的。

搭DeleteVpnConnectionRoute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteVpnConnectionRoute。

CLI

AWS CLI

從 VPN 連線刪除靜態路由

此範例會從指定的 VPN 連線刪除指定的靜態路由。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-vpn-connection-route --vpn-connection-id vpn-40f41529 --
destination-cidr-block 11.12.0.0/16
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteVpnConnectionRoute中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從指定的 VPN 連線移除指定的靜態路由。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2VpnConnectionRoute -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678 -DestinationCidrBlock
 11.12.0.0/16
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
```

```
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnConnectionRoute (DeleteVpnConnectionRoute)" on
 Target "vpn-12345678".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteVpnConnectionRoute式參考中的。

搭`DeleteVpnGateway`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteVpnGateway`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除虛擬私有閘道

此範例會刪除指定的虛擬私有閘道。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 delete-vpn-gateway --vpn-gateway-id vgw-9a4cacf3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteVpnGateway中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的虛擬私有閘道。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
```

```
Performing operation "Remove-EC2VpnGateway (DeleteVpnGateway)" on Target
 "vgw-1a2b3c4d".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteVpnGateway式參考中的。

搭`DeregisterImage`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeregisterImage`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取消註冊 AMI

此範例會取消註冊指定的 AMI。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 deregister-image --image-id ami-4fa54026
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeregisterImage中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取消註冊指定的 AMI。

```
Unregister-EC2Image -ImageId ami-12345678
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeregisterImage式參考中的。

搭`DescribeAccountAttributes`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAccountAttributes`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述您 AWS 帳戶的所有屬性

此範例說明您 AWS 帳戶的屬性。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-account-attributes
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AccountAttributes": [
        {
            "AttributeName": "vpc-max-security-groups-per-interface",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "5"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "AttributeName": "max-instances",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "20"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "AttributeName": "supported-platforms",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "EC2"
                },
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "VPC"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
```

```
            "AttributeName": "default-vpc",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "none"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "AttributeName": "max-elastic-ips",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "5"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "AttributeName": "vpc-max-elastic-ips",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "5"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

描述您 AWS 帳戶的單一屬性

此範例說明您 AWS 帳戶的`supported-platforms`屬性。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-account-attributes --attribute-names supported-platforms
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AccountAttributes": [
        {
            "AttributeName": "supported-platforms",
            "AttributeValues": [
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "EC2"
```

```
                },
                {
                    "AttributeValue": "VPC"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAccountAttributes中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明您是否可以將例證啟動到該區域中的 EC2-典型和 EC2-VPC，或只啟動至 EC2-VPC。

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName supported-platforms).AttributeValues
```

輸出：

```
AttributeValue
--------------
EC2
VPC
```

範例 2：此範例說明您的預設 VPC，或者如果您的區域中沒有預設 VPC，則為「none」。

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName default-vpc).AttributeValues
```

輸出：

```
AttributeValue
--------------
vpc-12345678
```

範例 3：此範例說明您可以執行的隨需執行個體數目上限。

```
(Get-EC2AccountAttribute -AttributeName max-instances).AttributeValues
```

輸出：

```
AttributeValue
--------------
20
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeAccountAttributes式參考中的。

搭DescribeAddresses配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAddresses。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAddressesRequest request;
    auto outcome = ec2Client.DescribeAddresses(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left << std::setw(20) << "InstanceId" <<
                  std::setw(15) << "Public IP" << std::setw(10) << "Domain" <<
                  std::setw(30) << "Allocation ID" << std::setw(25) <<
                  "NIC ID" << std::endl;

        const auto &addresses = outcome.GetResult().GetAddresses();
        for (const auto &address: addresses) {
            Aws::String domainString =
                    Aws::EC2::Model::DomainTypeMapper::GetNameForDomainType(
                            address.GetDomain());

            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(20) <<
                      address.GetInstanceId() << std::setw(15) <<
                      address.GetPublicIp() << std::setw(10) << domainString <<
```

```
                        std::setw(30) << address.GetAllocationId() << std::setw(25)
                        << address.GetNetworkInterfaceId() << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe Elastic IP addresses:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeAddresses中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：擷取有關您所有彈性 IP 地址的詳細資訊

以下 `describe addresses` 範例顯示有關您彈性 IP 地址的詳細資訊。

```
aws ec2 describe-addresses
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Addresses": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "PublicIp": "198.51.100.0",
            "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
            "Domain": "standard"
        },
        {
            "Domain": "vpc",
            "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-12345678",
            "AssociationId": "eipassoc-12345678",
            "NetworkInterfaceOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "PublicIp": "203.0.113.0",
            "AllocationId": "eipalloc-12345678",
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.241"
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：擷取有關 EC2-VPC 適用之彈性 IP 地址的詳細資訊

下列 `describe-addresses` 範例會顯示彈性 IP 地址的詳細資訊，以便搭配 VPC 中的執行個體使用。

```
aws ec2 describe-addresses \
    --filters "Name=domain,Values=vpc"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Addresses": [
        {
            "Domain": "vpc",
            "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-12345678",
            "AssociationId": "eipassoc-12345678",
            "NetworkInterfaceOwnerId": "123456789012",
            "PublicIp": "203.0.113.0",
            "AllocationId": "eipalloc-12345678",
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.241"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 3：擷取有關透過配置 ID 所指定的彈性 IP 地址的詳細資訊

下列 `describe-addresses` 範例顯示具有指定配置 ID (已與 EC2-VPC 中的執行個體建立關聯) 的彈性 IP 地址的詳細資訊。

```
aws ec2 describe-addresses \
    --allocation-ids eipalloc-282d9641
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "Addresses": [
        {
            "Domain": "vpc",
            "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-1a2b3c4d",
            "AssociationId": "eipassoc-123abc12",
            "NetworkInterfaceOwnerId": "1234567891012",
            "PublicIp": "203.0.113.25",
            "AllocationId": "eipalloc-282d9641",
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.251.50.12"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 4：擷取有關透過其 VPC 私有 IP 地址所指定的彈性 IP 地址的詳細資訊

下列 `describe-addresses` 範例針對已與 EC2-VPC 中特定私有 IP 位址建立關聯的彈性 IP 地址，顯示詳細資訊。

```
aws ec2 describe-addresses \
    --filters "Name=private-ip-address,Values=10.251.50.12"
```

範例 5：擷取有關 EC2-Classic 中彈性 IP 地址的詳細資訊

下列 `describe-addresses` 範例會顯示彈性 IP 地址的詳細資訊，以便用於 EC2-Classic。

```
aws ec2 describe-addresses \
    --filters "Name=domain,Values=standard"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Addresses": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "PublicIp": "203.0.110.25",
            "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
            "Domain": "standard"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 6：擷取有關透過其公有 IP 地址所指定的彈性 IP 地址的詳細資訊

下列 `describe-addresses` 範例顯示具有值 `203.0.110.25` (已與 EC2-Classic 中的執行個體建立關聯) 的彈性 IP 地址的詳細資訊。

```
aws ec2 describe-addresses \
    --public-ips 203.0.110.25
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Addresses": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "PublicIp": "203.0.110.25",
            "PublicIpv4Pool": "amazon",
            "Domain": "standard"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAddresses中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeAddressesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeAddressesCommand({
    // You can omit this property to show all addresses.
```

```
    AllocationIds: ["ALLOCATION_ID"],
  });

  try {
    const { Addresses } = await client.send(command);
    const addressList = Addresses.map((address) => ` • ${address.PublicIp}`);
    console.log("Elastic IP addresses:");
    console.log(addressList.join("\n"));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeAddresses中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明 EC2-Classic 中執行個體的指定彈性 IP 位址。

```
Get-EC2Address -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678
```

輸出：

```
AllocationId            : eipalloc-12345678
AssociationId           : eipassoc-12345678
Domain                  : vpc
InstanceId              : i-87654321
NetworkInterfaceId      : eni-12345678
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId : 12345678
PrivateIpAddress        : 10.0.2.172
PublicIp                : 198.51.100.2
```

範例 2：此範例說明 VPC 中執行個體的彈性 IP 位址。此語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更新版本。

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{ Name="domain";Values="vpc" }
```

範例 3：此範例說明 EC2-Classic 中執行個體的指定彈性 IP 位址。

```
Get-EC2Address -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

輸出：

```
AllocationId            :
AssociationId           :
Domain                  : standard
InstanceId              : i-12345678
NetworkInterfaceId      :
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId :
PrivateIpAddress        :
PublicIp                : 203.0.113.17
```

範例 4：此範例說明 EC2-Classic 中執行個體的彈性 IP 位址。此語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更新版本。

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{ Name="domain";Values="standard" }
```

範例 5：此範例說明您的所有彈性 IP 位址。

```
Get-EC2Address
```

範例 6：此範例會針對篩選器中提供的執行個體 ID 傳回公用和私有 IP

```
Get-EC2Address -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="instance-
id";Values="i-0c12d3f4f567ffb89"} | Select-Object PrivateIpAddress, PublicIp
```

輸出：

```
PrivateIpAddress PublicIp
---------------- --------
10.0.0.99        63.36.5.227
```

範例 7：此範例會擷取所有具有其配置識別碼、關聯識別碼和執行個體 ID 的彈性 IP

```
Get-EC2Address -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object InstanceId, AssociationId,
 AllocationId, PublicIp
```

輸出：

```
InstanceId          AssociationId              AllocationId
 PublicIp
----------          -------------              ------------
 --------
                                               eipalloc-012e3b456789e1fad
 17.212.120.178
i-0c123dfd3415bac67 eipassoc-0e123456bb7890bdb eipalloc-01cd23ebf45f7890c
 17.212.124.77
                                               eipalloc-012345678eeabcfad
 17.212.225.7
i-0123d405c67e89a0c eipassoc-0c123b456783966ba eipalloc-0123cdd456a8f7892
 37.216.52.173
i-0f1bf2f34c5678d09 eipassoc-0e12934568a952d96 eipalloc-0e1c23e4d5e6789e4
 37.218.222.278
i-012e3cb4df567e8aa eipassoc-0d1b2fa4d67d03810 eipalloc-0123f456f78a01b58
 37.210.82.27
i-0123bcf4b567890e1 eipassoc-01d2345f678903fb1 eipalloc-0e1db23cfef5c45c7
 37.215.222.270
```

範例 8：此範例擷取符合標籤金鑰「類別」且值為「Prod」的 EC2 IP 位址清單

```
Get-EC2Address -Filter @{Name="tag:Category";Values="Prod"}
```

輸出：

```
AllocationId            : eipalloc-0123f456f81a01b58
AssociationId           : eipassoc-0d1b23a456d103810
CustomerOwnedIp         :
CustomerOwnedIpv4Pool   :
Domain                  : vpc
InstanceId              : i-012e3cb4df567e1aa
NetworkBorderGroup      : eu-west-1
NetworkInterfaceId      : eni-0123f41d5a60d5f40
NetworkInterfaceOwnerId : 123456789012
PrivateIpAddress        : 192.168.1.84
PublicIp                : 34.250.81.29
PublicIpv4Pool          : amazon
Tags                    : {Category, Name}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeAddresses式參考中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeaddresses( ) .                        "
 oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_addresses) = oo_result->get_addresses( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about Elastic IP addresses.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAddresses中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`DescribeAvailabilityZones`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAvailabilityZones`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
        return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAvailabilityZones中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest describe_request;
    auto describe_outcome =
ec2Client.DescribeAvailabilityZones(describe_request);
```

```
    if (describe_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "ZoneName" <<
                  std::setw(20) << "State" <<
                  std::setw(32) << "Region" << std::endl;

        const auto &zones =
                describe_outcome.GetResult().GetAvailabilityZones();

        for (const auto &zone: zones) {
            Aws::String stateString =

 Aws::EC2::Model::AvailabilityZoneStateMapper::GetNameForAvailabilityZoneState(
                            zone.GetState());
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << zone.GetZoneName() <<
                      std::setw(20) << stateString <<
                      std::setw(32) << zone.GetRegionName() << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe availability zones:" <<
                  describe_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        result = false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeAvailabilityZones中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述您的可用區域

下列範例 `describe-availability-zones` 針對可供您使用的可用區域顯示詳細資訊。回應包含僅適用於目前區域的可用區域。在這個範例中，它預設在 `us-west-2` (奧勒岡) 區域使用設定檔。

```
aws ec2 describe-availability-zones
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AvailabilityZones": [
        {
            "State": "available",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required",
            "Messages": [],
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "ZoneName": "us-west-2a",
            "ZoneId": "usw2-az1",
            "GroupName": "us-west-2",
            "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2"
        },
        {
            "State": "available",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required",
            "Messages": [],
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "ZoneName": "us-west-2b",
            "ZoneId": "usw2-az2",
            "GroupName": "us-west-2",
            "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2"
        },
        {
            "State": "available",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required",
            "Messages": [],
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "ZoneName": "us-west-2c",
            "ZoneId": "usw2-az3",
            "GroupName": "us-west-2",
            "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2"
        },
        {
            "State": "available",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required",
            "Messages": [],
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "ZoneName": "us-west-2d",
            "ZoneId": "usw2-az4",
            "GroupName": "us-west-2",
            "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2"
        },
```

```
        {
            "State": "available",
            "OptInStatus": "opted-in",
            "Messages": [],
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "ZoneName": "us-west-2-lax-1a",
            "ZoneId": "usw2-lax1-az1",
            "GroupName": "us-west-2-lax-1",
            "NetworkBorderGroup": "us-west-2-lax-1"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAvailabilityZones中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明目前可用區域的可用區域。

```
Get-EC2AvailabilityZone
```

輸出：

```
Messages    RegionName    State        ZoneName
--------    ----------    -----        --------
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2a
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2b
{}          us-west-2     available    us-west-2c
```

範例 2：此範例說明處於受損狀態的任何可用區域。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更高版本。

```
Get-EC2AvailabilityZone -Filter @{ Name="state";Values="impaired" }
```

實施例 3：在 PowerShell 版本 2 中，您必須使用新對象創建過濾器。

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = "impaired"
```

```
Get-EC2AvailabilityZone -Filter $filter
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeAvailabilityZones式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
```

```
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def get_availability_zones(self):
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get availability zones: {err}.")
        else:
            return zones
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeAvailabilityZones中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeavailabilityzones( ) .
 " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_zones) = oo_result->get_availabilityzones( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about Availability Zones.' TYPE 'I'.

      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAvailabilityZones中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`DescribeBundleTasks`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeBundleTasks`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述您的套裝軟體工作

此範例說明所有套裝軟體工作。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-bundle-tasks
```

輸出：

```
{
  "BundleTasks": [
    {
      "UpdateTime": "2015-09-15T13:26:54.000Z",
      "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
      "Storage": {
        "S3": {
            "Prefix": "winami",
            "Bucket": "bundletasks"
        }
      },
      "State": "bundling",
      "StartTime": "2015-09-15T13:24:35.000Z",
      "Progress": "3%",
      "BundleId": "bun-2a4e041c"
    }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeBundleTasks中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的套裝軟體工作。

```
Get-EC2BundleTask -BundleId bun-12345678
```

範例 2：此範例說明狀態為「完成」或「失敗」的套裝軟體工作。

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "complete", "failed" )

Get-EC2BundleTask -Filter $filter
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeBundleTasks式參考中的。

搭DescribeCapacityReservations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeCapacityReservations。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述一或多個容量保留

下列describe-capacity-reservations範例顯示目前「 AWS 區域」中所有容量保留的詳細資訊。

```
aws ec2 describe-capacity-reservations
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CapacityReservations": [
        {
            "CapacityReservationId": "cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE ",
            "EndDateType": "unlimited",
            "AvailabilityZone": "eu-west-1a",
            "InstanceMatchCriteria": "open",
            "Tags": [],
            "EphemeralStorage": false,
            "CreateDate": "2019-08-16T09:03:18.000Z",
            "AvailableInstanceCount": 1,
            "InstancePlatform": "Linux/UNIX",
            "TotalInstanceCount": 1,
            "State": "active",
            "Tenancy": "default",
            "EbsOptimized": true,
            "InstanceType": "a1.medium"
        },
        {
            "CapacityReservationId": "cr-abcdEXAMPLE9876ef ",
            "EndDateType": "unlimited",
```

```
            "AvailabilityZone": "eu-west-1a",
            "InstanceMatchCriteria": "open",
            "Tags": [],
            "EphemeralStorage": false,
            "CreateDate": "2019-08-07T11:34:19.000Z",
            "AvailableInstanceCount": 3,
            "InstancePlatform": "Linux/UNIX",
            "TotalInstanceCount": 3,
            "State": "cancelled",
            "Tenancy": "default",
            "EbsOptimized": true,
            "InstanceType": "m5.large"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：描述一或多個容量保留

下列describe-capacity-reservations範例顯示有關指定容量保留的詳細資訊。

```
aws ec2 describe-capacity-reservations \
    --capacity-reservation-ids cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CapacityReservations": [
        {
            "CapacityReservationId": "cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE",
            "EndDateType": "unlimited",
            "AvailabilityZone": "eu-west-1a",
            "InstanceMatchCriteria": "open",
            "Tags": [],
            "EphemeralStorage": false,
            "CreateDate": "2019-08-16T09:03:18.000Z",
            "AvailableInstanceCount": 1,
            "InstancePlatform": "Linux/UNIX",
            "TotalInstanceCount": 1,
            "State": "active",
            "Tenancy": "default",
            "EbsOptimized": true,
            "InstanceType": "a1.medium"
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性運算雲端 Linux 執行個體使用者指南中的檢視容量保留。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeCapacityReservations中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明區域的一或多個「產能預留」

```
Get-EC2CapacityReservation -Region eu-west-1
```

輸出：

```
AvailabilityZone       : eu-west-1b
AvailableInstanceCount : 2
CapacityReservationId  : cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba
CreateDate             : 3/28/2019 9:29:41 AM
EbsOptimized           : True
EndDate                : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
EndDateType            : unlimited
EphemeralStorage       : False
InstanceMatchCriteria  : open
InstancePlatform       : Windows
InstanceType           : m4.xlarge
State                  : active
Tags                   : {}
Tenancy                : default
TotalInstanceCount     : 2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeCapacityReservations式參考中的。

搭`DescribeCustomerGateways`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeCustomerGateways`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述您的客戶閘道

此範例說明您的客戶閘道。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-customer-gateways
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CustomerGateways": [
        {
            "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-b4dc3961",
            "IpAddress": "203.0.113.12",
            "State": "available",
            "Type": "ipsec.1",
            "BgpAsn": "65000"
        },
        {
            "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-0e11f167",
            "IpAddress": "12.1.2.3",
            "State": "available",
            "Type": "ipsec.1",
            "BgpAsn": "65534"
        }
    ]
}
```

描述特定客戶閘道

此範例說明指定的客戶閘道。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-customer-gateways --customer-gateway-ids cgw-0e11f167
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CustomerGateways": [
        {
            "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-0e11f167",
            "IpAddress": "12.1.2.3",
            "State": "available",
            "Type": "ipsec.1",
            "BgpAsn": "65534"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeCustomerGateways中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的客戶閘道。

```
Get-EC2CustomerGateway -CustomerGatewayId cgw-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
BgpAsn            : 65534
CustomerGatewayId : cgw-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress         : 203.0.113.12
State             : available
Tags              : {}
Type              : ipsec.1
```

範例 2：此範例說明其狀態為擱置中或可用的任何客戶閘道。

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2CustomerGateway -Filter $filter
```

範例 3：此範例說明您的所有客戶閘道。

```
Get-EC2CustomerGateway
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeCustomerGateways式參考中的。

搭DescribeDhcpOptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDhcpOptions。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述您的 DHCP 選項

下列describe-dhcp-options範例會擷取有關 DHCP 選項的詳細資料。

```
aws ec2 describe-dhcp-options
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DhcpOptions": [
        {
            "DhcpConfigurations": [
                {
                    "Key": "domain-name",
                    "Values": [
                        {
                            "Value": "us-east-2.compute.internal"
                        }
                    ]
                },
                {
                    "Key": "domain-name-servers",
                    "Values": [
                        {
                            "Value": "AmazonProvidedDNS"
                        }
                    ]
                }
```

```
            ],
            "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-19edf471",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333"
        },
        {
            "DhcpConfigurations": [
                {
                    "Key": "domain-name",
                    "Values": [
                        {
                            "Value": "us-east-2.compute.internal"
                        }
                    ]
                },
                {
                    "Key": "domain-name-servers",
                    "Values": [
                        {
                            "Value": "AmazonProvidedDNS"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-fEXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS VPC 使用指南》中的〈使用 DHCP 選項集〉。

範例 2：描述您的 DHCP 選項並篩選輸出

下列`describe-dhcp-options`範例說明您的 DHCP 選項，並使用篩選器，僅傳回網域名稱伺服器的 DHCP 選項。`example.com`此範例使用`--query`參數僅顯示輸出中的組態資訊和 ID。

```
aws ec2 describe-dhcp-options \
    --filters Name=key,Values=domain-name-servers Name=value,Values=example.com \
    --query "DhcpOptions[*].[DhcpConfigurations,DhcpOptionsId]"
```

輸出：

```
[
```

```
    [
        [
            {
                "Key": "domain-name",
                "Values": [
                    {
                        "Value": "example.com"
                    }
                ]
            },
            {
                "Key": "domain-name-servers",
                "Values": [
                    {
                        "Value": "172.16.16.16"
                    }
                ]
            }
        ],
        "dopt-001122334455667ab"
    ]
]
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS VPC 使用指南》中的〈使用 DHCP 選項集〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeDhcpOptions中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出您的 DHCP 選項集。

```
Get-EC2DhcpOption
```

輸出：

```
DhcpConfigurations                    DhcpOptionsId    Tag
------------------                    -------------    ---
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-1a2b3c4d    {}
{domain-name, domain-name-servers}    dopt-2a3b4c5d    {}
{domain-name-servers}                 dopt-3a4b5c6d    {}
```

範例 2：此範例取得指定 DHCP 選項集的組態詳細資料。

```
(Get-EC2DhcpOption -DhcpOptionsId dopt-1a2b3c4d).DhcpConfigurations
```

輸出：

```
Key                     Values
---                     ------
domain-name             {abc.local}
domain-name-servers     {10.0.0.101, 10.0.0.102}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeDhcpOptions式參考中的。

搭DescribeFlowLogs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeFlowLogs。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述所有流程記錄

下列describe-flow-logs範例會顯示所有流程記錄的詳細資料。

```
aws ec2 describe-flow-logs
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FlowLogs": [
        {
            "CreationTime": "2018-02-21T13:22:12.644Z",
            "DeliverLogsPermissionArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/flow-
logs-role",
            "DeliverLogsStatus": "SUCCESS",
            "FlowLogId": "fl-aabbccdd112233445",
            "MaxAggregationInterval": 600,
            "FlowLogStatus": "ACTIVE",
            "LogGroupName": "FlowLogGroup",
```

```
            "ResourceId": "subnet-12345678901234567",
            "TrafficType": "ALL",
            "LogDestinationType": "cloud-watch-logs",
            "LogFormat": "${version} ${account-id} ${interface-id} ${srcaddr}
 ${dstaddr} ${srcport} ${dstport} ${protocol} ${packets} ${bytes} ${start} ${end}
 ${action} ${log-status}"
        },
        {
            "CreationTime": "2020-02-04T15:22:29.986Z",
            "DeliverLogsStatus": "SUCCESS",
            "FlowLogId": "fl-01234567890123456",
            "MaxAggregationInterval": 60,
            "FlowLogStatus": "ACTIVE",
            "ResourceId": "vpc-00112233445566778",
            "TrafficType": "ACCEPT",
            "LogDestinationType": "s3",
            "LogDestination": "arn:aws:s3:::my-flow-log-bucket/custom",
            "LogFormat": "${version} ${vpc-id} ${subnet-id} ${instance-id}
 ${interface-id} ${account-id} ${type} ${srcaddr} ${dstaddr} ${srcport}
 ${dstport} ${pkt-srcaddr} ${pkt-dstaddr} ${protocol} ${bytes} ${packets}
 ${start} ${end} ${action} ${tcp-flags} ${log-status}"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：描述流程記錄的子集

下列`describe-flow-logs`範例使用篩選器，僅顯示 Amazon Logs 中指定日誌群組中的流程 CloudWatch 日誌的詳細資訊。

```
aws ec2 describe-flow-logs \
    --filter "Name=log-group-name,Values=MyFlowLogs"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeFlowLogs中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明具有日誌目標類型 's3' 的一個或多個流程日誌

```
Get-EC2FlowLog -Filter @{Name="log-destination-type";Values="s3"}
```

輸出：

```
CreationTime             : 2/25/2019 9:07:36 PM
DeliverLogsErrorMessage  :
DeliverLogsPermissionArn :
DeliverLogsStatus        : SUCCESS
FlowLogId                : fl-01b2e3d45f67f8901
FlowLogStatus            : ACTIVE
LogDestination           : arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket-dd-tata
LogDestinationType       : s3
LogGroupName             :
ResourceId               : eni-01d2dda3456b7e890
TrafficType              : ALL
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeFlowLogs式參考中的。

搭`DescribeHostReservationOfferings`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeHostReservationOfferings`。

CLI

AWS CLI

說明專用主機保留項目

此範例說明可供購買之 M4 執行個體系列的專用主機保留項目。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-host-reservation-offerings --filter Name=instance-
family,Values=m4
```

輸出：

```
{
  "OfferingSet": [
      {
          "HourlyPrice": "1.499",
          "OfferingId": "hro-03f707bf363b6b324",
          "InstanceFamily": "m4",
```

```
            "PaymentOption": "NoUpfront",
            "UpfrontPrice": "0.000",
            "Duration": 31536000
        },
        {
            "HourlyPrice": "1.045",
            "OfferingId": "hro-0ef9181cabdef7a02",
            "InstanceFamily": "m4",
            "PaymentOption": "NoUpfront",
            "UpfrontPrice": "0.000",
            "Duration": 94608000
        },
        {
            "HourlyPrice": "0.714",
            "OfferingId": "hro-04567a15500b92a51",
            "InstanceFamily": "m4",
            "PaymentOption": "PartialUpfront",
            "UpfrontPrice": "6254.000",
            "Duration": 31536000
        },
        {
            "HourlyPrice": "0.484",
            "OfferingId": "hro-0d5d7a9d23ed7fbfe",
            "InstanceFamily": "m4",
            "PaymentOption": "PartialUpfront",
            "UpfrontPrice": "12720.000",
            "Duration": 94608000
        },
        {
            "HourlyPrice": "0.000",
            "OfferingId": "hro-05da4108ca998c2e5",
            "InstanceFamily": "m4",
            "PaymentOption": "AllUpfront",
            "UpfrontPrice": "23913.000",
            "Duration": 94608000
        },
        {
            "HourlyPrice": "0.000",
            "OfferingId": "hro-0a9f9be3b95a3dc8f",
            "InstanceFamily": "m4",
            "PaymentOption": "AllUpfront",
            "UpfrontPrice": "12257.000",
            "Duration": 31536000
        }
```

```
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeHostReservationOfferings中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明可針對指定篩選器「執行個體系列」購買的專用主機保留區，其中 PaymentOption 為 " NoUpfront

```
Get-EC2HostReservationOffering -Filter @{Name="instance-family";Values="m4"} |
 Where-Object PaymentOption -eq NoUpfront
```

輸出：

```
CurrencyCode   :
Duration       : 94608000
HourlyPrice    : 1.307
InstanceFamily : m4
OfferingId     : hro-0c1f234567890d9ab
PaymentOption  : NoUpfront
UpfrontPrice   : 0.000

CurrencyCode   :
Duration       : 31536000
HourlyPrice    : 1.830
InstanceFamily : m4
OfferingId     : hro-04ad12aaaf34b5a67
PaymentOption  : NoUpfront
UpfrontPrice   : 0.000
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeHostReservationOfferings式參考中的。

搭`DescribeHosts`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeHosts`。

CLI

AWS CLI

檢視專用主機的詳細資訊

下列`describe-hosts`範例顯示您 AWS 帳戶中`available`專用主機的詳細資料。

```
aws ec2 describe-hosts --filter "Name=state,Values=available"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Hosts": [
        {
            "HostId": "h-07879acf49EXAMPLE",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Value": "production",
                    "Key": "purpose"
                }
            ],
            "HostProperties": {
                "Cores": 48,
                "TotalVCpus": 96,
                "InstanceType": "m5.large",
                "Sockets": 2
            },
            "Instances": [],
            "State": "available",
            "AvailabilityZone": "eu-west-1a",
            "AvailableCapacity": {
                "AvailableInstanceCapacity": [
                    {
                        "AvailableCapacity": 48,
                        "InstanceType": "m5.large",
                        "TotalCapacity": 48
                    }
                ],
                "AvailableVCpus": 96
            },
            "HostRecovery": "on",
            "AllocationTime": "2019-08-19T08:57:44.000Z",
```

```
            "AutoPlacement": "off"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性運算雲端 Linux 執行個體使用者指南中的檢視專用主機。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeHosts中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例傳回 EC2 主機詳細資訊

```
Get-EC2Host
```

輸出：

```
AllocationTime    : 3/23/2019 4:55:22 PM
AutoPlacement     : off
AvailabilityZone  : eu-west-1b
AvailableCapacity : Amazon.EC2.Model.AvailableCapacity
ClientToken       :
HostId            : h-01e23f4cd567890f1
HostProperties    : Amazon.EC2.Model.HostProperties
HostReservationId :
Instances         : {}
ReleaseTime       : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
State             : available
Tags              : {}
```

範例 2：此範例會 AvailableInstanceCapacity 針對主機進行查詢

```
Get-EC2Host -HostId h-01e23f4cd567899f1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 AvailableCapacity | Select-Object -expand AvailableInstanceCapacity
```

輸出：

```
AvailableCapacity InstanceType TotalCapacity
----------------- ------------ -------------
```

```
11                m4.xlarge    11
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeHosts式參考中的。

搭DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
   public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
   {
       var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
           new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
           {
               Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
               {
                   new ("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
               },
           });
       return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述 IAM 執行個體設定檔關聯

此範例描述所有 IAM 執行個體設定檔關聯。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-iam-instance-profile-associations
```

輸出：

```
{
  "IamInstanceProfileAssociations": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-09eb09efa73ec1dee",
          "State": "associated",
          "AssociationId": "iip-assoc-0db249b1f25fa24b8",
          "IamInstanceProfile": {
              "Id": "AIPAJVQN4F5WVLGCJDRGM",
              "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/admin-role"
          }
      },
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-0402909a2f4dffd14",
          "State": "associating",
          "AssociationId": "iip-assoc-0d1ec06278d29f44a",
          "IamInstanceProfile": {
              "Id": "AGJAJVQN4F5WVLGCJABCM",
              "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/user1-role"
          }
      }
   ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
  new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
    Filters: [
      { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
    ],
  }),
);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
```

```
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
```

```
        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't get instance profile association for instance
{instance_id}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DescribeIdFormat`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeIdFormat`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述資源的 ID 格式

下列`describe-id-format`範例說明安全性群組的 ID 格式。

```
aws ec2 describe-id-format \
    --resource security-group
```

在下列範例輸出中，`Deadline`值表示此資源類型從短 ID 格式永久切換為長 ID 格式的截止日期在 2018 年 8 月 15 日 00:00 UTC 到期。

```
{
```

```
    "Statuses": [
        {
            "Deadline": "2018-08-15T00:00:00.000Z",
            "Resource": "security-group",
            "UseLongIds": true
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：描述所有資源的 ID 格式

下列`describe-id-format`範例說明所有資源類型的 ID 格式。所有支援短 ID 格式的資源類型都會切換為使用長 ID 格式。

```
aws ec2 describe-id-format
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeIdFormat中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定資源類型的 ID 格式。

```
Get-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance
```

輸出：

```
Resource       UseLongIds
--------       ----------
instance       False
```

範例 2：此範例說明支援較長 ID 之所有資源類型的 ID 格式。

```
Get-EC2IdFormat
```

輸出：

```
Resource       UseLongIds
```

```
--------        ----------
reservation     False
instance        False
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeIdFormat式參考中的。

搭**DescribeIdentityIdFormat**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeIdentityIdFormat`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述 IAM 角色的 ID 格式

下列`describe-identity-id-format`範例說明 AWS 帳戶`EC2Role`中由 IAM 角色建立的執行個體所收到的 ID 格式。

```
aws ec2 describe-identity-id-format \
    --principal-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-iam-role \
    --resource instance
```

下列輸出指出此角色建立的執行個體會接收長 ID 格式的 ID。

```
{
    "Statuses": [
        {
            "Deadline": "2016-12-15T00:00:00Z",
            "Resource": "instance",
            "UseLongIds": true
        }
    ]
}
```

描述 IAM 使用者的 ID 格式

下列`describe-identity-id-format`範例說明 IAM 使用者`AdminUser`在您 AWS 帳戶中建立的快照所接收到的 ID 格式。

```
aws ec2 describe-identity-id-format \
    --principal-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/AdminUser \
    --resource snapshot
```

輸出表示此使用者建立的快照會收到長 ID 格式的 ID。

```
{
    "Statuses": [
        {
            "Deadline": "2016-12-15T00:00:00Z",
            "Resource": "snapshot",
            "UseLongIds": true
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeIdentityIdFormat中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

示例 1：此示例返回給定角色的資源「圖像」的 ID 格式

```
Get-EC2IdentityIdFormat -PrincipalArn arn:aws:iam::123456789511:role/JDBC -
Resource image
```

輸出：

```
Deadline             Resource UseLongIds
--------             -------- ----------
8/2/2018 11:30:00 PM image    True
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeIdentityIdFormat式參考中的。

搭`DescribeImageAttribute`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeImageAttribute`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述 AMI 的啟動權限

此範例說明指定 AMI 的啟動權限。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-image-attribute --image-id ami-5731123e --attribute
 launchPermission
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LaunchPermissions": [
        {
            "UserId": "123456789012"
        }
    ],
    "ImageId": "ami-5731123e",
}
```

描述 AMI 的產品代碼

此範例說明指定 AMI 的產品代碼。請注意，此 AMI 沒有產品代碼。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-image-attribute --image-id ami-5731123e --attribute productCodes
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ProductCodes": [],
    "ImageId": "ami-5731123e",
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeImageAttribute中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得指定 AMI 的說明。

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute description
```

輸出：

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         : My image description
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     :
```

範例 2：此範例會取得指定 AMI 的啟動權限。

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission
```

輸出：

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         :
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {all}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     :
```

範例 3：此範例會測試是否已啟用增強型網路。

```
Get-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

輸出：

```
BlockDeviceMappings : {}
Description         :
ImageId             : ami-12345678
KernelId            :
LaunchPermissions   : {}
ProductCodes        : {}
RamdiskId           :
SriovNetSupport     : simple
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeImageAttribute式參考中的。

搭DescribeImages配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeImages。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用執行個體

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述 AMI

下列 describe-images 範例描述指定區域中的指定 AMI。

```
aws ec2 describe-images \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --image-ids ami-1234567890EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Images": [
        {
            "VirtualizationType": "hvm",
```

```
            "Description": "Provided by Red Hat, Inc.",
            "PlatformDetails": "Red Hat Enterprise Linux",
            "EnaSupport": true,
            "Hypervisor": "xen",
            "State": "available",
            "SriovNetSupport": "simple",
            "ImageId": "ami-1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "UsageOperation": "RunInstances:0010",
            "BlockDeviceMappings": [
                {
                    "DeviceName": "/dev/sda1",
                    "Ebs": {
                        "SnapshotId": "snap-111222333444aaabb",
                        "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                        "VolumeType": "gp2",
                        "VolumeSize": 10,
                        "Encrypted": false
                    }
                }
            ],
            "Architecture": "x86_64",
            "ImageLocation": "123456789012/RHEL-8.0.0_HVM-20190618-x86_64-1-
Hourly2-GP2",
            "RootDeviceType": "ebs",
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "RootDeviceName": "/dev/sda1",
            "CreationDate": "2019-05-10T13:17:12.000Z",
            "Public": true,
            "ImageType": "machine",
            "Name": "RHEL-8.0.0_HVM-20190618-x86_64-1-Hourly2-GP2"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的 Amazon Machine Images (AMI)。

範例 2：根據篩選條件描述 AMI

以下 `describe-images` 範例描述 Amazon 所提供，且受 Amazon EBS 支援的 Windows AMI。

```
aws ec2 describe-images \
    --owners amazon \
```

```
    --filters "Name=platform,Values=windows" "Name=root-device-type,Values=ebs"
```

如需 `describe-images` 的輸出範例，請參閱範例 1。

如需使用篩選條件的其他範例，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的列出與篩選您的資源。

範例 3：根據標籤描述 AMI

下列 `describe-images` 範例描述具有標籤 `Type=Custom` 的所有 AMI。此範例使用 `--query` 參數，僅顯示 AMI ID。

```
aws ec2 describe-images \
    --filters "Name=tag:Type,Values=Custom" \
    --query 'Images[*].[ImageId]' \
    --output text
```

輸出：

```
ami-1234567890EXAMPLE
ami-0abcdef1234567890
```

如需使用標籤篩選條件的其他範例，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的使用標籤。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeImages中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { paginateDescribeImages } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";
```

```
// List at least the first i386 image available for EC2 instances.
export const main = async () => {
  // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
  const paginator = paginateDescribeImages(
    // Without limiting the page size, this call can take a long time. pageSize
 is just sugar for
    // the MaxResults property in the base command.
    { client, pageSize: 25 },
    {
      // There are almost 70,000 images available. Be specific with your
 filtering
      // to increase efficiency.
      // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/clients/
client-ec2/interfaces/describeimagescommandinput.html#filters
      Filters: [{ Name: "architecture", Values: ["x86_64"] }],
    },
  );

  try {
    const arm64Images = [];
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      if (page.Images.length) {
        arm64Images.push(...page.Images);
        // Once we have at least 1 result, we can stop.
        if (arm64Images.length >= 1) {
          break;
        }
      }
    }
    console.log(arm64Images);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeImages中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的 AMI。

```
Get-EC2Image -ImageId ami-12345678
```

輸出：

```
Architecture        : x86_64
BlockDeviceMappings : {/dev/xvda}
CreationDate        : 2014-10-20T00:56:28.000Z
Description         : My image
Hypervisor          : xen
ImageId             : ami-12345678
ImageLocation       : 123456789012/my-image
ImageOwnerAlias     :
ImageType           : machine
KernelId            :
Name                : my-image
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Platform            :
ProductCodes        : {}
Public              : False
RamdiskId           :
RootDeviceName      : /dev/xvda
RootDeviceType      : ebs
SriovNetSupport     : simple
State               : available
StateReason         :
Tags                : {Name}
VirtualizationType  : hvm
```

範例 2：此範例說明您擁有的 AMI。

```
Get-EC2Image -owner self
```

範例 3：此範例說明執行 Microsoft 視窗伺服器的公用 AMI。

```
Get-EC2Image -Filter @{ Name="platform"; Values="windows" }
```

範例 4：此範例說明「us-west-2」區域中的所有公用 AMI。

```
Get-EC2Image -Region us-west-2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeImages式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, instance=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object
 that
                            wraps instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.instance = instance

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def get_images(self, image_ids):
        """
        Gets information about Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) from a list of AMI
 IDs.

        :param image_ids: The list of AMIs to look up.
        :return: A list of Boto3 Image objects that represent the requested AMIs.
        """
        try:
```

```
            images = list(self.ec2_resource.images.filter(ImageIds=image_ids))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get images. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return images
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeImages中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DescribeImportImageTasks`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeImportImageTasks`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要監視匯入影像工作

下列`describe-import-image-tasks`範例會檢查指定匯入映像工作的狀態。

```
aws ec2 describe-import-image-tasks \
    --import-task-ids import-ami-1234567890abcdef0
```

正在進行的匯入影像工作的輸出。

```
{
    "ImportImageTasks": [
        {
            "ImportTaskId": "import-ami-1234567890abcdef0",
            "Progress": "28",
            "SnapshotDetails": [
                {
                    "DiskImageSize": 705638400.0,
```

```
                    "Format": "ova",
                    "Status": "completed",
                    "UserBucket": {
                        "S3Bucket": "my-import-bucket",
                        "S3Key": "vms/my-server-vm.ova"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "Status": "active",
            "StatusMessage": "converting"
        }
    ]
}
```

已完成之匯入映像工作的輸出。產生的 AMI 的識別碼由提供`ImageId`。

```
{
    "ImportImageTasks": [
        {
            "ImportTaskId": "import-ami-1234567890abcdef0",
            "ImageId": "ami-1234567890abcdef0",
            "SnapshotDetails": [
                {
                    "DiskImageSize": 705638400.0,
                    "Format": "ova",
                    "SnapshotId": "snap-1234567890abcdef0"
                    "Status": "completed",
                    "UserBucket": {
                        "S3Bucket": "my-import-bucket",
                        "S3Key": "vms/my-server-vm.ova"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "Status": "completed"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeImportImageTasks中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的影像匯入工作。

```
Get-EC2ImportImageTask -ImportTaskId import-ami-hgfedcba
```

輸出：

```
Architecture    : x86_64
Description     : Windows Image 2
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         : ami-1a2b3c4d
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-hgfedcba
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {/dev/sda1}
Status          : completed
StatusMessage   :
```

範例 2：此範例說明所有映像匯入工作。

```
Get-EC2ImportImageTask
```

輸出：

```
Architecture    :
Description     : Windows Image 1
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         :
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-abcdefgh
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {}
Status          : deleted
StatusMessage   : User initiated task cancelation

Architecture    : x86_64
Description     : Windows Image 2
```

```
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         : ami-1a2b3c4d
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-hgfedcba
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        :
SnapshotDetails : {/dev/sda1}
Status          : completed
StatusMessage   :
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeImportImageTasks式參考中的。

搭DescribeImportSnapshotTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeImportSnapshotTasks。

CLI

AWS CLI

監視匯入快照工作

下列describe-import-snapshot-tasks範例會檢查指定匯入快照工作的狀態。

```
aws ec2 describe-import-snapshot-tasks \
    --import-task-ids import-snap-1234567890abcdef0
```

正在進行的匯入快照工作的輸出：

```
{
    "ImportSnapshotTasks": [
        {
            "Description": "My server VMDK",
            "ImportTaskId": "import-snap-1234567890abcdef0",
            "SnapshotTaskDetail": {
                "Description": "My server VMDK",
                "DiskImageSize": "705638400.0",
                "Format": "VMDK",
                "Progress": "42",
                "Status": "active",
                "StatusMessage": "downloading/converting",
```

```
                "UserBucket": {
                    "S3Bucket": "my-import-bucket",
                    "S3Key": "vms/my-server-vm.vmdk"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

已完成之匯入快照工作的輸出。所產生快照的識別碼由提供`SnapshotId`。

```
{
    "ImportSnapshotTasks": [
        {
            "Description": "My server VMDK",
            "ImportTaskId": "import-snap-1234567890abcdef0",
            "SnapshotTaskDetail": {
                "Description": "My server VMDK",
                "DiskImageSize": "705638400.0",
                "Format": "VMDK",
                "SnapshotId": "snap-1234567890abcdef0"
                "Status": "completed",
                "UserBucket": {
                    "S3Bucket": "my-import-bucket",
                    "S3Key": "vms/my-server-vm.vmdk"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeImportSnapshotTasks中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的快照匯入工作。

```
Get-EC2ImportSnapshotTask -ImportTaskId import-snap-abcdefgh
```

輸出：

```
Description             ImportTaskId                SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------       --------------------        ------------------

Disk Image Import 1     import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

範例 2：此範例說明所有快照匯入工作。

```
Get-EC2ImportSnapshotTask
```

輸出：

```
Description             ImportTaskId                SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------       --------------------        ------------------

Disk Image Import 1     import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
Disk Image Import 2     import-snap-hgfedcba
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeImportSnapshotTasks式參考中的。

搭`DescribeInstanceAttribute`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeInstanceAttribute`。

CLI

AWS CLI

說明執行個體類型

此範例說明指定執行個體的執行個體類型。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --attribute
 instanceType
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0"
    "InstanceType": {
        "Value": "t1.micro"
    }
}
```

描述屬 disableApiTermination 性

此範例說明指定執行個體的disableApiTermination屬性。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --attribute
 disableApiTermination
```

輸出：

```
{
"InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0"
    "DisableApiTermination": {
        "Value": "false"
    }
}
```

說明執行個體的區塊裝置對應

此範例說明指定執行個體的blockDeviceMapping屬性。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --attribute
 blockDeviceMapping
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0"
    "BlockDeviceMappings": [
        {
```

```
            "DeviceName": "/dev/sda1",
            "Ebs": {
                "Status": "attached",
                "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
                "AttachTime": "2013-05-17T22:42:34.000Z"
            }
        },
        {
            "DeviceName": "/dev/sdf",
            "Ebs": {
                "Status": "attached",
                "DeleteOnTermination": false,
                "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
                "AttachTime": "2013-09-10T23:07:00.000Z"
            }
        }
    ],
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeInstanceAttribute中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定執行個體的執行個體類型。

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute instanceType
```

輸出：

```
InstanceType                     : t2.micro
```

範例 2：此範例說明是否為指定的執行個體啟用增強型聯網。

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

輸出：

```
SriovNetSupport                  : simple
```

範例 3：此範例說明指定執行個體的安全性群組。

```
(Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute groupSet).Groups
```

輸出：

```
GroupId
-------
sg-12345678
sg-45678901
```

範例 4：此範例說明是否針對指定的執行個體啟用 EBS 最佳化。

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute ebsOptimized
```

輸出：

```
EbsOptimized                     : False
```

範例 5：此範例說明指定執行個體的 disableApiTermination " 屬性。

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute disableApiTermination
```

輸出：

```
DisableApiTermination            : False
```

範例 6：此範例說明指定執instanceInitiatedShutdown行個體的「行為」屬性。

```
Get-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior
```

輸出：

```
InstanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior : stop
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeInstanceAttribute式參考中的。

搭DescribeInstanceStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeInstanceStatus。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述執行個體的狀態

下列 describe-instance-status 範例會描述指定執行個體的目前狀態。

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-status \
    --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InstanceStatuses": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "InstanceState": {
                "Code": 16,
                "Name": "running"
            },
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
            "SystemStatus": {
                "Status": "ok",
                "Details": [
                    {
                        "Status": "passed",
                        "Name": "reachability"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "InstanceStatus": {
                "Status": "ok",
                "Details": [
                    {
                        "Status": "passed",
                        "Name": "reachability"
                    }
                ]
```

```
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的監控您的執行個體狀態。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeInstanceStatus中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定執行處理的狀態。

```
Get-EC2InstanceStatus -InstanceId i-12345678
```

輸出：

```
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
Events           : {}
InstanceId       : i-12345678
InstanceState    : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
Status           : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceStatusSummary
SystemStatus     : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceStatusSummary
```

```
$status = Get-EC2InstanceStatus -InstanceId i-12345678
$status.InstanceState
```

輸出：

```
Code    Name
----    ----
16      running
```

```
$status.Status
```

輸出：

```
Details           Status
-------           ------
```

```
{reachability}    ok
```

```
$status.SystemStatus
```

輸出：

```
Details           Status
-------           ------
{reachability}    ok
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeInstanceStatus式參考中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_all_events(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_regions().send().await.unwrap();

    for region in resp.regions.unwrap_or_default() {
        let reg: &'static str =
 Box::leak(Box::from(region.region_name().unwrap()));
        let region_provider =
 RegionProviderChain::default_provider().or_else(reg);
        let config = aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
        let new_client = Client::new(&config);

        let resp = new_client.describe_instance_status().send().await;

        println!("Instances in region {}:", reg);
        println!();

        for status in resp.unwrap().instance_statuses() {
```

```
            println!(
                "  Events scheduled for instance ID: {}",
                status.instance_id().unwrap_or_default()
            );
            for event in status.events() {
                println!("    Event ID:     {}",
 event.instance_event_id().unwrap());
                println!("    Description:  {}", event.description().unwrap());
                println!("    Event code:   {}", event.code().unwrap().as_ref());
                println!();
            }
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeInstanceStatus中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`DescribeInstanceTypes`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeInstanceTypes`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the instance types available.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of instance type information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceTypeInfo>>
 DescribeInstanceTypes(ArchitectureValues architecture)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstanceTypesRequest();

        var filters = new List<Filter>
            { new Filter("processor-info.supported-architecture", new
 List<string> { architecture.ToString() }) };
        filters.Add(new Filter("instance-type", new() { "*.micro", "*.small" }));

        request.Filters = filters;
        var instanceTypes = new List<InstanceTypeInfo>();

        var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstanceTypes(request);
        await foreach (var instanceType in paginator.InstanceTypes)
        {
            instanceTypes.Add(instanceType);
        }
        return instanceTypes;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeInstanceTypes中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述執行個體類型

下列 `describe-instance-types` 範例顯示指定執行個體類型的詳細資訊。

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-types \
    --instance-types t2.micro
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InstanceTypes": [
        {
            "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
```

```
            "CurrentGeneration": true,
            "FreeTierEligible": true,
            "SupportedUsageClasses": [
                "on-demand",
                "spot"
            ],
            "SupportedRootDeviceTypes": [
                "ebs"
            ],
            "BareMetal": false,
            "Hypervisor": "xen",
            "ProcessorInfo": {
                "SupportedArchitectures": [
                    "i386",
                    "x86_64"
                ],
                "SustainedClockSpeedInGhz": 2.5
            },
            "VCpuInfo": {
                "DefaultVCpus": 1,
                "DefaultCores": 1,
                "DefaultThreadsPerCore": 1,
                "ValidCores": [
                    1
                ],
                "ValidThreadsPerCore": [
                    1
                ]
            },
            "MemoryInfo": {
                "SizeInMiB": 1024
            },
            "InstanceStorageSupported": false,
            "EbsInfo": {
                "EbsOptimizedSupport": "unsupported",
                "EncryptionSupport": "supported"
            },
            "NetworkInfo": {
                "NetworkPerformance": "Low to Moderate",
                "MaximumNetworkInterfaces": 2,
                "Ipv4AddressesPerInterface": 2,
                "Ipv6AddressesPerInterface": 2,
                "Ipv6Supported": true,
                "EnaSupport": "unsupported"
```

```
            },
            "PlacementGroupInfo": {
                "SupportedStrategies": [
                    "partition",
                    "spread"
                ]
            },
            "HibernationSupported": false,
            "BurstablePerformanceSupported": true,
            "DedicatedHostsSupported": false,
            "AutoRecoverySupported": true
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性運算雲端 Linux 執行個體使用者指南中的執行個體類型。

範例 2：若要篩選可用的執行個體類型

您可以指定篩選條件，將結果範圍限制為具有特定特性的執行個體類型。下列 `describe-instance-types` 範例列出支援休眠的執行個體類型。

```
aws ec2 describe-instance-types \
    --filters Name=hibernation-supported,Values=true --query
 'InstanceTypes[*].InstanceType'
```

輸出：

```
[
    "m5.8xlarge",
    "r3.large",
    "c3.8xlarge",
    "r5.large",
    "m4.4xlarge",
    "c4.large",
    "m5.xlarge",
    "m4.xlarge",
    "c3.large",
    "c4.8xlarge",
    "c4.4xlarge",
    "c5.xlarge",
    "c5.12xlarge",
    "r5.4xlarge",
```

```
    "c5.4xlarge"
]
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性運算雲端 Linux 執行個體使用者指南中的執行個體類型。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeInstanceTypes中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get a list of instance types.
   public static String getInstanceTypes(Ec2Client ec2) {
       String instanceType;
       try {
           DescribeInstanceTypesRequest typesRequest =
DescribeInstanceTypesRequest.builder()
               .maxResults(10)
               .build();

           DescribeInstanceTypesResponse response =
ec2.describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest);
           List<InstanceTypeInfo> instanceTypes = response.instanceTypes();
           for (InstanceTypeInfo type : instanceTypes) {
               System.out.println("The memory information of this type is " +
type.memoryInfo().sizeInMiB());
               System.out.println("Network information is " +
type.networkInfo().toString());
               System.out.println("Instance type is " +
type.instanceType().toString());
               instanceType = type.instanceType().toString();
               if (instanceType.compareTo("t2.2xlarge")  == 0){
                   return instanceType;
               }
           }
```

```
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeInstanceTypes中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import {
  paginateDescribeInstanceTypes,
  DescribeInstanceTypesCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

// List at least the first arm64 EC2 instance type available.
export const main = async () => {
  // The paginate function is a wrapper around the underlying command.
  const paginator = paginateDescribeInstanceTypes(
    // Without limiting the page size, this call can take a long time. pageSize
 is just sugar for
    // the MaxResults property in the underlying command.
    { client, pageSize: 25 },
    {
      Filters: [
        { Name: "processor-info.supported-architecture", Values: ["x86_64"] },
        { Name: "free-tier-eligible", Values: ["true"] },
      ],
    }
  );
```

```
  try {
    const instanceTypes = [];

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      if (page.InstanceTypes.length) {
        instanceTypes.push(...page.InstanceTypes);

        // When we have at least 1 result, we can stop.
        if (instanceTypes.length >= 1) {
          break;
        }
      }
    }
    console.log(instanceTypes);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeInstanceTypes中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get a list of instance types.
suspend fun getInstanceTypesSc(): String {
    var instanceType = ""
    val filterObs = ArrayList<Filter>()
    val filter = Filter {
        name = "processor-info.supported-architecture"
        values = listOf("arm64")
```

```
    }

    filterObs.add(filter)
    val typesRequest = DescribeInstanceTypesRequest {
        filters = filterObs
        maxResults = 10
    }
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest)
        response.instanceTypes?.forEach { type ->
            println("The memory information of this type is
 ${type.memoryInfo?.sizeInMib}")
            println("Maximum number of network cards is
 ${type.networkInfo?.maximumNetworkCards}")
            instanceType = type.instanceType.toString()
        }
        return instanceType
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeInstanceTypes中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, instance=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
```

```
                              that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object
that
                            wraps instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.instance = instance

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def get_instance_types(self, architecture):
        """
        Gets instance types that support the specified architecture and are
designated
        as either 'micro' or 'small'. When an instance is created, the instance
type
        you specify must support the architecture of the AMI you use.

        :param architecture: The kind of architecture the instance types must
support,
                              such as 'x86_64'.
        :return: A list of instance types that support the specified architecture
                 and are either 'micro' or 'small'.
        """
        try:
            inst_types = []
            it_paginator = self.ec2_resource.meta.client.get_paginator(
                "describe_instance_types"
            )
            for page in it_paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {
                        "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
                        "Values": [architecture],
                    },
                    {"Name": "instance-type", "Values": ["*.micro", "*.small"]},
                ]
            ):
                inst_types += page["InstanceTypes"]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get instance types. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_types
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeInstanceTypes中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DescribeInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeInstances。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務
- 開始使用執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about existing EC2 images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DescribeInstances()
    {
```

```
        // List all EC2 instances.
        await GetInstanceDescriptions();

        string tagName = "IncludeInList";
        string tagValue = "Yes";
        await GetInstanceDescriptionsFiltered(tagName, tagValue);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information for all existing Amazon EC2 instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task GetInstanceDescriptions()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Showing all instances:");
        var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(new
DescribeInstancesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
        {
            foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
            {
                foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
                {
                    Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State: {instance.State.Name}");
                }
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about EC2 instances filtered by a tag name and value.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tagName">The name of the tag to filter on.</param>
    /// <param name="tagValue">The value of the tag to look for.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task GetInstanceDescriptionsFiltered(string tagName, string
tagValue)
    {
        // This tag filters the results of the instance list.
        var filters = new List<Filter>
        {
            new Filter
```

```
            {
                Name = $"tag:{tagName}",
                Values = new List<string>
                {
                    tagValue,
                },
            },
        };
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            Filters = filters,
        };

        Console.WriteLine("\nShowing instances with tag: \"IncludeInList\" set to
\"Yes\".");
        var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
        {
            foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
            {
                foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
                {
                    Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId} ");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State: {instance.State.Name}");
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeInstances中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesRequest request;
    bool header = false;
    bool done = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = ec2Client.DescribeInstances(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                          std::setw(48) << "Name" <<
                          std::setw(20) << "ID" <<
                          std::setw(25) << "Ami" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "Type" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "State" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "Monitoring" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Reservation> &reservations =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetReservations();

            for (const auto &reservation: reservations) {
                const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
                        reservation.GetInstances();
                for (const auto &instance: instances) {
                    Aws::String instanceStateString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceStateNameMapper::GetNameForInstanceStateName(
                                    instance.GetState().GetName());

                    Aws::String typeString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceTypeMapper::GetNameForInstanceType(
                                    instance.GetInstanceType());

                    Aws::String monitorString =

Aws::EC2::Model::MonitoringStateMapper::GetNameForMonitoringState(
                                    instance.GetMonitoring().GetState());
                    Aws::String name = "Unknown";

                    const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags =
instance.GetTags();
```

```
                    auto nameIter = std::find_if(tags.cbegin(), tags.cend(),
                                                 [](const Aws::EC2::Model::Tag
&tag) {
                                                         return tag.GetKey() ==
"Name";
                                                 });
                    if (nameIter != tags.cend()) {
                        name = nameIter->GetValue();
                    }
                    std::cout <<
                              std::setw(48) << name <<
                              std::setw(20) << instance.GetInstanceId() <<
                              std::setw(25) << instance.GetImageId() <<
                              std::setw(15) << typeString <<
                              std::setw(15) << instanceStateString <<
                              std::setw(15) << monitorString << std::endl;
                }
            }

            if (!outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken().empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken());
            }
            else {
                done = true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to describe EC2 instances:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeInstances中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述執行個體

下列 `describe-instances` 範例會描述指定的執行個體。

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Reservations": [
        {
            "Groups": [],
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "AmiLaunchIndex": 0,
                    "ImageId": "ami-0abcdef1234567890",
                    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
                    "InstanceType": "t3.nano",
                    "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
                    "LaunchTime": "2022-11-15T10:48:59+00:00",
                    "Monitoring": {
                        "State": "disabled"
                    },
                    "Placement": {
                        "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-2a",
                        "GroupName": "",
                        "Tenancy": "default"
                    },
                    "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-0-157.us-east-2.compute.internal",
                    "PrivateIpAddress": "10-0-0-157",
                    "ProductCodes": [],
                    "PublicDnsName": "ec2-34-253-223-13.us-
east-2.compute.amazonaws.com",
                    "PublicIpAddress": "34.253.223.13",
                    "State": {
                        "Code": 16,
                        "Name": "running"
                    },
                    "StateTransitionReason": "",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-04a636d18e83cfacb",
                    "VpcId": "vpc-1234567890abcdef0",
                    "Architecture": "x86_64",
                    "BlockDeviceMappings": [
                        {
                            "DeviceName": "/dev/xvda",
                            "Ebs": {
```

```
                                "AttachTime": "2022-11-15T10:49:00+00:00",
                                "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                                "Status": "attached",
                                "VolumeId": "vol-02e6ccdca7de29cf2"
                            }
                        }
                    ],
                    "ClientToken": "1234abcd-1234-abcd-1234-d46a8903e9bc",
                    "EbsOptimized": true,
                    "EnaSupport": true,
                    "Hypervisor": "xen",
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::111111111111:instance-profile/
AmazonSSMRoleForInstancesQuickSetup",
                        "Id": "11111111111111111111"
                    },
                    "NetworkInterfaces": [
                        {
                            "Association": {
                                "IpOwnerId": "amazon",
                                "PublicDnsName": "ec2-34-253-223-13.us-
east-2.compute.amazonaws.com",
                                "PublicIp": "34.253.223.13"
                            },
                            "Attachment": {
                                "AttachTime": "2022-11-15T10:48:59+00:00",
                                "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-1234567890abcdefg",
                                "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                                "DeviceIndex": 0,
                                "Status": "attached",
                                "NetworkCardIndex": 0
                            },
                            "Description": "",
                            "Groups": [
                                {
                                    "GroupName": "launch-wizard-146",
                                    "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdefg"
                                }
                            ],
                            "Ipv6Addresses": [],
                            "MacAddress": "00:11:22:33:44:55",
                            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-1234567890abcdefg",
                            "OwnerId": "104024344472",
```

```
                            "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-0-157.us-
east-2.compute.internal",
                            "PrivateIpAddress": "10-0-0-157",
                            "PrivateIpAddresses": [
                                {
                                    "Association": {
                                        "IpOwnerId": "amazon",
                                        "PublicDnsName": "ec2-34-253-223-13.us-
east-2.compute.amazonaws.com",
                                        "PublicIp": "34.253.223.13"
                                    },
                                    "Primary": true,
                                    "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-0-157.us-
east-2.compute.internal",
                                    "PrivateIpAddress": "10-0-0-157"
                                }
                            ],
                            "SourceDestCheck": true,
                            "Status": "in-use",
                            "SubnetId": "subnet-1234567890abcdefg",
                            "VpcId": "vpc-1234567890abcdefg",
                            "InterfaceType": "interface"
                        }
                    ],
                    "RootDeviceName": "/dev/xvda",
                    "RootDeviceType": "ebs",
                    "SecurityGroups": [
                        {
                            "GroupName": "launch-wizard-146",
                            "GroupId": "sg-1234567890abcdefg"
                        }
                    ],
                    "SourceDestCheck": true,
                    "Tags": [
                        {
                            "Key": "Name",
                            "Value": "my-instance"
                        }
                    ],
                    "VirtualizationType": "hvm",
                    "CpuOptions": {
                        "CoreCount": 1,
                        "ThreadsPerCore": 2
                    },
```

```
                    "CapacityReservationSpecification": {
                        "CapacityReservationPreference": "open"
                    },
                    "HibernationOptions": {
                        "Configured": false
                    },
                    "MetadataOptions": {
                        "State": "applied",
                        "HttpTokens": "optional",
                        "HttpPutResponseHopLimit": 1,
                        "HttpEndpoint": "enabled",
                        "HttpProtocolIpv6": "disabled",
                        "InstanceMetadataTags": "enabled"
                    },
                    "EnclaveOptions": {
                        "Enabled": false
                    },
                    "PlatformDetails": "Linux/UNIX",
                    "UsageOperation": "RunInstances",
                    "UsageOperationUpdateTime": "2022-11-15T10:48:59+00:00",
                    "PrivateDnsNameOptions": {
                        "HostnameType": "ip-name",
                        "EnableResourceNameDnsARecord": true,
                        "EnableResourceNameDnsAAAARecord": false
                    },
                    "MaintenanceOptions": {
                        "AutoRecovery": "default"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "OwnerId": "111111111111",
            "ReservationId": "r-1234567890abcdefg"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：篩選具有指定類型的執行個體

下列 `describe-instances` 範例會使用篩選條件，將結果範圍限定為指定類型的執行個體。

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters Name=instance-type,Values=m5.large
```

如需輸出範例，請參閱範例 1。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的使用 CLI 列出和篩選。

範例 3：篩選具有指定類型和可用區域的執行個體

下列 `describe-instances` 範例會使用多個篩選條件，將結果範圍限定為指定可用區域中具有指定類型的執行個體。

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters Name=instance-type,Values=t2.micro,t3.micro Name=availability-
zone,Values=us-east-2c
```

如需輸出範例，請參閱範例 1。

範例 4：使用 JSON 檔案篩選具有指定類型和可用區域的執行個體

下列 `describe-instances` 範例會使用 JSON 輸入檔案來執行與先前範例相同的篩選條件。若篩選條件變得更複雜，便可更輕鬆地在 JSON 檔案中指定這些條件。

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters file://filters.json
```

`filters.json` 的內容：

```
[
    {
        "Name": "instance-type",
        "Values": ["t2.micro", "t3.micro"]
    },
    {
        "Name": "availability-zone",
        "Values": ["us-east-2c"]
    }
]
```

如需輸出範例，請參閱範例 1。

範例 5：篩選具有指定 Owner 標籤的執行個體

下列 `describe-instances` 範例會使用標籤篩選條件，將結果範圍限定為其標籤具有指定標籤索引鍵 (Owner) 的執行個體，不論標籤值為何。

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters "Name=tag-key,Values=Owner"
```

如需輸出範例，請參閱範例 1。

範例 6：篩選具有指定 my-team 標籤值的執行個體

下列 `describe-instances` 範例會使用標籤篩選條件，將結果範圍限定為其標籤具有指定標籤值 (my-team) 的執行個體，不論標籤索引鍵為何。

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters "Name=tag-value,Values=my-team"
```

如需輸出範例，請參閱範例 1。

範例 7：篩選具有指定 Owner 標籤和 my-team 值的執行個體

下列 `describe-instances` 範例會使用標籤篩選條件，將結果範圍限定為具有指定標籤 (Owner=my-team) 的執行個體。

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters "Name=tag:Owner,Values=my-team"
```

如需輸出範例，請參閱範例 1。

範例 8：僅顯示所有執行個體的執行個體和子網路 ID

下列 `describe-instances` 範例會使用 `--query` 參數，以 JSON 格式僅顯示所有執行個體的執行個體和子網路 ID。

Linux 和 macOS：

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --query 'Reservations[*].Instances[*].{Instance:InstanceId,Subnet:SubnetId}'
 \
    --output json
```

Windows：

```
aws ec2 describe-instances ^
```

```
    --query "Reservations[*].Instances[*].{Instance:InstanceId,Subnet:SubnetId}"
 ^
    --output json
```

輸出：

```
[
    {
        "Instance": "i-057750d42936e468a",
        "Subnet": "subnet-069beee9b12030077"
    },
    {
        "Instance": "i-001efd250faaa6ffa",
        "Subnet": "subnet-0b715c6b7db68927a"
    },
    {
        "Instance": "i-027552a73f021f3bd",
        "Subnet": "subnet-0250c25a1f4e15235"
    }
    ...
]
```

範例 9：篩選指定類型的執行個體，並僅顯示其執行個體 ID

下列 `describe-instances` 範例會使用篩選條件，將結果範圍限定為指定類型的執行個體以及 `--query` 參數，以便僅顯示執行個體 ID。

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters "Name=instance-type,Values=t2.micro" \
    --query "Reservations[*].Instances[*].[InstanceId]" \
    --output text
```

輸出：

```
i-031c0dc19de2fb70c
i-00d8bff789a736b75
i-0b715c6b7db68927a
i-0626d4edd54f1286d
i-00b8ae04f9f99908e
i-0fc71c25d2374130c
```

範例 10：篩選指定類型的執行個體，並僅顯示其執行個體 ID、可用區域以及指定標籤值

下列 `describe-instances` 範例會針對其標籤具有名稱 `tag-key` 的執行個體，以表格格式顯示執行個體 ID、可用區域以及 `Name` 標籤的值。

Linux 和 macOS：

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters Name=tag-key,Values=Name \
    --query 'Reservations[*].Instances[*].
{Instance:InstanceId,AZ:Placement.AvailabilityZone,Name:Tags[?Key==`Name`]|
[0].Value}' \
    --output table
```

Windows：

```
aws ec2 describe-instances ^
    --filters Name=tag-key,Values=Name ^
    --query "Reservations[*].Instances[*].
{Instance:InstanceId,AZ:Placement.AvailabilityZone,Name:Tags[?Key=='Name']|
[0].Value}" ^
    --output table
```

輸出：

```
-------------------------------------------------------------
|                     DescribeInstances                     |
+--------------+-----------------------+--------------------+
|      AZ      |       Instance        |        Name        |
+--------------+-----------------------+--------------------+
|  us-east-2b  |  i-057750d42936e468a  |  my-prod-server    |
|  us-east-2a  |  i-001efd250faaa6ffa  |  test-server-1     |
|  us-east-2a  |  i-027552a73f021f3bd  |  test-server-2     |
+--------------+-----------------------+--------------------+
```

範例 11：描述分區放置群組中的執行個體

下列 `describe-instances` 範例會描述指定的執行個體。輸出包含執行個體的放置資料，其中包括執行個體的放置群組名稱和分區號碼。

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --instance-ids i-0123a456700123456 \
    --query "Reservations[*].Instances[*].Placement"
```

輸出：

```
[
    [
        {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1c",
            "GroupName": "HDFS-Group-A",
            "PartitionNumber": 3,
            "Tenancy": "default"
        }

    ]
]
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的描述放置群組中的執行個體。

範例 12：篩選為具有指定放置群組和分區號碼的執行個體

下列 `describe-instances` 範例會將結果篩選為僅顯示具有指定放置群組和分割區號碼的執行個體。

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters "Name=placement-group-name,Values=HDFS-Group-A" "Name=placement-
partition-number,Values=7"
```

以下內容僅顯示輸出的相關資訊。

```
"Instances": [
    {
        "InstanceId": "i-0123a456700123456",
        "InstanceType": "r4.large",
        "Placement": {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1c",
            "GroupName": "HDFS-Group-A",
            "PartitionNumber": 7,
            "Tenancy": "default"
        }
    },
    {
        "InstanceId": "i-9876a543210987654",
        "InstanceType": "r4.large",
        "Placement": {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1c",
```

```
            "GroupName": "HDFS-Group-A",
            "PartitionNumber": 7,
            "Tenancy": "default"
        }
    ],
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的描述放置群組中的執行個體。

範例 13：篩選出設定為允許從執行個體中繼資料存取標籤的執行個體

下列 `describe-instances` 範例會將結果篩選為僅顯示設定為允許從執行個體中繼資料存取執行個體標籤的執行個體。

```
aws ec2 describe-instances \
    --filters "Name=metadata-options.instance-metadata-tags,Values=enabled" \
    --query "Reservations[*].Instances[*].InstanceId" \
    --output text
```

以下內容顯示預期的輸出。

```
i-1234567890abcdefg
i-abcdefg1234567890
i-11111111aaaaaaaaa
i-aaaaaaaa111111111
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的使用執行個體中繼資料中的執行個體標籤。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeInstances中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.paginators.DescribeInstancesIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeInstances {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        describeEC2Instances(ec2);
        ec2.close();
    }

    public static void describeEC2Instances(Ec2Client ec2) {
        try {
            DescribeInstancesRequest request = DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build();

            DescribeInstancesIterable instancesIterable =
 ec2.describeInstancesPaginator(request);
            instancesIterable.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.reservations().stream())
                .flatMap(reservation -> reservation.instances().stream())
                .forEach(instance -> {
                    System.out.println("Instance Id is " +
 instance.instanceId());
                    System.out.println("Image id is " + instance.imageId());
                    System.out.println("Instance type is " +
 instance.instanceType());
                    System.out.println("Instance state name is " +
 instance.state().name());
```

```
                    System.out.println("Monitoring information is " +
 instance.monitoring().state());
                });

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeInstances中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

// List all of your EC2 instances running with x86_64 architecture that were
// launched this month.
export const main = async () => {
  const d = new Date();
  const year = d.getFullYear();
  const month = `0${d.getMonth() + 1}`.slice(-2);
  const launchTimePattern = `${year}-${month}-*`;
  const command = new DescribeInstancesCommand({
    Filters: [
      { Name: "architecture", Values: ["x86_64"] },
      { Name: "instance-state-name", Values: ["running"] },
      {
        Name: "launch-time",
        Values: [launchTimePattern],
```

```
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    const { Reservations } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceList = Reservations.reduce((prev, current) => {
      return prev.concat(current.Instances);
    }, []);

    console.log(instanceList);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeInstances中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeEC2Instances() {
    val request = DescribeInstancesRequest {
        maxResults = 6
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstances(request)
        response.reservations?.forEach { reservation ->
            reservation.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("Instance Id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("Image id is ${instance.imageId}")
                println("Instance type is ${instance.instanceType}")
                println("Instance state name is ${instance.state?.name}")
```

```
                 println("monitoring information is
 ${instance.monitoring?.state}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeInstances中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的執行個體。

```
(Get-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678).Instances
```

輸出：

```
AmiLaunchIndex        : 0
Architecture          : x86_64
BlockDeviceMappings   : {/dev/sda1}
ClientToken           : TleEy1448154045270
EbsOptimized          : False
Hypervisor            : xen
IamInstanceProfile    : Amazon.EC2.Model.IamInstanceProfile
ImageId               : ami-12345678
InstanceId            : i-12345678
InstanceLifecycle     :
InstanceType          : t2.micro
KernelId              :
KeyName               : my-key-pair
LaunchTime            : 12/4/2015 4:44:40 PM
Monitoring            : Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
NetworkInterfaces     : {ip-10-0-2-172.us-west-2.compute.internal}
Placement             : Amazon.EC2.Model.Placement
Platform              : Windows
PrivateDnsName        : ip-10-0-2-172.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress      : 10.0.2.172
ProductCodes          : {}
PublicDnsName         :
```

```
PublicIpAddress       :
RamdiskId             :
RootDeviceName        : /dev/sda1
RootDeviceType        : ebs
SecurityGroups        : {default}
SourceDestCheck       : True
SpotInstanceRequestId :
SriovNetSupport       :
State                 : Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
StateReason           :
StateTransitionReason :
SubnetId              : subnet-12345678
Tags                  : {Name}
VirtualizationType    : hvm
VpcId                 : vpc-12345678
```

範例 2：此範例說明目前區域中的所有執行個體，並依保留分組。若要查看執行個體詳細資料，請展開每個保留物件中的「執行個體

```
Get-EC2Instance
```

輸出：

```
GroupNames    : {}
Groups        : {}
Instances     : {}
OwnerId       : 123456789012
RequesterId   : 226008221399
ReservationId : r-c5df370c

GroupNames    : {}
Groups        : {}
Instances     : {}
OwnerId       : 123456789012
RequesterId   : 854251627541
ReservationId : r-63e65bab
...
```

範例 3：此範例說明如何使用篩選器查詢 VPC 特定子網路中的 EC2 執行個體。

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Filter @{Name="vpc-id";Values="vpc-1a2bc34d"},@{Name="subnet-
id";Values="subnet-1a2b3c4d"}).Instances
```

輸出：

```
InstanceId          InstanceType Platform PrivateIpAddress PublicIpAddress
 SecurityGroups SubnetId        VpcId
----------          ------------ -------- ---------------- ---------------
 -------------- --------        -----
i-01af...82cf180e19 t2.medium    Windows  10.0.0.98                       ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
i-0374...7e9d5b0c45 t2.xlarge    Windows  10.0.0.53                       ...
         subnet-1a2b3c4d vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeInstances式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, instance=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object
 that
                           wraps instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.instance = instance
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def display(self, indent=1):
        """
        Displays information about an instance.

        :param indent: The visual indent to apply to the output.
        """
        if self.instance is None:
            logger.info("No instance to display.")
            return

        try:
            self.instance.load()
            ind = "\t" * indent
            print(f"{ind}ID: {self.instance.id}")
            print(f"{ind}Image ID: {self.instance.image_id}")
            print(f"{ind}Instance type: {self.instance.instance_type}")
            print(f"{ind}Key name: {self.instance.key_name}")
            print(f"{ind}VPC ID: {self.instance.vpc_id}")
            print(f"{ind}Public IP: {self.instance.public_ip_address}")
            print(f"{ind}State: {self.instance.state['Name']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't display your instance. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeInstances中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized EC2 resource object.
# @example
#   list_instance_ids_states(Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_instance_ids_states(ec2_resource)
  response = ec2_resource.instances
  if response.count.zero?
    puts "No instances found."
  else
    puts "Instances -- ID, state:"
    response.each do |instance|
      puts "#{instance.id}, #{instance.state.name}"
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about instances: #{e.message}"
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-get-all-instance-info.rb REGION"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-get-all-instance-info.rb us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
```

```
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end
  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)
  list_instance_ids_states(ec2_resource)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DescribeInstances中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_state(client: &Client, ids: Option<Vec<String>>) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    let resp = client
        .describe_instances()
        .set_instance_ids(ids)
        .send()
        .await?;

    for reservation in resp.reservations() {
        for instance in reservation.instances() {
            println!("Instance ID: {}", instance.instance_id().unwrap());
            println!(
                "State:       {:?}",
                instance.state().unwrap().name().unwrap()
            );
            println!();
        }
    }
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeInstances中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeinstances( ) .                        "
 oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "

        " Retrieving details of EC2 instances. "
        DATA: lv_istance_id    TYPE /aws1/ec2string,
              lv_status        TYPE /aws1/ec2instancestatename,
              lv_instance_type TYPE /aws1/ec2instancetype,
              lv_image_id      TYPE /aws1/ec2string.
        LOOP AT oo_result->get_reservations( ) INTO DATA(lo_reservation).
          LOOP AT lo_reservation->get_instances( ) INTO DATA(lo_instance).
            lv_istance_id = lo_instance->get_instanceid( ).
            lv_status =  lo_instance->get_state( )->get_name( ).
            lv_instance_type = lo_instance->get_instancetype( ).
            lv_image_id = lo_instance->get_imageid( ).
          ENDLOOP.
        ENDLOOP.
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about EC2 instances.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeInstances中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭DescribeInternetGateways配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeInternetGateways。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述網際網路閘道

下列describe-internet-gateways範例說明指定的網際網路閘道。

```
aws ec2 describe-internet-gateways \
    --internet-gateway-ids igw-0d0fb496b3EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InternetGateways": [
        {
            "Attachments": [
                {
                    "State": "available",
                    "VpcId": "vpc-0a60eb65b4EXAMPLE"
                }
            ],
            "InternetGatewayId": "igw-0d0fb496b3EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "my-igw"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon VPC 使用者指南》中的網際網路閘道。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeInternetGateways中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的網際網路閘道。

```
Get-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
Attachments       InternetGatewayId     Tags
-----------       -----------------     ----
{vpc-1a2b3c4d}    igw-1a2b3c4d          {}
```

範例 2：此範例說明您所有的網際網路閘道。

```
Get-EC2InternetGateway
```

輸出：

```
Attachments       InternetGatewayId     Tags
-----------       -----------------     ----
{vpc-1a2b3c4d}    igw-1a2b3c4d          {}
{}                igw-2a3b4c5d          {}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeInternetGateways式參考中的。

搭`DescribeKeyPairs`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeKeyPairs`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Get information about an Amazon EC2 key pair.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair.</param>
/// <returns>A list of key pair information.</returns>
public async Task<List<KeyPairInfo>> DescribeKeyPairs(string keyPairName)
{
    var request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest();
    if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyPairName))
    {
        request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest
        {
            KeyNames = new List<string> { keyPairName }
        };
    }
    var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeKeyPairsAsync(request);
    return response.KeyPairs.ToList();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeKeyPairs中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeKeyPairsRequest request;

auto outcome = ec2Client.DescribeKeyPairs(request);
if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
    std::cout << std::left <<
              std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
              std::setw(64) << "Fingerprint" << std::endl;

    const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::KeyPairInfo> &key_pairs =
            outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPairs();
    for (const auto &key_pair: key_pairs) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << key_pair.GetKeyName() <<
                  std::setw(64) << key_pair.GetKeyFingerprint() << std::endl;
    }
}
else {
    std::cerr << "Failed to describe key pairs:" <<
              outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeKeyPairs中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

顯示金鑰對

下列 `describe-key-pairs` 範例顯示指定金鑰對的相關資訊。

```
aws ec2 describe-key-pairs \
    --key-names my-key-pair
```

輸出：

```
{
    "KeyPairs": [
        {
            "KeyPairId": "key-0b94643da6EXAMPLE",
            "KeyFingerprint":
 "1f:51:ae:28:bf:89:e9:d8:1f:25:5d:37:2d:7d:b8:ca:9f:f5:f1:6f",
            "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
            "KeyType": "rsa",
            "Tags": [],
            "CreateTime": "2022-05-27T21:51:16.000Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的描述公有金鑰。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeKeyPairs中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void describeKeys(Ec2Client ec2) {
        try {
            DescribeKeyPairsResponse response = ec2.describeKeyPairs();
            response.keyPairs().forEach(keyPair -> System.out.printf(
                    "Found key pair with name %s " +
                            "and fingerprint %s",
                    keyPair.keyName(),
                    keyPair.keyFingerprint()));
```

```
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeKeyPairs中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeKeyPairsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeKeyPairsCommand({});

  try {
    const { KeyPairs } = await client.send(command);
    const keyPairList = KeyPairs.map(
      (kp) => ` • ${kp.KeyPairId}: ${kp.KeyName}`,
    ).join("\n");
    console.log("The following key pairs were found in your account:");
    console.log(keyPairList);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeKeyPairs中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeEC2Keys() {
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeKeyPairs(DescribeKeyPairsRequest {})
        response.keyPairs?.forEach { keyPair ->
            println("Found key pair with name ${keyPair.keyName} and fingerprint
 ${ keyPair.keyFingerprint}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeKeyPairs中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的 key pair。

```
Get-EC2KeyPair -KeyName my-key-pair
```

輸出：

```
KeyFingerprint                                          KeyName
--------------                                          -------
1f:51:ae:28:bf:89:e9:d8:1f:25:5d:37:2d:7d:b8:ca:9f:f5:f1:6f my-key-pair
```

範例 2：此範例說明您所有的金鑰配對。

```
Get-EC2KeyPair
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeKeyPairs式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, key_file_dir, key_pair=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is
 stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A Boto3 KeyPair object. This is a high-level object that
                         wraps key pair actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def list(self, limit):
```

```
        """
        Displays a list of key pairs for the current account.

        :param limit: The maximum number of key pairs to list.
        """
        try:
            for kp in self.ec2_resource.key_pairs.limit(limit):
                print(f"Found {kp.key_type} key {kp.name} with fingerprint:")
                print(f"\t{kp.key_fingerprint}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list key pairs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeKeyPairs中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describekeypairs( ) .                       "
 oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_key_pairs) = oo_result->get_keypairs( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about key pairs.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeKeyPairs中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**DescribeNetworkAcls**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeNetworkAcls。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述您的網路 ACL

下列describe-network-acls範例會擷取有關網路 ACL 的詳細資料。

```
aws ec2 describe-network-acls
```

輸出：

```
{
    "NetworkAcls": [
        {
            "Associations": [
                {
                    "NetworkAclAssociationId": "aclassoc-0c1679dc41EXAMPLE",
                    "NetworkAclId": "acl-0ea1f54ca7EXAMPLE",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-0931fc2fa5EXAMPLE"
                }
            ],
            "Entries": [
                {
                    "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                    "Egress": true,
                    "Protocol": "-1",
                    "RuleAction": "allow",
                    "RuleNumber": 100
                },
                {
                    "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                    "Egress": true,
```

```
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "deny",
                "RuleNumber": 32767
            },
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "Egress": false,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "allow",
                "RuleNumber": 100
            },
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "Egress": false,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "deny",
                "RuleNumber": 32767
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": true,
        "NetworkAclId": "acl-0ea1f54ca7EXAMPLE",
        "Tags": [],
        "VpcId": "vpc-06e4ab6c6cEXAMPLE",
        "OwnerId": "111122223333"
    },
    {
        "Associations": [],
        "Entries": [
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "Egress": true,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "allow",
                "RuleNumber": 100
            },
            {
                "Egress": true,
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "::/0",
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "allow",
                "RuleNumber": 101
            },
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
```

```
                "Egress": true,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "deny",
                "RuleNumber": 32767
            },
            {
                "Egress": true,
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "::/0",
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "deny",
                "RuleNumber": 32768
            },
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "Egress": false,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "allow",
                "RuleNumber": 100
            },
            {
                "Egress": false,
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "::/0",
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "allow",
                "RuleNumber": 101
            },
            {
                "CidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "Egress": false,
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "deny",
                "RuleNumber": 32767
            },
            {
                "Egress": false,
                "Ipv6CidrBlock": "::/0",
                "Protocol": "-1",
                "RuleAction": "deny",
                "RuleNumber": 32768
            }
        ],
        "IsDefault": true,
        "NetworkAclId": "acl-0e2a78e4e2EXAMPLE",
        "Tags": [],
```

```
            "VpcId": "vpc-03914afb3eEXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS VPC 使用者指南》中的〈網路 ACL〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeNetworkAcls中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的網路 ACL。

```
Get-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678
```

輸出：

```
Associations : {aclassoc-1a2b3c4d}
Entries      : {Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkAclEntry}
IsDefault    : False
NetworkAclId : acl-12345678
Tags         : {Name}
VpcId        : vpc-12345678
```

範例 2：此範例說明指定網路 ACL 的規則。

```
(Get-EC2NetworkAcl -NetworkAclId acl-12345678).Entries
```

輸出：

```
CidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
Egress       : True
IcmpTypeCode :
PortRange    :
Protocol     : -1
RuleAction   : deny
RuleNumber   : 32767
```

```
CidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
Egress       : False
IcmpTypeCode :
PortRange    :
Protocol     : -1
RuleAction   : deny
RuleNumber   : 32767
```

範例 3：此範例說明您所有的網路 ACL。

```
Get-EC2NetworkAcl
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeNetworkAcls式參考中的。

搭`DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttribute`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttribute`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述網路介面的附件屬性

此範例命令描述指定之網路介面的`attachment`屬性。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200
 --attribute attachment
```

輸出：

```
{
  "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-686ea200",
  "Attachment": {
      "Status": "attached",
      "DeviceIndex": 0,
      "AttachTime": "2015-05-21T20:02:20.000Z",
      "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
```

```
        "DeleteOnTermination": true,
        "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-43348162",
        "InstanceOwnerId": "123456789012"
    }
}
```

描述網路介面的描述屬性

此範例命令描述指定之網路介面的description屬性。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200
 --attribute description
```

輸出：

```
{
    "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-686ea200",
    "Description": {
        "Value": "My description"
    }
}
```

描述網路介面的 GroupSet 屬性

此範例命令描述指定之網路介面的groupSet屬性。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200
 --attribute groupSet
```

輸出：

```
{
    "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-686ea200",
    "Groups": [
        {
            "GroupName": "my-security-group",
            "GroupId": "sg-903004f8"
        }
```

```
  ]
}
```

描述網路介面的 sourceDestCheck 屬性

此範例命令描述指定之網路介面的`sourceDestCheck`屬性。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200
 --attribute sourceDestCheck
```

輸出：

```
{
  "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-686ea200",
  "SourceDestCheck": {
      "Value": true
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttribute中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的網路介面。

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 Attachment
```

輸出：

```
Attachment         : Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkInterfaceAttachment
```

範例 2：此範例說明指定的網路介面。

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 Description
```

輸出：

```
Description        : My description
```

範例 3：此範例說明指定的網路介面。

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 GroupSet
```

輸出：

```
Groups             : {my-security-group}
```

範例 4：此範例說明指定的網路介面。

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678 -Attribute
 SourceDestCheck
```

輸出：

```
SourceDestCheck    : True
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考中的DescribeNetworkInterfaceAttribute。

搭`DescribeNetworkInterfaces`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeNetworkInterfaces`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述您的網路介面

此範例說明您所有的網路介面。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-network-interfaces
```

輸出：

```
{
  "NetworkInterfaces": [
      {
          "Status": "in-use",
          "MacAddress": "02:2f:8f:b0:cf:75",
          "SourceDestCheck": true,
          "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2",
          "Description": "my network interface",
          "Association": {
              "PublicIp": "203.0.113.12",
              "AssociationId": "eipassoc-0fbb766a",
              "PublicDnsName": "ec2-203-0-113-12.compute-1.amazonaws.com",
              "IpOwnerId": "123456789012"
          },
          "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-e5aa89a3",
          "PrivateIpAddresses": [
              {
                  "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-1-17.ec2.internal",
                  "Association": {
                      "PublicIp": "203.0.113.12",
                      "AssociationId": "eipassoc-0fbb766a",
                      "PublicDnsName":
 "ec2-203-0-113-12.compute-1.amazonaws.com",
                      "IpOwnerId": "123456789012"
                  },
                  "Primary": true,
                  "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.17"
              }
          ],
          "RequesterManaged": false,
          "Ipv6Addresses": [],
          "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-1-17.ec2.internal",
          "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
          "Attachment": {
              "Status": "attached",
              "DeviceIndex": 1,
              "AttachTime": "2013-11-30T23:36:42.000Z",
              "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
              "DeleteOnTermination": false,
              "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-66c4350a",
              "InstanceOwnerId": "123456789012"
          },
```

```
            "Groups": [
                {
                    "GroupName": "default",
                    "GroupId": "sg-8637d3e3"
                }
            ],
            "SubnetId": "subnet-b61f49f0",
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "TagSet": [],
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.17"
        },
        {
            "Status": "in-use",
            "MacAddress": "02:58:f5:ef:4b:06",
            "SourceDestCheck": true,
            "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2",
            "Description": "Primary network interface",
            "Association": {
                "PublicIp": "198.51.100.0",
                "IpOwnerId": "amazon"
            },
            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-f9ba99bf",
            "PrivateIpAddresses": [
                {
                    "Association": {
                        "PublicIp": "198.51.100.0",
                        "IpOwnerId": "amazon"
                    },
                    "Primary": true,
                    "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.149"
                }
            ],
            "RequesterManaged": false,
            "Ipv6Addresses": [],
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
            "Attachment": {
                "Status": "attached",
                "DeviceIndex": 0,
                "AttachTime": "2013-11-30T23:35:33.000Z",
                "InstanceId": "i-0598c7d356eba48d7",
                "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-1b9db777",
                "InstanceOwnerId": "123456789012"
            },
```

```
            "Groups": [
                {
                    "GroupName": "default",
                    "GroupId": "sg-8637d3e3"
                }
            ],
            "SubnetId": "subnet-b61f49f0",
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "TagSet": [],
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.149"
        }
    ]
}
```

此範例說明具有含索引鍵Purpose和值之標籤的網路介面Prod。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-network-interfaces --filters Name=tag:Purpose,Values=Prod
```

輸出：

```
{
    "NetworkInterfaces": [
        {
            "Status": "available",
            "MacAddress": "12:2c:bd:f9:bf:17",
            "SourceDestCheck": true,
            "VpcId": "vpc-8941ebec",
            "Description": "ProdENI",
            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-b9a5ac93",
            "PrivateIpAddresses": [
                {
                    "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-1-55.ec2.internal",
                    "Primary": true,
                    "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.55"
                },
                {
                    "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-1-117.ec2.internal",
                    "Primary": false,
                    "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.117"
                }
            ],
```

```
            "RequesterManaged": false,
            "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-1-55.ec2.internal",
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
            "Ipv6Addresses": [],
            "Groups": [
                {
                    "GroupName": "MySG",
                    "GroupId": "sg-905002f5"
                }
            ],
            "SubnetId": "subnet-31d6c219",
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "TagSet": [
                {
                    "Value": "Prod",
                    "Key": "Purpose"
                }
            ],
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.1.55"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeNetworkInterfaces中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的網路介面。

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterface -NetworkInterfaceId eni-12345678
```

輸出：

```
Association        :
Attachment         : Amazon.EC2.Model.NetworkInterfaceAttachment
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2c
Description        :
Groups             : {my-security-group}
MacAddress         : 0a:e9:a6:19:4c:7f
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-12345678
```

```
OwnerId            : 123456789012
PrivateDnsName     : ip-10-0-0-107.us-west-2.compute.internal
PrivateIpAddress   : 10.0.0.107
PrivateIpAddresses : {ip-10-0-0-107.us-west-2.compute.internal}
RequesterId        :
RequesterManaged   : False
SourceDestCheck    : True
Status             : in-use
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
TagSet             : {}
VpcId              : vpc-12345678
```

範例 2：此範例說明您的所有網路介面。

```
Get-EC2NetworkInterface
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeNetworkInterfaces式參考中的。

搭**DescribePlacementGroups**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribePlacementGroups。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述您的置放群組

此範例指令會說明您所有的置放群組。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-placement-groups
```

輸出：

```
{
    "PlacementGroups": [
        {
            "GroupName": "my-cluster",
            "State": "available",
```

```
            "Strategy": "cluster"
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribePlacementGroups中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的置放群組。

```
Get-EC2PlacementGroup -GroupName my-placement-group
```

輸出：

```
GroupName             State        Strategy
---------             -----        --------
my-placement-group    available    cluster
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribePlacementGroups式參考中的。

搭`DescribePrefixLists`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribePrefixLists`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述前綴列表

此範例會列出該地區的所有可用前置字元清單。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-prefix-lists
```

輸出：

```
{
  "PrefixLists": [
    {
      "PrefixListName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3",
      "Cidrs": [
        "54.231.0.0/17"
      ],
      "PrefixListId": "pl-63a5400a"
    }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribePrefixLists中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取 AWS 服務 區域的前置碼清單格式可用

```
Get-EC2PrefixList
```

輸出：

```
Cidrs                                          PrefixListId PrefixListName
-----                                          ------------ --------------
{52.94.5.0/24, 52.119.240.0/21, 52.94.24.0/23} pl-6fa54006  com.amazonaws.eu-
west-1.dynamodb
{52.218.0.0/17, 54.231.128.0/19}               pl-6da54004  com.amazonaws.eu-
west-1.s3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribePrefixLists式參考中的。

搭`DescribeRegions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeRegions`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeRegionsRequest request;
auto outcome = ec2Client.DescribeRegions(request);
bool result = true;
if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
    std::cout << std::left <<
              std::setw(32) << "RegionName" <<
              std::setw(64) << "Endpoint" << std::endl;

    const auto &regions = outcome.GetResult().GetRegions();
    for (const auto &region: regions) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << region.GetRegionName() <<
                  std::setw(64) << region.GetEndpoint() << std::endl;
    }
}
else {
    std::cerr << "Failed to describe regions:" <<
              outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    result = false;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeRegions中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述所有已啟用的區域

以下 `describe-regions` 範例說明為您帳戶啟用的所有區域。

```
aws ec2 describe-regions
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Regions": [
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-north-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-south-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-west-3",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-west-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-west-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-northeast-3",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-northeast-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
```

```
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-northeast-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "sa-east-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ca-central-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-southeast-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-southeast-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-central-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-east-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-east-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-east-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-west-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
```

```
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的區域 (Region) 和區域 (Zone)。

範例 2：說明使用名稱包含特定字串的端點，且已啟用的區域

下列 `describe-regions` 範例會描述您已啟用，且其端點中具有字串「美國」(us) 的所有區域。

```
aws ec2 describe-regions \
    --filters "Name=endpoint,Values=*us*"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Regions": [
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-east-1"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-east-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-east-2"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-west-1"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-west-2"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的區域 (Region) 和區域 (Zone)。

範例 3：描述所有區域

下列 `describe-regions` 範例會描述所有可用的區域，包括已停用的區域。

```
aws ec2 describe-regions \
    --all-regions
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Regions": [
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-north-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-south-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-west-3",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-west-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-west-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-northeast-3",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.me-south-1.amazonaws.com",
```

```
            "RegionName": "me-south-1",
            "OptInStatus": "not-opted-in"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-northeast-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-northeast-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "sa-east-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ca-central-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-east-1",
            "OptInStatus": "not-opted-in"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-southeast-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "ap-southeast-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "eu-central-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
```

```
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-east-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-east-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-east-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-west-1",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        },
        {
            "Endpoint": "ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "RegionName": "us-west-2",
            "OptInStatus": "opt-in-not-required"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的區域 (Region) 和區域 (Zone)。

範例 4：僅列出區域名稱

下列 `describe-regions` 範例會使用 `--query` 參數來篩選輸出，並以文字形式僅傳回區域 (Region) 的名稱。

```
aws ec2 describe-regions \
    --all-regions \
    --query "Regions[].{Name:RegionName}" \
    --output text
```

輸出：

```
eu-north-1
ap-south-1
eu-west-3
eu-west-2
eu-west-1
ap-northeast-3
```

```
ap-northeast-2
me-south-1
ap-northeast-1
sa-east-1
ca-central-1
ap-east-1
ap-southeast-1
ap-southeast-2
eu-central-1
us-east-1
us-east-2
us-west-1
us-west-2
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的區域 (Region) 和區域 (Zone)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeRegions中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeRegionsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeRegionsCommand({
    // By default this command will not show regions that require you to opt-in.
    // When AllRegions true even the regions that require opt-in will be
 returned.
    AllRegions: true,
    // You can omit the Filters property if you want to get all regions.
    Filters: [
      {
        Name: "region-name",
```

```
        // You can specify multiple values for a filter.
        // You can also use '*' as a wildcard. This will return all
        // of the regions that start with `us-east-`.
        Values: ["ap-southeast-4"],
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    const { Regions } = await client.send(command);
    const regionsList = Regions.map((reg) => ` • ${reg.RegionName}`);
    console.log("Found regions:");
    console.log(regionsList.join("\n"));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeRegions中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明可供您使用的區域。

```
Get-EC2Region
```

輸出：

```
Endpoint                            RegionName
--------                            ----------
ec2.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com         eu-west-1
ec2.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com    ap-southeast-1
ec2.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com    ap-southeast-2
ec2.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com      eu-central-1
ec2.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com    ap-northeast-1
ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com         us-east-1
ec2.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com         sa-east-1
ec2.us-west-1.amazonaws.com         us-west-1
ec2.us-west-2.amazonaws.com         us-west-2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeRegions式參考中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   list_regions_endpoints(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_regions_endpoints(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_regions
  # Enable pretty printing.
  max_region_string_length = 16
  max_endpoint_string_length = 33
  # Print header.
  print "Region"
  print " " * (max_region_string_length - "Region".length)
  print "  Endpoint\n"
  print "-" * max_region_string_length
  print "  "
  print "-" * max_endpoint_string_length
  print "\n"
  # Print Regions and their endpoints.
  result.regions.each do |region|
    print region.region_name
    print " " * (max_region_string_length - region.region_name.length)
    print "  "
    print region.endpoint
    print "\n"
  end
end

# Displays a list of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
```

```
# Availability Zones available to you depending on the AWS Region
# of the Amazon EC2 client.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   list_availability_zones(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_availability_zones(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_availability_zones
  # Enable pretty printing.
  max_region_string_length = 16
  max_zone_string_length = 18
  max_state_string_length = 9
  # Print header.
  print "Region"
  print " " * (max_region_string_length - "Region".length)
  print "  Zone"
  print " " * (max_zone_string_length - "Zone".length)
  print "  State\n"
  print "-" * max_region_string_length
  print "  "
  print "-" * max_zone_string_length
  print "  "
  print "-" * max_state_string_length
  print "\n"
  # Print Regions, Availability Zones, and their states.
  result.availability_zones.each do |zone|
    print zone.region_name
    print " " * (max_region_string_length - zone.region_name.length)
    print "  "
    print zone.zone_name
    print " " * (max_zone_string_length - zone.zone_name.length)
    print "  "
    print zone.state
    # Print any messages for this Availability Zone.
    if zone.messages.count.positive?
      print "\n"
      puts "  Messages for this zone:"
      zone.messages.each do |message|
        print "    #{message.message}\n"
      end
    end
    print "\n"
  end
end
```

```
# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-regions-availability-zones.rb REGION"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-regions-availability-zones.rb us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DescribeRegions中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_regions(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let rsp = client.describe_regions().send().await?;

    println!("Regions:");
    for region in rsp.regions() {
        println!("  {}", region.region_name().unwrap());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeRegions中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeregions( ) .                        "
 oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_regions) = oo_result->get_regions( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about Regions.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeRegions中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭DescribeRouteTables配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeRouteTables。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述您的路由表

以下describe-route-tables示例檢索有關路由表的詳細信息

```
aws ec2 describe-route-tables
```

輸出：

```
{
    "RouteTables": [
        {
            "Associations": [
                {
                    "Main": true,
                    "RouteTableAssociationId": "rtbassoc-0df3f54e06EXAMPLE",
                    "RouteTableId": "rtb-09ba434c1bEXAMPLE"
                }
            ],
            "PropagatingVgws": [],
            "RouteTableId": "rtb-09ba434c1bEXAMPLE",
            "Routes": [
                {
                    "DestinationCidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                    "GatewayId": "local",
                    "Origin": "CreateRouteTable",
                    "State": "active"
                },
                {
                    "DestinationCidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                    "NatGatewayId": "nat-06c018cbd8EXAMPLE",
                    "Origin": "CreateRoute",
                    "State": "blackhole"
                }
            ],
            "Tags": [],
```

```
            "VpcId": "vpc-0065acced4EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333"
        },
        {
            "Associations": [
                {
                    "Main": true,
                    "RouteTableAssociationId": "rtbassoc-9EXAMPLE",
                    "RouteTableId": "rtb-a1eec7de"
                }
            ],
            "PropagatingVgws": [],
            "RouteTableId": "rtb-a1eec7de",
            "Routes": [
                {
                    "DestinationCidrBlock": "172.31.0.0/16",
                    "GatewayId": "local",
                    "Origin": "CreateRouteTable",
                    "State": "active"
                },
                {
                    "DestinationCidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                    "GatewayId": "igw-fEXAMPLE",
                    "Origin": "CreateRoute",
                    "State": "active"
                }
            ],
            "Tags": [],
            "VpcId": "vpc-3EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333"
        },
        {
            "Associations": [
                {
                    "Main": false,
                    "RouteTableAssociationId": "rtbassoc-0b100c28b2EXAMPLE",
                    "RouteTableId": "rtb-07a98f76e5EXAMPLE",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-0d3d002af8EXAMPLE"
                }
            ],
            "PropagatingVgws": [],
            "RouteTableId": "rtb-07a98f76e5EXAMPLE",
            "Routes": [
                {
```

```
                    "DestinationCidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                    "GatewayId": "local",
                    "Origin": "CreateRouteTable",
                    "State": "active"
                },
                {
                    "DestinationCidrBlock": "0.0.0.0/0",
                    "GatewayId": "igw-06cf664d80EXAMPLE",
                    "Origin": "CreateRoute",
                    "State": "active"
                }
            ],
            "Tags": [],
            "VpcId": "vpc-0065acced4EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS VPC 使用指南》中的〈使用路由表〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeRouteTables中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明您的所有路由表。

```
Get-EC2RouteTable
```

輸出：

```
DestinationCidrBlock    : 10.0.0.0/16
DestinationPrefixListId :
GatewayId               : local
InstanceId              :
InstanceOwnerId         :
NetworkInterfaceId      :
Origin                  : CreateRouteTable
State                   : active
VpcPeeringConnectionId  :
```

```
DestinationCidrBlock    : 0.0.0.0/0
DestinationPrefixListId :
GatewayId               : igw-1a2b3c4d
InstanceId              :
InstanceOwnerId         :
NetworkInterfaceId      :
Origin                  : CreateRoute
State                   : active
VpcPeeringConnectionId  :
```

範例 2：此範例會傳回指定路由資料表的詳細資訊。

```
Get-EC2RouteTable -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d
```

範例 3：此範例說明指定 VPC 的路由表。

```
Get-EC2RouteTable -Filter @{ Name="vpc-id"; Values="vpc-1a2b3c4d" }
```

輸出：

```
Associations    : {rtbassoc-12345678}
PropagatingVgws : {}
Routes          : {, }
RouteTableId    : rtb-1a2b3c4d
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-1a2b3c4d
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeRouteTables式參考中的。

搭`DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailability`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailability`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述可用的排程

此範例說明從指定日期開始，每週在星期日發生的排程。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-scheduled-instance-availability --recurrence
 Frequency=Weekly,Interval=1,OccurrenceDays=[1] --first-slot-start-time-range
 EarliestTime=2016-01-31T00:00:00Z,LatestTime=2016-01-31T04:00:00Z
```

輸出：

```
{
  "ScheduledInstanceAvailabilitySet": [
    {
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2b",
        "TotalScheduledInstanceHours": 1219,
        "PurchaseToken": "eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi...",
        "MinTermDurationInDays": 366,
        "AvailableInstanceCount": 20,
        "Recurrence": {
            "OccurrenceDaySet": [
                1
            ],
            "Interval": 1,
            "Frequency": "Weekly",
            "OccurrenceRelativeToEnd": false
        },
        "Platform": "Linux/UNIX",
        "FirstSlotStartTime": "2016-01-31T00:00:00Z",
        "MaxTermDurationInDays": 366,
        "SlotDurationInHours": 23,
        "NetworkPlatform": "EC2-VPC",
        "InstanceType": "c4.large",
        "HourlyPrice": "0.095"
    },
    ...
  ]
}
```

若要縮小結果範圍，您可以新增指定作業系統、網路和執行個體類型的篩選器。

命令：

-篩選器名稱 = 平台，值 = Linux/UNIX 名稱 = 網路平台，值 =EC2-VPC 名稱 = 執行個體類型，值 =C4. 大

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailability中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明從指定日期開始，每週在星期日發生的排程。

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstanceAvailability -Recurrence_Frequency
 Weekly -Recurrence_Interval 1 -Recurrence_OccurrenceDay 1 -
FirstSlotStartTimeRange_EarliestTime 2016-01-31T00:00:00Z -
FirstSlotStartTimeRange_LatestTime 2016-01-31T04:00:00Z
```

輸出：

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
AvailableInstanceCount      : 20
FirstSlotStartTime          : 1/31/2016 8:00:00 AM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceType                : c4.large
MaxTermDurationInDays       : 366
MinTermDurationInDays       : 366
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PurchaseToken               : eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi...
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
SlotDurationInHours         : 23
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1219

...
```

範例 2：若要縮小結果範圍，您可以新增篩選條件，例如作業系統、網路和執行個體類型。

```
-Filter @{ Name="platform";Values="Linux/UNIX" },@{ Name="network-
platform";Values="EC2-VPC" },@{ Name="instance-type";Values="c4.large" }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeScheduledInstanceAvailability式參考中的。

搭DescribeScheduledInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeScheduledInstances。

CLI

AWS CLI

說明您的排程執行個體

此範例說明指定的排程執行個體。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-scheduled-instances --scheduled-instance-ids
 sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

輸出：

```
{
  "ScheduledInstanceSet": [
      {
          "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2b",
          "ScheduledInstanceId": "sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012",
          "HourlyPrice": "0.095",
          "CreateDate": "2016-01-25T21:43:38.612Z",
          "Recurrence": {
              "OccurrenceDaySet": [
                  1
              ],
              "Interval": 1,
              "Frequency": "Weekly",
              "OccurrenceRelativeToEnd": false,
              "OccurrenceUnit": ""
          },
          "Platform": "Linux/UNIX",
          "TermEndDate": "2017-01-31T09:00:00Z",
          "InstanceCount": 1,
          "SlotDurationInHours": 32,
          "TermStartDate": "2016-01-31T09:00:00Z",
          "NetworkPlatform": "EC2-VPC",
          "TotalScheduledInstanceHours": 1696,
          "NextSlotStartTime": "2016-01-31T09:00:00Z",
```

```
            "InstanceType": "c4.large"
        }
    ]
}
```

此範例說明您所有的排程執行個體。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-scheduled-instances
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeScheduledInstances中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的排程執行個體。

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstance -ScheduledInstanceId
 sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
```

輸出：

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
CreateDate                  : 1/25/2016 1:43:38 PM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceCount               : 1
InstanceType                : c4.large
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
NextSlotStartTime           : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PreviousSlotEndTime         :
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
ScheduledInstanceId         : sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
SlotDurationInHours         : 32
TermEndDate                 : 1/31/2017 1:00:00 AM
TermStartDate               : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1696
```

範例 2：此範例說明您所有的排程執行個體。

```
Get-EC2ScheduledInstance
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考中的DescribeScheduledInstances。

搭DescribeSecurityGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeSecurityGroups。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information for an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of security group information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SecurityGroup>> DescribeSecurityGroups(string groupId)
    {
        var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest();
        var groupIds = new List<string> { groupId };
        request.GroupIds = groupIds;

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(request);
        return response.SecurityGroups;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Display the information returned by the call to
    /// DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="securityGroup">A list of security group information.</param>
    public void DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(SecurityGroup securityGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{securityGroup.GroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine("Ingress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissions.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp} "); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
        Console.WriteLine("Egress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissionsEgress.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp} "); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
```

```
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request;

    if (!groupID.empty()) {
        request.AddGroupIds(groupID);
    }

    Aws::String nextToken;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        auto outcome = ec2Client.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "GroupId" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "VpcId" <<
                      std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::endl;

            const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::SecurityGroup> &securityGroups =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetSecurityGroups();

            for (const auto &securityGroup: securityGroups) {
```

```
                std::cout << std::left <<
                          std::setw(32) << securityGroup.GetGroupName() <<
                          std::setw(30) << securityGroup.GetGroupId() <<
                          std::setw(30) << securityGroup.GetVpcId() <<
                          std::setw(64) << securityGroup.GetDescription() <<
                          std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to describe security groups:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述安全群組

下列 `describe-security-groups` 範例會描述指定的安全群組。

```
aws ec2 describe-security-groups \
    --group-ids sg-903004f8
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SecurityGroups": [
        {
            "IpPermissionsEgress": [
                {
                    "IpProtocol": "-1",
                    "IpRanges": [
                        {
                            "CidrIp": "0.0.0.0/0"
                        }
```

```
                ],
                "UserIdGroupPairs": [],
                "PrefixListIds": []
            }
        ],
        "Description": "My security group",
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Value": "SG1",
                "Key": "Name"
            }
        ],
        "IpPermissions": [
            {
                "IpProtocol": "-1",
                "IpRanges": [],
                "UserIdGroupPairs": [
                    {
                        "UserId": "123456789012",
                        "GroupId": "sg-903004f8"
                    }
                ],
                "PrefixListIds": []
            },
            {
                "PrefixListIds": [],
                "FromPort": 22,
                "IpRanges": [
                    {
                        "Description": "Access from NY office",
                        "CidrIp": "203.0.113.0/24"
                    }
                ],
                "ToPort": 22,
                "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                "UserIdGroupPairs": []
                }
        ],
        "GroupName": "MySecurityGroup",
        "VpcId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "GroupId": "sg-903004f8",
    }
]
```

```
}
```

範例 2：描述具有特定規則的安全群組

下列範`describe-security-groups`例會使用篩選器，將結果限定為具有允許 SSH 流量 (連接埠 22) 規則的安全性群組，以及允許來自所有位址的流量 (`0.0.0.0/0`) 的規則。此範例使用 `--query` 參數，僅顯示安全群組的名稱。安全群組必須符合所有篩選條件才能在結果中傳回；不過，單一規則不需要符合所有篩選條件。例如，輸出會傳回一個安全群組，其中包含允許來自特定 IP 地址之 SSH 流量的一個規則，以及允許來自所有地址之 HTTP 流量的另一個規則。

```
aws ec2 describe-security-groups \
    --filters Name=ip-permission.from-port,Values=22 Name=ip-permission.to-
port,Values=22 Name=ip-permission.cidr,Values='0.0.0.0/0' \
    --query "SecurityGroups[*].[GroupName]" \
    --output text
```

輸出：

```
default
my-security-group
web-servers
launch-wizard-1
```

範例 3：根據標籤描述安全群組

下列 `describe-security-groups` 範例會使用篩選條件，將結果範圍限定為在安全群組名稱中加入 `test`，且具有標籤 `Test=To-delete` 的安全群組。此範例使用 `--query` 參數，僅顯示安全群組的名稱和 ID。

```
aws ec2 describe-security-groups \
    --filters Name=group-name,Values=*test* Name=tag:Test,Values=To-delete \
    --query "SecurityGroups[*].{Name:GroupName,ID:GroupId}"
```

輸出：

```
[
    {
        "Name": "testfornewinstance",
        "ID": "sg-33bb22aa"
    },
    {
```

```
        "Name": "newgrouptest",
        "ID": "sg-1a2b3c4d"
    }
]
```

如需使用標籤篩選條件的其他範例，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的使用標籤。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeSecurityGroups(Ec2Client ec2, String groupId) {
       try {
           DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
               .groupIds(groupId)
               .build();

           // Use a paginator.
           DescribeSecurityGroupsIterable listGroups =
ec2.describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
           listGroups.stream()
               .flatMap(r -> r.securityGroups().stream())
               .forEach(group -> System.out
                   .println(" Group id: " +group.groupId() + " group name = " +
group.groupName()));

       } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

// Log the details of a specific security group.
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
    GroupIds: ["SECURITY_GROUP_ID"],
  });

  try {
    const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(SecurityGroups, null, 2));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeEC2SecurityGroups(groupId: String) {
    val request = DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
        groupIds = listOf(groupId)
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->

        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        response.securityGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("Found Security Group with id ${group.groupId}, vpc id
 ${group.vpcId} and description ${group.description}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeSecurityGroups中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明 VPC 的指定安全性群組。使用屬於 VPC 的安全群組時，您必須使用安全性群組 ID (-GroupId 參數)，而不是名稱 (-GroupName 參數) 來參照群組。

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupId sg-12345678
```

輸出：

```
Description         : default VPC security group
GroupId             : sg-12345678
```

```
GroupName           : default
IpPermissions       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
IpPermissionsEgress : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Tags                : {}
VpcId               : vpc-12345678
```

範例 2：此範例說明 EC2-Classic 的指定安全性群組。使用 EC2-Classic 的安全性群組時，您可以使用群組名稱 (-GroupName 參數) 或群組識別碼 (-GroupId 參數) 來參照安全性群組。

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -GroupName my-security-group
```

輸出：

```
Description         : my security group
GroupId             : sg-45678901
GroupName           : my-security-group
IpPermissions       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission}
IpPermissionsEgress : {}
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Tags                : {}
VpcId               :
```

範例 3：此範例會擷取 vpc -0fc1ff23456b789eb 的所有安全性群組

```
Get-EC2SecurityGroup -Filter @{Name="vpc-id";Values="vpc-0fc1ff23456b789eb"}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeSecurityGroups式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, security_group=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param security_group: A Boto3 SecurityGroup object. This is a high-level
 object
                               that wraps security group actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def describe(self):
        """
        Displays information about the security group.
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to describe.")
            return

        try:
            print(f"Security group: {self.security_group.group_name}")
            print(f"\tID: {self.security_group.id}")
            print(f"\tVPC: {self.security_group.vpc_id}")
            if self.security_group.ip_permissions:
                print(f"Inbound permissions:")
                pp(self.security_group.ip_permissions)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get data for security group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.security_group.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeSecurityGroups中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        DATA lt_group_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2groupidstrlist_w=>tt_groupidstringlist.
        APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2groupidstrlist_w( iv_value = iv_group_id ) TO
 lt_group_ids.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describesecuritygroups( it_groupids = lt_group_ids ).
         " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_security_groups) = oo_result->get_securitygroups( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about security groups.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeSecurityGroups中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭DescribeSnapshotAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeSnapshotAttribute。

CLI

AWS CLI

說明快照的快照屬性

下列describe-snapshot-attribute範例會列出與其共用快照的帳戶。

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshot-attribute \
    --snapshot-id snap-01234567890abcedf \
    --attribute createVolumePermission
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SnapshotId": "snap-01234567890abcedf",
    "CreateVolumePermissions": [
        {
            "UserId": "123456789012"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性運算雲端使用者指南中的共用 Amazon EBS 快照。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeSnapshotAttribute中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定快照的指定屬性。

```
Get-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute ProductCodes
```

輸出：

```
CreateVolumePermissions    ProductCodes    SnapshotId
```

```
------------------------    ------------    ----------
{}                          {}              snap-12345678
```

範例 2：此範例說明指定快照的指定屬性。

```
(Get-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission).CreateVolumePermissions
```

輸出：

```
Group    UserId
-----    ------
all
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeSnapshotAttribute式參考中的。

搭**DescribeSnapshots**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeSnapshots。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述快照

下列 describe-snapshots 範例會描述指定的快照。

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots \
    --snapshot-ids snap-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Snapshots": [
        {
            "Description": "This is my snapshot",
            "Encrypted": false,
```

```
            "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
            "State": "completed",
            "VolumeSize": 8,
            "StartTime": "2019-02-28T21:28:32.000Z",
            "Progress": "100%",
            "OwnerId": "012345678910",
            "SnapshotId": "snap-01234567890abcdef",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Stack",
                    "Value": "test"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的 Amazon EBS 加密。

範例 2：根據篩選條件描述快照

下列範`describe-snapshots`例會使用篩選條件，將結果範圍限定為您 AWS 帳戶所擁有且處於`pending`狀態的快照。此範例使用 `--query` 參數，僅顯示快照 ID 和快照啟動時間。

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots \
    --owner-ids self \
    --filters Name=status,Values=pending \
    --query "Snapshots[*].{ID:SnapshotId,Time:StartTime}"
```

輸出：

```
[
    {
        "ID": "snap-1234567890abcdef0",
        "Time": "2019-08-04T12:48:18.000Z"
    },
    {
        "ID": "snap-066877671789bd71b",
        "Time": "2019-08-04T02:45:16.000Z
    },
    ...
]
```

下列 `describe-snapshots` 範例會使用篩選條件，將結果範圍限制為從指定磁碟區建立的快照。此範例使用 `--query` 參數，僅顯示快照 ID。

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots \
    --filters Name=volume-id,Values=049df61146c4d7901 \
    --query "Snapshots[*].[SnapshotId]" \
    --output text
```

輸出：

```
snap-1234567890abcdef0
snap-08637175a712c3fb9
...
```

如需使用篩選條件的其他範例，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的列出與篩選您的資源。

範例 3：根據標籤描述快照

下列 `describe-snapshots` 範例會使用標籤篩選條件，將結果範圍設定為具有標籤 `Stack=Prod` 的快照。

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots \
    --filters Name=tag:Stack,Values=prod
```

如需 `describe-snapshots` 的輸出範例，請參閱範例 1。

如需使用標籤篩選條件的其他範例，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的使用標籤。

範例 4：根據年齡描述快照

下列`describe-snapshots`範例會使用 JMESPath 運算式來描述您的 AWS 帳戶在指定日期之前建立的所有快照。此範例僅顯示快照 ID。

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots \
    --owner-ids 012345678910 \
    --query "Snapshots[?(StartTime<='2020-03-31')].[SnapshotId]"
```

如需使用篩選條件的其他範例，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的列出與篩選您的資源。

範例 5：僅檢視封存的快照

以下 `describe-snapshots` 範例只列出儲存在封存層中的快照。

```
aws ec2 describe-snapshots \
    --filters "Name=storage-tier,Values=archive"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Snapshots": [
        {
            "Description": "Snap A",
            "Encrypted": false,
            "VolumeId": "vol-01234567890aaaaaa",
            "State": "completed",
            "VolumeSize": 8,
            "StartTime": "2021-09-07T21:00:00.000Z",
            "Progress": "100%",
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "SnapshotId": "snap-01234567890aaaaaa",
            "StorageTier": "archive",
            "Tags": []
        },
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 使用者指南》中的檢視封存的快照。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeSnapshots中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的快照。

```
Get-EC2Snapshot -SnapshotId snap-12345678
```

輸出：

```
DataEncryptionKeyId :
```

```
Description         : Created by CreateImage(i-1a2b3c4d) for ami-12345678 from
 vol-12345678
Encrypted           : False
KmsKeyId            :
OwnerAlias          :
OwnerId             : 123456789012
Progress            : 100%
SnapshotId          : snap-12345678
StartTime           : 10/23/2014 6:01:28 AM
State               : completed
StateMessage        :
Tags                : {}
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
VolumeSize          : 8
```

範例 2：此範例說明具有「Name」標籤的快照集。

```
Get-EC2Snapshot | ? { $_.Tags.Count -gt 0 -and $_.Tags.Key -eq "Name" }
```

範例 3：此範例說明具有「Name」標籤且值為 'TestValue' 的快照集。

```
Get-EC2Snapshot | ? { $_.Tags.Count -gt 0 -and $_.Tags.Key -eq "Name" -and
 $_.Tags.Value -eq "TestValue" }
```

範例 4：此範例說明您的所有快照。

```
Get-EC2Snapshot -Owner self
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeSnapshots式參考中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

顯示快照的狀態。

```
async fn show_state(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .describe_snapshots()
        .filters(Filter::builder().name("snapshot-id").values(id).build())
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!(
        "State: {}",
        resp.snapshots().first().unwrap().state().unwrap().as_ref()
    );

    Ok(())
}
```

```
async fn show_snapshots(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    // "self" represents your account ID.
    // You can list the snapshots for any account by replacing
    // "self" with that account ID.
    let resp = client.describe_snapshots().owner_ids("self").send().await?;
    let snapshots = resp.snapshots();
    let length = snapshots.len();

    for snapshot in snapshots {
        println!(
            "ID:          {}",
            snapshot.snapshot_id().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "Description: {}",
            snapshot.description().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!("State:       {}", snapshot.state().unwrap().as_ref());
        println!();
    }

    println!();
    println!("Found {} snapshot(s)", length);
    println!();
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeSnapshots中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscription`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscription`。

CLI

AWS CLI

說明帳戶的競價型執行個體資料饋送訂閱

此範例命令說明帳戶的資料饋送。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-datafeed-subscription
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SpotDatafeedSubscription": {
        "OwnerId": "123456789012",
        "Prefix": "spotdata",
        "Bucket": "my-s3-bucket",
        "State": "Active"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscription中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明您的 Spot 執行個體資料饋送。

```
Get-EC2SpotDatafeedSubscription
```

輸出：

```
Bucket  : my-s3-bucket
Fault   :
OwnerId : 123456789012
Prefix  : spotdata
State   : Active
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeSpotDatafeedSubscription式參考中的。

搭`DescribeSpotFleetInstances`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeSpotFleetInstances`。

CLI

AWS CLI

說明與 Spot 叢集關聯的競價型執行個體

此範例命令會列出與指定 Spot 叢集相關聯的 Spot 執行個體。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-fleet-instances --spot-fleet-request-id sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
  "ActiveInstances": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
          "SpotInstanceRequestId": "sir-08b93456"
      },
      ...
  ],
```

```
  "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeSpotFleetInstances中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明與指定競價型叢集請求相關聯的執行個體。

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetInstance -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
InstanceId    InstanceType    SpotInstanceRequestId
----------    ------------    ---------------------
i-f089262a    c3.large        sir-12345678
i-7e8b24a4    c3.large        sir-87654321
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeSpotFleetInstances式參考中的。

搭`DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistory`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistory`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述 Spot 艦隊歷史

此範例命令會傳回指定競價型叢集在指定時間開始的歷史記錄。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-fleet-request-history --spot-fleet-request-id sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE --start-time 2015-05-26T00:00:00Z
```

下列範例輸出顯示 Spot 叢集的兩個 Spot 執行個體成功啟動。

輸出：

```
{
  "HistoryRecords": [
      {
          "Timestamp": "2015-05-26T23:17:20.697Z",
          "EventInformation": {
              "EventSubType": "submitted"
          },
          "EventType": "fleetRequestChange"
      },
      {
          "Timestamp": "2015-05-26T23:17:20.873Z",
          "EventInformation": {
              "EventSubType": "active"
          },
          "EventType": "fleetRequestChange"
      },
      {
          "Timestamp": "2015-05-26T23:21:21.712Z",
          "EventInformation": {
              "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
              "EventSubType": "launched"
          },
          "EventType": "instanceChange"
      },
      {
          "Timestamp": "2015-05-26T23:21:21.816Z",
          "EventInformation": {
              "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef1",
              "EventSubType": "launched"
          },
          "EventType": "instanceChange"
      }
  ],
  "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE",
  "NextToken": "CpHNsscimcV5oH7bSbub03CI2Qms5+ypNpNm
+53MNlR0YcXAkp0xFlfKf91yVxSExmbtma3awYxMFzNA663ZskT0AHtJ6TCb2Z8bQC2EnZgyELbymtWPfpZ1ZbauV
+P+TfGlWxWWB/Vr5dk5d4LfdgA/DRAHUrYgxzrEXAMPLE=",
  "StartTime": "2015-05-26T00:00:00Z"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistory中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定競價型叢集請求的歷史記錄。

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequestHistory -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -StartTime 2015-12-26T00:00:00Z
```

輸出：

```
HistoryRecords     : {Amazon.EC2.Model.HistoryRecord,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.HistoryRecord...}
LastEvaluatedTime  : 12/26/2015 8:29:11 AM
NextToken          :
SpotFleetRequestId : sfr-088bc5f1-7e7b-451a-bd13-757f10672b93
StartTime          : 12/25/2015 8:00:00 AM
```

```
(Get-EC2SpotFleetRequestHistory -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -StartTime 2015-12-26T00:00:00Z).HistoryRecords
```

輸出：

```
EventInformation                    EventType             Timestamp
----------------                    ---------             ---------
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    fleetRequestChange    12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    launched              12/26/2015 8:25:34 AM
Amazon.EC2.Model.EventInformation    launched              12/26/2015 8:25:05 AM
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeSpotFleetRequestHistory式參考中的。

搭`DescribeSpotFleetRequests`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeSpotFleetRequests`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述您的 Spot 叢集請求

此範例說明您所有的 Spot 叢集請求。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-fleet-requests
```

輸出：

```
{
  "SpotFleetRequestConfigs": [
      {
          "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE",
          "SpotFleetRequestConfig": {
              "TargetCapacity": 20,
              "LaunchSpecifications": [
                  {
                      "EbsOptimized": false,
                      "NetworkInterfaces": [
                          {
                              "SubnetId": "subnet-a61dafcf",
                              "DeviceIndex": 0,
                              "DeleteOnTermination": false,
                              "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
                              "SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount": 0
                          }
                      ],
                      "InstanceType": "cc2.8xlarge",
                      "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d"
                  },
                  {
                      "EbsOptimized": false,
                      "NetworkInterfaces": [
                          {
                              "SubnetId": "subnet-a61dafcf",
                              "DeviceIndex": 0,
                              "DeleteOnTermination": false,
                              "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
                              "SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount": 0
```

```
                        }
                    ],
                    "InstanceType": "r3.8xlarge",
                    "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d"
                }
            ],
            "SpotPrice": "0.05",
            "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role"
        },
        "SpotFleetRequestState": "active"
    },
    {
        "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-306341ed-9739-402e-881b-ce47bEXAMPLE",
        "SpotFleetRequestConfig": {
            "TargetCapacity": 20,
            "LaunchSpecifications": [
                {
                    "EbsOptimized": false,
                    "NetworkInterfaces": [
                        {
                            "SubnetId": "subnet-6e7f829e",
                            "DeviceIndex": 0,
                            "DeleteOnTermination": false,
                            "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
                            "SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount": 0
                        }
                    ],
                    "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
                    "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d"
                }
            ],
            "SpotPrice": "0.05",
            "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role"
        },
        "SpotFleetRequestState": "active"
    }
  ]
}
```

描述競價型叢集請求

此範例說明指定的 Spot 叢集請求。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-fleet-requests --spot-fleet-request-ids sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
  "SpotFleetRequestConfigs": [
      {
          "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE",
          "SpotFleetRequestConfig": {
              "TargetCapacity": 20,
              "LaunchSpecifications": [
                  {
                      "EbsOptimized": false,
                      "NetworkInterfaces": [
                          {
                              "SubnetId": "subnet-a61dafcf",
                              "DeviceIndex": 0,
                              "DeleteOnTermination": false,
                              "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
                              "SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount": 0
                          }
                      ],
                      "InstanceType": "cc2.8xlarge",
                      "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d"
                  },
                  {
                      "EbsOptimized": false,
                      "NetworkInterfaces": [
                          {
                              "SubnetId": "subnet-a61dafcf",
                              "DeviceIndex": 0,
                              "DeleteOnTermination": false,
                              "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
                              "SecondaryPrivateIpAddressCount": 0
                          }
                      ],
                      "InstanceType": "r3.8xlarge",
                      "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d"
                  }
              ],
              "SpotPrice": "0.05",
              "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role"
```

```
            },
            "SpotFleetRequestState": "active"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeSpotFleetRequests中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的 Spot 叢集請求。

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE | format-list
```

輸出：

```
ConfigData            : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotFleetRequestConfigData
CreateTime            : 12/26/2015 8:23:33 AM
SpotFleetRequestId    : sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
SpotFleetRequestState : active
```

範例 2：此範例說明您的所有競價型叢集請求。

```
Get-EC2SpotFleetRequest
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeSpotFleetRequests式參考中的。

搭`DescribeSpotInstanceRequests`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeSpotInstanceRequests`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述競價型執行個體請求

下列`describe-spot-instance-requests`範例說明指定的 Spot 執行個體請求。

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-instance-requests \
    --spot-instance-request-ids sir-08b93456
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SpotInstanceRequests": [
        {
            "CreateTime": "2018-04-30T18:14:55.000Z",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef1",
            "LaunchSpecification": {
                "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
                "ImageId": "ami-003634241a8fcdec0",
                "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
                "SecurityGroups": [
                    {
                        "GroupName": "default",
                        "GroupId": "sg-e38f24a7"
                    }
                ],
                "BlockDeviceMappings": [
                    {
                        "DeviceName": "/dev/sda1",
                        "Ebs": {
                            "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                            "SnapshotId": "snap-0e54a519c999adbbd",
                            "VolumeSize": 8,
                            "VolumeType": "standard",
                            "Encrypted": false
                        }
                    }
                ],
                "NetworkInterfaces": [
                    {
                        "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                        "DeviceIndex": 0,
                        "SubnetId": "subnet-049df61146c4d7901"
                    }
                ],
                "Placement": {
                    "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-2b",
```

```
                    "Tenancy": "default"
                },
                "Monitoring": {
                    "Enabled": false
                }
            },
            "LaunchedAvailabilityZone": "us-east-2b",
            "ProductDescription": "Linux/UNIX",
            "SpotInstanceRequestId": "sir-08b93456",
            "SpotPrice": "0.010000"
            "State": "active",
            "Status": {
                "Code": "fulfilled",
                "Message": "Your Spot request is fulfilled.",
                "UpdateTime": "2018-04-30T18:16:21.000Z"
            },
            "Tags": [],
            "Type": "one-time",
            "InstanceInterruptionBehavior": "terminate"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：根據篩選器描述 Spot 執行個體請求

下列範`describe-spot-instance-requests`例會使用篩選器，將結果範圍限定為具有指定可用區域中指定執行個體類型的 Spot 執行個體請求。此範例使用`--query`參數僅顯示例證 ID。

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-instance-requests \
    --filters Name=launch.instance-type,Values=m3.medium Name=launched-
availability-zone,Values=us-east-2a \
    --query "SpotInstanceRequests[*].[InstanceId]" \
    --output text
```

輸出：

```
i-057750d42936e468a
i-001efd250faaa6ffa
i-027552a73f021f3bd
...
```

如需使用篩選器的其他範例，請參閱 Amazon 彈性運算雲端使用者指南中的列出和篩選資源。

範例 3：根據標籤描述 Spot 執行個體請求

下列範`describe-spot-instance-requests`例使用標籤篩選器，將結果範圍限定為具有標籤的競價型執行個體請求`cost-center=cc123`。

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-instance-requests \
    --filters Name=tag:cost-center,Values=cc123
```

如需 `describe-spot-instance-requests` 的輸出範例，請參閱範例 1。

如需使用標籤篩選條件的其他範例，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的使用標籤。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeSpotInstanceRequests中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的 Spot 執行個體請求。

```
Get-EC2SpotInstanceRequest -SpotInstanceRequestId sir-12345678
```

輸出：

```
ActualBlockHourlyPrice   :
AvailabilityZoneGroup    :
BlockDurationMinutes     : 0
CreateTime               : 4/8/2015 2:51:33 PM
Fault                    :
InstanceId               : i-12345678
LaunchedAvailabilityZone : us-west-2b
LaunchGroup              :
LaunchSpecification      : Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchSpecification
ProductDescription       : Linux/UNIX
SpotInstanceRequestId    : sir-12345678
SpotPrice                : 0.020000
State                    : active
Status                   : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotInstanceStatus
Tags                     : {Name}
```

```
Type                      : one-time
```

範例 2：此範例說明您所有的 Spot 執行個體請求。

```
Get-EC2SpotInstanceRequest
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeSpotInstanceRequests式參考中的。

搭DescribeSpotPriceHistory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeSpotPriceHistory。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述現貨價格歷史記錄

此範例指令會傳回一月特定日期 m1.xlarge 執行個體的現貨價格歷史記錄。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-price-history --instance-types m1.xlarge --start-time
 2014-01-06T07:08:09 --end-time 2014-01-06T08:09:10
```

輸出：

```
{
  "SpotPriceHistory": [
          {
              "Timestamp": "2014-01-06T07:10:55.000Z",
              "ProductDescription": "SUSE Linux",
              "InstanceType": "m1.xlarge",
              "SpotPrice": "0.087000",
              "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-1b"
          },
          {
              "Timestamp": "2014-01-06T07:10:55.000Z",
              "ProductDescription": "SUSE Linux",
```

```
                "InstanceType": "m1.xlarge",
                "SpotPrice": "0.087000",
                "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-1c"
            },
            {
                "Timestamp": "2014-01-06T05:42:36.000Z",
                "ProductDescription": "SUSE Linux (Amazon VPC)",
                "InstanceType": "m1.xlarge",
                "SpotPrice": "0.087000",
                "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-1a"
        },
        ...
}
```

用於描述 LinuX/Unix Amazon VPC 的現貨價格歷史記錄

此範例指令會傳回一月特定日期 m1.xlarge、Linux/Unix Amazon VPC 執行個體的現貨價格歷史記錄。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-spot-price-history --instance-types m1.xlarge --product-
description "Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)" --start-time 2014-01-06T07:08:09 --end-time
 2014-01-06T08:09:10
```

輸出：

```
{
  "SpotPriceHistory": [
      {
          "Timestamp": "2014-01-06T04:32:53.000Z",
          "ProductDescription": "Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)",
          "InstanceType": "m1.xlarge",
          "SpotPrice": "0.080000",
          "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-1a"
      },
      {
          "Timestamp": "2014-01-05T11:28:26.000Z",
          "ProductDescription": "Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)",
          "InstanceType": "m1.xlarge",
          "SpotPrice": "0.080000",
          "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-1c"
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeSpotPriceHistory中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取得指定執行個體類型和可用區域的 Spot 價格歷史記錄中的最後 10 個項目。請注意，為-AvailabilityZone 參數指定的值必須對提供給指令程式之-Region 參數的區域值有效 (未顯示在範例中)，或在命令介面中設定為預設值。此範例指令假設環境中已設定「us-west-2 的預設區域。

```
Get-EC2SpotPriceHistory -InstanceType c3.large -AvailabilityZone us-west-2a -
MaxResult 10
```

輸出：

```
AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017300
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 7:39:49 AM

AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017200
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 7:38:29 AM

AvailabilityZone   : us-west-2a
InstanceType       : c3.large
Price              : 0.017300
ProductDescription : Linux/UNIX (Amazon VPC)
Timestamp          : 12/25/2015 6:57:13 AM
...
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeSpotPriceHistory式參考中的。

搭DescribeSubnets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeSubnets。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
        var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
            new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId}),
                    new ("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                    new ("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
```

```
        {
            subnets.Add(subnet);
        }

        return subnets;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeSubnets中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述所有子網路

以下 `describe-subnets` 範例顯示子網路的詳細資訊。

```
aws ec2 describe-subnets
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Subnets": [
        {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
            "AvailabilityZoneId": "use1-az2",
            "AvailableIpAddressCount": 4089,
            "CidrBlock": "172.31.80.0/20",
            "DefaultForAz": true,
            "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": false,
            "MapCustomerOwnedIpOnLaunch": true,
            "State": "available",
            "SubnetId": "subnet-0bb1c79de3EXAMPLE",
            "VpcId": "vpc-0ee975135dEXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333",
            "AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation": false,
            "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
            "CustomerOwnedIpv4Pool:": 'pool-2EXAMPLE',
            "SubnetArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-2:111122223333:subnet/
subnet-0bb1c79de3EXAMPLE",
            "EnableDns64": false,
            "Ipv6Native": false,
```

```
            "PrivateDnsNameOptionsOnLaunch": {
                "HostnameType": "ip-name",
                "EnableResourceNameDnsARecord": false,
                "EnableResourceNameDnsAAAARecord": false
            }
        },
        {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
            "AvailabilityZoneId": "use1-az2",
            "AvailableIpAddressCount": 4089,
            "CidrBlock": "172.31.80.0/20",
            "DefaultForAz": true,
            "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": true,
            "MapCustomerOwnedIpOnLaunch": false,
            "State": "available",
            "SubnetId": "subnet-8EXAMPLE",
            "VpcId": "vpc-3EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333",
            "AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation": false,
            "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "MySubnet"
                }
            ],
            "SubnetArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:111122223333:subnet/
subnet-8EXAMPLE",
            "EnableDns64": false,
            "Ipv6Native": false,
            "PrivateDnsNameOptionsOnLaunch": {
                "HostnameType": "ip-name",
                "EnableResourceNameDnsARecord": false,
                "EnableResourceNameDnsAAAARecord": false
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS VPC 使用者指南》中的使用 VPC 和子網路。

範例 2：描述特定 VPC 的子網路

下列 `describe-subnets` 範例會使用篩選條件來擷取指定 VPC 得子網路詳細資訊。

```
aws ec2 describe-subnets \
    --filters "Name=vpc-id,Values=vpc-3EXAMPLE"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Subnets": [
        {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1d",
            "AvailabilityZoneId": "use1-az2",
            "AvailableIpAddressCount": 4089,
            "CidrBlock": "172.31.80.0/20",
            "DefaultForAz": true,
            "MapPublicIpOnLaunch": true,
            "MapCustomerOwnedIpOnLaunch": false,
            "State": "available",
            "SubnetId": "subnet-8EXAMPLE",
            "VpcId": "vpc-3EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "1111222233333",
            "AssignIpv6AddressOnCreation": false,
            "Ipv6CidrBlockAssociationSet": [],
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "MySubnet"
                }
            ],
            "SubnetArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:111122223333:subnet/
subnet-8EXAMPLE",
            "EnableDns64": false,
            "Ipv6Native": false,
            "PrivateDnsNameOptionsOnLaunch": {
                "HostnameType": "ip-name",
                "EnableResourceNameDnsARecord": false,
                "EnableResourceNameDnsAAAARecord": false
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS VPC 使用者指南》中的使用 VPC 和子網路。

範例 3：描述具有特定標籤的子網路

下列 `describe-subnets` 範例會使用篩選條件來擷取這些子網路 (其中包含標籤 `CostCenter=123` 和 `--query` 參數) 的詳細資訊，以顯示具有此標籤之子網路的子網路 ID。

```
aws ec2 describe-subnets \
    --filters "Name=tag:CostCenter,Values=123" \
    --query "Subnets[*].SubnetId" \
    --output text
```

輸出：

```
subnet-0987a87c8b37348ef
subnet-02a95061c45f372ee
subnet-03f720e7de2788d73
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon VPC 使用者指南》中的使用 VPC 和子網路。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeSubnets中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const client = new EC2Client({});
const { Subnets } = await client.send(
  new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
    Filters: [
      { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
      { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
      { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
    ],
  }),
);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeSubnets中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的子網路。

```
Get-EC2Subnet -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
AvailabilityZone        : us-west-2c
AvailableIpAddressCount : 251
CidrBlock               : 10.0.0.0/24
DefaultForAz            : False
MapPublicIpOnLaunch     : False
State                   : available
SubnetId                : subnet-1a2b3c4d
Tags                    : {}
VpcId                   : vpc-12345678
```

範例 2：此範例說明您的所有子網路。

```
Get-EC2Subnet
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeSubnets式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id, zones):
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.
```

```
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_subnets(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )
            subnets = response["Subnets"]
            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get subnets: {err}")
        else:
            return subnets
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeSubnets中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DescribeTags`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTags`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述單一資源的所有標籤

下列`describe-tags`範例說明指定執行個體的標籤。

```
aws ec2 describe-tags \
    --filters "Name=resource-id,Values=i-1234567890abcdef8"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef8",
            "Value": "Test",
            "Key": "Stack"
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef8",
            "Value": "Beta Server",
            "Key": "Name"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：描述資源類型的所有標籤

下列`describe-tags`範例說明磁碟區的標籤。

```
aws ec2 describe-tags \
    --filters "Name=resource-type,Values=volume"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "volume",
            "ResourceId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
            "Value": "Project1",
            "Key": "Purpose"
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "volume",
            "ResourceId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
            "Value": "Logs",
            "Key": "Purpose"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 3：描述所有標籤

下列describe-tags範例說明所有資源的標籤。

```
aws ec2 describe-tags
```

範例 4：根據標籤鍵描述資源的標籤

下列describe-tags範例說明具有金鑰標籤的資源標籤Stack。

```
aws ec2 describe-tags \
    --filters Name=key,Values=Stack
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "volume",
            "ResourceId": "vol-027552a73f021f3b",
            "Value": "Production",
            "Key": "Stack"
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef8",
            "Value": "Test",
            "Key": "Stack"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 5：根據標籤索引鍵和標籤值描述資源標籤

下列describe-tags範例說明具有標籤之資源的標籤Stack=Test。

```
aws ec2 describe-tags \
    --filters Name=key,Values=Stack Name=value,Values=Test
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "Tags": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "image",
            "ResourceId": "ami-3ac336533f021f3bd",
            "Value": "Test",
            "Key": "Stack"
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef8",
            "Value": "Test",
            "Key": "Stack"
        }
    ]
}
```

下列describe-tags範例會使用替代語法來描述具有標籤的資源Stack=Test。

```
aws ec2 describe-tags \
    --filters "Name=tag:Stack,Values=Test"
```

下列describe-tags範例說明所有執行個體的標籤 (含索引鍵Purpose且沒有值) 的標籤。

```
aws ec2 describe-tags \
    --filters "Name=resource-type,Values=instance" "Name=key,Values=Purpose"
 "Name=value,Values="
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "instance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef5",
            "Value": null,
            "Key": "Purpose"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTags中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

例 1：此示例獲取資源類型「圖像」的標籤

```
Get-EC2Tag -Filter @{Name="resource-type";Values="image"}
```

輸出：

```
Key         ResourceId            ResourceType Value
---         ----------            ------------ -----
Name        ami-0a123b4ccb567a8ea image        Win7-Imported
auto-delete ami-0a123b4ccb567a8ea image        never
```

範例 2：此範例會擷取所有資源的所有標籤，並依資源類型將它們分組

```
Get-EC2Tag | Group-Object resourcetype
```

輸出：

```
Count Name                      Group
----- ----                      -----
    9 subnet                    {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
   53 instance                  {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
    3 route-table               {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    5 security-group            {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
   30 volume                    {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription...}
    1 internet-gateway          {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    3 network-interface         {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
```

```
    4 elastic-ip                {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    1 dhcp-options              {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    2 image                     {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
    3 vpc                       {Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription, Amazon.EC2.Model.TagDescription}
```

範例 3：此範例顯示所有標籤為「自動刪除」的資源，且指定區域的值為「no」

```
Get-EC2Tag -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="tag:auto-delete";Values="no"}
```

輸出：

```
Key         ResourceId            ResourceType Value
---         ----------            ------------ -----
auto-delete i-0f1bce234d5dd678b   instance     no
auto-delete vol-01d234aa5678901a2 volume       no
auto-delete vol-01234bfb5def6f7b8 volume       no
auto-delete vol-01ccb23f4c5e67890 volume       no
```

示例 4：此示例獲取標籤為「自動刪除」的所有資源，其值為「no」，並在下一個管道中進一步過濾器以僅解析「實例」資源類型，並最終為每個實例資源創建 ThisInstance「」標籤，其值為實例 ID 本身

```
Get-EC2Tag -Region eu-west-1 -Filter @{Name="tag:auto-delete";Values="no"}
 | Where-Object ResourceType -eq "instance" | ForEach-Object {New-EC2Tag -
ResourceId $_.ResourceId -Tag @{Key="ThisInstance";Value=$_.ResourceId}}
```

範例 5：此範例會擷取所有執行處理資源的標籤以及「名稱」鍵，並以表格格式顯示這些標籤

```
Get-EC2Tag -Filter @{Name="resource-
type";Values="instance"},@{Name="key";Values="Name"} | Select-Object ResourceId,
 @{Name="Name-Tag";Expression={$PSItem.Value}} | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

輸出：

```
ResourceId          Name-Tag
----------          --------
```

```
i-012e3cb4df567e1aa jump1
i-01c23a45d6fc7a89f repro-3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeTags式參考中的。

搭DescribeVolumeAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeVolumeAttribute。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述磁碟區屬性的步驟

此範例指令描述具有 ID 之磁碟區的autoEnableIo屬性vol-049df61146c4d7901。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-volume-attribute --volume-id vol-049df61146c4d7901 --attribute
 autoEnableIO
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AutoEnableIO": {
        "Value": false
    },
    "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeVolumeAttribute中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定磁碟區的指定屬性。

```
Get-EC2VolumeAttribute -VolumeId vol-12345678 -Attribute AutoEnableIO
```

輸出：

```
AutoEnableIO    ProductCodes    VolumeId
------------    ------------    --------
False           {}              vol-12345678
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeVolumeAttribute式參考中的。

搭DescribeVolumeStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeVolumeStatus。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述單一磁碟區的狀態

此範例指令描述磁碟區的狀態vol-1234567890abcdef0。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-volume-status --volume-ids vol-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VolumeStatuses": [
        {
            "VolumeStatus": {
                "Status": "ok",
                "Details": [
                    {
                        "Status": "passed",
                        "Name": "io-enabled"
                    },
                    {
                        "Status": "not-applicable",
                        "Name": "io-performance"
                    }
```

```
                ]
            },
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
            "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
            "Actions": [],
            "Events": []
        }
    ]
}
```

描述受損磁碟區的狀態

此範例指令描述受損之所有磁碟區的狀態。在此範例輸出中，沒有受損的磁碟區。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-volume-status --filters Name=volume-
status.status,Values=impaired
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VolumeStatuses": []
}
```

如果磁碟區的狀態檢查失敗 (狀態受損)，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的使用受損的磁碟區。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeVolumeStatus中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定磁碟區的狀態。

```
Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

輸出：

```
Actions          : {}
```

```
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2a
Events           : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeStatus     : Amazon.EC2.Model.VolumeStatusInfo
```

```
(Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678).VolumeStatus
```

輸出：

```
Details                         Status
-------                         ------
{io-enabled, io-performance}    ok
```

```
(Get-EC2VolumeStatus -VolumeId vol-12345678).VolumeStatus.Details
```

輸出：

```
Name                            Status
----                            ------
io-enabled                      passed
io-performance                  not-applicable
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeVolumeStatus式參考中的。

搭**DescribeVolumes**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeVolumes`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述磁碟區

下列`describe-volumes`範例說明目前區域中指定的磁碟區。

```
aws ec2 describe-volumes \
```

```
    --volume-ids vol-049df61146c4d7901 vol-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Volumes": [
        {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
            "Attachments": [
                {
                    "AttachTime": "2013-12-18T22:35:00.000Z",
                    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
                    "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
                    "State": "attached",
                    "DeleteOnTermination": true,
                    "Device": "/dev/sda1"
                }
            ],
            "Encrypted": true,
            "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-2a:123456789012:key/8c5b2c63-
b9bc-45a3-a87a-5513eEXAMPLE,
            "VolumeType": "gp2",
            "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
            "State": "in-use",
            "Iops": 100,
            "SnapshotId": "snap-1234567890abcdef0",
            "CreateTime": "2019-12-18T22:35:00.084Z",
            "Size": 8
        },
        {
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
            "Attachments": [],
            "Encrypted": false,
            "VolumeType": "gp2",
            "VolumeId": "vol-1234567890abcdef0",
            "State": "available",
            "Iops": 300,
            "SnapshotId": "",
            "CreateTime": "2020-02-27T00:02:41.791Z",
            "Size": 100
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：說明附加至特定執行個體的磁碟區

下列describe-volumes範例說明所有磁碟區都附加至指定的執行個體，並在執行個體終止時設定為 delete。

```
aws ec2 describe-volumes \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --filters Name=attachment.instance-id,Values=i-1234567890abcdef0
 Name=attachment.delete-on-termination,Values=true
```

如需 describe-volumes 的輸出範例，請參閱範例 1。

範例 3：說明特定可用區域中的可用磁碟區

下列describe-volumes範例說明所有狀態為available且位於指定可用區域中的磁碟區。

```
aws ec2 describe-volumes \
    --filters Name=status,Values=available Name=availability-zone,Values=us-
east-1a
```

如需 describe-volumes 的輸出範例，請參閱範例 1。

範例 4：根據標籤描述磁碟區

下列describe-volumes範例說明所有具有標籤索引鍵Name和開頭值的磁碟區Test。然後使用僅顯示磁碟區標籤和 ID 的查詢來篩選輸出。

```
aws ec2 describe-volumes \
    --filters Name=tag:Name,Values=Test* \
    --query "Volumes[*].{ID:VolumeId,Tag:Tags}"
```

輸出：

```
[
    {
       "Tag": [
           {
               "Value": "Test2",
               "Key": "Name"
           }
       ],
       "ID": "vol-1234567890abcdef0"
```

```
    },
    {
        "Tag": [
            {
                "Value": "Test1",
                "Key": "Name"
            }
        ],
        "ID": "vol-049df61146c4d7901"
     }
]
```

如需使用標籤篩選條件的其他範例，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的使用標籤。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeVolumes中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的 EBS 磁碟區。

```
Get-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

輸出：

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2c
CreateTime       : 7/17/2015 4:35:19 PM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 90
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 30
SnapshotId       : snap-12345678
State            : in-use
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : standard
```

範例 2：此範例說明狀態為「可用」的 EBS 磁碟區。

```
Get-EC2Volume -Filter @{ Name="status"; Values="available" }
```

輸出：

```
Attachments      : {}
AvailabilityZone : us-west-2c
CreateTime       : 12/21/2015 2:31:29 PM
Encrypted        : False
Iops             : 60
KmsKeyId         :
Size             : 20
SnapshotId       : snap-12345678
State            : available
Tags             : {}
VolumeId         : vol-12345678
VolumeType       : gp2
...
```

範例 3：此範例說明所有 EBS 磁碟區。

```
Get-EC2Volume
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeVolumes式參考中的。

搭`DescribeVpcAttribute`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeVpcAttribute`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述屬 enableDnsSupport 性

此範例說明`enableDnsSupport`屬性。此屬性指出是否已為 VPC 啟用 DNS 解析。如果此屬性為 `true`，Amazon DNS 伺服器會將您的執行個體的 DNS 主機名稱解析為對應的 IP 地址；否則將不會進行解析。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-attribute --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2 --attribute enableDnsSupport
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2",
    "EnableDnsSupport": {
        "Value": true
    }
}
```

描述屬 enableDnsHostnames 性

此範例說明`enableDnsHostnames`屬性。此屬性指出在 VPC 中啟動的執行個體是否取得 DNS 主機名稱。如果此屬性為 `true`，該 VPC 中的執行個體會取得 DNS 主機名稱；否則將不會取得。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-attribute --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2 --attribute
 enableDnsHostnames
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2",
    "EnableDnsHostnames": {
        "Value": true
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeVpcAttribute中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明 'enableDnsSupport' 屬性。

```
Get-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -Attribute enableDnsSupport
```

輸出：

```
EnableDnsSupport
----------------
True
```

範例 2：此範例說明 'enableDnsHostnames' 屬性。

```
Get-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -Attribute enableDnsHostnames
```

輸出：

```
EnableDnsHostnames
------------------
True
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeVpcAttribute式參考中的。

搭**DescribeVpcClassicLink**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeVpcClassicLink`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述 V ClassicLink PC 的狀態

這個範例會列出 vpc 的 ClassicLink 狀態。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-classic-link --vpc-id vpc-88888888
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Vpcs": [
    {
      "ClassicLinkEnabled": true,
```

```
      "VpcId": "vpc-88888888",
      "Tags": [
        {
          "Value": "classiclinkvpc",
          "Key": "Name"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

此範例僅列出針對類別連結啟用的 VPC (的篩選器值設定`is-classic-link-enabled`為)。`true`

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-classic-link --filter "Name=is-classic-link-
enabled,Values=true"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeVpcClassicLink中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：上述範例會傳回所有 VPC 及其區 ClassicLinkEnabled 域狀態

```
Get-EC2VpcClassicLink -Region eu-west-1
```

輸出：

```
ClassicLinkEnabled Tags   VpcId
------------------ ----   -----
False              {Name} vpc-0fc1ff23f45b678eb
False              {}     vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9
False              {Name} vpc-0123456b078b9d01f
False              {}     vpc-12cf3b4f
False              {Name} vpc-0b12d3456a7e8901d
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeVpcClassicLink式參考中的。

搭DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要說明虛擬私人雲端的 ClassicLink DNS 支援

此範例說明所有 VPC 的 ClassicLink DNS 支援狀態。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-classic-link-dns-support
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Vpcs": [
    {
      "VpcId": "vpc-88888888",
      "ClassicLinkDnsSupported": true
    },
    {
      "VpcId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
      "ClassicLinkDnsSupported": false
    }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明 eu-west-1 地區的 VPC 的 ClassicLink DNS 支援狀態

```
Get-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d -Region eu-west-1
```

輸出：

```
ClassicLinkDnsSupported VpcId
------------------------ -----
False                    vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d
False                    vpc-12cf3b4f
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport式參考中的。

搭DescribeVpcEndpointServices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeVpcEndpointServices。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述所有 VPC 端點服務

下列 "describe-vpc-endpoint-services" 範例會列出某個 AWS 區域的所有 VPC 端點服務。

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-endpoint-services
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ServiceDetails": [
        {
            "ServiceType": [
                {
                    "ServiceType": "Gateway"
                }
            ],
            "AcceptanceRequired": false,
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.dynamodb",
            "VpcEndpointPolicySupported": true,
            "Owner": "amazon",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                "us-east-1a",
                "us-east-1b",
                "us-east-1c",
                "us-east-1d",
                "us-east-1e",
```

```
                "us-east-1f"
            ],
            "BaseEndpointDnsNames": [
                "dynamodb.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
            ]
        },
        {
            "ServiceType": [
                {
                    "ServiceType": "Interface"
                }
            ],
            "PrivateDnsName": "ec2.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.ec2",
            "VpcEndpointPolicySupported": false,
            "Owner": "amazon",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                "us-east-1a",
                "us-east-1b",
                "us-east-1c",
                "us-east-1d",
                "us-east-1e",
                "us-east-1f"
            ],
            "AcceptanceRequired": false,
            "BaseEndpointDnsNames": [
                "ec2.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com"
            ]
        },
        {
            "ServiceType": [
                {
                    "ServiceType": "Interface"
                }
            ],
            "PrivateDnsName": "ssm.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.ssm",
            "VpcEndpointPolicySupported": true,
            "Owner": "amazon",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                "us-east-1a",
                "us-east-1b",
                "us-east-1c",
                "us-east-1d",
```

```
                "us-east-1e"
            ],
            "AcceptanceRequired": false,
            "BaseEndpointDnsNames": [
                "ssm.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com"
            ]
        }
    ],
    "ServiceNames": [
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.dynamodb",
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.ec2",
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.ec2messages",
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.elasticloadbalancing",
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.kinesis-streams",
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3",
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.ssm"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱的使用指南中的檢視可用 AWS 服務名稱 AWS PrivateLink。

範例 2：描述有關端點服務的詳細資料

下列 "describe-vpc-endpoint-services" 範例列出 Amazon S3 介面端點伺服器的詳細資訊

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-endpoint-services \
    --filter "Name=service-type,Values=Interface" Name=service-
name,Values=com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ServiceDetails": [
        {
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3",
            "ServiceId": "vpce-svc-081d84efcdEXAMPLE",
            "ServiceType": [
                {
                    "ServiceType": "Interface"
                }
            ],
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                "us-east-1a",
```

```
                "us-east-1b",
                "us-east-1c",
                "us-east-1d",
                "us-east-1e",
            "us-east-1f"
            ],
            "Owner": "amazon",
            "BaseEndpointDnsNames": [
                "s3.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com"
            ],
            "VpcEndpointPolicySupported": true,
            "AcceptanceRequired": false,
            "ManagesVpcEndpoints": false,
            "Tags": []
        }
    ],
    "ServiceNames": [
        "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.s3"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱的使用指南中的檢視可用 AWS 服務名稱 AWS PrivateLink。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeVpcEndpointServices中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明具有指定篩選器的 EC2 VPC 端點服務，在本例中為 .amazonaws.eu-1.ecs。此外，它還擴展了 ServiceDetails 屬性並顯示詳細信息

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpointService -Region eu-west-1 -MaxResult 5 -Filter @{Name="service-
name";Values="com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs"} | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 ServiceDetails
```

輸出：

```
AcceptanceRequired         : False
AvailabilityZones          : {eu-west-1a, eu-west-1b, eu-west-1c}
BaseEndpointDnsNames       : {ecs.eu-west-1.vpce.amazonaws.com}
Owner                      : amazon
PrivateDnsName             : ecs.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com
```

```
ServiceName                : com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ecs
ServiceType                : {Amazon.EC2.Model.ServiceTypeDetail}
VpcEndpointPolicySupported : False
```

範例 2：此範例擷取所有 EC2 VPC 端點服務，並傳回 ServiceNames 相符的「ssm」

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpointService -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 Servicenames | Where-Object { -match "ssm"}
```

輸出：

```
com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssm
com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssmmessages
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeVpcEndpointServices式參考中的。

搭`DescribeVpcEndpoints`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeVpcEndpoints`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述您的 VPC 端點

下列`describe-vpc-endpoints`範例會顯示所有 VPC 端點的詳細資料。

```
aws ec2 describe-vpc-endpoints
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VpcEndpoints": [
        {
            "PolicyDocument": "{\"Version\":\"2008-10-17\",\"Statement\":
[{\"Effect\":\"Allow\",\"Principal\":\"*\",\"Action\":\"*\",\"Resource\":\"*
\"}]}",
            "VpcId": "vpc-aabb1122",
            "NetworkInterfaceIds": [],
```

```
            "SubnetIds": [],
            "PrivateDnsEnabled": true,
            "State": "available",
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.dynamodb",
            "RouteTableIds": [
                "rtb-3d560345"
            ],
            "Groups": [],
            "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-032a826a",
            "VpcEndpointType": "Gateway",
            "CreationTimestamp": "2017-09-05T20:41:28Z",
            "DnsEntries": [],
            "OwnerId": "123456789012"
        },
        {
            "PolicyDocument": "{\n  \"Statement\": [\n    {\n      \"Action\":
\"*\", \n      \"Effect\": \"Allow\", \n      \"Principal\": \"*\", \n
\"Resource\": \"*\"\n    }\n  ]\n}",
            "VpcId": "vpc-1a2b3c4d",
            "NetworkInterfaceIds": [
                "eni-2ec2b084",
                "eni-1b4a65cf"
            ],
            "SubnetIds": [
                "subnet-d6fcaa8d",
                "subnet-7b16de0c"
            ],
            "PrivateDnsEnabled": false,
            "State": "available",
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.us-east-1.elasticloadbalancing",
            "RouteTableIds": [],
            "Groups": [
                {
                    "GroupName": "default",
                    "GroupId": "sg-54e8bf31"
                }
            ],
            "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-0f89a33420c1931d7",
            "VpcEndpointType": "Interface",
            "CreationTimestamp": "2017-09-05T17:55:27.583Z",
            "DnsEntries": [
                {
                    "HostedZoneId": "Z7HUB22UULQXV",
```

```
                    "DnsName": "vpce-0f89a33420c1931d7-
bluzidnv.elasticloadbalancing.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com"
                },
                {
                    "HostedZoneId": "Z7HUB22UULQXV",
                    "DnsName": "vpce-0f89a33420c1931d7-bluzidnv-us-
east-1b.elasticloadbalancing.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com"
                },
                {
                    "HostedZoneId": "Z7HUB22UULQXV",
                    "DnsName": "vpce-0f89a33420c1931d7-bluzidnv-us-
east-1a.elasticloadbalancing.us-east-1.vpce.amazonaws.com"
                }
            ],
            "OwnerId": "123456789012"
        },
        {
            "VpcEndpointId": "vpce-aabbaabbaabbaabba",
            "VpcEndpointType": "GatewayLoadBalancer",
            "VpcId": "vpc-111122223333aabbc",
            "ServiceName": "com.amazonaws.vpce.us-east-1.vpce-
svc-123123a1c43abc123",
            "State": "available",
            "SubnetIds": [
                "subnet-0011aabbcc2233445"
            ],
            "RequesterManaged": false,
            "NetworkInterfaceIds": [
                "eni-01010120203030405"
            ],
            "CreationTimestamp": "2020-11-11T08:06:03.522Z",
            "Tags": [],
            "OwnerId": "123456789012"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon VPC 使用者指南》中的 VPC 端點。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeVpcEndpoints中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明 eu-west-1 區域的一或多個 VPC 端點。然後將輸出傳送到下一個命令，該命令選擇 VpcEndpointId 屬性並將數組 VPC ID 作為字符串數組返回

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 VpcEndpointId
```

輸出：

```
vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d
vpce-01d2b345a6787890b
vpce-0012e34d567890e12
vpce-0c123db4567890123
```

範例 2：此範例說明 eu-west-1 區域的所有 vpc 端點，並選取 VpcEndpointId VpcId、ServiceName 和 PrivateDnsEnabled 屬性以表格格式呈現

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 | Select-Object VpcEndpointId, VpcId,
 ServiceName, PrivateDnsEnabled | Format-Table -AutoSize
```

輸出：

```
VpcEndpointId          VpcId                 ServiceName
 PrivateDnsEnabled
-------------          -----                 -----------
 -----------------
vpce-02a2ab2f2f2cc2f2d vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssm
             True
vpce-01d1b111a1114561b vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2
             True
vpce-0011e23d45167e838 vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ec2messages
             True
vpce-0c123db4567890123 vpc-0fc6ff46f65b039eb com.amazonaws.eu-west-1.ssmmessages
             True
```

範例 3：此範例會將虛擬私人雲端端點 vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d 的政策文件匯出至 json 檔案

```
Get-EC2VpcEndpoint -Region eu-west-1 -VpcEndpointId vpce-01a2ab3f4f5cc6f7d |
 Select-Object -expand PolicyDocument | Out-File vpce_policyDocument.json
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeVpcEndpoints式參考中的。

搭DescribeVpcs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeVpcs。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
            new DescribeVpcsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });
        return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeVpcs中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述所有 VPC

下列 `describe-vpcs` 範例會擷取有關您 VPC 的詳細資訊。

```
aws ec2 describe-vpcs
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Vpcs": [
        {
            "CidrBlock": "30.1.0.0/16",
            "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-19edf471",
            "State": "available",
            "VpcId": "vpc-0e9801d129EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "111122223333",
            "InstanceTenancy": "default",
            "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
                {
                    "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-062c64cfafEXAMPLE",
                    "CidrBlock": "30.1.0.0/16",
                    "CidrBlockState": {
                        "State": "associated"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "IsDefault": false,
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "Not Shared"
                }
            ]
        },
```

```
        {
            "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
            "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-19edf471",
            "State": "available",
            "VpcId": "vpc-06e4ab6c6cEXAMPLE",
            "OwnerId": "222222222222",
            "InstanceTenancy": "default",
            "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
                {
                    "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-00b17b4eddEXAMPLE",
                    "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                    "CidrBlockState": {
                        "State": "associated"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "IsDefault": false,
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "Shared VPC"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：描述指定的 VPC

下列 `describe-vpcs` 範例會擷取指定 VPC 的詳細資訊。

```
aws ec2 describe-vpcs \
    --vpc-ids vpc-06e4ab6c6cEXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Vpcs": [
        {
            "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
            "DhcpOptionsId": "dopt-19edf471",
            "State": "available",
            "VpcId": "vpc-06e4ab6c6cEXAMPLE",
```

```
            "OwnerId": "111122223333",
            "InstanceTenancy": "default",
            "CidrBlockAssociationSet": [
                {
                    "AssociationId": "vpc-cidr-assoc-00b17b4eddEXAMPLE",
                    "CidrBlock": "10.0.0.0/16",
                    "CidrBlockState": {
                        "State": "associated"
                    }
                }
            ],
            "IsDefault": false,
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "Shared VPC"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeVpcs中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const client = new EC2Client({});
const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
  new DescribeVpcsCommand({
    Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
  }),
);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeVpcs中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的 VPC。

```
Get-EC2Vpc -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

輸出：

```
CidrBlock       : 10.0.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-1a2b3c4d
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : False
State           : available
Tags            : {Name}
VpcId           : vpc-12345678
```

範例 2：此範例說明預設 VPC (每個區域只能有一個)。如果您的帳戶在此區域支援 EC2-Classic，則沒有預設 VPC。

```
Get-EC2Vpc -Filter @{Name="isDefault"; Values="true"}
```

輸出：

```
CidrBlock       : 172.31.0.0/16
DhcpOptionsId   : dopt-12345678
InstanceTenancy : default
IsDefault       : True
State           : available
Tags            : {}
VpcId           : vpc-45678901
```

範例 3：此範例說明符合指定篩選器的 VPC (亦即，具有符合值 '10.0.0.0/16' 且狀態為「可用」狀態的 CIDR)。

```
Get-EC2Vpc -Filter @{Name="cidr";
 Values="10.0.0.0/16"},@{Name="state";Values="available"}
```

範例 4：此範例說明您的所有 VPC。

```
Get-EC2Vpc
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeVpcs式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
```

```
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def get_default_vpc(self):
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get default VPC: {err}")
        else:
            return response["Vpcs"][0]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeVpcs中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DescribeVpnConnections**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeVpnConnections`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述您的 VPN 連線

下列`describe-vpn-connections`範例說明您所有的 Site-to-Site VPN 連線。

```
aws ec2 describe-vpn-connections
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VpnConnections": [
        {
            "CustomerGatewayConfiguration": "...configuration information...",
            "CustomerGatewayId": "cgw-01234567abcde1234",
            "Category": "VPN",
            "State": "available",
            "Type": "ipsec.1",
            "VpnConnectionId": "vpn-1122334455aabbccd",
            "TransitGatewayId": "tgw-00112233445566aab",
            "Options": {
                "EnableAcceleration": false,
                "StaticRoutesOnly": true,
                "LocalIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "RemoteIpv4NetworkCidr": "0.0.0.0/0",
                "TunnelInsideIpVersion": "ipv4"
            },
            "Routes": [],
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "CanadaVPN"
                }
            ],
            "VgwTelemetry": [
                {
                    "AcceptedRouteCount": 0,
                    "LastStatusChange": "2020-07-29T10:35:11.000Z",
                    "OutsideIpAddress": "203.0.113.3",
                    "Status": "DOWN",
                    "StatusMessage": ""
```

```
                },
                {
                    "AcceptedRouteCount": 0,
                    "LastStatusChange": "2020-09-02T09:09:33.000Z",
                    "OutsideIpAddress": "203.0.113.5",
                    "Status": "UP",
                    "StatusMessage": ""
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS 網站間 VPN 使用者指南中的 AWS Site-to-Site VPN 運作方式。

範例 2：描述您可用的 VPN 連線

下列`describe-vpn-connections`範例說明狀態為的 Site-to-Site VPN 連線。`available`

```
aws ec2 describe-vpn-connections \
    --filters "Name=state,Values=available"
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS 網站間 VPN 使用者指南中的 AWS Site-to-Site VPN 運作方式。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeVpnConnections中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的 VPN 連線。

```
Get-EC2VpnConnection -VpnConnectionId vpn-12345678
```

輸出：

```
CustomerGatewayConfiguration : [XML document]
CustomerGatewayId            : cgw-1a2b3c4d
Options                      : Amazon.EC2.Model.VpnConnectionOptions
Routes                       : {Amazon.EC2.Model.VpnStaticRoute}
State                        : available
```

```
Tags                          : {}
Type                          : ipsec.1
VgwTelemetry                  : {Amazon.EC2.Model.VgwTelemetry,
 Amazon.EC2.Model.VgwTelemetry}
VpnConnectionId               : vpn-12345678
VpnGatewayId                  : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

範例 2：此範例說明任何狀態為擱置中或可用的 VPN 連線。

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2VpnConnection -Filter $filter
```

範例 3：此範例說明您所有的 VPN 連線。

```
Get-EC2VpnConnection
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeVpnConnections式參考中的。

搭**DescribeVpnGateways**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeVpnGateways`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述您的虛擬私有閘道

此範例說明您的虛擬私有閘道。

命令：

```
aws ec2 describe-vpn-gateways
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VpnGateways": [
        {
            "State": "available",
            "Type": "ipsec.1",
            "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-f211f09b",
            "VpcAttachments": [
                {
                    "State": "attached",
                    "VpcId": "vpc-98eb5ef5"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "State": "available",
            "Type": "ipsec.1",
            "VpnGatewayId": "vgw-9a4cacf3",
            "VpcAttachments": [
                {
                    "State": "attaching",
                    "VpcId": "vpc-a01106c2"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeVpnGateways中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的虛擬私有閘道。

```
Get-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
AvailabilityZone :
State            : available
Tags             : {}
```

```
Type             : ipsec.1
VpcAttachments   : {vpc-12345678}
VpnGatewayId     : vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

範例 2：此範例說明任何狀態為擱置中或可用的虛擬私有閘道。

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "state"
$filter.Values = @( "pending", "available" )

Get-EC2VpnGateway -Filter $filter
```

範例 3：此範例說明您所有的虛擬私有閘道。

```
Get-EC2VpnGateway
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeVpnGateways式參考中的。

搭`DetachInternetGateway`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetachInternetGateway`。

CLI

AWS CLI

從 VPC 中分離網際網路閘道

下列`detach-internet-gateway`範例會將指定的網際網路閘道與特定 VPC 分離。

```
aws ec2 detach-internet-gateway \
    --internet-gateway-id igw-0d0fb496b3EXAMPLE \
    --vpc-id vpc-0a60eb65b4EXAMPLE
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon VPC 使用者指南》中的網際網路閘道。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetachInternetGateway中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的網際網路閘道從指定的 VPC 卸離。

```
Dismount-EC2InternetGateway -InternetGatewayId igw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DetachInternetGateway式參考中的。

搭`DetachNetworkInterface`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetachNetworkInterface`。

CLI

AWS CLI

從執行個體中分離網路介面

此範例會從指定的執行個體分離指定的網路介面。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 detach-network-interface --attachment-id eni-attach-66c4350a
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetachNetworkInterface中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會移除網路介面與執行個體之間的指定附件。

```
Dismount-EC2NetworkInterface -AttachmentId eni-attach-1a2b3c4d -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DetachNetworkInterface式參考中的。

搭DetachVolume配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetachVolume。

CLI

AWS CLI

從執行個體卸離磁碟區

此範例指令會將磁碟區 (vol-049df61146c4d7901) 與其所連接的例證分離出來。

命令：

```
aws ec2 detach-volume --volume-id vol-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AttachTime": "2014-02-27T19:23:06.000Z",
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "VolumeId": "vol-049df61146c4d7901",
    "State": "detaching",
    "Device": "/dev/sdb"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetachVolume中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例分離指定的磁碟區。

```
Dismount-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

輸出：

```
AttachTime          : 12/22/2015 1:53:58 AM
DeleteOnTermination : False
```

```
Device              : /dev/sdh
InstanceId          : i-1a2b3c4d
State               : detaching
VolumeId            : vol-12345678
```

範例 2：您也可以指定執行個體 ID 和裝置名稱，以確保分離正確的磁碟區。

```
Dismount-EC2Volume -VolumeId vol-12345678 -InstanceId i-1a2b3c4d -Device /dev/sdh
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DetachVolume式參考中的。

搭`DetachVpnGateway`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetachVpnGateway`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將虛擬私有閘道從 VPC 中斷連結

此範例會將指定的虛擬私人閘道從指定的 VPC 卸離。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 detach-vpn-gateway --vpn-gateway-id vgw-9a4cacf3 --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetachVpnGateway中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的虛擬私人閘道從指定的 VPC 卸離。

```
Dismount-EC2VpnGateway -VpnGatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d -VpcId vpc-12345678
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DetachVpnGateway式參考中的。

搭DisableVgwRoutePropagation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisableVgwRoutePropagation。

CLI

AWS CLI

停用路由傳輸

此範例會停用指定的虛擬私人閘道，將靜態路由傳播至指定的路由資料表。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 disable-vgw-route-propagation --route-table-id rtb-22574640 --gateway-id
 vgw-9a4cacf3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DisableVgwRoutePropagation中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例停用 VGW 將路由自動傳輸至指定的路由表。

```
Disable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation -RouteTableId rtb-12345678 -GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DisableVgwRoutePropagation式參考中的。

搭DisableVpcClassicLink配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisableVpcClassicLink。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要停 ClassicLink 用 VPC

此範例會停 ClassicLink 用虛擬電腦。

命令：

```
aws ec2 disable-vpc-classic-link --vpc-id vpc-88888888
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Return": true
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DisableVpcClassicLink中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會停用 vpc -01e23c4a VpcClassicLink 5d6db78e9 的 EC2。它返回真或假

```
Disable-EC2VpcClassicLink -VpcId vpc-01e23c4a5d6db78e9
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DisableVpcClassicLink式參考中的。

搭`DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要停用 VPC 雲端的 ClassicLink DNS 支援

此範例會停用的 ClassicLink DNS 支援`vpc-88888888`。

命令：

```
aws ec2 disable-vpc-classic-link-dns-support --vpc-id vpc-88888888
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Return": true
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：這個範例會停用對虛擬電腦的 ClassicLink DNS 支援

```
Disable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DisableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport式參考中的。

搭`DisassociateAddress`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisassociateAddress`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="associationId">The association Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisassociateIp(string associationId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DisassociateAddressAsync(
            new DisassociateAddressRequest { AssociationId = associationId });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DisassociateAddress中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

在 EC2-Classic 中取消彈性 IP 地址的關聯

此範例會在 EC2-Classic 中取消彈性 IP 地址與執行個體的關聯。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 disassociate-address --public-ip 198.51.100.0
```

在 EC2-VPC 中取消彈性 IP 地址的關聯

此範例會在 VPC 中取消彈性 IP 地址與執行個體的關聯。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 disassociate-address --association-id eipassoc-2bebb745
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DisassociateAddress中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void disassociateAddress(Ec2Client ec2, String associationId) {
        try {
            DisassociateAddressRequest addressRequest =
DisassociateAddressRequest.builder()
                    .associationId(associationId)
                    .build();

            ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest);
            System.out.println("You successfully disassociated the address!");

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DisassociateAddress中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DisassociateAddressCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
```

```
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

// Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an instance.
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DisassociateAddressCommand({
    // You can also use PublicIp, but that is for EC2 classic which is being
 retired.
    AssociationId: "ASSOCIATION_ID",
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully disassociated address");
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DisassociateAddress中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun disassociateAddressSc(associationIdVal: String?) {
    val addressRequest = DisassociateAddressRequest {
        associationId = associationIdVal
    }
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest)
        println("You successfully disassociated the address!")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DisassociateAddress中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取消指定彈性 IP 位址與 VPC 中指定執行個體的關聯。

```
Unregister-EC2Address -AssociationId eipassoc-12345678
```

範例 2：此範例會取消 EC2-Classic 中指定彈性 IP 位址與指定執行個體的關聯。

```
Unregister-EC2Address -PublicIp 203.0.113.17
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DisassociateAddress式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, elastic_ip=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
```

```
        :param elastic_ip: A Boto3 VpcAddress object. This is a high-level object
that
                           wraps Elastic IP actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.elastic_ip = elastic_ip

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def disassociate(self):
        """
        Removes an association between an Elastic IP address and an instance.
When the
        association is removed, the instance is assigned a new public IP address.
        """
        if self.elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info("No Elastic IP to disassociate.")
            return

        try:
            self.elastic_ip.association.delete()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't disassociate Elastic IP %s from its instance. Here's
why: %s: %s",
                self.elastic_ip.allocation_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DisassociateAddress中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DisassociateRouteTable**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisassociateRouteTable。

CLI

AWS CLI

取消路由表的關聯

此範例會取消指定路由表與指定子網路的關聯性。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 disassociate-route-table --association-id rtbassoc-781d0d1a
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DisassociateRouteTable中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會移除路由表和子網路之間的指定關聯。

```
Unregister-EC2RouteTable -AssociationId rtbassoc-1a2b3c4d
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DisassociateRouteTable式參考中的。

搭**EnableVgwRoutePropagation**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EnableVgwRoutePropagation`。

CLI

AWS CLI

啟用路由傳輸

此範例可讓指定的虛擬私有閘道將靜態路由傳播至指定的路由表。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 enable-vgw-route-propagation --route-table-id rtb-22574640 --gateway-id
 vgw-9a4cacf3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考EnableVgwRoutePropagation中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例可讓指定的 VGW 自動將路由傳播至指定的路由表。

```
Enable-EC2VgwRoutePropagation -RouteTableId rtb-12345678 -GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程EnableVgwRoutePropagation式參考中的。

搭`EnableVolumeIo`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EnableVolumeIo`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要啟用磁碟區的 I/O

此範例會在磁碟區上啟用 I/O `vol-1234567890abcdef0`。

命令：

```
aws ec2 enable-volume-io --volume-id vol-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Return": true
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考EnableVolumeIo中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：如果停用 I/O 作業，此範例會啟用指定磁碟區的 I/O 作業。

```
Enable-EC2VolumeIO -VolumeId vol-12345678
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程EnableVolumeIo式參考中的。

搭`EnableVpcClassicLink`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EnableVpcClassicLink`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要啟用虛 VPC ClassicLink

這個範例會啟用 vpc -88888。 ClassicLink

命令：

```
aws ec2 enable-vpc-classic-link --vpc-id vpc-88888888
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Return": true
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考EnableVpcClassicLink中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會針對下列項目啟用虛擬私家電腦 vpc -0123456b789b0d12f ClassicLink

```
Enable-EC2VpcClassicLink -VpcId vpc-0123456b789b0d12f
```

輸出：

```
True
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程EnableVpcClassicLink式參考中的。

搭`EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要啟用 VPC 雲端的 ClassicLink DNS 支援

此範例啟用的 ClassicLink DNS 支援`vpc-88888888`。

命令：

```
aws ec2 enable-vpc-classic-link-dns-support --vpc-id vpc-88888888
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Return": true
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例可讓 vpc -0b12d3456a7e8910d 支援下列項目的 DNS 主機名稱解析 ClassicLink

```
Enable-EC2VpcClassicLinkDnsSupport -VpcId vpc-0b12d3456a7e8910d -Region eu-west-1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程EnableVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport式參考中的。

搭GetConsoleOutput配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetConsoleOutput。

CLI

AWS CLI

示例 1：獲取控制台輸出

下列get-console-output範例會取得指定 Linux 執行個體的主控台輸出。

```
aws ec2 get-console-output \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Timestamp": "2013-07-25T21:23:53.000Z",
    "Output": "..."
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的執行個體主控台輸出。

範例 2：取得最新的主控台輸出

下列get-console-output範例會取得指定 Linux 執行個體的最新主控台輸出。

```
aws ec2 get-console-output \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --latest \
    --output text
```

輸出：

```
i-1234567890abcdef0 [    0.000000] Command line: root=LABEL=/ console=tty1
 console=ttyS0 selinux=0 nvme_core.io_timeout=4294967295
```

```
[    0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x001: 'x87 floating point
 registers'
[    0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x002: 'SSE registers'
[    0.000000] x86/fpu: Supporting XSAVE feature 0x004: 'AVX registers'
...
Cloud-init v. 0.7.6 finished at Wed, 09 May 2018 19:01:13 +0000. Datasource
 DataSourceEc2.  Up 21.50 seconds
Amazon Linux AMI release 2018.03
Kernel 4.14.26-46.32.amzn1.x
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的執行個體主控台輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetConsoleOutput中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取得指定 Linux 執行個體的主控台輸出。控制台輸出被編碼。

```
Get-EC2ConsoleOutput -InstanceId i-0e19abcd47c123456
```

輸出：

```
InstanceId          Output
----------          ------
i-0e194d3c47c123637 WyAgICAwLjAwMDAwMF0gQ29tbW...bGU9dHR5UzAgc2Vs
```

範例 2：此範例會將編碼的主控台輸出儲存在變數中，然後將其解碼。

```
$Output_encoded = (Get-EC2ConsoleOutput -InstanceId i-0e19abcd47c123456).Output
[System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString([System.Convert]::FromBase64String($Output_encoded
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetConsoleOutput式參考中的。

搭`GetHostReservationPurchasePreview`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetHostReservationPurchasePreview`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得專用主機保留區的購買預覽

此範例提供您帳戶中指定專用主機之指定專用主機保留項目的成本預覽。

命令：

```
aws ec2 get-host-reservation-purchase-preview --offering-id hro-03f707bf363b6b324
 --host-id-set h-013abcd2a00cbd123
```

輸出：

```
{
  "TotalHourlyPrice": "1.499",
  "Purchase": [
      {
          "HourlyPrice": "1.499",
          "InstanceFamily": "m4",
          "PaymentOption": "NoUpfront",
          "HostIdSet": [
              "h-013abcd2a00cbd123"
          ],
          "UpfrontPrice": "0.000",
          "Duration": 31536000
      }
  ],
  "TotalUpfrontPrice": "0.000"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetHostReservationPurchasePreview中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例預覽保留項目購買，其組態與您的專用主機 h-01e23f4cd567890f1 相符

```
Get-EC2HostReservationPurchasePreview -OfferingId hro-0c1f23456789d0ab -HostIdSet
 h-01e23f4cd567890f1
```

輸出：

```
CurrencyCode Purchase TotalHourlyPrice TotalUpfrontPrice
------------ -------- --------------- -----------------
             {}       1.307           0.000
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetHostReservationPurchasePreview式參考中的。

搭GetPasswordData配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetPasswordData。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得加密的密碼

此範例會取得加密的密碼。

命令：

```
aws ec2 get-password-data --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Timestamp": "2013-08-07T22:18:38.000Z",
    "PasswordData": "gSlJFq+VpcZXqy+iktxMF6NyxQ4qCrT4+gaOuNOenX1MmgXPTj7XEXAMPLE
UQ+YeFfb+L1U4C4AKv652Ux1iRB3CPTYP7WmU3TUnhsuBd+p6LVk7T2lKUml6OXbk6WPW1VYYm/TRPB1
e1DQ7PY4an/DgZT4mwcpRFigzhniQgDDeO1InvSDcwoUTwNs0Y1S8ouri2W4n5GNlriM3Q0AnNVelVz/
53TkDtxbNoU606M1gK9zUWSxqEgwvbV2j8c5rP0WCuaMWSFl4ziDu4bd7q+4RSyi8NUsVWnKZ4aEZffu
DPGzKrF5yLlf3etP2L4ZR6CvG7K1hx7VKOQVN32Dajw=="
}
```

取得解密的密碼

此範例會取得解密的密碼。

命令：

```
aws ec2 get-password-data --instance-id  i-1234567890abcdef0 --priv-launch-key C:
\Keys\MyKeyPair.pem
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Timestamp": "2013-08-30T23:18:05.000Z",
    "PasswordData": "&ViJ652e*u"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetPasswordData中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會解密 Amazon EC2 指派給指定 Windows 執行個體之管理員帳戶的密碼。指定 pem 檔案時，會自動假設-Decrypto 參數的設定。

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678 -PemFile C:\path\my-key-pair.pem
```

輸出：

```
mYZ(PA9?C)Q
```

範例 2：(PowerShell 僅限 Windows) 檢查執行個體以判斷用來啟動執行個體的金鑰配對名稱，然後嘗試在 Visual Studio 的 AWS Toolkit 的組態存放區中尋找對應的金鑰配對資料。如果找到金鑰配對資料，則會解密密碼。

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678 -Decrypt
```

輸出：

```
mYZ(PA9?C)Q
```

範例 3：傳回執行個體的加密密碼資料。

```
Get-EC2PasswordData -InstanceId i-12345678
```

輸出：

```
iVz3BAK/WAXV.....dqt8WeMA==
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetPasswordData式參考中的。

搭ImportImage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ImportImage。

CLI

AWS CLI

將虛擬機器映像檔匯入為 AMI

下列import-image範例會匯入指定的 OVA。

```
aws ec2 import-image \
  --disk-containers Format=ova,UserBucket="{S3Bucket=my-import-bucket,S3Key=vms/
my-server-vm.ova}"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ImportTaskId": "import-ami-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Progress": "2",
    "SnapshotDetails": [
        {
            "DiskImageSize": 0.0,
            "Format": "ova",
            "UserBucket": {
                "S3Bucket": "my-import-bucket",
                "S3Key": "vms/my-server-vm.ova"
            }
        }
    ],
    "Status": "active",
    "StatusMessage": "pending"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ImportImage中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例將單一磁碟虛擬機器映像從指定的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體匯入具有冪等權杖的 Amazon EC2。此範例要求存在具有預設名稱 'vmimport' 的 VM Import 服務角色，其政策允許 Amazon EC2 存取指定儲存貯體，如 VM Import 預測網站主題中所述。若要使用自訂角色，請使用**-RoleName**參數指定角色名稱。

```
$container = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.ImageDiskContainer
$container.Format="VMDK"
$container.UserBucket = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserBucket
$container.UserBucket.S3Bucket = "myVirtualMachineImages"
$container.UserBucket.S3Key = "Win_2008_Server_Standard_SP2_64-bit-disk1.vmdk"

$parms = @{
    "ClientToken"="idempotencyToken"
    "Description"="Windows 2008 Standard Image Import"
    "Platform"="Windows"
    "LicenseType"="AWS"
}

Import-EC2Image -DiskContainer $container @parms
```

輸出：

```
Architecture    :
Description     : Windows 2008 Standard Image
Hypervisor      :
ImageId         :
ImportTaskId    : import-ami-abcdefgh
LicenseType     : AWS
Platform        : Windows
Progress        : 2
SnapshotDetails : {}
Status          : active
StatusMessage   : pending
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ImportImage式參考中的。

搭ImportKeyPair配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ImportKeyPair。

CLI

AWS CLI

匯入公開金鑰

首先，使用您選擇的工具生成 key pair。例如，使用這個 SSH 凱基命令：

命令：

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "my-key" -f ~/.ssh/my-key
```

輸出：

```
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/ec2-user/.ssh/my-key.
Your public key has been saved in /home/ec2-user/.ssh/my-key.pub.
...
```

這個範例命令會匯入指定的公開金鑰。

命令：

```
aws ec2 import-key-pair --key-name "my-key" --public-key-material fileb://~/.ssh/
my-key.pub
```

輸出：

```
{
  "KeyName": "my-key",
  "KeyFingerprint": "1f:51:ae:28:bf:89:e9:d8:1f:25:5d:37:2d:7d:b8:ca"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ImportKeyPair中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例將公開金鑰匯入 EC2。第一行會將公開金鑰檔案 (*.pub) 的內容儲存在變數**$publickey**中。接下來，範例會將公開金鑰檔案的 UTF8 格式轉換為 Base64 編碼字串，並將轉換後的字串儲存在變數中。**$pkbase64**在最後一行中，轉換後的公鑰被導入到 EC2。指令程式會傳回金鑰指紋和名稱做為結果。

```
$publickey=[Io.File]::ReadAllText("C:\Users\TestUser\.ssh\id_rsa.pub")
$pkbase64 =
 [System.Convert]::ToBase64String([System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetBytes($publickey))
Import-EC2KeyPair -KeyName Example-user-key -PublicKey $pkbase64
```

輸出：

```
KeyFingerprint                                  KeyName
--------------                                  -------
do:d0:15:8f:79:97:12:be:00:fd:df:31:z3:b1:42:z1 Example-user-key
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ImportKeyPair式參考中的。

搭**ImportSnapshot**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ImportSnapshot`。

CLI

AWS CLI

匯入快照

下列`import-snapshot`範例會將指定的磁碟匯入為快照集。

```
aws ec2 import-snapshot \
    --description "My server VMDK" \
    --disk-container Format=VMDK,UserBucket={S3Bucket=my-import-bucket,S3Key=vms/
my-server-vm.vmdk}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Description": "My server VMDK",
    "ImportTaskId": "import-snap-1234567890abcdef0",
    "SnapshotTaskDetail": {
        "Description": "My server VMDK",
        "DiskImageSize": "0.0",
        "Format": "VMDK",
        "Progress": "3",
        "Status": "active",
        "StatusMessage": "pending"
        "UserBucket": {
            "S3Bucket": "my-import-bucket",
            "S3Key": "vms/my-server-vm.vmdk"
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ImportSnapshot中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將格式為「VMDK」的虛擬機器磁碟映像匯入 Amazon EBS 快照。此範例需要具有預設名稱 'vmimport' 的 VM Import 服務角色，其中包含允許 Amazon EC2 存取指定儲存貯體的政策，如 http://docs.aws.amazon.com/ AWSEC 2/ WindowsGuide 最新//VM .html **VM Import Prequisites** 主題中所述。ImportPrerequisites若要使用自訂角色，請使用**-RoleName**參數指定角色名稱。

```
$parms = @{
    "ClientToken"="idempotencyToken"
    "Description"="Disk Image Import"
    "DiskContainer_Description" = "Data disk"
    "DiskContainer_Format" = "VMDK"
    "DiskContainer_S3Bucket" = "myVirtualMachineImages"
    "DiskContainer_S3Key" = "datadiskimage.vmdk"
}

Import-EC2Snapshot @parms
```

輸出：

```
Description             ImportTaskId                SnapshotTaskDetail

-----------------       --------------------        ------------------

Disk Image Import       import-snap-abcdefgh
 Amazon.EC2.Model.SnapshotTaskDetail
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ImportSnapshot式參考中的。

搭**ModifyCapacityReservation**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyCapacityReservation`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：變更現有容量保留所保留的執行個體數目

下列`modify-capacity-reservation`範例會變更容量保留保留容量的執行個體數目。

```
aws ec2 modify-capacity-reservation \
    --capacity-reservation-id cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE \
    --instance-count 5
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

範例 2：變更現有產能保留的結束日期與時間

下列`modify-capacity-reservation`範例會修改現有的容量保留區，使其在指定的日期和時間結束。

```
aws ec2 modify-capacity-reservation \
    --capacity-reservation-id cr-1234abcd56EXAMPLE \
    --end-date-type limited \
    --end-date 2019-08-31T23:59:59Z
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性運算雲端 Linux 執行個體使用者指南中的修改容量保留。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyCapacityReservation中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將安裝計數變更為 1 來修改 CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba

```
Edit-EC2CapacityReservation -CapacityReservationId cr-0c1f2345db6f7cdba -
InstanceCount 1
```

輸出：

```
True
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyCapacityReservation式參考中的。

搭`ModifyHosts`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyHosts`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：啟用專用主機的自動放置

下列`modify-hosts`範例會為專用主機啟用自動放置功能，以便接受任何符合其執行個體類型組態的未鎖定目標執行個體啟動。

```
aws ec2 modify-hosts \
    --host-id h-06c2f189b4EXAMPLE \
    --auto-placement on
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "Successful": [
        "h-06c2f189b4EXAMPLE"
    ],
    "Unsuccessful": []
}
```

範例 2：啟用專用主機的主機復原

下列`modify-hosts`範例會啟用指定之專用主機的主機復原。

```
aws ec2 modify-hosts \
    --host-id h-06c2f189b4EXAMPLE \
    --host-recovery on
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Successful": [
        "h-06c2f189b4EXAMPLE"
    ],
    "Unsuccessful": []
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性運算雲端 Linux 執行個體使用者指南中的修改專用主機自動放置。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyHosts中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例將專用主機的 AutoPlacement 設定修改為關閉

```
Edit-EC2Host -HostId h-03e09f8cd681609f3 -AutoPlacement off
```

輸出：

```
Successful            Unsuccessful
----------            ------------
```

```
{h-01e23f4cd567890f3} {}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyHosts式參考中的。

搭`ModifyIdFormat`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyIdFormat`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要啟用資源的較長 ID 格式

下列`modify-id-format`範例會啟用`instance`資源類型的較長 ID 格式。

```
aws ec2 modify-id-format \
    --resource instance \
    --use-long-ids
```

若要停用資源的較長 ID 格式

下列`modify-id-format`範例會停用`instance`資源類型的較長 ID 格式。

```
aws ec2 modify-id-format \
    --resource instance \
    --no-use-long-ids
```

下列`modify-id-format`範例會為選擇加入期間內的所有支援資源類型啟用較長的 ID 格式。

```
aws ec2 modify-id-format \
    --resource all-current \
    --use-long-ids
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyIdFormat中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會為指定的資源類型啟用較長的 ID 格式。

```
Edit-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance -UseLongId $true
```

範例 2：此範例會停用指定資源類型的較長 ID 格式。

```
Edit-EC2IdFormat -Resource instance -UseLongId $false
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyIdFormat式參考中的。

搭`ModifyImageAttribute`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyImageAttribute`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：公開 AMI

下列`modify-instance-attribute`範例會公開指定的 AMI。

```
aws ec2 modify-image-attribute \
    --image-id ami-5731123e \
    --launch-permission "Add=[{Group=all}]"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

示例 2：將 AMI 設為私有

下列`modify-instance-attribute`範例會將指定的 AMI 設為私有。

```
aws ec2 modify-image-attribute \
    --image-id ami-5731123e \
    --launch-permission "Remove=[{Group=all}]"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 3：將啟動權限授與 AWS 帳戶

下列`modify-instance-attribute`範例會授與指定 AWS 帳戶的啟動權限。

```
aws ec2 modify-image-attribute \
```

```
    --image-id ami-5731123e \
    --launch-permission "Add=[{UserId=123456789012}]"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 4：從 AWS 帳戶移除啟動權限

下列`modify-instance-attribute`範例會從指定 AWS 帳戶移除啟動權限。

```
aws ec2 modify-image-attribute \
    --image-id ami-5731123e \
    --launch-permission "Remove=[{UserId=123456789012}]"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyImageAttribute中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會更新指定 AMI 的描述。

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Description "New description"
```

示例 2：此示例使 AMI 公開（例如，所 AWS 帳戶 以任何人都可以使用它）。

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType add -UserGroup all
```

範例 3：此範例會將 AMI 設為私有 (例如，只有擁有者的您才能使用)。

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType remove -UserGroup all
```

範例 4：此範例會將啟動權限授與指定的 AWS 帳戶。

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType add -UserId 111122223333
```

範例 5：此範例會移除指定的啟動權限 AWS 帳戶。

```
Edit-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission -
OperationType remove -UserId 111122223333
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyImageAttribute式參考中的。

搭`ModifyInstanceAttribute`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyInstanceAttribute`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：修改例證類型

下列`modify-instance-attribute`範例會修改指定執行個體的執行個體類型。執行個體必須處於 `stopped` 狀態。

```
aws ec2 modify-instance-attribute \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --instance-type "{\"Value\": \"m1.small\"}"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 2：若要在執行個體上啟用增強型聯網

下列`modify-instance-attribute`範例會為指定的執行個體啟用增強型聯網。執行個體必須處於 `stopped` 狀態。

```
aws ec2 modify-instance-attribute \
    --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --sriov-net-support simple
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 3：修改 sourceDestCheck 屬性

下列`modify-instance-attribute`範例會將指定執行個體的`sourceDestCheck`屬性設定為`true`。執行個體必須位於 VPC 中。

```
aws ec2 modify-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --source-
dest-check "{\"Value\": true}"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 4：修改根磁碟區的 deleteOnTermination 屬性

下列`modify-instance-attribute`範例會將指定 Amazon EBS 後端執行個體的根磁碟區`deleteOnTermination`屬性設定為。`false`依預設，此屬性適`true`用於根磁碟區。

命令：

```
aws ec2 modify-instance-attribute \
  --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 \
  --block-device-mappings "[{\"DeviceName\": \"/dev/sda1\",\"Ebs\":
{\"DeleteOnTermination\":false}}]"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 5：修改附加至執行個體的使用者資料

下列`modify-instance-attribute`範例會新增檔案的內容，`UserData.txt`做 UserData 為指定執行個體的。

原始檔案內容`UserData.txt`：

```
#!/bin/bash
yum update -y
service httpd start
chkconfig httpd on
```

檔案的內容必須以 base64 編碼。第一個命令將文本文件轉換為 base64 並將其保存為新文件。

Linux /macOS 版本的命令：

```
base64 UserData.txt > UserData.base64.txt
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

視窗版本的命令：

```
certutil -encode UserData.txt tmp.b64 && findstr /v /c:- tmp.b64 >
 UserData.base64.txt
```

輸出：

```
Input Length = 67
Output Length = 152
CertUtil: -encode command completed successfully.
```

現在，您可以在以下 CLI 命令中引用該文件：

```
aws ec2 modify-instance-attribute \
    --instance-id=i-09b5a14dbca622e76 \
    --attribute userData --value file://UserData.base64.txt
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 EC2 使用者指南中的使用者資料和 AWS CLI。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyInstanceAttribute中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會修改指定執行個體的執行個體類型。

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -InstanceType m3.medium
```

範例 2：這個範例會指定「simple」作為單一根 I/O 虛擬化 (SR-IOV) 網路支援參數的值，以啟用指定執行個體的增強型聯網，-.. SriovNetSupport

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -SriovNetSupport "simple"
```

範例 3：此範例會修改指定執行個體的安全性群組。執行個體必須位於 VPC 中。您必須指定每個安全群組的 ID，而不是名稱。

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Group @( "sg-12345678",
 "sg-45678901" )
```

範例 4：此範例會針對指定的執行個體啟用 EBS I/O 最佳化。並非所有執行個體類型都可以使用此功能。使用 EBS 優化執行個體時需支付額外的使用費。

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -EbsOptimized $true
```

範例 5：此範例會針對指定的執行個體啟用來源/目的地檢查。若要讓 NAT 執行個體執行 NAT，值必須是「錯誤」。

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -SourceDestCheck $true
```

範例 6：此範例會停用指定執行個體的終止。

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -DisableApiTermination $true
```

範例 7：此範例會變更指定的執行處理，以便在執行個體啟動關閉時終止該執行個體。

```
Edit-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -
InstanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior terminate
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyInstanceAttribute式參考中的。

搭`ModifyInstanceCreditSpecification`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyInstanceCreditSpecification`。

CLI

AWS CLI

修改執行處理 CPU 使用率的評分選項

此範例會將指定區域中指定執行個體的 CPU 使用率評分選項修改為「無限制」。有效的信用選項為「標準」和「無限制」。

命令：

```
aws ec2 modify-instance-credit-specification --instance-credit-specification
 "InstanceId=i-1234567890abcdef0,CpuCredits=unlimited"
```

輸出：

```
{
  "SuccessfulInstanceCreditSpecifications": [
    {
      "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0"
    }
  ],
  "UnsuccessfulInstanceCreditSpecifications": []
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyInstanceCreditSpecification中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：這樣可以啟用 T2 無限制的積分，例如 i-01234567890 位元。

```
$Credit = New-Object -TypeName
 Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceCreditSpecificationRequest
$Credit.InstanceId = "i-01234567890abcdef"
$Credit.CpuCredits = "unlimited"
Edit-EC2InstanceCreditSpecification -InstanceCreditSpecification $Credit
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyInstanceCreditSpecification式參考中的。

搭`ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute`。

CLI

AWS CLI

修改網路介面的附件屬性

此範例指令會修改指定網路介面的`attachment`屬性。

命令：

```
aws ec2 modify-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200 --
attachment AttachmentId=eni-attach-43348162,DeleteOnTermination=false
```

修改網路介面的描述屬性

此範例指令會修改指定網路介面的`description`屬性。

命令：

```
aws ec2 modify-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200 --
description "My description"
```

若要修改網路介面的 GroupSet 屬性

此範例指令會修改指定網路介面的`groupSet`屬性。

命令：

```
aws ec2 modify-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200 --
groups sg-903004f8 sg-1a2b3c4d
```

修改網路介面的 sourceDestCheck 屬性

此範例指令會修改指定網路介面的`sourceDestCheck`屬性。

命令：

```
aws ec2 modify-network-interface-attribute --network-interface-id eni-686ea200 --
no-source-dest-check
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會修改指定的網路介面，以便在終止時刪除指定的附件。

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
Attachment_AttachmentId eni-attach-1a2b3c4d -Attachment_DeleteOnTermination $true
```

範例 2：此範例會修改指定網路介面的描述。

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -Description
 "my description"
```

範例 3：此範例會修改指定網路介面的安全性群組。

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -Groups
 sg-1a2b3c4d
```

範例 4：此範例會停用指定網路介面的來源/目標檢查。

```
Edit-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
SourceDestCheck $false
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute式參考中的。

搭`ModifyReservedInstances`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyReservedInstances`。

CLI

AWS CLI

修改預留執行個體

此範例命令會將預留執行個體移至相同區域中的另一個可用區域。

命令：

```
aws ec2 modify-reserved-instances --reserved-instances-ids b847fa93-
e282-4f55-b59a-1342f5bd7c02 --target-configurations AvailabilityZone=us-
west-1c,Platform=EC2-Classic,InstanceCount=10
```

輸出：

```
{
  "ReservedInstancesModificationId": "rimod-d3ed4335-b1d3-4de6-ab31-0f13aaf46687"
```

```
}
```

修改預留執行個體的網路平台

此範例命令會將 EC2 傳統預留執行個體轉換為 EC2-VPC。

命令：

```
aws ec2 modify-reserved-instances --reserved-instances-ids f127bd27-
edb7-44c9-a0eb-0d7e09259af0 --target-configurations AvailabilityZone=us-
west-1c,Platform=EC2-VPC,InstanceCount=5
```

輸出：

```
{
  "ReservedInstancesModificationId": "rimod-82fa9020-668f-4fb6-945d-61537009d291"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的修改預留執行個體。

修改預留執行個體的執行個體大小

這個範例命令會修改在美國西部 1c 中具有 10 個 m1.small Linux/Unix 執行個體的預留執行個體，使 8 m1.small 執行個體變成 2 個 m1.large 執行個體，而其餘的 2 m1.small 會變成相同可用區域中的 1 m1.medium 執行個體。命令：

```
aws ec2 modify-reserved-instances --reserved-instances-
ids 1ba8e2e3-3556-4264-949e-63ee671405a9 --target-
configurations AvailabilityZone=us-west-1c,Platform=EC2-
Classic,InstanceCount=2,InstanceType=m1.large AvailabilityZone=us-
west-1c,Platform=EC2-Classic,InstanceCount=1,InstanceType=m1.medium
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ReservedInstancesModificationId": "rimod-acc5f240-080d-4717-
b3e3-1c6b11fa00b6"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的修改保留的執行個體大小。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyReservedInstances中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會修改指定預留執行個體的可用區域、執行個體計數和平台。

```
$config = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.ReservedInstancesConfiguration
$config.AvailabilityZone = "us-west-2a"
$config.InstanceCount = 1
$config.Platform = "EC2-VPC"

Edit-EC2ReservedInstance `
-ReservedInstancesId @("FE32132D-70D5-4795-B400-AE435EXAMPLE",
 "0CC556F3-7AB8-4C00-B0E5-98666EXAMPLE") `
-TargetConfiguration $config
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyReservedInstances式參考中的。

搭`ModifySnapshotAttribute`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifySnapshotAttribute`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：修改快照屬性

下列`modify-snapshot-attribute`範例會更新指定快照的`createVolumePermission`屬性，移除指定使用者的磁碟區權限。

```
aws ec2 modify-snapshot-attribute \
    --snapshot-id snap-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --attribute createVolumePermission \
    --operation-type remove \
    --user-ids 123456789012
```

範例 2：將快照集設為公開

下列modify-snapshot-attribute範例會將指定的快照集設為公用。

```
aws ec2 modify-snapshot-attribute \
    --snapshot-id snap-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --attribute createVolumePermission \
    --operation-type add \
    --group-names all
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifySnapshotAttribute中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例透過設定其 CreateVolumePermission 屬性，使指定的快照集為公用。

```
Edit-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission -OperationType Add -GroupName all
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifySnapshotAttribute式參考中的。

搭ModifySpotFleetRequest配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ModifySpotFleetRequest。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要修改競價型叢集請求

此範例命令會更新指定競價型叢集請求的目標容量。

命令：

```
aws ec2 modify-spot-fleet-request --target-capacity 20 --spot-fleet-request-id
 sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

此範例命令會減少指定 Spot 叢集請求的目標容量，而不會因此終止任何 Spot 執行個體。

命令：

```
aws ec2 modify-spot-fleet-request --target-capacity 10 --excess-capacity-
termination-policy NoTermination --spot-fleet-request-ids sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifySpotFleetRequest中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會更新指定競價型叢集請求的目標容量。

```
Edit-EC2SpotFleetRequest -SpotFleetRequestId sfr-73fbd2ce-
aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE -TargetCapacity 10
```

輸出：

```
True
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifySpotFleetRequest式參考中的。

搭`ModifySubnetAttribute`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifySubnetAttribute`。

CLI

AWS CLI

變更子網路的公用 IPv4 定址行為

此範例會修改子網路 1a2b3c4d，以指定所有啟動至此子網路的執行個體都會指派一個公用 IPv4 位址。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 modify-subnet-attribute --subnet-id subnet-1a2b3c4d --map-public-ip-on-
launch
```

若要變更子網路的 IPv6 定址行為

此範例會修改子網路 1a2b3c4d，以指定所有啟動至此子網路的執行個體都會指派子網路範圍內的 IPv6 位址。

命令：

```
aws ec2 modify-subnet-attribute --subnet-id subnet-1a2b3c4d --assign-ipv6-
address-on-creation
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 虛擬私有雲使用者指南中的 VPC 中的 IP 定址。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifySubnetAttribute中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會為指定的子網路啟用公用 IP 位址。

```
Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -MapPublicIpOnLaunch $true
```

範例 2：此範例會停用指定子網路的公用 IP 位址。

```
Edit-EC2SubnetAttribute -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -MapPublicIpOnLaunch $false
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifySubnetAttribute式參考中的。

搭ModifyVolumeAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ModifyVolumeAttribute。

CLI

AWS CLI

修改體積塊屬性的步驟

此範例會vol-1234567890abcdef0將 ID 的磁碟區autoEnableIo屬性設定為true。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 modify-volume-attribute --volume-id vol-1234567890abcdef0 --auto-enable-
io
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyVolumeAttribute中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會修改指定磁碟區的指定屬性。由於資料可能不一致，磁碟區的 I/O 作業會在暫停後自動恢復。

```
Edit-EC2VolumeAttribute -VolumeId vol-12345678 -AutoEnableIO $true
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyVolumeAttribute式參考中的。

搭ModifyVpcAttribute配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ModifyVpcAttribute。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要修改 enableDnsSupport 屬性

此範例會修改`enableDnsSupport`屬性。此屬性指出是否已為 VPC 啟用 DNS 解析。如果此屬性為 `true`，Amazon DNS 伺服器會將您的執行個體的 DNS 主機名稱解析為對應的 IP 地址；否則將不會進行解析。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 modify-vpc-attribute --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2 --enable-dns-support "{\"Value
\":false}"
```

若要修改 enableDnsHostnames 屬性

此範例會修改`enableDnsHostnames`屬性。此屬性指出在 VPC 中啟動的執行個體是否取得 DNS 主機名稱。如果此屬性為 `true`，該 VPC 中的執行個體會取得 DNS 主機名稱；否則將不會取得。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 modify-vpc-attribute --vpc-id vpc-a01106c2 --enable-dns-hostnames
 "{\"Value\":false}"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyVpcAttribute中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例啟用對指定 VPC 之 DNS 主機名稱的支援。

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsHostnames $true
```

範例 2：此範例停用對指定 VPC 之 DNS 主機名稱的支援。

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsHostnames $false
```

範例 3：此範例啟用指定 VPC 的 DNS 解析支援。

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsSupport $true
```

範例 4：此範例停用對指定 VPC 之 DNS 解析的支援。

```
Edit-EC2VpcAttribute -VpcId vpc-12345678 -EnableDnsSupport $false
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyVpcAttribute式參考中的。

搭`MonitorInstances`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`MonitorInstances`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    auto dry_run_outcome = ec2Client.MonitorInstances(request);
    if (dry_run_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to enable monitoring on instance. A dry run
should trigger an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    else if (dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetErrorType()
             != Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cerr << "Failed dry run to enable monitoring on instance " <<
```

```
                    instanceId << ": " << dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
 <<
                    std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    auto monitorInstancesOutcome = ec2Client.MonitorInstances(request);
    if (!monitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to enable monitoring on instance " <<
                    instanceId << ": " <<
                    monitorInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully enabled monitoring on instance " <<
                    instanceId << std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考MonitorInstances中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

啟用執行個體的詳細監控

此範例命令會啟用指定執行個體的詳細監控。

命令：

```
aws ec2 monitor-instances --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
  "InstanceMonitorings": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "Monitoring": {
              "State": "pending"
          }
```

```
      }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考MonitorInstances中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { MonitorInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

// Turn on detailed monitoring for the selected instance.
// By default, metrics are sent to Amazon CloudWatch every 5 minutes.
// For a cost you can enable detailed monitoring which sends metrics every
 minute.
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new MonitorInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: ["INSTANCE_ID"],
  });

  try {
    const { InstanceMonitorings } = await client.send(command);
    const instancesBeingMonitored = InstanceMonitorings.map(
      (im) =>
        ` • Detailed monitoring state for ${im.InstanceId} is
 ${im.Monitoring.State}.`,
    );
    console.log("Monitoring status:");
    console.log(instancesBeingMonitored.join("\n"));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考MonitorInstances中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會啟用指定執行處理的詳細監視。

```
Start-EC2InstanceMonitoring -InstanceId i-12345678
```

輸出：

```
InstanceId    Monitoring
----------    ----------
i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程MonitorInstances式參考中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn enable_monitoring(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.monitor_instances().instance_ids(id).send().await?;

    println!("Enabled monitoring");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK MonitorInstances中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to
 monitor the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->monitorinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true
        ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to monitor this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to enable detailed monitoring completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to enable detailed monitoring. "
          lo_ec2->monitorinstances(
            it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
            iv_dryrun = abap_false
          ).
          MESSAGE 'Detailed monitoring enabled.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to monitor this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to enable detailed monitoring failed. User does not
 have the permissions to monitor the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK MonitorInstances中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭MoveAddressToVpc配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用MoveAddressToVpc。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將地址移動到 EC2-VPC，請執行

此範例會將彈性 IP 位址 54.123.4.56 移至 EC2-VPC 平台。

命令：

```
aws ec2 move-address-to-vpc --public-ip 54.123.4.56
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Status": "MoveInProgress"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考MoveAddressToVpc中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：本範例將公有 IP 位址為 12.345.67.89 的 EC2 執行個體移至美國東部 (維吉尼亞北部) 區域的 EC2-VPC 平台。

```
Move-EC2AddressToVpc -PublicIp 12.345.67.89 -Region us-east-1
```

範例 2：此範例會將命令的結果Move-EC2AddressToVpc傳送至指Get-EC2Instance令程式。命Get-EC2Instance令會取得由執行個體 ID 指定的執行個體，然後傳回執行個體的公用 IP 位址屬性。

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Instance i-12345678).Instances.PublicIpAddress | Move-
EC2AddressToVpc
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程MoveAddressToVpc式參考中的。

搭`PurchaseHostReservation`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PurchaseHostReservation`。

CLI

AWS CLI

購買專用主機保留

此範例會針對您帳戶中指定的專用主機購買指定的專用主機保留項目。

命令：

```
aws ec2 purchase-host-reservation --offering-id hro-03f707bf363b6b324 --host-id-
set h-013abcd2a00cbd123
```

輸出：

```
{
  "TotalHourlyPrice": "1.499",
  "Purchase": [
      {
          "HourlyPrice": "1.499",
          "InstanceFamily": "m4",
          "PaymentOption": "NoUpfront",
          "HostIdSet": [
              "h-013abcd2a00cbd123"
```

```
            ],
            "HostReservationId": "hr-0d418a3a4ffc669ae",
            "UpfrontPrice": "0.000",
            "Duration": 31536000
        }
    ],
    "TotalUpfrontPrice": "0.000"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PurchaseHostReservation中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例購買保留項目提供的保留項目 Hro-0c1f23456789d0ab，其組態與您的專用主機相符的組態

```
New-EC2HostReservation -OfferingId hro-0c1f23456789d0ab HostIdSet
 h-01e23f4cd567890f1
```

輸出：

```
ClientToken       :
CurrencyCode      :
Purchase          : {hr-0123f4b5d67bedc89}
TotalHourlyPrice  : 1.307
TotalUpfrontPrice : 0.000
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PurchaseHostReservation式參考中的。

搭`PurchaseScheduledInstances`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PurchaseScheduledInstances`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要購買排程執行個體

此範例會購買排程執行個體。

命令：

```
aws ec2 purchase-scheduled-instances --purchase-requests file://purchase-
request.json
```

購買請求：

```
[
    {
        "PurchaseToken": "eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi...",
        "InstanceCount": 1
    }
]
```

輸出：

```
{
  "ScheduledInstanceSet": [
      {
          "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2b",
          "ScheduledInstanceId": "sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012",
          "HourlyPrice": "0.095",
          "CreateDate": "2016-01-25T21:43:38.612Z",
          "Recurrence": {
              "OccurrenceDaySet": [
                  1
              ],
              "Interval": 1,
              "Frequency": "Weekly",
              "OccurrenceRelativeToEnd": false,
              "OccurrenceUnit": ""
          },
          "Platform": "Linux/UNIX",
          "TermEndDate": "2017-01-31T09:00:00Z",
          "InstanceCount": 1,
          "SlotDurationInHours": 32,
          "TermStartDate": "2016-01-31T09:00:00Z",
          "NetworkPlatform": "EC2-VPC",
          "TotalScheduledInstanceHours": 1696,
          "NextSlotStartTime": "2016-01-31T09:00:00Z",
          "InstanceType": "c4.large"
```

```
      }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PurchaseScheduledInstances中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例購買排程執行個體。

```
$request = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.PurchaseRequest
$request.InstanceCount = 1
$request.PurchaseToken = "eyJ2IjoiMSIsInMiOjEsImMiOi..."
New-EC2ScheduledInstancePurchase -PurchaseRequest $request
```

輸出：

```
AvailabilityZone            : us-west-2b
CreateDate                  : 1/25/2016 1:43:38 PM
HourlyPrice                 : 0.095
InstanceCount               : 1
InstanceType                : c4.large
NetworkPlatform             : EC2-VPC
NextSlotStartTime           : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
Platform                    : Linux/UNIX
PreviousSlotEndTime         :
Recurrence                  : Amazon.EC2.Model.ScheduledInstanceRecurrence
ScheduledInstanceId         : sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012
SlotDurationInHours         : 32
TermEndDate                 : 1/31/2017 1:00:00 AM
TermStartDate               : 1/31/2016 1:00:00 AM
TotalScheduledInstanceHours : 1696
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PurchaseScheduledInstances式參考中的。

搭`RebootInstances`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RebootInstances`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Reboot EC2 instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the instances that will be
rebooted.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task RebootInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        var request = new RebootInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.RebootInstancesAsync(request);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Instances successfully rebooted.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not reboot one or more instances.");
        }
    }
```

取代執行個體的設定檔，重新開機，然後重新啟動 Web 伺服器。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate
with the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association
for the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
        // Allow time before resetting.
        Thread.Sleep(25000);
        var instanceReady = false;
        var retries = 5;
        while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
        {
            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(10000);

            var instancesPaginator =
_amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
            {
                instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
```

```
                if (instanceReady)
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
        await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
            new SendCommandRequest()
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                {
                        {"commands", new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3
server.py 80" }}
                }
            });
        Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RebootInstances中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    auto dry_run_outcome = ec2Client.RebootInstances(request);
    if (dry_run_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to reboot on instance. A dry run should
 trigger an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    else if (dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetErrorType()
             != Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to reboot instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    auto outcome = ec2Client.RebootInstances(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to reboot instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully rebooted instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考RebootInstances中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

重新啟動 Amazon EC2 執行個體

此範例會重新啟動指定執行個體。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 reboot-instances --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef5
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 使用者指南》中的「重新啟動您的執行個體」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RebootInstances中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { RebootInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new RebootInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: ["INSTANCE_ID"],
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Instance rebooted successfully.");
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考RebootInstances中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會重新啟動指定的執行個體。

```
Restart-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RebootInstances式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
```

```
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self, instance_id, new_instance_profile_name, profile_association_id
    ):
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the
profile is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new
profile. When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to update.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to
associate with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)
```

```
            inst_ready = False
            tries = 0
            while not inst_ready:
                if tries % 6 == 0:
                    self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
                    log.info(
                        "Rebooting instance %s and waiting for it to to be
ready.",
                        instance_id,
                    )
                tries += 1
                time.sleep(10)
                response = self.ssm_client.describe_instance_information()
                for info in response["InstanceInformationList"]:
                    if info["InstanceId"] == instance_id:
                        inst_ready = True
            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info("Restarted the Python web server on instance %s.",
instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't replace instance profile for association
{profile_association_id}: {err}"
            )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RebootInstances中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn reboot_instance(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.reboot_instances().instance_ids(id).send().await?;

    println!("Rebooted instance.");
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK RebootInstances中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to
 reboot the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->rebootinstances(
```

```
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true
        ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to reboot this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to reboot instance completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to make a reboot request. "
          lo_ec2->rebootinstances(
             it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
             iv_dryrun = abap_false
           ).
          MESSAGE 'Instance rebooted.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to reboot this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to reboot instance failed. User does not have
 permissions to reboot the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK RebootInstances中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**RegisterImage**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RegisterImage`。

CLI

AWS CLI

示例 1：使用清單文件註冊 AMI

下列`register-image`範例會使用 Amazon S3 中指定的資訊清單檔案註冊 AMI。

```
aws ec2 register-image \
    --name my-image \
```

```
    --image-location my-s3-bucket/myimage/image.manifest.xml
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-1234567890EXAMPLE"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的 Amazon Machine Images (AMI)。

範例 2：使用根裝置的快照註冊 AMI

下列`register-image`範例會使用指定的 EBS 根磁碟區快照作為裝置`/dev/xvda`來註冊 AMI。該區塊裝置對應還包括一個空的 100 GiB EBS 磁碟區做為裝置。`/dev/xvdf`

```
aws ec2 register-image \
    --name my-image \
    --root-device-name /dev/xvda \
    --block-device-mappings DeviceName=/dev/
xvda,Ebs={SnapshotId=snap-0db2cf683925d191f} DeviceName=/dev/
xvdf,Ebs={VolumeSize=100}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d5eEXAMPLE"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的 Amazon Machine Images (AMI)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RegisterImage中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例使用 Amazon S3 中指定的資訊清單檔案註冊 AMI。

```
Register-EC2Image -ImageLocation my-s3-bucket/my-web-server-ami/
image.manifest.xml -Name my-web-server-ami
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RegisterImage式參考中的。

搭RejectVpcPeeringConnection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RejectVpcPeeringConnection。

CLI

AWS CLI

拒絕 VPC 對等連線

此範例拒絕指定的 VPC 對等連線要求。

命令：

```
aws ec2 reject-vpc-peering-connection --vpc-peering-connection-id pcx-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Return": true
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RejectVpcPeeringConnection中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：上述範例拒絕請 VpcPeering 求識別碼

```
Deny-EC2VpcPeeringConnection -VpcPeeringConnectionId pcx-01a2b3ce45fe67eb8
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RejectVpcPeeringConnection式參考中的。

搭ReleaseAddress配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ReleaseAddress。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Release an Elastic IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of the Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ReleaseAddress(string allocationId)
    {
        var request = new ReleaseAddressRequest
        {
            AllocationId = allocationId
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.ReleaseAddressAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ReleaseAddress中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2(clientConfiguration);

Aws::EC2::Model::ReleaseAddressRequest request;
request.SetAllocationId(allocationID);

auto outcome = ec2.ReleaseAddress(request);
if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
    std::cerr << "Failed to release Elastic IP address " <<
              allocationID << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
              std::endl;
}
else {
    std::cout << "Successfully released Elastic IP address " <<
              allocationID << std::endl;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ReleaseAddress中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

釋出適用於 EC2-Classic 的彈性 IP 地址

此範例會釋出彈性 IP 地址，以便與 EC2-Classic 中的執行個體搭配使用。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 release-address --public-ip 198.51.100.0
```

釋出適用於 EC2-VPC 的彈性 IP 地址

此範例會釋出彈性 IP 地址，以便與 VPC 中的執行個體搭配使用。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 release-address --allocation-id eipalloc-64d5890a
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ReleaseAddress中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void releaseEC2Address(Ec2Client ec2, String allocId) {
        try {
            ReleaseAddressRequest request = ReleaseAddressRequest.builder()
                    .allocationId(allocId)
                    .build();

            ec2.releaseAddress(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully released Elastic IP address " +
allocId);
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ReleaseAddress中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { ReleaseAddressCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ReleaseAddressCommand({
    // You can also use PublicIp, but that is for EC2 classic which is being
 retired.
    AllocationId: "ALLOCATION_ID",
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully released address.");
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ReleaseAddress中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun releaseEC2AddressSc(allocId: String?) {
    val request = ReleaseAddressRequest {
        allocationId = allocId
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.releaseAddress(request)
        println("Successfully released Elastic IP address $allocId")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ReleaseAddress中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會針對 VPC 中的執行個體釋放指定的彈性 IP 位址。

```
Remove-EC2Address -AllocationId eipalloc-12345678 -Force
```

範例 2：此範例會針對 EC2-Classic 中的執行個體發行指定的彈性 IP 位址。

```
Remove-EC2Address -PublicIp 198.51.100.2 -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ReleaseAddress式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, elastic_ip=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param elastic_ip: A Boto3 VpcAddress object. This is a high-level object
that
                           wraps Elastic IP actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.elastic_ip = elastic_ip

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def release(self):
        """
        Releases an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
        it can no longer be used.
        """
        if self.elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info("No Elastic IP to release.")
            return

        try:
            self.elastic_ip.release()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't release Elastic IP address %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.elastic_ip.allocation_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ReleaseAddress中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Releases an Elastic IP address from an
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - An Amazon EC2 instance with an associated Elastic IP address.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param allocation_id [String] The ID of the allocation corresponding to
#   the Elastic IP address.
# @return [Boolean] true if the Elastic IP address was released;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless elastic_ip_address_released?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'eipalloc-04452e528a66279EX'
#   )
def elastic_ip_address_released?(ec2_client, allocation_id)
  ec2_client.release_address(allocation_id: allocation_id)
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error releasing Elastic IP address: #{e.message}")
  return false
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ReleaseAddress中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_ec2->releaseaddress( iv_allocationid = iv_allocation_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Elastic IP address released.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ReleaseAddress中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`ReleaseHosts`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ReleaseHosts`。

CLI

AWS CLI

從您的帳戶釋放專用主機

從您的帳戶釋放專用主機。主機上的執行個體必須先停止或終止，才能釋放主機。

命令：

```
aws ec2 release-hosts --host-id=h-0029d6e3cacf1b3da
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "Successful":  [
        "h-0029d6e3cacf1b3da"
         ],
  "Unsuccessful": []

 }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ReleaseHosts中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會釋出指定的主機識別碼 h-0

```
Remove-EC2Host -HostId h-0badafd1dcb2f3456
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EC2Host (ReleaseHosts)" on target
 "h-0badafd1dcb2f3456".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Successful            Unsuccessful
----------            ------------
{h-0badafd1dcb2f3456} {}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ReleaseHosts式參考中的。

搭`ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate
with the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association
for the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
        // Allow time before resetting.
        Thread.Sleep(25000);
        var instanceReady = false;
        var retries = 5;
        while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
        {
            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
```

```
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(10000);

            var instancesPaginator =
_amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
            {
                instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                if (instanceReady)
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
        await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
            new SendCommandRequest()
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                {
                        {"commands", new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3
server.py 80" }}
                }
            });
        Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

取代執行個體的 IAM 執行個體設定檔

此範例會取代以與名為 `AdminRole` 的 IAM 執行個體設定檔之關聯 `iip-assoc-060bae234aac2e7fa` 所表示的 IAM 執行個體設定檔。

```
aws ec2 replace-iam-instance-profile-association \
    --iam-instance-profile Name=AdminRole \
    --association-id iip-assoc-060bae234aac2e7fa
```

輸出：

```
{
    "IamInstanceProfileAssociation": {
        "InstanceId": "i-087711ddaf98f9489",
        "State": "associating",
        "AssociationId": "iip-assoc-0b215292fab192820",
        "IamInstanceProfile": {
            "Id": "AIPAJLNLDX3AMYZNWYYAY",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/AdminRole"
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例會取代執行中執行個體的執行個體設定檔、重新啟動執行個體，並在執行個體啟動後傳送命令至執行個體。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
```

```
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self, instance_id, new_instance_profile_name, profile_association_id
    ):
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the
profile is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new
profile. When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to update.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to
associate with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
```

```
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)
            inst_ready = False
            tries = 0
            while not inst_ready:
                if tries % 6 == 0:
                    self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
                    log.info(
                        "Rebooting instance %s and waiting for it to to be
ready.",
                        instance_id,
                    )
                tries += 1
                time.sleep(10)
                response = self.ssm_client.describe_instance_information()
                for info in response["InstanceInformationList"]:
                    if info["InstanceId"] == instance_id:
                        inst_ready = True
            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info("Restarted the Python web server on instance %s.",
instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't replace instance profile for association
{profile_association_id}: {err}"
            )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ReplaceNetworkAclAssociation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ReplaceNetworkAclAssociation。

CLI

AWS CLI

取代與子網路相關聯的網路 ACL

此範例會將指定的網路 ACL 與指定網路 ACL 關聯的子網路產生關聯。

命令：

```
aws ec2 replace-network-acl-association --association-id aclassoc-e5b95c8c --
network-acl-id acl-5fb85d36
```

輸出：

```
{
    "NewAssociationId": "aclassoc-3999875b"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ReplaceNetworkAclAssociation中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的網路 ACL 與指定網路 ACL 關聯的子網路產生關聯。

```
Set-EC2NetworkAclAssociation -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -AssociationId
 aclassoc-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
aclassoc-87654321
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ReplaceNetworkAclAssociation式參考中的。

搭`ReplaceNetworkAclEntry`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ReplaceNetworkAclEntry`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取代網路 ACL 項目

此範例會取代指定網路 ACL 的項目。新的規則 100 允許將 UDP 連接埠 53 (DNS) 上 203.0.113.12/24 的流量輸入至任何相關聯的子網路。

命令：

```
aws ec2 replace-network-acl-entry --network-acl-id acl-5fb85d36 --ingress --rule-number 100 --protocol udp --port-range From=53,To=53 --cidr-block 203.0.113.12/24 --rule-action allow
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ReplaceNetworkAclEntry中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取代指定網路 ACL 的指定項目。新規則允許從指定位址到任何關聯子網路的輸入流量。

```
Set-EC2NetworkAclEntry -NetworkAclId acl-12345678 -Egress $false -RuleNumber 100 -Protocol 17 -PortRange_From 53 -PortRange_To 53 -CidrBlock 203.0.113.12/24 -RuleAction allow
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ReplaceNetworkAclEntry式參考中的。

搭`ReplaceRoute`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ReplaceRoute`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取代路線

此範例會取代指定路由表格中的指定路由。新路由符合指定的 CIDR，並將流量傳送到指定的虛擬私有閘道。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 replace-route --route-table-id rtb-22574640 --destination-cidr-block
 10.0.0.0/16 --gateway-id vgw-9a4cacf3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ReplaceRoute中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取代指定路由表的指定路由。新路由會將指定的流量傳送到指定的虛擬私有閘道。

```
Set-EC2Route -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -DestinationCidrBlock 10.0.0.0/24 -
GatewayId vgw-1a2b3c4d
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ReplaceRoute式參考中的。

搭`ReplaceRouteTableAssociation`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ReplaceRouteTableAssociation`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取代與子網路相關聯的路由表

此範例會將指定的路由表與指定路由表關聯的子網路產生關聯。

命令：

```
aws ec2 replace-route-table-association --association-id rtbassoc-781d0d1a --
route-table-id rtb-22574640
```

輸出：

```
{
    "NewAssociationId": "rtbassoc-3a1f0f58"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ReplaceRouteTableAssociation中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的路由表與指定路由表關聯的子網路產生關聯。

```
Set-EC2RouteTableAssociation -RouteTableId rtb-1a2b3c4d -AssociationId
 rtbassoc-12345678
```

輸出：

```
rtbassoc-87654321
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ReplaceRouteTableAssociation式參考中的。

搭`ReportInstanceStatus`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ReportInstanceStatus`。

CLI

AWS CLI

回報執行個體的狀態回饋

此範例命令會報告指定執行個體的狀態回饋。

命令：

```
aws ec2 report-instance-status --instances i-1234567890abcdef0 --status impaired
 --reason-codes unresponsive
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ReportInstanceStatus中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會報告指定執行個體的狀態回饋。

```
Send-EC2InstanceStatus -Instance i-12345678 -Status impaired -ReasonCode
 unresponsive
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ReportInstanceStatus式參考中的。

搭`RequestSpotFleet`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RequestSpotFleet`。

CLI

AWS CLI

以最低價格在子網路中要求競價型叢集

此範例命令會建立一個 Spot 叢集請求，其中兩個啟動規格僅因子網路而異。Spot 叢集以最低的價格啟動指定子網路中的執行個體。如果執行個體是在預設 VPC 中啟動，則依預設會收到公用 IP 位址。如果執行個體是在非預設的 VPC 中啟動，則其預設不會接收公有 IP 地址。

請注意，您無法在 Spot 叢集請求中從相同可用區域指定不同的子網路。

命令：

```
aws ec2 request-spot-fleet --spot-fleet-request-config file://config.json
```

Config.json:

```
{
  "SpotPrice": "0.04",
```

```
  "TargetCapacity": 2,
  "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role",
  "LaunchSpecifications": [
      {
          "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
          "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
          "SecurityGroups": [
              {
                  "GroupId": "sg-1a2b3c4d"
              }
          ],
          "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
          "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d, subnet-3c4d5e6f",
          "IamInstanceProfile": {
              "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
          }
      }
  ]
}
```

輸出：

```
{
  "SpotFleetRequestId": "sfr-73fbd2ce-aa30-494c-8788-1cee4EXAMPLE"
}
```

以最低的價格在可用區域中要求競價型叢集

此範例命令會建立具有兩個啟動規格的 Spot 叢集請求，這些規格僅因可用區域而異。Spot 叢集以最低的價格啟動指定可用區域中的執行個體。如果您的帳戶僅支援 EC2-VPC，Amazon EC2 會在可用區域的預設子網路中啟動競價型執行個體。如果您的帳戶支援 EC2-Classic，Amazon EC2 會在可用區域的 EC2-Classic 中啟動執行個體。

命令：

```
aws ec2 request-spot-fleet --spot-fleet-request-config file://config.json
```

Config.json:

```
{
  "SpotPrice": "0.04",
  "TargetCapacity": 2,
```

```
  "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role",
  "LaunchSpecifications": [
      {
          "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
          "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
          "SecurityGroups": [
              {
                  "GroupId": "sg-1a2b3c4d"
              }
          ],
          "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
          "Placement": {
              "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a, us-west-2b"
          },
          "IamInstanceProfile": {
              "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
          }
      }
  ]
}
```

在子網路中啟動 Spot 執行個體並為其指派公有 IP 位址

此範例命令會將公用位址指派給在非預設 VPC 中啟動的執行個體。請注意，當您指定網路介面時，必須使用網路介面加入子網路識別碼和安全群組識別碼。

命令：

```
aws ec2 request-spot-fleet --spot-fleet-request-config file://config.json
```

Config.json:

```
{
  "SpotPrice": "0.04",
  "TargetCapacity": 2,
  "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role",
  "LaunchSpecifications": [
      {
          "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
          "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
          "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
          "NetworkInterfaces": [
              {
```

```
                    "DeviceIndex": 0,
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d",
                    "Groups": [ "sg-1a2b3c4d" ],
                    "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true
                }
            ],
            "IamInstanceProfile": {
                "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::880185128111:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

使用多元化配置策略請求 Spot 車隊

此範例命令會建立 Spot 叢集請求，使用多元化配置策略啟動 30 個執行個體。啟動規格會因執行個體類型而異。Spot 叢集會在啟動規格中分配執行個體，以便每種類型有 10 個執行個體。

命令：

```
aws ec2 request-spot-fleet --spot-fleet-request-config file://config.json
```

Config.json:

```
{
  "SpotPrice": "0.70",
  "TargetCapacity": 30,
  "AllocationStrategy": "diversified",
  "IamFleetRole": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-fleet-role",
  "LaunchSpecifications": [
      {
          "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
          "InstanceType": "c4.2xlarge",
          "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d"
      },
      {
          "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
          "InstanceType": "m3.2xlarge",
          "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d"
      },
      {
          "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
          "InstanceType": "r3.2xlarge",
```

```
            "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性運算雲端使用者指南中的競價型叢集請求。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RequestSpotFleet中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會以指定執行個體類型的最低價格在可用區域中建立 Spot 叢集請求。如果您的帳戶僅支援 EC2-VPC，Spot 叢集會在價格最低的可用區域中啟動具有預設子網路的執行個體。如果您的帳戶支援 EC2-Classic，Spot 叢集會在價格最低的可用區域中啟動 EC2-Classic 中的執行個體。請注意，您支付的價格不會超過請求的指定現貨價格。

```
$sg = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.GroupIdentifier
$sg.GroupId = "sg-12345678"
$lc = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotFleetLaunchSpecification
$lc.ImageId = "ami-12345678"
$lc.InstanceType = "m3.medium"
$lc.SecurityGroups.Add($sg)
Request-EC2SpotFleet -SpotFleetRequestConfig_SpotPrice 0.04 `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_TargetCapacity 2 `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_IamFleetRole arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/my-spot-
fleet-role `
-SpotFleetRequestConfig_LaunchSpecification $lc
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RequestSpotFleet式參考中的。

搭`RequestSpotInstances`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RequestSpotInstances`。

CLI

AWS CLI

要求競價型執行個體

此範例命令會針對指定可用區域中的五個執行個體建立一次性 Spot 執行個體請求。如果您的帳戶僅支援 EC2-VPC，Amazon EC2 會在指定可用區域的預設子網路中啟動執行個體。如果您的帳戶支援 EC2-Classic，Amazon EC2 會在指定可用區域的 EC2-Classic 中啟動執行個體。

命令：

```
aws ec2 request-spot-instances --spot-price "0.03" --instance-count 5 --type
 "one-time" --launch-specification file://specification.json
```

規格:

```
{
  "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
  "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
  "SecurityGroupIds": [ "sg-1a2b3c4d" ],
  "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
  "Placement": {
    "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a"
  },
  "IamInstanceProfile": {
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
  }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
  "SpotInstanceRequests": [
      {
          "Status": {
              "UpdateTime": "2014-03-25T20:54:21.000Z",
              "Code": "pending-evaluation",
              "Message": "Your Spot request has been submitted for review, and is
 pending evaluation."
          },
          "ProductDescription": "Linux/UNIX",
          "SpotInstanceRequestId": "sir-df6f405d",
          "State": "open",
          "LaunchSpecification": {
              "Placement": {
                  "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a"
              },
```

```
                "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
                "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
                "SecurityGroups": [
                    {
                        "GroupName": "my-security-group",
                        "GroupId": "sg-1a2b3c4d"
                    }
                ],
                "Monitoring": {
                    "Enabled": false
                },
                "IamInstanceProfile": {
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
                },
                "InstanceType": "m3.medium"
            },
            "Type": "one-time",
            "CreateTime": "2014-03-25T20:54:20.000Z",
            "SpotPrice": "0.050000"
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

此範例命令會針對指定子網路中的五個執行個體建立一次性 Spot 執行個體請求。Amazon EC2 會在指定子網中啟動執行個體。如果 VPC 是非預設 VPC，則依預設，執行個體不會收到公用 IP 位址。

命令：

```
aws ec2 request-spot-instances --spot-price "0.050" --instance-count 5 --type
 "one-time" --launch-specification file://specification.json
```

規格:

```
{
  "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
  "SecurityGroupIds": [ "sg-1a2b3c4d" ],
  "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
  "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d",
  "IamInstanceProfile": {
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
  }
```

```
}
```

輸出：

```
{
  "SpotInstanceRequests": [
      {
          "Status": {
             "UpdateTime": "2014-03-25T22:21:58.000Z",
             "Code": "pending-evaluation",
             "Message": "Your Spot request has been submitted for review, and is
 pending evaluation."
          },
          "ProductDescription": "Linux/UNIX",
          "SpotInstanceRequestId": "sir-df6f405d",
          "State": "open",
          "LaunchSpecification": {
             "Placement": {
                 "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2a"
             }
             "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d"
             "SecurityGroups": [
                 {
                     "GroupName": "my-security-group",
                     "GroupID": "sg-1a2b3c4d"
                 }
             ]
             "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d",
             "Monitoring": {
                 "Enabled": false
             },
             "IamInstanceProfile": {
                 "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
             },
             "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
          },
          "Type": "one-time",
          "CreateTime": "2014-03-25T22:21:58.000Z",
          "SpotPrice": "0.050000"
      },
      ...
  ]
}
```

此範例會將公用 IP 位址指派給您在非預設 VPC 中啟動的 Spot 執行個體。請注意，當您指定網路介面時，必須使用網路介面加入子網路識別碼和安全群組識別碼。

命令：

```
aws ec2 request-spot-instances --spot-price "0.050" --instance-count 1 --type
 "one-time" --launch-specification file://specification.json
```

規格:

```
{
  "ImageId": "ami-1a2b3c4d",
  "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
  "InstanceType": "m3.medium",
  "NetworkInterfaces": [
    {
      "DeviceIndex": 0,
      "SubnetId": "subnet-1a2b3c4d",
      "Groups": [ "sg-1a2b3c4d" ],
      "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true
    }
  ],
  "IamInstanceProfile": {
      "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role"
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RequestSpotInstances中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例要求指定子網路中的一次性 Spot 執行個體。請注意，必須為包含指定子網路的 VPC 建立安全性群組，並且必須使用網路介面透過 ID 指定。當您指定網路介面時，必須使用網路介面加入子網路 ID。

```
$n = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceNetworkInterfaceSpecification
$n.DeviceIndex = 0
$n.SubnetId = "subnet-12345678"
$n.Groups.Add("sg-12345678")
```

```
Request-EC2SpotInstance -InstanceCount 1 -SpotPrice 0.050 -Type one-time `
-IamInstanceProfile_Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/my-iam-role `
-LaunchSpecification_ImageId ami-12345678 `
-LaunchSpecification_InstanceType m3.medium `
-LaunchSpecification_NetworkInterface $n
```

輸出：

```
ActualBlockHourlyPrice   :
AvailabilityZoneGroup    :
BlockDurationMinutes     : 0
CreateTime               : 12/26/2015 7:44:10 AM
Fault                    :
InstanceId               :
LaunchedAvailabilityZone :
LaunchGroup              :
LaunchSpecification      : Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchSpecification
ProductDescription       : Linux/UNIX
SpotInstanceRequestId    : sir-12345678
SpotPrice                : 0.050000
State                    : open
Status                   : Amazon.EC2.Model.SpotInstanceStatus
Tags                     : {}
Type                     : one-time
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RequestSpotInstances式參考中的。

搭**ResetImageAttribute**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ResetImageAttribute`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要重設啟動權限屬性

此範例會將指定 AMI 的`launchPermission`屬性重設為預設值。依預設，AMI 是私人的。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 reset-image-attribute --image-id ami-5731123e --attribute
 launchPermission
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ResetImageAttribute中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將「啟動權限」屬性重設為預設值。依預設，AMI 是私人的。

```
Reset-EC2ImageAttribute -ImageId ami-12345678 -Attribute launchPermission
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ResetImageAttribute式參考中的。

搭`ResetInstanceAttribute`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ResetInstanceAttribute`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要重設 sourceDestCheck 屬性

此範例會重設指定執行個體的`sourceDestCheck`屬性。執行個體必須位於 VPC 中。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 reset-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --attribute
 sourceDestCheck
```

若要重設核心屬性

此範例會重設指定執行個體的`kernel`屬性。執行個體必須處於 `stopped` 狀態。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 reset-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --attribute
 kernel
```

若要重設磁碟屬性

此範例會重設指定執行個體的`ramdisk`屬性。執行個體必須處於 `stopped` 狀態。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 reset-instance-attribute --instance-id i-1234567890abcdef0 --attribute
 ramdisk
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ResetInstanceAttribute中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會重設指定執行個體的 sriovNetSupport " 屬性。

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sriovNetSupport
```

範例 2：此範例會重設指定執行個體的「最佳化」屬性。

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute ebsOptimized
```

範例 3：此範例會重設指定執行個體的 sourceDestCheck " 屬性。

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute sourceDestCheck
```

範例 4：此範例會重設指定執行個體的 disableApiTermination " 屬性。

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 disableApiTermination
```

範例 5：此範例會重設指定執instanceInitiatedShutdown行個體的「行為」屬性。

```
Reset-EC2InstanceAttribute -InstanceId i-12345678 -Attribute
 instanceInitiatedShutdownBehavior
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ResetInstanceAttribute式參考中的。

搭`ResetNetworkInterfaceAttribute`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ResetNetworkInterfaceAttribute`。

CLI

AWS CLI

重設網路介面屬性

下列`reset-network-interface-attribute`範例會將來源/目的地檢查屬性的值重設為。`true`

```
aws ec2 reset-network-interface-attribute \
    --network-interface-id eni-686ea200 \
    --source-dest-check
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ResetNetworkInterfaceAttribute中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會重設指定網路介面的來源/目標檢查。

```
Reset-EC2NetworkInterfaceAttribute -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -
SourceDestCheck
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ResetNetworkInterfaceAttribute式參考中的。

搭`ResetSnapshotAttribute`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ResetSnapshotAttribute`。

CLI

AWS CLI

重設快照屬性

此範例會重設快照的建立磁碟區權限`snap-1234567890abcdef0`。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 reset-snapshot-attribute --snapshot-id snap-1234567890abcdef0 --attribute
 createVolumePermission
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ResetSnapshotAttribute中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會重設指定快照的指定屬性。

```
Reset-EC2SnapshotAttribute -SnapshotId snap-12345678 -Attribute
 CreateVolumePermission
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ResetSnapshotAttribute式參考中的。

搭`RevokeSecurityGroupEgress`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RevokeSecurityGroupEgress`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：移除允許輸出流量到特定位址範圍的規則

下列範`revoke-security-group-egress`例命令會移除授與 TCP 連接埠 80 上指定位址範圍存取權的規則。

```
aws ec2 revoke-security-group-egress \
    --group-id sg-026c12253ce15eff7 \
    --ip-permissions
 [{IpProtocol=tcp,FromPort=80,ToPort=80,IpRanges=[{CidrIp=10.0.0.0/16}]
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的安全群組。

範例 2：移除允許輸出流量至特定安全性群組的規則

下列`revoke-security-group-egress`範例命令會移除授與 TCP 連接埠 80 上指定安全性群組存取權的規則。

```
aws ec2 revoke-security-group-egress \
    --group-id sg-026c12253ce15eff7 \
    --ip-permissions '[{"IpProtocol": "tcp", "FromPort": 443, "ToPort":
 443,"UserIdGroupPairs": [{"GroupId": "sg-06df23a01ff2df86d"}]}]'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的安全群組。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RevokeSecurityGroupEgress中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會移除 EC2-VPC 指定安全性群組的規則。這會撤銷 TCP 連接埠 80 上指定 IP 位址範圍的存取權。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更高版本。

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

範例 2：在 PowerShell 版本 2 中，您必須使用新物件來建立 IpPermission 物件。

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 80
$ip.ToPort = 80
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

範例 3：此範例會撤銷 TCP 連接埠 80 上指定來源安全性群組的存取權。

```
$ug = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.UserIdGroupPair
$ug.GroupId = "sg-1a2b3c4d"
$ug.UserId = "123456789012"
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupEgress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission
 @( @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="80"; ToPort="80"; UserIdGroupPairs=$ug } )
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RevokeSecurityGroupEgress式參考中的。

搭`RevokeSecurityGroupIngress`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RevokeSecurityGroupIngress`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要從安全性群組移除規則

下列範`revoke-security-group-ingress`例會從預設 VPC 的指定安全性群組中移除`203.0.113.0/24`位址範圍的 TCP 連接埠 22 存取權。

```
aws ec2 revoke-security-group-ingress \
    --group-name mySecurityGroup
    --protocol tcp \
    --port 22 \
    --cidr 203.0.113.0/24
```

如果此命令成功，則不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的安全群組。

範例 2：使用 IP 權限集移除規則

下列`revoke-security-group-ingress`範例會使用`ip-permissions`參數移除允許 ICMP 訊息的輸入規則 `Destination Unreachable: Fragmentation Needed and Don't Fragment was Set` (類型 3，程式碼 4)。

```
aws ec2 revoke-security-group-ingress \
    --group-id sg-026c12253ce15eff7 \
    --ip-permissions
 IpProtocol=icmp,FromPort=3,ToPort=4,IpRanges=[{CidrIp=0.0.0.0/0}]
```

如果此命令成功，則不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的安全群組。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RevokeSecurityGroupIngress中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會針對 EC2-VPC 的指定安全性群組，從指定的位址範圍撤銷 TCP 連接埠 22 的存取權。請注意，您必須使用安全性群組識別碼而非安全群組名稱來識別 EC2-VPC 的安全性群組。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更高版本。

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }
Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

範例 2：在 PowerShell 版本 2 中，您必須使用新物件來建立 IpPermission 物件。

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 22
$ip.ToPort = 22
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupId sg-12345678 -IpPermission $ip
```

範例 3：此範例會從指定的 EC2-Classic 安全性群組的指定位址範圍撤銷 TCP 連接埠 22 的存取權。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更高版本。

```
$ip = @{ IpProtocol="tcp"; FromPort="22"; ToPort="22";
 IpRanges="203.0.113.0/24" }

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission $ip
```

實施例 4：在 PowerShell 版本 2 中，您必須使用新對象創建對 IpPermission 象。

```
$ip = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.IpPermission
$ip.IpProtocol = "tcp"
$ip.FromPort = 22
$ip.ToPort = 22
$ip.IpRanges.Add("203.0.113.0/24")

Revoke-EC2SecurityGroupIngress -GroupName "my-security-group" -IpPermission $ip
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RevokeSecurityGroupIngress式參考中的。

搭`RunInstances`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RunInstances`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create and run an EC2 instance.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ImageId">The image Id of the image used as a basis for the
    /// EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The instance type of the EC2 instance to
create.</param>
    /// <param name="keyName">The name of the key pair to associate with the
    /// instance.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group that will
be
    /// allowed to interact with the new EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The instance Id of the new EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RunInstances(string imageId, string instanceType,
string keyName, string groupId)
    {
        var request = new RunInstancesRequest
        {
            ImageId = imageId,
            InstanceType = instanceType,
            KeyName = keyName,
            MinCount = 1,
            MaxCount = 1,
            SecurityGroupIds = new List<string> { groupId }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.RunInstancesAsync(request);
        return response.Reservation.Instances[0].InstanceId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RunInstances中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::RunInstancesRequest runRequest;
    runRequest.SetImageId(amiId);
    runRequest.SetInstanceType(Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceType::t1_micro);
    runRequest.SetMinCount(1);
    runRequest.SetMaxCount(1);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RunInstancesOutcome runOutcome = ec2Client.RunInstances(
            runRequest);
    if (!runOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to launch EC2 instance " << instanceName <<
                  " based on ami " << amiId << ":" <<
                  runOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
 runOutcome.GetResult().GetInstances();
    if (instances.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to launch EC2 instance " << instanceName <<
                  " based on ami " << amiId << ":" <<
                  runOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    instanceID = instances[0].GetInstanceId();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考RunInstances中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：在預設子網路中啟動執行個體

下列 `run-instances` 範例會在目前區域的預設子網路中啟動 `t2.micro` 類型的單一執行個體，並將其與該區域中預設 VPC 的預設子網路建立關聯。如果您不打算使用 SSH (Linux) 或 RDP (Windows) 連接至執行個體，則金鑰對為選用項目。

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
    --instance-type t2.micro \
```

```
    --key-name MyKeyPair
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Instances": [
        {
            "AmiLaunchIndex": 0,
            "ImageId": "ami-0abcdef1234567890",
            "InstanceId": "i-1231231230abcdef0",
            "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
            "KeyName": "MyKeyPair",
            "LaunchTime": "2018-05-10T08:05:20.000Z",
            "Monitoring": {
                "State": "disabled"
            },
            "Placement": {
                "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-2a",
                "GroupName": "",
                "Tenancy": "default"
            },
            "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-0-157.us-east-2.compute.internal",
            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.0.157",
            "ProductCodes": [],
            "PublicDnsName": "",
            "State": {
                "Code": 0,
                "Name": "pending"
            },
            "StateTransitionReason": "",
            "SubnetId": "subnet-04a636d18e83cfacb",
            "VpcId": "vpc-1234567890abcdef0",
            "Architecture": "x86_64",
            "BlockDeviceMappings": [],
            "ClientToken": "",
            "EbsOptimized": false,
            "Hypervisor": "xen",
            "NetworkInterfaces": [
                {
                    "Attachment": {
                        "AttachTime": "2018-05-10T08:05:20.000Z",
                        "AttachmentId": "eni-attach-0e325c07e928a0405",
                        "DeleteOnTermination": true,
```

```
                        "DeviceIndex": 0,
                        "Status": "attaching"
                    },
                    "Description": "",
                    "Groups": [
                        {
                            "GroupName": "MySecurityGroup",
                            "GroupId": "sg-0598c7d356eba48d7"
                        }
                    ],
                    "Ipv6Addresses": [],
                    "MacAddress": "0a:ab:58:e0:67:e2",
                    "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-0c0a29997760baee7",
                    "OwnerId": "123456789012",
                    "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-0-157.us-east-2.compute.internal",
                    "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.0.157",
                    "PrivateIpAddresses": [
                        {
                            "Primary": true,
                            "PrivateDnsName": "ip-10-0-0-157.us-
east-2.compute.internal",
                            "PrivateIpAddress": "10.0.0.157"
                        }
                    ],
                    "SourceDestCheck": true,
                    "Status": "in-use",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-04a636d18e83cfacb",
                    "VpcId": "vpc-1234567890abcdef0",
                    "InterfaceType": "interface"
                }
            ],
            "RootDeviceName": "/dev/xvda",
            "RootDeviceType": "ebs",
            "SecurityGroups": [
                {
                    "GroupName": "MySecurityGroup",
                    "GroupId": "sg-0598c7d356eba48d7"
                }
            ],
            "SourceDestCheck": true,
            "StateReason": {
                "Code": "pending",
                "Message": "pending"
            },
```

```
            "Tags": [],
            "VirtualizationType": "hvm",
            "CpuOptions": {
                "CoreCount": 1,
                "ThreadsPerCore": 1
            },
            "CapacityReservationSpecification": {
                "CapacityReservationPreference": "open"
            },
            "MetadataOptions": {
                "State": "pending",
                "HttpTokens": "optional",
                "HttpPutResponseHopLimit": 1,
                "HttpEndpoint": "enabled"
            }
        }
    ],
    "OwnerId": "123456789012",
    "ReservationId": "r-02a3f596d91211712"
}
```

範例 2：在非預設的子網路中啟動執行個體，並新增公有 IP 地址

下列 `run-instances` 範例會針對您要在非預設的子網路中啟動的執行個體請求公有 IP 地址。執行個體已與指定的安全群組建立關聯。

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
    --instance-type t2.micro \
    --subnet-id subnet-08fc749671b2d077c \
    --security-group-ids sg-0b0384b66d7d692f9 \
    --associate-public-ip-address \
    --key-name MyKeyPair
```

如需 `run-instances` 的輸出範例，請參閱範例 1。

範例 3：啟動具有額外磁碟區的執行個體

下列 `run-instances` 範例會使用 mapping.json 中指定的區塊型裝置映射，在啟動時連接額外的磁碟區。區塊型裝置映射可以指定 EBS 磁碟區、執行個體儲存體磁碟區，或同時指定 EBS 磁碟區和執行個體儲存體磁碟區。

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
```

```
    --image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
    --instance-type t2.micro \
    --subnet-id subnet-08fc749671b2d077c \
    --security-group-ids sg-0b0384b66d7d692f9 \
    --key-name MyKeyPair \
    --block-device-mappings file://mapping.json
```

mapping.json 的內容。此範例會為 /dev/sdh 新增空的 EBS 磁碟區 (大小為 100 GiB)。

```
[
    {
        "DeviceName": "/dev/sdh",
        "Ebs": {
            "VolumeSize": 100
        }
    }
]
```

mapping.json 的內容。此範例會將 ephemeral1 新增為執行個體儲存體磁碟區。

```
[
    {
        "DeviceName": "/dev/sdc",
        "VirtualName": "ephemeral1"
    }
]
```

如需 run-instances 的輸出範例，請參閱範例 1。

如需區塊型裝置映射的詳細資訊，請參閱中的《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》的區塊型裝置映射。

範例 4：啟動執行個體並在建立時新增標籤

下列 run-instances 範例會將索引鍵為 webserver、值為 production 的標籤新增至執行個體。命令也會為任何建立的 EBS 磁碟區 (此範例中為根磁碟區) 套用鍵為 cost-center，值為 cc123 的標籤。

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
    --instance-type t2.micro \
    --count 1 \
```

```
    --subnet-id subnet-08fc749671b2d077c \
    --key-name MyKeyPair \
    --security-group-ids sg-0b0384b66d7d692f9 \
    --tag-specifications
 'ResourceType=instance,Tags=[{Key=webserver,Value=production}]'
 'ResourceType=volume,Tags=[{Key=cost-center,Value=cc123}]'
```

如需 `run-instances` 的輸出範例，請參閱範例 1。

範例 5：使用使用者資料啟動執行個體

下列 `run-instances` 範例會將使用者資料傳遞至名為 `my_script.txt` 的檔案中，且該檔案包含您執行個體的組態指令碼。指令碼會在啟動時執行。

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
    --instance-type t2.micro \
    --count 1 \
    --subnet-id subnet-08fc749671b2d077c \
    --key-name MyKeyPair \
    --security-group-ids sg-0b0384b66d7d692f9 \
    --user-data file://my_script.txt
```

如需 `run-instances` 的輸出範例，請參閱範例 1。

如需執行個體使用者資料的詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的使用執行個體使用者資料。

範例 6：啟動爆量效能執行個體

下列 `run-instances` 範例會啟動具有 `unlimited` 積分選項的 t2.micro 執行個體。啟動 T2 執行個體時，如果您未指定 `--credit-specification`，預設值為 `standard` 積分選項。啟動 T3 執行個體時，預設值為 `unlimited` 積分選項。

```
aws ec2 run-instances \
    --image-id ami-0abcdef1234567890 \
    --instance-type t2.micro \
    --count 1 \
    --subnet-id subnet-08fc749671b2d077c \
    --key-name MyKeyPair \
    --security-group-ids sg-0b0384b66d7d692f9 \
    --credit-specification CpuCredits=unlimited
```

如需 `run-instances` 的輸出範例，請參閱範例 1。

如需爆量效能執行個體的詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon EC2 使用者指南》中的爆量效能執行個體。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RunInstances中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.InstanceType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.RunInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.RunInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Tag;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateTagsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This code example requires an AMI value. You can learn more about this value
 * by reading this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/AMIs.html
 */
public class CreateInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <name> <amiId>

                Where:
                   name - An instance name value that you can obtain from the AWS
Console (for example, ami-xxxxxx5c8b987b1a0).\s
                   amiId - An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) value that you can
obtain from the AWS Console (for example, i-xxxxxx2734106d0ab).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String name = args[0];
        String amiId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        String instanceId = createEC2Instance(ec2, name, amiId);
        System.out.println("The Amazon EC2 Instance ID is " + instanceId);
        ec2.close();
    }

    public static String createEC2Instance(Ec2Client ec2, String name, String
amiId) {
        RunInstancesRequest runRequest = RunInstancesRequest.builder()
            .imageId(amiId)
            .instanceType(InstanceType.T1_MICRO)
            .maxCount(1)
            .minCount(1)
            .build();

        // Use a waiter to wait until the instance is running.
        System.out.println("Going to start an EC2 instance using a waiter");
        RunInstancesResponse response = ec2.runInstances(runRequest);
        String instanceIdVal = response.instances().get(0).instanceId();
        ec2.waiter().waitUntilInstanceRunning(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal));
        Tag tag = Tag.builder()
```

```
            .key("Name")
            .value(name)
            .build();

        CreateTagsRequest tagRequest = CreateTagsRequest.builder()
            .resources(instanceIdVal)
            .tags(tag)
            .build();

        try {
            ec2.createTags(tagRequest);
            System.out.printf("Successfully started EC2 Instance %s based on AMI
 %s", instanceIdVal, amiId);
            return instanceIdVal;

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考RunInstances中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { RunInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

// Create a new EC2 instance.
```

```
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new RunInstancesCommand({
    // Your key pair name.
    KeyName: "KEY_PAIR_NAME",
    // Your security group.
    SecurityGroupIds: ["SECURITY_GROUP_ID"],
    // An x86_64 compatible image.
    ImageId: "ami-0001a0d1a04bfcc30",
    // An x86_64 compatible free-tier instance type.
    InstanceType: "t1.micro",
    // Ensure only 1 instance launches.
    MinCount: 1,
    MaxCount: 1,
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考RunInstances中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createEC2Instance(name: String, amiId: String): String? {
    val request = RunInstancesRequest {
        imageId = amiId
        instanceType = InstanceType.T1Micro
        maxCount = 1
        minCount = 1
```

```
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.runInstances(request)
        val instanceId = response.instances?.get(0)?.instanceId
        val tag = Tag {
            key = "Name"
            value = name
        }

        val requestTags = CreateTagsRequest {
            resources = listOf(instanceId.toString())
            tags = listOf(tag)
        }
        ec2.createTags(requestTags)
        println("Successfully started EC2 Instance $instanceId based on AMI
 $amiId")
        return instanceId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK RunInstances中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會在 EC2-Classic 或預設 VPC 中啟動指定 AMI 的單一執行個體。

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -MinCount 1 -MaxCount 1 -InstanceType
 m3.medium -KeyName my-key-pair -SecurityGroup my-security-group
```

範例 2：此範例會在 VPC 中啟動指定 AMI 的單一執行個體。

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -MinCount 1 -MaxCount 1 -SubnetId
 subnet-12345678 -InstanceType t2.micro -KeyName my-key-pair -SecurityGroupId
 sg-12345678
```

範例 3：若要新增 EBS 磁碟區或執行個體儲存磁碟區，請定義區塊裝置對應並將其新增至指令。此範例會新增執行個體儲存磁碟區。

```
$bdm = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.BlockDeviceMapping
$bdm.VirtualName = "ephemeral0"
$bdm.DeviceName = "/dev/sdf"

New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-12345678 -BlockDeviceMapping $bdm ...
```

範例 4：若要指定其中一個目前的視窗 AMI，請使用Get-EC2ImageByName取得其 AMI 識別碼。此範例會從目前的基礎 AMI 啟動執行個體 (適用於視窗伺服器 2016 年)。

```
$ami = Get-EC2ImageByName WINDOWS_2016_BASE

New-EC2Instance -ImageId $ami.ImageId ...
```

範例 5：將執行個體啟動至指定的專用主機環境。

```
New-EC2Instance -ImageId ami-1a2b3c4d -InstanceType m4.large -KeyName my-key-pair
 -SecurityGroupId sg-1a2b3c4d  -AvailabilityZone us-west-1a -Tenancy host -HostID
 h-1a2b3c4d5e6f1a2b3
```

示例 6：此請求啟動兩個實例，並將帶有 Web 服務器密鑰和生產值的標籤應用於實例。此要求也會將含有成本中心金鑰和值 cc123 的標籤套用至所建立的磁碟區 (在本例中為每個執行個體的根磁碟區)。

```
$tag1 = @{ Key="webserver"; Value="production" }
$tag2 = @{ Key="cost-center"; Value="cc123" }

$tagspec1 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec1.ResourceType = "instance"
$tagspec1.Tags.Add($tag1)

$tagspec2 = new-object Amazon.EC2.Model.TagSpecification
$tagspec2.ResourceType = "volume"
$tagspec2.Tags.Add($tag2)

New-EC2Instance -ImageId "ami-1a2b3c4d" -KeyName "my-key-pair" -MaxCount 2 -
InstanceType "t2.large" -SubnetId "subnet-1a2b3c4d" -TagSpecification $tagspec1,
$tagspec2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RunInstances式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, instance=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object
 that
                            wraps instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.instance = instance

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def create(self, image, instance_type, key_pair, security_groups=None):
        """
        Creates a new EC2 instance. The instance starts immediately after
        it is created.

        The instance is created in the default VPC of the current account.

        :param image: A Boto3 Image object that represents an Amazon Machine
 Image (AMI)
```

```
                      that defines attributes of the instance that is created.
The AMI
                      defines things like the kind of operating system and the
type of
                      storage used by the instance.
       :param instance_type: The type of instance to create, such as 't2.micro'.
                             The instance type defines things like the number of
CPUs and
                             the amount of memory.
       :param key_pair: A Boto3 KeyPair or KeyPairInfo object that represents
the key
                        pair that is used to secure connections to the instance.
       :param security_groups: A list of Boto3 SecurityGroup objects that
represents the
                               security groups that are used to grant access to
the
                               instance. When no security groups are specified,
the
                               default security group of the VPC is used.
       :return: A Boto3 Instance object that represents the newly created
instance.
       """
       try:
           instance_params = {
               "ImageId": image.id,
               "InstanceType": instance_type,
               "KeyName": key_pair.name,
           }
           if security_groups is not None:
               instance_params["SecurityGroupIds"] = [sg.id for sg in
security_groups]
           self.instance = self.ec2_resource.create_instances(
               **instance_params, MinCount=1, MaxCount=1
           )[0]
           self.instance.wait_until_running()
       except ClientError as err:
           logging.error(
               "Couldn't create instance with image %s, instance type %s, and
key %s. "
               "Here's why: %s: %s",
               image.id,
               instance_type,
               key_pair.name,
               err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.instance
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RunInstances中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    " Create tags for resource created during instance launch. "
    DATA lt_tagspecifications TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2tagspecification=>tt_tagspecificationlist.
    DATA ls_tagspecifications LIKE LINE OF lt_tagspecifications.
    ls_tagspecifications =  NEW /aws1/cl_ec2tagspecification(
      iv_resourcetype = 'instance'
      it_tags = VALUE /aws1/cl_ec2tag=>tt_taglist(
        ( NEW /aws1/cl_ec2tag( iv_key = 'Name' iv_value = iv_tag_value ) )
      )
    ).
    APPEND ls_tagspecifications TO lt_tagspecifications.

    TRY.
        " Create/launch Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance. "
        oo_result = lo_ec2->runinstances(                           " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
          iv_imageid = iv_ami_id
          iv_instancetype = 't2.micro'
          iv_maxcount = 1
          iv_mincount = 1
          it_tagspecifications = lt_tagspecifications
```

```
          iv_subnetid = iv_subnet_id
        ).
        MESSAGE 'EC2 instance created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK RunInstances中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭RunScheduledInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RunScheduledInstances。

CLI

AWS CLI

啟動排程執行個體

此範例會在 VPC 中啟動指定的排程執行個體。

命令：

```
aws ec2 run-scheduled-instances --scheduled-instance-id
 sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 --instance-count 1 --launch-specification
 file://launch-specification.json
```

啟動規格. JSON：

```
{
  "ImageId": "ami-12345678",
  "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
  "InstanceType": "c4.large",
  "NetworkInterfaces": [
    {
        "DeviceIndex": 0,
        "SubnetId": "subnet-12345678",
        "AssociatePublicIpAddress": true,
        "Groups": ["sg-12345678"]
    }
```

```
  ],
  "IamInstanceProfile": {
      "Name": "my-iam-role"
  }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
  "InstanceIdSet": [
      "i-1234567890abcdef0"
  ]
}
```

此範例會在 EC2-Classic 中啟動指定的排程執行個體。

命令：

```
aws ec2 run-scheduled-instances --scheduled-instance-id
 sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 --instance-count 1 --launch-specification
 file://launch-specification.json
```

啟動規格. JSON：

```
{
  "ImageId": "ami-12345678",
  "KeyName": "my-key-pair",
  "SecurityGroupIds": ["sg-12345678"],
  "InstanceType": "c4.large",
  "Placement": {
    "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2b"
  }
  "IamInstanceProfile": {
      "Name": "my-iam-role"
  }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
  "InstanceIdSet": [
      "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

```
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RunScheduledInstances中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會啟動指定的排程執行個體。

```
New-EC2ScheduledInstance -ScheduledInstanceId
 sci-1234-1234-1234-1234-123456789012 -InstanceCount 1 `
-IamInstanceProfile_Name my-iam-role `
-LaunchSpecification_ImageId ami-12345678 `
-LaunchSpecification_InstanceType c4.large `
-LaunchSpecification_SubnetId subnet-12345678`
-LaunchSpecification_SecurityGroupId sg-12345678
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RunScheduledInstances式參考中的。

搭`StartInstances`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartInstances`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the Amazon EC2 instance
    /// to start.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StartInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        var request = new StartInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.StartInstancesAsync(request);

        if (response.StartingInstances.Count > 0)
        {
            var instances = response.StartingInstances;
            instances.ForEach(i =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully started the EC2 instance with
instance ID: {i.InstanceId}.");
            });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartInstances中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesRequest start_request;
    start_request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    start_request.SetDryRun(true);

    auto dry_run_outcome = ec2Client.StartInstances(start_request);
    if (dry_run_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to start instance. A dry run should trigger an
error."
                << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    else if (dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to start instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    start_request.SetDryRun(false);
    auto start_instancesOutcome = ec2Client.StartInstances(start_request);

    if (!start_instancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to start instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  start_instancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully started instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考StartInstances中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

啟動 Amazon EC2 執行個體

此範例會啟動指定且受 Amazon EBS 支援的執行個體。

命令：

```
aws ec2 start-instances --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
    "StartingInstances": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "CurrentState": {
                "Code": 0,
                "Name": "pending"
            },
            "PreviousState": {
                "Code": 80,
                "Name": "stopped"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 使用者指南》中的「停止和啟動執行個體」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StartInstances中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void startInstance(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
        Ec2Waiter ec2Waiter = Ec2Waiter.builder()
                .overrideConfiguration(b -> b.maxAttempts(100))
                .client(ec2)
                .build();
```

```
        StartInstancesRequest request = StartInstancesRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Use an Ec2Waiter to wait for the instance to run.
 This will take a few minutes.");
        ec2.startInstances(request);
        DescribeInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
 DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        WaiterResponse<DescribeInstancesResponse> waiterResponse =
 ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceRunning(instanceRequest);
        waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
        System.out.println("Successfully started instance " + instanceId);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考StartInstances中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { StartInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new StartInstancesCommand({
    // Use DescribeInstancesCommand to find InstanceIds
    InstanceIds: ["INSTANCE_ID"],
  });
```

```
  try {
    const { StartingInstances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceIdList = StartingInstances.map(
      (instance) => ` • ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    );
    console.log("Starting instances:");
    console.log(instanceIdList.join("\n"));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StartInstances中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun startInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request = StartInstancesRequest {
        instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.startInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId starts. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceRunning { // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully started instance $instanceId")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK StartInstances中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會啟動指定的執行個體。

```
Start-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

輸出：

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

範例 2：此範例會啟動指定的執行個體。

```
@("i-12345678", "i-76543210") | Start-EC2Instance
```

範例 3：此範例會啟動目前已停止的執行個體集。傳回的執行個體物件Get-EC2Instance會傳送至Start-EC2Instance。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更高版本。

```
(Get-EC2Instance -Filter @{ Name="instance-state-name";
 Values="stopped"}).Instances | Start-EC2Instance
```

範例 4：在 PowerShell 版本 2 中，您必須使用新物件來建立篩選器參數的篩選器。

```
$filter = New-Object Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter
$filter.Name = "instance-state-name"
$filter.Values = "stopped"

(Get-EC2Instance -Filter $filter).Instances | Start-EC2Instance
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程StartInstances式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, instance=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object
 that
                            wraps instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.instance = instance

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def start(self):
        """
        Starts an instance and waits for it to be in a running state.

        :return: The response to the start request.
        """
        if self.instance is None:
            logger.info("No instance to start.")
            return
```

```
        try:
            response = self.instance.start()
            self.instance.wait_until_running()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.instance.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartInstances中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Attempts to start an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was started; otherwise, false.
# @example
```

```
#   exit 1 unless instance_started?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_started?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

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

  ec2_client.start_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_running, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts "Instance started."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error starting instance: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb " \
      "INSTANCE_ID REGION "
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb " \
      "i-123abc us-west-2"
    exit 1
```

```
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = "i-123abc"
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考StartInstances中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn start_instance(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.start_instances().instance_ids(id).send().await?;

    println!("Started instance.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StartInstances中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to
 start the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->startinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true
        ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to start this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to start instance completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to start instance. "
          oo_result = lo_ec2->startinstances(           " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
            it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
            iv_dryrun = abap_false
          ).
          MESSAGE 'Successfully started the EC2 instance.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to start this instance. "
```

```
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to start instance failed. User does not have
 permissions to start the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StartInstances中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭StopInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StopInstances。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Stop an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// stop.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StopInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        // In addition to the list of instance Ids, the
```

```
        // request can also include the following properties:
        //     Force      When true, forces the instances to
        //                stop but you must check the integrity
        //                of the file system. Not recommended on
        //                Windows instances.
        //     Hibernate  When true, hibernates the instance if the
        //                instance was enabled for hibernation when
        //                it was launched.
        var request = new StopInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.StopInstancesAsync(request);

        if (response.StoppingInstances.Count > 0)
        {
            var instances = response.StoppingInstances;
            instances.ForEach(i =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully stopped the EC2 Instance " +
                                  $"with InstanceID: {i.InstanceId}.");
            });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StopInstances中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
```

```
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    auto dry_run_outcome = ec2Client.StopInstances(request);
    if (dry_run_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to stop instance. A dry run should trigger an
 error."
                << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    else if (dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to stop instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    auto outcome = ec2Client.StopInstances(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to stop instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully stopped instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考StopInstances中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：停止 Amazon EC2 執行個體

下列 `stop-instances` 範例會停止指定且受 Amazon EBS 支援的執行個體。

```
aws ec2 stop-instances \
    --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
    "StoppingInstances": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "CurrentState": {
                "Code": 64,
                "Name": "stopping"
            },
            "PreviousState": {
                "Code": 16,
                "Name": "running"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 使用者指南》中的停止和啟動執行個體。

範例 2：讓 Amazon EC2 執行個體休眠

下列 `stop-instances` 範例會在 Amazon EBS 已啟用休眠並符合休眠必要條件時，讓該執行個體進入休眠。執行個體進入休眠狀態之後，即停止運作。

```
aws ec2 stop-instances \
    --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0 \
    --hibernate
```

輸出：

```
{
    "StoppingInstances": [
        {
            "CurrentState": {
                "Code": 64,
                "Name": "stopping"
            },
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "PreviousState": {
                "Code": 16,
                "Name": "running"
            }
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 使用者指南》中的讓您的隨需 Linux 執行個體休眠。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StopInstances中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void stopInstance(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
        Ec2Waiter ec2Waiter = Ec2Waiter.builder()
                .overrideConfiguration(b -> b.maxAttempts(100))
                .client(ec2)
                .build();
        StopInstancesRequest request = StopInstancesRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Use an Ec2Waiter to wait for the instance to stop.
This will take a few minutes.");
        ec2.stopInstances(request);
        DescribeInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        WaiterResponse<DescribeInstancesResponse> waiterResponse =
ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceStopped(instanceRequest);
        waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
        System.out.println("Successfully stopped instance " + instanceId);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考StopInstances中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { StopInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new StopInstancesCommand({
    // Use DescribeInstancesCommand to find InstanceIds
    InstanceIds: ["INSTANCE_ID"],
  });

  try {
    const { StoppingInstances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceIdList = StoppingInstances.map(
      (instance) => ` • ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    );
    console.log("Stopping instances:");
    console.log(instanceIdList.join("\n"));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StopInstances中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun stopInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request = StopInstancesRequest {
        instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.stopInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId stops. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceStopped { // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully stopped instance $instanceId")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK StopInstances中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會停止指定的執行個體。

```
Stop-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

輸出：

```
CurrentState                      InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                      ----------    -------------
```

```
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程StopInstances式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, instance=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object
 that
                            wraps instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.instance = instance

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def stop(self):
        """
        Stops an instance and waits for it to be in a stopped state.

        :return: The response to the stop request.
```

```
        """
        if self.instance is None:
            logger.info("No instance to stop.")
            return

        try:
            response = self.instance.stop()
            self.instance.wait_until_stopped()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't stop instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.instance.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StopInstances中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
```

```
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was stopped; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_stopped?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_stopped?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

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

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-stop-instance-i-123abc.rb " \
      "INSTANCE_ID REGION "
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb " \
```

```
      "i-123abc us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = "i-123abc"
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考StopInstances中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn stop_instance(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.stop_instances().instance_ids(id).send().await?;

    println!("Stopped instance.");
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StopInstances中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to stop
 the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->stopinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true
        ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to stop this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to stop instance completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to stop instance. "
          oo_result = lo_ec2->stopinstances(           " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
            it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
            iv_dryrun = abap_false
          ).
          MESSAGE 'Successfully stopped the EC2 instance.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to stop this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to stop instance failed. User does not have
 permissions to stop the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StopInstances中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`TerminateInstances`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TerminateInstances`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance
    /// to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<InstanceStateChange>> TerminateInstances(string
ec2InstanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId }
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.TerminateInstancesAsync(request);
        return response.TerminatingInstances;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考TerminateInstances中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::TerminateInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetInstanceIds({instanceID});

    Aws::EC2::Model::TerminateInstancesOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.TerminateInstances(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Ec2 instance '" << instanceID <<
                  "' was terminated." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to terminate ec2 instance " << instanceID <<
                  ", " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考TerminateInstances中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要終止 Amazon EC2 執行個體

此範例會終止指定執行個體。

命令：

```
aws ec2 terminate-instances --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TerminatingInstances": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "CurrentState": {
                "Code": 32,
                "Name": "shutting-down"
            },
            "PreviousState": {
                "Code": 16,
                "Name": "running"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 命令行介面使用者指南》中的「Amazon EC2 執行個體」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考TerminateInstances中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void terminateEC2(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
        try {
            Ec2Waiter ec2Waiter = Ec2Waiter.builder()
                    .overrideConfiguration(b -> b.maxAttempts(100))
                    .client(ec2)
                    .build();

            TerminateInstancesRequest ti = TerminateInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .instanceIds(instanceId)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Use an Ec2Waiter to wait for the instance to
terminate. This will take a few minutes.");
            ec2.terminateInstances(ti);
            DescribeInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .instanceIds(instanceId)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeInstancesResponse> waiterResponse = ec2Waiter
                    .waitUntilInstanceTerminated(instanceRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Successfully started instance " + instanceId);
            System.out.println(instanceId + " is terminated!");

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考TerminateInstances中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { TerminateInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new TerminateInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: ["INSTANCE_ID"],
  });

  try {
    const { TerminatingInstances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceList = TerminatingInstances.map(
      (instance) => ` • ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    );
    console.log("Terminating instances:");
    console.log(instanceList.join("\n"));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考TerminateInstances中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun terminateEC2(instanceID: String) {
    val request = TerminateInstancesRequest {
        instanceIds = listOf(instanceID)
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.terminateInstances(request)
        response.terminatingInstances?.forEach { instance ->
            println("The ID of the terminated instance is
 ${instance.instanceId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK TerminateInstances中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會終止指定的執行個體 (執行個體可能正在執行中或處於「已停止」狀態)。指令程式會在繼續之前提示確認；請使用-Force 參數來隱藏提示。

```
Remove-EC2Instance -InstanceId i-12345678
```

輸出：

```
CurrentState                    InstanceId    PreviousState
------------                    ----------    -------------
```

```
Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState    i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.InstanceState
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程TerminateInstances式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, instance=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object
 that
                            wraps instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.instance = instance

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def terminate(self):
        """
        Terminates an instance and waits for it to be in a terminated state.
```

```
        """
        if self.instance is None:
            logger.info("No instance to terminate.")
            return

        instance_id = self.instance.id
        try:
            self.instance.terminate()
            self.instance.wait_until_terminated()
            self.instance = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't terminate instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件TerminateInstances中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
```

```
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was terminated; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_terminated?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_terminated?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

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

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

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-terminate-instance-i-123abc.rb " \
      "INSTANCE_ID REGION "
   # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-terminate-instance-i-123abc.rb " \
      "i-123abc us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = "i-123abc"
    region = "us-west-2"
```

```
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考TerminateInstances中的。

搭`UnassignPrivateIpAddresses`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UnassignPrivateIpAddresses`。

CLI

AWS CLI

從網路介面取消指派次要私人 IP 位址

此範例會從指定的網路介面取消指定的私有 IP 位址。如果命令成功，則不會傳回任何輸出。

命令：

```
aws ec2 unassign-private-ip-addresses --network-interface-id eni-e5aa89a3 --
private-ip-addresses 10.0.0.82
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UnassignPrivateIpAddresses中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從指定的網路介面取消指定的私有 IP 位址。

```
Unregister-EC2PrivateIpAddress -NetworkInterfaceId eni-1a2b3c4d -PrivateIpAddress
 10.0.0.82
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UnassignPrivateIpAddresses式參考中的。

搭`UnmonitorInstances`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UnmonitorInstances`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用執行個體

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesRequest unrequest;
    unrequest.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    unrequest.SetDryRun(true);

    auto undryRunOutcome = ec2Client.UnmonitorInstances(unrequest);
    if (undryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
```

```
                << "Failed dry run to disable monitoring on instance. A dry run
should trigger an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    else if (undryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to disable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " << undryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
<<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    unrequest.SetDryRun(false);
    auto unmonitorInstancesOutcome = ec2Client.UnmonitorInstances(unrequest);
    if (!unmonitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to disable monitoring on instance " << instanceId
                  << ": " << unmonitorInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully disable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UnmonitorInstances中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

停用執行個體的詳細監控

這個範例命令會停用指定執行個體的詳細監控。

命令：

```
aws ec2 unmonitor-instances --instance-ids i-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
  "InstanceMonitorings": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "Monitoring": {
              "State": "disabling"
          }
      }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UnmonitorInstances中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { UnmonitorInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new UnmonitorInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: ["i-09a3dfe7ae00e853f"],
  });

  try {
    const { InstanceMonitorings } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceMonitoringsList = InstanceMonitorings.map(
      (im) =>
        ` • Detailed monitoring state for ${im.InstanceId} is
 ${im.Monitoring.State}.`,
    );
    console.log("Monitoring status:");
    console.log(instanceMonitoringsList.join("\n"));
```

```
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UnmonitorInstances中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例停用指定執行個體的詳細監視。

```
Stop-EC2InstanceMonitoring -InstanceId i-12345678
```

輸出：

```
InstanceId    Monitoring
----------    ----------
i-12345678    Amazon.EC2.Model.Monitoring
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UnmonitorInstances式參考中的。

使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon EC2 案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用亞馬遜彈性運算雲端 (Amazon EC2)。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 建置及管理彈性服務
- 使用開 AWS 發套件開始使用 Amazon EC2 執行個體

使用 AWS SDK 建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
static async Task Main(string[] args)
{
    _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
        .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
        .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
        .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally, load local settings.
        .Build();


    // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
    using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
        .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
```

```
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
```

```
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several
AWS resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways
to make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide
book, movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each
contain a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across
several Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the
Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
```

```
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs
'server_startup_script.sh' when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the
`server.py` script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3,
_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName, zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the
 demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
 The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
 balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
 instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGro
 protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
```

```
            var portIsOpen =
_autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port,
ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
_autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for
your default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port,
ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service
fails, the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
"static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't\n" +
```

```
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile
that contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
either a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo,
a deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not
for Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the
Auto Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load
balancer can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two
for the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by
an auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler
start a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a
successful recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the
load balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance
typically takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");
```

```
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBal
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGr
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupNa
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
```

```
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
 _recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
 might incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
```

```
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with
 a specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
 granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to
 the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
```

```
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
```

```
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await
_amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
```

```
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that
runs after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and
starts a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to
create and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
        await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName, _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

        var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
        var plainTextBytes = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

        var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
            new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
        var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
        var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
            new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
            {
                LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                {
                    InstanceType = _instanceType,
                    ImageId = amiId,
                    IamInstanceProfile =
                        new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                        {
                            Name = _instanceProfileName
                        },
```

```
                    KeyName = _keyPairName,
                    UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                }
            });
        return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
        return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new
 Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
```

```
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with
size {groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
            new DescribeVpcsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });
        return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
        var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
            new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
            {
```

```
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId}),
                    new ("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                    new ("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
        {
            subnets.Add(subnet);
        }

        return subnets;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonClientException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to delete template {templateName}.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
 profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await
 _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
            new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                },
            });
        return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is replaced, the instance
```

```
   /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
   /// used to restart the Python web server.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
   /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate
with the specified instance.</param>
   /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association
for the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
               });
       // Allow time before resetting.
       Thread.Sleep(25000);
       var instanceReady = false;
       var retries = 5;
       while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
       {
           await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
               new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
           Thread.Sleep(10000);

           var instancesPaginator =
_amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
               new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
           // Get the entire list using the paginator.
           await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
           {
               instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
               if (instanceReady)
               {
                   break;
               }
```

```
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
        await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
            new SendCommandRequest()
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                {
                        {"commands", new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3
server.py 80" }}
                }
            });
        Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await
_amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for
{instanceId}. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string
groupName)
    {
```

```
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
```

```
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the
calling computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP
address while running this example.
    /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
    public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
    {
        var portIsOpen = false;
        foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
        {
            if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
            {
                foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
                {
                    var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                    if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                    {
                        portIsOpen = true;
                    }
                }

                if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
                {
                    portIsOpen = true;
                }

                if (!portIsOpen)
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                        "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0),
or to a prefix list ID.");
                }
                else
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName,
 string targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
```

```
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
```

```
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
 times and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</
param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer
 exists.</param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
 subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
 List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
```

```
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
```

```
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
```

```
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
```

```
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn =
 targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
 {groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies, and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
```

```
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
```

```
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
 _amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
```

```
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =

 JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
```

```
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer

- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public class Main {
```

```
    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-
prof-bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException,
 InterruptedException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and
 Manage a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your
account, we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user
input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }

    private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(
                """
                        For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to
create several AWS resources
                        to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and
explore some ways to make it resilient
                        against various kinds of failures.

                        Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                        \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                        \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances
that each contain a Python web server.
                        \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
        Database database = new Database();
        database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when
an instance starts.
                This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
                listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.
                For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses
to assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
```

```
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
balancer. The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets,
targetGroupArn, lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul =
loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
```

```
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(),
StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group
for your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add
it automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
```

```
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security
group are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the
load balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
```

```
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named self.param_helper.table.
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                      """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

       System.out.println(
               """
                        \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                        healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                      """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println(
               """
                      Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                      While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                      """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

       System.out.println("""
               Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
a static response.
               The service still reports as healthy because health checks are
still shallow.
               """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

       System.out.println("""
               Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
               access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance
id value.
               """);
```

```
        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId =
autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " +
profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on
for recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto
Scaling instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
```

```
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the
load balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
always returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance
is running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
```

```
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
```

```
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode =
response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load
balancer targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
target.target().id(),
                                    target.target().port(),
target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the
health check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
```

```
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value
 between 0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance
is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
```

```
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
     */
    public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
            throws InterruptedException {
        // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
                .builder()
                .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure
'newInstanceProfileName' is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                                // name.
                .build();

        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with
profile %s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
```

```
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress)
{
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
```

```
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
    public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
        try {
            software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
            String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
            System.out.println(name);

            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();
```

```
            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }
```

```
   /*
    * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
    * this
    * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
    * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
    * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port
    * to
    * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
    * public
    * access when you're done.
    *
    */
   public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
       boolean portIsOpen = false;
       GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
       try {
           Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                   .name("group-name")
                   .values("default")
                   .build();

           Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                   .name("vpc-id")
                   .values(VPC)
                   .build();

           DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .filters(filter, filter1)
                   .build();

           DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse =
getEc2Client()
                   .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
           String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
           groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

           for (SecurityGroup secGroup :
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Found security group: " +
secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " +
ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to
be open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
```

```
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
        try {
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
            System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
    public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

        // Get availability zones.

software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
                .builder()
                .build();

        DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
        List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
                .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
        String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
        LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                .launchTemplateName(templateName)
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
```

```
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response =
getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to
the policy.

software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
listEntitiesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
```

```
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM
 role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
 DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
 ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
 iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
 listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
```

```
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance
 profile " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String
 targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
 DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();
```

```
        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()

.targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
```

```
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws
IOException, InterruptedException {
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
```

```
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }

        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId,
String targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
```

```
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String
targetGroupARN, String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to
become available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
```

```
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest =
 CreateListenerRequest.builder()

 .loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
```

```
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " +
e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException
{
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
```

```
                                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                .build(),
                        AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                .attributeName("ItemId")
                                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                .build())
                .keySchema(
                        KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                .attributeName("MediaType")
                                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                .build(),
                        KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                .attributeName("ItemId")
                                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                .build())
                .provisionedThroughput(
                        ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                .build())
                .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }
```

```
    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws
 IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable =
 enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
```

```
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-
response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate

- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0


import {
  Scenario,
```

```
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios);
}
```

建立步驟以部署所有資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
```

```
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
```

```
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item']
[] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
```

```
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
    state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
```

```
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingInstanceRole",
      MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      return client.send(
        new CreateRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
            join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
          ),
        }),
      );
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "createdInstanceRole",
      MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "attachingPolicyToRole",
      MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
        }),
```

```
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLaunchTemplate]
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLaunchTemplate]
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
```

```
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
```

```
    ),
    new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
      type: "confirm",
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
    new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
    new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeVpcs]
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
        new DescribeVpcsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeVpcs]
      state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
    new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeSubnets]
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { Subnets } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
            { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
            { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeSubnets]
      state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "gotSubnets",
      /**
       * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
       */
      (state) =>
        MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
    ),
```

```
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
      MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateTargetGroup]
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
          Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
          Protocol: "HTTP",
          Port: 80,
          HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
          HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
          HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
          HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
          UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
          VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateTargetGroup]
      const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
      state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
      state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
      state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
      MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingLoadBalancer",
      MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLoadBalancer]
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
```

```
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLoadBalancer]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateListener]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateListener]
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
```

```
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.AttachTargetGroup]
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.AttachTargetGroup]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup}} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];
```

```
      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      } else {
        return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      } else {
        return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
```

```
      }
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    } else {
      return false;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
```

```
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
];
```

建立步驟以執行示範。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
```

```
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetGroups]
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetGroups]

  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetHealth]
  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetHealth]
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
```

```
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
```

```
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
```

```
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-
scaling').Instance }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      // snippet-start:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations]
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
```

```
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations]
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      // snippet-start:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation]
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );
      // snippet-end:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation]

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );

        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );

        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });
```

```
      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation}} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
```

```
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
```

```
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];
```

```
async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateInstanceProfile]
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
```

```
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateInstanceProfile]
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

建立步驟以銷毀所有資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
```

```
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
    }
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
```

```
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
```

```
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteInstanceProfile]
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteInstanceProfile]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLaunchTemplate]
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLaunchTemplate]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
  }),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLoadBalancer]
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLoadBalancer]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteTargetGroup]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );
```

```
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      client.send(
        new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
          TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
        }),
      ),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
  }
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteTargetGroup]
}),
new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
  if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
    console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
    return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    );
  } else {
    return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    );
  }
}),
new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
  try {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (e) {
    state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
  }
}),
new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
  if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
    console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
    return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
```

```
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
```

```
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
```

```
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    } else {
```

```
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    } else {
      console.log(err.name);
      throw err;
    }
  }
}

/**
```

```
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile

- CreateLaunchTemplate
- CreateListener
- CreateLoadBalancer
- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class Runner:
    def __init__(
        self, resource_path, recommendation, autoscaler, loadbalancer,
 param_helper
    ):
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

    def deploy(self):
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        print(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create
 several AWS resources\n"
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways
 to make it resilient\n"
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n"
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n"
        )
        print(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide
 book, movie, and song recommendations."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each
 contain a Python web server."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across
 several Availability Zones."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the
 Auto Scaling group to distribute requests."
```

```
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying resources.")

        print(
            f"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
'{self.recommendation.table_name}'."
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when
an instance starts.\n"
            f"This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
            f"listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            f"For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            f"run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.\n"
        )
        print(
            f"The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            f"permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            f"that control the flow of the demo.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different\n"
            f"Availability Zone."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_group(3)
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
```

```
            "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")

        print(f"Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.\n")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        print(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
            "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.\n"
        )
        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets], target_group
        )
        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)
        print(f"Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...")
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint()
        if not lb_success:
            print(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying that the port
is open..."
            )
            current_ip_address = requests.get(
                "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            ).text.strip()
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                print(
```

```
                    "For this example to work, the default security group for
 your default VPC must\n"
                    "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n"
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
 address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging
 from your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint()
        if lb_success:
            print("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by browsing to:
\n")
            print(f"\thttp://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}\n")
        else:
            print(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
 endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
 configured correctly and that\n"
                "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint:\n"
            )
            print(f"\thttp://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}\n")
        print("-" * 88)
```

```
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the demo.")

    def demo_choices(self):
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "\nSee the current state of the service by selecting one of the
following choices:\n"
            )
            choice = q.choose("\nWhich action would you like to take? ", actions)
            print("-" * 88)
            if choice == 0:
                print("Request:\n")
                print(f"GET http://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}")
                response = requests.get(f"http://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}")
                print("\nResponse:\n")
                print(f"{response.status_code}")
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                print("\nChecking the health of load balancer targets:\n")
                health = self.loadbalancer.check_target_health()
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    print(
                        f"\tTarget {target['Target']['Id']} on port
{target['Target']['Port']} is {state}"
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        print(
                            f"\t\t{target['TargetHealth']['Reason']}:
{target['TargetHealth']['Description']}\n"
                        )
                print(
                    f"\nNote that it can take a minute or two for the health
check to update\n"
                    f"after changes are made.\n"
                )
```

```
            elif choice == 2:
                print("\nOkay, let's move on.")
                print("-" * 88)

    def demo(self):
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        print("\nResetting parameters to starting values for demo.\n")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        print(
            "\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle different parts
of the system\n"
            "to create situations where the web service fails, and shows how
using a resilient\n"
            "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of these
failures."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            "At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns recommendations and
reports that all targets are healthy."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            f"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets recommendations
by querying a DynamoDB table.\n"
            f"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter named
'{self.param_helper.table}'.\n"
            f"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's set this
parameter to name a non-existent table.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        print(
            "\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
failure code. But, the service reports as\n"
            "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks don't
check for failure of the recommendation service."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
```

```
            f"Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails, the web
service can return a static response.\n"
            f"While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the customer with
a somewhat better experience than failure.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        print(
            f"\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
a static response.\n"
            f"The service still reports as healthy because health checks are
still shallow.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
self.recommendation.table_name)
        print(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't\n"
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        print(
            f"\nReplacing the profile for instance {bad_instance_id} with a
profile that contains\n"
            f"bad credentials...\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        print(
```

```
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
either a recommendation or a static response,\n"
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether\n"
            "the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that\n"
            "the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.\n"
            "This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it\n"
            "risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.\n"
        )
        print(
            "By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing\n"
            "and take that instance out of rotation.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        print(
            f"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials ({bad_instance_id})\n"
            f"is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy \n"
            f"instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
always returns a recommendation, because\n"
            "the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto
scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy\n"
            "instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a new
instance to replace it.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        print(
```

```
            "\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET\n"
            "request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because\n"
            "the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance\n"
            "starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.\n"
            "\nNote that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you\n"
            "can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        print(
            "\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer continues to
route requests even to\n"
            "unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and return a static
response rather than fail\n"
            "closed and report failure to the customer."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self):
        print(
            "This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.\n"
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources\n"
            "that were created for this demo."
        )
        if q.ask("Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ",
q.is_yesno):
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer()
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group()
            self.autoscaler.delete_group()
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
```

```
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            print(
                "Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.\n"
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
 might incur unexpected charges."
            )


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
 are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../workflows/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM
 policies and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage a Resilient
 Service!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
    recommendation = RecommendationService.from_client(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service"
    )
```

```
    autoscaler = AutoScaler.from_client(prefix)
    loadbalancer = LoadBalancer.from_client(prefix)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper.from_client(recommendation.table_name)
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path, recommendation, autoscaler, loadbalancer,
 param_helper
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
 "destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
```

```
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, resource_prefix):
        """
        Creates this class from Boto3 clients.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        """
        as_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        iam_client = boto3.client("iam")
        return cls(
            resource_prefix,
```

```
            "t3.micro",
            "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
            as_client,
            ec2_client,
            ssm_client,
            iam_client,
        )

    def create_instance_profile(
        self, policy_file, policy_name, role_name, profile_name,
aws_managed_policies=()
    ):
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is
assumed by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as
AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to
the instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
```

```
        }
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            instance_policy_doc = file.read()

        policy_arn = None
        try:
            pol_response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=instance_policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = pol_response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info("Created policy with ARN %s.", policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Policy %s already exists, nothing to do.", policy_name)
                list_pol_response = self.iam_client.list_policies(Scope="Local")
                for pol in list_pol_response["Policies"]:
                    if pol["PolicyName"] == policy_name:
                        policy_arn = pol["Arn"]
                        break
            if policy_arn is None:
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create policy {policy_name}:
{err}")

        try:
            self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info("Created role %s and attached policy %s.", role_name,
policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Role %s already exists, nothing to do.", role_name)
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}: {err}")

        try:
```

```
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create profile {profile_name} and attach it to
role\n"
                    f"{role_name}: {err}"
                )
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't get instance profile association for instance
{instance_id}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self, instance_id, new_instance_profile_name, profile_association_id
    ):
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the
profile is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new
profile. When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to update.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to
associate with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)
            inst_ready = False
            tries = 0
            while not inst_ready:
                if tries % 6 == 0:
                    self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
                    log.info(
```

```
                        "Rebooting instance %s and waiting for it to to be
ready.",
                        instance_id,
                    )
                tries += 1
                time.sleep(10)
                response = self.ssm_client.describe_instance_information()
                for info in response["InstanceInformationList"]:
                    if info["InstanceId"] == instance_id:
                        inst_ready = True
            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info("Restarted the Python web server on instance %s.",
instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't replace instance profile for association
{profile_association_id}: {err}"
            )


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name, role_name):
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
```

```
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                    f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name):
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: The newly created key pair.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create key pair {key_pair_name}:
{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self):
        """
        Deletes a key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to delete.
```

```
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't delete key pair {self.key_pair_name}: {err}"
            )
        except FileNotFoundError:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
        except PermissionError:
            log.info(
                "Inadequate permissions to delete key pair %s.",
self.key_pair_name
            )
        except Exception as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't delete key pair {self.key_pair_name}: {err}"
            )


    def create_template(self, server_startup_script_file, instance_policy_file):
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling. The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts
a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a
permissions policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance
profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
```

```
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                "Created launch template %s for AMI %s on %s.",
                self.launch_template_name,
                ami_id,
                self.inst_type,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s already exists, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}: {err}."
                )
```

```
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete launch template
{self.launch_template_name}: {err}."
                )


    def get_availability_zones(self):
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get availability zones: {err}.")
        else:
```

```
            return zones


    def create_group(self, group_size):
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        zones = []
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
                "Created EC2 Auto Scaling group %s with availability zones %s.",
                self.launch_template_name,
                zones,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    "EC2 Auto Scaling group %s already exists, nothing to do.",
                    self.group_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name}:
{err}"
                )
        return zones
```

```
    def get_instances(self):
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: Data about the instances.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't get instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance
is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id, ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=False
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't terminate instance {instance_id}:
{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(self, lb_target_group):
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
```

```
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group
%s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't attach load balancer target group
{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}\n"
                f"to auto scaling group {self.group_name}"
            )


    def _try_terminate_instance(self, inst_id):
        stopping = False
        log.info(f"Stopping {inst_id}.")
        while not stopping:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                    InstanceId=inst_id, ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=True
                )
                stopping = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                    log.info("Scaling activity in progress for %s. Waiting...",
inst_id)
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't stop instance {inst_id}:
{err}.")

    def _try_delete_group(self):
```

```
        """
        Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
        the function waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
        """
        stopped = False
        while not stopped:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.delete_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name
                )
                stopped = True
                log.info("Deleted EC2 Auto Scaling group %s.", self.group_name)
            except ClientError as err:
                if (
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse"
                    or err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
"ScalingActivityInProgress"
                ):
                    log.info(
                        "Some instances are still running. Waiting for them to
stop..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}: {err}."
                    )

    def delete_group(self):
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name, MinSize=0
                )
```

```
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self._try_terminate_instance(inst_id)
                self._try_delete_group()
            else:
                log.info("No groups found named %s, nothing to do.",
 self.group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}:
 {err}.")


    def get_default_vpc(self):
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get default VPC: {err}")
        else:
            return response["Vpcs"][0]


    def verify_inbound_port(self, vpc, port, ip_address):
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress
 from this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
 you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
 port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
 public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
```

```
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specific VPC, and a value that
indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info("Found default security group %s.", sec_group["GroupId"])
            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info("Found inbound rule: %s", ip_perm)
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
                            "The inbound rule does not appear to be open to
either this computer's IP\n"
                            "address of %s, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.",
                            ip_address,
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id, port, ip_address):
```

```
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't authorize ingress to {sec_group_id} on port {port}
from {ip_address}: {err}"
            )


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id, zones):
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_subnets(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
```

```
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )
            subnets = response["Subnets"]
            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get subnets: {err}")
        else:
            return subnets
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with
 the load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, resource_prefix):
        """
        Creates this class from a Boto3 client.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix to give to AWS resources created by
 this class.
        """
        elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
        return cls(f"{resource_prefix}-tg", f"{resource_prefix}-lb", elb_client)
```

```
    def endpoint(self):
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        if self._endpoint is None:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                    Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
                )
                self._endpoint = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
            except ClientError as err:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
{self.load_balancer_name}: {err}"
                )
        return self._endpoint


    def create_target_group(self, protocol, port, vpc_id):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group
specifies how
        the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
times and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the
sensitivity of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=self.target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
```

```
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return target_group


    def delete_target_group(self):
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        done = False
        while not done:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                    Names=[self.target_group_name]
                )
                tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
                self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
                log.info(
                    "Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name
                )
                done = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    log.info(
                        "Load balancer target group %s not found, nothing to
do.",
                        self.target_group_name,
                    )
                    done = True
```

```
                elif err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse":
                    log.info(
                        "Target group not yet released from load balancer,
waiting..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise LoadBalancerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
                    )


    def create_load_balancer(self, subnet_ids, target_group):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener
to the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=self.load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be available...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
            log.info("Load balancer is available!")
            self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer["LoadBalancerArn"],
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
```

```
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                "Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer %s to
target group %s.",
                self.load_balancer_name,
                target_group["TargetGroupName"],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Failed to create load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}"
                f"and add a listener for target group
{target_group['TargetGroupName']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            self._endpoint = load_balancer["DNSName"]
            return load_balancer


    def delete_load_balancer(self):
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "LoadBalancerNotFound":
                log.info(
                    "Load balancer %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.load_balancer_name,
                )
            else:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}:
{err}"
                )
```

```
    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(self):
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.
        """
        success = False
        retries = 3
        while not success and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{self.endpoint()}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    success = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint,
retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return success

    def check_target_health(self):
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[self.target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
```

```
                f"Couldn't check health of {self.target_group_name} targets:
 {err}"
            )
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name, dynamodb_client):
        """
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, table_name):
        """
        Creates this class from a Boto3 client.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        """
        ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
        return cls(table_name, ddb_client)

    def create(self):
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
 such as
```

```
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
"WriteCapacityUnits": 5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file):
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
```

```
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
 batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name,
 data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}:
 {err}"
            )

    def destroy(self):
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
 self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters
 to drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency
 or
    how the service responds to a health check.
```

```
    """

    table = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name, ssm_client):
        """
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, table_name):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(table_name, ssm_client)

    def reset(self):
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when
a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name, value):
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            raise ParameterHelperError(
                f"Couldn't set parameter {name} to {value}: {err}"
            )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation

- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

使用開 AWS 發套件開始使用 Amazon EC2 執行個體

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 建立金鑰對和安全群組。
- 選取 Amazon Machine Image (AMI) 和相容的執行個體類型，然後建立執行個體。
- 停止並重新啟動執行個體。
- 將彈性 IP 地址與您的執行個體建立關聯.
- 使用 SSH 連線至執行個體，然後清理資源。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行案例。

```
/// <summary>
/// Show Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Basics actions.
/// </summary>
public class EC2Basics
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Perform the actions defined for the Amazon EC2 Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    /// <returns>A Task object.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EC2 and Amazon Simple Systems
        // Management Service.
```

```
        using var host =
Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SsmWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var ec2Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonEC2>();
        var ec2Methods = new EC2Wrapper(ec2Client);

        var ssmClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>();
        var ssmMethods = new SsmWrapper(ssmClient);
        var uiMethods = new UiMethods();

        var uniqueName = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();
        var keyPairName = "mvp-example-key-pair" + uniqueName;
        var groupName = "ec2-scenario-group" + uniqueName;
        var groupDescription = "A security group created for the EC2 Basics
scenario.";

        // Start the scenario.
        uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the key pair.
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create RSA key pair");
        Console.Write("Let's create an RSA key pair that you can be use to ");
        Console.WriteLine("securely connect to your EC2 instance.");
        var keyPair = await ec2Methods.CreateKeyPair(keyPairName);

        // Save key pair information to a temporary file.
        var tempFileName = ec2Methods.SaveKeyPair(keyPair);

        Console.WriteLine($"Created the key pair: {keyPair.KeyName} and saved it
to: {tempFileName}");
        string? answer;
        do
        {
            Console.Write("Would you like to list your existing key pairs? ");
```

```
            answer = Console.ReadLine();
        } while (answer!.ToLower() != "y" && answer.ToLower() != "n");

        if (answer == "y")
        {
            // List existing key pairs.
            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Existing key pairs");

            // Passing an empty string to the DescribeKeyPairs method will return
            // a list of all existing key pairs.
            var keyPairs = await ec2Methods.DescribeKeyPairs("");
            keyPairs.ForEach(kp =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{kp.KeyName} created at: {kp.CreateTime}
Fingerprint: {kp.KeyFingerprint}");
            });
        }
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the security group.
        Console.WriteLine("Let's create a security group to manage access to your
instance.");
        var secGroupId = await ec2Methods.CreateSecurityGroup(groupName,
groupDescription);
        Console.WriteLine("Let's add rules to allow all HTTP and HTTPS inbound
traffic and to allow SSH only from your current IP address.");

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Security group information");
        var secGroups = await ec2Methods.DescribeSecurityGroups(secGroupId);

        Console.WriteLine($"Created security group {groupName} in your default
VPC.");
        secGroups.ForEach(group =>
        {
            ec2Methods.DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(group);
        });
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll authorize the security group we just created
so that it can");
        Console.WriteLine("access the EC2 instances you create.");
        var success = await ec2Methods.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupName);

        secGroups = await ec2Methods.DescribeSecurityGroups(secGroupId);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Now let's look at the permissions again.");
        secGroups.ForEach(group =>
        {
            ec2Methods.DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(group);
        });
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Get list of available Amazon Linux 2 Amazon Machine Images (AMIs).
        var parameters = await ssmMethods.GetParametersByPath("/aws/service/ami-
amazon-linux-latest");

        List<string> imageIds = parameters.Select(param => param.Value).ToList();

        var images = await ec2Methods.DescribeImages(imageIds);

        var i = 1;
        images.ForEach(image =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i++}\t{image.Description}");
        });

        int choice;
        bool validNumber = false;

        do
        {
            Console.Write("Please select an image: ");
            var selImage = Console.ReadLine();
            validNumber = int.TryParse(selImage, out choice);
        } while (!validNumber);

        var selectedImage = images[choice - 1];

        // Display available instance types.
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Instance Types");
        var instanceTypes = await
 ec2Methods.DescribeInstanceTypes(selectedImage.Architecture);

        i = 1;
        instanceTypes.ForEach(instanceType =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i++}\t{instanceType.InstanceType}");
        });
```

```
        do
        {
            Console.Write("Please select an instance type: ");
            var selImage = Console.ReadLine();
            validNumber = int.TryParse(selImage, out choice);
        } while (!validNumber);

        var selectedInstanceType = instanceTypes[choice - 1].InstanceType;

        // Create an EC2 instance.
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Creating an EC2 Instance");
        var instanceId = await ec2Methods.RunInstances(selectedImage.ImageId,
 selectedInstanceType, keyPairName, secGroupId);
        Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
        var isRunning = false;
        do
        {
            isRunning = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
 InstanceStateName.Running);
        } while (!isRunning);

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        var instance = await ec2Methods.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
        ec2Methods.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

        Console.WriteLine("\nYou can use SSH to connect to your instance. For
 example:");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-
user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll stop the instance and then start it again to
 see what's changed.");

        await ec2Methods.StopInstances(instanceId);
        var hasStopped = false;
        do
        {
            hasStopped = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
 InstanceStateName.Stopped);
        } while (!hasStopped);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's start it up again.");
        await ec2Methods.StartInstances(instanceId);
        Console.Write("Waiting for instance to start. ");

        isRunning = false;
        do
        {
            isRunning = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
 InstanceStateName.Running);
        } while (!isRunning);

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's see what changed.");

        instance = await ec2Methods.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
        ec2Methods.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

        Console.WriteLine("\nNotice the change in the SSH information:");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-
user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now we will stop the instance again. Then we will
 create and associate an");
        Console.WriteLine("Elastic IP address to use with our instance.");

        await ec2Methods.StopInstances(instanceId);
        hasStopped = false;
        do
        {
            hasStopped = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
 InstanceStateName.Stopped);
        } while (!hasStopped);

        Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Allocate Elastic IP address");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("You can allocate an Elastic IP address and associate
 it with your instance\nto keep a consistent IP address even when your instance
 restarts.");
        var allocationId = await ec2Methods.AllocateAddress();
        Console.WriteLine("Now we will associate the Elastic IP address with our
 instance.");
        var associationId = await ec2Methods.AssociateAddress(allocationId,
 instanceId);

        // Start the instance again.
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's start the instance again.");
        await ec2Methods.StartInstances(instanceId);
        Console.Write("Waiting for instance to start. ");

        isRunning = false;
        do
        {
            isRunning = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
 InstanceStateName.Running);
        } while (!isRunning);

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's see what changed.");

        instance = await ec2Methods.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Instance information");
        ec2Methods.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

        Console.WriteLine("\nHere is the SSH information:");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-
user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

        Console.WriteLine("Let's stop and start the instance again.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        await ec2Methods.StopInstances(instanceId);

        hasStopped = false;
        do
        {
            hasStopped = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
 InstanceStateName.Stopped);
        } while (!hasStopped);

        Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's start it up again.");
        await ec2Methods.StartInstances(instanceId);
        Console.Write("Waiting for instance to start. ");

        isRunning = false;
        do
        {
            isRunning = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
InstanceStateName.Running);
        } while (!isRunning);

        instance = await ec2Methods.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
        ec2Methods.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);
        Console.WriteLine("Note that the IP address did not change this time.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's clean up the resources we created.");

        // Terminate the instance.
        Console.WriteLine("Terminating the instance we created.");
        var stateChange = await ec2Methods.TerminateInstances(instanceId);

        // Wait for the instance state to be terminated.
        var hasTerminated = false;
        do
        {
            hasTerminated = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
InstanceStateName.Terminated);
        } while (!hasTerminated);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nThe instance {instanceId} has been terminated.");
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can disassociate the Elastic IP address and
release it.");

        // Disassociate the Elastic IP address.
        var disassociated = ec2Methods.DisassociateIp(associationId);

        // Delete the Elastic IP address.
        var released = ec2Methods.ReleaseAddress(allocationId);
```

```
        // Delete the security group.
        Console.WriteLine($"Deleting the Security Group: {groupName}.");
        success = await ec2Methods.DeleteSecurityGroup(secGroupId);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {groupName}.");
        }

        // Delete the RSA key pair.
        Console.WriteLine($"Deleting the key pair: {keyPairName}");
        await ec2Methods.DeleteKeyPair(keyPairName);
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the temporary file with the key
 information.");
        ec2Methods.DeleteTempFile(tempFileName);
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("EC2 Basics Scenario completed.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();
    }
}
```

定義包裝 EC2 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Methods of this class perform Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
/// </summary>
public class EC2Wrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEC2;

    public EC2Wrapper(IAmazonEC2 amazonService)
    {
        _amazonEC2 = amazonService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Allocate an Elastic IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The allocation Id of the allocated address.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AllocateAddress()
    {
        var request = new AllocateAddressRequest();
```

```
        var response = await _amazonEC2.AllocateAddressAsync(request);
        return response.AllocationId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Associate an Elastic IP address to an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of an Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// associate the address with.</param>
    /// <returns>The association Id that represents
    /// the association of the Elastic IP address with an instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateAddress(string allocationId, string
 instanceId)
    {
        var request = new AssociateAddressRequest
        {
            AllocationId = allocationId,
            InstanceId = instanceId
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.AssociateAddressAsync(request);
        return response.AssociationId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer ingress to EC2 instances associated
    /// with the virtual private cloud (VPC) security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the security group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(string groupName)
    {
        // Get the IP address for the local computer.
        var ipAddress = await GetIpAddress();
        Console.WriteLine($"Your IP address is: {ipAddress}");
        var ipRanges = new List<IpRange> { new IpRange { CidrIp =
 $"{ipAddress}/32" } };
        var permission = new IpPermission
        {
            Ipv4Ranges = ipRanges,
            IpProtocol = "tcp",
```

```
            FromPort = 22,
            ToPort = 22
        };
        var permissions = new List<IpPermission> { permission };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest(groupName, permissions));
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer for ingress to
    /// the Amazon EC2 SecurityGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The IPv4 address of the computer running the scenario.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetIpAddress()
    {
        var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        var ipString = await httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");

        // The IP address is returned with a new line
        // character on the end. Trim off the whitespace and
        // return the value to the caller.
        return ipString.Trim();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name for the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon EC2 key pair created.</returns>
    public async Task<KeyPair?> CreateKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        var request = new CreateKeyPairRequest
        {
            KeyName = keyPairName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateKeyPairAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            var kp = response.KeyPair;
            return kp;
```

```
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not create key pair.");
            return null;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save KeyPair information to a temporary file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPair">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The full path to the temporary file.</returns>
    public string SaveKeyPair(KeyPair keyPair)
    {
        var tempPath = Path.GetTempPath();
        var tempFileName = $"{tempPath}\\{Path.GetRandomFileName()}";
        var pemFileName = Path.ChangeExtension(tempFileName, "pem");

        // Save the key pair to a file in a temporary folder.
        using var stream = new FileStream(pemFileName, FileMode.Create);
        using var writer = new StreamWriter(stream);
        writer.WriteLine(keyPair.KeyMaterial);

        return pemFileName;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new security group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupDescription">A description of the new security group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The group Id of the new security group.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateSecurityGroup(string groupName, string
 groupDescription)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateSecurityGroupAsync(
            new CreateSecurityGroupRequest(groupName, groupDescription));

        return response.GroupId;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 VPC.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cidrBlock">The CIDR block for the new security group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The VPC Id of the new VPC.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> CreateVPC(string cidrBlock)
    {

        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateVpcAsync(new CreateVpcRequest
            {
                CidrBlock = cidrBlock,
            });

            Vpc vpc = response.Vpc;
            Console.WriteLine($"Created VPC with ID: {vpc.VpcId}.");
            return vpc.VpcId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't create VPC because: {ex.Message}");
            return null;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEC2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(new
 DeleteKeyPairRequest(keyPairName)).ConfigureAwait(false);
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the key pair because:
 {ex.Message}");
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the temporary file where the key pair information was saved.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tempFileName">The path to the temporary file.</param>
    public void DeleteTempFile(string tempFileName)
    {
        if (File.Exists(tempFileName))
        {
            File.Delete(tempFileName);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteSecurityGroup(string groupId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DeleteSecurityGroupAsync(new
DeleteSecurityGroupRequest { GroupId = groupId });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 VPC.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteVpc(string vpcId)
    {
        var request = new DeleteVpcRequest
        {
            VpcId = vpcId,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DeleteVpcAsync(request);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about existing Amazon EC2 images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of image information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Image>> DescribeImages(List<string>? imageIds)
    {
        var request = new DescribeImagesRequest();
        if (imageIds is not null)
        {
            // If the imageIds list is not null, add the list
            // to the request object.
            request.ImageIds = imageIds;
        }

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeImagesAsync(request);
        return response.Images;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by DescribeImages.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="images">The list of image information to display.</param>
    public void DisplayImageInfo(List<Image> images)
    {
        images.ForEach(image =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{image.Name} Created on: {image.CreationDate}");
        });

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>An EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<Instance> DescribeInstance(string instanceId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(
            new DescribeInstancesRequest { InstanceIds = new List<string>
{ instanceId } });
        return response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Display EC2 instance information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The instance Id of the EC2 instance.</param>
    public void DisplayInstanceInformation(Instance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"ID: {instance.InstanceId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Image ID: {instance.ImageId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"{instance.InstanceType}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Key Name: {instance.KeyName}");
        Console.WriteLine($"VPC ID: {instance.VpcId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Public IP: {instance.PublicIpAddress}");
        Console.WriteLine($"State: {instance.State.Name}");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about existing EC2 images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DescribeInstances()
    {
        // List all EC2 instances.
        await GetInstanceDescriptions();

        string tagName = "IncludeInList";
        string tagValue = "Yes";
        await GetInstanceDescriptionsFiltered(tagName, tagValue);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information for all existing Amazon EC2 instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task GetInstanceDescriptions()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Showing all instances:");
        var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(new
DescribeInstancesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
        {
            foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
            {
                foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
```

```
                {
                    Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State: {instance.State.Name}");
                }
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about EC2 instances filtered by a tag name and value.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tagName">The name of the tag to filter on.</param>
    /// <param name="tagValue">The value of the tag to look for.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task GetInstanceDescriptionsFiltered(string tagName, string
tagValue)
    {
        // This tag filters the results of the instance list.
        var filters = new List<Filter>
        {
            new Filter
            {
                Name = $"tag:{tagName}",
                Values = new List<string>
                {
                    tagValue,
                },
            },
        };
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            Filters = filters,
        };

        Console.WriteLine("\nShowing instances with tag: \"IncludeInList\" set to
\"Yes\".");
        var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
        {
            foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
            {
                foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
                {
```

```
                    Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId} ");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State: {instance.State.Name}");
                }
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the instance types available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of instance type information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceTypeInfo>>
 DescribeInstanceTypes(ArchitectureValues architecture)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstanceTypesRequest();

        var filters = new List<Filter>
            { new Filter("processor-info.supported-architecture", new
 List<string> { architecture.ToString() }) };
        filters.Add(new Filter("instance-type", new() { "*.micro", "*.small" }));

        request.Filters = filters;
        var instanceTypes = new List<InstanceTypeInfo>();

        var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstanceTypes(request);
        await foreach (var instanceType in paginator.InstanceTypes)
        {
            instanceTypes.Add(instanceType);
        }
        return instanceTypes;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the instance type information returned by
 DescribeInstanceTypesAsync.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceTypes">The list of instance type information.</
param>
    public void DisplayInstanceTypeInfo(List<InstanceTypeInfo> instanceTypes)
    {
        instanceTypes.ForEach(type =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{type.InstanceType}\t{type.MemoryInfo}");
        });
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of key pair information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<KeyPairInfo>> DescribeKeyPairs(string keyPairName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest();
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyPairName))
        {
            request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest
            {
                KeyNames = new List<string> { keyPairName }
            };
        }
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeKeyPairsAsync(request);
        return response.KeyPairs.ToList();
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information for an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of security group information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SecurityGroup>> DescribeSecurityGroups(string groupId)
    {
        var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest();
        var groupIds = new List<string> { groupId };
        request.GroupIds = groupIds;

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(request);
        return response.SecurityGroups;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by the call to
    /// DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="securityGroup">A list of security group information.</param>
    public void DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(SecurityGroup securityGroup)
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"{securityGroup.GroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine("Ingress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissions.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp} "); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
        Console.WriteLine("Egress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissionsEgress.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp} "); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an EC2 instance.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="associationId">The association Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisassociateIp(string associationId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DisassociateAddressAsync(
            new DisassociateAddressRequest { AssociationId = associationId });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of available Amazon Linux images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of image information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Image>> GetEC2AmiList()
    {
        var filter = new Filter { Name = "architecture", Values = new
 List<string> { "x86_64" } };
        var filters = new List<Filter> { filter };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeImagesAsync(new
 DescribeImagesRequest { Filters = filters });
        return response.Images;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reboot EC2 instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the instances that will be
 rebooted.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task RebootInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        var request = new RebootInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.RebootInstancesAsync(request);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Instances successfully rebooted.");
        }
        else
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Could not reboot one or more instances.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Release an Elastic IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of the Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ReleaseAddress(string allocationId)
    {
        var request = new ReleaseAddressRequest
        {
            AllocationId = allocationId
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.ReleaseAddressAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and run an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ImageId">The image Id of the image used as a basis for the
    /// EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The instance type of the EC2 instance to
 create.</param>
    /// <param name="keyName">The name of the key pair to associate with the
    /// instance.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group that will
 be
    /// allowed to interact with the new EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The instance Id of the new EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RunInstances(string imageId, string instanceType,
 string keyName, string groupId)
    {
        var request = new RunInstancesRequest
        {
            ImageId = imageId,
            InstanceType = instanceType,
            KeyName = keyName,
            MinCount = 1,
            MaxCount = 1,
```

```
            SecurityGroupIds = new List<string> { groupId }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.RunInstancesAsync(request);
        return response.Reservation.Instances[0].InstanceId;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the Amazon EC2 instance
    /// to start.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StartInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        var request = new StartInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.StartInstancesAsync(request);

        if (response.StartingInstances.Count > 0)
        {
            var instances = response.StartingInstances;
            instances.ForEach(i =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully started the EC2 instance with
instance ID: {i.InstanceId}.");
            });
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Stop an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// stop.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StopInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        // In addition to the list of instance Ids, the
        // request can also include the following properties:
        //     Force      When true, forces the instances to
```

```
        //                stop but you must check the integrity
        //                of the file system. Not recommended on
        //                Windows instances.
        //     Hibernate  When true, hibernates the instance if the
        //                instance was enabled for hibernation when
        //                it was launched.
        var request = new StopInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.StopInstancesAsync(request);

        if (response.StoppingInstances.Count > 0)
        {
            var instances = response.StoppingInstances;
            instances.ForEach(i =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully stopped the EC2 Instance " +
                                  $"with InstanceID: {i.InstanceId}.");
            });
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance
    /// to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceStateChange>> TerminateInstances(string
ec2InstanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId }
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.TerminateInstancesAsync(request);
        return response.TerminatingInstances;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is running.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }

}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup

- DescribeImages
- DescribeInstanceTypes
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeKeyPairs
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves the private key data as a .pem file.
 * 2. Lists key pairs.
 * 3. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
```

```
 * 4. Displays security group information.
 * 5. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and selects one.
 * 6. Gets more information about the image.
 * 7. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected AMI’s
 * architecture.
 * 8. Creates an instance with the key pair, security group, AMI, and an
 * instance type.
 * 9. Displays information about the instance.
 * 10. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
 * 11. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
 * 12. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
 * 13. Displays SSH connection info for the instance.
 * 14. Disassociates and deletes the Elastic IP address.
 * 15. Terminates the instance and waits for it to terminate.
 * 16. Deletes the security group.
 * 17. Deletes the key pair.
 */
public class EC2Scenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <keyName> <fileName> <groupName> <groupDesc> <vpcId>

                Where:
                   keyName -  A key pair name (for example, TestKeyPair).\s
                   fileName -  A file name where the key information is written
 to.\s
                   groupName - The name of the security group.\s
                   groupDesc - The description of the security group.\s
                   vpcId - A VPC Id value. You can get this value from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
                   myIpAddress - The IP address of your development machine.\s

                """;

        if (args.length != 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String keyName = args[0];
        String fileName = args[1];
        String groupName = args[2];
        String groupDesc = args[3];
        String vpcId = args[4];
        String myIpAddress = args[5];

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an RSA key pair and save the private key
material as a .pem file.");
        createKeyPair(ec2, keyName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. List key pairs.");
        describeKeys(ec2);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create a security group.");
        String groupId = createSecurityGroup(ec2, groupName, groupDesc, vpcId,
myIpAddress);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Display security group info for the newly created
security group.");
        describeSecurityGroups(ec2, groupId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Get a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and selects one
with amzn2 in the name.");
        String instanceId = getParaValues(ssmClient);
        System.out.println("The instance Id is " + instanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Get more information about an amzn2 image.");
        String amiValue = describeImage(ec2, instanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Get a list of instance types.");
        String instanceType = getInstanceTypes(ec2);
        System.out.println("The instance type is " + instanceType);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Create an instance.");
        String newInstanceId = runInstance(ec2, instanceType, keyName, groupName,
amiValue);
        System.out.println("The instance Id is " + newInstanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Display information about the running instance.
");
        String ipAddress = describeEC2Instances(ec2, newInstanceId);
        System.out.println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:");
        System.out.println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Stop the instance and use a waiter.");
        stopInstance(ec2, newInstanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Start the instance and use a waiter.");
        startInstance(ec2, newInstanceId);
        ipAddress = describeEC2Instances(ec2, newInstanceId);
        System.out.println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:");
        System.out.println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it
with the instance.");
        String allocationId = allocateAddress(ec2);
        System.out.println("The allocation Id value is " + allocationId);
        String associationId = associateAddress(ec2, newInstanceId,
allocationId);
        System.out.println("The associate Id value is " + associationId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Describe the instance again.");
        ipAddress = describeEC2Instances(ec2, newInstanceId);
        System.out.println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:");
        System.out.println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Disassociate and release the Elastic IP
address.");
        disassociateAddress(ec2, associationId);
        releaseEC2Address(ec2, allocationId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("15. Terminate the instance and use a waiter.");
        terminateEC2(ec2, newInstanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("16. Delete the security group.");
        deleteEC2SecGroup(ec2, groupId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("17. Delete the key.");
        deleteKeys(ec2, keyName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("You successfully completed the Amazon EC2
scenario.");
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        ec2.close();
    }

    public static void deleteEC2SecGroup(Ec2Client ec2, String groupId) {
        try {
            DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request =
DeleteSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
                    .groupId(groupId)
                    .build();

            ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted security group with Id " +
groupId);

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void terminateEC2(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
        try {
            Ec2Waiter ec2Waiter = Ec2Waiter.builder()
                    .overrideConfiguration(b -> b.maxAttempts(100))
                    .client(ec2)
                    .build();

            TerminateInstancesRequest ti = TerminateInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .instanceIds(instanceId)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Use an Ec2Waiter to wait for the instance to
terminate. This will take a few minutes.");
            ec2.terminateInstances(ti);
            DescribeInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .instanceIds(instanceId)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeInstancesResponse> waiterResponse = ec2Waiter
                    .waitUntilInstanceTerminated(instanceRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Successfully started instance " + instanceId);
```

```
            System.out.println(instanceId + " is terminated!");

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteKeys(Ec2Client ec2, String keyPair) {
        try {
            DeleteKeyPairRequest request = DeleteKeyPairRequest.builder()
                    .keyName(keyPair)
                    .build();

            ec2.deleteKeyPair(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted key pair named " + keyPair);

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void releaseEC2Address(Ec2Client ec2, String allocId) {
        try {
            ReleaseAddressRequest request = ReleaseAddressRequest.builder()
                    .allocationId(allocId)
                    .build();

            ec2.releaseAddress(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully released Elastic IP address " +
allocId);
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void disassociateAddress(Ec2Client ec2, String associationId) {
        try {
            DisassociateAddressRequest addressRequest =
DisassociateAddressRequest.builder()
                    .associationId(associationId)
                    .build();
```

```
            ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest);
            System.out.println("You successfully disassociated the address!");

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String associateAddress(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId,
String allocationId) {
        try {
            AssociateAddressRequest associateRequest =
AssociateAddressRequest.builder()
                    .instanceId(instanceId)
                    .allocationId(allocationId)
                    .build();

            AssociateAddressResponse associateResponse =
ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest);
            return associateResponse.associationId();

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String allocateAddress(Ec2Client ec2) {
        try {
            AllocateAddressRequest allocateRequest =
AllocateAddressRequest.builder()
                    .domain(DomainType.VPC)
                    .build();

            AllocateAddressResponse allocateResponse =
ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest);
            return allocateResponse.allocationId();

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void startInstance(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
        Ec2Waiter ec2Waiter = Ec2Waiter.builder()
                .overrideConfiguration(b -> b.maxAttempts(100))
                .client(ec2)
                .build();

        StartInstancesRequest request = StartInstancesRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Use an Ec2Waiter to wait for the instance to run.
This will take a few minutes.");
        ec2.startInstances(request);
        DescribeInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        WaiterResponse<DescribeInstancesResponse> waiterResponse =
ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceRunning(instanceRequest);
        waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
        System.out.println("Successfully started instance " + instanceId);
    }

    public static void stopInstance(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
        Ec2Waiter ec2Waiter = Ec2Waiter.builder()
                .overrideConfiguration(b -> b.maxAttempts(100))
                .client(ec2)
                .build();
        StopInstancesRequest request = StopInstancesRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Use an Ec2Waiter to wait for the instance to stop.
This will take a few minutes.");
        ec2.stopInstances(request);
        DescribeInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();
```

```
        WaiterResponse<DescribeInstancesResponse> waiterResponse =
ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceStopped(instanceRequest);
        waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
        System.out.println("Successfully stopped instance " + instanceId);
    }

    public static String describeEC2Instances(Ec2Client ec2, String
newInstanceId) {
        try {
            String pubAddress = "";
            boolean isRunning = false;
            DescribeInstancesRequest request = DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .instanceIds(newInstanceId)
                    .build();

            while (!isRunning) {
                DescribeInstancesResponse response =
ec2.describeInstances(request);
                String state =
response.reservations().get(0).instances().get(0).state().name().name();
                if (state.compareTo("RUNNING") == 0) {
                    System.out.println("Image id is " +
response.reservations().get(0).instances().get(0).imageId());
                    System.out.println(
                            "Instance type is " +
response.reservations().get(0).instances().get(0).instanceType());
                    System.out.println(
                            "Instance state is " +
response.reservations().get(0).instances().get(0).state().name());
                    pubAddress =
response.reservations().get(0).instances().get(0).publicIpAddress();
                    System.out.println("Instance address is " + pubAddress);
                    isRunning = true;
                }
            }
            return pubAddress;
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

```
   public static String runInstance(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceType, String
keyName, String groupName,
           String amiId) {
       try {
           RunInstancesRequest runRequest = RunInstancesRequest.builder()
                   .instanceType(instanceType)
                   .keyName(keyName)
                   .securityGroups(groupName)
                   .maxCount(1)
                   .minCount(1)
                   .imageId(amiId)
                   .build();

           System.out.println("Going to start an EC2 instance using a waiter");
           RunInstancesResponse response = ec2.runInstances(runRequest);
           String instanceIdVal = response.instances().get(0).instanceId();
           ec2.waiter().waitUntilInstanceRunning(r ->
r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal));
           System.out.println("Successfully started EC2 instance " +
instanceIdVal + " based on AMI " + amiId);
           return instanceIdVal;

       } catch (SsmException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }

   // Get a list of instance types.
   public static String getInstanceTypes(Ec2Client ec2) {
       String instanceType;
       try {
           DescribeInstanceTypesRequest typesRequest =
DescribeInstanceTypesRequest.builder()
               .maxResults(10)
               .build();

           DescribeInstanceTypesResponse response =
ec2.describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest);
           List<InstanceTypeInfo> instanceTypes = response.instanceTypes();
           for (InstanceTypeInfo type : instanceTypes) {
               System.out.println("The memory information of this type is " +
type.memoryInfo().sizeInMiB());
```

```
                System.out.println("Network information is " +
type.networkInfo().toString());
                System.out.println("Instance type is " +
type.instanceType().toString());
                instanceType = type.instanceType().toString();
                if (instanceType.compareTo("t2.2xlarge")  == 0){
                    return instanceType;
                }
            }

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Display the Description field that corresponds to the instance Id value.
    public static String describeImage(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
        try {
            DescribeImagesRequest imagesRequest = DescribeImagesRequest.builder()
                    .imageIds(instanceId)
                    .build();

            DescribeImagesResponse response = ec2.describeImages(imagesRequest);
            System.out.println("The description of the first image is " +
response.images().get(0).description());
            System.out.println("The name of the first image is " +
response.images().get(0).name());

            // Return the image Id value.
            return response.images().get(0).imageId();

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Get the Id value of an instance with amzn2 in the name.
    public static String getParaValues(SsmClient ssmClient) {
        try {
```

```
            GetParametersByPathRequest parameterRequest =
GetParametersByPathRequest.builder()
                    .path("/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest")
                    .build();

            GetParametersByPathIterable responses =
ssmClient.getParametersByPathPaginator(parameterRequest);
            for
(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParametersByPathResponse
response : responses) {
                System.out.println("Test " + response.nextToken());
                List<Parameter> parameterList = response.parameters();
                for (Parameter para : parameterList) {
                    System.out.println("The name of the para is: " +
para.name());
                    System.out.println("The type of the para is: " +
para.type());
                    if (filterName(para.name())) {
                        return para.value();
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Return true if the name has amzn2 in it. For example:
    // /aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-arm64-gp2
    private static boolean filterName(String name) {
        String[] parts = name.split("/");
        String myValue = parts[4];
        return myValue.contains("amzn2");
    }

    public static void describeSecurityGroups(Ec2Client ec2, String groupId) {
        try {
            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                .groupIds(groupId)
                .build();
```

```
            // Use a paginator.
            DescribeSecurityGroupsIterable listGroups =
ec2.describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
            listGroups.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.securityGroups().stream())
                .forEach(group -> System.out
                    .println(" Group id: " +group.groupId() + " group name = " +
group.groupName()));

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createSecurityGroup(Ec2Client ec2, String groupName,
String groupDesc, String vpcId,
            String myIpAddress) {
        try {
            CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
                    .groupName(groupName)
                    .description(groupDesc)
                    .vpcId(vpcId)
                    .build();

            CreateSecurityGroupResponse resp =
ec2.createSecurityGroup(createRequest);
            IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
                    .cidrIp(myIpAddress + "/0")
                    .build();

            IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
                    .ipProtocol("tcp")
                    .toPort(80)
                    .fromPort(80)
                    .ipRanges(ipRange)
                    .build();

            IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
                    .ipProtocol("tcp")
                    .toPort(22)
                    .fromPort(22)
```

```
                    .ipRanges(ipRange)
                    .build();

            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                    .groupName(groupName)
                    .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
                    .build();

            ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully added ingress policy to security
group " + groupName);
            return resp.groupId();

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void describeKeys(Ec2Client ec2) {
        try {
            DescribeKeyPairsResponse response = ec2.describeKeyPairs();
            response.keyPairs().forEach(keyPair -> System.out.printf(
                    "Found key pair with name %s " +
                            "and fingerprint %s",
                    keyPair.keyName(),
                    keyPair.keyFingerprint()));

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createKeyPair(Ec2Client ec2, String keyName, String
fileName) {
        try {
            CreateKeyPairRequest request = CreateKeyPairRequest.builder()
                    .keyName(keyName)
                    .build();

            CreateKeyPairResponse response = ec2.createKeyPair(request);
```

```
            String content = response.keyMaterial();
            BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(fileName));
            writer.write(content);
            writer.close();
            System.out.println("Successfully created key pair named " + keyName);

        } catch (Ec2Exception | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress
  - RunInstances
  - StartInstances
  - StopInstances
  - TerminateInstances
  - UnmonitorInstances

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
import { mkdtempSync, writeFileSync, rmSync } from "fs";
import { tmpdir } from "os";
import { join } from "path";
import { get } from "http";

import {
  AllocateAddressCommand,
  AssociateAddressCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateSecurityGroupCommand,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteSecurityGroupCommand,
  DescribeInstancesCommand,
  DescribeKeyPairsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  DisassociateAddressCommand,
  EC2Client,
  paginateDescribeImages,
  paginateDescribeInstanceTypes,
  ReleaseAddressCommand,
  RunInstancesCommand,
  StartInstancesCommand,
  StopInstancesCommand,
  TerminateInstancesCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceStatusOk,
  waitUntilInstanceStopped,
  waitUntilInstanceTerminated,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import { paginateGetParametersByPath, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
```

```
import { wrapText } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";

const ec2Client = new EC2Client();
const ssmClient = new SSMClient();

const prompter = new Prompter();
const confirmMessage = "Continue?";
const tmpDirectory = mkdtempSync(join(tmpdir(), "ec2-scenario-tmp"));

const createKeyPair = async (keyPairName) => {
  // Create a key pair in Amazon EC2.
  const { KeyMaterial, KeyPairId } = await ec2Client.send(
    // A unique name for the key pair. Up to 255 ASCII characters.
    new CreateKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: keyPairName }),
  );

  // Save the private key in a temporary location.
  writeFileSync(`${tmpDirectory}/${keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, {
    mode: 0o400,
  });

  return KeyPairId;
};

const describeKeyPair = async (keyPairName) => {
  const command = new DescribeKeyPairsCommand({
    KeyNames: [keyPairName],
  });
  const { KeyPairs } = await ec2Client.send(command);
  return KeyPairs[0];
};

const createSecurityGroup = async (securityGroupName) => {
  const command = new CreateSecurityGroupCommand({
    GroupName: securityGroupName,
    Description: "A security group for the Amazon EC2 example.",
  });
  const { GroupId } = await ec2Client.send(command);
  return GroupId;
};

const allocateIpAddress = async () => {
  const command = new AllocateAddressCommand({});
```

```
  const { PublicIp, AllocationId } = await ec2Client.send(command);
  return { PublicIp, AllocationId };
};

const getLocalIpAddress = () => {
  return new Promise((res, rej) => {
    get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com", (response) => {
      let data = "";
      response.on("data", (chunk) => (data += chunk));
      response.on("end", () => res(data.trim()));
    }).on("error", (err) => {
      rej(err);
    });
  });
};

const authorizeSecurityGroupIngress = async (securityGroupId) => {
  const ipAddress = await getLocalIpAddress();
  const command = new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
    GroupId: securityGroupId,
    IpPermissions: [
      {
        IpProtocol: "tcp",
        FromPort: 22,
        ToPort: 22,
        IpRanges: [{ CidrIp: `${ipAddress}/32` }],
      },
    ],
  });

  await ec2Client.send(command);
  return ipAddress;
};

const describeSecurityGroup = async (securityGroupName) => {
  const command = new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
    GroupNames: [securityGroupName],
  });
  const { SecurityGroups } = await ec2Client.send(command);

  return SecurityGroups[0];
};

const getAmznLinux2AMIs = async () => {
```

```
  const AMIs = [];
  for await (const page of paginateGetParametersByPath(
    {
      client: ssmClient,
    },
    { Path: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest" },
  )) {
    page.Parameters.forEach((param) => {
      if (param.Name.includes("amzn2")) {
        AMIs.push(param.Value);
      }
    });
  }

  const imageDetails = [];

  for await (const page of paginateDescribeImages(
    { client: ec2Client },
    { ImageIds: AMIs },
  )) {
    imageDetails.push(...(page.Images || []));
  }

  const choices = imageDetails.map((image, index) => ({
    name: `${image.ImageId} - ${image.Description}`,
    value: index,
  }));

  /**
   * @type {number}
   */
  const selectedIndex = await prompter.select({
    message: "Select an image.",
    choices,
  });

  return imageDetails[selectedIndex];
};

/**
 * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').Image} imageDetails
 */
const getCompatibleInstanceTypes = async (imageDetails) => {
  const paginator = paginateDescribeInstanceTypes(
```

```
    { client: ec2Client, pageSize: 25 },
    {
      Filters: [
        {
          Name: "processor-info.supported-architecture",
          Values: [imageDetails.Architecture],
        },
        { Name: "instance-type", Values: ["*.micro", "*.small"] },
      ],
    },
  );

  const instanceTypes = [];

  for await (const page of paginator) {
    if (page.InstanceTypes.length) {
      instanceTypes.push(...(page.InstanceTypes || []));
    }
  }

  const choices = instanceTypes.map((type, index) => ({
    name: `${type.InstanceType} - Memory:${type.MemoryInfo.SizeInMiB}`,
    value: index,
  }));

  /**
   * @type {number}
   */
  const selectedIndex = await prompter.select({
    message: "Select an instance type.",
    choices,
  });
  return instanceTypes[selectedIndex];
};

const runInstance = async ({
  keyPairName,
  securityGroupId,
  imageId,
  instanceType,
}) => {
  const command = new RunInstancesCommand({
    KeyName: keyPairName,
    SecurityGroupIds: [securityGroupId],
```

```
    ImageId: imageId,
    InstanceType: instanceType,
    MinCount: 1,
    MaxCount: 1,
  });

  const { Instances } = await ec2Client.send(command);
  await waitUntilInstanceStatusOk(
    { client: ec2Client },
    { InstanceIds: [Instances[0].InstanceId] },
  );
  return Instances[0].InstanceId;
};

const describeInstance = async (instanceId) => {
  const command = new DescribeInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: [instanceId],
  });

  const { Reservations } = await ec2Client.send(command);
  return Reservations[0].Instances[0];
};

const displaySSHConnectionInfo = ({ publicIp, keyPairName }) => {
  return `ssh -i ${tmpDirectory}/${keyPairName}.pem ec2-user@${publicIp}`;
};

const stopInstance = async (instanceId) => {
  const command = new StopInstancesCommand({ InstanceIds: [instanceId] });
  await ec2Client.send(command);
  await waitUntilInstanceStopped(
    { client: ec2Client },
    { InstanceIds: [instanceId] },
  );
};

const startInstance = async (instanceId) => {
  const startCommand = new StartInstancesCommand({ InstanceIds: [instanceId] });
  await ec2Client.send(startCommand);
  await waitUntilInstanceStatusOk(
    { client: ec2Client },
    { InstanceIds: [instanceId] },
  );
  return await describeInstance(instanceId);
```

```
};

const associateAddress = async ({ allocationId, instanceId }) => {
  const command = new AssociateAddressCommand({
    AllocationId: allocationId,
    InstanceId: instanceId,
  });

  const { AssociationId } = await ec2Client.send(command);
  return AssociationId;
};

const disassociateAddress = async (associationId) => {
  const command = new DisassociateAddressCommand({
    AssociationId: associationId,
  });
  try {
    await ec2Client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.warn(
      `Failed to disassociated address with association id: ${associationId}`,
      err,
    );
  }
};

const releaseAddress = async (allocationId) => {
  const command = new ReleaseAddressCommand({
    AllocationId: allocationId,
  });

  try {
    await ec2Client.send(command);
    console.log(`Address with allocation ID ${allocationId} released.\n`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(
      `Failed to release address with allocation id: ${allocationId}.`,
      err,
    );
  }
};

const restartInstance = async (instanceId) => {
  console.log("Stopping instance.");
```

```
  await stopInstance(instanceId);
  console.log("Instance stopped.");
  console.log("Starting instance.");
  const { PublicIpAddress } = await startInstance(instanceId);
  return PublicIpAddress;
};

const terminateInstance = async (instanceId) => {
  const command = new TerminateInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: [instanceId],
  });

  try {
    await ec2Client.send(command);
    await waitUntilInstanceTerminated(
      { client: ec2Client },
      { InstanceIds: [instanceId] },
    );
    console.log(`Instance with ID ${instanceId} terminated.\n`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.warn(`Failed to terminate instance ${instanceId}.`, err);
  }
};

const deleteSecurityGroup = async (securityGroupId) => {
  const command = new DeleteSecurityGroupCommand({
    GroupId: securityGroupId,
  });

  try {
    await ec2Client.send(command);
    console.log(`Security group ${securityGroupId} deleted.\n`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.warn(`Failed to delete security group ${securityGroupId}.`, err);
  }
};

const deleteKeyPair = async (keyPairName) => {
  const command = new DeleteKeyPairCommand({
    KeyName: keyPairName,
  });

  try {
    await ec2Client.send(command);
```

```
    console.log(`Key pair ${keyPairName} deleted.\n`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.warn(`Failed to delete key pair ${keyPairName}.`, err);
  }
};

const deleteTemporaryDirectory = () => {
  try {
    rmSync(tmpDirectory, { recursive: true });
    console.log(`Temporary directory ${tmpDirectory} deleted.\n`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.warn(`Failed to delete temporary directory ${tmpDirectory}.`, err);
  }
};

export const main = async () => {
  const keyPairName = "ec2-scenario-key-pair";
  const securityGroupName = "ec2-scenario-security-group";

  let securityGroupId, ipAllocationId, publicIp, instanceId, associationId;

  console.log(wrapText("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 basic usage scenario."));

  try {
    // Prerequisites
    console.log(
      "Before you launch an instance, you'll need a few things:",
      "\n - A Key Pair",
      "\n - A Security Group",
      "\n - An IP Address",
      "\n - An AMI",
      "\n - A compatible instance type",
      "\n\n I'll go ahead and take care of the first three, but I'll need your
 help for the rest.",
    );

    await prompter.confirm({ message: confirmMessage });

    await createKeyPair(keyPairName);
    securityGroupId = await createSecurityGroup(securityGroupName);
    const { PublicIp, AllocationId } = await allocateIpAddress();
    ipAllocationId = AllocationId;
    publicIp = PublicIp;
    const ipAddress = await authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(securityGroupId);
```

```
    const { KeyName } = await describeKeyPair(keyPairName);
    const { GroupName } = await describeSecurityGroup(securityGroupName);
    console.log(`# created the key pair ${KeyName}.\n`);
    console.log(
      `# created the security group ${GroupName}`,
      `and allowed SSH access from ${ipAddress} (your IP).\n`,
    );
    console.log(`# allocated ${publicIp} to be used for your EC2 instance.\n`);

    await prompter.confirm({ message: confirmMessage });

    // Creating the instance
    console.log(wrapText("Create the instance."));
    console.log(
      "You get to choose which image you want. Select an amazon-linux-2 image
from the following:",
    );
    const imageDetails = await getAmznLinux2AMIs();
    const instanceTypeDetails = await getCompatibleInstanceTypes(imageDetails);
    console.log("Creating your instance. This can take a few seconds.");
    instanceId = await runInstance({
      keyPairName,
      securityGroupId,
      imageId: imageDetails.ImageId,
      instanceType: instanceTypeDetails.InstanceType,
    });
    const instanceDetails = await describeInstance(instanceId);
    console.log(`# instance ${instanceId}.\n`);
    console.log(instanceDetails);
    console.log(
      `\nYou should now be able to SSH into your instance from another
terminal:`,
      `\n${displaySSHConnectionInfo({
        publicIp: instanceDetails.PublicIpAddress,
        keyPairName,
      })}`,
    );

    await prompter.confirm({ message: confirmMessage });

    // Understanding the IP address.
    console.log(wrapText("Understanding the IP address."));
    console.log(
```

```
      "When you stop and start an instance, the IP address will change. I'll
restart your",
      "instance for you. Notice how the IP address changes.",
    );
    const ipAddressAfterRestart = await restartInstance(instanceId);
    console.log(
      `\n Instance started. The IP address changed from
${instanceDetails.PublicIpAddress} to ${ipAddressAfterRestart}`,
      `\n${displaySSHConnectionInfo({
        publicIp: ipAddressAfterRestart,
        keyPairName,
      })}`,
    );
    await prompter.confirm({ message: confirmMessage });
    console.log(
      `If you want to the IP address to be static, you can associate an
allocated`,
      `IP address to your instance. I allocated ${publicIp} for you earlier, and
now I'll associate it to your instance.`,
    );
    associationId = await associateAddress({
      allocationId: ipAllocationId,
      instanceId,
    });
    console.log(
      "Done. Now you should be able to SSH using the new IP.\n",
      `${displaySSHConnectionInfo({ publicIp, keyPairName })}`,
    );
    await prompter.confirm({ message: confirmMessage });
    console.log(
      "I'll restart the server again so you can see the IP address remains the
same.",
    );
    const ipAddressAfterAssociated = await restartInstance(instanceId);
    console.log(
      `Done. Here's your SSH info. Notice the IP address hasn't changed.`,
      `\n${displaySSHConnectionInfo({
        publicIp: ipAddressAfterAssociated,
        keyPairName,
      })}`,
    );
    await prompter.confirm({ message: confirmMessage });
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
```

```
  } finally {
    // Clean up.
    console.log(wrapText("Clean up."));
    console.log("Now I'll clean up all of the stuff I created.");
    await prompter.confirm({ message: confirmMessage });
    console.log("Cleaning up. Some of these steps can take a bit of time.");
    await disassociateAddress(associationId);
    await terminateInstance(instanceId);
    await releaseAddress(ipAllocationId);
    await deleteSecurityGroup(securityGroupId);
    deleteTemporaryDirectory();
    await deleteKeyPair(keyPairName);
    console.log(
      "Done cleaning up. Thanks for staying until the end!",
      "If you have any feedback please use the feedback button in the docs",
      "or create an issue on GitHub.",
    );
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress
  - RunInstances

- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves the private key data as a .pem file.
 2. Lists key pairs.
 3. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
 4. Displays security group information.
 5. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and selects one.
 6. Gets more information about the image.
 7. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected AMI’s
 architecture.
 8. Creates an instance with the key pair, security group, AMI, and an instance
 type.
 9. Displays information about the instance.
 10. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
 11. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
 12. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
 13. Displays SSH connection info for the instance.
 14. Disassociates and deletes the Elastic IP address.
```

```
 15. Terminates the instance.
 16. Deletes the security group.
 17. Deletes the key pair.
 */

val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <keyName> <fileName> <groupName> <groupDesc> <vpcId> <myIpAddress>

        Where:
            keyName - A key pair name (for example, TestKeyPair).
            fileName - A file name where the key information is written to.
            groupName - The name of the security group.
            groupDesc - The description of the security group.
            vpcId - A VPC ID. You can get this value from the AWS Management
 Console.
            myIpAddress - The IP address of your development machine.

"""

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val keyName = args[0]
    val fileName = args[1]
    val groupName = args[2]
    val groupDesc = args[3]
    val vpcId = args[4]
    val myIpAddress = args[5]
    var newInstanceId: String? = ""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an RSA key pair and save the private key material as
 a .pem file.")
    createKeyPairSc(keyName, fileName)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List key pairs.")
    describeEC2KeysSc()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a security group.")
    val groupId = createEC2SecurityGroupSc(groupName, groupDesc, vpcId,
myIpAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Display security group info for the newly created security
group.")
    describeSecurityGroupsSc(groupId.toString())
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Get a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and select one with amzn2 in
the name.")
    val instanceId = getParaValuesSc()
    if (instanceId == "") {
        println("The instance Id value isn't valid.")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    println("The instance Id is $instanceId.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Get more information about an amzn2 image and return the AMI
value.")
    val amiValue = instanceId?.let { describeImageSc(it) }
    if (instanceId == "") {
        println("The instance Id value is invalid.")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    println("The AMI value is $amiValue.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Get a list of instance types.")
    val instanceType = getInstanceTypesSc()
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Create an instance.")
    if (amiValue != null) {
        newInstanceId = runInstanceSc(instanceType, keyName, groupName, amiValue)
        println("The instance Id is $newInstanceId")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Display information about the running instance. ")
    var ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10.  Stop the instance.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        stopInstanceSc(newInstanceId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11.  Start the instance.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        startInstanceSc(newInstanceId)
    }
    ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with the
 instance.")
    val allocationId = allocateAddressSc()
    println("The allocation Id value is $allocationId")
    val associationId = associateAddressSc(newInstanceId, allocationId)
    println("The associate Id value is $associationId")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Describe the instance again.")
```

```
    ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Disassociate and release the Elastic IP address.")
    disassociateAddressSc(associationId)
    releaseEC2AddressSc(allocationId)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Terminate the instance and use a waiter.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        terminateEC2Sc(newInstanceId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Delete the security group.")
    if (groupId != null) {
        deleteEC2SecGroupSc(groupId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Delete the key pair.")
    deleteKeysSc(keyName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("You successfully completed the Amazon EC2 scenario.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteKeysSc(keyPair: String) {
    val request = DeleteKeyPairRequest {
        keyName = keyPair
    }
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteKeyPair(request)
        println("Successfully deleted key pair named $keyPair")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun deleteEC2SecGroupSc(groupIdVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteSecurityGroupRequest {
        groupId = groupIdVal
    }
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request)
        println("Successfully deleted security group with Id $groupIdVal")
    }
}

suspend fun terminateEC2Sc(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val ti = TerminateInstancesRequest {
        instanceIds = listOf(instanceIdVal)
    }
    println("Wait for the instance to terminate. This will take a few minutes.")
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.terminateInstances(ti)
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceTerminated { // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceIdVal)
        }
        println("$instanceIdVal is terminated!")
    }
}

suspend fun releaseEC2AddressSc(allocId: String?) {
    val request = ReleaseAddressRequest {
        allocationId = allocId
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.releaseAddress(request)
        println("Successfully released Elastic IP address $allocId")
    }
}

suspend fun disassociateAddressSc(associationIdVal: String?) {
    val addressRequest = DisassociateAddressRequest {
        associationId = associationIdVal
    }
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest)
        println("You successfully disassociated the address!")
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun associateAddressSc(instanceIdVal: String?, allocationIdVal: String?):
 String? {
    val associateRequest = AssociateAddressRequest {
        instanceId = instanceIdVal
        allocationId = allocationIdVal
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}

suspend fun allocateAddressSc(): String? {
    val allocateRequest = AllocateAddressRequest {
        domain = DomainType.Vpc
    }
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val allocateResponse = ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest)
        return allocateResponse.allocationId
    }
}

suspend fun startInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request = StartInstancesRequest {
        instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.startInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId starts. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceRunning { // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully started instance $instanceId")
    }
}

suspend fun stopInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request = StopInstancesRequest {
        instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
```

```
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.stopInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId stops. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceStopped { // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully stopped instance $instanceId")
    }
}

suspend fun describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId: String?): String {
    var pubAddress = ""
    var isRunning = false
    val request = DescribeInstancesRequest {
        instanceIds = listOf(newInstanceId.toString())
    }

    while (!isRunning) {
        Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
            val response = ec2.describeInstances(request)
            val state =
 response.reservations?.get(0)?.instances?.get(0)?.state?.name?. value
            if (state != null) {
                if (state.compareTo("running") == 0) {
                    println("Image id is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.imageId}")
                    println("Instance type is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.instanceType}")
                    println("Instance state is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.state}")
                    pubAddress =
 response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.publicIpAddress.toString()
                    println("Instance address is $pubAddress")
                    isRunning = true
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return pubAddress
}
```

```
suspend fun runInstanceSc(instanceTypeVal: String, keyNameVal: String,
 groupNameVal: String, amiIdVal: String): String {
    val runRequest = RunInstancesRequest {
        instanceType = InstanceType.fromValue(instanceTypeVal)
        keyName = keyNameVal
        securityGroups = listOf(groupNameVal)
        maxCount = 1
        minCount = 1
        imageId = amiIdVal
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.runInstances(runRequest)
        val instanceId = response.instances?.get(0)?.instanceId
        println("Successfully started EC2 Instance $instanceId based on AMI
 $amiIdVal")
        return instanceId.toString()
    }
}

// Get a list of instance types.
suspend fun getInstanceTypesSc(): String {
    var instanceType = ""
    val filterObs = ArrayList<Filter>()
    val filter = Filter {
        name = "processor-info.supported-architecture"
        values = listOf("arm64")
    }

    filterObs.add(filter)
    val typesRequest = DescribeInstanceTypesRequest {
        filters = filterObs
        maxResults = 10
    }
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest)
        response.instanceTypes?.forEach { type ->
            println("The memory information of this type is
 ${type.memoryInfo?.sizeInMib}")
            println("Maximum number of network cards is
 ${type.networkInfo?.maximumNetworkCards}")
            instanceType = type.instanceType.toString()
        }
        return instanceType
```

```
    }
}

// Display the Description field that corresponds to the instance Id value.
suspend fun describeImageSc(instanceId: String): String? {
    val imagesRequest = DescribeImagesRequest {
        imageIds = listOf(instanceId)
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeImages(imagesRequest)
        println("The description of the first image is
 ${response.images?.get(0)?.description}")
        println("The name of the first image is
 ${response.images?.get(0)?.name}")

        // Return the image Id value.
        return response.images?.get(0)?.imageId
    }
}

// Get the Id value of an instance with amzn2 in the name.
suspend fun getParaValuesSc(): String? {
    val parameterRequest = GetParametersByPathRequest {
        path = "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest"
    }

    SsmClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ssmClient ->
        val response = ssmClient.getParametersByPath(parameterRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            println("The name of the para is: ${para.name}")
            println("The type of the para is: ${para.type}")
            println("")
            if (para.name?.let { filterName(it) } == true) {
                return para.value
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

fun filterName(name: String): Boolean {
    val parts = name.split("/").toTypedArray()
    val myValue = parts[4]
```

```
    return myValue.contains("amzn2")
}

suspend fun describeSecurityGroupsSc(groupId: String) {
    val request = DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
        groupIds = listOf(groupId)
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        for (group in response.securityGroups!!) {
            println("Found Security Group with id " + group.groupId.toString() +
 " and group VPC " + group.vpcId)
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroupSc(groupNameVal: String?, groupDescVal:
 String?, vpcIdVal: String?, myIpAddress: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
        groupName = groupNameVal
        description = groupDescVal
        vpcId = vpcIdVal
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange = IpRange {
            cidrIp = "$myIpAddress/0"
        }

        val ipPerm = IpPermission {
            ipProtocol = "tcp"
            toPort = 80
            fromPort = 80
            ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
        }

        val ipPerm2 = IpPermission {
            ipProtocol = "tcp"
            toPort = 22
            fromPort = 22
            ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
        }
```

```
        val authRequest = AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
        }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group
 $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}

suspend fun describeEC2KeysSc() {
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeKeyPairs(DescribeKeyPairsRequest {})
        response.keyPairs?.forEach { keyPair ->
            println("Found key pair with name ${keyPair.keyName} and fingerprint
 ${ keyPair.keyFingerprint}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createKeyPairSc(keyNameVal: String, fileNameVal: String) {
    val request = CreateKeyPairRequest {
        keyName = keyNameVal
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.createKeyPair(request)
        val content = response.keyMaterial
        if (content != null) {
            File(fileNameVal).writeText(content)
        }
        println("Successfully created key pair named $keyNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress

- CreateKeyPair
- CreateSecurityGroup
- DeleteKeyPair
- DeleteSecurityGroup
- DescribeImages
- DescribeInstanceTypes
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeKeyPairs
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class Ec2InstanceScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using EC2
 instances."""

    def __init__(self, inst_wrapper, key_wrapper, sg_wrapper, eip_wrapper,
 ssm_client):
```

```
        """
        :param inst_wrapper: An object that wraps instance actions.
        :param key_wrapper: An object that wraps key pair actions.
        :param sg_wrapper: An object that wraps security group actions.
        :param eip_wrapper: An object that wraps Elastic IP actions.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 AWS Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.inst_wrapper = inst_wrapper
        self.key_wrapper = key_wrapper
        self.sg_wrapper = sg_wrapper
        self.eip_wrapper = eip_wrapper
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client

    @demo_func
    def create_and_list_key_pairs(self):
        """
        1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves its private key data as a .pem file
in secure
           temporary storage. The private key data is deleted after the example
completes.
        2. Lists the first five key pairs for the current account.
        """
        print(
            "Let's create an RSA key pair that you can be use to securely connect
to "
            "your EC2 instance."
        )
        key_name = q.ask("Enter a unique name for your key: ", q.non_empty)
        self.key_wrapper.create(key_name)
        print(
            f"Created a key pair {self.key_wrapper.key_pair.key_name} and saved
the "
            f"private key to {self.key_wrapper.key_file_path}.\n"
        )
        if q.ask("Do you want to list some of your key pairs? (y/n) ",
q.is_yesno):
            self.key_wrapper.list(5)

    @demo_func
    def create_security_group(self):
        """
        1. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
        2. Adds an inbound rule to allow SSH. The SSH rule allows only
           inbound traffic from the current computer’s public IPv4 address.
```

```
        3. Displays information about the security group.

        This function uses 'http://checkip.amazonaws.com' to get the current
public IP
        address of the computer that is running the example. This method works in
most
        cases. However, depending on how your computer connects to the internet,
you
        might have to manually add your public IP address to the security group
by using
        the AWS Management Console.
        """
        print("Let's create a security group to manage access to your instance.")
        sg_name = q.ask("Enter a unique name for your security group: ",
q.non_empty)
        security_group = self.sg_wrapper.create(
            sg_name, "Security group for example: get started with instances."
        )
        print(
            f"Created security group {security_group.group_name} in your default
"
            f"VPC {security_group.vpc_id}.\n"
        )

        ip_response = urllib.request.urlopen("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")
        current_ip_address = ip_response.read().decode("utf-8").strip()
        print("Let's add a rule to allow SSH only from your current IP address.")
        print(f"Your public IP address is {current_ip_address}.")
        q.ask("Press Enter to add this rule to your security group.")
        response = self.sg_wrapper.authorize_ingress(current_ip_address)
        if response["Return"]:
            print("Security group rules updated.")
        else:
            print("Couldn't update security group rules.")
        self.sg_wrapper.describe()

    @demo_func
    def create_instance(self):
        """
        1. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs from AWS Systems Manager.
Specifying the
           '/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest' path returns only the latest
AMIs.
```

```
        2. Gets and displays information about the available AMIs and lets you
 select one.
        3. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected
 AMI and
           lets you select one.
        4. Creates an instance with the previously created key pair and security
 group,
           and the selected AMI and instance type.
        5. Waits for the instance to be running and then displays its
 information.
        """
        ami_paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("get_parameters_by_path")
        ami_options = []
        for page in ami_paginator.paginate(Path="/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-
latest"):
            ami_options += page["Parameters"]
        amzn2_images = self.inst_wrapper.get_images(
            [opt["Value"] for opt in ami_options if "amzn2" in opt["Name"]]
        )
        print(
            "Let's create an instance from an Amazon Linux 2 AMI. Here are some
 options:"
        )
        image_choice = q.choose(
            "Which one do you want to use? ", [opt.description for opt in
 amzn2_images]
        )
        print("Great choice!\n")

        print(
            f"Here are some instance types that support the "
            f"{amzn2_images[image_choice].architecture} architecture of the
 image:"
        )
        inst_types = self.inst_wrapper.get_instance_types(
            amzn2_images[image_choice].architecture
        )
        inst_type_choice = q.choose(
            "Which one do you want to use? ", [it["InstanceType"] for it in
 inst_types]
        )
        print("Another great choice.\n")

        print("Creating your instance and waiting for it to start...")
```

```
        self.inst_wrapper.create(
            amzn2_images[image_choice],
            inst_types[inst_type_choice]["InstanceType"],
            self.key_wrapper.key_pair,
            [self.sg_wrapper.security_group],
        )
        print(f"Your instance is ready:\n")
        self.inst_wrapper.display()

        print("You can use SSH to connect to your instance.")
        print(
            "If the connection attempt times out, you might have to manually
update "
            "the SSH ingress rule for your IP address in the AWS Management
Console."
        )
        self._display_ssh_info()

    def _display_ssh_info(self):
        """
        Displays an SSH connection string that can be used to connect to a
running
        instance.
        """
        print("To connect, open another command prompt and run the following
command:")
        if self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ip is None:
            print(
                f"\tssh -i {self.key_wrapper.key_file_path} "
                f"ec2-user@{self.inst_wrapper.instance.public_ip_address}"
            )
        else:
            print(
                f"\tssh -i {self.key_wrapper.key_file_path} "
                f"ec2-user@{self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ip.public_ip}"
            )
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue the demo.")

    @demo_func
    def associate_elastic_ip(self):
        """
        1. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
        2. Displays an SSH connection string that uses the Elastic IP address.
        """
```

```
        print(
            "You can allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with your
instance\n"
            "to keep a consistent IP address even when your instance restarts."
        )
        elastic_ip = self.eip_wrapper.allocate()
        print(f"Allocated static Elastic IP address: {elastic_ip.public_ip}.")
        self.eip_wrapper.associate(self.inst_wrapper.instance)
        print(f"Associated your Elastic IP with your instance.")
        print(
            "You can now use SSH to connect to your instance by using the Elastic
IP."
        )
        self._display_ssh_info()

    @demo_func
    def stop_and_start_instance(self):
        """
        1. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
        2. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
        3. Displays information about the instance.
        4. Displays an SSH connection string. When an Elastic IP address is
associated
           with the instance, the IP address stays consistent when the instance
stops
           and starts.
        """
        print("Let's stop and start your instance to see what changes.")
        print("Stopping your instance and waiting until it's stopped...")
        self.inst_wrapper.stop()
        print("Your instance is stopped. Restarting...")
        self.inst_wrapper.start()
        print("Your instance is running.")
        self.inst_wrapper.display()
        if self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ip is None:
            print(
                "Every time your instance is restarted, its public IP address
changes."
            )
        else:
            print(
                "Because you have associated an Elastic IP with your instance,
you can \n"
```

```
                "connect by using a consistent IP address after the instance
restarts."
            )
        self._display_ssh_info()

    @demo_func
    def cleanup(self):
        """
        1. Disassociate and delete the previously created Elastic IP.
        2. Terminate the previously created instance.
        3. Delete the previously created security group.
        4. Delete the previously created key pair.
        """
        print("Let's clean everything up. This example created these resources:")
        print(f"\tElastic IP: {self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ip.allocation_id}")
        print(f"\tInstance: {self.inst_wrapper.instance.id}")
        print(f"\tSecurity group: {self.sg_wrapper.security_group.id}")
        print(f"\tKey pair: {self.key_wrapper.key_pair.name}")
        if q.ask("Ready to delete these resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno):
            self.eip_wrapper.disassociate()
            print("Disassociated the Elastic IP from the instance.")
            self.eip_wrapper.release()
            print("Released the Elastic IP.")
            print("Terminating the instance and waiting for it to terminate...")
            self.inst_wrapper.terminate()
            print("Instance terminated.")
            self.sg_wrapper.delete()
            print("Deleted security group.")
            self.key_wrapper.delete()
            print("Deleted key pair.")

    def run_scenario(self):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s:
%(message)s")

        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) get started
with instances demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        self.create_and_list_key_pairs()
        self.create_security_group()
```

```
        self.create_instance()
        self.stop_and_start_instance()
        self.associate_elastic_ip()
        self.stop_and_start_instance()
        self.cleanup()

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = Ec2InstanceScenario(
            InstanceWrapper.from_resource(),
            KeyPairWrapper.from_resource(),
            SecurityGroupWrapper.from_resource(),
            ElasticIpWrapper.from_resource(),
            boto3.client("ssm"),
        )
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

定義包裝金鑰對動作的類別。

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, key_file_dir, key_pair=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is
 stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A Boto3 KeyPair object. This is a high-level object that
                         wraps key pair actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
```

```
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def create(self, key_name):
        """
        Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2
instance.
        The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
retrieved
        again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: A Boto3 KeyPair object that represents the newly created key
pair.
        """
        try:
            self.key_pair = self.ec2_resource.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
            self.key_file_path = os.path.join(
                self.key_file_dir.name, f"{self.key_pair.name}.pem"
            )
            with open(self.key_file_path, "w") as key_file:
                key_file.write(self.key_pair.key_material)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create key %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                key_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.key_pair


    def list(self, limit):
        """
        Displays a list of key pairs for the current account.
```

```
        :param limit: The maximum number of key pairs to list.
        """
        try:
            for kp in self.ec2_resource.key_pairs.limit(limit):
                print(f"Found {kp.key_type} key {kp.name} with fingerprint:")
                print(f"\t{kp.key_fingerprint}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list key pairs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        if self.key_pair is None:
            logger.info("No key pair to delete.")
            return

        key_name = self.key_pair.name
        try:
            self.key_pair.delete()
            self.key_pair = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete key %s. Here's why: %s : %s",
                key_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

定義包裝安全群組動作的類別。

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, security_group=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param security_group: A Boto3 SecurityGroup object. This is a high-level
 object
                               that wraps security group actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def create(self, group_name, group_description):
        """
        Creates a security group in the default virtual private cloud (VPC) of
 the
        current account.

        :param group_name: The name of the security group to create.
        :param group_description: The description of the security group to
 create.
        :return: A Boto3 SecurityGroup object that represents the newly created
 security group.
        """
        try:
            self.security_group = self.ec2_resource.create_security_group(
                GroupName=group_name, Description=group_description
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create security group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_name,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.security_group


    def authorize_ingress(self, ssh_ingress_ip):
        """
        Adds a rule to the security group to allow access to SSH.

        :param ssh_ingress_ip: The IP address that is granted inbound access to
connect
                               to port 22 over TCP, used for SSH.
        :return: The response to the authorization request. The 'Return' field of
the
                 response indicates whether the request succeeded or failed.
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to update.")
            return

        try:
            ip_permissions = [
                {
                    # SSH ingress open to only the specified IP address.
                    "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                    "FromPort": 22,
                    "ToPort": 22,
                    "IpRanges": [{"CidrIp": f"{ssh_ingress_ip}/32"}],
                }
            ]
            response = self.security_group.authorize_ingress(
                IpPermissions=ip_permissions
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't authorize inbound rules for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.security_group.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return response


    def describe(self):
        """
        Displays information about the security group.
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to describe.")
            return

        try:
            print(f"Security group: {self.security_group.group_name}")
            print(f"\tID: {self.security_group.id}")
            print(f"\tVPC: {self.security_group.vpc_id}")
            if self.security_group.ip_permissions:
                print(f"Inbound permissions:")
                pp(self.security_group.ip_permissions)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get data for security group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.security_group.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the security group.
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to delete.")
            return

        group_id = self.security_group.id
        try:
            self.security_group.delete()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete security group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_id,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

定義包裝執行個體動作的類別。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, instance=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object
 that
                            wraps instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.instance = instance

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def create(self, image, instance_type, key_pair, security_groups=None):
        """
        Creates a new EC2 instance. The instance starts immediately after
        it is created.

        The instance is created in the default VPC of the current account.

        :param image: A Boto3 Image object that represents an Amazon Machine
 Image (AMI)
```

```
                      that defines attributes of the instance that is created.
The AMI
                      defines things like the kind of operating system and the
type of
                      storage used by the instance.
       :param instance_type: The type of instance to create, such as 't2.micro'.
                             The instance type defines things like the number of
CPUs and
                             the amount of memory.
       :param key_pair: A Boto3 KeyPair or KeyPairInfo object that represents
the key
                        pair that is used to secure connections to the instance.
       :param security_groups: A list of Boto3 SecurityGroup objects that
represents the
                               security groups that are used to grant access to
the
                               instance. When no security groups are specified,
the
                               default security group of the VPC is used.
       :return: A Boto3 Instance object that represents the newly created
instance.
       """
       try:
           instance_params = {
               "ImageId": image.id,
               "InstanceType": instance_type,
               "KeyName": key_pair.name,
           }
           if security_groups is not None:
               instance_params["SecurityGroupIds"] = [sg.id for sg in
security_groups]
           self.instance = self.ec2_resource.create_instances(
               **instance_params, MinCount=1, MaxCount=1
           )[0]
           self.instance.wait_until_running()
       except ClientError as err:
           logging.error(
               "Couldn't create instance with image %s, instance type %s, and
key %s. "
               "Here's why: %s: %s",
               image.id,
               instance_type,
               key_pair.name,
               err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.instance


    def display(self, indent=1):
        """
        Displays information about an instance.

        :param indent: The visual indent to apply to the output.
        """
        if self.instance is None:
            logger.info("No instance to display.")
            return

        try:
            self.instance.load()
            ind = "\t" * indent
            print(f"{ind}ID: {self.instance.id}")
            print(f"{ind}Image ID: {self.instance.image_id}")
            print(f"{ind}Instance type: {self.instance.instance_type}")
            print(f"{ind}Key name: {self.instance.key_name}")
            print(f"{ind}VPC ID: {self.instance.vpc_id}")
            print(f"{ind}Public IP: {self.instance.public_ip_address}")
            print(f"{ind}State: {self.instance.state['Name']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't display your instance. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def terminate(self):
        """
        Terminates an instance and waits for it to be in a terminated state.
        """
        if self.instance is None:
            logger.info("No instance to terminate.")
            return
```

```
        instance_id = self.instance.id
        try:
            self.instance.terminate()
            self.instance.wait_until_terminated()
            self.instance = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't terminate instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def start(self):
        """
        Starts an instance and waits for it to be in a running state.

        :return: The response to the start request.
        """
        if self.instance is None:
            logger.info("No instance to start.")
            return

        try:
            response = self.instance.start()
            self.instance.wait_until_running()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.instance.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def stop(self):
        """
        Stops an instance and waits for it to be in a stopped state.
```

```
        :return: The response to the stop request.
        """
        if self.instance is None:
            logger.info("No instance to stop.")
            return

        try:
            response = self.instance.stop()
            self.instance.wait_until_stopped()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't stop instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.instance.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def get_images(self, image_ids):
        """
        Gets information about Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) from a list of AMI
IDs.

        :param image_ids: The list of AMIs to look up.
        :return: A list of Boto3 Image objects that represent the requested AMIs.
        """
        try:
            images = list(self.ec2_resource.images.filter(ImageIds=image_ids))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get images. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return images


    def get_instance_types(self, architecture):
        """
```

```
        Gets instance types that support the specified architecture and are
designated
        as either 'micro' or 'small'. When an instance is created, the instance
type
        you specify must support the architecture of the AMI you use.

        :param architecture: The kind of architecture the instance types must
support,
                             such as 'x86_64'.
        :return: A list of instance types that support the specified architecture
                 and are either 'micro' or 'small'.
        """
        try:
            inst_types = []
            it_paginator = self.ec2_resource.meta.client.get_paginator(
                "describe_instance_types"
            )
            for page in it_paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {
                        "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
                        "Values": [architecture],
                    },
                    {"Name": "instance-type", "Values": ["*.micro", "*.small"]},
                ]
            ):
                inst_types += page["InstanceTypes"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get instance types. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_types
```

定義包裝彈性 IP 動作的類別。

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, elastic_ip=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level
 resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param elastic_ip: A Boto3 VpcAddress object. This is a high-level object
 that
                           wraps Elastic IP actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.elastic_ip = elastic_ip

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def allocate(self):
        """
        Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
        instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP
 address
        constant even when you restart the associated instance.

        :return: The newly created Elastic IP object. By default, the address is
 not
                 associated with any instance.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.ec2_resource.meta.client.allocate_address(Domain="vpc")
            self.elastic_ip =
 self.ec2_resource.VpcAddress(response["AllocationId"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't allocate Elastic IP. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.elastic_ip


    def associate(self, instance):
        """
        Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association
is
        created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
public
        IP address of the associated instance.

        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object
that wraps
                         Amazon EC2 instance actions.
        :return: A response that contains the ID of the association.
        """
        if self.elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info("No Elastic IP to associate.")
            return

        try:
            response = self.elastic_ip.associate(InstanceId=instance.id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't associate Elastic IP %s with instance %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                self.elastic_ip.allocation_id,
                instance.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        return response


    def disassociate(self):
        """
        Removes an association between an Elastic IP address and an instance.
When the
        association is removed, the instance is assigned a new public IP address.
```

```
        """
        if self.elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info("No Elastic IP to disassociate.")
            return

        try:
            self.elastic_ip.association.delete()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't disassociate Elastic IP %s from its instance. Here's
why: %s: %s",
                self.elastic_ip.allocation_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def release(self):
        """
        Releases an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
        it can no longer be used.
        """
        if self.elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info("No Elastic IP to release.")
            return

        try:
            self.elastic_ip.release()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't release Elastic IP address %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.elastic_ip.allocation_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress
  - RunInstances
  - StartInstances
  - StopInstances
  - TerminateInstances
  - UnmonitorInstances

使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon ECR 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon 彈性容器登錄 (Amazon ECR)。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- Amazon ECR 用戶指南 — 有關 Amazon ECR 的更多信息。

- Amazon ECR API 參考 — 有關所有可用 Amazon ECR 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使 AWS 用開發套件為 Amazon ECR 執行的動作
  - 搭DescribeRepositories配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListImages配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

使 AWS 用開發套件為 Amazon ECR 執行的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用亞馬遜彈性容器登錄 (Amazon ECR)。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭DescribeRepositories配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListImages配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`DescribeRepositories`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeRepositories`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述登錄中的儲存庫

此範例說明帳戶預設登錄中的儲存庫。

命令：

```
aws ecr describe-repositories
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "repositories": [
        {
            "registryId": "012345678910",
            "repositoryName": "ubuntu",
            "repositoryArn": "arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:012345678910:repository/
ubuntu"
        },
        {
            "registryId": "012345678910",
            "repositoryName": "test",
            "repositoryArn": "arn:aws:ecr:us-west-2:012345678910:repository/test"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeRepositories中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_repos(client: &aws_sdk_ecr::Client) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_ecr::Error> {
    let rsp = client.describe_repositories().send().await?;

    let repos = rsp.repositories();

    println!("Found {} repositories:", repos.len());

    for repo in repos {
        println!("  ARN:  {}", repo.repository_arn().unwrap());
        println!("  Name: {}", repo.repository_name().unwrap());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeRepositories中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭ListImages配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListImages。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出儲存庫中的影像

下列list-images範例會顯示cluster-autoscaler儲存庫中的影像清單。

```
aws ecr list-images \
    --repository-name cluster-autoscaler
```

輸出：

```
{
    "imageIds": [
        {
            "imageDigest":
 "sha256:99c6fb4377e9a420a1eb3b410a951c9f464eff3b7dbc76c65e434e39b94b6570",
            "imageTag": "v1.13.8"
        },
        {
            "imageDigest":
 "sha256:99c6fb4377e9a420a1eb3b410a951c9f464eff3b7dbc76c65e434e39b94b6570",
            "imageTag": "v1.13.7"
        },
        {
            "imageDigest":
 "sha256:4a1c6567c38904384ebc64e35b7eeddd8451110c299e3368d2210066487d97e5",
            "imageTag": "v1.13.6"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListImages中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_images(
    client: &aws_sdk_ecr::Client,
    repository: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_ecr::Error> {
    let rsp = client
        .list_images()
        .repository_name(repository)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let images = rsp.image_ids();

    println!("found {} images", images.len());

    for image in images {
        println!(
            "image: {}:{}",
            image.image_tag().unwrap(),
            image.image_digest().unwrap()
        );
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListImages中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使 AWS 用軟體開發套件的 Amazon ECS 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon 彈性容器服務 (Amazon ECS)。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon ECS 開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon ECS 的更多信息。
- Amazon ECS API 參考 — 有關所有可用 Amazon ECS 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon ECS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 Amazon ECS。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using Amazon.ECS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace ECSActions;
```

```
public class HelloECS
{
    static async System.Threading.Tasks.Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon ECS domain registration service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var amazonECSClient = new AmazonECSClient();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await amazonECSClient.ListClustersAsync(new
 ListClustersRequest { });

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon ECS! Following are some cluster ARNS
 available in the your aws account");
        Console.WriteLine();
        foreach (var arn in response.ClusterArns.Take(5))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tARN: {arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Cluster Name: {arn.Split("/").Last()}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListClusters中的。

程式碼範例

- Amazon ECS 使用 AWS 開發套件的動作
  - 搭CreateCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateService配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteService配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeClusters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeServices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DescribeTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListClusters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListServices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateClusterSettings配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateService配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon ECS 案 AWS 例
  - 使用開發套件取得 Amazon ECS 叢集、服務和任務的 ARN 資訊 AWS

Amazon ECS 使用 AWS 開發套件的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用亞馬遜彈性容器服務 (Amazon ECS)。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon ECS 案 AWS 例。

範例

- 搭CreateCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateService配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteService配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeClusters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeServices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListClusters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListServices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateClusterSettings配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateService配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭CreateCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateCluster。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立新叢集

下列create-cluster範例會建立叢集。

```
aws ecs create-cluster \
    --cluster-name MyCluster
```

輸出：

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "clusterName": "MyCluster",
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
        "pendingTasksCount": 0,
        "runningTasksCount": 0,
        "activeServicesCount": 0,
        "statistics": [],
        "tags": []
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon ECS 開發人員指南中的建立叢集。

範例 2：使用容量提供者建立新叢集

下列create-cluster範例會建立叢集，並將兩個現有的容量提供者與叢集建立關聯。此命create-capacity-provider令可用來建立容量提供者。指定預設容量提供者策略是選擇性的，但建議使用。在此範例中，我們建立名為的叢集，MyCluster並將MyCapacityProvider1和MyCapacityProvider2容量提供者與其關聯。指定的預設容量提供者策略可將工作平均分散到兩個容量提供者。

aws ecs 創建集群--集群名-容量-提供者 1 2-容量提供程序 = 1，重量 = 1 MyCluster 容量提供程 MyCapacityProvider序 = 2，重量 = 1 MyCapacityProvider default-capacity-provider-strategy MyCapacityProvider MyCapacityProvider

輸出：

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "clusterName": "MyCluster",
        "status": "PROVISIONING",
        "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
        "pendingTasksCount": 0,
        "runningTasksCount": 0,
        "activeServicesCount": 0,
        "statistics": [],
        "settings": [
            {
                "name": "containerInsights",
                "value": "enabled"
            }
        ],
        "capacityProviders": [
            "MyCapacityProvider1",
            "MyCapacityProvider2"
        ],
        "defaultCapacityProviderStrategy": [
            {
                "capacityProvider": "MyCapacityProvider1",
                "weight": 1,
                "base": 0
            },
            {
                "capacityProvider": "MyCapacityProvider2",
                "weight": 1,
                "base": 0
            }
        ],
        "attachments": [
           {
                "id": "0fb0c8f4-6edd-4de1-9b09-17e470ee1918",
                "type": "asp",
                "status": "PRECREATED",
```

```
                "details": [
                    {
                        "name": "capacityProviderName",
                        "value": "MyCapacityProvider1"
                    },
                    {
                        "name": "scalingPlanName",
                        "value": "ECSManagedAutoScalingPlan-a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-EXAMPLE11111"
                    }
                ]
            },
            {
                "id": "ae592060-2382-4663-9476-b015c685593c",
                "type": "asp",
                "status": "PRECREATED",
                "details": [
                    {
                        "name": "capacityProviderName",
                        "value": "MyCapacityProvider2"
                    },
                    {
                        "name": "scalingPlanName",
                        "value": "ECSManagedAutoScalingPlan-a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-EXAMPLE22222"
                    }
                ]
            }
        ],
        "attachmentsStatus": "UPDATE_IN_PROGRESS"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon ECS 開發人員指南中的叢集容量提供者。

範例 3：建立具有多個標籤的新叢集

下列`create-cluster`範例會建立含有多個標籤的叢集。如需有關使用速記語法新增標籤的詳細資訊，請參閱《CLI 使用者指南》中的〈使用速記語法搭配 AWS 命令列介面〉。AWS

```
aws ecs create-cluster \
    --cluster-name MyCluster \
    --tags key=key1,value=value1 key=key2,value=value2 key=key3,value=value3
```

輸出：

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "clusterName": "MyCluster",
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
        "pendingTasksCount": 0,
        "runningTasksCount": 0,
        "activeServicesCount": 0,
        "statistics": [],
        "tags": [
            {
                "key": "key1",
                "value": "value1"
            },
            {
                "key": "key2",
                "value": "value2"
            },
            {
                "key": "key3",
                "value": "value3"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon ECS 開發人員指南中的建立叢集。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateCluster中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ExecuteCommandConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ExecuteCommandLogging;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ClusterConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateClusterRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateCluster {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <clusterName>\s

                Where:
                   clusterName - The name of the ECS cluster to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String clusterArn = createGivenCluster(ecsClient, clusterName);
        System.out.println("The cluster ARN is " + clusterArn);
        ecsClient.close();
```

```
    }

    public static String createGivenCluster(EcsClient ecsClient, String
 clusterName) {
        try {
            ExecuteCommandConfiguration commandConfiguration =
 ExecuteCommandConfiguration.builder()
                    .logging(ExecuteCommandLogging.DEFAULT)
                    .build();

            ClusterConfiguration clusterConfiguration =
 ClusterConfiguration.builder()
                    .executeCommandConfiguration(commandConfiguration)
                    .build();

            CreateClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest.builder()
                    .clusterName(clusterName)
                    .configuration(clusterConfiguration)
                    .build();

            CreateClusterResponse response =
 ecsClient.createCluster(clusterRequest);
            return response.cluster().clusterArn();

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateCluster中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會建立新的 Amazon ECS 叢集。

```
New-ECSCluster -ClusterName "LAB-ECS-CL" -Setting @{Name="containerInsights";
 Value="enabled"}
```

輸出：

```
ActiveServicesCount               : 0
Attachments                       : {}
AttachmentsStatus                 :
CapacityProviders                 : {}
ClusterArn                        : arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/
LAB-ECS-CL
ClusterName                       : LAB-ECS-CL
DefaultCapacityProviderStrategy   : {}
PendingTasksCount                 : 0
RegisteredContainerInstancesCount : 0
RunningTasksCount                 : 0
Settings                          : {containerInsights}
Statistics                        : {}
Status                            : ACTIVE
Tags                              : {}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateCluster式參考中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_cluster(client: &aws_sdk_ecs::Client, name: &str) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_ecs::Error> {
    let cluster = client.create_cluster().cluster_name(name).send().await?;
    println!("cluster created: {:?}", cluster);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateCluster中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`CreateService`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateService`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：使用 Fargate 任務建立服務

下列`create-service`範例會示範如何使用 Fargate 工作建立服務。

```
aws ecs create-service \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --service-name MyService \
    --task-definition sample-fargate:1 \
    --desired-count 2 \
    --launch-type FARGATE \
    --platform-version LATEST \
    --network-configuration
 "awsvpcConfiguration={subnets=[subnet-12344321],securityGroups=[sg-12344321],assignPubli
 \
    --tags key=key1,value=value1 key=key2,value=value2 key=key3,value=value3
```

輸出：

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/MyCluster/
MyService",
        "serviceName": "MyService",
          "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 2,
        "runningCount": 0,
        "pendingCount": 0,
```

```
        "launchType": "FARGATE",
        "platformVersion": "LATEST",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-definition/
sample-fargate:1",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100
        },
        "deployments": [
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/1234567890123456789",
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/sample-fargate:1",
                "desiredCount": 2,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 0,
                "createdAt": 1557119253.821,
                "updatedAt": 1557119253.821,
                "launchType": "FARGATE",
                "platformVersion": "1.3.0",
                "networkConfiguration": {
                    "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                        "subnets": [
                            "subnet-12344321"
                        ],
                        "securityGroups": [
                            "sg-12344321"
                        ],
                        "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
                    }
                }
            }
        ],
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
ecs.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForECS",
        "events": [],
        "createdAt": 1557119253.821,
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "networkConfiguration": {
            "awsvpcConfiguration": {
                "subnets": [
                    "subnet-12344321"
```

```
                ],
                "securityGroups": [
                    "sg-12344321"
                ],
                "assignPublicIp": "ENABLED"
            }
        },
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "tags": [
            {
                "key": "key1",
                "value": "value1"
            },
            {
                "key": "key2",
                "value": "value2"
            },
            {
                "key": "key3",
                "value": "value3"
            }
        ],
        "enableECSManagedTags": false,
        "propagateTags": "NONE"
    }
}
```

範例 2：若要使用 EC2 啟動類型建立服務

下列`create-service`範例顯示如何建立使用 EC2 啟動類型之工作呼叫`ecs-simple-service`的服務。該服務使用`sleep360`任務定義，並維護任務的 1 個實例化。

```
aws ecs create-service \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --service-name ecs-simple-service \
    --task-definition sleep360:2 \
    --desired-count 1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "service": {
```

```
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/MyCluster/ecs-
simple-service",
        "serviceName": "ecs-simple-service",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 1,
        "runningCount": 0,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "launchType": "EC2",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-definition/
sleep360:2",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100
        },
        "deployments": [
            {
                "id": "ecs-svc/1234567890123456789",
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/sleep360:2",
                "desiredCount": 1,
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "runningCount": 0,
                "createdAt": 1557206498.798,
                "updatedAt": 1557206498.798,
                "launchType": "EC2"
            }
        ],
        "events": [],
        "createdAt": 1557206498.798,
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "enableECSManagedTags": false,
        "propagateTags": "NONE"
    }
}
```

範例 3：建立使用外部部署控制器的服務

下列`create-service`範例會建立使用外部部署控制器的服務。

```
aws ecs create-service \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --service-name MyService \
    --deployment-controller type=EXTERNAL \
    --desired-count 1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "service": {
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/MyCluster/
MyService",
        "serviceName": "MyService",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "loadBalancers": [],
        "serviceRegistries": [],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "desiredCount": 1,
        "runningCount": 0,
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "launchType": "EC2",
        "deploymentConfiguration": {
            "maximumPercent": 200,
            "minimumHealthyPercent": 100
        },
        "taskSets": [],
        "deployments": [],
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/aws-service-role/
ecs.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForECS",
        "events": [],
        "createdAt": 1557128207.101,
        "placementConstraints": [],
        "placementStrategy": [],
        "schedulingStrategy": "REPLICA",
        "deploymentController": {
            "type": "EXTERNAL"
        },
        "enableECSManagedTags": false,
        "propagateTags": "NONE"
    }
}
```

範例 4：在負載平衡器後方建立新服務

下列create-service範例顯示如何建立負載平衡器後方的服務。您必須在與容器執行個體相同的區域中設定負載平衡器。這個範例會使用--cli-input-json選項和 JSON 輸入檔案，呼叫ecs-simple-service-elb.json內容如下：

```
{
    "serviceName": "ecs-simple-service-elb",
    "taskDefinition": "ecs-demo",
    "loadBalancers": [
        {
            "loadBalancerName": "EC2Contai-EcsElast-123456789012",
            "containerName": "simple-demo",
            "containerPort": 80
        }
    ],
    "desiredCount": 10,
    "role": "ecsServiceRole"
}
```

命令：

```
aws ecs create-service \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --service-name ecs-simple-service-elb \
    --cli-input-json file://ecs-simple-service-elb.json
```

輸出：

```
{
    "service": {
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-definition/
ecs-demo:1",
        "pendingCount": 0,
        "loadBalancers": [
            {
                "containerName": "ecs-demo",
                "containerPort": 80,
                "loadBalancerName": "EC2Contai-EcsElast-123456789012"
            }
        ],
```

```
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/ecsServiceRole",
        "desiredCount": 10,
        "serviceName": "ecs-simple-service-elb",
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:<us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/ecs-simple-
service-elb",
        "deployments": [
            {
                "status": "PRIMARY",
                "pendingCount": 0,
                "createdAt": 1428100239.123,
                "desiredCount": 10,
                "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/ecs-demo:1",
                "updatedAt": 1428100239.123,
                "id": "ecs-svc/1234567890123456789",
                "runningCount": 0
            }
        ],
        "events": [],
        "runningCount": 0
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon ECS 開發人員指南中的建立服務。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateService中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.AwsVpcConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.NetworkConfiguration;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateServiceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.LaunchType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateServiceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateService {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:
                                  <clusterName> <serviceName> <securityGroups>
 <subnets> <taskDefinition>

                                Where:
                                  clusterName - The name of the ECS cluster.
                                  serviceName - The name of the ECS service to
 create.
                                  securityGroups - The name of the security
 group.
                                  subnets - The name of the subnet.
                                  taskDefinition - The name of the task
 definition.
                                """;

                if (args.length != 5) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String clusterName = args[0];
                String serviceName = args[1];
                String securityGroups = args[2];
                String subnets = args[3];
                String taskDefinition = args[4];
                Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
```

```
                EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();

                String serviceArn = createNewService(ecsClient, clusterName,
serviceName, securityGroups, subnets,
                                taskDefinition);
                System.out.println("The ARN of the service is " + serviceArn);
                ecsClient.close();
        }

        public static String createNewService(EcsClient ecsClient,
                        String clusterName,
                        String serviceName,
                        String securityGroups,
                        String subnets,
                        String taskDefinition) {

                try {
                        AwsVpcConfiguration vpcConfiguration =
AwsVpcConfiguration.builder()
                                        .securityGroups(securityGroups)
                                        .subnets(subnets)
                                        .build();

                        NetworkConfiguration configuration =
NetworkConfiguration.builder()
                                        .awsvpcConfiguration(vpcConfiguration)
                                        .build();

                        CreateServiceRequest serviceRequest =
CreateServiceRequest.builder()
                                        .cluster(clusterName)
                                        .networkConfiguration(configuration)
                                        .desiredCount(1)
                                        .launchType(LaunchType.FARGATE)
                                        .serviceName(serviceName)
                                        .taskDefinition(taskDefinition)
                                        .build();

                        CreateServiceResponse response =
ecsClient.createService(serviceRequest);
                        return response.service().serviceArn();
```

```
                } catch (EcsException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
                return "";
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateService中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例指令會在名為 ecs-simple-service `的預設叢集中建立服務。該服務使用 `ecs-demo` 任務定義，並維護該任務的 10 個實例化。

```
New-ECSService -ServiceName ecs-simple-service -TaskDefinition ecs-demo -
DesiredCount 10
```

範例 2：此範例命令會在名為 ecs-simple-service `的預設叢集中，在負載平衡器後方建立服務。該服務使用 `ecs-demo` 任務定義，並維護該任務的 10 個實例化。

```
$lb = @{
    LoadBalancerName = "EC2Contai-EcsElast-S06278JGSJCM"
    ContainerName = "simple-demo"
    ContainerPort = 80
}
New-ECSService -ServiceName ecs-simple-service -TaskDefinition ecs-demo -
DesiredCount 10 -LoadBalancer $lb
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateService式參考中的。

搭`DeleteCluster`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteCluster`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除空叢集

下列`delete-cluster`範例會刪除指定的空叢集。

```
aws ecs delete-cluster --cluster MyCluster
```

輸出：

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "status": "INACTIVE",
        "clusterName": "MyCluster",
        "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
        "pendingTasksCount": 0,
        "runningTasksCount": 0,
        "activeServicesCount": 0
        "statistics": [],
        "tags": []
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon ECS 開發人員指南中的刪除叢集。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteCluster中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會刪除指定的 ECS 叢集。您必須先從此叢集中取消註冊所有容器執行個體，然後才能刪除它。

```
Remove-ECSCluster -Cluster "LAB-ECS"
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ECSCluster (DeleteCluster)" on target "LAB-ECS".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteCluster式參考中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn remove_cluster(
    client: &aws_sdk_ecs::Client,
    name: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_ecs::Error> {
    let cluster_deleted = client.delete_cluster().cluster(name).send().await?;
    println!("cluster deleted: {:?}", cluster_deleted);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteCluster中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`DeleteService`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteService`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除服務

下列`ecs delete-service`範例會從叢集中刪除指定的服務。您可以包括`--force`參數以刪除服務，即使該服務尚未縮放為零任務也是如此。

```
aws ecs delete-service --cluster MyCluster --service MyService1 --force
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon ECS 開發人員指南中的刪除服務。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteService中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DeleteServiceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class DeleteService {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <clusterName> <serviceArn>\s
```

```
                Where:
                  clusterName - The name of the ECS cluster.
                  serviceArn - The ARN of the ECS service.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterName = args[0];
        String serviceArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteSpecificService(ecsClient, clusterName, serviceArn);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSpecificService(EcsClient ecsClient, String
 clusterName, String serviceArn) {
        try {
            DeleteServiceRequest serviceRequest = DeleteServiceRequest.builder()
                    .cluster(clusterName)
                    .service(serviceArn)
                    .build();

            ecsClient.deleteService(serviceRequest);
            System.out.println("The Service was successfully deleted");

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteService中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：刪除預設叢集中名為 my-http-service " 的服務。該服務必須具有所需的計數和運行計數為 0，然後才能刪除它。在執行指令之前，系統會提示您進行確認。若要略過確認提示，請新增-Force 參數。

```
Remove-ECSService -Service my-http-service
```

範例 2：刪除指定叢集中名為 my-http-service " 的服務。

```
Remove-ECSService -Cluster myCluster -Service my-http-service
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteService式參考中的。

搭**DescribeClusters**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeClusters`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述叢集

下列`describe-clusters`範例會擷取有關指定叢集的詳細資訊。

```
aws ecs describe-clusters \
    --cluster default
```

輸出：

```
{
    "clusters": [
        {
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "clusterName": "default",
            "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
            "pendingTasksCount": 0,
            "runningTasksCount": 0,
```

```
            "activeServicesCount": 1,
            "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/default"
        }
    ],
    "failures": []
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon ECS 開發人員指南中的 Amazon ECS 叢集。

範例 2：使用附件選項描述叢集

下列`describe-clusters`範例會指定附件選項。它以附件的形式檢索有關指定集群的詳細信息以及附加到集群的資源列表。將容量提供者與叢集搭配使用時，資源 (無論是 AutoScaling 計劃或擴展政策) 都會以 asp 或 as_policy 附件表示。

```
aws ecs describe-clusters \
    --include ATTACHMENTS \
    --clusters sampleCluster
```

輸出：

```
{
    "clusters": [
        {
            "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:af-south-1:123456789222:cluster/
sampleCluster",
            "clusterName": "sampleCluster",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
            "runningTasksCount": 0,
            "pendingTasksCount": 0,
            "activeServicesCount": 0,
            "statistics": [],
            "tags": [],
            "settings": [],
            "capacityProviders": [
                "sampleCapacityProvider"
            ],
            "defaultCapacityProviderStrategy": [],
            "attachments": [
                {
                    "id": "a1b2c3d4-5678-901b-cdef-EXAMPLE22222",
                    "type": "as_policy",
```

```
                    "status": "CREATED",
                    "details": [
                        {
                            "name": "capacityProviderName",
                            "value": "sampleCapacityProvider"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "scalingPolicyName",
                            "value": "ECSManagedAutoScalingPolicy-3048e262-
fe39-4eaf-826d-6f975d303188"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "attachmentsStatus": "UPDATE_COMPLETE"
        }
    ],
    "failures": []
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon ECS 開發人員指南中的 Amazon ECS 叢集。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeClusters中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeClustersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeClustersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.Cluster;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeClusters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <clusterArn> \s

                Where:
                  clusterArn - The ARN of the ECS cluster to describe.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterArn = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        descCluster(ecsClient, clusterArn);
    }

    public static void descCluster(EcsClient ecsClient, String clusterArn) {
        try {
            DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest =
 DescribeClustersRequest.builder()
                    .clusters(clusterArn)
                    .build();

            DescribeClustersResponse response =
 ecsClient.describeClusters(clustersRequest);
            List<Cluster> clusters = response.clusters();
```

```
            for (Cluster cluster : clusters) {
                System.out.println("The cluster name is " +
 cluster.clusterName());
            }

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeClusters中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式說明一或多個 ECS 叢集。

```
Get-ECSClusterDetail -Cluster "LAB-ECS-CL" -Include SETTINGS | Select-Object *
```

輸出：

```
LoggedAt         : 12/27/2019 9:27:41 PM
Clusters         : {LAB-ECS-CL}
Failures         : {}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
ContentLength    : 396
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeClusters式參考中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_clusters(client: &aws_sdk_ecs::Client) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_ecs::Error> {
    let resp = client.list_clusters().send().await?;

    let cluster_arns = resp.cluster_arns();
    println!("Found {} clusters:", cluster_arns.len());

    let clusters = client
        .describe_clusters()
        .set_clusters(Some(cluster_arns.into()))
        .send()
        .await?;

    for cluster in clusters.clusters() {
        println!("  ARN:  {}", cluster.cluster_arn().unwrap());
        println!("  Name: {}", cluster.cluster_name().unwrap());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeClusters中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`DescribeServices`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeServices`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述服務

下列describe-services範例會擷取預設叢集中my-http-service服務的詳細資料。

```
aws ecs describe-services --services my-http-service
```

輸出：

```
{
    "services": [
        {
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/amazon-ecs-sample:1",
            "pendingCount": 0,
            "loadBalancers": [],
            "desiredCount": 10,
            "createdAt": 1466801808.595,
            "serviceName": "my-http-service",
            "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/default",
            "serviceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/my-http-
service",
            "deployments": [
                {
                    "status": "PRIMARY",
                    "pendingCount": 0,
                    "createdAt": 1466801808.595,
                    "desiredCount": 10,
                    "taskDefinition": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task-
definition/amazon-ecs-sample:1",
                    "updatedAt": 1428326312.703,
                    "id": "ecs-svc/1234567890123456789",
                    "runningCount": 10
                }
            ],
            "events": [
                {
                    "message": "(service my-http-service) has reached a steady
 state.",
```

```
                    "id": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
                    "createdAt": 1466801812.435
                }
            ],
            "runningCount": 10
        }
    ],
    "failures": []
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon ECS 開發人員指南中的服務。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeServices中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示如何從預設叢集擷取特定服務的詳細資訊。

```
Get-ECSService -Service my-hhtp-service
```

範例 2：此範例顯示如何擷取指定叢集中執行之特定服務的詳細資料。

```
Get-ECSService -Cluster myCluster -Service my-hhtp-service
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeServices式參考中的。

搭`DescribeTasks`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTasks`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述單一任務任務

下列`describe-tasks`範例會擷取叢集中工作的詳細資訊。您可以使用工作的 ID 或完整 ARN 來指定工作。此範例使用工作的完整 ARN。

```
aws ecs describe-tasks \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --tasks arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/
MyCluster/4d590253bb114126b7afa7b58EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "tasks": [
        {
            "attachments": [],
            "attributes": [
                {
                    "name": "ecs.cpu-architecture",
                    "value": "x86_64"
                }
            ],
            "availabilityZone": "us-east-1b",
            "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
            "connectivity": "CONNECTED",
            "connectivityAt": "2021-08-11T12:21:26.681000-04:00",
            "containerInstanceArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-
east-1:123456789012:container-instance/test/025c7e2c5e054a6790a29fc1fEXAMPLE",
            "containers": [
                {
                    "containerArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-
east-1:123456789012:container/MyCluster/4d590253bb114126b7afa7b58eea9221/
a992d1cc-ea46-474a-b6e8-24688EXAMPLE",
                    "taskArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/
MyCluster/4d590253bb114126b7afa7b58EXAMPLE",
                    "name": "simple-app",
                    "image": "httpd:2.4",
                    "runtimeId":
 "91251eed27db90006ad67b1a08187290869f216557717dd5c39b37c94EXAMPLE",
                    "lastStatus": "RUNNING",
                    "networkBindings": [
                        {
                            "bindIP": "0.0.0.0",
                            "containerPort": 80,
                            "hostPort": 80,
                            "protocol": "tcp"
                        }
                    ],
```

```
                    "networkInterfaces": [],
                    "healthStatus": "UNKNOWN",
                    "cpu": "10",
                    "memory": "300"
                }
            ],
            "cpu": "10",
            "createdAt": "2021-08-11T12:21:26.681000-04:00",
            "desiredStatus": "RUNNING",
            "enableExecuteCommand": false,
            "group": "service:testupdate",
            "healthStatus": "UNKNOWN",
            "lastStatus": "RUNNING",
            "launchType": "EC2",
            "memory": "300",
            "overrides": {
                "containerOverrides": [
                    {
                        "name": "simple-app"
                    }
                ],
                "inferenceAcceleratorOverrides": []
            },
            "pullStartedAt": "2021-08-11T12:21:28.234000-04:00",
            "pullStoppedAt": "2021-08-11T12:21:33.793000-04:00",
            "startedAt": "2021-08-11T12:21:34.945000-04:00",
            "startedBy": "ecs-svc/968695068243EXAMPLE",
            "tags": [],
            "taskArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/
MyCluster/4d590253bb114126b7afa7b58eea9221",
            "taskDefinitionArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task-
definition/console-sample-app-static2:1",
            "version": 2
        }
    ],
    "failures": []
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon ECS 開發人員指南中的 Amazon ECS 任務定義。

範例 2：描述多個任務

下列`describe-tasks`範例會擷取叢集中多個工作的詳細資訊。您可以使用工作的 ID 或完整 ARN 來指定工作。此範例使用工作的完整 ID。

```
aws ecs describe-tasks \
    --cluster MyCluster \
    --tasks "74de0355a10a4f979ac495c14EXAMPLE" "d789e94343414c25b9f6bd59eEXAMPLE"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "tasks": [
        {
            "attachments": [
                {
                    "id": "d9e7735a-16aa-4128-bc7a-b2d51EXAMPLE",
                    "type": "ElasticNetworkInterface",
                    "status": "ATTACHED",
                    "details": [
                        {
                            "name": "subnetId",
                            "value": "subnet-0d0eab1bb3EXAMPLE"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "networkInterfaceId",
                            "value": "eni-0fa40520aeEXAMPLE"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "macAddress",
                            "value": "0e:89:76:28:07:b3"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "privateDnsName",
                            "value": "ip-10-0-1-184.ec2.internal"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "privateIPv4Address",
                            "value": "10.0.1.184"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "attributes": [
                {
                    "name": "ecs.cpu-architecture",
                    "value": "x86_64"
                }
```

```
            ],
            "availabilityZone": "us-east-1b",
            "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
            "connectivity": "CONNECTED",
            "connectivityAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:37.875000-05:00",
            "containers": [
                {
                    "containerArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-
east-1:123456789012:container/MyCluster/74de0355a10a4f979ac495c14EXAMPLE/
aad3ba00-83b3-4dac-84d4-11f8cEXAMPLE",
                    "taskArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/
MyCluster/74de0355a10a4f979ac495c14EXAMPLE",
                    "name": "web",
                    "image": "nginx",
                    "runtimeId": "74de0355a10a4f979ac495c14EXAMPLE-265927825",
                    "lastStatus": "RUNNING",
                    "networkBindings": [],
                    "networkInterfaces": [
                        {
                            "attachmentId": "d9e7735a-16aa-4128-bc7a-
b2d51EXAMPLE",
                            "privateIpv4Address": "10.0.1.184"
                        }
                    ],
                    "healthStatus": "UNKNOWN",
                    "cpu": "99",
                    "memory": "100"
                }
            ],
            "cpu": "256",
            "createdAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:20.226000-05:00",
            "desiredStatus": "RUNNING",
            "enableExecuteCommand": false,
            "group": "service:tdsevicetag",
            "healthStatus": "UNKNOWN",
            "lastStatus": "RUNNING",
            "launchType": "FARGATE",
            "memory": "512",
            "overrides": {
                "containerOverrides": [
                    {
                        "name": "web"
                    }
                ],
```

```
                "inferenceAcceleratorOverrides": []
            },
            "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
            "platformFamily": "Linux",
            "pullStartedAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:42.665000-05:00",
            "pullStoppedAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:46.543000-05:00",
            "startedAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:48.086000-05:00",
            "startedBy": "ecs-svc/988401040018EXAMPLE",
            "tags": [],
            "taskArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/
MyCluster/74de0355a10a4f979ac495c14EXAMPLE",
            "taskDefinitionArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task-
definition/webserver:2",
            "version": 3,
            "ephemeralStorage": {
            "sizeInGiB": 20
            }
        },
        {
            "attachments": [
                {
                    "id": "214eb5a9-45cd-4bf8-87bc-57fefEXAMPLE",
                    "type": "ElasticNetworkInterface",
                    "status": "ATTACHED",
                    "details": [
                        {
                            "name": "subnetId",
                            "value": "subnet-0d0eab1bb3EXAMPLE"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "networkInterfaceId",
                            "value": "eni-064c7766daEXAMPLE"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "macAddress",
                            "value": "0e:76:83:01:17:a9"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "privateDnsName",
                            "value": "ip-10-0-1-41.ec2.internal"
                        },
                        {
                            "name": "privateIPv4Address",
                            "value": "10.0.1.41"
```

```
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "attributes": [
                {
                    "name": "ecs.cpu-architecture",
                    "value": "x86_64"
                }
            ],
            "availabilityZone": "us-east-1b",
            "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
            "connectivity": "CONNECTED",
            "connectivityAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:35.243000-05:00",
            "containers": [
                {
                    "containerArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-
east-1:123456789012:container/MyCluster/
d789e94343414c25b9f6bd59eEXAMPLE/9afef792-609b-43a5-bb6a-3efdbEXAMPLE",
                    "taskArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/
MyCluster/d789e94343414c25b9f6bd59eEXAMPLE",
                    "name": "web",
                    "image": "nginx",
                    "runtimeId": "d789e94343414c25b9f6bd59eEXAMPLE-265927825",
                    "lastStatus": "RUNNING",
                    "networkBindings": [],
                    "networkInterfaces": [
                        {
                            "attachmentId":
 "214eb5a9-45cd-4bf8-87bc-57fefEXAMPLE",
                            "privateIpv4Address": "10.0.1.41"
                        }
                    ],
                    "healthStatus": "UNKNOWN",
                    "cpu": "99",
                    "memory": "100"
                }
            ],
            "cpu": "256",
            "createdAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:20.226000-05:00",
            "desiredStatus": "RUNNING",
            "enableExecuteCommand": false,
            "group": "service:tdsevicetag",
            "healthStatus": "UNKNOWN",
```

```
            "lastStatus": "RUNNING",
            "launchType": "FARGATE",
            "memory": "512",
            "overrides": {
                "containerOverrides": [
                    {
                        "name": "web"
                    }
                ],
                "inferenceAcceleratorOverrides": []
            },
            "platformVersion": "1.4.0",
            "platformFamily": "Linux",
            "pullStartedAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:44.611000-05:00",
            "pullStoppedAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:48.251000-05:00",
            "startedAt": "2021-12-20T12:13:49.326000-05:00",
            "startedBy": "ecs-svc/988401040018EXAMPLE",
            "tags": [],
            "taskArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task/MyCluster/
d789e94343414c25b9f6bd59eEXAMPLE",
            "taskDefinitionArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-east-1:123456789012:task-
definition/webserver:2",
            "version": 3,
            "ephemeralStorage": {
                "sizeInGiB": 20
            }
        }
    ],
    "failures": []
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon ECS 開發人員指南中的 Amazon ECS 任務定義。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTasks中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeTasksRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeTasksResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.Task;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListTaskDefinitions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <clusterArn> <taskId>\s

                Where:
                  clusterArn - The ARN of an ECS cluster.
                  taskId - The task Id value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String clusterArn = args[0];
        String taskId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getAllTasks(ecsClient, clusterArn, taskId);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getAllTasks(EcsClient ecsClient, String clusterArn, String
 taskId) {
        try {
            DescribeTasksRequest tasksRequest = DescribeTasksRequest.builder()
                    .cluster(clusterArn)
                    .tasks(taskId)
                    .build();

            DescribeTasksResponse response =
 ecsClient.describeTasks(tasksRequest);
            List<Task> tasks = response.tasks();
            for (Task task : tasks) {
                System.out.println("The task ARN is " +
 task.taskDefinitionArn());
            }

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeTasks中的。

搭**ListClusters**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListClusters`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 取得叢集、服務和工作的 ARN 資訊

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List cluster ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetClusterARNSAsync()
    {

        Console.WriteLine("Getting a list of all the clusters in your AWS
account...");
        List<string> clusterArnList = new List<string>();
        // Get a list of all the clusters in your AWS account
        try
        {

            var listClustersResponse = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
ListClustersRequest
            {
            });

            var clusterArns = listClustersResponse.ClusterArns;

            // Print the ARNs of the clusters
            await foreach (var clusterArn in clusterArns)
            {
                clusterArnList.Add(clusterArn);
            }
```

```
            if (clusterArnList.Count == 0)
            {
                _logger.LogWarning("No clusters found in your AWS account.");
            }
            return clusterArnList;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
 clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
            throw new Exception($"An error occurred while getting a list of all
 the clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListClusters中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出可用叢集

下列`list-clusters`範例會列出所有可用的叢集。

```
aws ecs list-clusters
```

輸出：

```
{
    "clusterArns": [
        "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyECSCluster1",
        "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/AnotherECSCluster"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon ECS 開發人員指南中的 Amazon ECS 叢集。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListClusters中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ListClustersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class ListClusters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllClusters(ecsClient);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllClusters(EcsClient ecsClient) {
        try {
            ListClustersResponse response = ecsClient.listClusters();
            List<String> clusters = response.clusterArns();
            for (String cluster : clusters) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The cluster arn is " + cluster);
            }

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListClusters中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會傳回現有 ECS 叢集的清單。

```
Get-ECSClusterList
```

輸出：

```
arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/LAB-ECS-CL
arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/LAB-ECS
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListClusters式參考中的。

搭`ListServices`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListServices`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 取得叢集、服務和工作的 ARN 資訊

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// List service ARNs available.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
/// <returns>The ARN list of services in given cluster.</returns>
public async Task<List<string>> GetServiceARNSAsync(string clusterARN)
{
    List<string> serviceArns = new List<string>();

    var request = new ListServicesRequest
    {
        Cluster = clusterARN
    };
    // Call the ListServices API operation and get the list of service ARNs
    var serviceList = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListServices(request);

    await foreach (var serviceARN in serviceList.ServiceArns)
    {
        if (serviceARN is null)
            continue;

        serviceArns.Add(serviceARN);
    }

    if (serviceArns.Count == 0)
    {
        _logger.LogWarning($"No services found in cluster {clusterARN} .");
    }

    return serviceArns;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListServices中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出叢集中的服務

下列`list-services`範例顯示如何列出叢集中執行的服務。

```
aws ecs list-services --cluster MyCluster
```

輸出：

```
 {
     "serviceArns": [
         "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:service/MyCluster/MyService"
     ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon ECS 開發人員指南中的服務。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListServices中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出預設叢集中執行的所有服務。

```
Get-ECSClusterService
```

範例 2：此範例會列出在指定叢集中執行的所有服務。

```
Get-ECSClusterService -Cluster myCluster
```

範例 3：此範例列出在指定叢集中執行的服務，一次最多可擷取 10 個服務詳細資料。

```
$nextToken = $null
```

```
do
{
    Get-ECSClusterService -Cluster myCluster -MaxResult 10 -NextToken $nextToken
    $nextToken = $AWSHistory.LastServiceResponse.NextToken
} while ($nextToken -ne $null)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListServices式參考中的。

搭`ListTasks`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTasks`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 取得叢集、服務和工作的 ARN 資訊

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List task ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of tasks in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetTaskARNsAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
        // Set up the request to describe the tasks in the service
        var listTasksRequest = new ListTasksRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        List<string> taskArns = new List<string>();
```

```
        // Call the ListTasks API operation and get the list of task ARNs
        var tasks = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListTasks(listTasksRequest);

        await foreach (var task in tasks.TaskArns)
        {
            if (task is null)
                continue;


            taskArns.Add(task);
        }

        if (taskArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning("No tasks found in cluster: " + clusterARN);
        }

        return taskArns;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTasks中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要列出叢集中的工作

下列`list-tasks`範例會列出叢集中的所有工作。

```
aws ecs list-tasks --cluster default
```

輸出：

```
{
    "taskArns": [
        "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task/a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-11111EXAMPLE",
        "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task/a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-22222EXAMPLE"
```

```
    ]
}
```

範例 2：若要列出特定容器執行個體上的工作

下列`list-tasks`範例會使用容器執行個體 UUID 做為篩選器，列出容器執行個體上的工作。

```
aws ecs list-tasks --cluster default --container-instance a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-33333EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "taskArns": [
        "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:task/a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-
cdef-44444EXAMPLE"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon ECS 開發人員指南中的 Amazon ECS 任務定義。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListTasks中的。

搭`UpdateClusterSettings`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateClusterSettings`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要修改叢集的設定

下列`update-cluster-settings`範例會啟用`default`叢集的 CloudWatch 容器深入解析。

```
aws ecs update-cluster-settings \
    --cluster default \
    --settings name=containerInsights,value=enabled
```

輸出：

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "clusterArn": "arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster/MyCluster",
        "clusterName": "default",
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "registeredContainerInstancesCount": 0,
        "runningTasksCount": 0,
        "pendingTasksCount": 0,
        "activeServicesCount": 0,
        "statistics": [],
        "tags": [],
        "settings": [
            {
                "name": "containerInsights",
                "value": "enabled"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon ECS 開發人員指南中的修改帳戶設定。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateClusterSettings中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會修改用於 ECS 叢集的設定。

```
Update-ECSClusterSetting -Cluster "LAB-ECS-CL" -Setting
 @{Name="containerInsights"; Value="disabled"}
```

輸出：

```
ActiveServicesCount               : 0
Attachments                       : {}
AttachmentsStatus                 :
CapacityProviders                 : {}
ClusterArn                        : arn:aws:ecs:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/
LAB-ECS-CL
ClusterName                       : LAB-ECS-CL
```

```
DefaultCapacityProviderStrategy   : {}
PendingTasksCount                 : 0
RegisteredContainerInstancesCount : 0
RunningTasksCount                 : 0
Settings                          : {containerInsights}
Statistics                        : {}
Status                            : ACTIVE
Tags                              : {}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateClusterSettings式參考中的。

搭**UpdateService**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateService`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：變更服務中使用的作業定義

下列`update-service`範例會更新`my-http-service`服務以使用`amazon-ecs-sample`作業定義。

```
aws ecs update-service --service my-http-service --task-definition amazon-ecs-
sample
```

範例 2：若要變更服務中的工作數目

下列`update-service`範例會將所需的服務工作計數更新`my-http-service`為 3。

```
aws ecs update-service --service my-http-service --desired-count 3
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon ECS 開發人員指南中的更新服務。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateService中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.UpdateServiceRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class UpdateService {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <clusterName> <serviceArn>\s

                Where:
                  clusterName - The cluster name.
                  serviceArn - The service ARN value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String clusterName = args[0];
        String serviceArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateSpecificService(ecsClient, clusterName, serviceArn);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void updateSpecificService(EcsClient ecsClient, String
 clusterName, String serviceArn) {
        try {
            UpdateServiceRequest serviceRequest = UpdateServiceRequest.builder()
                    .cluster(clusterName)
                    .service(serviceArn)
                    .desiredCount(0)
                    .build();

            ecsClient.updateService(serviceRequest);
            System.out.println("The service was modified");

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateService中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例指令會更新 my-http-service `服務，以使用amazon-ecs-sample` 作業定義。

```
Update-ECSService -Service my-http-service -TaskDefinition amazon-ecs-sample
```

範例 2：此範例指令會將所需的 my-http-service `服務計數更新為 10。

```
Update-ECSService -Service my-http-service -DesiredCount 10
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateService式參考中的。

使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon ECS 案 AWS 例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用亞馬遜彈性容器服務 (Amazon ECS)。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用開發套件取得 Amazon ECS 叢集、服務和任務的 ARN 資訊 AWS

使用開發套件取得 Amazon ECS 叢集、服務和任務的 ARN 資訊 AWS

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 取得所有叢集的清單。
- 取得叢集的服務。
- 取得叢集的工作。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using ECSActions;
```

```
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace ECSScenario;

public class ECSScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.


    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List ECS Cluster ARNs.
        2. List services in every cluster
        3. List Task ARNs in every cluster.
    */

    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static ECSWrapper _ecsWrapper = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
        .Build();

        ILoggerFactory loggerFactory = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        });

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<ECSScenario>();
```

```
        var loggerECSWarpper = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
{ builder.AddConsole(); })
          .CreateLogger<ECSWrapper>();

        var amazonECSClient = new AmazonECSClient();

        _ecsWrapper = new ECSWrapper(amazonECSClient, loggerECSWarpper);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon ECS example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            await ListClusterARNs();
            await ListServiceARNs();
            await ListTaskARNs();

        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List ECS Cluster ARNs
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListClusterARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. List Cluster ARNs from ECS.");
        var arns = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var arn in arns)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Cluster arn: {arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Cluster name: {arn.Split("/").Last()}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List services in every cluster
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListServiceARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. List Service ARNs in every cluster.");
        var clusterARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var clusterARN in clusterARNs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Getting services for cluster name:
{clusterARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('.', 5));


            var serviceARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetServiceARNSAsync(clusterARN);

            foreach (var serviceARN in serviceARNs)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Service arn: {serviceARN}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Service name:
{serviceARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List tasks in every cluster
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListTaskARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. List Task ARNs in every cluster.");
        var clusterARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var clusterARN in clusterARNs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Getting tasks for cluster name:
{clusterARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('.', 5));
```

```
            var taskARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetTaskARNsAsync(clusterARN);

            foreach (var taskARN in taskARNs)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Task arn: {taskARN}");
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}
```

案例所呼叫以管理 Amazon ECS 動作的包裝函式方法。

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using Amazon.ECS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace ECSActions;

public class ECSWrapper
{
    private readonly AmazonECSClient _ecsClient;
    private readonly ILogger<ECSWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the ECS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ecsClient">The injected ECS client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public ECSWrapper(AmazonECSClient ecsClient, ILogger<ECSWrapper> logger)

    {
        _logger = logger;
        _ecsClient = ecsClient;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List cluster ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetClusterARNSAsync()
```

```
    {

        Console.WriteLine("Getting a list of all the clusters in your AWS
account...");
        List<string> clusterArnList = new List<string>();
        // Get a list of all the clusters in your AWS account
        try
        {

            var listClustersResponse = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
ListClustersRequest
            {
            });

            var clusterArns = listClustersResponse.ClusterArns;

            // Print the ARNs of the clusters
            await foreach (var clusterArn in clusterArns)
            {
                clusterArnList.Add(clusterArn);
            }

            if (clusterArnList.Count == 0)
            {
                _logger.LogWarning("No clusters found in your AWS account.");
            }
            return clusterArnList;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
            throw new Exception($"An error occurred while getting a list of all
the clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List service ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of services in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetServiceARNSAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
```

```
        List<string> serviceArns = new List<string>();

        var request = new ListServicesRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        // Call the ListServices API operation and get the list of service ARNs
        var serviceList = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListServices(request);

        await foreach (var serviceARN in serviceList.ServiceArns)
        {
            if (serviceARN is null)
                continue;

            serviceArns.Add(serviceARN);
        }

        if (serviceArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning($"No services found in cluster {clusterARN} .");
        }

        return serviceArns;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List task ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of tasks in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetTaskARNsAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
        // Set up the request to describe the tasks in the service
        var listTasksRequest = new ListTasksRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        List<string> taskArns = new List<string>();

        // Call the ListTasks API operation and get the list of task ARNs
        var tasks = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListTasks(listTasksRequest);

        await foreach (var task in tasks.TaskArns)
        {
```

```
            if (task is null)
                continue;


            taskArns.Add(task);
        }

        if (taskArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning("No tasks found in cluster: " + clusterARN);
        }

        return taskArns;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - ListClusters
  - ListServices
  - ListTasks

使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon EFS 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Elastic File System。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- Amazon EFS 開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon EFS 的更多資訊。
- Amazon EFS API 參考 — 所有可用的 Amazon EFS 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS 開發套件為 Amazon EFS 執行動

- 搭CreateFileSystem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateMountTarget配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteFileSystem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteMountTarget配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeFileSystems配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeMountTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

使用 AWS 開發套件為 Amazon EFS 執行動

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 Amazon Elastic File System。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateFileSystem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateMountTarget配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteFileSystem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteMountTarget配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeFileSystems配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeMountTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateFileSystem`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateFileSystem`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立加密的檔案系統

下列`create-file-system`範例會使用預設 CMK 建立加密的檔案系統。它還添加了標籤`Name=my-file-system`。

```
aws efs create-file-system \
    --performance-mode generalPurpose \
    --throughput-mode bursting \
    --encrypted \
    --tags Key=Name,Value=my-file-system
```

輸出：

```
{
    "OwnerId": "123456789012",
    "CreationToken": "console-d7f56c5f-e433-41ca-8307-9d9c0example",
    "FileSystemId": "fs-c7a0456e",
    "FileSystemArn": "arn:aws:elasticfilesystem:us-west-2:123456789012:file-
system/fs-48499b4d",
    "CreationTime": 1595286880.0,
    "LifeCycleState": "creating",
    "Name": "my-file-system",
    "NumberOfMountTargets": 0,
    "SizeInBytes": {
        "Value": 0,
        "ValueInIA": 0,
        "ValueInStandard": 0
    },
    "PerformanceMode": "generalPurpose",
    "Encrypted": true,
    "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:key/a59b3472-e62c-42e4-
adcf-30d92example",
    "ThroughputMode": "bursting",
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "Name",
            "Value": "my-file-system"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性檔案系統使用者指南中的建立 Amazon EFS 檔案系統。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateFileSystem中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：建立新的空檔案系統。用於確保冪等創建的令牌將自動生成，並且可以從返回對象的**CreationToken**成員訪問。

```
New-EFSFileSystem
```

輸出：

```
CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:02:38 PM
CreationToken        : 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-1a2b3c4d
LifeCycleState       : creating
Name                 :
NumberOfMountTargets : 0
OwnerId              : 123456789012
SizeInBytes          : Amazon.ElasticFileSystem.Model.FileSystemSize
```

示例 2：使用自定義令牌創建一個新的空文件系統，以確保冪等創建。

```
New-EFSFileSystem -CreationToken "MyUniqueToken"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateFileSystem式參考中的。

搭**CreateMountTarget**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateMountTarget`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立裝載目標

下列`create-mount-target`範例會為指定的檔案系統建立掛載目標。

```
aws efs create-mount-target \
    --file-system-id fs-c7a0456e \
```

```
    --subnet-id subnet-02bf4c428bexample \
    --security-groups sg-068f739363example
```

輸出：

```
{
    "OwnerId": "123456789012",
    "MountTargetId": "fsmt-f9a14450",
    "FileSystemId": "fs-c7a0456e",
    "SubnetId": "subnet-02bf4c428bexample",
    "LifeCycleState": "creating",
    "IpAddress": "10.0.1.24",
    "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-02d542216aexample",
    "AvailabilityZoneId": "use2-az2",
    "AvailabilityZoneName": "us-east-2b",
    "VpcId": "vpc-0123456789abcdef0"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Elastic File System 使用者指南中的建立掛接目標。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateMountTarget中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：為檔案系統建立新的掛載目標。將使用指定的子網路決定要在其中建立掛載目標的 Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)，以及將自動指派的 IP 位址 (從子網路的位址範圍)。指派的 IP 地址可用於在 Amazon EC2 執行個體上掛載此檔案系統。由於未指定安全群組，因此為目標建立的網路介面會與子網路 VPC 的預設安全性群組相關聯。

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
FileSystemId       : fs-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress          : 10.0.0.131
LifeCycleState     : creating
MountTargetId      : fsmt-1a2b3c4d
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-1a2b3c4d
OwnerId            : 123456789012
```

```
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

範例 2：使用自動指定的 IP 位址，為指定的檔案系統建立新的掛載目標。為掛載目標建立的網路介面與指定的安全性群組相關聯 (最多可指定 5 個，格式為「sg-xxxxxxxx」)。

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -
SecurityGroup sg-group1,sg-group2,sg-group3
```

範例 3：使用指定的 IP 位址，為指定的檔案系統建立新的掛載目標。

```
New-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d -SubnetId subnet-1a2b3c4d -IpAddress
 10.0.0.131
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateMountTarget式參考中的。

搭`DeleteFileSystem`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteFileSystem`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除檔案系統

下列`delete-file-system`範例會刪除指定的檔案系統。

```
aws efs delete-file-system \
    --file-system-id fs-c7a0456e
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性檔案系統使用者指南中的刪除 Amazon EFS 檔案系統。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteFileSystem中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：刪除不再使用的指定檔案系統 (如果檔案系統具有掛載目標，則必須先移除它們)。在 Cmdlet 繼續之前，系統會提示您進行確認-若要隱藏確認，請使用**-Force**參數。

```
Remove-EFSFileSystem -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteFileSystem式參考中的。

搭**DeleteMountTarget**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteMountTarget`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除裝載目標

下列`delete-mount-target`範例會刪除指定的掛載目標。

```
aws efs delete-mount-target \
    --mount-target-id fsmt-f9a14450
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Elastic File System 使用者指南中的建立掛接目標。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteMountTarget中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：刪除指定的裝載目標。在進行作業之前，系統會提示您進行確認。若要抑制提示，請使用**-Force**開關。請注意，此操作會通過目標強行中斷文件系統的任何掛載-如果可行的話，您可能需要考慮在運行此命令之前卸載文件系統。

```
Remove-EFSMountTarget -MountTargetId fsmt-1a2b3c4d
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteMountTarget式參考中的。

搭DescribeFileSystems配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeFileSystems。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述檔案系統

下列describe-file-systems範例說明指定的檔案系統。

```
aws efs describe-file-systems \
    --file-system-id fs-c7a0456e
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FileSystems": [
        {
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "CreationToken": "console-d7f56c5f-e433-41ca-8307-9d9c0example",
            "FileSystemId": "fs-c7a0456e",
            "FileSystemArn": "arn:aws:elasticfilesystem:us-
west-2:123456789012:file-system/fs-48499b4d",
            "CreationTime": 1595286880.0,
            "LifeCycleState": "available",
            "Name": "my-file-system",
            "NumberOfMountTargets": 3,
            "SizeInBytes": {
                "Value": 6144,
                "Timestamp": 1600991437.0,
                "ValueInIA": 0,
                "ValueInStandard": 6144
            },
            "PerformanceMode": "generalPurpose",
            "Encrypted": true,
```

```
            "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:key/a59b3472-
e62c-42e4-adcf-30d92example",
            "ThroughputMode": "bursting",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Name",
                    "Value": "my-file-system"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性檔案系統使用者指南中的管理 Amazon EFS 檔案系統。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeFileSystems中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回區域中呼叫者帳戶所擁有之所有檔案系統的集合。

```
Get-EFSFileSystem
```

輸出：

```
CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:02:38 PM
CreationToken        : 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-1a2b3c4d
LifeCycleState       : available
Name                 :
NumberOfMountTargets : 0
OwnerId              : 123456789012
SizeInBytes          : Amazon.ElasticFileSystem.Model.FileSystemSize

CreationTime         : 5/26/2015 4:06:23 PM
CreationToken        : 2b4daa14-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
FileSystemId         : fs-4d3c2b1a
...
```

範例 2：傳回指定檔案系統的詳細資訊。

```
Get-EFSFileSystem -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

範例 3：使用建立檔案系統時指定的冪等建立權杖，傳回檔案系統的詳細資訊。

```
Get-EFSFileSystem -CreationToken 1a2bff54-85e0-4747-bd95-7bc172c4f555
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeFileSystems式參考中的。

搭DescribeMountTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeMountTargets。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述裝載目標

下列describe-mount-targets範例說明指定的掛載目標。

```
aws efs describe-mount-targets \
    --mount-target-id fsmt-f9a14450
```

輸出：

```
{
    "MountTargets": [
        {
            "OwnerId": "123456789012",
            "MountTargetId": "fsmt-f9a14450",
            "FileSystemId": "fs-c7a0456e",
            "SubnetId": "subnet-02bf4c428bexample",
            "LifeCycleState": "creating",
            "IpAddress": "10.0.1.24",
            "NetworkInterfaceId": "eni-02d542216aexample",
            "AvailabilityZoneId": "use2-az2",
            "AvailabilityZoneName": "us-east-2b",
            "VpcId": "vpc-0123456789abcdef0"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Elastic File System 使用者指南中的建立掛接目標。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeMountTargets中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回與指定檔案系統相關聯的掛載目標集合。

```
Get-EFSMountTarget -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
FileSystemId       : fs-1a2b3c4d
IpAddress          : 10.0.0.131
LifeCycleState     : available
MountTargetId      : fsmt-1a2b3c4d
NetworkInterfaceId : eni-1a2b3c4d
OwnerId            : 123456789012
SubnetId           : subnet-1a2b3c4d
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeMountTargets式參考中的。

搭`DescribeTags`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTags`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述檔案系統的標籤

下列`describe-tags`範例說明指定檔案系統的標籤。

```
aws efs describe-tags \
    --file-system-id fs-c7a0456e
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "Name",
            "Value": "my-file-system"
        },
        {
            "Key": "Department",
            "Value": "Business Intelligence"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 彈性檔案系統使用者指南中的管理檔案系統標籤。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTags中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回目前與指定檔案系統相關聯的標籤集合。

```
Get-EFSTag -FileSystemId fs-1a2b3c4d
```

輸出：

```
Key         Value
---         -----
Name        My File System
tagkey1     tagvalue1
tagkey2     tagvalue2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeTags式參考中的。

使 AWS 用軟體開發套件的 Amazon EKS 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用亞馬 Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS)。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- Amazon EKS 用戶指南 — 有關 Amazon EKS 的更多信息。
- Amazon EKS API 參考 — 有關所有可用 Amazon EKS 操作的詳細信息。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Amazon EKS 的操作
  - 搭CreateCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateFargateProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateNodegroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteFargateProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteNodegroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeFargateProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeNodegroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeUpdate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListClusters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListFargateProfiles配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListNodegroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListTagsForResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListUpdates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭TagResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UntagResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateClusterConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateClusterVersion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Amazon EKS 的操作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 SDK 使用 Amazon 彈性 Kubernetes 服務 (亞馬遜 EKS)。 AWS 每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateFargateProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateNodegroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteFargateProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteNodegroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeFargateProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeNodegroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeUpdate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListClusters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListFargateProfiles配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListNodegroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTagsForResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListUpdates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TagResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UntagResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateClusterConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateClusterVersion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateCluster`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCluster`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立新叢集

此範例指令會建立一個以預設區域命名prod的叢集。

命令：

```
aws eks create-cluster --name prod \
--role-arn arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/eks-service-role-
AWSServiceRoleForAmazonEKS-J7ONKE3BQ4PI \
--resources-vpc-config subnetIds=subnet-6782e71e,subnet-
e7e761ac,securityGroupIds=sg-6979fe18
```

輸出：

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "name": "prod",
        "arn": "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678910:cluster/prod",
        "createdAt": 1527808069.147,
        "version": "1.10",
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/eks-service-role-
AWSServiceRoleForAmazonEKS-J7ONKE3BQ4PI",
        "resourcesVpcConfig": {
            "subnetIds": [
                "subnet-6782e71e",
                "subnet-e7e761ac"
            ],
            "securityGroupIds": [
                "sg-6979fe18"
            ],
            "vpcId": "vpc-950809ec"
        },
        "status": "CREATING",
        "certificateAuthority": {}
    }
}
```

建立啟用私人端點存取和記錄的新叢集

此範例命令會example在您的預設區域中建立一個名為的叢集，其中停用公用端點存取、啟用私有端點存取並啟用所有記錄類型。

命令：

```
aws eks create-cluster --name example --kubernetes-version 1.12 \
--role-arn arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/example-cluster-
ServiceRole-1XWBQWYSFRE2Q \
--resources-vpc-config
 subnetIds=subnet-0a188dccd2f9a632f,subnet-09290d93da4278664,subnet-0f21dd86e0e91134a,sub
 \
--logging '{"clusterLogging":[{"types":
["api","audit","authenticator","controllerManager","scheduler"],"enabled":true}]}'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "name": "example",
        "arn": "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678910:cluster/example",
        "createdAt": 1565804921.901,
        "version": "1.12",
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::012345678910:role/example-cluster-
ServiceRole-1XWBQWYSFRE2Q",
        "resourcesVpcConfig": {
            "subnetIds": [
                "subnet-0a188dccd2f9a632f",
                "subnet-09290d93da4278664",
                "subnet-0f21dd86e0e91134a",
                "subnet-0173dead68481a583",
                "subnet-051f70a57ed6fcab6",
                "subnet-01322339c5c7de9b4"
            ],
            "securityGroupIds": [
                "sg-0c5b580845a031c10"
            ],
            "vpcId": "vpc-0f622c01f68d4afec",
            "endpointPublicAccess": false,
            "endpointPrivateAccess": true
        },
        "logging": {
            "clusterLogging": [
                {
```

```
                    "types": [
                        "api",
                        "audit",
                        "authenticator",
                        "controllerManager",
                        "scheduler"
                    ],
                    "enabled": true
                }
            ]
        },
        "status": "CREATING",
        "certificateAuthority": {},
        "platformVersion": "eks.3"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateCluster中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立名為 'prod' 的新叢集。

```
New-EKSCluster -Name prod -ResourcesVpcConfig
 @{SubnetIds=@("subnet-0a1b2c3d","subnet-3a2b1c0d");SecurityGroupIds="sg-6979fe18"}
 -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::012345678901:role/eks-service-role"
```

輸出：

```
Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678901:cluster/prod
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/10/2018 9:25:31 PM
Endpoint             :
Name                 : prod
PlatformVersion      : eks.3
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678901:role/eks-service-role
Status               : CREATING
Version              : 1.10
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateCluster式參考中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_cluster(
    client: &aws_sdk_eks::Client,
    name: &str,
    arn: &str,
    subnet_ids: Vec<String>,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_eks::Error> {
    let cluster = client
        .create_cluster()
        .name(name)
        .role_arn(arn)
        .resources_vpc_config(
            VpcConfigRequest::builder()
                .set_subnet_ids(Some(subnet_ids))
                .build(),
        )
        .send()
        .await?;
    println!("cluster created: {:?}", cluster);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateCluster中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`CreateFargateProfile`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateFargateProfile`。

CLI

AWS CLI

示例 1：為具有命名空間的選擇器創建 EKS Fargate 配置文件

下列`create-fargate-profile`範例會為具有命名空間的選取器建立 EKS Fargate 設定檔。

```
aws eks create-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --pod-execution-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile \
    --selectors '[{"namespace": "default"}]'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/a2c72bca-318e-abe8-8ed1-27c6d4892e9e",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-19T12:38:47.368000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "default"
            }
        ],
        "status": "CREATING",
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EKS 使用者指AWS 南中的 Fargate 設定檔-建立 Fargate 設定檔。

示例 2：為具有命名空間和標籤的選擇器創建 EKS Fargate 配置文件

下列`create-fargate-profile`範例會為具有命名空間和標籤的選取器建立 EKS Fargate 設定檔。

```
aws eks create-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --pod-execution-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile \
    --selectors '[{"namespace": "default", "labels": {"labelname1":
 "labelvalue1"}}]'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/88c72bc7-e8a4-fa34-44e4-2f1397224bb3",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-19T12:33:48.125000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "default",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname1": "labelvalue1"
                }
            }
        ],
        "status": "CREATING",
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EKS 使用者指AWS 南中的 Fargate 設定檔-建立 Fargate 設定檔。

範例 3：為具有命名空間和標籤的選取器建立 EKS Fargate 設定檔，以及要啟動網繭的子網路 ID。

下列`create-fargate-profile`範例會為具有命名空間和標籤的選取器建立 EKS Fargate 設定檔，以及要啟動網繭的子網路 ID。

```
aws eks create-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --pod-execution-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile \
    --selectors '[{"namespace": "default", "labels": {"labelname1":
 "labelvalue1"}}]' \
    --subnets '["subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a", "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
 "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"]'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/e8c72bc8-e87b-5eb6-57cb-ed4fe57577e3",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-19T12:35:58.640000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "default",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname1": "labelvalue1"
                }
            }
        ],
        "status": "CREATING",
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EKS 使用者指AWS 南中的 Fargate 設定檔-建立 Fargate 設定檔。

範例 4：為具有多個命名空間和標籤的選取器建立 EKS Fargate 設定檔，以及用來啟動網繭的子網路 ID

下列`create-fargate-profile`範例會為具有多個命名空間和標籤的選取器建立 EKS Fargate 設定檔，以及要啟動網繭的子網路 ID。

```
aws eks create-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --pod-execution-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile \
    --selectors '[{"namespace": "default1", "labels": {"labelname1":
 "labelvalue1", "labelname2": "labelvalue2"}}, {"namespace": "default2",
 "labels": {"labelname1": "labelvalue1", "labelname2": "labelvalue2"}}]' \
    --subnets '["subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a", "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
 "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"]' \
    --tags '{"eks-fargate-profile-key-1": "value-1" , "eks-fargate-profile-
key-2": "value-2"}'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/4cc72bbf-b766-8ee6-8d29-e62748feb3cd",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-19T12:15:55.271000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "default1",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname2": "labelvalue2",
                    "labelname1": "labelvalue1"
                }
```

```
            },
            {
                "namespace": "default2",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname2": "labelvalue2",
                    "labelname1": "labelvalue1"
                }
            }
        ],
        "status": "CREATING",
        "tags": {
            "eks-fargate-profile-key-2": "value-2",
            "eks-fargate-profile-key-1": "value-1"
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EKS 使用者指AWS 南中的 Fargate 設定檔-建立 Fargate 設定檔。

範例 5：使用名稱空間和標籤的萬用字元選取器建立 EKS Fargate 設定檔，以及用來啟動網繭的子網路 ID

下列`create-fargate-profile`範例會為具有多個命名空間和標籤的選取器建立 EKS Fargate 設定檔，以及要啟動網繭的子網路 ID。

```
aws eks create-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --pod-execution-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile \
    --selectors '[{"namespace": "prod*", "labels": {"labelname*?": "*value1"}},
 {"namespace": "*dev*", "labels": {"labelname*?": "*value*"}}]' \
    --subnets '["subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a", "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
 "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"]' \
    --tags '{"eks-fargate-profile-key-1": "value-1" , "eks-fargate-profile-
key-2": "value-2"}'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
```

```
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/e8c72bd6-5966-0bfe-b77b-1802893e5a6f",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-19T13:05:20.550000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "prod*",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname*?": "*value1"
                }
            },
            {
                "namespace": "*dev*",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname*?": "*value*"
                }
            }
        ],
        "status": "CREATING",
        "tags": {
            "eks-fargate-profile-key-2": "value-2",
            "eks-fargate-profile-key-1": "value-1"
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EKS 使用者指AWS 南中的 Fargate 設定檔-建立 Fargate 設定檔。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateFargateProfile中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會為您的 Amazon EKS 叢集建立 AWS Fargate 設定檔。您必須在叢集中至少有一個 Fargate 設定檔，才能在 Fargate 基礎結構上排程網繭。

```
New-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName EKSFargateProfile -ClusterName
 TEST -Subnet "subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0", "subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae"
 -PodExecutionRoleArn arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole -Selector @{Namespace="default"}
```

輸出：

```
ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:38:21 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargateProfile/20b7a11b-8292-41c1-bc56-ffa5e60f6224
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargateProfile
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : CREATING
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateFargateProfile式參考中的。

搭`CreateNodegroup`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateNodegroup`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：為 Amazon EKS 叢集建立受管節點群組

下列`create-nodegroup`範例會為 Amazon EKS 叢集建立受管節點群組。

```
aws eks create-nodegroup \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --nodegroup-name my-eks-nodegroup \
    --node-role arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --subnets "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72" "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d"
 "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a" \
    --scaling-config minSize=1,maxSize=3,desiredSize=1 \
```

```
    --region us-east-2
```

輸出：

```
{
    "nodegroup": {
        "nodegroupName": "my-eks-nodegroup",
        "nodegroupArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-
cluster/my-eks-nodegroup/bac7550f-b8b8-5fbb-4f3e-7502a931119e",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "version": "1.26",
        "releaseVersion": "1.26.12-20240329",
        "createdAt": "2024-04-04T13:19:32.260000-04:00",
        "modifiedAt": "2024-04-04T13:19:32.260000-04:00",
        "status": "CREATING",
        "capacityType": "ON_DEMAND",
        "scalingConfig": {
            "minSize": 1,
            "maxSize": 3,
            "desiredSize": 1
        },
        "instanceTypes": [
            "t3.medium"
        ],
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72, subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d,
 subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
        ],
        "amiType": "AL2_x86_64",
        "nodeRole": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "diskSize": 20,
        "health": {
            "issues": []
        },
        "updateConfig": {
            "maxUnavailable": 1
        },
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EKS 使用者指南中的建立受管節點群組。

範例 2：使用自訂執行個體類型和磁碟大小為 Amazon EKS 叢集建立受管節點群組

下列`create-nodegroup`範例會為具有自訂執行個體類型和磁碟大小的 Amazon EKS 叢集建立受管節點群組。

```
aws eks create-nodegroup \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --nodegroup-name my-eks-nodegroup \
    --node-role arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --subnets "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72" "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d"
 "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a" \
    --scaling-config minSize=1,maxSize=3,desiredSize=1 \
    --capacity-type ON_DEMAND \
    --instance-types 'm5.large' \
    --disk-size 50 \
    --region us-east-2
```

輸出：

```
{
    "nodegroup": {
        "nodegroupName": "my-eks-nodegroup",
        "nodegroupArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-
cluster/my-eks-nodegroup/c0c7551b-e4f9-73d9-992c-a450fdb82322",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "version": "1.26",
        "releaseVersion": "1.26.12-20240329",
        "createdAt": "2024-04-04T13:46:07.595000-04:00",
        "modifiedAt": "2024-04-04T13:46:07.595000-04:00",
        "status": "CREATING",
        "capacityType": "ON_DEMAND",
        "scalingConfig": {
            "minSize": 1,
            "maxSize": 3,
            "desiredSize": 1
        },
        "instanceTypes": [
            "m5.large"
        ],
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
```

```
        ],
        "amiType": "AL2_x86_64",
        "nodeRole": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "diskSize": 50,
        "health": {
            "issues": []
        },
        "updateConfig": {
            "maxUnavailable": 1
        },
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EKS 使用者指南中的建立受管節點群組。

範例 3：使用自訂執行個體類型、磁碟大小、ami 類型、容量類型、更新設定、標籤、污跡和標籤，為 Amazon EKS 叢集建立受管節點群組。

下列`create-nodegroup`範例會為 Amazon EKS 叢集建立受管節點群組，其中包含自訂執行個體類型、磁碟大小、ami 類型、容量類型、更新設定、標籤、污點和標籤。

```
aws eks create-nodegroup  \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --nodegroup-name my-eks-nodegroup \
    --node-role arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name \
    --subnets "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72" "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d"
 "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a" \
    --scaling-config minSize=1,maxSize=5,desiredSize=4 \
    --instance-types 't3.large' \
    --disk-size 50 \
    --ami-type AL2_x86_64 \
    --capacity-type SPOT \
    --update-config maxUnavailable=2 \
    --labels '{"my-eks-nodegroup-label-1": "value-1" , "my-eks-nodegroup-
label-2": "value-2"}' \
    --taints '{"key": "taint-key-1" , "value": "taint-value-1", "effect":
 "NO_EXECUTE"}' \
    --tags '{"my-eks-nodegroup-key-1": "value-1" , "my-eks-nodegroup-key-2":
 "value-2"}'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "nodegroup": {
        "nodegroupName": "my-eks-nodegroup",
        "nodegroupArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-
cluster/my-eks-nodegroup/88c75524-97af-0cb9-a9c5-7c0423ab5314",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "version": "1.26",
        "releaseVersion": "1.26.12-20240329",
        "createdAt": "2024-04-04T14:05:07.940000-04:00",
        "modifiedAt": "2024-04-04T14:05:07.940000-04:00",
        "status": "CREATING",
        "capacityType": "SPOT",
        "scalingConfig": {
            "minSize": 1,
            "maxSize": 5,
            "desiredSize": 4
        },
        "instanceTypes": [
            "t3.large"
        ],
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
        ],
        "amiType": "AL2_x86_64",
        "nodeRole": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "labels": {
            "my-eks-nodegroup-label-2": "value-2",
            "my-eks-nodegroup-label-1": "value-1"
        },
        "taints": [
            {
                "key": "taint-key-1",
                "value": "taint-value-1",
                "effect": "NO_EXECUTE"
            }
        ],
        "diskSize": 50,
        "health": {
            "issues": []
        },
        "updateConfig": {
```

```
            "maxUnavailable": 2
        },
        "tags": {
            "my-eks-nodegroup-key-1": "value-1",
            "my-eks-nodegroup-key-2": "value-2"
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EKS 使用者指南中的建立受管節點群組。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateNodegroup中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會為 Amazon EKS 叢集建立受管工作者節點群組。您只能為叢集建立一個等於叢集目前 Kubernetes 版本的節點群組。所有節點群組都會使用叢集的相應次要 Kubernetes 版本的最新 AMI 發行版本建立。

```
New-EKSNodeGroup -NodeGroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -AmiType "AL2_x86_64"
 -DiskSize 40 -ClusterName "PROD" -ScalingConfig_DesiredSize 2 -
ScalingConfig_MinSize 2 -ScalingConfig_MaxSize 5 -InstanceType t3.large
 -NodeRole "arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole" -Subnet
 "subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691","subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4"
```

輸出：

```
AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName    : PROD
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
```

```
RemoteAccess    :
Resources       :
ScalingConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status          : CREATING
Subnets         : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags            : {}
Version         : 1.14
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateNodegroup式參考中的。

搭`DeleteCluster`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteCluster`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除 Amazon EKS 群集控制平面

下列`delete-cluster`範例會刪除 Amazon EKS 叢集控制平面。

```
aws eks delete-cluster \
    --name my-eks-cluster
```

輸出：

```
{
    "cluster": {
        "name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "arn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:cluster/my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-14T11:31:44.348000-04:00",
        "version": "1.27",
        "endpoint": "https://DALSJ343KE23J3RN45653DSKJTT647TYD.yl4.us-
east-2.eks.amazonaws.com",
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster-
ServiceRole-zMF6CBakwwbW",
        "resourcesVpcConfig": {
            "subnetIds": [
                "subnet-0fb75d2d8401716e7",
                "subnet-02184492f67a3d0f9",
```

```
                "subnet-04098063527aab776",
                "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72",
                "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
                "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
            ],
            "securityGroupIds": [
                "sg-0c1327f6270afbb36"
            ],
            "clusterSecurityGroupId": "sg-01c84d09d70f39a7f",
            "vpcId": "vpc-0012b8e1cc0abb17d",
            "endpointPublicAccess": true,
            "endpointPrivateAccess": true,
            "publicAccessCidrs": [
                "0.0.0.0/0"
            ]
        },
        "kubernetesNetworkConfig": {
            "serviceIpv4Cidr": "10.100.0.0/16",
            "ipFamily": "ipv4"
        },
        "logging": {
            "clusterLogging": [
                {
                    "types": [
                        "api",
                        "audit",
                        "authenticator",
                        "controllerManager",
                        "scheduler"
                    ],
                    "enabled": true
                }
            ]
        },
        "identity": {
            "oidc": {
                "issuer": "https://oidc.eks.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/id/
DALSJ343KE23J3RN45653DSKJTT647TYD"
            }
        },
        "status": "DELETING",
        "certificateAuthority": {
            "data": "XXX_CA_DATA_XXX"
        },
```

```
        "platformVersion": "eks.16",
        "tags": {
            "aws:cloudformation:stack-name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster",
            "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
            "karpenter.sh/discovery": "my-eks-cluster",
            "aws:cloudformation:stack-id": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-
east-2:111122223333:stack/eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster/e752ea00-e217-11ee-
beae-0a9599c8c7ed",
            "auto-delete": "no",
            "eksctl.cluster.k8s.io/v1alpha1/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
            "EKS-Cluster-Name": "my-eks-cluster",
            "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-oidc-enabled": "true",
            "aws:cloudformation:logical-id": "ControlPlane",
            "alpha.eksctl.io/eksctl-version": "0.173.0-dev
+a7ee89342.2024-03-01T03:40:57Z",
            "Name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster/ControlPlane"
        },
        "accessConfig": {
            "authenticationMode": "API_AND_CONFIG_MAP"
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EKS 使用者指南中的刪除 Amazon EKS 叢集。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteCluster中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會刪除 Amazon EKS 叢集控制平面。

```
Remove-EKSCluster -Name "DEV-KUBE-CL"
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSCluster (DeleteCluster)" on target "DEV-KUBE-
CL".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

```
Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/DEV-KUBE-CL
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/25/2019 9:33:25 AM
Endpoint             : https://02E6D31E3E4F8C15D7BE7F58D527776A.yl4.us-
west-2.eks.amazonaws.com
Identity             : Amazon.EKS.Model.Identity
Logging              : Amazon.EKS.Model.Logging
Name                 : DEV-KUBE-CL
PlatformVersion      : eks.7
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/eks-iam-role
Status               : DELETING
Tags                 : {}
Version              : 1.14
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteCluster式參考中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn remove_cluster(
    client: &aws_sdk_eks::Client,
    name: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_eks::Error> {
    let cluster_deleted = client.delete_cluster().name(name).send().await?;
    println!("cluster deleted: {:?}", cluster_deleted);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteCluster中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭DeleteFargateProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteFargateProfile。

CLI

AWS CLI

示例 1：為具有命名空間的選擇器創建 EKS Fargate 配置文件

下列delete-fargate-profile範例會為具有命名空間的選取器建立 EKS Fargate 設定檔。

```
aws eks delete-fargate-profile \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile
```

輸出：

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/1ac72bb3-3fc6-2631-f1e1-98bff53bed62",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-19T11:48:39.975000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "default",
                "labels": {
                    "foo": "bar"
                }
            }
        ],
        "status": "DELETING",
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

有關更多信息，請參閱 Amazon EKS 用戶指南中的 F AWS argate 配置文件-刪除法門。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteFargateProfile中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會刪除 AWS Fargate 設定檔。當您刪除 Fargate 設定檔時，任何使用該設定檔建立的 Fargate 上執行的網繭都會遭到刪除。

```
Remove-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName "EKSFargate" -ClusterName "TEST"
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSFargateProfile (DeleteFargateProfile)" on
 target "EKSFargate".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:34:47 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargate/42b7a119-e16b-a279-ce97-bdf303adec92
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargate
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : DELETING
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteFargateProfile式參考中的。

搭`DeleteNodegroup`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteNodegroup`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：刪除 Amazon EKS 叢集的受管節點群組

下列`delete-nodegroup`範例會刪除 Amazon EKS 叢集的受管節點群組。

```
aws eks delete-nodegroup \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --nodegroup-name my-eks-nodegroup
```

輸出：

```
{
    "nodegroup": {
        "nodegroupName": "my-eks-nodegroup",
        "nodegroupArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-
cluster/my-eks-nodegroup/1ec75f5f-0e21-dcc0-b46e-f9c442685cd8",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "version": "1.26",
        "releaseVersion": "1.26.12-20240329",
        "createdAt": "2024-04-08T13:25:15.033000-04:00",
        "modifiedAt": "2024-04-08T13:25:31.252000-04:00",
        "status": "DELETING",
        "capacityType": "SPOT",
        "scalingConfig": {
            "minSize": 1,
            "maxSize": 5,
            "desiredSize": 4
        },
        "instanceTypes": [
            "t3.large"
        ],
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
        ],
        "amiType": "AL2_x86_64",
        "nodeRole": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "labels": {
            "my-eks-nodegroup-label-2": "value-2",
```

```
            "my-eks-nodegroup-label-1": "value-1"
        },
        "taints": [
            {
                "key": "taint-key-1",
                "value": "taint-value-1",
                "effect": "NO_EXECUTE"
            }
        ],
        "diskSize": 50,
        "health": {
            "issues": []
        },
        "updateConfig": {
            "maxUnavailable": 2
        },
        "tags": {
            "my-eks-nodegroup-key-1": "value-1",
            "my-eks-nodegroup-key-2": "value-2"
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteNodegroup中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會刪除叢集的 Amazon EKS 節點群組。

```
Remove-EKSNodegroup -NodegroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -ClusterName "PROD"
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSNodegroup (DeleteNodegroup)" on target
 "ProdEKSNodeGroup".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

```
AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName    : PROD
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 11:01:16 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupResources
ScalingConfig  : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status         : DELETING
Subnets        : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags           : {}
Version        : 1.14
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteNodegroup式參考中的。

搭`DescribeCluster`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeCluster`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述在您的 Amazon EKS 叢集中主動執行 EKS 附加元件

下列`describe-cluster`範例在 Amazon EKS 叢集中主動執行 EKS 外掛程式。

```
aws eks describe-cluster \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "cluster": {
        "name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "arn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:cluster/my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-03-14T11:31:44.348000-04:00",
        "version": "1.26",
        "endpoint": "https://JSA79429HJDASKJDJ8223829MNDNASW.yl4.us-
east-2.eks.amazonaws.com",
        "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster-
ServiceRole-zMF6CBakwwbW",
        "resourcesVpcConfig": {
            "subnetIds": [
                "subnet-0fb75d2d8401716e7",
                "subnet-02184492f67a3d0f9",
                "subnet-04098063527aab776",
                "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72",
                "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
                "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
            ],
            "securityGroupIds": [
                "sg-0c1327f6270afbb36"
            ],
            "clusterSecurityGroupId": "sg-01c84d09d70f39a7f",
            "vpcId": "vpc-0012b8e1cc0abb17d",
            "endpointPublicAccess": true,
            "endpointPrivateAccess": true,
            "publicAccessCidrs": [
                "22.19.18.2/32"
            ]
        },
        "kubernetesNetworkConfig": {
            "serviceIpv4Cidr": "10.100.0.0/16",
            "ipFamily": "ipv4"
        },
        "logging": {
            "clusterLogging": [
                {
                    "types": [
                        "api",
                        "audit",
                        "authenticator",
                        "controllerManager",
                        "scheduler"
                    ],
                    "enabled": true
```

```
                }
            ]
        },
        "identity": {
            "oidc": {
                "issuer": "https://oidc.eks.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/id/
JSA79429HJDASKJDJ8223829MNDNASW"
            }
        },
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "certificateAuthority": {
            "data": "CA_DATA_STRING..."
        },
        "platformVersion": "eks.14",
        "tags": {
            "aws:cloudformation:stack-name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster",
            "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
            "karpenter.sh/discovery": "my-eks-cluster",
            "aws:cloudformation:stack-id": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-
east-2:111122223333:stack/eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster/e752ea00-e217-11ee-
beae-0a9599c8c7ed",
            "auto-delete": "no",
            "eksctl.cluster.k8s.io/v1alpha1/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
            "EKS-Cluster-Name": "my-eks-cluster",
            "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-oidc-enabled": "true",
            "aws:cloudformation:logical-id": "ControlPlane",
            "alpha.eksctl.io/eksctl-version": "0.173.0-dev
+a7ee89342.2024-03-01T03:40:57Z",
            "Name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster/ControlPlane"
        },
        "health": {
            "issues": []
        },
        "accessConfig": {
            "authenticationMode": "API_AND_CONFIG_MAP"
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeCluster中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會傳回有關 Amazon EKS 叢集的描述性資訊。

```
Get-EKSCluster -Name "PROD"
```

輸出：

```
Arn                  : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD
CertificateAuthority : Amazon.EKS.Model.Certificate
ClientRequestToken   :
CreatedAt            : 12/25/2019 6:46:17 AM
Endpoint             : https://669608765450FBBE54D1D78A3D71B72C.gr8.us-
west-2.eks.amazonaws.com
Identity             : Amazon.EKS.Model.Identity
Logging              : Amazon.EKS.Model.Logging
Name                 : PROD
PlatformVersion      : eks.7
ResourcesVpcConfig   : Amazon.EKS.Model.VpcConfigResponse
RoleArn              : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/eks-iam-role
Status               : ACTIVE
Tags                 : {}
Version              : 1.14
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeCluster式參考中的。

搭`DescribeFargateProfile`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeFargateProfile`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述 Fargate 配置文件

下列`describe-fargate-profile`範例說明 Fargate 設定檔。

```
aws eks describe-fargate-profile \
```

```
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --fargate-profile-name my-fargate-profile
```

輸出：

```
{
    "fargateProfile": {
        "fargateProfileName": "my-fargate-profile",
        "fargateProfileArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/
my-eks-cluster/my-fargate-profile/96c766ce-43d2-f9c9-954c-647334391198",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "createdAt": "2024-04-11T10:42:52.486000-04:00",
        "podExecutionRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/eksctl-my-eks-
cluster-farga-FargatePodExecutionRole-1htfAaJdJUEO",
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72"
        ],
        "selectors": [
            {
                "namespace": "prod*",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname*?": "*value1"
                }
            },
            {
                "namespace": "*dev*",
                "labels": {
                    "labelname*?": "*value*"
                }
            }
        ],
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "tags": {
            "eks-fargate-profile-key-2": "value-2",
            "eks-fargate-profile-key-1": "value-1"
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeFargateProfile中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會傳回 AWS Fargate 設定檔的描述性資訊。

```
Get-EKSFargateProfile -FargateProfileName "EKSFargate" -ClusterName "TEST"
```

輸出：

```
ClusterName         : TEST
CreatedAt           : 12/26/2019 12:34:47 PM
FargateProfileArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:012345678912:fargateprofile/TEST/
EKSFargate/42b7a119-e16b-a279-ce97-bdf303adec92
FargateProfileName  : EKSFargate
PodExecutionRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/
AmazonEKSFargatePodExecutionRole
Selectors           : {Amazon.EKS.Model.FargateProfileSelector}
Status              : ACTIVE
Subnets             : {subnet-0cd976f08d5fbfaae, subnet-02f6ff500ff2067a0}
Tags                : {}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeFargateProfile式參考中的。

搭`DescribeNodegroup`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeNodegroup`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述 Amazon EKS 叢集的受管節點群組

下列`describe-nodegroup`範例說明 Amazon EKS 叢集的受管節點群組。

```
aws eks describe-nodegroup \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster \
    --nodegroup-name my-eks-nodegroup
```

輸出：

```
{
    "nodegroup": {
        "nodegroupName": "my-eks-nodegroup",
        "nodegroupArn": "arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-
cluster/my-eks-nodegroup/a8c75f2f-df78-a72f-4063-4b69af3de5b1",
        "clusterName": "my-eks-cluster",
        "version": "1.26",
        "releaseVersion": "1.26.12-20240329",
        "createdAt": "2024-04-08T11:42:10.555000-04:00",
        "modifiedAt": "2024-04-08T11:44:12.402000-04:00",
        "status": "ACTIVE",
        "capacityType": "ON_DEMAND",
        "scalingConfig": {
            "minSize": 1,
            "maxSize": 3,
            "desiredSize": 1
        },
        "instanceTypes": [
            "t3.medium"
        ],
        "subnets": [
            "subnet-0e2907431c9988b72",
            "subnet-04ad87f71c6e5ab4d",
            "subnet-09d912bb63ef21b9a"
        ],
        "amiType": "AL2_x86_64",
        "nodeRole": "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/role-name",
        "labels": {},
        "resources": {
            "autoScalingGroups": [
                {
                    "name": "eks-my-eks-nodegroup-a8c75f2f-df78-
a72f-4063-4b69af3de5b1"
                }
            ]
        },
        "diskSize": 20,
        "health": {
            "issues": []
        },
        "updateConfig": {
            "maxUnavailable": 1
```

```
        },
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeNodegroup中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會傳回有關 Amazon EKS 節點群組的描述性資訊。

```
Get-EKSNodegroup -NodegroupName "ProdEKSNodeGroup" -ClusterName "PROD"
```

輸出：

```
AmiType        : AL2_x86_64
ClusterName    : PROD
CreatedAt      : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
DiskSize       : 40
Health         : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupHealth
InstanceTypes  : {t3.large}
Labels         : {}
ModifiedAt     : 12/25/2019 10:16:45 AM
NodegroupArn   : arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:nodegroup/PROD/
ProdEKSNodeGroup/7eb79e47-82b6-04d9-e984-95110db6fa85
NodegroupName  : ProdEKSNodeGroup
NodeRole       : arn:aws:iam::012345678912:role/NodeInstanceRole
ReleaseVersion : 1.14.7-20190927
RemoteAccess   :
Resources      :
ScalingConfig  : Amazon.EKS.Model.NodegroupScalingConfig
Status         : CREATING
Subnets        : {subnet-0d1a9fff35efa7691, subnet-0a3f4928edbc224d4}
Tags           : {}
Version        : 1.14
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeNodegroup式參考中的。

搭DescribeUpdate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeUpdate。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述叢集的更新

下列describe-update範例說明名為的叢集的更新。

```
aws eks describe-update \
    --name my-eks-cluster \
    --update-id 10bddb13-a71b-425a-b0a6-71cd03e59161
```

輸出：

```
{
    "update": {
        "id": "10bddb13-a71b-425a-b0a6-71cd03e59161",
        "status": "Successful",
        "type": "EndpointAccessUpdate",
        "params": [
            {
                "type": "EndpointPublicAccess",
                "value": "false"
            },
            {
                "type": "EndpointPrivateAccess",
                "value": "true"
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": "2024-03-14T10:01:26.297000-04:00",
        "errors": []
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EKS 使用者指南中的更新 Amazon EKS 叢集 Kubernetes 版本。

範例 2：描述叢集的更新

下列describe-update範例說明名為的叢集的更新。

```
aws eks describe-update \
    --name my-eks-cluster \
    --update-id e4994991-4c0f-475a-a040-427e6da52966
```

輸出：

```
{
    "update": {
        "id": "e4994991-4c0f-475a-a040-427e6da52966",
        "status": "Successful",
        "type": "AssociateEncryptionConfig",
        "params": [
            {
                "type": "EncryptionConfig",
                "value": "[{\"resources\":[\"secrets\"],\"provider\":{\"keyArn\":
\"arn:aws:kms:region-code:account:key/key\"}}]"
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": "2024-03-14T11:01:26.297000-04:00",
        "errors": []
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EKS 使用者指南中的更新 Amazon EKS 叢集 Kubernetes 版本。

範例 3：描述叢集的更新

下列describe-update範例說明名為的叢集的更新。

```
aws eks describe-update \
    --name my-eks-cluster \
    --update-id b5f0ba18-9a87-4450-b5a0-825e6e84496f
```

輸出：

```
{
    "update": {
        "id": "b5f0ba18-9a87-4450-b5a0-825e6e84496f",
```

```
        "status": "Successful",
        "type": "VersionUpdate",
        "params": [
            {
                "type": "Version",
                "value": "1.29"
            },
            {
                "type": "PlatformVersion",
                "value": "eks.1"
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": "2024-03-14T12:05:26.297000-04:00",
        "errors": []
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EKS 使用者指南中的更新 Amazon EKS 叢集 Kubernetes 版本。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeUpdate中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會傳回針對 Amazon EKS 叢集或關聯受管節點群組更新的描述性資訊。

```
Get-EKSUpdate -Name "PROD" -UpdateId "ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726"
```

輸出：

```
CreatedAt : 12/25/2019 5:03:07 PM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : Successful
Type      : LoggingUpdate
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeUpdate式參考中的。

搭`ListClusters`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListClusters`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 Amazon EKS 群集中名為 `` my-eks-cluster 的所有已安裝的附加組件

下列`list-clusters`範例會列出名為 my-eks-cluster的 Amazon EKS 叢集中所有已安裝的附加元件。

```
aws eks list-clusters
```

輸出：

```
{
    "clusters": [
        "prod",
        "qa",
        "stage",
        "my-eks-cluster"
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListClusters中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會列出您在指定區域 AWS 帳戶 中的 Amazon EKS 叢集。

```
Get-EKSClusterList
```

輸出：

```
 PROD
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListClusters式參考中的。

搭`ListFargateProfiles`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListFargateProfiles`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 Amazon EKS 集群中名為 `` 的所有遠端配置文件 my-eks-cluster

下列`list-fargate-profiles`範例列出 Amazon EKS 叢集中名為的所有遠端設定檔。 my-eks-cluster

```
aws eks list-fargate-profiles \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster
```

輸出：

```
{
    "fargateProfileNames": [
        "my-fargate-profile"
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListFargateProfiles中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會列出與指定區域中指定叢集相關聯的 AWS AWS 帳戶 Fargate 設定檔。

```
Get-EKSFargateProfileList -ClusterName "TEST"
```

輸出：

```
EKSFargate
EKSFargateProfile
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListFargateProfiles式參考中的。

搭ListNodegroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListNodegroups。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 Amazon EKS 叢集中的所有節點群組

下列list-nodegroups範例會列出 Amazon EKS 叢集中的所有節點群組。

```
aws eks list-nodegroups \
    --cluster-name my-eks-cluster
```

輸出：

```
{
    "nodegroups": [
        "my-eks-managed-node-group",
        "my-eks-nodegroup"
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListNodegroups中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式列出與指定區域中指定叢集相關聯的 Amazon EKS 節點群組。 AWS 帳戶

```
Get-EKSNodegroupList -ClusterName PROD
```

輸出：

```
 ProdEKSNodeGroup
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListNodegroups式參考中的。

搭`ListTagsForResource`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTagsForResource`。

CLI

AWS CLI

示例 1：列出 Amazon EKS 集群 ARN 的所有標籤

下列`list-tags-for-resource`範例會列出 Amazon EKS 叢集 ARN 的所有標籤。

```
aws eks list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:cluster/my-eks-cluster
```

輸出：

```
{
    "tags": {
        "aws:cloudformation:stack-name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "karpenter.sh/discovery": "my-eks-cluster",
        "aws:cloudformation:stack-id": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-
east-2:111122223333:stack/eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster/e752ea00-e217-11ee-
beae-0a9599c8c7ed",
        "auto-delete": "no",
        "eksctl.cluster.k8s.io/v1alpha1/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "EKS-Cluster-Name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-oidc-enabled": "true",
        "aws:cloudformation:logical-id": "ControlPlane",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/eksctl-version": "0.173.0-dev
+a7ee89342.2024-03-01T03:40:57Z",
        "Name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-cluster/ControlPlane"
    }
}
```

示例 2：列出 Amazon EKS 節點組 ARN 的所有標籤

下列`list-tags-for-resource`範例會列出 Amazon EKS 節點群組 ARN 的所有標籤。

```
aws eks list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-cluster/
my-eks-managed-node-group/60c71ed2-2cfb-020f-a5f4-ad32477f198c
```

輸出：

```
{
    "tags": {
        "aws:cloudformation:stack-name": "eksctl-my-eks-cluster-nodegroup-my-eks-
managed-node-group",
        "aws:cloudformation:stack-id": "arn:aws:cloudformation:us-
east-2:111122223333:stack/eksctl-my-eks-cluster-nodegroup-my-eks-managed-node-
group/eaa20310-e219-11ee-b851-0ab9ad8228ff",
        "eksctl.cluster.k8s.io/v1alpha1/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "EKS-Cluster-Name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/nodegroup-type": "managed",
        "NodeGroup Name 1": "my-eks-managed-node-group",
        "k8s.io/cluster-autoscaler/enabled": "true",
        "nodegroup-role": "worker",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/cluster-name": "my-eks-cluster",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/nodegroup-name": "my-eks-managed-node-group",
        "karpenter.sh/discovery": "my-eks-cluster",
        "NodeGroup Name 2": "AmazonLinux-Linux-Managed-NG-v1-26-v1",
        "auto-delete": "no",
        "k8s.io/cluster-autoscaler/my-eks-cluster": "owned",
        "aws:cloudformation:logical-id": "ManagedNodeGroup",
        "alpha.eksctl.io/eksctl-version": "0.173.0-dev
+a7ee89342.2024-03-01T03:40:57Z"
    }
}
```

示例 3：要列出 Amazon EKS Fargate 配置文件 ARNe 上的所有標籤

下列`list-tags-for-resource`範例列出 Amazon EKS Fargate 設定檔 ARN 的所有標籤。

```
aws eks list-tags-for-resource  \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:fargateprofile/my-eks-
cluster/my-fargate-profile/d6c76780-e541-0725-c816-36754cab734b
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "tags": {
        "eks-fargate-profile-key-2": "value-2",
        "eks-fargate-profile-key-1": "value-1"
    }
}
```

示例 4：列出 Amazon EKS 附加 ARN 的所有標籤

下列`list-tags-for-resource`範例會列出 Amazon EKS 附加元件 ARN 的所有標籤。

```
aws eks list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:addon/my-eks-cluster/vpc-cni/0ec71efc-98dd-3203-60b0-4b939b2a5e5f
```

輸出：

```
{
    "tags": {
        "eks-addon-key-2": "value-2",
        "eks-addon-key-1": "value-1"
    }
}
```

範例 5：列出 Amazon EKS OIDC 身分識別提供者 ARN 的所有標籤

下列`list-tags-for-resource`範例會列出 Amazon EKS OIDC 身分識別提供者 ARN 的所有標籤。

```
aws eks list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:identityproviderconfig/my-eks-cluster/oidc/my-identity-provider/8ac76722-78e4-cec1-ed76-d49eea058622
```

輸出：

```
{
    "tags": {
        "my-identity-provider": "test"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListTagsForResource中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會列出 Amazon EKS 資源的標籤。

```
Get-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD"
```

輸出：

```
Key  Value
---  -----
Name EKSPRODCLUSTER
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListTagsForResource式參考中的。

搭`ListUpdates`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUpdates`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出叢集的更新

此範例命令會列出您預設區域`example`中名稱之叢集的目前更新。

命令：

```
aws eks list-updates --name example
```

輸出：

```
{
    "updateIds": [
        "10bddb13-a71b-425a-b0a6-71cd03e59161"
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListUpdates中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會列出與指定區域中的 Amazon EKS 叢集或受管節點群組相關聯的 AWS 帳戶更新。

```
Get-EKSUpdateList -Name "PROD"
```

輸出：

```
ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListUpdates式參考中的。

搭`TagResource`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TagResource`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要將指定的標籤新增至 Amazon EKS 叢集

下列`tag-resource`範例會將指定的標籤新增至 Amazon EKS 叢集。

```
aws eks tag-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:cluster/my-eks-cluster \
    --tag 'my-eks-cluster-test-1=test-value-1,my-eks-cluster-dev-1=dev-value-2'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 2：若要將指定的標籤新增至 Amazon EKS 節點群組

下列`tag-resource`範例會將指定的標籤新增至 Amazon EKS 節點群組。

```
aws eks tag-resource \
```

```
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-cluster/
my-eks-managed-node-group/60c71ed2-2cfb-020f-a5f4-ad32477f198c \
    --tag 'my-eks-nodegroup-test-1=test-value-1,my-eks-nodegroup-dev-1=dev-
value-2'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考TagResource中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會將指定的標籤與指定 resourceArn 的資源產生關聯。

```
Add-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD"
 -Tag @{Name = "EKSPRODCLUSTER"}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程TagResource式參考中的。

搭`UntagResource`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UntagResource`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要從 Amazon EKS 叢集刪除指定的標籤

下列`untag-resource`範例會從 Amazon EKS 叢集刪除指定的標籤。

```
aws eks untag-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:cluster/my-eks-cluster \
    --tag-keys "my-eks-cluster-test-1" "my-eks-cluster-dev-1"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 2：若要從 Amazon EKS 節點群組中刪除指定的標籤

下列`untag-resource`範例會從 Amazon EKS 節點群組刪除指定的標籤。

```
aws eks untag-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:eks:us-east-2:111122223333:nodegroup/my-eks-cluster/
my-eks-managed-node-group/60c71ed2-2cfb-020f-a5f4-ad32477f198c \
    --tag-keys "my-eks-nodegroup-test-1" "my-eks-nodegroup-dev-1"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UntagResource中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會從 EKS 資源刪除指定的標籤。

```
Remove-EKSResourceTag -ResourceArn "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/
PROD" -TagKey "Name"
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-EKSResourceTag (UntagResource)" on target
 "arn:aws:eks:us-west-2:012345678912:cluster/PROD".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UntagResource式參考中的。

搭`UpdateClusterConfig`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateClusterConfig`。

CLI

AWS CLI

更新叢集端點存取

此範例命令會更新叢集，以停用端點公開存取並啟用私有端點存取。

命令：

```
aws eks update-cluster-config --name example \
--resources-vpc-config endpointPublicAccess=false,endpointPrivateAccess=true
```

輸出：

```
{
    "update": {
        "id": "ec883c93-2e9e-407c-a22f-8f6fa6e67d4f",
        "status": "InProgress",
        "type": "EndpointAccessUpdate",
        "params": [
            {
                "type": "EndpointPublicAccess",
                "value": "false"
            },
            {
                "type": "EndpointPrivateAccess",
                "value": "true"
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": 1565806986.506,
        "errors": []
    }
}
```

若要啟用叢集的記錄

此範例命令會啟用名為的叢集的所有叢集控制平面記錄類型`example`。

命令：

```
aws eks update-cluster-config --name example \
--logging '{"clusterLogging":[{"types":
["api","audit","authenticator","controllerManager","scheduler"],"enabled":true}]}'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "update": {
        "id": "7551c64b-1d27-4b1e-9f8e-c45f056eb6fd",
```

```
        "status": "InProgress",
        "type": "LoggingUpdate",
        "params": [
            {
                "type": "ClusterLogging",
                "value": "{\"clusterLogging\":[{\"types\":[\"api\",\"audit\",
\"authenticator\",\"controllerManager\",\"scheduler\"],\"enabled\":true}]}"
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": 1565807210.37,
        "errors": []
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateClusterConfig中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：更新 Amazon EKS 叢集組態。您的叢集會在更新期間繼續運作。

```
Update-EKSClusterConfig -Name "PROD" -Logging_ClusterLogging
 @{Types="api","audit","authenticator","controllerManager","scheduler",Enabled="True"}
```

輸出：

```
CreatedAt : 12/25/2019 5:03:07 PM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ee708232-7d2e-4ed7-9270-d0b5176f0726
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : InProgress
Type      : LoggingUpdate
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateClusterConfig式參考中的。

搭`UpdateClusterVersion`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateClusterVersion`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將名為 my-eks-cluster `的 Amazon EKS 叢集更新為指定的 Kubernetes 版本

下列`update-cluster-version`範例會將 Amazon EKS 叢集更新為指定的 Kubernetes 版本。

```
aws eks update-cluster-version \
    --name my-eks-cluster \
    --kubernetes-version 1.27
```

輸出：

```
{
    "update": {
        "id": "e4091a28-ea14-48fd-a8c7-975aeb469e8a",
        "status": "InProgress",
        "type": "VersionUpdate",
        "params": [
            {
                "type": "Version",
                "value": "1.27"
            },
            {
                "type": "PlatformVersion",
                "value": "eks.16"
            }
        ],
        "createdAt": "2024-04-12T16:56:01.082000-04:00",
        "errors": []
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EKS 使用者指南中的更新 Amazon EKS 叢集 Kubernetes 版本。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateClusterVersion中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令程式會將 Amazon EKS 叢集更新為指定的 Kubernetes 版本。您的叢集會在更新期間繼續運作。

```
Update-EKSClusterVersion -Name "PROD-KUBE-CL" -Version 1.14
```

輸出：

```
CreatedAt : 12/26/2019 9:50:37 AM
Errors    : {}
Id        : ef186eff-3b3a-4c25-bcfc-3dcdf9e898a8
Params    : {Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam, Amazon.EKS.Model.UpdateParam}
Status    : InProgress
Type      : VersionUpdate
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateClusterVersion式參考中的。

使用 SDK 的 Elastic Beanstalk 的代碼示例 AWS

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Elastic Beanstalk 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- Elastic Beanstalk 開發人員指南 — 有關 Elastic Beanstalk 的更多信息。
- Elastic Beanstalk API 參考 — 有關所有可用 Elastic Beanstalk 動作的詳細信息。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 SDK 執行 Elastic Beanstalk 的動作 AWS

- 搭DescribeApplications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAvailableSolutionStacks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

使用 SDK 執行 Elastic Beanstalk 的動作 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Elastic Beanstalk 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭DescribeApplications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAvailableSolutionStacks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`DescribeApplications`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeApplications`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要檢視應用程式清單

下列命令會擷取目前區域中應用程式的相關資訊：

```
aws elasticbeanstalk describe-applications
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Applications": [
        {
            "ApplicationName": "ruby",
            "ConfigurationTemplates": [],
            "DateUpdated": "2015-08-13T21:05:44.376Z",
            "Versions": [
```

```
                "Sample Application"
            ],
            "DateCreated": "2015-08-13T21:05:44.376Z"
        },
        {
            "ApplicationName": "pythonsample",
            "Description": "Application created from the EB CLI using \"eb init
\"",
            "Versions": [
                "Sample Application"
            ],
            "DateCreated": "2015-08-13T19:05:43.637Z",
            "ConfigurationTemplates": [],
            "DateUpdated": "2015-08-13T19:05:43.637Z"
        },
        {
            "ApplicationName": "nodejs-example",
            "ConfigurationTemplates": [],
            "DateUpdated": "2015-08-06T17:50:02.486Z",
            "Versions": [
                "add elasticache",
                "First Release"
            ],
            "DateCreated": "2015-08-06T17:50:02.486Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeApplications中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Class to manage Elastic Beanstalk applications
class ElasticBeanstalkManager
```

```
  def initialize(eb_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists applications and their environments
  def list_applications
    @eb_client.describe_applications.applications.each do |application|
      log_application_details(application)
      list_environments(application.application_name)
    end
  rescue Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Elastic Beanstalk Service Error: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Logs application details
  def log_application_details(application)
    @logger.info("Name:        #{application.application_name}")
    @logger.info("Description: #{application.description}")
  end

  # Lists and logs details of environments for a given application
  def list_environments(application_name)
    @eb_client.describe_environments(application_name:
 application_name).environments.each do |env|
      @logger.info("  Environment:  #{env.environment_name}")
      @logger.info("    URL:        #{env.cname}")
      @logger.info("    Health:     #{env.health}")
    end
  rescue Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing environments for application
 #{application_name}: #{e.message}")
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DescribeApplications中的。

搭`ListAvailableSolutionStacks`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAvailableSolutionStacks`。

CLI

AWS CLI

檢視解決方案堆疊

下列命令會列出目前所有可用平台組態的解決方案堆疊，以及您過去使用過的任何項目：

```
aws elasticbeanstalk list-available-solution-stacks
```

輸出（縮寫）：

```
{
    "SolutionStacks": [
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Node.js",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running PHP 5.6",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running PHP 5.5",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running PHP 5.4",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Python 3.4",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Python 2.7",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Python",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 2.2 (Puma)",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 2.2 (Passenger
 Standalone)",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 2.1 (Puma)",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 2.1 (Passenger
 Standalone)",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 2.0 (Puma)",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 2.0 (Passenger
 Standalone)",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Ruby 1.9.3",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Tomcat 8 Java 8",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Tomcat 7 Java 7",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Tomcat 7 Java 6",
        "64bit Windows Server Core 2012 R2 running IIS 8.5",
        "64bit Windows Server 2012 R2 running IIS 8.5",
        "64bit Windows Server 2012 running IIS 8",
        "64bit Windows Server 2008 R2 running IIS 7.5",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Docker 1.6.2",
        "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running Multi-container Docker 1.6.2
 (Generic)",
        "64bit Debian jessie v2.0.0 running GlassFish 4.1 Java 8 (Preconfigured -
 Docker)",
```

```
        "64bit Debian jessie v2.0.0 running GlassFish 4.0 Java 7 (Preconfigured -
 Docker)",
        "64bit Debian jessie v2.0.0 running Go 1.4 (Preconfigured - Docker)",
        "64bit Debian jessie v2.0.0 running Go 1.3 (Preconfigured - Docker)",
        "64bit Debian jessie v2.0.0 running Python 3.4 (Preconfigured - Docker)",
    ],
    "SolutionStackDetails": [
        {
            "PermittedFileTypes": [
                "zip"
            ],
            "SolutionStackName": "64bit Amazon Linux 2015.03 v2.0.0 running
 Node.js"
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListAvailableSolutionStacks中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Manages listing of AWS Elastic Beanstalk solution stacks
# @param [Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Client] eb_client
# @param [String] filter - Returns subset of results based on match
# @param [Logger] logger
class StackLister
  # Initialize with AWS Elastic Beanstalk client
  def initialize(eb_client, filter, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @filter = filter.downcase
    @logger = logger
  end
```

```
  # Lists and logs Elastic Beanstalk solution stacks
  def list_stacks
    stacks = @eb_client.list_available_solution_stacks.solution_stacks
    orig_length = stacks.length
    filtered_length = 0

    stacks.each do |stack|
      if @filter.empty? || stack.downcase.include?(@filter)
        @logger.info(stack)
        filtered_length += 1
      end
    end

    log_summary(filtered_length, orig_length)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing solution stacks: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Logs summary of listed stacks
  def log_summary(filtered_length, orig_length)
    if @filter.empty?
      @logger.info("Showed #{orig_length} stack(s)")
    else
      @logger.info("Showed #{filtered_length} stack(s) of #{orig_length}")
    end
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListAvailableSolutionStacks中的。

搭**UpdateApplication**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateApplication`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要變更應用程式的說明

下列命令會更新名為之應用程式的說明my-app：

```
aws elasticbeanstalk update-application --application-name my-app --description
 "my Elastic Beanstalk application"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Application": {
        "ApplicationName": "my-app",
        "Description": "my Elastic Beanstalk application",
        "Versions": [
            "2fba-stage-150819_234450",
            "bf07-stage-150820_214945",
            "93f8",
            "fd7c-stage-150820_000431",
            "22a0-stage-150819_185942"
        ],
        "DateCreated": "2015-08-13T19:15:50.449Z",
        "ConfigurationTemplates": [],
        "DateUpdated": "2015-08-20T22:34:56.195Z"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateApplication中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Manages deployment of Rails applications to AWS Elastic Beanstalk
class RailsAppDeployer
  def initialize(eb_client, s3_client, app_name, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @s3_client = s3_client
```

```
    @app_name = app_name
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deploys the latest application version to Elastic Beanstalk
  def deploy
    create_storage_location
    zip_file_name = create_zip_file
    upload_zip_to_s3(zip_file_name)
    create_and_deploy_new_application_version(zip_file_name)
  end

  private

  # Creates a new S3 storage location for the application
  def create_storage_location
    resp = @eb_client.create_storage_location
    @logger.info("Created storage location in bucket #{resp.s3_bucket}")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to create storage location: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates a ZIP file of the application using git
  def create_zip_file
    zip_file_basename = SecureRandom.urlsafe_base64
    zip_file_name = "#{zip_file_basename}.zip"
    `git archive --format=zip -o #{zip_file_name} HEAD`
    zip_file_name
  end

  # Uploads the ZIP file to the S3 bucket
  def upload_zip_to_s3(zip_file_name)
    zip_contents = File.read(zip_file_name)
    key = "#{@app_name}/#{zip_file_name}"
    @s3_client.put_object(body: zip_contents, bucket: fetch_bucket_name, key:
key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to upload ZIP file to S3: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Fetches the S3 bucket name from Elastic Beanstalk application versions
  def fetch_bucket_name
    app_versions = @eb_client.describe_application_versions(application_name:
@app_name)
```

```
    av = app_versions.application_versions.first
    av.source_bundle.s3_bucket
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to fetch bucket name: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates a new application version and deploys it
  def create_and_deploy_new_application_version(zip_file_name)
    version_label = File.basename(zip_file_name, ".zip")
    @eb_client.create_application_version(
      process: false,
      application_name: @app_name,
      version_label: version_label,
      source_bundle: {
        s3_bucket: fetch_bucket_name,
        s3_key: "#{@app_name}/#{zip_file_name}"
      },
      description: "Updated #{Time.now.strftime('%d/%m/%Y')}"
    )
    update_environment(version_label)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to create or deploy application version: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the environment to the new application version
  def update_environment(version_label)
    env_name = fetch_environment_name
    @eb_client.update_environment(
      environment_name: env_name,
      version_label: version_label
    )
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to update environment: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Fetches the environment name of the application
  def fetch_environment_name
    envs = @eb_client.describe_environments(application_name: @app_name)
    envs.environments.first.environment_name
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to fetch environment name: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

```
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考UpdateApplication中的。

Elastic Load Balancing 的程式碼範例-使用 AWS SDK 的第 1 版

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Elastic Load Balancing-第 1 版。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- E@@ lastic Load Balancing-第 1 版使用者指南 — 有關 Elastic Load Balancing 的詳細資訊-第 1 版。
- E@@ lastic Load Balancing-第 1 版 API 參考-所有可用 Elastic Load Balancing-第 1 版動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- Elastic Load Balancing 的動作-使用 AWS SDK 的第 1 版
  - 搭AddTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ConfigureHealthCheck配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateLoadBalancerListeners配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateLoadBalancerPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteLoadBalancerListeners配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstanceHealth配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeLoadBalancers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemoveTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

Elastic Load Balancing 的動作-使用 AWS SDK 的第 1 版

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 Elastic Load Balancing-第 1 版。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭AddTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ConfigureHealthCheck配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateLoadBalancerListeners配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭CreateLoadBalancerPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteLoadBalancerListeners配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstanceHealth配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeLoadBalancers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemoveTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`AddTags`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AddTags`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將標籤新增至負載平衡器

此範例會將標籤新增至指定的負載平衡器。

命令：

```
aws elb add-tags --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --tags
 "Key=project,Value=lima" "Key=department,Value=digital-media"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AddTags中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的標籤新增至指定的負載平衡器。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更新版本。

```
Add-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag
 @{ Key="project";Value="lima" },@{ Key="department";Value="digital-media" }
```

範例 2：在 PowerShell 版本 2 中，您必須使用新物件來建立 Tag 參數的標籤。

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "project"
$tag.Value = "lima"
Add-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag $tag
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AddTags式參考中的。

搭`ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將安全群組與 VPC 中的負載平衡器建立關聯

此範例會將安全群組與 VPC 中指定的負載平衡器產生關聯。

命令：

```
aws elb apply-security-groups-to-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --security-groups sg-fc448899
```

輸出：

```
{
  "SecurityGroups": [
      "sg-fc448899"
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會以指定的安全性群組取代指定負載平衡器的目前安全性群組。

```
Join-ELBSecurityGroupToLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
SecurityGroup sg-87654321
```

輸出：

```
sg-87654321
```

範例 2：若要保留目前的安全性群組並指定其他安全性群組，請同時指定現有和新的安全性群組。

```
Join-ELBSecurityGroupToLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
SecurityGroup @("sg-12345678", "sg-87654321")
```

輸出：

```
sg-12345678
sg-87654321
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer式參考中的。

搭`AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將子網路連接至負載平衡器

此範例會將指定的子網路新增至指定負載平衡器的已設定子網路集。

命令：

```
aws elb attach-load-balancer-to-subnets --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
subnets subnet-0ecac448
```

輸出：

```
{
   "Subnets": [
       "subnet-15aaab61",
       "subnet-0ecac448"
   ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的子網路新增至為指定負載平衡器設定的子網路集。輸出包括子網路的完整清單。

```
Add-ELBLoadBalancerToSubnet -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Subnet
 subnet-12345678
```

輸出：

```
subnet-12345678
subnet-87654321
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets式參考中的。

搭ConfigureHealthCheck配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ConfigureHealthCheck。

CLI

AWS CLI

指定後端 EC2 執行個體的運作狀態檢查設定

此範例指定用於評估後端 EC2 執行個體運作狀態的運作狀態檢查設定。

命令：

```
aws elb configure-health-check --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --health-
check Target=HTTP:80/
png,Interval=30,UnhealthyThreshold=2,HealthyThreshold=2,Timeout=3
```

輸出：

```
{
   "HealthCheck": {
       "HealthyThreshold": 2,
       "Interval": 30,
       "Target": "HTTP:80/png",
       "Timeout": 3,
       "UnhealthyThreshold": 2
   }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ConfigureHealthCheck中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會為指定的負載平衡器設定健全狀況檢查設定。

```
Set-ELBHealthCheck -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -HealthCheck_HealthyThreshold 2 `
>> -HealthCheck_UnhealthyThreshold 2 `
>> -HealthCheck_Target "HTTP:80/ping" `
```

```
>> -HealthCheck_Interval 30 `
>> -HealthCheck_Timeout 3
```

輸出：

```
HealthyThreshold   : 2
Interval           : 30
Target             : HTTP:80/ping
Timeout            : 3
UnhealthyThreshold : 2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ConfigureHealthCheck式參考中的。

搭`CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy`。

CLI

AWS CLI

為 HTTPS 負載平衡器產生黏性原則

此範例會產生黏性原則，遵循應用程式產生 Cookie 的黏性工作階段生命週期。

命令：

```
aws elb create-app-cookie-stickiness-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
 --policy-name my-app-cookie-policy --cookie-name my-app-cookie
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立黏性原則，遵循指定應用程式產生之 Cookie 的黏性工作階段生命週期。

```
New-ELBAppCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName
 my-app-cookie-policy -CookieName my-app-cookie
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateAppCookieStickinessPolicy式參考中的。

搭CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy。

CLI

AWS CLI

為 HTTPS 負載平衡器產生持續時間型黏著性原則

此範例會產生黏性原則，其中包含由指定到期期間所控制的黏性工作階段生命週期。

命令：

```
aws elb create-lb-cookie-stickiness-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
 --policy-name my-duration-cookie-policy --cookie-expiration-period 60
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立黏性原則，其中的黏性工作階段生命週期由指定的到期期間 (以秒為單位) 控制。

```
New-ELBLBCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName
 my-duration-cookie-policy -CookieExpirationPeriod 60
```

範例 2：此範例會建立黏性原則，其中的黏性工作階段生命週期由瀏覽器的存留期 (user agent) 所控制。

```
New-ELBLBCookieStickinessPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName
 my-duration-cookie-policy
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateLbCookieStickinessPolicy式參考中的。

搭`CreateLoadBalancer`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateLoadBalancer`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立 HTTP 負載平衡器

此範例會在 VPC 中建立含有 HTTP 接聽程式的負載平衡器。

命令：

```
aws elb create-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --listeners
 "Protocol=HTTP,LoadBalancerPort=80,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80" --
subnets subnet-15aaab61 --security-groups sg-a61988c3
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
}
```

此範例會在 EC2-Classic 中建立含有 HTTP 接聽程式的負載平衡器。

命令：

```
aws elb create-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --listeners
 "Protocol=HTTP,LoadBalancerPort=80,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80" --
availability-zones us-west-2a us-west-2b
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
}
```

若要建立 HTTPS 負載平衡器

此範例會在 VPC 中建立具有 HTTPS 接聽程式的負載平衡器。

命令：

```
aws elb create-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --listeners
 "Protocol=HTTP,LoadBalancerPort=80,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80"
 "Protocol=HTTPS,LoadBalancerPort=443,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80,SSLCertificat
certificate/my-server-cert" --subnets subnet-15aaab61 --security-groups sg-
a61988c3
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
}
```

此範例會在 EC2-Classic 中建立具有 HTTPS 接聽程式的負載平衡器。

命令：

```
aws elb create-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --listeners
 "Protocol=HTTP,LoadBalancerPort=80,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80"
 "Protocol=HTTPS,LoadBalancerPort=443,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80,SSLCertificat
certificate/my-server-cert" --availability-zones us-west-2a us-west-2b
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
}
```

若要建立內部負載平衡器

此範例會在 VPC 中建立具有 HTTP 接聽程式的內部負載平衡器。

命令：

```
aws elb create-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --listeners
 "Protocol=HTTP,LoadBalancerPort=80,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80" --
scheme internal --subnets subnet-a85db0df --security-groups sg-a61988c3
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DNSName": "internal-my-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateLoadBalancer中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會在 VPC 中建立含有 HTTP 接聽程式的負載平衡器。

```
$httpListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpListener.Protocol = "http"
$httpListener.LoadBalancerPort = 80
$httpListener.InstanceProtocol = "http"
$httpListener.InstancePort = 80
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-vpc-load-balancer -SecurityGroup sg-
a61988c3 -Subnet subnet-15aaab61 -Listener $httpListener

my-vpc-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

範例 2：此範例會在 EC2 傳統版中建立含有 HTTP 接聽程式的負載平衡器。

```
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-classic-load-balancer -AvailabilityZone
 us-west-2a` -Listener $httpListener
```

輸出：

```
my-classic-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

範例 3：此範例會建立具有 HTTPS 接聽程式的負載平衡器。

```
$httpsListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpsListener.Protocol = "https"
$httpsListener.LoadBalancerPort = 443
$httpsListener.InstanceProtocol = "http"
```

```
$httpsListener.InstancePort = 80
$httpsListener.SSLCertificateId="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/my-
server-cert"
New-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -AvailabilityZone us-
west-2a -Listener $httpsListener

my-load-balancer-123456789.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateLoadBalancer式參考中的。

搭`CreateLoadBalancerListeners`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateLoadBalancerListeners`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立負載平衡器的 HTTP 監聽程式

此範例會使用 HTTP 通訊協定在連接埠 80 為負載平衡器建立接聽程式。

命令：

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-listeners --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
listeners
 "Protocol=HTTP,LoadBalancerPort=80,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80"
```

若要建立負載平衡器的 HTTPS 接聽程式

此範例會使用 HTTPS 通訊協定在連接埠 443 為負載平衡器建立接聽程式。

命令：

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-listeners --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
listeners
 "Protocol=HTTPS,LoadBalancerPort=443,InstanceProtocol=HTTP,InstancePort=80"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateLoadBalancerListeners中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將 HTTPS 接聽程式新增至指定的負載平衡器。

```
$httpsListener = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Listener
$httpsListener.Protocol = "https"
$httpsListener.LoadBalancerPort = 443
$httpsListener.InstanceProtocol = "https"
$httpsListener.InstancePort = 443
$httpsListener.SSLCertificateId="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/my-
server-cert"
New-ELBLoadBalancerListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Listener
 $httpsListener
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateLoadBalancerListeners式參考中的。

搭`CreateLoadBalancerPolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateLoadBalancerPolicy`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立在負載平衡器上啟用 Proxy 通訊協定的原則

此範例會建立在指定負載平衡器上啟用 Proxy 通訊協定的原則。

命令：

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
policy-name my-ProxyProtocol-policy --policy-type-name ProxyProtocolPolicyType --
policy-attributes AttributeName=ProxyProtocol,AttributeValue=true
```

使用建議的安全性原則建立 SSL 交涉原則

此範例會使用建議的安全性原則，為指定的 HTTPS 負載平衡器建立 SSL 交涉原則。

命令：

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --policy-name my-SSLNegotiation-policy --policy-type-name
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType --policy-attributes AttributeName=Reference-Security-
Policy,AttributeValue=ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-03
```

使用自訂安全性原則建立 SSL 交涉原則

此範例會透過啟用通訊協定和加密，使用自訂安全性原則為 HTTPS 負載平衡器建立 SSL 交涉原則。

命令：

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
policy-name my-SSLNegotiation-policy --policy-type-name SSLNegotiationPolicyType
 --policy-attributes AttributeName=Protocol-SSLv3,AttributeValue=true
 AttributeName=Protocol-TLSv1.1,AttributeValue=true AttributeName=DHE-RSA-
AES256-SHA256,AttributeValue=true AttributeName=Server-Defined-Cipher-
Order,AttributeValue=true
```

若要建立公開金鑰原則

此範例會建立公開金鑰原則。

命令：

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-policy --load-balancer-name
 my-load-balancer --policy-name my-PublicKey-policy --
policy-type-name PublicKeyPolicyType --policy-attributes
 AttributeName=PublicKey,AttributeValue=MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAwAYUj
+dS74kj//c6x7ROtusUaeQCTgIUkayttRDWchuqo1pHC1u
+n5xxXnBBe2ejbb2WRsKIQ5rXEeixsjFpFsojpSQKkzhVGI6mJVZBJDVKSHmswnwLBdofLhzvllpovBPTHe
+o4haAWvDBALJU0pkSI1FecPHcs2hwxf14zHoXy1e2k36A64nXW43wtfx5qcVSIxtCEOjnYRg7RPvybaGfQ
+v6Iaxb/+7J5kEvZhTFQId+bSiJImF1FSUT1W1xwzBZPUbcUkkXDj45vC2s3Z8E
+Lk7a3uZhvsQHLZnrfuWjBWGWvZ/MhZYgEXAMPLE
```

建立後端伺服器驗證原則

此範例會建立後端伺服器驗證原則，以啟用使用公開金鑰原則在後端執行個體上進行驗證。

命令：

```
aws elb create-load-balancer-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --policy-name my-authentication-policy --policy-type-
name BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType --policy-attributes
 AttributeName=PublicKeyPolicyName,AttributeValue=my-PublicKey-policy
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateLoadBalancerPolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會為指定的負載平衡器建立新的 Proxy 通訊協定原則。

```
$attribute = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.PolicyAttribute -
Property @{
         AttributeName="ProxyProtocol"
         AttributeValue="True"
    }
New-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
ProxyProtocol-policy -PolicyTypeName ProxyProtocolPolicyType -PolicyAttribute
 $attribute
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateLoadBalancerPolicy式參考中的。

搭`DeleteLoadBalancer`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteLoadBalancer`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除負載平衡器

此範例會刪除指定的負載平衡器。

命令：

```
aws elb delete-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteLoadBalancer中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的負載平衡器。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancer (DeleteLoadBalancer)" on Target "my-
load-balancer".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteLoadBalancer式參考中的。

搭`DeleteLoadBalancerListeners`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteLoadBalancerListeners`。

CLI

AWS CLI

從負載平衡器刪除監聽器

此範例會從指定的負載平衡器刪除指定連接埠的監聽程式。

命令：

```
aws elb delete-load-balancer-listeners --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
load-balancer-ports 80
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteLoadBalancerListeners中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會針對指定的負載平衡器刪除連接埠 80 上的接聽程式。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancerListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 80
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancerListener
 (DeleteLoadBalancerListeners)" on Target "80".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteLoadBalancerListeners式參考中的。

搭`DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從負載平衡器刪除原則

此範例會從指定的負載平衡器中刪除指定的原則。不得在任何監聽器上啟用此原則。

命令：

```
aws elb delete-load-balancer-policy --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
policy-name my-duration-cookie-policy
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從指定的負載平衡器刪除指定的原則。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
duration-cookie-policy
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy (DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy)" on
 Target "my-duration-cookie-policy".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteLoadBalancerPolicy式參考中的。

搭`DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從負載平衡器取消註冊執行個體

此範例會從指定的負載平衡器取消註冊指定的執行個體。

命令：

```
aws elb deregister-instances-from-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --instances i-d6f6fae3
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Instances": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-207d9717"
        },
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-afefb49b"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從指定的負載平衡器移除指定的 EC2 執行個體。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。

```
Remove-ELBInstanceFromLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing operation "Remove-ELBInstanceFromLoadBalancer
 (DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer)" on Target
"Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Instance".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):

InstanceId
----------
i-87654321
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer式參考中的。

搭DescribeInstanceHealth配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeInstanceHealth。

CLI

AWS CLI

說明負載平衡器執行個體的健全狀況

此範例說明指定負載平衡器之執行個體的健全狀況。

命令：

```
aws elb describe-instance-health --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
```

輸出：

```
{
  "InstanceStates": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-207d9717",
          "ReasonCode": "N/A",
          "State": "InService",
          "Description": "N/A"
      },
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-afefb49b",
          "ReasonCode": "N/A",
          "State": "InService",
          "Description": "N/A"
      }
  ]
}
```

說明負載平衡器執行個體的健全狀況

此範例說明指定負載平衡器之指定執行個體的健全狀況。

命令：

```
aws elb describe-instance-health --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
instances i-7299c809
```

以下是正在註冊之執行個體的回應範例。

輸出：

```
{
  "InstanceStates": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-7299c809",
          "ReasonCode": "ELB",
          "State": "OutOfService",
          "Description": "Instance registration is still in progress."
    }
  ]
}
```

以下是運作狀態不良執行個體的範例回應。

輸出：

```
{
  "InstanceStates": [
      {
          "InstanceId": "i-7299c809",
          "ReasonCode": "Instance",
          "State": "OutOfService",
          "Description": "Instance has failed at least the UnhealthyThreshold
 number of health checks consecutively."
      }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeInstanceHealth中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明在指定負載平衡器註冊之執行個體的狀態。

```
Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

輸出：

```
Description                    InstanceId                     ReasonCode
         State
-----------                    ----------                     ----------
         -----
N/A                            i-87654321                     N/A
         InService
Instance has failed at lea... i-12345678                     Instance
         OutOfService
```

範例 2：此範例說明在指定負載平衡器註冊之指定執行個體的狀態。

```
Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance i-12345678
```

範例 3：此範例顯示指定執行處理之狀態的完整說明。

```
(Get-ELBInstanceHealth -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678).Description
```

輸出：

```
Instance has failed at least the UnhealthyThreshold number of health checks
 consecutively.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeInstanceHealth式參考中的。

搭**DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述負載平衡器的屬性

此範例說明指定負載平衡器的屬性。

命令：

```
aws elb describe-load-balancer-attributes --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
```

輸出：

```
{
  "LoadBalancerAttributes": {
      "ConnectionDraining": {
          "Enabled": false,
          "Timeout": 300
      },
      "CrossZoneLoadBalancing": {
          "Enabled": true
      },
      "ConnectionSettings": {
          "IdleTimeout": 30
      },
      "AccessLog": {
          "Enabled": false
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定負載平衡器的屬性。

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

輸出：

```
AccessLog              : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.AccessLog
AdditionalAttributes   : {}
ConnectionDraining     : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ConnectionDraining
ConnectionSettings     : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ConnectionSettings
CrossZoneLoadBalancing : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.CrossZoneLoadBalancing
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes式參考中的。

搭DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies。

CLI

AWS CLI

說明與負載平衡器相關聯的所有原則

此範例說明與指定負載平衡器相關聯的所有原則。

命令：

```
aws elb describe-load-balancer-policies --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
```

輸出：

```
{
  "PolicyDescriptions": [
    {
      "PolicyAttributeDescriptions": [
        {
          "AttributeName": "ProxyProtocol",
          "AttributeValue": "true"
        }
      ],
      "PolicyName": "my-ProxyProtocol-policy",
      "PolicyTypeName": "ProxyProtocolPolicyType"
    },
    {
        "PolicyAttributeDescriptions": [
            {
                "AttributeName": "CookieName",
                "AttributeValue": "my-app-cookie"
            }
        ],
        "PolicyName": "my-app-cookie-policy",
```

```
        "PolicyTypeName": "AppCookieStickinessPolicyType"
    },
    {
      "PolicyAttributeDescriptions": [
        {
          "AttributeName": "CookieExpirationPeriod",
          "AttributeValue": "60"
        }
      ],
      "PolicyName": "my-duration-cookie-policy",
      "PolicyTypeName": "LBCookieStickinessPolicyType"
    },
    .
    .
    .
  ]
}
```

說明與負載平衡器相關聯的特定原則

此範例說明與指定負載平衡器相關聯的指定原則。

命令：

```
aws elb describe-load-balancer-policies --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
policy-name my-authentication-policy
```

輸出：

```
{
  "PolicyDescriptions": [
      {
          "PolicyAttributeDescriptions": [
              {
                  "AttributeName": "PublicKeyPolicyName",
                  "AttributeValue": "my-PublicKey-policy"
              }
          ],
          "PolicyName": "my-authentication-policy",
          "PolicyTypeName": "BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType"
      }
  ]
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明與指定負載平衡器相關聯的原則。

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

輸出：

```
PolicyAttributeDescriptions             PolicyName
 PolicyTypeName
----------------------------            ----------
 --------------
{ProxyProtocol}                         my-ProxyProtocol-policy
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
{CookieName}                            my-app-cookie-policy
 AppCookieStickinessPolicyType
```

範例 2：此範例說明指定原則的屬性。

```
(Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -PolicyName my-
ProxyProtocol-policy).PolicyAttributeDescriptions
```

輸出：

```
AttributeName    AttributeValue
-------------    --------------
ProxyProtocol    true
```

範例 3：此範例說明預先定義的原則，包括範例原則。範例策略的名稱具有 ELBSample-前置詞。

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicy
```

輸出：

```
PolicyAttributeDescriptions             PolicyName
 PolicyTypeName
---------------------------             ----------
 --------------
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-03
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-02
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2014-10
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2014-01
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSecurityPolicy-2011-08
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSample-ELBDefaultCipherPolicy
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
{Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro... ELBSample-OpenSSLDefaultCipherPolicy
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程[DescribeLoadBalancerPolicies](#)式參考中的。

搭`DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes`。

CLI

AWS CLI

說明 Elastic Load Balancing 所定義的負載平衡器原則類型

此範例說明可用來為負載平衡器建立原則組態的負載平衡器原則類型。

命令：

```
aws elb describe-load-balancer-policy-types
```

輸出：

```
{
  "PolicyTypeDescriptions": [
      {
          "PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions": [
              {
                  "Cardinality": "ONE",
                  "AttributeName": "ProxyProtocol",
                  "AttributeType": "Boolean"
              }
          ],
          "PolicyTypeName": "ProxyProtocolPolicyType",
          "Description": "Policy that controls whether to include the IP address
 and port of the originating request for TCP messages. This policy operates on
 TCP/SSL listeners only"
      },
      {
          "PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions": [
              {
                  "Cardinality": "ONE",
                  "AttributeName": "PublicKey",
                  "AttributeType": "String"
              }
          ],
          "PolicyTypeName": "PublicKeyPolicyType",
          "Description": "Policy containing a list of public keys to
 accept when authenticating the back-end server(s). This policy cannot be
 applied directly to back-end servers or listeners but must be part of a
 BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType."
      },
      {
          "PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions": [
              {
                  "Cardinality": "ONE",
                  "AttributeName": "CookieName",
                  "AttributeType": "String"
              }
          ],
          "PolicyTypeName": "AppCookieStickinessPolicyType",
          "Description": "Stickiness policy with session lifetimes controlled by
 the lifetime of the application-generated cookie. This policy can be associated
 only with HTTP/HTTPS listeners."
      },
```

```
        {
            "PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions": [
                {
                    "Cardinality": "ZERO_OR_ONE",
                    "AttributeName": "CookieExpirationPeriod",
                    "AttributeType": "Long"
                }
            ],
            "PolicyTypeName": "LBCookieStickinessPolicyType",
            "Description": "Stickiness policy with session lifetimes controlled by
 the browser (user-agent) or a specified expiration period. This policy can be
 associated only with HTTP/HTTPS listeners."
        },
        {
            "PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions": [
                .
                .
                .
            ],
            "PolicyTypeName": "SSLNegotiationPolicyType",
            "Description": "Listener policy that defines the ciphers and protocols
 that will be accepted by the load balancer. This policy can be associated only
 with HTTPS/SSL listeners."
        },
        {
            "PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions": [
                {
                    "Cardinality": "ONE_OR_MORE",
                    "AttributeName": "PublicKeyPolicyName",
                    "AttributeType": "PolicyName"
                }
            ],
            "PolicyTypeName": "BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType",
            "Description": "Policy that controls authentication to back-end
 server(s) and contains one or more policies, such as an instance of a
 PublicKeyPolicyType. This policy can be associated only with back-end servers
 that are using HTTPS/SSL."
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得 Elastic Load Balancing 支援的原則類型。

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType
```

輸出：

```
Description                             PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions
 PolicyTypeName
-----------                             -------------------------------
 --------------
Stickiness policy with session lifet... {CookieExpirationPeriod}
 LBCookieStickinessPolicyType
Policy that controls authentication ... {PublicKeyPolicyName}
 BackendServerAuthenticationPolicyType
Listener policy that defines the cip... {Protocol-SSLv2, Protocol-TLSv1, Pro...
 SSLNegotiationPolicyType
Policy containing a list of public k... {PublicKey}
 PublicKeyPolicyType
Stickiness policy with session lifet... {CookieName}
 AppCookieStickinessPolicyType
Policy that controls whether to incl... {ProxyProtocol}
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

範例 2：此範例說明指定的原則類型。

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType -PolicyTypeName ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

輸出：

```
Description                             PolicyAttributeTypeDescriptions
 PolicyTypeName
-----------                             -------------------------------
 --------------
Policy that controls whether to incl... {ProxyProtocol}
 ProxyProtocolPolicyType
```

範例 3：此範例顯示指定原則類型的完整描述。

```
(Get-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyType -PolicyTypeName).Description
```

輸出：

```
Policy that controls whether to include the IP address and port of the
 originating request for TCP messages.
This policy operates on TCP/SSL listeners only
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考中的DescribeLoadBalancerPolicyTypes。

搭`DescribeLoadBalancers`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeLoadBalancers`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述您的負載平衡器

此範例說明所有負載平衡器。

命令：

```
aws elb describe-load-balancers
```

描述您的負載平衡器之一

此範例說明指定的負載平衡器。

命令：

```
aws elb describe-load-balancers --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
```

下列範例回應適用於 VPC 中的 HTTPS 負載平衡器。

輸出：

```
{
  "LoadBalancerDescriptions": [
```

```
    {
      "Subnets": [
          "subnet-15aaab61"
      ],
      "CanonicalHostedZoneNameID": "Z3DZXE0EXAMPLE",
      "CanonicalHostedZoneName": "my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-
west-2.elb.amazonaws.com",
      "ListenerDescriptions": [
          {
              "Listener": {
                  "InstancePort": 80,
                  "LoadBalancerPort": 80,
                  "Protocol": "HTTP",
                  "InstanceProtocol": "HTTP"
              },
              "PolicyNames": []
          },
          {
              "Listener": {
                  "InstancePort": 443,
                  "SSLCertificateId": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-
certificate/my-server-cert",
                  "LoadBalancerPort": 443,
                  "Protocol": "HTTPS",
                  "InstanceProtocol": "HTTPS"
              },
              "PolicyNames": [
                  "ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-03"
              ]
          }
      ],
      "HealthCheck": {
          "HealthyThreshold": 2,
          "Interval": 30,
          "Target": "HTTP:80/png",
          "Timeout": 3,
          "UnhealthyThreshold": 2
      },
      "VPCId": "vpc-a01106c2",
      "BackendServerDescriptions": [
          {
              "InstancePort": 80,
              "PolicyNames": [
                  "my-ProxyProtocol-policy"
```

```
                ]
            }
        ],
        "Instances": [
            {
                "InstanceId": "i-207d9717"
            },
            {
                "InstanceId": "i-afefb49b"
            }
        ],
        "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com",
        "SecurityGroups": [
            "sg-a61988c3"
        ],
        "Policies": {
            "LBCookieStickinessPolicies": [
                {
                    "PolicyName": "my-duration-cookie-policy",
                    "CookieExpirationPeriod": 60
                }
            ],
            "AppCookieStickinessPolicies": [],
            "OtherPolicies": [
                "my-PublicKey-policy",
                "my-authentication-policy",
                "my-SSLNegotiation-policy",
                "my-ProxyProtocol-policy",
                "ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-03"
            ]
        },
        "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer",
        "CreatedTime": "2015-03-19T03:24:02.650Z",
        "AvailabilityZones": [
            "us-west-2a"
        ],
        "Scheme": "internet-facing",
        "SourceSecurityGroup": {
            "OwnerAlias": "123456789012",
            "GroupName": "my-elb-sg"
        }
    }
]
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeLoadBalancers中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出負載平衡器的名稱。

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer | format-table -property LoadBalancerName
```

輸出：

```
LoadBalancerName
----------------
my-load-balancer
my-other-load-balancer
my-internal-load-balancer
```

範例 2：此範例說明指定的負載平衡器。

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer
```

輸出：

```
AvailabilityZones         : {us-west-2a, us-west-2b}
BackendServerDescriptions :
 {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.BackendServerDescription}
CanonicalHostedZoneName   : my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-
west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
CanonicalHostedZoneNameID : Z3DZXE0EXAMPLE
CreatedTime               : 4/11/2015 12:12:45 PM
DNSName                   : my-load-balancer-1234567890.us-
west-2.elb.amazonaws.com
HealthCheck               : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.HealthCheck
Instances                 : {i-207d9717, i-afefb49b}
ListenerDescriptions      :
 {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.ListenerDescription}
LoadBalancerName          : my-load-balancer
```

```
Policies                  : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.Policies
Scheme                    : internet-facing
SecurityGroups            : {sg-a61988c3}
SourceSecurityGroup       : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.SourceSecurityGroup
Subnets                   : {subnet-15aaab61}
VPCId                     : vpc-a01106c2
```

範例 3：此範例說明目前 AWS 區域中的所有負載平衡器。

```
Get-ELBLoadBalancer
```

範例 4：此範例說明所有可 AWS 區域用的負載平衡器。

```
Get-AWSRegion | % { Get-ELBLoadBalancer -Region $_ }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeLoadBalancers式參考中的。

搭**DescribeTags**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTags`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述指派給負載平衡器的標籤

此範例說明指派給指定負載平衡器的標籤。

命令：

```
aws elb describe-tags --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
```

輸出：

```
{
  "TagDescriptions": [
      {
          "Tags": [
```

```
                {
                    "Value": "lima",
                    "Key": "project"
                },
                {
                    "Value": "digital-media",
                    "Key": "department"
                }
            ],
            "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTags中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出指定負載平衡器的標籤。

```
Get-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName @("my-load-balancer","my-internal-load-
balancer")
```

輸出：

```
LoadBalancerName             Tags
----------------             ----
my-load-balancer             {project, department}
my-internal-load-balancer    {project, department}
```

範例 2：此範例說明指定負載平衡器的標籤。

```
(Get-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer).Tags
```

輸出：

```
Key           Value
---           -----
project       lima
```

```
department    digital-media
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeTags式參考中的。

搭DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從子網路中分離負載平衡器

此範例會將指定的負載平衡器從指定的子網路卸離。

命令：

```
aws elb detach-load-balancer-from-subnets --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
 --subnets subnet-0ecac448
```

輸出：

```
{
   "Subnets": [
       "subnet-15aaab61"
   ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從為指定負載平衡器設定的子網路集中移除指定的子網路。輸出包括剩餘的子網路。

```
Dismount-ELBLoadBalancerFromSubnet -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Subnet
 subnet-12345678
```

輸出：

```
subnet-87654321
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets式參考中的。

搭DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要停用負載平衡器的可用區域

此範例會從指定負載平衡器的可用區域集中移除指定的可用區域。

命令：

```
aws elb disable-availability-zones-for-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-
load-balancer --availability-zones us-west-2a
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AvailabilityZones": [
        "us-west-2b"
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從指定的負載平衡器移除指定的可用區域。輸出包括剩餘的可用區域。

```
Disable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
AvailabilityZone us-west-2a
```

輸出：

```
us-west-2b
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DisableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer式參考中的。

搭EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer。

CLI

AWS CLI

啟用負載平衡器的可用區域

此範例會將指定的可用區域新增至指定的負載平衡器。

命令：

```
aws elb enable-availability-zones-for-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --availability-zones us-west-2b
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AvailabilityZones": [
        "us-west-2a",
        "us-west-2b"
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的可用區域新增至指定的負載平衡器。輸出包括可用區域的完整清單。

```
Enable-ELBAvailabilityZoneForLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
AvailabilityZone us-west-2a
```

輸出：

```
us-west-2a
us-west-2b
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程EnableAvailabilityZonesForLoadBalancer式參考中的。

搭`ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要修改負載平衡器的屬性

此範例會修改指定負載平衡器的`CrossZoneLoadBalancing`屬性。

命令：

```
aws elb modify-load-balancer-attributes --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --
load-balancer-attributes "{\"CrossZoneLoadBalancing\":{\"Enabled\":true}}"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LoadBalancerAttributes": {
        "CrossZoneLoadBalancing": {
            "Enabled": true
```

```
        }
    },
    "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer"
}
```

此範例會修改指定負載平衡器的ConnectionDraining屬性。

命令：

```
aws elb modify-load-balancer-attributes --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer
 --load-balancer-attributes "{\"ConnectionDraining\":{\"Enabled\":true,\"Timeout
\":300}}"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LoadBalancerAttributes": {
        "ConnectionDraining": {
            "Enabled": true,
            "Timeout": 300
        }
    },
    "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會為指定的負載平衡器啟用跨區域負載平衡。

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
CrossZoneLoadBalancing_Enabled $true
```

範例 2：此範例會停用指定負載平衡器的連線排空。

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
ConnectionDraining_Enabled $false
```

範例 3：此範例會啟用指定負載平衡器的存取記錄。

```
Edit-ELBLoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -AccessLog_Enabled $true `
>> -AccessLog_S3BucketName my-logs-bucket `
>> -AccessLog_S3BucketPrefix my-app/prod `
>> -AccessLog_EmitInterval 60
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes式參考中的。

搭`RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要向負載平衡器註冊執行個體

此範例會使用指定的負載平衡器註冊指定的執行個體。

命令：

```
aws elb register-instances-with-load-balancer --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --instances i-d6f6fae3
```

輸出：

```
{
   "Instances": [
       {
           "InstanceId": "i-d6f6fae3"
       },
       {
           "InstanceId": "i-207d9717"
       },
       {
           "InstanceId": "i-afefb49b"
       }
```

```
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會向指定的負載平衡器註冊指定的 EC2 執行個體。

```
Register-ELBInstanceWithLoadBalancer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Instance
 i-12345678
```

輸出：

```
InstanceId
----------
i-12345678
i-87654321
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer式參考中的。

搭`RemoveTags`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RemoveTags`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從負載平衡器移除標籤

此範例會從指定的負載平衡器移除標籤。

命令：

```
aws elb remove-tags --load-balancer-name my-load-balancer --tags project
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RemoveTags中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從指定的負載平衡器移除指定的標籤。除非您同時指定了 Force 參數，否則系統會在作業繼續之前提示您確認。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更新版本。

```
Remove-ELBResourceTag -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -Tag @{ Key="project" }
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELBResourceTag (RemoveTags)" on target
 "Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.TagKeyOnly".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"):
```

範例 2：使用 PowerShell 版本 2，您必須使用新物件來建立標籤參數的標籤。

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancing.Model.TagKeyOnly
$tag.Key = "project"
Remove-ELBResourceTag -Tag $tag -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RemoveTags式參考中的。

搭`SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要更新 HTTPS 負載平衡器的 SSL 憑證

此範例會取代指定 HTTPS 負載平衡器的現有 SSL 憑證。

命令：

```
aws elb set-load-balancer-listener-ssl-certificate --load-balancer-
name my-load-balancer --load-balancer-port 443 --ssl-certificate-id
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/new-server-cert
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取代終止指定監聽器之 SSL 連線的憑證。

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerListenerSSLCertificate -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer `
>> -LoadBalancerPort 443 `
>> -SSLCertificateId "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/new-server-
cert"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程SetLoadBalancerListenerSslCertificate式參考中的。

搭`SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取代與後端執行個體之連接埠相關聯的政策

此範例會取代目前與指定連接埠相關聯的策略。

命令：

```
aws elb set-load-balancer-policies-for-backend-server --load-balancer-name my-
load-balancer --instance-port 80 --policy-names my-ProxyProtocol-policy
```

移除目前與後端執行個體上的連接埠相關聯的所有政策

此範例會移除與指定連接埠相關聯的所有策略。

命令：

```
aws elb set-load-balancer-policies-for-backend-server --load-balancer-name my-
load-balancer --instance-port 80 --policy-names []
```

若要確認已移除原則，請使用`describe-load-balancer-policies`指令。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會以指定的原則取代指定連接埠的原則。

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyForBackendServer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
InstancePort 80 -PolicyName my-ProxyProtocol-policy
```

範例 2：此範例會移除與指定連接埠相關聯的所有策略。

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyForBackendServer -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
InstancePort 80
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer式參考中的。

搭`SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取代與監聽器相關聯的原則

此範例會取代目前與指定之監聽器相關聯的原則。

命令：

```
aws elb set-load-balancer-policies-of-listener --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --load-balancer-port 443 --policy-names my-SSLNegotiation-policy
```

移除與監聽器相關聯的所有原則

此範例會移除目前與指定之監聽器相關聯的所有原則。

命令：

```
aws elb set-load-balancer-policies-of-listener --load-balancer-name my-load-
balancer --load-balancer-port 443 --policy-names []
```

若要確認原則已從負載平衡器中移除，請使用`describe-load-balancer-policies`命令。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會以指定的原則取代指定之監聽器的原則。

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyOfListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 443 -PolicyName my-SSLNegotiation-policy
```

範例 2：此範例會移除與指定之接聽程式相關聯的所有原則。

```
Set-ELBLoadBalancerPolicyOfListener -LoadBalancerName my-load-balancer -
LoadBalancerPort 443
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener式參考中的。

Elastic Load Balancing 的程式碼範例-使用 AWS SDK 的第 2 版

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Elastic Load Balancing-第 2 版。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- E@@ lastic Load Balancing-第 2 版使用者指南 — 有關 Elastic Load Balancing 的詳細資訊-第 2 版。
- E@@ lastic Load Balancing-第 2 版 API 參考-有關所有可用 Elastic Load Balancing-第 2 版動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Elastic Load Balancing

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 Elastic Load Balancing。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public class HelloLoadBalancer {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client loadBalancingV2Client =
 ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                DescribeLoadBalancersResponse loadBalancersResponse =
 loadBalancingV2Client
                                .describeLoadBalancers(r -> r.pageSize(10));
                List<LoadBalancer> loadBalancerList =
 loadBalancersResponse.loadBalancers();
```

```
                for (LoadBalancer lb : loadBalancerList)
                        System.out.println("Load Balancer DNS name = " +
 lb.dnsName());
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeLoadBalancers中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

import {
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  DescribeLoadBalancersCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

export async function main() {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
    new DescribeLoadBalancersCommand({}),
  );
  const loadBalancersList = LoadBalancers.map(
    (lb) => `• ${lb.LoadBalancerName}: ${lb.DNSName}`,
  ).join("\n");
  console.log(
    "Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load balancers:\n",
    loadBalancersList,
  );
}

// Call function if run directly
```

```
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeLoadBalancers中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import boto3


def hello_elbv2(elbv2_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Elastic Load Balancing V2
 client and list
    up to ten of the load balancers for your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param elbv2_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing V2 client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load
 balancers:")
    load_balancers = elbv2_client.describe_load_balancers(PageSize=10).get(
        "LoadBalancers", []
    )
    if load_balancers:
        for lb in load_balancers:
            print(f"\t{lb['LoadBalancerName']}: {lb['DNSName']}")
    else:
```

```
        print("Your account doesn't have any load balancers.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_elbv2(boto3.client("elbv2"))
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeLoadBalancers中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

程式碼範例

- Elastic Load Balancing 的動作-使用 AWS SDK 的第 2 版
  - 搭AddListenerCertificates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AddTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateListener配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateTargetGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteListener配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteTargetGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeregisterTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeAccountLimits配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeListenerCertificates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeListeners配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeLoadBalancers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeRules配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeSslPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeTargetGroupAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeTargetGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DescribeTargetHealth配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyListener配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyTargetGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyTargetGroupAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemoveListenerCertificates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemoveTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetIpAddressType配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetRulePriorities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetSecurityGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetSubnets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- Elastic Load Balancing 的案例-使用 AWS SDK 的第 2 版
  - 使用 AWS SDK 建置及管理彈性服務

Elastic Load Balancing 的動作-使用 AWS SDK 的第 2 版

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 Elastic Load Balancing-第 2 版。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作Elastic Load Balancing 的案例-使用 AWS SDK 的第 2 版。

範例

- 搭AddListenerCertificates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AddTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateListener配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateTargetGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteListener配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DeleteLoadBalancer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteTargetGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeregisterTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAccountLimits配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeListenerCertificates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeListeners配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeLoadBalancers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeRules配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSslPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTargetGroupAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTargetGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTargetHealth配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyListener配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyTargetGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyTargetGroupAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemoveListenerCertificates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemoveTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetIpAddressType配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetRulePriorities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetSecurityGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetSubnets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`AddListenerCertificates`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AddListenerCertificates`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將憑證新增至安全接聽程式

此範例會將指定的憑證新增至指定的安全接聽程式。

命令：

```
aws elbv2 add-listener-certificates --listener-arn
 arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/app/
my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 --certificates
 CertificateArn=arn:aws:acm:us-west-2:123456789012:certificate/5cc54884-
f4a3-4072-80be-05b9ba72f705
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Certificates": [
      {
          "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/5cc54884-f4a3-4072-80be-05b9ba72f705",
          "IsDefault": false
      }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AddListenerCertificates中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將額外的憑證新增至指定的偵聽程式。

```
Add-ELB2ListenerCertificate -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
 -Certificate @{CertificateArn = 'arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-b1d7-5217feba1d97'}
```

輸出：

```
CertificateArn
   IsDefault
--------------
   ---------
arn:aws:acm:us-east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-
b1d7-5217feba1d97 False
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AddListenerCertificates式參考中的。

搭**AddTags**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddTags。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將標籤新增至負載平衡器

下列add-tags範例會將project和標department籤新增至指定的負載平衡器。

```
aws elbv2 add-tags \
    --resource-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 \
    --tags "Key=project,Value=lima" "Key=department,Value=digital-media"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AddTags中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

示例 1：此示例將新標籤添加到指定的**AWS.Tools.ElasticLoadBalancingV2**資源。

```
Add-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Tag @{Key =
 'productVersion'; Value = '1.0.0'}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AddTags式參考中的。

搭`CreateListener`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateListener`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
```

```
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateListener中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立 HTTP 監聽程式

下列`create-listener`範例會為指定的「應用程式負載平衡器」建立 HTTP 接聽程式，將要求轉送至指定的目標群組。

```
aws elbv2 create-listener \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 \
    --protocol HTTP \
    --port 80 \
    --default-actions
 Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱應用程式負載平衡器使用者指南中的教學課程：使用 AWS CLI 建立應用程式負載平衡器。

範例 2：若要建立 HTTPS 接聽程式

下列`create-listener`範例會為指定的「應用程式負載平衡器」建立 HTTPS 接聽程式，將要求轉送至指定的目標群組。您必須為 HTTPS 接聽程式指定 SSL 憑證。您可以使用 Certificate Manager (ACM) 建立及管理憑 AWS 證。或者，您可以使用 SSL/TLS 工具建立憑證、取得憑證授權單位 (CA) 簽署的憑證，然後將憑證上傳至 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)。

```
aws elbv2 create-listener \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 \
    --protocol HTTPS \
    --port 443 \
    --certificates CertificateArn=arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/3dcb0a41-bd72-4774-9ad9-756919c40557 \
    --ssl-policy ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08 \
    --default-actions
 Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱應用程式負載平衡器使用者指南中的新增 HTTPS 接聽程式。

範例 3：建立 TCP 接聽程式

下列`create-listener`範例會為指定的 Network Load Balancer 建立 TCP 接聽程式，將要求轉送至指定的目標群組。

```
aws elbv2 create-listener \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/my-network-load-balancer/5d1b75f4f1cee11e \
    --protocol TCP \
    --port 80 \
    --default-actions
 Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-tcp-targets/b6bba954d1361c78
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Network Load Balancer 使用者指南中的教學課程：使用 AWS CLI 建立網路負載平衡器。

範例 4：建立 TLS 接聽程式

下列`create-listener`範例會為指定的 Network Load Balancer 建立 TLS 接聽程式，將要求轉送至指定的目標群組。您必須指定 TLS 接聽程式的 SSL 憑證。

```
aws elbv2 create-listener \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 \
    --protocol TLS \
    --port 443 \
    --certificates CertificateArn=arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/3dcb0a41-bd72-4774-9ad9-756919c40557 \
    --ssl-policy ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08 \
    --default-actions
 Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Network Load Balancer 使用者指南中的網路負載平衡器的 TLS 接聽程式。

範例 5：若要建立 UDP 接聽程式

下列`create-listener`範例會為指定的 Network Load Balancer 建立 UDP 接聽程式，將要求轉送至指定的目標群組。

```
aws elbv2 create-listener \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/my-network-load-balancer/5d1b75f4f1cee11e \
    --protocol UDP \
    --port 53 \
    --default-actions
 Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-tcp-targets/b6bba954d1361c78
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Network Load Balancer 使用者指南中的教學課程：使用 AWS CLI 建立網路負載平衡器。

範例 6：為指定的閘道和轉送建立監聽器

下列`create-listener`範例會為指定的閘道 Load Balancer 建立接聽程式，將要求轉送至指定的目標群組。

```
aws elbv2 create-listener \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:850631746142:loadbalancer/gwy/my-gateway-load-balancer/e0f9b3d5c7f7d3d6 \
    --default-actions
 Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:850631746142:targetgroup/my-glb-targets/007ca469fae3bb1615
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Listeners": [
        {
            "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:850631746142:listener/gwy/my-agw-lb-example2/e0f9b3d5c7f7d3d6/
afc127db15f925de",
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:850631746142:loadbalancer/gwy/my-agw-lb-example2/e0f9b3d5c7f7d3d6",
            "DefaultActions": [
                {
                    "Type": "forward",
                    "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:850631746142:targetgroup/test-tg-agw-2/007ca469fae3bb1615",
                    "ForwardConfig": {
                        "TargetGroups": [
                            {
```

```
                                "TargetGroupArn":
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:850631746142:targetgroup/test-tg-
agw-2/007ca469fae3bb1615"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱閘道負載平衡器使用者指南中的使用 AWS CLI 開始使用閘道負載平衡器。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateListener中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String
 targetGroupARN, String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
 CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to
become available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest =
CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .build();
```

```
            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateListener中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const { Listeners } = await client.send(
  new CreateListenerCommand({
    LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
    Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
    Port: state.targetGroupPort,
    DefaultActions: [
      { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
    ],
  }),
);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateListener中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會使用預設動作「轉送」建立新的 ALB 接聽程式，以將流量傳送至指定的目標群組。

```
$defaultAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
  ForwardConfig = @{
    TargetGroups = @(
      @{ TargetGroupArn = "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/testAlbTG/3d61c2f20aa5bccb" }
    )
    TargetGroupStickinessConfig = @{
      DurationSeconds = 900
      Enabled = $true
    }
  }
  Type = "Forward"
}

New-ELB2Listener -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676' -Port 8001 -
Protocol "HTTP" -DefaultAction $defaultAction
```

輸出：

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676
Port            : 8001
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateListener式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with
 the load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    def create_load_balancer(self, subnet_ids, target_group):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
 subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener
 to the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=self.load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
```

```
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be available...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
            log.info("Load balancer is available!")
            self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer["LoadBalancerArn"],
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                "Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer %s to
target group %s.",
                self.load_balancer_name,
                target_group["TargetGroupName"],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Failed to create load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}"
                f"and add a listener for target group
{target_group['TargetGroupName']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            self._endpoint = load_balancer["DNSName"]
            return load_balancer
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateListener中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**CreateLoadBalancer**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateLoadBalancer`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
```

```
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateLoadBalancer中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立面向網際網路的負載平衡器

下列`create-load-balancer`範例會建立網際網路對向的 Application Load Balancer，並為指定的子網路啟用可用區域。

```
aws elbv2 create-load-balancer \
    --name my-load-balancer \
    --subnets subnet-b7d581c0 subnet-8360a9e7
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LoadBalancers": [
        {
            "Type": "application",
            "Scheme": "internet-facing",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4",
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                {
                    "ZoneName": "us-west-2a",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-8360a9e7"
                },
                {
                    "ZoneName": "us-west-2b",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-b7d581c0"
                }
            ],
            "CreatedTime": "2017-08-25T21:26:12.920Z",
            "CanonicalHostedZoneId": "Z2P70J7EXAMPLE",
            "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-424835706.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com",
            "SecurityGroups": [
                "sg-5943793c"
            ],
            "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer",
            "State": {
                "Code": "provisioning"
            },
```

```
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱應用程式負載平衡器使用者指南中的教學課程：使用 AWS CLI 建立應用程式負載平衡器。

範例 2：建立內部負載平衡器

下列`create-load-balancer`範例會建立內部 Application Load Balancer，並為指定的子網路啟用可用區域。

```
aws elbv2 create-load-balancer \
    --name my-internal-load-balancer \
    --scheme internal \
    --subnets subnet-b7d581c0 subnet-8360a9e7
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LoadBalancers": [
        {
            "Type": "application",
            "Scheme": "internal",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4",
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                {
                    "ZoneName": "us-west-2a",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-8360a9e7"
                },
                {
                    "ZoneName": "us-west-2b",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-b7d581c0"
                }
            ],
            "CreatedTime": "2016-03-25T21:29:48.850Z",
            "CanonicalHostedZoneId": "Z2P70J7EXAMPLE",
            "DNSName": "internal-my-internal-load-balancer-1529930873.us-
west-2.elb.amazonaws.com",
            "SecurityGroups": [
```

```
                "sg-5943793c"
            ],
            "LoadBalancerName": "my-internal-load-balancer",
            "State": {
                "Code": "provisioning"
            },
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-internal-load-balancer/5b49b8d4303115c2"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱應用程式負載平衡器使用者指南中的教學課程：使用 AWS CLI 建立應用程式負載平衡器。

範例 3：建立 Network Load Balancer

下列`create-load-balancer`範例會建立網際網路對向網路的 Network Load Balancer，並為指定的子網路啟用可用區域。它會使用子網路對應，將指定的彈性 IP 位址與可用區域的負載平衡器節點所使用的網路介面產生關聯。

```
aws elbv2 create-load-balancer \
    --name my-network-load-balancer \
    --type network \
    --subnet-mappings SubnetId=subnet-b7d581c0,AllocationId=eipalloc-64d5890a
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LoadBalancers": [
        {
            "Type": "network",
            "Scheme": "internet-facing",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4",
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                {
                    "LoadBalancerAddresses": [
                        {
                            "IpAddress": "35.161.207.171",
                            "AllocationId": "eipalloc-64d5890a"
                        }
                    ],
```

```
                    "ZoneName": "us-west-2b",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-5264e837"
                }
            ],
            "CreatedTime": "2017-10-15T22:41:25.657Z",
            "CanonicalHostedZoneId": "Z2P70J7EXAMPLE",
            "DNSName": "my-network-load-balancer-5d1b75f4f1cee11e.elb.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "LoadBalancerName": "my-network-load-balancer",
            "State": {
                "Code": "provisioning"
            },
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/my-network-load-balancer/5d1b75f4f1cee11e"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Network Load Balancer 使用者指南中的教學課程：使用 AWS CLI 建立網路負載平衡器。

範例 4：建立閘道 Load Balancer

下列`create-load-balancer`範例會建立閘道 Load Balancer，並為指定的子網路啟用可用區域。

```
aws elbv2 create-load-balancer \
    --name my-gateway-load-balancer \
    --type gateway \
    --subnets subnet-dc83f691 subnet-a62583f9
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LoadBalancers": [
        {
            "Type": "gateway",
            "VpcId": "vpc-838475fe",
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                {
                    "ZoneName": "us-east-1b",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-a62583f9"
                },
```

```
            {
                    "ZoneName": "us-east-1a",
                    "SubnetId": "subnet-dc83f691"
                }
            ],
            "CreatedTime": "2021-07-14T19:33:43.324000+00:00",
            "LoadBalancerName": "my-gateway-load-balancer",
            "State": {
                "Code": "provisioning"
            },
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:850631746142:loadbalancer/gwy/my-gateway-load-balancer/dfbb5a7d32cdee79"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱閘道負載平衡器使用者指南中的使用 AWS CLI 開始使用閘道負載平衡器。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateLoadBalancer中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String
 targetGroupARN, String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
```

```
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to
become available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest =
CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
```

```
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateLoadBalancer中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
```

```
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateLoadBalancer中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立具有兩個子網路的新網際網路對應應用程式負載平衡器。

```
New-ELB2LoadBalancer -Type application -Scheme internet-facing -IpAddressType
 ipv4 -Name 'New-Test-ALB' -SecurityGroup 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd' -subnet 'subnet-
c37a67a6','subnet-fc02eea0'
```

輸出：

```
AvailabilityZones     : {us-east-1b, us-east-1a}
CanonicalHostedZoneId : Z35SXDOTRQ7X7K
CreatedTime           : 12/28/19 2:58:03 PM
DNSName               : New-Test-ALB-1391502222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com
IpAddressType         : ipv4
LoadBalancerArn       : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/New-Test-ALB/dab2e4d90eb51493
LoadBalancerName      : New-Test-ALB
Scheme                : internet-facing
SecurityGroups        : {sg-07c3414abb8811cbd}
State                 : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.LoadBalancerState
Type                  : application
VpcId                 : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateLoadBalancer式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with
 the load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    def create_load_balancer(self, subnet_ids, target_group):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
 subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener
 to the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=self.load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
```

```
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be available...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
            log.info("Load balancer is available!")
            self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer["LoadBalancerArn"],
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                "Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer %s to
target group %s.",
                self.load_balancer_name,
                target_group["TargetGroupName"],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Failed to create load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}"
                f"and add a listener for target group
{target_group['TargetGroupName']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            self._endpoint = load_balancer["DNSName"]
            return load_balancer
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateLoadBalancer中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**CreateRule**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateRule`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：使用路徑條件和前進動作建立規則

下列`create-rule`範例會建立一個規則，在 URL 包含指定的模式時，將要求轉送至指定的目標群組。

```
aws elbv2 create-rule \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 \
    --priority 5 \
    --conditions file://conditions-pattern.json
    --actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

`conditions-pattern.json` 的內容：

```
[
    {
        "Field": "path-pattern",
        "PathPatternConfig": {
            "Values": ["/images/*"]
        }
    }
]
```

範例 2：使用主機條件和固定回應建立規則

下列`create-rule`範例會建立一個規則，在主機標頭中的主機名稱與指定的主機名稱相符時，提供固定回應。

```
aws elbv2 create-rule \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 \
    --priority 10 \
    --conditions file://conditions-host.json \
    --actions file://actions-fixed-response.json
```

`conditions-host.json` 的內容

```
[
  {
      "Field": "host-header",
      "HostHeaderConfig": {
          "Values": ["*.example.com"]
      }
  }
]
```

actions-fixed-response.json 的內容

```
[
    {
        "Type": "fixed-response",
        "FixedResponseConfig": {
            "MessageBody": "Hello world",
            "StatusCode": "200",
            "ContentType": "text/plain"
        }
    }
]
```

範例 3：使用來源 IP 位址條件、驗證動作和轉寄動作來建立規則

下列create-rule範例會建立一個規則，在來源 IP 位址符合指定的 IP 位址時驗證使用者；如果驗證成功，則會將要求轉送至指定的目標群組。

```
aws elbv2 create-rule \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 \
    --priority 20 \
    --conditions file://conditions-source-ip.json \
    --actions file://actions-authenticate.json
```

conditions-source-ip.json 的內容

```
[
    {
        "Field": "source-ip",
        "SourceIpConfig": {
            "Values": ["192.0.2.0/24", "198.51.100.10/32"]
        }
```

```
    }
]
```

actions-authenticate.json 的內容

```
[
    {
        "Type": "authenticate-oidc",
        "AuthenticateOidcConfig": {
            "Issuer": "https://idp-issuer.com",
            "AuthorizationEndpoint": "https://authorization-endpoint.com",
            "TokenEndpoint": "https://token-endpoint.com",
            "UserInfoEndpoint": "https://user-info-endpoint.com",
            "ClientId": "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz123456789",
            "ClientSecret": "1234567890123456789012345678 90",
            "SessionCookieName": "my-cookie",
            "SessionTimeout": 3600,
            "Scope": "email",
            "AuthenticationRequestExtraParams": {
                "display": "page",
                "prompt": "login"
            },
            "OnUnauthenticatedRequest": "deny"
        },
        "Order": 1
    },
    {
        "Type": "forward",
        "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:880185128111:targetgroup/cli-test/642a97ecb0e0f26b",
        "Order": 2
    }
]
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateRule中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會根據指定之偵聽程式的客戶標頭值，建立具有固定回應動作的新偵聽程式規則。

```
$newRuleAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
  "FixedResponseConfig" = @{
    "ContentType" = "text/plain"
    "MessageBody" = "Hello World"
    "StatusCode" = "200"
  }
  "Type" = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.ActionTypeEnum]::FixedResponse
}

$newRuleCondition = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition]@{
  "httpHeaderConfig" = @{
    "HttpHeaderName" = "customHeader"
    "Values" = "header2","header1"
  }
  "Field" = "http-header"
}

New-ELB2Rule -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80' -
Action $newRuleAction -Condition $newRuleCondition -Priority 10
```

輸出：

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 10
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/f4f51dfaa033a8cc
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateRule式參考中的。

搭`CreateTargetGroup`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTargetGroup`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
 times and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</
param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer
 exists.</param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
```

```
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateTargetGroup中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立 Application Load Balancer 的目標群組

下列`create-target-group`範例會為「Application Load Balancer」建立目標群組，您可在其中依執行個體 ID (目標類型為`instance`) 註冊目標。此目標群組使用 HTTP 通訊協定、連接埠 80 和 HTTP 目標群組的預設健全狀況檢查設定值。

```
aws elbv2 create-target-group \
    --name my-targets \
    --protocol HTTP \
    --port 80 \
    --target-type instance \
    --vpc-id vpc-3ac0fb5f
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-targets",
            "Protocol": "HTTP",
            "Port": 80,
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "HealthCheckProtocol": "HTTP",
            "HealthCheckPort": "traffic-port",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": true,
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 30,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 5,
```

```
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "HealthCheckPath": "/",
            "Matcher": {
                "HttpCode": "200"
            },
            "TargetType": "instance",
            "ProtocolVersion": "HTTP1",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《應用程式負載平衡器使用者指南》中的建立目標群組。

範例 2：建立目標群組，將流量從 Application Load Balancer 路由至 Lambda 函數

下列`create-target-group`範例會為 Application Load Balancer 建立目標群組，其中目標為 Lambda 函數 (目標類型為`lambda`)。依預設，會停用此目標群組的 Health 況檢查。

```
aws elbv2 create-target-group \
    --name my-lambda-target \
    --target-type lambda
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-lambda-target/a3003e085dbb8ddc",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-lambda-target",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": false,
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 35,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 30,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "HealthCheckPath": "/",
            "Matcher": {
                "HttpCode": "200"
            },
            "TargetType": "lambda",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4"
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Application Load Balancer 使用者指南的 Lambda 函數做為目標。

範例 3：建立 Network Load Balancer 的目標群組

下列`create-target-group`範例會為 Network Load Balancer 建立目標群組，您可在其中依 IP 位址註冊目標 (目標類型為`ip`)。此目標群組使用 TCP 通訊協定、連接埠 80 和 TCP 目標群組的預設健全狀況檢查設定。

```
aws elbv2 create-target-group \
    --name my-ip-targets \
    --protocol TCP \
    --port 80 \
    --target-type ip \
    --vpc-id vpc-3ac0fb5f
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-ip-targets/b6bba954d1361c78",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-ip-targets",
            "Protocol": "TCP",
            "Port": 80,
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": true,
            "HealthCheckProtocol": "TCP",
            "HealthCheckPort": "traffic-port",
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 30,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 10,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "TargetType": "ip",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《網路負載平衡器使用者指南》中的建立目標群組。

範例 4：建立目標群組，將流量從 Network Load Balancer 路由到 Application Load Balancer

下列`create-target-group`範例會為您將應用程式負載平衡器註冊為目標 (目標類型為`alb`) 的 Network Load Balancer 建立目標群組。

AWS Elbv2 create-target-group -名稱 my-alb-target 協議 TCP-端口 80-目標類型阿爾布-虛擬電腦識別碼 VPC-3ac0fb5f

輸出：

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-alb-target/a3003e085dbb8ddc",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-alb-target",
            "Protocol": "TCP",
            "Port": 80,
            "VpcId": "vpc-838475fe",
            "HealthCheckProtocol": "HTTP",
            "HealthCheckPort": "traffic-port",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": true,
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 30,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 6,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "HealthCheckPath": "/",
            "Matcher": {
                "HttpCode": "200-399"
            },
            "TargetType": "alb",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《網路負載平衡器使用者指南》中的以應用程式負載平衡器作為目標建立目標群組。

範例 5：建立閘道 Load Balancer 的目標群組

下列`create-target-group`範例會為閘道 Load Balancer 建立目標群組，目標群組通訊協定為執行個體`GENEVE`。

```
aws elbv2 create-target-group \
    --name my-glb-targetgroup \
    --protocol GENEVE \
    --port 6081 \
    --target-type instance \
    --vpc-id vpc-838475fe
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-glb-targetgroup/00c3d57eacd6f40b6f",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-glb-targetgroup",
            "Protocol": "GENEVE",
            "Port": 6081,
            "VpcId": "vpc-838475fe",
            "HealthCheckProtocol": "TCP",
            "HealthCheckPort": "80",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": true,
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 10,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 5,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "TargetType": "instance"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱閘道 Load Balancer 使用指南中的建立目標群組 < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/gateway/create-target-group.html>`__。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateTargetGroup中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /*
    * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
    * how
    * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
    * health is checked.
    */
   public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId,
String targetGroupName) {
       CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
               .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
               .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
               .port(port)
               .vpcId(vpcId)
               .name(targetGroupName)
               .protocol(protocol)
               .build();

       CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
       String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
       String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
       System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
       return targetGroupArn;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateTargetGroup中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
  new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
    Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    Protocol: "HTTP",
    Port: 80,
    HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
    HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
    HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
    HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
    UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
    VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
  }),
);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateTargetGroup中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會使用提供的參數建立新的 Target 群組。

```
New-ELB2TargetGroup -HealthCheckEnabled 1 -HealthCheckIntervalSeconds 30 -
HealthCheckPath '/index.html' -HealthCheckPort 80 -HealthCheckTimeoutSecond 5 -
HealthyThresholdCount 2 -UnhealthyThresholdCount 5 -Port 80 -Protocol 'HTTP' -
TargetType instance -VpcId 'vpc-2cfd7000' -Name 'NewTargetGroup'
```

輸出：

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 30
HealthCheckPath            : /index.html
HealthCheckPort            : 80
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 2
LoadBalancerArns           : {}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/NewTargetGroup/534e484681d801bf
TargetGroupName            : NewTargetGroup
TargetType                 : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount    : 5
VpcId                      : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateTargetGroup式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with
 the load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
```

```
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    def create_target_group(self, protocol, port, vpc_id):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group
specifies how
        the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
times and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the
sensitivity of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=self.target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
```

```
            )
        else:
            return target_group
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateTargetGroup中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DeleteListener`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteListener`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除監聽器

下列`delete-listener`範例會刪除指定的接聽程式。

```
aws elbv2 delete-listener \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:ua-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteListener中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的偵聽程式。

```
Remove-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
```

```
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Listener (DeleteListener)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

範例 2：此範例會從負載平衡器移除指定的接聽程式。

```
Remove-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Listener (DeleteListener)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteListener式參考中的。

搭`DeleteLoadBalancer`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteLoadBalancer`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
 describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteLoadBalancer中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除負載平衡器

下列`delete-load-balancer`範例會刪除指定的負載平衡器。

```
aws elbv2 delete-load-balancer \
```

```
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteLoadBalancer中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteLoadBalancer中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
await client.send(
  new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
    LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
  }),
);
await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
  const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
  if (lb) {
    throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
  }
});
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteLoadBalancer中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的負載平衡器。

```
Remove-ELB2LoadBalancer -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2LoadBalancer (DeleteLoadBalancer)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteLoadBalancer式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with
 the load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    def delete_load_balancer(self):
        """
```

```
        Deletes a load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "LoadBalancerNotFound":
                log.info(
                    "Load balancer %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.load_balancer_name,
                )
            else:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}:
{err}"
                )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteLoadBalancer中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DeleteRule**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteRule`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除規則

下列`delete-rule`範例會刪除指定的規則。

```
aws elbv2 delete-rule \
```

```
    --rule-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2/1291d13826f405c3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteRule中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從監聽程式移除指定的規則

```
Remove-ELB2Rule -RuleArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618/4b25eb10a42e33ab'
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Rule (DeleteRule)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618/4b25eb10a42e33ab".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteRule式參考中的。

搭`DeleteTargetGroup`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTargetGroup`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn =
targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
{groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
```

```
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTargetGroup中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除目標群組

下列`delete-target-group`範例會刪除指定的目標群組。

```
aws elbv2 delete-target-group \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《應用程式負載平衡器指南》中的刪除負載平衡器。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteTargetGroup中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteTargetGroup中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
          }),
```

```
        ),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteTargetGroup中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會移除指定的目標群組。

```
Remove-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/testsssss/4e0b6076bc6483a7'
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2TargetGroup (DeleteTargetGroup)" on
 target "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/
testsssss/4e0b6076bc6483a7".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteTargetGroup式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with
 the load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    def delete_target_group(self):
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        done = False
        while not done:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                    Names=[self.target_group_name]
                )
                tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
                self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
                log.info(
                    "Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
 self.target_group_name
                )
                done = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    log.info(
                        "Load balancer target group %s not found, nothing to
 do.",
                        self.target_group_name,
                    )
                    done = True
                elif err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse":
                    log.info(
```

```
                        "Target group not yet released from load balancer,
 waiting..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise LoadBalancerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete load balancing target group
 {self.target_group_name}: {err}"
                    )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteTargetGroup中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DeregisterTargets**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeregisterTargets`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：從目標群組取消註冊目標

下列`deregister-targets`範例會從指定的目標群組中移除指定的執行個體。

```
aws elbv2 deregister-targets \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067 \
    --targets Id=i-1234567890abcdef0
```

範例 2：取消註冊使用連接埠覆寫註冊的目標

下列`deregister-targets`範例會從使用連接埠覆寫註冊的目標群組中移除執行個體。

```
aws elbv2 deregister-targets \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-internal-targets/3bb63f11dfb0faf9 \
    --targets Id=i-1234567890abcdef0,Port=80 Id=i-1234567890abcdef0,Port=766
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeregisterTargets中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從指定的目標群組取消註冊執行個體 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111'。

```
$targetDescription = New-Object
 Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetDescription
$targetDescription.Id = 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111'
Unregister-ELB2Target -Target $targetDescription -TargetGroupArn
 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/
a4e04b3688be1970'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeregisterTargets式參考中的。

搭`DescribeAccountLimits`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAccountLimits`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述您的 Elastic Load Balancing 限制

下列`describe-account-limits`範例會顯示目前區域中 AWS 帳戶的 Elastic Load Balancing 限制。

```
aws elbv2 describe-account-limits
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Limits": [
        {
            "Name": "target-groups",
            "Max": "3000"
        },
        {
            "Name": "targets-per-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "1000"
```

```
        },
        {
            "Name": "listeners-per-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "50"
        },
        {
            "Name": "rules-per-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "100"
        },
        {
            "Name": "network-load-balancers",
            "Max": "50"
        },
        {
            "Name": "targets-per-network-load-balancer",
            "Max": "3000"
        },
        {
            "Name": "targets-per-availability-zone-per-network-load-balancer",
            "Max": "500"
        },
        {
            "Name": "listeners-per-network-load-balancer",
            "Max": "50"
        },
        {
            "Name": "condition-values-per-alb-rule",
            "Max": "5"
        },
        {
            "Name": "condition-wildcards-per-alb-rule",
            "Max": "5"
        },
        {
            "Name": "target-groups-per-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "100"
        },
        {
            "Name": "target-groups-per-action-on-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "5"
        },
        {
            "Name": "target-groups-per-action-on-network-load-balancer",
            "Max": "1"
```

```
        },
        {
            "Name": "certificates-per-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "25"
        },
        {
            "Name": "certificates-per-network-load-balancer",
            "Max": "25"
        },
        {
            "Name": "targets-per-target-group",
            "Max": "1000"
        },
        {
            "Name": "target-id-registrations-per-application-load-balancer",
            "Max": "1000"
        },
        {
            "Name": "network-load-balancer-enis-per-vpc",
            "Max": "1200"
        },
        {
            "Name": "application-load-balancers",
            "Max": "50"
        },
        {
            "Name": "gateway-load-balancers",
            "Max": "100"
        },
        {
            "Name": "gateway-load-balancers-per-vpc",
            "Max": "100"
        },
        {
            "Name": "geneve-target-groups",
            "Max": "100"
        },
        {
            "Name": "targets-per-availability-zone-per-gateway-load-balancer",
            "Max": "300"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 一般參考中的配額。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAccountLimits中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令會列出指定區域的 ELB2 帳戶限制。

```
Get-ELB2AccountLimit
```

輸出：

```
Max  Name
---  ----
3000 target-groups
1000 targets-per-application-load-balancer
50   listeners-per-application-load-balancer
100  rules-per-application-load-balancer
50   network-load-balancers
3000 targets-per-network-load-balancer
500  targets-per-availability-zone-per-network-load-balancer
50   listeners-per-network-load-balancer
5    condition-values-per-alb-rule
5    condition-wildcards-per-alb-rule
100  target-groups-per-application-load-balancer
5    target-groups-per-action-on-application-load-balancer
1    target-groups-per-action-on-network-load-balancer
50   application-load-balancers
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeAccountLimits式參考中的。

搭`DescribeListenerCertificates`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeListenerCertificates`。

CLI

AWS CLI

說明安全接聽程式的憑證

此範例說明指定安全接聽程式的憑證。

命令：

```
aws elbv2 describe-listener-certificates --listener-arn
 arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Certificates": [
      {
          "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/5cc54884-f4a3-4072-80be-05b9ba72f705",
          "IsDefault": false
      },
      {
          "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:us-
west-2:123456789012:certificate/3dcb0a41-bd72-4774-9ad9-756919c40557",
          "IsDefault": false
      },
      {
          "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:acm:us-west-2:123456789012:certificate/
fe59da96-6f58-4a22-8eed-6d0d50477e1d",
          "IsDefault": true
      }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeListenerCertificates中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定之監聽器的憑證。

```
Get-ELB2ListenerCertificate -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

輸出：

```
CertificateArn
   IsDefault
--------------
   ---------
arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/5fc7c092-68bf-4862-969c-22fd48b6e17c True
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeListenerCertificates式參考中的。

搭**DescribeListeners**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeListeners。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述監聽器

此範例說明指定的偵聽程式。

命令：

```
aws elbv2 describe-listeners --listener-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Listeners": [
      {
          "Port": 80,
          "Protocol": "HTTP",
          "DefaultActions": [
```

```
                {
                    "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
                    "Type": "forward"
                }
            ],
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
            "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2"
        }
    ]
}
```

描述負載平衡器的監聽器

此範例說明指定負載平衡器的接聽程式。

命令：

```
aws elbv2 describe-listeners --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Listeners": [
        {
            "Port": 443,
            "Protocol": "HTTPS",
            "DefaultActions": [
                {
                    "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
                    "Type": "forward"
                }
            ],
            "SslPolicy": "ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05",
            "Certificates": [
                {
                    "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-
certificate/my-server-cert"
```

```
                }
            ],
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
            "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/0467ef3c8400ae65"
        },
        {
            "Port": 80,
            "Protocol": "HTTP",
            "DefaultActions": [
                {
                    "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
                    "Type": "forward"
                }
            ],
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
            "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeListeners中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定之 ALB/NLB 的偵聽程式。

```
Get-ELB2Listener -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

輸出：

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
```

```
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/1dac07c21187d41e
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f
Port            : 80
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :

Certificates    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Certificate}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f
Port            : 443
Protocol        : HTTPS
SslPolicy       : ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeListeners式參考中的。

搭`DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述負載平衡器屬性

下列`describe-load-balancer-attributes`範例會顯示指定負載平衡器的屬性。

```
aws elbv2 describe-load-balancer-attributes \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188
```

下列範例輸出顯示 Application Load Balancer 的屬性。

```
{
    "Attributes": [
        {
```

```
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.bucket"
        },
        {
            "Value": "",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.prefix"
        },
        {
            "Value": "60",
            "Key": "idle_timeout.timeout_seconds"
        },
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "deletion_protection.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "true",
            "Key": "routing.http2.enabled"
        }
    ]
}
```

下列範例輸出包含 Network Load Balancer 的屬性。

```
{
    "Attributes": [
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.bucket"
        },
        {
            "Value": "",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.prefix"
        },
        {
```

```
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "deletion_protection.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "load_balancing.cross_zone.enabled"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令描述指定負載平衡器的屬性。

```
Get-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/test-elb/238d34ad8d94bc2e'
```

輸出：

```
Key                              Value
---                              -----
access_logs.s3.enabled           false
load_balancing.cross_zone.enabled true
access_logs.s3.prefix
deletion_protection.enabled      false
access_logs.s3.bucket
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes式參考中的。

搭`DescribeLoadBalancers`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeLoadBalancers`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeLoadBalancers中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述負載平衡器

此範例說明指定的負載平衡器。

命令：

```
aws elbv2 describe-load-balancers --load-balancer-arns
 arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188
```

輸出：

```
{
  "LoadBalancers": [
      {
          "Type": "application",
          "Scheme": "internet-facing",
          "IpAddressType": "ipv4",
          "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
          "AvailabilityZones": [
              {
                  "ZoneName": "us-west-2a",
                  "SubnetId": "subnet-8360a9e7"
              },
              {
                  "ZoneName": "us-west-2b",
                  "SubnetId": "subnet-b7d581c0"
              }
          ],
          "CreatedTime": "2016-03-25T21:26:12.920Z",
          "CanonicalHostedZoneId": "Z2P70J7EXAMPLE",
          "DNSName": "my-load-balancer-424835706.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com",
          "SecurityGroups": [
              "sg-5943793c"
          ],
          "LoadBalancerName": "my-load-balancer",
          "State": {
              "Code": "active"
          },
```

```
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188"
        }
    ]
}
```

描述所有負載平衡器

此範例說明所有負載平衡器。

命令：

```
aws elbv2 describe-load-balancers
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeLoadBalancers中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

import {
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  DescribeLoadBalancersCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

export async function main() {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
    new DescribeLoadBalancersCommand({}),
  );
  const loadBalancersList = LoadBalancers.map(
    (lb) => `• ${lb.LoadBalancerName}: ${lb.DNSName}`,
```

```
  ).join("\n");
  console.log(
    "Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load balancers:\n",
    loadBalancersList,
  );
}

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeLoadBalancers中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示指定區域的所有負載平衡器。

```
Get-ELB2LoadBalancer
```

輸出：

```
AvailabilityZones     : {us-east-1c}
CanonicalHostedZoneId : Z26RNL4JYFTOTI
CreatedTime           : 6/22/18 11:21:50 AM
DNSName               : test-elb1234567890-238d34ad8d94bc2e.elb.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com
IpAddressType         : ipv4
LoadBalancerArn       : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/net/test-elb1234567890/238d34ad8d94bc2e
LoadBalancerName      : test-elb1234567890
Scheme                : internet-facing
SecurityGroups        : {}
State                 : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.LoadBalancerState
Type                  : network
VpcId                 : vpc-2cf00000
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeLoadBalancers式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with
 the load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    def endpoint(self):
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        if self._endpoint is None:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                    Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
                )
                self._endpoint = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
```

```
            except ClientError as err:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
 {self.load_balancer_name}: {err}"
                )
        return self._endpoint
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeLoadBalancers中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DescribeRules配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeRules。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述規則

下列describe-rules範例會顯示指定規則的詳細資訊。

```
aws elbv2 describe-rules \
    --rule-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener-
rule/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2/9683b2d02a6cabee
```

範例 2：描述監聽器的規則

下列describe-rules範例會顯示指定之接聽程式之規則的詳細資訊。輸出包括預設規則以及您新增的任何其他規則。

```
aws elbv2 describe-rules \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeRules中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定之偵聽程式 ARN 的監聽程式規則。

```
Get-ELB2Rule -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b'
```

輸出：

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 1
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/2286fff5055e0f79

Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 2
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/14e7b036567623ba

Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {}
IsDefault  : True
Priority   : default
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/66e10e3aaf5b6d9b/853948cf3aa9b2bf
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeRules式參考中的。

搭`DescribeSslPolicies`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeSslPolicies`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：依負載平衡器類型列出用於 SSL 交涉的原則

下列`describe-ssl-policies`範例顯示可用於與應用 Application Load Balancer 進行 SSL 交涉的原則名稱。此範例使用`--query`參數僅顯示策略的名稱。

```
aws elbv2 describe-ssl-policies \
    --load-balancer-type application \
    --query SslPolicies[*].Name
```

輸出：

```
[
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-Res-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-Ext1-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-Ext2-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-1-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-0-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-3-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-2017-01",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-1-2017-01",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-Ext-2018-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-2018-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-0-2015-04",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-Res-2019-08",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-1-2019-08",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-2019-08",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-Res-2020-10"
]
```

範例 2：列出支援特定通訊協定的原則

下列`describe-ssl-policies`範例顯示支援 TLS 1.3 通訊協定的原則名稱。此範例使用`--query`參數僅顯示策略的名稱。

```
aws elbv2 describe-ssl-policies \
```

```
    --load-balancer-type application \
    --query SslPolicies[?contains(SslProtocols,'TLSv1.3')].Name
```

輸出：

```
[
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-Res-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-Ext1-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-Ext2-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-1-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-0-2021-06",
    "ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-3-2021-06"
]
```

範例 3：若要顯示策略的密碼

下列describe-ssl-policies範例會顯示指定策略的密碼名稱。此範例使用--query參數僅顯示密碼名稱。清單中的第一個密碼具有優先順序 1，其餘的密碼依優先順序排列。

```
aws elbv2 describe-ssl-policies \
    --names ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS13-1-2-2021-06 \
    --query SslPolicies[*].Ciphers[*].Name
```

輸出：

```
[
    "TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256",
    "TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384",
    "TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256",
    "ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256",
    "ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256",
    "ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256",
    "ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256",
    "ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384",
    "ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384",
    "ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384",
    "ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384"
]
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱應用程式負載平衡器使用者指南中的安全性原則。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeSslPolicies中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出 ElasticLoadBalancing V2 的所有可用監聽器原則。

```
Get-ELB2SSLPolicy
```

輸出：

```
Ciphers
                                        Name
 SslProtocols
-------
                                        ----
 ------------
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-2016-08             {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-2017-01     {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-1-2017-01     {TLSv1.1,
 TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-2-Ext-2018-06 {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-2018-06          {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05             {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-TLS-1-0-2015-04     {TLSv1,
 TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-Res-2019-08  {TLSv1.2}
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-1-2019-08      {TLSv1.1,
 TLSv1.2}
```

```
{ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256, ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-
SHA256, ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256} ELBSecurityPolicy-FS-1-2-2019-08      {TLSv1.2}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeSslPolicies式參考中的。

搭**DescribeTags**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTags`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述指派給負載平衡器的標籤

此範例說明指派給指定負載平衡器的標籤。

命令：

```
aws elbv2 describe-tags --resource-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188
```

輸出：

```
{
  "TagDescriptions": [
      {
          "ResourceArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
          "Tags": [
              {
                  "Value": "lima",
                  "Key": "project"
              },
              {
                  "Value": "digital-media",
                  "Key": "department"
              }
          ]
      }
  ]
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTags中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出指定資源的標籤。

```
Get-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f'
```

輸出：

```
ResourceArn
              Tags
-----------
              ----
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f {stage, internalName, version}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeTags式參考中的。

搭`DescribeTargetGroupAttributes`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTargetGroupAttributes`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述目標群組屬性

下列`describe-target-group-attributes`範例會顯示指定目標群組的屬性。

```
aws elbv2 describe-target-group-attributes \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

如果通訊協定為 HTTP 或 HTTPS，且目標類型為或，則輸出會包含屬性`ip`。`instance`

```
{
    "Attributes": [
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "stickiness.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "300",
            "Key": "deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds"
        },
        {
            "Value": "lb_cookie",
            "Key": "stickiness.type"
        },
        {
            "Value": "86400",
            "Key": "stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds"
        },
        {
            "Value": "0",
            "Key": "slow_start.duration_seconds"
        }
    ]
}
```

如果通訊協定為 HTTP 或 HTTPS，且目標類型為，則下列輸出會包含屬性`lambda`。

```
{
    "Attributes": [
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "lambda.multi_value_headers.enabled"
        }
    ]
}
```

如果通訊協定是 TCP、TLS、UDP 或 TCP_UDP，則下列輸出會包含屬性。

```
{
    "Attributes": [
        {
            "Value": "false",
```

```
            "Key": "proxy_protocol_v2.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "300",
            "Key": "deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTargetGroupAttributes中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定「目標群組」的屬性。

```
Get-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

輸出：

```
Key                                  Value
---                                  -----
stickiness.enabled                   false
deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds 300
stickiness.type                      lb_cookie
stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds 86400
slow_start.duration_seconds          0
load_balancing.algorithm.type        round_robin
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeTargetGroupAttributes式參考中的。

搭`DescribeTargetGroups`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTargetGroups`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述目標群組

下列describe-target-groups範例顯示指定目標群組的詳細資訊。

```
aws elbv2 describe-target-groups \
    --target-group-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-targets",
            "Protocol": "HTTP",
            "Port": 80,
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "HealthCheckProtocol": "HTTP",
            "HealthCheckPort": "traffic-port",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": true,
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 30,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 5,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "HealthCheckPath": "/",
            "Matcher": {
                "HttpCode": "200"
            },
            "LoadBalancerArns": [
                "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188"
            ],
            "TargetType": "instance",
            "ProtocolVersion": "HTTP1",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4"
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：描述負載平衡器的所有目標群組

下列`describe-target-groups`範例顯示指定負載平衡器之所有目標群組的詳細資訊。此範例使用`--query`參數僅顯示目標群組名稱。

```
aws elbv2 describe-target-groups \
    --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 \
    --query TargetGroups[*].TargetGroupName
```

輸出：

```
[
    "my-instance-targets",
    "my-ip-targets",
    "my-lambda-target"
]
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《應用程式負載平衡器指南》中的目標群組。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTargetGroups中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
```

```
  );
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeTargetGroups中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明指定的目標群組。

```
Get-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

輸出：

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 30
HealthCheckPath            : /
HealthCheckPort            : traffic-port
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 5
LoadBalancerArns           : {arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970
TargetGroupName            : test-tg
TargetType                 : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount    : 2
VpcId                      : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeTargetGroups式參考中的。

搭`DescribeTargetHealth`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTargetHealth`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
```

```
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeTargetHealth中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述目標群組目標的健全狀況

下列`describe-target-health`範例顯示指定目標群組之目標的健全狀況詳細資訊。這些目標是健康的。

```
aws elbv2 describe-target-health \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TargetHealthDescriptions": [
        {
            "HealthCheckPort": "80",
            "Target": {
                "Id": "i-ceddcd4d",
                "Port": 80
            },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "healthy"
            }
        },
        {
            "HealthCheckPort": "80",
            "Target": {
                "Id": "i-0f76fade",
```

```
                "Port": 80
            },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "healthy"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：描述目標的健全狀況

下列describe-target-health範例顯示指定目標的健全狀況詳細資訊。這個目標很健康

```
aws elbv2 describe-target-health \
    --targets Id=i-0f76fade,Port=80 \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TargetHealthDescriptions": [
        {
            "HealthCheckPort": "80",
            "Target": {
                "Id": "i-0f76fade",
                "Port": 80
            },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "healthy"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

下列範例輸出適用於未在監聽器動作中指定目標群組的目標。此目標無法接收來自負載平衡器的流量。

```
{
    "TargetHealthDescriptions": [
    {
        "HealthCheckPort": "80",
```

```
        "Target": {
            "Id": "i-0f76fade",
            "Port": 80
        },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "unused",
                "Reason": "Target.NotInUse",
                "Description": "Target group is not configured to receive traffic
 from the load balancer"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

下列範例輸出適用於剛在監聽器動作中指定其目標群組的目標。目標仍在註冊中。

```
{
    "TargetHealthDescriptions": [
        {
            "HealthCheckPort": "80",
            "Target": {
                "Id": "i-0f76fade",
                "Port": 80
            },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "initial",
                "Reason": "Elb.RegistrationInProgress",
                "Description": "Target registration is in progress"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

下列範例輸出適用於狀態不良的目標。

```
{
    "TargetHealthDescriptions": [
        {
            "HealthCheckPort": "80",
            "Target": {
                "Id": "i-0f76fade",
                "Port": 80
            },
```

```
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "unhealthy",
                "Reason": "Target.Timeout",
                "Description": "Connection to target timed out"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

下列範例輸出適用於 Lambda 函數的目標，且運作狀態檢查已停用。

```
{
    "TargetHealthDescriptions": [
        {
            "Target": {
                "Id": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function",
                "AvailabilityZone": "all",
            },
            "TargetHealth": {
                "State": "unavailable",
                "Reason": "Target.HealthCheckDisabled",
                "Description": "Health checks are not enabled for this target"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTargetHealth中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
```

```
   public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String
targetGroupName) {
       DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
               .names(targetGroupName)
               .build();

       DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

       DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()

.targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
               .build();

       DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
       return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeTargetHealth中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
  new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
    TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
  }),
);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeTargetHealth中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回指定「目標群組」中目標的健全狀況狀態。

```
Get-ELB2TargetHealth -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970'
```

輸出：

```
HealthCheckPort Target
 TargetHealth
--------------- ------
 ------------
80              Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetDescription
 Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.TargetHealth
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeTargetHealth式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with
 the load balancer.
```

```
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    def check_target_health(self):
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[self.target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't check health of {self.target_group_name} targets:
{err}"
            )
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeTargetHealth中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**ModifyListener**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyListener`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要將預設動作變更為轉寄動作

下列`modify-listener`範例會變更指定接聽程式的預設動作 (轉寄動作)。

```
aws elbv2 modify-listener \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 \
    --default-actions
 Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-new-targets/2453ed029918f21f
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Listeners": [
        {
            "Protocol": "HTTP",
            "DefaultActions": [
                {
                    "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-new-targets/2453ed029918f21f",
                    "Type": "forward"
                }
            ],
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
            "Port": 80,
            "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：將預設動作變更為重新導向動作

下列`modify-listener`範例會將指定接聽程式的預設動作變更為重新導向動作。

```
aws elbv2 modify-listener \
```

```
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 \
    --default-actions
 Type=redirect,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-new-targets/2453ed029918f21f
```

輸出：

```
{
"Listeners": [
    {
        "Protocol": "HTTP",
        "DefaultActions": [
            {
                "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-new-targets/2453ed029918f21f",
                "Type": "redirect"
            }
        ],
        "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
        "Port": 80,
        "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2"
    }
  ]
}
```

範例 3：變更伺服器憑證

此範例會變更指定 HTTPS 接聽程式的伺服器憑證。

```
aws elbv2 modify-listener \
    --listener-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/0467ef3c8400ae65 \
    --certificates CertificateArn=arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/
my-new-server-cert
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "Listeners": [
        {
            "Protocol": "HTTPS",
            "DefaultActions": [
                {
                    "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
                    "Type": "forward"
                }
            ],
            "SslPolicy": "ELBSecurityPolicy-2015-05",
            "Certificates": [
                {
                    "CertificateArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-
certificate/my-new-server-cert"
                }
            ],
            "LoadBalancerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
            "Port": 443,
            "ListenerArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/0467ef3c8400ae65"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyListener中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定的偵聽程式預設動作修改為固定回應。

```
$newDefaultAction = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action]@{
    "FixedResponseConfig" = @{
    "ContentType" = "text/plain"
    "MessageBody" = "Hello World"
    "StatusCode" = "200"
  }
  "Type" = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.ActionTypeEnum]::FixedResponse
}
```

```
Edit-ELB2Listener -ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/d19f2f14974db685' -Port
 8080 -DefaultAction $newDefaultAction
```

輸出：

```
Certificates    : {}
DefaultActions  : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
ListenerArn     : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/d19f2f14974db685
LoadBalancerArn : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676
Port            : 8080
Protocol        : HTTP
SslPolicy       :
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyListener式參考中的。

搭**ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes`。

CLI

AWS CLI

啟用刪除保護

此範例會針對指定的負載平衡器啟用刪除保護。

命令：

```
aws elbv2 modify-load-balancer-attributes --load-balancer-arn
 arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 --attributes Key=deletion_protection.enabled,Value=true
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Attributes": [
```

```
        {
            "Value": "true",
            "Key": "deletion_protection.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "60",
            "Key": "idle_timeout.timeout_seconds"
        },
        {
            "Value": "",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.prefix"
        },
        {
            "Value": "",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.bucket"
        }
    ]
}
```

若要變更閒置逾時

此範例會變更指定負載平衡器的閒置逾時值。

命令：

```
aws elbv2 modify-load-balancer-attributes --load-balancer-arn
 arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 --attributes Key=idle_timeout.timeout_seconds,Value=30
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Attributes": [
      {
          "Value": "30",
          "Key": "idle_timeout.timeout_seconds"
      },
      {
          "Value": "false",
```

```
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.prefix"
        },
        {
            "Value": "true",
            "Key": "deletion_protection.enabled"
        },
        {
            "Value": "",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.bucket"
        }
    ]
}
```

若要啟用存取記錄

此範例會啟用指定負載平衡器的存取記錄。請注意，S3 儲存貯體必須與負載平衡器位於相同的區域，並且必須附加政策以授予 Elastic Load Balancing 服務的存取權。

命令：

```
aws elbv2 modify-load-balancer-attributes --load-balancer-arn
 arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 --attributes Key=access_logs.s3.enabled,Value=true
 Key=access_logs.s3.bucket,Value=my-loadbalancer-logs
 Key=access_logs.s3.prefix,Value=myapp
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Attributes": [
      {
          "Value": "true",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.enabled"
      },
      {
          "Value": "my-load-balancer-logs",
          "Key": "access_logs.s3.bucket"
      },
```

```
        {
            "Value": "myapp",
            "Key": "access_logs.s3.prefix"
        },
        {
            "Value": "60",
            "Key": "idle_timeout.timeout_seconds"
        },
        {
            "Value": "false",
            "Key": "deletion_protection.enabled"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會修改指定負載平衡器的屬性。

```
Edit-ELB2LoadBalancerAttribute -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Attribute @{Key
 = 'deletion_protection.enabled'; Value = 'true'}
```

輸出：

```
Key                                          Value
---                                          -----
deletion_protection.enabled                  true
access_logs.s3.enabled                       false
access_logs.s3.bucket
access_logs.s3.prefix
idle_timeout.timeout_seconds                 60
routing.http2.enabled                        true
routing.http.drop_invalid_header_fields.enabled false
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes式參考中的。

搭ModifyRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ModifyRule。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要修改規則

下列modify-rule範例會更新指定規則的動作和條件。

```
aws elbv2 modify-rule \
  --actions Type=forward,TargetGroupArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067 \
  --conditions Field=path-pattern,Values='/images/*'
  --rule-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2/9683b2d02a6cabee
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Rules": [
        {
            "Priority": "10",
            "Conditions": [
                {
                    "Field": "path-pattern",
                    "Values": [
                        "/images/*"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "RuleArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener-rule/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2/9683b2d02a6cabee",
            "IsDefault": false,
            "Actions": [
                {
                    "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
                    "Type": "forward"
                }
```

```
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyRule中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會修改指定的偵聽程式規則組態。

```
$newRuleCondition = [Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition]@{
    "PathPatternConfig" = @{
    "Values" = "/login1","/login2","/login3"
  }
  "Field" = "path-pattern"
}

Edit-ELB2Rule -RuleArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/
f4f51dfaa033a8cc' -Condition $newRuleCondition
```

輸出：

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 10
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/testALB/3e2f03b558e19676/1c84f02aec143e80/f4f51dfaa033a8cc
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyRule式參考中的。

搭`ModifyTargetGroup`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyTargetGroup`。

CLI

AWS CLI

修改目標群組的健全狀況檢查組態

下列`modify-target-group`範例會變更用來評估指定目標群組之目標健全狀況檢查之健全狀況檢查的組態。請注意，由於 CLI 剖析逗號的方式，您必須使用單引號而不是雙引號括住`--matcher`選項的範圍。

```
aws elbv2 modify-target-group \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-https-targets/2453ed029918f21f \
    --health-check-protocol HTTPS \
    --health-check-port 443 \
    --matcher HttpCode='200,299'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TargetGroups": [
        {
            "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-https-targets/2453ed029918f21f",
            "TargetGroupName": "my-https-targets",
            "Protocol": "HTTPS",
            "Port": 443,
            "VpcId": "vpc-3ac0fb5f",
            "HealthCheckProtocol": "HTTPS",
            "HealthCheckPort": "443",
            "HealthCheckEnabled": true,
            "HealthCheckIntervalSeconds": 30,
            "HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds": 5,
            "HealthyThresholdCount": 5,
            "UnhealthyThresholdCount": 2,
            "Matcher": {
                "HttpCode": "200,299"
            },
            "LoadBalancerArns": [
                "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188"
            ],
            "TargetType": "instance",
```

```
            "ProtocolVersion": "HTTP1",
            "IpAddressType": "ipv4"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《應用程式負載平衡器指南》中的目標群組。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyTargetGroup中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會修改指定「目標群組」的特性。

```
Edit-ELB2TargetGroup -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -
HealthCheckIntervalSecond 60 -HealthCheckPath '/index.html' -HealthCheckPort 8080
```

輸出：

```
HealthCheckEnabled         : True
HealthCheckIntervalSeconds : 60
HealthCheckPath            : /index.html
HealthCheckPort            : 8080
HealthCheckProtocol        : HTTP
HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds  : 5
HealthyThresholdCount      : 5
LoadBalancerArns           : {}
Matcher                    : Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Matcher
Port                       : 80
Protocol                   : HTTP
TargetGroupArn             : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970
TargetGroupName            : test-tg
TargetType                 : instance
UnhealthyThresholdCount    : 2
VpcId                      : vpc-2cfd7000
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyTargetGroup式參考中的。

搭ModifyTargetGroupAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ModifyTargetGroupAttributes。

CLI

AWS CLI

修改取消註冊延遲逾時

此範例會將取消註冊延遲逾時設定為指定目標群組的指定值。

命令：

```
aws elbv2 modify-target-group-attributes --target-group-arn
 arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-
targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067 --attributes
 Key=deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds,Value=600
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Attributes": [
      {
          "Value": "false",
          "Key": "stickiness.enabled"
      },
      {
          "Value": "600",
          "Key": "deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds"
      },
      {
          "Value": "lb_cookie",
          "Key": "stickiness.type"
      },
      {
          "Value": "86400",
          "Key": "stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds"
      }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyTargetGroupAttributes中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會修改指定「目標群組」的取消註冊 _delay 屬性。

```
Edit-ELB2TargetGroupAttribute -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -Attribute @{Key =
 'deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds'; Value = 600}
```

輸出：

```
Key                                  Value
---                                  -----
stickiness.enabled                   false
deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds 600
stickiness.type                      lb_cookie
stickiness.lb_cookie.duration_seconds 86400
slow_start.duration_seconds          0
load_balancing.algorithm.type        round_robin
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyTargetGroupAttributes式參考中的。

搭`RegisterTargets`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RegisterTargets`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：依執行個體 ID 向目標群組註冊目標

下列`register-targets`範例會將指定的執行個體註冊至目標群組。目標群組的目標類型必須為`instance`。

```
aws elbv2 register-targets \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067 \
    --targets Id=i-1234567890abcdef0 Id=i-0abcdef1234567890
```

範例 2：使用連接埠覆寫將目標註冊至目標群組

下列`register-targets`範例會使用多個連接埠，將指定的執行個體註冊至目標群組。這可讓您在與目標群組中的目標相同的執行個體上註冊容器。

```
aws elbv2 register-targets \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-internal-targets/3bb63f11dfb0faf9 \
    --targets Id=i-0598c7d356eba48d7,Port=80 Id=i-0598c7d356eba48d7,Port=766
```

範例 3：依 IP 位址向目標群組註冊目標

下列`register-targets`範例會將指定的 IP 位址註冊至目標群組。目標群組的目標類型必須為`ip`。

```
aws elbv2 register-targets \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-tcp-ip-targets/8518e899d173178f \
    --targets Id=10.0.1.15 Id=10.0.1.23
```

範例 4：若要將 Lambda 函數註冊為目標

下列`register-targets`範例會將指定的 IP 位址註冊至目標群組。目標群組的目標類型必須為`lambda`。您必須授與 Elastic Load Balancing 權限才能叫用 Lambda 函數。

```
aws elbv2 register-targets \
    --target-group-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-tcp-ip-targets/8518e899d173178f \
    --targets Id=arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RegisterTargets中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111' 執行個體註冊至指定的目標群組。

```
Register-ELB2Target -TargetGroupArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:targetgroup/test-tg/a4e04b3688be1970' -Target @{Port = 80; Id
 = 'i-0672a4c4cdeae3111'}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RegisterTargets式參考中的。

搭RemoveListenerCertificates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RemoveListenerCertificates。

CLI

AWS CLI

從安全接聽程式移除憑證

此範例會從指定的安全接聽程式移除指定的憑證。

命令：

```
aws elbv2 remove-listener-certificates --listener-arn
 arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener/app/
my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2 --certificates
 CertificateArn=arn:aws:acm:us-west-2:123456789012:certificate/5cc54884-
f4a3-4072-80be-05b9ba72f705
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RemoveListenerCertificates中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從指定的 Target 群組移除指定的憑證。

```
Remove-ELB2ListenerCertificate -Certificate @{CertificateArn = 'arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/19478bd5-491d-47d4-b1d7-5217feba1d97'} -
ListenerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener/app/
test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618'
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2ListenerCertificate
 (RemoveListenerCertificates)" on target "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:listener/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/3873f123b98f7618".
```

```
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RemoveListenerCertificates式參考中的。

搭RemoveTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RemoveTags。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從負載平衡器移除標籤

下列remove-tags範例會從指定的負載平衡器移除project和department標籤。

```
aws elbv2 remove-tags \
    --resource-arns arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 \
    --tag-keys project department
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RemoveTags中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會移除指定索引鍵的標籤。

```
Remove-ELB2Tag -ResourceArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -TagKey
 'productVersion'
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
```

```
Performing the operation "Remove-ELB2Tag (RemoveTags)" on target
 "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): y
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RemoveTags式參考中的。

搭`SetIpAddressType`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SetIpAddressType`。

CLI

AWS CLI

設定負載平衡器的位址類型

此範例會將指定負載平衡器的位址類型設定為`dualstack`。負載平衡器子網路必須具有關聯的 IPv6 CIDR 區塊。

命令：

```
aws elbv2 set-ip-address-type --load-balancer-arn
 arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 --ip-address-type dualstack
```

輸出：

```
{
    "IpAddressType": "dualstack"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SetIpAddressType中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例將負載平衡器 IP 位址類型從 'IPv4' 變更為 'DualStack'。

```
Set-ELB2IpAddressType -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -IpAddressType
 dualstack
```

輸出：

```
Value
-----
dualstack
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程SetIpAddressType式參考中的。

搭SetRulePriorities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetRulePriorities。

CLI

AWS CLI

設定規則優先順序

此範例會設定指定規則的優先順序。

命令：

```
aws elbv2 set-rule-priorities --rule-priorities
 RuleArn=arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:listener-rule/app/
my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/f2f7dc8efc522ab2/1291d13826f405c3,Priority=5
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Rules": [
      {
          "Priority": "5",
          "Conditions": [
              {
```

```
                    "Field": "path-pattern",
                    "Values": [
                        "/img/*"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "RuleArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:listener-rule/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188/
f2f7dc8efc522ab2/1291d13826f405c3",
            "IsDefault": false,
            "Actions": [
                {
                    "TargetGroupArn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
                    "Type": "forward"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SetRulePriorities中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會變更指定監聽程式規則的優先順序。

```
Set-ELB2RulePriority -RulePriority -RulePriority @{Priority = 11; RuleArn =
 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/app/test-
alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/a4eb199fa5046f80/dbf4c6dcef3ec6f8'}
```

輸出：

```
Actions    : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.Action}
Conditions : {Amazon.ElasticLoadBalancingV2.Model.RuleCondition}
IsDefault  : False
Priority   : 11
RuleArn    : arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-1:123456789012:listener-rule/
app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f/a4eb199fa5046f80/dbf4c6dcef3ec6f8
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程SetRulePriorities式參考中的。

搭SetSecurityGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetSecurityGroups。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立安全性群組與負載平衡器的關聯

此範例會將指定的安全性群組與指定的負載平衡器產生關聯。

命令：

```
aws elbv2 set-security-groups --load-balancer-arn
 arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-
balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 --security-groups sg-5943793c
```

輸出：

```
{
  "SecurityGroupIds": [
      "sg-5943793c"
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SetSecurityGroups中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將安全性群組 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd' 新增至指定的負載平衡器。

```
Set-ELB2SecurityGroup -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -SecurityGroup
 'sg-07c3414abb8811cbd'
```

輸出：

```
sg-07c3414abb8811cbd
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程SetSecurityGroups式參考中的。

搭SetSubnets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetSubnets。

CLI

AWS CLI

啟用負載平衡器的可用區域

此範例會為指定負載平衡器啟用指定子網路的可用區域。

命令：

```
aws elbv2 set-subnets --load-balancer-arn arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
west-2:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/my-load-balancer/50dc6c495c0c9188 --subnets
 subnet-8360a9e7 subnet-b7d581c0
```

輸出：

```
{
  "AvailabilityZones": [
      {
          "SubnetId": "subnet-8360a9e7",
          "ZoneName": "us-west-2a"
      },
      {
          "SubnetId": "subnet-b7d581c0",
          "ZoneName": "us-west-2b"
      }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SetSubnets中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會修改指定負載平衡器的子網路。

```
Set-ELB2Subnet -LoadBalancerArn 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-
east-1:123456789012:loadbalancer/app/test-alb/3651b4394dd9a24f' -Subnet
 'subnet-7d8a0a51','subnet-c37a67a6'
```

輸出：

```
LoadBalancerAddresses SubnetId        ZoneName
--------------------- --------        --------
{}                    subnet-7d8a0a51 us-east-1c
{}                    subnet-c37a67a6 us-east-1b
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程SetSubnets式參考中的。

Elastic Load Balancing 的案例-使用 AWS SDK 的第 2 版

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 Elastic Load Balancing-第 2 版。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 建置及管理彈性服務

使用 AWS SDK 建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。

- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
```

```
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several
AWS resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways
to make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide
book, movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each
contain a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across
several Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the
Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs
'server_startup_script.sh' when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the
`server.py` script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
```

```
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3,
_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName, zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
```

```
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
 instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGro
 protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port,
 ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for
your default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port,
ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
```

```
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
```

```
                        $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                        "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service
fails, the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
"static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
```

```
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile
that contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
either a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo,
a deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not
for Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the
Auto Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load
balancer can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two
for the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by
an auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler
start a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a
successful recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the
load balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance
typically takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");
```

```
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBal
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGr
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupNa
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
_recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
 might incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with
a specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to
 the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
```

```
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
```

```
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await
 _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that
runs after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and
starts a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
```

```
   /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
   /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to
create and attach to the profile.</param>
   /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
   public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
   {
       await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
       await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName, _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

       var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
       var plainTextBytes = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

       var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
           new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
       var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
       var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
           new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
           {
               LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
               LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
               {
                   InstanceType = _instanceType,
                   ImageId = amiId,
                   IamInstanceProfile =
                       new

LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                       {
                           Name = _instanceProfileName
                       },
                   KeyName = _keyPairName,
                   UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
               }
           });
       return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;

   }

   /// <summary>
   /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
Client.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
        return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new
 Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with
 size {groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
 exists.");
```

```
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
            new DescribeVpcsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });
        return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
        var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
            new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId}),
                    new ("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                    new ("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
        {
```

```
            subnets.Add(subnet);
        }

        return subnets;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonClientException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to delete template {templateName}.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
```

```
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await
_amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
```

```
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
            new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                },
            });
        return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate
with the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association
for the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
        // Allow time before resetting.
        Thread.Sleep(25000);
        var instanceReady = false;
        var retries = 5;
        while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
        {
            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(10000);

            var instancesPaginator =
_amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
            {
                instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                if (instanceReady)
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
        await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
            new SendCommandRequest()
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                {
```

```
                        {"commands", new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3
server.py 80" }}
                }
            });
        Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await
_amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for
{instanceId}. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string
groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
```

```
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the
 calling computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
```

```
   /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
   /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP
address while running this example.
   /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
   /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
   /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
   /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
   public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
   {
       var portIsOpen = false;
       foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
       {
           if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
           {
               foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
               {
                   var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                   if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                   {
                       portIsOpen = true;
                   }
               }

               if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
               {
                   portIsOpen = true;
               }

               if (!portIsOpen)
               {
                   Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                     "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0),
or to a prefix list ID.");
               }
               else
               {
                   break;
               }
           }
```

```
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
 the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName,
 string targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
```

```
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
 CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
 groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
 times and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</
 param>
```

```
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer
exists.</param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
```

```
        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
 describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
```

```
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn =
 targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
 {groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies, and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
```

```
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =

 JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup

- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
```

```
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-
prof-bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException,
 InterruptedException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and
 Manage a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
 resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your
account, we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user
input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
```

```
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }

    private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(
                """
                        For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to
create several AWS resources
                        to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and
explore some ways to make it resilient
                        against various kinds of failures.

                        Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                        \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                        \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances
that each contain a Python web server.
                        \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
        Database database = new Database();
        database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
```

```
                Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when
an instance starts.
                This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
                listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.
                For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses
to assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
balancer. The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets,
targetGroupArn, lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul =
loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
```

```
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(),
StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group
for your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add
it automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
```

```
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security
group are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the
load balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named self.param_helper.table.
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                       """);
```

```
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        System.out.println(
                """
                        \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                        healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                       Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                       While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                       """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
a static response.
                The service still reports as healthy because health checks are
still shallow.
                """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
                access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance
id value.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
```

```
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId =
autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " +
profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on
for recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto
Scaling instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");
```

```
        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the
load balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
always returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance
is running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
```

```
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode =
response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
```

```
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load
balancer targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
target.target().id(),
                                    target.target().port(),
target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the
health check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value
between 0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
```

```
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance
is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
     */
    public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
```

```
            throws InterruptedException {
        // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
                .builder()
                .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure
'newInstanceProfileName' is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                                // name.
                .build();

        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with
profile %s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
```

```
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress)
{
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    * and deletes all the resources.
    */
   public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
       try {
           software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                   .builder()
                   .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                   .build();

           GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
           String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
           System.out.println(name);

           RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                   .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                   .roleName(roleName)
                   .build();

           getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
           DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                   .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                   .build();

           getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
           System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

           DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                   .roleName(roleName)
                   .build();

           // List attached role policies.
           ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                   .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
           List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
           for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
```

```
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
```

```
    * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port
    * to
    * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
    * public
    * access when you're done.
    *
    */
   public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
       boolean portIsOpen = false;
       GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
       try {
           Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                   .name("group-name")
                   .values("default")
                   .build();

           Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                   .name("vpc-id")
                   .values(VPC)
                   .build();

           DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .filters(filter, filter1)
                   .build();

           DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse =
getEc2Client()
                   .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
           String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
           groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

           for (SecurityGroup secGroup :
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
               System.out.println("Found security group: " +
secGroup.groupId());

               for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                   if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                       System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " +
ipPermission);
                       for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
```

```
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to
be open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
        try {
```

```
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
            System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
    public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

        // Get availability zones.

software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
                .builder()
                .build();

        DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
        List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
        LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                .launchTemplateName(templateName)
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
```

```
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
```

```
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response =
getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }
```

```
    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
 DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
 InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
 ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
 getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to
 the policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
```

```
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM
role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance
profile " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
```

```
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String
 targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
 DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
 DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()

 .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
```

```
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
```

```
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws
IOException, InterruptedException {
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }

        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
```

```
        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId,
String targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String
targetGroupARN, String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
```

```
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to
become available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest =
CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
```

```
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
 DescribeTableRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " +
e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException
{
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
```

```
                                .attributeName("MediaType")
                                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                .build(),
                        KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                .attributeName("ItemId")
                                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                .build())
                .provisionedThroughput(
                        ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                .build())
                .build();

        getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
        System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

        // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
        DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
        waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

        // Add records to the table.
        populateTable(fileName, tableName);
    }
}

public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
    getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
    System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
}

// Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
// enhanced client.
public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws
IOException {
    DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
            .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
            .build();
```

```
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable =
 enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-
response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }
```

```
    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances

- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0


import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
```

```
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios);
}
```

建立步驟以部署所有資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
```

```
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
```

```
import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
```

```
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item']
[] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
```

```
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
        new CreateKeyPairCommand({
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        }),
      );

      writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "createdKeyPair",
      MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingInstancePolicy",
      MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const {
        Policy: { Arn },
      } = await client.send(
        new CreatePolicyCommand({
          PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
          PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
          ),
        }),
      );
      state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingInstanceRole",
      MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
```

```
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
```

```
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLaunchTemplate]
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLaunchTemplate]
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
  new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeVpcs]
    const client = new EC2Client({});
```

```
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeVpcs]
    state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
  new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeSubnets]
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeSubnets]
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateTargetGroup]
```

```
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateTargetGroup]
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancer",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLoadBalancer]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
```

```
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLoadBalancer]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateListener]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateListener]
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.AttachTargetGroup]
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.AttachTargetGroup]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup}} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
```

```
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      } else {
        return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      } else {
        return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
      }
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
```

```
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    } else {
      return false;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
```

```
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
];
```

建立步驟以執行示範。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
```

```
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetGroups]
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
```

```
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetGroups]

  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetHealth]
  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetHealth]
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
```

```
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
```

```
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-
scaling').Instance }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      // snippet-start:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations]
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations]
```

```
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      // snippet-start:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation]
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );
      // snippet-end:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation]

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );

        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );

        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation}} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
```

```
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
```

```
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
```

```
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateInstanceProfile]
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateInstanceProfile]
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
```

```
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

建立步驟以銷毀所有資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
```

```
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
```

```
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
```

```
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
```

```
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
```

```
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteInstanceProfile]
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteInstanceProfile]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
```

```
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLaunchTemplate]
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLaunchTemplate]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLoadBalancer]
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
```

```
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLoadBalancer]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteTargetGroup]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
          }),
        ),
      );
    } catch (e) {
```

```
      state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
    }
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteTargetGroup]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
```

```
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
```

```
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
  }),
];

/**
```

```
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    } else {
      console.log(err.name);
      throw err;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
```

```
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile

- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class Runner:
    def __init__(
        self, resource_path, recommendation, autoscaler, loadbalancer,
 param_helper
    ):
        self.resource_path = resource_path
```

```
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

    def deploy(self):
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        print(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create
several AWS resources\n"
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways
to make it resilient\n"
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n"
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n"
        )
        print(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide
book, movie, and song recommendations."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each
contain a Python web server."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across
several Availability Zones."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the
Auto Scaling group to distribute requests."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying resources.")

        print(
            f"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
'{self.recommendation.table_name}'."
        )
```

```
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when
an instance starts.\n"
            f"This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
            f"listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            f"For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            f"run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.\n"
        )
        print(
            f"The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            f"permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            f"that control the flow of the demo.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different\n"
            f"Availability Zone."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_group(3)
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")

        print(f"Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.\n")
        self.param_helper.reset()
```

```
        print(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
 The target group\n"
            "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
 balancer provides a\n"
            "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
 instances in the group.\n"
        )
        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets], target_group
        )
        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)
        print(f"Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...")
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint()
        if not lb_success:
            print(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying that the port
 is open..."
            )
            current_ip_address = requests.get(
                "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            ).text.strip()
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                print(
                    "For this example to work, the default security group for
 your default VPC must\n"
                    "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n"
                )
                if q.ask(
```

```
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
 address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging
 from your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint()
        if lb_success:
            print("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by browsing to:
\n")
            print(f"\thttp://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}\n")
        else:
            print(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
 endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
 configured correctly and that\n"
                "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint:\n"
            )
            print(f"\thttp://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}\n")
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the demo.")

    def demo_choices(self):
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
```

```
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "\nSee the current state of the service by selecting one of the
following choices:\n"
            )
            choice = q.choose("\nWhich action would you like to take? ", actions)
            print("-" * 88)
            if choice == 0:
                print("Request:\n")
                print(f"GET http://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}")
                response = requests.get(f"http://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}")
                print("\nResponse:\n")
                print(f"{response.status_code}")
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                print("\nChecking the health of load balancer targets:\n")
                health = self.loadbalancer.check_target_health()
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    print(
                        f"\tTarget {target['Target']['Id']} on port
{target['Target']['Port']} is {state}"
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        print(
                            f"\t\t{target['TargetHealth']['Reason']}:
{target['TargetHealth']['Description']}\n"
                        )
                print(
                    f"\nNote that it can take a minute or two for the health
check to update\n"
                    f"after changes are made.\n"
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                print("\nOkay, let's move on.")
                print("-" * 88)

    def demo(self):
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        print("\nResetting parameters to starting values for demo.\n")
```

```
        self.param_helper.reset()

        print(
            "\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle different parts
of the system\n"
            "to create situations where the web service fails, and shows how
using a resilient\n"
            "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of these
failures."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            "At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns recommendations and
reports that all targets are healthy."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            f"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets recommendations
by querying a DynamoDB table.\n"
            f"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter named
'{self.param_helper.table}'.\n"
            f"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's set this
parameter to name a non-existent table.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        print(
            "\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
failure code. But, the service reports as\n"
            "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks don't
check for failure of the recommendation service."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            f"Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails, the web
service can return a static response.\n"
            f"While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the customer with
a somewhat better experience than failure.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        print(
```

```
            f"\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
a static response.\n"
            f"The service still reports as healthy because health checks are
still shallow.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
self.recommendation.table_name)
        print(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't\n"
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        print(
            f"\nReplacing the profile for instance {bad_instance_id} with a
profile that contains\n"
            f"bad credentials...\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        print(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
either a recommendation or a static response,\n"
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
```

```
            "\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether\n"
            "the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that\n"
            "the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.\n"
            "This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it\n"
            "risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.\n"
        )
        print(
            "By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing\n"
            "and take that instance out of rotation.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        print(
            f"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials ({bad_instance_id})\n"
            f"is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy \n"
            f"instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
always returns a recommendation, because\n"
            "the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto
scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy\n"
            "instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a new
instance to replace it.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        print(
            "\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET\n"
            "request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because\n"
            "the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance\n"
            "starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.\n"
```

```
            "\nNote that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you\n"
            "can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        print(
            "\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer continues to
route requests even to\n"
            "unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and return a static
response rather than fail\n"
            "closed and report failure to the customer."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self):
        print(
            "This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.\n"
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources\n"
            "that were created for this demo."
        )
        if q.ask("Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ",
q.is_yesno):
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer()
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group()
            self.autoscaler.delete_group()
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            print(
```

```
                "Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.\n"
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
 might incur unexpected charges."
            )


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
 are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../workflows/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM
 policies and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage a Resilient
 Service!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
    recommendation = RecommendationService.from_client(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service"
    )
    autoscaler = AutoScaler.from_client(prefix)
    loadbalancer = LoadBalancer.from_client(prefix)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper.from_client(recommendation.table_name)
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path, recommendation, autoscaler, loadbalancer,
 param_helper
    )
```

```
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
 "destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is
```

```
                            created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, resource_prefix):
        """
        Creates this class from Boto3 clients.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        """
        as_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        iam_client = boto3.client("iam")
        return cls(
            resource_prefix,
            "t3.micro",
            "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
            as_client,
            ec2_client,
            ssm_client,
            iam_client,
        )
```

```
    def create_instance_profile(
        self, policy_file, policy_name, role_name, profile_name,
aws_managed_policies=()
    ):
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is
assumed by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as
AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to
the instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            instance_policy_doc = file.read()

        policy_arn = None
        try:
            pol_response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
```

```
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=instance_policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = pol_response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info("Created policy with ARN %s.", policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Policy %s already exists, nothing to do.", policy_name)
                list_pol_response = self.iam_client.list_policies(Scope="Local")
                for pol in list_pol_response["Policies"]:
                    if pol["PolicyName"] == policy_name:
                        policy_arn = pol["Arn"]
                        break
            if policy_arn is None:
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create policy {policy_name}:
{err}")

        try:
            self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info("Created role %s and attached policy %s.", role_name,
policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Role %s already exists, nothing to do.", role_name)
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}: {err}")

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
```

```
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create profile {profile_name} and attach it to
role\n"
                    f"{role_name}: {err}"
                )
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't get instance profile association for instance
{instance_id}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
```

```
    def replace_instance_profile(
        self, instance_id, new_instance_profile_name, profile_association_id
    ):
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the
profile is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new
profile. When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to update.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to
associate with
                                                the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                            instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)
            inst_ready = False
            tries = 0
            while not inst_ready:
                if tries % 6 == 0:
                    self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
                    log.info(
                        "Rebooting instance %s and waiting for it to to be
ready.",
                        instance_id,
                    )
                tries += 1
                time.sleep(10)
                response = self.ssm_client.describe_instance_information()
```

```
                for info in response["InstanceInformationList"]:
                    if info["InstanceId"] == instance_id:
                        inst_ready = True
            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info("Restarted the Python web server on instance %s.",
instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't replace instance profile for association
{profile_association_id}: {err}"
            )


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name, role_name):
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
```

```
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                    f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name):
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: The newly created key pair.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create key pair {key_pair_name}:
{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self):
        """
        Deletes a key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
```

```
                f"Couldn't delete key pair {self.key_pair_name}: {err}"
            )
        except FileNotFoundError:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
        except PermissionError:
            log.info(
                "Inadequate permissions to delete key pair %s.",
self.key_pair_name
            )
        except Exception as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't delete key pair {self.key_pair_name}: {err}"
            )


    def create_template(self, server_startup_script_file, instance_policy_file):
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling. The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts
a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a
permissions policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance
profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )
```

```
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                "Created launch template %s for AMI %s on %s.",
                self.launch_template_name,
                ami_id,
                self.inst_type,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s already exists, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}: {err}."
                )
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
```

```
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete launch template
{self.launch_template_name}: {err}."
                )


    def get_availability_zones(self):
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get availability zones: {err}.")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_group(self, group_size):
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
```

```
        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        zones = []
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
                "Created EC2 Auto Scaling group %s with availability zones %s.",
                self.launch_template_name,
                zones,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    "EC2 Auto Scaling group %s already exists, nothing to do.",
                    self.group_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name}:
{err}"
                )
        return zones


    def get_instances(self):
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: Data about the instances.
        """
        try:
```

```
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't get instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance
is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id, ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=False
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't terminate instance {instance_id}:
{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(self, lb_target_group):
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group
%s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't attach load balancer target group
{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}\n"
                f"to auto scaling group {self.group_name}"
            )


    def _try_terminate_instance(self, inst_id):
        stopping = False
        log.info(f"Stopping {inst_id}.")
        while not stopping:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                    InstanceId=inst_id, ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=True
                )
                stopping = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                    log.info("Scaling activity in progress for %s. Waiting...",
inst_id)
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't stop instance {inst_id}:
{err}.")

    def _try_delete_group(self):
        """
        Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
        the function waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
        """
        stopped = False
        while not stopped:
```

```
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.delete_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name
                )
                stopped = True
                log.info("Deleted EC2 Auto Scaling group %s.", self.group_name)
            except ClientError as err:
                if (
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse"
                    or err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
 "ScalingActivityInProgress"
                ):
                    log.info(
                        "Some instances are still running. Waiting for them to
 stop..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}: {err}."
                    )

    def delete_group(self):
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
 group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self._try_terminate_instance(inst_id)
                self._try_delete_group()
            else:
                log.info("No groups found named %s, nothing to do.",
 self.group_name)
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}:
{err}.")


    def get_default_vpc(self):
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get default VPC: {err}")
        else:
            return response["Vpcs"][0]


    def verify_inbound_port(self, vpc, port, ip_address):
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress
from this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specific VPC, and a value that
indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
```

```
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info("Found default security group %s.", sec_group["GroupId"])
            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info("Found inbound rule: %s", ip_perm)
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
                            "The inbound rule does not appear to be open to
either this computer's IP\n"
                            "address of %s, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.",
                            ip_address,
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id, port, ip_address):
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
```

```
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't authorize ingress to {sec_group_id} on port {port}
from {ip_address}: {err}"
            )


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id, zones):
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_subnets(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )
            subnets = response["Subnets"]
            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get subnets: {err}")
        else:
```

```
            return subnets
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with
 the load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, resource_prefix):
        """
        Creates this class from a Boto3 client.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix to give to AWS resources created by
 this class.
        """
        elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
        return cls(f"{resource_prefix}-tg", f"{resource_prefix}-lb", elb_client)

    def endpoint(self):
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        if self._endpoint is None:
            try:
```

```
                response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                    Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
                )
                self._endpoint = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
            except ClientError as err:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
{self.load_balancer_name}: {err}"
                )
        return self._endpoint


    def create_target_group(self, protocol, port, vpc_id):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group
specifies how
        the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
times and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the
sensitivity of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=self.target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
```

```
            log.info("Created load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return target_group


    def delete_target_group(self):
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        done = False
        while not done:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                    Names=[self.target_group_name]
                )
                tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
                self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
                log.info(
                    "Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name
                )
                done = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    log.info(
                        "Load balancer target group %s not found, nothing to
do.",
                        self.target_group_name,
                    )
                    done = True
                elif err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse":
                    log.info(
                        "Target group not yet released from load balancer,
waiting..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise LoadBalancerError(
```

```
                        f"Couldn't delete load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
                    )


    def create_load_balancer(self, subnet_ids, target_group):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener
to the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=self.load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be available...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
            log.info("Load balancer is available!")
            self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer["LoadBalancerArn"],
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                "Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer %s to
target group %s.",
                self.load_balancer_name,
                target_group["TargetGroupName"],
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Failed to create load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}"
                f"and add a listener for target group
{target_group['TargetGroupName']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            self._endpoint = load_balancer["DNSName"]
            return load_balancer


    def delete_load_balancer(self):
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "LoadBalancerNotFound":
                log.info(
                    "Load balancer %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.load_balancer_name,
                )
            else:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}:
{err}"
                )


    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(self):
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.
        """
        success = False
```

```
        retries = 3
        while not success and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{self.endpoint()}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    success = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint,
retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return success

    def check_target_health(self):
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[self.target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't check health of {self.target_group_name} targets:
{err}"
            )
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name, dynamodb_client):
        """
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, table_name):
        """
        Creates this class from a Boto3 client.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        """
        ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
        return cls(table_name, ddb_client)

    def create(self):
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
 such as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
 MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
```

```
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
"WriteCapacityUnits": 5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file):
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name,
data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
```

```
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}:
 {err}"
            )

    def destroy(self):
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
 self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters
 to drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency
 or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name, ssm_client):
        """
```

```
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, table_name):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(table_name, ssm_client)

    def reset(self):
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when
a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name, value):
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise ParameterHelperError(
                f"Couldn't set parameter {name} to {value}: {err}"
            )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

MediaStore 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

MediaStore 4343

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Elemental MediaStore 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- MediaStore 使用者指南 — 有關的更多資訊 MediaStore。
- MediaStore API 參考 — 所有可用 MediaStore 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- MediaStore 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭CreateContainer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteContainer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeContainer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListContainers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭PutObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

MediaStore 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Elemental MediaStore 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateContainer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteContainer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeContainer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListContainers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭CreateContainer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateContainer。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立容器

下列create-container範例會建立新的空容器。

```
aws mediastore create-container --container-name ExampleContainer
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Container": {
        "AccessLoggingEnabled": false,
        "CreationTime": 1563557265,
        "Name": "ExampleContainer",
        "Status": "CREATING",
        "ARN": "arn:aws:mediastore:us-west-2:111122223333:container/
ExampleContainer"
    }
}
```

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱《AWS 基本 MediaStore 使用指南》中的〈建立容器〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateContainer中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateContainer {
    public static long sleepTime = 10;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <containerName>

                Where:
                   containerName - The name of the container to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createMediaContainer(mediaStoreClient, containerName);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void createMediaContainer(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient,
 String containerName) {
        try {
            CreateContainerRequest containerRequest =
 CreateContainerRequest.builder()
                    .containerName(containerName)
                    .build();

            CreateContainerResponse containerResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.createContainer(containerRequest);
            String status = containerResponse.container().status().toString();
            while (!status.equalsIgnoreCase("Active")) {
                status = DescribeContainer.checkContainer(mediaStoreClient,
 containerName);
                System.out.println("Status - " + status);
                Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
            }

            System.out.println("The container ARN value is " +
 containerResponse.container().arn());
            System.out.println("Finished ");

        } catch (MediaStoreException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateContainer中的。

搭**DeleteContainer**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteContainer。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除容器

下列delete-container範例會刪除指定的容器。只有當容器沒有任何物件時，您才可以將該容器刪除。

```
aws mediastore delete-container \
    --container-name=ExampleLiveDemo
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱《AWS 基本 MediaStore 使用指南》中的〈刪除容器〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteContainer中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateContainer {
    public static long sleepTime = 10;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:    <containerName>

                Where:
                   containerName - The name of the container to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createMediaContainer(mediaStoreClient, containerName);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }

    public static void createMediaContainer(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient,
String containerName) {
        try {
            CreateContainerRequest containerRequest =
CreateContainerRequest.builder()
                    .containerName(containerName)
                    .build();

            CreateContainerResponse containerResponse =
mediaStoreClient.createContainer(containerRequest);
            String status = containerResponse.container().status().toString();
            while (!status.equalsIgnoreCase("Active")) {
                status = DescribeContainer.checkContainer(mediaStoreClient,
containerName);
                System.out.println("Status - " + status);
                Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
            }

            System.out.println("The container ARN value is " +
containerResponse.container().arn());
            System.out.println("Finished ");
```

```
        } catch (MediaStoreException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteContainer中的。

搭DeleteObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteObject。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.MediaStoreDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.MediaStoreDataException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws URISyntaxException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <completePath> <containerName>

                Where:
                   completePath - The path (including the container) of the item
 to delete.
                   containerName - The name of the container.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String completePath = args[0];
        String containerName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        URI uri = new URI(getEndpoint(containerName));

        MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData = MediaStoreDataClient.builder()
                .endpointOverride(uri)
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteMediaObject(mediaStoreData, completePath);
        mediaStoreData.close();
    }

    public static void deleteMediaObject(MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData,
 String completePath) {
        try {
            DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest =
 DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .path(completePath)
                    .build();

            mediaStoreData.deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);
```

```
        } catch (MediaStoreDataException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    private static String getEndpoint(String containerName) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerRequest containerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                .containerName(containerName)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerResponse response =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(containerRequest);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
        return response.container().endpoint();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteObject中的。

搭`DescribeContainer`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeContainer`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要檢視容器的詳細資訊

下列`describe-container`範例會顯示指定容器的詳細資訊。

```
aws mediastore describe-container \
    --container-name ExampleContainer
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Container": {
        "CreationTime": 1563558086,
        "AccessLoggingEnabled": false,
        "ARN": "arn:aws:mediastore:us-west-2:111122223333:container/
ExampleContainer",
        "Status": "ACTIVE",
        "Name": "ExampleContainer",
        "Endpoint": "https://aaabbbcccdddee.data.mediastore.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 基本 MediaStore 使用指南》中的〈檢視貨櫃的明細〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeContainer中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeContainer {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <containerName>

                Where:
                   containerName - The name of the container to describe.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Status is " + checkContainer(mediaStoreClient,
 containerName));
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }

    public static String checkContainer(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient, String
 containerName) {
        try {
            DescribeContainerRequest describeContainerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                    .containerName(containerName)
                    .build();

            DescribeContainerResponse containerResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(describeContainerRequest);
            System.out.println("The container name is " +
 containerResponse.container().name());
            System.out.println("The container ARN is " +
 containerResponse.container().arn());
```

```
            return containerResponse.container().status().toString();

        } catch (MediaStoreException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeContainer中的。

搭GetObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObject。

CLI

AWS CLI

下載物件的步驟

下列get-object範例會將物件下載至指定的端點。

```
aws mediastore-data get-object \
    --endpoint https://aaabbbcccdddee.data.mediastore.us-west-2.amazonaws.com \
    --path=/folder_name/README.md README.md
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ContentLength": "2307346",
    "ContentType": "image/jpeg",
    "LastModified": "Fri, 19 Jul 2019 21:32:20 GMT",
    "ETag": "2aa333bbcc8d8d22d777e999c88d4aa9eeeeee4dd89ff7f555555555555da6d3",
    "StatusCode": 200
}
```

下載部分物件的步驟

下列get-object範例會將部分物件下載至指定的端點。

```
aws mediastore-data get-object \
    --endpoint https://aaabbbcccdddee.data.mediastore.us-west-2.amazonaws.com \
    --path /folder_name/README.md \
    --range="bytes=0-100" README2.md
```

輸出：

```
{
    "StatusCode": 206,
    "ContentRange": "bytes 0-100/2307346",
    "ContentLength": "101",
    "LastModified": "Fri, 19 Jul 2019 21:32:20 GMT",
    "ContentType": "image/jpeg",
    "ETag": "2aa333bbcc8d8d22d777e999c88d4aa9eeeeee4dd89ff7f555555555555da6d3"
}
```

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱《AWS 元素 MediaStore 使用指南》中的〈下載物件〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetObject中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseInputStream;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.MediaStoreDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.GetObjectResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.MediaStoreDataException;
```

```
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws URISyntaxException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <completePath> <containerName> <savePath>

                Where:
                   completePath - The path of the object in the container (for
 example, Videos5/sampleVideo.mp4).
                   containerName - The name of the container.
                   savePath - The path on the local drive where the file is
 saved, including the file name (for example, C:/AWS/myvid.mp4).
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String completePath = args[0];
        String containerName = args[1];
        String savePath = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        URI uri = new URI(getEndpoint(containerName));
        MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData = MediaStoreDataClient.builder()
                .endpointOverride(uri)
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        getMediaObject(mediaStoreData, completePath, savePath);
        mediaStoreData.close();
    }

    public static void getMediaObject(MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData, String
completePath, String savePath) {

        try {
            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                    .path(completePath)
                    .build();

            // Write out the data to a file.
            ResponseInputStream<GetObjectResponse> data =
mediaStoreData.getObject(objectRequest);
            byte[] buffer = new byte[data.available()];
            data.read(buffer);

            File targetFile = new File(savePath);
            OutputStream outStream = new FileOutputStream(targetFile);
            outStream.write(buffer);
            System.out.println("The data was written to " + savePath);

        } catch (MediaStoreDataException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    private static String getEndpoint(String containerName) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerRequest containerRequest =
DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                .containerName(containerName)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerResponse response =
mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(containerRequest);
```

```
        return response.container().endpoint();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetObject中的。

搭ListContainers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListContainers。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要檢視容器清單

下列list-containers範例會顯示與您帳戶相關聯的所有容器清單。

```
aws mediastore list-containers
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Containers": [
        {
            "CreationTime": 1505317931,
            "Endpoint": "https://aaabbbcccdddee.data.mediastore.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "Status": "ACTIVE",
            "ARN": "arn:aws:mediastore:us-west-2:111122223333:container/
ExampleLiveDemo",
            "AccessLoggingEnabled": false,
            "Name": "ExampleLiveDemo"
        },
        {
            "CreationTime": 1506528818,
            "Endpoint": "https://fffggghhhiiijj.data.mediastore.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "Status": "ACTIVE",
            "ARN": "arn:aws:mediastore:us-west-2:111122223333:container/
ExampleContainer",
```

```
            "AccessLoggingEnabled": false,
            "Name": "ExampleContainer"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 基本 MediaStore 使用指南》中的〈檢視容器清單〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListContainers中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.Container;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.ListContainersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListContainers {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
```

```
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllContainers(mediaStoreClient);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllContainers(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient) {
        try {
            ListContainersResponse containersResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.listContainers();
            List<Container> containers = containersResponse.containers();
            for (Container container : containers) {
                System.out.println("Container name is " + container.name());
            }

        } catch (MediaStoreException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListContainers中的。

搭PutObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObject。

CLI

AWS CLI

上載物件的步驟

下列put-object範例會將物件上傳至指定的容器。您可以指定將物件儲存在容器中的資料夾路徑。如果資料夾已存在， AWS Elemental 會將物件 MediaStore 儲存在資料夾中。如果資料夾不存在，服務會建立該資料夾，然後將物件儲存在資料夾中。

```
aws mediastore-data put-object \
    --endpoint https://aaabbbcccdddee.data.mediastore.us-west-2.amazonaws.com \
```

```
    --body README.md \
    --path /folder_name/README.md \
    --cache-control "max-age=6, public" \
    --content-type binary/octet-stream
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ContentSHA256":
 "74b5fdb517f423ed750ef214c44adfe2be36e37d861eafe9c842cbe1bf387a9d",
    "StorageClass": "TEMPORAL",
    "ETag": "af3e4731af032167a106015d1f2fe934e68b32ed1aa297a9e325f5c64979277b"
}
```

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱《AWS 基本 MediaStore 使用指南》中的〈上載物件〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutObject中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.MediaStoreDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.PutObjectRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.MediaStoreDataException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import java.io.File;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PutObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws URISyntaxException {
        final String USAGE = """

                To run this example, supply the name of a container, a file
 location to use, and path in the container\s

                Ex: <containerName> <filePath> <completePath>
                """;

        if (args.length < 3) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        String filePath = args[1];
        String completePath = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        URI uri = new URI(getEndpoint(containerName));
        MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData = MediaStoreDataClient.builder()
                .endpointOverride(uri)
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putMediaObject(mediaStoreData, filePath, completePath);
        mediaStoreData.close();
    }

    public static void putMediaObject(MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData, String
 filePath, String completePath) {
        try {
            File myFile = new File(filePath);
```

```
            RequestBody requestBody = RequestBody.fromFile(myFile);

            PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .path(completePath)
                    .contentType("video/mp4")
                    .build();

            PutObjectResponse response = mediaStoreData.putObject(objectRequest,
 requestBody);
            System.out.println("The saved object is " +
 response.storageClass().toString());

        } catch (MediaStoreDataException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getEndpoint(String containerName) {

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerRequest containerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                .containerName(containerName)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerResponse response =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(containerRequest);
        return response.container().endpoint();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutObject中的。

使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon EMR 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon EMR。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon EMR 管理指南 — 有關 Amazon EMR 的更多信息。
- Amazon EMR API 參考 — 有關所有可用 Amazon EMR 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使 AWS 用 SDK 對 Amazon EMR 的操作
  - 搭AddJobFlowSteps配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeStep配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListSteps配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭RunJobFlow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭TerminateJobFlows配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用開發套件的 Amazon EMR 案 AWS 例
  - 建立短期使用時間的 Amazon EMR 叢集，並使用開發套件執行步驟 AWS
  - 使用開發套件執行殼層指令碼，以在 Amazon EMR 執行個 AWS 體上安裝程式庫

使 AWS 用 SDK 對 Amazon EMR 的操作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon EMR。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用開發套件的 Amazon EMR 案 AWS 例。

範例

- 搭AddJobFlowSteps配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DescribeStep配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListSteps配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RunJobFlow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TerminateJobFlows配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭**AddJobFlowSteps**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AddJobFlowSteps`。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

添加一個 Spark 步驟，這是由集群只要它被添加運行。

```
def add_step(cluster_id, name, script_uri, script_args, emr_client):
    """
    Adds a job step to the specified cluster. This example adds a Spark
    step, which is run by the cluster as soon as it is added.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param name: The name of the step.
    :param script_uri: The URI where the Python script is stored.
    :param script_args: Arguments to pass to the Python script.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The ID of the newly added step.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.add_job_flow_steps(
            JobFlowId=cluster_id,
            Steps=[
                {
                    "Name": name,
                    "ActionOnFailure": "CONTINUE",
```

```
                    "HadoopJarStep": {
                        "Jar": "command-runner.jar",
                        "Args": [
                            "spark-submit",
                            "--deploy-mode",
                            "cluster",
                            script_uri,
                            *script_args,
                        ],
                    },
                }
            ],
        )
        step_id = response["StepIds"][0]
        logger.info("Started step with ID %s", step_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't start step %s with URI %s.", name, script_uri)
        raise
    else:
        return step_id
```

在叢集上執行 Amazon EMR 檔案系統 (EMRFS) 命令做為任務步驟。這可用於在叢集上自動執行 EMRFS 命令，而不是透過 SSH 連線手動執行指令。

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def add_emrfs_step(command, bucket_url, cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Add an EMRFS command as a job flow step to an existing cluster.

    :param command: The EMRFS command to run.
    :param bucket_url: The URL of a bucket that contains tracking metadata.
    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster to update.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 Amazon EMR client object.
    :return: The ID of the added job flow step. Status can be tracked by calling
             the emr_client.describe_step() function.
    """
    job_flow_step = {
```

```
        "Name": "Example EMRFS Command Step",
        "ActionOnFailure": "CONTINUE",
        "HadoopJarStep": {
            "Jar": "command-runner.jar",
            "Args": ["/usr/bin/emrfs", command, bucket_url],
        },
    }

    try:
        response = emr_client.add_job_flow_steps(
            JobFlowId=cluster_id, Steps=[job_flow_step]
        )
        step_id = response["StepIds"][0]
        print(f"Added step {step_id} to cluster {cluster_id}.")
    except ClientError:
        print(f"Couldn't add a step to cluster {cluster_id}.")
        raise
    else:
        return step_id


def usage_demo():
    emr_client = boto3.client("emr")
    # Assumes the first waiting cluster has EMRFS enabled and has created
 metadata
    # with the default name of 'EmrFSMetadata'.
    cluster = emr_client.list_clusters(ClusterStates=["WAITING"])["Clusters"][0]
    add_emrfs_step(
        "sync", "s3://elasticmapreduce/samples/cloudfront", cluster["Id"],
 emr_client
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AddJobFlowSteps中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DescribeCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeCluster。

CLI

AWS CLI

命令：

```
aws emr describe-cluster --cluster-id j-XXXXXXXX
```

輸出：

```
For release-label based uniform instance groups cluster:

        {
            "Cluster": {
                "Status": {
                    "Timeline": {
                        "ReadyDateTime": 1436475075.199,
                        "CreationDateTime": 1436474656.563,
                    },
                    "State": "WAITING",
                    "StateChangeReason": {
                        "Message": "Waiting for steps to run"
                    }
                },
                "Ec2InstanceAttributes": {
                    "ServiceAccessSecurityGroup": "sg-xxxxxxxx",
                    "EmrManagedMasterSecurityGroup": "sg-xxxxxxxx",
                    "IamInstanceProfile": "EMR_EC2_DefaultRole",
                    "Ec2KeyName": "myKey",
                    "Ec2AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1c",
                    "EmrManagedSlaveSecurityGroup": "sg-yyyyyyyyy"
                },
                "Name": "My Cluster",
                "ServiceRole": "EMR_DefaultRole",
                "Tags": [],
                "TerminationProtected": true,
                "UnhealthyNodeReplacement": true,
                "ReleaseLabel": "emr-4.0.0",
                "NormalizedInstanceHours": 96,
                "InstanceGroups": [
                    {
                        "RequestedInstanceCount": 2,
                        "Status": {
```

```
                            "Timeline": {
                                "ReadyDateTime": 1436475074.245,
                                "CreationDateTime": 1436474656.564,
                                "EndDateTime": 1436638158.387
                            },
                            "State": "RUNNING",
                            "StateChangeReason": {
                                "Message": "",
                            }
                        },
                        "Name": "CORE",
                        "InstanceGroupType": "CORE",
                        "Id": "ig-YYYYYYY",
                        "Configurations": [],
                        "InstanceType": "m3.large",
                        "Market": "ON_DEMAND",
                        "RunningInstanceCount": 2
                    },
                    {
                        "RequestedInstanceCount": 1,
                        "Status": {
                            "Timeline": {
                                "ReadyDateTime": 1436475074.245,
                                "CreationDateTime": 1436474656.564,
                                "EndDateTime": 1436638158.387
                            },
                            "State": "RUNNING",
                            "StateChangeReason": {
                                "Message": "",
                            }
                        },
                        "Name": "MASTER",
                        "InstanceGroupType": "MASTER",
                        "Id": "ig-XXXXXXXXX",
                        "Configurations": [],
                        "InstanceType": "m3.large",
                        "Market": "ON_DEMAND",
                        "RunningInstanceCount": 1
                    }
                ],
                "Applications": [
                    {
                        "Name": "Hadoop"
                    }
```

```
                ],
                "VisibleToAllUsers": true,
                "BootstrapActions": [],
                "MasterPublicDnsName":
 "ec2-54-147-144-78.compute-1.amazonaws.com",
                "AutoTerminate": false,
                "Id": "j-XXXXXXXX",
                "Configurations": [
                    {
                        "Properties": {
                            "fs.s3.consistent.retryPeriodSeconds": "20",
                            "fs.s3.enableServerSideEncryption": "true",
                            "fs.s3.consistent": "false",
                            "fs.s3.consistent.retryCount": "2"
                        },
                        "Classification": "emrfs-site"
                    }
                ]
            }
        }


For release-label based instance fleet cluster:
{
    "Cluster": {
        "Status": {
            "Timeline": {
                "ReadyDateTime": 1487897289.705,
                "CreationDateTime": 1487896933.942
            },
            "State": "WAITING",
            "StateChangeReason": {
                "Message": "Waiting for steps to run"
            }
        },
        "Ec2InstanceAttributes": {
            "EmrManagedMasterSecurityGroup": "sg-xxxxx",
            "RequestedEc2AvailabilityZones": [],
            "RequestedEc2SubnetIds": [],
            "IamInstanceProfile": "EMR_EC2_DefaultRole",
            "Ec2AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
            "EmrManagedSlaveSecurityGroup": "sg-xxxxx"
        },
        "Name": "My Cluster",
```

```
        "ServiceRole": "EMR_DefaultRole",
        "Tags": [],
        "TerminationProtected": false,
        "UnhealthyNodeReplacement": false,
        "ReleaseLabel": "emr-5.2.0",
        "NormalizedInstanceHours": 472,
        "InstanceCollectionType": "INSTANCE_FLEET",
        "InstanceFleets": [
            {
                "Status": {
                    "Timeline": {
                        "ReadyDateTime": 1487897212.74,
                        "CreationDateTime": 1487896933.948
                    },
                    "State": "RUNNING",
                    "StateChangeReason": {
                        "Message": ""
                    }
                },
                "ProvisionedSpotCapacity": 1,
                "Name": "MASTER",
                "InstanceFleetType": "MASTER",
                "LaunchSpecifications": {
                    "SpotSpecification": {
                        "TimeoutDurationMinutes": 60,
                        "TimeoutAction": "TERMINATE_CLUSTER"
                    }
                },
                "TargetSpotCapacity": 1,
                "ProvisionedOnDemandCapacity": 0,
                "InstanceTypeSpecifications": [
                    {
                        "BidPrice": "0.5",
                        "InstanceType": "m3.xlarge",
                        "WeightedCapacity": 1
                    }
                ],
                "Id": "if-xxxxxxx",
                "TargetOnDemandCapacity": 0
            }
        ],
        "Applications": [
            {
                "Version": "2.7.3",
```

```
                "Name": "Hadoop"
            }
        ],
        "ScaleDownBehavior": "TERMINATE_AT_INSTANCE_HOUR",
        "VisibleToAllUsers": true,
        "BootstrapActions": [],
        "MasterPublicDnsName": "ec2-xxx-xx-xxx-xx.compute-1.amazonaws.com",
        "AutoTerminate": false,
        "Id": "j-xxxxx",
        "Configurations": []
    }
}

For ami based uniform instance group cluster:

    {
        "Cluster": {
            "Status": {
                "Timeline": {
                    "ReadyDateTime": 1399400564.432,
                    "CreationDateTime": 1399400268.62
                },
                "State": "WAITING",
                "StateChangeReason": {
                    "Message": "Waiting for steps to run"
                }
            },
            "Ec2InstanceAttributes": {
                "IamInstanceProfile": "EMR_EC2_DefaultRole",
                "Ec2AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1c"
            },
            "Name": "My Cluster",
            "Tags": [],
            "TerminationProtected": true,
            "UnhealthyNodeReplacement": true,
            "RunningAmiVersion": "2.5.4",
            "InstanceGroups": [
                {
                    "RequestedInstanceCount": 1,
                    "Status": {
                        "Timeline": {
                            "ReadyDateTime": 1399400558.848,
                            "CreationDateTime": 1399400268.621
                        },
```

```
                        "State": "RUNNING",
                        "StateChangeReason": {
                            "Message": ""
                        }
                    },
                    "Name": "Master instance group",
                    "InstanceGroupType": "MASTER",
                    "InstanceType": "m1.small",
                    "Id": "ig-ABCD",
                    "Market": "ON_DEMAND",
                    "RunningInstanceCount": 1
                },
                {
                    "RequestedInstanceCount": 2,
                    "Status": {
                        "Timeline": {
                            "ReadyDateTime": 1399400564.439,
                            "CreationDateTime": 1399400268.621
                        },
                        "State": "RUNNING",
                        "StateChangeReason": {
                            "Message": ""
                        }
                    },
                    "Name": "Core instance group",
                    "InstanceGroupType": "CORE",
                    "InstanceType": "m1.small",
                    "Id": "ig-DEF",
                    "Market": "ON_DEMAND",
                    "RunningInstanceCount": 2
                }
            ],
            "Applications": [
                {
                    "Version": "1.0.3",
                    "Name": "hadoop"
                }
            ],
            "BootstrapActions": [],
            "VisibleToAllUsers": false,
            "RequestedAmiVersion": "2.4.2",
            "LogUri": "s3://myLogUri/",
            "AutoTerminate": false,
            "Id": "j-XXXXXXXX"
```

```
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeCluster中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def describe_cluster(cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Gets detailed information about a cluster.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster to describe.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The retrieved cluster information.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.describe_cluster(ClusterId=cluster_id)
        cluster = response["Cluster"]
        logger.info("Got data for cluster %s.", cluster["Name"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get data for cluster %s.", cluster_id)
        raise
    else:
        return cluster
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeCluster中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DescribeStep配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeStep。

CLI

AWS CLI

以下命令描述了具有集群 ID 的集群s-3LZC0QUT43AM中的步驟 ID 的步驟j-3SD91U2E1L2QX：

```
aws emr describe-step --cluster-id j-3SD91U2E1L2QX --step-id s-3LZC0QUT43AM
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Step": {
        "Status": {
            "Timeline": {
                "EndDateTime": 1433200470.481,
                "CreationDateTime": 1433199926.597,
                "StartDateTime": 1433200404.959
            },
            "State": "COMPLETED",
            "StateChangeReason": {}
        },
        "Config": {
            "Args": [
                "s3://us-west-2.elasticmapreduce/libs/hive/hive-script",
                "--base-path",
                "s3://us-west-2.elasticmapreduce/libs/hive/",
                "--install-hive",
                "--hive-versions",
                "0.13.1"
            ],
            "Jar": "s3://us-west-2.elasticmapreduce/libs/script-runner/script-
runner.jar",
            "Properties": {}
        },
        "Id": "s-3LZC0QUT43AM",
        "ActionOnFailure": "TERMINATE_CLUSTER",
        "Name": "Setup hive"
```

```
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeStep中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def describe_step(cluster_id, step_id, emr_client):
    """
    Gets detailed information about the specified step, including the current
 state of
    the step.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param step_id: The ID of the step.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The retrieved information about the specified step.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.describe_step(ClusterId=cluster_id, StepId=step_id)
        step = response["Step"]
        logger.info("Got data for step %s.", step_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get data for step %s.", step_id)
        raise
    else:
        return step
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeStep中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ListSteps配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListSteps。

CLI

AWS CLI

以下命令列出了具有集群 ID 的集群中的所有步驟j-3SD91U2E1L2QX：

```
aws emr list-steps --cluster-id j-3SD91U2E1L2QX
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListSteps中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_steps(cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Gets a list of steps for the specified cluster. In this example, all steps
 are
    returned, including completed and failed steps.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The list of steps for the specified cluster.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.list_steps(ClusterId=cluster_id)
        steps = response["Steps"]
        logger.info("Got %s steps for cluster %s.", len(steps), cluster_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get steps for cluster %s.", cluster_id)
        raise
```

```
    else:
        return steps
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListSteps中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭RunJobFlow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RunJobFlow。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def run_job_flow(
    name,
    log_uri,
    keep_alive,
    applications,
    job_flow_role,
    service_role,
    security_groups,
    steps,
    emr_client,
):
    """
    Runs a job flow with the specified steps. A job flow creates a cluster of
    instances and adds steps to be run on the cluster. Steps added to the cluster
    are run as soon as the cluster is ready.

    This example uses the 'emr-5.30.1' release. A list of recent releases can be
    found here:
```

```
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ReleaseGuide/emr-release-
components.html.

    :param name: The name of the cluster.
    :param log_uri: The URI where logs are stored. This can be an Amazon S3
bucket URL,
                    such as 's3://my-log-bucket'.
    :param keep_alive: When True, the cluster is put into a Waiting state after
all
                       steps are run. When False, the cluster terminates itself
when
                       the step queue is empty.
    :param applications: The applications to install on each instance in the
cluster,
                         such as Hive or Spark.
    :param job_flow_role: The IAM role assumed by the cluster.
    :param service_role: The IAM role assumed by the service.
    :param security_groups: The security groups to assign to the cluster
instances.
                            Amazon EMR adds all needed rules to these groups, so
                            they can be empty if you require only the default
rules.
    :param steps: The job flow steps to add to the cluster. These are run in
order
                  when the cluster is ready.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The ID of the newly created cluster.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.run_job_flow(
            Name=name,
            LogUri=log_uri,
            ReleaseLabel="emr-5.30.1",
            Instances={
                "MasterInstanceType": "m5.xlarge",
                "SlaveInstanceType": "m5.xlarge",
                "InstanceCount": 3,
                "KeepJobFlowAliveWhenNoSteps": keep_alive,
                "EmrManagedMasterSecurityGroup": security_groups["manager"].id,
                "EmrManagedSlaveSecurityGroup": security_groups["worker"].id,
            },
            Steps=[
                {
                    "Name": step["name"],
```

```
                    "ActionOnFailure": "CONTINUE",
                    "HadoopJarStep": {
                        "Jar": "command-runner.jar",
                        "Args": [
                            "spark-submit",
                            "--deploy-mode",
                            "cluster",
                            step["script_uri"],
                            *step["script_args"],
                        ],
                    },
                }
                for step in steps
            ],
            Applications=[{"Name": app} for app in applications],
            JobFlowRole=job_flow_role.name,
            ServiceRole=service_role.name,
            EbsRootVolumeSize=10,
            VisibleToAllUsers=True,
        )
        cluster_id = response["JobFlowId"]
        logger.info("Created cluster %s.", cluster_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create cluster.")
        raise
    else:
        return cluster_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RunJobFlow中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`TerminateJobFlows`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TerminateJobFlows`。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def terminate_cluster(cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Terminates a cluster. This terminates all instances in the cluster and cannot
    be undone. Any data not saved elsewhere, such as in an Amazon S3 bucket, is
 lost.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster to terminate.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    """
    try:
        emr_client.terminate_job_flows(JobFlowIds=[cluster_id])
        logger.info("Terminated cluster %s.", cluster_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't terminate cluster %s.", cluster_id)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件TerminateJobFlows中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用開發套件的 Amazon EMR 案 AWS 例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon EMR。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 建立短期使用時間的 Amazon EMR 叢集，並使用開發套件執行步驟 AWS
- 使用開發套件執行殼層指令碼，以在 Amazon EMR 執行個 AWS 體上安裝程式庫

建立短期使用時間的 Amazon EMR 叢集，並使用開發套件執行步驟 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立短期 Amazon EMR 叢集，該叢集會執行一個步驟並在步驟完成後自動終止。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

建立短期的 Amazon EMR 叢集，該叢集使用 Apache Spark 預估 pi 的值，以平行化大量計算。該任務將輸出檔案寫入 Amazon EMR 日誌和 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體。叢集會在完成任務後自行終止。

- 建立 Amazon S3 儲存貯體並上傳任務指令碼。
- 建立 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 角色。
- 建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 安全群組。
- 建立短期叢集並執行單個任務步驟。

此範例最佳檢視於 GitHub。有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon EMR

使用開發套件執行殼層指令碼，以在 Amazon EMR 執行個 AWS 體上安裝程式庫

下列程式碼範例顯示如 AWS Systems Manager 何使用在安裝其他程式庫的 Amazon EMR 執行個體上執行殼層指令碼。如此一來，您就可以自動化執行個體管理，而不必透過 SSH 連線手動執行指令。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import argparse
import time
import boto3


def install_libraries_on_core_nodes(cluster_id, script_path, emr_client,
 ssm_client):
    """
    Copies and runs a shell script on the core nodes in the cluster.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param script_path: The path to the script, typically an Amazon S3 object
 URL.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 Amazon EMR client.
    :param ssm_client: The Boto3 AWS Systems Manager client.
    """
    core_nodes = emr_client.list_instances(
        ClusterId=cluster_id, InstanceGroupTypes=["CORE"]
    )["Instances"]
    core_instance_ids = [node["Ec2InstanceId"] for node in core_nodes]
    print(f"Found core instances: {core_instance_ids}.")

    commands = [
        # Copy the shell script from Amazon S3 to each node instance.
        f"aws s3 cp {script_path} /home/hadoop",
        # Run the shell script to install libraries on each node instance.
        "bash /home/hadoop/install_libraries.sh",
    ]
    for command in commands:
        print(f"Sending '{command}' to core instances...")
        command_id = ssm_client.send_command(
            InstanceIds=core_instance_ids,
```

```
            DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
            Parameters={"commands": [command]},
            TimeoutSeconds=3600,
        )["Command"]["CommandId"]
        while True:
            # Verify the previous step succeeded before running the next step.
            cmd_result = ssm_client.list_commands(CommandId=command_id)
["Commands"][0]
            if cmd_result["StatusDetails"] == "Success":
                print(f"Command succeeded.")
                break
            elif cmd_result["StatusDetails"] in ["Pending", "InProgress"]:
                print(f"Command status is {cmd_result['StatusDetails']},
 waiting...")
                time.sleep(10)
            else:
                print(f"Command status is {cmd_result['StatusDetails']},
 quitting.")
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Command {command} failed to run. "
                    f"Details: {cmd_result['StatusDetails']}"
                )


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument("cluster_id", help="The ID of the cluster.")
    parser.add_argument("script_path", help="The path to the script in Amazon
 S3.")
    args = parser.parse_args()

    emr_client = boto3.client("emr")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")

    install_libraries_on_core_nodes(
        args.cluster_id, args.script_path, emr_client, ssm_client
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListInstances中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 AWS SDK 的服 OpenSearch 務程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon OpenSearch 服務。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- OpenSearch 服務使用者指南 — 更多關於 OpenSearch 服務的資訊。
- OpenSearch 服務 API 參考 — 所有可用 OpenSearch 服務動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 的 OpenSearch 服務動作
  - 搭CreateDomain配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteDomain配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListDomainNames配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateDomainConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

使用 AWS SDK 的 OpenSearch 服務動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon OpenSearch 服務。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateDomain配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDomain配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDomainNames配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateDomainConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateDomain`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDomain`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.OpenSearchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ClusterConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.EBSOptions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.VolumeType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.CreateDomainRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.CreateDomainResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.OpenSearchException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateDomain {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <domainName>

                Where:
                    domainName - The name of the domain to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        OpenSearchClient searchClient = OpenSearchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createNewDomain(searchClient, domainName);
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void createNewDomain(OpenSearchClient searchClient, String
domainName) {
        try {
            ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
                    .dedicatedMasterEnabled(true)
                    .dedicatedMasterCount(3)
                    .dedicatedMasterType("t2.small.search")
                    .instanceType("t2.small.search")
                    .instanceCount(5)
                    .build();

            EBSOptions ebsOptions = EBSOptions.builder()
                    .ebsEnabled(true)
                    .volumeSize(10)
                    .volumeType(VolumeType.GP2)
                    .build();

            NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions encryptionOptions =
NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions.builder()
                    .enabled(true)
                    .build();

            CreateDomainRequest domainRequest = CreateDomainRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainName)
                    .engineVersion("OpenSearch_1.0")
                    .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
                    .ebsOptions(ebsOptions)
                    .nodeToNodeEncryptionOptions(encryptionOptions)
                    .build();
```

```
            System.out.println("Sending domain creation request...");
            CreateDomainResponse createResponse =
 searchClient.createDomain(domainRequest);
            System.out.println("Domain status is " +
 createResponse.domainStatus().toString());
            System.out.println("Domain Id is " +
 createResponse.domainStatus().domainId());

        } catch (OpenSearchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDomain中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createNewDomain(domainNameVal: String?) {

    val clusterConfigOb = ClusterConfig {
        dedicatedMasterEnabled = true
        dedicatedMasterCount = 3
        dedicatedMasterType =
 OpenSearchPartitionInstanceType.fromValue("t2.small.search")
        instanceType =
 OpenSearchPartitionInstanceType.fromValue("t2.small.search")
        instanceCount = 5
    }

    val ebsOptionsOb = EbsOptions {
        ebsEnabled = true
```

```
        volumeSize = 10
        volumeType = VolumeType.Gp2
    }

    val encryptionOptionsOb = NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions {
        enabled = true
    }

    val request = CreateDomainRequest {
        domainName = domainNameVal
        engineVersion = "OpenSearch_1.0"
        clusterConfig = clusterConfigOb
        ebsOptions = ebsOptionsOb
        nodeToNodeEncryptionOptions = encryptionOptionsOb
    }

    println("Sending domain creation request...")
    OpenSearchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        val createResponse = searchClient.createDomain(request)
        println("Domain status is ${createResponse.domainStatus}")
        println("Domain Id is ${createResponse.domainStatus?.domainId}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateDomain中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`DeleteDomain`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDomain`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.OpenSearchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.OpenSearchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DeleteDomainRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteDomain {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <domainName>

                Where:
                    domainName - The name of the domain to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        OpenSearchClient searchClient = OpenSearchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteSpecificDomain(searchClient, domainName);
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void deleteSpecificDomain(OpenSearchClient searchClient, String
 domainName) {
        try {
```

```
            DeleteDomainRequest domainRequest = DeleteDomainRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainName)
                    .build();

            searchClient.deleteDomain(domainRequest);
            System.out.println(domainName + " was successfully deleted.");

        } catch (OpenSearchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteDomain中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteSpecificDomain(domainNameVal: String) {

    val request = DeleteDomainRequest {
        domainName = domainNameVal
    }
    OpenSearchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        searchClient.deleteDomain(request)
        println("$domainNameVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteDomain中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭ListDomainNames配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListDomainNames。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.OpenSearchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DomainInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListDomainNamesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListDomainNamesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.OpenSearchException;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListDomainNames {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        OpenSearchClient searchClient = OpenSearchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
        listAllDomains(searchClient);
        System.out.println("Done");
```

```
    }

    public static void listAllDomains(OpenSearchClient searchClient) {
        try {
            ListDomainNamesRequest namesRequest =
 ListDomainNamesRequest.builder()
                    .engineType("OpenSearch")
                    .build();

            ListDomainNamesResponse response =
 searchClient.listDomainNames(namesRequest);
            List<DomainInfo> domainInfoList = response.domainNames();
            for (DomainInfo domain : domainInfoList)
                System.out.println("Domain name is " + domain.domainName());

        } catch (OpenSearchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListDomainNames中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAllDomains() {

    OpenSearchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        val response: ListDomainNamesResponse =
 searchClient.listDomainNames(ListDomainNamesRequest {})
        response.domainNames?.forEach { domain ->
            println("Domain name is " + domain.domainName)
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListDomainNames中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭UpdateDomainConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateDomainConfig。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.OpenSearchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ClusterConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.OpenSearchException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.UpdateDomainConfigRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.UpdateDomainConfigResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class UpdateDomain {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <domainName>

                Where:
                    domainName - The name of the domain to update.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        OpenSearchClient searchClient = OpenSearchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateSpecificDomain(searchClient, domainName);
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void updateSpecificDomain(OpenSearchClient searchClient, String
domainName) {
        try {
            ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
                    .instanceCount(3)
                    .build();

            UpdateDomainConfigRequest updateDomainConfigRequest =
UpdateDomainConfigRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainName)
                    .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Sending domain update request...");
            UpdateDomainConfigResponse updateResponse =
searchClient.updateDomainConfig(updateDomainConfigRequest);
            System.out.println("Domain update response from Amazon OpenSearch
Service:");
            System.out.println(updateResponse.toString());
```

```
        } catch (OpenSearchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateDomainConfig中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun updateSpecificDomain(domainNameVal: String?) {

    val clusterConfigOb = ClusterConfig {
        instanceCount = 3
    }

    val request = UpdateDomainConfigRequest {
        domainName = domainNameVal
        clusterConfig = clusterConfigOb
    }

    println("Sending domain update request...")
    OpenSearchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        val updateResponse = searchClient.updateDomainConfig(request)
        println("Domain update response from Amazon OpenSearch Service:")
        println(updateResponse.toString())
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateDomainConfig中的 Kotlin API 參考。

EventBridge 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 EventBridge 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- EventBridge 使用者指南 — 有關的更多資訊 EventBridge。
- EventBridge API 參考 — 所有可用 EventBridge 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 EventBridge

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 EventBridge。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.EventBridge;
using Amazon.EventBridge.Model;
```

```
namespace EventBridgeActions;

public static class HelloEventBridge
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var eventBridgeClient = new AmazonEventBridgeClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon EventBridge! Following are some of your
 EventBuses:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five event buses.
        var response = await eventBridgeClient.ListEventBusesAsync(
            new ListEventBusesRequest()
            {
                Limit = 5
            });

        foreach (var eventBus in response.EventBuses)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tEventBus: {eventBus.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {eventBus.Arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tPolicy: {eventBus.Policy}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListEventBuses中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 */
public class HelloEventBridge {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        EventBridgeClient eventBrClient = EventBridgeClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBuses(eventBrClient);
        eventBrClient.close();
    }

    public static void listBuses(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListEventBusesRequest busesRequest = ListEventBusesRequest.builder()
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();

            ListEventBusesResponse response =
 eventBrClient.listEventBuses(busesRequest);
            List<EventBus> buses = response.eventBuses();
            for (EventBus bus : buses) {
                System.out.println("The name of the event bus is: " +
 bus.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN of the event bus is: " + bus.arn());
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListEventBuses中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.EventBridgeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.model.ListEventBusesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.model.ListEventBusesResponse

suspend fun main() {
    listBusesHello()
}

suspend fun listBusesHello() {
    val request = ListEventBusesRequest {
        limit = 10
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response: ListEventBusesResponse =
 eventBrClient.listEventBuses(request)
        response.eventBuses?.forEach { bus ->
            println("The name of the event bus is ${bus.name}")
            println("The ARN of the event bus is ${bus.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListEventBuses中的 Kotlin API 參考。

程式碼範例

- EventBridge 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

- 搭DeleteRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisableRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListRuleNamesByTarget配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListRules配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTargetsByRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutEvents配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemoveTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- EventBridge 使用 AWS SDK 的案例
  - EventBridge 使用開發 AWS 套件在 Amazon 中建立和觸發規則
  - 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 EventBridge 規則和目標
- 使用 SDK 的跨服務 EventBridge 範 AWS 例
  - 使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

EventBridge 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 EventBridge 搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作 EventBridge 使用 AWS SDK 的案例。

範例

- 搭DeleteRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisableRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListRuleNamesByTarget配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListRules配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭ListTargetsByRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutEvents配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemoveTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`DeleteRule`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteRule`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用規則和目標

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

根據其名稱刪除規則。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete an event rule by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteRuleByName(string ruleName)
{
    var response = await _amazonEventBridge.DeleteRuleAsync(
        new DeleteRuleRequest()
        {
            Name = ruleName
        });
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteRule中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除 CloudWatch 事件規則

此範例會刪除名為 EC2 的規則InstanceStateChanges：

```
aws events delete-rule --name "EC2InstanceStateChanges"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteRule中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void deleteRuleByName(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
       DeleteRuleRequest ruleRequest = DeleteRuleRequest.builder()
               .name(ruleName)
               .build();

       eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest);
       System.out.println("Successfully deleted the rule");
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteRule中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteRuleByName(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest = DeleteRuleRequest {
        name = ruleName
    }
    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest)
        println("Successfully deleted the rule")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteRule中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`DescribeRule`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeRule`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用規則和目標

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用規則描述取得規則的狀態。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the state for a rule by the rule name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusName">The optional name of the event bus. If empty,
uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the rule.</returns>
    public async Task<RuleState> GetRuleStateByRuleName(string ruleName, string?
eventBusName = null)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DescribeRuleAsync(
            new DescribeRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                EventBusName = eventBusName
            });
        return ruleResponse.State;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeRule中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

顯示 CloudWatch 事件規則的相關資訊

此範例顯示名為下列規則的相關資訊 DailyLambdaFunction：

```
aws events describe-rule --name "DailyLambdaFunction"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeRule中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void checkRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName) {
       try {
           DescribeRuleRequest ruleRequest = DescribeRuleRequest.builder()
                   .name(eventRuleName)
                   .build();

           DescribeRuleResponse response =
eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest);
           System.out.println("The state of the rule is " +
response.stateAsString());

       } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeRule中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun checkRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest = DescribeRuleRequest {
        name = eventRuleName
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The state of the rule is $response")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeRule中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`DisableRule`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisableRule`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用規則和目標

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

根據其規則名稱停用規則。

```
/// <summary>
/// Disable a particular rule on an event bus.
/// </summary
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DisableRuleByName(string ruleName)
{
    var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DisableRuleAsync(
        new DisableRuleRequest()
        {
            Name = ruleName
        });
    return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DisableRule中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要停用 CloudWatch 事件規則

此範例會停用名為的規則 DailyLambdaFunction。此規則不會遭到刪除：

```
aws events disable-rule --name "DailyLambdaFunction"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DisableRule中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用其規則名稱停用規則。

```
   public static void changeRuleState(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName, Boolean isEnabled) {
       try {
           if (!isEnabled) {
               System.out.println("Disabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
               DisableRuleRequest ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
                       .name(eventRuleName)
                       .build();

               eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest);
           } else {
               System.out.println("Enabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
               EnableRuleRequest ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest.builder()
                       .name(eventRuleName)
                       .build();
               eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest);
           }

       } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DisableRule中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun changeRuleState(eventRuleName: String, isEnabled: Boolean?) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DisableRule中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`EnableRule`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EnableRule`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用規則和目標

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

根據其規則名稱啟用規則。

```
/// <summary>
/// Enable a particular rule on an event bus.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> EnableRuleByName(string ruleName)
{
    var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.EnableRuleAsync(
        new EnableRuleRequest()
        {
            Name = ruleName
        });
    return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考EnableRule中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

啟用 CloudWatch 事件規則

此範例會啟用先前已停用名為 DailyLambdaFunction的規則：

```
aws events enable-rule --name "DailyLambdaFunction"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考EnableRule中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用其規則名稱啟用規則。

```
   public static void changeRuleState(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName, Boolean isEnabled) {
       try {
           if (!isEnabled) {
               System.out.println("Disabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
               DisableRuleRequest ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
                       .name(eventRuleName)
                       .build();

               eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest);
           } else {
               System.out.println("Enabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
               EnableRuleRequest ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest.builder()
                       .name(eventRuleName)
                       .build();
               eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest);
           }

       } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考EnableRule中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun changeRuleState(eventRuleName: String, isEnabled: Boolean?) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK EnableRule中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`ListRuleNamesByTarget`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRuleNamesByTarget`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用規則和目標

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出使用目標的所有規則名稱。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List names of all rules matching a target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rule names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(string targetArn)
    {
        var results = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest()
        {
            TargetArn = targetArn
        };
        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListRuleNamesByTargetAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.RuleNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListRuleNamesByTarget中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

顯示具有指定目標的所有規則

此範例顯示以名為 "MyFunctionName" 作為目標的 Lambda 函數的所有規則：

```
aws events list-rule-names-by-target --target-arn "arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MyFunctionName"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListRuleNamesByTarget中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用目標列出所有規則名稱。

```
   public static void listTargetRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
topicArn) {
       ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest.builder()
               .targetArn(topicArn)
               .build();

       ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response =
eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest);
       List<String> rules = response.ruleNames();
       for (String rule : rules) {
           System.out.println("The rule name is " + rule);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListRuleNamesByTarget中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listTargetRules(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val ruleNamesByTargetRequest = ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest {
        targetArn = topicArnVal
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response =
 eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest)
        response.ruleNames?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is $rule")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListRuleNamesByTarget中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`ListRules`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRules`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用規則和目標

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出事件匯流排的所有規則。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the rules on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional ARN of the event bus. If empty,
uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rules.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Rule>> ListAllRulesForEventBus(string? eventBusArn =
null)
    {
        var results = new List<Rule>();
        var request = new ListRulesRequest()
        {
            EventBusName = eventBusArn
        };
        // Get all of the pages of rules.
        ListRulesResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRulesAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Rules);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListRules中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

顯示所有 CloudWatch 事件規則的清單

此範例顯示區域中的所有 CloudWatch 事件規則：

```
aws events list-rules
```

顯示以特定字串開頭的 CloudWatch 事件規則清單。

此範例顯示區域中名稱以「Daily」開頭的所有 CloudWatch 事件規則：

```
aws events list-rules --name-prefix "Daily"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListRules中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用其規則名稱啟用規則。

```
    public static void listRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListRulesRequest rulesRequest = ListRulesRequest.builder()
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();

            ListRulesResponse response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest);
            List<Rule> rules = response.rules();
            for (Rule rule : rules) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The rule name is : " + rule.name());
                System.out.println("The rule description is : " +
 rule.description());
                System.out.println("The rule state is : " +
 rule.stateAsString());
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListRules中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listRules() {
    val rulesRequest = ListRulesRequest {
        eventBusName = "default"
        limit = 10
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest)
        response.rules?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is ${rule.name}")
            println("The rule ARN is ${rule.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListRules中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`ListTargetsByRule`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTargetsByRule`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用規則和目標

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用規則名稱列出規則的所有目標。

```
/// <summary>
/// List all of the targets matching a rule by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
/// <returns>The list of targets.</returns>
public async Task<List<Target>> ListAllTargetsOnRule(string ruleName)
{
    var results = new List<Target>();
    var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
    {
        Rule = ruleName
    };
    ListTargetsByRuleResponse response;
    do
    {
        response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
        results.AddRange(response.Targets);
```

```
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTargetsByRule中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

顯示 CloudWatch 事件規則的所有目標

此範例顯示名為下列規則的所有目標 DailyLambdaFunction：

```
aws events list-targets-by-rule --rule  "DailyLambdaFunction"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListTargetsByRule中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用規則名稱列出規則的所有目標。

```
    public static void listTargets(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest ruleRequest = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();
```

```
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse res =
 eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest);
        List<Target> targetsList = res.targets();
        for (Target target: targetsList) {
            System.out.println("Target ARN: "+target.arn());
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListTargetsByRule中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listTargets(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest = ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
        rule = ruleName
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest)
        response.targets?.forEach { target ->
            println("Target ARN: ${target.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTargetsByRule中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`PutEvents`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutEvents`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和觸發規則
- 開始使用規則和目標

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

傳送符合規則之自訂模式的事件。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an event to the event bus that includes an email, message, and time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email to use in the event detail of the custom
event.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutCustomEmailEvent(string email)
    {
        var eventDetail = new
        {
            UserEmail = email,
            Message = "This event was generated by example code.",
            UtcTime = DateTime.UtcNow.ToString("g")
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutEventsAsync(
            new PutEventsRequest()
            {
                Entries = new List<PutEventsRequestEntry>()
                {
                    new PutEventsRequestEntry()
                    {
                        Source = "ExampleSource",
                        Detail = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventDetail),
```

```
                        DetailType = "ExampleType"
                    }
                }
            });

        return response.FailedEntryCount == 0;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutEvents中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutEventsRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutEventsResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

傳送事件。

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutEventsRequestEntry event_entry;
        event_entry.SetDetail(MakeDetails(event_key, event_value));
        event_entry.SetDetailType("sampleSubmitted");
        event_entry.AddResources(resource_arn);
        event_entry.SetSource("aws-sdk-cpp-cloudwatch-example");
```

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutEventsRequest request;
        request.AddEntries(event_entry);

        auto outcome = cwe.PutEvents(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to post CloudWatch event: " <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully posted CloudWatch event" << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutEvents中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

將自訂事件傳送至 CloudWatch 事件

此範例會將自訂事件傳送至 CloudWatch 事件。putevents.json 檔案中包含該事件：

```
aws events put-events --entries file://putevents.json
```

以下為 putevents.json 檔案的內容：

```
[
  {
    "Source": "com.mycompany.myapp",
    "Detail": "{ \"key1\": \"value1\", \"key2\": \"value2\" }",
    "Resources": [
      "resource1",
      "resource2"
    ],
    "DetailType": "myDetailType"
  },
  {
    "Source": "com.mycompany.myapp",
    "Detail": "{ \"key1\": \"value3\", \"key2\": \"value4\" }",
```

```
    "Resources": [
      "resource1",
      "resource2"
    ],
    "DetailType": "myDetailType"
   }
]
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutEvents中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void triggerCustomRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
email) {
       String json = "{" +
               "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
               "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"," +
               "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
               "}";

       PutEventsRequestEntry entry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
               .source("ExampleSource")
               .detail(json)
               .detailType("ExampleType")
               .build();

       PutEventsRequest eventsRequest = PutEventsRequest.builder()
               .entries(entry)
               .build();

       eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest);
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutEvents中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import {
  EventBridgeClient,
  PutEventsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putEvents = async (
  source = "eventbridge.integration.test",
  detailType = "greeting",
  resources = [],
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});

  const response = await client.send(
    new PutEventsCommand({
      Entries: [
        {
          Detail: JSON.stringify({ greeting: "Hello there." }),
          DetailType: detailType,
          Resources: resources,
          Source: source,
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  console.log("PutEvents response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutEvents response:
```

```
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '3d0df73d-dcea-4a23-ae0d-f5556a3ac109',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Entries: [ { EventId: '51620841-5af4-6402-d9bc-b77734991eb5' } ],
  //   FailedEntryCount: 0
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutEvents中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Entries: [
    {
      Detail: '{ "key1": "value1", "key2": "value2" }',
      DetailType: "appRequestSubmitted",
      Resources: ["RESOURCE_ARN"],
      Source: "com.company.app",
    },
```

```
  ],
};

ebevents.putEvents(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Entries);
  }
});
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutEvents中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun triggerCustomRule(email: String) {
    val json = "{" +
        "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
        "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"" +
        "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
        "}"

    val entry = PutEventsRequestEntry {
        source = "ExampleSource"
        detail = json
        detailType = "ExampleType"
    }

    val eventsRequest = PutEventsRequest {
        this.entries = listOf(entry)
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
```

```
        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest)
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutEvents中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭PutRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRule。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和觸發規則
- 開始使用規則和目標

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立在物件新增至 Amazon Simple Storage Service 儲存貯體時觸發的規則。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created
 in a bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name to give the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to trigger the event.</
param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PutS3UploadRule(string roleArn, string ruleName,
 string bucketName)
```

```
    {
        string eventPattern = "{" +
                                "\"source\": [\"aws.s3\"]," +
                                    "\"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"]," +
                                    "\"detail\": {" +
                                        "\"bucket\": {" +
                                            "\"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]"
 +
                                        "}" +
                                    "}" +
                                "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Example S3 upload rule for EventBridge",
                RoleArn = roleArn,
                EventPattern = eventPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }
```

建立使用自訂模式的規則。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a rule to use a custom defined event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the updated rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomEventPattern(string ruleName)
    {
        string customEventsPattern = "{" +
                                     "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                                     "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                                     "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
```

```
                Description = "Custom test rule",
                EventPattern = customEventsPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutRule中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutRuleRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutRuleResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

建立 規則。

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutRuleRequest request;
        request.SetName(rule_name);
        request.SetRoleArn(role_arn);
        request.SetScheduleExpression("rate(5 minutes)");
        request.SetState(Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::RuleState::ENABLED);

        auto outcome = cwe.PutRule(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
```

```
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch events rule " <<
                rule_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch events rule " <<
                rule_name << " with resulting Arn " <<
                outcome.GetResult().GetRuleArn() << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutRule中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立 CloudWatch 事件規則

此範例會建立規則，該規則會在每天 UTC 時間上午 9:00 時觸發。如果您使用 put-targets，新增 Lambda 函數作為此規則的目標，則可以在指定的時間每天執行 Lambda 函數：

```
aws events put-rule --name "DailyLambdaFunction" --schedule-expression "cron(0 9
 * * ? *)"
```

此範例會建立規則，當區域中的任何 EC2 執行個體變更狀態時便會觸發此規則：

```
aws events put-rule --name "EC2InstanceStateChanges" --event-pattern "{\"source
\":[\"aws.ec2\"],\"detail-type\":[\"EC2 Instance State-change Notification\"]}"
 --role-arn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MyRoleForThisRule"
```

此範例會建立規則，當區域中的任何 EC2 執行個體停止或終止時便會觸發此規則：

```
aws events put-rule --name "EC2InstanceStateChangeStopOrTerminate" --event-
pattern "{\"source\":[\"aws.ec2\"],\"detail-type\":[\"EC2 Instance State-change
 Notification\"],\"detail\":{\"state\":[\"stopped\",\"terminated\"]}}" --role-arn
 "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MyRoleForThisRule"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutRule中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立排程規則。

```
   public static void createEBRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName, String cronExpression) {
       try {
           PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                   .name(ruleName)
                   .eventBusName("default")
                   .scheduleExpression(cronExpression)
                   .state("ENABLED")
                   .description("A test rule that runs on a schedule created by
the Java API")
                   .build();

           PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
           System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " +
ruleResponse.ruleArn());

       } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

建立在物件新增至 Amazon Simple Storage Service 儲存貯體時觸發的規則。

```
   // Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created
in
   // a bucket.
   public static void addEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
roleArn, String bucketName,
```

```
            String eventRuleName) {
        String pattern = "{\n" +
                "  \"source\": [\"aws.s3\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail\": {\n" +
                "    \"bucket\": {\n" +
                "      \"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]\n" +
                "    }\n" +
                "  }\n" +
                "}";

        try {
            PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java v2")
                    .name(eventRuleName)
                    .eventPattern(pattern)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .build();

            PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " +
ruleResponse.ruleArn());

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutRule中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { EventBridgeClient, PutRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putRule = async (
  ruleName = "some-rule",
  source = "some-source",
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});

  const response = await client.send(
    new PutRuleCommand({
      Name: ruleName,
      EventPattern: JSON.stringify({ source: [source] }),
      State: "ENABLED",
      EventBusName: "default",
    }),
  );

  console.log("PutRule response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutRule response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'd7292ced-1544-421b-842f-596326bc7072',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   RuleArn: 'arn:aws:events:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:rule/
EventBridgeTestRule-1696280037720'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutRule中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Name: "DEMO_EVENT",
  RoleArn: "IAM_ROLE_ARN",
  ScheduleExpression: "rate(5 minutes)",
  State: "ENABLED",
};

ebevents.putRule(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.RuleArn);
  }
});
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutRule中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立排程規則。

```
suspend fun createScRule(ruleName: String?, cronExpression: String?) {
    val ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest {
        name = ruleName
        eventBusName = "default"
        scheduleExpression = cronExpression
        state = RuleState.Enabled
        description = "A test rule that runs on a schedule created by the Kotlin
 API"
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}
```

建立在物件新增至 Amazon Simple Storage Service 儲存貯體時觸發的規則。

```
// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in a
 bucket.
suspend fun addEventRule(roleArnVal: String?, bucketName: String, eventRuleName:
 String?) {
    val pattern = """{
        "source": ["aws.s3"],
        "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
        "detail": {
        "bucket": {
            "name": ["$bucketName"]
            }
```

```
        }
    }"""

    val ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest {
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        name = eventRuleName
        eventPattern = pattern
        roleArn = roleArnVal
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutRule中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`PutTargets`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutTargets`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用規則和目標

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

新增作爲某個規則目標的 Amazon SNS 主題。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Add an Amazon SNS target topic to a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the Amazon SNS target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional event bus name, uses default if
empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddSnsTargetToRule(string ruleName, string
targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // Create the list of targets and add a new target.
        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Arn = targetArn,
                Id = targetID
            }
        };

        // Add the targets to the rule.
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });

        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return targetID;
    }
```

將輸入轉換器新增至某個規則的目標。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the
default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(string
ruleName, string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputPathsMap = new Dictionary<string, string>()
                    {
                        {"bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name"},
                        {"time", "$.time"}
                    },
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to
bucket <bucket> at <time>.\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
```

```
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
 {e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutTargets中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutTargetsRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutTargetsResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

新增目標。

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::Target target;
        target.SetArn(lambda_arn);
        target.SetId(target_id);
```

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutTargetsRequest request;
        request.SetRule(rule_name);
        request.AddTargets(target);

        auto putTargetsOutcome = cwe.PutTargets(request);
        if (!putTargetsOutcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch events target for rule "
                << rule_name << ": " <<
                putTargetsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout <<
                "Successfully created CloudWatch events target for rule "
                << rule_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutTargets中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要新增 CloudWatch 事件規則的目標

此範例會新增 Lambda 函數作為規則的目標：

```
aws events put-targets --rule DailyLambdaFunction --targets
 "Id"="1","Arn"="arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:123456789012:function:MyFunctionName"
```

此範例會將 Amazon Kinesis 串流設定為目標，以便將此規則捕捉到的事件轉送至串流：

```
aws events put-targets --rule EC2InstanceStateChanges --targets
 "Id"="1","Arn"="arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-1:123456789012:stream/
MyStream","RoleArn"="arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MyRoleForThisRule"
```

此範例會將兩個 Amazon Kinesis 串流設定為單一規則的目標：

```
aws events put-targets --rule DailyLambdaFunction --targets
 "Id"="Target1","Arn"="arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-1:379642911888:stream/
MyStream1","RoleArn"="arn:aws:iam::379642911888:role/ MyRoleToAccessLambda"
  "Id"="Target2"," Arn"="arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-1:379642911888:stream/
MyStream2","RoleArn"="arn:aws:iam::379642911888:role/MyRoleToAccessLambda"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutTargets中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

新增作爲某個規則目標的 Amazon SNS 主題。

```
    // Add a rule which triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3
    // bucket.
    public static void addSnsEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
 ruleName, String topicArn,
            String topicName, String eventRuleName, String bucketName) {
        String targetID = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Target myTarget = Target.builder()
                .id(targetID)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .build();

        List<Target> targets = new ArrayList<>();
        targets.add(myTarget);
        PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                .eventBusName(null)
                .targets(targets)
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putTargets(request);
```

```
        System.out.println("Added event rule " + eventRuleName + " with Amazon
SNS target " + topicName + " for bucket "
                + bucketName + ".");
    }
```

將輸入轉換器新增至某個規則的目標。

```
    public static void updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(EventBridgeClient
eventBrClient, String topicArn,
            String ruleName) {
        String targetId = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        InputTransformer inputTransformer = InputTransformer.builder()
                .inputTemplate("\"Notification: sample event was received.\"")
                .build();

        Target target = Target.builder()
                .id(targetId)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .inputTransformer(inputTransformer)
                .build();

        try {
            PutTargetsRequest targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .targets(target)
                    .eventBusName(null)
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest);
        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutTargets中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import {
  EventBridgeClient,
  PutTargetsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putTarget = async (
  existingRuleName = "some-rule",
  targetArn = "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:000000000000:function:test-func",
  uniqueId = Date.now().toString(),
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});
  const response = await client.send(
    new PutTargetsCommand({
      Rule: existingRuleName,
      Targets: [
        {
          Arn: targetArn,
          Id: uniqueId,
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  console.log("PutTargets response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutTargets response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'f5b23b9a-2c17-45c1-ad5c-f926c3692e3d',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
```

```
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   FailedEntries: [],
  //   FailedEntryCount: 0
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutTargets中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Rule: "DEMO_EVENT",
  Targets: [
    {
      Arn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
      Id: "myEventBridgeTarget",
    },
  ],
};

ebevents.putTargets(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
```

```
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutTargets中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Add a rule that triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3
 bucket.
suspend fun addSnsEventRule(ruleName: String?, topicArn: String?, topicName:
 String, eventRuleName: String, bucketName: String) {
    val targetID = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myTarget = Target {
        id = targetID
        arn = topicArn
    }

    val targetsOb = mutableListOf<Target>()
    targetsOb.add(myTarget)

    val request = PutTargetsRequest {
        eventBusName = null
        targets = targetsOb
        rule = ruleName
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(request)
        println("Added event rule $eventRuleName with Amazon SNS target
 $topicName for bucket $bucketName.")
    }
```

```
}
```

將輸入轉換器新增至某個規則的目標。

```
suspend fun updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(topicArn: String?, ruleName:
 String?) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()

    val inputTransformerOb = InputTransformer {
        inputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.\""
    }

    val target = Target {
        id = targetId
        arn = topicArn
        inputTransformer = inputTransformerOb
    }

    val targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest {
        rule = ruleName
        targets = listOf(target)
        eventBusName = null
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutTargets中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`RemoveTargets`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RemoveTargets`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用規則名稱移除規則的所有目標。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var targetIds = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse targetsResponse;
        do
        {
            targetsResponse = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            targetIds.AddRange(targetsResponse.Targets.Select(t => t.Id));
            request.NextToken = targetsResponse.NextToken;

        } while (targetsResponse.NextToken is not null);

        var removeResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.RemoveTargetsAsync(
            new RemoveTargetsRequest()
            {
                Rule = ruleName,
                Ids = targetIds
            });

        if (removeResponse.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
```

```
            removeResponse.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to remove target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage},
code {e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return removeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RemoveTargets中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

移除事件的目標

此範例會將名為 MyStream 1 的 Amazon Kinesis 串流移除成為規則 DailyLambdaFunction的目標。建立 DailyLambdaFunction 時，此串流會設定為識別碼為 Target1 的目標：

```
aws events remove-targets --rule "DailyLambdaFunction" --ids "Target1"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RemoveTargets中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用規則名稱移除規則的所有目標。

```
    public static void deleteTargetsFromRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient,
String eventRuleName) {
```

```
        // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest request = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
                .rule(eventRuleName)
                .build();

        ListTargetsByRuleResponse response =
 eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request);
        List<Target> allTargets = response.targets();

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        for (Target myTarget : allTargets) {
            RemoveTargetsRequest removeTargetsRequest =
 RemoveTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(eventRuleName)
                    .ids(myTarget.id())
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully removed the target");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考RemoveTargets中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
    val request = ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
        rule = eventRuleName
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
```

```
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request)
        val allTargets = response.targets

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        if (allTargets != null) {
            for (myTarget in allTargets) {
                val removeTargetsRequest = RemoveTargetsRequest {
                    rule = eventRuleName
                    ids = listOf(myTarget.id.toString())
                }
                eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest)
                println("Successfully removed the target")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK RemoveTargets中的 Kotlin API 參考。

EventBridge 使用 AWS SDK 的案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 EventBridge 搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- EventBridge 使用開發 AWS 套件在 Amazon 中建立和觸發規則
- 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 EventBridge 規則和目標

EventBridge 使用開發 AWS 套件在 Amazon 中建立和觸發規則

下列程式碼範例顯示如何在 Amazon 中建立和觸發規則 EventBridge。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

以正確的順序呼叫函數。

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

檢查提供給此函數的主題中是否存在指定的 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 主題。

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

def topic_found?(topics, topic_arn)
```

```
  topics.each do |topic|
    return true if topic.topic_arn == topic_arn
  end
  return false
end
```

檢查 Amazon SNS 中呼叫者可用的主題中是否存在指定的主題。

```
# Checks whether the specified topic exists among those available to the
# caller in Amazon SNS.
#
# @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] An initialized Amazon SNS client.
# @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the topic to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the topic ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless topic_exists?(
#     Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
#   )
def topic_exists?(sns_client, topic_arn)
  puts "Searching for topic with ARN '#{topic_arn}'..."
  response = sns_client.list_topics
  if response.topics.count.positive?
    if topic_found?(response.topics, topic_arn)
      puts "Topic found."
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page? do
      response = response.next_page
      if response.topics.count.positive?
        if topic_found?(response.topics, topic_arn)
          puts "Topic found."
          return true
        end
      end
    end
  end
  puts "Topic not found."
  return false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Topic not found: #{e.message}"
  return false
```

```
end
```

在 Amazon SNS 中建立主題，然後訂閱電子郵件地址以接收該主題的通知。

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

檢查提供給此函數的角色中是否存在指定的 AWS Identity and Access Management（IAM）角色。

```
# Checks whether the specified AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
```

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

檢查 IAM 中呼叫者可用的角色中是否存在指定的角色。

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

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

在 IAM 中建立角色。

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

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

檢查指定的 EventBridge 規則是否存在於那些提供給此函數之間。

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

檢查指定的規則是否存在於可供呼叫者使用的規則之間 EventBridge。

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

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

在中建立規則 EventBridge。

```
# Creates a rule in Amazon EventBridge.
# This rule is triggered whenever an available instance in
# Amazon EC2 changes to the specified state.
# This rule is designed to be used specifically by this code example.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) that is designed
#   to be used specifically by this code example.
# - A topic in Amazon SNS.
#
# @param cloudwatchevents_client [Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Client]
#   An initialized Amazon EventBridge client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule to create.
# @param rule_description [String] Some description for this rule.
# @param instance_state [String] The state that available instances in
#   Amazon EC2 must change to, to
#   trigger this rule.
# @param role_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM role.
# @param target_id [String] Some identifying string for the rule's target.
# @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the Amazon SNS topic.
```

```
# @return [Boolean] true if the rule was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless rule_created?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'Triggers when any available EC2 instance starts.',
#     'running',
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'sns-topic',
#     'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
#   )
def rule_created?(
  cloudwatchevents_client,
  rule_name,
  rule_description,
  instance_state,
  role_arn,
  target_id,
  topic_arn
)
  puts "Creating rule with name '#{rule_name}'..."
  put_rule_response = cloudwatchevents_client.put_rule(
    name: rule_name,
    description: rule_description,
    event_pattern: {
      'source': [
        "aws.ec2"
      ],
      'detail-type': [
        "EC2 Instance State-change Notification"
      ],
      'detail': {
        'state': [
          instance_state
        ]
      }
    }.to_json,
    state: "ENABLED",
    role_arn: role_arn
  )
  puts "Rule created with ARN '#{put_rule_response.rule_arn}'."

  put_targets_response = cloudwatchevents_client.put_targets(
    rule: rule_name,
```

```
    targets: [
      {
        id: target_id,
        arn: topic_arn
      }
    ]
  )
  if put_targets_response.key?(:failed_entry_count) &&
      put_targets_response.failed_entry_count > 0
    puts "Error(s) adding target to rule:"
    put_targets_response.failed_entries.each do |failure|
      puts failure.error_message
    end
    return false
  else
    return true
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating rule or adding target to rule: #{e.message}"
  puts "If the rule was created, you must add the target " \
    "to the rule yourself, or delete the rule yourself and try again."
  return false
end
```

檢查 Amazon CloudWatch Logs 中呼叫者可用的記錄群組中是否存在指定的日誌群組。

```
# Checks to see whether the specified log group exists among those available
# to the caller in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the log group name was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless log_group_exists?(
#     Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def log_group_exists?(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  puts "Searching for log group with name '#{log_group_name}'..."
  response = cloudwatchlogs_client.describe_log_groups(
    log_group_name_prefix: log_group_name
```

```
  )
  if response.log_groups.count.positive?
    response.log_groups.each do |log_group|
      if log_group.log_group_name == log_group_name
        puts "Log group found."
        return true
      end
    end
  end
  puts "Log group not found."
  return false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Log group not found: #{e.message}"
  return false
end
```

在記錄檔中建立 CloudWatch 記錄群組。

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

在記錄檔中將事件寫入 CloudWatch 記錄資料流。

```
# Writes an event to a log stream in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
# - A log stream within the log group.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @param log_stream_name [String] The name of the log stream within
#   the log group.
# @param message [String] The message to write to the log stream.
# @param sequence_token [String] If available, the sequence token from the
#   message that was written immediately before this message. This sequence
#   token is returned by Amazon CloudWatch Logs whenever you programmatically
#   write a message to the log stream.
# @return [String] The sequence token that is returned by
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs after successfully writing the message to the
#   log stream.
# @example
#   puts log_event(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#     '2020/11/19/53f985be-199f-408e-9a45-fc242df41fEX',
#     "Instance 'i-033c48ef067af3dEX' restarted.",
#     '49542672486831074009579604567656788214806863282469607 3EX'
#   )
def log_event(
  cloudwatchlogs_client,
  log_group_name,
  log_stream_name,
  message,
  sequence_token
)
  puts "Attempting to log '#{message}' to log stream '#{log_stream_name}'..."
  event = {
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    log_stream_name: log_stream_name,
    log_events: [
      {
        timestamp: (Time.now.utc.to_f.round(3) * 1_000).to_i,
        message: message
```

```
      }
    ]
  }
  unless sequence_token.empty?
    event[:sequence_token] = sequence_token
  end

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

重新啟動 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將相關活動的相關資訊新增至 CloudWatch 日誌中的日誌串流。

```
# Restarts an Amazon EC2 instance
# and adds information about the related activity to a log stream
# in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance to restart.
# - The log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs to add related activity
#   information to.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized Amazon EC2 client.
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client]
#   An initialized Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was restarted and the information
#   was written to the log stream; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_restarted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX',
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
```

```
def instance_restarted?(
  ec2_client,
  cloudwatchlogs_client,
  instance_id,
  log_group_name
)
  log_stream_name = "#{Time.now.year}/#{Time.now.month}/#{Time.now.day}/" \
    "#{SecureRandom.uuid}"
  cloudwatchlogs_client.create_log_stream(
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    log_stream_name: log_stream_name
  )
  sequence_token = ""

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

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

  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating log stream or stopping or restarting the instance: " \
    "#{e.message}"
  log_event(
```

```
    cloudwatchlogs_client,
    log_group_name,
    log_stream_name,
    "Error stopping or starting instance '#{instance_id}': #{e.message}",
    sequence_token
  )
  return false
end
```

顯示中規則活動的相關資訊 EventBridge。

```
# Displays information about activity for a rule in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A rule in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Amazon::CloudWatch::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule.
# @param start_time [Time] The timestamp that determines the first datapoint
#   to return. Can also be expressed as DateTime, Date, Integer, or String.
# @param end_time [Time] The timestamp that determines the last datapoint
#   to return. Can also be expressed as DateTime, Date, Integer, or String.
# @param period [Integer] The interval, in seconds, to check for activity.
# @example
#   display_rule_activity(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     Time.now - 600, # Start checking from 10 minutes ago.
#     Time.now, # Check up until now.
#     60 # Check every minute during those 10 minutes.
#   )
def display_rule_activity(
  cloudwatch_client,
  rule_name,
  start_time,
  end_time,
  period
)
  puts "Attempting to display rule activity..."
  response = cloudwatch_client.get_metric_statistics(
```

```
    namespace: "AWS/Events",
    metric_name: "Invocations",
    dimensions: [
      {
        name: "RuleName",
        value: rule_name
      }
    ],
    start_time: start_time,
    end_time: end_time,
    period: period,
    statistics: ["Sum"],
    unit: "Count"
  )

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

顯示記錄檔群組中所有記錄資料流的 CloudWatch 記錄資訊。

```
# Displays log information for all of the log streams in a log group in
# Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Amazon::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @example
#   display_log_data(
```

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

向來電者顯示提醒，以手動清除他們不再需要的任何相關 AWS 資源。

```
# Displays a reminder to the caller to manually clean up any associated
# AWS resources that they no longer need.
#
# @param topic_name [String] The name of the Amazon SNS topic.
```

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  # Properties for the Amazon SNS topic.
  topic_name = "aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic"
  email_address = "mary@example.com"
  # Properties for the IAM role.
  role_name = "aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-events-rule-role"
  # Properties for the Amazon EventBridge rule.
  rule_name = "aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change"
  rule_description = "Triggers when any available EC2 instance starts."
  instance_state = "running"
  target_id = "sns-topic"
  # Properties for the Amazon EC2 instance.
  instance_id = "i-033c48ef067af3dEX"
  # Properties for displaying the event rule's activity.
  start_time = Time.now - 600 # Go back over the past 10 minutes
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Display how many times the rule was triggered over the past 10 minutes.
display_rule_activity(
  cloudwatch_client,
```

```
    rule_name,
    start_time,
    end_time,
    period
  )

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule

使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 EventBridge 規則和目標

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 建立規則並在其中新增目標。
- 啟用和停用規則。
- 列出並更新規則和目標。
- 發送事件，然後清理資源。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public class EventBridgeScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:
    - Create a rule.
    - Add a target to a rule.
    - Enable and disable rules.
    - List rules and targets.
    - Update rules and targets.
    - Send events.
    - Delete the rule.
    */

    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static EventBridgeWrapper _eventBridgeWrapper = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    private static IAmazonIdentityManagementService? _iamClient = null!;
    private static IAmazonSimpleNotificationService? _snsClient = null!;
    private static IAmazonS3 _s3Client = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEventBridge>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
            .AddTransient<EventBridgeWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<EventBridgeScenario>();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        string topicArn = "";
        string roleArn = "";

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            roleArn = await CreateRole();

            await CreateBucketWithEventBridgeEvents();

            await AddEventRule(roleArn);

            await ListEventRules();

            topicArn = await CreateSnsTopic();
```

```
            var email = await SubscribeToSnsTopic(topicArn);

            await AddSnsTarget(topicArn);

            await ListTargets();

            await ListRulesForTarget(topicArn);

            await UploadS3File(_s3Client);

            await ChangeRuleState(false);

            await GetRuleState();

            await UpdateSnsEventRule(topicArn);

            await ChangeRuleState(true);

            await UploadS3File(_s3Client);

            await UpdateToCustomRule(topicArn);

            await TriggerCustomRule(email);

            await CleanupResources(topicArn);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
            await CleanupResources(topicArn);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario is
complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
```

```
        _eventBridgeWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<EventBridgeWrapper>();
        _snsClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>();
        _s3Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonS3>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by EventBridge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Creating a role to use with EventBridge and attaching
managed policy AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        var roleName = _configuration["roleName"];

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                "\"Principal\": {" +
                                $"\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                                "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = roleName
            });

        await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
            new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
```

```
                PolicyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess",
                RoleName = roleName
            });
        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with
 EventBridge events enabled.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateBucketWithEventBridgeEvents()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Creating an S3 bucket with EventBridge events
 enabled.");

        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        var bucketExists = await
 Amazon.S3.Util.AmazonS3Util.DoesS3BucketExistV2Async(_s3Client,
            testBucketName);

        if (!bucketExists)
        {
            await _s3Client.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = testBucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true
            });
        }

        await _s3Client.PutBucketNotificationAsync(new
 PutBucketNotificationRequest()
        {
            BucketName = testBucketName,
            EventBridgeConfiguration = new EventBridgeConfiguration()
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded bucket {testBucketName} with EventBridge
 events enabled.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UploadS3File(IAmazonS3 s3Client)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Uploading a file to the test bucket. This will trigger
a subscription email.");

        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        var fileName = $"example_upload_{DateTime.UtcNow.Ticks}.txt";

        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for testing uploads.");
        }

        await s3Client.PutObjectAsync(new PutObjectRequest()
        {
            FilePath = fileName,
            BucketName = testBucketName
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPress Enter to continue.");
        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to use as
an EventBridge target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateSnsTopic()
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic
for email subscriptions.");

        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];

        string topicPolicy = "{" +
                             "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                             "\"Statement\": [{" +
                             "\"Sid\": \"EventBridgePublishTopic\"," +
                             "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                             "\"Principal\": {" +
                             $"\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                             "}," +
                             "\"Resource\": \"*\"," +
                             "\"Action\": \"sns:Publish\"" +
                             "}]" +
                             "}";

        var topicAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>()
        {
            { "Policy", topicPolicy }
        };

        var topicResponse = await _snsClient!.CreateTopicAsync(new
CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
            Attributes = topicAttributes

        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded topic {topicName} for email subscriptions.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return topicResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a user email to an SNS topic.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>The user's email.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SubscribeToSnsTopic(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));


        string email = "";
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS
topic:");
            email = Console.ReadLine()!;
        }

        var subscriptions = new List<string>();
        var paginatedSubscriptions =
_snsClient!.Paginators.ListSubscriptionsByTopic(
            new ListSubscriptionsByTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subscription in paginatedSubscriptions.Subscriptions)
        {
            subscriptions.Add(subscription.Endpoint);
        }

        if (subscriptions.Contains(email))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tYour email is already subscribed.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return email;
        }

        await _snsClient.SubscribeAsync(new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "email",
            Endpoint = email
        });
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Use the link in the email you received to confirm
your subscription, then press Enter to continue.");

        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return email;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add a rule which triggers when a file is uploaded to an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role used by EventBridge.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddEventRule(string roleArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Creating an EventBridge event that sends an email when
an Amazon S3 object is created.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.PutS3UploadRule(roleArn, eventRuleName,
testBucketName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded event rule {eventRuleName} for bucket
{testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an SNS target to the rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddSnsTarget(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Adding a target to the rule to that sends an email
when the rule is triggered.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];
```

```
        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];
        await _eventBridgeWrapper.AddSnsTargetToRule(eventRuleName, topicArn);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded event rule {eventRuleName} with Amazon SNS
target {topicName} for bucket {testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the event rules on the default event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListEventRules()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Current event rules:");

        var rules = await _eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllRulesForEventBus();
        rules.ForEach(r => Console.WriteLine($"\tRule: {r.Name} Description:
{r.Description} State: {r.State}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the event target to use a transform.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The SNS topic ARN target to update.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UpdateSnsEventRule(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Let's update the event target with a transform.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        await
_eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(eventRuleName,
topicArn);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event rule {eventRuleName} with Amazon SNS
target {topicArn} for bucket {testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the rule to use a custom event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UpdateToCustomRule(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Updating the event pattern to be triggered by a custom
event instead.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateCustomEventPattern(eventRuleName);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event rule {eventRuleName} to custom
pattern.");
        await
_eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(eventRuleName,
            topicArn);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event target {topicArn}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Send rule events for a custom rule using the user's email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email address to include.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task TriggerCustomRule(string email)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Sending an event to trigger the rule. This will
trigger a subscription email.");

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.PutCustomEmailEvent(email);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tEvents have been sent. Press Enter to continue.");
        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the targets for a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListTargets()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("List all of the targets for a particular rule.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var targets = await
_eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllTargetsOnRule(eventRuleName);
        targets.ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"\tTarget: {t.Arn} Id: {t.Id}
Input: {t.Input}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the rules for a particular target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListRulesForTarget(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("List all of the rules for a particular target.");

        var rules = await _eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(topicArn);
        rules.ForEach(r => Console.WriteLine($"\tRule: {r}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable or disable a particular rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="isEnabled">True to enable the rule, otherwise false.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ChangeRuleState(bool isEnabled)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        if (!isEnabled)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Disabling the rule: {eventRuleName}");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.DisableRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enabling the rule: {eventRuleName}");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.EnableRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the current state of the rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetRuleState()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        var state = await
_eventBridgeWrapper.GetRuleStateByRuleName(eventRuleName);
        Console.WriteLine($"Rule {eventRuleName} is in current state {state}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic to clean up.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
```

```
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete all targets and event rule
{eventRuleName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRemoving all targets from the event rule.");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName);

            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting event rule.");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.DeleteRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }

        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon SNS subscription topic
{topicName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting topic.");
            await _snsClient!.DeleteTopicAsync(new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        }

        var bucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon S3 bucket {bucketName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting bucket.");
            // Delete all objects in the bucket.
            var deleteList = await _s3Client.ListObjectsV2Async(new
ListObjectsV2Request()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
            await _s3Client.DeleteObjectsAsync(new DeleteObjectsRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = deleteList.S3Objects
                    .Select(o => new KeyVersion { Key = o.Key }).ToList()
            });
            // Now delete the bucket.
            await _s3Client.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
        }
```

```
        var roleName = _configuration["roleName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {roleName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policy and deleting role.");

            await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess",
            });

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

創建一個包裝 EventBridge 操作的類。

```
/// <summary>
```

```
/// Wrapper for Amazon EventBridge operations.
/// </summary>
public class EventBridgeWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEventBridge _amazonEventBridge;
    private readonly ILogger<EventBridgeWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the EventBridge wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonEventBridge">The injected EventBridge client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public EventBridgeWrapper(IAmazonEventBridge amazonEventBridge,
 ILogger<EventBridgeWrapper> logger)

    {
        _amazonEventBridge = amazonEventBridge;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the state for a rule by the rule name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusName">The optional name of the event bus. If empty,
 uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the rule.</returns>
    public async Task<RuleState> GetRuleStateByRuleName(string ruleName, string?
 eventBusName = null)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DescribeRuleAsync(
            new DescribeRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                EventBusName = eventBusName
            });
        return ruleResponse.State;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a particular rule on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> EnableRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.EnableRuleAsync(
            new EnableRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });
        return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a particular rule on an event bus.
    /// </summary
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DisableRuleAsync(
            new DisableRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });
        return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the rules on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional ARN of the event bus. If empty,
uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rules.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Rule>> ListAllRulesForEventBus(string? eventBusArn =
null)
    {
        var results = new List<Rule>();
        var request = new ListRulesRequest()
        {
            EventBusName = eventBusArn
        };
        // Get all of the pages of rules.
        ListRulesResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRulesAsync(request);
```

```
            results.AddRange(response.Rules);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the targets matching a rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of targets.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Target>> ListAllTargetsOnRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var results = new List<Target>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Targets);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List names of all rules matching a target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rule names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(string targetArn)
    {
        var results = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest()
        {
            TargetArn = targetArn
        };
```

```
        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await
 _amazonEventBridge.ListRuleNamesByTargetAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.RuleNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created
 in a bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name to give the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to trigger the event.</
param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PutS3UploadRule(string roleArn, string ruleName,
 string bucketName)
    {
        string eventPattern = "{" +
                                "\"source\": [\"aws.s3\"]," +
                                    "\"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"]," +
                                    "\"detail\": {" +
                                        "\"bucket\": {" +
                                            "\"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]"
 +
                                        "}" +
                                    "}" +
                                "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Example S3 upload rule for EventBridge",
                RoleArn = roleArn,
                EventPattern = eventPattern
            });
```

```
        return response.RuleArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the
default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(string
ruleName, string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputPathsMap = new Dictionary<string, string>()
                    {
                        {"bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name"},
                        {"time", "$.time"}
                    },
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to
bucket <bucket> at <time>.\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
```

```
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
 {e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update a custom rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the
 default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(string
 ruleName, string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.
\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
```

```
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an event to the event bus that includes an email, message, and time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email to use in the event detail of the custom
event.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutCustomEmailEvent(string email)
    {
        var eventDetail = new
        {
            UserEmail = email,
            Message = "This event was generated by example code.",
            UtcTime = DateTime.UtcNow.ToString("g")
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutEventsAsync(
            new PutEventsRequest()
            {
                Entries = new List<PutEventsRequestEntry>()
                {
                    new PutEventsRequestEntry()
                    {
                        Source = "ExampleSource",
                        Detail = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventDetail),
                        DetailType = "ExampleType"
                    }
                }
            });

        return response.FailedEntryCount == 0;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update a rule to use a custom defined event pattern.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the updated rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomEventPattern(string ruleName)
    {
        string customEventsPattern = "{" +
                                     "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                                     "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                                     "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Custom test rule",
                EventPattern = customEventsPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an Amazon SNS target topic to a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the Amazon SNS target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional event bus name, uses default if
empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddSnsTargetToRule(string ruleName, string
targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // Create the list of targets and add a new target.
        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Arn = targetArn,
                Id = targetID
            }
        };
```

```
        // Add the targets to the rule.
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });

        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var targetIds = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse targetsResponse;
        do
        {
            targetsResponse = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            targetIds.AddRange(targetsResponse.Targets.Select(t => t.Id));
            request.NextToken = targetsResponse.NextToken;

        } while (targetsResponse.NextToken is not null);
```

```
        var removeResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.RemoveTargetsAsync(
            new RemoveTargetsRequest()
            {
                Rule = ruleName,
                Ids = targetIds
            });

        if (removeResponse.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            removeResponse.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to remove target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage},
 code {e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return removeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.DeleteRuleAsync(
            new DeleteRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule

- EnableRule
- ListRuleNamesByTarget
- ListRules
- ListTargetsByRule
- PutEvents
- PutRule
- PutTargets

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * This Java V2 example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:
 *
 * 1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use with
 * Amazon EventBridge.
 * 2. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with EventBridge events
 * enabled.
 * 3. Creates a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon S3.
 * 4. Lists rules on the event bus.
 * 5. Creates a new Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and
 * lets the user subscribe to it.
```

```
 * 6. Adds a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified topic.
 * 7. Creates an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3 object
 * is created.
 * 8. Lists Targets.
 * 9. Lists the rules for the same target.
 * 10. Triggers the rule by uploading a file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 11. Disables a specific rule.
 * 12. Checks and print the state of the rule.
 * 13. Adds a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.
 * 14. Enables a specific rule.
 * 15. Triggers the updated rule by uploading a file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 16. Updates the rule to be a custom rule pattern.
 * 17. Sending an event to trigger the rule.
 * 18. Cleans up resources.
 *
 */
public class EventbridgeMVP {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException,
 IOException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleName> <bucketName> <topicName> <eventRuleName>

                Where:
                    roleName - The name of the role to create.
                    bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 bucket name to create.
                    topicName - The name of the Amazon Simple Notification
 Service (Amazon SNS) topic to create.
                    eventRuleName - The Amazon EventBridge rule name to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String polJSON = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
```

```
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        String roleName = args[0];
        String bucketName = args[1];
        String topicName = args[2];
        String eventRuleName = args[3];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EventBridgeClient eventBrClient = EventBridgeClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        Region regionGl = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(regionGl)
                .build();

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out
                .println("1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
role to use with Amazon EventBridge.");
        String roleArn = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, polJSON);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create an S3 bucket with EventBridge events
enabled.");
        if (checkBucket(s3Client, bucketName)) {
            System.out.println("Bucket " + bucketName + " already exists. Ending
this scenario.");
            System.exit(1);
        }

        createBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
        Thread.sleep(3000);
        setBucketNotification(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create a rule that triggers when an object is
uploaded to Amazon S3.");
        Thread.sleep(10000);
        addEventRule(eventBrClient, roleArn, bucketName, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. List rules on the event bus.");
        listRules(eventBrClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Create a new SNS topic for testing and let the
user subscribe to the topic.");
        String topicArn = createSnsTopic(snsClient, topicName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Add a target to the rule that sends an email to
the specified topic.");
        System.out.println("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS
topic:");
        String email = sc.nextLine();
        subEmail(snsClient, topicArn, email);
        System.out.println(
                "Use the link in the email you received to confirm your
subscription. Then, press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Create an EventBridge event that sends an email
when an Amazon S3 object is created.");
        addSnsEventRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName, topicArn, topicName,
eventRuleName, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 8. List Targets.");
        listTargets(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 9. List the rules for the same target.");
        listTargetRules(eventBrClient, topicArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 10. Trigger the rule by uploading a file to the S3
bucket.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        uploadTextFiletoS3(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Disable a specific rule.");
        changeRuleState(eventBrClient, eventRuleName, false);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Check and print the state of the rule.");
        checkRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Add a transform to the rule to change the text of
the email.");
        updateSnsEventRule(eventBrClient, topicArn, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Enable a specific rule.");
```

```
        changeRuleState(eventBrClient, eventRuleName, true);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 15. Trigger the updated rule by uploading a file to
the S3 bucket.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        uploadTextFiletoS3(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 16. Update the rule to be a custom rule pattern.");
        updateToCustomRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println("Updated event rule " + eventRuleName + " to use a
custom pattern.");
        updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(eventBrClient, topicArn,
eventRuleName);
        System.out.println("Updated event target " + topicArn + ".");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("17. Sending an event to trigger the rule. This will
trigger a subscription email.");
        triggerCustomRule(eventBrClient, email);
        System.out.println("Events have been sent. Press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("18. Clean up resources.");
        System.out.println("Do you want to clean up resources (y/n)");
        String ans = sc.nextLine();
        if (ans.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            cleanupResources(eventBrClient, snsClient, s3Client, iam, topicArn,
eventRuleName, bucketName, roleName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The resources will not be cleaned up. ");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario has
successfully completed.");
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void cleanupResources(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient,
SnsClient snsClient, S3Client s3Client,
            IamClient iam, String topicArn, String eventRuleName, String
bucketName, String roleName) {
        System.out.println("Removing all targets from the event rule.");
        deleteTargetsFromRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        deleteRuleByName(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);
        deleteS3Bucket(s3Client, bucketName);
        deleteRole(iam, roleName);
    }

    public static void deleteRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess";
        DetachRolePolicyRequest policyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                .policyArn(policyArn)
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        iam.detachRolePolicy(policyRequest);
        System.out.println("Successfully detached policy " + policyArn + " from
role " + roleName);

        // Delete the role.
        DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
        System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);
    }

    public static void deleteS3Bucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        // Remove all the objects from the S3 bucket.
        ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        ListObjectsResponse res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects);
        List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> toDelete = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
        for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
            toDelete.add(ObjectIdentifier.builder()
                    .key(myValue.key())
                    .build());
        }

        DeleteObjectsRequest dor = DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .delete(Delete.builder()
                        .objects(toDelete).build())
                .build();

        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor);

        // Delete the S3 bucket.
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        System.out.println("You have deleted the bucket and the objects");
    }

    // Delete the SNS topic.
    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteRuleByName(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
        DeleteRuleRequest ruleRequest = DeleteRuleRequest.builder()
```

```
                .name(ruleName)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest);
        System.out.println("Successfully deleted the rule");
    }

    public static void deleteTargetsFromRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient,
String eventRuleName) {
        // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest request = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
                .rule(eventRuleName)
                .build();

        ListTargetsByRuleResponse response =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request);
        List<Target> allTargets = response.targets();

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        for (Target myTarget : allTargets) {
            RemoveTargetsRequest removeTargetsRequest =
RemoveTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(eventRuleName)
                    .ids(myTarget.id())
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully removed the target");
        }
    }

    public static void triggerCustomRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
email) {
        String json = "{" +
                "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
                "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"," +
                "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
                "}";

        PutEventsRequestEntry entry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
                .source("ExampleSource")
                .detail(json)
                .detailType("ExampleType")
                .build();
```

```
        PutEventsRequest eventsRequest = PutEventsRequest.builder()
                .entries(entry)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest);
    }

    public static void updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(EventBridgeClient
eventBrClient, String topicArn,
            String ruleName) {
        String targetId = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        InputTransformer inputTransformer = InputTransformer.builder()
                .inputTemplate("\"Notification: sample event was received.\"")
                .build();

        Target target = Target.builder()
                .id(targetId)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .inputTransformer(inputTransformer)
                .build();

        try {
            PutTargetsRequest targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .targets(target)
                    .eventBusName(null)
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest);
        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateToCustomRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
        String customEventsPattern = "{" +
                "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                "}";

        PutRuleRequest request = PutRuleRequest.builder()
```

```
                .name(ruleName)
                .description("Custom test rule")
                .eventPattern(customEventsPattern)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putRule(request);
    }

    // Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    public static void updateSnsEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
 topicArn, String ruleName) {
        String targetId = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Map<String, String> myMap = new HashMap<>();
        myMap.put("bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name");
        myMap.put("time", "$.time");

        InputTransformer inputTransformer = InputTransformer.builder()
                .inputTemplate("\"Notification: an object was uploaded to bucket
 <bucket> at <time>.\"")
                .inputPathsMap(myMap)
                .build();

        Target target = Target.builder()
                .id(targetId)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .inputTransformer(inputTransformer)
                .build();

        try {
            PutTargetsRequest targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .targets(target)
                    .eventBusName(null)
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest);

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    public static void checkRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName) {
        try {
            DescribeRuleRequest ruleRequest = DescribeRuleRequest.builder()
                    .name(eventRuleName)
                    .build();

            DescribeRuleResponse response =
eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The state of the rule is " +
response.stateAsString());

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void changeRuleState(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName, Boolean isEnabled) {
        try {
            if (!isEnabled) {
                System.out.println("Disabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                DisableRuleRequest ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();

                eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest);
            } else {
                System.out.println("Enabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                EnableRuleRequest ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();
                eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest);
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
```

```
   public static void uploadTextFiletoS3(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName)
throws IOException {
       // Create a unique file name.
       String fileSuffix = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(new
Date());
       String fileName = "TextFile" + fileSuffix + ".txt";

       File myFile = new File(fileName);
       FileWriter fw = new FileWriter(myFile.getAbsoluteFile());
       BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(fw);
       bw.write("This is a sample file for testing uploads.");
       bw.close();

       try {
           PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .key(fileName)
                   .build();

           s3Client.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(myFile));

       } catch (S3Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void listTargetRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
topicArn) {
       ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest.builder()
               .targetArn(topicArn)
               .build();

       ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response =
eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest);
       List<String> rules = response.ruleNames();
       for (String rule : rules) {
           System.out.println("The rule name is " + rule);
       }
   }

   public static void listTargets(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
```

```
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest ruleRequest = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();

        ListTargetsByRuleResponse res =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest);
        List<Target> targetsList = res.targets();
        for (Target target: targetsList) {
            System.out.println("Target ARN: "+target.arn());
        }
    }

    // Add a rule which triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3
    // bucket.
    public static void addSnsEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName, String topicArn,
            String topicName, String eventRuleName, String bucketName) {
        String targetID = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Target myTarget = Target.builder()
                .id(targetID)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .build();

        List<Target> targets = new ArrayList<>();
        targets.add(myTarget);
        PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                .eventBusName(null)
                .targets(targets)
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putTargets(request);
        System.out.println("Added event rule " + eventRuleName + " with Amazon
SNS target " + topicName + " for bucket "
                + bucketName + ".");
    }

    public static void subEmail(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
email) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("email")
                    .endpoint(email)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
```

```
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() +
"\n\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListRulesRequest rulesRequest = ListRulesRequest.builder()
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();

            ListRulesResponse response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest);
            List<Rule> rules = response.rules();
            for (Rule rule : rules) {
                System.out.println("The rule name is : " + rule.name());
                System.out.println("The rule description is : " +
rule.description());
                System.out.println("The rule state is : " +
rule.stateAsString());
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createSnsTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        String topicPolicy = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Sid\": \"EventBridgePublishTopic\"," +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
```

```
                "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "}," +
                "\"Resource\": \"*\"," +
                "\"Action\": \"sns:Publish\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        Map<String, String> topicAttributes = new HashMap<>();
        topicAttributes.put("Policy", topicPolicy);
        CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

        CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
        System.out.println("Added topic " + topicName + " for email
subscriptions.");
        return response.topicArn();
    }

    // Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created
in
    // a bucket.
    public static void addEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
roleArn, String bucketName,
            String eventRuleName) {
        String pattern = "{\n" +
                "  \"source\": [\"aws.s3\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail\": {\n" +
                "    \"bucket\": {\n" +
                "      \"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]\n" +
                "    }\n" +
                "  }\n" +
                "}";

        try {
            PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java v2")
                    .name(eventRuleName)
                    .eventPattern(pattern)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .build();
```

```
            PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " +
ruleResponse.ruleArn());

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Determine if the S3 bucket exists.
    public static Boolean checkBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest);
            return true;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    // Set the S3 bucket notification configuration.
    public static void setBucketNotification(S3Client s3Client, String
bucketName) {
        try {
            EventBridgeConfiguration eventBridgeConfiguration =
EventBridgeConfiguration.builder()
                    .build();

            NotificationConfiguration configuration =
NotificationConfiguration.builder()
                    .eventBridgeConfiguration(eventBridgeConfiguration)
                    .build();

            PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest configurationRequest =
PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest
                    .builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .notificationConfiguration(configuration)
                    .skipDestinationValidation(true)
```

```
                    .build();

            s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(configurationRequest);
            System.out.println("Added bucket " + bucketName + " with EventBridge
events enabled.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
polJSON) {
        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(polJSON)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            AttachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
 AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .policyArn("arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess")
                    .build();

            iam.attachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);
            return response.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule
  - EnableRule
  - ListRuleNamesByTarget
  - ListRules
  - ListTargetsByRule
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/*
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:

 1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use with Amazon
 EventBridge.
 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with EventBridge
 events enabled.
 3. Creates a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon S3.
 4. Lists rules on the event bus.
 5. Creates a new Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and lets
 the user subscribe to it.
 6. Adds a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified topic.
 7. Creates an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3 object is
 created.
 8. Lists targets.
 9. Lists the rules for the same target.
 10. Triggers the rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.
 11. Disables a specific rule.
 12. Checks and prints the state of the rule.
 13. Adds a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.
 14. Enables a specific rule.
 15. Triggers the updated rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.
 16. Updates the rule to a custom rule pattern.
 17. Sends an event to trigger the rule.
 18. Cleans up resources.
*/
```

```
val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <roleName> <bucketName> <topicName> <eventRuleName>

    Where:
        roleName - The name of the role to create.
        bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name to
 create.
        topicName - The name of the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon
 SNS) topic to create.
        eventRuleName - The Amazon EventBridge rule name to create.
    """
    val polJSON = "{" +
        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "\"Statement\": [{" +
        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "\"Principal\": {" +
        "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
        "}," +
        "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
        "}]" +
        "}"

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val sc = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val roleName = args[0]
    val bucketName = args[1]
    val topicName = args[2]
    val eventRuleName = args[3]

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use
 with Amazon EventBridge.")
    val roleArn = createIAMRole(roleName, polJSON)
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Create an S3 bucket with EventBridge events enabled.")
    if (checkBucket(bucketName)) {
        println("$bucketName already exists. Ending this scenario.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    createBucket(bucketName)
    delay(3000)
    setBucketNotification(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon
 S3.")
    delay(10000)
    addEventRule(roleArn, bucketName, eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. List rules on the event bus.")
    listRules()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Create a new SNS topic for testing and let the user subscribe to
 the topic.")
    val topicArn = createSnsTopic(topicName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Add a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified
 topic.")
    println("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS topic:")
    val email = sc.nextLine()
    subEmail(topicArn, email)
    println("Use the link in the email you received to confirm your subscription.
 Then press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("7. Create an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3
object is created.")
    addSnsEventRule(eventRuleName, topicArn, topicName, eventRuleName,
bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. List targets.")
    listTargets(eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(" 9. List the rules for the same target.")
    listTargetRules(topicArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Trigger the rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.")
    println("Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Disable a specific rule.")
    changeRuleState(eventRuleName, false)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Check and print the state of the rule.")
    checkRule(eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Add a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.")
    updateSnsEventRule(topicArn, eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Enable a specific rule.")
    changeRuleState(eventRuleName, true)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("15. Trigger the updated rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.")
    println("Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Update the rule to a custom rule pattern.")
    updateToCustomRule(eventRuleName)
    println("Updated event rule $eventRuleName to use a custom pattern.")
    updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(topicArn, eventRuleName)
    println("Updated event target $topicArn.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Send an event to trigger the rule. This will trigger a
 subscription email.")
    triggerCustomRule(email)
    println("Events have been sent. Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Clean up resources.")
    println("Do you want to clean up resources (y/n)")
    val ans = sc.nextLine()
    if (ans.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        cleanupResources(topicArn, eventRuleName, bucketName, roleName)
    } else {
        println("The resources will not be cleaned up. ")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario has successfully
 completed.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun cleanupResources(topicArn: String?, eventRuleName: String?,
 bucketName: String?, roleName: String?) {
    println("Removing all targets from the event rule.")
    deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName)
    deleteRuleByName(eventRuleName)
```

```
    deleteSNSTopic(topicArn)
    deleteS3Bucket(bucketName)
    deleteRole(roleName)
}

suspend fun deleteRole(roleNameVal: String?) {
    val policyArnVal = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess"
    val policyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
        policyArn = policyArnVal
        roleName = roleNameVal
    }
    IamClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iam ->
        iam.detachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully detached policy $policyArnVal from role
 $roleNameVal")

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteS3Bucket(bucketName: String?) {
    // Remove all the objects from the S3 bucket.
    val listObjects = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects)
        val myObjects = res.contents
        val toDelete = mutableListOf<ObjectIdentifier>()

        if (myObjects != null) {
            for (myValue in myObjects) {
                toDelete.add(
                    ObjectIdentifier {
                        key = myValue.key
                    }
                )
            }
```

```
        }

        val delOb = Delete {
            objects = toDelete
        }

        val dor = DeleteObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            delete = delOb
        }
        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor)

        // Delete the S3 bucket.
        val deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest)
        println("You have deleted the bucket and the objects")
    }
}

// Delete the SNS topic.
suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = DeleteTopicRequest {
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println(" $topicArnVal was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteRuleByName(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest = DeleteRuleRequest {
        name = ruleName
    }
    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest)
        println("Successfully deleted the rule")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
```

```
    // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
    val request = ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
        rule = eventRuleName
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request)
        val allTargets = response.targets

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        if (allTargets != null) {
            for (myTarget in allTargets) {
                val removeTargetsRequest = RemoveTargetsRequest {
                    rule = eventRuleName
                    ids = listOf(myTarget.id.toString())
                }
                eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest)
                println("Successfully removed the target")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun triggerCustomRule(email: String) {
    val json = "{" +
        "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
        "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"" +
        "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
        "}"

    val entry = PutEventsRequestEntry {
        source = "ExampleSource"
        detail = json
        detailType = "ExampleType"
    }

    val eventsRequest = PutEventsRequest {
        this.entries = listOf(entry)
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest)
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(topicArn: String?, ruleName:
 String?) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()

    val inputTransformerOb = InputTransformer {
        inputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.\""
    }

    val target = Target {
        id = targetId
        arn = topicArn
        inputTransformer = inputTransformerOb
    }

    val targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest {
        rule = ruleName
        targets = listOf(target)
        eventBusName = null
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun updateToCustomRule(ruleName: String?) {
    val customEventsPattern = "{" +
        "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
        "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
        "}"
    val request = PutRuleRequest {
        name = ruleName
        description = "Custom test rule"
        eventPattern = customEventsPattern
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putRule(request)
    }
}

// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
suspend fun updateSnsEventRule(topicArn: String?, ruleName: String?) {
```

```
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myMap = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    myMap["bucket"] = "$.detail.bucket.name"
    myMap["time"] = "$.time"

    val inputTransOb = InputTransformer {
        inputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to bucket
 <bucket> at <time>.\""
        inputPathsMap = myMap
    }
    val targetOb = Target {
        id = targetId
        arn = topicArn
        inputTransformer = inputTransOb
    }

    val targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest {
        rule = ruleName
        targets = listOf(targetOb)
        eventBusName = null
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest = DescribeRuleRequest {
        name = eventRuleName
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The state of the rule is $response")
    }
}

suspend fun changeRuleState(eventRuleName: String, isEnabled: Boolean?) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }
```

```
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}

// Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
@Throws(IOException::class)
suspend fun uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName: String?) {
    val fileSuffix = SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(Date())
    val fileName = "TextFile$fileSuffix.txt"
    val myFile = File(fileName)
    val fw = FileWriter(myFile.absoluteFile)
    val bw = BufferedWriter(fw)
    bw.write("This is a sample file for testing uploads.")
    bw.close()

    val putOb = PutObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = fileName
        body = myFile.asByteStream()
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.putObject(putOb)
    }
}

suspend fun listTargetRules(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val ruleNamesByTargetRequest = ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest {
        targetArn = topicArnVal
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response =
 eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest)
```

```
        response.ruleNames?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is $rule")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listTargets(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest = ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
        rule = ruleName
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest)
        response.targets?.forEach { target ->
            println("Target ARN: ${target.arn}")
        }
    }
}

// Add a rule that triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3
 bucket.
suspend fun addSnsEventRule(ruleName: String?, topicArn: String?, topicName:
 String, eventRuleName: String, bucketName: String) {
    val targetID = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myTarget = Target {
        id = targetID
        arn = topicArn
    }

    val targetsOb = mutableListOf<Target>()
    targetsOb.add(myTarget)

    val request = PutTargetsRequest {
        eventBusName = null
        targets = targetsOb
        rule = ruleName
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(request)
        println("Added event rule $eventRuleName with Amazon SNS target
 $topicName for bucket $bucketName.")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun subEmail(topicArnVal: String?, email: String?) {
    val request = SubscribeRequest {
        protocol = "email"
        endpoint = email
        returnSubscriptionArn = true
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        println(" Subscription ARN: ${result.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createSnsTopic(topicName: String): String? {
    val topicPolicy = "{" +
        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "\"Statement\": [{" +
        "\"Sid\": \"EventBridgePublishTopic\"," +
        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "\"Principal\": {" +
        "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
        "}," +
        "\"Resource\": \"*\"," +
        "\"Action\": \"sns:Publish\"" +
        "}]" +
        "}"

    val topicAttributes = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    topicAttributes["Policy"] = topicPolicy

    val topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
        attributes = topicAttributes
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest)
        println("Added topic $topicName for email subscriptions.")
        return response.topicArn
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun listRules() {
    val rulesRequest = ListRulesRequest {
        eventBusName = "default"
        limit = 10
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest)
        response.rules?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is ${rule.name}")
            println("The rule ARN is ${rule.arn}")
        }
    }
}

// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in a
 bucket.
suspend fun addEventRule(roleArnVal: String?, bucketName: String, eventRuleName:
 String?) {
    val pattern = """{
        "source": ["aws.s3"],
        "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
        "detail": {
        "bucket": {
            "name": ["$bucketName"]
            }
        }
    }"""

    val ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest {
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        name = eventRuleName
        eventPattern = pattern
        roleArn = roleArnVal
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}

// Set the Amazon S3 bucket notification configuration.
suspend fun setBucketNotification(bucketName: String) {
```

```
    val eventBridgeConfig = EventBridgeConfiguration {
    }

    val configuration = NotificationConfiguration {
        eventBridgeConfiguration = eventBridgeConfig
    }

    val configurationRequest = PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        notificationConfiguration = configuration
        skipDestinationValidation = true
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(configurationRequest)
        println("Added bucket $bucketName with EventBridge events enabled.")
    }
}

// Create an S3 bucket using a waiter.
suspend fun createBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request = CreateBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        s3.waitUntilBucketExists {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun checkBucket(bucketName: String?): Boolean {
    try {
        // Determine if the S3 bucket exists.
        val headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

        S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest)
            return true
```

```
        }
    } catch (e: S3Exception) {
        System.err.println(e.message)
    }
    return false
}

suspend fun createIAMRole(rolenameVal: String?, polJSON: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = rolenameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = polJSON
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    val rolePolicyRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
        roleName = rolenameVal
        policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess"
    }

    IamClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iam ->
        val response = iam.createRole(request)
        iam.attachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule
  - EnableRule
  - ListRuleNamesByTarget
  - ListRules
  - ListTargetsByRule
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

使用 SDK 的跨服務 EventBridge 範 AWS 例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 EventBridge 搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon。每個範例都包含可在多個範例中運作的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例說明如何建立 Amazon EventBridge 排程事件所叫用的 AWS Lambda 函數。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何建立叫用 AWS Lambda 函數的 Amazon EventBridge 排程事件。設定 EventBridge 為在叫用 Lambda 函數時使用 cron 運算式來排程。在此範例中，您會使用 Lambda Java 執行期 API 建立 Lambda 函數。這個範例會叫用不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定的使用案例。此範例示範如何建立應用程式，將行動裝置文字訊息傳送給員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

說明如何建立叫用 AWS Lambda 函數的 Amazon EventBridge 排程事件。設定 EventBridge 為在叫用 Lambda 函數時使用 cron 運算式來排程。在此範例中，您可以使用 Lambda JavaScript

執行階段 API 建立 Lambda 函數。這個範例會叫用不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定的使用案例。此範例示範如何建立應用程式，將行動裝置文字訊息傳送給員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

此範例顯示如何將 AWS Lambda 函數註冊為已排程 Amazon EventBridge 事件的目標。Lambda 處理常式會將友善的訊息和完整事件資料寫入 Amazon CloudWatch 日誌，以供日後擷取。

- 部署 Lambda 函式。
- 建立 EventBridge 排程的事件，並使 Lambda 函數成為目標。
- 授予允許 EventBridge 叫用 Lambda 函數的權限。
- 列印記 CloudWatch 錄檔中的最新資料，以顯示排定呼叫的結果。
- 清理示範期間建立的所有資源。

此範例最佳檢視於 GitHub。有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- CloudWatch 日誌
- EventBridge
- Lambda

使用 AWS SDK 進行 Forecast 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Forecast。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- Forecast 使用者指南 — 有關 Forecast 的更多資訊。
- Forecast API 參考 — 所有可用「Forecast」動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 進行 Forecast 的動作
  - 搭CreateDataset配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateForecast配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteDataset配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteForecast配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeForecast配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListDatasetGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListForecasts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

使用 AWS SDK 進行 Forecast 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Forecast。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateDataset配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateForecast配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDataset配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteForecast配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DescribeForecast配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDatasetGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListForecasts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateDataset`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDataset`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateDatasetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.Schema;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.SchemaAttribute;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateDatasetResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateDataSet {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                    <name>\s

                Where:
                    name - The name of the data set.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String name = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String myDataSetARN = createForecastDataSet(forecast, name);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new data set is " + myDataSetARN);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static String createForecastDataSet(ForecastClient forecast, String
name) {
        try {
            Schema schema = Schema.builder()
                    .attributes(getSchema())
                    .build();

            CreateDatasetRequest datasetRequest = CreateDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .datasetName(name)
                    .domain("CUSTOM")
                    .datasetType("RELATED_TIME_SERIES")
                    .dataFrequency("D")
                    .schema(schema)
                    .build();

            CreateDatasetResponse response =
forecast.createDataset(datasetRequest);
            return response.datasetArn();

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }

    // Create a SchemaAttribute list required to create a data set.
    private static List<SchemaAttribute> getSchema() {

        List<SchemaAttribute> schemaList = new ArrayList<>();
        SchemaAttribute att1 = SchemaAttribute.builder()
                .attributeName("item_id")
                .attributeType("string")
                .build();

        SchemaAttribute att2 = SchemaAttribute.builder()
                .attributeName("timestamp")
                .attributeType("timestamp")
                .build();

        SchemaAttribute att3 = SchemaAttribute.builder()
                .attributeName("target_value")
                .attributeType("float")
                .build();

        // Push the SchemaAttribute objects to the List.
        schemaList.add(att1);
        schemaList.add(att2);
        schemaList.add(att3);
        return schemaList;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDataset中的。

搭`CreateForecast`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateForecast`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateForecastRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateForecastResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateForecast {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <name> <predictorArn>\s

                Where:
                    name - The name of the forecast.\s
                    predictorArn - The arn of the predictor to use.\s

                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String name = args[0];
        String predictorArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String forecastArn = createNewForecast(forecast, name, predictorArn);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new forecast is " + forecastArn);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static String createNewForecast(ForecastClient forecast, String name,
 String predictorArn) {
        try {
            CreateForecastRequest forecastRequest =
 CreateForecastRequest.builder()
                    .forecastName(name)
                    .predictorArn(predictorArn)
                    .build();

            CreateForecastResponse response =
 forecast.createForecast(forecastRequest);
            return response.forecastArn();

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateForecast中的。

搭**DeleteDataset**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDataset`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DeleteDatasetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteDataset {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <datasetARN>\s

                Where:
                    datasetARN - The ARN of the data set to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String datasetARN = args[0];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteForecastDataSet(forecast, datasetARN);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void deleteForecastDataSet(ForecastClient forecast, String
 myDataSetARN) {
        try {
            DeleteDatasetRequest deleteRequest = DeleteDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .datasetArn(myDataSetARN)
                    .build();

            forecast.deleteDataset(deleteRequest);
            System.out.println("The Data Set was deleted");

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteDataset中的。

搭**DeleteForecast**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteForecast`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DeleteDatasetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteDataset {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <datasetARN>\s

                Where:
                    datasetARN - The ARN of the data set to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String datasetARN = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteForecastDataSet(forecast, datasetARN);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void deleteForecastDataSet(ForecastClient forecast, String
 myDataSetARN) {
```

```
        try {
            DeleteDatasetRequest deleteRequest = DeleteDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .datasetArn(myDataSetARN)
                    .build();

            forecast.deleteDataset(deleteRequest);
            System.out.println("The Data Set was deleted");

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteForecast中的。

搭DescribeForecast配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeForecast。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DescribeForecastRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DescribeForecastResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeForecast {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <forecastarn>\s

                Where:
                    forecastarn - The arn of the forecast (for example,
 "arn:aws:forecast:us-west-2:xxxxx322:forecast/my_forecast)
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String forecastarn = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describe(forecast, forecastarn);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void describe(ForecastClient forecast, String forecastarn) {
        try {
            DescribeForecastRequest request = DescribeForecastRequest.builder()
                    .forecastArn(forecastarn)
                    .build();

            DescribeForecastResponse response =
 forecast.describeForecast(request);
            System.out.println("The name of the forecast is " +
 response.forecastName());
```

```
        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeForecast中的。

搭ListDatasetGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListDatasetGroups。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DatasetGroupSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListDatasetGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListDatasetGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
```

```
public class ListDataSetGroups {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listDataGroups(forecast);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void listDataGroups(ForecastClient forecast) {
        try {
            ListDatasetGroupsRequest group = ListDatasetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListDatasetGroupsResponse response =
 forecast.listDatasetGroups(group);
            List<DatasetGroupSummary> groups = response.datasetGroups();
            for (DatasetGroupSummary myGroup : groups) {
                System.out.println("The Data Set name is " +
 myGroup.datasetGroupName());
            }

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListDatasetGroups中的。

搭ListForecasts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListForecasts。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListForecastsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListForecastsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListForecasts {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllForeCasts(forecast);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void listAllForeCasts(ForecastClient forecast) {
        try {
            ListForecastsRequest request = ListForecastsRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListForecastsResponse response = forecast.listForecasts(request);
            List<ForecastSummary> forecasts = response.forecasts();
            for (ForecastSummary forecastSummary : forecasts) {
                System.out.println("The name of the forecast is " +
 forecastSummary.forecastName());
            }

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListForecasts中的。

AWS Glue 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Glue 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- AWS Glue 開發人員指南 — 關於 AWS Glue.
- AWS Glue API 參考 — 所有可用 AWS Glue 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS Glue

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS Glue。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace GlueActions;

public class HelloGlue
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Glue.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonGlue>()
                .AddTransient<GlueWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloGlue>();
        var glueClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonGlue>();

        var request = new ListJobsRequest();

        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        do
        {
```

```
            var response = await glueClient.ListJobsAsync(request);
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Hello, Glue. Let's list your existing Glue Jobs:");
        if (jobNames.Count == 0)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("You don't have any AWS Glue jobs.");
        }
        else
        {
            jobNames.ForEach(Console.WriteLine);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListJobs中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS glue)

# Set this project's name.
```

```
project("hello_glue")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
                                       # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_glue.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_glue.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/glue/GlueClient.h>
```

```
#include <aws/glue/model/ListJobsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Glue" starter application which initializes an AWS Glue client and
 lists the
 *  AWS Glue job definitions.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_glue'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Glue::GlueClient glueClient(clientConfig);

        std::vector<Aws::String> jobs;

        Aws::String nextToken;  // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome =
 glueClient.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
 listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                jobs.insert(jobs.end(), jobNames.begin(), jobNames.end());
```

```
                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Your account has " << jobs.size() << " jobs."
                  << std::endl;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < jobs.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << jobs[i] << std::endl;
        }
    }
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListJobs中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package com.example.glue;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.GlueClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.ListJobsResponse;
import java.util.List;
```

```
public class HelloGlue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listJobs(glueClient);
    }

    public static void listJobs(GlueClient glueClient) {
        ListJobsRequest request = ListJobsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build();
        ListJobsResponse response = glueClient.listJobs(request);
        List<String> jobList = response.jobNames();
        jobList.forEach(job -> {
            System.out.println("Job Name: " + job);
        });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListJobs中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { ListJobsCommand, GlueClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-glue";

const client = new GlueClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListJobsCommand({});

  const { JobNames } = await client.send(command);
```

```
  const formattedJobNames = JobNames.join("\n");
  console.log("Job names: ");
  console.log(formattedJobNames);
  return JobNames;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListJobs中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let mut list_jobs = glue.list_jobs().into_paginator().send();
        while let Some(list_jobs_output) = list_jobs.next().await {
            match list_jobs_output {
                Ok(list_jobs) => {
                    let names = list_jobs.job_names();
                    info!(?names, "Found these jobs")
                }
                Err(err) => return Err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk(err)),
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListJobs中的 Rust API 參考資料。

程式碼範例

- AWS Glue 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭CreateCrawler配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteCrawler配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DeleteDatabase配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetCrawler配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDatabase配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDatabases配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetJobRun配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetJobRuns配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetTables配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartCrawler配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartJobRun配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- AWS Glue 使用 AWS SDK 的案例
  - 開始使用 SDK 執行 AWS Glue 搜尋器和工作 AWS

AWS Glue 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Glue 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作AWS Glue 使用 AWS SDK 的案例。

範例

- 搭CreateCrawler配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteCrawler配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDatabase配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetCrawler配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDatabase配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭GetDatabases配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetJobRun配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetJobRuns配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetTables配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartCrawler配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartJobRun配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateCrawler`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCrawler`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name for the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="crawlerDescription">A description of the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to
    /// be assumed by the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="schedule">The schedule on which the crawler will be
executed.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="s3Path">The path to the Amazon Simple Storage Service
(Amazon S3)
    /// bucket where the Python script has been stored.</param>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name to use for the database that will be
    /// created by the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateCrawlerAsync(
        string crawlerName,
        string crawlerDescription,
        string role,
        string schedule,
        string s3Path,
        string dbName)
    {
        var s3Target = new S3Target
        {
            Path = s3Path,
        };

        var targetList = new List<S3Target>
        {
            s3Target,
        };

        var targets = new CrawlerTargets
        {
            S3Targets = targetList,
        };

        var crawlerRequest = new CreateCrawlerRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            Name = crawlerName,
            Description = crawlerDescription,
            Targets = targets,
            Role = role,
            Schedule = schedule,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateCrawler中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::S3Target s3Target;
        s3Target.SetPath("s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv");
        Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerTargets crawlerTargets;
        crawlerTargets.AddS3Targets(s3Target);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetTargets(crawlerTargets);
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        request.SetTablePrefix(CRAWLER_DATABASE_PREFIX);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.CreateCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating a crawler. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                        << std::endl;
            deleteAssets("", CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
 clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateCrawler中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.GlueClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.CreateCrawlerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.CrawlerTargets;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GlueException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.S3Target;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateCrawler {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
```

```
                    <IAM> <s3Path> <cron> <dbName> <crawlerName>

                Where:
                    IAM - The ARN of the IAM role that has AWS Glue and S3
permissions.\s
                    s3Path - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) target
that contains data (for example, CSV data).
                    cron - A cron expression used to specify the schedule  (i.e.,
cron(15 12 * * ? *).
                    dbName - The database name.\s
                    crawlerName - The name of the crawler.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String iam = args[0];
        String s3Path = args[1];
        String cron = args[2];
        String dbName = args[3];
        String crawlerName = args[4];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createGlueCrawler(glueClient, iam, s3Path, cron, dbName, crawlerName);
        glueClient.close();
    }

    public static void createGlueCrawler(GlueClient glueClient,
            String iam,
            String s3Path,
            String cron,
            String dbName,
            String crawlerName) {

        try {
            S3Target s3Target = S3Target.builder()
                    .path(s3Path)
                    .build();
```

```
            // Add the S3Target to a list.
            List<S3Target> targetList = new ArrayList<>();
            targetList.add(s3Target);

            CrawlerTargets targets = CrawlerTargets.builder()
                    .s3Targets(targetList)
                    .build();

            CreateCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = CreateCrawlerRequest.builder()
                    .databaseName(dbName)
                    .name(crawlerName)
                    .description("Created by the AWS Glue Java API")
                    .targets(targets)
                    .role(iam)
                    .schedule(cron)
                    .build();

            glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully created");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateCrawler中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const createCrawler = (name, role, dbName, tablePrefix, s3TargetPath) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
```

```
  const command = new CreateCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    DatabaseName: dbName,
    TablePrefix: tablePrefix,
    Targets: {
      S3Targets: [{ Path: s3TargetPath }],
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateCrawler中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createGlueCrawler(
    iam: String?,
    s3Path: String?,
    cron: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    crawlerName: String
) {
    val s3Target = S3Target {
        path = s3Path
    }

    // Add the S3Target to a list.
    val targetList = mutableListOf<S3Target>()
    targetList.add(s3Target)
```

```
    val targetOb = CrawlerTargets {
        s3Targets = targetList
    }

    val request = CreateCrawlerRequest {
        databaseName = dbName
        name = crawlerName
        description = "Created by the AWS Glue Kotlin API"
        targets = targetOb
        role = iam
        schedule = cron
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully created")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateCrawler中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $crawlerName = "example-crawler-test-" . $uniqid;

        $role = $iamService->getRole("AWSGlueServiceRole-DocExample");

        $path = 's3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv';
        $glueService->createCrawler($crawlerName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
 $databaseName, $path);

    public function createCrawler($crawlerName, $role, $databaseName, $path):
 Result
```

```
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName, $role,
 $databaseName, $path) {
            return $this->glueClient->createCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
                'Role' => $role,
                'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
                'Targets' => [
                    'S3Targets' =>
                        [[
                            'Path' => $path,
                        ]]
                ],
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateCrawler中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def create_crawler(self, name, role_arn, db_name, db_prefix, s3_target):
        """
```

```
        Creates a crawler that can crawl the specified target and populate a
        database in your AWS Glue Data Catalog with metadata that describes the
data
        in the target.

        :param name: The name of the crawler.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an AWS Identity and
Access
                         Management (IAM) role that grants permission to let AWS
Glue
                         access the resources it needs.
        :param db_name: The name to give the database that is created by the
crawler.
        :param db_prefix: The prefix to give any database tables that are created
by
                          the crawler.
        :param s3_target: The URL to an S3 bucket that contains data that is
                          the target of the crawler.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_crawler(
                Name=name,
                Role=role_arn,
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                TablePrefix=db_prefix,
                Targets={"S3Targets": [{"Path": s3_target}]},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create crawler. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateCrawler中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Creates a new crawler with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the crawler.
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database where the crawler stores its
 metadata.
  # @param db_prefix [String] The prefix to be added to the names of tables that
 the crawler creates.
  # @param s3_target [String] The S3 path that the crawler will crawl.
  # @return [void]
  def create_crawler(name, role_arn, db_name, db_prefix, s3_target)
    @glue_client.create_crawler(
      name: name,
      role: role_arn,
      database_name: db_name,
      targets: {
        s3_targets: [
          {
            path: s3_target
```

```
        }
      ]
    }
  )
rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
  @logger.error("Glue could not create crawler: \n#{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateCrawler中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    let create_crawler = glue
        .create_crawler()
        .name(self.crawler())
        .database_name(self.database())
        .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
        .targets(
            CrawlerTargets::builder()
                .s3_targets(S3Target::builder().path(CRAWLER_TARGET).build())
                .build(),
        )
        .send()
        .await;

    match create_crawler {
        Err(err) => {
            let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
            match glue_err {
                aws_sdk_glue::Error::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    info!("Using existing crawler");
                    Ok(())
```

```
                    }
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        }?;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateCrawler中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`CreateJob`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateJob`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to be assumed by
    /// the job.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="scriptUrl">The URL to the script.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateJobAsync(string dbName, string tableName,
string bucketUrl, string jobName, string roleName, string description, string
scriptUrl)
```

```
    {
        var command = new JobCommand
        {
            PythonVersion = "3",
            Name = "glueetl",
            ScriptLocation = scriptUrl,
        };

        var arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "--input_database", dbName },
            { "--input_table", tableName },
            { "--output_bucket_url", bucketUrl }
        };

        var request = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Command = command,
            DefaultArguments = arguments,
            Description = description,
            GlueVersion = "3.0",
            Name = jobName,
            NumberOfWorkers = 10,
            Role = roleName,
            WorkerType = "G.1X"
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateJobAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateJob中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobRequest request;
        request.SetName(JOB_NAME);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetGlueVersion(GLUE_VERSION);

        Aws::Glue::Model::JobCommand command;
        command.SetName(JOB_COMMAND_NAME);
        command.SetPythonVersion(JOB_PYTHON_VERSION);
        command.SetScriptLocation(
                Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/" + PYTHON_SCRIPT);
        request.SetCommand(command);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateJob中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立工作以轉換資料

下列 `create-job` 範例會建立串流工作，它可執行存放在 S3 中的指令碼。

```
aws glue create-job \
    --name my-testing-job \
    --role AWSGlueServiceRoleDefault \
    --command '{ \
        "Name": "gluestreaming", \
        "ScriptLocation": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/folder/" \
    }' \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --output json \
    --default-arguments '{ \
        "--job-language":"scala", \
        "--class":"GlueApp" \
    }' \
    --profile my-profile \
    --endpoint https://glue.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
```

`test_script.scala` 的內容：

```
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.ChoiceOption
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.GlueContext
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.MappingSpec
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.ResolveSpec
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.errors.CallSite
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.util.GlueArgParser
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.util.Job
import com.amazonaws.services.glue.util.JsonOptions
import org.apache.spark.SparkContext
import scala.collection.JavaConverters._

object GlueApp {
    def main(sysArgs: Array[String]) {
```

```
        val spark: SparkContext = new SparkContext()
        val glueContext: GlueContext = new GlueContext(spark)
        // @params: [JOB_NAME]
        val args = GlueArgParser.getResolvedOptions(sysArgs,
Seq("JOB_NAME").toArray)
        Job.init(args("JOB_NAME"), glueContext, args.asJava)
        // @type: DataSource
        // @args: [database = "tempdb", table_name = "s3-source",
transformation_ctx = "datasource0"]
        // @return: datasource0
        // @inputs: []
        val datasource0 = glueContext.getCatalogSource(database = "tempdb",
tableName = "s3-source", redshiftTmpDir = "", transformationContext =
"datasource0").getDynamicFrame()
        // @type: ApplyMapping
        // @args: [mapping = [("sensorid", "int", "sensorid", "int"),
("currenttemperature", "int", "currenttemperature", "int"), ("status", "string",
"status", "string")], transformation_ctx = "applymapping1"]
        // @return: applymapping1
        // @inputs: [frame = datasource0]
        val applymapping1 = datasource0.applyMapping(mappings = Seq(("sensorid",
"int", "sensorid", "int"), ("currenttemperature", "int", "currenttemperature",
"int"), ("status", "string", "status", "string")), caseSensitive = false,
transformationContext = "applymapping1")
        // @type: SelectFields
        // @args: [paths = ["sensorid", "currenttemperature", "status"],
transformation_ctx = "selectfields2"]
        // @return: selectfields2
        // @inputs: [frame = applymapping1]
        val selectfields2 = applymapping1.selectFields(paths = Seq("sensorid",
"currenttemperature", "status"), transformationContext = "selectfields2")
        // @type: ResolveChoice
        // @args: [choice = "MATCH_CATALOG", database = "tempdb", table_name =
"my-s3-sink", transformation_ctx = "resolvechoice3"]
        // @return: resolvechoice3
        // @inputs: [frame = selectfields2]
        val resolvechoice3 = selectfields2.resolveChoice(choiceOption =
Some(ChoiceOption("MATCH_CATALOG")), database = Some("tempdb"), tableName =
Some("my-s3-sink"), transformationContext = "resolvechoice3")
        // @type: DataSink
        // @args: [database = "tempdb", table_name = "my-s3-sink",
transformation_ctx = "datasink4"]
        // @return: datasink4
        // @inputs: [frame = resolvechoice3]
```

```
        val datasink4 = glueContext.getCatalogSink(database = "tempdb",
 tableName = "my-s3-sink", redshiftTmpDir = "", transformationContext =
 "datasink4").writeDynamicFrame(resolvechoice3)
        Job.commit()
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Name": "my-testing-job"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Glue 開發人員指南中的使用AWS Glue 編寫工作。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateJob中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const createJob = (name, role, scriptBucketName, scriptKey) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateJobCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    Command: {
      Name: "glueetl",
      PythonVersion: "3",
      ScriptLocation: `s3://${scriptBucketName}/${scriptKey}`,
    },
    GlueVersion: "3.0",
  });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateJob中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $role = $iamService->getRole("AWSGlueServiceRole-DocExample");

        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $scriptLocation = "s3://$bucketName/run_job.py";
        $job = $glueService->createJob($jobName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$scriptLocation);

    public function createJob($jobName, $role, $scriptLocation, $pythonVersion =
'3', $glueVersion = '3.0'): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->createJob([
            'Name' => $jobName,
            'Role' => $role,
            'Command' => [
                'Name' => 'glueetl',
                'ScriptLocation' => $scriptLocation,
                'PythonVersion' => $pythonVersion,
            ],
            'GlueVersion' => $glueVersion,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateJob中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會在 AWS Glue 中建立新工作。指令名稱值永遠為**glueetl**。 AWS Glue 支持運行寫在 Python 或斯卡拉作業腳本。在這個例子中，工作腳本（MyTestGlueJob.py）是用 Python 編寫的。Python 參數在**$DefArgs**變量中指定，然後傳遞給該 PowerShell 命令中的**DefaultArguments**參數，它接受一個哈希表。**$JobParams**變數中的參數來自 CreateJob API，該 API 記錄在 AWS Glue API 參考資料的工作 (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/dg/ aws-glue-api-jobs-job.html) 主題中。

```
$Command = New-Object Amazon.Glue.Model.JobCommand
$Command.Name = 'glueetl'
$Command.ScriptLocation = 's3://aws-glue-scripts-000000000000-us-west-2/admin/
MyTestGlueJob.py'
$Command

$Source = "source_test_table"
$Target = "target_test_table"
$Connections = $Source, $Target

$DefArgs = @{
     '--TempDir' = 's3://aws-glue-temporary-000000000000-us-west-2/admin'
     '--job-bookmark-option' = 'job-bookmark-disable'
     '--job-language' = 'python'
     }
$DefArgs

$ExecutionProp = New-Object Amazon.Glue.Model.ExecutionProperty
$ExecutionProp.MaxConcurrentRuns = 1
$ExecutionProp

$JobParams = @{
    "AllocatedCapacity"    = "5"
    "Command"              = $Command
    "Connections_Connection" = $Connections
    "DefaultArguments"  = $DefArgs
    "Description"       = "This is a test"
    "ExecutionProperty" = $ExecutionProp
    "MaxRetries"        = "1"
    "Name"              = "MyOregonTestGlueJob"
    "Role"              = "Amazon-GlueServiceRoleForSSM"
    "Timeout"           = "20"
```

```
    }

New-GlueJob @JobParams
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateJob式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def create_job(self, name, description, role_arn, script_location):
        """
        Creates a job definition for an extract, transform, and load (ETL) job
 that can
        be run by AWS Glue.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param description: The description of the job definition.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role that grants AWS Glue the
 permissions
                         it requires to run the job.
        :param script_location: The Amazon S3 URL of a Python ETL script that is
 run as
                                part of the job. The script defines how the data
 is
                                transformed.
```

```
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_job(
                Name=name,
                Description=description,
                Role=role_arn,
                Command={
                    "Name": "glueetl",
                    "ScriptLocation": script_location,
                    "PythonVersion": "3",
                },
                GlueVersion="3.0",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
```

```
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Creates a new job with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job.
  # @param description [String] The description of the job.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the job.
  # @param script_location [String] The location of the ETL script for the job.
  # @return [void]
  def create_job(name, description, role_arn, script_location)
    @glue_client.create_job(
      name: name,
      description: description,
      role: role_arn,
      command: {
        name: "glueetl",
        script_location: script_location,
        python_version: "3"
      },
      glue_version: "3.0"
    )
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create job #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateJob中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let create_job = glue
            .create_job()
            .name(self.job())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .command(
                JobCommand::builder()
                    .name("glueetl")
                    .python_version("3")
                    .script_location(format!("s3://{}/job.py", self.bucket()))
                    .build(),
            )
            .glue_version("3.0")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job_name = create_job.name().ok_or_else(|| {
            GlueMvpError::Unknown("Did not get job name after creating
job".into())
        })?;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateJob中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`DeleteCrawler`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteCrawler`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteCrawlerAsync(new
DeleteCrawlerRequest { Name = crawlerName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteCrawler中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
 (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(crawler);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the crawler. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteCrawler中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const deleteCrawler = (crawlerName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteCrawlerCommand({
    Name: crawlerName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
```

```
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteCrawler中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        echo "Delete the crawler.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);

    public function deleteCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteCrawler中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteCrawler中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.delete_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteCrawler中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        glue.delete_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .send()
            .await
```

```
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteCrawler中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭DeleteDatabase配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDatabase。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteDatabaseAsync(new
DeleteDatabaseRequest { Name = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteDatabase中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(database);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.DeleteDatabase(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the database." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting database. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteDatabase中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const deleteDatabase = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteDatabaseCommand({
    Name: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteDatabase中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        echo "Delete the databases.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);

    public function deleteDatabase($databaseName)
    {
```

```
        return $this->glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteDatabase中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_database(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a metadata database from your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteDatabase中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the database to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_database(database_name)
    @glue_client.delete_database(name: database_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete database: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteDatabase中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        glue.delete_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteDatabase中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`DeleteJob`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteJob`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteJobAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteJobAsync(new DeleteJobRequest
{ JobName = jobName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteJob中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(job);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobOutcome outcome = client.DeleteJob(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the job." << std::endl;
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the job. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteJob中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除工作

下列 `delete-job` 範例會刪除不再需要的工作。

```
aws glue delete-job \
    --job-name my-testing-job
```

輸出：

```
{
    "JobName": "my-testing-job"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Glue 開發人員指南中的在 AWS Glu AWS e 主控台上使用工作。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteJob中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const deleteJob = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteJobCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteJob中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        echo "Delete the job.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $job['Name'],
        ]);

    public function deleteJob($jobName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteJob中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_job(self, job_name):
        """
        Deletes a job definition. This also deletes data about all runs that are
        associated with this job definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_job(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a job with the specified name.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_job(job_name)
    @glue_client.delete_job(job_name: job_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteJob中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        glue.delete_job()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteJob中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`DeleteTable`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTable`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete a table from an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string dbName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteTableAsync(new DeleteTableRequest
 { Name = tableName, DatabaseName = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTable中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const deleteTable = (databaseName, tableName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
    Name: tableName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteTable中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        echo "Delete the tables.\n";
        foreach ($tables['TableList'] as $table) {
            $glueService->deleteTable($table['Name'], $databaseName);
        }

    public function deleteTable($tableName, $databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteTable([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
            'Name' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteTable中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
```

```
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_table(self, db_name, table_name):
        """
        Deletes a table from a metadata database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that contains the table.
        :param table_name: The name of the table to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_table(DatabaseName=db_name, Name=table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
```

```
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a table with the specified name.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the catalog database in which the
 table resides.
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to be deleted.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_table(database_name, table_name)
    @glue_client.delete_table(database_name: database_name, name: table_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteTable中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        for t in &self.tables {
            glue.delete_table()
                .name(t.name())
                .database_name(self.database())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

```
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteTable中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭GetCrawler配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetCrawler。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Get information about an AWS Glue crawler.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
/// <returns>A Crawler object describing the crawler.</returns>
public async Task<Crawler?> GetCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
{
    var crawlerRequest = new GetCrawlerRequest
    {
        Name = crawlerName,
    };

    var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
    if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
    {
        var databaseName = response.Crawler.DatabaseName;
        Console.WriteLine($"{crawlerName} has the database {databaseName}");
```

```
            return response.Crawler;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"No information regarding {crawlerName} could be
found.");
        return null;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetCrawler中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome outcome = client.GetCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
outcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
            std::cout << "Retrieved crawler with state " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                                crawlerState)
                        << "." << std::endl;
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetCrawler中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.GlueClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GetCrawlerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GetCrawlerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GlueException;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.format.FormatStyle;
import java.util.Locale;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
```

```
public class GetCrawler {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <crawlerName>

                Where:
                    crawlerName - The name of the crawler.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String crawlerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        glueClient.close();
    }

    public static void getSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
 crawlerName) {
        try {
            GetCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = GetCrawlerRequest.builder()
                    .name(crawlerName)
                    .build();

            GetCrawlerResponse response = glueClient.getCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            Instant createDate = response.crawler().creationTime();

            // Convert the Instant to readable date
            DateTimeFormatter formatter =
 DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
                    .withLocale(Locale.US)
                    .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

            formatter.format(createDate);
```

```
            System.out.println("The create date of the Crawler is " +
 createDate);

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetCrawler中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const getCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetCrawler中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getSpecificCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {

    val request = GetCrawlerRequest {
        name = crawlerName
    }
    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getCrawler(request)
        val role = response.crawler?.role
        println("The role associated with this crawler is $role")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetCrawler中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        echo "Waiting for crawler";
        do {
            $crawler = $glueService->getCrawler($crawlerName);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
```

```
        } while ($crawler['Crawler']['State'] != "READY");
        echo "\n";

    public function getCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetCrawler中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to look up.
        :return: Data about the crawler.
        """
```

```
        crawler = None
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_crawler(Name=name)
            crawler = response["Crawler"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Crawler %s doesn't exist.", name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return crawler
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetCrawler中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
```

```
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific crawler.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Crawler, nil] The crawler object if found, or nil
if not found.
  def get_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.get_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::EntityNotFoundException
    @logger.info("Crawler #{name} doesn't exist.")
    false
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetCrawler中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
            let tmp_crawler = glue
                .get_crawler()
                .name(self.crawler())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetCrawler中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭GetDatabase配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDatabase。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Database object containing information about the database.</
returns>
    public async Task<Database> GetDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var databasesRequest = new GetDatabaseRequest
        {
            Name = dbName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetDatabaseAsync(databasesRequest);
        return response.Database;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetDatabase中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseOutcome outcome =
client.GetDatabase(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Glue::Model::Database &database =
outcome.GetResult().GetDatabase();

            std::cout << "Successfully retrieve the database\n" <<
                      database.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() << "'." <<
std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error getting the database.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetDatabase中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.GlueClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GetDatabaseRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GetDatabaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GlueException;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.format.FormatStyle;
import java.util.Locale;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetDatabase {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <databaseName>

                Where:
                    databaseName - The name of the database.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String databaseName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getSpecificDatabase(glueClient, databaseName);
        glueClient.close();
    }

    public static void getSpecificDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String
 databaseName) {
        try {
            GetDatabaseRequest databasesRequest = GetDatabaseRequest.builder()
                    .name(databaseName)
                    .build();

            GetDatabaseResponse response =
 glueClient.getDatabase(databasesRequest);
            Instant createDate = response.database().createTime();

            // Convert the Instant to readable date.
            DateTimeFormatter formatter =
 DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
                    .withLocale(Locale.US)
                    .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

            formatter.format(createDate);
            System.out.println("The create date of the database is " +
 createDate);

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetDatabase中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const getDatabase = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetDatabaseCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetDatabase中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getSpecificDatabase(databaseName: String?) {

    val request = GetDatabaseRequest {
        name = databaseName
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
```

```
        val response = glueClient.getDatabase(request)
        val dbDesc = response.database?.description
        println("The database description is $dbDesc")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetDatabase中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $database = $glueService->getDatabase($databaseName);
        echo "Found a database named " . $database['Database']['Name'] . "\n";

    public function getDatabase(string $databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($databaseName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getDatabase([
                'Name' => $databaseName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetDatabase中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_database(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a database in your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to look up.
        :return: Information about the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Database"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetDatabase中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific database.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the database to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Database, nil] The database object if found, or
 nil if not found.
  def get_database(name)
    response = @glue_client.get_database(name: name)
    response.database
rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
  @logger.error("Glue could not get database #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
  raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetDatabase中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let database = glue
            .get_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?
            .to_owned();
        let database = database
            .database()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Could not find
database".into()))?;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetDatabase中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`GetDatabases`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDatabases`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 AWS Glue 資料型錄中部分或所有資料庫的定義

下列 `get-databases` 範例會傳回 Data Catalog 中的資料庫相關資訊。

```
aws glue get-databases
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DatabaseList": [
        {
            "Name": "default",
            "Description": "Default Hive database",
            "LocationUri": "file:/spark-warehouse",
            "CreateTime": 1602084052.0,
            "CreateTableDefaultPermissions": [
                {
                    "Principal": {
                        "DataLakePrincipalIdentifier": "IAM_ALLOWED_PRINCIPALS"
                    },
                    "Permissions": [
                        "ALL"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "CatalogId": "111122223333"
        },
        {
            "Name": "flights-db",
            "CreateTime": 1587072847.0,
            "CreateTableDefaultPermissions": [
                {
                    "Principal": {
                        "DataLakePrincipalIdentifier": "IAM_ALLOWED_PRINCIPALS"
                    },
                    "Permissions": [
                        "ALL"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "CatalogId": "111122223333"
        },
        {
            "Name": "legislators",
            "CreateTime": 1601415625.0,
            "CreateTableDefaultPermissions": [
                {
```

```
                    "Principal": {
                        "DataLakePrincipalIdentifier": "IAM_ALLOWED_PRINCIPALS"
                    },
                    "Permissions": [
                        "ALL"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "CatalogId": "111122223333"
        },
        {
            "Name": "tempdb",
            "CreateTime": 1601498566.0,
            "CreateTableDefaultPermissions": [
                {
                    "Principal": {
                        "DataLakePrincipalIdentifier": "IAM_ALLOWED_PRINCIPALS"
                    },
                    "Permissions": [
                        "ALL"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "CatalogId": "111122223333"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Glue 開發人員指南》中的在 Data Catalog 中定義資料庫。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetDatabases中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const getDatabases = () => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetDatabasesCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetDatabases中的。

搭GetJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetJob。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取工作相關資訊

以下 get-job 範例會擷取工作相關資訊。

```
aws glue get-job \
    --job-name my-testing-job
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Job": {
        "Name": "my-testing-job",
        "Role": "Glue_DefaultRole",
        "CreatedOn": 1602805698.167,
        "LastModifiedOn": 1602805698.167,
        "ExecutionProperty": {
            "MaxConcurrentRuns": 1
```

```
        },
        "Command": {
            "Name": "gluestreaming",
            "ScriptLocation": "s3://janetst-bucket-01/Scripts/test_script.scala",
            "PythonVersion": "2"
        },
        "DefaultArguments": {
            "--class": "GlueApp",
            "--job-language": "scala"
        },
        "MaxRetries": 0,
        "AllocatedCapacity": 10,
        "MaxCapacity": 10.0,
        "GlueVersion": "1.0"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Glue 開發人員指南》中的工作。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetJob中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const getJob = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetJobCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetJob中的。

搭GetJobRun配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetJobRun。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="jobRunId">The Id of the job run.</param>
    /// <returns>A JobRun object with information about the job run.</returns>
    public async Task<JobRun> GetJobRunAsync(string jobName, string jobRunId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetJobRunAsync(new GetJobRunRequest
{ JobName = jobName, RunId = jobRunId });
        return response.JobRun;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetJobRun中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
        jobRunRequest.SetJobName(jobName);
        jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunID);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                jobRunRequest);

        if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Displaying the job run JSON description." << std::endl;
            std::cout
                    <<
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error get a job run. "
                      << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetJobRun中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得工作執行的相關資訊

以下 `get-job-run` 範例會擷取工作執行的相關資訊。

```
aws glue get-job-run \
    --job-name "Combine legistators data" \
    --run-id jr_012e176506505074d94d761755e5c62538ee1aad6f17d39f527e9140cf0c9a5e
```

輸出：

```
{
    "JobRun": {
        "Id":
 "jr_012e176506505074d94d761755e5c62538ee1aad6f17d39f527e9140cf0c9a5e",
        "Attempt": 0,
        "JobName": "Combine legistators data",
        "StartedOn": 1602873931.255,
        "LastModifiedOn": 1602874075.985,
        "CompletedOn": 1602874075.985,
        "JobRunState": "SUCCEEDED",
        "Arguments": {
            "--enable-continuous-cloudwatch-log": "true",
            "--enable-metrics": "",
            "--enable-spark-ui": "true",
            "--job-bookmark-option": "job-bookmark-enable",
            "--spark-event-logs-path": "s3://aws-glue-assets-111122223333-us-
east-1/sparkHistoryLogs/"
        },
        "PredecessorRuns": [],
        "AllocatedCapacity": 10,
        "ExecutionTime": 117,
        "Timeout": 2880,
        "MaxCapacity": 10.0,
        "WorkerType": "G.1X",
        "NumberOfWorkers": 10,
        "LogGroupName": "/aws-glue/jobs",
        "GlueVersion": "2.0"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Glue 開發人員指南》中的工作執行。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetJobRun中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const getJobRun = (jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    RunId: jobRunId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetJobRun中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $outputBucketUrl = "s3://$bucketName";
```

```
        $runId = $glueService->startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
 $outputBucketUrl)['JobRunId'];

        echo "waiting for job";
        do {
            $jobRun = $glueService->getJobRun($jobName, $runId);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while (!array_intersect([$jobRun['JobRun']['JobRunState']],
 ['SUCCEEDED', 'STOPPED', 'FAILED', 'TIMEOUT']));
        echo "\n";

    public function getJobRun($jobName, $runId, $predecessorsIncluded = false):
 Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'RunId' => $runId,
            'PredecessorsIncluded' => $predecessorsIncluded,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetJobRun中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
```

```
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_job_run(self, name, run_id):
        """
        Gets information about a single job run.

        :param name: The name of the job definition for the run.
        :param run_id: The ID of the run.
        :return: Information about the run.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_run(JobName=name, RunId=run_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job run %s/%s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                run_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRun"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetJobRun中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
```

```
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves data for a specific job run.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job run to retrieve data for.
  # @return [Glue::Types::GetJobRunResponse]
  def get_job_run(job_name, run_id)
    @glue_client.get_job_run(job_name: job_name, run_id: run_id)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetJobRun中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let get_job_run = || async {
            Ok::<JobRun, GlueMvpError>(
                glue.get_job_run()
                    .job_name(self.job())
                    .run_id(job_run_id.to_string())
                    .send()
                    .await
                    .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?
                    .job_run()
```

```
                    .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Failed to get
job_run".into()))?
                    .to_owned(),
            )
        };

        let mut job_run = get_job_run().await?;
        let mut state =
job_run.job_run_state().unwrap_or(&unknown_state).to_owned();

        while matches!(
            state,
            JobRunState::Starting | JobRunState::Stopping | JobRunState::Running
        ) {
            info!(?state, "Waiting for job to finish");
            tokio::time::sleep(self.wait_delay).await;

            job_run = get_job_run().await?;
            state = job_run.job_run_state().unwrap_or(&unknown_state).to_owned();
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetJobRun中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭GetJobRuns配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetJobRuns。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about all AWS Glue runs of a specific job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of JobRun objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<JobRun>> GetJobRunsAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var jobRuns = new List<JobRun>();

        var request = new GetJobRunsRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
        };

        // No need to loop to get all the log groups--the SDK does it for us
behind the scenes
        var paginatorForJobRuns =
            _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetJobRuns(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginatorForJobRuns.Responses)
        {
            response.JobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
            {
                jobRuns.Add(jobRun);
            });
        }

        return jobRuns;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetJobRuns中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsRequest getJobRunsRequest;
        getJobRunsRequest.SetJobName(jobName);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> allJobRuns;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                getJobRunsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsOutcome jobRunsOutcome =
client.GetJobRuns(
                    getJobRunsRequest);

            if (jobRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> &jobRuns =
jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRuns();
                allJobRuns.insert(allJobRuns.end(), jobRuns.begin(),
jobRuns.end());

                nextToken = jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting job runs. "
                          << jobRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetJobRuns中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得工作的全部工作執行相關資訊

以下 `get-job-runs` 範例會擷取工作的工作執行相關資訊。

```
aws glue get-job-runs \
    --job-name "my-testing-job"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "JobRuns": [
        {
            "Id":
 "jr_012e176506505074d94d761755e5c62538ee1aad6f17d39f527e9140cf0c9a5e",
            "Attempt": 0,
            "JobName": "my-testing-job",
            "StartedOn": 1602873931.255,
            "LastModifiedOn": 1602874075.985,
            "CompletedOn": 1602874075.985,
            "JobRunState": "SUCCEEDED",
            "Arguments": {
                "--enable-continuous-cloudwatch-log": "true",
                "--enable-metrics": "",
                "--enable-spark-ui": "true",
                "--job-bookmark-option": "job-bookmark-enable",
                "--spark-event-logs-path": "s3://aws-glue-assets-111122223333-us-
east-1/sparkHistoryLogs/"
            },
            "PredecessorRuns": [],
            "AllocatedCapacity": 10,
            "ExecutionTime": 117,
            "Timeout": 2880,
```

```
            "MaxCapacity": 10.0,
            "WorkerType": "G.1X",
            "NumberOfWorkers": 10,
            "LogGroupName": "/aws-glue/jobs",
            "GlueVersion": "2.0"
        },
        {
            "Id":
 "jr_03cc19ddab11c4e244d3f735567de74ff93b0b3ef468a713ffe73e53d1aec08f_attempt_2",
            "Attempt": 2,
            "PreviousRunId":
 "jr_03cc19ddab11c4e244d3f735567de74ff93b0b3ef468a713ffe73e53d1aec08f_attempt_1",
            "JobName": "my-testing-job",
            "StartedOn": 1602811168.496,
            "LastModifiedOn": 1602811282.39,
            "CompletedOn": 1602811282.39,
            "JobRunState": "FAILED",
            "ErrorMessage": "An error occurred while calling
 o122.pyWriteDynamicFrame.
                Access Denied (Service: Amazon S3; Status Code: 403; Error Code:
 AccessDenied;
                Request ID: 021AAB703DB20A2D;
                S3 Extended Request ID: teZk24Y09TkXzBvMPG502L5VJBhe9DJuWA9/
TXtuGOqfByajkfL/Tlqt5JBGdEGpigAqzdMDM/U=)",
            "PredecessorRuns": [],
            "AllocatedCapacity": 10,
            "ExecutionTime": 110,
            "Timeout": 2880,
            "MaxCapacity": 10.0,
            "WorkerType": "G.1X",
            "NumberOfWorkers": 10,
            "LogGroupName": "/aws-glue/jobs",
            "GlueVersion": "2.0"
        },
        {
            "Id":
 "jr_03cc19ddab11c4e244d3f735567de74ff93b0b3ef468a713ffe73e53d1aec08f_attempt_1",
            "Attempt": 1,
            "PreviousRunId":
 "jr_03cc19ddab11c4e244d3f735567de74ff93b0b3ef468a713ffe73e53d1aec08f",
            "JobName": "my-testing-job",
            "StartedOn": 1602811020.518,
            "LastModifiedOn": 1602811138.364,
            "CompletedOn": 1602811138.364,
```

```
            "JobRunState": "FAILED",
            "ErrorMessage": "An error occurred while calling
 o122.pyWriteDynamicFrame.
                 Access Denied (Service: Amazon S3; Status Code: 403; Error Code:
 AccessDenied;
                 Request ID: 2671D37856AE7ABB;
                 S3 Extended Request ID: RLJCJw20brV
+PpC6GpORahyF2fp9flB5SSb2bTGPnUSPVizLXRl1PN3QZldb+v1o9qRVktNYbW8=)",
            "PredecessorRuns": [],
            "AllocatedCapacity": 10,
            "ExecutionTime": 113,
            "Timeout": 2880,
            "MaxCapacity": 10.0,
            "WorkerType": "G.1X",
            "NumberOfWorkers": 10,
            "LogGroupName": "/aws-glue/jobs",
            "GlueVersion": "2.0"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Glue 開發人員指南》中的工作執行。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetJobRuns中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const getJobRuns = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunsCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
```

```
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetJobRuns中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $jobRuns = $glueService->getJobRuns($jobName);

    public function getJobRuns($jobName, $maxResults = 0, $nextToken = ''):
Result
    {
        $arguments = ['JobName' => $jobName];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRuns($arguments);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetJobRuns中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_job_runs(self, job_name):
        """
        Gets information about runs that have been performed for a specific job
        definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to look up.
        :return: The list of job runs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_runs(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job runs for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRuns"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetJobRuns中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of job runs for the specified job.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to retrieve job runs for.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::JobRun>]
  def get_job_runs(job_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_job_runs(job_name: job_name)
    response.job_runs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetJobRuns中的。

搭GetTables配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTables。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Get a list of tables for an AWS Glue database.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
/// <returns>A list of Table objects.</returns>
public async Task<List<Table>> GetTablesAsync(string dbName)
{
    var request = new GetTablesRequest { DatabaseName = dbName };
    var tables = new List<Table>();

    // Get a paginator for listing the tables.
    var tablePaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetTables(request);

    await foreach (var response in tablePaginator.Responses)
    {
        tables.AddRange(response.TableList);
    }

    return tables;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetTables中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesRequest request;
       request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
       std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> all_tables;
       Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
       do {
           Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesOutcome outcome =
client.GetTables(request);

           if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
               const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> &tables =
outcome.GetResult().GetTableList();
               all_tables.insert(all_tables.end(), tables.begin(),
tables.end());
               nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
           }
           else {
               std::cerr << "Error getting the tables. "
                         << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                         << std::endl;
               deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                            clientConfig);
               return false;
           }
```

```
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "The database contains " << all_tables.size()
                  << (all_tables.size() == 1 ?
                      " table." : "tables.") << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Here is a list of the tables in the database.";
        for (size_t index = 0; index < all_tables.size(); ++index) {
            std::cout << "    " << index + 1 << ":  " <<
all_tables[index].GetName()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        if (!all_tables.empty()) {
            int tableIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter an index to display the database detail ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(all_tables.size()));
            std::cout << all_tables[tableIndex -
1].Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            tableName = all_tables[tableIndex - 1].GetName();
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetTables中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出指定資料庫中部分或全部資料表的定義

下列 `get-tables` 範例會傳回指定資料庫中資料表的相關資訊。

```
aws glue get-tables --database-name 'tempdb'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TableList": [
        {
            "Name": "my-s3-sink",
            "DatabaseName": "tempdb",
```

```
            "CreateTime": 1602730539.0,
            "UpdateTime": 1602730539.0,
            "Retention": 0,
            "StorageDescriptor": {
                "Columns": [
                    {
                        "Name": "sensorid",
                        "Type": "int"
                    },
                    {
                        "Name": "currenttemperature",
                        "Type": "int"
                    },
                    {
                        "Name": "status",
                        "Type": "string"
                    }
                ],
                "Location": "s3://janetst-bucket-01/test-s3-output/",
                "Compressed": false,
                "NumberOfBuckets": 0,
                "SerdeInfo": {
                    "SerializationLibrary": "org.openx.data.jsonserde.JsonSerDe"
                },
                "SortColumns": [],
                "StoredAsSubDirectories": false
            },
            "Parameters": {
                "classification": "json"
            },
            "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::007436865787:user/JRSTERN",
            "IsRegisteredWithLakeFormation": false,
            "CatalogId": "007436865787"
        },
        {
            "Name": "s3-source",
            "DatabaseName": "tempdb",
            "CreateTime": 1602730658.0,
            "UpdateTime": 1602730658.0,
            "Retention": 0,
            "StorageDescriptor": {
                "Columns": [
                    {
                        "Name": "sensorid",
```

```
                        "Type": "int"
                    },
                    {
                        "Name": "currenttemperature",
                        "Type": "int"
                    },
                    {
                        "Name": "status",
                        "Type": "string"
                    }
                ],
                "Location": "s3://janetst-bucket-01/",
                "Compressed": false,
                "NumberOfBuckets": 0,
                "SortColumns": [],
                "StoredAsSubDirectories": false
            },
            "Parameters": {
                "classification": "json"
            },
            "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::007436865787:user/JRSTERN",
            "IsRegisteredWithLakeFormation": false,
            "CatalogId": "007436865787"
        },
        {
            "Name": "test-kinesis-input",
            "DatabaseName": "tempdb",
            "CreateTime": 1601507001.0,
            "UpdateTime": 1601507001.0,
            "Retention": 0,
            "StorageDescriptor": {
                "Columns": [
                    {
                        "Name": "sensorid",
                        "Type": "int"
                    },
                    {
                        "Name": "currenttemperature",
                        "Type": "int"
                    },
                    {
                        "Name": "status",
                        "Type": "string"
                    }
```

```
                ],
                "Location": "my-testing-stream",
                "Compressed": false,
                "NumberOfBuckets": 0,
                "SerdeInfo": {
                    "SerializationLibrary": "org.openx.data.jsonserde.JsonSerDe"
                },
                "SortColumns": [],
                "Parameters": {
                    "kinesisUrl": "https://kinesis.us-east-1.amazonaws.com",
                    "streamName": "my-testing-stream",
                    "typeOfData": "kinesis"
                },
                "StoredAsSubDirectories": false
            },
            "Parameters": {
                "classification": "json"
            },
            "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:iam::007436865787:user/JRSTERN",
            "IsRegisteredWithLakeFormation": false,
            "CatalogId": "007436865787"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Glue 開發人員指南中的 AWS Glue 資料型錄中AWS 的定義表格。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetTables中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.GlueClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GetTableRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GetTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GlueException;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.format.FormatStyle;
import java.util.Locale;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetTable {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbName> <tableName>

                Where:
                    dbName - The database name.\s
                    tableName - The name of the table.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbName = args[0];
        String tableName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getGlueTable(glueClient, dbName, tableName);
        glueClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void getGlueTable(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName, String
 tableName) {
        try {
            GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                    .databaseName(dbName)
                    .name(tableName)
                    .build();

            GetTableResponse tableResponse = glueClient.getTable(tableRequest);
            Instant createDate = tableResponse.table().createTime();

            // Convert the Instant to readable date.
            DateTimeFormatter formatter =
 DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
                    .withLocale(Locale.US)
                    .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

            formatter.format(createDate);
            System.out.println("The create date of the table is " + createDate);

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetTables中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const getTables = (databaseName) => {
```

```
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetTablesCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetTables中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $tables = $glueService->getTables($databaseName);

    public function getTables($databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getTables([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetTables中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_tables(self, db_name):
        """
        Gets a list of tables in a Data Catalog database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database to query.
        :return: The list of tables in the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_tables(DatabaseName=db_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get tables %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["TableList"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetTables中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of tables in the specified database.
  #
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database to retrieve tables from.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::Table>]
  def get_tables(db_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_tables(database_name: db_name)
    response.table_list
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get tables #{db_name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetTables中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let tables = glue
            .get_tables()
            .database_name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let tables = tables.table_list();
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetTables中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`ListJobs`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListJobs`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List AWS Glue jobs using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of AWS Glue job names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListJobsAsync()
    {
        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        var listJobsPaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.ListJobs(new
ListJobsRequest { MaxResults = 10 });
        await foreach (var response in listJobsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
        }

        return jobNames;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListJobs中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;
```

```
        Aws::String nextToken;
        std::vector<Aws::String> allJobNames;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome = client.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
 listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                allJobNames.insert(allJobNames.end(), jobNames.begin(),
 jobNames.end());
                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListJobs中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const listJobs = () => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new ListJobsCommand({});
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListJobs中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $jobs = $glueService->listJobs();
        echo "Current jobs:\n";
        foreach ($jobs['JobNames'] as $jobsName) {
            echo "{$jobsName}\n";
        }

    public function listJobs($maxResults = null, $nextToken = null, $tags = []):
Result
    {
        $arguments = [];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        if (!empty($tags)) {
            $arguments['Tags'] = $tags;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->listJobs($arguments);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListJobs中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the names of job definitions in your account.

        :return: The list of job definition names.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.list_jobs()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list jobs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobNames"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListJobs中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of jobs in AWS Glue.
  #
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::ListJobsResponse]
  def list_jobs
    @glue_client.list_jobs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not list jobs: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListJobs中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
let mut list_jobs = glue.list_jobs().into_paginator().send();
while let Some(list_jobs_output) = list_jobs.next().await {
    match list_jobs_output {
        Ok(list_jobs) => {
            let names = list_jobs.job_names();
            info!(?names, "Found these jobs")
        }
        Err(err) => return Err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk(err)),
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListJobs中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`StartCrawler`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartCrawler`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Start an AWS Glue crawler.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> StartCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
{
    var crawlerRequest = new StartCrawlerRequest
    {
        Name = crawlerName,
    };

    var response = await _amazonGlue.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);

    return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartCrawler中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.StartCrawler(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess() || (Aws::Glue::GlueErrors::CRAWLER_RUNNING ==
                                    outcome.GetError().GetErrorType())) {
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Crawler was already started." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully started crawler." << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "This may take a while to run." << std::endl;

            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::NOT_SET;
            int iterations = 0;
            while (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY != crawlerState) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                ++iterations;
                if ((iterations % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                    std::cout << "Crawler status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                                        crawlerState)
                                << ". After " << iterations
                                << " seconds elapsed."
                                << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest getCrawlerRequest;
                getCrawlerRequest.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);
```

```
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome getCrawlerOutcome =
client.GetCrawler(
                        getCrawlerRequest);

                if (getCrawlerOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    crawlerState =
getCrawlerOutcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting crawler.  "
                              << getCrawlerOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    break;
                }
            }

            if (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY == crawlerState) {
                std::cout << "Crawler finished running after " << iterations
                          << " seconds."
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考StartCrawler中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

啟動爬蟲程式

以下 `start-crawler` 範例會啟動爬蟲程式。

```
aws glue start-crawler --name my-crawler
```

輸出：

```
None
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Glue 開發人員指南》中的定義爬蟲程式。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StartCrawler中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.GlueClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GlueException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.StartCrawlerRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class StartCrawler {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <crawlerName>
```

```
                Where:
                    crawlerName - The name of the crawler.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String crawlerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        startSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        glueClient.close();
    }

    public static void startSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
 crawlerName) {
        try {
            StartCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = StartCrawlerRequest.builder()
                    .name(crawlerName)
                    .build();

            glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest);

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考StartCrawler中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const startCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StartCrawler中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun startSpecificCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {

    val request = StartCrawlerRequest {
        name = crawlerName
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { glueClient ->
```

```
        glueClient.startCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully started.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK StartCrawler中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $crawlerName = "example-crawler-test-" . $uniqid;

        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $glueService->startCrawler($crawlerName);

    public function startCrawler($crawlerName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考StartCrawler中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def start_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Starts a crawler. The crawler crawls its configured target and creates
        metadata that describes the data it finds in the target data source.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to start.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.start_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartCrawler中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Starts a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to start.
  # @return [void]
  def start_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.start_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考StartCrawler中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let start_crawler =
glue.start_crawler().name(self.crawler()).send().await;

        match start_crawler {
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::CrawlerRunningException(_) => Ok(()),
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
        }?;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StartCrawler中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`StartJobRun`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartJobRun`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Start an AWS Glue job run.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
/// <returns>A string representing the job run Id.</returns>
public async Task<string> StartJobRunAsync(
    string jobName,
    string inputDatabase,
    string inputTable,
    string bucketName)
{
    var request = new StartJobRunRequest
    {
        JobName = jobName,
        Arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {"--input_database", inputDatabase},
            {"--input_table", inputTable},
            {"--output_bucket_url", $"s3://{bucketName}/"}
        }
    };

    var response = await _amazonGlue.StartJobRunAsync(request);
    return response.JobRunId;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartJobRun中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> arguments;
        arguments["--input_database"] = CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME;
        arguments["--input_table"] = tableName;
        arguments["--output_bucket_url"] = Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName +
"/";
        request.SetArguments(arguments);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunOutcome outcome =
client.StartJobRun(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully started the job." << std::endl;

            Aws::String jobRunId = outcome.GetResult().GetJobRunId();

            int iterator = 0;
            bool done = false;
            while (!done) {
                ++iterator;
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
                jobRunRequest.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);
```

```
                jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunId);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome =
client.GetJobRun(
                        jobRunRequest);

                if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun &jobRun =
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun();
                    Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState jobRunState =
jobRun.GetJobRunState();

                    if ((jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::STOPPED)
||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::FAILED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::TIMEOUT))
{
                        std::cerr << "Error running job. "
                                  << jobRun.GetErrorMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME,
JOB_NAME,
                                     bucketName,
                                     clientConfig);
                        return false;
                    }
                    else if (jobRunState ==
                             Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::SUCCEEDED) {
                        std::cout << "Job run succeeded after  " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                        done = true;
                    }
                    else if ((iterator % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10
seconds.
                        std::cout << "Job run status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunStateMapper::GetNameForJobRunState(
                                            jobRunState) <<
                                  ". " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error retrieving job run state. "
```

```
                                << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                                << std::endl;
                        deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                     bucketName, clientConfig);
                        return false;
                    }
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error starting a job. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
 bucketName,
                             clientConfig);
                return false;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考StartJobRun中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

開始執行工作

以下 `start-job-run` 範例會啟動工作。

```
aws glue start-job-run \
    --job-name my-job
```

輸出：

```
{
    "JobRunId":
 "jr_22208b1f44eb5376a60569d4b21dd20fcb8621e1a366b4e7b2494af764b82ded"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Glue 開發人員指南》中的授權工作。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StartJobRun中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const startJobRun = (jobName, dbName, tableName, bucketName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    Arguments: {
      "--input_database": dbName,
      "--input_table": tableName,
      "--output_bucket_url": `s3://${bucketName}/`,
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StartJobRun中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;
```

```
        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $tables = $glueService->getTables($databaseName);

        $outputBucketUrl = "s3://$bucketName";
        $runId = $glueService->startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
 $outputBucketUrl)['JobRunId'];

    public function startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
 $outputBucketUrl): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'Arguments' => [
                'input_database' => $databaseName,
                'input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                'output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
                '--input_database' => $databaseName,
                '--input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                '--output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考StartJobRun中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
```

```
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def start_job_run(self, name, input_database, input_table,
output_bucket_name):
        """
        Starts a job run. A job run extracts data from the source, transforms it,
        and loads it to the output bucket.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param input_database: The name of the metadata database that contains
tables
                               that describe the source data. This is typically
created
                               by a crawler.
        :param input_table: The name of the table in the metadata database that
                            describes the source data.
        :param output_bucket_name: The S3 bucket where the output is written.
        :return: The ID of the job run.
        """
        try:
            # The custom Arguments that are passed to this function are used by
the
            # Python ETL script to determine the location of input and output
data.
            response = self.glue_client.start_job_run(
                JobName=name,
                Arguments={
                    "--input_database": input_database,
                    "--input_table": input_table,
                    "--output_bucket_url": f"s3://{output_bucket_name}/",
                },
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start job run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return response["JobRunId"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartJobRun中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Starts a job run for the specified job.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job to start the run for.
  # @param input_database [String] The name of the input database for the job.
  # @param input_table [String] The name of the input table for the job.
  # @param output_bucket_name [String] The name of the output S3 bucket for the
 job.
  # @return [String] The ID of the started job run.
  def start_job_run(name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name)
    response = @glue_client.start_job_run(
      job_name: name,
      arguments: {
        '--input_database': input_database,
```

```
        '--input_table': input_table,
        '--output_bucket_url': "s3://#{output_bucket_name}/"
      }
    )
    response.job_run_id
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start job run #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考StartJobRun中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let job_run_output = glue
            .start_job_run()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .arguments("--input_database", self.database())
            .arguments(
                "--input_table",
                self.tables
                    .first()
                    .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing crawler
table".into()))?
                    .name(),
            )
            .arguments("--output_bucket_url", self.bucket())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job = job_run_output
            .job_run_id()
```

```
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing run id from just
started job".into()))?
            .to_string();
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StartJobRun中的 Rust API 參考資料。

AWS Glue 使用 AWS SDK 的案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Glue 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 開始使用 SDK 執行 AWS Glue 搜尋器和工作 AWS

開始使用 SDK 執行 AWS Glue 搜尋器和工作 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 建立網路爬取公有 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的爬蟲程式，以及產生 CSV 格式中繼資料的資料庫。
- 列出有關 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 建立從 S3 儲存貯體中擷取 CSV 資料的任務、轉換資料，以及將 JSON 格式的輸出載入至另一個 S3 儲存貯體。
- 列出任務執行的相關資訊、檢視已轉換的資料以及清除資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 < 教學課程：開始使用 AWS Glue Studio > 。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立包裝案例中使用之 AWS Glue 函數的類別。

```
using System.Net;

namespace GlueActions;

public class GlueWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonGlue _amazonGlue;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AWS Glue actions wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonGlue"></param>
    public GlueWrapper(IAmazonGlue amazonGlue)
    {
        _amazonGlue = amazonGlue;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name for the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="crawlerDescription">A description of the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to
    /// be assumed by the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="schedule">The schedule on which the crawler will be
 executed.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Path">The path to the Amazon Simple Storage Service
 (Amazon S3)
    /// bucket where the Python script has been stored.</param>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name to use for the database that will be
    /// created by the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateCrawlerAsync(
        string crawlerName,
        string crawlerDescription,
        string role,
        string schedule,
        string s3Path,
        string dbName)
    {
        var s3Target = new S3Target
```

```
        {
            Path = s3Path,
        };

        var targetList = new List<S3Target>
        {
            s3Target,
        };

        var targets = new CrawlerTargets
        {
            S3Targets = targetList,
        };

        var crawlerRequest = new CreateCrawlerRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            Name = crawlerName,
            Description = crawlerDescription,
            Targets = targets,
            Role = role,
            Schedule = schedule,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to be assumed by
    /// the job.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="scriptUrl">The URL to the script.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateJobAsync(string dbName, string tableName,
string bucketUrl, string jobName, string roleName, string description, string
scriptUrl)
    {
        var command = new JobCommand
        {
```

```
            PythonVersion = "3",
            Name = "glueetl",
            ScriptLocation = scriptUrl,
        };

        var arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "--input_database", dbName },
            { "--input_table", tableName },
            { "--output_bucket_url", bucketUrl }
        };

        var request = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Command = command,
            DefaultArguments = arguments,
            Description = description,
            GlueVersion = "3.0",
            Name = jobName,
            NumberOfWorkers = 10,
            Role = roleName,
            WorkerType = "G.1X"
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateJobAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteCrawlerAsync(new
 DeleteCrawlerRequest { Name = crawlerName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the AWS Glue database.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteDatabaseAsync(new
DeleteDatabaseRequest { Name = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteJobAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteJobAsync(new DeleteJobRequest
{ JobName = jobName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a table from an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string dbName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteTableAsync(new DeleteTableRequest
{ Name = tableName, DatabaseName = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Crawler object describing the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<Crawler?> GetCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
```

```
        var crawlerRequest = new GetCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            var databaseName = response.Crawler.DatabaseName;
            Console.WriteLine($"{crawlerName} has the database {databaseName}");
            return response.Crawler;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"No information regarding {crawlerName} could be
 found.");
        return null;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about the state of an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A value describing the state of the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<CrawlerState> GetCrawlerStateAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(
            new GetCrawlerRequest { Name = crawlerName });
        return response.Crawler.State;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Database object containing information about the database.</
returns>
    public async Task<Database> GetDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var databasesRequest = new GetDatabaseRequest
        {
            Name = dbName,
        };
```

```
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetDatabaseAsync(databasesRequest);
        return response.Database;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="jobRunId">The Id of the job run.</param>
    /// <returns>A JobRun object with information about the job run.</returns>
    public async Task<JobRun> GetJobRunAsync(string jobName, string jobRunId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetJobRunAsync(new GetJobRunRequest
{ JobName = jobName, RunId = jobRunId });
        return response.JobRun;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about all AWS Glue runs of a specific job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of JobRun objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<JobRun>> GetJobRunsAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var jobRuns = new List<JobRun>();

        var request = new GetJobRunsRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
        };

        // No need to loop to get all the log groups--the SDK does it for us
behind the scenes
        var paginatorForJobRuns =
            _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetJobRuns(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginatorForJobRuns.Responses)
        {
            response.JobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
            {
                jobRuns.Add(jobRun);
```

```
            });
        }

        return jobRuns;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of tables for an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Table objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Table>> GetTablesAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var request = new GetTablesRequest { DatabaseName = dbName };
        var tables = new List<Table>();

        // Get a paginator for listing the tables.
        var tablePaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetTables(request);

        await foreach (var response in tablePaginator.Responses)
        {
            tables.AddRange(response.TableList);
        }

        return tables;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List AWS Glue jobs using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of AWS Glue job names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListJobsAsync()
    {
        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        var listJobsPaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.ListJobs(new
ListJobsRequest { MaxResults = 10 });
        await foreach (var response in listJobsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
        }
```

```
        return jobNames;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> StartCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var crawlerRequest = new StartCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the job run Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartJobRunAsync(
        string jobName,
        string inputDatabase,
        string inputTable,
        string bucketName)
    {
        var request = new StartJobRunRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
            Arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                {"--input_database", inputDatabase},
                {"--input_table", inputTable},
                {"--output_bucket_url", $"s3://{bucketName}/"}
            }
        };
```

```
        var response = await _amazonGlue.StartJobRunAsync(request);
        return response.JobRunId;
    }

}
```

建立可執行案例的類別。

```
global using Amazon.Glue;
global using GlueActions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;



using Amazon.Glue.Model;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

namespace GlueBasics;

public class GlueBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Glue.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
```

```
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonGlue>()
            .AddTransient<GlueWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UiWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
        .CreateLogger<GlueBasics>();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        // These values are stored in settings.json
        // Once you have run the CDK script to deploy the resources,
        // edit the file to set "BucketName", "RoleName", and "ScriptURL"
        // to the appropriate values. Also set "CrawlerName" to the name
        // you want to give the crawler when it is created.
        string bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"]!;
        string bucketUrl = _configuration["BucketUrl"]!;
        string crawlerName = _configuration["CrawlerName"]!;
        string roleName = _configuration["RoleName"]!;
        string sourceData = _configuration["SourceData"]!;
        string dbName = _configuration["DbName"]!;
        string cron = _configuration["Cron"]!;
        string scriptUrl = _configuration["ScriptURL"]!;
        string jobName = _configuration["JobName"]!;

        var wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<GlueWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UiWrapper>();

        uiWrapper.DisplayOverview();
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Create the crawler and wait for it to be ready.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create AWS Glue crawler");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's begin by creating the AWS Glue crawler.");

        var crawlerDescription = "Crawler created for the AWS Glue Basics
scenario.";
```

```
        var crawlerCreated = await wrapper.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerName,
crawlerDescription, roleName, cron, sourceData, dbName);
        if (crawlerCreated)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler: {crawlerName} has been created. Now
let's wait until it's ready.");
            CrawlerState crawlerState;
            do
            {
                crawlerState = await wrapper.GetCrawlerStateAsync(crawlerName);
            }
            while (crawlerState != "READY");
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler {crawlerName} is now ready for
use.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't create crawler {crawlerName}.");
            return; // Exit the application.
        }

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Start AWS Glue crawler");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's wait until the crawler has successfully
started.");
        var crawlerStarted = await wrapper.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerName);
        if (crawlerStarted)
        {
            CrawlerState crawlerState;
            do
            {
                crawlerState = await wrapper.GetCrawlerStateAsync(crawlerName);
            }
            while (crawlerState != "READY");
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler {crawlerName} is now ready for
use.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't start the crawler {crawlerName}.");
            return; // Exit the application.
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\nLet's take a look at the database: {dbName}");
        var database = await wrapper.GetDatabaseAsync(dbName);

        if (database != null)
        {
            uiWrapper.DisplayTitle($"{database.Name} Details");
            Console.WriteLine($"{database.Name} created on
{database.CreateTime}");
            Console.WriteLine(database.Description);
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        var tables = await wrapper.GetTablesAsync(dbName);
        if (tables.Count > 0)
        {
            tables.ForEach(table =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{table.Name}\tCreated:
{table.CreateTime}\tUpdated: {table.UpdateTime}");
            });
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create AWS Glue job");
        Console.WriteLine("Creating a new AWS Glue job.");
        var description = "An AWS Glue job created using the AWS SDK for .NET";
        await wrapper.CreateJobAsync(dbName, tables[0].Name, bucketUrl, jobName,
roleName, description, scriptUrl);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Starting AWS Glue job");
        Console.WriteLine("Starting the new AWS Glue job...");
        var jobRunId = await wrapper.StartJobRunAsync(jobName, dbName,
tables[0].Name, bucketName);
        var jobRunComplete = false;
        var jobRun = new JobRun();
        do
        {
            jobRun = await wrapper.GetJobRunAsync(jobName, jobRunId);
            if (jobRun.JobRunState == "SUCCEEDED" || jobRun.JobRunState ==
"STOPPED" ||
```

```
                jobRun.JobRunState == "FAILED" || jobRun.JobRunState ==
"TIMEOUT")
            {
                jobRunComplete = true;
            }
        } while (!jobRunComplete);

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle($"Data in {bucketName}");

        // Get the list of data stored in the S3 bucket.
        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

        var response = await s3Client.ListObjectsAsync(new ListObjectsRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
        response.S3Objects.ForEach(s3Object =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(s3Object.Key);
        });

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("AWS Glue jobs");
        var jobNames = await wrapper.ListJobsAsync();
        jobNames.ForEach(jobName =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(jobName);
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Get AWS Glue job run information");
        Console.WriteLine("Getting information about the AWS Glue job.");
        var jobRuns = await wrapper.GetJobRunsAsync(jobName);

        jobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{jobRun.JobName}\t{jobRun.JobRunState}\t{jobRun.CompletedOn}");
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Deleting resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the AWS Glue job used by the example.");
        await wrapper.DeleteJobAsync(jobName);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the tables from the database.");
        tables.ForEach(async table =>
        {
            await wrapper.DeleteTableAsync(dbName, table.Name);
        });

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the database.");
        await wrapper.DeleteDatabaseAsync(dbName);

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the AWS Glue crawler.");
        await wrapper.DeleteCrawlerAsync(crawlerName);

        Console.WriteLine("The AWS Glue scenario has completed.");
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();
    }
}


namespace GlueBasics;

public class UiWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();
        DisplayTitle("Amazon Glue: get started with crawlers and jobs");

        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 1. Create a crawler, pass it the IAM role and the
 URL to the public S3 bucket that contains the source data");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 2. Start the crawler.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 3. Get the database created by the crawler and the
 tables in the database.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 4. Create a job.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 5. Start a job run.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 6. Wait for the job run to complete.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 7. Show the data stored in the bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 8. List jobs for the account.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 9. Get job run details for the job that was run.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\t10. Delete the demo job.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t11. Delete the database and tables created for the
 demo.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t12. Delete the crawler.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPlease press <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to center on the screen.</param>
    /// <returns>The string padded to make it center on the screen.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。

- CreateCrawler
- CreateJob
- DeleteCrawler
- DeleteDatabase
- DeleteJob
- DeleteTable
- GetCrawler
- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Scenario which demonstrates using AWS Glue to add a crawler and run a job.
/*!
 \\sa runGettingStartedWithGlueScenario()
 \param bucketName: An S3 bucket created in the setup.
 \param roleName: An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role created in the
 setup.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
```

```
 */

bool AwsDoc::Glue::runGettingStartedWithGlueScenario(const Aws::String
 &bucketName,
                                                      const Aws::String &roleName,
                                                      const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::String roleArn;
    if (!getRoleArn(roleName, roleArn, clientConfig)) {
        std::cerr << "Error getting role ARN for role." << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    // 1. Upload the job script to the S3 bucket.
    {
        std::cout << "Uploading the job script '"
                  << AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT
                  << "'." << std::endl;

        if (!AwsDoc::Glue::uploadFile(bucketName,
                                      AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT_PATH,
                                      AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT,
                                      clientConfig)) {
            std::cerr << "Error uploading the job file." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 2. Create a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::S3Target s3Target;
        s3Target.SetPath("s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv");
        Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerTargets crawlerTargets;
        crawlerTargets.AddS3Targets(s3Target);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetTargets(crawlerTargets);
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        request.SetTablePrefix(CRAWLER_DATABASE_PREFIX);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
```

```
        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.CreateCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating a crawler. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets("", CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 3. Get a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome outcome = client.GetCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
outcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
            std::cout << "Retrieved crawler with state " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                              crawlerState)
                      << "." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 4. Start a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.StartCrawler(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess() || (Aws::Glue::GlueErrors::CRAWLER_RUNNING ==
                                    outcome.GetError().GetErrorType())) {
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Crawler was already started." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully started crawler." << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "This may take a while to run." << std::endl;

            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::NOT_SET;
            int iterations = 0;
            while (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY != crawlerState) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                ++iterations;
                if ((iterations % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                    std::cout << "Crawler status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                                        crawlerState)
                                << ". After " << iterations
                                << " seconds elapsed."
                                << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest getCrawlerRequest;
                getCrawlerRequest.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome getCrawlerOutcome =
client.GetCrawler(
                        getCrawlerRequest);

                if (getCrawlerOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    crawlerState =
getCrawlerOutcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
                }
                else {
```

```
                    std::cerr << "Error getting crawler.  "
                              << getCrawlerOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    break;
                }
            }

            if (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY == crawlerState) {
                std::cout << "Crawler finished running after " << iterations
                          << " seconds."
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 5. Get a database.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseOutcome outcome =
client.GetDatabase(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Glue::Model::Database &database =
outcome.GetResult().GetDatabase();

            std::cout << "Successfully retrieve the database\n" <<
                      database.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() << "'." <<
std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error getting the database.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
```

```
                        clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 6. Get tables.
    Aws::String tableName;
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesRequest request;
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> all_tables;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesOutcome outcome =
client.GetTables(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> &tables =
outcome.GetResult().GetTableList();
                all_tables.insert(all_tables.end(), tables.begin(),
tables.end());
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting the tables. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                             clientConfig);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "The database contains " << all_tables.size()
                  << (all_tables.size() == 1 ?
                      " table." : "tables.") << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Here is a list of the tables in the database.";
        for (size_t index = 0; index < all_tables.size(); ++index) {
            std::cout << "    " << index + 1 << ":  " <<
all_tables[index].GetName()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        if (!all_tables.empty()) {
```

```
            int tableIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter an index to display the database detail ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(all_tables.size()));
            std::cout << all_tables[tableIndex -
1].Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            tableName = all_tables[tableIndex - 1].GetName();
        }
    }

    // 7. Create a job.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobRequest request;
        request.SetName(JOB_NAME);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetGlueVersion(GLUE_VERSION);

        Aws::Glue::Model::JobCommand command;
        command.SetName(JOB_COMMAND_NAME);
        command.SetPythonVersion(JOB_PYTHON_VERSION);
        command.SetScriptLocation(
                Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/" + PYTHON_SCRIPT);
        request.SetCommand(command);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 8. Start a job run.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);
```

```
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> arguments;
        arguments["--input_database"] = CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME;
        arguments["--input_table"] = tableName;
        arguments["--output_bucket_url"] = Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName +
"/";
        request.SetArguments(arguments);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunOutcome outcome =
client.StartJobRun(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully started the job." << std::endl;

            Aws::String jobRunId = outcome.GetResult().GetJobRunId();

            int iterator = 0;
            bool done = false;
            while (!done) {
                ++iterator;
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
                jobRunRequest.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);
                jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunId);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome =
client.GetJobRun(
                        jobRunRequest);

                if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun &jobRun =
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun();
                    Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState jobRunState =
jobRun.GetJobRunState();

                    if ((jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::STOPPED)
||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::FAILED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::TIMEOUT))
{
                        std::cerr << "Error running job. "
                                  << jobRun.GetErrorMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
```

```
                        deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME,
JOB_NAME,
                                     bucketName,
                                     clientConfig);
                        return false;
                    }
                    else if (jobRunState ==
                             Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::SUCCEEDED) {
                        std::cout << "Job run succeeded after  " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                        done = true;
                    }
                    else if ((iterator % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10
seconds.
                        std::cout << "Job run status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunStateMapper::GetNameForJobRunState(
                                          jobRunState) <<
                                  ". " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error retrieving job run state. "
                              << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                              << std::endl;
                    deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                 bucketName, clientConfig);
                    return false;
                }
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 9. List the output data stored in the S3 bucket.
```

```
    {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client;
        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);
        request.SetPrefix(OUTPUT_FILE_PREFIX);

        Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;
        do {
            if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
                request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
            }
            Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome outcome =
s3Client.ListObjectsV2(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> &objects =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetContents();
                allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(),
objects.end());
                continuationToken =
outcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing objects. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!continuationToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Data from your job is in " << allObjects.size() <<
                  " files in the S3 bucket, " << bucketName << "." << std::endl;

        for (size_t i = 0; i < allObjects.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "    " << i + 1 << ". " << allObjects[i].GetKey()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        int objectIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                std::string(
                        "Enter the number of a block to download it and see the
first ") +
```

```
                std::to_string(LINES_OF_RUN_FILE_TO_DISPLAY) +
                " lines of JSON output in the block: ", 1,
                static_cast<int>(allObjects.size()));

        Aws::String objectKey = allObjects[objectIndex - 1].GetKey();

        std::stringstream stringStream;
        if (getObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey, stringStream,
                                clientConfig)) {
            for (int i = 0; i < LINES_OF_RUN_FILE_TO_DISPLAY && stringStream; +
+i) {
                std::string line;
                std::getline(stringStream, line);
                std::cout << "    " << line << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
 bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 10. List all the jobs.
    Aws::String jobName;
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken;
        std::vector<Aws::String> allJobNames;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome = client.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
 listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                allJobNames.insert(allJobNames.end(), jobNames.begin(),
 jobNames.end());
```

```
                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
        std::cout << "Your account has " << allJobNames.size() << " jobs."
                  << std::endl;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < allJobNames.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << allJobNames[i] << std::endl;
        }
        int jobIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                Aws::String("Enter a number between 1 and ") +
                std::to_string(allJobNames.size()) +
                " to see the list of runs for a job: ",
                1, static_cast<int>(allJobNames.size()));

        jobName = allJobNames[jobIndex - 1];
    }

    // 11. Get the job runs for a job.
    Aws::String jobRunID;
    if (!jobName.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsRequest getJobRunsRequest;
        getJobRunsRequest.SetJobName(jobName);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> allJobRuns;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                getJobRunsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsOutcome jobRunsOutcome =
client.GetJobRuns(
                    getJobRunsRequest);

            if (jobRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> &jobRuns =
jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRuns();
                allJobRuns.insert(allJobRuns.end(), jobRuns.begin(),
jobRuns.end());
```

```
                nextToken = jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting job runs. "
                          << jobRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "There are " << allJobRuns.size() << " runs in the job '"
                  <<
                  jobName << "'." << std::endl;

        for (size_t i = 0; i < allJobRuns.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << allJobRuns[i].GetJobName()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        int runIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                Aws::String("Enter a number between 1 and ") +
                std::to_string(allJobRuns.size()) +
                " to see details for a run: ",
                1, static_cast<int>(allJobRuns.size()));
        jobRunID = allJobRuns[runIndex - 1].GetId();
    }

    // 12. Get a single job run.
    if (!jobRunID.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
        jobRunRequest.SetJobName(jobName);
        jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunID);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                jobRunRequest);

        if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Displaying the job run JSON description." << std::endl;
            std::cout
                    <<
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error get a job run. "
                      << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
 bucketName,
                        clientConfig);
}

//! Cleanup routine to delete created assets.
/*!
 \\sa deleteAssets()
 \param crawler: Name of an AWS Glue crawler.
 \param database: The name of an AWS Glue database.
 \param job: The name of an AWS Glue job.
 \param bucketName: The name of an S3 bucket.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAssets(const Aws::String &crawler, const Aws::String
 &database,
                                const Aws::String &job, const Aws::String
 &bucketName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);
    bool result = true;

    // 13. Delete a job.
    if (!job.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(job);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobOutcome outcome = client.DeleteJob(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the job. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                        << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 14. Delete a database.
    if (!database.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(database);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.DeleteDatabase(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the database." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting database. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 15. Delete a crawler.
    if (!crawler.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(crawler);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.DeleteCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the crawler. "
                        << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 16. Delete the job script and run data from the S3 bucket.
    result &= AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket(bucketName,
```

```
                                                                clientConfig);
    return result;
}

//! Routine which uploads a file to an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa uploadFile()
 \param bucketName: An S3 bucket created in the setup.
 \param filePath: The path of the file to upload.
 \param fileName The name for the uploaded file.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::Glue::uploadFile(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                         const Aws::String &filePath,
                         const Aws::String &fileName,
                         const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(fileName);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          filePath.c_str(),
                                          std::ios_base::in |
 std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << filePath << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetBody(inputData);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.PutObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cout << "Added object '" << filePath << "' to bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which deletes all objects in an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket()
 \param bucketName: The S3 bucket name.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                              const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request listObjectsRequest;
    listObjectsRequest.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
            listObjectsRequest.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
        }

        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome listObjectsOutcome =
 client.ListObjectsV2(
                listObjectsRequest);

        if (listObjectsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> &objects =
 listObjectsOutcome.GetResult().GetContents();
            if (!objects.empty()) {
                Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsRequest deleteObjectsRequest;
                deleteObjectsRequest.SetBucket(bucketName);

                std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier> objectIdentifiers;
                for (const Aws::S3::Model::Object &object: objects) {
                    objectIdentifiers.push_back(
                            Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier().WithKey(
```

```
                                    object.GetKey()));
                }
                Aws::S3::Model::Delete objectsDelete;
                objectsDelete.SetObjects(objectIdentifiers);
                objectsDelete.SetQuiet(true);
                deleteObjectsRequest.SetDelete(objectsDelete);

                Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsOutcome deleteObjectsOutcome =
                        client.DeleteObjects(deleteObjectsRequest);

                if (!deleteObjectsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    std::cerr << "Error deleting objects. " <<
                              deleteObjectsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                    result = false;
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Successfully deleted the objects." <<
 std::endl;

                }
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "No objects to delete in '" << bucketName << "'."
                          << std::endl;
            }

            continuationToken =
 listObjectsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing objects. "
                      << listObjectsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!continuationToken.empty());

    return result;
}

//! Routine which retrieves an object from an S3 bucket.
/*!
```

```
 \\sa getObjectFromBucket()
 \param bucketName: The S3 bucket name.
 \param objectKey: The object's name.
 \param objectStream: A stream to receive the retrieved data.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::getObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                       const Aws::String &objectKey,
                                       std::ostream &objectStream,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome = client.GetObject(request);


    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved '" << objectKey << "'." <<
 std::endl;
        auto &body = outcome.GetResult().GetBody();
        objectStream << body.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error retrieving object. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase

- DeleteJob
- DeleteTable
- GetCrawler
- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 *
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * To set up the resources, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/ug/tutorial-add-crawler.html
 *
```

```
 * This example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Create a database.
 * 2. Create a crawler.
 * 3. Get a crawler.
 * 4. Start a crawler.
 * 5. Get a database.
 * 6. Get tables.
 * 7. Create a job.
 * 8. Start a job run.
 * 9. List all jobs.
 * 10. Get job runs.
 * 11. Delete a job.
 * 12. Delete a database.
 * 13. Delete a crawler.
 */

public class GlueScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <iam> <s3Path> <cron> <dbName> <crawlerName> <jobName>\s

                Where:
                    iam - The ARN of the IAM role that has AWS Glue and S3
 permissions.\s
                    s3Path - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) target
 that contains data (for example, CSV data).
                    cron - A cron expression used to specify the schedule  (i.e.,
 cron(15 12 * * ? *).
                    dbName - The database name.\s
                    crawlerName - The name of the crawler.\s
                    jobName - The name you assign to this job definition.
                    scriptLocation - The Amazon S3 path to a script that runs a
 job.
                    locationUri - The location of the database
                    bucketNameSc - The Amazon S3 bucket name used when creating a
 job
                    """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 9) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String iam = args[0];
        String s3Path = args[1];
        String cron = args[2];
        String dbName = args[3];
        String crawlerName = args[4];
        String jobName = args[5];
        String scriptLocation = args[6];
        String locationUri = args[7];
        String bucketNameSc = args[8];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS Glue scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create a database.");
        createDatabase(glueClient, dbName, locationUri);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a crawler.");
        createGlueCrawler(glueClient, iam, s3Path, cron, dbName, crawlerName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get a crawler.");
        getSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Start a crawler.");
        startSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("5. Get a database.");
        getSpecificDatabase(glueClient, dbName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 5 min for the tables to become available");
        TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5);
        System.out.println("6. Get tables.");
        String myTableName = getGlueTables(glueClient, dbName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Create a job.");
        createJob(glueClient, jobName, iam, scriptLocation);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Start a Job run.");
        startJob(glueClient, jobName, dbName, myTableName, bucketNameSc);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. List all jobs.");
        getAllJobs(glueClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get job runs.");
        getJobRuns(glueClient, jobName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Delete a job.");
        deleteJob(glueClient, jobName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 5 MIN for the " + crawlerName + " to stop");
        TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Delete a database.");
        deleteDatabase(glueClient, dbName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("Delete a crawler.");
        deleteSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Successfully completed the AWS Glue Scenario");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void createDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName,
 String locationUri) {
        try {
            DatabaseInput input = DatabaseInput.builder()
                    .description("Built with the AWS SDK for Java V2")
                    .name(dbName)
                    .locationUri(locationUri)
                    .build();

            CreateDatabaseRequest request = CreateDatabaseRequest.builder()
                    .databaseInput(input)
                    .build();

            glueClient.createDatabase(request);
            System.out.println(dbName + " was successfully created");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createGlueCrawler(GlueClient glueClient,
            String iam,
            String s3Path,
            String cron,
            String dbName,
            String crawlerName) {

        try {
            S3Target s3Target = S3Target.builder()
                    .path(s3Path)
                    .build();

            List<S3Target> targetList = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
            targetList.add(s3Target);
            CrawlerTargets targets = CrawlerTargets.builder()
                    .s3Targets(targetList)
                    .build();

            CreateCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = CreateCrawlerRequest.builder()
                    .databaseName(dbName)
                    .name(crawlerName)
                    .description("Created by the AWS Glue Java API")
                    .targets(targets)
                    .role(iam)
                    .schedule(cron)
                    .build();

            glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully created");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) {
        try {
            GetCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = GetCrawlerRequest.builder()
                    .name(crawlerName)
                    .build();

            boolean ready = false;
            while (!ready) {
                GetCrawlerResponse response =
glueClient.getCrawler(crawlerRequest);
                String status = response.crawler().stateAsString();
                if (status.compareTo("READY") == 0) {
                    ready = true;
                }
                Thread.sleep(3000);
            }

            System.out.println("The crawler is now ready");

        } catch (GlueException | InterruptedException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void startSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) {
        try {
            StartCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = StartCrawlerRequest.builder()
                    .name(crawlerName)
                    .build();

            glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully started!");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getSpecificDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String
databaseName) {
        try {
            GetDatabaseRequest databasesRequest = GetDatabaseRequest.builder()
                    .name(databaseName)
                    .build();

            GetDatabaseResponse response =
glueClient.getDatabase(databasesRequest);
            Instant createDate = response.database().createTime();

            // Convert the Instant to readable date.
            DateTimeFormatter formatter =
DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
                    .withLocale(Locale.US)
                    .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

            formatter.format(createDate);
            System.out.println("The create date of the database is " +
createDate);

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getGlueTables(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName) {
        String myTableName = "";
        try {
            GetTablesRequest tableRequest = GetTablesRequest.builder()
                    .databaseName(dbName)
                    .build();

            GetTablesResponse response = glueClient.getTables(tableRequest);
            List<Table> tables = response.tableList();
            if (tables.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No tables were returned");
            } else {
                for (Table table : tables) {
                    myTableName = table.name();
                    System.out.println("Table name is: " + myTableName);
                }
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return myTableName;
    }

    public static void startJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String
 inputDatabase, String inputTable,
            String outBucket) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> myMap = new HashMap<>();
            myMap.put("--input_database", inputDatabase);
            myMap.put("--input_table", inputTable);
            myMap.put("--output_bucket_url", outBucket);

            StartJobRunRequest runRequest = StartJobRunRequest.builder()
                    .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
                    .numberOfWorkers(10)
                    .arguments(myMap)
                    .jobName(jobName)
                    .build();
```

```
            StartJobRunResponse response = glueClient.startJobRun(runRequest);
            System.out.println("The request Id of the job is " +
response.responseMetadata().requestId());

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String
iam, String scriptLocation) {
        try {
            JobCommand command = JobCommand.builder()
                    .pythonVersion("3")
                    .name("glueetl")
                    .scriptLocation(scriptLocation)
                    .build();

            CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
                    .description("A Job created by using the AWS SDK for Java
V2")
                    .glueVersion("2.0")
                    .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
                    .numberOfWorkers(10)
                    .name(jobName)
                    .role(iam)
                    .command(command)
                    .build();

            glueClient.createJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getAllJobs(GlueClient glueClient) {
        try {
            GetJobsRequest jobsRequest = GetJobsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
```

```
                    .build();

            GetJobsResponse jobsResponse = glueClient.getJobs(jobsRequest);
            List<Job> jobs = jobsResponse.jobs();
            for (Job job : jobs) {
                System.out.println("Job name is : " + job.name());
                System.out.println("The job worker type is : " +
job.workerType().name());
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getJobRuns(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
        try {
            GetJobRunsRequest runsRequest = GetJobRunsRequest.builder()
                    .jobName(jobName)
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .build();

            boolean jobDone = false;
            while (!jobDone) {
                GetJobRunsResponse response = glueClient.getJobRuns(runsRequest);
                List<JobRun> jobRuns = response.jobRuns();
                for (JobRun jobRun : jobRuns) {
                    String jobState = jobRun.jobRunState().name();
                    if (jobState.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println(jobName + " has succeeded");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("STOPPED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has stopped");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("FAILED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has failed");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("TIMEOUT") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has timed out");
                        jobDone = true;
```

```
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("*** Job run state is " +
jobRun.jobRunState().name());
                        System.out.println("Job run Id is " + jobRun.id());
                        System.out.println("The Glue version is " +
jobRun.glueVersion());
                    }
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
                }
            }

        } catch (GlueException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
        try {
            DeleteJobRequest jobRequest = DeleteJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobName(jobName)
                    .build();

            glueClient.deleteJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String databaseName)
{
        try {
            DeleteDatabaseRequest request = DeleteDatabaseRequest.builder()
                    .name(databaseName)
                    .build();

            glueClient.deleteDatabase(request);
            System.out.println(databaseName + " was successfully deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
 crawlerName) {
        try {
            DeleteCrawlerRequest deleteCrawlerRequest =
 DeleteCrawlerRequest.builder()
                    .name(crawlerName)
                    .build();

            glueClient.deleteCrawler(deleteCrawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables

- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立並執行可網路爬取公有 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體的爬蟲程式，並產生描述其所尋找 CSV 格式資料的中繼資料的資料庫。

```
const createCrawler = (name, role, dbName, tablePrefix, s3TargetPath) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    DatabaseName: dbName,
    TablePrefix: tablePrefix,
    Targets: {
      S3Targets: [{ Path: s3TargetPath }],
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const getCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
```

```
};

const startCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const crawlerExists = async ({ getCrawler }, crawlerName) => {
  try {
    await getCrawler(crawlerName);
    return true;
  } catch {
    return false;
  }
};

/**
 * @param {{ createCrawler: import('../../../actions/create-
crawler.js').createCrawler}} actions
 */
const makeCreateCrawlerStep = (actions) => async (context) => {
  if (await crawlerExists(actions, process.env.CRAWLER_NAME)) {
    log("Crawler already exists. Skipping creation.");
  } else {
    await actions.createCrawler(
      process.env.CRAWLER_NAME,
      process.env.ROLE_NAME,
      process.env.DATABASE_NAME,
      process.env.TABLE_PREFIX,
      process.env.S3_TARGET_PATH,
    );

    log("Crawler created successfully.", { type: "success" });
  }

  return { ...context };
};

/**
```

```
 * @param {(name: string) => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetCrawlerCommandOutput>} getCrawler
 * @param {string} crawlerName
 */
const waitForCrawler = async (getCrawler, crawlerName) => {
  const waitTimeInSeconds = 30;
  const { Crawler } = await getCrawler(crawlerName);

  if (!Crawler) {
    throw new Error(`Crawler with name ${crawlerName} not found.`);
  }

  if (Crawler.State === "READY") {
    return;
  }

  log(`Crawler is ${Crawler.State}. Waiting ${waitTimeInSeconds} seconds...`);
  await wait(waitTimeInSeconds);
  return waitForCrawler(getCrawler, crawlerName);
};

const makeStartCrawlerStep =
  ({ startCrawler, getCrawler }) =>
  async (context) => {
    log("Starting crawler.");
    await startCrawler(process.env.CRAWLER_NAME);
    log("Crawler started.", { type: "success" });

    log("Waiting for crawler to finish running. This can take a while.");
    await waitForCrawler(getCrawler, process.env.CRAWLER_NAME);
    log("Crawler ready.", { type: "success" });

    return { ...context };
  };
```

列出有關 AWS Glue Data Catalog.

```
const getDatabase = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetDatabaseCommand({
    Name: name,
```

```
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const getTables = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetTablesCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const makeGetDatabaseStep =
  ({ getDatabase }) =>
  async (context) => {
    const {
      Database: { Name },
    } = await getDatabase(process.env.DATABASE_NAME);
    log(`Database: ${Name}`);
    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {{ getTables: () => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetTablesCommandOutput}} config
 */
const makeGetTablesStep =
  ({ getTables }) =>
  async (context) => {
    const { TableList } = await getTables(process.env.DATABASE_NAME);
    log("Tables:");
    log(TableList.map((table) => `  • ${table.Name}\n`));
    return { ...context };
  };
```

建立並執行從來源 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中擷取 CSV 資料的任務、透過移除和重新命名欄位進行轉換，以及將 JSON 格式的輸出載入另一個 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。

```
const createJob = (name, role, scriptBucketName, scriptKey) => {
```

```
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateJobCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    Command: {
      Name: "glueetl",
      PythonVersion: "3",
      ScriptLocation: `s3://${scriptBucketName}/${scriptKey}`,
    },
    GlueVersion: "3.0",
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const startJobRun = (jobName, dbName, tableName, bucketName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    Arguments: {
      "--input_database": dbName,
      "--input_table": tableName,
      "--output_bucket_url": `s3://${bucketName}/`,
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const makeCreateJobStep =
  ({ createJob }) =>
  async (context) => {
    log("Creating Job.");
    await createJob(
      process.env.JOB_NAME,
      process.env.ROLE_NAME,
      process.env.BUCKET_NAME,
      process.env.PYTHON_SCRIPT_KEY,
    );
    log("Job created.", { type: "success" });

    return { ...context };
```

```
  };

/**
 * @param {(name: string, runId: string) => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetJobRunCommandOutput> }  getJobRun
 * @param {string} jobName
 * @param {string} jobRunId
 */
const waitForJobRun = async (getJobRun, jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const waitTimeInSeconds = 30;
  const { JobRun } = await getJobRun(jobName, jobRunId);

  if (!JobRun) {
    throw new Error(`Job run with id ${jobRunId} not found.`);
  }

  switch (JobRun.JobRunState) {
    case "FAILED":
    case "TIMEOUT":
    case "STOPPED":
      throw new Error(
        `Job ${JobRun.JobRunState}. Error: ${JobRun.ErrorMessage}`,
      );
    case "RUNNING":
      break;
    case "SUCCEEDED":
      return;
    default:
      throw new Error(`Unknown job run state: ${JobRun.JobRunState}`);
  }

  log(
    `Job ${JobRun.JobRunState}. Waiting ${waitTimeInSeconds} more seconds...`,
  );
  await wait(waitTimeInSeconds);
  return waitForJobRun(getJobRun, jobName, jobRunId);
};

/**
 * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<{ shouldOpen: boolean }>} }}
 context
 */
const promptToOpen = async (context) => {
  const { shouldOpen } = await context.prompter.prompt({
```

```
    name: "shouldOpen",
    type: "confirm",
    message: "Open the output bucket in your browser?",
  });

  if (shouldOpen) {
    return open(
      `https://s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/${process.env.BUCKET_NAME} to
 view the output.`,
    );
  }
};

const makeStartJobRunStep =
  ({ startJobRun, getJobRun }) =>
  async (context) => {
    log("Starting job.");
    const { JobRunId } = await startJobRun(
      process.env.JOB_NAME,
      process.env.DATABASE_NAME,
      process.env.TABLE_NAME,
      process.env.BUCKET_NAME,
    );
    log("Job started.", { type: "success" });

    log("Waiting for job to finish running. This can take a while.");
    await waitForJobRun(getJobRun, process.env.JOB_NAME, JobRunId);
    log("Job run succeeded.", { type: "success" });

    await promptToOpen(context);

    return { ...context };
  };
```

列出任務執行的相關資訊，並檢視部分轉換的資料。

```
const getJobRuns = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunsCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};

const getJobRun = (jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    RunId: jobRunId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

/**
 * @typedef {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<{jobName: string}> } }} Context
 */

/**
 * @typedef {() => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetJobRunCommandOutput>} getJobRun
 */

/**
 * @typedef {() => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetJobRunsCommandOutput} getJobRuns
 */

/**
 *
 * @param {getJobRun} getJobRun
 * @param {string} jobName
 * @param {string} jobRunId
 */
const logJobRunDetails = async (getJobRun, jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const { JobRun } = await getJobRun(jobName, jobRunId);
  log(JobRun, { type: "object" });
};

/**
 *
 * @param {{getJobRuns: getJobRuns, getJobRun: getJobRun }} funcs
 */
const makePickJobRunStep =
  ({ getJobRuns, getJobRun }) =>
```

```
  async (/** @type { Context } */ context) => {
    if (context.selectedJobName) {
      const { JobRuns } = await getJobRuns(context.selectedJobName);

      const { jobRunId } = await context.prompter.prompt({
        name: "jobRunId",
        type: "list",
        message: "Select a job run to see details.",
        choices: JobRuns.map((run) => run.Id),
      });

      logJobRunDetails(getJobRun, context.selectedJobName, jobRunId);
    }

    return { ...context };
  };
```

刪除透過示範建立的所有資源。

```
const deleteJob = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteJobCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const deleteTable = (databaseName, tableName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
    Name: tableName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const deleteDatabase = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
```

```
  const command = new DeleteDatabaseCommand({
    Name: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const deleteCrawler = (crawlerName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteCrawlerCommand({
    Name: crawlerName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

/**
 *
 * @param {import('../../../actions/delete-job.js').deleteJob} deleteJobFn
 * @param {string[]} jobNames
 * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<any> }}} context
 */
const handleDeleteJobs = async (deleteJobFn, jobNames, context) => {
  /**
   * @type {{ selectedJobNames: string[] }}
   */
  const { selectedJobNames } = await context.prompter.prompt({
    name: "selectedJobNames",
    type: "checkbox",
    message: "Let's clean up jobs. Select jobs to delete.",
    choices: jobNames,
  });

  if (selectedJobNames.length === 0) {
    log("No jobs selected.");
  } else {
    log("Deleting jobs.");
    await Promise.all(
      selectedJobNames.map((n) => deleteJobFn(n).catch(console.error)),
    );
    log("Jobs deleted.", { type: "success" });
  }
```

```
};

/**
 * @param {{
 *   listJobs: import('../../../actions/list-jobs.js').listJobs,
 *   deleteJob: import('../../../actions/delete-job.js').deleteJob
 * }} config
 */
const makeCleanUpJobsStep =
  ({ listJobs, deleteJob }) =>
  async (context) => {
    const { JobNames } = await listJobs();
    if (JobNames.length > 0) {
      await handleDeleteJobs(deleteJob, JobNames, context);
    }

    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {import('../../../actions/delete-table.js').deleteTable} deleteTable
 * @param {string} databaseName
 * @param {string[]} tableNames
 */
const deleteTables = (deleteTable, databaseName, tableNames) =>
  Promise.all(
    tableNames.map((tableName) =>
      deleteTable(databaseName, tableName).catch(console.error),
    ),
  );

/**
 * @param {{
 *  getTables: import('../../../actions/get-tables.js').getTables,
 *  deleteTable: import('../../../actions/delete-table.js').deleteTable
 * }} config
 */
const makeCleanUpTablesStep =
  ({ getTables, deleteTable }) =>
  /**
   * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<any>}}} context
   */
  async (context) => {
    const { TableList } = await getTables(process.env.DATABASE_NAME).catch(
```

```
      () => ({ TableList: null }),
    );

    if (TableList && TableList.length > 0) {
      /**
       * @type {{ tableNames: string[] }}
       */
      const { tableNames } = await context.prompter.prompt({
        name: "tableNames",
        type: "checkbox",
        message: "Let's clean up tables. Select tables to delete.",
        choices: TableList.map((t) => t.Name),
      });

      if (tableNames.length === 0) {
        log("No tables selected.");
      } else {
        log("Deleting tables.");
        await deleteTables(deleteTable, process.env.DATABASE_NAME, tableNames);
        log("Tables deleted.", { type: "success" });
      }
    }

    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {import('../../../actions/delete-database.js').deleteDatabase}
 deleteDatabase
 * @param {string[]} databaseNames
 */
const deleteDatabases = (deleteDatabase, databaseNames) =>
  Promise.all(
    databaseNames.map((dbName) => deleteDatabase(dbName).catch(console.error)),
  );

/**
 * @param {{
 *   getDatabases: import('../../../actions/get-databases.js').getDatabases
 *   deleteDatabase: import('../../../actions/delete-database.js').deleteDatabase
 * }} config
 */
const makeCleanUpDatabasesStep =
  ({ getDatabases, deleteDatabase }) =>
```

```
  /**
   * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<any>}} context
   */
  async (context) => {
    const { DatabaseList } = await getDatabases();

    if (DatabaseList.length > 0) {
      /** @type {{ dbNames: string[] }} */
      const { dbNames } = await context.prompter.prompt({
        name: "dbNames",
        type: "checkbox",
        message: "Let's clean up databases. Select databases to delete.",
        choices: DatabaseList.map((db) => db.Name),
      });

      if (dbNames.length === 0) {
        log("No databases selected.");
      } else {
        log("Deleting databases.");
        await deleteDatabases(deleteDatabase, dbNames);
        log("Databases deleted.", { type: "success" });
      }
    }

    return { ...context };
  };

const cleanUpCrawlerStep = async (context) => {
  log(`Deleting crawler.`);

  try {
    await deleteCrawler(process.env.CRAWLER_NAME);
    log("Crawler deleted.", { type: "success" });
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "EntityNotFoundException") {
      log(`Crawler is already deleted.`);
    } else {
      throw err;
    }
  }

  return { ...context };
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {

    val usage = """
        Usage:
```

```
            <iam> <s3Path> <cron> <dbName> <crawlerName> <jobName>
<scriptLocation> <locationUri>

        Where:
            iam - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Identity and Access
Management (IAM) role that has AWS Glue and Amazon Simple Storage Service
(Amazon S3) permissions.
            s3Path - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) target that
contains data (for example, CSV data).
            cron - A cron expression used to specify the schedule (for example,
cron(15 12 * * ? *).
            dbName - The database name.
            crawlerName - The name of the crawler.
            jobName - The name you assign to this job definition.
            scriptLocation - Specifies the Amazon S3 path to a script that runs a
job.
            locationUri - Specifies the location of the database
        """

    if (args.size != 8) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val iam = args[0]
    val s3Path = args[1]
    val cron = args[2]
    val dbName = args[3]
    val crawlerName = args[4]
    val jobName = args[5]
    val scriptLocation = args[6]
    val locationUri = args[7]

    println("About to start the AWS Glue Scenario")
    createDatabase(dbName, locationUri)
    createCrawler(iam, s3Path, cron, dbName, crawlerName)
    getCrawler(crawlerName)
    startCrawler(crawlerName)
    getDatabase(dbName)
    getGlueTables(dbName)
    createJob(jobName, iam, scriptLocation)
    startJob(jobName)
    getJobs()
    getJobRuns(jobName)
```

```
    deleteJob(jobName)
    println("*** Wait for 5 MIN so the $crawlerName is ready to be deleted")
    TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5)
    deleteMyDatabase(dbName)
    deleteCrawler(crawlerName)
}

suspend fun createDatabase(dbName: String?, locationUriVal: String?) {

    val input = DatabaseInput {
        description = "Built with the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        name = dbName
        locationUri = locationUriVal
    }

    val request = CreateDatabaseRequest {
        databaseInput = input
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createDatabase(request)
        println("The database was successfully created")
    }
}

suspend fun createCrawler(iam: String?, s3Path: String?, cron: String?, dbName:
 String?, crawlerName: String) {

    val s3Target = S3Target {
        path = s3Path
    }

    val targetList = ArrayList<S3Target>()
    targetList.add(s3Target)

    val targetOb = CrawlerTargets {
        s3Targets = targetList
    }

    val crawlerRequest = CreateCrawlerRequest {
        databaseName = dbName
        name = crawlerName
        description = "Created by the AWS Glue Java API"
        targets = targetOb
```

```
        role = iam
        schedule = cron
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully created")
    }
}

suspend fun getCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {

    val request = GetCrawlerRequest {
        name = crawlerName
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getCrawler(request)
        val role = response.crawler?.role
        println("The role associated with this crawler is $role")
    }
}

suspend fun startCrawler(crawlerName: String) {

    val crawlerRequest = StartCrawlerRequest {
        name = crawlerName
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully started.")
    }
}

suspend fun getDatabase(databaseName: String?) {

    val request = GetDatabaseRequest {
        name = databaseName
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getDatabase(request)
        val dbDesc = response.database?.description
```

```
        println("The database description is $dbDesc")
    }
}

suspend fun getGlueTables(dbName: String?) {

    val tableRequest = GetTablesRequest {
        databaseName = dbName
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getTables(tableRequest)
        response.tableList?.forEach { tableName ->
            println("Table name is ${tableName.name}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun startJob(jobNameVal: String?) {

    val runRequest = StartJobRunRequest {
        workerType = WorkerType.G1X
        numberOfWorkers = 10
        jobName = jobNameVal
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.startJobRun(runRequest)
        println("The job run Id is ${response.jobRunId}")
    }
}

suspend fun createJob(jobName: String, iam: String?, scriptLocationVal: String?)
 {

    val commandOb = JobCommand {
        pythonVersion = "3"
        name = "MyJob1"
        scriptLocation = scriptLocationVal
    }

    val jobRequest = CreateJobRequest {
        description = "A Job created by using the AWS SDK for Java V2"
        glueVersion = "2.0"
```

```
        workerType = WorkerType.G1X
        numberOfWorkers = 10
        name = jobName
        role = iam
        command = commandOb
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createJob(jobRequest)
        println("$jobName was successfully created.")
    }
}

suspend fun getJobs() {

    val request = GetJobsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getJobs(request)
        response.jobs?.forEach { job ->
            println("Job name is ${job.name}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getJobRuns(jobNameVal: String?) {

    val request = GetJobRunsRequest {
        jobName = jobNameVal
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getJobRuns(request)
        response.jobRuns?.forEach { job ->
            println("Job name is ${job.jobName}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun deleteJob(jobNameVal: String) {

    val jobRequest = DeleteJobRequest {
```

```
        jobName = jobNameVal
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteJob(jobRequest)
        println("$jobNameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMyDatabase(databaseName: String) {

    val request = DeleteDatabaseRequest {
        name = databaseName
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteDatabase(request)
        println("$databaseName was successfully deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCrawler(crawlerName: String) {

    val request = DeleteCrawlerRequest {
        name = crawlerName
    }
    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable

- GetCrawler
- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace Glue;

use Aws\Glue\GlueClient;
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use GuzzleHttp\Psr7\Stream;
use Iam\IAMService;

class GettingStartedWithGlue
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the AWS Glue getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
```

```
        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];
        $uniqid = uniqid();

        $glueClient = new GlueClient($clientArgs);
        $glueService = new GlueService($glueClient);
        $iamService = new IAMService();
        $crawlerName = "example-crawler-test-" . $uniqid;

        AWSServiceClass::$waitTime = 5;
        AWSServiceClass::$maxWaitAttempts = 20;

        $role = $iamService->getRole("AWSGlueServiceRole-DocExample");

        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";
        $path = 's3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv';
        $glueService->createCrawler($crawlerName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$databaseName, $path);
        $glueService->startCrawler($crawlerName);

        echo "Waiting for crawler";
        do {
            $crawler = $glueService->getCrawler($crawlerName);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while ($crawler['Crawler']['State'] != "READY");
        echo "\n";

        $database = $glueService->getDatabase($databaseName);
        echo "Found a database named " . $database['Database']['Name'] . "\n";

        //Upload job script
        $s3client = new S3Client($clientArgs);
        $bucketName = "test-glue-bucket-" . $uniqid;
        $s3client->createBucket([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'CreateBucketConfiguration' => ['LocationConstraint' => 'us-west-2'],
        ]);

        $s3client->putObject([
```

```
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => 'run_job.py',
            'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/flight_etl_job_script.py'
        ]);
        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => 'setup_scenario_getting_started.yaml',
            'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/setup_scenario_getting_started.yaml'
        ]);

        $tables = $glueService->getTables($databaseName);

        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;
        $scriptLocation = "s3://$bucketName/run_job.py";
        $job = $glueService->createJob($jobName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$scriptLocation);

        $outputBucketUrl = "s3://$bucketName";
        $runId = $glueService->startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
$outputBucketUrl)['JobRunId'];

        echo "waiting for job";
        do {
            $jobRun = $glueService->getJobRun($jobName, $runId);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while (!array_intersect([$jobRun['JobRun']['JobRunState']],
['SUCCEEDED', 'STOPPED', 'FAILED', 'TIMEOUT']));
        echo "\n";

        $jobRuns = $glueService->getJobRuns($jobName);

        $objects = $s3client->listObjects([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ])['Contents'];

        foreach ($objects as $object) {
            echo $object['Key'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "Downloading " . $objects[1]['Key'] . "\n";
        /** @var Stream $downloadObject */
        $downloadObject = $s3client->getObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
```

```
            'Key' => $objects[1]['Key'],
        ])['Body']->getContents();
        echo "Here is the first 1000 characters in the object.";
        echo substr($downloadObject, 0, 1000);

        $jobs = $glueService->listJobs();
        echo "Current jobs:\n";
        foreach ($jobs['JobNames'] as $jobsName) {
            echo "{$jobsName}\n";
        }

        echo "Delete the job.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $job['Name'],
        ]);

        echo "Delete the tables.\n";
        foreach ($tables['TableList'] as $table) {
            $glueService->deleteTable($table['Name'], $databaseName);
        }

        echo "Delete the databases.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);

        echo "Delete the crawler.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);

        $deleteObjects = $s3client->listObjectsV2([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ]);
        echo "Delete all objects in the bucket.\n";
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->deleteObjects([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Delete' => [
                'Objects' => $deleteObjects['Contents'],
            ]
        ]);
        echo "Delete the bucket.\n";
        $s3client->deleteBucket(['Bucket' => $bucketName]);
```

```
        echo "This job was brought to you by the number $uniqid\n";
    }
}

namespace Glue;

use Aws\Glue\GlueClient;
use Aws\Result;

use function PHPUnit\Framework\isEmpty;

class GlueService extends \AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass
{
    protected GlueClient $glueClient;

    public function __construct($glueClient)
    {
        $this->glueClient = $glueClient;
    }

    public function getCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
            ]);
        });
    }

    public function createCrawler($crawlerName, $role, $databaseName, $path):
 Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName, $role,
 $databaseName, $path) {
            return $this->glueClient->createCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
                'Role' => $role,
                'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
                'Targets' => [
                    'S3Targets' =>
                        [[
                            'Path' => $path,
                        ]]
                ],
```

```
            ]);
        });
    }

    public function startCrawler($crawlerName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }

    public function getDatabase(string $databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($databaseName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getDatabase([
                'Name' => $databaseName,
            ]);
        });
    }

    public function getTables($databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getTables([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }

    public function createJob($jobName, $role, $scriptLocation, $pythonVersion =
 '3', $glueVersion = '3.0'): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->createJob([
            'Name' => $jobName,
            'Role' => $role,
            'Command' => [
                'Name' => 'glueetl',
                'ScriptLocation' => $scriptLocation,
                'PythonVersion' => $pythonVersion,
            ],
            'GlueVersion' => $glueVersion,
        ]);
    }

    public function startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
 $outputBucketUrl): Result
```

```
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'Arguments' => [
                'input_database' => $databaseName,
                'input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                'output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
                '--input_database' => $databaseName,
                '--input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                '--output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function listJobs($maxResults = null, $nextToken = null, $tags = []):
 Result
    {
        $arguments = [];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        if (!empty($tags)) {
            $arguments['Tags'] = $tags;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->listJobs($arguments);
    }

    public function getJobRuns($jobName, $maxResults = 0, $nextToken = ''):
 Result
    {
        $arguments = ['JobName' => $jobName];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRuns($arguments);
    }
```

```
    public function getJobRun($jobName, $runId, $predecessorsIncluded = false):
 Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'RunId' => $runId,
            'PredecessorsIncluded' => $predecessorsIncluded,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteJob($jobName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteTable($tableName, $databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteTable([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
            'Name' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteDatabase($databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateCrawler

- CreateJob
- DeleteCrawler
- DeleteDatabase
- DeleteJob
- DeleteTable
- GetCrawler
- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建一個包裝在場景中使用的 AWS Glue 函數的類。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
```

```
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to look up.
        :return: Data about the crawler.
        """
        crawler = None
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_crawler(Name=name)
            crawler = response["Crawler"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Crawler %s doesn't exist.", name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return crawler


    def create_crawler(self, name, role_arn, db_name, db_prefix, s3_target):
        """
        Creates a crawler that can crawl the specified target and populate a
        database in your AWS Glue Data Catalog with metadata that describes the
data
        in the target.

        :param name: The name of the crawler.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an AWS Identity and
Access
                         Management (IAM) role that grants permission to let AWS
Glue
                         access the resources it needs.
        :param db_name: The name to give the database that is created by the
crawler.
```

```
        :param db_prefix: The prefix to give any database tables that are created
by
                          the crawler.
        :param s3_target: The URL to an S3 bucket that contains data that is
                          the target of the crawler.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_crawler(
                Name=name,
                Role=role_arn,
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                TablePrefix=db_prefix,
                Targets={"S3Targets": [{"Path": s3_target}]},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create crawler. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def start_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Starts a crawler. The crawler crawls its configured target and creates
        metadata that describes the data it finds in the target data source.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to start.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.start_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_database(self, name):
        """
```

```
        Gets information about a database in your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to look up.
        :return: Information about the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Database"]


    def get_tables(self, db_name):
        """
        Gets a list of tables in a Data Catalog database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database to query.
        :return: The list of tables in the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_tables(DatabaseName=db_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get tables %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["TableList"]


    def create_job(self, name, description, role_arn, script_location):
        """
        Creates a job definition for an extract, transform, and load (ETL) job
that can
```

```
        be run by AWS Glue.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param description: The description of the job definition.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role that grants AWS Glue the
permissions
                         it requires to run the job.
        :param script_location: The Amazon S3 URL of a Python ETL script that is
run as
                                part of the job. The script defines how the data
is
                                transformed.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_job(
                Name=name,
                Description=description,
                Role=role_arn,
                Command={
                    "Name": "glueetl",
                    "ScriptLocation": script_location,
                    "PythonVersion": "3",
                },
                GlueVersion="3.0",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def start_job_run(self, name, input_database, input_table,
output_bucket_name):
        """
        Starts a job run. A job run extracts data from the source, transforms it,
        and loads it to the output bucket.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param input_database: The name of the metadata database that contains
tables
```

```
                                that describe the source data. This is typically
created
                                by a crawler.
        :param input_table: The name of the table in the metadata database that
                            describes the source data.
        :param output_bucket_name: The S3 bucket where the output is written.
        :return: The ID of the job run.
        """
        try:
            # The custom Arguments that are passed to this function are used by
the
            # Python ETL script to determine the location of input and output
data.
            response = self.glue_client.start_job_run(
                JobName=name,
                Arguments={
                    "--input_database": input_database,
                    "--input_table": input_table,
                    "--output_bucket_url": f"s3://{output_bucket_name}/",
                },
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start job run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRunId"]


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the names of job definitions in your account.

        :return: The list of job definition names.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.list_jobs()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list jobs. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobNames"]


    def get_job_runs(self, job_name):
        """
        Gets information about runs that have been performed for a specific job
        definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to look up.
        :return: The list of job runs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_runs(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job runs for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRuns"]


    def get_job_run(self, name, run_id):
        """
        Gets information about a single job run.

        :param name: The name of the job definition for the run.
        :param run_id: The ID of the run.
        :return: Information about the run.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_run(JobName=name, RunId=run_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job run %s/%s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
```

```
                run_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRun"]


    def delete_job(self, job_name):
        """
        Deletes a job definition. This also deletes data about all runs that are
        associated with this job definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_job(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_table(self, db_name, table_name):
        """
        Deletes a table from a metadata database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that contains the table.
        :param table_name: The name of the table to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_table(DatabaseName=db_name, Name=table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise


    def delete_database(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a metadata database from your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

建立可執行案例的類別。

```
class GlueCrawlerJobScenario:
    """
    Encapsulates a scenario that shows how to create an AWS Glue crawler and job
 and use
    them to transform data from CSV to JSON format.
    """

    def __init__(self, glue_client, glue_service_role, glue_bucket):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 AWS Glue client.
        :param glue_service_role: An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role
                                  that AWS Glue can assume to gain access to the
                                  resources it requires.
        :param glue_bucket: An S3 bucket that can hold a job script and output
 data
                            from AWS Glue job runs.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client
        self.glue_service_role = glue_service_role
        self.glue_bucket = glue_bucket

    @staticmethod
    def wait(seconds, tick=12):
        """
        Waits for a specified number of seconds, while also displaying an
 animated
        spinner.

        :param seconds: The number of seconds to wait.
        :param tick: The number of frames per second used to animate the spinner.
        """
        progress = "|/-\\"
        waited = 0
        while waited < seconds:
            for frame in range(tick):
                sys.stdout.write(f"\r{progress[frame % len(progress)]}")
                sys.stdout.flush()
                time.sleep(1 / tick)
            waited += 1

    def upload_job_script(self, job_script):
        """
```

```
        Uploads a Python ETL script to an S3 bucket. The script is used by the
AWS Glue
        job to transform data.

        :param job_script: The relative path to the job script.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_bucket.upload_file(Filename=job_script, Key=job_script)
            print(f"Uploaded job script '{job_script}' to the example bucket.")
        except S3UploadFailedError as err:
            logger.error("Couldn't upload job script. Here's why: %s", err)
            raise

    def run(self, crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source, job_script,
job_name):
        """
        Runs the scenario. This is an interactive experience that runs at a
command
        prompt and asks you for input throughout.

        :param crawler_name: The name of the crawler used in the scenario. If the
                             crawler does not exist, it is created.
        :param db_name: The name to give the metadata database created by the
crawler.
        :param db_prefix: The prefix to give tables added to the database by the
                          crawler.
        :param data_source: The location of the data source that is targeted by
the
                            crawler and extracted during job runs.
        :param job_script: The job script that is used to transform data during
job
                           runs.
        :param job_name: The name to give the job definition that is created
during the
                         scenario.
        """
        wrapper = GlueWrapper(self.glue_client)
        print(f"Checking for crawler {crawler_name}.")
        crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
        if crawler is None:
            print(f"Creating crawler {crawler_name}.")
            wrapper.create_crawler(
                crawler_name,
                self.glue_service_role.arn,
```

```
                db_name,
                db_prefix,
                data_source,
            )
            print(f"Created crawler {crawler_name}.")
            crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
        pprint(crawler)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"When you run the crawler, it crawls data stored in {data_source}
and "
            f"creates a metadata database in the AWS Glue Data Catalog that
describes "
            f"the data in the data source."
        )
        print("In this example, the source data is in CSV format.")
        ready = False
        while not ready:
            ready = Question.ask_question(
                "Ready to start the crawler? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno
            )
        wrapper.start_crawler(crawler_name)
        print("Let's wait for the crawler to run. This typically takes a few
minutes.")
        crawler_state = None
        while crawler_state != "READY":
            self.wait(10)
            crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
            crawler_state = crawler["State"]
            print(f"Crawler is {crawler['State']}.")
        print("-" * 88)

        database = wrapper.get_database(db_name)
        print(f"The crawler created database {db_name}:")
        pprint(database)
        print(f"The database contains these tables:")
        tables = wrapper.get_tables(db_name)
        for index, table in enumerate(tables):
            print(f"\t{index + 1}. {table['Name']}")
        table_index = Question.ask_question(
            f"Enter the number of a table to see more detail: ",
            Question.is_int,
            Question.in_range(1, len(tables)),
```

```
        )
        pprint(tables[table_index - 1])
        print("-" * 88)

        print(f"Creating job definition {job_name}.")
        wrapper.create_job(
            job_name,
            "Getting started example job.",
            self.glue_service_role.arn,
            f"s3://{self.glue_bucket.name}/{job_script}",
        )
        print("Created job definition.")
        print(
            f"When you run the job, it extracts data from {data_source},
transforms it "
            f"by using the {job_script} script, and loads the output into "
            f"S3 bucket {self.glue_bucket.name}."
        )
        print(
            "In this example, the data is transformed from CSV to JSON, and only
a few "
            "fields are included in the output."
        )
        job_run_status = None
        if Question.ask_question(f"Ready to run? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno):
            job_run_id = wrapper.start_job_run(
                job_name, db_name, tables[0]["Name"], self.glue_bucket.name
            )
            print(f"Job {job_name} started. Let's wait for it to run.")
            while job_run_status not in ["SUCCEEDED", "STOPPED", "FAILED",
"TIMEOUT"]:
                self.wait(10)
                job_run = wrapper.get_job_run(job_name, job_run_id)
                job_run_status = job_run["JobRunState"]
                print(f"Job {job_name}/{job_run_id} is {job_run_status}.")
        print("-" * 88)

        if job_run_status == "SUCCEEDED":
            print(
                f"Data from your job run is stored in your S3 bucket
'{self.glue_bucket.name}':"
            )
            try:
                keys = [
```

```
                    obj.key for obj in
self.glue_bucket.objects.filter(Prefix="run-")
                ]
                for index, key in enumerate(keys):
                    print(f"\t{index + 1}: {key}")
                lines = 4
                key_index = Question.ask_question(
                    f"Enter the number of a block to download it and see the
first {lines} "
                    f"lines of JSON output in the block: ",
                    Question.is_int,
                    Question.in_range(1, len(keys)),
                )
                job_data = io.BytesIO()
                self.glue_bucket.download_fileobj(keys[key_index - 1], job_data)
                job_data.seek(0)
                for _ in range(lines):
                    print(job_data.readline().decode("utf-8"))
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get job run data. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            print("-" * 88)

        job_names = wrapper.list_jobs()
        if job_names:
            print(f"Your account has {len(job_names)} jobs defined:")
            for index, job_name in enumerate(job_names):
                print(f"\t{index + 1}. {job_name}")
            job_index = Question.ask_question(
                f"Enter a number between 1 and {len(job_names)} to see the list
of runs for "
                f"a job: ",
                Question.is_int,
                Question.in_range(1, len(job_names)),
            )
            job_runs = wrapper.get_job_runs(job_names[job_index - 1])
            if job_runs:
                print(f"Found {len(job_runs)} runs for job {job_names[job_index -
1]}:")
                for index, job_run in enumerate(job_runs):
```

```
                    print(
                        f"\t{index + 1}. {job_run['JobRunState']} on "
                        f"{job_run['CompletedOn']:%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S}"
                    )
                run_index = Question.ask_question(
                    f"Enter a number between 1 and {len(job_runs)} to see details
for a run: ",
                    Question.is_int,
                    Question.in_range(1, len(job_runs)),
                )
                pprint(job_runs[run_index - 1])
            else:
                print(f"No runs found for job {job_names[job_index - 1]}")
        else:
            print("Your account doesn't have any jobs defined.")
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Let's clean up. During this example we created job definition
'{job_name}'."
        )
        if Question.ask_question(
            "Do you want to delete the definition and all runs? (y/n) ",
            Question.is_yesno,
        ):
            wrapper.delete_job(job_name)
            print(f"Job definition '{job_name}' deleted.")
        tables = wrapper.get_tables(db_name)
        print(f"We also created database '{db_name}' that contains these
tables:")
        for table in tables:
            print(f"\t{table['Name']}")
        if Question.ask_question(
            "Do you want to delete the tables and the database? (y/n) ",
            Question.is_yesno,
        ):
            for table in tables:
                wrapper.delete_table(db_name, table["Name"])
                print(f"Deleted table {table['Name']}.")
            wrapper.delete_database(db_name)
            print(f"Deleted database {db_name}.")
        print(f"We also created crawler '{crawler_name}'.")
        if Question.ask_question(
            "Do you want to delete the crawler? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno
```

```
        ):
            wrapper.delete_crawler(crawler_name)
            print(f"Deleted crawler {crawler_name}.")
        print("-" * 88)


def parse_args(args):
    """
    Parse command line arguments.

    :param args: The command line arguments.
    :return: The parsed arguments.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Runs the AWS Glue getting started with crawlers and jobs
 scenario. "
        "Before you run this scenario, set up scaffold resources by running "
        "'python scaffold.py deploy'."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "role_name",
        help="The name of an IAM role that AWS Glue can assume. This role must
 grant access "
        "to Amazon S3 and to the permissions granted by the AWSGlueServiceRole "
        "managed policy.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "bucket_name",
        help="The name of an S3 bucket that AWS Glue can access to get the job
 script and "
        "put job results.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--job_script",
        default="flight_etl_job_script.py",
        help="The name of the job script file that is used in the scenario.",
    )
    return parser.parse_args(args)


def main():
    args = parse_args(sys.argv[1:])
    try:
        print("-" * 88)
```

```
        print(
            "Welcome to the AWS Glue getting started with crawlers and jobs
 scenario."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        scenario = GlueCrawlerJobScenario(
            boto3.client("glue"),
            boto3.resource("iam").Role(args.role_name),
            boto3.resource("s3").Bucket(args.bucket_name),
        )
        scenario.upload_job_script(args.job_script)
        scenario.run(
            "doc-example-crawler",
            "doc-example-database",
            "doc-example-",
            "s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv",
            args.job_script,
            "doc-example-job",
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "To destroy scaffold resources, including the IAM role and S3 bucket
 "
            "used in this scenario, run 'python scaffold.py destroy'."
        )
        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the example.")
```

建立 ETL 指令碼，AWS Glue 以便在工作執行期間擷取、轉換和載入資料。

```
import sys
from awsglue.transforms import *
from awsglue.utils import getResolvedOptions
from pyspark.context import SparkContext
from awsglue.context import GlueContext
from awsglue.job import Job

"""
```

```
These custom arguments must be passed as Arguments to the StartJobRun request.
    --input_database    The name of a metadata database that is contained in
 your
                        AWS Glue Data Catalog and that contains tables that
 describe
                        the data to be processed.
    --input_table       The name of a table in the database that describes the
 data to
                        be processed.
    --output_bucket_url An S3 bucket that receives the transformed output data.
"""
args = getResolvedOptions(
    sys.argv, ["JOB_NAME", "input_database", "input_table", "output_bucket_url"]
)
sc = SparkContext()
glueContext = GlueContext(sc)
spark = glueContext.spark_session
job = Job(glueContext)
job.init(args["JOB_NAME"], args)

# Script generated for node S3 Flight Data.
S3FlightData_node1 = glueContext.create_dynamic_frame.from_catalog(
    database=args["input_database"],
    table_name=args["input_table"],
    transformation_ctx="S3FlightData_node1",
)

# This mapping performs two main functions:
# 1. It simplifies the output by removing most of the fields from the data.
# 2. It renames some fields. For example, `fl_date` is renamed to `flight_date`.
ApplyMapping_node2 = ApplyMapping.apply(
    frame=S3FlightData_node1,
    mappings=[
        ("year", "long", "year", "long"),
        ("month", "long", "month", "tinyint"),
        ("day_of_month", "long", "day", "tinyint"),
        ("fl_date", "string", "flight_date", "string"),
        ("carrier", "string", "carrier", "string"),
        ("fl_num", "long", "flight_num", "long"),
        ("origin_city_name", "string", "origin_city_name", "string"),
        ("origin_state_abr", "string", "origin_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dest_city_name", "string", "dest_city_name", "string"),
        ("dest_state_abr", "string", "dest_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dep_time", "long", "departure_time", "long"),
```

```
        ("wheels_off", "long", "wheels_off", "long"),
        ("wheels_on", "long", "wheels_on", "long"),
        ("arr_time", "long", "arrival_time", "long"),
        ("mon", "string", "mon", "string"),
    ],
    transformation_ctx="ApplyMapping_node2",
)

# Script generated for node Revised Flight Data.
RevisedFlightData_node3 = glueContext.write_dynamic_frame.from_options(
    frame=ApplyMapping_node2,
    connection_type="s3",
    format="json",
    connection_options={"path": args["output_bucket_url"], "partitionKeys": []},
    transformation_ctx="RevisedFlightData_node3",
)

job.commit()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler

- StartJobRun

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建一個包裝在場景中使用的 AWS Glue 函數的類。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing
 a simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods
 for interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific crawler.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Crawler, nil] The crawler object if found, or nil
 if not found.
  def get_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.get_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::EntityNotFoundException
    @logger.info("Crawler #{name} doesn't exist.")
    false
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

```
  # Creates a new crawler with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the crawler.
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database where the crawler stores its
metadata.
  # @param db_prefix [String] The prefix to be added to the names of tables that
the crawler creates.
  # @param s3_target [String] The S3 path that the crawler will crawl.
  # @return [void]
  def create_crawler(name, role_arn, db_name, db_prefix, s3_target)
    @glue_client.create_crawler(
      name: name,
      role: role_arn,
      database_name: db_name,
      targets: {
        s3_targets: [
          {
            path: s3_target
          }
        ]
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create crawler: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Starts a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to start.
  # @return [void]
  def start_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.start_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Deletes a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_crawler(name)
```

```
    @glue_client.delete_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific database.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the database to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Database, nil] The database object if found, or
 nil if not found.
  def get_database(name)
    response = @glue_client.get_database(name: name)
    response.database
rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
  @logger.error("Glue could not get database #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
  raise
  end

  # Retrieves a list of tables in the specified database.
  #
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database to retrieve tables from.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::Table>]
  def get_tables(db_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_tables(database_name: db_name)
    response.table_list
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get tables #{db_name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates a new job with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job.
  # @param description [String] The description of the job.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the job.
  # @param script_location [String] The location of the ETL script for the job.
  # @return [void]
  def create_job(name, description, role_arn, script_location)
    @glue_client.create_job(
      name: name,
      description: description,
      role: role_arn,
      command: {
```

```
        name: "glueetl",
        script_location: script_location,
        python_version: "3"
      },
      glue_version: "3.0"
    )
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create job #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Starts a job run for the specified job.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job to start the run for.
  # @param input_database [String] The name of the input database for the job.
  # @param input_table [String] The name of the input table for the job.
  # @param output_bucket_name [String] The name of the output S3 bucket for the
job.
  # @return [String] The ID of the started job run.
  def start_job_run(name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name)
    response = @glue_client.start_job_run(
      job_name: name,
      arguments: {
        '--input_database': input_database,
        '--input_table': input_table,
        '--output_bucket_url': "s3://#{output_bucket_name}/"
      }
    )
    response.job_run_id
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start job run #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves a list of jobs in AWS Glue.
  #
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::ListJobsResponse]
  def list_jobs
    @glue_client.list_jobs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not list jobs: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

```
  # Retrieves a list of job runs for the specified job.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to retrieve job runs for.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::JobRun>]
  def get_job_runs(job_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_job_runs(job_name: job_name)
    response.job_runs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Retrieves data for a specific job run.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job run to retrieve data for.
  # @return [Glue::Types::GetJobRunResponse]
  def get_job_run(job_name, run_id)
    @glue_client.get_job_run(job_name: job_name, run_id: run_id)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Deletes a job with the specified name.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_job(job_name)
    @glue_client.delete_job(job_name: job_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Deletes a table with the specified name.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the catalog database in which the
 table resides.
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to be deleted.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_table(database_name, table_name)
    @glue_client.delete_table(database_name: database_name, name: table_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog.
```

```
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the database to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_database(database_name)
    @glue_client.delete_database(name: database_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete database: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Uploads a job script file to an S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param file_path [String] The local path of the job script file.
  # @param bucket_resource [Aws::S3::Bucket] The S3 bucket resource to upload the
 file to.
  # @return [void]
  def upload_job_script(file_path, bucket_resource)
    File.open(file_path) do |file|
      bucket_resource.client.put_object({
       body: file,
       bucket: bucket_resource.name,
       key: file_path
     })
    end
  rescue Aws::S3::Errors::S3UploadFailedError => e
    @logger.error("S3 could not upload job script: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

end
```

建立可執行案例的類別。

```
class GlueCrawlerJobScenario
  def initialize(glue_client, glue_service_role, glue_bucket, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @glue_service_role = glue_service_role
    @glue_bucket = glue_bucket
    @logger = logger
  end

  def run(crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source, job_script, job_name)
    wrapper = GlueWrapper.new(@glue_client, @logger)
```

```
   new_step(1, "Create a crawler")
   puts "Checking for crawler #{crawler_name}."
   crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
   if crawler == false
     puts "Creating crawler #{crawler_name}."
     wrapper.create_crawler(crawler_name, @glue_service_role.arn, db_name,
db_prefix, data_source)
     puts "Successfully created #{crawler_name}:"
     crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
     puts JSON.pretty_generate(crawler).yellow
   end
   print "\nDone!\n".green

   new_step(2, "Run a crawler to output a database.")
   puts "Location of input data analyzed by crawler: #{data_source}"
   puts "Outputs: a Data Catalog database in CSV format containing metadata on
input."
   wrapper.start_crawler(crawler_name)
   puts "Starting crawler... (this typically takes a few minutes)"
   crawler_state = nil
   while crawler_state != "READY"
     custom_wait(15)
     crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
     crawler_state = crawler[0]["state"]
     print "Status check: #{crawler_state}.".yellow
   end
   print "\nDone!\n".green

   new_step(3, "Query the database.")
   database = wrapper.get_database(db_name)
   puts "The crawler created database #{db_name}:"
   print "#{database}".yellow
   puts "\nThe database contains these tables:"
   tables = wrapper.get_tables(db_name)
   tables.each_with_index do |table, index|
     print "\t#{index + 1}. #{table['name']}".yellow
   end
   print "\nDone!\n".green

   new_step(4, "Create a job definition that runs an ETL script.")
   puts "Uploading Python ETL script to S3..."
   wrapper.upload_job_script(job_script, @glue_bucket)
   puts "Creating job definition #{job_name}:\n"
```

```
   response = wrapper.create_job(job_name, "Getting started example job.",
@glue_service_role.arn, "s3://#{@glue_bucket.name}/#{job_script}")
   puts JSON.pretty_generate(response).yellow
   print "\nDone!\n".green

   new_step(5, "Start a new job")
   job_run_status = nil
   job_run_id = wrapper.start_job_run(
     job_name,
     db_name,
     tables[0]["name"],
     @glue_bucket.name
   )
   puts "Job #{job_name} started. Let's wait for it to run."
   until ["SUCCEEDED", "STOPPED", "FAILED", "TIMEOUT"].include?(job_run_status)
     custom_wait(10)
     job_run = wrapper.get_job_runs(job_name)
     job_run_status = job_run[0]["job_run_state"]
     print "Status check: #{job_name}/#{job_run_id} - #{job_run_status}.".yellow
   end
   print "\nDone!\n".green

   new_step(6, "View results from a successful job run.")
   if job_run_status == "SUCCEEDED"
     puts "Data from your job run is stored in your S3 bucket
'#{@glue_bucket.name}'. Files include:"
     begin

       # Print the key name of each object in the bucket.
       @glue_bucket.objects.each do |object_summary|
         if object_summary.key.include?("run-")
           print "#{object_summary.key}".yellow
         end
       end

       # Print the first 256 bytes of a run file
       desired_sample_objects = 1
       @glue_bucket.objects.each do |object_summary|
         if object_summary.key.include?("run-")
           if desired_sample_objects > 0
             sample_object = @glue_bucket.object(object_summary.key)
             sample = sample_object.get(range: "bytes=0-255").body.read
             puts "\nSample run file contents:"
             print "#{sample}".yellow
```

```
              desired_sample_objects -= 1
            end
          end
        end
      rescue Aws::S3::Errors::ServiceError => e
        logger.error(
          "Couldn't get job run data. Here's why: %s: %s",
          e.response.error.code, e.response.error.message
        )
        raise
      end
    end
    print "\nDone!\n".green

    new_step(7, "Delete job definition and crawler.")
    wrapper.delete_job(job_name)
    puts "Job deleted: #{job_name}."
    wrapper.delete_crawler(crawler_name)
    puts "Crawler deleted: #{crawler_name}."
    wrapper.delete_table(db_name, tables[0]["name"])
    puts "Table deleted: #{tables[0]["name"]} in #{db_name}."
    wrapper.delete_database(db_name)
    puts "Database deleted: #{db_name}."
    print "\nDone!\n".green
  end
end

def main

  banner("../../helpers/banner.txt")
  puts
 "##############################################################################
  puts "#
                            #".yellow
  puts "#                                          EXAMPLE CODE DEMO:
                            #".yellow
  puts "#                                              AWS Glue
                            #".yellow
  puts "#
                            #".yellow
  puts
 "##############################################################################
  puts ""
```

```
 puts "You have launched a demo of AWS Glue using the AWS for Ruby v3 SDK. Over
the next 60 seconds, it will"
 puts "do the following:"
 puts "    1. Create a crawler."
 puts "    2. Run a crawler to output a database."
 puts "    3. Query the database."
 puts "    4. Create a job definition that runs an ETL script."
 puts "    5. Start a new job."
 puts "    6. View results from a successful job run."
 puts "    7. Delete job definition and crawler."
 puts ""

 confirm_begin
 billing
 security
 puts "\e[H\e[2J"

 # Set input file names
 job_script_filepath = "job_script.py"
 resource_names = YAML.load_file("resource_names.yaml")

 # Instantiate existing IAM role.
 iam = Aws::IAM::Resource.new(region: "us-east-1")
 iam_role_name = resource_names["glue_service_role"]
 iam_role = iam.role(iam_role_name)

 # Instantiate existing S3 bucket.
 s3 = Aws::S3::Resource.new(region: "us-east-1")
 s3_bucket_name = resource_names["glue_bucket"]
 s3_bucket = s3.bucket(s3_bucket_name)

 scenario = GlueCrawlerJobScenario.new(
   Aws::Glue::Client.new(region: "us-east-1"),
   iam_role,
   s3_bucket,
   @logger
 )

 random_int = rand(10 ** 4)
 scenario.run(
   "doc-example-crawler-#{random_int}",
   "doc-example-database-#{random_int}",
   "doc-example-#{random_int}-",
   "s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv",
```

```
    job_script_filepath,
    "doc-example-job-#{random_int}"
  )

  puts "-" * 88
  puts "You have reached the end of this tour of AWS Glue."
  puts "To destroy CDK-created resources, run:\n       cdk destroy"
  puts "-" * 88

end
```

建立 ETL 指令碼，AWS Glue 以便在工作執行期間擷取、轉換和載入資料。

```
import sys
from awsglue.transforms import *
from awsglue.utils import getResolvedOptions
from pyspark.context import SparkContext
from awsglue.context import GlueContext
from awsglue.job import Job

"""
These custom arguments must be passed as Arguments to the StartJobRun request.
    --input_database    The name of a metadata database that is contained in
 your
                        AWS Glue Data Catalog and that contains tables that
 describe
                        the data to be processed.
    --input_table       The name of a table in the database that describes the
 data to
                        be processed.
    --output_bucket_url An S3 bucket that receives the transformed output data.
"""
args = getResolvedOptions(
    sys.argv, ["JOB_NAME", "input_database", "input_table", "output_bucket_url"]
)
sc = SparkContext()
glueContext = GlueContext(sc)
spark = glueContext.spark_session
job = Job(glueContext)
job.init(args["JOB_NAME"], args)

# Script generated for node S3 Flight Data.
```

```
S3FlightData_node1 = glueContext.create_dynamic_frame.from_catalog(
    database=args["input_database"],
    table_name=args["input_table"],
    transformation_ctx="S3FlightData_node1",
)

# This mapping performs two main functions:
# 1. It simplifies the output by removing most of the fields from the data.
# 2. It renames some fields. For example, `fl_date` is renamed to `flight_date`.
ApplyMapping_node2 = ApplyMapping.apply(
    frame=S3FlightData_node1,
    mappings=[
        ("year", "long", "year", "long"),
        ("month", "long", "month", "tinyint"),
        ("day_of_month", "long", "day", "tinyint"),
        ("fl_date", "string", "flight_date", "string"),
        ("carrier", "string", "carrier", "string"),
        ("fl_num", "long", "flight_num", "long"),
        ("origin_city_name", "string", "origin_city_name", "string"),
        ("origin_state_abr", "string", "origin_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dest_city_name", "string", "dest_city_name", "string"),
        ("dest_state_abr", "string", "dest_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dep_time", "long", "departure_time", "long"),
        ("wheels_off", "long", "wheels_off", "long"),
        ("wheels_on", "long", "wheels_on", "long"),
        ("arr_time", "long", "arrival_time", "long"),
        ("mon", "string", "mon", "string"),
    ],
    transformation_ctx="ApplyMapping_node2",
)

# Script generated for node Revised Flight Data.
RevisedFlightData_node3 = glueContext.write_dynamic_frame.from_options(
    frame=ApplyMapping_node2,
    connection_type="s3",
    format="json",
    connection_options={"path": args["output_bucket_url"], "partitionKeys": []},
    transformation_ctx="RevisedFlightData_node3",
)

job.commit()
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的下列主題。

- CreateCrawler
- CreateJob
- DeleteCrawler
- DeleteDatabase
- DeleteJob
- DeleteTable
- GetCrawler
- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立並執行可網路爬取公有 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體的爬蟲程式，並產生描述其所尋找 CSV 格式資料的中繼資料的資料庫。

```
        let create_crawler = glue
            .create_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .database_name(self.database())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
```

```
            .targets(
                CrawlerTargets::builder()
                    .s3_targets(S3Target::builder().path(CRAWLER_TARGET).build())
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;

        match create_crawler {
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                        info!("Using existing crawler");
                        Ok(())
                    }
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        }?;

        let start_crawler =
glue.start_crawler().name(self.crawler()).send().await;

        match start_crawler {
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::CrawlerRunningException(_) => Ok(()),
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
        }?;
```

列出有關 AWS Glue Data Catalog.

```
        let database = glue
            .get_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
```

```
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?
            .to_owned();
        let database = database
            .database()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Could not find
database".into()))?;

        let tables = glue
            .get_tables()
            .database_name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let tables = tables.table_list();
```

建立並執行從來源 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中擷取 CSV 資料的任務、透過移除和重新命名欄位進行轉換，以及將 JSON 格式的輸出載入另一個 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。

```
        let create_job = glue
            .create_job()
            .name(self.job())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .command(
                JobCommand::builder()
                    .name("glueetl")
                    .python_version("3")
                    .script_location(format!("s3://{}/job.py", self.bucket()))
                    .build(),
            )
            .glue_version("3.0")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job_name = create_job.name().ok_or_else(|| {
            GlueMvpError::Unknown("Did not get job name after creating
job".into())
        })?;

        let job_run_output = glue
```

```
            .start_job_run()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .arguments("--input_database", self.database())
            .arguments(
                "--input_table",
                self.tables
                    .first()
                    .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing crawler
table".into()))?
                    .name(),
            )
            .arguments("--output_bucket_url", self.bucket())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job = job_run_output
            .job_run_id()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing run id from just
started job".into()))?
            .to_string();
```

刪除透過示範建立的所有資源。

```
        glue.delete_job()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        for t in &self.tables {
            glue.delete_table()
                .name(t.name())
                .database_name(self.database())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
        }

        glue.delete_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
```

```
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        glue.delete_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

AWS Health 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Health 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- AWS Health 開發人員指南 — 關於 AWS Health.
- AWS Health API 參考 — 所有可用 AWS Health 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- AWS Health 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭DescribeEvents配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

AWS Health 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Health 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭DescribeEvents配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`DescribeEvents`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeEvents`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：列出 AWS Health 事件

下列`describe-events`範例會列出最近的 AWS Health 事件。

```
aws health describe-events \
    --region us-east-1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "events": [
        {
```

```
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:us-west-1::event/ECS/
AWS_ECS_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_ECS_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_KWQPY_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "ECS",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_ECS_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "us-west-1",
            "startTime": 1589077890.53,
            "endTime": 1589086345.597,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1589086345.905,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:global::event/BILLING/
AWS_BILLING_NOTIFICATION/AWS_BILLING_NOTIFICATION_6ce1d874-e995-40e2-99cd-
EXAMPLE1118b",
            "service": "BILLING",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_BILLING_NOTIFICATION",
            "eventTypeCategory": "accountNotification",
            "region": "global",
            "startTime": 1588356000.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1588356524.358,
            "statusCode": "open",
            "eventScopeCode": "ACCOUNT_SPECIFIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:us-west-2::event/
CLOUDFORMATION/AWS_CLOUDFORMATION_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/
AWS_CLOUDFORMATION_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_OHTWY_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "CLOUDFORMATION",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_CLOUDFORMATION_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "us-west-2",
            "startTime": 1588279630.761,
            "endTime": 1588284650.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1588284691.941,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:ap-northeast-1::event/LAMBDA/
AWS_LAMBDA_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_LAMBDA_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_JZDND_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "LAMBDA",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_LAMBDA_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
```

```
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "ap-northeast-1",
            "startTime": 1587379534.08,
            "endTime": 1587391771.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1587395689.316,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:us-east-1::event/EC2/
AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_COBXJ_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "EC2",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "us-east-1",
            "startTime": 1586473044.284,
            "endTime": 1586479706.091,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1586479706.153,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:global::event/SECURITY/
AWS_SECURITY_NOTIFICATION/AWS_SECURITY_NOTIFICATION_42007387-8129-42da-8c88-
EXAMPLE11139",
            "service": "SECURITY",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_SECURITY_NOTIFICATION",
            "eventTypeCategory": "accountNotification",
            "region": "global",
            "startTime": 1585674000.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1585674004.132,
            "statusCode": "open",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:global::event/CLOUDFRONT/
AWS_CLOUDFRONT_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/
AWS_CLOUDFRONT_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_FRQXG_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "CLOUDFRONT",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_CLOUDFRONT_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "global",
            "startTime": 1585610898.589,
            "endTime": 1585617671.0,
```

```
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1585620638.869,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:us-east-1::event/SES/
AWS_SES_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_SES_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_URNDF_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "SES",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_SES_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "us-east-1",
            "startTime": 1585342008.46,
            "endTime": 1585344017.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1585344355.989,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:global::event/IAM/
AWS_IAM_OPERATIONAL_NOTIFICATION/
AWS_IAM_OPERATIONAL_NOTIFICATION_b6771c34-6ecd-4aea-9d3e-EXAMPLE1117e",
            "service": "IAM",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_IAM_OPERATIONAL_NOTIFICATION",
            "eventTypeCategory": "accountNotification",
            "region": "global",
            "startTime": 1584978300.0,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1584978553.572,
            "statusCode": "open",
            "eventScopeCode": "ACCOUNT_SPECIFIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:ap-southeast-2::event/EC2/
AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_HNGHE_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "EC2",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "ap-southeast-2",
            "startTime": 1583881487.483,
            "endTime": 1583885056.785,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1583885057.052,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Health 使用者指南中的「Pers AWS onal AWS Health Dashboard 入門」。

範例 2：依服務和事件狀態碼列出 AWS Health 狀況事件

下列`describe-events`範例列出事件 AWS Health 態已關閉之 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 的運作狀態事件。

```
aws health describe-events \
    --filter "services=EC2,eventStatusCodes=closed"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "events": [
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:us-east-1::event/EC2/
AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_VKTXI_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "EC2",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "us-east-1",
            "startTime": 1587462325.096,
            "endTime": 1587464204.774,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1587464204.865,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:us-east-1::event/EC2/
AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_COBXJ_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "EC2",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "us-east-1",
            "startTime": 1586473044.284,
            "endTime": 1586479706.091,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1586479706.153,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        },
```

```
        {
            "arn": "arn:aws:health:ap-southeast-2::event/EC2/
AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE/AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE_HNGHE_EXAMPLE111",
            "service": "EC2",
            "eventTypeCode": "AWS_EC2_OPERATIONAL_ISSUE",
            "eventTypeCategory": "issue",
            "region": "ap-southeast-2",
            "startTime": 1583881487.483,
            "endTime": 1583885056.785,
            "lastUpdatedTime": 1583885057.052,
            "statusCode": "closed",
            "eventScopeCode": "PUBLIC"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Health 使用者指南中的「Pers AWS onal AWS Health Dashboard 入門」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeEvents中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會從「Pers AWS onal Health Dashboard」傳回事件。使用者會新增-Region 參數以查看美國東部 (維吉尼亞北部) 區域中服務可用的事件，但是在歐洲 (倫敦) 和美國西部 (奧勒岡) 區域 (歐洲-西部 -2 和 us-west-2) 中記錄的事件的-Filter_Region 參數篩選器。-Filter_ StartTime 參數會篩選事件可以開始的時間範圍，而-Filter_ EndTime 參數會篩選事件可以結束的時間範圍。其結果是 RDS 的排程維護事件，該事件在指定的-Filter_ StartTime 範圍內啟動，並在排程的-Filter_ 範圍內結束。EndTime

```
Get-HLTHEvent -Region us-east-1 -Filter_Region "eu-west-2","us-west-2" -
Filter_StartTime @{from="3/14/2019 6:30:00AM";to="3/15/2019 5:00:00PM"} -
Filter_EndTime @{from="3/21/2019 7:00:00AM";to="3/21/2019 5:00:00PM"}
```

輸出：

```
Arn               : arn:aws:health:us-west-2::event/RDS/
AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED/
AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED_USW2_20190314_20190321
AvailabilityZone  :
```

```
EndTime           : 3/21/2019 2:00:00 PM
EventTypeCategory : scheduledChange
EventTypeCode     : AWS_RDS_HARDWARE_MAINTENANCE_SCHEDULED
LastUpdatedTime   : 2/28/2019 2:26:07 PM
Region            : us-west-2
Service           : RDS
StartTime         : 3/14/2019 2:00:00 PM
StatusCode        : open
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeEvents式參考中的。

HealthImaging 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS HealthImaging 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- HealthImaging 開發人員指南 — 關於 HealthImaging.
- HealthImaging API 參考 — 所有可用 HealthImaging 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 HealthImaging

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 HealthImaging。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)
```

```
# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS medical-imaging)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_health-imaging")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executable location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_health_imaging.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_health_imaging.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/medical-imaging/MedicalImagingClient.h>
#include <aws/medical-imaging/model/ListDatastoresRequest.h>

#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello HealthImaging" starter application which initializes an AWS
 HealthImaging (HealthImaging) client
 *  and lists the HealthImaging data stores in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_health-imaging'
 *
 */
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
#include <aws/core/platform/Environment.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    (void) argc;
    (void) argv;
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //   Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;

    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ListDatastoresRequest listDatastoresRequest;

        Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DatastoreSummary>
 allDataStoreSummaries;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listDatastoresRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
```

```
            }
            Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ListDatastoresOutcome
 listDatastoresOutcome =
                    medicalImagingClient.ListDatastores(listDatastoresRequest);
            if (listDatastoresOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DatastoreSummary>
 &dataStoreSummaries =

 listDatastoresOutcome.GetResult().GetDatastoreSummaries();
                allDataStoreSummaries.insert(allDataStoreSummaries.cend(),
                                             dataStoreSummaries.cbegin(),
                                             dataStoreSummaries.cend());
                nextToken = listDatastoresOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "ListDatastores error: "
                          << listDatastoresOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << allDataStoreSummaries.size() << " HealthImaging data "
                  << ((allDataStoreSummaries.size() == 1) ?
                      "store was retrieved." : "stores were retrieved.") <<
 std::endl;

        for (auto const &dataStoreSummary: allDataStoreSummaries) {
            std::cout << "  Datastore: " << dataStoreSummary.GetDatastoreName()
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  Datastore ID: " << dataStoreSummary.GetDatastoreId()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListDatastores中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import {
  ListDatastoresCommand,
  MedicalImagingClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

// When no region or credentials are provided, the SDK will use the
// region and credentials from the local AWS config.
const client = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const helloMedicalImaging = async () => {
  const command = new ListDatastoresCommand({});

  const { datastoreSummaries } = await client.send(command);
  console.log("Datastores: ");
  console.log(datastoreSummaries.map((item) => item.datastoreName).join("\n"));
  return datastoreSummaries;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListDatastores中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def hello_medical_imaging(medical_imaging_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon HealthImaging
    client and list the data stores in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon HealthImaging Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon Health Imaging! Let's list some of your data stores:\n")
    try:
        paginator = medical_imaging_client.get_paginator("list_datastores")
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
        datastore_summaries = []
        for page in page_iterator:
            datastore_summaries.extend(page["datastoreSummaries"])
        print("\tData Stores:")
        for ds in datastore_summaries:
            print(f"\t\tDatastore: {ds['datastoreName']} ID {ds['datastoreId']}")
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't list data stores. Here's why: %s: %s",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_medical_imaging(boto3.client("medical-imaging"))
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListDatastores中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

程式碼範例

- HealthImaging 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭CopyImageSet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateDatastore配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteDatastore配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteImageSet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetDICOMImportJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetDatastore配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetImageFrame配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetImageSet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetImageSetMetadata配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListDICOMImportJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListDatastores配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListImageSetVersions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListTagsForResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭SearchImageSets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭StartDICOMImportJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭TagResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UntagResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateImageSetMetadata配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- HealthImaging 使用 AWS SDK 的案例
  - 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用影 HealthImaging 像集和影像框
  - 使用 AWS SDK 標記 HealthImaging 資料倉庫
  - 使用 AWS SDK 標記 HealthImaging 影像集

HealthImaging 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS HealthImaging 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作 HealthImaging 使用 AWS SDK 的案例。

範例

- 搭CopyImageSet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateDatastore配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDatastore配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteImageSet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDICOMImportJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDatastore配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetImageFrame配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetImageSet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetImageSetMetadata配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDICOMImportJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDatastores配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListImageSetVersions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTagsForResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SearchImageSets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartDICOMImportJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TagResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UntagResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateImageSetMetadata配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CopyImageSet`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CopyImageSet`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：複製沒有目的地的影像集。

下列copy-image-set程式碼範例會建立沒有目的地的影像集複本。

```
aws medical-imaging copy-image-set \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --source-image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --copy-image-set-information '{"sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": "1" } }'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "destinationImageSetProperties": {
        "latestVersionId": "2",
        "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPYING",
        "updatedAt": 1680042357.432,
        "imageSetId": "b9a06fef182a5f992842f77f8e0868e5",
        "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
        "createdAt": 1680042357.432
    },
    "sourceImageSetProperties": {
        "latestVersionId": "1",
        "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPYING_WITH_READ_ONLY_ACCESS",
        "updatedAt": 1680042357.432,
        "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
        "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
        "createdAt": 1680027126.436
    },
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

範例 2：複製具有目標的影像集。

下列copy-image-set程式碼範例會建立具有目標之影像集的複本。

```
aws medical-imaging copy-image-set \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --source-image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
```

```
    --copy-image-set-information '{"sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": "1" },
 "destinationImageSet": { "imageSetId": "b9a06fef182a5f992842f77f8e0868e5",
 "latestVersionId": "1"} }'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "destinationImageSetProperties": {
        "latestVersionId": "2",
        "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPYING",
        "updatedAt": 1680042505.135,
        "imageSetId": "b9a06fef182a5f992842f77f8e0868e5",
        "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
        "createdAt": 1680042357.432
    },
    "sourceImageSetProperties": {
        "latestVersionId": "1",
        "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPYING_WITH_READ_ONLY_ACCESS",
        "updatedAt": 1680042505.135,
        "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
        "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
        "createdAt": 1680027126.436
    },
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS HealthImaging 開發人員指南中的複製影像集。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CopyImageSet中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
    public static String copyMedicalImageSet(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreId,
            String imageSetId,
            String latestVersionId,
            String destinationImageSetId,
            String destinationVersionId) {
```

```
        try {
            CopySourceImageSetInformation copySourceImageSetInformation =
CopySourceImageSetInformation.builder()
                    .latestVersionId(latestVersionId)
                    .build();

            CopyImageSetInformation.Builder copyImageSetBuilder =
CopyImageSetInformation.builder()
                    .sourceImageSet(copySourceImageSetInformation);

            if (destinationImageSetId != null) {
                copyImageSetBuilder =
copyImageSetBuilder.destinationImageSet(CopyDestinationImageSet.builder()
                        .imageSetId(destinationImageSetId)
                        .latestVersionId(destinationVersionId)
                        .build());
            }

            CopyImageSetRequest copyImageSetRequest =
CopyImageSetRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .sourceImageSetId(imageSetId)
                    .copyImageSetInformation(copyImageSetBuilder.build())
                    .build();

            CopyImageSetResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.copyImageSet(copyImageSetRequest);

            return response.destinationImageSetProperties().imageSetId();
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CopyImageSet中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

複製影像集的實用程式功能。

```
import { CopyImageSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The source image set ID.
 * @param {string} sourceVersionId - The source version ID.
 * @param {string} destinationImageSetId - The optional ID of the destination
 image set.
 * @param {string} destinationVersionId - The optional version ID of the
 destination image set.
 */
export const copyImageSet = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  sourceVersionId = "1",
  destinationImageSetId = "",
  destinationVersionId = ""
) => {
  const params = {
    datastoreId: datastoreId,
    sourceImageSetId: imageSetId,
    copyImageSetInformation: {
      sourceImageSet: { latestVersionId: sourceVersionId },
    },
  };
  if (destinationImageSetId !== "" && destinationVersionId !== "") {
    params.copyImageSetInformation.destinationImageSet = {
      imageSetId: destinationImageSetId,
      latestVersionId: destinationVersionId,
    };
```

```
  }

  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new CopyImageSetCommand(params)
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'd9b219ce-cc48-4a44-a5b2-c5c3068f1ee8',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //      },
  //       datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //       destinationImageSetProperties: {
  //             createdAt: 2023-09-27T19:46:21.824Z,
  //             imageSetArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:xxxxxxxxxxx:datastore/xxxxxxxxxxxxx/imageset/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
  //             imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'COPYING',
  //             latestVersionId: '1',
  //             updatedAt: 2023-09-27T19:46:21.824Z
  //       },
  //       sourceImageSetProperties: {
  //             createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //             imageSetArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:xxxxxxxxxxx:datastore/xxxxxxxxxxxxx/imageset/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
  //             imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'COPYING_WITH_READ_ONLY_ACCESS',
  //             latestVersionId: '4',
  //             updatedAt: 2023-09-27T19:46:21.824Z
  //      }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

複製沒有目的地的影像集。

```
try {
  await copyImageSet(
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "1"
  );
} catch (err) {
  console.error(err);
}
```

複製含有目標的影像集。

```
try {
  await copyImageSet(
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "4",
    "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "1"
  );
} catch (err) {
  console.error(err);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CopyImageSet中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

複製影像集的實用程式功能。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
```

```
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def copy_image_set(
        self,
        datastore_id,
        image_set_id,
        version_id,
        destination_image_set_id=None,
        destination_version_id=None,
    ):
        """
        Copy an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The ID of the image set version.
        :param destination_image_set_id: The ID of the optional destination image
set.
        :param destination_version_id: The ID of the optional destination image
set version.
        :return: The copied image set ID.
        """
        try:
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }
            if destination_image_set_id and destination_version_id:
                copy_image_set_information["destinationImageSet"] = {
                    "imageSetId": destination_image_set_id,
                    "latestVersionId": destination_version_id,
                }
            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't copy image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return copy_results["destinationImageSetProperties"]["imageSetId"]
```

複製沒有目的地的影像集。

```
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }

            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
            )
```

複製含有目標的影像集。

```
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }

            if destination_image_set_id and destination_version_id:
                copy_image_set_information["destinationImageSet"] = {
                    "imageSetId": destination_image_set_id,
                    "latestVersionId": destination_version_id,
                }

            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
            )
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CopyImageSet中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

搭`CreateDatastore`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDatastore`。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function imaging_create_datastore
#
# This function creates an AWS HealthImaging data store for importing DICOM P10
 files.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n data_store_name - The name of the data store.
#
# Returns:
#       The datastore ID.
#    And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function imaging_create_datastore() {
  local datastore_name response
```

```
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_create_datastore"
    echo "Creates an AWS HealthImaging data store for importing DICOM P10 files."
    echo "  -n data_store_name - The name of the data store."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) datastore_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$datastore_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a data store name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws medical-imaging create-datastore \
    --datastore-name "$datastore_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'datastoreId')

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports medical-imaging create-datastore operation
failed.$response"
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateDatastore中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立資料倉庫的步驟

下列`create-datastore`程式碼範例會建立名稱的資料存放區`my-datastore`。

```
aws medical-imaging create-datastore \
    --datastore-name "my-datastore"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "datastoreStatus": "CREATING"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS HealthImaging 開發人員指南中的建立資料倉庫。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateDatastore中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static String createMedicalImageDatastore(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreName) {
       try {
           CreateDatastoreRequest datastoreRequest =
CreateDatastoreRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreName(datastoreName)
                   .build();
           CreateDatastoreResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.createDatastore(datastoreRequest);
           return response.datastoreId();
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDatastore中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { CreateDatastoreCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreName - The name of the data store to create.
 */
```

```
export const createDatastore = async (datastoreName = "DATASTORE_NAME") => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new CreateDatastoreCommand({ datastoreName: datastoreName })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: 'a71cd65f-2382-49bf-b682-f9209d8d399b',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    },
  //    datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //    datastoreStatus: 'CREATING'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateDatastore中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def create_datastore(self, name):
        """
        Create a data store.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the data store to create.
        :return: The data store ID.
        """
        try:
            data_store =
self.health_imaging_client.create_datastore(datastoreName=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create data store %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return data_store["datastoreId"]
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateDatastore中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

搭`DeleteDatastore`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDatastore`。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function imaging_delete_datastore
#
# This function deletes an AWS HealthImaging data store.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i datastore_id - The ID of the data store.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function imaging_delete_datastore() {
  local datastore_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_delete_datastore"
    echo "Deletes an AWS HealthImaging data store."
    echo "  -i datastore_id - The ID of the data store."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) datastore_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
```

```
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$datastore_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a data store ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws medical-imaging delete-datastore \
    --datastore-id "$datastore_id")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports medical-imaging delete-datastore operation
 failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteDatastore中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除資料倉庫的步驟

下列delete-datastore程式碼範例會刪除資料倉庫。

```
aws medical-imaging delete-datastore \
    --datastore-id "12345678901234567890123456789012"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "datastoreStatus": "DELETING"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS HealthImaging 開發人員指南中的刪除資料倉庫。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteDatastore中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
    public static void deleteMedicalImagingDatastore(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreID) {
        try {
            DeleteDatastoreRequest datastoreRequest =
 DeleteDatastoreRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreID)
                    .build();
            medicalImagingClient.deleteDatastore(datastoreRequest);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteDatastore中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { DeleteDatastoreCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store to delete.
 */
export const deleteDatastore = async (datastoreId = "DATASTORE_ID") => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new DeleteDatastoreCommand({ datastoreId })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //           httpStatusCode: 200,
  //           requestId: 'f5beb409-678d-48c9-9173-9a001ee1ebb1',
  //           extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //           cfId: undefined,
  //           attempts: 1,
  //           totalRetryDelay: 0
  //        },
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     datastoreStatus: 'DELETING'
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteDatastore中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def delete_datastore(self, datastore_id):
        """
        Delete a data store.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.delete_datastore(datastoreId=datastore_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete data store %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                datastore_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteDatastore中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

搭`DeleteImageSet`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteImageSet`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用影像集和影像框

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

```
//! Routine which deletes an AWS HealthImaging image set.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The image set ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::deleteImageSet(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &imageSetID,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DeleteImageSetRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DeleteImageSetOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteImageSet(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted image set " << imageSetID
```

```
                    << " from data store " << dataStoreID << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting image set " << imageSetID << " from data
 store "
                    << dataStoreID << ": " <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteImageSet中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除影像集

下列`delete-image-set`程式碼範例會刪除影像集。

```
aws medical-imaging delete-image-set \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e
```

輸出：

```
{
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "DELETING",
    "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS HealthImaging 開發人員指南中的刪除映像集。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteImageSet中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static void deleteMedicalImageSet(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String imagesetId) {
       try {
           DeleteImageSetRequest deleteImageSetRequest =
DeleteImageSetRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imagesetId)
                   .build();

           medicalImagingClient.deleteImageSet(deleteImageSetRequest);

           System.out.println("The image set was deleted.");
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteImageSet中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { DeleteImageSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
```

```
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The data store ID.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The image set ID.
 */
export const deleteImageSet = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx"
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new DeleteImageSetCommand({
      datastoreId: datastoreId,
      imageSetId: imageSetId,
    })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //    '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 200,
  //        requestId: '6267bbd2-eaa5-4a50-8ee8-8fddf535cf73',
  //        extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //        cfId: undefined,
  //        attempts: 1,
  //        totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
  //     imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'DELETING'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteImageSet中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def delete_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id):
        """
        Delete an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :return: The delete results.
        """
        try:
            delete_results = self.health_imaging_client.delete_image_set(
                imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return delete_results
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteImageSet中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

搭GetDICOMImportJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDICOMImportJob。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用影像集和影像框

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

```
//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging DICOM import job's properties.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param importJobID: The DICOM import job ID
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return GetDICOMImportJobOutcome: The import job outcome.
*/
Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getDICOMImportJob(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                           const Aws::String &importJobID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetJobId(importJobID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome outcome =
 client.GetDICOMImportJob(
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "GetDICOMImportJob error: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return outcome;
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ImportJob中的 GetDicom。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得 DICOM 匯入工作的屬性

下列`get-dicom-import-job`程式碼範例會取得 dicom 匯入工作的屬性。

```
aws medical-imaging get-dicom-import-job \
    --datastore-id "12345678901234567890123456789012" \
    --job-id "09876543210987654321098765432109"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "jobProperties": {
        "jobId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
        "jobName": "my-job",
        "jobStatus": "COMPLETED",
        "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
        "dataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
ImportJobDataAccessRole",
        "endedAt": "2022-08-12T11:29:42.285000+00:00",
        "submittedAt": "2022-08-12T11:28:11.152000+00:00",
        "inputS3Uri": "s3://medical-imaging-dicom-input/dicom_input/",
        "outputS3Uri": "s3://medical-imaging-output/
job_output/12345678901234567890123456789012-
DicomImport-09876543210987654321098765432109/"
```

```
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱開AWS HealthImaging 發人員指南中的取得匯入工作屬性。

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ImportJob中的 GetDicom。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static DICOMImportJobProperties getDicomImportJob(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String jobId) {

       try {
           GetDicomImportJobRequest getDicomImportJobRequest =
GetDicomImportJobRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .jobId(jobId)
                   .build();
           GetDicomImportJobResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.getDICOMImportJob(getDicomImportJobRequest);
           return response.jobProperties();
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ImportJob中的 GetDicom。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { GetDICOMImportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} jobId - The ID of the import job.
 */
export const getDICOMImportJob = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  jobId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx"
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetDICOMImportJobCommand({ datastoreId: datastoreId, jobId: jobId })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'a2637936-78ea-44e7-98b8-7a87d95dfaee',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     jobProperties: {
  //         dataAccessRoleArn: 'arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/dicom_import',
  //             datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             endedAt: 2023-09-19T17:29:21.753Z,
  //             inputS3Uri: 's3://healthimaging-source/CTStudy/',
  //             jobId: ''xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'',
  //             jobName: 'job_1',
  //             jobStatus: 'COMPLETED',
  //             outputS3Uri: 's3://health-imaging-dest/
ouput_ct/'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'-DicomImport-'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'/',
  //             submittedAt: 2023-09-19T17:27:25.143Z
  //     }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ImportJob中的 GetDicom。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_dicom_import_job(self, datastore_id, job_id):
        """
        Get the properties of a DICOM import job.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param job_id: The ID of the job.
        :return: The job properties.
        """
        try:
            job = self.health_imaging_client.get_dicom_import_job(
                jobId=job_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get DICOM import job. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job["jobProperties"]
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ImportJob中的 GetDicom (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

搭`GetDatastore`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDatastore`。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function imaging_get_datastore
#
# Get a data store's properties.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i data_store_id - The ID of the data store.
#
# Returns:
#       [datastore_name, datastore_id, datastore_status, datastore_arn,
 created_at, updated_at]
```

```
#    And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function imaging_get_datastore() {
  local datastore_id option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a
 function.
  local error_code
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_get_datastore"
    echo "Gets a data store's properties."
    echo "  -i datastore_id - The ID of the data store."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) datastore_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$datastore_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a data store ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local response

  response=$(
    aws medical-imaging get-datastore \
      --datastore-id "$datastore_id" \
```

```
      --output text \
      --query "[ datastoreProperties.datastoreName,
 datastoreProperties.datastoreId, datastoreProperties.datastoreStatus,
 datastoreProperties.datastoreArn,  datastoreProperties.createdAt,
 datastoreProperties.updatedAt]"
  )
  error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-datastores operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetDatastore中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得資料倉庫性質的步驟

下列`get-datastore`程式碼範例會取得資料存放區的屬性。

```
aws medical-imaging get-datastore \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "datastoreProperties": {
        "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
        "datastoreName": "TestDatastore123",
        "datastoreStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "datastoreArn": "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012",
        "createdAt": "2022-11-15T23:33:09.643000+00:00",
        "updatedAt": "2022-11-15T23:33:09.643000+00:00"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS HealthImaging 開發人員指南中的取得資料存放區屬性。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetDatastore中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
    public static DatastoreProperties
 getMedicalImageDatastore(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreID) {
        try {
            GetDatastoreRequest datastoreRequest = GetDatastoreRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreID)
                    .build();
            GetDatastoreResponse response =
 medicalImagingClient.getDatastore(datastoreRequest);
            return response.datastoreProperties();
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetDatastore中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { GetDatastoreCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreID - The ID of the data store.
 */
export const getDatastore = async (datastoreID = "DATASTORE_ID") => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetDatastoreCommand({ datastoreId: datastoreID })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: '55ea7d2e-222c-4a6a-871e-4f591f40cadb',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    },
  //   datastoreProperties: {
  //        createdAt: 2023-08-04T18:50:36.239Z,
  //         datastoreArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:xxxxxxxxx:datastore/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //         datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //         datastoreName: 'my_datastore',
  //         datastoreStatus: 'ACTIVE',
  //         updatedAt: 2023-08-04T18:50:36.239Z
  //   }
  // }
  return response["datastoreProperties"];
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetDatastore中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_datastore_properties(self, datastore_id):
        """
        Get the properties of a data store.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :return: The data store properties.
        """
        try:
            data_store = self.health_imaging_client.get_datastore(
                datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get data store %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return data_store["datastoreProperties"]
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetDatastore中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

搭`GetImageFrame`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetImageFrame`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用影像集和影像框

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

```
//! Routine which downloads an AWS HealthImaging image frame.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The image set ID.
  \param frameID: The image frame ID.
  \param jphFile: File to store the downloaded frame.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageFrame(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                            const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                            const Aws::String &frameID,
                                            const Aws::String &jphFile,
```

```
                                                const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ImageFrameInformation imageFrameInformation;
    imageFrameInformation.SetImageFrameId(frameID);
    request.SetImageFrameInformation(imageFrameInformation);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameOutcome outcome =
 client.GetImageFrame(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image frame." << std::endl;
        auto &buffer = outcome.GetResult().GetImageFrameBlob();

        std::ofstream outfile(jphFile, std::ios::binary);
        outfile << buffer.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error retrieving image frame." <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;

    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetImageFrame中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得影像集像素資料

下列`get-image-frame`程式碼範例會取得影像框。

```
aws medical-imaging get-image-frame \
    --datastore-id "12345678901234567890123456789012" \
    --image-set-id "98765412345612345678907890789012" \
    --image-frame-information imageFrameId=3abf5d5d7ae72f80a0ec81b2c0de3ef4 \
    imageframe.jph
```

注意：此程式碼範例不包含輸出，因為 GetImageFrame 動作會將像素資料串流傳回至 imageframe.jph 檔案。如需有關解碼和檢視影像框的詳細資訊，請參閱 HTJ2K 解碼程式庫。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱開AWS HealthImaging 發人員指南中的取得影像集像素資料。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetImageFrame中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
        public static void getMedicalImageSetFrame(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
                        String destinationPath,
                        String datastoreId,
                        String imagesetId,
                        String imageFrameId) {

                try {
                        GetImageFrameRequest getImageSetMetadataRequest =
 GetImageFrameRequest.builder()
                                        .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                                        .imageSetId(imagesetId)

 .imageFrameInformation(ImageFrameInformation.builder()

 .imageFrameId(imageFrameId)
                                                        .build())
                                        .build();
```

```
 medicalImagingClient.getImageFrame(getImageSetMetadataRequest,

 FileSystems.getDefault().getPath(destinationPath));

                        System.out.println("Image frame downloaded to " +
 destinationPath);
                } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetImageFrame中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { GetImageFrameCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} imageFrameFileName - The name of the file for the HTJ2K-
encoded image frame.
 * @param {string} datastoreID - The data store's ID.
 * @param {string} imageSetID - The image set's ID.
 * @param {string} imageFrameID - The image frame's ID.
 */
export const getImageFrame = async (
  imageFrameFileName = "image.jph",
  datastoreID = "DATASTORE_ID",
  imageSetID = "IMAGE_SET_ID",
  imageFrameID = "IMAGE_FRAME_ID"
) => {
```

```
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetImageFrameCommand({
      datastoreId: datastoreID,
      imageSetId: imageSetID,
      imageFrameInformation: { imageFrameId: imageFrameID },
    })
  );
  const buffer = await response.imageFrameBlob.transformToByteArray();
  writeFileSync(imageFrameFileName, buffer);

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'e4ab42a5-25a3-4377-873f-374ecf4380e1',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     contentType: 'application/octet-stream',
  //     imageFrameBlob: <ref *1> IncomingMessage {}
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetImageFrame中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client
```

```
    def get_pixel_data(
        self, file_path_to_write, datastore_id, image_set_id, image_frame_id
    ):
        """
        Get an image frame's pixel data.

        :param file_path_to_write: The path to write the image frame's HTJ2K
encoded pixel data.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param image_frame_id: The ID of the image frame.
        """
        try:
            image_frame = self.health_imaging_client.get_image_frame(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                imageSetId=image_set_id,
                imageFrameInformation={"imageFrameId": image_frame_id},
            )
            with open(file_path_to_write, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in image_frame["imageFrameBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    if chunk:
                        f.write(chunk)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image frame. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetImageFrame中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

搭`GetImageSet`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetImageSet`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得影像集屬性

下列`get-image-set`程式碼範例會取得影像集的屬性。

```
aws medical-imaging get-image-set \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id 18f88ac7870584f58d56256646b4d92b \
    --version-id 1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "versionId": "1",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPIED",
    "updatedAt": 1680027253.471,
    "imageSetId": "18f88ac7870584f58d56256646b4d92b",
    "imageSetState": "ACTIVE",
    "createdAt": 1679592510.753,
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱開AWS HealthImaging 發人員指南中的取得影像集屬性。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetImageSet中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static GetImageSetResponse getMedicalImageSet(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String imagesetId,
           String versionId) {
       try {
           GetImageSetRequest.Builder getImageSetRequestBuilder =
GetImageSetRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imagesetId);

           if (versionId != null) {
               getImageSetRequestBuilder =
getImageSetRequestBuilder.versionId(versionId);
           }

           return
medicalImagingClient.getImageSet(getImageSetRequestBuilder.build());
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetImageSet中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { GetImageSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The ID of the image set.
 * @param {string} imageSetVersion - The optional version of the image set.
 *
 */
export const getImageSet = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetVersion = ""
) => {
  let params = { datastoreId: datastoreId, imageSetId: imageSetId };
  if (imageSetVersion !== "") {
    params.imageSetVersion = imageSetVersion;
  }
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetImageSetCommand(params)
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '0615c161-410d-4d06-9d8c-6e1241bb0a5a',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxx:datastore/
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx/imageset/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetState: 'ACTIVE',
  //     imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'CREATED',
  //     updatedAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //     versionId: '1'
```

```
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetImageSet中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None):
        """
        Get the properties of an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The optional version of the image set.
        :return: The image set properties.
        """
        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set = self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
                image_set = self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set(
```

```
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_set
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetImageSet中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

搭**GetImageSetMetadata**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetImageSetMetadata`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用影像集和影像框

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

獲取圖像集元數據的實用程序功能。

```
//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging image set's metadata.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The HealthImaging image set ID.
  \param versionID: The HealthImaging image set version ID, ignored if empty.
  \param outputFilePath: The path where the metadata will be stored as gzipped
 json.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \\return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                                  const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                                  const Aws::String &versionID,
                                                  const Aws::String
 &outputFilePath,
                                                  const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    if (!versionID.empty()) {
        request.SetVersionId(versionID);
    }
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataOutcome outcome =
 client.GetImageSetMetadata(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::ofstream file(outputFilePath, std::ios::binary);
        auto &metadata = outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetMetadataBlob();
        file << metadata.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get image set metadata: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

獲取沒有版本的圖像集元數據。

```
        if (AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID,
"", outputFilePath, clientConfig))
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image set metadata." <<
std::endl;
            std::cout << "Metadata stored in: " << outputFilePath << std::endl;
        }
```

獲取具有版本的圖像集元數據。

```
        if (AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID,
versionID, outputFilePath, clientConfig))
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image set metadata." <<
std::endl;
            std::cout << "Metadata stored in: " << outputFilePath << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetImageSetMetadata中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要取得沒有版本的影像集中繼資料

下列`get-image-set-metadata`程式碼範例會取得影像集的中繼資料，而不指定版本。

注意：`outfile`是必需的參數

```
aws medical-imaging get-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    studymetadata.json.gz
```

傳回的中繼資料會以 gzip 壓縮，並儲存在研究中繼資料 .json.gz 檔案中。若要檢視傳回的 JSON 物件的內容，您必須先將其解壓縮。

輸出：

```
{
    "contentType": "application/json",
    "contentEncoding": "gzip"
}
```

範例 2：使用版本取得影像集中繼資料

下列`get-image-set-metadata`程式碼範例會取得具有指定版本之影像集的中繼資料。

注意：`outfile`是必需的參數

```
aws medical-imaging get-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --version-id 1 \
    studymetadata.json.gz
```

傳回的中繼資料會以 gzip 壓縮，並儲存在研究中繼資料 .json.gz 檔案中。若要檢視傳回的 JSON 物件的內容，您必須先將其解壓縮。

輸出：

```
{
    "contentType": "application/json",
    "contentEncoding": "gzip"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS HealthImaging 開發人員指南中的取得影像集中繼資料。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetImageSetMetadata中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static void getMedicalImageSetMetadata(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String destinationPath,
           String datastoreId,
           String imagesetId,
           String versionId) {

       try {
           GetImageSetMetadataRequest.Builder getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder
= GetImageSetMetadataRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imagesetId);

           if (versionId != null) {
               getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder =
getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder.versionId(versionId);
           }


medicalImagingClient.getImageSetMetadata(getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder.build(),
                   FileSystems.getDefault().getPath(destinationPath));

           System.out.println("Metadata downloaded to " + destinationPath);
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetImageSetMetadata中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

獲取圖像集元數據的實用程序功能。

```
import { GetImageSetMetadataCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";
import { writeFileSync } from "fs";

/**
 * @param {string} metadataFileName - The name of the file for the gzipped
 metadata.
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imagesetId - The ID of the image set.
 * @param {string} versionID - The optional version ID of the image set.
 */
export const getImageSetMetadata = async (
  metadataFileName = "metadata.json.gzip",
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imagesetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  versionID = ""
) => {
  const params = { datastoreId: datastoreId, imageSetId: imagesetId };

  if (versionID) {
    params.versionID = versionID;
  }

  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetImageSetMetadataCommand(params)
  );
  const buffer = await response.imageSetMetadataBlob.transformToByteArray();
  writeFileSync(metadataFileName, buffer);

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '5219b274-30ff-4986-8cab-48753de3a599',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
```

```
  // },
  //     contentType: 'application/json',
  //     contentEncoding: 'gzip',
  //     imageSetMetadataBlob: <ref *1> IncomingMessage {}
  // }

  return response;
};
```

獲取沒有版本的圖像集元數據。

```
  try {
    await getImageSetMetadata(
      "metadata.json.gzip",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012"
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

獲取具有版本的圖像集元數據。

```
  try {
    await getImageSetMetadata(
      "metadata2.json.gzip",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "1"
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetImageSetMetadata中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

獲取圖像集元數據的實用程序功能。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_image_set_metadata(
        self, metadata_file, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None
    ):
        """
        Get the metadata of an image set.

        :param metadata_file: The file to store the JSON gzipped metadata.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The version of the image set.
        """
        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set_metadata =
 self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:

                image_set_metadata =
 self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
            print(image_set_metadata)
```

```
            with open(metadata_file, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in
image_set_metadata["imageSetMetadataBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    if chunk:
                        f.write(chunk)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image metadata. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

獲取沒有版本的圖像集元數據。

```
                image_set_metadata =
self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
```

獲取具有版本的圖像集元數據。

```
                image_set_metadata =
self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetImageSetMetadata中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

搭`ListDICOMImportJobs`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDICOMImportJobs`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出讀入工作

下列`list-dicom-import-jobs`程式碼範例會列出 dicom 匯入工作。

```
aws medical-imaging list-dicom-import-jobs \
    --datastore-id "12345678901234567890123456789012"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "jobSummaries": [
        {
            "jobId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
            "jobName": "my-job",
            "jobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
            "dataAccessRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
ImportJobDataAccessRole",
            "endedAt": "2022-08-12T11:21:56.504000+00:00",
            "submittedAt": "2022-08-12T11:20:21.734000+00:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS HealthImaging 開發人員指南中的列出匯入工作。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ImportJobs中的清單 Dicom。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static List<DICOMImportJobSummary>
listDicomImportJobs(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId) {

       try {
           ListDicomImportJobsRequest listDicomImportJobsRequest =
ListDicomImportJobsRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .build();
           ListDicomImportJobsResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.listDICOMImportJobs(listDicomImportJobsRequest);
           return response.jobSummaries();
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return new ArrayList<>();
   }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ImportJobs中的列表。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { paginateListDICOMImportJobs } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";
```

```
/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 */
export const listDICOMImportJobs = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx"
) => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = { datastoreId: datastoreId };
  const paginator = paginateListDICOMImportJobs(paginatorConfig, commandParams);

  let jobSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    jobSummaries.push(...page["jobSummaries"]);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '3c20c66e-0797-446a-a1d8-91b742fd15a0',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     jobSummaries: [
  //         {
  //             dataAccessRoleArn: 'arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/
dicom_import',
  //             datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             endedAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:51.351Z,
  //             jobId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             jobName: 'test-1',
  //             jobStatus: 'COMPLETED',
  //             submittedAt: 2023-09-22T14:48:45.767Z
  // }
  // ]}
```

```
  return jobSummaries;
};
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ImportJobs中的列表。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_dicom_import_jobs(self, datastore_id):
        """
        List the DICOM import jobs.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator(
                "list_dicom_import_jobs"
            )
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(datastoreId=datastore_id)
            job_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                job_summaries.extend(page["jobSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list DICOM import jobs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return job_summaries
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ImportJobs中的列表迪科技 (Boto3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

搭`ListDatastores`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDatastores`。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function imaging_list_datastores
#
# List the HealthImaging data stores in the account.
#
```

```
# Returns:
#       [[datastore_name, datastore_id, datastore_status]]
#    And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function imaging_list_datastores() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  local error_code
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_list_datastores"
    echo "Lists the AWS HealthImaging data stores in the account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response
  response=$(aws medical-imaging list-datastores \
    --output text \
    --query "datastoreSummaries[*][datastoreName, datastoreId, datastoreStatus]")
  error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-datastores operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListDatastores中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

CLI

AWS CLI

列示資料倉庫的步驟

下列`list-datastores`程式碼範例會列出可用的資料存放區。

```
aws medical-imaging list-datastores
```

輸出：

```
{
    "datastoreSummaries": [
        {
            "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
            "datastoreName": "TestDatastore123",
            "datastoreStatus": "ACTIVE",
            "datastoreArn": "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012",
            "createdAt": "2022-11-15T23:33:09.643000+00:00",
            "updatedAt": "2022-11-15T23:33:09.643000+00:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS HealthImaging 開發人員指南中的列出資料存放區。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListDatastores中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static List<DatastoreSummary>
listMedicalImagingDatastores(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient) {
       try {
           ListDatastoresRequest datastoreRequest =
ListDatastoresRequest.builder()
                   .build();
           ListDatastoresIterable responses =
medicalImagingClient.listDatastoresPaginator(datastoreRequest);
           List<DatastoreSummary> datastoreSummaries = new ArrayList<>();

           responses.stream().forEach(response ->
datastoreSummaries.addAll(response.datastoreSummaries()));

           return datastoreSummaries;
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListDatastores中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { paginateListDatastores } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

export const listDatastores = async () => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = {};
  const paginator = paginateListDatastores(paginatorConfig, commandParams);

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging").DatastoreSummary[]}
   */
  const datastoreSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    datastoreSummaries.push(...page["datastoreSummaries"]);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: '6aa99231-d9c2-4716-a46e-edb830116fa3',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   datastoreSummaries: [
  //     {
  //       createdAt: 2023-08-04T18:49:54.429Z,
  //       datastoreArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxx:datastore/
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //       datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //       datastoreName: 'my_datastore',
  //       datastoreStatus: 'ACTIVE',
  //       updatedAt: 2023-08-04T18:49:54.429Z
```

```
  //     }
  //     ...
  //   ]
  // }

  return datastoreSummaries;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListDatastores中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_datastores(self):
        """
        List the data stores.

        :return: The list of data stores.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
 self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator("list_datastores")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
            datastore_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                datastore_summaries.extend(page["datastoreSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list data stores. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return datastore_summaries
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListDatastores中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

搭`ListImageSetVersions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListImageSetVersions`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出影像集版本的步驟

下列`list-image-set-versions`程式碼範例會列出影像集的版本歷程記錄。

```
aws medical-imaging list-image-set-versions \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e
```

輸出：

```
{
    "imageSetPropertiesList": [
        {
            "ImageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATED",
            "versionId": "4",
            "updatedAt": 1680029436.304,
            "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
            "imageSetState": "ACTIVE",
            "createdAt": 1680027126.436
        },
        {
            "ImageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATED",
            "versionId": "3",
            "updatedAt": 1680029163.325,
            "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
            "imageSetState": "ACTIVE",
            "createdAt": 1680027126.436
        },
        {
            "ImageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPY_FAILED",
            "versionId": "2",
            "updatedAt": 1680027455.944,
            "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
            "imageSetState": "ACTIVE",
            "message": "INVALID_REQUEST:  Series of SourceImageSet and
 DestinationImageSet don't match.",
            "createdAt": 1680027126.436
        },
        {
            "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
            "imageSetState": "ACTIVE",
            "versionId": "1",
            "ImageSetWorkflowStatus": "COPIED",
            "createdAt": 1680027126.436
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS HealthImaging 開發人員指南中的列出映像集版本。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListImageSetVersions中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static List<ImageSetProperties>
listMedicalImageSetVersions(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String imagesetId) {
       try {
           ListImageSetVersionsRequest getImageSetRequest =
ListImageSetVersionsRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imagesetId)
                   .build();

           ListImageSetVersionsIterable responses = medicalImagingClient
                   .listImageSetVersionsPaginator(getImageSetRequest);
           List<ImageSetProperties> imageSetProperties = new ArrayList<>();
           responses.stream().forEach(response ->
imageSetProperties.addAll(response.imageSetPropertiesList()));

           return imageSetProperties;
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListImageSetVersions中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { paginateListImageSetVersions } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The ID of the image set.
 */
export const listImageSetVersions = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxx"
) => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = { datastoreId, imageSetId };
  const paginator = paginateListImageSetVersions(
    paginatorConfig,
    commandParams
  );

  let imageSetPropertiesList = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    imageSetPropertiesList.push(...page["imageSetPropertiesList"]);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '74590b37-a002-4827-83f2-3c590279c742',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     imageSetPropertiesList: [
  //         {
```

```
  //             ImageSetWorkflowStatus: 'CREATED',
  //             createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //             imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             imageSetState: 'ACTIVE',
  //             versionId: '1'
  //         }]
  // }
  return imageSetPropertiesList;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListImageSetVersions中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_image_set_versions(self, datastore_id, image_set_id):
        """
        List the image set versions.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :return: The list of image set versions.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator(
                "list_image_set_versions"
            )
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
```

```
            )
            image_set_properties_list = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                image_set_properties_list.extend(page["imageSetPropertiesList"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list image set versions. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_set_properties_list
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListImageSetVersions中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

搭`ListTagsForResource`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTagsForResource`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 為資料倉庫加標籤
- 標記影像集

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：列出資料倉庫的資源標籤

下列`list-tags-for-resource`程式碼範例會列出資料倉庫的標籤。

```
aws medical-imaging list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "tags":{
        "Deployment":"Development"
    }
}
```

範例 2：列出影像集的資源標籤

下列`list-tags-for-resource`程式碼範例會列出影像集的標籤。

```
aws medical-imaging list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/18f88ac7870584f58d56256646b4d92b"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "tags":{
        "Deployment":"Development"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS HealthImaging 開發人員指南 AWS HealthImaging中的使用標記資源。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListTagsForResource中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static ListTagsForResourceResponse
listMedicalImagingResourceTags(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
           String resourceArn) {
       try {
           ListTagsForResourceRequest listTagsForResourceRequest =
ListTagsForResourceRequest.builder()
                   .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                   .build();

           return
medicalImagingClient.listTagsForResource(listTagsForResourceRequest);
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListTagsForResource中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { ListTagsForResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
```

```
 */
export const listTagsForResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:abc:datastore/def/imageset/
ghi"
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new ListTagsForResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '008fc6d3-abec-4870-a155-20fa3631e645',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     tags: { Deployment: 'Development' }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListTagsForResource中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client
```

```
    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn):
        """
        List the tags for a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :return: The list of tags.
        """
        try:
            tags = self.health_imaging_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tags["tags"]
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListTagsForResource中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

搭`SearchImageSets`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SearchImageSets`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用影像集和影像框

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

用於搜索圖像集的實用程序功能。

```
//! Routine which searches for image sets based on defined input attributes.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param searchCriteria: A search criteria instance.
  \param imageSetResults: Vector to receive the image set IDs.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                              const
 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria &searchCriteria,
                                              Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &imageSetResults,
                                              const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchImageSetsRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetSearchCriteria(searchCriteria);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchImageSetsOutcome outcome =
 client.SearchImageSets(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            for (auto &imageSetMetadataSummary:
 outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetsMetadataSummaries()) {

 imageSetResults.push_back(imageSetMetadataSummary.GetImageSetId());
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return result;
}
```

使用案例 #1: 等於運算子。

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> imageIDsForPatientID;
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID;
        Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter>
 patientIDSearchFilters = {

 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter().WithOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Oper

 .WithValues({Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue().WithDICOMPatientId(pat
        };

        searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID.SetFilters(patientIDSearchFilters);
        bool result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,

 searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID,

 imageIDsForPatientID,
                                                                clientConfig);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << imageIDsForPatientID.size() << " image sets found for
 the patient with ID '"
            <<  patientID << "'." << std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : imageIDsForPatientID) {
```

```
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult <<
std::endl;
            }
        }
```

使用案例 #2: 使用 DICOM StudyDate 和 DICOM 之間的運算符。StudyTime

```
         Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase2StartDate;

useCase2StartDate.SetDICOMStudyDateAndTime(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DICOMStudyDateAnd
        .WithDICOMStudyDate("19990101")
        .WithDICOMStudyTime("000000.000"));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase2EndDate;

useCase2EndDate.SetDICOMStudyDateAndTime(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DICOMStudyDateAndTi

 .WithDICOMStudyDate(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()).ToLocalTimeSt
%m%d"))
        .WithDICOMStudyTime("000000.000"));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase2SearchFilter;
        useCase2SearchFilter.SetValues({useCase2StartDate, useCase2EndDate});

useCase2SearchFilter.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase2SearchCriteria;
        useCase2SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase2SearchFilter});

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase2Results;
        result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
                                                          useCase2SearchCriteria,
                                                          usesCase2Results,
                                                          clientConfig);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << usesCase2Results.size() << " image sets found for
between 1999/01/01 and present."
                      <<  std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase2Results) {
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult <<
std::endl;
```

```
            }
        }
```

使用案例 #3: 之間運算符使用 createdAt. 時間研究以前被持續存在。

```
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase3StartDate;

useCase3StartDate.SetCreatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime("20231130T000000000Z",Aws::Utils::Da

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase3EndDate;

useCase3EndDate.SetCreatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase3SearchFilter;
        useCase3SearchFilter.SetValues({useCase3StartDate, useCase3EndDate});

useCase3SearchFilter.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase3SearchCriteria;
        useCase3SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase3SearchFilter});

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase3Results;
        result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
                                                          useCase3SearchCriteria,
                                                          usesCase3Results,
                                                          clientConfig);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << usesCase3Results.size() << " image sets found for
created between 2023/11/30 and present."
                      <<  std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase3Results) {
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult <<
std::endl;
            }
        }
```

使用案例 #4: DICOM SeriesInstance UID 上的等於運算子和 updatedAt 間在 updatedAt 新時以 ASC 順序排序回應。

```
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase4StartDate;
```

```
useCase4StartDate.SetUpdatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime("20231130T000000000Z",Aws::Utils::Da

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase4EndDate;

useCase4EndDate.SetUpdatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()));

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase4SearchFilterBetween;
       useCase4SearchFilterBetween.SetValues({useCase4StartDate,
useCase4EndDate});

useCase4SearchFilterBetween.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue seriesInstanceUID;
       seriesInstanceUID.SetDICOMSeriesInstanceUID(dicomSeriesInstanceUID);

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase4SearchFilterEqual;
       useCase4SearchFilterEqual.SetValues({seriesInstanceUID});

useCase4SearchFilterEqual.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::EQUAL);

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase4SearchCriteria;
       useCase4SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase4SearchFilterBetween,
useCase4SearchFilterEqual});

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Sort useCase4Sort;

useCase4Sort.SetSortField(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SortField::updatedAt);
       useCase4Sort.SetSortOrder(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SortOrder::ASC);

       useCase4SearchCriteria.SetSort(useCase4Sort);

       Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase4Results;
       result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
                                                         useCase4SearchCriteria,
                                                         usesCase4Results,
                                                         clientConfig);
       if (result) {
           std::cout << usesCase4Results.size() << " image sets found for EQUAL
operator "
           << "on DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and BETWEEN on updatedAt and sort
response\n"
           <<  "in ASC order on updatedAt field." <<  std::endl;
           for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase4Results) {
```

```
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考SearchImageSets中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：使用 EQUAL 運算子搜尋影像集

下列`search-image-sets`程式碼範例會使用 EQUAL 運算子，根據特定值來搜尋影像集。

```
aws medical-imaging search-image-sets \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --search-criteria file://search-criteria.json
```

`search-criteria.json` 的內容

```
{
    "filters": [{
        "values": [{"DICOMPatientId" : "SUBJECT08701"}],
        "operator": "EQUAL"
    }]
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "imageSetsMetadataSummaries": [{
        "imageSetId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
```

```
        "createdAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00",
        "version": 1,
        "DICOMTags": {
            "DICOMStudyId": "2011201407",
            "DICOMStudyDate": "19991122",
             "DICOMPatientSex": "F",
             "DICOMStudyInstanceUID": "1.2.840.99999999.84710745.943275268089",
             "DICOMPatientBirthDate": "19201120",
             "DICOMStudyDescription": "UNKNOWN",
             "DICOMPatientId": "SUBJECT08701",
             "DICOMPatientName": "Melissa844 Huel628",
             "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedInstances": 1,
             "DICOMStudyTime": "140728",
             "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedSeries": 1
            },
        "updatedAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00"
    }]
}
```

範例 2：若要使用 DICOM StudyDate 和 DICOM 使用「之間」運算子來搜尋影像集 StudyTime

下列`search-image-sets`程式碼範例會搜尋包含在 1990 年 1 月 1 日 (上午 12 時) 至 2023 年 1 月 1 日 (上午 12 時) 之間產生之 DICOM 研究的影像集。

注意：DICOM StudyTime 是選擇性的。如果不存在，12:00 AM（當天的開始）是提供用於篩選的日期的時間值。

```
aws medical-imaging search-image-sets \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --search-criteria file://search-criteria.json
```

`search-criteria.json` 的內容

```
{
    "filters": [{
        "values": [{
            "DICOMStudyDateAndTime": {
                "DICOMStudyDate": "19900101",
                "DICOMStudyTime": "000000"
            }
        },
        {
```

```
            "DICOMStudyDateAndTime": {
                "DICOMStudyDate": "20230101",
                "DICOMStudyTime": "000000"
            }
        }],
        "operator": "BETWEEN"
    }]
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "imageSetsMetadataSummaries": [{
        "imageSetId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
        "createdAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00",
        "version": 1,
        "DICOMTags": {
            "DICOMStudyId": "2011201407",
            "DICOMStudyDate": "19991122",
            "DICOMPatientSex": "F",
            "DICOMStudyInstanceUID": "1.2.840.99999999.84710745.943275268089",
            "DICOMPatientBirthDate": "19201120",
            "DICOMStudyDescription": "UNKNOWN",
            "DICOMPatientId": "SUBJECT08701",
            "DICOMPatientName": "Melissa844 Huel628",
            "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedInstances": 1,
            "DICOMStudyTime": "140728",
            "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedSeries": 1
        },
        "updatedAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00"
    }]
}
```

範例 3：若要使用 createdAt 使用 BETWEEN 運算子搜尋影像集 (先前已保留時間研究)

下列`search-image-sets`程式碼範例會搜尋 DICOM 研究在 UTC 時區時間範圍 HealthImaging 之間持續存在的影像集。

注意：以範例格式提供「createdAt 資訊」(「一九八五年四月十二時 20:50.52 Z」)。

```
aws medical-imaging search-image-sets \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
```

```
    --search-criteria  file://search-criteria.json
```

search-criteria.json 的內容

```
{
    "filters": [{
        "values": [{
            "createdAt": "1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z"
        },
        {
            "createdAt": "2022-04-12T23:20:50.52Z"
        }],
        "operator": "BETWEEN"
    }]
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "imageSetsMetadataSummaries": [{
        "imageSetId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
        "createdAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00",
        "version": 1,
        "DICOMTags": {
            "DICOMStudyId": "2011201407",
            "DICOMStudyDate": "19991122",
            "DICOMPatientSex": "F",
            "DICOMStudyInstanceUID": "1.2.840.99999999.84710745.943275268089",
            "DICOMPatientBirthDate": "19201120",
            "DICOMStudyDescription": "UNKNOWN",
            "DICOMPatientId": "SUBJECT08701",
            "DICOMPatientName": "Melissa844 Huel628",
            "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedInstances": 1,
            "DICOMStudyTime": "140728",
            "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedSeries": 1
        },
        "lastUpdatedAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00"
    }]
}
```

範例 4：若要在 DICOM SeriesInstance UID 上使用 EQUAL 運算子搜尋影像集，並在更新時以 ASC 順序排序回應

下列`search-image-sets`程式碼範例會在 DICOM SeriesInstance UID 上使用 EQUAL 運算子搜尋影像集，並在 updatedAt 上以 ASC 順序排序回應。

注意：以範例格式提供 updatedAt。(「1985 年 4 月 12 日 23:20：50.52 Z」)。

```
aws medical-imaging search-image-sets \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --search-criteria  file://search-criteria.json
```

`search-criteria.json` 的內容

```
{
    "filters": [{
        "values": [{
            "updatedAt": "2024-03-11T15:00:05.074000-07:00"
        }, {
            "updatedAt": "2024-03-11T16:00:05.074000-07:00"
        }],
        "operator": "BETWEEN"
    }, {
        "values": [{
            "DICOMSeriesInstanceUID": "1.2.840.99999999.84710745.943275268089"
        }],
        "operator": "EQUAL"
    }],
    "sort": {
        "sortField": "updatedAt",
        "sortOrder": "ASC"
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "imageSetsMetadataSummaries": [{
        "imageSetId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
        "createdAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00",
        "version": 1,
        "DICOMTags": {
            "DICOMStudyId": "2011201407",
            "DICOMStudyDate": "19991122",
            "DICOMPatientSex": "F",
```

```
            "DICOMStudyInstanceUID": "1.2.840.99999999.84710745.943275268089",
            "DICOMPatientBirthDate": "19201120",
            "DICOMStudyDescription": "UNKNOWN",
            "DICOMPatientId": "SUBJECT08701",
            "DICOMPatientName": "Melissa844 Huel628",
            "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedInstances": 1,
            "DICOMStudyTime": "140728",
            "DICOMNumberOfStudyRelatedSeries": 1
        },
        "lastUpdatedAt": "2022-12-06T21:40:59.429000+00:00"
    }]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS HealthImaging 開發人員指南中的搜尋影像集。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SearchImageSets中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

用於搜索圖像集的實用程序功能。

```
    public static List<ImageSetsMetadataSummary> searchMedicalImagingImageSets(
            MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreId, SearchCriteria searchCriteria) {
        try {
            SearchImageSetsRequest datastoreRequest =
 SearchImageSetsRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .searchCriteria(searchCriteria)
                    .build();
            SearchImageSetsIterable responses = medicalImagingClient
                    .searchImageSetsPaginator(datastoreRequest);
            List<ImageSetsMetadataSummary> imageSetsMetadataSummaries = new
 ArrayList<>();

            responses.stream().forEach(response -> imageSetsMetadataSummaries
                    .addAll(response.imageSetsMetadataSummaries()));

            return imageSetsMetadataSummaries;
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

使用案例 #1: 等於運算子。

```
        List<SearchFilter> searchFilters =
 Collections.singletonList(SearchFilter.builder()
                .operator(Operator.EQUAL)
                .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                        .dicomPatientId(patientId)
                        .build())
                .build());

        SearchCriteria searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .build();

        List<ImageSetsMetadataSummary> imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
 searchMedicalImagingImageSets(
                medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println("The image sets for patient " + patientId + " are:
\n"
                    + imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

使用案例 #2: 使用 DICOM StudyDate 和 DICOM 之間的運算符。StudyTime

```
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyyMMdd");
        searchFilters = Collections.singletonList(SearchFilter.builder()
                .operator(Operator.BETWEEN)
                .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()

 .dicomStudyDateAndTime(DICOMStudyDateAndTime.builder()
                                        .dicomStudyDate("19990101")
                                        .dicomStudyTime("000000.000")
```

```
                                        .build())
                                .build(),
                        SearchByAttributeValue.builder()

.dicomStudyDateAndTime(DICOMStudyDateAndTime.builder()
                                        .dicomStudyDate((LocalDate.now()
                                                .format(formatter)))
                                        .dicomStudyTime("000000.000")
                                        .build())
                                .build())
                .build());

        searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .build();

        imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println(
                    "The image sets searched with BETWEEN operator using
DICOMStudyDate and DICOMStudyTime are:\n"
                            +
                            imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

使用案例 #3: 之間運算符使用 createdAt. 時間研究以前被持續存在。

```
        searchFilters = Collections.singletonList(SearchFilter.builder()
                .operator(Operator.BETWEEN)
                .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()

.createdAt(Instant.parse("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z"))
                                .build(),
                        SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                                .createdAt(Instant.now())
                                .build())
                .build());

        searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
```

```
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .build();
        imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println("The image sets searched with BETWEEN operator
using createdAt are:\n "
                    + imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

使用案例 #4: DICOM SeriesInstance UID 上的等於運算子和 updatedAt 間在 updatedAt 新時以 ASC 順序排序回應。

```
        Instant startDate = Instant.parse("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z");
        Instant endDate = Instant.now();

        searchFilters = Arrays.asList(
                SearchFilter.builder()
                        .operator(Operator.EQUAL)
                        .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                                .dicomSeriesInstanceUID(seriesInstanceUID)
                                .build())
                        .build(),
                SearchFilter.builder()
                        .operator(Operator.BETWEEN)
                        .values(

SearchByAttributeValue.builder().updatedAt(startDate).build(),

SearchByAttributeValue.builder().updatedAt(endDate).build()
                        ).build());

        Sort sort =
Sort.builder().sortOrder(SortOrder.ASC).sortField(SortField.UPDATED_AT).build();

        searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .sort(sort)
                .build();
```

```
        imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
 searchMedicalImagingImageSets(medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println("The image sets searched with EQUAL operator on
 DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and BETWEEN on updatedAt and sort response\n" +
                    "in ASC order on updatedAt field are:\n "
                    + imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SearchImageSets中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

用於搜索圖像集的實用程序功能。

```
import {paginateSearchImageSets} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import {medicalImagingClient} from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The data store's ID.
 * @param { import('@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging').SearchFilter[] } filters -
 The search criteria filters.
 * @param { import('@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging').Sort } sort - The search
 criteria sort.
 */
export const searchImageSets = async (
    datastoreId = "xxxxxxxx",
    searchCriteria = {}
) => {
    const paginatorConfig = {
        client: medicalImagingClient,
        pageSize: 50,
```

```
    };

    const commandParams = {
        datastoreId: datastoreId,
        searchCriteria: searchCriteria,
    };

    const paginator = paginateSearchImageSets(paginatorConfig, commandParams);

    const imageSetsMetadataSummaries = [];
    for await (const page of paginator) {
        // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if
 is larger than `pageSize`.
        imageSetsMetadataSummaries.push(...page["imageSetsMetadataSummaries"]);
        console.log(page);
    }
    // {
    //     '$metadata': {
    //         httpStatusCode: 200,
    //         requestId: 'f009ea9c-84ca-4749-b5b6-7164f00a5ada',
    //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
    //         cfId: undefined,
    //         attempts: 1,
    //         totalRetryDelay: 0
    //     },
    //     imageSetsMetadataSummaries: [
    //         {
    //             DICOMTags: [Object],
    //             createdAt: "2023-09-19T16:59:40.551Z",
    //             imageSetId: '7f75e1b5c0f40eac2b24cf712f485f50',
    //             updatedAt: "2023-09-19T16:59:40.551Z",
    //             version: 1
    //         }]
    // }

    return imageSetsMetadataSummaries;
};
```

使用案例 #1: 等於運算子。

```
    const datastoreId = "1234567890123456789012345678901 2";
```

```
try {
    const searchCriteria = {
        filters: [
            {
                values: [{DICOMPatientId: "1234567"}],
                operator: "EQUAL",
            },
        ]
    };

    await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
} catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
}
```

使用案例 #2: 使用 DICOM StudyDate 和 DICOM 之間的運算符。StudyTime

```
const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

try {
    const searchCriteria = {
        filters: [
            {
                values: [
                    {
                        DICOMStudyDateAndTime: {
                            DICOMStudyDate: "19900101",
                            DICOMStudyTime: "000000",
                        },
                    },
                    {
                        DICOMStudyDateAndTime: {
                            DICOMStudyDate: "20230901",
                            DICOMStudyTime: "000000",
                        },
                    },
                ],
                operator: "BETWEEN",
            },
        ]
    };
```

```
        await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
    } catch (err) {
        console.error(err);
    }
```

使用案例 #3: 之間運算符使用 createdAt. 時間研究以前被持續存在。

```
    const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

    try {
        const searchCriteria = {
            filters: [
                {
                    values: [
                        {createdAt: new Date("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z")},
                        {createdAt: new Date()},
                    ],
                    operator: "BETWEEN",
                },
            ]
        };

        await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
    } catch (err) {
        console.error(err);
    }
```

使用案例 #4: DICOM SeriesInstance UID 上的等於運算子和 updatedAt 間在 updatedAt 新時以 ASC 順序排序回應。

```
    const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

    try {
        const searchCriteria = {
            filters: [
                {
                    values: [
                        {updatedAt: new Date("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z")},
                        {updatedAt: new Date()},
                    ],
                    operator: "BETWEEN",
```

```
                },
                {
                    values: [
                        {DICOMSeriesInstanceUID:
 "1.1.123.123456.1.12.1.1234567890.1234.12345678.123"},
                    ],
                    operator: "EQUAL",
                },
            ],
            sort: {
                sortOrder: "ASC",
                sortField: "updatedAt",
            }
        };

        await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
    } catch (err) {
        console.error(err);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SearchImageSets中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

用於搜索圖像集的實用程序功能。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def search_image_sets(self, datastore_id, search_filter):
        """
        Search for image sets.
```

```
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param search_filter: The search filter.
            For example: {"filters" : [{ "operator": "EQUAL", "values":
[{"DICOMPatientId": "3524578"}]}]}.
        :return: The list of image sets.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator("search_image_sets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                datastoreId=datastore_id, searchCriteria=search_filter
            )
            metadata_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                metadata_summaries.extend(page["imageSetsMetadataSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't search image sets. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return metadata_summaries
```

使用案例 #1: 等於運算子。

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {"operator": "EQUAL", "values": [{"DICOMPatientId": patient_id}]}
            ]
        }

        image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(f"Image sets found with EQUAL operator\n{image_sets}")
```

使用案例 #2: 使用 DICOM StudyDate 和 DICOM 之間的運算符。StudyTime

```
        search_filter = {
```

```
            "filters": [
                {
                    "operator": "BETWEEN",
                    "values": [
                        {
                            "DICOMStudyDateAndTime": {
                                "DICOMStudyDate": "19900101",
                                "DICOMStudyTime": "000000",
                            }
                        },
                        {
                            "DICOMStudyDateAndTime": {
                                "DICOMStudyDate": "20230101",
                                "DICOMStudyTime": "000000",
                            }
                        },
                    ],
                }
            ]
        }

        image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(
            f"Image sets found with BETWEEN operator using DICOMStudyDate and
DICOMStudyTime\n{image_sets}"
        )
```

使用案例 #3: 之間運算符使用 createdAt. 時間研究以前被持續存在。

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {
                    "values": [
                        {
                            "createdAt": datetime.datetime(
                                2021, 8, 4, 14, 49, 54, 429000
                            )
                        },
                        {
                            "createdAt": datetime.datetime.now()
                            + datetime.timedelta(days=1)
                        },
```

```
                    ],
                    "operator": "BETWEEN",
                }
            ]
        }

        recent_image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(
            f"Image sets found with with BETWEEN operator using createdAt
\n{recent_image_sets}"
        )
```

使用案例 #4: DICOM SeriesInstance UID 上的等於運算子和 updatedAt 間在 updatedAt 新時以 ASC 順序排序回應。

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {
                    "values": [
                        {
                            "updatedAt": datetime.datetime(
                                2021, 8, 4, 14, 49, 54, 429000
                            )
                        },
                        {
                            "updatedAt": datetime.datetime.now()
                            + datetime.timedelta(days=1)
                        },
                    ],
                    "operator": "BETWEEN",
                },
                {
                    "values": [{"DICOMSeriesInstanceUID": series_instance_uid}],
                    "operator": "EQUAL",
                },
            ],
            "sort": {
                "sortOrder": "ASC",
                "sortField": "updatedAt",
            },
        }
```

```
        image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(
            "Image sets found with EQUAL operator on DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and
 BETWEEN on updatedAt and"
        )
        print(f"sort response in ASC order on updatedAt field\n{image_sets}")
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SearchImageSets中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

搭`StartDICOMImportJob`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartDICOMImportJob`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用影像集和影像框

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

```
//! Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param inputBucketName: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
```

```
  \param inputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param outputBucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
  \param outputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the output.
  \param roleArn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
  \param importJobId: A string to receive the import job ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDICOMImportJob(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &inputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &inputDirectory, const Aws::String &outputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &outputDirectory, const Aws::String &roleArn,
        Aws::String &importJobId,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::String inputURI = "s3://" + inputBucketName + "/" + inputDirectory +
 "/";
    Aws::String outputURI = "s3://" + outputBucketName + "/" + outputDirectory +
 "/";
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobRequest
 startDICOMImportJobRequest;
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDataAccessRoleArn(roleArn);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetInputS3Uri(inputURI);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetOutputS3Uri(outputURI);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobOutcome
 startDICOMImportJobOutcome = medicalImagingClient.StartDICOMImportJob(
            startDICOMImportJobRequest);

    if (startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        importJobId = startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobId();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to start DICOM import job because "
                  << startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ImportJob中的開始數據。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要啟動讀入工作

下列`start-dicom-import-job`程式碼範例會啟動 dicom 匯入工作。

```
aws medical-imaging start-dicom-import-job \
    --job-name "my-job" \
    --datastore-id "12345678901234567890123456789012" \
    --input-s3-uri "s3://medical-imaging-dicom-input/dicom_input/" \
    --output-s3-uri "s3://medical-imaging-output/job_output/" \
    --data-access-role-arn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
ImportJobDataAccessRole"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012",
    "jobId": "09876543210987654321098765432109",
    "jobStatus": "SUBMITTED",
    "submittedAt": "2022-08-12T11:28:11.152000+00:00"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱開發AWS HealthImaging 人員指南中的開始匯入工作。

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ImportJob中的 StartICOM。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static String startDicomImportJob(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String jobName,
           String datastoreId,
           String dataAccessRoleArn,
           String inputS3Uri,
           String outputS3Uri) {

       try {
           StartDicomImportJobRequest startDicomImportJobRequest =
StartDicomImportJobRequest.builder()
                   .jobName(jobName)
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .dataAccessRoleArn(dataAccessRoleArn)
                   .inputS3Uri(inputS3Uri)
                   .outputS3Uri(outputS3Uri)
                   .build();
           StartDicomImportJobResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.startDICOMImportJob(startDicomImportJobRequest);
           return response.jobId();
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return "";
   }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ImportJob中的開始數據。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { StartDICOMImportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} jobName - The name of the import job.
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} dataAccessRoleArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role
 that grants permission.
 * @param {string} inputS3Uri - The URI of the S3 bucket containing the input
 files.
 * @param {string} outputS3Uri - The URI of the S3 bucket where the output files
 are stored.
 */
export const startDicomImportJob = async (
  jobName = "test-1",
  datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012",
  dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/ImportJobDataAccessRole",
  inputS3Uri = "s3://medical-imaging-dicom-input/dicom_input/",
  outputS3Uri = "s3://medical-imaging-output/job_output/"
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new StartDICOMImportJobCommand({
      jobName: jobName,
      datastoreId: datastoreId,
      dataAccessRoleArn: dataAccessRoleArn,
      inputS3Uri: inputS3Uri,
      outputS3Uri: outputS3Uri,
    })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '6e81d191-d46b-4e48-a08a-cdcc7e11eb79',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
```

```
  //     jobId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     jobStatus: 'SUBMITTED',
  //     submittedAt: 2023-09-22T14:48:45.767Z
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ImportJob中的開始數據。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def start_dicom_import_job(
        self, job_name, datastore_id, role_arn, input_s3_uri, output_s3_uri
    ):
        """
        Start a DICOM import job.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to use for
 the job.
        :param input_s3_uri: The S3 bucket input prefix path containing the DICOM
 files.
        :param output_s3_uri: The S3 bucket output prefix path for the result.
        :return: The job ID.
        """
        try:
            job = self.health_imaging_client.start_dicom_import_job(
```

```
                jobName=job_name,
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                dataAccessRoleArn=role_arn,
                inputS3Uri=input_s3_uri,
                outputS3Uri=output_s3_uri,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start DICOM import job. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job["jobId"]
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱開始AWS使用 SDK ImportJob 中的 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

搭`TagResource`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TagResource`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 為資料倉庫加標籤

- 標記影像集

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：為資料倉庫加上標籤

下列`tag-resource`程式碼範例會標記資料存放區。

```
aws medical-imaging tag-resource \
  --resource-arn "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012" \
  --tags '{"Deployment":"Development"}'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 2：標記影像集

下列`tag-resource`程式碼範例會標記影像集。

```
aws medical-imaging tag-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/18f88ac7870584f58d56256646b4d92b" \
    --tags '{"Deployment":"Development"}'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS HealthImaging 開發人員指南 AWS HealthImaging中的使用標記資源。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考TagResource中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
    public static void tagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
```

```
            Map<String, String> tags) {
        try {
            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tags(tags)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been added to the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考TagResource中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { TagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 * @param {Record<string,string>} tags - The tags to add to the resource as JSON.
 *                      - For example: {"Deployment" : "Development"}
 */
export const tagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/
imageset/xxx",
  tags = {}
```

```
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new TagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tags: tags })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考TagResource中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn, tags):
        """
        Tag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
```

```
        :param tags: The tags to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.tag_resource(resourceArn=resource_arn,
tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't tag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件TagResource中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

搭`UntagResource`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UntagResource`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 為資料倉庫加標籤
- 標記影像集

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：取消標籤資料倉庫

下列`untag-resource`程式碼範例會取消標籤資料存放區。

```
aws medical-imaging untag-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012" \
    --tag-keys '["Deployment"]'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 2：取消標記影像集

下列`untag-resource`程式碼範例會取消標籤影像集。

```
aws medical-imaging untag-resource \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/18f88ac7870584f58d56256646b4d92b" \
    --tag-keys '["Deployment"]'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS HealthImaging 開發人員指南 AWS HealthImaging中的使用標記資源。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UntagResource中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
    public static void untagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Collection<String> tagKeys) {
        try {
```

```
            UntagResourceRequest untagResourceRequest =
 UntagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tagKeys(tagKeys)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.untagResource(untagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been removed from the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UntagResource中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { UntagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 * @param {string[]} tagKeys - The keys of the tags to remove.
 */
export const untagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/
imageset/xxx",
  tagKeys = []
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
```

```
    new UntagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tagKeys: tagKeys })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UntagResource中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn, tag_keys):
        """
        Untag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove.
        """
```

```
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.untag_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn, tagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't untag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UntagResource中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

搭`UpdateImageSetMetadata`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateImageSetMetadata`。

CLI

AWS CLI

在影像集中繼資料中插入或更新屬性的步驟

下列`update-image-set-metadata`程式碼範例會在影像集中繼資料中插入或更新屬性。

```
aws medical-imaging update-image-set-metadata \
```

```
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --latest-version-id 1 \
    --update-image-set-metadata-updates file://metadata-updates.json
```

`metadata-updates.json` 的內容

```
{
    "DICOMUpdates": {
        "updatableAttributes":
 "eyJTY2hlbWFWZXJzaW9uIjoxLjEsIlBhdGllbnQiOnsiRElDT00iOnsiUGF0aWVudE5hbWUiOiJNWF5NWCJ9fX0
    }
}
```

注意：`updatableAttributes`是一個以 Base64 編碼的 JSON 字符串。以下是未編碼的 JSON 字符串。

{」SchemaVersion「: 1.1," 病人」: {"迪克姆」: {」PatientName「:" MX^MX "}}

輸出：

```
{
    "latestVersionId": "2",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATING",
    "updatedAt": 1680042257.908,
    "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "createdAt": 1680027126.436,
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

從影像集中繼資料移除屬性的步驟

下列`update-image-set-metadata`程式碼範例會從影像集中繼資料移除屬性。

```
aws medical-imaging update-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --latest-version-id 1 \
    --update-image-set-metadata-updates file://metadata-updates.json
```

metadata-updates.json 的內容

```
{
    "DICOMUpdates": {
        "removableAttributes":
 "e1NjaGVtYVZlcnNpb246MS4xLFN0dWR5OntESUNPTTp7U3R1ZHlEZXNjcmlwdGlvbjpDSEVTVH19fQo="
    }
}
```

注意：removableAttributes是一個以 Base64 編碼的 JSON 字符串。以下是未編碼的 JSON 字符串。鍵和值必須與要刪除的屬性匹配。

{」SchemaVersion「：1.1，「研究」：{「迪克姆」：{」StudyDescription「：「胸部」}}

輸出：

```
{
    "latestVersionId": "2",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATING",
    "updatedAt": 1680042257.908,
    "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "createdAt": 1680027126.436,
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

若要從影像集中繼資料移除執行個體

下列update-image-set-metadata程式碼範例會從影像集中繼資料移除執行個體。

```
aws medical-imaging update-image-set-metadata \
    --datastore-id 12345678901234567890123456789012 \
    --image-set-id ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e \
    --latest-version-id 1 \
    --update-image-set-metadata-updates file://metadata-updates.json
```

metadata-updates.json 的內容

```
{
    "DICOMUpdates": {
```

```
        "removableAttributes":
 "eezEuMS4xLjEuMS4xLjEyMzQ1LjEyMzQ1Njc4OTAxMi4xMjMuMTIzNDU2Nzg5MDEyMzQuMTp7SW5zdGFuY2VzOn
    }
}
```

注意：`removableAttributes`是一個以 Base64 編碼的 JSON 字符串。以下是未編碼的 JSON 字符串。

{"1.1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.1234567890123.12345678901234.1": {" 執行個體」: {"執行個體」: {"1.1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789034.1": {}}}

輸出：

```
{
    "latestVersionId": "2",
    "imageSetWorkflowStatus": "UPDATING",
    "updatedAt": 1680042257.908,
    "imageSetId": "ea92b0d8838c72a3f25d00d13616f87e",
    "imageSetState": "LOCKED",
    "createdAt": 1680027126.436,
    "datastoreId": "12345678901234567890123456789012"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS HealthImaging 開發人員指南中的更新影像集中繼資料。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateImageSetMetadata中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
    public static void updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
                                                     String datastoreId,
                                                     String imagesetId,
                                                     String versionId,
                                                     MetadataUpdates
 metadataUpdates) {
        try {
            UpdateImageSetMetadataRequest updateImageSetMetadataRequest =
 UpdateImageSetMetadataRequest
                    .builder()
```

```
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .imageSetId(imagesetId)
                    .latestVersionId(versionId)
                    .updateImageSetMetadataUpdates(metadataUpdates)
                    .build();

            UpdateImageSetMetadataResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.updateImageSetMetadata(updateImageSetMetadataRequest);

            System.out.println("The image set metadata was updated" + response);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

使用案例 #1: 插入或更新屬性。

```
            final String insertAttributes = """
                    {
                      "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                      "Study": {
                        "DICOM": {
                          "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                        }
                      }
                    }
                    """;
            MetadataUpdates metadataInsertUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                    .dicomUpdates(DICOMUpdates.builder()
                            .updatableAttributes(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(
                                    ByteBuffer.wrap(insertAttributes
                                            .getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8))))
                            .build())
                    .build();

            updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                    versionid, metadataInsertUpdates);
```

使用案例 #2: 移除屬性。

```
            final String removeAttributes = """
                    {
                      "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                      "Study": {
                        "DICOM": {
                          "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                        }
                      }
                    }
                    """;
            MetadataUpdates metadataRemoveUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                    .dicomUpdates(DICOMUpdates.builder()
                            .removableAttributes(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(
                                    ByteBuffer.wrap(removeAttributes
                                            .getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8))))
                            .build())
                    .build();

            updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                    versionid, metadataRemoveUpdates);
```

使用案例 #3: 移除執行個體。

```
            final String removeInstance = """
                    {
                      "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                      "Study": {
                        "Series": {
                          "1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1":
{
                            "Instances": {

"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {}
                            }
                          }
                        }
                      }
                    }
                    """;
            MetadataUpdates metadataRemoveUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                    .dicomUpdates(DICOMUpdates.builder()
```

```
                            .removableAttributes(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(
                                    ByteBuffer.wrap(removeInstance
                                            .getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8))))
                            .build())
                    .build();

            updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
 imagesetId,
                    versionid, metadataRemoveUpdates);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateImageSetMetadata中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import {UpdateImageSetMetadataCommand} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import {medicalImagingClient} from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the HealthImaging data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The ID of the HealthImaging image set.
 * @param {string} latestVersionId - The ID of the HealthImaging image set
 version.
 * @param {{}} updateMetadata - The metadata to update.
 */
export const updateImageSetMetadata = async (datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxx",
                                             imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxx",
                                             latestVersionId = "1",
                                             updateMetadata = '{}') => {
    const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
        new UpdateImageSetMetadataCommand({
            datastoreId: datastoreId,
            imageSetId: imageSetId,
```

```
            latestVersionId: latestVersionId,
            updateImageSetMetadataUpdates: updateMetadata
        })
    );
    console.log(response);
    // {
    //     '$metadata': {
    //     httpStatusCode: 200,
    //         requestId: '7966e869-e311-4bff-92ec-56a61d3003ea',
    //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
    //         cfId: undefined,
    //         attempts: 1,
    //         totalRetryDelay: 0
    // },
    //     createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
    //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //     imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //     imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
    //     imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'UPDATING',
    //     latestVersionId: '4',
    //     updatedAt: 2023-09-27T19:41:43.494Z
    // }
    return response;
};
```

使用案例 #1: 插入或更新屬性。

```
        const insertAttributes =
            JSON.stringify({
                "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                "Study": {
                    "DICOM": {
                        "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                    }
                }
            });

        const updateMetadata = {
            "DICOMUpdates": {
                "updatableAttributes":
                    new TextEncoder().encode(insertAttributes)
            }
```

```
        };

        await updateImageSetMetadata(datastoreID, imageSetID,
            versionID, updateMetadata);
```

使用案例 #2: 移除屬性。

```
        // Attribute key and value must match the existing attribute.
        const remove_attribute =
            JSON.stringify({
                "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                "Study": {
                    "DICOM": {
                        "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                    }
                }
            });

        const updateMetadata = {
            "DICOMUpdates": {
                "removableAttributes":
                    new TextEncoder().encode(remove_attribute)
            }
        };

        await updateImageSetMetadata(datastoreID, imageSetID,
            versionID, updateMetadata);
```

使用案例 #3: 移除執行個體。

```
        const remove_instance =
            JSON.stringify({
                "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                "Study": {
                    "Series": {
                        "1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {
                            "Instances": {

"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {}
                            }
                        }
```

```
                    }
                }
            });

        const updateMetadata = {
            "DICOMUpdates": {
                "removableAttributes":
                    new TextEncoder().encode(remove_instance)
            }
        };

        await updateImageSetMetadata(datastoreID, imageSetID,
            versionID, updateMetadata);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateImageSetMetadata中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def update_image_set_metadata(
        self, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata
    ):
        """
        Update the metadata of an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The ID of the image set version.
```

```
        :param metadata: The image set metadata as a dictionary.
            For example {"DICOMUpdates": {"updatableAttributes":
            "{\"SchemaVersion\":1.1,\"Patient\":{\"DICOM\":{\"PatientName\":
\"Garcia^Gloria\"}}}"}}
        :return: The updated image set metadata.
        """
        try:
            updated_metadata =
 self.health_imaging_client.update_image_set_metadata(
                imageSetId=image_set_id,
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                latestVersionId=version_id,
                updateImageSetMetadataUpdates=metadata,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update image set metadata. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return updated_metadata
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

使用案例 #1: 插入或更新屬性。

```
            attributes = """{
                    "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                    "Study": {
                        "DICOM": {
                            "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                        }
                    }
                }"""
            metadata = {"DICOMUpdates": {"updatableAttributes": attributes}}
```

```
            self.update_image_set_metadata(
                data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata
            )
```

使用案例 #2: 移除屬性。

```
            # Attribute key and value must match the existing attribute.
            attributes = """{
                    "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                    "Study": {
                        "DICOM": {
                            "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                        }
                    }
                }"""
            metadata = {"DICOMUpdates": {"removableAttributes": attributes}}

            self.update_image_set_metadata(
                data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata
            )
```

使用案例 #3: 移除執行個體。

```
            attributes = """{
                    "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                    "Study": {
                        "Series": {

"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {
                                "Instances": {

"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {}
                                }
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }"""
            metadata = {"DICOMUpdates": {"removableAttributes": attributes}}

            self.update_image_set_metadata(
```

```
                data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata
            )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateImageSetMetadata中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

HealthImaging 使用 AWS SDK 的案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS HealthImaging 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用影 HealthImaging 像集和影像框
- 使用 AWS SDK 標記 HealthImaging 資料倉庫
- 使用 AWS SDK 標記 HealthImaging 影像集

使用 AWS SDK 開始使用影 HealthImaging 像集和影像框

下列程式碼範例說明如何在 HealthImaging中匯入 DICOM 檔案和下載影像框。

實作結構為工作流程命令列應用程式。

- 設定 DICOM 匯入的資源。
- 將 DICOM 檔案匯入資料倉庫。
- 擷取匯入工作的影像集 ID。
- 擷取影像集的影像框 ID。
- 下載，解碼和驗證圖像幀。

- 清理資源。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

使用必要的資源創建一個 AWS CloudFormation 堆棧。

```
   Aws::String inputBucketName;
   Aws::String outputBucketName;
   Aws::String dataStoreId;
   Aws::String roleArn;
   Aws::String stackName;

   if (askYesNoQuestion(
           "Would you like to let this workflow create the resources for you?
(y/n) ")) {
       stackName = askQuestion(
               "Enter a name for the AWS CloudFormation stack to create. ");
       Aws::String dataStoreName = askQuestion(
               "Enter a name for the HealthImaging datastore to create. ");

       Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> outputs = createCloudFormationStack(
               stackName,
               dataStoreName,
               clientConfiguration);

       if (!retrieveOutputs(outputs, dataStoreId, inputBucketName,
outputBucketName,
                            roleArn)) {
           return false;
       }

       std::cout << "The following resources have been created." << std::endl;
       std::cout << "A HealthImaging datastore with ID: " << dataStoreId << "."
                 << std::endl;
       std::cout << "An Amazon S3 input bucket named: " << inputBucketName <<
"."
                 << std::endl;
       std::cout << "An Amazon S3 output bucket named: " << outputBucketName <<
"."
                 << std::endl;
       std::cout << "An IAM role with the ARN: " << roleArn << "." << std::endl;
```

```
        askQuestion("Enter return to continue.", alwaysTrueTest);
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "You have chosen to use preexisting resources:" <<
std::endl;
        dataStoreId = askQuestion(
                "Enter the data store ID of the HealthImaging datastore you wish
to use: ");
        inputBucketName = askQuestion(
                "Enter the name of the S3 input bucket you wish to use: ");
        outputBucketName = askQuestion(
                "Enter the name of the S3 output bucket you wish to use: ");
        roleArn = askQuestion(
                "Enter the ARN for the IAM role with the proper permissions to
import a DICOM series: ");
    }
```

將 DICOM 檔案複製到 Amazon S3 匯入儲存貯體。

```
    std::cout
            << "This workflow uses DICOM files from the National Cancer Institute
Imaging Data\n"
            << "Commons (IDC) Collections." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Here is the link to their website." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "https://registry.opendata.aws/nci-imaging-data-commons/" <<
std::endl;
    std::cout << "We will use DICOM files stored in an S3 bucket managed by the
IDC."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "First one of the DICOM folders in the IDC collection must be
copied to your\n"
               "input S3 bucket."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout << "You have the choice of one of the following "
              << IDC_ImageChoices.size() << " folders to copy." << std::endl;

    int index = 1;
    for (auto &idcChoice: IDC_ImageChoices) {
        std::cout << index << " - " << idcChoice.mDescription << std::endl;
        index++;
    }
```

```
    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Choose DICOM files to import: ", 1, 4);

    Aws::String fromDirectory = IDC_ImageChoices[choice - 1].mDirectory;
    Aws::String inputDirectory = "input";

    std::cout << "The files in the directory '" << fromDirectory << "' in the
 bucket '"
              << IDC_S3_BucketName << "' will be copied " << std::endl;
    std::cout << "to the folder '" << inputDirectory << "/" << fromDirectory
              << "' in the bucket '" << inputBucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Enter return to start the copy.", alwaysTrueTest);

    if (!AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::copySeriesBetweenBuckets(
            IDC_S3_BucketName,
            fromDirectory,
            inputBucketName,
            inputDirectory, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "This workflow will exit because of an error." << std::endl;
        cleanup(stackName, dataStoreId, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

將 DICOM 檔案匯入 Amazon S3 資料存放區。

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDicomImport(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                               const Aws::String
 &inputBucketName,
                                               const Aws::String &inputDirectory,
                                               const Aws::String
 &outputBucketName,
                                               const Aws::String
 &outputDirectory,
                                               const Aws::String &roleArn,
                                               Aws::String &importJobId,
                                               const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    bool result = false;
    if (startDICOMImportJob(dataStoreID, inputBucketName, inputDirectory,
                            outputBucketName, outputDirectory, roleArn,
 importJobId,
                            clientConfiguration)) {
```

```
        std::cout << "DICOM import job started with job ID " << importJobId <<
 "."
                  << std::endl;
        result = waitImportJobCompleted(dataStoreID, importJobId,
 clientConfiguration);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << "DICOM import job completed." << std::endl;

        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param inputBucketName: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param inputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param outputBucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
  \param outputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the output.
  \param roleArn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
  \param importJobId: A string to receive the import job ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDICOMImportJob(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &inputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &inputDirectory, const Aws::String &outputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &outputDirectory, const Aws::String &roleArn,
        Aws::String &importJobId,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::String inputURI = "s3://" + inputBucketName + "/" + inputDirectory +
 "/";
    Aws::String outputURI = "s3://" + outputBucketName + "/" + outputDirectory +
 "/";
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobRequest
 startDICOMImportJobRequest;
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDataAccessRoleArn(roleArn);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetInputS3Uri(inputURI);
```

```
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetOutputS3Uri(outputURI);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobOutcome
 startDICOMImportJobOutcome = medicalImagingClient.StartDICOMImportJob(
            startDICOMImportJobRequest);

    if (startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        importJobId = startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobId();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to start DICOM import job because "
                  << startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess();
}


//! Routine which waits for a DICOM import job to complete.
/*!
 * @param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
 * @param importJobId: The import job ID.
 * @param clientConfiguration : Aws client configuration.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::waitImportJobCompleted(const Aws::String
 &datastoreID,
                                                      const Aws::String
 &importJobId,
                                                      const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus jobStatus =
 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::IN_PROGRESS;
    while (jobStatus == Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::IN_PROGRESS) {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
 getDicomImportJobOutcome = getDICOMImportJob(
                datastoreID, importJobId,
                clientConfiguration);

        if (getDicomImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            jobStatus =
 getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobProperties().GetJobStatus();

            std::cout << "DICOM import job status: " <<

 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatusMapper::GetNameForJobStatus(
                              jobStatus) << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to get import job status because "
                      << getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return jobStatus == Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::COMPLETED;
}

//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging DICOM import job's properties.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param importJobID: The DICOM import job ID
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return GetDICOMImportJobOutcome: The import job outcome.
*/
Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getDICOMImportJob(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                           const Aws::String &importJobID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetJobId(importJobID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome outcome =
 client.GetDICOMImportJob(
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "GetDICOMImportJob error: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome;
```

```
}
```

取得 DICOM 匯入工作所建立的影像集。

```
bool
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetsForDicomImportJob(const Aws::String
 &datastoreID,
                                                        const Aws::String
 &importJobId,
                                                        Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &imageSets,
                                                        const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome getDicomImportJobOutcome
 = getDICOMImportJob(
            datastoreID, importJobId, clientConfiguration);
    bool result = false;
    if (getDicomImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto outputURI =
 getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobProperties().GetOutputS3Uri();
        Aws::Http::URI uri(outputURI);
        const Aws::String &bucket = uri.GetAuthority();
        Aws::String key = uri.GetPath();

        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfiguration);
        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest objectRequest;
        objectRequest.SetBucket(bucket);
        objectRequest.SetKey(key + "/" + IMPORT_JOB_MANIFEST_FILE_NAME);

        auto getObjectOutcome = s3Client.GetObject(objectRequest);
        if (getObjectOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &data = getObjectOutcome.GetResult().GetBody();

            std::stringstream stringStream;
            stringStream << data.rdbuf();

            try {
                // Use JMESPath to extract the image set IDs.
                // https://jmespath.org/specification.html
                std::string jmesPathExpression =
 "jobSummary.imageSetsSummary[].imageSetId";
                jsoncons::json doc = jsoncons::json::parse(stringStream.str());
```

```
                jsoncons::json imageSetsJson = jsoncons::jmespath::search(doc,

 jmesPathExpression);\
                for (auto &imageSet: imageSetsJson.array_range()) {
                    imageSets.push_back(imageSet.as_string());
                }

                result = true;
            }
            catch (const std::exception &e) {
                std::cerr << e.what() << '\n';
            }

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to get object because "
                      << getObjectOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }

    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get import job status because "
                  << getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

取得影像集的影像框資訊。

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageFramesForImageSet(const Aws::String
 &dataStoreID,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &imageSetID,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &outDirectory,

 Aws::Vector<ImageFrameInfo> &imageFrames,
                                                         const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
   Aws::String fileName = outDirectory + "/" + imageSetID +
"_metadata.json.gzip";
   bool result = false;
   if (getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID, "", // Empty string for
version ID.
                           fileName, clientConfiguration)) {
       try {
           std::string metadataGZip;
           {
               std::ifstream inFileStream(fileName.c_str(), std::ios::binary);
               if (!inFileStream) {
                   throw std::runtime_error("Failed to open file " + fileName);
               }

               std::stringstream stringStream;
               stringStream << inFileStream.rdbuf();
               metadataGZip = stringStream.str();
           }
           std::string metadataJson = gzip::decompress(metadataGZip.data(),
                                                       metadataGZip.size());
           // Use JMESPath to extract the image set IDs.
           // https://jmespath.org/specification.html
           jsoncons::json doc = jsoncons::json::parse(metadataJson);
           std::string jmesPathExpression = "Study.Series.*.Instances[].*[]";
           jsoncons::json instances = jsoncons::jmespath::search(doc,

jmesPathExpression);
           for (auto &instance: instances.array_range()) {
               jmesPathExpression = "DICOM.RescaleSlope";
               std::string rescaleSlope = jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression).to_string();
               jmesPathExpression = "DICOM.RescaleIntercept";
               std::string rescaleIntercept =
jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression).to_string();

               jmesPathExpression = "ImageFrames[][]";
               jsoncons::json imageFramesJson =
jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression);
```

```
                for (auto &imageFrame: imageFramesJson.array_range()) {
                    ImageFrameInfo imageFrameIDs;
                    imageFrameIDs.mImageSetId = imageSetID;
                    imageFrameIDs.mImageFrameId = imageFrame.find(
                            "ID")->value().as_string();
                    imageFrameIDs.mRescaleIntercept = rescaleIntercept;
                    imageFrameIDs.mRescaleSlope = rescaleSlope;
                    imageFrameIDs.MinPixelValue = imageFrame.find(
                            "MinPixelValue")->value().as_string();
                    imageFrameIDs.MaxPixelValue = imageFrame.find(
                            "MaxPixelValue")->value().as_string();

                    jmesPathExpression =
 "max_by(PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution, &Width).Checksum";
                    jsoncons::json checksumJson =
 jsoncons::jmespath::search(imageFrame,

 jmesPathExpression);
                    imageFrameIDs.mFullResolutionChecksum =
 checksumJson.as_integer<uint32_t>();

                    imageFrames.emplace_back(imageFrameIDs);
                }
            }

            result = true;
        }
        catch (const std::exception &e) {
            std::cerr << "getImageFramesForImageSet failed because " << e.what()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging image set's metadata.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The HealthImaging image set ID.
  \param versionID: The HealthImaging image set version ID, ignored if empty.
  \param outputFilePath: The path where the metadata will be stored as gzipped
 json.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
```

```
  \\return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                                  const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                                  const Aws::String &versionID,
                                                  const Aws::String
 &outputFilePath,
                                                  const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    if (!versionID.empty()) {
        request.SetVersionId(versionID);
    }
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataOutcome outcome =
 client.GetImageSetMetadata(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::ofstream file(outputFilePath, std::ios::binary);
        auto &metadata = outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetMetadataBlob();
        file << metadata.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get image set metadata: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

下載，解碼和驗證圖像幀。

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::downloadDecodeAndCheckImageFrames(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
        const Aws::Vector<ImageFrameInfo> &imageFrames,
        const Aws::String &outDirectory,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfiguration1(clientConfiguration);
```

```
   clientConfiguration1.executor =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::Utils::Threading::PooledThreadExecutor>(
           "executor", 25);
   Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(
           clientConfiguration1);

   Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore semaphore(0, 1);
   std::atomic<size_t> count(imageFrames.size());

   bool result = true;
   for (auto &imageFrame: imageFrames) {
       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest getImageFrameRequest;
       getImageFrameRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
       getImageFrameRequest.SetImageSetId(imageFrame.mImageSetId);

       Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ImageFrameInformation imageFrameInformation;
       imageFrameInformation.SetImageFrameId(imageFrame.mImageFrameId);
       getImageFrameRequest.SetImageFrameInformation(imageFrameInformation);

       auto getImageFrameAsyncLambda = [&semaphore, &result, &count, imageFrame,
outDirectory](
               const Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient *client,
               const Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest &request,
               Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameOutcome outcome,
               const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext>
&context) {

               if (!handleGetImageFrameResult(outcome, outDirectory,
imageFrame)) {
                   std::cerr << "Failed to download and convert image frame: "
                             << imageFrame.mImageFrameId << " from image set: "
                             << imageFrame.mImageSetId << std::endl;
                   result = false;
               }

               count--;
               if (count <= 0) {

                   semaphore.ReleaseAll();
               }
       }; // End of 'getImageFrameAsyncLambda' lambda.

       medicalImagingClient.GetImageFrameAsync(getImageFrameRequest,
                                               getImageFrameAsyncLambda);
```

```
    }

    if (count > 0) {
        semaphore.WaitOne();
    }

    if (result) {
        std::cout << imageFrames.size() << " image files were downloaded."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::decodeJPHFileAndValidateWithChecksum(
        const Aws::String &jphFile,
        uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    opj_image_t *outputImage = jphImageToOpjBitmap(jphFile);
    if (!outputImage) {
        return false;
    }

    bool result = true;
    if (!verifyChecksumForImage(outputImage, crc32Checksum)) {
        std::cerr << "The checksum for the image does not match the expected
 value."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cerr << "File :" << jphFile << std::endl;
        result = false;
    }

    opj_image_destroy(outputImage);

    return result;
}

opj_image *
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::jphImageToOpjBitmap(const Aws::String &jphFile) {
    opj_stream_t *inFileStream = nullptr;
    opj_codec_t *decompressorCodec = nullptr;
    opj_image_t *outputImage = nullptr;
    try {
        std::shared_ptr<opj_dparameters> decodeParameters =
 std::make_shared<opj_dparameters>();
```

```
        memset(decodeParameters.get(), 0, sizeof(opj_dparameters));

        opj_set_default_decoder_parameters(decodeParameters.get());

        decodeParameters->decod_format = 1; // JP2 image format.
        decodeParameters->cod_format = 2; // BMP image format.

        std::strncpy(decodeParameters->infile, jphFile.c_str(),
                     OPJ_PATH_LEN);

        inFileStream = opj_stream_create_default_file_stream(
                decodeParameters->infile, true);
        if (!inFileStream) {
            throw std::runtime_error(
                    "Unable to create input file stream for file '" + jphFile +
"'.");
        }

        decompressorCodec = opj_create_decompress(OPJ_CODEC_JP2);
        if (!decompressorCodec) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to create decompression codec.");
        }

        int decodeMessageLevel = 1;
        if (!setupCodecLogging(decompressorCodec, &decodeMessageLevel)) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to setup codec logging." << std::endl;
        }

        if (!opj_setup_decoder(decompressorCodec, decodeParameters.get())) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to setup decompression codec.");
        }
        if (!opj_codec_set_threads(decompressorCodec, 4)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to set decompression codec
threads.");
        }

        if (!opj_read_header(inFileStream, decompressorCodec, &outputImage)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to read header.");
        }

        if (!opj_decode(decompressorCodec, inFileStream,
                        outputImage)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to decode.");
        }
```

```
        if (DEBUGGING) {
            std::cout << "image width : " << outputImage->x1 - outputImage->x0
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "image height : " << outputImage->y1 - outputImage->y0
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "number of channels: " << outputImage->numcomps
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "colorspace : " << outputImage->color_space <<
 std::endl;
        }

    } catch (const std::exception &e) {
        std::cerr << e.what() << std::endl;
        if (outputImage) {
            opj_image_destroy(outputImage);
            outputImage = nullptr;
        }
    }
    if (inFileStream) {
        opj_stream_destroy(inFileStream);
    }
    if (decompressorCodec) {
        opj_destroy_codec(decompressorCodec);
    }

    return outputImage;
}

//! Template function which converts a planar image bitmap to an interleaved
 image bitmap and
//! then verifies the checksum of the bitmap.
/*!
 * @param image: The OpenJPEG image struct.
 * @param crc32Checksum: The CRC32 checksum.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
template<class myType>
bool verifyChecksumForImageForType(opj_image_t *image, uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    uint32_t width = image->x1 - image->x0;
    uint32_t height = image->y1 - image->y0;
    uint32_t numOfChannels = image->numcomps;

    // Buffer for interleaved bitmap.
```

```
    std::vector<myType> buffer(width * height * numOfChannels);

    // Convert planar bitmap to interleaved bitmap.
    for (uint32_t channel = 0; channel < numOfChannels; channel++) {
        for (uint32_t row = 0; row < height; row++) {
            uint32_t fromRowStart = row / image->comps[channel].dy * width /
                                    image->comps[channel].dx;
            uint32_t toIndex = (row * width) * numOfChannels + channel;

            for (uint32_t col = 0; col < width; col++) {
                uint32_t fromIndex = fromRowStart + col / image-
>comps[channel].dx;

                buffer[toIndex] = static_cast<myType>(image-
>comps[channel].data[fromIndex]);

                toIndex += numOfChannels;
            }
        }
    }

    // Verify checksum.
    boost::crc_32_type crc32;
    crc32.process_bytes(reinterpret_cast<char *>(buffer.data()),
                        buffer.size() * sizeof(myType));

    bool result = crc32.checksum() == crc32Checksum;
    if (!result) {
        std::cerr << "verifyChecksumForImage, checksum mismatch, expected - "
                  << crc32Checksum << ", actual - " << crc32.checksum()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which verifies the checksum of an OpenJPEG image struct.
/*!
 * @param image: The OpenJPEG image struct.
 * @param crc32Checksum: The CRC32 checksum.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::verifyChecksumForImage(opj_image_t *image,
                                                     uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
```

```
    uint32_t channels = image->numcomps;
    bool result = false;
    if (0 < channels) {
        // Assume the precision is the same for all channels.
        uint32_t precision = image->comps[0].prec;
        bool signedData = image->comps[0].sgnd;
        uint32_t bytes = (precision + 7) / 8;

        if (signedData) {
            switch (bytes) {
                case 1 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int8_t>(image,

crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 2 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int16_t>(image,

crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 4 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int32_t>(image,

crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr
                            << "verifyChecksumForImage, unsupported data type,
signed bytes - "
                            << bytes << std::endl;
                    break;
            }
        }
        else {
            switch (bytes) {
                case 1 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint8_t>(image,

crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 2 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint16_t>(image,

crc32Checksum);
```

```
                    break;
                case 4 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint32_t>(image,

 crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr
                            << "verifyChecksumForImage, unsupported data type,
 unsigned bytes - "
                            << bytes << std::endl;
                    break;
            }
        }

        if (!result) {
            std::cerr << "verifyChecksumForImage, error bytes " << bytes
                      << " signed "
                      << signedData << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "'verifyChecksumForImage', no channels in the image."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return result;
}
```

清理資源。

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::cleanup(const Aws::String &stackName,
                                      const Aws::String &dataStoreId,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    bool result = true;

    if (!stackName.empty() && askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to delete the stack " + stackName + "? (y/n)")) {
        std::cout << "Deleting the image sets in the stack." << std::endl;
        result &= emptyDatastore(dataStoreId, clientConfiguration);
        printAsterisksLine();
        std::cout << "Deleting the stack." << std::endl;
```

```
        result &= deleteStack(stackName, clientConfiguration);
    }
    return result;
}

bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::emptyDatastore(const Aws::String &datastoreID,
                                             const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria emptyCriteria;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> imageSetIDs;
    bool result = false;
    if (searchImageSets(datastoreID, emptyCriteria, imageSetIDs,
                        clientConfiguration)) {
        result = true;
        for (auto &imageSetID: imageSetIDs) {
            result &= deleteImageSet(datastoreID, imageSetID,
 clientConfiguration);
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteImageSet
  - GetDicom ImportJob
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - 开始迪克 ImportJob

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

index.js-協調步驟。

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

import {
  parseScenarioArgs,
  Scenario,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  saveState,
  loadState,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";

import {
  createStack,
  deployStack,
  getAccountId,
  getDatastoreName,
  getStackName,
  outputState,
  waitForStackCreation,
} from "./deploy-steps.js";
import {
  doCopy,
  selectDataset,
  copyDataset,
  outputCopiedObjects,
} from "./dataset-steps.js";
import {
  doImport,
  outputImportJobStatus,
  startDICOMImport,
  waitForImportJobCompletion,
} from "./import-steps.js";
import {
  getManifestFile,
  outputImageSetIds,
  parseManifestFile,
} from "./image-set-steps.js";
```

```
import {
  getImageSetMetadata,
  outputImageFrameIds,
} from "./image-frame-steps.js";
import { decodeAndVerifyImages, doVerify } from "./verify-steps.js";
import {
  confirmCleanup,
  deleteImageSets,
  deleteStack,
} from "./clean-up-steps.js";

const context = {};

const scenarios = {
  deploy: new Scenario(
    "Deploy Resources",
    [
      deployStack,
      getStackName,
      getDatastoreName,
      getAccountId,
      createStack,
      waitForStackCreation,
      outputState,
      saveState,
    ],
    context,
  ),
  demo: new Scenario(
    "Run Demo",
    [
      loadState,
      doCopy,
      selectDataset,
      copyDataset,
      outputCopiedObjects,
      doImport,
      startDICOMImport,
      waitForImportJobCompletion,
      outputImportJobStatus,
      getManifestFile,
      parseManifestFile,
      outputImageSetIds,
      getImageSetMetadata,
```

```
      outputImageFrameIds,
      doVerify,
      decodeAndVerifyImages,
      saveState,
    ],
    context,
  ),
  destroy: new Scenario(
    "Clean Up Resources",
    [loadState, confirmCleanup, deleteImageSets, deleteStack],
    context,
  ),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios);
}
```

deploy-steps.js-部署資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import fs from "node:fs/promises";
import path from "node:path";

import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  CreateStackCommand,
  DescribeStacksCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import { STSClient, GetCallerIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

const cfnClient = new CloudFormationClient({});
```

```
const stsClient = new STSClient({});

const __dirname = path.dirname(new URL(import.meta.url).pathname);
const cfnTemplatePath = path.join(
  __dirname,
  "../../../../../workflows/healthimaging_image_sets/resources/
cfn_template.yaml",
);

export const deployStack = new ScenarioInput(
  "deployStack",
  "Do you want to deploy the CloudFormation stack?",
  { type: "confirm" },
);

export const getStackName = new ScenarioInput(
  "getStackName",
  "Enter a name for the CloudFormation stack:",
  { type: "input", skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);

export const getDatastoreName = new ScenarioInput(
  "getDatastoreName",
  "Enter a name for the HealthImaging datastore:",
  { type: "input", skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);

export const getAccountId = new ScenarioAction(
  "getAccountId",
  async (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    const command = new GetCallerIdentityCommand({});
    const response = await stsClient.send(command);
    state.accountId = response.Account;
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack,
  },
);

export const createStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "createStack",
  async (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    const stackName = state.getStackName;
    const datastoreName = state.getDatastoreName;
```

```
    const accountId = state.accountId;

    const command = new CreateStackCommand({
      StackName: stackName,
      TemplateBody: await fs.readFile(cfnTemplatePath, "utf8"),
      Capabilities: ["CAPABILITY_IAM"],
      Parameters: [
        {
          ParameterKey: "datastoreName",
          ParameterValue: datastoreName,
        },
        {
          ParameterKey: "userAccountID",
          ParameterValue: accountId,
        },
      ],
    });

    const response = await cfnClient.send(command);
    state.stackId = response.StackId;
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);

export const waitForStackCreation = new ScenarioAction(
  "waitForStackCreation",
  async (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    const command = new DescribeStacksCommand({
      StackName: state.stackId,
    });

    await retry({ intervalInMs: 10000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
      const response = await cfnClient.send(command);
      const stack = response.Stacks?.find(
        (s) => s.StackName == state.getStackName,
      );
      if (!stack || stack.StackStatus === "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS") {
        throw new Error("Stack creation is still in progress");
      }
      if (stack.StackStatus === "CREATE_COMPLETE") {
        state.stackOutputs = stack.Outputs?.reduce((acc, output) => {
          acc[output.OutputKey] = output.OutputValue;
          return acc;
        }, {});
```

```
      } else {
        throw new Error(
          `Stack creation failed with status: ${stack.StackStatus}`,
        );
      }
    });
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack,
  },
);

export const outputState = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputState",
  (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    /**
     * @type {{ stackOutputs: { DatastoreID: string, BucketName: string, RoleArn:
 string }}}
     */
    const { stackOutputs } = state;
    return `Stack creation completed. Output values:
Datastore ID: ${stackOutputs?.DatastoreID}
Bucket Name: ${stackOutputs?.BucketName}
Role ARN: ${stackOutputs?.RoleArn}
    `;
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);
```

dataset-steps.js-複製 DICOM 文件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  S3Client,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  ListObjectsV2Command,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
```

```
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

const s3Client = new S3Client({});

const datasetOptions = [
  {
    name: "CT of chest (2 images)",
    value: "00029d25-fb18-4d42-aaa5-a0897d1ac8f7",
  },
  {
    name: "CT of pelvis (57 images)",
    value: "00025d30-ef8f-4135-a35a-d83eff264fc1",
  },
  {
    name: "MRI of head (192 images)",
    value: "0002d261-8a5d-4e63-8e2e-0cbfac87b904",
  },
  {
    name: "MRI of breast (92 images)",
    value: "0002dd07-0b7f-4a68-a655-44461ca34096",
  },
];

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   doCopy: boolean
 * }}} State
 */

export const selectDataset = new ScenarioInput(
  "selectDataset",
  (state) => {
    if (!state.doCopy) {
      process.exit(0);
    }
    return "Select a DICOM dataset to import:";
  },
  {
    type: "select",
    choices: datasetOptions,
  },
```

```
);

export const doCopy = new ScenarioInput(
  "doCopy",
  "Do you want to copy images from the public dataset into your bucket?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
  },
);

export const copyDataset = new ScenarioAction(
  "copyDataset",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    const inputBucket = state.stackOutputs.BucketName;
    const inputPrefix = `input/`;
    const selectedDatasetId = state.selectDataset;

    const sourceBucket = "idc-open-data";
    const sourcePrefix = `${selectedDatasetId}`;

    const listObjectsCommand = new ListObjectsV2Command({
      Bucket: sourceBucket,
      Prefix: sourcePrefix,
    });

    const objects = await s3Client.send(listObjectsCommand);

    const copyPromises = objects.Contents.map((object) => {
      const sourceKey = object.Key;
      const destinationKey = `${inputPrefix}${sourceKey
        .split("/")
        .slice(1)
        .join("/")}`;

      const copyCommand = new CopyObjectCommand({
        Bucket: inputBucket,
        CopySource: `/${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey}`,
        Key: destinationKey,
      });

      return s3Client.send(copyCommand);
    });

    const results = await Promise.all(copyPromises);
```

```
    state.copiedObjects = results.length;
  },
);

export const outputCopiedObjects = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputCopiedObjects",
  (state) => `${state.copiedObjects} DICOM files were copied.`,
);
```

import-steps.js-開始匯入資料存放區。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  MedicalImagingClient,
  StartDICOMImportJobCommand,
  GetDICOMImportJobCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }}} State
 */

export const doImport = new ScenarioInput(
  "doImport",
  "Do you want to import DICOM images into your datastore?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
  },
);
```

```
export const startDICOMImport = new ScenarioAction(
  "startDICOMImport",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (!state.doImport) {
      process.exit(0);
    }
    const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});
    const inputS3Uri = `s3://${state.stackOutputs.BucketName}/input/`;
    const outputS3Uri = `s3://${state.stackOutputs.BucketName}/output/`;

    const command = new StartDICOMImportJobCommand({
      dataAccessRoleArn: state.stackOutputs.RoleArn,
      datastoreId: state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID,
      inputS3Uri,
      outputS3Uri,
    });

    const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
    state.importJobId = response.jobId;
  },
);

export const waitForImportJobCompletion = new ScenarioAction(
  "waitForImportJobCompletion",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});
    const command = new GetDICOMImportJobCommand({
      datastoreId: state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID,
      jobId: state.importJobId,
    });

    await retry({ intervalInMs: 10000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
      const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
      const jobStatus = response.jobProperties?.jobStatus;
      if (!jobStatus || jobStatus === "IN_PROGRESS") {
        throw new Error("Import job is still in progress");
      }
      if (jobStatus === "COMPLETED") {
        state.importJobOutputS3Uri = response.jobProperties.outputS3Uri;
      } else {
        throw new Error(`Import job failed with status: ${jobStatus}`);
      }
    });
  },
```

```
);

export const outputImportJobStatus = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputImportJobStatus",
  (state) =>
    `DICOM import job completed. Output location: ${state.importJobOutputS3Uri}`,
);
```

image-set-steps.js-取得影像集 ID。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { S3Client, GetObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, importJobId: string,
 * importJobOutputS3Uri: string,
 * imageSetIds: string[],
 * manifestContent: { jobSummary: { imageSetsSummary: { imageSetId: string }
[] } }
 * }} State
 */

const s3Client = new S3Client({});

export const getManifestFile = new ScenarioAction(
  "getManifestFile",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const bucket = state.stackOutputs.BucketName;
    const prefix = `output/${state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID}-DicomImport-
${state.importJobId}/`;
    const key = `${prefix}job-output-manifest.json`;
```

```
    const command = new GetObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucket,
      Key: key,
    });

    const response = await s3Client.send(command);
    const manifestContent = await response.Body.transformToString();
    state.manifestContent = JSON.parse(manifestContent);
  },
);

export const parseManifestFile = new ScenarioAction(
  "parseManifestFile",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const imageSetIds =
      state.manifestContent.jobSummary.imageSetsSummary.reduce(
        (imageSetIds, next) => {
          return { ...imageSetIds, [next.imageSetId]: next.imageSetId };
        },
        {},
      );
    state.imageSetIds = Object.keys(imageSetIds);
  },
);

export const outputImageSetIds = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputImageSetIds",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `The image sets created by this import job are: \n${state.imageSetIds
      .map((id) => `Image set: ${id}`)
      .join("\n")}`,
);
```

image-frame-steps.js-獲取圖像幀 ID。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  MedicalImagingClient,
  GetImageSetMetadataCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { gunzip } from "zlib";
```

```
import { promisify } from "util";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

const gunzipAsync = promisify(gunzip);

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMValueRepresentation
 * @property {string} name
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {string} value
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ImageFrameInformation
 * @property {string} ID
 * @property {Array<{ Checksum: number, Height: number, Width: number }>}
 PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution
 * @property {number} MinPixelValue
 * @property {number} MaxPixelValue
 * @property {number} FrameSizeInBytes
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMMetadata
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {DICOMValueRepresentation[]} DICOMVRs
 * @property {ImageFrameInformation[]} ImageFrames
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Series
 * @property {{ [key: string]: DICOMMetadata }} Instances
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Study
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {Series[]} Series
 */
```

```
/**
 * @typedef {Object} Patient
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *  SchemaVersion: string,
 *  DatastoreID: string,
 *  ImageSetID: string,
 *  Patient: Patient,
 *  Study: Study
 * }} ImageSetMetadata
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, imageSetIds: string[] }} State
 */

const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const getImageSetMetadata = new ScenarioAction(
  "getImageSetMetadata",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const outputMetadata = [];

    for (const imageSetId of state.imageSetIds) {
      const command = new GetImageSetMetadataCommand({
        datastoreId: state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID,
        imageSetId,
      });

      const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
      const compressedMetadataBlob =
        await response.imageSetMetadataBlob.transformToByteArray();
      const decompressedMetadata = await gunzipAsync(compressedMetadataBlob);
      const imageSetMetadata = JSON.parse(decompressedMetadata.toString());

      outputMetadata.push(imageSetMetadata);
    }
```

```
    state.imageSetMetadata = outputMetadata;
  },
);

export const outputImageFrameIds = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputImageFrameIds",
  (/** @type {State & { imageSetMetadata: ImageSetMetadata[] }} */ state) => {
    let output = "";

    for (const metadata of state.imageSetMetadata) {
      const imageSetId = metadata.ImageSetID;
      /** @type {DICOMMetadata[]} */
      const instances = Object.values(metadata.Study.Series).flatMap(
        (series) => {
          return Object.values(series.Instances);
        },
      );
      const imageFrameIds = instances.flatMap((instance) =>
        instance.ImageFrames.map((frame) => frame.ID),
      );

      output += `Image set ID: ${imageSetId}\nImage frame IDs:\n
${imageFrameIds.join(
        "\n",
      )}\n\n`;
    }

    return output;
  },
  { slow: false },
);
```

verify-steps.js-驗證圖像幀。使用「AWS HealthImaging 像素資料驗證」程式庫進行驗證。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { spawn } from "node:child_process";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
```

```
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMValueRepresentation
 * @property {string} name
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {string} value
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ImageFrameInformation
 * @property {string} ID
 * @property {Array<{ Checksum: number, Height: number, Width: number }>}
 PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution
 * @property {number} MinPixelValue
 * @property {number} MaxPixelValue
 * @property {number} FrameSizeInBytes
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMMetadata
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {DICOMValueRepresentation[]} DICOMVRs
 * @property {ImageFrameInformation[]} ImageFrames
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Series
 * @property {{ [key: string]: DICOMMetadata }} Instances
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Study
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {Series[]} Series
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Patient
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{
```

```
 *  SchemaVersion: string,
 *  DatastoreID: string,
 *  ImageSetID: string,
 *  Patient: Patient,
 *  Study: Study
 * }} ImageSetMetadata
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, imageSetMetadata: ImageSetMetadata[] }} State
 */

export const doVerify = new ScenarioInput(
  "doVerify",
  "Do you want to verify the imported images?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
  },
);

export const decodeAndVerifyImages = new ScenarioAction(
  "decodeAndVerifyImages",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (!state.doVerify) {
      process.exit(0);
    }
    const verificationTool = "./pixel-data-verification/index.js";

    for (const metadata of state.imageSetMetadata) {
      const datastoreId = state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID;
      const imageSetId = metadata.ImageSetID;

      for (const [seriesInstanceUid, series] of Object.entries(
        metadata.Study.Series,
      )) {
        for (const [sopInstanceUid, _] of Object.entries(series.Instances)) {
          console.log(
            `Verifying image set ${imageSetId} with series ${seriesInstanceUid}
 and sop ${sopInstanceUid}`,
          );
```

```
          const child = spawn(
            "node",
            [
              verificationTool,
              datastoreId,
              imageSetId,
              seriesInstanceUid,
              sopInstanceUid,
            ],
            { stdio: "inherit" },
          );

          await new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
            child.on("exit", (code) => {
              if (code === 0) {
                resolve();
              } else {
                reject(
                  new Error(
                    `Verification tool exited with code ${code} for image set
 ${imageSetId}`,
                  ),
                );
              }
            });
          });
        }
      }
    }
  },
);
```

clean-up-steps.js-摧毀資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  DeleteStackCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import {
  MedicalImagingClient,
```

```
  DeleteImageSetCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMValueRepresentation
 * @property {string} name
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {string} value
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ImageFrameInformation
 * @property {string} ID
 * @property {Array<{ Checksum: number, Height: number, Width: number }>}
 PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution
 * @property {number} MinPixelValue
 * @property {number} MaxPixelValue
 * @property {number} FrameSizeInBytes
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMMetadata
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {DICOMValueRepresentation[]} DICOMVRs
 * @property {ImageFrameInformation[]} ImageFrames
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Series
 * @property {{ [key: string]: DICOMMetadata }} Instances
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Study
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {Series[]} Series
 */

/**
```

```
 * @typedef {Object} Patient
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *  SchemaVersion: string,
 *  DatastoreID: string,
 *  ImageSetID: string,
 *  Patient: Patient,
 *  Study: Study
 * }} ImageSetMetadata
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, imageSetMetadata: ImageSetMetadata[] }} State
 */

const cfnClient = new CloudFormationClient({});
const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const confirmCleanup = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmCleanup",
  "Do you want to delete the created resources?",
  { type: "confirm" },
);

export const deleteImageSets = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteImageSets",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const datastoreId = state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID;

    for (const metadata of state.imageSetMetadata) {
      const command = new DeleteImageSetCommand({
        datastoreId,
        imageSetId: metadata.ImageSetID,
      });

      try {
        await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
```

```
        console.log(`Successfully deleted image set ${metadata.ImageSetID}`);
      } catch (e) {
        if (e instanceof Error) {
          if (e.name === "ConflictException") {
            console.log(`Image set ${metadata.ImageSetID} already deleted`);
          }
        }
      }
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.confirmCleanup,
  },
);

export const deleteStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteStack",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const stackName = state.getStackName;

    const command = new DeleteStackCommand({
      StackName: stackName,
    });

    await cfnClient.send(command);
    console.log(`Stack ${stackName} deletion initiated`);
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.confirmCleanup,
  },
);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteImageSet
  - GetDicom ImportJob
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - 开始迪克 ImportJob

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

使用必要的資源創建一個 AWS CloudFormation 堆棧。

```
    def deploy(self):
        """
        Deploys prerequisite resources used by the scenario. The resources are
        defined in the associated `setup.yaml` AWS CloudFormation script and are
 deployed
        as a CloudFormation stack, so they can be easily managed and destroyed.
        """

        print("\t\tLet's deploy the stack for resource creation.")
        stack_name = q.ask("\t\tEnter a name for the stack: ", q.non_empty)

        data_store_name = q.ask(
            "\t\tEnter a name for the Health Imaging Data Store: ", q.non_empty
        )

        account_id = boto3.client("sts").get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        with open(
            "../../../../workflows/healthimaging_image_sets/resources/
cfn_template.yaml"
        ) as setup_file:
            setup_template = setup_file.read()
        print(f"\t\tCreating {stack_name}.")
        stack = self.cf_resource.create_stack(
            StackName=stack_name,
            TemplateBody=setup_template,
            Capabilities=["CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"],
            Parameters=[
                {
                    "ParameterKey": "datastoreName",
                    "ParameterValue": data_store_name,
```

```
                },
                {
                    "ParameterKey": "userAccountID",
                    "ParameterValue": account_id,
                },
            ],
        )
        print("\t\tWaiting for stack to deploy. This typically takes a minute or
two.")
        waiter = self.cf_resource.meta.client.get_waiter("stack_create_complete")
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        stack.load()
        print(f"\t\tStack status: {stack.stack_status}")

        outputs_dictionary = {
            output["OutputKey"]: output["OutputValue"] for output in
stack.outputs
        }
        self.input_bucket_name = outputs_dictionary["BucketName"]
        self.output_bucket_name = outputs_dictionary["BucketName"]
        self.role_arn = outputs_dictionary["RoleArn"]
        self.data_store_id = outputs_dictionary["DatastoreID"]
        return stack
```

將 DICOM 檔案複製到 Amazon S3 匯入儲存貯體。

```
    def copy_single_object(self, key, source_bucket, target_bucket,
target_directory):
        """
        Copies a single object from a source to a target bucket.

        :param key: The key of the object to copy.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket for the copy.
        :param target_bucket: The target bucket for the copy.
        :param target_directory: The target directory for the copy.
        """
        new_key = target_directory + "/" + key
        copy_source = {"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key": key}
        self.s3_client.copy_object(
            CopySource=copy_source, Bucket=target_bucket, Key=new_key
        )
```

```
        print(f"\n\t\tCopying {key}.")

    def copy_images(
        self, source_bucket, source_directory, target_bucket, target_directory
    ):
        """
        Copies the images from the source to the target bucket using multiple
 threads.

        :param source_bucket: The source bucket for the images.
        :param source_directory: Directory within the source bucket.
        :param target_bucket: The target bucket for the images.
        :param target_directory: Directory within the target bucket.
        """

        # Get list of all objects in source bucket.
        list_response = self.s3_client.list_objects_v2(
            Bucket=source_bucket, Prefix=source_directory
        )
        objs = list_response["Contents"]
        keys = [obj["Key"] for obj in objs]

        # Copy the objects in the bucket.
        for key in keys:
            self.copy_single_object(key, source_bucket, target_bucket,
 target_directory)

        print("\t\tDone copying all objects.")
```

將 DICOM 檔案匯入 Amazon S3 資料存放區。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
```

```
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def start_dicom_import_job(
        self,
        data_store_id,
        input_bucket_name,
        input_directory,
        output_bucket_name,
        output_directory,
        role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.

        :param data_store_id: The HealthImaging data store ID.
        :param input_bucket_name: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the
DICOM files.
        :param input_directory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the
DICOM files.
        :param output_bucket_name: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
        :param output_directory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the
output.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
        :return: The job ID of the import.
        """

        input_uri = f"s3://{input_bucket_name}/{input_directory}/"
        output_uri = f"s3://{output_bucket_name}/{output_directory}/"
        try:
            job = self.medical_imaging_client.start_dicom_import_job(
                jobName="examplejob",
                datastoreId=data_store_id,
                dataAccessRoleArn=role_arn,
                inputS3Uri=input_uri,
                outputS3Uri=output_uri,
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start DICOM import job. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job["jobId"]
```

取得 DICOM 匯入工作所建立的影像集。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def get_image_sets_for_dicom_import_job(self, datastore_id, import_job_id):
        """
        Retrieves the image sets created for an import job.

        :param datastore_id: The HealthImaging data store ID
        :param import_job_id: The import job ID
        :return: List of image set IDs
        """
```

```
        import_job = self.medical_imaging_client.get_dicom_import_job(
            datastoreId=datastore_id, jobId=import_job_id
        )

        output_uri = import_job["jobProperties"]["outputS3Uri"]

        bucket = output_uri.split("/")[2]
        key = "/".join(output_uri.split("/")[3:])

        # Try to get the manifest.
        retries = 3
        while retries > 0:
            try:
                obj = self.s3_client.get_object(
                    Bucket=bucket, Key=key + "job-output-manifest.json"
                )
                body = obj["Body"]
                break
            except ClientError as error:
                retries = retries - 1
                time.sleep(3)
        try:
            data = json.load(body)
            expression =
jmespath.compile("jobSummary.imageSetsSummary[].imageSetId")
            image_sets = expression.search(data)
        except json.decoder.JSONDecodeError as error:
            image_sets = import_job["jobProperties"]

        return image_sets


    def get_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None):
        """
        Get the properties of an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The optional version of the image set.
        :return: The image set properties.
        """
        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set = self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set(
```

```
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
                image_set = self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_set
```

取得影像集的影像框資訊。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)
```

```
    def get_image_frames_for_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id,
out_directory):
        """
        Get the image frames for an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param out_directory: The directory to save the file.
        :return: The image frames.
        """
        image_frames = []
        file_name = os.path.join(out_directory,
f"{image_set_id}_metadata.json.gzip")
        file_name = file_name.replace("/", "\\\\")
        self.get_image_set_metadata(file_name, datastore_id, image_set_id)
        try:
            with gzip.open(file_name, "rb") as f_in:
                doc = json.load(f_in)
            instances = jmespath.search("Study.Series.*.Instances[].*[]", doc)
            for instance in instances:
                rescale_slope = jmespath.search("DICOM.RescaleSlope", instance)
                rescale_intercept = jmespath.search("DICOM.RescaleIntercept",
instance)
                image_frames_json = jmespath.search("ImageFrames[][]", instance)
                for image_frame in image_frames_json:
                    checksum_json = jmespath.search(
                        "max_by(PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution,
&Width)",
                        image_frame,
                    )
                    image_frame_info = {
                        "imageSetId": image_set_id,
                        "imageFrameId": image_frame["ID"],
                        "rescaleIntercept": rescale_intercept,
                        "rescaleSlope": rescale_slope,
                        "minPixelValue": image_frame["MinPixelValue"],
                        "maxPixelValue": image_frame["MaxPixelValue"],
                        "fullResolutionChecksum": checksum_json["Checksum"],
                    }
                    image_frames.append(image_frame_info)
            return image_frames
        except TypeError:
            return {}
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image frames for image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        return image_frames


    def get_image_set_metadata(
        self, metadata_file, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None
    ):
        """
        Get the metadata of an image set.

        :param metadata_file: The file to store the JSON gzipped metadata.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The version of the image set.
        """

        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set_metadata =
self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
                image_set_metadata =
self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
            with open(metadata_file, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in
image_set_metadata["imageSetMetadataBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    if chunk:
                        f.write(chunk)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image metadata. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下載，解碼和驗證圖像幀。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def get_pixel_data(
        self, file_path_to_write, datastore_id, image_set_id, image_frame_id
    ):
        """
        Get an image frame's pixel data.

        :param file_path_to_write: The path to write the image frame's HTJ2K
 encoded pixel data.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param image_frame_id: The ID of the image frame.
        """
        try:
            image_frame = self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_frame(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
```

```
                imageSetId=image_set_id,
                imageFrameInformation={"imageFrameId": image_frame_id},
            )
            with open(file_path_to_write, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in image_frame["imageFrameBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    f.write(chunk)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image frame. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def download_decode_and_check_image_frames(
        self, data_store_id, image_frames, out_directory
    ):
        """
        Downloads image frames, decodes them, and uses the checksum to validate
        the decoded images.

        :param data_store_id: The HealthImaging data store ID.
        :param image_frames: A list of dicts containing image frame information.
        :param out_directory: A directory for the downloaded images.
        :return: True if the function succeeded; otherwise, False.
        """
        total_result = True
        for image_frame in image_frames:
            image_file_path = f"{out_directory}/
image_{image_frame['imageFrameId']}.jph"
            self.get_pixel_data(
                image_file_path,
                data_store_id,
                image_frame["imageSetId"],
                image_frame["imageFrameId"],
            )

            image_array = self.jph_image_to_opj_bitmap(image_file_path)
            crc32_checksum = image_frame["fullResolutionChecksum"]
            # Verify checksum.
            crc32_calculated = zlib.crc32(image_array)
            image_result = crc32_checksum == crc32_calculated
            print(
```

```
                f"\t\tImage checksum verified for {image_frame['imageFrameId']}:
{image_result }"
            )
            total_result = total_result and image_result
        return total_result

    @staticmethod
    def jph_image_to_opj_bitmap(jph_file):
        """
        Decode the image to a bitmap using an OPENJPEG library.
        :param jph_file: The file to decode.
        :return: The decoded bitmap as an array.
        """
        # Use format 2 for the JPH file.
        params = openjpeg.utils.get_parameters(jph_file, 2)
        print(f"\n\t\tImage parameters for {jph_file}: \n\t\t{params}")

        image_array = openjpeg.utils.decode(jph_file, 2)

        return image_array
```

清理資源。

```
    def destroy(self, stack):
        """
        Destroys the resources managed by the CloudFormation stack, and the
CloudFormation
        stack itself.

        :param stack: The CloudFormation stack that manages the example
resources.
        """

        print(f"\t\tCleaning up resources and {stack.name}.")
        data_store_id = None
        for oput in stack.outputs:
            if oput["OutputKey"] == "DatastoreID":
                data_store_id = oput["OutputValue"]
        if data_store_id is not None:
            print(f"\t\tDeleting image sets in data store {data_store_id}.")
            image_sets = self.medical_imaging_wrapper.search_image_sets(
```

```
                data_store_id, {}
            )
            image_set_ids = [image_set["imageSetId"] for image_set in image_sets]

            for image_set_id in image_set_ids:
                self.medical_imaging_wrapper.delete_image_set(
                    data_store_id, image_set_id
                )
                print(f"\t\tDeleted image set with id : {image_set_id}")

        print(f"\t\tDeleting {stack.name}.")
        stack.delete()
        print("\t\tWaiting for stack removal. This may take a few minutes.")
        waiter = self.cf_resource.meta.client.get_waiter("stack_delete_complete")
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        print("\t\tStack delete complete.")




class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def search_image_sets(self, datastore_id, search_filter):
        """
        Search for image sets.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param search_filter: The search filter.
```

```
            For example: {"filters" : [{ "operator": "EQUAL", "values":
[{"DICOMPatientId": "3524578"}]}]}.
        :return: The list of image sets.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.medical_imaging_client.get_paginator("search_image_sets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                datastoreId=datastore_id, searchCriteria=search_filter
            )
            metadata_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                metadata_summaries.extend(page["imageSetsMetadataSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't search image sets. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return metadata_summaries


    def delete_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id):
        """
        Delete an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        """
        try:
            delete_results = self.medical_imaging_client.delete_image_set(
                imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteImageSet
  - GetDicom ImportJob
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - 开始迪克 ImportJob

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 AWS SDK 標記 HealthImaging 資料倉庫

下列程式碼範例顯示如何標記 HealthImaging 資料倉庫。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

為資料倉庫加上標籤。

```
                final String datastoreArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                TagResource.tagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 datastoreArn,
                                ImmutableMap.of("Deployment", "Development"));
```

用於標記資源的實用程序功能。

```
    public static void tagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
```

```
            String resourceArn,
            Map<String, String> tags) {
        try {
            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tags(tags)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been added to the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

列示資料倉庫的標籤。

```
                final String datastoreArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                ListTagsForResourceResponse result =
 ListTagsForResource.listMedicalImagingResourceTags(
                                medicalImagingClient,
                                datastoreArn);
                if (result != null) {
                        System.out.println("Tags for resource: " +
 result.tags());
                }
```

列出資源標籤的公用程式功能。

```
    public static ListTagsForResourceResponse
 listMedicalImagingResourceTags(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn) {
        try {
            ListTagsForResourceRequest listTagsForResourceRequest =
 ListTagsForResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .build();
```

```
            return
 medicalImagingClient.listTagsForResource(listTagsForResourceRequest);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

取消標籤資料倉庫。

```
                final String datastoreArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                UntagResource.untagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 datastoreArn,
                                Collections.singletonList("Deployment"));
```

取消標記資源的公用程式功能。

```
    public static void untagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Collection<String> tagKeys) {
        try {
            UntagResourceRequest untagResourceRequest =
 UntagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tagKeys(tagKeys)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.untagResource(untagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been removed from the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

為資料倉庫加上標籤。

```
  try {
    const datastoreArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const tags = {
      Deployment: "Development",
    };
    await tagResource(datastoreArn, tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

用於標記資源的實用程序功能。

```
import { TagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 * @param {Record<string,string>} tags - The tags to add to the resource as JSON.
```

```
 *                      - For example: {"Deployment" : "Development"}
 */
export const tagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/
imageset/xxx",
  tags = {}
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new TagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tags: tags })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

列示資料倉庫的標籤。

```
  try {
    const datastoreArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const { tags } = await listTagsForResource(datastoreArn);
    console.log(tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

列出資源標籤的公用程式功能。

```
import { ListTagsForResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";
```

```
/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 */
export const listTagsForResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:abc:datastore/def/imageset/
ghi"
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new ListTagsForResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '008fc6d3-abec-4870-a155-20fa3631e645',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     tags: { Deployment: 'Development' }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

取消標籤資料倉庫。

```
  try {
    const datastoreArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const keys = ["Deployment"];
    await untagResource(datastoreArn, keys);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

取消標記資源的公用程式功能。

```
import { UntagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 * @param {string[]} tagKeys - The keys of the tags to remove.
 */
export const untagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/
imageset/xxx",
  tagKeys = []
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new UntagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tagKeys: tagKeys })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

為資料倉庫加上標籤。

```
    a_data_store_arn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"

    medical_imaging_wrapper.tag_resource(data_store_arn, {"Deployment":
 "Development"})
```

用於標記資源的實用程序功能。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn, tags):
        """
        Tag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tags: The tags to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.tag_resource(resourceArn=resource_arn,
 tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't tag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
```

列示資料倉庫的標籤。

```
    a_data_store_arn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"

    medical_imaging_wrapper.list_tags_for_resource(data_store_arn)
```

列出資源標籤的公用程式功能。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn):
        """
        List the tags for a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :return: The list of tags.
        """
        try:
            tags = self.health_imaging_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tags["tags"]
```

取消標籤資料倉庫。

```
    a_data_store_arn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"

    medical_imaging_wrapper.untag_resource(data_store_arn, ["Deployment"])
```

取消標記資源的公用程式功能。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn, tag_keys):
        """
        Untag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.untag_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn, tagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't untag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 AWS SDK 標記 HealthImaging 影像集

下列程式碼範例顯示如何標記 HealthImaging 影像集。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

標記影像集。

```
                final String imageSetArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                TagResource.tagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 imageSetArn,
                                ImmutableMap.of("Deployment", "Development"));
```

用於標記資源的實用程序功能。

```
    public static void tagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Map<String, String> tags) {
        try {
            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
```

```
                    .tags(tags)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been added to the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

列出影像集的標籤。

```
                final String imageSetArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                ListTagsForResourceResponse result =
 ListTagsForResource.listMedicalImagingResourceTags(
                                medicalImagingClient,
                                imageSetArn);
                if (result != null) {
                        System.out.println("Tags for resource: " +
 result.tags());
                }
```

列出資源標籤的公用程式功能。

```
    public static ListTagsForResourceResponse
 listMedicalImagingResourceTags(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn) {
        try {
            ListTagsForResourceRequest listTagsForResourceRequest =
 ListTagsForResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .build();

            return
 medicalImagingClient.listTagsForResource(listTagsForResourceRequest);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

取消標記影像集。

```
                final String imageSetArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                UntagResource.untagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 imageSetArn,
                                Collections.singletonList("Deployment"));
```

取消標記資源的公用程式功能。

```
    public static void untagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Collection<String> tagKeys) {
        try {
            UntagResourceRequest untagResourceRequest =
 UntagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tagKeys(tagKeys)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.untagResource(untagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been removed from the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。

- ListTagsForResource
- TagResource
- UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

標記影像集。

```
  try {
    const imagesetArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const tags = {
      Deployment: "Development",
    };
    await tagResource(imagesetArn, tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

用於標記資源的實用程序功能。

```
import { TagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 * @param {Record<string,string>} tags - The tags to add to the resource as JSON.
 *                      - For example: {"Deployment" : "Development"}
 */
```

```
export const tagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/
imageset/xxx",
  tags = {}
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new TagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tags: tags })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

列出影像集的標籤。

```
  try {
    const imagesetArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const { tags } = await listTagsForResource(imagesetArn);
    console.log(tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

列出資源標籤的公用程式功能。

```
import { ListTagsForResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";
```

```
/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 */
export const listTagsForResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:abc:datastore/def/imageset/
ghi"
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new ListTagsForResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '008fc6d3-abec-4870-a155-20fa3631e645',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     tags: { Deployment: 'Development' }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

取消標記影像集。

```
  try {
    const imagesetArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const keys = ["Deployment"];
    await untagResource(imagesetArn, keys);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

取消標記資源的公用程式功能。

```
import { UntagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data
 store or image set.
 * @param {string[]} tagKeys - The keys of the tags to remove.
 */
export const untagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/
imageset/xxx",
  tagKeys = []
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new UntagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tagKeys: tagKeys })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

標記影像集。

```
    an_image_set_arn = (
        "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/"
        "imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012"
    )

    medical_imaging_wrapper.tag_resource(image_set_arn, {"Deployment":
 "Development"})
```

用於標記資源的實用程序功能。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn, tags):
        """
        Tag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tags: The tags to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.tag_resource(resourceArn=resource_arn,
 tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't tag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

列出影像集的標籤。

```
    an_image_set_arn = (
        "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/"
        "imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012"
    )

    medical_imaging_wrapper.list_tags_for_resource(image_set_arn)
```

列出資源標籤的公用程式功能。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn):
        """
        List the tags for a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :return: The list of tags.
        """
        try:
            tags = self.health_imaging_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return tags["tags"]
```

取消標記影像集。

```
    an_image_set_arn = (
        "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/"
        "imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012"
    )

    medical_imaging_wrapper.untag_resource(image_set_arn, ["Deployment"])
```

取消標記資源的公用程式功能。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn, tag_keys):
        """
        Untag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.untag_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn, tagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't untag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 AWS 軟體開發套件的 IAM 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS Identity and Access Management 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 (IAM)。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- IAM 使用者指南 — 有關 IAM 的更多資訊。
- IAM API 參考 — 有關所有可用 IAM 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello IAM

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 IAM。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace IAMActions;

public class HelloIAM
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Getting started with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). List
        // the policies for the account.
        var iamClient = new AmazonIdentityManagementServiceClient();

        var listPoliciesPaginator = iamClient.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
 ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Here are the policies defined for your account:\n");
        policies.ForEach(policy =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Created:
 {policy.CreateDate}\t{policy.PolicyName}\t{policy.Description}");
        });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListPolicies中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS iam)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_iam")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})
```

```
if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_iam.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

iam.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/iam/IAMClient.h>
#include <aws/iam/model/ListPoliciesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>

/*
 *  A "Hello IAM" starter application which initializes an AWS Identity and
 Access Management (IAM) client
 *  and lists the IAM policies.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_iam'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
```

```
    int result = 0;
    {
        const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT("%Y-%m-%d");
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::IAM::IAMClient iamClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::IAM::Model::ListPoliciesRequest request;

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done) {
            auto outcome = iamClient.ListPolicies(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Failed to list iam policies: " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }

            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                          std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                          std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::setw(12) <<
                          "CreateDate" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &policies = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicies();
            for (const auto &policy: policies) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                          policy.GetPolicyName() << std::setw(30) <<
                          policy.GetPolicyId() << std::setw(80) <<
policy.GetArn() <<
                          std::setw(64) << policy.GetDescription() <<
std::setw(12) <<
                          policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
<<
                          std::endl;
            }

            if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
                request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
```

```
            } else {
                done = true;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListPolicies中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an AWS Identity and Access
 Management (IAM)
// client and list up to 10 policies in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
```

```
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxPols = 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v policies for your account.\n", maxPols)
 result, err := iamClient.ListPolicies(context.TODO(), &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPols),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list policies for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Policies) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any policies!")
 } else {
  for _, policy := range result.Policies {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *policy.PolicyName)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListPolicies中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListPoliciesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.Policy;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloIAM {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listPolicies(iam);
    }

    public static void listPolicies(IamClient iam) {
        ListPoliciesResponse response = iam.listPolicies();
        List<Policy> polList = response.policies();
        polList.forEach(policy -> {
            System.out.println("Policy Name: " + policy.policyName());
        });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListPolicies中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { IAMClient, paginateListPolicies } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listLocalPolicies = async () => {
  /**
   * In v3, the clients expose paginateOperationName APIs that are written using
 async generators so that you can use async iterators in a for await..of loop.
   * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators
   */
  const paginator = paginateListPolicies(
    { client, pageSize: 10 },
    // List only customer managed policies.
    { Scope: "Local" },
  );

  console.log("IAM policies defined in your account:");
  let policyCount = 0;
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    if (page.Policies) {
      page.Policies.forEach((p) => {
        console.log(`${p.PolicyName}`);
        policyCount++;
      });
    }
  }
  console.log(`Found ${policyCount} policies.`);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListPolicies中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

來自 src/bin/hello.rs。

```
use aws_sdk_iam::error::SdkError;
use aws_sdk_iam::operation::list_policies::ListPoliciesError;
use clap::Parser;

const PATH_PREFIX_HELP: &str = "The path prefix for filtering the results.";

#[derive(Debug, clap::Parser)]
#[command(about)]
struct HelloScenarioArgs {
    #[arg(long, default_value="/", help=PATH_PREFIX_HELP)]
    pub path_prefix: String,
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let sdk_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let client = aws_sdk_iam::Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let args = HelloScenarioArgs::parse();

    iam_service::list_policies(client, args.path_prefix).await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

從 SRC /.rsiam-service-lib.

```
pub async fn list_policies(
```

```
    client: iamClient,
    path_prefix: String,
) -> Result<Vec<String>, SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let list_policies = client
        .list_policies()
        .path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .scope(PolicyScopeType::Local)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .try_collect()
        .await?;

    let policy_names = list_policies
        .into_iter()
        .map(|p| {
            let name = p
                .policy_name
                .unwrap_or_else(|| "Missing Policy Name".to_string());
            println!("{}", name);
            name
        })
        .collect();

    Ok(policy_names)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListPolicies中的 Rust API 參考資料。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS 開發套件執行 IAM 的動作
  - 搭AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AddRoleToInstanceProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AddUserToGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AttachGroupPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AttachRolePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AttachUserPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ChangePassword配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭CreateAccessKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateAccountAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateInstanceProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateLoginProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateOpenIdConnectProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreatePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreatePolicyVersion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateSAMLProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateServiceLinkedRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateVirtualMfaDevice配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeactivateMfaDevice配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteAccessKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteAccountAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteAccountPasswordPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteGroupPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteInstanceProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteLoginProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteOpenIdConnectProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeletePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeletePolicyVersion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteRolePermissionsBoundary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteRolePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteSAMLProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteServerCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DeleteServiceLinkedRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DeleteSigningCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteUserPermissionsBoundary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteUserPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteVirtualMfaDevice配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachGroupPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachRolePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachUserPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableMfaDevice配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GenerateCredentialReport配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetAccessKeyLastUsed配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetAccountAuthorizationDetails配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetAccountPasswordPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetAccountSummary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetContextKeysForCustomPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetCredentialReport配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetGroupPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetInstanceProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetLoginProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetOpenIdConnectProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetPolicyVersion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetRolePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetSamlProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetServerCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭GetServiceLastAccessedDetails配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetUserPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAccessKeys配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAccountAliases配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAttachedGroupPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAttachedRolePolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAttachedUserPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListEntitiesForPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListGroupPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListGroupsForUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListInstanceProfiles配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListInstanceProfilesForRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListMfaDevices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListOpenIdConnectProviders配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListPolicyVersions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListRolePolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListRoleTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListRoles配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListSAMLProviders配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListServerCertificates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListSigningCertificates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListUserPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListUserTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListUsers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListVirtualMfaDevices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭PutGroupPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭PutRolePermissionsBoundary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutRolePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutUserPermissionsBoundary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutUserPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemoveUserFromGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ResyncMfaDevice配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetDefaultPolicyVersion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TagRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TagUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UntagRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UntagUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateAccessKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateAccountPasswordPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateAssumeRolePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateLoginProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateRoleDescription配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateSamlProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateServerCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateSigningCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UploadServerCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UploadSigningCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 使用 AWS 軟體開發套件的 IAM 案例
  - 使用 AWS SDK 建置及管理彈性服務

  - 建立 IAM 群組，並使用 AWS SDK 將使用者新增至群組

- 使用 AWS SDK 建立 IAM AWS STS 使用者並擔任角色
- 使用 SDK 建立唯讀和讀寫 IAM 使用者 AWS
- 使用 AWS SDK 管理 IAM 存取金鑰
- 使用 AWS 開發套件管理 IAM 政策
- 使用 AWS SDK 管理 IAM 角色
- 使用 AWS SDK 管理您的 IAM 帳戶
- 使用 AWS SDK 復原 IAM 政策版本
- 使用 SDK 使用 IAM 政策產生器 AWS API

使用 AWS 開發套件執行 IAM 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS 軟體開發套件的 IAM 案例。

範例

- 搭AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AddRoleToInstanceProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AddUserToGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AttachGroupPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AttachRolePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AttachUserPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ChangePassword配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateAccessKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateAccountAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateInstanceProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateLoginProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateOpenIdConnectProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreatePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭CreatePolicyVersion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateSAMLProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateServiceLinkedRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateVirtualMfaDevice配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeactivateMfaDevice配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteAccessKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteAccountAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteAccountPasswordPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteGroupPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteInstanceProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteLoginProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteOpenIdConnectProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeletePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeletePolicyVersion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteRolePermissionsBoundary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteRolePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteSAMLProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteServerCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteServiceLinkedRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteSigningCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteUserPermissionsBoundary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteUserPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteVirtualMfaDevice配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachGroupPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DetachRolePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachUserPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableMfaDevice配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GenerateCredentialReport配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetAccessKeyLastUsed配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetAccountAuthorizationDetails配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetAccountPasswordPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetAccountSummary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetContextKeysForCustomPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetCredentialReport配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetGroupPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetInstanceProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetLoginProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetOpenIdConnectProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetPolicyVersion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetRolePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetSamlProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetServerCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetServiceLastAccessedDetails配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetUserPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAccessKeys配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭ListAccountAliases配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAttachedGroupPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAttachedRolePolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAttachedUserPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListEntitiesForPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListGroupPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListGroupsForUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListInstanceProfiles配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListInstanceProfilesForRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListMfaDevices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListOpenIdConnectProviders配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListPolicyVersions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListRolePolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListRoleTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListRoles配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListSAMLProviders配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListServerCertificates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListSigningCertificates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListUserPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListUserTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListUsers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListVirtualMfaDevices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutGroupPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutRolePermissionsBoundary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutRolePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutUserPermissionsBoundary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutUserPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemoveUserFromGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ResyncMfaDevice配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetDefaultPolicyVersion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TagRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TagUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UntagRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UntagUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateAccessKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateAccountPasswordPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateAssumeRolePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateLoginProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateRoleDescription配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateSamlProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateServerCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateSigningCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UploadServerCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UploadSigningCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將用戶端 ID (對象) 新增至開放式 ID Connect (OIDC) 提供者

下列`add-client-id-to-open-id-connect-provider`命令會將用戶端識別碼新增`my-application-ID`至名為的 OIDC 提供者。`server.example.com`

```
aws iam add-client-id-to-open-id-connect-provider \
    --client-id my-application-ID \
    --open-id-connect-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
server.example.com
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

若要建立 OIDC 提供者，請使用指`create-open-id-connect-provider`令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM 使用者指南中的建立 OpenID Connect (OIDC) 身分識別提供者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會將用戶端 ID (或對象) 新增**`my-application-ID`**至名為的現有 OIDC 提供者。**`server.example.com`**

```
Add-IAMClientIDToOpenIDConnectProvider -ClientID "my-application-ID"
 -OpenIDConnectProviderARN "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
server.example.com"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AddClientIdToOpenIdConnectProvider式參考中的。

搭**`AddRoleToInstanceProfile`**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AddRoleToInstanceProfile`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將角色新增至執行個體設定檔

下列add-role-to-instance-profile命令會將名為的角色新增S3Access至名為的執行個體設定檔Webserver。

```
aws iam add-role-to-instance-profile \
    --role-name S3Access \
    --instance-profile-name Webserver
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

若要建立例證設定檔，請使用create-instance-profile指令。

如需更多資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM 使用者指南中的利用 IAM 角色來授予許可給 Amazon EC2 執行個體上執行的應用程式。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AddRoleToInstanceProfile中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會將名為的角色新增**S3Access**至名為的現有執行個體設定檔**webserver**。若要建立例證設定檔，請使用**New-IAMInstanceProfile**指令。建立執行個體設定檔並使用此命令將其與角色建立關聯後，您可以將其附加到 EC2 執行個體。若要這麼做，請使用**New-EC2Instance**指令程式搭配**InstanceProfile_Arn**或**InstanceProfile-Name**參數來啟動新的執行個體。

```
Add-IAMRoleToInstanceProfile -RoleName "S3Access" -InstanceProfileName
 "webserver"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AddRoleToInstanceProfile式參考中的。

搭**AddUserToGroup**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddUserToGroup。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立群組並新增使用者。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an existing IAM user to an existing IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user to add.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to add the user to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddUserToGroupAsync(string userName, string
groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AddUserToGroupAsync(new
AddUserToGroupRequest
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AddUserToGroup中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

將使用者新增至 IAM 群組

下列 `add-user-to-group` 命令會將名為 Bob 的 IAM 使用者新增至名為 Admins 的 IAM 群組。

```
aws iam add-user-to-group \
    --user-name Bob \
    --group-name Admins
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的在 IAM 使用者群組中新增和移除使用者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AddUserToGroup中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會將名為的使用者新增**Bob**至名為的群組**Admins**。

```
Add-IAMUserToGroup -UserName "Bob" -GroupName "Admins"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AddUserToGroup式參考中的。

搭**AttachGroupPolicy**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachGroupPolicy`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將受管政策附加到 IAM 群組

下列`attach-group-policy`命令會將名為的 AWS 受管政策附加`ReadOnlyAccess`到名為的 IAM 群組`Finance`。

```
aws iam attach-group-policy \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/ReadOnlyAccess \
    --group-name Finance
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的受管政策和內嵌政策。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AttachGroupPolicy中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將名為的客戶受管政策附加**TesterPolicy**至 IAM 群組**Testers**。該群組中的使用者會立即受到該原則預設版本中定義的權限影響。

```
Register-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy
```

範例 2：此範例會將名為的 AWS 受管政策附加**AdministratorAccess**至 IAM 群組**Admins**。該群組中的使用者會立即受到該原則最新版本中定義的權限影響。

```
Register-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Admins -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AdministratorAccess
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AttachGroupPolicy式參考中的。

搭**AttachRolePolicy**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachRolePolicy`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立群組並新增使用者。
- 建立使用者並擔任角色
- 管理角色

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an IAM policy to a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The policy to attach.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The role that the policy will be attached to.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
 AttachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function iam_attach_role_policy
#
# This function attaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function iam_attach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_attach_role_policy"
    echo "Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
```

```
  echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam attach-role-policy \
  --role-name "$role_name" \
  --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports attach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
  return 1
```

```
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::attachRolePolicy(const Aws::String &roleName,
                                   const Aws::String &policyArn,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest list_request;
    list_request.SetRoleName(roleName);

    bool done = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto list_outcome = iam.ListAttachedRolePolicies(list_request);
        if (!list_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list attached policies of role " <<
                      roleName << ": " << list_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                      std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        const auto &policies = list_outcome.GetResult().GetAttachedPolicies();
        if (std::any_of(policies.cbegin(), policies.cend(),
                        [=](const Aws::IAM::Model::AttachedPolicy &policy) {
```

```
                                return policy.GetPolicyArn() == policyArn;
                        })) {
            std::cout << "Policy " << policyArn <<
                      " is already attached to role " << roleName << std::endl;
            return true;
        }

        done = !list_outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated();
        list_request.SetMarker(list_outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
    }

    Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyRequest request;
    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
 iam.AttachRolePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach policy " << policyArn << " to role " <<
                  roleName << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached policy " << policyArn << " to role "
 <<
                  roleName << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

將受管政策連接至 IAM 角色

下列`attach-role-policy`命令會將名為的 AWS 受管政策附加`ReadOnlyAccess`到名為的 IAM 角色`ReadOnlyRole`。

```
aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/ReadOnlyAccess \
    --role-name ReadOnlyRole
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的受管政策和內嵌政策。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// AttachRolePolicy attaches a policy to a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) AttachRolePolicy(policyArn string, roleName string)
 error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.AttachRolePolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.AttachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't attach policy %v to role %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn,
 roleName, err)
 }
```

```
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachRolePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachedPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class AttachRolePolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleName> <policyArn>\s
```

```
                Where:
                    roleName - A role name that you can obtain from the AWS
Management Console.\s
                    policyArn - A policy ARN that you can obtain from the AWS
Management Console.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleName = args[0];
        String policyArn = args[1];

        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        attachIAMRolePolicy(iam, roleName, policyArn);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void attachIAMRolePolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String
policyArn) {
        try {
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest request =
ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse response =
iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(request);
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies();

            // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role
            String polArn = "";
            for (AttachedPolicy policy : attachedPolicies) {
                polArn = policy.policyArn();
                if (polArn.compareTo(policyArn) == 0) {
                    System.out.println(roleName + " policy is already attached to
this role.");
```

```
                    return;
                }
            }

            AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
 AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .policyArn(policyArn)
                    .build();

            iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);

            System.out.println("Successfully attached policy " + policyArn +
                    " to role " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

連接政策。

```
import { AttachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const attachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var paramsRoleList = {
  RoleName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(paramsRoleList, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
```

```
    var myRolePolicies = data.AttachedPolicies;
    myRolePolicies.forEach(function (val, index, array) {
      if (myRolePolicies[index].PolicyName === "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess") {
        console.log(
          "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess is already attached to this role."
        );
        process.exit();
      }
    });
    var params = {
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess",
      RoleName: process.argv[2],
    };
    iam.attachRolePolicy(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Unable to attach policy to role", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Role attached successfully");
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun attachIAMRolePolicy(roleNameVal: String, policyArnVal: String) {

    val request = ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
```

```
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAttachedRolePolicies(request)
        val attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies

        // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role.
        val checkStatus: Int
        if (attachedPolicies != null) {
            checkStatus = checkList(attachedPolicies, policyArnVal)
            if (checkStatus == -1)
                return
        }

        val policyRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
            policyArn = policyArnVal
        }
        iamClient.attachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully attached policy $policyArnVal to role
 $roleNameVal")
    }
}

fun checkList(attachedPolicies: List<AttachedPolicy>, policyArnVal: String): Int
 {

    for (policy in attachedPolicies) {
        val polArn = policy.policyArn.toString()

        if (polArn.compareTo(policyArnVal) == 0) {
            println("The policy is already attached to this role.")
            return -1
        }
    }
    return 0
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AttachRolePolicy中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{$user['Arn']}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }";
$assumeRoleRole = $service->createRole("iam_demo_role_$uuid",
 $assumeRolePolicyDocument);
echo "Created role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";

$listAllBucketsPolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
}";
$listAllBucketsPolicy = $service->createPolicy("iam_demo_policy_$uuid",
 $listAllBucketsPolicyDocument);
echo "Created policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";

$service->attachRolePolicy($assumeRoleRole['RoleName'],
 $listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);

    public function attachRolePolicy($roleName, $policyArn)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($roleName, $policyArn) {
```

```
            $this->iamClient->attachRolePolicy([
                'PolicyArn' => $policyArn,
                'RoleName' => $roleName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將名為的 AWS 受管政策附加**SecurityAudit**至 IAM 角色**CoSecurityAuditors**。承擔該角色的使用者會立即受到該原則最新版本中定義的權限影響。

```
Register-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName CoSecurityAuditors -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AttachRolePolicy式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Boto3 Policy 物件將政策連接至角色。

```
def attach_to_role(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a role.
```

```
    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the
 ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).attach_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn,
 role_name)
        raise
```

使用 Boto3 Role 物件將政策連接至角色。

```
def attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the
 ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn,
 role_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AttachRolePolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例模組會列出、建立、附加和解除連結角色原則。

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "PolicyManager"
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
```

```
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not
exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
```

```
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn attach_role_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    role: &Role,
    policy: &Policy,
) -> Result<AttachRolePolicyOutput, SdkError<AttachRolePolicyError>> {
    client
        .attach_role_policy()
        .role_name(role.role_name())
        .policy_arn(policy.arn().unwrap_or_default())
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK AttachRolePolicy中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func attachRolePolicy(role: String, policyArn: String) async throws {
    let input = AttachRolePolicyInput(
        policyArn: policyArn,
        roleName: role
    )
    do {
        _ = try await client.attachRolePolicy(input: input)
    } catch {
        throw error
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AttachRolePolicy中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`AttachUserPolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachUserPolicy`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立唯讀和讀寫的使用者

CLI

AWS CLI

將受管政策連接至 IAM 使用者

下列`attach-user-policy`命令會將名為的 AWS 受管政策附加`AdministratorAccess`至名為的 IAM 使用者`Alice`。

```
aws iam attach-user-policy \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess \
    --user-name Alice
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的受管政策和內嵌政策。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AttachUserPolicy中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將名為的 AWS 受管政策附加**`AmazonCognitoPowerUser`**至 IAM 使用者**`Bob`**。使用者會立即受到該原則最新版本中定義的權限影響。

```
Register-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonCognitoPowerUser
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AttachUserPolicy式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def attach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn,
 user_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AttachUserPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  # Attaches a policy to a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user
  # @param policy_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_user(user_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_user_policy(
      user_name: user_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to user: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考AttachUserPolicy中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn attach_user_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    user_name: &str,
    policy_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .attach_user_policy()
        .user_name(user_name)
        .policy_arn(policy_arn)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK AttachUserPolicy中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭ChangePassword配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ChangePassword。

CLI

AWS CLI

變更 IAM 使用者的密碼

若要變更 IAM 使用者的密碼，建議您使用--cli-input-json參數傳遞包含舊密碼和新密碼的 JSON 檔案。使用此方法，您可以使用帶有非字母數字字符的強密碼。當您將密碼作為命令行參數傳遞時，使用非英數字元的密碼可能會很困難。若要使用--cli-input-json參數，請先使用指change-password令搭配--generate-cli-skeleton參數，如下列範例所示。

```
aws iam change-password \
    --generate-cli-skeleton > change-password.json
```

上一個命令創建一個名為更改密碼 .json 的 JSON 文件，您可以使用該文件來填寫舊密碼和新密碼。例如，檔案看起來可能如下所示。

```
{
    "OldPassword": "3s0K_;xh4~8XXI",
    "NewPassword": "]35d/{pB9Fo9wJ"
}
```

接下來，要更改您的密碼，請再次使用change-password命令，這次傳遞--cli-input-json參數來指定您的 JSON 文件。下列change-password命令使用名為變更密碼 .json 的 JSON 檔案的--cli-input-json參數。

```
aws iam change-password \
    --cli-input-json file://change-password.json
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

此命令只能由 IAM 使用者呼叫。如果使用 AWS 帳戶 (root) 認證呼叫此命令，則命令會傳回錯`InvalidUserType`誤。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的AWS IAM 使用者如何變更自己的密碼。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ChangePassword中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會變更執行命令之使用者的密碼。此命令只能由 IAM 使用者呼叫。如果在您使用 AWS 帳戶 (root) 認證登入時呼叫此命令，則命令會傳回錯誤**`InvalidUserType`**。

```
Edit-IAMPassword -OldPassword "MyOldP@ssw0rd" -NewPassword "MyNewP@ssw0rd"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ChangePassword式參考中的。

搭**`CreateAccessKey`**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccessKey`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立群組並新增使用者。
- 建立使用者並擔任角色
- 建立唯讀和讀寫的使用者
- 管理存取金鑰

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM access key for a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for which to create the IAM access
    /// key.</param>
    /// <returns>The AccessKey.</returns>
    public async Task<AccessKey> CreateAccessKeyAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateAccessKeyAsync(new
CreateAccessKeyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.AccessKey;

    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateAccessKey中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function iam_create_user_access_key
#
# This function creates an IAM access key for the specified user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name -- The name of the IAM user.
#       [-f file_name] -- The optional file name for the access key output.
#
# Returns:
#       [access_key_id access_key_secret]
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_create_user_access_key() {
  local user_name file_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) key pair."
    echo "  -u user_name   The name of the IAM user."
    echo "  [-f file_name]   Optional file name for the access key output."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:f:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) file_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
```

```
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-access-key \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$file_name" ]]; then
    echo "$response" >"$file_name"
  fi

  local key_id key_secret
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_id=$(echo $response | cut -f 2 -d ' ')
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_secret=$(echo $response | cut -f 4 -d ' ')

  echo "$key_id $key_secret"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateAccessKey中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::createAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);

    Aws::String result;
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccessKeyOutcome outcome =
 iam.CreateAccessKey(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating access key for IAM user " << userName
                  << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const auto &accessKey = outcome.GetResult().GetAccessKey();
        std::cout << "Successfully created access key for IAM user " <<
                  userName << std::endl << "  aws_access_key_id = " <<
                  accessKey.GetAccessKeyId() << std::endl <<
                  " aws_secret_access_key = " << accessKey.GetSecretAccessKey()
 <<
                  std::endl;
        result = accessKey.GetAccessKeyId();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateAccessKey中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

為 IAM 使用者建立存取金鑰

下列 `create-access-key` 命令會為名為 Bob 的 IAM 使用者建立存取金鑰 (存取金鑰 ID 與私密存取金鑰)。

```
aws iam create-access-key \
    --user-name Bob
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AccessKey": {
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "Status": "Active",
        "CreateDate": "2015-03-09T18:39:23.411Z",
        "SecretAccessKey": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYzEXAMPLEKEY",
        "AccessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
    }
}
```

請將私密存取金鑰存放在安全之處。遺失的金鑰無法復原，您必須建立新的存取金鑰。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的管理 IAM 使用者的存取金鑰。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateAccessKey中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateAccessKeyPair creates an access key for a user. The returned access key
 contains
// the ID and secret credentials needed to use the key.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateAccessKeyPair(userName string)
 (*types.AccessKey, error) {
 var key *types.AccessKey
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateAccessKey(context.TODO(),
 &iam.CreateAccessKeyInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create access key pair for user %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 } else {
  key = result.AccessKey
 }
 return key, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreateAccessKey中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccessKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateAccessKey {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <user>\s

                Where:
                   user - An AWS IAM user that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String user = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String keyId = createIAMAccessKey(iam, user);
        System.out.println("The Key Id is " + keyId);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMAccessKey(IamClient iam, String user) {
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyRequest request = CreateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .userName(user)
                    .build();

            CreateAccessKeyResponse response = iam.createAccessKey(request);
            return response.accessKey().accessKeyId();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateAccessKey中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立存取金鑰。

```
import { CreateAccessKeyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 */
export const createAccessKey = (userName) => {
  const command = new CreateAccessKeyCommand({ UserName: userName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateAccessKey中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.createAccessKey({ UserName: "IAM_USER_NAME" }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.AccessKey);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateAccessKey中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createIAMAccessKey(user: String?): String {

    val request = CreateAccessKeyRequest {
        userName = user
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createAccessKey(request)
        return response.accessKey?.accessKeyId.toString()
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateAccessKey中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立新的存取金鑰和秘密存取 key pair，並將其指派給使用者**David**。請務必將**AccessKeyId**和**SecretAccessKey**值儲存至檔案，因為這是您唯一可以取得的時間**SecretAccessKey**。您稍後便無法擷取它。如果您遺失了密碼金鑰，您必須建立新的存取 key pair。

```
New-IAMAccessKey -UserName David
```

輸出：

```
AccessKeyId     : AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
CreateDate      : 4/13/2015 1:00:42 PM
SecretAccessKey : wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY
Status          : Active
UserName        : David
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateAccessKey式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_key(user_name):
    """
    Creates an access key for the specified user. Each user can have a
    maximum of two keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The created access key.
    """
    try:
        key_pair = iam.User(user_name).create_access_key_pair()
        logger.info(
            "Created access key pair for %s. Key ID is %s.",
            key_pair.user_name,
            key_pair.id,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create access key pair for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return key_pair
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateAccessKey中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例模組會列出、建立、停用及刪除存取金鑰。

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "AccessKeyManager"
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
```

```
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
#{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create
more.")
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: "Inactive"
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
```

```
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateAccessKey中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn create_access_key(client: &iamClient, user_name: &str) ->
 Result<AccessKey, iamError> {
    let mut tries: i32 = 0;
    let max_tries: i32 = 10;

    let response: Result<CreateAccessKeyOutput, SdkError<CreateAccessKeyError>> =
 loop {
        match client.create_access_key().user_name(user_name).send().await {
            Ok(inner_response) => {
                break Ok(inner_response);
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tries += 1;
                if tries > max_tries {
                    break Err(e);
                }
                sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
```

```
            }
        }
    };

    Ok(response.unwrap().access_key.unwrap())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateAccessKey中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func createAccessKey(userName: String) async throws ->
IAMClientTypes.AccessKey {
        let input = CreateAccessKeyInput(
            userName: userName
        )
        do {
            let output = try await iamClient.createAccessKey(input: input)
            guard let accessKey = output.accessKey else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.keyError
            }
            return accessKey
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateAccessKey中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`CreateAccountAlias`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccountAlias`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理您的帳戶

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::createAccountAlias(const Aws::String &aliasName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccountAliasRequest request;
    request.SetAccountAlias(aliasName);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccountAliasOutcome outcome = iam.CreateAccountAlias(
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating account alias " << aliasName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created account alias " << aliasName <<
                  std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateAccountAlias中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立帳戶別名

下列`create-account-alias`指令會`examplecorp`為您的 AWS 帳戶建立別名。

```
aws iam create-account-alias \
    --account-alias examplecorp
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM 使用者指南中的您的 AWS 帳戶 ID 及其別名。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateAccountAlias中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccountAliasRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateAccountAlias {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <alias>\s

                Where:
                    alias - The account alias to create (for example,
 myawsaccount).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alias = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createIAMAccountAlias(iam, alias);
        iam.close();
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void createIAMAccountAlias(IamClient iam, String alias) {
        try {
            CreateAccountAliasRequest request =
 CreateAccountAliasRequest.builder()
                    .accountAlias(alias)
                    .build();

            iam.createAccountAlias(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully created account alias: " + alias);

        } catch (IamException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateAccountAlias中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立帳戶別名。

```
import { CreateAccountAliasCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} alias - A unique name for the account alias.
 * @returns
 */
export const createAccountAlias = (alias) => {
  const command = new CreateAccountAliasCommand({
    AccountAlias: alias,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateAccountAlias中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.createAccountAlias({ AccountAlias: process.argv[2] }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateAccountAlias中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createIAMAccountAlias(alias: String) {
```

```
    val request = CreateAccountAliasRequest {
        accountAlias = alias
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.createAccountAlias(request)
        println("Successfully created account alias named $alias")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateAccountAlias中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將您帳戶的 AWS 帳戶別名變更為**mycompanyaws**。使用者登入頁面的位址會追蹤到 https://mycompanyaws.signin.aws.amazon.com/console。使用您的帳戶 ID 號碼而不是別名的原始網址（HTTPS://<accountidnumber>. 不過，任何先前定義的別名式 URL 都會停止運作。

```
New-IAMAccountAlias -AccountAlias mycompanyaws
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateAccountAlias式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_alias(alias):
```

```
    """
    Creates an alias for the current account. The alias can be used in place of
 the
    account ID in the sign-in URL. An account can have only one alias. When a new
    alias is created, it replaces any existing alias.

    :param alias: The alias to assign to the account.
    """

    try:
        iam.create_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Created an alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateAccountAlias中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出、建立及刪除帳戶別名。

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
```

```
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases

    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info("Account aliases are:")
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info("No account aliases found.")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateAccountAlias中的。

搭CreateGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateGroup。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立群組並新增使用者。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to give the IAM group.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM group that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Group> CreateGroupAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateGroupAsync(new CreateGroupRequest
{ GroupName = groupName });
        return response.Group;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateGroup中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立 IAM 群組

下列 `create-group` 命令會建立名為 `Admins` 的 IAM 群組。

```
aws iam create-group \
    --group-name Admins
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Group": {
        "Path": "/",
        "CreateDate": "2015-03-09T20:30:24.940Z",
        "GroupId": "AIDGPMS9RO4H3FEXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Admins",
        "GroupName": "Admins"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的建立 IAM 使用者群組。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateGroup中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { CreateGroupCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
export const createGroup = async (groupName) => {
```

```
  const command = new CreateGroupCommand({ GroupName: groupName });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateGroup中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立名為的新 IAM 群組**Developers**。

```
New-IAMGroup -GroupName Developers
```

輸出：

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 4/14/2015 11:21:31 AM
GroupId    : QNEJ5PM4NFSQCEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateGroup式參考中的。

搭**CreateInstanceProfile**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateInstanceProfile`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with
a specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to
the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                    "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                    "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                         "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                         "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         "\"Service\": [" +
                                             "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                         "]" +
                                         "}," +
```

```
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
```

```
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await
_amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
```

```
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateInstanceProfile中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立執行個體設定檔

下列 `create-instance-profile` 命令會建立名為 `Webserver` 的執行個體設定檔。

```
aws iam create-instance-profile \
    --instance-profile-name Webserver
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InstanceProfile": {
        "InstanceProfileId": "AIPAJMBYC7DLSPEXAMPLE",
        "Roles": [],
        "CreateDate": "2015-03-09T20:33:19.626Z",
        "InstanceProfileName": "Webserver",
        "Path": "/",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/Webserver"
    }
}
```

若要將角色新增至執行個體設定檔，請使用 `add-role-to-instance-profile` 命令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的使用 IAM 角色為在 Amazon EC2 執行個體上執行的應用程式授予許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateInstanceProfile中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
  new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
    InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
  }),
);
await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
  { client: iamClient },
  { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateInstanceProfile中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立名為的新 IAM 執行個體設定檔**`ProfileForDevEC2Instance`**。您必須單獨執行命**`Add-IAMRoleToInstanceProfile`**令，將執行個體設定檔與提供執行個體許可的現有 IAM 角色建立關聯。最後，在啟動 EC2 執行個體時，將執行個體設定檔附加到該執行個體。若要這麼做，請搭配**`InstanceProfile_Arn`**或**`InstanceProfile_Name`**參數使用**`New-EC2Instance`**指令程式。

```
New-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName ProfileForDevEC2Instance
```

輸出：

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/
ProfileForDevEC2Instance
CreateDate          : 4/14/2015 11:31:39 AM
InstanceProfileId   : DYMFXL556EY46EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ProfileForDevEC2Instance
Path                : /
Roles               : {}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateInstanceProfile式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例會建立政策、角色和執行個體設定檔，並將它們全部連結在一起。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
```

```
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def create_instance_profile(
        self, policy_file, policy_name, role_name, profile_name,
aws_managed_policies=()
    ):
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is
assumed by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.
```

```
        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as
AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to
the instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            instance_policy_doc = file.read()

        policy_arn = None
        try:
            pol_response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=instance_policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = pol_response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info("Created policy with ARN %s.", policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Policy %s already exists, nothing to do.", policy_name)
                list_pol_response = self.iam_client.list_policies(Scope="Local")
                for pol in list_pol_response["Policies"]:
                    if pol["PolicyName"] == policy_name:
                        policy_arn = pol["Arn"]
                        break
            if policy_arn is None:
```

```
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create policy {policy_name}:
{err}")

        try:
            self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info("Created role %s and attached policy %s.", role_name,
policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Role %s already exists, nothing to do.", role_name)
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}: {err}")

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
```

```
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
 profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create profile {profile_name} and attach it to
 role\n"
                    f"{role_name}: {err}"
                )
        return profile_arn
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateInstanceProfile中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`CreateLoginProfile`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateLoginProfile`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立 IAM 使用者的密碼

若要為 IAM 使用者建立密碼，建議您使用`--cli-input-json`參數傳遞包含密碼的 JSON 檔案。使用此方法，您可以建立含有非英數字元的強式密碼。當您將密碼作為命令行參數傳遞時，建立包含非英數字元的密碼可能很困難。

若要使用`--cli-input-json`參數，請先使用指`create-login-profile`令搭配`--generate-cli-skeleton`參數，如下列範例所示。

```
aws iam create-login-profile \
    --generate-cli-skeleton > create-login-profile.json
```

上一個命令會建立名為 create-login-profile .json 的 JSON 檔案，您可以使用該檔案填入後續`create-login-profile`指令的資訊。例如：

```
{
    "UserName": "Bob",
```

```
    "Password": "&1-3a6u:RA0djs",
    "PasswordResetRequired": true
}
```

接下來，要為 IAM 用戶創建密碼，請再次使用該`create-login-profile`命令，這次傳遞`--cli-input-json`參數來指定您的 JSON 文件。下列`create-login-profile`命令會使用名為 create-login-profile .json 的 JSON 檔案的`--cli-input-json`參數。

```
aws iam create-login-profile \
    --cli-input-json file://create-login-profile.json
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LoginProfile": {
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "CreateDate": "2015-03-10T20:55:40.274Z",
        "PasswordResetRequired": true
    }
}
```

如果新密碼違反了帳號密碼策略，則命令會傳回`PasswordPolicyViolation`錯誤。

若要變更已有密碼的使用者密碼，請使用`update-login-profile`。若要設定帳號的密碼策略，請使用`update-account-password-policy`指令。

如果帳戶密碼政策允許他們，IAM 使用者可以使用`change-password`命令變更自己的密碼。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的管理AWS IAM 使用者的密碼。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateLoginProfile中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會為名為 Bob 的 IAM 使用者建立 (暫時) 密碼，並設定要求使用者在下次登入時**Bob**變更密碼的旗標。

```
New-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob -Password P@ssw0rd -PasswordResetRequired $true
```

輸出：

```
CreateDate                    PasswordResetRequired                UserName
----------                    ---------------------                --------
4/14/2015 12:26:30 PM         True                                 Bob
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateLoginProfile式參考中的。

搭`CreateOpenIdConnectProvider`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateOpenIdConnectProvider`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立 OpenID Connect (OIDC) 提供者

若要建立 OpenID Connect (OIDC) 提供者，建議您使用`--cli-input-json`參數來傳遞包含必要參數的 JSON 檔案。建立 OIDC 提供者時，必須傳遞提供者的 URL，且 URL 必須以開頭。`https://`將 URL 作為命令行參數傳遞可能很困難，因為冒號 (:) 和正斜線 (/) 字元在某些命令列環境中具有特殊意義。使用`--cli-input-json`參數可以繞過此限制。

若要使用`--cli-input-json`參數，請先使用指`create-open-id-connect-provider`令搭配`--generate-cli-skeleton`參數，如下列範例所示。

```
aws iam create-open-id-connect-provider \
    --generate-cli-skeleton > create-open-id-connect-provider.json
```

上一個命令會建立名為 create-open-id-connect-provider.json 的 JSON 檔案，您可以使用該檔案來填入後續指令的資訊。`create-open-id-connect-provider`例如：

```
{
    "Url": "https://server.example.com",
    "ClientIDList": [
        "example-application-ID"
    ],
    "ThumbprintList": [
        "c3768084dfb3d2b68b7897bf5f565da8eEXAMPLE"
    ]
```

```
}
```

接下來，要創建 OpenID Connect（OIDC）提供程序，請再次使用該`create-open-id-connect-provider`命令，這次傳遞`--cli-input-json`參數來指定您的 JSON 文件。以下`create-open-id-connect-provider`命令使用名為 create-open-id-connect-provider.json 的 JSON 文件的`--cli-input-json`參數。

```
aws iam create-open-id-connect-provider \
    --cli-input-json file://create-open-id-connect-provider.json
```

輸出：

```
{
    "OpenIDConnectProviderArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
server.example.com"
}
```

如需有關 OIDC 提供者的詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指AWS 南中的建立 OpenID Connect (OIDC) 身分識別提供者。

如需取得 OIDC 提供者指紋的詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的為 OpenID Connect 身分提供者取得指AWS 紋。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateOpenIdConnectProvider中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立與位於 URL **`https://example.oidcprovider.com`** 和用戶端 ID 的 OIDC 相容提供者服務相關聯的 IAM OIDC 提供者。**`my-testapp-1`**OIDC 提供者會提供指紋。若要驗證指紋，請依照下列步驟進行identity-providers-oidc-obtain。UserGuide http://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/-thumbprint.html

```
New-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -Url https://example.oidcprovider.com -ClientIDList
 my-testapp-1 -ThumbprintList 990F419EXAMPLEECF12DDEDA5EXAMPLE52F20D9E
```

輸出：

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateOpenIdConnectProvider式參考中的。

搭CreatePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreatePolicy。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立群組並新增使用者。
- 建立使用者並擔任角色
- 建立唯讀和讀寫的使用者
- 管理政策
- 使用 IAM 政策產生器 API

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name to give the new IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new policy.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new IAM policy object.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> CreatePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 policyDocument)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreatePolicyAsync(new
 CreatePolicyRequest
        {
```

```
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        });

        return response.Policy;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_policy
#
# This function creates an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_name -- The name of the IAM policy.
#       -p policy_json -- The policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
```

```
###############################################################################
function iam_create_policy() {
  local policy_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_policy"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy."
    echo "  -n policy_name   The name of the IAM policy."
    echo "  -p policy_json -- The policy document."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) policy_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$policy_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  response=$(aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name "$policy_name" \
    --policy-document "$policy_document" \
    --output text \
    --query Policy.Arn)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreatePolicy中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::createPolicy(const Aws::String &policyName,
                                      const Aws::String &rsrcArn,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyName(policyName);
    request.SetPolicyDocument(BuildSamplePolicyDocument(rsrcArn));

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyOutcome outcome = iam.CreatePolicy(request);
    Aws::String result;
```

```
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating policy " << policyName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        result = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy().GetArn();
        std::cout << "Successfully created policy " << policyName <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::BuildSamplePolicyDocument(const Aws::String &rsrc_arn) {
    std::stringstream stringStream;
    stringStream << "{"
                 << "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\","
                 << "  \"Statement\": ["
                 << "    {"
                 << "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\","
                 << "        \"Action\": \"logs:CreateLogGroup\","
                 << "        \"Resource\": \""
                 << rsrc_arn
                 << "\""
                 << "    },"
                 << "    {"
                 << "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\","
                 << "        \"Action\": ["
                 << "            \"dynamodb:DeleteItem\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:GetItem\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:PutItem\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:Scan\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:UpdateItem\""
                 << "       ],"
                 << "       \"Resource\": \""
                 << rsrc_arn
                 << "\""
                 << "    }"
                 << "   ]"
                 << "}";

    return stringStream.str();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立客戶管理政策

下列命令會建立名為 `my-policy` 的客戶管理政策。

```
aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name my-policy \
    --policy-document file://policy
```

檔案 `policy` 是目前資料夾中的 JSON 文件，在名為 `my-bucket` 的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中授予 `shared` 資料夾的唯讀存取權限。

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "s3:Get*",
                "s3:List*"
            ],
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket/shared/*"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Policy": {
        "PolicyName": "my-policy",
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-01T19:31:18.620Z",
```

```
        "AttachmentCount": 0,
        "IsAttachable": true,
        "PolicyId": "ZXR6A36LTYANPAI7NJ5UV",
        "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
        "Path": "/",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::0123456789012:policy/my-policy",
        "UpdateDate": "2015-06-01T19:31:18.620Z"
    }
}
```

如需有關使用檔案作為字串參數輸入的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS CLI 使用者指南中的指定AWS CLI 的參數值。

範例 2：建立內含描述的客戶管理政策

下列命令會建立名為 `my-policy` 的客戶管理政策，其中包含不可變的描述：

```
aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name my-policy \
    --policy-document file://policy.json \
    --description "This policy grants access to all Put, Get, and List actions
 for my-bucket"
```

檔案 `policy.json` 是目前資料夾中的 JSON 文件，可針對名為 `my-bucket` 的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，授予所有 Put、List 和 Get 動作的存取權限。

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                 "s3:ListBucket*",
                 "s3:PutBucket*",
                 "s3:GetBucket*"
             ],
             "Resource": [
                 "arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket"
             ]
         }
     ]
 }
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Policy": {
        "PolicyName": "my-policy",
        "PolicyId": "ANPAWGSUGIDPEXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/my-policy",
        "Path": "/",
        "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
        "AttachmentCount": 0,
        "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
        "IsAttachable": true,
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-24T22:38:47+00:00",
        "UpdateDate": "2023-05-24T22:38:47+00:00"
    }
}
```

如需有關以身分為基礎之政策的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的以身分為基礎和以資源為基礎的政策。

範例 3：建立內含標籤的客戶管理政策

下列命令會建立名為 `my-policy` 的客戶管理政策，其中包含標籤。此範例使用具有下列 JSON 格式標記的 `--tags` 參數旗標：`'{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}' '{"Key": "Location", "Value": "Seattle"}'`。或者，`--tags` 旗標可以與速記格式的標籤一起使用：`'Key=Department,Value=Accounting Key=Location,Value=Seattle'`。

```
aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name my-policy \
    --policy-document file://policy.json \
    --tags '{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}' '{"Key": "Location",
 "Value": "Seattle"}'
```

檔案 `policy.json` 是目前資料夾中的 JSON 文件，可針對名為 `my-bucket` 的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，授予所有 Put、List 和 Get 動作的存取權限。

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
```

```
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                 "s3:ListBucket*",
                 "s3:PutBucket*",
                 "s3:GetBucket*"
             ],
             "Resource": [
                 "arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket"
             ]
         }
     ]
 }
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Policy": {
        "PolicyName": "my-policy",
        "PolicyId": "ANPAWGSUGIDPEXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::12345678012:policy/my-policy",
        "Path": "/",
        "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
        "AttachmentCount": 0,
        "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
        "IsAttachable": true,
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-24T23:16:39+00:00",
        "UpdateDate": "2023-05-24T23:16:39+00:00",
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Department",
                "Value": "Accounting"
            },
                "Key": "Location",
                "Value": "Seattle"
            {

        ]
    }
}
```

如需有關標記政策的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的標記客戶管理政策。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreatePolicy中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreatePolicy creates a policy that grants a list of actions to the specified
 resource.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure
 and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) CreatePolicy(policyName string, actions []string,
  resourceArn string) (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version:   "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect: "Allow",
   Action: actions,
   Resource: aws.String(resourceArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 resourceArn, err)
  return nil, err
```

```
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreatePolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.CreatePolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyName, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreatePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreatePolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.waiters.IamWaiter;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreatePolicy {

    public static final String PolicyDocument = "{" +
            "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            "  \"Statement\": [" +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Action\": [" +
            "            \"dynamodb:DeleteItem\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:GetItem\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:PutItem\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:Scan\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:UpdateItem\"" +
            "        ]," +
            "        \"Resource\": \"*\"" +
            "    }" +
            "   ]" +
            "}";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    CreatePolicy <policyName>\s

                Where:
                    policyName - A unique policy name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String policyName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        String result = createIAMPolicy(iam, policyName);
        System.out.println("Successfully created a policy with this ARN value: "
 + result);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyName) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object.
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();

            CreatePolicyRequest request = CreatePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyName(policyName)
                    .policyDocument(PolicyDocument)
                    .build();

            CreatePolicyResponse response = iam.createPolicy(request);

            // Wait until the policy is created.
            GetPolicyRequest polRequest = GetPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(response.policy().arn())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetPolicyResponse> waitUntilPolicyExists =
 iamWaiter.waitUntilPolicyExists(polRequest);

 waitUntilPolicyExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.policy().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立政策。

```
import { CreatePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
export const createPolicy = (policyName) => {
  const command = new CreatePolicyCommand({
    PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Action: "*",
          Resource: "*",
        },
      ],
    }),
    PolicyName: policyName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var myManagedPolicy = {
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: [
    {
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: "logs:CreateLogGroup",
      Resource: "RESOURCE_ARN",
    },
    {
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: [
        "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:PutItem",
        "dynamodb:Scan",
        "dynamodb:UpdateItem",
      ],
      Resource: "RESOURCE_ARN",
    },
  ],
};

var params = {
  PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(myManagedPolicy),
  PolicyName: "myDynamoDBPolicy",
};
```

```
iam.createPolicy(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createIAMPolicy(policyNameVal: String?): String {

    val policyDocumentVal = "{" +
        "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "  \"Statement\": [" +
        "    {" +
        "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "        \"Action\": [" +
        "            \"dynamodb:DeleteItem\"," +
        "            \"dynamodb:GetItem\"," +
        "            \"dynamodb:PutItem\"," +
        "            \"dynamodb:Scan\"," +
        "            \"dynamodb:UpdateItem\"" +
        "        ]," +
        "        \"Resource\": \"*\"" +
        "    }" +
        "   ]" +
        "}"
```

```
    val request = CreatePolicyRequest {
        policyName = policyNameVal
        policyDocument = policyDocumentVal
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createPolicy(request)
        return response.policy?.arn.toString()
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreatePolicy中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$listAllBucketsPolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
}";
$listAllBucketsPolicy = $service->createPolicy("iam_demo_policy_$uuid",
 $listAllBucketsPolicyDocument);
echo "Created policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";

    public function createPolicy(string $policyName, string $policyDocument)
    {
```

```
        $result = $this->customWaiter(function () use ($policyName,
 $policyDocument) {
            return $this->iamClient->createPolicy([
                'PolicyName' => $policyName,
                'PolicyDocument' => $policyDocument,
            ]);
        });
        return $result['Policy'];
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會在名為「檔案」的目前 AWS 帳戶中建立新**MySamplePolicy**的 IAM 政策，**MySamplePolicy.json**提供政策內容。請注意，您必須使用 **-Raw** switch 參數才能成功處理 JSON 原則檔案。

```
New-IAMPolicy -PolicyName MySamplePolicy -PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw
 MySamplePolicy.json)
```

輸出：

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 4/14/2015 2:45:59 PM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : LD4KP6HVFE7WGEXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : MySamplePolicy
UpdateDate       : 4/14/2015 2:45:59 PM
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreatePolicy式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_policy(name, description, actions, resource_arn):
    """
    Creates a policy that contains a single statement.

    :param name: The name of the policy to create.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions allowed by the policy. These typically take the
                    form of service:action, such as s3:PutObject.
    :param resource_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource this
 policy
                         applies to. This ARN can contain wildcards, such as
                         'arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket/*' to allow actions on all
 objects
                         in the bucket named 'my-bucket'.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.create_policy(
            PolicyName=name,
            Description=description,
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc),
        )
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
```

```
        return policy
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreatePolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例模組會列出、建立、附加和解除連結角色原則。

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "PolicyManager"
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not
exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
```

```
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn create_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    policy_name: &str,
    policy_document: &str,
) -> Result<Policy, iamError> {
```

```
    let policy = client
        .create_policy()
        .policy_name(policy_name)
        .policy_document(policy_document)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(policy.policy.unwrap())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreatePolicy中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func createPolicy(name: String, policyDocument: String) async throws -
> IAMClientTypes.Policy {
        let input = CreatePolicyInput(
            policyDocument: policyDocument,
            policyName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await iamClient.createPolicy(input: input)
            guard let policy = output.policy else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchPolicy
            }
            return policy
        } catch {
            throw error
```

```
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreatePolicy中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭**CreatePolicyVersion**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePolicyVersion`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理政策

CLI

AWS CLI

建立新版本的受管政策

此範例會建立新 v2 版的 IAM 政策 (其 ARN 為 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy`)，並將該版本設為預設版本。

```
aws iam create-policy-version \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy \
    --policy-document file://NewPolicyVersion.json \
    --set-as-default
```

輸出：

```
{
    "PolicyVersion": {
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-16T18:56:03.721Z",
        "VersionId": "v2",
        "IsDefaultVersion": true
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 政策的版本控制。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreatePolicyVersion中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立新的「v2」版本的 IAM 政策，其 ARN 為，**arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy**並使其成為預設版本。**NewPolicyVersion.json**檔案會提供原則內容。請注意，您必須使用 **-Raw** switch 參數才能成功處理 JSON 原則檔案。

```
New-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-content -Raw NewPolicyVersion.json) -SetAsDefault $true
```

輸出：

```
CreateDate                          Document                  IsDefaultVersion
           VersionId
----------                          --------                  ----------------
           ---------
4/15/2015 10:54:54 AM                                         True
           v2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreatePolicyVersion式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_policy_version(policy_arn, actions, resource_arn, set_as_default):
    """
    Creates a policy version. Policies can have up to five versions. The default
    version is the one that is used for all resources that reference the policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
```

```
    :param actions: The actions to allow in the policy version.
    :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource this policy version applies to.
    :param set_as_default: When True, this policy version is set as the default
                           version for the policy. Otherwise, the default
                           is not changed.
    :return: The newly created policy version.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        policy_version = policy.create_version(
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc), SetAsDefault=set_as_default
        )
        logger.info(
            "Created policy version %s for policy %s.",
            policy_version.version_id,
            policy_version.arn,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create a policy version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_version
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreatePolicyVersion中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**CreateRole**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateRole`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立群組並新增使用者。

- 建立使用者並擔任角色
- 管理角色

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="rolePolicyDocument">The name of the IAM policy document
    /// for the new role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateRoleAsync(string roleName, string
rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = rolePolicyDocument,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateRole中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function iam_create_role
#
# This function creates an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the role.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function iam_create_role() {
  local role_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role."
```

```
  echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
  echo "  -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-role \
  --role-name "$role_name" \
  --assume-role-policy-document "$policy_document" \
  --output text \
  --query Role.Arn)

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
```

```
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateRole中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::createIamRole(
        const Aws::String &roleName,
        const Aws::String &policy,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleRequest request;

    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetAssumeRolePolicyDocument(policy);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleOutcome outcome = client.CreateRole(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const Aws::IAM::Model::Role iamRole = outcome.GetResult().GetRole();
        std::cout << "Created role " << iamRole.GetRoleName() << "\n";
        std::cout << "ID: " << iamRole.GetRoleId() << "\n";
```

```
        std::cout << "ARN: " << iamRole.GetArn() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateRole中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立 IAM 角色

下列 `create-role` 命令會建立名為 `Test-Role` 的角色，並將信任政策連接至該角色。

```
aws iam create-role \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --assume-role-policy-document file://Test-Role-Trust-Policy.json
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Role": {
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": "<URL-encoded-JSON>",
        "RoleId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "CreateDate": "2013-06-07T20:43:32.821Z",
        "RoleName": "Test-Role",
        "Path": "/",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/Test-Role"
    }
}
```

在 Test-Role-Trust-Policy.json 檔案中，將信任政策定義為 JSON 文件。(檔案名稱和副檔名沒有意義。) 信任政策必須指定主體。

若要將許可政策連接至角色，請使用 `put-role-policy` 命令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的建立 IAM 角色。

範例 2：建立具有指定最長工作階段持續時間的 IAM 角色

下列 `create-role` 命令會建立名為 `Test-Role` 的角色，並設定 7200 秒 (2 小時) 的最長工作階段持續時間。

```
aws iam create-role \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --assume-role-policy-document file://Test-Role-Trust-Policy.json \
    --max-session-duration 7200
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Role": {
        "Path": "/",
        "RoleName": "Test-Role",
        "RoleId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::12345678012:role/Test-Role",
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-24T23:50:25+00:00",
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "Statement1",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::12345678012:root"
                    },
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                }
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的修改角色最長工作階段持續時間 (AWS API)。

範例 3：建立內含標籤的 IAM 角色

下列命令會建立內含標籤的 IAM 角色 `Test-Role`。此範例使用具有下列 JSON 格式標記的 `--tags` 參數旗標：`'{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}' '{"Key": "Location", "Value": "Seattle"}'`。或者，`--tags` 旗標可以與速記格式的標籤一起使用：`'Key=Department,Value=Accounting Key=Location,Value=Seattle'`。

```
aws iam create-role \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --assume-role-policy-document file://Test-Role-Trust-Policy.json \
    --tags '{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}' '{"Key": "Location",
 "Value": "Seattle"}'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Role": {
        "Path": "/",
        "RoleName": "Test-Role",
        "RoleId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/Test-Role",
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-25T23:29:41+00:00",
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "Statement1",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root"
                    },
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                }
            ]
        },
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Department",
                "Value": "Accounting"
            },
            {
                "Key": "Location",
                "Value": "Seattle"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的標記 IAM 角色。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateRole中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateRole creates a role that trusts a specified user. The trusted user can
 assume
// the role to acquire its permissions.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure
 and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateRole(roleName string, trustedUserArn string)
 (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 trustPolicy := PolicyDocument{
  Version:   "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect: "Allow",
   Principal: map[string]string{"AWS": trustedUserArn},
   Action: []string{"sts:AssumeRole"},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(trustPolicy)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't create trust policy for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 trustedUserArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateRole(context.TODO(),
 &iam.CreateRoleInput{
  AssumeRolePolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  RoleName:                 aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreateRole中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import org.json.simple.JSONObject;
import org.json.simple.parser.JSONParser;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateRoleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateRoleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import java.io.FileReader;

/*
*   This example requires a trust policy document. For more information, see:
```

```
*   https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-use-trust-policies-with-iam-
roles/
*
*
*  In addition, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
*
*  For information, see this documentation topic:
*
*  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class CreateRole {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <rolename> <fileLocation>\s

                Where:
                    rolename - The name of the role to create.\s
                    fileLocation - The location of the JSON document that
 represents the trust policy.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String rolename = args[0];
        String fileLocation = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createIAMRole(iam, rolename, fileLocation);
        System.out.println("Successfully created user: " + result);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
 fileLocation) throws Exception {
        try {
```

```
            JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject)
 readJsonSimpleDemo(fileLocation);
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(jsonObject.toJSONString())
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the role is " +
 response.role().arn());

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static Object readJsonSimpleDemo(String filename) throws Exception {
        FileReader reader = new FileReader(filename);
        JSONParser jsonParser = new JSONParser();
        return jsonParser.parse(reader);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateRole中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立角色。

```
import { CreateRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const createRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new CreateRoleCommand({
    AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Principal: {
            Service: "lambda.amazonaws.com",
          },
          Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
        },
      ],
    }),
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateRole中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();
```

```
$assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{$user['Arn']}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }";
$assumeRoleRole = $service->createRole("iam_demo_role_$uuid",
 $assumeRolePolicyDocument);
echo "Created role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";

    /**
     * @param string $roleName
     * @param string $rolePolicyDocument
     * @return array
     * @throws AwsException
     */
    public function createRole(string $roleName, string $rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        $result = $this->customWaiter(function () use ($roleName,
 $rolePolicyDocument) {
            return $this->iamClient->createRole([
                'AssumeRolePolicyDocument' => $rolePolicyDocument,
                'RoleName' => $roleName,
            ]);
        });
        return $result['Role'];
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateRole中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立名為的新角色，**MyNewRole**並將檔案中找到的原則附加至該角色**NewRoleTrustPolicy.json**。請注意，您必須使用 **-Raw** switch 參數才能成功處理 JSON

原則檔案。輸出中顯示的策略文件經過 URL 編碼。它在這個例子中使用 **UrlDecode** .NET 方法進行解碼。

```
$results = New-IAMRole -AssumeRolePolicyDocument (Get-Content -raw
 NewRoleTrustPolicy.json) -RoleName MyNewRole
$results
```

輸出：

```
Arn                      : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MyNewRole
AssumeRolePolicyDocument : %7B%0D%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C
%0D%0A%20%20%22Statement%22
                           %3A%20%5B%0D%0A%20%20%20%20%7B%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%22Sid%22%3A%20%22%22%2C
                           %0D%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20%22Effect%22%3A%20%22Allow
%22%2C%0D%0A%20%20%20%20%20%20
                           %22Principal%22%3A%20%7B%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%22AWS%22%3A%20%22arn%3Aaws
                           %3Aiam%3A%3A123456789012%3ADavid%22%0D%0A
%20%20%20%20%20%20%7D%2C%0D%0A%20%20%20
                           %20%20%20%22Action%22%3A%20%22sts%3AAssumeRole%22%0D
%0A%20%20%20%20%7D%0D%0A%20
                           %20%5D%0D%0A%7D
CreateDate               : 4/15/2015 11:04:23 AM
Path                     : /
RoleId                   : V5PAJI2KPN4EAEXAMPLE1
RoleName                 : MyNewRole

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.AssumeRolePolicyDocument)
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:David"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateRole式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_role(role_name, allowed_services):
    """
    Creates a role that lets a list of specified services assume the role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role.
    :param allowed_services: The services that can assume the role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"Service": service},
                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
            }
            for service in allowed_services
        ],
    }

    try:
        role = iam.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name, AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy)
        )
        logger.info("Created role %s.", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create role %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

```
    else:
        return role
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateRole中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
 # Creates a role and attaches policies to it.
 #
 # @param role_name [String] The name of the role.
 # @param assume_role_policy_document [Hash] The trust relationship policy
document.
 # @param policy_arns [Array<String>] The ARNs of the policies to attach.
 # @return [String, nil] The ARN of the new role if successful, or nil if an
error occurred.
 def create_role(role_name, assume_role_policy_document, policy_arns)
   response = @iam_client.create_role(
     role_name: role_name,
     assume_role_policy_document: assume_role_policy_document.to_json
   )
   role_arn = response.role.arn

   policy_arns.each do |policy_arn|
     @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
       role_name: role_name,
       policy_arn: policy_arn
     )
   end

   role_arn
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Error creating role: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateRole中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn create_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
    role_policy_document: &str,
) -> Result<Role, iamError> {
    let response: CreateRoleOutput = loop {
        if let Ok(response) = client
            .create_role()
            .role_name(role_name)
            .assume_role_policy_document(role_policy_document)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            break response;
        }
    };

    Ok(response.role.unwrap())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateRole中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func createRole(name: String, policyDocument: String) async throws ->
String {
        let input = CreateRoleInput(
            assumeRolePolicyDocument: policyDocument,
            roleName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.createRole(input: input)
            guard let role = output.role else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            guard let id = role.roleId else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            return id
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateRole中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭CreateSAMLProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateSAMLProvider。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立 SAML 提供者

此範例會在 IAM 中建立名為 MySAMLProvider 的新 SAML 提供者。它會由在檔案 SAMLMetaData.xml 中找到的 SAML 中繼資料文件進行描述。

```
aws iam create-saml-provider \
    --saml-metadata-document file://SAMLMetaData.xml \
    --name MySAMLProvider
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SAMLProviderArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/MySAMLProvider"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的建立 IAM SAML 身分提供者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的 CreateSAMLProvider。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { CreateSAMLProviderCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { readFileSync } from "fs";
import * as path from "path";
```

```
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * This sample document was generated using Auth0.
 * For more information on generating this document,
 see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_providers_create_saml.html#samlstep1.
 */
const sampleMetadataDocument = readFileSync(
  path.join(
    dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url),
    "../../../../resources/sample_files/sample_saml_metadata.xml",
  ),
);

/**
 *
 * @param {*} providerName
 * @returns
 */
export const createSAMLProvider = async (providerName) => {
  const command = new CreateSAMLProviderCommand({
    Name: providerName,
    SAMLMetadataDocument: sampleMetadataDocument.toString(),
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的 CreateSAMLProvider。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會在 IAM 中建立新的 SAML 提供者實體。檔案中的 SAML 中繼資料文件會命名**MySAMLProvider**並加以描述**SAMLMetaData.xml**，該文件是從 SAML 服務提供者的網站分開下載的。

```
New-IAMSAMLProvider -Name MySAMLProvider -SAMLMetadataDocument (Get-Content -Raw
 SAMLMetaData.xml)
```

輸出：

```
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/MySAMLProvider
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在指令程式參考中建立 SAML 提供者。AWS Tools for PowerShell

搭`CreateServiceLinkedRole`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateServiceLinkedRole`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM service-linked role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceName">The name of the AWS Service.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the IAM service-linked role.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(string serviceName,
 string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleRequest
        {
            AWSServiceName = serviceName,
            Description = description
        };
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateServiceLinkedRole中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立服務連結角色

下列`create-service-linked-role`範例會為指定的服務建立 AWS 服務連結角色，並附加指定的描述。

```
aws iam create-service-linked-role \
    --aws-service-name lex.amazonaws.com \
    --description "My service-linked role to support Lex"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Role": {
        "Path": "/aws-service-role/lex.amazonaws.com/",
        "RoleName": "AWSServiceRoleForLexBots",
        "RoleId": "AROA1234567890EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::1234567890:role/aws-service-role/lex.amazonaws.com/
AWSServiceRoleForLexBots",
        "CreateDate": "2019-04-17T20:34:14+00:00",
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Action": [
                        "sts:AssumeRole"
                    ],
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                        "Service": [
                            "lex.amazonaws.com"
```

```
                        ]
                    }
                }
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的使用服務連結角色。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateServiceLinkedRole中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateServiceLinkedRole creates a service-linked role that is owned by the
 specified service.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateServiceLinkedRole(serviceName string,
 description string) (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateServiceLinkedRole(context.TODO(),
 &iam.CreateServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  AWSServiceName: aws.String(serviceName),
  Description:    aws.String(description),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 serviceName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreateServiceLinkedRole中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立服務連結角色。

```
import {
  CreateServiceLinkedRoleCommand,
  GetRoleCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} serviceName
 */
export const createServiceLinkedRole = async (serviceName) => {
  const command = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleCommand({
    // For a list of AWS services that support service-linked roles,
    // see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_aws-
services-that-work-with-iam.html.
```

```
    //
    // For a list of AWS service endpoints, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
general/latest/gr/aws-service-information.html.
    AWSServiceName: serviceName,
  });
  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
    return response;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInputException" &&
      caught.message.includes(
        "Service role name AWSServiceRoleForElasticBeanstalk has been taken in
 this account",
      )
    ) {
      console.warn(caught.message);
      return client.send(
        new GetRoleCommand({ RoleName: "AWSServiceRoleForElasticBeanstalk" }),
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateServiceLinkedRole中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function createServiceLinkedRole($awsServiceName, $customSuffix = "",
 $description = "")
    {
        $createServiceLinkedRoleArguments = ['AWSServiceName' =>
 $awsServiceName];
        if ($customSuffix) {
            $createServiceLinkedRoleArguments['CustomSuffix'] = $customSuffix;
        }
        if ($description) {
            $createServiceLinkedRoleArguments['Description'] = $description;
        }
        return $this->iamClient-
>createServiceLinkedRole($createServiceLinkedRoleArguments);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateServiceLinkedRole中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立自動調度資源服務的服務連結角色。

```
New-IAMServiceLinkedRole -AWSServiceName autoscaling.amazonaws.com -CustomSuffix
 RoleNameEndsWithThis -Description "My service-linked role to support
 autoscaling"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateServiceLinkedRole式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_service_linked_role(service_name, description):
    """
    Creates a service-linked role.

    :param service_name: The name of the service that owns the role.
    :param description: A description to give the role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.create_service_linked_role(
            AWSServiceName=service_name, Description=description
        )
        role = iam.Role(response["Role"]["RoleName"])
        logger.info("Created service-linked role %s.", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create service-linked role for %s.",
 service_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateServiceLinkedRole中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Creates a service-linked role
#
# @param service_name [String] The service name to create the role for.
# @param description [String] The description of the service-linked role.
# @param suffix [String] Suffix for customizing role name.
# @return [String] The name of the created role
def create_service_linked_role(service_name, description, suffix)
  response = @iam_client.create_service_linked_role(
    aws_service_name: service_name, description: description, custom_suffix:
suffix,)
  role_name = response.role.role_name
  @logger.info("Created service-linked role #{role_name}.")
  role_name
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Couldn't create service-linked role for #{service_name}.
Here's why:")
  @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateServiceLinkedRole中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn create_service_linked_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    aws_service_name: String,
    custom_suffix: Option<String>,
    description: Option<String>,
) -> Result<CreateServiceLinkedRoleOutput,
 SdkError<CreateServiceLinkedRoleError>> {
    let response = client
        .create_service_linked_role()
        .aws_service_name(aws_service_name)
        .set_custom_suffix(custom_suffix)
        .set_description(description)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateServiceLinkedRole中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public func createServiceLinkedRole(service: String, suffix: String? = nil,
description: String?)
                    async throws -> IAMClientTypes.Role {
       let input = CreateServiceLinkedRoleInput(
           awsServiceName: service,
           customSuffix: suffix,
           description: description
       )
       do {
           let output = try await client.createServiceLinkedRole(input: input)
           guard let role = output.role else {
               throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
           }
           return role
       } catch {
           throw error
       }
   }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateServiceLinkedRole中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`CreateUser`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateUser`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立群組並新增使用者。
- 建立使用者並擔任角色
- 建立唯讀和讀寫的使用者

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for the new IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM user that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<User> CreateUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateUserAsync(new CreateUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateUser中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
```

```
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user
#
# This function creates the specified IAM user, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the user.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user"
    echo "Creates an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must
 supply a username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user. It must be unique within the
 account."
    echo ""
```

```
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "u:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
iecho ""

# If the user already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
if (iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
  errecho "ERROR: A user with that name already exists in the account."
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-user --user-name "$user_name" \
  --output text \
  --query 'User.Arn')

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-user operation failed.$response"
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateUser中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserRequest create_request;
    create_request.SetUserName(userName);

    auto create_outcome = iam.CreateUser(create_request);
    if (!create_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating IAM user " << userName << ":" <<
                  create_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
    }

    return create_outcome.IsSuccess();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateUser中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立 IAM 使用者

下列 `create-user` 命令會建立目前帳戶中名為 Bob 的 IAM 使用者。

```
aws iam create-user \
    --user-name Bob
```

輸出：

```
{
    "User": {
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "Path": "/",
        "CreateDate": "2023-06-08T03:20:41.270Z",
        "UserId": "AIDAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的在 AWS 帳戶中建立AWS IAM 使用者。

範例 2：在指定路徑建立 IAM 使用者

下列 `create-user` 命令會在指定路徑建立名為 Bob 的 IAM 使用者。

```
aws iam create-user \
    --user-name Bob \
    --path /division_abc/subdivision_xyz/
```

輸出：

```
{
    "User": {
        "Path": "/division_abc/subdivision_xyz/",
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "UserId": "AIDAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::12345678012:user/division_abc/subdivision_xyz/Bob",
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-24T18:20:17+00:00"
    }
```

```
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 識別符。

範例 3：建立內含標籤的 IAM 使用者

下列 `create-user` 命令會建立內含標籤、名為 Bob 的 IAM 使用者。此範例使用具有下列 JSON 格式標記的 `--tags` 參數旗標：`'{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}' '{"Key": "Location", "Value": "Seattle"}'`。或者，`--tags` 旗標可以與速記格式的標籤一起使用：`'Key=Department,Value=Accounting Key=Location,Value=Seattle'`。

```
aws iam create-user \
    --user-name Bob \
    --tags '{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}' '{"Key": "Location",
 "Value": "Seattle"}'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "User": {
        "Path": "/",
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "UserId": "AIDAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::12345678012:user/Bob",
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-25T17:14:21+00:00",
        "Tags": [
            {
                "Key": "Department",
                "Value": "Accounting"
            },
            {
                "Key": "Location",
                "Value": "Seattle"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的標記 IAM 使用者。

範例 3：建立具有設定許可界限的 IAM 使用者

以下`create-user`命令會建立一個以 Amazon FullAccess S3 許可界限命名Bob的 IAM 使用者。

```
aws iam create-user \
    --user-name Bob \
    --permissions-boundary arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3FullAccess
```

輸出：

```
{
    "User": {
        "Path": "/",
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "UserId": "AIDAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::12345678012:user/Bob",
        "CreateDate": "2023-05-24T17:50:53+00:00",
        "PermissionsBoundary": {
        "PermissionsBoundaryType": "Policy",
        "PermissionsBoundaryArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3FullAccess"
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 實體許可界限。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateUser中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
```

```
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateUser creates a new user with the specified name.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUser(userName string) (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateUser(context.TODO(),
 &iam.CreateUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreateUser中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateUserResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.waiters.IamWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetUserRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetUserResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the user to create.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String username = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createIAMUser(iam, username);
        System.out.println("Successfully created user: " + result);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMUser(IamClient iam, String username) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object.
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();

            CreateUserRequest request = CreateUserRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            CreateUserResponse response = iam.createUser(request);

            // Wait until the user is created.
            GetUserRequest userRequest = GetUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(response.user().userName())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetUserResponse> waitUntilUserExists =
 iamWaiter.waitUntilUserExists(userRequest);

 waitUntilUserExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.user().userName();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateUser中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立使用者。

```
import { CreateUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
/**
 *
 * @param {string} name
 */
export const createUser = (name) => {
  const command = new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateUser中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.getUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "NoSuchEntity") {
    iam.createUser(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Success", data);
      }
```

```
    });
  } else {
    console.log(
      "User " + process.argv[2] + " already exists",
      data.User.UserId
    );
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateUser中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createIAMUser(usernameVal: String?): String? {

    val request = CreateUserRequest {
        userName = usernameVal
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createUser(request)
        return response.user?.userName
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateUser中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$user = $service->createUser("iam_demo_user_$uuid");
echo "Created user with the arn: {$user['Arn']}\n";


    /**
     * @param string $name
     * @return array
     * @throws AwsException
     */
    public function createUser(string $name): array
    {
        $result = $this->iamClient->createUser([
            'UserName' => $name,
        ]);

        return $result['User'];
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateUser中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立名為的 IAM 使用者**Bob**。如果 Bob 需要登入 AWS 主控台，則您必須個別執行命令，**New-IAMLoginProfile**以使用密碼建立登入設定檔。如果 Bob 需要

執行 AWS PowerShell 或跨平台 CLI 命令或進行 AWS API 呼叫，您必須分別執行命**New-IAMAccessKey**令來建立存取金鑰。

```
New-IAMUser -UserName Bob
```

輸出：

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate       : 4/22/2015 12:02:11 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : AIDAJWGEFDMEMEXAMPLE1
UserName         : Bob
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateUser式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_user(user_name):
    """
    Creates a user. By default, a user has no permissions or access keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The newly created user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.create_user(UserName=user_name)
        logger.info("Created user %s.", user.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
```

```
        return user
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateUser中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
 # Creates a user and their login profile
 #
 # @param user_name [String] The name of the user
 # @param initial_password [String] The initial password for the user
 # @return [String, nil] The ID of the user if created, or nil if an error
occurred
 def create_user(user_name, initial_password)
   response = @iam_client.create_user(user_name: user_name)
   @iam_client.wait_until(:user_exists, user_name: user_name)
   @iam_client.create_login_profile(
     user_name: user_name,
     password: initial_password,
     password_reset_required: true
   )
   @logger.info("User '#{user_name}' created successfully.")
   response.user.user_id
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::EntityAlreadyExists
   @logger.error("Error creating user '#{user_name}': user already exists.")
   nil
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Error creating user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
   nil
 end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateUser中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn create_user(client: &iamClient, user_name: &str) -> Result<User,
 iamError> {
    let response = client.create_user().user_name(user_name).send().await?;

    Ok(response.user.unwrap())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateUser中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func createUser(name: String) async throws -> String {
```

```
        let input = CreateUserInput(
            userName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.createUser(input: input)
            guard let user = output.user else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchUser
            }
            guard let id = user.userId else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchUser
            }
            return id
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateUser中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭**CreateVirtualMfaDevice**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateVirtualMfaDevice`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立虛擬 MFA 裝置

此範例會建立名`BobsMFADevice`為的新虛擬 MFA 裝置。它創建一個包含稱為引導信息的文件，`QRCode.png`並將其放置在`C:/`目錄中。在這個例子中使用的引導方法是`QRCodePNG`。

```
aws iam create-virtual-mfa-device \
    --virtual-mfa-device-name BobsMFADevice \
    --outfile C:/QRCode.png \
    --bootstrap-method QRCodePNG
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VirtualMFADevice": {
```

```
        "SerialNumber": "arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/BobsMFADevice"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的在 AWS中使用多重要素驗證 (MFA)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateVirtualMfaDevice中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立新的虛擬 MFA 裝置。第 2 行和第 3 行提取虛擬 MFA 軟件程序創建帳戶所需的**Base32StringSeed**值（作為 QR 碼的替代方法）。使用值配置程序後，從程序中獲取兩個連續的身份驗證代碼。最後，使用最後一個命令將虛擬 MFA 裝置連結至 IAM 使用者，**Bob**並使用這兩個驗證碼同步處理帳戶。

```
$Device = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName BobsMFADevice
$SR = New-Object System.IO.StreamReader($Device.Base32StringSeed)
$base32stringseed = $SR.ReadToEnd()
$base32stringseed
CZWZMCQNW4DEXAMPLE3VOUGXJFZYSUW7EXAMPLECR4NJFD65GX2SLUDW2EXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
-- Pause here to enter base-32 string seed code into virtual MFA program to
 register account. --

Enable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $Device.SerialNumber -UserName Bob -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 789012
```

範例 2：此範例會建立新的虛擬 MFA 裝置。第 2 行和第 3 行會擷取**QRCodePNG**值並將其寫入檔案。虛擬 MFA 軟體程式可掃描此影像，以建立帳戶 (作為手動輸入 Base32 StringSeed 值的替代方法)。在虛擬 MFA 程式中建立帳戶後，取得兩個循序驗證代碼，並在最後一個命令中輸入，以將虛擬 MFA 裝置連結至 IAM 使用者**Bob**並同步處理帳戶。

```
$Device = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName BobsMFADevice
$BR = New-Object System.IO.BinaryReader($Device.QRCodePNG)
$BR.ReadBytes($BR.BaseStream.Length) | Set-Content -Encoding Byte -Path
 QRCode.png
```

輸出：

```
 -- Pause here to scan PNG with virtual MFA program to register account. --

Enable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $Device.SerialNumber -UserName Bob -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 789012
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateVirtualMfaDevice式參考中的。

搭**DeactivateMfaDevice**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeactivateMfaDevice。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要停用 MFA 裝置

此指令會停用與使用者相關聯之 ARN arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/BobsMFADevice 的虛擬 MFA 裝置。Bob

```
aws iam deactivate-mfa-device \
    --user-name Bob \
    --serial-number arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/BobsMFADevice
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的在 AWS中使用多重要素驗證 (MFA)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeactivateMfaDevice中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令會停用與具有序號**123456789012**之使用者**Bob**相關聯的硬體 MFA 裝置。

```
Disable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "Bob" -SerialNumber "123456789012"
```

範例 2：此指令會停用與具有 AR **arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/David** N 之使用者**David**相關聯的虛擬 MFA 裝置。請注意，虛擬 MFA 裝置不會從帳戶中刪除。虛擬裝置

仍然存在，並出現在**Get-IAMVirtualMFADevice**指令的輸出中。您必須先使用**Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice**指令刪除舊的虛擬 MFA 裝置，才能為相同使用者建立新的虛擬 MFA 裝置。

```
Disable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "David" -SerialNumber
 "arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/David"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeactivateMfaDevice式參考中的。

搭**DeleteAccessKey**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAccessKey`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立群組並新增使用者。
- 建立使用者並擔任角色
- 建立唯讀和讀寫的使用者
- 管理存取金鑰

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user's access key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id for the IAM access key.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user that owns the IAM
    /// access key.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAccessKeyAsync(string accessKeyId, string
 userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(new
 DeleteAccessKeyRequest
        {
            AccessKeyId = accessKeyId,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_access_key
#
# This function deletes an IAM access key for the specified IAM user.
#
```

```
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user.
#       -k access_key -- The access key to delete.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_delete_access_key() {
  local user_name access_key response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_access_key"
    echo "Deletes an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access key for the
 specified IAM user"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo "  -k access_key   The access key to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) access_key="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
```

```
  fi

  if [[ -z "$access_key" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an access key with the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Username:   $user_name"
  iecho "    Access key:   $access_key"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-access-key \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --access-key-id "$access_key")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-access-key operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-access-key response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                  const Aws::String &accessKeyID,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    request.SetAccessKeyId(accessKeyID);

    auto outcome = iam.DeleteAccessKey(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting access key " << accessKeyID << " from user "
                  << userName << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted access key " << accessKeyID
                  << " for IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除 IAM 使用者的存取金鑰

下列 `delete-access-key` 命令會為名為 Bob 的 IAM 使用者刪除指定的存取金鑰 (存取金鑰 ID 與私密存取金鑰)。

```
aws iam delete-access-key \
    --access-key-id AKIDPMS9RO4H3FEXAMPLE \
    --user-name Bob
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

若要列出為 IAM 使用者定義的存取金鑰，請使用 `list-access-keys` 命令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的管理 IAM 使用者的存取金鑰。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteAccessKey deletes an access key from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteAccessKey(userName string, keyId string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteAccessKey(context.TODO(),
 &iam.DeleteAccessKeyInput{
  AccessKeyId: aws.String(keyId),
  UserName:    aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete access key %v. Here's why: %v\n", keyId, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteAccessKey {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username> <accessKey>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the user.\s
                    accessKey - The access key ID for the secret access key you
 want to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String username = args[0];
        String accessKey = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        deleteKey(iam, username, accessKey);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteKey(IamClient iam, String username, String
 accessKey) {
        try {
            DeleteAccessKeyRequest request = DeleteAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .accessKeyId(accessKey)
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteAccessKey(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted access key " + accessKey +
                    " from user " + username);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除存取金鑰。

```
import { DeleteAccessKeyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const deleteAccessKey = (userName, accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new DeleteAccessKeyCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID",
```

```
  UserName: "USER_NAME",
};

iam.deleteAccessKey(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteKey(userNameVal: String, accessKey: String) {

    val request = DeleteAccessKeyRequest {
        accessKeyId = accessKey
        userName = userNameVal
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteAccessKey(request)
        println("Successfully deleted access key $accessKey from $userNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteAccessKey中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會**AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE**從名為的使用者刪除 AWS 存取 key pair 及金鑰 ID **Bob**。

```
Remove-IAMAccessKey -AccessKeyId AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE -UserName Bob -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteAccessKey式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_key(user_name, key_id):
    """
    Deletes a user's access key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to delete.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.AccessKey(user_name, key_id)
        key.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted access key %s for %s.", key.id, key.user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete key %s for %s", key_id, user_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteAccessKey中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例模組會列出、建立、停用及刪除存取金鑰。

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "AccessKeyManager"
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
```

```
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
#{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create
more.")
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: "Inactive"
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
```

```
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_access_key(
    client: &iamClient,
    user: &User,
    key: &AccessKey,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    loop {
        match client
            .delete_access_key()
            .user_name(user.user_name())
            .access_key_id(key.access_key_id())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => {
                break;
            }
            Err(e) => {
                println!("Can't delete the access key: {:?}", e);
                sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
            }
        }
```

```
    }
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteAccessKey中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func deleteAccessKey(user: IAMClientTypes.User? = nil,
                                key: IAMClientTypes.AccessKey) async throws {
        let userName: String?

        if user != nil {
            userName = user!.userName
        } else {
            userName = nil
        }

        let input = DeleteAccessKeyInput(
            accessKeyId: key.accessKeyId,
            userName: userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteAccessKey(input: input)
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
```

```
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteAccessKey中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭DeleteAccountAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAccountAlias。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理您的帳戶

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteAccountAlias(const Aws::String &accountAlias,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteAccountAliasRequest request;
    request.SetAccountAlias(accountAlias);

    const auto outcome = iam.DeleteAccountAlias(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting account alias " << accountAlias << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted account alias " << accountAlias <<
                  std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteAccountAlias中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除帳戶別名

下列 `delete-account-alias` 命令會移除目前帳戶的別名 `mycompany`。

```
aws iam delete-account-alias \
    --account-alias mycompany
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM 使用者指南中的您的 AWS 帳戶 ID 及其別名。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteAccountAlias中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteAccountAliasRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteAccountAlias {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <alias>\s

                Where:
                    alias - The account alias to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alias = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteIAMAccountAlias(iam, alias);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIAMAccountAlias(IamClient iam, String alias) {
        try {
            DeleteAccountAliasRequest request =
 DeleteAccountAliasRequest.builder()
                    .accountAlias(alias)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteAccountAlias(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted account alias " + alias);

        } catch (IamException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteAccountAlias中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除帳戶別名。

```
import { DeleteAccountAliasCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} alias
 */
export const deleteAccountAlias = (alias) => {
  const command = new DeleteAccountAliasCommand({ AccountAlias: alias });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAccountAlias中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.deleteAccountAlias({ AccountAlias: process.argv[2] }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAccountAlias中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteIAMAccountAlias(alias: String) {
```

```
    val request = DeleteAccountAliasRequest {
        accountAlias = alias
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteAccountAlias(request)
        println("Successfully deleted account alias $alias")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteAccountAlias中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會移除您的帳戶別名 AWS 帳戶。用戶登錄頁面與別名 https://mycompanyaws.signin.aws.amazon.com/console 不再起作用。您必須改為使用原始網址與您的 AWS 帳戶 ID 號碼在 HTTPS://. <accountidnumber>

```
Remove-IAMAccountAlias -AccountAlias mycompanyaws
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteAccountAlias式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_alias(alias):
    """
```

```
    Removes the alias from the current account.

    :param alias: The alias to remove.
    """
    try:
        iam.meta.client.delete_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Removed alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't remove alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteAccountAlias中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出、建立及刪除帳戶別名。

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases
```

```
    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info("Account aliases are:")
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info("No account aliases found.")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteAccountAlias中的。

搭**DeleteAccountPasswordPolicy**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAccountPasswordPolicy。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除目前的帳號密碼策略

下列`delete-account-password-policy`命令會移除目前帳戶的密碼策略。

```
aws iam delete-account-password-policy
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的設定 IAM 使用者的帳戶密碼政策。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteAccountPasswordPolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除的密碼原則， AWS 帳戶 並將所有值重設為其原始預設值。如果密碼策略目前不存在，將顯示以下錯誤訊息：找 PasswordPolicy 不到具有名稱的帳號策略。

```
Remove-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteAccountPasswordPolicy式參考中的。

搭`DeleteGroup`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteGroup`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立群組並新增使用者。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteGroupAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteGroupAsync(new DeleteGroupRequest
{ GroupName = groupName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteGroup中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除 IAM 群組

下列 `delete-group` 命令會刪除名為 `MyTestGroup` 的 IAM 群組。

```
aws iam delete-group \
    --group-name MyTestGroup
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的刪除 IAM 使用者群組。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteGroup中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteGroupCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
export const deleteGroup = async (groupName) => {
  const command = new DeleteGroupCommand({
    GroupName: groupName,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteGroup中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除名為的 IAM 群組**MyTestGroup**。第一個命令會移除群組成員的所有 IAM 使用者，第二個命令會刪除 IAM 群組。這兩個命令都可以在沒有任何確認提示的情

```
(Get-IAMGroup -GroupName MyTestGroup).Users | Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName
 MyTestGroup -Force
Remove-IAMGroup -GroupName MyTestGroup -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteGroup式參考中的。

搭DeleteGroupPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteGroupPolicy。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立群組並新增使用者。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy associated with an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group associated with the
    /// policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(string groupName, string
policyName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteGroupPolicyRequest()
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteGroupPolicy中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

從 IAM 群組中刪除政策

下列 `delete-group-policy` 命令會將名為 `ExamplePolicy` 的政策從名為 `Admins` 的群組中刪除。

```
aws iam delete-group-policy \
    --group-name Admins \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

若要查看連接至群組的政策，請使用 `list-group-policies` 命令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的管理 IAM 政策。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteGroupPolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會移除 IAM 群組**TesterPolicy**中名為的內嵌政策**Testers**。該群組中的使用者會立即失去該原則中定義的權限。

```
Remove-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyName TestPolicy
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteGroupPolicy式參考中的。

搭**DeleteInstanceProfile**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteInstanceProfile`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建置及管理彈性服務

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await
_amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
```

```
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteInstanceProfile中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除執行個體設定檔

下列 `delete-instance-profile` 命令會刪除名為 `ExampleInstanceProfile` 的執行個體設定檔。

```
aws iam delete-instance-profile \
    --instance-profile-name ExampleInstanceProfile
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的使用執行個體設定檔。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteInstanceProfile中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const client = new IAMClient({});
await client.send(
  new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
    InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
  }),
);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteInstanceProfile中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除名為的 EC2 執行個體設定檔**MyAppInstanceProfile**。第一個指令會從執行個體設定檔中分離任何角色，然後第二個指令會刪除執行個體設定檔。

```
(Get-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile).Roles |
 Remove-IAMRoleFromInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile
Remove-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyAppInstanceProfile
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteInstanceProfile式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例會從執行個體設定檔中移除角色、分離所有附加到該角色的政策並刪除全部資源。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
 created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
 that is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
```

```
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name, role_name):
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
```

```
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                    f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
                )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteInstanceProfile中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DeleteLoginProfile**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteLoginProfile`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除 IAM 使用者的密碼

下列`delete-login-profile`命令會刪除名為的 IAM 使用者的密碼Bob。

```
aws iam delete-login-profile \
    --user-name Bob
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的管理AWS IAM 使用者的密碼。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteLoginProfile中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從名為的 IAM 使用者刪除登入設定檔**Bob**。這樣可以防止用戶登錄到控制台。 AWS 它不會阻止使用者使用可能仍附加至使用者帳戶的 AWS 存取金鑰執行任何 AWS CLI PowerShell、或 API 呼叫。

```
Remove-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteLoginProfile式參考中的。

搭**DeleteOpenIdConnectProvider**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteOpenIdConnectProvider`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除身分識別提供者

此範例會刪除連線至提供者的 IAM OIDC 提供者。`example.oidcprovider.com`

```
aws iam delete-open-id-connect-provider \
    --open-id-connect-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM 使用者指南中的建立 OpenID Connect (OIDC) 身分識別提供者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteOpenIdConnectProvider中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除連線至提供者的 IAM OIDC 提供者。**`example.oidcprovider.com`**請務必更新或刪除角色信任原則**`Principal`**元素中參照此提供者的任何角色。

```
Remove-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteOpenIdConnectProvider式參考中的。

搭DeletePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeletePolicy。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立使用者並擔任角色
- 建立唯讀和讀寫的使用者
- 管理政策

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeletePolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeletePolicyAsync(new
DeletePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeletePolicy中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
##############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
##############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function iam_delete_policy
#
# This function deletes an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
```

```
##############################################################################
function iam_delete_policy() {
  local policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_policy"
    echo "Deletes an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy"
    echo "  -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy arn with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Policy arn:  $policy_arn"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-policy \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-policy response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeletePolicy中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deletePolicy(const Aws::String &policyArn,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    auto outcome = iam.DeletePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting policy with arn " << policyArn << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted policy with arn " << policyArn
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeletePolicy中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除 IAM 政策

此範例會刪除 ARN 為 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy` 的政策。

```
aws iam delete-policy \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 中的政策和許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeletePolicy中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
```

```
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeletePolicy deletes a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) DeletePolicy(policyArn string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeletePolicy(context.TODO(), &iam.DeletePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeletePolicy中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeletePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeletePolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <policyARN>\s

                Where:
                    policyARN - A policy ARN value to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String policyARN = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteIAMPolicy(iam, policyARN);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyARN) {
        try {
            DeletePolicyRequest request = DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(policyARN)
                    .build();

            iam.deletePolicy(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted the policy");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeletePolicy中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除策略。

```
import { DeletePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 */
export const deletePolicy = (policyArn) => {
  const command = new DeletePolicyCommand({ PolicyArn: policyArn });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeletePolicy中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteIAMPolicy(policyARNVal: String?) {

    val request = DeletePolicyRequest {
        policyArn = policyARNVal
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deletePolicy(request)
        println("Successfully deleted $policyARNVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeletePolicy中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除其 ARN 為**arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy**的原則。在刪除原則之前，您必須先刪除除預設值以外的所有版本**Remove-IAMPolicyVersion**。您也必須將政策從任何 IAM 使用者、群組或角色中斷連結。

```
Remove-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

範例 2：此範例會刪除政策，方法是先刪除所有非預設政策版本，從所有附加的 IAM 實體中斷連結，最後刪除政策本身。第一行會擷取政策物件。第二行會擷取未標記為預設版本的所有原則版本到集合中，然後刪除集合中的每個原則。第三行會擷取政策所附加的所有 IAM 使用者、群組和角色。第四到第六行會從每個附加的實體中斷原則。最後一行使用此命令來移除受管理的

策略以及剩餘的預設版本。此範例包括任何需要它來抑制確認提示的行上的 **-Force** switch 參數。

```
$pol = Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
Get-IAMPolicyVersions -PolicyArn $pol.Arn | where {-not $_.IsDefaultVersion} |
 Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
$attached = Get-IAMEntitiesForPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.Arn
$attached.PolicyGroups | Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
$attached.PolicyRoles | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
$attached.PolicyUsers | Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.arn
Remove-IAMPolicy $pol.Arn -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeletePolicy式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_policy(policy_arn):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeletePolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_policy(client: &iamClient, policy: Policy) -> Result<(),
 iamError> {
    client
        .delete_policy()
        .policy_arn(policy.arn.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeletePolicy中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func deletePolicy(policy: IAMClientTypes.Policy) async throws {
```

```
        let input = DeletePolicyInput(
            policyArn: policy.arn
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deletePolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeletePolicy中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭DeletePolicyVersion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeletePolicyVersion。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理政策
- 復原政策版本

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除受管策略的版本

此範例會v2從 ARN 所屬原則刪除識別為的版本。arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy

```
aws iam delete-policy-version \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy \
    --version-id v2
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 中的政策和許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeletePolicyVersion中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會**v2**從 ARN 所屬原則刪除識別為的版本。**arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy**

```
Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
MySamplePolicy -VersionID v2
```

範例 2：此範例會刪除原則，方法是先刪除所有非預設原則版本，然後刪除原則本身。第一行會擷取政策物件。第二行會擷取未標記為預設值的所有原則版本至集合中，然後使用此命令刪除集合中的每個原則。最後一行會移除原則本身以及剩餘的預設版本。請注意，若要成功刪除受管理的策略，您還必須使用、和**Unregister-IAMRolePolicy**命令將策略從任何使用者**Unregister-IAMUserPolicyUnregister-IAMGroupPolicy**、群組或角色中斷連結。請參閱**Remove-IAMPolicy**指令程式的範例。

```
$pol = Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
Get-IAMPolicyVersions -PolicyArn $pol.Arn | where {-not $_.IsDefaultVersion} |
 Remove-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
Remove-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn $pol.Arn -force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeletePolicyVersion式參考中的。

搭**DeleteRole**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteRole`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立使用者並擔任角色
- 管理角色

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteRole中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
```

```
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_role
#
# This function deletes an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_role() {
  local role_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_role"
    echo "Deletes an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role"
    echo "  -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
```

```
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  echo "role_name:$role_name"
  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Role name:  $role_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-role \
    --role-name "$role_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-role response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteRole中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除 IAM 角色

下列 `delete-role` 命令會將名為 `Test-Role` 的角色移除。

```
aws iam delete-role \
    --role-name Test-Role
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

刪除角色之前，您必須先從任何執行個體設定檔 (`remove-role-from-instance-profile`) 移除該角色、分離任何受管政策 (`detach-role-policy`)，並刪除任何連接至該角色的內嵌政策 (`delete-role-policy`)。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的建立 IAM 角色和使用執行個體設定檔。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteRole中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// DeleteRole deletes a role. All attached policies must be detached before a
// role can be deleted.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteRole(roleName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteRole(context.TODO(), &iam.DeleteRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteRole中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除角色。

```
import { DeleteRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const deleteRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: roleName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteRole中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除目前 IAM 帳戶**MyNewRole**中指定的角色。您必須先使用**Unregister-IAMRolePolicy**命令中斷連結任何受管理的策略，才能刪除角色。內嵌原則會與角色一起刪除。

```
Remove-IAMRole -RoleName MyNewRole
```

範例 2：此範例會將任何受管理的策略從名為的角色中斷連結，**MyNewRole**然後刪除該角色。第一行會擷取任何作為集合附加至該角色的受管理原則，然後將集合中的每個原則與角色分離。第二行刪除角色本身。內嵌原則會與角色一起刪除。

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName MyNewRole | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -
RoleName MyNewRole
Remove-IAMRole -RoleName MyNewRole
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteRole式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_role(role_name):
    """
    Deletes a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
    """
```

```
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete role %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteRole中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  # Deletes a role and its attached policies.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
  def delete_role(role_name)
    begin
      # Detach and delete attached policies
      @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name).each do |
response|
        response.attached_policies.each do |policy|
          @iam_client.detach_role_policy({
                                  role_name: role_name,
                                  policy_arn: policy.policy_arn
                                })
          # Check if the policy is a customer managed policy (not AWS managed)
          unless policy.policy_arn.include?("aws:policy/")
            @iam_client.delete_policy({ policy_arn: policy.policy_arn })
            @logger.info("Deleted customer managed policy
 #{policy.policy_name}.")
          end
        end
```

```
      end

      # Delete the role
      @iam_client.delete_role({ role_name: role_name })
      @logger.info("Deleted role #{role_name}.")
    rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
      @logger.error("Couldn't detach policies and delete role #{role_name}.
 Here's why:")
      @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
      raise
    end
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteRole中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_role(client: &iamClient, role: &Role) -> Result<(), iamError>
 {
    let role = role.clone();
    while client
        .delete_role()
        .role_name(role.role_name())
        .send()
        .await
        .is_err()
    {
        sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
    }
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteRole中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func deleteRole(role: IAMClientTypes.Role) async throws {
    let input = DeleteRoleInput(
        roleName: role.roleName
    )
    do {
        _ = try await iamClient.deleteRole(input: input)
    } catch {
        throw error
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteRole中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`DeleteRolePermissionsBoundary`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteRolePermissionsBoundary`。

CLI

AWS CLI

從 IAM 角色刪除許可界限

下列`delete-role-permissions-boundary`範例會刪除指定 IAM 角色的許可界限。若要將權限界限套用至角色，請使用`put-role-permissions-boundary`指令。

```
aws iam delete-role-permissions-boundary \
    --role-name lambda-application-role
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 中的政策和許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteRolePermissionsBoundary中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示如何移除附加至 IAM 角色的權限界限。

```
Remove-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary -RoleName MyRoleName
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteRolePermissionsBoundary式參考中的。

搭`DeleteRolePolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteRolePolicy`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role policy.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM role policy to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRolePolicyAsync(string roleName, string
 policyName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRolePolicyAsync(new
 DeleteRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteRolePolicy中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

從 IAM 角色中移除政策

下列 `delete-role-policy` 命令會將名為 `ExamplePolicy` 的政策從名為 `Test-Role` 的角色中移除。

```
aws iam delete-role-policy \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的修改角色。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteRolePolicy中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
export const deleteRolePolicy = (roleName, policyName) => {
  const command = new DeleteRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    PolicyName: policyName,
  });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteRolePolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除 IAM 角色中內嵌的內嵌政策**S3AccessPolicyS3BackupRole**。

```
Remove-IAMRolePolicy -PolicyName S3AccessPolicy -RoleName S3BackupRole
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteRolePolicy式參考中的。

搭DeleteSAMLProvider配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteSAMLProvider。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除 SAML 提供者

此範例會刪除 ARN 為 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFSProvider 的 IAM SAML 2.0 提供者。

```
aws iam delete-saml-provider \
--saml-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFSProvider
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的建立 IAM SAML 身分提供者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的 DeleteSAMLProvider。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteSAMLProviderCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} providerArn
 * @returns
 */
```

```
export const deleteSAMLProvider = async (providerArn) => {
  const command = new DeleteSAMLProviderCommand({
    SAMLProviderArn: providerArn,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的 DeleteSAMLProvider。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除其 ARN 所屬的 IAM SAML 2.0 提供者。**arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFSProvider**

```
Remove-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFSProvider
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱指令程式參考中的刪除提供者。AWS Tools for PowerShell

搭DeleteServerCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteServerCertificate。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteServerCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateName,
```

```
                                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(certificateName);

    const auto outcome = iam.DeleteServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting server certificate " << certificateName
 <<
                      ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << certificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted server certificate " <<
 certificateName
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteServerCertificate中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

從您的 AWS 帳戶刪除伺服器憑證

下列`delete-server-certificate`命令會從您的 AWS 帳戶中移除指定的伺服器憑證。

```
aws iam delete-server-certificate \
```

```
    --server-certificate-name myUpdatedServerCertificate
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

若要列出您 AWS 帳戶中可用的伺服器憑證，請使用`list-server-certificates`指令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的在 IAM 中管理伺服器憑證。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteServerCertificate中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除伺服器憑證。

```
import { DeleteServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certName
 */
export const deleteServerCertificate = (certName) => {
  const command = new DeleteServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteServerCertificate中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.deleteServerCertificate(
  { ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteServerCertificate中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除名為的伺服器憑證**MyServerCert**。

```
Remove-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCert
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteServerCertificate式參考中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出、更新和刪除伺服器憑證。

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "ServerCertificateManager"
  end

  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
                                            certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                            private_key: private_key,
                                          })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates
```

```
    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
      @logger.info("No server certificates found.")
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
 #{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
 '#{new_name}'.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteServerCertificate中的。

搭DeleteServiceLinkedRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteServiceLinkedRole。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除服務連結角色

下列 delete-service-linked-role 範例會刪除您不再需要的指定服務連結角色。刪除會以非同步方式發生。您可以使用 get-service-linked-role-deletion-status 命令，檢查刪除狀態並確認刪除的時間。

```
aws iam delete-service-linked-role \
    --role-name AWSServiceRoleForLexBots
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DeletionTaskId": "task/aws-service-role/lex.amazonaws.com/
AWSServiceRoleForLexBots/1a2b3c4d-1234-abcd-7890-abcdeEXAMPLE"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的使用服務連結角色。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteServiceLinkedRole中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteServiceLinkedRole deletes a service-linked role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteServiceLinkedRole(roleName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteServiceLinkedRole(context.TODO(),
 &iam.DeleteServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteServiceLinkedRole中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteServiceLinkedRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
```

```
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const deleteServiceLinkedRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new DeleteServiceLinkedRoleCommand({ RoleName: roleName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteServiceLinkedRole中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例刪除服務連結的角色。請注意，如果服務仍在使用此角色，則此命令會導致失敗。

```
Remove-IAMServiceLinkedRole -RoleName
 AWSServiceRoleForAutoScaling_RoleNameEndsWithThis
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteServiceLinkedRole式參考中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  # Deletes a service-linked role.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
  def delete_service_linked_role(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.delete_service_linked_role(role_name: role_name)
```

```
    task_id = response.deletion_task_id
    check_deletion_status(role_name, task_id)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    handle_deletion_error(e, role_name)
  end

  private

  # Checks the deletion status of a service-linked role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role being deleted
  # @param task_id [String] The task ID for the deletion process
  def check_deletion_status(role_name, task_id)
    loop do
      response = @iam_client.get_service_linked_role_deletion_status(
        deletion_task_id: task_id)
      status = response.status
      @logger.info("Deletion of #{role_name} #{status}.")
      break if %w[SUCCEEDED FAILED].include?(status)
      sleep(3)
    end
  end

  # Handles deletion error
  #
  # @param e [Aws::Errors::ServiceError] The error encountered during deletion
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role attempted to delete
  def handle_deletion_error(e, role_name)
    unless e.code == "NoSuchEntity"
      @logger.error("Couldn't delete #{role_name}. Here's why:")
      @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
      raise
    end
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteServiceLinkedRole中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_service_linked_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .delete_service_linked_role()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteServiceLinkedRole中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`DeleteSigningCertificate`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteSigningCertificate`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除 IAM 使用者的簽署憑證

下列`delete-signing-certificate`命令會刪除名為 IAM 使用者的指定簽署憑證Bob。

```
aws iam delete-signing-certificate \
```

```
    --user-name Bob \
    --certificate-id TA7SMP42TDN5Z26OBPJE7EXAMPLE
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

若要取得簽署憑證的 ID，請使用`list-signing-certificates`指令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的管理簽署憑證。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteSigningCertificate中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會**Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU**從名為的 IAM 使用者刪除具有 ID 的簽署憑證**Bob**。

```
Remove-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob -CertificateId
 Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteSigningCertificate式參考中的。

搭**DeleteUser**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteUser`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立群組並新增使用者。
- 建立使用者並擔任角色
- 建立唯讀和讀寫的使用者

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserAsync(new DeleteUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteUser中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
```

```
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_user
#
# This function deletes the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_user"
    echo "Deletes an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must
 supply a username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
```

```
while getopts "u:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
iecho ""

# If the user does not exist, we don't want to try to delete it.
if (! iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
  errecho "ERROR: A user with that name does not exist in the account."
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam delete-user \
  --user-name "$user_name")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-user operation failed.$response"
  return 1
fi

iecho "delete-user response:$response"
```

```
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteUser中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    auto outcome = iam.DeleteUser(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting IAM user " << userName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteUser中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除 IAM 使用者

下列 `delete-user` 命令會將名為 Bob 的 IAM 使用者從目前帳戶中移除。

```
aws iam delete-user \
    --user-name Bob
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的刪除 IAM 使用者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteUser中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteUser deletes a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUser(userName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUser(context.TODO(), &iam.DeleteUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteUser中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userName>\s

                Where:
                    userName - The name of the user to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String userName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteIAMUser(iam, userName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIAMUser(IamClient iam, String userName) {
        try {
            DeleteUserRequest request = DeleteUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(userName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteUser(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted IAM user " + userName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteUser中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除使用者。

```
import { DeleteUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} name
 */
export const deleteUser = (name) => {
  const command = new DeleteUserCommand({ UserName: name });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteUser中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.getUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "NoSuchEntity") {
    console.log("User " + process.argv[2] + " does not exist.");
```

```
  } else {
    iam.deleteUser(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Success", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteUser中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteIAMUser(userNameVal: String) {

    val request = DeleteUserRequest {
        userName = userNameVal
    }

    // To delete a user, ensure that the user's access keys are deleted first.
    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteUser(request)
        println("Successfully deleted user $userNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteUser中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除名為的 IAM 使用者**Bob**。

```
Remove-IAMUser -UserName Bob
```

範例 2：此範例會刪除名為的 IAM 使用者，以**Theresa**及必須先刪除的所有元素。

```
$name = "Theresa"

# find any groups and remove user from them
$groups = Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName $name
foreach ($group in $groups) { Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName $group.GroupName
 -UserName $name -Force }

# find any inline policies and delete them
$inlinepols = Get-IAMUserPolicies -UserName $name
foreach ($pol in $inlinepols) { Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName $pol -UserName
 $name -Force}

# find any managed polices and detach them
$managedpols = Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicies -UserName $name
foreach ($pol in $managedpols) { Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyArn
 $pol.PolicyArn -UserName $name }

# find any signing certificates and delete them
$certs = Get-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName $name
foreach ($cert in $certs) { Remove-IAMSigningCertificate -CertificateId
 $cert.CertificateId -UserName $name -Force }

# find any access keys and delete them
$keys = Get-IAMAccessKey -UserName $name
foreach ($key in $keys) { Remove-IAMAccessKey -AccessKeyId $key.AccessKeyId -
UserName $name -Force }

# delete the user's login profile, if one exists - note: need to use try/catch to
 suppress not found error
try { $prof = Get-IAMLoginProfile -UserName $name -ea 0 } catch { out-null }
if ($prof) { Remove-IAMLoginProfile -UserName $name -Force }

# find any MFA device, detach it, and if virtual, delete it.
```

```
$mfa = Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName $name
if ($mfa) {
    Disable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber -UserName $name
    if ($mfa.SerialNumber -like "arn:*") { Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -
SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber }
}

# finally, remove the user
Remove-IAMUser -UserName $name -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteUser式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_user(user_name):
    """
    Deletes a user. Before a user can be deleted, all associated resources,
    such as access keys and policies, must be deleted or detached.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted user %s.", user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete user %s.", user_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteUser中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
 # Deletes a user and their associated resources
 #
 # @param user_name [String] The name of the user to delete
 def delete_user(user_name)
   user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
   user.each do |key|
     @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id,
user_name: user_name })
     @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
'#{user_name}'.")
   end

   @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
   @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
 end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteUser中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_user(client: &iamClient, user: &User) -> Result<(),
 SdkError<DeleteUserError>> {
    let user = user.clone();
    let mut tries: i32 = 0;
    let max_tries: i32 = 10;

    let response: Result<(), SdkError<DeleteUserError>> = loop {
        match client
            .delete_user()
            .user_name(user.user_name())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => {
                break Ok(());
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tries += 1;
                if tries > max_tries {
                    break Err(e);
                }
                sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
            }
        }
    };

    response
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteUser中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func deleteUser(user: IAMClientTypes.User) async throws {
        let input = DeleteUserInput(
            userName: user.userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteUser(input: input)
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteUser中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`DeleteUserPermissionsBoundary`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteUserPermissionsBoundary`。

CLI

AWS CLI

從 IAM 使用者刪除許可界限

下列`delete-user-permissions-boundary`範例會刪除附加至名為 IAM 使用者的許可界限`intern`。若要將權限界限套用至使用者，請使用`put-user-permissions-boundary`指令。

```
aws iam delete-user-permissions-boundary \
    --user-name intern
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 中的政策和許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteUserPermissionsBoundary中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示如何移除附加至 IAM 使用者的權限界限。

```
Remove-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary -UserName joe
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteUserPermissionsBoundary式參考中的。

搭`DeleteUserPolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteUserPolicy`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立使用者並擔任角色

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserPolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserPolicyAsync(new
 DeleteUserPolicyRequest { PolicyName = policyName, UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteUserPolicy中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

從 IAM 使用者中移除政策

下列 `delete-user-policy` 命令會將指定的政策從名為 Bob 的 IAM 使用者中移除。

```
aws iam delete-user-policy \
    --user-name Bob \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

若要取得 IAM 使用者的政策清單，請使用 `list-user-policies` 命令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的在 AWS 帳戶中建立AWS IAM 使用者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteUserPolicy中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteUserPolicy deletes an inline policy from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUserPolicy(userName string, policyName string)
 error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUserPolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.DeleteUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyName: aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:   aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy from user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteUserPolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除內嵌於名**AccessToEC2Policy**為 IAM 使用者的內嵌政策**Bob**。

```
Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName AccessToEC2Policy -UserName Bob
```

範例 2：此範例會尋找名為的 IAM 使用者中內嵌的所有內嵌政策，**Theresa**然後將其刪除。

```
$inlinepols = Get-IAMUserPolicies -UserName Theresa
foreach ($pol in $inlinepols) { Remove-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName $pol -UserName
 Theresa -Force}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteUserPolicy式參考中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Deletes a user and their associated resources
#
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user to delete
def delete_user(user_name)
  user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
  user.each do |key|
    @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id,
user_name: user_name })
    @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
'#{user_name}'.")
  end

  @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
  @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteUserPolicy中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_user_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    user: &User,
    policy_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), SdkError<DeleteUserPolicyError>> {
    client
        .delete_user_policy()
        .user_name(user.user_name())
        .policy_name(policy_name)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteUserPolicy中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    func deleteUserPolicy(user: IAMClientTypes.User, policyName: String) async
throws {
        let input = DeleteUserPolicyInput(
            policyName: policyName,
            userName: user.userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteUserPolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteUserPolicy中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`DeleteVirtualMfaDevice`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteVirtualMfaDevice`。

CLI

AWS CLI

移除虛擬 MFA 裝置

下列`delete-virtual-mfa-device`命令會從目前帳戶移除指定的 MFA 裝置。

```
aws iam delete-virtual-mfa-device \
    --serial-number arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/MFATest
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM 使用者指南中的停用 MFA 裝置。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteVirtualMfaDevice中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除其 ARN 所在的 IAM 虛擬 MFA 裝置。**arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob**

```
Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -SerialNumber arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob
```

範例 2：此範例會檢查 IAM 使用者 Theresa 是否已指派 MFA 裝置。如果找到該裝置，IAM 使用者就會停用該裝置。如果設備是虛擬的，則也將其刪除。

```
$mfa = Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName Theresa
if ($mfa) {
    Disable-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber -UserName $name
    if ($mfa.SerialNumber -like "arn:*") { Remove-IAMVirtualMFADevice -
SerialNumber $mfa.SerialNumber }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteVirtualMfaDevice式參考中的。

搭**DetachGroupPolicy**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetachGroupPolicy`。

CLI

AWS CLI

從群組中斷連結原則

此範例會從名`Testers`為的群組中移除具有 ARN 的`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy`受管理原則。

```
aws iam detach-group-policy \
    --group-name Testers \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的管理 IAM 使用者群組。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetachGroupPolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將 ARN 所屬的受管理群組原則與名為的群組**arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy**中斷連結。**Testers**

```
Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterAccessPolicy
```

範例 2：此範例會尋找附加至名為群組的所有受管理策略，**Testers**並將它們從群組中分離。

```
Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicies -GroupName Testers | Unregister-IAMGroupPolicy -
Groupname Testers
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DetachGroupPolicy式參考中的。

搭**DetachRolePolicy**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetachRolePolicy`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立使用者並擔任角色
- 管理角色

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Detach an IAM policy from an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM
policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DetachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
DetachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function iam_detach_role_policy
#
# This function detaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function iam_detach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_detach_role_policy"
    echo "Detaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
```

```
  echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam detach-role-policy \
  --role-name "$role_name" \
  --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports detach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
  return 1
```

```
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyRequest detachRequest;
    detachRequest.SetRoleName(roleName);
    detachRequest.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    auto detachOutcome = iam.DetachRolePolicy(detachRequest);
    if (!detachOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach policy " << policyArn << " from role "
                  << roleName << ": " << detachOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached policy " << policyArn << " from role
 "
                  << roleName << std::endl;
    }

    return detachOutcome.IsSuccess();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

將政策與角色分離

此範例會將具有 ARN `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy` 的受管政策從名為 `FedTesterRole` 的角色中移除。

```
aws iam detach-role-policy \
    --role-name FedTesterRole \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的修改角色。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// DetachRolePolicy detaches a policy from a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DetachRolePolicy(roleName string, policyArn string)
 error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DetachRolePolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.DetachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't detach policy from role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DetachRolePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
 */
public class DetachRolePolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleName> <policyArn>\s

                Where:
                    roleName - A role name that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
                    policyArn - A policy ARN that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleName = args[0];
        String policyArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        detachPolicy(iam, roleName, policyArn);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void detachPolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String
 policyArn) {
        try {
            DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .policyArn(policyArn)
                    .build();

            iam.detachRolePolicy(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully detached policy " + policyArn +
                    " from role " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

分離政策。

```
import { DetachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const detachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var paramsRoleList = {
  RoleName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(paramsRoleList, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var myRolePolicies = data.AttachedPolicies;
    myRolePolicies.forEach(function (val, index, array) {
      if (myRolePolicies[index].PolicyName === "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess") {
        var params = {
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess",
          RoleName: process.argv[2],
        };
        iam.detachRolePolicy(params, function (err, data) {
          if (err) {
            console.log("Unable to detach policy from role", err);
          } else {
            console.log("Policy detached from role successfully");
            process.exit();
          }
        });
      }
    });
```

```
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun detachPolicy(roleNameVal: String, policyArnVal: String) {

    val request = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
        policyArn = policyArnVal
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.detachRolePolicy(request)
        println("Successfully detached policy $policyArnVal from role
 $roleNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DetachRolePolicy中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將 ARN 所屬的受管理群組原則與名為的角色**arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy**中斷連結。**FedTesterRole**

```
Unregister-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName FedTesterRole -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/FederatedTesterAccessPolicy
```

範例 2：此範例會尋找附加至名為角色的所有受管理策略，**FedTesterRole**並將其與角色中斷連結。

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName FedTesterRole | Unregister-IAMRolePolicy
 -Rolename FedTesterRole
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DetachRolePolicy式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Boto3 Policy 物件將政策與角色分離。

```
def detach_from_role(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the
 ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
```

```
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).detach_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name
        )
        raise
```

使用 Boto3 Role 物件將政策與角色分離。

```
def detach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the
 ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name
        )
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetachRolePolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例模組會列出、建立、附加和解除連結角色原則。

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "PolicyManager"
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
```

```
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not
exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
```

```
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn detach_role_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
    policy_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .detach_role_policy()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .policy_arn(policy_arn)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DetachRolePolicy中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func detachRolePolicy(policy: IAMClientTypes.Policy, role:
IAMClientTypes.Role) async throws {
        let input = DetachRolePolicyInput(
            policyArn: policy.arn,
            roleName: role.roleName
        )

        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.detachRolePolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DetachRolePolicy中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`DetachUserPolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetachUserPolicy`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立唯讀和讀寫的使用者

CLI

AWS CLI

將政策與使用者分離

此範例會將具有 ARN `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy` 的受管政策從使用者 Bob 中移除。

```
aws iam detach-user-policy \
    --user-name Bob \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的變更 IAM 使用者的許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetachUserPolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將 ARN 所屬的受管政策與名為**arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy**的 IAM 使用者分離。**Bob**

```
Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TesterPolicy
```

範例 2：此範例會尋找附加至名為 IAM 使用者的所有受管政策，**Theresa**並將這些政策與使用者分離。

```
Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicyList -UserName Theresa | Unregister-IAMUserPolicy -
Username Theresa
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DetachUserPolicy式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def detach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name
        )
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetachUserPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
 # Detaches a policy from a user
 #
 # @param user_name [String] The name of the user
 # @param policy_arn [String] The ARN of the policy to detach
 # @return [Boolean] true if the policy was successfully detached, false
otherwise
 def detach_user_policy(user_name, policy_arn)
   @iam_client.detach_user_policy(
     user_name: user_name,
     policy_arn: policy_arn
   )
   @logger.info("Policy '#{policy_arn}' detached from user '#{user_name}'
successfully.")
   true
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
   @logger.error("Error detaching policy: Policy or user does not exist.")
   false
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Error detaching policy from user '#{user_name}':
#{e.message}")
   false
 end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DetachUserPolicy中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn detach_user_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    user_name: &str,
    policy_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .detach_user_policy()
        .user_name(user_name)
        .policy_arn(policy_arn)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DetachUserPolicy中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`EnableMfaDevice`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EnableMfaDevice`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要啟用 MFA 裝置

使用指`create-virtual-mfa-device`令建立新的虛擬 MFA 裝置之後，您可以將 MFA 裝置指派給使用者。下列`enable-mfa-device`範例會將含有序號的 MFA 裝置指

派`arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/BobsMFADevice`給使用者`Bob`。該命令還 AWS 通過從虛擬 MFA 設備中按順序包含前兩個代碼來同步設備。

```
aws iam enable-mfa-device \
    --user-name Bob \
    --serial-number arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/BobsMFADevice \
    --authentication-code1 123456 \
    --authentication-code2 789012
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM 使用者指南中的啟用虛擬多重要素身份驗證 (MFA) 裝置。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考EnableMfaDevice中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令會啟用硬體 MFA 裝置與序號，**987654321098**並將裝置與使用者**Bob**建立關聯。它包括從設備順序的前兩個代碼。

```
Enable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "Bob" -SerialNumber "987654321098" -
AuthenticationCode1 "12345678" -AuthenticationCode2 "87654321"
```

範例 2：此範例會建立並啟用虛擬 MFA 裝置。第一個指令會建立虛擬裝置，並在變數中傳回裝置的物件表示法**$MFADevice**。您可以使用**.Base32StringSeed**或內**QRCodePng**容來設定使用者的軟體應用程式。最後一個指令會將裝置指派給使用者**David**，並透過其序號識別裝置。該命令還 AWS 通過從虛擬 MFA 設備中按順序包含前兩個代碼來同步設備。

```
$MFADevice = New-IAMVirtualMFADevice -VirtualMFADeviceName "MyMFADevice"
# see example for New-IAMVirtualMFADevice to see how to configure the software
 program with PNG or base32 seed code
Enable-IAMMFADevice -UserName "David" -SerialNumber -SerialNumber
 $MFADevice.SerialNumber -AuthenticationCode1 "24681357" -AuthenticationCode2
 "13572468"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程EnableMfaDevice式參考中的。

搭**GenerateCredentialReport**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GenerateCredentialReport`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理您的帳戶

CLI

AWS CLI

產生憑證報告

下列範例會嘗試產生 AWS 帳戶的認證報告。

```
aws iam generate-credential-report
```

輸出：

```
{
    "State":  "STARTED",
    "Description": "No report exists. Starting a new report generation task"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM 使用者指南中的取得 AWS 帳戶的登入資料報告。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GenerateCredentialReport中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例要求產生新報告，每四小時可完成一次。如果最後一個報告仍然是最近的報告，則「狀態」欄位**COMPLETE**會 用**Get-IAMCredentialReport**於檢視完成的報告。

```
Request-IAMCredentialReport
```

輸出：

```
Description                                                    State
-----------                                                    -----
No report exists. Starting a new report generation task        STARTED
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GenerateCredentialReport式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def generate_credential_report():
    """
    Starts generation of a credentials report about the current account. After
    calling this function to generate the report, call get_credential_report
    to get the latest report. A new report can be generated a minimum of four
 hours
    after the last one was generated.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.generate_credential_report()
        logger.info(
            "Generating credentials report for your account. " "Current state is
 %s.",
            response["State"],
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't generate a credentials report for your
 account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GenerateCredentialReport中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：產生自訂原則的服務存取報告

下列generate-service-last-accessed-details範例會啟動背景工作以產生報告，其中列出 IAM 使用者和其他實體存取的服務，其中包含名為的自訂政策intern-boundary。您可以透過執行get-service-last-accessed-details指令來在建立報告後顯示報告。

```
aws iam generate-service-last-accessed-details \
    --arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary
```

輸出：

```
{
    "JobId": "2eb6c2b8-7b4c-3xmp-3c13-03b72c8cdfdc"
}
```

範例 2：產生 AWS 受管理 AdministratorAccess 策略的服務存取報告

下列generate-service-last-accessed-details範例會啟動背景工作以產生報告，其中列出 IAM 使用者和其他具有 AWS 受管AdministratorAccess政策的實體存取的服務。您可以透過執行get-service-last-accessed-details指令來在建立報告後顯示報告。

```
aws iam generate-service-last-accessed-details \
    --arn arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess
```

輸出：

```
{
    "JobId": "78b6c2ba-d09e-6xmp-7039-ecde30b26916"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM 使用者指南中的 AWS 使用上次存取的資訊中的精簡許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例是 GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails API 的對等指令程式。這提供了一個可用於獲取 IAM 和 Get-IAM ServiceLastAccessedDetail 的作業 ID ServiceLastAccessedDetailWithEntity

```
Request-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GenerateServiceLastAccessedDetails式參考中的。

搭`GetAccessKeyLastUsed`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetAccessKeyLastUsed`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理存取金鑰

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::accessKeyLastUsed(const Aws::String &secretKeyID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest request;

    request.SetAccessKeyId(secretKeyID);

    Aws::IAM::Model::GetAccessKeyLastUsedOutcome outcome =
 iam.GetAccessKeyLastUsed(
            request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error querying last used time for access key " <<
                  secretKeyID << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        Aws::String lastUsedTimeString =
                outcome.GetResult()
                        .GetAccessKeyLastUsed()
                        .GetLastUsedDate()
                        .ToGmtString(Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601);
        std::cout << "Access key " << secretKeyID << " last used at time " <<
                  lastUsedTimeString << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetAccessKeyLastUsed中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取最後一次使用指定存取金鑰之時機的相關資訊

下列範例會擷取最後一次使用存取金鑰 ABCDEXAMPLE 之時機的相關資訊。

```
aws iam get-access-key-last-used \
```

```
    --access-key-id ABCDEXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "UserName":  "Bob",
    "AccessKeyLastUsed": {
        "Region": "us-east-1",
        "ServiceName": "iam",
        "LastUsedDate": "2015-06-16T22:45:00Z"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的管理 IAM 使用者的存取金鑰。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetAccessKeyLastUsed中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

獲取存取金鑰。

```
import { GetAccessKeyLastUsedCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const getAccessKeyLastUsed = async (accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new GetAccessKeyLastUsedCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
  });
```

```
  const response = await client.send(command);

  if (response.AccessKeyLastUsed?.LastUsedDate) {
    console.log(`
    ${accessKeyId} was last used by ${response.UserName} via
    the ${response.AccessKeyLastUsed.ServiceName} service on
    ${response.AccessKeyLastUsed.LastUsedDate.toISOString()}
    `);
  }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetAccessKeyLastUsed中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.getAccessKeyLastUsed(
  { AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data.AccessKeyLastUsed);
```

```
    }
  }
);
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetAccessKeyLastUsed中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

示例 1：返回所提供的訪問密鑰的擁有用戶名和上次使用信息。

```
Get-IAMAccessKeyLastUsed -AccessKeyId ABCDEXAMPLE
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetAccessKeyLastUsed式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_last_use(key_id):
    """
    Gets information about when and how a key was last used.

    :param key_id: The ID of the key to look up.
    :return: Information about the key's last use.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_access_key_last_used(AccessKeyId=key_id)
```

```
        last_used_date = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("LastUsedDate", None)
        last_service = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("ServiceName", None)
        logger.info(
            "Key %s was last used by %s on %s to access %s.",
            key_id,
            response["UserName"],
            last_used_date,
            last_service,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get last use of key %s.", key_id)
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetAccessKeyLastUsed中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**GetAccountAuthorizationDetails**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetAccountAuthorizationDetails`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理您的帳戶

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 AWS 帳戶 IAM 使用者、群組、角色和政策

下列`get-account-authorization-details`命令會傳回帳 AWS 戶中所有 IAM 使用者、群組、角色和政策的相關資訊。

```
aws iam get-account-authorization-details
```

輸出：

```
{
    "RoleDetailList": [
        {
            "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Sid": "",
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {
                            "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
                        },
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "RoleId": "AROA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "CreateDate": "2014-07-30T17:09:20Z",
            "InstanceProfileList": [
                {
                    "InstanceProfileId": "AIPA1234567890EXAMPLE",
                    "Roles": [
                        {
                            "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
                                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                                "Statement": [
                                    {
                                        "Sid": "",
                                        "Effect": "Allow",
                                        "Principal": {
                                            "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
                                        },
                                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                                    }
                                ]
                            },
                            "RoleId": "AROA1234567890EXAMPLE",
                            "CreateDate": "2014-07-30T17:09:20Z",
                            "RoleName": "EC2role",
                            "Path": "/",
                            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/EC2role"
                        }
```

```
                    ],
                    "CreateDate": "2014-07-30T17:09:20Z",
                    "InstanceProfileName": "EC2role",
                    "Path": "/",
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/EC2role"
                }
            ],
            "RoleName": "EC2role",
            "Path": "/",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": [
                {
                    "PolicyName": "AmazonS3FullAccess",
                    "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3FullAccess"
                },
                {
                    "PolicyName": "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess",
                    "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess"
                }
            ],
            "RoleLastUsed": {
                "Region": "us-west-2",
                "LastUsedDate": "2019-11-13T17:30:00Z"
            },
            "RolePolicyList": [],
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/EC2role"
        }
    ],
    "GroupDetailList": [
        {
            "GroupId": "AIDA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": {
                "PolicyName": "AdministratorAccess",
                "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess"
            },
            "GroupName": "Admins",
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Admins",
            "CreateDate": "2013-10-14T18:32:24Z",
            "GroupPolicyList": []
        },
        {
            "GroupId": "AIDA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": {
```

```
                "PolicyName": "PowerUserAccess",
                "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/PowerUserAccess"
            },
            "GroupName": "Dev",
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Dev",
            "CreateDate": "2013-10-14T18:33:55Z",
            "GroupPolicyList": []
        },
        {
            "GroupId": "AIDA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": [],
            "GroupName": "Finance",
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Finance",
            "CreateDate": "2013-10-14T18:57:48Z",
            "GroupPolicyList": [
                {
                    "PolicyName": "policygen-201310141157",
                    "PolicyDocument": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Action": "aws-portal:*",
                                "Sid": "Stmt1381777017000",
                                "Resource": "*",
                                "Effect": "Allow"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                }
            ]
        }
    ],
    "UserDetailList": [
        {
            "UserName": "Alice",
            "GroupList": [
                "Admins"
            ],
            "CreateDate": "2013-10-14T18:32:24Z",
            "UserId": "AIDA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "UserPolicyList": [],
            "Path": "/",
```

```
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": [],
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Alice"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "GroupList": [
                "Admins"
            ],
            "CreateDate": "2013-10-14T18:32:25Z",
            "UserId": "AIDA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "UserPolicyList": [
                {
                    "PolicyName": "DenyBillingAndIAMPolicy",
                    "PolicyDocument": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": {
                            "Effect": "Deny",
                            "Action": [
                                "aws-portal:*",
                                "iam:*"
                            ],
                            "Resource": "*"
                        }
                    }
                }
            ],
            "Path": "/",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": [],
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Charlie",
            "GroupList": [
                "Dev"
            ],
            "CreateDate": "2013-10-14T18:33:56Z",
            "UserId": "AIDA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "UserPolicyList": [],
            "Path": "/",
            "AttachedManagedPolicies": [],
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Charlie"
        }
    ],
    "Policies": [
```

```
        {
            "PolicyName": "create-update-delete-set-managed-policies",
            "CreateDate": "2015-02-06T19:58:34Z",
            "AttachmentCount": 1,
            "IsAttachable": true,
            "PolicyId": "ANPA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
            "PolicyVersionList": [
                {
                    "CreateDate": "2015-02-06T19:58:34Z",
                    "VersionId": "v1",
                    "Document": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Action": [
                                "iam:CreatePolicy",
                                "iam:CreatePolicyVersion",
                                "iam:DeletePolicy",
                                "iam:DeletePolicyVersion",
                                "iam:GetPolicy",
                                "iam:GetPolicyVersion",
                                "iam:ListPolicies",
                                "iam:ListPolicyVersions",
                                "iam:SetDefaultPolicyVersion"
                            ],
                            "Resource": "*"
                        }
                    },
                    "IsDefaultVersion": true
                }
            ],
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/create-update-delete-set-
managed-policies",
            "UpdateDate": "2015-02-06T19:58:34Z"
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "S3-read-only-specific-bucket",
            "CreateDate": "2015-01-21T21:39:41Z",
            "AttachmentCount": 1,
            "IsAttachable": true,
            "PolicyId": "ANPA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
```

```
            "PolicyVersionList": [
                {
                    "CreateDate": "2015-01-21T21:39:41Z",
                    "VersionId": "v1",
                    "Document": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Action": [
                                    "s3:Get*",
                                    "s3:List*"
                                ],
                                "Resource": [
                                    "arn:aws:s3:::example-bucket",
                                    "arn:aws:s3:::example-bucket/*"
                                ]
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    "IsDefaultVersion": true
                }
            ],
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/S3-read-only-specific-
bucket",
            "UpdateDate": "2015-01-21T23:39:41Z"
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "AmazonEC2FullAccess",
            "CreateDate": "2015-02-06T18:40:15Z",
            "AttachmentCount": 1,
            "IsAttachable": true,
            "PolicyId": "ANPA1234567890EXAMPLE",
            "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
            "PolicyVersionList": [
                {
                    "CreateDate": "2014-10-30T20:59:46Z",
                    "VersionId": "v1",
                    "Document": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Action": "ec2:*",
```

```
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Resource": "*"
                            },
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Action": "elasticloadbalancing:*",
                                "Resource": "*"
                            },
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Action": "cloudwatch:*",
                                "Resource": "*"
                            },
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Action": "autoscaling:*",
                                "Resource": "*"
                            }
                        ]
                    },
                    "IsDefaultVersion": true
                }
            ],
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEC2FullAccess",
            "UpdateDate": "2015-02-06T18:40:15Z"
        }
    ],
    "Marker": "EXAMPLEkakv9BCuUNFDtxWSyfzetYwEx2ADc8dnzfvERF5S6YMvXKx41t6gCl/
eeaCX3Jo94/bKqezEAg8TEVS99EKFLxm3jtbpl25FDWEXAMPLE",
    "IsTruncated": true
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的 AWS 安全性稽核指南。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetAccountAuthorizationDetails中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取得 AWS 帳戶中身分識別的授權詳細資料，並顯示傳回物件的元素清單，包括使用者、群組和角色。例如，該**UserDetailList**屬性顯示有關用戶的詳細信息。和屬性中提供了類似**RoleDetailList**的**GroupDetailList**資訊。

```
$Details=Get-IAMAccountAuthorizationDetail
$Details
```

輸出：

```
GroupDetailList : {Administrators, Developers, Testers, Backup}
IsTruncated     : False
Marker          :
RoleDetailList  : {TestRole1, AdminRole, TesterRole, clirole...}
UserDetailList  : {Administrator, Bob, BackupToS3, }
```

```
$Details.UserDetailList
```

輸出：

```
Arn            : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Administrator
CreateDate     : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
GroupList      : {Administrators}
Path           : /
UserId         : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE1
UserName       : Administrator
UserPolicyList : {}

Arn            : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate     : 4/6/2015 12:54:42 PM
GroupList      : {Developers}
Path           : /
UserId         : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE2
UserName       : bab
UserPolicyList : {}

Arn            : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/BackupToS3
CreateDate     : 1/27/2015 10:15:08 AM
```

```
GroupList      : {Backup}
Path           : /
UserId         : AIDACKCEVSQ6CEXAMPLE3
UserName       : BackupToS3
UserPolicyList : {BackupServicePermissionsToS3Buckets}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetAccountAuthorizationDetails式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_authorization_details(response_filter):
    """
    Gets an authorization detail report for the current account.

    :param response_filter: A list of resource types to include in the report,
 such
                            as users or roles. When not specified, all resources
                            are included.
    :return: The authorization detail report.
    """
    try:
        account_details = iam.meta.client.get_account_authorization_details(
            Filter=response_filter
        )
        logger.debug(account_details)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get details for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return account_details
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetAccountAuthorizationDetails中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭GetAccountPasswordPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetAccountPasswordPolicy。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the IAM password policy for an AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The PasswordPolicy for the AWS account.</returns>
    public async Task<PasswordPolicy> GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync(new
GetAccountPasswordPolicyRequest());
        return response.PasswordPolicy;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetAccountPasswordPolicy中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

查看目前的帳戶密碼政策

下列 `get-account-password-policy` 命令會顯示有關目前帳戶密碼政策的詳細資訊。

```
aws iam get-account-password-policy
```

輸出：

```
{
    "PasswordPolicy": {
        "AllowUsersToChangePassword": false,
        "RequireLowercaseCharacters": false,
        "RequireUppercaseCharacters": false,
        "MinimumPasswordLength": 8,
        "RequireNumbers": true,
        "RequireSymbols": true
    }
}
```

如果沒有為帳戶定義密碼政策，則該命令會傳回 `NoSuchEntity` 錯誤。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的設定 IAM 使用者的帳戶密碼政策。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetAccountPasswordPolicy中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// AccountWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform account actions.
type AccountWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// GetAccountPasswordPolicy gets the account password policy for the current
 account.
// If no policy has been set, a NoSuchEntityException is error is returned.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) GetAccountPasswordPolicy() (*types.PasswordPolicy,
 error) {
 var pwPolicy *types.PasswordPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetAccountPasswordPolicy(context.TODO(),
  &iam.GetAccountPasswordPolicyInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get account password policy. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  pwPolicy = result.PasswordPolicy
 }
 return pwPolicy, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考GetAccountPasswordPolicy中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得帳戶密碼政策。

```
import {
  GetAccountPasswordPolicyCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const getAccountPasswordPolicy = async () => {
  const command = new GetAccountPasswordPolicyCommand({});
```

```
  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response.PasswordPolicy);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetAccountPasswordPolicy中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function getAccountPasswordPolicy()
    {
        return $this->iamClient->getAccountPasswordPolicy();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetAccountPasswordPolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回目前帳戶之密碼策略的詳細資料。如果沒有為帳戶定義密碼策略，命令會傳回**NoSuchEntity**錯誤。

```
Get-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy
```

輸出：

```
AllowUsersToChangePassword : True
ExpirePasswords            : True
HardExpiry                 : False
MaxPasswordAge             : 90
MinimumPasswordLength      : 8
PasswordReusePrevention    : 20
RequireLowercaseCharacters : True
RequireNumbers             : True
RequireSymbols             : False
RequireUppercaseCharacters : True
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetAccountPasswordPolicy式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def print_password_policy():
    """
    Prints the password policy for the account.
    """
    try:
        pw_policy = iam.AccountPasswordPolicy()
        print("Current account password policy:")
        print(
            f"\tallow_users_to_change_password:
 {pw_policy.allow_users_to_change_password}"
        )
        print(f"\texpire_passwords: {pw_policy.expire_passwords}")
        print(f"\thard_expiry: {pw_policy.hard_expiry}")
        print(f"\tmax_password_age: {pw_policy.max_password_age}")
        print(f"\tminimum_password_length: {pw_policy.minimum_password_length}")
```

```
        print(f"\tpassword_reuse_prevention:
{pw_policy.password_reuse_prevention}")
        print(
            f"\trequire_lowercase_characters:
{pw_policy.require_lowercase_characters}"
        )
        print(f"\trequire_numbers: {pw_policy.require_numbers}")
        print(f"\trequire_symbols: {pw_policy.require_symbols}")
        print(
            f"\trequire_uppercase_characters:
{pw_policy.require_uppercase_characters}"
        )
        printed = True
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
            print("The account does not have a password policy set.")
        else:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get account password policy.")
            raise
    else:
        return printed
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetAccountPasswordPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Class to manage IAM account password policies
class PasswordPolicyManager
  attr_accessor :iam_client, :logger
```

```
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "IAMPolicyManager"
  end

  # Retrieves and logs the account password policy
  def print_account_password_policy
    begin
      response = @iam_client.get_account_password_policy
      @logger.info("The account password policy is:
 #{response.password_policy.to_h}")
    rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
      @logger.info("The account does not have a password policy.")
    rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
      @logger.error("Couldn't print the account password policy. Error: #{e.code}
 - #{e.message}")
      raise
    end
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetAccountPasswordPolicy中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn get_account_password_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
) -> Result<GetAccountPasswordPolicyOutput,
 SdkError<GetAccountPasswordPolicyError>> {
    let response = client.get_account_password_policy().send().await?;
```

```
    Ok(response)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetAccountPasswordPolicy中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭GetAccountSummary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetAccountSummary。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理您的帳戶

CLI

AWS CLI

取得有關目前帳戶中 IAM 實體用量和 IAM 配額的資訊

下列 `get-account-summary` 命令會傳回有關帳戶中目前 IAM 實體用量和目前 IAM 實體配額的資訊。

```
aws iam get-account-summary
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SummaryMap": {
        "UsersQuota": 5000,
        "GroupsQuota": 100,
        "InstanceProfiles": 6,
        "SigningCertificatesPerUserQuota": 2,
        "AccountAccessKeysPresent": 0,
        "RolesQuota": 250,
        "RolePolicySizeQuota": 10240,
        "AccountSigningCertificatesPresent": 0,
        "Users": 27,
```

```
        "ServerCertificatesQuota": 20,
        "ServerCertificates": 0,
        "AssumeRolePolicySizeQuota": 2048,
        "Groups": 7,
        "MFADevicesInUse": 1,
        "Roles": 3,
        "AccountMFAEnabled": 1,
        "MFADevices": 3,
        "GroupsPerUserQuota": 10,
        "GroupPolicySizeQuota": 5120,
        "InstanceProfilesQuota": 100,
        "AccessKeysPerUserQuota": 2,
        "Providers": 0,
        "UserPolicySizeQuota": 2048
    }
}
```

如需實體限制的詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的AWS IAM 和 AWS STS 配額。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetAccountSummary中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回中目前 IAM 實體用量和目前 IAM 實體配額的相關資訊 AWS 帳戶。

```
Get-IAMAccountSummary
```

輸出：

```
Key                                     Value
Users                                   7
GroupPolicySizeQuota                    5120
PolicyVersionsInUseQuota                10000
ServerCertificatesQuota                 20
AccountSigningCertificatesPresent       0
AccountAccessKeysPresent                0
Groups                                  3
UsersQuota                              5000
RolePolicySizeQuota                     10240
UserPolicySizeQuota                     2048
```

```
GroupsPerUserQuota                          10
AssumeRolePolicySizeQuota                   2048
AttachedPoliciesPerGroupQuota               2
Roles                                       9
VersionsPerPolicyQuota                      5
GroupsQuota                                 100
PolicySizeQuota                             5120
Policies                                    5
RolesQuota                                  250
ServerCertificates                          0
AttachedPoliciesPerRoleQuota                2
MFADevicesInUse                             2
PoliciesQuota                               1000
AccountMFAEnabled                           1
Providers                                   2
InstanceProfilesQuota                       100
MFADevices                                  4
AccessKeysPerUserQuota                      2
AttachedPoliciesPerUserQuota                2
SigningCertificatesPerUserQuota             2
PolicyVersionsInUse                         4
InstanceProfiles                            1
...
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetAccountSummary式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_summary():
    """
    Gets a summary of account usage.
```

```
    :return: The summary of account usage.
    """
    try:
        summary = iam.AccountSummary()
        logger.debug(summary.summary_map)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get a summary for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return summary.summary_map
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetAccountSummary中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**GetContextKeysForCustomPolicy**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetContextKeysForCustomPolicy`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要在命令列上列出由一或多個自訂 JSON 原則所參照的內容索引鍵

下列`get-context-keys-for-custom-policy`命令會剖析每個提供的原則，並列出這些原則使用的內容索引鍵。使用此命令可識別您必須提供哪些內容索引鍵值，才能順利使用原則模擬器命令`simulate-custom-policy`和`simulate-custom-policy`。您也可以使用`get-context-keys-for-custom-policy`命令擷取 IAM 使用者或角色關聯的所有政策使用的內容金鑰清單。以開頭的參數值會`file://`指示命令讀取檔案，並使用內容做為參數的值，而不是檔案名稱本身。

```
aws iam get-context-keys-for-custom-policy \
    --policy-input-list '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/${aws:username}","Condition":{"DateGreaterThan":
{"aws:CurrentTime":"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z"}}}}'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ContextKeyNames": [
        "aws:username",
        "aws:CurrentTime"
    ]
}
```

範例 2：列出以檔案輸入形式提供的一或多個自訂 JSON 原則所參考的內容索引鍵

下列`get-context-keys-for-custom-policy`命令與上一個範例相同，不同之處在於原則是以檔案而非參數的形式提供。由於該命令需要 JSON 字符串列表，而不是 JSON 結構列表，因此文件必須按以下方式構造，儘管您可以將其折疊為一個。

```
[
    "Policy1",
    "Policy2"
]
```

例如，包含上一個範例中原則的檔案必須如下所示。您必須在原則字串中加上反斜線」，以逸出原則字串內嵌的每個內嵌雙引號。

```
[ "{\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\", \"Statement\": {\"Effect\": \"Allow
\", \"Action\": \"dynamodb:*\", \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:128716708097:table/${aws:username}\", \"Condition\": {\"DateGreaterThan\":
 {\"aws:CurrentTime\": \"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z\"}}}}" ]
```

然後可以將此檔案提交至下列命令。

```
aws iam get-context-keys-for-custom-policy \
    --policy-input-list file://policyfile.json
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ContextKeyNames": [
        "aws:username",
        "aws:CurrentTime"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的使用AWS IAM 政策模擬器 (AWS CLI 和 AWS API)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetContextKeysForCustomPolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取所提供原則 JSON 中存在的所有內容索引鍵。為了提供多個原則，您可以以逗號分隔的值清單提供。

```
$policy1 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/","Condition":{"DateGreaterThan":
{"aws:CurrentTime":"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z"}}}}'
$policy2 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/"}}'
Get-IAMContextKeysForCustomPolicy -PolicyInputList $policy1,$policy2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetContextKeysForCustomPolicy式參考中的。

搭`GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出與 IAM 主體相關聯的所有政策所參考的內容金鑰

下列`get-context-keys-for-principal-policy`命令會擷取附加至使用者的所有策略，以`saanvi`及她所屬的任何群組。然後它會剖析每個項目，並列出這些原則使用的內容索引鍵。使用此指令可識別您必須提供哪些前後關聯索引鍵值，才能順利使用`simulate-custom-policy`和`simulate-principal-policy`指令。您也可以使用`get-context-keys-for-custom-policy`命令擷取任意 JSON 政策使用的內容金鑰清單。

```
aws iam get-context-keys-for-principal-policy \
```

```
    --policy-source-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/saanvi
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ContextKeyNames": [
        "aws:username",
        "aws:CurrentTime"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的使用AWS IAM 政策模擬器 (AWS CLI 和 AWS API)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取所提供政策 json 中存在的所有內容金鑰，以及附加至 IAM 實體的政策 (使用者/角色等)。對於-PolicyInputList 您可以提供多個值列表作為逗號分隔值。

```
$policy1 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/","Condition":{"DateGreaterThan":
{"aws:CurrentTime":"2015-08-16T12:00:00Z"}}}}'
$policy2 = '{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":
{"Effect":"Allow","Action":"dynamodb:*","Resource":"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
west-2:123456789012:table/"}}'
Get-IAMContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy -PolicyInputList $policy1,$policy2 -
PolicySourceArn arn:aws:iam::852640994763:user/TestUser
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetContextKeysForPrincipalPolicy式參考中的。

搭`GetCredentialReport`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetCredentialReport`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理您的帳戶

CLI

AWS CLI

取得憑證報告

此範例會開啟傳回的報告，並以文字行陣列的形式將其輸出至管道。

```
aws iam get-credential-report
```

輸出：

```
{
    "GeneratedTime":  "2015-06-17T19:11:50Z",
    "ReportFormat": "text/csv"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM 使用者指南中的取得 AWS 帳戶的登入資料報告。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetCredentialReport中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會開啟傳回的報表，並以文字行陣列的形式將其輸出至管線。第一行是帶有逗號分隔列名的標題。連續的每一列都是一位使用者的詳細資料列，每個欄位都以逗號分隔。您必須先使用**Request-IAMCredentialReport**指令程式產生報告，才能檢視報告。若要將報表擷取為單一字串，請使用來**-Raw**代替**-AsTextArray**。**-AsTextArray**交換**-SplitLines**器也接受別名。如需輸出中資料行的完整清單，請參閱服務 API 參考資料。請注意，如果您不使用**-AsTextArray**或**-SplitLines**，則必須使用 .NET **StreamReader** 類別從**.Content**屬性中擷取文字。

```
Request-IAMCredentialReport
```

輸出：

```
Description                                                         State
-----------                                                         -----
No report exists. Starting a new report generation task             STARTED
```

```
Get-IAMCredentialReport -AsTextArray
```

輸出：

```
 user,arn,user_creation_time,password_enabled,password_last_used,password_last_changed,pa
 root_account,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root,2014-10-15T16:31:25+00:00,not_supported,2015
A,false,N/A,false,N/A,false,N/A
Administrator,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/
Administrator,2014-10-16T16:03:09+00:00,true,2015-04-20T15:18:32+00:00,2014-10-16T16:06:0
A,false,true,2014-12-03T18:53:41+00:00,true,2015-03-25T20:38:14+00:00,false,N/
A,false,N/A
Bill,arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bill,2015-04-15T18:27:44+00:00,false,N/A,N/
A,N/A,false,false,N/A,false,N/A,false,2015-04-20T20:00:12+00:00,false,N/A
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetCredentialReport式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_credential_report():
    """
    Gets the most recently generated credentials report about the current
 account.

    :return: The credentials report.
```

```
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_credential_report()
        logger.debug(response["Content"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get credentials report.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["Content"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetCredentialReport中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭GetGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetGroup。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得 IAM 群組

此範例會傳回 IAM 群組的詳細資訊Admins。

```
aws iam get-group \
    --group-name Admins
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Group": {
        "Path": "/",
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-16T19:41:48Z",
        "GroupId": "AIDGPMS9RO4H3FEXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Admins",
        "GroupName": "Admins"
    },
    "Users": []
```

```
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的 IAM 身分 (使用者、使用者群組和角色)。AWS

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetGroup中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回 IAM 群組的詳細資訊**Testers**，包括屬於該群組的所有 IAM 使用者的集合。

```
$results = Get-IAMGroup -GroupName "Testers"
$results
```

輸出：

```
Group                                     IsTruncated           Marker
     Users
-----                                     -----------           ------
     -----
Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.Group     False
     {Theresa, David}
```

```
$results.Group
```

輸出：

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : 3RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /
```

```
$results.Users
```

輸出：

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Theresa
```

```
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : 4OSVDDJJTF4XEEXAMPLE2
UserName         : Theresa

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE3
UserName         : David
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetGroup式參考中的。

搭**GetGroupPolicy**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetGroupPolicy`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得附加至 IAM 群組之政策的相關資訊

下列`get-group-policy`命令會取得附加至名為群組之指定原則的相關資訊`Test-Group`。

```
aws iam get-group-policy \
    --group-name Test-Group \
    --policy-name S3-ReadOnly-Policy
```

輸出：

```
{
    "GroupName": "Test-Group",
    "PolicyDocument": {
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Action": [
                    "s3:Get*",
                    "s3:List*"
                ],
```

```
                "Resource": "*",
                "Effect": "Allow"
            }
        ]
    },
    "PolicyName": "S3-ReadOnly-Policy"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的管理 IAM 政策。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetGroupPolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回**PowerUserAccess-Testers**針對群組命名的內嵌內嵌原則的詳細資料**Testers**。該**PolicyDocument**屬性是 URL 編碼的。它在這個例子中使用 **UrlDecode** .NET 方法進行解碼。

```
$results = Get-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName Testers -PolicyName PowerUserAccess-
Testers
$results
```

輸出：

```
GroupName     PolicyDocument
 PolicyName
---------     --------------
 ----------
Testers       %7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%0A%20...
 PowerUserAccess-Testers

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "NotAction": "iam:*",
      "Resource": "*"
```

```
    }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetGroupPolicy式參考中的。

搭GetInstanceProfile配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetInstanceProfile。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得執行個體設定檔的相關資訊

下列get-instance-profile命令會取得名為之執行個體設定檔的相關資訊ExampleInstanceProfile。

```
aws iam get-instance-profile \
    --instance-profile-name ExampleInstanceProfile
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InstanceProfile": {
        "InstanceProfileId": "AID2MAB8DPLSRHEXAMPLE",
        "Roles": [
            {
                "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": "<URL-encoded-JSON>",
                "RoleId": "AIDGPMS9RO4H3FEXAMPLE",
                "CreateDate": "2013-01-09T06:33:26Z",
                "RoleName": "Test-Role",
                "Path": "/",
                "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::336924118301:role/Test-Role"
            }
        ],
        "CreateDate": "2013-06-12T23:52:02Z",
        "InstanceProfileName": "ExampleInstanceProfile",
        "Path": "/",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::336924118301:instance-profile/
ExampleInstanceProfile"
```

```
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的使用執行個體設定檔。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetInstanceProfile中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回目前 AWS 帳戶中定義的名稱為**ec2instancerole**之執行個體設定檔的詳細資訊。

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName ec2instancerole
```

輸出：

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/ec2instancerole
CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
Path                : /
Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetInstanceProfile式參考中的。

搭**GetLoginProfile**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetLoginProfile`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得 IAM 使用者的密碼資訊

下列`get-login-profile`命令會取得名為 IAM 使用者之密碼的相關資訊Bob。

```
aws iam get-login-profile \
```

```
    --user-name Bob
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LoginProfile": {
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "CreateDate": "2012-09-21T23:03:39Z"
    }
}
```

此命`get-login-profile`令可用來驗證 IAM 使用者是否擁有密碼。如果沒有為使用者定義密碼，命令會傳回`NoSuchEntity`錯誤。

您無法使用此命令檢視密碼。如果密碼遺失，您可以重設使用者的密碼 (`update-login-profile`)。或者，您可以刪除使用者的登入設定檔 (`delete-login-profile`)，然後建立新的 (`create-login-profile`)。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的管理AWS IAM 使用者的密碼。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetLoginProfile中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回密碼建立日期，以及 IAM 使用者是否需要重設密碼**David**。

```
Get-IAMLoginProfile -UserName David
```

輸出：

```
CreateDate                  PasswordResetRequired                UserName
----------                  ---------------------                --------
12/10/2014 3:39:44 PM       False                                David
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetLoginProfile式參考中的。

搭**GetOpenIdConnectProvider**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetOpenIdConnectProvider`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要傳回有關指定 OpenID Connect 提供者的資訊

此範例會傳回有關其 ARN 為 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/server.example.com` OpenID Connect 提供者的詳細資訊。

```
aws iam get-open-id-connect-provider \
    --open-id-connect-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
server.example.com
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Url": "server.example.com"
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-16T19:41:48Z",
        "ThumbprintList": [
        "12345abcdefghijk67890lmnopqrst987example"
        ],
        "ClientIDList": [
        "example-application-ID"
        ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM 使用者指南中的建立 OpenID Connect (OIDC) 身分識別提供者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetOpenIdConnectProvider中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

示例 1：此示例返回有關其 ARN 為 **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/accounts.google.com`** OpenID Connect 提供程序的詳細信息。該**`ClientIDList`**屬性是一個集合，其中包含為此提供程序定義的所有客戶端 ID。

```
Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProvider -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/oidc.example.com
```

輸出：

```
ClientIDList         CreateDate                ThumbprintList
           Url
------------         ----------                --------------
           ---
{MyOIDCApp}          2/3/2015 3:00:30 PM
 {12345abcdefghijk67890lmnopqrst98765uvwxy}   oidc.example.com
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetOpenIdConnectProvider式參考中的。

搭**GetPolicy**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetPolicy`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用 IAM 政策產生器 API

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The IAM policy to retrieve information for.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM policy.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> GetPolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.GetPolicyAsync(new GetPolicyRequest
 { PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.Policy;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetPolicy中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::getPolicy(const Aws::String &policyArn,
                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    auto outcome = iam.GetPolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error getting policy " << policyArn << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const auto &policy = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy();
        std::cout << "Name: " << policy.GetPolicyName() << std::endl <<
                  "ID: " << policy.GetPolicyId() << std::endl << "Arn: " <<
                  policy.GetArn() << std::endl << "Description: " <<
                  policy.GetDescription() << std::endl << "CreateDate: " <<

 policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetPolicy中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取指定受管政策的相關資訊

此範例會傳回其 ARN 為 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy` 之受管政策的相關詳細資訊。

```
aws iam get-policy \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Policy": {
        "PolicyName": "MySamplePolicy",
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-17T19:23;32Z",
        "AttachmentCount": 0,
        "IsAttachable": true,
        "PolicyId": "Z27SI6FQMGNQ2EXAMPLE1",
        "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
        "Path": "/",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy",
        "UpdateDate": "2015-06-17T19:23:32Z"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 中的政策和許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetPolicy中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetPolicy gets data about a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) GetPolicy(policyArn string) (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetPolicy(context.TODO(), &iam.GetPolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考GetPolicy中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得政策。

```
import { GetPolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 */
export const getPolicy = (policyArn) => {
  const command = new GetPolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetPolicy中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSLambdaExecute",
};

iam.getPolicy(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Policy.Description);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetPolicy中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getIAMPolicy(policyArnVal: String?) {

    val request = GetPolicyRequest {
        policyArn = policyArnVal
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.getPolicy(request)
```

```
        println("Successfully retrieved policy ${response.policy?.policyName}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetPolicy中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function getPolicy($policyArn)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($policyArn) {
            return $this->iamClient->getPolicy(['PolicyArn' => $policyArn]);
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetPolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回其 ARN 為`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`受管理原則的詳細資料。

```
Get-IAMPolicy -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

輸出：

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/MySamplePolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : Z27SI6FQMGNQ2EXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : MySamplePolicy
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetPolicy式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_default_policy_statement(policy_arn):
    """
    Gets the statement of the default version of the specified policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to look up.
    :return: The statement of the default policy version.
    """
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        # To get an attribute of a policy, the SDK first calls get_policy.
        policy_doc = policy.default_version.document
        policy_statement = policy_doc.get("Statement", None)
        logger.info("Got default policy doc for %s.", policy.policy_name)
        logger.info(policy_doc)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get default policy statement for %s.",
 policy_arn)
        raise
```

```
    else:
        return policy_statement
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
 # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
 # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
 # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
 def get_policy(policy_arn)
   response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
   policy = response.policy
   @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
   policy
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
   @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not
exist.")
   raise
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
   raise
 end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetPolicy中的。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func getPolicy(arn: String) async throws -> IAMClientTypes.Policy {
    let input = GetPolicyInput(
        policyArn: arn
    )
    do {
        let output = try await client.getPolicy(input: input)
        guard let policy = output.policy else {
            throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchPolicy
        }
        return policy
    } catch {
        throw error
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetPolicy中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`GetPolicyVersion`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetPolicyVersion`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理政策
- 使用 IAM 政策產生器 API

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取指定受管政策指定版本的相關資訊

此範例會傳回 ARN 為 `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicy` 之 v2 政策版本的政策文件。

```
aws iam get-policy-version \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy \
    --version-id v2
```

輸出：

```
{
    "PolicyVersion": {
        "Document": {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Action": "iam:*",
                    "Resource": "*"
                }
            ]
        },
        "VersionId": "v2",
        "IsDefaultVersion": true,
        "CreateDate": "2023-04-11T00:22:54+00:00"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 中的政策和許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetPolicyVersion中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回其 ARN 為原則**v2**版本的原則文件。**arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicyDocument**屬性中的原則文件經過 URL 編碼，並在此範例中使用 **UrlDecode** .NET 方法解碼。

```
$results = Get-IAMPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
MyManagedPolicy -VersionId v2
$results
```

輸出：

```
CreateDate             Document
 IsDefaultVersion     VersionId
----------             --------
 ----------------     ---------
2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM   %7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10...    True
           v2

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
$policy = [System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.Document)
$policy
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement":
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "*",
      "Resource": "*"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetPolicyVersion式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_default_policy_statement(policy_arn):
    """
    Gets the statement of the default version of the specified policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to look up.
    :return: The statement of the default policy version.
    """
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        # To get an attribute of a policy, the SDK first calls get_policy.
        policy_doc = policy.default_version.document
        policy_statement = policy_doc.get("Statement", None)
        logger.info("Got default policy doc for %s.", policy.policy_name)
        logger.info(policy_doc)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get default policy statement for %s.",
 policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_statement
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetPolicyVersion中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**GetRole**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetRole`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to retrieve information
    /// for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> GetRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.Role;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetRole中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得 IAM 角色的相關資訊

下列 `get-role` 命令會取得名為 `Test-Role` 之角色的相關資訊。

```
aws iam get-role \
    --role-name Test-Role
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Role": {
        "Description": "Test Role",
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument":"<URL-encoded-JSON>",
        "MaxSessionDuration": 3600,
        "RoleId": "AROA1234567890EXAMPLE",
        "CreateDate": "2019-11-13T16:45:56Z",
        "RoleName": "Test-Role",
        "Path": "/",
        "RoleLastUsed": {
            "Region": "us-east-1",
            "LastUsedDate": "2019-11-13T17:14:00Z"
        },
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/Test-Role"
    }
}
```

該命令會顯示連接至角色的信任政策。若要列出連接至角色的許可政策，請使用 `list-role-policies` 命令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的建立 IAM 角色。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetRole中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
```

```
}



// GetRole gets data about a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) GetRole(roleName string) (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetRole(context.TODO(),
  &iam.GetRoleInput{RoleName: aws.String(roleName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考GetRole中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得角色。

```
import { GetRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const getRole = (roleName) => {
```

```
  const command = new GetRoleCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetRole中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function getRole($roleName)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($roleName) {
            return $this->iamClient->getRole(['RoleName' => $roleName]);
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetRole中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回的詳細資訊**lamda_exec_role**。其中包含指定誰可以擔任此角色的信任原則文件。原則文件經過 URL 編碼，而且可以使用 .NET **UrlDecode** 方法來解碼。在此範例中，原始策略在上傳到策略之前已移除所有空格。若要查看決定擔任該角色之人員可執行的權限

原則文件，請使**Get-IAMRolePolicy**用內嵌原則和附加**Get-IAMPolicyVersion**的受管理原則。

```
$results = Get-IamRole -RoleName lambda_exec_role
$results | Format-List
```

輸出：

```
Arn                      : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/lambda_exec_role
AssumeRolePolicyDocument : %7B%22Version%22%3A%222012-10-17%22%2C%22Statement
%22%3A%5B%7B%22Sid%22
                           %3A%22%22%2C%22Effect%22%3A%22Allow%22%2C%22Principal
%22%3A%7B%22Service
                           %22%3A%22lambda.amazonaws.com%22%7D%2C%22Action%22%3A
%22sts%3AAssumeRole
                           %22%7D%5D%7D
CreateDate               : 4/2/2015 9:16:11 AM
Path                     : /
RoleId                   : 2YBIKAIBHNKB4EXAMPLE1
RoleName                 : lambda_exec_role
```

```
$policy = [System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.AssumeRolePolicyDocument)
$policy
```

輸出：

```
{"Version":"2012-10-17","Statement":[{"Sid":"","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"Service":"lambda.amazonaws.com"},"Action":"sts:AssumeRole"}]}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetRole式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_role(role_name):
    """
    Gets a role by name.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
    :return: The specified role.
    """
    try:
        role = iam.Role(role_name)
        role.load()  # calls GetRole to load attributes
        logger.info("Got role with arn %s.", role.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get role named %s.", role_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetRole中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  # Gets data about a role.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the role to look up.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Role] The retrieved role.
  def get_role(name)
    role = @iam_client.get_role({
                                  role_name: name,
                                }).role
    puts("Got data for role '#{role.role_name}'. Its ARN is '#{role.arn}'.")
```

```
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't get data for role '#{name}' Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    role
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetRole中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn get_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: String,
) -> Result<GetRoleOutput, SdkError<GetRoleError>> {
    let response = client.get_role().role_name(role_name).send().await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetRole中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func getRole(name: String) async throws -> IAMClientTypes.Role {
        let input = GetRoleInput(
            roleName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getRole(input: input)
            guard let role = output.role else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            return role
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetRole中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`GetRolePolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetRolePolicy`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得附加至 IAM 角色之政策的相關資訊

下列`get-role-policy`命令會取得附加至名為之角色之指定原則的相關資訊`Test-Role`。

```
aws iam get-role-policy \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy
```

輸出：

```
{
  "RoleName": "Test-Role",
  "PolicyDocument": {
      "Statement": [
          {
              "Action": [
                  "s3:ListBucket",
                  "s3:Put*",
                  "s3:Get*",
                  "s3:*MultipartUpload*"
              ],
              "Resource": "*",
              "Effect": "Allow",
              "Sid": "1"
          }
      ]
  }
  "PolicyName": "ExamplePolicy"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的建立 IAM 角色。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetRolePolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回 IAM 角色中內嵌之名為**oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy**之政策的許可政策文件**lamda_exec_role**。產生的策略文件會經過 URL 編碼。它在這個例子中使用 **UrlDecode** .NET 方法進行解碼。

```
$results = Get-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName lambda_exec_role -PolicyName
 oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy
$results
```

輸出：

```
PolicyDocument                                          PolicyName
              UserName
--------------                                          ----------
              --------
```

```
%7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%...
 oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy     lambda_exec_role
```

```
[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "logs:*"
      ],
      "Resource": "arn:aws:logs:*:*:*"
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject",
        "s3:PutObject"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetRolePolicy式參考中的。

搭**GetSamlProvider**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetSamlProvider`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取 SAML 提供者中繼資料

此範例會擷取有關 ARM 所在之 SAML 2.0 提供者的詳細資料。`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS`回應包括您從身分識別提供者取得的中繼資料文件，以建立 AWS SAML 提供者實體，以及建立和到期日期。

```
aws iam get-saml-provider \
    --saml-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SAMLMetadataDocument": "...SAMLMetadataDocument-XML...",
    "CreateDate": "2017-03-06T22:29:46+00:00",
    "ValidUntil": "2117-03-06T22:29:46.433000+00:00",
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "DeptID",
            "Value": "123456"
        },
        {
            "Key": "Department",
            "Value": "Accounting"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的建立 IAM SAML 身分提供者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetSamlProvider中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取有關其 ARM 為 arn: aw: iam:: 123456789012：Saml 提供者/SamlaDFS 提供者的詳細資料。回應包括您從身分識別提供者取得的中繼資料文件，以建立 AWS SAML 提供者實體，以及建立和到期日期。

```
Get-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFS
```

輸出：

```
CreateDate                  SAMLMetadataDocument
        ValidUntil
----------                  --------------------
        ----------
12/23/2014 12:16:55 PM    <EntityDescriptor ID="_12345678-1234-5678-9012-
example1...    12/23/2114 12:16:54 PM
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetSamlProvider式參考中的。

搭GetServerCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetServerCertificate。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::getServerCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(certificateName);

    auto outcome = iam.GetServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error getting server certificate " << certificateName
 <<
                      ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << certificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        const auto &certificate = outcome.GetResult().GetServerCertificate();
        std::cout << "Name: " <<

 certificate.GetServerCertificateMetadata().GetServerCertificateName()
                 << std::endl << "Body: " << certificate.GetCertificateBody() <<
                 std::endl << "Chain: " << certificate.GetCertificateChain() <<
                 std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetServerCertificate中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得 AWS 帳戶中伺服器憑證的詳細資料

下列`get-server-certificate`命令會擷取有關您 AWS 帳戶中指定伺服器憑證的所有詳細資料。

```
aws iam get-server-certificate \
    --server-certificate-name myUpdatedServerCertificate
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ServerCertificate": {
        "ServerCertificateMetadata": {
            "Path": "/",
            "ServerCertificateName": "myUpdatedServerCertificate",
            "ServerCertificateId": "ASCAEXAMPLE123EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/
myUpdatedServerCertificate",
```

```
            "UploadDate": "2019-04-22T21:13:44+00:00",
            "Expiration": "2019-10-15T22:23:16+00:00"
        },
        "CertificateBody": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
            MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC
            VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6
            b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd
            BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN
            MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD
            VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z
            b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
            YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIWJ
            21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
            rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE
            Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
            nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb
            FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
            NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvrszlaEXAMPLE=-----END CERTIFICATE-----",
        "CertificateChain": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----\nMIICiTCCAfICCQD6md
            7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAqQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgT
            AldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0drGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAs
            TC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVsQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQ
            jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhtcNMTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBh
            MCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgsYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBb
            WF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb2d5zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMx
            HzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGfFtYXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQE
            BBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIgWJ21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVI
            k60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8mh9TrDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/MbQ
            ITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gjpEIbb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nr
            AgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCku4nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q+auN
            KyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0FlkbFFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6Guo
            EDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjS;TbNYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw
            3rrszlaEWEG5vb25lQGFtsYXpvbiEXAMPLE=\n-----END CERTIFICATE-----"
    }
}
```


若要列出您 AWS 帳戶中可用的伺服器憑證，請使用`list-server-certificates`指令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的在 IAM 中管理伺服器憑證。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetServerCertificate中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

獲取伺服器憑證。

```
import { GetServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certName
 * @returns
 */
export const getServerCertificate = async (certName) => {
  const command = new GetServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certName,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetServerCertificate中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.getServerCertificate(
  { ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetServerCertificate中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例擷取名為的伺服器憑證的詳細資料MyServerCertificate。您可以在CertificateBody和內容中找到憑證詳細資ServerCertificateMetadata料。

```
$result = Get-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate
$result | format-list
```

輸出：

```
CertificateBody           : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

 MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC

 VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6
```

```
 b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd

 BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN

 MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD

 VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z

 b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt

 YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+a4GmWIWJ
                            21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB
+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
                            rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE

 Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                            nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb

 FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                            NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
                            -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateChain          :
ServerCertificateMetadata :
 Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.ServerCertificateMetadata
```

```
$result.ServerCertificateMetadata
```

輸出：

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/
MyServerCertificate
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /Org1/Org2/
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIFEXAMPLE17HQZYW
ServerCertificateName : MyServerCertificate
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetServerCertificate式參考中的。

搭GetServiceLastAccessedDetails配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetServiceLastAccessedDetails。

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取服務存取報告

下列get-service-last-accessed-details範例會擷取先前產生的報表，其中列出 IAM 實體存取的服務。若要產生報告，請使用generate-service-last-accessed-details指令。

```
aws iam get-service-last-accessed-details \
    --job-id 2eb6c2b8-7b4c-3xmp-3c13-03b72c8cdfdc
```

輸出：

```
{
    "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
    "JobCreationDate": "2019-10-01T03:50:35.929Z",
    "ServicesLastAccessed": [
        ...
        {
            "ServiceName": "AWS Lambda",
            "LastAuthenticated": "2019-09-30T23:02:00Z",
            "ServiceNamespace": "lambda",
            "LastAuthenticatedEntity": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin",
            "TotalAuthenticatedEntities": 6
        },
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM 使用者指南中的 AWS 使用上次存取的資訊中的精簡許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetServiceLastAccessedDetails中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例提供要求呼叫中關聯的 IAM 實體 (使用者、群組、角色或政策) 上次存取之服務的詳細資料。

```
Request-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -Arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
```

輸出：

```
f0b7a819-eab0-929b-dc26-ca598911cb9f
```

```
Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetail -JobId f0b7a819-eab0-929b-dc26-ca598911cb9f
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetServiceLastAccessedDetails式參考中的。

搭`GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntities`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntities`。

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取包含服務詳細資訊的服務存取報告

下列`get-service-last-accessed-details-with-entities`範例會擷取報表，其中包含存取指定服務的 IAM 使用者和其他實體的詳細資料。若要產生報告，請使用`generate-service-last-accessed-details`指令。若要取得使用命名空間存取的服務清單，請使用`get-service-last-accessed-details`.

```
aws iam get-service-last-accessed-details-with-entities \
    --job-id 78b6c2ba-d09e-6xmp-7039-ecde30b26916 \
    --service-namespace lambda
```

輸出：

```
{
    "JobStatus": "COMPLETED",
    "JobCreationDate": "2019-10-01T03:55:41.756Z",
    "JobCompletionDate": "2019-10-01T03:55:42.533Z",
    "EntityDetailsList": [
        {
            "EntityInfo": {
                "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin",
                "Name": "admin",
                "Type": "USER",
                "Id": "AIDAIO2XMPLENQEXAMPLE",
                "Path": "/"
            },
            "LastAuthenticated": "2019-09-30T23:02:00Z"
        },
        {
            "EntityInfo": {
                "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/developer",
                "Name": "developer",
                "Type": "USER",
                "Id": "AIDAIBEYXMPL2YEXAMPLE",
                "Path": "/"
            },
            "LastAuthenticated": "2019-09-16T19:34:00Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM 使用者指南中的 AWS 使用上次存取的資訊中的精簡許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntities中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會針對該個別 IAM 實體在要求中提供服務上次存取的時間戳記。

```
$results = Get-IAMServiceLastAccessedDetailWithEntity -JobId f0b7a819-eab0-929b-
dc26-ca598911cb9f -ServiceNamespace ec2
$results
```

輸出：

```
EntityDetailsList : {Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.EntityDetails}
Error             :
IsTruncated       : False
JobCompletionDate : 12/29/19 11:19:31 AM
JobCreationDate   : 12/29/19 11:19:31 AM
JobStatus         : COMPLETED
Marker            :
```

```
$results.EntityDetailsList
```

輸出：

```
EntityInfo                                  LastAuthenticated
----------                                  -----------------
Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.EntityInfo 11/16/19 3:47:00 PM
```

```
$results.EntityInfo
```

輸出：

```
Arn  : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/TestUser
Id   : AIDA4NBK5CXF5TZHU1234
Name : TestUser
Path : /
Type : USER
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考中的GetServiceLastAccessedDetailsWithEntities。

搭`GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus`。

CLI

AWS CLI

檢查刪除服務連結角色的請求狀態

下列 `get-service-linked-role-deletion-status` 範例會顯示刪除服務連結角色之先前請求的狀態。刪除操作會以非同步方式發生。提出請求時，就會取得您提供作為此命令參數的 `DeletionTaskId` 值。

```
aws iam get-service-linked-role-deletion-status \
    --deletion-task-id task/aws-service-role/lex.amazonaws.com/
AWSServiceRoleForLexBots/1a2b3c4d-1234-abcd-7890-abcdeEXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
"Status": "SUCCEEDED"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的使用服務連結角色。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import {
  GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatusCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} deletionTaskId
 */
export const getServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus = (deletionTaskId) => {
```

```
  const command = new GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatusCommand({
    DeletionTaskId: deletionTaskId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus中的。

搭GetUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetUser。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>An IAM user object.</returns>
    public async Task<User> GetUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetUserAsync(new GetUserRequest
 { UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetUser中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function iam_user_exists
#
# This function checks to see if the specified AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) user already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the IAM user to check.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If the user already exists.
#       1 - If the user doesn't exist.
###########################################################################
function iam_user_exists() {
  local user_name
  user_name=$1

  # Check whether the IAM user already exists.
  # We suppress all output - we're interested only in the return code.

  local errors
  errors=$(aws iam get-user \
    --user-name "$user_name" 2>&1 >/dev/null)
```

```
  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -eq 0 ]]; then
    return 0 # 0 in Bash script means true.
  else
    if [[ $errors != *"error"*"(NoSuchEntity)"* ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log $error_code
      errecho "Error calling iam get-user $errors"
    fi

    return 1 # 1 in Bash script means false.
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetUser中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得關於 IAM 使用者的資訊

下列 `get-user` 命令會取得名為 `Paulo` 之 IAM 使用者的相關資訊。

```
aws iam get-user \
    --user-name Paulo
```

輸出：

```
{
    "User": {
        "UserName": "Paulo",
        "Path": "/",
        "CreateDate": "2019-09-21T23:03:13Z",
        "UserId": "AIDA123456789EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Paulo"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的管理 IAM 使用者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetUser中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetUser gets data about a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) GetUser(userName string) (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetUser(context.TODO(), &iam.GetUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchEntityException:
    log.Printf("User %v does not exist.\n", userName)
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Couldn't get user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考GetUser中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取有關具名使用者的詳細資料**David**。

```
Get-IAMUser -UserName David
```

輸出：

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
Path             : /
UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE1
UserName         : David
```

範例 2：此範例會擷取有關目前登入的 IAM 使用者的詳細資料。

```
Get-IAMUser
```

輸出：

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
CreateDate       : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
PasswordLastUsed : 3/4/2015 12:12:33 PM
Path             : /
UserId           : 7K3GJEANSKZF2EXAMPLE2
UserName         : Bob
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetUser式參考中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
 # Retrieves a user's details
 #
 # @param user_name [String] The name of the user to retrieve
 # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::User, nil] The user object if found, or nil if an
error occurred
 def get_user(user_name)
   response = @iam_client.get_user(user_name: user_name)
   response.user
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
   @logger.error("User '#{user_name}' not found.")
   nil
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Error retrieving user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
   nil
 end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetUser中的。

搭`GetUserPolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetUserPolicy`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 IAM 使用者的政策詳細資料

下列`get-user-policy`命令會列出附加至名為 IAM 使用者之指定政策的詳細資料`Bob`。

```
aws iam get-user-policy \
```

```
    --user-name Bob \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy
```

輸出：

```
{
    "UserName": "Bob",
    "PolicyName": "ExamplePolicy",
    "PolicyDocument": {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Action": "*",
                "Resource": "*",
                "Effect": "Allow"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

若要取得 IAM 使用者的政策清單，請使用 `list-user-policies` 命令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 中的政策和許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetUserPolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取內嵌於名為 **Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy** IAM 使用者的內嵌政策詳細資料**David**。策略文件是 URL 編碼的。

```
$results = Get-IAMUserPolicy -PolicyName Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy -UserName David
$results
```

輸出：

```
PolicyDocument                                          PolicyName
       UserName
--------------                                          ----------
       --------
```

```
%7B%0A%20%20%22Version%22%3A%20%222012-10-17%22%2C%...    Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy
       David

[System.Reflection.Assembly]::LoadWithPartialName("System.Web.HttpUtility")
[System.Web.HttpUtility]::UrlDecode($results.PolicyDocument)
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "iam:*"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetUserPolicy式參考中的。

搭`ListAccessKeys`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAccessKeys`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理存取金鑰

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function iam_list_access_keys
#
# This function lists the access keys for the specified user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name -- The name of the IAM user.
#
# Returns:
#       access_key_ids
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_list_access_keys() {

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_list_access_keys"
    echo "Lists the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access key IDs for
 the specified user."
    echo "  -u user_name   The name of the IAM user."
    echo ""
  }

  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
```

```
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam list-access-keys \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'AccessKeyMetadata[].AccessKeyId')

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-access-keys operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListAccessKeys中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listAccessKeys(const Aws::String &userName,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAccessKeysRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListAccessKeys(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list access keys for user " << userName
                      << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "UserName" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "KeyID" << std::setw(20) << "Status" <<
                      std::setw(20) << "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &keys = outcome.GetResult().GetAccessKeyMetadata();
        const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";

        for (const auto &key: keys) {
            Aws::String statusString =
                    Aws::IAM::Model::StatusTypeMapper::GetNameForStatusType(
                            key.GetStatus());
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << key.GetUserName() <<
```

```
                        std::setw(30) << key.GetAccessKeyId() << std::setw(20) <<
                        statusString << std::setw(20) <<
                        key.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
 std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListAccessKeys中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 IAM 使用者的存取金鑰 ID

下列 `list-access-keys` 命令會列出名為 Bob 之 IAM 使用者的存取金鑰 ID。

```
aws iam list-access-keys \
    --user-name Bob
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AccessKeyMetadata": [
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "Status": "Active",
            "CreateDate": "2013-06-04T18:17:34Z",
            "AccessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
```

```
            "Status": "Inactive",
            "CreateDate": "2013-06-06T20:42:26Z",
            "AccessKeyId": "AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE"
        }
    ]
}
```

您無法列出 IAM 使用者的私密存取金鑰。如果私密存取金鑰遺失，您必須使用 `create-access-keys` 命令建立新的存取金鑰。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的管理 IAM 使用者的存取金鑰。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListAccessKeys中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListAccessKeys lists the access keys for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListAccessKeys(userName string)
 ([]types.AccessKeyMetadata, error) {
 var keys []types.AccessKeyMetadata
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAccessKeys(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListAccessKeysInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't list access keys for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 } else {
  keys = result.AccessKeyMetadata
 }
 return keys, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListAccessKeys中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AccessKeyMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccessKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccessKeysResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListAccessKeys {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                    <userName>\s

                Where:
                    userName - The name of the user for which access keys are
retrieved.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listKeys(iam, userName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void listKeys(IamClient iam, String userName) {
        try {
            boolean done = false;
            String newMarker = null;

            while (!done) {
                ListAccessKeysResponse response;

                if (newMarker == null) {
                    ListAccessKeysRequest request =
ListAccessKeysRequest.builder()
                            .userName(userName)
                            .build();

                    response = iam.listAccessKeys(request);

                } else {
                    ListAccessKeysRequest request =
ListAccessKeysRequest.builder()
                            .userName(userName)
```

```
                            .marker(newMarker)
                            .build();

                    response = iam.listAccessKeys(request);
                }

                for (AccessKeyMetadata metadata : response.accessKeyMetadata()) {
                    System.out.format("Retrieved access key %s",
 metadata.accessKeyId());
                }

                if (!response.isTruncated()) {
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    newMarker = response.marker();
                }
            }

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListAccessKeys中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出存取金鑰。

```
import { ListAccessKeysCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 */
export async function* listAccessKeys(userName) {
  const command = new ListAccessKeysCommand({
    MaxItems: 5,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").ListAccessKeysCommandOutput |
 undefined}
   */
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response?.AccessKeyMetadata?.length) {
    for (const key of response.AccessKeyMetadata) {
      yield key;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAccessKeysCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListAccessKeys中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  MaxItems: 5,
  UserName: "IAM_USER_NAME",
};

iam.listAccessKeys(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListAccessKeys中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listKeys(userNameVal: String?) {

    val request = ListAccessKeysRequest {
        userName = userNameVal
    }
    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAccessKeys(request)
        response.accessKeyMetadata?.forEach { md ->
            println("Retrieved access key ${md.accessKeyId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListAccessKeys中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令列出名為的 IAM 使用者的存取金鑰**Bob**。請注意，您無法列出 IAM 使用者的秘密存取金鑰。如果密碼存取金鑰遺失，您必須使用**New-IAMAccessKey**指令程式建立新的存取金鑰。

```
Get-IAMAccessKey -UserName "Bob"
```

輸出：

```
AccessKeyId                CreateDate                  Status
 UserName
```

```
-----------                 ----------                  ------
 --------
AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE        12/3/2014 10:53:41 AM        Active              Bob
AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE        6/6/2013 8:42:26 PM          Inactive            Bob
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListAccessKeys式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_keys(user_name):
    """
    Lists the keys owned by the specified user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The list of keys owned by the user.
    """
    try:
        keys = list(iam.User(user_name).access_keys.all())
        logger.info("Got %s access keys for %s.", len(keys), user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get access keys for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return keys
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListAccessKeys中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例模組會列出、建立、停用及刪除存取金鑰。

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "AccessKeyManager"
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
```

```
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
#{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create
more.")
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: "Inactive"
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
```

```
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListAccessKeys中的。

搭ListAccountAliases配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListAccountAliases。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理您的帳戶

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool
AwsDoc::IAM::listAccountAliases(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAccountAliasesRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListAccountAliases(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list account aliases: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

```
        const auto &aliases = outcome.GetResult().GetAccountAliases();
        if (!header) {
            if (aliases.size() == 0) {
                std::cout << "Account has no aliases" << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Alias" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        for (const auto &alias: aliases) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << alias << std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListAccountAliases中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出帳戶別名

下列 `list-account-aliases` 命令會列出目前帳戶的別名。

```
aws iam list-account-aliases
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AccountAliases": [
```

```
    "mycompany"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM 使用者指南中的您的 AWS 帳戶 ID 及其別名。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListAccountAliases中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccountAliasesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListAccountAliases {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAliases(iam);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
```

```
    }

    public static void listAliases(IamClient iam) {
        try {
            ListAccountAliasesResponse response = iam.listAccountAliases();
            for (String alias : response.accountAliases()) {
                System.out.printf("Retrieved account alias %s", alias);
            }

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListAccountAliases中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出帳戶別名。

```
import { ListAccountAliasesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 */
export async function* listAccountAliases() {
```

```
  const command = new ListAccountAliasesCommand({ MaxItems: 5 });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.AccountAliases?.length) {
    for (const alias of response.AccountAliases) {
      yield alias;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAccountAliasesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
          MaxItems: 5,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListAccountAliases中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });
```

```
iam.listAccountAliases({ MaxItems: 10 }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListAccountAliases中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAliases() {

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAccountAliases(ListAccountAliasesRequest {})
        response.accountAliases?.forEach { alias ->
            println("Retrieved account alias $alias")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListAccountAliases中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會傳回的帳戶別名 AWS 帳戶。

```
Get-IAMAccountAlias
```

輸出：

```
ExampleCo
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListAccountAliases式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_aliases():
    """
    Gets the list of aliases for the current account. An account has at most one
 alias.

    :return: The list of aliases for the account.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.list_account_aliases()
        aliases = response["AccountAliases"]
        if len(aliases) > 0:
            logger.info("Got aliases for your account: %s.", ",".join(aliases))
        else:
            logger.info("Got no aliases for your account.")
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list aliases for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["AccountAliases"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListAccountAliases中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出、建立及刪除帳戶別名。

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases

    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info("Account aliases are:")
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info("No account aliases found.")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates an AWS account alias.
```

```
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListAccountAliases中的。

搭`ListAttachedGroupPolicies`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAttachedGroupPolicies`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出附加至指定群組的所有受管理策略

此範例會傳回附加至 AWS 帳戶`Admins`中指定之 IAM 群組之受管政策的名稱和 ARN。

```
aws iam list-attached-group-policies \
    --group-name Admins
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AttachedPolicies": [
        {
            "PolicyName": "AdministratorAccess",
            "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess"
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "SecurityAudit",
            "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 中的政策和許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListAttachedGroupPolicies中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會傳回附加至 AWS 帳戶**Admins**中指定的 IAM 群組之受管政策的名稱和 ARN。若要查看內嵌在群組中的內嵌原則清單，請使用**Get-IAMGroupPolicyList**指令。

```
Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicyList -GroupName "Admins"
```

輸出：

```
PolicyArn                                                PolicyName
---------                                                ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit                    SecurityAudit
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess              AdministratorAccess
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListAttachedGroupPolicies式參考中的。

搭**ListAttachedRolePolicies**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAttachedRolePolicies`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// List the IAM role policies that are attached to an IAM role.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role to list IAM policies for.</param>
   /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies attached to the IAM role.</returns>
   public async Task<List<AttachedPolicyType>>
ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
   {
       var attachedPolicies = new List<AttachedPolicyType>();
       var attachedRolePoliciesPaginator =
_IAMService.Paginators.ListAttachedRolePolicies(new
ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName = roleName });

       await foreach (var response in attachedRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
       {
           attachedPolicies.AddRange(response.AttachedPolicies);
       }

       return attachedPolicies;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListAttachedRolePolicies中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出連接至指定角色的所有受管政策

此命令會傳回附加至 AWS 帳戶`SecurityAuditRole`中指定之 IAM 角色之受管政策的名稱和 ARN。

```
aws iam list-attached-role-policies \
    --role-name SecurityAuditRole
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AttachedPolicies": [
        {
            "PolicyName": "SecurityAudit",
            "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 中的政策和許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListAttachedRolePolicies中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// ListAttachedRolePolicies lists the policies that are attached to the specified
 role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListAttachedRolePolicies(roleName string)
 ([]types.AttachedPolicy, error) {
 var policies []types.AttachedPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAttachedRolePolicies(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list attached policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 roleName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.AttachedPolicies
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListAttachedRolePolicies中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出連接至角色的政策。

```
import {
  ListAttachedRolePoliciesCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export async function* listAttachedRolePolicies(roleName) {
  const command = new ListAttachedRolePoliciesCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.AttachedPolicies?.length) {
    for (const policy of response.AttachedPolicies) {
      yield policy;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAttachedRolePoliciesCommand({
          RoleName: roleName,
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListAttachedRolePolicies中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listAttachedRolePolicies($roleName, $pathPrefix = "", $marker
 = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments = ['RoleName' => $roleName];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments['PathPrefix'] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments['Marker'] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments['MaxItems'] = $maxItems;
        }
        return $this->iamClient-
>listAttachedRolePolicies($listAttachRolePoliciesArguments);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListAttachedRolePolicies中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會傳回附加至 AWS 帳戶**SecurityAuditRole**中指定之 IAM 角色之受管政策的名稱和 ARN。若要查看內嵌在角色中的內嵌原則清單，請使用**Get-IAMRolePolicyList**命令。

```
Get-IAMAttachedRolePolicyList -RoleName "SecurityAuditRole"
```

輸出：

```
PolicyArn                                                PolicyName
---------                                                ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit                    SecurityAudit
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListAttachedRolePolicies式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_attached_policies(role_name):
    """
    Lists policies attached to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to query.
    """
    try:
        role = iam.Role(role_name)
        for policy in role.attached_policies.all():
            logger.info("Got policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list attached policies for %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListAttachedRolePolicies中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例模組會列出、建立、附加和解除連結角色原則。

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "PolicyManager"
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
```

```
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not
exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
```

```
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListAttachedRolePolicies中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_attached_role_policies(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: String,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListAttachedRolePoliciesOutput,
 SdkError<ListAttachedRolePoliciesError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_attached_role_policies()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
```

```
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListAttachedRolePolicies中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// Returns a list of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies
   /// that are attached to the role.
   ///
   /// - Parameter role: The IAM role to return the policy list for.
   ///
   /// - Returns: An array of `IAMClientTypes.AttachedPolicy` objects
   ///   describing each managed policy that's attached to the role.
   public func listAttachedRolePolicies(role: String) async throws ->
[IAMClientTypes.AttachedPolicy] {
       var policyList: [IAMClientTypes.AttachedPolicy] = []
       var marker: String? = nil
       var isTruncated: Bool

       repeat {
           let input = ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput(
```

```
                marker: marker,
                roleName: role
            )
            let output = try await client.listAttachedRolePolicies(input: input)

            guard let attachedPolicies = output.attachedPolicies else {
                return policyList
            }

            for attachedPolicy in attachedPolicies {
                policyList.append(attachedPolicy)
            }
            marker = output.marker
            isTruncated = output.isTruncated
        } while isTruncated == true
        return policyList
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListAttachedRolePolicies中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`ListAttachedUserPolicies`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAttachedUserPolicies`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出附加至指定使用者的所有受管理策略

此命令會針對 AWS 帳戶Bob中指定的 IAM 使用者傳回受管政策的名稱和 ARN。

```
aws iam list-attached-user-policies \
    --user-name Bob
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AttachedPolicies": [
        {
            "PolicyName": "AdministratorAccess",
```

```
            "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess"
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "SecurityAudit",
            "PolicyArn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/SecurityAudit"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 中的政策和許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListAttachedUserPolicies中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會針對 AWS 帳戶**Bob**中指定的 IAM 使用者傳回受管政策的名稱和 ARN。若要查看 IAM 使用者中內嵌的內嵌政策清單，請使用**Get-IAMUserPolicyList**命令。

```
Get-IAMAttachedUserPolicyList -UserName "Bob"
```

輸出：

```
PolicyArn                                                PolicyName
---------                                                ----------
arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/TesterPolicy                     TesterPolicy
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListAttachedUserPolicies式參考中的。

搭**ListEntitiesForPolicy**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListEntitiesForPolicy`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出指定受管理策略所附加的所有使用者、群組和角色

此範例會傳回已`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy`附加政策的 IAM 群組、角色和使用者清單。

```
aws iam list-entities-for-policy \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy
```

輸出：

```
{
    "PolicyGroups": [
        {
            "GroupName": "Admins",
            "GroupId": "AGPACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE"
        }
    ],
    "PolicyUsers": [
        {
            "UserName": "Alice",
            "UserId": "AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE"
        }
    ],
    "PolicyRoles": [
        {
            "RoleName": "DevRole",
            "RoleId": "AROADBQP57FF2AEXAMPLE"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 中的政策和許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListEntitiesForPolicy中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回已**`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy`**附加政策的 IAM 群組、角色和使用者清單。

```
Get-IAMEntitiesForPolicy -PolicyArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/TestPolicy"
```

輸出：

```
IsTruncated  : False
Marker       :
PolicyGroups : {}
PolicyRoles  : {testRole}
PolicyUsers  : {Bob, Theresa}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListEntitiesForPolicy式參考中的。

搭ListGroupPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListGroupPolicies。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出附加至指定群組的所有內嵌政策

下列list-group-policies命令會列出附加至目前帳戶Admins中指定之 IAM 群組的內嵌政策名稱。

```
aws iam list-group-policies \
    --group-name Admins
```

輸出：

```
{
    "PolicyNames": [
        "AdminRoot",
        "ExamplePolicy"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的管理 IAM 政策。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListGroupPolicies中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回內嵌在群組中的內嵌原則清單**Testers**。若要取得附加至群組的受管理原則，請使用命令**Get-IAMAttachedGroupPolicyList**。

```
Get-IAMGroupPolicyList -GroupName Testers
```

輸出：

```
Deny-Assume-S3-Role-In-Production
PowerUserAccess-Testers
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListGroupPolicies式參考中的。

搭**ListGroups**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListGroups`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Group>> ListGroupsAsync()
    {
        var groupsPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListGroups(new
ListGroupsRequest());
        var groups = new List<Group>();
```

```
        await foreach (var response in groupsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            groups.AddRange(response.Groups);
        }

        return groups;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListGroups中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出目前帳戶的 IAM 群組

下列 `list-groups` 命令會列出目前帳戶中的 IAM 群組。

```
aws iam list-groups
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Groups": [
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "CreateDate": "2013-06-04T20:27:27.972Z",
            "GroupId": "AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Admins",
            "GroupName": "Admins"
        },
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "CreateDate": "2013-04-16T20:30:42Z",
            "GroupId": "AIDGPMS9RO4H3FEXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/S3-Admins",
            "GroupName": "S3-Admins"
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的管理 IAM 使用者群組。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListGroups中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// GroupWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) group
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform group actions.
type GroupWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListGroups lists up to maxGroups number of groups.
func (wrapper GroupWrapper) ListGroups(maxGroups int32) ([]types.Group, error) {
 var groups []types.Group
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListGroups(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListGroupsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxGroups),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list groups. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  groups = result.Groups
 }
 return groups, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListGroups中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出群組。

```
import { ListGroupsCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 */
export async function* listGroups() {
  const command = new ListGroupsCommand({
    MaxItems: 10,
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.Groups?.length) {
    for (const group of response.Groups) {
      yield group;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListGroupsCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
```

```
          MaxItems: 10,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListGroups中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listGroups($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listGroupsArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listGroupsArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listGroupsArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listGroupsArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }

        return $this->iamClient->listGroups($listGroupsArguments);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListGroups中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回目前所定義之所有 IAM 群組的集合 AWS 帳戶。

```
Get-IAMGroupList
```

輸出：

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Administrators
CreateDate : 10/20/2014 10:06:24 AM
GroupId    : 6WCH4TRY3KIHIEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Administrators
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:38:55 PM
GroupId    : ZU2EOWMK6WBZOEXAMPLE2
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE3
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListGroups式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_groups(count):
    """
    Lists the specified number of groups for the account.

    :param count: The number of groups to list.
    """
    try:
        for group in iam.groups.limit(count):
            logger.info("Group: %s", group.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list groups for the account.")
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListGroups中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# A class to manage IAM operations via the AWS SDK client
class IamGroupManager
  # Initializes the IamGroupManager class
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An instance of the IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists up to a specified number of groups for the account.
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of groups to list.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Client::Response]
  def list_groups(count)
```

```
    response = @iam_client.list_groups(max_items: count)
    response.groups.each do |group|
      @logger.info("\t#{group.group_name}")
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't list groups for the account. Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListGroups中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_groups(
    client: &iamClient,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListGroupsOutput, SdkError<ListGroupsError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_groups()
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListGroups中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func listGroups() async throws -> [String] {
    var groupList: [String] = []
    var marker: String? = nil
    var isTruncated: Bool

    repeat {
        let input = ListGroupsInput(marker: marker)
        let output = try await client.listGroups(input: input)

        guard let groups = output.groups else {
            return groupList
        }

        for group in groups {
            if let name = group.groupName {
                groupList.append(name)
            }
        }
        marker = output.marker
        isTruncated = output.isTruncated
    } while isTruncated == true
```

```
        return groupList
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListGroups中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭**ListGroupsForUser**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListGroupsForUser`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 IAM 使用者所屬的群組

下列`list-groups-for-user`命令會顯示 IAM 使用者Bob所屬的群組。

```
aws iam list-groups-for-user \
    --user-name Bob
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Groups": [
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "CreateDate": "2013-05-06T01:18:08Z",
            "GroupId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Admin",
            "GroupName": "Admin"
        },
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "CreateDate": "2013-05-06T01:37:28Z",
            "GroupId": "AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/s3-Users",
            "GroupName": "s3-Users"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的管理 IAM 使用者群組。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListGroupsForUser中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回 IAM 使用者**David**所屬的 IAM 群組清單。

```
Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName David
```

輸出：

```
Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Administrators
CreateDate : 10/20/2014 10:06:24 AM
GroupId    : 6WCH4TRY3KIHIEXAMPLE1
GroupName  : Administrators
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Testers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:39:11 PM
GroupId    : RHNZZGQJ7QHMAEXAMPLE2
GroupName  : Testers
Path       : /

Arn        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Developers
CreateDate : 12/10/2014 3:38:55 PM
GroupId    : ZU2EOWMK6WBZOEXAMPLE3
GroupName  : Developers
Path       : /
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListGroupsForUser式參考中的。

搭**ListInstanceProfiles**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListInstanceProfiles`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出帳戶的執行個體設定檔

下列`list-instance-profiles`指令會列出與目前帳戶相關聯的執行個體設定檔。

```
aws iam list-instance-profiles
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InstanceProfiles": [
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "InstanceProfileName": "example-dev-role",
            "InstanceProfileId": "AIPAIXEU4NUHUPEXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/example-dev-role",
            "CreateDate": "2023-09-21T18:17:41+00:00",
            "Roles": [
                {
                    "Path": "/",
                    "RoleName": "example-dev-role",
                    "RoleId": "AROAJ52OTH4H7LEXAMPLE",
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/example-dev-role",
                    "CreateDate": "2023-09-21T18:17:40+00:00",
                    "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Principal": {
                                    "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
                                },
                                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                }
            ]
        },
        {
```

```
            "Path": "/",
            "InstanceProfileName": "example-s3-role",
            "InstanceProfileId": "AIPAJVJVNRIQFREXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/example-s3-role",
            "CreateDate": "2023-09-21T18:18:50+00:00",
            "Roles": [
                {
                    "Path": "/",
                    "RoleName": "example-s3-role",
                    "RoleId": "AROAINUBC5O7XLEXAMPLE",
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/example-s3-role",
                    "CreateDate": "2023-09-21T18:18:49+00:00",
                    "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Principal": {
                                    "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
                                },
                                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                            }
                        ]
                    }
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的使用執行個體設定檔。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListInstanceProfiles中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回目前定義的執行個體設定檔集合 AWS 帳戶。

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfileList
```

輸出：

```
Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/ec2instancerole
CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
Path                : /
Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListInstanceProfiles式參考中的。

搭`ListInstanceProfilesForRole`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListInstanceProfilesForRole`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 IAM 角色的執行個體設定檔

下列`list-instance-profiles-for-role`命令會列出與角色相關聯的執行個體設定檔`Test-Role`。

```
aws iam list-instance-profiles-for-role \
    --role-name Test-Role
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InstanceProfiles": [
        {
            "InstanceProfileId": "AIDGPMS9RO4H3FEXAMPLE",
            "Roles": [
                {
                    "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": "<URL-encoded-JSON>",
                    "RoleId": "AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE",
                    "CreateDate": "2013-06-07T20:42:15Z",
                    "RoleName": "Test-Role",
                    "Path": "/",
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/Test-Role"
```

```
                }
            ],
            "CreateDate": "2013-06-07T21:05:24Z",
            "InstanceProfileName": "ExampleInstanceProfile",
            "Path": "/",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/
ExampleInstanceProfile"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的使用執行個體設定檔。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListInstanceProfilesForRole中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回與角色相關聯之執行個體設定檔的詳細資訊**ec2instancerole**。

```
Get-IAMInstanceProfileForRole -RoleName ec2instancerole
```

輸出：

```
      Arn                 : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:instance-profile/
ec2instancerole
      CreateDate          : 2/17/2015 2:49:04 PM
      InstanceProfileId   : HH36PTZQJUR32EXAMPLE1
      InstanceProfileName : ec2instancerole
      Path                : /
      Roles               : {ec2instancerole}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListInstanceProfilesForRole式參考中的。

搭**ListMfaDevices**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListMfaDevices`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出指定使用者的所有 MFA 裝置

此範例會傳回指派給 IAM 使用者Bob之 MFA 裝置的詳細資料。

```
aws iam list-mfa-devices \
    --user-name Bob
```

輸出：

```
{
    "MFADevices": [
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "SerialNumber": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/Bob",
            "EnableDate": "2019-10-28T20:37:09+00:00"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "SerialNumber": "GAKT12345678",
            "EnableDate": "2023-02-18T21:44:42+00:00"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "SerialNumber": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:u2f/user/Bob/
fidosecuritykey1-7XNL7NFNLZ123456789EXAMPLE",
            "EnableDate": "2023-09-19T02:25:35+00:00"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "SerialNumber": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:u2f/user/Bob/
fidosecuritykey2-VDRQTDBBN5123456789EXAMPLE",
            "EnableDate": "2023-09-19T01:49:18+00:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的在 AWS中使用多重要素驗證 (MFA)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListMfaDevices中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回指派給 IAM 使用者**David**之 MFA 裝置的詳細資料。在此範例中，您可以判斷它是虛擬裝置，因為它**SerialNumber**是 ARN，而不是實體裝置的實際序號。

```
Get-IAMMFADevice -UserName David
```

輸出：

```
EnableDate                  SerialNumber                          UserName
----------                  ------------                          --------
4/8/2015 9:41:10 AM         arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/David    David
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListMfaDevices式參考中的。

搭**ListOpenIdConnectProviders**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListOpenIdConnectProviders`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出有關帳戶中 OpenID Connect 提供商的 AWS 信息

此範例會傳回目前 AWS 帳戶中定義之所有 OpenID Connect 提供者的 ARNS 清單。

```
aws iam list-open-id-connect-providers
```

輸出：

```
{
    "OpenIDConnectProviderList": [
        {
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com"
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM 使用者指南中的建立 OpenID Connect (OIDC) 身分識別提供者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListOpenIdConnectProviders中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回目 AWS 帳戶前定義之所有 OpenID Connect 提供者的 ARNS 清單。

```
Get-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderList
```

輸出：

```
Arn
---
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/server.example.com
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/another.provider.com
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListOpenIdConnectProviders式參考中的。

搭`ListPolicies`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListPolicies`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理政策

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ManagedPolicy>> ListPoliciesAsync()
    {
        var listPoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        return policies;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListPolicies中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listPolicies(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT("%Y-%m-%d");
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListPoliciesRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListPolicies(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list iam policies: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::setw(12) <<
                      "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &policies = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicies();
        for (const auto &policy: policies) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                      policy.GetPolicyName() << std::setw(30) <<
                      policy.GetPolicyId() << std::setw(80) << policy.GetArn() <<
                      std::setw(64) << policy.GetDescription() << std::setw(12)
 <<
                      policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
                      std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }
```

```
    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListPolicies中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出您 AWS 帳戶可用的受管理策略

此範例會傳回目前 AWS 帳戶中可用的前兩個受管理策略的集合。

```
aws iam list-policies \
    --max-items 3
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Policies": [
        {
            "PolicyName": "AWSCloudTrailAccessPolicy",
            "PolicyId": "ANPAXQE2B5PJ7YEXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/AWSCloudTrailAccessPolicy",
            "Path": "/",
            "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
            "AttachmentCount": 0,
            "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
            "IsAttachable": true,
            "CreateDate": "2019-09-04T17:43:42+00:00",
            "UpdateDate": "2019-09-04T17:43:42+00:00"
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "AdministratorAccess",
            "PolicyId": "ANPAIWMBCKSKIEE64ZLYK",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AdministratorAccess",
            "Path": "/",
            "DefaultVersionId": "v1",
            "AttachmentCount": 6,
            "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
            "IsAttachable": true,
            "CreateDate": "2015-02-06T18:39:46+00:00",
```

```
            "UpdateDate": "2015-02-06T18:39:46+00:00"
        },
        {
            "PolicyName": "PowerUserAccess",
            "PolicyId": "ANPAJYRXTHIB4FOVS3ZXS",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/PowerUserAccess",
            "Path": "/",
            "DefaultVersionId": "v5",
            "AttachmentCount": 1,
            "PermissionsBoundaryUsageCount": 0,
            "IsAttachable": true,
            "CreateDate": "2015-02-06T18:39:47+00:00",
            "UpdateDate": "2023-07-06T22:04:00+00:00"
        }
    ],
    "NextToken": "EXAMPLErZXIiOiBudWxsLCAiYm90b190cnVuY2F0ZV9hbW91bnQiOiA4fQ=="
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 中的政策和許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListPolicies中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// ListPolicies gets up to maxPolicies policies.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) ListPolicies(maxPolicies int32) ([]types.Policy,
 error) {
 var policies []types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListPolicies(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPolicies),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  policies = result.Policies
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListPolicies中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出政策。

```
import { ListPoliciesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
```

```
 *
 */
export async function* listPolicies() {
  const command = new ListPoliciesCommand({
    MaxItems: 10,
    OnlyAttached: false,
    // List only the customer managed policies in your Amazon Web Services
 account.
    Scope: "Local",
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.Policies?.length) {
    for (const policy of response.Policies) {
      yield policy;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListPoliciesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
          MaxItems: 10,
          OnlyAttached: false,
          Scope: "Local",
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListPolicies中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listPolicies($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listPoliciesArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listPoliciesArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listPoliciesArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listPoliciesArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }

        return $this->iamClient->listPolicies($listPoliciesArguments);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListPolicies中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回目前 AWS 帳戶中可用的前三個受管理策略的集合。由**-scope**於未指定，因此預設為**all**並包含 AWS 受管政策和客戶管理的策略。

```
Get-IAMPolicyList -MaxItem 3
```

輸出：

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSDirectConnectReadOnlyAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : Z27SI6FQMGNQ2EXAMPLE1
PolicyName       : AWSDirectConnectReadOnlyAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:08 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonGlacierReadOnlyAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:27 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : NJKMU274MET4EEXAMPLE2
PolicyName       : AmazonGlacierReadOnlyAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/6/2015 10:40:27 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSMarketplaceFullAccess
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/11/2015 9:21:45 AM
DefaultVersionId : v1
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : 5ULJSO2FYVPYGEXAMPLE3
PolicyName       : AWSMarketplaceFullAccess
UpdateDate       : 2/11/2015 9:21:45 AM
```

範例 2：此範例會傳回目前 AWS 帳戶中可用的前兩個客戶管理策略的集合。它用**-Scope local**來將輸出限制為只有客戶管理的策略。

```
Get-IAMPolicyList -Scope local -MaxItem 2
```

輸出：

```
Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyLocalPolicy
AttachmentCount  : 0
CreateDate       : 2/12/2015 9:39:09 AM
DefaultVersionId : v2
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : SQVCBLC4VAOUCEXAMPLE4
PolicyName       : MyLocalPolicy
UpdateDate       : 2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM

Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/policyforec2instancerole
AttachmentCount  : 1
CreateDate       : 2/17/2015 2:51:38 PM
DefaultVersionId : v11
Description      :
IsAttachable     : True
Path             : /
PolicyId         : X5JPBLJH2Z2SOEXAMPLE5
PolicyName       : policyforec2instancerole
UpdateDate       : 2/18/2015 8:52:31 AM
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListPolicies式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_policies(scope):
    """
    Lists the policies in the current account.

    :param scope: Limits the kinds of policies that are returned. For example,
                  'Local' specifies that only locally managed policies are
 returned.
```

```
    :return: The list of policies.
    """
    try:
        policies = list(iam.policies.filter(Scope=scope))
        logger.info("Got %s policies in scope '%s'.", len(policies), scope)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get policies for scope '%s'.", scope)
        raise
    else:
        return policies
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListPolicies中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例模組會列出、建立、附加和解除連結角色原則。

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "PolicyManager"
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
```

```
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not
exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListPolicies中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_policies(
    client: iamClient,
    path_prefix: String,
) -> Result<Vec<String>, SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let list_policies = client
        .list_policies()
        .path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .scope(PolicyScopeType::Local)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .try_collect()
        .await?;

    let policy_names = list_policies
        .into_iter()
        .map(|p| {
            let name = p
                .policy_name
                .unwrap_or_else(|| "Missing Policy Name".to_string());
            println!("{}", name);
            name
        })
        .collect();

    Ok(policy_names)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListPolicies中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func listPolicies() async throws -> [MyPolicyRecord] {
    var policyList: [MyPolicyRecord] = []
    var marker: String? = nil
    var isTruncated: Bool

    repeat {
        let input = ListPoliciesInput(marker: marker)
        let output = try await client.listPolicies(input: input)

        guard let policies = output.policies else {
            return policyList
        }

        for policy in policies {
            guard   let name = policy.policyName,
                    let id = policy.policyId,
                    let arn = policy.arn else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchPolicy
            }
            policyList.append(MyPolicyRecord(name: name, id: id, arn: arn))
        }
        marker = output.marker
        isTruncated = output.isTruncated
    } while isTruncated == true
    return policyList
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListPolicies中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`ListPolicyVersions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListPolicyVersions`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理政策
- 復原政策版本

CLI

AWS CLI

列出指定受管理策略版本的相關資訊

此範例會傳回其 ARN 為`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy`原則的可用版本清單。

```
aws iam list-policy-versions \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MySamplePolicy
```

輸出：

```
{
    "IsTruncated": false,
    "Versions": [
        {
        "VersionId": "v2",
        "IsDefaultVersion": true,
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-02T23:19:44Z"
        },
        {
        "VersionId": "v1",
        "IsDefaultVersion": false,
```

```
        "CreateDate": "2015-06-02T22:30:47Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 中的政策和許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListPolicyVersions中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回其 ARN 為**arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyManagedPolicy**原則的可用版本清單。若要取得特定版本的原則文件，請使用指**Get-IAMPolicyVersion**令並指定所需版本**VersionId**的原則文件。

```
Get-IAMPolicyVersionList -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
MyManagedPolicy
```

輸出：

```
CreateDate                  Document                IsDefaultVersion
       VersionId
----------                  --------                ----------------
       ---------
2/12/2015 9:39:53 AM                                True
       v2
2/12/2015 9:39:09 AM                                False
       v1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListPolicyVersions式參考中的。

搭**ListRolePolicies**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRolePolicies`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM role policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role for which to list IAM policies.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM policy names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var listRolePoliciesPaginator =
 _IAMService.Paginators.ListRolePolicies(new ListRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName =
 roleName });
        var policyNames = new List<string>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policyNames.AddRange(response.PolicyNames);
        }

        return policyNames;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListRolePolicies中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出連接至 IAM 角色的政策

下列 `list-role-policies` 命令會列出指定 IAM 角色的許可政策名稱。

```
aws iam list-role-policies \
    --role-name Test-Role
```

輸出：

```
{
    "PolicyNames": [
        "ExamplePolicy"
    ]
}
```

若要查看連接至角色的信任政策，請使用 `get-role` 命令。若要查看許可政策的詳細資訊，請使用 `get-role-policy` 命令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的建立 IAM 角色。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListRolePolicies中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListRolePolicies lists the inline policies for a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRolePolicies(roleName string) ([]string, error) {
```

```
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRolePolicies(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListRolePolicies中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出政策。

```
import { ListRolePoliciesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
```

```
export async function* listRolePolicies(roleName) {
  const command = new ListRolePoliciesCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    MaxItems: 10,
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.PolicyNames?.length) {
    for (const policyName of response.PolicyNames) {
      yield policyName;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListRolePoliciesCommand({
          RoleName: roleName,
          MaxItems: 10,
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListRolePolicies中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();
```

```
    public function listRolePolicies($roleName, $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listRolePoliciesArguments = ['RoleName' => $roleName];
        if ($marker) {
            $listRolePoliciesArguments['Marker'] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listRolePoliciesArguments['MaxItems'] = $maxItems;
        }
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($listRolePoliciesArguments) {
            return $this->iamClient-
>listRolePolicies($listRolePoliciesArguments);
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListRolePolicies中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回 IAM 角色中內嵌的內嵌政策名稱清單**lamda_exec_role**。若要查看內嵌政策的詳細資料，請使用命令**Get-IAMRolePolicy**。

```
Get-IAMRolePolicyList -RoleName lambda_exec_role
```

輸出：

```
oneClick_lambda_exec_role_policy
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListRolePolicies式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_policies(role_name):
    """
    Lists inline policies for a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to query.
    """
    try:
        role = iam.Role(role_name)
        for policy in role.policies.all():
            logger.info("Got inline policy %s.", policy.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list inline policies for %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListRolePolicies中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListRolePolicies中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_role_policies(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListRolePoliciesOutput, SdkError<ListRolePoliciesError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_role_policies()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListRolePolicies中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func listRolePolicies(role: String) async throws -> [String] {
    var policyList: [String] = []
    var marker: String? = nil
    var isTruncated: Bool

    repeat {
        let input = ListRolePoliciesInput(
            marker: marker,
            roleName: role
        )
        let output = try await client.listRolePolicies(input: input)

        guard let policies = output.policyNames else {
            return policyList
        }

        for policy in policies {
            policyList.append(policy)
        }
        marker = output.marker
        isTruncated = output.isTruncated
```

```
        } while isTruncated == true
        return policyList
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListRolePolicies中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭ListRoleTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListRoleTags。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出附加至角色的標籤

下列list-role-tags命令會擷取與指定角色相關聯的標籤清單。

```
aws iam list-role-tags \
    --role-name production-role
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "Department",
            "Value": "Accounting"
        },
        {
            "Key": "DeptID",
            "Value": "12345"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的標記AWS IAM 資源。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListRoleTags中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取與角色相關聯的標籤。

```
Get-IAMRoleTagList -RoleName MyRoleName
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListRoleTags式參考中的。

搭`ListRoles`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRoles`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM roles.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM roles.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Role>> ListRolesAsync()
    {
        var listRolesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRoles(new
ListRolesRequest());
        var roles = new List<Role>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            roles.AddRange(response.Roles);
        }

        return roles;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListRoles中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出目前帳戶的 IAM 角色

下列 `list-roles` 命令會列出目前帳戶的 IAM 角色。

```
aws iam list-roles
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Roles": [
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "RoleName": "ExampleRole",
            "RoleId": "AROAJ52OTH4H7LEXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/ExampleRole",
            "CreateDate": "2017-09-12T19:23:36+00:00",
            "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Sid": "",
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {
                            "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
                        },
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "MaxSessionDuration": 3600
        },
        {
            "Path": "/example_path/",
            "RoleName": "ExampleRoleWithPath",
```

```
            "RoleId": "AROAI4QRP7UFT7EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/example_path/
ExampleRoleWithPath",
            "CreateDate": "2023-09-21T20:29:38+00:00",
            "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Sid": "",
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {
                            "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
                        },
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "MaxSessionDuration": 3600
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的建立 IAM 角色。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListRoles中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
```

```
}



// ListRoles gets up to maxRoles roles.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRoles(maxRoles int32) ([]types.Role, error) {
 var roles []types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRoles(context.TODO(),
  &iam.ListRolesInput{MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxRoles)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list roles. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  roles = result.Roles
 }
 return roles, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListRoles中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出角色。

```
import { ListRolesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
```

```
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 *
 */
export async function* listRoles() {
  const command = new ListRolesCommand({
    MaxItems: 10,
  });

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").ListRolesCommandOutput | undefined}
   */
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response?.Roles?.length) {
    for (const role of response.Roles) {
      yield role;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListRolesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListRoles中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    /**
     * @param string $pathPrefix
     * @param string $marker
     * @param int $maxItems
     * @return Result
     * $roles = $service->listRoles();
     */
    public function listRoles($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listRolesArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listRolesArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listRolesArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listRolesArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }
        return $this->iamClient->listRoles($listRolesArguments);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListRoles中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例擷取中所有 IAM 角色的清單 AWS 帳戶。

```
Get-IAMRoleList
```

範例 2：此範例程式碼片段會擷取 AWS 帳戶中的 IAM 角色清單，並一次顯示三個角色，並等待您在每個群組之間按 Enter。它傳遞從上一個調用的**Marker**值，以指定下一個組應該從哪裡開始。

```
$nextMarker = $null
Do
{
    $results = Get-IAMRoleList -MaxItem 3 -Marker $nextMarker
    $nextMarker = $AWSHistory.LastServiceResponse.Marker
    $results
    Read-Host
} while ($nextMarker -ne $null)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListRoles式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_roles(count):
    """
    Lists the specified number of roles for the account.

    :param count: The number of roles to list.
    """
```

```
    try:
        roles = list(iam.roles.limit(count=count))
        for role in roles:
            logger.info("Role: %s", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list roles for the account.")
        raise
    else:
        return roles
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListRoles中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Lists IAM roles up to a specified count.
# @param count [Integer] the maximum number of roles to list.
# @return [Array<String>] the names of the roles.
def list_roles(count)
  role_names = []
  roles_counted = 0

  @iam_client.list_roles.each_page do |page|
    page.roles.each do |role|
      break if roles_counted >= count
      @logger.info("\t#{roles_counted + 1}: #{role.role_name}")
      role_names << role.role_name
      roles_counted += 1
    end
    break if roles_counted >= count
  end
```

```
    role_names
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't list roles for the account. Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListRoles中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_roles(
    client: &iamClient,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListRolesOutput, SdkError<ListRolesError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_roles()
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListRoles中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func listRoles() async throws -> [String] {
    var roleList: [String] = []
    var marker: String? = nil
    var isTruncated: Bool

    repeat {
        let input = ListRolesInput(marker: marker)
        let output = try await client.listRoles(input: input)

        guard let roles = output.roles else {
            return roleList
        }

        for role in roles {
            if let name = role.roleName {
                roleList.append(name)
            }
        }
        marker = output.marker
        isTruncated = output.isTruncated
    } while isTruncated == true
    return roleList
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListRoles中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭ListSAMLProviders配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListSAMLProviders。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List SAML authentication providers.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of SAML providers.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SAMLProviderListEntry>> ListSAMLProvidersAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.ListSAMLProvidersAsync(new
ListSAMLProvidersRequest());
        return response.SAMLProviderList;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 ListSAMLProviders。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出帳戶中的 SAML 提供者 AWS

此範例會擷取在目前 AWS 帳戶中建立的 SAML 2.0 提供者清單。

```
aws iam list-saml-providers
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SAMLProviderList": [
        {
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAML-ADFS",
            "ValidUntil": "2015-06-05T22:45:14Z",
            "CreateDate": "2015-06-05T22:45:14Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的建立 IAM SAML 身分提供者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的 ListSAMLProviders。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// AccountWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform account actions.
type AccountWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListSAMLProviders gets the SAML providers for the account.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) ListSAMLProviders() ([]types.SAMLProviderListEntry,
 error) {
 var providers []types.SAMLProviderListEntry
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListSAMLProviders(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListSAMLProvidersInput{})
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  providers = result.SAMLProviderList
 }
 return providers, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 ListSAMLProviders。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出 SAML 供應商。

```
import { ListSAMLProvidersCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listSamlProviders = async () => {
  const command = new ListSAMLProvidersCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的 ListSAMLProviders。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listSAMLProviders()
    {
        return $this->iamClient->listSAMLProviders();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的 ListSAMLProviders。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取在目前 AWS 帳戶建立的 SAML 2.0 提供者清單。它會傳回每個 SAML 提供者的 ARN、建立日期和到期日。

```
Get-IAMSAMLProviderList
```

輸出：

```
Arn                                                 CreateDate
   ValidUntil
---                                                 ----------
   ----------
arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS    12/23/2014 12:16:55 PM
   12/23/2114 12:16:54 PM
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱指令程式參考中AWS Tools for PowerShell 的清單 SAML 提供者。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_saml_providers(count):
    """
    Lists the SAML providers for the account.

    :param count: The maximum number of providers to list.
    """
    try:
        found = 0
        for provider in iam.saml_providers.limit(count):
            logger.info("Got SAML provider %s.", provider.arn)
            found += 1
        if found == 0:
            logger.info("Your account has no SAML providers.")
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list SAML providers.")
        raise
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 參考》中的ListSAMLProviders。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SamlProviderLister
  # Initializes the SamlProviderLister with IAM client and a logger.
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] The IAM client object.
  # @param logger [Logger] The logger object for logging output.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger = Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists up to a specified number of SAML providers for the account.
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of providers to list.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Client::Response]
  def list_saml_providers(count)
    response = @iam_client.list_saml_providers
    response.saml_provider_list.take(count).each do |provider|
      @logger.info("\t#{provider.arn}")
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的 ListSAMLProviders。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_saml_providers(
    client: &Client,
) -> Result<ListSamlProvidersOutput, SdkError<ListSAMLProvidersError>> {
    let response = client.list_saml_providers().send().await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Rust API 參考》中的 ListSAMLProviders。

搭`ListServerCertificates`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListServerCertificates`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listServerCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";

    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
```

```
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListServerCertificatesRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListServerCertificates(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list server certificates: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(14) << "UploadDate" << std::setw(14) <<
                      "ExpirationDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &certificates =
                outcome.GetResult().GetServerCertificateMetadataList();

        for (const auto &certificate: certificates) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                      certificate.GetServerCertificateName() << std::setw(30) <<
                      certificate.GetServerCertificateId() << std::setw(80) <<
                      certificate.GetArn() << std::setw(14) <<

certificate.GetUploadDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
                      std::setw(14) <<

certificate.GetExpiration().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
                      std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }
```

```
    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListServerCertificates中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出您 AWS 帳戶中的伺服器憑證

下列`list-server-certificates`命令列出所有儲存並可在您的 AWS 帳戶中使用的伺服器憑證。

```
aws iam list-server-certificates
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ServerCertificateMetadataList": [
        {
            "Path": "/",
            "ServerCertificateName": "myUpdatedServerCertificate",
            "ServerCertificateId": "ASCAEXAMPLE123EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/
myUpdatedServerCertificate",
            "UploadDate": "2019-04-22T21:13:44+00:00",
            "Expiration": "2019-10-15T22:23:16+00:00"
        },
        {
            "Path": "/cloudfront/",
            "ServerCertificateName": "MyTestCert",
            "ServerCertificateId": "ASCAEXAMPLE456EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/
MyTestCert",
            "UploadDate": "2015-04-21T18:14:16+00:00",
            "Expiration": "2018-01-14T17:52:36+00:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的在 IAM 中管理伺服器憑證。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListServerCertificates中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出憑證。

```
import { ListServerCertificatesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to
 simplify this.
 *
 */
export async function* listServerCertificates() {
  const command = new ListServerCertificatesCommand({});
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.ServerCertificateMetadataList?.length) {
    for await (const cert of response.ServerCertificateMetadataList) {
      yield cert;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(new ListServerCertificatesCommand({}));
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
```

```
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListServerCertificates中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.listServerCertificates({}, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListServerCertificates中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取已上傳至目前伺服器憑證的清單 AWS 帳戶。

```
Get-IAMServerCertificateList
```

輸出：

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/
MyServerCertificate
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /Org1/Org2/
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIFEXAMPLE17HQZYW
ServerCertificateName : MyServerCertificate
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListServerCertificates式參考中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出、更新和刪除伺服器憑證。

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "ServerCertificateManager"
  end

  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
```

```
                                                  server_certificate_name: name,
                                                  certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                                  private_key: private_key,
                                                })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
      @logger.info("No server certificates found.")
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
#{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
'#{new_name}'.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
```

```
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListServerCertificates中的。

搭`ListSigningCertificates`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListSigningCertificates`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 IAM 使用者的簽署憑證

下列`list-signing-certificates`命令列出名為 IAM 使用者的簽署憑證Bob。

```
aws iam list-signing-certificates \
    --user-name Bob
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Certificates": [
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "Status": "Inactive",
            "CertificateBody": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----<certificate-
body>-----END CERTIFICATE-----",
            "CertificateId": "TA7SMP42TDN5Z26OBPJE7EXAMPLE",
            "UploadDate": "2013-06-06T21:40:08Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的管理簽署憑證。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListSigningCertificates中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取與名為之使用者相關聯之簽署憑證的詳細資料Bob。

```
Get-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob
```

輸出：

```
CertificateBody : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

 MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC

 VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6

 b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd

 BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN

 MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD

 VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z

 b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
                  YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn
+a4GmWIWJ
                  21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/
f0wYK8m9T
                  rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE

 Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                  nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb

 FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                  NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
                  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateId   : Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU
```

```
Status          : Active
UploadDate      : 4/20/2015 1:26:01 PM
UserName        : Bob
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListSigningCertificates式參考中的。

搭ListUserPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListUserPolicies。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 IAM 使用者的政策

下列 list-user-policies 命令會列出連接至名為 Bob 之 IAM 使用者的政策。

```
aws iam list-user-policies \
    --user-name Bob
```

輸出：

```
{
    "PolicyNames": [
        "ExamplePolicy",
        "TestPolicy"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的在 AWS 帳戶中建立AWS IAM 使用者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListUserPolicies中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListUserPolicies lists the inline policies for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUserPolicies(userName string) ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUserPolicies(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListUserPoliciesInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListUserPolicies中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取內嵌在名為 IAM 使用者的內嵌政策名稱清單**David**。

```
Get-IAMUserPolicyList -UserName David
```

輸出：

```
Davids_IAM_Admin_Policy
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListUserPolicies式參考中的。

搭**ListUserTags**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUserTags`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出附加至使用者的標籤

下列`list-user-tags`命令會擷取與指定 IAM 使用者相關聯的標籤清單。

```
aws iam list-user-tags \
    --user-name alice
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "Department",
            "Value": "Accounting"
        },
        {
            "Key": "DeptID",
            "Value": "12345"
        }
    ],
```

```
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的標記AWS IAM 資源。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListUserTags中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取與使用者相關聯的標籤。

```
Get-IAMUserTagList -UserName joe
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListUserTags式參考中的。

搭`ListUsers`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUsers`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立唯讀和讀寫的使用者

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM users.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<User>> ListUsersAsync()
    {
        var listUsersPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListUsers(new
 ListUsersRequest());
        var users = new List<User>();

        await foreach (var response in listUsersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListUsers中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 bash 腳本

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_list_users
#
# List the IAM users in the account.
#
```

```
# Returns:
#       The list of users names
#    And:
#       0 - If the user already exists.
#       1 - If the user doesn't exist.
###############################################################################
function iam_list_users() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  local error_code
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_list_users"
    echo "Lists the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user in the
 account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response

  response=$(aws iam list-users \
    --output text \
    --query "Users[].UserName")
  error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-users operation failed.$response"
    return 1
```

```
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListUsers中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listUsers(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListUsersRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListUsers(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list iam users:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(64) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(20) << "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }
```

```
        const auto &users = outcome.GetResult().GetUsers();
        for (const auto &user: users) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << user.GetUserName() <<
                      std::setw(30) << user.GetUserId() << std::setw(64) <<
                      user.GetArn() << std::setw(20) <<
                      user.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
                      << std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListUsers中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 IAM 使用者

下列 `list-users` 命令會列出目前帳戶中的 IAM 使用者。

```
aws iam list-users
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Users": [
        {
            "UserName": "Adele",
            "Path": "/",
            "CreateDate": "2013-03-07T05:14:48Z",
            "UserId": "AKIAI44QH8DHBEXAMPLE",
```

```
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Adele"
        },
        {
            "UserName": "Bob",
            "Path": "/",
            "CreateDate": "2012-09-21T23:03:13Z",
            "UserId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
            "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的列出 IAM 使用者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListUsers中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListUsers gets up to maxUsers number of users.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUsers(maxUsers int32) ([]types.User, error) {
 var users []types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUsers(context.TODO(), &iam.ListUsersInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxUsers),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't list users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  users = result.Users
 }
 return users, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListUsers中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachedPermissionsBoundary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListUsersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListUsersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.User;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListUsers {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllUsers(iam);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUsers(IamClient iam) {
        try {
            boolean done = false;
            String newMarker = null;
            while (!done) {
                ListUsersResponse response;
                if (newMarker == null) {
                    ListUsersRequest request =
ListUsersRequest.builder().build();
                    response = iam.listUsers(request);
                } else {
                    ListUsersRequest request = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                            .marker(newMarker)
                            .build();

                    response = iam.listUsers(request);
                }

                for (User user : response.users()) {
                    System.out.format("\n Retrieved user %s", user.userName());
                    AttachedPermissionsBoundary permissionsBoundary =
user.permissionsBoundary();
                    if (permissionsBoundary != null)
                        System.out.format("\n Permissions boundary details %s",

permissionsBoundary.permissionsBoundaryTypeAsString());
                }

                if (!response.isTruncated()) {
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    newMarker = response.marker();
                }
            }

        } catch (IamException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListUsers中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出使用者。

```
import { ListUsersCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listUsers = async () => {
  const command = new ListUsersCommand({ MaxItems: 10 });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  response.Users?.forEach(({ UserName, CreateDate }) => {
    console.log(`${UserName} created on: ${CreateDate}`);
  });
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListUsers中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  MaxItems: 10,
};

iam.listUsers(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var users = data.Users || [];
    users.forEach(function (user) {
      console.log("User " + user.UserName + " created", user.CreateDate);
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListUsers中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAllUsers() {

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listUsers(ListUsersRequest { })
        response.users?.forEach { user ->
            println("Retrieved user ${user.userName}")
            val permissionsBoundary = user.permissionsBoundary
            if (permissionsBoundary != null)
                println("Permissions boundary details
 ${permissionsBoundary.permissionsBoundaryType}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListUsers中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();
```

```
    public function listUsers($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listUsersArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listUsersArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listUsersArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listUsersArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }

        return $this->iamClient->listUsers($listUsersArguments);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListUsers中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取目前的使用者集合 AWS 帳戶。

```
Get-IAMUserList
```

輸出：

```
      Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Administrator
      CreateDate       : 10/16/2014 9:03:09 AM
      PasswordLastUsed : 3/4/2015 12:12:33 PM
      Path             : /
      UserId           : 7K3GJEANSKZF2EXAMPLE1
      UserName         : Administrator

      Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Bob
      CreateDate       : 4/6/2015 12:54:42 PM
      PasswordLastUsed : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
      Path             : /
      UserId           : L3EWNONDOM3YUEXAMPLE2
      UserName         : bab
```

```
    Arn              : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/David
    CreateDate       : 12/10/2014 3:39:27 PM
    PasswordLastUsed : 3/19/2015 8:44:04 AM
    Path             : /
    UserId           : Y4FKWQCXTA52QEXAMPLE3
    UserName         : David
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListUsers式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_users():
    """
    Lists the users in the current account.

    :return: The list of users.
    """
    try:
        users = list(iam.users.all())
        logger.info("Got %s users.", len(users))
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get users.")
        raise
    else:
        return users
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListUsers中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Lists all users in the AWS account
#
# @return [Array<Aws::IAM::Types::User>] An array of user objects
def list_users
  users = []
  @iam_client.list_users.each_page do |page|
    page.users.each do |user|
      users << user
    end
  end
  users
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Error listing users: #{e.message}")
  []
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListUsers中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_users(
```

```
    client: &iamClient,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListUsersOutput, SdkError<ListUsersError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_users()
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListUsers中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func listUsers() async throws -> [MyUserRecord] {
        var userList: [MyUserRecord] = []
        var marker: String? = nil
        var isTruncated: Bool

        repeat {
            let input = ListUsersInput(marker: marker)
            let output = try await client.listUsers(input: input)
```

```
            guard let users = output.users else {
                return userList
            }

            for user in users {
                if let id = user.userId, let name = user.userName {
                    userList.append(MyUserRecord(id: id, name: name))
                }
            }
            marker = output.marker
            isTruncated = output.isTruncated
        } while isTruncated == true
        return userList
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListUsers中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`ListVirtualMfaDevices`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListVirtualMfaDevices`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出虛擬 MFA 裝置

下列`list-virtual-mfa-devices`命令列出已針對目前帳戶設定的虛擬 MFA 裝置。

```
aws iam list-virtual-mfa-devices
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VirtualMFADevices": [
        {
            "SerialNumber": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/ExampleMFADevice"
        },
        {
            "SerialNumber": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/Fred"
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM 使用者指南中的啟用虛擬多重要素身份驗證 (MFA) 裝置。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListVirtualMfaDevices中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取指派給 AWS 帳戶中使用者的虛擬 MFA 裝置集合。每個**User**屬性都是一個物件，其中包含指派裝置的 IAM 使用者詳細資訊。

```
Get-IAMVirtualMFADevice -AssignmentStatus Assigned
```

輸出：

```
Base32StringSeed :
EnableDate       : 4/13/2015 12:03:42 PM
QRCodePNG        :
SerialNumber     : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/David
User             : Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.User

Base32StringSeed :
EnableDate       : 4/13/2015 12:06:41 PM
QRCodePNG        :
SerialNumber     : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/root-account-mfa-device
User             : Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.User
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListVirtualMfaDevices式參考中的。

搭**PutGroupPolicy**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutGroupPolicy`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立群組並新增使用者。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM
policy.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutGroupPolicyAsync(string groupName, string
policyName, string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutGroupPolicyRequest
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutGroupPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutGroupPolicy中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

將政策新增至群組

下列 `put-group-policy` 命令會將政策新增至名為 `Admins` 的 IAM 群組。

```
aws iam put-group-policy \
    --group-name Admins \
    --policy-document file://AdminPolicy.json \
    --policy-name AdminRoot
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

此原則會定義為 AdminPolicy.json 檔案中的 JSON 文件。(檔案名稱和副檔名沒有意義。)

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的管理 IAM 政策。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutGroupPolicy中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立名為的內嵌政策，**AppTesterPolicy**並將其內嵌在 IAM 群組**AppTesters**中。如果已存在具有相同名稱的內嵌政策，則會覆寫該原則。JSON 策略內容來自文件**apptesterpolicy.json**。請注意，您必須使用**-Raw**參數才能成功處理 JSON 檔案的內容。

```
Write-IAMGroupPolicy -GroupName AppTesters -PolicyName AppTesterPolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw apptesterpolicy.json)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutGroupPolicy式參考中的。

搭**PutRolePermissionsBoundary**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutRolePermissionsBoundary`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：將基於自訂政策的許可界限套用至 IAM 角色

下列`put-role-permissions-boundary`範例會套用名`intern-boundary`為指定 IAM 角色權限界限的自訂政策。

```
aws iam put-role-permissions-boundary \
    --permissions-boundary arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary \
    --role-name lambda-application-role
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 2：將以 AWS 受管政策為基礎的許可界限套用至 IAM 角色

下列`put-role-permissions-boundary`範例會將受 AWS 管`PowerUserAccess`政策套用為指定 IAM 角色的許可界限。

```
aws iam put-role-permissions-boundary \
    --permissions-boundary arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/PowerUserAccess \
    --role-name x-account-admin
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的修改角色。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutRolePermissionsBoundary中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示如何設定 IAM 角色的權限界限。您可以將 AWS 受管理的原則或自訂原則設定為權限界限。

```
Set-IAMRolePermissionsBoundary -RoleName MyRoleName -PermissionsBoundary
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutRolePermissionsBoundary式參考中的。

搭PutRolePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRolePolicy。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the inline policy document embedded in a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to embed.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to update.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document that defines the role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutRolePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 roleName, string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutRolePolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutRolePolicy中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::putRolePolicy(
        const Aws::String &roleName,
        const Aws::String &policyName,
        const Aws::String &policyDocument,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iamClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::PutRolePolicyRequest request;

    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetPolicyName(policyName);
    request.SetPolicyDocument(policyDocument);

    Aws::IAM::Model::PutRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
 iamClient.PutRolePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error putting policy on role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully put the role policy." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutRolePolicy中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

將許可政策連接至 IAM 角色

下列 `put-role-policy` 命令會將許可政策連接到名為 `Test-Role` 的角色。

```
aws iam put-role-policy \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy \
    --policy-document file://AdminPolicy.json
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

此原則會定義為 AdminPolicy.json 檔案中的 JSON 文件。(檔案名稱和副檔名沒有意義。)

若要將信任政策連接至角色，請使用 `update-assume-role-policy` 命令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的修改角色。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutRolePolicy中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { PutRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const examplePolicyDocument = JSON.stringify({
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: [
    {
      Sid: "VisualEditor0",
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: [
```

```
        "s3:ListBucketMultipartUploads",
        "s3:ListBucketVersions",
        "s3:ListBucket",
        "s3:ListMultipartUploadParts",
      ],
      Resource: "arn:aws:s3:::some-test-bucket",
    },
    {
      Sid: "VisualEditor1",
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: [
        "s3:ListStorageLensConfigurations",
        "s3:ListAccessPointsForObjectLambda",
        "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
        "s3:ListAccessPoints",
        "s3:ListJobs",
        "s3:ListMultiRegionAccessPoints",
      ],
      Resource: "*",
    },
  ],
});

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 * @param {string} policyName
 * @param {string} policyDocument
 */
export const putRolePolicy = async (roleName, policyName, policyDocument) => {
  const command = new PutRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    PolicyName: policyName,
    PolicyDocument: policyDocument,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutRolePolicy中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立名為的內嵌政策，**FedTesterRolePolicy**並將其嵌入 IAM 角色**FedTesterRole**中。如果已存在具有相同名稱的內嵌政策，則會覆寫該原則。JSON 政策內容來自檔案**FedTesterPolicy.json**。請注意，您必須使用**-Raw**參數才能成功處理 JSON 檔案的內容。

```
Write-IAMRolePolicy -RoleName FedTesterRole -PolicyName FedTesterRolePolicy -
PolicyDocument (Get-Content -Raw FedTesterPolicy.json)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutRolePolicy式參考中的。

搭**PutUserPermissionsBoundary**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutUserPermissionsBoundary。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：將基於自訂政策的許可界限套用至 IAM 使用者

下列put-user-permissions-boundary範例會套用名intern-boundary為指定 IAM 使用者權限界限的自訂政策。

```
aws iam put-user-permissions-boundary \
    --permissions-boundary arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary \
    --user-name intern
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 2：將基於 AWS 受管政策的許可界限套用至 IAM 使用者

下列put-user-permissions-boundary範例會套用名PowerUserAccess為指定 IAM 使用者權限界限的 AWS 受管政策。

```
aws iam put-user-permissions-boundary \
```

```
    --permissions-boundary arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/PowerUserAccess \
    --user-name developer
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》AWS 中的新增和移除 IAM 身分許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutUserPermissionsBoundary中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示如何設定使用者的權限界限。您可以將 AWS 受管理的原則或自訂原則設定為權限界限。

```
Set-IAMUserPermissionsBoundary -UserName joe -PermissionsBoundary
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/intern-boundary
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutUserPermissionsBoundary式參考中的。

搭`PutUserPolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutUserPolicy`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立使用者並擔任角色

CLI

AWS CLI

將政策連接至 IAM 使用者

下列 `put-user-policy` 命令會將政策連接至名為 Bob 的 IAM 使用者。

```
aws iam put-user-policy \
```

```
    --user-name Bob \
    --policy-name ExamplePolicy \
    --policy-document file://AdminPolicy.json
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

此原則會定義為 AdminPolicy.json 檔案中的 JSON 文件。(檔案名稱和副檔名沒有意義。)

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的新增和移除 IAM 身分許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutUserPolicy中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateUserPolicy adds an inline policy to a user. This example creates a
 policy that
// grants a list of actions on a specified role.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure
 and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUserPolicy(userName string, policyName string,
 actions []string,
  roleArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version:   "2012-10-17",
```

```
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect: "Allow",
   Action: actions,
   Resource: aws.String(roleArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleArn,
 err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = wrapper.IamClient.PutUserPolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.PutUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:       aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考PutUserPolicy中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立名為的內嵌政策，**EC2AccessPolicy**並將其內嵌在 IAM 使用者**Bob**中。如果已存在具有相同名稱的內嵌政策，則會覆寫該原則。JSON 政策內容來自檔案**EC2AccessPolicy.json**。請注意，您必須使用**-Raw**參數才能成功處理 JSON 檔案的內容。

```
Write-IAMUserPolicy -UserName Bob -PolicyName EC2AccessPolicy -PolicyDocument
 (Get-Content -Raw EC2AccessPolicy.json)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutUserPolicy式參考中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Creates an inline policy for a specified user.
# @param username [String] The name of the IAM user.
# @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy to create.
# @param policy_document [String] The JSON policy document.
# @return [Boolean]
def create_user_policy(username, policy_name, policy_document)
  @iam_client.put_user_policy({
    user_name: username,
    policy_name: policy_name,
    policy_document: policy_document
  })
  @logger.info("Policy #{policy_name} created for user #{username}.")
  true
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Couldn't create policy #{policy_name} for user #{username}.
Here's why:")
  @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  false
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考PutUserPolicy中的。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    func putUserPolicy(policyDocument: String, policyName: String, user:
IAMClientTypes.User) async throws {
        let input = PutUserPolicyInput(
            policyDocument: policyDocument,
            policyName: policyName,
            userName: user.userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.putUserPolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutUserPolicy中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProvider`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProvider`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從為指定 IAM OpenID Connect 提供者註冊的用戶端 ID 清單中移除指定的用戶端 ID

此範例會`My-TestApp-3`從與 ARN 的 IAM OIDC 提供者相關聯的用戶端 ID 清單中移除用戶端 ID。`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com`

```
aws iam remove-client-id-from-open-id-connect-provider
    --client-id My-TestApp-3 \
    --open-id-connect-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM 使用者指南中的建立 OpenID Connect (OIDC) 身分識別提供者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProvider中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會**My-TestApp-3**從與 ARN 為 IAM OIDC 提供者相關聯的用戶端 ID 清單中移除用戶端 ID。**arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com**

```
Remove-IAMClientIDFromOpenIDConnectProvider -ClientID My-TestApp-3
 -OpenIDConnectProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RemoveClientIdFromOpenIdConnectProvider式參考中的。

搭**RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從執行個體設定檔移除角色

下列`remove-role-from-instance-profile`命令會從名為的執行個體設定檔`Test-Role`中移除名為的角色`ExampleInstanceProfile`。

```
aws iam remove-role-from-instance-profile \
    --instance-profile-name ExampleInstanceProfile \
    --role-name Test-Role
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的使用執行個體設定檔。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除名為的 EC2 執行個體設定檔**MyNewRole**中指定的角色**MyNewRole**。在 IAM 主控台中建立的執行個體設定檔永遠與角色具有相同的名稱，如本範例所示。如果您在 API 或 CLI 中創建它們，則它們可以具有不同的名稱。

```
Remove-IAMRoleFromInstanceProfile -InstanceProfileName MyNewRole -RoleName
 MyNewRole -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile式參考中的。

搭**RemoveUserFromGroup**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RemoveUserFromGroup`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立群組並新增使用者。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Remove a user from an IAM group.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user to remove.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group to remove the user
from.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(string userName, string
groupName)
    {
        // Remove the user from the group.
        var removeUserRequest = new RemoveUserFromGroupRequest()
        {
            UserName = userName,
            GroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_IAMService.RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(removeUserRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RemoveUserFromGroup中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

從 IAM 群組移除使用者

下列 `remove-user-from-group` 命令會將名為 Bob 的使用者從名為 `Admins` 的 IAM 群組中移除。

```
aws iam remove-user-from-group \
    --user-name Bob \
    --group-name Admins
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的在 IAM 使用者群組中新增和移除使用者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RemoveUserFromGroup中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從群組**Bob**中移除 IAM 使用者**Testers**。

```
Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName Testers -UserName Bob
```

範例 2：此範例會尋找 IAM 使用者**Theresa**為其成員的任何群組，然後**Theresa**從這些群組中移除。

```
$groups = Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName Theresa
foreach ($group in $groups) { Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -GroupName $group.GroupName
 -UserName Theresa -Force }
```

範例 3：此範例顯示**Bob**從**Testers**群組移除 IAM 使用者的另一種方法。

```
Get-IAMGroupForUser -UserName Bob | Remove-IAMUserFromGroup -UserName Bob -
GroupName Testers -Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RemoveUserFromGroup式參考中的。

搭**ResyncMfaDevice**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ResyncMfaDevice`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要同步化 MFA 裝置

下列`resync-mfa-device`範例會同步化與 IAM 使用者相關聯`Bob`且其 ARN 所在的 MFA 裝置`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/BobsMFADevice`與提供兩個驗證碼的驗證器程式。

```
aws iam resync-mfa-device \
    --user-name Bob \
    --serial-number arn:aws:iam::210987654321:mfa/BobsMFADevice \
    --authentication-code1 123456 \
    --authentication-code2 987654
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《IAM 使用者指南》中的在 AWS中使用多重要素驗證 (MFA)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ResyncMfaDevice中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會同步化與 IAM 使用者相關聯**Bob**且其 ARN 所在的 MFA 裝置**arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/bob**與提供兩個驗證碼的驗證器程式。

```
Sync-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber arn:aws:iam::123456789012:mfa/theresa -
AuthenticationCode1 123456 -AuthenticationCode2 987654 -UserName Bob
```

範例 2：此範例會將與 IAM 使用者**Theresa**關聯的 IAM MFA 裝置與具有序號**ABCD12345678**且提供兩個驗證代碼的實體裝置同步處理。

```
Sync-IAMMFADevice -SerialNumber ABCD12345678 -AuthenticationCode1 123456 -
AuthenticationCode2 987654 -UserName Theresa
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ResyncMfaDevice式參考中的。

搭**SetDefaultPolicyVersion**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SetDefaultPolicyVersion`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理政策
- 復原政策版本

CLI

AWS CLI

將指定策略的指定版本設定為策略的預設版本。

此範例會將 ARN `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy` 為預設作用中`v2`版本的原則版本設定。

```
aws iam set-default-policy-version \
    --policy-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy \
    --version-id v2
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的 IAM 中的政策和許可。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SetDefaultPolicyVersion中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將 ARN 為預設**`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy`**作用中**`v2`**版本的原則版本設定。

```
Set-IAMDefaultPolicyVersion -PolicyArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/MyPolicy
 -VersionId v2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程SetDefaultPolicyVersion式參考中的。

搭**`TagRole`**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TagRole`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將標籤新增至角色

下列`tag-role`命令會將具有部門名稱的標籤新增至指定的角色。

```
aws iam tag-role --role-name my-role \
    --tags '{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的標記AWS IAM 資源。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考TagRole中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例將標籤新增至「識別管理服務」中的角色

```
Add-IAMRoleTag -RoleName AdminRoleacess -Tag @{ Key = 'abac'; Value = 'testing'}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程TagRole式參考中的。

搭`TagUser`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TagUser`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將標籤新增至使用者

下面的`tag-user`命令添加一個標籤與相關部門到指定的用戶。

```
aws iam tag-user \
    --user-name alice \
    --tags '{"Key": "Department", "Value": "Accounting"}'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的標記AWS IAM 資源。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考TagUser中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例將標籤新增至「識別管理服務」中的使用者

```
Add-IAMUserTag -UserName joe -Tag @{ Key = 'abac'; Value = 'testing'}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程TagUser式參考中的。

搭UntagRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UntagRole。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從角色中移除標籤

下列untag-role命令會從指定的角色中移除具有索引鍵名稱為「Develotion」的任何標籤。

```
aws iam untag-role \
    --role-name my-role \
    --tag-keys Department
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的標記AWS IAM 資源。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UntagRole中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從名為 "MyRoleName" 的角色中移除標籤，並使用標籤索引鍵為「abac」。若要移除多個標籤，請提供以逗號分隔的標籤關鍵字清單。

```
Remove-IAMRoleTag -RoleName MyRoleName -TagKey "abac","xyzw"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UntagRole式參考中的。

搭UntagUser配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UntagUser。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從使用者移除標籤

下列`untag-user`命令會從指定的使用者中移除任何具有索引鍵名稱為「Develotion」的標籤。

```
aws iam untag-user \
    --user-name alice \
    --tag-keys Department
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的標記AWS IAM 資源。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UntagUser中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從名為「joe」的使用者中移除標籤，標籤鍵為「abac」和「xyzw」的標籤。若要移除多個標籤，請提供以逗號分隔的標籤關鍵字清單。

```
Remove-IAMUserTag -UserName joe -TagKey "abac","xyzw"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UntagUser式參考中的。

搭`UpdateAccessKey`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateAccessKey`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理存取金鑰

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                  const Aws::String &accessKeyID,
                                  Aws::IAM::Model::StatusType status,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    request.SetAccessKeyId(accessKeyID);
    request.SetStatus(status);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateAccessKey(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated status of access key "
                  << accessKeyID << " for user " << userName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error updated status of access key " << accessKeyID <<
                  " for user " << userName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateAccessKey中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

啟用或停用 IAM 使用者的存取金鑰

下列 `update-access-key` 命令會為名為 Bob 的 IAM 使用者停用指定的存取金鑰 (存取金鑰 ID 與私密存取金鑰)。

```
aws iam update-access-key \
    --access-key-id AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE \
    --status Inactive \
    --user-name Bob
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

停用金鑰表示它無法用於以程式設計方式存取。 AWS但是，金鑰仍然可用，並且可以重新啟用。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的管理 IAM 使用者的存取金鑰。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateAccessKey中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.StatusType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.UpdateAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class UpdateAccessKey {

    private static StatusType statusType;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username> <accessId> <status>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the user whose key you want to update.
\s
                    accessId - The access key ID of the secret access key you
 want to update.\s
                    status - The status you want to assign to the secret access
 key.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String username = args[0];
        String accessId = args[1];
        String status = args[2];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateKey(iam, username, accessId, status);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void updateKey(IamClient iam, String username, String accessId,
 String status) {
        try {
            if (status.toLowerCase().equalsIgnoreCase("active")) {
                statusType = StatusType.ACTIVE;
            } else if (status.toLowerCase().equalsIgnoreCase("inactive")) {
                statusType = StatusType.INACTIVE;
            } else {
                statusType = StatusType.UNKNOWN_TO_SDK_VERSION;
            }

            UpdateAccessKeyRequest request = UpdateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .accessKeyId(accessId)
                    .userName(username)
                    .status(statusType)
                    .build();

            iam.updateAccessKey(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully updated the status of access key %s
 to" +
                    "status %s for user %s", accessId, status, username);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateAccessKey中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

更新存取金鑰。

```
import {
  UpdateAccessKeyCommand,
  IAMClient,
  StatusType,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const updateAccessKey = (userName, accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new UpdateAccessKeyCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
    Status: StatusType.Inactive,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateAccessKey中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID",
  Status: "Active",
  UserName: "USER_NAME",
};

iam.updateAccessKey(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateAccessKey中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將名**AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE**為的 IAM 使用者的存取金鑰狀態變更**Bob**為**Inactive**。

```
Update-IAMAccessKey -UserName Bob -AccessKeyId AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE -Status
 Inactive
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateAccessKey式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def update_key(user_name, key_id, activate):
    """
    Updates the status of a key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to update.
    :param activate: When True, the key is activated. Otherwise, the key is
 deactivated.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.User(user_name).AccessKey(key_id)
        if activate:
            key.activate()
        else:
            key.deactivate()
        logger.info("%s key %s.", "Activated" if activate else "Deactivated",
 key_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't %s key %s.", "Activate" if activate else "Deactivate",
 key_id
        )
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateAccessKey中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭UpdateAccountPasswordPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateAccountPasswordPolicy。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要設定或變更目前的帳號密碼策略

下列update-account-password-policy命令會將密碼原則設定為最少要求八個字元的長度，並且需要密碼中的一或多個數字。

```
aws iam update-account-password-policy \
    --minimum-password-length 8 \
    --require-numbers
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

帳戶密碼政策的變更會影響帳戶中為 IAM 使用者建立的任何新密碼。密碼策略變更不會影響現有密碼。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的設定 IAM 使用者的帳戶密碼政策。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateAccountPasswordPolicy中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會使用指定的設定更新帳戶的密碼策略。請注意，未包含在指令中的任何參數都不會保持未修改。相反地，它們會重設為預設值。

```
Update-IAMAccountPasswordPolicy -AllowUsersToChangePasswords $true -HardExpiry
 $false -MaxPasswordAge 90 -MinimumPasswordLength 8 -PasswordReusePrevention 20
 -RequireLowercaseCharacters $true -RequireNumbers $true -RequireSymbols $true -
RequireUppercaseCharacters $true
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateAccountPasswordPolicy式參考中的。

搭**UpdateAssumeRolePolicy**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateAssumeRolePolicy`。

CLI

AWS CLI

更新 IAM 角色的信任政策

下列`update-assume-role-policy`命令會更新名為之角色的信任原則`Test-Role`。

```
aws iam update-assume-role-policy \
    --role-name Test-Role \
    --policy-document file://Test-Role-Trust-Policy.json
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

在 Test-Role-Trust-Policy.json 檔案中，將信任政策定義為 JSON 文件。(檔案名稱和副檔名沒有意義。) 信任政策必須指定主體。

若要更新角色的權限原則，請使用`put-role-policy`命令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的建立 IAM 角色。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateAssumeRolePolicy中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會更新以新信任政策命名**ClientRole**的 IAM 角色，其內容來自檔案**ClientRolePolicy.json**。請注意，您必須使用 **-Raw** switch 參數才能成功處理 JSON 檔案的內容。

```
Update-IAMAssumeRolePolicy -RoleName ClientRole -PolicyDocument (Get-Content -raw
 ClientRolePolicy.json)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateAssumeRolePolicy式參考中的。

搭**UpdateGroup**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateGroup。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要重新命名 IAM 群組

下列update-group命令會將 IAM 群組的名稱變更Test為Test-1。

```
aws iam update-group \
    --group-name Test \
    --new-group-name Test-1
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的重新命名 IAM 使用者群組。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateGroup中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例將 IAM 群組重新命名**Testers**為**AppTesters**。

```
Update-IAMGroup -GroupName Testers -NewGroupName AppTesters
```

範例 2：此範例會將 IAM 群組的路徑變更**AppTesters**為**/Org1/Org2/**。這會將**arn:aws:iam::123456789012:group/Org1/Org2/AppTesters**群組的 ARN 變更為。

```
Update-IAMGroup -GroupName AppTesters -NewPath /Org1/Org2/
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateGroup式參考中的。

搭**UpdateLoginProfile**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateLoginProfile。

CLI

AWS CLI

更新 IAM 使用者的密碼

下列`update-login-profile`命令會為名為的 IAM 使用者建立新密碼Bob。

```
aws iam update-login-profile \
    --user-name Bob \
    --password <password>
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

若要設定帳號的密碼策略，請使用`update-account-password-policy`指令。如果新密碼違反了帳號密碼策略，則命令會傳回`PasswordPolicyViolation`錯誤。

如果帳戶密碼政策允許他們，IAM 使用者可以使用`change-password`命令變更自己的密碼。

將密碼存儲在安全的地方。如果密碼丟失，則無法恢復密碼，您必須使用該`create-login-profile`命令創建一個新密碼。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IAM 使用者指南中的管理AWS IAM 使用者的密碼。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateLoginProfile中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例為 IAM 使用者設定新的臨時密碼**Bob**，並要求使用者在下次登入時變更密碼。

```
Update-IAMLoginProfile -UserName Bob -Password "P@ssw0rd1234" -
PasswordResetRequired $true
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateLoginProfile式參考中的。

搭**`UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprint`**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprint`。

CLI

AWS CLI

使用新清單取代現有的伺服器憑證指紋清單

此範例會針對其 ARN `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com` 將使用新指紋的 OIDC 提供者更新憑證指紋清單。

```
aws iam update-open-id-connect-provider-thumbprint \
    --open-id-connect-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/
example.oidcprovider.com \
    --thumbprint-list 7359755EXAMPLEabc3060bce3EXAMPLEec4542a3
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IAM 使用者指南中的建立 OpenID Connect (OIDC) 身分識別提供者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprint中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會針對其 ARN **`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com`** 將使用新指紋的 OIDC 提供者更新憑證指紋清單。當與提供者關聯的憑證變更時，OIDC 提供者會共用新值。

```
Update-IAMOpenIDConnectProviderThumbprint -OpenIDConnectProviderArn
 arn:aws:iam::123456789012:oidc-provider/example.oidcprovider.com -ThumbprintList
 7359755EXAMPLEabc3060bce3EXAMPLEec4542a3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateOpenIdConnectProviderThumbprint式參考中的。

搭**UpdateRole**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateRole`。

CLI

AWS CLI

變更 IAM 角色的說明或工作階段持續時間

下列`update-role`命令會將 IAM 角色的描述變更為，`Main production role`並`production-role`將工作階段持續時間上限設定為 12 小時。

```
aws iam update-role \
    --role-name production-role \
    --description 'Main production role' \
    --max-session-duration 43200
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的修改角色。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateRole中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會更新角色說明和工作階段持續時間上限值 (以秒為單位)，以便請求角色的工作階段。

```
Update-IAMRole -RoleName MyRoleName -Description "My testing role" -
MaxSessionDuration 43200
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateRole式參考中的。

搭`UpdateRoleDescription`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateRoleDescription`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要變更 IAM 角色的說明

下列update-role命令會將 IAM 角色的描述變更production-role為Main production role。

```
aws iam update-role-description \
    --role-name production-role \
    --description 'Main production role'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Role": {
        "Path": "/",
        "RoleName": "production-role",
        "RoleId": "AROA1234567890EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/production-role",
        "CreateDate": "2017-12-06T17:16:37+00:00",
        "AssumeRolePolicyDocument": {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root"
                    },
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                    "Condition": {}
                }
            ]
        },
        "Description": "Main production role"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的修改角色。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateRoleDescription中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會更新您帳戶中 IAM 角色的說明。

```
Update-IAMRoleDescription -RoleName MyRoleName -Description "My testing role"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateRoleDescription式參考中的。

搭**UpdateSamlProvider**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateSamlProvider`。

CLI

AWS CLI

更新現有 SAML 提供者的中繼資料文件

此範例會使`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS`用檔案中的新 SAML 中繼資料文件，更新其 ARN 所在 IAM 中的 SAML 提供者。`SAMLMetaData.xml`

```
aws iam update-saml-provider \
    --saml-metadata-document file://SAMLMetaData.xml \
    --saml-provider-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SAMLProviderArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的建立 IAM SAML 身分提供者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateSamlProvider中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會使**`arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/SAMLADFS`**用檔案中的新 SAML 中繼資料文件，更新其 ARN 所在 IAM 中的 SAML 提供者。**`SAMLMetaData.xml`**請注意，您必須使用 **`-Raw`** switch 參數才能成功處理 JSON 檔案的內容。

```
Update-IAMSAMLProvider -SAMLProviderArn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:saml-provider/
SAMLADFS -SAMLMetadataDocument (Get-Content -Raw SAMLMetaData.xml)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateSamlProvider式參考中的。

搭UpdateServerCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateServerCertificate。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateServerCertificate(const Aws::String
 &currentCertificateName,
                                          const Aws::String &newCertificateName,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(currentCertificateName);
    request.SetNewServerCertificateName(newCertificateName);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Server certificate " << currentCertificateName
                  << " successfully renamed as " << newCertificateName
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error changing name of server certificate " <<
```

```
                        currentCertificateName << " to " << newCertificateName <<
 ":" <<
                        outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << currentCertificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateServerCertificate中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

變更 AWS 帳戶中伺服器憑證的路徑或名稱

下列 `update-server-certificate` 命令會將憑證名稱從 `myServerCertificate` 變更為 `myUpdatedServerCertificate`。它還將路徑更改為，以`/cloudfront/`便可以通過 Amazon CloudFront 服務訪問它。此命令不會產生輸出。您可以透過執行 `list-server-certificates` 命令來查看更新的結果。

```
aws-iam update-server-certificate \
    --server-certificate-name myServerCertificate \
    --new-server-certificate-name myUpdatedServerCertificate \
    --new-path /cloudfront/
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的在 IAM 中管理伺服器憑證。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateServerCertificate中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

更新伺服器憑證。

```
import { UpdateServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} currentName
 * @param {string} newName
 */
export const updateServerCertificate = (currentName, newName) => {
  const command = new UpdateServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: currentName,
    NewServerCertificateName: newName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateServerCertificate中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME",
  NewServerCertificateName: "NEW_CERTIFICATE_NAME",
};

iam.updateServerCertificate(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateServerCertificate中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例將名為的憑證重新命名MyServerCertificate為MyRenamedServerCertificate。

```
Update-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate -
NewServerCertificateName MyRenamedServerCertificate
```

範例 2：此範例會將名為的憑證移MyServerCertificate至 /Org1/Org2/路徑。**這會將arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/Org1/Org2/MyServerCertificate資源的** ARN **變更為。**

```
Update-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyServerCertificate -NewPath /
Org1/Org2/
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateServerCertificate式參考中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出、更新和刪除伺服器憑證。

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "ServerCertificateManager"
  end

  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
                                            certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                            private_key: private_key,
                                          })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
```

```
  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
      @logger.info("No server certificates found.")
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
 #{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
 '#{new_name}'.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考UpdateServerCertificate中的。

搭**UpdateSigningCertificate**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateSigningCertificate。

CLI

AWS CLI

啟用或停用 IAM 使用者的簽署憑證

下列update-signing-certificate命令會停用名Bob為 IAM 使用者的指定簽署憑證。

```
aws iam update-signing-certificate \
    --certificate-id TA7SMP42TDN5Z26OBPJE7EXAMPLE \
    --status Inactive \
    --user-name Bob
```

若要取得簽署憑證的 ID，請使用list-signing-certificates指令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon EC2 使用者指南中的管理簽署憑證。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateSigningCertificate中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會更新與名為的 IAM 使用者**Bob**及其憑證 ID si 相關聯的憑證，以**Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU**將其標記為非作用中。

```
Update-IAMSigningCertificate -CertificateId Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCREXAMPLEMJLU -
UserName Bob -Status Inactive
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateSigningCertificate式參考中的。

搭**UpdateUser**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateUser。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立唯讀和讀寫的使用者

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateUser(const Aws::String &currentUserName,
                             const Aws::String &newUserName,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateUserRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(currentUserName);
    request.SetNewUserName(newUserName);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateUser(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "IAM user " << currentUserName <<
                  " successfully updated with new user name " << newUserName <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error updating user name for IAM user " << currentUserName
 <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateUser中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

變更 IAM 使用者的名稱

下列 `update-user` 命令會將 IAM 使用者名稱從 Bob 變更為 Robert。

```
aws iam update-user \
    --user-name Bob \
    --new-user-name Robert
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的重新命名 IAM 使用者群組。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateUser中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.UpdateUserRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class UpdateUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <curName> <newName>\s

                Where:
                    curName - The current user name.\s
                    newName - An updated user name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String curName = args[0];
        String newName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateIAMUser(iam, curName, newName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void updateIAMUser(IamClient iam, String curName, String
 newName) {
        try {
            UpdateUserRequest request = UpdateUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(curName)
                    .newUserName(newName)
                    .build();

            iam.updateUser(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully updated user to username %s",
 newName);
```

```
        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateUser中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

更新使用者。

```
import { UpdateUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} currentUserName
 * @param {string} newUserName
 */
export const updateUser = (currentUserName, newUserName) => {
  const command = new UpdateUserCommand({
    UserName: currentUserName,
    NewUserName: newUserName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateUser中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
  NewUserName: process.argv[3],
};

iam.updateUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateUser中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun updateIAMUser(curName: String?, newName: String?) {

    val request = UpdateUserRequest {
        userName = curName
        newUserName = newName
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.updateUser(request)
        println("Successfully updated user to $newName")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateUser中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例將 IAM 使用者重新命名**Bob**為**Robert**。

```
Update-IAMUser -UserName Bob -NewUserName Robert
```

範例 2：此範例會將 IAM 使用者的路徑變更**Bob**為**/Org1/Org2/**，這會有效地將使用者的 ARN 變更為。**arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/Org1/Org2/bob**

```
Update-IAMUser -UserName Bob -NewPath /Org1/Org2/
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateUser式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def update_user(user_name, new_user_name):
    """
    Updates a user's name.

    :param user_name: The current name of the user to update.
    :param new_user_name: The new name to assign to the user.
    :return: The updated user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.User(user_name)
        user.update(NewUserName=new_user_name)
        logger.info("Renamed %s to %s.", user_name, new_user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update name for user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    return user
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateUser中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  # Updates an IAM user's name
  #
  # @param current_name [String] The current name of the user
  # @param new_name [String] The new name of the user
  def update_user_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_user(user_name: current_name, new_user_name: new_name)
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating user name from '#{current_name}' to
'#{new_name}': #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考UpdateUser中的。

搭`UploadServerCertificate`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UploadServerCertificate`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將伺服器憑證上傳至您的 AWS 帳戶

下列upload-server-certificate指令會將伺服器憑證上傳至您的 AWS 帳戶。在此範例中，憑證位於檔案 `public_key_cert_file.pem` 中，相關聯的私密金鑰位於檔案 `my_private_key.pem` 中，而憑證授權機構 (CA) 提供的憑證鏈結位於 `my_certificate_chain_file.pem` 檔案中。檔案上傳完成後，即可在名稱下使用myServerCertificate。以 `file://` 開頭的參數會告訴命令讀取檔案的內容，並將其用作參數值 (而不是檔案名稱本身)。

```
aws iam upload-server-certificate \
    --server-certificate-name myServerCertificate \
    --certificate-body file://public_key_cert_file.pem \
    --private-key file://my_private_key.pem \
    --certificate-chain file://my_certificate_chain_file.pem
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ServerCertificateMetadata": {
        "Path": "/",
        "ServerCertificateName": "myServerCertificate",
        "ServerCertificateId": "ASCAEXAMPLE123EXAMPLE",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:iam::1234567989012:server-certificate/
myServerCertificate",
        "UploadDate": "2019-04-22T21:13:44+00:00",
        "Expiration": "2019-10-15T22:23:16+00:00"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《使用 IAM 指南》中的「建立、上傳和刪除伺服器憑證」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UploadServerCertificate中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { UploadServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { readFileSync } from "fs";
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import * as path from "path";

const client = new IAMClient({});

const certMessage = `Generate a certificate and key with the following command,
 or the equivalent for your system.

openssl req -x509 -newkey rsa:4096 -sha256 -days 3650 -nodes \
-keyout example.key -out example.crt -subj "/CN=example.com" \
-addext "subjectAltName=DNS:example.com,DNS:www.example.net,IP:10.0.0.1"
`;
```

```
const getCertAndKey = () => {
  try {
    const cert = readFileSync(
      path.join(dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url), "./example.crt"),
    );
    const key = readFileSync(
      path.join(dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url), "./example.key"),
    );
    return { cert, key };
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.code === "ENOENT") {
      throw new Error(
        `Certificate and/or private key not found. ${certMessage}`,
      );
    }

    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certificateName
 */
export const uploadServerCertificate = (certificateName) => {
  const { cert, key } = getCertAndKey();
  const command = new UploadServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certificateName,
    CertificateBody: cert.toString(),
    PrivateKey: key.toString(),
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UploadServerCertificate中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將新的伺服器憑證上傳至 IAM 帳戶。包含憑證主體、私密金鑰和 (選擇性) 憑證鏈結的檔案必須全部採用 PEM 編碼。請注意，參數需要檔案的實際內容，而不是檔案名稱。您必須使用 **-Raw** switch 參數才能成功處理檔案內容。

```
Publish-IAMServerCertificate -ServerCertificateName MyTestCert -CertificateBody
 (Get-Content -Raw server.crt) -PrivateKey (Get-Content -Raw server.key)
```

輸出：

```
Arn                   : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:server-certificate/MyTestCert
Expiration            : 1/14/2018 9:52:36 AM
Path                  : /
ServerCertificateId   : ASCAJIEXAMPLE7J7HQZYW
ServerCertificateName : MyTestCert
UploadDate            : 4/21/2015 11:14:16 AM
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UploadServerCertificate式參考中的。

搭**UploadSigningCertificate**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UploadSigningCertificate`。

CLI

AWS CLI

上傳 IAM 使用者的簽署憑證

下列`upload-signing-certificate`命令會為名為的 IAM 使用者上傳簽署憑證`Bob`。

```
aws iam upload-signing-certificate \
    --user-name Bob \
    --certificate-body file://certificate.pem
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Certificate": {
        "UserName": "Bob",
        "Status": "Active",
        "CertificateBody": "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----<certificate-body>-----END
 CERTIFICATE-----",
        "CertificateId": "TA7SMP42TDN5Z26OBPJE7EXAMPLE",
        "UploadDate": "2013-06-06T21:40:08.121Z"
    }
}
```

憑證位於 PEM 格式的名為憑證 .pem 的檔案中。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用 IAM 指南中的建立和上傳使用者簽署憑證。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UploadSigningCertificate中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會上傳新的 X.509 簽署憑證，並將其與名為**Bob**的 IAM 使用者產生關聯。包含憑證主體的檔案是 PEM 編碼的。**CertificateBody**參數需要憑證檔案的實際內容，而不是檔案名稱。您必須使用 **-Raw** switch 參數才能成功處理檔案。

```
Publish-IAMSigningCertificate -UserName Bob -CertificateBody (Get-Content -Raw
 SampleSigningCert.pem)
```

輸出：

```
CertificateBody : -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

 MIICiTCCAfICCQD6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC

 VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6

 b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25zb2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd

 BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYXpvbi5jb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN

 MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD
```

```
 VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSBDb25z

 b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFt
                  YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn
+a4GmWIWJ
                  21uUSfwfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/
f0wYK8m9T
                  rDHudUZg3qX4waLG5M43q7Wgc/
MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE

 Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAaRHhdlQWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
                  nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9q6q
+auNKyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb

 FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDmFJl0ZxBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
                  NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
                  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
CertificateId   : Y3EK7RMEXAMPLESV33FCEXAMPLEHMJLU
Status          : Active
UploadDate      : 4/20/2015 1:26:01 PM
UserName        : Bob
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UploadSigningCertificate式參考中的。

使用 AWS 軟體開發套件的 IAM 案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 建置及管理彈性服務
- 建立 IAM 群組，並使用 AWS SDK 將使用者新增至群組
- 使用 AWS SDK 建立 IAM AWS STS 使用者並擔任角色
- 使用 SDK 建立唯讀和讀寫 IAM 使用者 AWS
- 使用 AWS SDK 管理 IAM 存取金鑰
- 使用 AWS 開發套件管理 IAM 政策

- 使用 AWS SDK 管理 IAM 角色
- 使用 AWS SDK 管理您的 IAM 帳戶
- 使用 AWS SDK 復原 IAM 政策版本
- 使用 SDK 使用 IAM 政策產生器 AWS API

使用 AWS SDK 建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
static async Task Main(string[] args)
{
    _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
        .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
        .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
        .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
```

```
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several
AWS resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways
to make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide
book, movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each
contain a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across
several Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the
Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
```

```
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs
'server_startup_script.sh' when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the
`server.py` script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3,
_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName, zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
```

```
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGro
protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
_autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
```

```
            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port,
 ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for
 your default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
 Console.\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port,
 ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
 ipString);
                }
```

```
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service
fails, the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
"static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile
that contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
either a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo,
a deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not
for Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the
Auto Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load
balancer can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two
for the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by
an auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler
start a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a
successful recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the
load balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance
typically takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
instance is running and healthy.");
```

```
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
"this-is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBal
```

```
            await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGr
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupNa
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
 _recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
 might incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
```

```
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
```

```
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with
a specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to
the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";
```

```
        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
```

```
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await
_amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
```

```
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that
runs after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and
starts a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to
create and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
        await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName,
_instanceRoleName, _instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

        var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
        var plainTextBytes = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

        var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
            new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
        var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
        var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
            new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
            {
                LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                {
                    InstanceType = _instanceType,
                    ImageId = amiId,
                    IamInstanceProfile =
```

```
                        new

 LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                        {
                            Name = _instanceProfileName
                        },
                    KeyName = _keyPairName,
                    UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                }
            });
        return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
        return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
```

```
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new
Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with
size {groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
            new DescribeVpcsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });
        return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
        var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
            new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId}),
                    new ("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                    new ("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
        {
            subnets.Add(subnet);
        }

        return subnets;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonClientException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to delete template {templateName}.");
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await
_amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }
```

```
            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        var response = await
_amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
            new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                },
```

```
            });
        return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate
with the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association
for the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
        // Allow time before resetting.
        Thread.Sleep(25000);
        var instanceReady = false;
        var retries = 5;
        while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
        {
            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(10000);

            var instancesPaginator =
_amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
```

```
            await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
            {
                instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                if (instanceReady)
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
        await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
            new SendCommandRequest()
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                {
                        {"commands", new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3
server.py 80" }}
                }
            });
        Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await
_amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
```

```
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for
{instanceId}. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string
groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
```

```
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the
calling computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP
address while running this example.
    /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
    public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
    {
        var portIsOpen = false;
        foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
        {
            if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
            {
                foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
                {
                    var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                    if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                    {
                        portIsOpen = true;
                    }
                }
```

```
                if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
                {
                    portIsOpen = true;
                }

                if (!portIsOpen)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                      "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0),
or to a prefix list ID.");
                }
                else
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
```

```
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName,
 string targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
```

```
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
 loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
 times and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</
param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer
 exists.</param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
 subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
```

```
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
```

```
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn =
 targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
 {groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies, and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
 configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
```

```
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
```

```
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =

 JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup

- CreateInstanceProfile
- CreateLaunchTemplate
- CreateListener
- CreateLoadBalancer
- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-
prof-bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException,
 InterruptedException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and
Manage a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your
account, we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user
input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }

    private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(
                """
                        For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to
create several AWS resources
                        to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and
explore some ways to make it resilient
                        against various kinds of failures.

                        Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                        \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                        \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances
that each contain a Python web server.
                        \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
```

```
        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
        Database database = new Database();
        database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when
an instance starts.
                This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
                listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to
'/' and to '/healthcheck'.
                For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses
to assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and
Systems Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);
```

```
        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the
demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load
balancer. The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets,
targetGroupArn, lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul =
loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
```

```
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(),
StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group
for your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add
it automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }
```

```
            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security
group are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the
load balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite
of these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
```

```
        System.out.println(
                """
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
parameter named self.param_helper.table.
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                       """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        System.out.println(
                """
                        \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                        healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                       Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                       While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                       """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
a static response.
                The service still reports as healthy because health checks are
still shallow.
                """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
```

```
                access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance
id value.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId =
autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " +
profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on
for recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto
Scaling instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
```

```
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the
load balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
always returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance
is running and healthy.
```

```
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
```

```
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode =
response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load
balancer targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
target.target().id(),
                                    target.target().port(),
target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the
health check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
```

```
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value
 between 0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }
```

```
    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance
is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }
```

```
   /**
    * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
    * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
    * When
    * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
    * server.
    */
   public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
           throws InterruptedException {
       // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
       software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
               .builder()
               .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure
'newInstanceProfileName' is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                             // name.
               .build();

       // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
       ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
               .builder()
               .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
               .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
               .build();

       try {
           getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
           // Handle the response as needed.
       } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
           // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
           System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
       }
       System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with
profile %s.", profileAssociationId,
               newInstanceProfileName);
       TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
       boolean instReady = false;
       int tries = 0;
```

```
        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress)
{
```

```
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
    public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
        try {
            software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
            String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
            System.out.println(name);

            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);
```

```
            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();
```

```
getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
     * access when you're done.
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
                    .values("default")
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse =
getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);
```

```
            for (SecurityGroup secGroup :
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " +
secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " +
ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to
be open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }
```

```
   /*
    * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
    * Scaling group.
    * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
    * instances
    * in the group.
    */
   public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
       try {
           AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                   .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                   .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
           System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
   public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

       // Get availability zones.

software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
               .builder()
               .build();

       DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
       List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()
```

```
.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
               .collect(Collectors.toList());

       String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
       LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
               .launchTemplateName(templateName)
               .version("$Default")
               .build();

       String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
       CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
               .launchTemplate(specification)
               .availabilityZones(zones)
               .maxSize(groupSize)
               .minSize(groupSize)
               .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
               .build();

       try {
           getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
       return zones;
   }

   public String getDefaultVPC() {
       // Define the filter.
       Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
               .name("is-default")
               .values("true")
               .build();

       software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
               .builder()
               .filters(defaultFilter)
```

```
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response =
getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
```

```
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to
the policy.

software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
```

```
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM
 role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
 DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
 ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
 iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
```

```
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
 listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance
 profile " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
```

```
   public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String
targetGroupName) {
       DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
               .names(targetGroupName)
               .build();

       DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

       DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()

.targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
               .build();

       DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
       return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
   }

   // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
   public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
       DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
               .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
       return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
   }

   // Deletes a load balancer.
   public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
       try {
           // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
           DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                   .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
           ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
           DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                   .build();

           getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
```

```
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws
IOException, InterruptedException {
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
```

```
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }

        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId,
String targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
```

```
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String
targetGroupARN, String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to
become available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");
```

```
            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest =
 CreateListenerRequest.builder()

 .loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;
```

```
    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " +
e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException
{
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
```

```
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                    .build(),
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                    .build())
                    .provisionedThroughput(
                            ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                    .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .build())
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
```

```
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws
 IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable =
 enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-
response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer

- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

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


import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
```

```
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios);
}
```

建立步驟以部署所有資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
```

```
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
```

```
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item']
[] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
```

```
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
```

```
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
    state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
```

```
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLaunchTemplate]
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLaunchTemplate]
    );
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
```

```
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
  new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeVpcs]
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeVpcs]
    state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
  new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeSubnets]
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeSubnets]
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
    /**
```

```
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateTargetGroup]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateTargetGroup]
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancer",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
```

```
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLoadBalancer]
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
        new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
          Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
          Subnets: state.subnets,
        }),
      );
      state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
      state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
      await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
        { client },
        { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLoadBalancer]
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
        .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
        .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingListener",
      MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
        .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
        .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateListener]
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const { Listeners } = await client.send(
        new CreateListenerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
          Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
          Port: state.targetGroupPort,
          DefaultActions: [
            { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
          ],
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateListener]
      const listener = Listeners[0];
```

```
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.AttachTargetGroup]
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.AttachTargetGroup]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup}} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
```

```
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      } else {
        return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
```

```
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      } else {
        return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
      }
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    } else {
      return false;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
```

```
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
];
```

建立步驟以執行示範。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
```

```
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
```

```
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetGroups]
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetGroups]

  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetHealth]
  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetHealth]
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
```

```
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
```

```
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
```

```
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-
scaling').Instance }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
```

```
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      // snippet-start:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations]
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations]
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      // snippet-start:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation]
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );
      // snippet-end:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation]

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );

        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );
```

```
        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation}} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
```

```
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
```

```
    loadBalancerLoop,
    new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
      type: "confirm",
    }),
    new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
      if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
        process.exit();
      }
    }),
    new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      return client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
    healthCheckLoop,
    loadBalancerLoop,
    new ScenarioInput(
      "resetTableConfirmation",
      MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
      { type: "confirm" },
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
      if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
        process.exit();
      }
    }),
    new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: NAMES.tableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }),
```

```
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateInstanceProfile]
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
```

```
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateInstanceProfile]
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

建立步驟以銷毀所有資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
```

```
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
```

```
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
```

```
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    } else {
```

```
      return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
```

```
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteInstanceProfile]
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteInstanceProfile]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
```

```
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLaunchTemplate]
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLaunchTemplate]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
```

```
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLoadBalancer]
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLoadBalancer]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteTargetGroup]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
```

```
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
          }),
        ),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
    }
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteTargetGroup]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
    }
```

```
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
      if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
        console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
        return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
          .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
          .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
      } else {
        return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
          .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
          .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
      }
    }),
    new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
      try {
        const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
        const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
        await iamClient.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
            PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
      }
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
      if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
        console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
        return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
          .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
          .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      } else {
        return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
          .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
          .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      }
    }),
    new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
      try {
        const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
        await iamClient.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
```

```
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
```

```
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    } else {
      console.log(err.name);
      throw err;
```

```
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。

- AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
- CreateAutoScalingGroup
- CreateInstanceProfile
- CreateLaunchTemplate
- CreateListener
- CreateLoadBalancer
- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class Runner:
    def __init__(
        self, resource_path, recommendation, autoscaler, loadbalancer,
 param_helper
    ):
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

    def deploy(self):
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        print(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create
 several AWS resources\n"
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways
 to make it resilient\n"
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n"
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n"
        )
        print(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide
 book, movie, and song recommendations."
        )
```

```
        print(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each
contain a Python web server."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across
several Availability Zones."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the
Auto Scaling group to distribute requests."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying resources.")

        print(
            f"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
'{self.recommendation.table_name}'."
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when
an instance starts.\n"
            f"This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
            f"listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            f"For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            f"run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.\n"
        )
        print(
            f"The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            f"permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            f"that control the flow of the demo.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)
        print("-" * 88)
```

```
        print(
            f"Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different\n"
            f"Availability Zone."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_group(3)
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")

        print(f"Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.\n")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        print(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
            "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.\n"
        )
        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets], target_group
        )
        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)
        print(f"Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...")
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint()
        if not lb_success:
            print(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying that the port
is open..."
            )
```

```
            current_ip_address = requests.get(
                "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            ).text.strip()
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                print(
                    "For this example to work, the default security group for
 your default VPC must\n"
                    "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n"
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
 address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging
 from your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint()
        if lb_success:
            print("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by browsing to:
\n")
            print(f"\thttp://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}\n")
```

```
        else:
            print(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n"
            )
            print(f"\thttp://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}\n")
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the demo.")

    def demo_choices(self):
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "\nSee the current state of the service by selecting one of the
following choices:\n"
            )
            choice = q.choose("\nWhich action would you like to take? ", actions)
            print("-" * 88)
            if choice == 0:
                print("Request:\n")
                print(f"GET http://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}")
                response = requests.get(f"http://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}")
                print("\nResponse:\n")
                print(f"{response.status_code}")
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                print("\nChecking the health of load balancer targets:\n")
                health = self.loadbalancer.check_target_health()
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    print(
                        f"\tTarget {target['Target']['Id']} on port
{target['Target']['Port']} is {state}"
```

```
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        print(
                            f"\t\t{target['TargetHealth']['Reason']}:
{target['TargetHealth']['Description']}\n"
                        )
                print(
                    f"\nNote that it can take a minute or two for the health
check to update\n"
                    f"after changes are made.\n"
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                print("\nOkay, let's move on.")
                print("-" * 88)

    def demo(self):
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        print("\nResetting parameters to starting values for demo.\n")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        print(
            "\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle different parts
of the system\n"
            "to create situations where the web service fails, and shows how
using a resilient\n"
            "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of these
failures."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            "At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns recommendations and
reports that all targets are healthy."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            f"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets recommendations
by querying a DynamoDB table.\n"
            f"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter named
'{self.param_helper.table}'.\n"
            f"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's set this
parameter to name a non-existent table.\n"
```

```
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        print(
            "\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
failure code. But, the service reports as\n"
            "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks don't
check for failure of the recommendation service."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            f"Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails, the web
service can return a static response.\n"
            f"While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the customer with
a somewhat better experience than failure.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        print(
            f"\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
a static response.\n"
            f"The service still reports as healthy because health checks are
still shallow.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
self.recommendation.table_name)
        print(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't\n"
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        print(
```

```
            f"\nReplacing the profile for instance {bad_instance_id} with a
profile that contains\n"
            f"bad credentials...\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        print(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns
either a recommendation or a static response,\n"
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether\n"
            "the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that\n"
            "the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.\n"
            "This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it\n"
            "risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.\n"
        )
        print(
            "By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing\n"
            "and take that instance out of rotation.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        print(
            f"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials ({bad_instance_id})\n"
            f"is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy \n"
            f"instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
always returns a recommendation, because\n"
            "the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()
```

```
        print(
            "\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto
scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy\n"
            "instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a new
instance to replace it.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        print(
            "\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET\n"
            "request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because\n"
            "the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance\n"
            "starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.\n"
            "\nNote that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you\n"
            "can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        print(
            "\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer continues to
route requests even to\n"
            "unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and return a static
response rather than fail\n"
            "closed and report failure to the customer."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self):
        print(
            "This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.\n"
```

```
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
 we can clean up all AWS resources\n"
            "that were created for this demo."
        )
        if q.ask("Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ",
 q.is_yesno):
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer()
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group()
            self.autoscaler.delete_group()
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            print(
                "Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.\n"
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
 might incur unexpected charges."
            )


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
 are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../workflows/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM
 policies and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print(
        "Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage a Resilient
 Service!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
    recommendation = RecommendationService.from_client(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service"
    )
    autoscaler = AutoScaler.from_client(prefix)
    loadbalancer = LoadBalancer.from_client(prefix)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper.from_client(recommendation.table_name)
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path, recommendation, autoscaler, loadbalancer,
 param_helper
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
 "destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI
that is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, resource_prefix):
        """
        Creates this class from Boto3 clients.
```

```
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are
created by this class.
        """
        as_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        iam_client = boto3.client("iam")
        return cls(
            resource_prefix,
            "t3.micro",
            "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
            as_client,
            ec2_client,
            ssm_client,
            iam_client,
        )

    def create_instance_profile(
        self, policy_file, policy_name, role_name, profile_name,
aws_managed_policies=()
    ):
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is
assumed by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as
AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to
the instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
```

```
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            instance_policy_doc = file.read()

        policy_arn = None
        try:
            pol_response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=instance_policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = pol_response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info("Created policy with ARN %s.", policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Policy %s already exists, nothing to do.", policy_name)
                list_pol_response = self.iam_client.list_policies(Scope="Local")
                for pol in list_pol_response["Policies"]:
                    if pol["PolicyName"] == policy_name:
                        policy_arn = pol["Arn"]
                        break
            if policy_arn is None:
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create policy {policy_name}:
{err}")

        try:
            self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
```

```
                )
            log.info("Created role %s and attached policy %s.", role_name,
policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Role %s already exists, nothing to do.", role_name)
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}: {err}")

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create profile {profile_name} and attach it to
role\n"
                    f"{role_name}: {err}"
                )
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
```

```
        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't get instance profile association for instance
{instance_id}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self, instance_id, new_instance_profile_name, profile_association_id
    ):
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the
profile is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new
profile. When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to update.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to
associate with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
```

```
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)
            inst_ready = False
            tries = 0
            while not inst_ready:
                if tries % 6 == 0:
                    self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
                    log.info(
                        "Rebooting instance %s and waiting for it to to be
ready.",
                        instance_id,
                    )
                tries += 1
                time.sleep(10)
                response = self.ssm_client.describe_instance_information()
                for info in response["InstanceInformationList"]:
                    if info["InstanceId"] == instance_id:
                        inst_ready = True
            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info("Restarted the Python web server on instance %s.",
instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't replace instance profile for association
{profile_association_id}: {err}"
            )


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name, role_name):
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the
role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                    f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name):
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: The newly created key pair.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create key pair {key_pair_name}:
{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self):
        """
        Deletes a key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't delete key pair {self.key_pair_name}: {err}"
            )
        except FileNotFoundError:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
        except PermissionError:
            log.info(
                "Inadequate permissions to delete key pair %s.",
self.key_pair_name
            )
        except Exception as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't delete key pair {self.key_pair_name}: {err}"
            )


    def create_template(self, server_startup_script_file, instance_policy_file):
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto
Scaling. The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts
a
        Python web server on the instance.
```

```
        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a
permissions policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance
profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                "Created launch template %s for AMI %s on %s.",
                self.launch_template_name,
                ami_id,
                self.inst_type,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
```

```
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s already exists, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create launch template
{self.launch_template_name}: {err}."
                )
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete launch template
{self.launch_template_name}: {err}."
                )


    def get_availability_zones(self):
        """
```

```
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get availability zones: {err}.")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_group(self, group_size):
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        zones = []
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
                "Created EC2 Auto Scaling group %s with availability zones %s.",
                self.launch_template_name,
                zones,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
```

```
                    "EC2 Auto Scaling group %s already exists, nothing to do.",
                    self.group_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name}:
{err}"
                )
        return zones


    def get_instances(self):
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: Data about the instances.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't get instances for Auto Scaling group
{self.group_name}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance
is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
```

```
                InstanceId=instance_id, ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=False
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't terminate instance {instance_id}:
{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(self, lb_target_group):
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group
%s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't attach load balancer target group
{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}\n"
                f"to auto scaling group {self.group_name}"
            )


    def _try_terminate_instance(self, inst_id):
        stopping = False
        log.info(f"Stopping {inst_id}.")
        while not stopping:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                    InstanceId=inst_id, ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=True
                )
```

```
                stopping = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                    log.info("Scaling activity in progress for %s. Waiting...",
inst_id)
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't stop instance {inst_id}:
{err}.")

    def _try_delete_group(self):
        """
        Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
        the function waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
        """
        stopped = False
        while not stopped:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.delete_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name
                )
                stopped = True
                log.info("Deleted EC2 Auto Scaling group %s.", self.group_name)
            except ClientError as err:
                if (
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse"
                    or err.response["Error"]["Code"] ==
"ScalingActivityInProgress"
                ):
                    log.info(
                        "Some instances are still running. Waiting for them to
stop..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}: {err}."
                    )

    def delete_group(self):
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling
group.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self._try_terminate_instance(inst_id)
                self._try_delete_group()
            else:
                log.info("No groups found named %s, nothing to do.",
 self.group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}:
 {err}.")


    def get_default_vpc(self):
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get default VPC: {err}")
        else:
            return response["Vpcs"][0]


    def verify_inbound_port(self, vpc, port, ip_address):
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress
 from this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
```

```
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specific VPC, and a value that
indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info("Found default security group %s.", sec_group["GroupId"])
            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info("Found inbound rule: %s", ip_perm)
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
                            "The inbound rule does not appear to be open to
either this computer's IP\n"
                            "address of %s, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.",
                            ip_address,
                        )
                    else:
                        break
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id, port, ip_address):
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't authorize ingress to {sec_group_id} on port {port}
from {ip_address}: {err}"
            )


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id, zones):
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.
```

```
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_subnets(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )
            subnets = response["Subnets"]
            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get subnets: {err}")
        else:
            return subnets
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with
 the load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls, resource_prefix):
        """
        Creates this class from a Boto3 client.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix to give to AWS resources created by
this class.
        """
        elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
        return cls(f"{resource_prefix}-tg", f"{resource_prefix}-lb", elb_client)

    def endpoint(self):
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        if self._endpoint is None:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                    Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
                )
                self._endpoint = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
            except ClientError as err:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
{self.load_balancer_name}: {err}"
                )
        return self._endpoint


    def create_target_group(self, protocol, port, vpc_id):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group
specifies how
        the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened
times and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the
sensitivity of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.
```

```
        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=self.target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return target_group


    def delete_target_group(self):
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        done = False
        while not done:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                    Names=[self.target_group_name]
                )
                tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
                self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
                log.info(
                    "Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name
```

```
                )
                done = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    log.info(
                        "Load balancer target group %s not found, nothing to
do.",
                        self.target_group_name,
                    )
                    done = True
                elif err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse":
                    log.info(
                        "Target group not yet released from load balancer,
waiting..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise LoadBalancerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
                    )


    def create_load_balancer(self, subnet_ids, target_group):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener
to the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=self.load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be available...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
```

```
            log.info("Load balancer is available!")
            self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer["LoadBalancerArn"],
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                "Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer %s to
target group %s.",
                self.load_balancer_name,
                target_group["TargetGroupName"],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Failed to create load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}"
                f"and add a listener for target group
{target_group['TargetGroupName']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            self._endpoint = load_balancer["DNSName"]
            return load_balancer


    def delete_load_balancer(self):
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "LoadBalancerNotFound":
                log.info(
                    "Load balancer %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.load_balancer_name,
                )
            else:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}:
{err}"
                )


    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(self):
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.
        """
        success = False
        retries = 3
        while not success and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{self.endpoint()}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    success = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint,
retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return success

    def check_target_health(self):
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
```

```
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[self.target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't check health of {self.target_group_name} targets:
 {err}"
            )
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books,
 movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name, dynamodb_client):
        """
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, table_name):
        """
        Creates this class from a Boto3 client.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
```

```
        """
        ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
        return cls(table_name, ddb_client)

    def create(self):
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended,
such as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5,
"WriteCapacityUnits": 5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file):
```

```
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name,
data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}:
{err}"
            )

    def destroy(self):
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters
 to drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency
 or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name, ssm_client):
        """
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
 recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, table_name):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(table_name, ssm_client)

    def reset(self):
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when
 a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name, value):
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise ParameterHelperError(
                f"Couldn't set parameter {name} to {value}: {err}"
            )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers

- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

建立 IAM 群組，並使用 AWS SDK 將使用者新增至群組

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立群組並為其授予完整的 Amazon S3 存取許可。
- 建立一個無權存取 Amazon S3 的新使用者。
- 將使用者新增至群組，並顯示他們現在擁有 Amazon S3 的許可，然後清理資源。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
global using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
global using Amazon.S3;
global using Amazon.SecurityToken;
global using IAMActions;
global using IamScenariosCommon;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
```

```
namespace IAMActions;

public class IAMWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _IAMService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the IAMWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="IAMService">An IAM client object.</param>
    public IAMWrapper(IAmazonIdentityManagementService IAMService)
    {
        _IAMService = IAMService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an existing IAM user to an existing IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user to add.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to add the user to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddUserToGroupAsync(string userName, string
 groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AddUserToGroupAsync(new
 AddUserToGroupRequest
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an IAM policy to a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The policy to attach.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The role that the policy will be attached to.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> AttachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM access key for a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for which to create the IAM access
    /// key.</param>
    /// <returns>The AccessKey.</returns>
    public async Task<AccessKey> CreateAccessKeyAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateAccessKeyAsync(new
CreateAccessKeyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.AccessKey;

    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to give the IAM group.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM group that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Group> CreateGroupAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateGroupAsync(new CreateGroupRequest
{ GroupName = groupName });
        return response.Group;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name to give the new IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new policy.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new IAM policy object.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> CreatePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 policyDocument)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreatePolicyAsync(new
 CreatePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        });

        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="rolePolicyDocument">The name of the IAM policy document
    /// for the new role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateRoleAsync(string roleName, string
 rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = rolePolicyDocument,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM service-linked role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceName">The name of the AWS Service.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the IAM service-linked role.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(string serviceName,
 string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleRequest
        {
            AWSServiceName = serviceName,
            Description = description
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for the new IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM user that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<User> CreateUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateUserAsync(new CreateUserRequest
 { UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user's access key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id for the IAM access key.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user that owns the IAM
    /// access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAccessKeyAsync(string accessKeyId, string
 userName)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(new
DeleteAccessKeyRequest
        {
            AccessKeyId = accessKeyId,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteGroupAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteGroupAsync(new DeleteGroupRequest
{ GroupName = groupName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy associated with an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group associated with the
    /// policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(string groupName, string
policyName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteGroupPolicyRequest()
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeletePolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeletePolicyAsync(new
 DeletePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest
 { RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM role policy to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRolePolicyAsync(string roleName, string
 policyName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRolePolicyAsync(new
 DeleteRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserAsync(new DeleteUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserPolicyAsync(string policyName, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserPolicyAsync(new
DeleteUserPolicyRequest { PolicyName = policyName, UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Detach an IAM policy from an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM
policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DetachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
roleName)
```

```
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the IAM password policy for an AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The PasswordPolicy for the AWS account.</returns>
    public async Task<PasswordPolicy> GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync(new
 GetAccountPasswordPolicyRequest());
        return response.PasswordPolicy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The IAM policy to retrieve information for.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM policy.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> GetPolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {

        var response = await _IAMService.GetPolicyAsync(new GetPolicyRequest
 { PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to retrieve information
    /// for.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> GetRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.Role;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>An IAM user object.</returns>
    public async Task<User> GetUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetUserAsync(new GetUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the IAM role policies that are attached to an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role to list IAM policies for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies attached to the IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AttachedPolicyType>>
ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var attachedPolicies = new List<AttachedPolicyType>();
        var attachedRolePoliciesPaginator =
_IAMService.Paginators.ListAttachedRolePolicies(new
ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName = roleName });

        await foreach (var response in attachedRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            attachedPolicies.AddRange(response.AttachedPolicies);
        }

        return attachedPolicies;
```

```
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Group>> ListGroupsAsync()
    {
        var groupsPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListGroups(new
ListGroupsRequest());
        var groups = new List<Group>();

        await foreach (var response in groupsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            groups.AddRange(response.Groups);
        }

        return groups;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ManagedPolicy>> ListPoliciesAsync()
    {
        var listPoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        return policies;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM role policies.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role for which to list IAM policies.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM policy names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var listRolePoliciesPaginator =
 _IAMService.Paginators.ListRolePolicies(new ListRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName =
 roleName });
        var policyNames = new List<string>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policyNames.AddRange(response.PolicyNames);
        }

        return policyNames;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM roles.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM roles.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Role>> ListRolesAsync()
    {
        var listRolesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRoles(new
 ListRolesRequest());
        var roles = new List<Role>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            roles.AddRange(response.Roles);
        }

        return roles;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List SAML authentication providers.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of SAML providers.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SAMLProviderListEntry>> ListSAMLProvidersAsync()
    {
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.ListSAMLProvidersAsync(new
ListSAMLProvidersRequest());
        return response.SAMLProviderList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<User>> ListUsersAsync()
    {
        var listUsersPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListUsers(new
ListUsersRequest());
        var users = new List<User>();

        await foreach (var response in listUsersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Remove a user from an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user to remove.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group to remove the user
from.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(string userName, string
groupName)
    {
        // Remove the user from the group.
        var removeUserRequest = new RemoveUserFromGroupRequest()
        {
            UserName = userName,
            GroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_IAMService.RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(removeUserRequest);
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM
 policy.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutGroupPolicyAsync(string groupName, string
 policyName, string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutGroupPolicyRequest
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutGroupPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the inline policy document embedded in a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to embed.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to update.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document that defines the role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutRolePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 roleName, string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.PutRolePolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM
policy.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutUserPolicyAsync(string userName, string
policyName, string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutUserPolicyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutUserPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for a new access key to be ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id of the access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitUntilAccessKeyIsReady(string accessKeyId)
    {
        var keyReady = false;

        do
        {
            try
            {
                var response = await _IAMService.GetAccessKeyLastUsedAsync(
                    new GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest { AccessKeyId =
accessKeyId });
```

```
                if (response.UserName is not null)
                {
                    keyReady = true;
                }
            }
            catch (NoSuchEntityException)
            {
                keyReady = false;
            }
        } while (!keyReady);

        return keyReady;
    }
}


using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace IAMGroups;

public class IAMGroups
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    // Represents JSON code for AWS full access policy for Amazon Simple
    // Storage Service (Amazon S3).
    private const string S3FullAccessPolicyDocument = "{" +
        " \"Statement\" : [{" +
            " \"Action\" : [\"s3:*\"]," +
            " \"Effect\" : \"Allow\"," +
            " \"Resource\" : \"*\"" +
        "}]" +
    "}";


    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddTransient<IAMWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<IAMGroups>();

        IConfiguration configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var groupUserName = configuration["GroupUserName"];
        var groupName = configuration["GroupName"];
        var groupPolicyName = configuration["GroupPolicyName"];
        var groupBucketName = configuration["GroupBucketName"];

        var wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAMWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        uiWrapper.DisplayGroupsOverview();
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Create an IAM group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create IAM group");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's begin by creating a new IAM group.");
        var group = await wrapper.CreateGroupAsync(groupName);

        // Add an inline IAM policy to the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Add policy to group");
        Console.WriteLine("Add an inline policy to the group that allows members
to have full access to");
        Console.WriteLine("Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets.");

        await wrapper.PutGroupPolicyAsync(group.GroupName, groupPolicyName,
S3FullAccessPolicyDocument);
```

```
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Now create a new user.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create an IAM user");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's create a new IAM user.");
        var groupUser = await wrapper.CreateUserAsync(groupUserName);

        // Add the new user to the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Add the user to the group");
        Console.WriteLine("Adding the user to the group, which will give the user
the same permissions as the group.");
        await wrapper.AddUserToGroupAsync(groupUser.UserName, group.GroupName);

        Console.WriteLine($"User, {groupUser.UserName}, has been added to the
group, {group.GroupName}.");
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now that we have created a user, and added the user to
the group, let's create an IAM access key.");

        // Create access and secret keys for the user.
        var accessKey = await wrapper.CreateAccessKeyAsync(groupUserName);
        Console.WriteLine("Key created.");
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Waiting for the access key to be ready for
use.");

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("List buckets");
        Console.WriteLine("To prove that the user has access to Amazon S3, list
the S3 buckets for the account.");

        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(accessKey.AccessKeyId,
accessKey.SecretAccessKey);
        var stsClient = new
AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(accessKey.AccessKeyId,
accessKey.SecretAccessKey);

        var s3Wrapper = new S3Wrapper(s3Client, stsClient);

        var buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();

        if (buckets is not null)
        {
            buckets.ForEach(bucket =>
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"{bucket.BucketName}\tcreated on:
{bucket.CreationDate}");
            });
        }

        // Show that the user also has write access to Amazon S3 by creating
        // a new bucket.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create a bucket");
        Console.WriteLine("Since group members have full access to Amazon S3,
let's create a bucket.");
        var success = await s3Wrapper.PutBucketAsync(groupBucketName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created the bucket:
{groupBucketName}.");
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's list the user's S3 buckets again to show the new
bucket.");

        buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();

        if (buckets is not null)
        {
            buckets.ForEach(bucket =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{bucket.BucketName}\tcreated on:
{bucket.CreationDate}");
            });
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("First delete the bucket we created.");
        await s3Wrapper.DeleteBucketAsync(groupBucketName);

        Console.WriteLine($"Now remove the user, {groupUserName}, from the group,
{groupName}.");
        await wrapper.RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(groupUserName, groupName);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Delete the user's access key.");
        await wrapper.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(accessKey.AccessKeyId, groupUserName);

        // Now we can safely delete the user.
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the user.");
        await wrapper.DeleteUserAsync(groupUserName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now we will delete the IAM policy attached to the
 group.");
        await wrapper.DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(groupName, groupPolicyName);

        Console.WriteLine("Now we delete the IAM group.");
        await wrapper.DeleteGroupAsync(groupName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("The IAM groups demo has completed.");

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();
    }
}


namespace IamScenariosCommon;

using System.Net;

/// <summary>
/// A class to perform Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions for
/// the IAM Basics scenario.
/// </summary>
public class S3Wrapper
{
    private IAmazonS3 _s3Service;
    private IAmazonSecurityTokenService _stsService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Service">An Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">An AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)
    /// client object.</param>
```

```
    public S3Wrapper(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Assumes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that allows
    /// Amazon S3 access for the current session.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleSession">A string representing the current session.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleToAssume">The name of the IAM role to assume.</param>
    /// <returns>Credentials for the newly assumed IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<Credentials> AssumeS3RoleAsync(string roleSession, string
 roleToAssume)
    {
        // Create the request to use with the AssumeRoleAsync call.
        var request = new AssumeRoleRequest()
        {
            RoleSessionName = roleSession,
            RoleArn = roleToAssume,
        };

        var response = await _stsService.AssumeRoleAsync(request);

        return response.Credentials;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the S3 bucket to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var result = await _s3Service.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest
 { BucketName = bucketName });
        return result.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the buckets that are owned by the user's account.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<S3Bucket>?> ListMyBucketsAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            // Get the list of buckets accessible by the new user.
            var response = await _s3Service.ListBucketsAsync();

            return response.Buckets;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            // Something else went wrong. Display the error message.
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            return null;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the new bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the action completed
    /// successfully.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var response = await _s3Service.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the client objects with new client objects. This is available
    /// because the scenario uses the methods of this class without and then
    /// with the proper permissions to list S3 buckets.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Service">The Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">The AWS STS client object.</param>
    public void UpdateClients(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService
stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
```

```
    }
}


namespace IamScenariosCommon;

public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Groups scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayGroupsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to the IAM Groups Demo");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates an Amazon Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Adds an IAM policy to the IAM group giving it
 full access to Amazon S3.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Creates a new IAM user.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an IAM access key for the user.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Adds the user to the IAM group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Lists the buckets on the account.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Proves that the user has full Amazon S3 access by
 creating a bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. List the buckets again to show the new bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t9. Cleans up all the resources created.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayBasicsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to IAM Basics");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates a user with no permissions.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Creates a role and policy that grant
s3:ListAllMyBuckets permission.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Grants the user permission to assume the role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an S3 client object as the user and tries
to list buckets (this will fail).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the
role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Creates a new S3 client object with the temporary
credentials and lists the buckets (this will succeed).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Deletes all the resources.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title, and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AddUserToGroup
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreateGroup
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeleteGroup
  - DeleteGroupPolicy
  - DeleteUser
  - PutGroupPolicy
  - RemoveUserFromGroup

使用 AWS SDK 建立 IAM AWS STS 使用者並擔任角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立使用者並擔任角色。

> **Warning**
>
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立沒有許可的使用者。
- 建立一個可授予許可的角色，以列出帳戶的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 新增政策，讓使用者擔任該角色。
- 使用暫時憑證，擔任角色並列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，然後清理資源。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
global using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
global using Amazon.S3;
global using Amazon.SecurityToken;
global using IAMActions;
global using IamScenariosCommon;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;


namespace IAMActions;
```

```
public class IAMWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _IAMService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the IAMWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="IAMService">An IAM client object.</param>
    public IAMWrapper(IAmazonIdentityManagementService IAMService)
    {
        _IAMService = IAMService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an existing IAM user to an existing IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user to add.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to add the user to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddUserToGroupAsync(string userName, string
 groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AddUserToGroupAsync(new
 AddUserToGroupRequest
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an IAM policy to a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The policy to attach.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The role that the policy will be attached to.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM access key for a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for which to create the IAM access
    /// key.</param>
    /// <returns>The AccessKey.</returns>
    public async Task<AccessKey> CreateAccessKeyAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateAccessKeyAsync(new
CreateAccessKeyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.AccessKey;

    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to give the IAM group.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM group that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Group> CreateGroupAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateGroupAsync(new CreateGroupRequest
{ GroupName = groupName });
        return response.Group;
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name to give the new IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new policy.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new IAM policy object.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> CreatePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 policyDocument)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreatePolicyAsync(new
 CreatePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        });

        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="rolePolicyDocument">The name of the IAM policy document
    /// for the new role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateRoleAsync(string roleName, string
 rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = rolePolicyDocument,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM service-linked role.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="serviceName">The name of the AWS Service.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the IAM service-linked role.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(string serviceName,
 string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleRequest
        {
            AWSServiceName = serviceName,
            Description = description
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for the new IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM user that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<User> CreateUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateUserAsync(new CreateUserRequest
 { UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user's access key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id for the IAM access key.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user that owns the IAM
    /// access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAccessKeyAsync(string accessKeyId, string
 userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(new
 DeleteAccessKeyRequest
        {
```

```
            AccessKeyId = accessKeyId,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteGroupAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteGroupAsync(new DeleteGroupRequest
{ GroupName = groupName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy associated with an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group associated with the
    /// policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(string groupName, string
policyName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteGroupPolicyRequest()
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeletePolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeletePolicyAsync(new
 DeletePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest
 { RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM role policy to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRolePolicyAsync(string roleName, string
 policyName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRolePolicyAsync(new
 DeleteRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserAsync(new DeleteUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserPolicyAsync(string policyName, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserPolicyAsync(new
DeleteUserPolicyRequest { PolicyName = policyName, UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Detach an IAM policy from an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM
policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DetachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
DetachRolePolicyRequest
```

```
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the IAM password policy for an AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The PasswordPolicy for the AWS account.</returns>
    public async Task<PasswordPolicy> GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync(new
 GetAccountPasswordPolicyRequest());
        return response.PasswordPolicy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The IAM policy to retrieve information for.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM policy.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> GetPolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {

        var response = await _IAMService.GetPolicyAsync(new GetPolicyRequest
 { PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to retrieve information
    /// for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> GetRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.Role;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>An IAM user object.</returns>
    public async Task<User> GetUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetUserAsync(new GetUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the IAM role policies that are attached to an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role to list IAM policies for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies attached to the IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AttachedPolicyType>>
ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var attachedPolicies = new List<AttachedPolicyType>();
        var attachedRolePoliciesPaginator =
_IAMService.Paginators.ListAttachedRolePolicies(new
ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName = roleName });

        await foreach (var response in attachedRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            attachedPolicies.AddRange(response.AttachedPolicies);
        }

        return attachedPolicies;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Group>> ListGroupsAsync()
    {
        var groupsPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListGroups(new
 ListGroupsRequest());
        var groups = new List<Group>();

        await foreach (var response in groupsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            groups.AddRange(response.Groups);
        }

        return groups;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ManagedPolicy>> ListPoliciesAsync()
    {
        var listPoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
 ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        return policies;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM role policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role for which to list IAM policies.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM policy names.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<string>> ListRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var listRolePoliciesPaginator =
_IAMService.Paginators.ListRolePolicies(new ListRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName =
roleName });
        var policyNames = new List<string>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policyNames.AddRange(response.PolicyNames);
        }

        return policyNames;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM roles.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM roles.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Role>> ListRolesAsync()
    {
        var listRolesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRoles(new
ListRolesRequest());
        var roles = new List<Role>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            roles.AddRange(response.Roles);
        }

        return roles;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List SAML authentication providers.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of SAML providers.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SAMLProviderListEntry>> ListSAMLProvidersAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.ListSAMLProvidersAsync(new
ListSAMLProvidersRequest());
        return response.SAMLProviderList;
```

```
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<User>> ListUsersAsync()
    {
        var listUsersPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListUsers(new
ListUsersRequest());
        var users = new List<User>();

        await foreach (var response in listUsersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Remove a user from an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user to remove.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group to remove the user
from.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(string userName, string
groupName)
    {
        // Remove the user from the group.
        var removeUserRequest = new RemoveUserFromGroupRequest()
        {
            UserName = userName,
            GroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_IAMService.RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(removeUserRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM
 policy.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutGroupPolicyAsync(string groupName, string
 policyName, string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutGroupPolicyRequest
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutGroupPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the inline policy document embedded in a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to embed.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to update.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document that defines the role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutRolePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 roleName, string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutRolePolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM
policy.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutUserPolicyAsync(string userName, string
policyName, string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutUserPolicyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutUserPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for a new access key to be ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id of the access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitUntilAccessKeyIsReady(string accessKeyId)
    {
        var keyReady = false;

        do
        {
            try
            {
                var response = await _IAMService.GetAccessKeyLastUsedAsync(
                    new GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest { AccessKeyId =
accessKeyId });
                if (response.UserName is not null)
                {
                    keyReady = true;
```

```
                }
            }
            catch (NoSuchEntityException)
            {
                keyReady = false;
            }
        } while (!keyReady);

        return keyReady;
    }
}



using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace IAMBasics;

public class IAMBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddTransient<IAMWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<IAMBasics>();


        IConfiguration configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
```

```
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        // Values needed for user, role, and policies.
        string userName = configuration["UserName"]!;
        string s3PolicyName = configuration["S3PolicyName"]!;
        string roleName = configuration["RoleName"]!;


        var iamWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAMWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        uiWrapper.DisplayBasicsOverview();
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // First create a user. By default, the new user has
        // no permissions.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create User");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating a new user with user name: {userName}.");
        var user = await iamWrapper.CreateUserAsync(userName);
        var userArn = user.Arn;

        Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created user: {userName} with ARN:
{userArn}.");
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Now let's wait for the user to be ready for
use.");

        // Define a role policy document that allows the new user
        // to assume the role.
        string assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{" +
          "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
          "\"Statement\": [{" +
              "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
              "\"Principal\": {" +
              $" \"AWS\": \"{userArn}\"" +
              "}," +
              "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
          "}]" +
        "}";

        // Permissions to list all buckets.
```

```
        string policyDocument = "{" +
            "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\" : [{" +
                " \"Action\" : [\"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\"]," +
                " \"Effect\" : \"Allow\"," +
                " \"Resource\" : \"*\"" +
            "}]" +
        "}";

        // Create an AccessKey for the user.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create access key");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's create an access key for the new user.");
        var accessKey = await iamWrapper.CreateAccessKeyAsync(userName);

        var accessKeyId = accessKey.AccessKeyId;
        var secretAccessKey = accessKey.SecretAccessKey;

        Console.WriteLine($"We have created the access key with Access key id:
{accessKeyId}.");

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's wait until the IAM access key is ready to
use.");
        var keyReady = await iamWrapper.WaitUntilAccessKeyIsReady(accessKeyId);

        // Now try listing the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
        // buckets. This should fail at this point because the user doesn't
        // have permissions to perform this task.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Try to display Amazon S3 buckets");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's try to display a list of the user's Amazon
S3 buckets.");
        var s3Client1 = new AmazonS3Client(accessKeyId, secretAccessKey);
        var stsClient1 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(accessKeyId,
secretAccessKey);

        var s3Wrapper = new S3Wrapper(s3Client1, stsClient1);
        var buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();

        Console.WriteLine(buckets is null
            ? "As expected, the call to list the buckets has returned a null
list."
            : "Something went wrong. This shouldn't have worked.");

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();
```

```
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create IAM role");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the role: {roleName}");

        // Creating an IAM role to allow listing the S3 buckets. A role name
        // is not case sensitive and must be unique to the account for which it
        // is created.
        var roleArn = await iamWrapper.CreateRoleAsync(roleName,
assumeRolePolicyDocument);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Create a policy with permissions to list S3 buckets.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create IAM policy");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the policy: {s3PolicyName}");
        Console.WriteLine("with permissions to list the Amazon S3 buckets for the
account.");
        var policy = await iamWrapper.CreatePolicyAsync(s3PolicyName,
policyDocument);

        // Wait 15 seconds for the IAM policy to be available.
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Waiting for the policy to be available.");

        // Attach the policy to the role you created earlier.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Attach new IAM policy");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's attach the policy to the role.");
        await iamWrapper.AttachRolePolicyAsync(policy.Arn, roleName);

        // Wait 15 seconds for the role to be updated.
        Console.WriteLine();
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Waiting for the policy to be attached.");

        // Use the AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to have the user
        // assume the role we created.
        var stsClient2 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(accessKeyId,
secretAccessKey);

        // Wait for the new credentials to become valid.
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(10, "Waiting for the credentials to be valid.");

        var assumedRoleCredentials = await
s3Wrapper.AssumeS3RoleAsync("temporary-session", roleArn);

        // Try again to list the buckets using the client created with
        // the new user's credentials. This time, it should work.
```

```
        var s3Client2 = new AmazonS3Client(assumedRoleCredentials);

        s3Wrapper.UpdateClients(s3Client2, stsClient2);

        buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("List Amazon S3 buckets");
        Console.WriteLine("This time we should have buckets to list.");
        if (buckets is not null)
        {
            buckets.ForEach(bucket =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{bucket.BucketName} created:
 {bucket.CreationDate}");
            });
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Now clean up all the resources used in the example.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Thank you for watching. The IAM Basics demo is
 complete.");
        Console.WriteLine("Please wait while we clean up the resources we
 created.");

        await iamWrapper.DetachRolePolicyAsync(policy.Arn, roleName);

        await iamWrapper.DeletePolicyAsync(policy.Arn);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteRoleAsync(roleName);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(accessKeyId, userName);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteUserAsync(userName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("All done cleaning up our resources. Thank you for your
 patience.");
    }
}
```

```
namespace IamScenariosCommon;

using System.Net;

/// <summary>
/// A class to perform Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions for
/// the IAM Basics scenario.
/// </summary>
public class S3Wrapper
{
    private IAmazonS3 _s3Service;
    private IAmazonSecurityTokenService _stsService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Service">An Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">An AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)
    /// client object.</param>
    public S3Wrapper(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Assumes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that allows
    /// Amazon S3 access for the current session.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleSession">A string representing the current session.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleToAssume">The name of the IAM role to assume.</param>
    /// <returns>Credentials for the newly assumed IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<Credentials> AssumeS3RoleAsync(string roleSession, string
 roleToAssume)
    {
        // Create the request to use with the AssumeRoleAsync call.
        var request = new AssumeRoleRequest()
        {
            RoleSessionName = roleSession,
            RoleArn = roleToAssume,
        };

        var response = await _stsService.AssumeRoleAsync(request);
```

```
        return response.Credentials;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the S3 bucket to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var result = await _s3Service.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest
 { BucketName = bucketName });
        return result.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the buckets that are owned by the user's account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<S3Bucket>?> ListMyBucketsAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            // Get the list of buckets accessible by the new user.
            var response = await _s3Service.ListBucketsAsync();

            return response.Buckets;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            // Something else went wrong. Display the error message.
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            return null;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the new bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the action completed
    /// successfully.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> PutBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var response = await _s3Service.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest
 { BucketName = bucketName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the client objects with new client objects. This is available
    /// because the scenario uses the methods of this class without and then
    /// with the proper permissions to list S3 buckets.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Service">The Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">The AWS STS client object.</param>
    public void UpdateClients(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService
 stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }
}


namespace IamScenariosCommon;

public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Groups scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayGroupsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to the IAM Groups Demo");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates an Amazon Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Adds an IAM policy to the IAM group giving it
 full access to Amazon S3.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Creates a new IAM user.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an IAM access key for the user.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Adds the user to the IAM group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Lists the buckets on the account.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Proves that the user has full Amazon S3 access by
creating a bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. List the buckets again to show the new bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t9. Cleans up all the resources created.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayBasicsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to IAM Basics");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates a user with no permissions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Creates a role and policy that grant
s3:ListAllMyBuckets permission.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Grants the user permission to assume the role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an S3 client object as the user and tries
to list buckets (this will fail).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the
role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Creates a new S3 client object with the temporary
credentials and lists the buckets (this will succeed).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Deletes all the resources.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title, and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy

- CreateAccessKey
- CreatePolicy
- CreateRole
- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeletePolicy
- DeleteRole
- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user_assume_role
#
# Scenario to create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role to the
 user.
#
#     "IAM access" permissions are needed to run this code.
#     "STS assume role" permissions are needed to run this code. (Note: It might
 be necessary to
#           create a custom policy).
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
```

```
function iam_create_user_assume_role() {
  {
    if [ "$IAM_OPERATIONS_SOURCED" != "True" ]; then

      source ./iam_operations.sh
    fi
  }

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "Welcome to the IAM create user and assume role demo."
  echo
  echo "This demo will create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role
 to the user."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo -n "Enter a name for a new IAM user: "
  get_input
  user_name=$get_input_result

  local user_arn
  user_arn=$(iam_create_user -u "$user_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} == 0 ]]; then
    echo "Created demo IAM user named $user_name"
  else
    errecho "$user_arn"
    errecho "The user failed to create. This demo will exit."
    return 1
  fi

  local access_key_response
  access_key_response=$(iam_create_user_access_key -u "$user_name")
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} != 0 ]]; then
    errecho "The access key failed to create. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$user_name"
    return 1
  fi

  IFS=$'\t ' read -r -a access_key_values <<<"$access_key_response"
  local key_name=${access_key_values[0]}
  local key_secret=${access_key_values[1]}
```

```
 echo "Created access key named $key_name"

 echo "Wait 10 seconds for the user to be ready."
 sleep 10
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo

 local iam_role_name
 iam_role_name=$(generate_random_name "test-role")
 echo "Creating a role named $iam_role_name with user $user_name as the
principal."

 local assume_role_policy_document="{
   \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
   \"Statement\": [{
       \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
       \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"$user_arn\"},
       \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
       }]
   }"

 local role_arn
 role_arn=$(iam_create_role -n "$iam_role_name" -p
"$assume_role_policy_document")

 # shellcheck disable=SC2181
 if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
   echo "Created IAM role named $iam_role_name"
 else
   errecho "The role failed to create. This demo will exit."
   clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name"
   return 1
 fi

 local policy_name
 policy_name=$(generate_random_name "test-policy")
 local policy_document="{
              \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
              \"Statement\": [{
                  \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                  \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                  \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]}"
```

```
  local policy_arn
  policy_arn=$(iam_create_policy -n "$policy_name" -p "$policy_document")
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} == 0 ]]; then
    echo "Created  IAM policy named $policy_name"
  else
    errecho "The policy failed to create."
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name"
    return 1
  fi

  if (iam_attach_role_policy -n "$iam_role_name" -p "$policy_arn"); then
    echo "Attached policy $policy_arn to role $iam_role_name"
  else
    errecho "The policy failed to attach."
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi

  local assume_role_policy_document="{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\",
                    \"Resource\": \"$role_arn\"}]}"

  local assume_role_policy_name
  assume_role_policy_name=$(generate_random_name "test-assume-role-")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  local assume_role_policy_arn
  assume_role_policy_arn=$(iam_create_policy -n "$assume_role_policy_name" -p
"$assume_role_policy_document")
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
    echo "Created  IAM policy named $assume_role_policy_name for sts assume role"
  else
    errecho "The policy failed to create."
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn"
"$policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi
```

```
 echo "Wait 10 seconds to give AWS time to propagate these new resources and
connections."
 sleep 10
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo

 echo "Try to list buckets without the new user assuming the role."
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo

 # Set the environment variables for the created user.
 # bashsupport disable=BP2001
 export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=$key_name
 # bashsupport disable=BP2001
 export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=$key_secret

 local buckets
 buckets=$(s3_list_buckets)

 # shellcheck disable=SC2181
 if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
   local bucket_count
   bucket_count=$(echo "$buckets" | wc -w | xargs)
   echo "There are $bucket_count buckets in the account. This should not have
happened."
 else
   errecho "Because the role with permissions has not been assumed, listing
buckets failed."
 fi

 echo
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo "Now assume the role $iam_role_name and list the buckets."
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo

 local credentials

 credentials=$(sts_assume_role -r "$role_arn" -n "AssumeRoleDemoSession")
 # shellcheck disable=SC2181
 if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
   echo "Assumed role $iam_role_name"
 else
   errecho "Failed to assume role."
```

```
    export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""
    export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=""
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn"
"$policy_arn" "$assume_role_policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi

  IFS=$'\t ' read -r -a credentials <<<"$credentials"

  export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=${credentials[0]}
  export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=${credentials[1]}
  # bashsupport disable=BP2001
  export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=${credentials[2]}

  buckets=$(s3_list_buckets)

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
    local bucket_count
    bucket_count=$(echo "$buckets" | wc -w | xargs)
    echo "There are $bucket_count buckets in the account. Listing buckets
succeeded because of "
    echo "the assumed role."
  else
    errecho "Failed to list buckets. This should not happen."
    export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""
    export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=""
    export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=""
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn"
"$policy_arn" "$assume_role_policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi

  local result=0
  export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""
  export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=""

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "The created resources will now be deleted."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo
```

```
  clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn" "$policy_arn"
 "$assume_role_policy_arn"

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    result=1
  fi

  return $result
}
```

此案例中使用的 IAM 函數。

```
###############################################################################
# function iam_user_exists
#
# This function checks to see if the specified AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) user already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the IAM user to check.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If the user already exists.
#       1 - If the user doesn't exist.
###############################################################################
function iam_user_exists() {
  local user_name
  user_name=$1

  # Check whether the IAM user already exists.
  # We suppress all output - we're interested only in the return code.

  local errors
  errors=$(aws iam get-user \
    --user-name "$user_name" 2>&1 >/dev/null)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -eq 0 ]]; then
    return 0 # 0 in Bash script means true.
  else
```

```
    if [[ $errors != *"error"*"(NoSuchEntity)"* ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log $error_code
      errecho "Error calling iam get-user $errors"
    fi

    return 1 # 1 in Bash script means false.
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user
#
# This function creates the specified IAM user, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the user.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user"
    echo "Creates an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must
 supply a username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user. It must be unique within the
 account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
```

```
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
  iecho ""

  # If the user already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A user with that name already exists in the account."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-user --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'User.Arn')

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-user operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

```
###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user_access_key
#
# This function creates an IAM access key for the specified user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name -- The name of the IAM user.
#       [-f file_name] -- The optional file name for the access key output.
#
# Returns:
#       [access_key_id access_key_secret]
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user_access_key() {
  local user_name file_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) key pair."
    echo "  -u user_name   The name of the IAM user."
    echo "  [-f file_name]   Optional file name for the access key output."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:f:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) file_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
```

```
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-access-key \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$file_name" ]]; then
    echo "$response" >"$file_name"
  fi

  local key_id key_secret
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_id=$(echo $response | cut -f 2 -d ' ')
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_secret=$(echo $response | cut -f 4 -d ' ')

  echo "$key_id $key_secret"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_role
#
# This function creates an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document.
#
```

```
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the role.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_role() {
  local role_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-role \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --assume-role-policy-document "$policy_document" \
    --output text \
    --query Role.Arn)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_policy
#
# This function creates an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_name -- The name of the IAM policy.
#       -p policy_json -- The policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_policy() {
  local policy_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_policy"
```

```
  echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy."
  echo "  -n policy_name   The name of the IAM policy."
  echo "  -p policy_json -- The policy document."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) policy_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$policy_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-policy \
  --policy-name "$policy_name" \
  --policy-document "$policy_document" \
  --output text \
  --query Policy.Arn)

local error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_attach_role_policy
#
# This function attaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_attach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_attach_role_policy"
    echo "Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
```

```
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports attach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_detach_role_policy
#
# This function detaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
```

```
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_detach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_detach_role_policy"
    echo "Detaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
```

```
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam detach-role-policy \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports detach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_policy
#
# This function deletes an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_policy() {
  local policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_policy"
```

```
  echo "Deletes an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy"
  echo "  -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy arn with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    Policy arn:  $policy_arn"
iecho ""

response=$(aws iam delete-policy \
  --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-policy operation failed.\n$response"
  return 1
fi

iecho "delete-policy response:$response"
```

```
  iecho

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_role
#
# This function deletes an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_role() {
  local role_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_role"
    echo "Deletes an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role"
    echo "  -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
```

```
  export OPTIND=1

  echo "role_name:$role_name"
  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Role name:  $role_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-role \
    --role-name "$role_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-role response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_access_key
#
# This function deletes an IAM access key for the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user.
#       -k access_key -- The access key to delete.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_access_key() {
```

```
  local user_name access_key response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_access_key"
    echo "Deletes an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access key for the
 specified IAM user"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo "  -k access_key   The access key to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) access_key="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$access_key" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an access key with the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
```

```
  iecho "    Username:   $user_name"
  iecho "    Access key:   $access_key"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-access-key \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --access-key-id "$access_key")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-access-key operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-access-key response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_user
#
# This function deletes the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_user"
    echo "Deletes an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must
 supply a username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
```

```
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "u:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
iecho ""

# If the user does not exist, we don't want to try to delete it.
if (! iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
  errecho "ERROR: A user with that name does not exist in the account."
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam delete-user \
  --user-name "$user_name")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-user operation failed.$response"
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-user response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace AwsDoc {
    namespace IAM {
```

```
        //! Cleanup by deleting created entities.
        /*!
          \sa DeleteCreatedEntities
          \param client: IAM client.
          \param role: IAM role.
          \param user: IAM user.
          \param policy: IAM policy.
        */
        static bool DeleteCreatedEntities(const Aws::IAM::IAMClient &client,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::Role &role,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::User &user,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::Policy &policy);
    }

    static const int LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC = 20;

    static const char ALLOCATION_TAG[] = "example_code";
}

//! Scenario to create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role to the
 user.
// "IAM access" permissions are needed to run this code.
// "STS assume role" permissions are needed to run this code. (Note: It might be
 necessary to
//    create a custom policy).
/*!
  \sa iamCreateUserAssumeRoleScenario
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::IAM::iamCreateUserAssumeRoleScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {

    Aws::IAM::IAMClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::User user;
    Aws::IAM::Model::Role role;
    Aws::IAM::Model::Policy policy;

    // 1. Create a user.
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserRequest request;
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String userName = "iam-demo-user-" +
```

```
                                Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetUserName(userName);

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserOutcome outcome = client.CreateUser(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Error creating IAM user " << userName << ":" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created IAM user " << userName <<
std::endl;
        }

        user = outcome.GetResult().GetUser();
    }

    // 2. Create a role.
    {
        // Get the IAM user for the current client in order to access its ARN.
        Aws::String iamUserArn;
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::GetUserRequest request;
            Aws::IAM::Model::GetUserOutcome outcome = client.GetUser(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error getting Iam user. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

                DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                return false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully retrieved Iam user "
                          << outcome.GetResult().GetUser().GetUserName()
                          << std::endl;
            }

            iamUserArn = outcome.GetResult().GetUser().GetArn();
        }

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleRequest request;

        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String roleName = "iam-demo-role-" +
```

```
                                Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetRoleName(roleName);

        // Build policy document for role.
        Aws::Utils::Document jsonStatement;
        jsonStatement.WithString("Effect", "Allow");

        Aws::Utils::Document jsonPrincipal;
        jsonPrincipal.WithString("AWS", iamUserArn);
        jsonStatement.WithObject("Principal", jsonPrincipal);
        jsonStatement.WithString("Action", "sts:AssumeRole");
        jsonStatement.WithObject("Condition", Aws::Utils::Document());

        Aws::Utils::Document policyDocument;
        policyDocument.WithString("Version", "2012-10-17");

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Document> statements(1);
        statements[0] = jsonStatement;
        policyDocument.WithArray("Statement", statements);

        std::cout << "Setting policy for role\n   "
                  << policyDocument.View().WriteCompact() << std::endl;

        // Set role policy document as JSON string.

request.SetAssumeRolePolicyDocument(policyDocument.View().WriteCompact());

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleOutcome outcome = client.CreateRole(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating role. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created a role with name " << roleName
                      << std::endl;
        }

        role = outcome.GetResult().GetRole();
    }

    // 3. Create an IAM policy.
```

```
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyRequest request;
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String policyName = "iam-demo-policy-" +
                                 Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetPolicyName(policyName);

        // Build IAM policy document.
        Aws::Utils::Document jsonStatement;
        jsonStatement.WithString("Effect", "Allow");
        jsonStatement.WithString("Action", "s3:ListAllMyBuckets");
        jsonStatement.WithString("Resource", "arn:aws:s3:::*");

        Aws::Utils::Document policyDocument;
        policyDocument.WithString("Version", "2012-10-17");

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Document> statements(1);
        statements[0] = jsonStatement;
        policyDocument.WithArray("Statement", statements);

        std::cout << "Creating a policy.\n   " <<
policyDocument.View().WriteCompact()
                  << std::endl;

        // Set IAM policy document as JSON string.
        request.SetPolicyDocument(policyDocument.View().WriteCompact());

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyOutcome outcome =
client.CreatePolicy(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating policy. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created a policy with name, " <<
policyName <<
                      "." << std::endl;
        }

        policy = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy();
    }
```

```
    // 4. Assume the new role using the AWS Security Token Service (STS).
    Aws::STS::Model::Credentials credentials;
    {
        Aws::STS::STSClient stsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleRequest request;
        request.SetRoleArn(role.GetArn());
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String roleSessionName = "iam-demo-role-session-" +

Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetRoleSessionName(roleSessionName);

        Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleOutcome assumeRoleOutcome;

        // Repeatedly call AssumeRole, because there is often a delay
        // before the role is available to be assumed.
        // Repeat at most 20 times when access is denied.
        int count = 0;
        while (true) {
            assumeRoleOutcome = stsClient.AssumeRole(request);
            if (!assumeRoleOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                if (count > 20 ||
                    assumeRoleOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                    Aws::STS::STSErrors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                    std::cerr << "Error assuming role after 20 tries. " <<
                              assumeRoleOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;

                    DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                    return false;
                }
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully assumed the role after " << count
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            count++;
        }

        credentials = assumeRoleOutcome.GetResult().GetCredentials();
```

```
    }


    // 5. List objects in the bucket (This should fail).
    {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(
                Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials(credentials.GetAccessKeyId(),
                                          credentials.GetSecretAccessKey(),
                                          credentials.GetSessionToken()),
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3EndpointProvider>(ALLOCATION_TAG),
                clientConfig);
        Aws::S3::Model::ListBucketsOutcome listBucketsOutcome =
s3Client.ListBuckets();
        if (!listBucketsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if (listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                Aws::S3::S3Errors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                std::cerr << "Could not lists buckets. " <<
                          listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout
                        << "Access to list buckets denied because privileges have
not been applied."
                        << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "Successfully retrieved bucket lists when this should not
happen."
                    << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 6. Attach the policy to the role.
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyRequest request;
        request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());
        request.WithPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());

        Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
client.AttachRolePolicy(
                request);
```

```
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating policy. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully attached the policy with name, "
                      << policy.GetPolicyName() <<
                      ", to the role, " << role.GetRoleName() << "." <<
std::endl;
        }
    }

    int count = 0;
    // 7. List objects in the bucket (this should succeed).
    // Repeatedly call ListBuckets, because there is often a delay
    // before the policy with ListBucket permissions has been applied to the
role.
    // Repeat at most LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC times when access is denied.
    while (true) {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(
                Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials(credentials.GetAccessKeyId(),
                                          credentials.GetSecretAccessKey(),
                                          credentials.GetSessionToken()),
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3EndpointProvider>(ALLOCATION_TAG),
                clientConfig);
        Aws::S3::Model::ListBucketsOutcome listBucketsOutcome =
s3Client.ListBuckets();
        if (!listBucketsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if ((count > LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC) ||
                listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                Aws::S3::S3Errors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                std::cerr << "Could not lists buckets after " <<
LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC << " seconds. " <<
                          listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                return false;
            }

            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        }
```

```
        else {

            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved bucket lists after " << count
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        count++;
    }

    // 8. Delete all the created resources.
    return DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
}

bool AwsDoc::IAM::DeleteCreatedEntities(const Aws::IAM::IAMClient &client,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::Role &role,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::User &user,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::Policy &policy) {
    bool result = true;
    if (policy.ArnHasBeenSet()) {
        // Detach the policy from the role.
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyRequest request;
            request.SetPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());
            request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());

            Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
 client.DetachRolePolicy(
                    request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error Detaching policy from roles. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully detached the policy with arn "
                          << policy.GetArn()
                          << " from role " << role.GetRoleName() << "." <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }

        // Delete the policy.
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyRequest request;
```

```
            request.WithPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());

            Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyOutcome outcome =
client.DeletePolicy(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error deleting policy. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully deleted the policy with arn "
                          << policy.GetArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }

    }

    if (role.RoleIdHasBeenSet()) {
        // Delete the role.
        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteRoleRequest request;
        request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());

        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteRoleOutcome outcome = client.DeleteRole(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting role. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the role with name "
                      << role.GetRoleName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    if (user.ArnHasBeenSet()) {
        // Delete the user.
        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.WithUserName(user.GetUserName());

        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome = client.DeleteUser(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting user. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the user with name "
                      << user.GetUserName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
// AssumeRoleScenario shows you how to use the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM)
// service to perform the following actions:
//
// 1. Create a user who has no permissions.
// 2. Create a role that grants permission to list Amazon Simple Storage Service
//    (Amazon S3) buckets for the account.
// 3. Add a policy to let the user assume the role.
// 4. Try and fail to list buckets without permissions.
// 5. Assume the role and list S3 buckets using temporary credentials.
// 6. Delete the policy, role, and user.
type AssumeRoleScenario struct {
 sdkConfig aws.Config
 accountWrapper actions.AccountWrapper
 policyWrapper actions.PolicyWrapper
 roleWrapper actions.RoleWrapper
 userWrapper actions.UserWrapper
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 helper IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun bool
}

// NewAssumeRoleScenario constructs an AssumeRoleScenario instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get an IAM client and create wrappers for the
 actions
// used in the scenario.
func NewAssumeRoleScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner,
  helper IScenarioHelper) AssumeRoleScenario {
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return AssumeRoleScenario{
  sdkConfig:   sdkConfig,
  accountWrapper: actions.AccountWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  policyWrapper:  actions.PolicyWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  roleWrapper:    actions.RoleWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  userWrapper:    actions.UserWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  questioner:     questioner,
  helper:         helper,
 }
}
```

```
// addTestOptions appends the API options specified in the original configuration
 to
// another configuration. This is used to attach the middleware stubber to
 clients
// that are constructed during the scenario, which is needed for unit testing.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) addTestOptions(scenarioConfig *aws.Config) {
 if scenario.isTestRun {
  scenarioConfig.APIOptions = append(scenarioConfig.APIOptions,
 scenario.sdkConfig.APIOptions...)
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) Run() {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.\n")
   log.Println(r)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) assume role
 demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 user := scenario.CreateUser()
 accessKey := scenario.CreateAccessKey(user)
 role := scenario.CreateRoleAndPolicies(user)
 noPermsConfig := scenario.ListBucketsWithoutPermissions(accessKey)
 scenario.ListBucketsWithAssumedRole(noPermsConfig, role)
 scenario.Cleanup(user, role)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateUser creates a new IAM user. This user has no permissions.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) CreateUser() *types.User {
 log.Println("Let's create an example user with no permissions.")
 userName := scenario.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the example user:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 user, err := scenario.userWrapper.GetUser(userName)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if user == nil {
  user, err = scenario.userWrapper.CreateUser(userName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Created user %v.\n", *user.UserName)
 } else {
  log.Printf("User %v already exists.\n", *user.UserName)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return user
}

// CreateAccessKey creates an access key for the user.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) CreateAccessKey(user *types.User)
 *types.AccessKey {
 accessKey, err := scenario.userWrapper.CreateAccessKeyPair(*user.UserName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Created access key %v for your user.", *accessKey.AccessKeyId)
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds for your user to be ready...")
 scenario.helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return accessKey
}

// CreateRoleAndPolicies creates a policy that grants permission to list S3
 buckets for
// the current account and attaches the policy to a newly created role. It also
 adds an
// inline policy to the specified user that grants the user permission to assume
 the role.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) CreateRoleAndPolicies(user *types.User)
 *types.Role {
 log.Println("Let's create a role and policy that grant permission to list S3
 buckets.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 listBucketsRole, err :=
 scenario.roleWrapper.CreateRole(scenario.helper.GetName(), *user.Arn)
 if err != nil {panic(err)}
```

```
 log.Printf("Created role %v.\n", *listBucketsRole.RoleName)
 listBucketsPolicy, err := scenario.policyWrapper.CreatePolicy(
  scenario.helper.GetName(), []string{"s3:ListAllMyBuckets"}, "arn:aws:s3:::*")
 if err != nil {panic(err)}
 log.Printf("Created policy %v.\n", *listBucketsPolicy.PolicyName)
 err = scenario.roleWrapper.AttachRolePolicy(*listBucketsPolicy.Arn,
 *listBucketsRole.RoleName)
 if err != nil {panic(err)}
 log.Printf("Attached policy %v to role %v.\n", *listBucketsPolicy.PolicyName,
  *listBucketsRole.RoleName)
 err = scenario.userWrapper.CreateUserPolicy(*user.UserName,
 scenario.helper.GetName(),
  []string{"sts:AssumeRole"}, *listBucketsRole.Arn)
 if err != nil {panic(err)}
 log.Printf("Created an inline policy for user %v that lets the user assume the
 role.\n",
  *user.UserName)
 log.Println("Let's give AWS a few seconds to propagate these new resources and
 connections...")
 scenario.helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return listBucketsRole
}

// ListBucketsWithoutPermissions creates an Amazon S3 client from the user's
 access key
// credentials and tries to list buckets for the account. Because the user does
 not have
// permission to perform this action, the action fails.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) ListBucketsWithoutPermissions(accessKey
 *types.AccessKey) *aws.Config {
  log.Println("Let's try to list buckets without permissions. This should return
 an AccessDenied error.")
  scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
  noPermsConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO(),
  config.WithCredentialsProvider(credentials.NewStaticCredentialsProvider(
   *accessKey.AccessKeyId, *accessKey.SecretAccessKey, ""),
 ))
  if err != nil {panic(err)}

  // Add test options if this is a test run. This is needed only for testing
 purposes.
 scenario.addTestOptions(&noPermsConfig)
```

```
  s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(noPermsConfig)
  _, err = s3Client.ListBuckets(context.TODO(), &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
  if err != nil {
   // The SDK for Go does not model the AccessDenied error, so check ErrorCode
 directly.
  var ae smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &ae) {
   switch ae.ErrorCode() {
   case "AccessDenied":
    log.Println("Got AccessDenied error, which is the expected result because\n"
 +
     "the ListBuckets call was made without permissions.")
   default:
    log.Println("Expected AccessDenied, got something else.")
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  } else {
   log.Println("Expected AccessDenied error when calling ListBuckets without
 permissions,\n" +
    "but the call succeeded. Continuing the example anyway...")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  return &noPermsConfig
}

// ListBucketsWithAssumedRole performs the following actions:
//
// 1. Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client from the config
 created from
//   the user's access key credentials.
// 2. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role that grants permission to
 list the
//    buckets.
// 3. Creates an Amazon S3 client from the temporary credentials.
// 4. Lists buckets for the account. Because the temporary credentials are
 generated by
//    assuming the role that grants permission, the action succeeds.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) ListBucketsWithAssumedRole(noPermsConfig
 *aws.Config, role *types.Role) {
 log.Println("Let's assume the role that grants permission to list buckets and
 try again.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 stsClient := sts.NewFromConfig(*noPermsConfig)
```

```
 tempCredentials, err := stsClient.AssumeRole(context.TODO(),
 &sts.AssumeRoleInput{
  RoleArn:           role.Arn,
  RoleSessionName:   aws.String("AssumeRoleExampleSession"),
  DurationSeconds:   aws.Int32(900),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't assume role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Assumed role %v, got temporary credentials.\n", *role.RoleName)
 assumeRoleConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO(),
  config.WithCredentialsProvider(credentials.NewStaticCredentialsProvider(
   *tempCredentials.Credentials.AccessKeyId,
   *tempCredentials.Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
   *tempCredentials.Credentials.SessionToken),
  ),
 )
 if err != nil {panic(err)}

 // Add test options if this is a test run. This is needed only for testing
 purposes.
 scenario.addTestOptions(&assumeRoleConfig)

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(assumeRoleConfig)
 result, err := s3Client.ListBuckets(context.TODO(), &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Println("Couldn't list buckets with assumed role credentials.")
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Successfully called ListBuckets with assumed role credentials, \n"
 +
  "here are some of them:")
 for i := 0; i < len(result.Buckets) && i < 5; i++ {
  log.Printf("\t%v\n", *result.Buckets[i].Name)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Cleanup deletes all resources created for the scenario.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) Cleanup(user *types.User, role *types.Role) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "Do you want to delete the resources created for this example? (y/n)", "y",
 ) {
```

```
    policies, err := scenario.roleWrapper.ListAttachedRolePolicies(*role.RoleName)
    if err != nil {panic(err)}
    for _, policy := range policies {
     err = scenario.roleWrapper.DetachRolePolicy(*role.RoleName,
  *policy.PolicyArn)
     if err != nil {panic(err)}
     err = scenario.policyWrapper.DeletePolicy(*policy.PolicyArn)
     if err != nil {panic(err)}
     log.Printf("Detached policy %v from role %v and deleted the policy.\n",
      *policy.PolicyName, *role.RoleName)
    }
    err = scenario.roleWrapper.DeleteRole(*role.RoleName)
    if err != nil {panic(err)}
    log.Printf("Deleted role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)

    userPols, err := scenario.userWrapper.ListUserPolicies(*user.UserName)
    if err != nil {panic(err)}
    for _, userPol := range userPols {
     err = scenario.userWrapper.DeleteUserPolicy(*user.UserName, userPol)
     if err != nil {panic(err)}
     log.Printf("Deleted policy %v from user %v.\n", userPol, *user.UserName)
    }
    keys, err := scenario.userWrapper.ListAccessKeys(*user.UserName)
    if err != nil {panic(err)}
    for _, key := range keys {
     err = scenario.userWrapper.DeleteAccessKey(*user.UserName, *key.AccessKeyId)
     if err != nil {panic(err)}
     log.Printf("Deleted access key %v from user %v.\n", *key.AccessKeyId,
  *user.UserName)
    }
    err = scenario.userWrapper.DeleteUser(*user.UserName)
    if err != nil {panic(err)}
    log.Printf("Deleted user %v.\n", *user.UserName)
    log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  }

 }
```

定義包裝帳號動作的結構。

```
// AccountWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform account actions.
type AccountWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetAccountPasswordPolicy gets the account password policy for the current
 account.
// If no policy has been set, a NoSuchEntityException is error is returned.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) GetAccountPasswordPolicy() (*types.PasswordPolicy,
 error) {
 var pwPolicy *types.PasswordPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetAccountPasswordPolicy(context.TODO(),
  &iam.GetAccountPasswordPolicyInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get account password policy. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  pwPolicy = result.PasswordPolicy
 }
 return pwPolicy, err
}



// ListSAMLProviders gets the SAML providers for the account.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) ListSAMLProviders() ([]types.SAMLProviderListEntry,
 error) {
 var providers []types.SAMLProviderListEntry
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListSAMLProviders(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListSAMLProvidersInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  providers = result.SAMLProviderList
 }
 return providers, err
}
```

定義包裝政策動作的結構。

```
// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect string
 Action []string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource *string `json:",omitempty"`
}



// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListPolicies gets up to maxPolicies policies.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) ListPolicies(maxPolicies int32) ([]types.Policy,
 error) {
 var policies []types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListPolicies(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPolicies),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  policies = result.Policies
 }
 return policies, err
```

```
}



// CreatePolicy creates a policy that grants a list of actions to the specified
 resource.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure
 and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) CreatePolicy(policyName string, actions []string,
  resourceArn string) (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version:   "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect: "Allow",
   Action: actions,
   Resource: aws.String(resourceArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 resourceArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreatePolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.CreatePolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyName, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}



// GetPolicy gets data about a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) GetPolicy(policyArn string) (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
```

```
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetPolicy(context.TODO(), &iam.GetPolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}



// DeletePolicy deletes a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) DeletePolicy(policyArn string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeletePolicy(context.TODO(), &iam.DeletePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

定義包裝角色動作的結構。

```


// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListRoles gets up to maxRoles roles.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRoles(maxRoles int32) ([]types.Role, error) {
 var roles []types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRoles(context.TODO(),
  &iam.ListRolesInput{MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxRoles)},
```

```
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list roles. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  roles = result.Roles
 }
 return roles, err
}



// CreateRole creates a role that trusts a specified user. The trusted user can
 assume
// the role to acquire its permissions.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure
 and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateRole(roleName string, trustedUserArn string)
 (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 trustPolicy := PolicyDocument{
  Version:   "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect: "Allow",
   Principal: map[string]string{"AWS": trustedUserArn},
   Action: []string{"sts:AssumeRole"},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(trustPolicy)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create trust policy for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 trustedUserArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateRole(context.TODO(),
 &iam.CreateRoleInput{
  AssumeRolePolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  RoleName:                 aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
```

```
 return role, err
}



// GetRole gets data about a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) GetRole(roleName string) (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetRole(context.TODO(),
  &iam.GetRoleInput{RoleName: aws.String(roleName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}



// CreateServiceLinkedRole creates a service-linked role that is owned by the
 specified service.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateServiceLinkedRole(serviceName string,
 description string) (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateServiceLinkedRole(context.TODO(),
 &iam.CreateServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  AWSServiceName: aws.String(serviceName),
  Description:    aws.String(description),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 serviceName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}



// DeleteServiceLinkedRole deletes a service-linked role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteServiceLinkedRole(roleName string) error {
```

```
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteServiceLinkedRole(context.TODO(),
 &iam.DeleteServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// AttachRolePolicy attaches a policy to a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) AttachRolePolicy(policyArn string, roleName string)
 error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.AttachRolePolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.AttachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't attach policy %v to role %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn,
 roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListAttachedRolePolicies lists the policies that are attached to the specified
 role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListAttachedRolePolicies(roleName string)
 ([]types.AttachedPolicy, error) {
 var policies []types.AttachedPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAttachedRolePolicies(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list attached policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 roleName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.AttachedPolicies
```

```
 }
 return policies, err
}



// DetachRolePolicy detaches a policy from a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DetachRolePolicy(roleName string, policyArn string)
 error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DetachRolePolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.DetachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't detach policy from role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListRolePolicies lists the inline policies for a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRolePolicies(roleName string) ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRolePolicies(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}



// DeleteRole deletes a role. All attached policies must be detached before a
// role can be deleted.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteRole(roleName string) error {
```

```
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteRole(context.TODO(), &iam.DeleteRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

定義包裝使用者動作的結構。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListUsers gets up to maxUsers number of users.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUsers(maxUsers int32) ([]types.User, error) {
 var users []types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUsers(context.TODO(), &iam.ListUsersInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxUsers),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  users = result.Users
 }
 return users, err
}



// GetUser gets data about a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) GetUser(userName string) (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetUser(context.TODO(), &iam.GetUserInput{
```

```
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchEntityException:
    log.Printf("User %v does not exist.\n", userName)
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Couldn't get user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}



// CreateUser creates a new user with the specified name.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUser(userName string) (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateUser(context.TODO(),
 &iam.CreateUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}



// CreateUserPolicy adds an inline policy to a user. This example creates a
 policy that
// grants a list of actions on a specified role.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure
 and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
```

```
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUserPolicy(userName string, policyName string,
 actions []string,
  roleArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version:   "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect: "Allow",
   Action: actions,
   Resource: aws.String(roleArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleArn,
 err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = wrapper.IamClient.PutUserPolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.PutUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:       aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListUserPolicies lists the inline policies for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUserPolicies(userName string) ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUserPolicies(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListUserPoliciesInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
```

```
 }
 return policies, err
}



// DeleteUserPolicy deletes an inline policy from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUserPolicy(userName string, policyName string)
 error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUserPolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.DeleteUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyName: aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:   aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy from user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser deletes a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUser(userName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUser(context.TODO(), &iam.DeleteUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// CreateAccessKeyPair creates an access key for a user. The returned access key
 contains
// the ID and secret credentials needed to use the key.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateAccessKeyPair(userName string)
 (*types.AccessKey, error) {
 var key *types.AccessKey
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateAccessKey(context.TODO(),
 &iam.CreateAccessKeyInput{
```

```
  UserName: aws.String(userName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create access key pair for user %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 } else {
  key = result.AccessKey
 }
 return key, err
}



// DeleteAccessKey deletes an access key from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteAccessKey(userName string, keyId string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteAccessKey(context.TODO(),
 &iam.DeleteAccessKeyInput{
  AccessKeyId: aws.String(keyId),
  UserName:    aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete access key %v. Here's why: %v\n", keyId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListAccessKeys lists the access keys for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListAccessKeys(userName string)
 ([]types.AccessKeyMetadata, error) {
 var keys []types.AccessKeyMetadata
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAccessKeys(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListAccessKeysInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list access keys for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 } else {
  keys = result.AccessKeyMetadata
 }
 return keys, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可包裝 IAM 使用者動作的函數。

```
/*
  To run this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

  For information, see this documentation topic:

  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
  This example performs these operations:

  1. Creates a user that has no permissions.
  2. Creates a role and policy that grants Amazon S3 permissions.
  3. Creates a role.
  4. Grants the user permissions.
  5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role.  Creates an Amazon S3
 Service client object with the temporary credentials.
  6. Deletes the resources.
 */

public class IAMScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    public static final String PolicyDocument = "{" +
            "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            "  \"Statement\": [" +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Action\": [" +
            "            \"s3:*\"" +
            "       ]," +
            "       \"Resource\": \"*\"" +
            "    }" +
            "   ]" +
            "}";

    public static String userArn;

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username> <policyName> <roleName> <roleSessionName>
 <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the IAM user to create.\s
                    policyName - The name of the policy to create.\s
                    roleName - The name of the role to create.\s
                    roleSessionName - The name of the session required for the
 assumeRole operation.\s
```

```
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket from which
objects are read.\s
               """;

       if (args.length != 5) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String userName = args[0];
       String policyName = args[1];
       String roleName = args[2];
       String roleSessionName = args[3];
       String bucketName = args[4];

       Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
       IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS IAM example scenario.");
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println(" 1. Create the IAM user.");
       User createUser = createIAMUser(iam, userName);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       userArn = createUser.arn();

       AccessKey myKey = createIAMAccessKey(iam, userName);
       String accessKey = myKey.accessKeyId();
       String secretKey = myKey.secretAccessKey();
       String assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{" +
               "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
               "\"Statement\": [{" +
               "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
               "\"Principal\": {" +
               " \"AWS\": \"" + userArn + "\"" +
               "}," +
               "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
               "}]" +
               "}";
```

```
        System.out.println(assumeRolePolicyDocument);
        System.out.println(userName + " was successfully created.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Creates a policy.");
        String polArn = createIAMPolicy(iam, policyName);
        System.out.println("The policy " + polArn + " was successfully
created.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Creates a role.");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        String roleArn = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, assumeRolePolicyDocument);
        System.out.println(roleArn + " was successfully created.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Grants the user permissions.");
        attachIAMRolePolicy(iam, roleName, polArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Wait for 30 secs so the resource is available");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        System.out.println("5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the
role.");
        System.out.println("Perform an Amazon S3 Service operation using the
temporary credentials.");
        assumeRole(roleArn, roleSessionName, bucketName, accessKey, secretKey);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6 Getting ready to delete the AWS resources");
        deleteKey(iam, userName, accessKey);
        deleteRole(iam, roleName, polArn);
        deleteIAMUser(iam, userName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("This IAM Scenario has successfully completed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }
```

```
    public static AccessKey createIAMAccessKey(IamClient iam, String user) {
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyRequest request = CreateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .userName(user)
                    .build();

            CreateAccessKeyResponse response = iam.createAccessKey(request);
            return response.accessKey();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static User createIAMUser(IamClient iam, String username) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();
            CreateUserRequest request = CreateUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the user is created.
            CreateUserResponse response = iam.createUser(request);
            GetUserRequest userRequest = GetUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(response.user().userName())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetUserResponse> waitUntilUserExists =
iamWaiter.waitUntilUserExists(userRequest);

waitUntilUserExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.user();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

```
   public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
json) {

       try {
           CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                   .roleName(rolename)
                   .assumeRolePolicyDocument(json)
                   .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                   .build();

           CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
           System.out.println("The ARN of the role is " +
response.role().arn());
           return response.role().arn();

       } catch (IamException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }

   public static String createIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyName) {
       try {
           // Create an IamWaiter object.
           IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();
           CreatePolicyRequest request = CreatePolicyRequest.builder()
                   .policyName(policyName)
                   .policyDocument(PolicyDocument).build();

           CreatePolicyResponse response = iam.createPolicy(request);
           GetPolicyRequest polRequest = GetPolicyRequest.builder()
                   .policyArn(response.policy().arn())
                   .build();

           WaiterResponse<GetPolicyResponse> waitUntilPolicyExists =
iamWaiter.waitUntilPolicyExists(polRequest);

waitUntilPolicyExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           return response.policy().arn();

       } catch (IamException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void attachIAMRolePolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String
policyArn) {
        try {
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest request =
ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse response =
iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(request);
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies();
            String polArn;
            for (AttachedPolicy policy : attachedPolicies) {
                polArn = policy.policyArn();
                if (polArn.compareTo(policyArn) == 0) {
                    System.out.println(roleName + " policy is already attached to
this role.");
                    return;
                }
            }

            AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .policyArn(policyArn)
                    .build();

            iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully attached policy " + policyArn + " to
role " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Invoke an Amazon S3 operation using the Assumed Role.
    public static void assumeRole(String roleArn, String roleSessionName, String
bucketName, String keyVal,
```

```
            String keySecret) {

        // Use the creds of the new IAM user that was created in this code
example.
        AwsBasicCredentials credentials = AwsBasicCredentials.create(keyVal,
keySecret);
        StsClient stsClient = StsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)

.credentialsProvider(StaticCredentialsProvider.create(credentials))
                .build();

        try {
            AssumeRoleRequest roleRequest = AssumeRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .roleSessionName(roleSessionName)
                    .build();

            AssumeRoleResponse roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest);
            Credentials myCreds = roleResponse.credentials();
            String key = myCreds.accessKeyId();
            String secKey = myCreds.secretAccessKey();
            String secToken = myCreds.sessionToken();

            // List all objects in an Amazon S3 bucket using the temp creds
retrieved by
            // invoking assumeRole.
            Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
            S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                    .credentialsProvider(

StaticCredentialsProvider.create(AwsSessionCredentials.create(key, secKey,
secToken)))
                    .region(region)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Created a S3Client using temp credentials.");
            System.out.println("Listing objects in " + bucketName);
            ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListObjectsResponse res = s3.listObjects(listObjects);
            List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
```

```
            for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
                System.out.println("The name of the key is " + myValue.key());
                System.out.println("The owner is " + myValue.owner());
            }

        } catch (StsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteRole(IamClient iam, String roleName, String polArn)
{

        try {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(polArn)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);

            // Delete the policy.
            DeletePolicyRequest request = DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(polArn)
                    .build();

            iam.deletePolicy(request);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + polArn);

            // Delete the role.
            DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void deleteKey(IamClient iam, String username, String
 accessKey) {
        try {
            DeleteAccessKeyRequest request = DeleteAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .accessKeyId(accessKey)
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteAccessKey(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted access key " + accessKey +
                    " from user " + username);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteIAMUser(IamClient iam, String userName) {
        try {
            DeleteUserRequest request = DeleteUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(userName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteUser(request);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + userName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole

- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeletePolicy
- DeleteRole
- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立一個可授予許可的 IAM 使用者和角色，以列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。使用者只有擔任該角色的權利。擔任角色後，請使用暫時性憑證列出該帳戶的儲存貯體。

```
import {
  CreateUserCommand,
  GetUserCommand,
  CreateAccessKeyCommand,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  DeleteAccessKeyCommand,
  DeleteUserCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { ListBucketsCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { AssumeRoleCommand, STSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";
```

```
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import { ScenarioInput } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

// Set the parameters.
const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
const userName = "test_name";
const policyName = "test_policy";
const roleName = "test_role";

/**
 * Create a new IAM user. If the user already exists, give
 * the option to delete and re-create it.
 * @param {string} name
 */
export const createUser = async (name, confirmAll = false) => {
  try {
    const { User } = await iamClient.send(
      new GetUserCommand({ UserName: name }),
    );
    const input = new ScenarioInput(
      "deleteUser",
      "Do you want to delete and remake this user?",
      { type: "confirm" },
    );
    const deleteUser = await input.handle({}, { confirmAll });
    // If the user exists, and you want to delete it, delete the user
    // and then create it again.
    if (deleteUser) {
      await iamClient.send(new DeleteUserCommand({ UserName: User.UserName }));
      await iamClient.send(new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name }));
    } else {
      console.warn(
        `${name} already exists. The scenario may not work as expected.`,
      );
      return User;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    // If there is no user by that name, create one.
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "NoSuchEntityException") {
      const { User } = await iamClient.send(
        new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name }),
      );
      return User;
    } else {
```

```
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

export const main = async (confirmAll = false) => {
  // Create a user. The user has no permissions by default.
  const User = await createUser(userName, confirmAll);

  if (!User) {
    throw new Error("User not created");
  }

  // Create an access key. This key is used to authenticate the new user to
  // Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and AWS Security Token Service
 (AWS STS).
  // It's not best practice to use access keys. For more information, see
 https://aws.amazon.com/iam/resources/best-practices/.
  const createAccessKeyResponse = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateAccessKeyCommand({ UserName: userName }),
  );

  if (
    !createAccessKeyResponse.AccessKey?.AccessKeyId ||
    !createAccessKeyResponse.AccessKey?.SecretAccessKey
  ) {
    throw new Error("Access key not created");
  }

  const {
    AccessKey: { AccessKeyId, SecretAccessKey },
  } = createAccessKeyResponse;

  let s3Client = new S3Client({
    credentials: {
      accessKeyId: AccessKeyId,
      secretAccessKey: SecretAccessKey,
    },
  });

  // Retry the list buckets operation until it succeeds. InvalidAccessKeyId is
  // thrown while the user and access keys are still stabilizing.
  await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 300 }, async () => {
    try {
```

```
      return await listBuckets(s3Client);
    } catch (err) {
      if (err instanceof Error && err.name === "InvalidAccessKeyId") {
        throw err;
      }
    }
  });

  // Retry the create role operation until it succeeds. A MalformedPolicyDocument
 error
  // is thrown while the user and access keys are still stabilizing.
  const { Role } = await retry(
    {
      intervalInMs: 2000,
      maxRetries: 60,
    },
    () =>
      iamClient.send(
        new CreateRoleCommand({
          AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
            Version: "2012-10-17",
            Statement: [
              {
                Effect: "Allow",
                Principal: {
                  // Allow the previously created user to assume this role.
                  AWS: User.Arn,
                },
                Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
              },
            ],
          }),
          RoleName: roleName,
        }),
      ),
  );

  if (!Role) {
    throw new Error("Role not created");
  }

  // Create a policy that allows the user to list S3 buckets.
  const { Policy: listBucketPolicy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
```

```
    PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Action: ["s3:ListAllMyBuckets"],
          Resource: "*",
        },
      ],
    }),
    PolicyName: policyName,
  }),
);

if (!listBucketPolicy) {
  throw new Error("Policy not created");
}

// Attach the policy granting the 's3:ListAllMyBuckets' action to the role.
await iamClient.send(
  new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: listBucketPolicy.Arn,
    RoleName: Role.RoleName,
  }),
);

// Assume the role.
const stsClient = new STSClient({
  credentials: {
    accessKeyId: AccessKeyId,
    secretAccessKey: SecretAccessKey,
  },
});

// Retry the assume role operation until it succeeds.
const { Credentials } = await retry(
  { intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 60 },
  () =>
    stsClient.send(
      new AssumeRoleCommand({
        RoleArn: Role.Arn,
        RoleSessionName: `iamBasicScenarioSession-${Math.floor(
          Math.random() * 1000000,
        )}`,
```

```
        DurationSeconds: 900,
      }),
    ),
);

if (!Credentials?.AccessKeyId || !Credentials?.SecretAccessKey) {
  throw new Error("Credentials not created");
}

s3Client = new S3Client({
  credentials: {
    accessKeyId: Credentials.AccessKeyId,
    secretAccessKey: Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
    sessionToken: Credentials.SessionToken,
  },
});

// List the S3 buckets again.
// Retry the list buckets operation until it succeeds. AccessDenied might
// be thrown while the role policy is still stabilizing.
await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 60 }, () =>
  listBuckets(s3Client),
);

// Clean up.
await iamClient.send(
  new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: listBucketPolicy.Arn,
    RoleName: Role.RoleName,
  }),
);

await iamClient.send(
  new DeletePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: listBucketPolicy.Arn,
  }),
);

await iamClient.send(
  new DeleteRoleCommand({
    RoleName: Role.RoleName,
  }),
);
```

```
  await iamClient.send(
    new DeleteAccessKeyCommand({
      UserName: userName,
      AccessKeyId,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeleteUserCommand({
      UserName: userName,
    }),
  );
};

/**
 *
 * @param {S3Client} s3Client
 */
const listBuckets = async (s3Client) => {
  const { Buckets } = await s3Client.send(new ListBucketsCommand({}));

  if (!Buckets) {
    throw new Error("Buckets not listed");
  }

  console.log(Buckets.map((bucket) => bucket.Name).join("\n"));
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser

- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可包裝 IAM 使用者動作的函數。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {

    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <username> <policyName> <roleName> <roleSessionName> <fileLocation>
 <bucketName>

    Where:
        username - The name of the IAM user to create.
        policyName - The name of the policy to create.
        roleName - The name of the role to create.
        roleSessionName - The name of the session required for the assumeRole
 operation.
        fileLocation - The file location to the JSON required to create the role
 (see Readme).
        bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket from which objects are
 read.
    """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val userName = args[0]
```

```
    val policyName = args[1]
    val roleName = args[2]
    val roleSessionName = args[3]
    val fileLocation = args[4]
    val bucketName = args[5]

    createUser(userName)
    println("$userName was successfully created.")

    val polArn = createPolicy(policyName)
    println("The policy $polArn was successfully created.")

    val roleArn = createRole(roleName, fileLocation)
    println("$roleArn was successfully created.")
    attachRolePolicy(roleName, polArn)

    println("*** Wait for 1 MIN so the resource is available.")
    delay(60000)
    assumeGivenRole(roleArn, roleSessionName, bucketName)

    println("*** Getting ready to delete the AWS resources.")
    deleteRole(roleName, polArn)
    deleteUser(userName)
    println("This IAM Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

suspend fun createUser(usernameVal: String?): String? {

    val request = CreateUserRequest {
        userName = usernameVal
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createUser(request)
        return response.user?.userName
    }
}

suspend fun createPolicy(policyNameVal: String?): String {

    val policyDocumentValue: String = "{" +
        "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "  \"Statement\": [" +
        "    {" +
```

```
        "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "        \"Action\": [" +
        "            \"s3:*\"" +
        "       ]," +
        "       \"Resource\": \"*\"" +
        "    }" +
        "   ]" +
        "}"

    val request = CreatePolicyRequest {
        policyName = policyNameVal
        policyDocument = policyDocumentValue
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createPolicy(request)
        return response.policy?.arn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun createRole(rolenameVal: String?, fileLocation: String?): String? {

    val jsonObject = fileLocation?.let { readJsonSimpleDemo(it) } as JSONObject

    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = rolenameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = jsonObject.toJSONString()
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createRole(request)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
}

suspend fun attachRolePolicy(roleNameVal: String, policyArnVal: String) {

    val request = ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAttachedRolePolicies(request)
```

```
        val attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies

        // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role.
        val checkStatus: Int
        if (attachedPolicies != null) {
            checkStatus = checkMyList(attachedPolicies, policyArnVal)
            if (checkStatus == -1)
                return
        }

        val policyRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
            policyArn = policyArnVal
        }
        iamClient.attachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully attached policy $policyArnVal to role
 $roleNameVal")
    }
}

fun checkMyList(attachedPolicies: List<AttachedPolicy>, policyArnVal: String):
 Int {

    for (policy in attachedPolicies) {
        val polArn = policy.policyArn.toString()

        if (polArn.compareTo(policyArnVal) == 0) {
            println("The policy is already attached to this role.")
            return -1
        }
    }
    return 0
}

suspend fun assumeGivenRole(roleArnVal: String?, roleSessionNameVal: String?,
 bucketName: String) {

    val stsClient = StsClient {
        region = "us-east-1"
    }

    val roleRequest = AssumeRoleRequest {
        roleArn = roleArnVal
        roleSessionName = roleSessionNameVal
```

```
    }

    val roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest)
    val myCreds = roleResponse.credentials
    val key = myCreds?.accessKeyId
    val secKey = myCreds?.secretAccessKey
    val secToken = myCreds?.sessionToken

    val staticCredentials = StaticCredentialsProvider {
        accessKeyId = key
        secretAccessKey = secKey
        sessionToken = secToken
    }

    // List all objects in an Amazon S3 bucket using the temp creds.
    val s3 = S3Client {
        credentialsProvider = staticCredentials
        region = "us-east-1"
    }

    println("Created a S3Client using temp credentials.")
    println("Listing objects in $bucketName")

    val listObjects = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    val response = s3.listObjects(listObjects)
    response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
        println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
        println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteRole(roleNameVal: String, polArn: String) {

    val iam = IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }

    // First the policy needs to be detached.
    val rolePolicyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
        policyArn = polArn
        roleName = roleNameVal
    }
```

```
    iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)

    // Delete the policy.
    val request = DeletePolicyRequest {
        policyArn = polArn
    }

    iam.deletePolicy(request)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $polArn")

    // Delete the role.
    val roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
    }

    iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
}

suspend fun deleteUser(userNameVal: String) {
    val iam = IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }
    val request = DeleteUserRequest {
        userName = userNameVal
    }

    iam.deleteUser(request)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $userNameVal")
}

@Throws(java.lang.Exception::class)
fun readJsonSimpleDemo(filename: String): Any? {
    val reader = FileReader(filename)
    val jsonParser = JSONParser()
    return jsonParser.parse(reader)
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole

- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeletePolicy
- DeleteRole
- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace Iam\Basics;

require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Credentials\Credentials;
use Aws\S3\Exception\S3Exception;
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use Aws\Sts\StsClient;
use Iam\IAMService;

echo("\n");
echo("--------------------------------------\n");
print("Welcome to the IAM getting started demo using PHP!\n");
echo("--------------------------------------\n");

$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$user = $service->createUser("iam_demo_user_$uuid");
```

```
echo "Created user with the arn: {$user['Arn']}\n";

$key = $service->createAccessKey($user['UserName']);
$assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{$user['Arn']}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }";
$assumeRoleRole = $service->createRole("iam_demo_role_$uuid",
 $assumeRolePolicyDocument);
echo "Created role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";

$listAllBucketsPolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
}";
$listAllBucketsPolicy = $service->createPolicy("iam_demo_policy_$uuid",
 $listAllBucketsPolicyDocument);
echo "Created policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";

$service->attachRolePolicy($assumeRoleRole['RoleName'],
 $listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);

$inlinePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\",
                    \"Resource\": \"{$assumeRoleRole['Arn']}\"}]
}";
$inlinePolicy = $service->createUserPolicy("iam_demo_inline_policy_$uuid",
 $inlinePolicyDocument, $user['UserName']);
//First, fail to list the buckets with the user
$credentials = new Credentials($key['AccessKeyId'], $key['SecretAccessKey']);
$s3Client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2', 'version' => 'latest',
 'credentials' => $credentials]);
try {
    $s3Client->listBuckets([
```

```
    ]);
    echo "this should not run";
} catch (S3Exception $exception) {
    echo "successfully failed!\n";
}

$stsClient = new StsClient(['region' => 'us-west-2', 'version' => 'latest',
 'credentials' => $credentials]);
sleep(10);
$assumedRole = $stsClient->assumeRole([
    'RoleArn' => $assumeRoleRole['Arn'],
    'RoleSessionName' => "DemoAssumeRoleSession_$uuid",
]);
$assumedCredentials = [
    'key' => $assumedRole['Credentials']['AccessKeyId'],
    'secret' => $assumedRole['Credentials']['SecretAccessKey'],
    'token' => $assumedRole['Credentials']['SessionToken'],
];
$s3Client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2', 'version' => 'latest',
 'credentials' => $assumedCredentials]);
try {
    $s3Client->listBuckets([]);
    echo "this should now run!\n";
} catch (S3Exception $exception) {
    echo "this should now not fail\n";
}

$service->detachRolePolicy($assumeRoleRole['RoleName'],
 $listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);
$deletePolicy = $service->deletePolicy($listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);
echo "Delete policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";
$deletedRole = $service->deleteRole($assumeRoleRole['Arn']);
echo "Deleted role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";
$deletedKey = $service->deleteAccessKey($key['AccessKeyId'], $user['UserName']);
$deletedUser = $service->deleteUser($user['UserName']);
echo "Delete user: {$user['UserName']}\n";
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey

- CreatePolicy
- CreateRole
- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeletePolicy
- DeleteRole
- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立一個可授予許可的 IAM 使用者和角色，以列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。使用者只有擔任該角色的權利。擔任角色後，請使用暫時性憑證列出該帳戶的儲存貯體。

```
import json
import sys
import time
from uuid import uuid4

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def progress_bar(seconds):
    """Shows a simple progress bar in the command window."""
    for _ in range(seconds):
        time.sleep(1)
```

```
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print()


def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a new user with no permissions.
    Creates an access key pair for the user.
    Creates a role with a policy that lets the user assume the role.
    Creates a policy that allows listing Amazon S3 buckets.
    Attaches the policy to the role.
    Creates an inline policy for the user that lets the user assume the role.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 resource
                         that has permissions to create users, roles, and
 policies
                         in the account.
    :return: The newly created user, user key, and role.
    """
    try:
        user = iam_resource.create_user(UserName=f"demo-user-{uuid4()}")
        print(f"Created user {user.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create a user for the demo. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        user_key = user.create_access_key_pair()
        print(f"Created access key pair for user.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create access keys for user {user.name}. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    print(f"Wait for user to be ready.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)
```

```
    try:
        role = iam_resource.create_role(
            RoleName=f"demo-role-{uuid4()}",
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Principal": {"AWS": user.arn},
                            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                        }
                    ],
                }
            ),
        )
        print(f"Created role {role.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create a role for the demo. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        policy = iam_resource.create_policy(
            PolicyName=f"demo-policy-{uuid4()}",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
                        }
                    ],
                }
            ),
        )
        role.attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy.arn)
        print(f"Created policy {policy.policy_name} and attached it to the
role.")
    except ClientError as error:
```

```
        print(
            f"Couldn't create a policy and attach it to role {role.name}. Here's
 why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        user.create_policy(
            PolicyName=f"demo-user-policy-{uuid4()}",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                            "Resource": role.arn,
                        }
                    ],
                }
            ),
        )
        print(
            f"Created an inline policy for {user.name} that lets the user assume
 "
            f"the role."
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create an inline policy for user {user.name}. Here's why:
 "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.",
 end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return user, user_key, role


def show_access_denied_without_role(user_key):
```

```
    """
    Shows that listing buckets without first assuming the role is not allowed.

    :param user_key: The key of the user created during setup. This user does not
                     have permission to list buckets in the account.
    """
    print(f"Try to list buckets without first assuming the role.")
    s3_denied_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id,
 aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
    )
    try:
        for bucket in s3_denied_resource.buckets.all():
            print(bucket.name)
        raise RuntimeError("Expected to get AccessDenied error when listing
 buckets!")
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
            print("Attempt to list buckets with no permissions: AccessDenied.")
        else:
            raise


def list_buckets_from_assumed_role(user_key, assume_role_arn, session_name):
    """
    Assumes a role that grants permission to list the Amazon S3 buckets in the
 account.
    Uses the temporary credentials from the role to list the buckets that are
 owned
    by the assumed role's account.

    :param user_key: The access key of a user that has permission to assume the
 role.
    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
                            grants access to list the other account's buckets.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    """
    sts_client = boto3.client(
        "sts", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id,
 aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
    )
    try:
        response = sts_client.assume_role(
            RoleArn=assume_role_arn, RoleSessionName=session_name
```

```
        )
        temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
        print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't assume role {assume_role_arn}. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    # Create an S3 resource that can access the account with the temporary
 credentials.
    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )
    print(f"Listing buckets for the assumed role's account:")
    try:
        for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
            print(bucket.name)
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't list buckets for the account. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise




def teardown(user, role):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param user: The demo user.
    :param role: The demo role.
    """
    try:
        for attached in role.attached_policies.all():
            policy_name = attached.policy_name
            role.detach_policy(PolicyArn=attached.arn)
            attached.delete()
```

```
            print(f"Detached and deleted {policy_name}.")
        role.delete()
        print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            "Couldn't detach policy, delete policy, or delete role. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        for user_pol in user.policies.all():
            user_pol.delete()
            print("Deleted inline user policy.")
        for key in user.access_keys.all():
            key.delete()
            print("Deleted user's access key.")
        user.delete()
        print(f"Deleted {user.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            "Couldn't delete user policy or delete user. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )


def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(f"Welcome to the IAM create user and assume role demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    user = None
    role = None
    try:
        user, user_key, role = setup(iam_resource)
        print(f"Created {user.name} and {role.name}.")
        show_access_denied_without_role(user_key)
        list_buckets_from_assumed_role(user_key, role.arn,
 "AssumeRoleDemoSession")
    except Exception:
        print("Something went wrong!")
    finally:
        if user is not None and role is not None:
```

```
            teardown(user, role)
        print("Thanks for watching!")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立一個可授予許可的 IAM 使用者和角色，以列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。使用者只有擔任該角色的權利。擔任角色後，請使用暫時性憑證列出該帳戶的儲存貯體。

```
# Wraps the scenario actions.
class ScenarioCreateUserAssumeRole
  attr_reader :iam_client

  # @param [Aws::IAM::Client] iam_client: The AWS IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Waits for the specified number of seconds.
  #
  # @param duration [Integer] The number of seconds to wait.
  def wait(duration)
    puts("Give AWS time to propagate resources...")
    sleep(duration)
  end

  # Creates a user.
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name to give the user.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::User] The newly created user.
  def create_user(user_name)
    user = @iam_client.create_user(user_name: user_name).user
    @logger.info("Created demo user named #{user.user_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Tried and failed to create demo user.")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    @logger.info("\nCan't continue the demo without a user!")
    raise
  else
    user
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user.
  #
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user that owns the key.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::AccessKeyPair] The newly created access key.
  def create_access_key_pair(user)
    user_key = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name:
 user.user_name).access_key
    @logger.info("Created accesskey pair for user #{user.user_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    @logger.info("Couldn't create access keys for user #{user.user_name}.")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    user_key
  end

  # Creates a role that can be assumed by a user.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name to give the role.
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user who is granted permission to assume the
role.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Role] The newly created role.
  def create_role(role_name, user)
    trust_policy = {
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [{
                    Effect: "Allow",
                    Principal: {'AWS': user.arn},
                    Action: "sts:AssumeRole"
                  }]
    }.to_json
    role = @iam_client.create_role(
      role_name: role_name,
      assume_role_policy_document: trust_policy
    ).role
    @logger.info("Created role #{role.role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create a role for the demo. Here's why: ")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    role
  end

  # Creates a policy that grants permission to list S3 buckets in the account,
and
  # then attaches the policy to a role.
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name to give the policy.
  # @param role [Aws::IAM::Role] The role that the policy is attached to.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Policy] The newly created policy.
  def create_and_attach_role_policy(policy_name, role)
    policy_document = {
```

```
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [{
                    Effect: "Allow",
                    Action: "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                    Resource: "arn:aws:s3:::*"
                  }]
    }.to_json
    policy = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document
    ).policy
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role.role_name,
      policy_arn: policy.arn
    )
    @logger.info("Created policy #{policy.policy_name} and attached it to role
#{role.role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create a policy and attach it to role
#{role.role_name}. Here's why: ")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates an inline policy for a user that lets the user assume a role.
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name to give the policy.
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user that owns the policy.
  # @param role [Aws::IAM::Role] The role that can be assumed.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::UserPolicy] The newly created policy.
  def create_user_policy(policy_name, user, role)
    policy_document = {
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [{
                    Effect: "Allow",
                    Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
                    Resource: role.arn
                  }]
    }.to_json
    @iam_client.put_user_policy(
      user_name: user.user_name,
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document
    )
```

```
    puts("Created an inline policy for #{user.user_name} that lets the user
assume role #{role.role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create an inline policy for user #{user.user_name}.
Here's why: ")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates an Amazon S3 resource with specified credentials. This is separated
into a
  # factory function so that it can be mocked for unit testing.
  #
  # @param credentials [Aws::Credentials] The credentials used by the Amazon S3
resource.
  def create_s3_resource(credentials)
    Aws::S3::Resource.new(client: Aws::S3::Client.new(credentials: credentials))
  end

  # Lists the S3 buckets for the account, using the specified Amazon S3 resource.
  # Because the resource uses credentials with limited access, it may not be able
to
  # list the S3 buckets.
  #
  # @param s3_resource [Aws::S3::Resource] An Amazon S3 resource.
  def list_buckets(s3_resource)
    count = 10
    s3_resource.buckets.each do |bucket|
      @logger.info "\t#{bucket.name}"
      count -= 1
      break if count.zero?
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    if e.code == "AccessDenied"
      puts("Attempt to list buckets with no permissions: AccessDenied.")
    else
      @logger.info("Couldn't list buckets for the account. Here's why: ")
      @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
      raise
    end
  end

  # Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client with specified
credentials.
```

```
 # This is separated into a factory function so that it can be mocked for unit
testing.
 #
 # @param key_id [String] The ID of the access key used by the STS client.
 # @param key_secret [String] The secret part of the access key used by the STS
client.
 def create_sts_client(key_id, key_secret)
   Aws::STS::Client.new(access_key_id: key_id, secret_access_key: key_secret)
 end

 # Gets temporary credentials that can be used to assume a role.
 #
 # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role that is assumed when these
credentials
 #                          are used.
 # @param sts_client [AWS::STS::Client] An AWS STS client.
 # @return [Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials] The credentials that can be used to
assume the role.
 def assume_role(role_arn, sts_client)
   credentials = Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials.new(
     client: sts_client,
     role_arn: role_arn,
     role_session_name: "create-use-assume-role-scenario"
   )
   @logger.info("Assumed role '#{role_arn}', got temporary credentials.")
   credentials
 end

 # Deletes a role. If the role has policies attached, they are detached and
 # deleted before the role is deleted.
 #
 # @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
 def delete_role(role_name)
   @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name:
role_name).attached_policies.each do |policy|
     @iam_client.detach_role_policy(role_name: role_name, policy_arn:
policy.policy_arn)
     @iam_client.delete_policy(policy_arn: policy.policy_arn)
     @logger.info("Detached and deleted policy #{policy.policy_name}.")
   end
   @iam_client.delete_role({ role_name: role_name })
   @logger.info("Role deleted: #{role_name}.")
 rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    @logger.info("Couldn't detach policies and delete role #{role.name}. Here's
 why:")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Deletes a user. If the user has inline policies or access keys, they are
 deleted
  # before the user is deleted.
  #
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user to delete.
  def delete_user(user_name)
    user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
    user.each do |key|
      @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id,
 user_name: user_name })
      @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
 '#{user_name}'.")
    end

    @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
    @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
  end
end

# Runs the IAM create a user and assume a role scenario.
def run_scenario(scenario)
  puts("-" * 88)
  puts("Welcome to the IAM create a user and assume a role demo!")
  puts("-" * 88)
  user = scenario.create_user("doc-example-user-#{Random.uuid}")
  user_key = scenario.create_access_key_pair(user)
  scenario.wait(10)
  role = scenario.create_role("doc-example-role-#{Random.uuid}", user)
  scenario.create_and_attach_role_policy("doc-example-role-policy-
#{Random.uuid}", role)
  scenario.create_user_policy("doc-example-user-policy-#{Random.uuid}", user,
 role)
  scenario.wait(10)
  puts("Try to list buckets with credentials for a user who has no permissions.")
  puts("Expect AccessDenied from this call.")
  scenario.list_buckets(
```

```
    scenario.create_s3_resource(Aws::Credentials.new(user_key.access_key_id,
 user_key.secret_access_key)))
  puts("Now, assume the role that grants permission.")
  temp_credentials = scenario.assume_role(
    role.arn, scenario.create_sts_client(user_key.access_key_id,
 user_key.secret_access_key))
  puts("Here are your buckets:")
  scenario.list_buckets(scenario.create_s3_resource(temp_credentials))
  puts("Deleting role '#{role.role_name}' and attached policies.")
  scenario.delete_role(role.role_name)
  puts("Deleting user '#{user.user_name}', policies, and keys.")
  scenario.delete_user(user.user_name)
  puts("Thanks for watching!")
  puts("-" * 88)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
end

run_scenario(ScenarioCreateUserAssumeRole.new(Aws::IAM::Client.new)) if
 $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
use aws_config::meta::region::RegionProviderChain;
use aws_sdk_iam::Error as iamError;
use aws_sdk_iam::{config::Credentials as iamCredentials, config::Region, Client
 as iamClient};
use aws_sdk_s3::Client as s3Client;
use aws_sdk_sts::Client as stsClient;
use tokio::time::{sleep, Duration};
use uuid::Uuid;

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), iamError> {
    let (client, uuid, list_all_buckets_policy_document, inline_policy_document)
 =
        initialize_variables().await;

    if let Err(e) = run_iam_operations(
        client,
        uuid,
        list_all_buckets_policy_document,
        inline_policy_document,
    )
    .await
    {
        println!("{:?}", e);
    };

    Ok(())
}

async fn initialize_variables() -> (iamClient, String, String, String) {
```

```
    let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::first_try(Region::new("us-
west-2"));

    let shared_config =
 aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
    let client = iamClient::new(&shared_config);
    let uuid = Uuid::new_v4().to_string();

    let list_all_buckets_policy_document = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
    }"
    .to_string();
    let inline_policy_document = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\",
                    \"Resource\": \"{}\"}]
    }"
    .to_string();

    (
        client,
        uuid,
        list_all_buckets_policy_document,
        inline_policy_document,
    )
}

async fn run_iam_operations(
    client: iamClient,
    uuid: String,
    list_all_buckets_policy_document: String,
    inline_policy_document: String,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    let user = iam_service::create_user(&client, &format!("{}{}",
 "iam_demo_user_", uuid)).await?;
    println!("Created the user with the name: {}", user.user_name());
    let key = iam_service::create_access_key(&client, user.user_name()).await?;
```

```
    let assume_role_policy_document = "{
        \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }"
    .to_string()
    .replace("{}", user.arn());

    let assume_role_role = iam_service::create_role(
        &client,
        &format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_role_", uuid),
        &assume_role_policy_document,
    )
    .await?;
    println!("Created the role with the ARN: {}", assume_role_role.arn());

    let list_all_buckets_policy = iam_service::create_policy(
        &client,
        &format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_policy_", uuid),
        &list_all_buckets_policy_document,
    )
    .await?;
    println!(
        "Created policy: {}",
        list_all_buckets_policy.policy_name.as_ref().unwrap()
    );

    let attach_role_policy_result =
        iam_service::attach_role_policy(&client, &assume_role_role,
&list_all_buckets_policy)
            .await?;
    println!(
        "Attached the policy to the role: {:?}",
        attach_role_policy_result
    );

    let inline_policy_name = format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_inline_policy_", uuid);
    let inline_policy_document = inline_policy_document.replace("{}",
assume_role_role.arn());
    iam_service::create_user_policy(&client, &user, &inline_policy_name,
&inline_policy_document)
```

```
        .await?;
    println!("Created inline policy.");

    //First, fail to list the buckets with the user.
    let creds = iamCredentials::from_keys(key.access_key_id(),
key.secret_access_key(), None);
    let fail_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(creds.clone())
        .load()
        .await;
    println!("Fail config: {:?}", fail_config);
    let fail_client: s3Client = s3Client::new(&fail_config);
    match fail_client.list_buckets().send().await {
        Ok(e) => {
            println!("This should not run. {:?}", e);
        }
        Err(e) => {
            println!("Successfully failed with error: {:?}", e)
        }
    }

    let sts_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(creds.clone())
        .load()
        .await;
    let sts_client: stsClient = stsClient::new(&sts_config);
    sleep(Duration::from_secs(10)).await;
    let assumed_role = sts_client
        .assume_role()
        .role_arn(assume_role_role.arn())
        .role_session_name(&format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_assumerole_session_",
uuid))
        .send()
        .await;
    println!("Assumed role: {:?}", assumed_role);
    sleep(Duration::from_secs(10)).await;

    let assumed_credentials = iamCredentials::from_keys(
        assumed_role
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .credentials
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
```

```
            .access_key_id(),
        assumed_role
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .credentials
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .secret_access_key(),
        Some(
            assumed_role
                .as_ref()
                .unwrap()
                .credentials
                .as_ref()
                .unwrap()
                .session_token
                .clone(),
        ),
    );

    let succeed_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(assumed_credentials)
        .load()
        .await;
    println!("succeed config: {:?}", succeed_config);
    let succeed_client: s3Client = s3Client::new(&succeed_config);
    sleep(Duration::from_secs(10)).await;
    match succeed_client.list_buckets().send().await {
        Ok(_) => {
            println!("This should now run successfully.")
        }
        Err(e) => {
            println!("This should not run. {:?}", e);
            panic!()
        }
    }

    //Clean up.
    iam_service::detach_role_policy(
        &client,
        assume_role_role.role_name(),
        list_all_buckets_policy.arn().unwrap_or_default(),
    )
    .await?;
```

```
    iam_service::delete_policy(&client, list_all_buckets_policy).await?;
    iam_service::delete_role(&client, &assume_role_role).await?;
    println!("Deleted role {}", assume_role_role.role_name());
    iam_service::delete_access_key(&client, &user, &key).await?;
    println!("Deleted key for {}", key.user_name());
    iam_service::delete_user_policy(&client, &user, &inline_policy_name).await?;
    println!("Deleted inline user policy: {}", inline_policy_name);
    iam_service::delete_user(&client, &user).await?;
    println!("Deleted user {}", user.user_name());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

使用 SDK 建立唯讀和讀寫 IAM 使用者 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立使用者並為它們連接政策。

> **Warning**
>
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立兩個 IAM 使用者。
- 對一位使用者連接政策，並將物件放在 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中。
- 為第二位使用者連接政策，以便從儲存貯體取得物件。
- 依據使用者憑證取得儲存貯體的不同許可。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可包裝 IAM 使用者動作的函數。

```
import logging
import time

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

import access_key_wrapper
import policy_wrapper

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_user(user_name):
    """
    Creates a user. By default, a user has no permissions or access keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The newly created user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.create_user(UserName=user_name)
        logger.info("Created user %s.", user.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create user %s.", user_name)
```

```
        raise
    else:
        return user



def update_user(user_name, new_user_name):
    """
    Updates a user's name.

    :param user_name: The current name of the user to update.
    :param new_user_name: The new name to assign to the user.
    :return: The updated user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.User(user_name)
        user.update(NewUserName=new_user_name)
        logger.info("Renamed %s to %s.", user_name, new_user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update name for user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    return user



def list_users():
    """
    Lists the users in the current account.

    :return: The list of users.
    """
    try:
        users = list(iam.users.all())
        logger.info("Got %s users.", len(users))
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get users.")
        raise
    else:
        return users



def delete_user(user_name):
    """
```

```
    Deletes a user. Before a user can be deleted, all associated resources,
    such as access keys and policies, must be deleted or detached.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted user %s.", user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete user %s.", user_name)
        raise



def attach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn,
 user_name)
        raise



def detach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name
```

```
        )
        raise
```

建立可包裝 IAM 政策動作的函數。

```
import json
import logging
import operator
import pprint
import time

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_policy(name, description, actions, resource_arn):
    """
    Creates a policy that contains a single statement.

    :param name: The name of the policy to create.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions allowed by the policy. These typically take the
                    form of service:action, such as s3:PutObject.
    :param resource_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource this
 policy
                         applies to. This ARN can contain wildcards, such as
                         'arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket/*' to allow actions on all
 objects
                         in the bucket named 'my-bucket'.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.create_policy(
```

```
            PolicyName=name,
            Description=description,
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc),
        )
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy



def delete_policy(policy_arn):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

建立可包裝 IAM 存取金鑰動作的函數。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_key(user_name):
    """
    Creates an access key for the specified user. Each user can have a
    maximum of two keys.
```

```
    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The created access key.
    """
    try:
        key_pair = iam.User(user_name).create_access_key_pair()
        logger.info(
            "Created access key pair for %s. Key ID is %s.",
            key_pair.user_name,
            key_pair.id,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create access key pair for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return key_pair



def delete_key(user_name, key_id):
    """
    Deletes a user's access key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to delete.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.AccessKey(user_name, key_id)
        key.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted access key %s for %s.", key.id, key.user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete key %s for %s", key_id, user_name)
        raise
```

使用包裝函數建立具有不同政策的使用者，並使用其憑證存取 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。

```
def usage_demo():
    """
    Shows how to manage users, keys, and policies.
```

```
    This demonstration creates two users: one user who can put and get objects in
an
    Amazon S3 bucket, and another user who can only get objects from the bucket.
    The demo then shows how the users can perform only the actions they are
permitted
    to perform.
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management user demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Users can have policies and roles attached to grant them specific "
        "permissions."
    )
    s3 = boto3.resource("s3")
    bucket = s3.create_bucket(
        Bucket=f"demo-iam-bucket-{time.time_ns()}",
        CreateBucketConfiguration={
            "LocationConstraint": s3.meta.client.meta.region_name
        },
    )
    print(f"Created an Amazon S3 bucket named {bucket.name}.")
    user_read_writer = create_user("demo-iam-read-writer")
    user_reader = create_user("demo-iam-reader")
    print(f"Created two IAM users: {user_read_writer.name} and
{user_reader.name}")
    update_user(user_read_writer.name, "demo-iam-creator")
    update_user(user_reader.name, "demo-iam-getter")
    users = list_users()
    user_read_writer = next(
        user for user in users if user.user_id == user_read_writer.user_id
    )
    user_reader = next(user for user in users if user.user_id ==
user_reader.user_id)
    print(
        f"Changed the names of the users to {user_read_writer.name} "
        f"and {user_reader.name}."
    )

    read_write_policy = policy_wrapper.create_policy(
        "demo-iam-read-write-policy",
        "Grants rights to create and get an object in the demo bucket.",
        ["s3:PutObject", "s3:GetObject"],
```

```
        f"arn:aws:s3:::{bucket.name}/*",
    )
    print(
        f"Created policy {read_write_policy.policy_name} with ARN:
{read_write_policy.arn}"
    )
    print(read_write_policy.description)
    read_policy = policy_wrapper.create_policy(
        "demo-iam-read-policy",
        "Grants rights to get an object from the demo bucket.",
        "s3:GetObject",
        f"arn:aws:s3:::{bucket.name}/*",
    )
    print(f"Created policy {read_policy.policy_name} with ARN:
{read_policy.arn}")
    print(read_policy.description)
    attach_policy(user_read_writer.name, read_write_policy.arn)
    print(f"Attached {read_write_policy.policy_name} to
{user_read_writer.name}.")
    attach_policy(user_reader.name, read_policy.arn)
    print(f"Attached {read_policy.policy_name} to {user_reader.name}.")

    user_read_writer_key = access_key_wrapper.create_key(user_read_writer.name)
    print(f"Created access key pair for {user_read_writer.name}.")
    user_reader_key = access_key_wrapper.create_key(user_reader.name)
    print(f"Created access key pair for {user_reader.name}.")

    s3_read_writer_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=user_read_writer_key.id,
        aws_secret_access_key=user_read_writer_key.secret,
    )
    demo_object_key = f"object-{time.time_ns()}"
    demo_object = None
    while demo_object is None:
        try:
            demo_object = s3_read_writer_resource.Bucket(bucket.name).put_object(
                Key=demo_object_key, Body=b"AWS IAM demo object content!"
            )
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAccessKeyId":
                print("Access key not yet available. Waiting...")
                time.sleep(1)
            else:
```

```
                raise
    print(
        f"Put {demo_object_key} into {bucket.name} using "
        f"{user_read_writer.name}'s credentials."
    )

    read_writer_object = s3_read_writer_resource.Bucket(bucket.name).Object(
        demo_object_key
    )
    read_writer_content = read_writer_object.get()["Body"].read()
    print(f"Got object {read_writer_object.key} using read-writer user's
credentials.")
    print(f"Object content: {read_writer_content}")

    s3_reader_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=user_reader_key.id,
        aws_secret_access_key=user_reader_key.secret,
    )
    demo_content = None
    while demo_content is None:
        try:
            demo_object =
s3_reader_resource.Bucket(bucket.name).Object(demo_object_key)
            demo_content = demo_object.get()["Body"].read()
            print(f"Got object {demo_object.key} using reader user's
credentials.")
            print(f"Object content: {demo_content}")
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAccessKeyId":
                print("Access key not yet available. Waiting...")
                time.sleep(1)
            else:
                raise

    try:
        demo_object.delete()
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "Tried to delete the object using the reader user's credentials.
"
                "Got expected AccessDenied error because the reader is not "
```

```
                "allowed to delete objects."
            )
            print("-" * 88)

    access_key_wrapper.delete_key(user_reader.name, user_reader_key.id)
    detach_policy(user_reader.name, read_policy.arn)
    policy_wrapper.delete_policy(read_policy.arn)
    delete_user(user_reader.name)
    print(f"Deleted keys, detached and deleted policy, and deleted
{user_reader.name}.")

    access_key_wrapper.delete_key(user_read_writer.name, user_read_writer_key.id)
    detach_policy(user_read_writer.name, read_write_policy.arn)
    policy_wrapper.delete_policy(read_write_policy.arn)
    delete_user(user_read_writer.name)
    print(
        f"Deleted keys, detached and deleted policy, and deleted
{user_read_writer.name}."
    )

    bucket.objects.delete()
    bucket.delete()
    print(f"Emptied and deleted {bucket.name}.")
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AttachUserPolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteUser
  - DetachUserPolicy
  - ListUsers

- UpdateUser

使用 AWS SDK 管理 IAM 存取金鑰

下列程式碼範例示範如何管理存取金鑰。

> **Warning**
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立並列出存取金鑰。
- 找出上次使用存取金鑰的時間和方式。
- 更新和刪除存取金鑰。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可包裝 IAM 存取金鑰動作的函數。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def list_keys(user_name):
    """
    Lists the keys owned by the specified user.
```

```
    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The list of keys owned by the user.
    """
    try:
        keys = list(iam.User(user_name).access_keys.all())
        logger.info("Got %s access keys for %s.", len(keys), user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get access keys for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return keys



def create_key(user_name):
    """
    Creates an access key for the specified user. Each user can have a
    maximum of two keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The created access key.
    """
    try:
        key_pair = iam.User(user_name).create_access_key_pair()
        logger.info(
            "Created access key pair for %s. Key ID is %s.",
            key_pair.user_name,
            key_pair.id,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create access key pair for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return key_pair



def get_last_use(key_id):
    """
    Gets information about when and how a key was last used.

    :param key_id: The ID of the key to look up.
    :return: Information about the key's last use.
```

```
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_access_key_last_used(AccessKeyId=key_id)
        last_used_date = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("LastUsedDate", None)
        last_service = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("ServiceName", None)
        logger.info(
            "Key %s was last used by %s on %s to access %s.",
            key_id,
            response["UserName"],
            last_used_date,
            last_service,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get last use of key %s.", key_id)
        raise
    else:
        return response



def update_key(user_name, key_id, activate):
    """
    Updates the status of a key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to update.
    :param activate: When True, the key is activated. Otherwise, the key is
 deactivated.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.User(user_name).AccessKey(key_id)
        if activate:
            key.activate()
        else:
            key.deactivate()
        logger.info("%s key %s.", "Activated" if activate else "Deactivated",
 key_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't %s key %s.", "Activate" if activate else "Deactivate",
 key_id
        )
        raise
```

```
def delete_key(user_name, key_id):
    """
    Deletes a user's access key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to delete.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.AccessKey(user_name, key_id)
        key.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted access key %s for %s.", key.id, key.user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete key %s for %s", key_id, user_name)
        raise
```

使用包裝函數執行目前使用者的存取金鑰動作。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to create and manage access keys."""

    def print_keys():
        """Gets and prints the current keys for a user."""
        current_keys = list_keys(current_user_name)
        print("The current user's keys are now:")
        print(*[f"{key.id}: {key.status}" for key in current_keys], sep="\n")

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management access key demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    current_user_name = iam.CurrentUser().user_name
    print(
        f"This demo creates an access key for the current user "
        f"({current_user_name}), manipulates the key in a few ways, and then "
        f"deletes it."
    )
```

```
    all_keys = list_keys(current_user_name)
    if len(all_keys) == 2:
        print(
            "The current user already has the maximum of 2 access keys. To run "
            "this demo, either delete one of the access keys or use a user "
            "that has only 1 access key."
        )
    else:
        new_key = create_key(current_user_name)
        print(f"Created a new key with id {new_key.id} and secret
{new_key.secret}.")
        print_keys()
        existing_key = next(key for key in all_keys if key != new_key)
        last_use = get_last_use(existing_key.id)["AccessKeyLastUsed"]
        print(
            f"Key {all_keys[0].id} was last used to access
{last_use['ServiceName']} "
            f"on {last_use['LastUsedDate']}"
        )
        update_key(current_user_name, new_key.id, False)
        print(f"Key {new_key.id} is now deactivated.")
        print_keys()
        delete_key(current_user_name, new_key.id)
        print_keys()
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAccessKey
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - GetAccessKeyLastUsed
  - ListAccessKeys
  - UpdateAccessKey

使用 AWS 開發套件管理 IAM 政策

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立並列出政策。
- 建立並取得政策版本。
- 將政策復原至先前的版本。
- 刪除政策。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可包裝 IAM 政策動作的函數。

```
import json
import logging
import operator
import pprint
import time

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_policy(name, description, actions, resource_arn):
    """
    Creates a policy that contains a single statement.

    :param name: The name of the policy to create.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions allowed by the policy. These typically take the
                    form of service:action, such as s3:PutObject.
    :param resource_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource this
 policy
                         applies to. This ARN can contain wildcards, such as
```

```
                          'arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket/*' to allow actions on all
 objects
                          in the bucket named 'my-bucket'.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.create_policy(
            PolicyName=name,
            Description=description,
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc),
        )
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy



def list_policies(scope):
    """
    Lists the policies in the current account.

    :param scope: Limits the kinds of policies that are returned. For example,
                  'Local' specifies that only locally managed policies are
 returned.
    :return: The list of policies.
    """
    try:
        policies = list(iam.policies.filter(Scope=scope))
        logger.info("Got %s policies in scope '%s'.", len(policies), scope)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get policies for scope '%s'.", scope)
        raise
    else:
        return policies
```

```
def create_policy_version(policy_arn, actions, resource_arn, set_as_default):
    """
    Creates a policy version. Policies can have up to five versions. The default
    version is the one that is used for all resources that reference the policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions to allow in the policy version.
    :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource this policy version applies to.
    :param set_as_default: When True, this policy version is set as the default
                           version for the policy. Otherwise, the default
                           is not changed.
    :return: The newly created policy version.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        policy_version = policy.create_version(
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc), SetAsDefault=set_as_default
        )
        logger.info(
            "Created policy version %s for policy %s.",
            policy_version.version_id,
            policy_version.arn,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create a policy version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_version



def get_default_policy_statement(policy_arn):
    """
    Gets the statement of the default version of the specified policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to look up.
    :return: The statement of the default policy version.
    """
```

```
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        # To get an attribute of a policy, the SDK first calls get_policy.
        policy_doc = policy.default_version.document
        policy_statement = policy_doc.get("Statement", None)
        logger.info("Got default policy doc for %s.", policy.policy_name)
        logger.info(policy_doc)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get default policy statement for %s.",
 policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_statement



def rollback_policy_version(policy_arn):
    """
    Rolls back to the previous default policy, if it exists.

    1. Gets the list of policy versions in order by date.
    2. Finds the default.
    3. Makes the previous policy the default.
    4. Deletes the old default version.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to roll back.
    :return: The default version of the policy after the rollback.
    """
    try:
        policy_versions = sorted(
            iam.Policy(policy_arn).versions.all(),
            key=operator.attrgetter("create_date"),
        )
        logger.info("Got %s versions for %s.", len(policy_versions), policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get versions for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise

    default_version = None
    rollback_version = None
    try:
        while default_version is None:
            ver = policy_versions.pop()
            if ver.is_default_version:
```

```
                default_version = ver
        rollback_version = policy_versions.pop()
        rollback_version.set_as_default()
        logger.info("Set %s as the default version.",
 rollback_version.version_id)
        default_version.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted original default version %s.",
 default_version.version_id)
    except IndexError:
        if default_version is None:
            logger.warning("No default version found for %s.", policy_arn)
        elif rollback_version is None:
            logger.warning(
                "Default version %s found for %s, but no previous version exists,
 so "
                "nothing to roll back to.",
                default_version.version_id,
                policy_arn,
            )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't roll back version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return rollback_version



def delete_policy(policy_arn):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

使用包裝函數來建立政策、更新版本，以及取得有關它們的資訊。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the policy functions."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management policy demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Policies let you define sets of permissions that can be attached to "
        "other IAM resources, like users and roles."
    )
    bucket_arn = f"arn:aws:s3:::made-up-bucket-name"
    policy = create_policy(
        "demo-iam-policy",
        "Policy for IAM demonstration.",
        ["s3:ListObjects"],
        bucket_arn,
    )
    print(f"Created policy {policy.policy_name}.")
    policies = list_policies("Local")
    print(f"Your account has {len(policies)} managed policies:")
    print(*[pol.policy_name for pol in policies], sep=", ")
    time.sleep(1)
    policy_version = create_policy_version(
        policy.arn, ["s3:PutObject"], bucket_arn, True
    )
    print(
        f"Added policy version {policy_version.version_id} to policy "
        f"{policy.policy_name}."
    )
    default_statement = get_default_policy_statement(policy.arn)
    print(f"The default policy statement for {policy.policy_name} is:")
    pprint.pprint(default_statement)
    rollback_version = rollback_policy_version(policy.arn)
    print(
        f"Rolled back to version {rollback_version.version_id} for "
        f"{policy.policy_name}."
    )
    default_statement = get_default_policy_statement(policy.arn)
    print(f"The default policy statement for {policy.policy_name} is now:")
    pprint.pprint(default_statement)
    delete_policy(policy.arn)
    print(f"Deleted policy {policy.policy_name}.")
```

```
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreatePolicyVersion
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeletePolicyVersion
  - GetPolicyVersion
  - ListPolicies
  - ListPolicyVersions
  - SetDefaultPolicyVersion

使用 AWS SDK 管理 IAM 角色

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 IAM 角色。
- 連接和分離角色的政策。
- 刪除角色。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可包裝 IAM 角色動作的函數。

```
import json
import logging
import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_role(role_name, allowed_services):
    """
    Creates a role that lets a list of specified services assume the role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role.
    :param allowed_services: The services that can assume the role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"Service": service},
                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
            }
            for service in allowed_services
        ],
    }

    try:
        role = iam.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name, AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy)
        )
        logger.info("Created role %s.", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create role %s.", role_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role
```

```
def attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the
 ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn,
 role_name)
        raise



def detach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the
 ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name
        )
        raise



def delete_role(role_name):
    """
    Deletes a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
    """
    try:
```

```
        iam.Role(role_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete role %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

使用包裝函數建立角色，然後連接和分離政策。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the role functions."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management role demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Roles let you define sets of permissions and can be assumed by "
        "other entities, like users and services."
    )
    print("The first 10 roles currently in your account are:")
    roles = list_roles(10)
    print(f"The inline policies for role {roles[0].name} are:")
    list_policies(roles[0].name)
    role = create_role(
        "demo-iam-role", ["lambda.amazonaws.com",
 "batchoperations.s3.amazonaws.com"]
    )
    print(f"Created role {role.name}, with trust policy:")
    pprint.pprint(role.assume_role_policy_document)
    policy_arn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess"
    attach_policy(role.name, policy_arn)
    print(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to {role.name}.")
    print(f"Policies attached to role {role.name} are:")
    list_attached_policies(role.name)
    detach_policy(role.name, policy_arn)
    print(f"Detached policy {policy_arn} from {role.name}.")
    delete_role(role.name)
    print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - DeleteRole
  - DetachRolePolicy

使用 AWS SDK 管理您的 IAM 帳戶

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 取得並更新帳戶別名。
- 產生使用者及憑證的報告。
- 取得帳戶用量摘要。
- 取得帳戶中所有使用者、群組、角色和政策的詳細資訊，包含這些項目彼此之間的關係。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可包裝 IAM 帳戶動作的函數。

```
import logging
import pprint
import sys
import time
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
```

```
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def list_aliases():
    """
    Gets the list of aliases for the current account. An account has at most one
 alias.

    :return: The list of aliases for the account.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.list_account_aliases()
        aliases = response["AccountAliases"]
        if len(aliases) > 0:
            logger.info("Got aliases for your account: %s.", ",".join(aliases))
        else:
            logger.info("Got no aliases for your account.")
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list aliases for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["AccountAliases"]



def create_alias(alias):
    """
    Creates an alias for the current account. The alias can be used in place of
 the
    account ID in the sign-in URL. An account can have only one alias. When a new
    alias is created, it replaces any existing alias.

    :param alias: The alias to assign to the account.
    """

    try:
        iam.create_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Created an alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
        raise



def delete_alias(alias):
```

```
    """
    Removes the alias from the current account.

    :param alias: The alias to remove.
    """
    try:
        iam.meta.client.delete_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Removed alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't remove alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
        raise



def generate_credential_report():
    """
    Starts generation of a credentials report about the current account. After
    calling this function to generate the report, call get_credential_report
    to get the latest report. A new report can be generated a minimum of four
 hours
    after the last one was generated.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.generate_credential_report()
        logger.info(
            "Generating credentials report for your account. " "Current state is
 %s.",
            response["State"],
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't generate a credentials report for your
 account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response



def get_credential_report():
    """
    Gets the most recently generated credentials report about the current
 account.

    :return: The credentials report.
```

```
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_credential_report()
        logger.debug(response["Content"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get credentials report.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["Content"]



def get_summary():
    """
    Gets a summary of account usage.

    :return: The summary of account usage.
    """
    try:
        summary = iam.AccountSummary()
        logger.debug(summary.summary_map)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get a summary for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return summary.summary_map



def get_authorization_details(response_filter):
    """
    Gets an authorization detail report for the current account.

    :param response_filter: A list of resource types to include in the report,
 such
                            as users or roles. When not specified, all resources
                            are included.
    :return: The authorization detail report.
    """
    try:
        account_details = iam.meta.client.get_account_authorization_details(
            Filter=response_filter
        )
        logger.debug(account_details)
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get details for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return account_details
```

呼叫包裝函數以變更帳戶別名並取得有關帳戶的報告。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the account functions."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management account demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Setting an account alias lets you use the alias in your sign-in URL "
        "instead of your account number."
    )
    old_aliases = list_aliases()
    if len(old_aliases) > 0:
        print(f"Your account currently uses '{old_aliases[0]}' as its alias.")
    else:
        print("Your account currently has no alias.")
    for index in range(1, 3):
        new_alias = f"alias-{index}-{time.time_ns()}"
        print(f"Setting your account alias to {new_alias}")
        create_alias(new_alias)
    current_aliases = list_aliases()
    print(f"Your account alias is now {current_aliases}.")
    delete_alias(current_aliases[0])
    print(f"Your account now has no alias.")
    if len(old_aliases) > 0:
        print(f"Restoring your original alias back to {old_aliases[0]}...")
        create_alias(old_aliases[0])

    print("-" * 88)
    print("You can get various reports about your account.")
    print("Let's generate a credentials report...")
    report_state = None
    while report_state != "COMPLETE":
```

```
        cred_report_response = generate_credential_report()
        old_report_state = report_state
        report_state = cred_report_response["State"]
        if report_state != old_report_state:
            print(report_state, sep="")
        else:
            print(".", sep="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
        time.sleep(1)
    print()
    cred_report = get_credential_report()
    col_count = 3
    print(f"Got credentials report. Showing only the first {col_count} columns.")
    cred_lines = [
        line.split(",")[:col_count] for line in
 cred_report.decode("utf-8").split("\n")
    ]
    col_width = max([len(item) for line in cred_lines for item in line]) + 2
    for line in cred_report.decode("utf-8").split("\n"):
        print(
            "".join(element.ljust(col_width) for element in line.split(",")
[:col_count])
        )

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Let's get an account summary.")
    summary = get_summary()
    print("Here's your summary:")
    pprint.pprint(summary)

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Let's get authorization details!")
    details = get_authorization_details([])
    see_details = input("These are pretty long, do you want to see them (y/n)? ")
    if see_details.lower() == "y":
        pprint.pprint(details)

    print("-" * 88)
    pw_policy_created = None
    see_pw_policy = input("Want to see the password policy for the account (y/n)?
 ")
    if see_pw_policy.lower() == "y":
        while True:
            if print_password_policy():
```

```
                break
            else:
                answer = input(
                    "Do you want to create a default password policy (y/n)? "
                )
                if answer.lower() == "y":
                    pw_policy_created = iam.create_account_password_policy()
                else:
                    break
    if pw_policy_created is not None:
        answer = input("Do you want to delete the password policy (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            pw_policy_created.delete()
            print("Password policy deleted.")

    print("The SAML providers for your account are:")
    list_saml_providers(10)

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Thanks for watching.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAccountAlias
  - DeleteAccountAlias
  - GenerateCredentialReport
  - GetAccountAuthorizationDetails
  - GetAccountSummary
  - GetCredentialReport
  - ListAccountAliases

使用 AWS SDK 復原 IAM 政策版本

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 依日期順序取得政策版本清單。

- 查找預設政策版本。
- 將先前的政策版本設為預設值。
- 刪除舊的預設版本。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def rollback_policy_version(policy_arn):
    """
    Rolls back to the previous default policy, if it exists.

    1. Gets the list of policy versions in order by date.
    2. Finds the default.
    3. Makes the previous policy the default.
    4. Deletes the old default version.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to roll back.
    :return: The default version of the policy after the rollback.
    """
    try:
        policy_versions = sorted(
            iam.Policy(policy_arn).versions.all(),
            key=operator.attrgetter("create_date"),
        )
        logger.info("Got %s versions for %s.", len(policy_versions), policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get versions for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise

    default_version = None
    rollback_version = None
    try:
        while default_version is None:
            ver = policy_versions.pop()
```

```
            if ver.is_default_version:
                default_version = ver
        rollback_version = policy_versions.pop()
        rollback_version.set_as_default()
        logger.info("Set %s as the default version.",
rollback_version.version_id)
        default_version.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted original default version %s.",
default_version.version_id)
    except IndexError:
        if default_version is None:
            logger.warning("No default version found for %s.", policy_arn)
        elif rollback_version is None:
            logger.warning(
                "Default version %s found for %s, but no previous version exists,
so "
                "nothing to roll back to.",
                default_version.version_id,
                policy_arn,
            )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't roll back version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return rollback_version
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - DeletePolicyVersion
  - ListPolicyVersions
  - SetDefaultPolicyVersion

使用 SDK 使用 IAM 政策產生器 AWS API

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用物件導向 API 建立 IAM 政策。
- 將 IAM 政策產生器 API 與 IAM 服務搭配使用。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

這些範例使用下列匯入。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamConditionOperator;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamEffect;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPolicyWriter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPrincipal;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPrincipalType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamResource;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamStatement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyVersionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsClient;

import java.net.URLDecoder;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;
```

建立以時間為基礎的政策。

```
        public String timeBasedPolicyExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:GetItem")
```

```
                                                .addResource(IamResource.ALL)
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

.operator(IamConditionOperator.DATE_GREATER_THAN)

.key("aws:CurrentTime")

.value("2020-04-01T00:00:00Z"))
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

.operator(IamConditionOperator.DATE_LESS_THAN)

.key("aws:CurrentTime")

.value("2020-06-30T23:59:59Z")))
                                .build();

                // Use an IamPolicyWriter to write out the JSON string to a more
readable
                // format.
                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true)
                                .build());
        }
```

建立具有多個條件的政策。

```
        public String multipleConditionsExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:GetItem")

.addAction("dynamodb:BatchGetItem")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:Query")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:PutItem")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:UpdateItem")
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:DeleteItem")

.addAction("dynamodb:BatchWriteItem")

.addResource("arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/table-name")
```

```
 .addConditions(IamConditionOperator.STRING_EQUALS

 .addPrefix("ForAllValues:"),

 "dynamodb:Attributes",
                                                                    List.of("column-
name1", "column-name2", "column-name3"))
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.STRING_EQUALS

 .addSuffix("IfExists"))

 .key("dynamodb:Select")

 .value("SPECIFIC_ATTRIBUTES")))
                                .build();

                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

在政策中使用主體。

```
        public String specifyPrincipalsExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.DENY)
                                                .addAction("s3:*")
                                                .addPrincipal(IamPrincipal.ALL)

 .addResource("arn:aws:s3:::BUCKETNAME/*")

 .addResource("arn:aws:s3:::BUCKETNAME")
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.ARN_NOT_EQUALS)

 .key("aws:PrincipalArn")

 .value("arn:aws:iam::444455556666:user/user-name")))
```

```
                                .build();
                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

允許跨帳戶 存取權。

```
        public String allowCrossAccountAccessExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)

 .addPrincipal(IamPrincipalType.AWS, "111122223333")
                                                .addAction("s3:PutObject")
                                                .addResource("arn:aws:s3:::DOC-
EXAMPLE-BUCKET/*")
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.STRING_EQUALS)
                                                                .key("s3:x-amz-
acl")
                                                                .value("bucket-
owner-full-control")))
                                .build();
                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

建置並上傳 IamPolicy。

```
        public String createAndUploadPolicyExample(IamClient iam, String
 accountID, String policyName) {
                // Build the policy.
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder() // 'version' defaults to
 "2012-10-17".
                                .addStatement(IamStatement.builder()
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:PutItem")

 .addResource("arn:aws:dynamodb:us-east-1:" + accountID
```

```
                                                                    + ":table/
exampleTableName")
                                                .build())
                                .build();
                // Upload the policy.
                iam.createPolicy(r ->
 r.policyName(policyName).policyDocument(policy.toJson()));
                return
 policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder().prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

下載並使用 IamPolicy。

```
        public String createNewBasedOnExistingPolicyExample(IamClient iam, String
 accountID, String policyName,
                        String newPolicyName) {

                String policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::" + accountID + ":policy/" +
 policyName;
                GetPolicyResponse getPolicyResponse = iam.getPolicy(r ->
 r.policyArn(policyArn));

                String policyVersion =
 getPolicyResponse.policy().defaultVersionId();
                GetPolicyVersionResponse getPolicyVersionResponse = iam
                                .getPolicyVersion(r ->
 r.policyArn(policyArn).versionId(policyVersion));

                // Create an IamPolicy instance from the JSON string returned
 from IAM.
                String decodedPolicy =
 URLDecoder.decode(getPolicyVersionResponse.policyVersion().document(),
                                StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.fromJson(decodedPolicy);

                /*
                 * All IamPolicy components are immutable, so use the copy method
 that creates a
                 * new instance that
                 * can be altered in the same method call.
                 *
```

```
                 * Add the ability to get an item from DynamoDB as an additional
action.
                 */
                IamStatement newStatement = policy.statements().get(0).copy(s ->
s.addAction("dynamodb:GetItem"));

                // Create a new statement that replaces the original statement.
                IamPolicy newPolicy = policy.copy(p ->
p.statements(Arrays.asList(newStatement)));

                // Upload the new policy. IAM now has both policies.
                iam.createPolicy(r -> r.policyName(newPolicyName)
                                .policyDocument(newPolicy.toJson()));

                return
newPolicy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder().prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreatePolicy
  - GetPolicy
  - GetPolicyVersion

AWS IoT 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS IoT 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- AWS IoT 開發人員指南 — 關於 AWS IoT.
- AWS IoT API 參考 — 所有可用 AWS IoT 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。

- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS IoT

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS IoT。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS iot)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_iot")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_iot.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_iot.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/iot/IoTClient.h>
#include <aws/iot/model/ListThingsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello IoT" starter application which initializes an AWS IoT client and
 *  lists the AWS IoT topics in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_iot'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //  Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //  options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
        Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfig);
        // List the things in the current account.
        Aws::IoT::Model::ListThingsRequest listThingsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingAttribute> allThings;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listThingsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::IoT::Model::ListThingsOutcome listThingsOutcome =
 iotClient.ListThings(
                    listThingsRequest);
            if (listThingsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingAttribute> &things =
 listThingsOutcome.GetResult().GetThings();
                allThings.insert(allThings.end(), things.begin(), things.end());
                nextToken = listThingsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "List things failed"
                          << listThingsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << allThings.size() << " thing(s) found." << std::endl;
        for (auto const &thing: allThings) {
            std::cout << thing.GetThingName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- 有關 API 詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考中的列出事物。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.IotClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListThingsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListThingsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ThingAttribute;
import java.util.List;

public class HelloIoT {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello AWS IoT. Here is a listing of your AWS IoT
 Things:");
        IotClient iotClient = IotClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        listAllThings(iotClient);
    }

    public static void listAllThings( IotClient iotClient) {
        ListThingsRequest thingsRequest = ListThingsRequest.builder()
            .maxResults(10)
            .build();

        ListThingsResponse response = iotClient.listThings(thingsRequest) ;
        List<ThingAttribute> thingList = response.things();
```

```
        for (ThingAttribute attribute : thingList) {
            System.out.println("Thing name: "+attribute.thingName());
            System.out.println("Thing ARN: "+attribute.thingArn());
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的列出事物。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.IotClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.ListThingsRequest

suspend fun main() {
    println("A listing of your AWS IoT Things:")
    listAllThings()
}

suspend fun listAllThings() {
    val thingsRequest = ListThingsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listThings(thingsRequest)
        val thingList = response.things
        if (thingList != null) {
            for (attribute in thingList) {
                println("Thing name ${attribute.thingName}")
                println("Thing ARN: ${attribute.thingArn}")
            }
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱列出AWS SDK 中的事情以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

程式碼範例

- AWS IoT 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭AttachThingPrincipal配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateKeysAndCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateThing配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateTopicRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteThing配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteTopicRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeEndpoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeThing配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DetachThingPrincipal配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListCertificates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListThings配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭SearchIndex配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateIndexingConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateThing配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- AWS IoT 使用 AWS SDK 的案例
  - 使用 AWS IoT SDK 處理 AWS IoT 裝置、物件和陰影

AWS IoT 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS IoT 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作AWS IoT 使用 AWS SDK 的案例。

範例

- 搭AttachThingPrincipal配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateKeysAndCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateThing配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateTopicRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteThing配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteTopicRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeEndpoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeThing配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachThingPrincipal配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListCertificates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListThings配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SearchIndex配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateIndexingConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateThing配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`AttachThingPrincipal`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachThingPrincipal`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Attach a principal to an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to attach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::attachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalRequest request;
    request.SetPrincipal(principal);
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 client.AttachThingPrincipal(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached principal to thing." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach principal to thing." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AttachThingPrincipal中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將憑證附加至您的物件

下列`attach-thing-principal`範例會將憑證附加至 MyTemperatureSensor 物件。憑證由 ARN 識別。您可以在 AWS IoT 主控台中找到憑證的 ARN。

```
aws iot attach-thing-principal \
    --thing-name MyTemperatureSensor \
    --principal arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/2e1eb273792174ec2b9bf4e9b37e6c6c692345499506002a35159767055278e8
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IoT 開發人員指南中的如何使用登錄來管理物件。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AttachThingPrincipal中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void attachCertificateToThing(IotClient iotClient, String
thingName, String certificateArn) {
       // Attach the certificate to the thing.
       AttachThingPrincipalRequest principalRequest =
AttachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
           .thingName(thingName)
           .principal(certificateArn)
           .build();

       AttachThingPrincipalResponse attachResponse =
iotClient.attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest);

       // Verify the attachment was successful.
       if (attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
           System.out.println("Certificate attached to Thing successfully.");

           // Print additional information about the Thing.
           describeThing(iotClient, thingName);
       } else {
           System.err.println("Failed to attach certificate to Thing. HTTP
Status Code: " +
               attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AttachThingPrincipal中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun attachCertificateToThing(thingNameVal: String?, certificateArn:
 String?) {
    val principalRequest = AttachThingPrincipalRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
        principal = certificateArn
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest)
        println("Certificate attached to $thingNameVal successfully.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AttachThingPrincipal中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`CreateKeysAndCertificate`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKeysAndCertificate`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create keys and certificate for an Aws IoT device.
//! This routine will save certificates and keys to an output folder, if
 provided.
/*!
  \param outputFolder: Location for storing output in files, ignored when string
 is empty.
  \param certificateARNResult: A string to receive the ARN of the created
 certificate.
  \param certificateID: A string to receive the ID of the created certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createKeysAndCertificate(const Aws::String &outputFolder,
                                           Aws::String &certificateARNResult,
                                           Aws::String &certificateID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateRequest
 createKeysAndCertificateRequest;

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateKeysAndCertificate(createKeysAndCertificateRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created a certificate and keys" << std::endl;
        certificateARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn();
        certificateID = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateId();
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificateARNResult << ",
 certificate ID: "
                  << certificateID << std::endl;

        if (!outputFolder.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Writing certificate and keys to the folder '" <<
 outputFolder
                      << "'." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Be sure these files are stored securely." << std::endl;

            Aws::String certificateFilePath = outputFolder + "/
certificate.pem.crt";
            std::ofstream certificateFile(certificateFilePath);
            if (!certificateFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening certificate file, '" <<
 certificateFilePath
```

```
                        << "'."
                        << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            certificateFile << outcome.GetResult().GetCertificatePem();
            certificateFile.close();

            const Aws::IoT::Model::KeyPair &keyPair =
 outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPair();

            Aws::String privateKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/private.pem.key";
            std::ofstream privateKeyFile(privateKeyFilePath);
            if (!privateKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening private key file, '" <<
 privateKeyFilePath
                        << "'."
                        << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            privateKeyFile << keyPair.GetPrivateKey();
            privateKeyFile.close();

            Aws::String publicKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/public.pem.key";
            std::ofstream publicKeyFile(publicKeyFilePath);
            if (!publicKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening public key file, '" <<
 publicKeyFilePath
                        << "'."
                        << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            publicKeyFile << keyPair.GetPublicKey();
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating keys and certificate: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateKeysAndCertificate中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立 RSA key pair 並發行 X.509 憑證

以下內容`create-keys-and-certificate`會建立 2048 位元 RSA key pair，並使用已核發的公開金鑰發行 X.509 憑證。因為這是 AWS IoT 唯一提供此憑證的私密金鑰時，請務必將其保存在安全的位置。

```
aws iot create-keys-and-certificate \
    --certificate-pem-outfile "myTest.cert.pem" \
    --public-key-outfile "myTest.public.key" \
    --private-key-outfile "myTest.private.key"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/9894ba17925e663f1d29c23af4582b8e3b7619c31f3fbd93adcb51ae54b83dc2
    "certificateId":
 "9894ba17925e663f1d29c23af4582b8e3b7619c31f3fbd93adcb51ae54b83dc2",
    "certificatePem": "
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIICiTCCEXAMPLE6m7oRw0uXOjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMC
VVMxCzAJBgNVBAgEXAMPLEAwDgYDVQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6
b24xFDASBgNVBAsTC0lBTSEXAMPLE2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAd
BgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWEG5vb25lQGFtYEXAMPLEb20wHhcNMTEwNDI1MjA0NTIxWhcN
MTIwNDI0MjA0NTIxWjCBiDELMAkGA1UEBhMCEXAMPLEJBgNVBAgTAldBMRAwDgYD
VQQHEwdTZWF0dGxlMQ8wDQYDVQQKEwZBbWF6b24xFDAEXAMPLEsTC0lBTSBDb25z
b2xlMRIwEAYDVQQDEwlUZXN0Q2lsYWMxHzAdBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEXAMPLE25lQGFt
YXpvbi5jb20wgZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAMaK0dn+aEXAMPLE
EXAMPLEfEvySWtC2XADZ4nB+BLYgVIk60CpiwsZ3G93vUEIO3IyNoH/f0wYK8m9T
rDHudUZEXAMPLELG5M43q7Wgc/MbQITxOUSQv7c7ugFFDzQGBzZswY6786m86gpE
Ibb3OhjZnzcvQAEXAMPLEWIMm2nrAgMBAAEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEFBQADgYEAtCu4
nUhVVxYUntneD9+h8Mg9qEXAMPLEyExzyLwaxlAoo7TJHidbtS4J5iNmZgXL0Fkb
FFBjvSfpJIlJ00zbhNYS5f6GuoEDEXAMPLEBHjJnyp378OD8uTs7fLvjx79LjSTb
NYiytVbZPQUQ5Yaxu2jXnimvw3rrszlaEXAMPLE=
-----END CERTIFICATE-----\n",
    "keyPair": {
        "PublicKey": "-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
\nMIIBIjANBgkqhkEXAMPLEQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAEXAMPLE1nnyJwKSMHw4h\nMMEXAMPLEuuN/
dMAS3fyce8DW/4+EXAMPLEyjmoF/YVF/gHr99VEEXAMPLE5VF13\n59VK7cEXAMPLE67GK+y
```

```
+jikqXOgHh/xJTwo
+sGpWEXAMPLEDz18xOd2ka4tCzuWEXAMPLEahJbYkCPUBSU8opVkR7qkEXAMPLE1DR6sx2HocliOOLtu6Fkw91swQ
\GB3ZPrNh0PzQYvjUStZeccyNCx2EXAMPLEvp9mQOUXP6plfgxwKRX2fEXAMPLEDa
\nhJLXkX3rHU2xbxJSq7D+XEXAMPLEcw+LyFhI5mgFRl88eGdsAEXAMPLElnI9EesG\nFQIDAQAB
\n-----END PUBLIC KEY-----\n",
        "PrivateKey": "-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----\nkey omittted for security
 reasons\n-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----\n"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 IoT 開發人員指南中的建立和註冊 AWS AWS IoT 裝置憑證。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateKeysAndCertificate中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createCertificate(IotClient iotClient) {
        try {
            CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse response =
 iotClient.createKeysAndCertificate();
            String certificatePem = response.certificatePem();
            String certificateArn = response.certificateArn();

            // Print the details.
            System.out.println("\nCertificate:");
            System.out.println(certificatePem);
            System.out.println("\nCertificate ARN:");
            System.out.println(certificateArn);
            return certificateArn;

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateKeysAndCertificate中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createCertificate(IotClient iotClient) {
        try {
            CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse response =
iotClient.createKeysAndCertificate();
            String certificatePem = response.certificatePem();
            String certificateArn = response.certificateArn();

            // Print the details.
            System.out.println("\nCertificate:");
            System.out.println(certificatePem);
            System.out.println("\nCertificate ARN:");
            System.out.println(certificateArn);
            return certificateArn;

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateKeysAndCertificate中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭CreateThing配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateThing。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingRequest createThingRequest;
    createThingRequest.SetThingName(thingName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.CreateThing(
            createThingRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateThing中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要在登錄中建立物件記錄

下列`create-thing`範例會在 AWS IoT 物件登錄中為裝置建立項目。

```
aws iot create-thing \
    --thing-name SampleIoTThing
```

輸出：

```
{
    "thingName": "SampleIoTThing",
    "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2: 123456789012:thing/SampleIoTThing",
    "thingId": " EXAMPLE1-90ab-cdef-fedc-ba987EXAMPLE "
}
```

範例 2：若要定義與物件類型相關聯的物件

下列`create-thing`範例會建立具有指定物件類型及其屬性的物件。

```
aws iot create-thing \
    --thing-name "MyLightBulb" \
    --thing-type-name "LightBulb" \
    --attribute-payload "{"attributes": {"wattage":"75", "model":"123"}}"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "thingName": "MyLightBulb",
    "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/MyLightBulb",
    "thingId": "40da2e73-c6af-406e-b415-15acae538797"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IoT 開發人員指南中的如何使用登錄和物件類型管理物件。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateThing中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void createIoTThing(IotClient iotClient, String thingName) {
        try {
            CreateThingRequest createThingRequest = CreateThingRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build();

            CreateThingResponse createThingResponse =
iotClient.createThing(createThingRequest);
            System.out.println(thingName +" was successfully created. The ARN
value is " + createThingResponse.thingArn());

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateThing中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val createThingRequest = CreateThingRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createThing(createThingRequest)
        println("Created $thingNameVal}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateThing中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`CreateTopicRule`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTopicRule`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create an AWS IoT rule with an SNS topic as the target.
/*!
```

```
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param snsTopic: The SNS topic ARN for the action.
  \param sql: The SQL statement used to query the topic.
  \param roleARN: The IAM role ARN for the action.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::createTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                             const Aws::String &snsTopicARN, const Aws::String
 &sql,
                             const Aws::String &roleARN,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SnsAction snsAction;
    snsAction.SetTargetArn(snsTopicARN);
    snsAction.SetRoleArn(roleARN);

    Aws::IoT::Model::Action action;
    action.SetSns(snsAction);

    Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload;
    topicRulePayload.SetSql(sql);
    topicRulePayload.SetActions({action});

    request.SetTopicRulePayload(topicRulePayload);
    auto outcome = iotClient.CreateTopicRule(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created topic rule " << ruleName << "." <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic rule " << ruleName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateTopicRule中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立傳送 Amazon SNS 警示的規則

下列`create-topic-rule`範例會建立一個規則，當土壤濕度讀數 (如裝置陰影中所找到) 低時，傳送 Amazon SNS 訊息。

```
aws iot create-topic-rule \
    --rule-name "LowMoistureRule" \
    --topic-rule-payload file://plant-rule.json
```

此範例需要將下列 JSON 程式碼儲存到名為的檔案中`plant-rule.json`：

```
{
    "sql": "SELECT * FROM '$aws/things/MyRPi/shadow/update/accepted' WHERE
 state.reported.moisture = 'low'\n",
    "description": "Sends an alert whenever soil moisture level readings are too
 low.",
    "ruleDisabled": false,
    "awsIotSqlVersion": "2016-03-23",
    "actions": [{
            "sns": {
                "targetArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-
west-2:123456789012:MyRPiLowMoistureTopic",
                "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/
MyRPiLowMoistureTopicRole",
                "messageFormat": "RAW"
            }
    }]
}
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IoT 開發人員指南中的建立AWS IoT 規則。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateTopicRule中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void createIoTRule(IotClient iotClient, String roleARN, String
ruleName, String action) {
       try {
           String sql = "SELECT * FROM '" + TOPIC + "'";
           SnsAction action1 = SnsAction.builder()
               .targetArn(action)
               .roleArn(roleARN)
               .build();

           // Create the action.
           Action myAction = Action.builder()
               .sns(action1)
               .build();

           // Create the topic rule payload.
           TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload = TopicRulePayload.builder()
               .sql(sql)
               .actions(myAction)
               .build();

           // Create the topic rule request.
           CreateTopicRuleRequest topicRuleRequest =
CreateTopicRuleRequest.builder()
               .ruleName(ruleName)
               .topicRulePayload(topicRulePayload)
               .build();

           // Create the rule.
           iotClient.createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest);
           System.out.println("IoT Rule created successfully.");

       } catch (IotException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateTopicRule中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createIoTRule(roleARNVal: String?, ruleNameVal: String?, action:
 String?) {
    val sqlVal = "SELECT * FROM '$TOPIC '"
    val action1 = SnsAction {
        targetArn = action
        roleArn = roleARNVal
    }

    val myAction = Action {
        sns = action1
    }

    val topicRulePayloadVal = TopicRulePayload {
        sql = sqlVal
        actions = listOf(myAction)
    }

    val topicRuleRequest = CreateTopicRuleRequest {
        ruleName = ruleNameVal
        topicRulePayload = topicRulePayloadVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest)
```

```
        println("IoT rule created successfully.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTopicRule中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭DeleteCertificate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteCertificate。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete a certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateID: The ID of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateId(certificateID);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DeleteCertificate(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted certificate " << certificateID <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting certificate " << certificateID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteCertificate中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除裝置憑證

下列`delete-certificate`範例會刪除具有指定 ID 的裝置憑證。

```
aws iot delete-certificate \
    --certificate-id
 c0c57bbc8baaf4631a9a0345c957657f5e710473e3ddbee1428d216d54d53ac9
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IoT API 參考資料DeleteCertificate中的。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteCertificate中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteCertificate(IotClient iotClient, String
 certificateArn ) {
        DeleteCertificateRequest certificateProviderRequest =
 DeleteCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateId(extractCertificateId(certificateArn))
            .build();

        iotClient.deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest);
        System.out.println(certificateArn +" was successfully deleted.");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteCertificate中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteCertificate(certificateArn: String) {
    val certificateProviderRequest = DeleteCertificateRequest {
        certificateId = extractCertificateId(certificateArn)
    }
    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteCertificate中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`DeleteThing`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteThing`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    const auto outcome = iotClient.DeleteThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteThing中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要顯示物件的詳細資訊

下列`delete-thing`範例會從您 AWS 帳戶的 AWS IoT 登錄中刪除物件。

aws iot 刪除的東西-事物名稱 "」FourthBulb

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IoT 開發人員指南中的如何使用登錄來管理物件。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteThing中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public static void deleteIoTThing(IotClient iotClient, String thingName) {
    try {
        DeleteThingRequest deleteThingRequest = DeleteThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .build();

        iotClient.deleteThing(deleteThingRequest);
        System.out.println("Deleted Thing " + thingName);

    } catch (IotException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteThing中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val deleteThingRequest = DeleteThingRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteThing(deleteThingRequest)
        println("Deleted $thingNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteThing中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`DeleteTopicRule`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTopicRule`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an AWS IoT rule.
```

```
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteTopicRule(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted rule " << ruleName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete rule " << ruleName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteTopicRule中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除規則

下列`delete-topic-rule`範例會刪除指定的規則。

```
aws iot delete-topic-rule \
    --rule-name "LowMoistureRule"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IoT 開發人員指南中的刪除規則。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteTopicRule中的。

搭DescribeEndpoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeEndpoint。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Describe the endpoint specific to the AWS account making the call.
/*!
  \param endpointResult: String to receive the endpoint result.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeEndpoint(Aws::String &endpointResult,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String endpoint;
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointRequest describeEndpointRequest;
    describeEndpointRequest.SetEndpointType(
            "iot:Data-ATS"); // Recommended endpoint type.

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DescribeEndpoint(
            describeEndpointRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully described endpoint." << std::endl;
        endpointResult = outcome.GetResult().GetEndpointAddress();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing endpoint" <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                    << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeEndpoint中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：取得目前的 AWS 端點

下列`describe-endpoint`範例會擷取套用所有命令的預設 AWS 端點。

```
aws iot describe-endpoint
```

輸出：

```
{
    "endpointAddress": "abc123defghijk.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IoT 開發人員指南DescribeEndpoint中的。

範例 2：取得您的 ATS 端點

下列`describe-endpoint`範例會擷取 Amazon 信任服務 (ATS) 端點。

```
aws iot describe-endpoint \
    --endpoint-type iot:Data-ATS
```

輸出：

```
{
    "endpointAddress": "abc123defghijk-ats.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IoT 開發人員指南中的 X.509 憑證和AWS IoT。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeEndpoint中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String describeEndpoint(IotClient iotClient) {
        try {
            DescribeEndpointResponse endpointResponse =
 iotClient.describeEndpoint(DescribeEndpointRequest.builder().build());

            // Get the endpoint URL.
            String endpointUrl = endpointResponse.endpointAddress();
            String exString = getValue(endpointUrl);
            String fullEndpoint = "https://"+exString+"-ats.iot.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com";

            System.out.println("Full Endpoint URL: "+fullEndpoint);
            return fullEndpoint;

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "" ;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeEndpoint中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeEndpoint(): String? {
    val request = DescribeEndpointRequest {}

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val endpointResponse = iotClient.describeEndpoint(request)
        val endpointUrl: String? = endpointResponse.endpointAddress
        val exString: String = getValue(endpointUrl)
        val fullEndpoint = "https://$exString-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        println("Full endpoint URL: $fullEndpoint")
        return fullEndpoint
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeEndpoint中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_address(client: &Client, endpoint_type: &str) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    let resp = client
        .describe_endpoint()
```

```
        .endpoint_type(endpoint_type)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Endpoint address: {}", resp.endpoint_address.unwrap());

    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeEndpoint中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭**DescribeThing**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeThing。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Describe an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DescribeThing(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingResult &result = outcome.GetResult();
        std::cout << "Retrieved thing '" << result.GetThingName() << "'" <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "thingArn: " << result.GetThingArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << result.GetAttributes().size() << " attribute(s) retrieved"
                  << std::endl;
        for (const auto &attribute: result.GetAttributes()) {
            std::cout << "  attribute: " << attribute.first << "=" <<
 attribute.second
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeThing中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要顯示物件的詳細資訊

下列`describe-thing`範例會顯示在 AWS IoT 登錄中為您的 AWS 帳戶定義之物件 (裝置) 的相關資訊。

aws 物聯網描述的東西-事物名稱 "」MyLightBulb

輸出：

```
{
    "defaultClientId": "MyLightBulb",
```

```
    "thingName": "MyLightBulb",
    "thingId": "40da2e73-c6af-406e-b415-15acae538797",
    "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/MyLightBulb",
    "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
    "attributes": {
        "model": "123",
        "wattage": "75"
    },
    "version": 1
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IoT 開發人員指南中的如何使用登錄來管理物件。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeThing中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    private static void describeThing(IotClient iotClient, String thingName) {
        try {
            DescribeThingRequest thingRequest = DescribeThingRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build() ;

            // Print Thing details.
            DescribeThingResponse describeResponse =
iotClient.describeThing(thingRequest);
            System.out.println("Thing Details:");
            System.out.println("Thing Name: " + describeResponse.thingName());
            System.out.println("Thing ARN: " + describeResponse.thingArn());

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeThing中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val thingRequest = DescribeThingRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    // Print Thing details.
    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val describeResponse = iotClient.describeThing(thingRequest)
        println("Thing details:")
        println("Thing name: ${describeResponse.thingName}")
        println("Thing ARN:  ${describeResponse.thingArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeThing中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`DetachThingPrincipal`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetachThingPrincipal`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Detach a principal from an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to detach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::detachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalRequest detachThingPrincipalRequest;
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetPrincipal(principal);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DetachThingPrincipal(
            detachThingPrincipalRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached principal " << principal << " from
 thing "
                  << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach principal " << principal << " from thing "
                  << thingName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DetachThingPrincipal中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

從物件中分離認證/主體的步驟

下列`detach-thing-principal`範例會從指定的物件移除代表主參與者的憑證。

```
aws iot detach-thing-principal \
    --thing-name "MyLightBulb" \
    --principal "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/604c48437a57b7d5fc5d137c5be75011c6ee67c9a6943683a1acb4b1626bac36
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IoT 開發人員指南中的如何使用登錄來管理物件。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetachThingPrincipal中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void detachThingPrincipal(IotClient iotClient, String
thingName, String certificateArn){
        try {
            DetachThingPrincipalRequest thingPrincipalRequest =
DetachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
```

```
                .principal(certificateArn)
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build();

            iotClient.detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest);
            System.out.println(certificateArn +" was successfully removed from "
 +thingName);

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetachThingPrincipal中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun detachThingPrincipal(thingNameVal: String, certificateArn: String) {
    val thingPrincipalRequest = DetachThingPrincipalRequest {
        principal = certificateArn
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully removed from $thingNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DetachThingPrincipal中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭ListCertificates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListCertificates。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! List certificates registered in the AWS account making the call.
/*!
   \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::Certificate> allCertificates;
    Aws::String marker; // Used to paginate results.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.ListCertificates(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
            allCertificates.insert(allCertificates.end(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().begin(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().end());
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << allCertificates.size() << " certificate(s) found." << std::endl;

    for (auto &certificate: allCertificates) {
        std::cout << "Certificate ID: " << certificate.GetCertificateId() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificate.GetCertificateArn()
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListCertificates中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：列出您 AWS 帳戶中註冊的憑證

下列`list-certificates`範例會列出您帳戶中註冊的所有憑證。如果您的預設分頁限制超過 25，您可以使用此命令的`nextMarker`回應值，並將其提供給下一個命令，以取得下一批結果。重複直到沒有值的`nextMarker`返回。

```
aws iot list-certificates
```

輸出：

```
{
    "certificates": [
        {
```

```
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/604c48437a57b7d5fc5d137c5be75011c6ee67c9a6943683a1acb4b1626bac36
            "certificateId":
 "604c48437a57b7d5fc5d137c5be75011c6ee67c9a6943683a1acb4b1626bac36",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "creationDate": 1556810537.617
        },
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/262a1ac8a7d8aa72f6e96e365480f7313aa9db74b8339ec65d34dc3074e1c31e
            "certificateId":
 "262a1ac8a7d8aa72f6e96e365480f7313aa9db74b8339ec65d34dc3074e1c31e",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "creationDate": 1546447050.885
        },
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:cert/
b193ab7162c0fadca83246d24fa090300a1236fe58137e121b011804d8ac1d6b",
            "certificateId":
 "b193ab7162c0fadca83246d24fa090300a1236fe58137e121b011804d8ac1d6b",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "creationDate": 1546292258.322
        },
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/7aebeea3845d14a44ec80b06b8b78a89f3f8a706974b8b34d18f5adf0741db42
            "certificateId":
 "7aebeea3845d14a44ec80b06b8b78a89f3f8a706974b8b34d18f5adf0741db42",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "creationDate": 1541457693.453
        },
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/54458aa39ebb3eb39c91ffbbdcc3a6ca1c7c094d1644b889f735a6fc2cd9a7e3
            "certificateId":
 "54458aa39ebb3eb39c91ffbbdcc3a6ca1c7c094d1644b889f735a6fc2cd9a7e3",
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "creationDate": 1541113568.611
        },
        {
            "certificateArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-
west-2:123456789012:cert/4f0ba725787aa94d67d2fca420eca022242532e8b3c58e7465c7778b443fd65e
            "certificateId":
 "4f0ba725787aa94d67d2fca420eca022242532e8b3c58e7465c7778b443fd65e",
```

```
            "status": "ACTIVE",
            "creationDate": 1541022751.983
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListCertificates中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void listCertificates(IotClient iotClient) {
        ListCertificatesResponse response = iotClient.listCertificates();
        List<Certificate> certList = response.certificates();
        for (Certificate cert : certList) {
            System.out.println("Cert id: " + cert.certificateId());
            System.out.println("Cert Arn: " + cert.certificateArn());
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListCertificates中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listCertificates() {
    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listCertificates()
        val certList = response.certificates
        certList?.forEach { cert ->
            println("Cert id: ${cert.certificateId}")
            println("Cert Arn: ${cert.certificateArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListCertificates中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`ListThings`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListThings`。

CLI

AWS CLI

示例 1：列出註冊表中的所有內容

下列`list-things`範例會列出您 AWS 帳戶在 AWS IoT 登錄中定義的物件 (裝置)。

```
aws iot list-things
```

輸出：

```
{
    "things": [
        {
            "thingName": "ThirdBulb",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/ThirdBulb",
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "version": 2
        },
```

```
        {
            "thingName": "MyOtherLightBulb",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/
MyOtherLightBulb",
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "version": 3
        },
        {
            "thingName": "MyLightBulb",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/MyLightBulb",
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "version": 1
        },
        {
        "thingName": "SampleIoTThing",
        "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/SampleIoTThing",
        "attributes": {},
        "version": 1
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：列出具有特定屬性的已定義物件

下列`list-things`範例會顯示具有名為屬性的物件清單`wattage`。

```
aws iot list-things \
    --attribute-name wattage
```

輸出：

```
{
    "things": [
        {
            "thingName": "MyLightBulb",
```

```
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/MyLightBulb",
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "version": 1
        },
        {
            "thingName": "MyOtherLightBulb",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "thingArn": "arn:aws:iot:us-west-2:123456789012:thing/
MyOtherLightBulb",
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "version": 3
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IoT 開發人員指南中的如何使用登錄來管理物件。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListThings中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_things(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_things().send().await?;

    println!("Things:");

    for thing in resp.things.unwrap() {
```

```
        println!(
            "  Name:  {}",
            thing.thing_name.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Type:  {}",
            thing.thing_type_name.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  ARN:   {}",
            thing.thing_arn.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!();
    }

    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListThings中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭SearchIndex配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SearchIndex。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Query the AWS IoT fleet index.
//! For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/query-syntax.html
/*!
```

```
  \param: query: The query string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::searchIndex(const Aws::String &query,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexRequest request;
    request.SetQueryString(query);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingDocument> allThingDocuments;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.SearchIndex(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            allThingDocuments.insert(allThingDocuments.end(),
                                     result.GetThings().cbegin(),
                                     result.GetThings().cend());
            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error in SearchIndex: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allThingDocuments.size() << " thing document(s) found." <<
 std::endl;
    for (const auto thingDocument: allThingDocuments) {
        std::cout << "  Thing name: " << thingDocument.GetThingName() << "."
                  << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考SearchIndex中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要查詢物件索引

下列`search-index`範例會查詢具有類型之物件的`AWS_Things`索引`LightBulb`。

```
aws iot search-index \
    --index-name "AWS_Things" \
    --query-string "thingTypeName:LightBulb"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "things": [
        {
            "thingName": "MyLightBulb",
            "thingId": "40da2e73-c6af-406e-b415-15acae538797",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "thingGroupNames": [
                "LightBulbs",
                "DeadBulbs"
            ],
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "connectivity": {
                "connected": false
            }
        },
        {
            "thingName": "ThirdBulb",
            "thingId": "615c8455-33d5-40e8-95fd-3ee8b24490af",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
```

```
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "connectivity": {
                "connected": false
            }
        },
        {
            "thingName": "MyOtherLightBulb",
            "thingId": "6dae0d3f-40c1-476a-80c4-1ed24ba6aa11",
            "thingTypeName": "LightBulb",
            "attributes": {
                "model": "123",
                "wattage": "75"
            },
            "connectivity": {
                "connected": false
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IoT 開發人員指南中的管理物件索引。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SearchIndex中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void searchThings(IotClient iotClient, String queryString){
        SearchIndexRequest searchIndexRequest = SearchIndexRequest.builder()
            .queryString(queryString)
            .build();
```

```
        try {
            // Perform the search and get the result.
            SearchIndexResponse searchIndexResponse =
 iotClient.searchIndex(searchIndexRequest);

            // Process the result.
            if (searchIndexResponse.things().isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No things found.");
            } else {
                searchIndexResponse.things().forEach(thing ->
 System.out.println("Thing id found using search is " + thing.thingId()));
            }
        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SearchIndex中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun searchThings(queryStringVal: String?) {
    val searchIndexRequest = SearchIndexRequest {
        queryString = queryStringVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val searchIndexResponse = iotClient.searchIndex(searchIndexRequest)
        if (searchIndexResponse.things?.isEmpty() == true) {
            println("No things found.")
        } else {
            searchIndexResponse.things
```

```
                ?.forEach { thing -> println("Thing id found using search is
 ${thing.thingId}") }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK SearchIndex中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`UpdateIndexingConfiguration`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateIndexingConfiguration`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Update the indexing configuration.
/*!
  \param thingIndexingConfiguration: A ThingIndexingConfiguration object which is
 ignored if not set.
  \param thingGroupIndexingConfiguration: A ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration
 object which is ignored if not set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateIndexingConfiguration(
        const Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingConfiguration
 &thingIndexingConfiguration,
        const Aws::IoT::Model::ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration
 &thingGroupIndexingConfiguration,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateIndexingConfigurationRequest request;
```

```
    if (thingIndexingConfiguration.ThingIndexingModeHasBeenSet()) {
        request.SetThingIndexingConfiguration(thingIndexingConfiguration);
    }

    if (thingGroupIndexingConfiguration.ThingGroupIndexingModeHasBeenSet()) {

 request.SetThingGroupIndexingConfiguration(thingGroupIndexingConfiguration);
    }

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateIndexingConfigurationOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.UpdateIndexingConfiguration(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "UpdateIndexingConfiguration succeeded." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "UpdateIndexingConfiguration failed."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateIndexingConfiguration中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要啟用物件索引

下列`update-indexing-configuration`範例會啟用物件索引，以支援使用 AWS_Things 索引來搜尋登錄資料、陰影資料及物件連線狀態。

```
aws iot update-indexing-configuration
    --thing-indexing-configuration
 thingIndexingMode=REGISTRY_AND_SHADOW,thingConnectivityIndexingMode=STATUS
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IoT 開發人員指南中的管理物件索引。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateIndexingConfiguration中的。

搭UpdateThing配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateThing。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Update an AWS IoT thing with attributes.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param attributeMap: A map of key/value attributes/
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const std::map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &attributeMap,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttributePayload attributePayload;
    for (const auto &attribute: attributeMap) {
        attributePayload.AddAttributes(attribute.first, attribute.second);
    }
    request.SetAttributePayload(attributePayload);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.UpdateThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing " << thingName << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to update thing " << thingName << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateThing中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將物件與物件類型產生關聯

下列`update-thing`範例會將 AWS IoT 登錄中的物件與物件類型相關聯。建立關聯時，您會為物件類型定義的屬性提供值。

```
aws iot update-thing \
    --thing-name "MyOtherLightBulb" \
    --thing-type-name "LightBulb" \
    --attribute-payload "{"attributes": {"wattage":"75", "model":"123"}}"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。使用`describe-thing`指令查看結果。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IoT 開發人員指南中的物類型。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateThing中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void updateThing(IotClient iotClient, String thingName) {
        // Specify the new attribute values.
        String newLocation = "Office";
        String newFirmwareVersion = "v2.0";

        Map<String, String> attMap = new HashMap<>();
        attMap.put("location", newLocation);
        attMap.put("firmwareVersion", newFirmwareVersion);

        AttributePayload attributePayload = AttributePayload.builder()
            .attributes(attMap)
            .build();

        UpdateThingRequest updateThingRequest = UpdateThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .attributePayload(attributePayload)
            .build();

        try {
            // Update the IoT Thing attributes.
            iotClient.updateThing(updateThingRequest);
            System.out.println("Thing attributes updated successfully.");

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateThing中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun updateThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val newLocation = "Office"
    val newFirmwareVersion = "v2.0"
    val attMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attMap["location"] = newLocation
    attMap["firmwareVersion"] = newFirmwareVersion

    val attributePayloadVal = AttributePayload {
        attributes = attMap
    }

    val updateThingRequest = UpdateThingRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
        attributePayload = attributePayloadVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        // Update the IoT thing attributes.
        iotClient.updateThing(updateThingRequest)
        println("$thingNameVal attributes updated successfully.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateThing中的 Kotlin API 參考。

AWS IoT 使用 AWS SDK 的案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS IoT 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS IoT SDK 處理 AWS IoT 裝置、物件和陰影

使用 AWS IoT SDK 處理 AWS IoT 裝置、物件和陰影

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS IoT SDK 處理 AWS IoT 裝置管理使用案例

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建一個 AWS IoT 東西。

```
    Aws::String thingName = askQuestion("Enter a thing name: ");

    if (!createThing(thingName, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because createThing failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup("", "", "", "", "", false, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
//! Create an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingRequest createThingRequest;
    createThingRequest.SetThingName(thingName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.CreateThing(
            createThingRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

產生並附加裝置憑證。

```
    Aws::String certificateARN;
    Aws::String certificateID;
    if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to create a certificate for your thing?
 (y/n) ")) {
        Aws::String outputFolder;
        if (askYesNoQuestion(
                "Would you like to save the certificate and keys to file? (y/n)
 ")) {
            outputFolder = std::filesystem::current_path();
            outputFolder += "/device_keys_and_certificates";

            std::filesystem::create_directories(outputFolder);

            std::cout << "The certificate and keys will be saved to the folder: "
                      << outputFolder << std::endl;
        }

        if (!createKeysAndCertificate(outputFolder, certificateARN,
 certificateID,
                                      clientConfiguration)) {
            std::cerr << "Exiting because createKeysAndCertificate failed."
                      << std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, "", "", "", "", false, clientConfiguration);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "\nNext, the certificate will be attached to the thing.\n"
                  << std::endl;
        if (!attachThingPrincipal(certificateARN, thingName,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            std::cerr << "Exiting because attachThingPrincipal failed." <<
 std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "",
                    false,
                    clientConfiguration);
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
//! Create keys and certificate for an Aws IoT device.
//! This routine will save certificates and keys to an output folder, if
 provided.
/*!
  \param outputFolder: Location for storing output in files, ignored when string
 is empty.
  \param certificateARNResult: A string to receive the ARN of the created
 certificate.
  \param certificateID: A string to receive the ID of the created certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createKeysAndCertificate(const Aws::String &outputFolder,
                                           Aws::String &certificateARNResult,
                                           Aws::String &certificateID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateRequest
 createKeysAndCertificateRequest;

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateKeysAndCertificate(createKeysAndCertificateRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created a certificate and keys" << std::endl;
        certificateARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn();
        certificateID = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateId();
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificateARNResult << ",
 certificate ID: "
                  << certificateID << std::endl;

        if (!outputFolder.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Writing certificate and keys to the folder '" <<
 outputFolder
                      << "'." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Be sure these files are stored securely." << std::endl;
```

```
            Aws::String certificateFilePath = outputFolder + "/
certificate.pem.crt";
            std::ofstream certificateFile(certificateFilePath);
            if (!certificateFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening certificate file, '" <<
 certificateFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            certificateFile << outcome.GetResult().GetCertificatePem();
            certificateFile.close();

            const Aws::IoT::Model::KeyPair &keyPair =
 outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPair();

            Aws::String privateKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/private.pem.key";
            std::ofstream privateKeyFile(privateKeyFilePath);
            if (!privateKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening private key file, '" <<
 privateKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            privateKeyFile << keyPair.GetPrivateKey();
            privateKeyFile.close();

            Aws::String publicKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/public.pem.key";
            std::ofstream publicKeyFile(publicKeyFilePath);
            if (!publicKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening public key file, '" <<
 publicKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            publicKeyFile << keyPair.GetPublicKey();
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating keys and certificate: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Attach a principal to an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to attach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::attachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalRequest request;
    request.SetPrincipal(principal);
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 client.AttachThingPrincipal(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached principal to thing." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach principal to thing." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

對 AWS IoT 物件執行各種操作。

```
    if (!updateThing(thingName, { {"location", "Office"}, {"firmwareVersion",
 "v2.0"} }, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because updateThing failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "Now an endpoint will be retrieved for your account.\n" <<
std::endl;
   std::cout << "An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource
Locator that serves as the entry point\n"
   << "for communication between IoT devices and the AWS IoT service." <<
std::endl;

   askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

   Aws::String endpoint;
   if (!describeEndpoint(endpoint, clientConfiguration)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because getEndpoint failed." << std::endl;
       cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
               clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }
   std::cout <<"Your endpoint is " << endpoint << "." << std::endl;
   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "Now the certificates in your account will be listed." <<
std::endl;
   askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

   if (!listCertificates(clientConfiguration)) {
       std::cerr << "Exiting because listCertificates failed." << std::endl;
       cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
               clientConfiguration);
       return false;
   }

   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "Now the shadow for the thing will be updated.\n" << std::endl;
   std::cout << "A thing shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a
virtual representation, or \"shadow,\"\n"
   << "of a physical device or thing. The thing shadow allows you to synchronize
and control the state of a device between\n"
   << "the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For example,
you can write and retrieve JSON data from a thing shadow." << std::endl;
   askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);
```

```
    if (!updateThingShadow(thingName, R"({"state":{"reported":
{"temperature":25,"humidity":50}}})", clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because updateThingShadow failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now, the state information for the shadow will be retrieved.\n"
 << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    Aws::String shadowState;
    if (!getThingShadow(thingName, shadowState, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because getThingShadow failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
    std::cout << "The retrieved shadow state is: " << shadowState << std::endl;

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "A rule with now be added to to the thing.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to
 access data processed by the rule." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "In this case, the rule will use an Simple Notification Service
 (SNS) topic and an IAM rule." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "These resources will be created using a CloudFormation
 template." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Stack creation may take a few minutes." << std::endl;

    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue: ", alwaysTrueTest);
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> outputs
 =createCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME,clientConfiguration);
    if (outputs.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because createCloudFormationStack failed." <<
 std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
    // Retrieve the topic ARN and role ARN from the CloudFormation stack outputs.
    auto topicArnIter = outputs.find(SNS_TOPIC_ARN_OUTPUT);
    auto roleArnIter = outputs.find(ROLE_ARN_OUTPUT);
    if ((topicArnIter == outputs.end()) || (roleArnIter == outputs.end())) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because output '" << SNS_TOPIC_ARN_OUTPUT <<
        "' or '" << ROLE_ARN_OUTPUT << "'not found in the CloudFormation stack."
 << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, "",
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String topicArn = topicArnIter->second;
    Aws::String roleArn = roleArnIter->second;
    Aws::String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM '";
    sqlStatement += MQTT_MESSAGE_TOPIC_FILTER;
    sqlStatement += "'";

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now a rule will be created.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Rules are an administrator-level action. Any user who has
 permission\n"
                  << "to create rules will be able to access data processed by the
 rule." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "In this case, the rule will use an SNS topic" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "and the following SQL statement '" << sqlStatement << "'." <<
 std::endl;
    std::cout << "For more information on IoT SQL, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/developerguide/iot-sql-reference.html" <<
 std::endl;
    Aws::String ruleName = askQuestion("Enter a rule name: ");
    if (!createTopicRule(ruleName, topicArn, sqlStatement, roleArn,
 clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because createRule failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, "",
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
```

```
    std::cout << "Now your rules will be listed.\n" << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue: ", alwaysTrueTest);
    if (!listTopicRules(clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because listRules failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, ruleName,
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    Aws::String queryString = "thingName:" + thingName;
    std::cout << "Now the AWS IoT fleet index will be queried with the query\n'"
    << queryString << "'.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/
latest/developerguide/query-syntax.html" << std::endl;

    std::cout << "For this query to work, thing indexing must be enabled in your
 account.\n"
    << "This can be done with the awscli command line by calling 'aws iot update-
indexing-configuration'\n"
       << "or it can be done programmatically." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/
latest/developerguide/managing-index.html" << std::endl;
    if (askYesNoQuestion("Do you want to enable thing indexing in your account?
 (y/n) "))
    {
        Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingConfiguration thingIndexingConfiguration;

 thingIndexingConfiguration.SetThingIndexingMode(Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingMode::REGI

 thingIndexingConfiguration.SetThingConnectivityIndexingMode(Aws::IoT::Model::ThingConnec
        // The ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration object is ignored if not set.
        Aws::IoT::Model::ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration
 thingGroupIndexingConfiguration;
        if (!updateIndexingConfiguration(thingIndexingConfiguration,
 thingGroupIndexingConfiguration, clientConfiguration)) {
            std::cerr << "Exiting because updateIndexingConfiguration failed." <<
 std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME,
                    ruleName, false,
                    clientConfiguration);
            return false;
```

```
        }
    }

    if (!searchIndex(queryString, clientConfiguration)) {

        std::cerr << "Exiting because searchIndex failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, ruleName,
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
//! Update an AWS IoT thing with attributes.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param attributeMap: A map of key/value attributes/
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const std::map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &attributeMap,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttributePayload attributePayload;
    for (const auto &attribute: attributeMap) {
        attributePayload.AddAttributes(attribute.first, attribute.second);
    }
    request.SetAttributePayload(attributePayload);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.UpdateThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to update thing " << thingName << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Describe the endpoint specific to the AWS account making the call.
/*!
  \param endpointResult: String to receive the endpoint result.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeEndpoint(Aws::String &endpointResult,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String endpoint;
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointRequest describeEndpointRequest;
    describeEndpointRequest.SetEndpointType(
            "iot:Data-ATS"); // Recommended endpoint type.

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DescribeEndpoint(
            describeEndpointRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully described endpoint." << std::endl;
        endpointResult = outcome.GetResult().GetEndpointAddress();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing endpoint" <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! List certificates registered in the AWS account making the call.
/*!
   \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesRequest request;
```

```
    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::Certificate> allCertificates;
    Aws::String marker; // Used to paginate results.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.ListCertificates(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
            allCertificates.insert(allCertificates.end(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().begin(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().end());
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << allCertificates.size() << " certificate(s) found." << std::endl;

    for (auto &certificate: allCertificates) {
        std::cout << "Certificate ID: " << certificate.GetCertificateId() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificate.GetCertificateArn()
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Update the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param document: The state information, in JSON format.
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                    const Aws::String &document,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient
 iotDataPlaneClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest;
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    std::shared_ptr<std::stringstream> streamBuf =
 std::make_shared<std::stringstream>(
            document);
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetBody(streamBuf);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowOutcome outcome =
 iotDataPlaneClient.UpdateThingShadow(
            updateThingShadowRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing shadow." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while updating thing shadow."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Get the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param documentResult: String to receive the state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::getThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                 Aws::String &documentResult,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::GetThingShadowRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    auto outcome = iotClient.GetThingShadow(request);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::stringstream ss;
        ss << outcome.GetResult().GetPayload().rdbuf();
        documentResult = ss.str();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting thing shadow: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Create an AWS IoT rule with an SNS topic as the target.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param snsTopic: The SNS topic ARN for the action.
  \param sql: The SQL statement used to query the topic.
  \param roleARN: The IAM role ARN for the action.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::createTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                             const Aws::String &snsTopicARN, const Aws::String
 &sql,
                             const Aws::String &roleARN,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SnsAction snsAction;
    snsAction.SetTargetArn(snsTopicARN);
    snsAction.SetRoleArn(roleARN);

    Aws::IoT::Model::Action action;
    action.SetSns(snsAction);

    Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload;
    topicRulePayload.SetSql(sql);
    topicRulePayload.SetActions({action});
```

```
    request.SetTopicRulePayload(topicRulePayload);
    auto outcome = iotClient.CreateTopicRule(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created topic rule " << ruleName << "." <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic rule " << ruleName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Lists the AWS IoT topic rules.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listTopicRules(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRuleListItem> allRules;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.ListTopicRules(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            allRules.insert(allRules.end(),
                            result.GetRules().cbegin(),
                            result.GetRules().cend());

            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();
        }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "ListTopicRules error: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << "ListTopicRules: " << allRules.size() << " rule(s) found."
              << std::endl;
    for (auto &rule: allRules) {
        std::cout << "  Rule name: " << rule.GetRuleName() << ", rule ARN: "
                  << rule.GetRuleArn() << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Query the AWS IoT fleet index.
//! For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/query-syntax.html
/*!
  \param: query: The query string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::searchIndex(const Aws::String &query,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexRequest request;
    request.SetQueryString(query);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingDocument> allThingDocuments;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.SearchIndex(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            allThingDocuments.insert(allThingDocuments.end(),
                                     result.GetThings().cbegin(),
                                     result.GetThings().cend());
            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error in SearchIndex: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allThingDocuments.size() << " thing document(s) found." <<
 std::endl;
    for (const auto thingDocument: allThingDocuments) {
        std::cout << "  Thing name: " << thingDocument.GetThingName() << "."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return true;
}
```

清理資源。

```
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::cleanup(const Aws::String &thingName, const Aws::String
 &certificateARN,
                     const Aws::String &certificateID, const Aws::String
 &stackName,
                     const Aws::String &ruleName, bool askForConfirmation,
                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration)
 {
    bool result = true;

    if (!ruleName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                              askYesNoQuestion("Delete the rule '" + ruleName +
                                               "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteTopicRule(ruleName, clientConfiguration);
```

```
    }

    Aws::CloudFormation::CloudFormationClient
 cloudFormationClient(clientConfiguration);

    if (!stackName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                               askYesNoQuestion(
                                       "Delete the CloudFormation stack '" +
 stackName +
                                       "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteStack(stackName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    if (!certificateARN.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                                    askYesNoQuestion("Delete the certificate '" +
                                                     certificateARN + "'? (y/n)
 "))) {
        result &= detachThingPrincipal(certificateARN, thingName,
 clientConfiguration);
        result &= deleteCertificate(certificateID, clientConfiguration);
    }

    if (!thingName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                               askYesNoQuestion("Delete the thing '" + thingName
 +
                                                "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteThing(thingName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    return result;
}
```

```
//! Detach a principal from an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to detach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::detachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
```

```
                                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalRequest detachThingPrincipalRequest;
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetPrincipal(principal);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DetachThingPrincipal(
            detachThingPrincipalRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached principal " << principal << " from
 thing "
                  << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach principal " << principal << " from thing "
                  << thingName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete a certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateID: The ID of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateId(certificateID);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DeleteCertificate(
            request);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted certificate " << certificateID <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting certificate " << certificateID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete an AWS IoT rule.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteTopicRule(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted rule " << ruleName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete rule " << ruleName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
```

```
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    const auto outcome = iotClient.DeleteThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.IotClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.Action;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.AttributePayload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.Certificate;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateTopicRuleRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteCertificateRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateThingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeThingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DetachThingPrincipalRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.IotException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListCertificatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.SearchIndexRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.SearchIndexResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.SnsAction;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.TopicRuleListItem;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.TopicRulePayload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.UpdateThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.IotDataPlaneClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.UpdateThingShadowRequest;
import java.net.URI;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.regex.Matcher;
import java.util.regex.Pattern;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an AWS IoT Thing.
```

```
 * 2. Generate and attach a device certificate.
 * 3. Update an AWS IoT Thing with Attributes.
 * 4. Get an AWS IoT Endpoint.
 * 5. List your certificates.
 * 6. Updates the shadow for the specified thing..
 * 7. Write out the state information, in JSON format
 * 8. Creates a rule
 * 9. List rules
 * 10. Search things
 * 11. Detach amd delete the certificate.
 * 12. Delete Thing.
 */
public class IotScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static final String TOPIC = "your-iot-topic";
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <roleARN> <snsAction>

                Where:
                    roleARN - The ARN of an IAM role that has permission to work
 with AWS IOT.
                    snsAction  - An ARN of an SNS topic.
                """;

       if (args.length != 2) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

        String thingName;
        String ruleName;
        String roleARN = args[0];
        String snsAction = args[1];
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        IotClient iotClient = IotClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS IoT example workflow.");
```

```
        System.out.println("""
            This example program demonstrates various interactions with the AWS
Internet of Things (IoT) Core service. The program guides you through a series
of steps,
            including creating an IoT Thing, generating a device certificate,
updating the Thing with attributes, and so on.
            It utilizes the AWS SDK for Java V2 and incorporates functionality
for creating and managing IoT Things, certificates, rules,
            shadows, and performing searches. The program aims to showcase AWS
IoT capabilities and provides a comprehensive example for
            developers working with AWS IoT in a Java environment.

            """);
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an AWS IoT Thing.");
        System.out.println("""
            An AWS IoT Thing represents a virtual entity in the AWS IoT service
that can be associated with a physical device.
            """);
        // Prompt the user for input.
        System.out.print("Enter Thing name: ");
        thingName = scanner.nextLine();
        createIoTThing(iotClient, thingName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Generate a device certificate.");
        System.out.println("""
            A device certificate performs a role in securing the communication
between devices (Things) and the AWS IoT platform.
            """);

        System.out.print("Do you want to create a certificate for " +thingName
+"? (y/n)");
        String certAns = scanner.nextLine();
        String certificateArn="" ;
        if (certAns != null && certAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            certificateArn = createCertificate(iotClient);
            System.out.println("Attach the certificate to the AWS IoT Thing.");
            attachCertificateToThing(iotClient, thingName, certificateArn);
```

```
        } else {
            System.out.println("A device certificate was not created.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Update an AWS IoT Thing with Attributes.");
        System.out.println("""
             IoT Thing attributes, represented as key-value pairs, offer a
pivotal advantage in facilitating efficient data
             management and retrieval within the AWS IoT ecosystem.
            """);
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        updateThing(iotClient, thingName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Return a unique endpoint specific to the Amazon
Web Services account.");
        System.out.println("""
            An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource Locator
that serves as the entry point for communication between IoT devices and the AWS
IoT service.
           """);
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        String endpointUrl = describeEndpoint(iotClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. List your AWS IoT certificates");
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        if (certificateArn.length() > 0) {
            listCertificates(iotClient);
        } else {
            System.out.println("You did not create a certificates. Skipping this
step.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("6. Create an IoT shadow that refers to a digital
representation or virtual twin of a physical IoT device");
        System.out.println("""
            A Thing Shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a
virtual representation, or "shadow,"
            of a physical device or thing. The Thing Shadow allows you to
synchronize and control the state of a device between
            the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For
example, you can write and retrieve JSON data from a Thing Shadow.
           """);
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        IotDataPlaneClient iotPlaneClient = IotDataPlaneClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointUrl))
            .build();

        updateShadowThing(iotPlaneClient, thingName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Write out the state information, in JSON
format.");
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        getPayload(iotPlaneClient, thingName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Creates a rule");
        System.out.println("""
        Creates a rule that is an administrator-level action.
        Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to access data
processed by the rule.
        """);
        System.out.print("Enter Rule name: ");
        ruleName = scanner.nextLine();
        createIoTRule(iotClient, roleARN, ruleName, snsAction);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. List your rules.");
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
```

```
        listIoTRules(iotClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Search things using the Thing name.");
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        String queryString = "thingName:"+thingName ;
        searchThings(iotClient, queryString);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        if (certificateArn.length() > 0) {
            System.out.print("Do you want to detach and delete the certificate
for " +thingName +"? (y/n)");
            String delAns = scanner.nextLine();
            if (delAns != null && delAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
                System.out.println("11. You selected to detach amd delete the
certificate.");
                System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
                scanner.nextLine();
                detachThingPrincipal(iotClient, thingName, certificateArn);
                deleteCertificate(iotClient, certificateArn);
            } else {
                System.out.println("11. You selected not to delete the
certificate.");
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("11. You did not create a certificate so there is
nothing to delete.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Delete the AWS IoT Thing.");
        System.out.print("Do you want to delete the IoT Thing? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine();
        if (delAns != null && delAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            deleteIoTThing(iotClient, thingName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The IoT Thing was not deleted.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The AWS IoT workflow has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void listCertificates(IotClient iotClient) {
        ListCertificatesResponse response = iotClient.listCertificates();
        List<Certificate> certList = response.certificates();
        for (Certificate cert : certList) {
            System.out.println("Cert id: " + cert.certificateId());
            System.out.println("Cert Arn: " + cert.certificateArn());
        }
    }

    public static void listIoTRules(IotClient iotClient) {
        try {
            ListTopicRulesRequest listTopicRulesRequest =
ListTopicRulesRequest.builder().build();
            ListTopicRulesResponse listTopicRulesResponse =
iotClient.listTopicRules(listTopicRulesRequest);
            System.out.println("List of IoT Rules:");
            List<TopicRuleListItem> ruleList = listTopicRulesResponse.rules();
            for (TopicRuleListItem rule : ruleList) {
                System.out.println("Rule Name: " + rule.ruleName());
                System.out.println("Rule ARN: " + rule.ruleArn());
                System.out.println("--------------");
            }

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createIoTRule(IotClient iotClient, String roleARN, String
ruleName, String action) {
        try {
            String sql = "SELECT * FROM '" + TOPIC + "'";
            SnsAction action1 = SnsAction.builder()
                .targetArn(action)
                .roleArn(roleARN)
                .build();

            // Create the action.
```

```
            Action myAction = Action.builder()
                .sns(action1)
                .build();

            // Create the topic rule payload.
            TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload = TopicRulePayload.builder()
                .sql(sql)
                .actions(myAction)
                .build();

            // Create the topic rule request.
            CreateTopicRuleRequest topicRuleRequest =
CreateTopicRuleRequest.builder()
                .ruleName(ruleName)
                .topicRulePayload(topicRulePayload)
                .build();

            // Create the rule.
            iotClient.createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest);
            System.out.println("IoT Rule created successfully.");

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getPayload(IotDataPlaneClient iotPlaneClient, String
thingName) {
        try {
            GetThingShadowRequest getThingShadowRequest =
GetThingShadowRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build();

            GetThingShadowResponse getThingShadowResponse =
iotPlaneClient.getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest);

            // Extracting payload from response.
            SdkBytes payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload();
            String payloadString = payload.asUtf8String();
            System.out.println("Received Shadow Data: " + payloadString);

        } catch (IotException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateShadowThing(IotDataPlaneClient iotPlaneClient,
 String thingName) {
        try {
            // Create Thing Shadow State Document.
            String stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25,
 \"humidity\":50}}}";
            SdkBytes data= SdkBytes.fromString(stateDocument,
 StandardCharsets.UTF_8 );
            UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest =
 UpdateThingShadowRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .payload(data)
                .build();

            // Update Thing Shadow.
            iotPlaneClient.updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest);
            System.out.println("Thing Shadow updated successfully.");

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateThing(IotClient iotClient, String thingName) {
        // Specify the new attribute values.
        String newLocation = "Office";
        String newFirmwareVersion = "v2.0";

        Map<String, String> attMap = new HashMap<>();
        attMap.put("location", newLocation);
        attMap.put("firmwareVersion", newFirmwareVersion);

        AttributePayload attributePayload = AttributePayload.builder()
            .attributes(attMap)
            .build();

        UpdateThingRequest updateThingRequest = UpdateThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
```

```
            .attributePayload(attributePayload)
            .build();

        try {
            // Update the IoT Thing attributes.
            iotClient.updateThing(updateThingRequest);
            System.out.println("Thing attributes updated successfully.");

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String describeEndpoint(IotClient iotClient) {
        try {
            DescribeEndpointResponse endpointResponse =
 iotClient.describeEndpoint(DescribeEndpointRequest.builder().build());

            // Get the endpoint URL.
            String endpointUrl = endpointResponse.endpointAddress();
            String exString = getValue(endpointUrl);
            String fullEndpoint = "https://"+exString+"-ats.iot.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com";

            System.out.println("Full Endpoint URL: "+fullEndpoint);
            return fullEndpoint;

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "" ;
    }

    public static void detachThingPrincipal(IotClient iotClient, String
 thingName, String certificateArn){
        try {
            DetachThingPrincipalRequest thingPrincipalRequest =
 DetachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
                .principal(certificateArn)
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build();
```

```
            iotClient.detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest);
            System.out.println(certificateArn +" was successfully removed from "
+thingName);

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteCertificate(IotClient iotClient, String
certificateArn ) {
        DeleteCertificateRequest certificateProviderRequest =
DeleteCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateId(extractCertificateId(certificateArn))
            .build();

        iotClient.deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest);
        System.out.println(certificateArn +" was successfully deleted.");
    }

    // Get the cert Id  from the Cert ARN value.
    private static String extractCertificateId(String certificateArn) {
        // Example ARN: arn:aws:iot:region:account-id:cert/certificate-id.
        String[] arnParts = certificateArn.split(":");
        String certificateIdPart = arnParts[arnParts.length - 1];
        return certificateIdPart.substring(certificateIdPart.lastIndexOf("/") +
1);
    }

    public static String createCertificate(IotClient iotClient) {
        try {
            CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse response =
iotClient.createKeysAndCertificate();
            String certificatePem = response.certificatePem();
            String certificateArn = response.certificateArn();

            // Print the details.
            System.out.println("\nCertificate:");
            System.out.println(certificatePem);
            System.out.println("\nCertificate ARN:");
            System.out.println(certificateArn);
            return certificateArn;
```

```
        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }

    public static void attachCertificateToThing(IotClient iotClient, String
thingName, String certificateArn) {
        // Attach the certificate to the thing.
        AttachThingPrincipalRequest principalRequest =
AttachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .principal(certificateArn)
            .build();

        AttachThingPrincipalResponse attachResponse =
iotClient.attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest);

        // Verify the attachment was successful.
        if (attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            System.out.println("Certificate attached to Thing successfully.");

            // Print additional information about the Thing.
            describeThing(iotClient, thingName);
        } else {
            System.err.println("Failed to attach certificate to Thing. HTTP
Status Code: " +
                attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
        }
    }

    private static void describeThing(IotClient iotClient, String thingName) {
        try {
            DescribeThingRequest thingRequest = DescribeThingRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build() ;

            // Print Thing details.
            DescribeThingResponse describeResponse =
iotClient.describeThing(thingRequest);
            System.out.println("Thing Details:");
            System.out.println("Thing Name: " + describeResponse.thingName());
```

```
            System.out.println("Thing ARN: " + describeResponse.thingArn());

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteIoTThing(IotClient iotClient, String thingName) {
        try {
            DeleteThingRequest deleteThingRequest = DeleteThingRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build();

            iotClient.deleteThing(deleteThingRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted Thing " + thingName);

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createIoTThing(IotClient iotClient, String thingName) {
        try {
            CreateThingRequest createThingRequest = CreateThingRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build();

            CreateThingResponse createThingResponse =
 iotClient.createThing(createThingRequest);
            System.out.println(thingName +" was successfully created. The ARN
 value is " + createThingResponse.thingArn());

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    private static String getValue(String input) {
        // Define a regular expression pattern for extracting the subdomain.
        Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile("^(.*?)\\.iot\\.us-east-1\\.amazonaws\
\.com");
```

```
        // Match the pattern against the input string.
        Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(input);

        // Check if a match is found.
        if (matcher.find()) {
            // Extract the subdomain from the first capturing group.
            String subdomain = matcher.group(1);
            System.out.println("Extracted subdomain: " + subdomain);
            return subdomain ;
        } else {
            System.out.println("No match found");
        }
        return "" ;
    }

    public static void searchThings(IotClient iotClient, String queryString){
        SearchIndexRequest searchIndexRequest = SearchIndexRequest.builder()
            .queryString(queryString)
            .build();

        try {
            // Perform the search and get the result.
            SearchIndexResponse searchIndexResponse =
 iotClient.searchIndex(searchIndexRequest);

            // Process the result.
            if (searchIndexResponse.things().isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No things found.");
            } else {
                searchIndexResponse.things().forEach(thing ->
 System.out.println("Thing id found using search is " + thing.thingId()));
            }
        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.IotClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.Action
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.AttributePayload
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.CreateThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.CreateTopicRuleRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DeleteCertificateRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DeleteThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DescribeThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DetachThingPrincipalRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.SearchIndexRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.SnsAction
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.TopicRulePayload
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.UpdateThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.IotDataPlaneClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.model.UpdateThingShadowRequest
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.content.ByteStream
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.content.toByteArray
import java.util.Scanner
import java.util.regex.Pattern
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

/**
 * Before running this Kotlin code example, ensure that your development
 environment
 * is set up, including configuring your credentials.
 *
 * For detailed instructions, refer to the following documentation topic:
```

```
 * [Setting Up Your Development Environment](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-
kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html)
 *
 * This code example requires an SNS topic and an IAM Role.
 * Follow the steps in the documentation to set up these resources:
 *
 * - [Creating an SNS Topic](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-
getting-started.html#step-create-topic)
 * - [Creating an IAM Role](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_create.html)
 */

val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
val TOPIC = "your-iot-topic"
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
                Usage:
                    <roleARN> <snsAction>

                Where:
                    roleARN - The ARN of an IAM role that has permission to work
 with AWS IOT.
                    snsAction  - An ARN of an SNS topic.

    """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 2) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    var thingName: String
    val roleARN = args[0]
    val snsAction = args[1]
    val scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS IoT example scenario.")
    println(
        """
            This example program demonstrates various interactions with the AWS
 Internet of Things (IoT) Core service.
            The program guides you through a series of steps, including creating
 an IoT thing, generating a device certificate,
```

```
            updating the thing with attributes, and so on.

            It utilizes the AWS SDK for Kotlin and incorporates functionality for
creating and managing IoT things, certificates, rules,
            shadows, and performing searches. The program aims to showcase AWS
IoT capabilities and provides a comprehensive example for
            developers working with AWS IoT in a Kotlin environment.
        """.trimIndent()
    )

    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an AWS IoT thing.")
    println(
        """
            An AWS IoT thing represents a virtual entity in the AWS IoT service
that can be associated with a physical device.
        """.trimIndent()
    )
    // Prompt the user for input.
    print("Enter thing name: ")
    thingName = scanner.nextLine()
    createIoTThing(thingName)
    describeThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. Generate a device certificate.")
    println(
        """
        A device certificate performs a role in securing the communication
between devices (things) and the AWS IoT platform.
        """.trimIndent()
    )

    print("Do you want to create a certificate for $thingName? (y/n)")
    val certAns = scanner.nextLine()
    var certificateArn: String? = ""
    if (certAns != null && certAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase =
true)) {
        certificateArn = createCertificate()
```

```
        println("Attach the certificate to the AWS IoT thing.")
        attachCertificateToThing(thingName, certificateArn)
    } else {
        println("A device certificate was not created.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Update an AWS IoT thing with Attributes.")
    println(
        """
        IoT thing attributes, represented as key-value pairs, offer a pivotal
advantage in facilitating efficient data
        management and retrieval within the AWS IoT ecosystem.
        """.trimIndent()
    )
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    updateThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Return a unique endpoint specific to the Amazon Web Services
account.")
    println(
        """
        An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource Locator that
serves as the entry point for communication between IoT devices and the AWS IoT
service.
        """.trimIndent()
    )
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    val endpointUrl = describeEndpoint()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. List your AWS IoT certificates")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    if (certificateArn!!.isNotEmpty()) {
        listCertificates()
    } else {
        println("You did not create a certificates. Skipping this step.")
```

```
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Create an IoT shadow that refers to a digital representation or
virtual twin of a physical IoT device")
    println(
        """
            A thing shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a
virtual representation, or "shadow,"
            of a physical device or thing. The thing shadow allows you to
synchronize and control the state of a device between
            the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For
example, you can write and retrieve JSON data from a thing shadow.

        """.trimIndent()
    )
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    updateShawdowThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Write out the state information, in JSON format.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    getPayload(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Creates a rule")
    println(
        """
        Creates a rule that is an administrator-level action.
        Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to access data
processed by the rule.
        """.trimIndent()
    )
    print("Enter Rule name: ")
    val ruleName = scanner.nextLine()
    createIoTRule(roleARN, ruleName, snsAction)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("9. List your rules.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    listIoTRules()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Search things using the name.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    val queryString = "thingName:$thingName"
    searchThings(queryString)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    if (certificateArn.length > 0) {
        print("Do you want to detach and delete the certificate for $thingName?
(y/n)")
        val delAns = scanner.nextLine()
        if (delAns != null && delAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase =
true)) {
            println("11. You selected to detach amd delete the certificate.")
            print("Press Enter to continue...")
            scanner.nextLine()
            detachThingPrincipal(thingName, certificateArn)
            deleteCertificate(certificateArn)
        } else {
            println("11. You selected not to delete the certificate.")
        }
    } else {
        println("11. You did not create a certificate so there is nothing to
delete.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Delete the AWS IoT thing.")
    print("Do you want to delete the IoT thing? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine()
    if (delAns != null && delAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase =
true)) {
        deleteIoTThing(thingName)
    } else {
        println("The IoT thing was not deleted.")
```

```
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The AWS IoT workflow has successfully completed.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val deleteThingRequest = DeleteThingRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteThing(deleteThingRequest)
        println("Deleted $thingNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCertificate(certificateArn: String) {
    val certificateProviderRequest = DeleteCertificateRequest {
        certificateId = extractCertificateId(certificateArn)
    }
    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

private fun extractCertificateId(certificateArn: String): String? {
    // Example ARN: arn:aws:iot:region:account-id:cert/certificate-id.
    val arnParts = certificateArn.split(":".toRegex()).dropLastWhile
 { it.isEmpty() }.toTypedArray()
    val certificateIdPart = arnParts[arnParts.size - 1]
    return certificateIdPart.substring(certificateIdPart.lastIndexOf("/") + 1)
}

suspend fun detachThingPrincipal(thingNameVal: String, certificateArn: String) {
    val thingPrincipalRequest = DetachThingPrincipalRequest {
        principal = certificateArn
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
```

```
        iotClient.detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully removed from $thingNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun searchThings(queryStringVal: String?) {
    val searchIndexRequest = SearchIndexRequest {
        queryString = queryStringVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val searchIndexResponse = iotClient.searchIndex(searchIndexRequest)
        if (searchIndexResponse.things?.isEmpty() == true) {
            println("No things found.")
        } else {
            searchIndexResponse.things
                ?.forEach { thing -> println("Thing id found using search is
 ${thing.thingId}") }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listIoTRules() {
    val listTopicRulesRequest = ListTopicRulesRequest {}

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val listTopicRulesResponse =
 iotClient.listTopicRules(listTopicRulesRequest)
        println("List of IoT rules:")
        val ruleList = listTopicRulesResponse.rules
        ruleList?.forEach { rule ->
            println("Rule name: ${rule.ruleName}")
            println("Rule ARN: ${rule.ruleArn}")
            println("--------------")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createIoTRule(roleARNVal: String?, ruleNameVal: String?, action:
 String?) {
    val sqlVal = "SELECT * FROM '$TOPIC '"
    val action1 = SnsAction {
        targetArn = action
        roleArn = roleARNVal
```

```
    }

    val myAction = Action {
        sns = action1
    }

    val topicRulePayloadVal = TopicRulePayload {
        sql = sqlVal
        actions = listOf(myAction)
    }

    val topicRuleRequest = CreateTopicRuleRequest {
        ruleName = ruleNameVal
        topicRulePayload = topicRulePayloadVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest)
        println("IoT rule created successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun getPayload(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val getThingShadowRequest = GetThingShadowRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    IotDataPlaneClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient ->
        val getThingShadowResponse =
 iotPlaneClient.getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest)
        val payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload
        val payloadString = payload?.let { java.lang.String(it, Charsets.UTF_8) }
        println("Received shadow data: $payloadString")
    }
}

suspend fun listCertificates() {
    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listCertificates()
        val certList = response.certificates
        certList?.forEach { cert ->
            println("Cert id: ${cert.certificateId}")
            println("Cert Arn: ${cert.certificateArn}")
        }
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun describeEndpoint(): String? {
    val request = DescribeEndpointRequest {}

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val endpointResponse = iotClient.describeEndpoint(request)
        val endpointUrl: String? = endpointResponse.endpointAddress
        val exString: String = getValue(endpointUrl)
        val fullEndpoint = "https://$exString-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        println("Full endpoint URL: $fullEndpoint")
        return fullEndpoint
    }
}

private fun getValue(input: String?): String {
    // Define a regular expression pattern for extracting the subdomain.
    val pattern = Pattern.compile("^(.*?)\\.iot\\.us-east-1\\.amazonaws\\.com")

    // Match the pattern against the input string.
    val matcher = pattern.matcher(input)

    // Check if a match is found.
    if (matcher.find()) {
        val subdomain = matcher.group(1)
        println("Extracted subdomain: $subdomain")
        return subdomain
    } else {
        println("No match found")
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun updateThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val newLocation = "Office"
    val newFirmwareVersion = "v2.0"
    val attMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attMap["location"] = newLocation
    attMap["firmwareVersion"] = newFirmwareVersion

    val attributePayloadVal = AttributePayload {
        attributes = attMap
    }
```

```
    val updateThingRequest = UpdateThingRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
        attributePayload = attributePayloadVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        // Update the IoT thing attributes.
        iotClient.updateThing(updateThingRequest)
        println("$thingNameVal attributes updated successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun updateShawdowThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    // Create the thing shadow state document.
    val stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25, \"humidity
\":50}}}"
    val byteStream: ByteStream = ByteStream.fromString(stateDocument)
    val byteArray: ByteArray = byteStream.toByteArray()

    val updateThingShadowRequest = UpdateThingShadowRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
        payload = byteArray
    }

    IotDataPlaneClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient ->
        iotPlaneClient.updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest)
        println("The thing shadow was updated successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun attachCertificateToThing(thingNameVal: String?, certificateArn:
 String?) {
    val principalRequest = AttachThingPrincipalRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
        principal = certificateArn
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest)
        println("Certificate attached to $thingNameVal successfully.")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun describeThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val thingRequest = DescribeThingRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    // Print Thing details.
    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val describeResponse = iotClient.describeThing(thingRequest)
        println("Thing details:")
        println("Thing name: ${describeResponse.thingName}")
        println("Thing ARN:  ${describeResponse.thingArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createCertificate(): String? {
    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.createKeysAndCertificate()
        val certificatePem = response.certificatePem
        val certificateArn = response.certificateArn

        // Print the details.
        println("\nCertificate:")
        println(certificatePem)
        println("\nCertificate ARN:")
        println(certificateArn)
        return certificateArn
    }
}

suspend fun createIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val createThingRequest = CreateThingRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createThing(createThingRequest)
        println("Created $thingNameVal}")
    }
}
```

AWS IoT data 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS IoT data 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- AWS IoT data 開發人員指南 — 關於 AWS IoT data.
- AWS IoT data API 參考 — 所有可用 AWS IoT data 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- AWS IoT data 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭GetThingShadow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateThingShadow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

AWS IoT data 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS IoT data 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭GetThingShadow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateThingShadow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`GetThingShadow`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetThingShadow`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Get the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param documentResult: String to receive the state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::getThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                 Aws::String &documentResult,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::GetThingShadowRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    auto outcome = iotClient.GetThingShadow(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::stringstream ss;
        ss << outcome.GetResult().GetPayload().rdbuf();
        documentResult = ss.str();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting thing shadow: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetThingShadow中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得事物陰影文件

下列`get-thing-shadow`範例會取得指定 IoT 物件的物件陰影文件。

```
aws iot-data get-thing-shadow \
    --thing-name MyRPi \
    output.txt
```

該命令不會在顯示器上產生輸出，但以下內容顯示了以下內容`output.txt`：

```
{
  "state":{
    "reported":{
    "moisture":"low"
    }
  },
  "metadata":{
    "reported":{
      "moisture":{
        "timestamp":1560269319
      }
    }
  },
  "version":1,"timestamp":1560269405
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IoT 開發人員指南中的 Device Shadow 服務資料流程。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetThingShadow中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void getPayload(IotDataPlaneClient iotPlaneClient, String
 thingName) {
        try {
            GetThingShadowRequest getThingShadowRequest =
 GetThingShadowRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build();

            GetThingShadowResponse getThingShadowResponse =
 iotPlaneClient.getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest);

            // Extracting payload from response.
            SdkBytes payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload();
            String payloadString = payload.asUtf8String();
            System.out.println("Received Shadow Data: " + payloadString);

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetThingShadow中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getPayload(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val getThingShadowRequest = GetThingShadowRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    IotDataPlaneClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient ->
```

```
        val getThingShadowResponse =
 iotPlaneClient.getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest)
        val payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload
        val payloadString = payload?.let { java.lang.String(it, Charsets.UTF_8) }
        println("Received shadow data: $payloadString")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetThingShadow中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭UpdateThingShadow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateThingShadow。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Update the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param document: The state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                    const Aws::String &document,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient
 iotDataPlaneClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest;
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
```

```
    std::shared_ptr<std::stringstream> streamBuf =
 std::make_shared<std::stringstream>(
            document);
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetBody(streamBuf);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowOutcome outcome =
 iotDataPlaneClient.UpdateThingShadow(
            updateThingShadowRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing shadow." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while updating thing shadow."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateThingShadow中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

更新物陰影

下列`update-thing-shadow`範例會修改指定物件之裝置陰影的目前狀態，並將其儲存至檔案`output.txt`。

```
aws iot-data update-thing-shadow \
    --thing-name MyRPi \
    --payload "{"state":{"reported":{"moisture":"okay"}}}" \
    "output.txt"
```

該命令不會在顯示器上產生輸出，但以下內容顯示了以下內容`output.txt`：

```
{
    "state": {
        "reported": {
            "moisture": "okay"
        }
```

```
    },
    "metadata": {
        "reported": {
            "moisture": {
                "timestamp": 1560270036
            }
        }
    },
    "version": 2,
    "timestamp": 1560270036
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS IoT 開發人員指南中的 Device Shadow 服務資料流程。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateThingShadow中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void updateShadowThing(IotDataPlaneClient iotPlaneClient,
String thingName) {
       try {
           // Create Thing Shadow State Document.
           String stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25,
\"humidity\":50}}}";
           SdkBytes data= SdkBytes.fromString(stateDocument,
StandardCharsets.UTF_8 );
           UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest =
UpdateThingShadowRequest.builder()
               .thingName(thingName)
               .payload(data)
               .build();

           // Update Thing Shadow.
           iotPlaneClient.updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("Thing Shadow updated successfully.");

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateThingShadow中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun updateShawdowThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    // Create the thing shadow state document.
    val stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25, \"humidity
\":50}}}"
    val byteStream: ByteStream = ByteStream.fromString(stateDocument)
    val byteArray: ByteArray = byteStream.toByteArray()

    val updateThingShadowRequest = UpdateThingShadowRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
        payload = byteArray
    }

    IotDataPlaneClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient ->
        iotPlaneClient.updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest)
        println("The thing shadow was updated successfully.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateThingShadow中的 Kotlin API 參考。

使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Amazon Keyspaces 的代碼示例

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用 Amazon Keyspaces（阿帕奇卡桑德拉）與 AWS 軟件開發工具包（SDK）。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon Keyspaces 開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon Keyspaces 的更多信息。
- Amazon Keyspaces API 參考 — 所有可用的 Amazon Keyspaces 操作的詳細信息。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon Keyspaces

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon Keyspaces。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace KeyspacesActions;

public class HelloKeyspaces
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;
```

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache
 Cassandra).
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonKeyspaces>()
                .AddTransient<KeyspacesWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloKeyspaces>();

        var keyspacesClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonKeyspaces>();
        var keyspacesWrapper = new KeyspacesWrapper(keyspacesClient);

        Console.WriteLine("Hello, Amazon Keyspaces! Let's list your keyspaces:");
        await keyspacesWrapper.ListKeyspaces();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListKeyspaces中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.KeyspacesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.KeyspaceSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.KeyspacesException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.ListKeyspacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.ListKeyspacesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloKeyspaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KeyspacesClient keyClient = KeyspacesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listKeyspaces(keyClient);
    }

    public static void listKeyspaces(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest =
 ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesResponse response =
 keyClient.listKeyspaces(keyspacesRequest);
            List<KeyspaceSummary> keyspaces = response.keyspaces();
            for (KeyspaceSummary keyspace : keyspaces) {
                System.out.println("The name of the keyspace is " +
 keyspace.keyspaceName());
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListKeyspaces中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
*/

suspend fun main() {
    listKeyspaces()
}

suspend fun listKeyspaces() {
    val keyspacesRequest = ListKeyspacesRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.listKeyspaces(keyspacesRequest)
        response.keyspaces?.forEach { keyspace ->
            println("The name of the keyspace is ${keyspace.keyspaceName}")
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListKeyspaces中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import boto3


def hello_keyspaces(keyspaces_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache
 Cassandra)
    client and list the keyspaces in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces Client object. This object
 wraps
                             the low-level Amazon Keyspaces service API.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon Keyspaces! Let's list some of your keyspaces:\n")
    for ks in keyspaces_client.list_keyspaces(maxResults=5).get("keyspaces", []):
        print(ks["keyspaceName"])
        print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_keyspaces(boto3.client("keyspaces"))
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListKeyspaces中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

程式碼範例

- 使 AWS 用 SDK 對 Amazon Keyspaces 的操作
  - 搭CreateKeyspace配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteKeyspace配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetKeyspace配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListKeyspaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListTables配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭RestoreTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Amazon Keyspaces 的情況
  - 使用 SDK 開始使用 Amazon 密 Keyspaces 間和表 AWS

使 AWS 用 SDK 對 Amazon Keyspaces 的操作

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用 Amazon Keyspaces（阿帕奇卡桑德拉）與 SDK。 AWS 每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Amazon Keyspaces 的情況。

範例

- 搭CreateKeyspace配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteKeyspace配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetKeyspace配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListKeyspaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭ListTables配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RestoreTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateKeyspace`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKeyspace`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用密鑰空間和表

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Create a new keyspace.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyspaceName">The name for the new keyspace.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.</returns>
public async Task<string> CreateKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
{
    var response =
        await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateKeyspaceAsync(
            new CreateKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
    return response.ResourceArn;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateKeyspace中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void createKeySpace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
       try {
           CreateKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest =
CreateKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           CreateKeyspaceResponse response =
keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
           System.out.println("The ARN of the KeySpace is " +
response.resourceArn());

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateKeyspace中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createKeySpace(keyspaceNameVal: String) {
    val keyspaceRequest = CreateKeyspaceRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        println("The ARN of the KeySpace is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateKeyspace中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)
```

```
    def create_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Creates a keyspace.

        :param name: The name to give the keyspace.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = name
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.ks_arn
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateKeyspace中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**CreateTable**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTable`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用密鑰空間和表

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace where the table will be
created.</param>
    /// <param name="schema">The schema for the new table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the new table.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTable(string keyspaceName, SchemaDefinition
schema, string tableName)
    {
        var request = new CreateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SchemaDefinition = schema,
            TableName = tableName,
            PointInTimeRecovery = new PointInTimeRecovery { Status =
PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED }
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateTable中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void createTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
       try {
           // Set the columns.
           ColumnDefinition defTitle = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                   .name("title")
                   .type("text")
                   .build();

           ColumnDefinition defYear = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                   .name("year")
                   .type("int")
                   .build();

           ColumnDefinition defReleaseDate = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                   .name("release_date")
                   .type("timestamp")
                   .build();

           ColumnDefinition defPlot = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                   .name("plot")
                   .type("text")
                   .build();

           List<ColumnDefinition> colList = new ArrayList<>();
           colList.add(defTitle);
           colList.add(defYear);
           colList.add(defReleaseDate);
           colList.add(defPlot);

           // Set the keys.
           PartitionKey yearKey = PartitionKey.builder()
```

```
                .name("year")
                .build();

        PartitionKey titleKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                .name("title")
                .build();

        List<PartitionKey> keyList = new ArrayList<>();
        keyList.add(yearKey);
        keyList.add(titleKey);

        SchemaDefinition schemaDefinition = SchemaDefinition.builder()
                .partitionKeys(keyList)
                .allColumns(colList)
                .build();

        PointInTimeRecovery timeRecovery = PointInTimeRecovery.builder()
                .status(PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

        CreateTableRequest tableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                .tableName(tableName)
                .schemaDefinition(schemaDefinition)
                .pointInTimeRecovery(timeRecovery)
                .build();

        CreateTableResponse response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest);
        System.out.println("The table ARN is " + response.resourceArn());

    } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateTable中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createTable(keySpaceVal: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    // Set the columns.
    val defTitle = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "title"
        type = "text"
    }

    val defYear = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "year"
        type = "int"
    }

    val defReleaseDate = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "release_date"
        type = "timestamp"
    }

    val defPlot = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "plot"
        type = "text"
    }

    val colList = ArrayList<ColumnDefinition>()
    colList.add(defTitle)
    colList.add(defYear)
    colList.add(defReleaseDate)
    colList.add(defPlot)

    // Set the keys.
    val yearKey = PartitionKey {
        name = "year"
    }
```

```
    val titleKey = PartitionKey {
        name = "title"
    }

    val keyList = ArrayList<PartitionKey>()
    keyList.add(yearKey)
    keyList.add(titleKey)

    val schemaDefinitionOb = SchemaDefinition {
        partitionKeys = keyList
        allColumns = colList
    }

    val timeRecovery = PointInTimeRecovery {
        status = PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.Enabled
    }

    val tableRequest = CreateTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keySpaceVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
        schemaDefinition = schemaDefinitionOb
        pointInTimeRecovery = timeRecovery
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest)
        println("The table ARN is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTable中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates a table in the  keyspace.
        The table is created with a schema for storing movie data
        and has point-in-time recovery enabled.

        :param table_name: The name to give the table.
        :return: The ARN of the new table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=table_name,
                schemaDefinition={
                    "allColumns": [
                        {"name": "title", "type": "text"},
                        {"name": "year", "type": "int"},
                        {"name": "release_date", "type": "timestamp"},
                        {"name": "plot", "type": "text"},
                    ],
                    "partitionKeys": [{"name": "year"}, {"name": "title"}],
                },
                pointInTimeRecovery={"status": "ENABLED"},
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["resourceArn"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DeleteKeyspace`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteKeyspace`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用密鑰空間和表

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an existing keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName"></param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
```

```
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteKeyspaceAsync(
            new DeleteKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteKeyspace中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void deleteKeyspace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
       try {
           DeleteKeyspaceRequest deleteKeyspaceRequest =
DeleteKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest);

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteKeyspace中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteKeyspace(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val deleteKeyspaceRequest = DeleteKeyspaceRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest)
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteKeyspace中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
```

```
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def delete_keyspace(self):
        """
        Deletes the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_keyspace(keyspaceName=self.ks_name)
            self.ks_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteKeyspace中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DeleteTable**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTable`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用密鑰空間和表

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteTableAsync(
            new DeleteTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTable中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, String tableName) {
```

```
        try {
            DeleteTableRequest tableRequest = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteTable中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteTable(keyspaceNameVal: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    val tableRequest = DeleteTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest)
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteTable中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table from the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=self.table_name
            )
            self.table_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭GetKeyspace配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetKeyspace。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用密鑰空間和表

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Get data about a keyspace.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the keyspace.</returns>
public async Task<string> GetKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
{
    var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetKeyspaceAsync(
        new GetKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
    return response.ResourceArn;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetKeyspace中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void checkKeyspaceExistence(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
       try {
           GetKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest = GetKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           GetKeyspaceResponse response =
keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
           String name = response.keyspaceName();
           System.out.println("The " + name + " KeySpace is ready");

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetKeyspace中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val keyspaceRequest = GetKeyspaceRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
    }
    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response: GetKeyspaceResponse =
 keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        val name = response.keyspaceName
        println("The $name KeySpace is ready")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetKeyspace中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
```

```
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def exists_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Checks whether a keyspace exists.

        :param name: The name of the keyspace to look up.
        :return: True when the keyspace exists. Otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = response["keyspaceName"]
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Keyspace %s does not exist.", name)
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return exists
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetKeyspace中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭GetTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTable。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用密鑰空間和表

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <returns>The response containing data about the table.</returns>
    public async Task<GetTableResponse> GetTable(string keyspaceName, string
tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetTableAsync(
            new GetTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetTable中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void checkTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
String tableName)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           boolean tableStatus = false;
           String status;
           GetTableResponse response = null;
           GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .tableName(tableName)
                   .build();

           while (!tableStatus) {
               response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
               status = response.statusAsString();
               System.out.println(". The table status is " + status);

               if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                   tableStatus = true;
               }
               Thread.sleep(500);
           }

           List<ColumnDefinition> cols =
response.schemaDefinition().allColumns();
           for (ColumnDefinition def : cols) {
               System.out.println("The column name is " + def.name());
               System.out.println("The column type is " + def.type());
           }

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetTable中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun checkTable(keyspaceNameVal: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest = GetTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println(". The table status is $status")
            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }
        val cols: List<ColumnDefinition>? =
 response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
```

```
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetTable中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def get_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Gets data about a table in the keyspace.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to look up.
```

```
        :return: Data about the table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=table_name
            )
            self.table_name = table_name
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Table %s does not exist.", table_name)
                self.table_name = None
                response = None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`ListKeyspaces`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListKeyspaces`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用密鑰空間和表

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists all keyspaces for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ListKeyspaces()
    {
        var paginator = _amazonKeyspaces.Paginators.ListKeyspaces(new
ListKeyspacesRequest());

        Console.WriteLine("{0, -30}\t{1}", "Keyspace name", "Keyspace ARN");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', Console.WindowWidth));
        await foreach (var keyspace in paginator.Keyspaces)
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{keyspace.KeyspaceName,-30}\t{keyspace.ResourceArn}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListKeyspaces中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void listKeyspacesPaginator(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest =
ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listKeyspacesPaginator(keyspacesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.keyspaces().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.keyspaceName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListKeyspaces中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listKeyspacesPaginator() {
    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.listKeyspacesPaginated(ListKeyspacesRequest {})
            .transform { it.keyspaces?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name: ${obj.keyspaceName}")
            }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListKeyspaces中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def list_keyspaces(self, limit):
        """
        Lists the keyspaces in your account.

        :param limit: The maximum number of keyspaces to list.
        """
        try:
            ks_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_keyspaces")
```

```
            for page in ks_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems":
limit}):
                for ks in page["keyspaces"]:
                    print(ks["keyspaceName"])
                    print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list keyspaces. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListKeyspaces中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`ListTables`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTables`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用密鑰空間和表

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Keyspaces tables in a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A list of TableSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TableSummary>> ListTables(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.ListTablesAsync(new
ListTablesRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        response.Tables.ForEach(table =>
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{table.KeyspaceName}\t{table.TableName}\t{table.ResourceArn}");
        });

        return response.Tables;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTables中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void listTables(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName)
{
        try {
            ListTablesRequest tablesRequest = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            ListTablesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listTablesPaginator(tablesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.tables().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" ARN: " +
content.resourceArn() +
                            " Table name: " + content.tableName()));
```

```
        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListTables中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listTables(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val tablesRequest = ListTablesRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.listTablesPaginated(tablesRequest)
            .transform { it.tables?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(
                    " ARN: " + obj.resourceArn.toString() +
                        " Table name: " + obj.tableName
                )
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTables中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the tables in the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            table_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_tables")
            for page in table_paginator.paginate(keyspaceName=self.ks_name):
                for table in page["tables"]:
                    print(table["tableName"])
                    print(f"\t{table['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables in keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListTables中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭RestoreTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RestoreTable。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用密鑰空間和表

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Restores the specified table to the specified point in time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to restore.</param>
    /// <param name="timestamp">The time to which the table will be restored.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the restored table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RestoreTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName,
 string restoredTableName, DateTime timestamp)
    {
```

```
        var request = new RestoreTableRequest
        {
            RestoreTimestamp = timestamp,
            SourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SourceTableName = tableName,
            TargetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TargetTableName = restoredTableName
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.RestoreTableAsync(request);
        return response.RestoredTableARN;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RestoreTable中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void restoreTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, ZonedDateTime utc) {
       try {
           Instant myTime = utc.toInstant();
           RestoreTableRequest restoreTableRequest =
RestoreTableRequest.builder()
                   .restoreTimestamp(myTime)
                   .sourceTableName("Movie")
                   .targetKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .targetTableName("MovieRestore")
                   .sourceKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           RestoreTableResponse response =
keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("The ARN of the restored table is " +
 response.restoredTableARN());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考RestoreTable中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun restoreTable(keyspaceName: String?, utc: ZonedDateTime) {
    // Create an aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant value.
    val timeStamp = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(utc.toInstant())
    val restoreTableRequest = RestoreTableRequest {
        restoreTimestamp = timeStamp
        sourceTableName = "MovieKotlin"
        targetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
        targetTableName = "MovieRestore"
        sourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest)
        println("The ARN of the restored table is ${response.restoredTableArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK RestoreTable中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def restore_table(self, restore_timestamp):
        """
        Restores the table to a previous point in time. The table is restored
        to a new table in the same keyspace.

        :param restore_timestamp: The point in time to restore the table. This
 time
                                  must be in UTC format.
        :return: The name of the restored table.
        """
        try:
            restored_table_name = f"{self.table_name}_restored"
            self.keyspaces_client.restore_table(
```

```
                sourceKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                sourceTableName=self.table_name,
                targetKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                targetTableName=restored_table_name,
                restoreTimestamp=restore_timestamp,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't restore table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                restore_timestamp,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return restored_table_name
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RestoreTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`UpdateTable`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateTable`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用密鑰空間和表

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Updates the movie table to add a boolean column named watched.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to change.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the updated table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var newColumn = new ColumnDefinition { Name = "watched", Type =
"boolean" };
        var request = new UpdateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TableName = tableName,
            AddColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition> { newColumn }
        };
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.UpdateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UpdateTable中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void updateTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
        try {
            ColumnDefinition def = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("watched")
                    .type("boolean")
                    .build();

            UpdateTableRequest tableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .addColumns(def)
                    .build();

            keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateTable中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun updateTable(keySpace: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    val def = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "watched"
        type = "boolean"
    }

    val tableRequest = UpdateTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keySpace
        tableName = tableNameVal
        addColumns = listOf(def)
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest)
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateTable中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def update_table(self):
        """
        Updates the schema of the table.

        This example updates a table of movie data by adding a new column
        that tracks whether the movie has been watched.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.update_table(
```

```
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=self.table_name,
                addColumns=[{"name": "watched", "type": "boolean"}],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Amazon Keyspaces 的情況

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用 Amazon Keyspaces（阿帕奇卡桑德拉）與 SDK。 AWS 每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 SDK 開始使用 Amazon 密 Keyspaces 間和表 AWS

使用 SDK 開始使用 Amazon 密 Keyspaces 間和表 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 創建一個密鑰空間和表。資料表結構定義會保留影片資料，並啟用 point-in-time 復原功能。
- 使用具有 Sigv4 驗證的安全 TLS 連線連線至金鑰空間。
- 查詢資料表。添加，檢索和更新短片數據。
- 更新表格。添加一列以跟踪觀看的電影。
- 將資料表還原至先前的狀態並清理資源。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
global using System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificates;
global using Amazon.Keyspaces;
global using Amazon.Keyspaces.Model;
global using KeyspacesActions;
global using KeyspacesScenario;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
global using Newtonsoft.Json;


namespace KeyspacesBasics;

/// <summary>
/// Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) scenario. Shows some of the basic
/// actions performed with Amazon Keyspaces.
/// </summary>
public class KeyspacesBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonKeyspaces>()
            .AddTransient<KeyspacesWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<CassandraWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<KeyspacesBasics>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var keyspacesWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<KeyspacesWrapper>();
        var uiMethods = new UiMethods();

        var keyspaceName = configuration["KeyspaceName"];
        var tableName = configuration["TableName"];

        bool success; // Used to track the results of some operations.

        uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the keyspace.
        var keyspaceArn = await keyspacesWrapper.CreateKeyspace(keyspaceName);

        // Wait for the keyspace to be available. GetKeyspace results in a
        // resource not found error until it is ready for use.
        try
        {
            var getKeyspaceArn = "";
            Console.Write($"Created {keyspaceName}. Waiting for it to become
available. ");
            do
            {
```

```
                getKeyspaceArn = await
keyspacesWrapper.GetKeyspace(keyspaceName);
                Console.Write(". ");
            } while (getKeyspaceArn != keyspaceArn);
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for keyspace to be created.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\nThe keyspace {keyspaceName} is ready for use.");

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the table.
        // First define the schema.
        var allColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition>
        {
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "title", Type = "text" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "year", Type = "int" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "release_date", Type = "timestamp" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "plot", Type = "text" },
        };

        var partitionKeys = new List<PartitionKey>
        {
            new PartitionKey { Name = "year", },
            new PartitionKey { Name = "title" },
        };

        var tableSchema = new SchemaDefinition
        {
            AllColumns = allColumns,
            PartitionKeys = partitionKeys,
        };

        var tableArn = await keyspacesWrapper.CreateTable(keyspaceName,
tableSchema, tableName);

        // Wait for the table to be active.
        try
        {
            var resp = new GetTableResponse();
            Console.Write("Waiting for the new table to be active. ");
```

```
            do
            {
                try
                {
                    resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName,
tableName);
                    Console.Write(".");
                }
                catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
                {
                    Console.Write(".");
                }
            } while (resp.Status != TableStatus.ACTIVE);

            // Display the table's schema.
            Console.WriteLine($"\nTable {tableName} has been created in
{keyspaceName}");
            Console.WriteLine("Let's take a look at the schema.");
            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("All columns");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.AllColumns.ForEach(column =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{column.Name,-40}\t{column.Type,-20}");
            });

            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Cluster keys");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.ClusteringKeys.ForEach(clusterKey =>
            {

Console.WriteLine($"{clusterKey.Name,-40}\t{clusterKey.OrderBy,-20}");
            });

            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Partition keys");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.PartitionKeys.ForEach(partitionKey =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{partitionKey.Name}");
            });

            uiMethods.PressEnter();
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
        }
```

```
        // Access Apache Cassandra using the Cassandra drive for C#.
        var cassandraWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<CassandraWrapper>();
        var movieFilePath = configuration["MovieFile"];

        Console.WriteLine("Let's add some movies to the table we created.");
        var inserted = await cassandraWrapper.InsertIntoMovieTable(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieFilePath);

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Added the following movies to the table:");
        var rows = await cassandraWrapper.GetMovies(keyspaceName, tableName);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("All Movies");

        foreach (var row in rows)
        {
            var title = row.GetValue<string>("title");
            var year = row.GetValue<int>("year");
            var plot = row.GetValue<string>("plot");
            var release_date = row.GetValue<DateTime>("release_date");
            Console.WriteLine($"{release_date}\t{title}\t{year}\n{plot}");
            Console.WriteLine(uiMethods.SepBar);
        }

        // Update the table schema
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Update table schema");
        Console.WriteLine("Now we will update the table to add a boolean field
called watched.");

        // First save the current time as a UTC Date so the original
        // table can be restored later.
        var timeChanged = DateTime.UtcNow;

        // Now update the schema.
        var resourceArn = await keyspacesWrapper.UpdateTable(keyspaceName,
tableName);
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's mark some of the movies as watched.");

        // Pick some files to mark as watched.
        var movieToWatch = rows[2].GetValue<string>("title");
        var watchedMovieYear = rows[2].GetValue<int>("year");
```

```
        var changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[6].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[6].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[9].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[9].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[10].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[10].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[13].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[13].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Watched movies");
        Console.WriteLine("These movies have been marked as watched:");
        rows = await cassandraWrapper.GetWatchedMovies(keyspaceName, tableName);
        foreach (var row in rows)
        {
            var title = row.GetValue<string>("title");
            var year = row.GetValue<int>("year");
            Console.WriteLine($"{title,-40}\t{year,8}");
        }
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("We can restore the table to its previous state but
that can take up to 20 minutes to complete.");
        string answer;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Do you want to restore the table? (y/n)");
            answer = Console.ReadLine();
        } while (answer.ToLower() != "y" && answer.ToLower() != "n");

        if (answer == "y")
```

```
        {
            var restoredTableName = $"{tableName}_restored";
            var restoredTableArn = await keyspacesWrapper.RestoreTable(
                keyspaceName,
                tableName,
                restoredTableName,
                timeChanged);
            // Loop and call GetTable until the table is gone. Once it has been
            // deleted completely, GetTable will raise a
ResourceNotFoundException.
            bool wasRestored = false;

            try
            {
                do
                {
                    var resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName,
restoredTableName);
                    wasRestored = (resp.Status == TableStatus.ACTIVE);
                } while (!wasRestored);
            }
            catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
            {
                // If the restored table raised an error, it isn't
                // ready yet.
                Console.Write(".");
            }
        }

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources.");

        // Delete the table.
        success = await keyspacesWrapper.DeleteTable(keyspaceName, tableName);

        Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} successfully deleted from
{keyspaceName}.");
        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for the table to be removed completely. ");

        // Loop and call GetTable until the table is gone. Once it has been
        // deleted completely, GetTable will raise a ResourceNotFoundException.
        bool wasDeleted = false;

        try
        {
```

```
            do
            {
                var resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName,
 tableName);
            } while (!wasDeleted);
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            wasDeleted = true;
            Console.WriteLine($"{ex.Message} indicates that the table has been
 deleted.");
        }

        // Delete the keyspace.
        success = await keyspacesWrapper.DeleteKeyspace(keyspaceName);
        Console.WriteLine("The keyspace has been deleted and the demo is now
 complete.");
    }
}
```

```
namespace KeyspacesActions;

/// <summary>
/// Performs Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) actions.
/// </summary>
public class KeyspacesWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonKeyspaces _amazonKeyspaces;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the KeyspaceWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonKeyspaces">An Amazon Keyspaces client object.</param>
    public KeyspacesWrapper(IAmazonKeyspaces amazonKeyspaces)
    {
        _amazonKeyspaces = amazonKeyspaces;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new keyspace.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name for the new keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response =
            await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateKeyspaceAsync(
                new CreateKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace where the table will be
created.</param>
    /// <param name="schema">The schema for the new table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the new table.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTable(string keyspaceName, SchemaDefinition
schema, string tableName)
    {
        var request = new CreateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SchemaDefinition = schema,
            TableName = tableName,
            PointInTimeRecovery = new PointInTimeRecovery { Status =
PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED }
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an existing keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName"></param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteKeyspaceAsync(
```

```
            new DeleteKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteTableAsync(
            new DeleteTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
 tableName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the keyspace.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetKeyspaceAsync(
            new GetKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <returns>The response containing data about the table.</returns>
    public async Task<GetTableResponse> GetTable(string keyspaceName, string
 tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetTableAsync(
```

```
            new GetTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Lists all keyspaces for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ListKeyspaces()
    {
        var paginator = _amazonKeyspaces.Paginators.ListKeyspaces(new
ListKeyspacesRequest());

        Console.WriteLine("{0, -30}\t{1}", "Keyspace name", "Keyspace ARN");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', Console.WindowWidth));
        await foreach (var keyspace in paginator.Keyspaces)
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{keyspace.KeyspaceName,-30}\t{keyspace.ResourceArn}");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Keyspaces tables in a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of TableSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TableSummary>> ListTables(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.ListTablesAsync(new
ListTablesRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        response.Tables.ForEach(table =>
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{table.KeyspaceName}\t{table.TableName}\t{table.ResourceArn}");
        });

        return response.Tables;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Restores the specified table to the specified point in time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to restore.</param>
    /// <param name="timestamp">The time to which the table will be restored.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the restored table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RestoreTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName,
 string restoredTableName, DateTime timestamp)
    {
        var request = new RestoreTableRequest
        {
            RestoreTimestamp = timestamp,
            SourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SourceTableName = tableName,
            TargetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TargetTableName = restoredTableName
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.RestoreTableAsync(request);
        return response.RestoredTableARN;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Updates the movie table to add a boolean column named watched.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to change.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the updated table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var newColumn = new ColumnDefinition { Name = "watched", Type =
 "boolean" };
        var request = new UpdateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TableName = tableName,
            AddColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition> { newColumn }
        };
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.UpdateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }
```

```
}
```

```
using System.Net;
using Cassandra;

namespace KeyspacesScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Class to perform CRUD methods on an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra)
 database.
///
/// NOTE: This sample uses a plain text authenticator for example purposes only.
/// Recommended best practice is to use a SigV4 authentication plugin, if
 available.
/// </summary>
public class CassandraWrapper
{
    private readonly IConfiguration _configuration;
    private readonly string _localPathToFile;
    private const string _certLocation = "https://certs.secureserver.net/
repository/sf-class2-root.crt";
    private const string _certFileName = "sf-class2-root.crt";
    private readonly X509Certificate2Collection _certCollection;
    private X509Certificate2 _amazoncert;
    private Cluster _cluster;

    // User name and password for the service.
    private string _userName = null!;
    private string _pwd = null!;

    public CassandraWrapper()
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        _localPathToFile = Path.GetTempPath();
```

```
        // Get the Starfield digital certificate and save it locally.
        var client = new WebClient();
        client.DownloadFile(_certLocation, $"{_localPathToFile}/
{_certFileName}");

        //var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        //var httpResult = httpClient.Get(fileUrl);
        //using var resultStream = await httpResult.Content.ReadAsStreamAsync();
        //using var fileStream = File.Create(pathToSave);
        //resultStream.CopyTo(fileStream);

        _certCollection = new X509Certificate2Collection();
        _amazoncert = new X509Certificate2($"{_localPathToFile}/
{_certFileName}");

        // Get the user name and password stored in the configuration file.
        _userName = _configuration["UserName"]!;
        _pwd = _configuration["Password"]!;

        // For a list of Service Endpoints for Amazon Keyspaces, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/
programmatic.endpoints.html
        var awsEndpoint = _configuration["ServiceEndpoint"];

        _cluster = Cluster.Builder()
            .AddContactPoints(awsEndpoint)
            .WithPort(9142)
            .WithAuthProvider(new PlainTextAuthProvider(_userName, _pwd))
            .WithSSL(new SSLOptions().SetCertificateCollection(_certCollection))
            .WithQueryOptions(
                new QueryOptions()
                    .SetConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LocalQuorum)
                    .SetSerialConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LocalSerial))
            .Build();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
    /// added to the Apache Cassandra table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of movie objects.</returns>
```

```
    public List<Movie> ImportMoviesFromJson(string movieFileName, int numToImport
 = 0)
    {
        if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
        {
            return null!;
        }

        using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
        string json = sr.ReadToEnd();

        var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

        // If numToImport = 0, return all movies in the collection.
        if (numToImport == 0)
        {
            // Now return the entire list of movies.
            return allMovies;
        }
        else
        {
            // Now return the first numToImport entries.
            return allMovies.GetRange(0, numToImport);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Insert movies into the movie table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="movieTableName">The Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <param name="movieFilePath">The path to the resource file containing
    /// movie data to insert into the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> InsertIntoMovieTable(string keyspaceName, string
 movieTableName, string movieFilePath, int numToImport = 20)
    {
        // Get some movie data from the movies.json file
        var movies = ImportMoviesFromJson(movieFilePath, numToImport);

        var session = _cluster.Connect(keyspaceName);

        string insertCql;
```

```
        RowSet rs;

        // Now we insert the numToImport movies into the table.
        foreach (var movie in movies)
        {
            // Escape single quote characters in the plot.
            insertCql = $"INSERT INTO {keyspaceName}.{movieTableName}
(title, year, release_date, plot) values($${movie.Title}$$, {movie.Year},
'{movie.Info.Release_Date.ToString("yyyy-MM-dd")}', $${movie.Info.Plot}$$)";
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement(insertCql));
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets all of the movies in the movies table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of row objects containing movie data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> GetMovies(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        RowSet rs;
        try
        {
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement($"SELECT * FROM
{keyspaceName}.{tableName}"));

            // Extract the row data from the returned RowSet.
            var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
            return rows;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return null!;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Mark a movie in the movie table as watched.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="title">The title of the movie to mark as watched.</param>
    /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
    /// <returns>A set of rows containing the changed data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> MarkMovieAsWatched(string keyspaceName, string
tableName, string title, int year)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        string updateCql = $"UPDATE {keyspaceName}.{tableName} SET watched=true
WHERE title = $${title}$$ AND year = {year};";
        var rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement(updateCql));
        var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
        return rows;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the movies in the movies table where watched is true.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of row objects containing information about movies
    /// where watched is true.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> GetWatchedMovies(string keyspaceName, string
tableName)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        RowSet rs;
        try
        {
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement($"SELECT
title, year, plot FROM {keyspaceName}.{tableName} WHERE watched = true ALLOW
FILTERING"));

            // Extract the row data from the returned RowSet.
            var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
            return rows;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return null!;
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable
  - ListKeyspaces
  - ListTables
  - RestoreTable
  - UpdateTable

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * Before running this Java code example, you must create a
 * Java keystore (JKS) file and place it in your project's resources folder.
```

```
 *
 * This file is a secure file format used to hold certificate information for
 * Java applications. This is required to make a connection to Amazon Keyspaces.
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/using_java_driver.html
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Create a keyspace.
 * 2. Check for keyspace existence.
 * 3. List keyspaces using a paginator.
 * 4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-in-time
 * recovery.
 * 5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.
 * 6. List all tables in the keyspace.
 * 7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie table.
 * 8. Get all records from the Movie table.
 * 9. Get a specific Movie.
 * 10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.
 * 11. Update the table schema to add a ‘watched’ Boolean column.
 * 12. Update an item as watched.
 * 13. Query for items with watched = True.
 * 14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the timestamp.
 * 15. Check for completion of the restore action.
 * 16. Delete the table.
 * 17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.
 * 18. Delete the keyspace.
 */

public class ScenarioKeyspaces {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    /*
     * Usage:
     * fileName - The name of the JSON file that contains movie data. (Get this
 file
     * from the GitHub repo at resources/sample_file.)
     * keyspaceName - The name of the keyspace to create.
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException,
 IOException {
```

```
        String fileName = "<Replace with the JSON file that contains movie
data>";
        String keyspaceName = "<Replace with the name of the keyspace to
create>";
        String titleUpdate = "The Family";
        int yearUpdate = 2013;
        String tableName = "Movie";
        String tableNameRestore = "MovieRestore";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KeyspacesClient keyClient = KeyspacesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DriverConfigLoader loader =
DriverConfigLoader.fromClasspath("application.conf");
        CqlSession session = CqlSession.builder()
                .withConfigLoader(loader)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create a keyspace.");
        createKeySpace(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        Thread.sleep(5000);
        System.out.println("2. Check for keyspace existence.");
        checkKeyspaceExistence(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. List keyspaces using a paginator.");
        listKeyspacesPaginator(keyClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and
enable point-in-time recovery.");
        createTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.");
        Thread.sleep(6000);
        checkTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. List all tables in the keyspace.");
        listTables(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into
the Movie table.");
        Thread.sleep(6000);
        loadData(session, fileName, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Get all records from the Movie table.");
        getMovieData(session, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Get a specific Movie.");
        getSpecificMovie(session, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.");
        ZonedDateTime utc = ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC);
        System.out.println("DATETIME = " + Date.from(utc.toInstant()));
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Update the table schema to add a watched Boolean
column.");
        updateTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Update an item as watched.");
        Thread.sleep(10000); // Wait 10 secs for the update.
```

```
        updateRecord(session, keyspaceName, titleUpdate, yearUpdate);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Query for items with watched = True.");
        getWatchedData(session, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Restore the table back to the previous state
 using the timestamp.");
        System.out.println("Note that the restore operation can take up to 20
 minutes.");
        restoreTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, utc);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("15. Check for completion of the restore action.");
        Thread.sleep(5000);
        checkRestoredTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, "MovieRestore");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("16. Delete both tables.");
        deleteTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        deleteTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableNameRestore);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.");
        checkTableDelete(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        checkTableDelete(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableNameRestore);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("18. Delete the keyspace.");
        deleteKeyspace(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The scenario has completed successfully.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }
```

```
   public static void deleteKeyspace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
       try {
           DeleteKeyspaceRequest deleteKeyspaceRequest =
DeleteKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest);

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void checkTableDelete(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, String tableName)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           String status;
           GetTableResponse response;
           GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .tableName(tableName)
                   .build();

           // Keep looping until table cannot be found and a
ResourceNotFoundException is
           // thrown.
           while (true) {
               response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
               status = response.statusAsString();
               System.out.println(". The table status is " + status);
               Thread.sleep(500);
           }

       } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
       }
       System.out.println("The table is deleted");
   }
```

```
   public static void deleteTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, String tableName) {
       try {
           DeleteTableRequest tableRequest = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .tableName(tableName)
                   .build();

           keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest);

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void checkRestoredTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, String tableName)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           boolean tableStatus = false;
           String status;
           GetTableResponse response = null;
           GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .tableName(tableName)
                   .build();

           while (!tableStatus) {
               response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
               status = response.statusAsString();
               System.out.println("The table status is " + status);

               if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                   tableStatus = true;
               }
               Thread.sleep(500);
           }

           List<ColumnDefinition> cols =
response.schemaDefinition().allColumns();
           for (ColumnDefinition def : cols) {
               System.out.println("The column name is " + def.name());
               System.out.println("The column type is " + def.type());
```

```
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void restoreTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, ZonedDateTime utc) {
        try {
            Instant myTime = utc.toInstant();
            RestoreTableRequest restoreTableRequest =
RestoreTableRequest.builder()
                    .restoreTimestamp(myTime)
                    .sourceTableName("Movie")
                    .targetKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .targetTableName("MovieRestore")
                    .sourceKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            RestoreTableResponse response =
keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the restored table is " +
response.restoredTableARN());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getWatchedData(CqlSession session, String keyspaceName) {
        ResultSet resultSet = session
                .execute("SELECT * FROM \"" + keyspaceName + "\".\"Movie\" WHERE
watched = true ALLOW FILTERING;");
        resultSet.forEach(item -> {
            System.out.println("The Movie title is " + item.getString("title"));
            System.out.println("The Movie year is " + item.getInt("year"));
            System.out.println("The plot is " + item.getString("plot"));
        });
    }
```

```
   public static void updateRecord(CqlSession session, String keySpace, String
titleUpdate, int yearUpdate) {
       String sqlStatement = "UPDATE \"" + keySpace
               + "\".\"Movie\" SET watched=true WHERE title = :k0 AND year
= :k1;";
       BatchStatementBuilder builder =
BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED);
       builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM);
       PreparedStatement preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement);
       builder.addStatement(preparedStatement.boundStatementBuilder()
               .setString("k0", titleUpdate)
               .setInt("k1", yearUpdate)
               .build());

       BatchStatement batchStatement = builder.build();
       session.execute(batchStatement);
   }

   public static void updateTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
       try {
           ColumnDefinition def = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                   .name("watched")
                   .type("boolean")
                   .build();

           UpdateTableRequest tableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                   .tableName(tableName)
                   .addColumns(def)
                   .build();

           keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest);

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void getSpecificMovie(CqlSession session, String keyspaceName)
{
       ResultSet resultSet = session.execute(
```

```
                "SELECT * FROM \"" + keyspaceName + "\".\"Movie\" WHERE title =
'The Family' ALLOW FILTERING ;");
        resultSet.forEach(item -> {
            System.out.println("The Movie title is " + item.getString("title"));
            System.out.println("The Movie year is " + item.getInt("year"));
            System.out.println("The plot is " + item.getString("plot"));
        });
    }

    // Get records from the Movie table.
    public static void getMovieData(CqlSession session, String keyspaceName) {
        ResultSet resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"" + keyspaceName +
"\".\"Movie\";");
        resultSet.forEach(item -> {
            System.out.println("The Movie title is " + item.getString("title"));
            System.out.println("The Movie year is " + item.getInt("year"));
            System.out.println("The plot is " + item.getString("plot"));
        });
    }

    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(CqlSession session, String fileName, String
keySpace) throws IOException {
        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO \"" + keySpace + "\".\"Movie\" (title,
year, plot) values (:k0, :k1, :k2)";
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        while (iter.hasNext()) {

            // Add 20 movies to the table.
            if (t == 20)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String plot = currentNode.path("info").path("plot").toString();

            // Insert the data into the Amazon Keyspaces table.
```

```
            BatchStatementBuilder builder =
BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED);
            builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM);
            PreparedStatement preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement);
            builder.addStatement(preparedStatement.boundStatementBuilder()
                    .setString("k0", title)
                    .setInt("k1", year)
                    .setString("k2", plot)
                    .build());

            BatchStatement batchStatement = builder.build();
            session.execute(batchStatement);
            t++;
        }

        System.out.println("You have added " + t + " records successfully!");
    }

    public static void listTables(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName)
{
        try {
            ListTablesRequest tablesRequest = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            ListTablesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listTablesPaginator(tablesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.tables().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" ARN: " +
content.resourceArn() +
                            " Table name: " + content.tableName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
String tableName)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean tableStatus = false;
```

```
            String status;
            GetTableResponse response = null;
            GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            while (!tableStatus) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                System.out.println(". The table status is " + status);

                if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                    tableStatus = true;
                }
                Thread.sleep(500);
            }

            List<ColumnDefinition> cols =
 response.schemaDefinition().allColumns();
            for (ColumnDefinition def : cols) {
                System.out.println("The column name is " + def.name());
                System.out.println("The column type is " + def.type());
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
 String tableName) {
        try {
            // Set the columns.
            ColumnDefinition defTitle = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("title")
                    .type("text")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defYear = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("year")
                    .type("int")
                    .build();
```

```
            ColumnDefinition defReleaseDate = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("release_date")
                    .type("timestamp")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defPlot = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("plot")
                    .type("text")
                    .build();

            List<ColumnDefinition> colList = new ArrayList<>();
            colList.add(defTitle);
            colList.add(defYear);
            colList.add(defReleaseDate);
            colList.add(defPlot);

            // Set the keys.
            PartitionKey yearKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                    .name("year")
                    .build();

            PartitionKey titleKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                    .name("title")
                    .build();

            List<PartitionKey> keyList = new ArrayList<>();
            keyList.add(yearKey);
            keyList.add(titleKey);

            SchemaDefinition schemaDefinition = SchemaDefinition.builder()
                    .partitionKeys(keyList)
                    .allColumns(colList)
                    .build();

            PointInTimeRecovery timeRecovery = PointInTimeRecovery.builder()
                    .status(PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED)
                    .build();

            CreateTableRequest tableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .schemaDefinition(schemaDefinition)
                    .pointInTimeRecovery(timeRecovery)
```

```
                    .build();

            CreateTableResponse response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest);
            System.out.println("The table ARN is " + response.resourceArn());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listKeyspacesPaginator(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest =
ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listKeyspacesPaginator(keyspacesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.keyspaces().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.keyspaceName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkKeyspaceExistence(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
        try {
            GetKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest = GetKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            GetKeyspaceResponse response =
keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
            String name = response.keyspaceName();
            System.out.println("The " + name + " KeySpace is ready");

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createKeySpace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
 keyspaceName) {
        try {
            CreateKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest =
 CreateKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            CreateKeyspaceResponse response =
 keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the KeySpace is " +
 response.resourceArn());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable
  - ListKeyspaces
  - ListTables
  - RestoreTable
  - UpdateTable

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:

 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This example uses a secure file format to hold certificate information for
 Kotlin applications. This is required to make a connection to Amazon Keyspaces.
 For more information, see the following documentation topic:

 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/using_java_driver.html

 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Create a keyspace.
 2. Check for keyspace existence.
 3. List keyspaces using a paginator.
 4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-in-time
 recovery.
 5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.
 6. List all tables in the keyspace.
 7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie table.
 8. Get all records from the Movie table.
 9. Get a specific Movie.
 10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.
 11. Update the table schema to add a ‘watched’ Boolean column.
 12. Update an item as watched.
 13. Query for items with watched = True.
 14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the timestamp.
 15. Check for completion of the restore action.
```

```
 16. Delete the table.
 17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.
 18. Delete the keyspace.
 */

/*
   Usage:
     fileName - The name of the JSON file that contains movie data. (Get this
 file from the GitHub repo at resources/sample_file.)
     keyspaceName - The name of the keyspace to create.
  */
val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main() {
    val fileName = "<Replace with the JSON file that contains movie data>"
    val keyspaceName = "<Replace with the name of the keyspace to create>"
    val titleUpdate = "The Family"
    val yearUpdate = 2013
    val tableName = "MovieKotlin"
    val tableNameRestore = "MovieRestore"

    val loader = DriverConfigLoader.fromClasspath("application.conf")
    val session = CqlSession.builder()
        .withConfigLoader(loader)
        .build()

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create a keyspace.")
    createKeySpace(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    delay(5000)
    println("2. Check for keyspace existence.")
    checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. List keyspaces using a paginator.")
    listKeyspacesPaginator()
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-
in-time recovery.")
    createTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.")
    delay(6000)
    checkTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. List all tables in the keyspace.")
    listTables(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie
 table.")
    delay(6000)
    loadData(session, fileName, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Get all records from the Movie table.")
    getMovieData(session, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Get a specific Movie.")
    getSpecificMovie(session, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.")
    val utc = ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC)
    println("DATETIME = ${Date.from(utc.toInstant())}")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Update the table schema to add a watched Boolean column.")
    updateTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Update an item as watched.")
    delay(10000) // Wait 10 seconds for the update.
    updateRecord(session, keyspaceName, titleUpdate, yearUpdate)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Query for items with watched = True.")
    getWatchedData(session, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the
timestamp.")
    println("Note that the restore operation can take up to 20 minutes.")
    restoreTable(keyspaceName, utc)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Check for completion of the restore action.")
    delay(5000)
    checkRestoredTable(keyspaceName, "MovieRestore")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Delete both tables.")
    deleteTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    deleteTable(keyspaceName, tableNameRestore)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.")
    checkTableDelete(keyspaceName, tableName)
    checkTableDelete(keyspaceName, tableNameRestore)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Delete the keyspace.")
    deleteKeyspace(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("The scenario has completed successfully.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteKeyspace(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val deleteKeyspaceRequest = DeleteKeyspaceRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkTableDelete(keyspaceNameVal: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse
    val tableRequest = GetTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    try {
        KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
            // Keep looping until the table cannot be found and a
 ResourceNotFoundException is thrown.
            while (true) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
                status = response.status.toString()
                println(". The table status is $status")
                delay(500)
            }
        }
    } catch (e: ResourceNotFoundException) {
        println(e.message)
    }
    println("The table is deleted")
}

suspend fun deleteTable(keyspaceNameVal: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    val tableRequest = DeleteTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
```

```
    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkRestoredTable(keyspaceNameVal: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest = GetTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println("The table status is $status")

            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }

        val cols = response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun restoreTable(keyspaceName: String?, utc: ZonedDateTime) {
    // Create an aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant value.
    val timeStamp = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(utc.toInstant())
    val restoreTableRequest = RestoreTableRequest {
        restoreTimestamp = timeStamp
        sourceTableName = "MovieKotlin"
```

```
        targetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
        targetTableName = "MovieRestore"
        sourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest)
        println("The ARN of the restored table is ${response.restoredTableArn}")
    }
}

fun getWatchedData(session: CqlSession, keyspaceName: String) {
    val resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".
\"MovieKotlin\" WHERE watched = true ALLOW FILTERING;")
    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

fun updateRecord(session: CqlSession, keySpace: String, titleUpdate: String?,
 yearUpdate: Int) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "UPDATE \"$keySpace\".\"MovieKotlin\" SET watched=true WHERE title = :k0
 AND year = :k1;"
    val builder = BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED)
    builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM)
    val preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement)
    builder.addStatement(
        preparedStatement.boundStatementBuilder()
            .setString("k0", titleUpdate)
            .setInt("k1", yearUpdate)
            .build()
    )
    val batchStatement = builder.build()
    session.execute(batchStatement)
}

suspend fun updateTable(keySpace: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    val def = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "watched"
        type = "boolean"
    }
```

```
    val tableRequest = UpdateTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keySpace
        tableName = tableNameVal
        addColumns = listOf(def)
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest)
    }
}

fun getSpecificMovie(session: CqlSession, keyspaceName: String) {
    val resultSet =
        session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".\"MovieKotlin\" WHERE
 title = 'The Family' ALLOW FILTERING ;")

    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

// Get records from the Movie table.
fun getMovieData(session: CqlSession, keyspaceName: String) {
    val resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".
\"MovieKotlin\";")
    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

// Load data into the table.
fun loadData(session: CqlSession, fileName: String, keySpace: String) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "INSERT INTO \"$keySpace\".\"MovieKotlin\" (title, year, plot) values
 (:k0, :k1, :k2)"
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode
```

```
    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()

        // Insert the data into the Amazon Keyspaces table.
        val builder = BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED)
        builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM)
        val preparedStatement: PreparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement)
        builder.addStatement(
            preparedStatement.boundStatementBuilder()
                .setString("k0", title)
                .setInt("k1", year)
                .setString("k2", info)
                .build()
        )

        val batchStatement = builder.build()
        session.execute(batchStatement)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun listTables(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val tablesRequest = ListTablesRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.listTablesPaginated(tablesRequest)
            .transform { it.tables?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(
                    " ARN: " + obj.resourceArn.toString() +
                        " Table name: " + obj.tableName
                )
            }
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun checkTable(keyspaceNameVal: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest = GetTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println(". The table status is $status")
            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }
        val cols: List<ColumnDefinition>? =
 response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createTable(keySpaceVal: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    // Set the columns.
    val defTitle = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "title"
        type = "text"
    }

    val defYear = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "year"
        type = "int"
    }
```

```
    val defReleaseDate = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "release_date"
        type = "timestamp"
    }

    val defPlot = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "plot"
        type = "text"
    }

    val colList = ArrayList<ColumnDefinition>()
    colList.add(defTitle)
    colList.add(defYear)
    colList.add(defReleaseDate)
    colList.add(defPlot)

    // Set the keys.
    val yearKey = PartitionKey {
        name = "year"
    }

    val titleKey = PartitionKey {
        name = "title"
    }

    val keyList = ArrayList<PartitionKey>()
    keyList.add(yearKey)
    keyList.add(titleKey)

    val schemaDefinitionOb = SchemaDefinition {
        partitionKeys = keyList
        allColumns = colList
    }

    val timeRecovery = PointInTimeRecovery {
        status = PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.Enabled
    }

    val tableRequest = CreateTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keySpaceVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
        schemaDefinition = schemaDefinitionOb
        pointInTimeRecovery = timeRecovery
```

```
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest)
        println("The table ARN is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun listKeyspacesPaginator() {
    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.listKeyspacesPaginated(ListKeyspacesRequest {})
            .transform { it.keyspaces?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name: ${obj.keyspaceName}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val keyspaceRequest = GetKeyspaceRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
    }
    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response: GetKeyspaceResponse =
 keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        val name = response.keyspaceName
        println("The $name KeySpace is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun createKeySpace(keyspaceNameVal: String) {
    val keyspaceRequest = CreateKeyspaceRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        println("The ARN of the KeySpace is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。

- CreateKeyspace
- CreateTable
- DeleteKeyspace
- DeleteTable
- GetKeyspace
- GetTable
- ListKeyspaces
- ListTables
- RestoreTable
- UpdateTable

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class KeyspaceScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon
 Keyspaces."""

    def __init__(self, ks_wrapper):
        """
        :param ks_wrapper: An object that wraps Amazon Keyspace actions.
        """
        self.ks_wrapper = ks_wrapper

    @demo_func
    def create_keyspace(self):
        """
        1. Creates a keyspace.
        2. Lists up to 10 keyspaces in your account.
```

```
        """
        print("Let's create a keyspace.")
        ks_name = q.ask(
            "Enter a name for your new keyspace.\nThe name can contain only
letters, "
            "numbers and underscores: ",
            q.non_empty,
        )
        if self.ks_wrapper.exists_keyspace(ks_name):
            print(f"A keyspace named {ks_name} exists.")
        else:
            ks_arn = self.ks_wrapper.create_keyspace(ks_name)
            ks_exists = False
            while not ks_exists:
                wait(3)
                ks_exists = self.ks_wrapper.exists_keyspace(ks_name)
            print(f"Created a new keyspace.\n\t{ks_arn}.")
        print("The first 10 keyspaces in your account are:\n")
        self.ks_wrapper.list_keyspaces(10)

    @demo_func
    def create_table(self):
        """
        1. Creates a table in the keyspace. The table is configured with a schema
to hold
           movie data and has point-in-time recovery enabled.
        2. Waits for the table to be in an active state.
        3. Displays schema information for the table.
        4. Lists tables in the keyspace.
        """
        print("Let's create a table for movies in your keyspace.")
        table_name = q.ask("Enter a name for your table: ", q.non_empty)
        table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
        if table is not None:
            print(
                f"A table named {table_name} already exists in keyspace "
                f"{self.ks_wrapper.ks_name}."
            )
        else:
            table_arn = self.ks_wrapper.create_table(table_name)
            print(f"Created table {table_name}:\n\t{table_arn}")
            table = {"status": None}
            print("Waiting for your table to be ready...")
            while table["status"] != "ACTIVE":
```

```
                wait(5)
                table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
        print(f"Your table is {table['status']}. Its schema is:")
        pp(table["schemaDefinition"])
        print("\nThe tables in your keyspace are:\n")
        self.ks_wrapper.list_tables()

    @demo_func
    def ensure_tls_cert(self):
        """
        Ensures you have a TLS certificate available to use to secure the
connection
        to the keyspace. This function downloads a default certificate or lets
you
        specify your own.
        """
        print("To connect to your keyspace, you must have a TLS certificate.")
        print("Checking for TLS certificate...")
        cert_path = os.path.join(
            os.path.dirname(__file__), QueryManager.DEFAULT_CERT_FILE
        )
        if not os.path.exists(cert_path):
            cert_choice = q.ask(
                f"Press enter to download a certificate from
{QueryManager.CERT_URL} "
                f"or enter the full path to the certificate you want to use: "
            )
            if cert_choice:
                cert_path = cert_choice
            else:
                cert = requests.get(QueryManager.CERT_URL).text
                with open(cert_path, "w") as cert_file:
                    cert_file.write(cert)
        else:
            q.ask(f"Certificate {cert_path} found. Press Enter to continue.")
        print(
            f"Certificate {cert_path} will be used to secure the connection to
your keyspace."
        )
        return cert_path

    @demo_func
    def query_table(self, qm, movie_file):
        """
```

```
        1. Adds movies to the table from a sample movie data file.
        2. Gets a list of movies from the table and lets you select one.
        3. Displays more information about the selected movie.
        """
        qm.add_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name, movie_file)
        movies = qm.get_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name)
        print(f"Added {len(movies)} movies to the table:")
        sel = q.choose("Pick one to learn more about it: ", [m.title for m in
movies])
        movie_choice = qm.get_movie(
            self.ks_wrapper.table_name, movies[sel].title, movies[sel].year
        )
        print(movie_choice.title)
        print(f"\tReleased: {movie_choice.release_date}")
        print(f"\tPlot: {movie_choice.plot}")

    @demo_func
    def update_and_restore_table(self, qm):
        """
        1. Updates the table by adding a column to track watched movies.
        2. Marks some of the movies as watched.
        3. Gets the list of watched movies from the table.
        4. Restores to a movies_restored table at a previous point in time.
        5. Gets the list of movies from the restored table.
        """
        print("Let's add a column to record which movies you've watched.")
        pre_update_timestamp = datetime.utcnow()
        print(
            f"Recorded the current UTC time of {pre_update_timestamp} so we can
restore the table later."
        )
        self.ks_wrapper.update_table()
        print("Waiting for your table to update...")
        table = {"status": "UPDATING"}
        while table["status"] != "ACTIVE":
            wait(5)
            table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(self.ks_wrapper.table_name)
        print("Column 'watched' added to table.")
        q.ask(
            "Let's mark some of the movies as watched. Press Enter when you're
ready.\n"
        )
        movies = qm.get_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name)
        for movie in movies[:10]:
```

```
            qm.watched_movie(self.ks_wrapper.table_name, movie.title, movie.year)
            print(f"Marked {movie.title} as watched.")
        movies = qm.get_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name, watched=True)
        print("-" * 88)
        print("The watched movies in our table are:\n")
        for movie in movies:
            print(movie.title)
        print("-" * 88)
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to restore the table to the way it was before all of
these\n"
            "updates? Keep in mind, this can take up to 20 minutes. (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            starting_table_name = self.ks_wrapper.table_name
            table_name_restored =
self.ks_wrapper.restore_table(pre_update_timestamp)
            table = {"status": "RESTORING"}
            while table["status"] != "ACTIVE":
                wait(10)
                table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name_restored)
            print(
                f"Restored {starting_table_name} to {table_name_restored} "
                f"at a point in time of {pre_update_timestamp}."
            )
            movies = qm.get_movies(table_name_restored)
            print("Now the movies in our table are:")
            for movie in movies:
                print(movie.title)

    def cleanup(self, cert_path):
        """
        1. Deletes the table and waits for it to be removed.
        2. Deletes the keyspace.

        :param cert_path: The path of the TLS certificate used in the demo. If
the
                          certificate was downloaded during the demo, it is
removed.
        """
        if q.ask(
            f"Do you want to delete your {self.ks_wrapper.table_name} table and "
            f"{self.ks_wrapper.ks_name} keyspace? (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
```

```
        ):
            table_name = self.ks_wrapper.table_name
            self.ks_wrapper.delete_table()
            table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
            print("Waiting for the table to be deleted.")
            while table is not None:
                wait(5)
                table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
            print("Table deleted.")
            self.ks_wrapper.delete_keyspace()
            print(
                "Keyspace deleted. If you chose to restore your table during the
"
                "demo, the original table is also deleted."
            )
            if cert_path == os.path.join(
                os.path.dirname(__file__), QueryManager.DEFAULT_CERT_FILE
            ) and os.path.exists(cert_path):
                os.remove(cert_path)
                print("Removed certificate that was downloaded for this demo.")

    def run_scenario(self):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s:
%(message)s")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) demo.")
        print("-" * 88)

        self.create_keyspace()
        self.create_table()
        cert_file_path = self.ensure_tls_cert()
        # Use a context manager to ensure the connection to the keyspace is
closed.
        with QueryManager(
            cert_file_path, boto3.DEFAULT_SESSION, self.ks_wrapper.ks_name
        ) as qm:
            self.query_table(qm, "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json")
            self.update_and_restore_table(qm)
        self.cleanup(cert_file_path)

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = KeyspaceScenario(KeyspaceWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

定義包裝鍵空間和表格動作的類別。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def create_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Creates a keyspace.

        :param name: The name to give the keyspace.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = name
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.ks_arn


    def exists_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Checks whether a keyspace exists.

        :param name: The name of the keyspace to look up.
        :return: True when the keyspace exists. Otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = response["keyspaceName"]
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Keyspace %s does not exist.", name)
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return exists


    def list_keyspaces(self, limit):
        """
        Lists the keyspaces in your account.

        :param limit: The maximum number of keyspaces to list.
        """
        try:
```

```
            ks_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_keyspaces")
            for page in ks_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems":
limit}):
                for ks in page["keyspaces"]:
                    print(ks["keyspaceName"])
                    print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list keyspaces. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates a table in the  keyspace.
        The table is created with a schema for storing movie data
        and has point-in-time recovery enabled.

        :param table_name: The name to give the table.
        :return: The ARN of the new table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=table_name,
                schemaDefinition={
                    "allColumns": [
                        {"name": "title", "type": "text"},
                        {"name": "year", "type": "int"},
                        {"name": "release_date", "type": "timestamp"},
                        {"name": "plot", "type": "text"},
                    ],
                    "partitionKeys": [{"name": "year"}, {"name": "title"}],
                },
                pointInTimeRecovery={"status": "ENABLED"},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["resourceArn"]


    def get_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Gets data about a table in the keyspace.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to look up.
        :return: Data about the table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=table_name
            )
            self.table_name = table_name
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Table %s does not exist.", table_name)
                self.table_name = None
                response = None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the tables in the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            table_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_tables")
            for page in table_paginator.paginate(keyspaceName=self.ks_name):
                for table in page["tables"]:
                    print(table["tableName"])
```

```
                print(f"\t{table['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables in keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def update_table(self):
        """
        Updates the schema of the table.

        This example updates a table of movie data by adding a new column
        that tracks whether the movie has been watched.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.update_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=self.table_name,
                addColumns=[{"name": "watched", "type": "boolean"}],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def restore_table(self, restore_timestamp):
        """
        Restores the table to a previous point in time. The table is restored
        to a new table in the same keyspace.

        :param restore_timestamp: The point in time to restore the table. This
time
                                  must be in UTC format.
        :return: The name of the restored table.
        """
```

```
        try:
            restored_table_name = f"{self.table_name}_restored"
            self.keyspaces_client.restore_table(
                sourceKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                sourceTableName=self.table_name,
                targetKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                targetTableName=restored_table_name,
                restoreTimestamp=restore_timestamp,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't restore table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                restore_timestamp,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return restored_table_name


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table from the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=self.table_name
            )
            self.table_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_keyspace(self):
        """
        Deletes the keyspace.
        """
```

```
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_keyspace(keyspaceName=self.ks_name)
            self.ks_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

定義一個類，該類建立與密鑰空間的 TLS 連接，使用 Sigv4 進行身份驗證，並將 CQL 查詢發送到密鑰空間中的表。

```
class QueryManager:
    """
    Manages queries to an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace.
    Queries are secured by TLS and authenticated by using the Signature V4
 (SigV4)
    AWS signing protocol. This is more secure than sending username and password
    with a plain-text authentication provider.

    This example downloads a default certificate to secure TLS, or lets you
 specify
    your own.

    This example uses a table of movie data to demonstrate basic queries.
    """

    DEFAULT_CERT_FILE = "sf-class2-root.crt"
    CERT_URL = f"https://certs.secureserver.net/repository/sf-class2-root.crt"

    def __init__(self, cert_file_path, boto_session, keyspace_name):
        """
        :param cert_file_path: The path and file name of the certificate used for
 TLS.
        :param boto_session: A Boto3 session. This is used to acquire your AWS
 credentials.
```

```
        :param keyspace_name: The name of the keyspace to connect.
        """
        self.cert_file_path = cert_file_path
        self.boto_session = boto_session
        self.ks_name = keyspace_name
        self.cluster = None
        self.session = None

    def __enter__(self):
        """
        Creates a session connection to the keyspace that is secured by TLS and
        authenticated by SigV4.
        """
        ssl_context = SSLContext(PROTOCOL_TLSv1_2)
        ssl_context.load_verify_locations(self.cert_file_path)
        ssl_context.verify_mode = CERT_REQUIRED
        auth_provider = SigV4AuthProvider(self.boto_session)
        contact_point = f"cassandra.
{self.boto_session.region_name}.amazonaws.com"
        exec_profile = ExecutionProfile(
            consistency_level=ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM,
            load_balancing_policy=DCAwareRoundRobinPolicy(),
        )
        self.cluster = Cluster(
            [contact_point],
            ssl_context=ssl_context,
            auth_provider=auth_provider,
            port=9142,
            execution_profiles={EXEC_PROFILE_DEFAULT: exec_profile},
            protocol_version=4,
        )
        self.cluster.__enter__()
        self.session = self.cluster.connect(self.ks_name)
        return self

    def __exit__(self, *args):
        """
        Exits the cluster. This shuts down all existing session connections.
        """
        self.cluster.__exit__(*args)

    def add_movies(self, table_name, movie_file_path):
        """
        Gets movies from a JSON file and adds them to a table in the keyspace.
```

```
        :param table_name: The name of the table.
        :param movie_file_path: The path and file name of a JSON file that
 contains movie data.
        """
        with open(movie_file_path, "r") as movie_file:
            movies = json.loads(movie_file.read())
        stmt = self.session.prepare(
            f"INSERT INTO {table_name} (year, title, release_date, plot) VALUES
 (?, ?, ?, ?);"
        )
        for movie in movies[:20]:
            self.session.execute(
                stmt,
                parameters=[
                    movie["year"],
                    movie["title"],
                    date.fromisoformat(movie["info"]
["release_date"].partition("T")[0]),
                    movie["info"]["plot"],
                ],
            )

    def get_movies(self, table_name, watched=None):
        """
        Gets the title and year of the full list of movies from the table.

        :param table_name: The name of the movie table.
        :param watched: When specified, the returned list of movies is filtered
 to
                        either movies that have been watched or movies that have
 not
                        been watched. Otherwise, all movies are returned.
        :return: A list of movies in the table.
        """
        if watched is None:
            stmt = SimpleStatement(f"SELECT title, year from {table_name}")
            params = None
        else:
            stmt = SimpleStatement(
                f"SELECT title, year from {table_name} WHERE watched = %s ALLOW
 FILTERING"
            )
            params = [watched]
```

```
        return self.session.execute(stmt, parameters=params).all()

    def get_movie(self, table_name, title, year):
        """
        Gets a single movie from the table, by title and year.

        :param table_name: The name of the movie table.
        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The year of the movie's release.
        :return: The requested movie.
        """
        return self.session.execute(
            SimpleStatement(
                f"SELECT * from {table_name} WHERE title = %s AND year = %s"
            ),
            parameters=[title, year],
        ).one()

    def watched_movie(self, table_name, title, year):
        """
        Updates a movie as having been watched.

        :param table_name: The name of the movie table.
        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The year of the movie's release.
        """
        self.session.execute(
            SimpleStatement(
                f"UPDATE {table_name} SET watched=true WHERE title = %s AND year
= %s"
            ),
            parameters=[title, year],
        )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace

- DeleteTable
- GetKeyspace
- GetTable
- ListKeyspaces
- ListTables
- RestoreTable
- UpdateTable

使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Kinesis 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Kinesis。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- Kinesis 開發人員指南 — 有關 Kinesis 的更多資訊。
- Kinesis API 參考 — 所有可用的 Kinesis 動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使 AWS 用 SDK 進行 Kinesis 的動作
  - 搭AddTagsToStream配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateStream配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteStream配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeregisterStreamConsumer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeStream配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetRecords配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetShardIterator配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭ListStreamConsumers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListStreams配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTagsForStream配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutRecord配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterStreamConsumer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用 SDK 的 Kinesis 案 AWS 例
  - 使用 SDK 開始使用基本 Kinesis 資料串流作 AWS 業
- 使用 SDK 的 Kinesis 無伺服器範例 AWS
  - 使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數
  - 使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

使 AWS 用 SDK 進行 Kinesis 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Kinesis。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 SDK 的 Kinesis 案 AWS 例。

範例

- 搭AddTagsToStream配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateStream配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteStream配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeregisterStreamConsumer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeStream配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetRecords配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetShardIterator配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListStreamConsumers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListStreams配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTagsForStream配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutRecord配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterStreamConsumer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭AddTagsToStream配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddTagsToStream。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to apply key/value pairs to an Amazon Kinesis
/// stream.
/// </summary>
public class TagStream
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

        string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";
        var tags = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "Project", "Sample Kinesis Project" },
            { "Application", "Sample Kinesis App" },
        };

        var success = await ApplyTagsToStreamAsync(client, streamName, tags);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Taggs successfully added to {streamName}.");
```

```
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Tags were not added to the stream.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Applies the set of tags to the named Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Kinesis client.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name of the Kinesis stream to which
        /// the tags will be attached.</param>
        /// <param name="tags">A sictionary containing key/value pairs which
        /// will be used to create the Kinesis tags.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value which represents the success or failure
        /// of AddTagsToStreamAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> ApplyTagsToStreamAsync(
            IAmazonKinesis client,
            string streamName,
            Dictionary<string, string> tags)
        {
            var request = new AddTagsToStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                Tags = tags,
            };

            var response = await client.AddTagsToStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AddTagsToStream中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將標籤新增至資料串流

下列add-tags-to-stream範例會將含有索引鍵samplekey和值的標籤指派example給指定的資料流。

```
aws kinesis add-tags-to-stream \
    --stream-name samplestream \
    --tags samplekey=example
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Kinesis 資料串流開發人員指南中的標記串流。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AddTagsToStream中的。

搭CreateStream配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateStream。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料串流

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to create a new Amazon Kinesis stream.
/// </summary>
public class CreateStream
```

```
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

            string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";
            int shardCount = 1;

            var success = await CreateNewStreamAsync(client, streamName,
 shardCount);
            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The stream, {streamName} successfully
 created.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name for the new stream.</param>
        /// <param name="shardCount">The number of shards the new stream will
        /// use. The throughput of the stream is a function of the number of
        /// shards; more shards are required for greater provisioned
        /// throughput.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the stream was created.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateNewStreamAsync(IAmazonKinesis
 client, string streamName, int shardCount)
        {
            var request = new CreateStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                ShardCount = shardCount,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateStream中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立資料串流

下列`create-stream`範例會建立具有 3 個碎片的名為 Samplestream 的資料串流。

```
aws kinesis create-stream \
    --stream-name samplestream \
    --shard-count 3
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Kinesis 資料串流開發人員指南中的建立串流。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateStream中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.CreateStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.KinesisException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateDataStream {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream (for example,
 StockTradeStream).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        createStream(kinesisClient, streamName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        kinesisClient.close();
    }

    public static void createStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
 streamName) {
        try {
            CreateStreamRequest streamReq = CreateStreamRequest.builder()
                    .streamName(streamName)
                    .shardCount(1)
                    .build();

            kinesisClient.createStream(streamReq);

        } catch (KinesisException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateStream中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：建立新串流。根據預設，此指令程式不會傳回任何輸出，因此會新增-PassThru 參數以傳回提供給-StreamName 參數的值以供後續使用。

```
$streamName = New-KINStream -StreamName "mystream" -ShardCount 1 -PassThru
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateStream式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
```

```
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def create(self, name, wait_until_exists=True):
        """
        Creates a stream.

        :param name: The name of the stream.
        :param wait_until_exists: When True, waits until the service reports that
                                  the stream exists, then queries for its
 metadata.
        """
        try:
            self.kinesis_client.create_stream(StreamName=name, ShardCount=1)
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Created stream %s.", name)
            if wait_until_exists:
                logger.info("Waiting until exists.")
                self.stream_exists_waiter.wait(StreamName=name)
                self.describe(name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create stream %s.", name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_stream(client: &Client, stream: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .create_stream()
        .stream_name(stream)
```

```
        .shard_count(4)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created stream");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateStream中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_kns->createstream(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
            iv_shardcount = iv_shard_count
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Stream created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex .
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex .
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in
use.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateStream中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭DeleteStream配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteStream。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料串流

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to delete an Amazon Kinesis stream.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteStream
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
        string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";

        var success = await DeleteStreamAsync(client, streamName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Stream, {streamName} successfully deleted.");
        }
        else
        {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine("Stream not deleted.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name of the string to delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteStreamAsync(IAmazonKinesis client,
 string streamName)
        {
            // If EnforceConsumerDeletion is true, any consumers
            // of this stream will also be deleted. If it is set
            // to false and this stream has any consumers, the
            // call will fail with a ResourceInUseException.
            var request = new DeleteStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                EnforceConsumerDeletion = true,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteStream中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除資料串流

下列`delete-stream`範例會刪除指定的資料串流。

```
aws kinesis delete-stream \
```

```
    --stream-name samplestream
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Kinesis 資料串流開發人員指南中的刪除串流。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteStream中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DeleteStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.KinesisException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteDataStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
```

```
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream (for example,
 StockTradeStream)
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteStream(kinesisClient, streamName);
        kinesisClient.close();
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void deleteStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
 streamName) {
        try {
            DeleteStreamRequest delStream = DeleteStreamRequest.builder()
                    .streamName(streamName)
                    .build();

            kinesisClient.deleteStream(delStream);

        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteStream中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：刪除指定的資料流。在執行指令之前，系統會提示您進行確認。若要抑制確認提示，請使用-Force 開關。

```
Remove-KINStream -StreamName "mystream"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteStream式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes a stream.
        """
        try:
            self.kinesis_client.delete_stream(StreamName=self.name)
            self._clear()
```

```
            logger.info("Deleted stream %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete stream %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn remove_stream(client: &Client, stream: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.delete_stream().stream_name(stream).send().await?;

    println!("Deleted stream.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteStream中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       lo_kns->deletestream(
           iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
       ).
       MESSAGE 'Stream deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex .
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex .
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in
use.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteStream中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**DeregisterStreamConsumer**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeregisterStreamConsumer`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to deregister a consumer from an Amazon Kinesis stream.
/// </summary>
public class DeregisterConsumer
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
```

```
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";
            string consumerName = "CONSUMER_NAME";
            string consumerARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream/consumer/CONSUMER_NAME:000000000000";

            var success = await DeregisterConsumerAsync(client, streamARN,
 consumerARN, consumerName);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumerName} successfully deregistered.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumerName} was not successfully
 deregistered.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deregisters a consumer from a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of a Kinesis stream.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerARN">The ARN of the consumer.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerName">The name of the consumer.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeregisterConsumerAsync(
            IAmazonKinesis client,
            string streamARN,
            string consumerARN,
            string consumerName)
        {
            var request = new DeregisterStreamConsumerRequest
            {
                StreamARN = streamARN,
                ConsumerARN = consumerARN,
                ConsumerName = consumerName,
            };
```

```
            var response = await client.DeregisterStreamConsumerAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeregisterStreamConsumer中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

取消註冊資料串流用戶

下列`deregister-stream-consumer`範例會從指定的資料串流取消註冊指定的取用者。

```
aws kinesis deregister-stream-consumer \
    --stream-arn arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:123456789012:stream/samplestream \
    --consumer-name KinesisConsumerApplication
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Kinesis 資料串流開發人員指南中的使用 Kinesis Data Streams API 以增強型散發功能開發取用者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeregisterStreamConsumer中的。

搭`DescribeStream`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeStream`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要描述資料串流

下列`describe-stream`範例會傳回指定資料串流的詳細資訊。

```
aws kinesis describe-stream \
```

```
    --stream-name samplestream
```

輸出：

```
{
    "StreamDescription": {
        "Shards": [
            {
                "ShardId": "shardId-000000000000",
                "HashKeyRange": {
                    "StartingHashKey": "0",
                    "EndingHashKey": "113427455640312821154458202477256070484"
                },
                "SequenceNumberRange": {
                    "StartingSequenceNumber":
 "49600871682957036442365024926191073437251060580128653314"
                }
            },
            {
                "ShardId": "shardId-000000000001",
                "HashKeyRange": {
                    "StartingHashKey": "113427455640312821154458202477256070485",
                    "EndingHashKey": "226854911280625642308916404954512140969"
                },
                "SequenceNumberRange": {
                    "StartingSequenceNumber":
 "49600871682979337187563555549332609155523708941634633746"
                }
            },
            {
                "ShardId": "shardId-000000000002",
                "HashKeyRange": {
                    "StartingHashKey": "226854911280625642308916404954512140970",
                    "EndingHashKey": "340282366920938463463374607431768211455"
                },
                "SequenceNumberRange": {
                    "StartingSequenceNumber":
 "49600871683001637932762086172474144873796357303140614178"
                }
            }
        ],
        "StreamARN": "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:123456789012:stream/
samplestream",
```

```
        "StreamName": "samplestream",
        "StreamStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "RetentionPeriodHours": 24,
        "EnhancedMonitoring": [
            {
                "ShardLevelMetrics": []
            }
        ],
        "EncryptionType": "NONE",
        "KeyId": null,
        "StreamCreationTimestamp": 1572297168.0
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Kinesis 資料串流開發人員指南中的建立和管理串流。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeStream中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

實施例 1：返回指定流的詳細信息。

```
Get-KINStream -StreamName "mystream"
```

輸出：

```
HasMoreShards        : False
RetentionPeriodHours : 24
Shards               : {}
StreamARN            : arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:123456789012:stream/mystream
StreamName           : mystream
StreamStatus         : ACTIVE
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeStream式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def describe(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata about a stream.

        :param name: The name of the stream.
        :return: Metadata about the stream.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.describe_stream(StreamName=name)
            self.name = name
            self.details = response["StreamDescription"]
            logger.info("Got stream %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.details
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_stream(client: &Client, stream: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_stream().stream_name(stream).send().await?;

    let desc = resp.stream_description.unwrap();

    println!("Stream description:");
    println!("  Name:              {}:", desc.stream_name());
    println!("  Status:            {:?}", desc.stream_status());
    println!("  Open shards:       {:?}", desc.shards.len());
    println!("  Retention (hours): {}", desc.retention_period_hours());
    println!("  Encryption:        {:?}", desc.encryption_type.unwrap());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeStream中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_kns->describestream(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
        ).
        DATA(lt_stream_description) = oo_result->get_streamdescription( ).
        MESSAGE 'Streams retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex .
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
 exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex .
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeStream中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**GetRecords**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetRecords`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料串流

CLI

AWS CLI

從碎片取得記錄

下列`get-records`範例會使用指定的碎片迭代器，從 Kinesis 資料串流的碎片取得資料記錄。

```
aws kinesis get-records \
    --shard-iterator AAAAAAAAAAAF7/0mWD7IuHj1yGv/
TKuNgx2ukD5xipCY4cy4gU96orWwZwcSXh3K9tAmGYeOZyLZrvzzeOFVf9iN99hUPw/w/
b0YWYeehfNvnf1DYt5XpDJghLKr3DzgznkTmMymDP3R+3wRKeuEw6/kdxY2yKJH0veaiekaVc4N2VwK/
GvaGP2Hh9Fg7N++q0Adg6fIDQPt4p8RpavDbk+A4sL9SWGE1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Records": [],
    "MillisBehindLatest": 80742000
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Kinesis 資料串流開發人員指南中的使用 Kinesis 資料串流 API 與 AWS SDK for Java 件來開發取用者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetRecords中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.Shard;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetShardIteratorRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetShardIteratorResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.Record;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetRecordsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetRecordsResponse;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetRecords {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream to read from (for
 example, StockTradeStream).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getStockTrades(kinesisClient, streamName);
        kinesisClient.close();
    }

    public static void getStockTrades(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
 streamName) {
        String shardIterator;
        String lastShardId = null;
        DescribeStreamRequest describeStreamRequest =
 DescribeStreamRequest.builder()
                .streamName(streamName)
                .build();

        List<Shard> shards = new ArrayList<>();
        DescribeStreamResponse streamRes;
        do {
            streamRes = kinesisClient.describeStream(describeStreamRequest);
            shards.addAll(streamRes.streamDescription().shards());
```

```
            if (shards.size() > 0) {
                lastShardId = shards.get(shards.size() - 1).shardId();
            }
        } while (streamRes.streamDescription().hasMoreShards());

        GetShardIteratorRequest itReq = GetShardIteratorRequest.builder()
                .streamName(streamName)
                .shardIteratorType("TRIM_HORIZON")
                .shardId(lastShardId)
                .build();

        GetShardIteratorResponse shardIteratorResult =
 kinesisClient.getShardIterator(itReq);
        shardIterator = shardIteratorResult.shardIterator();

        // Continuously read data records from shard.
        List<Record> records;

        // Create new GetRecordsRequest with existing shardIterator.
        // Set maximum records to return to 1000.
        GetRecordsRequest recordsRequest = GetRecordsRequest.builder()
                .shardIterator(shardIterator)
                .limit(1000)
                .build();

        GetRecordsResponse result = kinesisClient.getRecords(recordsRequest);

        // Put result into record list. Result may be empty.
        records = result.records();

        // Print records
        for (Record record : records) {
            SdkBytes byteBuffer = record.data();
            System.out.printf("Seq No: %s - %s%n", record.sequenceNumber(), new
 String(byteBuffer.asByteArray()));
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetRecords中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示如何從一個或多個記錄的系列傳回和擷取資料。要取得 KINRecord 的迭代器供應程式會決定要傳回的記錄的起始位置，在這個範例中會擷取到變數 $ 記錄中。然後，每個單獨的記錄可以通過索引訪問 $ 記錄集合。假設記錄中的資料是 UTF-8 編碼文字，最後一個命令會顯示如何從物件 MemoryStream 中擷取資料，並將其以文字的形式傳回主控台。

```
$records
$records = Get-KINRecord -ShardIterator "AAAAAAAAAAGIc....9VnbiRNaP"
```

輸出：

```
MillisBehindLatest NextShardIterator            Records
------------------ -----------------            -------
0                  AAAAAAAAAAERNIq...uDn11HuUs  {Key1, Key2}
```

```
$records.Records[0]
```

輸出：

```
ApproximateArrivalTimestamp Data                   PartitionKey SequenceNumber
--------------------------- ----                   ------------ --------------
3/7/2016 5:14:33 PM         System.IO.MemoryStream Key1
 4955986459776...931586
```

```
[Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString($records.Records[0].Data.ToArray())
```

輸出：

```
test data from string
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetRecords式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def get_records(self, max_records):
        """
        Gets records from the stream. This function is a generator that first
 gets
        a shard iterator for the stream, then uses the shard iterator to get
 records
        in batches from the stream. Each batch of records is yielded back to the
        caller until the specified maximum number of records has been retrieved.

        :param max_records: The maximum number of records to retrieve.
        :return: Yields the current batch of retrieved records.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.get_shard_iterator(
                StreamName=self.name,
                ShardId=self.details["Shards"][0]["ShardId"],
                ShardIteratorType="LATEST",
            )
            shard_iter = response["ShardIterator"]
```

```
            record_count = 0
            while record_count < max_records:
                response = self.kinesis_client.get_records(
                    ShardIterator=shard_iter, Limit=10
                )
                shard_iter = response["NextShardIterator"]
                records = response["Records"]
                logger.info("Got %s records.", len(records))
                record_count += len(records)
                yield records
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get records from stream %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetRecords中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->getrecords(             " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
           iv_sharditerator = iv_shard_iterator
       ).
       DATA(lt_records) = oo_result->get_records( ).
       MESSAGE 'Record retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsexpirediteratorex .
       MESSAGE 'Iterator expired.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex .
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex .
```

```
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex .
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex .
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex .
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired .
        MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex .
        MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request
quotas.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex .
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested
data is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex .
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetRecords中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**GetShardIterator**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetShardIterator`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料串流

CLI

AWS CLI

獲取碎片迭代器

下列`get-shard-iterator`範例會使用`AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER`碎片迭代器類型，並產生碎片迭代器，以便從指定序號所表示的位置完全開始讀取資料記錄。

```
aws kinesis get-shard-iterator \
```

```
    --stream-name samplestream \
    --shard-id shardId-000000000001 \
    --shard-iterator-type LATEST
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ShardIterator": "AAAAAAAAAAFEvJjIYI+3jw/4aqgH9FifJ+n48XWTh/
IFIsbILP6o5eDueD39NXNBfpZ10WL5K6ADXk8w+5H+Qhd9cFA9k268CPXCz/kebq1TGYI7Vy
+lUkA9BuN3xvATxMBGxRY3zYK05gqgvaIRn94O8SqeEqwhigwZxNWxID3Ej7YYYcxQi8Q/fIrCjGAy/
n2r5Z9G864YpWDfN9upNNQAR/iiOWKs"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Kinesis 資料串流開發人員指南中的使用 Kinesis 資料串流 API 與 AWS SDK for Java 件來開發取用者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetShardIterator中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

實施例 1：返回指定分片和起始位置的碎片迭代器。碎片識別碼和序號的詳細資料可以從 Get-Kinstream 指令程式的輸出取得，方法是參照傳回的串流物件的碎片集合。傳回的迭代器可與 Get-KinRecord 指令程式搭配使用，以提取碎片中的資料記錄。

```
Get-KINShardIterator -StreamName "mystream" -ShardId "shardId-000000000000" -
ShardIteratorType AT_SEQUENCE_NUMBER -StartingSequenceNumber "495598645..."
```

輸出：

```
AAAAAAAAAAGIc....9VnbiRNaP
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetShardIterator式參考中的。

搭`ListStreamConsumers`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListStreamConsumers`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// List the consumers of an Amazon Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListConsumers
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";
            int maxResults = 10;

            var consumers = await ListConsumersAsync(client, streamARN,
 maxResults);

            if (consumers.Count > 0)
            {
                consumers
                    .ForEach(c => Console.WriteLine($"Name: {c.ConsumerName} ARN:
 {c.ConsumerARN}"));
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No consumers found.");
            }
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve a list of the consumers for a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of the stream for which we want to
        /// retrieve a list of clients.</param>
        /// <param name="maxResults">The maximum number of results to return.</
param>
        /// <returns>A list of Consumer objects.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Consumer>>
 ListConsumersAsync(IAmazonKinesis client, string streamARN, int maxResults)
        {
            var request = new ListStreamConsumersRequest
            {
                StreamARN = streamARN,
                MaxResults = maxResults,
            };

            var response = await client.ListStreamConsumersAsync(request);

            return response.Consumers;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListStreamConsumers中的。

搭**ListStreams**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListStreams`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Retrieves and displays a list of existing Amazon Kinesis streams.
/// </summary>
public class ListStreams
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
        var response = await client.ListStreamsAsync(new
ListStreamsRequest());

        List<string> streamNames = response.StreamNames;

        if (streamNames.Count > 0)
        {
            streamNames
                .ForEach(s => Console.WriteLine($"Stream name: {s}"));
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("No streams were found.");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListStreams中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出資料串流

下列`list-streams`範例會列出目前帳戶和區域中的所有作用中資料串流。

```
aws kinesis list-streams
```

輸出：

```
{
    "StreamNames": [
        "samplestream",
        "samplestream1"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Kinesis 資料串流開發人員指南中的列出串流。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListStreams中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_streams(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_streams().send().await?;

    println!("Stream names:");
```

```
    let streams = resp.stream_names;
    for stream in &streams {
        println!("  {}", stream);
    }

    println!("Found {} stream(s)", streams.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListStreams中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->liststreams(        " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
           "Set Limit to specify that a maximum of streams should be returned."
           iv_limit = iv_limit
       ).
       DATA(lt_streams) = oo_result->get_streamnames( ).
       MESSAGE 'Streams listed.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex .
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListStreams中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭ListTagsForStream配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTagsForStream。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to list the tags that have been attached to an Amazon Kinesis
/// stream.
/// </summary>
public class ListTags
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
        string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";

        await ListTagsAsync(client, streamName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the tags attached to a Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
    /// <param name="streamName">The name of the Kinesis stream for which you
    /// wish to display tags.</param>
    public static async Task ListTagsAsync(IAmazonKinesis client, string
streamName)
```

```
        {
            var request = new ListTagsForStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                Limit = 10,
            };

            var response = await client.ListTagsForStreamAsync(request);
            DisplayTags(response.Tags);

            while (response.HasMoreTags)
            {
                request.ExclusiveStartTagKey = response.Tags[response.Tags.Count
 - 1].Key;
                response = await client.ListTagsForStreamAsync(request);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the items in a list of Kinesis tags.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tags">A list of the Tag objects to be displayed.</param>
        public static void DisplayTags(List<Tag> tags)
        {
            tags
                .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key} Value:
 {t.Value}"));
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTagsForStream中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出資料串流的標籤

下列`list-tags-for-stream`範例會列出附加至指定資料串流的標籤。

```
aws kinesis list-tags-for-stream \
```

```
    --stream-name samplestream
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "samplekey",
            "Value": "example"
        }
    ],
    "HasMoreTags": false
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Kinesis 資料串流開發人員指南中的標記串流。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListTagsForStream中的。

搭PutRecord配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRecord。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料串流

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將記錄寫入資料串流

下列put-record範例會使用指定的磁碟分割索引鍵，將單一資料記錄寫入指定的資料串流。

```
aws kinesis put-record \
    --stream-name samplestream \
    --data sampledatarecord \
    --partition-key samplepartitionkey
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ShardId": "shardId-000000000009",
    "SequenceNumber": "49600902273357540915989931256901506243878407835297513618",
    "EncryptionType": "KMS"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Kinesis 資料串流開發人員指南中的使用 Amazon Kinesis Data Streams 資料串流 API 搭配 AWS SDK for Java 件開發生產者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutRecord中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.PutRecordRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.KinesisException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class StockTradesWriter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream to which records
are written (for example, StockTradeStream)
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        // Ensure that the Kinesis Stream is valid.
        validateStream(kinesisClient, streamName);
        setStockData(kinesisClient, streamName);
        kinesisClient.close();
    }

    public static void setStockData(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
streamName) {
        try {
            // Repeatedly send stock trades with a 100 milliseconds wait in
between.
            StockTradeGenerator stockTradeGenerator = new StockTradeGenerator();

            // Put in 50 Records for this example.
            int index = 50;
            for (int x = 0; x < index; x++) {
                StockTrade trade = stockTradeGenerator.getRandomTrade();
                sendStockTrade(trade, kinesisClient, streamName);
                Thread.sleep(100);
            }

        } catch (KinesisException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    private static void sendStockTrade(StockTrade trade, KinesisClient
kinesisClient,
            String streamName) {
        byte[] bytes = trade.toJsonAsBytes();

        // The bytes could be null if there is an issue with the JSON
serialization by
        // the Jackson JSON library.
        if (bytes == null) {
            System.out.println("Could not get JSON bytes for stock trade");
            return;
        }

        System.out.println("Putting trade: " + trade);
        PutRecordRequest request = PutRecordRequest.builder()
                .partitionKey(trade.getTickerSymbol()) // We use the ticker
symbol as the partition key, explained in
                                                       // the Supplemental
Information section below.
                .streamName(streamName)
                .data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(bytes))
                .build();

        try {
            kinesisClient.putRecord(request);
        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    private static void validateStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
streamName) {
        try {
            DescribeStreamRequest describeStreamRequest =
DescribeStreamRequest.builder()
                    .streamName(streamName)
                    .build();

            DescribeStreamResponse describeStreamResponse =
kinesisClient.describeStream(describeStreamRequest);
```

```
            if (!
describeStreamResponse.streamDescription().streamStatus().toString().equals("ACTIVE"))
 {
                System.err.println("Stream " + streamName + " is not active.
 Please wait a few moments and try again.");
                System.exit(1);
            }

        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println("Error found while describing the stream " +
 streamName);
            System.err.println(e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutRecord中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：寫入包含提供給-Text 參數之字串的記錄。

```
Write-KINRecord -Text "test data from string" -StreamName "mystream" -
PartitionKey "Key1"
```

範例 2：寫入包含指定檔案中包含之資料的記錄。檔案會被視為位元組序列，因此如果檔案包含文字，應該先以任何必要的編碼來撰寫，再搭配此指令程式使用。

```
Write-KINRecord -FilePath "C:\TestData.txt" -StreamName "mystream" -PartitionKey
 "Key2"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutRecord式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def put_record(self, data, partition_key):
        """
        Puts data into the stream. The data is formatted as JSON before it is
 passed
        to the stream.

        :param data: The data to put in the stream.
        :param partition_key: The partition key to use for the data.
        :return: Metadata about the record, including its shard ID and sequence
 number.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.put_record(
                StreamName=self.name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey=partition_key
            )
            logger.info("Put record in stream %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put record in stream %s.", self.name)
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutRecord中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn add_record(client: &Client, stream: &str, key: &str, data: &str) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    let blob = Blob::new(data);

    client
        .put_record()
        .data(blob)
        .partition_key(key)
        .stream_name(stream)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Put data into stream.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutRecord中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->putrecord(            " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
           iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
           iv_data       = iv_data
           iv_partitionkey = iv_partition_key
       ).
       MESSAGE 'Record created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex .
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex .
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex .
       MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request
quotas.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex .
       MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested
data is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex .
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutRecord中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭RegisterStreamConsumer配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RegisterStreamConsumer。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to register a consumer to an Amazon Kinesis
    /// stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class RegisterConsumer
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
            string consumerName = "NEW_CONSUMER_NAME";
            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";

            var consumer = await RegisterConsumerAsync(client, consumerName,
 streamARN);

            if (consumer is not null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumer.ConsumerName}");
            }
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Registers the consumer to a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerName">A string representing the consumer.</
param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of the stream.</param>
        /// <returns>A Consumer object that contains information about the
 consumer.</returns>
        public static async Task<Consumer> RegisterConsumerAsync(IAmazonKinesis
 client, string consumerName, string streamARN)
        {
            var request = new RegisterStreamConsumerRequest
            {
                ConsumerName = consumerName,
                StreamARN = streamARN,
            };

            var response = await client.RegisterStreamConsumerAsync(request);
            return response.Consumer;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RegisterStreamConsumer中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

註冊資料串流用戶

下列`register-stream-consumer`範例會註冊`KinesisConsumerApplication`使用指定資料串流呼叫的取用者。

```
aws kinesis register-stream-consumer \
    --stream-arn arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:012345678912:stream/samplestream \
    --consumer-name KinesisConsumerApplication
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Consumer": {
        "ConsumerName": "KinesisConsumerApplication",
        "ConsumerARN": "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2: 123456789012:stream/
samplestream/consumer/KinesisConsumerApplication:1572383852",
        "ConsumerStatus": "CREATING",
        "ConsumerCreationTimestamp": 1572383852.0
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Kinesis Data Streams Kinesis 資料串流開發人員指南中的使用 Kinesis Data Streams API 以增強型散發功能開發取用者。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RegisterStreamConsumer中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_kns->registerstreamconsumer(       " oo_result is returned
for testing purposes. "
            iv_streamarn = iv_stream_arn
            iv_consumername = iv_consumer_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Stream consumer registered.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex .
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK RegisterStreamConsumer中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 的 Kinesis 案 AWS 例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Kinesis。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 SDK 開始使用基本 Kinesis 資料串流作 AWS 業

使用 SDK 開始使用基本 Kinesis 資料串流作 AWS 業

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 創建一個流並在其中放置一條記錄。
- 創建一個碎片迭代器。
- 閱讀記錄，然後清理資源。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lo_stream_describe_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsdescrstreamoutput.
    DATA lo_stream_description TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsstreamdescription.
    DATA lo_sharditerator TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsgetsharditerator01.
```

```
    DATA lo_record_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsputrecordoutput.

    "Create stream."
    TRY.
        lo_kns->createstream(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
            iv_shardcount = iv_shard_count
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Stream created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex .
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceeded
 exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex .
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in
 use.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Wait for stream to becomes active."
    lo_stream_describe_result = lo_kns->describestream( iv_streamname =
 iv_stream_name ).
    lo_stream_description = lo_stream_describe_result->get_streamdescription( ).
    WHILE lo_stream_description->get_streamstatus( ) <> 'ACTIVE'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "maximum 5 minutes"
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.
      lo_stream_describe_result = lo_kns->describestream( iv_streamname =
 iv_stream_name ).
      lo_stream_description =  lo_stream_describe_result-
>get_streamdescription( ).
    ENDWHILE.

    "Create record."
    TRY.
        lo_record_result = lo_kns->putrecord(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
            iv_data       = iv_data
            iv_partitionkey = iv_partition_key
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Record created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex .
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex .
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex .
       MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request
quotas.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex .
       MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested
data is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex .
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.

   "Create a shard iterator in order to read the record."
   TRY.
       lo_sharditerator = lo_kns->getsharditerator(
         iv_shardid = lo_record_result->get_shardid( )
         iv_sharditeratortype = iv_sharditeratortype
         iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
     ).
       MESSAGE 'Shard iterator created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex .
       MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested
data is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.

   "Read the record."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->getrecords(                    " oo_result is
returned for testing purposes. "
           iv_sharditerator   = lo_sharditerator->get_sharditerator( )
       ).
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Shard iterator created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsexpirediteratorex .
        MESSAGE 'Iterator expired.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex .
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex .
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex .
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex .
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex .
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired .
        MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex .
        MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request
quotas.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex .
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested
data is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex .
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Delete stream."
    TRY.
        lo_kns->deletestream(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Stream deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex .
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceeded
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex .
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in
use.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateStream

- DeleteStream
- GetRecords
- GetShardIterator
- PutRecord

使用 SDK 的 Kinesis 無伺服器範例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Kinesis。

範例

- 使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數
- 使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，以便接收在收到來自 Kinesis 串流的訊息時觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 Kinesis 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;
```

```
// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace KinesisIntegrationSampleCode;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return;
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                throw;
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
```

```
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 搭配 Lambda 來使用 Kinesis 事件。

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

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent) error {
 if len(kinesisEvent.Records) == 0 {
  log.Printf("empty Kinesis event received")
  return nil
 }

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  log.Printf("processed Kinesis event with EventId: %v", record.EventID)
  recordDataBytes := record.Kinesis.Data
  recordDataText := string(recordDataBytes)
  log.Printf("record data: %v", recordDataText)
  // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
```

```
 }
 log.Printf("successfully processed %v records", len(kinesisEvent.Records))
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 搭配 Lambda 來使用 Kinesis 事件。

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

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(final KinesisEvent event, final Context context) {
        LambdaLogger logger = context.getLogger();
        if (event.getRecords().isEmpty()) {
            logger.log("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return null;
        }
        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord record : event.getRecords()) {
            try {
                logger.log("Processed Event with EventId: "+record.getEventID());
```

```
                String data = new String(record.getKinesis().getData().array());
                logger.log("Data:"+ data);
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex) {
                logger.log("An error occurred:"+ex.getMessage());
                throw ex;
            }
        }
        logger.log("Successfully processed:"+event.getRecords().size()+"
 records");
        return null;
    }

}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Lambda 使用 JavaScript的 Kinesis 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
```

```
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

使用 Lambda 使用 TypeScript的 Kinesis 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
```

```
    logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  }
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 消耗 Kinesis 事件。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends KinesisHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
```

```
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleKinesis(KinesisEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $data = $record->getData();
            $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be
 marked as failed
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 來使用 Kinesis 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import base64
def lambda_handler(event, context):

    for record in event['Records']:
        try:
            print(f"Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: {record['eventID']}")
            record_data = base64.b64decode(record['kinesis']
['data']).decode('utf-8')
            print(f"Record Data: {record_data}")
            # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"An error occurred {e}")
            raise e
    print(f"Successfully processed {len(event['Records'])} records.")
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石使用 Lambda 消耗 Kinesis 事件。

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

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue => err
      $stderr.puts "An error occurred #{err}"
```

```
      raise err
    end
  end
  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('UTF-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  # You can use Ruby's asynchronous programming tools like async/await or fibers
 here.
  return data
end
```

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 使用 Lambda 消耗 Kinesis 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::kinesis::KinesisEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        tracing::info!("EventId:
 {}",record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default());
```

```
        let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(&record.kinesis.data);

        match record_data {
            Ok(data) => {
                // log the record data
                tracing::info!("Data: {}", data);
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tracing::error!("Error: {}", e);
            }
        }
    });

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數，實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace KinesisIntegration;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task<StreamsEventResponse> FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return new StreamsEventResponse();
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
```

```
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed
 item immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                return new StreamsEventResponse
                {
                    BatchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>
                    {
                        new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure
 { ItemIdentifier = record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber }
                    }
                };
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
        return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}

public class StreamsEventResponse
{
    [JsonPropertyName("batchItemFailures")]
```

```
    public IList<BatchItemFailure> BatchItemFailures { get; set; }
    public class BatchItemFailure
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("itemIdentifier")]
        public string ItemIdentifier { get; set; }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 使用 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

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

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent)
 (map[string]interface{}, error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

  // Process your record
  if /* Your record processing condition here */ {
   curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber
  }
```

```
  // Add a condition to check if the record processing failed
  if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": curRecordSequenceNumber})
  }
 }

 kinesisBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return kinesisBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

透過使用 Java 的 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;

import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

```
public class ProcessKinesisRecords implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(KinesisEvent input, Context
 context) {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord kinesisEventRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //Process your record
                KinesisEvent.Record kinesisRecord =
 kinesisEventRecord.getKinesis();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = kinesisRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed
 item immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Javascript 搭配 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
           Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

使用 Lambda 使用 TypeScript報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
  KinesisStreamBatchResponse,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<KinesisStreamBatchResponse> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};
```

```
async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }
```

```
    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $kinesisEvent = new KinesisEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kinesisEvent->getRecords();

        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

透過使用 Python 的 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["kinesis"]["sequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Ruby 使用 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

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

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  batch_item_failures = []

  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue StandardError => err
      puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      # Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
      # Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards.
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record['kinesis']
['sequenceNumber'] }] }
    end
  end

  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
  { batchItemFailures: batch_item_failures }
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('utf-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  sleep(1)
  data
end
```

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 使用 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目故障。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::kinesis::KinesisEvent,
    kinesis::KinesisEventRecord,
    streams::{KinesisBatchItemFailure, KinesisEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) ->
 Result<KinesisEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = KinesisEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in &event.payload.records {
        tracing::info!(
            "EventId: {}",
            record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );

        let record_processing_result = process_record(record);

        if record_processing_result.is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(KinesisBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.kinesis.sequence_number.clone(),
```

```
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(response)
}

fn process_record(record: &KinesisEventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(record.kinesis.data.as_slice());

    if let Some(err) = record_data.err() {
        tracing::error!("Error: {}", err);
        return Err(Error::from(err));
    }

    let record_data = record_data.unwrap_or_default();

    // do something interesting with the data
    tracing::info!("Data: {}", record_data);

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();
```

```
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS KMS 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Key Management Service 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 ()。AWS KMS

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- AWS KMS 開發人員指南 — 關於 AWS KMS.
- AWS KMS API 參考 — 所有可用 AWS KMS 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 KMS 密鑰

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 KMS 金鑰。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListKeysRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.KmsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.paginators.ListKeysIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloKMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        KmsClient kmsClient = KmsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllKeys(kmsClient);
        kmsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllKeys(KmsClient kmsClient) {
        try {
            ListKeysRequest listKeysRequest = ListKeysRequest.builder()
                    .limit(15)
                    .build();

            ListKeysIterable keysResponse =
 kmsClient.listKeysPaginator(listKeysRequest);
            keysResponse.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.keys().stream())
                .forEach(key -> System.out
                    .println(" The key ARN is: " + key.keyArn() + ". The key Id
 is: " + key.keyId()));

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考listKeysPaginator中的。

程式碼範例

- AWS KMS 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭CreateAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateGrant配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭Decrypt配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DisableKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭EnableKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭Encrypt配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GenerateDataKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GenerateRandom配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetKeyPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListAliases配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListGrants配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListKeyPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListKeys配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭PutKeyPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ReEncrypt配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭RetireGrant配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭RevokeGrant配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ScheduleKeyDeletion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭Sign配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭TagResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- AWS KMS 使用 AWS SDK 的案例
  - AWS KMS keys 使用 AWS SDK 加密和解密文本
  - 瞭解使用 AWS SDK 的 KMS 金鑰核心作業
  - AWS KMS keys 使用 AWS SDK 進行管理

AWS KMS 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作AWS KMS 使用 AWS SDK 的案例。

範例

- 搭CreateAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateGrant配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭Decrypt配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisableKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭EnableKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭Encrypt配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GenerateDataKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GenerateRandom配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetKeyPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAliases配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListGrants配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListKeyPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListKeys配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutKeyPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭ReEncrypt配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RetireGrant配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RevokeGrant配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ScheduleKeyDeletion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭Sign配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TagResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateAlias`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAlias`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates an alias for an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
/// </summary>
public class CreateAlias
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

        // The alias name must start with alias/ and can be
        // up to 256 alphanumeric characters long.
```

```
            var aliasName = "alias/ExampleAlias";

            // The value supplied as the TargetKeyId can be either
            // the key ID or key Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
            // AWS KMS key.
            var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

            var request = new CreateAliasRequest
            {
                AliasName = aliasName,
                TargetKeyId = keyId,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateAliasAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Alias, {aliasName}, successfully created.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not create alias.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateAlias中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立 KMS 金鑰的別名

下列`create-alias`命令會建立以金鑰 ID 識別`example-alias`的 KMS 金鑰命名的別名`1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab`。

別名必須以開頭`alias/`。請勿使用以開頭的別名`alias/aws`；這些別名會保留供使用 AWS。

```
aws kms create-alias \
    --alias-name alias/example-alias \
```

```
    --target-key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

此命令不返回任何輸出。若要查看新別名，請使用`list-aliases`指令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的使用別名。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateAlias中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void createCustomAlias(KmsClient kmsClient, String targetKeyId,
String aliasName) {
       try {
           CreateAliasRequest aliasRequest = CreateAliasRequest.builder()
               .aliasName(aliasName)
               .targetKeyId(targetKeyId)
               .build();

           kmsClient.createAlias(aliasRequest);
           System.out.println(aliasName + " was successfully created.");

       } catch (ResourceExistsException e) {
           System.err.println("Alias already exists: " + e.getMessage());
           System.err.println("Moving on...");
       } catch (Exception e) {
           System.err.println("An unexpected error occurred: " +
e.getMessage());
           System.err.println("Moving on...");
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateAlias中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createCustomAlias(targetKeyIdVal: String?, aliasNameVal: String?) {

    val request = CreateAliasRequest {
        aliasName = aliasNameVal
        targetKeyId = targetKeyIdVal
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.createAlias(request)
        println("$aliasNameVal was successfully created")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateAlias中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None
```

```
    def create_alias(self, key_id):
        """
        Creates an alias for the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of a key to give an alias.
        :return: The alias given to the key.
        """
        alias = ""
        while alias == "":
            alias = input(f"What alias would you like to give to key {key_id}? ")
        try:
            self.kms_client.create_alias(AliasName=alias, TargetKeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create alias %s. Here's why: %s",
                alias,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
        else:
            print(f"Created alias {alias} for key {key_id}.")
            return alias
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateAlias中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`CreateGrant`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateGrant`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The identity that is given permission to perform the operations
            // specified in the grant.
            var grantee = "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/ExampleRole";

            // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to which the grant applies. You
            // can use the key ID or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the KMS
key.
            var keyId = "7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";

            var request = new CreateGrantRequest
            {
                GranteePrincipal = grantee,
                KeyId = keyId,

                // A list of operations that the grant allows.
                Operations = new List<string>
                {
                    "Encrypt",
                    "Decrypt",
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateGrantAsync(request);

            string grantId = response.GrantId; // The unique identifier of the
grant.
            string grantToken = response.GrantToken; // The grant token.

            Console.WriteLine($"Id: {grantId}, Token: {grantToken}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateGrant中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立授權

下列`create-grant`範例會建立允許使用`exampleUser`者在範`1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab`例 KMS 金鑰上使用`decrypt`命令的授權。退休主體是`adminRole`角色。只有在`decrypt`要求中的加密內容包含`"Department": "IT"`索引鍵值配對時，授權才會使用 `EncryptionContextSubset` grant 條件約束來允許此權限。

```
aws kms create-grant \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --grantee-principal arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/exampleUser \
    --operations Decrypt \
    --constraints EncryptionContextSubset={Department=IT} \
    --retiring-principal arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/adminRole
```

輸出：

```
{
    "GrantId":
 "1a2b3c4d2f5e69f440bae30eaec9570bb1fb7358824f9ddfa1aa5a0dab1a59b2",
    "GrantToken": "<grant token here>"
}
```

若要檢視有關授權的詳細資訊，請使用`list-grants`指令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱金AWS 鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的 AWS KMS 中的授權。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateGrant中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String grantKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String
 granteePrincipal)  {
        try {
            // Add the desired KMS Grant permissions.
            List<GrantOperation> grantPermissions = new ArrayList<>();
            grantPermissions.add(GrantOperation.ENCRYPT);
            grantPermissions.add(GrantOperation.DECRYPT);
            grantPermissions.add(GrantOperation.DESCRIBE_KEY);

            CreateGrantRequest grantRequest = CreateGrantRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .name("grant1")
                .granteePrincipal(granteePrincipal)
                .operations(grantPermissions)
                .build();

            CreateGrantResponse response = kmsClient.createGrant(grantRequest);
            return response.grantId();

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateGrant中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createNewGrant(keyIdVal: String?, granteePrincipalVal: String?,
 operation: String): String? {
```

```
    val operationOb = GrantOperation.fromValue(operation)
    val grantOperationList = ArrayList<GrantOperation>()
    grantOperationList.add(operationOb)

    val request = CreateGrantRequest {
        keyId = keyIdVal
        granteePrincipal = granteePrincipalVal
        operations = grantOperationList
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.createGrant(request)
        return response.grantId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateGrant中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def create_grant(self, key_id):
        """
        Creates a grant for a key that lets a principal generate a symmetric data
        encryption key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key.
        :return: The grant that is created.
```

```
        """
        principal = input(
            f"Enter the ARN of a principal, such as an IAM role, to grant that
role "
            f"GenerateDataKey permissions on key {key_id}: "
        )
        if principal != "":
            try:
                grant = self.kms_client.create_grant(
                    KeyId=key_id,
                    GranteePrincipal=principal,
                    Operations=["GenerateDataKey"],
                )
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create a grant on key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Grant created on key {key_id}.")
                return grant
        else:
            print("Skipping grant creation.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateGrant中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**CreateKey**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKey`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 瞭解 KMS 金鑰核心作業
- 管理 金鑰

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)
    /// key.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Note that if you need to create a Key in an AWS Region
            // other than the Region defined for the default user, you need to
            // pass the Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The call to CreateKeyAsync will create a symmetrical AWS KMS
            // key. For more information about symmetrical and asymmetrical
            // keys, see:
            //
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/symm-asymm-
choose.html
            var response = await client.CreateKeyAsync(new CreateKeyRequest());

            // The KeyMetadata object contains information about the new AWS KMS
 key.
            KeyMetadata keyMetadata = response.KeyMetadata;

            if (keyMetadata is not null)
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"KMS Key: {keyMetadata.KeyId} was successfully
 created.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create KMS Key.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateKey中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：在 KMS 中建立客戶受管 K AWS MS 金鑰

下列`create-key`範例會建立對稱加密 KMS 金鑰。

若要建立基本 KMS 金鑰 (對稱式加密金鑰)，您不需要指定任何參數。這些參數的預設值會建立對稱加密金鑰。

由於此命令不會指定金鑰原則，因此 KMS 金鑰會取得用於以程式設計方式建立的 KMS 金鑰的預設金鑰原則。若要檢視金鑰原則，請使用`get-key-policy`指令。若要變更金鑰原則，請使用`put-key-policy`指令。

```
aws kms create-key
```

命`create-key`令會傳回金鑰中繼資料，包括新 KMS 金鑰的金鑰識別碼和 ARN。您可以使用這些值來識別其他 KMS 作業中的 AWS KMS 金鑰。輸出不包括標籤。若要檢視 KMS 金鑰的標籤，請使用`list-resource-tags command`.

輸出：

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
```

```
        "CreationDate": "2017-07-05T14:04:55-07:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS"
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
            "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ]
    }
}
```

附註：命`create-key`令不允許您指定別名，若要為新 KMS 金鑰建立別名，請使用`create-alias`命令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱金AWS 鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的建立金鑰。

範例 2：建立用於加密和解密的非對稱 RSA KMS 金鑰

下列`create-key`範例會建立包含用於加密和解密的非對稱 RSA key pair 的 KMS 金鑰。

```
aws kms create-key \
   --key-spec RSA_4096 \
   --key-usage ENCRYPT_DECRYPT
```

輸出：

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CreationDate": "2021-04-05T14:04:55-07:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "RSA_4096",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
            "RSAES_OAEP_SHA_1",
```

```
            "RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256"
        ],
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "RSA_4096",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的 AWS KMS 中的非對稱金AWS 鑰。

範例 3：建立用於簽署和驗證的非對稱橢圓曲線 KMS 金鑰

建立包含用於簽署和驗證的非對稱橢圓曲線 (ECC) key pair 的非對稱 KMS 金鑰。即使是 ECC KMS 金鑰的唯`SIGN_VERIFY`一有效值，但此`--key-usage`參數仍是必要的。

```
aws kms create-key \
    --key-spec ECC_NIST_P521 \
    --key-usage SIGN_VERIFY
```

輸出：

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CreationDate": "2019-12-02T07:48:55-07:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "ECC_NIST_P521",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "ECC_NIST_P521",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "SIGN_VERIFY",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "SigningAlgorithms": [
            "ECDSA_SHA_512"
```

```
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的 AWS KMS 中的非對稱金AWS 鑰。

範例 4：若要建立 HMAC KMS 金鑰

下列`create-key`範例會建立 384 位元的 HMAC KMS 金鑰。`--key-usage`參數的`GENERATE_VERIFY_MAC`值是必要的，即使它是 HMAC KMS 金鑰的唯一有效值。

```
aws kms create-key \
    --key-spec HMAC_384 \
    --key-usage GENERATE_VERIFY_MAC
```

輸出：

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CreationDate": "2022-04-05T14:04:55-07:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "HMAC_384",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "HMAC_384",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "GENERATE_VERIFY_MAC",
        "MacAlgorithms": [
            "HMAC_SHA_384"
        ],
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的 AWS KMS 中的 HMAC 金AWS 鑰。

範例 4：建立多區域主要 KMS 金鑰

下列`create-key`範例會建立多區域主要對稱加密金鑰。由於所有參數的預設值都會建立對稱加密金鑰，因此此 KMS 金鑰只需要`--multi-region`參數。在 AWS CLI 中，若要指示布林參數為 true，只要指定參數名稱即可。

```
aws kms create-key \
    --multi-region
```

輸出：

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef12345678990ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CreationDate": "2021-09-02T016:15:21-09:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
          "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ],
        "KeyId": "mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef12345678990ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "MultiRegion": true,
        "MultiRegionConfiguration": {
            "MultiRegionKeyType": "PRIMARY",
            "PrimaryKey": {
                "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef12345678990ab",
                "Region": "us-west-2"
            },
            "ReplicaKeys": []
        },
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的 AWS KMS 中的非對稱金AWS 鑰。

範例 5：為匯入的金鑰材料建立 KMS 金鑰

下列`create-key`範例會建立不含金鑰材料的 KMS 金鑰。作業完成後，您可以將自己的金鑰材料匯入 KMS 金鑰。若要建立此 KMS 金鑰，請將`--origin`參數設定為`EXTERNAL`。

```
aws kms create-key \
    --origin EXTERNAL
```

輸出：

```
{
     "KeyMetadata": {
         "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
         "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
         "CreationDate": "2019-12-02T07:48:55-07:00",
         "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
         "Description": "",
         "Enabled": false,
         "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
             "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
         ],
         "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
         "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
         "KeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
         "KeyState": "PendingImport",
         "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
         "MultiRegion": false,
         "Origin": "EXTERNAL"
     }
 }
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的 AWSAWS KMS 金鑰匯入金鑰材料。

範例 6：若要在 AWS CloudHSM 金鑰存放區中建立 KMS 金鑰

下列`create-key`範例會在指定的 AWS CloudHSM 金鑰存放區中建立 KMS 金鑰。此作業會在 KMS 中建立 KMS 金鑰及其中繼資料，並在與自訂 AWS 金鑰存放區關聯的 AWS CloudHSM 叢集中建立金鑰材料。`--custom-key-store-id` 和 `--origin` 是必要參數。

```
aws kms create-key \
    --origin AWS_CLOUDHSM \
```

```
    --custom-key-store-id cks-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CloudHsmClusterId": "cluster-1a23b4cdefg",
        "CreationDate": "2019-12-02T07:48:55-07:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "CustomKeyStoreId": "cks-1234567890abcdef0",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
            "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ],
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "AWS_CLOUDHSM"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的AWS CloudHSM AWS 金鑰存放區。

範例 7：在外部金鑰存放區中建立 KMS 金鑰

下列`create-key`範例會在指定的外部金鑰存放區中建立 KMS 金鑰。此指令中需要`--origin`、和`--xks-key-id`參數。`--custom-key-store-id`

此`--xks-key-id`參數會指定外部金鑰管理員中現有對稱加密金鑰的識別碼。此金鑰可做為 KMS 金鑰的外部金鑰材料。參數的值必須是`EXTERNAL_KEY_STORE`。`--origincustom-key-store-id`參數必須識別連線至其外部金鑰存放區 Proxy 的外部金鑰存放區。

```
aws kms create-key \
    --origin EXTERNAL_KEY_STORE \
    --custom-key-store-id cks-9876543210fedcba9 \
```

```
    --xks-key-id bb8562717f809024
```

輸出：

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "CreationDate": "2022-12-02T07:48:55-07:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "CustomKeyStoreId": "cks-9876543210fedcba9",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
            "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ],
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "Origin": "EXTERNAL_KEY_STORE",
        "XksKeyConfiguration": {
            "Id": "bb8562717f809024"
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的外部AWS金鑰存放區。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateKey中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyDesc) {
        try {
            CreateKeyRequest keyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
                .description(keyDesc)
                .customerMasterKeySpec(CustomerMasterKeySpec.SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT)
                .keyUsage("ENCRYPT_DECRYPT")
                .build();

            CreateKeyResponse result = kmsClient.createKey(keyRequest);
            System.out.println("Symmetric key with ARN [" +
 result.keyMetadata().arn() + "] has been created.");
            return result.keyMetadata().keyId();

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateKey中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createKey(keyDesc: String?): String? {

    val request = CreateKeyRequest {
        description = keyDesc
        customerMasterKeySpec = CustomerMasterKeySpec.SymmetricDefault
        keyUsage = KeyUsageType.fromValue("ENCRYPT_DECRYPT")
    }
```

```
    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val result = kmsClient.createKey(request)
        println("Created a customer key with id " + result.keyMetadata?.arn)
        return result.keyMetadata?.keyId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateKey中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []


    def create_key(self):
        """
        Creates a key (or multiple keys) with a user-provided description.
        """
        answer = "y"
        while answer.lower() == "y":
            key_desc = input("\nLet's create a key. Describe it for me: ")
            if not key_desc:
                key_desc = "Key management demo key"
            try:
                key = self.kms_client.create_key(Description=key_desc)
["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't create your key. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
                )
                raise
            else:
                print("Key created:")
                pprint(key)
                self.created_keys.append(key)
                answer = input("Create another (y/n)? ")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateKey中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

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

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new

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

```
puts resp.key_metadata.key_id
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateKey中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_key(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.create_key().send().await?;

    let id = resp.key_metadata.as_ref().unwrap().key_id();

    println!("Key: {}", id);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateKey中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`Decrypt`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Decrypt`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 加密和解密文本

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：使用對稱的 KMS 金鑰 (Linux 和 macOS) 解密加密郵件

下列`decrypt`命令範例示範使用 AWS CLI 解密資料的建議方法。此版本顯示如何在對稱 KMS 金鑰下解密資料。

在檔案中提供加密文字。在`--ciphertext-blob`參數值中，請使用`fileb://`前置詞，告訴 CLI 從二進位檔案讀取資料。如果檔案不在目前目錄中，請輸入檔案的完整路徑。如需有關從檔案讀取 AWS CLI 參數值的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 命令列介面使用者指南中的從檔案載入 AWS CLI 參數 < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/ cli-usage-parameters-file .html> 和本機檔案參數的最佳作法 < https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/developer/ best-practices-for-local-file 參數 s/>。指定 KMS 金鑰以解密 Cipher `--key-id` Text。AWS AWS KMS 可以取得 KMS 金鑰的金鑰識別碼，該金鑰用來加密密碼中繼資料中的資料。但是指定您正在使用的 KMS 金鑰永遠是最佳實務。此作法可確保您使用想要的 KMS 金鑰，並防止您不慎使用您不信任的 KMS 金鑰來解密密文。請求純文字輸出作為文字值。`--query`參數會告知 CLI 只從輸出取得欄位的值。`Plaintext``--output`參數會以文字的形式傳回輸出。base64 解碼純文字並將其儲存為檔案。下列範例會將`Plaintext`參數值傳送至 Base64 公用程式，並將其解碼。然後，它將解碼的輸出重定向（ > ）到`ExamplePlaintext`文件。

執行此命令之前，請先將範例金鑰 ID 取代為 AWS 帳戶中的有效金鑰 ID。

```
aws kms decrypt \
    --ciphertext-blob fileb://ExampleEncryptedFile \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --output text \
    --query Plaintext | base64 \
    --decode > ExamplePlaintextFile
```

此命令不會產生輸出。`decrypt`命令的輸出是 base64 解碼並保存在一個文件中。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 金鑰管理服務 API 參考中的解密。

範例 2：使用對稱 KMS 金鑰解密加密的郵件 (Windows 命令提示字元)

下列範例與前一個範例相同，不同之處在於它會使用公用`certutil`程式來 Base64 解碼純文字資料。此程序需要兩個指令，如下列範例所示。

執行此命令之前，請先將範例金鑰 ID 取代為 AWS 帳戶中的有效金鑰 ID。

```
aws kms decrypt ^
    --ciphertext-blob fileb://ExampleEncryptedFile ^
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab ^
    --output text ^
    --query Plaintext > ExamplePlaintextFile.base64
```

執行 `certutil` 命令。

```
certutil -decode ExamplePlaintextFile.base64 ExamplePlaintextFile
```

輸出：

```
Input Length = 18
Output Length = 12
CertUtil: -decode command completed successfully.
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 金鑰管理服務 API 參考中的解密。

範例 3：使用非對稱 KMS 金鑰 (Linux 和 macOS) 解密加密的郵件

下列`decrypt`命令範例顯示如何解密 RSA 非對稱 KMS 金鑰下加密的資料。

使用非對稱 KMS 金鑰時，需要`encryption-algorithm`參數 (指定用來加密純文字的演算法)。

執行此命令之前，請先將範例金鑰 ID 取代為 AWS 帳戶中的有效金鑰 ID。

```
aws kms decrypt \
    --ciphertext-blob fileb://ExampleEncryptedFile \
    --key-id 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321 \
    --encryption-algorithm RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256 \
    --output text \
    --query Plaintext | base64 \
    --decode > ExamplePlaintextFile
```

此命令不會產生輸出。`decrypt`命令的輸出是 base64 解碼並保存在一個文件中。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的 AWS KMS 中的非對稱金AWS 鑰。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在AWS CLI 命令參考中解密。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String decryptData(KmsClient kmsClient, SdkBytes encryptedData,
String keyId) {
       try {
           DecryptRequest decryptRequest = DecryptRequest.builder()
               .ciphertextBlob(encryptedData)
               .keyId(keyId)
               .build();

           DecryptResponse decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest);
           return decryptResponse.plaintext().asString(StandardCharsets.UTF_8);

       } catch (KmsException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中解密。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun encryptData(keyIdValue: String): ByteArray? {

    val text = "This is the text to encrypt by using the AWS KMS Service"
    val myBytes: ByteArray = text.toByteArray()

    val encryptRequest = EncryptRequest {
        keyId = keyIdValue
        plaintext = myBytes
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest)
        val algorithm: String = response.encryptionAlgorithm.toString()
        println("The encryption algorithm is $algorithm")

        // Return the encrypted data.
        return response.ciphertextBlob
    }
}

suspend fun decryptData(encryptedDataVal: ByteArray?, keyIdVal: String?, path:
 String) {

    val decryptRequest = DecryptRequest {
        ciphertextBlob = encryptedDataVal
        keyId = keyIdVal
    }
    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest)
        val myVal = decryptResponse.plaintext

        // Write the decrypted data to a file.
        if (myVal != null) {
            File(path).writeBytes(myVal)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中解密以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def decrypt(self, key_id, cipher_text):
        """
        Decrypts text previously encrypted with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to decrypt the data.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted text to decrypt.
        """
        answer = input("Ready to decrypt your ciphertext (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                text = self.kms_client.decrypt(
                    KeyId=key_id, CiphertextBlob=cipher_text
                )["Plaintext"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't decrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Your plaintext is {text.decode()}")
        else:
            print("Skipping decryption demo.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中進行解密 (Boto3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# Decrypted blob

blob =
 "01020200785d68faeec386af1057904926253051eb2919d3c16078badf65b808b26dd057c101747cadf3593
blob_packed = [blob].pack("H*")

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

resp = client.decrypt({
                        ciphertext_blob: blob_packed
                      })

puts "Raw text: "
puts resp.plaintext
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考中解密。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn decrypt_key(client: &Client, key: &str, filename: &str) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    // Open input text file and get contents as a string
    // input is a base-64 encoded string, so decode it:
    let data = fs::read_to_string(filename)
        .map(|input| {
            base64::decode(input).expect("Input file does not contain valid base
 64 characters.")
        })
        .map(Blob::new);

    let resp = client
        .decrypt()
        .key_id(key)
        .ciphertext_blob(data.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await?;

    let inner = resp.plaintext.unwrap();
    let bytes = inner.as_ref();

    let s = String::from_utf8(bytes.to_vec()).expect("Could not convert to
 UTF-8");

    println!();
    println!("Decoded string:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中解密以取得 Rust API 參考資料。

搭**DeleteAlias**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAlias`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除 AWS KMS 別名

下列`delete-alias`範例會刪除別名`alias/example-alias`。別名名稱必須以別名/開頭。

```
aws kms delete-alias \
    --alias-name alias/example-alias
```

此命令不會產生輸出。若要尋找別名，請使用`list-aliases`指令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 金鑰管理服務開發人員指南》中的刪除別名。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteAlias中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteSpecificAlias(KmsClient kmsClient, String aliasName)
{
        try {
            DeleteAliasRequest deleteAliasRequest = DeleteAliasRequest.builder()
                .aliasName(aliasName)
                .build();

            kmsClient.deleteAlias(deleteAliasRequest);

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteAlias中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None


    def delete_alias(self):
        """
        Deletes an alias.
        """
        alias = input(f"Enter an alias that you'd like to delete: ")
        if alias != "":
            try:
                self.kms_client.delete_alias(AliasName=alias)
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't delete alias %s. Here's why: %s",
                    alias,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Deleted alias {alias}.")
        else:
            print("Skipping alias deletion.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteAlias中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DescribeKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeKey。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 瞭解 KMS 金鑰核心作業
- 管理 金鑰

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Retrieve information about an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
/// You can supply either the key Id or the key Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
/// to the DescribeKeyRequest KeyId property.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeKey
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var keyId = "7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";
        var request = new DescribeKeyRequest
        {
            KeyId = keyId,
        };

        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
```

```
            var response = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(request);
            var metadata = response.KeyMetadata;

            Console.WriteLine($"{metadata.KeyId} created on:
 {metadata.CreationDate}");
            Console.WriteLine($"State: {metadata.KeyState}");
            Console.WriteLine($"{metadata.Description}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeKey中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：尋找 KMS 金鑰的詳細資訊

下列`describe-key`範例會在範例帳戶和區域中取得 Amazon S3 AWS 受管金鑰的詳細資訊。您可以使用此命令來尋找有關 AWS 受管理金鑰和客戶管理金鑰的詳細資料。

若要指定 KMS 金鑰，請使用`key-id`參數。此範例使用別名名稱值，但您可以在此指令中使用索引鍵 ID、金鑰 ARN、別名或別名 ARN。

```
aws kms describe-key \
    --key-id alias/aws/s3
```

輸出：

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "AWSAccountId": "846764612917",
        "KeyId": "b8a9477d-836c-491f-857e-07937918959b",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:846764612917:key/
b8a9477d-836c-491f-857e-07937918959b",
        "CreationDate": 2017-06-30T21:44:32.140000+00:00,
        "Enabled": true,
        "Description": "Default KMS key that protects my S3 objects when no other
 key is defined",
```

```
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "KeyManager": "AWS",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
            "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱金AWS 鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的檢視金鑰。

範例 2：取得有關 RSA 非對稱 KMS 金鑰的詳細資料

下列`describe-key`範例會取得有關用於簽署和驗證的非對稱 RSA KMS 金鑰的詳細資訊。

```
aws kms describe-key \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

輸出：

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "CreationDate": "2019-12-02T19:47:14.861000+00:00",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "RSA_2048",
        "Enabled": false,
        "Description": "",
        "KeyState": "Disabled",
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "MultiRegion": false,
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeySpec": "RSA_2048",
        "KeyUsage": "SIGN_VERIFY",
        "SigningAlgorithms": [
            "RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_256",
            "RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_384",
            "RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_512",
            "RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256",
```

```
            "RSASSA_PSS_SHA_384",
            "RSASSA_PSS_SHA_512"
        ]
    }
}
```

範例 3：取得有關多區域複本金鑰的詳細資料

下列describe-key範例會取得多區域複本金鑰的中繼資料。此多區域金鑰是對稱式加密金鑰。任何多區域索引鍵的describe-key命令輸出會傳回主索引鍵及其所有複本的相關資訊。

```
aws kms describe-key \
    --key-id arn:aws:kms:ap-northeast-1:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab
```

輸出：

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "MultiRegion": true,
        "AWSAccountId": "111122223333",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:ap-northeast-1:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
        "CreationDate": "2021-06-28T21:09:16.114000+00:00",
        "Description": "",
        "Enabled": true,
        "KeyId": "mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "KeyUsage": "ENCRYPT_DECRYPT",
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT",
        "EncryptionAlgorithms": [
            "SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT"
        ],
        "MultiRegionConfiguration": {
            "MultiRegionKeyType": "PRIMARY",
            "PrimaryKey": {
                "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
                "Region": "us-west-2"
            },
```

```
            "ReplicaKeys": [
                {
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:eu-west-1:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
                    "Region": "eu-west-1"
                },
                {
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:ap-northeast-1:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
                    "Region": "ap-northeast-1"
                },
                {
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:sa-east-1:111122223333:key/
mrk-1234abcd12ab34cd56ef1234567890ab",
                    "Region": "sa-east-1"
                }
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

範例 4：若要取得有關 HMAC KMS 金鑰的詳細資料

下列`describe-key`範例會取得有關 HMAC KMS 金鑰的詳細資訊。

```
aws kms describe-key \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

輸出：

```
{
    "KeyMetadata": {
        "AWSAccountId": "123456789012",
        "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:123456789012:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
        "CreationDate": "2022-04-03T22:23:10.194000+00:00",
        "Enabled": true,
        "Description": "Test key",
        "KeyUsage": "GENERATE_VERIFY_MAC",
        "KeyState": "Enabled",
        "Origin": "AWS_KMS",
        "KeyManager": "CUSTOMER",
```

```
        "CustomerMasterKeySpec": "HMAC_256",
        "MacAlgorithms": [
            "HMAC_SHA_256"
        ],
        "MultiRegion": false
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeKey中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static boolean isKeyEnabled(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            DescribeKeyRequest keyRequest = DescribeKeyRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .build();

            DescribeKeyResponse response = kmsClient.describeKey(keyRequest);
            KeyState keyState = response.keyMetadata().keyState();
            if (keyState == KeyState.ENABLED) {
                System.out.println("The key is enabled.");
                return true;
            } else {
                System.out.println("The key is not enabled. Key state: " +
 keyState);
            }

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeKey中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeSpecifcKey(keyIdVal: String?) {

    val request = DescribeKeyRequest {
        keyId = keyIdVal
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.describeKey(request)
        println("The key description is ${response.keyMetadata?.description}")
        println("The key ARN is ${response.keyMetadata?.arn}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeKey中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []


    def describe_key(self):
        """
        Describes a key.
        """
        key_id = input("Enter a key ID or ARN here to get information about the
 key: ")
        if key_id:
            try:
                key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't get key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Got key {key_id}:")
                pprint(key)
        return key_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeKey中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DisableKey**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisableKey`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 瞭解 KMS 金鑰核心作業
- 管理 金鑰

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Disable an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key and then retrieve
/// the key's status to show that it has been disabled.
/// </summary>
public class DisableKey
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

        // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to disable. You can use the
        // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
        var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

        var request = new DisableKeyRequest
        {
            KeyId = keyId,
        };

        var response = await client.DisableKeyAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            // Retrieve information about the key to show that it has now
            // been disabled.
            var describeResponse = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(new
DescribeKeyRequest
```

```
                {
                    KeyId = keyId,
                });
                Console.WriteLine($"{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyId} - state:
{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyState}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DisableKey中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

暫時停用 KMS 金鑰

下列範例使用命`disable-key`令來停用客戶管理的 KMS 金鑰。若要重新啟用 KMS 金鑰，請使用指`enable-key`令。

```
aws kms disable-key \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的啟用和停用金鑰。AWS

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DisableKey中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void disableKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            DisableKeyRequest keyRequest = DisableKeyRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .build();

            kmsClient.disableKey(keyRequest);

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DisableKey中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun disableKey(keyIdVal: String?) {

    val request = DisableKeyRequest {
        keyId = keyIdVal
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.disableKey(request)
        println("$keyIdVal was successfully disabled")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DisableKey中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []


    def enable_disable_key(self, key_id):
        """
        Disables and then enables a key. Gets the key state after each state
 change.
        """
        answer = input("Do you want to disable and then enable that key (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                self.kms_client.disable_key(KeyId=key_id)
                key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't disable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"AWS KMS says your key state is: {key['KeyState']}.")

            try:
                self.kms_client.enable_key(KeyId=key_id)
                key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't enable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
```

```
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"AWS KMS says your key state is: {key['KeyState']}.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DisableKey中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭EnableKey配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用EnableKey。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 瞭解 KMS 金鑰核心作業
- 管理 金鑰

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Enable an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
/// </summary>
public class EnableKey
{
```

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to enable. You can use the
            // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
            var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

            var request = new EnableKeyRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
            };

            var response = await client.EnableKeyAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                // Retrieve information about the key to show that it has now
                // been enabled.
                var describeResponse = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(new
DescribeKeyRequest
                {
                    KeyId = keyId,
                });
                Console.WriteLine($"{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyId} - state:
{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyState}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考EnableKey中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要啟用 KMS 金鑰

下列`enable-key`範例會啟用客戶管理的金鑰。您可以使用類似這個命令來啟用使用`disable-key`命令暫時停用的 KMS 金鑰。您也可以使用它來啟用已停用的 KMS 金鑰，因為該金鑰已排程刪除且刪除已取消。

若要指定 KMS 金鑰，請使用`key-id`參數。此範例使用索引鍵 ID 值，但您可以在此命令中使用索引鍵 ID 或金鑰 ARN 值。

在執行此命令之前，請先以有效的金鑰 ID 取代範例金鑰 ID。

```
aws kms enable-key \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

此命令不會產生輸出。若要確認 KMS 金鑰已啟用，請使用`describe-key`指令。請參閱輸出中`KeyState`和`Enabled`欄位的`describe-key`值。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的啟用和停用金鑰。AWS

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考EnableKey中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Enable the KMS key.
    public static void enableKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            EnableKeyRequest enableKeyRequest = EnableKeyRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .build();

            kmsClient.enableKey(enableKeyRequest);

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考EnableKey中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun enableKey(keyIdVal: String?) {

    val request = EnableKeyRequest {
        keyId = keyIdVal
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.enableKey(request)
        println("$keyIdVal was successfully enabled.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK EnableKey中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
```

```
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []


    def enable_disable_key(self, key_id):
        """
        Disables and then enables a key. Gets the key state after each state
change.
        """
        answer = input("Do you want to disable and then enable that key (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                self.kms_client.disable_key(KeyId=key_id)
                key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't disable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"AWS KMS says your key state is: {key['KeyState']}.")

            try:
                self.kms_client.enable_key(KeyId=key_id)
                key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't enable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"AWS KMS says your key state is: {key['KeyState']}.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件EnableKey中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**Encrypt**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Encrypt`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 加密和解密文本

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要在 Linux 或 MacOS 上加密檔案的內容

下面的`encrypt`命令演示了使用 AWS CLI 加密數據的推薦方法。

```
aws kms encrypt \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --plaintext fileb://ExamplePlaintextFile \
    --output text \
    --query CiphertextBlob | base64 \
    --decode > ExampleEncryptedFile
```

該命令執行以下幾件事：

使用`--plaintext`參數來指示要加密的資料。此參數值必須是 Base64 編碼。`plaintext`參數的值必須是 base64 編碼，或者您必須使用前`fileb://`置詞，以告知 AWS CLI 從檔案讀取二進位資料。如果檔案不在目前目錄中，請輸入檔案的完整路徑。例如：`fileb:///var/tmp/ExamplePlaintextFile` 或 `fileb://C:\Temp\ExamplePlaintextFile`。如需有關從檔案讀取 AWS CLI 參數值的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 命令列介面使用手冊》中的〈從檔案載入參`--query`數〉`--output`和 AWS 命令行工具部落格中的本機檔案參數的最佳作法。使用和參數來控制命令的輸出。《AWS 命令行介面使用者指南》中的輸出。使用公用`base64`程式將擷取的輸出解碼為二進位資料。成功`encrypt`指令傳回的密文為 base64 編碼文字。您必須先解碼此文字，才能使用 AWS CLI 解密。將二進位密文儲存為檔案。指令 (> `ExampleEncryptedFile`) 的最後一部分會將二進位加密文字儲存到檔案中，以便更容易解密。如需使用 AWS CLI 解密資料的範例命令，請參閱解密範例。

範例 2：使用 AWS CLI 加密視窗上的資料

此範例與前一個範例相同，不同之處在於它使用`certutil`工具而不是`base64`。此程序需要兩個指令，如下列範例所示。

```
aws kms encrypt \
```

```
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --plaintext fileb://ExamplePlaintextFile \
    --output text \
    --query CiphertextBlob > C:\Temp\ExampleEncryptedFile.base64

certutil -decode C:\Temp\ExampleEncryptedFile.base64 C:\Temp\ExampleEncryptedFile
```

範例 3：使用非對稱 KMS 金鑰加密

下列`encrypt`命令顯示如何使用非對稱 KMS 金鑰加密純文字。`--encryption-algorithm`參數是必要參數。如同所有 `encrypt` CLI 命令一樣，`plaintext`參數必須是 base64 編碼，或者您必須使用`fileb://`前置詞，告知 AWS CLI 從檔案讀取二進位資料。

```
aws kms encrypt \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --encryption-algorithm RSAES_OAEP_SHA_256 \
    --plaintext fileb://ExamplePlaintextFile \
    --output text \
    --query CiphertextBlob | base64 \
    --decode > ExampleEncryptedFile
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考中的加密。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static SdkBytes encryptData(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String
 text) {
        try {
            SdkBytes myBytes = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(text);
            EncryptRequest encryptRequest = EncryptRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
```

```
                .plaintext(myBytes)
                .build();

            EncryptResponse response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest);
            String algorithm = response.encryptionAlgorithm().toString();
            System.out.println("The string was encrypted with algorithm " +
 algorithm + ".");

            // Get the encrypted data.
            SdkBytes encryptedData = response.ciphertextBlob();
            return encryptedData;

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的加密。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun encryptData(keyIdValue: String): ByteArray? {

    val text = "This is the text to encrypt by using the AWS KMS Service"
    val myBytes: ByteArray = text.toByteArray()

    val encryptRequest = EncryptRequest {
        keyId = keyIdValue
        plaintext = myBytes
    }
```

```
    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest)
        val algorithm: String = response.encryptionAlgorithm.toString()
        println("The encryption algorithm is $algorithm")

        // Return the encrypted data.
        return response.ciphertextBlob
    }
}

suspend fun decryptData(encryptedDataVal: ByteArray?, keyIdVal: String?, path:
 String) {

    val decryptRequest = DecryptRequest {
        ciphertextBlob = encryptedDataVal
        keyId = keyIdVal
    }
    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest)
        val myVal = decryptResponse.plaintext

        // Write the decrypted data to a file.
        if (myVal != null) {
            File(path).writeBytes(myVal)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中加密以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyEncrypt:
```

```
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def encrypt(self, key_id):
        """
        Encrypts text by using the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for encryption.
        :return: The encrypted version of the text.
        """
        text = input("Enter some text to encrypt: ")
        try:
            cipher_text = self.kms_client.encrypt(
                KeyId=key_id, Plaintext=text.encode()
            )["CiphertextBlob"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
        else:
            print(f"Your ciphertext is: {cipher_text}")
            return cipher_text
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中進行加密，以進行 Python (Boto3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# ARN of the AWS KMS key.
```

```
#
# Replace the fictitious key ARN with a valid key ID

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

text = "1234567890"

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

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

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

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考中的加密。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn encrypt_string(
    verbose: bool,
    client: &Client,
    text: &str,
    key: &str,
    out_file: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let blob = Blob::new(text.as_bytes());

    let resp = client.encrypt().key_id(key).plaintext(blob).send().await?;
```

```
    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    let mut ofile = File::create(out_file).expect("unable to create file");
    ofile.write_all(s.as_bytes()).expect("unable to write");

    if verbose {
        println!("Wrote the following to {:?}", out_file);
        println!("{}", s);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中加密以取得 Rust API 參考資料。

搭**GenerateDataKey**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GenerateDataKey`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 瞭解 KMS 金鑰核心作業
- 管理 金鑰

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：產生 256 位元對稱資料金鑰

下列`generate-data-key`範例會要求 256 位元對稱資料金鑰以供外部使用。 AWS此命令會傳回純文字資料金鑰以供立即使用和刪除，並傳回該資料金鑰的副本以指定的 KMS 金鑰加密。加密的資料金鑰可以安全地跟加密資料一起存放。

若要要求 256 位元資料金鑰，請使用值為的`key-spec`參數。`AES_256`若要要求 128 位元資料金鑰，請使用值為的`key-spec``AES_128`參數。對於所有其他資料關鍵字長度，請使用`number-of-bytes`參數。

您指定的 KMS 金鑰必須是對稱式加密 KMS 金鑰，亦即金鑰規格值為 SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT 的 KMS 金鑰。

```
aws kms generate-data-key \
    --key-id alias/ExampleAlias \
    --key-spec AES_256
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Plaintext": "VdzKNHGzUAzJeRBVY+uUmofUGGiDzyB3+i9fVkh3piw=",
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "CiphertextBlob":
 "AQEDAHjRYf5WytIc0C857tFSnBaPn2F8DgfmThbJlGfR8P3WlwAAAH4wfAYJKoZIhvcNAQcGoG8wbQIBADBoBgk
+YdhV8MrkBQPeac0ReRVNDt9qleAt+SHgIRF8P0H+7U="
}
```

`Plaintext`(純文字資料金鑰) 和 `CiphertextBlob` (加密的資料金鑰) 會以 base64 編碼格式傳回。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的資料鍵 < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/concepts.html#data-keys。AWS

範例 2：產生 512 位元對稱資料金鑰

下列`generate-data-key`範例會要求 512 位元對稱資料金鑰進行加密和解密。此命令會傳回純文字資料金鑰以供立即使用和刪除，並傳回該資料金鑰的副本以指定的 KMS 金鑰加密。加密的資料金鑰可以安全地跟加密資料一起存放。

若要要求 128 或 256 位元以外的金鑰長度，請使用`number-of-bytes`參數。若要要求 512 位元資料金鑰，下列範例會使用值為 64 (位元組) 的`number-of-bytes`參數。

您指定的 KMS 金鑰必須是對稱式加密 KMS 金鑰，亦即金鑰規格值為 SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT 的 KMS 金鑰。

注意：此範例輸出中的值會被截斷以便顯示。

```
aws kms generate-data-key \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --number-of-bytes 64
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CiphertextBlob": "AQIBAHi6LtupRpdKl2aJTzkK6FbhOtQkMlQJJH3PdtHvS/y+hAEnX/
QQNmMwDfg2korNMEc8AAACaDCCAmQGCSqGSIb3DQEHBqCCAlUwggJRAgEAMIICSgYJKoZ...",
    "Plaintext": "ty8Lr0Bk6OF07M2BWt6qbFdNB
+G00ZLtf5MSEb4al3R2UKWGOp06njAwy2n72VRm2m7z/
Pm9Wpbvttz6a4lSo9hgPvKhZ5y6RTm4OovEXiVfBveyX3DQxDzRSwbKDPk/...",
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
}
```

`Plaintext`(純文字資料金鑰) 和 `CiphertextBlob` (加密的資料金鑰) 會以 base64 編碼格式傳回。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的資料鍵 < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/concepts.html#data-keys。AWS

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GenerateDataKey中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []


    def generate_data_key(self, key_id):
```

```
        """
        Generates a symmetric data key that can be used for client-side
 encryption.
        """
        answer = input(
            f"Do you want to generate a symmetric data key from key {key_id} (y/
n)? "
        )
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                data_key = self.kms_client.generate_data_key(
                    KeyId=key_id, KeySpec="AES_256"
                )
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't generate a data key for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                pprint(data_key)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GenerateDataKey中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_key(client: &Client, key: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .generate_data_key()
        .key_id(key)
```

```
        .key_spec(DataKeySpec::Aes256)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    println!();
    println!("Data key:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GenerateDataKey中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭**GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要產生不含純文字金鑰的 256 位元對稱資料金鑰

下列`generate-data-key-without-plaintext`範例會要求 256 位元對稱資料金鑰的加密副本，以供在外部使用。 AWS準備好使用資料金鑰時，您可以呼叫 AWS KMS 來解密資料金鑰。

若要要求 256 位元資料金鑰，請使用值為的`key-spec`參數。`AES_256`若要要求 128 位元資料金鑰，請使用值為的`key-spec``AES_128`參數。對於所有其他資料關鍵字長度，請使用`number-of-bytes`參數。

您指定的 KMS 金鑰必須是對稱式加密 KMS 金鑰，亦即金鑰規格值為 SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT 的 KMS 金鑰。

```
aws kms generate-data-key-without-plaintext \
```

```
    --key-id "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab" \
    --key-spec AES_256
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CiphertextBlob":
 "AQEDAHjRYf5WytIc0C857tFSnBaPn2F8DgfmThbJlGfR8P3WlwAAAH4wfAYJKoZIhvcNAQcGoG8wbQIBADBoBgk
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
}
```

`CiphertextBlob`(加密的資料金鑰) 會以 base64 編碼格式傳回。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱金AWS 鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的資料金鑰。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_key(client: &Client, key: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .generate_data_key_without_plaintext()
        .key_id(key)
        .key_spec(DataKeySpec::Aes256)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();
```

```
    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    println!();
    println!("Data key:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`GenerateRandom`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GenerateRandom`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要產生 256 位元的隨機位元組字串 (Linux 或 macOs)

下列`generate-random`範例會產生 256 位元 (32 位元組)、base64 編碼的隨機位元組字串。該示例解碼字節字符串並將其保存在隨機文件中。

當您執行這個命令時，您必須使用`number-of-bytes`參數來指定隨機值的長度 (以位元組為單位)。

執行此命令時，不會指定 KMS 金鑰。隨機位元組字串與任何 KMS 金鑰無關。

根據預設， AWS KMS 會產生隨機數。但是，如果您指定自訂金鑰存放區 < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/ custom-key-store-overview .html>，則會在與自訂金鑰存放區關聯的 AWS CloudHSM 叢集中產生隨機位元組字串。

此範例使用下列參數和值：

它使用值為的`--number-of-bytes`參數`32`來指示 AWS CLI 將輸出返回為文本，而不是 JSON。它使用從響應中提取`Plaintext`屬性的值。管道 (|) 命令的輸出`--query parameter`到公用`base64`程序，該輸出解碼提取的輸出。文件。它使用重定向運算符 (>) `--outputtextExampleRandom`將二進制密文保存到文件中。

```
aws kms generate-random \
    --number-of-bytes 32 \
    --output text \
    --query Plaintext | base64 --decode > ExampleRandom
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 金鑰管理服務 API 參考GenerateRandom中的。

範例 2：若要產生 256 位元的隨機數字 (Windows 命令提示字元)

下列範例會使用generate-random命令來產生 256 位元 (32 位元組)、base64 編碼的隨機位元組字串。該示例解碼字節字符串並將其保存在隨機文件中。此範例與上一個範例相同，不同之處在於它會使用 Windows 中的公用certutil程式來對隨機位元組字串進行 base64 解碼，然後再將其儲存到檔案中。

首先，產生一個 base64 編碼的隨機位元組字串，並將其儲存在暫存檔案中。ExampleRandom.base64

```
aws kms generate-random \
    --number-of-bytes 32 \
    --output text \
    --query Plaintext > ExampleRandom.base64
```

由於generate-random命令的輸出儲存在檔案中，因此此範例不會產生任何輸出。

現在使用指certutil -decode令來解碼檔案中的 base64 編碼位元組字串。ExampleRandom.base64然後，它將解碼的字節字符串保存在ExampleRandom文件中。

```
certutil -decode ExampleRandom.base64 ExampleRandom
```

輸出：

```
Input Length = 18
Output Length = 12
CertUtil: -decode command completed successfully.
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 金鑰管理服務 API 參考GenerateRandom中的。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GenerateRandom中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_string(client: &Client, length: i32) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .generate_random()
        .number_of_bytes(length)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.plaintext.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    println!();
    println!("Data key:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GenerateRandom中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`GetKeyPolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetKeyPolicy`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將金鑰原則從一個 KMS 金鑰複製到另一個 KMS 金鑰

下列`get-key-policy`範例會從一個 KMS 金鑰取得金鑰原則，並將其儲存在文字檔中。然後，它會使用文字檔做為原則輸入來取代不同 KMS 金鑰的原則。

由於的`--policy`參數`put-key-policy`需要字串，因此您必須使用`--output text`選項將輸出傳回為文字字串，而非 JSON。

```
aws kms get-key-policy \
    --policy-name default \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --query Policy \
    --output text > policy.txt

aws kms put-key-policy \
    --policy-name default \
    --key-id 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321 \
    --policy file://policy.txt
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS KMS API 參考PutKeyPolicy中的。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetKeyPolicy中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyPolicy:
```

```
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def get_policy(self, key_id):
        """
        Gets the policy of a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The key policy as a dict.
        """
        if key_id != "":
            try:
                response = self.kms_client.get_key_policy(
                    KeyId=key_id, PolicyName="default"
                )
                policy = json.loads(response["Policy"])
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get policy for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                pprint(policy)
                return policy
        else:
            print("Skipping get policy demo.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetKeyPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`ListAliases`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAliases`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// List the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) aliases that have been
defined for
/// the keys in the same AWS Region as the default user. If you want to list
/// the aliases in a different Region, pass the Region to the client
/// constructor.
/// </summary>
public class ListAliases
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
        var request = new ListAliasesRequest();
        var response = new ListAliasesResponse();

        do
        {
            response = await client.ListAliasesAsync(request);

            response.Aliases.ForEach(alias =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Created: {alias.CreationDate} Last
Update: {alias.LastUpdatedDate} Name: {alias.AliasName}");
            });

            request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
        }
```

```
            while (response.Truncated);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListAliases中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：列出 AWS 帳戶和區域中的所有別名

下列範例使用`list-aliases`命令列出 AWS 帳戶預設區域中的所有別名。輸出包括與 AWS 受管 KMS 金鑰和客戶受管 KMS 金鑰相關聯的別名。

```
aws kms list-aliases
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Aliases": [
        {
            "AliasArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/testKey",
            "AliasName": "alias/testKey",
            "TargetKeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
        },
        {
            "AliasArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/FinanceDept",
            "AliasName": "alias/FinanceDept",
            "TargetKeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321"
        },
        {
            "AliasArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/aws/dynamodb",
            "AliasName": "alias/aws/dynamodb",
            "TargetKeyId": "1a2b3c4d-5e6f-1a2b-3c4d-5e6f1a2b3c4d"
        },
        {
            "AliasArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/aws/ebs",
            "AliasName": "alias/aws/ebs",
            "TargetKeyId": "0987ab65-43cd-21ef-09ab-87654321cdef"
```

```
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

範例 2：列出特定 KMS 金鑰的所有別名

下列範例使用命`list-aliases`令及其`key-id`參數列出與特定 KMS 金鑰相關聯的所有別名。

每個別名僅與一個 KMS 金鑰相關聯，但一個 KMS 金鑰可以有多個別名。這個命令非常有用，因為 AWS KMS 主控台只會針對每個 KMS 金鑰列出一個別名。若要尋找 KMS 金鑰的所有別名，您必須使用`list-aliases`指令。

此範例使用 KMS 金鑰的金鑰識別碼做為`--key-id`參數，但您可以在此命令中使用金鑰識別碼、金鑰 ARN、別名或別名 ARN。

```
aws kms list-aliases --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Aliases": [
        {
            "TargetKeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
            "AliasArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/oregon-test-
key",
            "AliasName": "alias/oregon-test-key"
        },
        {
            "TargetKeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
            "AliasArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:alias/project121-
test",
            "AliasName": "alias/project121-test"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的使用別名。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListAliases中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void listAllAliases(KmsClient kmsClient) {
        try {
            ListAliasesRequest aliasesRequest = ListAliasesRequest.builder()
                .limit(15)
                .build();

            ListAliasesIterable aliasesResponse =
kmsClient.listAliasesPaginator(aliasesRequest);
            aliasesResponse.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.aliases().stream())
                .forEach(alias -> System.out
                    .println("The alias name is: " + alias.aliasName()));

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListAliases中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAllAliases() {

    val request = ListAliasesRequest {
        limit = 15
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listAliases(request)
        response.aliases?.forEach { alias ->
            println("The alias name is ${alias.aliasName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListAliases中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None


    def list_aliases(self):
        """
        Lists aliases for the current account.
        """
        answer = input("\nLet's list your key aliases. Ready (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                page_size = 10
```

```
                alias_paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_aliases")
                for alias_page in alias_paginator.paginate(
                    PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10}
                ):
                    print(f"Here are {page_size} aliases:")
                    pprint(alias_page["Aliases"])
                    if alias_page["Truncated"]:
                        answer = input(
                            f"Do you want to see the next {page_size} aliases (y/
n)? "
                        )
                        if answer.lower() != "y":
                            break
                    else:
                        print("That's all your aliases!")
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't list your aliases. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListAliases中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ListGrants配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListGrants。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// List the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) grants that are associated
 with
    /// a specific key.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListGrants
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to disable. You can use the
            // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
            var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
            var request = new ListGrantsRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
            };

            var response = new ListGrantsResponse();

            do
            {
                response = await client.ListGrantsAsync(request);

                response.Grants.ForEach(grant =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{grant.GrantId}");
                });

                request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
            }
            while (response.Truncated);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListGrants中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要檢視 AWS KMS 金鑰的授權

下列`list-grants`範例會顯示您帳戶中 Amazon DynamoDB 的指定 AWS 受管 KMS 金鑰上的所有授權。此授權允許 DynamoDB 代表您使用 KMS 金鑰來加密 DynamoDB 表格，然後再將其寫入磁碟。您可以使用類似這個命令來檢視 AWS 帳戶和區域中 AWS 受管理 KMS 金鑰和客戶受管 KMS 金鑰的授權。

此命令使用帶有金鑰識別碼的`key-id`參數來識別 KMS 金鑰。您可以使用金鑰識別碼或金鑰 ARN 來識別 KMS 金鑰。若要取得 AWS 受管 KMS 金鑰的金鑰識別碼或金鑰 ARN，請使用`list-keys`或`list-aliases`命令。

```
aws kms list-grants \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

輸出顯示授權授予 Amazon DynamoDB 使用 KMS 金鑰進行密碼編譯作業的權限，並授予其檢視 KMS 金鑰 (`DescribeKey`) 和淘汰授權 () 詳細資料的權限。`RetireGrantEncryptionContextSubset`條件約束會將這些權限限制為包含指定加密內容配對的要求。因此，授權中的權限僅對指定的帳戶和 DynamoDB 表有效。

```
{
    "Grants": [
        {
            "Constraints": {
                "EncryptionContextSubset": {
                    "aws:dynamodb:subscriberId": "123456789012",
                    "aws:dynamodb:tableName": "Services"
                }
            },
            "IssuingAccount": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root",
            "Name": "8276b9a6-6cf0-46f1-b2f0-7993a7f8c89a",
            "Operations": [
                "Decrypt",
                "Encrypt",
                "GenerateDataKey",
                "ReEncryptFrom",
                "ReEncryptTo",
                "RetireGrant",
                "DescribeKey"
```

```
            ],
            "GrantId":
 "1667b97d27cf748cf05b487217dd4179526c949d14fb3903858e25193253fe59",
            "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:123456789012:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
            "RetiringPrincipal": "dynamodb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "GranteePrincipal": "dynamodb.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
            "CreationDate": "2021-05-13T18:32:45.144000+00:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱金AWS 鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的 AWS KMS 中的授權。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListGrants中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void displayGrantIds(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            ListGrantsRequest grantsRequest = ListGrantsRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .limit(15)
                .build();

            ListGrantsIterable response =
 kmsClient.listGrantsPaginator(grantsRequest);
            response.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.grants().stream())
                .forEach(grant -> {
                    System.out.println("The grant Id is : " + grant.grantId());
                    List<GrantOperation> ops = grant.operations();
                    for (GrantOperation op : ops) {
                        System.out.println(op.name());
```

```
                    }
                });

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListGrants中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun displayGrantIds(keyIdVal: String?) {

    val request = ListGrantsRequest {
        keyId = keyIdVal
        limit = 15
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listGrants(request)
        response.grants?.forEach { grant ->
            println("The grant Id is ${grant.grantId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListGrants中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def list_grants(self, key_id):
        """
        Lists grants for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The grants for the key.
        """
        answer = input(f"Ready to list grants on key {key_id} (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                grants = self.kms_client.list_grants(KeyId=key_id)["Grants"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list grants for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Grants for key {key_id}:")
                pprint(grants)
                return grants
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListGrants中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ListKeyPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListKeyPolicies。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得 KMS 金鑰的金鑰原則名稱

下列list-key-policies範例會取得範例帳戶和 Region 中客戶管理金鑰的金鑰主要原則名稱。您可以使用此命令來尋找受 AWS 管理金鑰和客戶管理金鑰的金鑰原則名稱。

因為唯一有效的金鑰原則名稱是default，因此此命令沒有用處。

若要指定 KMS 金鑰，請使用key-id參數。此範例使用索引鍵 ID 值，但您可以在此命令中使用金鑰 ID 或金鑰 ARN。

```
aws kms list-key-policies \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

輸出：

```
{
    "PolicyNames": [
    "default"
    ]
}
```

如需 AWS KMS 金鑰原則的詳細資訊，請參閱金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的使用 AWS KMS 中的金AWS 鑰原則。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListKeyPolicies中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void getKeyPolicy(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String
policyName) {
       try {
           GetKeyPolicyRequest policyRequest = GetKeyPolicyRequest.builder()
               .keyId(keyId)
               .policyName(policyName)
               .build();

           GetKeyPolicyResponse response =
kmsClient.getKeyPolicy(policyRequest);
           System.out.println("The response is "+response.policy());
       } catch (KmsException e) {
           if (e.getMessage().contains("No such policy exists")) {
               System.out.println("The policy cannot be found. Error message: "
+ e.getMessage());
           } else {
               throw e;
           }
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListKeyPolicies中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def list_policies(self, key_id):
        """
        Lists the names of the policies for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        """
        try:
            policy_names = self.kms_client.list_key_policies(KeyId=key_id)[
                "PolicyNames"
            ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your policies. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
        else:
            print(f"The policies for key {key_id} are:")
            pprint(policy_names)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListKeyPolicies中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`ListKeys`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListKeys`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 瞭解 KMS 金鑰核心作業
- 管理 金鑰

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// List the AWS Key Managements Service (AWS KMS) keys for the AWS Region
/// of the default user. To list keys in another AWS Region, supply the
Region
/// as a parameter to the client constructor.
/// </summary>
public class ListKeys
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
        var request = new ListKeysRequest();
        var response = new ListKeysResponse();

        do
        {
            response = await client.ListKeysAsync(request);

            response.Keys.ForEach(key =>
            {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine($"ID: {key.KeyId}, {key.KeyArn}");
                });

                // Set the Marker property when response.Truncated is true
                // in order to get the next keys.
                request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
            }
            while (response.Truncated);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListKeys中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得帳戶和區域中的 KMS 金鑰

下列`list-keys`範例會取得帳戶和區域中的 KMS 金鑰。此命令會傳回受 AWS 管理金鑰和客戶管理的金鑰。

```
aws kms list-keys
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Keys": [
        {
            "KeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
            "KeyId": "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab"
        },
        {
            "KeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321",
            "KeyId": "0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321"
        },
        {
```

```
            "KeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-
east-2:111122223333:key/1a2b3c4d-5e6f-1a2b-3c4d-5e6f1a2b3c4d",
            "KeyId": "1a2b3c4d-5e6f-1a2b-3c4d-5e6f1a2b3c4d"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱金AWS 鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的檢視金鑰。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListKeys中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.KmsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.paginators.ListKeysIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloKMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        KmsClient kmsClient = KmsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        listAllKeys(kmsClient);
        kmsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllKeys(KmsClient kmsClient) {
        try {
            ListKeysRequest listKeysRequest = ListKeysRequest.builder()
                    .limit(15)
                    .build();

            ListKeysIterable keysResponse =
 kmsClient.listKeysPaginator(listKeysRequest);
            keysResponse.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.keys().stream())
                .forEach(key -> System.out
                    .println(" The key ARN is: " + key.keyArn() + ". The key Id
 is: " + key.keyId()));

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListKeys中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAllKeys() {

    val request = ListKeysRequest {
```

```
        limit = 15
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listKeys(request)
        response.keys?.forEach { key ->
            println("The key ARN is ${key.keyArn}")
            println("The key Id is ${key.keyId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListKeys中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []


    def list_keys(self):
        """
        Lists the keys for the current account by using a paginator.
        """
        try:
            page_size = 10
            print("\nLet's list your keys.")
            key_paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_keys")
            for key_page in key_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize":
 10}):
                print(f"Here are {len(key_page['Keys'])} keys:")
```

```
                pprint(key_page["Keys"])
                if key_page["Truncated"]:
                    answer = input(
                        f"Do you want to see the next {page_size} keys (y/n)? "
                    )
                    if answer.lower() != "y":
                        break
                else:
                    print("That's all your keys!")
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your keys. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListKeys中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_keys(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_keys().send().await?;

    let keys = resp.keys.unwrap_or_default();

    let len = keys.len();

    for key in keys {
        println!("Key ARN: {}", key.key_arn.as_deref().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    println!();
    println!("Found {} keys", len);
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListKeys中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭**PutKeyPolicy**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutKeyPolicy。

CLI

AWS CLI

變更 KMS 金鑰的金鑰原則

下列put-key-policy範例會變更客戶管理金鑰的金鑰原則。

首先，請創建一個密鑰策略並將其保存在本地 JSON 文件中。在此範例中，檔案為key_policy.json。您也可以將金鑰原則指定為policy參數的字串值。

此金鑰政策中的第一個陳述式授予 AWS 帳戶使用 IAM 政策控制 KMS 金鑰存取權的權限。第二個陳述式提供test-user使用者在 KMS 金鑰上執行describe-key和list-keys命令的權限。

key_policy.json 的內容：

```
{
    "Version" : "2012-10-17",
    "Id" : "key-default-1",
    "Statement" : [
        {
            "Sid" : "Enable IAM User Permissions",
            "Effect" : "Allow",
            "Principal" : {
                "AWS" : "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"
            },
            "Action" : "kms:*",
            "Resource" : "*"
        },
        {
            "Sid" : "Allow Use of Key",
```

```
            "Effect" : "Allow",
            "Principal" : {
                "AWS" : "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/test-user"
            },
            "Action" : [
                "kms:DescribeKey",
                "kms:ListKeys"
            ],
            "Resource" : "*"
        }
    ]
}
```

若要識別 KMS 金鑰，此範例會使用金鑰識別碼，但您也可以使用金鑰 ARN。若要指定金鑰原則，命令會使用`policy`參數。若要指出策略位於檔案中，它會使用必要的`file://`前置詞。要識別所有支援作業系統上的檔案，都需要此前置詞。最後，指令會使用值為的`policy-name`參數`default`。如果未指定策略名稱，則預設值為`default`。唯一有效的值為 `default`。

```
aws kms put-key-policy \
    --policy-name default \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --policy file://key_policy.json
```

此命令不會產生任何輸出。若要確認指令是否有效，請使用`get-key-policy`指令。下列範例命令會取得相同 KMS 金鑰的金鑰原則。值為的`output`參數會`text`傳回容易閱讀的文字格式。

```
aws kms get-key-policy \
    --policy-name default \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --output text
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Version" : "2012-10-17",
    "Id" : "key-default-1",
    "Statement" : [
        {
            "Sid" : "Enable IAM User Permissions",
            "Effect" : "Allow",
            "Principal" : {
                "AWS" : "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:root"
```

```
            },
            "Action" : "kms:*",
            "Resource" : "*"
            },
            {
            "Sid" : "Allow Use of Key",
            "Effect" : "Allow",
            "Principal" : {
                "AWS" : "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:user/test-user"
            },
            "Action" : [ "kms:Describe", "kms:List" ],
            "Resource" : "*"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 < 金鑰管理服務開發人員指南 > 中的 < 變更AWS 金鑰原則 > 。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutKeyPolicy中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def set_policy(self, key_id, policy):
        """
        Sets the policy of a key. Setting a policy entirely overwrites the
 existing
        policy, so care is taken to add a statement to the existing list of
 statements
        rather than simply writing a new policy.
```

```
        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to set the policy to.
        :param policy: The existing policy of the key.
        """
        principal = input(
            "Enter the ARN of an IAM role to set as the principal on the policy:
"
        )
        if key_id != "" and principal != "":
            # The updated policy replaces the existing policy. Add a new
statement to
            # the list along with the original policy statements.
            policy["Statement"].append(
                {
                    "Sid": "Allow access for ExampleRole",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"AWS": principal},
                    "Action": [
                        "kms:Encrypt",
                        "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
                        "kms:Decrypt",
                        "kms:DescribeKey",
                        "kms:ReEncrypt*",
                    ],
                    "Resource": "*",
                }
            )
            try:
                self.kms_client.put_key_policy(
                    KeyId=key_id, PolicyName="default", Policy=json.dumps(policy)
                )
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't set policy for key %s. Here's why %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Set policy for key {key_id}.")
        else:
            print("Skipping set policy demo.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutKeyPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ReEncrypt配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ReEncrypt。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 加密和解密文本

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：使用不同的對稱 KMS 金鑰 (Linux 和 macOS) 重新加密加密加密的加密訊息。

下列re-encrypt命令範例示範使用 AWS CLI 重新加密資料的建議方法。

在檔案中提供加密文字。在--ciphertext-blob參數值中，請使用fileb://前置詞，告訴 CLI 從二進位檔案讀取資料。如果檔案不在目前目錄中，請輸入檔案的完整路徑。如需有關從檔案讀取 AWS CLI 參數值的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 命令列介面使用者指南中的從檔案載入 AWS CLI 參數 < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/ cli-usage-parameters-file .html> 以及本機檔案參數的最佳作法 < https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/developer/ best-practices-for-local-file 參數/>。指定來源 KMS 金鑰，以對稱解密文字。AWS --source-key-id加密 KMS 金鑰。 AWS KMS 可以取得用來加密密文字 Blob 中繼資料中繼資料的 KMS 金鑰。但是指定您正在使用的 KMS 金鑰永遠是最佳實務。此做法可確保您使用想要的 KMS 金鑰，並防止您不小心使用您不信任的 KMS 金鑰解密密文。指定重新加密資料的目的地 KMS 金鑰。--destination-key-id此範例使用金鑰 ARN，但您可以使用任何有效的金鑰識別碼。請求純文字輸出做為文字值。--query Plaintext--output參數會以文字的形式傳回輸出。base64 解碼純文字並將其儲存為檔案。下列範例會將Plaintext參數值傳送至 Base64 公用程式，並將其解碼。然後，它將解碼的輸出重定向 (>) 到ExamplePlaintext文件。

執行此命令之前，請先將範例金鑰 ID 取代為 AWS 帳戶中的有效金鑰識別碼。

```
aws kms re-encrypt \
    --ciphertext-blob fileb://ExampleEncryptedFile \
```

```
    --source-key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --destination-key-id 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321 \
    --query CiphertextBlob \
    --output text | base64 --decode > ExampleReEncryptedFile
```

此命令不會產生輸出。`re-encrypt`命令的輸出是 base64 解碼並保存在一個文件中。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 金鑰管理服務 API 參考資料中的 ReEncrypt < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/APIReference/API_ ReEncrypt .html。

範例 2：在不同的對稱 KMS 金鑰 (Windows 命令提示字元) 下重新加密加密加密的郵件。

下列`re-encrypt`命令範例與前一個指令範例相同，不同之處在於它會使用`certutil`公用程式 Base64 解碼純文字資料。此程序需要兩個指令，如下列範例所示。

執行此命令之前，請先將範例金鑰 ID 取代為 AWS 帳戶中的有效金鑰 ID。

```
aws kms re-encrypt ^
    --ciphertext-blob fileb://ExampleEncryptedFile ^
    --source-key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab ^
    --destination-key-id 0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321 ^
    --query CiphertextBlob ^
    --output text > ExampleReEncryptedFile.base64
```

然後使用該`certutil`實用程序

```
certutil -decode ExamplePlaintextFile.base64 ExamplePlaintextFile
```

輸出：

```
Input Length = 18
Output Length = 12
CertUtil: -decode command completed successfully.
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 金鑰管理服務 API 參考資料中的 ReEncrypt < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/APIReference/API_ ReEncrypt .html。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ReEncrypt中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def re_encrypt(self, source_key_id, cipher_text):
        """
        Takes ciphertext previously encrypted with one key and reencrypt it by
 using
        another key.

        :param source_key_id: The ARN or ID of the original key used to encrypt
 the
                              ciphertext.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted ciphertext.
        :return: The ciphertext encrypted by the second key.
        """
        destination_key_id = input(
            f"Your ciphertext is currently encrypted with key {source_key_id}. "
            f"Enter another key ID or ARN to reencrypt it: "
        )
        if destination_key_id != "":
            try:
                cipher_text = self.kms_client.re_encrypt(
                    SourceKeyId=source_key_id,
                    DestinationKeyId=destination_key_id,
                    CiphertextBlob=cipher_text,
                )["CiphertextBlob"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't reencrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
                )
            else:
                print(f"Reencrypted your ciphertext as: {cipher_text}")
                return cipher_text
        else:
            print("Skipping reencryption demo.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ReEncrypt中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# Human-readable version of the ciphertext of the data to reencrypt.

blob =
 "01020200785d68faeec386af1057904926253051eb2919d3c16078badf65b808b26dd057c101747cadf3593
sourceCiphertextBlob = [blob].pack("H*")

# Replace the fictitious key ARN with a valid key ID

destinationKeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-ab0987654321"

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

resp = client.re_encrypt({
  ciphertext_blob: sourceCiphertextBlob,
  destination_key_id: destinationKeyId
})
```

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

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ReEncrypt中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn reencrypt_string(
    verbose: bool,
    client: &Client,
    input_file: &str,
    output_file: &str,
    first_key: &str,
    new_key: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    // Get blob from input file
    // Open input text file and get contents as a string
    // input is a base-64 encoded string, so decode it:
    let data = fs::read_to_string(input_file)
        .map(|input_file| base64::decode(input_file).expect("invalid base 64"))
        .map(Blob::new);

    let resp = client
        .re_encrypt()
        .ciphertext_blob(data.unwrap())
        .source_key_id(first_key)
        .destination_key_id(new_key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
```

```
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);
    let o = &output_file;

    let mut ofile = File::create(o).expect("unable to create file");
    ofile.write_all(s.as_bytes()).expect("unable to write");

    if verbose {
        println!("Wrote the following to {}:", output_file);
        println!("{}", s);
    } else {
        println!("Wrote base64-encoded output to {}", output_file);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ReEncrypt中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭**RetireGrant**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RetireGrant`。

CLI

AWS CLI

淘汰客戶主要金鑰的授權

下列`retire-grant`範例會從 KMS 金鑰刪除授權。

下列範例命令會指定`grant-id`和`key-id`參數。`key-id`參數的值必須是 KMS 金鑰的金鑰 ARN。

```
aws kms retire-grant \
    --grant-id 1234a2345b8a4e350500d432bccf8ecd6506710e1391880c4f7f7140160c9af3 \
    --key-id arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

此命令不會產生輸出。若要確認授權已淘汰，請使用`list-grants`指令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的淘汰和撤銷授權。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RetireGrant中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def retire_grant(self, grant):
        """
        Retires a grant so that it can no longer be used.

        :param grant: The grant to retire.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.retire_grant(GrantToken=grant["GrantToken"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't retire grant %s. Here's why: %s",
                grant["GrantId"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
        else:
            print(f"Grant {grant['GrantId']} retired.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RetireGrant中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭RevokeGrant配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RevokeGrant。

CLI

AWS CLI

撤銷客戶主要金鑰的授權

下列revoke-grant範例會從 KMS 金鑰刪除授權。下列範例命令會指定grant-id和key-id參數。key-id參數的值可以是 KMS 金鑰的金鑰識別碼或金鑰 ARN。

```
aws kms revoke-grant \
    --grant-id 1234a2345b8a4e350500d432bccf8ecd6506710e1391880c4f7f7140160c9af3 \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

此命令不會產生輸出。若要確認授權已撤銷，請使用指list-grants令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的淘汰和撤銷授權。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RevokeGrant中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void revokeKeyGrant(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String
 grantId) {
        try {
            RevokeGrantRequest grantRequest = RevokeGrantRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .grantId(grantId)
                .build();
```

```
            kmsClient.revokeGrant(grantRequest);
            System.out.println("Grant ID: [" + grantId +"] was successfully
 revoked!");

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考RevokeGrant中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def revoke_grant(self, key_id, grant):
        """
        Revokes a grant so that it can no longer be used.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key associated with the grant.
        :param grant: The grant to revoke.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.revoke_grant(KeyId=key_id, GrantId=grant["GrantId"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't revoke grant %s. Here's why: %s",
                grant["GrantId"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
        else:
            print(f"Grant {grant['GrantId']} revoked.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RevokeGrant中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ScheduleKeyDeletion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ScheduleKeyDeletion。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 瞭解 KMS 金鑰核心作業
- 管理 金鑰

CLI

AWS CLI

排程刪除客戶受管 KMS 金鑰。

下列schedule-key-deletion範例會排程在 15 天內刪除指定的客戶受管 KMS 金鑰。

此--key-id參數可識別 KMS 金鑰。此範例使用金鑰 ARN 值，但您可以使用 KMS 金鑰的金鑰識別碼或 ARN。--pending-window-in-days參數指定 7-30 天等待期間的長度。根據預設，等待期為 30 天。此範例指定值 15，表示 AWS 在命令完成後 15 天永久刪除 KMS 金鑰。

```
aws kms schedule-key-deletion \
    --key-id arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:123456789012:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --pending-window-in-days 15
```

響應包括密鑰 ARN，密鑰狀態，等待期（PendingWindowInDays）和 Unix 時間中的刪除日期。若要以當地時間檢視刪除日期，請使用 AWS KMS 主控台。處於金鑰狀態的PendingDeletion KMS 金鑰無法用於密碼編譯作業。

```
{
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:123456789012:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "DeletionDate": "2022-06-18T23:43:51.272000+00:00",
    "KeyState": "PendingDeletion",
    "PendingWindowInDays": 15
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《金AWS 鑰管理服務開發人員指南》中的刪除金鑰。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ScheduleKeyDeletion中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest deletionRequest =
 ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .pendingWindowInDays(7)
                .build();

            kmsClient.scheduleKeyDeletion(deletionRequest);
            System.out.println("The key will be deleted in 7 days.");

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ScheduleKeyDeletion中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []


    def delete_keys(self, keys):
        """
        Deletes a list of keys.

        :param keys: The list of keys to delete.
        """
        answer = input("Do you want to delete these keys (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            window = 7
            for key in keys:
                try:
                    self.kms_client.schedule_key_deletion(
                        KeyId=key["KeyId"], PendingWindowInDays=window
                    )
                except ClientError as err:
                    logging.error(
                        "Couldn't delete key %s. Here's why: %s",
                        key["KeyId"],
                        err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                    )
                else:
                    print(
                        f"Key {key['KeyId']} scheduled for deletion in {window}
 days."
                    )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ScheduleKeyDeletion中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭Sign配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Sign。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 瞭解 KMS 金鑰核心作業

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：產生郵件的數位簽章

下列sign範例會產生短訊息的密碼編譯簽章。該命令的輸出包括一個 base-64 編碼的Signature字段，您可以使用該命令進行驗證。verify

您必須指定要簽署的訊息，以及非對稱 KMS 金鑰支援的簽章演算法。若要取得 KMS 金鑰的簽署演算法，請使用describe-key指令。

在 AWS CLI 2.0 中，message參數的值必須是以 BAS64 編碼。或者，您可以將訊息儲存在檔案中，並使用fileb://前置詞，告訴 AWS CLI 從檔案讀取二進位資料。

執行此命令之前，請先將範例金鑰 ID 取代為 AWS 帳戶中的有效金鑰 ID。金鑰識別碼必須代表具有 SIGN_VERIFY 金鑰使用方式的非對稱 KMS 金鑰。

```
msg=(echo 'Hello World' | base64)

aws kms sign \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --message fileb://UnsignedMessage \
    --message-type RAW \
    --signing-algorithm RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_256
```

輸出：

```
{
    "KeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-
west-2:111122223333:key/1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab",
    "Signature": "ABCDEFhpyVYyTxbafE74ccSvEJLJr3zuoV1Hfymz4qv+/
fxmxNLA7SE1SiF8lHw80fKZZ3bJ...",
    "SigningAlgorithm": "RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_256"
}
```

如需在 KMS 中使用非對稱 KMS 金鑰的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS 金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的 AWS KMS 中的非對稱金AWS 鑰。

範例 2：若要將數位簽章儲存在檔案中 (Linux 和 macOs)

下列`sign`範例會針對儲存在本機檔案中的短訊息產生密碼編譯簽章。該命令還從響應中獲取`Signature`屬性，Base64 對其進行解碼並將其保存在文件中。 ExampleSignature 您可以在驗證簽名的`verify`命令中使用簽名檔案。

此命`sign`令需要您的非對稱 KMS 金鑰支援的 Base64 編碼訊息和簽章演算法。若要取得 KMS 金鑰支援的簽章演算法，請使用`describe-key`指令。

執行此命令之前，請先將範例金鑰 ID 取代為 AWS 帳戶中的有效金鑰 ID。金鑰識別碼必須代表具有 SIGN_VERIFY 金鑰使用方式的非對稱 KMS 金鑰。

```
echo 'hello world' | base64 > EncodedMessage

aws kms sign \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --message fileb://EncodedMessage \
    --message-type RAW \
    --signing-algorithm RSASSA_PKCS1_V1_5_SHA_256 \
    --output text \
    --query Signature | base64 --decode > ExampleSignature
```

此命令不會產生輸出。此範例會萃取輸出的`Signature`性質並將其儲存在檔案中。

如需在 KMS 中使用非對稱 KMS 金鑰的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS 金鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的 AWS KMS 中的非對稱金AWS 鑰。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱登入AWS CLI命令參考。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void signVerifyData(KmsClient kmsClient) {
        String signMessage = "Here is the message that will be digitally signed";

        // Create an AWS KMS key used to digitally sign data.
        CreateKeyRequest request = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .keySpec(KeySpec.RSA_2048) // Specify key spec
            .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.SIGN_VERIFY) // Specify key usage
            .origin(OriginType.AWS_KMS) // Specify key origin
            .build();

        CreateKeyResponse response = kmsClient.createKey(request);
        String keyId2 = response.keyMetadata().keyId();
        System.out.println("Created KMS key with ID: " + keyId2);

        SdkBytes bytes = SdkBytes.fromString(signMessage,
Charset.defaultCharset());
        SignRequest signRequest = SignRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId2)
            .message(bytes)
            .signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
            .build();

        SignResponse signResponse = kmsClient.sign(signRequest);
        byte[] signedBytes = signResponse.signature().asByteArray();

        // Verify the digital signature.
        VerifyRequest verifyRequest = VerifyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId2)

.message(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(signMessage.getBytes(Charset.defaultCharset())))
            .signature(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(ByteBuffer.wrap(signedBytes)))
            .signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
```

```
            .build();

        VerifyResponse verifyResponse = kmsClient.verify(verifyRequest);
        System.out.println("Signature verification result: " +
 verifyResponse.signatureValid());
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱登入AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考。

搭`TagResource`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TagResource`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將標記新增至 KMS 金鑰

下列`tag-resource`範例會在客戶管理的 KMS 金鑰中新增`"Purpose":"Test"`和`"Dept":"IT"`標記。您可以使用類似這些標籤來為 KMS 金鑰加上標籤，並建立 KMS 金鑰類別以進行權限和稽核。

若要指定 KMS 金鑰，請使用`key-id`參數。此範例使用索引鍵 ID 值，但您可以在此命令中使用金鑰 ID 或金鑰 ARN。

```
aws kms tag-resource \
    --key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab \
    --tags TagKey='Purpose',TagValue='Test' TagKey='Dept',TagValue='IT'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。若要檢視 AWS KMS 金鑰上的標籤，請使用`list-resource-tags`指令。

如需有關在 AWS KMS 中使用標記的詳細資訊，請參閱金AWS 鑰管理服務開發人員指南中的標記金鑰。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考TagResource中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public static void tagKMSKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
    try {
        Tag tag = Tag.builder()
            .tagKey("Environment")
            .tagValue("Production")
            .build();

        TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .tags(tag)
            .build();

        kmsClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);
        System.out.println("The key has been tagged.");

    } catch (KmsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考TagResource中的。

搭**UpdateAlias**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateAlias`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將別名與不同的 KMS 金鑰建立關聯

下列`update-alias`範例會將別名`alias/test-key`與不同的 KMS 金鑰產生關聯。

參`--alias-name`數指定別名。別名名稱值必須以開頭`alias/`。`--target-key-id`參數指定要與別名建立關聯的 KMS 金鑰。您不需要為別名指定目前的 KMS 金鑰。

```
aws kms update-alias \
    --alias-name alias/test-key \
    --target-key-id 1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab
```

此命令不會產生輸出。若要尋找別名，請使用`list-aliases`指令。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 < AWS 金鑰管理服務開發人員指南 > 中的更新別名。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateAlias中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None


    def update_alias(self, alias, current_key_id):
        """
        Updates an alias by assigning it to another key.
```

```
        :param alias: The alias to reassign.
        :param current_key_id: The ARN or ID of the key currently associated with
the alias.
        """
        new_key_id = input(
            f"Alias {alias} is currently associated with {current_key_id}. "
            f"Enter another key ID or ARN that you want to associate with
{alias}: "
        )
        if new_key_id != "":
            try:
                self.kms_client.update_alias(AliasName=alias,
TargetKeyId=new_key_id)
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't associate alias %s with key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    alias,
                    new_key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Alias {alias} is now associated with key {new_key_id}.")
        else:
            print("Skipping alias update.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateAlias中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

AWS KMS 使用 AWS SDK 的案例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- AWS KMS keys 使用 AWS SDK 加密和解密文本
- 瞭解使用 AWS SDK 的 KMS 金鑰核心作業
- AWS KMS keys 使用 AWS SDK 進行管理

AWS KMS keys 使用 AWS SDK 加密和解密文本

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用 KMS 金鑰加密純文字。
- 使用 KMS 金鑰解密密文。
- 使用第二個 KMS 金鑰重新加密密文字。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def encrypt(self, key_id):
        """
        Encrypts text by using the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for encryption.
        :return: The encrypted version of the text.
        """
        text = input("Enter some text to encrypt: ")
        try:
            cipher_text = self.kms_client.encrypt(
                KeyId=key_id, Plaintext=text.encode()
```

```
            )["CiphertextBlob"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
        else:
            print(f"Your ciphertext is: {cipher_text}")
            return cipher_text


    def decrypt(self, key_id, cipher_text):
        """
        Decrypts text previously encrypted with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to decrypt the data.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted text to decrypt.
        """
        answer = input("Ready to decrypt your ciphertext (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                text = self.kms_client.decrypt(
                    KeyId=key_id, CiphertextBlob=cipher_text
                )["Plaintext"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't decrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Your plaintext is {text.decode()}")
        else:
            print("Skipping decryption demo.")


    def re_encrypt(self, source_key_id, cipher_text):
        """
        Takes ciphertext previously encrypted with one key and reencrypt it by
using
        another key.

        :param source_key_id: The ARN or ID of the original key used to encrypt
the
                              ciphertext.
```

```
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted ciphertext.
        :return: The ciphertext encrypted by the second key.
        """
        destination_key_id = input(
            f"Your ciphertext is currently encrypted with key {source_key_id}. "
            f"Enter another key ID or ARN to reencrypt it: "
        )
        if destination_key_id != "":
            try:
                cipher_text = self.kms_client.re_encrypt(
                    SourceKeyId=source_key_id,
                    DestinationKeyId=destination_key_id,
                    CiphertextBlob=cipher_text,
                )["CiphertextBlob"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't reencrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Reencrypted your ciphertext as: {cipher_text}")
                return cipher_text
        else:
            print("Skipping reencryption demo.")




def key_encryption(kms_client):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key encryption
 demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    key_id = input("Enter a key ID or ARN to start the demo: ")
    if key_id == "":
        print("A key is required to run this demo.")
        return

    key_encrypt = KeyEncrypt(kms_client)
    cipher_text = key_encrypt.encrypt(key_id)
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    if cipher_text is not None:
        key_encrypt.decrypt(key_id, cipher_text)
        print("-" * 88)
        key_encrypt.re_encrypt(key_id, cipher_text)

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        key_encryption(boto3.client("kms"))
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - 解密
  - 加密
  - ReEncrypt

瞭解使用 AWS SDK 的 KMS 金鑰核心作業

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 KMS 金鑰。
- 列出您帳戶的 KMS 金鑰並取得有關它們的詳細資訊。
- 啟用和停用 KMS 金鑰。
- 產生可用於用戶端加密的對稱資料金鑰。
- 產生用於數位簽署資料的非對稱金鑰。
- 標記鍵。
- 刪除 KMS 金鑰。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.AliasListEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.AlreadyExistsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.CreateAliasRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.CreateGrantRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.CreateGrantResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.CreateKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.CreateKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.CustomerMasterKeySpec;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.DecryptRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.DecryptResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.DeleteAliasRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.DescribeKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.DescribeKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.DisableKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.EnableKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.EnableKeyRotationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.EncryptRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.EncryptResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.GetKeyPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.GetKeyPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.GrantOperation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.KeySpec;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.KeyState;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.KeyUsageType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.KmsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.LimitExceededException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListAliasesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListGrantsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListKeyPoliciesRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListKeyPoliciesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.OriginType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.PutKeyPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.RevokeGrantRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.SignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.SignResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.SigningAlgorithmSpec;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.Tag;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.TagResourceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.VerifyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.VerifyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.paginators.ListAliasesIterable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.paginators.ListGrantsIterable;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.ResourceExistsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.GetCallerIdentityResponse;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.charset.Charset;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class KMSScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static final String accountId = getAccountId();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage: <granteePrincipal>
```

```
                Where:
                   granteePrincipal - The principal (user, service account, or
group) to whom the grant or permission is being given.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        String granteePrincipal = args[0];
        String policyName = "default";

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String keyDesc = "Created by the AWS KMS API";

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        KmsClient kmsClient = KmsClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
            Welcome to the AWS Key Management SDK Getting Started scenario.

            This program demonstrates how to interact with AWS Key Management
using the AWS SDK for Java (v2).
            The AWS Key Management Service (KMS) is a secure and highly available
service that allows you to create
            and manage AWS KMS keys and control their use across a wide range of
AWS services and applications.
            KMS provides a centralized and unified approach to managing
encryption keys, making it easier to meet your
            data protection and regulatory compliance requirements.

            This Getting Started scenario creates two key types. A symmetric
encryption key is used to encrypt and decrypt data,
            and an asymmetric key used to digitally sign data.
            Let's get started...
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create a symmetric KMS key\n");
```

```
        System.out.println("First, the program will creates a symmetric KMS key
that you can used to encrypt and decrypt data.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String targetKeyId = createKey(kmsClient, keyDesc);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
            2. Enable a KMS key

            By default, when the SDK creates an AWS key it is enabled. The next
bit of code checks to
            determine if the key is enabled. If it is not enabled, the code
enables it.
             """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        boolean isEnabled = isKeyEnabled(kmsClient, targetKeyId);
        if (!isEnabled)
            enableKey(kmsClient, targetKeyId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Encrypt data using the symmetric KMS key");
        String plaintext = "Hello, AWS KMS!";
        System.out.printf("""

                One of the main uses of symmetric keys is to encrypt and decrypt
data.
                Next, the code encrypts the string '%s' with the
SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT encryption algorithm.
                %n""", plaintext);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        SdkBytes ciphertext = encryptData(kmsClient, targetKeyId, plaintext);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Create an alias");
        System.out.println("""

            Enter an alias name for the key. The name should be prefixed with
'alias/'.
            For example, 'alias/myFirstKey'.
            """);
```

```
        String aliasName = scanner.nextLine();
        String fullAliasName = aliasName.isEmpty() ? "alias/dev-encryption-key" :
aliasName;
        createCustomAlias(kmsClient, targetKeyId, fullAliasName);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. List all of your aliases");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        listAllAliases(kmsClient);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Enable automatic rotation of the KMS key");
        System.out.println("""

            By default, when the SDK enables automatic rotation of a KMS key,
            KMS rotates the key material of the KMS key one year (approximately
365 days) from the enable date and every year
            thereafter.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        enableKeyRotation(kmsClient, targetKeyId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
            7. Create a grant

            A grant is a policy instrument that allows Amazon Web Services
principals to use KMS keys.
            It also can allow them to view a KMS key (DescribeKey) and create and
manage grants.
            When authorizing access to a KMS key, grants are considered along
with key policies and IAM policies.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String grantId = grantKey(kmsClient, targetKeyId, granteePrincipal);
        System.out.println("The code granted principal with ARN [" +
granteePrincipal + "] ");
        System.out.println("use of the symmetric key. The grant ID is [" +
grantId + "]");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. List grants for the KMS key");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        displayGrantIds(kmsClient, targetKeyId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Revoke the grant");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        revokeKeyGrant(kmsClient, targetKeyId, grantId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Decrypt the data\n");
        System.out.println("""
            Lets decrypt the data that was encrypted in an early step.
            The code uses the same key to decrypt the string that we encrypted
earlier in the program.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String decryptText = decryptData(kmsClient, ciphertext, targetKeyId);
        System.out.println("Decrypted text is: " + decryptText);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Replace a key policy\n");
        System.out.println("""
            A key policy is a resource policy for a KMS key. Key policies are the
primary way to control
            access to KMS keys. Every KMS key must have exactly one key policy.
The statements in the key policy
            determine who has permission to use the KMS key and how they can use
it.
            You can also use IAM policies and grants to control access to the KMS
key, but every KMS key
            must have a key policy.

            By default, when you create a key by using the SDK, a policy is
created that
            gives the AWS account that owns the KMS key full access to the KMS
key.
```

```
            Let's try to replace the automatically created policy with the
 following policy.

                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [{
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::0000000000:root"},
                "Action": "kms:*",
                "Resource": "*"
                }]
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        boolean polAdded = replacePolicy(kmsClient, targetKeyId, policyName);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Get the key policy\n");
        System.out.println("The next bit of code that runs gets the key policy to
 make sure it exists.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        getKeyPolicy(kmsClient, targetKeyId, policyName);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Create an asymmetric KMS key and sign your data
\n");
        System.out.println("""
            Signing your data with an AWS key can provide several benefits that
 make it an attractive option
            for your data signing needs. By using an AWS KMS key, you can
 leverage the
            security controls and compliance features provided by AWS,
            which can help you meet various regulatory requirements and enhance
 the overall security posture
            of your organization.
           """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        signVerifyData(kmsClient);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Tag your symmetric KMS Key\n");
        System.out.println("""
```

```
            By using tags, you can improve the overall management, security, and
governance of your
            KMS keys, making it easier to organize, track, and control access to
your encrypted data within
            your AWS environment
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        tagKMSKey(kmsClient, targetKeyId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("15. Schedule the deletion of the KMS key\n");
        System.out.println("""
            By default, KMS applies a waiting period of 30 days,
            but you can specify a waiting period of 7-30 days. When this
operation is successful,
            the key state of the KMS key changes to PendingDeletion and the key
can't be used in any
            cryptographic operations. It remains in this state for the duration
of the waiting period.

            Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous
operation. When a KMS key is deleted,
            all data that was encrypted under the KMS key is unrecoverable.\s
            """);
        System.out.println("Would you like to delete the Key Management
resources? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            System.out.println("You selected to delete the AWS KMS resources.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            deleteSpecificAlias(kmsClient, fullAliasName);
            disableKey(kmsClient, targetKeyId);
            deleteKey(kmsClient, targetKeyId);

        } else {
            System.out.println("The Key Management resources will not be
deleted");
        }

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("This concludes the AWS Key Management SDK Getting
Started scenario");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
    }
    public static void listAllAliases(KmsClient kmsClient) {
        try {
            ListAliasesRequest aliasesRequest = ListAliasesRequest.builder()
                .limit(15)
                .build();

            ListAliasesIterable aliasesResponse =
kmsClient.listAliasesPaginator(aliasesRequest);
            aliasesResponse.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.aliases().stream())
                .forEach(alias -> System.out
                    .println("The alias name is: " + alias.aliasName()));

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void disableKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            DisableKeyRequest keyRequest = DisableKeyRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .build();

            kmsClient.disableKey(keyRequest);

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void signVerifyData(KmsClient kmsClient) {
        String signMessage = "Here is the message that will be digitally signed";

        // Create an AWS KMS key used to digitally sign data.
        CreateKeyRequest request = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .keySpec(KeySpec.RSA_2048) // Specify key spec
            .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.SIGN_VERIFY) // Specify key usage
            .origin(OriginType.AWS_KMS) // Specify key origin
            .build();
```

```
        CreateKeyResponse response = kmsClient.createKey(request);
        String keyId2 = response.keyMetadata().keyId();
        System.out.println("Created KMS key with ID: " + keyId2);

        SdkBytes bytes = SdkBytes.fromString(signMessage,
Charset.defaultCharset());
        SignRequest signRequest = SignRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId2)
            .message(bytes)
            .signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
            .build();

        SignResponse signResponse = kmsClient.sign(signRequest);
        byte[] signedBytes = signResponse.signature().asByteArray();

        // Verify the digital signature.
        VerifyRequest verifyRequest = VerifyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId2)

.message(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(signMessage.getBytes(Charset.defaultCharset())))
            .signature(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(ByteBuffer.wrap(signedBytes)))
            .signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
            .build();

        VerifyResponse verifyResponse = kmsClient.verify(verifyRequest);
        System.out.println("Signature verification result: " +
verifyResponse.signatureValid());
    }

    public static void tagKMSKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            Tag tag = Tag.builder()
                .tagKey("Environment")
                .tagValue("Production")
                .build();

            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .tags(tag)
                .build();

            kmsClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);
            System.out.println("The key has been tagged.");
```

```
        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getKeyPolicy(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String
policyName) {
        try {
            GetKeyPolicyRequest policyRequest = GetKeyPolicyRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .policyName(policyName)
                .build();

            GetKeyPolicyResponse response =
kmsClient.getKeyPolicy(policyRequest);
            System.out.println("The response is "+response.policy());
        } catch (KmsException e) {
            if (e.getMessage().contains("No such policy exists")) {
                System.out.println("The policy cannot be found. Error message: "
+ e.getMessage());
            } else {
                throw e;
            }
        }
    }

    public static boolean replacePolicy(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String
policyName) {
        // Change the principle in the below JSON.
        String policy = """
            {
              "Version": "2012-10-17",
              "Statement": [{
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::%s:root"},
                "Action": "kms:*",
                "Resource": "*"
              }]
            }
            """.formatted(accountId);

        try {
            PutKeyPolicyRequest keyPolicyRequest = PutKeyPolicyRequest.builder()
```

```
                .keyId(keyId)
                .policyName(policyName)
                .policy(policy)
                .build();
            kmsClient.putKeyPolicy(keyPolicyRequest);
            System.out.println("The key policy has been replaced.");
        } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
            System.out.println("Policy limit reached. Unable to create the
policy.");
            return false;
        } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
            System.out.println("Only one policy per key is supported. Unable to
create the policy.");
            return false;
        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return true;
    }

    public static boolean doesKeyHavePolicy(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId,
String policyName){
        ListKeyPoliciesRequest policiesRequest = ListKeyPoliciesRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        boolean hasPolicy = false;
        ListKeyPoliciesResponse response =
kmsClient.listKeyPolicies(policiesRequest);
        List<String>policyNames = response.policyNames();
        for (String pol : policyNames) {
            hasPolicy = true;
        }
        return hasPolicy;
    }

    public static void deleteKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest deletionRequest =
ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .pendingWindowInDays(7)
```

```
                .build();

            kmsClient.scheduleKeyDeletion(deletionRequest);
            System.out.println("The key will be deleted in 7 days.");

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteSpecificAlias(KmsClient kmsClient, String aliasName)
{
        try {
            DeleteAliasRequest deleteAliasRequest = DeleteAliasRequest.builder()
                .aliasName(aliasName)
                .build();

            kmsClient.deleteAlias(deleteAliasRequest);

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static boolean isKeyEnabled(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            DescribeKeyRequest keyRequest = DescribeKeyRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .build();

            DescribeKeyResponse response = kmsClient.describeKey(keyRequest);
            KeyState keyState = response.keyMetadata().keyState();
            if (keyState == KeyState.ENABLED) {
                System.out.println("The key is enabled.");
                return true;
            } else {
                System.out.println("The key is not enabled. Key state: " +
keyState);
            }

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return false;
    }

    public static String decryptData(KmsClient kmsClient, SdkBytes encryptedData,
 String keyId) {
        try {
            DecryptRequest decryptRequest = DecryptRequest.builder()
                .ciphertextBlob(encryptedData)
                .keyId(keyId)
                .build();

            DecryptResponse decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest);
            return decryptResponse.plaintext().asString(StandardCharsets.UTF_8);

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void revokeKeyGrant(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String
 grantId) {
        try {
            RevokeGrantRequest grantRequest = RevokeGrantRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .grantId(grantId)
                .build();

            kmsClient.revokeGrant(grantRequest);
            System.out.println("Grant ID: [" + grantId +"] was successfully
 revoked!");

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void displayGrantIds(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            ListGrantsRequest grantsRequest = ListGrantsRequest.builder()
```

```
                .keyId(keyId)
                .limit(15)
                .build();

            ListGrantsIterable response =
kmsClient.listGrantsPaginator(grantsRequest);
            response.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.grants().stream())
                .forEach(grant -> {
                    System.out.println("The grant Id is : " + grant.grantId());
                    List<GrantOperation> ops = grant.operations();
                    for (GrantOperation op : ops) {
                        System.out.println(op.name());
                    }
                });

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String grantKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String
granteePrincipal)  {
        try {
            // Add the desired KMS Grant permissions.
            List<GrantOperation> grantPermissions = new ArrayList<>();
            grantPermissions.add(GrantOperation.ENCRYPT);
            grantPermissions.add(GrantOperation.DECRYPT);
            grantPermissions.add(GrantOperation.DESCRIBE_KEY);

            CreateGrantRequest grantRequest = CreateGrantRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .name("grant1")
                .granteePrincipal(granteePrincipal)
                .operations(grantPermissions)
                .build();

            CreateGrantResponse response = kmsClient.createGrant(grantRequest);
            return response.grantId();

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void enableKeyRotation(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            EnableKeyRotationRequest enableKeyRotationRequest =
EnableKeyRotationRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .build();

            kmsClient.enableKeyRotation(enableKeyRotationRequest);
            System.out.println("Key rotation has been enabled for key with id ["
+ keyId + "]");

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createCustomAlias(KmsClient kmsClient, String targetKeyId,
String aliasName) {
        try {
            CreateAliasRequest aliasRequest = CreateAliasRequest.builder()
                .aliasName(aliasName)
                .targetKeyId(targetKeyId)
                .build();

            kmsClient.createAlias(aliasRequest);
            System.out.println(aliasName + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (ResourceExistsException e) {
            System.err.println("Alias already exists: " + e.getMessage());
            System.err.println("Moving on...");
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("An unexpected error occurred: " +
e.getMessage());
            System.err.println("Moving on...");
        }
    }

    public static SdkBytes encryptData(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String
text) {
```

```
        try {
            SdkBytes myBytes = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(text);
            EncryptRequest encryptRequest = EncryptRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .plaintext(myBytes)
                .build();

            EncryptResponse response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest);
            String algorithm = response.encryptionAlgorithm().toString();
            System.out.println("The string was encrypted with algorithm " +
algorithm + ".");

            // Get the encrypted data.
            SdkBytes encryptedData = response.ciphertextBlob();
            return encryptedData;

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static String createKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyDesc) {
        try {
            CreateKeyRequest keyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
                .description(keyDesc)
                .customerMasterKeySpec(CustomerMasterKeySpec.SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT)
                .keyUsage("ENCRYPT_DECRYPT")
                .build();

            CreateKeyResponse result = kmsClient.createKey(keyRequest);
            System.out.println("Symmetric key with ARN [" +
result.keyMetadata().arn() + "] has been created.");
            return result.keyMetadata().keyId();

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Enable the KMS key.
```

```
    public static void enableKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            EnableKeyRequest enableKeyRequest = EnableKeyRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .build();

            kmsClient.enableKey(enableKeyRequest);

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
    private static String getAccountId(){
        try (StsClient stsClient = StsClient.create()){
            GetCallerIdentityResponse callerIdentity =
 stsClient.getCallerIdentity();
            return callerIdentity.account();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateKey
  - DescribeKey

- DisableKey
- EnableKey
- GenerateDataKey
- ListKeys
- ScheduleKeyDeletion
- 符號

AWS KMS keys 使用 AWS SDK 進行管理

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 KMS 金鑰。
- 列出您帳戶的 KMS 金鑰並取得有關它們的詳細資訊。
- 啟用和停用 KMS 金鑰。
- 產生可用於用戶端加密的對稱資料金鑰。
- 刪除 KMS 金鑰。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
```

```
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []


    def create_key(self):
        """
        Creates a key (or multiple keys) with a user-provided description.
        """
        answer = "y"
        while answer.lower() == "y":
            key_desc = input("\nLet's create a key. Describe it for me: ")
            if not key_desc:
                key_desc = "Key management demo key"
            try:
                key = self.kms_client.create_key(Description=key_desc)
["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't create your key. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            else:
                print("Key created:")
                pprint(key)
                self.created_keys.append(key)
                answer = input("Create another (y/n)? ")


    def list_keys(self):
        """
        Lists the keys for the current account by using a paginator.
        """
        try:
            page_size = 10
            print("\nLet's list your keys.")
            key_paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_keys")
            for key_page in key_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize":
 10}):
                print(f"Here are {len(key_page['Keys'])} keys:")
                pprint(key_page["Keys"])
                if key_page["Truncated"]:
                    answer = input(
                        f"Do you want to see the next {page_size} keys (y/n)? "
```

```
                    )
                    if answer.lower() != "y":
                        break
                else:
                    print("That's all your keys!")
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your keys. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )


    def describe_key(self):
        """
        Describes a key.
        """
        key_id = input("Enter a key ID or ARN here to get information about the
 key: ")
        if key_id:
            try:
                key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't get key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Got key {key_id}:")
                pprint(key)
        return key_id


    def generate_data_key(self, key_id):
        """
        Generates a symmetric data key that can be used for client-side
 encryption.
        """
        answer = input(
            f"Do you want to generate a symmetric data key from key {key_id} (y/
n)? "
        )
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
```

```
                data_key = self.kms_client.generate_data_key(
                    KeyId=key_id, KeySpec="AES_256"
                )
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't generate a data key for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                pprint(data_key)


    def enable_disable_key(self, key_id):
        """
        Disables and then enables a key. Gets the key state after each state
change.
        """
        answer = input("Do you want to disable and then enable that key (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                self.kms_client.disable_key(KeyId=key_id)
                key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't disable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"AWS KMS says your key state is: {key['KeyState']}.")

            try:
                self.kms_client.enable_key(KeyId=key_id)
                key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't enable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"AWS KMS says your key state is: {key['KeyState']}.")
```

```
    def delete_keys(self, keys):
        """
        Deletes a list of keys.

        :param keys: The list of keys to delete.
        """
        answer = input("Do you want to delete these keys (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            window = 7
            for key in keys:
                try:
                    self.kms_client.schedule_key_deletion(
                        KeyId=key["KeyId"], PendingWindowInDays=window
                    )
                except ClientError as err:
                    logging.error(
                        "Couldn't delete key %s. Here's why: %s",
                        key["KeyId"],
                        err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                    )
                else:
                    print(
                        f"Key {key['KeyId']} scheduled for deletion in {window}
 days."
                    )




def key_management(kms_client):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key management
 demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    key_manager = KeyManager(kms_client)
    key_manager.create_key()
    print("-" * 88)
    key_manager.list_keys()
    print("-" * 88)
    key_id = key_manager.describe_key()
```

```
    if key_id:
        key_manager.enable_disable_key(key_id)
        print("-" * 88)
        key_manager.generate_data_key(key_id)
    print("-" * 88)
    print("For this demo, we created these keys:")
    for key in key_manager.created_keys:
        print(f"\tKeyId: {key['KeyId']}")
        print(f"\tDescription: {key['Description']}")
        print("-" * 66)
    key_manager.delete_keys(key_manager.created_keys)
    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        key_management(boto3.client("kms"))
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateKey
  - DescribeKey
  - DisableKey
  - EnableKey
  - GenerateDataKey
  - ListKeys
  - ScheduleKeyDeletion

使用 AWS SDK 的 Lambda 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Lambda 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- Lambda 開發人員指南 — 有關 Lambda 的詳細資
- Lambda API 參考 — 所有可用 Lambda 動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Lambda

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Lambda。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.Lambda;

public class HelloLambda
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var lambdaClient = new AmazonLambdaClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Hello AWS Lambda");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's get started with AWS Lambda by listing your
 existing Lambda functions:");
```

```
        var response = await lambdaClient.ListFunctionsAsync();
        response.Functions.ForEach(function =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{function.FunctionName}\t{function.Description}");
        });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListFunctions中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS lambda)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_lambda")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})
```

```
if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
                                       # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_lambda.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_lambda.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/lambda/LambdaClient.h>
#include <aws/lambda/model/ListFunctionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Lambda" starter application which initializes an AWS Lambda (Lambda)
 client and lists the Lambda functions.
 *
 *  main function
 *
```

```
 *  Usage: 'hello_lambda'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient lambdaClient(clientConfig);
        std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
        Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

        do {
            Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
            if (!marker.empty()) {
                request.SetMarker(marker);
            }

            Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome =
 lambdaClient.ListFunctions(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult
 &listFunctionsResult = outcome.GetResult();
                std::cout << listFunctionsResult.GetFunctions().size()
                          << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

                for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
 &functionConfiguration: listFunctionsResult.GetFunctions()) {
                    functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                    std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                              << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() <<
 std::endl;
                    std::cout << "   "
                              <<
 Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
```

```
                                    functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                              << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                              << std::endl;
                }
                marker = listFunctionsResult.GetNextMarker();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListFunctions中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an AWS Lambda client and list up
 to 10
// functions in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 lambdaClient := lambda.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 maxItems := 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v functions for your account.\n", maxItems)
 result, err := lambdaClient.ListFunctions(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Functions) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any functions!")
 } else {
  for _, function := range result.Functions {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *function.FunctionName)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListFunctions中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package com.example.lambda;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.LambdaClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.LambdaException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.ListFunctionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.FunctionConfiguration;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListLambdaFunctions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        LambdaClient awsLambda = LambdaClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listFunctions(awsLambda);
        awsLambda.close();
    }

    public static void listFunctions(LambdaClient awsLambda) {
        try {
            ListFunctionsResponse functionResult = awsLambda.listFunctions();
```

```
            List<FunctionConfiguration> list = functionResult.functions();
            for (FunctionConfiguration config : list) {
                System.out.println("The function name is " +
 config.functionName());
            }

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListFunctions中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { LambdaClient, paginateListFunctions } from "@aws-sdk/client-lambda";

const client = new LambdaClient({});

export const helloLambda = async () => {
  const paginator = paginateListFunctions({ client }, {});
  const functions = [];

  for await (const page of paginator) {
    const funcNames = page.Functions.map((f) => f.FunctionName);
    functions.push(...funcNames);
  }

  console.log("Functions:");
  console.log(functions.join("\n"));
  return functions;
```

```
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListFunctions中的。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 的 Lambda 動作
  - 搭CreateAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateFunction配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteFunction配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteFunctionConcurrency配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetAccountSettings配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetFunction配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetFunctionConcurrency配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetFunctionConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭Invoke配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListFunctions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListVersionsByFunction配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭PublishVersion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭PutFunctionConcurrency配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭RemovePermission配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭TagResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

  - 搭UntagResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭UpdateAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateFunctionCode配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateFunctionConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 Lambda 案例
  - 使用開發套件自動透過 Lambda 函數確認已知的 Amazon Cognito 認知使用者 AWS
  - 使用開發套件，透過 Lambda 函數自動遷移已知的 Amazon Cognito 知使用者 AWS
  - 開始使用開發套件 AWS 建立和叫用 Lambda 函數
  - 使用開發套件 AWS 進行 Amazon Cognito 使用者身份驗證之後，使用 Lambda 函數寫入自訂活動
- 使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Lambda 無伺服器範例
  - 在 Lambda 函數中連接到 Amazon RDS 數據庫
  - 使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數
  - 從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數
  - 從 Amazon DocumentDB 觸發器調用 Lambda 函數
  - 使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數
  - 使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數
  - 使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數
  - 使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗
  - 使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗
  - 使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗
- 使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Lambda 跨服務範例
  - 建立 API Gateway REST API 以追蹤 COVID-19 資料
  - 建立出借圖書館 REST API
  - 使用 Step Functions 建立傳訊應用程式
  - 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片
  - 使用 API Gateway 建立 websocket 聊天應用程式
  - 建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式
  - 從瀏覽器調用 Lambda 函數
  - 使用 S3 物件 Lambda 為您的應用程式轉換資料
  - 使用 API Gateway 來調用 Lambda 函數

  - 使用 Step Functions 呼叫 Lambda 函數

- 使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

使用 AWS SDK 的 Lambda 動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Lambda 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS 開發套件的 Lambda 案例。

範例

- 搭CreateAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateFunction配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteFunction配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteFunctionConcurrency配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetAccountSettings配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetFunction配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetFunctionConcurrency配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetFunctionConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭Invoke配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListFunctions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListVersionsByFunction配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PublishVersion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutFunctionConcurrency配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭RemovePermission配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TagResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UntagResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateAlias配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateFunctionCode配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateFunctionConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateAlias`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAlias`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立 Lambda 函數的別名

下列`create-alias`範例會建立名稱`LIVE`指向 `my-function` Lambda 函數第 1 版的別名。

```
aws lambda create-alias \
    --function-name my-function \
    --description "alias for live version of function" \
    --function-version 1 \
    --name LIVE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FunctionVersion": "1",
    "Name": "LIVE",
    "AliasArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:LIVE",
    "RevisionId": "873282ed-4cd3-4dc8-a069-d0c647e470c6",
    "Description": "alias for live version of function"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Lambda 開發人員指南中的設定AWS Lambda 函數別名。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateAlias中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會針對指定的版本和路由組態建立新的 Lambda 別名，以指定其接收的叫用要求百分比。

```
New-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
RoutingConfig_AdditionalVersionWeight @{Name="1";Value="0.6} -Description "Alias
 for version 4" -FunctionVersion 4 -Name "PowershellAlias"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateAlias式參考中的。

搭`CreateFunction`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateFunction`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用函數

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Bucket">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
    /// bucket where the zip file containing the code is located.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Key">The Amazon S3 key of the zip file.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="role">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role with the
    /// appropriate Lambda permissions.</param>
    /// <param name="handler">The name of the handler function.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created
    /// Lambda function.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string s3Bucket,
        string s3Key,
        string role,
        string handler)
    {
        // Defines the location for the function code.
        // S3Bucket - The S3 bucket where the file containing
        //            the source code is stored.
        // S3Key    - The name of the file containing the code.
        var functionCode = new FunctionCode
        {
            S3Bucket = s3Bucket,
            S3Key = s3Key,
        };

        var createFunctionRequest = new CreateFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Description = "Created by the Lambda .NET API",
            Code = functionCode,
            Handler = handler,
            Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
            Role = role,
        };

        var reponse = await
_lambdaService.CreateFunctionAsync(createFunctionRequest);
        return reponse.FunctionArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateFunction中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
 (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetDescription(LAMBDA_DESCRIPTION); // Optional.
#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::provided_al2);
        request.SetTimeout(15);
        request.SetMemorySize(128);

        // Assume the AWS Lambda function was built in Docker with same
 architecture
        // as this code.
#if  defined(__x86_64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::x86_64});
#elif defined(__aarch64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::arm64});
#else
#error "Unimplemented architecture"
#endif // defined(architecture)
#else
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::python3_8);
#endif
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetHandler(LAMBDA_HANDLER_NAME);
        request.SetPublish(true);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionCode code;
```

```
        std::ifstream ifstream(INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();

        code.SetZipFile(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
 buffer.str().c_str(),
                                                buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetCode(code);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionOutcome outcome =
 client.CreateFunction(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully created. " <<
 seconds
                      << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            break;
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CreateFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateFunction中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立 Lambda 函數

下列 `create-function` 範例會建立名為 `my-function` 的 Lambda 函數。

```
aws lambda create-function \
    --function-name my-function \
    --runtime nodejs18.x \
    --zip-file fileb://my-function.zip \
    --handler my-function.handler \
    --role arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/MyTestFunction-role-
tges6bf4
```

`my-function.zip` 的內容：

```
This file is a deployment package that contains your function code and any
 dependencies.
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TracingConfig": {
        "Mode": "PassThrough"
    },
    "CodeSha256": "PFn4S+er27qk+UuZSTKEQfNKG/XNn7QJs90mJgq6oH8=",
    "FunctionName": "my-function",
    "CodeSize": 308,
    "RevisionId": "873282ed-4cd3-4dc8-a069-d0c647e470c6",
    "MemorySize": 128,
    "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function",
    "Version": "$LATEST",
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/MyTestFunction-role-
zgur6bf4",
    "Timeout": 3,
    "LastModified": "2023-10-14T22:26:11.234+0000",
    "Handler": "my-function.handler",
    "Runtime": "nodejs18.x",
```

```
    "Description": ""
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Lambda 開發人員指南》中的 AWS Lambda 函數組態。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateFunction中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// CreateFunction creates a new Lambda function from code contained in the
 zipPackage
// buffer. The specified handlerName must match the name of the file and function
// contained in the uploaded code. The role specified by iamRoleArn is assumed by
// Lambda and grants specific permissions.
// When the function already exists, types.StateActive is returned.
// When the function is created, a lambda.FunctionActiveV2Waiter is used to wait
 until the
// function is active.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) CreateFunction(functionName string, handlerName
 string,
 iamRoleArn *string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.CreateFunction(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.CreateFunctionInput{
  Code:         &types.FunctionCode{ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes()},
```

```
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Role:         iamRoleArn,
  Handler:      aws.String(handlerName),
  Publish:      true,
  Runtime:      types.RuntimePython38,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resConflict *types.ResourceConflictException
  if errors.As(err, &resConflict) {
   log.Printf("Function %v already exists.\n", functionName)
   state = types.StateActive
  } else {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't create function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
  }
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionActiveV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreateFunction中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.LambdaClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.CreateFunctionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.FunctionCode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.CreateFunctionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.GetFunctionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.GetFunctionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.LambdaException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.Runtime;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.waiters.LambdaWaiter;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;

/**
 * This code example requires a ZIP or JAR that represents the code of the
 * Lambda function.
 * If you do not have a ZIP or JAR, please refer to the following document:
 *
 * https://github.com/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/master/javav2/usecases/
creating_workflows_stepfunctions
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class CreateFunction {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <functionName> <filePath> <role> <handler>\s

                Where:
                    functionName - The name of the Lambda function.\s
```

```
                    filePath - The path to the ZIP or JAR where the code is
located.\s
                    role - The role ARN that has Lambda permissions.\s
                    handler - The fully qualified method name (for example,
example.Handler::handleRequest). \s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String functionName = args[0];
        String filePath = args[1];
        String role = args[2];
        String handler = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        LambdaClient awsLambda = LambdaClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createLambdaFunction(awsLambda, functionName, filePath, role, handler);
        awsLambda.close();
    }

    public static void createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda,
            String functionName,
            String filePath,
            String role,
            String handler) {

        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            InputStream is = new FileInputStream(filePath);
            SdkBytes fileToUpload = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(is);

            FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
                    .zipFile(fileToUpload)
                    .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest =
CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .description("Created by the Lambda Java API")
```

```
                    .code(code)
                    .handler(handler)
                    .runtime(Runtime.JAVA8)
                    .role(role)
                    .build();

            // Create a Lambda function using a waiter.
            CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
 awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
            GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();
            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
 waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("The function ARN is " +
 functionResponse.functionArn());

        } catch (LambdaException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateFunction中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const createFunction = async (funcName, roleArn) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${funcName}.zip`);
```

```
  const command = new CreateFunctionCommand({
    Code: { ZipFile: code },
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Role: roleArn,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateFunction中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createNewFunction(
    myFunctionName: String,
    s3BucketName: String,
    myS3Key: String,
    myHandler: String,
    myRole: String
): String? {

    val functionCode = FunctionCode {
        s3Bucket = s3BucketName
        s3Key = myS3Key
    }

    val request = CreateFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
        code = functionCode
```

```
        description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
        handler = myHandler
        role = myRole
        runtime = Runtime.Java8
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        return functionResponse.functionArn
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateFunction中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function createFunction($functionName, $role, $bucketName, $handler)
    {
        //This assumes the Lambda function is in an S3 bucket.
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($functionName, $role,
 $bucketName, $handler) {
            return $this->lambdaClient->createFunction([
                'Code' => [
                    'S3Bucket' => $bucketName,
                    'S3Key' => $functionName,
                ],
                'FunctionName' => $functionName,
                'Role' => $role['Arn'],
                'Runtime' => 'python3.9',
                'Handler' => "$handler.lambda_handler",
```

```
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateFunction中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立 AWS Lambda MyFunction 中名為的新 C# (dotnetcore1.0 執行階段) 函數，並從本機檔案系統上的 zip 檔案提供函數的編譯二進位檔案 (可以使用相對或絕對路徑)。C# Lambda 函數指定使用指定函式的處理常式: AssemblyName: 命名空間。ClassName：：MethodName。您應該適當替換處理程序規範的程序集名稱（不帶 .dll 後綴），命名空間，類名和方法名稱部分。新函數將具有環境變量 'envvar1' 和 'envvar2' 從提供的值設置。

```
Publish-LMFunction -Description "My C# Lambda Function" `
        -FunctionName MyFunction `
        -ZipFilename .\MyFunctionBinaries.zip `
        -Handler "AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName" `
        -Role "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole" `
        -Runtime dotnetcore1.0 `
        -Environment_Variable @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" }
```

輸出：

```
CodeSha256       : /NgBMd...gq71I=
CodeSize         : 214784
DeadLetterConfig :
Description      : My C# Lambda Function
Environment      : Amazon.Lambda.Model.EnvironmentResponse
FunctionArn      : arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:ToUpper
FunctionName     : MyFunction
Handler          : AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName
KMSKeyArn        :
LastModified     : 2016-12-29T23:50:14.207+0000
MemorySize       : 128
Role             : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole
Runtime          : dotnetcore1.0
```

```
Timeout          : 3
Version          : $LATEST
VpcConfig        :
```

範例 2：除了函數二進位檔首先上傳到 Amazon S3 儲存貯體 (必須與預期的 Lambda 函數位於相同區域) 之外，此範例與前一個範例類似，然後在建立函數時參照產生的 S3 物件。

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName mybucket -Key MyFunctionBinaries.zip -File .
\MyFunctionBinaries.zip
Publish-LMFunction -Description "My C# Lambda Function" `
        -FunctionName MyFunction `
        -BucketName mybucket `
        -Key MyFunctionBinaries.zip `
        -Handler "AssemblyName::Namespace.ClassName::MethodName" `
        -Role "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LambdaFullExecRole" `
        -Runtime dotnetcore1.0 `
        -Environment_Variable @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateFunction式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def create_function(
        self, function_name, handler_name, iam_role, deployment_package
    ):
        """
```

```
        Deploys a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
        :param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function.
This
                              must include the file name and the function name.
        :param iam_role: The IAM role to use for the function.
        :param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the
function
                                     code in .zip format.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.create_function(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Description="AWS Lambda doc example",
                Runtime="python3.8",
                Role=iam_role.arn,
                Handler=handler_name,
                Code={"ZipFile": deployment_package},
                Publish=True,
            )
            function_arn = response["FunctionArn"]
            waiter = self.lambda_client.get_waiter("function_active_v2")
            waiter.wait(FunctionName=function_name)
            logger.info(
                "Created function '%s' with ARN: '%s'.",
                function_name,
                response["FunctionArn"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.error("Couldn't create function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        else:
            return function_arn
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateFunction中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Deploys a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
  # @param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function. This
  #                      must include the file name and the function name.
  # @param role_arn: The IAM role to use for the function.
  # @param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
  #                            code in .zip format.
  # @return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
  def create_function(function_name, handler_name, role_arn, deployment_package)
    response = @lambda_client.create_function({
                                                role: role_arn.to_s,
                                                function_name: function_name,
                                                handler: handler_name,
                                                runtime: "ruby2.7",
                                                code: {
                                                  zip_file: deployment_package
                                                },
                                                environment: {
                                                  variables: {
                                                    "LOG_LEVEL" => "info"
                                                  }
                                                }
```

```
                                                  })
   @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_active_v2, { function_name:
function_name}) do |w|
     w.max_attempts = 5
     w.delay = 5
   end
   response
 rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
   @logger.error("There was an error creating #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
 rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
   @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n
#{e.message}")
 end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateFunction中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /**
    * Create a function, uploading from a zip file.
    */
   pub async fn create_function(&self, zip_file: PathBuf) -> Result<String,
anyhow::Error> {
       let code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, None).await?;

       let key = code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string();

       self.create_role().await;

       let role = self
           .iam_client
           .create_role()
           .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
```

```
            .assume_role_policy_document(ROLE_POLICY_DOCUMENT)
            .send()
            .await?;

        info!("Created iam role, waiting 15s for it to become active");
        tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_secs(15)).await;

        info!("Creating lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let _ = self
            .lambda_client
            .create_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .code(code)
            .role(role.role().map(|r| r.arn()).unwrap_or_default())
            .runtime(aws_sdk_lambda::types::Runtime::Providedal2)
            .handler("_unused")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        self.lambda_client
            .publish_version()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(key)
    }

    /**
     * Upload function code from a path to a zip file.
     * The zip file must have an AL2 Linux-compatible binary called `bootstrap`.
     * The easiest way to create such a zip is to use `cargo lambda build --
output-format Zip`.
     */
    async fn prepare_function(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<FunctionCode, anyhow::Error> {
        let body = ByteStream::from_path(zip_file).await?;
```

```
        let key = key.unwrap_or_else(|| format!("{}_code", self.lambda_name));

        info!("Uploading function code to s3://{}/{}", self.bucket, key);
        let _ = self
            .s3_client
            .put_object()
            .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .key(key.clone())
            .body(body)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(FunctionCode::builder()
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(key)
            .build())
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateFunction中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_lmd->createfunction(
            iv_functionname = iv_function_name
            iv_runtime = `python3.9`
            iv_role = iv_role_arn
            iv_handler = iv_handler
            io_code = io_zip_file
            iv_description = 'AWS Lambda code example'
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Lambda function created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodesigningcfgno00.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Code signing configuration does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodeverification00.
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed one or more validation checks for
signature mismatch or expiration.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidcodesigex.
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed the integrity check.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateFunction中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**DeleteAlias**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAlias`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除 Lambda 函數的別名

下列`delete-alias`範例會刪除 L `my-function` ambda 函數`LIVE`中指定的別名。

```
aws lambda delete-alias \
    --function-name my-function \
    --name LIVE
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Lambda 開發人員指南中的設定AWS Lambda 函數別名。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteAlias中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除命令中提到的 Lambda 函數別名。

```
Remove-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Name "NewAlias"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteAlias式參考中的。

搭`DeleteFunction`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteFunction`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用函數

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the action.</
returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> DeleteFunctionAsync(string functionName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.DeleteFunctionAsync(request);

        // A return value of NoContent means that the request was processed.
        // In this case, the function was deleted, and the return value
        // is intentionally blank.
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteFunction中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::Lambda::Model::DeleteFunctionRequest request;
    request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);

    Aws::Lambda::Model::DeleteFunctionOutcome outcome = client.DeleteFunction(
            request);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully deleted." <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::DeleteFunction. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteFunction中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要依函數名稱刪除 Lambda 函數

下列 `delete-function` 範例會透過指定函數的名稱來刪除名為 `my-function` 的 Lambda 函數。

```
aws lambda delete-function \
    --function-name my-function
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 2：若要依函數 ARN 刪除 Lambda 函數

下列 `delete-function` 範例會透過指定函數的 ARN 來刪除名為 `my-function` 的 Lambda 函數。

```
aws lambda delete-function \
    --function-name arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 3：若要依部分函數 ARN 刪除 Lambda 函數

下列 `delete-function` 範例會透過指定函數的部分 ARN 來刪除名為 `my-function` 的 Lambda 函數。

```
aws lambda delete-function \
    --function-name 123456789012:function:my-function
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Lambda 開發人員指南》中的 AWS Lambda 函數組態。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteFunction中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// DeleteFunction deletes the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) DeleteFunction(functionName string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.DeleteFunction(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.DeleteFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't delete function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteFunction中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.LambdaClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.DeleteFunctionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.LambdaException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteFunction {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <functionName>\s

                Where:
                    functionName - The name of the Lambda function.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String functionName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        LambdaClient awsLambda = LambdaClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteLambdaFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        awsLambda.close();
    }

    public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
 functionName) {
        try {
            DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
            System.out.println("The " + functionName + " function was deleted");

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteFunction中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * @param {string} funcName
```

```
 */
const deleteFunction = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new DeleteFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteFunction中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun delLambdaFunction(myFunctionName: String) {

    val request = DeleteFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteFunction中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public function deleteFunction($functionName)
{
    return $this->lambdaClient->deleteFunction([
        'FunctionName' => $functionName,
    ]);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteFunction中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除 Lambda 函數的特定版本

```
Remove-LMFunction -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Qualifier '3'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteFunction式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def delete_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Deletes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.lambda_client.delete_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete function %s.", function_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteFunction中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end
```

```
  # Deletes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
  def delete_function(function_name)
    print "Deleting function: #{function_name}..."
    @lambda_client.delete_function(
      function_name: function_name
    )
    print "Done!".green
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error deleting #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteFunction中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /** Delete a function and its role, and if possible or necessary, its
associated code object and bucket. */
   pub async fn delete_function(
       &self,
       location: Option<String>,
   ) -> (
       Result<DeleteFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>,
       Result<DeleteRoleOutput, anyhow::Error>,
       Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
   ) {
       info!("Deleting lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
       let delete_function = self
           .lambda_client
           .delete_function()
           .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
           .send()
           .await
```

```
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        info!("Deleting iam role {}", self.role_name);
        let delete_role = self
            .iam_client
            .delete_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        let delete_object: Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>> =
            if let Some(location) = location {
                info!("Deleting object {location}");
                Some(
                    self.s3_client
                        .delete_object()
                        .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
                        .key(location)
                        .send()
                        .await
                        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from),
                )
            } else {
                info!(?location, "Skipping delete object");
                None
            };

        (delete_function, delete_role, delete_object)
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteFunction中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_lmd->deletefunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Lambda function deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteFunction中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**DeleteFunctionConcurrency**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteFunctionConcurrency`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從函數中移除保留的並行執行限制

下列`delete-function-concurrency`範例會從`my-function`函式刪除保留的並行執行限制。

```
aws lambda delete-function-concurrency \
    --function-name  my-function
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Lambda 開發人員指南中的保留 Lambda 函數的AWS 並行處理。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteFunctionConcurrency中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會移除 Lambda 函數的函數並行處理。

```
Remove-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteFunctionConcurrency式參考中的。

搭DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除已提供的並行組態

下列delete-provisioned-concurrency-config範例會刪除指定函數GREEN別名的佈建並行組態。

```
aws lambda delete-provisioned-concurrency-config \
    --function-name my-function \
    --qualifier GREEN
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會移除特定別名的「佈建並行組態」。

```
Remove-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteProvisionedConcurrencyConfig式參考中的。

搭GetAccountSettings配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetAccountSettings。

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取您在某個 AWS 區域中的帳戶詳細資訊

下列get-account-settings範例會顯示您帳戶的 Lambda 限制和用量資訊。

```
aws lambda get-account-settings
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AccountLimit": {
       "CodeSizeUnzipped": 262144000,
       "UnreservedConcurrentExecutions": 1000,
       "ConcurrentExecutions": 1000,
       "CodeSizeZipped": 52428800,
       "TotalCodeSize": 80530636800
    },
    "AccountUsage": {
       "FunctionCount": 4,
       "TotalCodeSize": 9426
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Lambda 開發人員指南中的AWS Lambda 限制。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetAccountSettings中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示以比較帳戶限制和帳戶使用情況

```
Get-LMAccountSetting | Select-Object
 @{Name="TotalCodeSizeLimit";Expression={$_.AccountLimit.TotalCodeSize}},
 @{Name="TotalCodeSizeUsed";Expression={$_.AccountUsage.TotalCodeSize}}
```

輸出：

```
TotalCodeSizeLimit TotalCodeSizeUsed
------------------ -----------------
       80530636800          15078795
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetAccountSettings式參考中的。

搭**GetAlias**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetAlias`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取有關函數別名的詳細資訊

下列`get-alias`範例顯示在 `my-function` Lambda 函數`LIVE`上命名之別名的詳細資料。

```
aws lambda get-alias \
    --function-name my-function \
    --name LIVE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FunctionVersion": "3",
    "Name": "LIVE",
    "AliasArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:LIVE",
    "RevisionId": "594f41fb-b85f-4c20-95c7-6ca5f2a92c93",
    "Description": "alias for live version of function"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Lambda 開發人員指南中的設定AWS Lambda 函數別名。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetAlias中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取特定 Lambda 函數別名的「路由 Config 定」權重。

```
Get-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Name "newlabel1" -Select
 RoutingConfig
```

輸出：

```
AdditionalVersionWeights
------------------------
{[1, 0.6]}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetAlias式參考中的。

搭`GetFunction`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetFunction`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用函數

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets information about a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function for
    /// which to retrieve information.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<FunctionConfiguration> GetFunctionAsync(string
functionName)
    {
        var functionRequest = new GetFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.GetFunctionAsync(functionRequest);
        return response.Configuration;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetFunction中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(functionName);
```

```
        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionOutcome outcome =
 client.GetFunction(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Function retrieve.\n" <<

 outcome.GetResult().GetConfiguration().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::GetFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetFunction中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取函數相關資訊

下列 `get-function` 範例顯示 `my-function` 函數的相關資訊。

```
aws lambda get-function \
    --function-name  my-function
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Concurrency": {
        "ReservedConcurrentExecutions": 100
    },
    "Code": {
        "RepositoryType": "S3",
        "Location": "https://awslambda-us-west-2-tasks.s3.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/snapshots/123456789012/my-function..."
    },
    "Configuration": {
        "TracingConfig": {
```

```
            "Mode": "PassThrough"
        },
        "Version": "$LATEST",
        "CodeSha256": "5tT2qgzYUHoqwR616pZ2dpkn/0J1FrzJmlKidWaaCgk=",
        "FunctionName": "my-function",
        "VpcConfig": {
            "SubnetIds": [],
            "VpcId": "",
            "SecurityGroupIds": []
        },
        "MemorySize": 128,
        "RevisionId": "28f0fb31-5c5c-43d3-8955-03e76c5c1075",
        "CodeSize": 304,
        "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function",
        "Handler": "index.handler",
        "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/helloWorldPython-
role-uy3l9qyq",
        "Timeout": 3,
        "LastModified": "2019-09-24T18:20:35.054+0000",
        "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
        "Description": ""
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Lambda 開發人員指南》中的 AWS Lambda 函數組態。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetFunction中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
```

```
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// GetFunction gets data about the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) GetFunction(functionName string) types.State {
 var state types.State
 funcOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.GetFunction(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't get function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 } else {
  state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
 }
 return state
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考GetFunction中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const getFunction = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new GetFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetFunction中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function getFunction($functionName)
    {
        return $this->lambdaClient->getFunction([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetFunction中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def get_function(self, function_name):
```

```
        """
        Gets data about a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function.
        :return: The function data.
        """
        response = None
        try:
            response =
 self.lambda_client.get_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Function %s does not exist.", function_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    function_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetFunction中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
```

```
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Gets data about a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the function.
  # @return response: The function data, or nil if no such function exists.
  def get_function(function_name)
    @lambda_client.get_function(
      {
        function_name: function_name
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException => e
    @logger.debug("Could not find function: #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetFunction中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /** Get the Lambda function with this Manager's name. */
    pub async fn get_function(&self) -> Result<GetFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>
{
        info!("Getting lambda function");
        self.lambda_client
            .get_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetFunction中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result =  lo_lmd->getfunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name ).
    " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
       MESSAGE 'Lambda function information retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
       MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetFunction中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`GetFunctionConcurrency`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetFunctionConcurrency`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要檢視函數的保留並行設定

下列`get-function-concurrency`範例會擷取指定函數的保留並行設定。

```
aws lambda get-function-concurrency \
    --function-name my-function
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ReservedConcurrentExecutions": 250
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetFunctionConcurrency中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得 Lambda 函數的保留並行處理

```
Get-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Select *
```

輸出：

```
ReservedConcurrentExecutions
----------------------------
100
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetFunctionConcurrency式參考中的。

搭`GetFunctionConfiguration`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetFunctionConfiguration`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取 Lambda 函數的版本特定設定

下列get-function-configuration範例會顯示my-function函數第 2 版的設定。

```
aws lambda get-function-configuration \
    --function-name  my-function:2
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FunctionName": "my-function",
    "LastModified": "2019-09-26T20:28:40.438+0000",
    "RevisionId": "e52502d4-9320-4688-9cd6-152a6ab7490d",
    "MemorySize": 256,
    "Version": "2",
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-function-role-
uy3l9qyq",
    "Timeout": 3,
    "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
    "TracingConfig": {
        "Mode": "PassThrough"
    },
    "CodeSha256": "5tT2qgzYUHaqwR716pZ2dpkn/0J1FrzJmlKidWoaCgk=",
    "Description": "",
    "VpcConfig": {
        "SubnetIds": [],
        "VpcId": "",
        "SecurityGroupIds": []
    },
    "CodeSize": 304,
    "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:2",
    "Handler": "index.handler"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Lambda 開發人員指南》中的 AWS Lambda 函數組態。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetFunctionConfiguration中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回 Lambda 函數的版本特定組態。

```
Get-LMFunctionConfiguration -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Qualifier
 "PowershellAlias"
```

輸出：

```
CodeSha256                  : uWOW0R7z+f0VyLuUg7+/D08hkMFsq0SF4seuyUZJ/R8=
CodeSize                    : 1426
DeadLetterConfig            : Amazon.Lambda.Model.DeadLetterConfig
Description                 : Verson 3 to test Aliases
Environment                 : Amazon.Lambda.Model.EnvironmentResponse
FunctionArn                 : arn:aws:lambda:us-
east-1:123456789012:function:MylambdaFunction123
                              :PowershellAlias
FunctionName                : MylambdaFunction123
Handler                     : lambda_function.launch_instance
KMSKeyArn                   :
LastModified                : 2019-12-25T09:52:59.872+0000
LastUpdateStatus            : Successful
LastUpdateStatusReason      :
LastUpdateStatusReasonCode  :
Layers                      : {}
MasterArn                   :
MemorySize                  : 128
RevisionId                  : 5d7de38b-87f2-4260-8f8a-e87280e10c33
Role                        : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/lambda
Runtime                     : python3.8
State                       : Active
StateReason                 :
StateReasonCode             :
Timeout                     : 600
TracingConfig               : Amazon.Lambda.Model.TracingConfigResponse
Version                     : 4
VpcConfig                   : Amazon.Lambda.Model.VpcConfigDetail
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetFunctionConfiguration式參考中的。

搭**GetPolicy**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetPolicy`。

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取函數、版本或別名的以資源為基礎的 IAM 政策

下列`get-policy`範例顯示有關 `my-function` Lambda 函數的政策資訊。

```
aws lambda get-policy \
    --function-name my-function
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Policy": {
        "Version":"2012-10-17",
        "Id":"default",
        "Statement":
        [
            {
                "Sid":"iot-events",
                "Effect":"Allow",
                "Principal": {"Service":"iotevents.amazonaws.com"},
                "Action":"lambda:InvokeFunction",
                "Resource":"arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function"
            }
        ]
    },
    "RevisionId": "93017fc9-59cb-41dc-901b-4845ce4bf668"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Lambda 開發人員指南中的針對 AWS Lambda 使用以資源為基礎的 AWS

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetPolicy中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示 Lambda 函數的函數政策

```
Get-LMPolicy -FunctionName test -Select Policy
```

輸出：

```
{"Version":"2012-10-17","Id":"default","Statement":
[{"Sid":"xxxx","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"Service":"sns.amazonaws.com"},"Action":"lambda:InvokeFunction","Resource":"arn:aws:lamb
east-1:123456789102:function:test"}]}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetPolicy式參考中的。

搭GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要檢視已提供的並行組態

下列get-provisioned-concurrency-config範例會針對指定函數的BLUE別名顯示已佈建並行組態的詳細資訊。

```
aws lambda get-provisioned-concurrency-config \
    --function-name my-function \
    --qualifier BLUE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "RequestedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
    "AvailableProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
    "AllocatedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
    "Status": "READY",
    "LastModified": "2019-12-31T20:28:49+0000"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得指定 Lambda 函數別名的佈建並行組態。

```
C:\>Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

輸出：

```
AllocatedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 0
AvailableProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 0
LastModified                             : 2020-01-15T03:21:26+0000
RequestedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions : 70
Status                                   : IN_PROGRESS
StatusReason                             :
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetProvisionedConcurrencyConfig式參考中的。

搭Invoke配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Invoke。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用函數

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Invoke a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// invoke.</param
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameter values that will be passed to the
function.</param>
    /// <returns>A System Threading Task.</returns>
    public async Task<string> InvokeFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string parameters)
    {
        var payload = parameters;
        var request = new InvokeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Payload = payload,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.InvokeAsync(request);
        MemoryStream stream = response.Payload;
        string returnValue =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(stream.ToArray());
        return returnValue;
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的「Invoke」。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetLogType(logType);
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> payload =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>(
                "FunctionTest");
        *payload << jsonPayload.View().WriteReadable();
        request.SetBody(payload);
        request.SetContentType("application/json");
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeOutcome outcome = client.Invoke(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            invokeResult = std::move(outcome.GetResult());
            result = true;
            break;
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::InvokeRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的「Invoke」。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要同步調用 Lambda 函數

下列 `invoke` 範例會同步調用 `my-function` 函數。如果您使用的是 AWS CLI 第 2 版，則需要此`cli-binary-format`選項。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 命令列介面使用者指南》中的 AWS CLI 支援的全域命令列選項。

```
aws lambda invoke \
    --function-name my-function \
    --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
    --payload '{ "name": "Bob" }' \
    response.json
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ExecutedVersion": "$LATEST",
    "StatusCode": 200
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Lambda 開發人員指南》中的同步調用。

範例 2：若要非同步調用 Lambda 函數

下列 `invoke` 範例會非同步調用 `my-function` 函數。如果您使用的是 AWS CLI 第 2 版，則需要此`cli-binary-format`選項。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 命令列介面使用者指南》中的 AWS CLI 支援的全域命令列選項。

```
aws lambda invoke \
    --function-name my-function \
    --invocation-type Event \
    --cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out \
    --payload '{ "name": "Bob" }' \
    response.json
```

輸出：

```
{
    "StatusCode": 202
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Lambda 開發人員指南》中的非同步調用。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的 Invoke。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// Invoke invokes the Lambda function specified by functionName, passing the
 parameters
// as a JSON payload. When getLog is true, types.LogTypeTail is specified, which
 tells
// Lambda to include the last few log lines in the returned result.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) Invoke(functionName string, parameters any, getLog
 bool) *lambda.InvokeOutput {
 logType := types.LogTypeNone
 if getLog {
  logType = types.LogTypeTail
 }
 payload, err := json.Marshal(parameters)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't marshal parameters to JSON. Here's why %v\n", err)
 }
 invokeOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.Invoke(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.InvokeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  LogType:      logType,
  Payload:      payload,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't invoke function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
```

```
 }
 return invokeOutput
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的「Invoke」。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import org.json.JSONObject;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.LambdaClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.InvokeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.InvokeResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.LambdaException;

public class LambdaInvoke {

    /*
     * Function names appear as
     * arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:335556666777:function:HelloFunction
     * you can retrieve the value by looking at the function in the AWS Console
     *
     * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
     *
     * For information, see this documentation topic:
     *
     * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.
     * html
     */
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <functionName>\s

                Where:
                    functionName - The name of the Lambda function\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String functionName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        LambdaClient awsLambda = LambdaClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        invokeFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        awsLambda.close();
    }

    public static void invokeFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName) {

        InvokeResponse res = null;
        try {
            // Need a SdkBytes instance for the payload.
            JSONObject jsonObj = new JSONObject();
            jsonObj.put("inputValue", "2000");
            String json = jsonObj.toString();
            SdkBytes payload = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(json);

            // Setup an InvokeRequest.
            InvokeRequest request = InvokeRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .payload(payload)
                    .build();

            res = awsLambda.invoke(request);
```

```
            String value = res.payload().asUtf8String();
            System.out.println(value);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的「Invoke」。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const invoke = async (funcName, payload) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new InvokeCommand({
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Payload: JSON.stringify(payload),
    LogType: LogType.Tail,
  });

  const { Payload, LogResult } = await client.send(command);
  const result = Buffer.from(Payload).toString();
  const logs = Buffer.from(LogResult, "base64").toString();
  return { logs, result };
};
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的「Invoke」。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun invokeFunction(functionNameVal: String) {

    val json = """{"inputValue":"1000"}"""
    val byteArray = json.trimIndent().encodeToByteArray()
    val request = InvokeRequest {
        functionName = functionNameVal
        logType = LogType.Tail
        payload = byteArray
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val res = awsLambda.invoke(request)
        println("${res.payload?.toString(Charsets.UTF_8)}")
        println("The log result is ${res.logResult}")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS 開發套件 API 參考》中的「Invoke」。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function invoke($functionName, $params, $logType = 'None')
    {
        return $this->lambdaClient->invoke([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
            'Payload' => json_encode($params),
            'LogType' => $logType,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的「Invoke」。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def invoke_function(self, function_name, function_params, get_log=False):
        """
        Invokes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to invoke.
        :param function_params: The parameters of the function as a dict. This
 dict
                                is serialized to JSON before it is sent to
 Lambda.
        :param get_log: When true, the last 4 KB of the execution log are
 included in
                        the response.
        :return: The response from the function invocation.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.invoke(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Payload=json.dumps(function_params),
                LogType="Tail" if get_log else "None",
            )
            logger.info("Invoked function %s.", function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't invoke function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS 開發套件 API 參考》中的 Invoke。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Invokes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name [String] The name of the function to invoke.
  # @param payload [nil] Payload containing runtime parameters.
  # @return [Object] The response from the function invocation.
```

```
  def invoke_function(function_name, payload = nil)
    params = { function_name: function_name}
    params[:payload] = payload unless payload.nil?
    @lambda_client.invoke(params)
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n
 #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的「Invoke」。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /** Invoke the lambda function using calculator InvokeArgs. */
    pub async fn invoke(&self, args: InvokeArgs) -> Result<InvokeOutput,
 anyhow::Error> {
        info!(?args, "Invoking {}", self.lambda_name);
        let payload = serde_json::to_string(&args)?;
        debug!(?payload, "Sending payload");
        self.lambda_client
            .invoke()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .payload(Blob::new(payload))
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }

fn log_invoke_output(invoke: &InvokeOutput, message: &str) {
    if let Some(payload) = invoke.payload().cloned() {
        let payload = String::from_utf8(payload.into_inner());
        info!(?payload, message);
    } else {
```

```
        info!("Could not extract payload")
    }
    if let Some(logs) = invoke.log_result() {
        debug!(?logs, "Invoked function logs")
    } else {
        debug!("Invoked function had no logs")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Rust API 參考》中的 Invoke。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lv_json) = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring(
          `{`  &&
            `"action": "increment",`  &&
            `"number": 10` &&
          `}`
        ).
        oo_result =  lo_lmd->invoke(                  " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
                iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                iv_payload = lv_json
            ).
        MESSAGE 'Lambda function invoked.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvrequestcontex.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to parse request body as JSON.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidzipfileex.
        MESSAGE 'The deployment package could not be unzipped.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdrequesttoolargeex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Invoke request body JSON input limit was exceeded by the request
payload.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdunsuppedmediatyp00.
        MESSAGE 'Invoke request body does not have JSON as its content type.'
TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Invoke。

搭`ListFunctions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListFunctions`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用函數

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get a list of Lambda functions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of FunctionConfiguration objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<FunctionConfiguration>> ListFunctionsAsync()
    {
        var functionList = new List<FunctionConfiguration>();

        var functionPaginator =
            _lambdaService.Paginators.ListFunctions(new ListFunctionsRequest());
        await foreach (var function in functionPaginator.Functions)
        {
            functionList.Add(function);
        }

        return functionList;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListFunctions中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
    Aws::String marker;

    do {
```

```
        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome = client.ListFunctions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
            std::cout << result.GetFunctions().size()
                      << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

            for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: result.GetFunctions()) {
                functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() << std::endl;
                std::cout << "   "
                          <<
Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                  functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                          << std::endl;
            }
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListFunctions中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取 Lambda 函數的清單

下列 `list-functions` 範例會顯示目前使用者的所有函數清單。

```
aws lambda list-functions
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Functions": [
        {
            "TracingConfig": {
                "Mode": "PassThrough"
            },
            "Version": "$LATEST",
            "CodeSha256": "dBG9m8SGdmlEjw/JYXlhhvCrAv5TxvXsbL/RMr0fT/I=",
            "FunctionName": "helloworld",
            "MemorySize": 128,
            "RevisionId": "1718e831-badf-4253-9518-d0644210af7b",
            "CodeSize": 294,
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:helloworld",
            "Handler": "helloworld.handler",
            "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/MyTestFunction-
role-zgur6bf4",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "LastModified": "2023-09-23T18:32:33.857+0000",
            "Runtime": "nodejs18.x",
            "Description": ""
        },
        {
            "TracingConfig": {
                "Mode": "PassThrough"
            },
            "Version": "$LATEST",
            "CodeSha256": "sU0cJ2/hOZevwV/lTxCuQqK3gDZP3i8gUoqUUVRmY6E=",
            "FunctionName": "my-function",
            "VpcConfig": {
                "SubnetIds": [],
                "VpcId": "",
                "SecurityGroupIds": []
            },
            "MemorySize": 256,
            "RevisionId": "93017fc9-59cb-41dc-901b-4845ce4bf668",
            "CodeSize": 266,
```

```
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function",
            "Handler": "index.handler",
            "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/
helloWorldPython-role-uy3l9qyq",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "LastModified": "2023-10-01T16:47:28.490+0000",
            "Runtime": "nodejs18.x",
            "Description": ""
        },
        {
            "Layers": [
                {
                    "CodeSize": 41784542,
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:420165488524:layer:AWSLambda-Python37-SciPy1x:2"
                },
                {
                    "CodeSize": 4121,
                    "Arn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:layer:pythonLayer:1"
                }
            ],
            "TracingConfig": {
                "Mode": "PassThrough"
            },
            "Version": "$LATEST",
            "CodeSha256": "ZQukCqxtkqFgyF2cU41Avj99TKQ/hNihPtDtRcc08mI=",
            "FunctionName": "my-python-function",
            "VpcConfig": {
                "SubnetIds": [],
                "VpcId": "",
                "SecurityGroupIds": []
            },
            "MemorySize": 128,
            "RevisionId": "80b4eabc-acf7-4ea8-919a-e874c213707d",
            "CodeSize": 299,
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
python-function",
            "Handler": "lambda_function.lambda_handler",
            "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-python-
function-role-z5g7dr6n",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "LastModified": "2023-10-01T19:40:41.643+0000",
```

```
            "Runtime": "python3.11",
            "Description": ""
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Lambda 開發人員指南》中的 AWS Lambda 函數組態。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListFunctions中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// ListFunctions lists up to maxItems functions for the account. This function
 uses a
// lambda.ListFunctionsPaginator to paginate the results.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) ListFunctions(maxItems int)
 []types.FunctionConfiguration {
 var functions []types.FunctionConfiguration
 paginator := lambda.NewListFunctionsPaginator(wrapper.LambdaClient,
 &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 for paginator.HasMorePages() && len(functions) < maxItems {
  pageOutput, err := paginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
```

```
    log.Panicf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
   functions = append(functions, pageOutput.Functions...)
  }
  return functions
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListFunctions中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const listFunctions = () => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new ListFunctionsCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListFunctions中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function listFunctions($maxItems = 50, $marker = null)
    {
        if (is_null($marker)) {
            return $this->lambdaClient->listFunctions([
                'MaxItems' => $maxItems,
            ]);
        }

        return $this->lambdaClient->listFunctions([
            'Marker' => $marker,
            'MaxItems' => $maxItems,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListFunctions中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示所有具有排序程式碼大小的 Lambda 函數

```
Get-LMFunctionList | Sort-Object -Property CodeSize | Select-Object FunctionName,
 RunTime, Timeout, CodeSize
```

輸出：

```
FunctionName                                                    Runtime   Timeout
 CodeSize
------------                                                    -------   -------
 --------
test                                                            python2.7       3
   243
MylambdaFunction123                                             python3.8     600
   659
myfuncpython1                                                   python3.8     303
   675
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListFunctions式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def list_functions(self):
        """
        Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
        """
        try:
            func_paginator = self.lambda_client.get_paginator("list_functions")
            for func_page in func_paginator.paginate():
                for func in func_page["Functions"]:
                    print(func["FunctionName"])
                    desc = func.get("Description")
                    if desc:
                        print(f"\t{desc}")
                    print(f"\t{func['Runtime']}: {func['Handler']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list functions. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListFunctions中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
  def list_functions
    functions = []
    @lambda_client.list_functions.each do |response|
      response["functions"].each do |function|
        functions.append(function["function_name"])
      end
    end
    functions
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n
 #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListFunctions中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /** List all Lambda functions in the current Region. */
    pub async fn list_functions(&self) -> Result<ListFunctionsOutput,
anyhow::Error> {
        info!("Listing lambda functions");
        self.lambda_client
            .list_functions()
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListFunctions中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result =  lo_lmd->listfunctions( ).       " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_functions) = oo_result->get_functions( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of Lambda functions.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListFunctions中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得佈建並行設定的清單

下列`list-provisioned-concurrency-configs`範例會列出針對指定函數佈建的並行設定。

```
aws lambda list-provisioned-concurrency-configs \
    --function-name my-function
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs": [
        {
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:GREEN",
            "RequestedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
            "AvailableProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
            "AllocatedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
            "Status": "READY",
            "LastModified": "2019-12-31T20:29:00+0000"
        },
        {
```

```
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:BLUE",
            "RequestedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
            "AvailableProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
            "AllocatedProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
            "Status": "READY",
            "LastModified": "2019-12-31T20:28:49+0000"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取 Lambda 函數的佈建並行組態清單。

```
Get-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfigList -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListProvisionedConcurrencyConfigs式參考中的。

搭`ListTags`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTags`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取 Lambda 函數的標籤清單

下列`list-tags`範例會顯示附加至 `my-function` Lambda 函數的標籤。

```
aws lambda list-tags \
    --resource arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Tags": {
        "Category": "Web Tools",
        "Department": "Sales"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Lambda 開發人員指南中的標記AWS Lambda 函數。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListTags中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：擷取目前在指定函數上設定的標籤及其值。

```
Get-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction"
```

輸出：

```
Key        Value
---        -----
California Sacramento
Oregon     Salem
Washington Olympia
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListTags式參考中的。

搭`ListVersionsByFunction`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListVersionsByFunction`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取函數版本清單

下列`list-versions-by-function`範例會顯示 `my-function` Lambda 函數的版本清單。

```
aws lambda list-versions-by-function \
    --function-name my-function
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Versions": [
        {
            "TracingConfig": {
                "Mode": "PassThrough"
            },
            "Version": "$LATEST",
            "CodeSha256": "sU0cJ2/hOZevwV/lTxCuQqK3gDZP3i8gUoqUUVRmY6E=",
            "FunctionName": "my-function",
            "VpcConfig": {
                "SubnetIds": [],
                "VpcId": "",
                "SecurityGroupIds": []
            },
            "MemorySize": 256,
            "RevisionId": "93017fc9-59cb-41dc-901b-4845ce4bf668",
            "CodeSize": 266,
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:$LATEST",
            "Handler": "index.handler",
            "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/
helloWorldPython-role-uy3l9qyq",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "LastModified": "2019-10-01T16:47:28.490+0000",
            "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
            "Description": ""
        },
        {
            "TracingConfig": {
                "Mode": "PassThrough"
            },
            "Version": "1",
            "CodeSha256": "5tT2qgzYUHoqwR616pZ2dpkn/0J1FrzJmlKidWaaCgk=",
            "FunctionName": "my-function",
            "VpcConfig": {
                "SubnetIds": [],
                "VpcId": "",
                "SecurityGroupIds": []
```

```
            },
            "MemorySize": 256,
            "RevisionId": "949c8914-012e-4795-998c-e467121951b1",
            "CodeSize": 304,
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:1",
            "Handler": "index.handler",
            "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/
helloWorldPython-role-uy3l9qyq",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "LastModified": "2019-09-26T20:28:40.438+0000",
            "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
            "Description": "new version"
        },
        {
            "TracingConfig": {
                "Mode": "PassThrough"
            },
            "Version": "2",
            "CodeSha256": "sU0cJ2/hOZevwV/lTxCuQqK3gDZP3i8gUoqUUVRmY6E=",
            "FunctionName": "my-function",
            "VpcConfig": {
                "SubnetIds": [],
                "VpcId": "",
                "SecurityGroupIds": []
            },
            "MemorySize": 256,
            "RevisionId": "cd669f21-0f3d-4e1c-9566-948837f2e2ea",
            "CodeSize": 266,
            "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:2",
            "Handler": "index.handler",
            "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/
helloWorldPython-role-uy3l9qyq",
            "Timeout": 3,
            "LastModified": "2019-10-01T16:47:28.490+0000",
            "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
            "Description": "newer version"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Lambda 開發人員指南中的設定AWS Lambda 函數別名。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListVersionsByFunction中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回每個 Lambda 函數版本的特定版本組態清單。

```
Get-LMVersionsByFunction -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123"
```

輸出：

```
FunctionName        Runtime   MemorySize Timeout CodeSize LastModified
      RoleName
------------        -------   ---------- ------- -------- ------------
      --------
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128     600      659
 2020-01-10T03:20:56.390+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128       5     1426
 2019-12-25T09:19:02.238+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128       5     1426
 2019-12-25T09:39:36.779+0000 lambda
MylambdaFunction123 python3.8        128     600     1426
 2019-12-25T09:52:59.872+0000 lambda
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListVersionsByFunction式參考中的。

搭**PublishVersion**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PublishVersion`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要發佈新版本的函數

下列`publish-version`範例會發佈新版本的 `my-function` Lambda 函數。

```
aws lambda publish-version \
```

```
    --function-name my-function
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TracingConfig": {
        "Mode": "PassThrough"
    },
    "CodeSha256": "dBG9m8SGdmlEjw/JYXlhhvCrAv5TxvXsbL/RMr0fT/I=",
    "FunctionName": "my-function",
    "CodeSize": 294,
    "RevisionId": "f31d3d39-cc63-4520-97d4-43cd44c94c20",
    "MemorySize": 128,
    "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:3",
    "Version": "2",
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/MyTestFunction-role-
zgur6bf4",
    "Timeout": 3,
    "LastModified": "2019-09-23T18:32:33.857+0000",
    "Handler": "my-function.handler",
    "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
    "Description": ""
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Lambda 開發人員指南中的設定AWS Lambda 函數別名。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PublishVersion中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會為 Lambda 函數程式碼的現有快照建立版本

```
Publish-LMVersion -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Description "Publishing
 Existing Snapshot of function code as a  new version through Powershell"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PublishVersion式參考中的。

搭PutFunctionConcurrency配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutFunctionConcurrency。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要設定函數的保留並行限制

下列put-function-concurrency範例會為函數設定 100 個保留的並行執行項目。my-function

```
aws lambda put-function-concurrency \
    --function-name  my-function  \
    --reserved-concurrent-executions 100
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ReservedConcurrentExecutions": 100
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Lambda 開發人員指南中的保留 Lambda 函數的AWS 並行處理。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutFunctionConcurrency中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會整體套用「函數」的並行設定。

```
Write-LMFunctionConcurrency -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
ReservedConcurrentExecution 100
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutFunctionConcurrency式參考中的。

搭PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要配置已佈建並行

下列put-provisioned-concurrency-config範例會為指定函數的BLUE別名配置 100 個佈建的並行。

```
aws lambda put-provisioned-concurrency-config \
    --function-name my-function \
    --qualifier BLUE \
    --provisioned-concurrent-executions 100
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Requested ProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 100,
    "Allocated ProvisionedConcurrentExecutions": 0,
    "Status": "IN_PROGRESS",
    "LastModified": "2019-11-21T19:32:12+0000"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例將佈建的並行組態新增至函數的別名

```
Write-LMProvisionedConcurrencyConfig -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -
ProvisionedConcurrentExecution 20 -Qualifier "NewAlias1"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutProvisionedConcurrencyConfig式參考中的。

搭RemovePermission配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RemovePermission。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從現有 Lambda 函數移除權限

下列remove-permission範例會移除叫用名為之函數的權限my-function。

```
aws lambda remove-permission \
    --function-name my-function \
    --statement-id sns
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Lambda 開發人員指南中的針對 AWS Lambda 使用以資源為基礎的 AWS

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RemovePermission中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會針對指定 StatementId 的 Lambda 函數移除函數政策。

```
$policy =  Get-LMPolicy -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Select Policy |
 ConvertFrom-Json| Select-Object -ExpandProperty Statement
Remove-LMPermission -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -StatementId
 $policy[0].Sid
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RemovePermission式參考中的。

搭TagResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用TagResource。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將標籤新增至現有的 Lambda 函數

下列`tag-resource`範例會將含有索引鍵名稱`DEPARTMENT`和值的標籤新增`Department A`至指定的 Lambda 函數。

```
aws lambda tag-resource \
    --resource arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function \
    --tags "DEPARTMENT=Department A"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Lambda 開發人員指南中的標記AWS Lambda 函數。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考TagResource中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：將三個標籤 (華盛頓、奧勒岡和加利福尼亞州) 及其關聯值新增至由其 ARN 識別的指定函數。

```
Add-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction" -Tag @{ "Washington" = "Olympia";
 "Oregon" = "Salem"; "California" = "Sacramento" }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程TagResource式參考中的。

搭`UntagResource`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UntagResource`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從現有 Lambda 函數移除標籤

下列`untag-resource`範例會從 `my-function` Lambda 函數移除含有索引鍵名稱`DEPARTMENT`標籤的標籤。

```
aws lambda untag-resource \
    --resource arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function \
    --tag-keys DEPARTMENT
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Lambda 開發人員指南中的標記AWS Lambda 函數。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UntagResource中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

例 1：從函數中刪除提供的標籤。除非指定-Force 參數，否則指令程式會在繼續之前提示確認。只要呼叫服務即可移除標籤。

```
Remove-LMResourceTag -Resource "arn:aws:lambda:us-
west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction" -TagKey
 "Washington","Oregon","California"
```

示例 2：從函數中刪除提供的標籤。除非指定-Force 參數，否則指令程式會在繼續之前提示確認。一旦調用服務是按照提供的標籤進行。

```
"Washington","Oregon","California" | Remove-LMResourceTag -Resource
 "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:MyFunction"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UntagResource式參考中的。

搭`UpdateAlias`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateAlias`。

CLI

AWS CLI

更新函數別名

下列update-alias範例會將名稱為的別名LIVE更新為指向 my-function Lambda 函數的第 3 版。

```
aws lambda update-alias \
    --function-name my-function \
    --function-version 3 \
    --name LIVE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FunctionVersion": "3",
    "Name": "LIVE",
    "AliasArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-
function:LIVE",
    "RevisionId": "594f41fb-b85f-4c20-95c7-6ca5f2a92c93",
    "Description": "alias for live version of function"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Lambda 開發人員指南中的設定AWS Lambda 函數別名。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateAlias中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會更新現有 Lambda 函數別名的組態。它更新該 RoutingConfiguration 值以將流量的 60%（0.6）轉移到版本 1

```
Update-LMAlias -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Description
 " Alias for version 2" -FunctionVersion 2 -Name "newlabel1" -
RoutingConfig_AdditionalVersionWeight @{Name="1";Value="0.6}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateAlias式參考中的。

搭UpdateFunctionCode配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateFunctionCode。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用函數

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update an existing Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to update.</
param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket where the zip file containing
    /// the Lambda function code is stored.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The key name of the source code file.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
        string functionName,
        string bucketName,
        string key)
    {
        var functionCodeRequest = new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Publish = true,
            S3Bucket = bucketName,
            S3Key = key,
        };

        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionCodeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"The Function was last modified at
 {response.LastModified}.");
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UpdateFunctionCode中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
 (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        std::ifstream ifstream(CALCULATOR_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteLambdaFunction(client);
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

```
        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();
        request.SetZipFile(
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *) buffer.str().c_str(),
                                       buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetPublish(true);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeOutcome outcome =
client.UpdateFunctionCode(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda code was successfully updated." <<
std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateFunctionCode中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要更新 Lambda 函數的程式碼

下列 `update-function-code` 範例會使用指定 zip 檔案的內容替換 `my-function` 函數未發布 ($LATEST) 版本的程式碼。

```
aws lambda update-function-code \
    --function-name  my-function \
    --zip-file fileb://my-function.zip
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FunctionName": "my-function",
    "LastModified": "2019-09-26T20:28:40.438+0000",
```

```
    "RevisionId": "e52502d4-9320-4688-9cd6-152a6ab7490d",
    "MemorySize": 256,
    "Version": "$LATEST",
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-function-role-
uy3l9qyq",
    "Timeout": 3,
    "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
    "TracingConfig": {
        "Mode": "PassThrough"
    },
    "CodeSha256": "5tT2qgzYUHaqwR716pZ2dpkn/0J1FrzJmlKidWoaCgk=",
    "Description": "",
    "VpcConfig": {
        "SubnetIds": [],
        "VpcId": "",
        "SecurityGroupIds": []
    },
    "CodeSize": 304,
    "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function",
    "Handler": "index.handler"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Lambda 開發人員指南》中的 AWS Lambda 函數組態。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateFunctionCode中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}
```

```
// UpdateFunctionCode updates the code for the Lambda function specified by
 functionName.
// The existing code for the Lambda function is entirely replaced by the code in
 the
// zipPackage buffer. After the update action is called, a
 lambda.FunctionUpdatedV2Waiter
// is used to wait until the update is successful.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionCode(functionName string, zipPackage
 *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCode(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionCodeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName), ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update code for function %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionUpdatedV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考UpdateFunctionCode中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const updateFunctionCode = async (funcName, newFunc) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${newFunc}.zip`);
  const command = new UpdateFunctionCodeCommand({
    ZipFile: code,
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateFunctionCode中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function updateFunctionCode($functionName, $s3Bucket, $s3Key)
    {
```

```
        return $this->lambdaClient->updateFunctionCode([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
            'S3Bucket' => $s3Bucket,
            'S3Key' => $s3Key,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考UpdateFunctionCode中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：以指定 zip 檔案中包含的新內容更新名為 MyFunction " 的函數。對於 C # .NET 核心 Lambda 函數，zip 文件應該包含已編譯的程序集。

```
Update-LMFunctionCode -FunctionName MyFunction -ZipFilename .\UpdatedCode.zip
```

範例 2：此範例與前一個範例類似，但使用包含已更新程式碼的 Amazon S3 物件來更新函數。

```
Update-LMFunctionCode -FunctionName MyFunction -BucketName mybucket -Key
 UpdatedCode.zip
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateFunctionCode式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper:
```

```
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def update_function_code(self, function_name, deployment_package):
        """
        Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
contains
        the code for the function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes
in
                                   .zip format.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_code(
                FunctionName=function_name, ZipFile=deployment_package
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateFunctionCode中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
 contains
  # the code for the function.

  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
  #                            .zip format.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_code(function_name, deployment_package)
    @lambda_client.update_function_code(
      function_name: function_name,
      zip_file: deployment_package
    )
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
 function_name}) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating function code for:
 #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to update:\n
#{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考UpdateFunctionCode中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /** Given a Path to a zip file, update the function's code and wait for the
update to finish. */
    pub async fn update_function_code(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: String,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionCodeOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        let function_code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, Some(key)).await?;

        info!("Updating code for {}", self.lambda_name);
        let update = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_code()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(function_code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(update)
    }
```

```
    /**
     * Upload function code from a path to a zip file.
     * The zip file must have an AL2 Linux-compatible binary called `bootstrap`.
     * The easiest way to create such a zip is to use `cargo lambda build --
output-format Zip`.
     */
    async fn prepare_function(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<FunctionCode, anyhow::Error> {
        let body = ByteStream::from_path(zip_file).await?;

        let key = key.unwrap_or_else(|| format!("{}_code", self.lambda_name));

        info!("Uploading function code to s3://{}/{}", self.bucket, key);
        let _ = self
            .s3_client
            .put_object()
            .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .key(key.clone())
            .body(body)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(FunctionCode::builder()
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(key)
            .build())
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateFunctionCode中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_lmd->updatefunctioncode(     " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
            iv_functionname = iv_function_name
            iv_zipfile = io_zip_file
         ).

       MESSAGE 'Lambda function code updated.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodesigningcfgno00.
       MESSAGE 'Code signing configuration does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodeverification00.
       MESSAGE 'Code signature failed one or more validation checks for
signature mismatch or expiration.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidcodesigex.
       MESSAGE 'Code signature failed the integrity check.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
       MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
       MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateFunctionCode中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**UpdateFunctionConfiguration**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用函數

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the code of a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function to update.</param>
    /// <param name="functionHandler">The code that performs the function's
actions.</param>
    /// <param name="environmentVariables">A dictionary of environment
variables.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
        string functionName,
        string functionHandler,
        Dictionary<string, string> environmentVariables)
    {
        var request = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest
        {
            Handler = functionHandler,
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Environment = new Amazon.Lambda.Model.Environment { Variables =
environmentVariables },
        };

        var response = await
_lambdaService.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine(response.LastModified);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::Environment environment;
        environment.AddVariables("LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG");
        request.SetEnvironment(environment);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutcome outcome =
client.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda configuration was successfully updated."
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionConfiguration. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                        << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要修改函數的組態

下列 `update-function-configuration` 範例會將 `my-function` 函數未發布 ($LATEST) 版本的記憶體大小修改為 256 MB。

```
aws lambda update-function-configuration \
    --function-name  my-function \
    --memory-size 256
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FunctionName": "my-function",
    "LastModified": "2019-09-26T20:28:40.438+0000",
    "RevisionId": "e52502d4-9320-4688-9cd6-152a6ab7490d",
    "MemorySize": 256,
    "Version": "$LATEST",
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/service-role/my-function-role-
uy3l9qyq",
    "Timeout": 3,
    "Runtime": "nodejs10.x",
    "TracingConfig": {
        "Mode": "PassThrough"
    },
    "CodeSha256": "5tT2qgzYUHaqwR716pZ2dpkn/0J1FrzJmlKidWoaCgk=",
    "Description": "",
    "VpcConfig": {
        "SubnetIds": [],
        "VpcId": "",
        "SecurityGroupIds": []
    },
    "CodeSize": 304,
```

```
    "FunctionArn": "arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:123456789012:function:my-function",
    "Handler": "index.handler"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Lambda 開發人員指南》中的 AWS Lambda 函數組態。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// UpdateFunctionConfiguration updates a map of environment variables configured
 for
// the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionConfiguration(functionName string,
 envVars map[string]string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Environment:  &types.Environment{Variables: envVars},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update configuration for %v. Here's why: %v",
 functionName, err)
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const updateFunctionConfiguration = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const config = readFileSync(`${dirname}../functions/config.json`).toString();
  const command = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationCommand({
    ...JSON.parse(config),
    FunctionName: funcName,
  });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function updateFunctionConfiguration($functionName, $handler,
 $environment = '')
    {
        return $this->lambdaClient->updateFunctionConfiguration([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
            'Handler' => "$handler.lambda_handler",
            'Environment' => $environment,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例更新現有的 Lambda 函數組態

```
Update-LMFunctionConfiguration -FunctionName "MylambdaFunction123" -Handler
 "lambda_function.launch_instance" -Timeout 600 -Environment_Variable
 @{ "envvar1"="value";"envvar2"="value" } -Role arn:aws:iam::123456789101:role/
service-role/lambda -DeadLetterConfig_TargetArn arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:
 123456789101:MyfirstTopic
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateFunctionConfiguration式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper:
```

```
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def update_function_configuration(self, function_name, env_vars):
        """
        Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param env_vars: A dict of environment variables to update.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_configuration(
                FunctionName=function_name, Environment={"Variables": env_vars}
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function configuration %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param log_level: The log level of the function.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_configuration(function_name, log_level)
    @lambda_client.update_function_configuration({
                                                    function_name: function_name,
                                                    environment: {
                                                      variables: {
                                                        "LOG_LEVEL" => log_level
                                                      }
                                                    }
                                                  })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
 function_name}) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating configurations for
 #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n
 #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/** Update the environment for a function. */
pub async fn update_function_configuration(
    &self,
    environment: Environment,
) -> Result<UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutput, anyhow::Error> {
    info!(
        ?environment,
        "Updating environment for {}", self.lambda_name
    );
    let updated = self
        .lambda_client
        .update_function_configuration()
        .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
        .environment(environment)
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

    self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

    Ok(updated)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_lmd->updatefunctionconfiguration(     " oo_result is
returned for testing purposes. "
             iv_functionname = iv_function_name
             iv_runtime = iv_runtime
             iv_description  = 'Updated Lambda function'
             iv_memorysize  = iv_memory_size
         ).

       MESSAGE 'Lambda function configuration/settings updated.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodesigningcfgno00.
       MESSAGE 'Code signing configuration does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodeverification00.
       MESSAGE 'Code signature failed one or more validation checks for
signature mismatch or expiration.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidcodesigex.
       MESSAGE 'Code signature failed the integrity check.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
       MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
       MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

使用 AWS 開發套件的 Lambda 案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Lambda 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用開發套件自動透過 Lambda 函數確認已知的 Amazon Cognito 認知使用者 AWS
- 使用開發套件，透過 Lambda 函數自動遷移已知的 Amazon Cognito 知使用者 AWS
- 開始使用開發套件 AWS 建立和叫用 Lambda 函數
- 使用開發套件 AWS 進行 Amazon Cognito 使用者身份驗證之後，使用 Lambda 函數寫入自訂活動

使用開發套件自動透過 Lambda 函數確認已知的 Amazon Cognito 認知使用者 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Lambda 函數自動確認已知的 Amazon Cognito 使用者。

- 設定使用者集區以呼叫`PreSignUp`觸發器的 Lambda 函數。
- 使用 Amazon Cognito 可註冊一個用戶。
- Lambda 函數會掃描 DynamoDB 表格，並自動確認已知使用者。
- 以新使用者身分登入，然後清理資源。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
// AutoConfirm separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type AutoConfirm struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewAutoConfirm constructs a new auto confirm runner.
func NewAutoConfirm(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) AutoConfirm {
 scenario := AutoConfirm{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddPreSignUpTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PreSignUp trigger.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) AddPreSignUpTrigger(userPoolId string, functionArn
 string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PreSignUp trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when a user signs up, and lets your function take action
 before the main Cognito\n" +
  "sign up processing occurs.\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PreSignUp, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the PreSignUp
 trigger.\n",
```

```
  functionArn, userPoolId)
}

// SignUpUser signs up a user from the known user table with a password you
 specify.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignUpUser(clientId string, usersTable string)
 (string, string) {
 log.Println("Let's sign up a user to your Cognito user pool. When the user's
 email matches an email in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, it is automatically verified and the user is
 confirmed.")

 knownUsers, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(usersTable)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 userChoice := runner.questioner.AskChoice("Which user do you want to use?\n",
 knownUsers.UserNameList())
 user := knownUsers.Users[userChoice]

 var signedUp bool
 var userConfirmed bool
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !signedUp {
  log.Printf("Signing up user '%v' with email '%v' to Cognito.\n", user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
  userConfirmed, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignUp(clientId, user.UserName,
 password, user.UserEmail)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   signedUp = true
  }
 }
 log.Printf("User %v signed up, confirmed = %v.\n", user.UserName, userConfirmed)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 return user.UserName, password
}

// SignInUser signs in a user.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignInUser(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) string {
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 log.Printf("Let's sign in as %v...\n", userName)
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return *authResult.AccessToken
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) Run(stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup()
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddPreSignUpTrigger(stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers, actions.PreSignUp)
```

```
 userName, password := runner.SignUpUser(stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunction"])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
  runner.SignInUser(stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password))

 runner.resources.Cleanup()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

使用 Lambda 函數處理PreSignUp觸發器。

```
const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PreSignUp event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be confirmed and verified.
```

```
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup) (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup,
 error) {
 log.Printf("Received presignup from %v for user '%v'", event.TriggerSource,
 event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "PreSignUp_SignUp" {
  // Other trigger sources, such as PreSignUp_AdminInitiateAuth, ignore the
 response from this handler.
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up email %v in table %v.\n", user.UserEmail, tableName)
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key:       user.GetKey(),
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up email %v.\n", user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }
 if output.Item == nil {
  log.Printf("Email %v not found. Email verification is required.\n",
 user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }

 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(output.Item, &user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return event, err
 }

 if user.UserName != event.UserName {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found, but stored UserName '%v' does not match
 supplied UserName '%v'. Verification is required.\n",
   user.UserEmail, user.UserName, event.UserName)
 } else {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found with matching UserName %v. User is confirmed.
\n", user.UserEmail, user.UserName)
  event.Response.AutoConfirmUser = true
  event.Response.AutoVerifyEmail = true
```

```
 }

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

建立執行一般工作的結構。

```
// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this
 example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs, error)
 PopulateUserTable(tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
```

```
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(tableName string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for
 this example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured
 format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList,
 error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(tableName)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users
 table...\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the
 specified Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with
 your Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

創建一個包裝 Amazon Cognito 操作的結構。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
```

```
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(clientId string, userName string, password
 string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}
```

```
// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(clientId string, userName string)
 (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
```

```
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(clientId string, code string,
 userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(userAccessToken string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
```

```
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(userPoolId string, userName string,
 userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(userPoolId string, userName
 string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
```

```
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 DynamoDB 動作的結構。

```
// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of
 strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
```

```
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(tableName string) error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_
%v", i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(tableName string) (UserList, error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
```

```
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(tableName string, user User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 CloudWatch 記錄動作的結構。

```
type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(functionName string)
 (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(functionName string,
 logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

創建一個包裝 AWS CloudFormation 動作的結構。

```
// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}
```

```
// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(stackName string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(context.TODO(),
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

清理資源。

```
// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
```

```
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup() {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
 \n" +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i],
 HandlerArn: nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。

- DeleteUser
- InitiateAuth
- SignUp
- UpdateUserPool

使用開發套件，透過 Lambda 函數自動遷移已知的 Amazon Cognito 知使用者 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Lambda 函數自動遷移已知的 Amazon Cognito 使用者。

- 設定使用者集區以呼叫`MigrateUser`觸發器的 Lambda 函數。
- 使用不在使用者集區中的使用者名稱和電子郵件登入 Amazon Cognito。
- Lambda 函數會掃描 DynamoDB 表格，並自動將已知的使用者移轉至使用者集區。
- 執行忘記密碼流程以重設已遷移使用者的密碼。
- 以新使用者身分登入，然後清理資源。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
import (
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
```

```
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// MigrateUser separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type MigrateUser struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewMigrateUser constructs a new migrate user runner.
func NewMigrateUser(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) MigrateUser {
 scenario := MigrateUser{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddMigrateUserTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 MigrateUser trigger.
func (runner *MigrateUser) AddMigrateUserTrigger(userPoolId string, functionArn
 string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the MigrateUser trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when an unknown user signs in, and lets your function
 take action before Cognito\n" +
  "rejects the user.\n\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.UserMigration, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
```

```
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the MigrateUser
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser adds a new user to the known users table and signs that user in to
 Amazon Cognito.
func (runner *MigrateUser) SignInUser(usersTable string, clientId string) (bool,
 actions.User) {
 log.Println("Let's sign in a user to your Cognito user pool. When the username
 and email matches an entry in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, the email is automatically verified and the user
 is migrated to the Cognito user pool.")

 user := actions.User{}
 user.UserName = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter a username:")
 user.UserEmail = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter an email that you own. This
 email will be used to confirm user migration\n" +
  "during this example:")

 runner.helper.AddKnownUser(usersTable, user)

 var err error
 var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 signedIn := false
 for !signedIn && resetRequired == nil {
  log.Printf("Signing in to Cognito as user '%v'. The expected result is a
 PasswordResetRequiredException.\n\n", user.UserName)
  authResult, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(clientId, user.UserName, "_")
  if err != nil {
   if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
    log.Printf("\nUser '%v' is not in the Cognito user pool but was found in the
 DynamoDB known users table.\n"+
     "User migration is started and a password reset is required.",
 user.UserName)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   log.Printf("User '%v' successfully signed in. This is unexpected and probably
 means you have not\n"+
```

```
    "cleaned up a previous run of this scenario, so the user exist in the Cognito
 user pool.\n"+
    "You can continue this example and select to clean up resources, or manually
 remove\n"+
    "the user from your user pool and try again.", user.UserName)
   runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
   signedIn = true
  }
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return resetRequired != nil, user
}

// ResetPassword starts a password recovery flow.
func (runner *MigrateUser) ResetPassword(clientId string, user actions.User) {
 wantCode := runner.questioner.AskBool(fmt.Sprintf("In order to migrate the user
 to Cognito, you must be able to receive a confirmation\n"+
  "code by email at %v. Do you want to send a code (y/n)?", user.UserEmail), "y")
 if !wantCode {
  log.Println("To complete this example and successfully migrate a user to
 Cognito, you must enter an email\n" +
   "you own that can receive a confirmation code.")
  return
 }
 codeDelivery, err := runner.cognitoActor.ForgotPassword(clientId, user.UserName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nA confirmation code has been sent to %v.",
 *codeDelivery.Destination)
 code := runner.questioner.Ask("Check your email and enter it here:")

 confirmed := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !confirmed {
  log.Printf("\nConfirming password reset for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.ConfirmForgotPassword(clientId, code, user.UserName,
 password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
```

```
    if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
     password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
    } else {
     panic(err)
    }
   } else {
    confirmed = true
   }
  }
  log.Printf("User '%v' successfully confirmed and migrated.\n", user.UserName)
  log.Println("Signing in with your username and password...")
  authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(clientId, user.UserName, password)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
  (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
  runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
  *authResult.AccessToken)

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }

 // Run runs the scenario.
 func (runner *MigrateUser) Run(stackName string) {
  defer func() {
   if r := recover(); r != nil {
    log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
    runner.resources.Cleanup()
   }
  }()

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Printf("Welcome\n")

  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

  stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(stackName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
```

```
 runner.AddMigrateUserTrigger(stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.UserMigration)
 resetNeeded, user := runner.SignInUser(stackOutputs["TableName"],
 stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"])
 if resetNeeded {
  runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunction"])
  runner.ResetPassword(stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], user)
 }

 runner.resources.Cleanup()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

使用 Lambda 函數處理`MigrateUser`觸發器。

```
const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the MigrateUser event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be migrated to the user pool.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser)
 (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser, error) {
```

```
log.Printf("Received migrate trigger from %v for user '%v'",
event.TriggerSource, event.UserName)
if event.TriggerSource != "UserMigration_Authentication" {
 return event, nil
}
tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
user := UserInfo{
 UserName: event.UserName,
}
log.Printf("Looking up user '%v' in table %v.\n", user.UserName, tableName)
filterEx := expression.Name("UserName").Equal(expression.Value(user.UserName))
expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filterEx).Build()
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Error building expression to query for user '%v'.\n",
user.UserName)
 return event, err
}
output, err := h.dynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
 TableName:                 aws.String(tableName),
 FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
 ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
 ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
})
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Error looking up user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
 return event, err
}
if output.Items == nil || len(output.Items) == 0 {
 log.Printf("User '%v' not found, not migrating user.\n", user.UserName)
 return event, err
}

var users []UserInfo
err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &users)
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB items. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 return event, err
}

user = users[0]
log.Printf("UserName '%v' found with email %v. User is migrated and must reset
password.\n", user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.UserAttributes =
map[string]string{
```

```
  "email":          user.UserEmail,
  "email_verified": "true", // email_verified is required for the forgot password
 flow.
 }
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.FinalUserStatus =
 "RESET_REQUIRED"
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.MessageAction = "SUPPRESS"

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

建立執行一般工作的結構。

```
// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this
 example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs, error)
 PopulateUserTable(tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
```

```
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(tableName string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for
 this example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}
```

```
// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured
 format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList,
 error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users
 table...\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the
 specified Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with
 your Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

創建一個包裝 Amazon Cognito 操作的結構。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
```

```
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(clientId string, userName string, password
 string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
```

```
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(clientId string, userName string)
 (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(clientId string, code string,
 userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(userAccessToken string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
```

```
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(userPoolId string, userName string,
 userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(userPoolId string, userName
 string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 DynamoDB 動作的結構。

```
// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}
```

```
// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of
 strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(tableName string) error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_
%v", i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(tableName string) (UserList, error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(tableName string, user User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 CloudWatch 記錄動作的結構。

```
type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(functionName string)
 (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
```

```
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(functionName string,
 logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

創建一個包裝 AWS CloudFormation 動作的結構。

```
// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string
```

```
type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(stackName string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(context.TODO(),
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

清理資源。

```
// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
```

```
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup() {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
 \n" +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i],
 HandlerArn: nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - ConfirmForgotPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - ForgotPassword
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

開始使用開發套件 AWS 建立和叫用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 建立 IAM 角色和 Lambda 函數，然後上傳處理常式程式碼。
- 調用具有單一參數的函數並取得結果。
- 更新函數程式碼並使用環境變數進行設定。
- 調用具有新參數的函數並取得結果。顯示傳回的執行日誌。
- 列出您帳戶的函數，然後清理相關資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用主控台建立 Lambda 函數。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立執行 Lambda 動作的方法。

```
namespace LambdaActions;
```

```
using Amazon.Lambda;
using Amazon.Lambda.Model;

/// <summary>
/// A class that implements AWS Lambda methods.
/// </summary>
public class LambdaWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonLambda _lambdaService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the LambdaWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="lambdaService">An initialized Lambda service client.</param>
    public LambdaWrapper(IAmazonLambda lambdaService)
    {
        _lambdaService = lambdaService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Bucket">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
    /// bucket where the zip file containing the code is located.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Key">The Amazon S3 key of the zip file.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role with the
    /// appropriate Lambda permissions.</param>
    /// <param name="handler">The name of the handler function.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created
    /// Lambda function.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string s3Bucket,
        string s3Key,
        string role,
        string handler)
    {
        // Defines the location for the function code.
        // S3Bucket - The S3 bucket where the file containing
        //            the source code is stored.
        // S3Key    - The name of the file containing the code.
        var functionCode = new FunctionCode
        {
```

```
            S3Bucket = s3Bucket,
            S3Key = s3Key,
        };

        var createFunctionRequest = new CreateFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Description = "Created by the Lambda .NET API",
            Code = functionCode,
            Handler = handler,
            Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
            Role = role,
        };

        var reponse = await
 _lambdaService.CreateFunctionAsync(createFunctionRequest);
        return reponse.FunctionArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the action.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteFunctionAsync(string functionName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.DeleteFunctionAsync(request);

        // A return value of NoContent means that the request was processed.
        // In this case, the function was deleted, and the return value
        // is intentionally blank.
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Gets information about a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function for
    /// which to retrieve information.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<FunctionConfiguration> GetFunctionAsync(string
functionName)
    {
        var functionRequest = new GetFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.GetFunctionAsync(functionRequest);
        return response.Configuration;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Invoke a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// invoke.</param
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameter values that will be passed to the
function.</param>
    /// <returns>A System Threading Task.</returns>
    public async Task<string> InvokeFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string parameters)
    {
        var payload = parameters;
        var request = new InvokeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Payload = payload,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.InvokeAsync(request);
        MemoryStream stream = response.Payload;
        string returnValue =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(stream.ToArray());
        return returnValue;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Lambda functions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of FunctionConfiguration objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<FunctionConfiguration>> ListFunctionsAsync()
    {
        var functionList = new List<FunctionConfiguration>();

        var functionPaginator =
            _lambdaService.Paginators.ListFunctions(new ListFunctionsRequest());
        await foreach (var function in functionPaginator.Functions)
        {
            functionList.Add(function);
        }

        return functionList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update an existing Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to update.</
param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket where the zip file containing
    /// the Lambda function code is stored.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The key name of the source code file.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
        string functionName,
        string bucketName,
        string key)
    {
        var functionCodeRequest = new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Publish = true,
            S3Bucket = bucketName,
            S3Key = key,
        };

        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionCodeRequest);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"The Function was last modified at
{response.LastModified}.");
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the code of a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function to update.</param>
    /// <param name="functionHandler">The code that performs the function's
actions.</param>
    /// <param name="environmentVariables">A dictionary of environment
variables.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
        string functionName,
        string functionHandler,
        Dictionary<string, string> environmentVariables)
    {
        var request = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest
        {
            Handler = functionHandler,
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Environment = new Amazon.Lambda.Model.Environment { Variables =
environmentVariables },
        };

        var response = await
_lambdaService.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine(response.LastModified);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


}
```

建立可執行該案例的函數。

```
global using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
global using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
global using Amazon.Lambda;
global using LambdaActions;
global using LambdaScenarioCommon;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;


using Amazon.Lambda.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace LambdaBasics;

public class LambdaBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonLambda>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddTransient<LambdaWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<LambdaRoleWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
        )
        .Build();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally load local settings.
```

```
        .Build();


        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<LambdaBasics>();

        var lambdaWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<LambdaWrapper>();
        var lambdaRoleWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<LambdaRoleWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        string functionName = configuration["FunctionName"]!;
        string roleName = configuration["RoleName"]!;
        string policyDocument = "{" +
            " \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\": [ " +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Principal\": {" +
            "            \"Service\": \"lambda.amazonaws.com\" " +
            "    }," +
            "        \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\" " +
            "    }" +
            "]" +
        "}";

        var incrementHandler = configuration["IncrementHandler"];
        var calculatorHandler = configuration["CalculatorHandler"];
        var bucketName = configuration["BucketName"];
        var incrementKey = configuration["IncrementKey"];
        var calculatorKey = configuration["CalculatorKey"];
        var policyArn = configuration["PolicyArn"];

        uiWrapper.DisplayLambdaBasicsOverview();

        // Create the policy to use with the AWS Lambda functions and then attach
the
        // policy to a new role.
        var roleArn = await lambdaRoleWrapper.CreateLambdaRoleAsync(roleName,
policyDocument);

        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for role to become active.");
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Wait until the role is active before trying to
use it.");
```

```
        // Attach the appropriate AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role
policy to the new role.
        var success = await
lambdaRoleWrapper.AttachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(policyArn, roleName);
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(10, "Allow time for the IAM policy to be attached to
the role.");

        // Create the Lambda function using a zip file stored in an Amazon Simple
Storage Service
        // (Amazon S3) bucket.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create Lambda Function");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the AWS Lambda function: {functionName}.");
        var lambdaArn = await lambdaWrapper.CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
            functionName,
            bucketName,
            incrementKey,
            roleArn,
            incrementHandler);

        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for the new function to be available.");
        Console.WriteLine($"The AWS Lambda ARN is {lambdaArn}");

        // Get the Lambda function.
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting the {functionName} AWS Lambda function.");
        FunctionConfiguration config;
        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.State != State.Active);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nThe function, {functionName} has been created.");
        Console.WriteLine($"The runtime of this Lambda function is
{config.Runtime}.");

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // List the Lambda functions.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Listing all Lambda functions.");
        var functions = await lambdaWrapper.ListFunctionsAsync();
        DisplayFunctionList(functions);
```

```
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Invoke increment function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now that it has been created, invoke the Lambda
increment function.");
        string? value;
        do
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a value to increment: ");
            value = Console.ReadLine();
        }
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(value));

        string functionParameters = "{" +
            "\"action\": \"increment\", " +
            "\"x\": \"" + value + "\"" +
        "}";
        var answer = await lambdaWrapper.InvokeFunctionAsync(functionName,
functionParameters);
        Console.WriteLine($"{value} + 1 = {answer}.");

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Update function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now update the Lambda function code.");
        await lambdaWrapper.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionName, bucketName,
calculatorKey);

        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.LastUpdateStatus == LastUpdateStatus.InProgress);

        await lambdaWrapper.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
            functionName,
            calculatorHandler,
            new Dictionary<string, string> { { "LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG" } });

        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.LastUpdateStatus == LastUpdateStatus.InProgress);

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Call updated function");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Now call the updated function...");

        bool done = false;

        do
        {
            string? opSelected;

            Console.WriteLine("Select the operation to perform:");
            Console.WriteLine("\t1. add");
            Console.WriteLine("\t2. subtract");
            Console.WriteLine("\t3. multiply");
            Console.WriteLine("\t4. divide");
            Console.WriteLine("\tOr enter \"q\" to quit.");
            Console.WriteLine("Enter the number (1, 2, 3, 4, or q) of the
operation you want to perform: ");
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Your choice? ");
                opSelected = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (opSelected == string.Empty);

            var operation = (opSelected) switch
            {
                "1" => "add",
                "2" => "subtract",
                "3" => "multiply",
                "4" => "divide",
                "q" => "quit",
                _ => "add",
            };

            if (operation == "quit")
            {
                done = true;
            }
            else
            {
                // Get two numbers and an action from the user.
                value = string.Empty;
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Enter the first value: ");
```

```
                    value = Console.ReadLine();
                }
                while (value == string.Empty);

                string? value2;
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Enter a second value: ");
                    value2 = Console.ReadLine();
                }
                while (value2 == string.Empty);

                functionParameters = "{" +
                    "\"action\": \"" + operation + "\", " +
                    "\"x\": \"" + value + "\"," +
                    "\"y\": \"" + value2 + "\"" +
                "}";

                answer = await lambdaWrapper.InvokeFunctionAsync(functionName,
functionParameters);
                Console.WriteLine($"The answer when we {operation} the two
numbers is: {answer}.");
            }

            uiWrapper.PressEnter();
        } while (!done);

        // Delete the function created earlier.

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        // Detach the IAM policy from the IAM role.
        Console.WriteLine("First detach the IAM policy from the role.");
        success = await lambdaRoleWrapper.DetachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(policyArn,
roleName);
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Let's wait for the policy to be fully detached
from the role.");

        Console.WriteLine("Delete the AWS Lambda function.");
        success = await lambdaWrapper.DeleteFunctionAsync(functionName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The {functionName} function was deleted.");
        }
        else
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not remove the function {functionName}");
        }

        // Now delete the IAM role created for use with the functions
        // created by the application.
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the role that we created.");
        success = await lambdaRoleWrapper.DeleteLambdaRoleAsync(roleName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The role has been successfully removed.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Couldn't delete the role.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The Lambda Scenario is now complete.");
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Displays a formatted list of existing functions returned by the
        // LambdaMethods.ListFunctions.
        void DisplayFunctionList(List<FunctionConfiguration> functions)
        {
            functions.ForEach(functionConfig =>
            {

 Console.WriteLine($"{functionConfig.FunctionName}\t{functionConfig.Description}");
            });
        }
    }
}


namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model;

public class LambdaRoleWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _lambdaRoleService;

    public LambdaRoleWrapper(IAmazonIdentityManagementService lambdaRoleService)
```

```
    {
        _lambdaRoleService = lambdaRoleService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role policy to the
    /// IAM role to be assumed by the AWS Lambda functions created for the
 scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM
 policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to attach the IAM policy
 to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
 AttachRolePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn, RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to create.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new IAM role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the ARN for newly created role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLambdaRoleAsync(string roleName, string
 policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            RoleName = roleName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an IAM role.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteLambdaRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.DeleteRoleAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    public async Task<bool> DetachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn, RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}


namespace LambdaScenarioCommon;
public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the AWS Lambda Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayLambdaBasicsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to AWS Lambda Basics");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role that will be assumed by the functions we create.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Attaches an IAM role policy that has Lambda
 permissions.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Creates a Lambda function that increments the
value passed to it.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Calls the increment function and passes a
value.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Updates the code so that the function is a simple
calculator.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Calls the calculator function with the values
entered.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Deletes the Lambda function.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Detaches the IAM role policy.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. Deletes the IAM role.");
        PressEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

定義增量一個數字的 Lambda 處理常式。

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace LambdaIncrement;

public class Function
{

    /// <summary>
    /// A simple function increments the integer parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">A JSON string containing an action, which must be
```

```
    /// "increment" and a string representing the value to increment.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The context object passed by Lambda containing
    /// information about invocation, function, and execution environment.</
param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the incremented value of the parameter.</
returns>
    public int FunctionHandler(Dictionary<string, string> input, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        if (input["action"] == "increment")
        {
            int inputValue = Convert.ToInt32(input["x"]);
            return inputValue + 1;
        }
        else
        {
            return 0;
        }
    }
}
```

定義可執行算術運算的第二個 Lambda 處理常式。

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace LambdaCalculator;

public class Function
{

    /// <summary>
    /// A simple function that takes two number in string format and performs
    /// the requested arithmetic function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">JSON data containing an action, and x and y values.
    /// Valid actions include: add, subtract, multiply, and divide.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="context">The context object passed by Lambda containing
    /// information about invocation, function, and execution environment.</
param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the results of the calculation.</returns>
    public int FunctionHandler(Dictionary<string, string> input, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        var action = input["action"];
        int x = Convert.ToInt32(input["x"]);
        int y = Convert.ToInt32(input["y"]);
        int result;
        switch (action)
        {
            case "add":
                result = x + y;
                break;
            case "subtract":
                result = x - y;
                break;
            case "multiply":
                result = x * y;
                break;
            case "divide":
                if (y == 0)
                {
                    Console.Error.WriteLine("Divide by zero error.");
                    result = 0;
                }
                else
                    result = x / y;
                break;
            default:
                Console.Error.WriteLine($"{action} is not a valid operation.");
                result = 0;
                break;
        }
        return result;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。

- CreateFunction
- DeleteFunction
- GetFunction
- Invoke
- ListFunctions
- UpdateFunctionCode
- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Get started with functions scenario.
/*!
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Lambda::getStartedWithFunctionsScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    // 1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role for Lambda
 function.
    Aws::String roleArn;
    if (!getIamRoleArn(roleArn, clientConfig)) {
        return false;
    }

    // 2. Create a Lambda function.
    int seconds = 0;
    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetDescription(LAMBDA_DESCRIPTION); // Optional.
#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::provided_al2);
        request.SetTimeout(15);
        request.SetMemorySize(128);

        // Assume the AWS Lambda function was built in Docker with same
 architecture
        // as this code.
#if  defined(__x86_64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::x86_64});
#elif defined(__aarch64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::arm64});
#else
#error "Unimplemented architecture"
#endif // defined(architecture)
#else
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::python3_8);
#endif
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetHandler(LAMBDA_HANDLER_NAME);
        request.SetPublish(true);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionCode code;
        std::ifstream ifstream(INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();
```

```
        code.SetZipFile(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
buffer.str().c_str(),
                                                buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetCode(code);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionOutcome outcome =
client.CreateFunction(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully created. " <<
seconds
                      << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::INVALID_PARAMETER_VALUE &&
                 outcome.GetError().GetMessage().find("role") >= 0) {
            if ((seconds % 5) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for the IAM role to become available as a
CreateFunction parameter. "
                        << seconds
                        << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;

                std::cout << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CreateFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
    } while (60 > seconds);

    std::cout << "The current Lambda function increments 1 by an input." <<
std::endl;

    // 3.  Invoke the Lambda function.
    {
```

```
        int increment = askQuestionForInt("Enter an increment integer: ");

        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult invokeResult;
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonPayload;
        jsonPayload.WithString("action", "increment");
        jsonPayload.WithInteger("number", increment);
        if (invokeLambdaFunction(jsonPayload, Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType::Tail,
                                 invokeResult, client)) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(invokeResult.GetPayload());
            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> values =
                    jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
            auto iter = values.find("result");
            if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsIntegerType()) {
                {
                    std::cout << INCREMENT_RESUlT_PREFIX
                              << iter->second.AsInteger() << std::endl;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "There was an error in execution. Here is the log."
                          << std::endl;
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer buffer =
Aws::Utils::HashingUtils::Base64Decode(
                        invokeResult.GetLogResult());
                std::cout << "With log " << buffer.GetUnderlyingData() <<
std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "The Lambda function will now be updated with new code. Press
return to continue, ";
    Aws::String answer;
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 4.  Update the Lambda function code.
    {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        std::ifstream ifstream(CALCULATOR_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteLambdaFunction(client);
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();
        request.SetZipFile(
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *) buffer.str().c_str(),
                                       buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetPublish(true);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeOutcome outcome =
 client.UpdateFunctionCode(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda code was successfully updated." <<
 std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "This function uses an environment variable to control the logging
 level."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "UpdateFunctionConfiguration will be used to set the LOG_LEVEL to
 DEBUG."
            << std::endl;
```

```
    seconds = 0;

    // 5.  Update the Lambda function configuration.
    do {
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::Environment environment;
        environment.AddVariables("LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG");
        request.SetEnvironment(environment);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutcome outcome =
client.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda configuration was successfully updated."
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }

            // RESOURCE_IN_USE: function code update not completed.
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                 Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
            if ((seconds % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout << "Lambda function update in progress . After " <<
seconds
                          << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionConfiguration. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (0 < seconds);

    if (0 > seconds) {
        std::cerr << "Function failed to become active." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Updated function active after " << seconds << " seconds."
```

```
                  << std::endl;
    }

    std::cout
            << "\nThe new code applies an arithmetic operator to two variables, x
 an y."
            << std::endl;
    std::vector<Aws::String> operators = {"plus", "minus", "times", "divided-
by"};
    for (size_t i = 0; i < operators.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << " " << operators[i] << std::endl;
    }

    // 6.  Invoke the updated Lambda function.
    do {
        int operatorIndex = askQuestionForIntRange("Select an operator index 1 -
 4 ", 1,
                                                   4);
        int x = askQuestionForInt("Enter an integer for the x value ");
        int y = askQuestionForInt("Enter an integer for the y value ");

        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue calculateJsonPayload;
        calculateJsonPayload.WithString("action", operators[operatorIndex - 1]);
        calculateJsonPayload.WithInteger("x", x);
        calculateJsonPayload.WithInteger("y", y);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult calculatedResult;
        if (invokeLambdaFunction(calculateJsonPayload,
                                 Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType::Tail,
                                 calculatedResult, client)) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(calculatedResult.GetPayload());
            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> values =
                    jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
            auto iter = values.find("result");
            if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsIntegerType()) {
                std::cout << ARITHMETIC_RESULT_PREFIX << x << " "
                          << operators[operatorIndex - 1] << " "
                          << y << " is " << iter->second.AsInteger() <<
 std::endl;
            }
            else if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsFloatingPointType())
 {
                std::cout << ARITHMETIC_RESULT_PREFIX << x << " "
                          << operators[operatorIndex - 1] << " "
                          << y << " is " << iter->second.AsDouble() << std::endl;
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "There was an error in execution. Here is the log."
                          << std::endl;
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer buffer =
Aws::Utils::HashingUtils::Base64Decode(
                        calculatedResult.GetLogResult());
                std::cout << "With log " << buffer.GetUnderlyingData() <<
std::endl;
            }
        }

        answer = askQuestion("Would you like to try another operation? (y/n) ");
    } while (answer == "y");

    std::cout
            << "A list of the lambda functions will be retrieved. Press return to
continue, ";
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 7.  List the Lambda functions.

    std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
    Aws::String marker;

    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome = client.ListFunctions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
            std::cout << result.GetFunctions().size()
                      << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

            for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: result.GetFunctions()) {
                functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
```

```
                          << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() << std::endl;
                std::cout << "   "
                          <<
Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                  functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                          << std::endl;
            }
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    // 8.  Get a Lambda function.
    if (!functions.empty()) {
        std::stringstream question;
        question << "Choose a function to retrieve between 1 and " <<
functions.size()
                 << " ";
        int functionIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(question.str(), 1,

static_cast<int>(functions.size()));

        Aws::String functionName = functions[functionIndex - 1];

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(functionName);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionOutcome outcome =
client.GetFunction(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Function retrieve.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetConfiguration().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::GetFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                        << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "The resources will be deleted. Press return to continue, ";
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 9.  Delete the Lambda function.
    bool result = deleteLambdaFunction(client);

    // 10. Delete the IAM role.
    return result && deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
}

//! Routine which invokes a Lambda function and returns the result.
/*!
 \param jsonPayload: Payload for invoke function.
 \param logType: Log type setting for invoke function.
 \param invokeResult: InvokeResult object to receive the result.
 \param client: Lambda client.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::Lambda::invokeLambdaFunction(const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue
 &jsonPayload,
                                     Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType logType,
                                     Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult
 &invokeResult,
                                     const Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient &client) {
    int seconds = 0;
    bool result = false;
    /*
     * In this example, the Invoke function can be called before recently created
 resources are
     * available.  The Invoke function is called repeatedly until the resources
 are
     * available.
     */
    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetLogType(logType);
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> payload =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>(
```

```
                "FunctionTest");
        *payload << jsonPayload.View().WriteReadable();
        request.SetBody(payload);
        request.SetContentType("application/json");
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeOutcome outcome = client.Invoke(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            invokeResult = std::move(outcome.GetResult());
            result = true;
            break;
        }

            // ACCESS_DENIED: because the role is not available yet.
            // RESOURCE_CONFLICT: because the Lambda function is being created or
 updated.
        else if ((outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                  Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::ACCESS_DENIED) ||
                 (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                  Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::RESOURCE_CONFLICT)) {
            if ((seconds % 5) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout << "Waiting for the invoke api to be available, status
 " <<
                          ((outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                            Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::ACCESS_DENIED ?
                            "ACCESS_DENIED" : "RESOURCE_CONFLICT")) << ". " <<
 seconds
                          << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::InvokeRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
    } while (seconds < 60);

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。

- CreateFunction
- DeleteFunction
- GetFunction
- Invoke
- ListFunctions
- UpdateFunctionCode
- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立互動式案例，示範如何開始使用 Lambda 函數。

```
// GetStartedFunctionsScenario shows you how to use AWS Lambda to perform the
 following
// actions:
//
//  1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role and Lambda
 function, then upload handler code.
//  2. Invoke the function with a single parameter and get results.
//  3. Update the function code and configure with an environment variable.
//  4. Invoke the function with new parameters and get results. Display the
 returned execution log.
//  5. List the functions for your account, then clean up resources.
type GetStartedFunctionsScenario struct {
 sdkConfig       aws.Config
 functionWrapper actions.FunctionWrapper
 questioner      demotools.IQuestioner
 helper          IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun       bool
}
```

```
// NewGetStartedFunctionsScenario constructs a GetStartedFunctionsScenario
 instance from a configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get a Lambda client and create wrappers for
 the actions
// used in the scenario.
func NewGetStartedFunctionsScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) GetStartedFunctionsScenario {
 lambdaClient := lambda.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return GetStartedFunctionsScenario{
  sdkConfig:       sdkConfig,
  functionWrapper: actions.FunctionWrapper{LambdaClient: lambdaClient},
  questioner:      questioner,
  helper:          helper,
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) Run() {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.\n")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the AWS Lambda get started with functions demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 role := scenario.GetOrCreateRole()
 funcName := scenario.CreateFunction(role)
 scenario.InvokeIncrement(funcName)
 scenario.UpdateFunction(funcName)
 scenario.InvokeCalculator(funcName)
 scenario.ListFunctions()
 scenario.Cleanup(role, funcName)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

```
// GetOrCreateRole checks whether the specified role exists and returns it if it
 does.
// Otherwise, a role is created that specifies Lambda as a trusted principal.
// The AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole managed policy is attached to the role and the
 role
// is returned.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) GetOrCreateRole() *iamtypes.Role {
 var role *iamtypes.Role
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(scenario.sdkConfig)
 log.Println("First, we need an IAM role that Lambda can assume.")
 roleName := scenario.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the role:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 getOutput, err := iamClient.GetRole(context.TODO(), &iam.GetRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName)})
 if err != nil {
  var noSuch *iamtypes.NoSuchEntityException
  if errors.As(err, &noSuch) {
   log.Printf("Role %v doesn't exist. Creating it....\n", roleName)
  } else {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't check whether role %v exists. Here's why: %v\n",
    roleName, err)
  }
 } else {
  role = getOutput.Role
  log.Printf("Found role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
 }
 if role == nil {
  trustPolicy := PolicyDocument{
   Version: "2012-10-17",
   Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
    Effect:    "Allow",
    Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
    Action:    []string{"sts:AssumeRole"},
   }},
  }
  policyArn := "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"
  createOutput, err := iamClient.CreateRole(context.TODO(), &iam.CreateRoleInput{
   AssumeRolePolicyDocument: aws.String(trustPolicy.String()),
   RoleName:                 aws.String(roleName),
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't create role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
  }
  role = createOutput.Role
```

```
  _, err = iamClient.AttachRolePolicy(context.TODO(), &iam.AttachRolePolicyInput{
   PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
   RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't attach a policy to role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
  }
  log.Printf("Created role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
  log.Println("Let's give AWS a few seconds to propagate resources...")
  scenario.helper.Pause(10)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return role
}

// CreateFunction creates a Lambda function and uploads a handler written in
 Python.
// The code for the Python handler is packaged as a []byte in .zip format.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) CreateFunction(role *iamtypes.Role)
 string {
 log.Println("Let's create a function that increments a number.\n" +
  "The function uses the 'lambda_handler_basic.py' script found in the \n" +
  "'handlers' directory of this project.")
 funcName := scenario.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the Lambda function:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 zipPackage := scenario.helper.CreateDeploymentPackage("lambda_handler_basic.py",
 fmt.Sprintf("%v.py", funcName))
 log.Printf("Creating function %v and waiting for it to be ready.", funcName)
 funcState := scenario.functionWrapper.CreateFunction(funcName,
 fmt.Sprintf("%v.lambda_handler", funcName),
  role.Arn, zipPackage)
 log.Printf("Your function is %v.", funcState)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return funcName
}

// InvokeIncrement invokes a Lambda function that increments a number. The
 function
// parameters are contained in a Go struct that is used to serialize the
 parameters to
// a JSON payload that is passed to the function.
// The result payload is deserialized into a Go struct that contains an int
 value.
```

```
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) InvokeIncrement(funcName string) {
 parameters := actions.IncrementParameters{Action: "increment"}
 log.Println("Let's invoke our function. This function increments a number.")
 parameters.Number = scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter a number to increment:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 log.Printf("Invoking %v with %v...\n", funcName, parameters.Number)
 invokeOutput := scenario.functionWrapper.Invoke(funcName, parameters, false)
 var payload actions.LambdaResultInt
 err := json.Unmarshal(invokeOutput.Payload, &payload)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't unmarshal payload from invoking %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   funcName, err)
 }
 log.Printf("Invoking %v with %v returned %v.\n", funcName, parameters.Number,
 payload)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// UpdateFunction updates the code for a Lambda function by uploading a simple
 arithmetic
// calculator written in Python. The code for the Python handler is packaged as a
// []byte in .zip format.
// After the code is updated, the configuration is also updated with a new log
// level that instructs the handler to log additional information.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) UpdateFunction(funcName string) {
 log.Println("Let's update the function to an arithmetic calculator.\n" +
  "The function uses the 'lambda_handler_calculator.py' script found in the \n" +
  "'handlers' directory of this project.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 log.Println("Creating deployment package...")
 zipPackage :=
 scenario.helper.CreateDeploymentPackage("lambda_handler_calculator.py",
  fmt.Sprintf("%v.py", funcName))
 log.Println("...and updating the Lambda function and waiting for it to be
 ready.")
 funcState := scenario.functionWrapper.UpdateFunctionCode(funcName, zipPackage)
 log.Printf("Updated function %v. Its current state is %v.", funcName, funcState)
 log.Println("This function uses an environment variable to control logging
 level.")
 log.Println("Let's set it to DEBUG to get the most logging.")
 scenario.functionWrapper.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(funcName,
  map[string]string{"LOG_LEVEL": "DEBUG"})
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

```
// InvokeCalculator invokes the Lambda calculator function. The parameters are
 stored in a
// Go struct that is used to serialize the parameters to a JSON payload. That
 payload is then passed
// to the function.
// The result payload is deserialized to a Go struct that stores the result as
 either an
// int or float32, depending on the kind of operation that was specified.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) InvokeCalculator(funcName string) {
 wantInvoke := true
 choices := []string{"plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"}
 for wantInvoke {
  choice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Select an arithmetic operation:\n",
 choices)
  x := scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter a value for x:", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  y := scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter a value for y:", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  log.Printf("Invoking %v %v %v...", x, choices[choice], y)
  calcParameters := actions.CalculatorParameters{
   Action: choices[choice],
   X:      x,
   Y:      y,
  }
  invokeOutput := scenario.functionWrapper.Invoke(funcName, calcParameters, true)
  var payload any
  if choice == 3 { // divide-by results in a float.
   payload = actions.LambdaResultFloat{}
  } else {
   payload = actions.LambdaResultInt{}
  }
  err := json.Unmarshal(invokeOutput.Payload, &payload)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't unmarshal payload from invoking %v. Here's why: %v\n",
    funcName, err)
  }
  log.Printf("Invoking %v with %v %v %v returned %v.\n", funcName,
   calcParameters.X, calcParameters.Action, calcParameters.Y, payload)
  scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter to see the logs from the call.")
  logRes, err := base64.StdEncoding.DecodeString(*invokeOutput.LogResult)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't decode log result. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  log.Println(string(logRes))
```

```
  wantInvoke = scenario.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to calculate again? (y/
n)", "y")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// ListFunctions lists up to the specified number of functions for your account.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) ListFunctions() {
 count := scenario.questioner.AskInt(
  "Let's list functions for your account. How many do you want to see?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 functions := scenario.functionWrapper.ListFunctions(count)
 log.Printf("Found %v functions:", len(functions))
 for _, function := range functions {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *function.FunctionName)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Cleanup removes the IAM and Lambda resources created by the example.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) Cleanup(role *iamtypes.Role, funcName
 string) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to clean up resources created for
 this example? (y/n)",
  "y") {
  iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(scenario.sdkConfig)
  policiesOutput, err := iamClient.ListAttachedRolePolicies(context.TODO(),
   &iam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput{RoleName: role.RoleName})
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't get policies attached to role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
    *role.RoleName, err)
  }
  for _, policy := range policiesOutput.AttachedPolicies {
   _, err = iamClient.DetachRolePolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.DetachRolePolicyInput{
    PolicyArn: policy.PolicyArn, RoleName: role.RoleName,
   })
   if err != nil {
    log.Panicf("Couldn't detach policy %v from role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
     *policy.PolicyArn, *role.RoleName, err)
   }
  }
  _, err = iamClient.DeleteRole(context.TODO(), &iam.DeleteRoleInput{RoleName:
 role.RoleName})
```

```
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't delete role %v. Here's why: %v\n", *role.RoleName, err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleted role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)

  scenario.functionWrapper.DeleteFunction(funcName)
  log.Printf("Deleted function %v.\n", funcName)
 } else {
  log.Println("Okay. Don't forget to delete the resources when you're done with
 them.")
 }
}
```

建立包裝個別 Lambda 動作的結構。

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}


// GetFunction gets data about the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) GetFunction(functionName string) types.State {
 var state types.State
 funcOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.GetFunction(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't get function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 } else {
  state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
 }
 return state
}
```

```
// CreateFunction creates a new Lambda function from code contained in the
 zipPackage
// buffer. The specified handlerName must match the name of the file and function
// contained in the uploaded code. The role specified by iamRoleArn is assumed by
// Lambda and grants specific permissions.
// When the function already exists, types.StateActive is returned.
// When the function is created, a lambda.FunctionActiveV2Waiter is used to wait
 until the
// function is active.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) CreateFunction(functionName string, handlerName
 string,
 iamRoleArn *string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.CreateFunction(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.CreateFunctionInput{
  Code:         &types.FunctionCode{ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes()},
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Role:         iamRoleArn,
  Handler:      aws.String(handlerName),
  Publish:      true,
  Runtime:      types.RuntimePython38,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resConflict *types.ResourceConflictException
  if errors.As(err, &resConflict) {
   log.Printf("Function %v already exists.\n", functionName)
   state = types.StateActive
  } else {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't create function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
  }
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionActiveV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}
```

```
// UpdateFunctionCode updates the code for the Lambda function specified by
 functionName.
// The existing code for the Lambda function is entirely replaced by the code in
 the
// zipPackage buffer. After the update action is called, a
 lambda.FunctionUpdatedV2Waiter
// is used to wait until the update is successful.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionCode(functionName string, zipPackage
 *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCode(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionCodeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName), ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update code for function %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionUpdatedV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}



// UpdateFunctionConfiguration updates a map of environment variables configured
 for
// the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionConfiguration(functionName string,
 envVars map[string]string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput{
```

```
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Environment:  &types.Environment{Variables: envVars},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update configuration for %v. Here's why: %v",
 functionName, err)
 }
}



// ListFunctions lists up to maxItems functions for the account. This function
 uses a
// lambda.ListFunctionsPaginator to paginate the results.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) ListFunctions(maxItems int)
 []types.FunctionConfiguration {
 var functions []types.FunctionConfiguration
 paginator := lambda.NewListFunctionsPaginator(wrapper.LambdaClient,
 &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 for paginator.HasMorePages() && len(functions) < maxItems {
  pageOutput, err := paginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  functions = append(functions, pageOutput.Functions...)
 }
 return functions
}



// DeleteFunction deletes the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) DeleteFunction(functionName string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.DeleteFunction(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.DeleteFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't delete function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
}
```

```
// Invoke invokes the Lambda function specified by functionName, passing the
 parameters
// as a JSON payload. When getLog is true, types.LogTypeTail is specified, which
 tells
// Lambda to include the last few log lines in the returned result.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) Invoke(functionName string, parameters any, getLog
 bool) *lambda.InvokeOutput {
 logType := types.LogTypeNone
 if getLog {
  logType = types.LogTypeTail
 }
 payload, err := json.Marshal(parameters)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't marshal parameters to JSON. Here's why %v\n", err)
 }
 invokeOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.Invoke(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.InvokeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  LogType:      logType,
  Payload:      payload,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't invoke function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
 return invokeOutput
}



// IncrementParameters is used to serialize parameters to the increment Lambda
 handler.
type IncrementParameters struct {
 Action string `json:"action"`
 Number int    `json:"number"`
}

// CalculatorParameters is used to serialize parameters to the calculator Lambda
 handler.
type CalculatorParameters struct {
 Action string `json:"action"`
 X      int    `json:"x"`
 Y      int    `json:"y"`
```

```
}

// LambdaResultInt is used to deserialize an int result from a Lambda handler.
type LambdaResultInt struct {
 Result int `json:"result"`
}

// LambdaResultFloat is used to deserialize a float32 result from a Lambda
 handler.
type LambdaResultFloat struct {
 Result float32 `json:"result"`
}
```

建立實作函數的結構，以協助執行案例。

```
// IScenarioHelper abstracts I/O and wait functions from a scenario so that they
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 CreateDeploymentPackage(sourceFile string, destinationFile string) *bytes.Buffer
}

// ScenarioHelper lets the caller specify the path to Lambda handler functions.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 HandlerPath string
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper *ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
}

// CreateDeploymentPackage creates an AWS Lambda deployment package from a source
 file. The
// deployment package is stored in .zip format in a bytes.Buffer. The buffer can
 be
// used to pass a []byte to Lambda when creating the function.
// The specified destinationFile is the name to give the file when it's deployed
 to Lambda.
```

```
func (helper *ScenarioHelper) CreateDeploymentPackage(sourceFile string,
 destinationFile string) *bytes.Buffer {
 var err error
 buffer := &bytes.Buffer{}
 writer := zip.NewWriter(buffer)
 zFile, err := writer.Create(destinationFile)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't create destination archive %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 destinationFile, err)
 }
 sourceBody, err := os.ReadFile(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", helper.HandlerPath,
 sourceFile))
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't read handler source file %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   sourceFile, err)
 } else {
  _, err = zFile.Write(sourceBody)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't write handler %v to zip archive. Here's why: %v\n",
    sourceFile, err)
  }
 }
 err = writer.Close()
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't close zip writer. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return buffer
}
```

定義增量一個數字的 Lambda 處理常式。

```
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger()
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and a single number, performs the specified action on the
 number,
```

```
    and returns the result. The only allowable action is 'increment'.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the
 function
                   is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the action.
    """
    result = None
    action = event.get("action")
    if action == "increment":
        result = event.get("number", 0) + 1
        logger.info("Calculated result of %s", result)
    else:
        logger.error("%s is not a valid action.", action)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

定義可執行算術運算的第二個 Lambda 處理常式。

```
import logging
import os


logger = logging.getLogger()

# Define a list of Python lambda functions that are called by this AWS Lambda
 function.
ACTIONS = {
    "plus": lambda x, y: x + y,
    "minus": lambda x, y: x - y,
    "times": lambda x, y: x * y,
    "divided-by": lambda x, y: x / y,
}


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
```

```
    Accepts an action and two numbers, performs the specified action on the
numbers,
    and returns the result.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the
function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the specified action.
    """
    # Set the log level based on a variable configured in the Lambda environment.
    logger.setLevel(os.environ.get("LOG_LEVEL", logging.INFO))
    logger.debug("Event: %s", event)

    action = event.get("action")
    func = ACTIONS.get(action)
    x = event.get("x")
    y = event.get("y")
    result = None
    try:
        if func is not None and x is not None and y is not None:
            result = func(x, y)
            logger.info("%s %s %s is %s", x, action, y, result)
        else:
            logger.error("I can't calculate %s %s %s.", x, action, y)
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        logger.warning("I can't divide %s by 0!", x)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode

- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/*
 *  Lambda function names appear as:
 *
 *  arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:335556666777:function:HelloFunction
 *
 *  To find this value, look at the function in the AWS Management Console.
 *
 *  Before running this Java code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 *  For more information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 *  This example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an AWS Lambda function.
 * 2. Gets a specific AWS Lambda function.
 * 3. Lists all Lambda functions.
 * 4. Invokes a Lambda function.
 * 5. Updates the Lambda function code and invokes it again.
 * 6. Updates a Lambda function's configuration value.
 * 7. Deletes a Lambda function.
 */

public class LambdaScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <functionName> <filePath> <role> <handler> <bucketName> <key>
\s

                Where:
                    functionName - The name of the Lambda function.\s
                    filePath - The path to the .zip or .jar where the code is
 located.\s
                    role - The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service
 role that has Lambda permissions.\s
                    handler - The fully qualified method name (for example,
 example.Handler::handleRequest).\s
                    bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 bucket name that contains the .zip or .jar used to update the Lambda function's
 code.\s
                    key - The Amazon S3 key name that represents the .zip or .jar
 (for example, LambdaHello-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar).
                    """;

        if (args.length != 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String functionName = args[0];
        String filePath = args[1];
        String role = args[2];
        String handler = args[3];
        String bucketName = args[4];
        String key = args[5];

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        LambdaClient awsLambda = LambdaClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS Lambda example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an AWS Lambda function.");
        String funArn = createLambdaFunction(awsLambda, functionName, filePath,
role, handler);
        System.out.println("The AWS Lambda ARN is " + funArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Get the " + functionName + " AWS Lambda
function.");
        getFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. List all AWS Lambda functions.");
        listFunctions(awsLambda);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Invoke the Lambda function.");
        System.out.println("*** Sleep for 1 min to get Lambda function ready.");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        invokeFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Update the Lambda function code and invoke it
again.");
        updateFunctionCode(awsLambda, functionName, bucketName, key);
        System.out.println("*** Sleep for 1 min to get Lambda function ready.");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        invokeFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Update a Lambda function's configuration value.");
        updateFunctionConfiguration(awsLambda, functionName, handler);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Delete the AWS Lambda function.");
        LambdaScenario.deleteLambdaFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The AWS Lambda scenario completed successfully");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        awsLambda.close();
    }

    public static String createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda,
            String functionName,
            String filePath,
            String role,
            String handler) {

        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            InputStream is = new FileInputStream(filePath);
            SdkBytes fileToUpload = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(is);

            FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
                    .zipFile(fileToUpload)
                    .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest =
CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .description("Created by the Lambda Java API")
                    .code(code)
                    .handler(handler)
                    .runtime(Runtime.JAVA8)
                    .role(role)
                    .build();

            // Create a Lambda function using a waiter
            CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
            GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();
            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return functionResponse.functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void getFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
        try {
            GetFunctionRequest functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            GetFunctionResponse response =
awsLambda.getFunction(functionRequest);
            System.out.println("The runtime of this Lambda function is " +
response.configuration().runtime());

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listFunctions(LambdaClient awsLambda) {
        try {
            ListFunctionsResponse functionResult = awsLambda.listFunctions();
            List<FunctionConfiguration> list = functionResult.functions();
            for (FunctionConfiguration config : list) {
                System.out.println("The function name is " +
config.functionName());
            }

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void invokeFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName) {

        InvokeResponse res;
        try {
            // Need a SdkBytes instance for the payload.
            JSONObject jsonObj = new JSONObject();
```

```
            jsonObj.put("inputValue", "2000");
            String json = jsonObj.toString();
            SdkBytes payload = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(json);

            InvokeRequest request = InvokeRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .payload(payload)
                    .build();

            res = awsLambda.invoke(request);
            String value = res.payload().asUtf8String();
            System.out.println(value);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateFunctionCode(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String bucketName, String key) {
        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            UpdateFunctionCodeRequest functionCodeRequest =
UpdateFunctionCodeRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .publish(true)
                    .s3Bucket(bucketName)
                    .s3Key(key)
                    .build();

            UpdateFunctionCodeResponse response =
awsLambda.updateFunctionCode(functionCodeRequest);
            GetFunctionConfigurationRequest getFunctionConfigRequest =
GetFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionConfigurationResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                    .waitUntilFunctionUpdated(getFunctionConfigRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("The last modified value is " +
response.lastModified());
```

```
        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateFunctionConfiguration(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
 functionName, String handler) {
        try {
            UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest configurationRequest =
 UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .handler(handler)
                    .runtime(Runtime.JAVA11)
                    .build();

            awsLambda.updateFunctionConfiguration(configurationRequest);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
 functionName) {
        try {
            DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
            System.out.println("The " + functionName + " function was deleted");

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。

- CreateFunction
- DeleteFunction
- GetFunction
- Invoke
- ListFunctions
- UpdateFunctionCode
- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可授與 Lambda 權限寫入記錄的 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 角色。

```
    log(`Creating role (${NAME_ROLE_LAMBDA})...`);
    const response = await createRole(NAME_ROLE_LAMBDA);

import { AttachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const attachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
```

```
};
```

建立 Lambda 函數並上傳處理常式程式碼。

```
const createFunction = async (funcName, roleArn) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${funcName}.zip`);

  const command = new CreateFunctionCommand({
    Code: { ZipFile: code },
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Role: roleArn,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

調用具有單一參數的函數並取得結果。

```
const invoke = async (funcName, payload) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new InvokeCommand({
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Payload: JSON.stringify(payload),
    LogType: LogType.Tail,
  });

  const { Payload, LogResult } = await client.send(command);
  const result = Buffer.from(Payload).toString();
  const logs = Buffer.from(LogResult, "base64").toString();
  return { logs, result };
};
```

更新函數程式碼並設定具有環境變數的 Lambda 環境。

```
const updateFunctionCode = async (funcName, newFunc) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${newFunc}.zip`);
  const command = new UpdateFunctionCodeCommand({
    ZipFile: code,
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const updateFunctionConfiguration = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const config = readFileSync(`${dirname}../functions/config.json`).toString();
  const command = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationCommand({
    ...JSON.parse(config),
    FunctionName: funcName,
  });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

列出您帳戶的函數。

```
const listFunctions = () => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new ListFunctionsCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

刪除 IAM 角色與 Lambda 函數。

```
import { DeleteRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const deleteRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: roleName });
  return client.send(command);
};

/**
 * @param {string} funcName
 */
const deleteFunction = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new DeleteFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {

    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <functionName> <role> <handler> <bucketName> <updatedBucketName>
 <key>

        Where:
            functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function.
            role - The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service role that
 has AWS Lambda permissions.
            handler - The fully qualified method name (for example,
 example.Handler::handleRequest).
            bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket
 name that contains the ZIP or JAR used for the Lambda function's code.
            updatedBucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name that contains the .zip
 or .jar used to update the Lambda function's code.
            key - The Amazon S3 key name that represents the .zip or .jar file
 (for example, LambdaHello-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar).
            """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val functionName = args[0]
    val role = args[1]
    val handler = args[2]
    val bucketName = args[3]
    val updatedBucketName = args[4]
    val key = args[5]

    println("Creating a Lambda function named $functionName.")
    val funArn = createScFunction(functionName, bucketName, key, handler, role)
    println("The AWS Lambda ARN is $funArn")

    // Get a specific Lambda function.
    println("Getting the $functionName AWS Lambda function.")
    getFunction(functionName)

    // List the Lambda functions.
    println("Listing all AWS Lambda functions.")
```

```
    listFunctionsSc()

    // Invoke the Lambda function.
    println("*** Invoke the Lambda function.")
    invokeFunctionSc(functionName)

    // Update the AWS Lambda function code.
    println("*** Update the Lambda function code.")
    updateFunctionCode(functionName, updatedBucketName, key)

    // println("*** Invoke the function again after updating the code.")
    invokeFunctionSc(functionName)

    // Update the AWS Lambda function configuration.
    println("Update the run time of the function.")
    UpdateFunctionConfiguration(functionName, handler)

    // Delete the AWS Lambda function.
    println("Delete the AWS Lambda function.")
    delFunction(functionName)
}

suspend fun createScFunction(
    myFunctionName: String,
    s3BucketName: String,
    myS3Key: String,
    myHandler: String,
    myRole: String
): String {

    val functionCode = FunctionCode {
        s3Bucket = s3BucketName
        s3Key = myS3Key
    }

    val request = CreateFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
        code = functionCode
        description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
        handler = myHandler
        role = myRole
        runtime = Runtime.Java8
    }
```

```
    // Create a Lambda function using a waiter
    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        return functionResponse.functionArn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getFunction(functionNameVal: String) {

    val functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest {
        functionName = functionNameVal
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.getFunction(functionRequest)
        println("The runtime of this Lambda function is
 ${response.configuration?.runtime}")
    }
}

suspend fun listFunctionsSc() {

    val request = ListFunctionsRequest {
        maxItems = 10
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.listFunctions(request)
        response.functions?.forEach { function ->
            println("The function name is ${function.functionName}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun invokeFunctionSc(functionNameVal: String) {

    val json = """{"inputValue":"1000"}"""
    val byteArray = json.trimIndent().encodeToByteArray()
    val request = InvokeRequest {
        functionName = functionNameVal
        payload = byteArray
```

```
        logType = LogType.Tail
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val res = awsLambda.invoke(request)
        println("The function payload is
 ${res.payload?.toString(Charsets.UTF_8)}")
    }
}

suspend fun updateFunctionCode(functionNameVal: String?, bucketName: String?,
 key: String?) {

    val functionCodeRequest = UpdateFunctionCodeRequest {
        functionName = functionNameVal
        publish = true
        s3Bucket = bucketName
        s3Key = key
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.updateFunctionCode(functionCodeRequest)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionUpdated {
            functionName = functionNameVal
        }
        println("The last modified value is " + response.lastModified)
    }
}

suspend fun UpdateFunctionConfiguration(functionNameVal: String?, handlerVal:
 String?) {

    val configurationRequest = UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest {
        functionName = functionNameVal
        handler = handlerVal
        runtime = Runtime.Java11
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.updateFunctionConfiguration(configurationRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun delFunction(myFunctionName: String) {
```

```
    val request = DeleteFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace Lambda;

use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use GuzzleHttp\Psr7\Stream;
use Iam\IAMService;

class GettingStartedWithLambda
```

```
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the AWS Lambda getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];
        $uniqid = uniqid();

        $iamService = new IAMService();
        $s3client = new S3Client($clientArgs);
        $lambdaService = new LambdaService();

        echo "First, let's create a role to run our Lambda code.\n";
        $roleName = "test-lambda-role-$uniqid";
        $rolePolicyDocument = "{
            \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
            \"Statement\": [
                {
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {
                        \"Service\": \"lambda.amazonaws.com\"
                    },
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }
            ]
        }";
        $role = $iamService->createRole($roleName, $rolePolicyDocument);
        echo "Created role {$role['RoleName']}.\n";

        $iamService->attachRolePolicy(
            $role['RoleName'],
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"
        );
        echo "Attached the AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole to {$role['RoleName']}.
\n";
```

```
        echo "\nNow let's create an S3 bucket and upload our Lambda code there.
\n";
        $bucketName = "test-example-bucket-$uniqid";
        $s3client->createBucket([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ]);
        echo "Created bucket $bucketName.\n";

        $functionName = "doc_example_lambda_$uniqid";
        $codeBasic = __DIR__ . "/lambda_handler_basic.zip";
        $handler = "lambda_handler_basic";
        $file = file_get_contents($codeBasic);
        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => $functionName,
            'Body' => $file,
        ]);
        echo "Uploaded the Lambda code.\n";

        $createLambdaFunction = $lambdaService->createFunction($functionName,
 $role, $bucketName, $handler);
        // Wait until the function has finished being created.
        do {
            $getLambdaFunction = $lambdaService-
>getFunction($createLambdaFunction['FunctionName']);
        } while ($getLambdaFunction['Configuration']['State'] == "Pending");
        echo "Created Lambda function {$getLambdaFunction['Configuration']
['FunctionName']}.\n";

        sleep(1);

        echo "\nOk, let's invoke that Lambda code.\n";
        $basicParams = [
            'action' => 'increment',
            'number' => 3,
        ];
        /** @var Stream $invokeFunction */
        $invokeFunction = $lambdaService->invoke($functionName, $basicParams)
['Payload'];
        $result = json_decode($invokeFunction->getContents())->result;
        echo "After invoking the Lambda code with the input of
 {$basicParams['number']} we received $result.\n";

        echo "\nSince that's working, let's update the Lambda code.\n";
```

```
        $codeCalculator = "lambda_handler_calculator.zip";
        $handlerCalculator = "lambda_handler_calculator";
        echo "First, put the new code into the S3 bucket.\n";
        $file = file_get_contents($codeCalculator);
        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => $functionName,
            'Body' => $file,
        ]);
        echo "New code uploaded.\n";

        $lambdaService->updateFunctionCode($functionName, $bucketName,
 $functionName);
        // Wait for the Lambda code to finish updating.
        do {
            $getLambdaFunction = $lambdaService-
>getFunction($createLambdaFunction['FunctionName']);
        } while ($getLambdaFunction['Configuration']['LastUpdateStatus'] !==
 "Successful");
        echo "New Lambda code uploaded.\n";

        $environment = [
            'Variable' => ['Variables' => ['LOG_LEVEL' => 'DEBUG']],
        ];
        $lambdaService->updateFunctionConfiguration($functionName,
 $handlerCalculator, $environment);
        do {
            $getLambdaFunction = $lambdaService-
>getFunction($createLambdaFunction['FunctionName']);
        } while ($getLambdaFunction['Configuration']['LastUpdateStatus'] !==
 "Successful");
        echo "Lambda code updated with new handler and a LOG_LEVEL of DEBUG for
 more information.\n";

        echo "Invoke the new code with some new data.\n";
        $calculatorParams = [
            'action' => 'plus',
            'x' => 5,
            'y' => 4,
        ];
        $invokeFunction = $lambdaService->invoke($functionName,
 $calculatorParams, "Tail");
        $result = json_decode($invokeFunction['Payload']->getContents())->result;
```

```
        echo "Indeed, {$calculatorParams['x']} + {$calculatorParams['y']} does
equal $result.\n";
        echo "Here's the extra debug info: ";
        echo base64_decode($invokeFunction['LogResult']) . "\n";

        echo "\nBut what happens if you try to divide by zero?\n";
        $divZeroParams = [
            'action' => 'divide',
            'x' => 5,
            'y' => 0,
        ];
        $invokeFunction = $lambdaService->invoke($functionName, $divZeroParams,
"Tail");
        $result = json_decode($invokeFunction['Payload']->getContents())->result;
        echo "You get a |$result| result.\n";
        echo "And an error message: ";
        echo base64_decode($invokeFunction['LogResult']) . "\n";

        echo "\nHere's all the Lambda functions you have in this Region:\n";
        $listLambdaFunctions = $lambdaService->listFunctions(5);
        $allLambdaFunctions = $listLambdaFunctions['Functions'];
        $next = $listLambdaFunctions->get('NextMarker');
        while ($next != false) {
            $listLambdaFunctions = $lambdaService->listFunctions(5, $next);
            $next = $listLambdaFunctions->get('NextMarker');
            $allLambdaFunctions = array_merge($allLambdaFunctions,
$listLambdaFunctions['Functions']);
        }
        foreach ($allLambdaFunctions as $function) {
            echo "{$function['FunctionName']}\n";
        }

        echo "\n\nAnd don't forget to clean up your data!\n";

        $lambdaService->deleteFunction($functionName);
        echo "Deleted Lambda function.\n";
        $iamService->deleteRole($role['RoleName']);
        echo "Deleted Role.\n";
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->listObjectsV2([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ]);
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->deleteObjects([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Delete' => [
```

```
                'Objects' => $deleteObjects['Contents'],
            ]
        ]);
        echo "Deleted all objects from the S3 bucket.\n";
        $s3client->deleteBucket(['Bucket' => $bucketName]);
        echo "Deleted the bucket.\n";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

定義增量一個數字的 Lambda 處理常式。

```
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger()
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
```

```
    Accepts an action and a single number, performs the specified action on the
 number,
    and returns the result. The only allowable action is 'increment'.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the
 function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the action.
    """
    result = None
    action = event.get("action")
    if action == "increment":
        result = event.get("number", 0) + 1
        logger.info("Calculated result of %s", result)
    else:
        logger.error("%s is not a valid action.", action)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

定義可執行算術運算的第二個 Lambda 處理常式。

```
import logging
import os


logger = logging.getLogger()

# Define a list of Python lambda functions that are called by this AWS Lambda
 function.
ACTIONS = {
    "plus": lambda x, y: x + y,
    "minus": lambda x, y: x - y,
    "times": lambda x, y: x * y,
    "divided-by": lambda x, y: x / y,
}


def lambda_handler(event, context):
```

```
    """
    Accepts an action and two numbers, performs the specified action on the
 numbers,
    and returns the result.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the
 function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the specified action.
    """
    # Set the log level based on a variable configured in the Lambda environment.
    logger.setLevel(os.environ.get("LOG_LEVEL", logging.INFO))
    logger.debug("Event: %s", event)

    action = event.get("action")
    func = ACTIONS.get(action)
    x = event.get("x")
    y = event.get("y")
    result = None
    try:
        if func is not None and x is not None and y is not None:
            result = func(x, y)
            logger.info("%s %s %s is %s", x, action, y, result)
        else:
            logger.error("I can't calculate %s %s %s.", x, action, y)
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        logger.warning("I can't divide %s by 0!", x)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

建立可包裝 Lambda 動作的函數。

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def create_deployment_package(source_file, destination_file):
        """
        Creates a Lambda deployment package in .zip format in an in-memory
buffer. This
        buffer can be passed directly to Lambda when creating the function.

        :param source_file: The name of the file that contains the Lambda handler
                            function.
        :param destination_file: The name to give the file when it's deployed to
Lambda.
        :return: The deployment package.
        """
        buffer = io.BytesIO()
        with zipfile.ZipFile(buffer, "w") as zipped:
            zipped.write(source_file, destination_file)
        buffer.seek(0)
        return buffer.read()

    def get_iam_role(self, iam_role_name):
        """
        Get an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role.

        :param iam_role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
        :return: The IAM role.
        """
        role = None
        try:
            temp_role = self.iam_resource.Role(iam_role_name)
            temp_role.load()
            role = temp_role
            logger.info("Got IAM role %s", role.name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                logger.info("IAM role %s does not exist.", iam_role_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get IAM role %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    iam_role_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return role
```

```
    def create_iam_role_for_lambda(self, iam_role_name):
        """
        Creates an IAM role that grants the Lambda function basic permissions. If
 a
        role with the specified name already exists, it is used for the demo.

        :param iam_role_name: The name of the role to create.
        :return: The role and a value that indicates whether the role is newly
 created.
        """
        role = self.get_iam_role(iam_role_name)
        if role is not None:
            return role, False

        lambda_assume_role_policy = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"

        try:
            role = self.iam_resource.create_role(
                RoleName=iam_role_name,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(lambda_assume_role_policy),
            )
            logger.info("Created role %s.", role.name)
            role.attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            logger.info("Attached basic execution policy to role %s.", role.name)
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                role = self.iam_resource.Role(iam_role_name)
                logger.warning("The role %s already exists. Using it.",
 iam_role_name)
            else:
                logger.exception(
                    "Couldn't create role %s or attach policy %s.",
```

```
                    iam_role_name,
                    policy_arn,
                )
                raise

        return role, True

    def get_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Gets data about a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function.
        :return: The function data.
        """
        response = None
        try:
            response =
self.lambda_client.get_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Function %s does not exist.", function_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    function_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response


    def create_function(
        self, function_name, handler_name, iam_role, deployment_package
    ):
        """
        Deploys a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
        :param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function.
This
                             must include the file name and the function name.
        :param iam_role: The IAM role to use for the function.
```

```
        :param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the
function
                                   code in .zip format.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.create_function(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Description="AWS Lambda doc example",
                Runtime="python3.8",
                Role=iam_role.arn,
                Handler=handler_name,
                Code={"ZipFile": deployment_package},
                Publish=True,
            )
            function_arn = response["FunctionArn"]
            waiter = self.lambda_client.get_waiter("function_active_v2")
            waiter.wait(FunctionName=function_name)
            logger.info(
                "Created function '%s' with ARN: '%s'.",
                function_name,
                response["FunctionArn"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.error("Couldn't create function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        else:
            return function_arn


    def delete_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Deletes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.lambda_client.delete_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete function %s.", function_name)
            raise


    def invoke_function(self, function_name, function_params, get_log=False):
```

```
        """
        Invokes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to invoke.
        :param function_params: The parameters of the function as a dict. This
dict
                                is serialized to JSON before it is sent to
Lambda.
        :param get_log: When true, the last 4 KB of the execution log are
included in
                        the response.
        :return: The response from the function invocation.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.invoke(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Payload=json.dumps(function_params),
                LogType="Tail" if get_log else "None",
            )
            logger.info("Invoked function %s.", function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't invoke function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        return response


    def update_function_code(self, function_name, deployment_package):
        """
        Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
contains
        the code for the function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes
in
                                   .zip format.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_code(
                FunctionName=function_name, ZipFile=deployment_package
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't update function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def update_function_configuration(self, function_name, env_vars):
        """
        Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param env_vars: A dict of environment variables to update.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_configuration(
                FunctionName=function_name, Environment={"Variables": env_vars}
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function configuration %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def list_functions(self):
        """
        Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
        """
        try:
            func_paginator = self.lambda_client.get_paginator("list_functions")
            for func_page in func_paginator.paginate():
                for func in func_page["Functions"]:
                    print(func["FunctionName"])
                    desc = func.get("Description")
```

```
                    if desc:
                        print(f"\t{desc}")
                    print(f"\t{func['Runtime']}: {func['Handler']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list functions. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

建立可執行該案例的函數。

```
class UpdateFunctionWaiter(CustomWaiter):
    """A custom waiter that waits until a function is successfully updated."""

    def __init__(self, client):
        super().__init__(
            "UpdateSuccess",
            "GetFunction",
            "Configuration.LastUpdateStatus",
            {"Successful": WaitState.SUCCESS, "Failed": WaitState.FAILURE},
            client,
        )

    def wait(self, function_name):
        self._wait(FunctionName=function_name)


def run_scenario(lambda_client, iam_resource, basic_file, calculator_file,
 lambda_name):
    """
    Runs the scenario.

    :param lambda_client: A Boto3 Lambda client.
    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 IAM resource.
    :param basic_file: The name of the file that contains the basic Lambda
 handler.
```

```
    :param calculator_file: The name of the file that contains the calculator
Lambda handler.
    :param lambda_name: The name to give resources created for the scenario, such
as the
                        IAM role and the Lambda function.
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Lambda getting started with functions demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    wrapper = LambdaWrapper(lambda_client, iam_resource)

    print("Checking for IAM role for Lambda...")
    iam_role, should_wait = wrapper.create_iam_role_for_lambda(lambda_name)
    if should_wait:
        logger.info("Giving AWS time to create resources...")
        wait(10)

    print(f"Looking for function {lambda_name}...")
    function = wrapper.get_function(lambda_name)
    if function is None:
        print("Zipping the Python script into a deployment package...")
        deployment_package = wrapper.create_deployment_package(
            basic_file, f"{lambda_name}.py"
        )
        print(f"...and creating the {lambda_name} Lambda function.")
        wrapper.create_function(
            lambda_name, f"{lambda_name}.lambda_handler", iam_role,
deployment_package
        )
    else:
        print(f"Function {lambda_name} already exists.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's invoke {lambda_name}. This function increments a number.")
    action_params = {
        "action": "increment",
        "number": q.ask("Give me a number to increment: ", q.is_int),
    }
    print(f"Invoking {lambda_name}...")
    response = wrapper.invoke_function(lambda_name, action_params)
    print(
```

```
        f"Incrementing {action_params['number']} resulted in "
        f"{json.load(response['Payload'])}"
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's update the function to an arithmetic calculator.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    print("Creating a new deployment package...")
    deployment_package = wrapper.create_deployment_package(
        calculator_file, f"{lambda_name}.py"
    )
    print(f"...and updating the {lambda_name} Lambda function.")
    update_waiter = UpdateFunctionWaiter(lambda_client)
    wrapper.update_function_code(lambda_name, deployment_package)
    update_waiter.wait(lambda_name)
    print(f"This function uses an environment variable to control logging
level.")
    print(f"Let's set it to DEBUG to get the most logging.")
    wrapper.update_function_configuration(
        lambda_name, {"LOG_LEVEL": logging.getLevelName(logging.DEBUG)}
    )

    actions = ["plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"]
    want_invoke = True
    while want_invoke:
        print(f"Let's invoke {lambda_name}. You can invoke these actions:")
        for index, action in enumerate(actions):
            print(f"{index + 1}: {action}")
        action_params = {}
        action_index = q.ask(
            "Enter the number of the action you want to take: ",
            q.is_int,
            q.in_range(1, len(actions)),
        )
        action_params["action"] = actions[action_index - 1]
        print(f"You've chosen to invoke 'x {action_params['action']} y'.")
        action_params["x"] = q.ask("Enter a value for x: ", q.is_int)
        action_params["y"] = q.ask("Enter a value for y: ", q.is_int)
        print(f"Invoking {lambda_name}...")
        response = wrapper.invoke_function(lambda_name, action_params, True)
        print(
            f"Calculating {action_params['x']} {action_params['action']}
{action_params['y']} "
            f"resulted in {json.load(response['Payload'])}"
```

```
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to see the logs from the call.")
        print(base64.b64decode(response["LogResult"]).decode())
        want_invoke = q.ask("That was fun. Shall we do it again? (y/n) ",
 q.is_yesno)
    print("-" * 88)

    if q.ask(
        "Do you want to list all of the functions in your account? (y/n) ",
 q.is_yesno
    ):
        wrapper.list_functions()
    print("-" * 88)

    if q.ask("Ready to delete the function and role? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno):
        for policy in iam_role.attached_policies.all():
            policy.detach_role(RoleName=iam_role.name)
        iam_role.delete()
        print(f"Deleted role {lambda_name}.")
        wrapper.delete_function(lambda_name)
        print(f"Deleted function {lambda_name}.")

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        run_scenario(
            boto3.client("lambda"),
            boto3.resource("iam"),
            "lambda_handler_basic.py",
            "lambda_handler_calculator.py",
            "doc_example_lambda_calculator",
        )
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱下列《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS 開發套件 API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction

- DeleteFunction
- GetFunction
- Invoke
- ListFunctions
- UpdateFunctionCode
- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

為能夠寫入日誌的 Lambda 函數設定先決條件 IAM 許可。

```
# Get an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role.
#
# @param iam_role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
# @param action: Whether to create or destroy the IAM apparatus.
# @return: The IAM role.
def manage_iam(iam_role_name, action)
  role_policy = {
    'Version': "2012-10-17",
    'Statement': [
      {
        'Effect': "Allow",
        'Principal': {
          'Service': "lambda.amazonaws.com"
        },
        'Action': "sts:AssumeRole"
      }
    ]
  }
  case action
  when "create"
```

```
      role = $iam_client.create_role(
        role_name: iam_role_name,
        assume_role_policy_document: role_policy.to_json
      )
      $iam_client.attach_role_policy(
        {
          policy_arn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole",
          role_name: iam_role_name
        }
      )
      $iam_client.wait_until(:role_exists, { role_name: iam_role_name }) do |w|
        w.max_attempts = 5
        w.delay = 5
      end
      @logger.debug("Successfully created IAM role: #{role['role']['arn']}")
      @logger.debug("Enforcing a 10-second sleep to allow IAM role to activate
 fully.")
      sleep(10)
      return role, role_policy.to_json
    when "destroy"
      $iam_client.detach_role_policy(
        {
          policy_arn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole",
          role_name: iam_role_name
        }
      )
      $iam_client.delete_role(
        role_name: iam_role_name
      )
      @logger.debug("Detached policy & deleted IAM role: #{iam_role_name}")
    else
      raise "Incorrect action provided. Must provide 'create' or 'destroy'"
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating role or attaching policy:\n
 #{e.message}")
  end
```

定義 Lambda 處理常式，該處理常式以作為調用參數提供的數字遞增。

```
require "logger"

# A function that increments a whole number by one (1) and logs the result.
# Requires a manually-provided runtime parameter, 'number', which must be Int
#
# @param event [Hash] Parameters sent when the function is invoked
# @param context [Hash] Methods and properties that provide information
# about the invocation, function, and execution environment.
# @return incremented_number [String] The incremented number.
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  log_level = ENV["LOG_LEVEL"]
  logger.level = case log_level
                 when "debug"
                   Logger::DEBUG
                 when "info"
                   Logger::INFO
                 else
                   Logger::ERROR
                 end
  logger.debug("This is a debug log message.")
  logger.info("This is an info log message. Code executed successfully!")
  number = event["number"].to_i
  incremented_number = number + 1
  logger.info("You provided #{number.round} and it was incremented to
 #{incremented_number.round}")
  incremented_number.round.to_s
end
```

將您的 Lambda 函數壓縮到部署套件中。

```
  # Creates a Lambda deployment package in .zip format.
  # This zip can be passed directly as a string to Lambda when creating the
 function.
  #
  # @param source_file: The name of the object, without suffix, for the Lambda
 file and zip.
  # @return: The deployment package.
  def create_deployment_package(source_file)
    Dir.chdir(File.dirname(__FILE__))
    if File.exist?("lambda_function.zip")
      File.delete("lambda_function.zip")
```

```
      @logger.debug("Deleting old zip: lambda_function.zip")
    end
    Zip::File.open("lambda_function.zip", create: true) {
      |zipfile|
      zipfile.add("lambda_function.rb", "#{source_file}.rb")
    }
    @logger.debug("Zipping #{source_file}.rb into: lambda_function.zip.")
    File.read("lambda_function.zip").to_s
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating deployment package:\n
#{e.message}")
  end
```

建立新 Lambda 函數。

```
  # Deploys a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
  # @param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function. This
  #                      must include the file name and the function name.
  # @param role_arn: The IAM role to use for the function.
  # @param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
  #                            code in .zip format.
  # @return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
  def create_function(function_name, handler_name, role_arn, deployment_package)
    response = @lambda_client.create_function({
                                                role: role_arn.to_s,
                                                function_name: function_name,
                                                handler: handler_name,
                                                runtime: "ruby2.7",
                                                code: {
                                                  zip_file: deployment_package
                                                },
                                                environment: {
                                                  variables: {
                                                    "LOG_LEVEL" => "info"
                                                  }
                                                }
                                              })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_active_v2, { function_name:
function_name}) do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
```

```
      w.delay = 5
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n
#{e.message}")
  end
```

使用選用的執行階段參數調用 Lambda 函數。

```
  # Invokes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name [String] The name of the function to invoke.
  # @param payload [nil] Payload containing runtime parameters.
  # @return [Object] The response from the function invocation.
  def invoke_function(function_name, payload = nil)
    params = { function_name: function_name}
    params[:payload] = payload unless payload.nil?
    @lambda_client.invoke(params)
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n
#{e.message}")
  end
```

更新 Lambda 函數的組態以注入新的環境變數。

```
  # Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param log_level: The log level of the function.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_configuration(function_name, log_level)
    @lambda_client.update_function_configuration({
                                                   function_name: function_name,
                                                   environment: {
                                                     variables: {
                                                       "LOG_LEVEL" => log_level
                                                     }
                                                   }
                                                 })
```

```
   @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
function_name}) do |w|
     w.max_attempts = 5
     w.delay = 5
   end
 rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
   @logger.error("There was an error updating configurations for
#{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
 rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
   @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n
#{e.message}")
 end
```

使用包含不同程式碼的不同部署套件來更新 Lambda 函數的程式碼。

```
 # Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
contains
 # the code for the function.

 # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
 # @param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
 #                            .zip format.
 # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
 def update_function_code(function_name, deployment_package)
   @lambda_client.update_function_code(
     function_name: function_name,
     zip_file: deployment_package
   )
   @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name:
function_name}) do |w|
     w.max_attempts = 5
     w.delay = 5
   end
 rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
   @logger.error("There was an error updating function code for:
#{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
   nil
 rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
   @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to update:\n
#{e.message}")
 end
```

使用內建分頁程式列出所有現有的 Lambda 函數。

```
# Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
def list_functions
  functions = []
  @lambda_client.list_functions.each do |response|
    response["functions"].each do |function|
      functions.append(function["function_name"])
    end
  end
  functions
rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
  @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n
#{e.message}")
end
```

刪除特定 Lambda 函數。

```
# Deletes a Lambda function.
# @param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
def delete_function(function_name)
  print "Deleting function: #{function_name}..."
  @lambda_client.delete_function(
    function_name: function_name
  )
  print "Done!".green
rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
  @logger.error("There was an error deleting #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在此案例中使用具有相依項的 Cargo.toml。

```
[package]
name = "lambda-code-examples"
version = "0.1.0"
edition = "2021"

# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/
reference/manifest.html

[dependencies]
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-sdk-ec2 = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-iam = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-lambda = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-s3 = { version = "1.4.0" }
aws-smithy-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
clap = { version = "~4.4", features = ["derive"] }
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full"] }
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
tracing = "0.1.37"
serde_json = "1.0.94"
anyhow = "1.0.71"
uuid = { version = "1.3.3", features = ["v4"] }
lambda_runtime = "0.8.0"
serde = "1.0.164"
```

一個公用程式集合，可簡化此案例的 Lambda 呼叫。此檔案是套件中的 src/ations.rs。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

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

use anyhow::anyhow;
use aws_sdk_iam::operation::delete_role::DeleteRoleOutput;
use aws_sdk_lambda::{
    operation::{
        delete_function::DeleteFunctionOutput, get_function::GetFunctionOutput,
        invoke::InvokeOutput, list_functions::ListFunctionsOutput,
        update_function_code::UpdateFunctionCodeOutput,
        update_function_configuration::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutput,
    },
    primitives::ByteStream,
    types::{Environment, FunctionCode, LastUpdateStatus, State},
};
use aws_sdk_s3::{
    operation::{delete_bucket::DeleteBucketOutput,
 delete_object::DeleteObjectOutput},
    types::CreateBucketConfiguration,
};
use aws_smithy_types::Blob;
use serde::{ser::SerializeMap, Serialize};
use std::{path::PathBuf, str::FromStr, time::Duration};
use tracing::{debug, info, warn};

/* Operation describes  */
#[derive(Clone, Copy, Debug, Serialize)]
pub enum Operation {
    #[serde(rename = "plus")]
    Plus,
    #[serde(rename = "minus")]
    Minus,
    #[serde(rename = "times")]
    Times,
    #[serde(rename = "divided-by")]
    DividedBy,
}

impl FromStr for Operation {
    type Err = anyhow::Error;

    fn from_str(s: &str) -> Result<Self, Self::Err> {
        match s {
            "plus" => Ok(Operation::Plus),
            "minus" => Ok(Operation::Minus),
```

```
            "times" => Ok(Operation::Times),
            "divided-by" => Ok(Operation::DividedBy),
            _ => Err(anyhow!("Unknown operation {s}")),
        }
    }
}

impl ToString for Operation {
    fn to_string(&self) -> String {
        match self {
            Operation::Plus => "plus".to_string(),
            Operation::Minus => "minus".to_string(),
            Operation::Times => "times".to_string(),
            Operation::DividedBy => "divided-by".to_string(),
        }
    }
}

/**
 * InvokeArgs will be serialized as JSON and sent to the AWS Lambda handler.
 */
#[derive(Debug)]
pub enum InvokeArgs {
    Increment(i32),
    Arithmetic(Operation, i32, i32),
}

impl Serialize for InvokeArgs {
    fn serialize<S>(&self, serializer: S) -> Result<S::Ok, S::Error>
    where
        S: serde::Serializer,
    {
        match self {
            InvokeArgs::Increment(i) => serializer.serialize_i32(*i),
            InvokeArgs::Arithmetic(o, i, j) => {
                let mut map: S::SerializeMap =
 serializer.serialize_map(Some(3))?;
                map.serialize_key(&"op".to_string())?;
                map.serialize_value(&o.to_string())?;
                map.serialize_key(&"i".to_string())?;
                map.serialize_value(&i)?;
                map.serialize_key(&"j".to_string())?;
                map.serialize_value(&j)?;
                map.end()
```

```
            }
        }
    }
}

/** A policy document allowing Lambda to execute this function on the account's
 behalf. */
const ROLE_POLICY_DOCUMENT: &str = r#"{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": { "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com" },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
}"#;

/**
 * A LambdaManager gathers all the resources necessary to run the Lambda example
 scenario.
 * This includes instantiated aws_sdk clients and details of resource names.
 */
pub struct LambdaManager {
    iam_client: aws_sdk_iam::Client,
    lambda_client: aws_sdk_lambda::Client,
    s3_client: aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    lambda_name: String,
    role_name: String,
    bucket: String,
    own_bucket: bool,
}

// These unit type structs provide nominal typing on top of String parameters for
 LambdaManager::new
pub struct LambdaName(pub String);
pub struct RoleName(pub String);
pub struct Bucket(pub String);
pub struct OwnBucket(pub bool);

impl LambdaManager {
    pub fn new(
        iam_client: aws_sdk_iam::Client,
        lambda_client: aws_sdk_lambda::Client,
```

```
        s3_client: aws_sdk_s3::Client,
        lambda_name: LambdaName,
        role_name: RoleName,
        bucket: Bucket,
        own_bucket: OwnBucket,
    ) -> Self {
        Self {
            iam_client,
            lambda_client,
            s3_client,
            lambda_name: lambda_name.0,
            role_name: role_name.0,
            bucket: bucket.0,
            own_bucket: own_bucket.0,
        }
    }

    /**
     * Load the AWS configuration from the environment.
     * Look up lambda_name and bucket if none are given, or generate a random
name if not present in the environment.
     * If the bucket name is provided, the caller needs to have created the
bucket.
     * If the bucket name is generated, it will be created.
     */
    pub async fn load_from_env(lambda_name: Option<String>, bucket:
Option<String>) -> Self {
        let sdk_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
        let lambda_name = LambdaName(lambda_name.unwrap_or_else(|| {
            std::env::var("LAMBDA_NAME").unwrap_or_else(|_|
"rust_lambda_example".to_string())
        }));
        let role_name = RoleName(format!("{}_role", lambda_name.0));
        let (bucket, own_bucket) =
            match bucket {
                Some(bucket) => (Bucket(bucket), false),
                None => (
                    Bucket(std::env::var("LAMBDA_BUCKET").unwrap_or_else(|_| {
                        format!("rust-lambda-example-{}", uuid::Uuid::new_v4())
                    })),
                    true,
                ),
            };
```

```
        let s3_client = aws_sdk_s3::Client::new(&sdk_config);

        if own_bucket {
            info!("Creating bucket for demo: {}", bucket.0);
            s3_client
                .create_bucket()
                .bucket(bucket.0.clone())
                .create_bucket_configuration(
                    CreateBucketConfiguration::builder()

 .location_constraint(aws_sdk_s3::types::BucketLocationConstraint::from(
                            sdk_config.region().unwrap().as_ref(),
                        ))
                        .build(),
                )
                .send()
                .await
                .unwrap();
        }

        Self::new(
            aws_sdk_iam::Client::new(&sdk_config),
            aws_sdk_lambda::Client::new(&sdk_config),
            s3_client,
            lambda_name,
            role_name,
            bucket,
            OwnBucket(own_bucket),
        )
    }

    // snippet-start:[lambda.rust.scenario.prepare_function]
    /**
     * Upload function code from a path to a zip file.
     * The zip file must have an AL2 Linux-compatible binary called `bootstrap`.
     * The easiest way to create such a zip is to use `cargo lambda build --
output-format Zip`.
     */
    async fn prepare_function(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<FunctionCode, anyhow::Error> {
        let body = ByteStream::from_path(zip_file).await?;
```

```
        let key = key.unwrap_or_else(|| format!("{}_code", self.lambda_name));

        info!("Uploading function code to s3://{}/{}", self.bucket, key);
        let _ = self
            .s3_client
            .put_object()
            .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .key(key.clone())
            .body(body)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(FunctionCode::builder()
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(key)
            .build())
    }
    // snippet-end:[lambda.rust.scenario.prepare_function]

    // snippet-start:[lambda.rust.scenario.create_function]
    /**
     * Create a function, uploading from a zip file.
     */
    pub async fn create_function(&self, zip_file: PathBuf) -> Result<String,
anyhow::Error> {
        let code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, None).await?;

        let key = code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string();

        self.create_role().await;

        let role = self
            .iam_client
            .create_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .assume_role_policy_document(ROLE_POLICY_DOCUMENT)
            .send()
            .await?;

        info!("Created iam role, waiting 15s for it to become active");
        tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_secs(15)).await;

        info!("Creating lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
```

```
        let _ = self
            .lambda_client
            .create_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .code(code)
            .role(role.role().map(|r| r.arn()).unwrap_or_default())
            .runtime(aws_sdk_lambda::types::Runtime::Providedal2)
            .handler("_unused")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        self.lambda_client
            .publish_version()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(key)
    }
    // snippet-end:[lambda.rust.scenario.create_function]

    /**
     * Create an IAM execution role for the managed Lambda function.
     */
    async fn create_role(&self) {
        info!("Creating execution role for function");
        if let Ok(_response) = self
            .iam_client
            .get_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            let delete_response = self
                .iam_client
                .delete_role()
                .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
                .send()
                .await;
            match delete_response {
                Ok(_) => debug!("Deleted role first"),
```

```
                Err(_) => {
                    warn!("Failed to delete role, will probably fail to create
the new role")
                }
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Poll `is_function_ready` with a 1-second delay. It returns when the
function is ready or when there's an error checking the function's state.
     */
    pub async fn wait_for_function_ready(&self) -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
        info!("Waiting for function");
        while !self.is_function_ready(None).await? {
            info!("Function is not ready, sleeping 1s");
            tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    /**
     * Check if a Lambda function is ready to be invoked.
     * A Lambda function is ready for this scenario when its state is active and
its LastUpdateStatus is Successful.
     * Additionally, if a sha256 is provided, the function must have that as its
current code hash.
     * Any missing properties or failed requests will be reported as an Err.
     */
    async fn is_function_ready(
        &self,
        expected_code_sha256: Option<&str>,
    ) -> Result<bool, anyhow::Error> {
        match self.get_function().await {
            Ok(func) => {
                if let Some(config) = func.configuration() {
                    if let Some(state) = config.state() {
                        info!(?state, "Checking if function is active");
                        if !matches!(state, State::Active) {
                            return Ok(false);
                        }
                    }
                    match config.last_update_status() {
                        Some(last_update_status) => {
```

```
                            info!(?last_update_status, "Checking if function is
ready");
                            match last_update_status {
                                LastUpdateStatus::Successful => {
                                    // continue
                                }
                                LastUpdateStatus::Failed |
LastUpdateStatus::InProgress => {
                                    return Ok(false);
                                }
                                unknown => {
                                    warn!(
                                        status_variant = unknown.as_str(),
                                        "LastUpdateStatus unknown"
                                    );
                                    return Err(anyhow!(
                                        "Unknown LastUpdateStatus, fn config is
{config:?}"
                                    ));
                                }
                            }
                        }
                        None => {
                            warn!("Missing last update status");
                            return Ok(false);
                        }
                    };
                    if expected_code_sha256.is_none() {
                        return Ok(true);
                    }
                    if let Some(code_sha256) = config.code_sha256() {
                        return Ok(code_sha256 ==
expected_code_sha256.unwrap_or_default());
                    }
                }
            }
            Err(e) => {
                warn!(?e, "Could not get function while waiting");
            }
        }
        Ok(false)
    }

    // snippet-start:[lambda.rust.scenario.get_function]
```

```
    /** Get the Lambda function with this Manager's name. */
    pub async fn get_function(&self) -> Result<GetFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>
{
        info!("Getting lambda function");
        self.lambda_client
            .get_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }
    // snippet-end:[lambda.rust.scenario.get_function]

    // snippet-start:[lambda.rust.scenario.list_functions]
    /** List all Lambda functions in the current Region. */
    pub async fn list_functions(&self) -> Result<ListFunctionsOutput,
anyhow::Error> {
        info!("Listing lambda functions");
        self.lambda_client
            .list_functions()
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }
    // snippet-end:[lambda.rust.scenario.list_functions]

    // snippet-start:[lambda.rust.scenario.invoke]
    /** Invoke the lambda function using calculator InvokeArgs. */
    pub async fn invoke(&self, args: InvokeArgs) -> Result<InvokeOutput,
anyhow::Error> {
        info!(?args, "Invoking {}", self.lambda_name);
        let payload = serde_json::to_string(&args)?;
        debug!(?payload, "Sending payload");
        self.lambda_client
            .invoke()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .payload(Blob::new(payload))
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }
    // snippet-end:[lambda.rust.scenario.invoke]

    // snippet-start:[lambda.rust.scenario.update_function_code]
```

```
    /** Given a Path to a zip file, update the function's code and wait for the
update to finish. */
    pub async fn update_function_code(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: String,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionCodeOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        let function_code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, Some(key)).await?;

        info!("Updating code for {}", self.lambda_name);
        let update = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_code()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(function_code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(update)
    }
    // snippet-end:[lambda.rust.scenario.update_function_code]

    // snippet-start:[lambda.rust.scenario.update_function_configuration]
    /** Update the environment for a function. */
    pub async fn update_function_configuration(
        &self,
        environment: Environment,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        info!(
            ?environment,
            "Updating environment for {}", self.lambda_name
        );
        let updated = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_configuration()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .environment(environment)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;
```

```
        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(updated)
    }
    // snippet-end:[lambda.rust.scenario.update_function_configuration]

    // snippet-start:[lambda.rust.scenario.delete_function]
    /** Delete a function and its role, and if possible or necessary, its
associated code object and bucket. */
    pub async fn delete_function(
        &self,
        location: Option<String>,
    ) -> (
        Result<DeleteFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Result<DeleteRoleOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
    ) {
        info!("Deleting lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let delete_function = self
            .lambda_client
            .delete_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        info!("Deleting iam role {}", self.role_name);
        let delete_role = self
            .iam_client
            .delete_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        let delete_object: Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>> =
            if let Some(location) = location {
                info!("Deleting object {location}");
                Some(
                    self.s3_client
                        .delete_object()
                        .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
                        .key(location)
```

```
                        .send()
                        .await
                        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from),
                )
            } else {
                info!(?location, "Skipping delete object");
                None
            };

        (delete_function, delete_role, delete_object)
    }
    // snippet-end:[lambda.rust.scenario.delete_function]

    pub async fn cleanup(
        &self,
        location: Option<String>,
    ) -> (
        (
            Result<DeleteFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>,
            Result<DeleteRoleOutput, anyhow::Error>,
            Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
        ),
        Option<Result<DeleteBucketOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
    ) {
        let delete_function = self.delete_function(location).await;

        let delete_bucket = if self.own_bucket {
            info!("Deleting bucket {}", self.bucket);
            if delete_function.2.is_none() ||
delete_function.2.as_ref().unwrap().is_ok() {
                Some(
                    self.s3_client
                        .delete_bucket()
                        .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
                        .send()
                        .await
                        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from),
                )
            } else {
                None
            }
        } else {
            info!("No bucket to clean up");
            None
```

```
        };

        (delete_function, delete_bucket)
    }
}

/**
 * Testing occurs primarily as an integration test running the `scenario` bin
 successfully.
 * Each action relies deeply on the internal workings and state of Amazon Simple
 Storage Service (Amazon S3), Lambda, and IAM working together.
 * It is therefore infeasible to mock the clients to test the individual actions.
 */
#[cfg(test)]
mod test {
    use super::{InvokeArgs, Operation};
    use serde_json::json;

    /** Make sure that the JSON output of serializing InvokeArgs is what's
 expected by the calculator. */
    #[test]
    fn test_serialize() {
        assert_eq!(json!(InvokeArgs::Increment(5)), 5);
        assert_eq!(
            json!(InvokeArgs::Arithmetic(Operation::Plus, 5, 7)).to_string(),
            r#"{"op":"plus","i":5,"j":7}"#.to_string(),
        );
    }
}
```

從前端到後端執行該案例的二進位檔案，使用命令列旗標來控制某些行為。此檔案是套件中的 src/bin/scenario.rs。

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

/*
## Service actions

Service actions wrap the SDK call, taking a client and any specific parameters
 necessary for the call.
```

```
* CreateFunction
* GetFunction
* ListFunctions
* Invoke
* UpdateFunctionCode
* UpdateFunctionConfiguration
* DeleteFunction

## Scenario
A scenario runs at a command prompt and prints output to the user on the result
 of each service action. A scenario can run in one of two ways: straight through,
 printing out progress as it goes, or as an interactive question/answer script.

## Getting started with functions

Use an SDK to manage AWS Lambda functions: create a function, invoke it, update
 its code, invoke it again, view its output and logs, and delete it.

This scenario uses two Lambda handlers:
_Note: Handlers don't use AWS SDK API calls._

The increment handler is straightforward:

1. It accepts a number, increments it, and returns the new value.
2. It performs simple logging of the result.

The arithmetic handler is more complex:
1. It accepts a set of actions ['plus', 'minus', 'times', 'divided-by'] and two
 numbers, and returns the result of the calculation.
2. It uses an environment variable to control log level (such as DEBUG, INFO,
 WARNING, ERROR).
It logs a few things at different levels, such as:
    * DEBUG: Full event data.
    * INFO: The calculation result.
    * WARN~ING~: When a divide by zero error occurs.
    * This will be the typical `RUST_LOG` variable.


The steps of the scenario are:

1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that meets the
 following requirements:
    * Has an assume_role policy that grants 'lambda.amazonaws.com' the
 'sts:AssumeRole' action.
```

```
    * Attaches the 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole' managed role.
    * _You must wait for ~10 seconds after the role is created before you can use
 it!_
2. Create a function (CreateFunction) for the increment handler by packaging it
 as a zip and doing one of the following:
    * Adding it with CreateFunction Code.ZipFile.
    * --or--
    * Uploading it to Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and adding it
 with CreateFunction Code.S3Bucket/S3Key.
    * _Note: Zipping the file does not have to be done in code._
    * If you have a waiter, use it to wait until the function is active.
 Otherwise, call GetFunction until State is Active.
3. Invoke the function with a number and print the result.
4. Update the function (UpdateFunctionCode) to the arithmetic handler by
 packaging it as a zip and doing one of the following:
    * Adding it with UpdateFunctionCode ZipFile.
    * --or--
    * Uploading it to Amazon S3 and adding it with UpdateFunctionCode S3Bucket/
S3Key.
5. Call GetFunction until Configuration.LastUpdateStatus is 'Successful' (or
 'Failed').
6. Update the environment variable by calling UpdateFunctionConfiguration and
 pass it a log level, such as:
    * Environment={'Variables': {'RUST_LOG': 'TRACE'}}
7. Invoke the function with an action from the list and a couple of values.
 Include LogType='Tail' to get logs in the result. Print the result of the
 calculation and the log.
8. [Optional] Invoke the function to provoke a divide-by-zero error and show the
 log result.
9. List all functions for the account, using pagination (ListFunctions).
10. Delete the function (DeleteFunction).
11. Delete the role.

Each step should use the function created in Service Actions to abstract calling
 the SDK.
 */

use aws_sdk_lambda::{operation::invoke::InvokeOutput, types::Environment};
use clap::Parser;
use std::{collections::HashMap, path::PathBuf};
use tracing::{debug, info, warn};
use tracing_subscriber::EnvFilter;
```

```
use lambda_code_examples::actions::{
    InvokeArgs::{Arithmetic, Increment},
    LambdaManager, Operation,
};

#[derive(Debug, Parser)]
pub struct Opt {
    /// The AWS Region.
    #[structopt(short, long)]
    pub region: Option<String>,

    // The bucket to use for the FunctionCode.
    #[structopt(short, long)]
    pub bucket: Option<String>,

    // The name of the Lambda function.
    #[structopt(short, long)]
    pub lambda_name: Option<String>,

    // The number to increment.
    #[structopt(short, long, default_value = "12")]
    pub inc: i32,

    // The left operand.
    #[structopt(long, default_value = "19")]
    pub num_a: i32,

    // The right operand.
    #[structopt(long, default_value = "23")]
    pub num_b: i32,

    // The arithmetic operation.
    #[structopt(short, long, default_value = "plus")]
    pub operation: Operation,

    #[structopt(long)]
    pub cleanup: Option<bool>,

    #[structopt(long)]
    pub no_cleanup: Option<bool>,
}

fn code_path(lambda: &str) -> PathBuf {
    PathBuf::from(format!("../target/lambda/{lambda}/bootstrap.zip"))
```

```
}

// snippet-start:[lambda.rust.scenario.log_invoke_output]
fn log_invoke_output(invoke: &InvokeOutput, message: &str) {
    if let Some(payload) = invoke.payload().cloned() {
        let payload = String::from_utf8(payload.into_inner());
        info!(?payload, message);
    } else {
        info!("Could not extract payload")
    }
    if let Some(logs) = invoke.log_result() {
        debug!(?logs, "Invoked function logs")
    } else {
        debug!("Invoked function had no logs")
    }
}
// snippet-end:[lambda.rust.scenario.log_invoke_output]

async fn main_block(
    opt: &Opt,
    manager: &LambdaManager,
    code_location: String,
) -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
    let invoke = manager.invoke(Increment(opt.inc)).await?;
    log_invoke_output(&invoke, "Invoked function configured as increment");

    let update_code = manager
        .update_function_code(code_path("arithmetic"), code_location.clone())
        .await?;

    let code_sha256 = update_code.code_sha256().unwrap_or("Unknown SHA");
    info!(?code_sha256, "Updated function code with arithmetic.zip");

    let arithmetic_args = Arithmetic(opt.operation, opt.num_a, opt.num_b);
    let invoke = manager.invoke(arithmetic_args).await?;
    log_invoke_output(&invoke, "Invoked function configured as arithmetic");

    let update = manager
        .update_function_configuration(
            Environment::builder()
                .set_variables(Some(HashMap::from([(
                    "RUST_LOG".to_string(),
                    "trace".to_string(),
                )])))
```

```
                .build(),
        )
        .await?;
    let updated_environment = update.environment();
    info!(?updated_environment, "Updated function configuration");

    let invoke = manager
        .invoke(Arithmetic(opt.operation, opt.num_a, opt.num_b))
        .await?;
    log_invoke_output(
        &invoke,
        "Invoked function configured as arithmetic with increased logging",
    );

    let invoke = manager
        .invoke(Arithmetic(Operation::DividedBy, opt.num_a, 0))
        .await?;
    log_invoke_output(
        &invoke,
        "Invoked function configured as arithmetic with divide by zero",
    );

    Ok::<(), anyhow::Error>(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .without_time()
        .with_file(true)
        .with_line_number(true)
        .with_env_filter(EnvFilter::from_default_env())
        .init();

    let opt = Opt::parse();
    let manager = LambdaManager::load_from_env(opt.lambda_name.clone(),
 opt.bucket.clone()).await;

    let key = match manager.create_function(code_path("increment")).await {
        Ok(init) => {
            info!(?init, "Created function, initially with increment.zip");
            let run_block = main_block(&opt, &manager, init.clone()).await;
            info!(?run_block, "Finished running example, cleaning up");
            Some(init)
```

```
        }
        Err(err) => {
            warn!(?err, "Error happened when initializing function");
            None
        }
    };

    if Some(false) == opt.cleanup || Some(true) == opt.no_cleanup {
        info!("Skipping cleanup")
    } else {
        let delete = manager.cleanup(key).await;
        info!(?delete, "Deleted function & cleaned up resources");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
```

```
        "Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that grants AWS
 Lambda permission to write to logs."
        DATA(lv_policy_document) = `{` &&
            `"Version":"2012-10-17",` &&
                  `"Statement": [` &&
                    `{` &&
                      `"Effect": "Allow",` &&
                      `"Action": [` &&
                        `"sts:AssumeRole"` &&
                      `],` &&
                      `"Principal": {` &&
                        `"Service": [` &&
                          `"lambda.amazonaws.com"` &&
                        `]` &&
                      `}` &&
                    `}` &&
                  `]` &&
                `}`.
        TRY.
            DATA(lo_create_role_output) =  lo_iam->createrole(
                    iv_rolename = iv_role_name
                    iv_assumerolepolicydocument = lv_policy_document
                    iv_description = 'Grant lambda permission to write to logs'
                ).
            MESSAGE 'IAM role created.' TYPE 'I'.
            WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.            " Make sure that the IAM role is
 ready for use. "
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamentityalrdyexex.
            MESSAGE 'IAM role already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iaminvalidinputex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iammalformedplydocex.
            MESSAGE 'Policy document in the request is malformed.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        TRY.
            lo_iam->attachrolepolicy(
                iv_rolename  = iv_role_name
                iv_policyarn = 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole'
            ).
            MESSAGE 'Attached policy to the IAM role.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iaminvalidinputex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamnosuchentityex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource entity does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamplynotattachableex.
            MESSAGE 'Service role policies can only be attached to the service-
linked role for their service.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamunmodableentityex.
            MESSAGE 'Service that depends on the service-linked role is not
 modifiable.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Create a Lambda function and upload handler code. "
        " Lambda function performs 'increment' action on a number. "
        TRY.
            lo_lmd->createfunction(
                 iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                 iv_runtime = `python3.9`
                 iv_role = lo_create_role_output->get_role( )->get_arn( )
                 iv_handler = iv_handler
                 io_code = io_initial_zip_file
                 iv_description = 'AWS Lambda code example'
             ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function created.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
            MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Verify the function is in Active state "
        WHILE lo_lmd->getfunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name )-
>get_configuration( )->ask_state( ) <> 'Active'.
          IF sy-index = 10.
            EXIT.               " Maximum 10 seconds. "
          ENDIF.
          WAIT UP TO 1 SECONDS.
        ENDWHILE.

        "Invoke the function with a single parameter and get results."
        TRY.
            DATA(lv_json) = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring(
              `{`  &&
                `"action": "increment",`  &&
```

```
                `"number": 10` &&
              `}`
            ).
            DATA(lo_initial_invoke_output) =  lo_lmd->invoke(
                       iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                       iv_payload = lv_json
                   ).
            ov_initial_invoke_payload = lo_initial_invoke_output->get_payload( ).
          " ov_initial_invoke_payload is returned for testing purposes. "
            DATA(lo_writer_json) = cl_sxml_string_writer=>create( type =
 if_sxml=>co_xt_json ).
            CALL TRANSFORMATION id SOURCE XML ov_initial_invoke_payload RESULT
 XML lo_writer_json.
            DATA(lv_result) = cl_abap_codepage=>convert_from( lo_writer_json-
>get_output( ) ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function invoked.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvrequestcontex.
            MESSAGE 'Unable to parse request body as JSON.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdunsuppedmediatyp00.
            MESSAGE 'Invoke request body does not have JSON as its content type.'
 TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Update the function code and configure its Lambda environment with an
 environment variable. "
        " Lambda function is updated to perform 'decrement' action also. "
        TRY.
            lo_lmd->updatefunctioncode(
                  iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                  iv_zipfile = io_updated_zip_file
              ).
            WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.            " Make sure that the update is
 completed. "
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function code updated.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
            MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
        ENDTRY.

        TRY.
            DATA lt_variables TYPE /aws1/
cl_lmdenvironmentvaria00=>tt_environmentvariables.
            DATA ls_variable LIKE LINE OF lt_variables.
            ls_variable-key = 'LOG_LEVEL'.
            ls_variable-value = NEW /aws1/cl_lmdenvironmentvaria00( iv_value =
 'info' ).
            INSERT ls_variable INTO TABLE lt_variables.

            lo_lmd->updatefunctionconfiguration(
                  iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                  io_environment = NEW /aws1/cl_lmdenvironment( it_variables =
 lt_variables )
              ).
            WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.            " Make sure that the update is
 completed. "
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function configuration/settings updated.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
            MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in
 progress.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        "Invoke the function with new parameters and get results. Display the
 execution log that's returned from the invocation."
        TRY.
            lv_json = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring(
              `{`  &&
                `"action": "decrement",`  &&
                `"number": 10` &&
              `}`
            ).
            DATA(lo_updated_invoke_output) =  lo_lmd->invoke(
                       iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                       iv_payload = lv_json
                   ).
            ov_updated_invoke_payload = lo_updated_invoke_output->get_payload( ).
           " ov_updated_invoke_payload is returned for testing purposes. "
```

```
            lo_writer_json = cl_sxml_string_writer=>create( type =
 if_sxml=>co_xt_json ).
            CALL TRANSFORMATION id SOURCE XML ov_updated_invoke_payload RESULT
 XML lo_writer_json.
            lv_result = cl_abap_codepage=>convert_from( lo_writer_json-
>get_output( ) ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function invoked.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvrequestcontex.
            MESSAGE 'Unable to parse request body as JSON.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdunsuppedmediatyp00.
            MESSAGE 'Invoke request body does not have JSON as its content type.'
 TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " List the functions for your account. "
        TRY.
            DATA(lo_list_output) = lo_lmd->listfunctions( ).
            DATA(lt_functions) = lo_list_output->get_functions( ).
            MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of Lambda functions.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Delete the Lambda function. "
        TRY.
            lo_lmd->deletefunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Detach role policy. "
        TRY.
            lo_iam->detachrolepolicy(
                iv_rolename  = iv_role_name
                iv_policyarn = 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole'
            ).
```

```
            MESSAGE 'Detached policy from the IAM role.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iaminvalidinputex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamnosuchentityex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource entity does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamplynotattachableex.
            MESSAGE 'Service role policies can only be attached to the service-
linked role for their service.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamunmodableentityex.
            MESSAGE 'Service that depends on the service-linked role is not
 modifiable.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Delete the IAM role. "
        TRY.
            lo_iam->deleterole( iv_rolename = iv_role_name ).
            MESSAGE 'IAM role deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamnosuchentityex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource entity does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamunmodableentityex.
            MESSAGE 'Service that depends on the service-linked role is not
 modifiable.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO lo_exception.
        DATA(lv_error) = lo_exception->get_longtext( ).
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

使用開發套件 AWS 進行 Amazon Cognito 使用者身份驗證之後，使用 Lambda 函數寫入自訂活動

下列程式碼範例示範如何在 Amazon Cognito 使用者身分驗證後，使用 Lambda 函數撰寫自訂活動資料。

- 使用管理員功能將使用者新增至使用者集區。
- 設定使用者集區以呼叫`PostAuthentication`觸發器的 Lambda 函數。
- 將新用戶登錄到 Amazon Cognito。
- Lambda 函數會將自訂資訊寫入 CloudWatch 日誌和 DynamoDB 資料表。
- 從 DynamoDB 表格取得並顯示自訂資料，然後清理資源。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
// ActivityLog separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ActivityLog struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewActivityLog constructs a new activity log runner.
func NewActivityLog(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) ActivityLog {
 scenario := ActivityLog{
```

```
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddUserToPool selects a user from the known users table and uses administrator
 credentials to add the user to the user pool.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddUserToPool(userPoolId string, tableName string)
 (string, string) {
 log.Println("To facilitate this example, let's add a user to the user pool using
 administrator privileges.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 user := users.Users[0]
 log.Printf("Adding known user %v to the user pool.\n", user.UserName)
 err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminCreateUser(userPoolId, user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 pwSet := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !pwSet {
  log.Printf("\nSetting password for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminSetUserPassword(userPoolId, user.UserName,
 password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   pwSet = true
```

```
  }
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 return user.UserName, password
}

// AddActivityLogTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PostAuthentication trigger.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddActivityLogTrigger(userPoolId string,
 activityLogArn string) {
 log.Println("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PostAuthentication
 trigger from Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens after a user is authenticated, and lets your function
 take action, such as logging\n" +
  "the outcome.")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PostAuthentication, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(activityLogArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.PostAuthentication)
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle
 PostAuthentication Cognito trigger.\n",
  activityLogArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser signs in as the specified user.
func (runner *ActivityLog) SignInUser(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) {
 log.Printf("Now we'll sign in user %v and check the results in the logs and the
 DynamoDB table.", userName)
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Sign in successful.",
```

```
  "The PostAuthentication Lambda handler writes custom information to CloudWatch
 Logs.")

 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
}

// GetKnownUserLastLogin gets the login info for a user from the Amazon DynamoDB
 table and displays it.
func (runner *ActivityLog) GetKnownUserLastLogin(tableName string, userName
 string) {
 log.Println("The PostAuthentication handler also writes login data to the
 DynamoDB table.")
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, user := range users.Users {
  if user.UserName == userName {
   log.Println("The last login info for the user in the known users table is:")
   log.Printf("\t%+v", *user.LastLogin)
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *ActivityLog) Run(stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup()
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(stackOutputs["TableName"])
 userName, password := runner.AddUserToPool(stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddActivityLogTrigger(stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunctionArn"])
 runner.SignInUser(stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password)
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunction"])
 runner.GetKnownUserLastLogin(stackOutputs["TableName"], userName)

 runner.resources.Cleanup()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

使用 Lambda 函數處理`PostAuthentication`觸發器。

```
const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// LoginInfo defines structured login data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string `dynamodbav:"UserPoolId"`
 ClientId   string `dynamodbav:"ClientId"`
 Time       string `dynamodbav:"Time"`
}

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string    `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string    `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
 LastLogin LoginInfo `dynamodbav:"LastLogin"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
```

```
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PostAuthentication event by writing custom data to
 the logs and
// to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context,
 event events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication)
 (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication, error) {
 log.Printf("Received post authentication trigger from %v for user '%v'",
 event.TriggerSource, event.UserName)
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName:  event.UserName,
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
  LastLogin: LoginInfo{
   UserPoolId: event.UserPoolID,
   ClientId:   event.CallerContext.ClientID,
   Time:       time.Now().Format(time.UnixDate),
  },
 }
 // Write to CloudWatch Logs.
 fmt.Printf("%#v", user)

 // Also write to an external system. This examples uses DynamoDB to demonstrate.
 userMap, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshal to DynamoDB map. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else if len(userMap) == 0 {
  log.Printf("User info marshaled to an empty map.")
 } else {
  _, err := h.dynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
   Item:      userMap,
   TableName: aws.String(tableName),
  })
```

```
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't write to DynamoDB. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Wrote user info to DynamoDB table %v.\n", tableName)
  }
 }

 return event, nil
}

func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

建立執行一般工作的結構。

```
// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this
 example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs, error)
 PopulateUserTable(tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
```

```
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(tableName string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for
 this example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}
```

```
// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured
 format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList,
 error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users
 table...\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the
 specified Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with
 your Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(functionName,
 *logStream.LogStreamName, 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

創建一個包裝 Amazon Cognito 操作的結構。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito
 trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger
 is specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userPoolId, err)
  return err
```

```
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(clientId string, userName string, password
 string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
```

```
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(clientId string, userName string)
 (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(clientId string, code string,
 userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(userAccessToken string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
```

```
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool.
 This method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(userPoolId string, userName string,
 userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a
 user without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(userPoolId string, userName
 string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 DynamoDB 動作的結構。

```
// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}
```

```
// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of
 strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(tableName string) error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_
%v", i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n",
 err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n",
 tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(tableName string) (UserList, error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(tableName string, user User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 CloudWatch 記錄動作的結構。

```
type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(functionName string)
 (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
```

```
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(functionName string,
 logStreamName string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

創建一個包裝 AWS CloudFormation 動作的結構。

```
// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string
```

```
type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(stackName string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(context.TODO(),
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

清理資源。

```
// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
```

```
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup() {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources
 \n" +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i],
 HandlerArn: nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(resources.userPoolId,
 triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AdminCreateUser
  - AdminSetUserPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - UpdateUserPool

使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Lambda 無伺服器範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Lambda 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。

範例

- 在 Lambda 函數中連接到 Amazon RDS 數據庫
- 使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數
- 從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數
- 從 Amazon DocumentDB 觸發器調用 Lambda 函數
- 使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數
- 使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數
- 使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數
- 使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗
- 使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗
- 使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

在 Lambda 函數中連接到 Amazon RDS 數據庫

下列程式碼範例會示範如何實作連線至 RDS 資料庫的 Lambda 函數。該函數提出了一個簡單的數據庫請求，並返回結果。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 連線至 Lambda 函數中的 Amazon RDS 資料庫。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
/*
Golang v2 code here.
*/

package main

import (
 "context"
 "database/sql"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/rds/auth"
 _ "github.com/go-sql-driver/mysql"
)

type MyEvent struct {
 Name string `json:"name"`
}

func HandleRequest(event *MyEvent) (map[string]interface{}, error) {

 var dbName string = "DatabaseName"
 var dbUser string = "DatabaseUser"
 var dbHost string = "mysqldb.123456789012.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com"
 var dbPort int = 3306
 var dbEndpoint string = fmt.Sprintf("%s:%d", dbHost, dbPort)
```

```
 var region string = "us-east-1"

 cfg, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  panic("configuration error: " + err.Error())
 }

 authenticationToken, err := auth.BuildAuthToken(
  context.TODO(), dbEndpoint, region, dbUser, cfg.Credentials)
 if err != nil {
  panic("failed to create authentication token: " + err.Error())
 }

 dsn := fmt.Sprintf("%s:%s@tcp(%s)/%s?tls=true&allowCleartextPasswords=true",
  dbUser, authenticationToken, dbEndpoint, dbName,
 )

 db, err := sql.Open("mysql", dsn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }

 defer db.Close()

 var sum int
 err = db.QueryRow("SELECT ?+? AS sum", 3, 2).Scan(&sum)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 s := fmt.Sprint(sum)
 message := fmt.Sprintf("The selected sum is: %s", s)

 messageBytes, err := json.Marshal(message)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }

 messageString := string(messageBytes)
 return map[string]interface{}{
  "statusCode": 200,
  "headers":    map[string]string{"Content-Type": "application/json"},
  "body":       messageString,
 }, nil
}
```

```
func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在 Lambda 函數中使用 JavaScript 連接到 Amazon RDS 數據庫。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
/*
Node.js code here.
*/
// ES6+ example
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

async function createAuthToken() {
  // Define connection authentication parameters
  const dbinfo = {

    hostname: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    port: process.env.Port,
    username: process.env.DBUserName,
    region: process.env.AWS_REGION,

  }

  // Create RDS Signer object
  const signer = new Signer(dbinfo);

  // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
```

```
  const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
  return token;
}

async function dbOps() {

  // Obtain auth token
  const token = await createAuthToken();
  // Define connection configuration
  let connectionConfig = {
    host: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    user: process.env.DBUserName,
    password: token,
    database: process.env.DBName,
    ssl: 'Amazon RDS'
  }
  // Create the connection to the DB
  const conn = await mysql.createConnection(connectionConfig);
  // Obtain the result of the query
  const [res,] = await conn.execute('select ?+? as sum', [3, 2]);
  return res;

}

export const handler = async (event) => {
  // Execute database flow
  const result = await dbOps();
  // Return result
  return {
    statusCode: 200,
    body: JSON.stringify("The selected sum is: " + result[0].sum)
  }
};
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，以便接收在收到來自 Kinesis 串流的訊息時觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 Kinesis 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace KinesisIntegrationSampleCode;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return;
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
```

```
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                throw;
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 搭配 Lambda 來使用 Kinesis 事件。

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

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent) error {
 if len(kinesisEvent.Records) == 0 {
  log.Printf("empty Kinesis event received")
  return nil
 }

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  log.Printf("processed Kinesis event with EventId: %v", record.EventID)
  recordDataBytes := record.Kinesis.Data
  recordDataText := string(recordDataBytes)
  log.Printf("record data: %v", recordDataText)
  // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
 }
 log.Printf("successfully processed %v records", len(kinesisEvent.Records))
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 搭配 Lambda 來使用 Kinesis 事件。

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

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(final KinesisEvent event, final Context context) {
        LambdaLogger logger = context.getLogger();
        if (event.getRecords().isEmpty()) {
            logger.log("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return null;
        }
        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord record : event.getRecords()) {
            try {
                logger.log("Processed Event with EventId: "+record.getEventID());
                String data = new String(record.getKinesis().getData().array());
                logger.log("Data:"+ data);
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex) {
                logger.log("An error occurred:"+ex.getMessage());
                throw ex;
            }
        }
        logger.log("Successfully processed:"+event.getRecords().size()+"
 records");
        return null;
    }

}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Lambda 使用 JavaScript的 Kinesis 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

使用 Lambda 使用 TypeScript的 Kinesis 事件。

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

```
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
    logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  }
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 消耗 Kinesis 事件。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends KinesisHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleKinesis(KinesisEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $data = $record->getData();
```

```
            $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be
 marked as failed
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 來使用 Kinesis 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import base64
def lambda_handler(event, context):

    for record in event['Records']:
        try:
            print(f"Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: {record['eventID']}")
            record_data = base64.b64decode(record['kinesis']
['data']).decode('utf-8')
            print(f"Record Data: {record_data}")
            # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"An error occurred {e}")
            raise e
```

```
    print(f"Successfully processed {len(event['Records'])} records.")
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石使用 Lambda 消耗 Kinesis 事件。

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

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue => err
      $stderr.puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      raise err
    end
  end
  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('UTF-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  # You can use Ruby's asynchronous programming tools like async/await or fibers
 here.
  return data
end
```

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 使用 Lambda 消耗 Kinesis 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::kinesis::KinesisEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        tracing::info!("EventId:
 {}",record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default());

        let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(&record.kinesis.data);

        match record_data {
            Ok(data) => {
                // log the record data
                tracing::info!("Data: {}", data);
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tracing::error!("Error: {}", e);
            }
        }
    });

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
```

```
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過從 DynamoDB 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 DynamoDB 承載並記錄記錄內容。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
```

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public void FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event ID: {record.EventID}");
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event Name: {record.EventName}");

            context.Logger.LogInformation(JsonSerializer.Serialize(record));
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 使用與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

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

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "fmt"
)

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent) (*string,
 error) {
 if len(event.Records) == 0 {
  return nil, fmt.Errorf("received empty event")
 }

 for _, record := range event.Records {
   LogDynamoDBRecord(record)
 }

 message := fmt.Sprintf("Records processed: %d", len(event.Records))
 return &message, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}

func LogDynamoDBRecord(record events.DynamoDBEventRecord){
 fmt.Println(record.EventID)
 fmt.Println(record.EventName)
 fmt.Printf("%+v\n", record.Change)
}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用使 Lambda. JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
};

const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

使用使 Lambda. TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
}
const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
```

```
};
```

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends DynamoDbHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;

    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleDynamoDb(DynamoDbEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
```

```
        $this->logger->info("Processing DynamoDb table items");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $eventName = $record->getEventName();
            $keys = $record->getKeys();
            $old = $record->getOldImage();
            $new = $record->getNewImage();

            $this->logger->info("Event Name:".$eventName."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Keys:". json_encode($keys)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Old Image:". json_encode($old)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("New Image:". json_encode($new));

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be
 marked as failed
        }

        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords items");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用使用 Python 與 Lambda 一起使用動 DynamoDB 事件。

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

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    print(json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    for record in event['Records']:
        log_dynamodb_record(record)

def log_dynamodb_record(record):
    print(record['eventID'])
    print(record['eventName'])
    print(f"DynamoDB Record: {json.dumps(record['dynamodb'])}")
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

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

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    return 'received empty event' if event['Records'].empty?

    event['Records'].each do |record|
      log_dynamodb_record(record)
    end

    "Records processed: #{event['Records'].length}"
  end

  def log_dynamodb_record(record)
    puts record['eventID']
```

```
    puts record['eventName']
    puts "DynamoDB Record: #{JSON.generate(record['dynamodb'])}"
  end
```

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

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

use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord},
   };


// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->Result<(), Error> {

    let records = &event.payload.records;
    tracing::info!("event payload: {:?}",records);
    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
```

```
    }

    for record in records{
        log_dynamo_dbrecord(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Dynamo db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())

}

fn log_dynamo_dbrecord(record: &EventRecord)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);
    tracing::info!("EventName: {}", record.event_name);
    tracing::info!("DynamoDB Record: {:?}", record.change );
    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())

}
```

從 Amazon DocumentDB 觸發器調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例會示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 DocumentDB 變更串流接收記錄所觸發的事件。該函數檢索 DocumentDB 有效載荷和記錄的內容。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用圍棋使用 Lambda 使用 Amazon DocumentDB 事件。

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

package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type Event struct {
 Events []Record `json:"events"`
}

type Record struct {
 Event struct {
  OperationType string `json:"operationType"`
  NS            struct {
   DB   string `json:"db"`
   Coll string `json:"coll"`
  } `json:"ns"`
  FullDocument interface{} `json:"fullDocument"`
 } `json:"event"`
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

```
func handler(ctx context.Context, event Event) (string, error) {
 fmt.Println("Loading function")
 for _, record := range event.Events {
  logDocumentDBEvent(record)
 }

 return "OK", nil
}

func logDocumentDBEvent(record Record) {
 fmt.Printf("Operation type: %s\n", record.Event.OperationType)
 fmt.Printf("db: %s\n", record.Event.NS.DB)
 fmt.Printf("collection: %s\n", record.Event.NS.Coll)
 docBytes, _ := json.MarshalIndent(record.Event.FullDocument, "", "  ")
 fmt.Printf("Full document: %s\n", string(docBytes))
}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Amazon DocumentDB 事件與 Lambda 使用. JavaScript

```
console.log('Loading function');
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    event.events.forEach(record => {
        logDocumentDBEvent(record);
    });
    return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record) => {
    console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
    console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
```

```
    console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
    console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null,
 2));
};
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 使用 Lambda 消費 Amazon DocumentDB 事件。

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event.get('events', []):
        log_document_db_event(record)
    return 'OK'

def log_document_db_event(record):
    event_data = record.get('event', {})
    operation_type = event_data.get('operationType', 'Unknown')
    db = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('db', 'Unknown')
    collection = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('coll', 'Unknown')
    full_document = event_data.get('fullDocument', {})

    print(f"Operation type: {operation_type}")
    print(f"db: {db}")
    print(f"collection: {collection}")
    print("Full document:", json.dumps(full_document, indent=2))
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石使用 Lambda 消費 Amazon DocumentDB 事件。

```
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['events'].each do |record|
    log_document_db_event(record)
  end
  'OK'
end

def log_document_db_event(record)
  event_data = record['event'] || {}
  operation_type = event_data['operationType'] || 'Unknown'
  db = event_data.dig('ns', 'db') || 'Unknown'
  collection = event_data.dig('ns', 'coll') || 'Unknown'
  full_document = event_data['fullDocument'] || {}

  puts "Operation type: #{operation_type}"
  puts "db: #{db}"
  puts "collection: #{collection}"
  puts "Full document: #{JSON.pretty_generate(full_document)}"
end
```

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例顯示如何實作 Lambda 函數來接收上傳物件至 S3 儲存貯體時觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.S3;
using System;
using Amazon.Lambda.S3Events;
using System.Web;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace S3Integration
{
    public class Function
    {
        private static AmazonS3Client _s3Client;
        public Function() : this(null)
        {
        }

        internal Function(AmazonS3Client s3Client)
        {
            _s3Client = s3Client ?? new AmazonS3Client();
        }

        public async Task<string> Handler(S3Event evt, ILambdaContext context)
        {
            try
```

```
            {
                if (evt.Records.Count <= 0)
                {
                    context.Logger.LogLine("Empty S3 Event received");
                    return string.Empty;
                }

                var bucket = evt.Records[0].S3.Bucket.Name;
                var key = HttpUtility.UrlDecode(evt.Records[0].S3.Object.Key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Request is for {bucket} and {key}");

                var objectResult = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(bucket, key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Returning {objectResult.Key}");

                return objectResult.Key;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                context.Logger.LogLine($"Error processing request -
 {e.Message}");

                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package main

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, s3Event events.S3Event) error {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("failed to load default config: %s", err)
  return err
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 for _, record := range s3Event.Records {
  bucket := record.S3.Bucket.Name
  key := record.S3.Object.URLDecodedKey
  headOutput, err := s3Client.HeadObject(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
   Bucket: &bucket,
   Key:    &key,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("error getting head of object %s/%s: %s", bucket, key, err)
   return err
  }
  log.Printf("successfully retrieved %s/%s of type %s", bucket, key,
 *headOutput.ContentType)
 }

 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

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

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.S3Event;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.s3.S3EventNotification.S3EventNotifi

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<S3Event, String> {
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(Handler.class);
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(S3Event s3event, Context context) {
        try {
          S3EventNotificationRecord record = s3event.getRecords().get(0);
          String srcBucket = record.getS3().getBucket().getName();
          String srcKey = record.getS3().getObject().getUrlDecodedKey();

          S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder().build();
          HeadObjectResponse headObject = getHeadObject(s3Client, srcBucket,
 srcKey);
```

```
            logger.info("Successfully retrieved " + srcBucket + "/" + srcKey + " of
 type " + headObject.contentType());

            return "Ok";
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private HeadObjectResponse getHeadObject(S3Client s3Client, String bucket,
 String key) {
        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .key(key)
                .build();
        return s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
    }
}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用使 Lambda JavaScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client();

exports.handler = async (event, context) => {

    // Get the object from the event and show its content type
    const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
```

```
    const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g,
 ' '));

    try {
        const { ContentType } = await client.send(new HeadObjectCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key: key,
        }));

        console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
        return ContentType;

    } catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
        const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make
 sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
        console.log(message);
        throw new Error(message);
    }
};
```

使用使 Lambda TypeScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { S3Event } from 'aws-lambda';
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from '@aws-sdk/client-s3';

const s3 = new S3Client({ region: process.env.AWS_REGION });

export const handler = async (event: S3Event): Promise<string | undefined> => {
  // Get the object from the event and show its content type
  const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
  const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g, '
 '));
  const params = {
    Bucket: bucket,
    Key: key,
  };
  try {
    const { ContentType } = await s3.send(new HeadObjectCommand(params));
    console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
```

```
    return ContentType;
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
    const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make sure
 they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
    console.log(message);
    throw new Error(message);
  }
};
```

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 使用 S3 事件。

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

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Event;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Handler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';


class Handler extends S3Handler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }
```

```
    public function handleS3(S3Event $event, Context $context) : void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing S3 records");

        // Get the object from the event and show its content type
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record)
        {
            $bucket = $record->getBucket()->getName();
            $key = urldecode($record->getObject()->getKey());

            try {
                $fileSize = urldecode($record->getObject()->getSize());
                echo "File Size: " . $fileSize . "\n";
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                echo $e->getMessage() . "\n";
                echo 'Error getting object ' . $key . ' from bucket ' .
 $bucket . '. Make sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this
 function.' . "\n";
                throw $e;
            }
        }
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import json
import urllib.parse
import boto3

print('Loading function')

s3 = boto3.client('s3')


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    #print("Received event: " + json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    # Get the object from the event and show its content type
    bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
    key = urllib.parse.unquote_plus(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 encoding='utf-8')
    try:
        response = s3.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
        print("CONTENT TYPE: " + response['ContentType'])
        return response['ContentType']
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
        print('Error getting object {} from bucket {}. Make sure they exist and
 your bucket is in the same region as this function.'.format(key, bucket))
        raise e
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石與 Lambda 一個 S3 事件。

```
require 'json'
require 'uri'
require 'aws-sdk'

puts 'Loading function'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(region: 'region') # Your AWS region
  # puts "Received event: #{JSON.dump(event)}"

  # Get the object from the event and show its content type
  bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
  key = URI.decode_www_form_component(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 Encoding::UTF_8)
  begin
    response = s3.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key)
    puts "CONTENT TYPE: #{response.content_type}"
    return response.content_type
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts e.message
    puts "Error getting object #{key} from bucket #{bucket}. Make sure they exist
 and your bucket is in the same region as this function."
    raise e
  end
end
```

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

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

```
use aws_lambda_events::event::s3::S3Event;
use aws_sdk_s3::{Client};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};


/// Main function
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    // Initialize the AWS SDK for Rust
    let config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let s3_client = Client::new(&config);

    let res = run(service_fn(|request: LambdaEvent<S3Event>| {
        function_handler(&s3_client, request)
    })).await;

    res
}

async fn function_handler(
    s3_client: &Client,
    evt: LambdaEvent<S3Event>
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing::info!(records = ?evt.payload.records.len(), "Received request from
 SQS");

    if evt.payload.records.len() == 0 {
        tracing::info!("Empty S3 event received");
    }

    let bucket = evt.payload.records[0].s3.bucket.name.as_ref().expect("Bucket
 name to exist");
    let key = evt.payload.records[0].s3.object.key.as_ref().expect("Object key to
 exist");

    tracing::info!("Request is for {} and object {}", bucket, key);

    let s3_get_object_result = s3_client
```

```
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await;

    match s3_get_object_result {
        Ok(_) => tracing::info!("S3 Get Object success, the s3GetObjectResult
 contains a 'body' property of type ByteStream"),
        Err(_) => tracing::info!("Failure with S3 Get Object request")
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例顯示如何實作 Lambda 函數，以便接收在收到來自 SNS 主題的訊息時觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SNSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
```

```
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace SnsIntegration;

public class Function
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SNSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessRecordAsync(record, context);
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessRecordAsync(SNSEvent.SNSRecord record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed record
 {record.Sns.Message}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

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

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, snsEvent events.SNSEvent) {
 for _, record := range snsEvent.Records {
  processMessage(record)
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
}

func processMessage(record events.SNSEventRecord) {
 message := record.SNS.Message
 fmt.Printf("Processed message: %s\n", message)
 // TODO: Process your record here
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 與 Lambda 一起使用 SNS 事件。

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

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent.SNSRecord;


import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;

public class SNSEventHandler implements RequestHandler<SNSEvent, Boolean> {
    LambdaLogger logger;

    @Override
    public Boolean handleRequest(SNSEvent event, Context context) {
        logger = context.getLogger();
        List<SNSRecord> records = event.getRecords();
        if (!records.isEmpty()) {
            Iterator<SNSRecord> recordsIter = records.iterator();
            while (recordsIter.hasNext()) {
                processRecord(recordsIter.next());
            }
        }
        return Boolean.TRUE;
    }

    public void processRecord(SNSRecord record) {
```

```
        try {
            String message = record.getSNS().getMessage();
            logger.log("message: " + message);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使 Lambda JavaScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record) {
  try {
    const message = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
```

```
    throw err;
  }
}
```

使 Lambda TypeScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SNSEvent, Context, SNSHandler, SNSEventRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SNSHandler = async (
  event: SNSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SNSEventRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    const message: string = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

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

/*
Since native PHP support for AWS Lambda is not available, we are utilizing Bref's
 PHP functions runtime for AWS Lambda.
For more information on Bref's PHP runtime for Lambda, refer to: https://bref.sh/
docs/runtimes/function

Another approach would be to create a custom runtime.
A practical example can be found here: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/aws-
lambda-custom-runtime-for-php-a-practical-example/
*/

// Additional composer packages may be required when using Bref or any other PHP
 functions runtime.
// require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsHandler;

class Handler extends SnsHandler
{
    public function handleSns(SnsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $message = $record->getMessage();

            // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be
 marked as failed

            echo "Processed Message: $message" . PHP_EOL;
        }
    }
}

return new Handler();
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event['Records']:
        process_message(record)
    print("done")

def process_message(record):
    try:
        message = record['Sns']['Message']
        print(f"Processed message {message}")
        # TODO; Process your record here

    except Exception as e:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise e
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石使用 Lambda 的 SNS 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].map { |record| process_message(record) }
end

def process_message(record)
  message = record['Sns']['Message']
  puts("Processing message: #{message}")
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error processing message: #{e}")
  raise
end
```

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sns::SnsEvent;
use aws_lambda_events::sns::SnsRecord;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
use tracing::info;

// Built with the following dependencies:
//  aws_lambda_events = { version = "0.10.0", default-features = false, features
 = ["sns"] }
//  lambda_runtime = "0.8.1"
//  tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
```

```
//  tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//  tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SnsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    for event in event.payload.records {
        process_record(&event)?;
    }

    Ok(())
}

fn process_record(record: &SnsRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    info!("Processing SNS Message: {}", record.sns.message);

    // Implement your record handling code here.

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，以便接收在收到來自 SQS 佇列的訊息時觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace SqsIntegrationSampleCode
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
```

```
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }

    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

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

import (
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(event events.SQSEvent) error {
 for _, record := range event.Records {
  err := processMessage(record)
  if err != nil {
   return err
  }
```

```
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
 return nil
}

func processMessage(record events.SQSMessage) error {
 fmt.Printf("Processed message %s\n", record.Body)
 // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent.SQSMessage;

public class Function implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {
        for (SQSMessage msg : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            processMessage(msg, context);
        }
        context.getLogger().log("done");
```

```
        return null;
    }

    private void processMessage(SQSMessage msg, Context context) {
        try {
            context.getLogger().log("Processed message " + msg.getBody());

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message

        } catch (Exception e) {
            context.getLogger().log("An error occurred");
            throw e;
        }

    }
}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 SQS 事件與 Lambda 用 JavaScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message) {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
```

```
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

使用 SQS 事件與 Lambda 用 TypeScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, Context, SQSHandler, SQSRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SQSHandler = async (
  event: SQSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message: SQSRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 與 Lambda 一起使用 SQS 事件。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $body = $record->getBody();
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        }
```

```
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for message in event['Records']:
        process_message(message)
    print("done")

def process_message(message):
    try:
        print(f"Processed message {message['body']}")
        # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    except Exception as err:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise err
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Ruby 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |message|
    process_message(message)
  end
  puts "done"
end

def process_message(message)
  begin
    puts "Processed message #{message['body']}"
    # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
  rescue StandardError => err
    puts "An error occurred"
    raise err
  end
end
```

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 與 Lambda 一起使用 SQS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sqs::SqsEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        // process the record
        tracing::info!("Message body: {}",
 record.body.as_deref().unwrap_or_default())
    });

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數，實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace KinesisIntegration;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task<StreamsEventResponse> FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return new StreamsEventResponse();
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
```

```
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed
 item immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                return new StreamsEventResponse
                {
                    BatchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>
                    {
                        new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure
 { ItemIdentifier = record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber }
                    }
                };
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
        return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}

public class StreamsEventResponse
{
    [JsonPropertyName("batchItemFailures")]
```

```
    public IList<BatchItemFailure> BatchItemFailures { get; set; }
    public class BatchItemFailure
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("itemIdentifier")]
        public string ItemIdentifier { get; set; }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 使用 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

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

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent)
 (map[string]interface{}, error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

  // Process your record
  if /* Your record processing condition here */ {
   curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber
  }
```

```
  // Add a condition to check if the record processing failed
  if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": curRecordSequenceNumber})
  }
 }

 kinesisBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return kinesisBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

透過使用 Java 的 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;

import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

```
public class ProcessKinesisRecords implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(KinesisEvent input, Context
 context) {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord kinesisEventRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //Process your record
                KinesisEvent.Record kinesisRecord =
 kinesisEventRecord.getKinesis();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = kinesisRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed
 item immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Javascript 搭配 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
           Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

使用 Lambda 使用 TypeScript報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
  KinesisStreamBatchResponse,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<KinesisStreamBatchResponse> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};
```

```
async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }
```

```
    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $kinesisEvent = new KinesisEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kinesisEvent->getRecords();

        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

透過使用 Python 的 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["kinesis"]["sequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Ruby 使用 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

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

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  batch_item_failures = []

  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue StandardError => err
      puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      # Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
      # Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards.
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record['kinesis']
['sequenceNumber'] }] }
    end
  end

  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
  { batchItemFailures: batch_item_failures }
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('utf-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  sleep(1)
  data
end
```

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 使用 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目故障。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::kinesis::KinesisEvent,
    kinesis::KinesisEventRecord,
    streams::{KinesisBatchItemFailure, KinesisEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) ->
 Result<KinesisEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = KinesisEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in &event.payload.records {
        tracing::info!(
            "EventId: {}",
            record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );

        let record_processing_result = process_record(record);

        if record_processing_result.is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(KinesisBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.kinesis.sequence_number.clone(),
```

```
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(response)
}

fn process_record(record: &KinesisEventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(record.kinesis.data.as_slice());

    if let Some(err) = record_data.err() {
        tracing::error!("Error: {}", err);
        return Err(Error::from(err));
    }

    let record_data = record_data.unwrap_or_default();

    // do something interesting with the data
    tracing::info!("Data: {}", record_data);

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();
```

```
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例說明如何針對接收來自 DynamoDB 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 報告使用 Lambda 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public StreamsEventResponse FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent,
 ILambdaContext context)

    {
```

```
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");
        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        StreamsEventResponse streamsEventResponse = new StreamsEventResponse();

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                var sequenceNumber = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
                context.Logger.LogInformation(sequenceNumber);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                context.Logger.LogError(ex.Message);
                batchItemFailures.Add(new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure()
 { ItemIdentifier = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber });
            }
        }

        if (batchItemFailures.Count > 0)
        {
            streamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailures = batchItemFailures;
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
        return streamsEventResponse;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

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

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type BatchItemFailure struct {
 ItemIdentifier string `json:"ItemIdentifier"`
}

type BatchResult struct {
 BatchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure `json:"BatchItemFailures"`
}

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent)
 (*BatchResult, error) {
 var batchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure
 curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

 for _, record := range event.Records {
  // Process your record
  curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Change.SequenceNumber
 }

 if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
  batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier:
 curRecordSequenceNumber})
 }

 batchResult := BatchResult{
  BatchItemFailures: batchItemFailures,
 }

 return &batchResult, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.dynamodb.StreamRecord;

import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessDynamodbRecords implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent,
 Serializable> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(DynamodbEvent input, Context
 context) {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord dynamodbStreamRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
          try {
                //Process your record
                StreamRecord dynamodbRecord = dynamodbStreamRecord.getDynamodb();
```

```
                curRecordSequenceNumber = dynamodbRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed
 item immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }
}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Lambda 使用報告批次項目失敗 JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
export const handler = async (event) => {
  const records = event.Records;
  let curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

  for (const record of records) {
    try {
      // Process your record
      curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
    } catch (e) {
      // Return failed record's sequence number
```

```
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier:
 curRecordSequenceNumber }] };
    }
  }

  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};
```

使用 Lambda 使用報告批次項目失敗 TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { DynamoDBBatchItemFailure, DynamoDBStreamEvent } from "aws-lambda";

export const handler = async (event: DynamoDBStreamEvent):
 Promise<DynamoDBBatchItemFailure[]> => {

    const batchItemsFailures: DynamoDBBatchItemFailure[] = []
    let curRecordSequenceNumber

    for(const record of event.Records) {
        curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb?.SequenceNumber

        if(curRecordSequenceNumber) {
            batchItemsFailures.push({
                itemIdentifier: curRecordSequenceNumber
            })
        }
    }

    return batchItemsFailures
}
```

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $dynamoDbEvent = new DynamoDbEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");

        $records = $dynamoDbEvent->getRecords();
```

```
        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    records = event["Records"]
    cur_record_sequence_number = ""

    records.each do |record|
      begin
        # Process your record
        cur_record_sequence_number = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
      rescue StandardError => e
```

```
        # Return failed record's sequence number
        return {"batchItemFailures" => [{"itemIdentifier" =>
 cur_record_sequence_number}]}
      end
    end

    {"batchItemFailures" => []}
  end
```

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目故障。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord, StreamRecord},
    streams::{DynamoDbBatchItemFailure, DynamoDbEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

/// Process the stream record
fn process_record(record: &EventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let stream_record: &StreamRecord = &record.change;

    // process your stream record here...
    tracing::info!("Data: {:?}", stream_record);

    Ok(())
}

/// Main Lambda handler here...
async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->
 Result<DynamoDbEventResponse, Error> {
```

```
    let mut response = DynamoDbEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    let records = &event.payload.records;

    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in records {
        tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);

        // Couldn't find a sequence number
        if record.change.sequence_number.is_none() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: Some("".to_string()),
            });
            return Ok(response);
        }

        // Process your record here...
        if process_record(record).is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.change.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed
 item onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!("Successfully processed {} record(s)", records.len());

    Ok(response)
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
```

```
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數，實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri
namespace sqsSample;

public class Function
{
```

```
    public async Task<SQSBatchResponse> FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        foreach(var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                //process your message
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
            }
            catch (System.Exception)
            {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.Add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier=message.MessageId});
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(message.Body))
        {
            throw new Exception("No Body in SQS Message.");
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");
        // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        await Task.CompletedTask;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 使用 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

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

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, sqsEvent events.SQSEvent)
 (map[string]interface{}, error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, message := range sqsEvent.Records {

  if /* Your message processing condition here */ {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": message.MessageId})
  }
 }

 sqsBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return sqsBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
```

```
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSBatchResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessSQSMessageBatch implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent,
 SQSBatchResponse> {
    @Override
    public SQSBatchResponse handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {

        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        String messageId = "";
        for (SQSEvent.SQSMessage message : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //process your message
                messageId = message.getMessageId();
            } catch (Exception e) {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure(messageId));
```

```
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 JavaScript Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    const batchItemFailures = [];

    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record, context);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }

    return { batchItemFailures };
};

async function processMessageAsync(record, context) {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error("There is an error in the SQS Message.");
    }
    console.log(`Processed message: ${record.body}`);
}
```

使用 TypeScript Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, SQSBatchResponse, Context, SQSBatchItemFailure, SQSRecord }
 from 'aws-lambda';

export const handler = async (event: SQSEvent, context: Context):
 Promise<SQSBatchResponse> => {
    const batchItemFailures: SQSBatchItemFailure[] = [];

    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }

    return {batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures};
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SQSRecord): Promise<void> {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error('There is an error in the SQS Message.');
    }
    console.log(`Processed message ${record.body}`);
}
```

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 回報 SQS 批次項目失敗。

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

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing SQS records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                // Assuming the SQS message is in JSON format
                $message = json_decode($record->getBody(), true);
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($message));
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $this->markAsFailed($record);
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords SQS records");
    }
```

```
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import json
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    if event:
        batch_item_failures = []
        sqs_batch_response = {}

        for record in event["Records"]:
            try:
                # process message
            except Exception as e:
                batch_item_failures.append({"itemIdentifier":
 record['messageId']})

        sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
        return sqs_batch_response
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Ruby 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

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

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  if event
    batch_item_failures = []
    sqs_batch_response = {}

    event["Records"].each do |record|
      begin
        # process message
      rescue StandardError => e
        batch_item_failures << {"itemIdentifier" => record['messageId']}
      end
    end

    sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
    return sqs_batch_response
  end
end
```

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::sqs::{SqsBatchResponse, SqsEvent},
    sqs::{BatchItemFailure, SqsMessage},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn process_record(_: &SqsMessage) -> Result<(), Error> {
    Err(Error::from("Error processing message"))
}

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) ->
 Result<SqsBatchResponse, Error> {
    let mut batch_item_failures = Vec::new();
    for record in event.payload.records {
        match process_record(&record).await {
            Ok(_) => (),
            Err(_) => batch_item_failures.push(BatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.message_id.unwrap(),
            }),
        }
    }

    Ok(SqsBatchResponse {
        batch_item_failures,
    })
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Lambda 跨服務範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Lambda 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都包含可在多個範例中運作的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建立 API Gateway REST API 以追蹤 COVID-19 資料
- 建立出借圖書館 REST API
- 使用 Step Functions 建立傳訊應用程式
- 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片
- 使用 API Gateway 建立 websocket 聊天應用程式
- 建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式
- 從瀏覽器調用 Lambda 函數
- 使用 S3 物件 Lambda 為您的應用程式轉換資料
- 使用 API Gateway 來調用 Lambda 函數
- 使用 Step Functions 呼叫 Lambda 函數
- 使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

建立 API Gateway REST API 以追蹤 COVID-19 資料

以下程式碼範例示範如何建立 REST API，此 API 使用虛構資料模擬追蹤美國 COVID-19 每日病例的系統。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何搭配使用 AWS Chalice， AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) AWS Lambda以建立使用 Amazon API Gateway 和 Amazon DynamoDB 的無伺服器 REST API。REST API 使用虛構資料模擬追蹤美國 COVID-19 每日病例的系統。了解如何：

- 使用 AWS Chalice 定義 Lambda 函數中的路由，這些函數會呼叫以處理透過 API Gateway 傳送的 REST 要求。
- 使用 Lambda 函數在 DynamoDB 資料表中擷取和存放資料，以便為 REST 請求提供服務。
- 在 AWS CloudFormation 範本中定義資料表結構和資訊安全角色資源。
- 使用 AWS Chalice 並 CloudFormation 封裝和部署所有必要的資源。
- 用 CloudFormation 於清理所有創建的資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- AWS CloudFormation
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

建立出借圖書館 REST API

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Amazon Aurora 資料庫支援的 REST API 來建立出借圖書館，讓贊助人可以借書與還書。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 Amazon Relational Database Service 服務 (Amazon RDS) API 和 AWS Chalice 搭配使用，以建立由 Amazon Aurora 資料庫支援的 REST API。Web 服務是完全無伺服器的，表示這是一種贊助人可以借書與還書的簡單出借圖書館。了解如何：

- 建立與管理無伺服器的 Aurora 資料庫叢集。
- 用 AWS Secrets Manager 於管理資料庫認證。
- 實作資料儲存層，該層使用 Amazon RDS 將資料移入和移出資料庫。
- 使用 AWS Chalice 將無伺服器 REST API 部署到 Amazon API Gateway 和. AWS Lambda
- 使用 Request 套件來將請求傳送到 Web 服務。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

使用 Step Functions 建立傳訊應用程式

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立從資料庫資料表擷取訊息記錄的 AWS Step Functions Messenger 應用程式。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與建立信 AWS Step Functions 使應用程式，以從 Amazon DynamoDB 表擷取訊息記錄，並透過 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 傳送這些記錄。狀態機與一個 AWS Lambda 功能集成在數據庫中掃描未發送的消息。

- 建立從 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表擷取和更新訊息記錄的狀態機器。
- 更新狀態機器定義，以便也向 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 傳送訊息。
- 開始和停用狀態機器執行。
- 使用服務整合從狀態機器連接至 Lambda、DynamoDB 和 Amazon SQS。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立無伺服器應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

- Amazon SNS

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

使用 API Gateway 建立 websocket 聊天應用程式

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立由建置於 Amazon API Gateway 上的 websocket API 提供服務的聊天應用程式。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 Amazon API Gateway V2 搭配使用，以建立與亞馬遜動態 B 整合的 AWS Lambda 網路通訊端 API。

- 建立由 API Gateway 提供服務的 websocket API。
- 定義 Lambda 處理常式，該常式將連接存放在 DynamoDB 中，並將訊息傳送給其他聊天參與者。
- 連接至 websocket 聊天應用程式，並使用 Websockets 套件傳送訊息。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立應用程式，以分析客戶評論卡、從其原始語言進行翻譯、判斷對方情緒，以及透過翻譯後的文字產生音訊檔案。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly

- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。

- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。下列摘錄顯示如何在 AWS SDK for JavaScript Lambda 函數內部使用。

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
```

```
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
```

```
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

從瀏覽器調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例會示範如何從瀏覽器叫用 AWS Lambda 函數。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

您可以建立以瀏覽器為基礎的應用程式，使用 AWS Lambda 函數更新具有使用者選擇的 Amazon DynamoDB 表格。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

您可以建立以瀏覽器為基礎的應用程式，使用 AWS Lambda 函數更新具有使用者選擇的 Amazon DynamoDB 表格。此應用程序使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

使用 S3 物件 Lambda 為您的應用程式轉換資料

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 S3 物件 Lambda 轉換應用程式的資料。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

示範如何將自訂程式碼新增至標準 S3 GET 請求，以修改從 S3 擷取的要求物件，讓物件符合要求用戶端或應用程式的需求。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Lambda
- Amazon S3

使用 API Gateway 來調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例說明如何建立 Amazon API Gateway 叫用的 AWS Lambda 函數。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Lambda Java 執行階段 API 建立 AWS Lambda 函數。這個範例會叫用不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定的使用案例。此範例示範如何建立 Amazon API Gateway 調用的 Lambda 函數，該函數會掃描 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中的工作週年紀念日，並使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 傳送文字訊息給您的員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用 Lambda JavaScript 執行階段 API 建立 AWS Lambda 函數。這個範例會叫用不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定的使用案例。此範例示範如何建立 Amazon API Gateway 調用的 Lambda 函數，該函數會掃描 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中的工作週年紀念日，並使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 傳送文字訊息給您的員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的開發套件

此範例顯示如何建立和使用目標為 AWS Lambda 函數的 Amazon API Gateway REST API。Lambda 處理常式會展示如何根據 HTTP 方法來路由；如何從查詢字串、標頭和本文中取得資料；以及如何傳回 JSON 回應。

- 部署 Lambda 函數。
- 建立 API Gateway REST API。
- 建立目標為 Lambda 函數的 REST 資源。
- 授與許可讓 API Gateway 調用 Lambda 函數。
- 使用 Request 套件來將請求傳送到 REST API。
- 清理示範期間建立的所有資源。

此範例最佳檢視時，請參閱 GitHub。有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- Lambda

使用 Step Functions 呼叫 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立依序叫用 AWS Lambda 函式的 AWS Step Functions 狀態機器。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何使用 AWS Step Functions 和建立 AWS 無伺服器工作流程。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x每個工作流程步驟都是使用 AWS Lambda 函數來實作。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

說明如何使用 AWS Step Functions 和建立 AWS 無伺服器工作流程。 AWS SDK for JavaScript 每個工作流程步驟都是使用 AWS Lambda 函數來實作。

Lambda 是一項運算服務，可讓您執行程式碼，而無需佈建或管理伺服器。Step Functions 是一種無伺服器協同運作服務，可讓您結合 Lambda 函數和其他 AWS 服務來建置關鍵業務應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例說明如何建立 Amazon EventBridge 排程事件所叫用的 AWS Lambda 函數。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何建立叫用 AWS Lambda 函數的 Amazon EventBridge 排程事件。設定 EventBridge 為在叫用 Lambda 函數時使用 cron 運算式來排程。在此範例中，您會使用 Lambda Java 執行期 API 建立 Lambda 函數。這個範例會叫用不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定的使用案例。此範例示範如何建立應用程式，將行動裝置文字訊息傳送給員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

說明如何建立叫用 AWS Lambda 函數的 Amazon EventBridge 排程事件。設定 EventBridge 為在叫用 Lambda 函數時使用 cron 運算式來排程。在此範例中，您可以使用 Lambda JavaScript 執行階段 API 建立 Lambda 函數。這個範例會叫用不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定的使用案例。此範例示範如何建立應用程式，將行動裝置文字訊息傳送給員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

此範例顯示如何將 AWS Lambda 函數註冊為已排程 Amazon EventBridge 事件的目標。Lambda 處理常式會將友善的訊息和完整事件資料寫入 Amazon CloudWatch 日誌，以供日後擷取。

- 部署 Lambda 函式。
- 建立 EventBridge 排程的事件，並使 Lambda 函數成為目標。
- 授予允許 EventBridge 叫用 Lambda 函數的權限。
- 列印記 CloudWatch 錄中的最新資料，以顯示排程呼叫的結果。
- 清理示範期間建立的所有資源。

此範例最佳檢視時，請參閱 GitHub。有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- CloudWatch 日誌
- EventBridge
- Lambda

使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon Lex 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Lex。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon Lex 開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon Lex 的更多信
- 亞馬遜萊克斯 API 參考 — 所有可用的 Amazon Lex 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon Lex 跨服務範例
  - 建立 Amazon Lex 聊天機器人來吸引您的網站訪客

使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon Lex 跨服務範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Lex。每個範例都包含可在多個範例中運作的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建立 Amazon Lex 聊天機器人來吸引您的網站訪客

建立 Amazon Lex 聊天機器人來吸引您的網站訪客

以下代碼示例演示瞭如何創建聊天機器人以吸引您的網站訪問者。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon Lex API 在 Web 應用程式中建立 Chatbot，以吸引您的網站訪客。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用 Amazon Lex API 在 Web 應用程式中建立 Chatbot，以吸引您的網站訪客。

如需有關如何設定和執行的完整原始程式碼和指示，請參閱開發人 AWS SDK for JavaScript 員指南中的建立 Amazon Lex 聊天機器人的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

使用 AWS SDK Lookout for Vision 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Lookout for Vision。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- Lookout for Vision 開發人員指南-更多信息關於 Lookout for Vision.
- Lookout for Vision API 參考 — 有關所有可用的 Lookout for Vision 操作的詳細信息。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Lookout for Vision

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使 Lookout for Vision。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
"""
This example shows how to list your Amazon Lookout for Vision projects.
If you haven't previously created a project in the current AWS Region,
the response is an empty list, however it confirms that you can call the
Lookout for Vision API.
"""
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import boto3


class Hello:
    """Hello class for Amazon Lookout for Vision"""

    @staticmethod
    def list_projects(lookoutvision_client):
        """
        Lists information about the projects that are in your AWS account
        and in the current AWS Region.

        : param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            for project in response["Projects"]:
                print("Project: " + project["ProjectName"])
                print("ARN: " + project["ProjectArn"])
                print()
            print("Done!")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't list projects. \n{err}")
            raise
```

```
def main():
    session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")
    lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")

    Hello.list_projects(lookoutvision_client)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListProjects中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK Lookout for Vision 操作
  - 搭CreateDataset配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateProject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteDataset配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteProject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeDataset配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DetectAnomalies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListModels配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListProjects配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭StartModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭StopModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用 AWS SDK Lookout for Vision 案例
  - 使用 AWS SDK 創建一個 Lookout for Vision 清單文件
  - 使用 AWS SDK 建立、訓練和啟 Lookout for Vision 模型
  - 使用 AWS SDK 從 Lookout for Vision 目導出數據集

- 使用 AWS SDK 查找具有特定標籤的 Lookout for Vision 察項目
- 清單瞭解目前使用 AWS SDK 託管的視覺模型

使用 AWS SDK Lookout for Vision 操作

下面的代碼示例演示如何使用 Amazon Lookout for Vision 與 AWS SDK。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS SDK Lookout for Vision 案例。

範例

- 搭CreateDataset配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateProject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDataset配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteProject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDataset配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetectAnomalies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListModels配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListProjects配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StopModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateDataset`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDataset`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱建立資料集。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def create_dataset(lookoutvision_client, project_name, manifest_file,
 dataset_type):
        """
        Creates a new Lookout for Vision dataset

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project in which you want to
                             create a dataset.
        :param bucket: The bucket that contains the manifest file.
        :param manifest_file: The path and name of the manifest file.
        :param dataset_type: The type of the dataset (train or test).
        """
        try:
            bucket, key = manifest_file.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
            logger.info("Creating %s dataset type...", dataset_type)
            dataset = {
                "GroundTruthManifest": {"S3Object": {"Bucket": bucket, "Key":
 key}}
            }
            response = lookoutvision_client.create_dataset(
                ProjectName=project_name,
                DatasetType=dataset_type,
                DatasetSource=dataset,
            )
            logger.info("Dataset Status: %s", response["DatasetMetadata"]
["Status"])
            logger.info(
                "Dataset Status Message: %s",
                response["DatasetMetadata"]["StatusMessage"],
```

```
            )
            logger.info("Dataset Type: %s", response["DatasetMetadata"]
["DatasetType"])

            # Wait until either created or failed.
            finished = False
            status = ""
            dataset_description = {}
            while finished is False:
                dataset_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_dataset(
                    ProjectName=project_name, DatasetType=dataset_type
                )
                status = dataset_description["DatasetDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS":
                    logger.info("Dataset creation in progress...")
                    time.sleep(2)
                elif status == "CREATE_COMPLETE":
                    logger.info("Dataset created.")
                    finished = True
                else:
                    logger.info(
                        "Dataset creation failed: %s",
                        dataset_description["DatasetDescription"]
["StatusMessage"],
                    )
                    finished = True

            if status != "CREATE_COMPLETE":
                message = dataset_description["DatasetDescription"]
["StatusMessage"]
                logger.exception("Couldn't create dataset: %s", message)
                raise Exception(f"Couldn't create dataset: {message}")

        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Service error: Couldn't create dataset.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateDataset中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`CreateModel`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateModel`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱訓練模型。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def create_model(
        lookoutvision_client,
        project_name,
        training_results,
        tag_key=None,
        tag_key_value=None,
    ):
        """
        Creates a version of a Lookout for Vision model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project in which you want to create
 a
                             model.
        :param training_results: The Amazon S3 location where training results
 are stored.
        :param tag_key: The key for a tag to add to the model.
        :param tag_key_value - A value associated with the tag_key.
        return: The model status and version.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Training model...")
            output_bucket, output_folder = training_results.replace("s3://",
 "").split(
```

```
                "/", 1
            )
            output_config = {
                "S3Location": {"Bucket": output_bucket, "Prefix": output_folder}
            }
            tags = []
            if tag_key is not None:
                tags = [{"Key": tag_key, "Value": tag_key_value}]

            response = lookoutvision_client.create_model(
                ProjectName=project_name, OutputConfig=output_config, Tags=tags
            )

            logger.info("ARN: %s", response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelArn"])
            logger.info("Version: %s", response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelVersion"])
            logger.info("Started training...")

            print("Training started. Training might take several hours to
complete.")

            # Wait until training completes.
            finished = False
            status = "UNKNOWN"
            while finished is False:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project_name,
                    ModelVersion=response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelVersion"],
                )
                status = model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "TRAINING":
                    logger.info("Model training in progress...")
                    time.sleep(600)
                    continue

                if status == "TRAINED":
                    logger.info("Model was successfully trained.")
                else:
                    logger.info(
                        "Model training failed: %s ",
                        model_description["ModelDescription"]["StatusMessage"],
                    )
                finished = True
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't train model.")
            raise
        else:
            return status, response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelVersion"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭CreateProject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateProject。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱建立專案。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Projects:

    @staticmethod
    def create_project(lookoutvision_client, project_name):
        """
        Creates a new Lookout for Vision project.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param  project_name: The name for the new project.
        :return project_arn: The ARN of the new project.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Creating project: %s", project_name)
            response =
 lookoutvision_client.create_project(ProjectName=project_name)
            project_arn = response["ProjectMetadata"]["ProjectArn"]
```

```
            logger.info("project ARN: %s", project_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create project %s.", project_name)
            raise
        else:
            return project_arn
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateProject中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DeleteDataset配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDataset。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱刪除資料集。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def delete_dataset(lookoutvision_client, project_name, dataset_type):
        """
        Deletes a Lookout for Vision dataset

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the dataset
 that
                             you want to delete.
        :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that you
                             want to delete.
        """
        try:
```

```
            logger.info(
                "Deleting the %s dataset for project %s.", dataset_type,
 project_name
            )
            lookoutvision_client.delete_dataset(
                ProjectName=project_name, DatasetType=dataset_type
            )
            logger.info("Dataset deleted.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Service error: Couldn't delete dataset.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteDataset中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DeleteModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteModel。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱刪除模型。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def delete_model(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version):
        """
        Deletes a Lookout for Vision model. The model must first be stopped and
 can't
        be in training.
```

```
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the desired
model.
        :param model_version: The version of the model that you want to delete.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Deleting model: %s", model_version)
            lookoutvision_client.delete_model(
                ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
            )

            model_exists = True
            while model_exists:
                response =
lookoutvision_client.list_models(ProjectName=project_name)

                model_exists = False
                for model in response["Models"]:
                    if model["ModelVersion"] == model_version:
                        model_exists = True

                if model_exists is False:
                    logger.info("Model deleted")
                else:
                    logger.info("Model is being deleted...")
                    time.sleep(2)

            logger.info("Deleted Model: %s", model_version)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete model.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DeleteProject**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteProject`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱刪除專案。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Projects:

    @staticmethod
    def delete_project(lookoutvision_client, project_name):
        """
        Deletes a Lookout for Vision Model

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that you want to delete.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Deleting project: %s", project_name)
            response =
 lookoutvision_client.delete_project(ProjectName=project_name)
            logger.info("Deleted project ARN: %s ", response["ProjectArn"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete project %s.", project_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteProject中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DescribeDataset`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDataset`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱檢視資料集。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def describe_dataset(lookoutvision_client, project_name, dataset_type):
        """
        Gets information about a Lookout for Vision dataset.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the dataset
 that
                             you want to describe.
        :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that you
 want
                             to describe.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.describe_dataset(
                ProjectName=project_name, DatasetType=dataset_type
            )
            print(f"Name: {response['DatasetDescription']['ProjectName']}")
            print(f"Type: {response['DatasetDescription']['DatasetType']}")
            print(f"Status: {response['DatasetDescription']['Status']}")
            print(f"Message: {response['DatasetDescription']['StatusMessage']}")
            print(f"Images: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Total']}")
            print(f"Labeled: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Labeled']}")
            print(f"Normal: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Normal']}")
            print(f"Anomaly: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Anomaly']}")
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Service error: problem listing datasets.")
            raise
        print("Done.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeDataset中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DescribeModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeModel。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱檢視模型。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def describe_model(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version):
        """
        Shows the performance metrics for a trained model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Amazon Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the desired
 model.
        :param model_version: The version of the model.
        """
        response = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
            ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
        )
        model_description = response["ModelDescription"]
```

```
        print(f"\tModel version: {model_description['ModelVersion']}")
        print(f"\tARN: {model_description['ModelArn']}")
        if "Description" in model_description:
            print(f"\tDescription: {model_description['Description']}")
        print(f"\tStatus: {model_description['Status']}")
        print(f"\tMessage: {model_description['StatusMessage']}")
        print(f"\tCreated: {str(model_description['CreationTimestamp'])}")

        if model_description["Status"] in ("TRAINED", "HOSTED"):
            training_start = model_description["CreationTimestamp"]
            training_end = model_description["EvaluationEndTimestamp"]
            duration = training_end - training_start
            print(f"\tTraining duration: {duration}")

            print("\n\tPerformance metrics\n\t-------------------")
            print(f"\tRecall: {model_description['Performance']['Recall']}")
            print(f"\tPrecision: {model_description['Performance']
['Precision']}")
            print(f"\tF1: {model_description['Performance']['F1Score']}")

            training_output_bucket = model_description["OutputConfig"]
["S3Location"][
                "Bucket"
            ]
            prefix = model_description["OutputConfig"]["S3Location"]["Prefix"]
            print(f"\tTraining output: s3://{training_output_bucket}/{prefix}")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DetectAnomalies**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectAnomalies`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱偵測影像中的異常。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Inference:
    """
    Shows how to detect anomalies in an image using a trained Lookout for Vision
 model.
    """

    @staticmethod
    def detect_anomalies(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version,
 photo):
        """
        Calls DetectAnomalies using the supplied project, model version, and
 image.
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
        :param project: The project that contains the model that you want to use.
        :param model_version: The version of the model that you want to use.
        :param photo: The photo that you want to analyze.
        :return: The DetectAnomalyResult object that contains the analysis
 results.
        """

        image_type = imghdr.what(photo)
        if image_type == "jpeg":
            content_type = "image/jpeg"
        elif image_type == "png":
            content_type = "image/png"
        else:
            logger.info("Image type not valid for %s", photo)
            raise ValueError(
                f"File format not valid. Supply a jpeg or png format file:
 {photo}"
            )
```

```
        # Get images bytes for call to detect_anomalies.
        with open(photo, "rb") as image:
            response = lookoutvision_client.detect_anomalies(
                ProjectName=project_name,
                ContentType=content_type,
                Body=image.read(),
                ModelVersion=model_version,
            )

        return response["DetectAnomalyResult"]

    @staticmethod
    def download_from_s3(s3_resource, photo):
        """
        Downloads an image from an S3 bucket.

        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param photo: The Amazon S3 path of a photo to download.
        return: The local path to the downloaded file.
        """
        try:
            bucket, key = photo.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
            local_file = os.path.basename(photo)
        except ValueError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get S3 info for %s", photo)
            raise

        try:
            logger.info("Downloading %s", photo)
            s3_resource.Bucket(bucket).download_file(key, local_file)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't download %s from S3.", photo)
            raise

        return local_file

    @staticmethod
    def reject_on_classification(image, prediction, confidence_limit):
        """
        Returns True if the anomaly confidence is greater than or equal to
        the supplied confidence limit.
        :param image: The name of the image file that was analyzed.
        :param prediction: The DetectAnomalyResult object returned from
DetectAnomalies.
```

```
        :param confidence_limit: The minimum acceptable confidence (float 0 - 1).
        :return: True if the error condition indicates an anomaly, otherwise
False.
        """

        reject = False

        logger.info("Checking classification for %s", image)

        if prediction["IsAnomalous"] and prediction["Confidence"] >=
confidence_limit:
            reject = True
            reject_info = (
                f"Rejected: Anomaly confidence ({prediction['Confidence']:.2%})
is greater"
                f" than limit ({confidence_limit:.2%})"
            )
            logger.info("%s", reject_info)

        if not reject:
            logger.info("No anomalies found.")
        return reject

    @staticmethod
    def reject_on_anomaly_types(
        image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_types_limit
    ):
        """
        Checks if the number of anomaly types is greater than the anomaly types
        limit and if the prediction confidence is greater than the confidence
limit.
        :param image: The name of the image file that was analyzed.
        :param prediction: The DetectAnomalyResult object returned from
DetectAnomalies.
        :param confidence: The minimum acceptable confidence (float 0 - 1).
        :param anomaly_types_limit: The maximum number of allowable anomaly types
(int).
        :return: True if the error condition indicates an anomaly, otherwise
False.
        """

        logger.info("Checking number of anomaly types for %s", image)

        reject = False
```

```
        if prediction["IsAnomalous"] and prediction["Confidence"] >=
confidence_limit:
            anomaly_types = {
                anomaly["Name"]
                for anomaly in prediction["Anomalies"]
                if anomaly["Name"] != "background"
            }

            if len(anomaly_types) > anomaly_types_limit:
                reject = True
                reject_info = (
                    f"Rejected: Anomaly confidence
({prediction['Confidence']:.2%}) "
                    f"is greater than limit ({confidence_limit:.2%}) and "
                    f"the number of anomaly types ({len(anomaly_types)-1}) is "
                    f"greater than the limit ({anomaly_types_limit})"
                )

                logger.info("%s", reject_info)

        if not reject:
            logger.info("No anomalies found.")
        return reject

    @staticmethod
    def reject_on_coverage(
        image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_label, coverage_limit
    ):
        """
        Checks if the coverage area of an anomaly is greater than the coverage
limit and if
        the prediction confidence is greater than the confidence limit.
        :param image: The name of the image file that was analyzed.
        :param prediction: The DetectAnomalyResult object returned from
DetectAnomalies.
        :param confidence_limit: The minimum acceptable confidence (float 0-1).
        :anomaly_label: The anomaly label for the type of anomaly that you want
to check.
        :coverage_limit: The maximum acceptable percentage coverage of an anomaly
(float 0-1).
        :return: True if the error condition indicates an anomaly, otherwise
False.
        """
```

```
        reject = False

        logger.info("Checking coverage for %s", image)

        if prediction["IsAnomalous"] and prediction["Confidence"] >=
 confidence_limit:
            for anomaly in prediction["Anomalies"]:
                if anomaly["Name"] == anomaly_label and anomaly["PixelAnomaly"][
                    "TotalPercentageArea"
                ] > (coverage_limit):
                    reject = True
                    reject_info = (
                        f"Rejected: Anomaly confidence
 ({prediction['Confidence']:.2%}) "
                        f"is greater than limit ({confidence_limit:.2%}) and
 {anomaly['Name']} "
                        f"coverage ({anomaly['PixelAnomaly']
['TotalPercentageArea']:.2%}) "
                        f"is greater than limit ({coverage_limit:.2%})"
                    )

                    logger.info("%s", reject_info)

        if not reject:
            logger.info("No anomalies found.")

        return reject

    @staticmethod
    def analyze_image(lookoutvision_client, image, config):
        """
        Analyzes an image with an Amazon Lookout for Vision model. Also
        runs a series of checks to determine if the contents of an image
        should be rejected.
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
        param image: A local image that you want to analyze.
        param config: Configuration information for the model and reject
        limits.
        """

        project = config["project"]
        model_version = config["model_version"]
        confidence_limit = config["confidence_limit"]
```

```
        coverage_limit = config["coverage_limit"]
        anomaly_types_limit = config["anomaly_types_limit"]
        anomaly_label = config["anomaly_label"]

        # Get analysis results.
        print(f"Analyzing {image}.")

        prediction = Inference.detect_anomalies(
            lookoutvision_client, project, model_version, image
        )

        anomalies = []

        reject = Inference.reject_on_classification(image, prediction,
 confidence_limit)

        if reject:
            anomalies.append("Classification: An anomaly was found.")

        reject = Inference.reject_on_coverage(
            image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_label, coverage_limit
        )

        if reject:
            anomalies.append("Coverage: Anomaly coverage too high.")

        reject = Inference.reject_on_anomaly_types(
            image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_types_limit
        )

        if reject:
            anomalies.append("Anomaly type count: Too many anomaly types found.")
            print()

        if len(anomalies) > 0:
            print(f"Anomalies found in {image}")
            for anomaly in anomalies:
                print(f"{anomaly}")
        else:
            print(f"No anomalies found in {image}")


def main():
    """
```

```
    Detects anomalies in an image file.
    """
    try:
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s:
%(message)s")

        parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
            description="Find anomalies with Amazon Lookout for Vision."
        )
        parser.add_argument(
            "image",
            help="The file that you want to analyze. Supply a local file path or
a "
            "path to an S3 object.",
        )
        parser.add_argument(
            "config",
            help=(
                "The configuration JSON file to use. "
                "See https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/blob/main/"
                "python/example_code/lookoutvision/README.md"
            ),
        )

        args = parser.parse_args()

        session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")

        lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")
        s3_resource = session.resource("s3")

        # Get configuration information.
        with open(args.config, encoding="utf-8") as config_file:
            config = json.load(config_file)

        # Download image if located in S3 bucket.
        if args.image.startswith("s3://"):
            image = Inference.download_from_s3(s3_resource, args.image)
        else:
            image = args.image

        Inference.analyze_image(lookoutvision_client, image, config)

        # Delete image, if downloaded from S3 bucket.
```

```
        if args.image.startswith("s3://"):
            os.remove(image)

    except ClientError as err:
        print(f"Service error: {err.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except FileNotFoundError as err:
        print(f"The supplied file couldn't be found: {err.filename}.")
    except ValueError as err:
        print(f"A value error occurred: {err}.")
    else:
        print("\nSuccessfully completed analysis.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectAnomalies中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ListModels配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListModels。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱檢視模型。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def describe_models(lookoutvision_client, project_name):
        """
```

```
        Gets information about all models in a Lookout for Vision project.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that you want to use.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_models(ProjectName=project_name)
            print("Project: " + project_name)
            for model in response["Models"]:
                Models.describe_model(
                    lookoutvision_client, project_name, model["ModelVersion"]
                )
                print()
            print("Done...")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list models.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListModels中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`ListProjects`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListProjects`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱檢視您的專案。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Projects:

    @staticmethod
    def list_projects(lookoutvision_client):
```

```
        """
        Lists information about the projects that are in in your AWS account
        and in the current AWS Region.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            for project in response["Projects"]:
                print("Project: " + project["ProjectName"])
                print("\tARN: " + project["ProjectArn"])
                print("\tCreated: " + str(["CreationTimestamp"]))
                print("Datasets")
                project_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_project(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
                )
                if not project_description["ProjectDescription"]["Datasets"]:
                    print("\tNo datasets")
                else:
                    for dataset in project_description["ProjectDescription"][
                        "Datasets"
                    ]:
                        print(f"\ttype: {dataset['DatasetType']}")
                        print(f"\tStatus: {dataset['StatusMessage']}")

                print("Models")
                response_models = lookoutvision_client.list_models(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
                )
                if not response_models["Models"]:
                    print("\tNo models")
                else:
                    for model in response_models["Models"]:
                        Models.describe_model(
                            lookoutvision_client,
                            project["ProjectName"],
                            model["ModelVersion"],
                        )


print("--------------------------------------------------------------\n")
            print("Done!")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Problem listing projects.")
```

```
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListProjects中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭StartModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartModel。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱啟動模型。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Hosting:

    @staticmethod
    def start_model(
        lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version, min_inference_units
    ):
        """
        Starts the hosting of a Lookout for Vision model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name:  The name of the project that contains the version
 of the
                              model that you want to start hosting.
        :param model_version: The version of the model that you want to start
 hosting.
        :param min_inference_units: The number of inference units to use for
 hosting.
        """
        try:
```

```
            logger.info(
                "Starting model version %s for project %s", model_version,
project_name
            )
            lookoutvision_client.start_model(
                ProjectName=project_name,
                ModelVersion=model_version,
                MinInferenceUnits=min_inference_units,
            )
            print("Starting hosting...")

            status = ""
            finished = False

            # Wait until hosted or failed.
            while finished is False:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
                )
                status = model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "STARTING_HOSTING":
                    logger.info("Host starting in progress...")
                    time.sleep(10)
                    continue

                if status == "HOSTED":
                    logger.info("Model is hosted and ready for use.")
                    finished = True
                    continue

                logger.info("Model hosting failed and the model can't be used.")
                finished = True

            if status != "HOSTED":
                logger.error("Error hosting model: %s", status)
                raise Exception(f"Error hosting model: {status}")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't host model.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭StopModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StopModel。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱停止模型。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Hosting:

    @staticmethod
    def stop_model(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version):
        """
        Stops a running Lookout for Vision Model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the version of
                             the model that you want to stop hosting.
        :param model_version:  The version of the model that you want to stop
 hosting.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Stopping model version %s for %s", model_version,
 project_name)
            response = lookoutvision_client.stop_model(
                ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
            )
            logger.info("Stopping hosting...")

            status = response["Status"]
            finished = False

            # Wait until stopped or failed.
            while finished is False:
```

```
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
                )
                status = model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "STOPPING_HOSTING":
                    logger.info("Host stopping in progress...")
                    time.sleep(10)
                    continue

                if status == "TRAINED":
                    logger.info("Model is no longer hosted.")
                    finished = True
                    continue

                logger.info("Failed to stop model: %s ", status)
                finished = True

            if status != "TRAINED":
                logger.error("Error stopping model: %s", status)
                raise Exception(f"Error stopping model: {status}")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't stop hosting model.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StopModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 AWS SDK Lookout for Vision 案例

下面的代碼示例演示如何使用 Amazon Lookout for Vision 與 AWS SDK。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 創建一個 Lookout for Vision 清單文件
- 使用 AWS SDK 建立、訓練和啟 Lookout for Vision 模型
- 使用 AWS SDK 從 Lookout for Vision 目導出數據集
- 使用 AWS SDK 查找具有特定標籤的 Lookout for Vision 察項目

- 清單瞭解目前使用 AWS SDK 託管的視覺模型

使用 AWS SDK 創建一個 Lookout for Vision 清單文件

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立 Lookout for Vision 訊清單檔案並將其上傳到 Amazon S3。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱建立資訊清單檔案。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def create_manifest_file_s3(s3_resource, image_s3_path, manifest_s3_path):
        """
        Creates a manifest file and uploads to Amazon S3.

        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param image_s3_path: The Amazon S3 path to the images referenced by the
                              manifest file. The images must be in an Amazon S3
 bucket
                              with the following folder structure.
                                s3://doc-example-bucket/<train or test>/
                                    normal/
                                    anomaly/
                              Place normal images in the normal folder and
 anomalous
                              images in the anomaly folder.
        :param manifest_s3_path: The Amazon S3 location in which to store the
 created
                                 manifest file.
        """
        output_manifest_file = "temp.manifest"
        try:
```

```
            # Current date and time in manifest file format.
            dttm = datetime.now().strftime("%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S.%f")

            # Get bucket and folder from image and manifest file paths.
            bucket, prefix = image_s3_path.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
            if prefix[-1] != "/":
                prefix += "/"
            manifest_bucket, manifest_prefix = manifest_s3_path.replace(
                "s3://", ""
            ).split("/", 1)

            with open(output_manifest_file, "w") as mfile:
                logger.info("Creating manifest file")
                src_bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(bucket)

                # Create JSON lines for anomalous images.
                for obj in src_bucket.objects.filter(
                    Prefix=prefix + "anomaly/", Delimiter="/"
                ):
                    image_path = f"s3://{src_bucket.name}/{obj.key}"
                    manifest = Datasets.create_json_line(image_path, "anomaly",
dttm)
                    mfile.write(json.dumps(manifest) + "\n")

                # Create json lines for normal images.
                for obj in src_bucket.objects.filter(
                    Prefix=prefix + "normal/", Delimiter="/"
                ):
                    image_path = f"s3://{src_bucket.name}/{obj.key}"
                    manifest = Datasets.create_json_line(image_path, "normal",
dttm)
                    mfile.write(json.dumps(manifest) + "\n")

            logger.info("Uploading manifest file to %s", manifest_s3_path)
            s3_resource.Bucket(manifest_bucket).upload_file(
                output_manifest_file, manifest_prefix
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Error uploading manifest.")
            raise
        except Exception:
            logger.exception("Error uploading manifest.")
            raise
        else:
```

```
            logger.info("Completed manifest file creation and upload.")
        finally:
            try:
                os.remove(output_manifest_file)
            except FileNotFoundError:
                pass

    @staticmethod
    def create_json_line(image, class_name, dttm):
        """
        Creates a single JSON line for an image.

        :param image: The S3 location for the image.
        :param class_name: The class of the image (normal or anomaly)
        :param dttm: The date and time that the JSON is created.
        """

        label = 0
        if class_name == "normal":
            label = 0
        elif class_name == "anomaly":
            label = 1
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected label value: %s for %s", label, image)
            raise Exception(f"Unexpected label value: {label} for {image}")

        manifest = {
            "source-ref": image,
            "anomaly-label": label,
            "anomaly-label-metadata": {
                "confidence": 1,
                "job-name": "labeling-job/anomaly-label",
                "class-name": class_name,
                "human-annotated": "yes",
                "creation-date": dttm,
                "type": "groundtruth/image-classification",
            },
        }
        return manifest
```

使用 AWS SDK 建立、訓練和啟 Lookout for Vision 模型

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立、訓練和啟動 LoLookout for Vision 模型。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

使用命令列引數建立並選擇性地啟動 Amazon Lookout for Vision 模型。範例程式碼會建立新專案、訓練資料集、選擇性測試資料集和模型。模型訓練完成後，您可以使用提供的指令碼來嘗試使用影像模型。

此範例需要一組影像來訓練其模型。您可以在 GitHub 上找到可用於訓練和測試的電路板影像範例。如需如何將這些映像複製到 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 貯體的詳細資訊，請參閱準備範例映像。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Lookout for Vision

使用 AWS SDK 從 Lookout for Vision 目導出數據集

下列程式碼範例會示範如何從 Lookout for Vision 專案匯出資料集。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱從專案匯出資料集 (SDK)。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
"""
Purpose
```

```
Shows how to export the datasets (manifest files and images)
from an Amazon Lookout for Vision project to a new Amazon
S3 location.
"""

import argparse
import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def copy_file(s3_resource, source_file, destination_file):
    """
    Copies a file from a source Amazon S3 folder to a destination
    Amazon S3 folder.
    The destination can be in a different S3 bucket.
    :param s3: An Amazon S3 Boto3 resource.
    :param source_file: The Amazon S3 path to the source file.
    :param destination_file: The destination Amazon S3 path for
    the copy operation.
    """

    source_bucket, source_key = source_file.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
    destination_bucket, destination_key = destination_file.replace("s3://",
 "").split(
        "/", 1
    )

    try:
        bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(destination_bucket)
        dest_object = bucket.Object(destination_key)
        dest_object.copy_from(CopySource={"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key":
 source_key})
        dest_object.wait_until_exists()
        logger.info("Copied %s to %s", source_file, destination_file)
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "404":
            error_message = (
                f"Failed to copy {source_file} to "
                f"{destination_file}. : {error.response['Error']['Message']}"
```

```
            )
            logger.warning(error_message)
            error.response["Error"]["Message"] = error_message
        raise


def upload_manifest_file(s3_resource, manifest_file, destination):
    """
    Uploads a manifest file to a destination Amazon S3 folder.
    :param s3: An Amazon S3 Boto3 resource.
    :param manifest_file: The manifest file that you want to upload.
    :destination: The Amazon S3 folder location to upload the manifest
    file to.
    """

    destination_bucket, destination_key = destination.replace("s3://",
 "").split("/", 1)

    bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(destination_bucket)

    put_data = open(manifest_file, "rb")
    obj = bucket.Object(destination_key + manifest_file)

    try:
        obj.put(Body=put_data)
        obj.wait_until_exists()
        logger.info("Put manifest file '%s' to bucket '%s'.", obj.key,
 obj.bucket_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't put manifest file '%s' to bucket '%s'.", obj.key,
 obj.bucket_name
        )
        raise
    finally:
        if getattr(put_data, "close", None):
            put_data.close()


def get_dataset_types(lookoutvision_client, project):
    """
    Determines the types of the datasets (train or test) in an
    Amazon Lookout for Vision project.
    :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
```

```
    :param project: The Lookout for Vision project that you want to check.
    :return: The dataset types in the project.
    """

    try:
        response = lookoutvision_client.describe_project(ProjectName=project)

        datasets = []

        for dataset in response["ProjectDescription"]["Datasets"]:
            if dataset["Status"] in ("CREATE_COMPLETE", "UPDATE_COMPLETE"):
                datasets.append(dataset["DatasetType"])
        return datasets

    except lookoutvision_client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException:
        logger.exception("Project %s not found.", project)
        raise


def process_json_line(s3_resource, entry, dataset_type, destination):
    """
    Creates a JSON line for a new manifest file, copies image and mask to
    destination.
    :param s3_resource: An Amazon S3 Boto3 resource.
    :param entry: A JSON line from the manifest file.
    :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that
    you want to create the manifest file for.
    :param destination: The destination Amazon S3 folder for the manifest
    file and dataset images.
    :return: A JSON line with details for the destination location.
    """
    entry_json = json.loads(entry)

    print(f"source: {entry_json['source-ref']}")

    # Use existing folder paths to ensure console added image names don't clash.
    bucket, key = entry_json["source-ref"].replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
    logger.info("Source location: %s/%s", bucket, key)

    destination_image_location = destination + dataset_type + "/images/" + key

    copy_file(s3_resource, entry_json["source-ref"], destination_image_location)

    # Update JSON for writing.
```

```
    entry_json["source-ref"] = destination_image_location

    if "anomaly-mask-ref" in entry_json:
        source_anomaly_ref = entry_json["anomaly-mask-ref"]
        mask_bucket, mask_key = source_anomaly_ref.replace("s3://",
 "").split("/", 1)

        destination_mask_location = destination + dataset_type + "/masks/" +
 mask_key
        entry_json["anomaly-mask-ref"] = destination_mask_location

        copy_file(s3_resource, source_anomaly_ref, entry_json["anomaly-mask-
ref"])

    return entry_json


def write_manifest_file(
    lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, project, dataset_type, destination
):
    """
    Creates a manifest file for a dataset. Copies the manifest file and
    dataset images (and masks, if present) to the specified Amazon S3
 destination.
    :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
    :param project: The Lookout for Vision project that you want to use.
    :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that
    you want to create the manifest file for.
    :param destination: The destination Amazon S3 folder for the manifest file
    and dataset images.
    """

    try:
        # Create a reusable Paginator
        paginator = lookoutvision_client.get_paginator("list_dataset_entries")

        # Create a PageIterator from the Paginator
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
            ProjectName=project,
            DatasetType=dataset_type,
            PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 100},
        )

        output_manifest_file = dataset_type + ".manifest"
```

```
        # Create manifest file then upload to Amazon S3 with images.
        with open(output_manifest_file, "w", encoding="utf-8") as manifest_file:
            for page in page_iterator:
                for entry in page["DatasetEntries"]:
                    try:
                        entry_json = process_json_line(
                            s3_resource, entry, dataset_type, destination
                        )

                        manifest_file.write(json.dumps(entry_json) + "\n")

                    except ClientError as error:
                        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "404":
                            print(error.response["Error"]["Message"])
                            print(f"Excluded JSON line: {entry}")
                        else:
                            raise
        upload_manifest_file(
            s3_resource, output_manifest_file, destination + "datasets/"
        )

    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Problem getting dataset_entries")
        raise


def export_datasets(lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, project, destination):
    """
    Exports the datasets from an Amazon Lookout for Vision project to a specified
    Amazon S3 destination.
    :param project: The Lookout for Vision project that you want to use.
    :param destination: The destination Amazon S3 folder for the exported
 datasets.
    """
    # Add trailing backslash, if missing.
    destination = destination if destination[-1] == "/" else destination + "/"

    print(f"Exporting project {project} datasets to {destination}.")

    # Get each dataset and export to destination.

    dataset_types = get_dataset_types(lookoutvision_client, project)
    for dataset in dataset_types:
```

```
        logger.info("Copying %s dataset to %s.", dataset, destination)

        write_manifest_file(
            lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, project, dataset, destination
        )

    print("Exported dataset locations")
    for dataset in dataset_types:
        print(f"   {dataset}: {destination}datasets/{dataset}.manifest")

    print("Done.")


def add_arguments(parser):
    """
    Adds command line arguments to the parser.
    :param parser: The command line parser.
    """

    parser.add_argument("project", help="The project that contains the dataset.")
    parser.add_argument("destination", help="The destination Amazon S3 folder.")


def main():
    """
    Exports the datasets from an Amazon Lookout for Vision project to a
    destination Amazon S3 location.
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(usage=argparse.SUPPRESS)
    add_arguments(parser)

    args = parser.parse_args()

    try:
        session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")
        lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")
        s3_resource = session.resource("s3")

        export_datasets(
            lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, args.project, args.destination
        )
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.exception(err)
```

```
        print(f"Failed: {format(err)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

使用 AWS SDK 查找具有特定標籤的 Lookout for Vision 察項目

下列程式碼範例會示範如何尋找具有特定標籤的 Lookout for Vision 專案。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱為模型貼標籤。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import logging
import argparse
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def find_tag(tags, key, value):
    """
    Finds a tag in the supplied list of tags.

    :param tags: A list of tags associated with a Lookout for Vision model.
    :param key: The tag to search for.
    :param value: The tag key value to search for.
```

```
    :return: True if the tag value exists, otherwise False.
    """

    found = False
    for tag in tags:
        if key == tag["Key"]:
            logger.info("\t\tMatch found for tag: %s value: %s.", key, value)
            found = True
            break
    return found


def find_tag_in_projects(lookoutvision_client, key, value):
    """
    Finds Lookout for Vision models tagged with the supplied key and value.

    :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
    :param key: The tag key to find.
    :param value: The value of the tag that you want to find.
    return: A list of matching model versions (and model projects) that were
 found.
    """
    try:
        found_tags = []
        found = False
        projects = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
        # Iterate through each project and models within a project.
        for project in projects["Projects"]:
            logger.info("Searching project: %s ...", project["ProjectName"])

            response_models = lookoutvision_client.list_models(
                ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
            )
            for model in response_models["Models"]:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"],
                    ModelVersion=model["ModelVersion"],
                )
                tags = lookoutvision_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                    ResourceArn=model_description["ModelDescription"]["ModelArn"]
                )

                logger.info(
                    "\tSearching model: %s for tag: %s value: %s.",
```

```
                    model_description["ModelDescription"]["ModelArn"],
                    key,
                    value,
                )
                if find_tag(tags["Tags"], key, value) is True:
                    found = True
                    logger.info(
                        "\t\tMATCH: Project: %s: model version %s",
                        project["ProjectName"],
                        model_description["ModelDescription"]["ModelVersion"],
                    )
                    found_tags.append(
                        {
                            "Project": project["ProjectName"],
                            "ModelVersion": model_description["ModelDescription"]
[
                                "ModelVersion"
                            ],
                        }
                    )
        if found is False:
            logger.info("No match for tag %s with value %s.", key, value)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Problem finding tags.")
        raise
    else:
        return found_tags


def main():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(usage=argparse.SUPPRESS)
    parser.add_argument("tag", help="The tag that you want to find.")
    parser.add_argument("value", help="The tag value that you want to find.")
    args = parser.parse_args()
    key = args.tag
    value = args.value

    session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")

    lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")

    print(f"Searching your models for tag: {key} with value: {value}.")
    tagged_models = find_tag_in_projects(lookoutvision_client, key, value)
```

```
    print("Matched models\n--------------")
    if len(tagged_models) > 0:
        for model in tagged_models:
            print(f"Project: {model['Project']}. model version:
{model['ModelVersion']}")
    else:
        print("No matches found.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

清單瞭解目前使用 AWS SDK 託管的視覺模型

下列程式碼範例會示範如何列出偵測目前託管的 Vision 模型。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Hosting:

    @staticmethod
    def list_hosted(lookoutvision_client):
        """
        Displays a list of models in your account that are currently hosted.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            hosted = 0
            print("Hosted models\n-------------")
```

```
            for project in response["Projects"]:
                response_models = lookoutvision_client.list_models(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
                )

                for model in response_models["Models"]:
                    model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                        ProjectName=project["ProjectName"],
                        ModelVersion=model["ModelVersion"],
                    )

                    if model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"] ==
"HOSTED":
                        print(
                            f"Project: {project['ProjectName']} Model version: "
                            f"{model['ModelVersion']}"
                        )
                        hosted += 1
            print(f"{hosted} model(s) hosted")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Problem listing hosted models.")
            raise
```

使 AWS 用軟體開發套件的 Apache Flink 受管理服務的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用適用於 Apache Flink 的 Amazon 受管服務。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- 適用於 Apache Flink 開發人員的受管理服務指南 — 適用於 Apache Flink 的受管理服務的詳細資訊。
- 適用於 Apache Flink API 的受管理服務參考 — 有關所有可用的 Apache Flink 管理服務動作的詳細資料。

- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使 AWS 用軟體開發套件為 Apache Flink 執行受管理服務的動作
  - 搭AddApplicationInput配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AddApplicationOutput配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeApplicationSnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DiscoverInputSchema配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭StartApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭StopApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Apache Flink 管理服務的資料產生器
  - 使用 SDK 產生具有反向連結的 Kinesis 串流 AWS
  - 使用 SDK 產生具有血壓異常的 Kinesis 串流 AWS
  - 使用 SDK 產生包含資料欄中的資料的 Kinesis 串流 AWS
  - 使用 SDK 產生具有心率異常的 Kinesis 串流 AWS
  - 使用 SDK 產生具有熱點的 Kinesis 串流 AWS
  - 使用 SDK 產生包含記錄項目的 Kinesis 串流 AWS
  - 使用 SDK 產生包含交錯資料的 Kinesis 串流 AWS
  - 使用 SDK 產生包含股票股票代碼資料的 Kinesis 串流 AWS
  - 使用 SDK 產生具有兩種資料類型的 Kinesis 串流 AWS
  - 使用 SDK 產生包含網頁記錄資料的 Kinesis 串流 AWS

使 AWS 用軟體開發套件為 Apache Flink 執行受管理服務的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 受管服務的 Apache Flink 搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭AddApplicationInput配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AddApplicationOutput配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeApplicationSnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DiscoverInputSchema配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StopApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`AddApplicationInput`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AddApplicationInput`。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
```

```
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def add_input(self, input_prefix, stream_arn, input_schema):
        """
        Adds an input stream to the application. The input stream data is mapped
        to an in-application stream that can be processed by your code running in
        Kinesis Data Analytics.

        :param input_prefix: The prefix prepended to in-application input stream
names.
        :param stream_arn: The ARN of the input stream.
        :param input_schema: A schema that maps the data in the input stream to
the
                             runtime environment. This can be automatically
generated
                             by using `discover_input_schema` or you can create
it
                             yourself.
        :return: Metadata about the newly added input.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.add_application_input(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                CurrentApplicationVersionId=self.version_id,
                Input={
                    "NamePrefix": input_prefix,
                    "KinesisStreamsInput": {"ResourceARN": stream_arn},
                    "InputSchema": input_schema,
                },
            )
            self.version_id = response["ApplicationVersionId"]
            logger.info("Add input stream %s to application %s.", stream_arn,
self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add input stream %s to application %s.", stream_arn,
self.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AddApplicationInput中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭AddApplicationOutput配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddApplicationOutput。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def add_output(self, in_app_stream_name, output_arn):
        """
        Adds an output stream to the application. Kinesis Data Analytics maps
 data
        from the specified in-application stream to the output stream.

        :param in_app_stream_name: The name of the in-application stream to map
                                   to the output stream.
```

```
        :param output_arn: The ARN of the output stream.
        :return: A list of metadata about the output resources currently assigned
                 to the application.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.add_application_output(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                CurrentApplicationVersionId=self.version_id,
                Output={
                    "Name": in_app_stream_name,
                    "KinesisStreamsOutput": {"ResourceARN": output_arn},
                    "DestinationSchema": {"RecordFormatType": "JSON"},
                },
            )
            outputs = response["OutputDescriptions"]
            self.version_id = response["ApplicationVersionId"]
            logging.info(
                "Added output %s to %s, which now has %s outputs.",
                output_arn,
                self.name,
                len(outputs),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add output %s to %s.", output_arn,
self.name)
            raise
        else:
            return outputs
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AddApplicationOutput中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**CreateApplication**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateApplication`。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def create(self, app_name, role_arn, env="SQL-1_0"):
        """
        Creates a Kinesis Data Analytics application.

        :param app_name: The name of the application.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of a role that can be assumed by Kinesis Data
                         Analytics and grants needed permissions.
        :param env: The runtime environment of the application, such as SQL. Code
                    uploaded to the application runs in this environment.
        :return: Metadata about the newly created application.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.create_application(
                ApplicationName=app_name,
                RuntimeEnvironment=env,
                ServiceExecutionRole=role_arn,
            )
            details = response["ApplicationDetail"]
```

```
            self._update_details(details)
            logger.info("Application %s created.", app_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create application %s.", app_name)
            raise
        else:
            return details
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateApplication中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DeleteApplication**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteApplication`。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None
```

```
    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes an application.
        """
        try:
            self.analytics_client.delete_application(
                ApplicationName=self.name, CreateTimestamp=self.create_timestamp
            )
            logger.info("Deleted application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete application %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteApplication中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DescribeApplication**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeApplication。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
```

```
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def describe(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata about an application.

        :param name: The name of the application to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the application.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.analytics_client.describe_application(ApplicationName=name)
            details = response["ApplicationDetail"]
            self._update_details(details)
            logger.info("Got metadata for application %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get metadata for application %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return details
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeApplication中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DescribeApplicationSnapshot`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeApplicationSnapshot`。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def describe_snapshot(self, application_name, snapshot_name):
        """
        Gets metadata about a previously saved application snapshot.

        :param application_name: The name of the application.
        :param snapshot_name: The name of the snapshot.
        :return: Metadata about the snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.describe_application_snapshot(
                ApplicationName=application_name, SnapshotName=snapshot_name
            )
            snapshot = response["SnapshotDetails"]
            logger.info(
                "Got metadata for snapshot %s of application %s.",
                snapshot_name,
                application_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get metadata for snapshot %s of application %s.",
                snapshot_name,
                application_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeApplicationSnapshot中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DiscoverInputSchema配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DiscoverInputSchema。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def discover_input_schema(self, stream_arn, role_arn):
        """
        Discovers a schema that maps data in a stream to a format that is usable
 by
        an application's runtime environment. The stream must be active and have
        enough data moving through it for the service to sample. The returned
 schema
        can be used when you add the stream as an input to the application or you
 can
        write your own schema.
```

```
        :param stream_arn: The ARN of the stream to map.
        :param role_arn: A role that lets Kinesis Data Analytics read from the
stream.
        :return: The discovered schema of the data in the input stream.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.discover_input_schema(
                ResourceARN=stream_arn,
                ServiceExecutionRole=role_arn,
                InputStartingPositionConfiguration={"InputStartingPosition":
"NOW"},
            )
            schema = response["InputSchema"]
            logger.info("Discovered input schema for stream %s.", stream_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't discover input schema for stream %s.", stream_arn
            )
            raise
        else:
            return schema
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DiscoverInputSchema中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**StartApplication**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartApplication`。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def start(self, input_id):
        """
        Starts an application. After the application is running, it reads from
 the
        specified input stream and runs the application code on the incoming
 data.

        :param input_id: The ID of the input to read.
        """
        try:
            self.analytics_client.start_application(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                RunConfiguration={
                    "SqlRunConfigurations": [
                        {
                            "InputId": input_id,
                            "InputStartingPositionConfiguration": {
                                "InputStartingPosition": "NOW"
                            },
                        }
                    ]
                },
            )
            logger.info("Started application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start application %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartApplication中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭StopApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StopApplication。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def stop(self):
        """
        Stops an application. This stops the application from processing data but
        does not delete any resources.
        """
        try:
            self.analytics_client.stop_application(ApplicationName=self.name)
            logger.info("Stopping application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't stop application %s.", self.name)
```

```
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StopApplication中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭UpdateApplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateApplication。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例會更新在現有應用程式中執行的程式碼。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def update_code(self, code):
        """
        Updates the code that runs in the application. The code must run in the
        runtime environment of the application, such as SQL. Application code
```

```
        typically reads data from in-application streams and transforms it in
some way.

        :param code: The code to upload. This completely replaces any existing
code
                     in the application.
        :return: Metadata about the application.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.update_application(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                CurrentApplicationVersionId=self.version_id,
                ApplicationConfigurationUpdate={
                    "ApplicationCodeConfigurationUpdate": {
                        "CodeContentTypeUpdate": "PLAINTEXT",
                        "CodeContentUpdate": {"TextContentUpdate": code},
                    }
                },
            )
            details = response["ApplicationDetail"]
            self.version_id = details["ApplicationVersionId"]
            logger.info("Update code for application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't update code for application %s.",
self.name)
            raise
        else:
            return details
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateApplication中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Apache Flink 管理服務的資料產生器

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 受管服務的 Apache Flink 搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件。

範例

- 使用 SDK 產生具有反向連結的 Kinesis 串流 AWS
- 使用 SDK 產生具有血壓異常的 Kinesis 串流 AWS

- 使用 SDK 產生包含資料欄中的資料的 Kinesis 串流 AWS
- 使用 SDK 產生具有心率異常的 Kinesis 串流 AWS
- 使用 SDK 產生具有熱點的 Kinesis 串流 AWS
- 使用 SDK 產生包含記錄項目的 Kinesis 串流 AWS
- 使用 SDK 產生包含交錯資料的 Kinesis 串流 AWS
- 使用 SDK 產生包含股票股票代碼資料的 Kinesis 串流 AWS
- 使用 SDK 產生具有兩種資料類型的 Kinesis 串流 AWS
- 使用 SDK 產生包含網頁記錄資料的 Kinesis 串流 AWS

使用 SDK 產生具有反向連結的 Kinesis 串流 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用反向連結產生 Kinesis 串流。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {"REFERRER": "http://www.amazon.com"}


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
```

```
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

使用 SDK 產生具有血壓異常的 Kinesis 串流 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何產生含有血壓異常的 Kinesis 串流。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
from enum import Enum
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


class PressureType(Enum):
    low = "LOW"
    normal = "NORMAL"
    high = "HIGH"


def get_blood_pressure(pressure_type):
    pressure = {"BloodPressureLevel": pressure_type.value}
    if pressure_type == PressureType.low:
```

```
        pressure["Systolic"] = random.randint(50, 80)
        pressure["Diastolic"] = random.randint(30, 50)
    elif pressure_type == PressureType.normal:
        pressure["Systolic"] = random.randint(90, 120)
        pressure["Diastolic"] = random.randint(60, 80)
    elif pressure_type == PressureType.high:
        pressure["Systolic"] = random.randint(130, 200)
        pressure["Diastolic"] = random.randint(90, 150)
    else:
        raise TypeError
    return pressure


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        rnd = random.random()
        pressure_type = (
            PressureType.low
            if rnd < 0.005
            else PressureType.high
            if rnd > 0.995
            else PressureType.normal
        )
        blood_pressure = get_blood_pressure(pressure_type)
        print(blood_pressure)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name,
            Data=json.dumps(blood_pressure),
            PartitionKey="partitionkey",
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

使用 SDK 產生包含資料欄中的資料的 Kinesis 串流 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何產生包含資料欄中的 Kinesis 串流。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {"Col_A": "a", "Col_B": "b", "Col_C": "c", "Col_E_Unstructured":
 "x,y,z"}


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

使用 SDK 產生具有心率異常的 Kinesis 串流 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何產生具有心率異常的 Kinesis 串流。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
from enum import Enum
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


class RateType(Enum):
    normal = "NORMAL"
    high = "HIGH"


def get_heart_rate(rate_type):
    if rate_type == RateType.normal:
        rate = random.randint(60, 100)
    elif rate_type == RateType.high:
        rate = random.randint(150, 200)
    else:
        raise TypeError
    return {"heartRate": rate, "rateType": rate_type.value}


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client, output=True):
    while True:
        rnd = random.random()
        rate_type = RateType.high if rnd < 0.01 else RateType.normal
        heart_rate = get_heart_rate(rate_type)
        if output:
            print(heart_rate)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
```

```
            StreamName=stream_name,
            Data=json.dumps(heart_rate),
            PartitionKey="partitionkey",
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

使用 SDK 產生具有熱點的 Kinesis 串流 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何產生具有熱點的 Kinesis 串流。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import json
from pprint import pprint
import random
import time
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_hotspot(field, spot_size):
    hotspot = {
        "left": field["left"] + random.random() * (field["width"] - spot_size),
        "width": spot_size,
        "top": field["top"] + random.random() * (field["height"] - spot_size),
        "height": spot_size,
    }
```

```
    return hotspot


def get_record(field, hotspot, hotspot_weight):
    rectangle = hotspot if random.random() < hotspot_weight else field
    point = {
        "x": rectangle["left"] + random.random() * rectangle["width"],
        "y": rectangle["top"] + random.random() * rectangle["height"],
        "is_hot": "Y" if rectangle is hotspot else "N",
    }
    return {"Data": json.dumps(point), "PartitionKey": "partition_key"}


def generate(
    stream_name, field, hotspot_size, hotspot_weight, batch_size, kinesis_client
):
    """
    Generates points used as input to a hotspot detection algorithm.
    With probability hotspot_weight (20%), a point is drawn from the hotspot;
    otherwise, it is drawn from the base field. The location of the hotspot
    changes for every 1000 points generated.
    """
    points_generated = 0
    hotspot = None
    while True:
        if points_generated % 1000 == 0:
            hotspot = get_hotspot(field, hotspot_size)
        records = [
            get_record(field, hotspot, hotspot_weight) for _ in range(batch_size)
        ]
        points_generated += len(records)
        pprint(records)
        kinesis_client.put_records(StreamName=stream_name, Records=records)

        time.sleep(0.1)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(
        stream_name=STREAM_NAME,
        field={"left": 0, "width": 10, "top": 0, "height": 10},
        hotspot_size=1,
        hotspot_weight=0.2,
        batch_size=10,
```

```
        kinesis_client=boto3.client("kinesis"),
    )
```

使用 SDK 產生包含記錄項目的 Kinesis 串流 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何產生包含記錄項目的 Kinesis 串流。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {
        "LOGENTRY": "203.0.113.24 - - [25/Mar/2018:15:25:37 -0700] "
        '"GET /index.php HTTP/1.1" 200 125 "-" '
        '"Mozilla/5.0 [en] Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0"'
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

使用 SDK 產生包含交錯資料的 Kinesis 串流 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何產生具有交錯資料的 Kinesis 串流。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import datetime
import json
import random
import time
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    event_time = datetime.datetime.utcnow() - datetime.timedelta(seconds=10)
    return {
        "EVENT_TIME": event_time.isoformat(),
        "TICKER": random.choice(["AAPL", "AMZN", "MSFT", "INTC", "TBV"]),
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
```

```
        # Send six records, ten seconds apart, with the same event time and
 ticker
        for _ in range(6):
            print(data)
            kinesis_client.put_record(
                StreamName=stream_name,
                Data=json.dumps(data),
                PartitionKey="partitionkey",
            )
            time.sleep(10)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

使用 SDK 產生包含股票股票代碼資料的 Kinesis 串流 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用股票代碼資料產生 Kinesis 串流。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import datetime
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {
```

```
        "EVENT_TIME": datetime.datetime.now().isoformat(),
        "TICKER": random.choice(["AAPL", "AMZN", "MSFT", "INTC", "TBV"]),
        "PRICE": round(random.random() * 100, 2),
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

使用 SDK 產生具有兩種資料類型的 Kinesis 串流 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何產生具有兩種資料類型的 Kinesis 串流。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "OrdersAndTradesStream"
PARTITION_KEY = "partition_key"
```

```
def get_order(order_id, ticker):
    return {
        "RecordType": "Order",
        "Oid": order_id,
        "Oticker": ticker,
        "Oprice": random.randint(500, 10000),
        "Otype": "Sell",
    }


def get_trade(order_id, trade_id, ticker):
    return {
        "RecordType": "Trade",
        "Tid": trade_id,
        "Toid": order_id,
        "Tticker": ticker,
        "Tprice": random.randint(0, 3000),
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    order_id = 1
    while True:
        ticker = random.choice(["AAAA", "BBBB", "CCCC"])
        order = get_order(order_id, ticker)
        print(order)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(order),
 PartitionKey=PARTITION_KEY
        )
        for trade_id in range(1, random.randint(0, 6)):
            trade = get_trade(order_id, trade_id, ticker)
            print(trade)
            kinesis_client.put_record(
                StreamName=stream_name,
                Data=json.dumps(trade),
                PartitionKey=PARTITION_KEY,
            )
        order_id += 1


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

使用 SDK 產生包含網頁記錄資料的 Kinesis 串流 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Web 記錄資料產生 Kinesis 串流。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {
        "log": "192.168.254.30 - John [24/May/2004:22:01:02 -0700] "
        '"GET /icons/apache_pb.gif HTTP/1.1" 304 0'
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

MediaConvert 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Elemental MediaConvert 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- MediaConvert 使用者指南 — 有關的更多資訊 MediaConvert。
- MediaConvert API 參考 — 所有可用 MediaConvert 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 MediaConvert

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 AWS Elemental MediaConvert。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.MediaConvert;
using Amazon.MediaConvert.Model;
```

```
namespace MediaConvertActions;

public static class HelloMediaConvert
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the client using the default profile.
        var mediaConvertClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello AWS Elemental MediaConvert! Your MediaConvert
 Jobs are:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get some MediaConvert jobs.
        var response = await mediaConvertClient.ListJobsAsync(
            new ListJobsRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 10
            }
            );

        foreach (var job in response.Jobs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tJob: {job.Id} status {job.Status}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeEndpoints中的。

程式碼範例

- MediaConvert 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭CreateJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

MediaConvert 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Elemental MediaConvert 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateJob`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateJob`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定檔案位置、用戶端和包裝函式。

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-
role-in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();
```

```
        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating job for input file {fileInput}.");
        var jobId = await wrapper.CreateJob(mediaConvertRole!, fileInput!,
 fileOutput!);
        Console.WriteLine($"Created job with Job ID: {jobId}");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

使用包裝方法創建作業並返回作業 ID。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a job to convert a media file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="mediaConvertRole">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
 media convert role, as specified here:
    /// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-
in-mediaconvert-configured.html</param>
    /// <param name="fileInput">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 location of the input media file.</param>
    /// <param name="fileOutput">The Amazon S3 location for the output media
 file.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the new job.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateJob(string mediaConvertRole, string
 fileInput,
        string fileOutput)
    {
        CreateJobRequest createJobRequest = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Role = mediaConvertRole
        };

        createJobRequest.UserMetadata.Add("Customer", "Amazon");

        JobSettings jobSettings = new JobSettings
        {
            AdAvailOffset = 0,
            TimecodeConfig = new TimecodeConfig
            {
                Source = TimecodeSource.EMBEDDED
```

```
            }
        };
        createJobRequest.Settings = jobSettings;

        #region OutputGroup

        OutputGroup ofg = new OutputGroup
        {
            Name = "File Group",
            OutputGroupSettings = new OutputGroupSettings
            {
                Type = OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS,
                FileGroupSettings = new FileGroupSettings
                {
                    Destination = fileOutput
                }
            }
        };

        Output output = new Output
        {
            NameModifier = "_1"
        };

        #region VideoDescription

        VideoDescription vdes = new VideoDescription
        {
            ScalingBehavior = ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT,
            TimecodeInsertion = VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED,
            AntiAlias = AntiAlias.ENABLED,
            Sharpness = 50,
            AfdSignaling = AfdSignaling.NONE,
            DropFrameTimecode = DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED,
            RespondToAfd = RespondToAfd.NONE,
            ColorMetadata = ColorMetadata.INSERT,
            CodecSettings = new VideoCodecSettings
            {
                Codec = VideoCodec.H_264
            }
        };
        output.VideoDescription = vdes;

        H264Settings h264 = new H264Settings
```

```
        {
            InterlaceMode = H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE,
            NumberReferenceFrames = 3,
            Syntax = H264Syntax.DEFAULT,
            Softness = 0,
            GopClosedCadence = 1,
            GopSize = 90,
            Slices = 1,
            GopBReference = H264GopBReference.DISABLED,
            SlowPal = H264SlowPal.DISABLED,
            SpatialAdaptiveQuantization =
H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED,
            TemporalAdaptiveQuantization =
H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED,
            FlickerAdaptiveQuantization =
H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED,
            EntropyEncoding = H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC,
            Bitrate = 5000000,
            FramerateControl = H264FramerateControl.SPECIFIED,
            RateControlMode = H264RateControlMode.CBR,
            CodecProfile = H264CodecProfile.MAIN,
            Telecine = H264Telecine.NONE,
            MinIInterval = 0,
            AdaptiveQuantization = H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH,
            CodecLevel = H264CodecLevel.AUTO,
            FieldEncoding = H264FieldEncoding.PAFF,
            SceneChangeDetect = H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED,
            QualityTuningLevel = H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS,
            FramerateConversionAlgorithm =
                H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP,
            UnregisteredSeiTimecode = H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED,
            GopSizeUnits = H264GopSizeUnits.FRAMES,
            ParControl = H264ParControl.SPECIFIED,
            NumberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames = 2,
            RepeatPps = H264RepeatPps.DISABLED,
            FramerateNumerator = 30,
            FramerateDenominator = 1,
            ParNumerator = 1,
            ParDenominator = 1
        };
        output.VideoDescription.CodecSettings.H264Settings = h264;

        #endregion VideoDescription
```

```
        #region AudioDescription

        AudioDescription ades = new AudioDescription
        {
            LanguageCodeControl = AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT,
            // This name matches one specified in the following Inputs.
            AudioSourceName = "Audio Selector 1",
            CodecSettings = new AudioCodecSettings
            {
                Codec = AudioCodec.AAC
            }
        };

        AacSettings aac = new AacSettings
        {
            AudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix =
AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL,
            RateControlMode = AacRateControlMode.CBR,
            CodecProfile = AacCodecProfile.LC,
            CodingMode = AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0,
            RawFormat = AacRawFormat.NONE,
            SampleRate = 48000,
            Specification = AacSpecification.MPEG4,
            Bitrate = 64000
        };
        ades.CodecSettings.AacSettings = aac;
        output.AudioDescriptions.Add(ades);

        #endregion AudioDescription

        #region Mp4 Container

        output.ContainerSettings = new ContainerSettings
        {
            Container = ContainerType.MP4
        };
        Mp4Settings mp4 = new Mp4Settings
        {
            CslgAtom = Mp4CslgAtom.INCLUDE,
            FreeSpaceBox = Mp4FreeSpaceBox.EXCLUDE,
            MoovPlacement = Mp4MoovPlacement.PROGRESSIVE_DOWNLOAD
        };
        output.ContainerSettings.Mp4Settings = mp4;
```

```
        #endregion Mp4 Container

        ofg.Outputs.Add(output);
        createJobRequest.Settings.OutputGroups.Add(ofg);

        #endregion OutputGroup

        #region Input

        Input input = new Input
        {
            FilterEnable = InputFilterEnable.AUTO,
            PsiControl = InputPsiControl.USE_PSI,
            FilterStrength = 0,
            DeblockFilter = InputDeblockFilter.DISABLED,
            DenoiseFilter = InputDenoiseFilter.DISABLED,
            TimecodeSource = InputTimecodeSource.EMBEDDED,
            FileInput = fileInput
        };

        AudioSelector audsel = new AudioSelector
        {
            Offset = 0,
            DefaultSelection = AudioDefaultSelection.NOT_DEFAULT,
            ProgramSelection = 1,
            SelectorType = AudioSelectorType.TRACK
        };
        audsel.Tracks.Add(1);
        input.AudioSelectors.Add("Audio Selector 1", audsel);

        input.VideoSelector = new VideoSelector
        {
            ColorSpace = ColorSpace.FOLLOW
        };

        createJobRequest.Settings.Inputs.Add(input);

        #endregion Input

        CreateJobResponse createJobResponse =
            await _amazonMediaConvert.CreateJobAsync(createJobRequest);

        var jobId = createJobResponse.Job.Id;
```

```
        return jobId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateJob中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create an AWS Elemental MediaConvert job.
/*!
  \param mediaConvertRole: An Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the AWS Identity and
                           Access Management (IAM) role for the job.
  \param fileInput: A URI to an input file that is stored in Amazon Simple
 Storage Service
                    (Amazon S3) or on an HTTP(S) server.
  \param fileOutput: A URI for an Amazon S3 output location and the output file
 name base.
  \param jobSettingsFile: An optional JSON settings file.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::createJob(const Aws::String &mediaConvertRole,
                                     const Aws::String &fileInput,
                                     const Aws::String &fileOutput,
                                     const Aws::String &jobSettingsFile,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::CreateJobRequest createJobRequest;

    createJobRequest.SetRole(mediaConvertRole);
    Aws::Http::HeaderValueCollection hvc;
    hvc.emplace("Customer", "Amazon");
    createJobRequest.SetUserMetadata(hvc);
```

```
   if (!jobSettingsFile.empty()) // Use a JSON file for the job settings.
   {
       std::ifstream jobSettingsStream(jobSettingsFile, std::ios::ate);
       if (!jobSettingsStream) {
           std::cerr << "Unable to open the job template file." << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
       std::vector<char> buffer(jobSettingsStream.tellg());
       jobSettingsStream.seekg(0);
       jobSettingsStream.read(buffer.data(), buffer.size());
       std::string jobSettingsJSON(buffer.data(), buffer.size());
       size_t pos = jobSettingsJSON.find(INPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER);
       if (pos != std::string::npos) {
           jobSettingsJSON.replace(pos, strlen(INPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER),
fileInput);
       }

       pos = jobSettingsJSON.find(OUTPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER);
       if (pos != std::string::npos) {
           jobSettingsJSON.replace(pos, strlen(OUTPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER),
fileOutput);
       }
       Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(jobSettingsJSON);
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::JobSettings jobSettings(jsonValue);

       createJobRequest.SetSettings(jobSettings);
   }
   else { // Configure the job settings programmatically.
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::JobSettings jobSettings;
       jobSettings.SetAdAvailOffset(0);
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::TimecodeConfig timecodeConfig;

timecodeConfig.SetSource(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::TimecodeSource::EMBEDDED);
       jobSettings.SetTimecodeConfig(timecodeConfig);

       // Configure the output group.
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroup outputGroup;
       outputGroup.SetName("File Group");
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroupSettings outputGroupSettings;
       outputGroupSettings.SetType(
               Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroupType::FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS);
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::FileGroupSettings fileGroupSettings;
       fileGroupSettings.SetDestination(fileOutput);
```

```
        outputGroupSettings.SetFileGroupSettings(fileGroupSettings);
        outputGroup.SetOutputGroupSettings(outputGroupSettings);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Output output;
        output.SetNameModifier("_1");

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoDescription videoDescription;
        videoDescription.SetScalingBehavior(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ScalingBehavior::DEFAULT);
        videoDescription.SetTimecodeInsertion(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoTimecodeInsertion::DISABLED);

videoDescription.SetAntiAlias(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AntiAlias::ENABLED);
        videoDescription.SetSharpness(50);

videoDescription.SetAfdSignaling(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AfdSignaling::NONE);
        videoDescription.SetDropFrameTimecode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::DropFrameTimecode::ENABLED);

videoDescription.SetRespondToAfd(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::RespondToAfd::NONE);
        videoDescription.SetColorMetadata(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ColorMetadata::INSERT);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoCodecSettings videoCodecSettings;
        videoCodecSettings.SetCodec(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoCodec::H_264);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Settings h264Settings;
        h264Settings.SetNumberReferenceFrames(3);
        h264Settings.SetSyntax(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Syntax::DEFAULT);
        h264Settings.SetSoftness(0);
        h264Settings.SetGopClosedCadence(1);
        h264Settings.SetGopSize(90);
        h264Settings.SetSlices(1);
        h264Settings.SetGopBReference(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264GopBReference::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetSlowPal(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SlowPal::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetSpatialAdaptiveQuantization(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization::ENABLED);
        h264Settings.SetTemporalAdaptiveQuantization(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization::ENABLED);
        h264Settings.SetFlickerAdaptiveQuantization(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization::DISABLED);
```

```
        h264Settings.SetEntropyEncoding(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264EntropyEncoding::CABAC);
        h264Settings.SetBitrate(5000000);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateControl(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FramerateControl::SPECIFIED);
        h264Settings.SetRateControlMode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264RateControlMode::CBR);

h264Settings.SetCodecProfile(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264CodecProfile::MAIN);
        h264Settings.SetTelecine(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Telecine::NONE);
        h264Settings.SetMinIInterval(0);
        h264Settings.SetAdaptiveQuantization(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264AdaptiveQuantization::HIGH);

h264Settings.SetCodecLevel(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264CodecLevel::AUTO);
        h264Settings.SetFieldEncoding(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FieldEncoding::PAFF);
        h264Settings.SetSceneChangeDetect(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SceneChangeDetect::ENABLED);
        h264Settings.SetQualityTuningLevel(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264QualityTuningLevel::SINGLE_PASS);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateConversionAlgorithm(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm::DUPLICATE_DROP);
        h264Settings.SetUnregisteredSeiTimecode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetGopSizeUnits(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264GopSizeUnits::FRAMES);

h264Settings.SetParControl(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264ParControl::SPECIFIED);
        h264Settings.SetNumberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(2);

h264Settings.SetRepeatPps(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264RepeatPps::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateNumerator(30);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateDenominator(1);
        h264Settings.SetParNumerator(1);
        h264Settings.SetParDenominator(1);
        videoCodecSettings.SetH264Settings(h264Settings);
        videoDescription.SetCodecSettings(videoCodecSettings);
        output.SetVideoDescription(videoDescription);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDescription audioDescription;
        audioDescription.SetLanguageCodeControl(
```

```
Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioLanguageCodeControl::FOLLOW_INPUT);
       audioDescription.SetAudioSourceName(AUDIO_SOURCE_NAME);
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioCodecSettings audioCodecSettings;
       audioCodecSettings.SetCodec(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioCodec::AAC);
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacSettings aacSettings;
       aacSettings.SetAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix::NORMAL);
       aacSettings.SetRateControlMode(
               Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacRateControlMode::CBR);

aacSettings.SetCodecProfile(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacCodecProfile::LC);
       aacSettings.SetCodingMode(
               Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacCodingMode::CODING_MODE_2_0);
       aacSettings.SetRawFormat(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacRawFormat::NONE);
       aacSettings.SetSampleRate(48000);

aacSettings.SetSpecification(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacSpecification::MPEG4);
       aacSettings.SetBitrate(64000);
       audioCodecSettings.SetAacSettings(aacSettings);
       audioDescription.SetCodecSettings(audioCodecSettings);
       Aws::Vector<Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDescription>
audioDescriptions;
       audioDescriptions.emplace_back(audioDescription);
       output.SetAudioDescriptions(audioDescriptions);

       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ContainerSettings mp4container;
       mp4container.SetContainer(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ContainerType::MP4);
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4Settings mp4Settings;
       mp4Settings.SetCslgAtom(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4CslgAtom::INCLUDE);

mp4Settings.SetFreeSpaceBox(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4FreeSpaceBox::EXCLUDE);
       mp4Settings.SetMoovPlacement(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4MoovPlacement::PROGRESSIVE_DOWNLOAD);
       mp4container.SetMp4Settings(mp4Settings);
       output.SetContainerSettings(mp4container);

       outputGroup.AddOutputs(output);
       jobSettings.AddOutputGroups(outputGroup);

       // Configure inputs.
       Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Input input;
```

```
        input.SetFilterEnable(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputFilterEnable::AUTO);
        input.SetPsiControl(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputPsiControl::USE_PSI);
        input.SetFilterStrength(0);

input.SetDeblockFilter(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputDeblockFilter::DISABLED);

input.SetDenoiseFilter(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputDenoiseFilter::DISABLED);
        input.SetTimecodeSource(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputTimecodeSource::EMBEDDED);
        input.SetFileInput(fileInput);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioSelector audioSelector;
        audioSelector.SetOffset(0);
        audioSelector.SetDefaultSelection(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDefaultSelection::NOT_DEFAULT);
        audioSelector.SetProgramSelection(1);
        audioSelector.SetSelectorType(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioSelectorType::TRACK);
        audioSelector.AddTracks(1);
        input.AddAudioSelectors(AUDIO_SOURCE_NAME, audioSelector);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoSelector videoSelector;

videoSelector.SetColorSpace(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ColorSpace::FOLLOW);
        input.SetVideoSelector(videoSelector);

        jobSettings.AddInputs(input);

        createJobRequest.SetSettings(jobSettings);
    }

    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(
            createJobRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Job successfully created with ID - "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetJob().GetId() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error CreateJob - " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateJob中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立工作

下列`create-job`範例會使用在您傳送指令的系統上的檔案`job.json`中指定的設定來建立轉碼工作。此 JSON 工作規格可能會個別指定每個設定、參照工作範本或參照輸出預設集。

```
aws mediaconvert create-job \
    --endpoint-url https://abcd1234.mediaconvert.region-name-1.amazonaws.com \
    --region region-name-1 \
    --cli-input-json file://~/job.json
```

您可以選擇 Job 設定，然後選擇 [工作] 區段底部的 [顯示工作 JSON]，使用 AWS Elemental MediaConvert 主控台產生 JSON 工作規格。

要獲取帳戶特定的端點，請在沒有端點的情況下使用`describe-endpoints`或發送命令。該服務返回錯誤和您的端點。

如果您的要求成功，服務會傳回您隨要求傳送的 JSON 工作規格。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 元素 MediaConvert 使用指南》中的〈 MediaConvert 使用AWS 元素工作〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateJob中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package com.example.mediaconvert;

import java.net.URI;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.MediaConvertClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.Output;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.MediaConvertException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputGroup;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputGroupSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsGroupSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputGroupType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsDirectoryStructure;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsManifestDurationFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsStreamInfResolution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsClientCache;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsCaptionLanguageSetting;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsManifestCompression;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsCodecSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsOutputSelection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsProgramDateTime;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsTimedMetadataId3Frame;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsSegmentControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.FileGroupSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ContainerSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ContainerType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ScalingBehavior;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoTimecodeInsertion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ColorMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.RespondToAfd;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AfdSignaling;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DropFrameTimecode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoCodecSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264Settings;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoCodec;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.CreateJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264RateControlMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264QualityTuningLevel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264SceneChangeDetect;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264ParControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacRawFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264QvbrSettings;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264CodecLevel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FramerateControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacCodingMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264Telecine;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264GopSizeUnits;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264CodecProfile;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264GopBReference;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioTypeControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AntiAlias;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264SlowPal;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264Syntax;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8Settings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputDenoiseFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.CreateJobResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264EntropyEncoding;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputPsiControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ColorSpace;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264RepeatPps;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FieldEncoding;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8NielsenId3;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputDeblockFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputRotate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264DynamicSubGop;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.TimedMetadata;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.JobSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioDefaultSelection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoSelector;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.Input;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputSettings;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264AdaptiveQuantization;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioLanguageCodeControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputFilterEnable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264InterlaceMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioCodecSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioCodec;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacRateControlMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacCodecProfile;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsIFrameOnlyManifest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.FrameCaptureSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioSelector;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8PcrControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputTimecodeSource;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8Scte35Source;

/**
 * Create a MediaConvert job. Must supply MediaConvert access role Amazon
 * Resource Name (ARN), and a
 * valid video input file via Amazon S3 URL.
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 */
public class CreateJob {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                    Usage:
```

```
                                    <mcRoleARN> <fileInput>\s

                                Where:
                                    mcRoleARN - The MediaConvert Role ARN.\s
                                    fileInput -  The URL of an Amazon S3 bucket
where the input file is located.\s
                                """;

                if (args.length != 2) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String mcRoleARN = args[0];
                String fileInput = args[1];
                Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
                MediaConvertClient mc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();

                String id = createMediaJob(mc, mcRoleARN, fileInput);
                System.out.println("MediaConvert job created. Job Id = " + id);
                mc.close();
        }

        public static String createMediaJob(MediaConvertClient mc, String
mcRoleARN, String fileInput) {

                String s3path = fileInput.substring(0, fileInput.lastIndexOf('/')
+ 1) + "javasdk/out/";
                String fileOutput = s3path + "index";
                String thumbsOutput = s3path + "thumbs/";
                String mp4Output = s3path + "mp4/";

                try {
                        DescribeEndpointsResponse res = mc

.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest.builder().maxResults(20).build());

                        if (res.endpoints().size() <= 0) {
                                System.out.println("Cannot find MediaConvert
service endpoint URL!");
                                System.exit(1);
                        }
```

```
                        String endpointURL = res.endpoints().get(0).url();
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert service URL: " +
 endpointURL);
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert role arn: " +
 mcRoleARN);
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert input file: " +
 fileInput);
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert output path: " +
 s3path);

                        MediaConvertClient emc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                                        .region(Region.US_WEST_2)

 .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointURL))
                                        .build();

                        // output group Preset HLS low profile
                        Output hlsLow = createOutput("hls_low", "_low", "_$dt$",
 750000, 7, 1920, 1080, 640);
                        // output group Preset HLS media profile
                        Output hlsMedium = createOutput("hls_medium", "_medium",
 "_$dt$", 1200000, 7, 1920, 1080, 1280);
                        // output group Preset HLS high profole
                        Output hlsHigh = createOutput("hls_high", "_high", "_$dt
$", 3500000, 8, 1920, 1080, 1920);

                        OutputGroup appleHLS = OutputGroup.builder().name("Apple
 HLS").customName("Example")

 .outputGroupSettings(OutputGroupSettings.builder()

 .type(OutputGroupType.HLS_GROUP_SETTINGS)

 .hlsGroupSettings(HlsGroupSettings.builder()

 .directoryStructure(

       HlsDirectoryStructure.SINGLE_DIRECTORY)

 .manifestDurationFormat(

       HlsManifestDurationFormat.INTEGER)

 .streamInfResolution(
```

```
      HlsStreamInfResolution.INCLUDE)

.clientCache(HlsClientCache.ENABLED)

.captionLanguageSetting(

      HlsCaptionLanguageSetting.OMIT)

.manifestCompression(

      HlsManifestCompression.NONE)

.codecSpecification(

      HlsCodecSpecification.RFC_4281)

.outputSelection(

      HlsOutputSelection.MANIFESTS_AND_SEGMENTS)

.programDateTime(HlsProgramDateTime.EXCLUDE)

.programDateTimePeriod(600)

.timedMetadataId3Frame(

      HlsTimedMetadataId3Frame.PRIV)

.timedMetadataId3Period(10)

.destination(fileOutput)

.segmentControl(HlsSegmentControl.SEGMENTED_FILES)

.minFinalSegmentLength((double) 0)

.segmentLength(4).minSegmentLength(0).build())
                                                        .build())
                                          .outputs(hlsLow, hlsMedium,
hlsHigh).build();

                       OutputGroup fileMp4 = OutputGroup.builder().name("File
Group").customName("mp4")
```

```
.outputGroupSettings(OutputGroupSettings.builder()

.type(OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS)

.fileGroupSettings(FileGroupSettings.builder()

.destination(mp4Output).build())
                                                        .build())

.outputs(Output.builder().extension("mp4")

.containerSettings(ContainerSettings.builder()

.container(ContainerType.MP4).build())

.videoDescription(VideoDescription.builder().width(1280)

.height(720)

.scalingBehavior(ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT)

.sharpness(50).antiAlias(AntiAlias.ENABLED)

.timecodeInsertion(

      VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED)

.colorMetadata(ColorMetadata.INSERT)

.respondToAfd(RespondToAfd.NONE)

.afdSignaling(AfdSignaling.NONE)

.dropFrameTimecode(DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED)

.codecSettings(VideoCodecSettings.builder()

      .codec(VideoCodec.H_264)

      .h264Settings(H264Settings

                        .builder()
```

```
                        .rateControlMode(
                                        H264RateControlMode.QVBR)
                        .parControl(H264ParControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)
                        .qualityTuningLevel(
                                        H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS)
                        .qvbrSettings(
                                        H264QvbrSettings.builder()
                                                        .qvbrQualityLevel(
                                                                        8)
                                                        .build())
                        .codecLevel(H264CodecLevel.AUTO)
                        .codecProfile(H264CodecProfile.MAIN)
                        .maxBitrate(2400000)
                        .framerateControl(

H264FramerateControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)
                        .gopSize(2.0)
                        .gopSizeUnits(H264GopSizeUnits.SECONDS)
                        .numberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(
                                        2)
                        .gopClosedCadence(
                                        1)
```

```
                        .gopBReference(H264GopBReference.DISABLED)

                        .slowPal(H264SlowPal.DISABLED)

                        .syntax(H264Syntax.DEFAULT)

                        .numberReferenceFrames(

                                        3)

                        .dynamicSubGop(H264DynamicSubGop.STATIC)

                        .fieldEncoding(H264FieldEncoding.PAFF)

                        .sceneChangeDetect(

                                        H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED)

                        .minIInterval(0)

                        .telecine(H264Telecine.NONE)

                        .framerateConversionAlgorithm(


H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP)

                        .entropyEncoding(

                                        H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC)

                        .slices(1)

                        .unregisteredSeiTimecode(

                                        H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED)

                        .repeatPps(H264RepeatPps.DISABLED)

                        .adaptiveQuantization(

                                        H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH)
```

```
                        .spatialAdaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                        .temporalAdaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                        .flickerAdaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED)
                        .softness(0)
                        .interlaceMode(H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE)
                        .build())
      .build())
                                                                        .build())
.audioDescriptions(AudioDescription.builder()
.audioTypeControl(AudioTypeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
.languageCodeControl(
      AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
.codecSettings(AudioCodecSettings.builder()
      .codec(AudioCodec.AAC)
      .aacSettings(AacSettings
                        .builder()
                        .codecProfile(AacCodecProfile.LC)
                        .rateControlMode(
                                        AacRateControlMode.CBR)
```

```
                        .codingMode(AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0)

                        .sampleRate(44100)

                        .bitrate(160000)

                        .rawFormat(AacRawFormat.NONE)

                        .specification(AacSpecification.MPEG4)

                        .audioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(

                                        AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL)

                        .build())

       .build())
                                                                        .build())
                                                        .build())
                                         .build();
                         OutputGroup thumbs = OutputGroup.builder().name("File
Group").customName("thumbs")

.outputGroupSettings(OutputGroupSettings.builder()

.type(OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS)

.fileGroupSettings(FileGroupSettings.builder()

.destination(thumbsOutput).build())
                                                        .build())

.outputs(Output.builder().extension("jpg")

.containerSettings(ContainerSettings.builder()

.container(ContainerType.RAW).build())

.videoDescription(VideoDescription.builder()

.scalingBehavior(ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT)

.sharpness(50).antiAlias(AntiAlias.ENABLED)
```

```
.timecodeInsertion(

      VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED)

.colorMetadata(ColorMetadata.INSERT)

.dropFrameTimecode(DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED)

.codecSettings(VideoCodecSettings.builder()

      .codec(VideoCodec.FRAME_CAPTURE)

      .frameCaptureSettings(

                        FrameCaptureSettings

                                        .builder()

                                        .framerateNumerator(

                                                        1)

                                        .framerateDenominator(

                                                        1)

                                        .maxCaptures(10000000)

                                        .quality(80)

                                        .build())

      .build())
                                                                                .build())
                                                        .build())
                                         .build();

                       Map<String, AudioSelector> audioSelectors = new
HashMap<>();
                       audioSelectors.put("Audio Selector 1",

AudioSelector.builder().defaultSelection(AudioDefaultSelection.DEFAULT)
                                                        .offset(0).build());
```

```
                        JobSettings jobSettings =
JobSettings.builder().inputs(Input.builder()
                                        .audioSelectors(audioSelectors)
                                        .videoSelector(

VideoSelector.builder().colorSpace(ColorSpace.FOLLOW)

.rotate(InputRotate.DEGREE_0).build())

.filterEnable(InputFilterEnable.AUTO).filterStrength(0)

.deblockFilter(InputDeblockFilter.DISABLED)

.denoiseFilter(InputDenoiseFilter.DISABLED).psiControl(InputPsiControl.USE_PSI)

.timecodeSource(InputTimecodeSource.EMBEDDED).fileInput(fileInput).build())
                                        .outputGroups(appleHLS, thumbs,
fileMp4).build();

                        CreateJobRequest createJobRequest =
CreateJobRequest.builder().role(mcRoleARN)
                                        .settings(jobSettings)
                                        .build();

                        CreateJobResponse createJobResponse =
emc.createJob(createJobRequest);
                        return createJobResponse.job().id();

                } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.toString());
                        System.exit(0);
                }
                return "";
        }

        private final static Output createOutput(String customName,
                        String nameModifier,
                        String segmentModifier,
                        int qvbrMaxBitrate,
                        int qvbrQualityLevel,
                        int originWidth,
                        int originHeight,
                        int targetWidth) {
```

```
                int targetHeight = Math.round(originHeight * targetWidth /
originWidth)
                                - (Math.round(originHeight * targetWidth /
originWidth) % 4);
                Output output = null;
                try {
                        output =
Output.builder().nameModifier(nameModifier).outputSettings(OutputSettings.builder()

.hlsSettings(HlsSettings.builder().segmentModifier(segmentModifier)

.audioGroupId("program_audio")

.iFrameOnlyManifest(HlsIFrameOnlyManifest.EXCLUDE).build())
                                        .build())

.containerSettings(ContainerSettings.builder().container(ContainerType.M3_U8)

.m3u8Settings(M3u8Settings.builder().audioFramesPerPes(4)

.pcrControl(M3u8PcrControl.PCR_EVERY_PES_PACKET)

.pmtPid(480).privateMetadataPid(503)

.programNumber(1).patInterval(0).pmtInterval(0)

.scte35Source(M3u8Scte35Source.NONE)

.scte35Pid(500).nielsenId3(M3u8NielsenId3.NONE)

.timedMetadata(TimedMetadata.NONE)

.timedMetadataPid(502).videoPid(481)

.audioPids(482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488,

      489, 490, 491, 492)
                                                                        .build())
                                                        .build())
                                        .videoDescription(

VideoDescription.builder().width(targetWidth)
```

```
.height(targetHeight)

.scalingBehavior(ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT)

.sharpness(50).antiAlias(AntiAlias.ENABLED)

.timecodeInsertion(

      VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED)

.colorMetadata(ColorMetadata.INSERT)

.respondToAfd(RespondToAfd.NONE)

.afdSignaling(AfdSignaling.NONE)

.dropFrameTimecode(DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED)

.codecSettings(VideoCodecSettings.builder()

      .codec(VideoCodec.H_264)

      .h264Settings(H264Settings

                      .builder()

                      .rateControlMode(

                                      H264RateControlMode.QVBR)

                      .parControl(H264ParControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)

                      .qualityTuningLevel(

                                      H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS)

                      .qvbrSettings(H264QvbrSettings

                                      .builder()

                                      .qvbrQualityLevel(

                                                      qvbrQualityLevel)
```

```
                                        .build())
                        .codecLevel(H264CodecLevel.AUTO)
                        .codecProfile((targetHeight > 720
                                        && targetWidth > 1280)
                                                        ? H264CodecProfile.HIGH
                                                        : H264CodecProfile.MAIN)
                        .maxBitrate(qvbrMaxBitrate)
                        .framerateControl(

H264FramerateControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)
                        .gopSize(2.0)
                        .gopSizeUnits(H264GopSizeUnits.SECONDS)
                        .numberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(
                                        2)
                        .gopClosedCadence(
                                        1)
                        .gopBReference(H264GopBReference.DISABLED)
                        .slowPal(H264SlowPal.DISABLED)
                        .syntax(H264Syntax.DEFAULT)
                        .numberReferenceFrames(
                                        3)
                        .dynamicSubGop(H264DynamicSubGop.STATIC)
```

```
                        .fieldEncoding(H264FieldEncoding.PAFF)
                        .sceneChangeDetect(
                                        H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED)
                        .minIInterval(0)
                        .telecine(H264Telecine.NONE)
                        .framerateConversionAlgorithm(

H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP)
                        .entropyEncoding(
                                        H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC)
                        .slices(1)
                        .unregisteredSeiTimecode(
                                        H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED)
                        .repeatPps(H264RepeatPps.DISABLED)
                        .adaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH)
                        .spatialAdaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                        .temporalAdaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                        .flickerAdaptiveQuantization(
                                        H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED)
```

```
                        .softness(0)

                        .interlaceMode(H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE)

                        .build())

      .build())
                                                                    .build())

.audioDescriptions(AudioDescription.builder()

.audioTypeControl(AudioTypeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)

.languageCodeControl(AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)

.codecSettings(AudioCodecSettings.builder()

.codec(AudioCodec.AAC).aacSettings(AacSettings

      .builder()

      .codecProfile(AacCodecProfile.LC)

      .rateControlMode(

                        AacRateControlMode.CBR)

      .codingMode(AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0)

      .sampleRate(44100)

      .bitrate(96000)

      .rawFormat(AacRawFormat.NONE)

      .specification(AacSpecification.MPEG4)

      .audioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(

                        AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL)

      .build())
                                                                    .build())
```

```
                                                        .build())
                                        .build();
                } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
                        e.printStackTrace();
                        System.exit(0);
                }
                return output;
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateJob中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createMediaJob(mcClient: MediaConvertClient, mcRoleARN: String,
 fileInputVal: String): String? {
    val s3path = fileInputVal.substring(0, fileInputVal.lastIndexOf('/') + 1) +
 "javasdk/out/"
    val fileOutput = s3path + "index"
    val thumbsOutput = s3path + "thumbs/"
    val mp4Output = s3path + "mp4/"

    try {
        val describeEndpoints = DescribeEndpointsRequest {
            maxResults = 20
        }

        val res = mcClient.describeEndpoints(describeEndpoints)
        if (res.endpoints?.size!! <= 0) {
            println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint URL!")
            exitProcess(0)
        }
        val endpointURL = res.endpoints!!.get(0).url!!
```

```
        val mediaConvert = MediaConvertClient.fromEnvironment {
            region = "us-west-2"
            endpointProvider = MediaConvertEndpointProvider {
                Endpoint(endpointURL)
            }
        }

        // output group Preset HLS low profile
        val hlsLow = createOutput("_low", "_\$dt$", 750000, 7, 1920, 1080, 640)

        // output group Preset HLS medium profile
        val hlsMedium = createOutput("_medium", "_\$dt$", 1200000, 7, 1920, 1080,
1280)

        // output group Preset HLS high profole
        val hlsHigh = createOutput("_high", "_\$dt$", 3500000, 8, 1920, 1080,
1920)

        val outputSettings = OutputGroupSettings {
            type = OutputGroupType.HlsGroupSettings
        }

        val OutputObsList: MutableList<Output> = mutableListOf()
        if (hlsLow != null) {
            OutputObsList.add(hlsLow)
        }
        if (hlsMedium != null) {
            OutputObsList.add(hlsMedium)
        }
        if (hlsHigh != null) {
            OutputObsList.add(hlsHigh)
        }

        // Create an OutputGroup object.
        val appleHLS = OutputGroup {
            name = "Apple HLS"
            customName = "Example"
            outputGroupSettings = OutputGroupSettings {
                type = OutputGroupType.HlsGroupSettings
                this.hlsGroupSettings = HlsGroupSettings {
                    directoryStructure = HlsDirectoryStructure.SingleDirectory
                    manifestDurationFormat = HlsManifestDurationFormat.Integer
                    streamInfResolution = HlsStreamInfResolution.Include
                    clientCache = HlsClientCache.Enabled
```

```
                    captionLanguageSetting = HlsCaptionLanguageSetting.Omit
                    manifestCompression = HlsManifestCompression.None
                    codecSpecification = HlsCodecSpecification.Rfc4281
                    outputSelection = HlsOutputSelection.ManifestsAndSegments
                    programDateTime = HlsProgramDateTime.Exclude
                    programDateTimePeriod = 600
                    timedMetadataId3Frame = HlsTimedMetadataId3Frame.Priv
                    timedMetadataId3Period = 10
                    destination = fileOutput
                    segmentControl = HlsSegmentControl.SegmentedFiles
                    minFinalSegmentLength = 0.toDouble()
                    segmentLength = 4
                    minSegmentLength = 1
                }
            }
            outputs = OutputObsList
        }

        val theOutput = Output {
            extension = "mp4"
            containerSettings = ContainerSettings {
                container = ContainerType.fromValue("MP4")
            }

            videoDescription = VideoDescription {
                width = 1280
                height = 720
                scalingBehavior = ScalingBehavior.Default
                sharpness = 50
                antiAlias = AntiAlias.Enabled
                timecodeInsertion = VideoTimecodeInsertion.Disabled
                colorMetadata = ColorMetadata.Insert
                respondToAfd = RespondToAfd.None
                afdSignaling = AfdSignaling.None
                dropFrameTimecode = DropFrameTimecode.Enabled
                codecSettings = VideoCodecSettings {
                    codec = VideoCodec.H264
                    h264Settings = H264Settings {
                        rateControlMode = H264RateControlMode.Qvbr
                        parControl = H264ParControl.InitializeFromSource
                        qualityTuningLevel = H264QualityTuningLevel.SinglePass
                        qvbrSettings = H264QvbrSettings { qvbrQualityLevel = 8 }
                        codecLevel = H264CodecLevel.Auto
                        codecProfile = H264CodecProfile.Main
```

```
                        maxBitrate = 2400000
                        framerateControl =
H264FramerateControl.InitializeFromSource
                        gopSize = 2.0
                        gopSizeUnits = H264GopSizeUnits.Seconds
                        numberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames = 2
                        gopClosedCadence = 1
                        gopBReference = H264GopBReference.Disabled
                        slowPal = H264SlowPal.Disabled
                        syntax = H264Syntax.Default
                        numberReferenceFrames = 3
                        dynamicSubGop = H264DynamicSubGop.Static
                        fieldEncoding = H264FieldEncoding.Paff
                        sceneChangeDetect = H264SceneChangeDetect.Enabled
                        minIInterval = 0
                        telecine = H264Telecine.None
                        framerateConversionAlgorithm =
H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DuplicateDrop
                        entropyEncoding = H264EntropyEncoding.Cabac
                        slices = 1
                        unregisteredSeiTimecode =
H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.Disabled
                        repeatPps = H264RepeatPps.Disabled
                        adaptiveQuantization = H264AdaptiveQuantization.High
                        spatialAdaptiveQuantization =
H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.Enabled
                        temporalAdaptiveQuantization =
H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.Enabled
                        flickerAdaptiveQuantization =
H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.Disabled
                        softness = 0
                        interlaceMode = H264InterlaceMode.Progressive
                    }
                }
            }

            audioDescriptions = listOf(
                AudioDescription {
                    audioTypeControl = AudioTypeControl.FollowInput
                    languageCodeControl = AudioLanguageCodeControl.FollowInput
                    codecSettings = AudioCodecSettings {
                        codec = AudioCodec.Aac
                        aacSettings = AacSettings {
                            codecProfile = AacCodecProfile.Lc
```

```
                            rateControlMode = AacRateControlMode.Cbr
                            codingMode = AacCodingMode.CodingMode2_0
                            sampleRate = 44100
                            bitrate = 160000
                            rawFormat = AacRawFormat.None
                            specification = AacSpecification.Mpeg4
                            audioDescriptionBroadcasterMix =
AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.Normal
                        }
                    }
                }
            )
        }

        // Create an OutputGroup
        val fileMp4 = OutputGroup {
            name = "File Group"
            customName = "mp4"
            outputGroupSettings = OutputGroupSettings {
                type = OutputGroupType.FileGroupSettings
                fileGroupSettings = FileGroupSettings {
                    destination = mp4Output
                }
            }
            outputs = listOf(theOutput)
        }

        val containerSettings1 = ContainerSettings {
            container = ContainerType.Raw
        }

        val thumbs = OutputGroup {
            name = "File Group"
            customName = "thumbs"
            outputGroupSettings = OutputGroupSettings {
                type = OutputGroupType.FileGroupSettings
                fileGroupSettings = FileGroupSettings {
                    destination = thumbsOutput
                }
            }

            outputs = listOf(
                Output {
                    extension = "jpg"
```

```
                this.containerSettings = containerSettings1
                videoDescription = VideoDescription {
                    scalingBehavior = ScalingBehavior.Default
                    sharpness = 50
                    antiAlias = AntiAlias.Enabled
                    timecodeInsertion = VideoTimecodeInsertion.Disabled
                    colorMetadata = ColorMetadata.Insert
                    dropFrameTimecode = DropFrameTimecode.Enabled
                    codecSettings = VideoCodecSettings {
                        codec = VideoCodec.FrameCapture
                        frameCaptureSettings = FrameCaptureSettings {
                            framerateNumerator = 1
                            framerateDenominator = 1
                            maxCaptures = 10000000
                            quality = 80
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        )
    }

    val audioSelectors1: MutableMap<String, AudioSelector> = HashMap()
    audioSelectors1["Audio Selector 1"] =
        AudioSelector {
            defaultSelection = AudioDefaultSelection.Default
            offset = 0
        }

    val jobSettings = JobSettings {
        inputs = listOf(
            Input {
                audioSelectors = audioSelectors1
                videoSelector = VideoSelector {
                    colorSpace = ColorSpace.Follow
                    rotate = InputRotate.Degree0
                }
                filterEnable = InputFilterEnable.Auto
                filterStrength = 0
                deblockFilter = InputDeblockFilter.Disabled
                denoiseFilter = InputDenoiseFilter.Disabled
                psiControl = InputPsiControl.UsePsi
                timecodeSource = InputTimecodeSource.Embedded
```

```
                    fileInput = fileInputVal

                    outputGroups = listOf(appleHLS, thumbs, fileMp4)
                }
            )
        }

        val createJobRequest = CreateJobRequest {
            role = mcRoleARN
            settings = jobSettings
        }

        val createJobResponse = mediaConvert.createJob(createJobRequest)
        return createJobResponse.job?.id
    } catch (ex: MediaConvertException) {
        println(ex.message)
        mcClient.close()
        exitProcess(0)
    }
}

fun createOutput(
    nameModifierVal: String,
    segmentModifierVal: String,
    qvbrMaxBitrate: Int,
    qvbrQualityLevelVal: Int,
    originWidth: Int,
    originHeight: Int,
    targetWidth: Int
): Output? {
    val targetHeight = (
        (originHeight * targetWidth / originWidth).toFloat().roundToInt() -
            (originHeight * targetWidth / originWidth).toFloat().roundToInt() % 4
        )

    var output: Output?
    try {
        val audio1 = AudioDescription {
            audioTypeControl = AudioTypeControl.FollowInput
            languageCodeControl = AudioLanguageCodeControl.FollowInput
            codecSettings = AudioCodecSettings {
                codec = AudioCodec.Aac
                aacSettings = AacSettings {
                    codecProfile = AacCodecProfile.Lc
```

```
                    rateControlMode = AacRateControlMode.Cbr
                    codingMode = AacCodingMode.CodingMode2_0
                    sampleRate = 44100
                    bitrate = 96000
                    rawFormat = AacRawFormat.None
                    specification = AacSpecification.Mpeg4
                    audioDescriptionBroadcasterMix =
AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.Normal
                }
            }
        }

        output = Output {
            nameModifier = nameModifierVal
            outputSettings = OutputSettings {
                hlsSettings = HlsSettings {
                    segmentModifier = segmentModifierVal
                    audioGroupId = "program_audio"
                    iFrameOnlyManifest = HlsIFrameOnlyManifest.Exclude
                }
            }
            containerSettings = ContainerSettings {
                container = ContainerType.M3U8
                this.m3u8Settings = M3u8Settings {
                    audioFramesPerPes = 4
                    pcrControl = M3u8PcrControl.PcrEveryPesPacket
                    pmtPid = 480
                    privateMetadataPid = 503
                    programNumber = 1
                    patInterval = 0
                    pmtInterval = 0
                    scte35Source = M3u8Scte35Source.None
                    scte35Pid = 500
                    nielsenId3 = M3u8NielsenId3.None
                    timedMetadata = TimedMetadata.None
                    timedMetadataPid = 502
                    videoPid = 481
                    audioPids = listOf(482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489,
490, 491, 492)
                }

                videoDescription = VideoDescription {
                    width = targetWidth
                    height = targetHeight
```

```
                    scalingBehavior = ScalingBehavior.Default
                    sharpness = 50
                    antiAlias = AntiAlias.Enabled
                    timecodeInsertion = VideoTimecodeInsertion.Disabled
                    colorMetadata = ColorMetadata.Insert
                    respondToAfd = RespondToAfd.None
                    afdSignaling = AfdSignaling.None
                    dropFrameTimecode = DropFrameTimecode.Enabled
                    codecSettings = VideoCodecSettings {
                        codec = VideoCodec.H264
                        h264Settings = H264Settings {
                            rateControlMode = H264RateControlMode.Qvbr
                            parControl = H264ParControl.InitializeFromSource
                            qualityTuningLevel =
H264QualityTuningLevel.SinglePass
                            qvbrSettings = H264QvbrSettings {
                                qvbrQualityLevel = qvbrQualityLevelVal
                            }
                            codecLevel = H264CodecLevel.Auto
                            codecProfile =
                                if (targetHeight > 720 && targetWidth > 1280)
H264CodecProfile.High else H264CodecProfile.Main
                            maxBitrate = qvbrMaxBitrate
                            framerateControl =
H264FramerateControl.InitializeFromSource
                            gopSize = 2.0
                            gopSizeUnits = H264GopSizeUnits.Seconds
                            numberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames = 2
                            gopClosedCadence = 1
                            gopBReference = H264GopBReference.Disabled
                            slowPal = H264SlowPal.Disabled
                            syntax = H264Syntax.Default
                            numberReferenceFrames = 3
                            dynamicSubGop = H264DynamicSubGop.Static
                            fieldEncoding = H264FieldEncoding.Paff
                            sceneChangeDetect = H264SceneChangeDetect.Enabled
                            minIInterval = 0
                            telecine = H264Telecine.None
                            framerateConversionAlgorithm =
H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DuplicateDrop
                            entropyEncoding = H264EntropyEncoding.Cabac
                            slices = 1
                            unregisteredSeiTimecode =
H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.Disabled
```

```
                            repeatPps = H264RepeatPps.Disabled
                            adaptiveQuantization = H264AdaptiveQuantization.High
                            spatialAdaptiveQuantization =
 H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.Enabled
                            temporalAdaptiveQuantization =
 H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.Enabled
                            flickerAdaptiveQuantization =
 H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.Disabled
                            softness = 0
                            interlaceMode = H264InterlaceMode.Progressive
                        }
                    }
                    audioDescriptions = listOf(audio1)
                }
            }
        }
    } catch (ex: MediaConvertException) {
        println(ex.toString())
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    return output
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateJob中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭**GetJob**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetJob`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定檔案位置、用戶端和包裝函式。

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-
role-in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

通過其 ID 獲取工作。

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting job information for Job ID {jobId}");
        var job = await wrapper.GetJobById(jobId);
        Console.WriteLine($"Job {job.Id} created on {job.CreatedAt:d} has status
 {job.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the job information for a job by its ID.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobId">The ID of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>The Job object.</returns>
    public async Task<Job> GetJobById(string jobId)
    {
        var jobResponse = await _amazonMediaConvert.GetJobAsync(
                new GetJobRequest
                {
                    Id = jobId
                });

        return jobResponse.Job;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetJob中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Retrieve the information for a specific completed transcoding job.
/*!
  \param jobID: A job ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::getJob(const Aws::String &jobID,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::GetJobRequest request;
    request.SetId(jobID);
    const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::GetJobOutcome outcome = client.GetJob(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetJob().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "DescribeEndpoints error - " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }


    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetJob中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得特定工作的詳細資訊

下列範例會要求具有 ID 之工作的資訊`1234567890987-1ab2c3`，在此範例中以錯誤結束。

```
aws mediaconvert get-job \
    --endpoint-url https://abcd1234.mediaconvert.region-name-1.amazonaws.com \
    --region region-name-1 \
    --id 1234567890987-1ab2c3
```

要獲取帳戶特定的端點，請在沒有端點的情況下使用`describe-endpoints`或發送命令。該服務返回錯誤和您的端點。

如果您的要求成功，服務會傳回包含工作資訊的 JSON 檔案，包括工作設定、任何傳回的錯誤以及其他工作資料，如下所示：

```
{
    "Job": {
        "Status": "ERROR",
        "Queue": "arn:aws:mediaconvert:region-name-1:012345678998:queues/Queue1",
        "Settings": {
            ...<truncated for brevity>...
        },
        "ErrorMessage": "Unable to open input file [s3://my-input-bucket/file-
name.mp4]: [Failed probe/open: [Failed to read data: AssumeRole failed]]",
        "ErrorCode": 1434,
        "Role": "arn:aws:iam::012345678998:role/MediaConvertServiceRole",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:mediaconvert:us-
west-1:012345678998:jobs/1234567890987-1ab2c3",
        "UserMetadata": {},
        "Timing": {
            "FinishTime": 1517442131,
            "SubmitTime": 1517442103,
            "StartTime": 1517442104
```

```
        },
        "Id": "1234567890987-1ab2c3",
        "CreatedAt": 1517442103
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 元素 MediaConvert 使用指南》中的〈 MediaConvert 使用AWS 元素工作〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetJob中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.GetJobRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.GetJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.MediaConvertException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.MediaConvertClient;
import java.net.URI;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetJob {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = "\n" +
                "  <jobId> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "  jobId - The job id value.\n\n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String jobId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MediaConvertClient mc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getSpecificJob(mc, jobId);
        mc.close();
    }

    public static void getSpecificJob(MediaConvertClient mc, String jobId) {
        try {
            DescribeEndpointsResponse res =
mc.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .build());

            if (res.endpoints().size() <= 0) {
                System.out.println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint
URL!");
                System.exit(1);
            }
            String endpointURL = res.endpoints().get(0).url();
            MediaConvertClient emc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                    .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointURL))
                    .build();

            GetJobRequest jobRequest = GetJobRequest.builder()
                    .id(jobId)
                    .build();
```

```
            GetJobResponse response = emc.getJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the job is " + response.job().arn());

        } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
            System.out.println(e.toString());
            System.exit(0);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetJob中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getSpecificJob(mcClient: MediaConvertClient, jobId: String?) {
    val describeEndpoints = DescribeEndpointsRequest {
        maxResults = 20
    }

    val res = mcClient.describeEndpoints(describeEndpoints)
    if (res.endpoints?.size!! <= 0) {
        println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint URL!")
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val endpointURL = res.endpoints!!.get(0).url!!
    val mediaConvert = MediaConvertClient.fromEnvironment {
        region = "us-west-2"
        endpointProvider = MediaConvertEndpointProvider {
            Endpoint(endpointURL)
        }
    }
```

```
    val jobRequest = GetJobRequest {
        id = jobId
    }

    val response: GetJobResponse = mediaConvert.getJob(jobRequest)
    println("The ARN of the job is ${response.job?.arn}.")
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetJob中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`ListJobs`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListJobs`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定檔案位置、用戶端和包裝函式。

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-
role-in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();
```

```
        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

列出具有特定狀態的工作。

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Listing all complete jobs.");
        var completeJobs = await wrapper.ListAllJobsByStatus(JobStatus.COMPLETE);
        completeJobs.ForEach(j =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Job {j.Id} created on {j.CreatedAt:d} has status
{j.Status}.");
        });
```

使用分頁器列出工作。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the jobs with a particular status using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="status">The status to use when listing jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of jobs matching the status.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Job>> ListAllJobsByStatus(JobStatus? status = null)
    {
        var returnedJobs = new List<Job>();

        var paginatedJobs = _amazonMediaConvert.Paginators.ListJobs(
                new ListJobsRequest
                {
                    Status = status
                });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var job in paginatedJobs.Jobs)
        {
            returnedJobs.Add(job);
        }

        return returnedJobs;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListJobs中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Retrieve a list of created jobs.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::listJobs(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);

    bool result = true;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used to handle paginated results.
    do {
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ListJobsRequest request;
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ListJobsOutcome outcome =
 client.ListJobs(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Job> &jobs =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetJobs();
            std::cout << jobs.size() << " jobs retrieved." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Job &job: jobs) {
                std::cout << "  " << job.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() <<
 std::endl;
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "DescribeEndpoints error - " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;

        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());


    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListJobs中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得某個地區中所有工作的詳細資訊

下列範例會要求指定區域中所有工作的資訊。

```
aws mediaconvert list-jobs \
    --endpoint-url https://abcd1234.mediaconvert.region-name-1.amazonaws.com \
    --region region-name-1
```

要獲取帳戶特定的端點，請在沒有端點的情況下使用`describe-endpoints`或發送命令。該服務返回錯誤和您的端點。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 元素 MediaConvert 使用指南》中的〈 MediaConvert 使用AWS 元素工作〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListJobs中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.MediaConvertClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ListJobsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ListJobsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.Job;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.MediaConvertException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListJobs {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MediaConvertClient mc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listCompleteJobs(mc);
        mc.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void listCompleteJobs(MediaConvertClient mc) {
        try {
            DescribeEndpointsResponse res =
 mc.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .build());

            if (res.endpoints().size() <= 0) {
                System.out.println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint
 URL!");
                System.exit(1);
            }

            String endpointURL = res.endpoints().get(0).url();
            MediaConvertClient emc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                    .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointURL))
                    .build();

            ListJobsRequest jobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .status("COMPLETE")
                    .build();

            ListJobsResponse jobsResponse = emc.listJobs(jobsRequest);
            List<Job> jobs = jobsResponse.jobs();
            for (Job job : jobs) {
                System.out.println("The JOB ARN is : " + job.arn());
            }

        } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
            System.out.println(e.toString());
            System.exit(0);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListJobs中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listCompleteJobs(mcClient: MediaConvertClient) {
    val describeEndpoints = DescribeEndpointsRequest {
        maxResults = 20
    }

    val res = mcClient.describeEndpoints(describeEndpoints)
    if (res.endpoints?.size!! <= 0) {
        println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint URL!")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    val endpointURL = res.endpoints!![0].url!!
    val mediaConvert = MediaConvertClient.fromEnvironment {
        region = "us-west-2"
        endpointProvider = MediaConvertEndpointProvider {
            Endpoint(endpointURL)
        }
    }

    val jobsRequest = ListJobsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
        status = JobStatus.fromValue("COMPLETE")
    }

    val jobsResponse = mediaConvert.listJobs(jobsRequest)
    val jobs = jobsResponse.jobs
    if (jobs != null) {
        for (job in jobs) {
            println("The JOB ARN is ${job.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListJobs中的 Kotlin API 參考。

MediaLive 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Elemental MediaLive 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- MediaLive 使用者指南 — 有關的更多資訊 MediaLive。
- MediaLive API 參考 — 所有可用 MediaLive 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- MediaLive 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭ListInputs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

MediaLive 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Elemental MediaLive 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭ListInputs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`ListInputs`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListInputs`。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在區域中列出您的 MediaLive 輸入名稱和 ARN。

```
async fn show_inputs(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let input_list = client.list_inputs().send().await?;

    for i in input_list.inputs() {
        let input_arn = i.arn().unwrap_or_default();
        let input_name = i.name().unwrap_or_default();

        println!("Input Name : {}", input_name);
        println!("Input ARN : {}", input_arn);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListInputs中的 Rust API 參考資料。

MediaPackage 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Elemental MediaPackage 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- MediaPackage 使用者指南 — 有關的更多資訊 MediaPackage。

- MediaPackage API 參考 — 所有可用 MediaPackage 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- MediaPackage 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭ListChannels配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListOriginEndpoints配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

MediaPackage 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Elemental MediaPackage 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭ListChannels配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListOriginEndpoints配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`ListChannels`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListChannels`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出所有頻道

以下`list-channels`命令列出了當前 AWS 帳戶上配置的所有通道。

```
aws mediapackage list-channels
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "Channels": [
        {
            "Arn": "arn:aws:mediapackage:us-
west-2:111222333:channels/584797f1740548c389a273585dd22a63",
            "HlsIngest": {
                "IngestEndpoints": [
                    {
                        "Id": "584797f1740548c389a273585dd22a63",
                        "Password": "webdavgeneratedpassword1",
                        "Url": "https://9be9c4405c474882.mediapackage.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/in/
v2/584797f1740548c389a273585dd22a63/584797f1740548c389a273585dd22a63/channel",
                        "Username": "webdavgeneratedusername1"
                    },
                    {
                        "Id": "7d187c8616fd455f88aaa5a9fcf74442",
                        "Password": "webdavgeneratedpassword2",
                        "Url": "https://7bf454c57220328d.mediapackage.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/in/
v2/584797f1740548c389a273585dd22a63/7d187c8616fd455f88aaa5a9fcf74442/channel",
                        "Username": "webdavgeneratedusername2"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Id": "test",
            "Tags": {}
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 基本 MediaPackage 使用指南》中的檢視頻道詳細資料。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListChannels中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出頻道 ARN 和說明。

```
async fn show_channels(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let list_channels = client.list_channels().send().await?;

    println!("Channels:");

    for c in list_channels.channels() {
        let description = c.description().unwrap_or_default();
        let arn = c.arn().unwrap_or_default();

        println!("  Description : {}", description);
        println!("  ARN :         {}", arn);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListChannels中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`ListOriginEndpoints`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListOriginEndpoints`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出頻道上所有來源端點的步驟

下列`list-origin-endpoints`指令會列出在名稱為的通道上設定的所有原始端點`test`。

```
aws mediapackage list-origin-endpoints \
    --channel-id test
```

輸出：

```
{
    "OriginEndpoints": [
        {
```

```
            "Arn": "arn:aws:mediapackage:us-
west-2:111222333:origin_endpoints/247cff871f2845d3805129be22f2c0a2",
            "ChannelId": "test",
            "DashPackage": {
                "ManifestLayout": "FULL",
                "ManifestWindowSeconds": 60,
                "MinBufferTimeSeconds": 30,
                "MinUpdatePeriodSeconds": 15,
                "PeriodTriggers": [],
                "Profile": "NONE",
                "SegmentDurationSeconds": 2,
                "SegmentTemplateFormat": "NUMBER_WITH_TIMELINE",
                "StreamSelection": {
                    "MaxVideoBitsPerSecond": 2147483647,
                    "MinVideoBitsPerSecond": 0,
                    "StreamOrder": "ORIGINAL"
                },
                "SuggestedPresentationDelaySeconds": 25
            },
            "Id": "tester2",
            "ManifestName": "index",
            "StartoverWindowSeconds": 0,
            "Tags": {},
            "TimeDelaySeconds": 0,
            "Url": "https://8343f7014c0ea438.mediapackage.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/out/v1/247cff871f2845d3805129be22f2c0a2/index.mpd",
            "Whitelist": []
        },
        {
            "Arn": "arn:aws:mediapackage:us-
west-2:111222333:origin_endpoints/869e237f851549e9bcf10e3bc2830839",
            "ChannelId": "test",
            "HlsPackage": {
                "AdMarkers": "NONE",
                "IncludeIframeOnlyStream": false,
                "PlaylistType": "EVENT",
                "PlaylistWindowSeconds": 60,
                "ProgramDateTimeIntervalSeconds": 0,
                "SegmentDurationSeconds": 6,
                "StreamSelection": {
                    "MaxVideoBitsPerSecond": 2147483647,
                    "MinVideoBitsPerSecond": 0,
                    "StreamOrder": "ORIGINAL"
                },
```

```
                "UseAudioRenditionGroup": false
            },
            "Id": "tester",
            "ManifestName": "index",
            "StartoverWindowSeconds": 0,
            "Tags": {},
            "TimeDelaySeconds": 0,
            "Url": "https://8343f7014c0ea438.mediapackage.us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/out/v1/869e237f851549e9bcf10e3bc2830839/index.m3u8",
            "Whitelist": []
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 基本 MediaPackage 使用指南》中的〈檢視與通道相關聯的所有端點〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListOriginEndpoints中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出您的端點說明和 URL。

```
async fn show_endpoints(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let or_endpoints = client.list_origin_endpoints().send().await?;

    println!("Endpoints:");

    for e in or_endpoints.origin_endpoints() {
        let endpoint_url = e.url().unwrap_or_default();
        let endpoint_description = e.description().unwrap_or_default();
        println!("  Description: {}", endpoint_description);
        println!("  URL :        {}", endpoint_url);
        println!();
```

```
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListOriginEndpoints中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 AWS SDK Migration Hub 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Migration Hub 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- Migration Hub 使用者指南 — 有關 Migration Hub 的詳細資訊。
- 遷移中樞 API 參考 — 所有可用 Migration Hub 動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 進行 Migration Hub 的動作
  - 搭DeleteProgressUpdateStream配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeApplicationState配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeMigrationTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ImportMigrationTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListApplications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListCreatedArtifacts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListMigrationTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

使用 AWS SDK 進行 Migration Hub 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Migration Hub 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭DeleteProgressUpdateStream配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeApplicationState配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeMigrationTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ImportMigrationTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListApplications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListCreatedArtifacts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListMigrationTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`DeleteProgressUpdateStream`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteProgressUpdateStream`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DeleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
```

```
public class DeleteProgressStream {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <progressStream>\s

                Where:
                    progressStream - the name of a progress stream to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String progressStream = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteStream(migrationClient, progressStream);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteStream(MigrationHubClient migrationClient, String
 streamName) {
        try {
            DeleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest deleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest =
 DeleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest
                    .builder()
                    .progressUpdateStreamName(streamName)
                    .build();


 migrationClient.deleteProgressUpdateStream(deleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest);
            System.out.println(streamName + " is deleted");

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteProgressUpdateStream中的。

搭DescribeApplicationState配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeApplicationState。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeApplicationStateRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeApplicationStateResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeAppState {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                    DescribeAppState <appId>\s

                Where:
                    appId -  the application id value.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeApplicationState(migrationClient, appId);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeApplicationState(MigrationHubClient
 migrationClient, String appId) {
        try {
            DescribeApplicationStateRequest applicationStateRequest =
 DescribeApplicationStateRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            DescribeApplicationStateResponse applicationStateResponse =
 migrationClient
                    .describeApplicationState(applicationStateRequest);
            System.out.println("The application status is " +
 applicationStateResponse.applicationStatusAsString());

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeApplicationState中的。

搭DescribeMigrationTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeMigrationTask。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeMigrationTaskRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeMigrationTaskResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeMigrationTask {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    DescribeMigrationTask <migrationTask> <progressStream>\s

                Where:
```

```
                    migrationTask - the name of a migration task.\s
                    progressStream - the name of a progress stream.\s
                """;

        if (args.length < 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String migrationTask = args[0];
        String progressStream = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeMigTask(migrationClient, migrationTask, progressStream);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeMigTask(MigrationHubClient migrationClient, String
 migrationTask,
            String progressStream) {
        try {
            DescribeMigrationTaskRequest migrationTaskRequestRequest =
 DescribeMigrationTaskRequest.builder()
                    .progressUpdateStream(progressStream)
                    .migrationTaskName(migrationTask)
                    .build();

            DescribeMigrationTaskResponse migrationTaskResponse = migrationClient
                    .describeMigrationTask(migrationTaskRequestRequest);
            System.out.println("The name is " +
 migrationTaskResponse.migrationTask().migrationTaskName());

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeMigrationTask中的。

搭ImportMigrationTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ImportMigrationTask。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.CreateProgressUpdateStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ImportMigrationTaskRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ImportMigrationTask {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <migrationTask> <progressStream>\s

                Where:
                    migrationTask - the name of a migration task.\s
                    progressStream - the name of a progress stream.\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String migrationTask = args[0];
        String progressStream = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        importMigrTask(migrationClient, migrationTask, progressStream);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void importMigrTask(MigrationHubClient migrationClient, String
 migrationTask, String progressStream) {
        try {
            CreateProgressUpdateStreamRequest progressUpdateStreamRequest =
 CreateProgressUpdateStreamRequest.builder()
                    .progressUpdateStreamName(progressStream)
                    .dryRun(false)
                    .build();


 migrationClient.createProgressUpdateStream(progressUpdateStreamRequest);
            ImportMigrationTaskRequest migrationTaskRequest =
 ImportMigrationTaskRequest.builder()
                    .migrationTaskName(migrationTask)
                    .progressUpdateStream(progressStream)
                    .dryRun(false)
                    .build();

            migrationClient.importMigrationTask(migrationTaskRequest);

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ImportMigrationTask中的。

搭ListApplications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListApplications。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ApplicationState;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListApplicationStatesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListApplicationStatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListApplications {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listApps(migrationClient);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void listApps(MigrationHubClient migrationClient) {
        try {
            ListApplicationStatesRequest applicationStatesRequest =
 ListApplicationStatesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListApplicationStatesResponse response =
 migrationClient.listApplicationStates(applicationStatesRequest);
            List<ApplicationState> apps = response.applicationStateList();
            for (ApplicationState appState : apps) {
                System.out.println("App Id is " + appState.applicationId());
                System.out.println("The status is " +
 appState.applicationStatus().toString());
            }

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListApplications中的。

搭`ListCreatedArtifacts`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListCreatedArtifacts`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.CreatedArtifact;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListCreatedArtifactsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListCreatedArtifactsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * To run this Java V2 code example, ensure that you have setup your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListCreatedArtifacts {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listArtifacts(migrationClient);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void listArtifacts(MigrationHubClient migrationClient) {
        try {
```

```
            ListCreatedArtifactsRequest listCreatedArtifactsRequest =
 ListCreatedArtifactsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .migrationTaskName("SampleApp5")
                    .progressUpdateStream("ProgressSteamB")
                    .build();

            ListCreatedArtifactsResponse response =
 migrationClient.listCreatedArtifacts(listCreatedArtifactsRequest);
            List<CreatedArtifact> apps = response.createdArtifactList();
            for (CreatedArtifact artifact : apps) {
                System.out.println("APp Id is " + artifact.description());
                System.out.println("The name is " + artifact.name());
            }

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListCreatedArtifacts中的。

搭`ListMigrationTasks`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListMigrationTasks`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListMigrationTasksRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListMigrationTasksResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationTaskSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListMigrationTasks {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMigrTasks(migrationClient);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void listMigrTasks(MigrationHubClient migrationClient) {
        try {
            ListMigrationTasksRequest listMigrationTasksRequest =
 ListMigrationTasksRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListMigrationTasksResponse response =
 migrationClient.listMigrationTasks(listMigrationTasksRequest);
            List<MigrationTaskSummary> migrationList =
 response.migrationTaskSummaryList();
            for (MigrationTaskSummary migration : migrationList) {
                System.out.println("Migration task name is " +
 migration.migrationTaskName());
                System.out.println("The Progress update stream is " +
 migration.progressUpdateStream());
```

```
            }

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListMigrationTasks中的。

AWS OpsWorks 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS OpsWorks 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- AWS OpsWorks 使用者指南 — 有關的更多資訊 AWS OpsWorks。
- AWS OpsWorks API 參考 — 所有可用 AWS OpsWorks 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- AWS OpsWorks 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭CreateDeployment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

AWS OpsWorks 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS OpsWorks 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateDeployment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateDeployment`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDeployment`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：部署應用程式並執行堆疊命令

下列範例顯示如何使用`create-deployment`命令來部署應用程式和執行堆疊命令。請注意，JSON 物件中指定命令的引號 (") 字元都會在前面加上逸出字元 (\)。如果沒有逸出字元，命令可能會傳回無效的 JSON 錯誤。

下列`create-deployment`範例會將應用程式部署至指定的堆疊。

```
aws opsworks create-deployment \
    --stack-id cfb7e082-ad1d-4599-8e81-de1c39ab45bf \
    --app-id 307be5c8-d55d-47b5-bd6e-7bd417c6c7eb
    --command "{\"Name\":\"deploy\"}"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DeploymentId": "5746c781-df7f-4c87-84a7-65a119880560"
}
```

範例 2：部署 Rails 應用程式並移轉資料庫

以下`create-deployment`命令將 Ruby on Rails 應用程序部署到指定的堆棧並遷移數據庫。

```
aws opsworks create-deployment \
    --stack-id cfb7e082-ad1d-4599-8e81-de1c39ab45bf \
    --app-id 307be5c8-d55d-47b5-bd6e-7bd417c6c7eb \
    --command "{\"Name\":\"deploy\", \"Args\":{\"migrate\":[\"true\"]}}"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DeploymentId": "5746c781-df7f-4c87-84a7-65a119880560"
```

```
}
```

如需部署的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS OpsWorks 使用手冊中的部署應用程式。

範例 3：執行方案

下列`create-deployment`命令會在指定堆疊中`phpapp::appsetup`的執行個體上執行自訂方案。

```
aws opsworks create-deployment \
    --stack-id 935450cc-61e0-4b03-a3e0-160ac817d2bb \
    --command "{\"Name\":\"execute_recipes\", \"Args\":{\"recipes\":
[\"phpapp::appsetup\"]}}"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DeploymentId": "5cbaa7b9-4e09-4e53-aa1b-314fbd106038"
}
```

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱使用指南中的〈執行堆疊AWS OpsWorks 指令〉。

範例 4：安裝相依性

下列`create-deployment`命令會在指定堆疊中的執行個體上安裝相依性，例如套件或 Ruby gem。

```
aws opsworks create-deployment \
    --stack-id 935450cc-61e0-4b03-a3e0-160ac817d2bb \
    --command "{\"Name\":\"install_dependencies\"}"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DeploymentId": "aef5b255-8604-4928-81b3-9b0187f962ff"
}
```

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱使用指南中的〈執行堆疊AWS OpsWorks 指令〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateDeployment中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會在堆疊中圖層中的所有 Linux 執行個體上建立新的應用程式部署。 AWS OpsWorks 即使您指定了圖層 ID，也必須指定堆疊 ID。如果需要，該命令可讓部署重新啟動實例。

```
New-OPSDeployment -StackID "724z93zz-zz78-4zzz-8z9z-1290123zzz1z"
 -LayerId "511b99c5-ec78-4caa-8a9d-1440116ffd1b" -AppId "0f7a109c-
bf68-4336-8cb9-d37fe0b8c61d" -Command_Name deploy -Command_Arg
 @{Name="allow_reboot";Value="true"}
```

範例 2：此指令會部署**appsetup**食譜中的食**phpapp**譜，以及**secbaseline**食譜中的**testcookbook**食譜。部署目標是一個執行個體，但也需要堆疊 ID 和層 ID。Command_Arg 參數**allow_reboot**屬性設定為**true**，可讓部署視需要重新啟動執行個體。

```
$commandArgs = '{ "Name":"execute_recipes", "Args"{ "recipes":
["phpapp::appsetup","testcookbook::secbaseline"] } }'
New-OPSDeployment -StackID "724z93zz-zz78-4zzz-8z9z-1290123zzz1z"
 -LayerId "511b99c5-ec78-4caa-8a9d-1440116ffd1b" -InstanceId
 "d89a6118-0007-4ccf-a51e-59f844127021" -Command_Name $commandArgs -Command_Arg
 @{Name="allow_reboot";Value="true
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateDeployment式參考中的。

使用 AWS SDK 之組 Organizations 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Organizations 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- Organizations 使用者指南 — 有關 Organizations 的更多資訊。
- Organizations API 參考 — 有關所有可用 Organizations 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。

- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 的 Organizations 採取的動作
  - 搭AttachPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateAccount配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateOrganization配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateOrganizationalUnit配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreatePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteOrganization配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteOrganizationalUnit配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeletePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DetachPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListAccounts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

使用 AWS SDK 的 Organizations 採取的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Organizations 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭AttachPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateAccount配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateOrganization配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateOrganizationalUnit配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreatePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteOrganization配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteOrganizationalUnit配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeletePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DescribePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetachPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAccounts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListPolicies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`AttachPolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachPolicy`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to attach an AWS Organizations policy to an organization,
/// an organizational unit, or an account.
/// </summary>
public class AttachPolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then calls the
    /// AttachPolicyAsync method to attach the policy to the root
    /// organization.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
```

```
            var policyId = "p-00000000";
            var targetId = "r-0000";

            var request = new AttachPolicyRequest
            {
                PolicyId = policyId,
                TargetId = targetId,
            };

            var response = await client.AttachPolicyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully attached Policy ID {policyId} to
 Target ID: {targetId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Was not successful in attaching the policy.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AttachPolicy中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

將策略附加到根、OU 或帳號

範例 1

下列範例顯示如何將服務控制原則 (SCP) 附加至 OU：

```
aws organizations attach-policy
                --policy-id p-examplepolicyid111
                --target-id ou-examplerootid111-exampleouid111
```

範例 2

下列範例顯示如何將服務控制原則直接附加至帳戶：

```
aws organizations attach-policy
                --policy-id p-examplepolicyid111
                --target-id 333333333333
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AttachPolicy中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def attach_policy(policy_id, target_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a target. The target is an organization root, account,
 or
    organizational unit.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to attach.
    :param target_id: The ID of the resources to attach the policy to.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    """
    try:
        orgs_client.attach_policy(PolicyId=policy_id, TargetId=target_id)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to target %s.", policy_id, target_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't attach policy %s to target %s.", policy_id, target_id
        )
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AttachPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`CreateAccount`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccount`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new AWS Organizations account.
/// </summary>
public class CreateAccount
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes an Organizations client object and uses it to create
    /// the new account with the name specified in accountName.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
        var accountName = "ExampleAccount";
        var email = "someone@example.com";

        var request = new CreateAccountRequest
        {
            AccountName = accountName,
            Email = email,
        };

        var response = await client.CreateAccountAsync(request);
        var status = response.CreateAccountStatus;
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"The staus of {status.AccountName} is
 {status.State}.");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateAccount中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立自動成為組織一部分的成員帳戶

下列範例顯示如何在組織中建立成員帳戶。成員帳戶設定為「生產帳戶」名稱和電子郵件地址為 susan@example.com。Organizations 會使用預設名稱自動建立 IAM 角色， OrganizationAccountAccessRole 因為未指定 rolenName 參數。此外，由於未指定 IamUserAccessToBilling 參數，允許 IAM 使用者或具有足夠權限存取帳戶帳單資料的角色設定為預設值 LOW。Organizations 會自動傳送「歡迎使用 AWS」電子郵件給 Susan：

```
aws organizations create-account --email susan@example.com --account-name
 "Production Account"
```

輸出包括一個請求對象，該對象顯示狀態為現在IN_PROGRESS：

```
{
        "CreateAccountStatus": {
                "State": "IN_PROGRESS",
                "Id": "car-examplecreateaccountrequestid111"
        }
}
```

您可以稍後透過將 Id 回應值提供給 describe-create-account-status 命令作為 create-account-request-id 參數的值，來查詢要求的目前狀態。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《組織使用者指南》中的在您的組織中建立 AWS 帳戶。AWS

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateAccount中的。

搭`CreateOrganization`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateOrganization`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates an organization in AWS Organizations.
/// </summary>
public class CreateOrganization
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Organizations client object and then uses it to create
    /// a new organization with the default user as the administrator, and
    /// then displays information about the new organization.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var response = await client.CreateOrganizationAsync(new
CreateOrganizationRequest
        {
            FeatureSet = "ALL",
        });

        Organization newOrg = response.Organization;
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Organization: {newOrg.Id} Main Accoount:
 {newOrg.MasterAccountId}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateOrganization中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立新組織

比爾希望使用帳戶 1111111111 的憑據創建一個組織。下列範例顯示該帳戶成為新組織中的主帳戶。因為他沒有指定功能集，所以新組織預設為所有已啟用的功能，而且服務控制原則會在根目錄上啟用。

```
aws organizations create-organization
```

輸出包括一個組織物件，其中包含有關新組織的詳細資訊：

```
{
        "Organization": {
                "AvailablePolicyTypes": [
                        {
                                "Status": "ENABLED",
                                "Type": "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY"
                        }
                ],
                "MasterAccountId": "111111111111",
                "MasterAccountArn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:account/
o-exampleorgid/111111111111",
                "MasterAccountEmail": "bill@example.com",
                "FeatureSet": "ALL",
                "Id": "o-exampleorgid",
                "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:organization/o-
exampleorgid"
        }
}
```

範例 2：建立僅啟用合併帳單功能的新組織

下列範例會建立僅支援合併帳單功能的組織：

```
aws organizations create-organization --feature-set CONSOLIDATED_BILLING
```

輸出包括一個組織物件，其中包含有關新組織的詳細資訊：

```
{
        "Organization": {
                "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:organization/o-
exampleorgid",
                "AvailablePolicyTypes": [],
                "Id": "o-exampleorgid",
                "MasterAccountArn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:account/
o-exampleorgid/111111111111",
                "MasterAccountEmail": "bill@example.com",
                "MasterAccountId": "111111111111",
                "FeatureSet": "CONSOLIDATED_BILLING"
        }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《組織使用指南》中的〈建立組 Organ AWS izations〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateOrganization中的。

搭`CreateOrganizationalUnit`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateOrganizationalUnit`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new organizational unit in AWS Organizations.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateOrganizationalUnit
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes an Organizations client object and then uses it to call
        /// the CreateOrganizationalUnit method. If the call succeeds, it
        /// displays information about the new organizational unit.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var orgUnitName = "ProductDevelopmentUnit";

            var request = new CreateOrganizationalUnitRequest
            {
                Name = orgUnitName,
                ParentId = "r-0000",
            };

            var response = await client.CreateOrganizationalUnitAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created organizational unit:
{orgUnitName}.");
                Console.WriteLine($"Organizational unit {orgUnitName} Details");
                Console.WriteLine($"ARN: {response.OrganizationalUnit.Arn} Id:
{response.OrganizationalUnit.Id}");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create new organizational unit.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateOrganizationalUnit中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

在根 OU 或父系 OU 中建立 OU

下列範例顯示如何建立名為帳戶組織單位的 OU：

```
aws organizations create-organizational-unit --parent-id r-examplerootid111 --
name AccountingOU
```

輸出包含組織單位物件，其中包含有關新 OU 的詳細資訊：

```
{
        "OrganizationalUnit": {
                "Id": "ou-examplerootid111-exampleouid111",
                "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:ou/o-exampleorgid/ou-
examplerootid111-exampleouid111",
                "Name": "AccountingOU"
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateOrganizationalUnit中的。

搭`CreatePolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePolicy`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new AWS Organizations Policy.
/// </summary>
public class CreatePolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the AWS Organizations client object, uses it to
    /// create a new Organizations Policy, and then displays information
    /// about the newly created Policy.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
        var policyContent = "{" +
            "   \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\" : [{" +
                " \"Action\" : [\"s3:*\"]," +
                " \"Effect\" : \"Allow\"," +
                " \"Resource\" : \"*\"" +
            "}]" +
        "}";

        try
        {
            var response = await client.CreatePolicyAsync(new
CreatePolicyRequest
            {
                Content = policyContent,
                Description = "Enables admins of attached accounts to
delegate all Amazon S3 permissions",
                Name = "AllowAllS3Actions",
                Type = "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
            });

            Policy policy = response.Policy;
            Console.WriteLine($"{policy.PolicySummary.Name} has the following
content: {policy.Content}");
        }
```

```
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：使用 JSON 政策的文字來源檔案建立原則

下列範例說明如何建立名`AllowAllS3Actions`為的服務控制原則 (SCP)。原則內容取自本機電腦上名為的檔案`policy.json`。

```
aws organizations create-policy --content file://policy.json --name
 AllowAllS3Actions, --type SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY --description "Allows
 delegation of all S3 actions"
```

輸出包含原則物件，其中包含有關新原則的詳細資訊：

```
{
        "Policy": {
                "Content": "{\"Version\":\"2012-10-17\",\"Statement\":[{\"Effect
\":\"Allow\",\"Action\":[\"s3:*\"],\"Resource\":[\"*\"]}]}",
                "PolicySummary": {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::o-exampleorgid:policy/
service_control_policy/p-examplepolicyid111",
                        "Description": "Allows delegation of all S3 actions",
                        "Name": "AllowAllS3Actions",
                        "Type":"SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY"
                }
        }
}
```

範例 2：建立以 JSON 政策做為參數的原則

下列範例示範如何建立相同的 SCP，這次是將原則內容做為 JSON 字串內嵌在參數中。該字符串必須在雙引號之前用反斜杠轉義，以確保它們被視為參數中的文字，該參數本身被雙引號包圍：

```
aws organizations create-policy --content "{\"Version\":\"2012-10-17\",
\"Statement\":[{\"Effect\":\"Allow\",\"Action\":[\"s3:*\"],\"Resource\":[\"*
\"]}]}" --name AllowAllS3Actions --type SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY --description
 "Allows delegation of all S3 actions"
```

如需有關在組織中建立及使用原則的詳細資訊，請參閱《組織使用指南》中的AWS 〈管理組織原則〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreatePolicy中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_policy(name, description, content, policy_type, orgs_client):
    """
    Creates a policy.

    :param name: The name of the policy.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param content: The policy content as a dict. This is converted to JSON
 before
                    it is sent to AWS. The specific format depends on the policy
 type.
    :param policy_type: The type of the policy.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    try:
        response = orgs_client.create_policy(
            Name=name,
```

```
            Description=description,
            Content=json.dumps(content),
            Type=policy_type,
        )
        policy = response["Policy"]
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreatePolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DeleteOrganization`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteOrganization`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to delete an existing organization using the AWS
/// Organizations Service.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteOrganization
```

```
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Organizations client and then calls
        /// DeleteOrganizationAsync to delete the organization.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var response = await client.DeleteOrganizationAsync(new
 DeleteOrganizationRequest());

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted organization.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not delete organization.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteOrganization中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除組織

下列範例顯示如何刪除組織。若要執行此作業，您必須是組織中主帳戶的管理員。此範例假設您先前已從組織中移除所有成員帳戶、OU 和策略：

```
aws organizations delete-organization
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteOrganization中的。

搭DeleteOrganizationalUnit配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteOrganizationalUnit。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to delete an existing AWS Organizations organizational unit.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteOrganizationalUnit
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and calls
    /// DeleteOrganizationalUnitAsync to delete the organizational unit
    /// with the selected ID.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var orgUnitId = "ou-0000-00000000";

        var request = new DeleteOrganizationalUnitRequest
        {
            OrganizationalUnitId = orgUnitId,
        };

        var response = await client.DeleteOrganizationalUnitAsync(request);
```

```
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted the organizational unit
with ID: {orgUnitId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete the organizational unit with
ID: {orgUnitId}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteOrganizationalUnit中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除 OU

下列範例顯示如何刪除 OU。此範例假設您先前已從 OU 移除所有帳戶和其他 OU：

```
aws organizations delete-organizational-unit --organizational-unit-id ou-
examplerootid111-exampleouid111
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteOrganizationalUnit中的。

搭`DeletePolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeletePolicy`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Deletes an existing AWS Organizations policy.
/// </summary>
public class DeletePolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then uses it to
    /// delete the policy with the specified policyId.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var policyId = "p-00000000";

        var request = new DeletePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyId = policyId,
        };

        var response = await client.DeletePolicyAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted Policy: {policyId}.");
        }
```

```
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete Policy: {policyId}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeletePolicy中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除策略

下列範例顯示如何從組織刪除策略。此範例假設您先前已將原則從所有實體中斷連結：

```
aws organizations delete-policy --policy-id p-examplepolicyid111
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeletePolicy中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_policy(policy_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to delete.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    """
```

```
    try:
        orgs_client.delete_policy(PolicyId=policy_id)
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_id)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeletePolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DescribePolicy**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribePolicy。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得策略的相關資訊

下列範例顯示如何要求原則的相關資訊：

```
aws organizations describe-policy --policy-id p-examplepolicyid111
```

輸出包含原則物件，其中包含有關策略的詳細資訊：

```
{
        "Policy": {
                "Content": "{\n  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",\n  \"Statement
\": [\n    {\n      \"Effect\": \"Allow\",\n      \"Action\": \"*\",\n
 \"Resource\": \"*\"\n    }\n  ]\n}",
                "PolicySummary": {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:policy/o-
exampleorgid/service_control_policy/p-examplepolicyid111",
                        "Type": "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                        "Id": "p-examplepolicyid111",
                        "AwsManaged": false,
                        "Name": "AllowAllS3Actions",
                        "Description": "Enables admins to delegate S3
 permissions"
```

```
                }
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribePolicy中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def describe_policy(policy_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Describes a policy.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to describe.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    :return: The description of the policy.
    """
    try:
        response = orgs_client.describe_policy(PolicyId=policy_id)
        policy = response["Policy"]
        logger.info("Got policy %s.", policy_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get policy %s.", policy_id)
        raise
    else:
        return policy
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribePolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DetachPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetachPolicy。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to detach a policy from an AWS Organizations organization,
/// organizational unit, or account.
/// </summary>
public class DetachPolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and uses it to call
    /// DetachPolicyAsync to detach the policy.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var policyId = "p-00000000";
        var targetId = "r-0000";

        var request = new DetachPolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyId = policyId,
            TargetId = targetId,
        };
```

```
            var response = await client.DetachPolicyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully detached policy with Policy Id:
{policyId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not detach the policy.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetachPolicy中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

從根、OU 或帳號中斷連結策略

下列範例顯示如何從 OU 中斷連結原則：

```
aws organizations  detach-policy  --target-id ou-examplerootid111-exampleouid111
 --policy-id p-examplepolicyid111
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetachPolicy中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def detach_policy(policy_id, target_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a target.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to detach.
    :param target_id: The ID of the resource where the policy is currently
 attached.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    """
    try:
        orgs_client.detach_policy(PolicyId=policy_id, TargetId=target_id)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from target %s.", policy_id, target_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from target %s.", policy_id, target_id
        )
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetachPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`ListAccounts`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAccounts`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;
```

```
/// <summary>
/// Uses the AWS Organizations service to list the accounts associated
/// with the default account.
/// </summary>
public class ListAccounts
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates the Organizations client and then calls its
    /// ListAccountsAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var request = new ListAccountsRequest
        {
            MaxResults = 5,
        };

        var response = new ListAccountsResponse();
        try
        {
            do
            {
                response = await client.ListAccountsAsync(request);
                response.Accounts.ForEach(a => DisplayAccounts(a));
                if (response.NextToken is not null)
                {
                    request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                }
            }
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
        }
        catch (AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Displays information about an Organizations account.
    /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="account">An Organizations account for which to display
        /// information on the console.</param>
        private static void DisplayAccounts(Account account)
        {
            string accountInfo = $"{account.Id}
 {account.Name}\t{account.Status}";

            Console.WriteLine(accountInfo);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListAccounts中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取組織中所有帳戶的清單

下列範例說明如何要求組織中的帳號清單：

```
aws organizations list-accounts
```

輸出包含帳戶摘要物件的清單。

```
{
        "Accounts": [
                {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:account/o-
exampleorgid/111111111111",
                        "JoinedMethod": "INVITED",
                        "JoinedTimestamp": 1481830215.45,
                        "Id": "111111111111",
                        "Name": "Master Account",
                        "Email": "bill@example.com",
                        "Status": "ACTIVE"
                },
                {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:account/o-
exampleorgid/222222222222",
```

```
                        "JoinedMethod": "INVITED",
                        "JoinedTimestamp": 1481835741.044,
                        "Id": "222222222222",
                        "Name": "Production Account",
                        "Email": "alice@example.com",
                        "Status": "ACTIVE"
                },
                {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:account/o-
exampleorgid/333333333333",
                        "JoinedMethod": "INVITED",
                        "JoinedTimestamp": 1481835795.536,
                        "Id": "333333333333",
                        "Name": "Development Account",
                        "Email": "juan@example.com",
                        "Status": "ACTIVE"
                },
                {
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:account/o-
exampleorgid/444444444444",
                        "JoinedMethod": "INVITED",
                        "JoinedTimestamp": 1481835812.143,
                        "Id": "444444444444",
                        "Name": "Test Account",
                        "Email": "anika@example.com",
                        "Status": "ACTIVE"
                }
        ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListAccounts中的。

搭`ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Lists the AWS Organizations organizational units that belong to an
/// organization.
/// </summary>
public class ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then uses it to
    /// call the ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentAsync method to retrieve
    /// the list of organizational units.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var parentId = "r-0000";

        var request = new ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentRequest
        {
            ParentId = parentId,
            MaxResults = 5,
        };

        var response = new ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentResponse();
        try
        {
```

```
                do
                {
                    response = await
client.ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentAsync(request);
                    response.OrganizationalUnits.ForEach(u =>
DisplayOrganizationalUnit(u));
                    if (response.NextToken is not null)
                    {
                        request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                    }
                }
                while (response.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about an Organizations organizational unit.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="unit">The OrganizationalUnit for which to display
        /// information.</param>
        public static void DisplayOrganizationalUnit(OrganizationalUnit unit)
        {
            string accountInfo = $"{unit.Id} {unit.Name}\t{unit.Arn}";

            Console.WriteLine(accountInfo);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取父 OU 或根目錄中的 OU 清單

下列範例說明如何取得指定根目錄中 OU 的清單：

```
aws organizations list-organizational-units-for-parent --parent-id r-
examplerootid111
```

輸出顯示指定的根包含兩個 OU，並顯示每個 OU 的詳細資訊：

```
{
        "OrganizationalUnits": [
                {
                        "Name": "AccountingDepartment",
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::o-exampleorgid:ou/r-
examplerootid111/ou-examplerootid111-exampleouid111"
                },
                {
                        "Name": "ProductionDepartment",
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::o-exampleorgid:ou/r-
examplerootid111/ou-examplerootid111-exampleouid222"
                }
        ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent中的。

搭`ListPolicies`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListPolicies`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
```

```
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to list the AWS Organizations policies associated with an
/// organization.
/// </summary>
public class ListPolicies
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes an Organizations client object, and then calls its
    /// ListPoliciesAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        // The value for the Filter parameter is required and must must be
        // one of the following:
        //     AISERVICES_OPT_OUT_POLICY
        //     BACKUP_POLICY
        //     SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY
        //     TAG_POLICY
        var request = new ListPoliciesRequest
        {
            Filter = "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
            MaxResults = 5,
        };

        var response = new ListPoliciesResponse();
        try
        {
            do
            {
                response = await client.ListPoliciesAsync(request);
                response.Policies.ForEach(p => DisplayPolicies(p));
                if (response.NextToken is not null)
                {
                    request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                }
            }
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
        }
        catch (AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException ex)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about the Organizations policies associated
        /// with an organization.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="policy">An Organizations policy summary to display
        /// information on the console.</param>
        private static void DisplayPolicies(PolicySummary policy)
        {
            string policyInfo = $"{policy.Id}
 {policy.Name}\t{policy.Description}";

            Console.WriteLine(policyInfo);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListPolicies中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取特定類型組織中所有策略的清單

下列範例會示範如何取得 SCP 清單，如 filter 參數所指定：

```
aws organizations list-policies --filter SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY
```

輸出包括包含摘要資訊的策略清單：

```
{
        "Policies": [
                {
                        "Type": "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                        "Name": "AllowAllS3Actions",
                        "AwsManaged": false,
                        "Id": "p-examplepolicyid111",
```

```
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:policy/
service_control_policy/p-examplepolicyid111",
                        "Description": "Enables account admins to delegate
 permissions for any S3 actions to users and roles in their accounts."
                },
                {
                        "Type": "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                        "Name": "AllowAllEC2Actions",
                        "AwsManaged": false,
                        "Id": "p-examplepolicyid222",
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::111111111111:policy/
service_control_policy/p-examplepolicyid222",
                        "Description": "Enables account admins to delegate
 permissions for any EC2 actions to users and roles in their accounts."
                },
                {
                        "AwsManaged": true,
                        "Description": "Allows access to every operation",
                        "Type": "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                        "Id": "p-FullAWSAccess",
                        "Arn": "arn:aws:organizations::aws:policy/
service_control_policy/p-FullAWSAccess",
                        "Name": "FullAWSAccess"
                }
        ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListPolicies中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_policies(policy_filter, orgs_client):
    """
    Lists the policies for the account, limited to the specified filter.
```

```
    :param policy_filter: The kind of policies to return.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    :return: The list of policies found.
    """
    try:
        response = orgs_client.list_policies(Filter=policy_filter)
        policies = response["Policies"]
        logger.info("Found %s %s policies.", len(policies), policy_filter)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get %s policies.", policy_filter)
        raise
    else:
        return policies
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListPolicies中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

亞馬遜使用 AWS SDK 個性化的代碼示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Personalize。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- Amazon 個人化開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon Personalize 的更多資訊。
- Amazon Personalize 化 API 參考 — 所有可用 Amazon Personalize 化操作的詳細信息
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 亞馬遜的操作使用 AWS SDK 個性化
  - 搭CreateBatchInferenceJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateBatchSegmentJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateCampaign配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭CreateDataset配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateDatasetExportJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateDatasetGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateDatasetImportJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateEventTracker配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateFilter配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateRecommender配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateSchema配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateSolution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateSolutionVersion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteCampaign配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteEventTracker配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteSolution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeCampaign配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeRecipe配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSolution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListCampaigns配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDatasetGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListRecipes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListSolutions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateCampaign配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

亞馬遜的操作使用 AWS SDK 個性化

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Personalize。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateBatchInferenceJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateBatchSegmentJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateCampaign配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateDataset配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭CreateDatasetExportJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateDatasetGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateDatasetImportJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateEventTracker配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateFilter配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateRecommender配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateSchema配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateSolution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateSolutionVersion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteCampaign配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteEventTracker配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteSolution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeCampaign配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeRecipe配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSolution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListCampaigns配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDatasetGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListRecipes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListSolutions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateCampaign配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateBatchInferenceJob`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateBatchInferenceJob`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        public static String createPersonalizeBatchInferenceJob(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
                        String solutionVersionArn,
                        String jobName,
                        String s3InputDataSourcePath,
                        String s3DataDestinationPath,
                        String roleArn,
                        String explorationWeight,
                        String explorationItemAgeCutOff) {

                long waitInMilliseconds = 60 * 1000;
                String status;
                String batchInferenceJobArn;

                try {

                        // Set up data input and output parameters.
                        S3DataConfig inputSource = S3DataConfig.builder()
                                        .path(s3InputDataSourcePath)
                                        .build();

                        S3DataConfig outputDestination = S3DataConfig.builder()
                                        .path(s3DataDestinationPath)
                                        .build();

                        BatchInferenceJobInput jobInput =
BatchInferenceJobInput.builder()
                                        .s3DataSource(inputSource)
                                        .build();

                        BatchInferenceJobOutput jobOutputLocation =
BatchInferenceJobOutput.builder()
                                        .s3DataDestination(outputDestination)
                                        .build();

                        // Optional code to build the User-Personalization
specific item exploration
                        // config.
                        HashMap<String, String> explorationConfig = new
HashMap<>();

                        explorationConfig.put("explorationWeight",
explorationWeight);
```

```
                        explorationConfig.put("explorationItemAgeCutOff",
explorationItemAgeCutOff);

                        BatchInferenceJobConfig jobConfig =
BatchInferenceJobConfig.builder()
                                        .itemExplorationConfig(explorationConfig)
                                        .build();

                        // End optional User-Personalization recipe specific
code.

                        CreateBatchInferenceJobRequest
createBatchInferenceJobRequest = CreateBatchInferenceJobRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                                        .jobInput(jobInput)
                                        .jobOutput(jobOutputLocation)
                                        .jobName(jobName)
                                        .roleArn(roleArn)
                                        .batchInferenceJobConfig(jobConfig) //
Optional
                                        .build();

                        batchInferenceJobArn =
personalizeClient.createBatchInferenceJob(createBatchInferenceJobRequest)
                                        .batchInferenceJobArn();

                        DescribeBatchInferenceJobRequest
describeBatchInferenceJobRequest = DescribeBatchInferenceJobRequest
                                        .builder()

.batchInferenceJobArn(batchInferenceJobArn)
                                        .build();

                        long maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 *
60;
                        while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                                BatchInferenceJob batchInferenceJob =
personalizeClient

.describeBatchInferenceJob(describeBatchInferenceJobRequest)
                                                .batchInferenceJob();
```

```
                                status = batchInferenceJob.status();
                                System.out.println("Batch inference job status: "
 + status);

                                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") ||
 status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                                        break;
                                }
                                try {
                                        Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                                        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                                }
                        }
                        return batchInferenceJobArn;

                } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                }
                return "";
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateBatchInferenceJob中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateBatchInferenceJobCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});
```

```
// Set the batch inference job's parameters.

export const createBatchInferenceJobParam = {
  jobName: 'JOB_NAME',
  jobInput: {         /* required */
    s3DataSource: {   /* required */
      path: 'INPUT_PATH', /* required */
      // kmsKeyArn: 'INPUT_KMS_KEY_ARN' /* optional */'
    }
  },
  jobOutput: {         /* required */
    s3DataDestination: {   /* required */
      path: 'OUTPUT_PATH', /* required */
      // kmsKeyArn: 'OUTPUT_KMS_KEY_ARN' /* optional */'
    }
  },
  roleArn: 'ROLE_ARN', /* required */
  solutionVersionArn: 'SOLUTION_VERSION_ARN', /* required */
  numResults: 20 /* optional integer*/
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateBatchInferenceJobCommand(createBatchInferenceJobParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateBatchInferenceJob中的。

搭**CreateBatchSegmentJob**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateBatchSegmentJob`。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateBatchSegmentJobCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the batch segment job's parameters.

export const createBatchSegmentJobParam = {
  jobName: 'NAME',
  jobInput: {         /* required */
    s3DataSource: {   /* required */
      path: 'INPUT_PATH', /* required */
      // kmsKeyArn: 'INPUT_KMS_KEY_ARN' /* optional */'
    }
  },
  jobOutput: {         /* required */
    s3DataDestination: {   /* required */
      path: 'OUTPUT_PATH', /* required */
      // kmsKeyArn: 'OUTPUT_KMS_KEY_ARN' /* optional */'
    }
  },
  roleArn: 'ROLE_ARN', /* required */
  solutionVersionArn: 'SOLUTION_VERSION_ARN', /* required */
  numResults: 20 /* optional */
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
```

```
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateBatchSegmentJobCommand(createBatchSegmentJobParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateBatchSegmentJob中的。

搭**CreateCampaign**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCampaign`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void createPersonalCompaign(PersonalizeClient
 personalizeClient, String solutionVersionArn,
            String name) {

        try {
            CreateCampaignRequest createCampaignRequest =
 CreateCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .minProvisionedTPS(1)
                    .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                    .name(name)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateCampaignResponse campaignResponse =
 personalizeClient.createCampaign(createCampaignRequest);
            System.out.println("The campaign ARN is " +
 campaignResponse.campaignArn());

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateCampaign中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.

import { CreateCampaignCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the campaign's parameters.
export const createCampaignParam = {
  solutionVersionArn: 'SOLUTION_VERSION_ARN', /* required */
  name: 'NAME',  /* required */
  minProvisionedTPS: 1    /* optional integer */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
```

```
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateCampaignCommand(createCampaignParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateCampaign中的。

搭CreateDataset配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDataset。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createDataset(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
            String datasetName,
            String datasetGroupArn,
            String datasetType,
            String schemaArn) {
        try {
            CreateDatasetRequest request = CreateDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .name(datasetName)
                    .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                    .datasetType(datasetType)
                    .schemaArn(schemaArn)
                    .build();

            String datasetArn = personalizeClient.createDataset(request)
```

```
                    .datasetArn();
            System.out.println("Dataset " + datasetName + " created.");
            return datasetArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDataset中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the dataset's parameters.
export const createDatasetParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: 'DATASET_GROUP_ARN', /* required */
  datasetType: 'DATASET_TYPE', /* required */
  name: 'NAME', /* required */
  schemaArn: 'SCHEMA_ARN' /* required */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
```

```
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateDatasetCommand(createDatasetParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateDataset中的。

搭CreateDatasetExportJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDatasetExportJob。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createDatasetExportJob(PersonalizeClient
 personalizeClient,
            String jobName,
            String datasetArn,
            IngestionMode ingestionMode,
            String roleArn,
            String s3BucketPath,
            String kmsKeyArn) {

        long waitInMilliseconds = 30 * 1000; // 30 seconds
        String status = null;

        try {
```

```
            S3DataConfig exportS3DataConfig =
S3DataConfig.builder().path(s3BucketPath).kmsKeyArn(kmsKeyArn).build();
            DatasetExportJobOutput jobOutput =
DatasetExportJobOutput.builder().s3DataDestination(exportS3DataConfig)
                    .build();

            CreateDatasetExportJobRequest createRequest =
CreateDatasetExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobName(jobName)
                    .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                    .ingestionMode(ingestionMode)
                    .jobOutput(jobOutput)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .build();

            String datasetExportJobArn =
personalizeClient.createDatasetExportJob(createRequest).datasetExportJobArn();

            DescribeDatasetExportJobRequest describeDatasetExportJobRequest =
DescribeDatasetExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .datasetExportJobArn(datasetExportJobArn)
                    .build();

            long maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                DatasetExportJob datasetExportJob = personalizeClient

.describeDatasetExportJob(describeDatasetExportJobRequest)
                        .datasetExportJob();

                status = datasetExportJob.status();
                System.out.println("Export job status: " + status);

                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    return status;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
```

```
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDatasetExportJob中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetExportJobCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the export job parameters.
export const datasetExportJobParam = {
  datasetArn: 'DATASET_ARN', /* required */
  jobOutput: {
    s3DataDestination: {
        path: 'S3_DESTINATION_PATH' /* required */
        //kmsKeyArn: 'ARN'  /* include if your bucket uses AWS KMS for encryption
    }
  },
  jobName: 'NAME',/* required */
  roleArn: 'ROLE_ARN' /* required */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
```

```
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateDatasetExportJobCommand(datasetExportJobParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateDatasetExportJob中的。

搭`CreateDatasetGroup`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDatasetGroup`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createDatasetGroup(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
 String datasetGroupName) {

        try {
            CreateDatasetGroupRequest createDatasetGroupRequest =
 CreateDatasetGroupRequest.builder()
                    .name(datasetGroupName)
                    .build();
            return
 personalizeClient.createDatasetGroup(createDatasetGroupRequest).datasetGroupArn();
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
```

```
        return "";
    }
```

建立網域資料集群組。

```
    public static String createDomainDatasetGroup(PersonalizeClient
 personalizeClient,
            String datasetGroupName,
            String domain) {

        try {
            CreateDatasetGroupRequest createDatasetGroupRequest =
 CreateDatasetGroupRequest.builder()
                    .name(datasetGroupName)
                    .domain(domain)
                    .build();
            return
 personalizeClient.createDatasetGroup(createDatasetGroupRequest).datasetGroupArn();
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDatasetGroup中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.

import { CreateDatasetGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
```

```
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the dataset group parameters.
export const createDatasetGroupParam = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
};

export const run = async (createDatasetGroupParam) => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetGroupCommand(createDatasetGroupParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return "Run successfully"; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run(createDatasetGroupParam);
```

建立網域資料集群組。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import {  CreateDatasetGroupCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the domain dataset group parameters.
export const domainDatasetGroupParams = {
  name: 'NAME',  /* required */
  domain: 'DOMAIN'   /* required for a domain dsg, specify ECOMMERCE or
 VIDEO_ON_DEMAND */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
```

```
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateDatasetGroupCommand(domainDatasetGroupParams));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateDatasetGroup中的。

搭`CreateDatasetImportJob`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDatasetImportJob`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createPersonalizeDatasetImportJob(PersonalizeClient
 personalizeClient,
            String jobName,
            String datasetArn,
            String s3BucketPath,
            String roleArn) {

        long waitInMilliseconds = 60 * 1000;
        String status;
        String datasetImportJobArn;

        try {
            DataSource importDataSource = DataSource.builder()
                    .dataLocation(s3BucketPath)
```

```
                    .build();

            CreateDatasetImportJobRequest createDatasetImportJobRequest =
CreateDatasetImportJobRequest.builder()
                    .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                    .dataSource(importDataSource)
                    .jobName(jobName)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .build();

            datasetImportJobArn =
personalizeClient.createDatasetImportJob(createDatasetImportJobRequest)
                    .datasetImportJobArn();
            DescribeDatasetImportJobRequest describeDatasetImportJobRequest =
DescribeDatasetImportJobRequest.builder()
                    .datasetImportJobArn(datasetImportJobArn)
                    .build();

            long maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                DatasetImportJob datasetImportJob = personalizeClient

.describeDatasetImportJob(describeDatasetImportJobRequest)
                        .datasetImportJob();

                status = datasetImportJob.status();
                System.out.println("Dataset import job status: " + status);

                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
            return datasetImportJobArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
```

```
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDatasetImportJob中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import {CreateDatasetImportJobCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the dataset import job parameters.
export const datasetImportJobParam = {
  datasetArn: 'DATASET_ARN', /* required */
  dataSource: {  /* required */
    dataLocation: 'S3_PATH'
  },
  jobName: 'NAME',/* required */
  roleArn: 'ROLE_ARN' /* required */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateDatasetImportJobCommand(datasetImportJobParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
```

```
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateDatasetImportJob中的。

搭`CreateEventTracker`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateEventTracker`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createEventTracker(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String eventTrackerName,
           String datasetGroupArn) {

       String eventTrackerId = "";
       String eventTrackerArn;
       long maxTime = 3 * 60 * 60; // 3 hours
       long waitInMilliseconds = 20 * 1000; // 20 seconds
       String status;

       try {

           CreateEventTrackerRequest createEventTrackerRequest =
CreateEventTrackerRequest.builder()
                   .name(eventTrackerName)
                   .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                   .build();
```

```
            CreateEventTrackerResponse createEventTrackerResponse =
personalizeClient
                    .createEventTracker(createEventTrackerRequest);

            eventTrackerArn = createEventTrackerResponse.eventTrackerArn();
            eventTrackerId = createEventTrackerResponse.trackingId();
            System.out.println("Event tracker ARN: " + eventTrackerArn);
            System.out.println("Event tracker ID: " + eventTrackerId);

            maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + maxTime;

            DescribeEventTrackerRequest describeRequest =
DescribeEventTrackerRequest.builder()
                    .eventTrackerArn(eventTrackerArn)
                    .build();

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                status =
personalizeClient.describeEventTracker(describeRequest).eventTracker().status();
                System.out.println("EventTracker status: " + status);

                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
            return eventTrackerId;
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return eventTrackerId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateEventTracker中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateEventTrackerCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the event tracker's parameters.
export const createEventTrackerParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: 'DATASET_GROUP_ARN', /* required */
  name: 'NAME', /* required */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateEventTrackerCommand(createEventTrackerParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateEventTracker中的。

搭`CreateFilter`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateFilter`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public static String createFilter(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
        String filterName,
        String datasetGroupArn,
        String filterExpression) {
    try {
        CreateFilterRequest request = CreateFilterRequest.builder()
                .name(filterName)
                .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                .filterExpression(filterExpression)
                .build();

        return personalizeClient.createFilter(request).filterArn();
    } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateFilter中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateFilterCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the filter's parameters.
export const createFilterParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: 'DATASET_GROUP_ARN', /* required */
  name: 'NAME', /* required */
  filterExpression: 'FILTER_EXPRESSION' /*required */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateFilterCommand(createFilterParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateFilter中的。

搭CreateRecommender配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateRecommender。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createRecommender(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
            String name,
            String datasetGroupArn,
            String recipeArn) {

        long maxTime = 0;
        long waitInMilliseconds = 30 * 1000; // 30 seconds
        String recommenderStatus = "";

        try {
            CreateRecommenderRequest createRecommenderRequest =
CreateRecommenderRequest.builder()
                    .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                    .name(name)
                    .recipeArn(recipeArn)
                    .build();

            CreateRecommenderResponse recommenderResponse = personalizeClient
                    .createRecommender(createRecommenderRequest);
            String recommenderArn = recommenderResponse.recommenderArn();
            System.out.println("The recommender ARN is " + recommenderArn);

            DescribeRecommenderRequest describeRecommenderRequest =
DescribeRecommenderRequest.builder()
                    .recommenderArn(recommenderArn)
                    .build();

            maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;
```

```
            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                recommenderStatus =
personalizeClient.describeRecommender(describeRecommenderRequest).recommender()
                        .status();
                System.out.println("Recommender status: " + recommenderStatus);

                if (recommenderStatus.equals("ACTIVE") ||
recommenderStatus.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
            return recommenderArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateRecommender中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateRecommenderCommand } from
```

```
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the recommender's parameters.
export const createRecommenderParam = {
  name: 'NAME', /* required */
  recipeArn: 'RECIPE_ARN', /* required */
  datasetGroupArn: 'DATASET_GROUP_ARN'  /* required */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateRecommenderCommand(createRecommenderParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateRecommender中的。

搭CreateSchema配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateSchema。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createSchema(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient, String
schemaName, String filePath) {

       String schema = null;
       try {
           schema = new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath)));
       } catch (IOException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getMessage());
       }

       try {
           CreateSchemaRequest createSchemaRequest =
CreateSchemaRequest.builder()
                   .name(schemaName)
                   .schema(schema)
                   .build();

           String schemaArn =
personalizeClient.createSchema(createSchemaRequest).schemaArn();

           System.out.println("Schema arn: " + schemaArn);

           return schemaArn;

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

使用網域建立結構描述。

```
   public static String createDomainSchema(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String schemaName, String domain,
           String filePath) {

       String schema = null;
       try {
           schema = new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath)));
       } catch (IOException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
        }

        try {
            CreateSchemaRequest createSchemaRequest =
 CreateSchemaRequest.builder()
                    .name(schemaName)
                    .domain(domain)
                    .schema(schema)
                    .build();

            String schemaArn =
 personalizeClient.createSchema(createSchemaRequest).schemaArn();

            System.out.println("Schema arn: " + schemaArn);

            return schemaArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateSchema中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSchemaCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
```

```
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

import fs from 'fs';

let schemaFilePath = "SCHEMA_PATH";
let mySchema = "";

try {
  mySchema = fs.readFileSync(schemaFilePath).toString();
} catch (err) {
  mySchema = 'TEST' // For unit tests.
}
// Set the schema parameters.
export const createSchemaParam = {
  name: 'NAME', /* required */
  schema: mySchema /* required */
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateSchemaCommand(createSchemaParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

使用網域建立結構描述。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSchemaCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

import fs from 'fs';
```

```
let schemaFilePath = "SCHEMA_PATH";
let mySchema = "";

try {
  mySchema = fs.readFileSync(schemaFilePath).toString();
} catch (err) {
  mySchema = 'TEST' // for unit tests.
}

// Set the domain schema parameters.
export const createDomainSchemaParam = {
  name: 'NAME', /* required */
  schema: mySchema, /* required */
  domain: 'DOMAIN'   /* required for a domain dataset group, specify ECOMMERCE or
 VIDEO_ON_DEMAND */
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateSchemaCommand(createDomainSchemaParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateSchema中的。

搭**CreateSolution**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateSolution`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createPersonalizeSolution(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
           String datasetGroupArn,
           String solutionName,
           String recipeArn) {

       try {
           CreateSolutionRequest solutionRequest =
CreateSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .name(solutionName)
                   .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                   .recipeArn(recipeArn)
                   .build();

           CreateSolutionResponse solutionResponse =
personalizeClient.createSolution(solutionRequest);
           return solutionResponse.solutionArn();

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateSolution中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSolutionCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the solution parameters.
export const createSolutionParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: 'DATASET_GROUP_ARN', /* required */
  recipeArn: 'RECIPE_ARN', /* required */
  name: 'NAME' /* required */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateSolutionCommand(createSolutionParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateSolution中的。

搭CreateSolutionVersion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateSolutionVersion。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createPersonalizeSolutionVersion(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient, String solutionArn) {
       long maxTime = 0;
       long waitInMilliseconds = 30 * 1000; // 30 seconds
       String solutionStatus = "";
       String solutionVersionStatus = "";
       String solutionVersionArn = "";

       try {
           DescribeSolutionRequest describeSolutionRequest =
DescribeSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

           // Wait until solution is active.
           while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

               solutionStatus =
personalizeClient.describeSolution(describeSolutionRequest).solution().status();
               System.out.println("Solution status: " + solutionStatus);

               if (solutionStatus.equals("ACTIVE") ||
solutionStatus.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                   break;
               }
               try {
```

```
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }

            if (solutionStatus.equals("ACTIVE")) {

                CreateSolutionVersionRequest createSolutionVersionRequest =
CreateSolutionVersionRequest.builder()
                        .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                        .build();

                CreateSolutionVersionResponse createSolutionVersionResponse =
personalizeClient
                        .createSolutionVersion(createSolutionVersionRequest);
                solutionVersionArn =
createSolutionVersionResponse.solutionVersionArn();

                System.out.println("Solution version ARN: " +
solutionVersionArn);

                DescribeSolutionVersionRequest describeSolutionVersionRequest =
DescribeSolutionVersionRequest.builder()
                        .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                        .build();

                while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                    solutionVersionStatus =
personalizeClient.describeSolutionVersion(describeSolutionVersionRequest)
                            .solutionVersion().status();
                    System.out.println("Solution version status: " +
solutionVersionStatus);

                    if (solutionVersionStatus.equals("ACTIVE") ||
solutionVersionStatus.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                        break;
                    }
                    try {
                        Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    }
```

```
                }
                return solutionVersionArn;
            }
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateSolutionVersion中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSolutionVersionCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the solution version parameters.
export const solutionVersionParam = {
  solutionArn: 'SOLUTION_ARN' /* required */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateSolutionVersionCommand(solutionVersionParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
```

```
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateSolutionVersion中的。

搭DeleteCampaign配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteCampaign。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void deleteSpecificCampaign(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient, String campaignArn) {

       try {
           DeleteCampaignRequest campaignRequest =
DeleteCampaignRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .build();

           personalizeClient.deleteCampaign(campaignRequest);

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteCampaign中的。

搭`DeleteEventTracker`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteEventTracker`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void deleteEventTracker(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String eventTrackerArn) {
       try {
           DeleteEventTrackerRequest deleteEventTrackerRequest =
DeleteEventTrackerRequest.builder()
                   .eventTrackerArn(eventTrackerArn)
                   .build();

           int status =
personalizeClient.deleteEventTracker(deleteEventTrackerRequest).sdkHttpResponse().status

           System.out.println("Status code:" + status);

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteEventTracker中的。

搭`DeleteSolution`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteSolution`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void deleteGivenSolution(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String solutionArn) {

       try {
           DeleteSolutionRequest solutionRequest =
DeleteSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           personalizeClient.deleteSolution(solutionRequest);
           System.out.println("Done");

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteSolution中的。

搭`DescribeCampaign`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeCampaign`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeSpecificCampaign(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient, String campaignArn) {

       try {
           DescribeCampaignRequest campaignRequest =
DescribeCampaignRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeCampaignResponse campaignResponse =
personalizeClient.describeCampaign(campaignRequest);
           Campaign myCampaign = campaignResponse.campaign();
           System.out.println("The Campaign name is " + myCampaign.name());
           System.out.println("The Campaign status is " + myCampaign.status());

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeCampaign中的。

搭`DescribeRecipe`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeRecipe`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeSpecificRecipe(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient, String recipeArn) {

       try {
           DescribeRecipeRequest recipeRequest = DescribeRecipeRequest.builder()
                   .recipeArn(recipeArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeRecipeResponse recipeResponse =
personalizeClient.describeRecipe(recipeRequest);
           System.out.println("The recipe name is " +
recipeResponse.recipe().name());

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeRecipe中的。

搭`DescribeSolution`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeSolution`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeSpecificSolution(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient, String solutionArn) {

       try {
           DescribeSolutionRequest solutionRequest =
DescribeSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeSolutionResponse response =
personalizeClient.describeSolution(solutionRequest);
           System.out.println("The Solution name is " +
response.solution().name());

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeSolution中的。

搭`ListCampaigns`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListCampaigns`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void listAllCampaigns(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String solutionArn) {

       try {
           ListCampaignsRequest campaignsRequest =
ListCampaignsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           ListCampaignsResponse response =
personalizeClient.listCampaigns(campaignsRequest);
           List<CampaignSummary> campaigns = response.campaigns();
           for (CampaignSummary campaign : campaigns) {
               System.out.println("Campaign name is : " + campaign.name());
               System.out.println("Campaign ARN is : " +
campaign.campaignArn());
           }

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListCampaigns中的。

搭`ListDatasetGroups`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDatasetGroups`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void listDSGroups(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient) {

       try {
           ListDatasetGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
ListDatasetGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(15)
                   .build();

           ListDatasetGroupsResponse groupsResponse =
personalizeClient.listDatasetGroups(groupsRequest);
           List<DatasetGroupSummary> groups = groupsResponse.datasetGroups();
           for (DatasetGroupSummary group : groups) {
               System.out.println("The DataSet name is : " + group.name());
               System.out.println("The DataSet ARN is : " +
group.datasetGroupArn());
           }

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListDatasetGroups中的。

搭`ListRecipes`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRecipes`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void listAllRecipes(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient) {

        try {
            ListRecipesRequest recipesRequest = ListRecipesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(15)
                    .build();

            ListRecipesResponse response =
personalizeClient.listRecipes(recipesRequest);
            List<RecipeSummary> recipes = response.recipes();
            for (RecipeSummary recipe : recipes) {
                System.out.println("The recipe ARN is: " + recipe.recipeArn());
                System.out.println("The recipe name is: " + recipe.name());
            }

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListRecipes中的。

搭`ListSolutions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListSolutions`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void listAllSolutions(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String datasetGroupArn) {

       try {
           ListSolutionsRequest solutionsRequest =
ListSolutionsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                   .build();

           ListSolutionsResponse response =
personalizeClient.listSolutions(solutionsRequest);
           List<SolutionSummary> solutions = response.solutions();
           for (SolutionSummary solution : solutions) {
               System.out.println("The solution ARN is: " +
solution.solutionArn());
               System.out.println("The solution name is: " + solution.name());
           }

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListSolutions中的。

搭`UpdateCampaign`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateCampaign`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String updateCampaign(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
            String campaignArn,
            String solutionVersionArn,
            Integer minProvisionedTPS) {

        try {
            // build the updateCampaignRequest
            UpdateCampaignRequest updateCampaignRequest =
UpdateCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                    .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                    .minProvisionedTPS(minProvisionedTPS)
                    .build();

            // update the campaign
            personalizeClient.updateCampaign(updateCampaignRequest);

            DescribeCampaignRequest campaignRequest =
DescribeCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                    .build();

            DescribeCampaignResponse campaignResponse =
personalizeClient.describeCampaign(campaignRequest);
            Campaign updatedCampaign = campaignResponse.campaign();

            System.out.println("The Campaign status is " +
updatedCampaign.status());
            return updatedCampaign.status();

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateCampaign中的。

亞馬遜使用 AWS SDK 個人化事件的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Personalize 事件。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- Amazon Personalize 活動開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon Personalize 活動的詳細資訊。
- Amazon Personalize 化事件 API 參考 — 有關所有可用 Amazon Personalize 化事件操作的詳細
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 亞馬遜的操作使用 AWS SDK 個性化事件
  - 搭PutEvents配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭PutItems配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭PutUsers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

亞馬遜的操作使用 AWS SDK 個性化事件

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 Amazon Personalize 事件。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭PutEvents配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutItems配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭PutUsers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭PutEvents配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutEvents。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        public static int putItems(PersonalizeEventsClient
personalizeEventsClient,
                        String datasetArn,
                        String item1Id,
                        String item1PropertyName,
                        String item1PropertyValue,
                        String item2Id,
                        String item2PropertyName,
                        String item2PropertyValue) {

                int responseCode = 0;
                ArrayList<Item> items = new ArrayList<>();

                try {
                        Item item1 = Item.builder()
                                        .itemId(item1Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\":
\"%2$s\"}",
                                                        item1PropertyName,
item1PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        items.add(item1);

                        Item item2 = Item.builder()
                                        .itemId(item2Id)
```

```
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\":
\"%2$s\"}",
                                                        item2PropertyName,
item2PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        items.add(item2);

                        PutItemsRequest putItemsRequest =
PutItemsRequest.builder()
                                        .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                                        .items(items)
                                        .build();

                        responseCode =
personalizeEventsClient.putItems(putItemsRequest).sdkHttpResponse().statusCode();
                        System.out.println("Response code: " + responseCode);
                        return responseCode;

                } catch (PersonalizeEventsException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                }
                return responseCode;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutEvents中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { PutEventsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-events";
import { personalizeEventsClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
```

```
// const personalizeEventsClient = new PersonalizeEventsClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Convert your UNIX timestamp to a Date.
const sentAtDate = new Date(1613443801 * 1000); // 1613443801 is a testing value.
 Replace it with your sentAt timestamp in UNIX format.

// Set put events parameters.
var putEventsParam = {
  eventList: [
    /* required */
    {
      eventType: "EVENT_TYPE" /* required */,
      sentAt: sentAtDate /* required, must be a Date with js */,
      eventId: "EVENT_ID" /* optional */,
      itemId: "ITEM_ID" /* optional */,
    },
  ],
  sessionId: "SESSION_ID" /* required */,
  trackingId: "TRACKING_ID" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
};
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeEventsClient.send(
      new PutEventsCommand(putEventsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutEvents中的。

搭**PutItems**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutItems。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { PutItemsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-events";
import { personalizeEventsClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeEventsClient = new PersonalizeEventsClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the put items parameters. For string properties and values, use the \
 character to escape quotes.
var putItemsParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN" /* required */,
  items: [
    /* required */
    {
      itemId: "ITEM_ID" /*  required */,
      properties:
        '{"PROPERTY1_NAME": "PROPERTY1_VALUE", "PROPERTY2_NAME":
 "PROPERTY2_VALUE", "PROPERTY3_NAME": "PROPERTY3_VALUE"}' /* optional */,
    },
  ],
};
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeEventsClient.send(
      new PutItemsCommand(putItemsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
```

```
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutItems中的。

搭PutUsers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutUsers。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        public static int putUsers(PersonalizeEventsClient
personalizeEventsClient,
                        String datasetArn,
                        String user1Id,
                        String user1PropertyName,
                        String user1PropertyValue,
                        String user2Id,
                        String user2PropertyName,
                        String user2PropertyValue) {

                int responseCode = 0;
                ArrayList<User> users = new ArrayList<>();

                try {
                        User user1 = User.builder()
                                        .userId(user1Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\":
\"%2$s\"}",
                                                        user1PropertyName,
user1PropertyValue))
                                        .build();
```

```
                        users.add(user1);

                        User user2 = User.builder()
                                        .userId(user2Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\":
\"%2$s\"}",
                                                        user2PropertyName,
user2PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        users.add(user2);

                        PutUsersRequest putUsersRequest =
PutUsersRequest.builder()
                                        .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                                        .users(users)
                                        .build();

                        responseCode =
personalizeEventsClient.putUsers(putUsersRequest).sdkHttpResponse().statusCode();
                        System.out.println("Response code: " + responseCode);
                        return responseCode;

                } catch (PersonalizeEventsException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                }
                return responseCode;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutUsers中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { PutUsersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-events";
import { personalizeEventsClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeEventsClient = new PersonalizeEventsClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the put users parameters. For string properties and values, use the \
 character to escape quotes.
var putUsersParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN",
  users: [
    {
      userId: "USER_ID",
      properties: '{"PROPERTY1_NAME": "PROPERTY1_VALUE"}',
    },
  ],
};
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeEventsClient.send(
      new PutUsersCommand(putUsersParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutUsers中的。

Amazon 使用 AWS SDK 個人化執行階段的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Personalize 執行階段。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- Amazon Personalize 執行階段開發人員指南 — 更多有關 Amazon Personalize 執行階段
- Amazon Personalize 執行階段 API 參考 — 所有可用的 Amazon Personalize 執行階段動作詳細資訊
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 亞馬遜的操作使用 AWS SDK 個性化運行時
  - 搭GetPersonalizedRanking配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetRecommendations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

亞馬遜的操作使用 AWS SDK 個性化運行時

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 Amazon Personalize 執行階段。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭GetPersonalizedRanking配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetRecommendations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`GetPersonalizedRanking`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetPersonalizedRanking`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static List<PredictedItem> getRankedRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient
personalizeRuntimeClient,
           String campaignArn,
           String userId,
           ArrayList<String> items) {

       try {
           GetPersonalizedRankingRequest rankingRecommendationsRequest =
GetPersonalizedRankingRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .userId(userId)
                   .inputList(items)
                   .build();

           GetPersonalizedRankingResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                   .getPersonalizedRanking(rankingRecommendationsRequest);
           List<PredictedItem> rankedItems =
recommendationsResponse.personalizedRanking();
           int rank = 1;
           for (PredictedItem item : rankedItems) {
               System.out.println("Item ranked at position " + rank + "
details");
               System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
               System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());

System.out.println("--------------------------------------------");
               rank++;
           }
           return rankedItems;
       } catch (PersonalizeRuntimeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return null;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetPersonalizedRanking中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetPersonalizedRankingCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the ranking request parameters.
export const getPersonalizedRankingParam = {
  campaignArn: "CAMPAIGN_ARN", /* required */
  userId: 'USER_ID',      /* required */
  inputList: ["ITEM_ID_1", "ITEM_ID_2", "ITEM_ID_3", "ITEM_ID_4"]
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(new
 GetPersonalizedRankingCommand(getPersonalizedRankingParam));
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetPersonalizedRanking中的。

搭GetRecommendations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetRecommendations。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

獲取推薦項目列表。

```
   public static void getRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient personalizeRuntimeClient,
String campaignArn, String userId) {

       try {
           GetRecommendationsRequest recommendationsRequest =
GetRecommendationsRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .numResults(20)
                   .userId(userId)
                   .build();

           GetRecommendationsResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                   .getRecommendations(recommendationsRequest);
           List<PredictedItem> items = recommendationsResponse.itemList();
           for (PredictedItem item : items) {
               System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
               System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
           }

       } catch (AwsServiceException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

從網域資料集群組中建立的推薦人取得建議項目清單。

```
   public static void getRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient personalizeRuntimeClient,
String recommenderArn,
           String userId) {

       try {
           GetRecommendationsRequest recommendationsRequest =
GetRecommendationsRequest.builder()
                   .recommenderArn(recommenderArn)
                   .numResults(20)
                   .userId(userId)
                   .build();

           GetRecommendationsResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                   .getRecommendations(recommendationsRequest);
           List<PredictedItem> items = recommendationsResponse.itemList();

           for (PredictedItem item : items) {
               System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
               System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
           }
       } catch (AwsServiceException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

請求建議時使用篩選器。

```
   public static void getFilteredRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient
personalizeRuntimeClient,
           String campaignArn,
           String userId,
           String filterArn,
           String parameter1Name,
           String parameter1Value1,
           String parameter1Value2,
           String parameter2Name,
           String parameter2Value) {
```

```
        try {

            Map<String, String> filterValues = new HashMap<>();

            filterValues.put(parameter1Name, String.format("\"%1$s\",\"%2$s\"",
                    parameter1Value1, parameter1Value2));
            filterValues.put(parameter2Name, String.format("\"%1$s\"",
                    parameter2Value));

            GetRecommendationsRequest recommendationsRequest =
GetRecommendationsRequest.builder()
                    .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                    .numResults(20)
                    .userId(userId)
                    .filterArn(filterArn)
                    .filterValues(filterValues)
                    .build();

            GetRecommendationsResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                    .getRecommendations(recommendationsRequest);
            List<PredictedItem> items = recommendationsResponse.itemList();

            for (PredictedItem item : items) {
                System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
                System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
            }
        } catch (PersonalizeRuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetRecommendations中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetRecommendationsCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";

import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the recommendation request parameters.
export const getRecommendationsParam = {
  campaignArn: 'CAMPAIGN_ARN', /* required */
  userId: 'USER_ID',      /* required */
  numResults: 15    /* optional */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(new
 GetRecommendationsCommand(getRecommendationsParam));
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

使用篩選器 (自訂資料集群組) 取得建議。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetRecommendationsCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the recommendation request parameters.
export const getRecommendationsParam = {
  recommenderArn: 'RECOMMENDER_ARN', /* required */
  userId: 'USER_ID',       /* required */
  numResults: 15    /* optional */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(new
 GetRecommendationsCommand(getRecommendationsParam));
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

從網域資料集群組中建立的推薦人取得篩選後的建議。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetRecommendationsCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here:
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set recommendation request parameters.
export const getRecommendationsParam = {
  campaignArn: 'CAMPAIGN_ARN', /* required */
  userId: 'USER_ID',      /* required */
  numResults: 15,    /* optional */
```

```
  filterArn: 'FILTER_ARN',   /* required to filter recommendations */
  filterValues: {
    "PROPERTY": "\"VALUE\""  /* Only required if your filter has a placeholder
 parameter */
  }
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(new
 GetRecommendationsCommand(getRecommendationsParam));
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetRecommendations中的。

使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Amazon Pinpoint 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Pinpoint。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- 亞馬遜精確開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon Pinpoint 的更多信息。
- Amazon Pinpoint API 參考 — 有關所有可用的 Amazon Pinpoint 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 亞馬遜使 AWS 用 SDK 精確定位動作
  - 搭CreateApp配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭CreateCampaign配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateExportJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateImportJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateSegment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteApp配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteEndpoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetEndpoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetSegments配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetSmsChannel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetUserEndpoints配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SendMessages配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateEndpoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

亞馬遜使 AWS 用 SDK 精確定位動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 Amazon Pinpoint。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateApp配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateCampaign配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateExportJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateImportJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateSegment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteApp配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteEndpoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetEndpoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetSegments配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetSmsChannel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetUserEndpoints配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SendMessages配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateEndpoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭**CreateApp**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateApp`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立應用程式

以下 `create-app` 範例會建立新應用程式 (專案)。

```
aws pinpoint create-app \
    --create-application-request Name=ExampleCorp
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ApplicationResponse": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-
west-2:AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE:apps/810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example",
        "Id": "810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example",
        "Name": "ExampleCorp",
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

範例 2：建立已標記的應用程式

下列 `create-app` 範例會建立新的應用程式 (專案)，並將標籤 (金鑰和值) 與應用程式產生關聯。

```
aws pinpoint create-app \
    --create-application-request Name=ExampleCorp,tags={"Stack"="Test"}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ApplicationResponse": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-
west-2:AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE:apps/810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example",
        "Id": "810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example",
```

```
        "Name": "ExampleCorp",
        "tags": {
            "Stack": "Test"
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateApp中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateAppRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateAppResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateApplicationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:  <appName>

                Where:
```

```
                  appName - The name of the application to create.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        String appName = args[0];
        System.out.println("Creating an application with name: " + appName);

        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String appID = createApplication(pinpoint, appName);
        System.out.println("App ID is: " + appID);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static String createApplication(PinpointClient pinpoint, String
 appName) {
        try {
            CreateApplicationRequest appRequest =
 CreateApplicationRequest.builder()
                    .name(appName)
                    .build();

            CreateAppRequest request = CreateAppRequest.builder()
                    .createApplicationRequest(appRequest)
                    .build();

            CreateAppResponse result = pinpoint.createApp(request);
            return result.applicationResponse().id();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateApp中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createApplication(applicationName: String?): String? {

    val createApplicationRequestOb = CreateApplicationRequest {
        name = applicationName
    }

    PinpointClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result = pinpoint.createApp(
            CreateAppRequest {
                createApplicationRequest = createApplicationRequestOb
            }
        )
        return result.applicationResponse?.id
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateApp中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`CreateCampaign`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCampaign`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立行銷活動。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CampaignResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Schedule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Action;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.WriteCampaignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateCampaignResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateCampaignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateCampaign {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId> <segmentId>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application to create the campaign in.
                  segmentId - The ID of the segment to create the campaign from.
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String segmentId = args[1];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createPinCampaign(pinpoint, appId, segmentId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void createPinCampaign(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId,
String segmentId) {
        CampaignResponse result = createCampaign(pinpoint, appId, segmentId);
        System.out.println("Campaign " + result.name() + " created.");
        System.out.println(result.description());
    }

    public static CampaignResponse createCampaign(PinpointClient client, String
appID, String segmentID) {

        try {
            Schedule schedule = Schedule.builder()
                    .startTime("IMMEDIATE")
                    .build();

            Message defaultMessage = Message.builder()
                    .action(Action.OPEN_APP)
                    .body("My message body.")
                    .title("My message title.")
                    .build();

            MessageConfiguration messageConfiguration =
MessageConfiguration.builder()
                    .defaultMessage(defaultMessage)
                    .build();

            WriteCampaignRequest request = WriteCampaignRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .description("My description")
                    .schedule(schedule)
                    .name("MyCampaign")
                    .segmentId(segmentID)
                    .messageConfiguration(messageConfiguration)
                    .build();

            CreateCampaignResponse result =
 client.createCampaign(CreateCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appID)
                    .writeCampaignRequest(request).build());

            System.out.println("Campaign ID: " + result.campaignResponse().id());
            return result.campaignResponse();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateCampaign中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createPinCampaign(appId: String, segmentIdVal: String) {

    val scheduleOb = Schedule {
        startTime = "IMMEDIATE"
    }
```

```
    val defaultMessageOb = Message {
        action = Action.OpenApp
        body = "My message body"
        title = "My message title"
    }

    val messageConfigurationOb = MessageConfiguration {
        defaultMessage = defaultMessageOb
    }

    val writeCampaign = WriteCampaignRequest {
        description = "My description"
        schedule = scheduleOb
        name = "MyCampaign"
        segmentId = segmentIdVal
        messageConfiguration = messageConfigurationOb
    }

    PinpointClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result: CreateCampaignResponse = pinpoint.createCampaign(
            CreateCampaignRequest {
                applicationId = appId
                writeCampaignRequest = writeCampaign
            }
        )
        println("Campaign ID is ${result.campaignResponse?.id}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateCampaign中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`CreateExportJob`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateExportJob`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

匯出端點。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ExportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateExportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateExportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetExportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetExportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

/**
 * To run this code example, you need to create an AWS Identity and Access
 * Management (IAM) role with the correct policy as described in this
 * documentation:
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/developerguide/audience-data-
export.html
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class ExportEndpoints {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                This program performs the following steps:

                1. Exports the endpoints to an Amazon S3 bucket.
                2. Downloads the exported endpoints files from Amazon S3.
                3. Parses the endpoints files to obtain the endpoint IDs and
 prints them.
                Usage: ExportEndpoints <applicationId> <s3BucketName>
 <iamExportRoleArn> <path>

                Where:
                  applicationId - The ID of the Amazon Pinpoint application that
 has the endpoint.
                  s3BucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to export the
 JSON file to.\s
                  iamExportRoleArn - The ARN of an IAM role that grants Amazon
 Pinpoint write permissions to the S3 bucket.  path - The path where the files
 downloaded from the Amazon S3 bucket are written (for example, C:/AWS/).
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String applicationId = args[0];
        String s3BucketName = args[1];
        String iamExportRoleArn = args[2];
        String path = args[3];
        System.out.println("Deleting an application with ID: " + applicationId);
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        exportAllEndpoints(pinpoint, s3Client, applicationId, s3BucketName, path,
 iamExportRoleArn);
        pinpoint.close();
        s3Client.close();
    }

    public static void exportAllEndpoints(PinpointClient pinpoint,
            S3Client s3Client,
            String applicationId,
            String s3BucketName,
            String path,
            String iamExportRoleArn) {

        try {
            List<String> objectKeys = exportEndpointsToS3(pinpoint, s3Client,
 s3BucketName, iamExportRoleArn,
                    applicationId);
            List<String> endpointFileKeys = objectKeys.stream().filter(o ->
 o.endsWith(".gz"))
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());
            downloadFromS3(s3Client, path, s3BucketName, endpointFileKeys);

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<String> exportEndpointsToS3(PinpointClient pinpoint,
 S3Client s3Client, String s3BucketName,
            String iamExportRoleArn, String applicationId) {

        SimpleDateFormat dateFormat = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd-
HH_mm:ss.SSS_z");
```

```
        String endpointsKeyPrefix = "exports/" + applicationId + "_" +
dateFormat.format(new Date());
        String s3UrlPrefix = "s3://" + s3BucketName + "/" + endpointsKeyPrefix +
"/";
        List<String> objectKeys = new ArrayList<>();
        String key;

        try {
            // Defines the export job that Amazon Pinpoint runs.
            ExportJobRequest jobRequest = ExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .roleArn(iamExportRoleArn)
                    .s3UrlPrefix(s3UrlPrefix)
                    .build();

            CreateExportJobRequest exportJobRequest =
CreateExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(applicationId)
                    .exportJobRequest(jobRequest)
                    .build();

            System.out.format("Exporting endpoints from Amazon Pinpoint
application %s to Amazon S3 " +
                    "bucket %s . . .\n", applicationId, s3BucketName);

            CreateExportJobResponse exportResult =
pinpoint.createExportJob(exportJobRequest);
            String jobId = exportResult.exportJobResponse().id();
            System.out.println(jobId);
            printExportJobStatus(pinpoint, applicationId, jobId);

            ListObjectsV2Request v2Request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                    .bucket(s3BucketName)
                    .prefix(endpointsKeyPrefix)
                    .build();

            // Create a list of object keys.
            ListObjectsV2Response v2Response = s3Client.listObjectsV2(v2Request);
            List<S3Object> objects = v2Response.contents();
            for (S3Object object : objects) {
                key = object.key();
                objectKeys.add(key);
            }

            return objectKeys;
```

```
        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static void printExportJobStatus(PinpointClient pinpointClient,
            String applicationId,
            String jobId) {

        GetExportJobResponse getExportJobResult;
        String status;

        try {
            // Checks the job status until the job completes or fails.
            GetExportJobRequest exportJobRequest = GetExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobId(jobId)
                    .applicationId(applicationId)
                    .build();

            do {
                getExportJobResult =
pinpointClient.getExportJob(exportJobRequest);
                status =
getExportJobResult.exportJobResponse().jobStatus().toString().toUpperCase();
                System.out.format("Export job %s . . .\n", status);
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(3);

            } while (!status.equals("COMPLETED") && !status.equals("FAILED"));

            if (status.equals("COMPLETED")) {
                System.out.println("Finished exporting endpoints.");
            } else {
                System.err.println("Failed to export endpoints.");
                System.exit(1);
            }

        } catch (PinpointException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    // Download files from an Amazon S3 bucket and write them to the path
 location.
    public static void downloadFromS3(S3Client s3Client, String path, String
 s3BucketName, List<String> objectKeys) {

        String newPath;
        try {
            for (String key : objectKeys) {
                GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(s3BucketName)
                        .key(key)
                        .build();

                ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
 s3Client.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
                byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

                // Write the data to a local file.
                String fileSuffix = new
 SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(new Date());
                newPath = path + fileSuffix + ".gz";
                File myFile = new File(newPath);
                OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
                os.write(data);
            }
            System.out.println("Download finished.");

        } catch (S3Exception | NullPointerException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateExportJob中的。

搭**CreateImportJob**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateImportJob`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

匯入客群。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateImportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ImportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ImportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Format;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateImportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ImportSegment {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId> <bucket> <key> <roleArn>\s

                Where:
                  appId - The application ID to create a segment for.
                  bucket - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
 segment definitons.
                  key - The key of the S3 object.
                  roleArn - ARN of the role that allows Amazon
 Pinpoint to access S3. You need to set trust management for this
```

```
 to work. See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
reference_policies_elements_principal.html
                  """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String bucket = args[1];
        String key = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];

        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        ImportJobResponse response = createImportSegment(pinpoint, appId, bucket,
 key, roleArn);
        System.out.println("Import job for " + bucket + " submitted.");
        System.out.println("See application " + response.applicationId() + " for
 import job status.");
        System.out.println("See application " + response.jobStatus() + " for
 import job status.");
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static ImportJobResponse createImportSegment(PinpointClient client,
            String appId,
            String bucket,
            String key,
            String roleArn) {

        try {
            ImportJobRequest importRequest = ImportJobRequest.builder()
                    .defineSegment(true)
                    .registerEndpoints(true)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .format(Format.JSON)
                    .s3Url("s3://" + bucket + "/" + key)
                    .build();

            CreateImportJobRequest jobRequest = CreateImportJobRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .importJobRequest(importRequest)
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            CreateImportJobResponse jobResponse =
 client.createImportJob(jobRequest);
            return jobResponse.importJobResponse();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateImportJob中的。

搭`CreateSegment`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateSegment`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AttributeDimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.RecencyDimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentBehaviors;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentDemographics;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentLocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentDimensions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.WriteSegmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateSegmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateSegmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateSegment {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:   <appId>

                                Where:
                                  appId - The application ID to create a segment
 for.

                                """;

                if (args.length != 1) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String appId = args[0];
                PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                SegmentResponse result = createSegment(pinpoint, appId);
                System.out.println("Segment " + result.name() + " created.");
                System.out.println(result.segmentType());
                pinpoint.close();
```

```
        }

        public static SegmentResponse createSegment(PinpointClient client, String
appId) {
                try {
                        Map<String, AttributeDimension> segmentAttributes = new
HashMap<>();
                        segmentAttributes.put("Team",
AttributeDimension.builder()
                                        .attributeType(AttributeType.INCLUSIVE)
                                        .values("Lakers")
                                        .build());

                        RecencyDimension recencyDimension =
RecencyDimension.builder()
                                        .duration("DAY_30")
                                        .recencyType("ACTIVE")
                                        .build();

                        SegmentBehaviors segmentBehaviors =
SegmentBehaviors.builder()
                                        .recency(recencyDimension)
                                        .build();

                        SegmentDemographics segmentDemographics =
SegmentDemographics
                                        .builder()
                                        .build();

                        SegmentLocation segmentLocation = SegmentLocation
                                        .builder()
                                        .build();

                        SegmentDimensions dimensions = SegmentDimensions
                                        .builder()
                                        .attributes(segmentAttributes)
                                        .behavior(segmentBehaviors)
                                        .demographic(segmentDemographics)
                                        .location(segmentLocation)
                                        .build();

                        WriteSegmentRequest writeSegmentRequest =
WriteSegmentRequest.builder()
                                        .name("MySegment")
```

```
                                        .dimensions(dimensions)
                                        .build();

                        CreateSegmentRequest createSegmentRequest =
 CreateSegmentRequest.builder()
                                        .applicationId(appId)
                                        .writeSegmentRequest(writeSegmentRequest)
                                        .build();

                        CreateSegmentResponse createSegmentResult =
 client.createSegment(createSegmentRequest);
                        System.out.println("Segment ID: " +
 createSegmentResult.segmentResponse().id());
                        System.out.println("Done");
                        return createSegmentResult.segmentResponse();

                } catch (PinpointException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
                return null;
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateSegment中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createPinpointSegment(applicationIdVal: String?): String? {

    val segmentAttributes = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeDimension>()
    val myList = mutableListOf<String>()
    myList.add("Lakers")
```

```
    val atts = AttributeDimension {
        attributeType = AttributeType.Inclusive
        values = myList
    }

    segmentAttributes["Team"] = atts
    val recencyDimension = RecencyDimension {
        duration = Duration.fromValue("DAY_30")
        recencyType = RecencyType.fromValue("ACTIVE")
    }

    val segmentBehaviors = SegmentBehaviors {
        recency = recencyDimension
    }

    val segmentLocation = SegmentLocation {}
    val dimensionsOb = SegmentDimensions {
        attributes = segmentAttributes
        behavior = segmentBehaviors
        demographic = SegmentDemographics {}
        location = segmentLocation
    }

    val writeSegmentRequestOb = WriteSegmentRequest {
        name = "MySegment101"
        dimensions = dimensionsOb
    }

    PinpointClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val createSegmentResult: CreateSegmentResponse = pinpoint.createSegment(
            CreateSegmentRequest {
                applicationId = applicationIdVal
                writeSegmentRequest = writeSegmentRequestOb
            }
        )
        println("Segment ID is ${createSegmentResult.segmentResponse?.id}")
        return createSegmentResult.segmentResponse?.id
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateSegment中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭DeleteApp配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteApp。

CLI

AWS CLI

如欲刪除應用程式

以下 delete-app 範例會刪除應用程式 (專案)。

```
aws pinpoint delete-app \
    --application-id 810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ApplicationResponse": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:mobiletargeting:us-
west-2:AIDACKCEVSQ6C2EXAMPLE:apps/810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example",
        "Id": "810c7aab86d42fb2b56c8c966example",
        "Name": "ExampleCorp",
        "tags": {}
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteApp中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除應用程式。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteAppRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteAppResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:  <appId>

                Where:
                 appId - The ID of the application to delete.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        System.out.println("Deleting an application with ID: " + appId);
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deletePinApp(pinpoint, appId);
        System.out.println("Done");
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void deletePinApp(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId) {
```

```
        try {
            DeleteAppRequest appRequest = DeleteAppRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            DeleteAppResponse result = pinpoint.deleteApp(appRequest);
            String appName = result.applicationResponse().name();
            System.out.println("Application " + appName + " has been deleted.");

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteApp中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deletePinApp(appId: String?) {

    PinpointClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result = pinpoint.deleteApp(
            DeleteAppRequest {
                applicationId = appId
            }
        )
        val appName = result.applicationResponse?.name
        println("Application $appName has been deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteApp中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭DeleteEndpoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteEndpoint。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除端點。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteEndpoint {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appName> <endpointId >
```

```
                Where:
                  appId - The id of the application to delete.
                  endpointId - The id of the endpoint to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String endpointId = args[1];
        System.out.println("Deleting an endpoint with id: " + endpointId);
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deletePinEncpoint(pinpoint, appId, endpointId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void deletePinEncpoint(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId,
 String endpointId) {
        try {
            DeleteEndpointRequest appRequest = DeleteEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .build();

            DeleteEndpointResponse result = pinpoint.deleteEndpoint(appRequest);
            String id = result.endpointResponse().id();
            System.out.println("The deleted endpoint id  " + id);

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteEndpoint中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deletePinEncpoint(appIdVal: String?, endpointIdVal: String?) {

    val deleteEndpointRequest = DeleteEndpointRequest {
        applicationId = appIdVal
        endpointId = endpointIdVal
    }

    PinpointClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result = pinpoint.deleteEndpoint(deleteEndpointRequest)
        val id = result.endpointResponse?.id
        println("The deleted endpoint is  $id")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteEndpoint中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`GetEndpoint`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetEndpoint`。

CLI

AWS CLI

如要擷取應用程式之特定端點的設定和屬性相關資訊

下列 `get-endpoint` 範例會擷取應用程式之特定端點的設定和屬性相關資訊。

```
aws pinpoint get-endpoint \
```

```
    --application-id 611e3e3cdd47474c9c1399a505665b91 \
    --endpoint-id testendpoint \
    --region us-east-1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "EndpointResponse": {
        "Address": "+11234567890",
        "ApplicationId": "611e3e3cdd47474c9c1399a505665b91",
        "Attributes": {},
        "ChannelType": "SMS",
        "CohortId": "63",
        "CreationDate": "2019-01-28T23:55:11.534Z",
        "EffectiveDate": "2021-08-06T00:04:51.763Z",
        "EndpointStatus": "ACTIVE",
        "Id": "testendpoint",
        "Location": {
            "Country": "USA"
        },
        "Metrics": {
            "SmsDelivered": 1.0
        },
        "OptOut": "ALL",
        "RequestId": "a204b1f2-7e26-48a7-9c80-b49a2143489d",
        "User": {
            "UserAttributes": {
                "Age": [
                    "24"
                ]
            },
        "UserId": "testuser"
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetEndpoint中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import com.google.gson.FieldNamingPolicy;
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class LookUpEndpoint {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId> <endpoint>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application to delete.
                  endpoint - The ID of the endpoint.\s
                  """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String endpoint = args[1];
        System.out.println("Looking up an endpoint point with ID: " + endpoint);
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        lookupPinpointEndpoint(pinpoint, appId, endpoint);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void lookupPinpointEndpoint(PinpointClient pinpoint, String
 appId, String endpoint) {
        try {
            GetEndpointRequest appRequest = GetEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpoint)
                    .build();

            GetEndpointResponse result = pinpoint.getEndpoint(appRequest);
            EndpointResponse endResponse = result.endpointResponse();

            // Uses the Google Gson library to pretty print the endpoint JSON.
            Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
                    .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                    .setPrettyPrinting()
                    .create();

            String endpointJson = gson.toJson(endResponse);
            System.out.println(endpointJson);

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetEndpoint中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun lookupPinpointEndpoint(appId: String?, endpoint: String?) {

    PinpointClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result = pinpoint.getEndpoint(
            GetEndpointRequest {
                applicationId = appId
                endpointId = endpoint
            }
        )
        val endResponse = result.endpointResponse

        // Uses the Google Gson library to pretty print the endpoint JSON.
        val gson: com.google.gson.Gson = GsonBuilder()
            .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
            .setPrettyPrinting()
            .create()

        val endpointJson: String = gson.toJson(endResponse)
        println(endpointJson)
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetEndpoint中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`GetSegments`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetSegments`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出客群。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSegmentsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSegmentsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListSegments {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application that contains a segment.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSegs(pinpoint, appId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void listSegs(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId) {
        try {
            GetSegmentsRequest request = GetSegmentsRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            GetSegmentsResponse response = pinpoint.getSegments(request);
            List<SegmentResponse> segments = response.segmentsResponse().item();
            for (SegmentResponse segment : segments) {
                System.out
                        .println("Segement " + segment.id() + " " +
 segment.name() + " " + segment.lastModifiedDate());
            }

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetSegments中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listSegs(appId: String?) {

    PinpointClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->

        val response = pinpoint.getSegments(
            GetSegmentsRequest {
                applicationId = appId
            }
        )
        response.segmentsResponse?.item?.forEach { segment ->
            println("Segement id is ${segment.id}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetSegments中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`GetSmsChannel`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetSmsChannel`。

CLI

AWS CLI

如要擷取應用程式 SMS 管道的狀態和設定相關資訊

下列 `get-sms-channel` 範例會擷取應用程式 SMS 管道的狀態和設定。

```
aws pinpoint get-sms-channel \
    --application-id 6e0b7591a90841d2b5d93fa11143e5a7 \
```

```
    --region us-east-1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SMSChannelResponse": {
        "ApplicationId": "6e0b7591a90841d2b5d93fa11143e5a7",
        "CreationDate": "2019-10-08T18:39:18.511Z",
        "Enabled": true,
        "Id": "sms",
        "IsArchived": false,
        "LastModifiedDate": "2019-10-08T18:39:18.511Z",
        "Platform": "SMS",
        "PromotionalMessagesPerSecond": 20,
        "TransactionalMessagesPerSecond": 20,
        "Version": 1
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetSmsChannel中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSChannelResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSmsChannelRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSChannelRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateSmsChannelRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateSmsChannelResponse;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class UpdateChannel {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage: CreateChannel <appId>

                Where:
                  appId - The name of the application whose channel is updated.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        SMSChannelResponse getResponse = getSMSChannel(pinpoint, appId);
        toggleSmsChannel(pinpoint, appId, getResponse);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    private static SMSChannelResponse getSMSChannel(PinpointClient client, String
 appId) {
        try {
            GetSmsChannelRequest request = GetSmsChannelRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            SMSChannelResponse response =
 client.getSmsChannel(request).smsChannelResponse();
            System.out.println("Channel state is " + response.enabled());
```

```
            return response;

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static void toggleSmsChannel(PinpointClient client, String appId,
 SMSChannelResponse getResponse) {
        boolean enabled = !getResponse.enabled();
        try {
            SMSChannelRequest request = SMSChannelRequest.builder()
                    .enabled(enabled)
                    .build();

            UpdateSmsChannelRequest updateRequest =
 UpdateSmsChannelRequest.builder()
                    .smsChannelRequest(request)
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            UpdateSmsChannelResponse result =
 client.updateSmsChannel(updateRequest);
            System.out.println("Channel state: " +
 result.smsChannelResponse().enabled());

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetSmsChannel中的。

搭**GetUserEndpoints**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetUserEndpoints`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetUserEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetUserEndpointsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListEndpointIds {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <applicationId> <userId>

                Where:
                   applicationId - The ID of the Amazon Pinpoint application that
 has the endpoint.
                   userId - The user id applicable to the endpoints""";

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String applicationId = args[0];
        String userId = args[1];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllEndpoints(pinpoint, applicationId, userId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void listAllEndpoints(PinpointClient pinpoint,
            String applicationId,
            String userId) {

        try {
            GetUserEndpointsRequest endpointsRequest =
 GetUserEndpointsRequest.builder()
                    .userId(userId)
                    .applicationId(applicationId)
                    .build();

            GetUserEndpointsResponse response =
 pinpoint.getUserEndpoints(endpointsRequest);
            List<EndpointResponse> endpoints =
 response.endpointsResponse().item();

            // Display the results.
            for (EndpointResponse endpoint : endpoints) {
                System.out.println("The channel type is: " +
 endpoint.channelType());
                System.out.println("The address is  " + endpoint.address());
            }

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetUserEndpoints中的。

搭SendMessages配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendMessages。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

傳送電子郵件訊息。

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Pinpoint;
using Amazon.Pinpoint.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace SendEmailMessage;

public class SendEmailMainClass
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
        .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
        .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
        .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally load local settings.
        .Build();

        // The AWS Region that you want to use to send the email. For a list of
        // AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
        string region = "us-east-1";

        // The "From" address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
 Pinpoint
        // in the region you're using to send email.
```

```
        string senderAddress = configuration["SenderAddress"]!;

        // The address on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint account is in
        // the sandbox, this address also has to be verified.
        string toAddress = configuration["ToAddress"]!;

        // The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this
message.
        // Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or
application
        // that you choose.
        string appId = configuration["AppId"]!;

        try
        {
            await SendEmailMessage(region, appId, toAddress, senderAddress);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message wasn't sent. Error message: " +
ex.Message);
        }
    }

    public static async Task<MessageResponse> SendEmailMessage(
        string region, string appId, string toAddress, string senderAddress)
    {
        var client = new
AmazonPinpointClient(RegionEndpoint.GetBySystemName(region));

        // The subject line of the email.
        string subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Email test";

        // The body of the email for recipients whose email clients don't
        // support HTML content.
        string textBody = @"Amazon Pinpoint Email Test (.NET)"
                          + "\n---------------------------------"
                          + "\nThis email was sent using the Amazon Pinpoint API
using the AWS SDK for .NET.";

        // The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support
        // HTML content.
        string htmlBody = @"<html>"
                          + "\n<head></head>"
```

```
                            + "\n<body>"
                            + "\n  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Email Test (AWS SDK
 for .NET)</h1>"
                            + "\n  <p>This email was sent using the "
                            + "\n    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/
pinpoint/'>Amazon Pinpoint</a> API "
                            + "\n    using the <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-
for-net/'>AWS SDK for .NET</a>"
                            + "\n  </p>"
                            + "\n</body>"
                            + "\n</html>";

        // The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
        // message body of the email.
        string charset = "UTF-8";

        var sendRequest = new SendMessagesRequest
        {
            ApplicationId = appId,
            MessageRequest = new MessageRequest
            {
                Addresses = new Dictionary<string, AddressConfiguration>
                {
                    {
                        toAddress,
                        new AddressConfiguration
                        {
                            ChannelType = ChannelType.EMAIL
                        }
                    }
                },
                MessageConfiguration = new DirectMessageConfiguration
                {
                    EmailMessage = new EmailMessage
                    {
                        FromAddress = senderAddress,
                        SimpleEmail = new SimpleEmail
                        {
                            HtmlPart = new SimpleEmailPart
                            {
                                Charset = charset,
                                Data = htmlBody
                            },
                            TextPart = new SimpleEmailPart
```

```
                            {
                                Charset = charset,
                                Data = textBody
                            },
                            Subject = new SimpleEmailPart
                            {
                                Charset = charset,
                                Data = subject
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        };
        Console.WriteLine("Sending message...");
        SendMessagesResponse response = await
 client.SendMessagesAsync(sendRequest);
        Console.WriteLine("Message sent!");
        return response.MessageResponse;
    }
}
```

傳送一則 SMS 訊息。

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Pinpoint;
using Amazon.Pinpoint.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace SendSmsMessage;

public class SendSmsMessageMainClass
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
```

```
            .Build();

        // The AWS Region that you want to use to send the message. For a list of
        // AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
        string region = "us-east-1";

        // The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone
 number
        // or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon
 Pinpoint
        // account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format.
        string originationNumber = configuration["OriginationNumber"]!;

        // The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify
 the
        // phone number in E.164 format.
        string destinationNumber = configuration["DestinationNumber"]!;

        // The Pinpoint project/ application ID to use when you send this
 message.
        // Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or
 application
        // that you choose.
        string appId = configuration["AppId"]!;

        // The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
        // time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
        // marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
        MessageType messageType = MessageType.TRANSACTIONAL;

        // The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
        string? registeredKeyword = configuration["RegisteredKeyword"];

        // The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
        // varies by country or region. For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
        string? senderId = configuration["SenderId"];

        try
        {
            var response = await SendSmsMessage(region, appId, destinationNumber,
                originationNumber, registeredKeyword, senderId, messageType);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Message sent to
{response.MessageResponse.Result.Count} recipient(s).");
            foreach (var messageResultValue in
                     response.MessageResponse.Result.Select(r => r.Value))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{messageResultValue.MessageId} Status:
{messageResultValue.DeliveryStatus}");
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message wasn't sent. Error message: " +
ex.Message);
        }
    }

    public static async Task<SendMessagesResponse> SendSmsMessage(
        string region, string appId, string destinationNumber, string
originationNumber,
        string? keyword, string? senderId, MessageType messageType)
    {

        // The content of the SMS message.
        string message = "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint using" +
                         " the AWS SDK for .NET. Reply STOP to opt out.";


        var client = new
AmazonPinpointClient(RegionEndpoint.GetBySystemName(region));

        SendMessagesRequest sendRequest = new SendMessagesRequest
        {
            ApplicationId = appId,
            MessageRequest = new MessageRequest
            {
                Addresses =
                    new Dictionary<string, AddressConfiguration>
                    {
                        {
                            destinationNumber,
                            new AddressConfiguration { ChannelType =
ChannelType.SMS }
                        }
                    },
```

```
                MessageConfiguration = new DirectMessageConfiguration
                {
                    SMSMessage = new SMSMessage
                    {
                        Body = message,
                        MessageType = MessageType.TRANSACTIONAL,
                        OriginationNumber = originationNumber,
                        SenderId = senderId,
                        Keyword = keyword
                    }
                }
            }
        };
        SendMessagesResponse response = await
 client.SendMessagesAsync(sendRequest);
        return response;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SendMessages中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

如要使用應用程式的端點傳送 SMS 訊息

下列 `send-messages` 範例會針對具有端點的應用程式傳送直接訊息。

```
aws pinpoint send-messages \
    --application-id 611e3e3cdd47474c9c1399a505665b91 \
    --message-request file://myfile.json \
    --region us-west-2
```

`myfile.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "MessageConfiguration": {
        "SMSMessage": {
            "Body": "hello, how are you?"
        }
    },
```

```
    "Endpoints": {
        "testendpoint": {}
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "MessageResponse": {
        "ApplicationId": "611e3e3cdd47474c9c1399a505665b91",
        "EndpointResult": {
            "testendpoint": {
                "Address": "+12345678900",
                "DeliveryStatus": "SUCCESSFUL",
                "MessageId": "itnuqhai5alf1n6ahv3udc05n7hhddr6gb3lq6g0",
                "StatusCode": 200,
                "StatusMessage": "MessageId:
 itnuqhai5alf1n6ahv3udc05n7hhddr6gb3lq6g0"
            }
        },
        "RequestId": "c7e23264-04b2-4a46-b800-d24923f74753"
    }
}
```

詳情請參閱《Amazon Pinpoint SMS 使用者指南》中的 Amazon Pinpoint SMS 管道。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SendMessages中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

傳送電子郵件訊息。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SimpleEmailPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SimpleEmail;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EmailMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.PinpointEmailClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.SendEmailRequest;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendEmailMessage {

        // The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
        // message body of the email.
        public static String charset = "UTF-8";

    // The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML
 content.
    static final String body = """
        Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Java 2.x)

        This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS
 SDK for Java 2.x

        """;
```

```
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:    <subject> <appId> <senderAddress>
<toAddress>

            Where:
               subject - The email subject to use.
               senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified
in Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
               toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in
Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subject = args[0];
        String senderAddress = args[1];
        String toAddress = args[2];
        System.out.println("Sending a message");
        PinpointEmailClient pinpoint = PinpointEmailClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        sendEmail(pinpoint, subject, senderAddress, toAddress);
        System.out.println("Email was sent");
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void sendEmail(PinpointEmailClient pinpointEmailClient, String
subject, String senderAddress, String toAddress) {
        try {
            Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(body)
                .build();

            Body messageBody = Body.builder()
                .text(content)
                .build();
```

```
            Message message = Message.builder()
                .body(messageBody)
                .subject(Content.builder().data(subject).build())
                .build();

            Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(toAddress)
                .build();

            EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(message)
                .build();

            SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .fromEmailAddress(senderAddress)
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .build();

            pinpointEmailClient.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest);
            System.out.println("Message Sent");

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

傳送帶 CC 值的電子郵件。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import  software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.PinpointEmailClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.SendEmailRequest;
import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendEmailMessageCC {

    // The body of the email.
    static final String body = """
        Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Java 2.x)

        This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS
 SDK for Java 2.x

        """;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <subject> <senderAddress> <toAddress> <ccAddress>

            Where:
               subject - The email subject to use.
               senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified
 in Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
               toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in
 Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
               ccAddress - The CC address.
            """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subject = args[0];
        String senderAddress = args[1];
        String toAddress = args[2];
        String ccAddress = args[3];

        System.out.println("Sending a message");
```

```
        PinpointEmailClient pinpoint = PinpointEmailClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        ArrayList<String> ccList = new ArrayList<>();
        ccList.add(ccAddress);
        sendEmail(pinpoint, subject, senderAddress, toAddress, ccList);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void sendEmail(PinpointEmailClient pinpointEmailClient, String
subject, String senderAddress, String toAddress, ArrayList<String> ccAddresses)
{
        try {
            Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(body)
                .build();

            Body messageBody = Body.builder()
                .text(content)
                .build();

            Message message = Message.builder()
                .body(messageBody)
                .subject(Content.builder().data(subject).build())
                .build();

            Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(toAddress)
                .ccAddresses(ccAddresses)
                .build();

            EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(message)
                .build();

            SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .fromEmailAddress(senderAddress)
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .build();

            pinpointEmailClient.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest);
            System.out.println("Message Sent");
```

```
        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            // Handle exception
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

傳送一則 SMS 訊息。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendMessage {

        // The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
        // time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
        // marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
        public static String messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

        // The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
        public static String registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";
```

```
        // The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
        // varies by country or region. For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
        public static String senderId = "MySenderID";

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:   <message> <appId> <originationNumber>
 <destinationNumber>\s

                                Where:
                                  message - The body of the message to send.
                                  appId - The Amazon Pinpoint project/application
 ID to use when you send this message.
                                  originationNumber - The phone number or
 short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
 account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format (for example,
 +1-555-555-5654).
                                  destinationNumber - The recipient's phone
 number.  For best results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format
 (for example, +1-555-555-5654).\s
                                  """;

                if (args.length != 4) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String message = args[0];
                String appId = args[1];
                String originationNumber = args[2];
                String destinationNumber = args[3];
                System.out.println("Sending a message");
                PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                sendSMSMessage(pinpoint, message, appId, originationNumber,
 destinationNumber);
                pinpoint.close();
        }
```

```
        public static void sendSMSMessage(PinpointClient pinpoint, String
message, String appId,
                        String originationNumber,
                        String destinationNumber) {
                try {
                        Map<String, AddressConfiguration> addressMap = new
HashMap<String, AddressConfiguration>();
                        AddressConfiguration addConfig =
AddressConfiguration.builder()
                                        .channelType(ChannelType.SMS)
                                        .build();

                        addressMap.put(destinationNumber, addConfig);
                        SMSMessage smsMessage = SMSMessage.builder()
                                        .body(message)
                                        .messageType(messageType)
                                        .originationNumber(originationNumber)
                                        .senderId(senderId)
                                        .keyword(registeredKeyword)
                                        .build();

                        // Create a DirectMessageConfiguration object.
                        DirectMessageConfiguration direct =
DirectMessageConfiguration.builder()
                                        .smsMessage(smsMessage)
                                        .build();

                        MessageRequest msgReq = MessageRequest.builder()
                                        .addresses(addressMap)
                                        .messageConfiguration(direct)
                                        .build();

                        // create a SendMessagesRequest object
                        SendMessagesRequest request =
SendMessagesRequest.builder()
                                        .applicationId(appId)
                                        .messageRequest(msgReq)
                                        .build();

                        SendMessagesResponse response =
pinpoint.sendMessages(request);
                        MessageResponse msg1 = response.messageResponse();
                        Map map1 = msg1.result();
```

```
                        // Write out the result of sendMessage.
                        map1.forEach((k, v) -> System.out.println((k + ":" +
 v)));

                } catch (PinpointException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
}
```

傳送批次 SMS 訊息。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendMessageBatch {

        // The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
        // time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
        // marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
```

```
        public static String messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

        // The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
        public static String registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

        // The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
        // varies by country or region. For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
        public static String senderId = "MySenderID";

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:   <message> <appId> <originationNumber>
 <destinationNumber> <destinationNumber1>\s

                                Where:
                                  message - The body of the message to send.
                                  appId - The Amazon Pinpoint project/application
 ID to use when you send this message.
                                  originationNumber - The phone number or
 short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
 account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format (for example,
 +1-555-555-5654).
                                  destinationNumber - The recipient's phone
 number.  For best results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format
 (for example, +1-555-555-5654).
                                  destinationNumber1 - The second recipient's
 phone number.  For best results, you should specify the phone number in E.164
 format (for example, +1-555-555-5654).\s
                                  """;

                if (args.length != 5) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String message = args[0];
                String appId = args[1];
                String originationNumber = args[2];
                String destinationNumber = args[3];
                String destinationNumber1 = args[4];
                System.out.println("Sending a message");
```

```
                PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                sendSMSMessage(pinpoint, message, appId, originationNumber,
destinationNumber, destinationNumber1);
                pinpoint.close();
        }

        public static void sendSMSMessage(PinpointClient pinpoint, String
message, String appId,
                        String originationNumber,
                        String destinationNumber, String destinationNumber1) {
                try {
                        Map<String, AddressConfiguration> addressMap = new
HashMap<String, AddressConfiguration>();
                        AddressConfiguration addConfig =
AddressConfiguration.builder()
                                        .channelType(ChannelType.SMS)
                                        .build();

                        // Add an entry to the Map object for each number to whom
you want to send a
                        // message.
                        addressMap.put(destinationNumber, addConfig);
                        addressMap.put(destinationNumber1, addConfig);
                        SMSMessage smsMessage = SMSMessage.builder()
                                        .body(message)
                                        .messageType(messageType)
                                        .originationNumber(originationNumber)
                                        .senderId(senderId)
                                        .keyword(registeredKeyword)
                                        .build();

                        // Create a DirectMessageConfiguration object.
                        DirectMessageConfiguration direct =
DirectMessageConfiguration.builder()
                                        .smsMessage(smsMessage)
                                        .build();

                        MessageRequest msgReq = MessageRequest.builder()
                                        .addresses(addressMap)
                                        .messageConfiguration(direct)
                                        .build();
```

```
                        // Create a SendMessagesRequest object.
                        SendMessagesRequest request =
 SendMessagesRequest.builder()
                                        .applicationId(appId)
                                        .messageRequest(msgReq)
                                        .build();

                        SendMessagesResponse response =
 pinpoint.sendMessages(request);
                        MessageResponse msg1 = response.messageResponse();
                        Map map1 = msg1.result();

                        // Write out the result of sendMessage.
                        map1.forEach((k, v) -> System.out.println((k + ":" +
 v)));

                } catch (PinpointException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SendMessages中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { PinpointClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "us-east-1";
```

```
export const pinClient = new PinpointClient({ region: REGION });
```

傳送電子郵件訊息。

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { SendMessagesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
import { pinClient } from "./libs/pinClient.js";

// The FromAddress must be verified in SES.
const fromAddress = "FROM_ADDRESS";
const toAddress = "TO_ADDRESS";
const projectId = "PINPOINT_PROJECT_ID";

// The subject line of the email.
var subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Test (AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)";

// The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
var body_text = `Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)
-----------------------------------------------------
This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in
 Node.js.
For more information, see https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/`;

// The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML content.
var body_html = `<html>
<head></head>
<body>
  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)</h1>
  <p>This email was sent with
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>the Amazon Pinpoint Email API</a>
 using the
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/'>
      AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js</a>.</p>
</body>
</html>`;

// The character encoding for the subject line and message body of the email.
var charset = "UTF-8";

const params = {
  ApplicationId: projectId,
  MessageRequest: {
```

```
    Addresses: {
      [toAddress]: {
        ChannelType: "EMAIL",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      EmailMessage: {
        FromAddress: fromAddress,
        SimpleEmail: {
          Subject: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: subject,
          },
          HtmlPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_html,
          },
          TextPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_text,
          },
        },
      },
    },
  },
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const { MessageResponse } = await pinClient.send(
      new SendMessagesCommand(params),
    );

    if (!MessageResponse) {
      throw new Error("No message response.");
    }

    if (!MessageResponse.Result) {
      throw new Error("No message result.");
    }

    const recipientResult = MessageResponse.Result[toAddress];

    if (recipientResult.StatusCode !== 200) {
```

```
      throw new Error(recipientResult.StatusMessage);
    } else {
      console.log(recipientResult.MessageId);
    }
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
  }
};

run();
```

傳送一則 SMS 訊息。

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { SendMessagesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
import { pinClient } from "./libs/pinClient.js";

/* The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone number
 or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format. */
const originationNumber = "SENDER_NUMBER"; //e.g., +1XXXXXXXXXX

// The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify the phone
 number in E.164 format.
const destinationNumber = "RECEIVER_NUMBER"; //e.g., +1XXXXXXXXXX

// The content of the SMS message.
const message =
  "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint " +
  "using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. Reply STOP to " +
  "opt out.";

/*The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
that you choose.*/
const projectId = "PINPOINT_PROJECT_ID"; //e.g., XXXXXXXX66e4e9986478cXXXXXXXXX

/* The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.*/
var messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";
```

```
// The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
var registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

/* The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
// varies by country or region. For more information, see
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html.*/

var senderId = "MySenderID";

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
var params = {
  ApplicationId: projectId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [destinationNumber]: {
        ChannelType: "SMS",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      SMSMessage: {
        Body: message,
        Keyword: registeredKeyword,
        MessageType: messageType,
        OriginationNumber: originationNumber,
        SenderId: senderId,
      },
    },
  },
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await pinClient.send(new SendMessagesCommand(params));
    console.log(
      "Message sent! " +
        data["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destinationNumber]["StatusMessage"],
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendMessages中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

傳送電子郵件訊息。

```
"use strict";

const AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the email. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
const aws_region = "us-west-2";

// The "From" address. This address has to be verified in Amazon Pinpoint
// in the region that you use to send email.
const senderAddress = "sender@example.com";

// The address on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint account is in
// the sandbox, this address also has to be verified.
var toAddress = "recipient@example.com";

// The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
// Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
// that you choose.
const appId = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample";

// The subject line of the email.
var subject = "Amazon Pinpoint (AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)";

// The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
var body_text = `Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)
----------------------------------------------------
```

```
This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in
 Node.js.
For more information, see https:\/\/aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/`;

// The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML content.
var body_html = `<html>
<head></head>
<body>
  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)</h1>
  <p>This email was sent with
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>the Amazon Pinpoint API</a> using
 the
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/'>
      AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js</a>.</p>
</body>
</html>`;

// The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
// message body of the email.
var charset = "UTF-8";

// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;

// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });

//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpoint = new AWS.Pinpoint();

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
var params = {
  ApplicationId: appId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [toAddress]: {
        ChannelType: "EMAIL",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      EmailMessage: {
        FromAddress: senderAddress,
        SimpleEmail: {
```

```
          Subject: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: subject,
          },
          HtmlPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_html,
          },
          TextPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_text,
          },
        },
      },
    },
  },
};

//Try to send the email.
pinpoint.sendMessages(params, function (err, data) {
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
  } else {
    console.log(
      "Email sent! Message ID: ",
      data["MessageResponse"]["Result"][toAddress]["MessageId"]
    );
  }
});
```

傳送一則 SMS 訊息。

```
"use strict";

var AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the message. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/.
```

```
var aws_region = "us-east-1";

// The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone number
// or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
// account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format.
var originationNumber = "+12065550199";

// The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify the
// phone number in E.164 format.
var destinationNumber = "+14255550142";

// The content of the SMS message.
var message =
  "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint " +
  "using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. Reply STOP to " +
  "opt out.";

// The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
// Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
// that you choose.
var applicationId = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample";

// The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
// time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
// marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
var messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

// The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
var registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

// The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
// varies by country or region. For more information, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
var senderId = "MySenderID";

// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file, and optionally specify
// the profile that you want to use.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;

// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });
```

```
//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpoint = new AWS.Pinpoint();

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
var params = {
  ApplicationId: applicationId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [destinationNumber]: {
        ChannelType: "SMS",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      SMSMessage: {
        Body: message,
        Keyword: registeredKeyword,
        MessageType: messageType,
        OriginationNumber: originationNumber,
        SenderId: senderId,
      },
    },
  },
};

//Try to send the message.
pinpoint.sendMessages(params, function (err, data) {
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
    // Otherwise, show the unique ID for the message.
  } else {
    console.log(
      "Message sent! " +
        data["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destinationNumber]["StatusMessage"]
    );
  }
});
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendMessages中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

val body: String = """
        Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Kotlin)

        This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS
 SDK for Kotlin.

""".trimIndent()

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <subject> <appId> <senderAddress> <toAddress>

    Where:
        subject - The email subject to use.
        senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified in
 Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email
        toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
 Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email
    """

    if (args.size != 3) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
```

```
    }

    val subject = args[0]
    val senderAddress = args[1]
    val toAddress = args[2]
    sendEmail(subject, senderAddress, toAddress)
}

suspend fun sendEmail(subjectVal: String?, senderAddress: String, toAddressVal:
 String) {
    var content = Content {
        data = body
    }

    val messageBody = Body {
        text = content
    }

    val subContent = Content {
        data = subjectVal
    }

    val message = Message {
        body = messageBody
        subject = subContent
    }

    val destinationOb = Destination {
        toAddresses = listOf(toAddressVal)
    }

    val emailContent = EmailContent {
        simple = message
    }

    val sendEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest {
        fromEmailAddress = senderAddress
        destination = destinationOb
        this.content = emailContent
    }

    PinpointEmailClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { pinpointemail ->
        pinpointemail.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest)
        println("Message Sent")
```

```
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK SendMessages中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

傳送電子郵件訊息。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_email_message(
    pinpoint_client,
    app_id,
    sender,
    to_addresses,
    char_set,
    subject,
    html_message,
    text_message,
):
    """
    Sends an email message with HTML and plain text versions.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param app_id: The Amazon Pinpoint project ID to use when you send this
 message.
```

```
    :param sender: The "From" address. This address must be verified in
                   Amazon Pinpoint in the AWS Region you're using to send email.
    :param to_addresses: The addresses on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint
account
                         is in the sandbox, these addresses must be verified.
    :param char_set: The character encoding to use for the subject line and
message
                     body of the email.
    :param subject: The subject line of the email.
    :param html_message: The body of the email for recipients whose email clients
can
                         display HTML content.
    :param text_message: The body of the email for recipients whose email clients
                         don't support HTML content.
    :return: A dict of to_addresses and their message IDs.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=app_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {
                    to_address: {"ChannelType": "EMAIL"} for to_address in
to_addresses
                },
                "MessageConfiguration": {
                    "EmailMessage": {
                        "FromAddress": sender,
                        "SimpleEmail": {
                            "Subject": {"Charset": char_set, "Data": subject},
                            "HtmlPart": {"Charset": char_set, "Data":
html_message},
                            "TextPart": {"Charset": char_set, "Data":
text_message},
                        },
                    }
                },
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send email.")
        raise
    else:
        return {
            to_address: message["MessageId"]
```

```
            for to_address, message in response["MessageResponse"]
["Result"].items()
        }


def main():
    app_id = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample"
    sender = "sender@example.com"
    to_address = "recipient@example.com"
    char_set = "UTF-8"
    subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for Python (Boto3))"
    text_message = """Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for Python)
    -------------------------------------
    This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for Python
 (Boto3).
    For more information, see https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-python/
                """
    html_message = """<html>
    <head></head>
    <body>
      <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for Python (Boto3)</h1>
      <p>This email was sent with
        <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>Amazon Pinpoint</a> using the
        <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-python/'>
          AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)</a>.</p>
    </body>
    </html>
                """

    print("Sending email.")
    message_ids = send_email_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint"),
        app_id,
        sender,
        [to_address],
        char_set,
        subject,
        html_message,
        text_message,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message IDs: {message_ids}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
```

```
    main()
```

傳送一則 SMS 訊息。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_sms_message(
    pinpoint_client,
    app_id,
    origination_number,
    destination_number,
    message,
    message_type,
):
    """
    Sends an SMS message with Amazon Pinpoint.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param app_id: The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you
 send
                   this message. The SMS channel must be enabled for the project
 or
                   application.
    :param destination_number: The recipient's phone number in E.164 format.
    :param origination_number: The phone number to send the message from. This
 phone
                               number must be associated with your Amazon
 Pinpoint
                               account and be in E.164 format.
    :param message: The content of the SMS message.
    :param message_type: The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you
 send
                         time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you
 send
                         marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
    :return: The ID of the message.
```

```
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=app_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {destination_number: {"ChannelType": "SMS"}},
                "MessageConfiguration": {
                    "SMSMessage": {
                        "Body": message,
                        "MessageType": message_type,
                        "OriginationNumber": origination_number,
                    }
                },
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send message.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destination_number]
["MessageId"]


def main():
    app_id = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample"
    origination_number = "+12065550199"
    destination_number = "+14255550142"
    message = (
        "This is a sample message sent from Amazon Pinpoint by using the AWS SDK
 for "
        "Python (Boto 3)."
    )
    message_type = "TRANSACTIONAL"

    print("Sending SMS message.")
    message_id = send_sms_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint"),
        app_id,
        origination_number,
        destination_number,
        message,
        message_type,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message ID: {message_id}.")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

使用現有的電子郵件範本，傳送電子郵件訊息。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_templated_email_message(
    pinpoint_client, project_id, sender, to_addresses, template_name,
 template_version
):
    """
    Sends an email message with HTML and plain text versions.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param project_id: The Amazon Pinpoint project ID to use when you send this
 message.
    :param sender: The "From" address. This address must be verified in
                   Amazon Pinpoint in the AWS Region you're using to send email.
    :param to_addresses: The addresses on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint
                         account is in the sandbox, these addresses must be
 verified.
    :param template_name: The name of the email template to use when sending the
 message.
    :param template_version: The version number of the message template.

    :return: A dict of to_addresses and their message IDs.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=project_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {
                    to_address: {"ChannelType": "EMAIL"} for to_address in
 to_addresses
```

```
                },
                "MessageConfiguration": {"EmailMessage": {"FromAddress":
 sender}},
                "TemplateConfiguration": {
                    "EmailTemplate": {
                        "Name": template_name,
                        "Version": template_version,
                    }
                },
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send email.")
        raise
    else:
        return {
            to_address: message["MessageId"]
            for to_address, message in response["MessageResponse"]
["Result"].items()
        }


def main():
    project_id = "296b04b342374fceb661bf494example"
    sender = "sender@example.com"
    to_addresses = ["recipient@example.com"]
    template_name = "My_Email_Template"
    template_version = "1"

    print("Sending email.")
    message_ids = send_templated_email_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint"),
        project_id,
        sender,
        to_addresses,
        template_name,
        template_version,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message IDs: {message_ids}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

使用現有的 SMS 範本傳送文字訊息。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_templated_sms_message(
    pinpoint_client,
    project_id,
    destination_number,
    message_type,
    origination_number,
    template_name,
    template_version,
):
    """
    Sends an SMS message to a specific phone number using a pre-defined template.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param project_id: An Amazon Pinpoint project (application) ID.
    :param destination_number: The phone number to send the message to.
    :param message_type: The type of SMS message (promotional or transactional).
    :param origination_number: The phone number that the message is sent from.
    :param template_name: The name of the SMS template to use when sending the
 message.
    :param template_version: The version number of the message template.

    :return The ID of the message.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=project_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {destination_number: {"ChannelType": "SMS"}},
                "MessageConfiguration": {
                    "SMSMessage": {
                        "MessageType": message_type,
                        "OriginationNumber": origination_number,
```

```
                    }
                },
                "TemplateConfiguration": {
                    "SMSTemplate": {"Name": template_name, "Version":
 template_version}
                },
            },
        )

    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send message.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destination_number]
["MessageId"]


def main():
    region = "us-east-1"
    origination_number = "+18555550001"
    destination_number = "+14255550142"
    project_id = "7353f53e6885409fa32d07cedexample"
    message_type = "TRANSACTIONAL"
    template_name = "My_SMS_Template"
    template_version = "1"
    message_id = send_templated_sms_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint", region_name=region),
        project_id,
        destination_number,
        message_type,
        origination_number,
        template_name,
        template_version,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message ID: {message_id}.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SendMessages中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭UpdateEndpoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateEndpoint。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointDemographic;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointLocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointUser;
import java.text.DateFormat;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Date;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class UpdateEndpoint {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:  <appId>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application to create an endpoint for.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        EndpointResponse response = createEndpoint(pinpoint, appId);
        System.out.println("Got Endpoint: " + response.id());
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static EndpointResponse createEndpoint(PinpointClient client, String
 appId) {
        String endpointId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        System.out.println("Endpoint ID: " + endpointId);

        try {
            EndpointRequest endpointRequest = createEndpointRequestData();
            UpdateEndpointRequest updateEndpointRequest =
 UpdateEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .endpointRequest(endpointRequest)
                    .build();
```

```
            UpdateEndpointResponse updateEndpointResponse =
client.updateEndpoint(updateEndpointRequest);
            System.out.println("Update Endpoint Response: " +
updateEndpointResponse.messageBody());

            GetEndpointRequest getEndpointRequest = GetEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .build();

            GetEndpointResponse getEndpointResponse =
client.getEndpoint(getEndpointRequest);
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().address());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().channelType());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().applicationId());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().endpointStatus());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().requestId());
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().user());

            return getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static EndpointRequest createEndpointRequestData() {
        try {
            List<String> favoriteTeams = new ArrayList<>();
            favoriteTeams.add("Lakers");
            favoriteTeams.add("Warriors");
            HashMap<String, List<String>> customAttributes = new HashMap<>();
            customAttributes.put("team", favoriteTeams);

            EndpointDemographic demographic = EndpointDemographic.builder()
                    .appVersion("1.0")
                    .make("apple")
                    .model("iPhone")
```

```
                    .modelVersion("7")
                    .platform("ios")
                    .platformVersion("10.1.1")
                    .timezone("America/Los_Angeles")
                    .build();

            EndpointLocation location = EndpointLocation.builder()
                    .city("Los Angeles")
                    .country("US")
                    .latitude(34.0)
                    .longitude(-118.2)
                    .postalCode("90068")
                    .region("CA")
                    .build();

            Map<String, Double> metrics = new HashMap<>();
            metrics.put("health", 100.00);
            metrics.put("luck", 75.00);

            EndpointUser user = EndpointUser.builder()
                    .userId(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
                    .build();

            DateFormat df = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm'Z'"); //
Quoted "Z" to indicate UTC, no timezone
                                                                           //
offset
            String nowAsISO = df.format(new Date());

            return EndpointRequest.builder()
                    .address(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
                    .attributes(customAttributes)
                    .channelType("APNS")
                    .demographic(demographic)
                    .effectiveDate(nowAsISO)
                    .location(location)
                    .metrics(metrics)
                    .optOut("NONE")
                    .requestId(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
                    .user(user)
                    .build();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateEndpoint中的。

使 AWS 用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Pinpoint 簡訊和語音 API 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon 精確簡訊和語音 API。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- Amazon Pinpoint 簡訊和語音 API 開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon Pinpoint 簡訊和語音 API 的更多資訊。
- Amazon Pinpoint 簡訊和語音 API API 參考 — 所有可用的 Amazon Pinpoint 簡訊和語音 API 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 亞馬遜使用 SDK 精確定位短信和語音 API AWS 的操作
  - 搭SendVoiceMessage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

亞馬遜使用 SDK 精確定位短信和語音 API AWS 的操作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Pinpoint 簡訊和語音 API。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭SendVoiceMessage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭SendVoiceMessage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendVoiceMessage。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.PinpointSmsVoiceClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.SSMLMessageType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.VoiceMessageContent;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.SendVoiceMessageRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.PinpointSmsVoiceException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendVoiceMessage {

        // The Amazon Polly voice that you want to use to send the message. For a
 list
```

```
        // of voices, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/
voicelist.html
        static final String voiceName = "Matthew";

        // The language to use when sending the message. For a list of supported
        // languages, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/SupportedLanguage.html
        static final String languageCode = "en-US";

        // The content of the message. This example uses SSML to customize and
 control
        // certain aspects of the message, such as by adding pauses and changing
        // phonation. The message can't contain any line breaks.
        static final String ssmlMessage = "<speak>This is a test message sent
 from "
                        + "<emphasis>Amazon Pinpoint</emphasis> "
                        + "using the <break strength='weak'/>AWS "
                        + "SDK for Java. "
                        + "<amazon:effect phonation='soft'>Thank "
                        + "you for listening.</amazon:effect></speak>";

        public static void main(String[] args) {

                final String usage = """

                                Usage:   <originationNumber> <destinationNumber>
\s

                                Where:
                                  originationNumber - The phone number or
 short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
 account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format (for example,
 +1-555-555-5654).
                                  destinationNumber - The recipient's phone
 number.  For best results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format
 (for example, +1-555-555-5654).\s
                                  """;

                if (args.length != 2) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String originationNumber = args[0];
```

```
                String destinationNumber = args[1];
                System.out.println("Sending a voice message");

                // Set the content type to application/json.
                List<String> listVal = new ArrayList<>();
                listVal.add("application/json");
                Map<String, List<String>> values = new HashMap<>();
                values.put("Content-Type", listVal);

                ClientOverrideConfiguration config2 =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                                .headers(values)
                                .build();

                PinpointSmsVoiceClient client = PinpointSmsVoiceClient.builder()
                                .overrideConfiguration(config2)
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                sendVoiceMsg(client, originationNumber, destinationNumber);
                client.close();
        }

        public static void sendVoiceMsg(PinpointSmsVoiceClient client, String
originationNumber,
                        String destinationNumber) {
                try {
                        SSMLMessageType ssmlMessageType =
SSMLMessageType.builder()
                                        .languageCode(languageCode)
                                        .text(ssmlMessage)
                                        .voiceId(voiceName)
                                        .build();

                        VoiceMessageContent content =
VoiceMessageContent.builder()
                                        .ssmlMessage(ssmlMessageType)
                                        .build();

                        SendVoiceMessageRequest voiceMessageRequest =
SendVoiceMessageRequest.builder()

.destinationPhoneNumber(destinationNumber)
```

```
 .originationPhoneNumber(originationNumber)
                                        .content(content)
                                        .build();

                        client.sendVoiceMessage(voiceMessageRequest);
                        System.out.println("The message was sent successfully.");

                } catch (PinpointSmsVoiceException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SendVoiceMessage中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
"use strict";

var AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the voice message. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint-sms-voice/latest/APIReference/
var aws_region = "us-east-1";

// The phone number that the message is sent from. The phone number that you
// specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best
 results, you
// should specify the phone number in E.164 format.
```

```
var originationNumber = "+12065550110";

// The recipient's phone number. For best results, you should specify the phone
// number in E.164 format.
var destinationNumber = "+12065550142";

// The language to use when sending the message. For a list of supported
// languages, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/
SupportedLanguage.html
var languageCode = "en-US";

// The Amazon Polly voice that you want to use to send the message. For a list
// of voices, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/voicelist.html
var voiceId = "Matthew";

// The content of the message. This example uses SSML to customize and control
// certain aspects of the message, such as the volume or the speech rate.
// The message can't contain any line breaks.
var ssmlMessage =
  "<speak>" +
  "This is a test message sent from <emphasis>Amazon Pinpoint</emphasis> " +
  "using the <break strength='weak'/>AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. " +
  "<amazon:effect phonation='soft'>Thank you for listening." +
  "</amazon:effect>" +
  "</speak>";

// The phone number that you want to appear on the recipient's device. The phone
// number that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
 account.
var callerId = "+12065550199";

// The configuration set that you want to use to send the message.
var configurationSet = "ConfigSet";

// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file, and optionally specify
// the profile that you want to use.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;

// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });

//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpointsmsvoice = new AWS.PinpointSMSVoice();
```

```
var params = {
  CallerId: callerId,
  ConfigurationSetName: configurationSet,
  Content: {
    SSMLMessage: {
      LanguageCode: languageCode,
      Text: ssmlMessage,
      VoiceId: voiceId,
    },
  },
  DestinationPhoneNumber: destinationNumber,
  OriginationPhoneNumber: originationNumber,
};

//Try to send the message.
pinpointsmsvoice.sendVoiceMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
    // Otherwise, show the unique ID for the message.
  } else {
    console.log("Message sent! Message ID: " + data["MessageId"]);
  }
});
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendVoiceMessage中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import logging
```

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_voice_message(
    sms_voice_client,
    origination_number,
    caller_id,
    destination_number,
    language_code,
    voice_id,
    ssml_message,
):
    """
    Sends a voice message using speech synthesis provided by Amazon Polly.

    :param sms_voice_client: A Boto3 PinpointSMSVoice client.
    :param origination_number: The phone number that the message is sent from.
                               The phone number must be associated with your
 Amazon
                               Pinpoint account and be in E.164 format.
    :param caller_id: The phone number that you want to appear on the recipient's
                      device. The phone number must be associated with your
 Amazon
                      Pinpoint account and be in E.164 format.
    :param destination_number: The recipient's phone number. Specify the phone
                               number in E.164 format.
    :param language_code: The language to use when sending the message.
    :param voice_id: The Amazon Polly voice that you want to use to send the
 message.
    :param ssml_message: The content of the message. This example uses SSML to
 control
                         certain aspects of the message, such as the volume and
 the
                         speech rate. The message must not contain line breaks.
    :return: The ID of the message.
    """
    try:
        response = sms_voice_client.send_voice_message(
            DestinationPhoneNumber=destination_number,
            OriginationPhoneNumber=origination_number,
            CallerId=caller_id,
```

```
            Content={
                "SSMLMessage": {
                    "LanguageCode": language_code,
                    "VoiceId": voice_id,
                    "Text": ssml_message,
                }
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't send message from %s to %s.",
            origination_number,
            destination_number,
        )
        raise
    else:
        return response["MessageId"]


def main():
    origination_number = "+12065550110"
    caller_id = "+12065550199"
    destination_number = "+12065550142"
    language_code = "en-US"
    voice_id = "Matthew"
    ssml_message = (
        "<speak>"
        "This is a test message sent from <emphasis>Amazon Pinpoint</emphasis> "
        "using the <break strength='weak'/>AWS SDK for Python (Boto3). "
        "<amazon:effect phonation='soft'>Thank you for listening."
        "</amazon:effect>"
        "</speak>"
    )
    print(f"Sending voice message from {origination_number} to
 {destination_number}.")
    message_id = send_voice_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint-sms-voice"),
        origination_number,
        caller_id,
        destination_number,
        language_code,
        voice_id,
        ssml_message,
    )
```

```
    print(f"Message sent!\nMessage ID: {message_id}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SendVoiceMessage中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Amazon Polly 的代碼示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Polly。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon Polly 開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon Polly 的更多信息。
- Amazon Polly API 參考 — 有關所有可用的 Amazon Polly 操作的詳細信息。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- Amazon Polly 使用 AWS SDK 的操作
  - 搭DeleteLexicon配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeVoices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetLexicon配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetSpeechSynthesisTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListLexicons配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭PutLexicon配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭StartSpeechSynthesisTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SynthesizeSpeech配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- Amazon Polly 使用 AWS SDK 的場景
  - 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Polly 建立口型同步應用程式 AWS
- Amazon Polly 使用開發套件的跨服務範例 AWS
  - 使用 AWS SDK 將文本轉換為語音並返回文本
  - 建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式

Amazon Polly 使用 AWS SDK 的操作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Polly。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作Amazon Polly 使用 AWS SDK 的場景。

範例

- 搭DeleteLexicon配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVoices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetLexicon配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetSpeechSynthesisTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListLexicons配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutLexicon配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartSpeechSynthesisTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SynthesizeSpeech配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`DeleteLexicon`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteLexicon`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Deletes an existing Amazon Polly lexicon using the AWS SDK for .NET.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteLexicon
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

        var success = await DeletePollyLexiconAsync(client, lexiconName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {lexiconName}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {lexiconName}.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes the named Amazon Polly lexicon.
    /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Polly client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="lexiconName">The name of the Amazon Polly lexicon to
        /// delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeletePollyLexiconAsync(
            AmazonPollyClient client,
            string lexiconName)
        {
            var deleteLexiconRequest = new DeleteLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteLexiconAsync(deleteLexiconRequest);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteLexicon中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除詞典

下列`delete-lexicon`範例會刪除指定的詞典。

```
aws polly delete-lexicon \
    --name w3c
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Polly 開發人員指南中的使用 DeleteLexicon 操作。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteLexicon中的。

搭DescribeVoices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeVoices。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

public class DescribeVoices
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

        var allVoicesRequest = new DescribeVoicesRequest();
        var enUsVoicesRequest = new DescribeVoicesRequest()
        {
            LanguageCode = "en-US",
        };

        try
        {
            string nextToken;
            do
            {
                var allVoicesResponse = await
client.DescribeVoicesAsync(allVoicesRequest);
                nextToken = allVoicesResponse.NextToken;
                allVoicesRequest.NextToken = nextToken;

                Console.WriteLine("\nAll voices: ");
```

```
                    allVoicesResponse.Voices.ForEach(voice =>
                    {
                        DisplayVoiceInfo(voice);
                    });
                }
                while (nextToken is not null);

                do
                {
                    var enUsVoicesResponse = await
client.DescribeVoicesAsync(enUsVoicesRequest);
                    nextToken = enUsVoicesResponse.NextToken;
                    enUsVoicesRequest.NextToken = nextToken;

                    Console.WriteLine("\nen-US voices: ");
                    enUsVoicesResponse.Voices.ForEach(voice =>
                    {
                        DisplayVoiceInfo(voice);
                    });
                }
                while (nextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Exception caught: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }

        public static void DisplayVoiceInfo(Voice voice)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($" Name: {voice.Name}\tGender:
{voice.Gender}\tLanguageName: {voice.LanguageName}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeVoices中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.PollyClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.PollyException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.Voice;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeVoicesSample {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        PollyClient polly = PollyClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        describeVoice(polly);
        polly.close();
    }

    public static void describeVoice(PollyClient polly) {
        try {
            DescribeVoicesRequest voicesRequest = DescribeVoicesRequest.builder()
                    .languageCode("en-US")
                    .build();
```

```
            DescribeVoicesResponse enUsVoicesResult =
 polly.describeVoices(voicesRequest);
            List<Voice> voices = enUsVoicesResult.voices();
            for (Voice myVoice : voices) {
                System.out.println("The ID of the voice is " + myVoice.id());
                System.out.println("The gender of the voice is " +
 myVoice.gender());
            }

        } catch (PollyException e) {
            System.err.println("Exception caught: " + e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeVoices中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None
```

```
    def describe_voices(self):
        """
        Gets metadata about available voices.

        :return: The list of voice metadata.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.describe_voices()
            self.voice_metadata = response["Voices"]
            logger.info("Got metadata about %s voices.",
 len(self.voice_metadata))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get voice metadata.")
            raise
        else:
            return self.voice_metadata
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeVoices中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-polly"  # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/
config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new
```

```
  # Get US English voices
  resp = polly.describe_voices(language_code: "en-US")

  resp.voices.each do |v|
    puts v.name
    puts "  " + v.gender
    puts
  end
rescue StandardError => ex
  puts "Could not get voices"
  puts "Error message:"
  puts ex.message
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DescribeVoices中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn list_voices(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_voices().send().await?;

    println!("Voices:");

    let voices = resp.voices();
    for voice in voices {
        println!("  Name:     {}", voice.name().unwrap_or("No name!"));
        println!(
            "  Language: {}",
            voice.language_name().unwrap_or("No language!")
        );

        println!();
```

```
    }

    println!("Found {} voices", voices.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeVoices中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭GetLexicon配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetLexicon。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Retrieves information about a specific Amazon Polly lexicon.
/// </summary>
public class GetLexicon
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

        await GetPollyLexiconAsync(client, lexiconName);
```

```
        }

        public static async Task GetPollyLexiconAsync(AmazonPollyClient client,
 string lexiconName)
        {
            var getLexiconRequest = new GetLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await client.GetLexiconAsync(getLexiconRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Lexicon:\n Name: {response.Lexicon.Name}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Content: {response.Lexicon.Content}");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Error: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetLexicon中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取詞典的內容

下列`get-lexicon`範例會擷取指定發音詞典的內容。

```
aws polly get-lexicon \
    --name w3c
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Lexicon": {
```

```
        "Content": "<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"UTF-8\"?>\n<lexicon version=
\"1.0\" \n      xmlns=    \"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon
\"\n      xmlns:xsi=\"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance\" \n
 xsi:schemaLocation=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon \n
 http://www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-    lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd\"\n
   alphabet=\"ipa\" \n      xml:lang=\"en-US\">\n  <lexeme>\n    <grapheme>W3C</
grapheme>\n        <alias>World Wide Web Consortium</alias>\n  </lexeme>\n</
lexicon>\n",
        "Name": "w3c"
    },
    "LexiconAttributes": {
        "Alphabet": "ipa",
        "LanguageCode": "en-US",
        "LastModified": 1603908910.99,
        "LexiconArn": "arn:aws:polly:us-west-2:880185128111:lexicon/w3c",
        "LexemesCount": 1,
        "Size": 492
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Polly 開發人員指南中的使用 GetLexicon 操作。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetLexicon中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
```

```
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def get_lexicon(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata and contents of an existing lexicon.

        :param name: The name of the lexicon to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved lexicon.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.get_lexicon(Name=name)
            logger.info("Got lexicon %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get lexicon %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetLexicon中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭GetSpeechSynthesisTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetSpeechSynthesisTask。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得有關語音合成工作的資訊

下列get-speech-synthesis-task範例會擷取有關指定語音合成工作的資訊。

```
aws polly get-speech-synthesis-task \
    --task-id 70b61c0f-57ce-4715-a247-cae8729dcce9
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SynthesisTask": {
        "TaskId": "70b61c0f-57ce-4715-a247-cae8729dcce9",
        "TaskStatus": "completed",
        "OutputUri": "https://s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/my-s3-
bucket/70b61c0f-57ce-4715-a247-cae8729dcce9.mp3",
        "CreationTime": 1603911042.689,
        "RequestCharacters": 1311,
        "OutputFormat": "mp3",
        "TextType": "text",
        "VoiceId": "Joanna"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Polly 開發人員指南中的建立長音訊檔案。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetSpeechSynthesisTask中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None
```

```
    def get_speech_synthesis_task(self, task_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about an asynchronous speech synthesis task, such as its
status.

        :param task_id: The ID of the task to retrieve.
        :return: Metadata about the task.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.polly_client.get_speech_synthesis_task(TaskId=task_id)
            task = response["SynthesisTask"]
            logger.info("Got synthesis task. Status is %s.", task["TaskStatus"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get synthesis task %s.", task_id)
            raise
        else:
            return task
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetSpeechSynthesisTask中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`ListLexicons`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListLexicons`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Polly lexicons that have been defined. By default,
    /// lists the lexicons that are defined in the same AWS Region as the default
    /// user. To view Amazon Polly lexicons that are defined in a different AWS
    /// Region, supply it as a parameter to the Amazon Polly constructor.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListLexicons
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
            var request = new ListLexiconsRequest();

            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("All voices: ");

                do
                {
                    var response = await client.ListLexiconsAsync(request);
                    request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

                    response.Lexicons.ForEach(lexicon =>
                    {
                        var attributes = lexicon.Attributes;
                        Console.WriteLine($"Name: {lexicon.Name}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tAlphabet: {attributes.Alphabet}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLanguageCode:
{attributes.LanguageCode}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLastModified:
{attributes.LastModified}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLexemesCount:
{attributes.LexemesCount}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLexiconArn:
{attributes.LexiconArn}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tSize: {attributes.Size}");
                    });
                }
                while (request.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListLexicons中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出您的辭典

下列`list-lexicons`範例會列出您的發音詞彙。

```
aws polly list-lexicons
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Lexicons": [
        {
            "Name": "w3c",
            "Attributes": {
                "Alphabet": "ipa",
                "LanguageCode": "en-US",
                "LastModified": 1603908910.99,
                "LexiconArn": "arn:aws:polly:us-east-2:123456789012:lexicon/w3c",
                "LexemesCount": 1,
                "Size": 492
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Polly 開發人員指南中的使用 ListLexicons 操作。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListLexicons中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.PollyClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.ListLexiconsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.ListLexiconsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.LexiconDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.PollyException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListLexicons {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        PollyClient polly = PollyClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        listLexicons(polly);
        polly.close();
    }

    public static void listLexicons(PollyClient client) {
        try {
            ListLexiconsRequest listLexiconsRequest =
 ListLexiconsRequest.builder()
                    .build();
```

```
            ListLexiconsResponse listLexiconsResult =
 client.listLexicons(listLexiconsRequest);
            List<LexiconDescription> lexiconDescription =
 listLexiconsResult.lexicons();
            for (LexiconDescription lexDescription : lexiconDescription) {
                System.out.println("The name of the Lexicon is " +
 lexDescription.name());
            }

        } catch (PollyException e) {
            System.err.println("Exception caught: " + e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListLexicons中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None
```

```
    def list_lexicons(self):
        """
        Lists lexicons in the current account.

        :return: The list of lexicons.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.list_lexicons()
            lexicons = response["Lexicons"]
            logger.info("Got %s lexicons.", len(lexicons))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get  %s.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return lexicons
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListLexicons中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-polly"  # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/
config
```

```
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  resp = polly.list_lexicons

  resp.lexicons.each do |l|
    puts l.name
    puts "  Alphabet:" + l.attributes.alphabet
    puts "  Language:" + l.attributes.language
    puts
  end
rescue StandardError => ex
  puts "Could not get lexicons"
  puts "Error message:"
  puts ex.message
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListLexicons中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_lexicons(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_lexicons().send().await?;

    println!("Lexicons:");

    let lexicons = resp.lexicons();

    for lexicon in lexicons {
        println!("  Name:     {}", lexicon.name().unwrap_or_default());
        println!(
            "  Language: {:?}\n",
            lexicon
                .attributes()
```

```
                .as_ref()
                .map(|attrib| attrib
                    .language_code
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("languages must have language codes"))
                .expect("languages must have attributes")
        );
    }

    println!();
    println!("Found {} lexicons.", lexicons.len());
    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListLexicons中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭**PutLexicon**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutLexicon`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Amazon Polly lexicon using the AWS SDK for .NET.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    public class PutLexicon
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string lexiconContent = "<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"UTF-8\"?>"
 +
                "<lexicon version=\"1.0\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/
pronunciation-lexicon\" xmlns:xsi=\"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance\" "
 +
                "xsi:schemaLocation=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-
lexicon http://www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd\" " +
                "alphabet=\"ipa\" xml:lang=\"en-US\">" +
                "<lexeme><grapheme>test1</grapheme><alias>test2</alias></lexeme>"
 +
                "</lexicon>";
            string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
            var putLexiconRequest = new PutLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
                Content = lexiconContent,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await client.PutLexiconAsync(putLexiconRequest);
                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created Lexicon:
 {lexiconName}.");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Could not create Lexicon:
 {lexiconName}.");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Exception caught: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutLexicon中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要儲存詞典

下列put-lexicon範例會儲存指定的發音詞典。該example.pls文件指定了一個 W3C PL 兼容詞典。

```
aws polly put-lexicon \
    --name w3c \
    --content file://example.pls
```

example.pls 的內容

```
{
    <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
    <lexicon version="1.0"
        xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon"
        xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
        xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon
            http://www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd"
        alphabet="ipa"
        xml:lang="en-US">
        <lexeme>
            <grapheme>W3C</grapheme>
            <alias>World Wide Web Consortium</alias>
        </lexeme>
    </lexicon>
}
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Polly 開發人員指南中的使用 PutLexicon 操作。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutLexicon中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def create_lexicon(self, name, content):
        """
        Creates a lexicon with the specified content. A lexicon contains custom
        pronunciations.

        :param name: The name of the lexicon.
        :param content: The content of the lexicon.
        """
        try:
            self.polly_client.put_lexicon(Name=name, Content=content)
            logger.info("Created lexicon %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create lexicon %s.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutLexicon中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_lexicon(client: &Client, name: &str, from: &str, to: &str) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    let content = format!("<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"UTF-8\"?>
    <lexicon version=\"1.0\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-
lexicon\" xmlns:xsi=\"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance\"
    xsi:schemaLocation=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon http://
www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd\"
    alphabet=\"ipa\" xml:lang=\"en-US\">
    <lexeme><grapheme>{}</grapheme><alias>{}</alias></lexeme>
    </lexicon>", from, to);

    client
        .put_lexicon()
        .name(name)
        .content(content)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Added lexicon");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutLexicon中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`StartSpeechSynthesisTask`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartSpeechSynthesisTask`。

CLI

AWS CLI

合成文字

下列`start-speech-synthesis-task`範例會合成文字，`text_file.txt`並將產生的 MP3 檔案儲存在指定的值區中。

```
aws polly start-speech-synthesis-task \
    --output-format mp3 \
    --output-s3-bucket-name my-s3-bucket \
    --text  file://text_file.txt \
    --voice-id Joanna
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SynthesisTask": {
        "TaskId": "70b61c0f-57ce-4715-a247-cae8729dcce9",
        "TaskStatus": "scheduled",
        "OutputUri": "https://s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/my-s3-
bucket/70b61c0f-57ce-4715-a247-cae8729dcce9.mp3",
        "CreationTime": 1603911042.689,
        "RequestCharacters": 1311,
        "OutputFormat": "mp3",
        "TextType": "text",
        "VoiceId": "Joanna"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Polly 開發人員指南中的建立長音訊檔案。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StartSpeechSynthesisTask中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def do_synthesis_task(
        self,
        text,
        engine,
        voice,
        audio_format,
        s3_bucket,
        lang_code=None,
        include_visemes=False,
        wait_callback=None,
    ):
        """
        Start an asynchronous task to synthesize speech or speech marks, wait for
        the task to complete, retrieve the output from Amazon S3, and return the
        data.

        An asynchronous task is required when the text is too long for near-real
 time
```

```
        synthesis.

        :param text: The text to synthesize.
        :param engine: The kind of engine used. Can be standard or neural.
        :param voice: The ID of the voice to use.
        :param audio_format: The audio format to return for synthesized speech.
When
                             speech marks are synthesized, the output format is
JSON.
        :param s3_bucket: The name of an existing Amazon S3 bucket that you have
                          write access to. Synthesis output is written to this
bucket.
        :param lang_code: The language code of the voice to use. This has an
effect
                          only when a bilingual voice is selected.
        :param include_visemes: When True, a second request is made to Amazon
Polly
                                to synthesize a list of visemes, using the
specified
                                text and voice. A viseme represents the visual
position
                                of the face and mouth when saying part of a word.
        :param wait_callback: A callback function that is called periodically
during
                              task processing, to give the caller an opportunity
to
                              take action, such as to display status.
        :return: The audio stream that contains the synthesized speech and a list
                 of visemes that are associated with the speech audio.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "Engine": engine,
                "OutputFormat": audio_format,
                "OutputS3BucketName": s3_bucket,
                "Text": text,
                "VoiceId": voice,
            }
            if lang_code is not None:
                kwargs["LanguageCode"] = lang_code
            response = self.polly_client.start_speech_synthesis_task(**kwargs)
            speech_task = response["SynthesisTask"]
            logger.info("Started speech synthesis task %s.",
speech_task["TaskId"])
```

```
            viseme_task = None
            if include_visemes:
                kwargs["OutputFormat"] = "json"
                kwargs["SpeechMarkTypes"] = ["viseme"]
                response =
self.polly_client.start_speech_synthesis_task(**kwargs)
                viseme_task = response["SynthesisTask"]
                logger.info("Started viseme synthesis task %s.",
viseme_task["TaskId"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start synthesis task.")
            raise
        else:
            bucket = self.s3_resource.Bucket(s3_bucket)
            audio_stream = self._wait_for_task(
                10, speech_task["TaskId"], "speech", wait_callback, bucket
            )

            visemes = None
            if include_visemes:
                viseme_data = self._wait_for_task(
                    10, viseme_task["TaskId"], "viseme", wait_callback, bucket
                )
                visemes = [
                    json.loads(v) for v in viseme_data.read().decode().split() if
v
                ]

            return audio_stream, visemes
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartSpeechSynthesisTask中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭SynthesizeSpeech配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SynthesizeSpeech。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

public class SynthesizeSpeech
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string outputFileName = "speech.mp3";
        string text = "Twas brillig, and the slithy toves did gyre and gimbol
in the wabe";

        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
        var response = await PollySynthesizeSpeech(client, text);

        WriteSpeechToStream(response.AudioStream, outputFileName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Calls the Amazon Polly SynthesizeSpeechAsync method to convert text
    /// to speech.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The Amazon Polly client object used to connect
    /// to the Amazon Polly service.</param>
    /// <param name="text">The text to convert to speech.</param>
    /// <returns>A SynthesizeSpeechResponse object that includes an
AudioStream
    /// object with the converted text.</returns>
    private static async Task<SynthesizeSpeechResponse>
PollySynthesizeSpeech(IAmazonPolly client, string text)
```

```
        {
            var synthesizeSpeechRequest = new SynthesizeSpeechRequest()
            {
                OutputFormat = OutputFormat.Mp3,
                VoiceId = VoiceId.Joanna,
                Text = text,
            };

            var synthesizeSpeechResponse =
                await client.SynthesizeSpeechAsync(synthesizeSpeechRequest);

            return synthesizeSpeechResponse;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Writes the AudioStream returned from the call to
        /// SynthesizeSpeechAsync to a file in MP3 format.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="audioStream">The AudioStream returned from the
        /// call to the SynthesizeSpeechAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="outputFileName">The full path to the file in which to
        /// save the audio stream.</param>
        private static void WriteSpeechToStream(Stream audioStream, string
outputFileName)
        {
            var outputStream = new FileStream(
                outputFileName,
                FileMode.Create,
                FileAccess.Write);
            byte[] buffer = new byte[2 * 1024];
            int readBytes;

            while ((readBytes = audioStream.Read(buffer, 0, 2 * 1024)) > 0)
            {
                outputStream.Write(buffer, 0, readBytes);
            }

            // Flushes the buffer to avoid losing the last second or so of
            // the synthesized text.
            outputStream.Flush();
            Console.WriteLine($"Saved {outputFileName} to disk.");
        }
    }
```

使用語音標記搭配 Amazon Polly 使用開發套件 AWS ，從文字合成語音。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    public class SynthesizeSpeechMarks
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
            string outputFileName = "speechMarks.json";

            var synthesizeSpeechRequest = new SynthesizeSpeechRequest()
            {
                OutputFormat = OutputFormat.Json,
                SpeechMarkTypes = new List<string>
                {
                    SpeechMarkType.Viseme,
                    SpeechMarkType.Word,
                },
                VoiceId = VoiceId.Joanna,
                Text = "This is a sample text to be synthesized.",
            };

            try
            {
                using (var outputStream = new FileStream(outputFileName,
FileMode.Create, FileAccess.Write))
                {
                    var synthesizeSpeechResponse = await
client.SynthesizeSpeechAsync(synthesizeSpeechRequest);
                    var buffer = new byte[2 * 1024];
                    int readBytes;

                    var inputStream = synthesizeSpeechResponse.AudioStream;
                    while ((readBytes = inputStream.Read(buffer, 0, 2 * 1024)) >
0)
```

```
                    {
                        outputStream.Write(buffer, 0, readBytes);
                    }
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SynthesizeSpeech中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import javazoom.jl.decoder.JavaLayerException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseInputStream;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.PollyClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.Voice;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.OutputFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.PollyException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.SynthesizeSpeechRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.SynthesizeSpeechResponse;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import javazoom.jl.player.advanced.AdvancedPlayer;
import javazoom.jl.player.advanced.PlaybackEvent;
import javazoom.jl.player.advanced.PlaybackListener;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PollyDemo {
    private static final String SAMPLE = "Congratulations. You have successfully
 built this working demo " +
            " of Amazon Polly in Java Version 2. Have fun building voice enabled
 apps with Amazon Polly (that's me!), and always "
            +
            " look at the AWS website for tips and tricks on using Amazon Polly
 and other great services from AWS";

    public static void main(String args[]) {
        PollyClient polly = PollyClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        talkPolly(polly);
        polly.close();
    }

    public static void talkPolly(PollyClient polly) {
        try {
            DescribeVoicesRequest describeVoiceRequest =
 DescribeVoicesRequest.builder()
                    .engine("standard")
                    .build();

            DescribeVoicesResponse describeVoicesResult =
 polly.describeVoices(describeVoiceRequest);
            Voice voice = describeVoicesResult.voices().stream()
                    .filter(v -> v.name().equals("Joanna"))
                    .findFirst()
                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Voice not found"));
            InputStream stream = synthesize(polly, SAMPLE, voice,
 OutputFormat.MP3);
            AdvancedPlayer player = new AdvancedPlayer(stream,
```

```
 javazoom.jl.player.FactoryRegistry.systemRegistry().createAudioDevice());
            player.setPlayBackListener(new PlaybackListener() {
                public void playbackStarted(PlaybackEvent evt) {
                    System.out.println("Playback started");
                    System.out.println(SAMPLE);
                }

                public void playbackFinished(PlaybackEvent evt) {
                    System.out.println("Playback finished");
                }
            });

            // play it!
            player.play();

        } catch (PollyException | JavaLayerException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static InputStream synthesize(PollyClient polly, String text, Voice
 voice, OutputFormat format)
            throws IOException {
        SynthesizeSpeechRequest synthReq = SynthesizeSpeechRequest.builder()
                .text(text)
                .voiceId(voice.id())
                .outputFormat(format)
                .build();

        ResponseInputStream<SynthesizeSpeechResponse> synthRes =
 polly.synthesizeSpeech(synthReq);
        return synthRes;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SynthesizeSpeech中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def synthesize(
        self, text, engine, voice, audio_format, lang_code=None,
 include_visemes=False
    ):
        """
        Synthesizes speech or speech marks from text, using the specified voice.

        :param text: The text to synthesize.
        :param engine: The kind of engine used. Can be standard or neural.
        :param voice: The ID of the voice to use.
        :param audio_format: The audio format to return for synthesized speech.
 When
                             speech marks are synthesized, the output format is
 JSON.
        :param lang_code: The language code of the voice to use. This has an
 effect
                          only when a bilingual voice is selected.
```

```
        :param include_visemes: When True, a second request is made to Amazon
Polly
                                to synthesize a list of visemes, using the
specified
                                text and voice. A viseme represents the visual
position
                                of the face and mouth when saying part of a word.
        :return: The audio stream that contains the synthesized speech and a list
                 of visemes that are associated with the speech audio.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "Engine": engine,
                "OutputFormat": audio_format,
                "Text": text,
                "VoiceId": voice,
            }
            if lang_code is not None:
                kwargs["LanguageCode"] = lang_code
            response = self.polly_client.synthesize_speech(**kwargs)
            audio_stream = response["AudioStream"]
            logger.info("Got audio stream spoken by %s.", voice)
            visemes = None
            if include_visemes:
                kwargs["OutputFormat"] = "json"
                kwargs["SpeechMarkTypes"] = ["viseme"]
                response = self.polly_client.synthesize_speech(**kwargs)
                visemes = [
                    json.loads(v)
                    for v in response["AudioStream"].read().decode().split()
                    if v
                ]
                logger.info("Got %s visemes.", len(visemes))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get audio stream.")
            raise
        else:
            return audio_stream, visemes
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SynthesizeSpeech中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-polly"  # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Get the filename from the command line
  if ARGV.empty?
    puts "You must supply a filename"
    exit 1
  end

  filename = ARGV[0]

  # Open file and get the contents as a string
  if File.exist?(filename)
    contents = IO.read(filename)
  else
    puts "No such file: " + filename
    exit 1
  end

  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/
config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  resp = polly.synthesize_speech({
    output_format: "mp3",
    text: contents,
    voice_id: "Joanna",
  })
```

```
  # Save output
  # Get just the file name
  #  abc/xyz.txt -> xyx.txt
  name = File.basename(filename)

  # Split up name so we get just the xyz part
  parts = name.split(".")
  first_part = parts[0]
  mp3_file = first_part + ".mp3"

  IO.copy_stream(resp.audio_stream, mp3_file)

  puts "Wrote MP3 content to: " + mp3_file
rescue StandardError => ex
  puts "Got error:"
  puts "Error message:"
  puts ex.message
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考SynthesizeSpeech中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn synthesize(client: &Client, filename: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let content = fs::read_to_string(filename);

    let resp = client
        .synthesize_speech()
        .output_format(OutputFormat::Mp3)
        .text(content.unwrap())
        .voice_id(VoiceId::Joanna)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    // Get MP3 data from response and save it
    let mut blob = resp
        .audio_stream
        .collect()
        .await
        .expect("failed to read data");

    let parts: Vec<&str> = filename.split('.').collect();
    let out_file = format!("{}{}", String::from(parts[0]), ".mp3");

    let mut file = tokio::fs::File::create(out_file)
        .await
        .expect("failed to create file");

    file.write_all_buf(&mut blob)
        .await
        .expect("failed to write to file");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK SynthesizeSpeech中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Amazon Polly 使用 AWS SDK 的場景

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Polly。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Polly 建立口型同步應用程式 AWS

使用開發套件使用 Amazon Polly 建立口型同步應用程式 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Polly 建立對嘴同步應用程式。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon Polly 和 Tkinter 建立口型同步應用程式，該應用程式會顯示動畫的臉孔說話以及 Amazon Polly 合成的語音。口型同步是透過向 Amazon Polly 要求一份符合合成語音的飛嘴清單來完成。

- 從 Amazon Polly 獲取語音元數據並將其顯示在 Tkinter 應用程序中。
- 從 Amazon Polly 獲取合成的語音音頻和匹配的 viseme 語音標記。
- 在動畫的臉上播放同步嘴巴動作的音頻。
- 提交長文字的非同步合成任務，並從 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 貯體擷取輸出。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Polly

Amazon Polly 使用開發套件的跨服務範例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Polly。每個範例都包含可在多個範例中運作的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 將文本轉換為語音並返回文本
- 建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式

使用 AWS SDK 將文本轉換為語音並返回文本

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用 Amazon Polly 將純文字 (UTF-8) 輸入檔案合成至音訊檔案中。
- 將音訊檔案上傳至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 使用 Amazon Transcribe 將音訊檔案轉換為文字。
- 顯示文字。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

使用 Amazon Polly 將純文字 (UTF-8) 輸入檔案合成至音訊檔案中，將音訊檔案上傳至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，使用 Amazon Transcribe 將該音訊檔案轉換為文字，然後顯示文字。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立應用程式，以分析客戶評論卡、從其原始語言進行翻譯、判斷對方情緒，以及透過翻譯後的文字產生音訊檔案。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly

- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。

- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。下列摘錄顯示如何在 AWS SDK for JavaScript Lambda 函數內部使用。

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
```

```
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
```

```
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

AWS 價格表 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS 價格表 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- AWS 價格表 使用者指南 — 有關的更多資訊 AWS 價格表。
- AWS 價格表 API 參考 — 所有可用 AWS 價格表 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- AWS 價格表 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭DescribeServices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetAttributeValues配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetProducts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

AWS 價格表 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS 價格表 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭DescribeServices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetAttributeValues配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭GetProducts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭DescribeServices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeServices。

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取服務中繼資料

此範例會擷取 Amazon EC2 服務程式碼的中繼資料。

命令：

```
aws pricing describe-services --service-code AmazonEC2 --format-version aws_v1 --
max-items 1
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Services": [
      {
          "ServiceCode": "AmazonEC2",
          "AttributeNames": [
              "volumeType",
              "maxIopsvolume",
              "instance",
              "instanceCapacity10xlarge",
              "locationType",
              "instanceFamily",
              "operatingSystem",
              "clockSpeed",
              "LeaseContractLength",
              "ecu",
              "networkPerformance",
              "instanceCapacity8xlarge",
              "group",
              "maxThroughputvolume",
              "gpuMemory",
              "ebsOptimized",
              "elasticGpuType",
```

```
                "maxVolumeSize",
                "gpu",
                "processorFeatures",
                "intelAvxAvailable",
                "instanceCapacity4xlarge",
                "servicecode",
                "groupDescription",
                "processorArchitecture",
                "physicalCores",
                "productFamily",
                "enhancedNetworkingSupported",
                "intelTurboAvailable",
                "memory",
                "dedicatedEbsThroughput",
                "vcpu",
                "OfferingClass",
                "instanceCapacityLarge",
                "capacitystatus",
                "termType",
                "storage",
                "intelAvx2Available",
                "storageMedia",
                "physicalProcessor",
                "provisioned",
                "servicename",
                "PurchaseOption",
                "instanceCapacity18xlarge",
                "instanceType",
                "tenancy",
                "usagetype",
                "normalizationSizeFactor",
                "instanceCapacity2xlarge",
                "instanceCapacity16xlarge",
                "maxIopsBurstPerformance",
                "instanceCapacity12xlarge",
                "instanceCapacity32xlarge",
                "instanceCapacityXlarge",
                "licenseModel",
                "currentGeneration",
                "preInstalledSw",
                "location",
                "instanceCapacity24xlarge",
                "instanceCapacity9xlarge",
                "instanceCapacityMedium",
```

```
                "operation"
            ]
        }
    ],
    "FormatVersion": "aws_v1"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeServices中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回 us-east-1 區域中所有可用服務代碼的中繼資料。

```
Get-PLSService -Region us-east-1
```

輸出：

```
AttributeNames                                                    ServiceCode
--------------                                                    -----------
{productFamily, servicecode, groupDescription, termType...}       AWSBudgets
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}              AWSCloudTrail
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}              AWSCodeCommit
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}              AWSCodeDeploy
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}              AWSCodePipeline
{productFamily, servicecode, termType, usagetype...}              AWSConfig
...
```

範例 2：傳回 us-east-1 區域中 Amazon EC2 服務的中繼資料。

```
Get-PLSService -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Region us-east-1
```

輸出：

```
AttributeNames
 ServiceCode
--------------
 -----------
{volumeType, maxIopsvolume, instanceCapacity10xlarge, locationType...} AmazonEC2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeServices式參考中的。

搭GetAttributeValues配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetAttributeValues。

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取屬性值清單的步驟

下列get-attribute-values範例會擷取指定屬性可用的值清單。

```
aws pricing get-attribute-values \
    --service-code AmazonEC2 \
    --attribute-name volumeType \
    --max-items 2
```

輸出：

```
{
    "NextToken":
 "eyJOZXh0VG9rZW4iOiBudWxsLCAiYm90b190cnVuY2F0ZV9hbW91bnQiOiAyfQ==",
    "AttributeValues": [
        {
            "Value": "Cold HDD"
        },
        {
            "Value": "General Purpose"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetAttributeValues中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回 us-east-1 區域中 Amazon EC2 屬性「磁碟區類型」的值。

```
Get-PLSAttributeValue -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -AttributeName "volumeType" -region
 us-east-1
```

輸出：

```
Value
-----
Cold HDD
General Purpose
Magnetic
Provisioned IOPS
Throughput Optimized HDD
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetAttributeValues式參考中的。

搭`GetProducts`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetProducts`。

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取產品清單

此範例會擷取符合指定條件的產品清單。

命令：

```
aws pricing get-products --filters file://filters.json --format-version aws_v1 --
max-results 1 --service-code AmazonEC2
```

過濾器:

```
      [
  {
    "Type": "TERM_MATCH",
    "Field": "ServiceCode",
    "Value": "AmazonEC2"
  },
```

```
  {
    "Type": "TERM_MATCH",
    "Field": "volumeType",
    "Value": "Provisioned IOPS"
  }
]
```

輸出：


```
{
  "FormatVersion": "aws_v1",
  "NextToken": "WGDY7ko8fQXdlaUZVdasFQ==:RVSagyIFn770XQOzdUIcO9BY6ucBG9itXAZGZF/
zioUzOsUKh6PCcPWaOyPZRiMePb986TeoKYB9l55fw/
CyoMq5ymnGmT1Vj39TljbbAlhcqnVfTmPIilx8Uy5bdDaBYy/e/2Ofw9Edzsykbs8LTBuNbiDQ
+BBds5yeI9AQkUepruKk3aEahFPxJ55kx/zk",
  "PriceList": [
      "{\"product\":{\"productFamily\":\"Storage\",\"attributes\":{\"storageMedia
\":\"SSD-backed\",\"maxThroughputvolume\":\"320 MB/sec\",\"volumeType
\":\"Provisioned IOPS\",\"maxIopsvolume\":\"20000\",\"servicecode\":
\"AmazonEC2\",\"usagetype\":\"APS1-EBS:VolumeUsage.piops\",\"locationType
\":\"AWS Region\",\"location\":\"Asia Pacific (Singapore)\",\"servicename
\":\"Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud\",\"maxVolumeSize\":\"16 TiB\",\"operation
\":\"\"},\"sku\":\"3MKHN58N7RDDVGKJ\"},\"serviceCode\":\"AmazonEC2\",\"terms
\":{\"OnDemand\":{\"3MKHN58N7RDDVGKJ.JRTCKXETXF\":{\"priceDimensions\":
{\"3MKHN58N7RDDVGKJ.JRTCKXETXF.6YS6EN2CT7\":{\"unit\":\"GB-Mo\",\"endRange\":
\"Inf\",\"description\":\"$0.138 per GB-month of Provisioned IOPS SSD (io1)
 provisioned storage - Asia Pacific (Singapore)\",\"appliesTo\":[],\"rateCode\":
\"3MKHN58N7RDDVGKJ.JRTCKXETXF.6YS6EN2CT7\",\"beginRange\":\"0\",\"pricePerUnit
\":{\"USD\":\"0.1380000000\"}}},\"sku\":\"3MKHN58N7RDDVGKJ\",\"effectiveDate\":
\"2018-08-01T00:00:00Z\",\"offerTermCode\":\"JRTCKXETXF\",\"termAttributes\":
{}}}},\"version\":\"20180808005701\",\"publicationDate\":\"2018-08-08T00:57:01Z
\"}"
  ]
}
```


- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetProducts中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：針對 Amazon EC2 傳回所有產品的詳細資訊。

```
Get-PLSProduct -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Region us-east-1
```

輸出：

```
{"product":{"productFamily":"Compute Instance","attributes":
{"enhancedNetworkingSupported":"Yes","memory":"30.5
 GiB","dedicatedEbsThroughput":"800 Mbps","vcpu":"4","locationType":"AWS
 Region","storage":"EBS only","instanceFamily":"Memory
 optimized","operatingSystem":"SUSE","physicalProcessor":"Intel Xeon E5-2686 v4
 (Broadwell)","clockSpeed":"2.3 GHz","ecu":"Variable","networkPerformance":"Up
 to 10 Gigabit","servicename":"Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud","instanceType":"r4.xlarge","tenancy":"Shared","usagetype":"USW2-
BoxUsage:r4.xlarge","normalizationSizeFactor":"8","processorFeatures":"Intel AVX,
 Intel AVX2, Intel Turbo","servicecode":"AmazonEC2","licenseModel":"No License
 required","currentGeneration":"Yes","preInstalledSw":"NA","location":"US West
 (Oregon)","processorArchitecture":"64-bit","operation":"RunInstances:000g"},...
```

範例 2：傳回使用 SSD 支援的「一般目的」磁碟區類型篩選的 US-east-1 區域中 Amazon EC2 的資料。

```
Get-PLSProduct -ServiceCode AmazonEC2 -Filter
 @{Type="TERM_MATCH";Field="volumeType";Value="General
 Purpose"},@{Type="TERM_MATCH";Field="storageMedia";Value="SSD-backed"} -Region
 us-east-1
```

輸出：

```
{"product":{"productFamily":"Storage","attributes":{"storageMedia":"SSD-
backed","maxThroughputvolume":"160 MB/sec","volumeType":"General
 Purpose","maxIopsvolume":"10000",...
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetProducts式參考中的。

使用軟體開發套件之 QLDB 的程式碼範例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon QLDB (QLDB)。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- QLDB 開發人員指南 — 更多有關 QLDB 的資訊。
- QLDB API 參考 — 所有可用之 QLDB 動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用開發套件執行 QLDB 的動作 AWS
  - 搭CreateLedger配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListLedgers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

使用開發套件執行 QLDB 的動作 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配軟體開發套件使用 Amazon QLDB (QLDB)。 AWS 每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateLedger配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListLedgers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateLedger`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateLedger`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：使用預設屬性建立分類帳

下列`create-ledger`範例會建立名稱`myExampleLedger`與權限模式的分類帳`STANDARD`。未指定刪除保護和 AWS KMS 金鑰的選用參數，因此它們會分別預設為擁有的 KMS 金鑰`true`和 AWS 擁有的 KMS 金鑰。

```
aws qldb create-ledger \
    --name myExampleLedger \
```

```
    --permissions-mode STANDARD
```

輸出：

```
{
    "State": "CREATING",
    "Arn": "arn:aws:qldb:us-west-2:123456789012:ledger/myExampleLedger",
    "DeletionProtection": true,
    "CreationDateTime": 1568839243.951,
    "Name": "myExampleLedger",
    "PermissionsMode": "STANDARD"
}
```

範例 2：若要建立停用刪除保護的分類帳、客戶管理的 KMS 金鑰和指定標記

下列`create-ledger`範例會建立名稱`myExampleLedger2`與權限模式的分類帳`STANDARD`。刪除保護功能已停用、指定的客戶管理 KMS 金鑰用於靜態加密，而指定的標籤會附加至資源。

```
aws qldb create-ledger \
    --name myExampleLedger2 \
    --permissions-mode STANDARD \
    --no-deletion-protection \
    --kms-key arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:key/a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-
EXAMPLE11111 \
    --tags IsTest=true,Domain=Test
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Arn": "arn:aws:qldb:us-west-2:123456789012:ledger/myExampleLedger2",
    "DeletionProtection": false,
    "CreationDateTime": 1568839543.557,
    "State": "CREATING",
    "Name": "myExampleLedger2",
    "PermissionsMode": "STANDARD",
    "KmsKeyArn": "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:123456789012:key/a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-
EXAMPLE11111"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon QLDB 開發人員指南中的 Amazon QLDB 分類帳的基本操作。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateLedger中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_ledger(client: &Client, ledger: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let result = client
        .create_ledger()
        .name(ledger)
        .permissions_mode(PermissionsMode::AllowAll)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("ARN: {}", result.arn().unwrap());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateLedger中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`ListLedgers`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListLedgers`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出可用的分類帳

下列`list-ledgers`範例會列出與目前科目與區域相關聯的所有分類 AWS 帳。

```
aws qldb list-ledgers
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Ledgers": [
        {
            "State": "ACTIVE",
            "CreationDateTime": 1568839243.951,
            "Name": "myExampleLedger"
        },
        {
            "State": "ACTIVE",
            "CreationDateTime": 1568839543.557,
            "Name": "myExampleLedger2"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon QLDB 開發人員指南中的 Amazon QLDB 分類帳的基本操作。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListLedgers中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_ledgers(client: &QLDBClient) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let mut pages = client.list_ledgers().into_paginator().page_size(2).send();

    while let Some(page) = pages.next().await {
        println!("* {:?}", page); //Prints an entire page of ledgers.
        for ledger in page.unwrap().ledgers() {
            println!("* {:?}", ledger); //Prints the LedgerSummary of a single
 ledger.
        }
    }

    Ok(())
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListLedgers中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon RDS 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon RDS 用戶指南 — 有關 Amazon RDS 的更多信息。
- Amazon RDS API 參考 — 所有可用的 Amazon RDS 動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon RDS

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon RDS。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;

namespace RDSActions;

public static class HelloRds
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var rdsClient = new AmazonRDSClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon RDS! Following are some of your DB
 instances:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first twenty DB instances.
        var response = await rdsClient.DescribeDBInstancesAsync(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest()
            {
                MaxRecords = 20 // Must be between 20 and 100.
            });

        foreach (var instance in response.DBInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDB name: {instance.DBName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {instance.DBInstanceArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIdentifier: {instance.DBInstanceIdentifier}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rds)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_rds")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_rds.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_rds.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rds/RDSClient.h>
#include <aws/rds/model/DescribeDBInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Rds" starter application which initializes an Amazon Relational
 Database Service (Amazon RDS) client and
 *  describes the Amazon RDS instances.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_rds'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
```

```
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::RDS::RDSClient rdsClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::String marker;
        std::vector<Aws::String> instanceDBIDs;

        do {
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;

            if (!marker.empty()) {
                request.SetMarker(marker);
            }

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
                    rdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &instance: outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()) {
                    instanceDBIDs.push_back(instance.GetDBInstanceIdentifier());
                }
                marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
            } else {
                result = 1;
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());

        std::cout << instanceDBIDs.size() << " RDS instances found." <<
 std::endl;
        for (auto &instanceDBID: instanceDBIDs) {
            std::cout << "   Instance: " << instanceDBID << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Relational Database
 Service (Amazon RDS)
// client and list up to 20 DB instances in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 rdsClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxInstances = 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v DB instances.\n", maxInstances)
 output, err := rdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{MaxRecords: aws.Int32(maxInstances)})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list DB instances: %v\n", err)
```

```
  return
 }
 if len(output.DBInstances) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("No DB instances found.")
 } else {
  for _, instance := range output.DBInstances {
   fmt.Printf("DB instance %v has database %v.\n",
 *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier,
    *instance.DBName)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
 */
public class DescribeDBInstances {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeInstances(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
            List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
            for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                System.out.println("Instance ARN is: " +
 instance.dbInstanceArn());
                System.out.println("The Engine is " + instance.engine());
                System.out.println("Connection endpoint is" +
 instance.endpoint().address());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS 開發套件為 Amazon RDS 執行動作
  - 搭CreateDBInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateDBParameterGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭CreateDBSnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDBInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDBParameterGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAccountAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDBEngineVersions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDBInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDBParameterGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDBParameters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDBSnapshots配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GenerateRDSAuthToken配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyDBInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyDBParameterGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RebootDBInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon RDS 案例
  - 使用開 AWS 發套件開始使用 Amazon RDS 資料庫執行個體
- 使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon RDS 無伺服器範例
  - 在 Lambda 函數中連接到 Amazon RDS 數據庫
- 使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon RDS 跨服務範例
  - 建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

使用 AWS 開發套件為 Amazon RDS 執行動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon RDS 案例。

範例

- 搭CreateDBInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateDBParameterGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭CreateDBSnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDBInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDBParameterGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAccountAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDBEngineVersions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDBInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDBParameterGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDBParameters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDBSnapshots配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GenerateRDSAuthToken配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyDBInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyDBParameterGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RebootDBInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateDBInstance`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBInstance`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an RDS DB instance with a particular set of properties. Use the
action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">Name for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">DB parameter group to associate with the
instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="allocatedStorage">The amount of storage in gibibytes (GiB)
to allocate to the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="adminName">Admin user name.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">Admin user password.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstance(string dbName, string
dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName, string dbEngine, string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass, int allocatedStorage, string adminName, string
adminPassword)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBName = dbName,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                DBParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass,
                AllocatedStorage = allocatedStorage,
                MasterUsername = adminName,
                MasterUserPassword = adminPassword
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
    request.SetDBName(DB_NAME);
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
    request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetEngine(engineVersion.GetEngine());
    request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion.GetEngineVersion());
    request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);
    request.SetStorageType(DB_STORAGE_TYPE);
    request.SetAllocatedStorage(DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE);
    request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
    request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateDBInstance(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立資料庫執行個體

下列`create-db-instance`範例會使用必要的選項來啟動新的資料庫執行個體。

```
aws rds create-db-instance \
    --db-instance-identifier test-mysql-instance \
    --db-instance-class db.t3.micro \
    --engine mysql \
    --master-username admin \
    --master-user-password secret99 \
    --allocated-storage 20
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DBInstance": {
        "DBInstanceIdentifier": "test-mysql-instance",
        "DBInstanceClass": "db.t3.micro",
        "Engine": "mysql",
        "DBInstanceStatus": "creating",
        "MasterUsername": "admin",
        "AllocatedStorage": 20,
        "PreferredBackupWindow": "12:55-13:25",
        "BackupRetentionPeriod": 1,
        "DBSecurityGroups": [],
        "VpcSecurityGroups": [
            {
                "VpcSecurityGroupId": "sg-12345abc",
                "Status": "active"
            }
        ],
        "DBParameterGroups": [
            {
                "DBParameterGroupName": "default.mysql5.7",
                "ParameterApplyStatus": "in-sync"
```

```
            }
        ],
        "DBSubnetGroup": {
            "DBSubnetGroupName": "default",
            "DBSubnetGroupDescription": "default",
            "VpcId": "vpc-2ff2ff2f",
            "SubnetGroupStatus": "Complete",
            "Subnets": [
                {
                    "SubnetIdentifier": "subnet-########",
                    "SubnetAvailabilityZone": {
                        "Name": "us-west-2c"
                    },
                    "SubnetStatus": "Active"
                },
                {
                    "SubnetIdentifier": "subnet-########",
                    "SubnetAvailabilityZone": {
                        "Name": "us-west-2d"
                    },
                    "SubnetStatus": "Active"
                },
                {
                    "SubnetIdentifier": "subnet-########",
                    "SubnetAvailabilityZone": {
                        "Name": "us-west-2a"
                    },
                    "SubnetStatus": "Active"
                },
                {
                    "SubnetIdentifier": "subnet-########",
                    "SubnetAvailabilityZone": {
                        "Name": "us-west-2b"
                    },
                    "SubnetStatus": "Active"
                }
            ]
        },
        "PreferredMaintenanceWindow": "sun:08:07-sun:08:37",
        "PendingModifiedValues": {
            "MasterUserPassword": "****"
        },
        "MultiAZ": false,
        "EngineVersion": "5.7.22",
```

```
        "AutoMinorVersionUpgrade": true,
        "ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifiers": [],
        "LicenseModel": "general-public-license",
        "OptionGroupMemberships": [
            {
                "OptionGroupName": "default:mysql-5-7",
                "Status": "in-sync"
            }
        ],
        "PubliclyAccessible": true,
        "StorageType": "gp2",
        "DbInstancePort": 0,
        "StorageEncrypted": false,
        "DbiResourceId": "db-5555EXAMPLE44444444EXAMPLE",
        "CACertificateIdentifier": "rds-ca-2019",
        "DomainMemberships": [],
        "CopyTagsToSnapshot": false,
        "MonitoringInterval": 0,
        "DBInstanceArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-west-2:123456789012:db:test-mysql-
instance",
        "IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled": false,
        "PerformanceInsightsEnabled": false,
        "DeletionProtection": false,
        "AssociatedRoles": []
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon RDS 使用者指南中的建立 Amazon RDS 資料庫執行個體。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱命令參考中AWS CLI 的 CreateDBInstance。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateInstance creates a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateInstance(instanceName string, dbName string,
 dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, parameterGroupName string,
 dbInstanceClass string,
 storageType string, allocatedStorage int32, adminName string, adminPassword
 string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBInstance(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBName:               aws.String(dbName),
  DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  EngineVersion:        aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
  StorageType:          aws.String(storageType),
  AllocatedStorage:     aws.Int32(allocatedStorage),
  MasterUsername:       aws.String(adminName),
  MasterUserPassword:   aws.String(adminPassword),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 * database credentials. If you do not create a
 * secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 *
 */

public class CreateDBInstance {
    public static long sleepTime = 20;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbName> <secretName>

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\s
                    dbName - The database name.\s
                    secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that
 contains the database credentials."
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        String dbName = args[1];
        String secretName = args[2];
        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
 User.class);
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName,
 user.getUsername(), user.getPassword());
        waitForInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        rdsClient.close();
    }
```

```
    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)

.credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
    }

    private static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                .secretId(secretName)
                .build();

        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }

    public static void createDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbName,
            String userName,
            String userPassword) {

        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .allocatedStorage(100)
                    .dbName(dbName)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .dbInstanceClass("db.m4.large")
                    .engineVersion("8.0")
                    .storageType("standard")
                    .masterUsername(userName)
                    .masterUserPassword(userPassword)
                    .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
```

```
        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            // Loop until the cluster is ready.
            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances(instanceRequest);
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available"))
                        instanceReady = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database instance is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createDatabaseInstance(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbNamedbVal: String?,
    masterUsernameVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?
) {
    val instanceRequest = CreateDbInstanceRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        allocatedStorage = 100
        dbName = dbNamedbVal
        engine = "mysql"
        dbInstanceClass = "db.m4.large"
        engineVersion = "8.0"
        storageType = "standard"
        masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
        masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    val sleepTime: Long = 20
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr = ""
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest = DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
```

```
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        instanceReady = true
                    } else {
                        println("...$instanceReadyStr")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        println("Database instance is available!")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';
```

```
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;



$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-2'
]);

$dbIdentifier = '<<{{db-identifier}}>>';
$dbClass = 'db.t2.micro';
$storage = 5;
$engine = 'MySQL';
$username = 'MyUser';
$password = 'MyPassword';

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->createDBInstance([
        'DBInstanceIdentifier' => $dbIdentifier,
        'DBInstanceClass' => $dbClass,
        'AllocatedStorage' => $storage,
        'Engine' => $engine,
        'MasterUsername' => $username,
        'MasterUserPassword' => $password,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_db_instance(
        self,
        db_name,
        instance_id,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        instance_class,
        storage_type,
        allocated_storage,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB instance.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that is created in the DB
 instance.
        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param parameter_group_name: A parameter group to associate with the DB
 instance.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
 instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version for the created database.
```

```
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :param storage_type: The storage type of the DB instance.
        :param allocated_storage: The amount of storage allocated on the DB
instance, in GiBs.
        :param admin_name: The name of the admin user for the created database.
        :param admin_password: The admin password for the created database.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBName=db_name,
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
                StorageType=storage_type,
                AllocatedStorage=allocated_storage,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

搭**CreateDBParameterGroup**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBParameterGroup`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB parameter group. Use the action
DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="family">Family of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">Description of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB parameter group.</returns>
    public async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDBParameterGroup(
        string name, string family, string description)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new CreateDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = family,
                Description = description
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroup;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
    request.SetDescription("Example parameter group.");

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateDBParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully created."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBParameterGroup. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立資料庫參數群組

下列`create-db-parameter-group`範例會建立資料庫參數群組。

```
aws rds create-db-parameter-group \
    --db-parameter-group-name mydbparametergroup \
    --db-parameter-group-family MySQL5.6 \
    --description "My new parameter group"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DBParameterGroup": {
        "DBParameterGroupName": "mydbparametergroup",
        "DBParameterGroupFamily": "mysql5.6",
        "Description": "My new parameter group",
        "DBParameterGroupArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:pg:mydbparametergroup"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon RDS 使用者指南中的建立資料庫參數群組。

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
```

```
}



// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB parameter group that is based on the
 specified
// parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateParameterGroup(
 parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string, description string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.CreateDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName:   aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:            aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBParameterGroup, err
 }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void createDBParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbGroupName, String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
```

```
            CreateDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
 CreateDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateDbParameterGroupResponse response =
 rdsClient.createDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The group name is " +
 response.dbParameterGroup().dbParameterGroupName());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB parameter group that is based on the specified parameter
group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter
group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of
the new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱ParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中為 Python（博托 3）API 參考創建數據庫。

搭CreateDBSnapshot配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDBSnapshot。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateDBSnapshot(string dbInstanceIdentifier,
string snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        return response.DBSnapshot;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 CreateDBSnapshot。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 CreateDBSnapshot。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立資料庫快照

下列`create-db-snapshot`範例會建立資料庫快照集。

```
aws rds create-db-snapshot \
    --db-instance-identifier database-mysql \
    --db-snapshot-identifier mydbsnapshot
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DBSnapshot": {
        "DBSnapshotIdentifier": "mydbsnapshot",
        "DBInstanceIdentifier": "database-mysql",
        "Engine": "mysql",
        "AllocatedStorage": 100,
        "Status": "creating",
        "Port": 3306,
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1b",
        "VpcId": "vpc-6594f31c",
        "InstanceCreateTime": "2019-04-30T15:45:53.663Z",
        "MasterUsername": "admin",
        "EngineVersion": "5.6.40",
        "LicenseModel": "general-public-license",
        "SnapshotType": "manual",
        "Iops": 1000,
        "OptionGroupName": "default:mysql-5-6",
        "PercentProgress": 0,
        "StorageType": "io1",
        "Encrypted": true,
        "KmsKeyId": "arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:123456789012:key/
AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "DBSnapshotArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:snapshot:mydbsnapshot",
        "IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled": false,
        "ProcessorFeatures": [],
```

```
        "DbiResourceId": "db-AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon RDS 使用者指南中的建立資料庫快照。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱命令參考中AWS CLI 的 CreateDBSnapshot。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateSnapshot(instanceName string, snapshotName
 string) (
 *types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBSnapshot(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBSnapshotInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBSnapshot, nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 CreateDBSnapshot。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
   public static void createSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier, String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
       try {
           CreateDbSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbSnapshotRequest.builder()
                   .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                   .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                   .build();

           CreateDbSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
           System.out.println("The Snapshot id is " +
response.dbSnapshot().dbiResourceId());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 CreateDBSnapshot。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;



$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-2'
]);

$dbIdentifier = '<<{{db-identifier}}>>';
$snapshotName = '<<{{backup_2018_12_25}}>>';

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->createDBSnapshot([
        'DBInstanceIdentifier' => $dbIdentifier,
        'DBSnapshotIdentifier' => $snapshotName,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的 CreateDBSnapshot。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, instance_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB instance.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_snapshot(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id,
 DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshot"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBSnapshot。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# Create a snapshot for an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
# DB instance.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] The resource containing SDK logic.
# @param db_instance_name [String] The name of the Amazon RDS DB instance.
# @return [Aws::RDS::DBSnapshot, nil] The snapshot created, or nil if error.
def create_snapshot(rds_resource, db_instance_name)
  id = "snapshot-#{rand(10**6)}"
  db_instance = rds_resource.db_instance(db_instance_name)
  db_instance.create_snapshot({
                                db_snapshot_identifier: id
                              })
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
  puts "Couldn't create DB instance snapshot #{id}:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的 CreateDBSnapshot。

搭`DeleteDBInstance`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBInstance`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a particular DB instance.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
/// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstance(string dbInstanceIdentifier)
{
    var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
        new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
        {
            DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
            SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
            DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
        });
```

```
        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除資料庫執行個體

下列`delete-db-instance`範例會在建立名為的最終資料庫快照集後刪除指定的資料庫執行個體`test-instance-final-snap`。

```
aws rds delete-db-instance \
    --db-instance-identifier test-instance \
    --final-db-snapshot-identifier test-instance-final-snap
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DBInstance": {
        "DBInstanceIdentifier": "test-instance",
        "DBInstanceStatus": "deleting",
        ...some output truncated...
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱命令參考中AWS CLI 的 D eleteDBInstance。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteInstance(instanceName string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBInstance(context.TODO(),
 &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      true,
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteDBInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier>\s

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
 DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();
```

```
            DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
 rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status of the database is " +
 response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteDatabaseInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {

    val deleteDbInstanceRequest = DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        deleteAutomatedBackups = true
        skipFinalSnapshot = true
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


//Create an RDSClient
$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-1'
]);

$dbIdentifier = '<<{{db-identifier}}>>';

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->deleteDBInstance([
        'DBInstanceIdentifier' => $dbIdentifier,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

搭`DeleteDBParameterGroup`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBParameterGroup`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group. The group cannot be a default DB parameter
group
    /// or be associated with any DB instances.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDBParameterGroup(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ParameterGroup中的刪除數據庫。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ParameterGroup中的刪除數據庫。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除資料庫參數群組

下列command範例會刪除資料庫參數群組。

```
aws rds delete-db-parameter-group \
    --db-parameter-group-name mydbparametergroup
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon RDS 使用者指南中的使用資料庫參數群組。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ParameterGroup中的刪除資料庫。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteParameterGroup(parameterGroupName string)
 error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DeleteDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ParameterGroup中的刪除數據庫。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Delete the parameter group after database has been deleted.
    // An exception is thrown if you attempt to delete the para group while
 database
    // exists.
```

```
   public static void deleteParaGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName,
String dbARN)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean isDataDel = false;
            boolean didFind;
            String instanceARN;

            // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
            while (!isDataDel) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                int listSize = instanceList.size();
                didFind = false;
                int index = 1;
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                        System.out.println(dbARN + " still exists");
                        didFind = true;
                    }
                    if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true;
                    }
                    Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    index++;
                }
            }

            // Delete the para group.
            DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest parameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ParameterGroup中的刪除數據庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
```

```
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱ParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中刪除資料庫 (Boto3) API 參考。

搭**DescribeAccountAttributes**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAccountAttributes`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述帳號屬性

下列`describe-account-attributes`範例會擷取目前 AWS 帳號的屬性。

```
aws rds describe-account-attributes
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AccountQuotas": [
        {
            "Max": 40,
            "Used": 4,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBInstances"
        },
```

```
        {
            "Max": 40,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "ReservedDBInstances"
        },
        {
            "Max": 100000,
            "Used": 40,
            "AccountQuotaName": "AllocatedStorage"
        },
        {
            "Max": 25,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBSecurityGroups"
        },
        {
            "Max": 20,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "AuthorizationsPerDBSecurityGroup"
        },
        {
            "Max": 50,
            "Used": 1,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBParameterGroups"
        },
        {
            "Max": 100,
            "Used": 3,
            "AccountQuotaName": "ManualSnapshots"
        },
        {
            "Max": 20,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "EventSubscriptions"
        },
        {
            "Max": 50,
            "Used": 1,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBSubnetGroups"
        },
        {
            "Max": 20,
            "Used": 1,
            "AccountQuotaName": "OptionGroups"
```

```
        },
        {
            "Max": 20,
            "Used": 6,
            "AccountQuotaName": "SubnetsPerDBSubnetGroup"
        },
        {
            "Max": 5,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "ReadReplicasPerMaster"
        },
        {
            "Max": 40,
            "Used": 1,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBClusters"
        },
        {
            "Max": 50,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBClusterParameterGroups"
        },
        {
            "Max": 5,
            "Used": 0,
            "AccountQuotaName": "DBClusterRoles"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAccountAttributes中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.AccountQuota;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeAccountAttributesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeAccountAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getAccountAttributes(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getAccountAttributes(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeAccountAttributesResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeAccountAttributes();
            List<AccountQuota> quotasList = response.accountQuotas();
            for (AccountQuota quotas : quotasList) {
                System.out.println("Name is: " + quotas.accountQuotaName());
                System.out.println("Max value is " + quotas.max());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeAccountAttributes中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getAccountAttributes() {

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeAccountAttributes(DescribeAccountAttributesRequest {})
        response.accountQuotas?.forEach { quotas ->
            val response = response.accountQuotas
            println("Name is: ${quotas.accountQuotaName}")
            println("Max value is ${quotas.max}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAccountAttributes中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`DescribeDBEngineVersions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBEngineVersions`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family
name.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>> DescribeDBEngineVersions(string
engine,
        string dbParameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料EngineVersions中的說明 B。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                      const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.
```

```
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }


        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &engineVersions = outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();
            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
 engineVersions.begin(),
                                        engineVersions.end());
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!marker.empty());


    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考資料EngineVersions中的說明 B。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要描述 MySQL 資料庫引擎的資料庫引擎版本

下列`describe-db-engine-versions`範例會顯示有關指定資料庫引擎之每個資料庫引擎版本的詳細資料。

```
aws rds describe-db-engine-versions \
```

```
    --engine mysql
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DBEngineVersions": [
        {
            "Engine": "mysql",
            "EngineVersion": "5.5.46",
            "DBParameterGroupFamily": "mysql5.5",
            "DBEngineDescription": "MySQL Community Edition",
            "DBEngineVersionDescription": "MySQL 5.5.46",
            "ValidUpgradeTarget": [
                {
                    "Engine": "mysql",
                    "EngineVersion": "5.5.53",
                    "Description": "MySQL 5.5.53",
                    "AutoUpgrade": false,
                    "IsMajorVersionUpgrade": false
                },
                {
                    "Engine": "mysql",
                    "EngineVersion": "5.5.54",
                    "Description": "MySQL 5.5.54",
                    "AutoUpgrade": false,
                    "IsMajorVersionUpgrade": false
                },
                {
                    "Engine": "mysql",
                    "EngineVersion": "5.5.57",
                    "Description": "MySQL 5.5.57",
                    "AutoUpgrade": false,
                    "IsMajorVersionUpgrade": false
                },
                ...some output truncated...
            ]
        }
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱什麼是 Amazon Relational Database Service 服務 (Amazon RDS)？ 在 Amazon RDS 用戶指南中。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考EngineVersions中的說明 B。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetEngineVersions(engine string,
 parameterGroupFamily string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考資料EngineVersions中的說明 B。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
       try {
           DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                   .defaultOnly(true)
                   .engine("mysql")
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
           List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

           // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
           for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
               System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
                       + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
               System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
engineOb.engine());
               System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
engineOb.engineVersion());
           }

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考資料EngineVersions中的說明B。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned
 list of
                                       engine versions to those that are
 compatible with
```

```
                                    this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK EngineVersions 中的說明 B，用於 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

搭**DescribeDBInstances**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBInstances。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstances(string
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBInstance()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                     Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                     const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
```

```
                    << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                    << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

CLI

AWS CLI

說明資料庫執行個體

下列`describe-db-instances`範例擷取有關指定資料庫執行個體的詳細資訊。

```
aws rds describe-db-instances \
    --db-instance-identifier mydbinstancecf
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DBInstances": [
        {
            "DBInstanceIdentifier": "mydbinstancecf",
            "DBInstanceClass": "db.t3.small",
            "Engine": "mysql",
            "DBInstanceStatus": "available",
            "MasterUsername": "masterawsuser",
            "Endpoint": {
                "Address": "mydbinstancecf.abcexample.us-
east-1.rds.amazonaws.com",
                "Port": 3306,
                "HostedZoneId": "Z2R2ITUGPM61AM"
            },
            ...some output truncated...
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱命令參考中AWS CLI 的 DescribeDB Instances。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetInstance(instanceName string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeDBInstances {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeInstances(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
```

```
    }

    public static void describeInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
            List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
            for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                System.out.println("Instance ARN is: " +
 instance.dbInstanceArn());
                System.out.println("The Engine is " + instance.engine());
                System.out.println("Connection endpoint is" +
 instance.endpoint().address());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeInstances() {

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(DescribeDbInstancesRequest
 {})
```

```
        response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
            println("Instance Identifier is ${instance.dbInstanceIdentifier}")
            println("The Engine is ${instance.engine}")
            println("Connection endpoint is ${instance.endpoint?.address}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


//Create an RDSClient
$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-2'
]);

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->describeDBInstances();
    foreach ($result['DBInstances'] as $instance) {
        print('<p>DB Identifier: ' . $instance['DBInstanceIdentifier']);
        print('<br />Endpoint: ' . $instance['Endpoint']["Address"]
            . ':' . $instance['Endpoint']["Port"]);
        print('<br />Current Status: ' . $instance["DBInstanceStatus"]);
        print('</p>');
```

```
    }
    print(" Raw Result ");
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
```

```
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

```
# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instances.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all DB instances, or nil if error.
def list_instances(rds_resource)
  db_instances = []
  rds_resource.db_instances.each do |i|
    db_instances.append({
                          "name": i.id,
                          "status": i.db_instance_status
                        })
  end
  db_instances
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list instances:\n#{e.message}"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

搭DescribeDBParameterGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBParameterGroups。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get descriptions of DB parameter groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of DB parameter group descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBParameterGroup>> DescribeDBParameterGroups(string
 name = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroups;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料ParameterGroups中的說明B。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
```

```
                client.DescribeDBParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." << std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily = outcome.GetResult().GetDBParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考資料ParameterGroups中的說明 B。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述您的資料庫參數群組

下列`describe-db-parameter-groups`範例會擷取有關資料庫參數群組的詳細資訊。

```
aws rds describe-db-parameter-groups
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DBParameterGroups": [
        {
            "DBParameterGroupName": "default.aurora-mysql5.7",
            "DBParameterGroupFamily": "aurora-mysql5.7",
            "Description": "Default parameter group for aurora-mysql5.7",
            "DBParameterGroupArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:pg:default.aurora-mysql5.7"
        },
        {
            "DBParameterGroupName": "default.aurora-postgresql9.6",
            "DBParameterGroupFamily": "aurora-postgresql9.6",
```

```
            "Description": "Default parameter group for aurora-postgresql9.6",
            "DBParameterGroupArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:pg:default.aurora-postgresql9.6"
        },
        {
            "DBParameterGroupName": "default.aurora5.6",
            "DBParameterGroupFamily": "aurora5.6",
            "Description": "Default parameter group for aurora5.6",
            "DBParameterGroupArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:pg:default.aurora5.6"
        },
        {
            "DBParameterGroupName": "default.mariadb10.1",
            "DBParameterGroupFamily": "mariadb10.1",
            "Description": "Default parameter group for mariadb10.1",
            "DBParameterGroupArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:pg:default.mariadb10.1"
        },
        ...some output truncated...
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon RDS 使用者指南中的使用資料庫參數群組。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ParameterGroups中的說明 B。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}
```

```
// GetParameterGroup gets a DB parameter group by name.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameterGroup(parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBParameterGroups(
  context.TODO(), &rds.DescribeDBParameterGroupsInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBParameterGroups[0], err
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考資料ParameterGroups中的說明 B。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeDbParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
 DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
```

```
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbParameterGroupsResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBParameterGroups(groupsRequest);
            List<DBParameterGroup> groups = response.dbParameterGroups();
            for (DBParameterGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
 group.dbParameterGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group description is " +
 group.description());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考資料ParameterGroups中的說明B。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_parameter_groups(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ParameterGroups 中的說明 B，用於 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) parameter groups.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all parameter groups, or nil if error.
def list_parameter_groups(rds_resource)
  parameter_groups = []
  rds_resource.db_parameter_groups.each do |p|
    parameter_groups.append({
                              "name": p.db_parameter_group_name,
                              "description": p.description
                            })
  end
  parameter_groups
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list parameter groups:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考資料ParameterGroups中的說明B。

搭`DescribeDBParameters`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBParameters`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB parameters from a specific parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupName">Name of a specific DB parameter
group.</param>
    /// <param name="source">Optional source for selecting parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>List of parameter values.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeDBParameters(string
dbParameterGroupName, string source = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Parameter>();
        var paginateParameters = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBParameters(
            new DescribeDBParametersRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupName,
                Source = source
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var parameters in paginateParameters.Parameters)
        {
            results.Add(parameters);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBParameters。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                  const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                  const Aws::String &source,
                                  Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                  const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
```

```
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DescribeDBParameters。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要描述資料庫參數群組中的參數

下列`describe-db-parameters`範例會擷取指定之 DB 參數群組的詳細資訊。

```
aws rds describe-db-parameters \
    --db-parameter-group-name mydbpg
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Parameters": [
        {
            "ParameterName": "allow-suspicious-udfs",
            "Description": "Controls whether user-defined functions that have
 only an xxx symbol for the main function can be loaded",
            "Source": "engine-default",
            "ApplyType": "static",
            "DataType": "boolean",
            "AllowedValues": "0,1",
            "IsModifiable": false,
            "ApplyMethod": "pending-reboot"
        },
        {
            "ParameterName": "auto_generate_certs",
            "Description": "Controls whether the server autogenerates SSL key and
 certificate files in the data directory, if they do not already exist.",
            "Source": "engine-default",
            "ApplyType": "static",
            "DataType": "boolean",
            "AllowedValues": "0,1",
            "IsModifiable": false,
            "ApplyMethod": "pending-reboot"
        },
        ...some output truncated...
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon RDS 使用者指南中的使用資料庫參數群組。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱命令參考中AWS CLI 的說明 B 參數。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameters(parameterGroupName string, source
 string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator := rds.NewDescribeDBParametersPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBParametersInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:               aws.String(source),
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get parameters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DescribeDBParameters。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Retrieve parameters in the group.
   public static void describeDbParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName, int flag) {
       try {
           DescribeDbParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
           if (flag == 0) {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                       .build();
           } else {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                       .source("user")
                       .build();
           }

           DescribeDbParametersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
           List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
           String paraName;
           for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
               // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset
or
               // auto_increment_increment.
               paraName = para.parameterName();
               if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                       || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") ==
0)) {
```

```
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
 para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
 para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
 para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
 para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 DescribeDBParameters。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this
prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return parameters
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBParameters。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) parameter groups.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all parameter groups, or nil if error.
def list_parameter_groups(rds_resource)
  parameter_groups = []
  rds_resource.db_parameter_groups.each do |p|
    parameter_groups.append({
                              "name": p.db_parameter_group_name,
                              "description": p.description
                            })
  end
  parameter_groups
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list parameter groups:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的 DescribeDBParameters。

搭DescribeDBSnapshots配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBSnapshots。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBSnapshot>> DescribeDBSnapshots(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBSnapshot>();
        var snapshotsPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBSnapshots(
            new DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var snapshots in snapshotsPaginator.DBSnapshots)
        {
            results.Add(snapshots);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBSnapshots。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DescribeDBSnapshots。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：說明資料庫執行個體的資料庫快照

下列`describe-db-snapshots`範例會擷取資料庫執行個體的資料庫快照詳細資訊。

```
aws rds describe-db-snapshots \
    --db-snapshot-identifier mydbsnapshot
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DBSnapshots": [
        {
            "DBSnapshotIdentifier": "mydbsnapshot",
            "DBInstanceIdentifier": "mysqldb",
            "SnapshotCreateTime": "2018-02-08T22:28:08.598Z",
            "Engine": "mysql",
            "AllocatedStorage": 20,
            "Status": "available",
            "Port": 3306,
            "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1f",
            "VpcId": "vpc-6594f31c",
            "InstanceCreateTime": "2018-02-08T22:24:55.973Z",
            "MasterUsername": "mysqladmin",
            "EngineVersion": "5.6.37",
            "LicenseModel": "general-public-license",
            "SnapshotType": "manual",
            "OptionGroupName": "default:mysql-5-6",
            "PercentProgress": 100,
            "StorageType": "gp2",
            "Encrypted": false,
            "DBSnapshotArn": "arn:aws:rds:us-
east-1:123456789012:snapshot:mydbsnapshot",
            "IAMDatabaseAuthenticationEnabled": false,
            "ProcessorFeatures": [],
            "DbiResourceId": "db-AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon RDS 使用者指南中的建立資料庫快照。

範例 2：尋找拍攝的手動快照數量

下列`describe-db-snapshots`範例會使用`--query`選項中的`length`運算子來傳回特定「 AWS 區域」中已拍攝的手動快照數目。

```
aws rds describe-db-snapshots \
    --snapshot-type manual \
    --query "length(*[].{DBSnapshots:SnapshotType})" \
    --region eu-central-1
```

輸出：

```
35
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon RDS 使用者指南中的建立資料庫快照。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱命令參考中AWS CLI 的 DescribeDBSnapshots。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetSnapshot gets a DB instance snapshot.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetSnapshot(snapshotName string)
 (*types.DBSnapshot, error) {
```

```
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBSnapshots(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBSnapshotsInput{
   DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DescribeDBSnapshots。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)
```

```
    def get_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB instance snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_snapshots(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBSnapshots。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

```
# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
# snapshots.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return instance_snapshots [Array, nil] All instance snapshots, or nil if
 error.
def list_instance_snapshots(rds_resource)
  instance_snapshots = []
  rds_resource.db_snapshots.each do |s|
    instance_snapshots.append({
                                "id": s.snapshot_id,
                                "status": s.status
                              })
  end
  instance_snapshots
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list instance snapshots:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的 DescribeDBSnapshots。

搭`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderable數據庫。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available 'micro' DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseMicroDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                             const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                             Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                             const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
```

```
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption>
 &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option:
 options) {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (instanceClass.find("micro") != std::string::npos) {
                    if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                                  instanceClass) ==
                        instanceClasses.end()) {
                        instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                    }
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available micro DB instance classes for your database
 engine are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderable數據庫。

CLI

AWS CLI

說明可訂購的資料庫執行個體選項

下列`describe-orderable-db-instance-options`範例會擷取有關執行 MySQL 資料庫引擎之資料庫執行個體之可訂購選項的詳細資訊。

```
aws rds describe-orderable-db-instance-options \
    --engine mysql
```

輸出：

```
{
    "OrderableDBInstanceOptions": [
        {
            "MinStorageSize": 5,
            "ReadReplicaCapable": true,
            "MaxStorageSize": 6144,
            "AvailabilityZones": [
                {
                    "Name": "us-east-1a"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "us-east-1b"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "us-east-1c"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "us-east-1d"
                }
            ],
            "SupportsIops": false,
            "AvailableProcessorFeatures": [],
            "MultiAZCapable": true,
            "DBInstanceClass": "db.m1.large",
            "Vpc": true,
```

```
            "StorageType": "gp2",
            "LicenseModel": "general-public-license",
            "EngineVersion": "5.5.46",
            "SupportsStorageEncryption": false,
            "SupportsEnhancedMonitoring": true,
            "Engine": "mysql",
            "SupportsIAMDatabaseAuthentication": false,
            "SupportsPerformanceInsights": false
        }
    ]
    ...some output truncated...
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderableDB。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetOrderableInstances(engine string, engineVersion
 string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
```

```
 var instanceOptions []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instance options: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instanceOptions = append(instanceOptions,
 output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instanceOptions, err
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderable數據庫。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
   public static void getAllowedEngines(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily) {
       try {
```

```
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
 DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(versionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> dbEngines = response.dbEngineVersions();
            for (DBEngineVersion dbEngine : dbEngines) {
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
 dbEngine.engineVersion());
                System.out.println("The engine description is " +
 dbEngine.dbEngineDescription());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderable數據庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
```

```
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by
the DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InstanceOptions中的資DescribeOrderable料庫 (Boto3) API 參考。

搭GenerateRDSAuthToken配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GenerateRDSAuthToken。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用該RdsUtilities類生成身份驗證令牌。

```
public class GenerateRDSAuthToken {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier> <masterUsername>

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\s
                    masterUsername - The master user name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        String masterUsername = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String token = getAuthToken(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier,
 masterUsername);
        System.out.println("The token response is " + token);
    }

    public static String getAuthToken(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier, String masterUsername) {

        RdsUtilities utilities = rdsClient.utilities();
        try {
            GenerateAuthenticationTokenRequest tokenRequest =
 GenerateAuthenticationTokenRequest.builder()
                    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                    .username(masterUsername)
                    .port(3306)
                    .hostname(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            return utilities.generateAuthenticationToken(tokenRequest);

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 詳細信息，請參閱 API 參考AuthToken中AWS SDK for Java 2.x 的生成器。

搭`ModifyDBInstance`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyDBInstance`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要修改資料庫執行個體

下列`modify-db-instance`範例會將選項群組和參數群組與相容的 Microsoft SQL Server 資料庫執行個體產生關聯。`--apply-immediately`參數會使選項和參數群組立即關聯，而不是等到下一個維護時段。

```
aws rds modify-db-instance \
    --db-instance-identifier database-2 \
    --option-group-name test-se-2017 \
    --db-parameter-group-name test-sqlserver-se-2017 \
    --apply-immediately
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DBInstance": {
        "DBInstanceIdentifier": "database-2",
        "DBInstanceClass": "db.r4.large",
        "Engine": "sqlserver-se",
        "DBInstanceStatus": "available",

        ...output omitted...

        "DBParameterGroups": [
            {
                "DBParameterGroupName": "test-sqlserver-se-2017",
                "ParameterApplyStatus": "applying"
            }
        ],
        "AvailabilityZone": "us-west-2d",

        ...output omitted...

        "MultiAZ": true,
        "EngineVersion": "14.00.3281.6.v1",
        "AutoMinorVersionUpgrade": false,
        "ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifiers": [],
        "LicenseModel": "license-included",
        "OptionGroupMemberships": [
            {
                "OptionGroupName": "test-se-2017",
                "Status": "pending-apply"
            }
        ],
        "CharacterSetName": "SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS",
```

```
        "SecondaryAvailabilityZone": "us-west-2c",
        "PubliclyAccessible": true,
        "StorageType": "gp2",

        ...output omitted...

        "DeletionProtection": false,
        "AssociatedRoles": [],
        "MaxAllocatedStorage": 1000
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon RDS 使用者指南中的修改 Amazon RDS 資料庫執行個體。

範例 2：將 VPC 安全群組與資料庫執行個體建立關聯

下列`modify-db-instance`範例會關聯特定 VPC 安全群組，並從資料庫執行個體移除資料庫安全群組：

```
aws rds modify-db-instance \
    --db-instance-identifier dbName \
    --vpc-security-group-ids sg-ID
```

輸出：

```
{
"DBInstance": {
    "DBInstanceIdentifier": "dbName",
    "DBInstanceClass": "db.t3.micro",
    "Engine": "mysql",
    "DBInstanceStatus": "available",
    "MasterUsername": "admin",
    "Endpoint": {
        "Address": "dbName.abcdefghijk.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com",
        "Port": 3306,
        "HostedZoneId": "ABCDEFGHIJK1234"
    },
    "AllocatedStorage": 20,
    "InstanceCreateTime": "2024-02-15T00:37:58.793000+00:00",
    "PreferredBackupWindow": "11:57-12:27",
    "BackupRetentionPeriod": 7,
    "DBSecurityGroups": [],
    "VpcSecurityGroups": [
```

```
        {
            "VpcSecurityGroupId": "sg-ID",
            "Status": "active"
        }
    ],
    ... output omitted ...
    "MultiAZ": false,
    "EngineVersion": "8.0.35",
    "AutoMinorVersionUpgrade": true,
    "ReadReplicaDBInstanceIdentifiers": [],
    "LicenseModel": "general-public-license",

    ... output ommited ...
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon RDS 使用者指南中的使用安全群組控制存取。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱命令參考中AWS CLI 的 ModifyDBInstance。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ModifyDBInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbSnapshotIdentifier>\s
                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\s
                    masterUserPassword - The updated password that corresponds to
 the master user name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        String masterUserPassword = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateIntance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, masterUserPassword);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void updateIntance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier, String masterUserPassword) {
        try {
            // For a demo - modify the DB instance by modifying the master
 password.
            ModifyDbInstanceRequest modifyDbInstanceRequest =
 ModifyDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .publiclyAccessible(true)
                    .masterUserPassword(masterUserPassword)
                    .build();
```

```
            ModifyDbInstanceResponse instanceResponse =
 rdsClient.modifyDBInstance(modifyDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The ARN of the modified database is: " +
 instanceResponse.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 ModifyDBInstance。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun updateIntance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
 masterUserPasswordVal: String?) {

    val request = ModifyDbInstanceRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        publiclyAccessible = true
        masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val instanceResponse = rdsClient.modifyDbInstance(request)
        println("The ARN of the modified database is
 ${instanceResponse.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn}")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ModifyDBInstance。

搭ModifyDBParameterGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ModifyDBParameterGroup。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用資料庫執行個體

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a DB parameter group. Use the action
 DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">List of parameters. Maximum of 20 per request.</
param>
    /// <returns>The updated DB parameter group name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyDBParameterGroup(
        string name, List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                Parameters = parameters,
```

```
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroupName;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::ModifyDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

CLI

AWS CLI

修改資料庫參數群組的步驟

下列`modify-db-parameter-group`範例會變更資料庫`clr enabled`參數群組中的參數值。此`--apply-immediately`參數會導致資料庫參數群組立即修改，而不是等到下一個維護時段。

```
aws rds modify-db-parameter-group \
    --db-parameter-group-name test-sqlserver-se-2017 \
    --parameters "ParameterName='clr
 enabled',ParameterValue=1,ApplyMethod=immediate"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DBParameterGroupName": "test-sqlserver-se-2017"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon RDS 使用者指南中的修改資料庫參數群組中的參數。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
```

```
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) UpdateParameters(parameterGroupName string, params
 []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.ModifyDBParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.ModifyDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:           params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Modify auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters.
    public static void modifyDBParas(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName) {
        try {
            Parameter parameter1 = Parameter.builder()
                    .parameterName("auto_increment_offset")
                    .applyMethod("immediate")
                    .parameterValue("5")
                    .build();
```

```
            List<Parameter> paraList = new ArrayList<>();
            paraList.add(parameter1);
            ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
 ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .parameters(paraList)
                    .build();

            ModifyDbParameterGroupResponse response =
 rdsClient.modifyDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter group " +
 response.dbParameterGroupName() + " was successfully modified");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
```

```
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
Parameters=update_parameters
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱ParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中修改數據庫以獲取 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

搭**RebootDBInstance**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RebootDBInstance。

CLI

AWS CLI

重新啟動資料庫執行個體

下列`reboot-db-instance`範例會啟動指定資料庫執行個體的重新啟動。

```
aws rds reboot-db-instance \
    --db-instance-identifier test-mysql-instance
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DBInstance": {
        "DBInstanceIdentifier": "test-mysql-instance",
        "DBInstanceClass": "db.t3.micro",
        "Engine": "mysql",
        "DBInstanceStatus": "rebooting",
        "MasterUsername": "admin",
        "Endpoint": {
            "Address": "test-mysql-instance.############.us-
west-2.rds.amazonaws.com",
            "Port": 3306,
            "HostedZoneId": "Z1PVIF0EXAMPLE"
        },

    ... output omitted...

    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon RDS 使用者指南中的重新啟動資料庫執行個體。

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱命令參考中AWS CLI 的 RebootDBInstance。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RebootDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RebootDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class RebootDBInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier>\s

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        rebootInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void rebootInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
            RebootDbInstanceRequest rebootDbInstanceRequest =
 RebootDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            RebootDbInstanceResponse instanceResponse =
 rdsClient.rebootDBInstance(rebootDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The database " +
 instanceResponse.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn() + " was rebooted");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 RebootDBInstance。

使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon RDS 案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用開 AWS 發套件開始使用 Amazon RDS 資料庫執行個體

使用開 AWS 發套件開始使用 Amazon RDS 資料庫執行個體

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 建立自訂資料庫參數群組並設定參數值。
- 建立資料庫執行個體，設定為使用參數群組。資料庫執行個體也包含資料庫。
- 擷取執行個體的快照。
- 刪除執行個體和參數群組。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
/// <summary>
/// Scenario for RDS DB instance example.
/// </summary>
public class RDSInstanceScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
    1.  Returns a list of the available DB engine families using the
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    2.  Selects an engine family and creates a custom DB parameter group using
 the CreateDBParameterGroupAsync method.
    3.  Gets the parameter groups using the DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
 method.
    4.  Gets parameters in the group using the DescribeDBParameters method.
    5.  Parses and displays parameters in the group.
```

```
   6.  Modifies both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
parameters
       using the ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync method.
   7.  Gets and displays the updated parameters using the DescribeDBParameters
method with a source of "user".
   8.  Gets a list of allowed engine versions using the
DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
   9.  Displays and selects from a list of micro instance classes available for
the selected engine and version.
   10. Creates an RDS DB instance that contains a MySql database and uses the
parameter group
       using the CreateDBInstanceAsync method.
   11. Waits for DB instance to be ready using the DescribeDBInstancesAsync
method.
   12. Prints out the connection endpoint string for the new DB instance.
   13. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance using the CreateDBSnapshotAsync
method.
   14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready using the DescribeDBSnapshots method.
   15. Deletes the DB instance using the DeleteDBInstanceAsync method.
   16. Waits for DB instance to be deleted using the DescribeDbInstances method.
   17. Deletes the parameter group using the DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync.
   */

   private static readonly string sepBar = new('-', 80);
   private static RDSWrapper rdsWrapper = null!;
   private static ILogger logger = null!;
   private static readonly string engine = "mysql";
   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon RDS service.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
               services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
                   .AddTransient<RDSWrapper>()
           )
           .Build();

       logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
```

```
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        }).CreateLogger<RDSInstanceScenario>();

        rdsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<RDSWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB
instance scenario example.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        try
        {
            var parameterGroupFamily = await ChooseParameterGroupFamily();

            var parameterGroup = await
CreateDbParameterGroup(parameterGroupFamily);

            var parameters = await
DescribeParametersInGroup(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
                new List<string> { "auto_increment_offset",
"auto_increment_increment" });

            await ModifyParameters(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
parameters);

            await
DescribeUserSourceParameters(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName);

            var engineVersionChoice = await
ChooseDbEngineVersion(parameterGroupFamily);

            var instanceChoice = await ChooseDbInstanceClass(engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion);

            var newInstanceIdentifier = "Example-Instance-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            var newInstance = await CreateRdsNewInstance(parameterGroup, engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                instanceChoice.DBInstanceClass, newInstanceIdentifier);
            if (newInstance != null)
            {
                DisplayConnectionString(newInstance);
```

```
                await CreateSnapshot(newInstance);

                await DeleteRdsInstance(newInstance);
            }

            await DeleteParameterGroup(parameterGroup);

            Console.WriteLine("Scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose the RDS DB parameter group family from a list of available
options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected parameter group family.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ChooseParameterGroupFamily()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // 1. Get a list of available engines.
        var engines = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersions(engine);

        Console.WriteLine("1. The following is a list of available DB parameter
group families:");
        int i = 1;
        var parameterGroupFamilies = engines.GroupBy(e =>
e.DBParameterGroupFamily).ToList();
        foreach (var parameterGroupFamily in parameterGroupFamilies)
        {
            // List the available parameter group families.
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Family: {parameterGroupFamily.Key}");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > parameterGroupFamilies.Count)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Select an available DB parameter group family by
entering a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        var parameterGroupFamilyChoice = parameterGroupFamilies[choiceNumber -
1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroupFamilyChoice.Key;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and get information on a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">The DBParameterGroupFamily for the
new DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DBParameterGroup.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDbParameterGroup(string
dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Create new DB parameter group with family
{dbParameterGroupFamily}:");

        var parameterGroup = await rdsWrapper.CreateDBParameterGroup(
            "ExampleParameterGroup-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks,
            dbParameterGroupFamily, "New example parameter group");

        var groupInfo =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameterGroups(parameterGroup
                .DBParameterGroupName);

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"3. New DB parameter group: \n\t{groupInfo[0].Description}, \n\tARN
{groupInfo[0].DBParameterGroupArn}");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and describe parameters from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="parameterNames">Optional specific names of parameters to
describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of requested parameters.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeParametersInGroup(string
parameterGroupName, List<string>? parameterNames = null)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("4. Get some parameters from the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        var parameters =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameters(parameterGroupName);

        var matchingParameters =
            parameters.Where(p => parameterNames == null ||
parameterNames.Contains(p.ParameterName)).ToList();

        Console.WriteLine("5. Parameter information:");
        matchingParameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        return matchingParameters;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify a parameter from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ModifyParameters(string parameterGroupName,
List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("6. Modify some parameters in the group.");

        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
```

```
            if (p.IsModifiable && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                int newValue = 0;
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the
allowed values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    Int32.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        await rdsWrapper.ModifyDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupName, parameters);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the user source parameters in the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DescribeUserSourceParameters(string
parameterGroupName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("7. Describe user source parameters in the group.");

        var parameters =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameters(parameterGroupName, "user");


        parameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">DB parameter group family for engine
choice.</param>
    /// <returns>The selected engine version.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBEngineVersion> ChooseDbEngineVersion(string
dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed engines.
        var allowedEngines =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersions(engine,
dbParameterGroupFamily);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB engine versions for parameter group
family {dbParameterGroupFamily}:");
        int i = 1;
        foreach (var version in allowedEngines)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Engine: {version.Engine} Version
{version.EngineVersion}.");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedEngines.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("8. Select an available DB engine version by
entering a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var engineChoice = allowedEngines[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return engineChoice;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB instance class for a particular engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">DB engine for DB instance choice.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">DB engine version for DB instance choice.</
param>
    /// <returns>The selected orderable DB instance option.</returns>
    public static async Task<OrderableDBInstanceOption>
 ChooseDbInstanceClass(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed DB instance classes.
        var allowedInstances =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(engine,
 engineVersion);

        Console.WriteLine($"8. Available micro DB instance classes for engine
 {engine} and version {engineVersion}:");
        int i = 1;

        // Filter to micro instances for this example.
        allowedInstances = allowedInstances
            .Where(i => i.DBInstanceClass.Contains("micro")).ToList();

        foreach (var instance in allowedInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Instance class: {instance.DBInstanceClass} (storage type
 {instance.StorageType})");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedInstances.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("9. Select an available DB instance class by
 entering a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var instanceChoice = allowedInstances[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return instanceChoice;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">Parameter group to use for the DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Instance class to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceIdentifier">Instance identifier to use for the DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB instance.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBInstance?> CreateRdsNewInstance(DBParameterGroup
 parameterGroup,
        string engineName, string engineVersion, string instanceClass, string
 instanceIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Create a new DB instance with identifier
 {instanceIdentifier}.");
        bool isInstanceReady = false;
        DBInstance newInstance;
        var instances = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances();
        isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault(i =>
            i.DBInstanceIdentifier == instanceIdentifier)?.DBInstanceStatus ==
 "available";

        if (isInstanceReady)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Instance already created.");
            newInstance = instances.First(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier ==
 instanceIdentifier);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Please enter an admin user name:");
            var username = Console.ReadLine();

            Console.WriteLine("Please enter an admin password:");
            var password = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
            newInstance = await rdsWrapper.CreateDBInstance(
                "ExampleInstance",
                instanceIdentifier,
                parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                instanceClass,
                20,
                username,
                password
            );

            // 11. Wait for the DB instance to be ready.

            Console.WriteLine("11. Waiting for DB instance to be ready...");
            while (!isInstanceReady)
            {
                instances = await
rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances(instanceIdentifier);
                isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault()?.DBInstanceStatus ==
"available";
                newInstance = instances.First();
                Thread.Sleep(30000);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a connection string for an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The DB instance to use to get a connection
string.</param>
    public static void DisplayConnectionString(DBInstance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Display the connection string.
        Console.WriteLine("12. New DB instance connection string: ");
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"\n{engine} -h {instance.Endpoint.Address} -P
{instance.Endpoint.Port} "
            + $"-u {instance.MasterUsername} -p [YOUR PASSWORD]\n");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot from an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">DB instance to use when creating a snapshot.</
param>
    /// <returns>The snapshot object.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateSnapshot(DBInstance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Create a snapshot.
        Console.WriteLine($"13. Creating snapshot from DB instance
 {instance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
        var snapshot = await
 rdsWrapper.CreateDBSnapshot(instance.DBInstanceIdentifier, "ExampleSnapshot-" +
 DateTime.Now.Ticks);

        // Wait for the snapshot to be available
        bool isSnapshotReady = false;

        Console.WriteLine($"14. Waiting for snapshot to be ready...");
        while (!isSnapshotReady)
        {
            var snapshots = await
 rdsWrapper.DescribeDBSnapshots(instance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
            isSnapshotReady = snapshots.FirstOrDefault()?.Status == "available";
            snapshot = snapshots.First();
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Snapshot {snapshot.DBSnapshotIdentifier} status is
 {snapshot.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return snapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The DB instance to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteRdsInstance(DBInstance newInstance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Delete the DB instance.
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Delete the DB instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
        await rdsWrapper.DeleteDBInstance(newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);

        // Wait for the DB instance to delete.
        Console.WriteLine($"16. Waiting for the DB instance to delete...");
        bool isInstanceDeleted = false;

        while (!isInstanceDeleted)
        {
            var instance = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances();
            isInstanceDeleted = instance.All(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier !=
newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
        }

        Console.WriteLine("DB instance deleted.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">The parameter group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteParameterGroup(DBParameterGroup
parameterGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Delete the parameter group.
        Console.WriteLine($"17. Delete the DB parameter group
{parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName}.");
        await
rdsWrapper.DeleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }
```

資料庫執行個體動作案例所使用的包裝函式方式。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with
 DB instance operations.
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRDS _amazonRDS;
    public RDSWrapper(IAmazonRDS amazonRDS)
    {
        _amazonRDS = amazonRDS;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family
 name.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>> DescribeDBEngineVersions(string
 engine,
        string dbParameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstances(string
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
```

```
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Create an RDS DB instance with a particular set of properties. Use the
action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">Name for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">DB parameter group to associate with the
instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="allocatedStorage">The amount of storage in gibibytes (GiB)
to allocate to the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="adminName">Admin user name.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">Admin user password.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstance(string dbName, string
dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName, string dbEngine, string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass, int allocatedStorage, string adminName, string
adminPassword)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBName = dbName,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                DBParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass,
                AllocatedStorage = allocatedStorage,
                MasterUsername = adminName,
                MasterUserPassword = adminPassword
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstance(string dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

資料庫參數群組案例所使用的包裝函式方式。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with
 parameter groups.
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{

    /// <summary>
    /// Get descriptions of DB parameter groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of DB parameter group descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBParameterGroup>> DescribeDBParameterGroups(string
 name = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync(
```

```
            new DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroups;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB parameter group. Use the action
 DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="family">Family of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">Description of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB parameter group.</returns>
    public async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDBParameterGroup(
        string name, string family, string description)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new CreateDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = family,
                Description = description
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroup;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Update a DB parameter group. Use the action
 DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">List of parameters. Maximum of 20 per request.</
param>
    /// <returns>The updated DB parameter group name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyDBParameterGroup(
        string name, List<Parameter> parameters)
```

```
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroupName;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group. The group cannot be a default DB parameter
group
    /// or be associated with any DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDBParameterGroup(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB parameters from a specific parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupName">Name of a specific DB parameter
group.</param>
    /// <param name="source">Optional source for selecting parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>List of parameter values.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeDBParameters(string
dbParameterGroupName, string source = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Parameter>();
        var paginateParameters = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBParameters(
            new DescribeDBParametersRequest()
```

```
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupName,
                Source = source
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var parameters in paginateParameters.Parameters)
        {
            results.Add(parameters);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

資料庫快照動作案例所使用的包裝函式方式。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with
 snapshots.
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateDBSnapshot(string dbInstanceIdentifier,
 string snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        return response.DBSnapshot;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBSnapshot>> DescribeDBSnapshots(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBSnapshot>();
        var snapshotsPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBSnapshots(
            new DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var snapshots in snapshotsPaginator.DBSnapshots)
        {
            results.Add(snapshots);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBInstance
  - 創建數據庫 ParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 刪除資料庫 ParameterGroup
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - 描述 B ParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions

- 修改資料庫 ParameterGroup

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Routine which creates an Amazon RDS instance and demonstrates several
 operations
//! on that instance.
/*!
 \sa gettingStartedWithDBInstances()
 \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::gettingStartedWithDBInstances(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "get started with DB instances demo." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB parameter group named '" <<
              PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "'." << std::endl;
    Aws::String dbParameterGroupFamily("Undefined");
    bool parameterGroupFound = true;
    {
        // 1. Check if the DB parameter group already exists.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." << std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily = outcome.GetResult().GetDBParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_PARAMETER_GROUP_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' does not exist." << std::endl;
            parameterGroupFound = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 2. Get available engine versions for the specified engine.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, NO_PARAMETER_GROUP_FAMILY,
                                 engineVersions, client)) {
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Getting available database engine versions for " <<
 DB_ENGINE
                  << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::vector<Aws::String> families;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &version: engineVersions) {
            Aws::String family = version.GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
            if (std::find(families.begin(), families.end(), family) ==
                families.end()) {
                families.push_back(family);
```

```
                std::cout << "  " << families.size() << ": " << family <<
std::endl;
            }
        }

        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which family do you want to use? ",
1,
                                            static_cast<int>(families.size()));
        dbParameterGroupFamily = families[choice - 1];
    }
    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        // 3.  Create a DB parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::String marker;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> autoIncrementParameters;
    // 4.  Get the parameters in the DB parameter group.
    if (!getDBParameters(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, AUTO_INCREMENT_PREFIX, NO_SOURCE,
                         autoIncrementParameters,
                         client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
```

```
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> updateParameters;

    for (Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &autoIncParameter: autoIncrementParameters) {
        if (autoIncParameter.GetIsModifiable() &&
            (autoIncParameter.GetDataType() == "integer")) {
            std::cout << "The " << autoIncParameter.GetParameterName()
                      << " is described as: " <<
                      autoIncParameter.GetDescription() << "." << std::endl;
            if (autoIncParameter.ParameterValueHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "The current value is "
                          << autoIncParameter.GetParameterValue()
                          << "." << std::endl;
            }
            std::vector<int> splitValues = splitToInts(
                    autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues(), '-');
            if (splitValues.size() == 2) {
                int newValue = askQuestionForIntRange(
                        Aws::String("Enter a new value in the range ") +
                        autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues() + ": ",
                        splitValues[0], splitValues[1]);
                autoIncParameter.SetParameterValue(std::to_string(newValue));
                updateParameters.push_back(autoIncParameter);

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error parsing " <<
autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    {
        // 5.  Modify the auto increment parameters in the group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::ModifyDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a
source of 'user'."
            << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> userParameters;
    // 6.  Display the modified parameters in the group.
    if (!getDBParameters(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, NO_NAME_PREFIX, "user",
userParameters,
                         client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    for (const auto &userParameter: userParameters) {
        std::cout << "  " << userParameter.GetParameterName() << ", " <<
                  userParameter.GetDescription() << ", parameter value - "
                  << userParameter.GetParameterValue() << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB instance." << std::endl;

    Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
    // 7.  Check if the DB instance already exists.
    if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    if (dbInstance.DbInstancePortHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance already exists." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB instance." << std::endl;
        const Aws::String administratorName = askQuestion(
                "Enter an administrator username for the database: ");
        const Aws::String administratorPassword = askQuestion(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters):
");
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 8.  Get a list of available engine versions.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, dbParameterGroupFamily,
engineVersions,
                                 client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "The available engines for your parameter group are:" <<
std::endl;

        int index = 1;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &engineVersion:
engineVersions) {
            std::cout << "  " << index << ": " <<
engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                      << std::endl;
            ++index;
        }
        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which engine do you want to use? ",
1,

static_cast<int>(engineVersions.size()));
        const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion engineVersion =
engineVersions[choice -
                                                                                1];

        Aws::String dbInstanceClass;
        // 9.  Get a list of micro instance classes.
        if (!chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(engineVersion.GetEngine(),
                                        engineVersion.GetEngineVersion(),
                                        dbInstanceClass,
                                        client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }
```

```
        std::cout << "Creating a DB instance named '" << DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' and database '" << DB_NAME << "'.\n"
                  << "The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter
group '"
                  << PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "',\n"
                  << "selected engine version " <<
engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                  << ",\n"
                  << "selected DB instance class '" << dbInstanceClass << "',"
                  << " and " << DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE << " GiB of " <<
DB_STORAGE_TYPE
                  << " storage.\nThis typically takes several minutes." <<
std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBName(DB_NAME);
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetEngine(engineVersion.GetEngine());
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion.GetEngineVersion());
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);
        request.SetStorageType(DB_STORAGE_TYPE);
        request.SetAllocatedStorage(DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB instance to become available." << std::endl;
```

```
   int counter = 0;
   // 11. Wait for the DB instance to become available.
   do {
       std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
       ++counter;
       if (counter > 900) {
           std::cerr << "Wait for instance to become available timed out ofter "
                     << counter
                     << " seconds." << std::endl;
           cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
           return false;
       }

       dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
       if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
           cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
           return false;
       }

       if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
           std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                     << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                     << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
       }
   } while (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() != "available");

   if (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() == "available") {
       std::cout << "The DB instance has been created." << std::endl;
   }

   printAsterisksLine();

   // 12. Display the connection string that can be used to connect a 'mysql'
shell to the database.
   displayConnection(dbInstance);

   printAsterisksLine();

   if (askYesNoQuestion(
           "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ")) {
       Aws::String snapshotID(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER + "-" +
```

```
                                Aws::String(Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID()));
        {
            std::cout << "Creating a snapshot named " << snapshotID << "." <<
std::endl;
            std::cout << "This typically takes a few minutes." << std::endl;

            // 13. Create a snapshot of the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
        }

        std::cout << "Waiting for snapshot to become available." << std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBSnapshot snapshot;
        counter = 0;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 600) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for snapshot to be available timed out ofter "
                          << counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

```
            // 14. Wait for the snapshot to become available.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
                return false;
            }

            if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
                std::cout << "Current snapshot status is '"
                          << snapshot.GetStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available");

        if (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available") {
            std::cout << "A snapshot has been created." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    bool result = true;
    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to delete the DB instance and parameter group (y/n)? "))
 {
        result = cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
    }

    return result;
}
```

```
//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                  const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                  const Aws::String &source,
                                  Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                  const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }
```

```
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                      const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &engineVersions = outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();
            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
 engineVersions.begin(),
                                        engineVersions.end());
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!marker.empty());


    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBInstance()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                     Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                     const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}


//! Routine which gets available 'micro' DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseMicroDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                             const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                             Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                             const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption>
 &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option:
 options) {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (instanceClass.find("micro") != std::string::npos) {
                    if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                                  instanceClass) ==
                        instanceClasses.end()) {
                        instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                    }
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available micro DB instance classes for your database
 engine are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}

//! Routine which deletes resources created by the scenario.
/*!
```

```
\sa cleanUpResources()
\param parameterGroupName: A parameter group name, this may be empty.
\param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier, this may be empty.
\param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::RDS::cleanUpResources(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                   const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                   const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    bool result = true;
    if (!dbInstanceIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 15. Delete the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        std::cout
                << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the
 parameter group."
                << std::endl;
        std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;

        int counter = 0;
        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
```

```
            if (counter > 800) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for instance to delete timed out ofter " <<
 counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                return false;
            }

            dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
            // 16. Wait for the DB instance to be deleted.
            if (!describeDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstance, client)) {
                return false;
            }

            if (dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet() && (counter % 20) ==
 0) {
                std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                          << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet());
    }

    if (!parameterGroupName.empty()) {
        // 17. Delete the parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBInstance
  - 創建數據庫 ParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 刪除資料庫 ParameterGroup
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - 描述 B ParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
  - 修改資料庫 ParameterGroup

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
// GetStartedInstances is an interactive example that shows you how to use the
 AWS SDK for Go
// with Amazon Relation Database Service (Amazon RDS) to do the following:
//
//  1. Create a custom DB parameter group and set parameter values.
//  2. Create a DB instance that is configured to use the parameter group. The DB
 instance
//     also contains a database.
```

```
//  3. Take a snapshot of the DB instance.
//  4. Delete the DB instance and parameter group.
type GetStartedInstances struct {
 sdkConfig  aws.Config
 instances  actions.DbInstances
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 helper     IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun  bool
}

// NewGetStartedInstances constructs a GetStartedInstances instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get an Amazon RDS
// client and create wrappers for the actions used in the scenario.
func NewGetStartedInstances(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) GetStartedInstances {
 rdsClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return GetStartedInstances{
  sdkConfig:  sdkConfig,
  instances:  actions.DbInstances{RdsClient: rdsClient},
  questioner: questioner,
  helper:     helper,
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) Run(dbEngine string, parameterGroupName
 string,
 instanceName string, dbName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB
 Instance demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 parameterGroup := scenario.CreateParameterGroup(dbEngine, parameterGroupName)
 scenario.SetUserParameters(parameterGroupName)
```

```
 instance := scenario.CreateInstance(instanceName, dbEngine, dbName,
 parameterGroup)
 scenario.DisplayConnection(instance)
 scenario.CreateSnapshot(instance)
 scenario.Cleanup(instance, parameterGroup)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateParameterGroup shows how to get available engine versions for a
 specified
// database engine and create a DB parameter group that is compatible with a
// selected engine family.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) CreateParameterGroup(dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string) *types.DBParameterGroup {

 log.Printf("Checking for an existing DB parameter group named %v.\n",
  parameterGroupName)
 parameterGroup, err := scenario.instances.GetParameterGroup(parameterGroupName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if parameterGroup == nil {
  log.Printf("Getting available database engine versions for %v.\n", dbEngine)
  engineVersions, err := scenario.instances.GetEngineVersions(dbEngine, "")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }

  familySet := map[string]struct{}{}
  for _, family := range engineVersions {
   familySet[*family.DBParameterGroupFamily] = struct{}{}
  }
  var families []string
  for family := range familySet {
   families = append(families, family)
  }
  sort.Strings(families)
  familyIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Which family do you want to use?
\n", families)
  log.Println("Creating a DB parameter group.")
  _, err = scenario.instances.CreateParameterGroup(
```

```
    parameterGroupName, families[familyIndex], "Example parameter group.")
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   parameterGroup, err = scenario.instances.GetParameterGroup(parameterGroupName)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Printf("Parameter group %v:\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
  log.Printf("\tName: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupArn)
  log.Printf("\tFamily: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
  log.Printf("\tDescription: %v\n", *parameterGroup.Description)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  return parameterGroup
}

// SetUserParameters shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom
 parameter
// group and update some of the parameter values in the group.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) SetUserParameters(parameterGroupName string)
 {
  log.Println("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
  dbParameters, err := scenario.instances.GetParameters(parameterGroupName, "")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  var updateParams []types.Parameter
  for _, dbParam := range dbParameters {
   if strings.HasPrefix(*dbParam.ParameterName, "auto_increment") &&
    dbParam.IsModifiable && *dbParam.DataType == "integer" {
    log.Printf("The %v parameter is described as:\n\t%v",
     *dbParam.ParameterName, *dbParam.Description)
    rangeSplit := strings.Split(*dbParam.AllowedValues, "-")
    lower, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[0])
    upper, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[1])
    newValue := scenario.questioner.AskInt(
     fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", lower, upper),
     demotools.InIntRange{Lower: lower, Upper: upper})
    dbParam.ParameterValue = aws.String(strconv.Itoa(newValue))
    updateParams = append(updateParams, dbParam)
   }
  }
```

```
 err = scenario.instances.UpdateParameters(parameterGroupName, updateParams)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("To get a list of parameters that you set previously, specify a
 source of 'user'.")
 userParameters, err := scenario.instances.GetParameters(parameterGroupName,
 "user")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Here are the parameters you set:")
 for _, param := range userParameters {
  log.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *param.ParameterName, *param.ParameterValue)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateInstance shows how to create a DB instance that contains a database of a
// specified type. The database is also configured to use a custom DB parameter
 group.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) CreateInstance(instanceName string, dbEngine
 string,
 dbName string, parameterGroup *types.DBParameterGroup) *types.DBInstance {

 log.Println("Checking for an existing DB instance.")
 instance, err := scenario.instances.GetInstance(instanceName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if instance == nil {
  adminUsername := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "Enter an administrator username for the database: ", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  adminPassword := scenario.questioner.AskPassword(
   "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ", 7)
  engineVersions, err := scenario.instances.GetEngineVersions(dbEngine,
   *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  var engineChoices []string
  for _, engine := range engineVersions {
   engineChoices = append(engineChoices, *engine.EngineVersion)
  }
```

```
 engineIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice(
  "The available engines for your parameter group are:\n", engineChoices)
 engineSelection := engineVersions[engineIndex]
 instOpts, err :=
scenario.instances.GetOrderableInstances(*engineSelection.Engine,
  *engineSelection.EngineVersion)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 optSet := map[string]struct{}{}
 for _, opt := range instOpts {
  if strings.Contains(*opt.DBInstanceClass, "micro") {
   optSet[*opt.DBInstanceClass] = struct{}{}
  }
 }
 var optChoices []string
 for opt := range optSet {
  optChoices = append(optChoices, opt)
 }
 sort.Strings(optChoices)
 optIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice(
  "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine are:\n",
optChoices)
 storageType := "standard"
 allocatedStorage := int32(5)
 log.Printf("Creating a DB instance named %v and database %v.\n"+
  "The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter group %v,\n"+
  "selected engine %v,\n"+
  "selected DB instance class %v,"+
  "and %v GiB of %v storage.\n"+
  "This typically takes several minutes.",
  instanceName, dbName, *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
*engineSelection.EngineVersion,
  optChoices[optIndex], allocatedStorage, storageType)
 instance, err = scenario.instances.CreateInstance(
  instanceName, dbName, *engineSelection.Engine, *engineSelection.EngineVersion,
  *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName, optChoices[optIndex], storageType,
  allocatedStorage, adminUsername, adminPassword)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for *instance.DBInstanceStatus != "available" {
  scenario.helper.Pause(30)
  instance, err = scenario.instances.GetInstance(instanceName)
```

```
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
   log.Println("Instance created and available.")
  }
  log.Println("Instance data:")
  log.Printf("\tDBInstanceIdentifier: %v\n", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *instance.DBInstanceArn)
  log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *instance.DBInstanceStatus)
  log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *instance.Engine)
  log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *instance.EngineVersion)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  return instance
}

// DisplayConnection displays connection information about a DB instance and tips
// on how to connect to it.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) DisplayConnection(instance *types.DBInstance)
 {
 log.Println(
  "You can now connect to your database by using your favorite MySQL client.\n" +
   "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2 instance\n"
 +
   "that is running in the same VPC as your DB instance. Pass the endpoint,\n" +
   "port, and administrator username to 'mysql'. Then, enter your password\n" +
   "when prompted:")
 log.Printf("\n\tmysql -h %v -P %v -u %v -p\n",
  *instance.Endpoint.Address, instance.Endpoint.Port, *instance.MasterUsername)
 log.Println("For more information, see the User Guide for RDS:\n" +
  "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStarted.CreatingConnecting.MySQL.html#CHAP_GettingStarted.Connecting.MySQL")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateSnapshot shows how to create a DB instance snapshot and wait until it's
 available.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) CreateSnapshot(instance *types.DBInstance) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ", "y") {
  snapshotId := fmt.Sprintf("%v-%v", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier,
 scenario.helper.UniqueId())
  log.Printf("Creating a snapshot named %v. This typically takes a few minutes.
\n", snapshotId)
```

```
  snapshot, err :=
 scenario.instances.CreateSnapshot(*instance.DBInstanceIdentifier, snapshotId)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *snapshot.Status != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   snapshot, err = scenario.instances.GetSnapshot(snapshotId)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Println("Snapshot data:")
  log.Printf("\tDBSnapshotIdentifier: %v\n", *snapshot.DBSnapshotIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *snapshot.DBSnapshotArn)
  log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *snapshot.Status)
  log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *snapshot.Engine)
  log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *snapshot.EngineVersion)
  log.Printf("\tDBInstanceIdentifier: %v\n", *snapshot.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tSnapshotCreateTime: %v\n", *snapshot.SnapshotCreateTime)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }
}

// Cleanup shows how to clean up a DB instance and DB parameter group.
// Before the DB parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB instances must
 first be deleted.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) Cleanup(
 instance *types.DBInstance, parameterGroup *types.DBParameterGroup) {

 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "\nDo you want to delete the database instance and parameter group (y/n)? ",
 "y") {
  log.Printf("Deleting database instance %v.\n", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  err := scenario.instances.DeleteInstance(*instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(
   "Waiting for the DB instance to delete. This typically takes several
 minutes.")
  for instance != nil {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   instance, err = scenario.instances.GetInstance(*instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
```

```
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
   log.Printf("Deleting parameter group %v.",
  *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName)
   err =
  scenario.instances.DeleteParameterGroup(*parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
}
```

定義案例所呼叫的函數以管理 Amazon RDS 動作。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}


// GetParameterGroup gets a DB parameter group by name.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameterGroup(parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBParameterGroups(
  context.TODO(), &rds.DescribeDBParameterGroupsInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBParameterGroups[0], err
 }
```

```
}



// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB parameter group that is based on the
 specified
// parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateParameterGroup(
 parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string, description string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.CreateDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName:   aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:            aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBParameterGroup, err
 }
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteParameterGroup(parameterGroupName string)
 error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DeleteDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

```
// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameters(parameterGroupName string, source
 string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator := rds.NewDescribeDBParametersPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBParametersInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:               aws.String(source),
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get parameters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) UpdateParameters(parameterGroupName string, params
 []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.ModifyDBParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.ModifyDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:           params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

```
// CreateSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateSnapshot(instanceName string, snapshotName
 string) (
 *types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBSnapshot(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBSnapshotInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBSnapshot, nil
 }
}



// GetSnapshot gets a DB instance snapshot.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetSnapshot(snapshotName string)
 (*types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBSnapshots(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBSnapshotsInput{
   DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}



// CreateInstance creates a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateInstance(instanceName string, dbName string,
 dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, parameterGroupName string,
 dbInstanceClass string,
 storageType string, allocatedStorage int32, adminName string, adminPassword
 string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
```

```
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBInstance(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBName:               aws.String(dbName),
  DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  EngineVersion:        aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
  StorageType:          aws.String(storageType),
  AllocatedStorage:     aws.Int32(allocatedStorage),
  MasterUsername:       aws.String(adminName),
  MasterUserPassword:   aws.String(adminPassword),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetInstance(instanceName string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}
```

```
// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteInstance(instanceName string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBInstance(context.TODO(),
 &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      true,
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetEngineVersions(engine string,
 parameterGroupFamily string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
```

```
func (instances *DbInstances) GetOrderableInstances(engine string, engineVersion
 string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instanceOptions []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instance options: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instanceOptions = append(instanceOptions,
 output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instanceOptions, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBInstance
  - 創建數據庫 ParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 刪除資料庫 ParameterGroup
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - 描述 B ParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots

- DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
- 修改資料庫 ParameterGroup

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行多個操作。

```
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbParameterGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbSnapshotRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbSnapshotResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBEngineVersion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBParameterGroup;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBSnapshot;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParameterGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParametersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbSnapshotsResponse;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbParameterGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.OrderableDBInstanceOption;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.Parameter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbParameterGroupRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParametersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 * database credentials. If you do not create a
 * secret, this example will not work. For details, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Returns a list of the available DB engines.
 * 2. Selects an engine family and create a custom DB parameter group.
 * 3. Gets the parameter groups.
 * 4. Gets parameters in the group.
```

```
 * 5. Modifies the auto_increment_offset parameter.
 * 6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
 * 7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions.
 * 8. Gets a list of micro instance classes available for the selected engine.
 * 9. Creates an RDS database instance that contains a MySql database and uses
 * the parameter group.
 * 10. Waits for the DB instance to be ready and prints out the connection
 * endpoint value.
 * 11. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance.
 * 12. Waits for an RDS DB snapshot to be ready.
 * 13. Deletes the RDS DB instance.
 * 14. Deletes the parameter group.
 */
public class RDSScenario {
    public static long sleepTime = 20;
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily> <dbInstanceIdentifier>
 <dbName> <dbSnapshotIdentifier> <secretName>

                Where:
                    dbGroupName - The database group name.\s
                    dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name
 (for example, mysql8.0).
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier\s
                    dbName - The database name.\s
                    dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.\s
                    secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that
 contains the database credentials"
                """;

        if (args.length != 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbGroupName = args[0];
        String dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1];
        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[2];
```

```
        String dbName = args[3];
        String dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[4];
        String secretName = args[5];

        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
User.class);
        String masterUsername = user.getUsername();
        String masterUserPassword = user.getPassword();

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon RDS example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines");
        describeDBEngines(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a custom parameter group");
        createDBParameterGroup(rdsClient, dbGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get the parameter group");
        describeDbParameterGroups(rdsClient, dbGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the parameters in the group");
        describeDbParameters(rdsClient, dbGroupName, 0);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter");
        modifyDBParas(rdsClient, dbGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("6. Display the updated value");
        describeDbParameters(rdsClient, dbGroupName, -1);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions");
        getAllowedEngines(rdsClient, dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Get a list of micro instance classes available for
the selected engine");
        getMicroInstances(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "9. Create an RDS database instance that contains a MySql
database and uses the parameter group");
        String dbARN = createDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbGroupName,
dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName, masterUsername,
                masterUserPassword);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new database is " + dbARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Wait for DB instance to be ready");
        waitForInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Create a snapshot of the DB instance");
        createSnapshot(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready");
        waitForSnapshotReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier,
dbSnapshotIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Delete the DB instance");
        deleteDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Delete the parameter group");
        deleteParaGroup(rdsClient, dbGroupName, dbARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Scenario has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        rdsClient.close();
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)

.credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
    }

    public static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                .secretId(secretName)
                .build();

        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }

    // Delete the parameter group after database has been deleted.
    // An exception is thrown if you attempt to delete the para group while
database
    // exists.
    public static void deleteParaGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName,
String dbARN)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean isDataDel = false;
            boolean didFind;
```

```
            String instanceARN;

            // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
            while (!isDataDel) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                int listSize = instanceList.size();
                didFind = false;
                int index = 1;
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                        System.out.println(dbARN + " still exists");
                        didFind = true;
                    }
                    if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true;
                    }
                    Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    index++;
                }
            }

            // Delete the para group.
            DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest parameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the DB instance.
    public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
```

```
        try {
            DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status of the database is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Waits until the snapshot instance is available.
    public static void waitForSnapshotReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            boolean snapshotReady = false;
            String snapshotReadyStr;
            System.out.println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.");

            DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest snapshotsRequest =
DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest.builder()
                    .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            while (!snapshotReady) {
                DescribeDbSnapshotsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBSnapshots(snapshotsRequest);
                List<DBSnapshot> snapshotList = response.dbSnapshots();
                for (DBSnapshot snapshot : snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status();
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
```

```
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }

            System.out.println("The Snapshot is available!");
        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
    public static void createSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier, String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            CreateDbSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbSnapshotRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .build();

            CreateDbSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
            System.out.println("The Snapshot id is " +
response.dbSnapshot().dbiResourceId());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();
```

```
            String endpoint = "";
            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances(instanceRequest);
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        endpoint = instance.endpoint().address();
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database instance is available! The connection
endpoint is " + endpoint);

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Create a database instance and return the ARN of the database.
    public static String createDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbGroupName,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbName,
            String masterUsername,
            String masterUserPassword) {

        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .allocatedStorage(100)
                    .dbName(dbName)
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .dbInstanceClass("db.m4.large")
                    .engineVersion("8.0")
```

```
                    .storageType("standard")
                    .masterUsername(masterUsername)
                    .masterUserPassword(masterUserPassword)
                    .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
            return response.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }

    // Get a list of micro instances.
    public static void getMicroInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest dbInstanceOptionsRequest =
DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest
                    .builder()
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .build();

            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsResponse response = rdsClient

.describeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(dbInstanceOptionsRequest);
            List<OrderableDBInstanceOption> orderableDBInstances =
response.orderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (OrderableDBInstanceOption dbInstanceOption :
orderableDBInstances) {
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbInstanceOption.engineVersion());
                System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbInstanceOption.engine());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }

    // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
    public static void getAllowedEngines(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(versionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> dbEngines = response.dbEngineVersions();
            for (DBEngineVersion dbEngine : dbEngines) {
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbEngine.engineVersion());
                System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbEngine.dbEngineDescription());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Modify auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters.
    public static void modifyDBParas(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName) {
        try {
            Parameter parameter1 = Parameter.builder()
                    .parameterName("auto_increment_offset")
                    .applyMethod("immediate")
                    .parameterValue("5")
                    .build();

            List<Parameter> paraList = new ArrayList<>();
            paraList.add(parameter1);
            ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .parameters(paraList)
```

```
                    .build();

            ModifyDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.modifyDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter group " +
response.dbParameterGroupName() + " was successfully modified");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Retrieve parameters in the group.
    public static void describeDbParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName, int flag) {
        try {
            DescribeDbParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
            if (flag == 0) {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                        .build();
            } else {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                        .source("user")
                        .build();
            }

            DescribeDbParametersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset
or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") ==
0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
```

```
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDbParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbParameterGroupsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameterGroups(groupsRequest);
            List<DBParameterGroup> groups = response.dbParameterGroups();
            for (DBParameterGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbParameterGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group description is " +
group.description());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDBParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName, String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
```

```
            CreateDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbParameterGroup().dbParameterGroupName());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBInstance
  - 創建數據庫 ParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 刪除資料庫 ParameterGroup
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - 描述 B ParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
  - 修改資料庫 ParameterGroup

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
Before running this code example, set up your development environment, including
 your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the database
 credentials. If you do not create a
secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html

This example performs the following tasks:

1. Returns a list of the available DB engines by invoking the
 DescribeDbEngineVersions method.
2. Selects an engine family and create a custom DB parameter group by invoking
 the createDBParameterGroup method.
3. Gets the parameter groups by invoking the DescribeDbParameterGroups method.
4. Gets parameters in the group by invoking the DescribeDbParameters method.
5. Modifies both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
 parameters by invoking the modifyDbParameterGroup method.
6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions by invoking the
 describeDbEngineVersions method.
8. Gets a list of micro instance classes available for the selected engine.
9. Creates an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) database instance
 that contains a MySQL database and uses the parameter group.
10. Waits for DB instance to be ready and prints out the connection endpoint
 value.
11. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance.
12. Waits for the DB snapshot to be ready.
13. Deletes the DB instance.
14. Deletes the parameter group.
 */

var sleepTime: Long = 20
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <dbGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily> <dbInstanceIdentifier>
 <dbName> <dbSnapshotIdentifier><secretName>

        Where:
            dbGroupName - The database group name.
            dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name.
            dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.
```

```
            dbName -  The database name.
            dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.
            secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains
the database credentials.
    """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val dbGroupName = args[0]
    val dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1]
    val dbInstanceIdentifier = args[2]
    val dbName = args[3]
    val dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[4]
    val secretName = args[5]

    val gson = Gson()
    val user = gson.fromJson(getSecretValues(secretName).toString(),
User::class.java)
    val username = user.username
    val userPassword = user.password

    println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines")
    describeDBEngines()

    println("2. Create a custom parameter group")
    createDBParameterGroup(dbGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("3. Get the parameter groups")
    describeDbParameterGroups(dbGroupName)

    println("4. Get the parameters in the group")
    describeDbParameters(dbGroupName, 0)

    println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter")
    modifyDBParas(dbGroupName)

    println("6. Display the updated value")
    describeDbParameters(dbGroupName, -1)

    println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions")
    getAllowedEngines(dbParameterGroupFamily)
```

```
    println("8. Get a list of micro instance classes available for the selected
 engine")
    getMicroInstances()

    println("9. Create an RDS database instance that contains a MySql database
 and uses the parameter group")
    val dbARN = createDatabaseInstance(dbGroupName, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName,
 username, userPassword)
    println("The ARN of the new database is $dbARN")

    println("10. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitForDbInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("11. Create a snapshot of the DB instance")
    createDbSnapshot(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("12. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready")
    waitForSnapshotReady(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("13. Delete the DB instance")
    deleteDbInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("14. Delete the parameter group")
    if (dbARN != null) {
        deleteParaGroup(dbGroupName, dbARN)
    }

    println("The Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

suspend fun deleteParaGroup(dbGroupName: String, dbARN: String) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false // Reset this value.
            didFind = false // Reset this value.
```

```
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                        println("$dbARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database name.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    index++
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the para group.
        val parameterGroupRequest = DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
        }
        rdsClient.deleteDbParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest)
        println("$dbGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDbInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest = DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        deleteAutomatedBackups = true
        skipFinalSnapshot = true
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

// Waits until the snapshot instance is available.
suspend fun waitForSnapshotReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
 dbSnapshotIdentifierVal: String?) {
```

```
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest = DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest {
        dbSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifierVal
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
    }

    while (!snapshotReady) {
        RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList: List<DbSnapshot>? = response.dbSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
                        print(".")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}

// Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
suspend fun createDbSnapshot(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
 dbSnapshotIdentifierVal: String?) {
    val snapshotRequest = CreateDbSnapshotRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        dbSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifierVal
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        print("The Snapshot id is ${response.dbSnapshot?.dbiResourceId}")
    }
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
```

```
suspend fun waitForDbInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest = DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
    }
    var endpoint = ""
    while (!instanceReady) {
        RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                        instanceReady = true
                    } else {
                        print(".")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is
 $endpoint")
}

// Create a database instance and return the ARN of the database.
suspend fun createDatabaseInstance(dbGroupNameVal: String?,
 dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?, dbNameVal: String?, masterUsernameVal:
 String?, masterUserPasswordVal: String?): String? {
    val instanceRequest = CreateDbInstanceRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        allocatedStorage = 100
        dbName = dbNameVal
        dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupNameVal
        engine = "mysql"
        dbInstanceClass = "db.m4.large"
        engineVersion = "8.0"
        storageType = "standard"
```

```
        masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
        masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}

// Get a list of micro instances.
suspend fun getMicroInstances() {
    val dbInstanceOptionsRequest = DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest {
        engine = "mysql"
    }
    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(dbInstanceOptionsRequest)
        val orderableDBInstances = response.orderableDbInstanceOptions
        if (orderableDBInstances != null) {
            for (dbInstanceOption in orderableDBInstances) {
                println("The engine version is
 ${dbInstanceOption.engineVersion}")
                println("The engine description is ${dbInstanceOption.engine}")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest = DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
        dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
        engine = "mysql"
    }
    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        val dbEngines: List<DbEngineVersion>? = response.dbEngineVersions
        if (dbEngines != null) {
            for (dbEngine in dbEngines) {
                println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
                println("The engine description is
 ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
```

```
            }
        }
    }
}

// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBParas(dbGroupName: String) {
    val parameter1 = Parameter {
        parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
        applyMethod = ApplyMethod.Immediate
        parameterValue = "5"
    }

    val paraList: ArrayList<Parameter> = ArrayList()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest = ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest {
        dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
        parameters = paraList
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}

// Retrieve parameters in the group.
suspend fun describeDbParameters(dbGroupName: String?, flag: Int) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest = if (flag == 0) {
        DescribeDbParametersRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
        }
    } else {
        DescribeDbParametersRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            source = "user"
        }
    }
    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        val dbParameters: List<Parameter>? = response.parameters
        var paraName: String
```

```
        if (dbParameters != null) {
            for (para in dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset
 or auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName.toString()
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is
 ${para.parameterValue}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is
 ${para.dataType}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is
 ${para.description}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeDbParameterGroups(dbGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest = DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest {
        dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
        maxRecords = 20
    }
    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        val groups = response.dbParameterGroups
        if (groups != null) {
            for (group in groups) {
                println("The group name is ${group.dbParameterGroupName}")
                println("The group description is ${group.description}")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Create a parameter group.
suspend fun createDBParameterGroup(dbGroupName: String?,
 dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val groupRequest = CreateDbParameterGroupRequest {
        dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
```

```
        dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbParameterGroup?.dbParameterGroupName}")
    }
}

// Returns a list of the available DB engines.
suspend fun describeDBEngines() {
    val engineVersionsRequest = DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
        defaultOnly = true
        engine = "mysql"
        maxRecords = 20
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest)
        val engines: List<DbEngineVersion>? = response.dbEngineVersions

        // Get all DbEngineVersion objects.
        if (engines != null) {
            for (engineOb in engines) {
                println("The name of the DB parameter group family for the
 database engine is ${engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily}.")
                println("The name of the database engine ${engineOb.engine}.")
                println("The version number of the database engine
 ${engineOb.engineVersion}")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getSecretValues(secretName: String?): String? {
    val valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest {
        secretId = secretName
    }

    SecretsManagerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { secretsClient ->
        val valueResponse = secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest)
        return valueResponse.secretString
```

```
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBInstance
  - 創建數據庫 ParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 刪除資料庫 ParameterGroup
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - 描述 B ParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
  - 修改資料庫 ParameterGroup

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class RdsInstanceScenario:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon RDS DB
 instances."""

    def __init__(self, instance_wrapper):
        """
```

```
        :param instance_wrapper: An object that wraps Amazon RDS DB instance
actions.
        """
        self.instance_wrapper = instance_wrapper

    def create_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name, db_engine):
        """
        Shows how to get available engine versions for a specified database
engine and
        create a DB parameter group that is compatible with a selected engine
family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name given to the newly created
parameter group.
        :param db_engine: The database engine to use as a basis.
        :return: The newly created parameter group.
        """
        print(
            f"Checking for an existing DB instance parameter group named
{parameter_group_name}."
        )
        parameter_group = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameter_group(
            parameter_group_name
        )
        if parameter_group is None:
            print(f"Getting available database engine versions for {db_engine}.")
            engine_versions =
self.instance_wrapper.get_engine_versions(db_engine)
            families = list({ver["DBParameterGroupFamily"] for ver in
engine_versions})
            family_index = q.choose("Which family do you want to use? ",
families)
            print(f"Creating a parameter group.")
            self.instance_wrapper.create_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name, families[family_index], "Example parameter
group."
            )
            parameter_group = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name
            )
        print(f"Parameter group {parameter_group['DBParameterGroupName']}:")
        pp(parameter_group)
        print("-" * 88)
        return parameter_group
```

```
    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom parameter group and
        update some of the parameter values in the group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query and
modify.
        """
        print("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
        auto_inc_parameters = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, name_prefix="auto_increment"
        )
        update_params = []
        for auto_inc in auto_inc_parameters:
            if auto_inc["IsModifiable"] and auto_inc["DataType"] == "integer":
                print(f"The {auto_inc['ParameterName']} parameter is described
as:")
                print(f"\t{auto_inc['Description']}")
                param_range = auto_inc["AllowedValues"].split("-")
                auto_inc["ParameterValue"] = str(
                    q.ask(
                        f"Enter a value between {param_range[0]} and
{param_range[1]}: ",
                        q.is_int,
                        q.in_range(int(param_range[0]), int(param_range[1])),
                    )
                )
                update_params.append(auto_inc)
        self.instance_wrapper.update_parameters(parameter_group_name,
update_params)
        print(
            "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source
of 'user'."
        )
        user_parameters = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, source="user"
        )
        pp(user_parameters)
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_instance(self, instance_name, db_name, db_engine,
parameter_group):
        """
```

```
        Shows how to create a DB instance that contains a database of a specified
        type and is configured to use a custom DB parameter group.

        :param instance_name: The name given to the newly created DB instance.
        :param db_name: The name given to the created database.
        :param db_engine: The engine of the created database.
        :param parameter_group: The parameter group that is associated with the
DB instance.
        :return: The newly created DB instance.
        """
        print("Checking for an existing DB instance.")
        db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.get_db_instance(instance_name)
        if db_inst is None:
            print("Let's create a DB instance.")
            admin_username = q.ask(
                "Enter an administrator user name for the database: ",
q.non_empty
            )
            admin_password = q.ask(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters):
",
                q.non_empty,
            )
            engine_versions = self.instance_wrapper.get_engine_versions(
                db_engine, parameter_group["DBParameterGroupFamily"]
            )
            engine_choices = [ver["EngineVersion"] for ver in engine_versions]
            print("The available engines for your parameter group are:")
            engine_index = q.choose("Which engine do you want to use? ",
engine_choices)
            engine_selection = engine_versions[engine_index]
            print(
                "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine
are:"
            )
            inst_opts = self.instance_wrapper.get_orderable_instances(
                engine_selection["Engine"], engine_selection["EngineVersion"]
            )
            inst_choices = list(
                {
                    opt["DBInstanceClass"]
                    for opt in inst_opts
                    if "micro" in opt["DBInstanceClass"]
                }
```

```
            )
            inst_index = q.choose(
                "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ",
inst_choices
            )
            group_name = parameter_group["DBParameterGroupName"]
            storage_type = "standard"
            allocated_storage = 5
            print(
                f"Creating a DB instance named {instance_name} and database
{db_name}.\n"
                f"The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter
group {group_name},\n"
                f"selected engine {engine_selection['EngineVersion']},\n"
                f"selected DB instance class {inst_choices[inst_index]},"
                f"and {allocated_storage} GiB of {storage_type} storage.\n"
                f"This typically takes several minutes."
            )
            db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.create_db_instance(
                db_name,
                instance_name,
                group_name,
                engine_selection["Engine"],
                engine_selection["EngineVersion"],
                inst_choices[inst_index],
                storage_type,
                allocated_storage,
                admin_username,
                admin_password,
            )
            while db_inst.get("DBInstanceStatus") != "available":
                wait(10)
                db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.get_db_instance(instance_name)
        print("Instance data:")
        pp(db_inst)
        print("-" * 88)
        return db_inst

    @staticmethod
    def display_connection(db_inst):
        """
        Displays connection information about a DB instance and tips on how to
        connect to it.
```

```
        :param db_inst: The DB instance to display.
        """
        print(
            "You can now connect to your database using your favorite MySql
 client.\n"
            "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2
 instance\n"
            "that is running in the same VPC as your DB instance. Pass the
 endpoint,\n"
            "port, and administrator user name to 'mysql' and enter your password
\n"
            "when prompted:\n"
        )
        print(
            f"\n\tmysql -h {db_inst['Endpoint']['Address']} -P
 {db_inst['Endpoint']['Port']} "
            f"-u {db_inst['MasterUsername']} -p\n"
        )
        print(
            "For more information, see the User Guide for Amazon RDS:\n"
            "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStarted.CreatingConnecting.MySQL.html#CHAP_GettingStarted.Connecting.MySQL"
        )
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_snapshot(self, instance_name):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB instance snapshot and wait until it's available.

        :param instance_name: The name of a DB instance to snapshot.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ",
 q.is_yesno
        ):
            snapshot_id = f"{instance_name}-{uuid.uuid4()}"
            print(
                f"Creating a snapshot named {snapshot_id}. This typically takes a
 few minutes."
            )
            snapshot = self.instance_wrapper.create_snapshot(snapshot_id,
 instance_name)
            while snapshot.get("Status") != "available":
                wait(10)
```

```
                snapshot = self.instance_wrapper.get_snapshot(snapshot_id)
            pp(snapshot)
            print("-" * 88)

    def cleanup(self, db_inst, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to clean up a DB instance and parameter group.
        Before the parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB instances
must first
        be deleted.

        :param db_inst: The DB instance to delete.
        :param parameter_group_name: The DB parameter group to delete.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "\nDo you want to delete the DB instance and parameter group (y/n)?
",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            print(f"Deleting DB instance {db_inst['DBInstanceIdentifier']}.")

self.instance_wrapper.delete_db_instance(db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"])
            print(
                "Waiting for the DB instance to delete. This typically takes
several minutes."
            )
            while db_inst is not None:
                wait(10)
                db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.get_db_instance(
                    db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"]
                )
            print(f"Deleting parameter group {parameter_group_name}.")
            self.instance_wrapper.delete_parameter_group(parameter_group_name)

    def run_scenario(self, db_engine, parameter_group_name, instance_name,
db_name):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s:
%(message)s")

        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)\n"
            "get started with DB instances demo."
        )
```

```
        print("-" * 88)

        parameter_group = self.create_parameter_group(parameter_group_name,
 db_engine)
        self.update_parameters(parameter_group_name)
        db_inst = self.create_instance(
            instance_name, db_name, db_engine, parameter_group
        )
        self.display_connection(db_inst)
        self.create_snapshot(instance_name)
        self.cleanup(db_inst, parameter_group_name)

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = RdsInstanceScenario(InstanceWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario(
            "mysql",
            "doc-example-parameter-group",
            "doc-example-instance",
            "docexampledb",
        )
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

定義案例所呼叫的函數以管理 Amazon RDS 動作。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
```

```
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_parameter_groups(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB parameter group that is based on the specified parameter
group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter
group.
```

```
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of
the new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this
prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB parameter group.
```

```
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
Parameters=update_parameters
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def create_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, instance_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB instance.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_snapshot(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id,
DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return snapshot


    def get_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB instance snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_snapshots(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned
list of
                                       engine versions to those that are
compatible with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
```

```
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by
the DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return inst_opts


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def create_db_instance(
        self,
        db_name,
        instance_id,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        instance_class,
        storage_type,
        allocated_storage,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
```

```
        Creates a DB instance.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that is created in the DB
instance.
        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param parameter_group_name: A parameter group to associate with the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version for the created database.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :param storage_type: The storage type of the DB instance.
        :param allocated_storage: The amount of storage allocated on the DB
instance, in GiBs.
        :param admin_name: The name of the admin user for the created database.
        :param admin_password: The admin password for the created database.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBName=db_name,
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
                StorageType=storage_type,
                AllocatedStorage=allocated_storage,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

```
    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBInstance
  - 創建數據庫 ParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 刪除資料庫 ParameterGroup
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - 描述 B ParameterGroups

- DescribeDBParameters
- DescribeDBSnapshots
- DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
- 修改資料庫 ParameterGroup

使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon RDS 無伺服器範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)。

範例

- 在 Lambda 函數中連接到 Amazon RDS 數據庫

在 Lambda 函數中連接到 Amazon RDS 數據庫

下列程式碼範例會示範如何實作連線至 RDS 資料庫的 Lambda 函數。該函數提出了一個簡單的數據庫請求，並返回結果。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 連線至 Lambda 函數中的 Amazon RDS 資料庫。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
/*
Golang v2 code here.
*/

package main
```

```
import (
 "context"
 "database/sql"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/rds/auth"
 _ "github.com/go-sql-driver/mysql"
)

type MyEvent struct {
 Name string `json:"name"`
}

func HandleRequest(event *MyEvent) (map[string]interface{}, error) {

 var dbName string = "DatabaseName"
 var dbUser string = "DatabaseUser"
 var dbHost string = "mysqldb.123456789012.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com"
 var dbPort int = 3306
 var dbEndpoint string = fmt.Sprintf("%s:%d", dbHost, dbPort)
 var region string = "us-east-1"

 cfg, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  panic("configuration error: " + err.Error())
 }

 authenticationToken, err := auth.BuildAuthToken(
  context.TODO(), dbEndpoint, region, dbUser, cfg.Credentials)
 if err != nil {
  panic("failed to create authentication token: " + err.Error())
 }

 dsn := fmt.Sprintf("%s:%s@tcp(%s)/%s?tls=true&allowCleartextPasswords=true",
  dbUser, authenticationToken, dbEndpoint, dbName,
 )

 db, err := sql.Open("mysql", dsn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
```

```
 defer db.Close()

 var sum int
 err = db.QueryRow("SELECT ?+? AS sum", 3, 2).Scan(&sum)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 s := fmt.Sprint(sum)
 message := fmt.Sprintf("The selected sum is: %s", s)

 messageBytes, err := json.Marshal(message)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }

 messageString := string(messageBytes)
 return map[string]interface{}{
  "statusCode": 200,
  "headers":    map[string]string{"Content-Type": "application/json"},
  "body":       messageString,
 }, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在 Lambda 函數中使用 JavaScript 連接到 Amazon RDS 數據庫。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
/*
Node.js code here.
*/
// ES6+ example
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

async function createAuthToken() {
  // Define connection authentication parameters
  const dbinfo = {

    hostname: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    port: process.env.Port,
    username: process.env.DBUserName,
    region: process.env.AWS_REGION,

  }

  // Create RDS Signer object
  const signer = new Signer(dbinfo);

  // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
  const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
  return token;
}

async function dbOps() {

  // Obtain auth token
  const token = await createAuthToken();
  // Define connection configuration
  let connectionConfig = {
    host: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    user: process.env.DBUserName,
    password: token,
    database: process.env.DBName,
    ssl: 'Amazon RDS'
  }
  // Create the connection to the DB
  const conn = await mysql.createConnection(connectionConfig);
  // Obtain the result of the query
  const [res,] = await conn.execute('select ?+? as sum', [3, 2]);
  return res;
```

```
}

export const handler = async (event) => {
  // Execute database flow
  const result = await dbOps();
  // Return result
  return {
    statusCode: 200,
    body: JSON.stringify("The selected sum is: " + result[0].sum)
  }
};
```

使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon RDS 跨服務範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)。每個範例都包含可在多個範例中運作的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

說明如何建立 Web 應用程式追蹤 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料庫中的工作項目，並且使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 傳送報告。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

示範如何使用 Amazon 簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 建立追蹤 Amazon Aurora 資料庫中工作項目的 Web 應用程式，以及透過電子郵件傳送報告。 AWS SDK for .NET 這個範例使用以 React.js 建置的前端與 RESTful .NET 後端互動。

- 將 React 網頁應用程式與 AWS 服務整合。
- 列出、新增、更新和刪除 Aurora 資料表中的項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送篩選工作項目的電子郵件報告。

- 使用隨附的 AWS CloudFormation 指令碼部署和管理範例資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 C++ REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和指示，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon RDS 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 Spring REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

有關如何設置和運行使用 JDBC API 的示例的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整示例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 建立 Web 應用程式，以追蹤 Amazon Aurora 資料庫中的工作項目，並使用 Amazon 簡易電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 傳送電子郵件報告。這個範例使用以 React.js 建置的前端與 Express Node.js 後端互動。

- 將 React.js 網路應用程式與 AWS 服務.
- 列出、新增和更新 Aurora 資料表中的項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送篩選工作項目的電子郵件報告。
- 使用隨附的 AWS CloudFormation 指令碼部署和管理範例資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon RDS 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 Spring REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

示範如何使用 Amazon 簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 建立追蹤 Amazon RDS 資料庫中工作項目的 Web 應用程式，並以電子郵件傳送報告。 AWS SDK for PHP 這個範例使用以 React.js 建置的前端與 RESTful PHP 後端互動。

- 將 React.js 網路應用程式與 AWS 服務整合。
- 列出、新增、更新和刪除 Amazon RDS 資料表中的項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送篩選工作項目的電子郵件報告。
- 使用隨附的 AWS CloudFormation 指令碼部署和管理範例資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用亞馬遜簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 建立 REST 服務，以追蹤 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料庫中的工作項目和電子郵件報告。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 這個範例使用 Flask Web 框架來處理 HTTP 路由，並與 React 網頁整合以呈現功能完整的 Web 應用程式。

- 建置整合的 AWS 服務燒瓶 REST 服務。
- 讀取、寫入和更新儲存在 Aurora 無伺服器資料庫中的工作項目。
- 建立包含資料庫認證的 AWS Secrets Manager 密碼，並使用它來驗證對資料庫的呼叫。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送工作項目的電子郵件報告。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon RDS 資料服務的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon 關聯式資料庫服務資料服務。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon RDS 數據服務用戶指南 — 有關 Amazon RDS 數據服務的更多信息。
- Amazon RDS 資料服務 API 參考 — 所有可用的 Amazon RDS 資料服務動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS 開發套件為 Amazon RDS 資料服務執行的動作
  - 搭ExecuteStatement配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用開發套件的 Amazon RDS 資料服務跨服務範 AWS 例

- 建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

使用 AWS 開發套件為 Amazon RDS 資料服務執行的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 Amazon 關聯式資料庫服務資料服務。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭ExecuteStatement配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`ExecuteStatement`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ExecuteStatement`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：執行屬於交易一部分的 SQL 敘述句

下列`execute-statement`範例會執行屬於交易一部分的 SQL 陳述式。

```
aws rds-data execute-statement \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:rds:us-west-2:123456789012:cluster:mydbcluster" \
    --database "mydb" \
    --secret-arn "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-west-2:123456789012:secret:mysecret"
 \
    --sql "update mytable set quantity=5 where id=201" \
    --transaction-id "ABC1234567890xyz"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "numberOfRecordsUpdated": 1
}
```

範例 2：若要執行含有參數的 SQL 陳述式

下列`execute-statement`範例會執行含有參數的 SQL 陳述式。

```
aws rds-data execute-statement \
    --resource-arn "arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:123456789012:cluster:mydbcluster" \
    --database "mydb" \
    --secret-arn "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-east-1:123456789012:secret:mysecret"
 \
    --sql "insert into mytable values (:id, :val)" \
    --parameters "[{\"name\": \"id\", \"value\": {\"longValue\": 1}},{\"name\":
 \"val\", \"value\": {\"stringValue\": \"value1\"}}]"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "numberOfRecordsUpdated": 1
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon RDS 使用者指南中的針對 Aurora 無伺服器使用資料 API。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ExecuteStatement中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn query_cluster(
    client: &Client,
    cluster_arn: &str,
    query: &str,
    secret_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let st = client
        .execute_statement()
        .resource_arn(cluster_arn)
        .database("postgres") // Do not confuse this with db instance name
        .sql(query)
```

```
        .secret_arn(secret_arn);

    let result = st.send().await?;

    println!("{:?}", result);
    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ExecuteStatement中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用開發套件的 Amazon RDS 資料服務跨服務範 AWS 例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 Amazon 關聯式資料庫服務資料服務。每個範例都包含可在多個範例中運作的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

說明如何建立 Web 應用程式追蹤 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料庫中的工作項目，並且使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 傳送報告。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

示範如何使用 Amazon 簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 建立追蹤 Amazon Aurora 資料庫中工作項目的 Web 應用程式，以及透過電子郵件傳送報告。 AWS SDK for .NET 這個範例使用以 React.js 建置的前端與 RESTful .NET 後端互動。

- 將 React 網頁應用程式與 AWS 服務整合。
- 列出、新增、更新和刪除 Aurora 資料表中的項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送篩選工作項目的電子郵件報告。

- 使用隨附的 AWS CloudFormation 指令碼部署和管理範例資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 C++ REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和指示，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon RDS 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 Spring REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

有關如何設置和運行使用 JDBC API 的示例的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整示例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 建立 Web 應用程式，以追蹤 Amazon Aurora 資料庫中的工作項目，並使用 Amazon 簡易電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 傳送電子郵件報告。這個範例使用以 React.js 建置的前端與 Express Node.js 後端互動。

- 將 React.js 網路應用程式與 AWS 服務.
- 列出、新增和更新 Aurora 資料表中的項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送篩選工作項目的電子郵件報告。
- 使用隨附的 AWS CloudFormation 指令碼部署和管理範例資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon RDS 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 Spring REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

示範如何使用 Amazon 簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 建立追蹤 Amazon RDS 資料庫中工作項目的 Web 應用程式，並以電子郵件傳送報告。 AWS SDK for PHP 這個範例使用以 React.js 建置的前端與 RESTful PHP 後端互動。

- 將 React.js 網路應用程式與 AWS 服務整合。
- 列出、新增、更新和刪除 Amazon RDS 資料表中的項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送篩選工作項目的電子郵件報告。
- 使用隨附的 AWS CloudFormation 指令碼部署和管理範例資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用亞馬遜簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 建立 REST 服務，以追蹤 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料庫中的工作項目和電子郵件報告。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 這個範例使用 Flask Web 框架來處理 HTTP 路由，並與 React 網頁整合以呈現功能完整的 Web 應用程式。

- 建置整合的 AWS 服務燒瓶 REST 服務。
- 讀取、寫入和更新儲存在 Aurora 無伺服器資料庫中的工作項目。
- 建立包含資料庫認證的 AWS Secrets Manager 密碼，並使用它來驗證對資料庫的呼叫。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送工作項目的電子郵件報告。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

使 AWS 用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Redshift 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Redshift。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon Redshift 管理指南 — 有關 Amazon Redshift 的更多信息。
- Amazon Redshift API 參考 — 有關所有可用的 Amazon Redshift 操作的詳細信息。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon Redshift

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon Redshift。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.RedshiftClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.paginators.DescribeClustersIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloRedshift {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RedshiftClient redshiftClient = RedshiftClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listClustersPaginator(redshiftClient);
    }

    public static void listClustersPaginator(RedshiftClient redshiftClient) {
        DescribeClustersIterable clustersIterable =
 redshiftClient.describeClustersPaginator();
        clustersIterable.stream()
            .flatMap(r -> r.clusters().stream())
            .forEach(cluster -> System.out
```

```
                .println(" Cluster identifier: " + cluster.clusterIdentifier() +
 " status = " + cluster.clusterStatus()));
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的叢集說明。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import boto3


def hello_redshift(redshift_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Redshift client and
 list
    the clusters in your account. This list might be empty if you haven't created
    any clusters.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Redshift! Let's list your clusters:")
    paginator = redshift_client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
    clusters = []
    for page in paginator.paginate():
        clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

    print(f"{len(clusters)} cluster(s) were found.")

    for cluster in clusters:
        print(f"  {cluster['ClusterIdentifier']}")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_redshift(boto3.client("redshift"))
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK 中的叢集，以供 Python (Boto3) API 參考使用。

程式碼範例

- 使 AWS 用 SDK 執行 Amazon Redshift 的操作
  - 搭CreateCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeClusters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeStatement配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetStatementResult配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭Insert配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ModifyCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭Query配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Redshift 案 AWS 例
  - 開始使用 Amazon Redshift 表格、項目和查詢
- 使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Redshift 跨服務範例 AWS
  - 建立 Amazon Redshift 項目追蹤器

使 AWS 用 SDK 執行 Amazon Redshift 的操作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Redshift。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Redshift 案 AWS 例。

範例

- 搭CreateCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭CreateTable配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeClusters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeStatement配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetStatementResult配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭Insert配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyCluster配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭Query配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateCluster`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCluster`。

CLI

AWS CLI

以最小的 ParametersThis 範例建立叢集會建立具有最少組參數的叢集。默認情況下，輸出為 JSON 格式。命令：

```
aws redshift create-cluster --node-type dw.hs1.xlarge --number-of-nodes 2 --
master-username adminuser --master-user-password TopSecret1 --cluster-identifier
 mycluster
```

結果：

```
{
   "Cluster": {
      "NodeType": "dw.hs1.xlarge",
      "ClusterVersion": "1.0",
      "PubliclyAccessible": "true",
      "MasterUsername": "adminuser",
      "ClusterParameterGroups": [
         {
            "ParameterApplyStatus": "in-sync",
            "ParameterGroupName": "default.redshift-1.0"
         } ],
      "ClusterSecurityGroups": [
         {
```

```
            "Status": "active",
            "ClusterSecurityGroupName": "default"
         } ],
      "AllowVersionUpgrade": true,
      "VpcSecurityGroups": \[],
      "PreferredMaintenanceWindow": "sat:03:30-sat:04:00",
      "AutomatedSnapshotRetentionPeriod": 1,
      "ClusterStatus": "creating",
      "ClusterIdentifier": "mycluster",
      "DBName": "dev",
      "NumberOfNodes": 2,
      "PendingModifiedValues": {
         "MasterUserPassword": "\****"
      }
   },
   "ResponseMetadata": {
      "RequestId": "7cf4bcfc-64dd-11e2-bea9-49e0ce183f07"
   }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateCluster中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 叢集

```
    public static void createCluster(RedshiftClient redshiftClient, String
 clusterId, String masterUsername,
                                     String masterUserPassword) {
        try {
            CreateClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest.builder()
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .masterUsername(masterUsername)
                .masterUserPassword(masterUserPassword)
```

```
                .nodeType("ra3.4xlarge")
                .publiclyAccessible(true)
                .numberOfNodes(2)
                .build();

            CreateClusterResponse clusterResponse =
 redshiftClient.createCluster(clusterRequest);
            System.out.println("Created cluster " +
 clusterResponse.cluster().clusterIdentifier());

        } catch (RedshiftException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateCluster中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

建立 叢集

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { CreateClusterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME", // Required
  NodeType: "NODE_TYPE", //Required
  MasterUsername: "MASTER_USER_NAME", // Required - must be lowercase
  MasterUserPassword: "MASTER_USER_PASSWORD", // Required - must contain at least
 one uppercase letter, and one number
  ClusterType: "CLUSTER_TYPE", // Required
  IAMRoleARN: "IAM_ROLE_ARN", // Optional - the ARN of an IAM role with
 permissions your cluster needs to access other AWS services on your behalf, such
 as Amazon S3.
  ClusterSubnetGroupName: "CLUSTER_SUBNET_GROUPNAME", //Optional - the name of a
 cluster subnet group to be associated with this cluster. Defaults to 'default'
 if not specified.
  DBName: "DATABASE_NAME", // Optional - defaults to 'dev' if not specified
  Port: "PORT_NUMBER", // Optional - defaults to '5439' if not specified
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new CreateClusterCommand(params));
    console.log(
      "Cluster " + data.Cluster.ClusterIdentifier + " successfully created",
    );
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateCluster中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 叢集

```
suspend fun createCluster(clusterId: String?, masterUsernameVal: String?,
 masterUserPasswordVal: String?) {
    val clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest {
        clusterIdentifier = clusterId
        masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
        masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
        nodeType = "ds2.xlarge"
        publiclyAccessible = true
        numberOfNodes = 2
    }

    RedshiftClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val clusterResponse = redshiftClient.createCluster(clusterRequest)
        println("Created cluster ${clusterResponse.cluster?.clusterIdentifier}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateCluster中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def create_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_identifier,
        node_type,
        master_username,
        master_user_password,
        publicly_accessible,
        number_of_nodes,
    ):
        """
        Creates a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The name of the cluster.
        :param node_type: The type of node in the cluster.
        :param master_username: The master username.
        :param master_user_password: The master user password.
        :param publicly_accessible: Whether the cluster is publicly accessible.
        :param number_of_nodes: The number of nodes in the cluster.
        :return: The cluster.
        """

        try:
            cluster = self.client.create_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                NodeType=node_type,
                MasterUsername=master_username,
                MasterUserPassword=master_user_password,
                PubliclyAccessible=publicly_accessible,
                NumberOfNodes=number_of_nodes,
            )
            return cluster
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 RedshiftWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateCluster中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`CreateTable`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTable`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void createTable(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient, String
clusterId, String databaseName, String userName) {
       try {
           ExecuteStatementRequest createTableRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
               .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
               .dbUser(userName)
               .database(databaseName)
               .sql("CREATE TABLE Movies ("
```

```
                    + "id INT PRIMARY KEY, "
                    + "title VARCHAR(100), "
                    + "year INT)")
                .build();

            redshiftDataClient.executeStatement(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table created: Movies");

        } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
            System.err.println("Error creating table: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateTable中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    def create_table(self, cluster_id, database, username):
        self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
            cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
            database_name=database,
            user_name=username,
            sql="CREATE TABLE Movies (statement_id INT PRIMARY KEY, title
VARCHAR(100), year INT)",
        )

        print("Table created: Movies")
```

包裝器對象調用 ExecuteStatement。

```
class RedshiftDataWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Redshift data."""

    def __init__(self, client):
        """
        :param client: A Boto3 RedshiftDataWrapper client.
        """
        self.client = client


    def execute_statement(
        self, cluster_identifier, database_name, user_name, sql,
 parameter_list=None
    ):
        """
        Executes a SQL statement.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param database_name: The database name.
        :param user_name: The user's name.
        :param sql: The SQL statement.
        :param parameter_list: The optional SQL statement parameters.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """

        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClusterIdentifier": cluster_identifier,
                "Database": database_name,
                "DbUser": user_name,
                "Sql": sql,
            }
            if parameter_list:
                kwargs["Parameters"] = parameter_list
            response = self.client.execute_statement(**kwargs)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't execute statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 RedshiftDataWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DeleteCluster**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteCluster`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除沒有最終叢集的叢集 SnapshotThis 範例會刪除叢集，強制刪除資料，因此不會建立最終叢集快照。命令：

```
aws redshift delete-cluster --cluster-identifier mycluster --skip-final-cluster-
snapshot
```

刪除叢集，允許最終叢集 SnapshotThis 範例刪除叢集，但指定最終的叢集快照。命令：

```
aws redshift delete-cluster --cluster-identifier mycluster --final-cluster-
snapshot-identifier myfinalsnapshot
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteCluster中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除叢集。

```
   public static void deleteRedshiftCluster(RedshiftClient redshiftClient,
String clusterId) {
       try {
           DeleteClusterRequest deleteClusterRequest =
DeleteClusterRequest.builder()
               .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
               .skipFinalClusterSnapshot(true)
               .build();

           DeleteClusterResponse response =
redshiftClient.deleteCluster(deleteClusterRequest);
           System.out.println("The status is " +
response.cluster().clusterStatus());

       } catch (RedshiftException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteCluster中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

建立 叢集

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DeleteClusterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME",
  SkipFinalClusterSnapshot: false,
  FinalClusterSnapshotIdentifier: "CLUSTER_SNAPSHOT_ID",
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new DeleteClusterCommand(params));
    console.log("Success, cluster deleted. ", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteCluster中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除叢集。

```
suspend fun deleteRedshiftCluster(clusterId: String?) {

    val request = DeleteClusterRequest {
        clusterIdentifier = clusterId
        skipFinalClusterSnapshot = true
    }

    RedshiftClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val response = redshiftClient.deleteCluster(request)
        println("The status is ${response.cluster?.clusterStatus}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteCluster中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def delete_cluster(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Deletes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        """
        try:
            self.client.delete_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
 SkipFinalClusterSnapshot=True
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 RedshiftWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteCluster中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DescribeClusters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeClusters。

CLI

AWS CLI

[取得全部說明] ClustersThis 範例會傳回該帳戶之所有叢集的說明。默認情況下，輸出為 JSON 格式。命令：

```
aws redshift describe-clusters
```

結果：

```
{
   "Clusters": [
   {
      "NodeType": "dw.hs1.xlarge",
      "Endpoint": {
         "Port": 5439,
         "Address": "mycluster.coqoarplqhsn.us-east-1.redshift.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "ClusterVersion": "1.0",
      "PubliclyAccessible": "true",
      "MasterUsername": "adminuser",
      "ClusterParameterGroups": [
         {
            "ParameterApplyStatus": "in-sync",
            "ParameterGroupName": "default.redshift-1.0"
         } ],
      "ClusterSecurityGroups": [
         {
```

```
            "Status": "active",
            "ClusterSecurityGroupName": "default"
         } ],
      "AllowVersionUpgrade": true,
      "VpcSecurityGroups": \[],
      "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-1a",
      "ClusterCreateTime": "2013-01-22T21:59:29.559Z",
      "PreferredMaintenanceWindow": "sat:03:30-sat:04:00",
      "AutomatedSnapshotRetentionPeriod": 1,
      "ClusterStatus": "available",
      "ClusterIdentifier": "mycluster",
      "DBName": "dev",
      "NumberOfNodes": 2,
      "PendingModifiedValues": {}
   } ],
   "ResponseMetadata": {
      "RequestId": "65b71cac-64df-11e2-8f5b-e90bd6c77476"
   }
}
```

您也可以使用`--output text`選項以文字格式取得相同的資訊。指令：

`--output text`選項。命令：

選項。命令：

```
aws redshift describe-clusters --output text
```

結果：

```
dw.hs1.xlarge       1.0     true    adminuser       True    us-east-1a
 2013-01-22T21:59:29.559Z        sat:03:30-sat:04:00     1       available
 mycluster       dev     2
ENDPOINT    5439    mycluster.coqoarplqhsn.us-east-1.redshift.amazonaws.com
in-sync     default.redshift-1.0
active      default
PENDINGMODIFIEDVALUES
RESPONSEMETADATA    934281a8-64df-11e2-b07c-f7fbdd006c67
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeClusters中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

描述叢集。

```
   public static void waitForClusterReady(RedshiftClient redshiftClient, String
clusterId) {
       boolean clusterReady = false;
       String clusterReadyStr;
       System.out.println("Waiting for cluster to become available. This may
take a few mins.");
       try {
           DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest =
DescribeClustersRequest.builder()
               .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
               .build();
           long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

           // Loop until the cluster is ready.
           while (!clusterReady) {
               DescribeClustersResponse clusterResponse =
redshiftClient.describeClusters(clustersRequest);
               List<Cluster> clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters();
               for (Cluster cluster : clusterList) {
                   clusterReadyStr = cluster.clusterStatus();
                   if (clusterReadyStr.contains("available"))
                       clusterReady = true;
                   else {
                       long elapsedTimeMillis = System.currentTimeMillis() -
startTime;
                       long elapsedSeconds = elapsedTimeMillis / 1000;
                       long minutes = elapsedSeconds / 60;
                       long seconds = elapsedSeconds % 60;

                       System.out.printf("Elapsed Time: %02d:%02d - Waiting for
cluster... %n", minutes, seconds);
```

```
                        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
                    }
                }
            }

            long elapsedTimeMillis = System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime;
            long elapsedSeconds = elapsedTimeMillis / 1000;
            long minutes = elapsedSeconds / 60;
            long seconds = elapsedSeconds % 60;

            System.out.println(String.format("Cluster is available! Total Elapsed
 Time: %02d:%02d", minutes, seconds));

        } catch (RedshiftException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeClusters中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

描述您的叢集。

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DescribeClustersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME",
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new DescribeClustersCommand(params));
    console.log("Success", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeClusters中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

描述叢集。

```
suspend fun describeRedshiftClusters() {

    RedshiftClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val clusterResponse =
 redshiftClient.describeClusters(DescribeClustersRequest {})
```

```
        val clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters

        if (clusterList != null) {
            for (cluster in clusterList) {
                println("Cluster database name is ${cluster.dbName}")
                println("Cluster status is ${cluster.clusterStatus}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeClusters中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def describe_clusters(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Describes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :return: A list of clusters.
```

```
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {}
            if cluster_identifier:
                kwargs["ClusterIdentifier"] = cluster_identifier

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
            clusters = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

            return clusters

        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 RedshiftWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeClusters中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DescribeStatement配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeStatement。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void checkStatement(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient,
String sqlId) {
       try {
           DescribeStatementRequest statementRequest =
DescribeStatementRequest.builder()
               .id(sqlId)
               .build();

           String status;
           while (true) {
               DescribeStatementResponse response =
redshiftDataClient.describeStatement(statementRequest);
               status = response.statusAsString();
               System.out.println("..." + status);

               if (status.compareTo("FAILED") == 0 ) {
                   System.out.println("The Query Failed. Ending program");
                   System.exit(1);

               } else if (status.compareTo("FINISHED") == 0) {
                   break;
               }
               TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
           }

           System.out.println("The statement is finished!");

       } catch (RedshiftDataException | InterruptedException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeStatement中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RedshiftDataWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Redshift data."""

    def __init__(self, client):
        """
        :param client: A Boto3 RedshiftDataWrapper client.
        """
        self.client = client


    def describe_statement(self, statement_id):
        """
        Describes a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.describe_statement(Id=statement_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 RedshiftDataWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeStatement中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭GetStatementResult配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetStatementResult。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

檢查語句結果。

```
    public static void getResults(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient, String
statementId) {
        try {
            GetStatementResultRequest resultRequest =
GetStatementResultRequest.builder()
                .id(statementId)
                .build();

            // Extract and print the field values using streams.
            GetStatementResultResponse response =
redshiftDataClient.getStatementResult(resultRequest);
            response.records().stream()
                .flatMap(List::stream)
```

```
                .map(Field::stringValue)
                .filter(value -> value != null)
                .forEach(value -> System.out.println("The Movie title field is "
 + value));

        } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetStatementResult中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RedshiftDataWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Redshift data."""

    def __init__(self, client):
        """
        :param client: A Boto3 RedshiftDataWrapper client.
        """
        self.client = client


    def get_statement_result(self, statement_id):
        """
        Gets the result of a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
```

```
            result = {
                "Records": [],
            }
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("get_statement_result")
            for page in paginator.paginate(Id=statement_id):
                if "ColumnMetadata" not in result:
                    result["ColumnMetadata"] = page["ColumnMetadata"]
                result["Records"].extend(page["Records"])
            return result
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get statement result. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 RedshiftDataWrapper 象。

```
client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetStatementResult中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`Insert`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Insert`。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void popTable(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient, String
clusterId, String databaseName, String userName, String fileName, int number)
throws IOException {
       JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
       com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
       Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
       ObjectNode currentNode;
       int t = 0;
       while (iter.hasNext()) {
           if (t == number)
               break;
           currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();
           int year = currentNode.get("year").asInt();
           String title = currentNode.get("title").asText();

           // Use SqlParameter to avoid SQL injection.
           List<SqlParameter> parameterList = new ArrayList<>();
           String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO Movies
VALUES( :id , :title, :year);";

           // Create the parameters.
           SqlParameter idParam = SqlParameter.builder()
               .name("id")
               .value(String.valueOf(t))
               .build();

           SqlParameter titleParam= SqlParameter.builder()
               .name("title")
               .value(title)
               .build();

           SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
               .name("year")
               .value(String.valueOf(year))
               .build();
           parameterList.add(idParam);
           parameterList.add(titleParam);
           parameterList.add(yearParam);

           try {
               ExecuteStatementRequest insertStatementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                    .sql(sqlStatement)
                    .database(databaseName)
                    .dbUser(userName)
                    .parameters(parameterList)
                    .build();

                redshiftDataClient.executeStatement(insertStatementRequest);
                System.out.println("Inserted: " + title + " (" + year + ")");
                t++;

            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
                System.err.println("Error inserting data: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println(t + " records were added to the Movies table. ");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中插入。

搭`ModifyCluster`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyCluster`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將「安全群組」與 ClusterThis 範例產生關聯，顯示如何將叢集安全性群組與指定的叢集產生關聯。命令：

```
aws redshift modify-cluster --cluster-identifier mycluster --cluster-security-
groups mysecuritygroup
```

修改「維護時段」，以 ClusterThis 顯示如何將叢集的每週偏好維護時段變更為從星期日晚上 11:15 開始至少 4 小時的時段，並在星期一凌晨 3:15 結束。命令：

```
aws redshift modify-cluster --cluster-identifier mycluster --preferred-
maintenance-window Sun:23:15-Mon:03:15
```

變更主要密碼的 ClusterThis 範例顯示如何變更叢集的主要密碼。命令：

```
aws redshift modify-cluster --cluster-identifier mycluster --master-user-password
 A1b2c3d4
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyCluster中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

修改叢集。

```
   public static void modifyCluster(RedshiftClient redshiftClient, String
clusterId) {
       try {
           ModifyClusterRequest modifyClusterRequest =
ModifyClusterRequest.builder()
               .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
               .preferredMaintenanceWindow("wed:07:30-wed:08:00")
               .build();

           ModifyClusterResponse clusterResponse =
redshiftClient.modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest);
           System.out.println("The modified cluster was successfully modified
and has "
               + clusterResponse.cluster().preferredMaintenanceWindow() + " as
the maintenance window");

       } catch (RedshiftException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ModifyCluster中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

修改叢集。

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { ModifyClusterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

// Set the parameters
const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME",
  MasterUserPassword: "NEW_MASTER_USER_PASSWORD",
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new ModifyClusterCommand(params));
    console.log("Success was modified.", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
```

```
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ModifyCluster中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

修改叢集。

```
suspend fun modifyCluster(clusterId: String?) {
    val modifyClusterRequest = ModifyClusterRequest {
        clusterIdentifier = clusterId
        preferredMaintenanceWindow = "wed:07:30-wed:08:00"
    }

    RedshiftClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val clusterResponse = redshiftClient.modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest)
        println("The modified cluster was successfully modified and has
 ${clusterResponse.cluster?.preferredMaintenanceWindow} as the maintenance
 window")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ModifyCluster中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def modify_cluster(self, cluster_identifier, preferred_maintenance_window):
        """
        Modifies a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param preferred_maintenance_window: The preferred maintenance window.
        """
        try:
            self.client.modify_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                PreferredMaintenanceWindow=preferred_maintenance_window,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't modify a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 RedshiftWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ModifyCluster中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭Query配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Query。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

查詢資料表。

```
    public static String queryMoviesByYear(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient,
                                           String database,
                                           String dbUser,
                                           int year,
                                           String clusterId) {

        try {
            String sqlStatement = " SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE year = :year";
            SqlParameter yearParam= SqlParameter.builder()
                .name("year")
                .value(String.valueOf(year))
                .build();

            ExecuteStatementRequest statementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
```

```
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .database(database)
                .dbUser(dbUser)
                .parameters(yearParam)
                .sql(sqlStatement)
                .build();

            ExecuteStatementResponse response =
redshiftDataClient.executeStatement(statementRequest);
            return response.id();

        } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 Query。

使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Redshift 案 AWS 例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Redshift。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 開始使用 Amazon Redshift 表格、項目和查詢

開始使用 Amazon Redshift 表格、項目和查詢

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon Redshift 資料表、項目和查詢。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonFactory;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.node.ObjectNode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.RedshiftClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.Cluster;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.CreateClusterRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.CreateClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.DeleteClusterRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.DeleteClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.DescribeClustersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.DescribeClustersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.ModifyClusterRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.ModifyClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.RedshiftException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.RedshiftDataClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.DescribeStatementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.DescribeStatementResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.ExecuteStatementRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.ExecuteStatementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.Field;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.GetStatementResultRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.GetStatementResultResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.ListDatabasesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.RedshiftDataException;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.SqlParameter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.paginators.ListDatabasesIterable;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonParser;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 *
 This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Prompts the user for a unique cluster ID or use the default value.
 * 2. Creates a Redshift cluster with the specified or default cluster Id value.
 * 3. Waits until the Redshift cluster is available for use.
 * 4. Lists all databases using a pagination API call.
 * 5. Creates a table named "Movies" with fields ID, title, and year.
 * 6. Inserts a specified number of records into the "Movies" table by reading
 the Movies JSON file.
 * 7. Prompts the user for a movie release year.
 * 8. Runs a SQL query to retrieve movies released in the specified year.
 * 9. Modifies the Redshift cluster.
 * 10. Prompts the user for confirmation to delete the Redshift cluster.
 * 11. If confirmed, deletes the specified Redshift cluster.
 */

public class RedshiftScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """
```

```
            Usage:
                <jsonFilePath>\s

            Where:
                jsonFilePath - The path to the Movies JSON file (you can locate
that file in ../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json)
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String jsonFilePath = args[0];
        String userName;
        String userPassword;
        String databaseName = "dev" ;
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RedshiftClient redshiftClient = RedshiftClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient = RedshiftDataClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Redshift SDK Getting Started
scenario.");
        System.out.println("""
        This Java program demonstrates how to interact with Amazon Redshift by
using the AWS SDK for Java (v2).\s
        Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service
hosted in the cloud.

        The program's primary functionalities include cluster creation,
verification of cluster readiness,\s
        list databases, table creation, data population within the table, and
execution of SQL statements.
        Furthermore, it demonstrates the process of querying data from the Movie
table.\s
```

```
        Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
        """);

        System.out.println("Lets get started...");
        System.out.println("Please enter your user name (default is awsuser)");
        String user = scanner.nextLine();
        userName = user.isEmpty() ? "awsuser" : user;
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Please enter your user password (default is
 AwsUser1000)");
        String userpass = scanner.nextLine();
        userPassword = userpass.isEmpty() ? "AwsUser1000" : userpass;
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A Redshift cluster refers to the collection of
 computing resources and storage that work together to process and analyze large
 volumes of data.");
        System.out.println("Enter a cluster id value (default is redshift-
cluster-movies): ");
        String userClusterId = scanner.nextLine();
        String clusterId = userClusterId.isEmpty() ? "redshift-cluster-movies" :
 userClusterId;
        createCluster(redshiftClient, clusterId, userName, userPassword);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Wait until "+clusterId +" is available.");
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        waitForClusterReady(redshiftClient, clusterId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        String databaseInfo = """
            When you created $clusteridD, the dev database is created by default
 and used in this scenario.\s

            To create a custom database, you need to have a CREATEDB privilege.\s
            For more information, see the documentation here: https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/r_CREATE_DATABASE.html.
           """.replace("$clusteridD", clusterId);

        System.out.println(databaseInfo);
```

```
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("List databases in "+clusterId);
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        listAllDatabases(redshiftDataClient, clusterId, userName, databaseName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Now you will create a table named Movies.");
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        createTable(redshiftDataClient, clusterId, databaseName, userName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Populate the Movies table using the Movies.json
file.");
        System.out.println("Specify the number of records you would like to add
to the Movies Table.");
        System.out.println("Please enter a value between 50 and 200.");
        int numRecords;
        do {
            System.out.print("Enter a value: ");
            while (!scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please enter a value between
50 and 200.");
                System.out.print("Enter a year: ");
                scanner.next();
            }
            numRecords = scanner.nextInt();
        } while (numRecords < 50 || numRecords > 200);
        popTable(redshiftDataClient, clusterId, databaseName, userName,
jsonFilePath, numRecords);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Query the Movies table by year. Enter a value between
2012-2014.");
        int movieYear;
        do {
```

```
            System.out.print("Enter a year: ");
            while (!scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please enter a valid year
between 2012 and 2014.");
                System.out.print("Enter a year: ");
                scanner.next();
            }
            movieYear = scanner.nextInt();
            scanner.nextLine();
        } while (movieYear < 2012 || movieYear > 2014);

        String id = queryMoviesByYear(redshiftDataClient, databaseName, userName,
movieYear, clusterId);
        System.out.println("The identifier of the statement is " + id);
        checkStatement(redshiftDataClient, id);
        getResults(redshiftDataClient, id);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Now you will modify the Redshift cluster.");
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        modifyCluster(redshiftClient, clusterId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Would you like to delete the Amazon Redshift cluster?
(y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            System.out.println("You selected to delete " +clusterId);
            System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
            scanner.nextLine();
            deleteRedshiftCluster(redshiftClient, clusterId);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The "+clusterId +" was not deleted");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("This concludes the Amazon Redshift SDK Getting
Started scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }
```

```
   public static void listAllDatabases(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient,
String clusterId, String dbUser, String database) {
       try {
           ListDatabasesRequest databasesRequest =
ListDatabasesRequest.builder()
               .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
               .dbUser(dbUser)
               .database(database)
               .build();

           ListDatabasesIterable listDatabasesIterable =
redshiftDataClient.listDatabasesPaginator(databasesRequest);
           listDatabasesIterable.stream()
               .flatMap(r -> r.databases().stream())
               .forEach(db -> System.out
                   .println("The database name is : " + db));

       } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void deleteRedshiftCluster(RedshiftClient redshiftClient,
String clusterId) {
       try {
           DeleteClusterRequest deleteClusterRequest =
DeleteClusterRequest.builder()
               .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
               .skipFinalClusterSnapshot(true)
               .build();

           DeleteClusterResponse response =
redshiftClient.deleteCluster(deleteClusterRequest);
           System.out.println("The status is " +
response.cluster().clusterStatus());

       } catch (RedshiftException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

```
   public static void popTable(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient, String
clusterId, String databaseName, String userName, String fileName, int number)
throws IOException {
       JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
       com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
       Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
       ObjectNode currentNode;
       int t = 0;
       while (iter.hasNext()) {
           if (t == number)
               break;
           currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();
           int year = currentNode.get("year").asInt();
           String title = currentNode.get("title").asText();

           // Use SqlParameter to avoid SQL injection.
           List<SqlParameter> parameterList = new ArrayList<>();
           String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO Movies
VALUES( :id , :title, :year);";

           // Create the parameters.
           SqlParameter idParam = SqlParameter.builder()
               .name("id")
               .value(String.valueOf(t))
               .build();

           SqlParameter titleParam= SqlParameter.builder()
               .name("title")
               .value(title)
               .build();

           SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
               .name("year")
               .value(String.valueOf(year))
               .build();
           parameterList.add(idParam);
           parameterList.add(titleParam);
           parameterList.add(yearParam);

           try {
               ExecuteStatementRequest insertStatementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                   .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
```

```
                    .sql(sqlStatement)
                    .database(databaseName)
                    .dbUser(userName)
                    .parameters(parameterList)
                    .build();

                redshiftDataClient.executeStatement(insertStatementRequest);
                System.out.println("Inserted: " + title + " (" + year + ")");
                t++;

            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
                System.err.println("Error inserting data: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println(t + " records were added to the Movies table. ");
    }

    public static void checkStatement(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient,
String sqlId) {
        try {
            DescribeStatementRequest statementRequest =
DescribeStatementRequest.builder()
                .id(sqlId)
                .build();

            String status;
            while (true) {
                DescribeStatementResponse response =
redshiftDataClient.describeStatement(statementRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                System.out.println("..." + status);

                if (status.compareTo("FAILED") == 0 ) {
                    System.out.println("The Query Failed. Ending program");
                    System.exit(1);

                } else if (status.compareTo("FINISHED") == 0) {
                    break;
                }
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
            }

            System.out.println("The statement is finished!");
```

```
        } catch (RedshiftDataException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void modifyCluster(RedshiftClient redshiftClient, String
clusterId) {
        try {
            ModifyClusterRequest modifyClusterRequest =
ModifyClusterRequest.builder()
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .preferredMaintenanceWindow("wed:07:30-wed:08:00")
                .build();

            ModifyClusterResponse clusterResponse =
redshiftClient.modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest);
            System.out.println("The modified cluster was successfully modified
and has "
                + clusterResponse.cluster().preferredMaintenanceWindow() + " as
the maintenance window");

        } catch (RedshiftException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String queryMoviesByYear(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient,
                                           String database,
                                           String dbUser,
                                           int year,
                                           String clusterId) {

        try {
            String sqlStatement = " SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE year = :year";
            SqlParameter yearParam= SqlParameter.builder()
                .name("year")
                .value(String.valueOf(year))
                .build();

            ExecuteStatementRequest statementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
```

```
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .database(database)
                .dbUser(dbUser)
                .parameters(yearParam)
                .sql(sqlStatement)
                .build();

            ExecuteStatementResponse response =
redshiftDataClient.executeStatement(statementRequest);
            return response.id();

        } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void getResults(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient, String
statementId) {
        try {
            GetStatementResultRequest resultRequest =
GetStatementResultRequest.builder()
                .id(statementId)
                .build();

            // Extract and print the field values using streams.
            GetStatementResultResponse response =
redshiftDataClient.getStatementResult(resultRequest);
            response.records().stream()
                .flatMap(List::stream)
                .map(Field::stringValue)
                .filter(value -> value != null)
                .forEach(value -> System.out.println("The Movie title field is "
+ value));

        } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void waitForClusterReady(RedshiftClient redshiftClient, String
clusterId) {
```

```
        boolean clusterReady = false;
        String clusterReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for cluster to become available. This may
take a few mins.");
        try {
            DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest =
DescribeClustersRequest.builder()
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .build();
            long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

            // Loop until the cluster is ready.
            while (!clusterReady) {
                DescribeClustersResponse clusterResponse =
redshiftClient.describeClusters(clustersRequest);
                List<Cluster> clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters();
                for (Cluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    clusterReadyStr = cluster.clusterStatus();
                    if (clusterReadyStr.contains("available"))
                        clusterReady = true;
                    else {
                        long elapsedTimeMillis = System.currentTimeMillis() -
startTime;
                        long elapsedSeconds = elapsedTimeMillis / 1000;
                        long minutes = elapsedSeconds / 60;
                        long seconds = elapsedSeconds % 60;

                        System.out.printf("Elapsed Time: %02d:%02d - Waiting for
cluster... %n", minutes, seconds);
                        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
                    }
                }
            }

            long elapsedTimeMillis = System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime;
            long elapsedSeconds = elapsedTimeMillis / 1000;
            long minutes = elapsedSeconds / 60;
            long seconds = elapsedSeconds % 60;

            System.out.println(String.format("Cluster is available! Total Elapsed
Time: %02d:%02d", minutes, seconds));

        } catch (RedshiftException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createTable(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient, String
clusterId, String databaseName, String userName) {
        try {
            ExecuteStatementRequest createTableRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .dbUser(userName)
                .database(databaseName)
                .sql("CREATE TABLE Movies ("
                    + "id INT PRIMARY KEY, "
                    + "title VARCHAR(100), "
                    + "year INT)")
                .build();

            redshiftDataClient.executeStatement(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table created: Movies");

        } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
            System.err.println("Error creating table: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createCluster(RedshiftClient redshiftClient, String
clusterId, String masterUsername,
                                     String masterUserPassword) {
        try {
            CreateClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest.builder()
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .masterUsername(masterUsername)
                .masterUserPassword(masterUserPassword)
                .nodeType("ra3.4xlarge")
                .publiclyAccessible(true)
                .numberOfNodes(2)
                .build();

            CreateClusterResponse clusterResponse =
redshiftClient.createCluster(clusterRequest);
            System.out.println("Created cluster " +
clusterResponse.cluster().clusterIdentifier());
```

```
        } catch (RedshiftException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - createCluster
  - 描述叢集
  - 描述聲明
  - 執行陳述式
  - getStatementResult
  - listDatabasesPaginator
  - 修改叢集

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RedshiftScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started with
 Redshift."""

    def __init__(self, redshift_wrapper, redshift_data_wrapper):
        self.redshift_wrapper = redshift_wrapper
        self.redshift_data_wrapper = redshift_data_wrapper

    def redhift_scenario(self, json_file_path):
```

```
        database_name = "dev"

        print(DASHES)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon Redshift SDK Getting Started example.")
        print(
            """
      This Python program demonstrates how to interact with Amazon Redshift
      using the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

      Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse
      service hosted in the cloud.

      The program's primary functionalities include cluster creation,
      verification of cluster readiness, listing databases, table creation,
      populating data within the table, and executing SQL statements.

      It also demonstrates querying data from the Movies table.

      Upon completion, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
    """
        )
        if not os.path.isfile(json_file_path):
            logging.error(f"The file {json_file_path} does not exist.")
            return

        print("Let's get started...")
        user_name = q.ask("Please enter your user name (default is awsuser):")
        user_name = user_name if user_name else "awsuser"

        print(DASHES)
        user_password = q.ask(
            "Please enter your user password (default is AwsUser1000):"
        )
        user_password = user_password if user_password else "AwsUser1000"

        print(DASHES)
        print(
            """A Redshift cluster refers to the collection of computing resources
 and storage that work
            together to process and analyze large volumes of data."""
        )
        cluster_id = q.ask(
            "Enter a cluster identifier value (default is redshift-cluster-
movies): "
```

```
        )
        cluster_id = cluster_id if cluster_id else "redshift-cluster-movies"

        self.redshift_wrapper.create_cluster(
            cluster_id, "ra3.4xlarge", user_name, user_password, True, 2
        )

        print(DASHES)
        print(f"Wait until {cluster_id} is available. This may take a few
minutes...")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        self.wait_cluster_available(cluster_id)

        print(DASHES)

        print(
            f"""
      When you created {cluster_id}, the dev database is created by default and
used in this scenario.

      To create a custom database, you need to have a CREATEDB privilege.
      For more information, see the documentation here:
      https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/r_CREATE_DATABASE.html.
     """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        print(f"List databases in {cluster_id}")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        databases = self.redshift_data_wrapper.list_databases(
            cluster_id, database_name, user_name
        )
        print(f"The cluster contains {len(databases)} database(s).")
        for database in databases:
            print(f"    Database: {database}")
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        print("Now you will create a table named Movies.")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
```

```
        self.create_table(cluster_id, database_name, user_name)

        print(DASHES)

        print("Populate the Movies table using the Movies.json file.")
        print(
            "Specify the number of records you would like to add to the Movies
Table."
        )
        print("Please enter a value between 50 and 200.")

        while True:
            try:
                num_records = int(q.ask("Enter a value: ", q.is_int))
                if 50 <= num_records <= 200:
                    break
                else:
                    print("Invalid input. Please enter a value between 50 and
200.")
            except ValueError:
                print("Invalid input. Please enter a value between 50 and 200.")

        self.populate_table(
            cluster_id, database_name, user_name, json_file_path, num_records
        )

        print(DASHES)
        print("Query the Movies table by year. Enter a value between 2012-2014.")

        while True:
            movie_year = int(q.ask("Enter a year: ", q.is_int))
            if 2012 <= movie_year <= 2014:
                break
            else:
                print("Invalid input. Please enter a valid year between 2012 and
2014.")

        # Function to query database
        sql_id = self.query_movies_by_year(
            database_name, user_name, movie_year, cluster_id
        )

        print(f"The identifier of the statement is {sql_id}")
```

```
        print("Checking statement status...")
        self.wait_statement_finished(sql_id)
        result = self.redshift_data_wrapper.get_statement_result(sql_id)

        self.display_movies(result)

        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        print("Now you will modify the Redshift cluster.")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        preferred_maintenance_window = "wed:07:30-wed:08:00"
        self.redshift_wrapper.modify_cluster(cluster_id,
preferred_maintenance_window)

        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        delete = q.ask("Do you want to delete the cluster? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno)

        if delete:
            print(f"You selected to delete {cluster_id}")
            q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
            self.redshift_wrapper.delete_cluster(cluster_id)
        else:
            print(f"Cluster {cluster_id}cluster_id was not deleted")

        print(DASHES)
        print("This concludes the Amazon Redshift SDK Getting Started scenario.")
        print(DASHES)

    def create_table(self, cluster_id, database, username):
        self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
            cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
            database_name=database,
            user_name=username,
            sql="CREATE TABLE Movies (statement_id INT PRIMARY KEY, title
VARCHAR(100), year INT)",
        )

        print("Table created: Movies")
```

```
    def populate_table(self, cluster_id, database, username, file_name, number):
        with open(file_name) as f:
            data = json.load(f)

        i = 0
        for record in data:
            if i == number:
                break

            statement_id = i
            title = record["title"]
            year = record["year"]
            i = i + 1
            parameters = [
                {"name": "statement_id", "value": str(statement_id)},
                {"name": "title", "value": title},
                {"name": "year", "value": str(year)},
            ]

            self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
                cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
                database_name=database,
                user_name=username,
                sql="INSERT INTO Movies VALUES(:statement_id, :title, :year)",
                parameter_list=parameters,
            )

        print(f"{i} records inserted into Movies table")

    def wait_cluster_available(self, cluster_id):
        """
        Waits for a cluster to be available.

        :param cluster_id: The cluster identifier.

        Note: The cluster_available waiter can also be used.
        It is not used in this case to allow an elapsed time message.
        """
        cluster_ready = False
        start_time = time.time()

        while not cluster_ready:
            time.sleep(30)
            cluster = self.redshift_wrapper.describe_clusters(cluster_id)
```

```
            status = cluster[0]["ClusterStatus"]
            if status == "available":
                cluster_ready = True
            elif status != "creating":
                raise Exception(
                    f"Cluster {cluster_id} creation failed with status {status}."
                )

            elapsed_seconds = int(round(time.time() - start_time))
            minutes = int(elapsed_seconds // 60)
            seconds = int(elapsed_seconds % 60)

            print(f"Elapsed Time: {minutes}:{seconds:02d} - status {status}...")

            if minutes > 30:
                raise Exception(
                    f"Cluster {cluster_id} is not available after 30 minutes."
                )

    def query_movies_by_year(self, database, username, year, cluster_id):
        sql = "SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE year = :year"

        params = [{"name": "year", "value": str(year)}]

        response = self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
            cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
            database_name=database,
            user_name=username,
            sql=sql,
            parameter_list=params,
        )

        return response["Id"]

    @staticmethod
    def display_movies(response):
        metadata = response["ColumnMetadata"]
        records = response["Records"]

        title_column_index = None
        for i in range(len(metadata)):
            if metadata[i]["name"] == "title":
                title_column_index = i
                break
```

```
        if title_column_index is None:
            print("No title column found.")
            return

        print(f"Found {len(records)} movie(s).")
        for record in records:
            print(f"   {record[title_column_index]['stringValue']}")

    def wait_statement_finished(self, sql_id):
        while True:
            time.sleep(1)
            response = self.redshift_data_wrapper.describe_statement(sql_id)
            status = response["Status"]
            print(f"Statement status is {status}.")

            if status == "FAILED":
                print(f"The query failed because {response['Error']}. Ending
 program")
                raise Exception("The Query Failed. Ending program")
            elif status == "FINISHED":
                break
```

顯示場景實現的主要功能。

```
def main():
    redshift_client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redshift_data_client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(redshift_client)
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(redshift_data_client)
    redshift_scenario = RedshiftScenario(redshift_wrapper, redshift_data_wrapper)
    redshift_scenario.redhift_scenario(
        f"{os.path.dirname(__file__)}/../../../resources/sample_files/
movies.json"
    )
```

在場景中使用的包裝函數。

```
    def create_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_identifier,
        node_type,
        master_username,
        master_user_password,
        publicly_accessible,
        number_of_nodes,
    ):
        """
        Creates a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The name of the cluster.
        :param node_type: The type of node in the cluster.
        :param master_username: The master username.
        :param master_user_password: The master user password.
        :param publicly_accessible: Whether the cluster is publicly accessible.
        :param number_of_nodes: The number of nodes in the cluster.
        :return: The cluster.
        """

        try:
            cluster = self.client.create_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                NodeType=node_type,
                MasterUsername=master_username,
                MasterUserPassword=master_user_password,
                PubliclyAccessible=publicly_accessible,
                NumberOfNodes=number_of_nodes,
            )
            return cluster
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_clusters(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Describes a cluster.
```

```
        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :return: A list of clusters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {}
            if cluster_identifier:
                kwargs["ClusterIdentifier"] = cluster_identifier

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
            clusters = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

            return clusters

        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def execute_statement(
        self, cluster_identifier, database_name, user_name, sql,
parameter_list=None
    ):
        """
        Executes a SQL statement.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param database_name: The database name.
        :param user_name: The user's name.
        :param sql: The SQL statement.
        :param parameter_list: The optional SQL statement parameters.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """

        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClusterIdentifier": cluster_identifier,
                "Database": database_name,
```

```
                "DbUser": user_name,
                "Sql": sql,
            }
            if parameter_list:
                kwargs["Parameters"] = parameter_list
            response = self.client.execute_statement(**kwargs)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't execute statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_statement(self, statement_id):
        """
        Describes a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.describe_statement(Id=statement_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_statement_result(self, statement_id):
        """
        Gets the result of a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            result = {
```

```
                "Records": [],
            }
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("get_statement_result")
            for page in paginator.paginate(Id=statement_id):
                if "ColumnMetadata" not in result:
                    result["ColumnMetadata"] = page["ColumnMetadata"]
                result["Records"].extend(page["Records"])
            return result
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get statement result. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def modify_cluster(self, cluster_identifier, preferred_maintenance_window):
        """
        Modifies a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param preferred_maintenance_window: The preferred maintenance window.
        """
        try:
            self.client.modify_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                PreferredMaintenanceWindow=preferred_maintenance_window,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't modify a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def list_databases(self, cluster_identifier, database_name, database_user):
        """
        Lists databases in a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param database_name: The database name.
```

```
        :param database_user: The database user.
        :return: The list of databases.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_databases")
            databases = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                Database=database_name,
                DbUser=database_user,
            ):
                databases.extend(page["Databases"])

            return databases
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list databases. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_cluster(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Deletes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        """
        try:
            self.client.delete_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
SkipFinalClusterSnapshot=True
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - createCluster
  - 描述叢集
  - 描述聲明
  - 執行陳述式
  - getStatementResult
  - listDatabasesPaginator
  - 修改叢集

使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Redshift 跨服務範例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Redshift。每個範例都包含可在多個範例中運作的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建立 Amazon Redshift 項目追蹤器

建立 Amazon Redshift 項目追蹤器

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon Redshift 資料庫建立可追蹤和報告工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon Redshift 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 Spring REST API 以查詢 Amazon Redshift 資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon Redshift 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 Spring REST API 以查詢 Amazon Redshift 資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

使用 SDK 的 Amazon Rekognition 的程式碼範例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Rekognition。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon Rekognition 開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon Rekognition 的更多資訊。
- Amazon Rekognition API 參考 — 所有可用的 Amazon Rekognition 動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 SDK 執行 Amazon Rekognition 的動作 AWS
  - 搭CompareFaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateCollection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteCollection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteFaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DescribeCollection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetectFaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetectLabels配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetectModerationLabels配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetectText配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisassociateFaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetCelebrityInfo配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭IndexFaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListCollections配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListFaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RecognizeCelebrities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SearchFaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SearchFacesByImage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon Rekognition 案例 AWS
  - 建立 Amazon Rekognition 集合，並使用開發套件在其中尋找臉孔 AWS
  - 使用開發套件偵測並顯示影像中 Amazon Rekognition 元素 AWS
  - 使用 Amazon Rekognition 和開發套件偵測影片中的資訊 AWS
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon Rekognition 跨服務範例 AWS
  - 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片
  - 使用開發套件使用 Amazon 重新認知功能偵測影像中的個人防護裝置 AWS
  - 使用 AWS SDK 偵測影像中的臉孔
  - 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS
  - 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS
  - 使用 SDK 儲存 EXIF 和其他影像資訊 AWS

使用 SDK 執行 Amazon Rekognition 的動作 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition。 AWS 每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 SDK 的 Amazon Rekognition 案例 AWS。

範例

- 搭CompareFaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateCollection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteCollection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteFaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeCollection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetectFaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetectLabels配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetectModerationLabels配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DetectText配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DisassociateFaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetCelebrityInfo配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭IndexFaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListCollections配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListFaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RecognizeCelebrities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SearchFaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SearchFacesByImage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CompareFaces`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CompareFaces`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱比較映像中的人臉。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to compare faces in two images.
    /// </summary>
    public class CompareFaces
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            float similarityThreshold = 70F;
            string sourceImage = "source.jpg";
            string targetImage = "target.jpg";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image imageSource = new
 Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();

            try
            {
                using FileStream fs = new FileStream(sourceImage, FileMode.Open,
 FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                imageSource.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load source image: {sourceImage}");
                return;
            }

            Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image imageTarget = new
 Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();

            try
            {
                using FileStream fs = new FileStream(targetImage, FileMode.Open,
 FileAccess.Read);
```

```
                byte[] data = new byte[fs.Length];
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                imageTarget.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load target image: {targetImage}");
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                return;
            }

            var compareFacesRequest = new CompareFacesRequest
            {
                SourceImage = imageSource,
                TargetImage = imageTarget,
                SimilarityThreshold = similarityThreshold,
            };

            // Call operation
            var compareFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.CompareFacesAsync(compareFacesRequest);

            // Display results
            compareFacesResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(match =>
            {
                ComparedFace face = match.Face;
                BoundingBox position = face.BoundingBox;
                Console.WriteLine($"Face at {position.Left} {position.Top}
matches with {match.Similarity}% confidence.");
            });

            Console.WriteLine($"Found {compareFacesResponse.UnmatchedFaces.Count}
face(s) that did not match.");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CompareFaces中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

比較兩個影像中的臉孔

以下compare-faces命令比較存放在 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中的兩個映像中的臉孔。

```
aws rekognition compare-faces \
    --source-image '{"S3Object":
{"Bucket":"MyImageS3Bucket","Name":"source.jpg"}}' \
    --target-image '{"S3Object":
{"Bucket":"MyImageS3Bucket","Name":"target.jpg"}}'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "UnmatchedFaces": [],
    "FaceMatches": [
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.12368916720151901,
                    "Top": 0.16007372736930847,
                    "Left": 0.5901257991790771,
                    "Height": 0.25140416622161865
                },
                "Confidence": 100.0,
                "Pose": {
                    "Yaw": -3.7351467609405518,
                    "Roll": -0.10309021919965744,
                    "Pitch": 0.8637830018997192
                },
                "Quality": {
                    "Sharpness": 95.51618957519531,
                    "Brightness": 65.29893493652344
                },
                "Landmarks": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.26721030473709106,
                        "X": 0.6204193830490112,
                        "Type": "eyeLeft"
                    },
```

```
                    {
                        "Y": 0.26831310987472534,
                        "X": 0.6776827573776245,
                        "Type": "eyeRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3514654338359833,
                        "X": 0.6241428852081299,
                        "Type": "mouthLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.35258132219314575,
                        "X": 0.6713621020317078,
                        "Type": "mouthRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3140771687030792,
                        "X": 0.6428444981575012,
                        "Type": "nose"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Similarity": 100.0
        }
    ],
    "SourceImageFace": {
        "BoundingBox": {
            "Width": 0.12368916720151901,
            "Top": 0.16007372736930847,
            "Left": 0.5901257991790771,
            "Height": 0.25140416622161865
        },
        "Confidence": 100.0
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Rekognition 開發人員指南中的比較映像中的人臉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CompareFaces中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CompareFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CompareFacesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CompareFacesMatch;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ComparedFace;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.BoundingBox;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CompareFaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <pathSource> <pathTarget>

                Where:
```

```
                    pathSource - The path to the source image (for example, C:\
\AWS\\pic1.png).\s
                     pathTarget - The path to the target image (for example, C:\
\AWS\\pic2.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        Float similarityThreshold = 70F;
        String sourceImage = args[0];
        String targetImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        compareTwoFaces(rekClient, similarityThreshold, sourceImage,
 targetImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void compareTwoFaces(RekognitionClient rekClient, Float
 similarityThreshold, String sourceImage,
            String targetImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
            InputStream tarStream = new FileInputStream(targetImage);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
            SdkBytes targetBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(tarStream);

            // Create an Image object for the source image.
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            Image tarImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(targetBytes)
                    .build();

            CompareFacesRequest facesRequest = CompareFacesRequest.builder()
                    .sourceImage(souImage)
```

```
                    .targetImage(tarImage)
                    .similarityThreshold(similarityThreshold)
                    .build();

            // Compare the two images.
            CompareFacesResponse compareFacesResult =
 rekClient.compareFaces(facesRequest);
            List<CompareFacesMatch> faceDetails =
 compareFacesResult.faceMatches();
            for (CompareFacesMatch match : faceDetails) {
                ComparedFace face = match.face();
                BoundingBox position = face.boundingBox();
                System.out.println("Face at " + position.left().toString()
                        + " " + position.top()
                        + " matches with " + face.confidence().toString()
                        + "% confidence.");

            }
            List<ComparedFace> uncompared = compareFacesResult.unmatchedFaces();
            System.out.println("There was " + uncompared.size() + " face(s) that
 did not match");
            System.out.println("Source image rotation: " +
 compareFacesResult.sourceImageOrientationCorrection());
            System.out.println("target image rotation: " +
 compareFacesResult.targetImageOrientationCorrection());

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Failed to load source image " + sourceImage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CompareFaces中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun compareTwoFaces(similarityThresholdVal: Float, sourceImageVal:
 String, targetImageVal: String) {

    val sourceBytes = (File(sourceImageVal).readBytes())
    val targetBytes = (File(targetImageVal).readBytes())

    // Create an Image object for the source image.
    val souImage = Image {
        bytes = sourceBytes
    }

    val tarImage = Image {
        bytes = targetBytes
    }

    val facesRequest = CompareFacesRequest {
        sourceImage = souImage
        targetImage = tarImage
        similarityThreshold = similarityThresholdVal
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->

        val compareFacesResult = rekClient.compareFaces(facesRequest)
        val faceDetails = compareFacesResult.faceMatches

        if (faceDetails != null) {
            for (match: CompareFacesMatch in faceDetails) {
                val face = match.face
                val position = face?.boundingBox
                if (position != null)
```

```
                    println("Face at ${position.left} ${position.top} matches
 with ${face.confidence} % confidence.")
            }
        }

        val uncompared = compareFacesResult.unmatchedFaces
        if (uncompared != null)
            println("There was ${uncompared.size} face(s) that did not match")

        println("Source image rotation:
 ${compareFacesResult.sourceImageOrientationCorrection}")
        println("target image rotation:
 ${compareFacesResult.targetImageOrientationCorrection}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CompareFaces中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
```

```
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def compare_faces(self, target_image, similarity):
        """
        Compares faces in the image with the largest face in the target image.

        :param target_image: The target image to compare against.
        :param similarity: Faces in the image must have a similarity value
greater
                           than this value to be included in the results.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of faces that match the
                 reference image. The second element is the list of faces that
have
                 a similarity value below the specified threshold.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.compare_faces(
                SourceImage=self.image,
                TargetImage=target_image.image,
                SimilarityThreshold=similarity,
            )
            matches = [
                RekognitionFace(match["Face"]) for match in
response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            unmatches = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in
response["UnmatchedFaces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s matched faces and %s unmatched faces.",
                len(matches),
                len(unmatches),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't match faces from %s to %s.",
                self.image_name,
                target_image.image_name,
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return matches, unmatches
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CompareFaces中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭CreateCollection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateCollection。

如需更多資訊，請參閱建立集合。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses Amazon Rekognition to create a collection to which you can add
/// faces using the IndexFaces operation.
/// </summary>
public class CreateCollection
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        Console.WriteLine("Creating collection: " + collectionId);
```

```
            var createCollectionRequest = new CreateCollectionRequest
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
            };

            CreateCollectionResponse createCollectionResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.CreateCollectionAsync(createCollectionRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"CollectionArn :
 {createCollectionResponse.CollectionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Status code :
 {createCollectionResponse.StatusCode}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateCollection中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立集合

下面的`create-collection`命令創建具有指定名稱的集合。

```
aws rekognition create-collection \
    --collection-id "MyCollection"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CollectionArn": "aws:rekognition:us-west-2:123456789012:collection/
MyCollection",
    "FaceModelVersion": "4.0",
    "StatusCode": 200
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Rekognition 開發人員指南中的建立集合。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateCollection中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CreateCollectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CreateCollectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionName>\s

                Where:
                   collectionName - The name of the collection.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Creating collection: " + collectionId);
        createMyCollection(rekClient, collectionId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void createMyCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId) {
        try {
            CreateCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
 CreateCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .build();

            CreateCollectionResponse collectionResponse =
 rekClient.createCollection(collectionRequest);
            System.out.println("CollectionArn: " +
 collectionResponse.collectionArn());
            System.out.println("Status code: " +
 collectionResponse.statusCode().toString());

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateCollection中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createMyCollection(collectionIdVal: String) {

    val request = CreateCollectionRequest {
        collectionId = collectionIdVal
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.createCollection(request)
        println("Collection ARN is ${response.collectionArn}")
        println("Status code is ${response.statusCode}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateCollection中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionCollectionManager:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Rekognition collection management functions.
```

```
    This class is a thin wrapper around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition
API.
    """

    def __init__(self, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the collection manager object.

        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def create_collection(self, collection_id):
        """
        Creates an empty collection.

        :param collection_id: Text that identifies the collection.
        :return: The newly created collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.create_collection(
                CollectionId=collection_id
            )
            response["CollectionId"] = collection_id
            collection = RekognitionCollection(response, self.rekognition_client)
            logger.info("Created collection %s.", collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create collection %s.", collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return collection
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateCollection中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DeleteCollection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteCollection。

如需更多資訊，請參閱刪除集合。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to delete an existing collection.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteCollection
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);

        var deleteCollectionRequest = new DeleteCollectionRequest()
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
        };

        var deleteCollectionResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DeleteCollectionAsync(deleteCollectionRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"{collectionId}:
{deleteCollectionResponse.StatusCode}");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteCollection中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除商品系列

下面的`delete-collection`命令刪除指定的集合。

```
aws rekognition delete-collection \
    --collection-id MyCollection
```

輸出：

```
{
    "StatusCode": 200
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Rekognition 開發人員指南中的刪除集合。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteCollection中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DeleteCollectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DeleteCollectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId>\s

                Where:
                   collectionId - The id of the collection to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);
        deleteMyCollection(rekClient, collectionId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteMyCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId) {
        try {
            DeleteCollectionRequest deleteCollectionRequest =
 DeleteCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .build();

            DeleteCollectionResponse deleteCollectionResponse =
 rekClient.deleteCollection(deleteCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println(collectionId + ": " +
 deleteCollectionResponse.statusCode().toString());
```

```
        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteCollection中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteMyCollection(collectionIdVal: String) {

    val request = DeleteCollectionRequest {
        collectionId = collectionIdVal
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.deleteCollection(request)
        println("The collectionId status is ${response.statusCode}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteCollection中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
```

```
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def delete_collection(self):
        """
        Deletes the collection.
        """
        try:

self.rekognition_client.delete_collection(CollectionId=self.collection_id)
            logger.info("Deleted collection %s.", self.collection_id)
            self.collection_id = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete collection %s.",
self.collection_id)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteCollection中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DeleteFaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteFaces。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱從集合中刪除人臉。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
```

```
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to delete one or more faces from
    /// a Rekognition collection.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteFaces
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string collectionId = "MyCollection";
            var faces = new List<string> { "xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-
xxxxxxxxxxxx" };

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var deleteFacesRequest = new DeleteFacesRequest()
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                FaceIds = faces,
            };

            DeleteFacesResponse deleteFacesResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.DeleteFacesAsync(deleteFacesRequest);
            deleteFacesResponse.DeletedFaces.ForEach(face =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"FaceID: {face}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteFaces中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

從集合中刪除面的步驟

以下delete-faces命令從集合中刪除指定的面。

```
aws rekognition delete-faces \
    --collection-id MyCollection
    --face-ids '["0040279c-0178-436e-b70a-e61b074e96b0"]'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DeletedFaces": [
        "0040279c-0178-436e-b70a-e61b074e96b0"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Rekognition 開發人員指南中的刪除集合中的臉孔。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteFaces中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DeleteFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
```

```
 */
public class DeleteFacesFromCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId> <faceId>\s

                Where:
                   collectionId - The id of the collection from which faces are
 deleted.\s

                   faceId - The id of the face to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String faceId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);
        deleteFacesCollection(rekClient, collectionId, faceId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteFacesCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            String collectionId,
            String faceId) {

        try {
            DeleteFacesRequest deleteFacesRequest = DeleteFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .faceIds(faceId)
                    .build();

            rekClient.deleteFaces(deleteFacesRequest);
            System.out.println("The face was deleted from the collection.");
```

```
        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteFaces中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteFacesCollection(collectionIdVal: String?, faceIdVal: String) {

    val deleteFacesRequest = DeleteFacesRequest {
        collectionId = collectionIdVal
        faceIds = listOf(faceIdVal)
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        rekClient.deleteFaces(deleteFacesRequest)
        println("$faceIdVal was deleted from the collection")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteFaces中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
```

```
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def delete_faces(self, face_ids):
        """
        Deletes faces from the collection.

        :param face_ids: The list of IDs of faces to delete.
        :return: The list of IDs of faces that were deleted.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.delete_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id, FaceIds=face_ids
            )
            deleted_ids = response["DeletedFaces"]
            logger.info(
                "Deleted %s faces from %s.", len(deleted_ids), self.collection_id
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete faces from %s.",
self.collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return deleted_ids
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteFaces中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DescribeCollection**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeCollection`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱描述集合。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to describe the contents of a
/// collection.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeCollection
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        Console.WriteLine($"Describing collection: {collectionId}");

        var describeCollectionRequest = new DescribeCollectionRequest()
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
        };

        var describeCollectionResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DescribeCollectionAsync(describeCollectionRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Collection ARN:
{describeCollectionResponse.CollectionARN}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Face count:
{describeCollectionResponse.FaceCount}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Face model version:
{describeCollectionResponse.FaceModelVersion}");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Created:
 {describeCollectionResponse.CreationTimestamp}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeCollection中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要描述系列

下列`describe-collection`範例會顯示有關指定集合的詳細資訊。

```
aws rekognition describe-collection \
    --collection-id MyCollection
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FaceCount": 200,
    "CreationTimestamp": 1569444828.274,
    "CollectionARN": "arn:aws:rekognition:us-west-2:123456789012:collection/
MyCollection",
    "FaceModelVersion": "4.0"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Rekognition 開發人員指南中的說明集合。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeCollection中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DescribeCollectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DescribeCollectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DescribeCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionName>

                Where:
                   collectionName - The name of the Amazon Rekognition
 collection.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String collectionName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeColl(rekClient, collectionName);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeColl(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionName) {
        try {
            DescribeCollectionRequest describeCollectionRequest =
 DescribeCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionName)
                    .build();

            DescribeCollectionResponse describeCollectionResponse = rekClient
                    .describeCollection(describeCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println("Collection Arn : " +
 describeCollectionResponse.collectionARN());
            System.out.println("Created : " +
 describeCollectionResponse.creationTimestamp().toString());

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeCollection中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeColl(collectionName: String) {

    val request = DescribeCollectionRequest {
        collectionId = collectionName
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.describeCollection(request)
        println("The collection Arn is ${response.collectionArn}")
        println("The collection contains this many faces ${response.faceCount}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeCollection中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
```

```
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def describe_collection(self):
        """
        Gets data about the collection from the Amazon Rekognition service.

        :return: The collection rendered as a dict.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.describe_collection(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id
            )
            # Work around capitalization of Arn vs. ARN
```

```
            response["CollectionArn"] = response.get("CollectionARN")
            (
                self.collection_arn,
                self.face_count,
                self.created,
            ) = self._unpack_collection(response)
            logger.info("Got data for collection %s.", self.collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for collection %s.",
self.collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return self.to_dict()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeCollection中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DetectFaces`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectFaces`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱在映像中偵測人臉。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect faces within an image
    /// stored in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectFaces
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = "input.jpg";
            string bucket = "bucket";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectFacesRequest = new DetectFacesRequest()
            {
                Image = new Image()
                {
                    S3Object = new S3Object()
                    {
                        Name = photo,
                        Bucket = bucket,
                    },
                },

                // Attributes can be "ALL" or "DEFAULT".
                // "DEFAULT": BoundingBox, Confidence, Landmarks, Pose, and
 Quality.
                // "ALL": See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/
items/Rekognition/TFaceDetail.html
                Attributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
            };

            try
            {
                DetectFacesResponse detectFacesResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.DetectFacesAsync(detectFacesRequest);
                bool hasAll = detectFacesRequest.Attributes.Contains("ALL");
                foreach (FaceDetail face in detectFacesResponse.FaceDetails)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"BoundingBox: top={face.BoundingBox.Left}
 left={face.BoundingBox.Top} width={face.BoundingBox.Width}
 height={face.BoundingBox.Height}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {face.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Landmarks: {face.Landmarks.Count}");
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine($"Pose: pitch={face.Pose.Pitch}
 roll={face.Pose.Roll} yaw={face.Pose.Yaw}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Brightness:
 {face.Quality.Brightness}\tSharpness: {face.Quality.Sharpness}");

                    if (hasAll)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"Estimated age is between
 {face.AgeRange.Low} and {face.AgeRange.High} years old.");
                    }
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

顯示映像中所有人臉的邊界框資訊。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Drawing;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to display the details of the
    /// bounding boxes around the faces detected in an image.
    /// </summary>
    public class ImageOrientationBoundingBox
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = @"D:\Development\AWS-Examples\Rekognition
\target.jpg"; // "photo.jpg";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();
```

```
            var image = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
            try
            {
                using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = null;
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                image.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to load file " + photo);
                return;
            }

            int height;
            int width;

            // Used to extract original photo width/height
            using (var imageBitmap = new Bitmap(photo))
            {
                height = imageBitmap.Height;
                width = imageBitmap.Width;
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Image Information:");
            Console.WriteLine(photo);
            Console.WriteLine("Image Height: " + height);
            Console.WriteLine("Image Width: " + width);

            try
            {
                var detectFacesRequest = new DetectFacesRequest()
                {
                    Image = image,
                    Attributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
                };

                DetectFacesResponse detectFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectFacesAsync(detectFacesRequest);
                detectFacesResponse.FaceDetails.ForEach(face =>
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine("Face:");
                    ShowBoundingBoxPositions(
                        height,
                        width,
                        face.BoundingBox,
                        detectFacesResponse.OrientationCorrection);

                    Console.WriteLine($"BoundingBox: top={face.BoundingBox.Left}
 left={face.BoundingBox.Top} width={face.BoundingBox.Width}
 height={face.BoundingBox.Height}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"The detected face is estimated to be
 between {face.AgeRange.Low} and {face.AgeRange.High} years old.\n");
                });
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Display the bounding box information for an image.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="imageHeight">The height of the image.</param>
        /// <param name="imageWidth">The width of the image.</param>
        /// <param name="box">The bounding box for a face found within the
 image.</param>
        /// <param name="rotation">The rotation of the face's bounding box.</
param>
        public static void ShowBoundingBoxPositions(int imageHeight, int
 imageWidth, BoundingBox box, string rotation)
        {
            float left;
            float top;

            if (rotation == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No estimated orientation. Check Exif data.");
                return;
            }

            // Calculate face position based on image orientation.
            switch (rotation)
            {
```

```
                case "ROTATE_0":
                    left = imageWidth * box.Left;
                    top = imageHeight * box.Top;
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_90":
                    left = imageHeight * (1 - (box.Top + box.Height));
                    top = imageWidth * box.Left;
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_180":
                    left = imageWidth - (imageWidth * (box.Left + box.Width));
                    top = imageHeight * (1 - (box.Top + box.Height));
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_270":
                    left = imageHeight * box.Top;
                    top = imageWidth * (1 - box.Left - box.Width);
                    break;
                default:
                    Console.WriteLine("No estimated orientation information.
 Check Exif data.");
                    return;
            }

            // Display face location information.
            Console.WriteLine($"Left: {left}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Top: {top}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face Width: {imageWidth * box.Width}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face Height: {imageHeight * box.Height}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectFaces中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

偵測影像中的臉部

下列`detect-faces`命令會偵測存放在 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中的指定映像中的臉孔。

```
aws rekognition detect-faces \
```

```
    --image '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"MyImageS3Bucket","Name":"MyFriend.jpg"}}' \
    --attributes "ALL"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FaceDetails": [
        {
            "Confidence": 100.0,
            "Eyeglasses": {
                "Confidence": 98.91107940673828,
                "Value": false
            },
            "Sunglasses": {
                "Confidence": 99.7966537475586,
                "Value": false
            },
            "Gender": {
                "Confidence": 99.56611633300781,
                "Value": "Male"
            },
            "Landmarks": [
                {
                    "Y": 0.26721030473709106,
                    "X": 0.6204193830490112,
                    "Type": "eyeLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.26831310987472534,
                    "X": 0.6776827573776245,
                    "Type": "eyeRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3514654338359833,
                    "X": 0.6241428852081299,
                    "Type": "mouthLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.35258132219314575,
                    "X": 0.6713621020317078,
                    "Type": "mouthRight"
                },
                {
```

```
                    "Y": 0.3140771687030792,
                    "X": 0.6428444981575012,
                    "Type": "nose"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.24662546813488007,
                    "X": 0.6001564860343933,
                    "Type": "leftEyeBrowLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.24326619505882263,
                    "X": 0.6303644776344299,
                    "Type": "leftEyeBrowRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.23818562924861908,
                    "X": 0.6146903038024902,
                    "Type": "leftEyeBrowUp"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.24373626708984375,
                    "X": 0.6640064716339111,
                    "Type": "rightEyeBrowLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.24877218902111053,
                    "X": 0.7025929093360901,
                    "Type": "rightEyeBrowRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.23938551545143127,
                    "X": 0.6823262572288513,
                    "Type": "rightEyeBrowUp"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.265746533870697,
                    "X": 0.6112898588180542,
                    "Type": "leftEyeLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.2676128149032593,
                    "X": 0.6317071914672852,
                    "Type": "leftEyeRight"
                },
```

```
                {
                    "Y": 0.262735515832901,
                    "X": 0.6201658248901367,
                    "Type": "leftEyeUp"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.27025148272514343,
                    "X": 0.6206279993057251,
                    "Type": "leftEyeDown"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.268223375082016,
                    "X": 0.6658390760421753,
                    "Type": "rightEyeLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.2672517001628876,
                    "X": 0.687832236289978,
                    "Type": "rightEyeRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.26383838057518005,
                    "X": 0.6769183874130249,
                    "Type": "rightEyeUp"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.27138751745224,
                    "X": 0.676596462726593,
                    "Type": "rightEyeDown"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.32283174991607666,
                    "X": 0.6350004076957703,
                    "Type": "noseLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3219289481639862,
                    "X": 0.6567046642303467,
                    "Type": "noseRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3420318365097046,
                    "X": 0.6450609564781189,
                    "Type": "mouthUp"
```

```
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3664324879646301,
                    "X": 0.6455618143081665,
                    "Type": "mouthDown"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.26721030473709106,
                    "X": 0.6204193830490112,
                    "Type": "leftPupil"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.26831310987472534,
                    "X": 0.6776827573776245,
                    "Type": "rightPupil"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.26343393325805664,
                    "X": 0.5946047306060791,
                    "Type": "upperJawlineLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3543180525302887,
                    "X": 0.6044883728027344,
                    "Type": "midJawlineLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.4084877669811249,
                    "X": 0.6477024555206299,
                    "Type": "chinBottom"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3562754988670349,
                    "X": 0.707981526851654,
                    "Type": "midJawlineRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.26580461859703064,
                    "X": 0.7234612107276917,
                    "Type": "upperJawlineRight"
                }
            ],
            "Pose": {
                "Yaw": -3.7351467609405518,
```

```
                "Roll": -0.10309021919965744,
                "Pitch": 0.8637830018997192
            },
            "Emotions": [
                {
                    "Confidence": 8.74203109741211,
                    "Type": "SURPRISED"
                },
                {
                    "Confidence": 2.501944065093994,
                    "Type": "ANGRY"
                },
                {
                    "Confidence": 0.7378743290901184,
                    "Type": "DISGUSTED"
                },
                {
                    "Confidence": 3.5296201705932617,
                    "Type": "HAPPY"
                },
                {
                    "Confidence": 1.7162904739379883,
                    "Type": "SAD"
                },
                {
                    "Confidence": 9.518536567687988,
                    "Type": "CONFUSED"
                },
                {
                    "Confidence": 0.45474427938461304,
                    "Type": "FEAR"
                },
                {
                    "Confidence": 72.79895782470703,
                    "Type": "CALM"
                }
            ],
            "AgeRange": {
                "High": 48,
                "Low": 32
            },
            "EyesOpen": {
                "Confidence": 98.93987274169922,
                "Value": true
```

```
            },
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.12368916720151901,
                "Top": 0.16007372736930847,
                "Left": 0.5901257991790771,
                "Height": 0.25140416622161865
            },
            "Smile": {
                "Confidence": 93.4493179321289,
                "Value": false
            },
            "MouthOpen": {
                "Confidence": 90.53053283691406,
                "Value": false
            },
            "Quality": {
                "Sharpness": 95.51618957519531,
                "Brightness": 65.29893493652344
            },
            "Mustache": {
                "Confidence": 89.85221099853516,
                "Value": false
            },
            "Beard": {
                "Confidence": 86.1991195678711,
                "Value": true
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Rekognition 開發人員指南中的偵測影像中的人臉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetectFaces中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DetectFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DetectFacesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Attribute;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.FaceDetail;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.AgeRange;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectFaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <sourceImage>

                Where:
```

```
                    sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceImage = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectFacesinImage(rekClient, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectFacesinImage(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 sourceImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            // Create an Image object for the source image.
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            DetectFacesRequest facesRequest = DetectFacesRequest.builder()
                    .attributes(Attribute.ALL)
                    .image(souImage)
                    .build();

            DetectFacesResponse facesResponse =
 rekClient.detectFaces(facesRequest);
            List<FaceDetail> faceDetails = facesResponse.faceDetails();
            for (FaceDetail face : faceDetails) {
                AgeRange ageRange = face.ageRange();
                System.out.println("The detected face is estimated to be between
 "
                        + ageRange.low().toString() + " and " +
 ageRange.high().toString()
```

```
                        + " years old.");

                System.out.println("There is a smile : " +
 face.smile().value().toString());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectFaces中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun detectFacesinImage(sourceImage: String?) {

    val souImage = Image {
        bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
    }

    val request = DetectFacesRequest {
        attributes = listOf(Attribute.All)
        image = souImage
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectFaces(request)
        response.faceDetails?.forEach { face ->
            val ageRange = face.ageRange
```

```
            println("The detected face is estimated to be between
 ${ageRange?.low} and ${ageRange?.high} years old.")
            println("There is a smile ${face.smile?.value}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DetectFaces中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_faces(self):
        """
```

```
        Detects faces in the image.

        :return: The list of faces found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_faces(
                Image=self.image, Attributes=["ALL"]
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["FaceDetails"]]
            logger.info("Detected %s faces.", len(faces))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect faces in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectFaces中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DetectLabels`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectLabels`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱偵測映像中的標籤。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
```

```
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect labels within an image
    /// stored in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectLabels
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = "del_river_02092020_01.jpg"; // "input.jpg";
            string bucket = "igsmiths3photos"; // "bucket";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectlabelsRequest = new DetectLabelsRequest
            {
                Image = new Image()
                {
                    S3Object = new S3Object()
                    {
                        Name = photo,
                        Bucket = bucket,
                    },
                },
                MaxLabels = 10,
                MinConfidence = 75F,
            };

            try
            {
                DetectLabelsResponse detectLabelsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectLabelsAsync(detectlabelsRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Detected labels for " + photo);
                foreach (Label label in detectLabelsResponse.Labels)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Name: {label.Name} Confidence:
{label.Confidence}");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

偵測儲存於您計算機的映像檔案中的標籤。

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect labels within an image
    /// stored locally.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectLabelsLocalFile
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = "input.jpg";

            var image = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
            try
            {
                using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = null;
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                image.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to load file " + photo);
                return;
            }

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectlabelsRequest = new DetectLabelsRequest
            {
                Image = image,
                MaxLabels = 10,
                MinConfidence = 77F,
```

```
            };

            try
            {
                DetectLabelsResponse detectLabelsResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.DetectLabelsAsync(detectlabelsRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Detected labels for {photo}");
                foreach (Label label in detectLabelsResponse.Labels)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{label.Name}: {label.Confidence}");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectLabels中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

偵測影像中的標籤

下列`detect-labels`範例會偵測存放在 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中的映像中的場景和物件。

```
aws rekognition detect-labels \
    --image '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"bucket","Name":"image"}}'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Labels": [
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 99.15271759033203,
            "Parents": [
                {
```

```
                    "Name": "Vehicle"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Automobile"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 99.15271759033203,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Vehicle"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 99.15271759033203,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Transportation"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.10616336017847061,
                        "Top": 0.5039216876029968,
                        "Left": 0.0037978808395564556,
                        "Height": 0.18528179824352264
                    },
                    "Confidence": 99.15271759033203
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.2429988533258438,
                        "Top": 0.5251884460449219,
                        "Left": 0.7309805154800415,
                        "Height": 0.21577216684818268
                    },
                    "Confidence": 99.1286392211914
                },
```

```
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.14233611524105072,
                        "Top": 0.5333095788955688,
                        "Left": 0.6494812965393066,
                        "Height": 0.15528248250484467
                    },
                    "Confidence": 98.48368072509766
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.11086395382881165,
                        "Top": 0.5354844927787781,
                        "Left": 0.10355594009160995,
                        "Height": 0.10271988064050674
                    },
                    "Confidence": 96.45606231689453
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.06254628300666809,
                        "Top": 0.5573825240135193,
                        "Left": 0.46083059906959534,
                        "Height": 0.053911514580249786
                    },
                    "Confidence": 93.65448760986328
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.10105438530445099,
                        "Top": 0.534368634223938,
                        "Left": 0.5743985772132874,
                        "Height": 0.12226245552301407
                    },
                    "Confidence": 93.06217193603516
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.056389667093753815,
                        "Top": 0.5235804319381714,
                        "Left": 0.9427769780158997,
                        "Height": 0.17163699865341187
                    },
                    "Confidence": 92.6864013671875
```

```
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.06003860384225845,
                        "Top": 0.5441341400146484,
                        "Left": 0.22409997880458832,
                        "Height": 0.06737709045410156
                    },
                    "Confidence": 90.4227066040039
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.02848697081208229,
                        "Top": 0.5107086896896362,
                        "Left": 0,
                        "Height": 0.19150497019290924
                    },
                    "Confidence": 86.65286254882812
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.04067881405353546,
                        "Top": 0.5566273927688599,
                        "Left": 0.316415935754776,
                        "Height": 0.03428703173995018
                    },
                    "Confidence": 85.36471557617188
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.043411049991846085,
                        "Top": 0.5394920110702515,
                        "Left": 0.18293385207653046,
                        "Height": 0.0893595889210701
                    },
                    "Confidence": 82.21705627441406
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.031183116137981415,
                        "Top": 0.5579366683959961,
                        "Left": 0.2853088080883026,
                        "Height": 0.03989990055561066
                    },
```

```
                    "Confidence": 81.0157470703125
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.031113790348172188,
                        "Top": 0.5504819750785828,
                        "Left": 0.2580395042896271,
                        "Height": 0.056484755128622055
                    },
                    "Confidence": 56.13441467285156
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.08586374670267105,
                        "Top": 0.5438792705535889,
                        "Left": 0.5128012895584106,
                        "Height": 0.08550430089235306
                    },
                    "Confidence": 52.37760925292969
                }
            ],
            "Confidence": 99.15271759033203,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Vehicle"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Car"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 98.9914321899414,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Human"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.19360728561878204,
                        "Top": 0.35072067379951477,
```

```
                        "Left": 0.43734854459762573,
                        "Height": 0.2742200493812561
                    },
                    "Confidence": 98.9914321899414
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.03801717236638069,
                        "Top": 0.5010883808135986,
                        "Left": 0.9155802130699158,
                        "Height": 0.06597328186035156
                    },
                    "Confidence": 85.02790832519531
                }
            ],
            "Confidence": 98.9914321899414,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Person"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 93.24951934814453,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Machine"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.03561960905790329,
                        "Top": 0.6468243598937988,
                        "Left": 0.7850857377052307,
                        "Height": 0.08878646790981293
                    },
                    "Confidence": 93.24951934814453
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.02217046171426773,
                        "Top": 0.6149078607559204,
                        "Left": 0.04757237061858177,
                        "Height": 0.07136218994855881
                    },
                    "Confidence": 91.5025863647461
```

```
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.016197510063648224,
                        "Top": 0.6274210214614868,
                        "Left": 0.6472989320755005,
                        "Height": 0.04955997318029404
                    },
                    "Confidence": 85.14686584472656
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.020207518711686134,
                        "Top": 0.6348286867141724,
                        "Left": 0.7295016646385193,
                        "Height": 0.07059963047504425
                    },
                    "Confidence": 83.34547424316406
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.020280985161662102,
                        "Top": 0.6171894669532776,
                        "Left": 0.08744934946298599,
                        "Height": 0.05297485366463661
                    },
                    "Confidence": 79.9981460571289
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.018318990245461464,
                        "Top": 0.623889148235321,
                        "Left": 0.6836880445480347,
                        "Height": 0.06730121374130249
                    },
                    "Confidence": 78.87144470214844
                },
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.021310249343514442,
                        "Top": 0.6167286038398743,
                        "Left": 0.004064912907779217,
                        "Height": 0.08317798376083374
                    },
```

```
                "Confidence": 75.89361572265625
            },
            {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.03604431077837944,
                    "Top": 0.7030032277107239,
                    "Left": 0.9254803657531738,
                    "Height": 0.04569442570209503
                },
                "Confidence": 64.402587890625
            },
            {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.009834849275648594,
                    "Top": 0.5821820497512817,
                    "Left": 0.28094568848609924,
                    "Height": 0.01964157074689865
                },
                "Confidence": 62.79907989501953
            },
            {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.01475677452981472,
                    "Top": 0.6137543320655823,
                    "Left": 0.5950819253921509,
                    "Height": 0.039063986390829086
                },
                "Confidence": 59.40483474731445
            }
        ],
        "Confidence": 93.24951934814453,
        "Parents": [
            {
                "Name": "Machine"
            }
        ],
        "Name": "Wheel"
    },
    {
        "Instances": [],
        "Confidence": 92.61514282226562,
        "Parents": [],
        "Name": "Road"
    },
```

```
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 92.37877655029297,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Person"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Sport"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 92.37877655029297,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Person"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Sports"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "BoundingBox": {
                        "Width": 0.12326609343290329,
                        "Top": 0.6332163214683533,
                        "Left": 0.44815489649772644,
                        "Height": 0.058117982000112534
                    },
                    "Confidence": 92.37877655029297
                }
            ],
            "Confidence": 92.37877655029297,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Person"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Sport"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Skateboard"
        },
        {
```

```
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 90.62931060791016,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Person"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Pedestrian"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 88.81334686279297,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Asphalt"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 88.81334686279297,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Tarmac"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 88.23201751708984,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Path"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 80.26520538330078,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Urban"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 80.26520538330078,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Building"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Urban"
                }
            ],
```

```
            "Name": "Town"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 80.26520538330078,
            "Parents": [],
            "Name": "Building"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 80.26520538330078,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Building"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Urban"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "City"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 78.37934875488281,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Car"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Vehicle"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Parking Lot"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 78.37934875488281,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Car"
                },
```

```
                {
                    "Name": "Vehicle"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Parking"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 74.37590026855469,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Building"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Urban"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "City"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Downtown"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 69.84622955322266,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Road"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Intersection"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 57.68518829345703,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Sports Car"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Car"
```

```
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Vehicle"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Coupe"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 57.68518829345703,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Car"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Vehicle"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Transportation"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Sports Car"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 56.59492111206055,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Path"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Sidewalk"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 56.59492111206055,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Path"
                }
            ],
```

```
            "Name": "Pavement"
        },
        {
            "Instances": [],
            "Confidence": 55.58770751953125,
            "Parents": [
                {
                    "Name": "Building"
                },
                {
                    "Name": "Urban"
                }
            ],
            "Name": "Neighborhood"
        }
    ],
    "LabelModelVersion": "2.0"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Rekognition 開發人員指南中的偵測影像中的標籤。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetectLabels中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DetectLabelsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DetectLabelsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Label;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
```

```
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectLabels {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceImage = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectImageLabels(rekClient, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectImageLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 sourceImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
```

```
            // Create an Image object for the source image.
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            DetectLabelsRequest detectLabelsRequest =
 DetectLabelsRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .maxLabels(10)
                    .build();

            DetectLabelsResponse labelsResponse =
 rekClient.detectLabels(detectLabelsRequest);
            List<Label> labels = labelsResponse.labels();
            System.out.println("Detected labels for the given photo");
            for (Label label : labels) {
                System.out.println(label.name() + ": " +
 label.confidence().toString());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectLabels中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun detectImageLabels(sourceImage: String) {
```

```
    val souImage = Image {
        bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
    }
    val request = DetectLabelsRequest {
        image = souImage
        maxLabels = 10
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectLabels(request)
        response.labels?.forEach { label ->
            println("${label.name} : ${label.confidence}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DetectLabels中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
```

```
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_labels(self, max_labels):
        """
        Detects labels in the image. Labels are objects and people.

        :param max_labels: The maximum number of labels to return.
        :return: The list of labels detected in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_labels(
                Image=self.image, MaxLabels=max_labels
            )
            labels = [RekognitionLabel(label) for label in response["Labels"]]
            logger.info("Found %s labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.info("Couldn't detect labels in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return labels
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectLabels中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DetectModerationLabels**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectModerationLabels`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱偵測不適合的映像。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect unsafe content in a
/// JPEG or PNG format image.
/// </summary>
public class DetectModerationLabels
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        string photo = "input.jpg";
        string bucket = "bucket";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var detectModerationLabelsRequest = new
DetectModerationLabelsRequest()
        {
            Image = new Image()
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object()
                {
                    Name = photo,
                    Bucket = bucket,
                },
            },
            MinConfidence = 60F,
        };
```

```
            try
            {
                var detectModerationLabelsResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.DetectModerationLabelsAsync(detectModerationLabelsRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Detected labels for " + photo);
                foreach (ModerationLabel label in
 detectModerationLabelsResponse.ModerationLabels)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Label: {label.Name}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {label.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Parent: {label.ParentName}");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectModerationLabels中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

偵測影像中不安全的內容

下列`detect-moderation-labels`命令會偵測存放在 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中的指定映像中的不安全內容。

```
aws rekognition detect-moderation-labels \
    --image "S3Object={Bucket=MyImageS3Bucket,Name=gun.jpg}"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ModerationModelVersion": "3.0",
    "ModerationLabels": [
        {
```

```
            "Confidence": 97.29618072509766,
            "ParentName": "Violence",
            "Name": "Weapon Violence"
        },
        {
            "Confidence": 97.29618072509766,
            "ParentName": "",
            "Name": "Violence"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Rekognition 開發人員指南中的偵測不安全的映像。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetectModerationLabels中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DetectModerationLabelsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DetectModerationLabelsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ModerationLabel;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectModerationLabels {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length < 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceImage = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectModLabels(rekClient, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectModLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 sourceImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();
```

```
            DetectModerationLabelsRequest moderationLabelsRequest =
 DetectModerationLabelsRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .minConfidence(60F)
                    .build();

            DetectModerationLabelsResponse moderationLabelsResponse = rekClient
                    .detectModerationLabels(moderationLabelsRequest);
            List<ModerationLabel> labels =
 moderationLabelsResponse.moderationLabels();
            System.out.println("Detected labels for image");
            for (ModerationLabel label : labels) {
                System.out.println("Label: " + label.name()
                        + "\n Confidence: " + label.confidence().toString() + "%"
                        + "\n Parent:" + label.parentName());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectModerationLabels中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun detectModLabels(sourceImage: String) {

    val myImage = Image {
        this.bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
    }
```

```
    val request = DetectModerationLabelsRequest {
        image = myImage
        minConfidence = 60f
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectModerationLabels(request)
        response.moderationLabels?.forEach { label ->
            println("Label: ${label.name} - Confidence: ${label.confidence} %
 Parent: ${label.parentName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DetectModerationLabels中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
```

```
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_moderation_labels(self):
        """
        Detects moderation labels in the image. Moderation labels identify
content
        that may be inappropriate for some audiences.

        :return: The list of moderation labels found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_moderation_labels(
                Image=self.image
            )
            labels = [
                RekognitionModerationLabel(label)
                for label in response["ModerationLabels"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s moderation labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't detect moderation labels in %s.", self.image_name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return labels
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectModerationLabels中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DetectText**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectText`。

如需更多資訊，請參閱偵測映像中的文字。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect text in an image. The
/// example was created using the AWS SDK for .NET version 3.7 and .NET
/// Core 5.0.
/// </summary>
public class DetectText
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string photo = "Dad_photographer.jpg"; // "input.jpg";
        string bucket = "igsmiths3photos"; // "bucket";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var detectTextRequest = new DetectTextRequest()
        {
            Image = new Image()
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object()
                {
                    Name = photo,
                    Bucket = bucket,
                },
            },
        };

        try
```

```
            {
                DetectTextResponse detectTextResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.DetectTextAsync(detectTextRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Detected lines and words for {photo}");
                detectTextResponse.TextDetections.ForEach(text =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Detected: {text.DetectedText}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {text.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Id : {text.Id}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Parent Id: {text.ParentId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Type: {text.Type}");
                });
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectText中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

偵測影像中的文字

以下`detect-text`命令檢測指定圖像中的文本。

```
aws rekognition detect-text \
    --image '{"S3Object":
{"Bucket":"MyImageS3Bucket","Name":"ExamplePicture.jpg"}}'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TextDetections": [
        {
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
```

```
                "Width": 0.24624845385551453,
                "Top": 0.28288066387176514,
                "Left": 0.391388863325119,
                "Height": 0.02268745005130767 8
            },
            "Polygon": [
                {
                    "Y": 0.28288066387176514,
                    "X": 0.391388863325119
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.2826388478279114,
                    "X": 0.6376373171806335
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.30532628297805786,
                    "X": 0.637677013874054
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.305568128824234,
                    "X": 0.39142853021621704
                }
            ]
        },
        "Confidence": 94.35709381103516,
        "DetectedText": "ESTD 1882",
        "Type": "LINE",
        "Id": 0
    },
    {
        "Geometry": {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.33933889865875244,
                "Top": 0.32603850960731506,
                "Left": 0.34534579515457153,
                "Height": 0.07126858830451965
            },
            "Polygon": [
                {
                    "Y": 0.32603850960731506,
                    "X": 0.34534579515457153
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.32633158564567566,
```

```
                        "X": 0.684684693813324
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3976001739501953,
                        "X": 0.684575080871582
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3973070979118347,
                        "X": 0.345236212015152
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Confidence": 99.95779418945312,
            "DetectedText": "BRAINS",
            "Type": "LINE",
            "Id": 1
        },
        {
            "Confidence": 97.22098541259766,
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.061079490929841995,
                    "Top": 0.2843210697174072,
                    "Left": 0.391391396522522,
                    "Height": 0.021029088646173477
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.2843210697174072,
                        "X": 0.391391396522522
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.2828207015991211,
                        "X": 0.4524524509906769
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3038259446620941,
                        "X": 0.4534534513950348
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.30532634258270264,
                        "X": 0.3923923969268799
                    }
                ]
```

```
            },
            "DetectedText": "ESTD",
            "ParentId": 0,
            "Type": "WORD",
            "Id": 2
        },
        {
            "Confidence": 91.49320983886719,
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.07007007300853729,
                    "Top": 0.2828207015991211,
                    "Left": 0.5675675868988037,
                    "Height": 0.02250562608242035
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.2828207015991211,
                        "X": 0.5675675868988037
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.2828207015991211,
                        "X": 0.6376376152038574
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.30532634258270264,
                        "X": 0.6376376152038574
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.30532634258270264,
                        "X": 0.5675675868988037
                    }
                ]
            },
            "DetectedText": "1882",
            "ParentId": 0,
            "Type": "WORD",
            "Id": 3
        },
        {
            "Confidence": 99.95779418945312,
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.33933934569358826,
```

```
                    "Top": 0.32633158564567566,
                    "Left": 0.3453453481197357,
                    "Height": 0.07127484679222107
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.32633158564567566,
                        "X": 0.3453453481197357
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.32633158564567566,
                        "X": 0.684684693813324
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.39759939908981323,
                        "X": 0.6836836934089661
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.39684921503067017,
                        "X": 0.3453453481197357
                    }
                ]
            },
            "DetectedText": "BRAINS",
            "ParentId": 1,
            "Type": "WORD",
            "Id": 4
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetectText中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DetectTextRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DetectTextResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.TextDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectText {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   sourceImage - The path to the image that contains text (for
 example, C:\\AWS\\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceImage = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        detectTextLabels(rekClient, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectTextLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 sourceImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            DetectTextRequest textRequest = DetectTextRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .build();

            DetectTextResponse textResponse = rekClient.detectText(textRequest);
            List<TextDetection> textCollection = textResponse.textDetections();
            System.out.println("Detected lines and words");
            for (TextDetection text : textCollection) {
                System.out.println("Detected: " + text.detectedText());
                System.out.println("Confidence: " +
 text.confidence().toString());
                System.out.println("Id : " + text.id());
                System.out.println("Parent Id: " + text.parentId());
                System.out.println("Type: " + text.type());
                System.out.println();
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectText中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun detectTextLabels(sourceImage: String?) {

    val souImage = Image {
        bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
    }

    val request = DetectTextRequest {
        image = souImage
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectText(request)
        response.textDetections?.forEach { text ->
            println("Detected: ${text.detectedText}")
            println("Confidence: ${text.confidence}")
            println("Id: ${text.id}")
            println("Parent Id:  ${text.parentId}")
            println("Type: ${text.type}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DetectText中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_text(self):
        """
        Detects text in the image.

        :return The list of text elements found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_text(Image=self.image)
            texts = [RekognitionText(text) for text in
 response["TextDetections"]]
            logger.info("Found %s texts in %s.", len(texts), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return texts
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectText中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DisassociateFaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisassociateFaces。

CLI

AWS CLI

```
aws rekognition disassociate-faces --face-ids list-of-face-ids
  --user-id user-id --collection-id collection-name --region region-name
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DisassociateFaces中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import boto3
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
session = boto3.Session(profile_name='profile-name')
client = session.client('rekognition')

def disassociate_faces(collection_id, user_id, face_ids):
    """
    Disassociate stored faces within collection to the given user

    :param collection_id: The ID of the collection where user and faces are
 stored.
```

```
    :param user_id: The ID of the user that we want to disassociate faces from
    :param face_ids: The list of face IDs to be disassociated from the given
 user

    :return: response of AssociateFaces API
    """
    logger.info(f'Disssociating faces from user: {user_id}, {face_ids}')
    try:
        response = client.disassociate_faces(
            CollectionId=collection_id,
            UserId=user_id,
            FaceIds=face_ids
        )
        print(f'- disassociated {len(response["DisassociatedFaces"])} faces')
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Failed to disassociate faces from the given user")
        raise
    else:
        print(response)
        return response

def main():
    face_ids = ["faceId1", "faceId2"]
    collection_id = "collection-id"
    user_id = "user-id"
    disassociate_faces(collection_id, user_id, face_ids)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DisassociateFaces中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**GetCelebrityInfo**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetCelebrityInfo`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to use Amazon Rekognition to retrieve information about the
/// celebrity identified by the supplied celebrity Id.
/// </summary>
public class CelebrityInfo
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string celebId = "nnnnnnnn";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var celebrityInfoRequest = new GetCelebrityInfoRequest
        {
            Id = celebId,
        };

        Console.WriteLine($"Getting information for celebrity: {celebId}");

        var celebrityInfoResponse = await
rekognitionClient.GetCelebrityInfoAsync(celebrityInfoRequest);

        // Display celebrity information.
        Console.WriteLine($"celebrity name: {celebrityInfoResponse.Name}");
        Console.WriteLine("Further information (if available):");
        celebrityInfoResponse.Urls.ForEach(url =>
        {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine(url);
            });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetCelebrityInfo中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

獲取有關名人的信息

以下`get-celebrity-info`命令顯示有關指定名人的信息。`id`參數來自先前的呼叫`recognize-celebrities`。

```
aws rekognition get-celebrity-info --id nnnnnnn
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Name": "Celeb A",
    "Urls": [
        "www.imdb.com/name/aaaaaaaaa"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Rekognition 開發人員指南中的取得名人相關資訊。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetCelebrityInfo中的。

搭`IndexFaces`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`IndexFaces`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱將人臉新增至集合。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect faces in an image
/// that has been uploaded to an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
/// bucket and then adds the information to a collection.
/// </summary>
public class AddFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection2";
        string bucket = "doc-example-bucket";
        string photo = "input.jpg";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var image = new Image
        {
            S3Object = new S3Object
            {
                Bucket = bucket,
                Name = photo,
            },
        };

        var indexFacesRequest = new IndexFacesRequest
        {
```

```
                Image = image,
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                ExternalImageId = photo,
                DetectionAttributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
            };

            IndexFacesResponse indexFacesResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.IndexFacesAsync(indexFacesRequest);

            Console.WriteLine($"{photo} added");
            foreach (FaceRecord faceRecord in indexFacesResponse.FaceRecords)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Face detected: Faceid is
 {faceRecord.Face.FaceId}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考IndexFaces中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

將面加入至集合的步驟

以下指`index-faces`令會將在影像中找到的面加入至指定的集合。

```
aws rekognition index-faces \
    --image '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"MyVideoS3Bucket","Name":"MyPicture.jpg"}}' \
    --collection-id MyCollection \
    --max-faces 1 \
    --quality-filter "AUTO" \
    --detection-attributes "ALL" \
    --external-image-id "MyPicture.jpg"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FaceRecords": [
        {
```

```
            "FaceDetail": {
                "Confidence": 99.993408203125,
                "Eyeglasses": {
                    "Confidence": 99.11750030517578,
                    "Value": false
                },
                "Sunglasses": {
                    "Confidence": 99.98249053955078,
                    "Value": false
                },
                "Gender": {
                    "Confidence": 99.92769622802734,
                    "Value": "Male"
                },
                "Landmarks": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.26750367879867554,
                        "X": 0.6202793717384338,
                        "Type": "eyeLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.26642778515815735,
                        "X": 0.6787431836128235,
                        "Type": "eyeRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.31361380219459534,
                        "X": 0.6421601176261902,
                        "Type": "nose"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3495299220085144,
                        "X": 0.6216195225715637,
                        "Type": "mouthLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.35194727778434753,
                        "X": 0.669899046421051,
                        "Type": "mouthRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.26844894886016846,
                        "X": 0.6210268139839172,
                        "Type": "leftPupil"
```

```
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.26707562804222107,
                        "X": 0.6817160844802856,
                        "Type": "rightPupil"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.24834522604942322,
                        "X": 0.6018546223640442,
                        "Type": "leftEyeBrowLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.24397172033786774,
                        "X": 0.6172008514404297,
                        "Type": "leftEyeBrowUp"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.24677404761314392,
                        "X": 0.6339119076728821,
                        "Type": "leftEyeBrowRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.24582654237747192,
                        "X": 0.6619398593902588,
                        "Type": "rightEyeBrowLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.23973053693771362,
                        "X": 0.6804757118225098,
                        "Type": "rightEyeBrowUp"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.24441994726657867,
                        "X": 0.6978968977928162,
                        "Type": "rightEyeBrowRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.2695908546447754,
                        "X": 0.6085202693939209,
                        "Type": "leftEyeLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.26716896891593933,
                        "X": 0.6315826177597046,
```

```
                "Type": "leftEyeRight"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.26289820671081543,
                "X": 0.6202316880226135,
                "Type": "leftEyeUp"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.27123287320137024,
                "X": 0.6205548048019409,
                "Type": "leftEyeDown"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.2668408751487732,
                "X": 0.6663622260093689,
                "Type": "rightEyeLeft"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.26741549372673035,
                "X": 0.6910083889961243,
                "Type": "rightEyeRight"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.2614026665687561,
                "X": 0.6785826086997986,
                "Type": "rightEyeUp"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.27075251936912537,
                "X": 0.6789616942405701,
                "Type": "rightEyeDown"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.3211299479007721,
                "X": 0.6324167847633362,
                "Type": "noseLeft"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.32276326417922974,
                "X": 0.6558475494384766,
                "Type": "noseRight"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.34385165572166443,
```

```
                "X": 0.6444970965385437,
                "Type": "mouthUp"
            },
            {
                "Y": 0.3671635091304779,
                "X": 0.6459195017814636,
                "Type": "mouthDown"
            }
        ],
        "Pose": {
            "Yaw": -9.54541015625,
            "Roll": -0.5709401965141296,
            "Pitch": 0.6045494675636292
        },
        "Emotions": [
            {
                "Confidence": 39.90074157714844,
                "Type": "HAPPY"
            },
            {
                "Confidence": 23.38753890991211,
                "Type": "CALM"
            },
            {
                "Confidence": 5.840933322906494,
                "Type": "CONFUSED"
            }
        ],
        "AgeRange": {
            "High": 63,
            "Low": 45
        },
        "EyesOpen": {
            "Confidence": 99.80887603759766,
            "Value": true
        },
        "BoundingBox": {
            "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
            "Top": 0.1618015021085739,
            "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
            "Height": 0.24770642817020416
        },
        "Smile": {
            "Confidence": 99.69740295410156,
```

```
                    "Value": false
                },
                "MouthOpen": {
                    "Confidence": 99.97393798828125,
                    "Value": false
                },
                "Quality": {
                    "Sharpness": 95.54405975341797,
                    "Brightness": 63.867706298828125
                },
                "Mustache": {
                    "Confidence": 97.05007934570312,
                    "Value": false
                },
                "Beard": {
                    "Confidence": 87.34505462646484,
                    "Value": false
                }
            },
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                    "Top": 0.1618015021085739,
                    "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                    "Height": 0.24770642817020416
                },
                "FaceId": "ce7ed422-2132-4a11-ab14-06c5c410f29f",
                "ExternalImageId": "example-image.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.993408203125,
                "ImageId": "8d67061e-90d2-598f-9fbd-29c8497039c0"
            }
        }
    ],
    "UnindexedFaces": [],
    "FaceModelVersion": "3.0",
    "OrientationCorrection": "ROTATE_0"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Rekognition 開發人員指南中的將人臉新增至集合。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考IndexFaces中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.IndexFacesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.IndexFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.QualityFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Attribute;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.FaceRecord;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.UnindexedFace;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Reason;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class AddFacesToCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:     <collectionId> <sourceImage>
```

```
                Where:
                    collectionName - The name of the collection.
                    sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        addToCollection(rekClient, collectionId, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void addToCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            IndexFacesRequest facesRequest = IndexFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .image(souImage)
                    .maxFaces(1)
                    .qualityFilter(QualityFilter.AUTO)
                    .detectionAttributes(Attribute.DEFAULT)
                    .build();

            IndexFacesResponse facesResponse =
 rekClient.indexFaces(facesRequest);
            System.out.println("Results for the image");
            System.out.println("\n Faces indexed:");
```

```
            List<FaceRecord> faceRecords = facesResponse.faceRecords();
            for (FaceRecord faceRecord : faceRecords) {
                System.out.println("  Face ID: " + faceRecord.face().faceId());
                System.out.println("  Location:" +
 faceRecord.faceDetail().boundingBox().toString());
            }

            List<UnindexedFace> unindexedFaces = facesResponse.unindexedFaces();
            System.out.println("Faces not indexed:");
            for (UnindexedFace unindexedFace : unindexedFaces) {
                System.out.println("  Location:" +
 unindexedFace.faceDetail().boundingBox().toString());
                System.out.println("  Reasons:");
                for (Reason reason : unindexedFace.reasons()) {
                    System.out.println("Reason:  " + reason);
                }
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考IndexFaces中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun addToCollection(collectionIdVal: String?, sourceImage: String) {

    val souImage = Image {
        bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
```

```
    }

    val request = IndexFacesRequest {
        collectionId = collectionIdVal
        image = souImage
        maxFaces = 1
        qualityFilter = QualityFilter.Auto
        detectionAttributes = listOf(Attribute.Default)
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val facesResponse = rekClient.indexFaces(request)

        // Display the results.
        println("Results for the image")
        println("\n Faces indexed:")
        facesResponse.faceRecords?.forEach { faceRecord ->
            println("Face ID: ${faceRecord.face?.faceId}")
            println("Location: ${faceRecord.faceDetail?.boundingBox}")
        }

        println("Faces not indexed:")
        facesResponse.unindexedFaces?.forEach { unindexedFace ->
            println("Location: ${unindexedFace.faceDetail?.boundingBox}")
            println("Reasons:")

            unindexedFace.reasons?.forEach { reason ->
                println("Reason:  $reason")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK IndexFaces中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
```

```
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def index_faces(self, image, max_faces):
        """
        Finds faces in the specified image, indexes them, and stores them in the
        collection.

        :param image: The image to index.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to index.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is a list of indexed faces.
                 The second element is a list of faces that couldn't be indexed.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.index_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                ExternalImageId=image.image_name,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
                DetectionAttributes=["ALL"],
            )
            indexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace({**face["Face"], **face["FaceDetail"]})
                for face in response["FaceRecords"]
            ]
            unindexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["FaceDetail"])
                for face in response["UnindexedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Indexed %s faces in %s. Could not index %s faces.",
                len(indexed_faces),
                image.image_name,
                len(unindexed_faces),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't index faces in image %s.",
image.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return indexed_faces, unindexed_faces
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件IndexFaces中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ListCollections配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListCollections。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱列出的集合。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses Amazon Rekognition to list the collection IDs in the
/// current account.
/// </summary>
public class ListCollections
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Listing collections");
        int limit = 10;

        var listCollectionsRequest = new ListCollectionsRequest
        {
            MaxResults = limit,
        };
```

```
            var listCollectionsResponse = new ListCollectionsResponse();

            do
            {
                if (listCollectionsResponse is not null)
                {
                    listCollectionsRequest.NextToken =
listCollectionsResponse.NextToken;
                }

                listCollectionsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.ListCollectionsAsync(listCollectionsRequest);

                listCollectionsResponse.CollectionIds.ForEach(id =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(id);
                });
            }
            while (listCollectionsResponse.NextToken is not null);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListCollections中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出可用的集合

以下`list-collections`命令列出了 AWS 帳戶中可用的集合。

```
aws rekognition list-collections
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FaceModelVersions": [
        "2.0",
        "3.0",
```

```
        "3.0",
        "3.0",
        "4.0",
        "1.0",
        "3.0",
        "4.0",
        "4.0",
        "4.0"
    ],
    "CollectionIds": [
        "MyCollection1",
        "MyCollection2",
        "MyCollection3",
        "MyCollection4",
        "MyCollection5",
        "MyCollection6",
        "MyCollection7",
        "MyCollection8",
        "MyCollection9",
        "MyCollection10"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Rekognition 開發人員指南中的列出系列。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListCollections中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListCollectionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListCollectionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
```

```
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListCollections {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Listing collections");
        listAllCollections(rekClient);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllCollections(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            ListCollectionsRequest listCollectionsRequest =
 ListCollectionsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListCollectionsResponse response =
 rekClient.listCollections(listCollectionsRequest);
            List<String> collectionIds = response.collectionIds();
            for (String resultId : collectionIds) {
                System.out.println(resultId);
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListCollections中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAllCollections() {

    val request = ListCollectionsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.listCollections(request)
        response.collectionIds?.forEach { resultId ->
            println(resultId)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListCollections中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionCollectionManager:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Rekognition collection management functions.
    This class is a thin wrapper around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition
 API.
    """

    def __init__(self, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the collection manager object.

        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def list_collections(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists collections for the current account.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of collections to return.
        :return: The list of collections for the current account.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.rekognition_client.list_collections(MaxResults=max_results)
            collections = [
                RekognitionCollection({"CollectionId": col_id},
 self.rekognition_client)
                for col_id in response["CollectionIds"]
            ]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list collections.")
            raise
        else:
            return collections
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListCollections中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ListFaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListFaces。

如需更多資訊，請參閱集合中列出的人臉。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to retrieve the list of faces
/// stored in a collection.
/// </summary>
public class ListFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection2";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var listFacesResponse = new ListFacesResponse();
        Console.WriteLine($"Faces in collection {collectionId}");

        var listFacesRequest = new ListFacesRequest
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
            MaxResults = 1,
        };

        do
```

```
            {
                listFacesResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.ListFacesAsync(listFacesRequest);
                listFacesResponse.Faces.ForEach(face =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(face.FaceId);
                });

                listFacesRequest.NextToken = listFacesResponse.NextToken;
            }
            while (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(listFacesResponse.NextToken));
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListFaces中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列示集合中面孔的步驟

以下`list-faces`命令列出了指定集合中的面。

```
aws rekognition list-faces \
    --collection-id MyCollection
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FaceModelVersion": "3.0",
    "Faces": [
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.5216310024261475,
                "Top": 0.3256250023841858,
                "Left": 0.13394300639629364,
                "Height": 0.3918749988079071
            },
            "FaceId": "0040279c-0178-436e-b70a-e61b074e96b0",
            "ExternalImageId": "image1.jpg",
```

```
            "Confidence": 100.0,
            "ImageId": "f976e487-3719-5e2d-be8b-ea2724c26991"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.5074880123138428,
                "Top": 0.3774999976158142,
                "Left": 0.18302799761295319,
                "Height": 0.3812499940395355
            },
            "FaceId": "086261e8-6deb-4bc0-ac73-ab22323cc38d",
            "ExternalImageId": "image2.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99930572509766,
            "ImageId": "ae1593b0-a8f6-5e24-a306-abf529e276fa"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.5574039816856384,
                "Top": 0.37187498807907104,
                "Left": 0.14559100568294525,
                "Height": 0.4181250035762787
            },
            "FaceId": "11c4bd3c-19c5-4eb8-aecc-24feb93a26e1",
            "ExternalImageId": "image3.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99960327148438,
            "ImageId": "80739b4d-883f-5b78-97cf-5124038e26b9"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                "Top": 0.1618019938468933,
                "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                "Height": 0.24770599603652954
            },
            "FaceId": "13692fe4-990a-4679-b14a-5ac23d135eab",
            "ExternalImageId": "image4.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99340057373047,
            "ImageId": "8df18239-9ad1-5acd-a46a-6581ff98f51b"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.5307819843292236,
                "Top": 0.2862499952316284,
                "Left": 0.1564060002565384,
```

```
                "Height": 0.3987500071525574
            },
            "FaceId": "2eb5f3fd-e2a9-4b1c-a89f-afa0a518fe06",
            "ExternalImageId": "image5.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99970245361328,
            "ImageId": "3c314792-197d-528d-bbb6-798ed012c150"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.5773710012435913,
                "Top": 0.34437501430511475,
                "Left": 0.12396000325679779,
                "Height": 0.4337500035762787
            },
            "FaceId": "57189455-42b0-4839-a86c-abda48b13174",
            "ExternalImageId": "image6.jpg",
            "Confidence": 100.0,
            "ImageId": "0aff2f37-e7a2-5dbc-a3a3-4ef6ec18eaa0"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.5349419713020325,
                "Top": 0.29124999046325684,
                "Left": 0.16389399766921997,
                "Height": 0.40187498927116394
            },
            "FaceId": "745f7509-b1fa-44e0-8b95-367b1359638a",
            "ExternalImageId": "image7.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99979400634766,
            "ImageId": "67a34327-48d1-5179-b042-01e52ccfeada"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.41499999165534973,
                "Top": 0.09187500178813934,
                "Left": 0.28083300590515137,
                "Height": 0.3112500011920929
            },
            "FaceId": "8d3cfc70-4ba8-4b36-9644-90fba29c2dac",
            "ExternalImageId": "image8.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99769592285156,
            "ImageId": "a294da46-2cb1-5cc4-9045-61d7ca567662"
        },
        {
```

```
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.48166701197624207,
                "Top": 0.20999999344348907,
                "Left": 0.21250000596046448,
                "Height": 0.36125001311302185
            },
            "FaceId": "bd4ceb4d-9acc-4ab7-8ef8-1c2d2ba0a66a",
            "ExternalImageId": "image9.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99949645996094,
            "ImageId": "5e1a7588-e5a0-5ee3-bd00-c642518dfe3a"
        },
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                "Top": 0.1618019938468933,
                "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                "Height": 0.24770599603652954
            },
            "FaceId": "ce7ed422-2132-4a11-ab14-06c5c410f29f",
            "ExternalImageId": "image10.jpg",
            "Confidence": 99.99340057373047,
            "ImageId": "8d67061e-90d2-598f-9fbd-29c8497039c0"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Rekognition 開發人員指南中的列出集合中的臉孔。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListFaces中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Face;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListFacesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListFacesInCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId>

                Where:
                   collectionId - The name of the collection.\s
                """;

        if (args.length < 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Faces in collection " + collectionId);
        listFacesCollection(rekClient, collectionId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void listFacesCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId) {
        try {
```

```
            ListFacesRequest facesRequest = ListFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListFacesResponse facesResponse = rekClient.listFaces(facesRequest);
            List<Face> faces = facesResponse.faces();
            for (Face face : faces) {
                System.out.println("Confidence level there is a face: " +
 face.confidence());
                System.out.println("The face Id value is " + face.faceId());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListFaces中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listFacesCollection(collectionIdVal: String?) {

    val request = ListFacesRequest {
        collectionId = collectionIdVal
        maxResults = 10
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.listFaces(request)
```

```
        response.faces?.forEach { face ->
            println("Confidence level there is a face: ${face.confidence}")
            println("The face Id value is ${face.faceId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListFaces中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
```

```
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def list_faces(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists the faces currently indexed in the collection.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of faces in the collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.list_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id, MaxResults=max_results
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["Faces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in collection %s.", len(faces),
self.collection_id
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list faces in collection %s.", self.collection_id
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListFaces中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭RecognizeCelebrities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RecognizeCelebrities。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱在映像中辨識名人。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to use Amazon Rekognition to identify celebrities in a photo.
/// </summary>
public class CelebritiesInImage
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        string photo = "moviestars.jpg";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var recognizeCelebritiesRequest = new RecognizeCelebritiesRequest();

        var img = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
        byte[] data = null;
        try
        {
            using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
            data = new byte[fs.Length];
```

```
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load file {photo}");
                return;
            }

            img.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            recognizeCelebritiesRequest.Image = img;

            Console.WriteLine($"Looking for celebrities in image {photo}\n");

            var recognizeCelebritiesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.RecognizeCelebritiesAsync(recognizeCelebritiesRequest);


Console.WriteLine($"{recognizeCelebritiesResponse.CelebrityFaces.Count}
celebrity(s) were recognized.\n");
            recognizeCelebritiesResponse.CelebrityFaces.ForEach(celeb =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Celebrity recognized: {celeb.Name}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Celebrity ID: {celeb.Id}");
                BoundingBox boundingBox = celeb.Face.BoundingBox;
                Console.WriteLine($"position: {boundingBox.Left}
{boundingBox.Top}");
                Console.WriteLine("Further information (if available):");
                celeb.Urls.ForEach(url =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(url);
                });
            });


Console.WriteLine($"{recognizeCelebritiesResponse.UnrecognizedFaces.Count}
face(s) were unrecognized.");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RecognizeCelebrities中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

辨識影像中的名人

以下`recognize-celebrities`命令可識別存放在 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中的指定映像中的名人。：

```
aws rekognition recognize-celebrities \
    --image "S3Object={Bucket=MyImageS3Bucket,Name=moviestars.jpg}"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "UnrecognizedFaces": [
        {
            "BoundingBox": {
                "Width": 0.14416666328907013,
                "Top": 0.07777778059244156,
                "Left": 0.625,
                "Height": 0.2746031880378723
            },
            "Confidence": 99.9990234375,
            "Pose": {
                "Yaw": 10.80408763885498,
                "Roll": -12.761146545410156,
                "Pitch": 10.96889877319336
            },
            "Quality": {
                "Sharpness": 94.1185531616211,
                "Brightness": 79.18367004394531
            },
            "Landmarks": [
                {
                    "Y": 0.18220913410186768,
                    "X": 0.6702951788902283,
                    "Type": "eyeLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.16337193548679352,
                    "X": 0.7188183665275574,
                    "Type": "eyeRight"
```

```
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.20739148557186127,
                    "X": 0.7055801749229431,
                    "Type": "nose"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.2889308035373688,
                    "X": 0.687512218952179,
                    "Type": "mouthLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.2706988751888275,
                    "X": 0.7250053286552429,
                    "Type": "mouthRight"
                }
            ]
        }
    ],
    "CelebrityFaces": [
        {
            "MatchConfidence": 100.0,
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.14000000059604645,
                    "Top": 0.1190476194024086,
                    "Left": 0.82833331823349,
                    "Height": 0.2666666805744171
                },
                "Confidence": 99.99359130859375,
                "Pose": {
                    "Yaw": -10.509642601013184,
                    "Roll": -14.51749324798584,
                    "Pitch": 13.799399375915527
                },
                "Quality": {
                    "Sharpness": 78.74752044677734,
                    "Brightness": 42.201324462890625
                },
                "Landmarks": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.2290833294391632,
                        "X": 0.8709492087364197,
                        "Type": "eyeLeft"
```

```
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.20639978349208832,
                        "X": 0.9153988361358643,
                        "Type": "eyeRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.25417643785476685,
                        "X": 0.8907724022865295,
                        "Type": "nose"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.32729196548461914,
                        "X": 0.8876466155052185,
                        "Type": "mouthLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3115464746952057,
                        "X": 0.9238573312759399,
                        "Type": "mouthRight"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Name": "Celeb A",
            "Urls": [
                "www.imdb.com/name/aaaaaaaaa"
            ],
            "Id": "1111111"
        },
        {
            "MatchConfidence": 97.0,
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.13333334028720856,
                    "Top": 0.24920634925365448,
                    "Left": 0.4449999928474426,
                    "Height": 0.2539682686328888
                },
                "Confidence": 99.99979400634766,
                "Pose": {
                    "Yaw": 6.557040691375732,
                    "Roll": -7.316643714904785,
                    "Pitch": 9.272967338562012
                },
```

```
                "Quality": {
                    "Sharpness": 83.23492431640625,
                    "Brightness": 78.83267974853516
                },
                "Landmarks": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3625510632991791,
                        "X": 0.48898839950561523,
                        "Type": "eyeLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.35366007685661316,
                        "X": 0.5313721299171448,
                        "Type": "eyeRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.3894785940647125,
                        "X": 0.5173314809799194,
                        "Type": "nose"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.44889405369758606,
                        "X": 0.5020005702972412,
                        "Type": "mouthLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.4408611059188843,
                        "X": 0.5351271629333496,
                        "Type": "mouthRight"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Name": "Celeb B",
            "Urls": [
                "www.imdb.com/name/bbbbbbbbb"
            ],
            "Id": "2222222"
        },
        {
            "MatchConfidence": 100.0,
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.12416666746139526,
                    "Top": 0.2968254089355469,
```

```
                "Left": 0.2150000035762787,
                "Height": 0.23650793731212616
            },
            "Confidence": 99.99958801269531,
            "Pose": {
                "Yaw": 7.801797866821289,
                "Roll": -8.326810836791992,
                "Pitch": 7.844768047332764
            },
            "Quality": {
                "Sharpness": 86.93206024169922,
                "Brightness": 79.81291198730469
            },
            "Landmarks": [
                {
                    "Y": 0.4027804136276245,
                    "X": 0.2575301229953766,
                    "Type": "eyeLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.3934555947780609,
                    "X": 0.2956969439983368,
                    "Type": "eyeRight"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.4309830069541931,
                    "X": 0.2837020754814148,
                    "Type": "nose"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.48186683654785156,
                    "X": 0.26812544465065,
                    "Type": "mouthLeft"
                },
                {
                    "Y": 0.47338807582855225,
                    "X": 0.29905644059181213,
                    "Type": "mouthRight"
                }
            ]
        },
        "Name": "Celeb C",
        "Urls": [
            "www.imdb.com/name/ccccccccc"
```

```
            ],
            "Id": "3333333"
        },
        {
            "MatchConfidence": 97.0,
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.11916666477918625,
                    "Top": 0.3698412775993347,
                    "Left": 0.008333333767950535,
                    "Height": 0.22698412835597992
                },
                "Confidence": 99.99999237060547,
                "Pose": {
                    "Yaw": 16.38478660583496,
                    "Roll": -1.0260354280471802,
                    "Pitch": 5.975185394287109
                },
                "Quality": {
                    "Sharpness": 83.23492431640625,
                    "Brightness": 61.408443450927734
                },
                "Landmarks": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.4632347822189331,
                        "X": 0.049406956881284714,
                        "Type": "eyeLeft"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.46388113498687744,
                        "X": 0.08722897619009018,
                        "Type": "eyeRight"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.5020678639411926,
                        "X": 0.0758260041475296,
                        "Type": "nose"
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.544157862663269,
                        "X": 0.054029736667871475,
                        "Type": "mouthLeft"
                    },
                    {
```

```
                        "Y": 0.5463630557060242,
                        "X": 0.08464983850717545,
                        "Type": "mouthRight"
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Name": "Celeb D",
            "Urls": [
                "www.imdb.com/name/ddddddddd"
            ],
            "Id": "4444444"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Rekognition 開發人員指南中的辨識影像中的名人。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RecognizeCelebrities中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RecognizeCelebritiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RecognizeCelebritiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Celebrity;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class RecognizeCelebrities {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:    <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceImage = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Locating celebrities in " + sourceImage);
        recognizeAllCelebrities(rekClient, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void recognizeAllCelebrities(RekognitionClient rekClient,
 String sourceImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
```

```
                    .build();

            RecognizeCelebritiesRequest request =
 RecognizeCelebritiesRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .build();

            RecognizeCelebritiesResponse result =
 rekClient.recognizeCelebrities(request);
            List<Celebrity> celebs = result.celebrityFaces();
            System.out.println(celebs.size() + " celebrity(s) were recognized.
\n");
            for (Celebrity celebrity : celebs) {
                System.out.println("Celebrity recognized: " + celebrity.name());
                System.out.println("Celebrity ID: " + celebrity.id());

                System.out.println("Further information (if available):");
                for (String url : celebrity.urls()) {
                    System.out.println(url);
                }
                System.out.println();
            }
            System.out.println(result.unrecognizedFaces().size() + " face(s) were
 unrecognized.");

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考RecognizeCelebrities中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun recognizeAllCelebrities(sourceImage: String?) {

    val souImage = Image {
        bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
    }

    val request = RecognizeCelebritiesRequest {
        image = souImage
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.recognizeCelebrities(request)
        response.celebrityFaces?.forEach { celebrity ->
            println("Celebrity recognized: ${celebrity.name}")
            println("Celebrity ID:${celebrity.id}")
            println("Further information (if available):")
            celebrity.urls?.forEach { url ->
                println(url)
            }
        }
        println("${response.unrecognizedFaces?.size} face(s) were unrecognized.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK RecognizeCelebrities中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def recognize_celebrities(self):
        """
        Detects celebrities in the image.

        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of celebrities found in
                 the image. The second element is the list of faces that were
                 detected but did not match any known celebrities.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.rekognition_client.recognize_celebrities(Image=self.image)
            celebrities = [
```

```
                RekognitionCelebrity(celeb) for celeb in
response["CelebrityFaces"]
            ]
            other_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["UnrecognizedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s celebrities and %s other faces in %s.",
                len(celebrities),
                len(other_faces),
                self.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect celebrities in %s.",
self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return celebrities, other_faces
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RecognizeCelebrities中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`SearchFaces`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SearchFaces`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱搜尋人臉 (人臉 ID)。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to find faces in an image that
/// match the face Id provided in the method request.
/// </summary>
public class SearchFacesMatchingId
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        string faceId = "xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        // Search collection for faces matching the face id.
        var searchFacesRequest = new SearchFacesRequest
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
            FaceId = faceId,
            FaceMatchThreshold = 70F,
            MaxFaces = 2,
        };

        SearchFacesResponse searchFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.SearchFacesAsync(searchFacesRequest);

        Console.WriteLine("Face matching faceId " + faceId);

        Console.WriteLine("Matche(s): ");
        searchFacesResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(face =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"FaceId: {face.Face.FaceId} Similarity:
{face.Similarity}");
        });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SearchFaces中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

搜尋系列中符合臉部 ID 的臉孔。

以下指`search-faces`令會搜尋集合中符合指定臉部 ID 的臉孔。

```
aws rekognition search-faces \
    --face-id 8d3cfc70-4ba8-4b36-9644-90fba29c2dac \
    --collection-id MyCollection
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SearchedFaceId": "8d3cfc70-4ba8-4b36-9644-90fba29c2dac",
    "FaceModelVersion": "3.0",
    "FaceMatches": [
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.48166701197624207,
                    "Top": 0.20999999344348907,
                    "Left": 0.21250000596046448,
                    "Height": 0.36125001311302185
                },
                "FaceId": "bd4ceb4d-9acc-4ab7-8ef8-1c2d2ba0a66a",
                "ExternalImageId": "image1.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99949645996094,
                "ImageId": "5e1a7588-e5a0-5ee3-bd00-c642518dfe3a"
            },
            "Similarity": 99.30997467041016
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                    "Top": 0.1618019938468933,
                    "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                    "Height": 0.24770599603652954
                },
```

```
                "FaceId": "ce7ed422-2132-4a11-ab14-06c5c410f29f",
                "ExternalImageId": "example-image.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99340057373047,
                "ImageId": "8d67061e-90d2-598f-9fbd-29c8497039c0"
            },
            "Similarity": 99.24862670898438
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                    "Top": 0.1618019938468933,
                    "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                    "Height": 0.24770599603652954
                },
                "FaceId": "13692fe4-990a-4679-b14a-5ac23d135eab",
                "ExternalImageId": "image3.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99340057373047,
                "ImageId": "8df18239-9ad1-5acd-a46a-6581ff98f51b"
            },
            "Similarity": 99.24862670898438
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5349419713020325,
                    "Top": 0.29124999046325684,
                    "Left": 0.16389399766921997,
                    "Height": 0.40187498927116394
                },
                "FaceId": "745f7509-b1fa-44e0-8b95-367b1359638a",
                "ExternalImageId": "image9.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99979400634766,
                "ImageId": "67a34327-48d1-5179-b042-01e52ccfeada"
            },
            "Similarity": 96.73158264160156
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5307819843292236,
                    "Top": 0.2862499952316284,
                    "Left": 0.1564060002565384,
                    "Height": 0.3987500071525574
```

```
                },
                "FaceId": "2eb5f3fd-e2a9-4b1c-a89f-afa0a518fe06",
                "ExternalImageId": "image10.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99970245361328,
                "ImageId": "3c314792-197d-528d-bbb6-798ed012c150"
            },
            "Similarity": 96.48291015625
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5074880123138428,
                    "Top": 0.3774999976158142,
                    "Left": 0.18302799761295319,
                    "Height": 0.3812499940395355
                },
                "FaceId": "086261e8-6deb-4bc0-ac73-ab22323cc38d",
                "ExternalImageId": "image6.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99930572509766,
                "ImageId": "ae1593b0-a8f6-5e24-a306-abf529e276fa"
            },
            "Similarity": 96.43287658691406
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5574039816856384,
                    "Top": 0.37187498807907104,
                    "Left": 0.14559100568294525,
                    "Height": 0.4181250035762787
                },
                "FaceId": "11c4bd3c-19c5-4eb8-aecc-24feb93a26e1",
                "ExternalImageId": "image5.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99960327148438,
                "ImageId": "80739b4d-883f-5b78-97cf-5124038e26b9"
            },
            "Similarity": 95.25305938720703
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5773710012435913,
                    "Top": 0.34437501430511475,
                    "Left": 0.12396000325679779,
```

```
                    "Height": 0.4337500035762787
                },
                "FaceId": "57189455-42b0-4839-a86c-abda48b13174",
                "ExternalImageId": "image8.jpg",
                "Confidence": 100.0,
                "ImageId": "0aff2f37-e7a2-5dbc-a3a3-4ef6ec18eaa0"
            },
            "Similarity": 95.22837829589844
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Rekognition 開發人員指南中的使用臉部 ID 搜尋臉孔。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SearchFaces中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesByImageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesByImageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.FaceMatch;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SearchFaceMatchingImageCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId> <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   collectionId - The id of the collection. \s
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s

                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Searching for a face in a collections");
        searchFaceInCollection(rekClient, collectionId, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void searchFaceInCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new
 File(sourceImage));
```

```
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            SearchFacesByImageRequest facesByImageRequest =
 SearchFacesByImageRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .maxFaces(10)
                    .faceMatchThreshold(70F)
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .build();

            SearchFacesByImageResponse imageResponse =
 rekClient.searchFacesByImage(facesByImageRequest);
            System.out.println("Faces matching in the collection");
            List<FaceMatch> faceImageMatches = imageResponse.faceMatches();
            for (FaceMatch face : faceImageMatches) {
                System.out.println("The similarity level is  " +
 face.similarity());
                System.out.println();
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SearchFaces中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def search_faces(self, face_id, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match another face from the
        collection.

        :param face_id: The ID of the face in the collection to search for.
```

```
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of matching faces found in the collection. This list
does
                 not contain the face specified by `face_id`.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                FaceId=face_id,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in
response["FaceMatches"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in %s that match %s.",
                len(faces),
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SearchFaces中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭SearchFacesByImage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SearchFacesByImage。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱搜尋人臉 (映像)。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to search for images matching those
/// in a collection.
/// </summary>
public class SearchFacesMatchingImage
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        string bucket = "bucket";
        string photo = "input.jpg";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        // Get an image object from S3 bucket.
        var image = new Image()
        {
            S3Object = new S3Object()
            {
                Bucket = bucket,
                Name = photo,
            },
        };

        var searchFacesByImageRequest = new SearchFacesByImageRequest()
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
```

```
                Image = image,
                FaceMatchThreshold = 70F,
                MaxFaces = 2,
            };

            SearchFacesByImageResponse searchFacesByImageResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.SearchFacesByImageAsync(searchFacesByImageRequest);

            Console.WriteLine("Faces matching largest face in image from " +
 photo);
            searchFacesByImageResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(face =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"FaceId: {face.Face.FaceId}, Similarity:
 {face.Similarity}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SearchFacesByImage中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

搜尋集合中符合影像中最大臉孔的臉孔。

以下指`search-faces-by-image`令會搜尋集合中與指定影像中最大面相符的面。：

```
aws rekognition search-faces-by-image \
    --image '{"S3Object":
{"Bucket":"MyImageS3Bucket","Name":"ExamplePerson.jpg"}}' \
    --collection-id MyFaceImageCollection

{
    "SearchedFaceBoundingBox": {
        "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
        "Top": 0.1618015021085739,
        "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
        "Height": 0.24770642817020416
    },
    "SearchedFaceConfidence": 99.993408203125,
```

```
    "FaceMatches": [
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                    "Top": 0.1618019938468933,
                    "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                    "Height": 0.24770599603652954
                },
                "FaceId": "ce7ed422-2132-4a11-ab14-06c5c410f29f",
                "ExternalImageId": "example-image.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99340057373047,
                "ImageId": "8d67061e-90d2-598f-9fbd-29c8497039c0"
            },
            "Similarity": 99.97913360595703
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.18562500178813934,
                    "Top": 0.1618019938468933,
                    "Left": 0.5575000047683716,
                    "Height": 0.24770599603652954
                },
                "FaceId": "13692fe4-990a-4679-b14a-5ac23d135eab",
                "ExternalImageId": "image3.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99340057373047,
                "ImageId": "8df18239-9ad1-5acd-a46a-6581ff98f51b"
            },
            "Similarity": 99.97913360595703
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.41499999165534973,
                    "Top": 0.09187500178813934,
                    "Left": 0.28083300590515137,
                    "Height": 0.3112500011920929
                },
                "FaceId": "8d3cfc70-4ba8-4b36-9644-90fba29c2dac",
                "ExternalImageId": "image2.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99769592285156,
                "ImageId": "a294da46-2cb1-5cc4-9045-61d7ca567662"
            },
```

```
            "Similarity": 99.18069458007812
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.48166701197624207,
                    "Top": 0.20999999344348907,
                    "Left": 0.21250000596046448,
                    "Height": 0.36125001311302185
                },
                "FaceId": "bd4ceb4d-9acc-4ab7-8ef8-1c2d2ba0a66a",
                "ExternalImageId": "image1.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99949645996094,
                "ImageId": "5e1a7588-e5a0-5ee3-bd00-c642518dfe3a"
            },
            "Similarity": 98.66607666015625
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5349419713020325,
                    "Top": 0.29124999046325684,
                    "Left": 0.16389399766921997,
                    "Height": 0.40187498927116394
                },
                "FaceId": "745f7509-b1fa-44e0-8b95-367b1359638a",
                "ExternalImageId": "image9.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99979400634766,
                "ImageId": "67a34327-48d1-5179-b042-01e52ccfeada"
            },
            "Similarity": 98.24278259277344
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5307819843292236,
                    "Top": 0.2862499952316284,
                    "Left": 0.1564060002565384,
                    "Height": 0.3987500071525574
                },
                "FaceId": "2eb5f3fd-e2a9-4b1c-a89f-afa0a518fe06",
                "ExternalImageId": "image10.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99970245361328,
                "ImageId": "3c314792-197d-528d-bbb6-798ed012c150"
```

```
            },
            "Similarity": 98.10665893554688
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5074880123138428,
                    "Top": 0.3774999976158142,
                    "Left": 0.18302799761295319,
                    "Height": 0.3812499940395355
                },
                "FaceId": "086261e8-6deb-4bc0-ac73-ab22323cc38d",
                "ExternalImageId": "image6.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99930572509766,
                "ImageId": "ae1593b0-a8f6-5e24-a306-abf529e276fa"
            },
            "Similarity": 98.10526275634766
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5574039816856384,
                    "Top": 0.37187498807907104,
                    "Left": 0.14559100568294525,
                    "Height": 0.4181250035762787
                },
                "FaceId": "11c4bd3c-19c5-4eb8-aecc-24feb93a26e1",
                "ExternalImageId": "image5.jpg",
                "Confidence": 99.99960327148438,
                "ImageId": "80739b4d-883f-5b78-97cf-5124038e26b9"
            },
            "Similarity": 97.94659423828125
        },
        {
            "Face": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.5773710012435913,
                    "Top": 0.34437501430511475,
                    "Left": 0.12396000325679779,
                    "Height": 0.4337500035762787
                },
                "FaceId": "57189455-42b0-4839-a86c-abda48b13174",
                "ExternalImageId": "image8.jpg",
                "Confidence": 100.0,
```

```
                "ImageId": "0aff2f37-e7a2-5dbc-a3a3-4ef6ec18eaa0"
            },
            "Similarity": 97.93476867675781
        }
    ],
    "FaceModelVersion": "3.0"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Rekognition 開發人員指南中的使用影像搜尋臉孔。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SearchFacesByImage中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.FaceMatch;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SearchFaceMatchingIdCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:    <collectionId> <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   collectionId - The id of the collection. \s
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String faceId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Searching for a face in a collections");
        searchFacebyId(rekClient, collectionId, faceId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void searchFacebyId(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId, String faceId) {
        try {
            SearchFacesRequest searchFacesRequest = SearchFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .faceId(faceId)
                    .faceMatchThreshold(70F)
                    .maxFaces(2)
                    .build();

            SearchFacesResponse imageResponse =
 rekClient.searchFaces(searchFacesRequest);
            System.out.println("Faces matching in the collection");
            List<FaceMatch> faceImageMatches = imageResponse.faceMatches();
            for (FaceMatch face : faceImageMatches) {
                System.out.println("The similarity level is  " +
 face.similarity());
                System.out.println();
```

```
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SearchFacesByImage中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def search_faces_by_image(self, image, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match the largest face in the
        reference image.

        :param image: The image that contains the reference face to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the face found in the reference
image.
                 The second element is the list of matching faces found in the
                 collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces_by_image(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            image_face = RekognitionFace(
                {
                    "BoundingBox": response["SearchedFaceBoundingBox"],
                    "Confidence": response["SearchedFaceConfidence"],
                }
            )
```

```
            collection_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in the collection that match the largest "
                "face in %s.",
                len(collection_faces),
                image.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_face, collection_faces
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SearchFacesByImage中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon Rekognition 案例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition。 AWS 每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 建立 Amazon Rekognition 集合，並使用開發套件在其中尋找臉孔 AWS
- 使用開發套件偵測並顯示影像中 Amazon Rekognition 元素 AWS
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 和開發套件偵測影片中的資訊 AWS

建立 Amazon Rekognition 集合，並使用開發套件在其中尋找臉孔 AWS

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 Amazon Rekognition 集合。
- 將映像新增到集合中並偵測其中的人臉。
- 在集合中搜尋符合參考映像的人臉。
- 刪除集合。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱搜尋集合中的人臉。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立包裝 Amazon Rekognition 函數的類別。

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from rekognition_objects import RekognitionFace
from rekognition_image_detection import RekognitionImage

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
```

```
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    @classmethod
    def from_file(cls, image_file_name, rekognition_client, image_name=None):
        """
        Creates a RekognitionImage object from a local file.

        :param image_file_name: The file name of the image. The file is opened
 and its
                                bytes are read.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        :param image_name: The name of the image. If this is not specified, the
                           file name is used as the image name.
        :return: The RekognitionImage object, initialized with image bytes from
 the
                 file.
        """
        with open(image_file_name, "rb") as img_file:
            image = {"Bytes": img_file.read()}
        name = image_file_name if image_name is None else image_name
        return cls(image, name, rekognition_client)


class RekognitionCollectionManager:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Rekognition collection management functions.
    This class is a thin wrapper around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition
 API.
    """

    def __init__(self, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the collection manager object.

        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client
```

```
    def create_collection(self, collection_id):
        """
        Creates an empty collection.

        :param collection_id: Text that identifies the collection.
        :return: The newly created collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.create_collection(
                CollectionId=collection_id
            )
            response["CollectionId"] = collection_id
            collection = RekognitionCollection(response, self.rekognition_client)
            logger.info("Created collection %s.", collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create collection %s.", collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return collection


    def list_collections(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists collections for the current account.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of collections to return.
        :return: The list of collections for the current account.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.rekognition_client.list_collections(MaxResults=max_results)
            collections = [
                RekognitionCollection({"CollectionId": col_id},
self.rekognition_client)
                for col_id in response["CollectionIds"]
            ]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list collections.")
            raise
        else:
            return collections
```

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders parts of the collection data to a dict.

        :return: The collection data as a dict.
        """
```

```
        rendering = {
            "collection_id": self.collection_id,
            "collection_arn": self.collection_arn,
            "face_count": self.face_count,
            "created": self.created,
        }
        return rendering


    def describe_collection(self):
        """
        Gets data about the collection from the Amazon Rekognition service.

        :return: The collection rendered as a dict.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.describe_collection(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id
            )
            # Work around capitalization of Arn vs. ARN
            response["CollectionArn"] = response.get("CollectionARN")
            (
                self.collection_arn,
                self.face_count,
                self.created,
            ) = self._unpack_collection(response)
            logger.info("Got data for collection %s.", self.collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for collection %s.",
self.collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return self.to_dict()


    def delete_collection(self):
        """
        Deletes the collection.
        """
        try:

self.rekognition_client.delete_collection(CollectionId=self.collection_id)
            logger.info("Deleted collection %s.", self.collection_id)
            self.collection_id = None
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete collection %s.",
self.collection_id)
            raise


    def index_faces(self, image, max_faces):
        """
        Finds faces in the specified image, indexes them, and stores them in the
        collection.

        :param image: The image to index.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to index.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is a list of indexed faces.
                 The second element is a list of faces that couldn't be indexed.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.index_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                ExternalImageId=image.image_name,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
                DetectionAttributes=["ALL"],
            )
            indexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace({**face["Face"], **face["FaceDetail"]})
                for face in response["FaceRecords"]
            ]
            unindexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["FaceDetail"])
                for face in response["UnindexedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Indexed %s faces in %s. Could not index %s faces.",
                len(indexed_faces),
                image.image_name,
                len(unindexed_faces),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't index faces in image %s.",
image.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return indexed_faces, unindexed_faces
```

```
    def list_faces(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists the faces currently indexed in the collection.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of faces in the collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.list_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id, MaxResults=max_results
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["Faces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in collection %s.", len(faces),
self.collection_id
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list faces in collection %s.", self.collection_id
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces


    def search_faces(self, face_id, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match another face from the
        collection.

        :param face_id: The ID of the face in the collection to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of matching faces found in the collection. This list
does
                 not contain the face specified by `face_id`.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                FaceId=face_id,
```

```
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in
response["FaceMatches"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in %s that match %s.",
                len(faces),
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces


    def search_faces_by_image(self, image, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match the largest face in the
        reference image.

        :param image: The image that contains the reference face to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the face found in the reference
image.
                 The second element is the list of matching faces found in the
                 collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces_by_image(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            image_face = RekognitionFace(
```

```
                {
                    "BoundingBox": response["SearchedFaceBoundingBox"],
                    "Confidence": response["SearchedFaceConfidence"],
                }
            )
            collection_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in the collection that match the largest "
                "face in %s.",
                len(collection_faces),
                image.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_face, collection_faces


class RekognitionFace:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition face."""

    def __init__(self, face, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the face object.

        :param face: Face data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                     functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the face was detected, if the face was
                          detected in a video.
        """
        self.bounding_box = face.get("BoundingBox")
        self.confidence = face.get("Confidence")
        self.landmarks = face.get("Landmarks")
        self.pose = face.get("Pose")
        self.quality = face.get("Quality")
        age_range = face.get("AgeRange")
        if age_range is not None:
```

```
            self.age_range = (age_range.get("Low"), age_range.get("High"))
        else:
            self.age_range = None
        self.smile = face.get("Smile", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyeglasses = face.get("Eyeglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.sunglasses = face.get("Sunglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.gender = face.get("Gender", {}).get("Value", None)
        self.beard = face.get("Beard", {}).get("Value")
        self.mustache = face.get("Mustache", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyes_open = face.get("EyesOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.mouth_open = face.get("MouthOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.emotions = [
            emo.get("Type")
            for emo in face.get("Emotions", [])
            if emo.get("Confidence", 0) > 50
        ]
        self.face_id = face.get("FaceId")
        self.image_id = face.get("ImageId")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the face data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the face data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.bounding_box is not None:
            rendering["bounding_box"] = self.bounding_box
        if self.age_range is not None:
            rendering["age"] = f"{self.age_range[0]} - {self.age_range[1]}"
        if self.gender is not None:
            rendering["gender"] = self.gender
        if self.emotions:
            rendering["emotions"] = self.emotions
        if self.face_id is not None:
            rendering["face_id"] = self.face_id
        if self.image_id is not None:
            rendering["image_id"] = self.image_id
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        has = []
        if self.smile:
            has.append("smile")
```

```
        if self.eyeglasses:
            has.append("eyeglasses")
        if self.sunglasses:
            has.append("sunglasses")
        if self.beard:
            has.append("beard")
        if self.mustache:
            has.append("mustache")
        if self.eyes_open:
            has.append("open eyes")
        if self.mouth_open:
            has.append("open mouth")
        if has:
            rendering["has"] = has
        return rendering
```

使用包裝函式類別從一組映像建立人臉集合，然後搜尋集合中的人臉。

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Rekognition face collection demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    rekognition_client = boto3.client("rekognition")
    images = [
        RekognitionImage.from_file(
            ".media/pexels-agung-pandit-wiguna-1128316.jpg",
            rekognition_client,
            image_name="sitting",
        ),
        RekognitionImage.from_file(
            ".media/pexels-agung-pandit-wiguna-1128317.jpg",
            rekognition_client,
            image_name="hopping",
        ),
        RekognitionImage.from_file(
            ".media/pexels-agung-pandit-wiguna-1128318.jpg",
            rekognition_client,
```

```
            image_name="biking",
        ),
    ]

    collection_mgr = RekognitionCollectionManager(rekognition_client)
    collection = collection_mgr.create_collection("doc-example-collection-demo")
    print(f"Created collection {collection.collection_id}:")
    pprint(collection.describe_collection())

    print("Indexing faces from three images:")
    for image in images:
        collection.index_faces(image, 10)
    print("Listing faces in collection:")
    faces = collection.list_faces(10)
    for face in faces:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    print(
        f"Searching for faces in the collection that match the first face in the
"
        f"list (Face ID: {faces[0].face_id}."
    )
    found_faces = collection.search_faces(faces[0].face_id, 80, 10)
    print(f"Found {len(found_faces)} matching faces.")
    for face in found_faces:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    print(
        f"Searching for faces in the collection that match the largest face in "
        f"{images[0].image_name}."
    )
    image_face, match_faces = collection.search_faces_by_image(images[0], 80, 10)
    print(f"The largest face in {images[0].image_name} is:")
    pprint(image_face.to_dict())
    print(f"Found {len(match_faces)} matching faces.")
    for face in match_faces:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    collection.delete_collection()
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

使用開發套件偵測並顯示影像中 Amazon Rekognition 元素 AWS

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測映像中的元素。
- 顯示映像並在偵測到的元素周圍繪製邊界方框。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱顯示邊界方框。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立類來包裝 Amazon Rekognition 函數。

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import requests

from rekognition_objects import (
    RekognitionFace,
    RekognitionCelebrity,
    RekognitionLabel,
    RekognitionModerationLabel,
    RekognitionText,
    show_bounding_boxes,
    show_polygons,
)
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    @classmethod
    def from_file(cls, image_file_name, rekognition_client, image_name=None):
        """
        Creates a RekognitionImage object from a local file.

        :param image_file_name: The file name of the image. The file is opened
 and its
                                bytes are read.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        :param image_name: The name of the image. If this is not specified, the
                           file name is used as the image name.
        :return: The RekognitionImage object, initialized with image bytes from
 the
                 file.
        """
        with open(image_file_name, "rb") as img_file:
            image = {"Bytes": img_file.read()}
        name = image_file_name if image_name is None else image_name
        return cls(image, name, rekognition_client)
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_bucket(cls, s3_object, rekognition_client):
        """
        Creates a RekognitionImage object from an Amazon S3 object.

        :param s3_object: An Amazon S3 object that identifies the image. The
image
                          is not retrieved until needed for a later call.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        :return: The RekognitionImage object, initialized with Amazon S3 object
data.
        """
        image = {"S3Object": {"Bucket": s3_object.bucket_name, "Name":
s3_object.key}}
        return cls(image, s3_object.key, rekognition_client)


    def detect_faces(self):
        """
        Detects faces in the image.

        :return: The list of faces found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_faces(
                Image=self.image, Attributes=["ALL"]
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["FaceDetails"]]
            logger.info("Detected %s faces.", len(faces))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect faces in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return faces


    def detect_labels(self, max_labels):
        """
        Detects labels in the image. Labels are objects and people.

        :param max_labels: The maximum number of labels to return.
        :return: The list of labels detected in the image.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_labels(
                Image=self.image, MaxLabels=max_labels
            )
            labels = [RekognitionLabel(label) for label in response["Labels"]]
            logger.info("Found %s labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.info("Couldn't detect labels in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return labels


    def recognize_celebrities(self):
        """
        Detects celebrities in the image.

        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of celebrities found in
                 the image. The second element is the list of faces that were
                 detected but did not match any known celebrities.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.rekognition_client.recognize_celebrities(Image=self.image)
            celebrities = [
                RekognitionCelebrity(celeb) for celeb in
response["CelebrityFaces"]
            ]
            other_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["UnrecognizedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s celebrities and %s other faces in %s.",
                len(celebrities),
                len(other_faces),
                self.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect celebrities in %s.",
self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return celebrities, other_faces
```

```
    def compare_faces(self, target_image, similarity):
        """
        Compares faces in the image with the largest face in the target image.

        :param target_image: The target image to compare against.
        :param similarity: Faces in the image must have a similarity value
greater
                           than this value to be included in the results.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of faces that match the
                 reference image. The second element is the list of faces that
have
                 a similarity value below the specified threshold.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.compare_faces(
                SourceImage=self.image,
                TargetImage=target_image.image,
                SimilarityThreshold=similarity,
            )
            matches = [
                RekognitionFace(match["Face"]) for match in
response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            unmatches = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in
response["UnmatchedFaces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s matched faces and %s unmatched faces.",
                len(matches),
                len(unmatches),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't match faces from %s to %s.",
                self.image_name,
                target_image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return matches, unmatches


    def detect_moderation_labels(self):
```

```
        """
        Detects moderation labels in the image. Moderation labels identify
content
        that may be inappropriate for some audiences.

        :return: The list of moderation labels found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_moderation_labels(
                Image=self.image
            )
            labels = [
                RekognitionModerationLabel(label)
                for label in response["ModerationLabels"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s moderation labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't detect moderation labels in %s.", self.image_name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return labels


    def detect_text(self):
        """
        Detects text in the image.

        :return The list of text elements found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_text(Image=self.image)
            texts = [RekognitionText(text) for text in
response["TextDetections"]]
            logger.info("Found %s texts in %s.", len(texts), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return texts
```

建立輔助函數來繪製邊界框和多邊形。

```
import io
import logging
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def show_bounding_boxes(image_bytes, box_sets, colors):
    """
    Draws bounding boxes on an image and shows it with the default image viewer.

    :param image_bytes: The image to draw, as bytes.
    :param box_sets: A list of lists of bounding boxes to draw on the image.
    :param colors: A list of colors to use to draw the bounding boxes.
    """
    image = Image.open(io.BytesIO(image_bytes))
    draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)
    for boxes, color in zip(box_sets, colors):
        for box in boxes:
            left = image.width * box["Left"]
            top = image.height * box["Top"]
            right = (image.width * box["Width"]) + left
            bottom = (image.height * box["Height"]) + top
            draw.rectangle([left, top, right, bottom], outline=color, width=3)
    image.show()



def show_polygons(image_bytes, polygons, color):
    """
    Draws polygons on an image and shows it with the default image viewer.

    :param image_bytes: The image to draw, as bytes.
    :param polygons: The list of polygons to draw on the image.
    :param color: The color to use to draw the polygons.
    """
    image = Image.open(io.BytesIO(image_bytes))
    draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)
    for polygon in polygons:
```

```
        draw.polygon(
            [
                (image.width * point["X"], image.height * point["Y"])
                for point in polygon
            ],
            outline=color,
        )
    image.show()
```

建立類別以剖析 Amazon Rekognition 傳回的剖析物件。

```
class RekognitionFace:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition face."""

    def __init__(self, face, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the face object.

        :param face: Face data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                     functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the face was detected, if the face was
                          detected in a video.
        """
        self.bounding_box = face.get("BoundingBox")
        self.confidence = face.get("Confidence")
        self.landmarks = face.get("Landmarks")
        self.pose = face.get("Pose")
        self.quality = face.get("Quality")
        age_range = face.get("AgeRange")
        if age_range is not None:
            self.age_range = (age_range.get("Low"), age_range.get("High"))
        else:
            self.age_range = None
        self.smile = face.get("Smile", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyeglasses = face.get("Eyeglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.sunglasses = face.get("Sunglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.gender = face.get("Gender", {}).get("Value", None)
        self.beard = face.get("Beard", {}).get("Value")
        self.mustache = face.get("Mustache", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyes_open = face.get("EyesOpen", {}).get("Value")
```

```
        self.mouth_open = face.get("MouthOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.emotions = [
            emo.get("Type")
            for emo in face.get("Emotions", [])
            if emo.get("Confidence", 0) > 50
        ]
        self.face_id = face.get("FaceId")
        self.image_id = face.get("ImageId")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the face data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the face data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.bounding_box is not None:
            rendering["bounding_box"] = self.bounding_box
        if self.age_range is not None:
            rendering["age"] = f"{self.age_range[0]} - {self.age_range[1]}"
        if self.gender is not None:
            rendering["gender"] = self.gender
        if self.emotions:
            rendering["emotions"] = self.emotions
        if self.face_id is not None:
            rendering["face_id"] = self.face_id
        if self.image_id is not None:
            rendering["image_id"] = self.image_id
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        has = []
        if self.smile:
            has.append("smile")
        if self.eyeglasses:
            has.append("eyeglasses")
        if self.sunglasses:
            has.append("sunglasses")
        if self.beard:
            has.append("beard")
        if self.mustache:
            has.append("mustache")
        if self.eyes_open:
            has.append("open eyes")
```

```
        if self.mouth_open:
            has.append("open mouth")
        if has:
            rendering["has"] = has
        return rendering



class RekognitionCelebrity:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition celebrity."""

    def __init__(self, celebrity, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the celebrity object.

        :param celebrity: Celebrity data, in the format returned by Amazon
 Rekognition
                          functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the celebrity was detected, if the
 celebrity
                          was detected in a video.
        """
        self.info_urls = celebrity.get("Urls")
        self.name = celebrity.get("Name")
        self.id = celebrity.get("Id")
        self.face = RekognitionFace(celebrity.get("Face"))
        self.confidence = celebrity.get("MatchConfidence")
        self.bounding_box = celebrity.get("BoundingBox")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the celebrity data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the celebrity data.
        """
        rendering = self.face.to_dict()
        if self.name is not None:
            rendering["name"] = self.name
        if self.info_urls:
            rendering["info URLs"] = self.info_urls
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering
```

```
class RekognitionPerson:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition person."""

    def __init__(self, person, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the person object.

        :param person: Person data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                       functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the person was detected, if the person
                          was detected in a video.
        """
        self.index = person.get("Index")
        self.bounding_box = person.get("BoundingBox")
        face = person.get("Face")
        self.face = RekognitionFace(face) if face is not None else None
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the person data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the person data.
        """
        rendering = self.face.to_dict() if self.face is not None else {}
        if self.index is not None:
            rendering["index"] = self.index
        if self.bounding_box is not None:
            rendering["bounding_box"] = self.bounding_box
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionLabel:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition label."""

    def __init__(self, label, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the label object.
```

```
        :param label: Label data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                      functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the label was detected, if the label
                          was detected in a video.
        """
        self.name = label.get("Name")
        self.confidence = label.get("Confidence")
        self.instances = label.get("Instances")
        self.parents = label.get("Parents")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the label data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the label data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.name is not None:
            rendering["name"] = self.name
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionModerationLabel:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition moderation label."""

    def __init__(self, label, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the moderation label object.

        :param label: Label data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                      functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the moderation label was detected, if the
                          label was detected in a video.
        """
        self.name = label.get("Name")
        self.confidence = label.get("Confidence")
        self.parent_name = label.get("ParentName")
        self.timestamp = timestamp
```

```
    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the moderation label data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the moderation label data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.name is not None:
            rendering["name"] = self.name
        if self.parent_name is not None:
            rendering["parent_name"] = self.parent_name
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionText:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition text element."""

    def __init__(self, text_data):
        """
        Initializes the text object.

        :param text_data: Text data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                          functions.
        """
        self.text = text_data.get("DetectedText")
        self.kind = text_data.get("Type")
        self.id = text_data.get("Id")
        self.parent_id = text_data.get("ParentId")
        self.confidence = text_data.get("Confidence")
        self.geometry = text_data.get("Geometry")

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the text data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the text data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.text is not None:
            rendering["text"] = self.text
        if self.kind is not None:
```

```
            rendering["kind"] = self.kind
        if self.geometry is not None:
            rendering["polygon"] = self.geometry.get("Polygon")
        return rendering
```

使用包裝函式類別來偵測映像中的元素，並顯示其邊界方框。在這個例子中使用的圖像可以與說明和更多的代碼一 GitHub 起找到。

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Rekognition image detection demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    rekognition_client = boto3.client("rekognition")
    street_scene_file_name = ".media/pexels-kaique-rocha-109919.jpg"
    celebrity_file_name = ".media/pexels-pixabay-53370.jpg"
    one_girl_url = "https://dhei5unw3vrsx.cloudfront.net/images/
source3_resized.jpg"
    three_girls_url = "https://dhei5unw3vrsx.cloudfront.net/images/
target3_resized.jpg"
    swimwear_object = boto3.resource("s3").Object(
        "console-sample-images-pdx", "yoga_swimwear.jpg"
    )
    book_file_name = ".media/pexels-christina-morillo-1181671.jpg"

    street_scene_image = RekognitionImage.from_file(
        street_scene_file_name, rekognition_client
    )
    print(f"Detecting faces in {street_scene_image.image_name}...")
    faces = street_scene_image.detect_faces()
    print(f"Found {len(faces)} faces, here are the first three.")
    for face in faces[:3]:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    show_bounding_boxes(
        street_scene_image.image["Bytes"],
        [[face.bounding_box for face in faces]],
        ["aqua"],
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")
```

```
    print(f"Detecting labels in {street_scene_image.image_name}...")
    labels = street_scene_image.detect_labels(100)
    print(f"Found {len(labels)} labels.")
    for label in labels:
        pprint(label.to_dict())
    names = []
    box_sets = []
    colors = ["aqua", "red", "white", "blue", "yellow", "green"]
    for label in labels:
        if label.instances:
            names.append(label.name)
            box_sets.append([inst["BoundingBox"] for inst in label.instances])
    print(f"Showing bounding boxes for {names} in {colors[:len(names)]}.")
    show_bounding_boxes(
        street_scene_image.image["Bytes"], box_sets, colors[: len(names)]
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    celebrity_image = RekognitionImage.from_file(
        celebrity_file_name, rekognition_client
    )
    print(f"Detecting celebrities in {celebrity_image.image_name}...")
    celebs, others = celebrity_image.recognize_celebrities()
    print(f"Found {len(celebs)} celebrities.")
    for celeb in celebs:
        pprint(celeb.to_dict())
    show_bounding_boxes(
        celebrity_image.image["Bytes"],
        [[celeb.face.bounding_box for celeb in celebs]],
        ["aqua"],
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    girl_image_response = requests.get(one_girl_url)
    girl_image = RekognitionImage(
        {"Bytes": girl_image_response.content}, "one-girl", rekognition_client
    )
    group_image_response = requests.get(three_girls_url)
    group_image = RekognitionImage(
        {"Bytes": group_image_response.content}, "three-girls",
rekognition_client
    )
    print("Comparing reference face to group of faces...")
```

```
    matches, unmatches = girl_image.compare_faces(group_image, 80)
    print(f"Found {len(matches)} face matching the reference face.")
    show_bounding_boxes(
        group_image.image["Bytes"],
        [[match.bounding_box for match in matches]],
        ["aqua"],
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    swimwear_image = RekognitionImage.from_bucket(swimwear_object,
rekognition_client)
    print(f"Detecting suggestive content in {swimwear_object.key}...")
    labels = swimwear_image.detect_moderation_labels()
    print(f"Found {len(labels)} moderation labels.")
    for label in labels:
        pprint(label.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    book_image = RekognitionImage.from_file(book_file_name, rekognition_client)
    print(f"Detecting text in {book_image.image_name}...")
    texts = book_image.detect_text()
    print(f"Found {len(texts)} text instances. Here are the first seven:")
    for text in texts[:7]:
        pprint(text.to_dict())
    show_polygons(
        book_image.image["Bytes"], [text.geometry["Polygon"] for text in texts],
"aqua"
    )

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

使用 Amazon Rekognition 和開發套件偵測影片中的資訊 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 啟動 Amazon Rekognition 任務，以偵測影片中的人物、物件和文字等元素。
- 檢查工作狀態，直到工作完成。
- 輸出每個工作偵測到的元素清單。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中的影片中取得名人結果。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartCelebrityRecognitionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CelebrityRecognitionSortBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CelebrityRecognition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CelebrityDetail;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetCelebrityRecognitionResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * To run this code example, ensure that you perform the Prerequisites as stated
 * in the Amazon Rekognition Guide:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/rekognition/latest/dg/video-analyzing-with-
sqs.html
 *
 * Also, ensure that set up your development environment, including your
 * credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class VideoCelebrityDetection {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startCelebrityDetection(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getCelebrityDetectionResults(rekClient);
```

```
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startCelebrityDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest recognitionRequest =
StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("Celebrities")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .build();

            StartCelebrityRecognitionResponse startCelebrityRecognitionResult =
rekClient
                    .startCelebrityRecognition(recognitionRequest);
            startJobId = startCelebrityRecognitionResult.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getCelebrityDetectionResults(RekognitionClient rekClient)
{

        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetCelebrityRecognitionResponse recognitionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
```

```
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (recognitionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = recognitionResponse.nextToken();

                GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest recognitionRequest =
GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .sortBy(CelebrityRecognitionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds
                while (!finished) {
                    recognitionResponse =
rekClient.getCelebrityRecognition(recognitionRequest);
                    status = recognitionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is
null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData =
recognitionResponse.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " +
videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<CelebrityRecognition> celebs =
recognitionResponse.celebrities();
```

```
                for (CelebrityRecognition celeb : celebs) {
                    long seconds = celeb.timestamp() / 1000;
                    System.out.print("Sec: " + seconds + " ");
                    CelebrityDetail details = celeb.celebrity();
                    System.out.println("Name: " + details.name());
                    System.out.println("Id: " + details.id());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (recognitionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

通過標籤偵測操作，偵測影片中的標籤。

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonProcessingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonMappingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetectionSortBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Label;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Instance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Parent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class VideoDetect {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <queueUrl> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of the video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   queueUrl- The URL of a SQS queue.\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String queueUrl = args[2];
```

```
        String topicArn = args[3];
        String roleArn = args[4];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getLabelJob(rekClient, sqs, queueUrl);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        sqs.close();
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
StartLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .minConfidence(50F)
                    .build();
```

```
            StartLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

            boolean ans = true;
            String status = "";
            int yy = 0;
            while (ans) {

                GetLabelDetectionRequest detectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                GetLabelDetectionResponse result =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(detectionRequest);
                status = result.jobStatusAsString();

                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    ans = false;
                else
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);

                Thread.sleep(1000);
                yy++;
            }

            System.out.println(startJobId + " status is: " + status);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getLabelJob(RekognitionClient rekClient, SqsClient sqs,
String queueUrl) {
        List<Message> messages;
        ReceiveMessageRequest messageRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();
```

```
        try {
            messages = sqs.receiveMessage(messageRequest).messages();

            if (!messages.isEmpty()) {
                for (Message message : messages) {
                    String notification = message.body();

                    // Get the status and job id from the notification
                    ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonMessageTree = mapper.readTree(notification);
                    JsonNode messageBodyText = jsonMessageTree.get("Message");
                    ObjectMapper operationResultMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonResultTree =
operationResultMapper.readTree(messageBodyText.textValue());
                    JsonNode operationJobId = jsonResultTree.get("JobId");
                    JsonNode operationStatus = jsonResultTree.get("Status");
                    System.out.println("Job found in JSON is " + operationJobId);

                    DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .build();

                    String jobId = operationJobId.textValue();
                    if (startJobId.compareTo(jobId) == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job id: " + operationJobId);
                        System.out.println("Status : " +
operationStatus.toString());

                        if (operationStatus.asText().equals("SUCCEEDED"))
                            getResultsLabels(rekClient);
                        else
                            System.out.println("Video analysis failed");

                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Job received was not job " +
startJobId);
                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
```

```
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (JsonMappingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    // Gets the job results by calling GetLabelDetection
    private static void getResultsLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient) {

        int maxResults = 10;
        String paginationToken = null;
        GetLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResult = null;

        try {
            do {
                if (labelDetectionResult != null)
                    paginationToken = labelDetectionResult.nextToken();

                GetLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .sortBy(LabelDetectionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                        .maxResults(maxResults)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .build();

                labelDetectionResult =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData =
labelDetectionResult.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " +
videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());

                List<LabelDetection> detectedLabels =
labelDetectionResult.labels();
                for (LabelDetection detectedLabel : detectedLabels) {
                    long seconds = detectedLabel.timestamp();
                    Label label = detectedLabel.label();
```

```
                    System.out.println("Millisecond: " + seconds + " ");

                    System.out.println("   Label:" + label.name());
                    System.out.println("   Confidence:" +
 detectedLabel.label().confidence().toString());

                    List<Instance> instances = label.instances();
                    System.out.println("   Instances of " + label.name());

                    if (instances.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        " + "None");
                    } else {
                        for (Instance instance : instances) {
                            System.out.println("        Confidence: " +
 instance.confidence().toString());
                            System.out.println("        Bounding box: " +
 instance.boundingBox().toString());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println("   Parent labels for " + label.name() +
 ":");
                    List<Parent> parents = label.parents();

                    if (parents.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        None");
                    } else {
                        for (Parent parent : parents) {
                            System.out.println("   " + parent.name());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println();
                }
            } while (labelDetectionResult != null &&
 labelDetectionResult.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

偵測存放於 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中的人臉。

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonProcessingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonMappingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetectionSortBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Label;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Instance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Parent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class VideoDetect {
    private static String startJobId = "";
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <queueUrl> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
(for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of the video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   queueUrl- The URL of a SQS queue.\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
(Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
(IAM) role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String queueUrl = args[2];
        String topicArn = args[3];
        String roleArn = args[4];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getLabelJob(rekClient, sqs, queueUrl);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        sqs.close();
```

```
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
StartLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .minConfidence(50F)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

            boolean ans = true;
            String status = "";
            int yy = 0;
            while (ans) {

                GetLabelDetectionRequest detectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                GetLabelDetectionResponse result =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(detectionRequest);
                status = result.jobStatusAsString();
```

```
                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    ans = false;
                else
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);

                Thread.sleep(1000);
                yy++;
            }

            System.out.println(startJobId + " status is: " + status);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getLabelJob(RekognitionClient rekClient, SqsClient sqs,
String queueUrl) {
        List<Message> messages;
        ReceiveMessageRequest messageRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();

        try {
            messages = sqs.receiveMessage(messageRequest).messages();

            if (!messages.isEmpty()) {
                for (Message message : messages) {
                    String notification = message.body();

                    // Get the status and job id from the notification
                    ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonMessageTree = mapper.readTree(notification);
                    JsonNode messageBodyText = jsonMessageTree.get("Message");
                    ObjectMapper operationResultMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonResultTree =
operationResultMapper.readTree(messageBodyText.textValue());
                    JsonNode operationJobId = jsonResultTree.get("JobId");
                    JsonNode operationStatus = jsonResultTree.get("Status");
                    System.out.println("Job found in JSON is " + operationJobId);

                    DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
```

```
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .build();

                    String jobId = operationJobId.textValue();
                    if (startJobId.compareTo(jobId) == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job id: " + operationJobId);
                        System.out.println("Status : " +
operationStatus.toString());

                        if (operationStatus.asText().equals("SUCCEEDED"))
                            getResultsLabels(rekClient);
                        else
                            System.out.println("Video analysis failed");

                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Job received was not job " +
startJobId);
                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (JsonMappingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    // Gets the job results by calling GetLabelDetection
    private static void getResultsLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient) {

        int maxResults = 10;
        String paginationToken = null;
        GetLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResult = null;

        try {
            do {
                if (labelDetectionResult != null)
                    paginationToken = labelDetectionResult.nextToken();
```

```
                GetLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .sortBy(LabelDetectionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                        .maxResults(maxResults)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .build();

                labelDetectionResult =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData =
labelDetectionResult.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " +
videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());

                List<LabelDetection> detectedLabels =
labelDetectionResult.labels();
                for (LabelDetection detectedLabel : detectedLabels) {
                    long seconds = detectedLabel.timestamp();
                    Label label = detectedLabel.label();
                    System.out.println("Millisecond: " + seconds + " ");

                    System.out.println("   Label:" + label.name());
                    System.out.println("   Confidence:" +
detectedLabel.label().confidence().toString());

                    List<Instance> instances = label.instances();
                    System.out.println("   Instances of " + label.name());

                    if (instances.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        " + "None");
                    } else {
                        for (Instance instance : instances) {
                            System.out.println("        Confidence: " +
instance.confidence().toString());
                            System.out.println("        Bounding box: " +
instance.boundingBox().toString());
                        }
                    }
```

```
                    System.out.println("   Parent labels for " + label.name() +
 ":");
                    List<Parent> parents = label.parents();

                    if (parents.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        None");
                    } else {
                        for (Parent parent : parents) {
                            System.out.println("   " + parent.name());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println();
                }
            } while (labelDetectionResult != null &&
 labelDetectionResult.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

偵測 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中存放影片中的不當或冒犯性內容。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartContentModerationRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartContentModerationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetContentModerationResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetContentModerationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ContentModerationDetection;
```

```
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class VideoDetectInappropriate {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startModerationDetection(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getModResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startModerationDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {

        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartContentModerationRequest modDetectionRequest =
StartContentModerationRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("Moderation")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .build();

            StartContentModerationResponse startModDetectionResult = rekClient
                    .startContentModeration(modDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = startModDetectionResult.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getModResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
```

```
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetContentModerationResponse modDetectionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (modDetectionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = modDetectionResponse.nextToken();

                GetContentModerationRequest modRequest =
GetContentModerationRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds.
                while (!finished) {
                    modDetectionResponse =
rekClient.getContentModeration(modRequest);
                    status = modDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is
null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData =
modDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " +
videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
```

```
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<ContentModerationDetection> mods =
 modDetectionResponse.moderationLabels();
                for (ContentModerationDetection mod : mods) {
                    long seconds = mod.timestamp() / 1000;
                    System.out.print("Mod label: " + seconds + " ");
                    System.out.println(mod.moderationLabel().toString());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (modDetectionResponse != null &&
 modDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

偵測 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中存放影片中的技術提示區段和鏡頭偵測區段。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartShotDetectionFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartSegmentDetectionFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartSegmentDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartSegmentDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetSegmentDetectionResponse;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetSegmentDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SegmentDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.TechnicalCueSegment;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ShotSegment;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SegmentType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class VideoDetectSegment {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
```

```
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startSegmentDetection(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getSegmentResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        sqs.close();
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startSegmentDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartShotDetectionFilter cueDetectionFilter =
StartShotDetectionFilter.builder()
                    .minSegmentConfidence(60F)
                    .build();
```

```
            StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter technicalCueDetectionFilter =
StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter.builder()
                    .minSegmentConfidence(60F)
                    .build();

            StartSegmentDetectionFilters filters =
StartSegmentDetectionFilters.builder()
                    .shotFilter(cueDetectionFilter)
                    .technicalCueFilter(technicalCueDetectionFilter)
                    .build();

            StartSegmentDetectionRequest segDetectionRequest =
StartSegmentDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .segmentTypes(SegmentType.TECHNICAL_CUE, SegmentType.SHOT)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .filters(filters)
                    .build();

            StartSegmentDetectionResponse segDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startSegmentDetection(segDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = segDetectionResponse.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getSegmentResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetSegmentDetectionResponse segDetectionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (segDetectionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = segDetectionResponse.nextToken();

                GetSegmentDetectionRequest recognitionRequest =
GetSegmentDetectionRequest.builder()
```

```
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds.
                while (!finished) {
                    segDetectionResponse =
rekClient.getSegmentDetection(recognitionRequest);
                    status = segDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }
                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is
null.
                List<VideoMetadata> videoMetaData =
segDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
                for (VideoMetadata metaData : videoMetaData) {
                    System.out.println("Format: " + metaData.format());
                    System.out.println("Codec: " + metaData.codec());
                    System.out.println("Duration: " + metaData.durationMillis());
                    System.out.println("FrameRate: " + metaData.frameRate());
                    System.out.println("Job");
                }

                List<SegmentDetection> detectedSegments =
segDetectionResponse.segments();
                for (SegmentDetection detectedSegment : detectedSegments) {
                    String type = detectedSegment.type().toString();
                    if (type.contains(SegmentType.TECHNICAL_CUE.toString())) {
                        System.out.println("Technical Cue");
                        TechnicalCueSegment segmentCue =
detectedSegment.technicalCueSegment();
                        System.out.println("\tType: " + segmentCue.type());
                        System.out.println("\tConfidence: " +
segmentCue.confidence().toString());
```

```
                    }

                    if (type.contains(SegmentType.SHOT.toString())) {
                        System.out.println("Shot");
                        ShotSegment segmentShot = detectedSegment.shotSegment();
                        System.out.println("\tIndex " + segmentShot.index());
                        System.out.println("\tConfidence: " +
 segmentShot.confidence().toString());
                    }

                    long seconds = detectedSegment.durationMillis();
                    System.out.println("\tDuration : " + seconds + "
 milliseconds");
                    System.out.println("\tStart time code: " +
 detectedSegment.startTimecodeSMPTE());
                    System.out.println("\tEnd time code: " +
 detectedSegment.endTimecodeSMPTE());
                    System.out.println("\tDuration time code: " +
 detectedSegment.durationSMPTE());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (segDetectionResponse != null &&
 segDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

偵測 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中存放影片中所存的影片文字。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartTextDetectionRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartTextDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetTextDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetTextDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.TextDetectionResult;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class VideoDetectText {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
```

```
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startTextLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getTextResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startTextLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartTextDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
StartTextDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .build();

            StartTextDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startTextDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();
```

```
        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getTextResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetTextDetectionResponse textDetectionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (textDetectionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = textDetectionResponse.nextToken();

                GetTextDetectionRequest recognitionRequest =
GetTextDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds.
                while (!finished) {
                    textDetectionResponse =
rekClient.getTextDetection(recognitionRequest);
                    status = textDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is
null.
```

```
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData =
 textDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " +
 videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<TextDetectionResult> labels =
 textDetectionResponse.textDetections();
                for (TextDetectionResult detectedText : labels) {
                    System.out.println("Confidence: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().confidence().toString());
                    System.out.println("Id : " +
 detectedText.textDetection().id());
                    System.out.println("Parent Id: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().parentId());
                    System.out.println("Type: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().type());
                    System.out.println("Text: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().detectedText());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (textDetectionResponse != null &&
 textDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

偵測 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中存放影片中所存的影片人物。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartPersonTrackingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartPersonTrackingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetPersonTrackingResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetPersonTrackingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.PersonDetection;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class VideoPersonDetection {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startPersonLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getPersonDetectionResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startPersonLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartPersonTrackingRequest personTrackingRequest =
StartPersonTrackingRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .build();
```

```
            StartPersonTrackingResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startPersonTracking(personTrackingRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getPersonDetectionResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetPersonTrackingResponse personTrackingResult = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (personTrackingResult != null)
                    paginationToken = personTrackingResult.nextToken();

                GetPersonTrackingRequest recognitionRequest =
GetPersonTrackingRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds
                while (!finished) {

                    personTrackingResult =
rekClient.getPersonTracking(recognitionRequest);
                    status = personTrackingResult.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }
```

```
                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is
 null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData =
 personTrackingResult.videoMetadata();

                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " +
 videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<PersonDetection> detectedPersons =
 personTrackingResult.persons();
                for (PersonDetection detectedPerson : detectedPersons) {
                    long seconds = detectedPerson.timestamp() / 1000;
                    System.out.print("Sec: " + seconds + " ");
                    System.out.println("Person Identifier: " +
 detectedPerson.person().index());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (personTrackingResult != null &&
 personTrackingResult.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetCelebrityRecognition
  - GetContentModeration
  - GetLabelDetection
  - GetPersonTracking

- GetSegmentDetection
- GetTextDetection
- StartCelebrityRecognition
- StartContentModeration
- StartLabelDetection
- StartPersonTracking
- StartSegmentDetection
- StartTextDetection

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

偵測存放於 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中的人臉。

```
suspend fun startFaceDetection(channelVal: NotificationChannel?, bucketVal:
 String, videoVal: String) {

    val s3Obj = S3Object {
        bucket = bucketVal
        name = videoVal
    }
    val vidOb = Video {
        s3Object = s3Obj
    }

    val request = StartFaceDetectionRequest {
        jobTag = "Faces"
        faceAttributes = FaceAttributes.All
        notificationChannel = channelVal
        video = vidOb
    }
```

```
    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val startLabelDetectionResult = rekClient.startFaceDetection(request)
        startJobId = startLabelDetectionResult.jobId.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getFaceResults() {

    var finished = false
    var status: String
    var yy = 0
    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        var response: GetFaceDetectionResponse? = null

        val recognitionRequest = GetFaceDetectionRequest {
            jobId = startJobId
            maxResults = 10
        }

        // Wait until the job succeeds.
        while (!finished) {
            response = rekClient.getFaceDetection(recognitionRequest)
            status = response.jobStatus.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                finished = true
            else {
                println("$yy status is: $status")
                delay(1000)
            }
            yy++
        }

        // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
        val videoMetaData = response?.videoMetadata
        println("Format: ${videoMetaData?.format}")
        println("Codec: ${videoMetaData?.codec}")
        println("Duration: ${videoMetaData?.durationMillis}")
        println("FrameRate: ${videoMetaData?.frameRate}")

        // Show face information.
        response?.faces?.forEach { face ->
            println("Age: ${face.face?.ageRange}")
            println("Face: ${face.face?.beard}")
            println("Eye glasses: ${face?.face?.eyeglasses}")
```

```
            println("Mustache: ${face.face?.mustache}")
            println("Smile: ${face.face?.smile}")
        }
    }
}
```

偵測 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中存放影片中的不當或冒犯性內容。

```
suspend fun startModerationDetection(channel: NotificationChannel?, bucketVal:
 String?, videoVal: String?) {

    val s3Obj = S3Object {
        bucket = bucketVal
        name = videoVal
    }
    val vidOb = Video {
        s3Object = s3Obj
    }
    val request = StartContentModerationRequest {
        jobTag = "Moderation"
        notificationChannel = channel
        video = vidOb
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val startModDetectionResult = rekClient.startContentModeration(request)
        startJobId = startModDetectionResult.jobId.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getModResults() {
    var finished = false
    var status: String
    var yy = 0
    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        var modDetectionResponse: GetContentModerationResponse? = null

        val modRequest = GetContentModerationRequest {
            jobId = startJobId
            maxResults = 10
        }
```

```
        // Wait until the job succeeds.
        while (!finished) {
            modDetectionResponse = rekClient.getContentModeration(modRequest)
            status = modDetectionResponse.jobStatus.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                finished = true
            else {
                println("$yy status is: $status")
                delay(1000)
            }
            yy++
        }

        // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
        val videoMetaData = modDetectionResponse?.videoMetadata
        println("Format: ${videoMetaData?.format}")
        println("Codec: ${videoMetaData?.codec}")
        println("Duration: ${videoMetaData?.durationMillis}")
        println("FrameRate: ${videoMetaData?.frameRate}")

        modDetectionResponse?.moderationLabels?.forEach { mod ->
            val seconds: Long = mod.timestamp / 1000
            print("Mod label: $seconds ")
            println(mod.moderationLabel)
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetCelebrityRecognition
  - GetContentModeration
  - GetLabelDetection
  - GetPersonTracking
  - GetSegmentDetection
  - GetTextDetection
  - StartCelebrityRecognition
  - StartContentModeration
  - StartLabelDetection

- StartPersonTracking
- StartSegmentDetection
- StartTextDetection

使用 SDK 的 Amazon Rekognition 跨服務範例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition。 AWS 每個範例都包含適用於多個範例的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon 重新認知功能偵測影像中的個人防護裝置 AWS
- 使用 AWS SDK 偵測影像中的臉孔
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS
- 使用 SDK 儲存 EXIF 和其他影像資訊 AWS

建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立無伺服器應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB

- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

使用開發套件使用 Amazon 重新認知功能偵測影像中的個人防護裝置 AWS

以下程式碼範例說明如何建置可使用 Amazon Rekognition 在映像中偵測個人防護裝備 (PPE) 的應用程式。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何建立使用個人防護裝備偵測影像的 AWS Lambda 功能。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何搭配使用 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 來建立應用程式，以偵測位於亞馬遜簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像中的個人防護設備 (PPE)。該應用程式將結果儲存到 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中，並使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

了解如何：

- 使用 Amazon Cognito 建立未經身分驗證的使用者。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析映像中是否具有 PPE。

- 驗證 Amazon SES 的電子郵件地址。
- 以結果更新 DynamoDB 資料表。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

使用 AWS SDK 偵測影像中的臉孔

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 在 Amazon S3 儲存貯體儲存映像。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測面部細節，例如年齡範圍、性別和情感 (例如微笑)。
- 顯示這些詳細資訊。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

將映像儲存在 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中，並包含上傳字首，使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測面部細節，例如年齡範圍、性別和情感 (微笑等)，並顯示這些詳細資訊。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何建置可使用 Amazon Rekognition 按類別偵測映像中物件的應用程式。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

說明如何使用 Amazon Rekognition .NET API 建立應用程式，該應用程式可使用 Amazon Rekognition 對 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像按類別識別物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何使用 Amazon Rekognition Java API 建立應用程式，該應用程式可使用 Amazon Rekognition 對 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像按類別識別物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何搭配使用 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 來建立使用 Amazon Rekognition 的應用程式，在位於亞馬遜簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像中依類別

識別物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

了解如何：

- 使用 Amazon Cognito 建立未經身分驗證的使用者。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析映像中的物件。
- 驗證 Amazon SES 的電子郵件地址。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

展示如何使用 Amazon Rekognition Kotlin API 建立應用程式，該應用程式使用 Amazon Rekognition 對位於 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像按類別識別物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

說明如何使用建立可讓您執行下列作業的 Web 應用程式： AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)

- 將相片上傳到 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析和標籤照片。
- 使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 傳送映像分析的電子郵件報告。

這個例子包含兩個主要組成部分：一個用 React 構建的網頁，以及一個用 Python 編寫的 REST 服務，它是用燒瓶 REST 構建的。 JavaScript

您可以使用 React 網頁執行以下操作：

- 顯示儲存於 S3 儲存貯體中的映像的清單。
- 將映像從您的電腦上傳至 S3 儲存貯體。
- 顯示識別映像中偵測到的專案的映像和標籤。
- 取得 S3 儲存貯體中所有映像的報告，並傳送報告的電子郵件。

該網頁呼叫 REST 服務。該服務將請求發送到 AWS 來執行下列動作：

- 取得並篩選 S3 儲存貯體中的映像的清單。
- 將相片上傳至 S3 儲存貯體。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析個別照片，並取得標識照片中偵測到的專案的標籤清單。
- 分析 S3 儲存貯體中的所有相片，然後使用 Amazon SES 傳送報告的電子郵件。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測映像中的人物和物件。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon Rekognition Java API 來建立應用程式，以偵測位於 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體的映像中的人臉和物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何搭配使用 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 來建立應用程式，以偵測位於亞馬遜簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中影片中的臉部和物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

了解如何：

- 使用 Amazon Cognito 建立未經身分驗證的使用者。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析映像中是否具有 PPE。
- 驗證 Amazon SES 的電子郵件地址。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

使用 Amazon Rekognition 透過啟動非同步偵測任務來偵測映像中的人臉、物件和人物。此範例也會設定 Amazon Rekognition 以在任務完成時通知 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 主題，並訂閱 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 佇列到該主題。當佇列收到有關任務的訊息時，會擷取任務並輸出結果。

此範例最佳檢視時，請參閱 GitHub。有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

使用 SDK 儲存 EXIF 和其他影像資訊 AWS

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 從 JPG、JPEG 或 PNG 檔案中取得 EXIF 資訊。
- 將映像檔案上傳至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 識別檔案中的三個主要屬性 (標籤)。
- 將 EXIF 和標籤資訊新增至區域中的 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

從 JPG、JPEG 或 PNG 檔案獲取 EXIF 資訊，將映像檔案上傳至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，使用 Amazon Rekognition 識別三個主要屬性 (Amazon Rekognition 中的標籤)，然後將 EXIF 和標籤資訊新增至區域中的 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

使用 AWS SDK 的 Resource Groups 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Resource Groups 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- Resource Groups 使用者指南 — 有關 Resource Groups 的詳細資訊。
- Resource Groups API 參考 — 有關所有可用 Resource Groups 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 對 Resource Groups 執行動作
  - 搭CreateGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetGroupQuery配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListGroupResources配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭SearchResources配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭Tag配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭Untag配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdateGroupQuery配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

使用 AWS SDK 對 Resource Groups 執行動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Resource Groups 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭GetGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetGroupQuery配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListGroupResources配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SearchResources配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭Tag配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭Untag配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateGroupQuery配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateGroup`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateGroup`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立以標籤為基礎的資源群組

下列`create-group`範例會在目前區域中建立 Amazon EC2 執行個體的標籤式資源群組。它基於查詢用鍵`Name`和值標記的資源`WebServers`。群組名稱為`tbq-WebServer`。查詢位於傳遞給命令的單獨 JSON 檔案中。

```
aws resource-groups create-group \
    --name tbq-WebServer \
    --resource-query file://query.json
```

`query.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "Type": "TAG_FILTERS_1_0",
    "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::EC2::Instance\"],\"TagFilters\":
[{\"Key\":\"Name\", \"Values\":[\"WebServers\"]}]}"
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-
WebServer",
        "Name": "tbq-WebServer"
    },
    "ResourceQuery": {
        "Type": "TAG_FILTERS_1_0",
        "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::EC2::Instance\"],\"TagFilters
\":[{\"Key\":\"Name\", \"Values\":[\"WebServers\"]}]}"
    }
}
```

範例 2：建立以 CloudFormation 堆疊為基礎的資源群組

下列`create-group`範例會建立名為的 AWS CloudFormation 堆疊型資源群`sampleCFNstackgroup`組。查詢包括指定 CloudFormation 堆疊中 AWS Resource Groups 支援的所有資源。

```
aws resource-groups create-group \
    --name cbq-CFNstackgroup \
    --resource-query file://query.json
```

`query.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "Type": "CLOUDFORMATION_STACK_1_0",
    "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::AllSupported\"],\"StackIdentifier
\":\"arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/MyCFNStack/1415z9z0-
z39z-11z8-97z5-500z212zz6fz\"}"
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/cbq-
CFNstackgroup",
        "Name": "cbq-CFNstackgroup"
    },
    "ResourceQuery": {
```

```
        "Type": "CLOUDFORMATION_STACK_1_0",
        "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::AllSupported\"],
\"StackIdentifier\":\"arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-2:123456789012:stack/
MyCFNStack/1415z9z0-z39z-11z8-97z5-500z212zz6fz\"}"}'
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Resource Groups 使用指南》中的〈建立群組〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateGroup中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立名為「以標籤為基礎的 AWS Resource Groups」資源群TestPowerShellGroup組。該群組包括目前區域中的 Amazon EC2 執行個體，這些執行個體以標籤鍵「名稱」和標籤值「test2」標記。該命令返回組的查詢和類型，以及操作的結果。

```
$ResourceQuery = New-Object -TypeName Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
$ResourceQuery.Type = "TAG_FILTERS_1_0"
$ResourceQuery.Query = '{"ResourceTypeFilters":
["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":[{"Key":"Name","Values":["test2"]}]}'
$ResourceQuery

New-RGGroup -Name TestPowerShellGroup -ResourceQuery $ResourceQuery -Description
 "Test resource group."
```

輸出：

```
Query
               Type
-----
               ----
{"ResourceTypeFilters":["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":
[{"Key":"Name","Values":["test2"]}]} TAG_FILTERS_1_0

LoggedAt         : 11/20/2018 2:40:59 PM
Group            : Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.Group
ResourceQuery    : Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
Tags             : {}
ResponseMetadata : Amazon.Runtime.ResponseMetadata
```

```
ContentLength    : 338
HttpStatusCode   : OK
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateGroup式參考中的。

搭DeleteGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteGroup。

CLI

AWS CLI

更新資源群組的描述

下列delete-group範例會更新指定的資源群組。

```
aws resource-groups delete-group \
    --group-name tbq-WebServer
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:1234567890:group/tbq-
WebServer",
        "Name": "tbq-WebServer"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Resource Groups 使用指南》中的〈刪除群組〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteGroup中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會移除指定的資源群組

```
Remove-RGGroup -GroupName non-tag-cfn-elbv2
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-RGGroup (DeleteGroup)" on target "non-tag-cfn-
elbv2".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Description GroupArn
  Name
----------- --------
  ----
            arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/non-tag-cfn-
elbv2 non-tag-cfn-elbv2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteGroup式參考中的。

搭**GetGroup**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetGroup`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得資源群組的相關資訊

下列`get-group`範例顯示有關指定資源群組的詳細資訊。若要取得附加至群組的查詢，請使用`get-group-query`。

```
aws resource-groups get-group \
    --group-name tbq-WebServer
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-
WebServer",
        "Name": "tbq-WebServer",
```

```
        "Description": "A tag-based query resource group of WebServers."
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetGroup中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會根據群組名稱擷取資源群組

```
Get-RGGroup -GroupName auto-no
```

輸出：

```
Description GroupArn                                                  Name
----------- --------                                                  ----
            arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-no auto-no
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetGroup式參考中的。

搭`GetGroupQuery`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetGroupQuery`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得附加至資源群組的查詢

下列`get-group-query`範例會顯示附加至指定資源群組的查詢。

```
aws resource-groups get-group-query \
    --group-name tbq-WebServer
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "GroupQuery": {
        "GroupName": "tbq-WebServer",
        "ResourceQuery": {
            "Type": "TAG_FILTERS_1_0",
            "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::EC2::Instance\"],
\"TagFilters\":[{\"Key\":\"Name\", \"Values\":[\"WebServers\"]}]}"
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetGroupQuery中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例擷取指定資源群組的資源查詢

```
Get-RGGroupQuery -GroupName auto-no | Select-Object -ExpandProperty ResourceQuery
```

輸出：

```
Query
            Type
-----
            ----
{"ResourceTypeFilters":["AWS::EC2::Instance"],"TagFilters":
[{"Key":"auto","Values":["no"]}]} TAG_FILTERS_1_0
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetGroupQuery式參考中的。

搭`GetTags`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetTags`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取附加至資源群組的標籤

下列`get-tags`範例顯示附加至指定資源群組 (群組本身，而非其成員) 的標籤索引鍵和值配對。

```
aws resource-groups get-tags \
    --arn arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-WebServer
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Arn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-WebServer",
    "Tags": {
        "QueryType": "tags",
        "QueryResources": "ec2-instances"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetTags中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例列出指定資源群組 arn 的標籤

```
Get-RGResourceTag -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
workboxes
```

輸出：

```
Key       Value
---       -----
Instances workboxes
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetTags式參考中的。

搭`ListGroupResources`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListGroupResources`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出資源群組中的所有資源

範例 1：下列`list-resource-groups`範例會列出屬於指定資源群組的所有資源。

```
aws resource-groups list-group-resources \
    --group-name tbq-WebServer
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ResourceIdentifiers": [
        {
            "ResourceArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:instance/
i-09f77fa38c12345ab",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance"
        }
    ]
}
```

示例 2：下面的示例列出了組中也具有 ':: EC2:AWS: Instance' 的「資源類型」的所有資源 。：

aws 資源組 list-group-resources -組名 tbq-WebServer -過濾器名稱 = 資源類型，值 =:: EC2:: 實例AWS

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListGroupResources中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會根據資源類型篩選，列出群組資源

```
Get-RGGroupResourceList -Filter @{Name="resource-
type";Values="AWS::EC2::Instance"} -GroupName auto-yes | Select-Object -
ExpandProperty ResourceIdentifiers
```

輸出：

```
ResourceArn                                                    ResourceType
-----------                                                    ------------
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0123bc45b567890e1
 AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0a1caf2345f67d8dc
 AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-012e3cb4df567e8aa
 AWS::EC2::Instance
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0fd12dd3456789012
 AWS::EC2::Instance
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListGroupResources式參考中的。

搭**ListGroups**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListGroups`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出可用的資源群組

下列`list-groups`範例會顯示所有資源群組的清單。

```
aws resource-groups list-groups
```

輸出：

```
{
    "GroupIdentifiers": [
        {
            "GroupName": "tbq-WebServer",
            "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/
tbq-WebServer3"
        },
        {
            "GroupName": "cbq-CFNStackQuery",
            "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/
cbq-CFNStackQuery"
```

```
        }
    ],
    "Groups": [
        {
            "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/
tbq-WebServer",
            "Name": "tbq-WebServer"
        },
        {
            "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/
cbq-CFNStackQuery",
            "Name": "cbq-CFNStackQuery"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListGroups中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例列出已建立的資源群組。

```
Get-RGGroupList
```

輸出：

```
GroupArn
 GroupName
--------
 ---------
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-no              auto-no
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/auto-yes             auto-
yes
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/build600
 build600
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListGroups式參考中的。

搭SearchResources配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SearchResources。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要尋找符合查詢的資源

下列search-resources範例會擷取符合指定查詢的所有 AWS 資源清單。

```
aws resource-groups search-resources \
    --resource-query file://query.json
```

query.json 的內容：

```
{
    "Type": "TAG_FILTERS_1_0",
    "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::EC2::Instance\"],\"TagFilters\":
[{\"Key\":\"Patch Group\", \"Values\":[\"Dev\"]}]}"
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ResourceIdentifiers": [
        {
            "ResourceArn": "arn:aws:ec2:us-west-2:123456789012:instance/
i-01a23bc45d67890ef",
            "ResourceType": "AWS::EC2::Instance"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SearchResources中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會使用標籤篩選器 ResourceQuery 為執行個體資源類型建立並尋找資源。

```
$query = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery]::new()
$query.Type = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.QueryType]::TAG_FILTERS_1_0
$query.Query = ConvertTo-Json -Compress -Depth 4 -InputObject @{
  ResourceTypeFilters = @('AWS::EC2::Instance')
  TagFilters = @(@{
    Key = 'auto'
    Values = @('no')
  })
 }

Find-RGResource -ResourceQuery $query | Select-Object -ExpandProperty
 ResourceIdentifiers
```

輸出：

```
ResourceArn                                                    ResourceType
-----------                                                    ------------
arn:aws:ec2:eu-west-1:123456789012:instance/i-0123445b6cb7bd67b
 AWS::EC2::Instance
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程SearchResources式參考中的。

搭Tag配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Tag。

CLI

AWS CLI

將標籤附加至資源群組

下列tag範例會將指定的標籤索引鍵和值配對附加至指定的資源群組 (群組本身，而非其成員)。

```
aws resource-groups tag \
    --tags QueryType=tags,QueryResources=ec2-instances \
    --arn arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:128716708097:group/tbq-WebServer
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Arn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:128716708097:group/tbq-WebServer",
    "Tags": {
        "QueryType": "tags",
        "QueryResources": "ec2-instances"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Resource Groups 使用指南》中的〈管理標籤〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考中的標籤。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將值為「工作方塊」的標籤索引鍵「執行個體」新增至指定的資源群組 arn

```
Add-RGResourceTag -Tag @{Instances="workboxes"} -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-
west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes
```

輸出：

```
Arn                                                          Tags
---                                                          ----
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes {[Instances,
 workboxes]}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考中的標記。

搭Untag配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Untag。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要移除資源群組中的標籤

下列untags範例會從資源群組本身移除具有指定索引鍵的任何標籤，而非其成員。

```
aws resource-groups untag \
    --arn arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-WebServer \
    --keys QueryType
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Arn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-WebServer",
    "Keys": [
        "QueryType"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Resource Groups 使用指南》中的〈管理標籤〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考中的取消標記。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從資源群組中移除上述標籤

```
Remove-RGResourceTag -Arn arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
workboxes -Key Instances
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-RGResourceTag (Untag)" on target
 "arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:933303704102:group/workboxes".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y

Arn                                                          Keys
---                                                          ----
arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/workboxes {Instances}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考中取消標記。

搭UpdateGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateGroup。

CLI

AWS CLI

更新資源群組的描述

下列update-group範例會更新指定資源群組的描述。

```
aws resource-groups update-group \
    --group-name tbq-WebServer \
    --description "Resource group for all web server resources."
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/tbq-
WebServer",
        "Name": "tbq-WebServer"
        "Description": "Resource group for all web server resources."
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Resource Groups 使用指南》中的〈更新群組〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateGroup中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例更新群組的說明

```
Update-RGGroup -GroupName auto-yes -Description "Instances auto-remove"
```

輸出：

```
Description             GroupArn
     Name
-----------             --------
     ----
Instances to be cleaned arn:aws:resource-groups:eu-west-1:123456789012:group/
auto-yes auto-yes
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateGroup式參考中的。

搭UpdateGroupQuery配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateGroupQuery。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：更新以標籤為基礎之資源群組的查詢

下列update-group-query範例會更新附加至指定以標籤為基礎之資源群組的查詢。

```
aws resource-groups update-group-query \
    --group-name tbq-WebServer \
    --resource-query '{"Type":"TAG_FILTERS_1_0", "Query":"{\"ResourceTypeFilters
\":[\"AWS::EC2::Instance\"],\"TagFilters\":[{\"Key\":\"Name\", \"Values\":
[\"WebServers\"]}]}"}'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-east-2:123456789012:group/tbq-
WebServer",
        "Name": "tbq-WebServer"
    },
    "ResourceQuery": {
        "Type": "TAG_FILTERS_1_0",
        "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::EC2::Instance\"],\"TagFilters
\":[{\"Key\":\"Name\", \"Values\":[\"WebServers\"]}]}"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Resource Groups 使用指南》中的〈更新群組〉。

範例 2：若要更新 CloudFormation 堆疊式資源群組的查詢

下列`update-group-query`範例會更新附加至指定 AWS CloudFormation 堆疊型資源群組的查詢。

```
aws resource-groups update-group-query \
    --group-name cbq-CFNstackgroup \
    --resource-query '{"Type": "CLOUDFORMATION_STACK_1_0", "Query":
 "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::AllSupported\"],\"StackIdentifier\":
\"arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/MyCFNStack/1415z9z0-
z39z-11z8-97z5-500z212zz6fz\"}"}'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Group": {
        "GroupArn": "arn:aws:resource-groups:us-west-2:123456789012:group/cbq-
CFNstackgroup",
        "Name": "cbq-CFNstackgroup"
    },
    "ResourceQuery": {
        "Type": "CLOUDFORMATION_STACK_1_0",
        "Query": "{\"ResourceTypeFilters\":[\"AWS::AllSupported\"],
\"StackIdentifier\":\"arn:aws:cloudformation:us-west-2:123456789012:stack/
MyCFNStack/1415z9z0-z39z-11z8-97z5-500z212zz6fz\"}"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Resource Groups 使用指南》中的〈更新群組〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateGroupQuery中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立查詢物件並更新群組的查詢。

```
$query = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery]::new()
$query.Type = [Amazon.ResourceGroups.QueryType]::TAG_FILTERS_1_0
```

```
$query.Query = @{
  ResourceTypeFilters = @('AWS::EC2::Instance')
  TagFilters = @(@{
  Key='Environment'
  Values='Build600.11'
  })
} | ConvertTo-Json -Compress -Depth 4

Update-RGGroupQuery -GroupName build600 -ResourceQuery $query
```

輸出：

```
GroupName ResourceQuery
--------- -------------
build600  Amazon.ResourceGroups.Model.ResourceQuery
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateGroupQuery式參考中的。

使用 AWS SDK 標記 API 的 Resource Groups 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Resource Groups Tagging API 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- Resource Groups 標記 API 使用者指南 — 有關 Resource Groups 標記 API 的詳細資訊。
- Resource Groups 標記 API API 參考 — 有關所有可用 Resource Groups 標記 API 動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 標記 API 的 Resource Groups 動作
  - 搭GetResources配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭GetTagKeys配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetTagValues配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TagResources配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UntagResources配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

使用 AWS SDK 標記 API 的 Resource Groups 動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Resource Groups Tagging API 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭GetResources配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetTagKeys配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetTagValues配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TagResources配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UntagResources配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`GetResources`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetResources`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得已標記資源的清單

下列`get-resources`範例會顯示帳戶中以指定索引鍵名稱和值標記的資源清單。

```
aws resourcegroupstaggingapi get-resources \
    --tag-filters Key=Environment,Values=Production \
    --tags-per-page 100
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ResourceTagMappingList": [
```

```
        {
            "ResourceARN": " arn:aws:inspector:us-west-2:123456789012:target/0-
nvgVhaxX/template/0-7sbz2Kz0",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "Environment",
                    "Value": "Production"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Resource Groups 標記 API 參考GetResources中的。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetResources中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回區域中所有已標記的資源，以及與資源相關聯的標籤索引鍵。如果沒有提供-Region 參數給指令程式，它將嘗試從命令介面或 EC2 執行個體中繼資料推斷區域。

```
Get-RGTResource
```

輸出：

```
ResourceARN                                                        Tags
-----------                                                        ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable              {stage, version}

arn:aws:s3:::mybucket                                              {stage, version,
 othertag}
```

範例 2：傳回區域中指定類型的所有標記資源。每個服務名稱和資源類型的字串與內嵌在資源的 Amazon 資源名稱 (ARN) 中的字串相同。

```
Get-RGTResource -ResourceType "s3"
```

輸出：

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:s3:::mybucket                                           {stage, version,
 othertag}
```

實施例 3：返回一個區域中指定類型的所有標記資源。請注意，將資源類型傳送至指令程式時，會針對每個提供的資源類型進行一次服務呼叫。

```
"dynamodb","s3" | Get-RGTResource
```

輸出：

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable           {stage, version}

arn:aws:s3:::mybucket                                           {stage, version,
 othertag}
```

範例 4：傳回符合指定篩選器的所有標記資源。

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage" }
```

輸出：

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:s3:::mybucket                                           {stage, version,
 othertag}
```

範例 5：傳回符合指定篩選器和資源類型的所有標記資源。

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage" } -ResourceType "dynamodb"
```

輸出：

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
```

```
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable           {stage, version}
```

範例 6：傳回符合指定篩選條件的所有標記資源。

```
Get-RGTResource -TagFilter @{ Key="stage"; Values=@("beta","gamma") }
```

輸出：

```
ResourceARN                                                     Tags
-----------                                                     ----
arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable           {stage, version}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetResources式參考中的。

搭GetTagKeys配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTagKeys。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得所有標籤鍵的清單

下列get-tag-keys範例會擷取帳號中資源使用的所有標籤鍵名稱清單。

```
aws resourcegroupstaggingapi get-tag-keys
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TagKeys": [
        "Environment",
        "CostCenter",
        "Department"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Resource Groups 標記 API 參考GetTagKeys中的。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetTagKeys中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回指定區域中的所有標籤鍵。如果未指定-Region 參數，指令程式會嘗試從預設的殼層區域或 EC2 執行個體中繼資料推斷該區域。請注意，標籤鍵不會以任何特定順序傳回。

```
Get-RGTTagKey -region us-west-2
```

輸出：

```
version
stage
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetTagKeys式參考中的。

搭`GetTagValues`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetTagValues`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得所有標籤值的清單

下列`get-tag-values`範例會針對中的所有資源，顯示用於指定索引鍵的所有值

```
aws resourcegroupstaggingapi get-tag-values \
    --key=Environment
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TagValues": [
        "Alpha",
        "Gamma",
        "Production"
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Resource Groups 標記 API 參考GetTagValues中的。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetTagValues中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回區域中指定標籤的值。如果未指定-Region 參數，指令程式會嘗試從預設的殼層區域或 EC2 執行個體中繼資料推斷該區域。

```
Get-RGTTagValue -Key "stage" -Region us-west-2
```

輸出：

```
beta
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetTagValues式參考中的。

搭`TagResources`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TagResources`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將標籤附加至資源

下列`tag-resources`範例會使用索引鍵名稱和值來標記指定的資源。

```
aws resourcegroupstaggingapi tag-resources \
    --resource-arn-list arn:aws:s3:::MyProductionBucket \
    --tags Environment=Production,CostCenter=1234
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FailedResourcesMap": {}
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Resource Groups 標記 API 參考TagResources中的。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考TagResources中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將具有「測試版」和「preprod_test」值的標籤鍵「階段」和「版本」新增至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體和 Amazon DynamoDB 表格。只要呼叫服務即可套用標記。

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::mybucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

Add-RGTResourceTag -ResourceARNList $arn1,$arn2 -Tag @{ "stage"="beta";
 "version"="preprod_test" }
```

範例 2：此範例會將指定的標籤和值新增至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體和 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表。會對服務進行兩次呼叫，每個 ARN 傳送至指令程式的資源各有一個呼叫。

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::mybucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

$arn1,$arn2 | Add-RGTResourceTag -Tag @{ "stage"="beta";
 "version"="preprod_test" }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程TagResources式參考中的。

搭`UntagResources`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UntagResources`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從資源中移除標籤

下列`untag-resources`範例會從指定的資源移除指定的標籤索引鍵和任何關聯的值。

```
aws resourcegroupstaggingapi untag-resources \
```

```
    --resource-arn-list arn:aws:s3:::awsexamplebucket \
    --tag-keys Environment CostCenter
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FailedResourcesMap": {}
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Resource Groups 標記 API 參考UntagResources中的。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UntagResources中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：從 Amazon S3 儲存貯體和 Amazon DynamoDB 表格中移除標籤金鑰「階段」和「版本」，以及相關的值。只要呼叫服務即可移除標籤。移除標記之前，指令程式會提示您進行確認。若要略過確認，請新增-Force 參數。

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::mybucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

Remove-RGTResourceTag -ResourceARNList $arn1,$arn2 -TagKey "stage","version"
```

範例 2：從 Amazon S3 儲存貯體和 Amazon DynamoDB 表格中移除標籤金鑰「階段」和「版本」，以及相關的值。會對服務進行兩次呼叫，每個 ARN 傳送至指令程式的資源各有一個呼叫。每次呼叫之前，指令程式都會提示您進行確認。若要略過確認，請新增-Force 參數。

```
$arn1 = "arn:aws:s3:::mybucket"
$arn2 = "arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:123456789012:table/mytable"

$arn1,$arn2 | Remove-RGTResourceTag -TagKey "stage","version"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UntagResources式參考中的。

使用 AWS SDK 的路線 53 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Route 53。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- Route 53 開發人員指南 — 有關路線 53 的更多信息。
- 路由 53 API 參考 — 有關所有可用 Route 53 操作的詳細信息。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS 開發套件執行路由 53 的動作
  - 搭ChangeResourceRecordSets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateHostedZone配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteHostedZone配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetHostedZone配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListHostedZones配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListHostedZonesByName配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListQueryLoggingConfigs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

使用 AWS 開發套件執行路由 53 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 Amazon Route 53。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭ChangeResourceRecordSets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateHostedZone配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteHostedZone配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetHostedZone配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListHostedZones配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListHostedZonesByName配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListQueryLoggingConfigs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭ChangeResourceRecordSets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ChangeResourceRecordSets。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立、更新或刪除資源記錄集，請執行下列步驟：

下列change-resource-record-sets命令會使用hosted-zone-idZ1R8UBAEXAMPLE和檔案中 JSON 格式的組態建立資源記錄集：C:\awscli\route53\change-resource-record-sets.json

```
aws route53 change-resource-record-sets --hosted-zone-id Z1R8UBAEXAMPLE --change-batch file://C:\awscli\route53\change-resource-record-sets.json
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Route 53 API 參考 ChangeResourceRecordSets 中的 POST。

JSON 檔案中的配置取決於您要建立的資源記錄集類型：

BasicWeightedAliasWeighted AliasLatencyLatency AliasFailoverFailover 別名

基本語法：

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "TTL": time to live in seconds,
        "ResourceRecords": [
          {
            "Value": "applicable value for the record type"
          },
          {...}
        ]
      }
    },
    {...}
```

```
  ]
}
```

加權語法：

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "SetIdentifier": "unique description for this resource record set",
        "Weight": value between 0 and 255,
        "TTL": time to live in seconds,
        "ResourceRecords": [
          {
            "Value": "applicable value for the record type"
          },
          {...}
        ],
        "HealthCheckId": "optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

別名語法：

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "AliasTarget": {
          "HostedZoneId": "hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
 Amazon S3 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or Amazon Route 53
 hosted zone",
```

```
          "DNSName": "DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution, Amazon S3
 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or another resource record set in
 this hosted zone",
          "EvaluateTargetHealth": true|false
        },
        "HealthCheckId": "optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

加權別名語法：

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "SetIdentifier": "unique description for this resource record set",
        "Weight": value between 0 and 255,
        "AliasTarget": {
          "HostedZoneId": "hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
 Amazon S3 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or Amazon Route 53
 hosted zone",
          "DNSName": "DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution, Amazon S3
 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or another resource record set in
 this hosted zone",
          "EvaluateTargetHealth": true|false
        },
        "HealthCheckId": "optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

延遲語法：

```
{
```

```
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "SetIdentifier": "unique description for this resource record set",
        "Region": "Amazon EC2 region name",
        "TTL": time to live in seconds,
        "ResourceRecords": [
          {
            "Value": "applicable value for the record type"
          },
          {...}
        ],
        "HealthCheckId": "optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

延遲別名語法：

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "SetIdentifier": "unique description for this resource record set",
        "Region": "Amazon EC2 region name",
        "AliasTarget": {
          "HostedZoneId": "hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
 Amazon S3 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or Amazon Route 53
 hosted zone",
          "DNSName": "DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution, Amazon S3
 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or another resource record set in
 this hosted zone",
          "EvaluateTargetHealth": true|false
```

```
        },
        "HealthCheckId": "optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

容錯移轉語法：

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "SetIdentifier": "unique description for this resource record set",
        "Failover": "PRIMARY" | "SECONDARY",
        "TTL": time to live in seconds,
        "ResourceRecords": [
          {
            "Value": "applicable value for the record type"
          },
          {...}
        ],
        "HealthCheckId": "ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

容錯移轉別名語法：

```
{
  "Comment": "optional comment about the changes in this change batch request",
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE"|"DELETE"|"UPSERT",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "DNS domain name",
```

```
        "Type": "SOA"|"A"|"TXT"|"NS"|"CNAME"|"MX"|"PTR"|"SRV"|"SPF"|"AAAA",
        "SetIdentifier": "unique description for this resource record set",
        "Failover": "PRIMARY" | "SECONDARY",
        "AliasTarget": {
          "HostedZoneId": "hosted zone ID for your CloudFront distribution,
 Amazon S3 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or Amazon Route 53
 hosted zone",
          "DNSName": "DNS domain name for your CloudFront distribution, Amazon S3
 bucket, Elastic Load Balancing load balancer, or another resource record set in
 this hosted zone",
          "EvaluateTargetHealth": true|false
        },
        "HealthCheckId": "optional ID of an Amazon Route 53 health check"
      }
    },
    {...}
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ChangeResourceRecordSets中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會為例子建立 A 記錄，並將 A 記錄從 192.0.2.3 變更為 192.0.2.1。請注意，變更 TXT 類型記錄的值必須是雙引號。有關更多詳細信息，請參閱 Amazon Route 53 文檔。您可以使用指Get-R53Change令程式來輪詢，以判斷變更完成的時間。

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "TXT"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="item 1 item 2 item 3"})

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "DELETE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "test.example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
```

```
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.3"})

$change3 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change3.Action = "CREATE"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "test.example.com"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change3.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.1"})

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z1PA6795UKMFR9"
 ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates a TXT record for www.example.com.
 and changes the A record for test.example.com. from 192.0.2.3 to 192.0.2.1."
 ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2,$change3
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

範例 2：此範例顯示如何建立別名資源記錄集。「Z2222222' 是 Amazon Route 53 託管區域的識別碼，您正在其中創建別名資源記錄集。「example.com」是您想要為其建立別名的區域頂點，而「www.example.com」是您也想要為其建立別名的子網域。'Z111111111' 是負載平衡器的託管區域識別碼範例，以及 'example-load-balancer-11111111 11' 是負載平衡器網域名稱的範例，Amazon Route 53 會回應範例 .com 和 www.example.com 的查詢。有關更多詳細信息，請參閱 Amazon Route 53 文檔。您可以使用指Get-R53Change令程式來輪詢，以判斷變更完成的時間。

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
```

```
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $false

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z222222222"
 ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two alias resource record sets,
 one for the zone apex, example.com, and one for www.example.com, that both point
 to example-load-balancer-1111111111.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
 ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

範例 3：這個範例會為 www.example.com 建立兩個 A 記錄。四分之一的時間（1/（1+3）），Amazon Route 53 響應查詢 www.example.com 與第一資源記錄集（192.0.2.9 和 192.0.2.10）的兩個值。四分之三的時間（3/（1+3））Amazon Route 53 響應查詢 www.example.com 與第二資源記錄集（192.0.2.11 和 192.0.2.12）的兩個值。有關更多詳細信息，請參閱 Amazon Route 53 文檔。您可以使用指Get-R53Change令程式來輪詢，以判斷變更完成的時間。

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Rack 2, Positions 4 and 5"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 1
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.9"})
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.10"})

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "www.example.com"
```

```
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Rack 5, Positions 1 and 2"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 3
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.TTL = 600
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.11"})
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.ResourceRecords.Add(@{Value="192.0.2.12"})

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z1PA6795UKMFR9"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change creates two weighted resource record sets,
 each of which has two values."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

範例 4：此範例顯示假設 example.com 是您要建立加權別名資源記錄集的網域，如何建立加權別名資源記錄集。 SetIdentifier 區分兩個加權別名資源記錄集彼此之間。此元素是必要的，因為「名稱」(Name) 和「類型」元素對兩個資源記錄集具有相同的值。Z1111111111111 和 Z3333333333333 是由 DNNAME 值所指定之 ELB 負載平衡器的主控區域識別碼範例。 example-load-balancer亞馬遜網站和- example-load-balancer 44444444-東1.elb.Amazonaws.com 是 Elastic Load Balancing 域的例子，Amazon Route 53 響應例如 .com 的查詢。有關更多詳細信息，請參閱 Amazon Route 53 文檔。您可以使用指Get-R53Change令程式來輪詢，以判斷變更完成的時間。

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "1"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 3
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-2222222222.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
```

```
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "2"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Weight = 1
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z3333333333333"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-4444444444.us-east-1.elb.amazonaws.com."
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $false

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z5555555555"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two weighted alias resource
 record sets. Amazon Route 53 responds to queries for example.com with the first
 ELB domain 3/4ths of the times and the second one 1/4th of the time."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

範例 5：此範例會建立兩個延遲別名資源記錄集，一個用於美國西部 (奧勒岡) 區域 (us-west-2) 的 ELB 負載平衡器，另一個用於亞太區域 (新加坡) 區域 (ap-southeast-1) 的負載平衡器。有關更多詳細信息，請參閱 Amazon Route 53 文檔。您可以使用指Get-R53Change令程式來輪詢，以判斷變更完成的時間。

```
$change1 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change1.Action = "CREATE"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Oregon load balancer 1"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.Region = us-west-2
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z1111111111111"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-2222222222.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com"
$change1.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$change2 = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.Change
$change2.Action = "CREATE"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet = New-Object Amazon.Route53.Model.ResourceRecordSet
```

```
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Name = "example.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Type = "A"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.SetIdentifier = "Singapore load balancer 1"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.Region = ap-southeast-1
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget = New-Object
 Amazon.Route53.Model.AliasTarget
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.HostedZoneId = "Z2222222222222"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.DNSName = "example-load-
balancer-1111111111.ap-southeast-1.elb.amazonaws.com"
$change2.ResourceRecordSet.AliasTarget.EvaluateTargetHealth = $true

$params = @{
    HostedZoneId="Z5555555555"
    ChangeBatch_Comment="This change batch creates two latency resource
 record sets, one for the US West (Oregon) region and one for the Asia Pacific
 (Singapore) region."
    ChangeBatch_Change=$change1,$change2
}

Edit-R53ResourceRecordSet @params
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ChangeResourceRecordSets式參考中的。

搭`CreateHostedZone`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateHostedZone`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立託管區域

下列`create-hosted-zone`命令會新增`example.com`使用呼叫者參考命名的託管區域`2014-04-01-18:47`。可選註釋包括一個空格，因此必須用引號括起來：

```
aws route53 create-hosted-zone --name example.com --caller-reference
 2014-04-01-18:47 --hosted-zone-config Comment="command-line version"
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Route 53 開發人員指南中的使用託管區域。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateHostedZone中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：建立名為「example.com」的新託管區域，與可重複使用的委派集相關聯。請注意，您必須為 CallerReference 參數提供值，以便在必要時重試需要重試的請求，而不會有兩次執行作業的風險。由於託管區域是在 VPC 中建立的，它會自動為私有區域，因此您不應該設定-HostedZoneConfig _ PrivateZone 參數。

```
$params = @{
    Name="example.com"
    CallerReference="myUniqueIdentifier"
    HostedZoneConfig_Comment="This is my first hosted zone"
    DelegationSetId="NZ8X2CISAMPLE"
    VPC_VPCId="vpc-1a2b3c4d"
    VPC_VPCRegion="us-east-1"
}

New-R53HostedZone @params
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateHostedZone式參考中的。

搭`DeleteHostedZone`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteHostedZone`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除託管區域

下列`delete-hosted-zone`指令會刪除具有下列項目`id`的託管區域`Z36KTIQEXAMPLE`：

```
aws route53 delete-hosted-zone --id Z36KTIQEXAMPLE
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteHostedZone中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：刪除具有指定 ID 的託管區域。除非您加入-Force 參數，否則在執行指令之前，系統會提示您確認。

```
Remove-R53HostedZone -Id Z1PA6795UKMFR9
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteHostedZone式參考中的。

搭GetHostedZone配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetHostedZone。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得託管區域的相關資訊

以下get-hosted-zone命令使用以下命令獲取託管區域id的相關信息Z1R8UBAEXAMPLE：

```
aws route53 get-hosted-zone --id Z1R8UBAEXAMPLE
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetHostedZone中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回識別碼為 Z1D633PJN98FT9 的託管區域的詳細資訊。

```
Get-R53HostedZone -Id Z1D633PJN98FT9
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetHostedZone式參考中的。

搭ListHostedZones配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListHostedZones。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出與目前 AWS 帳號相關聯的託管區域

下列list-hosted-zones命令列出與目前 AWS 帳戶相關聯的前 100 個託管區域的摘要資訊。：

```
aws route53 list-hosted-zones
```

如果您具有 100 個以上的託管區域，或者要以小於 100 的群組列示它們，請包括 --max-items 參數。例如，若要一次列出一個託管區域，請使用下列命令：

```
aws route53 list-hosted-zones --max-items 1
```

若要檢視有關下一個託管區域的資訊，請從上一個命令的回應中取得 NextToken 值，並將其包含在 --starting-token 參數中，例如：

```
aws route53 list-hosted-zones --max-items 1 --starting-token Z3M3LMPEXAMPLE
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListHostedZones中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：輸出所有公有和私有託管區域。

```
Get-R53HostedZoneList
```

範例 2：輸出與識別碼為 NZ8X2CISAMPLE 的可重複使用委派集相關聯的所有託管區域

```
Get-R53HostedZoneList -DelegationSetId NZ8X2CISAMPLE
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListHostedZones式參考中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_host_info(client: &aws_sdk_route53::Client) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_route53::Error> {
    let hosted_zone_count = client.get_hosted_zone_count().send().await?;

    println!(
        "Number of hosted zones in region : {}",
        hosted_zone_count.hosted_zone_count(),
    );

    let hosted_zones = client.list_hosted_zones().send().await?;

    println!("Zones:");

    for hz in hosted_zones.hosted_zones() {
        let zone_name = hz.name();
        let zone_id = hz.id();

        println!("  ID :   {}", zone_id);
        println!("  Name : {}", zone_name);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListHostedZones中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`ListHostedZonesByName`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListHostedZonesByName`。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令列出最多 100 個依網域名稱排序的託管區域：

```
aws route53 list-hosted-zones-by-name
```

輸出：

```
{
  "HostedZones": [
      {
          "ResourceRecordSetCount": 2,
          "CallerReference": "test20150527-2",
          "Config": {
              "Comment": "test2",
              "PrivateZone": false
          },
          "Id": "/hostedzone/Z119WBBTVP5WFX",
          "Name": "2.example.com."
      },
      {
          "ResourceRecordSetCount": 2,
          "CallerReference": "test20150527-1",
          "Config": {
              "Comment": "test",
              "PrivateZone": false
          },
          "Id": "/hostedzone/Z3P5QSUBK4POTI",
          "Name": "www.example.com."
      }
  ],
  "IsTruncated": false,
  "MaxItems": "100"
}
```

以下命令列出按名稱排序的託管區域，開頭為`www.example.com`：

```
aws route53 list-hosted-zones-by-name --dns-name www.example.com
```

輸出：

```
{
  "HostedZones": [
      {
          "ResourceRecordSetCount": 2,
          "CallerReference": "mwunderl20150527-1",
          "Config": {
              "Comment": "test",
              "PrivateZone": false
          },
          "Id": "/hostedzone/Z3P5QSUBK4POTI",
          "Name": "www.example.com."
      }
  ],
  "DNSName": "www.example.com",
  "IsTruncated": false,
  "MaxItems": "100"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListHostedZonesByName中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：依網域名稱以 ASCII 順序傳回所有公用和私有託管區域。

```
Get-R53HostedZonesByName
```

範例 2：從指定的 DNS 名稱開始，依網域名稱以 ASCII 順序傳回您的公有和私有託管區域。

```
Get-R53HostedZonesByName -DnsName example2.com
```

範例 3：此範例顯示如何手動列舉託管區域，方法是先擷取單一項目，然後一次重複兩個項目，直到傳回所有區域為止，在每次呼叫後使用附加至**$AWSHistory**堆疊中服務回應的標記屬性。

```
Get-R53HostedZonesByName -MaxItem 1
while ($LastServiceResponse.IsTruncated)
{
    $nextPageParams = @{
        DnsName=$LastServiceResponse.NextDNSName
```

```
        HostedZoneId=$LastServiceResponse.NextHostedZoneId
    }
    Get-R53HostedZonesByName -MaxItem 2 @nextPageParams
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListHostedZonesByName式參考中的。

搭ListQueryLoggingConfigs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListQueryLoggingConfigs。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出查詢記錄組態

下列list-query-logging-configs範例會針對託管區域，列出 AWS 帳戶中前 100 個查詢記錄設定的相關資訊Z1OX3WQEXAMPLE。

```
aws route53 list-query-logging-configs \
    --hosted-zone-id Z1OX3WQEXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "QueryLoggingConfigs": [
        {
            "Id": "964ff34e-ae03-4f06-80a2-9683cexample",
            "HostedZoneId": "Z1OX3WQEXAMPLE",
            "CloudWatchLogsLogGroupArn": "arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111122223333:log-group:/aws/route53/example.com:*"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Route 53 開發人員指南中的記錄 DNS 查詢。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListQueryLoggingConfigs中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回與目前相關聯之 DNS 查詢記錄的所有組態 AWS 帳戶。

```
Get-R53QueryLoggingConfigList
```

輸出：

```
Id                                   HostedZoneId   CloudWatchLogsLogGroupArn
--                                   ------------   -------------------------
59b0fa33-4fea-4471-a88c-926476aaa40d Z385PDS6EAAAZR arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example1.com:*
ee528e95-4e03-4fdc-9d28-9e24ddaaa063 Z94SJHBV1AAAAZ arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example2.com:*
e38dddda-ceb6-45c1-8cb7-f0ae56aaaa2b Z3MEQ8T7AAA1BF arn:aws:logs:us-
east-1:111111111112:log-group:/aws/route53/example3.com:*
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListQueryLoggingConfigs式參考中的。

使用 AWS SDK 進行 Route 53 網域註冊的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 Amazon Route 53 domain registration 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- Route 53 網域註冊開發人員指南 — 有關 Route 53 網域註冊的更多資訊。
- Route 53 網域註冊 API 參考 — 有關所有可用 Route 53 網域註冊動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Route 53 網域註冊

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Route 53 網域註冊。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public static class HelloRoute53Domains
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon Route 53 domain registration service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var route53Client =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await route53Client.ListPricesAsync(new ListPricesRequest
 { Tld = "com" });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon Route 53 Domains! Following are prices
 for .com domain operations:");
        var comPrices = response.Prices.FirstOrDefault();
        if (comPrices != null)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRegistration:
 {comPrices.RegistrationPrice?.Price} {comPrices.RegistrationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRenewal: {comPrices.RenewalPrice?.Price}
 {comPrices.RenewalPrice?.Currency}");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListPrices中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.Route53DomainsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.Route53Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.DomainPrice;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.ListPricesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.ListPricesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java code examples performs the following operation:
 *
 * 1. Invokes ListPrices for at least one domain type, such as the “com” type
 * and displays the prices for Registration and Renewal.
```

```
 *
 */
public class HelloRoute53 {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <hostedZoneId> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    hostedZoneId - The id value of an existing hosted zone. \n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainType = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient =
 Route53DomainsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Invokes ListPrices for at least one domain type.");
        listPrices(route53DomainsClient, domainType);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient,
 String domainType) {
        try {
            ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                    .maxItems(10)
                    .tld(domainType)
                    .build();

            ListPricesResponse response =
 route53DomainsClient.listPrices(pricesRequest);
            List<DomainPrice> prices = response.prices();
            for (DomainPrice pr : prices) {
                System.out.println("Name: " + pr.name());
```

```
                System.out.println(
                        "Registration: " + pr.registrationPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.registrationPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Renewal: " + pr.renewalPrice().price() + " "
 + pr.renewalPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Transfer: " + pr.transferPrice().price() + "
 " + pr.transferPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Transfer: " + pr.transferPrice().price() + "
 " + pr.transferPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Change Ownership: " +
 pr.changeOwnershipPrice().price() + " "
                        + pr.changeOwnershipPrice().currency());
                System.out.println(
                        "Restoration: " + pr.restorationPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.restorationPrice().currency());
                System.out.println(" ");
            }

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListPrices中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
```

```
 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
           <domainType>

       Where:
           domainType - The domain type (for example, com).
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val domainType = args[0]
    println("Invokes ListPrices using a Paginated method.")
    listPricesPaginated(domainType)
}

suspend fun listPricesPaginated(domainType: String) {
    val pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest {
        maxItems = 10
        tld = domainType
    }

    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient.listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListPrices中的 Kotlin API 參考。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 進行路由 53 號線域註冊的操作
  - 搭CheckDomainAvailability配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CheckDomainTransferability配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetDomainDetail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetDomainSuggestions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetOperationDetail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListDomains配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListOperations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListPrices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭RegisterDomain配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ViewBilling配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用 AWS SDK 進行路由 53 網域註冊的案例
  - 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用路線 53 網域註冊

使用 AWS SDK 進行路由 53 號線域註冊的操作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 Amazon Route 53 domain registration 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS SDK 進行路由 53 網域註冊的案例。

範例

- 搭CheckDomainAvailability配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CheckDomainTransferability配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDomainDetail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDomainSuggestions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetOperationDetail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭ListDomains配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListOperations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListPrices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterDomain配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ViewBilling配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CheckDomainAvailability`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CheckDomainAvailability`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 網域入門

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Check the availability of a domain name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="domain">The domain to check for availability.</param>
/// <returns>An availability result string.</returns>
public async Task<string> CheckDomainAvailability(string domain)
{
    var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainAvailabilityAsync(
        new CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest
        {
            DomainName = domain
        }
    );
```

```
        return result.Availability.Value;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CheckDomainAvailability中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

判斷您是否可以在 Route 53 註冊網域名稱

以下`check-domain-availability`命令返回有關域名`example.com`是否可以使用 Route 53 註冊的信息。

此命令僅在「`us-east-1`區域」中執行。如果您的預設區域設定為`us-east-1`，則可以省略`region`參數。

```
aws route53domains check-domain-availability \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --domain-name example.com
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Availability": "UNAVAILABLE"
}
```

Route 53 支援大量頂層網域 (TLD)，例如`.com`和`.jp`，但我們不支援所有可用的頂級域名。如果您檢查網域的可用性，而 Route 53 不支援 TLD，則會`check-domain-availability`傳回下列訊息。

```
An error occurred (UnsupportedTLD) when calling the CheckDomainAvailability
 operation: <top-level domain> tld is not supported.
```

如需透過 Route 53 註冊網域時可使用的頂級域名清單，請參閱 Amazon Route 53 開發人員指南中的可向 Amazon Route 53 註冊的網域。如需使用 Amazon Route 53 註冊網域的詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Route 53 開發人員指南中的註冊新網域。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CheckDomainAvailability中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void checkDomainAvailability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest availabilityRequest =
CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .build();

           CheckDomainAvailabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                   .checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest);
           System.out.println(domainSuggestion + " is " +
response.availability().toString());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CheckDomainAvailability中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion: String) {
    val availabilityRequest = CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest {
        domainName = domainSuggestion
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest)
        println("$domainSuggestion is ${response.availability}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CheckDomainAvailability中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭**CheckDomainTransferability**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CheckDomainTransferability`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 網域入門

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Check the transferability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for transferability.</param>
    /// <returns>A transferability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainTransferability(string domain)
```

```
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainTransferabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Transferability.Transferable.Value;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CheckDomainTransferability中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

判斷網域是否可以轉移至 Route 53

下列`check-domain-transferability`命令會傳回有關您是否可以將網域名稱轉移`example.com`至 Route 53 的相關資訊。

此命令僅在「`us-east-1`區域」中執行。如果您的預設區域設定為`us-east-1`，則可以省略`region`參數。

```
aws route53domains check-domain-transferability \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --domain-name example.com
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Transferability": {
        "Transferable": "UNTRANSFERABLE"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Route 53 開發人員指南中的將網域註冊轉移到 Amazon Route 53。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CheckDomainTransferability中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void checkDomainTransferability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest transferabilityRequest =
CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .build();

           CheckDomainTransferabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                   .checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest);
           System.out.println("Transferability: " +
response.transferability().transferable().toString());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CheckDomainTransferability中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val transferabilityRequest = CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest {
        domainName = domainSuggestion
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest)
        println("Transferability: ${response.transferability?.transferable}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CheckDomainTransferability中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭**GetDomainDetail**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDomainDetail`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 網域入門

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A string with detail information about the domain.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDomainDetail(string domainName)
    {
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainDetailAsync(
                new GetDomainDetailRequest()
                {
                    DomainName = domainName
                });
            var details = $"\tDomain {domainName}:\n" +
                          $"\tCreated on
{result.CreationDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                          $"\tAdmin contact is {result.AdminContact.Email}.\n" +
                          $"\tAuto-renew is {result.AutoRenew}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            return $"Domain {domainName} was not found in your account.";
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetDomainDetail中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得有關指定網域的詳細資訊

下面的get-domain-detail命令顯示有關指定域的詳細信息。

此命令僅在「us-east-1區域」中執行。如果您的預設區域設定為us-east-1，則可以省略region參數。

```
aws route53domains get-domain-detail \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --domain-name example.com
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DomainName": "example.com",
    "Nameservers": [
        {
            "Name": "ns-2048.awsdns-64.com",
            "GlueIps": []
        },
        {
            "Name": "ns-2049.awsdns-65.net",
            "GlueIps": []
        },
        {
            "Name": "ns-2050.awsdns-66.org",
            "GlueIps": []
        },
        {
            "Name": "ns-2051.awsdns-67.co.uk",
            "GlueIps": []
        }
    ],
    "AutoRenew": true,
    "AdminContact": {
        "FirstName": "Saanvi",
        "LastName": "Sarkar",
        "ContactType": "COMPANY",
        "OrganizationName": "Example",
```

```
        "AddressLine1": "123 Main Street",
        "City": "Anytown",
        "State": "WA",
        "CountryCode": "US",
        "ZipCode": "98101",
        "PhoneNumber": "+1.8005551212",
        "Email": "ssarkar@example.com",
        "ExtraParams": []
    },
    "RegistrantContact": {
        "FirstName": "Alejandro",
        "LastName": "Rosalez",
        "ContactType": "COMPANY",
        "OrganizationName": "Example",
        "AddressLine1": "123 Main Street",
        "City": "Anytown",
        "State": "WA",
        "CountryCode": "US",
        "ZipCode": "98101",
        "PhoneNumber": "+1.8005551212",
        "Email": "arosalez@example.com",
        "ExtraParams": []
    },
    "TechContact": {
        "FirstName": "Wang",
        "LastName": "Xiulan",
        "ContactType": "COMPANY",
        "OrganizationName": "Example",
        "AddressLine1": "123 Main Street",
        "City": "Anytown",
        "State": "WA",
        "CountryCode": "US",
        "ZipCode": "98101",
        "PhoneNumber": "+1.8005551212",
        "Email": "wxiulan@example.com",
        "ExtraParams": []
    },
    "AdminPrivacy": true,
    "RegistrantPrivacy": true,
    "TechPrivacy": true,
    "RegistrarName": "Amazon Registrar, Inc.",
    "WhoIsServer": "whois.registrar.amazon.com",
    "RegistrarUrl": "http://registrar.amazon.com",
    "AbuseContactEmail": "abuse@registrar.amazon.com",
```

```
    "AbuseContactPhone": "+1.2062661000",
    "CreationDate": 1444934889.601,
    "ExpirationDate": 1602787689.0,
    "StatusList": [
        "clientTransferProhibited"
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetDomainDetail中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void getDomainDetails(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           GetDomainDetailRequest detailRequest =
GetDomainDetailRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .build();

           GetDomainDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest);
           System.out.println("The contact first name is " +
response.registrantContact().firstName());
           System.out.println("The contact last name is " +
response.registrantContact().lastName());
           System.out.println("The contact org name is " +
response.registrantContact().organizationName());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetDomainDetail中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val detailRequest = GetDomainDetailRequest {
        domainName = domainSuggestion
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest)
        println("The contact first name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.firstName}")
        println("The contact last name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.lastName}")
        println("The contact org name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.organizationName}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetDomainDetail中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`GetDomainSuggestions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDomainSuggestions`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 網域入門

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of suggestions for a given domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for suggestions.</param>
    /// <param name="onlyAvailable">If true, only returns available domains.</
param>
    /// <param name="suggestionCount">The number of suggestions to return.
 Defaults to the max of 50.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain suggestions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSuggestion>> GetDomainSuggestions(string domain,
 bool onlyAvailable, int suggestionCount = 50)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainSuggestionsAsync(
            new GetDomainSuggestionsRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain,
                OnlyAvailable = onlyAvailable,
                SuggestionCount = suggestionCount
            }
        );
        return result.SuggestionsList;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetDomainSuggestions中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得建議的網域名稱清單

下列get-domain-suggestions命令會根據網域名稱顯示建議的網域名稱清單example.com。回應僅包含可用的網域名稱。此命令僅在「us-east-1區域」中執行。如果您的預設區域設定為us-east-1，則可以省略region參數。

```
aws route53domains get-domain-suggestions \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --domain-name example.com \
    --suggestion-count 10 \
    --only-available
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SuggestionsList": [
        {
            "DomainName": "egzaampal.com",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "examplelaw.com",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "examplehouse.net",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "homeexample.net",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "examplelist.com",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
       },
        {
            "DomainName": "examplenews.net",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "officeexample.com",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
```

```
            "DomainName": "exampleworld.com",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "exampleart.com",
            "Availability": "AVAILABLE"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetDomainSuggestions中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void listDomainSuggestions(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           GetDomainSuggestionsRequest suggestionsRequest =
GetDomainSuggestionsRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .suggestionCount(5)
                   .onlyAvailable(true)
                   .build();

           GetDomainSuggestionsResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest);
           List<DomainSuggestion> suggestions = response.suggestionsList();
           for (DomainSuggestion suggestion : suggestions) {
               System.out.println("Suggestion Name: " +
suggestion.domainName());
               System.out.println("Availability: " + suggestion.availability());
               System.out.println(" ");
           }
```

```
        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetDomainSuggestions中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val suggestionsRequest = GetDomainSuggestionsRequest {
        domainName = domainSuggestion
        suggestionCount = 5
        onlyAvailable = true
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest)
        response.suggestionsList?.forEach { suggestion ->
            println("Suggestion Name: ${suggestion.domainName}")
            println("Availability: ${suggestion.availability}")
            println(" ")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetDomainSuggestions中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭GetOperationDetail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetOperationDetail。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 網域入門

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain action operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The operational Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A string describing the operational details.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetOperationDetail(string? operationId)
    {
        if (operationId == null)
            return "Unable to get operational details because ID is null.";
        try
        {
            var operationDetails =
                await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetOperationDetailAsync(
                    new GetOperationDetailRequest
                    {
                        OperationId = operationId
                    }
                );

            var details = $"\tOperation {operationId}:\n" +
                          $"\tFor domain {operationDetails.DomainName} on
{operationDetails.SubmittedDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
```

```
                            $"\tMessage is {operationDetails.Message}.\n" +
                            $"\tStatus is {operationDetails.Status}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (AmazonRoute53DomainsException ex)
        {
            return $"Unable to get operation details. Here's why: {ex.Message}.";
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetOperationDetail中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得作業的目前狀態

某些網域註冊作業會以非同步方式運作，並在完成之前傳回回應。這些作業會傳回可用來取得目前狀態的作業 ID。以下`get-operation-detail`命令返回指定操作的狀態。

此命令僅在「`us-east-1`區域」中執行。如果您的預設區域設定為`us-east-1`，則可以省略`region`參數。

```
aws route53domains get-operation-detail \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --operation-id edbd8d63-7fe7-4343-9bc5-54033example
```

輸出：

```
{
    "OperationId": "edbd8d63-7fe7-4343-9bc5-54033example",
    "Status": "SUCCESSFUL",
    "DomainName": "example.com",
    "Type": "DOMAIN_LOCK",
    "SubmittedDate": 1573749367.864
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetOperationDetail中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void getOperationalDetail(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String operationId) {
       try {
           GetOperationDetailRequest detailRequest =
GetOperationDetailRequest.builder()
                   .operationId(operationId)
                   .build();

           GetOperationDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest);
           System.out.println("Operation detail message is " +
response.message());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetOperationDetail中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getOperationalDetail(opId: String?) {
    val detailRequest = GetOperationDetailRequest {
        operationId = opId
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest)
        println("Operation detail message is ${response.message}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetOperationDetail中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭ListDomains配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListDomains。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 網域入門

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the domains for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSummary>> ListDomains()
    {
        var results = new List<DomainSummary>();
```

```
        var paginateDomains = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListDomains(
            new ListDomainsRequest());

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var domain in paginateDomains.Domains)
        {
            results.Add(domain);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListDomains中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出使用目前 AWS 帳戶註冊的網域

以下`list-domains`命令列出有關使用當前 AWS 帳戶註冊的域的摘要信息。

此命令僅在「`us-east-1`區域」中執行。如果您的預設區域設定為`us-east-1`，則可以省略`region`參數。

```
aws route53domains list-domains
    --region us-east-1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Domains": [
        {
            "DomainName": "example.com",
            "AutoRenew": true,
            "TransferLock": true,
            "Expiry": 1602712345.0
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "example.net",
            "AutoRenew": true,
```

```
            "TransferLock": true,
            "Expiry": 1602723456.0
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "example.org",
            "AutoRenew": true,
            "TransferLock": true,
            "Expiry": 1602734567.0
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListDomains中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void listDomains(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient) {
        try {
            ListDomainsIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listDomainsPaginator();
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.domains().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println("The domain name is "
+ content.domainName()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListDomains中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listDomains() {
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient.listDomainsPaginated(ListDomainsRequest {})
            .transform { it.domains?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("The domain name is ${content.domainName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListDomains中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`ListOperations`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListOperations`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 網域入門

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List operations for the account that are submitted after a specified
date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of operation summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OperationSummary>> ListOperations(DateTime
submittedSince)
    {
        var results = new List<OperationSummary>();
        var paginateOperations = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListOperations(
            new ListOperationsRequest()
            {
                SubmittedSince = submittedSince
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var operations in paginateOperations.Operations)
        {
            results.Add(operations);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListOperations中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出傳回作業 ID 的作業狀態

某些網域註冊作業會以非同步方式執行，並在完成之前傳回回應。這些作業會傳回可用來取得目前狀態的作業 ID。下列`list-operations`命令列出有關目前網域登錄作業的摘要資訊，包括狀態。

此命令僅在「`us-east-1`區域」中執行。如果您的預設區域設定為`us-east-1`，則可以省略`region`參數。

```
aws route53domains list-operations
    --region us-east-1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Operations": [
        {
            "OperationId": "aab9822f-1da0-4bf3-8a15-fd4e0example",
            "Status": "SUCCESSFUL",
            "Type": "DOMAIN_LOCK",
            "SubmittedDate": 1455321739.986
        },
        {
            "OperationId": "c24379ed-76be-42f8-bdad-9379bexample",
            "Status": "SUCCESSFUL",
            "Type": "UPDATE_NAMESERVER",
            "SubmittedDate": 1468960475.109
        },
        {
            "OperationId": "f47e1297-ef9e-4c2b-ae1e-a5fcbexample",
            "Status": "SUCCESSFUL",
            "Type": "RENEW_DOMAIN",
            "SubmittedDate": 1473561835.943
        },
        {
            "OperationId": "75584f23-b15f-459e-aed7-dc6f5example",
            "Status": "SUCCESSFUL",
            "Type": "UPDATE_DOMAIN_CONTACT",
            "SubmittedDate": 1547501003.41
        }
    ]
}
```

輸出包括傳回作業 ID 的所有作業，以及您已在使用目前 AWS 帳戶註冊的所有網域上執行的作業。如果您只想取得在指定日期之後提交的作業，可以包含`submitted-since`參數，並以 Unix 格式和國際標準時間 (UTC) 指定日期。下列命令會取得 2020 年 1 月 1 日 UTC 上午 12:00 之後提交的所有作業的狀態。

```
aws route53domains list-operations \
    --submitted-since 1577836800
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListOperations中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void listOperations(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient)
{
       try {
           Date currentDate = new Date();
           LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
           ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
           localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
           Instant myTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

           ListOperationsRequest operationsRequest =
ListOperationsRequest.builder()
                   .submittedSince(myTime)
                   .build();

           ListOperationsIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listOperationsPaginator(operationsRequest);
           listRes.stream()
                   .flatMap(r -> r.operations().stream())
                   .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Operation Id: " +
content.operationId() +
```

```
                                " Status: " + content.statusAsString() +
                                " Date: " + content.submittedDate()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListOperations中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listOperations() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    var localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myTime: java.time.Instant? = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val time2: Instant? = myTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val operationsRequest = ListOperationsRequest {
        submittedSince = time2
    }

    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient.listOperationsPaginated(operationsRequest)
            .transform { it.operations?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("Operation Id: ${content.operationId}")
                println("Status: ${content.status}")
                println("Date: ${content.submittedDate}")
            }
```

```
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListOperations中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`ListPrices`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListPrices`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 網域入門

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for domain type operations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domainTypes">Domain types to include in the results.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of domain prices.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainPrice>> ListPrices(List<string> domainTypes)
    {
        var results = new List<DomainPrice>();
        var paginatePrices = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListPrices(new
ListPricesRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var prices in paginatePrices.Prices)
        {
            results.Add(prices);
        }
```

```
        return results.Where(p => domainTypes.Contains(p.Name)).ToList();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListPrices中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient,
String domainType) {
       try {
           ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                   .tld(domainType)
                   .build();

           ListPricesIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listPricesPaginator(pricesRequest);
           listRes.stream()
                   .flatMap(r -> r.prices().stream())
                   .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.name() +
                           " Registration: " +
content.registrationPrice().price() + " "
                           + content.registrationPrice().currency() +
                           " Renewal: " + content.renewalPrice().price() + " " +
content.renewalPrice().currency()));

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListPrices中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAllPrices(domainType: String?) {
    val pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest {
        tld = domainType
    }

    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient.listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListPrices中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`RegisterDomain`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RegisterDomain`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 網域入門

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate a domain registration request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contact">Contact details.</param>
    /// <param name="domainName">The domain name to register.</param>
    /// <param name="autoRenew">True if the domain should automatically renew.</
param>
    /// <param name="duration">The duration in years for the domain
 registration.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> RegisterDomain(string domainName, bool autoRenew,
 int duration, ContactDetail contact)
    {
        // This example uses the same contact information for admin, registrant,
 and tech contacts.
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.RegisterDomainAsync(
                new RegisterDomainRequest()
                {
                    AdminContact = contact,
                    RegistrantContact = contact,
                    TechContact = contact,
                    DomainName = domainName,
                    AutoRenew = autoRenew,
```

```
                    DurationInYears = duration,
                    PrivacyProtectAdminContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectTechContact = false
                }
            );
            return result.OperationId;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            _logger.LogInformation($"Unable to request registration for domain
 {domainName}");
            return null;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RegisterDomain中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要註冊網域

下列`register-domain`指令會註冊網域，從 JSON 格式的檔案擷取所有參數值。

此命令僅在「`us-east-1`區域」中執行。如果您的預設區域設定為`us-east-1`，則可以省略`region`參數。

```
aws route53domains register-domain \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --cli-input-json file://register-domain.json
```

`register-domain.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "DomainName": "example.com",
    "DurationInYears": 1,
    "AutoRenew": true,
    "AdminContact": {
        "FirstName": "Martha",
```

```
        "LastName": "Rivera",
        "ContactType": "PERSON",
        "OrganizationName": "Example",
        "AddressLine1": "1 Main Street",
        "City": "Anytown",
        "State": "WA",
        "CountryCode": "US",
        "ZipCode": "98101",
        "PhoneNumber": "+1.8005551212",
        "Email": "mrivera@example.com"
    },
    "RegistrantContact": {
        "FirstName": "Li",
        "LastName": "Juan",
        "ContactType": "PERSON",
        "OrganizationName": "Example",
        "AddressLine1": "1 Main Street",
        "City": "Anytown",
        "State": "WA",
        "CountryCode": "US",
        "ZipCode": "98101",
        "PhoneNumber": "+1.8005551212",
        "Email": "ljuan@example.com"
    },
    "TechContact": {
        "FirstName": "Mateo",
        "LastName": "Jackson",
        "ContactType": "PERSON",
        "OrganizationName": "Example",
        "AddressLine1": "1 Main Street",
        "City": "Anytown",
        "State": "WA",
        "CountryCode": "US",
        "ZipCode": "98101",
        "PhoneNumber": "+1.8005551212",
        "Email": "mjackson@example.com"
    },
    "PrivacyProtectAdminContact": true,
    "PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact": true,
    "PrivacyProtectTechContact": true
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "OperationId": "b114c44a-9330-47d1-a6e8-a0b11example"
}
```

若要確認作業成功，您可以執行`get-operation-detail`。如需詳細資訊，請參閱get-operation-detail。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Route 53 開發人員指南中的註冊新網域。

如需有關哪些頂層網域 (TLD) 需要值以`ExtraParams`及有效值的詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Route 53 API 參考ExtraParam中的。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RegisterDomain中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String requestDomainRegistration(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient,
           String domainSuggestion,
           String phoneNumber,
           String email,
           String firstName,
           String lastName,
           String city) {

       try {
           ContactDetail contactDetail = ContactDetail.builder()
                   .contactType(ContactType.COMPANY)
                   .state("LA")
                   .countryCode(CountryCode.IN)
                   .email(email)
                   .firstName(firstName)
                   .lastName(lastName)
```

```
                    .city(city)
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .organizationName("My Org")
                    .addressLine1("My Address")
                    .zipCode("123 123")
                    .build();

            RegisterDomainRequest domainRequest = RegisterDomainRequest.builder()
                    .adminContact(contactDetail)
                    .registrantContact(contactDetail)
                    .techContact(contactDetail)
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .autoRenew(true)
                    .durationInYears(1)
                    .build();

            RegisterDomainResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest);
            System.out.println("Registration requested. Operation Id: " +
response.operationId());
            return response.operationId();

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考RegisterDomain中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun requestDomainRegistration(domainSuggestion: String?, phoneNumberVal:
 String?, emailVal: String?, firstNameVal: String?, lastNameVal: String?,
 cityVal: String?): String? {
    val contactDetail = ContactDetail {
        contactType = ContactType.Company
        state = "LA"
        countryCode = CountryCode.In
        email = emailVal
        firstName = firstNameVal
        lastName = lastNameVal
        city = cityVal
        phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
        organizationName = "My Org"
        addressLine1 = "My Address"
        zipCode = "123 123"
    }

    val domainRequest = RegisterDomainRequest {
        adminContact = contactDetail
        registrantContact = contactDetail
        techContact = contactDetail
        domainName = domainSuggestion
        autoRenew = true
        durationInYears = 1
    }

    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest)
        println("Registration requested. Operation Id: ${response.operationId}")
        return response.operationId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK RegisterDomain中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭ViewBilling配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ViewBilling。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 網域入門

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// View billing records for the account between a start and end date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startDate">The start date for billing results.</param>
    /// <param name="endDate">The end date for billing results.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BillingRecord>> ViewBilling(DateTime startDate,
DateTime endDate)
    {
        var results = new List<BillingRecord>();
        var paginateBilling = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ViewBilling(
            new ViewBillingRequest()
            {
                Start = startDate,
                End = endDate
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var billingRecords in paginateBilling.BillingRecords)
        {
            results.Add(billingRecords);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ViewBilling中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得目前帳戶網域註冊費用的 AWS 帳單資訊

下列`view-billing`指令會傳回從 2018 年 1 月 1 日 (Unix 時間為 1514764800) 和二零一九年十二月三十一日午夜 (Unix 時間為 1577836800) 期間 (Unix 時間為 1577836800) 期間的所有網域相關的帳單記錄。

此命令僅在「`us-east-1`區域」中執行。如果您的預設區域設定為`us-east-1`，則可以省略`region`參數。

```
aws route53domains view-billing \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --start-time 1514764800 \
    --end-time 1577836800
```

輸出：

```
{
    "BillingRecords": [
        {
            "DomainName": "example.com",
            "Operation": "RENEW_DOMAIN",
            "InvoiceId": "149962827",
            "BillDate": 1536618063.181,
            "Price": 12.0
        },
        {
            "DomainName": "example.com",
            "Operation": "RENEW_DOMAIN",
            "InvoiceId": "290913289",
            "BillDate": 1568162630.884,
            "Price": 12.0
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱ViewBilling亞 Amazon Route 53 API 參考中的。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ViewBilling中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void listBillingRecords(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient) {
       try {
           Date currentDate = new Date();
           LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
           ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
           LocalDateTime localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
           Instant myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset);
           Instant myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

           ViewBillingRequest viewBillingRequest = ViewBillingRequest.builder()
                   .start(myStartTime)
                   .end(myEndTime)
                   .build();

           ViewBillingIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.viewBillingPaginator(viewBillingRequest);
           listRes.stream()
                   .flatMap(r -> r.billingRecords().stream())
                   .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Bill Date:: " +
content.billDate() +
                           " Operation: " + content.operationAsString() +
                           " Price: " + content.price()));

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ViewBilling中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listBillingRecords() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    val localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    val localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val timeStart: Instant? = myStartTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val timeEnd: Instant? = myEndTime?.let { Instant(it) }

    val viewBillingRequest = ViewBillingRequest {
        start = timeStart
        end = timeEnd
    }

    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient.viewBillingPaginated(viewBillingRequest)
            .transform { it.billingRecords?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { billing ->
                println("Bill Date: ${billing.billDate}")
                println("Operation: ${billing.operation}")
                println("Price: ${billing.price}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ViewBilling中的 Kotlin API 參考。

使用 AWS SDK 進行路由 53 網域註冊的案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 Amazon Route 53 domain registration 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用路線 53 網域註冊

使用 AWS SDK 開始使用路線 53 網域註冊

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 列出目前網域和過去一年的操作。
- 檢視過去一年的帳單和網域類型對應的價格。
- 取得網域建議。
- 檢查網域的可用性和可轉移性。
- 或者，要求網域註冊。
- 取得操作詳細資訊。
- 或者，取得網域詳細資訊。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public static class Route53DomainScenario
{
    /*
```

```
   Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

   This .NET example performs the following tasks:
       1. List current domains.
       2. List operations in the past year.
       3. View billing for the account in the past year.
       4. View prices for domain types.
       5. Get domain suggestions.
       6. Check domain availability.
       7. Check domain transferability.
       8. Optionally, request a domain registration.
       9. Get an operation detail.
      10. Optionally, get a domain detail.
  */

   private static Route53Wrapper _route53Wrapper = null!;
   private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
                   .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
           services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>()
               .AddTransient<Route53Wrapper>()
           )
           .Build();

       _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
           .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
           .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
           .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
               true) // Optionally, load local settings.
           .Build();

       var logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
       {
```

```
            builder.AddConsole();
        }).CreateLogger(typeof(Route53DomainScenario));

        _route53Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Route53Wrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example
scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            await ListDomains();
            await ListOperations();
            await ListBillingRecords();
            await ListPrices();
            await ListDomainSuggestions();
            await CheckDomainAvailability();
            await CheckDomainTransferability();
            var operationId = await RequestDomainRegistration();
            await GetOperationalDetail(operationId);
            await GetDomainDetails();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon Route 53 domains example scenario is
complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List account registered domains.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDomains()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. List account domains.");
        var domains = await _route53Wrapper.ListDomains();
        for (int i = 0; i < domains.Count; i++)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {domains[i].DomainName}");
        }

        if (!domains.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo domains found in this account.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List domain operations in the past year.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListOperations()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. List account domain operations in the past
year.");
        var operations = await _route53Wrapper.ListOperations(
            DateTime.Today.AddYears(-1));
        for (int i = 0; i < operations.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOperation Id: {operations[i].OperationId}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tStatus: {operations[i].Status}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDate: {operations[i].SubmittedDate}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List billing in the past year.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListBillingRecords()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. View billing for the account in the past year.");
        var billingRecords = await _route53Wrapper.ViewBilling(
            DateTime.Today.AddYears(-1),
            DateTime.Today);
        for (int i = 0; i < billingRecords.Count; i++)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBill Date:
{billingRecords[i].BillDate.ToShortDateString()}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOperation: {billingRecords[i].Operation}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tPrice: {billingRecords[i].Price}");
        }
        if (!billingRecords.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo billing records found in this account for the
past year.");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for a few domain types.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListPrices()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. View prices for domain types.");
        var domainTypes = new List<string> { "net", "com", "org", "co" };

        var prices = await _route53Wrapper.ListPrices(domainTypes);
        foreach (var pr in prices)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tName: {pr.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRegistration: {pr.RegistrationPrice?.Price}
{pr.RegistrationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRenewal: {pr.RenewalPrice?.Price}
{pr.RenewalPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTransfer: {pr.TransferPrice?.Price}
{pr.TransferPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tChange Ownership:
{pr.ChangeOwnershipPrice?.Price} {pr.ChangeOwnershipPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRestoration: {pr.RestorationPrice?.Price}
{pr.RestorationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// List domain suggestions for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDomainSuggestions()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"5. Get domain suggestions.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to get available domain
suggestions.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var suggestions = await _route53Wrapper.GetDomainSuggestions(domainName,
true, 5);
        foreach (var suggestion in suggestions)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSuggestion Name: {suggestion.DomainName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAvailability: {suggestion.Availability}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check availability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckDomainAvailability()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. Check domain availability.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to check domain
availability.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var availability = await
_route53Wrapper.CheckDomainAvailability(domainName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAvailability: {availability}");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check transferability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckDomainTransferability()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Check domain transferability.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to check domain
 transferability.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var transferability = await
 _route53Wrapper.CheckDomainTransferability(domainName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTransferability: {transferability}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check transferability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> RequestDomainRegistration()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. Optionally, request a domain registration.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNote: This example uses domain request settings in
 settings.json.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTo change the domain registration settings, set the
 values in that file.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRemember, registering an actual domain will incur
 an account billing cost.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tWould you like to begin a domain registration? (y/
n)");
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
        if (ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase))
        {
            string domainName = _configuration["DomainName"];
            ContactDetail contact = new ContactDetail();
            contact.CountryCode =
CountryCode.FindValue(_configuration["Contact:CountryCode"]);
            contact.ContactType =
ContactType.FindValue(_configuration["Contact:ContactType"]);

            _configuration.GetSection("Contact").Bind(contact);

            var operationId = await _route53Wrapper.RegisterDomain(
                domainName,
                Convert.ToBoolean(_configuration["AutoRenew"]),
                Convert.ToInt32(_configuration["DurationInYears"]),
                contact);
            if (operationId != null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tRegistration requested. Operation Id: {operationId}");
            }

            return operationId;
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return null;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for an operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetOperationalDetail(string? operationId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Get an operation detail.");

        var operationDetails =
            await _route53Wrapper.GetOperationDetail(operationId);

        Console.WriteLine(operationDetails);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Optionally, get details for a registered domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> GetDomainDetails()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Get details on a domain.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNote: you must have a registered domain to get
 details.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tWould you like to get domain details? (y/n)");
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        if (ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase))
        {
            string? domainName = null;
            while (domainName == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tEnter a domain name to get details.");
                domainName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            var domainDetails = await
 _route53Wrapper.GetDomainDetail(domainName);
            Console.WriteLine(domainDetails);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return null;
    }
}
```

Route 53 網域註冊動作案例使用的包裝函式方式。

```
public class Route53Wrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRoute53Domains _amazonRoute53Domains;
```

```
    private readonly ILogger<Route53Wrapper> _logger;
    public Route53Wrapper(IAmazonRoute53Domains amazonRoute53Domains,
ILogger<Route53Wrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonRoute53Domains = amazonRoute53Domains;
        _logger = logger;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for domain type operations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domainTypes">Domain types to include in the results.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of domain prices.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainPrice>> ListPrices(List<string> domainTypes)
    {
        var results = new List<DomainPrice>();
        var paginatePrices = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListPrices(new
ListPricesRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var prices in paginatePrices.Prices)
        {
            results.Add(prices);
        }
        return results.Where(p => domainTypes.Contains(p.Name)).ToList();
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Check the availability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for availability.</param>
    /// <returns>An availability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainAvailability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainAvailabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Availability.Value;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Check the transferability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for transferability.</param>
    /// <returns>A transferability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainTransferability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainTransferabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Transferability.Transferable.Value;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of suggestions for a given domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for suggestions.</param>
    /// <param name="onlyAvailable">If true, only returns available domains.</
param>
    /// <param name="suggestionCount">The number of suggestions to return.
 Defaults to the max of 50.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain suggestions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSuggestion>> GetDomainSuggestions(string domain,
 bool onlyAvailable, int suggestionCount = 50)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainSuggestionsAsync(
            new GetDomainSuggestionsRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain,
                OnlyAvailable = onlyAvailable,
                SuggestionCount = suggestionCount
            }
        );
        return result.SuggestionsList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain action operation.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The operational Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A string describing the operational details.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetOperationDetail(string? operationId)
    {
        if (operationId == null)
            return "Unable to get operational details because ID is null.";
        try
        {
            var operationDetails =
                await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetOperationDetailAsync(
                    new GetOperationDetailRequest
                    {
                        OperationId = operationId
                    }
                );

            var details = $"\tOperation {operationId}:\n" +
                          $"\tFor domain {operationDetails.DomainName} on
 {operationDetails.SubmittedDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                          $"\tMessage is {operationDetails.Message}.\n" +
                          $"\tStatus is {operationDetails.Status}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (AmazonRoute53DomainsException ex)
        {
            return $"Unable to get operation details. Here's why: {ex.Message}.";
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate a domain registration request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contact">Contact details.</param>
    /// <param name="domainName">The domain name to register.</param>
    /// <param name="autoRenew">True if the domain should automatically renew.</
param>
    /// <param name="duration">The duration in years for the domain
 registration.</param>
    /// <returns>The operation Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> RegisterDomain(string domainName, bool autoRenew,
 int duration, ContactDetail contact)
```

```
    {
        // This example uses the same contact information for admin, registrant,
and tech contacts.
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.RegisterDomainAsync(
                new RegisterDomainRequest()
                {
                    AdminContact = contact,
                    RegistrantContact = contact,
                    TechContact = contact,
                    DomainName = domainName,
                    AutoRenew = autoRenew,
                    DurationInYears = duration,
                    PrivacyProtectAdminContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectTechContact = false
                }
            );
            return result.OperationId;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            _logger.LogInformation($"Unable to request registration for domain
{domainName}");
            return null;
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// View billing records for the account between a start and end date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startDate">The start date for billing results.</param>
    /// <param name="endDate">The end date for billing results.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BillingRecord>> ViewBilling(DateTime startDate,
DateTime endDate)
    {
        var results = new List<BillingRecord>();
        var paginateBilling = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ViewBilling(
            new ViewBillingRequest()
            {
                Start = startDate,
```

```
                End = endDate
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var billingRecords in paginateBilling.BillingRecords)
        {
            results.Add(billingRecords);
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the domains for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSummary>> ListDomains()
    {
        var results = new List<DomainSummary>();
        var paginateDomains = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListDomains(
            new ListDomainsRequest());

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var domain in paginateDomains.Domains)
        {
            results.Add(domain);
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List operations for the account that are submitted after a specified
 date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of operation summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OperationSummary>> ListOperations(DateTime
 submittedSince)
    {
        var results = new List<OperationSummary>();
        var paginateOperations = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListOperations(
            new ListOperationsRequest()
            {
                SubmittedSince = submittedSince
```

```
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var operations in paginateOperations.Operations)
        {
            results.Add(operations);
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A string with detail information about the domain.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDomainDetail(string domainName)
    {
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainDetailAsync(
                new GetDomainDetailRequest()
                {
                    DomainName = domainName
                });
            var details = $"\tDomain {domainName}:\n" +
                          $"\tCreated on
 {result.CreationDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                          $"\tAdmin contact is {result.AdminContact.Email}.\n" +
                          $"\tAuto-renew is {result.AutoRenew}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            return $"Domain {domainName} was not found in your account.";
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CheckDomainAvailability
  - CheckDomainTransferability

- GetDomainDetail
- GetDomainSuggestions
- GetOperationDetail
- ListDomains
- ListOperations
- ListPrices
- RegisterDomain
- ViewBilling

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This example uses pagination methods where applicable. For example, to list
 * domains, the
 * listDomainsPaginator method is used. For more information about pagination,
 * see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/
pagination.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following operations:
 *
```

```
 * 1. List current domains.
 * 2. List operations in the past year.
 * 3. View billing for the account in the past year.
 * 4. View prices for domain types.
 * 5. Get domain suggestions.
 * 6. Check domain availability.
 * 7. Check domain transferability.
 * 8. Request a domain registration.
 * 9. Get operation details.
 * 10. Optionally, get domain details.
 */

public class Route53Scenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <domainType> <phoneNumber> <email> <domainSuggestion>
 <firstName> <lastName> <city>

                Where:
                    domainType - The domain type (for example, com).\s
                    phoneNumber - The phone number to use (for example,
 +91.9966564xxx)      email - The email address to use.      domainSuggestion -
 The domain suggestion (for example, findmy.accountants).\s
                    firstName - The first name to use to register a domain.\s
                    lastName -  The last name to use to register a domain.\s
                    city - the city to use to register a domain.\s
                    """;

        if (args.length != 7) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainType = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        String email = args[2];
        String domainSuggestion = args[3];
        String firstName = args[4];
        String lastName = args[5];
```

```
        String city = args[6];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient =
Route53DomainsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. List current domains.");
        listDomains(route53DomainsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. List operations in the past year.");
        listOperations(route53DomainsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. View billing for the account in the past year.");
        listBillingRecords(route53DomainsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. View prices for domain types.");
        listPrices(route53DomainsClient, domainType);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Get domain suggestions.");
        listDomainSuggestions(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Check domain availability.");
        checkDomainAvailability(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Check domain transferability.");
```

```
        checkDomainTransferability(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Request a domain registration.");
        String opId = requestDomainRegistration(route53DomainsClient,
domainSuggestion, phoneNumber, email, firstName,
                lastName, city);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Get operation details.");
        getOperationalDetail(route53DomainsClient, opId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get domain details.");
        System.out.println("Note: You must have a registered domain to get
details.");
        System.out.println("Otherwise, an exception is thrown that states ");
        System.out.println("Domain xxxxxxx not found in xxxxxxx account.");
        getDomainDetails(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void getDomainDetails(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            GetDomainDetailRequest detailRequest =
GetDomainDetailRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            GetDomainDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest);
            System.out.println("The contact first name is " +
response.registrantContact().firstName());
            System.out.println("The contact last name is " +
response.registrantContact().lastName());
            System.out.println("The contact org name is " +
response.registrantContact().organizationName());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getOperationalDetail(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String operationId) {
        try {
            GetOperationDetailRequest detailRequest =
GetOperationDetailRequest.builder()
                    .operationId(operationId)
                    .build();

            GetOperationDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest);
            System.out.println("Operation detail message is " +
response.message());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String requestDomainRegistration(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient,
            String domainSuggestion,
            String phoneNumber,
            String email,
            String firstName,
            String lastName,
            String city) {

        try {
            ContactDetail contactDetail = ContactDetail.builder()
                    .contactType(ContactType.COMPANY)
                    .state("LA")
                    .countryCode(CountryCode.IN)
                    .email(email)
                    .firstName(firstName)
                    .lastName(lastName)
                    .city(city)
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .organizationName("My Org")
                    .addressLine1("My Address")
```

```
                    .zipCode("123 123")
                    .build();

            RegisterDomainRequest domainRequest = RegisterDomainRequest.builder()
                    .adminContact(contactDetail)
                    .registrantContact(contactDetail)
                    .techContact(contactDetail)
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .autoRenew(true)
                    .durationInYears(1)
                    .build();

            RegisterDomainResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest);
            System.out.println("Registration requested. Operation Id: " +
response.operationId());
            return response.operationId();

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void checkDomainTransferability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest transferabilityRequest =
CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            CheckDomainTransferabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                    .checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest);
            System.out.println("Transferability: " +
response.transferability().transferable().toString());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void checkDomainAvailability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest availabilityRequest =
CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .build();

           CheckDomainAvailabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                   .checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest);
           System.out.println(domainSuggestion + " is " +
response.availability().toString());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void listDomainSuggestions(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           GetDomainSuggestionsRequest suggestionsRequest =
GetDomainSuggestionsRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .suggestionCount(5)
                   .onlyAvailable(true)
                   .build();

           GetDomainSuggestionsResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest);
           List<DomainSuggestion> suggestions = response.suggestionsList();
           for (DomainSuggestion suggestion : suggestions) {
               System.out.println("Suggestion Name: " +
suggestion.domainName());
               System.out.println("Availability: " + suggestion.availability());
               System.out.println(" ");
           }

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

```
   public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient,
String domainType) {
       try {
           ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                   .tld(domainType)
                   .build();

           ListPricesIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listPricesPaginator(pricesRequest);
           listRes.stream()
                   .flatMap(r -> r.prices().stream())
                   .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.name() +
                           " Registration: " +
content.registrationPrice().price() + " "
                           + content.registrationPrice().currency() +
                           " Renewal: " + content.renewalPrice().price() + " " +
content.renewalPrice().currency()));

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void listBillingRecords(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient) {
       try {
           Date currentDate = new Date();
           LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
           ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
           LocalDateTime localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
           Instant myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset);
           Instant myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

           ViewBillingRequest viewBillingRequest = ViewBillingRequest.builder()
                   .start(myStartTime)
                   .end(myEndTime)
                   .build();

           ViewBillingIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.viewBillingPaginator(viewBillingRequest);
```

```
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.billingRecords().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Bill Date:: " +
content.billDate() +
                            " Operation: " + content.operationAsString() +
                            " Price: " + content.price()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listOperations(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient)
{
        try {
            Date currentDate = new Date();
            LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
            ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
            localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
            Instant myTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

            ListOperationsRequest operationsRequest =
ListOperationsRequest.builder()
                    .submittedSince(myTime)
                    .build();

            ListOperationsIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listOperationsPaginator(operationsRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.operations().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Operation Id: " +
content.operationId() +
                            " Status: " + content.statusAsString() +
                            " Date: " + content.submittedDate()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listDomains(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient) {
```

```
        try {
            ListDomainsIterable listRes =
 route53DomainsClient.listDomainsPaginator();
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.domains().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println("The domain name is "
 + content.domainName()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CheckDomainAvailability
  - CheckDomainTransferability
  - GetDomainDetail
  - GetDomainSuggestions
  - GetOperationDetail
  - ListDomains
  - ListOperations
  - ListPrices
  - RegisterDomain
  - ViewBilling

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This Kotlin code example performs the following operations:

1. List current domains.
2. List operations in the past year.
3. View billing for the account in the past year.
4. View prices for domain types.
5. Get domain suggestions.
6. Check domain availability.
7. Check domain transferability.
8. Request a domain registration.
9. Get operation details.
10. Optionally, get domain details.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <domainType> <phoneNumber> <email> <domainSuggestion> <firstName>
 <lastName> <city>
        Where:
           domainType - The domain type (for example, com).
           phoneNumber - The phone number to use (for example, +1.2065550100)

           email - The email address to use.
           domainSuggestion - The domain suggestion (for example,
 findmy.example).
           firstName - The first name to use to register a domain.
           lastName -  The last name to use to register a domain.
           city - The city to use to register a domain.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }
```

```
    val domainType = args[0]
    val phoneNumber = args[1]
    val email = args[2]
    val domainSuggestion = args[3]
    val firstName = args[4]
    val lastName = args[5]
    val city = args[6]

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List current domains.")
    listDomains()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List operations in the past year.")
    listOperations()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. View billing for the account in the past year.")
    listBillingRecords()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. View prices for domain types.")
    listAllPrices(domainType)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Get domain suggestions.")
    listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Check domain availability.")
    checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("7. Check domain transferability.")
    checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Request a domain registration.")
    val opId = requestDomainRegistration(domainSuggestion, phoneNumber, email,
 firstName, lastName, city)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Get operation details.")
    getOperationalDetail(opId)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Get domain details.")
    println("Note: You must have a registered domain to get details.")
    println("Otherwise an exception is thrown that states ")
    println("Domain xxxxxxx not found in xxxxxxx account.")
    getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val detailRequest = GetDomainDetailRequest {
        domainName = domainSuggestion
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest)
        println("The contact first name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.firstName}")
        println("The contact last name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.lastName}")
        println("The contact org name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.organizationName}")
    }
}

suspend fun getOperationalDetail(opId: String?) {
    val detailRequest = GetOperationDetailRequest {
        operationId = opId
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
```

```
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest)
        println("Operation detail message is ${response.message}")
    }
}

suspend fun requestDomainRegistration(domainSuggestion: String?, phoneNumberVal:
 String?, emailVal: String?, firstNameVal: String?, lastNameVal: String?,
 cityVal: String?): String? {
    val contactDetail = ContactDetail {
        contactType = ContactType.Company
        state = "LA"
        countryCode = CountryCode.In
        email = emailVal
        firstName = firstNameVal
        lastName = lastNameVal
        city = cityVal
        phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
        organizationName = "My Org"
        addressLine1 = "My Address"
        zipCode = "123 123"
    }

    val domainRequest = RegisterDomainRequest {
        adminContact = contactDetail
        registrantContact = contactDetail
        techContact = contactDetail
        domainName = domainSuggestion
        autoRenew = true
        durationInYears = 1
    }

    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest)
        println("Registration requested. Operation Id: ${response.operationId}")
        return response.operationId
    }
}

suspend fun checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val transferabilityRequest = CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest {
        domainName = domainSuggestion
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
```

```
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest)
        println("Transferability: ${response.transferability?.transferable}")
    }
}

suspend fun checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion: String) {
    val availabilityRequest = CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest {
        domainName = domainSuggestion
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest)
        println("$domainSuggestion is ${response.availability}")
    }
}

suspend fun listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val suggestionsRequest = GetDomainSuggestionsRequest {
        domainName = domainSuggestion
        suggestionCount = 5
        onlyAvailable = true
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest)
        response.suggestionsList?.forEach { suggestion ->
            println("Suggestion Name: ${suggestion.domainName}")
            println("Availability: ${suggestion.availability}")
            println(" ")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listAllPrices(domainType: String?) {
    val pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest {
        tld = domainType
    }

    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient.listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
```

```
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listBillingRecords() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    val localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    val localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val timeStart: Instant? = myStartTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val timeEnd: Instant? = myEndTime?.let { Instant(it) }

    val viewBillingRequest = ViewBillingRequest {
        start = timeStart
        end = timeEnd
    }

    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient.viewBillingPaginated(viewBillingRequest)
            .transform { it.billingRecords?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { billing ->
                println("Bill Date: ${billing.billDate}")
                println("Operation: ${billing.operation}")
                println("Price: ${billing.price}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listOperations() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    var localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
```

```
    localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myTime: java.time.Instant? = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val time2: Instant? = myTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val operationsRequest = ListOperationsRequest {
        submittedSince = time2
    }

    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient.listOperationsPaginated(operationsRequest)
            .transform { it.operations?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("Operation Id: ${content.operationId}")
                println("Status: ${content.status}")
                println("Date: ${content.submittedDate}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listDomains() {
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient.listDomainsPaginated(ListDomainsRequest {})
            .transform { it.domains?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("The domain name is ${content.domainName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CheckDomainAvailability
  - CheckDomainTransferability
  - GetDomainDetail
  - GetDomainSuggestions
  - GetOperationDetail
  - ListDomains
  - ListOperations
  - ListPrices
  - RegisterDomain

- ViewBilling

使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon S3 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon 簡易儲存服務 (Amazon S3)。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon S3 使用者指南 — 有關 Amazon S3 的更多資訊。
- Amazon S3 API 參考 — 所有可用的 Amazon S3 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon S3

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon S3。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)
```

```
# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS s3)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_s3")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_s3.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_s3.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/s3/S3Client.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
using namespace Aws;
using namespace Aws::Auth;

/*
 *  A "Hello S3" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple Storage
 Service (Amazon S3) client
 *  and lists the Amazon S3 buckets in the selected region.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_s3'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        // You don't normally have to test that you are authenticated. But the
 S3 service permits anonymous requests, thus the s3Client will return "success"
 and 0 buckets even if you are unauthenticated, which can be confusing to a new
 user.
        auto provider =
 Aws::MakeShared<DefaultAWSCredentialsProviderChain>("alloc-tag");
        auto creds = provider->GetAWSCredentials();
        if (creds.IsEmpty()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed authentication" << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);
        auto outcome = s3Client.ListBuckets();
```

```
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed with error: " << outcome.GetError() <<
 std::endl;
            result = 1;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Found " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets().size()
                      << " buckets\n";
            for (auto &bucket: outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets()) {
                std::cout << bucket.GetName() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListBuckets中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
)
```

```
// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Storage Service
// (Amazon S3) client and list up to 10 buckets in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 count := 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v buckets for your account.\n", count)
 result, err := s3Client.ListBuckets(context.TODO(), &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Buckets) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any buckets!")
 } else {
  if count > len(result.Buckets) {
   count = len(result.Buckets)
  }
  for _, bucket := range result.Buckets[:count] {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *bucket.Name)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListBuckets中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListBucketsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloS3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBuckets(s3);
    }

    public static void listBuckets(S3Client s3) {
        try {
            ListBucketsResponse response = s3.listBuckets();
            List<Bucket> bucketList = response.buckets();
            bucketList.forEach(bucket -> {
                System.out.println("Bucket Name: " + bucket.name());
```

```
            });

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListBuckets中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { ListBucketsCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

// When no region or credentials are provided, the SDK will use the
// region and credentials from the local AWS config.
const client = new S3Client({});

export const helloS3 = async () => {
  const command = new ListBucketsCommand({});

  const { Buckets } = await client.send(command);
  console.log("Buckets: ");
  console.log(Buckets.map((bucket) => bucket.Name).join("\n"));
  return Buckets;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListBuckets中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
use Aws\S3\S3Client;

$client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);
$results = $client->listBuckets();
var_dump($results);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListBuckets中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import boto3


def hello_s3():
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Simple Storage Service
    (Amazon S3) resource and list the buckets in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.
    """
    s3_resource = boto3.resource("s3")
```

```
    print("Hello, Amazon S3! Let's list your buckets:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(f"\t{bucket.name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_s3()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListBuckets中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS 開發套件為 Amazon S3 執行動作
  - 搭AbortMultipartUpload配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AbortMultipartUploads配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CompleteMultipartUpload配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CopyObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateBucket配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateMultipartUpload配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteBucket配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteBucketCors配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteBucketEncryption配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteBucketLifecycle配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteBucketPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteBucketReplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteBucketTagging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteBucketWebsite配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteObjectTagging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DeleteObjects配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeletePublicAccessBlock配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketCors配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketEncryption配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketInventoryConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketLocation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketLogging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketMetricsConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketNotification配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketPolicyStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketReplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketRequestPayment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketTagging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketVersioning配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketWebsite配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetObjectAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetObjectLegalHold配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetObjectLockConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetObjectRetention配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetObjectTagging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetPublicAccessBlock配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭HeadBucket配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭HeadObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭ListBucketInventoryConfigurations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListBuckets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListMultipartUploads配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListObjectVersions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListObjects配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListObjectsV2配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketCors配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketEncryption配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketLogging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketNotification配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketNotificationConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketReplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketRequestPayment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketTagging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketVersioning配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketWebsite配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutObjectAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutObjectLegalHold配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutObjectLockConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutObjectRetention配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RestoreObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SelectObjectContent配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UploadPart配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon S3 案例
  - 使用開發套件 AWS 為 Amazon S3 建立預先簽署的 URL

- 使用 AWS 開發套件列出 Amazon S3 物件的網頁
- 使用開發套件刪除不完整的分段上傳到 Amazon S3 AWS
- 將 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的所有物件下載至本機目錄
- 使用開發套件從多區域存取點取得 Amazon S3 物件 AWS
- 使用 AWS 開發套件從 Amazon S3 儲存貯體取得物件，並指定如果修改後的標頭
- 使用開 AWS 發套件開始使用 Amazon S3 儲存貯體和物件
- 使用開 AWS 發套件開始使用 Amazon S3 物件的加密功能
- 使用開 AWS 發套件開始使用 Amazon S3 物件的標籤
- 使用 AWS 開發套件取得 Amazon S3 物件的合法保留組態
- 使用 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon S3 物件鎖定功能
- 使用開發套件 AWS 管理 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的存取控制清單 (ACL)
- 使用開發套件使用 Lambda 函數批次管理版本控制的 Amazon S3 物件 AWS
- 使用開發套件 AWS 剖析 Amazon S3 URI
- 使用開發套件執行 Amazon S3 物件的多部分複本 AWS
- 使用開發套件執行 Amazon S3 物件的多部分上傳 AWS
- 使用 AWS 開發套件追蹤 Amazon S3 物件上傳或下載
- 使用 AWS SDK 進行單元和集成測試的示例方法
- 以遞迴的方式將本機目錄上傳至 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體
- 使用 AWS 開發套件在 Amazon S3 上傳或下載大型檔案
- 使用 AWS 開發套件將大小不明的串流上傳至 Amazon S3 物件
- 使用總和檢查碼搭配使用開發套件的 Amazon S3 物件 AWS
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon S3 版本控制物件 AWS

- 使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon S3 無伺服器範例
  - 使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數
- 使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon S3 跨服務範例
  - 建置 Amazon Transcribe 應用程式
  - 使用 AWS SDK 將文本轉換為語音並返回文本
  - 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片
  - 建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式

  - 使用開發套件使用 Amazon 重新認知功能偵測影像中的個人防護裝置 AWS

- 使用 AWS SDK 檢測從圖像中提取的文本中的實體
- 使用 AWS SDK 偵測影像中的臉孔
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS
- 使用 SDK 儲存 EXIF 和其他影像資訊 AWS
- 使用 S3 物件 Lambda 為您的應用程式轉換資料

使用 AWS 開發套件為 Amazon S3 執行動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon 簡易儲存服務 (Amazon S3)。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon S3 案例。

範例

- 搭AbortMultipartUpload配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AbortMultipartUploads配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CompleteMultipartUpload配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CopyObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateBucket配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateMultipartUpload配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteBucket配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteBucketCors配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteBucketEncryption配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteBucketLifecycle配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteBucketPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteBucketReplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DeleteBucketTagging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteBucketWebsite配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteObjectTagging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteObjects配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeletePublicAccessBlock配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketCors配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketEncryption配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketInventoryConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketLocation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketLogging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketMetricsConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketNotification配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketPolicyStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketReplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketRequestPayment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketTagging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketVersioning配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetBucketWebsite配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetObjectAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetObjectLegalHold配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetObjectLockConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetObjectRetention配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭GetObjectTagging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetPublicAccessBlock配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭HeadBucket配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭HeadObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListBucketInventoryConfigurations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListBuckets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListMultipartUploads配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListObjectVersions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListObjects配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListObjectsV2配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketCors配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketEncryption配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketLogging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketNotification配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketNotificationConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketReplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketRequestPayment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketTagging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketVersioning配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutBucketWebsite配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutObjectAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutObjectLegalHold配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutObjectLockConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭PutObjectRetention配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RestoreObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SelectObjectContent配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UploadPart配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭**AbortMultipartUpload**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AbortMultipartUpload。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 刪除不完整的分段上傳

CLI

AWS CLI

中止指定的分段上傳

下列abort-multipart-upload指令會中止儲存貯體multipart/01中金鑰的多部分上傳。my-bucket

```
aws s3api abort-multipart-upload \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --key multipart/01 \
    --upload-id
 dfRtDYU0WWCCcH43C3WFbkRONycyCpTJJvxu2i5GYkZljF.Yxwh6XG7WfS2vC4to6HiV6Yjlx.cph0gtNBtJ8P3U
```

此命令所需的上傳 ID 由輸出create-multipart-upload，也可以使用擷取list-multipart-uploads。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AbortMultipartUpload中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令會中止 5 天前建立的分段上傳。

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName test-files -DaysBefore 5
```

範例 2：此指令會中止在 2014 年 1 月 2 日之前建立的分段上傳。

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName test-files -InitiatedDate "Thursday, January
 02, 2014"
```

範例 3：此指令會中止在 2014 年 1 月 2 日 10:45：37 之前建立的分段上傳。

```
Remove-S3MultipartUpload -BucketName test-files -InitiatedDate "2014/01/02
 10:45:37"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AbortMultipartUpload式參考中的。

搭**AbortMultipartUploads**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AbortMultipartUploads`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Transfer;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use the Amazon Simple Storage Service
/// (Amazon S3) to stop a multi-part upload process using the Amazon S3
/// TransferUtility.
/// </summary>
```

```
    public class AbortMPU
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await AbortMPUAsync(client, bucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Cancels the multi-part copy process.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to create
        /// the TransferUtility object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket where the
        /// multi-part copy operation is in progress.</param>
        public static async Task AbortMPUAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var transferUtility = new TransferUtility(client);

                // Cancel all in-progress uploads initiated before the specified
date.
                await transferUtility.AbortMultipartUploadsAsync(
                    bucketName, DateTime.Now.AddDays(-7));
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {e.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AbortMultipartUploads中的。

搭CompleteMultipartUpload配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CompleteMultipartUpload。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 執行分段複製
- 執行分段上傳
- 使用檢查總和

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會完成值my-bucket區multipart/01中金鑰的多部分上傳：

```
aws s3api complete-multipart-upload --multipart-upload file://
mpustruct --bucket my-bucket --key 'multipart/01' --upload-id
 dfRtDYU0WWCCcH43C3WFbkRONycyCpTJJvxu2i5GYkZljF.Yxwh6XG7WfS2vC4to6HiV6Yjlx.cph0gtNBtJ8P3U
```

此命令所需的上傳 ID 由輸出create-multipart-upload，也可以使用擷取list-multipart-uploads。

上述命令中的 multipart upload 選項採用 JSON 結構，該結構描述了應重新組合到完整檔案中的多部分上傳部分。在此範例中，file://前置詞用於從名為的本機資料夾中的檔案載入 JSON 結構mpustruct。

輸出結構：

```
{
  "Parts": [
    {
      "ETag": "e868e0f4719e394144ef36531ee6824c",
      "PartNumber": 1
    },
    {
      "ETag": "6bb2b12753d66fe86da4998aa33fffb0",
      "PartNumber": 2
    },
    {
```

```
      "ETag": "d0a0112e841abec9c9ec83406f0159c8",
      "PartNumber": 3
    }
  ]
}
```

每次使用`upload-part`指令上載零件時，都會輸出每個零件的 ETag 值，也可以透過呼叫擷取`list-parts`或透過取得每個零件的 MD5 總和來計算。

輸出：

```
{
    "ETag": "\"3944a9f7a4faab7f78788ff6210f63f0-3\"",
    "Bucket": "my-bucket",
    "Location": "https://my-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com/multipart%2F01",
    "Key": "multipart/01"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CompleteMultipartUpload中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
        .complete_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await
        .unwrap();
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CompleteMultipartUpload中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭CopyObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CopyObject。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用儲存貯體和物件
- 開始使用加密

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

public class CopyObject
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Specify the AWS Region where your buckets are located if it is
        // different from the AWS Region of the default user.
        IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

        // Remember to change these values to refer to your Amazon S3
objects.
        string sourceBucketName = "doc-example-bucket1";
        string destinationBucketName = "doc-example-bucket2";
```

```
            string sourceObjectKey = "testfile.txt";
            string destinationObjectKey = "testfilecopy.txt";

            Console.WriteLine($"Copying {sourceObjectKey} from {sourceBucketName}
 to ");
            Console.WriteLine($"{destinationBucketName} as
 {destinationObjectKey}");

            var response = await CopyingObjectAsync(
                s3Client,
                sourceObjectKey,
                destinationObjectKey,
                sourceBucketName,
                destinationBucketName);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nCopy complete.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the AWS SDK for .NET to copy an
        /// object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceKey">The name of the object to be copied.</param>
        /// <param name="destinationKey">The name under which to save the copy.</
param>
        /// <param name="sourceBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket
        /// where the file is located now.</param>
        /// <param name="destinationBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3
        /// bucket where the copy should be saved.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a CopyObjectResponse object with the results from
        /// the async call.</returns>
        public static async Task<CopyObjectResponse> CopyingObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string sourceKey,
            string destinationKey,
            string sourceBucketName,
            string destinationBucketName)
        {
            var response = new CopyObjectResponse();
            try
```

```
            {
                var request = new CopyObjectRequest
                {
                    SourceBucket = sourceBucketName,
                    SourceKey = sourceKey,
                    DestinationBucket = destinationBucketName,
                    DestinationKey = destinationKey,
                };
                response = await client.CopyObjectAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error copying object: '{ex.Message}'");
            }

            return response;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CopyObject中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 bash 腳本

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}
```

```
###############################################################################
# function copy_item_in_bucket
#
# This function creates a copy of the specified file in the same bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file from and to.
#       $2 - The key of the source file to copy.
#       $3 - The key of the destination file.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function copy_item_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local source_key=$2
  local destination_key=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api copy-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --copy-source "$bucket_name/$source_key" \
    --key "$destination_key")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api copy-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CopyObject中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::CopyObject(const Aws::String &objectKey, const Aws::String
 &fromBucket, const Aws::String &toBucket,
                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectRequest request;

    request.WithCopySource(fromBucket + "/" + objectKey)
            .WithKey(objectKey)
            .WithBucket(toBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectOutcome outcome = client.CopyObject(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: CopyObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;

    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully copied " << objectKey << " from " <<
 fromBucket <<
                  " to " << toBucket << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CopyObject中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列指令會將物件從複製bucket-1到bucket-2：

```
aws s3api copy-object --copy-source bucket-1/test.txt --key test.txt --bucket
 bucket-2
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CopyObjectResult": {
        "LastModified": "2015-11-10T01:07:25.000Z",
        "ETag": "\"589c8b79c230a6ecd5a7e1d040a9a030\""
    },
    "VersionId": "YdnYvTCVDqRRFA.NFJjy36p0hxifMlkA"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CopyObject中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}
```

```
// CopyToBucket copies an object in a bucket to another bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) CopyToBucket(sourceBucket string, destinationBucket
 string, objectKey string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CopyObject(context.TODO(), &s3.CopyObjectInput{
  Bucket:     aws.String(destinationBucket),
  CopySource: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", sourceBucket, objectKey)),
  Key:        aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't copy object from %v:%v to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   sourceBucket, objectKey, destinationBucket, objectKey, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CopyObject中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 S3Client 複製物件。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class CopyObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <objectKey> <fromBucket> <toBucket>

                Where:
                    objectKey - The name of the object (for example, book.pdf).
                    fromBucket - The S3 bucket name that contains the object (for
 example, bucket1).
                    toBucket - The S3 bucket to copy the object to (for example,
 bucket2).
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String objectKey = args[0];
        String fromBucket = args[1];
        String toBucket = args[2];
        System.out.format("Copying object %s from bucket %s to %s\n", objectKey,
 fromBucket, toBucket);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        copyBucketObject(s3, fromBucket, objectKey, toBucket);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static String copyBucketObject(S3Client s3, String fromBucket, String
 objectKey, String toBucket) {
```

```
        CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
                .sourceBucket(fromBucket)
                .sourceKey(objectKey)
                .destinationBucket(toBucket)
                .destinationKey(objectKey)
                .build();

        try {
            CopyObjectResponse copyRes = s3.copyObject(copyReq);
            return copyRes.copyObjectResult().toString();

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

使用 S3 TransferManager 將物件從一個儲存貯體複製到另一個儲存貯體。檢視完整檔案並測試。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedCopy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.Copy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CopyRequest;

import java.util.UUID;

    public String copyObject(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
 bucketName,
            String key, String destinationBucket, String destinationKey) {
        CopyObjectRequest copyObjectRequest = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
                .sourceBucket(bucketName)
                .sourceKey(key)
                .destinationBucket(destinationBucket)
                .destinationKey(destinationKey)
                .build();
```

```
        CopyRequest copyRequest = CopyRequest.builder()
                .copyObjectRequest(copyObjectRequest)
                .build();

        Copy copy = transferManager.copy(copyRequest);

        CompletedCopy completedCopy = copy.completionFuture().join();
        return completedCopy.response().copyObjectResult().eTag();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CopyObject中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

複製物件

```
import { S3Client, CopyObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new CopyObjectCommand({
    CopySource: "SOURCE_BUCKET/SOURCE_OBJECT_KEY",
    Bucket: "DESTINATION_BUCKET",
    Key: "NEW_OBJECT_KEY",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
```

```
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CopyObject中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun copyBucketObject(
    fromBucket: String,
    objectKey: String,
    toBucket: String
) {
    var encodedUrl = ""
    try {
        encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode("$fromBucket/$objectKey",
 StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString())
    } catch (e: UnsupportedEncodingException) {
        println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.message)
    }

    val request = CopyObjectRequest {
        copySource = encodedUrl
        bucket = toBucket
        key = objectKey
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.copyObject(request)
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CopyObject中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

簡單複製物件。

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $folder = "copied-folder";
            $this->s3client->copyObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'CopySource' => "$this->bucketName/$fileName",
                'Key' => "$folder/$fileName-copy",
            ]);
            echo "Copied $fileName to $folder/$fileName-copy.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to copy $fileName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object copying before continuing.");
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CopyObject中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

示例 1：此命令將對象「sample.txt」從存儲桶「測試文件」複製到同一存儲桶，但使用「sample-copy.txt」的新密鑰。

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName test-files -Key sample.txt -DestinationKey sample-
copy.txt
```

示例 2：此命令將對象「sample.txt」從存儲桶「測試文件」複製到帶有密鑰「sample-copy.txt」的存儲桶「備份文件」。

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName test-files -Key sample.txt -DestinationKey sample-
copy.txt -DestinationBucket backup-files
```

範例 3：此命令會從值區「測試檔案」將物件「sample.txt」下載至名稱為「local-sample.txt」的本機檔案。

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName test-files -Key sample.txt -LocalFile local-sample.txt
```

範例 4：將單一物件下載至指定的檔案。下載的文件將在 c:\downloads\data\archive.zip 找到

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName test-files -Key data/archive.zip -LocalFolder c:
\downloads
```

範例 5：將符合指定 key prefix 的所有物件下載至本機資料夾。相對索引鍵階層會保留為整體下載位置中的子資料夾。

```
Copy-S3Object -BucketName test-files -KeyPrefix data -LocalFolder c:\downloads
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CopyObject式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
```

```
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def copy(self, dest_object):
        """
        Copies the object to another bucket.

        :param dest_object: The destination object initialized with a bucket and
key.
                            This is a Boto3 Object resource.
        """
        try:
            dest_object.copy_from(
                CopySource={"Bucket": self.object.bucket_name, "Key":
self.object.key}
            )
            dest_object.wait_until_exists()
            logger.info(
                "Copied object from %s:%s to %s:%s.",
                self.object.bucket_name,
                self.object.key,
                dest_object.bucket_name,
                dest_object.key,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't copy object from %s/%s to %s/%s.",
                self.object.bucket_name,
                self.object.key,
                dest_object.bucket_name,
                dest_object.key,
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CopyObject中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

複製物件

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectCopyWrapper
  attr_reader :source_object

  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object. This is
 used as the source object for
  #                                          copy actions.
  def initialize(source_object)
    @source_object = source_object
  end

  # Copy the source object to the specified target bucket and rename it with the
 target key.
  #
  # @param target_bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object is copied.
  # @param target_object_key [String] The key to give the copy of the object.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The copied object when successful; otherwise,
 nil.
  def copy_object(target_bucket, target_object_key)
    @source_object.copy_to(bucket: target_bucket.name, key: target_object_key)
    target_bucket.object(target_object_key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't copy #{@source_object.key} to #{target_object_key}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
```

```
def run_demo
  source_bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket1"
  source_key = "my-source-file.txt"
  target_bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket2"
  target_key = "my-target-file.txt"

  source_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(source_bucket_name)
  wrapper = ObjectCopyWrapper.new(source_bucket.object(source_key))
  target_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(target_bucket_name)
  target_object = wrapper.copy_object(target_bucket, target_key)
  return unless target_object

  puts "Copied #{source_key} from #{source_bucket_name} to
 #{target_object.bucket_name}:#{target_object.key}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

複製物件，然後將伺服器端加密新增至目標物件。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectCopyEncryptWrapper
  attr_reader :source_object

  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object. This is
 used as the source object for
  #                                          copy actions.
  def initialize(source_object)
    @source_object = source_object
  end

  # Copy the source object to the specified target bucket, rename it with the
 target key, and encrypt it.
  #
  # @param target_bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object is copied.
  # @param target_object_key [String] The key to give the copy of the object.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The copied object when successful; otherwise,
 nil.
  def copy_object(target_bucket, target_object_key, encryption)
```

```
    @source_object.copy_to(bucket: target_bucket.name, key: target_object_key,
 server_side_encryption: encryption)
    target_bucket.object(target_object_key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't copy #{@source_object.key} to #{target_object_key}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  source_bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket1"
  source_key = "my-source-file.txt"
  target_bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket2"
  target_key = "my-target-file.txt"
  target_encryption = "AES256"

  source_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(source_bucket_name)
  wrapper = ObjectCopyEncryptWrapper.new(source_bucket.object(source_key))
  target_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(target_bucket_name)
  target_object = wrapper.copy_object(target_bucket, target_key,
 target_encryption)
  return unless target_object

  puts "Copied #{source_key} from #{source_bucket_name} to
 #{target_object.bucket_name}:#{target_object.key} and "\
       "encrypted the target with #{target_object.server_side_encryption}
 encryption."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CopyObject中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn copy_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    object_key: &str,
    target_key: &str,
) -> Result<CopyObjectOutput, SdkError<CopyObjectError>> {
    let mut source_bucket_and_object: String = "".to_owned();
    source_bucket_and_object.push_str(bucket_name);
    source_bucket_and_object.push('/');
    source_bucket_and_object.push_str(object_key);

    client
        .copy_object()
        .copy_source(source_bucket_and_object)
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(target_key)
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CopyObject中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
TRY.
    lo_s3->copyobject(
      iv_bucket = iv_dest_bucket
      iv_key = iv_dest_object
      iv_copysource = |{ iv_src_bucket }/{ iv_src_object }|
    ).
    MESSAGE 'Object copied to another bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
    MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
    MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CopyObject中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func copyFile(from sourceBucket: String, name: String, to destBucket:
 String) async throws {
        let srcUrl = ("\(sourceBucket)/
\(name)").addingPercentEncoding(withAllowedCharacters: .urlPathAllowed)

        let input = CopyObjectInput(
            bucket: destBucket,
            copySource: srcUrl,
            key: name
        )
        _ = try await client.copyObject(input: input)
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CopyObject中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`CreateBucket`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateBucket`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用儲存貯體和物件
- 使用版本化物件

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to create a new Amazon S3 bucket.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value representing the success or failure of
        /// the bucket creation process.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new PutBucketRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    UseClientRegion = true,
                };

                var response = await client.PutBucketAsync(request);
                return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

建立啟用物件鎖定的值區。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
    /// <param name="enableObjectLock">True to enable object lock on the
bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithObjectLock(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCreating bucket {bucketName} with object lock
{enableObjectLock}.");
        try
```

```
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true,
                ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = enableObjectLock,
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutBucketAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateBucket中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
##############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
##############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
```

```
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function create-bucket
#
# This function creates the specified bucket in the specified AWS Region, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -b bucket_name  -- The name of the bucket to create.
#       -r region_code  -- The code for an AWS Region in which to
#                          create the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       The URL of the bucket that was created.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function create_bucket() {
  local bucket_name region_code response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function create_bucket"
    echo "Creates an Amazon S3 bucket. You must supply a bucket name:"
    echo "  -b bucket_name    The name of the bucket. It must be globally
 unique."
    echo "  [-r region_code]    The code for an AWS Region in which the bucket is
 created."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
```

```
  while getopts "b:r:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      b) bucket_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      r) region_code="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  if [[ -z "$bucket_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a bucket name with the -b parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local bucket_config_arg
  # A location constraint for "us-east-1" returns an error.
  if [[ -n "$region_code" ]] && [[ "$region_code" != "us-east-1" ]]; then
    bucket_config_arg="--create-bucket-configuration LocationConstraint=
$region_code"
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Bucket name:   $bucket_name"
  iecho "    Region code:   $region_code"
  iecho ""

  # If the bucket already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (bucket_exists "$bucket_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A bucket with that name already exists. Try again."
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    $bucket_config_arg)
```

```
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-bucket operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateBucket中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::CreateBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    //TODO(user): Change the bucket location constraint enum to your target
 Region.
    if (clientConfig.region != "us-east-1") {
        Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketConfiguration createBucketConfig;
        createBucketConfig.SetLocationConstraint(

 Aws::S3::Model::BucketLocationConstraintMapper::GetBucketLocationConstraintForName(
                        clientConfig.region));
        request.SetCreateBucketConfiguration(createBucketConfig);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketOutcome outcome = client.CreateBucket(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error: CreateBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Created bucket " << bucketName <<
                  " in the specified AWS Region." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateBucket中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要建立值區

下列`create-bucket`範例會建立名為的值區`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --region us-east-1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Location": "/my-bucket"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon S3 使用者指南中的建立儲存貯體。

範例 2：若要建立強制擁有者的值區

下列`create-bucket`範例會建立名`my-bucket`為使用 S3 物件擁有權強制執行儲存貯體擁有者設定的儲存貯體。

```
aws s3api create-bucket \
```

```
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --region us-east-1 \
    --object-ownership BucketOwnerEnforced
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Location": "/my-bucket"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon S3 使用者指南》中的控制物件的所有權並停用 ACL。

範例 3：在「us-east-1」區域之外建立值區

下列`create-bucket`範例會建立區域`my-bucket`中名為的值`eu-west-1`區。位於以外的區域`us-east-1`需要指定適當`LocationConstraint`的區域，才能在所需的區域中建立值區。

```
aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --region eu-west-1 \
    --create-bucket-configuration LocationConstraint=eu-west-1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Location": "http://my-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com/"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon S3 使用者指南中的建立儲存貯體。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateBucket中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// CreateBucket creates a bucket with the specified name in the specified Region.
func (basics BucketBasics) CreateBucket(name string, region string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CreateBucket(context.TODO(), &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(name),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create bucket %v in Region %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   name, region, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreateBucket中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立儲存貯體。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class CreateBucket {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws URISyntaxException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the bucket to create. The bucket
 name must be unique, or an error occurs.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Creating a bucket named %s\n", bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        createBucket(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void createBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
 s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

建立啟用物件鎖定的值區。

```
    // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock options.
    public void createBucketWithLockOptions(boolean enableObjectLock, String
 bucketName) {
        S3Waiter s3Waiter = getClient().waiter();
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockEnabledForBucket(enableObjectLock)
            .build();
```

```
        getClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
        s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
        System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateBucket中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立儲存貯體。

```
import { CreateBucketCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new CreateBucketCommand({
    // The name of the bucket. Bucket names are unique and have several other
 constraints.
    // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/
bucketnamingrules.html
    Bucket: "bucket-name",
  });

  try {
    const { Location } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Bucket created with location ${Location}`);
  } catch (err) {
```

```
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateBucket中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createNewBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request = CreateBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateBucket中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立儲存貯體。

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $this->s3client->createBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'CreateBucketConfiguration' => ['LocationConstraint' => $region],
            ]);
            echo "Created bucket named: $this->bucketName \n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to create bucket $this->bucketName with error: " .
$exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.");
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateBucket中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用預設設定建立儲存貯體。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def create(self, region_override=None):
        """
        Create an Amazon S3 bucket in the default Region for the account or in
 the
        specified Region.

        :param region_override: The Region in which to create the bucket. If this
 is
                                not specified, the Region configured in your
 shared
                                credentials is used.
        """
        if region_override is not None:
            region = region_override
        else:
            region = self.bucket.meta.client.meta.region_name
        try:
            self.bucket.create(CreateBucketConfiguration={"LocationConstraint":
 region})

            self.bucket.wait_until_exists()
            logger.info("Created bucket '%s' in region=%s", self.bucket.name,
 region)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create bucket named '%s' in region=%s.",
                self.bucket.name,
                region,
            )
            raise error
```

透過生命週期組態建立版本控制儲存貯體。

```
def create_versioned_bucket(bucket_name, prefix):
    """
    Creates an Amazon S3 bucket, enables it for versioning, and configures a
 lifecycle
    that expires noncurrent object versions after 7 days.

    Adding a lifecycle configuration to a versioned bucket is a best practice.
    It helps prevent objects in the bucket from accumulating a large number of
    noncurrent versions, which can slow down request performance.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to create.
    :param prefix: Identifies which objects are automatically expired under the
                   configured lifecycle rules.
    :return: The newly created bucket.
    """
    try:
        bucket = s3.create_bucket(
            Bucket=bucket_name,
            CreateBucketConfiguration={
                "LocationConstraint": s3.meta.client.meta.region_name
            },
        )
        logger.info("Created bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou":
            logger.warning("Bucket %s already exists! Using it.", bucket_name)
            bucket = s3.Bucket(bucket_name)
        else:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create bucket %s.", bucket_name)
            raise

    try:
        bucket.Versioning().enable()
        logger.info("Enabled versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError:
```

```
        logger.exception("Couldn't enable versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
        raise

    try:
        expiration = 7
        bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().put(
            LifecycleConfiguration={
                "Rules": [
                    {
                        "Status": "Enabled",
                        "Prefix": prefix,
                        "NoncurrentVersionExpiration": {"NoncurrentDays":
expiration},
                    }
                ]
            }
        )
        logger.info(
            "Configured lifecycle to expire noncurrent versions after %s days "
            "on bucket %s.",
            expiration,
            bucket.name,
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.warning(
            "Couldn't configure lifecycle on bucket %s because %s. "
            "Continuing anyway.",
            bucket.name,
            error,
        )

    return bucket
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateBucket中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket actions.
class BucketCreateWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket

  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An Amazon S3 bucket initialized with a name.
 This is a client-side object until
  #                                 create is called.
  def initialize(bucket)
    @bucket = bucket
  end

  # Creates an Amazon S3 bucket in the specified AWS Region.
  #
  # @param region [String] The Region where the bucket is created.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the bucket is created; otherwise, false.
  def create?(region)
    @bucket.create(create_bucket_configuration: { location_constraint: region })
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't create bucket. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Gets the Region where the bucket is located.
  #
  # @return [String] The location of the bucket.
  def location
    if @bucket.nil?
      "None. You must create a bucket before you can get its location!"
    else
```

```
      @bucket.client.get_bucket_location(bucket:
 @bucket.name).location_constraint
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    "Couldn't get the location of #{@bucket.name}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  region = "us-west-2"
  wrapper = BucketCreateWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Bucket.new("doc-example-bucket-
#{Random.uuid}"))
  return unless wrapper.create?(region)

  puts "Created bucket #{wrapper.bucket.name}."
  puts "Your bucket's region is: #{wrapper.location}"
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateBucket中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn create_bucket(
    client: &Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    region: &str,
) -> Result<CreateBucketOutput, SdkError<CreateBucketError>> {
    let constraint = BucketLocationConstraint::from(region);
    let cfg = CreateBucketConfiguration::builder()
        .location_constraint(constraint)
```

```
        .build();
    client
        .create_bucket()
        .create_bucket_configuration(cfg)
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateBucket中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_s3->createbucket(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'S3 bucket created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bucketalrdyexists.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bktalrdyownedbyyou.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket already exists and is owned by you.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateBucket中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func createBucket(name: String) async throws {
    let config = S3ClientTypes.CreateBucketConfiguration(
        locationConstraint: .usEast2
    )
    let input = CreateBucketInput(
        bucket: name,
        createBucketConfiguration: config
    )
    _ = try await client.createBucket(input: input)
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateBucket中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint`。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定 S3 控制用戶端，以便將請求傳送至 us-west-2 區域。

```
        suspend fun createS3ControlClient(): S3ControlClient {
            // Configure your S3ControlClient to send requests to US West
(Oregon).
            val s3Control = S3ControlClient.fromEnvironment {
                region = "us-west-2"
            }
            return s3Control
        }
```

建立多區域存取點。

```
    suspend fun createMrap(s3Control: S3ControlClient, accountIdParam: String,
bucketName1: String, bucketName2: String, mrapName: String): String {
        println("Creating MRAP ...")
        val createMrapResponse: CreateMultiRegionAccessPointResponse =
s3Control.createMultiRegionAccessPoint {
            accountId = accountIdParam
            clientToken = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
            details {
                name = mrapName

                regions = listOf(
                    Region {
                        bucket = bucketName1
                    },
                    Region {
                        bucket = bucketName2
                    }
                )
```

```
            }
        }
        val requestToken: String? = createMrapResponse.requestTokenArn

        // Use the request token to check for the status of the
CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint operation.
        if (requestToken != null) {
            waitForSucceededStatus(s3Control, requestToken, accountIdParam)
            println("MRAP created")
        }

        val getMrapResponse = s3Control.getMultiRegionAccessPoint(
            input = GetMultiRegionAccessPointRequest {
                accountId = accountIdParam
                name = mrapName
            }
        )
        val mrapAlias = getMrapResponse.accessPoint?.alias
        return "arn:aws:s3::$accountIdParam:accesspoint/$mrapAlias"
    }
```

等待多區域存取點可用。

```
        suspend fun waitForSucceededStatus(s3Control: S3ControlClient,
requestToken: String, accountIdParam: String, timeBetweenChecks: Duration =
1.minutes) {
            var describeResponse: DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationResponse
            describeResponse = s3Control.describeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation(
                input = DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationRequest {
                    accountId = accountIdParam
                    requestTokenArn = requestToken
                }
            )

            var status: String? = describeResponse.asyncOperation?.requestStatus
            while (status != "SUCCEEDED") {
                delay(timeBetweenChecks)
                describeResponse =
s3Control.describeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation(
                    input = DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationRequest {
                        accountId = accountIdParam
                        requestTokenArn = requestToken
```

```
                    }
                )
                status = describeResponse.asyncOperation?.requestStatus
                println(status)
            }
        }
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK 開發人員指南。
- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`CreateMultipartUpload`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateMultipartUpload`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 執行分段複製
- 執行分段上傳
- 使用檢查總和

CLI

AWS CLI

以下命令`my-bucket`使用密鑰`multipart/01`在存儲桶中創建一個多部分上傳：

```
aws s3api create-multipart-upload --bucket my-bucket --key 'multipart/01'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Bucket": "my-bucket",
    "UploadId":
 "dfRtDYU0WWCCcH43C3WFbkRONycyCpTJJvxu2i5GYkZljF.Yxwh6XG7WfS2vC4to6HiV6Yjlx.cph0gtNBtJ8P3
    "Key": "multipart/01"
```

```
}
```

完成的文件將在存儲桶01中名為的文件夾multipart中命名my-bucket。儲存上傳 ID、金鑰和值區名稱，以便與upload-part指令搭配使用。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateMultipartUpload中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
    .create_multipart_upload()
    .bucket(&bucket_name)
    .key(&key)
    .send()
    .await
    .unwrap();
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateMultipartUpload中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭DeleteBucket配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteBucket。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用儲存貯體和物件

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to delete an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to
delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value that represents the success or failure of
        /// the delete operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            var request = new DeleteBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteBucketAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteBucket中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function delete_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function delete_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api delete-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api delete-bucket failed.\n$response"
    return 1
```

```
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteBucket中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::DeleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {

    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucket(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: DeleteBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "The bucket was deleted" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteBucket中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列指令會刪除名為的值區`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api delete-bucket --bucket my-bucket --region us-east-1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteBucket中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// DeleteBucket deletes a bucket. The bucket must be empty or an error is
 returned.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteBucket(bucketName string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteBucket(context.TODO(), &s3.DeleteBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)})
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteBucket中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .build();

        s3.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        s3.close();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteBucket中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除儲存貯體。

```
import { DeleteBucketCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

// Delete a bucket.
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteBucketCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteBucket中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除空的儲存貯體。

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $this->s3client->deleteBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "Deleted bucket $this->bucketName.\n";
```

```
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $this->bucketName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.");
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteBucket中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會從值區「測試檔案」移除所有物件和物件版本，然後刪除值區。該命令將在繼續之前提示確認。新增-Force 開關以抑制確認。請注意，不能刪除非空的值區。

```
Remove-S3Bucket -BucketName test-files -DeleteBucketContent
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteBucket式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
```

```
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the bucket. The bucket must be empty or an error is raised.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.delete()
            self.bucket.wait_until_not_exists()
            logger.info("Bucket %s successfully deleted.", self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete bucket %s.", self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteBucket中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  # Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
  def delete_bucket(bucket)
    puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)?
")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == "y"
      bucket.objects.batch_delete!
      bucket.delete
      puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteBucket中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_bucket(client: &Client, bucket_name: &str) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    client.delete_bucket().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;
    println!("Bucket deleted");
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteBucket中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
```

```
        lo_s3->deletebucket(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Deleted S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteBucket中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func deleteBucket(name: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )
        _ = try await client.deleteBucket(input: input)
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteBucket中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除值區的分析設定

下列`delete-bucket-analytics-configuration`範例會移除指定值區和 ID 的分析設定。

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-analytics-configuration \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --id 1
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：命令會移除指定 S3 儲存貯體中名稱為「testfilter」的分析篩選器。

```
Remove-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration -BucketName 's3testbucket' -AnalyticsId
 'testfilter'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteBucketAnalyticsConfiguration式參考中的。

搭`DeleteBucketCors`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucketCors`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a CORS configuration from an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to delete the CORS configuration from the bucket.</param>
        private static async Task DeleteCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client
client)
        {
            DeleteCORSConfigurationRequest request = new
DeleteCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
            };
            await client.DeleteCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteBucketCors中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列指令會從名`my-bucket`為的值區刪除跨來源資源共用設定：

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-cors --bucket my-bucket
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteBucketCors中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete_cors(self):
        """
        Delete the CORS rules from the bucket.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to update.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Cors().delete()
            logger.info("Deleted CORS from bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete CORS from bucket '%s'.",
 self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteBucketCors中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with
 an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Deletes the CORS configuration of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Boolean] True if the CORS rules were deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_cors
    @bucket_cors.delete
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't delete CORS rules for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteBucketCors中的。

搭**DeleteBucketEncryption**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucketEncryption`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除值區的伺服器端加密組態

下列`delete-bucket-encryption`範例會刪除指定值區的伺服器端加密組態。

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-encryption \
```

```
    --bucket my-bucket
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteBucketEncryption中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：這會停用為提供的 S3 儲存貯體啟用的加密功能。

```
Remove-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 's3casetestbucket'
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketEncryption (DeleteBucketEncryption)" on
 target "s3casetestbucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteBucketEncryption式參考中的。

搭`DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除值區的庫存組態

下列`delete-bucket-inventory-configuration`範例會刪除具有指定值區之識別碼的1詳細目錄組態。

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-inventory-configuration \
```

```
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --id 1
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會移除與指定 S3 儲存貯體對應的名為 testInventoryName " 的入侵項目。

```
Remove-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration -BucketName 's3testbucket' -InventoryId
 'testInventoryName'
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration
 (DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration)" on target "s3testbucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteBucketInventoryConfiguration式參考中的。

搭`DeleteBucketLifecycle`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucketLifecycle`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// This method removes the Lifecycle configuration from the named
        /// S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client object used to call
        /// the RemoveLifecycleConfigAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// S3 bucket from which the configuration will be removed.</param>
        public static async Task RemoveLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 string bucketName)
        {
            var request = new DeleteLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };
            await client.DeleteLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteBucketLifecycle中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列指令會從名為的值區刪除生命週期組態`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-lifecycle --bucket my-bucket
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteBucketLifecycle中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete_lifecycle_configuration(self):
        """
        Remove the lifecycle configuration from the specified bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted lifecycle configuration for bucket '%s'.",
 self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete lifecycle configuration for bucket '%s'.",
                self.bucket.name,
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteBucketLifecycle中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除值區的指標組態

下列`delete-bucket-metrics-configuration`範例會移除指定值區和 ID 的指標組態。

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-metrics-configuration \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --id 123
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：命令會移除指定 S3 儲存貯體中名稱為「testmetrics」的指標篩選器。

```
Remove-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration -BucketName 's3testbucket' -MetricsId
 'testmetrics'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteBucketMetricsConfiguration式參考中的。

搭`DeleteBucketPolicy`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucketPolicy`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::DeleteBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: DeleteBucketPolicy: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Policy was deleted from the bucket." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteBucketPolicy中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會從名為的值區刪除值區政策`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-policy --bucket my-bucket
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteBucketPolicy中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketPolicyRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class DeleteBucketPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
```

```
                    <bucketName>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to delete the policy from
 (for example, bucket1).""";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Deleting policy from bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteS3BucketPolicy(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    // Delete the bucket policy.
    public static void deleteS3BucketPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketPolicyRequest delReq = DeleteBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        try {
            s3.deleteBucketPolicy(delReq);
            System.out.println("Done!");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteBucketPolicy中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除儲存貯體政策。

```
import { DeleteBucketPolicyCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

// This will remove the policy from the bucket.
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteBucketPolicyCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteBucketPolicy中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteS3BucketPolicy(bucketName: String?) {
    val request = DeleteBucketPolicyRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucketPolicy(request)
        println("Done!")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteBucketPolicy中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：命令會移除與指定 S3 儲存貯體相關聯的儲存貯體政策。

```
Remove-S3BucketPolicy -BucketName 's3testbucket'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteBucketPolicy式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete_policy(self):
        """
        Delete the security policy from the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Policy().delete()
            logger.info("Deleted policy for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete policy for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteBucketPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object
 configured with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  def delete_policy
    @bucket_policy.delete
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't delete the policy from #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteBucketPolicy中的。

搭`DeleteBucketReplication`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucketReplication`。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會從名稱為的值區刪除複寫組態`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-replication --bucket my-bucket
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteBucketReplication中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：刪除與名為「mybucket' 的值區相關聯的複製組態。請注意，此操作需要 s3：操 DeleteReplicationConfiguration 作的許可。在進行操作之前，系統將提示您進行確認-要抑制確認，請使用-Force 開關。

```
Remove-S3BucketReplication -BucketName mybucket
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteBucketReplication式參考中的。

搭`DeleteBucketTagging`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucketTagging`。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列指令會從名為的值區刪除標記組態`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-tagging --bucket my-bucket
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteBucketTagging中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會移除與指定 S3 儲存貯體相關聯的所有標籤。

```
Remove-S3BucketTagging -BucketName 's3testbucket'
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketTagging (DeleteBucketTagging)" on target
 "s3testbucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteBucketTagging式參考中的。

搭`DeleteBucketWebsite`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucketWebsite`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::DeleteBucketWebsite(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: DeleteBucketWebsite: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Website configuration was removed." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteBucketWebsite中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列指令會刪除名為的值區中的網站設定`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api delete-bucket-website --bucket my-bucket
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteBucketWebsite中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class DeleteWebsiteConfiguration {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:     <bucketName>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to delete the website
 configuration from.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Deleting website configuration for Amazon S3 bucket:
 %s\n", bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteBucketWebsiteConfig(s3, bucketName);
        System.out.println("Done!");
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void deleteBucketWebsiteConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName)
 {
```

```
        DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest delReq = DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        try {
            s3.deleteBucketWebsite(delReq);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.out.println("Failed to delete website configuration!");
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteBucketWebsite中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從儲存貯體刪除網站組態

```
import { DeleteBucketWebsiteCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

// Disable static website hosting on the bucket.
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteBucketWebsiteCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
```

```
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteBucketWebsite中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會停用指定 S3 儲存貯體的靜態網站託管屬性。

```
Remove-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 's3testbucket'
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3BucketWebsite (DeleteBucketWebsite)" on target
 "s3testbucket".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteBucketWebsite式參考中的。

搭`DeleteObject`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteObject`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用版本化物件

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除未進行版本控制之 S3 儲存貯體中的物件。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to delete an object from a non-versioned Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteObject
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The Main method initializes the necessary variables and then calls
    /// the DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync method to delete the object
    /// named by the keyName parameter.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        const string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
        const string keyName = "testfile.txt";

        // If the Amazon S3 bucket is located in an AWS Region other than the
        // Region of the default account, define the AWS Region for the
        // Amazon S3 bucket in your call to the AmazonS3Client constructor.
        // For example RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
        await DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync(client, bucketName,
keyName);
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
        /// The DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync takes care of deleting the
        /// desired object from the named bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client used to delete
        /// an object from an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which the
        /// object will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to delete.</param>
        public static async Task DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string bucketName, string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var deleteObjectRequest = new DeleteObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };

                Console.WriteLine($"Deleting object: {keyName}");
                await client.DeleteObjectAsync(deleteObjectRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Object: {keyName} deleted from
 {bucketName}.");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
 Message:'{ex.Message}' when deleting an object.");
            }
        }
    }
```

刪除已進行版本控制之 S3 儲存貯體中的物件。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example creates an object in an Amazon Simple Storage Service
```

```
    /// (Amazon S3) bucket and then deletes the object version that was
    /// created.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteObjectVersion
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            string keyName = "verstioned-object.txt";

            // If the AWS Region of the default user is different from the AWS
            // Region of the Amazon S3 bucket, pass the AWS Region of the
            // bucket region to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // Define it like this:
            //      RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await CreateAndDeleteObjectVersionAsync(client, bucketName, keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates and then deletes a versioned object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
        /// create and delete the object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
        /// object will be created and deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The key name of the object to create.</param>
        public static async Task CreateAndDeleteObjectVersionAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName, string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                // Add a sample object.
                string versionID = await PutAnObject(client, bucketName,
keyName);

                // Delete the object by specifying an object key and a version
ID.
                DeleteObjectRequest request = new DeleteObjectRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    VersionId = versionID,
```

```
                };

                Console.WriteLine("Deleting an object");
                await client.DeleteObjectAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method is used to create the temporary Amazon S3 object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 object which will be
 used
        /// to create the temporary Amazon S3 object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object
        /// will be created.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the Amazon S3 object co create.</
param>
        /// <returns>The Version ID of the created object.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> PutAnObject(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
            };

            PutObjectResponse response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
            return response.VersionId;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteObject中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function delete_item_in_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified file from the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#       $2 - The key (file name) in the bucket to delete.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function delete_item_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local key=$2
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api delete-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --key "$key")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
```

```
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api delete-object operation failed.\n
$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteObject中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::DeleteObject(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                              const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectRequest request;

    request.WithKey(objectKey)
            .WithBucket(fromBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: DeleteObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the object." << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteObject中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列指令會從名為的值區刪`test.txt`除名為的物件`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api delete-object --bucket my-bucket --key test.txt
```

如果啟用了值區版本控制，輸出將包含刪除標記的版本 ID：

```
{
  "VersionId": "9_gKg5vG56F.TTEUdwkxGpJ3tNDlWlGq",
  "DeleteMarker": true
}
```

如需刪除物件的詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon S3 開發人員指南中的刪除物件。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteObject中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除物件。

```
import { DeleteObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteObjectCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
    Key: "test-key.txt",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteObject中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除物件。

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key
```

```
    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the object.
        """
        try:
            self.object.delete()
            self.object.wait_until_not_exists()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
            raise
```

透過刪除較新的物件版本，將物件還原至先前的版本。

```
def rollback_object(bucket, object_key, version_id):
    """
    Rolls back an object to an earlier version by deleting all versions that
    occurred after the specified rollback version.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that holds the object to roll back.
    :param object_key: The object to roll back.
    :param version_id: The version ID to roll back to.
    """
    # Versions must be sorted by last_modified date because delete markers are
    # at the end of the list even when they are interspersed in time.
    versions = sorted(
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key),
        key=attrgetter("last_modified"),
```

```
        reverse=True,
    )

    logger.debug(
        "Got versions:\n%s",
        "\n".join(
            [
                f"\t{version.version_id}, last modified {version.last_modified}"
                for version in versions
            ]
        ),
    )

    if version_id in [ver.version_id for ver in versions]:
        print(f"Rolling back to version {version_id}")
        for version in versions:
            if version.version_id != version_id:
                version.delete()
                print(f"Deleted version {version.version_id}")
            else:
                break

        print(f"Active version is now {bucket.Object(object_key).version_id}")
    else:
        raise KeyError(
            f"{version_id} was not found in the list of versions for "
 f"{object_key}."
        )
```

透過刪除物件啟用的刪除標記，恢復被刪除的物件。

```
def revive_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Revives a versioned object that was deleted by removing the object's active
    delete marker.
    A versioned object presents as deleted when its latest version is a delete
 marker.
    By removing the delete marker, we make the previous version the latest
 version
    and the object then presents as *not* deleted.
```

```
    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to revive.
    """
    # Get the latest version for the object.
    response = s3.meta.client.list_object_versions(
        Bucket=bucket.name, Prefix=object_key, MaxKeys=1
    )

    if "DeleteMarkers" in response:
        latest_version = response["DeleteMarkers"][0]
        if latest_version["IsLatest"]:
            logger.info(
                "Object %s was indeed deleted on %s. Let's revive it.",
                object_key,
                latest_version["LastModified"],
            )
            obj = bucket.Object(object_key)
            obj.Version(latest_version["VersionId"]).delete()
            logger.info(
                "Revived %s, active version is now %s  with body '%s'",
                object_key,
                obj.version_id,
                obj.get()["Body"].read(),
            )
        else:
            logger.warning(
                "Delete marker is not the latest version for %s!", object_key
            )
    elif "Versions" in response:
        logger.warning("Got an active version for %s, nothing to do.",
object_key)
    else:
        logger.error("Couldn't get any version info for %s.", object_key)
```

建立 Lambda 處理常式從 S3 物件中移除刪除標記。此處理常式可有效清除版本化的儲存貯體中無關的刪除標記。

```
import logging
from urllib import parse
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
logger.setLevel("INFO")

s3 = boto3.client("s3")


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Removes a delete marker from the specified versioned object.

    :param event: The S3 batch event that contains the ID of the delete marker
                  to remove.
    :param context: Context about the event.
    :return: A result structure that Amazon S3 uses to interpret the result of
 the
             operation. When the result code is TemporaryFailure, S3 retries the
             operation.
    """
    # Parse job parameters from Amazon S3 batch operations
    invocation_id = event["invocationId"]
    invocation_schema_version = event["invocationSchemaVersion"]

    results = []
    result_code = None
    result_string = None

    task = event["tasks"][0]
    task_id = task["taskId"]

    try:
        obj_key = parse.unquote(task["s3Key"], encoding="utf-8")
        obj_version_id = task["s3VersionId"]
        bucket_name = task["s3BucketArn"].split(":")[-1]

        logger.info(
            "Got task: remove delete marker %s from object %s.", obj_version_id,
 obj_key
        )
```

```
        try:
            # If this call does not raise an error, the object version is not a
 delete
            # marker and should not be deleted.
            response = s3.head_object(
                Bucket=bucket_name, Key=obj_key, VersionId=obj_version_id
            )
            result_code = "PermanentFailure"
            result_string = (
                f"Object {obj_key}, ID {obj_version_id} is not " f"a delete
 marker."
            )

            logger.debug(response)
            logger.warning(result_string)
        except ClientError as error:
            delete_marker = error.response["ResponseMetadata"]
["HTTPHeaders"].get(
                "x-amz-delete-marker", "false"
            )
            if delete_marker == "true":
                logger.info(
                    "Object %s, version %s is a delete marker.", obj_key,
 obj_version_id
                )
                try:
                    s3.delete_object(
                        Bucket=bucket_name, Key=obj_key, VersionId=obj_version_id
                    )
                    result_code = "Succeeded"
                    result_string = (
                        f"Successfully removed delete marker "
                        f"{obj_version_id} from object {obj_key}."
                    )
                    logger.info(result_string)
                except ClientError as error:
                    # Mark request timeout as a temporary failure so it will be
 retried.
                    if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "RequestTimeout":
                        result_code = "TemporaryFailure"
                        result_string = (
                            f"Attempt to remove delete marker from  "
                            f"object {obj_key} timed out."
```

```
                        )
                        logger.info(result_string)
                    else:
                        raise
            else:
                raise ValueError(
                    f"The x-amz-delete-marker header is either not "
                    f"present or is not 'true'."
                )
    except Exception as error:
        # Mark all other exceptions as permanent failures.
        result_code = "PermanentFailure"
        result_string = str(error)
        logger.exception(error)
    finally:
        results.append(
            {
                "taskId": task_id,
                "resultCode": result_code,
                "resultString": result_string,
            }
        )
    return {
        "invocationSchemaVersion": invocation_schema_version,
        "treatMissingKeysAs": "PermanentFailure",
        "invocationId": invocation_id,
        "results": results,
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteObject中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn remove_object(client: &Client, bucket: &str, key: &str) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    client
        .delete_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Object deleted.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteObject中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_s3->deleteobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = iv_object_key
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Object deleted from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteObject中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func deleteFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws {
    let input = DeleteObjectInput(
        bucket: bucket,
        key: key
    )

    do {
        _ = try await client.deleteObject(input: input)
    } catch {
        throw error
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteObject中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`DeleteObjectTagging`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteObjectTagging`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除物件的標籤組

下列`delete-object-tagging`範例會從物件中刪除具有指定索引鍵的標籤`doc1.rtf`。

```
aws s3api delete-object-tagging \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --key doc1.rtf
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteObjectTagging中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會移除與指定 S3 儲存貯體中具有索引鍵 'testfile.txt' 之物件相關聯的所有標籤。

```
Remove-S3ObjectTagSet -Key 'testfile.txt' -BucketName 's3testbucket' -Select
 '^Key'
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
Performing the operation "Remove-S3ObjectTagSet (DeleteObjectTagging)" on target
 "testfile.txt".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
testfile.txt
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteObjectTagging式參考中的。

搭`DeleteObjects`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteObjects`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用儲存貯體和物件

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除 S3 儲存貯體中的所有物件。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Delete all of the objects stored in an existing Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which the
        /// contents will be deleted.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value that represents the success or failure of
        /// deleting all of the objects in the bucket.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBucketContentsAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName)
        {
            // Iterate over the contents of the bucket and delete all objects.
            var request = new ListObjectsV2Request
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };

            try
            {
                ListObjectsV2Response response;

                do
                {
                    response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);
                    response.S3Objects
                        .ForEach(async obj => await
client.DeleteObjectAsync(bucketName, obj.Key));

                    // If the response is truncated, set the request
ContinuationToken
```

```
                    // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
                    request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
                }
                while (response.IsTruncated);

                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting objects: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

刪除未進行版本控制之 S3 儲存貯體中的多個物件。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to delete multiple objects from an Amazon Simple
    /// Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteMultipleObjects
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// The Main method initializes the Amazon S3 client and the name of
        /// the bucket and then passes those values to MultiObjectDeleteAsync.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";

            // If the Amazon S3 bucket from which you wish to delete objects is
not
            // located in the same AWS Region as the default user, define the
            // AWS Region for the Amazon S3 bucket as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
```

```
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await MultiObjectDeleteAsync(s3Client, bucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uses the passed Amazon S3 client to first create and then
        /// delete three files from the named bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// Amazon S3 methods.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where
objects
        /// will be created and then deleted.</param>
        public static async Task MultiObjectDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            // Create three sample objects which we will then delete.
            var keysAndVersions = await PutObjectsAsync(client, 3, bucketName);

            // Now perform the multi-object delete, passing the key names and
            // version IDs. Since we are working with a non-versioned bucket,
            // the object keys collection includes null version IDs.
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest = new
DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keysAndVersions,
            };

            // You can add a specific object key to the delete request using the
            // AddKey method of the multiObjectDeleteRequest.
            try
            {
                DeleteObjectsResponse response = await
client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted all the {0} items",
response.DeletedObjects.Count);
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException e)
            {
                PrintDeletionErrorStatus(e);
            }
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Prints the list of errors raised by the call to DeleteObjectsAsync.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="ex">A collection of exceptions returned by the call to
        /// DeleteObjectsAsync.</param>
        public static void PrintDeletionErrorStatus(DeleteObjectsException ex)
        {
            DeleteObjectsResponse errorResponse = ex.Response;
            Console.WriteLine("x {0}", errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted
{errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count}.");
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects failed to delete =
{errorResponse.DeleteErrors.Count}");

            Console.WriteLine("Printing error data...");
            foreach (DeleteError deleteError in errorResponse.DeleteErrors)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Object Key:
{deleteError.Key}\t{deleteError.Code}\t{deleteError.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates simple text file objects that can be used in
        /// the delete method.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon S3 client used to call
PutObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="number">The number of objects to create.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the objects
        /// will be created.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of keys (object keys) and versions that the calling
        /// method will use to delete the newly created files.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<KeyVersion>> PutObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3
client, int number, string bucketName)
        {
            List<KeyVersion> keys = new List<KeyVersion>();
            for (int i = 0; i < number; i++)
            {
                string key = "ExampleObject-" + new System.Random().Next();
                PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest
```

```
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = key,
                    ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
                };

                PutObjectResponse response = await
client.PutObjectAsync(request);

                // For non-versioned bucket operations, we only need the
                // object key.
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
                {
                    Key = key,
                };
                keys.Add(keyVersion);
            }

            return keys;
        }
    }
```

刪除已進行版本控制之 S3 儲存貯體中的多個物件。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to delete objects in a version-enabled Amazon
    /// Simple StorageService (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteMultipleObjects
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";

            // If the AWS Region for your Amazon S3 bucket is different from
```

```
            // the AWS Region of the default user, define the AWS Region for
            // the Amazon S3 bucket and pass it to the client constructor
            // like this:
            // RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
            IAmazonS3 s3Client;

            s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            await DeleteMultipleObjectsFromVersionedBucketAsync(s3Client,
bucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method removes multiple versions and objects from a
        /// version-enabled Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        public static async Task
DeleteMultipleObjectsFromVersionedBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            // Delete objects (specifying object version in the request).
            await DeleteObjectVersionsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Delete objects (without specifying object version in the request).
            var deletedObjects = await DeleteObjectsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Additional exercise - remove the delete markers Amazon S3 returned
from
            // the preceding response. This results in the objects reappearing
            // in the bucket (you can verify the appearance/disappearance of
            // objects in the console).
            await RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync(client, bucketName, deletedObjects);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates and then deletes non-versioned Amazon S3 objects and then
deletes
        /// them again. The method returns a list of the Amazon S3 objects
deleted.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// PubObjectsAsync and NonVersionedDeleteAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the objects
        /// will be created and then deleted.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of DeletedObjects.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<DeletedObject>>
DeleteObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName)
        {
            // Upload the sample objects.
            var keysAndVersions2 = await PutObjectsAsync(client, bucketName, 3);

            // Delete objects using only keys. Amazon S3 creates a delete marker
and
            // returns its version ID in the response.
            List<DeletedObject> deletedObjects = await
NonVersionedDeleteAsync(client, bucketName, keysAndVersions2);
            return deletedObjects;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates several temporary objects and then deletes them.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task DeleteObjectVersionsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName)
        {
            // Upload the sample objects.
            var keysAndVersions1 = await PutObjectsAsync(client, bucketName, 3);

            // Delete the specific object versions.
            await VersionedDeleteAsync(client, bucketName, keysAndVersions1);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of information about deleted files to the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="e">Error information from the delete process.</param>
        private static void DisplayDeletionErrors(DeleteObjectsException e)
        {
            var errorResponse = e.Response;
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects successfully deleted =
 {errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count}");
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects failed to delete =
 {errorResponse.DeleteErrors.Count}");
            Console.WriteLine("Printing error data...");
            foreach (var deleteError in errorResponse.DeleteErrors)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Object Key:
 {deleteError.Key}\t{deleteError.Code}\t{deleteError.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Delete multiple objects from a version-enabled bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="keys">A list of key names for the objects to delete.</
param>
        private static async Task VersionedDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, List<KeyVersion> keys)
        {
            var multiObjectDeleteRequest = new DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keys, // This includes the object keys and specific
 version IDs.
            };

            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Executing VersionedDelete...");
                DeleteObjectsResponse response = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted all the
 {response.DeletedObjects.Count} items");
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
```

```
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple objects from a non-versioned Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="keys">A list of key names for the objects to delete.</
param>
        /// <returns>A list of the deleted objects.</returns>
        private static async Task<List<DeletedObject>>
 NonVersionedDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName, List<KeyVersion>
 keys)
        {
            // Create a request that includes only the object key names.
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest = new
 DeleteObjectsRequest();
            multiObjectDeleteRequest.BucketName = bucketName;

            foreach (var key in keys)
            {
                multiObjectDeleteRequest.AddKey(key.Key);
            }

            // Execute DeleteObjectsAsync.
            // The DeleteObjectsAsync method adds a delete marker for each
            // object deleted. You can verify that the objects were removed
            // using the Amazon S3 console.
            DeleteObjectsResponse response;
            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Executing NonVersionedDelete...");
                response = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted all the {0} items",
 response.DeletedObjects.Count);
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
```

```
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
                throw; // Some deletions failed. Investigate before continuing.
            }

            // This response contains the DeletedObjects list which we use to
delete the delete markers.
            return response.DeletedObjects;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the markers left after deleting the temporary objects.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="deletedObjects">A list of the objects that were
deleted.</param>
        private static async Task RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, List<DeletedObject> deletedObjects)
        {
            var keyVersionList = new List<KeyVersion>();

            foreach (var deletedObject in deletedObjects)
            {
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
                {
                    Key = deletedObject.Key,
                    VersionId = deletedObject.DeleteMarkerVersionId,
                };
                keyVersionList.Add(keyVersion);
            }

            // Create another request to delete the delete markers.
            var multiObjectDeleteRequest = new DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keyVersionList,
            };

            // Now, delete the delete marker to bring your objects back to the
bucket.
```

```
            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Removing the delete markers .....");
                var deleteObjectResponse = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted the
 {deleteObjectResponse.DeletedObjects.Count} delete markers");
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Create temporary Amazon S3 objects to show how object deletion wors
 in an
        /// Amazon S3 bucket with versioning enabled.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// PutObjectAsync to create temporary objects for the example.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the S3
        /// bucket where we will create the temporary objects.</param>
        /// <param name="number">The number of temporary objects to create.</
param>
        /// <returns>A list of the KeyVersion objects.</returns>
        private static async Task<List<KeyVersion>> PutObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string bucketName, int number)
        {
            var keys = new List<KeyVersion>();

            for (var i = 0; i < number; i++)
            {
                string key = "ObjectToDelete-" + new System.Random().Next();
                PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = key,
                    ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
                };

                var response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
```

```
                {
                    Key = key,
                    VersionId = response.VersionId,
                };

                keys.Add(keyVersion);
            }

            return keys;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteObjects中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function delete_items_in_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified list of keys from the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
```

```
#       $2 - A list of keys in the bucket to delete.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function delete_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local keys=$2
  local response

  # Create the JSON for the items to delete.
  local delete_items
  delete_items="{\"Objects\":["
  for key in $keys; do
    delete_items="$delete_items{\"Key\": \"$key\"},"
  done
  delete_items=${delete_items%?} # Remove the final comma.
  delete_items="$delete_items]}"

  response=$(aws s3api delete-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --delete "$delete_items")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api delete-object operation failed.\n
$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteObjects中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::DeleteObjects(const std::vector<Aws::String> &objectKeys,
                               const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsRequest request;

    Aws::S3::Model::Delete deleteObject;
    for (const Aws::String& objectKey : objectKeys)
    {

 deleteObject.AddObjects(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier().WithKey(objectKey));
    }

    request.SetDelete(deleteObject);
    request.SetBucket(fromBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObjects(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error deleting objects. " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the objects.";
        for (size_t i = 0; i < objectKeys.size(); ++i)
        {
            std::cout << objectKeys[i];
            if (i < objectKeys.size() - 1)
```

```
            {
                std::cout << ", ";
            }
        }

        std::cout << " from bucket " << fromBucket << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteObjects中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列指令會從名為的值區刪除物件`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api delete-objects --bucket my-bucket --delete file://delete.json
```

`delete.json`是指定要刪除之物件的目前目錄中的 JSON 文件：

```
{
  "Objects": [
    {
      "Key": "test1.txt"
    }
  ],
  "Quiet": false
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Deleted": [
        {
            "DeleteMarkerVersionId": "mYAT5Mc6F7aeUL8SS7FAAqUPO1koHwzU",
            "Key": "test1.txt",
            "DeleteMarker": true
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteObjects中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// DeleteObjects deletes a list of objects from a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteObjects(bucketName string, objectKeys []string)
 error {
 var objectIds []types.ObjectIdentifier
 for _, key := range objectKeys {
  objectIds = append(objectIds, types.ObjectIdentifier{Key: aws.String(key)})
 }
 output, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteObjects(context.TODO(),
 &s3.DeleteObjectsInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Delete: &types.Delete{Objects: objectIds},
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete objects from bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 bucketName, err)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Deleted %v objects.\n", len(output.Deleted))
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteObjects中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Delete;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
```

```
public class DeleteMultiObjects {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucketName>

                Where:
                   bucketName - the Amazon S3 bucket name.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteBucketObjects(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void deleteBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        // Upload three sample objects to the specfied Amazon S3 bucket.
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> keys = new ArrayList<>();
        PutObjectRequest putOb;
        ObjectIdentifier objectId;

        for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
            String keyName = "delete object example " + i;
            objectId = ObjectIdentifier.builder()
                    .key(keyName)
                    .build();

            putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(keyName)
                    .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromString(keyName));
            keys.add(objectId);
```

```
        }

        System.out.println(keys.size() + " objects successfully created.");

        // Delete multiple objects in one request.
        Delete del = Delete.builder()
                .objects(keys)
                .build();

        try {
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest =
 DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .delete(del)
                    .build();

            s3.deleteObjects(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
            System.out.println("Multiple objects are deleted!");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteObjects中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除多個物件。

```
import { DeleteObjectsCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteObjectsCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
    Delete: {
      Objects: [{ Key: "object1.txt" }, { Key: "object2.txt" }],
    },
  });

  try {
    const { Deleted } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Successfully deleted ${Deleted.length} objects from S3 bucket. Deleted
 objects:`,
    );
    console.log(Deleted.map((d) => ` • ${d.Key}`).join("\n"));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteObjects中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteBucketObjects(bucketName: String, objectName: String) {
    val objectId = ObjectIdentifier {
        key = objectName
    }

    val delOb = Delete {
```

```
        objects = listOf(objectId)
    }

    val request = DeleteObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        delete = delOb
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteObjects(request)
        println("$objectName was deleted from $bucketName")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteObjects中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除金鑰清單中一整組物件。

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $objects = [];
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                $objects[] = [
                    'Key' => $content['Key'],
                ];
            }
            $this->s3client->deleteObjects([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Delete' => [
                    'Objects' => $objects,
```

```
                ],
            ]);
            $check = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            if (count($check) <= 0) {
                throw new Exception("Bucket wasn't empty.");
            }
            echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $this->bucketName with error:
 " . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.");
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteObjects中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

示例 1：此命令從存儲桶「測試文件」中刪除對象「sample.txt」。執行指令之前，系統會提示您確認；若要抑制提示，請使用-Force 參數。

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName test-files -Key sample.txt
```

範例 2：假設值區已設定為啟用物件版本，此命令會從值區「測試檔案」移除物件「sample.txt」的指定版本。

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName test-files -Key sample.txt -VersionId
 HLbxnx6V9omT6AQYVpks8mmFKQcejpqt
```

示例 3：此命令從存儲桶「測試文件」中刪除對象「sample1.txt」，「sample2.txt」和「sample3.txt」作為單個批處理操作。無論刪除的成功或錯誤狀態為何，服務回應都會列出所有已處理的金鑰。若只要取得服務無法處理之金鑰的錯誤，請新增-ReportErrorsOnly 參數 (此參數也可以使用別名-Quiet 指定。

```
Remove-S3Object -BucketName test-files -KeyCollection @( "sample1.txt",
 "sample2.txt", "sample3.txt" )
```

範例 4：此範例使用含有-KeyCollection 參數的內嵌運算式來取得要刪除之物件的索引鍵。Get-S3Object返回亞馬遜 .s3.Model.s3 對象實例的集合，每個實例都具有標識對象的字符串類型的關鍵成員。

```
Remove-S3Object -bucketname "test-files" -KeyCollection (Get-S3Object "test-
files" -KeyPrefix "prefix/subprefix" | select -ExpandProperty Key)
```

範例 5：此範例會取得值區中具有索引鍵前置詞「首碼/子首碼」的所有物件，並將其刪除。請注意，傳入物件會一次處理一個。對於大型集合，請考慮將集合傳遞至指令程式的-InputObject (alias-S3ObjectCollection) 參數，以便在單一呼叫服務的批次中執行刪除作業。

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName "test-files" -KeyPrefix "prefix/subprefix" | Remove-
S3Object -Force
```

範例 6：此範例會將代表刪除標記的 Amazon.S3.Model.s3 ObjectVersion 執行個體集合傳送至指令程式以進行刪除。請注意，傳入物件會一次處理一個。對於大型集合，請考慮將集合傳遞至指令程式的-InputObject (alias-S3ObjectCollection) 參數，以便在單一呼叫服務的批次中執行刪除作業。

```
(Get-S3Version -BucketName "test-files").Versions | Where {$_.IsDeleteMarker -eq
 "True"} | Remove-S3Object -Force
```

範例 7：此指令碼示範如何透過建構要與-KeyAndVersionCollection 參數搭配使用的物件陣列，來執行一組物件的批次刪除 (在本例中為 delete 標記)。

```
$keyVersions = @()
$markers = (Get-S3Version -BucketName $BucketName).Versions | Where
 {$_.IsDeleteMarker -eq "True"}
foreach ($marker in $markers) { $keyVersions += @{ Key = $marker.Key; VersionId =
 $marker.VersionId } }
Remove-S3Object -BucketName $BucketName -KeyAndVersionCollection $keyVersions -
Force
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteObjects式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用物件金鑰清單刪除一整組物件。

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    @staticmethod
    def delete_objects(bucket, object_keys):
        """
        Removes a list of objects from a bucket.
        This operation is done as a batch in a single request.

        :param bucket: The bucket that contains the objects. This is a Boto3
 Bucket
                       resource.
        :param object_keys: The list of keys that identify the objects to remove.
        :return: The response that contains data about which objects were deleted
                 and any that could not be deleted.
        """
        try:
            response = bucket.delete_objects(
                Delete={"Objects": [{"Key": key} for key in object_keys]}
            )
            if "Deleted" in response:
```

```
                logger.info(
                    "Deleted objects '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                    [del_obj["Key"] for del_obj in response["Deleted"]],
                    bucket.name,
                )
            if "Errors" in response:
                logger.warning(
                    "Could not delete objects '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                    [
                        f"{del_obj['Key']}: {del_obj['Code']}"
                        for del_obj in response["Errors"]
                    ],
                    bucket.name,
                )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete any objects from bucket %s.",
 bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

刪除儲存貯體中的所有物件。

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    @staticmethod
    def empty_bucket(bucket):
        """
        Remove all objects from a bucket.
```

```
        :param bucket: The bucket to empty. This is a Boto3 Bucket resource.
        """
        try:
            bucket.objects.delete()
            logger.info("Emptied bucket '%s'.", bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't empty bucket '%s'.", bucket.name)
            raise
```

會透過刪除其所有版本，永久刪除已建立版本的物件。

```
def permanently_delete_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Permanently deletes a versioned object by deleting all of its versions.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to delete.
    """
    try:
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key).delete()
        logger.info("Permanently deleted all versions of object %s.", object_key)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete all versions of %s.", object_key)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteObjects中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
#
# @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
def delete_bucket(bucket)
  puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)?
")
  answer = gets.chomp.downcase
  if answer == "y"
    bucket.objects.batch_delete!
    bucket.delete
    puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
  end
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteObjects中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_objects(client: &Client, bucket_name: &str) ->
 Result<Vec<String>, Error> {
    let objects = client.list_objects_v2().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;

    let mut delete_objects: Vec<ObjectIdentifier> = vec![];
    for obj in objects.contents() {
        let obj_id = ObjectIdentifier::builder()
            .set_key(Some(obj.key().unwrap().to_string()))
            .build()
            .map_err(Error::from)?;
        delete_objects.push(obj_id);
    }

    let return_keys = delete_objects.iter().map(|o| o.key.clone()).collect();

    if !delete_objects.is_empty() {
        client
            .delete_objects()
            .bucket(bucket_name)
            .delete(
                Delete::builder()
                    .set_objects(Some(delete_objects))
                    .build()
                    .map_err(Error::from)?,
            )
            .send()
            .await?;
    }

    let objects: ListObjectsV2Output =
 client.list_objects_v2().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;

    eprintln!("{objects:?}");

    match objects.key_count {
        Some(0) => Ok(return_keys),
        _ => Err(Error::unhandled(
            "There were still objects left in the bucket.",
        )),
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteObjects中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func deleteObjects(bucket: String, keys: [String]) async throws {
    let input = DeleteObjectsInput(
        bucket: bucket,
        delete: S3ClientTypes.Delete(
            objects: keys.map({ S3ClientTypes.ObjectIdentifier(key: $0) }),
            quiet: true
        )
    )

    do {
        let output = try await client.deleteObjects(input: input)

        // As of the last update to this example, any errors are returned
        // in the `output` object's `errors` property. If there are any
        // errors in this array, throw an exception. Once the error
        // handling is finalized in later updates to the AWS SDK for
        // Swift, this example will be updated to handle errors better.

        guard let errors = output.errors else {
            return  // No errors.
        }
        if errors.count != 0 {
            throw ServiceHandlerError.deleteObjectsError
        }
```

```
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteObjects中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭DeletePublicAccessBlock配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeletePublicAccessBlock。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除值區的區塊公用存取設定

下列delete-public-access-block範例會移除指定值區上的區塊公用存取設定。

```
aws s3api delete-public-access-block \
    --bucket my-bucket
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeletePublicAccessBlock中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會關閉指定值區的封鎖公用存取設定。

```
Remove-S3PublicAccessBlock -BucketName 's3testbucket' -Force -Select
 '^BucketName'
```

輸出：

```
s3testbucket
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeletePublicAccessBlock式參考中的。

搭GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取值區的加速組態

下列get-bucket-accelerate-configuration範例會擷取指定值區的加速組態。

```
aws s3api get-bucket-accelerate-configuration \
    --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Status": "Enabled"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：如果針對指定值區啟用了傳輸加速設定，此命令會傳回 Enabled 值。

```
Get-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration -BucketName 's3testbucket'
```

輸出：

```
Value
-----
Enabled
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetBucketAccelerateConfiguration式參考中的。

搭GetBucketAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketAcl。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理存取控制清單 (ACL)

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Get the access control list (ACL) for the new bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to get the
        /// access control list (ACL) of the bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">The name of the newly created bucket.</
param>
        /// <returns>An S3AccessControlList.</returns>
        public static async Task<S3AccessControlList>
 GetACLForBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string newBucketName)
        {
            // Retrieve bucket ACL to show that the ACL was properly applied to
            // the new bucket.
            GetACLResponse getACLResponse = await client.GetACLAsync(new
 GetACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = newBucketName,
            });
```

```
            return getACLResponse.AccessControlList;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetBucketAcl中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::GetBucketAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketAclRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketAclOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.GetBucketAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: GetBucketAcl: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants =
                outcome.GetResult().GetGrants();

        for (auto it = grants.begin(); it != grants.end(); it++) {
            Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant = *it;
            Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee = grant.GetGrantee();
```

```
            std::cout << "For bucket " << bucketName << ": "
                      << std::endl << std::endl;

            if (grantee.TypeHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Type:          "
                          << GetGranteeTypeString(grantee.GetType()) <<
 std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.DisplayNameHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Display name:  "
                          << grantee.GetDisplayName() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.EmailAddressHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Email address: "
                          << grantee.GetEmailAddress() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.IDHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "ID:            "
                          << grantee.GetID() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.URIHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "URI:           "
                          << grantee.GetURI() << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "Permission:    " <<
                      GetPermissionString(grant.GetPermission()) <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable
 string.
/*!
 \sa GetGranteeTypeString()
 \param type Type enumeration.
```

```
*/

Aws::String GetGranteeTypeString(const Aws::S3::Model::Type &type) {
    switch (type) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail:
            return "Email address of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser:
            return "Canonical user ID of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group:
            return "Predefined Amazon S3 group";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET:
            return "Not set";
        default:
            return "Type unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable
 string.
/*!
 \sa GetPermissionString()
 \param permission Permission enumeration.
*/

Aws::String GetPermissionString(const Aws::S3::Model::Permission &permission) {
    switch (permission) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL:
            return "Can list objects in this bucket, create/overwrite/delete "
                   "objects in this bucket, and read/write this "
                   "bucket's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET:
            return "Permission not set";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ:
            return "Can list objects in this bucket";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP:
            return "Can read this bucket's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE:
            return "Can create, overwrite, and delete objects in this bucket";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP:
            return "Can write this bucket's permissions";
        default:
            return "Permission unknown";
    }
```

```
    return "Permission unknown";
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetBucketAcl中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會擷取名為的值區的存取控制清單`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api get-bucket-acl --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Owner": {
        "DisplayName": "my-username",
        "ID": "7009a8971cd538e11f6b6606438875e7c86c5b672f46db45460ddcd087d36c32"
    },
    "Grants": [
        {
            "Grantee": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
 "7009a8971cd538e11f6b6606438875e7c86c5b672f46db45460ddcd087d36c32"
            },
            "Permission": "FULL_CONTROL"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBucketAcl中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAclRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAclResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Grant;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class GetAcl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <bucketName> <objectKey>

                Where:
                  bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to get the access control
 list (ACL) for.
                  objectKey - The object to get the ACL for.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String objectKey = args[1];
        System.out.println("Retrieving ACL for object: " + objectKey);
        System.out.println("in bucket: " + bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getBucketACL(s3, objectKey, bucketName);
        s3.close();
        System.out.println("Done!");
    }

    public static String getBucketACL(S3Client s3, String objectKey, String
 bucketName) {
        try {
            GetObjectAclRequest aclReq = GetObjectAclRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            GetObjectAclResponse aclRes = s3.getObjectAcl(aclReq);
            List<Grant> grants = aclRes.grants();
            String grantee = "";
            for (Grant grant : grants) {
                System.out.format("  %s: %s\n", grant.grantee().id(),
 grant.permission());
                grantee = grant.grantee().id();
            }

            return grantee;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetBucketAcl中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得 ACL 許可。

```
import { GetBucketAclCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new GetBucketAclCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetBucketAcl中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_acl(self):
        """
        Get the ACL of the bucket.

        :return: The ACL of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.bucket.Acl()
            logger.info(
                "Got ACL for bucket %s. Owner is %s.", self.bucket.name,
 acl.owner
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get ACL for bucket %s.", self.bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return acl
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetBucketAcl中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取具有特定 ID 的值區的分析設定

下列get-bucket-analytics-configuration範例會顯示指定值區和 ID 的分析設定。

```
aws s3api get-bucket-analytics-configuration \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --id 1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AnalyticsConfiguration": {
        "StorageClassAnalysis": {},
        "Id": "1"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會傳回指定 S3 儲存貯體中名稱為「testfilter」的分析篩選器詳細資料。

```
Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfiguration -BucketName 's3testbucket' -AnalyticsId
 'testfilter'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetBucketAnalyticsConfiguration式參考中的。

搭GetBucketCors配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketCors。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the CORS configuration applied to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to retrieve the CORS configuration.</param>
        /// <returns>The created CORS configuration object.</returns>
        private static async Task<CORSConfiguration>
RetrieveCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client client)
        {
            GetCORSConfigurationRequest request = new
GetCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
            };
            var response = await client.GetCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
            var configuration = response.Configuration;
            PrintCORSRules(configuration);
            return configuration;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetBucketCors中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會擷取名my-bucket為的值區的跨來源資源共用設定：

```
aws s3api get-bucket-cors --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CORSRules": [
        {
            "AllowedHeaders": [
                "*"
            ],
            "ExposeHeaders": [
                "x-amz-server-side-encryption"
            ],
            "AllowedMethods": [
                "PUT",
                "POST",
                "DELETE"
            ],
            "MaxAgeSeconds": 3000,
            "AllowedOrigins": [
                "http://www.example.com"
            ]
        },
        {
            "AllowedHeaders": [
                "Authorization"
            ],
            "MaxAgeSeconds": 3000,
            "AllowedMethods": [
                "GET"
            ],
            "AllowedOrigins": [
                "*"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBucketCors中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得儲存貯體的 CORS 政策。

```
import { GetBucketCorsCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new GetBucketCorsCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
  });

  try {
    const { CORSRules } = await client.send(command);
    CORSRules.forEach((cr, i) => {
      console.log(
        `\nCORSRule ${i + 1}`,
        `\n${"-".repeat(10)}`,
        `\nAllowedHeaders: ${cr.AllowedHeaders.join(" ")}`,
        `\nAllowedMethods: ${cr.AllowedMethods.join(" ")}`,
        `\nAllowedOrigins: ${cr.AllowedOrigins.join(" ")}`,
        `\nExposeHeaders: ${cr.ExposeHeaders.join(" ")}`,
        `\nMaxAgeSeconds: ${cr.MaxAgeSeconds}`,
      );
    });
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetBucketCors中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_cors(self):
        """
        Get the CORS rules for the bucket.

        :return The CORS rules for the specified bucket.
        """
        try:
            cors = self.bucket.Cors()
            logger.info(
                "Got CORS rules %s for bucket '%s'.", cors.cors_rules,
 self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(("Couldn't get CORS for bucket %s.",
 self.bucket.name))
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return cors
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetBucketCors中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with
 an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Gets the CORS configuration of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Type::GetBucketCorsOutput, nil] The current CORS
 configuration for the bucket.
  def get_cors
    @bucket_cors.data
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get CORS configuration for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
    nil
  end
```

```
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetBucketCors中的。

搭GetBucketEncryption配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketEncryption。

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取值區的伺服器端加密組態

下列get-bucket-encryption範例會擷取值區的伺服器端加密組態my-bucket。

```
aws s3api get-bucket-encryption \
    --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration": {
        "Rules": [
            {
                "ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault": {
                    "SSEAlgorithm": "AES256"
                }
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBucketEncryption中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會傳回與指定值區相關聯的所有伺服器端加密規則。

```
Get-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 's3casetestbucket'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetBucketEncryption式參考中的。

搭GetBucketInventoryConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketInventoryConfiguration。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取值區的庫存組態

下列get-bucket-inventory-configuration範例會擷取具有 ID 之指定值區的詳細目錄組態1。

```
aws s3api get-bucket-inventory-configuration \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --id 1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InventoryConfiguration": {
        "IsEnabled": true,
        "Destination": {
            "S3BucketDestination": {
                "Format": "ORC",
                "Bucket": "arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket",
                "AccountId": "123456789012"
            }
        },
        "IncludedObjectVersions": "Current",
        "Id": "1",
        "Schedule": {
            "Frequency": "Weekly"
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBucketInventoryConfiguration中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會針對指定的 S3 儲存貯體傳回名為「測試庫存」的詳細資料。

```
Get-S3BucketInventoryConfiguration -BucketName 's3testbucket' -InventoryId
 'testinventory'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetBucketInventoryConfiguration式參考中的。

搭`GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Returns a configuration object for the supplied bucket name.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client object used to call
        /// the GetLifecycleConfigurationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket for which a
        /// configuration will be created.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a new LifecycleConfiguration object.</returns>
```

```
        public static async Task<LifecycleConfiguration>
 RetrieveLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName)
        {
            var request = new GetLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };
            var response = await client.GetLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
            var configuration = response.Configuration;
            return configuration;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會擷取名為的值區的生命週期組態`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api get-bucket-lifecycle-configuration --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Rules": [
        {
            "ID": "Move rotated logs to Glacier",
            "Prefix": "rotated/",
            "Status": "Enabled",
            "Transitions": [
                {
                    "Date": "2015-11-10T00:00:00.000Z",
                    "StorageClass": "GLACIER"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "Status": "Enabled",
```

```
            "Prefix": "",
            "NoncurrentVersionTransitions": [
                {
                    "NoncurrentDays": 0,
                    "StorageClass": "GLACIER"
                }
            ],
            "ID": "Move old versions to Glacier"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_lifecycle_configuration(self):
        """
        Get the lifecycle configuration of the bucket.

        :return: The lifecycle rules of the specified bucket.
```

```
        """
        try:
            config = self.bucket.LifecycleConfiguration()
            logger.info(
                "Got lifecycle rules %s for bucket '%s'.",
                config.rules,
                self.bucket.name,
            )
        except:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get lifecycle rules for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return config.rules
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`GetBucketLocation`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetBucketLocation`。

CLI

AWS CLI

如果存在條件約束`my-bucket`，下列命令會擷取名為的值區的位置限制：

```
aws s3api get-bucket-location --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LocationConstraint": "us-west-2"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBucketLocation中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：如果存在條件約束，此命令會傳回值區 's3testbucket' 的位置限制。

```
Get-S3BucketLocation -BucketName 's3testbucket'
```

輸出：

```
Value
-----
ap-south-1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetBucketLocation式參考中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_buckets(strict: bool, client: &Client, region: &str) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    let resp = client.list_buckets().send().await?;
    let buckets = resp.buckets();
    let num_buckets = buckets.len();

    let mut in_region = 0;

    for bucket in buckets {
        if strict {
            let r = client
                .get_bucket_location()
                .bucket(bucket.name().unwrap_or_default())
```

```
                .send()
                .await?;

            if r.location_constraint().unwrap().as_ref() == region {
                println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
                in_region += 1;
            }
        } else {
            println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
        }
    }

    println!();
    if strict {
        println!(
            "Found {} buckets in the {} region out of a total of {} buckets.",
            in_region, region, num_buckets
        );
    } else {
        println!("Found {} buckets in all regions.", num_buckets);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetBucketLocation中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭**GetBucketLogging**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetBucketLogging`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取值區的記錄狀態

下列`get-bucket-logging`範例會擷取指定值區的記錄狀態。

```
aws s3api get-bucket-logging \
    --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LoggingEnabled": {
        "TargetPrefix": "",
        "TargetBucket": "my-bucket-logs"
          }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBucketLogging中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會傳回指定值區的記錄狀態。

```
Get-S3BucketLogging -BucketName 's3testbucket'
```

輸出：

```
TargetBucketName   Grants TargetPrefix
----------------   ------ ------------
testbucket1        {}     testprefix
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetBucketLogging式參考中的。

搭`GetBucketMetricsConfiguration`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetBucketMetricsConfiguration`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取具有特定 ID 的值區的指標組態

下列`get-bucket-metrics-configuration`範例顯示指定值區和 ID 的指標組態。

```
aws s3api get-bucket-metrics-configuration \
```

```
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --id 123
```

輸出：

```
{
    "MetricsConfiguration": {
        "Filter": {
            "Prefix": "logs"
        },
        "Id": "123"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBucketMetricsConfiguration中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會針對指定的 S3 儲存貯體傳回名為 'testfilter' 的指標篩選器的詳細資料。

```
Get-S3BucketMetricsConfiguration -BucketName 's3testbucket' -MetricsId
 'testfilter'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetBucketMetricsConfiguration式參考中的。

搭`GetBucketNotification`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetBucketNotification`。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會擷取名為的值區的通知組態`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api get-bucket-notification --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TopicConfiguration": {
        "Topic": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-notification-topic",
        "Id": "YmQzMmEwM2EjZWVlI0NGItNzVtZjI1MC00ZjgyLWZDBiZWNl",
        "Event": "s3:ObjectCreated:*",
        "Events": [
            "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
        ]
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBucketNotification中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例擷取指定值區的通知組態

```
Get-S3BucketNotification -BucketName kt-tools | select -ExpandProperty
 TopicConfigurations
```

輸出：

```
Id   Topic
--   -----
mimo arn:aws:sns:eu-west-1:123456789012:topic-1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetBucketNotification式參考中的。

搭**GetBucketPolicy**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetBucketPolicy`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::GetBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.GetBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: GetBucketPolicy: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        Aws::StringStream policy_stream;
        Aws::String line;

        outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy() >> line;
        policy_stream << line;

        std::cout << "Retrieve the policy for bucket '" << bucketName << "':\n\n"
 <<
                  policy_stream.str() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetBucketPolicy中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會擷取名為的值區原則`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api get-bucket-policy --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Policy": "{\"Version\":\"2008-10-17\",\"Statement\":[{\"Sid\":\"\",\"Effect
\":\"Allow\",\"Principal\":\"*\",\"Action\":\"s3:GetObject\",\"Resource\":
\"arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket/*\"},{\"Sid\":\"\",\"Effect\":\"Deny\",\"Principal\":
\"*\",\"Action\":\"s3:GetObject\",\"Resource\":\"arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket/secret/*
\"}]}"
}
```

取得並放置儲存貯體政策下列範例顯示如何下載 Amazon S3 儲存貯體政策、修改檔案，然後使用套用`put-bucket-policy`修改後的儲存貯體政策。要將存儲桶策略下載到文件中，您可以運行：

```
aws s3api get-bucket-policy --bucket mybucket --query Policy --output text >
 policy.json
```

然後，您可以視需要修改`policy.json`檔案。最後，您可以執行下列命令，將此修改後的政策套用回 S3 儲存貯體：

`policy.json`根據需要提供文件。最後，您可以執行下列命令，將此修改後的政策套用回 S3 儲存貯體：

根據需要提供文件。最後，您可以執行下列命令，將此修改後的政策套用回 S3 儲存貯體：

```
aws s3api put-bucket-policy --bucket mybucket --policy file://policy.json
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBucketPolicy中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class GetBucketPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to get the policy from.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Getting policy for bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String polText = getPolicy(s3, bucketName);
        System.out.println("Policy Text: " + polText);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static String getPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        String policyText;
        System.out.format("Getting policy for bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);
        GetBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = GetBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        try {
            GetBucketPolicyResponse policyRes = s3.getBucketPolicy(policyReq);
            policyText = policyRes.policy();
            return policyText;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetBucketPolicy中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得儲存貯體政策。

```
import { GetBucketPolicyCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new GetBucketPolicyCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
  });

  try {
    const { Policy } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(JSON.parse(Policy));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetBucketPolicy中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getPolicy(bucketName: String): String? {
    println("Getting policy for bucket $bucketName")

    val request = GetBucketPolicyRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val policyRes = s3.getBucketPolicy(request)
        return policyRes.policy
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetBucketPolicy中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會輸出與指定 S3 儲存貯體相關聯的儲存貯體政策。

```
Get-S3BucketPolicy -BucketName 's3testbucket'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetBucketPolicy式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_policy(self):
        """
        Get the security policy of the bucket.

        :return: The security policy of the specified bucket, in JSON format.
        """
        try:
            policy = self.bucket.Policy()
            logger.info(
                "Got policy %s for bucket '%s'.", policy.policy, self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get policy for bucket '%s'.",
 self.bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return json.loads(policy.policy)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetBucketPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object
 configured with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  # Gets the policy of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::GetBucketPolicyOutput, nil] The current bucket policy.
  def get_policy
    policy = @bucket_policy.data.policy
    policy.respond_to?(:read) ? policy.read : policy
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get the policy for #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    nil
  end

end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetBucketPolicy中的。

搭GetBucketPolicyStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketPolicyStatus。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取值區的政策狀態，指出值區是否為公用

下列get-bucket-policy-status範例會擷取值區的政策狀態my-bucket。

```
aws s3api get-bucket-policy-status \
    --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "PolicyStatus": {
        "IsPublic": false
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBucketPolicyStatus中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會傳回指定 S3 儲存貯體的政策狀態，指出儲存貯體是否為公用。

```
Get-S3BucketPolicyStatus -BucketName 's3casetestbucket'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetBucketPolicyStatus式參考中的。

搭GetBucketReplication配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketReplication。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會擷取名為的值區的複寫組態`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api get-bucket-replication --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ReplicationConfiguration": {
        "Rules": [
            {
                "Status": "Enabled",
                "Prefix": "",
                "Destination": {
                    "Bucket": "arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket-backup",
                    "StorageClass": "STANDARD"
                },
                "ID": "ZmUwNzE4ZmQ4tMjVhOS00MTlkLOGI4NDkzZTIWJjNTUtYTA1"
            }
        ],
        "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/s3-replication-role"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBucketReplication中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回在名為 'mybucket' 的值區上設定的複寫組態資訊。

```
Get-S3BucketReplication -BucketName mybucket
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetBucketReplication式參考中的。

搭GetBucketRequestPayment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketRequestPayment。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取值區的請求付款組態

下列get-bucket-request-payment範例會擷取指定值區的要求者付費組態。

```
aws s3api get-bucket-request-payment \
    --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Payer": "BucketOwner"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBucketRequestPayment中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回名為「mybucket」之值區的請求付款組態。根據預設，值區擁有者會支付值區的下載費用。

```
Get-S3BucketRequestPayment -BucketName mybucket
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetBucketRequestPayment式參考中的。

搭GetBucketTagging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketTagging。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會擷取名為的值區的標記組態`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api get-bucket-tagging --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TagSet": [
        {
            "Value": "marketing",
            "Key": "organization"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBucketTagging中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

示例 1：此命令返回與給定存儲桶關聯的所有標籤。

```
Get-S3BucketTagging -BucketName 's3casetestbucket'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetBucketTagging式參考中的。

搭**GetBucketVersioning**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetBucketVersioning`。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列指令會擷取名為的值區的版本設定`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api get-bucket-versioning --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Status": "Enabled"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBucketVersioning中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會傳回與指定值區相關的版本化狀態。

```
Get-S3BucketVersioning -BucketName 's3testbucket'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetBucketVersioning式參考中的。

搭`GetBucketWebsite`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetBucketWebsite`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
                // Get the website configuration.
                GetBucketWebsiteRequest getRequest = new
GetBucketWebsiteRequest()
```

```
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };
                GetBucketWebsiteResponse getResponse = await
 client.GetBucketWebsiteAsync(getRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Index document:
 {getResponse.WebsiteConfiguration.IndexDocumentSuffix}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Error document:
 {getResponse.WebsiteConfiguration.ErrorDocument}");
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetBucketWebsite中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::GetWebsiteConfig(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.GetBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();

        std::cerr << "Error: GetBucketWebsite: "
                  << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
```

```
        Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteResult websiteResult =
 outcome.GetResult();

        std::cout << "Success: GetBucketWebsite: "
                  << std::endl << std::endl
                  << "For bucket '" << bucketName << "':"
                  << std::endl
                  << "Index page : "
                  << websiteResult.GetIndexDocument().GetSuffix()
                  << std::endl
                  << "Error page: "
                  << websiteResult.GetErrorDocument().GetKey()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetBucketWebsite中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會擷取名為的值區的靜態網站組態`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api get-bucket-website --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "IndexDocument": {
        "Suffix": "index.html"
    },
    "ErrorDocument": {
        "Key": "error.html"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetBucketWebsite中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得網站組態。

```
import { GetBucketWebsiteCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new GetBucketWebsiteCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
  });

  try {
    const { ErrorDocument, IndexDocument } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Your bucket is set up to host a website. It has an error document:`,
      `${ErrorDocument.Key}, and an index document: ${IndexDocument.Suffix}.`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetBucketWebsite中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會傳回指定 S3 儲存貯體之靜態網站組態的詳細資料。

```
Get-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 's3testbucket'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetBucketWebsite式參考中的。

搭GetObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObject。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 從儲存貯體中取得物件 (如果其已修改的話)
- 從多區域存取點取得物件
- 開始使用儲存貯體和物件
- 開始使用加密
- 追蹤上傳和下載

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to download an object from an Amazon S3 bucket to the
        /// local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the object is
        /// currently stored.</param>
        /// <param name="objectName">The name of the object to download.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="filePath">The path, including filename, where the
        /// downloaded object will be stored.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// download process.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadObjectFromBucketAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectName,
            string filePath)
        {
            // Create a GetObject request
            var request = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectName,
            };

            // Issue request and remember to dispose of the response
            using GetObjectResponse response = await
 client.GetObjectAsync(request);

            try
            {
                // Save object to local file
                await response.WriteResponseStreamToFileAsync($"{filePath}\
\{objectName}", true, CancellationToken.None);
                return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error saving {objectName}: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetObject中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function download_object_from_bucket
#
# This function downloads an object in a bucket to a file.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to download the object from.
#       $2 - The path and file name to store the downloaded bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) of the object in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function download_object_from_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local destination_file_name=$2
  local object_name=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api get-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --key "$object_name" \
```

```
    "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetObject中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::GetObject(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                           const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(fromBucket);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.GetObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: GetObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved '" << objectKey << "' from '"
                  << fromBucket << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetObject中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列範例會使用`get-object`命令從 Amazon S3 下載物件：

```
aws s3api get-object --bucket text-content --key dir/my_images.tar.bz2
 my_images.tar.bz2
```

請注意，outfile 參數是不使用選項名稱指定的，例如「-outfile」。輸出檔案的名稱必須是指令中的最後一個參數。

下面的例子演示了如`--range`何使用從對象下載特定的字節範圍。請注意，字節範圍需要以「bytes=」前綴：

```
aws s3api get-object --bucket text-content --key dir/my_data --range
 bytes=8888-9999 my_data_range
```

如需有關擷取物件的詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon S3 開發人員指南中的取得物件。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetObject中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// DownloadFile gets an object from a bucket and stores it in a local file.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadFile(bucketName string, objectKey string,
 fileName string) error {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.GetObject(context.TODO(), &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get object %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName,
 objectKey, err)
  return err
 }
 defer result.Body.Close()
 file, err := os.Create(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create file %v. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
  return err
 }
 defer file.Close()
 body, err := io.ReadAll(result.Body)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't read object body from %v. Here's why: %v\n", objectKey,
 err)
 }
 _, err = file.Write(body)
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考GetObject中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 S3Client 將資料當作位元組陣列讀取。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class GetObjectData {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <keyName> <path>
```

```
                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                    keyName - The key name.\s
                    path - The path where the file is written to.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        String path = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getObjectBytes(s3, bucketName, keyName, path);
    }

    public static void getObjectBytes(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
keyName, String path) {
        try {
            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest
                    .builder()
                    .key(keyName)
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
s3.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

            // Write the data to a local file.
            File myFile = new File(path);
            OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
            os.write(data);
            System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
            os.close();

        } catch (IOException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
```

```
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

使用 S3 TransferManager 將 S3 儲存貯體中的物件下載到本機檔案。檢視完整檔案並測試。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedFileDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DownloadFileRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.UUID;

    public Long downloadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
 bucketName,
                             String key, String downloadedFileWithPath) {
        DownloadFileRequest downloadFileRequest = DownloadFileRequest.builder()
                .getObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
                .destination(Paths.get(downloadedFileWithPath))
                .build();

        FileDownload downloadFile =
 transferManager.downloadFile(downloadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileDownload downloadResult =
 downloadFile.completionFuture().join();
        logger.info("Content length [{}]",
 downloadResult.response().contentLength());
```

```
        return downloadResult.response().contentLength();
    }
```

使用 S3Client 讀取屬於某個物件的索引標籤。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectTaggingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectTaggingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Tag;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class GetObjectTags {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <keyName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                    keyName - A key name that represents the object.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listTags(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void listTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try {
            GetObjectTaggingRequest getTaggingRequest = GetObjectTaggingRequest
                    .builder()
                    .key(keyName)
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            GetObjectTaggingResponse tags =
 s3.getObjectTagging(getTaggingRequest);
            List<Tag> tagSet = tags.tagSet();
            for (Tag tag : tagSet) {
                System.out.println(tag.key());
                System.out.println(tag.value());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

使用 S3Client 取得物件的 URL。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.net.URL;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class GetObjectUrl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <keyName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.
                    keyName - A key name that represents the object.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getURL(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void getURL(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try {
            GetUrlRequest request = GetUrlRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(keyName)
                    .build();

            URL url = s3.utilities().getUrl(request);
```

```
            System.out.println("The URL for  " + keyName + " is " + url);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

使用 S3Client 透過使用 S3Presigner 用戶端物件取得物件。

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.time.Duration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.GetObjectPresignRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedGetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetObjectPresignedUrl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String USAGE = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <keyName>\s
```

```
                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                    keyName - A key name that represents a text file.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getPresignedUrl(presigner, bucketName, keyName);
        presigner.close();
    }

    public static void getPresignedUrl(S3Presigner presigner, String bucketName,
String keyName) {
        try {
            GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(keyName)
                    .build();

            GetObjectPresignRequest getObjectPresignRequest =
GetObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                    .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(60))
                    .getObjectRequest(getObjectRequest)
                    .build();

            PresignedGetObjectRequest presignedGetObjectRequest =
presigner.presignGetObject(getObjectPresignRequest);
            String theUrl = presignedGetObjectRequest.url().toString();
            System.out.println("Presigned URL: " + theUrl);
            HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
presignedGetObjectRequest.url().openConnection();
            presignedGetObjectRequest.httpRequest().headers().forEach((header,
values) -> {
                values.forEach(value -> {
```

```
                    connection.addRequestProperty(header, value);
                });
            });

            // Send any request payload that the service needs (not needed when
            // isBrowserExecutable is true).
            if (presignedGetObjectRequest.signedPayload().isPresent()) {
                connection.setDoOutput(true);

                try (InputStream signedPayload =
 presignedGetObjectRequest.signedPayload().get().asInputStream();
                        OutputStream httpOutputStream =
 connection.getOutputStream()) {
                    IoUtils.copy(signedPayload, httpOutputStream);
                }
            }

            // Download the result of executing the request.
            try (InputStream content = connection.getInputStream()) {
                System.out.println("Service returned response: ");
                IoUtils.copy(content, System.out);
            }

        } catch (S3Exception | IOException e) {
            e.getStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

通過使用對象和 S3 客戶端獲取 ResponseTransformer 對象。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.ResponseTransformer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class GetDataResponseTransformer {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <keyName> <path>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                    keyName - The key name.\s
                    path - The path where the file is written to.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        String path = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getObjectBytes(s3, bucketName, keyName, path);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void getObjectBytes(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 keyName, String path) {
        try {
```

```
            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest
                    .builder()
                    .key(keyName)
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
 s3.getObject(objectRequest, ResponseTransformer.toBytes());
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

            // Write the data to a local file.
            File myFile = new File(path);
            OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
            os.write(data);
            System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
            os.close();

        } catch (IOException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetObject中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

下載物件。

```
import { GetObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new GetObjectCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
    Key: "hello-s3.txt",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log(str);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetObject中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getObjectBytes(bucketName: String, keyName: String, path: String) {
    val request = GetObjectRequest {
        key = keyName
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
```

```
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            val myFile = File(path)
            resp.body?.writeToFile(myFile)
            println("Successfully read $keyName from $bucketName")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetObject中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得物件。

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $file = $this->s3client->getObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
            ]);
            $body = $file->get('Body');
            $body->rewind();
            echo "Downloaded the file and it begins with: {$body->read(26)}.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to download $fileName from $this->bucketName with error:
" . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file downloading before continuing.");
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetObject中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

示例 1：此命令從存儲桶「測試文件」中檢索項目「sample.txt」，並將其保存到當前位置名為「local-sample.txt」的文件中。呼叫此命令之前，檔案「local-sample.txt」不一定要存在。

```
Read-S3Object -BucketName test-files -Key sample.txt -File local-sample.txt
```

示例 2：此命令從存儲桶「測試文件」中檢索虛擬目錄「DIR」，並將其保存到當前位置名為「本地目錄」的文件夾中。在調用此命令之前，文件夾「本地目錄」不必存在。

```
Read-S3Object -BucketName test-files -KeyPrefix DIR -Folder Local-DIR
```

範例 3：從值區名稱中具有「config」的值區中，將所有索引鍵以「.json」結尾的物件下載到指定資料夾中的檔案。對象鍵用於設置文件名。

```
Get-S3Bucket | ? { $_.BucketName -like '*config*' } | Get-S3Object | ? { $_.Key -
like '*.json' } | Read-S3Object -Folder C:\ConfigObjects
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetObject式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
```

```
                                that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def get(self):
        """
        Gets the object.

        :return: The object data in bytes.
        """
        try:
            body = self.object.get()["Body"].read()
            logger.info(
                "Got object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return body
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetObject中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得物件。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectGetWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Gets the object directly to a file.
  #
  # @param target_path [String] The path to the file where the object is
 downloaded.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Types::GetObjectOutput, nil] The retrieved object data if
 successful; otherwise nil.
  def get_object(target_path)
    @object.get(response_target: target_path)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get object #{@object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"
  target_path = "my-object-as-file.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectGetWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  obj_data = wrapper.get_object(target_path)
  return unless obj_data

  puts "Object #{object_key} (#{obj_data.content_length} bytes} downloaded to
 #{target_path}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

取得物件並報告其伺服器端的加密狀態。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectGetEncryptionWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Gets the object into memory.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Types::GetObjectOutput, nil] The retrieved object data if
 successful; otherwise nil.
  def get_object
    @object.get
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get object #{@object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectGetEncryptionWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_key))
  obj_data = wrapper.get_object
  return unless obj_data

  encryption = obj_data.server_side_encryption.nil? ? "no" :
 obj_data.server_side_encryption
  puts "Object #{object_key} uses #{encryption} encryption."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetObject中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn get_object(client: Client, opt: Opt) -> Result<usize, anyhow::Error> {
    trace!("bucket:      {}", opt.bucket);
    trace!("object:      {}", opt.object);
    trace!("destination: {}", opt.destination.display());

    let mut file = File::create(opt.destination.clone())?;

    let mut object = client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(opt.bucket)
        .key(opt.object)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let mut byte_count = 0_usize;
    while let Some(bytes) = object.body.try_next().await? {
        let bytes_len = bytes.len();
        file.write_all(&bytes)?;
        trace!("Intermediate write of {bytes_len}");
        byte_count += bytes_len;
    }

    Ok(byte_count)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetObject中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_s3->getobject(           " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
                  iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
                  iv_key = iv_object_key
               ).
       DATA(lv_object_data) = oo_result->get_body( ).
       MESSAGE 'Object retrieved from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
       MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
       MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetObject中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從儲存貯體將物件下載至本機檔案。

```
    public func downloadFile(bucket: String, key: String, to: String) async
throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: to).appendingPathComponent(key)

        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

        // Get the data stream object. Return immediately if there isn't one.
        guard let body = output.body,
              let data = try await body.readData() else {
            return
        }
        try data.write(to: fileUrl)
    }
```

將物件讀取至 Swift 資料物件。

```
    public func readFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws -> Data {
        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

        // Get the stream and return its contents in a `Data` object. If
        // there is no stream, return an empty `Data` object instead.
        guard let body = output.body,
              let data = try await body.readData() else {
            return "".data(using: .utf8)!
        }
```

```
        return data
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetObject中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭GetObjectAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObjectAcl。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理存取控制清單 (ACL)

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::GetObjectAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::String &objectKey,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAclRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAclOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.GetObjectAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error: GetObjectAcl: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
    }
    else {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants =
                outcome.GetResult().GetGrants();

        for (auto it = grants.begin(); it != grants.end(); it++) {
            std::cout << "For object " << objectKey << ": "
                      << std::endl << std::endl;

            Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant = *it;
            Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee = grant.GetGrantee();

            if (grantee.TypeHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Type:          "
                          << GetGranteeTypeString(grantee.GetType()) <<
std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.DisplayNameHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Display name:  "
                          << grantee.GetDisplayName() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.EmailAddressHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Email address: "
                          << grantee.GetEmailAddress() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.IDHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "ID:            "
                          << grantee.GetID() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.URIHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "URI:           "
                          << grantee.GetURI() << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "Permission:    " <<
                      GetPermissionString(grant.GetPermission()) <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;
```

```
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable
 string.
/*!
 \fn GetGranteeTypeString()
 \param type Type enumeration.
*/

Aws::String GetGranteeTypeString(const Aws::S3::Model::Type &type) {
    switch (type) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail:
            return "Email address of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser:
            return "Canonical user ID of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group:
            return "Predefined Amazon S3 group";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET:
            return "Not set";
        default:
            return "Type unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable
 string.
/*!
 \fn GetPermissionString()
 \param permission Permission enumeration.
*/

Aws::String GetPermissionString(const Aws::S3::Model::Permission &permission) {
    switch (permission) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL:
            return "Can read this object's data and its metadata, "
                   "and read/write this object's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET:
            return "Permission not set";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ:
            return "Can read this object's data and its metadata";
```

```
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP:
            return "Can read this object's permissions";
            // case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE // Not applicable.
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP:
            return "Can write this object's permissions";
        default:
            return "Permission unknown";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetObjectAcl中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會擷取值區中名為之物件的存取控制清單`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api get-object-acl --bucket my-bucket --key index.html
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Owner": {
        "DisplayName": "my-username",
        "ID": "7009a8971cd538e11f6b6606438875e7c86c5b672f46db45460ddcd087d36c32"
    },
    "Grants": [
        {
            "Grantee": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
 "7009a8971cd538e11f6b6606438875e7c86c5b672f46db45460ddcd087d36c32"
            },
            "Permission": "FULL_CONTROL"
        },
        {
            "Grantee": {
                "URI": "http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers"
            },
```

```
            "Permission": "READ"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetObjectAcl中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getBucketACL(objectKey: String, bucketName: String) {
    val request = GetObjectAclRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = objectKey
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.getObjectAcl(request)
        response.grants?.forEach { grant ->
            println("Grant permission is ${grant.permission}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetObjectAcl中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def get_acl(self):
        """
        Gets the ACL of the object.

        :return: The ACL of the object.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.object.Acl()
            logger.info(
                "Got ACL for object %s owned by %s.",
                self.object.key,
                acl.owner["DisplayName"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get ACL for object %s.", self.object.key)
            raise
        else:
            return acl
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetObjectAcl中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭GetObjectLegalHold配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObjectLegalHold。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 取得物件的合法訴訟保留組態
- 鎖定 Amazon S3 對象

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
/// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
/// <returns>The object legal hold details.</returns>
public async Task<ObjectLockLegalHold> GetObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
    string objectKey)
{
    try
    {
        var request = new GetObjectLegalHoldRequest()
        {
            BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject legal hold for {objectKey} in
 {bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\tStatus: {response.LegalHold.Status}");
            return response.LegalHold;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockLegalHold();
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetObjectLegalHold中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取物件的「合法保留」狀態

下列`get-object-legal-hold`範例會擷取指定物件的「合法保留」狀態。

```
aws s3api get-object-legal-hold \
    --bucket my-bucket-with-object-lock \
    --key doc1.rtf
```

輸出：

```
{
    "LegalHold": {
        "Status": "ON"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetObjectLegalHold中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
   public ObjectLockLegalHold getObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
       try {
           GetObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
GetObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(objectKey)
               .build();

           GetObjectLegalHoldResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest);
           System.out.println("Object legal hold for " + objectKey + " in " +
bucketName +
               ":\n\tStatus: " + response.legalHold().status());
           return response.legalHold();

       } catch (S3Exception ex) {
           System.out.println("\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '" +
ex.getMessage() + "'");
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetObjectLegalHold中的。

搭`GetObjectLockConfiguration`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetObjectLockConfiguration`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 鎖定 Amazon S3 對象

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to get details.</param>
    /// <returns>The bucket's object lock configuration details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockConfiguration>
GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            };

            var response = await
_amazonS3.GetObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket object lock config for {bucketName} in
{bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\tEnabled:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled}" +
                              $"\n\tRule:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.Rule?.DefaultRetention}");

            return response.ObjectLockConfiguration;
        }
```

```
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock config:
 '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockConfiguration();
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetObjectLockConfiguration中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取值區的物件鎖定組態

下列`get-object-lock-configuration`範例會擷取指定值區的物件鎖定組態。

```
aws s3api get-object-lock-configuration \
    --bucket my-bucket-with-object-lock
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ObjectLockConfiguration": {
        "ObjectLockEnabled": "Enabled",
        "Rule": {
            "DefaultRetention": {
                "Mode": "COMPLIANCE",
                "Days": 50
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetObjectLockConfiguration中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
   public void getBucketObjectLockConfiguration(String bucketName) {
       GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest objectLockConfigurationRequest =
GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       GetObjectLockConfigurationResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfigurationRequest);
       System.out.println("Bucket object lock config for "+bucketName +":  ");
       System.out.println("\tEnabled:
"+response.objectLockConfiguration().objectLockEnabled());
       System.out.println("\tRule: "+
response.objectLockConfiguration().rule().defaultRetention());
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetObjectLockConfiguration中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import {
  GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  S3Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string} bucketName
 */
export const main = async (client, bucketName) => {
  const command = new GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
    // ExpectedBucketOwner: "ACCOUNT_ID",
  });

  try {
    const { ObjectLockConfiguration } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Object Lock Configuration: ${ObjectLockConfiguration}`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main(new S3Client(), "BUCKET_NAME");
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetObjectLockConfiguration中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：如果已為指定 S3 儲存貯體啟用物件鎖定組態，此命令會傳回值「已啟用」。

```
Get-S3ObjectLockConfiguration -BucketName 's3buckettesting' -Select
 ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled
```

輸出：

```
Value
-----
Enabled
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetObjectLockConfiguration式參考中的。

搭GetObjectRetention配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObjectRetention。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 鎖定 Amazon S3 對象

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object retention details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockRetention> GetObjectRetention(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject retention for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\t{response.Retention.Mode} until
{response.Retention.RetainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.Retention;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock retention:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockRetention();
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetObjectRetention中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取物件的物件保留組態

下列`get-object-retention`範例會擷取指定物件的物件保留組態。

```
aws s3api get-object-retention \
    --bucket my-bucket-with-object-lock \
    --key doc1.rtf
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Retention": {
```

```
        "Mode": "GOVERNANCE",
        "RetainUntilDate": "2025-01-01T00:00:00.000Z"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetObjectRetention中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    public ObjectLockRetention getObjectRetention(String bucketName, String key){
        try {
            GetObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
GetObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

            GetObjectRetentionResponse response =
getClient().getObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
            System.out.println("tObject retention for "+key +"
in "+ bucketName +": " + response.retention().mode() +" until "+
response.retention().retainUntilDate() +".");
            return response.retention();

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return null;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetObjectRetention中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { GetObjectRetentionCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string} bucketName
 * @param {string} objectKey
 */
export const main = async (client, bucketName, objectKey) => {
  const command = new GetObjectRetentionCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: objectKey,
    // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
    // ExpectedBucketOwner: "ACCOUNT_ID",
    // RequestPayer: "requester",
    // VersionId: "OBJECT_VERSION_ID",
  });

  try {
    const { Retention } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Object Retention Settings: ${Retention.Status}`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main(new S3Client(), "BUCKET_NAME", "OBJECT_KEY");
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetObjectRetention中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

示例 1：該命令返回模式和日期，直到對象將被保留。

```
Get-S3ObjectRetention -BucketName 's3buckettesting' -Key 'testfile.txt'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetObjectRetention式參考中的。

搭`GetObjectTagging`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetObjectTagging`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用索引標籤

CLI

AWS CLI

若要擷取附加至物件的標籤

下列`get-object-tagging`範例會從指定的物件擷取指定索引鍵的值。

```
aws s3api get-object-tagging \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --key doc1.rtf
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "TagSet": [
        {
            "Value": "confidential",
            "Key": "designation"
        }
    ]
}
```

下列get-object-tagging範例會嘗試擷取沒有標籤的物件doc2.rtf標籤組。

```
aws s3api get-object-tagging \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --key doc2.rtf
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TagSet": []
}
```

下列get-object-tagging範例會擷取具有多個標籤之物件doc3.rtf的標籤組。

```
aws s3api get-object-tagging \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --key doc3.rtf
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TagSet": [
        {
            "Value": "confidential",
            "Key": "designation"
        },
        {
            "Value": "finance",
            "Key": "department"
        },
        {
            "Value": "payroll",
            "Key": "team"
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetObjectTagging中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：範例會傳回與指定 S3 儲存貯體上存在的物件相關聯的標籤。

```
Get-S3ObjectTagSet -Key 'testfile.txt' -BucketName 'testbucket123'
```

輸出：

```
Key  Value
---  -----
test value
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetObjectTagging式參考中的。

搭`GetPublicAccessBlock`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetPublicAccessBlock`。

CLI

AWS CLI

設定或修改值區的區塊公用存取設定

下列`get-public-access-block`範例會顯示指定值區的區塊公用存取設定。

```
aws s3api get-public-access-block \
    --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "PublicAccessBlockConfiguration": {
        "IgnorePublicAcls": true,
        "BlockPublicPolicy": true,
        "BlockPublicAcls": true,
        "RestrictPublicBuckets": true
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetPublicAccessBlock中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：命令會傳回指定 S3 儲存貯體的公用存取區塊組態。

```
Get-S3PublicAccessBlock -BucketName 's3testbucket'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetPublicAccessBlock式參考中的。

搭HeadBucket配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用HeadBucket。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function bucket_exists
#
```

```
# This function checks to see if the specified bucket already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to check.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If the bucket already exists.
#       1 - If the bucket doesn't exist.
###############################################################################
function bucket_exists() {
  local bucket_name
  bucket_name=$1

  # Check whether the bucket already exists.
  # We suppress all output - we're interested only in the return code.

  if aws s3api head-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    return 0 # 0 in Bash script means true.
  else
    return 1 # 1 in Bash script means false.
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考HeadBucket中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列指令會驗證儲存貯體的存取權：`my-bucket`

```
aws s3api head-bucket --bucket my-bucket
```

如果存在值區且您可以存取該值區，則不會傳回任何輸出。否則，將顯示錯誤消息。例如：

```
A client error (404) occurred when calling the HeadBucket operation: Not Found
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考HeadBucket中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// BucketExists checks whether a bucket exists in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) BucketExists(bucketName string) (bool, error) {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.HeadBucket(context.TODO(), &s3.HeadBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 })
 exists := true
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NotFound:
    log.Printf("Bucket %v is available.\n", bucketName)
    exists = false
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Either you don't have access to bucket %v or another error
 occurred. "+
     "Here's what happened: %v\n", bucketName, err)
   }
```

```
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Bucket %v exists and you already own it.", bucketName)
 }

 return exists, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考HeadBucket中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def exists(self):
        """
        Determine whether the bucket exists and you have access to it.

        :return: True when the bucket exists; otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.bucket.meta.client.head_bucket(Bucket=self.bucket.name)
            logger.info("Bucket %s exists.", self.bucket.name)
            exists = True
        except ClientError:
            logger.warning(
                "Bucket %s doesn't exist or you don't have access to it.",
                self.bucket.name,
            )
            exists = False
        return exists
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件HeadBucket中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭HeadObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用HeadObject。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會擷取值區中名為之物件的中繼資料my-bucket：

```
aws s3api head-object --bucket my-bucket --key index.html
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AcceptRanges": "bytes",
    "ContentType": "text/html",
    "LastModified": "Thu, 16 Apr 2015 18:19:14 GMT",
    "ContentLength": 77,
    "VersionId": "null",
    "ETag": "\"30a6ec7e1a9ad79c203d05a589c8b400\"",
    "Metadata": {}
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考HeadObject中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

判斷物件的內容類型。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetObjectContentType {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <keyName>>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                    keyName - The key name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getContentType(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void getContentType(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 keyName) {
        try {
            HeadObjectRequest objectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                    .key(keyName)
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            HeadObjectResponse objectHead = s3.headObject(objectRequest);
            String type = objectHead.contentType();
            System.out.println("The object content type is " + type);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

取得物件的還原狀態。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

public class GetObjectRestoreStatus {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <keyName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                    keyName - A key name that represents the object.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        checkStatus(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void checkStatus(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 keyName) {
        try {
            HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(keyName)
                    .build();

            HeadObjectResponse response = s3.headObject(headObjectRequest);
            System.out.println("The Amazon S3 object restoration status is " +
 response.restore());

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考HeadObject中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectExistsWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Checks whether the object exists.
  #
  # @return [Boolean] True if the object exists; otherwise false.
  def exists?
    @object.exists?
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't check existence of object
 #{@object.bucket.name}:#{@object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"
```

```
  wrapper = ObjectExistsWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  exists = wrapper.exists?

  puts "Object #{object_key} #{exists ? 'does' : 'does not'} exist."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考HeadObject中的。

搭`ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations`。

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取值區的分析設定清單

以下內容`list-bucket-analytics-configurations`會擷取指定值區的分析組態清單。

```
aws s3api list-bucket-analytics-configurations \
    --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AnalyticsConfigurationList": [
        {
            "StorageClassAnalysis": {},
            "Id": "1"
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會傳回指定 S3 儲存貯體的前 100 個分析組態。

```
Get-S3BucketAnalyticsConfigurationList -BucketName 's3casetestbucket'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListBucketAnalyticsConfigurations式參考中的。

搭`ListBucketInventoryConfigurations`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListBucketInventoryConfigurations`。

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取值區的庫存組態清單

下列`list-bucket-inventory-configurations`範例會列出指定值區的庫存組態。

```
aws s3api list-bucket-inventory-configurations \
    --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InventoryConfigurationList": [
        {
            "IsEnabled": true,
            "Destination": {
                "S3BucketDestination": {
                    "Format": "ORC",
                    "Bucket": "arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket",
                    "AccountId": "123456789012"
                }
            },
            "IncludedObjectVersions": "Current",
```

```
            "Id": "1",
            "Schedule": {
                "Frequency": "Weekly"
            }
        },
        {
            "IsEnabled": true,
            "Destination": {
                "S3BucketDestination": {
                    "Format": "CSV",
                    "Bucket": "arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket",
                    "AccountId": "123456789012"
                }
            },
            "IncludedObjectVersions": "Current",
            "Id": "2",
            "Schedule": {
                "Frequency": "Daily"
            }
        }
    ],
    "IsTruncated": false
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListBucketInventoryConfigurations中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會傳回指定 S3 儲存貯體的前 100 個庫存組態。

```
Get-S3BucketInventoryConfigurationList -BucketName 's3testbucket'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListBucketInventoryConfigurations式參考中的。

搭`ListBuckets`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListBuckets`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace ListBucketsExample
{
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example uses the AWS SDK for .NET to list the Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) buckets belonging to the default account.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListBuckets
    {
        private static IAmazonS3 _s3Client;

        /// <summary>
        /// Get a list of the buckets owned by the default user.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the ListingBuckets call that contains a
        /// list of the buckets owned by the default user.</returns>
        public static async Task<ListBucketsResponse> GetBuckets(IAmazonS3
 client)
        {
            return await client.ListBucketsAsync();
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method lists the name and creation date for the buckets in
        /// the passed List of S3 buckets.
        /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="bucketList">A List of S3 bucket objects.</param>
        public static void DisplayBucketList(List<S3Bucket> bucketList)
        {
            bucketList
                .ForEach(b => Console.WriteLine($"Bucket name: {b.BucketName},
 created on: {b.CreationDate}"));
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // The client uses the AWS Region of the default user.
            // If the Region where the buckets were created is different,
            // pass the Region to the client constructor. For example:
            // _s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
            _s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            var response = await GetBuckets(_s3Client);
            DisplayBucketList(response.Buckets);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListBuckets中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::ListBuckets(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    auto outcome = client.ListBuckets();

    bool result = true;
```

```
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed with error: " << outcome.GetError() << std::endl;
        result = false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Found " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets().size() << "
 buckets\n";
        for (auto &&b: outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets()) {
            std::cout << b.GetName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListBuckets中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

以下命令使用命`list-buckets`令顯示所有 Amazon S3 儲存貯體 (跨所有區域) 的名稱：

```
aws s3api list-buckets --query "Buckets[].Name"
```

查詢選項會篩選儲存貯體名稱的`list-buckets`輸出。

如需有關儲存貯體的詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon S3 開發人員指南中的使用 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListBuckets中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// ListBuckets lists the buckets in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListBuckets() ([]types.Bucket, error) {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.ListBuckets(context.TODO(),
 &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 var buckets []types.Bucket
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  buckets = result.Buckets
 }
 return buckets, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListBuckets中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListBucketsResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListBuckets {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listAllBuckets(s3);

    }
    public static void listAllBuckets(S3Client s3) {
        ListBucketsResponse response = s3.listBuckets();
        List<Bucket> bucketList = response.buckets();
        for (Bucket bucket: bucketList) {
            System.out.println("Bucket name "+bucket.name());
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListBuckets中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出儲存貯體。

```
import { ListBucketsCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListBucketsCommand({});

  try {
    const { Owner, Buckets } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `${Owner.DisplayName} owns ${Buckets.length} bucket${
        Buckets.length === 1 ? "" : "s"
      }:`,
    );
    console.log(`${Buckets.map((b) => ` • ${b.Name}`).join("\n")}`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListBuckets中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會傳回所有 S3 儲存貯體。

```
Get-S3Bucket
```

示例 2：此命令返回名為「測試文件」的存儲桶

```
Get-S3Bucket -BucketName test-files
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListBuckets式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    @staticmethod
    def list(s3_resource):
        """
        Get the buckets in all Regions for the current account.

        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 S3 resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                            that contains collections and factory methods to
 create
```

```
                                other high-level S3 sub-resources.
        :return: The list of buckets.
        """
        try:
            buckets = list(s3_resource.buckets.all())
            logger.info("Got buckets: %s.", buckets)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get buckets.")
            raise
        else:
            return buckets
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListBuckets中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

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

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

  # Lists buckets for the current account.
  #
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of buckets to list.
  def list_buckets(count)
    puts "Found these buckets:"
```

```
    @s3_resource.buckets.each do |bucket|
      puts "\t#{bucket.name}"
      count -= 1
      break if count.zero?
    end
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't list buckets. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

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

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListBuckets中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_buckets(strict: bool, client: &Client, region: &str) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    let resp = client.list_buckets().send().await?;
    let buckets = resp.buckets();
    let num_buckets = buckets.len();

    let mut in_region = 0;

    for bucket in buckets {
```

```
        if strict {
            let r = client
                .get_bucket_location()
                .bucket(bucket.name().unwrap_or_default())
                .send()
                .await?;

            if r.location_constraint().unwrap().as_ref() == region {
                println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
                in_region += 1;
            }
        } else {
            println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
        }
    }

    println!();
    if strict {
        println!(
            "Found {} buckets in the {} region out of a total of {} buckets.",
            in_region, region, num_buckets
        );
    } else {
        println!("Found {} buckets in all regions.", num_buckets);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListBuckets中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// Return an array containing information about every available bucket.
///
/// - Returns: An array of ``S3ClientTypes.Bucket`` objects describing
///   each bucket.
public func getAllBuckets() async throws -> [S3ClientTypes.Bucket] {
    let output = try await client.listBuckets(input: ListBucketsInput())

    guard let buckets = output.buckets else {
        return []
    }
    return buckets
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListBuckets中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭`ListMultipartUploads`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListMultipartUploads`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 刪除不完整的分段上傳

CLI

AWS CLI

下列指令會列出名`my-bucket`為的值區的所有作用中分段上傳：

```
aws s3api list-multipart-uploads --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Uploads": [
        {
            "Initiator": {
                "DisplayName": "username",
                "ID": "arn:aws:iam::0123456789012:user/username"
            },
            "Initiated": "2015-06-02T18:01:30.000Z",
            "UploadId":
 "dfRtDYU0WWCCcH43C3WFbkRONycyCpTJJvxu2i5GYkZljF.Yxwh6XG7WfS2vC4to6HiV6Yjlx.cph0gtNBtJ8P3
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "multipart/01",
            "Owner": {
                "DisplayName": "aws-account-name",
                "ID":
 "100719349fc3b6dcd7c820a124bf7aecd408092c3d7b51b38494939801fc248b"
            }
        }
    ],
    "CommonPrefixes": []
}
```

進行中的分段上傳會在 Amazon S3 產生儲存成本。完成或中止作用中的分段上傳，以便從您的帳戶中移除其部分。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListMultipartUploads中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class ListMultipartUploads {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where an in-
progress multipart upload is occurring.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listUploads(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void listUploads(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
 ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
 s3.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
            List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();
            for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
                System.out.println("Upload in progress: Key = \"" + upload.key()
 + "\", id = " + upload.uploadId());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListMultipartUploads中的。

搭`ListObjectVersions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListObjectVersions`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 使用版本化物件

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example lists the versions of the objects in a version enabled
    /// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListObjectVersions
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";

            // If the AWS Region where your bucket is defined is different from
            // the AWS Region where the Amazon S3 bucket is defined, pass the
 constant
            // for the AWS Region to the client constructor like this:
            //      var client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
            await GetObjectListWithAllVersionsAsync(client, bucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method lists all versions of the objects within an Amazon S3
        /// version enabled bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// ListVersionsAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the version enabled Amazon S3
 bucket
        /// for which you want to list the versions of the contained objects.</
param>
        public static async Task GetObjectListWithAllVersionsAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                // When you instantiate the ListVersionRequest, you can
                // optionally specify a key name prefix in the request
                // if you want a list of object versions of a specific object.

                // For this example we set a small limit in MaxKeys to return
                // a small list of versions.
```

```
                ListVersionsRequest request = new ListVersionsRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    MaxKeys = 2,
                };

                do
                {
                    ListVersionsResponse response = await
client.ListVersionsAsync(request);

                    // Process response.
                    foreach (S3ObjectVersion entry in response.Versions)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"key: {entry.Key} size:
{entry.Size}");
                    }

                    // If response is truncated, set the marker to get the next
                    // set of keys.
                    if (response.IsTruncated)
                    {
                        request.KeyMarker = response.NextKeyMarker;
                        request.VersionIdMarker = response.NextVersionIdMarker;
                    }
                    else
                    {
                        request = null;
                    }
                }
                while (request != null);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: '{ex.Message}'");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListObjectVersions中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會擷取名為的值區中物件的版本資訊my-bucket：

```
aws s3api list-object-versions --bucket my-bucket --prefix index.html
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DeleteMarkers": [
        {
            "Owner": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
 "7009a8971cd660687538875e7c86c5b672fe116bd438f46db45460ddcd036c32"
            },
            "IsLatest": true,
            "VersionId": "B2VsEK5saUNNHKcOAJj7hIE86RozToyq",
            "Key": "index.html",
            "LastModified": "2015-11-10T00:57:03.000Z"
        },
        {
            "Owner": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
 "7009a8971cd660687538875e7c86c5b672fe116bd438f46db45460ddcd036c32"
            },
            "IsLatest": false,
            "VersionId": ".FLQEZscLIcfxSq.jsFJ.szUkmng2Yw6",
            "Key": "index.html",
            "LastModified": "2015-11-09T23:32:20.000Z"
        }
    ],
    "Versions": [
        {
            "LastModified": "2015-11-10T00:20:11.000Z",
            "VersionId": "Rb_l2T8UHDkFEwCgJjhlgPOZC0qJ.vpD",
            "ETag": "\"0622528de826c0df5db1258a23b80be5\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "index.html",
            "Owner": {
```

```
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
 "7009a8971cd660687538875e7c86c5b672fe116bd438f46db45460ddcd036c32"
            },
            "IsLatest": false,
            "Size": 38
        },
        {
            "LastModified": "2015-11-09T23:26:41.000Z",
            "VersionId": "rasWWGpgk9E4s0LyTJgusGeRQKLVIAFf",
            "ETag": "\"06225825b8028de826c0df5db1a23be5\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "index.html",
            "Owner": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
 "7009a8971cd660687538875e7c86c5b672fe116bd438f46db45460ddcd036c32"
            },
            "IsLatest": false,
            "Size": 38
        },
        {
            "LastModified": "2015-11-09T22:50:50.000Z",
            "VersionId": "null",
            "ETag": "\"d1f45267a863c8392e07d24dd592f1b9\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "index.html",
            "Owner": {
                "DisplayName": "my-username",
                "ID":
 "7009a8971cd660687538875e7c86c5b672fe116bd438f46db45460ddcd036c32"
            },
            "IsLatest": false,
            "Size": 533823
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListObjectVersions中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_versions(client: &Client, bucket: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_object_versions().bucket(bucket).send().await?;

    for version in resp.versions() {
        println!("{}", version.key().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("  version ID: {}", version.version_id().unwrap_or_default());
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListObjectVersions中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`ListObjects`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListObjects`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立列出 Amazon S3 物件的網頁

CLI

AWS CLI

下列範例會使用`list-objects`命令來顯示指定值區中所有物件的名稱：

```
aws s3api list-objects --bucket text-content --query 'Contents[].{Key: Key, Size:
 Size}'
```

此範例使用`--query`引數將輸出篩選為每個物件的`list-objects`索引鍵值和大小

如需有關物件的詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon S3 開發人員指南中的使用 Amazon S3 物件。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListObjects中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會擷取值區「測試檔案」中所有項目的相關資訊。

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName test-files
```

示例 2：此命令從存儲桶「測試文件」中檢索有關項目「sample.txt」的信息。

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName test-files -Key sample.txt
```

示例 3：此命令從存儲桶「測試文件」中檢索有關前綴為「sample」的所有項目的信息。

```
Get-S3Object -BucketName test-files -KeyPrefix sample
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListObjects式參考中的。

搭`ListObjectsV2`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListObjectsV2`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用儲存貯體和物件

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to list the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket for which to list
        /// the contents.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// copy operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> ListBucketContentsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new ListObjectsV2Request
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    MaxKeys = 5,
                };

                Console.WriteLine("--------------------------------------");
                Console.WriteLine($"Listing the contents of {bucketName}:");
                Console.WriteLine("--------------------------------------");

                ListObjectsV2Response response;

                do
                {
                    response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);

                    response.S3Objects
```

```
                        .ForEach(obj => Console.WriteLine($"{obj.Key,-35}
{obj.LastModified.ToShortDateString(),10}{obj.Size,10}"));

                    // If the response is truncated, set the request
 ContinuationToken
                    // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
                    request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
                }
                while (response.IsTruncated);

                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
 Message:'{ex.Message}' getting list of objects.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

使用分頁程式列出物件。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// The following example lists objects in an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListObjectsPaginator
    {
        private const string BucketName = "doc-example-bucket";

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

            Console.WriteLine($"Listing the objects contained in {BucketName}:
\n");
```

```
            await ListingObjectsAsync(s3Client, BucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uses a paginator to retrieve the list of objects in an
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket whose objects
        /// you want to list.</param>
        public static async Task ListingObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            var listObjectsV2Paginator = client.Paginators.ListObjectsV2(new
ListObjectsV2Request
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            });

            await foreach (var response in listObjectsV2Paginator.Responses)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"HttpStatusCode: {response.HttpStatusCode}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Number of Keys: {response.KeyCount}");
                foreach (var entry in response.S3Objects)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Key = {entry.Key} Size = {entry.Size}");
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的 ListObjectsV2。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function list_items_in_bucket
#
# This function displays a list of the files in the bucket with each file's
# size. The function uses the --query parameter to retrieve only the key and
# size fields from the Contents collection.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       The list of files in text format.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function list_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api list-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --output text \
```

```
    --query 'Contents[].{Key: Key, Size: Size}')

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -eq 0 ]]; then
    echo "$response"
  else
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api list-objects operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考中的 ListObjectsV2。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::ListObjects(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
    request.WithBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;

    do {
        if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
            request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
        }

        auto outcome = s3_client.ListObjectsV2(request);
```

```
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: ListObjects: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> objects =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetContents();

            allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(), objects.end());
            continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
        }
    } while (!continuationToken.empty());

    std::cout << allObjects.size() << " object(s) found:" << std::endl;

    for (const auto &object: allObjects) {
        std::cout << "  " << object.GetKey() << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考中的 ListObjectsV2。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得值區中的物件清單

下列`list-objects-v2`範例會列出指定值區中的物件。

```
aws s3api list-objects-v2 \
    --bucket my-bucket
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Contents": [
        {
            "LastModified": "2019-11-05T23:11:50.000Z",
```

```
            "ETag": "\"621503c373607d548b37cff8778d992c\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "doc1.rtf",
            "Size": 391
        },
        {
            "LastModified": "2019-11-05T23:11:50.000Z",
            "ETag": "\"a2cecc36ab7c7fe3a71a273b9d45b1b5\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "doc2.rtf",
            "Size": 373
        },
        {
            "LastModified": "2019-11-05T23:11:50.000Z",
            "ETag": "\"08210852f65a2e9cb999972539a64d68\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "doc3.rtf",
            "Size": 399
        },
        {
            "LastModified": "2019-11-05T23:11:50.000Z",
            "ETag": "\"d1852dd683f404306569471af106988e\"",
            "StorageClass": "STANDARD",
            "Key": "doc4.rtf",
            "Size": 6225
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考中的 ListObjectsV2。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// ListObjects lists the objects in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListObjects(bucketName string) ([]types.Object, error)
 {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.ListObjectsV2(context.TODO(),
 &s3.ListObjectsV2Input{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 })
 var contents []types.Object
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list objects in bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName,
 err)
 } else {
  contents = result.Contents
 }
 return contents, err
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考中的 ListObjectsV2。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Object;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class ListObjects {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket from which objects are
 read.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBucketObjects(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
```

```
    }

    public static void listBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest
                    .builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListObjectsResponse res = s3.listObjects(listObjects);
            List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
            for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
                System.out.print("\n The name of the key is " + myValue.key());
                System.out.print("\n The object is " + calKb(myValue.size()) + "
 KBs");
                System.out.print("\n The owner is " + myValue.owner());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // convert bytes to kbs.
    private static long calKb(Long val) {
        return val / 1024;
    }
}
```

使用分頁列出物件。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.paginators.ListObjectsV2Iterable;

public class ListObjectsPaginated {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                    <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket from which objects are
 read.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBucketObjects(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void listBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListObjectsV2Request listReq = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .maxKeys(1)
                    .build();

            ListObjectsV2Iterable listRes = s3.listObjectsV2Paginator(listReq);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.contents().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Key: " +
 content.key() + " size = " + content.size()));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的 ListObjectsV2。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

條列儲存貯體中的所有物件。如果有多個對象， IsTruncated 並且 NextContinuationToken 將被用於遍歷完整列表。

```
import {
  S3Client,
  // This command supersedes the ListObjectsCommand and is the recommended way to
 list objects.
  ListObjectsV2Command,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListObjectsV2Command({
    Bucket: "my-bucket",
    // The default and maximum number of keys returned is 1000. This limits it to
    // one for demonstration purposes.
    MaxKeys: 1,
  });

  try {
    let isTruncated = true;

    console.log("Your bucket contains the following objects:\n");
    let contents = "";

    while (isTruncated) {
      const { Contents, IsTruncated, NextContinuationToken } =
        await client.send(command);
      const contentsList = Contents.map((c) => ` • ${c.Key}`).join("\n");
```

```
      contents += contentsList + "\n";
      isTruncated = IsTruncated;
      command.input.ContinuationToken = NextContinuationToken;
    }
    console.log(contents);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的 ListObjectsV2。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listBucketObjects(bucketName: String) {
    val request = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->

        val response = s3.listObjects(request)
        response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
            println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
            println("The object is ${myObject.size?.let { calKb(it) }} KBs")
            println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
        }
    }
}

private fun calKb(intValue: Long): Long {
    return intValue / 1024
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK 中的 ListObjectsV2 以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出儲存貯體中的物件。

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $contents = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "The contents of your bucket are: \n";
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                echo $content['Key'] . "\n";
            }
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to list objects in $this->bucketName with error: " .
$exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with listing objects before continuing.");
        }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考中的 ListObjectsV2。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    @staticmethod
    def list(bucket, prefix=None):
        """
        Lists the objects in a bucket, optionally filtered by a prefix.

        :param bucket: The bucket to query. This is a Boto3 Bucket resource.
        :param prefix: When specified, only objects that start with this prefix
 are listed.
        :return: The list of objects.
        """
        try:
            if not prefix:
                objects = list(bucket.objects.all())
            else:
                objects = list(bucket.objects.filter(Prefix=prefix))
            logger.info(
                "Got objects %s from bucket '%s'", [o.key for o in objects],
 bucket.name
            )
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get objects for bucket '%s'.",
 bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return objects
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 發套件中的 ListObjectsV2。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket actions.
class BucketListObjectsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket

  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket.
  def initialize(bucket)
    @bucket = bucket
  end

  # Lists object in a bucket.
  #
  # @param max_objects [Integer] The maximum number of objects to list.
  # @return [Integer] The number of objects listed.
  def list_objects(max_objects)
    count = 0
    puts "The objects in #{@bucket.name} are:"
    @bucket.objects.each do |obj|
      puts "\t#{obj.key}"
      count += 1
```

```
      break if count == max_objects
    end
    count
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't list objects in bucket #{bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    0
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"

  wrapper = BucketListObjectsWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Bucket.new(bucket_name))
  count = wrapper.list_objects(25)
  puts "Listed #{count} objects."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考中的 ListObjectsV2。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_objects(client: &Client, bucket: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let mut response = client
        .list_objects_v2()
        .bucket(bucket.to_owned())
        .max_keys(10) // In this example, go 10 at a time.
        .into_paginator()
        .send();
```

```
    while let Some(result) = response.next().await {
        match result {
            Ok(output) => {
                for object in output.contents() {
                    println!(" - {}", object.key().unwrap_or("Unknown"));
                }
            }
            Err(err) => {
                eprintln!("{err:?}")
            }
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK 中的 ListObjectsV2 以取得 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_s3->listobjectsv2(         " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of objects in S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK 中的 ListObjectsV2，瞭解 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func listBucketFiles(bucket: String) async throws -> [String] {
    let input = ListObjectsV2Input(
        bucket: bucket
    )
    let output = try await client.listObjectsV2(input: input)
    var names: [String] = []

    guard let objList = output.contents else {
        return []
    }

    for obj in objList {
        if let objName = obj.key {
            names.append(objName)
        }
    }

    return names
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK 中的 ListObjectsV2 以獲取 Swift API 參考。

搭PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) Transfer Acceleration is a
/// bucket-level feature that enables you to perform faster data transfers
/// to Amazon S3. This example shows how to configure Transfer
/// Acceleration.
/// </summary>
public class TransferAcceleration
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The main method initializes the client object and sets the
    /// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name before
    /// calling EnableAccelerationAsync.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
        const string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";

        await EnableAccelerationAsync(s3Client, bucketName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// This method sets the configuration to enable transfer acceleration
```

```
        /// for the bucket referred to in the bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client used to enable the
        /// acceleration on an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket for which
the
        /// method will be enabling acceleration.</param>
        private static async Task EnableAccelerationAsync(AmazonS3Client client,
string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var putRequest = new PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    AccelerateConfiguration = new AccelerateConfiguration
                    {
                        Status = BucketAccelerateStatus.Enabled,
                    },
                };
                await client.PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationAsync(putRequest);

                var getRequest = new GetBucketAccelerateConfigurationRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };
                var response = await
client.GetBucketAccelerateConfigurationAsync(getRequest);

                Console.WriteLine($"Acceleration state = '{response.Status}' ");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error occurred. Message:'{ex.Message}' when
setting transfer acceleration");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要設定值區的加速組態

下列put-bucket-accelerate-configuration範例會啟用指定值區的加速組態。

```
aws s3api put-bucket-accelerate-configuration \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --accelerate-configuration Status=Enabled
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令啟用指定 S3 儲存貯體的傳輸加速。

```
$statusVal = New-Object Amazon.S3.BucketAccelerateStatus('Enabled')
Write-S3BucketAccelerateConfiguration -BucketName 's3testbucket' -
AccelerateConfiguration_Status $statusVal
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration式參考中的。

搭PutBucketAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketAcl。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理存取控制清單 (ACL)

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an Amazon S3 bucket with an ACL to control access to the
        /// bucket and the objects stored in it.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to create
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket, with an ACL applied to the bucket.
        /// </param>
        /// <param name="region">The AWS Region where the bucket will be
created.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating success or failure.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketUseCannedACLAsync(IAmazonS3
client, S3Region region, string newBucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with Canned ACL.
                var putBucketRequest = new PutBucketRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = newBucketName,
                    BucketRegion = region,
                    CannedACL = S3CannedACL.LogDeliveryWrite,
                };

                PutBucketResponse putBucketResponse = await
client.PutBucketAsync(putBucketRequest);

                return putBucketResponse.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Amazon S3 error: {ex.Message}");
            }

            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutBucketAcl中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::PutBucketAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::String &ownerID,
                              const Aws::String &granteePermission,
                              const Aws::String &granteeType,
                              const Aws::String &granteeID,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig,
                              const Aws::String &granteeDisplayName,
                              const Aws::String &granteeEmailAddress,
                              const Aws::String &granteeURI) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::Owner owner;
    owner.SetID(ownerID);

    Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee;
    grantee.SetType(SetGranteeType(granteeType));

    if (!granteeEmailAddress.empty()) {
        grantee.SetEmailAddress(granteeEmailAddress);
    }
```

```
    if (!granteeID.empty()) {
        grantee.SetID(granteeID);
    }

    if (!granteeDisplayName.empty()) {
        grantee.SetDisplayName(granteeDisplayName);
    }

    if (!granteeURI.empty()) {
        grantee.SetURI(granteeURI);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant;
    grant.SetGrantee(grantee);
    grant.SetPermission(SetGranteePermission(granteePermission));

    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants;
    grants.push_back(grant);

    Aws::S3::Model::AccessControlPolicy acp;
    acp.SetOwner(owner);
    acp.SetGrants(grants);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketAclRequest request;
    request.SetAccessControlPolicy(acp);
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketAclOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.PutBucketAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &error = outcome.GetError();

        std::cerr << "Error: PutBucketAcl: " << error.GetExceptionName()
                  << " - " << error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully added an ACL to the bucket '" << bucketName
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

```
//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type
 enumeration.
/*!
 \sa SetGranteePermission()
 \param access Human readable string.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::Permission SetGranteePermission(const Aws::String &access) {
    if (access == "FULL_CONTROL")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL;
    if (access == "WRITE")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE;
    if (access == "READ")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ;
    if (access == "WRITE_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP;
    if (access == "READ_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET;
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type
 enumeration.
/*!
 \sa SetGranteeType()
 \param type Human readable string.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::Type SetGranteeType(const Aws::String &type) {
    if (type == "Amazon customer by email")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail;
    if (type == "Canonical user")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser;
    if (type == "Group")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutBucketAcl中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

此範例授`full control`予兩位 AWS 使用者 (user1@example.com 和 user2@example.com)，並授予所有人的`read`權限：

```
aws s3api put-bucket-acl --bucket MyBucket --grant-full-control
 emailaddress=user1@example.com,emailaddress=user2@example.com --grant-read
 uri=http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers
```

如需有關自訂 ACL (s3api ACL 命令，例如，使用相同的速記引數表示法) 的詳細資訊`put-bucket-acl`，請參閱 http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/RESTBucketPUTacl.html。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutBucketAcl中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.AccessControlPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Grant;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Permission;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketAclRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Type;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SetAcl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <bucketName> <id>\s

                Where:
                  bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to grant permissions on.\s
                  id - The ID of the owner of this bucket (you can get this value
 from the AWS Management Console).
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String id = args[1];
        System.out.format("Setting access \n");
        System.out.println(" in bucket: " + bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        setBucketAcl(s3, bucketName, id);
        System.out.println("Done!");
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void setBucketAcl(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String id) {
        try {
            Grant ownerGrant = Grant.builder()
                    .grantee(builder -> builder.id(id)
                            .type(Type.CANONICAL_USER))
```

```
                    .permission(Permission.FULL_CONTROL)
                    .build();

            List<Grant> grantList2 = new ArrayList<>();
            grantList2.add(ownerGrant);

            AccessControlPolicy acl = AccessControlPolicy.builder()
                    .owner(builder -> builder.id(id))
                    .grants(grantList2)
                    .build();

            PutBucketAclRequest putAclReq = PutBucketAclRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .accessControlPolicy(acl)
                    .build();

            s3.putBucketAcl(putAclReq);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutBucketAcl中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

放置儲存貯體的 ACL。

```
import { PutBucketAclCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
const client = new S3Client({});

// Most Amazon S3 use cases don't require the use of access control lists (ACLs).
// We recommend that you disable ACLs, except in unusual circumstances where
// you need to control access for each object individually.
// Consider a policy instead. For more information see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/bucket-policies.html.
export const main = async () => {
  // Grant a user READ access to a bucket.
  const command = new PutBucketAclCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
    AccessControlPolicy: {
      Grants: [
        {
          Grantee: {
            // The canonical ID of the user. This ID is an obfuscated form of
 your AWS account number.
            // It's unique to Amazon S3 and can't be found elsewhere.
            // For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/
latest/userguide/finding-canonical-user-id.html.
            ID: "canonical-id-1",
            Type: "CanonicalUser",
          },
          // One of FULL_CONTROL | READ | WRITE | READ_ACP | WRITE_ACP
          // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/
API_Grant.html#AmazonS3-Type-Grant-Permission
          Permission: "FULL_CONTROL",
        },
      ],
      Owner: {
        ID: "canonical-id-2",
      },
    },
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutBucketAcl中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun setBucketAcl(bucketName: String, idVal: String) {
    val myGrant = Grantee {
        id = idVal
        type = Type.CanonicalUser
    }

    val ownerGrant = Grant {
        grantee = myGrant
        permission = Permission.FullControl
    }

    val grantList = mutableListOf<Grant>()
    grantList.add(ownerGrant)

    val ownerOb = Owner {
        id = idVal
    }

    val acl = AccessControlPolicy {
        owner = ownerOb
        grants = grantList
    }

    val request = PutBucketAclRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        accessControlPolicy = acl
    }
```

```
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.putBucketAcl(request)
        println("An ACL was successfully set on $bucketName")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutBucketAcl中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def grant_log_delivery_access(self):
        """
        Grant the AWS Log Delivery group write access to the bucket so that
        Amazon S3 can deliver access logs to the bucket. This is the only
 recommended
        use of an S3 bucket ACL.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.bucket.Acl()
            # Putting an ACL overwrites the existing ACL. If you want to preserve
```

```
            # existing grants, append new grants to the list of existing grants.
            grants = acl.grants if acl.grants else []
            grants.append(
                {
                    "Grantee": {
                        "Type": "Group",
                        "URI": "http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/LogDelivery",
                    },
                    "Permission": "WRITE",
                }
            )
            acl.put(AccessControlPolicy={"Grants": grants, "Owner": acl.owner})
            logger.info("Granted log delivery access to bucket '%s'",
self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add ACL to bucket '%s'.",
self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutBucketAcl中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭PutBucketCors配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketCors。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Add CORS configuration to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to apply the CORS configuration to an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="configuration">The CORS configuration to apply.</param>
        private static async Task PutCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client
 client, CORSConfiguration configuration)
        {
            PutCORSConfigurationRequest request = new
 PutCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
                Configuration = configuration,
            };

            _ = await client.PutCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutBucketCors中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列範例會啟用PUTPOST、和來自 www.example.com 的DELETE要求，並啟用來自任何網域的GET要求：

```
aws s3api put-bucket-cors --bucket MyBucket --cors-configuration file://cors.json

cors.json:
{
  "CORSRules": [
    {
      "AllowedOrigins": ["http://www.example.com"],
      "AllowedHeaders": ["*"],
      "AllowedMethods": ["PUT", "POST", "DELETE"],
      "MaxAgeSeconds": 3000,
      "ExposeHeaders": ["x-amz-server-side-encryption"]
    },
    {
      "AllowedOrigins": ["*"],
      "AllowedHeaders": ["Authorization"],
      "AllowedMethods": ["GET"],
```

```
      "MaxAgeSeconds": 3000
    }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutBucketCors中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketCorsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketCorsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketCorsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CORSRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CORSConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketCorsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class S3Cors {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <accountId>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to upload an object into.
                    accountId - The id of the account that owns the Amazon S3
bucket.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        setCorsInformation(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        getBucketCorsInformation(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        deleteBucketCorsInformation(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void deleteBucketCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String
bucketName, String accountId) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketCorsRequest bucketCorsRequest =
DeleteBucketCorsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                    .build();

            s3.deleteBucketCors(bucketCorsRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void getBucketCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String bucketName,
String accountId) {
       try {
           GetBucketCorsRequest bucketCorsRequest =
GetBucketCorsRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                   .build();

           GetBucketCorsResponse corsResponse =
s3.getBucketCors(bucketCorsRequest);
           List<CORSRule> corsRules = corsResponse.corsRules();
           for (CORSRule rule : corsRules) {
               System.out.println("allowOrigins: " + rule.allowedOrigins());
               System.out.println("AllowedMethod: " + rule.allowedMethods());
           }

       } catch (S3Exception e) {

           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void setCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
accountId) {
       List<String> allowMethods = new ArrayList<>();
       allowMethods.add("PUT");
       allowMethods.add("POST");
       allowMethods.add("DELETE");

       List<String> allowOrigins = new ArrayList<>();
       allowOrigins.add("http://example.com");
       try {
           // Define CORS rules.
           CORSRule corsRule = CORSRule.builder()
                   .allowedMethods(allowMethods)
                   .allowedOrigins(allowOrigins)
                   .build();

           List<CORSRule> corsRules = new ArrayList<>();
           corsRules.add(corsRule);
           CORSConfiguration configuration = CORSConfiguration.builder()
                   .corsRules(corsRules)
```

```
                    .build();

            PutBucketCorsRequest putBucketCorsRequest =
 PutBucketCorsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .corsConfiguration(configuration)
                    .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                    .build();

            s3.putBucketCors(putBucketCorsRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutBucketCors中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

新增 CORS 規則。

```
import { PutBucketCorsCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

// By default, Amazon S3 doesn't allow cross-origin requests. Use this command
// to explicitly allow cross-origin requests.
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new PutBucketCorsCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
```

```
    CORSConfiguration: {
      CORSRules: [
        {
          // Allow all headers to be sent to this bucket.
          AllowedHeaders: ["*"],
          // Allow only GET and PUT methods to be sent to this bucket.
          AllowedMethods: ["GET", "PUT"],
          // Allow only requests from the specified origin.
          AllowedOrigins: ["https://www.example.com"],
          // Allow the entity tag (ETag) header to be returned in the response.
 The ETag header
          // The entity tag represents a specific version of the object. The ETag
 reflects
          // changes only to the contents of an object, not its metadata.
          ExposeHeaders: ["ETag"],
          // How long the requesting browser should cache the preflight response.
 After
          // this time, the preflight request will have to be made again.
          MaxAgeSeconds: 3600,
        },
      ],
    },
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutBucketCors中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def put_cors(self, cors_rules):
        """
        Apply CORS rules to the bucket. CORS rules specify the HTTP actions that
 are
        allowed from other domains.

        :param cors_rules: The CORS rules to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Cors().put(CORSConfiguration={"CORSRules": cors_rules})
            logger.info(
                "Put CORS rules %s for bucket '%s'.", cors_rules,
 self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put CORS rules for bucket %s.",
 self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutBucketCors中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with
 an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Sets CORS rules on a bucket.
  #
  # @param allowed_methods [Array<String>] The types of HTTP requests to allow.
  # @param allowed_origins [Array<String>] The origins to allow.
  # @returns [Boolean] True if the CORS rules were set; otherwise, false.
  def set_cors(allowed_methods, allowed_origins)
    @bucket_cors.put(
      cors_configuration: {
        cors_rules: [
          {
            allowed_methods: allowed_methods,
            allowed_origins: allowed_origins,
            allowed_headers: %w[*],
            max_age_seconds: 3600
          }
        ]
```

```
      }
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't set CORS rules for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考PutBucketCors中的。

搭PutBucketEncryption配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketEncryption。

CLI

AWS CLI

設定值區的伺服器端加密

下列put-bucket-encryption範例會將 AES256 加密設定為指定值區的預設值。

```
aws s3api put-bucket-encryption \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --server-side-encryption-configuration '{"Rules":
 [{"ApplyServerSideEncryptionByDefault": {"SSEAlgorithm": "AES256"}}]}'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutBucketEncryption中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令使用指定儲存貯體上的 Amazon S3 受管金鑰 (SSE-S3) 啟用預設 AES256 伺服器端加密。

```
$Encryptionconfig = @{ServerSideEncryptionByDefault =
 @{ServerSideEncryptionAlgorithm = "AES256"}}
Set-S3BucketEncryption -BucketName 's3testbucket' -
ServerSideEncryptionConfiguration_ServerSideEncryptionRule $Encryptionconfig
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutBucketEncryption式參考中的。

搭PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 刪除不完整的分段上傳
- 使用版本化物件

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Adds lifecycle configuration information to the S3 bucket named in
        /// the bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client used to call the
        /// PutLifecycleConfigurationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the S3 bucket to
        /// which configuration information will be added.</param>
        /// <param name="configuration">A LifecycleConfiguration object that
        /// will be applied to the S3 bucket.</param>
```

```
        public static async Task AddExampleLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 string bucketName, LifecycleConfiguration configuration)
        {
            var request = new PutLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Configuration = configuration,
            };
            var response = await client.PutLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列指令會將生命週期組態套用至名為的值區`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api put-bucket-lifecycle-configuration --bucket my-bucket --lifecycle-
configuration  file://lifecycle.json
```

該文件`lifecycle.json`是指定兩個規則的當前文件夾中的 JSON 文檔：

```
{
    "Rules": [
        {
            "ID": "Move rotated logs to Glacier",
            "Prefix": "rotated/",
            "Status": "Enabled",
            "Transitions": [
                {
                    "Date": "2015-11-10T00:00:00.000Z",
                    "StorageClass": "GLACIER"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "Status": "Enabled",
```

```
            "Prefix": "",
            "NoncurrentVersionTransitions": [
                {
                    "NoncurrentDays": 2,
                    "StorageClass": "GLACIER"
                }
            ],
            "ID": "Move old versions to Glacier"
        }
    ]
}
```

第一個規則會在指定日期將帶有前置詞的檔案移`rotated`至 Glacier。第二個規則會在舊物件版本不再是最新的時候，將它們移至 Glacier。如需有關可接受的時間戳記格式的資訊，請參閱 AWS CLI 使用者指南中的指定參數值。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRuleFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Transition;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.TransitionStorageClass;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpirationStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketLifecycleConfiguration;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class LifecycleConfiguration {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:
                                  <bucketName> <accountId>\s

                                Where:
                                  bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service
 (Amazon S3) bucket to upload an object into.
                                  accountId - The id of the account that owns the
 Amazon S3 bucket.
                                """;

                if (args.length != 2) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String bucketName = args[0];
                String accountId = args[1];
                Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
                S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();

                setLifecycleConfig(s3, bucketName, accountId);
                getLifecycleConfig(s3, bucketName, accountId);
```

```
                deleteLifecycleConfig(s3, bucketName, accountId);
                System.out.println("You have successfully created, updated, and
deleted a Lifecycle configuration");
                s3.close();
        }

        public static void setLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName,
String accountId) {
                try {
                        // Create a rule to archive objects with the
"glacierobjects/" prefix to Amazon
                        // S3 Glacier.
                        LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter =
LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
                                        .prefix("glacierobjects/")
                                        .build();

                        Transition transition = Transition.builder()

.storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
                                        .days(0)
                                        .build();

                        LifecycleRule rule1 = LifecycleRule.builder()
                                        .id("Archive immediately rule")
                                        .filter(ruleFilter)
                                        .transitions(transition)
                                        .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
                                        .build();

                        // Create a second rule.
                        Transition transition2 = Transition.builder()

.storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
                                        .days(0)
                                        .build();

                        List<Transition> transitionList = new ArrayList<>();
                        transitionList.add(transition2);

                        LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter2 =
LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
                                        .prefix("glacierobjects/")
                                        .build();
```

```
                        LifecycleRule rule2 = LifecycleRule.builder()
                                        .id("Archive and then delete rule")
                                        .filter(ruleFilter2)
                                        .transitions(transitionList)
                                        .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
                                        .build();

                        // Add the LifecycleRule objects to an ArrayList.
                        ArrayList<LifecycleRule> ruleList = new ArrayList<>();
                        ruleList.add(rule1);
                        ruleList.add(rule2);

                        BucketLifecycleConfiguration lifecycleConfiguration =
BucketLifecycleConfiguration.builder()
                                        .rules(ruleList)
                                        .build();

                        PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest = PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .bucket(bucketName)

.lifecycleConfiguration(lifecycleConfiguration)
                                        .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                                        .build();


s3.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);

                } catch (S3Exception e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }

        // Retrieve the configuration and add a new rule.
        public static void getLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName,
String accountId) {
                try {
                        GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
getBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest = GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
                                        .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                                        .build();

                        GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse response = s3

.getBucketLifecycleConfiguration(getBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);
                        List<LifecycleRule> newList = new ArrayList<>();
                        List<LifecycleRule> rules = response.rules();
                        for (LifecycleRule rule : rules) {
                                newList.add(rule);
                        }

                        // Add a new rule with both a prefix predicate and a tag
predicate.
                        LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter =
LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
                                        .prefix("YearlyDocuments/")
                                        .build();

                        Transition transition = Transition.builder()

.storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
                                        .days(3650)
                                        .build();

                        LifecycleRule rule1 = LifecycleRule.builder()
                                        .id("NewRule")
                                        .filter(ruleFilter)
                                        .transitions(transition)
                                        .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
                                        .build();

                        // Add the new rule to the list.
                        newList.add(rule1);
                        BucketLifecycleConfiguration lifecycleConfiguration =
BucketLifecycleConfiguration.builder()
                                        .rules(newList)
                                        .build();

                        PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest = PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
 .lifecycleConfiguration(lifecycleConfiguration)
                                        .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                                        .build();


 s3.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);

                } catch (S3Exception e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }

        // Delete the configuration from the Amazon S3 bucket.
        public static void deleteLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName,
 String accountId) {
                try {
                        DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest deleteBucketLifecycleRequest
 = DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .bucket(bucketName)
                                        .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                                        .build();

                        s3.deleteBucketLifecycle(deleteBucketLifecycleRequest);

                } catch (S3Exception e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def put_lifecycle_configuration(self, lifecycle_rules):
        """
        Apply a lifecycle configuration to the bucket. The lifecycle
 configuration can
        be used to archive or delete the objects in the bucket according to
 specified
        parameters, such as a number of days.

        :param lifecycle_rules: The lifecycle rules to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().put(
                LifecycleConfiguration={"Rules": lifecycle_rules}
            )
            logger.info(
                "Put lifecycle rules %s for bucket '%s'.",
                lifecycle_rules,
                self.bucket.name,
            )
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't put lifecycle rules for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭PutBucketLogging配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketLogging。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to enable logging on an Amazon Simple Storage
/// Service (Amazon S3) bucket. You need to have two Amazon S3 buckets for
/// this example. The first is the bucket for which you wish to enable
/// logging, and the second is the location where you want to store the
/// logs.
/// </summary>
public class ServerAccessLogging
{
```

```
        private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            LoadConfig();

            string bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"];
            string logBucketName = _configuration["LogBucketName"];
            string logObjectKeyPrefix = _configuration["LogObjectKeyPrefix"];
            string accountId = _configuration["AccountId"];

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2 or RegionEndpoint.USEast2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            try
            {
                // Update bucket policy for target bucket to allow delivery of
logs to it.
                await SetBucketPolicyToAllowLogDelivery(
                    client,
                    bucketName,
                    logBucketName,
                    logObjectKeyPrefix,
                    accountId);

                // Enable logging on the source bucket.
                await EnableLoggingAsync(
                    client,
                    bucketName,
                    logBucketName,
                    logObjectKeyPrefix);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {e.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method grants appropriate permissions for logging to the
        /// Amazon S3 bucket where the logs will be stored.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client which will be
used
        /// to apply the bucket policy.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceBucketName">The name of the source bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="logBucketName">The name of the bucket where logging
        /// information will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="logPrefix">The logging prefix where the logs should be
delivered.</param>
        /// <param name="accountId">The account id of the account where the
source bucket exists.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task SetBucketPolicyToAllowLogDelivery(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string sourceBucketName,
            string logBucketName,
            string logPrefix,
            string accountId)
        {
            var resourceArn = @"""arn:aws:s3:::" + logBucketName + "/" +
logPrefix + @"*""";

            var newPolicy = @"{
                                ""Statement"":[{
                                ""Sid"": ""S3ServerAccessLogsPolicy"",
                                ""Effect"": ""Allow"",
                                ""Principal"": { ""Service"":
""logging.s3.amazonaws.com"" },
                                ""Action"": [""s3:PutObject""],
                                ""Resource"": [" + resourceArn + @"],
                                ""Condition"": {
                                ""ArnLike"": { ""aws:SourceArn"":
""arn:aws:s3:::" + sourceBucketName + @""" },
                                ""StringEquals"": { ""aws:SourceAccount"": """ +
accountId + @""" }
                                        }
                                    }]
                                }";
            Console.WriteLine($"The policy to apply to bucket {logBucketName} to
enable logging:");
            Console.WriteLine(newPolicy);

            PutBucketPolicyRequest putRequest = new PutBucketPolicyRequest
            {
```

```
                BucketName = logBucketName,
                Policy = newPolicy,
            };
            await client.PutBucketPolicyAsync(putRequest);
            Console.WriteLine("Policy applied.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method enables logging for an Amazon S3 bucket. Logs will be
 stored
        /// in the bucket you selected for logging. Selected prefix
        /// will be prepended to each log object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client which will be
 used
        /// to configure and apply logging to the selected Amazon S3 bucket.</
param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket for which
 you
        /// wish to enable logging.</param>
        /// <param name="logBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where
 logging
        /// information will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="logObjectKeyPrefix">The prefix to prepend to each
        /// object key.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task EnableLoggingAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string logBucketName,
            string logObjectKeyPrefix)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enabling logging for bucket {bucketName}.");
            var loggingConfig = new S3BucketLoggingConfig
            {
                TargetBucketName = logBucketName,
                TargetPrefix = logObjectKeyPrefix,
            };

            var putBucketLoggingRequest = new PutBucketLoggingRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                LoggingConfig = loggingConfig,
            };
```

```
            await client.PutBucketLoggingAsync(putBucketLoggingRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Logging enabled.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads configuration from settings files.
        /// </summary>
        public static void LoadConfig()
        {
            _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
                .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
                .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
                .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json", true) // Optionally, load
 local settings.
                .Build();
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutBucketLogging中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要設定值區政策記錄

下列put-bucket-logging範例會設定的記錄原則MyBucket。首先，使用put-bucket-policy命令授予值區政策中的記錄服務主體權限。

```
aws s3api put-bucket-policy \
    --bucket MyBucket \
    --policy file://policy.json
```

policy.json 的內容：

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "S3ServerAccessLogsPolicy",
```

```
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {"Service": "logging.s3.amazonaws.com"},
            "Action": "s3:PutObject",
            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::MyBucket/Logs/*",
            "Condition": {
                "ArnLike": {"aws:SourceARN": "arn:aws:s3:::SOURCE-BUCKET-NAME"},
                "StringEquals": {"aws:SourceAccount": "SOURCE-AWS-ACCOUNT-ID"}
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

若要套用記錄原則，請使用put-bucket-logging。

```
aws s3api put-bucket-logging \
    --bucket MyBucket \
    --bucket-logging-status file://logging.json
```

logging.json 的內容：

```
{
     "LoggingEnabled": {
         "TargetBucket": "MyBucket",
         "TargetPrefix": "Logs/"
     }
 }
```

需要此put-bucket-policy命令才能將s3:PutObject權限授與記錄服務主體。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon S3 使用者指南中的 Amazon S3 伺服器存取日誌。

範例 2：若要設定值區政策，以便只記錄單一使用者的存取權

下列put-bucket-logging範例會設定的記錄原則MyBucket。 AWS 使用者 bob@example.com 將擁有對記錄檔的完全控制權，而且沒有其他人擁有任何存取權。首先，授與 S3 許可put-bucket-acl。

```
aws s3api put-bucket-acl \
    --bucket MyBucket \
    --grant-write URI=http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/LogDelivery \
    --grant-read-acp URI=http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/LogDelivery
```

然後使用套用記錄原則put-bucket-logging。

```
aws s3api put-bucket-logging \
    --bucket MyBucket \
    --bucket-logging-status file://logging.json
```

logging.json 的內容：

```
{
    "LoggingEnabled": {
        "TargetBucket": "MyBucket",
        "TargetPrefix": "MyBucketLogs/",
        "TargetGrants": [
            {
                "Grantee": {
                    "Type": "AmazonCustomerByEmail",
                    "EmailAddress": "bob@example.com"
                },
                "Permission": "FULL_CONTROL"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

需要該put-bucket-acl命令才能授予 S3 的日誌傳遞系統必要的權限（寫入和讀取 ACP 權限）。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon S3 開發人員指南中的 Amazon S3 伺服器存取日誌。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutBucketLogging中的。

搭PutBucketNotification配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketNotification。

CLI

AWS CLI

會將通知設定套用至名為下my-bucket列名稱的值區：

```
aws s3api put-bucket-notification --bucket my-bucket --notification-configuration
 file://notification.json
```

該檔案`notification.json`是指定要監視的 SNS 主題和事件類型的目前資料夾中的 JSON 文件：

```
{
  "TopicConfiguration": {
    "Event": "s3:ObjectCreated:*",
    "Topic": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:s3-notification-topic"
  }
}
```

SNS 主題必須附加 IAM 政策，以便讓 Amazon S3 發佈到該主題：

```
{
 "Version": "2008-10-17",
 "Id": "example-ID",
 "Statement": [
  {
   "Sid": "example-statement-ID",
   "Effect": "Allow",
   "Principal": {
     "Service": "s3.amazonaws.com"
   },
   "Action": [
    "SNS:Publish"
   ],
   "Resource": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-bucket",
   "Condition": {
      "ArnLike": {
      "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:s3:*:*:my-bucket"
    }
   }
  }
 ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutBucketNotification中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例設定 S3 事件的 SNS 主題組態， ObjectRemovedDelete 並啟用指定 s3 儲存貯體的通知

```
$topic =  [Amazon.S3.Model.TopicConfiguration] @{
  Id = "delete-event"
  Topic = "arn:aws:sns:eu-west-1:123456789012:topic-1"
  Event = [Amazon.S3.EventType]::ObjectRemovedDelete
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName kt-tools -TopicConfiguration $topic
```

範例 2：此範例會啟 ObjectCreatedAll 用將其傳送至 Lambda 函數的指定儲存貯體的通知。

```
$lambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:rdplock"
  Id = "ObjectCreated-Lambda"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".pem"}
      )
    }
  }
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName ssm-editor -LambdaFunctionConfiguration
 $lambdaConfig
```

範例 3：此範例會根據不同的索引鍵尾碼建立 2 個不同的 Lambda 組態，並在單一命令中進行設定。

```
#Lambda Config 1

$firstLambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:verifynet"
```

```
  Id = "ObjectCreated-dada-ps1"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".ps1"}
      )
    }
  }
}

#Lambda Config 2

$secondlambdaConfig = [Amazon.S3.Model.LambdaFunctionConfiguration] @{
  Events = [Amazon.S3.EventType]::ObjectCreatedAll
  FunctionArn = "arn:aws:lambda:eu-west-1:123456789012:function:verifyssm"
  Id = "ObjectCreated-dada-json"
  Filter = @{
    S3KeyFilter = @{
      FilterRules = @(
        @{Name="Prefix";Value="dada"}
        @{Name="Suffix";Value=".json"}
      )
    }
  }
}

Write-S3BucketNotification -BucketName ssm-editor -LambdaFunctionConfiguration
 $firstLambdaConfig,$secondlambdaConfig
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutBucketNotification式參考中的。

搭**PutBucketNotificationConfiguration**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketNotificationConfiguration。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to enable notifications for an Amazon Simple
    /// Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class EnableNotifications
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket1";
            const string snsTopic = "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:0123456789ab:bucket-
notify";
            const string sqsQueue = "arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-2:0123456789ab:Example_Queue";

            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USEast2);
            await EnableNotificationAsync(client, bucketName, snsTopic,
 sqsQueue);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method makes the call to the PutBucketNotificationAsync method.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client used to call
        /// the PutBucketNotificationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket for which
        /// notifications will be turned on.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="snsTopic">The ARN for the Amazon Simple Notification
        /// Service (Amazon SNS) topic associated with the S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="sqsQueue">The ARN of the Amazon Simple Queue Service
        /// (Amazon SQS) queue to which notifications will be pushed.</param>
        public static async Task EnableNotificationAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string snsTopic,
            string sqsQueue)
        {
            try
            {
                // The bucket for which we are setting up notifications.
                var request = new PutBucketNotificationRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };

                // Defines the topic to use when sending a notification.
                var topicConfig = new TopicConfiguration()
                {
                    Events = new List<EventType> { EventType.ObjectCreatedCopy },
                    Topic = snsTopic,
                };
                request.TopicConfigurations = new List<TopicConfiguration>
                {
                    topicConfig,
                };
                request.QueueConfigurations = new List<QueueConfiguration>
                {
                    new QueueConfiguration()
                    {
                        Events = new List<EventType>
{ EventType.ObjectCreatedPut },
                        Queue = sqsQueue,
                    },
                };

                // Now apply the notification settings to the bucket.
                PutBucketNotificationResponse response = await
client.PutBucketNotificationAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutBucketNotificationConfiguration中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

啟用值區的指定通知

下列`put-bucket-notification-configuration`範例會將通知組態套用至名為的值區`my-bucket`。該檔案`notification.json`是目前資料夾中的 JSON 文件，用於指定要監視的 SNS 主題和事件類型。

```
aws s3api put-bucket-notification-configuration \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --notification-configuration file://notification.json
```

`notification.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "TopicConfigurations": [
        {
            "TopicArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:s3-notification-
topic",
            "Events": [
                "s3:ObjectCreated:*"
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

SNS 主題必須附加 IAM 政策，以允許 Amazon S3 向其發佈。

```
{
```

```
    "Version": "2008-10-17",
    "Id": "example-ID",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "example-statement-ID",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "s3.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": [
                "SNS:Publish"
            ],
            "Resource": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012::s3-notification-
topic",
            "Condition": {
                "ArnLike": {
                    "aws:SourceArn": "arn:aws:s3:*:*:my-bucket"
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutBucketNotificationConfiguration中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Event;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.NotificationConfiguration;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.TopicConfiguration;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class SetBucketEventBridgeNotification {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket.\s
                    topicArn - The Simple Notification Service topic ARN.\s
                    id - An id value used for the topic configuration. This value
 is displayed in the AWS Management Console.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String topicArn = args[1];
        String id = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        setBucketNotification(s3Client, bucketName, topicArn, id);
        s3Client.close();
    }

    public static void setBucketNotification(S3Client s3Client, String
 bucketName, String topicArn, String id) {
        try {
            List<Event> events = new ArrayList<>();
            events.add(Event.S3_OBJECT_CREATED_PUT);

            TopicConfiguration config = TopicConfiguration.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .events(events)
```

```
                    .id(id)
                    .build();

            List<TopicConfiguration> topics = new ArrayList<>();
            topics.add(config);

            NotificationConfiguration configuration =
 NotificationConfiguration.builder()
                    .topicConfigurations(topics)
                    .build();

            PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest configurationRequest =
 PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest
                    .builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .notificationConfiguration(configuration)
                    .skipDestinationValidation(true)
                    .build();

            // Set the bucket notification configuration.
            s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(configurationRequest);
            System.out.println("Added bucket " + bucketName + " with EventBridge
 events enabled.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutBucketNotificationConfiguration中的。

搭PutBucketPolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketPolicy。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::PutBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::String &policyBody,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::StringStream> request_body =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>("");
    *request_body << policyBody;

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetBody(request_body);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.PutBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutBucketPolicy: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Set the following policy body for the bucket '" <<
                  bucketName << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;
        std::cout << policyBody << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}


//! Build a policy JSON string.
```

```
/*!
  \sa GetPolicyString()
  \param userArn Aws user Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
      For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
reference_identifiers.html#identifiers-arns.
  \param bucketName Name of a bucket.
*/

Aws::String GetPolicyString(const Aws::String &userArn,
                            const Aws::String &bucketName) {
    return
            "{\n"
            "   \"Version\":\"2012-10-17\",\n"
            "   \"Statement\":[\n"
            "       {\n"
            "           \"Sid\": \"1\",\n"
            "           \"Effect\": \"Allow\",\n"
            "           \"Principal\": {\n"
            "               \"AWS\": \""
            + userArn +
            "\"\n""           },\n"
            "           \"Action\": [ \"s3:GetObject\" ],\n"
            "           \"Resource\": [ \"arn:aws:s3:::"
            + bucketName +
            "/*\" ]\n"
            "       }\n"
            "   ]\n"
            "}";
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutBucketPolicy中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

此範例允許所有使用者擷取中的物件，MyBucket但中的物件除外MySecretFolder。它還授予put和delete權限給帳戶的 root 用 AWS 戶1234-5678-9012：

```
aws s3api put-bucket-policy --bucket MyBucket --policy file://policy.json

policy.json:
```

```
{
   "Statement": [
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Principal": "*",
         "Action": "s3:GetObject",
         "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::MyBucket/*"
      },
      {
         "Effect": "Deny",
         "Principal": "*",
         "Action": "s3:GetObject",
         "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::MyBucket/MySecretFolder/*"
      },
      {
         "Effect": "Allow",
         "Principal": {
            "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:root"
         },
         "Action": [
            "s3:DeleteObject",
            "s3:PutObject"
         ],
         "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::MyBucket/*"
      }
   ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutBucketPolicy中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketPolicyRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.List;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonParser;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SetBucketPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <polFile>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to set the policy on.
                    polFile - A JSON file containing the policy (see the Amazon
 S3 Readme for an example).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String polFile = args[1];
        String policyText = getBucketPolicyFromFile(polFile);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        setPolicy(s3, bucketName, policyText);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void setPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
policyText) {
        System.out.println("Setting policy:");
        System.out.println("----");
        System.out.println(policyText);
        System.out.println("----");
        System.out.format("On Amazon S3 bucket: \"%s\"\n", bucketName);

        try {
            PutBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = PutBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .policy(policyText)
                    .build();

            s3.putBucketPolicy(policyReq);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("Done!");
    }

    // Loads a JSON-formatted policy from a file
    public static String getBucketPolicyFromFile(String policyFile) {

        StringBuilder fileText = new StringBuilder();
        try {
            List<String> lines = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get(policyFile),
StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
            for (String line : lines) {
                fileText.append(line);
            }

        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.format("Problem reading file: \"%s\"", policyFile);
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }
```

```
        try {
            final JsonParser parser = new
 ObjectMapper().getFactory().createParser(fileText.toString());
            while (parser.nextToken() != null) {
            }

        } catch (IOException jpe) {
            jpe.printStackTrace();
        }
        return fileText.toString();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutBucketPolicy中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

新增政策。

```
import { PutBucketPolicyCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new PutBucketPolicyCommand({
    Policy: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Sid: "AllowGetObject",
          // Allow this particular user to call GetObject on any object in this
 bucket.
```

```
          Effect: "Allow",
          Principal: {
            AWS: "arn:aws:iam::ACCOUNT-ID:user/USERNAME",
          },
          Action: "s3:GetObject",
          Resource: "arn:aws:s3:::BUCKET-NAME/*",
        },
      ],
    }),
    // Apply the preceding policy to this bucket.
    Bucket: "BUCKET-NAME",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutBucketPolicy中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
```

```
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def put_policy(self, policy):
        """
        Apply a security policy to the bucket. Policies control users' ability
        to perform specific actions, such as listing the objects in the bucket.

        :param policy: The policy to apply to the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Policy().put(Policy=json.dumps(policy))
            logger.info("Put policy %s for bucket '%s'.", policy,
self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't apply policy to bucket '%s'.",
self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutBucketPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
```

```
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object
 configured with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  # Sets a policy on a bucket.
  #
  def set_policy(policy)
    @bucket_policy.put(policy: policy)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't set the policy for #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考PutBucketPolicy中的。

搭**PutBucketReplication**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutBucketReplication`。

CLI

AWS CLI

設定 S3 儲存貯體的複寫

下列`put-bucket-replication`範例會將複寫組態套用至指定的 S3 儲存貯體。

```
aws s3api put-bucket-replication \
    --bucket AWSDOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET1 \
    --replication-configuration file://replication.json
```

`replication.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "Role": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/s3-replication-role",
    "Rules": [
        {
            "Status": "Enabled",
            "Priority": 1,
            "DeleteMarkerReplication": { "Status": "Disabled" },
            "Filter" : { "Prefix": ""},
            "Destination": {
                "Bucket": "arn:aws:s3:::AWSDOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET2"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

目的地值區必須啟用版本控制。指定的角色必須具有寫入目標儲存貯體的權限，並具有允許 Amazon S3 擔任該角色的信任關係。

角色權限原則範例：

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "s3:GetReplicationConfiguration",
                "s3:ListBucket"
            ],
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:s3:::AWSDOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET1"
            ]
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "s3:GetObjectVersion",
                "s3:GetObjectVersionAcl",
                "s3:GetObjectVersionTagging"
            ],
            "Resource": [
                "arn:aws:s3:::AWSDOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET1/*"
            ]
```

```
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "s3:ReplicateObject",
                "s3:ReplicateDelete",
                "s3:ReplicateTags"
            ],
            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::AWSDOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET2/*"
        }
    ]
}
```

信任關係政策範例：

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "s3.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
}
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 簡易儲存服務主控台使用者指南中的主題標題。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutBucketReplication中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例設定具有單一規則的複製組態，以便複製到 'exampletargetbucket' 儲存貯體，在值區 'examplebuket' 中以索引鍵名稱前置詞 "TaxDocs" 建立的任何新物件。

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
```

```
$rule1.Status = "Enabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::exampletargetbucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "examplebucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

範例 2：此範例會設定具有多個規則的複製組態，以便複寫至 'exampletargetbucket' 儲存貯體，以索引鍵名稱前置詞 "" 或 "TaxDocs「建立的任何新物件。OtherDocs關鍵字首碼不得重疊。

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Enabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::exampletargetbucket" }

$rule2 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
$rule2.ID = "Rule-2"
$rule2.Status = "Enabled"
$rule2.Prefix = "OtherDocs"
$rule2.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::exampletargetbucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "examplebucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1,$rule2
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

範例 3：此範例會更新指定值區上的複寫組態，以停用控制將金鑰名稱前置詞為 "TaxDocs" 的物件複製到值區 'exampletargetbuket' 的規則。

```
$rule1 = New-Object Amazon.S3.Model.ReplicationRule
```

```
$rule1.ID = "Rule-1"
$rule1.Status = "Disabled"
$rule1.Prefix = "TaxDocs"
$rule1.Destination = @{ BucketArn = "arn:aws:s3:::exampletargetbucket" }

$params = @{
    BucketName = "examplebucket"
    Configuration_Role = "arn:aws:iam::35667example:role/
CrossRegionReplicationRoleForS3"
    Configuration_Rule = $rule1
}

Write-S3BucketReplication @params
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutBucketReplication式參考中的。

搭**PutBucketRequestPayment**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketRequestPayment。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：啟用值區的「請求者付款」設定

下列put-bucket-request-payment範例會針requester pays對指定的值區啟用。

```
aws s3api put-bucket-request-payment \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --request-payment-configuration '{"Payer":"Requester"}'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 2：若要停用值區的「請求者付款」設定

下列put-bucket-request-payment範例會requester pays針對指定的值區停用。

```
aws s3api put-bucket-request-payment \
    --bucket my-bucket \
```

```
    --request-payment-configuration '{"Payer":"BucketOwner"}'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutBucketRequestPayment中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：針對名為「mybucket」的值區更新請求付款組態，以便向值區要求下載的人員收取下載費用。根據預設，值區擁有者會支付下載費用。若要將請求付款設回預設值，請針對 RequestPaymentConfiguration _Payment 參數使用 BucketOwner "。

```
Write-S3BucketRequestPayment -BucketName mybucket -
RequestPaymentConfiguration_Payer Requester
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutBucketRequestPayment式參考中的。

搭`PutBucketTagging`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutBucketTagging`。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列指令會將標記組態套用至名為的值區`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api put-bucket-tagging --bucket my-bucket --tagging file://tagging.json
```

該文件`tagging.json`是指定標籤的當前文件夾中的 JSON 文檔：

```
{
   "TagSet": [
     {
       "Key": "organization",
       "Value": "marketing"
     }
   ]
```

```
}
```

或者my-bucket直接從命令行應用標記配置：

```
aws s3api put-bucket-tagging --bucket my-bucket --tagging
 'TagSet=[{Key=organization,Value=marketing}]'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutBucketTagging中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會將兩個標記套用至名為的值區**cloudtrail-test-2018**：含有 Stage 索引鍵且值為 Test 的標記，以及含有環境鍵和 Alpha 值的標籤。若要確認標籤是否已新增至值區，請執行**Get-S3BucketTagging -BucketName bucket_name**。結果應該會顯示您在第一個命令中套用至值區的標籤。請注意，**Write-S3BucketTagging**會覆寫值區上的整個現有標記集。若要新增或刪除個別標籤，請執行 Resource Groups 和標記 API 指令程式，以**Add-RGTResourceTag**及**Remove-RGTResourceTag**。或者，使用 AWS 管理主控台中的標籤編輯器來管理 S3 儲存貯體標籤。

```
Write-S3BucketTagging -BucketName cloudtrail-test-2018 -TagSet @( @{ Key="Stage";
 Value="Test" }, @{ Key="Environment"; Value="Alpha" } )
```

範例 2：此命令會**cloudtrail-test-2018**將名為的值區傳送至**Write-S3BucketTagging**指令程式。它適用於標籤階段：生產和部門：財務桶。請注意，**Write-S3BucketTagging**會覆寫值區上的整個現有標記集。

```
Get-S3Bucket -BucketName cloudtrail-test-2018 | Write-S3BucketTagging
 -TagSet @( @{ Key="Stage"; Value="Production" }, @{ Key="Department";
 Value="Finance" } )
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutBucketTagging式參考中的。

搭**PutBucketVersioning**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketVersioning。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列指令會在名為的值區啟用版本控制`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api put-bucket-versioning --bucket my-bucket --versioning-configuration
 Status=Enabled
```

以下命令啟用版本控制，並使用 mfa 代碼

```
aws s3api put-bucket-versioning --bucket my-bucket --versioning-configuration
 Status=Enabled --mfa "SERIAL 123456"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutBucketVersioning中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會為指定的 S3 儲存貯體啟用版本控制。

```
Write-S3BucketVersioning -BucketName 's3testbucket' -VersioningConfig_Status
 Enabled
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutBucketVersioning式參考中的。

搭`PutBucketWebsite`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutBucketWebsite`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
                // Put the website configuration.
                PutBucketWebsiteRequest putRequest = new
 PutBucketWebsiteRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    WebsiteConfiguration = new WebsiteConfiguration()
                    {
                        IndexDocumentSuffix = indexDocumentSuffix,
                        ErrorDocument = errorDocument,
                    },
                };
                PutBucketWebsiteResponse response = await
 client.PutBucketWebsiteAsync(putRequest);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutBucketWebsite中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::PutWebsiteConfig(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                  const Aws::String &indexPage, const Aws::String
 &errorPage,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::IndexDocument indexDocument;
    indexDocument.SetSuffix(indexPage);

    Aws::S3::Model::ErrorDocument errorDocument;
    errorDocument.SetKey(errorPage);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::WebsiteConfiguration websiteConfiguration;
    websiteConfiguration.SetIndexDocument(indexDocument);
    websiteConfiguration.SetErrorDocument(errorDocument);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetWebsiteConfiguration(websiteConfiguration);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            client.PutBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutBucketWebsite: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Set website configuration for bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutBucketWebsite中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

會將靜態網站設定套用至名為`my-bucket`：

```
aws s3api put-bucket-website --bucket my-bucket --website-configuration file://
website.json
```

該文件`website.json`是指定網站索引和錯誤頁面的當前文件夾中的 JSON 文檔：

```
{
    "IndexDocument": {
        "Suffix": "index.html"
    },
    "ErrorDocument": {
```

```
        "Key": "error.html"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutBucketWebsite中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.IndexDocument;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketWebsiteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.WebsiteConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class SetWebsiteConfiguration {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucketName> [indexdoc]\s

                Where:
                   bucketName   - The Amazon S3 bucket to set the website
 configuration on.\s
```

```
                    indexdoc - The index document, ex. 'index.html'
                               If not specified, 'index.html' will be set.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String indexDoc = "index.html";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        setWebsiteConfig(s3, bucketName, indexDoc);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void setWebsiteConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 indexDoc) {
        try {
            WebsiteConfiguration websiteConfig = WebsiteConfiguration.builder()

 .indexDocument(IndexDocument.builder().suffix(indexDoc).build())
                    .build();

            PutBucketWebsiteRequest pubWebsiteReq =
 PutBucketWebsiteRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .websiteConfiguration(websiteConfig)
                    .build();

            s3.putBucketWebsite(pubWebsiteReq);
            System.out.println("The call was successful");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutBucketWebsite中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定儲存貯體網站組態。

```
import { PutBucketWebsiteCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

// Set up a bucket as a static website.
// The bucket needs to be publicly accessible.
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new PutBucketWebsiteCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
    WebsiteConfiguration: {
      ErrorDocument: {
        // The object key name to use when a 4XX class error occurs.
        Key: "error.html",
      },
      IndexDocument: {
        // A suffix that is appended to a request that is for a directory.
        Suffix: "index.html",
      },
    },
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
```

```
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutBucketWebsite中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

示例 1：該命令啟用給定存儲桶的網站託管，索引文檔為「index.html」，錯誤文檔為「錯誤 .html」。

```
Write-S3BucketWebsite -BucketName 's3testbucket' -
WebsiteConfiguration_IndexDocumentSuffix 'index.html' -
WebsiteConfiguration_ErrorDocument 'error.html'
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutBucketWebsite式參考中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket website actions.
class BucketWebsiteWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_website

  # @param bucket_website [Aws::S3::BucketWebsite] A bucket website object
 configured with an existing bucket.
```

```
  def initialize(bucket_website)
    @bucket_website = bucket_website
  end

  # Sets a bucket as a static website.
  #
  # @param index_document [String] The name of the index document for the
 website.
  # @param error_document [String] The name of the error document to show for 4XX
 errors.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the bucket is configured as a website; otherwise,
 false.
  def set_website(index_document, error_document)
    @bucket_website.put(
      website_configuration: {
        index_document: { suffix: index_document },
        error_document: { key: error_document }
      }
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't configure #{@bucket_website.bucket.name} as a website. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  index_document = "index.html"
  error_document = "404.html"

  wrapper = BucketWebsiteWrapper.new(Aws::S3::BucketWebsite.new(bucket_name))
  return unless wrapper.set_website(index_document, error_document)

  puts "Successfully configured bucket #{bucket_name} as a static website."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考PutBucketWebsite中的。

搭PutObject配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObject。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用儲存貯體和物件
- 追蹤上傳和下載

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Shows how to upload a file from the local computer to an Amazon S3
/// bucket.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
/// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to which the object
/// will be uploaded.</param>
/// <param name="objectName">The object to upload.</param>
/// <param name="filePath">The path, including file name, of the object
/// on the local computer to upload.</param>
/// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
/// upload procedure.</returns>
public static async Task<bool> UploadFileAsync(
    IAmazonS3 client,
    string bucketName,
    string objectName,
    string filePath)
{
    var request = new PutObjectRequest
    {
```

```
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectName,
                FilePath = filePath,
            };

            var response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded {objectName} to
{bucketName}.");
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {objectName} to
{bucketName}.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

使用伺服器端加密上傳物件。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to upload an object to an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket with server-side encryption enabled.
    /// </summary>
    public class ServerSideEncryption
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            string keyName = "samplefile.txt";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
```

```
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await WritingAnObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Upload a sample object include a setting for encryption.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
        /// to upload a file and apply server-side encryption.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
        /// encrypted object will reside.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name for the object that you want to
        /// create in the supplied bucket.</param>
        public static async Task WritingAnObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var putRequest = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    ContentBody = "sample text",
                    ServerSideEncryptionMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionMethod.AES256,
                };

                var putResponse = await client.PutObjectAsync(putRequest);

                // Determine the encryption state of an object.
                GetObjectMetadataRequest metadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };
                GetObjectMetadataResponse response = await
client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);
                ServerSideEncryptionMethod objectEncryption =
response.ServerSideEncryptionMethod;
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Encryption method used: {0}",
objectEncryption.ToString());
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: '{ex.Message}' when writing an
object");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutObject中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function copy_file_to_bucket
#
# This function creates a file in the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file to.
#       $2 - The path and file name of the local file to copy to the bucket.
```

```
#       $3 - The key (name) to call the copy of the file in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function copy_file_to_bucket() {
  local response bucket_name source_file destination_file_name
  bucket_name=$1
  source_file=$2
  destination_file_name=$3

  response=$(aws s3api put-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --body "$source_file" \
    --key "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutObject中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::PutObject(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                           const Aws::String &fileName,
                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    //We are using the name of the file as the key for the object in the bucket.
    //However, this is just a string and can be set according to your retrieval
 needs.
    request.SetKey(fileName);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          fileName.c_str(),
                                          std::ios_base::in |
 std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << fileName << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetBody(inputData);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.PutObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Added object '" << fileName << "' to bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'.";
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutObject中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列範例會使用`put-object`命令將物件上傳到 Amazon S3：

```
aws s3api put-object --bucket text-content --key dir-1/my_images.tar.bz2 --body
 my_images.tar.bz2
```

下列範例顯示視訊檔案的上傳 (視訊檔案是使用 Windows 檔案系統語法指定的。):

```
aws s3api put-object --bucket text-content --key dir-1/big-video-file.mp4 --body
 e:\media\videos\f-sharp-3-data-services.mp4
```

如需有關上傳物件的詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon S3 開發人員指南中的上傳物件。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutObject中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}
```

```
// UploadFile reads from a file and puts the data into an object in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadFile(bucketName string, objectKey string,
 fileName string) error {
 file, err := os.Open(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't open file %v to upload. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
 } else {
  defer file.Close()
  _, err = basics.S3Client.PutObject(context.TODO(), &s3.PutObjectInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
   Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
   Body:   file,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't upload file %v to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
    fileName, bucketName, objectKey, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考PutObject中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 S3Client 將文件上傳到儲存貯體。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
```

```
import java.io.File;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class PutObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <bucketName> <objectKey> <objectPath>\s

                Where:
                  bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to upload an object into.
                  objectKey - The object to upload (for example, book.pdf).
                  objectPath - The path where the file is located (for example,
 C:/AWS/book2.pdf).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String objectKey = args[1];
        String objectPath = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putS3Object(s3, bucketName, objectKey, objectPath);
        s3.close();
    }
```

```
    // This example uses RequestBody.fromFile to avoid loading the whole file
 into
    // memory.
    public static void putS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 objectKey, String objectPath) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> metadata = new HashMap<>();
            metadata.put("x-amz-meta-myVal", "test");
            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .metadata(metadata)
                    .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(new File(objectPath)));
            System.out.println("Successfully placed " + objectKey + " into bucket
 " + bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

使用 S3 TransferManager 將檔案上傳到儲存貯體。檢視完整檔案並測試。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedFileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadFileRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.UUID;
```

```
    public String uploadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
bucketName,
                             String key, URI filePathURI) {
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
            .source(Paths.get(filePathURI))
            .build();

        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileUpload uploadResult = fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        return uploadResult.response().eTag();
    }
```

使用 S3Client 將物件上傳至儲存貯體並設定索引標籤。

```
    public static void putS3ObjectTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
objectKey, String objectPath) {
        try {
            Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Tag 1")
                    .value("This is tag 1")
                    .build();

            Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Tag 2")
                    .value("This is tag 2")
                    .build();

            List<Tag> tags = new ArrayList<>();
            tags.add(tag1);
            tags.add(tag2);

            Tagging allTags = Tagging.builder()
                    .tagSet(tags)
                    .build();

            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .tagging(allTags)
                    .build();
```

```
            s3.putObject(putOb,
RequestBody.fromBytes(getObjectFile(objectPath)));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateObjectTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
        try {
            GetObjectTaggingRequest taggingRequest =
GetObjectTaggingRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            GetObjectTaggingResponse getTaggingRes =
s3.getObjectTagging(taggingRequest);
            List<Tag> obTags = getTaggingRes.tagSet();
            for (Tag sinTag : obTags) {
                System.out.println("The tag key is: " + sinTag.key());
                System.out.println("The tag value is: " + sinTag.value());
            }

            // Replace the object's tags with two new tags.
            Tag tag3 = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Tag 3")
                    .value("This is tag 3")
                    .build();

            Tag tag4 = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Tag 4")
                    .value("This is tag 4")
                    .build();

            List<Tag> tags = new ArrayList<>();
            tags.add(tag3);
            tags.add(tag4);

            Tagging updatedTags = Tagging.builder()
                    .tagSet(tags)
```

```
                    .build();

            PutObjectTaggingRequest taggingRequest1 =
PutObjectTaggingRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .tagging(updatedTags)
                    .build();

            s3.putObjectTagging(taggingRequest1);
            GetObjectTaggingResponse getTaggingRes2 =
s3.getObjectTagging(taggingRequest);
            List<Tag> modTags = getTaggingRes2.tagSet();
            for (Tag sinTag : modTags) {
                System.out.println("The tag key is: " + sinTag.key());
                System.out.println("The tag value is: " + sinTag.value());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Return a byte array.
    private static byte[] getObjectFile(String filePath) {
        FileInputStream fileInputStream = null;
        byte[] bytesArray = null;

        try {
            File file = new File(filePath);
            bytesArray = new byte[(int) file.length()];
            fileInputStream = new FileInputStream(file);
            fileInputStream.read(bytesArray);

        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } finally {
            if (fileInputStream != null) {
                try {
                    fileInputStream.close();
                } catch (IOException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
```

```
            }
        }

        return bytesArray;
    }
}
```

使用 S3Client 將物件上傳至儲存貯體並設定中繼資料。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.io.File;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PutObjectMetadata {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String USAGE = """

                Usage:
                  <bucketName> <objectKey> <objectPath>\s

                Where:
                  bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to upload an object into.
                  objectKey - The object to upload (for example, book.pdf).
                  objectPath - The path where the file is located (for example,
 C:/AWS/book2.pdf).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
```

```
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String objectKey = args[1];
        String objectPath = args[2];
        System.out.println("Putting object " + objectKey + " into bucket " +
bucketName);
        System.out.println("  in bucket: " + bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putS3Object(s3, bucketName, objectKey, objectPath);
        s3.close();
    }

    // This example uses RequestBody.fromFile to avoid loading the whole file
into
    // memory.
    public static void putS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
objectKey, String objectPath) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> metadata = new HashMap<>();
            metadata.put("author", "Mary Doe");
            metadata.put("version", "1.0.0.0");

            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .metadata(metadata)
                    .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(new File(objectPath)));
            System.out.println("Successfully placed " + objectKey + " into bucket
" + bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

使用 S3Client 將物件上傳至儲存貯體並設定物件保留值。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRetentionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetention;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class PutObjectRetention {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <key> <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    key - The name of the object (for example, book.pdf).\s
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name that contains the
 object (for example, bucket1).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String key = args[0];
        String bucketName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        setRentionPeriod(s3, key, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void setRentionPeriod(S3Client s3, String key, String bucket) {
        try {
            LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.parse("2020-07-17");
            LocalDateTime localDateTime = localDate.atStartOfDay();
            Instant instant = localDateTime.toInstant(ZoneOffset.UTC);

            ObjectLockRetention lockRetention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
                    .mode("COMPLIANCE")
                    .retainUntilDate(instant)
                    .build();

            PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
 PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .key(key)
                    .bypassGovernanceRetention(true)
                    .retention(lockRetention)
                    .build();

            // To set Retention on an object, the Amazon S3 bucket must support
 object
            // locking, otherwise an exception is thrown.
            s3.putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
            System.out.print("An object retention configuration was successfully
 placed on the object");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutObject中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

上傳物件。

```
import { PutObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new PutObjectCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
    Key: "hello-s3.txt",
    Body: "Hello S3!",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutObject中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun putS3Object(bucketName: String, objectKey: String, objectPath:
 String) {
    val metadataVal = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    metadataVal["myVal"] = "test"

    val request = PutObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = objectKey
        metadata = metadataVal
        body = File(objectPath).asByteStream()
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.putObject(request)
        println("Tag information is ${response.eTag}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutObject中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將物件上傳至儲存貯體。

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        $fileName = __DIR__ . "/local-file-" . uniqid();
        try {
            $this->s3client->putObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
                'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/testfile.txt'
            ]);
            echo "Uploaded $fileName to $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to upload $fileName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file upload before continuing.");
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考PutObject中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會將單一檔案「local-sample.txt」上傳至 Amazon S3，並在儲存貯體「測試檔案」中建立含有金鑰「sample.txt」的物件。

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName test-files -Key "sample.txt" -File .\local-sample.txt
```

範例 2：此命令會將單一檔案「sample.txt」上傳至 Amazon S3，並在儲存貯體「測試檔案」中建立含有金鑰「sample.txt」的物件。如果未提供-Key 參數，檔案名稱會用作 S3 物件金鑰。

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName test-files -File .\sample.txt
```

範例 3：此命令會將單一檔案「local-sample.txt」上傳至 Amazon S3，並在儲存貯體「測試檔案」中建立含有金鑰「prefix/to/sample.txt」的物件。

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName test-files -Key "prefix/to/sample.txt" -File .\local-
sample.txt
```

範例 4：此命令會將子目錄「Script」中的所有檔案上傳到值區「test file」，並將通用 key prefix "SampleScripts" 套用至每個物件。每個上傳的文件將有一個鍵「SampleScripts/文件名」，其中「文件名」不同。

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName test-files -Folder .\Scripts -KeyPrefix SampleScripts\
```

範例 5：此命令會將本機主管「Script」中的所有 *.ps1 檔案上載至儲存貯體「test file」，並將通用 key prefix「」SampleScripts 套用至每個物件。每個上傳的文件將有一個鍵「SampleScripts/文件名 .ps1」，其中「文件名」不同。

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName test-files -Folder .\Scripts -KeyPrefix SampleScripts\
 -SearchPattern *.ps1
```

範例 6：此命令會建立包含指定內容字串的新 S3 物件，其中包含索引鍵為「sample.txt」。

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName test-files -Key "sample.txt" -Content "object
 contents"
```

範例 7：此指令會上傳指定的檔案 (檔案名稱用作索引鍵)，並將指定的標籤套用至新物件。

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName test-files -File "sample.txt" -TagSet
 @{Key="key1";Value="value1"},@{Key="key2";Value="value2"}
```

範例 8：此命令遞迴上傳指定的資料夾，並將指定的標籤套用至所有新物件。

```
Write-S3Object -BucketName test-files -Folder . -KeyPrefix "TaggedFiles" -Recurse
 -TagSet @{Key="key1";Value="value1"},@{Key="key2";Value="value2"}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutObject式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
 in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def put(self, data):
        """
        Upload data to the object.

        :param data: The data to upload. This can either be bytes or a string.
 When this
                     argument is a string, it is interpreted as a file name,
 which is
                     opened in read bytes mode.
        """
        put_data = data
        if isinstance(data, str):
            try:
                put_data = open(data, "rb")
            except IOError:
                logger.exception("Expected file name or binary data, got '%s'.",
 data)
                raise

        try:
            self.object.put(Body=put_data)
            self.object.wait_until_exists()
            logger.info(
                "Put object '%s' to bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't put object '%s' to bucket '%s'.",
```

```
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
            raise
        finally:
            if getattr(put_data, "close", None):
                put_data.close()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutObject中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用受管的上傳工具上傳檔案 (Object.upload_file)。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectUploadFileWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 object by using a managed uploader.
  #
  # @param file_path [String] The path to the file to upload.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the file is uploaded; otherwise false.
  def upload_file(file_path)
    @object.upload_file(file_path)
    true
```

```
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't upload file #{file_path} to #{@object.key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-uploaded-file"
  file_path = "object_upload_file.rb"

  wrapper = ObjectUploadFileWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_key))
  return unless wrapper.upload_file(file_path)

  puts "File #{file_path} successfully uploaded to #{bucket_name}:#{object_key}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

使用 Object.put.上傳檔案。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectPutWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  def put_object(source_file_path)
    File.open(source_file_path, "rb") do |file|
      @object.put(body: file)
    end
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    puts "Couldn't put #{source_file_path} to #{object.key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object-key"
  file_path = "my-local-file.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectPutWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  success = wrapper.put_object(file_path)
  return unless success

  puts "Put file #{file_path} into #{object_key} in #{bucket_name}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

使用 Object.Pet 上傳檔案並新增伺服器端加密。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectPutSseWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  def put_object_encrypted(object_content, encryption)
    @object.put(body: object_content, server_side_encryption: encryption)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't put your content to #{object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end
```

```
# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-encrypted-content"
  object_content = "This is my super-secret content."
  encryption = "AES256"

  wrapper = ObjectPutSseWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_content))
  return unless wrapper.put_object_encrypted(object_content, encryption)

  puts "Put your content into #{bucket_name}:#{object_key} and encrypted it with
 #{encryption}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考PutObject中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn upload_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    file_name: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<PutObjectOutput, SdkError<PutObjectError>> {
    let body = ByteStream::from_path(Path::new(file_name)).await;
    client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(key)
```

```
        .body(body.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutObject中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
"Get contents of file from application server."
DATA lv_body TYPE xstring.
OPEN DATASET iv_file_name FOR INPUT IN BINARY MODE.
READ DATASET iv_file_name INTO lv_body.
CLOSE DATASET iv_file_name.

"Upload/put an object to an S3 bucket."
TRY.
    lo_s3->putobject(
        iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
        iv_key = iv_file_name
        iv_body = lv_body
    ).
    MESSAGE 'Object uploaded to S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
    MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutObject中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將檔案從本機儲存體上傳至儲存貯體。

```
    public func uploadFile(bucket: String, key: String, file: String) async
throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: file)
        let fileData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)
        let dataStream = ByteStream.from(data: fileData)

        let input = PutObjectInput(
            body: dataStream,
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
    }
```

將 Swift 資料物件的內容上傳至儲存貯體。

```
    public func createFile(bucket: String, key: String, withData data: Data)
async throws {
        let dataStream = ByteStream.from(data: data)

        let input = PutObjectInput(
            body: dataStream,
            bucket: bucket,
```

```
            key: key
        )
        _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutObject中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭PutObjectAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObjectAcl。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 管理存取控制清單 (ACL)

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::PutObjectAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::String &objectKey,
                              const Aws::String &ownerID,
                              const Aws::String &granteePermission,
                              const Aws::String &granteeType,
                              const Aws::String &granteeID,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig,
                              const Aws::String &granteeDisplayName,
                              const Aws::String &granteeEmailAddress,
                              const Aws::String &granteeURI) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::Owner owner;
```

```
    owner.SetID(ownerID);

    Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee;
    grantee.SetType(SetGranteeType(granteeType));

    if (!granteeEmailAddress.empty()) {
        grantee.SetEmailAddress(granteeEmailAddress);
    }

    if (!granteeID.empty()) {
        grantee.SetID(granteeID);
    }

    if (!granteeDisplayName.empty()) {
        grantee.SetDisplayName(granteeDisplayName);
    }

    if (!granteeURI.empty()) {
        grantee.SetURI(granteeURI);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant;
    grant.SetGrantee(grantee);
    grant.SetPermission(SetGranteePermission(granteePermission));

    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants;
    grants.push_back(grant);

    Aws::S3::Model::AccessControlPolicy acp;
    acp.SetOwner(owner);
    acp.SetGrants(grants);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectAclRequest request;
    request.SetAccessControlPolicy(acp);
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectAclOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.PutObjectAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto error = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: PutObjectAcl: " << error.GetExceptionName()
                  << " - " << error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully added an ACL to the object '" << objectKey
                  << "' in the bucket '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type
 enumeration.
/*!
 \sa SetGranteePermission()
 \param access Human readable string.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::Permission SetGranteePermission(const Aws::String &access) {
    if (access == "FULL_CONTROL")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL;
    if (access == "WRITE")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE;
    if (access == "READ")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ;
    if (access == "WRITE_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP;
    if (access == "READ_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET;
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type
 enumeration.
/*!
 \sa SetGranteeType()
 \param type Human readable string.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::Type SetGranteeType(const Aws::String &type) {
    if (type == "Amazon customer by email")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail;
    if (type == "Canonical user")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser;
    if (type == "Group")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group;
```

```
    return Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutObjectAcl中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會授`full control`予兩位 AWS 使用者 (user1@example.com 和 user2@example.com)，並授予所有人的`read`權限：

```
aws s3api put-object-acl --bucket MyBucket --key file.txt --grant-full-control
 emailaddress=user1@example.com,emailaddress=user2@example.com --grant-read
 uri=http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/global/AllUsers
```

如需有關自訂 ACL (s3api ACL 命令，例如，使用相同的速記引數表示法) 的詳細資訊`put-object-acl`，請參閱 http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/RESTBucketPUTacl.html。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutObjectAcl中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
```

```
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource
in Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def put_acl(self, email):
        """
        Applies an ACL to the object that grants read access to an AWS user
identified
        by email address.

        :param email: The email address of the user to grant access.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.object.Acl()
            # Putting an ACL overwrites the existing ACL, so append new grants
            # if you want to preserve existing grants.
            grants = acl.grants if acl.grants else []
            grants.append(
                {
                    "Grantee": {"Type": "AmazonCustomerByEmail", "EmailAddress":
email},
                    "Permission": "READ",
                }
            )
            acl.put(AccessControlPolicy={"Grants": grants, "Owner": acl.owner})
            logger.info("Granted read access to %s.", email)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add ACL to object '%s'.", self.object.key)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutObjectAcl中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**PutObjectLegalHold**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutObjectLegalHold`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 鎖定 Amazon S3 對象

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="holdStatus">The On or Off status for the legal hold.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus holdStatus)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                LegalHold = new ObjectLockLegalHold()
                {
                    Status = holdStatus
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tModified legal hold for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutObjectLegalHold中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將「合法持有」套用至物件

下列`put-object-legal-hold`範例會對物件設定「合法保留」`doc1.rtf`。

```
aws s3api put-object-legal-hold \
    --bucket my-bucket-with-object-lock \
    --key doc1.rtf \
    --legal-hold Status=ON
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutObjectLegalHold中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String objectKey,
 boolean legalHoldOn) {
```

```
        ObjectLockLegalHold legalHold ;
        if (legalHoldOn) {
            legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
                .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON)
                .build();
        } else {
            legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
                .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.OFF)
                .build();
        }

        PutObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
 PutObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .legalHold(legalHold)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest) ;
        System.out.println("Modified legal hold for "+ objectKey +" in
 "+bucketName +".");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutObjectLegalHold中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { PutObjectLegalHoldCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
```

```
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string} bucketName
 * @param {string} objectKey
 */
export const main = async (client, bucketName, objectKey) => {
  const command = new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: objectKey,
    LegalHold: {
      // Set the status to 'ON' to place a legal hold on the object.
      // Set the status to 'OFF' to remove the legal hold.
      Status: "ON",
    },
    // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
    // ChecksumAlgorithm: "ALGORITHM",
    // ContentMD5: "MD5_HASH",
    // ExpectedBucketOwner: "ACCOUNT_ID",
    // RequestPayer: "requester",
    // VersionId: "OBJECT_VERSION_ID",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Object legal hold status: ${response.$metadata.httpStatusCode}`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main(new S3Client(), "BUCKET_NAME", "OBJECT_KEY");
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutObjectLegalHold中的。

搭**PutObjectLockConfiguration**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutObjectLockConfiguration`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 鎖定 Amazon S3 對象

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定值區的物件鎖定組態。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableObjectLockOnBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
```

```
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled("Enabled"),
                },
            };

            var response = await
_amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded an object lock policy to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

設定值區的預設保留期間。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date for retention until.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime retainUntilDate)
    {
        var enabledString = enableObjectLock ? "Enabled" : "Disabled";
        var timeDifference = retainUntilDate.Subtract(DateTime.Now);
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
```

```
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled(enabledString),
                    Rule = new ObjectLockRule()
                    {
                        DefaultRetention = new DefaultRetention()
                        {
                            Mode = retention,
                            Days = timeDifference.Days // Can be specified in
days or years but not both.
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await
_amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded a default retention to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutObjectLockConfiguration中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要在值區上設定物件鎖定組態

下列put-object-lock-configuration範例會在指定的值區上設定 50 天的物件鎖定。

```
aws s3api put-object-lock-configuration \
    --bucket my-bucket-with-object-lock \
    --object-lock-configuration '{ "ObjectLockEnabled": "Enabled", "Rule":
 { "DefaultRetention": { "Mode": "COMPLIANCE", "Days": 50 }}}'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutObjectLockConfiguration中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定值區的物件鎖定組態。

```
    // Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    public void enableObjectLockOnBucket(String bucketName) {
        try {
            VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
 VersioningConfiguration.builder()
                .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

            PutBucketVersioningRequest putBucketVersioningRequest =
 PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
                .build();

            // Enable versioning on the bucket.
            getClient().putBucketVersioning(putBucketVersioningRequest);
            PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest request =
 PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
```

```
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .objectLockConfiguration(ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
                    .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
                    .build())
                .build();

            getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully enabled object lock on
"+bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("Error modifying object lock: '" + ex.getMessage()
+ "'");
        }
    }
```

設定值區的預設保留期間。

```
    // Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyBucketDefaultRetention(String bucketName) {
        VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
            .mfaDelete(MFADelete.DISABLED)
            .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
            .build();

        PutBucketVersioningRequest versioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
            .build();

        getClient().putBucketVersioning(versioningRequest);
        DefaultRetention rention = DefaultRetention.builder()
            .days(1)
            .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
            .build();

        ObjectLockRule lockRule = ObjectLockRule.builder()
            .defaultRetention(rention)
            .build();
```

```
        ObjectLockConfiguration objectLockConfiguration =
ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
            .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
            .rule(lockRule)
            .build();

        PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest putObjectLockConfigurationRequest =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfiguration)
            .build();


getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(putObjectLockConfigurationRequest) ;
        System.out.println("Added a default retention to bucket "+bucketName
+".");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutObjectLockConfiguration中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定值區的物件鎖定組態。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import {
  PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  S3Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string} bucketName
 */
export const main = async (client, bucketName) => {
  const command = new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    // The Object Lock configuration that you want to apply to the specified
 bucket.
    ObjectLockConfiguration: {
      ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
    },
    // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
    // ExpectedBucketOwner: "ACCOUNT_ID",
    // RequestPayer: "requester",
    // Token: "OPTIONAL_TOKEN",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Object Lock Configuration updated: ${response.$metadata.httpStatusCode}`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main(new S3Client(), "BUCKET_NAME");
}
```

設定值區的預設保留期間。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import {
  PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  S3Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string} bucketName
 */
export const main = async (client, bucketName) => {
  const command = new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    // The Object Lock configuration that you want to apply to the specified
 bucket.
    ObjectLockConfiguration: {
      ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
      Rule: {
        DefaultRetention: {
          Mode: "GOVERNANCE",
          Years: 3,
        },
      },
    },
    // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
    // ExpectedBucketOwner: "ACCOUNT_ID",
    // RequestPayer: "requester",
    // Token: "OPTIONAL_TOKEN",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Default Object Lock Configuration updated: ${response.
$metadata.httpStatusCode}`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main(new S3Client(), "BUCKET_NAME");
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutObjectLockConfiguration中的。

搭PutObjectRetention配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObjectRetention。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 鎖定 Amazon S3 對象

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date retention expires.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime
retainUntilDate)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
```

```
                Retention = new ObjectLockRetention()
                {
                    Mode = retention,
                    RetainUntilDate = retainUntilDate
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSet retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}
 until {retainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying retention period:
 '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutObjectRetention中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要設定物件的物件保留組態

下列`put-object-retention`範例會設定指定物件的物件保留組態，直到 2025-01-01 為止。

```
aws s3api put-object-retention \
    --bucket my-bucket-with-object-lock \
    --key doc1.rtf \
    --retention '{ "Mode": "GOVERNANCE", "RetainUntilDate":
 "2025-01-01T00:00:00" }'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutObjectRetention中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
   public void modifyObjectRetentionPeriod(String bucketName, String objectKey)
{
       // Calculate the instant one day from now.
       Instant futureInstant = Instant.now().plus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

       // Convert the Instant to a ZonedDateTime object with a specific time
zone.
       ZonedDateTime zonedDateTime =
futureInstant.atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

       // Define a formatter for human-readable output.
       DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd
HH:mm:ss");

       // Format the ZonedDateTime object to a human-readable date string.
       String humanReadableDate = formatter.format(zonedDateTime);

       // Print the formatted date string.
       System.out.println("Formatted Date: " + humanReadableDate);
       ObjectLockRetention retention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
           .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
           .retainUntilDate(futureInstant)
           .build();

       PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .key(objectKey)
           .retention(retention)
           .build();
```

```
        getClient().putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
        System.out.println("Set retention for "+objectKey +" in " +bucketName +"
 until "+ humanReadableDate +".");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutObjectRetention中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { PutObjectRetentionCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string} bucketName
 * @param {string} objectKey
 */
export const main = async (client, bucketName, objectKey) => {
  const command = new PutObjectRetentionCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: objectKey,
    BypassGovernanceRetention: false,
    // ChecksumAlgorithm: "ALGORITHM",
    // ContentMD5: "MD5_HASH",
    // ExpectedBucketOwner: "ACCOUNT_ID",
    // RequestPayer: "requester",
    Retention: {
      Mode: "GOVERNANCE", // or "COMPLIANCE"
      RetainUntilDate: new Date(new Date().getTime() + 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000),
    },
    // VersionId: "OBJECT_VERSION_ID",
```

```
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Object Retention settings updated: ${response.$metadata.httpStatusCode}`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main(new S3Client(), "BUCKET_NAME", "OBJECT_KEY");
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutObjectRetention中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會針對指定 S3 儲存貯體中的 'testfile.txt' 物件啟用治理保留模式，直到 2019 年 12 月 31 日 00:00:00 '為止。

```
Write-S3ObjectRetention -BucketName 's3buckettesting' -Key 'testfile.txt' -
Retention_Mode GOVERNANCE -Retention_RetainUntilDate "2019-12-31T00:00:00"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutObjectRetention式參考中的。

搭`RestoreObject`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RestoreObject`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to restore an archived object in an Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class RestoreArchivedObject
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
        string objectKey = "archived-object.txt";

        // Specify your bucket region (an example region is shown).
        RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(bucketRegion);
        RestoreObjectAsync(client, bucketName, objectKey).Wait();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// This method restores an archived object from an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
    /// RestoreObjectAsync.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
    /// bucket where the object was located before it was archived.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="objectKey">A string representing the name of the
        /// archived object to restore.</param>
        public static async Task RestoreObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            try
            {
                var restoreRequest = new RestoreObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = objectKey,
                    Days = 2,
                };
                RestoreObjectResponse response = await
client.RestoreObjectAsync(restoreRequest);

                // Check the status of the restoration.
                await CheckRestorationStatusAsync(client, bucketName, objectKey);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception amazonS3Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {amazonS3Exception.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method retrieves the status of the object's restoration.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// GetObjectMetadataAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the Amazon
        /// S3 bucket which contains the archived object.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">A string representing the name of the
        /// archived object you want to restore.</param>
        public static async Task CheckRestorationStatusAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            GetObjectMetadataRequest metadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
            };
```

```
            GetObjectMetadataResponse response = await
 client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);

            var restStatus = response.RestoreInProgress ? "in-progress" :
 "finished or failed";
            Console.WriteLine($"Restoration status: {restStatus}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RestoreObject中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立物件的還原要求

下列`restore-object`範例會將儲存貯體的指定 Amazon S3 Glacier 物件還原 10 天。`my-glacier-bucket`

```
aws s3api restore-object \
    --bucket my-glacier-bucket \
    --key doc1.rtf \
    --restore-request Days=10
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RestoreObject中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.RestoreRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GlacierJobParameters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.RestoreObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Tier;

/*
 *  For more information about restoring an object, see "Restoring an archived
 object" at
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/restoring-objects.html
 *
 *  Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 environment, including your credentials.
 *
 *  For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class RestoreObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <keyName> <expectedBucketOwner>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                    keyName - The key name of an object with a Storage class
 value of Glacier.\s
                    expectedBucketOwner - The account that owns the bucket (you
 can obtain this value from the AWS Management Console).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
```

```
        String expectedBucketOwner = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        restoreS3Object(s3, bucketName, keyName, expectedBucketOwner);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void restoreS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 keyName, String expectedBucketOwner) {
        try {
            RestoreRequest restoreRequest = RestoreRequest.builder()
                    .days(10)

 .glacierJobParameters(GlacierJobParameters.builder().tier(Tier.STANDARD).build())
                    .build();

            RestoreObjectRequest objectRequest = RestoreObjectRequest.builder()
                    .expectedBucketOwner(expectedBucketOwner)
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(keyName)
                    .restoreRequest(restoreRequest)
                    .build();

            s3.restoreObject(objectRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考RestoreObject中的。

搭`SelectObjectContent`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SelectObjectContent`。

CLI

AWS CLI

根據 SQL 陳述式篩選 Amazon S3 物件的內容

下列`select-object-content`範例會`my-data-file.csv`使用指定的 SQL 陳述式篩選物件，並將輸出傳送至檔案。

```
aws s3api select-object-content \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --key my-data-file.csv \
    --expression "select * from s3object limit 100" \
    --expression-type 'SQL' \
    --input-serialization '{"CSV": {}, "CompressionType": "NONE"}' \
    --output-serialization '{"CSV": {}}' "output.csv"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SelectObjectContent中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

下列範例顯示使用 JSON 物件的查詢。完整範例也會顯示 CSV 物件的使用方式。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.BlockingInputStreamAsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CSVInput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CSVOutput;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompressionType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpressionType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.FileHeaderInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.InputSerialization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.JSONInput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.JSONOutput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.JSONType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.OutputSerialization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Progress;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.SelectObjectContentRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.SelectObjectContentResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Stats;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class SelectObjectContentExample {
    static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SelectObjectContentExample.class);
    static final String BUCKET_NAME = "select-object-content-" +
 UUID.randomUUID();
    static final S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.create();
    static String FILE_CSV = "csv";
    static String FILE_JSON = "json";
    static String URL_CSV = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mledoze/countries/
master/dist/countries.csv";
    static String URL_JSON = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mledoze/
countries/master/dist/countries.json";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SelectObjectContentExample selectObjectContentExample = new
 SelectObjectContentExample();
        try {
            SelectObjectContentExample.setUp();
            selectObjectContentExample.runSelectObjectContentMethodForJSON();
            selectObjectContentExample.runSelectObjectContentMethodForCSV();
        } catch (SdkException e) {
```

```
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            System.exit(1);
        } finally {
            SelectObjectContentExample.tearDown();
        }
    }

    EventStreamInfo runSelectObjectContentMethodForJSON() {
        // Set up request parameters.
        final String queryExpression = "select * from s3object[*][*] c where
c.area < 350000";
        final String fileType = FILE_JSON;

        InputSerialization inputSerialization = InputSerialization.builder()
                .json(JSONInput.builder().type(JSONType.DOCUMENT).build())
                .compressionType(CompressionType.NONE)
                .build();

        OutputSerialization outputSerialization = OutputSerialization.builder()
                .json(JSONOutput.builder().recordDelimiter(null).build())
                .build();

        // Build the SelectObjectContentRequest.
        SelectObjectContentRequest select = SelectObjectContentRequest.builder()
                .bucket(BUCKET_NAME)
                .key(FILE_JSON)
                .expression(queryExpression)
                .expressionType(ExpressionType.SQL)
                .inputSerialization(inputSerialization)
                .outputSerialization(outputSerialization)
                .build();

        EventStreamInfo eventStreamInfo = new EventStreamInfo();
        // Call the selectObjectContent method with the request and a response
handler.
        // Supply an EventStreamInfo object to the response handler to gather
records and information from the response.
        s3AsyncClient.selectObjectContent(select,
buildResponseHandler(eventStreamInfo)).join();

        // Log out information gathered while processing the response stream.
        long recordCount = eventStreamInfo.getRecords().stream().mapToInt(record
->
                record.split("\n").length
```

```
        ).sum();
        logger.info("Total records {}: {}", fileType, recordCount);
        logger.info("Visitor onRecords for fileType {} called {} times",
 fileType, eventStreamInfo.getCountOnRecordsCalled());
        logger.info("Visitor onStats for fileType {}, {}", fileType,
 eventStreamInfo.getStats());
        logger.info("Visitor onContinuations for fileType {}, {}", fileType,
 eventStreamInfo.getCountContinuationEvents());
        return eventStreamInfo;
    }

    static SelectObjectContentResponseHandler
 buildResponseHandler(EventStreamInfo eventStreamInfo) {
        // Use a Visitor to process the response stream. This visitor logs
 information and gathers details while processing.
        final SelectObjectContentResponseHandler.Visitor visitor =
 SelectObjectContentResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                .onRecords(r -> {
                    logger.info("Record event received.");
                    eventStreamInfo.addRecord(r.payload().asUtf8String());
                    eventStreamInfo.incrementOnRecordsCalled();
                })
                .onCont(ce -> {
                    logger.info("Continuation event received.");
                    eventStreamInfo.incrementContinuationEvents();
                })
                .onProgress(pe -> {
                    Progress progress = pe.details();
                    logger.info("Progress event received:\n bytesScanned:
{}\nbytesProcessed: {}\nbytesReturned:{}",
                            progress.bytesScanned(),
                            progress.bytesProcessed(),
                            progress.bytesReturned());
                })
                .onEnd(ee -> logger.info("End event received."))
                .onStats(se -> {
                    logger.info("Stats event received.");
                    eventStreamInfo.addStats(se.details());
                })
                .build();

        // Build the SelectObjectContentResponseHandler with the visitor that
 processes the stream.
        return SelectObjectContentResponseHandler.builder()
```

```
                .subscriber(visitor).build();
    }

    // The EventStreamInfo class is used to store information gathered while
processing the response stream.
    static class EventStreamInfo {
        private final List<String> records = new ArrayList<>();
        private Integer countOnRecordsCalled = 0;
        private Integer countContinuationEvents = 0;
        private Stats stats;

        void incrementOnRecordsCalled() {
            countOnRecordsCalled++;
        }

        void incrementContinuationEvents() {
            countContinuationEvents++;
        }

        void addRecord(String record) {
            records.add(record);
        }

        void addStats(Stats stats) {
            this.stats = stats;
        }

        public List<String> getRecords() {
            return records;
        }

        public Integer getCountOnRecordsCalled() {
            return countOnRecordsCalled;
        }

        public Integer getCountContinuationEvents() {
            return countContinuationEvents;
        }

        public Stats getStats() {
            return stats;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SelectObjectContent中的。

搭UploadPart配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UploadPart。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 執行分段上傳
- 使用檢查總和

CLI

AWS CLI

下列指令會上傳使用指create-multipart-upload令起始的分段上傳中的第一部分：

```
aws s3api upload-part --bucket my-bucket --key 'multipart/01' --part-number 1 --
body part01 --upload-id
 "dfRtDYU0WWCCcH43C3WFbkRONycyCpTJJvxu2i5GYkZljF.Yxwh6XG7WfS2vC4to6HiV6Yjlx.cph0gtNBtJ8P3
```

body此選項會使用本機檔案的名稱或路徑進行上載 (請勿使用 file://前置詞)。最小零件大小為 5 MB。上傳 ID 由傳回create-multipart-upload，也可以使用擷取list-multipart-uploads。當您建立多部分上傳時，會指定值區和索引鍵。

輸出：

```
{
    "ETag": "\"e868e0f4719e394144ef36531ee6824c\""
}
```

儲存每個零件的 ETag 值以供日後使用。他們需要完成分段上傳。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UploadPart中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let upload_part_res = client
            .upload_part()
            .key(&key)
            .bucket(&bucket_name)
            .upload_id(upload_id)
            .body(stream)
            .part_number(part_number)
            .send()
            .await?;
        upload_parts.push(
            CompletedPart::builder()
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );

    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK UploadPart中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon S3 案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon 簡易儲存服務 (Amazon S3)。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用開發套件 AWS 為 Amazon S3 建立預先簽署的 URL
- 使用 AWS 開發套件列出 Amazon S3 物件的網頁
- 使用開發套件刪除不完整的分段上傳到 Amazon S3 AWS
- 將 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的所有物件下載至本機目錄
- 使用開發套件從多區域存取點取得 Amazon S3 物件 AWS
- 使用 AWS 開發套件從 Amazon S3 儲存貯體取得物件，並指定如果修改後的標頭
- 使用開 AWS 發套件開始使用 Amazon S3 儲存貯體和物件
- 使用開 AWS 發套件開始使用 Amazon S3 物件的加密功能
- 使用開 AWS 發套件開始使用 Amazon S3 物件的標籤
- 使用 AWS 開發套件取得 Amazon S3 物件的合法保留組態
- 使用 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon S3 物件鎖定功能
- 使用開發套件 AWS 管理 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的存取控制清單 (ACL)
- 使用開發套件使用 Lambda 函數批次管理版本控制的 Amazon S3 物件 AWS
- 使用開發套件 AWS 剖析 Amazon S3 URI
- 使用開發套件執行 Amazon S3 物件的多部分複本 AWS
- 使用開發套件執行 Amazon S3 物件的多部分上傳 AWS
- 使用 AWS 開發套件追蹤 Amazon S3 物件上傳或下載
- 使用 AWS SDK 進行單元和集成測試的示例方法
- 以遞迴的方式將本機目錄上傳至 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體
- 使用 AWS 開發套件在 Amazon S3 上傳或下載大型檔案
- 使用 AWS 開發套件將大小不明的串流上傳至 Amazon S3 物件
- 使用總和檢查碼搭配使用開發套件的 Amazon S3 物件 AWS
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon S3 版本控制物件 AWS

使用開發套件 AWS 為 Amazon S3 建立預先簽署的 URL

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立適用於 Amazon S3 預先簽署的 URL 並上傳物件。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

產生可以於限定時間內執行 Amazon S3 動作的預先簽署的 URL。

```
    using System;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    public class GenPresignedUrl
    {
        public static void Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            const string objectKey = "sample.txt";

            // Specify how long the presigned URL lasts, in hours
            const double timeoutDuration = 12;

            // Specify the AWS Region of your Amazon S3 bucket. If it is
            // different from the Region defined for the default user,
            // pass the Region to the constructor for the client. For
            // example: new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            // If using the Region us-east-1, and server-side encryption with AWS
 KMS, you must specify Signature Version 4.
            // Region us-east-1 defaults to Signature Version 2 unless explicitly
 set to Version 4 as shown below.
            // For more details, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/
userguide/UsingAWSSDK.html#specify-signature-version
            // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/items/Amazon/
TAWSConfigsS3.html
            AWSConfigsS3.UseSignatureVersion4 = true;
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
```

```
            string urlString = GeneratePresignedURL(s3Client, bucketName,
objectKey, timeoutDuration);
            Console.WriteLine($"The generated URL is: {urlString}.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Generate a presigned URL that can be used to access the file named
        /// in the objectKey parameter for the amount of time specified in the
        /// duration parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized S3 client object used to call
        /// the GetPresignedUrl method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket containing the
        /// object for which to create the presigned URL.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the object to access with the
        /// presigned URL.</param>
        /// <param name="duration">The length of time for which the presigned
        /// URL will be valid.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the generated presigned URL.</returns>
        public static string GeneratePresignedURL(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string objectKey, double duration)
        {
            string urlString = string.Empty;
            try
            {
                var request = new GetPreSignedUrlRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = objectKey,
                    Expires = DateTime.UtcNow.AddHours(duration),
                };
                urlString = client.GetPreSignedURL(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error:'{ex.Message}'");
            }

            return urlString;
        }
    }
```

產生預先簽章的 URL 並使用該 URL 執行上傳。

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Net.Http;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to upload an object to an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket using a presigned URL. The code first
    /// creates a presigned URL and then uses it to upload an object to an
    /// Amazon S3 bucket using that URL.
    /// </summary>
    public class UploadUsingPresignedURL
    {
        private static HttpClient httpClient = new HttpClient();

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            string keyName = "samplefile.txt";
            string filePath = $"source\\{keyName}";

            // Specify how long the signed URL will be valid in hours.
            double timeoutDuration = 12;

            // Specify the AWS Region of your Amazon S3 bucket. If it is
            // different from the Region defined for the default user,
            // pass the Region to the constructor for the client. For
            // example: new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            // If using the Region us-east-1, and server-side encryption with AWS
 KMS, you must specify Signature Version 4.
            // Region us-east-1 defaults to Signature Version 2 unless explicitly
 set to Version 4 as shown below.
            // For more details, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/
userguide/UsingAWSSDK.html#specify-signature-version
            // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/items/Amazon/
TAWSConfigsS3.html
            AWSConfigsS3.UseSignatureVersion4 = true;
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
```

```
            var url = GeneratePreSignedURL(client, bucketName, keyName,
timeoutDuration);
            var success = await UploadObject(filePath, url);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Upload succeeded.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Upload failed.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket using the presigned URL
passed in
        /// the url parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path (including file name) to the local
        /// file you want to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="url">The presigned URL that will be used to upload the
        /// file to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// operation, based on the HttpWebResponse.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadObject(string filePath, string url)
        {
            using var streamContent = new StreamContent(
                new FileStream(filePath, FileMode.Open, FileAccess.Read));

            var response = await httpClient.PutAsync(url, streamContent);
            return response.IsSuccessStatusCode;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Generates a presigned URL which will be used to upload an object to
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// GetPreSignedURL.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to which
the
```

```
        /// presigned URL will point.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the file that will be uploaded.</
param>
        /// <param name="duration">How long (in hours) the presigned URL will
        /// be valid.</param>
        /// <returns>The generated URL.</returns>
        public static string GeneratePreSignedURL(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectKey,
            double duration)
        {
            var request = new GetPreSignedUrlRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Verb = HttpVerb.PUT,
                Expires = DateTime.UtcNow.AddHours(duration),
            };

            string url = client.GetPreSignedURL(request);
            return url;
        }
    }
```

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

產生預先簽署的 URL 以下載物件。

```
//! Routine which demonstrates creating a pre-signed URL to download an object
 from an
//! Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
```

```
/*!
  \param bucketName: Name of the bucket.
  \param key: Name of an object key.
  \param expirationSeconds: Expiration in seconds for pre-signed URL.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return Aws::String: A pre-signed URL.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::GeneratePreSignedGetObjectURL(const Aws::String
 &bucketName,
                                                       const Aws::String &key,
                                                       uint64_t expirationSeconds,
                                                       const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    return client.GeneratePresignedUrl(bucketName, key,
 Aws::Http::HttpMethod::HTTP_GET,
                                        expirationSeconds);
}
```

使用下載

```
static size_t myCurlWriteBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    if (nitems > 0) {
        str->write(buffer, size * nitems);
    }
    return size * nitems;
}

//! Utility routine to test GetObject with a pre-signed URL.
/*!
  \param presignedURL: A pre-signed URL to get an object from a bucket.
  \param resultString: A string to hold the result.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::GetObjectWithPresignedObjectURL(const Aws::String &presignedURL,
                                                 Aws::String &resultString) {
    CURL *curl = curl_easy_init();
    CURLcode result;
```

```
    std::stringstream outWriteString;

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEDATA, &outWriteString);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEDATA " << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION, myCurlWriteBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_URL, presignedURL.c_str());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_URL" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_perform(curl);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to perform CURL request" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    resultString = outWriteString.str();

    if (resultString.find( "<?xml") == 0)
    {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get object, response:\n" << resultString <<
 std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return true;
}
```

產生預先簽署的 URL 以上傳物件。

```
//! Routine which demonstrates creating a pre-signed URL to upload an object to
 an
//! Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/*!
  \param bucketName: Name of the bucket.
  \param key: Name of an object key.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return Aws::String: A pre-signed URL.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::GeneratePreSignedPutObjectURL(const Aws::String
 &bucketName,
                                                       const Aws::String &key,
                                                       uint64_t expirationSeconds,
                                                       const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    return client.GeneratePresignedUrl(bucketName, key,
 Aws::Http::HttpMethod::HTTP_PUT,
                                        expirationSeconds);
}
```

使用庫曲線上傳。

```
static size_t myCurlReadBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    str->read(buffer, size * nitems);

    return str->gcount();
}

static size_t myCurlWriteBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    if (nitems > 0) {
        str->write(buffer, size * nitems);
    }
    return size * nitems;
```

```
}

//! Utility routine to test PutObject with a pre-signed URL.
/*!
  \param presignedURL: A pre-signed URL to put an object in a bucket.
  \param data: Body of the PutObject request.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::PutStringWithPresignedObjectURL(const Aws::String &presignedURL,
                                                 const Aws::String &data) {
    CURL *curl = curl_easy_init();
    CURLcode result;

    Aws::StringStream readStringStream;
    readStringStream << data;
    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_READFUNCTION, myCurlReadBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_READFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_READDATA, &readStringStream);
    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_READDATA" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_INFILESIZE_LARGE,
                    (curl_off_t)data.size());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_INFILESIZE_LARGE" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION, myCurlWriteBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::stringstream outWriteString;
```

```
    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEDATA, &outWriteString);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEDATA " << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_URL, presignedURL.c_str());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_URL" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_UPLOAD, 1L);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_PUT" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_perform(curl);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to perform CURL request" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::string outString = outWriteString.str();
    if (outString.empty()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully put object." << std::endl;
        return true;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "A server error was encountered, output:\n" << outString
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可包裝 S3 預先簽章動作的函數。

```
// Presigner encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) presign
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains PresignClient, a client that is used to presign requests to Amazon
 S3.
// Presigned requests contain temporary credentials and can be made from any HTTP
 client.
type Presigner struct {
 PresignClient *s3.PresignClient
}



// GetObject makes a presigned request that can be used to get an object from a
 bucket.
// The presigned request is valid for the specified number of seconds.
func (presigner Presigner) GetObject(
 bucketName string, objectKey string, lifetimeSecs int64)
 (*v4.PresignedHTTPRequest, error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignGetObject(context.TODO(),
 &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 }, func(opts *s3.PresignOptions) {
  opts.Expires = time.Duration(lifetimeSecs * int64(time.Second))
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned request to get %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
```

```
 return request, err
}



// PutObject makes a presigned request that can be used to put an object in a
 bucket.
// The presigned request is valid for the specified number of seconds.
func (presigner Presigner) PutObject(
 bucketName string, objectKey string, lifetimeSecs int64)
 (*v4.PresignedHTTPRequest, error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignPutObject(context.TODO(),
 &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 }, func(opts *s3.PresignOptions) {
  opts.Expires = time.Duration(lifetimeSecs * int64(time.Second))
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned request to put %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, err
}



// DeleteObject makes a presigned request that can be used to delete an object
 from a bucket.
func (presigner Presigner) DeleteObject(bucketName string, objectKey string)
 (*v4.PresignedHTTPRequest, error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignDeleteObject(context.TODO(),
 &s3.DeleteObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned request to delete object %v. Here's why:
 %v\n", objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, err
}
```

執行互動式範例，產生並使用預先簽章的 URL 來上傳、下載和刪除 S3 物件。

```
// RunPresigningScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to get
 presigned
// HTTP requests that you can use to move data into and out of Amazon Simple
 Storage
// Service (Amazon S3). The presigned requests contain temporary credentials and
 can
// be used by an HTTP client.
//
// 1. Get a presigned request to put an object in a bucket.
// 2. Use the net/http package to use the presigned request to upload a local
 file to the bucket.
// 3. Get a presigned request to get an object from a bucket.
// 4. Use the net/http package to use the presigned request to download the
 object to a local file.
// 5. Get a presigned request to delete an object from a bucket.
// 6. Use the net/http package to use the presigned request to delete the object.
//
// This example creates an Amazon S3 presign client from the specified sdkConfig
 so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
//
// It uses an IHttpRequester interface to abstract HTTP requests so they can be
 mocked
// during testing.
func RunPresigningScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner, httpRequester IHttpRequester) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 presigning demo.")
```

```
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
bucketBasics := actions.BucketBasics{S3Client: s3Client}
presignClient := s3.NewPresignClient(s3Client)
presigner := actions.Presigner{PresignClient: presignClient}

bucketName := questioner.Ask("We'll need a bucket. Enter a name for a bucket "+
 "you own or one you want to create:", demotools.NotEmpty{})
bucketExists, err := bucketBasics.BucketExists(bucketName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !bucketExists {
 err = bucketBasics.CreateBucket(bucketName, sdkConfig.Region)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Println("Bucket created.")
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's presign a request to upload a file to your bucket.")
uploadFilename := questioner.Ask("Enter the path to a file you want to upload:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
uploadKey := questioner.Ask("What would you like to name the uploaded object?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
uploadFile, err := os.Open(uploadFilename)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
defer uploadFile.Close()
presignedPutRequest, err := presigner.PutObject(bucketName, uploadKey, 60)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Got a presigned %v request to URL:\n\t%v\n",
presignedPutRequest.Method,
 presignedPutRequest.URL)
log.Println("Using net/http to send the request...")
info, err := uploadFile.Stat()
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
```

```
}
putResponse, err := httpRequester.Put(presignedPutRequest.URL, info.Size(),
uploadFile)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("%v object %v with presigned URL returned %v.",
presignedPutRequest.Method,
 uploadKey, putResponse.StatusCode)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's presign a request to download the object.")
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
presignedGetRequest, err := presigner.GetObject(bucketName, uploadKey, 60)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Got a presigned %v request to URL:\n\t%v\n",
presignedGetRequest.Method,
 presignedGetRequest.URL)
log.Println("Using net/http to send the request...")
getResponse, err := httpRequester.Get(presignedGetRequest.URL)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("%v object %v with presigned URL returned %v.",
presignedGetRequest.Method,
 uploadKey, getResponse.StatusCode)
defer getResponse.Body.Close()
downloadBody, err := io.ReadAll(getResponse.Body)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Downloaded %v bytes. Here are the first 100 of them:\n",
len(downloadBody))
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
log.Println(string(downloadBody[:100]))
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Let's presign a request to delete the object.")
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
presignedDelRequest, err := presigner.DeleteObject(bucketName, uploadKey)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
```

```
 }
 log.Printf("Got a presigned %v request to URL:\n\t%v\n",
 presignedDelRequest.Method,
  presignedDelRequest.URL)
 log.Println("Using net/http to send the request...")
 delResponse, err := httpRequester.Delete(presignedDelRequest.URL)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("%v object %v with presigned URL returned %v.\n",
 presignedDelRequest.Method,
  uploadKey, delResponse.StatusCode)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

定義範例用來提出 HTTP 請求的 HTTP 請求包裝函式。

```
// IHttpRequester abstracts HTTP requests into an interface so it can be mocked
 during
// unit testing.
type IHttpRequester interface {
 Get(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error)
 Put(url string, contentLength int64, body io.Reader) (resp *http.Response, err
 error)
 Delete(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error)
}

// HttpRequester uses the net/http package to make HTTP requests during the
 scenario.
type HttpRequester struct{}

func (httpReq HttpRequester) Get(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error) {
 return http.Get(url)
}
func (httpReq HttpRequester) Put(url string, contentLength int64, body io.Reader)
 (resp *http.Response, err error) {
 putRequest, err := http.NewRequest("PUT", url, body)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 putRequest.ContentLength = contentLength
 return http.DefaultClient.Do(putRequest)
}
func (httpReq HttpRequester) Delete(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error)
 {
 delRequest, err := http.NewRequest("DELETE", url, nil)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 return http.DefaultClient.Do(delRequest)
}
```

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

為物件產生預先簽署的 URL，然後下載 (GET 要求)。

進口。

```
import com.example.s3.util.PresignUrlUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.GetObjectPresignRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedGetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;

import java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.net.http.HttpClient;
import java.net.http.HttpRequest;
import java.net.http.HttpResponse;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.UUID;
```

產生網址。

```
    /* Create a pre-signed URL to download an object in a subsequent GET request.
 */
    public String createPresignedGetUrl(String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try (S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.create()) {

            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(keyName)
                    .build();

            GetObjectPresignRequest presignRequest =
 GetObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                    .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))  // The URL will
 expire in 10 minutes.
                    .getObjectRequest(objectRequest)
                    .build();

            PresignedGetObjectRequest presignedRequest =
 presigner.presignGetObject(presignRequest);
```

```
            logger.info("Presigned URL: [{}]",
presignedRequest.url().toString());
            logger.info("HTTP method: [{}]",
presignedRequest.httpRequest().method());

            return presignedRequest.url().toExternalForm();
        }
    }
```

使用下列三種方法中的任何一種下載物件。

使用 JDKHttpURLConnection（自 1.1 版以來）類進行下載。

```
    /* Use the JDK HttpURLConnection (since v1.1) class to do the download. */
    public byte[] useHttpUrlConnectionToGet(String presignedUrlString) {
        ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(); // Capture the response body to a byte array.

        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
presignedUrl.openConnection();
            connection.setRequestMethod("GET");
            // Download the result of executing the request.
            try (InputStream content = connection.getInputStream()) {
                IoUtils.copy(content, byteArrayOutputStream);
            }
            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + connection.getResponseCode());

        } catch (S3Exception | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
        return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
    }
```

使用 JDKHttpClient（自 v11 以來）類進行下載。

```
    /* Use the JDK HttpClient (since v11) class to do the download. */
    public byte[] useHttpClientToGet(String presignedUrlString) {
        ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(); // Capture the response body to a byte array.
```

```
        HttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = HttpRequest.newBuilder();
        HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();
        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            HttpResponse<InputStream> response = httpClient.send(requestBuilder
                            .uri(presignedUrl.toURI())
                            .GET()
                            .build(),
                    HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.ofInputStream());

            IoUtils.copy(response.body(), byteArrayOutputStream);

            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + response.statusCode());

        } catch (URISyntaxException | InterruptedException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
        return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
    }
```

請使用適用於 Java `SdkHttpClient` 類別的 AWS SDK 來執行下載作業。

```
    /* Use the AWS SDK for Java SdkHttpClient class to do the download. */
    public byte[] useSdkHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString) {

        ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(); // Capture the response body to a byte array.
        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            SdkHttpRequest request = SdkHttpRequest.builder()
                    .method(SdkHttpMethod.GET)
                    .uri(presignedUrl.toURI())
                    .build();

            HttpExecuteRequest executeRequest = HttpExecuteRequest.builder()
                    .request(request)
                    .build();

            try (SdkHttpClient sdkHttpClient = ApacheHttpClient.create()) {
                HttpExecuteResponse response =
sdkHttpClient.prepareRequest(executeRequest).call();
```

```
                response.responseBody().ifPresentOrElse(
                        abortableInputStream -> {
                            try {
                                IoUtils.copy(abortableInputStream,
 byteArrayOutputStream);
                            } catch (IOException e) {
                                throw new RuntimeException(e);
                            }
                        },
                        () -> logger.error("No response body."));

                logger.info("HTTP Response code is {}",
 response.httpResponse().statusCode());
            }
        } catch (URISyntaxException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
        return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
    }
```

為上傳產生預先簽署的 URL，然後上傳檔案 (PUT 要求)。

進口。

```
import com.example.s3.util.PresignUrlUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.sync.FileContentStreamProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedPutObjectRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PutObjectPresignRequest;

import java.io.File;
```

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.net.http.HttpClient;
import java.net.http.HttpRequest;
import java.net.http.HttpResponse;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.channels.FileChannel;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.UUID;
```

產生網址。

```
   /* Create a presigned URL to use in a subsequent PUT request */
   public String createPresignedUrl(String bucketName, String keyName,
Map<String, String> metadata) {
       try (S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.create()) {

           PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .key(keyName)
                   .metadata(metadata)
                   .build();

           PutObjectPresignRequest presignRequest =
PutObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                   .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))  // The URL
expires in 10 minutes.
                   .putObjectRequest(objectRequest)
                   .build();


           PresignedPutObjectRequest presignedRequest =
presigner.presignPutObject(presignRequest);
           String myURL = presignedRequest.url().toString();
           logger.info("Presigned URL to upload a file to: [{}]", myURL);
```

```
            logger.info("HTTP method: [{}]",
 presignedRequest.httpRequest().method());

            return presignedRequest.url().toExternalForm();
        }
    }
```

使用下列三種方法中的任何一種上傳檔案物件。

使用 JDKHttpURLConnection（自 1.1 版以來）類進行上傳。

```
    /* Use the JDK HttpURLConnection (since v1.1) class to do the upload. */
    public void useHttpUrlConnectionToPut(String presignedUrlString, File
 fileToPut, Map<String, String> metadata) {
        logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());
        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
 presignedUrl.openConnection();
            connection.setDoOutput(true);
            metadata.forEach((k, v) -> connection.setRequestProperty("x-amz-
meta-" + k, v));
            connection.setRequestMethod("PUT");
            OutputStream out = connection.getOutputStream();

            try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(fileToPut, "r");
                 FileChannel inChannel = file.getChannel()) {
                ByteBuffer buffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(8192); //Buffer size is
 8k

                while (inChannel.read(buffer) > 0) {
                    buffer.flip();
                    for (int i = 0; i < buffer.limit(); i++) {
                        out.write(buffer.get());
                    }
                    buffer.clear();
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            }

            out.close();
            connection.getResponseCode();
```

```
            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + connection.getResponseCode());

        } catch (S3Exception | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

使用 JDKHttpClient（自 v11 以來）類進行上傳。

```
    /* Use the JDK HttpClient (since v11) class to do the upload. */
    public void useHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut,
 Map<String, String> metadata) {
        logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());

        HttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = HttpRequest.newBuilder();
        metadata.forEach((k, v) -> requestBuilder.header("x-amz-meta-" + k, v));

        HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();
        try {
            final HttpResponse<Void> response = httpClient.send(requestBuilder
                            .uri(new URL(presignedUrlString).toURI())

 .PUT(HttpRequest.BodyPublishers.ofFile(Path.of(fileToPut.toURI())))
                            .build(),
                    HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.discarding());

            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + response.statusCode());

        } catch (URISyntaxException | InterruptedException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

請使 AWS 用 Java V2 SdkHttpClient 類別來執行上傳作業。

```
    /* Use the AWS SDK for Java V2 SdkHttpClient class to do the upload. */
    public void useSdkHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut,
 Map<String, String> metadata) {
        logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());

        try {
```

```
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);

            SdkHttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = SdkHttpRequest.builder()
                    .method(SdkHttpMethod.PUT)
                    .uri(presignedUrl.toURI());
            // Add headers
            metadata.forEach((k, v) -> requestBuilder.putHeader("x-amz-meta-" +
k, v));
            // Finish building the request.
            SdkHttpRequest request = requestBuilder.build();

            HttpExecuteRequest executeRequest = HttpExecuteRequest.builder()
                    .request(request)
                    .contentStreamProvider(new
FileContentStreamProvider(fileToPut.toPath()))
                    .build();

            try (SdkHttpClient sdkHttpClient = ApacheHttpClient.create()) {
                HttpExecuteResponse response =
sdkHttpClient.prepareRequest(executeRequest).call();
                logger.info("Response code: {}",
response.httpResponse().statusCode());
            }
        } catch (URISyntaxException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立預先簽署的 URL 將物件上傳至儲存貯體。

```
import https from "https";
```

```
import { PutObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { fromIni } from "@aws-sdk/credential-providers";
import { HttpRequest } from "@smithy/protocol-http";
import {
  getSignedUrl,
  S3RequestPresigner,
} from "@aws-sdk/s3-request-presigner";
import { parseUrl } from "@smithy/url-parser";
import { formatUrl } from "@aws-sdk/util-format-url";
import { Hash } from "@smithy/hash-node";

const createPresignedUrlWithoutClient = async ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const url = parseUrl(`https://${bucket}.s3.${region}.amazonaws.com/${key}`);
  const presigner = new S3RequestPresigner({
    credentials: fromIni(),
    region,
    sha256: Hash.bind(null, "sha256"),
  });

  const signedUrlObject = await presigner.presign(
    new HttpRequest({ ...url, method: "PUT" }),
  );
  return formatUrl(signedUrlObject);
};

const createPresignedUrlWithClient = ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({ region });
  const command = new PutObjectCommand({ Bucket: bucket, Key: key });
  return getSignedUrl(client, command, { expiresIn: 3600 });
};

function put(url, data) {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    const req = https.request(
      url,
      { method: "PUT", headers: { "Content-Length": new Blob([data]).size } },
      (res) => {
        let responseBody = "";
        res.on("data", (chunk) => {
          responseBody += chunk;
        });
        res.on("end", () => {
          resolve(responseBody);
        });
```

```
      },
    );
    req.on("error", (err) => {
      reject(err);
    });
    req.write(data);
    req.end();
  });
}

export const main = async () => {
  const REGION = "us-east-1";
  const BUCKET = "example_bucket";
  const KEY = "example_file.txt";

  // There are two ways to generate a presigned URL.
  // 1. Use createPresignedUrl without the S3 client.
  // 2. Use getSignedUrl in conjunction with the S3 client and GetObjectCommand.
  try {
    const noClientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithoutClient({
      region: REGION,
      bucket: BUCKET,
      key: KEY,
    });

    const clientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithClient({
      region: REGION,
      bucket: BUCKET,
      key: KEY,
    });

    // After you get the presigned URL, you can provide your own file
    // data. Refer to put() above.
    console.log("Calling PUT using presigned URL without client");
    await put(noClientUrl, "Hello World");

    console.log("Calling PUT using presigned URL with client");
    await put(clientUrl, "Hello World");

    console.log("\nDone. Check your S3 console.");
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

建立預先簽署的 URL 從儲存貯體下載物件。

```
import { GetObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { fromIni } from "@aws-sdk/credential-providers";
import { HttpRequest } from "@smithy/protocol-http";
import {
  getSignedUrl,
  S3RequestPresigner,
} from "@aws-sdk/s3-request-presigner";
import { parseUrl } from "@smithy/url-parser";
import { formatUrl } from "@aws-sdk/util-format-url";
import { Hash } from "@smithy/hash-node";

const createPresignedUrlWithoutClient = async ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const url = parseUrl(`https://${bucket}.s3.${region}.amazonaws.com/${key}`);
  const presigner = new S3RequestPresigner({
    credentials: fromIni(),
    region,
    sha256: Hash.bind(null, "sha256"),
  });

  const signedUrlObject = await presigner.presign(new HttpRequest(url));
  return formatUrl(signedUrlObject);
};

const createPresignedUrlWithClient = ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({ region });
  const command = new GetObjectCommand({ Bucket: bucket, Key: key });
  return getSignedUrl(client, command, { expiresIn: 3600 });
};

export const main = async () => {
  const REGION = "us-east-1";
  const BUCKET = "example_bucket";
  const KEY = "example_file.jpg";

  try {
    const noClientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithoutClient({
      region: REGION,
      bucket: BUCKET,
      key: KEY,
```

```
    });

    const clientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithClient({
      region: REGION,
      bucket: BUCKET,
      key: KEY,
    });

    console.log("Presigned URL without client");
    console.log(noClientUrl);
    console.log("\n");

    console.log("Presigned URL with client");
    console.log(clientUrl);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 `GetObject` 預先簽章的請求，並使用 URL 下載物件。

```
suspend fun getObjectPresigned(s3: S3Client, bucketName: String, keyName:
 String): String {
    // Create a GetObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest = GetObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = keyName
    }
```

```
    // Presign the GetObject request.
    val presignedRequest = s3.presignGetObject(unsignedRequest, 24.hours)

    // Use the URL from the presigned HttpRequest in a subsequent HTTP GET
 request to retrieve the object.
    val objectContents = URL(presignedRequest.url.toString()).readText()

    return objectContents
}
```

使用進階選項建立GetObject預先簽署的要求。

```
suspend fun getObjectPresignedMoreOptions(s3: S3Client, bucketName: String,
 keyName: String): HttpRequest {
    // Create a GetObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest = GetObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = keyName
    }

    // Presign the GetObject request.
    val presignedRequest = s3.presignGetObject(unsignedRequest, signer =
 CrtAwsSigner) {
        signingDate = Instant.now() + 12.hours // Presigned request can be used
 12 hours from now.
        algorithm = AwsSigningAlgorithm.SIGV4_ASYMMETRIC
        signatureType = AwsSignatureType.HTTP_REQUEST_VIA_QUERY_PARAMS
        expiresAfter = 8.hours // Presigned request expires 8 hours later.
    }
    return presignedRequest
}
```

建立 PutObject 預先簽章的請求，並使用該請求上傳物件。

```
suspend fun putObjectPresigned(s3: S3Client, bucketName: String, keyName: String,
 content: String) {
    // Create a PutObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest = PutObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = keyName
    }
```

```
    // Presign the request.
    val presignedRequest = s3.presignPutObject(unsignedRequest, 24.hours)

    // Use the URL and any headers from the presigned HttpRequest in a subsequent
 HTTP PUT request to retrieve the object.
    // Create a PUT request using the OKHttpClient API.
    val putRequest = Request
        .Builder()
        .url(presignedRequest.url.toString())
        .apply {
            presignedRequest.headers.forEach { key, values ->
                header(key, values.joinToString(", "))
            }
        }
        .put(content.toRequestBody())
        .build()

    val response = OkHttpClient().newCall(putRequest).execute()
    assert(response.isSuccessful)
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK 開發人員指南。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace S3;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use AwsUtilities\PrintableLineBreak;
use AwsUtilities\TestableReadline;
use DateTime;

require 'vendor/autoload.php';
```

```
class PresignedURL
{
    use PrintableLineBreak;
    use TestableReadline;

    public function run()
    {
        $s3Service = new S3Service();

        $expiration = new DateTime("+20 minutes");
        $linebreak = $this->getLineBreak();

        echo $linebreak;
        echo ("Welcome to the Amazon S3 presigned URL demo.\n");
        echo $linebreak;

        $bucket = $this->testable_readline("First, please enter the name of the
 S3 bucket to use: ");
        $key = $this->testable_readline("Next, provide the key of an object in
 the given bucket: ");
        echo $linebreak;
        $command = $s3Service->getClient()->getCommand('GetObject', [
            'Bucket' => $bucket,
            'Key' => $key,
        ]);
        try {
            $preSignedUrl = $s3Service->preSignedUrl($command, $expiration);
            echo "Your preSignedUrl is \n$preSignedUrl\nand will be good for the
 next 20 minutes.\n";
            echo $linebreak;
            echo "Thanks for trying the Amazon S3 presigned URL demo.\n";
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            echo $linebreak;
            echo "Something went wrong: $exception";
            die();
        }
    }
}

$runner = new PresignedURL();
$runner->run();
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

產生可以於限定時間內執行 S3 動作的預先簽署的 URL。使用 Requests package 搭配 URL 發出請求。

```
import argparse
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import requests

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def generate_presigned_url(s3_client, client_method, method_parameters,
 expires_in):
    """
    Generate a presigned Amazon S3 URL that can be used to perform an action.

    :param s3_client: A Boto3 Amazon S3 client.
    :param client_method: The name of the client method that the URL performs.
    :param method_parameters: The parameters of the specified client method.
    :param expires_in: The number of seconds the presigned URL is valid for.
    :return: The presigned URL.
    """
    try:
        url = s3_client.generate_presigned_url(
            ClientMethod=client_method, Params=method_parameters,
 ExpiresIn=expires_in
        )
        logger.info("Got presigned URL: %s", url)
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't get a presigned URL for client method '%s'.", client_method
        )
        raise
    return url


def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 presigned URL demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument("bucket", help="The name of the bucket.")
    parser.add_argument(
        "key",
        help="For a GET operation, the key of the object in Amazon S3. For a "
        "PUT operation, the name of a file to upload.",
    )
    parser.add_argument("action", choices=("get", "put"), help="The action to
 perform.")
    args = parser.parse_args()

    s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
    client_action = "get_object" if args.action == "get" else "put_object"
    url = generate_presigned_url(
        s3_client, client_action, {"Bucket": args.bucket, "Key": args.key}, 1000
    )

    print("Using the Requests package to send a request to the URL.")
    response = None
    if args.action == "get":
        response = requests.get(url)
    elif args.action == "put":
        print("Putting data to the URL.")
        try:
            with open(args.key, "r") as object_file:
                object_text = object_file.read()
            response = requests.put(url, data=object_text)
        except FileNotFoundError:
            print(
```

```
                f"Couldn't find {args.key}. For a PUT operation, the key must be
 the "
                f"name of a file that exists on your computer."
            )

    if response is not None:
        print("Got response:")
        print(f"Status: {response.status_code}")
        print(response.text)

    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

產生預先簽署的 POST 請求以上傳檔案。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def generate_presigned_post(self, object_key, expires_in):
        """
        Generate a presigned Amazon S3 POST request to upload a file.
        A presigned POST can be used for a limited time to let someone without an
 AWS
        account upload a file to a bucket.

        :param object_key: The object key to identify the uploaded object.
        :param expires_in: The number of seconds the presigned POST is valid.
        :return: A dictionary that contains the URL and form fields that contain
                 required access data.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.bucket.meta.client.generate_presigned_post(
                Bucket=self.bucket.name, Key=object_key, ExpiresIn=expires_in
            )
            logger.info("Got presigned POST URL: %s", response["url"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get a presigned POST URL for bucket '%s' and object
 '%s'",
                self.bucket.name,
                object_key,
            )
            raise
        return response
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"
require "net/http"

# Creates a presigned URL that can be used to upload content to an object.
#
# @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket.
# @param object_key [String] The key to give the uploaded object.
# @return [URI, nil] The parsed URI if successful; otherwise nil.
def get_presigned_url(bucket, object_key)
  url = bucket.object(object_key).presigned_url(:put)
  puts "Created presigned URL: #{url}"
  URI(url)
```

```
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't create presigned URL for #{bucket.name}:#{object_key}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-file.txt"
  object_content = "This is the content of my-file.txt."

  bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(bucket_name)
  presigned_url = get_presigned_url(bucket, object_key)
  return unless presigned_url

  response = Net::HTTP.start(presigned_url.host) do |http|
    http.send_request("PUT", presigned_url.request_uri, object_content,
 "content_type" => "")
  end

  case response
  when Net::HTTPSuccess
    puts "Content uploaded!"
  else
    puts response.value
  end
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立對 GET 和 PUT S3 物件的預先簽署請求。

```
async fn get_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket: &str,
    object: &str,
    expires_in: u64,
) -> Result<(), Box<dyn Error>> {
    let expires_in = Duration::from_secs(expires_in);
    let presigned_request = client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(object)
        .presigned(PresigningConfig::expires_in(expires_in)?)
        .await?;

    println!("Object URI: {}", presigned_request.uri());

    Ok(())
}

async fn put_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket: &str,
    object: &str,
    expires_in: u64,
) -> Result<(), Box<dyn Error>> {
    let expires_in = Duration::from_secs(expires_in);

    let presigned_request = client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(object)
        .presigned(PresigningConfig::expires_in(expires_in)?)
        .await?;

    println!("Object URI: {}", presigned_request.uri());

    Ok(())
}
```

使用 AWS 開發套件列出 Amazon S3 物件的網頁

下列程式碼範例顯示如何在網頁中列出 Amazon S3 物件。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

下面的代碼是使調 AWS 用 SDK 的相關反應組件。可以在前面 GitHub 的鏈接中找到包含此組件的應用程序的可運行版本。

```
import { useEffect, useState } from "react";
import {
  ListObjectsCommand,
  ListObjectsCommandOutput,
  S3Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { fromCognitoIdentityPool } from "@aws-sdk/credential-providers";
import "./App.css";

function App() {
  const [objects, setObjects] = useState<
    Required<ListObjectsCommandOutput>["Contents"]
  >([]);

  useEffect(() => {
    const client = new S3Client({
      region: "us-east-1",
      // Unless you have a public bucket, you'll need access to a private bucket.
      // One way to do this is to create an Amazon Cognito identity pool, attach
 a role to the pool,
      // and grant the role access to the 's3:GetObject' action.
      //
      // You'll also need to configure the CORS settings on the bucket to allow
 traffic from
```

```
      // this example site. Here's an example configuration that allows all
 origins. Don't
      // do this in production.
      //[
      //  {
      //    "AllowedHeaders": ["*"],
      //    "AllowedMethods": ["GET"],
      //    "AllowedOrigins": ["*"],
      //    "ExposeHeaders": [],
      //  },
      //]
      //
      credentials: fromCognitoIdentityPool({
        clientConfig: { region: "us-east-1" },
        identityPoolId: "<YOUR_IDENTITY_POOL_ID>",
      }),
    });
    const command = new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: "bucket-name" });
    client.send(command).then(({ Contents }) => setObjects(Contents || []));
  }, []);

  return (
    <div className="App">
      {objects.map((o) => (
        <div key={o.ETag}>{o.Key}</div>
      ))}
    </div>
  );
}

export default App;
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListObjects中的。

使用開發套件刪除不完整的分段上傳到 Amazon S3 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除或停止不完整的 Amazon S3 多部分上傳。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

若要停止進行中或因任何原因不完整的分段上傳，您可以取得上傳的清單，然後將其刪除，如下列範例所示。

```
   public static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList() {
       ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .build();

       ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
       List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

       AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
       for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
           abortMultipartUploadRequest = AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .key(upload.key())
                   .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                   .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
                   .build();

           AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
           if (abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
               logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully
aborted.", upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
           }
       }
   }
```

若要刪除日期之前或之後啟動的不完整分段上傳，您可以根據時間點選擇性地刪除多部分上傳，如下列範例所示。

```
   static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan(Instant pointInTime) {
       ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .build();

       ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
       List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

       AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
       for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
           logger.info("Found multipartUpload with upload ID [{}], initiated
[{}]", upload.uploadId(), upload.initiated());
           if (upload.initiated().isBefore(pointInTime)) {
               abortMultipartUploadRequest =
AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                       .bucket(bucketName)
                       .key(upload.key())
                       .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                       .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
                       .build();

               AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
               if
(abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                   logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully
aborted.", upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
               }
           }
       }
   }
```

如果您在開始分段上傳之後可存取上傳 ID，您可以使用 ID 刪除進行中的上傳。

```
   static void abortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId() {
       String uploadId = startUploadReturningUploadId();
```

```
        AbortMultipartUploadResponse response = s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(b -
> b
                .uploadId(uploadId)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key));

        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully aborted.",
 uploadId, bucketName);
        }
    }
```

若要持續刪除超過特定天數的未完整分段上傳，請為值區設定值區生命週期組態。下列範例會示範如何建立規則，以刪除超過 7 天的未完成上傳。

```
    static void abortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig() {
        Collection<LifecycleRule> lifeCycleRules =
 List.of(LifecycleRule.builder()
                .abortIncompleteMultipartUpload(b -> b.
                        daysAfterInitiation(7))
                .status("Enabled")
                .filter(SdkBuilder::build) // Filter element is required.
                .build());

        // If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200
 response with an empty HTTP body.
        PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse response =
 s3Client.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .lifecycleConfiguration(b1 -> b1.rules(lifeCycleRules)));

        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Rule to abort incomplete multipart uploads added to
 bucket.");
        } else {
            logger.error("Unsuccessfully applied rule. HTTP status code is [{}]",
 response.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。

- AbortMultipartUpload
- ListMultipartUploads
- PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration

將 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的所有物件下載至本機目錄

下列程式碼範例示範如何將 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的所有物件下載至本機目錄。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 S3 下載TransferManager相同 S3 儲存貯體中的所有 S3 物件。檢視完整檔案並測試。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedDirectoryDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DirectoryDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DownloadDirectoryRequest;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;
```

```
    public Integer downloadObjectsToDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
            URI destinationPathURI, String bucketName) {
        DirectoryDownload directoryDownload =
transferManager.downloadDirectory(DownloadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .destination(Paths.get(destinationPathURI))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());
        CompletedDirectoryDownload completedDirectoryDownload =
directoryDownload.completionFuture().join();

        completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DownloadDirectory中的。

使用開發套件從多區域存取點取得 Amazon S3 物件 AWS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何從多區域存取點取得物件。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將 S3 用戶端設定為使用非對稱 SigV4 (SigV4a) 簽署演算法。

```
        suspend fun createS3Client(): S3Client {
            // Configure your S3Client to use the Asymmetric Sigv4 (Sigv4a)
signing algorithm.
            val sigV4AScheme = SigV4AsymmetricAuthScheme(CrtAwsSigner)
            val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment {
```

```
                authSchemes = listOf(sigV4AScheme)
            }
            return s3
        }
```

使用「多區域存取點」ARN 取代值區名稱來擷取物件。

```
   suspend fun getObjectFromMrap(s3: S3Client, mrapArn: String, keyName:
String): String? {
       val request = GetObjectRequest {
           bucket = mrapArn // Use the ARN instead of the bucket name for object
operations.
           key = keyName
       }

       var stringObj: String? = null
       s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
           stringObj = resp.body?.decodeToString()
           if (stringObj != null) {
               println("Successfully read $keyName from $mrapArn")
           }
       }
       return stringObj
   }
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK 開發人員指南。
- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetObject中的 Kotlin API 參考。

使用 AWS 開發套件從 Amazon S3 儲存貯體取得物件，並指定如果修改後的標頭

下列程式碼範例示範如何從 S3 儲存貯體中物件讀取資料，但僅在自上次擷取時後該儲存貯體尚未修改時才能進行此讀取。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
use aws_sdk_s3::{
    error::SdkError,
    operation::head_object::HeadObjectError,
    primitives::{ByteStream, DateTime, DateTimeFormat},
    Client, Error,
};
use tracing::{error, warn};

const KEY: &str = "key";
const BODY: &str = "Hello, world!";

/// Demonstrate how `if-modified-since` reports that matching objects haven't
/// changed.
///
/// # Steps
/// - Create a bucket.
/// - Put an object in the bucket.
/// - Get the bucket headers.
/// - Get the bucket headers again but only if modified.
/// - Delete the bucket.
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();

    // Get a new UUID to use when creating a unique bucket name.
    let uuid = uuid::Uuid::new_v4();

    // Load the AWS configuration from the environment.
    let client = Client::new(&aws_config::load_from_env().await);

    // Generate a unique bucket name using the previously generated UUID.
    // Then create a new bucket with that name.
```

```
    let bucket_name = format!("if-modified-since-{uuid}");
    client
        .create_bucket()
        .bucket(bucket_name.clone())
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Create a new object in the bucket whose name is `KEY` and whose
    // contents are `BODY`.
    let put_object_output = client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .body(ByteStream::from_static(BODY.as_bytes()))
        .send()
        .await;

    // If the `PutObject` succeeded, get the eTag string from it. Otherwise,
    // report an error and return an empty string.
    let e_tag_1 = match put_object_output {
        Ok(put_object) => put_object.e_tag.unwrap(),
        Err(err) => {
            error!("{err:?}");
            String::new()
        }
    };

    // Request the object's headers.
    let head_object_output = client
        .head_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .send()
        .await;

    // If the `HeadObject` request succeeded, create a tuple containing the
    // values of the headers `last-modified` and `etag`. If the request
    // failed, return the error in a tuple instead.
    let (last_modified, e_tag_2) = match head_object_output {
        Ok(head_object) => (
            Ok(head_object.last_modified().cloned().unwrap()),
            head_object.e_tag.unwrap(),
        ),
        Err(err) => (Err(err), String::new()),
```

```
    };

    warn!("last modified: {last_modified:?}");
    assert_eq!(
        e_tag_1, e_tag_2,
        "PutObject and first GetObject had differing eTags"
    );

    println!("First value of last_modified: {last_modified:?}");
    println!("First tag: {}\n", e_tag_1);

    // Send a second `HeadObject` request. This time, the `if_modified_since`
    // option is specified, giving the `last_modified` value returned by the
    // first call to `HeadObject`.
    //
    // Since the object hasn't been changed, and there are no other objects in
    // the bucket, there should be no matching objects.

    let head_object_output = client
        .head_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .if_modified_since(last_modified.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await;

    // If the `HeadObject` request succeeded, the result is a typle containing
    // the `last_modified` and `e_tag_1` properties. This is _not_ the expected
    // result.
    //
    // The _expected_ result of the second call to `HeadObject` is an
    // `SdkError::ServiceError` containing the HTTP error response. If that's
    // the case and the HTTP status is 304 (not modified), the output is a
    // tuple containing the values of the HTTP `last-modified` and `etag`
    // headers.
    //
    // If any other HTTP error occurred, the error is returned as an
    // `SdkError::ServiceError`.

    let (last_modified, e_tag_2): (Result<DateTime, SdkError<HeadObjectError>>,
String) =
        match head_object_output {
            Ok(head_object) => (
                Ok(head_object.last_modified().cloned().unwrap()),
```

```
                head_object.e_tag.unwrap(),
            ),
            Err(err) => match err {
                SdkError::ServiceError(err) => {
                    // Get the raw HTTP response. If its status is 304, the
                    // object has not changed. This is the expected code path.
                    let http = err.raw();
                    match http.status().as_u16() {
                        // If the HTTP status is 304: Not Modified, return a
                        // tuple containing the values of the HTTP
                        // `last-modified` and `etag` headers.
                        304 => (
                            Ok(DateTime::from_str(
                                http.headers().get("last-modified").unwrap(),
                                DateTimeFormat::HttpDate,
                            )
                            .unwrap()),
                            http.headers().get("etag").map(|t|
t.into()).unwrap(),
                        ),
                        // Any other HTTP status code is returned as an
                        // `SdkError::ServiceError`.
                        _ => (Err(SdkError::ServiceError(err)), String::new()),
                    }
                }
                // Any other kind of error is returned in a tuple containing the
                // error and an empty string.
                _ => (Err(err), String::new()),
            },
        };

    warn!("last modified: {last_modified:?}");
    assert_eq!(
        e_tag_1, e_tag_2,
        "PutObject and second HeadObject had different eTags"
    );

    println!("Second value of last modified: {last_modified:?}");
    println!("Second tag: {}", e_tag_2);

    // Clean up by deleting the object and the bucket.
    client
        .delete_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
```

```
        .key(KEY)
        .send()
        .await?;

    client
        .delete_bucket()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetObject中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用開 AWS 發套件開始使用 Amazon S3 儲存貯體和物件

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 建立儲存貯體並上傳檔案到該儲存貯體。
- 從儲存貯體下載物件。
- 將物件複製至儲存貯體中的子文件夾。
- 列出儲存貯體中的物件。
- 刪除儲存貯體物件和該儲存貯體。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public class S3_Basics
    {
        public static async Task Main()
```

```
        {
            // Create an Amazon S3 client object. The constructor uses the
            // default user installed on the system. To work with Amazon S3
            // features in a different AWS Region, pass the AWS Region as a
            // parameter to the client constructor.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
            string bucketName = string.Empty;
            string filePath = string.Empty;
            string keyName = string.Empty;

            var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) basic");
            Console.WriteLine("procedures. This application will:");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t1. Create a bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t2. Upload an object to the new bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t3. Copy the uploaded object to a folder in the
 bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t4. List the items in the new bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t5. Delete all the items in the bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t6. Delete the bucket");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            // Create a bucket.
            Console.WriteLine($"\n{sepBar}");
            Console.WriteLine("\nCreate a new Amazon S3 bucket.\n");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            Console.Write("Please enter a name for the new bucket: ");
            bucketName = Console.ReadLine();

            var success = await S3Bucket.CreateBucketAsync(client, bucketName);
            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created bucket: {bucketName}.
\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not create bucket: {bucketName}.\n");
            }

            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Upload a file to the new bucket.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            // Get the local path and filename for the file to upload.
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(filePath))
            {
                Console.Write("Please enter the path and filename of the file to
upload: ");
                filePath = Console.ReadLine();

                // Confirm that the file exists on the local computer.
                if (!File.Exists(filePath))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find {filePath}. Try again.\n");
                    filePath = string.Empty;
                }
            }

            // Get the file name from the full path.
            keyName = Path.GetFileName(filePath);

            success = await S3Bucket.UploadFileAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
filePath);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded {keyName} from
{filePath} to {bucketName}.\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {keyName}.\n");
            }

            // Set the file path to an empty string to avoid overwriting the
            // file we just uploaded to the bucket.
            filePath = string.Empty;

            // Now get a new location where we can save the file.
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(filePath))
            {
                // First get the path to which the file will be downloaded.
                Console.Write("Please enter the path where the file will be
downloaded: ");
```

```
                filePath = Console.ReadLine();

                // Confirm that the file exists on the local computer.
                if (File.Exists($"{filePath}\\{keyName}"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Sorry, the file already exists in that
location.\n");
                    filePath = string.Empty;
                }
            }

            // Download an object from a bucket.
            success = await S3Bucket.DownloadObjectFromBucketAsync(client,
bucketName, keyName, filePath);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully downloaded {keyName}.\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Sorry, could not download {keyName}.\n");
            }

            // Copy the object to a different folder in the bucket.
            string folderName = string.Empty;

            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(folderName))
            {
                Console.Write("Please enter the name of the folder to copy your
object to: ");
                folderName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyName))
            {
                // Get the name to give to the object once uploaded.
                Console.Write("Enter the name of the object to copy: ");
                keyName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            await S3Bucket.CopyObjectInBucketAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
folderName);
```

```
            // List the objects in the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.ListBucketContentsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Delete the contents of the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.DeleteBucketContentsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Deleting the bucket too quickly after deleting its contents will
            // cause an error that the bucket isn't empty. So...
            Console.WriteLine("Press <Enter> when you are ready to delete the
bucket.");
            _ = Console.ReadLine();

            // Delete the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.DeleteBucketAsync(client, bucketName);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Bash

AWS CLI 與 bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function s3_getting_started
#
# This function creates, copies, and deletes S3 buckets and objects.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
function s3_getting_started() {
  {
    if [ "$BUCKET_OPERATIONS_SOURCED" != "True" ]; then
      cd bucket-lifecycle-operations || exit

      source ./bucket_operations.sh
      cd ..
    fi
  }

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo."
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  local bucket_name
  bucket_name=$(generate_random_name "doc-example-bucket")

  local region_code
  region_code=$(aws configure get region)

  if create_bucket -b "$bucket_name" -r "$region_code"; then
    echo "Created demo bucket named $bucket_name"
  else
    errecho "The bucket failed to create. This demo will exit."
    return 1
  fi

  local file_name
  while [ -z "$file_name" ]; do
    echo -n "Enter a file you want to upload to your bucket: "
    get_input
    file_name=$get_input_result

    if [ ! -f "$file_name" ]; then
```

```
      echo "Could not find file $file_name. Are you sure it exists?"
      file_name=""
    fi
  done

  local key
  key="$(basename "$file_name")"

  local result=0
  if copy_file_to_bucket "$bucket_name" "$file_name" "$key"; then
    echo "Uploaded file $file_name into bucket $bucket_name with key $key."
  else
    result=1
  fi

  local destination_file
  destination_file="$file_name.download"
  if yes_no_input "Would you like to download $key to the file $destination_file?
(y/n) "; then
    if download_object_from_bucket "$bucket_name" "$destination_file" "$key";
then
      echo "Downloaded $key in the bucket $bucket_name to the file
$destination_file."
    else
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if yes_no_input "Would you like to copy $key a new object key in your bucket?
(y/n) "; then
    local to_key
    to_key="demo/$key"
    if copy_item_in_bucket "$bucket_name" "$key" "$to_key"; then
      echo "Copied $key in the bucket $bucket_name to the  $to_key."
    else
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  local bucket_items
  bucket_items=$(list_items_in_bucket "$bucket_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
```

```
    result=1
  fi

  echo "Your bucket contains the following items."
  echo -e "Name\t\tSize"
  echo "$bucket_items"

  if yes_no_input "Delete the bucket, $bucket_name, as well as the objects in it?
 (y/n) "; then
    bucket_items=$(echo "$bucket_items" | cut -f 1)

    if delete_items_in_bucket "$bucket_name" "$bucket_items"; then
      echo "The following items were deleted from the bucket $bucket_name"
      echo "$bucket_items"
    else
      result=1
    fi

    if delete_bucket "$bucket_name"; then
      echo "Deleted the bucket $bucket_name"
    else
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  return $result
}
```

這種情況下使用的 Amazon S3 函數。

```
###############################################################################
# function create-bucket
#
# This function creates the specified bucket in the specified AWS Region, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -b bucket_name  -- The name of the bucket to create.
#       -r region_code  -- The code for an AWS Region in which to
#                          create the bucket.
#
# Returns:
```

```
#       The URL of the bucket that was created.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function create_bucket() {
  local bucket_name region_code response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function create_bucket"
    echo "Creates an Amazon S3 bucket. You must supply a bucket name:"
    echo "  -b bucket_name    The name of the bucket. It must be globally
 unique."
    echo "  [-r region_code]    The code for an AWS Region in which the bucket is
 created."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "b:r:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      b) bucket_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      r) region_code="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  if [[ -z "$bucket_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a bucket name with the -b parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local bucket_config_arg
```

```
  # A location constraint for "us-east-1" returns an error.
  if [[ -n "$region_code" ]] && [[ "$region_code" != "us-east-1" ]]; then
    bucket_config_arg="--create-bucket-configuration LocationConstraint=
$region_code"
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Bucket name:   $bucket_name"
  iecho "    Region code:   $region_code"
  iecho ""

  # If the bucket already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (bucket_exists "$bucket_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A bucket with that name already exists. Try again."
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    $bucket_config_arg)

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-bucket operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function copy_file_to_bucket
#
# This function creates a file in the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file to.
#       $2 - The path and file name of the local file to copy to the bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) to call the copy of the file in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function copy_file_to_bucket() {
```

```
  local response bucket_name source_file destination_file_name
  bucket_name=$1
  source_file=$2
  destination_file_name=$3

  response=$(aws s3api put-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --body "$source_file" \
    --key "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function download_object_from_bucket
#
# This function downloads an object in a bucket to a file.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to download the object from.
#       $2 - The path and file name to store the downloaded bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) of the object in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function download_object_from_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local destination_file_name=$2
  local object_name=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api get-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --key "$object_name" \
    "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function copy_item_in_bucket
#
# This function creates a copy of the specified file in the same bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file from and to.
#       $2 - The key of the source file to copy.
#       $3 - The key of the destination file.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function copy_item_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local source_key=$2
  local destination_key=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api copy-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --copy-source "$bucket_name/$source_key" \
    --key "$destination_key")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api copy-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function list_items_in_bucket
#
# This function displays a list of the files in the bucket with each file's
# size. The function uses the --query parameter to retrieve only the key and
# size fields from the Contents collection.
#
```

```
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       The list of files in text format.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function list_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api list-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'Contents[].{Key: Key, Size: Size}')

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -eq 0 ]]; then
    echo "$response"
  else
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api list-objects operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function delete_items_in_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified list of keys from the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#       $2 - A list of keys in the bucket to delete.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function delete_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local keys=$2
  local response
```

```
  # Create the JSON for the items to delete.
  local delete_items
  delete_items="{\"Objects\":["
  for key in $keys; do
    delete_items="$delete_items{\"Key\": \"$key\"},"
  done
  delete_items=${delete_items%?} # Remove the final comma.
  delete_items="$delete_items]}"

  response=$(aws s3api delete-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --delete "$delete_items")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api delete-object operation failed.\n
$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function delete_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function delete_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api delete-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api delete-bucket failed.\n$response"
```

```
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
#include <iostream>
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/s3/S3Client.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CopyObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CreateBucketRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/DeleteBucketRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/DeleteObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/GetObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/ListObjectsV2Request.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/PutObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/BucketLocationConstraint.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CreateBucketConfiguration.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/UUID.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/StringUtils.h>
```

```
#include <aws/core/utils/memory/stl/AWSAllocator.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/memory/stl/AWSStreamFwd.h>
#include <fstream>
#include "awsdoc/s3/s3_examples.h"

namespace AwsDoc {
    namespace S3 {

        //! Delete an S3 bucket.
        /*!
          \sa DeleteBucket()
          \param bucketName The S3 bucket's name.
          \param client An S3 client.
        */
        static bool
        DeleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, Aws::S3::S3Client &client);

        //! Delete an object in an S3 bucket.
        /*!          \sa DeleteObjectFromBucket()
          \param bucketName The S3 bucket's name.
          \param key The key for the object in the S3 bucket.
          \param client An S3 client.
         */
        static bool
        DeleteObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, const Aws::String
 &key,
                               Aws::S3::S3Client &client);
    }
}


//! Scenario to create, copy, and delete S3 buckets and objects.
/*!
  \sa S3_GettingStartedScenario()
  \param uploadFilePath Path to file to upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
  \param saveFilePath Path for saving a downloaded S3 object.
  \param clientConfig Aws client configuration.
 */
bool AwsDoc::S3::S3_GettingStartedScenario(const Aws::String &uploadFilePath,
                                           const Aws::String &saveFilePath,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {

    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
```

```
   // Create a unique bucket name which is only temporary and will be deleted.
   // Format: "doc-example-bucket-" + lowercase UUID.
   Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
   Aws::String bucketName = "doc-example-bucket-" +
                            Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());

   // 1. Create a bucket.
   {
       Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketRequest request;
       request.SetBucket(bucketName);

       if (clientConfig.region != Aws::Region::US_EAST_1) {
           Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketConfiguration createBucketConfiguration;
           createBucketConfiguration.WithLocationConstraint(

Aws::S3::Model::BucketLocationConstraintMapper::GetBucketLocationConstraintForName(
                           clientConfig.region));
           request.WithCreateBucketConfiguration(createBucketConfiguration);
       }

       Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketOutcome outcome =
client.CreateBucket(request);

       if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
           std::cerr << "Error: CreateBucket: " <<
                     err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
           return false;
       }
       else {
           std::cout << "Created the bucket, '" << bucketName <<
                     "', in the region, '" << clientConfig.region << "'." <<
std::endl;
       }
   }

   // 2. Upload a local file to the bucket.
   Aws::String key = "key-for-test";
   {
       Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
       request.SetBucket(bucketName);
       request.SetKey(key);
```

```
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::FStream> input_data =
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                              uploadFilePath,
                                              std::ios_base::in |
                                              std::ios_base::binary);

        if (!input_data->is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: unable to open file, '" << uploadFilePath <<
"'."
                      << std::endl;
            AwsDoc::S3::DeleteBucket(bucketName, client);
            return false;
        }

        request.SetBody(input_data);

        Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
                client.PutObject(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: PutObject: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            AwsDoc::S3::DeleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key, client);
            AwsDoc::S3::DeleteBucket(bucketName, client);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Added the object with the key, '" << key
                      << "', to the bucket, '"
                      << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 3. Download the object to a local file.
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);
        request.SetKey(key);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome =
                client.GetObject(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
            std::cerr << "Error: GetObject: " <<
                      err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Downloaded the object with the key, '" << key
                      << "', in the bucket, '"
                      << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;

            Aws::IOStream &ioStream = outcome.GetResultWithOwnership().
                    GetBody();
            Aws::OFStream outStream(saveFilePath,
                                    std::ios_base::out | std::ios_base::binary);
            if (!outStream.is_open()) {
                std::cout << "Error: unable to open file, '" << saveFilePath <<
"'."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                outStream << ioStream.rdbuf();
                std::cout << "Wrote the downloaded object to the file '"
                          << saveFilePath << "'." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    // 4. Copy the object to a different "folder" in the bucket.
    Aws::String copiedToKey = "test-folder/" + key;
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectRequest request;
        request.WithBucket(bucketName)
                .WithKey(copiedToKey)
                .WithCopySource(bucketName + "/" + key);

        Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectOutcome outcome =
                client.CopyObject(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: CopyObject: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Copied the object with the key, '" << key
                      << "', to the key, '" << copiedToKey
```

```
                        << ", in the bucket, '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 5. List objects in the bucket.
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
        request.WithBucket(bucketName);

        Aws::String continuationToken;
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;

        do {
            if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
                request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
            }
            Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome outcome = client.ListObjectsV2(
                    request);

            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error: ListObjects: " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            else {
                Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> objects =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetContents();
                allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(),
objects.end());
                continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetContinuationToken();
            }
        } while (!continuationToken.empty());

        std::cout << allObjects.size() << " objects in the bucket, '" <<
bucketName
                  << "':" << std::endl;

        for (Aws::S3::Model::Object &object: allObjects) {
            std::cout << "     '" << object.GetKey() << "'" << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 6. Delete all objects in the bucket.
    // All objects in the bucket must be deleted before deleting the bucket.
```

```
    AwsDoc::S3::DeleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, copiedToKey, client);
    AwsDoc::S3::DeleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key, client);

    // 7. Delete the bucket.
    return AwsDoc::S3::DeleteBucket(bucketName, client);
}

bool AwsDoc::S3::DeleteObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                        const Aws::String &key,
                                        Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(key);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: DeleteObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Deleted the object with the key, '" << key
                  << "', from the bucket, '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

bool
AwsDoc::S3::DeleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, Aws::S3::S3Client
 &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucket(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: DeleteBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Deleted the bucket, '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

定義包裝案例所使用之儲存貯體和物件動作的結構。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}
```

```
// ListBuckets lists the buckets in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListBuckets() ([]types.Bucket, error) {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.ListBuckets(context.TODO(),
 &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 var buckets []types.Bucket
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  buckets = result.Buckets
 }
 return buckets, err
}



// BucketExists checks whether a bucket exists in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) BucketExists(bucketName string) (bool, error) {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.HeadBucket(context.TODO(), &s3.HeadBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 })
 exists := true
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NotFound:
    log.Printf("Bucket %v is available.\n", bucketName)
    exists = false
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Either you don't have access to bucket %v or another error
 occurred. "+
     "Here's what happened: %v\n", bucketName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Bucket %v exists and you already own it.", bucketName)
 }

 return exists, err
}
```

```
// CreateBucket creates a bucket with the specified name in the specified Region.
func (basics BucketBasics) CreateBucket(name string, region string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CreateBucket(context.TODO(), &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(name),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create bucket %v in Region %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   name, region, err)
 }
 return err
}



// UploadFile reads from a file and puts the data into an object in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadFile(bucketName string, objectKey string,
 fileName string) error {
 file, err := os.Open(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't open file %v to upload. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
 } else {
  defer file.Close()
  _, err = basics.S3Client.PutObject(context.TODO(), &s3.PutObjectInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
   Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
   Body:   file,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't upload file %v to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
    fileName, bucketName, objectKey, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// UploadLargeObject uses an upload manager to upload data to an object in a
 bucket.
// The upload manager breaks large data into parts and uploads the parts
 concurrently.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadLargeObject(bucketName string, objectKey string,
 largeObject []byte) error {
 largeBuffer := bytes.NewReader(largeObject)
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 uploader := manager.NewUploader(basics.S3Client, func(u *manager.Uploader) {
  u.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 _, err := uploader.Upload(context.TODO(), &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
  Body:   largeBuffer,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't upload large object to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }

 return err
}



// DownloadFile gets an object from a bucket and stores it in a local file.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadFile(bucketName string, objectKey string,
 fileName string) error {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.GetObject(context.TODO(), &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get object %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName,
 objectKey, err)
  return err
 }
 defer result.Body.Close()
 file, err := os.Create(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create file %v. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
  return err
 }
```

```
 defer file.Close()
 body, err := io.ReadAll(result.Body)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't read object body from %v. Here's why: %v\n", objectKey,
 err)
 }
 _, err = file.Write(body)
 return err
}



// DownloadLargeObject uses a download manager to download an object from a
 bucket.
// The download manager gets the data in parts and writes them to a buffer until
 all of
// the data has been downloaded.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadLargeObject(bucketName string, objectKey
 string) ([]byte, error) {
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 downloader := manager.NewDownloader(basics.S3Client, func(d *manager.Downloader)
 {
  d.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 buffer := manager.NewWriteAtBuffer([]byte{})
 _, err := downloader.Download(context.TODO(), buffer, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't download large object from %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return buffer.Bytes(), err
}



// CopyToFolder copies an object in a bucket to a subfolder in the same bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) CopyToFolder(bucketName string, objectKey string,
 folderName string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CopyObject(context.TODO(), &s3.CopyObjectInput{
  Bucket:     aws.String(bucketName),
  CopySource: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", bucketName, objectKey)),
```

```
  Key:        aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", folderName, objectKey)),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't copy object from %v:%v to %v:%v/%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, bucketName, folderName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return err
}



// CopyToBucket copies an object in a bucket to another bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) CopyToBucket(sourceBucket string, destinationBucket
 string, objectKey string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CopyObject(context.TODO(), &s3.CopyObjectInput{
  Bucket:     aws.String(destinationBucket),
  CopySource: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", sourceBucket, objectKey)),
  Key:        aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't copy object from %v:%v to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   sourceBucket, objectKey, destinationBucket, objectKey, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListObjects lists the objects in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListObjects(bucketName string) ([]types.Object, error)
 {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.ListObjectsV2(context.TODO(),
 &s3.ListObjectsV2Input{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 })
 var contents []types.Object
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list objects in bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName,
 err)
 } else {
  contents = result.Contents
 }
 return contents, err
}
```

```
// DeleteObjects deletes a list of objects from a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteObjects(bucketName string, objectKeys []string)
 error {
 var objectIds []types.ObjectIdentifier
 for _, key := range objectKeys {
  objectIds = append(objectIds, types.ObjectIdentifier{Key: aws.String(key)})
 }
 output, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteObjects(context.TODO(),
 &s3.DeleteObjectsInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Delete: &types.Delete{Objects: objectIds},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete objects from bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 bucketName, err)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Deleted %v objects.\n", len(output.Deleted))
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteBucket deletes a bucket. The bucket must be empty or an error is
 returned.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteBucket(bucketName string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteBucket(context.TODO(), &s3.DeleteBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

執行互動式案例，說明如何使用 S3 儲存貯體和物件。

```
// RunGetStartedScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use
 Amazon
// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) to create an S3 bucket and use it to store
 objects.
//
// 1. Create a bucket.
// 2. Upload a local file to the bucket.
// 3. Upload a large object to the bucket by using an upload manager.
// 4. Download an object to a local file.
// 5. Download a large object by using a download manager.
// 6. Copy an object to a different folder in the bucket.
// 7. List objects in the bucket.
// 8. Delete all objects in the bucket.
// 9. Delete the bucket.
//
// This example creates an Amazon S3 service client from the specified sdkConfig
 so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunGetStartedScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.\n", r)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 bucketBasics := actions.BucketBasics{S3Client: s3Client}

 count := 10
 log.Printf("Let's list up to %v buckets for your account:", count)
 buckets, err := bucketBasics.ListBuckets()
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if len(buckets) == 0 {
```

```
 log.Println("You don't have any buckets!")
} else {
 if count > len(buckets) {
  count = len(buckets)
 }
 for _, bucket := range buckets[:count] {
  log.Printf("\t%v\n", *bucket.Name)
 }
}

bucketName := questioner.Ask("Let's create a bucket. Enter a name for your
bucket:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
bucketExists, err := bucketBasics.BucketExists(bucketName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !bucketExists {
 err = bucketBasics.CreateBucket(bucketName, sdkConfig.Region)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Println("Bucket created.")
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

fmt.Println("Let's upload a file to your bucket.")
smallFile := questioner.Ask("Enter the path to a file you want to upload:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
const smallKey = "doc-example-key"
err = bucketBasics.UploadFile(bucketName, smallKey, smallFile)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Uploaded %v as %v.\n", smallFile, smallKey)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

mibs := 30
log.Printf("Let's create a slice of %v MiB of random bytes and upload it to your
bucket. ", mibs)
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
largeBytes := make([]byte, 1024*1024*mibs)
rand.Seed(time.Now().Unix())
```

```
rand.Read(largeBytes)
largeKey := "doc-example-large"
log.Println("Uploading...")
err = bucketBasics.UploadLargeObject(bucketName, largeKey, largeBytes)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Uploaded %v MiB object as %v", mibs, largeKey)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's download %v to a file.", smallKey)
downloadFileName := questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the downloaded file:",
demotools.NotEmpty{})
err = bucketBasics.DownloadFile(bucketName, smallKey, downloadFileName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("File %v downloaded.", downloadFileName)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's download the %v MiB object.", mibs)
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
log.Println("Downloading...")
largeDownload, err := bucketBasics.DownloadLargeObject(bucketName, largeKey)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Downloaded %v bytes.", len(largeDownload))
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's copy %v to a folder in the same bucket.", smallKey)
folderName := questioner.Ask("Enter a folder name: ", demotools.NotEmpty{})
err = bucketBasics.CopyToFolder(bucketName, smallKey, folderName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Copied %v to %v/%v.\n", smallKey, folderName, smallKey)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Let's list the objects in your bucket.")
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
objects, err := bucketBasics.ListObjects(bucketName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
```

```
 }
 log.Printf("Found %v objects.\n", len(objects))
 var objKeys []string
 for _, object := range objects {
  objKeys = append(objKeys, *object.Key)
  log.Printf("\t%v\n", *object.Key)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete your bucket and all of its "+
  "contents? (y/n)", "y") {
  log.Println("Deleting objects.")
  err = bucketBasics.DeleteObjects(bucketName, objKeys)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Deleting bucket.")
  err = bucketBasics.DeleteBucket(bucketName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting downloaded file %v.\n", downloadFileName)
  err = os.Remove(downloadFileName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  log.Println("Okay. Don't forget to delete objects from your bucket to avoid
 charges.")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket

- DeleteObjects
- GetObject
- ListObjectsV2
- PutObject

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 2. Uploads an object to the bucket.
 * 3. Downloads the object to another local file.
 * 4. Uploads an object using multipart upload.
 * 5. List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 6. Copies the object to another Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 7. Deletes the object from the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 8. Deletes the Amazon S3 bucket.
 */

public class S3Scenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <key> <objectPath> <savePath> <toBucket>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to create.
                    key - The key to use.
                    objectPath - The path where the file is located (for example,
C:/AWS/book2.pdf).
                    savePath - The path where the file is saved after it's
downloaded (for example, C:/AWS/book2.pdf).
                    toBucket - An Amazon S3 bucket to where an object is copied
to (for example, C:/AWS/book2.pdf).\s
                    """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String objectPath = args[2];
        String savePath = args[3];
        String toBucket = args[4];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an Amazon S3 bucket.");
        createBucket(s3, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Update a local file to the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        uploadLocalFile(s3, bucketName, key, objectPath);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Download the object to another local file.");
        getObjectBytes(s3, bucketName, key, savePath);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Perform a multipart upload.");
        String multipartKey = "multiPartKey";
        multipartUpload(s3, toBucket, multipartKey);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. List all objects located in the Amazon S3
bucket.");
        listAllObjects(s3, bucketName);
        anotherListExample(s3, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket.");
        copyBucketObject(s3, bucketName, key, toBucket);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Delete the object from the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        deleteObjectFromBucket(s3, bucketName, key);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Delete the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        deleteBucket(s3, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("All Amazon S3 operations were successfully
performed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        s3.close();
    }

    // Create a bucket by using a S3Waiter object.
    public static void createBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
```

```
        try {
            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteBucket(S3Client client, String bucket) {
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .build();

        client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        System.out.println(bucket + " was deleted.");
    }

    /**
     * Upload an object in parts.
     */
    public static void multipartUpload(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
key) {
        int mB = 1024 * 1024;
        // First create a multipart upload and get the upload id.
        CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();
```

```
        CreateMultipartUploadResponse response =
s3.createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest);
        String uploadId = response.uploadId();
        System.out.println(uploadId);

        // Upload all the different parts of the object.
        UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest1 = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .uploadId(uploadId)
                .partNumber(1).build();

        String etag1 = s3.uploadPart(uploadPartRequest1,
RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(getRandomByteBuffer(5 * mB)))
                .eTag();
        CompletedPart part1 =
CompletedPart.builder().partNumber(1).eTag(etag1).build();

        UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest2 =
UploadPartRequest.builder().bucket(bucketName).key(key)
                .uploadId(uploadId)
                .partNumber(2).build();
        String etag2 = s3.uploadPart(uploadPartRequest2,
RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(getRandomByteBuffer(3 * mB)))
                .eTag();
        CompletedPart part2 =
CompletedPart.builder().partNumber(2).eTag(etag2).build();

        // Call completeMultipartUpload operation to tell S3 to merge all
uploaded
        // parts and finish the multipart operation.
        CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload.builder()
                .parts(part1, part2)
                .build();

        CompleteMultipartUploadRequest completeMultipartUploadRequest =
CompleteMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .uploadId(uploadId)
                .multipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload)
                .build();
```

```
        s3.completeMultipartUpload(completeMultipartUploadRequest);
    }

    private static ByteBuffer getRandomByteBuffer(int size) {
        byte[] b = new byte[size];
        new Random().nextBytes(b);
        return ByteBuffer.wrap(b);
    }

    public static void getObjectBytes(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
keyName, String path) {
        try {
            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest
                    .builder()
                    .key(keyName)
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
s3.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

            // Write the data to a local file.
            File myFile = new File(path);
            OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
            os.write(data);
            System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
            os.close();

        } catch (IOException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void uploadLocalFile(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
key, String objectPath) {
        PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();
```

```
        s3.putObject(objectRequest, RequestBody.fromFile(new File(objectPath)));
    }

    public static void listAllObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request listObjectsReqManual =
ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .maxKeys(1)
                .build();

        boolean done = false;
        while (!done) {
            ListObjectsV2Response listObjResponse =
s3.listObjectsV2(listObjectsReqManual);
            for (S3Object content : listObjResponse.contents()) {
                System.out.println(content.key());
            }

            if (listObjResponse.nextContinuationToken() == null) {
                done = true;
            }

            listObjectsReqManual = listObjectsReqManual.toBuilder()
                    .continuationToken(listObjResponse.nextContinuationToken())
                    .build();
        }
    }

    public static void anotherListExample(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request listReq = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .maxKeys(1)
                .build();

        ListObjectsV2Iterable listRes = s3.listObjectsV2Paginator(listReq);

        // Process response pages.
        listRes.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.contents().stream())
                .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Key: " + content.key() +
" size = " + content.size()));

        // Helper method to work with paginated collection of items directly.
```

```
        listRes.contents().stream()
                .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Key: " + content.key() +
" size = " + content.size()));

        for (S3Object content : listRes.contents()) {
            System.out.println(" Key: " + content.key() + " size = " +
content.size());
        }
    }

    public static void deleteObjectFromBucket(S3Client s3, String bucketName,
String key) {
        DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

        s3.deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);
        System.out.println(key + " was deleted");
    }

    public static String copyBucketObject(S3Client s3, String fromBucket, String
objectKey, String toBucket) {
        String encodedUrl = null;
        try {
            encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode(fromBucket + "/" + objectKey,
StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString());
        } catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e) {
            System.out.println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
                .copySource(encodedUrl)
                .destinationBucket(toBucket)
                .destinationKey(objectKey)
                .build();

        try {
            CopyObjectResponse copyRes = s3.copyObject(copyReq);
            System.out.println("The " + objectKey + " was copied to " +
toBucket);
            return copyRes.copyObjectResult().toString();

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

首先，匯入所有必要模組。

```
// Used to check if currently running file is this file.
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { readdirSync, readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "fs";

// Local helper utils.
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";
import { wrapText } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

import {
  S3Client,
```

```
  CreateBucketCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  ListObjectsCommand,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  GetObjectCommand,
  DeleteObjectsCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

前面的匯入動作參考了一些協助公用程式。這些公用程式位於本節開頭所連結之 GitHub 儲存庫的本機公用程式。如需相關內容，請參閱下列公用程式的實作方式。

```
export const dirnameFromMetaUrl = (metaUrl) =>
  fileURLToPath(new URL(".", metaUrl));

import { select, input, confirm, checkbox } from "@inquirer/prompts";

export class Prompter {
  /**
   * @param {{ message: string, choices: { name: string, value: string }[]}}
 options
   */
  select(options) {
    return select(options);
  }

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string }} options
   */
  input(options) {
    return input(options);
  }

  /**
   * @param {string} prompt
   */
  checkContinue = async (prompt = "") => {
    const prefix = prompt && prompt + " ";
    let ok = await this.confirm({
      message: `${prefix}Continue?`,
    });
    if (!ok) throw new Error("Exiting...");
```

```
  };

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string }} options
   */
  confirm(options) {
    return confirm(options);
  }

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string, choices: { name: string, value: string }[]}}
 options
   */
  checkbox(options) {
    return checkbox(options);
  }
}

export const wrapText = (text, char = "=") => {
  const rule = char.repeat(80);
  return `${rule}\n    ${text}\n${rule}\n`;
};
```

S3 的物件儲存在「儲存貯體」。接下來，來定義一個建立新儲存貯體的函數。

```
export const createBucket = async () => {
  const bucketName = await prompter.input({
    message: "Enter a bucket name. Bucket names must be globally unique:",
  });
  const command = new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  await s3Client.send(command);
  console.log("Bucket created successfully.\n");
  return bucketName;
};
```

儲存貯體包含「物件」。此功能會將儲存庫的內容做為物件上傳至您的儲存貯體。

```
export const uploadFilesToBucket = async ({ bucketName, folderPath }) => {
  console.log(`Uploading files from ${folderPath}\n`);
  const keys = readdirSync(folderPath);
  const files = keys.map((key) => {
```

```
    const filePath = `${folderPath}/${key}`;
    const fileContent = readFileSync(filePath);
    return {
      Key: key,
      Body: fileContent,
    };
  });

  for (let file of files) {
    await s3Client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Body: file.Body,
        Key: file.Key,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`${file.Key} uploaded successfully.`);
  }
};
```

上傳物件之後，請檢查確認已正確上傳物件。您可以使 ListObjects 用的。您將使用「金鑰」屬性，但在回應中也有其他有用的屬性。

```
export const listFilesInBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const command = new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(command);
  const contentsList = Contents.map((c) => ` • ${c.Key}`).join("\n");
  console.log("\nHere's a list of files in the bucket:");
  console.log(contentsList + "\n");
};
```

有時您可能想從儲存貯體複製物件到另一個儲存貯體。為此使用 CopyObject 命令。

```
export const copyFileFromBucket = async ({ destinationBucket }) => {
  const proceed = await prompter.confirm({
    message: "Would you like to copy an object from another bucket?",
  });

  if (!proceed) {
    return;
  } else {
```

```
    const copy = async () => {
      try {
        const sourceBucket = await prompter.input({
          message: "Enter source bucket name:",
        });
        const sourceKey = await prompter.input({
          message: "Enter source key:",
        });
        const destinationKey = await prompter.input({
          message: "Enter destination key:",
        });

        const command = new CopyObjectCommand({
          Bucket: destinationBucket,
          CopySource: `${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey}`,
          Key: destinationKey,
        });
        await s3Client.send(command);
        await copyFileFromBucket({ destinationBucket });
      } catch (err) {
        console.error(`Copy error.`);
        console.error(err);
        const retryAnswer = await prompter.confirm({ message: "Try again?" });
        if (retryAnswer) {
          await copy();
        }
      }
    };
    await copy();
  }
};
```

沒有從儲存貯體中取得多個物件的 SDK 方法。反之，您會建立一份待下載的物件清單，並重複執行這些物件。

```
export const downloadFilesFromBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(
    new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: bucketName }),
  );
  const path = await prompter.input({
    message: "Enter destination path for files:",
  });
```

```
  for (let content of Contents) {
    const obj = await s3Client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({ Bucket: bucketName, Key: content.Key }),
    );
    writeFileSync(
      `${path}/${content.Key}`,
      await obj.Body.transformToByteArray(),
    );
  }
  console.log("Files downloaded successfully.\n");
};
```

該清除資源了。儲存貯體在刪除之前必須先清空。這兩個函數會清空並刪除儲存貯體。

```
export const emptyBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const listObjectsCommand = new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(listObjectsCommand);
  const keys = Contents.map((c) => c.Key);

  const deleteObjectsCommand = new DeleteObjectsCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Delete: { Objects: keys.map((key) => ({ Key: key })) },
  });
  await s3Client.send(deleteObjectsCommand);
  console.log(`${bucketName} emptied successfully.\n`);
};

export const deleteBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const command = new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  await s3Client.send(command);
  console.log(`${bucketName} deleted successfully.\n`);
};
```

「主要」函數會將所有內容放在一起。若你直接執行這個檔案，主要函數將受到叫用。

```
const main = async () => {
  const OBJECT_DIRECTORY = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
    import.meta.url,
  )}../../../../resources/sample_files/.sample_media`;
```

```
  try {
    console.log(wrapText("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started example."));
    console.log("Let's create a bucket.");
    const bucketName = await createBucket();
    await prompter.confirm({ message: continueMessage });

    console.log(wrapText("File upload."));
    console.log(
      "I have some default files ready to go. You can edit the source code to
 provide your own.",
    );
    await uploadFilesToBucket({
      bucketName,
      folderPath: OBJECT_DIRECTORY,
    });

    await listFilesInBucket({ bucketName });
    await prompter.confirm({ message: continueMessage });

    console.log(wrapText("Copy files."));
    await copyFileFromBucket({ destinationBucket: bucketName });
    await listFilesInBucket({ bucketName });
    await prompter.confirm({ message: continueMessage });

    console.log(wrapText("Download files."));
    await downloadFilesFromBucket({ bucketName });

    console.log(wrapText("Clean up."));
    await emptyBucket({ bucketName });
    await deleteBucket({ bucketName });
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects

- GetObject
- ListObjectsV2
- PutObject

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <bucketName> <key> <objectPath> <savePath> <toBucket>

    Where:
        bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to create.
        key - The key to use.
        objectPath - The path where the file is located (for example, C:/AWS/
book2.pdf).
        savePath - The path where the file is saved after it's downloaded (for
 example, C:/AWS/book2.pdf).
        toBucket - An Amazon S3 bucket to where an object is copied to (for
 example, C:/AWS/book2.pdf).
        """

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val bucketName = args[0]
    val key = args[1]
    val objectPath = args[2]
    val savePath = args[3]
    val toBucket = args[4]
```

```
    // Create an Amazon S3 bucket.
    createBucket(bucketName)

    // Update a local file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
    putObject(bucketName, key, objectPath)

    // Download the object to another local file.
    getObjectFromMrap(bucketName, key, savePath)

    // List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.
    listBucketObs(bucketName)

    // Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket
    copyBucketOb(bucketName, key, toBucket)

    // Delete the object from the Amazon S3 bucket.
    deleteBucketObs(bucketName, key)

    // Delete the Amazon S3 bucket.
    deleteBucket(bucketName)
    println("All Amazon S3 operations were successfully performed")
}

suspend fun createBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request = CreateBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun putObject(bucketName: String, objectKey: String, objectPath: String)
 {
    val metadataVal = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    metadataVal["myVal"] = "test"

    val request = PutObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = objectKey
        metadata = metadataVal
        this.body = Paths.get(objectPath).asByteStream()
```

```
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.putObject(request)
        println("Tag information is ${response.eTag}")
    }
}

suspend fun getObjectFromMrap(bucketName: String, keyName: String, path: String)
 {
    val request = GetObjectRequest {
        key = keyName
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            val myFile = File(path)
            resp.body?.writeToFile(myFile)
            println("Successfully read $keyName from $bucketName")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listBucketObs(bucketName: String) {
    val request = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->

        val response = s3.listObjects(request)
        response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
            println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
            println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun copyBucketOb(fromBucket: String, objectKey: String, toBucket: String)
 {
    var encodedUrl = ""
    try {
```

```
        encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode("$fromBucket/$objectKey",
 StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString())
    } catch (e: UnsupportedEncodingException) {
        println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.message)
    }

    val request = CopyObjectRequest {
        copySource = encodedUrl
        bucket = toBucket
        key = objectKey
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.copyObject(request)
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucketObs(bucketName: String, objectName: String) {
    val objectId = ObjectIdentifier {
        key = objectName
    }

    val delOb = Delete {
        objects = listOf(objectId)
    }

    val request = DeleteObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        delete = delOb
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteObjects(request)
        println("$objectName was deleted from $bucketName")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucket(bucketName: String?) {
    val request = DeleteBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucket(request)
        println("The $bucketName was successfully deleted!")
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $region = 'us-west-2';

        $this->s3client = new S3Client([
                'region' => $region,
        ]);
        /* Inline declaration example
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);
        */

        $this->bucketName = "doc-example-bucket-" . uniqid();
```

```
        try {
            $this->s3client->createBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'CreateBucketConfiguration' => ['LocationConstraint' => $region],
            ]);
            echo "Created bucket named: $this->bucketName \n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to create bucket $this->bucketName with error: " .
 $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.");
        }

        $fileName = __DIR__ . "/local-file-" . uniqid();
        try {
            $this->s3client->putObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
                'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/testfile.txt'
            ]);
            echo "Uploaded $fileName to $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to upload $fileName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file upload before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $file = $this->s3client->getObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
            ]);
            $body = $file->get('Body');
            $body->rewind();
            echo "Downloaded the file and it begins with: {$body->read(26)}.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to download $fileName from $this->bucketName with error:
 " . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file downloading before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $folder = "copied-folder";
            $this->s3client->copyObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
```

```
                'CopySource' => "$this->bucketName/$fileName",
                'Key' => "$folder/$fileName-copy",
            ]);
            echo "Copied $fileName to $folder/$fileName-copy.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to copy $fileName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object copying before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $contents = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "The contents of your bucket are: \n";
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                echo $content['Key'] . "\n";
            }
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to list objects in $this->bucketName with error: " .
 $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with listing objects before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $objects = [];
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                $objects[] = [
                    'Key' => $content['Key'],
                ];
            }
            $this->s3client->deleteObjects([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Delete' => [
                    'Objects' => $objects,
                ],
            ]);
            $check = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            if (count($check) <= 0) {
                throw new Exception("Bucket wasn't empty.");
            }
            echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $this->bucketName.\n";
```

```
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $this->bucketName with error:
 " . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $this->s3client->deleteBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "Deleted bucket $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $this->bucketName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.");
        }

        echo "Successfully ran the Amazon S3 with PHP demo.\n";
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import io
import os
import uuid

import boto3
from boto3.s3.transfer import S3UploadFailedError
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def do_scenario(s3_resource):
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    bucket_name = f"doc-example-bucket-{uuid.uuid4()}"
    bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(bucket_name)
    try:
        bucket.create(
            CreateBucketConfiguration={
                "LocationConstraint": s3_resource.meta.client.meta.region_name
            }
        )
        print(f"Created demo bucket named {bucket.name}.")
    except ClientError as err:
        print(f"Tried and failed to create demo bucket {bucket_name}.")
        print(f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}")
        print(f"\nCan't continue the demo without a bucket!")
        return

    file_name = None
    while file_name is None:
        file_name = input("\nEnter a file you want to upload to your bucket: ")
        if not os.path.exists(file_name):
            print(f"Couldn't find file {file_name}. Are you sure it exists?")
            file_name = None

    obj = bucket.Object(os.path.basename(file_name))
    try:
        obj.upload_file(file_name)
        print(
            f"Uploaded file {file_name} into bucket {bucket.name} with key
 {obj.key}."
```

```
        )
    except S3UploadFailedError as err:
        print(f"Couldn't upload file {file_name} to {bucket.name}.")
        print(f"\t{err}")

    answer = input(f"\nDo you want to download {obj.key} into memory (y/n)? ")
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        data = io.BytesIO()
        try:
            obj.download_fileobj(data)
            data.seek(0)
            print(f"Got your object. Here are the first 20 bytes:\n")
            print(f"\t{data.read(20)}")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't download {obj.key}.")
            print(
                f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}"
            )

    answer = input(
        f"\nDo you want to copy {obj.key} to a subfolder in your bucket (y/n)? "
    )
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        dest_obj = bucket.Object(f"demo-folder/{obj.key}")
        try:
            dest_obj.copy({"Bucket": bucket.name, "Key": obj.key})
            print(f"Copied {obj.key} to {dest_obj.key}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't copy {obj.key} to {dest_obj.key}.")
            print(
                f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}"
            )

    print("\nYour bucket contains the following objects:")
    try:
        for o in bucket.objects.all():
            print(f"\t{o.key}")
    except ClientError as err:
        print(f"Couldn't list the objects in bucket {bucket.name}.")
        print(f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}")
```

```
    answer = input(
        "\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)?
 "
    )
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        try:
            bucket.objects.delete()
            bucket.delete()
            print(f"Emptied and deleted bucket {bucket.name}.\n")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't empty and delete bucket {bucket.name}.")
            print(
                f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}"
            )

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    do_scenario(boto3.resource("s3"))
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps the getting started scenario actions.
class ScenarioGettingStarted
  attr_reader :s3_resource

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

  # Creates a bucket with a random name in the currently configured account and
  # AWS Region.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Bucket] The newly created bucket.
  def create_bucket
    bucket = @s3_resource.create_bucket(
      bucket: "doc-example-bucket-#{Random.uuid}",
      create_bucket_configuration: {
        location_constraint: "us-east-1" # Note: only certain regions permitted
      }
    )
    puts("Created demo bucket named #{bucket.name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Tried and failed to create demo bucket.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    puts("\nCan't continue the demo without a bucket!")
    raise
  else
    bucket
  end
```

```
  # Requests a file name from the user.
  #
  # @return The name of the file.
  def create_file
    File.open("demo.txt", w) { |f| f.write("This is a demo file.") }
  end

  # Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket object representing the upload
destination
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object] The Amazon S3 object that contains the uploaded
file.
  def upload_file(bucket)
    File.open("demo.txt", "w+") { |f| f.write("This is a demo file.") }
    s3_object = bucket.object(File.basename("demo.txt"))
    s3_object.upload_file("demo.txt")
    puts("Uploaded file demo.txt into bucket #{bucket.name} with key
#{s3_object.key}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't upload file demo.txt to #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    s3_object
  end

  # Downloads an Amazon S3 object to a file.
  #
  # @param s3_object [Aws::S3::Object] The object to download.
  def download_file(s3_object)
    puts("\nDo you want to download #{s3_object.key} to a local file (y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == "y"
      puts("Enter a name for the downloaded file: ")
      file_name = gets.chomp
      s3_object.download_file(file_name)
      puts("Object #{s3_object.key} successfully downloaded to #{file_name}.")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't download #{s3_object.key}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

```
  # Copies an Amazon S3 object to a subfolder within the same bucket.
  #
  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] The source object to copy.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The destination object.
  def copy_object(source_object)
    dest_object = nil
    puts("\nDo you want to copy #{source_object.key} to a subfolder in your
 bucket (y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == "y"
      dest_object = source_object.bucket.object("demo-folder/
#{source_object.key}")
      dest_object.copy_from(source_object)
      puts("Copied #{source_object.key} to #{dest_object.key}.")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't copy #{source_object.key}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    dest_object
  end

  # Lists the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to query.
  def list_objects(bucket)
    puts("\nYour bucket contains the following objects:")
    bucket.objects.each do |obj|
      puts("\t#{obj.key}")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't list the objects in bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
  def delete_bucket(bucket)
    puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)?
 ")
```

```
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == "y"
      bucket.objects.batch_delete!
      bucket.delete
      puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end

# Runs the Amazon S3 getting started scenario.
def run_scenario(scenario)
  puts("-" * 88)
  puts("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo!")
  puts("-" * 88)

  bucket = scenario.create_bucket
  s3_object = scenario.upload_file(bucket)
  scenario.download_file(s3_object)
  scenario.copy_object(s3_object)
  scenario.list_objects(bucket)
  scenario.delete_bucket(bucket)

  puts("Thanks for watching!")
  puts("-" * 88)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError
  puts("Something went wrong with the demo!")
end

run_scenario(ScenarioGettingStarted.new(Aws::S3::Resource.new)) if $PROGRAM_NAME
 == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects

- GetObject
- ListObjectsV2
- PutObject

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

案例中執行的二進制文件的程式碼。

```
use aws_config::meta::region::RegionProviderChain;
use aws_sdk_s3::{config::Region, Client};
use s3_service::error::Error;
use uuid::Uuid;


#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    let (region, client, bucket_name, file_name, key, target_key) =
 initialize_variables().await;

    if let Err(e) = run_s3_operations(region, client, bucket_name, file_name,
 key, target_key).await
    {
        println!("{:?}", e);
    };

    Ok(())
}

async fn initialize_variables() -> (Region, Client, String, String, String,
 String) {
```

```
    let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::first_try(Region::new("us-
west-2"));
    let region = region_provider.region().await.unwrap();

    let shared_config =
 aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&shared_config);

    let bucket_name = format!("doc-example-bucket-{}", Uuid::new_v4());

    let file_name = "s3/testfile.txt".to_string();
    let key = "test file key name".to_string();
    let target_key = "target_key".to_string();

    (region, client, bucket_name, file_name, key, target_key)
}

async fn run_s3_operations(
    region: Region,
    client: Client,
    bucket_name: String,
    file_name: String,
    key: String,
    target_key: String,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    s3_service::create_bucket(&client, &bucket_name, region.as_ref()).await?;
    s3_service::upload_object(&client, &bucket_name, &file_name, &key).await?;
    let _object = s3_service::download_object(&client, &bucket_name, &key).await;
    s3_service::copy_object(&client, &bucket_name, &key, &target_key).await?;
    s3_service::list_objects(&client, &bucket_name).await?;
    s3_service::delete_objects(&client, &bucket_name).await?;
    s3_service::delete_bucket(&client, &bucket_name).await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

帶有常見動作的庫文件稱為二進制文件。

```
use aws_sdk_s3::operation::{
    copy_object::{CopyObjectError, CopyObjectOutput},
```

```
    create_bucket::{CreateBucketError, CreateBucketOutput},
    get_object::{GetObjectError, GetObjectOutput},
    list_objects_v2::ListObjectsV2Output,
    put_object::{PutObjectError, PutObjectOutput},
};
use aws_sdk_s3::types::{
    BucketLocationConstraint, CreateBucketConfiguration, Delete,
 ObjectIdentifier,
};
use aws_sdk_s3::{error::SdkError, primitives::ByteStream, Client};
use error::Error;
use std::path::Path;
use std::str;

pub mod error;

pub async fn delete_bucket(client: &Client, bucket_name: &str) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    client.delete_bucket().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;
    println!("Bucket deleted");
    Ok(())
}

pub async fn delete_objects(client: &Client, bucket_name: &str) ->
 Result<Vec<String>, Error> {
    let objects = client.list_objects_v2().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;

    let mut delete_objects: Vec<ObjectIdentifier> = vec![];
    for obj in objects.contents() {
        let obj_id = ObjectIdentifier::builder()
            .set_key(Some(obj.key().unwrap().to_string()))
            .build()
            .map_err(Error::from)?;
        delete_objects.push(obj_id);
    }

    let return_keys = delete_objects.iter().map(|o| o.key.clone()).collect();

    if !delete_objects.is_empty() {
        client
            .delete_objects()
            .bucket(bucket_name)
            .delete(
                Delete::builder()
```

```
                    .set_objects(Some(delete_objects))
                    .build()
                    .map_err(Error::from)?,
            )
            .send()
            .await?;
    }

    let objects: ListObjectsV2Output =
 client.list_objects_v2().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;

    eprintln!("{objects:?}");

    match objects.key_count {
        Some(0) => Ok(return_keys),
        _ => Err(Error::unhandled(
            "There were still objects left in the bucket.",
        )),
    }
}

pub async fn list_objects(client: &Client, bucket: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let mut response = client
        .list_objects_v2()
        .bucket(bucket.to_owned())
        .max_keys(10) // In this example, go 10 at a time.
        .into_paginator()
        .send();

    while let Some(result) = response.next().await {
        match result {
            Ok(output) => {
                for object in output.contents() {
                    println!(" - {}", object.key().unwrap_or("Unknown"));
                }
            }
            Err(err) => {
                eprintln!("{err:?}")
            }
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

```
pub async fn copy_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    object_key: &str,
    target_key: &str,
) -> Result<CopyObjectOutput, SdkError<CopyObjectError>> {
    let mut source_bucket_and_object: String = "".to_owned();
    source_bucket_and_object.push_str(bucket_name);
    source_bucket_and_object.push('/');
    source_bucket_and_object.push_str(object_key);

    client
        .copy_object()
        .copy_source(source_bucket_and_object)
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(target_key)
        .send()
        .await
}

pub async fn download_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<GetObjectOutput, SdkError<GetObjectError>> {
    client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await
}

pub async fn upload_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    file_name: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<PutObjectOutput, SdkError<PutObjectError>> {
    let body = ByteStream::from_path(Path::new(file_name)).await;
    client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
```

```
        .key(key)
        .body(body.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await
}

pub async fn create_bucket(
    client: &Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    region: &str,
) -> Result<CreateBucketOutput, SdkError<CreateBucketError>> {
    let constraint = BucketLocationConstraint::from(region);
    let cfg = CreateBucketConfiguration::builder()
        .location_constraint(constraint)
        .build();
    client
        .create_bucket()
        .create_bucket_configuration(cfg)
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
DATA(lo_session) = /aws1/cl_rt_session_aws=>create( cv_pfl ).
DATA(lo_s3) = /aws1/cl_s3_factory=>create( lo_session ).

" Create an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. "
TRY.
    lo_s3->createbucket(
        iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
    ).
    MESSAGE 'S3 bucket created.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bucketalrdyexists.
    MESSAGE 'Bucket name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bktalrdyownedbyyou.
    MESSAGE 'Bucket already exists and is owned by you.' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.


"Upload an object to an S3 bucket."
TRY.
    "Get contents of file from application server."
    DATA lv_file_content TYPE xstring.
    OPEN DATASET iv_key FOR INPUT IN BINARY MODE.
    READ DATASET iv_key INTO lv_file_content.
    CLOSE DATASET iv_key.

    lo_s3->putobject(
        iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
        iv_key = iv_key
        iv_body = lv_file_content
    ).
    MESSAGE 'Object uploaded to S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
    MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.

    " Get an object from a bucket. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_result) = lo_s3->getobject(
                    iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
                    iv_key = iv_key
                ).
        DATA(lv_object_data) = lo_result->get_body( ).
        MESSAGE 'Object retrieved from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
        MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Copy an object to a subfolder in a bucket. "
    TRY.
        lo_s3->copyobject(
          iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
          iv_key = |{ iv_copy_to_folder }/{ iv_key }|
          iv_copysource = |{ iv_bucket_name }/{ iv_key }|
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Object copied to a subfolder.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
        MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " List objects in the bucket. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_list) = lo_s3->listobjects(
           iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
         ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of objects in S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
    DATA text TYPE string VALUE 'Object List - '.
    DATA lv_object_key TYPE /aws1/s3_objectkey.
    LOOP AT lo_list->get_contents( ) INTO DATA(lo_object).
      lv_object_key = lo_object->get_key( ).
      CONCATENATE lv_object_key ', ' INTO text.
```

```
    ENDLOOP.
    MESSAGE text TYPE'I'.

    " Delete the objects in a bucket. "
    TRY.
        lo_s3->deleteobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = iv_key
        ).
        lo_s3->deleteobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = |{ iv_copy_to_folder }/{ iv_key }|
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Objects deleted from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.


    " Delete the bucket. "
    TRY.
        lo_s3->deletebucket(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Deleted S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

一個用於處理對適用於 Swift 的 SDK 呼叫的 Swift 類別。

```
import Foundation
import AWSS3
import ClientRuntime
import AWSClientRuntime

/// A class containing all the code that interacts with the AWS SDK for Swift.
public class ServiceHandler {
    let client: S3Client

    /// Initialize and return a new ``ServiceHandler`` object, which is used to
 drive the AWS calls
    /// used for the example.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A new ``ServiceHandler`` object, ready to be called to
    ///            execute AWS operations.
    public init() async {
        do {
            client = try S3Client(region: "us-east-2")
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Initializing S3 client"))
            exit(1)
        }
    }

    /// Create a new user given the specified name.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: Name of the bucket to create.
    /// Throws an exception if an error occurs.
    public func createBucket(name: String) async throws {
        let config = S3ClientTypes.CreateBucketConfiguration(
            locationConstraint: .usEast2
        )
        let input = CreateBucketInput(
            bucket: name,
            createBucketConfiguration: config
        )
        _ = try await client.createBucket(input: input)
    }

    /// Delete a bucket.
    /// - Parameter name: Name of the bucket to delete.
    public func deleteBucket(name: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )
        _ = try await client.deleteBucket(input: input)
    }

    /// Upload a file from local storage to the bucket.
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket to upload the file to.
    ///   - key: Name of the file to create.
    ///   - file: Path name of the file to upload.
    public func uploadFile(bucket: String, key: String, file: String) async
throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: file)
        let fileData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)
        let dataStream = ByteStream.from(data: fileData)

        let input = PutObjectInput(
            body: dataStream,
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
    }

    /// Create a file in the specified bucket with the given name. The new
```

```
    /// file's contents are uploaded from a `Data` object.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket to create a file in.
    ///   - key: Name of the file to create.
    ///   - data: A `Data` object to write into the new file.
    public func createFile(bucket: String, key: String, withData data: Data)
 async throws {
        let dataStream = ByteStream.from(data: data)

        let input = PutObjectInput(
            body: dataStream,
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
    }

    /// Download the named file to the given directory on the local device.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket that contains the file to be copied.
    ///   - key: The name of the file to copy from the bucket.
    ///   - to: The path of the directory on the local device where you want to
    ///     download the file.
    public func downloadFile(bucket: String, key: String, to: String) async
 throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: to).appendingPathComponent(key)

        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

        // Get the data stream object. Return immediately if there isn't one.
        guard let body = output.body,
              let data = try await body.readData() else {
            return
        }
        try data.write(to: fileUrl)
    }

    /// Read the specified file from the given S3 bucket into a Swift
```

```
    /// `Data` object.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket containing the file to read.
    ///   - key: Name of the file within the bucket to read.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `Data` object containing the complete file data.
    public func readFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws -> Data {
        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

        // Get the stream and return its contents in a `Data` object. If
        // there is no stream, return an empty `Data` object instead.
        guard let body = output.body,
              let data = try await body.readData() else {
            return "".data(using: .utf8)!
        }

        return data
    }

    /// Copy a file from one bucket to another.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sourceBucket: Name of the bucket containing the source file.
    ///   - name: Name of the source file.
    ///   - destBucket: Name of the bucket to copy the file into.
    public func copyFile(from sourceBucket: String, name: String, to destBucket:
 String) async throws {
        let srcUrl = ("\(sourceBucket)/
\(name)").addingPercentEncoding(withAllowedCharacters: .urlPathAllowed)

        let input = CopyObjectInput(
            bucket: destBucket,
            copySource: srcUrl,
            key: name
        )
        _ = try await client.copyObject(input: input)
    }

    /// Deletes the specified file from Amazon S3.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket containing the file to delete.
    ///   - key: Name of the file to delete.
    ///
    public func deleteFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteObject(input: input)
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Returns an array of strings, each naming one file in the
    /// specified bucket.
    ///
    /// - Parameter bucket: Name of the bucket to get a file listing for.
    /// - Returns: An array of `String` objects, each giving the name of
    ///            one file contained in the bucket.
    public func listBucketFiles(bucket: String) async throws -> [String] {
        let input = ListObjectsV2Input(
            bucket: bucket
        )
        let output = try await client.listObjectsV2(input: input)
        var names: [String] = []

        guard let objList = output.contents else {
            return []
        }

        for obj in objList {
            if let objName = obj.key {
                names.append(objName)
            }
        }

        return names
    }
}
```

一個管理 SDK 呼叫的 Swift 命令列程式。

```
import Foundation
import ServiceHandler
import ArgumentParser

/// The command-line arguments and options available for this
/// example command.
struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Argument(help: "Name of the S3 bucket to create")
    var bucketName: String

    @Argument(help: "Pathname of the file to upload to the S3 bucket")
    var uploadSource: String

    @Argument(help: "The name (key) to give the file in the S3 bucket")
    var objName: String

    @Argument(help: "S3 bucket to copy the object to")
    var destBucket: String

    @Argument(help: "Directory where you want to download the file from the S3
 bucket")
    var downloadDir: String

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "s3-basics",
        abstract: "Demonstrates a series of basic AWS S3 functions.",
        discussion: """
        Performs the following Amazon S3 commands:

        * `CreateBucket`
        * `PutObject`
        * `GetObject`
        * `CopyObject`
        * `ListObjects`
        * `DeleteObjects`
        * `DeleteBucket`
        """
    )
```

```
    /// Called by ``main()`` to do the actual running of the AWS
    /// example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let serviceHandler = await ServiceHandler()

        // 1. Create the bucket.
        print("Creating the bucket \(bucketName)...")
        try await serviceHandler.createBucket(name: bucketName)

        // 2. Upload a file to the bucket.
        print("Uploading the file \(uploadSource)...")
        try await serviceHandler.uploadFile(bucket: bucketName, key: objName,
file: uploadSource)

        // 3. Download the file.
        print("Downloading the file \(objName) to \(downloadDir)...")
        try await serviceHandler.downloadFile(bucket: bucketName, key: objName,
to: downloadDir)

        // 4. Copy the file to another bucket.
        print("Copying the file to the bucket \(destBucket)...")
        try await serviceHandler.copyFile(from: bucketName, name: objName, to:
destBucket)

        // 5. List the contents of the bucket.

        print("Getting a list of the files in the bucket \(bucketName)")
        let fileList = try await serviceHandler.listBucketFiles(bucket:
bucketName)
        let numFiles = fileList.count
        if numFiles != 0 {
            print("\(numFiles) file\((numFiles > 1) ? "s" : "") in bucket
\(bucketName):")
            for name in fileList {
                print("  \(name)")
            }
        } else {
            print("No files found in bucket \(bucketName)")
        }

        // 6. Delete the objects from the bucket.

        print("Deleting the file \(objName) from the bucket \(bucketName)...")
        try await serviceHandler.deleteFile(bucket: bucketName, key: objName)
```

```
        print("Deleting the file \(objName) from the bucket \(destBucket)...")
        try await serviceHandler.deleteFile(bucket: destBucket, key: objName)

        // 7. Delete the bucket.
        print("Deleting the bucket \(bucketName)...")
        try await serviceHandler.deleteBucket(name: bucketName)

        print("Done.")
    }
}

//
// Main program entry point.
//
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Swift 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

使用開 AWS 發套件開始使用 Amazon S3 物件的加密功能

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon S3 物件的加密。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to apply client encryption to an object in an
/// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class SSEClientEncryption
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
        string keyName = "exampleobject.txt";
        string copyTargetKeyName = "examplecopy.txt";

        // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
        // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
        // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
        // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

        try
        {
            // Create an encryption key.
```

```
                Aes aesEncryption = Aes.Create();
                aesEncryption.KeySize = 256;
                aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
                string base64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);

                // Upload the object.
                PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest = await
UploadObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName, base64Key);

                // Download the object and verify that its contents match what
you uploaded.
                await DownloadObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName, base64Key,
putObjectRequest);

                // Get object metadata and verify that the object uses AES-256
encryption.
                await GetObjectMetadataAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
base64Key);

                // Copy both the source and target objects using server-side
encryption with
                // an encryption key.
                await CopyObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
copyTargetKeyName, aesEncryption, base64Key);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// PutObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to which
the
        /// object will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to upload to the Amazon
S3
        /// bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>The PutObjectRequest object for use by
 DownloadObjectAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<PutObjectRequest> UploadObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key)
        {
            PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest = new PutObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                ContentBody = "sample text",
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
 ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };
            PutObjectResponse putObjectResponse = await
 client.PutObjectAsync(putObjectRequest);
            return putObjectRequest;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Downloads an encrypted object from an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// GetObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object
        /// is located.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the Amazon S3 object to download.</
param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key used to encrypt the
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="putObjectRequest">The PutObjectRequest used to upload
        /// the object.</param>
        public static async Task DownloadObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key,
            PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest)
        {
```

```
            GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,

                // Provide encryption information for the object stored in Amazon
S3.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            using (GetObjectResponse getResponse = await
client.GetObjectAsync(getObjectRequest))
            using (StreamReader reader = new
StreamReader(getResponse.ResponseStream))
            {
                string content = reader.ReadToEnd();
                if (string.Compare(putObjectRequest.ContentBody, content) == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Object content is same as we uploaded");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Error...Object content is not same.");
                }

                if (getResponse.ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod ==
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Object encryption method is AES256, same
as we set");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Error...Object encryption method is not
the same as AES256 we set");
                }
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the metadata associated with an Amazon S3 object.
        /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to call GetObjectMetadataAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing
the
        /// object for which we want to retrieve metadata.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object for which we wish to
        /// retrieve the metadata.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key associated with the
        /// object.</param>
        public static async Task GetObjectMetadataAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key)
        {
            GetObjectMetadataRequest getObjectMetadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,

                // The object stored in Amazon S3 is encrypted, so provide the
necessary encryption information.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            GetObjectMetadataResponse getObjectMetadataResponse = await
client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(getObjectMetadataRequest);
            Console.WriteLine("The object metadata show encryption method used
is: {0}", getObjectMetadataResponse.ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Copies an encrypted object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// CopyObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket containing the object
        /// to copy.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to copy.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="copyTargetKeyName">The Amazon S3 bucket to which the
object
        /// will be copied.</param>
        /// <param name="aesEncryption">The encryption type to use.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key to use.</param>
        public static async Task CopyObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string copyTargetKeyName,
            Aes aesEncryption,
            string base64Key)
        {
            aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
            string copyBase64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);

            CopyObjectRequest copyRequest = new CopyObjectRequest
            {
                SourceBucket = bucketName,
                SourceKey = keyName,
                DestinationBucket = bucketName,
                DestinationKey = copyTargetKeyName,

                // Information about the source object's encryption.
                CopySourceServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                CopySourceServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,

                // Information about the target object's encryption.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = copyBase64Key,
            };
            await client.CopyObjectAsync(copyRequest);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject

- GetObjectMetadata

使用開 AWS 發套件開始使用 Amazon S3 物件的標籤

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon S3 物件的索引標籤。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to work with tags in Amazon Simple Storage
/// Service (Amazon S3) objects.
/// </summary>
public class ObjectTag
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
        string keyName = "newobject.txt";
        string filePath = @"*** file path ***";

        // Specify your bucket region (an example region is shown).
        RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

        var client = new AmazonS3Client(bucketRegion);
        await PutObjectsWithTagsAsync(client, bucketName, keyName, filePath);
    }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// This method uploads an object with tags. It then shows the tag
        /// values, changes the tags, and shows the new tags.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to call the methods to create and change an objects tags.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// bucket where the object will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the key name of the
        /// object to be tagged.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The directory location and file name of the
        /// object to be uploaded to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task PutObjectsWithTagsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string keyName, string filePath)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create an object with tags.
                var putRequest = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    FilePath = filePath,
                    TagSet = new List<Tag>
                    {
                        new Tag { Key = "Keyx1", Value = "Value1" },
                        new Tag { Key = "Keyx2", Value = "Value2" },
                    },
                };

                PutObjectResponse response = await
client.PutObjectAsync(putRequest);

                // Now retrieve the new object's tags.
                GetObjectTaggingRequest getTagsRequest = new
GetObjectTaggingRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };

                GetObjectTaggingResponse objectTags = await
client.GetObjectTaggingAsync(getTagsRequest);
```

```
                // Display the tag values.
                objectTags.Tagging
                    .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key}, Value:
{t.Value}"));

                Tagging newTagSet = new Tagging()
                {
                    TagSet = new List<Tag>
                    {
                        new Tag { Key = "Key3", Value = "Value3" },
                        new Tag { Key = "Key4", Value = "Value4" },
                    },
                };

                PutObjectTaggingRequest putObjTagsRequest = new
PutObjectTaggingRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    Tagging = newTagSet,
                };

                PutObjectTaggingResponse response2 = await
client.PutObjectTaggingAsync(putObjTagsRequest);

                // Retrieve the tags again and show the values.
                GetObjectTaggingRequest getTagsRequest2 = new
GetObjectTaggingRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };
                GetObjectTaggingResponse objectTags2 = await
client.GetObjectTaggingAsync(getTagsRequest2);

                objectTags2.Tagging
                    .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key}, Value:
{t.Value}"));
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Error: '{ex.Message}'");
```

```
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetObjectTagging中的。

使用 AWS 開發套件取得 Amazon S3 物件的合法保留組態

下列程式碼範例說明如何取得 S3 儲存貯體的合法保留組態。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object legal hold details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockLegalHold> GetObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject legal hold for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}: " +
```

```
                                $"\n\tStatus: {response.LegalHold.Status}");
            return response.LegalHold;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockLegalHold();
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetObjectLegalHold中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
   public ObjectLockLegalHold getObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
       try {
           GetObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
GetObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(objectKey)
               .build();

           GetObjectLegalHoldResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest);
           System.out.println("Object legal hold for " + objectKey + " in " +
bucketName +
               ":\n\tStatus: " + response.legalHold().status());
           return response.legalHold();

       } catch (S3Exception ex) {
```

```
            System.out.println("\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '" +
 ex.getMessage() + "'");
        }

        return null;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetObjectLegalHold中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { GetObjectLegalHoldCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string} bucketName
 * @param {string} objectKey
 */
export const main = async (client, bucketName, objectKey) => {
  const command = new GetObjectLegalHoldCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: objectKey,
    // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
    // ExpectedBucketOwner: "ACCOUNT_ID",
    // RequestPayer: "requester",
    // VersionId: "OBJECT_VERSION_ID",
  });

  try {
```

```
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Legal Hold Status: ${response.LegalHold.Status}`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main(new S3Client(), "DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET", "OBJECT_KEY");
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetObjectLegalHold中的。

使用 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon S3 物件鎖定功能

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 S3 物件鎖定功能。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行展示 Amazon S3 物件鎖定功能的互動式案例。

```
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace S3ObjectLockScenario;
```

```
public static class S3ObjectLockWorkflow
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. Create test Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) buckets with different
 lock policies.
        2. Upload sample objects to each bucket.
        3. Set some Legal Hold and Retention Periods on objects and buckets.
        4. Investigate lock policies by viewing settings or attempting to delete
 or overwrite objects.
        5. Clean up objects and buckets.
   */

    public static S3ActionsWrapper _s3ActionsWrapper = null!;
    public static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
    private static string _resourcePrefix = null!;
    private static string noLockBucketName = null!;
    private static string lockEnabledBucketName = null!;
    private static string retentionAfterCreationBucketName = null!;
    private static List<string> bucketNames = new List<string>();
    private static List<string> fileNames = new List<string>();

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
                    .AddTransient<S3ActionsWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
```

```
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        ConfigurationSetup();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
Object Locking Workflow Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Setup(true);

            await DemoActionChoices();

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Cleaning up resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Cleanup(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon S3 Object Locking Workflow is complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem: {ex.Message}");
            await Cleanup(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _s3ActionsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<S3ActionsWrapper>();
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Any setup operations needed.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ConfigurationSetup()
    {
        _resourcePrefix = _configuration["resourcePrefix"] ?? "dotnet-example";

        noLockBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-no-lock";
        lockEnabledBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-lock-enabled";
        retentionAfterCreationBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-retention-after-
creation";

        bucketNames.Add(noLockBucketName);
        bucketNames.Add(lockEnabledBucketName);
        bucketNames.Add(retentionAfterCreationBucketName);
    }

    // <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Setup(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this workflow, we will use the AWS SDK for .NET to create
 several S3\n" +
            "buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking features.
\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you are ready to start.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nS3 buckets can be created either with or without
 object lock enabled.");
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(noLockBucketName,
 false);
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(lockEnabledBucketName,
 true);
```

```
        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(retentionAfterCreationBucketName,
false);

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nA bucket can be configured to use object locking
with a default retention period.");
        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(retentionAfterCreationBucketName,
true,
            ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance, DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(1));

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nObject lock policies can also be added to existing
buckets.");
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.EnableObjectLockOnBucket(lockEnabledBucketName);

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Upload some files to the buckets.
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow let's add some test files:");
        var fileName = _configuration["exampleFileName"] ?? "exampleFile.txt";
        int fileCount = 2;
        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for uploading to a bucket.");
        }

        foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileCount; i++)
            {
```

```
                var numberedFileName = Path.GetFileNameWithoutExtension(fileName)
+ i + Path.GetExtension(fileName);
                fileNames.Add(numberedFileName);
                await _s3ActionsWrapper.UploadFileAsync(bucketName,
numberedFileName, fileName);
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        if (!interactive)
            return true;
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow we can set some object lock policies on
individual files:");
        foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileNames.Count; i++)
            {
                // No modifications to the objects in the first bucket.
                if (bucketName != bucketNames[0])
                {
                    var exampleFileName = fileNames[i];
                    switch (i)
                    {
                        case 0:
                            {
                                var question =
                                    $"\nWould you like to add a legal hold to
{exampleFileName} in {bucketName}? (y/n)";
                                if (GetYesNoResponse(question))
                                {
                                    // Set a legal hold.
                                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName, exampleFileName,
ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.On);

                                }
                                break;
                            }
                        case 1:
                            {
                                var question =
```

```
                                    $"\nWould you like to add a 1 day Governance
retention period to {exampleFileName} in {bucketName}? (y/n)" +
                                    "\nReminder: Only a user with the
s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able to delete this file or its
bucket until the retention period has expired.";
                                if (GetYesNoResponse(question))
                                {
                                    // Set a Governance mode retention period for
1 day.
                                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(
                                        bucketName, exampleFileName,
                                        ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance,
                                        DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(1));
                                }
                                break;
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return true;
        }

        // <summary>
        /// List all of the current buckets and objects.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
        /// <returns>The list of buckets and objects.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<S3ObjectVersion>> ListBucketsAndObjects(bool
interactive)
        {
            var allObjects = new List<S3ObjectVersion>();
            foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
            {
                var objectsInBucket = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ListBucketObjectsAndVersions(bucketName);
                foreach (var objectKey in objectsInBucket.Versions)
                {
                    allObjects.Add(objectKey);
                }
            }
```

```
        if (interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCurrent buckets and objects:\n");
            int i = 0;
            foreach (var bucketObject in allObjects)
            {
                i++;
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"{i}: {bucketObject.Key} \n\tBucket:
{bucketObject.BucketName}\n\tVersion: {bucketObject.VersionId}");
            }
        }

        return allObjects;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Present the user with the demo action choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DemoActionChoices()
    {
        var choices = new string[]{
            "List all files in buckets.",
            "Attempt to delete a file.",
            "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
            "Attempt to overwrite a file.",
            "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
            "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
            "Finish the workflow."};

        var choice = 0;
        // Keep asking the user until they choose to move on.
        while (choice != 6)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            choice = GetChoiceResponse(
                "\nExplore the S3 locking features by selecting one of the
following choices:"
                , choices);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            switch (choice)
            {
                case 0:
```

```
                    {
                        await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        break;
                    }
                case 1:
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
delete:");
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null,
allFiles.Select(f => f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, false, allFiles[fileChoice].VersionId);
                        break;
                    }
                case 2:
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
delete:");
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null,
allFiles.Select(f => f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, true, allFiles[fileChoice].VersionId);
                        break;
                    }
                case 3:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null,
allFiles.Select(f => f.Key).ToArray());
                        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
                        if (!File.Exists(allFiles[fileChoice].Key))
                        {
                            await using StreamWriter sw =
File.CreateText(allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                                "This is a sample file for uploading to a
bucket.");
                        }
```

```
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.UploadFileAsync(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        break;
                    }
                case 4:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object and
bucket to view:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null,
allFiles.Select(f => f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectRetention(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName);
                        break;
                    }
                case 5:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
view:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null,
allFiles.Select(f => f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectLegalHold(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        break;
                    }
            }
        }
        return true;
    }

    // <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all files
and buckets? (y/n) "))
        {
            // Remove all locks and delete all buckets and objects.
            var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(false);
            foreach (var fileInfo in allFiles)
            {
                // Check for a legal hold.
                var legalHold = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectLegalHold(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key);
                if (legalHold?.Status?.Value == ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.On)
                {
                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectLegalHold(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key,
ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.Off);
                }

                // Check for a retention period.
                var retention = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectRetention(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key);
                var hasRetentionPeriod = retention?.Mode ==
ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance && retention.RetainUntilDate >
DateTime.UtcNow.Date;
                await
_s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key,
hasRetentionPeriod, fileInfo.VersionId);
            }

            foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
            {
                await _s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteBucketByName(bucketName);
            }

        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a choice response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <param name="choices">The choices to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>The index of the selected choice</returns>
    private static int GetChoiceResponse(string? question, string[] choices)
    {
        if (question != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);

            for (int i = 0; i < choices.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {choices[i]}");
            }
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > choices.Length)
        {
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
```

```
        return choiceNumber - 1;
    }
}
```

S3 函數的包裝類。

```
using System.Net;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace S3ObjectLockScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Encapsulate the Amazon S3 operations.
/// </summary>
public class S3ActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonS3 _amazonS3;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3ActionsWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonS3">The injected S3 client.</param>
    public S3ActionsWrapper(IAmazonS3 amazonS3, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonS3 = amazonS3;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
    /// <param name="enableObjectLock">True to enable object lock on the
 bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithObjectLock(string bucketName, bool
 enableObjectLock)
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCreating bucket {bucketName} with object lock
{enableObjectLock}.");
        try
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true,
                ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = enableObjectLock,
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutBucketAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableObjectLockOnBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
```

```
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled("Enabled"),
                },
            };

            var response = await
_amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded an object lock policy to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date retention expires.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime
retainUntilDate)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Retention = new ObjectLockRetention()
                {
                    Mode = retention,
                    RetainUntilDate = retainUntilDate
                }
```

```
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSet retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}
until {retainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying retention period:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date for retention until.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime retainUntilDate)
    {
        var enabledString = enableObjectLock ? "Enabled" : "Disabled";
        var timeDifference = retainUntilDate.Subtract(DateTime.Now);
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled(enabledString),
                    Rule = new ObjectLockRule()
                    {
                        DefaultRetention = new DefaultRetention()
                        {
                            Mode = retention,
                            Days = timeDifference.Days // Can be specified in
days or years but not both.
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await
_amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded a default retention to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object retention details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockRetention> GetObjectRetention(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };
```

```
            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject retention for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}: " +
                                $"\n\t{response.Retention.Mode} until
{response.Retention.RetainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.Retention;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock retention:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockRetention();
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="holdStatus">The On or Off status for the legal hold.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus holdStatus)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                LegalHold = new ObjectLockLegalHold()
                {
                    Status = holdStatus
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tModified legal hold for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object legal hold details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockLegalHold> GetObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject legal hold for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\tStatus: {response.LegalHold.Status}");
            return response.LegalHold;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockLegalHold();
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to get details.</param>
    /// <returns>The bucket's object lock configuration details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockConfiguration>
GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(string bucketName)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            };

            var response = await
_amazonS3.GetObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket object lock config for {bucketName} in
{bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\tEnabled:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled}" +
                              $"\n\tRule:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.Rule?.DefaultRetention}");

            return response.ObjectLockConfiguration;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock config:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockConfiguration();
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Upload a file from the local computer to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectName">The object to upload.</param>
    /// <param name="filePath">The path, including file name, of the object to
upload.</param>
    /// <returns>True if success.<returns>
    public async Task<bool> UploadFileAsync(string bucketName, string objectName,
string filePath)
    {
        var request = new PutObjectRequest
        {
            BucketName = bucketName,
            Key = objectName,
            FilePath = filePath,
            ChecksumAlgorithm = ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256
        };
```

```
        var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectAsync(request);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSuccessfully uploaded {objectName} to
 {bucketName}.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCould not upload {objectName} to
 {bucketName}.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List bucket objects and versions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of objects and versions.</returns>
    public async Task<ListVersionsResponse> ListBucketObjectsAndVersions(string
 bucketName)
    {
        var request = new ListVersionsRequest()
        {
            BucketName = bucketName
        };

        var response = await _amazonS3.ListVersionsAsync(request);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an object from a specific bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="hasRetention">True if the object has retention settings.</
param>
    /// <param name="versionId">Optional versionId.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteObjectFromBucket(string bucketName, string
 objectKey, bool hasRetention, string? versionId = null)
```

```
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                VersionId = versionId,
            };
            if (hasRetention)
            {
                // Set the BypassGovernanceRetention header
                // if the file has retention settings.
                request.BypassGovernanceRetention = true;
            }
            await _amazonS3.DeleteObjectAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Deleted {objectKey} in {bucketName}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete object {objectKey} in bucket
{bucketName}: " + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a specific bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="versionId">Optional versionId.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteBucketByName(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteBucketRequest() { BucketName = bucketName, };
            var response = await _amazonS3.DeleteBucketAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDelete for {bucketName} complete.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

```
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete bucket {bucketName}: " +
 ex.Message);
            return false;
        }

    }

}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold
  - PutObjectLockConfiguration
  - PutObjectRetention

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行展示 Amazon S3 物件鎖定功能的互動式案例。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockLegalHold;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetention;
import java.io.BufferedWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

/*
 Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 environment, including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Java example performs the following tasks:
    1. Create test Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) buckets with different lock
 policies.
    2. Upload sample objects to each bucket.
    3. Set some Legal Hold and Retention Periods on objects and buckets.
    4. Investigate lock policies by viewing settings or attempting to delete or
 overwrite objects.
    5. Clean up objects and buckets.
 */
public class S3ObjectLockWorkflow {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    static String bucketName;
    static S3LockActions s3LockActions;
    private static final List<String> bucketNames = new ArrayList<>();
    private static final List<String> fileNames = new ArrayList<>();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Get the current date and time to ensure bucket name is unique.
        LocalDateTime currentTime = LocalDateTime.now();

        // Format the date and time as a string.
        DateTimeFormatter formatter =
 DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyyMMddHHmmss");
        String timeStamp = currentTime.format(formatter);

        s3LockActions = new S3LockActions();
        bucketName = "bucket"+timeStamp;
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
Object Locking Workflow Scenario.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        configurationSetup();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        setup();
        System.out.println("Setup is complete. Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Lets present the user with choices.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        demoActionChoices() ;
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Would you like to clean up the resources? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            cleanup();
            System.out.println("Clean up is complete.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Amazon S3 Object Locking Workflow is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Present the user with the demo action choices.
    public static void demoActionChoices() {
        String[] choices = {
            "List all files in buckets.",
            "Attempt to delete a file.",
            "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
            "Attempt to overwrite a file.",
```

```
            "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
            "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
            "Finish the workflow."
        };

        int choice = 0;
        while (true) {
            System.out.println(DASHES);
            choice = getChoiceResponse("Explore the S3 locking features by
selecting one of the following choices:", choices);
            System.out.println(DASHES);
            System.out.println("You selected "+choices[choice]);
            switch (choice) {
                case 0 -> {
                    s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                }

                case 1 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
delete:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    String version = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getVersion();
                    s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey,
false, version);
                }

                case 2 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
delete:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
```

```
                    String version = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getVersion();
                    s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey,
true, version);
                }

                case 3 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();

                    // Attempt to overwrite the file.
                    try (BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
java.io.FileWriter(objectKey))) {
                        writer.write("This is a modified text.");

                    } catch (IOException e) {
                        e.printStackTrace();
                    }
                    s3LockActions.uploadFile(bucketName, objectKey, objectKey);
                }

                case 4 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    s3LockActions.getObjectRetention(bucketName, objectKey);
                }

                case 5 -> {
```

```
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
view:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    s3LockActions.getObjectLegalHold(bucketName, objectKey);
                    s3LockActions.getBucketObjectLockConfiguration(bucketName);
                }

                case 6 -> {
                    System.out.println("Exiting the workflow...");
                    return;
                }

                default -> {
                    System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please select again.");
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    private static void cleanup() {
        List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, false);
        for (S3InfoObject fileInfo : allFiles) {
            String bucketName = fileInfo.getBucketName();
            String key = fileInfo.getKeyName();
            String version = fileInfo.getVersion();
            if (bucketName.contains("lock-enabled") ||
(bucketName.contains("retention-after-creation"))) {
                ObjectLockLegalHold legalHold =
s3LockActions.getObjectLegalHold(bucketName, key);
                if (legalHold != null) {
                    String holdStatus = legalHold.status().name();
                    System.out.println(holdStatus);
                    if (holdStatus.compareTo("ON") == 0) {
                        s3LockActions.modifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName, key,
false);
```

```
                    }
                }
                // Check for a retention period.
                ObjectLockRetention retention =
s3LockActions.getObjectRetention(bucketName, key);
                boolean hasRetentionPeriod ;
                hasRetentionPeriod = retention != null;
                s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName,
key,hasRetentionPeriod, version);

            } else {
                System.out.println(bucketName +" objects do not have a legal
lock");
                s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key,false,
version);
            }
        }

        // Delete the buckets.
        System.out.println("Delete "+bucketName);
        for (String bucket : bucketNames){
            s3LockActions.deleteBucketByName(bucket);
        }
    }

    private static void setup() {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("""
                For this workflow, we will use the AWS SDK for Java to create
several S3
                buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking
features.
                """);

        System.out.println("S3 buckets can be created either with or without
object lock enabled.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();

        // Create three S3 buckets.
        s3LockActions.createBucketWithLockOptions(false, bucketNames.get(0));
        s3LockActions.createBucketWithLockOptions(true, bucketNames.get(1));
        s3LockActions.createBucketWithLockOptions(false, bucketNames.get(2));
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
```

```
        scanner.nextLine();

        System.out.println("Bucket "+bucketNames.get(2) +" will be configured to
use object locking with a default retention period.");
        s3LockActions.modifyBucketDefaultRetention(bucketNames.get(2));
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        scanner.nextLine();

        System.out.println("Object lock policies can also be added to existing
buckets. For this example, we will use "+bucketNames.get(1));
        s3LockActions.enableObjectLockOnBucket(bucketNames.get(1));
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        scanner.nextLine();

        // Upload some files to the buckets.
        System.out.println("Now let's add some test files:");
        String fileName = "exampleFile.txt";
        int fileCount = 2;
        try (BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
java.io.FileWriter(fileName))) {
            writer.write("This is a sample file for uploading to a bucket.");

        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }

        for (String bucketName : bucketNames){
            for (int i = 0; i < fileCount; i++) {
                // Get the file name without extension.
                String fileNameWithoutExtension =
java.nio.file.Paths.get(fileName).getFileName().toString();
                int extensionIndex = fileNameWithoutExtension.lastIndexOf('.');
                if (extensionIndex > 0) {
                    fileNameWithoutExtension =
fileNameWithoutExtension.substring(0, extensionIndex);
                }

                // Create the numbered file names.
                String numberedFileName = fileNameWithoutExtension + i +
getFileExtension(fileName);
                fileNames.add(numberedFileName);
                s3LockActions.uploadFile(bucketName, numberedFileName, fileName);
            }
        }
```

```
        String question = null;
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Now we can set some object lock policies on
individual files:");
        for (String bucketName : bucketNames) {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileNames.size(); i++){

                // No modifications to the objects in the first bucket.
                if (!bucketName.equals(bucketNames.get(0))) {
                    String exampleFileName = fileNames.get(i);
                    switch (i) {
                        case 0 -> {
                            question = "Would you like to add a legal hold to " +
exampleFileName + " in " + bucketName + " (y/n)?";
                            System.out.println(question);
                            String ans = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                            if (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
                                System.out.println("**** You have selected to put
a legal hold " + exampleFileName);

                                // Set a legal hold.
                                s3LockActions.modifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName,
exampleFileName, true);
                            }
                        }
                        case 1 -> {
                            """
                                Would you like to add a 1 day Governance
retention period to %s in %s (y/n)?
                                Reminder: Only a user with the
s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able to delete this file or its
bucket until the retention period has expired.
                                """.formatted(exampleFileName, bucketName);
                            System.out.println(question);
                            String ans2 = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                            if (ans2.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {

s3LockActions.modifyObjectRetentionPeriod(bucketName, exampleFileName);
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    // Get file extension.
    private static String getFileExtension(String fileName) {
        int dotIndex = fileName.lastIndexOf('.');
        if (dotIndex > 0) {
            return fileName.substring(dotIndex);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void configurationSetup() {
        String noLockBucketName = bucketName + "-no-lock";
        String lockEnabledBucketName = bucketName + "-lock-enabled";
        String retentionAfterCreationBucketName = bucketName + "-retention-after-
creation";
        bucketNames.add(noLockBucketName);
        bucketNames.add(lockEnabledBucketName);
        bucketNames.add(retentionAfterCreationBucketName);
    }

    public static int getChoiceResponse(String question, String[] choices) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        if (question != null) {
            System.out.println(question);
            for (int i = 0; i < choices.length; i++) {
                System.out.println("\t" + (i + 1) + ". " + choices[i]);
            }
        }

        int choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > choices.length) {
            String choice = scanner.nextLine();
            try {
                choiceNumber = Integer.parseInt(choice);
            } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please enter a valid
 number.");
            }
        }

        return choiceNumber - 1;
```

```
    }
}
```

S3 函數的包裝類。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketVersioningStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ChecksumAlgorithm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DefaultRetention;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLegalHoldRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLegalHoldResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLockConfigurationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRetentionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRetentionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MFADelete;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockEnabled;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockLegalHold;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetention;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetentionMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketVersioningRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectLegalHoldRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRetentionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.VersioningConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
```

```
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.ZonedDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

// Contains application logic for the Amazon S3 operations used in this workflow.
public class S3LockActions {

    private static S3Client getClient() {
        return S3Client.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();
    }

    // Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyObjectRetentionPeriod(String bucketName, String objectKey)
 {
        // Calculate the instant one day from now.
        Instant futureInstant = Instant.now().plus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

        // Convert the Instant to a ZonedDateTime object with a specific time
 zone.
        ZonedDateTime zonedDateTime =
 futureInstant.atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

        // Define a formatter for human-readable output.
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd
 HH:mm:ss");

        // Format the ZonedDateTime object to a human-readable date string.
        String humanReadableDate = formatter.format(zonedDateTime);

        // Print the formatted date string.
        System.out.println("Formatted Date: " + humanReadableDate);
        ObjectLockRetention retention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
            .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
            .retainUntilDate(futureInstant)
            .build();
```

```
        PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .retention(retention)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
        System.out.println("Set retention for "+objectKey +" in " +bucketName +"
until "+ humanReadableDate +".");
    }

    // Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    public ObjectLockLegalHold getObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
        try {
            GetObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
GetObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .build();

            GetObjectLegalHoldResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest);
            System.out.println("Object legal hold for " + objectKey + " in " +
bucketName +
                ":\n\tStatus: " + response.legalHold().status());
            return response.legalHold();

        } catch (S3Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '" +
ex.getMessage() + "'");
        }

        return null;
    }

    // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock options.
    public void createBucketWithLockOptions(boolean enableObjectLock, String
bucketName) {
        S3Waiter s3Waiter = getClient().waiter();
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
            .objectLockEnabledForBucket(enableObjectLock)
            .build();

        getClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
        s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
        System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");
    }

    public List<S3InfoObject> listBucketsAndObjects(List<String> bucketNames,
Boolean interactive) {
        AtomicInteger counter = new AtomicInteger(0); // Initialize counter.
        return bucketNames.stream()
            .flatMap(bucketName ->
listBucketObjectsAndVersions(bucketName).versions().stream()
                .map(version -> {
                    S3InfoObject s3InfoObject = new S3InfoObject();
                    s3InfoObject.setBucketName(bucketName);
                    s3InfoObject.setVersion(version.versionId());
                    s3InfoObject.setKeyName(version.key());
                    return s3InfoObject;
                }))
            .peek(s3InfoObject -> {
                int i = counter.incrementAndGet(); // Increment and get the
updated value.
                if (interactive) {
                    System.out.println(i + ": "+ s3InfoObject.getKeyName());
                    System.out.printf("%5s Bucket name: %s\n", "",
s3InfoObject.getBucketName());
                    System.out.printf("%5s Version: %s\n", "",
s3InfoObject.getVersion());
                }
            })
            .collect(Collectors.toList());
    }

    public ListObjectVersionsResponse listBucketObjectsAndVersions(String
bucketName) {
        ListObjectVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
ListObjectVersionsRequest.builder()
```

```
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return getClient().listObjectVersions(versionsRequest);
    }

    // Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyBucketDefaultRetention(String bucketName) {
        VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
            .mfaDelete(MFADelete.DISABLED)
            .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
            .build();

        PutBucketVersioningRequest versioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
            .build();

        getClient().putBucketVersioning(versioningRequest);
        DefaultRetention rention = DefaultRetention.builder()
            .days(1)
            .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
            .build();

        ObjectLockRule lockRule = ObjectLockRule.builder()
            .defaultRetention(rention)
            .build();

        ObjectLockConfiguration objectLockConfiguration =
ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
            .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
            .rule(lockRule)
            .build();

        PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest putObjectLockConfigurationRequest =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfiguration)
            .build();


getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(putObjectLockConfigurationRequest) ;
```

```
        System.out.println("Added a default retention to bucket "+bucketName
+".");
    }

    // Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    public void enableObjectLockOnBucket(String bucketName) {
        try {
            VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
                .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

            PutBucketVersioningRequest putBucketVersioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
                .build();

            // Enable versioning on the bucket.
            getClient().putBucketVersioning(putBucketVersioningRequest);
            PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest request =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .objectLockConfiguration(ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
                    .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
                    .build())
                .build();

            getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully enabled object lock on
"+bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("Error modifying object lock: '" + ex.getMessage()
+ "'");
        }
    }

    public void uploadFile(String bucketName, String objectName, String filePath)
{
        Path file = Paths.get(filePath);
        PutObjectRequest request = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectName)
```

```
            .checksumAlgorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256)
            .build();

        PutObjectResponse response = getClient().putObject(request, file);
        if (response != null) {
            System.out.println("\tSuccessfully uploaded " + objectName + " to " +
bucketName + ".");
        } else {
            System.out.println("\tCould not upload " + objectName + " to " +
bucketName + ".");
        }
    }

    // Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String objectKey,
boolean legalHoldOn) {
        ObjectLockLegalHold legalHold ;
        if (legalHoldOn) {
            legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
                .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON)
                .build();
        } else {
            legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
                .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.OFF)
                .build();
        }

        PutObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
PutObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .legalHold(legalHold)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest) ;
        System.out.println("Modified legal hold for "+ objectKey +" in
"+bucketName +".");
    }

    // Delete an object from a specific bucket.
    public void deleteObjectFromBucket(String bucketName, String objectKey,
boolean hasRetention, String versionId) {
        try {
            DeleteObjectRequest objectRequest;
```

```
            if (hasRetention) {
                objectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .versionId(versionId)
                    .bypassGovernanceRetention(true)
                    .build();
            } else {
                objectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .versionId(versionId)
                    .build();
            }

            getClient().deleteObject(objectRequest) ;
            System.out.println("The object was successfully deleted");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    // Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    public ObjectLockRetention getObjectRetention(String bucketName, String key){
        try {
            GetObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
GetObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

            GetObjectRetentionResponse response =
getClient().getObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
            System.out.println("tObject retention for "+key +"
in "+ bucketName +": " + response.retention().mode() +" until "+
response.retention().retainUntilDate() +".");
            return response.retention();

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return null;
        }
    }
```

```
    public void deleteBucketByName(String bucketName) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketRequest request = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            getClient().deleteBucket(request);
            System.out.println(bucketName +" was deleted.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    // Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    public void getBucketObjectLockConfiguration(String bucketName) {
        GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest objectLockConfigurationRequest =
 GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        GetObjectLockConfigurationResponse response =
 getClient().getObjectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfigurationRequest);
        System.out.println("Bucket object lock config for "+bucketName +":  ");
        System.out.println("\tEnabled:
 "+response.objectLockConfiguration().objectLockEnabled());
        System.out.println("\tRule: "+
 response.objectLockConfiguration().rule().defaultRetention());
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold
  - PutObjectLockConfiguration
  - PutObjectRetention

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

index.js-工作流程的入口點。這會協調所有的步驟。請造訪 GitHub 以查看 Scenario、ScenarioInput、 ScenarioOutput和的實作詳細資訊 ScenarioAction。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import * as Scenarios from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  exitOnFalse,
  loadState,
  saveState,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";

import { welcome, welcomeContinue } from "./welcome.steps.js";
import {
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention,
  confirmUpdateLockPolicy,
  confirmUpdateRetention,
  createBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  populateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
  setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction,
  setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction,
  setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction,
  setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction,
  updateLockPolicy,
  updateLockPolicyAction,
```

```
  updateRetention,
  updateRetentionAction,
} from "./setup.steps.js";

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {Record<string, any>} initialState
 */
export const getWorkflowStages = (scenarios, initialState = {}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  return {
    deploy: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Object Locking - Deploy",
      [
        welcome(scenarios),
        welcomeContinue(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "welcomeContinue"),
        createBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmCreateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCreateBuckets"),
        createBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        updateRetention(scenarios),
        confirmUpdateRetention(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmUpdateRetention"),
        updateRetentionAction(scenarios, client),
        populateBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmPopulateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmPopulateBuckets"),
        populateBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        updateLockPolicy(scenarios),
        confirmUpdateLockPolicy(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmUpdateLockPolicy"),
        updateLockPolicyAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled(scenarios),
        setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled(scenarios),
        setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention(scenarios),
        setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention(scenarios),
        setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction(scenarios, client),
        saveState,
      ],
```

```
      initialState,
    ),
    demo: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Object Locking - Demo",
      [loadState, replAction(scenarios, client)],
      initialState,
    ),
    clean: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Object Locking - Destroy",
      [
        loadState,
        confirmCleanup(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCleanup"),
        cleanupAction(scenarios, client),
      ],
      initialState,
    ),
  };
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { cleanupAction, confirmCleanup } from "./clean.steps.js";
import { replAction } from "./repl.steps.js";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const objectLockingScenarios = getWorkflowStages(Scenarios);
  Scenarios.parseScenarioArgs(objectLockingScenarios);
}
```

welcome.steps.js-將歡迎消息輸出到控制台。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
```

```
const welcome = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "welcome",
    `Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) Object Locking Workflow
 Scenario. For this workflow, we will use the AWS SDK for JavaScript to create
 several S3 buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking features.`,
    { header: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const welcomeContinue = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "welcomeContinue",
    "Press Enter when you are ready to start.",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

export { welcome, welcomeContinue };
```

setup.steps.js-部署存儲桶，對象和文件設置。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  BucketVersioningStatus,
  ChecksumAlgorithm,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  MFADeleteStatus,
  PutBucketVersioningCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  PutObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  PutObjectRetentionCommand,
  ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus,
  ObjectLockRetentionMode,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */
```

```
/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

const bucketPrefix = "js-object-locking";

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const createBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "createBuckets",
    `The following buckets will be created:
         ${bucketPrefix}-no-lock with object lock False.
         ${bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled with object lock True.
         ${bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation with object lock False.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCreateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCreateBuckets", "Create the buckets?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const createBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("createBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    const noLockBucketName = `${bucketPrefix}-no-lock`;
    const lockEnabledBucketName = `${bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled`;
    const retentionBucketName = `${bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation`;

    await client.send(new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: noLockBucketName }));
    await client.send(
      new CreateBucketCommand({
        Bucket: lockEnabledBucketName,
        ObjectLockEnabledForBucket: true,
```

```
      }),
    );
    await client.send(new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: retentionBucketName }));

    state.noLockBucketName = noLockBucketName;
    state.lockEnabledBucketName = lockEnabledBucketName;
    state.retentionBucketName = retentionBucketName;
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const populateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "populateBuckets",
    `The following test files will be created:
         file0.txt in ${bucketPrefix}-no-lock.
         file1.txt in ${bucketPrefix}-no-lock.
         file0.txt in ${bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled.
         file1.txt in ${bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled.
         file0.txt in ${bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation.
         file1.txt in ${bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmPopulateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmPopulateBuckets",
    "Populate the buckets?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const populateBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("populateBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: state.noLockBucketName,
```

```
        Key: "file0.txt",
        Body: "Content",
        ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
      }),
    );
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: state.noLockBucketName,
        Key: "file1.txt",
        Body: "Content",
        ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
      }),
    );
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
        Key: "file0.txt",
        Body: "Content",
        ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
      }),
    );
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
        Key: "file1.txt",
        Body: "Content",
        ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
      }),
    );
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
        Key: "file0.txt",
        Body: "Content",
        ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
      }),
    );
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
        Key: "file1.txt",
        Body: "Content",
        ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
      }),
```

```
    );
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const updateRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "updateRetention",
    `A bucket can be configured to use object locking with a default retention
 period.
   A default retention period will be configured for ${bucketPrefix}-retention-
after-creation.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmUpdateRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmUpdateRetention",
    "Configure default retention period?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const updateRetentionAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("updateRetentionAction", async (state) => {
    await client.send(
      new PutBucketVersioningCommand({
        Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
        VersioningConfiguration: {
          MFADelete: MFADeleteStatus.Disabled,
          Status: BucketVersioningStatus.Enabled,
        },
      }),
    );

    await client.send(
      new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
```

```
        Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
        ObjectLockConfiguration: {
          ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
          Rule: {
            DefaultRetention: {
              Mode: "GOVERNANCE",
              Years: 1,
            },
          },
        },
      }),
    );
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const updateLockPolicy = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "updateLockPolicy",
    `Object lock policies can also be added to existing buckets.
   An object lock policy will be added to ${bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmUpdateLockPolicy = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmUpdateLockPolicy",
    "Add object lock policy?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const updateLockPolicyAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("updateLockPolicyAction", async (state) => {
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
        Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
```

```
        ObjectLockConfiguration: {
          ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
        },
      }),
    );
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a legal hold to file0.txt in
 ${state.lockEnabledBucketName}?`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction",
    async (state) => {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
          Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          LegalHold: {
            Status: ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON,
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Modified legal hold for file0.txt in ${state.lockEnabledBucketName}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled },
```

```
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a 1 day Governance retention period to file1.txt in
 ${state.lockEnabledBucketName}?
Reminder: Only a user with the s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be
 able to delete this file or its bucket until the retention period has expired.`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction",
    async (state) => {
      const retentionDate = new Date();
      retentionDate.setDate(retentionDate.getDate() + 1);
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectRetentionCommand({
          Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Retention: {
            Mode: ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE,
            RetainUntilDate: retentionDate,
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Set retention for file1.txt in ${state.lockEnabledBucketName} until
 ${retentionDate.toISOString().split("T")[0]}.`,
      );
    },
```

```
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a legal hold to file0.txt in
 ${state.retentionBucketName}?`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction",
    async (state) => {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
          Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          LegalHold: {
            Status: ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON,
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Modified legal hold for file0.txt in ${state.retentionBucketName}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
```

```
 */
const confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a 1 day Governance retention period to file1.txt in
 ${state.retentionBucketName}?
Reminder: Only a user with the s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be
 able to delete this file or its bucket until the retention period has expired.`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction",
    async (state) => {
      const retentionDate = new Date();
      retentionDate.setDate(retentionDate.getDate() + 1);
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectRetentionCommand({
          Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Retention: {
            Mode: ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE,
            RetainUntilDate: retentionDate,
          },
          BypassGovernanceRetention: true,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Set retention for file1.txt in ${state.retentionBucketName} until
 ${retentionDate.toISOString().split("T")[0]}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention },
  );

export {
```

```
  createBuckets,
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  populateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
  updateRetention,
  confirmUpdateRetention,
  updateRetentionAction,
  updateLockPolicy,
  confirmUpdateLockPolicy,
  updateLockPolicyAction,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled,
  setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled,
  setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention,
  setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention,
  setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction,
};
```

repl.steps.js-查看和刪除存儲桶中的文件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  ChecksumAlgorithm,
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  GetObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  GetObjectRetentionCommand,
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
```

```
 */

const choices = {
  EXIT: 0,
  LIST_ALL_FILES: 1,
  DELETE_FILE: 2,
  DELETE_FILE_WITH_RETENTION: 3,
  OVERWRITE_FILE: 4,
  VIEW_RETENTION_SETTINGS: 5,
  VIEW_LEGAL_HOLD_SETTINGS: 6,
};

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const replInput = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "replChoice",
    `Explore the S3 locking features by selecting one of the following choices`,
    {
      type: "select",
      choices: [
        { name: "List all files in buckets", value: choices.LIST_ALL_FILES },
        { name: "Attempt to delete a file.", value: choices.DELETE_FILE },
        {
          name: "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
          value: choices.DELETE_FILE_WITH_RETENTION,
        },
        { name: "Attempt to overwrite a file.", value: choices.OVERWRITE_FILE },
        {
          name: "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
          value: choices.VIEW_RETENTION_SETTINGS,
        },
        {
          name: "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
          value: choices.VIEW_LEGAL_HOLD_SETTINGS,
        },
        { name: "Finish the workflow.", value: choices.EXIT },
      ],
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
```

```
 * @param {string[]} buckets
 */
const getAllFiles = async (client, buckets) => {
  /** @type {{bucket: string, key: string, version: string}[]} */
  const files = [];
  for (const bucket of buckets) {
    const objectsResponse = await client.send(
      new ListObjectVersionsCommand({ Bucket: bucket }),
    );
    for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
      const { Key, VersionId } = version;
      files.push({ bucket, key: Key, version: VersionId });
    }
  }

  return files;
};

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const replAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "replAction",
    async (state) => {
      const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
        state.noLockBucketName,
        state.lockEnabledBucketName,
        state.retentionBucketName,
      ]);

      const fileInput = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
        "selectedFile",
        "Select a file:",
        {
          type: "select",
          choices: files.map((file, index) => ({
            name: `${index + 1}: ${file.bucket}: ${file.key} (version: ${
              file.version
            })`,
            value: index,
          })),
        },
```

```
      );

      const { replChoice } = state;

      switch (replChoice) {
        case choices.LIST_ALL_FILES: {
          const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
            state.noLockBucketName,
            state.lockEnabledBucketName,
            state.retentionBucketName,
          ]);
          state.replOutput = files
            .map(
              (file) =>
                `${file.bucket}: ${file.key} (version: ${file.version})`,
            )
            .join("\n");
          break;
        }
        case choices.DELETE_FILE: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToDelete = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToDelete];
          try {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Deleted ${selectedFile.key} in
${selectedFile.bucket}.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to delete object ${selectedFile.key} in
bucket ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.DELETE_FILE_WITH_RETENTION: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToDelete = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToDelete];
          try {
```

```
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
                BypassGovernanceRetention: true,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Deleted ${selectedFile.key} in
${selectedFile.bucket}.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to delete object ${selectedFile.key} in
bucket ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.OVERWRITE_FILE: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToOverwrite = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToOverwrite];
          try {
            await client.send(
              new PutObjectCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                Body: "New content",
                ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Overwrote ${selectedFile.key} in
${selectedFile.bucket}.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to overwrite object ${selectedFile.key} in
bucket ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.VIEW_RETENTION_SETTINGS: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToView = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToView];
          try {
            const retention = await client.send(
              new GetObjectRetentionCommand({
```

```
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
              }),
            );
            const bucketConfig = await client.send(
              new GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Object retention for ${selectedFile.key}
 in ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${retention.Retention?.Mode} until
 ${retention.Retention?.RetainUntilDate?.toISOString()}.
Bucket object lock config for ${selectedFile.bucket} in ${selectedFile.bucket}:
Enabled: ${bucketConfig.ObjectLockConfiguration?.ObjectLockEnabled}
Rule:
 ${JSON.stringify(bucketConfig.ObjectLockConfiguration?.Rule?.DefaultRetention)}`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to fetch object lock retention:
 '${err.message}'`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.VIEW_LEGAL_HOLD_SETTINGS: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToView = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToView];
          try {
            const legalHold = await client.send(
              new GetObjectLegalHoldCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Object legal hold for ${selectedFile.key} in
 ${selectedFile.bucket}: Status: ${legalHold.LegalHold?.Status}`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to fetch legal hold: '${err.message}'`;
          }
          break;
        }
        default:
          throw new Error(`Invalid replChoice: ${replChoice}`);
```

```
      }
    },
    {
      whileConfig: {
        whileFn: ({ replChoice }) => replChoice !== choices.EXIT,
        input: replInput(scenarios),
        output: new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
          "REPL output",
          (state) => state.replOutput,
          { preformatted: true },
        ),
      },
    },
  );

export { replInput, replAction, choices };
```

clean.steps.js-銷毀所有創建的資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
  GetObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  GetObjectRetentionCommand,
  PutObjectLegalHoldCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCleanup = (scenarios) =>
```

```
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCleanup", "Clean up resources?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const cleanupAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("cleanupAction", async (state) => {
    const { noLockBucketName, lockEnabledBucketName, retentionBucketName } =
      state;

    const buckets = [
      noLockBucketName,
      lockEnabledBucketName,
      retentionBucketName,
    ];

    for (const bucket of buckets) {
      /** @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").ListObjectVersionsCommandOutput} */
      let objectsResponse;

      try {
        objectsResponse = await client.send(
          new ListObjectVersionsCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        if (e instanceof Error && e.name === "NoSuchBucket") {
          console.log("Object's bucket has already been deleted.");
          continue;
        } else {
          throw e;
        }
      }

      for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
        const { Key, VersionId } = version;

        try {
          const legalHold = await client.send(
            new GetObjectLegalHoldCommand({
```

```
              Bucket: bucket,
              Key,
              VersionId,
            }),
          );

          if (legalHold.LegalHold?.Status === "ON") {
            await client.send(
              new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
                Bucket: bucket,
                Key,
                VersionId,
                LegalHold: {
                  Status: "OFF",
                },
              }),
            );
          }
        } catch (err) {
          console.log(
            `Unable to fetch legal hold for ${Key} in ${bucket}:
'${err.message}'`,
          );
        }

        try {
          const retention = await client.send(
            new GetObjectRetentionCommand({
              Bucket: bucket,
              Key,
              VersionId,
            }),
          );

          if (retention.Retention?.Mode === "GOVERNANCE") {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: bucket,
                Key,
                VersionId,
                BypassGovernanceRetention: true,
              }),
            );
          }
```

```
        } catch (err) {
          console.log(
            `Unable to fetch object lock retention for ${Key} in ${bucket}:
 '${err.message}'`,
          );
        }

        await client.send(
          new DeleteObjectCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key,
            VersionId,
          }),
        );
      }

      await client.send(new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucket }));
      console.log(`Delete for ${bucket} complete.`);
    }
  });

export { confirmCleanup, cleanupAction };
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold
  - PutObjectLockConfiguration
  - PutObjectRetention

使用開發套件 AWS 管理 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的存取控制清單 (ACL)

下列程式碼範例示範如何管理 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的存取控制清單 (ACL)。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to manage Amazon Simple Storage Service
/// (Amazon S3) access control lists (ACLs) to control Amazon S3 bucket
/// access.
/// </summary>
public class ManageACLs
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket1";
        string newBucketName = "doc-example-bucket2";
        string keyName = "sample-object.txt";
        string emailAddress = "someone@example.com";

        // If the AWS Region where your bucket is located is different from
        // the Region defined for the default user, pass the Amazon S3
bucket's
        // name to the client constructor. It should look like this:
        // RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USEast1;
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

        await TestBucketObjectACLsAsync(client, bucketName, newBucketName,
keyName, emailAddress);
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Creates a new Amazon S3 bucket with a canned ACL, then retrieves the
ACL
        /// information and then adds a new ACL to one of the objects in the
        /// Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// methods to create a bucket, get an ACL, and add a different ACL to
        /// one of the objects.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the original Amazon S3
        /// bucket name.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// new bucket that will be created.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the key name of an Amazon
S3
        /// object for which we will change the ACL.</param>
        /// <param name="emailAddress">A string representing the email address
        /// belonging to the person to whom access to the Amazon S3 bucket will
be
        /// granted.</param>
        public static async Task TestBucketObjectACLsAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string newBucketName,
            string keyName,
            string emailAddress)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket and specify canned ACL.
                var success = await CreateBucketWithCannedACLAsync(client,
newBucketName);

                // Get the ACL on a bucket.
                await GetBucketACLAsync(client, bucketName);

                // Add (replace) the ACL on an object in a bucket.
                await AddACLToExistingObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
emailAddress);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception amazonS3Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Exception: {amazonS3Exception.Message}");
            }
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon S3 bucket with a canned ACL attached.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// new Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a boolean value indicating success or failure.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithCannedACLAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string newBucketName)
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = newBucketName,
                BucketRegion = S3Region.EUWest1,

                // Add a canned ACL.
                CannedACL = S3CannedACL.LogDeliveryWrite,
            };

            var response = await client.PutBucketAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the ACL associated with the Amazon S3 bucket name in the
        /// bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket for which we want to
 get the
        /// ACL list.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns an S3AccessControlList returned from the call to
        /// GetACLAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<S3AccessControlList> GetBucketACLAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string bucketName)
        {
            GetACLResponse response = await client.GetACLAsync(new GetACLRequest
            {
```

```
                BucketName = bucketName,
            });

            return response.AccessControlList;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Adds a new ACL to an existing object in the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the Amazon
 S3
        /// bucket containing the object to which we want to apply a new ACL.</
param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the name of the object
        /// to which we want to apply the new ACL.</param>
        /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the person to whom
        /// we will be applying to whom access will be granted.</param>
        public static async Task AddACLToExistingObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 string bucketName, string keyName, string emailAddress)
        {
            // Retrieve the ACL for an object.
            GetACLResponse aclResponse = await client.GetACLAsync(new
 GetACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
            });

            S3AccessControlList acl = aclResponse.AccessControlList;

            // Retrieve the owner.
            Owner owner = acl.Owner;

            // Clear existing grants.
            acl.Grants.Clear();

            // Add a grant to reset the owner's full permission
            // (the previous clear statement removed all permissions).
            var fullControlGrant = new S3Grant
            {
```

```
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { CanonicalUser = acl.Owner.Id },
            };
            acl.AddGrant(fullControlGrant.Grantee, S3Permission.FULL_CONTROL);

            // Specify email to identify grantee for granting permissions.
            var grantUsingEmail = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { EmailAddress = emailAddress },
                Permission = S3Permission.WRITE_ACP,
            };

            // Specify log delivery group as grantee.
            var grantLogDeliveryGroup = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { URI = "http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/
s3/LogDelivery" },
                Permission = S3Permission.WRITE,
            };

            // Create a new ACL.
            var newAcl = new S3AccessControlList
            {
                Grants = new List<S3Grant> { grantUsingEmail,
 grantLogDeliveryGroup },
                Owner = owner,
            };

            // Set the new ACL. We're throwing away the response here.
            _ = await client.PutACLAsync(new PutACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                AccessControlList = newAcl,
            });
        }

    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetBucketAcl
  - GetObjectAcl

- PutBucketAcl
- PutObjectAcl

使用開發套件使用 Lambda 函數批次管理版本控制的 Amazon S3 物件 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Lambda 函數批次管理 S3 物件版本。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何透過建立呼叫 AWS Lambda 函數來執行處理的任務，以批次處理 Amazon 簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) 版本控制的物件。此範例建立了一個啟用版本控制的儲存貯體，上傳一段 Lewis Carroll You Are Old, Father William 詩句，並使用 Amazon S3 Batch Job 以不同的方式扭曲詩句。

了解如何：

- 建立版本化物件上執行的 Lambda 函數。
- 建立更新物件的資訊清單。
- 建立叫用 Lambda 函數的批次任務以更新物件。
- 刪除 Lambda 函數。
- 清空並刪除版本化儲存貯體。

此範例最佳檢視時，請參閱 GitHub。有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon S3

使用開發套件 AWS 剖析 Amazon S3 URI

下列程式碼範例示範如何剖析 Amazon S3 URI，以擷取如儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰的重要元件。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

透過使用 S3Uri 類別剖析 Amazon S3 URI。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Uri;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Utilities;

import java.net.URI;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     *
     * @param s3Client    - An S3Client through which you acquire an S3Uri
 instance.
     * @param s3ObjectUrl - A complex URL (String) that is used to demonstrate
 S3Uri
     *                    capabilities.
     */
    public static void parseS3UriExample(S3Client s3Client, String s3ObjectUrl) {
        logger.info(s3ObjectUrl);
        // Console output:
        // 'https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/myBucket/resources/doc.txt?
versionId=abc123&partNumber=77&partNumber=88'.

        // Create an S3Utilities object using the configuration of the s3Client.
        S3Utilities s3Utilities = s3Client.utilities();

        // From a String URL create a URI object to pass to the parseUri()
 method.
        URI uri = URI.create(s3ObjectUrl);
```

```
        S3Uri s3Uri = s3Utilities.parseUri(uri);

        // If the URI contains no value for the Region, bucket or key, the SDK
returns
        // an empty Optional.
        // The SDK returns decoded URI values.

        Region region = s3Uri.region().orElse(null);
        log("region", region);
        // Console output: 'region: us-west-1'.

        String bucket = s3Uri.bucket().orElse(null);
        log("bucket", bucket);
        // Console output: 'bucket: myBucket'.

        String key = s3Uri.key().orElse(null);
        log("key", key);
        // Console output: 'key: resources/doc.txt'.

        Boolean isPathStyle = s3Uri.isPathStyle();
        log("isPathStyle", isPathStyle);
        // Console output: 'isPathStyle: true'.

        // If the URI contains no query parameters, the SDK returns an empty map.
        Map<String, List<String>> queryParams = s3Uri.rawQueryParameters();
        log("rawQueryParameters", queryParams);
        // Console output: 'rawQueryParameters: {versionId=[abc123],
partNumber=[77,
        // 88]}'.

        // Retrieve the first or all values for a query parameter as shown in the
        // following code.
        String versionId =
s3Uri.firstMatchingRawQueryParameter("versionId").orElse(null);
        log("firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-versionId", versionId);
        // Console output: 'firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-versionId: abc123'.

        String partNumber =
s3Uri.firstMatchingRawQueryParameter("partNumber").orElse(null);
        log("firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-partNumber", partNumber);
        // Console output: 'firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-partNumber: 77'.

        List<String> partNumbers =
s3Uri.firstMatchingRawQueryParameters("partNumber");
```

```
        log("firstMatchingRawQueryParameter", partNumbers);
        // Console output: 'firstMatchingRawQueryParameter: [77, 88]'.

        /*
         * Object keys and query parameters with reserved or unsafe characters,
 must be
         * URL-encoded.
         * For example replace whitespace " " with "%20".
         * Valid:
         * "https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/myBucket/object%20key?query=
%5Bbrackets%5D"
         * Invalid:
         * "https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/myBucket/object key?
query=[brackets]"
         *
         * Virtual-hosted-style URIs with bucket names that contain a dot, ".",
 the dot
         * must not be URL-encoded.
         * Valid: "https://my.Bucket.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/key"
         * Invalid: "https://my%2EBucket.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/key"
         */
    }

    private static void log(String s3UriElement, Object element) {
        if (element == null) {
            logger.info("{}: {}", s3UriElement, "null");
        } else {
            logger.info("{}: {}", s3UriElement, element);
        }
    }
```

使用開發套件執行 Amazon S3 物件的多部分複本 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何執行 Amazon S3 物件的分段複製。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to perform a multi-part copy from one Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket to another.
/// </summary>
public class MPUapiCopyObj
{
    private const string SourceBucket = "doc-example-bucket1";
    private const string TargetBucket = "doc-example-bucket2";
    private const string SourceObjectKey = "example.mov";
    private const string TargetObjectKey = "copied_video_file.mov";

    /// <summary>
    /// This method starts the multi-part upload.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
        Console.WriteLine("Copying object...");
        await MPUCopyObjectAsync(s3Client);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// This method uses the passed client object to perform a multipart
    /// copy operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client object that will be used
```

```
        /// to perform the copy.</param>
        public static async Task MPUCopyObjectAsync(AmazonS3Client client)
        {
            // Create a list to store the copy part responses.
            var copyResponses = new List<CopyPartResponse>();

            // Setup information required to initiate the multipart upload.
            var initiateRequest = new InitiateMultipartUploadRequest
            {
                BucketName = TargetBucket,
                Key = TargetObjectKey,
            };

            // Initiate the upload.
            InitiateMultipartUploadResponse initResponse =
                await client.InitiateMultipartUploadAsync(initiateRequest);

            // Save the upload ID.
            string uploadId = initResponse.UploadId;

            try
            {
                // Get the size of the object.
                var metadataRequest = new GetObjectMetadataRequest
                {
                    BucketName = SourceBucket,
                    Key = SourceObjectKey,
                };

                GetObjectMetadataResponse metadataResponse =
                    await client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);
                var objectSize = metadataResponse.ContentLength; // Length in
bytes.

                // Copy the parts.
                var partSize = 5 * (long)Math.Pow(2, 20); // Part size is 5 MB.

                long bytePosition = 0;
                for (int i = 1; bytePosition < objectSize; i++)
                {
                    var copyRequest = new CopyPartRequest
                    {
                        DestinationBucket = TargetBucket,
                        DestinationKey = TargetObjectKey,
```

```
                        SourceBucket = SourceBucket,
                        SourceKey = SourceObjectKey,
                        UploadId = uploadId,
                        FirstByte = bytePosition,
                        LastByte = bytePosition + partSize - 1 >= objectSize ?
objectSize - 1 : bytePosition + partSize - 1,
                        PartNumber = i,
                    };

                    copyResponses.Add(await client.CopyPartAsync(copyRequest));

                    bytePosition += partSize;
                }

                // Set up to complete the copy.
                var completeRequest = new CompleteMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = TargetBucket,
                    Key = TargetObjectKey,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };
                completeRequest.AddPartETags(copyResponses);

                // Complete the copy.
                CompleteMultipartUploadResponse completeUploadResponse =
                    await client.CompleteMultipartUploadAsync(completeRequest);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
Message:'{e.Message}' when writing an object");
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Unknown encountered on server.
Message:'{e.Message}' when writing an object");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。

- CompleteMultipartUpload
- CreateMultipartUpload
- GetObjectMetadata
- UploadPartCopy

使用開發套件執行 Amazon S3 物件的多部分上傳 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何執行分段上傳至 Amazon S3 物件。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

這些程式碼範例使用下列匯入。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadFileRequest;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
```

```
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
```

除了 AWS CRT 型 S3 用戶端之外，內容大小超過閾值時使用 S3 Transfer Manager 明確執行分段上傳。預設閾值大小為 8 MB。

```
    public void multipartUploadWithTransferManager(String filePath) {
        S3TransferManager transferManager = S3TransferManager.create();
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
                .putObjectRequest(b -> b
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .key(key))
                .source(Paths.get(filePath))
                .build();
        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);
        fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        transferManager.close();
    }
```

使用 S3 客戶端 API 來執行多部分上傳。

```
    public void multipartUploadWithS3Client(String filePath) {

        // Initiate the multipart upload.
        CreateMultipartUploadResponse createMultipartUploadResponse =
 s3Client.createMultipartUpload(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key));
        String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();

        // Upload the parts of the file.
        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024 * 1024 * 5); // 5 MB byte buffer
```

```
        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath, "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            long position = 0;
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                long read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the
buffer.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .key(key)
                        .uploadId(uploadId)
                        .partNumber(partNumber)
                        .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                        uploadPartRequest,
                        RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
                        .partNumber(partNumber)
                        .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                        .build();
                completedParts.add(part);

                bb.clear();
                position += read;
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        }

        // Complete the multipart upload.
        s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .uploadId(uploadId)

.multipartUpload(CompletedMultipartUpload.builder().parts(completedParts).build()));
    }
```

使用已啟用多部分支援的 S3 AsyncClient API 來執行多部分上傳。

```
    public void multipartUploadWithS3AsyncClient(String filePath) {
        // Enable multipart support.
        S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.builder()
                .multipartEnabled(true)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> response = s3AsyncClient.putObject(b
-> b
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .key(key),
                Paths.get(filePath));

        response.join();
        logger.info("File uploaded in multiple 8 MiB parts using
S3AsyncClient.");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CompleteMultipartUpload
  - CreateMultipartUpload
  - UploadPart

使用 AWS 開發套件追蹤 Amazon S3 物件上傳或下載

下列程式碼範例顯示如何追蹤 Amazon S3 物件的上傳或下載。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

跟踪文件上傳的進度。

```
   public void trackUploadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
bucketName,
                            String key, URI filePathURI) {
       UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
               .putObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
               .addTransferListener(LoggingTransferListener.create())  // Add
listener.
               .source(Paths.get(filePathURI))
               .build();

       FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);

       fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
       /*
           The SDK provides a LoggingTransferListener implementation of the
TransferListener interface.
           You can also implement the interface to provide your own logic.

           Configure log4J2 with settings such as the following.
               <Configuration status="WARN">
                   <Appenders>
                       <Console name="AlignedConsoleAppender"
target="SYSTEM_OUT">
                           <PatternLayout pattern="%m%n"/>
                       </Console>
                   </Appenders>

                   <Loggers>
                       <logger
name="software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener"
level="INFO" additivity="false">
                           <AppenderRef ref="AlignedConsoleAppender"/>
                       </logger>
                   </Loggers>
               </Configuration>

           Log4J2 logs the progress. The following is example output for a 21.3
MB file upload.
               Transfer initiated...
               |                    | 0.0%
               |====                | 21.1%
               |============        | 60.5%
```

```
                |====================| 100.0%
                Transfer complete!
        */
    }
```

跟踪文件下載的進度。

```
   public void trackDownloadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
bucketName,
                            String key, String downloadedFileWithPath) {
       DownloadFileRequest downloadFileRequest = DownloadFileRequest.builder()
               .getObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
               .addTransferListener(LoggingTransferListener.create())  // Add
listener.
               .destination(Paths.get(downloadedFileWithPath))
               .build();

       FileDownload downloadFile =
transferManager.downloadFile(downloadFileRequest);

       CompletedFileDownload downloadResult =
downloadFile.completionFuture().join();
       /*
           The SDK provides a LoggingTransferListener implementation of the
TransferListener interface.
           You can also implement the interface to provide your own logic.

           Configure log4J2 with settings such as the following.
               <Configuration status="WARN">
                   <Appenders>
                       <Console name="AlignedConsoleAppender"
target="SYSTEM_OUT">
                           <PatternLayout pattern="%m%n"/>
                       </Console>
                   </Appenders>

                   <Loggers>
                       <logger
name="software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener"
level="INFO" additivity="false">
                           <AppenderRef ref="AlignedConsoleAppender"/>
                       </logger>
```

```
                    </Loggers>
                </Configuration>

            Log4J2 logs the progress. The following is example output for a 21.3
 MB file download.
                Transfer initiated...
                |=======             | 39.4%
                |===============     | 78.8%
                |====================| 100.0%
                Transfer complete!
        */
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetObject
  - PutObject

使用 AWS SDK 進行單元和集成測試的示例方法

下列程式碼範例會示範如何在使用 AWS SDK 撰寫單元和整合測試時，以取得最佳實務技術的範例。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Cargo.toml 用於測試範例。

```
[package]
name = "testing-examples"
version = "0.1.0"
authors = [
  "John Disanti <jdisanti@amazon.com>",
  "Doug Schwartz <dougsch@amazon.com>",
]
```

```
edition = "2021"

# snippet-start:[testing.rust.Cargo.toml]
[dependencies]
async-trait = "0.1.51"
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-credential-types = { version = "1.0.1", features = [ "hardcoded-
credentials", ] }
aws-sdk-s3 = { version = "1.4.0" }
aws-smithy-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-smithy-runtime = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["test-util"] }
aws-smithy-runtime-api = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["test-util"] }
aws-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
clap = { version = "~4.4", features = ["derive"] }
http = "0.2.9"
mockall = "0.11.4"
serde_json = "1"
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full"] }
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
# snippet-end:[testing.rust.Cargo.toml]

[[bin]]
name = "main"
path = "src/main.rs"
```

使用自動模擬和服務包裝函式的單元測試範例。

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

// snippet-start:[testing.rust.wrapper]
// snippet-start:[testing.rust.wrapper-uses]
use aws_sdk_s3 as s3;
#[allow(unused_imports)]
use mockall::automock;

use s3::operation::list_objects_v2::{ListObjectsV2Error, ListObjectsV2Output};
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.wrapper-uses]

// snippet-start:[testing.rust.wrapper-which-impl]
#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockS3Impl as S3;
```

```
#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use S3Impl as S3;
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.wrapper-which-impl]

// snippet-start:[testing.rust.wrapper-impl]
#[allow(dead_code)]
pub struct S3Impl {
    inner: s3::Client,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl S3Impl {
    #[allow(dead_code)]
    pub fn new(inner: s3::Client) -> Self {
        Self { inner }
    }

    #[allow(dead_code)]
    pub async fn list_objects(
        &self,
        bucket: &str,
        prefix: &str,
        continuation_token: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<ListObjectsV2Output, s3::error::SdkError<ListObjectsV2Error>> {
        self.inner
            .list_objects_v2()
            .bucket(bucket)
            .prefix(prefix)
            .set_continuation_token(continuation_token)
            .send()
            .await
    }
}
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.wrapper-impl]

// snippet-start:[testing.rust.wrapper-func]
#[allow(dead_code)]
pub async fn determine_prefix_file_size(
    // Now we take a reference to our trait object instead of the S3 client
    // s3_list: ListObjectsService,
    s3_list: S3,
    bucket: &str,
    prefix: &str,
) -> Result<usize, s3::Error> {
```

```
    let mut next_token: Option<String> = None;
    let mut total_size_bytes = 0;
    loop {
        let result = s3_list
            .list_objects(bucket, prefix, next_token.take())
            .await?;

        // Add up the file sizes we got back
        for object in result.contents() {
            total_size_bytes += object.size().unwrap_or(0) as usize;
        }

        // Handle pagination, and break the loop if there are no more pages
        next_token = result.next_continuation_token.clone();
        if next_token.is_none() {
            break;
        }
    }
    Ok(total_size_bytes)
}
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.wrapper-func]
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.wrapper]

// snippet-start:[testing.rust.wrapper-test-mod]
#[cfg(test)]
mod test {
    // snippet-start:[testing.rust.wrapper-tests]
    use super::*;
    use mockall::predicate::eq;

    // snippet-start:[testing.rust.wrapper-test-single]
    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_single_page() {
        let mut mock = MockS3Impl::default();
        mock.expect_list_objects()
            .with(eq("test-bucket"), eq("test-prefix"), eq(None))
            .return_once(|_, _, _| {
                Ok(ListObjectsV2Output::builder()
                    .set_contents(Some(vec![
                        // Mock content for ListObjectsV2 response
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(5).build(),
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(2).build(),
                    ]))
                    .build())
```

```
            });

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(mock, "test-bucket", "test-prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Verify we got the correct total size back
        assert_eq!(7, size);
    }
    // snippet-end:[testing.rust.wrapper-test-single]

    // snippet-start:[testing.rust.wrapper-test-multiple]
    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_multiple_pages() {
        // Create the Mock instance with two pages of objects now
        let mut mock = MockS3Impl::default();
        mock.expect_list_objects()
            .with(eq("test-bucket"), eq("test-prefix"), eq(None))
            .return_once(|_, _, _| {
                Ok(ListObjectsV2Output::builder()
                    .set_contents(Some(vec![
                        // Mock content for ListObjectsV2 response
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(5).build(),
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(2).build(),
                    ]))
                    .set_next_continuation_token(Some("next".to_string()))
                    .build())
            });
        mock.expect_list_objects()
            .with(
                eq("test-bucket"),
                eq("test-prefix"),
                eq(Some("next".to_string())),
            )
            .return_once(|_, _, _| {
                Ok(ListObjectsV2Output::builder()
                    .set_contents(Some(vec![
                        // Mock content for ListObjectsV2 response
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(3).build(),
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(9).build(),
                    ]))
                    .build())
            });
```

```
        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(mock, "test-bucket", "test-prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        assert_eq!(19, size);
    }
    // snippet-end:[testing.rust.wrapper-test-multiple]
    // snippet-end:[testing.rust.wrapper-tests]
}
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.wrapper-test-mod]
```

集成測試示例使用 StaticReplayClient.

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

// snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay-uses]
use aws_sdk_s3 as s3;
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay-uses]

#[allow(dead_code)]
// snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay]
pub async fn determine_prefix_file_size(
    // Now we take a reference to our trait object instead of the S3 client
    // s3_list: ListObjectsService,
    s3: s3::Client,
    bucket: &str,
    prefix: &str,
) -> Result<usize, s3::Error> {
    let mut next_token: Option<String> = None;
    let mut total_size_bytes = 0;
    loop {
        let result = s3
            .list_objects_v2()
            .prefix(prefix)
            .bucket(bucket)
            .set_continuation_token(next_token.take())
            .send()
            .await?;
```

```
        // Add up the file sizes we got back
        for object in result.contents() {
            total_size_bytes += object.size().unwrap_or(0) as usize;
        }

        // Handle pagination, and break the loop if there are no more pages
        next_token = result.next_continuation_token.clone();
        if next_token.is_none() {
            break;
        }
    }
    Ok(total_size_bytes)
}
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay]

#[allow(dead_code)]
// snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay-tests]
// snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay-make-credentials]
fn make_s3_test_credentials() -> s3::config::Credentials {
    s3::config::Credentials::new(
        "ATESTCLIENT",
        "astestsecretkey",
        Some("atestsessiontoken".to_string()),
        None,
        "",
    )
}
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay-make-credentials]

// snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay-test-module]
#[cfg(test)]
mod test {
    // snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay-test-single]
    use super::*;
    use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
    use aws_sdk_s3 as s3;
    use aws_smithy_runtime::client::http::test_util::{ReplayEvent,
 StaticReplayClient};
    use aws_smithy_types::body::SdkBody;

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_single_page() {
        let page_1 = ReplayEvent::new(
                http::Request::builder()
```

```
                    .method("GET")
                    .uri("https://test-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?list-
type=2&prefix=test-prefix")
                    .body(SdkBody::empty())
                    .unwrap(),
                http::Response::builder()
                    .status(200)
                    .body(SdkBody::from(include_str!("./testing/
response_1.xml")))
                    .unwrap(),
            );
        let replay_client = StaticReplayClient::new(vec![page_1]);
        let client: s3::Client = s3::Client::from_conf(
            s3::Config::builder()
                .behavior_version(BehaviorVersion::latest())
                .credentials_provider(make_s3_test_credentials())
                .region(s3::config::Region::new("us-east-1"))
                .http_client(replay_client.clone())
                .build(),
        );

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(client, "test-bucket", "test-
prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Verify we got the correct total size back
        assert_eq!(7, size);
        replay_client.assert_requests_match(&[]);
    }
    // snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay-test-single]

    // snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay-test-multiple]
    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_multiple_pages() {
        // snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay-create-replay]
        let page_1 = ReplayEvent::new(
                http::Request::builder()
                    .method("GET")
                    .uri("https://test-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?list-
type=2&prefix=test-prefix")
                    .body(SdkBody::empty())
                    .unwrap(),
```

```
                http::Response::builder()
                    .status(200)
                    .body(SdkBody::from(include_str!("./testing/
response_multi_1.xml")))
                    .unwrap(),
            );
        let page_2 = ReplayEvent::new(
                http::Request::builder()
                    .method("GET")
                    .uri("https://test-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?list-
type=2&prefix=test-prefix&continuation-token=next")
                    .body(SdkBody::empty())
                    .unwrap(),
                http::Response::builder()
                    .status(200)
                    .body(SdkBody::from(include_str!("./testing/
response_multi_2.xml")))
                    .unwrap(),
            );
        let replay_client = StaticReplayClient::new(vec![page_1, page_2]);
        // snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay-create-replay]
        // snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay-create-client]
        let client: s3::Client = s3::Client::from_conf(
            s3::Config::builder()
                .behavior_version(BehaviorVersion::latest())
                .credentials_provider(make_s3_test_credentials())
                .region(s3::config::Region::new("us-east-1"))
                .http_client(replay_client.clone())
                .build(),
        );
        // snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay-create-client]

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        // snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay-test-and-verify]
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(client, "test-bucket", "test-
prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        assert_eq!(19, size);

        replay_client.assert_requests_match(&[]);
        // snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay-test-and-verify]
    }
```

```
    // snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay-test-multiple]
}
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay-tests]
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay-test-module]
```

以遞迴的方式將本機目錄上傳至 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體

下列程式碼範例示範如何以遞迴的方式將本機目錄上傳至 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 S3 上TransferManager傳本地目錄。檢視完整檔案並測試。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedDirectoryUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DirectoryUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadDirectoryRequest;

import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.UUID;

    public Integer uploadDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
            URI sourceDirectory, String bucketName) {
```

```
        DirectoryUpload directoryUpload =
transferManager.uploadDirectory(UploadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .source(Paths.get(sourceDirectory))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());

        CompletedDirectoryUpload completedDirectoryUpload =
directoryUpload.completionFuture().join();
        completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UploadDirectory中的。

使用 AWS 開發套件在 Amazon S3 上傳或下載大型檔案

下列程式碼範例示範如何將大型檔案上傳至 Amazon S3，以及從中下載大型檔案。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用分段上傳以上傳物件。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Amazon S3 呼叫可在 S3 儲存貯體之間傳輸檔案的函數 TransferUtility。

```
global using System.Text;
global using Amazon.S3;
global using Amazon.S3.Model;
global using Amazon.S3.Transfer;
global using TransferUtilityBasics;
```

```
// This Amazon S3 client uses the default user credentials
// defined for this computer.
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
var transferUtil = new TransferUtility(client);
IConfiguration _configuration;

_configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
    .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
    .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from JSON file.
    .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
        true) // Optionally load local settings.
    .Build();

// Edit the values in settings.json to use an S3 bucket and files that
// exist on your AWS account and on the local computer where you
// run this scenario.
var bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"];
var localPath =
 $"{Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.ApplicationData)}\
\TransferFolder";

DisplayInstructions();

PressEnter();

Console.WriteLine();

// Upload a single file to an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Upload a single file");

var fileToUpload = _configuration["FileToUpload"];
Console.WriteLine($"Uploading {fileToUpload} to the S3 bucket, {bucketName}.");

var success = await TransferMethods.UploadSingleFileAsync(transferUtil,
 bucketName, fileToUpload, localPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded the file, {fileToUpload} to
 {bucketName}.");
}
```

```
PressEnter();

// Upload a local directory to an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Upload all files from a local directory");
Console.WriteLine("Upload all the files in a local folder to an S3 bucket.");
const string keyPrefix = "UploadFolder";
var uploadPath = $"{localPath}\\UploadFolder";

Console.WriteLine($"Uploading the files in {uploadPath} to {bucketName}");
DisplayTitle($"{uploadPath} files");
DisplayLocalFiles(uploadPath);
Console.WriteLine();

PressEnter();

success = await TransferMethods.UploadFullDirectoryAsync(transferUtil,
 bucketName, keyPrefix, uploadPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded the files in {uploadPath} to
 {bucketName}.");
    Console.WriteLine($"{bucketName} currently contains the following files:");
    await DisplayBucketFiles(client, bucketName, keyPrefix);
    Console.WriteLine();
}

PressEnter();

// Download a single file from an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Download a single file");
Console.WriteLine("Now we will download a single file from an S3 bucket.");

var keyName = _configuration["FileToDownload"];

Console.WriteLine($"Downloading {keyName} from {bucketName}.");

success = await TransferMethods.DownloadSingleFileAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 keyName, localPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine("$Successfully downloaded the file, {keyName} from
 {bucketName}.");
}
```

```
PressEnter();

// Download the contents of a directory from an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Download the contents of an S3 bucket");
var s3Path = _configuration["S3Path"];
var downloadPath = $"{localPath}\\{s3Path}";

Console.WriteLine($"Downloading the contents of {bucketName}\\{s3Path}");
Console.WriteLine($"{bucketName}\\{s3Path} contains the following files:");
await DisplayBucketFiles(client, bucketName, s3Path);
Console.WriteLine();

success = await TransferMethods.DownloadS3DirectoryAsync(transferUtil,
 bucketName, s3Path, downloadPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Downloaded the files in {bucketName} to
 {downloadPath}.");
    Console.WriteLine($"{downloadPath} now contains the following files:");
    DisplayLocalFiles(downloadPath);
}

Console.WriteLine("\nThe TransferUtility Basics application has completed.");
PressEnter();

// Displays the title for a section of the scenario.
static void DisplayTitle(string titleText)
{
    var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    Console.WriteLine(CenterText(titleText));
    Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
}

// Displays a description of the actions to be performed by the scenario.
static void DisplayInstructions()
{
    var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    DisplayTitle("Amazon S3 Transfer Utility Basics");
    Console.WriteLine("This program shows how to use the Amazon S3 Transfer
 Utility.");
    Console.WriteLine("It performs the following actions:");
```

```
    Console.WriteLine("\t1. Upload a single object to an S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t2. Upload an entire directory from the local computer to
 an\n\t  S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t3. Download a single object from an S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t4. Download the objects in an S3 bucket to a local
 directory.");
    Console.WriteLine($"\n{sepBar}");
}

// Pauses the scenario.
static void PressEnter()
{
    Console.WriteLine("Press <Enter> to continue.");
    _ = Console.ReadLine();
    Console.WriteLine("\n");
}

// Returns the string textToCenter, padded on the left with spaces
// that center the text on the console display.
static string CenterText(string textToCenter)
{
    var centeredText = new StringBuilder();
    var screenWidth = Console.WindowWidth;
    centeredText.Append(new string(' ', (int)(screenWidth -
 textToCenter.Length) / 2));
    centeredText.Append(textToCenter);
    return centeredText.ToString();
}

// Displays a list of file names included in the specified path.
static void DisplayLocalFiles(string localPath)
{
    var fileList = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
    if (fileList.Length > 0)
    {
        foreach (var fileName in fileList)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(fileName);
        }
    }
}

// Displays a list of the files in the specified S3 bucket and prefix.
```

```
static async Task DisplayBucketFiles(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName, string
 s3Path)
{
    ListObjectsV2Request request = new()
    {
        BucketName = bucketName,
        Prefix = s3Path,
        MaxKeys = 5,
    };

    var response = new ListObjectsV2Response();

    do
    {
        response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);

        response.S3Objects
            .ForEach(obj => Console.WriteLine($"{obj.Key}"));

        // If the response is truncated, set the request ContinuationToken
        // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
        request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
    } while (response.IsTruncated);
}
```

上傳單一檔案。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads a single file from the local computer to an S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket where the file
        /// will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="fileName">The name of the file to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local path where the file is stored.</
param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadSingleFileAsync(
```

```
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string fileName,
            string localPath)
        {
            if (File.Exists($"{localPath}\\{fileName}"))
            {
                try
                {
                    await transferUtil.UploadAsync(new
TransferUtilityUploadRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        Key = fileName,
                        FilePath = $"{localPath}\\{fileName}",
                    });

                    return true;
                }
                catch (AmazonS3Exception s3Ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {fileName} from
{localPath} because:");
                    Console.WriteLine(s3Ex.Message);
                    return false;
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{fileName} does not exist in {localPath}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

上傳整個本機目錄。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads all the files in a local directory to a directory in an S3
        /// bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
```

```
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket where the files
        /// will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="keyPrefix">The key prefix is the S3 directory where
        /// the files will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local directory that contains the files
        /// to be uploaded.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadFullDirectoryAsync(
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string keyPrefix,
            string localPath)
        {
            if (Directory.Exists(localPath))
            {
                try
                {
                    await transferUtil.UploadDirectoryAsync(new
 TransferUtilityUploadDirectoryRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        KeyPrefix = keyPrefix,
                        Directory = localPath,
                    });

                    return true;
                }
                catch (AmazonS3Exception s3Ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Can't upload the contents of {localPath}
 because:");
                    Console.WriteLine(s3Ex?.Message);
                    return false;
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The directory {localPath} does not exist.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

下載單一檔案。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Download a single file from an S3 bucket to the local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket containing the
        /// file to download.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the file to download.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The path on the local computer where the
        /// downloaded file will be saved.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the results of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadSingleFileAsync(
        TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string localPath)
        {
            await transferUtil.DownloadAsync(new TransferUtilityDownloadRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                FilePath = $"{localPath}\\{keyName}",
            });

            return (File.Exists($"{localPath}\\{keyName}"));
        }
```

下載 S3 儲存貯體的內容。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Downloads the contents of a directory in an S3 bucket to a
        /// directory on the local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
```

```
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket containing the files to
 download.</param>
        /// <param name="s3Path">The S3 directory where the files are located.</
param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local path to which the files will be
        /// saved.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadS3DirectoryAsync(
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string s3Path,
            string localPath)
        {
            int fileCount = 0;

            // If the directory doesn't exist, it will be created.
            if (Directory.Exists(s3Path))
            {
                var files = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
                fileCount = files.Length;
            }

            await transferUtil.DownloadDirectoryAsync(new
 TransferUtilityDownloadDirectoryRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                LocalDirectory = localPath,
                S3Directory = s3Path,
            });

            if (Directory.Exists(localPath))
            {
                var files = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
                if (files.Length > fileCount)
                {
                    return true;
                }

                // No change in the number of files. Assume
                // the download failed.
                return false;
            }
```

```
            // The local directory doesn't exist. No files
            // were downloaded.
            return false;
        }
```

使用追蹤上傳進度 TransferUtility。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Transfer;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to track the progress of a multipart upload
    /// using the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) TransferUtility to
    /// upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class TrackMPUUsingHighLevelAPI
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            string keyName = "sample_pic.png";
            string path = "filepath/directory/";
            string filePath = $"{path}{keyName}";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2 or RegionEndpoint.USEast2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await TrackMPUAsync(client, bucketName, filePath, keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Starts an Amazon S3 multipart upload and assigns an event handler to
        /// track the progress of the upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
```

```
        /// perform the multipart upload.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to which to upload
        /// the file.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path, including the file name of the
        /// file to be uploaded to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The file name to be used in the
        /// destination Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task TrackMPUAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string filePath,
            string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var fileTransferUtility = new TransferUtility(client);

                // Use TransferUtilityUploadRequest to configure options.
                // In this example we subscribe to an event.
                var uploadRequest =
                    new TransferUtilityUploadRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        FilePath = filePath,
                        Key = keyName,
                    };

                uploadRequest.UploadProgressEvent +=
                    new EventHandler<UploadProgressArgs>(
                        UploadRequest_UploadPartProgressEvent);

                await fileTransferUtility.UploadAsync(uploadRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Upload completed");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error:: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Event handler to check the progress of the multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="sender">The object that raised the event.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="e">The object that contains multipart upload
        /// information.</param>
        public static void UploadRequest_UploadPartProgressEvent(object sender,
UploadProgressArgs e)
        {
            // Process event.
            Console.WriteLine($"{e.TransferredBytes}/{e.TotalBytes}");
        }
    }
```

使用加密上傳物件。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Security.Cryptography;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) low level API to
    /// perform a multipart upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class SSECLowLevelMPUcopyObject
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string existingBucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            string sourceKeyName = "sample_file.txt";
            string targetKeyName = "sample_file_copy.txt";
            string filePath = $"sample\\{targetKeyName}";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USEast1.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            // Create the encryption key.
            var base64Key = CreateEncryptionKey();
```

```
            await CreateSampleObjUsingClientEncryptionKeyAsync(
                client,
                existingBucketName,
                sourceKeyName,
                filePath,
                base64Key);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates the encryption key to use with the multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <returns>A string containing the base64-encoded key for encrypting
        /// the multipart upload.</returns>
        public static string CreateEncryptionKey()
        {
            Aes aesEncryption = Aes.Create();
            aesEncryption.KeySize = 256;
            aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
            string base64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);
            return base64Key;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates and uploads an object using a multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 object used to
        /// initialize and perform the multipart upload.</param>
        /// <param name="existingBucketName">The name of the bucket to which
        /// the object will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceKeyName">The source object name.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The location of the source object.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key to use with the upload.</
param>
        public static async Task CreateSampleObjUsingClientEncryptionKeyAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string existingBucketName,
            string sourceKeyName,
            string filePath,
            string base64Key)
        {
            List<UploadPartResponse> uploadResponses = new
 List<UploadPartResponse>();
```

```
            InitiateMultipartUploadRequest initiateRequest = new
 InitiateMultipartUploadRequest
            {
                BucketName = existingBucketName,
                Key = sourceKeyName,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
 ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            InitiateMultipartUploadResponse initResponse =
               await client.InitiateMultipartUploadAsync(initiateRequest);

            long contentLength = new FileInfo(filePath).Length;
            long partSize = 5 * (long)Math.Pow(2, 20); // 5 MB

            try
            {
                long filePosition = 0;
                for (int i = 1; filePosition < contentLength; i++)
                {
                    UploadPartRequest uploadRequest = new UploadPartRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = existingBucketName,
                        Key = sourceKeyName,
                        UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                        PartNumber = i,
                        PartSize = partSize,
                        FilePosition = filePosition,
                        FilePath = filePath,
                        ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
 ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                        ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
                    };

                    // Upload part and add response to our list.
                    uploadResponses.Add(await
 client.UploadPartAsync(uploadRequest));

                    filePosition += partSize;
                }

                CompleteMultipartUploadRequest completeRequest = new
 CompleteMultipartUploadRequest
```

```
                {
                    BucketName = existingBucketName,
                    Key = sourceKeyName,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };
                completeRequest.AddPartETags(uploadResponses);

                CompleteMultipartUploadResponse completeUploadResponse =
                    await client.CompleteMultipartUploadAsync(completeRequest);
            }
            catch (Exception exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Exception occurred: {exception.Message}");

                // If there was an error, abort the multipart upload.
                AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMPURequest = new
AbortMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = existingBucketName,
                    Key = sourceKeyName,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };

                await client.AbortMultipartUploadAsync(abortMPURequest);
            }
        }
    }
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用上傳管理員將資料分成多個部分，並同時上傳它們來上傳大型物件。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform
 bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// UploadLargeObject uses an upload manager to upload data to an object in a
 bucket.
// The upload manager breaks large data into parts and uploads the parts
 concurrently.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadLargeObject(bucketName string, objectKey string,
 largeObject []byte) error {
 largeBuffer := bytes.NewReader(largeObject)
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 uploader := manager.NewUploader(basics.S3Client, func(u *manager.Uploader) {
  u.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 _, err := uploader.Upload(context.TODO(), &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
  Body:   largeBuffer,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't upload large object to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }

 return err
}
```

使用下載管理員分段取得資料並同時下載它們來下載大型物件。

```
// DownloadLargeObject uses a download manager to download an object from a
 bucket.
// The download manager gets the data in parts and writes them to a buffer until
 all of
// the data has been downloaded.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadLargeObject(bucketName string, objectKey
 string) ([]byte, error) {
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 downloader := manager.NewDownloader(basics.S3Client, func(d *manager.Downloader)
 {
  d.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 buffer := manager.NewWriteAtBuffer([]byte{})
 _, err := downloader.Download(context.TODO(), buffer, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't download large object from %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return buffer.Bytes(), err
}
```

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 S3 呼叫在 S3 儲存貯體之間傳輸檔案的函數TransferManager。

```
    public Integer downloadObjectsToDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
            URI destinationPathURI, String bucketName) {
        DirectoryDownload directoryDownload =
 transferManager.downloadDirectory(DownloadDirectoryRequest.builder()
```

```
                .destination(Paths.get(destinationPathURI))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());
        CompletedDirectoryDownload completedDirectoryDownload =
directoryDownload.completionFuture().join();

        completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

上傳整個本機目錄。

```
    public Integer uploadDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
            URI sourceDirectory, String bucketName) {
        DirectoryUpload directoryUpload =
transferManager.uploadDirectory(UploadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .source(Paths.get(sourceDirectory))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());

        CompletedDirectoryUpload completedDirectoryUpload =
directoryUpload.completionFuture().join();
        completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

上傳單一檔案。

```
    public String uploadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
bucketName,
                             String key, URI filePathURI) {
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
            .source(Paths.get(filePathURI))
            .build();

        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);
```

```
        CompletedFileUpload uploadResult = fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        return uploadResult.response().eTag();
    }
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

上傳大型檔案。

```
import {
  CreateMultipartUploadCommand,
  UploadPartCommand,
  CompleteMultipartUploadCommand,
  AbortMultipartUploadCommand,
  S3Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const twentyFiveMB = 25 * 1024 * 1024;

export const createString = (size = twentyFiveMB) => {
  return "x".repeat(size);
};

export const main = async () => {
  const s3Client = new S3Client({});
  const bucketName = "test-bucket";
  const key = "multipart.txt";
  const str = createString();
  const buffer = Buffer.from(str, "utf8");

  let uploadId;

  try {
```

```
    const multipartUpload = await s3Client.send(
      new CreateMultipartUploadCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
      }),
    );

    uploadId = multipartUpload.UploadId;

    const uploadPromises = [];
    // Multipart uploads require a minimum size of 5 MB per part.
    const partSize = Math.ceil(buffer.length / 5);

    // Upload each part.
    for (let i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
      const start = i * partSize;
      const end = start + partSize;
      uploadPromises.push(
        s3Client
          .send(
            new UploadPartCommand({
              Bucket: bucketName,
              Key: key,
              UploadId: uploadId,
              Body: buffer.subarray(start, end),
              PartNumber: i + 1,
            }),
          )
          .then((d) => {
            console.log("Part", i + 1, "uploaded");
            return d;
          }),
      );
    }

    const uploadResults = await Promise.all(uploadPromises);

    return await s3Client.send(
      new CompleteMultipartUploadCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        UploadId: uploadId,
        MultipartUpload: {
          Parts: uploadResults.map(({ ETag }, i) => ({
```

```
            ETag,
            PartNumber: i + 1,
          })),
        },
      }),
    );

    // Verify the output by downloading the file from the Amazon Simple Storage
 Service (Amazon S3) console.
    // Because the output is a 25 MB string, text editors might struggle to open
 the file.
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);

    if (uploadId) {
      const abortCommand = new AbortMultipartUploadCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        UploadId: uploadId,
      });

      await s3Client.send(abortCommand);
    }
  }
};
```

下載大型檔案。

```
import { GetObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { createWriteStream } from "fs";

const s3Client = new S3Client({});
const oneMB = 1024 * 1024;

export const getObjectRange = ({ bucket, key, start, end }) => {
  const command = new GetObjectCommand({
    Bucket: bucket,
    Key: key,
    Range: `bytes=${start}-${end}`,
  });

  return s3Client.send(command);
```

```
};

/**
 * @param {string | undefined} contentRange
 */
export const getRangeAndLength = (contentRange) => {
  const [range, length] = contentRange.split("/");
  const [start, end] = range.split("-");
  return {
    start: parseInt(start),
    end: parseInt(end),
    length: parseInt(length),
  };
};

export const isComplete = ({ end, length }) => end === length - 1;

// When downloading a large file, you might want to break it down into
// smaller pieces. Amazon S3 accepts a Range header to specify the start
// and end of the byte range to be downloaded.
const downloadInChunks = async ({ bucket, key }) => {
  const writeStream = createWriteStream(
    fileURLToPath(new URL(`./${key}`, import.meta.url)),
  ).on("error", (err) => console.error(err));

  let rangeAndLength = { start: -1, end: -1, length: -1 };

  while (!isComplete(rangeAndLength)) {
    const { end } = rangeAndLength;
    const nextRange = { start: end + 1, end: end + oneMB };

    console.log(`Downloading bytes ${nextRange.start} to ${nextRange.end}`);

    const { ContentRange, Body } = await getObjectRange({
      bucket,
      key,
      ...nextRange,
    });

    writeStream.write(await Body.transformToByteArray());
    rangeAndLength = getRangeAndLength(ContentRange);
  }
};
```

```
export const main = async () => {
  await downloadInChunks({
    bucket: "my-cool-bucket",
    key: "my-cool-object.txt",
  });
};
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立使用多個可用的傳輸管理設定函數傳輸檔案。使用回呼類別將回呼程序寫入檔案傳輸。

```
import sys
import threading

import boto3
from boto3.s3.transfer import TransferConfig


MB = 1024 * 1024
s3 = boto3.resource("s3")


class TransferCallback:
    """
    Handle callbacks from the transfer manager.

    The transfer manager periodically calls the __call__ method throughout
    the upload and download process so that it can take action, such as
    displaying progress to the user and collecting data about the transfer.
    """

    def __init__(self, target_size):
        self._target_size = target_size
```

```
        self._total_transferred = 0
        self._lock = threading.Lock()
        self.thread_info = {}

    def __call__(self, bytes_transferred):
        """
        The callback method that is called by the transfer manager.

        Display progress during file transfer and collect per-thread transfer
        data. This method can be called by multiple threads, so shared instance
        data is protected by a thread lock.
        """
        thread = threading.current_thread()
        with self._lock:
            self._total_transferred += bytes_transferred
            if thread.ident not in self.thread_info.keys():
                self.thread_info[thread.ident] = bytes_transferred
            else:
                self.thread_info[thread.ident] += bytes_transferred

            target = self._target_size * MB
            sys.stdout.write(
                f"\r{self._total_transferred} of {target} transferred "
                f"({(self._total_transferred / target) * 100:.2f}%)."
            )
            sys.stdout.flush()


def upload_with_default_configuration(
    local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, using the default
    configuration.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path, object_key, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def upload_with_chunksize_and_meta(
    local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key, file_size_mb, metadata=None
```

```
):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, setting a
    multipart chunk size and adding metadata to the Amazon S3 object.

    The multipart chunk size controls the size of the chunks of data that are
    sent in the request. A smaller chunk size typically results in the transfer
    manager using more threads for the upload.

    The metadata is a set of key-value pairs that are stored with the object
    in Amazon S3.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)

    config = TransferConfig(multipart_chunksize=1 * MB)
    extra_args = {"Metadata": metadata} if metadata else None
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path,
        object_key,
        Config=config,
        ExtraArgs=extra_args,
        Callback=transfer_callback,
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def upload_with_high_threshold(local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key,
 file_size_mb):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, setting a
    multipart threshold larger than the size of the file.

    Setting a multipart threshold larger than the size of the file results
    in the transfer manager sending the file as a standard upload instead of
    a multipart upload.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    config = TransferConfig(multipart_threshold=file_size_mb * 2 * MB)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path, object_key, Config=config, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info
```

```
def upload_with_sse(
    local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key, file_size_mb, sse_key=None
):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, adding server-side
    encryption with customer-provided encryption keys to the object.

    When this kind of encryption is specified, Amazon S3 encrypts the object
    at rest and allows downloads only when the expected encryption key is
    provided in the download request.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    if sse_key:
        extra_args = {"SSECustomerAlgorithm": "AES256", "SSECustomerKey":
 sse_key}
    else:
        extra_args = None
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path, object_key, ExtraArgs=extra_args,
 Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_default_configuration(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, using the
    default configuration.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_single_thread(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, using a
    single thread.
```

```
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    config = TransferConfig(use_threads=False)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, Config=config, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_high_threshold(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, setting a
    multipart threshold larger than the size of the file.

    Setting a multipart threshold larger than the size of the file results
    in the transfer manager sending the file as a standard download instead
    of a multipart download.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    config = TransferConfig(multipart_threshold=file_size_mb * 2 * MB)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, Config=config, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_sse(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb, sse_key
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, adding a
    customer-provided encryption key to the request.

    When this kind of encryption is specified, Amazon S3 encrypts the object
    at rest and allows downloads only when the expected encryption key is
    provided in the download request.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)

    if sse_key:
        extra_args = {"SSECustomerAlgorithm": "AES256", "SSECustomerKey":
 sse_key}
```

```
    else:
        extra_args = None
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, ExtraArgs=extra_args, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info
```

展示傳輸管理函數並回報結果。

```
import hashlib
import os
import platform
import shutil
import time

import boto3
from boto3.s3.transfer import TransferConfig
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from botocore.exceptions import ParamValidationError
from botocore.exceptions import NoCredentialsError

import file_transfer

MB = 1024 * 1024
# These configuration attributes affect both uploads and downloads.
CONFIG_ATTRS = (
    "multipart_threshold",
    "multipart_chunksize",
    "max_concurrency",
    "use_threads",
)
# These configuration attributes affect only downloads.
DOWNLOAD_CONFIG_ATTRS = ("max_io_queue", "io_chunksize", "num_download_attempts")


class TransferDemoManager:
    """
    Manages the demonstration. Collects user input from a command line, reports
    transfer results, maintains a list of artifacts created during the
    demonstration, and cleans them up after the demonstration is completed.
```

```
    """

    def __init__(self):
        self._s3 = boto3.resource("s3")
        self._chore_list = []
        self._create_file_cmd = None
        self._size_multiplier = 0
        self.file_size_mb = 30
        self.demo_folder = None
        self.demo_bucket = None
        self._setup_platform_specific()
        self._terminal_width = shutil.get_terminal_size(fallback=(80, 80))[0]

    def collect_user_info(self):
        """
        Collect local folder and Amazon S3 bucket name from the user. These
        locations are used to store files during the demonstration.
        """
        while not self.demo_folder:
            self.demo_folder = input(
                "Which file folder do you want to use to store " "demonstration
files? "
            )
            if not os.path.isdir(self.demo_folder):
                print(f"{self.demo_folder} isn't a folder!")
                self.demo_folder = None

        while not self.demo_bucket:
            self.demo_bucket = input(
                "Which Amazon S3 bucket do you want to use to store "
                "demonstration files? "
            )
            try:
                self._s3.meta.client.head_bucket(Bucket=self.demo_bucket)
            except ParamValidationError as err:
                print(err)
                self.demo_bucket = None
            except ClientError as err:
                print(err)
                print(
                    f"Either {self.demo_bucket} doesn't exist or you don't "
                    f"have access to it."
                )
                self.demo_bucket = None
```

```
    def demo(
        self, question, upload_func, download_func, upload_args=None,
download_args=None
    ):
        """Run a demonstration.

        Ask the user if they want to run this specific demonstration.
        If they say yes, create a file on the local path, upload it
        using the specified upload function, then download it using the
        specified download function.
        """
        if download_args is None:
            download_args = {}
        if upload_args is None:
            upload_args = {}
        question = question.format(self.file_size_mb)
        answer = input(f"{question} (y/n)")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            local_file_path, object_key, download_file_path =
self._create_demo_file()

            file_transfer.TransferConfig = self._config_wrapper(
                TransferConfig, CONFIG_ATTRS
            )
            self._report_transfer_params(
                "Uploading", local_file_path, object_key, **upload_args
            )
            start_time = time.perf_counter()
            thread_info = upload_func(
                local_file_path,
                self.demo_bucket,
                object_key,
                self.file_size_mb,
                **upload_args,
            )
            end_time = time.perf_counter()
            self._report_transfer_result(thread_info, end_time - start_time)

            file_transfer.TransferConfig = self._config_wrapper(
                TransferConfig, CONFIG_ATTRS + DOWNLOAD_CONFIG_ATTRS
            )
            self._report_transfer_params(
                "Downloading", object_key, download_file_path, **download_args
```

```
            )
            start_time = time.perf_counter()
            thread_info = download_func(
                self.demo_bucket,
                object_key,
                download_file_path,
                self.file_size_mb,
                **download_args,
            )
            end_time = time.perf_counter()
            self._report_transfer_result(thread_info, end_time - start_time)

    def last_name_set(self):
        """Get the name set used for the last demo."""
        return self._chore_list[-1]

    def cleanup(self):
        """
        Remove files from the demo folder, and uploaded objects from the
        Amazon S3 bucket.
        """
        print("-" * self._terminal_width)
        for local_file_path, s3_object_key, downloaded_file_path in
self._chore_list:
            print(f"Removing {local_file_path}")
            try:
                os.remove(local_file_path)
            except FileNotFoundError as err:
                print(err)

            print(f"Removing {downloaded_file_path}")
            try:
                os.remove(downloaded_file_path)
            except FileNotFoundError as err:
                print(err)

            if self.demo_bucket:
                print(f"Removing {self.demo_bucket}:{s3_object_key}")
                try:

self._s3.Bucket(self.demo_bucket).Object(s3_object_key).delete()
                except ClientError as err:
                    print(err)
```

```
    def _setup_platform_specific(self):
        """Set up platform-specific command used to create a large file."""
        if platform.system() == "Windows":
            self._create_file_cmd = "fsutil file createnew {} {}"
            self._size_multiplier = MB
        elif platform.system() == "Linux" or platform.system() == "Darwin":
            self._create_file_cmd = f"dd if=/dev/urandom of={{}} " f"bs={MB}
count={{}}"
            self._size_multiplier = 1
        else:
            raise EnvironmentError(
                f"Demo of platform {platform.system()} isn't supported."
            )

    def _create_demo_file(self):
        """
        Create a file in the demo folder specified by the user. Store the local
        path, object name, and download path for later cleanup.

        Only the local file is created by this method. The Amazon S3 object and
        download file are created later during the demonstration.

        Returns:
        A tuple that contains the local file path, object name, and download
        file path.
        """
        file_name_template = "TestFile{}-{}.demo"
        local_suffix = "local"
        object_suffix = "s3object"
        download_suffix = "downloaded"
        file_tag = len(self._chore_list) + 1

        local_file_path = os.path.join(
            self.demo_folder, file_name_template.format(file_tag, local_suffix)
        )

        s3_object_key = file_name_template.format(file_tag, object_suffix)

        downloaded_file_path = os.path.join(
            self.demo_folder, file_name_template.format(file_tag,
download_suffix)
        )

        filled_cmd = self._create_file_cmd.format(
```

```
            local_file_path, self.file_size_mb * self._size_multiplier
        )

        print(
            f"Creating file of size {self.file_size_mb} MB "
            f"in {self.demo_folder} by running:"
        )
        print(f"{'':4}{filled_cmd}")
        os.system(filled_cmd)

        chore = (local_file_path, s3_object_key, downloaded_file_path)
        self._chore_list.append(chore)
        return chore

    def _report_transfer_params(self, verb, source_name, dest_name, **kwargs):
        """Report configuration and extra arguments used for a file transfer."""
        print("-" * self._terminal_width)
        print(f"{verb} {source_name} ({self.file_size_mb} MB) to {dest_name}")
        if kwargs:
            print("With extra args:")
            for arg, value in kwargs.items():
                print(f'{"":4}{arg:<20}: {value}')

    @staticmethod
    def ask_user(question):
        """
        Ask the user a yes or no question.

        Returns:
        True when the user answers 'y' or 'Y'; otherwise, False.
        """
        answer = input(f"{question} (y/n) ")
        return answer.lower() == "y"

    @staticmethod
    def _config_wrapper(func, config_attrs):
        def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
            config = func(*args, **kwargs)
            print("With configuration:")
            for attr in config_attrs:
                print(f'{"":4}{attr:<20}: {getattr(config, attr)}')
            return config

        return wrapper
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def _report_transfer_result(thread_info, elapsed):
        """Report the result of a transfer, including per-thread data."""
        print(f"\nUsed {len(thread_info)} threads.")
        for ident, byte_count in thread_info.items():
            print(f"{'':4}Thread {ident} copied {byte_count} bytes.")
        print(f"Your transfer took {elapsed:.2f} seconds.")


def main():
    """
    Run the demonstration script for s3_file_transfer.
    """
    demo_manager = TransferDemoManager()
    demo_manager.collect_user_info()

    # Upload and download with default configuration. Because the file is 30 MB
    # and the default multipart_threshold is 8 MB, both upload and download are
    # multipart transfers.
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload and download a {} MB file "
        "using the default configuration?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_default_configuration,
        file_transfer.download_with_default_configuration,
    )

    # Upload and download with multipart_threshold set higher than the size of
    # the file. This causes the transfer manager to use standard transfers
    # instead of multipart transfers.
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload and download a {} MB file "
        "as a standard (not multipart) transfer?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_high_threshold,
        file_transfer.download_with_high_threshold,
    )

    # Upload with specific chunk size and additional metadata.
    # Download with a single thread.
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload a {} MB file with a smaller chunk size and "
        "then download the same file using a single thread?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_chunksize_and_meta,
        file_transfer.download_with_single_thread,
```

```
        upload_args={
            "metadata": {
                "upload_type": "chunky",
                "favorite_color": "aqua",
                "size": "medium",
            }
        },
    )

    # Upload using server-side encryption with customer-provided
    # encryption keys.
    # Generate a 256-bit key from a passphrase.
    sse_key = hashlib.sha256("demo_passphrase".encode("utf-8")).digest()
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload and download a {} MB file using "
        "server-side encryption?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_sse,
        file_transfer.download_with_sse,
        upload_args={"sse_key": sse_key},
        download_args={"sse_key": sse_key},
    )

    # Download without specifying an encryption key to show that the
    # encryption key must be included to download an encrypted object.
    if demo_manager.ask_user(
        "Do you want to try to download the encrypted "
        "object without sending the required key?"
    ):
        try:
            _, object_key, download_file_path = demo_manager.last_name_set()
            file_transfer.download_with_default_configuration(
                demo_manager.demo_bucket,
                object_key,
                download_file_path,
                demo_manager.file_size_mb,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            print(
                "Got expected error when trying to download an encrypted "
                "object without specifying encryption info:"
            )
            print(f"{'':4}{err}")

    # Remove all created and downloaded files, remove all objects from
```

```
    # S3 storage.
    if demo_manager.ask_user(
        "Demonstration complete. Do you want to remove local files " "and S3
 objects?"
    ):
        demo_manager.cleanup()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        main()
    except NoCredentialsError as error:
        print(error)
        print(
            "To run this example, you must have valid credentials in "
            "a shared credential file or set in environment variables."
        )
```

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
use std::fs::File;
use std::io::prelude::*;
use std::path::Path;

use aws_config::meta::region::RegionProviderChain;
use aws_sdk_s3::error::DisplayErrorContext;
use aws_sdk_s3::operation::{
    create_multipart_upload::CreateMultipartUploadOutput,
 get_object::GetObjectOutput,
};
use aws_sdk_s3::types::{CompletedMultipartUpload, CompletedPart};
```

```
use aws_sdk_s3::{config::Region, Client as S3Client};
use aws_smithy_types::byte_stream::{ByteStream, Length};
use rand::distributions::Alphanumeric;
use rand::{thread_rng, Rng};
use s3_service::error::Error;
use std::process;
use uuid::Uuid;

//In bytes, minimum chunk size of 5MB. Increase CHUNK_SIZE to send larger chunks.
const CHUNK_SIZE: u64 = 1024 * 1024 * 5;
const MAX_CHUNKS: u64 = 10000;

#[tokio::main]
pub async fn main() {
    if let Err(err) = run_example().await {
        eprintln!("Error: {}", DisplayErrorContext(err));
        process::exit(1);
    }
}

async fn run_example() -> Result<(), Error> {
    let shared_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let client = S3Client::new(&shared_config);

    let bucket_name = format!("doc-example-bucket-{}", Uuid::new_v4());
    let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::first_try(Region::new("us-
west-2"));
    let region = region_provider.region().await.unwrap();
    s3_service::create_bucket(&client, &bucket_name, region.as_ref()).await?;

    let key = "sample.txt".to_string();
    let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
        .create_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .send()
        .await
        .unwrap();
    let upload_id = multipart_upload_res.upload_id().unwrap();

    //Create a file of random characters for the upload.
    let mut file = File::create(&key).expect("Could not create sample file.");
    // Loop until the file is 5 chunks.
    while file.metadata().unwrap().len() <= CHUNK_SIZE * 4 {
```

```
        let rand_string: String = thread_rng()
            .sample_iter(&Alphanumeric)
            .take(256)
            .map(char::from)
            .collect();
        let return_string: String = "\n".to_string();
        file.write_all(rand_string.as_ref())
            .expect("Error writing to file.");
        file.write_all(return_string.as_ref())
            .expect("Error writing to file.");
    }

    let path = Path::new(&key);
    let file_size = tokio::fs::metadata(path)
        .await
        .expect("it exists I swear")
        .len();

    let mut chunk_count = (file_size / CHUNK_SIZE) + 1;
    let mut size_of_last_chunk = file_size % CHUNK_SIZE;
    if size_of_last_chunk == 0 {
        size_of_last_chunk = CHUNK_SIZE;
        chunk_count -= 1;
    }

    if file_size == 0 {
        panic!("Bad file size.");
    }
    if chunk_count > MAX_CHUNKS {
        panic!("Too many chunks! Try increasing your chunk size.")
    }

    let mut upload_parts: Vec<CompletedPart> = Vec::new();

    for chunk_index in 0..chunk_count {
        let this_chunk = if chunk_count - 1 == chunk_index {
            size_of_last_chunk
        } else {
            CHUNK_SIZE
        };
        let stream = ByteStream::read_from()
            .path(path)
            .offset(chunk_index * CHUNK_SIZE)
            .length(Length::Exact(this_chunk))
```

```
            .build()
            .await
            .unwrap();
        //Chunk index needs to start at 0, but part numbers start at 1.
        let part_number = (chunk_index as i32) + 1;
        let upload_part_res = client
            .upload_part()
            .key(&key)
            .bucket(&bucket_name)
            .upload_id(upload_id)
            .body(stream)
            .part_number(part_number)
            .send()
            .await?;
        upload_parts.push(
            CompletedPart::builder()
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );
    }
    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();

    let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
        .complete_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await
        .unwrap();

    let data: GetObjectOutput = s3_service::download_object(&client,
&bucket_name, &key).await?;
    let data_length: u64 = data
        .content_length()
        .unwrap_or_default()
        .try_into()
        .unwrap();
    if file.metadata().unwrap().len() == data_length {
```

```
        println!("Data lengths match.");
    } else {
        println!("The data was not the same size!");
    }

    s3_service::delete_objects(&client, &bucket_name)
        .await
        .expect("Error emptying bucket.");
    s3_service::delete_bucket(&client, &bucket_name)
        .await
        .expect("Error deleting bucket.");

    Ok(())
}
```

使用 AWS 開發套件將大小不明的串流上傳至 Amazon S3 物件

下列程式碼範例顯示如何將大小不明的串流上傳至 Amazon S3 物件。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 AWS CRT 型 S3 用戶端。

```
import com.example.s3.util.AsyncExampleUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.BlockingInputStreamAsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
```

```
import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

    /**
     * @param s33CrtAsyncClient - To upload content from a stream of unknown
 size, use the AWS CRT-based S3 client. For more information, see
     *                          https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/
developer-guide/crt-based-s3-client.html.
     * @param bucketName - The name of the bucket.
     * @param key - The name of the object.
     * @return software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse -
 Returns metadata pertaining to the put object operation.
     */
    public PutObjectResponse putObjectFromStream(S3AsyncClient s33CrtAsyncClient,
 String bucketName, String key) {

        BlockingInputStreamAsyncRequestBody body =
                AsyncRequestBody.forBlockingInputStream(null); // 'null'
 indicates a stream will be provided later.

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> responseFuture =
                s33CrtAsyncClient.putObject(r -> r.bucket(bucketName).key(key),
 body);

        // AsyncExampleUtils.randomString() returns a random string up to 100
 characters.
        String randomString = AsyncExampleUtils.randomString();
        logger.info("random string to upload: {}: length={}", randomString,
 randomString.length());

        // Provide the stream of data to be uploaded.
        body.writeInputStream(new ByteArrayInputStream(randomString.getBytes()));

        PutObjectResponse response = responseFuture.join(); // Wait for the
 response.
        logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
        return response;
    }
}
```

使用 Amazon S3 Transfer Manager。

```
import com.example.s3.util.AsyncExampleUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.BlockingInputStreamAsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.Upload;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.util.UUID;

    /**
     * @param transferManager - To upload content from a stream of unknown size,
 use the S3TransferManager based on the AWS CRT-based S3 client.
     *                       For more information, see https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/transfer-manager.html.
     * @param bucketName - The name of the bucket.
     * @param key - The name of the object.
     * @return - software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedUpload - The
 result of the completed upload.
     */
    public CompletedUpload uploadStream(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
 bucketName, String key) {

        BlockingInputStreamAsyncRequestBody body =
                AsyncRequestBody.forBlockingInputStream(null); // 'null'
 indicates a stream will be provided later.

        Upload upload = transferManager.upload(builder -> builder
                .requestBody(body)
                .putObjectRequest(req -> req.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
                .build());

        // AsyncExampleUtils.randomString() returns a random string up to 100
 characters.
        String randomString = AsyncExampleUtils.randomString();
        logger.info("random string to upload: {}: length={}", randomString,
 randomString.length());

        // Provide the stream of data to be uploaded.
        body.writeInputStream(new ByteArrayInputStream(randomString.getBytes()));
```

```
        return upload.completionFuture().join();
    }
}
```

使用總和檢查碼搭配使用開發套件的 Amazon S3 物件 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用總和檢查搭配 Amazon S3 物件。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

這些程式碼範例使用下列匯入的子集。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ChecksumAlgorithm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ChecksumMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadFileRequest;
```

```
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.security.DigestInputStream;
import java.security.MessageDigest;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.UUID;
```

當您建置 PutObjectRequest時，為 putObject 方法指定總和檢查演算法。

```
    public void putObjectWithChecksum() {
        s3Client.putObject(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumAlgorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm.CRC32),
                RequestBody.fromString("This is a test"));
    }
```

建置時，請驗證getObject方法的總和檢查碼。 GetObjectRequest

```
    public GetObjectResponse getObjectWithChecksum() {
        return s3Client.getObject(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumMode(ChecksumMode.ENABLED))
                .response();
    }
```

當您建置 PutObjectRequest時，為 putObject 方法預先計算總和檢查。

```
    public void putObjectWithPrecalculatedChecksum(String filePath) {
```

```
        String checksum = calculateChecksum(filePath, "SHA-256");

        s3Client.putObject((b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumSHA256(checksum)),
                RequestBody.fromFile(Paths.get(filePath)));
    }
```

除了 AWS CRT 型 S3 用戶端之外，內容大小超過閾值時使用 S3 Transfer Manager 明確執行分段上傳。預設閾值大小為 8 MB。

您可以指定要讓 SDK 使用的總和檢查演算法。根據預設，SDK 會使用 CRC32 演算法。

```
    public void multipartUploadWithChecksumTm(String filePath) {
        S3TransferManager transferManager = S3TransferManager.create();
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
                .putObjectRequest(b -> b
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .key(key)
                        .checksumAlgorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA1))
                .source(Paths.get(filePath))
                .build();
        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);
        fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        transferManager.close();
    }
```

使用 S3 客戶端 API 或（S3 AsyncClient API）執行多部分上傳。如果您指定額外的總和檢查，則必須指定在上傳初始化時要使用的演算法。您還必須為每一個分段請求指定演算法，並在每一個分段上傳後提供為其計算的總和檢查。

```
    public void multipartUploadWithChecksumS3Client(String filePath) {
        ChecksumAlgorithm algorithm = ChecksumAlgorithm.CRC32;

        // Initiate the multipart upload.
        CreateMultipartUploadResponse createMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.createMultipartUpload(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
```

```
                .checksumAlgorithm(algorithm)); // Checksum specified on
initiation.
        String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();

        // Upload the parts of the file.
        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024 * 1024 * 5); // 5 MB byte buffer

        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath, "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            long position = 0;
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                long read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the
buffer.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .key(key)
                        .uploadId(uploadId)
                        .checksumAlgorithm(algorithm) // Checksum specified on
each part.
                        .partNumber(partNumber)
                        .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                        uploadPartRequest,
                        RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
                        .partNumber(partNumber)
                        .checksumCRC32(partResponse.checksumCRC32()) // Provide
the calculated checksum.
                        .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                        .build();
                completedParts.add(part);

                bb.clear();
                position += read;
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (IOException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        // Complete the multipart upload.
        s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .uploadId(uploadId)

.multipartUpload(CompletedMultipartUpload.builder().parts(completedParts).build()));
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CompleteMultipartUpload
  - CreateMultipartUpload
  - UploadPart

使用開發套件使用 Amazon S3 版本控制物件 AWS

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立已使用版本控制的 S3 儲存貯體。
- 取得物件的所有版本。
- 將物件復原至先前的版本。
- 刪除並還原已使用版本控制的物件。
- 永久刪除物件的所有版本。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可包裝 S3 動作的函數。

```
def create_versioned_bucket(bucket_name, prefix):
    """
    Creates an Amazon S3 bucket, enables it for versioning, and configures a
 lifecycle
    that expires noncurrent object versions after 7 days.

    Adding a lifecycle configuration to a versioned bucket is a best practice.
    It helps prevent objects in the bucket from accumulating a large number of
    noncurrent versions, which can slow down request performance.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to create.
    :param prefix: Identifies which objects are automatically expired under the
                   configured lifecycle rules.
    :return: The newly created bucket.
    """
    try:
        bucket = s3.create_bucket(
            Bucket=bucket_name,
            CreateBucketConfiguration={
                "LocationConstraint": s3.meta.client.meta.region_name
            },
        )
        logger.info("Created bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou":
            logger.warning("Bucket %s already exists! Using it.", bucket_name)
            bucket = s3.Bucket(bucket_name)
        else:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create bucket %s.", bucket_name)
            raise

    try:
        bucket.Versioning().enable()
        logger.info("Enabled versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't enable versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
        raise

    try:
```

```
        expiration = 7
        bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().put(
            LifecycleConfiguration={
                "Rules": [
                    {
                        "Status": "Enabled",
                        "Prefix": prefix,
                        "NoncurrentVersionExpiration": {"NoncurrentDays":
 expiration},
                    }
                ]
            }
        )
        logger.info(
            "Configured lifecycle to expire noncurrent versions after %s days "
            "on bucket %s.",
            expiration,
            bucket.name,
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.warning(
            "Couldn't configure lifecycle on bucket %s because %s. "
            "Continuing anyway.",
            bucket.name,
            error,
        )

    return bucket



def rollback_object(bucket, object_key, version_id):
    """
    Rolls back an object to an earlier version by deleting all versions that
    occurred after the specified rollback version.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that holds the object to roll back.
    :param object_key: The object to roll back.
    :param version_id: The version ID to roll back to.
    """
    # Versions must be sorted by last_modified date because delete markers are
```

```
    # at the end of the list even when they are interspersed in time.
    versions = sorted(
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key),
        key=attrgetter("last_modified"),
        reverse=True,
    )

    logger.debug(
        "Got versions:\n%s",
        "\n".join(
            [
                f"\t{version.version_id}, last modified {version.last_modified}"
                for version in versions
            ]
        ),
    )

    if version_id in [ver.version_id for ver in versions]:
        print(f"Rolling back to version {version_id}")
        for version in versions:
            if version.version_id != version_id:
                version.delete()
                print(f"Deleted version {version.version_id}")
            else:
                break

        print(f"Active version is now {bucket.Object(object_key).version_id}")
    else:
        raise KeyError(
            f"{version_id} was not found in the list of versions for "
 f"{object_key}."
        )



def revive_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Revives a versioned object that was deleted by removing the object's active
    delete marker.
    A versioned object presents as deleted when its latest version is a delete
 marker.
    By removing the delete marker, we make the previous version the latest
 version
    and the object then presents as *not* deleted.
```

```
    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to revive.
    """
    # Get the latest version for the object.
    response = s3.meta.client.list_object_versions(
        Bucket=bucket.name, Prefix=object_key, MaxKeys=1
    )

    if "DeleteMarkers" in response:
        latest_version = response["DeleteMarkers"][0]
        if latest_version["IsLatest"]:
            logger.info(
                "Object %s was indeed deleted on %s. Let's revive it.",
                object_key,
                latest_version["LastModified"],
            )
            obj = bucket.Object(object_key)
            obj.Version(latest_version["VersionId"]).delete()
            logger.info(
                "Revived %s, active version is now %s  with body '%s'",
                object_key,
                obj.version_id,
                obj.get()["Body"].read(),
            )
        else:
            logger.warning(
                "Delete marker is not the latest version for %s!", object_key
            )
    elif "Versions" in response:
        logger.warning("Got an active version for %s, nothing to do.",
 object_key)
    else:
        logger.error("Couldn't get any version info for %s.", object_key)



def permanently_delete_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Permanently deletes a versioned object by deleting all of its versions.
```

```
    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to delete.
    """
    try:
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key).delete()
        logger.info("Permanently deleted all versions of object %s.", object_key)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete all versions of %s.", object_key)
        raise
```

上傳詩句的片段至已使用版本控制的物件，並執行一系列動作。

```
def usage_demo_single_object(obj_prefix="demo-versioning/"):
    """
    Demonstrates usage of versioned object functions. This demo uploads a stanza
    of a poem and performs a series of revisions, deletions, and revivals on it.

    :param obj_prefix: The prefix to assign to objects created by this demo.
    """
    with open("father_william.txt") as file:
        stanzas = file.read().split("\n\n")

    width = get_terminal_size((80, 20))[0]
    print("-" * width)
    print("Welcome to the usage demonstration of Amazon S3 versioning.")
    print(
        "This demonstration uploads a single stanza of a poem to an Amazon "
        "S3 bucket and then applies various revisions to it."
    )
    print("-" * width)
    print("Creating a version-enabled bucket for the demo...")
    bucket = create_versioned_bucket("bucket-" + str(uuid.uuid1()), obj_prefix)

    print("\nThe initial version of our stanza:")
    print(stanzas[0])

    # Add the first stanza and revise it a few times.
```

```
    print("\nApplying some revisions to the stanza...")
    obj_stanza_1 = bucket.Object(f"{obj_prefix}stanza-1")
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0], "utf-8"))
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0].upper(), "utf-8"))
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0].lower(), "utf-8"))
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0][::-1], "utf-8"))
    print(
        "The latest version of the stanza is now:",
        obj_stanza_1.get()["Body"].read().decode("utf-8"),
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Versions are returned in order, most recent first.
    obj_stanza_1_versions =
 bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=obj_stanza_1.key)
    print(
        "The version data of the stanza revisions:",
        *[
            f"    {version.version_id}, last modified {version.last_modified}"
            for version in obj_stanza_1_versions
        ],
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Rollback two versions.
    print("\nRolling back two versions...")
    rollback_object(bucket, obj_stanza_1.key, list(obj_stanza_1_versions)
[2].version_id)
    print(
        "The latest version of the stanza:",
        obj_stanza_1.get()["Body"].read().decode("utf-8"),
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Delete the stanza
    print("\nDeleting the stanza...")
    obj_stanza_1.delete()
    try:
        obj_stanza_1.get()
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchKey":
            print("The stanza is now deleted (as expected).")
        else:
            raise
```

```
    # Revive the stanza
    print("\nRestoring the stanza...")
    revive_object(bucket, obj_stanza_1.key)
    print(
        "The stanza is restored! The latest version is again:",
        obj_stanza_1.get()["Body"].read().decode("utf-8"),
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Permanently delete all versions of the object. This cannot be undone!
    print("\nPermanently deleting all versions of the stanza...")
    permanently_delete_object(bucket, obj_stanza_1.key)
    obj_stanza_1_versions =
bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=obj_stanza_1.key)
    if len(list(obj_stanza_1_versions)) == 0:
        print("The stanza has been permanently deleted and now has no versions.")
    else:
        print("Something went wrong. The stanza still exists!")

    print(f"\nRemoving {bucket.name}...")
    bucket.delete()
    print(f"{bucket.name} deleted.")
    print("Demo done!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteObject
  - ListObjectVersions
  - PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration

使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon S3 無伺服器範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon 簡易儲存服務 (Amazon S3)。

範例

- 使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例顯示如何實作 Lambda 函數來接收上傳物件至 S3 儲存貯體時觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.S3;
using System;
using Amazon.Lambda.S3Events;
using System.Web;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace S3Integration
{
    public class Function
    {
        private static AmazonS3Client _s3Client;
        public Function() : this(null)
        {
        }
```

```
        internal Function(AmazonS3Client s3Client)
        {
            _s3Client = s3Client ?? new AmazonS3Client();
        }

        public async Task<string> Handler(S3Event evt, ILambdaContext context)
        {
            try
            {
                if (evt.Records.Count <= 0)
                {
                    context.Logger.LogLine("Empty S3 Event received");
                    return string.Empty;
                }

                var bucket = evt.Records[0].S3.Bucket.Name;
                var key = HttpUtility.UrlDecode(evt.Records[0].S3.Object.Key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Request is for {bucket} and {key}");

                var objectResult = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(bucket, key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Returning {objectResult.Key}");

                return objectResult.Key;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                context.Logger.LogLine($"Error processing request -
 {e.Message}");

                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

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

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, s3Event events.S3Event) error {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("failed to load default config: %s", err)
  return err
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 for _, record := range s3Event.Records {
  bucket := record.S3.Bucket.Name
  key := record.S3.Object.URLDecodedKey
  headOutput, err := s3Client.HeadObject(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
   Bucket: &bucket,
   Key:    &key,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("error getting head of object %s/%s: %s", bucket, key, err)
```

```
    return err
   }
   log.Printf("successfully retrieved %s/%s of type %s", bucket, key,
  *headOutput.ContentType)
  }

  return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

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

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.S3Event;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.s3.S3EventNotification.S3EventNotifi

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
```

```
public class Handler implements RequestHandler<S3Event, String> {
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(Handler.class);
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(S3Event s3event, Context context) {
        try {
          S3EventNotificationRecord record = s3event.getRecords().get(0);
          String srcBucket = record.getS3().getBucket().getName();
          String srcKey = record.getS3().getObject().getUrlDecodedKey();

          S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder().build();
          HeadObjectResponse headObject = getHeadObject(s3Client, srcBucket,
 srcKey);

          logger.info("Successfully retrieved " + srcBucket + "/" + srcKey + " of
 type " + headObject.contentType());

          return "Ok";
        } catch (Exception e) {
          throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private HeadObjectResponse getHeadObject(S3Client s3Client, String bucket,
 String key) {
        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .key(key)
                .build();
        return s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
    }
}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用使 Lambda JavaScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client();

exports.handler = async (event, context) => {

    // Get the object from the event and show its content type
    const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
    const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g,
 ' '));

    try {
        const { ContentType } = await client.send(new HeadObjectCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key: key,
        }));

        console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
        return ContentType;

    } catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
        const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make
 sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
        console.log(message);
        throw new Error(message);
    }
};
```

使用使 Lambda TypeScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { S3Event } from 'aws-lambda';
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from '@aws-sdk/client-s3';

const s3 = new S3Client({ region: process.env.AWS_REGION });
```

```
export const handler = async (event: S3Event): Promise<string | undefined> => {
  // Get the object from the event and show its content type
  const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
  const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g, '
 '));
  const params = {
    Bucket: bucket,
    Key: key,
  };
  try {
    const { ContentType } = await s3.send(new HeadObjectCommand(params));
    console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
    return ContentType;
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
    const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make sure
 they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
    console.log(message);
    throw new Error(message);
  }
};
```

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 使用 S3 事件。

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

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Event;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Handler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;
```

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';


class Handler extends S3Handler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    public function handleS3(S3Event $event, Context $context) : void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing S3 records");

        // Get the object from the event and show its content type
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record)
        {
            $bucket = $record->getBucket()->getName();
            $key = urldecode($record->getObject()->getKey());

            try {
                $fileSize = urldecode($record->getObject()->getSize());
                echo "File Size: " . $fileSize . "\n";
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                echo $e->getMessage() . "\n";
                echo 'Error getting object ' . $key . ' from bucket ' .
 $bucket . '. Make sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this
 function.' . "\n";
                throw $e;
            }
        }
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import json
import urllib.parse
import boto3

print('Loading function')

s3 = boto3.client('s3')


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    #print("Received event: " + json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    # Get the object from the event and show its content type
    bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
    key = urllib.parse.unquote_plus(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 encoding='utf-8')
    try:
        response = s3.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
        print("CONTENT TYPE: " + response['ContentType'])
        return response['ContentType']
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
        print('Error getting object {} from bucket {}. Make sure they exist and
 your bucket is in the same region as this function.'.format(key, bucket))
        raise e
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石與 Lambda 一個 S3 事件。

```
require 'json'
require 'uri'
require 'aws-sdk'

puts 'Loading function'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(region: 'region') # Your AWS region
  # puts "Received event: #{JSON.dump(event)}"

  # Get the object from the event and show its content type
  bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
  key = URI.decode_www_form_component(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 Encoding::UTF_8)
  begin
    response = s3.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key)
    puts "CONTENT TYPE: #{response.content_type}"
    return response.content_type
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts e.message
    puts "Error getting object #{key} from bucket #{bucket}. Make sure they exist
 and your bucket is in the same region as this function."
    raise e
  end
end
```

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::s3::S3Event;
use aws_sdk_s3::{Client};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};


/// Main function
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    // Initialize the AWS SDK for Rust
    let config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let s3_client = Client::new(&config);

    let res = run(service_fn(|request: LambdaEvent<S3Event>| {
        function_handler(&s3_client, request)
    })).await;

    res
}

async fn function_handler(
    s3_client: &Client,
    evt: LambdaEvent<S3Event>
) -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    tracing::info!(records = ?evt.payload.records.len(), "Received request from
 SQS");

    if evt.payload.records.len() == 0 {
        tracing::info!("Empty S3 event received");
    }

    let bucket = evt.payload.records[0].s3.bucket.name.as_ref().expect("Bucket
 name to exist");
    let key = evt.payload.records[0].s3.object.key.as_ref().expect("Object key to
 exist");

    tracing::info!("Request is for {} and object {}", bucket, key);

    let s3_get_object_result = s3_client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await;

    match s3_get_object_result {
        Ok(_) => tracing::info!("S3 Get Object success, the s3GetObjectResult
 contains a 'body' property of type ByteStream"),
        Err(_) => tracing::info!("Failure with S3 Get Object request")
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon S3 跨服務範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon 簡易儲存服務 (Amazon S3)。每個範例都包含適用於多個範例的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建置 Amazon Transcribe 應用程式
- 使用 AWS SDK 將文本轉換為語音並返回文本
- 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片

- 建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon 重新認知功能偵測影像中的個人防護裝置 AWS
- 使用 AWS SDK 檢測從圖像中提取的文本中的實體
- 使用 AWS SDK 偵測影像中的臉孔
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS
- 使用 SDK 儲存 EXIF 和其他影像資訊 AWS
- 使用 S3 物件 Lambda 為您的應用程式轉換資料

建置 Amazon Transcribe 應用程式

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Transcribe 在瀏覽器中轉錄和顯示語音錄音。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

建立使用 Amazon Transcribe 的應用程式，在瀏覽器中轉錄和顯示語音錄音。應用程式使用兩個 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體，一個負責支援應用程式程式碼，另一個負責存放文字記錄。應用程式會使用 Amazon Cognito 使用者集區來對您的使用者進行身分驗證。經過驗證的使用者具有 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 許可以存取所需 AWS 服務。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

使用 AWS SDK 將文本轉換為語音並返回文本

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用 Amazon Polly 將純文字 (UTF-8) 輸入檔案合成至音訊檔案中。

- 將音訊檔案上傳至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 使用 Amazon Transcribe 將音訊檔案轉換為文字。
- 顯示文字。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

使用 Amazon Polly 將純文字 (UTF-8) 輸入檔案合成至音訊檔案中，將音訊檔案上傳至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，使用 Amazon Transcribe 將該音訊檔案轉換為文字，然後顯示文字。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立無伺服器應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式

下列程式碼範例示範如何透過互動式應用程式探索 Amazon Textract 輸出。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用建置 React 應用程式，該應用程式使用 Amazon Textract 擷取文件影像中的資料，並將其顯示在互動式網頁中。 AWS SDK for JavaScript 此範例會在 Web 瀏覽器中執行，且登入資料需要經過驗證的 Amazon Cognito 身分。它使用 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3 進行儲存，對於通知，它會輪詢訂閱 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)) 主題的 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 佇列。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 Amazon Textract 搭配使用，偵測文件影像中的文字、表單和表格元素。輸入影像和 Amazon Textract 輸出會顯示在 Tkinter 應用程式中，可讓您探索偵測到的元素。

- 將文件影像提交到 Amazon Textract，並探索偵測到元素的輸出。
- 將影像直接傳送至 Amazon Textract 或透過 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體。

- 使用非同步 API 可以在任務完成時啟動將通知發布到 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 主題的任務。
- 輪詢 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 佇列以取得任務完成訊息並顯示結果。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

使用開發套件使用 Amazon 重新認知功能偵測影像中的個人防護裝置 AWS

以下程式碼範例說明如何建置可使用 Amazon Rekognition 在映像中偵測個人防護裝備 (PPE) 的應用程式。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何建立使用個人防護裝備偵測影像的 AWS Lambda 功能。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何搭配使用 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 來建立應用程式，以偵測位於亞馬遜簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像中的個人防護設備 (PPE)。該應用程式

將結果儲存到 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中，並使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

了解如何：

- 使用 Amazon Cognito 建立未經身分驗證的使用者。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析映像中是否具有 PPE。
- 驗證 Amazon SES 的電子郵件地址。
- 以結果更新 DynamoDB 資料表。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

使用 AWS SDK 檢測從圖像中提取的文本中的實體

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Comprehend 偵測 Amazon Textract 從存放在 Amazon S3 中的影像中提取的文字中的實體。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Jupyter 筆記本 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 中的偵測從影像擷取的文字中的實體。本範例使用 Amazon Textract 從儲存於 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 和 Amazon Comprehend 中的影像提取文字，以偵測擷取文字中的實體。

此範例是 Jupyter 的筆記型電腦，必須在可以託管的筆記型電腦的環境中運行。有關如何使用 Amazon 運行示例的說明 SageMaker，請參閱 TextractAndComprehendNotebook.ip ynb 中的說明。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Textract

使用 AWS SDK 偵測影像中的臉孔

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 在 Amazon S3 儲存貯體儲存映像。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測面部細節，例如年齡範圍、性別和情感 (例如微笑)。
- 顯示這些詳細資訊。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

將映像儲存在 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中，並包含上傳字首，使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測面部細節，例如年齡範圍、性別和情感 (微笑等)，並顯示這些詳細資訊。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何建置可使用 Amazon Rekognition 按類別偵測映像中物件的應用程式。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

說明如何使用 Amazon Rekognition .NET API 建立應用程式，該應用程式可使用 Amazon Rekognition 對 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像按類別識別物

件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何使用 Amazon Rekognition Java API 建立應用程式，該應用程式可使用 Amazon Rekognition 對 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像按類別識別物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何搭配使用 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 來建立使用 Amazon Rekognition 的應用程式，在位於亞馬遜簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像中依類別識別物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

了解如何：

- 使用 Amazon Cognito 建立未經身分驗證的使用者。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析映像中的物件。

- 驗證 Amazon SES 的電子郵件地址。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

展示如何使用 Amazon Rekognition Kotlin API 建立應用程式，該應用程式使用 Amazon Rekognition 對位於 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像按類別識別物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

說明如何使用建立可讓您執行下列作業的 Web 應用程式： AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)

- 將相片上傳到 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析和標籤照片。
- 使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 傳送映像分析的電子郵件報告。

這個例子包含兩個主要組成部分：一個用 React 構建的網頁，以及一個用 Python 編寫的 REST 服務，它是用燒瓶 REST 構建的。 JavaScript

您可以使用 React 網頁執行以下操作：

- 顯示儲存於 S3 儲存貯體中的映像的清單。
- 將映像從您的電腦上傳至 S3 儲存貯體。
- 顯示識別映像中偵測到的專案的映像和標籤。
- 取得 S3 儲存貯體中所有映像的報告，並傳送報告的電子郵件。

該網頁呼叫 REST 服務。該服務將請求發送到 AWS 來執行下列動作：

- 取得並篩選 S3 儲存貯體中的映像的清單。
- 將相片上傳至 S3 儲存貯體。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析個別照片，並取得標識照片中偵測到的專案的標籤清單。
- 分析 S3 儲存貯體中的所有相片，然後使用 Amazon SES 傳送報告的電子郵件。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測映像中的人物和物件。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon Rekognition Java API 來建立應用程式，以偵測位於 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體的映像中的人臉和物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何搭配使用 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 來建立應用程式，以偵測位於亞馬遜簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中影片中的臉部和物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

了解如何：

- 使用 Amazon Cognito 建立未經身分驗證的使用者。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析映像中是否具有 PPE。
- 驗證 Amazon SES 的電子郵件地址。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

使用 SDK 儲存 EXIF 和其他影像資訊 AWS

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 從 JPG、JPEG 或 PNG 檔案中取得 EXIF 資訊。
- 將映像檔案上傳至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 識別檔案中的三個主要屬性 (標籤)。
- 將 EXIF 和標籤資訊新增至區域中的 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

從 JPG、JPEG 或 PNG 檔案獲取 EXIF 資訊，將映像檔案上傳至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，使用 Amazon Rekognition 識別三個主要屬性 (Amazon Rekognition 中的標籤)，然後將 EXIF 和標籤資訊新增至區域中的 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

使用 S3 物件 Lambda 為您的應用程式轉換資料

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 S3 物件 Lambda 轉換應用程式的資料。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

示範如何將自訂程式碼新增至標準 S3 GET 請求，以修改從 S3 擷取的要求物件，使物件符合要求用戶端或應用程式的需求。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Lambda
- Amazon S3

使用 AWS 開發套件的 S3 冰川程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon S3 Glacier。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- S3 冰川開發人員指南 — S3 冰川的詳細資訊。
- S3 冰川 API 參考 — 有關所有可用 S3 冰川動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

哈囉，Amazon S3 Glacier

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon S3 Glacier。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.Glacier;
using Amazon.Glacier.Model;

namespace GlacierActions;

public static class HelloGlacier
{
    static async Task Main()
    {
        var glacierService = new AmazonGlacierClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Hello Amazon Glacier!");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list your Glacier vaults:");

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the vaults using a paginator.
        var glacierVaultPaginator = glacierService.Paginators.ListVaults(
            new ListVaultsRequest { AccountId = "-" });

        await foreach (var vault in glacierVaultPaginator.VaultList)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{vault.CreationDate}:{vault.VaultName}, ARN:
{vault.VaultARN}");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListVaults中的。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS 開發套件執行 S3 冰川的動作
  - 搭AddTagsToVault配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateVault配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteArchive配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteVault配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteVaultNotifications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeVault配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetJobOutput配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetVaultNotifications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭InitiateJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListTagsForVault配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListVaults配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭SetVaultNotifications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UploadArchive配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UploadMultipartPart配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 S3 冰川案例
  - 使用開 AWS 發套件將檔案存檔到 Amazon S3 Glacier、取得通知並啟動任務
  - 使用 AWS 開發套件取得 Amazon S3 冰川存檔內容並刪除存檔

使用 AWS 開發套件執行 S3 冰川的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon S3 冰川。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS 開發套件的 S3 冰川案例。

範例

- 搭AddTagsToVault配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateVault配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteArchive配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteVault配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteVaultNotifications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeVault配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetJobOutput配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetVaultNotifications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭InitiateJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTagsForVault配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListVaults配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetVaultNotifications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UploadArchive配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UploadMultipartPart配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`AddTagsToVault`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AddTagsToVault`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Add tags to the items in an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
/// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to add tags to.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The name of the object to tag.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The tag value to add.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddTagsToVaultAsync(string vaultName, string key,
 string value)
    {
        var request = new AddTagsToVaultRequest
        {
            Tags = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { key, value },
                },
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.AddTagsToVaultAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AddTagsToVault中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

以下命令會將兩個標籤加入名為 `my-vault` 的文件庫：

```
aws glacier add-tags-to-vault --account-id - --vault-name my-vault --tags
 id=1234,date=july2015
```

Amazon Glacier 在執行操作時需要帳戶 ID 引數，但您可以使用連字號來指定使用中的帳戶。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AddTagsToVault中的。

搭`CreateVault`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateVault`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 封存檔案、取得通知並啟動工作

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Create an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to create.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> CreateVaultAsync(string vaultName)
{
    var request = new CreateVaultRequest
    {
        // Setting the AccountId to "-" means that
        // the account associated with the current
        // account will be used.
        AccountId = "-",
        VaultName = vaultName,
    };

    var response = await _glacierService.CreateVaultAsync(request);

    Console.WriteLine($"Created {vaultName} at: {response.Location}");

    return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.Created;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateVault中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

以下命令建立一個名為 `my-vault` 的文件庫：

```
aws glacier create-vault --vault-name my-vault --account-id -
```

Amazon Glacier 在執行操作時需要帳戶 ID 引數，但您可以使用連字號來指定使用中的帳戶。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateVault中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.CreateVaultRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.CreateVaultResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateVault {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:    <vaultName>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault to create.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createGlacierVault(glacier, vaultName);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void createGlacierVault(GlacierClient glacier, String
 vaultName) {
        try {
            CreateVaultRequest vaultRequest = CreateVaultRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .build();

            CreateVaultResponse createVaultResult =
 glacier.createVault(vaultRequest);
            System.out.println("The URI of the new vault is " +
 createVaultResult.location());

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateVault中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
const { GlacierClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-glacier");
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const glacierClient = new GlacierClient({ region: REGION });
export { glacierClient };
```

建立保存庫。

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
import { CreateVaultCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-glacier";
import { glacierClient } from "./libs/glacierClient.js";

// Set the parameters
const vaultname = "VAULT_NAME"; // VAULT_NAME
const params = { vaultName: vaultname };

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await glacierClient.send(new CreateVaultCommand(params));
    console.log("Success, vault created!");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error");
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateVault中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create a new service object
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" });
// Call Glacier to create the vault
glacier.createVault({ vaultName: "YOUR_VAULT_NAME" }, function (err) {
  if (!err) {
    console.log("Created vault!");
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateVault中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：為使用者的帳戶建立新儲存庫。由於沒有提供任何值給-AccountId 參數，指令程式會使用預設值「-」來表示目前帳戶。

```
New-GLCVault -VaultName myvault
```

輸出：

```
/01234567812/vaults/myvault
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateVault式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def create_vault(self, vault_name):
        """
        Creates a vault.

        :param vault_name: The name to give the vault.
        :return: The newly created vault.
        """
        try:
            vault = self.glacier_resource.create_vault(vaultName=vault_name)
            logger.info("Created vault %s.", vault_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create vault %s.", vault_name)
            raise
        else:
            return vault
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateVault中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DeleteArchive配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteArchive。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 取得封存內容並刪除封存

CLI

AWS CLI

從文件庫刪除封存

下列 delete-archive 範例會從 example_vault 中移除指定的封存。

```
aws glacier delete-archive \
    --account-id 111122223333  \
    --vault-name example_vault \
    --archive-id Sc0u9ZP8yaWkmh-XGlIvAVprtLhaLCGnNwNl5I5x9HqPIkX5mjc0DrId3Ln-
Gi_k2HzmlIDZUz117KSdVMdMXLuFWi9PJUitxWO73edQ43eTlMWkH0pd9zVSAuV_XXZBVhKhyGhJ7w
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteArchive中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DeleteArchiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteArchive {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName> <accountId> <archiveId>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault that contains the archive to
 delete.
                   accountId - The account ID value.
                   archiveId - The archive ID value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        String archiveId = args[2];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deleteGlacierArchive(glacier, vaultName, accountId, archiveId);
        glacier.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void deleteGlacierArchive(GlacierClient glacier, String
 vaultName, String accountId,
            String archiveId) {
        try {
            DeleteArchiveRequest delArcRequest = DeleteArchiveRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .archiveId(archiveId)
                    .build();

            glacier.deleteArchive(delArcRequest);
            System.out.println("The archive was deleted.");

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteArchive中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def delete_archive(archive):
        """
        Deletes an archive from a vault.

        :param archive: The archive to delete.
        """
        try:
            archive.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted archive %s from vault %s.", archive.id,
archive.vault_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteArchive中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DeleteVault`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteVault`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 取得封存內容並刪除封存

CLI

AWS CLI

以下命令刪除一個名為 `my-vault` 的文件庫：

```
aws glacier delete-vault --vault-name my-vault --account-id -
```

此命令不會產生任何輸出。Amazon Glacier 在執行操作時需要帳戶 ID 引數，但您可以使用連字號來指定使用中的帳戶。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteVault中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DeleteVaultRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteVault {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String vaultName = args[0];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deleteGlacierVault(glacier, vaultName);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void deleteGlacierVault(GlacierClient glacier, String
 vaultName) {
        try {
            DeleteVaultRequest delVaultRequest = DeleteVaultRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .build();

            glacier.deleteVault(delVaultRequest);
            System.out.println("The vault was deleted!");

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteVault中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_vault(vault):
        """
        Deletes a vault.

        :param vault: The vault to delete.
        """
        try:
            vault.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete vault %s.", vault.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteVault中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DeleteVaultNotifications`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteVaultNotifications`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要移除文件庫的 SNS 通知

下列 `delete-vault-notifications` 範例會在指定的文件庫移除 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 傳送之通知。

```
aws glacier delete-vault-notifications \
    --account-id 111122223333 \
    --vault-name example_vault
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteVaultNotifications中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def stop_notifications(notification):
        """
        Stops notifications to the configured Amazon SNS topic.

        :param notification: The notification configuration to remove.
        """
        try:
            notification.delete()
            logger.info("Notifications stopped.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't stop notifications.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteVaultNotifications中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DescribeJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeJob。

CLI

AWS CLI

以下命令會擷取文件庫上名為 my-vault 的庫存擷取工作相關資訊：

```
aws glacier describe-job --account-id - --vault-name my-
vault --job-id zbxcm3Z_3z5UkoroF7SuZKrxgGoDc3RloGduS7Eg-
RO47Yc6FxsdGBgf_Q2DK5Ejh18CnTS5XW4_XqlNHS61dsO4CnMW
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InventoryRetrievalParameters": {
        "Format": "JSON"
    },
    "VaultARN": "arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:0123456789012:vaults/my-vault",
    "Completed": false,
    "JobId": "zbxcm3Z_3z5UkoroF7SuZKrxgGoDc3RloGduS7Eg-
RO47Yc6FxsdGBgf_Q2DK5Ejh18CnTS5XW4_XqlNHS61dsO4CnMW",
    "Action": "InventoryRetrieval",
    "CreationDate": "2015-07-17T20:23:41.616Z",
    "StatusCode": "InProgress"
}
```

工作 ID 可以在 aws glacier initiate-job 和 aws glacier list-jobs 的輸出中找到。Amazon Glacier 在執行操作時需要帳戶 ID 引數，但您可以使用連字號來指定使用中的帳戶。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeJob中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回指定工作的詳細資訊。當工作順利完成時，Real-GC JobOutput 指令程式可用來將工作的內容 (封存或詳細目錄清單) 擷取至本機檔案系統。

```
Get-GLCJob -VaultName myvault -JobId "op1x...JSbthM"
```

輸出：

```
Action                       : ArchiveRetrieval
ArchiveId                    : o9O9j...X-TpIhQJw
ArchiveSHA256TreeHash        : 79f3ea754c02f58...dc57bf4395b
ArchiveSizeInBytes           : 38034480
Completed                    : False
CompletionDate               : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
CreationDate                 : 12/13/2018 11:00:14 AM
InventoryRetrievalParameters :
InventorySizeInBytes         : 0
JobDescription               :
JobId                        : op1x...JSbthM
JobOutputPath                :
OutputLocation               :
RetrievalByteRange           : 0-38034479
SelectParameters             :
SHA256TreeHash               : 79f3ea754c02f58...dc57bf4395b
SNSTopic                     :
StatusCode                   : InProgress
StatusMessage                :
Tier                         : Standard
VaultARN                     : arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:012345678912:vaults/test
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeJob式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def get_job_status(job):
        """
        Gets the status of a job.

        :param job: The job to query.
        :return: The current status of the job.
        """
        try:
            job.load()
            logger.info(
                "Job %s is performing action %s and has status %s.",
                job.id,
                job.action,
                job.status_code,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get status for job %s.", job.id)
            raise
        else:
            return job.status_code
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DescribeVault配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeVault。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the vault.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DescribeVaultAsync(string vaultName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeVaultRequest
        {
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.DescribeVaultAsync(request);

        // Display the information about the vault.
        Console.WriteLine($"{response.VaultName}\tARN: {response.VaultARN}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Created on: {response.CreationDate}\tNumber
of Archives: {response.NumberOfArchives}\tSize (in bytes):
{response.SizeInBytes}");
        if (response.LastInventoryDate != DateTime.MinValue)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Last inventory: {response.LastInventoryDate}");
```

```
        }

        return response.VaultARN;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeVault中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

以下命令會擷取名為 `my-vault` 的文件庫資料：

```
aws glacier describe-vault --vault-name my-vault --account-id -
```

Amazon Glacier 在執行操作時需要帳戶 ID 引數，但您可以使用連字號來指定使用中的帳戶。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeVault中的。

搭`GetJobOutput`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetJobOutput`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 取得封存內容並刪除封存

CLI

AWS CLI

以下命令會將文件庫庫存任務的輸出儲存到目前目錄名為 `output.json` 的檔案中：

```
aws glacier get-job-output --account-id - --vault-name my-
vault --job-id zbxcm3Z_3z5UkoroF7SuZKrxgGoDc3RloGduS7Eg-
RO47Yc6FxsdGBgf_Q2DK5Ejh18CnTS5XW4_XqlNHS61dsO4CnMW output.json
```

`job-id` 可在 `aws glacier list-jobs` 的輸出中使用。請注意，輸出檔案名稱是位置引數，不以選項名稱作為前綴。Amazon Glacier 在執行操作時需要帳戶 ID 引數，但您可以使用連字號來指定使用中的帳戶。

輸出：

```
{
    "status": 200,
    "acceptRanges": "bytes",
    "contentType": "application/json"
}
```

`output.json`:

```
{"VaultARN":"arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:0123456789012:vaults/
my-vault","InventoryDate":"2015-04-07T00:26:18Z","ArchiveList":
[{"ArchiveId":"kKB7ymWJVpPSwhGP6ycSOAekp9ZYe_--zM_mw6k76ZFGEIWQX-
ybtRDvc2VkPSDtfKmQrj0IRQLSGsNuDp-
AJVlu2ccmDSyDUmZwKbwbpAdGATGDiB3hHO0bjbGehXTcApVud_wyDw","ArchiveDescription":"multipart
 upload
 test","CreationDate":"2015-04-06T22:24:34Z","Size":3145728,"SHA256TreeHash":"9628195fcdb
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetJobOutput中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：下載排程在指定工作中擷取的封存內容，並將內容儲存到磁碟上的檔案中。下載會為您驗證總和檢查碼 (如果有的話)。如果需要，可以從服務響應歷史記錄中獲取校驗和，如下所示（假設此 cmdlet 是上次運行）：。**`$AWSHistory.LastServiceResponse`**如果指令程式不是最近執行的，請檢查**`$AWSHistory.Commands`**集合以取得相關的服務回應。

```
Read-GLCJobOutput -VaultName myvault -JobId "HSWjArc...Zq2XLiW" -FilePath "c:
\temp\blue.bin"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetJobOutput式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def get_job_output(job):
        """
        Gets the output of a job, such as a vault inventory or the contents of an
        archive.

        :param job: The job to get output from.
        :return: The job output, in bytes.
        """
        try:
            response = job.get_output()
            out_bytes = response["body"].read()
            logger.info("Read %s bytes from job %s.", len(out_bytes), job.id)
            if "archiveDescription" in response:
                logger.info(
                    "These bytes are described as '%s'",
 response["archiveDescription"]
                )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get output for job %s.", job.id)
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return out_bytes
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetJobOutput中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭GetVaultNotifications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetVaultNotifications。

CLI

AWS CLI

以下命令會取得名為 my-vault 的文件庫通知組態描述：

```
aws glacier get-vault-notifications --account-id - --vault-name my-vault
```

輸出：

```
{
    "vaultNotificationConfig": {
        "Events": [
            "InventoryRetrievalCompleted",
            "ArchiveRetrievalCompleted"
        ],
        "SNSTopic": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:0123456789012:my-vault"
    }
}
```

如果尚未為文件庫設定任何通知，則會傳回錯誤。Amazon Glacier 在執行操作時需要帳戶 ID 引數，但您可以使用連字號來指定使用中的帳戶。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetVaultNotifications中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def get_notification(vault):
        """
        Gets the currently notification configuration for a vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :return: The notification configuration for the specified vault.
        """
        try:
            notification = vault.Notification()
            logger.info(
                "Vault %s notifies %s on %s events.",
                vault.name,
                notification.sns_topic,
                notification.events,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get notification data for %s.",
 vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return notification
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetVaultNotifications中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`InitiateJob`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`InitiateJob`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 封存檔案、取得通知並啟動工作

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從資料保險箱擷取歸檔。此範例使用 ArchiveTransferManager 類別。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 ArchiveTransferManager

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Download an archive from an Amazon S3 Glacier vault using the Archive
    /// Transfer Manager.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault containing the object.</
param>
    /// <param name="archiveId">The Id of the archive to download.</param>
    /// <param name="localFilePath">The local directory where the file will
    /// be stored after download.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DownloadArchiveWithArchiveManagerAsync(string
 vaultName, string archiveId, string localFilePath)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            var manager = new ArchiveTransferManager(_glacierService);

            var options = new DownloadOptions
            {
                StreamTransferProgress = Progress!,
            };

            // Download an archive.
            Console.WriteLine("Initiating the archive retrieval job and then
polling SQS queue for the archive to be available.");
            Console.WriteLine("When the archive is available, downloading will
begin.");
            await manager.DownloadAsync(vaultName, archiveId, localFilePath,
options);

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonGlacierException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Event handler to track the progress of the Archive Transfer Manager.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sender">The object that raised the event.</param>
    /// <param name="args">The argument values from the object that raised the
    /// event.</param>
    static void Progress(object sender, StreamTransferProgressArgs args)
    {
        if (args.PercentDone != _currentPercentage)
        {
            _currentPercentage = args.PercentDone;
            Console.WriteLine($"Downloaded {_currentPercentage}%");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InitiateJob中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列指令會啟動工作以取得 Vault `my-vault` 的詳細目錄：

```
aws glacier initiate-job --account-id - --vault-name my-vault --job-parameters
 '{"Type": "inventory-retrieval"}'
```

輸出：

```
{
    "location": "/0123456789012/vaults/my-vault/jobs/
zbxcm3Z_3z5UkoroF7SuZKrxgGoDc3RloGduS7Eg-
RO47Yc6FxsdGBgf_Q2DK5Ejh18CnTS5XW4_XqlNHS61dsO4CnMW",
    "jobId": "zbxcm3Z_3z5UkoroF7SuZKrxgGoDc3RloGduS7Eg-
RO47Yc6FxsdGBgf_Q2DK5Ejh18CnTS5XW4_XqlNHS61dsO4CnMW"
}
```

Amazon Glacier 在執行操作時需要帳戶 ID 引數，但您可以使用連字號來指定使用中的帳戶。

下列指令會啟動從 Vault `my-vault` 擷取歸檔的工作：

```
aws glacier initiate-job --account-id - --vault-name my-vault --job-parameters
 file://job-archive-retrieval.json
```

`job-archive-retrieval.json`是本機資料夾中的 JSON 檔案，用來指定工作類型、封存 ID 和一些選用參數：

```
{
  "Type": "archive-retrieval",
  "ArchiveId": "kKB7ymWJVpPSwhGP6ycSOAekp9ZYe_--zM_mw6k76ZFGEIWQX-
ybtRDvc2VkPSDtfKmQrj0IRQLSGsNuDp-
AJVlu2ccmDSyDUmZwKbwbpAdGATGDiB3hHO0bjbGehXTcApVud_wyDw",
  "Description": "Retrieve archive on 2015-07-17",
  "SNSTopic": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:0123456789012:my-topic"
}
```

歸檔 ID 可在`aws glacier upload-archive`和的輸出中使用`aws glacier get-job-output`。

輸出：

```
{
    "location": "/011685312445/vaults/mwunderl/jobs/l7IL5-
EkXyEY9Ws95fClzIbk2O5uLYaFdAYOi-
azsX_Z8V6NH4yERHzars8wTKYQMX6nBDI9cMNHzyZJO59-8N9aHWav",
    "jobId": "l7IL5-EkXy2O5uLYaFdAYOiEY9Ws95fClzIbk-
azsX_Z8V6NH4yERHzars8wTKYQMX6nBDI9cMNHzyZJO59-8N9aHWav"
}
```

如需有關 Job 務參數格式的詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Glacier API 參考中的啟動任務。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考InitiateJob中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

擷取儲存庫庫庫存。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.JobParameters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.InitiateJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.InitiateJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DescribeJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DescribeJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GetJobOutputRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GetJobOutputResponse;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ArchiveDownload {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName> <accountId> <path>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault.
                   accountId - The account ID value.
                   path - The path where the file is written to.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        String path = args[2];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String jobNum = createJob(glacier, vaultName, accountId);
        checkJob(glacier, jobNum, vaultName, accountId, path);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static String createJob(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName,
 String accountId) {
        try {
            JobParameters job = JobParameters.builder()
                    .type("inventory-retrieval")
                    .build();
```

```
            InitiateJobRequest initJob = InitiateJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobParameters(job)
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .build();

            InitiateJobResponse response = glacier.initiateJob(initJob);
            System.out.println("The job ID is: " + response.jobId());
            System.out.println("The relative URI path of the job is: " +
response.location());
            return response.jobId();

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);

        }
        return "";
    }

    // Poll S3 Glacier = Polling a Job may take 4-6 hours according to the
    // Documentation.
    public static void checkJob(GlacierClient glacier, String jobId, String name,
String account, String path) {
        try {
            boolean finished = false;
            String jobStatus;
            int yy = 0;

            while (!finished) {
                DescribeJobRequest jobRequest = DescribeJobRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(jobId)
                        .accountId(account)
                        .vaultName(name)
                        .build();

                DescribeJobResponse response = glacier.describeJob(jobRequest);
                jobStatus = response.statusCodeAsString();

                if (jobStatus.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0)
                    finished = true;
                else {
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + jobStatus);
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
```

```
                }
                yy++;
            }

            System.out.println("Job has Succeeded");
            GetJobOutputRequest jobOutputRequest = GetJobOutputRequest.builder()
                    .jobId(jobId)
                    .vaultName(name)
                    .accountId(account)
                    .build();

            ResponseBytes<GetJobOutputResponse> objectBytes =
 glacier.getJobOutputAsBytes(jobOutputRequest);
            // Write the data to a local file.
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();
            File myFile = new File(path);
            OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
            os.write(data);
            System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from a Glacier
 vault");
            os.close();

        } catch (GlacierException | InterruptedException | IOException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);

        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InitiateJob中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：啟動工作以從使用者擁有的指定儲存庫擷取歸檔。您可以使用 Get-GlcJob 指令程式來檢查工作的狀態。當工作順利完成時，Reear JobOutput -GC 指令程式可用來將封存的內容擷取至本機檔案系統。

```
Start-GLCJob -VaultName myvault -JobType "archive-retrieval" -JobDescription
 "archive retrieval" -ArchiveId "o9O9j...TX-TpIhQJw"
```

輸出：

```
JobId            JobOutputPath Location
-----            ------------- --------
op1x...JSbthM                  /012345678912/vaults/test/jobs/
op1xe...I4HqCHkSJSbthM
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程InitiateJob式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

擷取儲存庫庫庫存。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def initiate_inventory_retrieval(vault):
        """
        Initiates an inventory retrieval job. The inventory describes the
 contents
        of the vault. Standard retrievals typically complete within 3–5 hours.
```

```
        When the job completes, you can get the inventory by calling
 get_output().

        :param vault: The vault to inventory.
        :return: The inventory retrieval job.
        """
        try:
            job = vault.initiate_inventory_retrieval()
            logger.info("Started %s job with ID %s.", job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start job on vault %s.", vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

從資料保險箱擷取歸檔。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def initiate_archive_retrieval(archive):
        """
        Initiates an archive retrieval job. Standard retrievals typically
 complete
        within 3-5 hours. When the job completes, you can get the archive
 contents
        by calling get_output().

        :param archive: The archive to retrieve.
        :return: The archive retrieval job.
        """
        try:
            job = archive.initiate_archive_retrieval()
```

```
            logger.info("Started %s job with ID %s.", job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start job on archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InitiateJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`ListJobs`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListJobs`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 封存檔案、取得通知並啟動工作
- 取得封存內容並刪除封存

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List Amazon S3 Glacier jobs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to list jobs for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon S3 Glacier jobs.</returns>
    public async Task<List<GlacierJobDescription>> ListJobsAsync(string
vaultName)
    {
        var request = new ListJobsRequest
```

```
        {
            // Using a hyphen "-" for the Account Id will
            // cause the SDK to use the Account Id associated
            // with the current account.
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.ListJobsAsync(request);

        return response.JobList;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListJobs中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

以下命令會列出名為 `my-vault` 的文件庫正在進行和最近完成之工作：

```
aws glacier list-jobs --account-id - --vault-name my-vault
```

輸出：

```
{
    "JobList": [
        {
            "VaultARN": "arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:0123456789012:vaults/my-
vault",
            "RetrievalByteRange": "0-3145727",
            "SNSTopic": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:0123456789012:my-vault",
            "Completed": false,
            "SHA256TreeHash":
 "9628195fcdbcbbe76cdde932d4646fa7de5f219fb39823836d81f0cc0e18aa67",
            "JobId": "l7IL5-EkXyEY9Ws95fClzIbk2O5uLYaFdAYOi-
azsX_Z8V6NH4yERHzars8wTKYQMX6nBDI9cMNHzyZJO59-8N9aHWav",
            "ArchiveId": "kKB7ymWJVpPSwhGP6ycSOAekp9ZYe_--
zM_mw6k76ZFGEIWQX-ybtRDvc2VkPSDtfKmQrj0IRQLSGsNuDp-
AJVlu2ccmDSyDUmZwKbwbpAdGATGDiB3hHO0bjbGehXTcApVud_wyDw",
```

```
            "JobDescription": "Retrieve archive on 2015-07-17",
            "ArchiveSizeInBytes": 3145728,
            "Action": "ArchiveRetrieval",
            "ArchiveSHA256TreeHash":
 "9628195fcdbcbbe76cdde932d4646fa7de5f219fb39823836d81f0cc0e18aa67",
            "CreationDate": "2015-07-17T21:16:13.840Z",
            "StatusCode": "InProgress"
        },
        {
            "InventoryRetrievalParameters": {
                "Format": "JSON"
            },
            "VaultARN": "arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:0123456789012:vaults/my-
vault",
            "Completed": false,
            "JobId": "zbxcm3Z_3z5UkoroF7SuZKrxgGoDc3RloGduS7Eg-
RO47Yc6FxsdGBgf_Q2DK5Ejh18CnTS5XW4_XqlNHS61dsO4CnMW",
            "Action": "InventoryRetrieval",
            "CreationDate": "2015-07-17T20:23:41.616Z",
            "StatusCode": ""InProgress""
        }
    ]
}
```

Amazon Glacier 在執行操作時需要帳戶 ID 引數，但您可以使用連字號來指定使用中的帳戶。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListJobs中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
```

```
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def list_jobs(vault, job_type):
        """
        Lists jobs by type for the specified vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :param job_type: The type of job to list.
        :return: The list of jobs of the requested type.
        """
        job_list = []
        try:
            if job_type == "all":
                jobs = vault.jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "in_progress":
                jobs = vault.jobs_in_progress.all()
            elif job_type == "completed":
                jobs = vault.completed_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "succeeded":
                jobs = vault.succeeded_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "failed":
                jobs = vault.failed_jobs.all()
            else:
                jobs = []
                logger.warning("%s isn't a type of job I can get.", job_type)
            for job in jobs:
                job_list.append(job)
                logger.info("Got %s %s job %s.", job_type, job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s jobs from %s.", job_type,
vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_list
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListJobs中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ListTagsForVault配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTagsForVault。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List tags for an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to list tags for.</param>
    /// <returns>A dictionary listing the tags attached to each object in the
    /// vault and its tags.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, string>> ListTagsForVaultAsync(string
vaultName)
    {
        var request = new ListTagsForVaultRequest
        {
            // Using a hyphen "-" for the Account Id will
            // cause the SDK to use the Account Id associated
            // with the default user.
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.ListTagsForVaultAsync(request);

        return response.Tags;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTagsForVault中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會列出套用到 `my-vault` 文件庫的標籤：

```
aws glacier list-tags-for-vault --account-id - --vault-name my-vault
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Tags": {
        "date": "july2015",
        "id": "1234"
    }
}
```

Amazon Glacier 在執行操作時需要帳戶 ID 引數，但您可以使用連字號來指定使用中的帳戶。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListTagsForVault中的。

搭`ListVaults`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListVaults`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 封存檔案、取得通知並啟動工作

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the Amazon S3 Glacier vaults associated with the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list containing information about each vault.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DescribeVaultOutput>> ListVaultsAsync()
    {
        var glacierVaultPaginator = _glacierService.Paginators.ListVaults(
            new ListVaultsRequest { AccountId = "-" });
        var vaultList = new List<DescribeVaultOutput>();

        await foreach (var vault in glacierVaultPaginator.VaultList)
        {
            vaultList.Add(vault);
        }

        return vaultList;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListVaults中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令列出預設帳戶與區域的文件庫。

```
aws glacier list-vaults --account-id -
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VaultList": [
        {
            "SizeInBytes": 3178496,
            "VaultARN": "arn:aws:glacier:us-west-2:0123456789012:vaults/my-
vault",
            "LastInventoryDate": "2015-04-07T00:26:19.028Z",
            "VaultName": "my-vault",
            "NumberOfArchives": 1,
            "CreationDate": "2015-04-06T21:23:45.708Z"
```

```
        }
    ]
}
```

Amazon Glacier 在執行操作時需要帳戶 ID 引數，但您可以使用連字號來指定使用中的帳戶。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListVaults中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.ListVaultsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.ListVaultsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DescribeVaultOutput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListVaults {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllVault(glacier);
```

```
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void listAllVault(GlacierClient glacier) {
        boolean listComplete = false;
        String newMarker = null;
        int totalVaults = 0;
        System.out.println("Your Amazon Glacier vaults:");
        try {
            while (!listComplete) {
                ListVaultsResponse response = null;
                if (newMarker != null) {
                    ListVaultsRequest request = ListVaultsRequest.builder()
                            .marker(newMarker)
                            .build();

                    response = glacier.listVaults(request);
                } else {
                    ListVaultsRequest request = ListVaultsRequest.builder()
                            .build();
                    response = glacier.listVaults(request);
                }

                List<DescribeVaultOutput> vaultList = response.vaultList();
                for (DescribeVaultOutput v : vaultList) {
                    totalVaults += 1;
                    System.out.println("* " + v.vaultName());
                }

                // Check for further results.
                newMarker = response.marker();
                if (newMarker == null) {
                    listComplete = true;
                }
            }

            if (totalVaults == 0) {
                System.out.println("No vaults found.");
            }

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListVaults中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def list_vaults(self):
        """
        Lists vaults for the current account.
        """
        try:
            for vault in self.glacier_resource.vaults.all():
                logger.info("Got vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list vaults.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListVaults中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭SetVaultNotifications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetVaultNotifications。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 封存檔案、取得通知並啟動工作

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令可為名為 my-vault 的文件庫設定 SNS 通知：

```
aws glacier set-vault-notifications --account-id - --vault-name my-vault --vault-notification-config file://notificationconfig.json
```

notificationconfig.json 是目前資料夾中的 JSON 檔案，用來指定 SNS 主題和要發佈的事件：

```
{
  "SNSTopic": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:0123456789012:my-vault",
  "Events": ["ArchiveRetrievalCompleted", "InventoryRetrievalCompleted"]
}
```

Amazon Glacier 在執行操作時需要帳戶 ID 引數，但您可以使用連字號來指定使用中的帳戶。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SetVaultNotifications中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def set_notifications(self, vault, sns_topic_arn):
        """
        Sets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target
        for notifications. Amazon S3 Glacier publishes messages to this topic for
        the configured list of events.

        :param vault: The vault to set up to publish notifications.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the topic that
                              receives notifications.
        :return: Data about the new notification configuration.
        """
        try:
            notification = self.glacier_resource.Notification("-", vault.name)
            notification.set(
                vaultNotificationConfig={
                    "SNSTopic": sns_topic_arn,
                    "Events": [
                        "ArchiveRetrievalCompleted",
                        "InventoryRetrievalCompleted",
                    ],
                }
            )
            logger.info(
                "Notifications will be sent to %s for events %s from %s.",
                notification.sns_topic,
                notification.events,
                notification.vault_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't set notifications to %s on %s.", sns_topic_arn,
 vault.name
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return notification
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SetVaultNotifications中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭UploadArchive配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UploadArchive。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 封存檔案、取得通知並啟動工作

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Upload an object to an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the Amazon S3 Glacier vault to upload
    /// the archive to.</param>
    /// <param name="archiveFilePath">The file path of the archive to upload to
the vault.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UploadArchiveWithArchiveManager(string vaultName,
string archiveFilePath)
    {
        try
```

```
        {
            var manager = new ArchiveTransferManager(_glacierService);

            // Upload an archive.
            var response = await manager.UploadAsync(vaultName, "upload archive
 test", archiveFilePath);
            return response.ArchiveId;
        }
        catch (AmazonGlacierException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return string.Empty;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UploadArchive中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

以下命令會將目前 `archive.zip` 資料夾中的封存上傳至名為 `my-vault` 的文件庫：

```
aws glacier upload-archive --account-id - --vault-name my-vault --body
 archive.zip
```

輸出：

```
{
    "archiveId": "kKB7ymWJVpPSwhGP6ycSOAekp9ZYe_--
zM_mw6k76ZFGEIWQX-ybtRDvc2VkPSDtfKmQrj0IRQLSGsNuDp-
AJVlu2ccmDSyDUmZwKbwbpAdGATGDiB3hHO0bjbGehXTcApVud_wyDw",
    "checksum":
 "969fb39823836d81f0cc028195fcdbcbbe76cdde932d4646fa7de5f21e18aa67",
    "location": "/0123456789012/vaults/my-vault/archives/
kKB7ymWJVpPSwhGP6ycSOAekp9ZYe_--zM_mw6k76ZFGEIWQX-
ybtRDvc2VkPSDtfKmQrj0IRQLSGsNuDp-
AJVlu2ccmDSyDUmZwKbwbpAdGATGDiB3hHO0bjbGehXTcApVud_wyDw"
}
```

Amazon Glacier 在執行操作時需要帳戶 ID 引數，但您可以使用連字號來指定使用中的帳戶。

若要擷取上傳的封存，請使用 Amazon Glacier 啟動任務命令來啟動擷取任務。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UploadArchive中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.UploadArchiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.UploadArchiveResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
import java.io.File;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.security.MessageDigest;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class UploadArchive {

    static final int ONE_MB = 1024 * 1024;
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <strPath> <vaultName>\s

                Where:
                   strPath - The path to the archive to upload (for example, C:\
\AWS\\test.pdf).
                   vaultName - The name of the vault.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String strPath = args[0];
        String vaultName = args[1];
        File myFile = new File(strPath);
        Path path = Paths.get(strPath);
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String archiveId = uploadContent(glacier, path, vaultName, myFile);
        System.out.println("The ID of the archived item is " + archiveId);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static String uploadContent(GlacierClient glacier, Path path, String
 vaultName, File myFile) {
        // Get an SHA-256 tree hash value.
        String checkVal = computeSHA256(myFile);
        try {
            UploadArchiveRequest uploadRequest = UploadArchiveRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .checksum(checkVal)
                    .build();

            UploadArchiveResponse res = glacier.uploadArchive(uploadRequest,
 path);
            return res.archiveId();

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    private static String computeSHA256(File inputFile) {
        try {
            byte[] treeHash = computeSHA256TreeHash(inputFile);
            System.out.printf("SHA-256 tree hash = %s\n", toHex(treeHash));
            return toHex(treeHash);

        } catch (IOException ioe) {
            System.err.format("Exception when reading from file %s: %s",
inputFile, ioe.getMessage());
            System.exit(-1);

        } catch (NoSuchAlgorithmException nsae) {
            System.err.format("Cannot locate MessageDigest algorithm for SHA-256:
%s", nsae.getMessage());
            System.exit(-1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static byte[] computeSHA256TreeHash(File inputFile) throws
IOException,
            NoSuchAlgorithmException {

        byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes = getChunkSHA256Hashes(inputFile);
        return computeSHA256TreeHash(chunkSHA256Hashes);
    }

    /**
     * Computes an SHA256 checksum for each 1 MB chunk of the input file. This
     * includes the checksum for the last chunk, even if it's smaller than 1 MB.
     */
    public static byte[][] getChunkSHA256Hashes(File file) throws IOException,
            NoSuchAlgorithmException {

        MessageDigest md = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
        long numChunks = file.length() / ONE_MB;
        if (file.length() % ONE_MB > 0) {
            numChunks++;
```

```
        }

        if (numChunks == 0) {
            return new byte[][] { md.digest() };
        }

        byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes = new byte[(int) numChunks][];
        FileInputStream fileStream = null;

        try {
            fileStream = new FileInputStream(file);
            byte[] buff = new byte[ONE_MB];

            int bytesRead;
            int idx = 0;

            while ((bytesRead = fileStream.read(buff, 0, ONE_MB)) > 0) {
                md.reset();
                md.update(buff, 0, bytesRead);
                chunkSHA256Hashes[idx++] = md.digest();
            }

            return chunkSHA256Hashes;

        } finally {
            if (fileStream != null) {
                try {
                    fileStream.close();
                } catch (IOException ioe) {
                    System.err.printf("Exception while closing %s.\n %s",
file.getName(),
                            ioe.getMessage());
                }
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Computes the SHA-256 tree hash for the passed array of 1 MB chunk
     * checksums.
     */
    public static byte[] computeSHA256TreeHash(byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes)
            throws NoSuchAlgorithmException {
```

```
        MessageDigest md = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
        byte[][] prevLvlHashes = chunkSHA256Hashes;
        while (prevLvlHashes.length > 1) {
            int len = prevLvlHashes.length / 2;
            if (prevLvlHashes.length % 2 != 0) {
                len++;
            }

            byte[][] currLvlHashes = new byte[len][];
            int j = 0;
            for (int i = 0; i < prevLvlHashes.length; i = i + 2, j++) {

                // If there are at least two elements remaining.
                if (prevLvlHashes.length - i > 1) {

                    // Calculate a digest of the concatenated nodes.
                    md.reset();
                    md.update(prevLvlHashes[i]);
                    md.update(prevLvlHashes[i + 1]);
                    currLvlHashes[j] = md.digest();

                } else { // Take care of the remaining odd chunk
                    currLvlHashes[j] = prevLvlHashes[i];
                }
            }

            prevLvlHashes = currLvlHashes;
        }

        return prevLvlHashes[0];
    }

    /**
     * Returns the hexadecimal representation of the input byte array
     */
    public static String toHex(byte[] data) {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(data.length * 2);
        for (byte datum : data) {
            String hex = Integer.toHexString(datum & 0xFF);

            if (hex.length() == 1) {
                // Append leading zero.
                sb.append("0");
            }
```

```
            sb.append(hex);
        }
        return sb.toString().toLowerCase();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UploadArchive中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
const { GlacierClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-glacier");
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const glacierClient = new GlacierClient({ region: REGION });
export { glacierClient };
```

上傳封存。

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
import { UploadArchiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-glacier";
import { glacierClient } from "./libs/glacierClient.js";

// Set the parameters
const vaultname = "VAULT_NAME"; // VAULT_NAME

// Create a new service object and buffer
const buffer = new Buffer.alloc(2.5 * 1024 * 1024); // 2.5MB buffer
const params = { vaultName: vaultname, body: buffer };
```

```
const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await glacierClient.send(new UploadArchiveCommand(params));
    console.log("Archive ID", data.archiveId);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error uploading archive!", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UploadArchive中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create a new service object and buffer
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" });
buffer = Buffer.alloc(2.5 * 1024 * 1024); // 2.5MB buffer

var params = { vaultName: "YOUR_VAULT_NAME", body: buffer };
// Call Glacier to upload the archive.
glacier.uploadArchive(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error uploading archive!", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Archive ID", data.archiveId);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UploadArchive中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：將單一檔案上載至指定的儲存庫，傳回歸檔 ID 和計算出來的總和檢查碼。

```
Write-GLCArchive -VaultName myvault -FilePath c:\temp\blue.bin
```

輸出：

```
FilePath                    ArchiveId              Checksum
--------                    ---------              --------
C:\temp\blue.bin            o9O9jUUs...TTX-TpIhQJw 79f3e...f4395b
```

範例 2：將資料夾階層的內容上載至使用者帳戶中指定的 Vault。指令程式會針對每個上傳的檔案發出檔案名稱、對應的封存 ID 和計算的封存總和檢查碼。

```
Write-GLCArchive -VaultName myvault -FolderPath . -Recurse
```

輸出：

```
FilePath                    ArchiveId              Checksum
--------                    ---------              --------
C:\temp\blue.bin            o9O9jUUs...TTX-TpIhQJw 79f3e...f4395b
C:\temp\green.bin           qXAfOdSG...czo729UHXrw d50a1...9184b9
C:\temp\lum.bin             39aNifP3...q9nb8nZkFIg 28886...5c3e27
C:\temp\red.bin             vp7E6rU_...Ejk_HhjAxKA e05f7...4e34f5
C:\temp\Folder1\file1.txt   _eRINlip...5Sxy7dD2BaA d0d2a...c8a3ba
C:\temp\Folder2\file2.iso   -Ix3jlmu...iXiDh-XfOPA 7469e...3e86f1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UploadArchive式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def upload_archive(vault, archive_description, archive_file):
        """
        Uploads an archive to a vault.

        :param vault: The vault where the archive is put.
        :param archive_description: A description of the archive.
        :param archive_file: The archive file to put in the vault.
        :return: The uploaded archive.
        """
        try:
            archive = vault.upload_archive(
                archiveDescription=archive_description, body=archive_file
            )
            logger.info(
                "Uploaded %s with ID %s to vault %s.",
                archive_description,
                archive.id,
                vault.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
```

```
                "Couldn't upload %s to %s.", archive_description, vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return archive
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UploadArchive中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**UploadMultipartPart**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UploadMultipartPart`。

CLI

AWS CLI

下列命令會上傳封存的前 1 MiB (1024 x 1024 位元組) 部分：

```
aws glacier upload-multipart-part --body part1 --range 'bytes
 0-1048575/*' --account-id - --vault-name my-vault --upload-
id 19gaRezEXAMPLES6Ry5YYdqthHOC_kGRCT03L9yetr220UmPtBYKk-
OssZtLqyFu7sY1_lR7vgFuJV6NtcV5zpsJ
```

Amazon Glacier 在執行操作時需要帳戶 ID 引數，但您可以使用連字號來指定使用中的帳戶。

內文參數會取得本機檔案系統上分段檔案的路徑。範圍參數採用 HTTP 內容範圍，指示分段在完成的封存中佔用的位元組。上傳 ID 由 `aws glacier initiate-multipart-upload` 命令傳回，也可以透過 `aws glacier list-multipart-uploads` 獲取。

如需有關使用 CLI 分段上傳至 Amazon Glacier 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS CLI 使用者指南中的 AWS 使用 Amazon Glacier。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UploadMultipartPart中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 Buffer 物件 1 MB 區塊的分段上傳。

```
// Create a new service object and some supporting variables
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" }),
  vaultName = "YOUR_VAULT_NAME",
  buffer = new Buffer(2.5 * 1024 * 1024), // 2.5MB buffer
  partSize = 1024 * 1024, // 1MB chunks,
  numPartsLeft = Math.ceil(buffer.length / partSize),
  startTime = new Date(),
  params = { vaultName: vaultName, partSize: partSize.toString() };

// Compute the complete SHA-256 tree hash so we can pass it
// to completeMultipartUpload request at the end
var treeHash = glacier.computeChecksums(buffer).treeHash;

// Initiate the multipart upload
console.log("Initiating upload to", vaultName);
// Call Glacier to initiate the upload.
glacier.initiateMultipartUpload(params, function (mpErr, multipart) {
  if (mpErr) {
    console.log("Error!", mpErr.stack);
    return;
  }
  console.log("Got upload ID", multipart.uploadId);

  // Grab each partSize chunk and upload it as a part
  for (var i = 0; i < buffer.length; i += partSize) {
    var end = Math.min(i + partSize, buffer.length),
      partParams = {
        vaultName: vaultName,
        uploadId: multipart.uploadId,
        range: "bytes " + i + "-" + (end - 1) + "/*",
        body: buffer.slice(i, end),
```

```
      };

    // Send a single part
    console.log("Uploading part", i, "=", partParams.range);
    glacier.uploadMultipartPart(partParams, function (multiErr, mData) {
      if (multiErr) return;
      console.log("Completed part", this.request.params.range);
      if (--numPartsLeft > 0) return; // complete only when all parts uploaded

      var doneParams = {
        vaultName: vaultName,
        uploadId: multipart.uploadId,
        archiveSize: buffer.length.toString(),
        checksum: treeHash, // the computed tree hash
      };

      console.log("Completing upload...");
      glacier.completeMultipartUpload(doneParams, function (err, data) {
        if (err) {
          console.log("An error occurred while uploading the archive");
          console.log(err);
        } else {
          var delta = (new Date() - startTime) / 1000;
          console.log("Completed upload in", delta, "seconds");
          console.log("Archive ID:", data.archiveId);
          console.log("Checksum:  ", data.checksum);
        }
      });
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UploadMultipartPart中的。

使用 AWS 開發套件的 S3 冰川案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon S3 冰川。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用開 AWS 發套件將檔案存檔到 Amazon S3 Glacier、取得通知並啟動任務
- 使用 AWS 開發套件取得 Amazon S3 冰川存檔內容並刪除存檔

使用開 AWS 發套件將檔案存檔到 Amazon S3 Glacier、取得通知並啟動任務

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 Amazon S3 Glacier 保存庫。
- 設定保存庫，以將通知發布至 Amazon SNS 主題。
- 將封存檔上傳至保存庫。
- 啟動封存擷取任務。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立包裝 S3 Glacier 作業的類別。

```
import argparse
import logging
import os
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
```

```
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def create_vault(self, vault_name):
        """
        Creates a vault.

        :param vault_name: The name to give the vault.
        :return: The newly created vault.
        """
        try:
            vault = self.glacier_resource.create_vault(vaultName=vault_name)
            logger.info("Created vault %s.", vault_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create vault %s.", vault_name)
            raise
        else:
            return vault


    def list_vaults(self):
        """
        Lists vaults for the current account.
        """
        try:
            for vault in self.glacier_resource.vaults.all():
                logger.info("Got vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list vaults.")
            raise


    @staticmethod
    def upload_archive(vault, archive_description, archive_file):
        """
        Uploads an archive to a vault.

        :param vault: The vault where the archive is put.
        :param archive_description: A description of the archive.
        :param archive_file: The archive file to put in the vault.
        :return: The uploaded archive.
        """
```

```
        try:
            archive = vault.upload_archive(
                archiveDescription=archive_description, body=archive_file
            )
            logger.info(
                "Uploaded %s with ID %s to vault %s.",
                archive_description,
                archive.id,
                vault.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't upload %s to %s.", archive_description, vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return archive


    @staticmethod
    def initiate_archive_retrieval(archive):
        """
        Initiates an archive retrieval job. Standard retrievals typically
complete
        within 3-5 hours. When the job completes, you can get the archive
contents
        by calling get_output().

        :param archive: The archive to retrieve.
        :return: The archive retrieval job.
        """
        try:
            job = archive.initiate_archive_retrieval()
            logger.info("Started %s job with ID %s.", job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start job on archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise
        else:
            return job


    @staticmethod
    def list_jobs(vault, job_type):
        """
```

```
        Lists jobs by type for the specified vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :param job_type: The type of job to list.
        :return: The list of jobs of the requested type.
        """
        job_list = []
        try:
            if job_type == "all":
                jobs = vault.jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "in_progress":
                jobs = vault.jobs_in_progress.all()
            elif job_type == "completed":
                jobs = vault.completed_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "succeeded":
                jobs = vault.succeeded_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "failed":
                jobs = vault.failed_jobs.all()
            else:
                jobs = []
                logger.warning("%s isn't a type of job I can get.", job_type)
            for job in jobs:
                job_list.append(job)
                logger.info("Got %s %s job %s.", job_type, job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s jobs from %s.", job_type,
vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_list


    def set_notifications(self, vault, sns_topic_arn):
        """
        Sets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target
        for notifications. Amazon S3 Glacier publishes messages to this topic for
        the configured list of events.

        :param vault: The vault to set up to publish notifications.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the topic that
                              receives notifications.
        :return: Data about the new notification configuration.
        """
        try:
```

```
            notification = self.glacier_resource.Notification("-", vault.name)
            notification.set(
                vaultNotificationConfig={
                    "SNSTopic": sns_topic_arn,
                    "Events": [
                        "ArchiveRetrievalCompleted",
                        "InventoryRetrievalCompleted",
                    ],
                }
            )
            logger.info(
                "Notifications will be sent to %s for events %s from %s.",
                notification.sns_topic,
                notification.events,
                notification.vault_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't set notifications to %s on %s.", sns_topic_arn,
 vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return notification
```

呼叫包裝函式類別上的函數，以建立保存庫並上傳檔案，然後將保存庫設定為發布通知與啟動工作以擷取封存。

```
def upload_demo(glacier, vault_name, topic_arn):
    """
    Shows how to:
    * Create a vault.
    * Configure the vault to publish notifications to an Amazon SNS topic.
    * Upload an archive.
    * Start a job to retrieve the archive.

    :param glacier: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
    :param vault_name: The name of the vault to create.
    :param topic_arn: The ARN of an Amazon SNS topic that receives notification
 of
                      Amazon S3 Glacier events.
```

```
    """
    print(f"\nCreating vault {vault_name}.")
    vault = glacier.create_vault(vault_name)
    print("\nList of vaults in your account:")
    glacier.list_vaults()
    print(f"\nUploading glacier_basics.py to {vault.name}.")
    with open("glacier_basics.py", "rb") as upload_file:
        archive = glacier.upload_archive(vault, "glacier_basics.py", upload_file)
    print(
        "\nStarting an archive retrieval request to get the file back from the "
        "vault."
    )
    glacier.initiate_archive_retrieval(archive)
    print("\nListing in progress jobs:")
    glacier.list_jobs(vault, "in_progress")
    print(
        "\nBecause Amazon S3 Glacier is intended for infrequent retrieval, an "
        "archive request with Standard retrieval typically completes within 3-5 "
        "hours."
    )
    if topic_arn:
        notification = glacier.set_notifications(vault, topic_arn)
        print(
            f"\nVault {vault.name} is configured to notify the "
            f"{notification.sns_topic} topic when {notification.events} "
            f"events occur. You can subscribe to this topic to receive "
            f"a message when the archive retrieval completes.\n"
        )
    else:
        print(
            f"\nVault {vault.name} is not configured to notify an Amazon SNS
topic "
            f"when the archive retrieval completes so wait a few hours."
        )
    print("\nRetrieve your job output by running this script with the --retrieve
flag.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateVault

- InitiateJob
- ListJobs
- ListVaults
- SetVaultNotifications
- UploadArchive

使用 AWS 開發套件取得 Amazon S3 冰川存檔內容並刪除存檔

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 列出 Amazon S3 Glacier 保存庫的工作，並取得工作狀態。
- 取得已完成封存擷取工作的輸出。
- 刪除封存。
- 刪除保存庫。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立包裝 S3 Glacier 作業的類別。

```
import argparse
import logging
import os
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def list_jobs(vault, job_type):
        """
        Lists jobs by type for the specified vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :param job_type: The type of job to list.
        :return: The list of jobs of the requested type.
        """
        job_list = []
        try:
            if job_type == "all":
                jobs = vault.jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "in_progress":
                jobs = vault.jobs_in_progress.all()
            elif job_type == "completed":
                jobs = vault.completed_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "succeeded":
                jobs = vault.succeeded_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "failed":
                jobs = vault.failed_jobs.all()
            else:
                jobs = []
                logger.warning("%s isn't a type of job I can get.", job_type)
            for job in jobs:
                job_list.append(job)
                logger.info("Got %s %s job %s.", job_type, job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s jobs from %s.", job_type,
vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_list


    @staticmethod
```

```
    def get_job_output(job):
        """
        Gets the output of a job, such as a vault inventory or the contents of an
        archive.

        :param job: The job to get output from.
        :return: The job output, in bytes.
        """
        try:
            response = job.get_output()
            out_bytes = response["body"].read()
            logger.info("Read %s bytes from job %s.", len(out_bytes), job.id)
            if "archiveDescription" in response:
                logger.info(
                    "These bytes are described as '%s'",
response["archiveDescription"]
                )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get output for job %s.", job.id)
            raise
        else:
            return out_bytes


    @staticmethod
    def delete_archive(archive):
        """
        Deletes an archive from a vault.

        :param archive: The archive to delete.
        """
        try:
            archive.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted archive %s from vault %s.", archive.id,
archive.vault_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise


    @staticmethod
    def delete_vault(vault):
```

```
        """
        Deletes a vault.

        :param vault: The vault to delete.
        """
        try:
            vault.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete vault %s.", vault.name)
            raise
```

呼叫包裝函式類別的函數，從已完成的工作取得封存內容，然後刪除封存。

```
def retrieve_demo(glacier, vault_name):
    """
    Shows how to:
    * List jobs for a vault and get job status.
    * Get the output of a completed archive retrieval job.
    * Delete an archive.
    * Delete a vault.

    :param glacier: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
    :param vault_name: The name of the vault to query for jobs.
    """
    vault = glacier.glacier_resource.Vault("-", vault_name)
    try:
        vault.load()
    except ClientError as err:
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            print(
                f"\nVault {vault_name} doesn't exist. You must first run this
 script "
                f"with the --upload flag to create the vault."
            )
            return
        else:
            raise

    print(f"\nGetting completed jobs for {vault.name}.")
    jobs = glacier.list_jobs(vault, "completed")
```

```
    if not jobs:
        print("\nNo completed jobs found. Give it some time and try again
later.")
        return

    retrieval_job = None
    for job in jobs:
        if job.action == "ArchiveRetrieval" and job.status_code == "Succeeded":
            retrieval_job = job
            break
    if retrieval_job is None:
        print(
            "\nNo ArchiveRetrieval jobs found. Give it some time and try again "
            "later."
        )
        return

    print(f"\nGetting output from job {retrieval_job.id}.")
    archive_bytes = glacier.get_job_output(retrieval_job)
    archive_str = archive_bytes.decode("utf-8")
    print("\nGot archive data. Printing the first 10 lines.")
    print(os.linesep.join(archive_str.split(os.linesep)[:10]))

    print(f"\nDeleting the archive from {vault.name}.")
    archive = glacier.glacier_resource.Archive(
        "-", vault.name, retrieval_job.archive_id
    )
    glacier.delete_archive(archive)

    print(f"\nDeleting {vault.name}.")
    glacier.delete_vault(vault)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteArchive
  - DeleteVault
  - GetJobOutput
  - ListJobs

SageMaker 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 SageMaker 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- SageMaker 開發人員指南 — 關於 SageMaker.
- SageMaker API 參考 — 有關所有可用 SageMaker 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 SageMaker

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 SageMaker。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;

namespace SageMakerActions;
```

```
public static class HelloSageMaker
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var sageMakerClient = new AmazonSageMakerClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SageMaker! Let's list some of your
 notebook instances:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five notebook instances.
        var response = await sageMakerClient.ListNotebookInstancesAsync(
            new ListNotebookInstancesRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 5
            });

        if (!response.NotebookInstances.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No notebook instances found.");
            Console.WriteLine("See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/
dg/howitworks-create-ws.html to create one.");
        }

        foreach (var notebookInstance in response.NotebookInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tInstance:
 {notebookInstance.NotebookInstanceName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {notebookInstance.NotebookInstanceArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCreation Date:
 {notebookInstance.CreationTime.ToShortDateString()}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListNotebookInstances中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloSageMaker {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SageMakerClient sageMakerClient = SageMakerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBooks(sageMakerClient);
        sageMakerClient.close();
    }

    public static void listBooks(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient) {
        try {
            ListNotebookInstancesResponse notebookInstancesResponse =
 sageMakerClient.listNotebookInstances();
            List<NotebookInstanceSummary> items =
 notebookInstancesResponse.notebookInstances();
            for (NotebookInstanceSummary item : items) {
                System.out.println("The notebook name is: " +
 item.notebookInstanceName());
            }

        } catch (SageMakerException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListNotebookInstances中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import {
  SageMakerClient,
  ListNotebookInstancesCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker";

const client = new SageMakerClient({
  region: "us-west-2",
});

export const helloSagemaker = async () => {
  const command = new ListNotebookInstancesCommand({ MaxResults: 5 });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(
    "Hello Amazon SageMaker! Let's list some of your notebook instances:",
  );

  const instances = response.NotebookInstances || [];

  if (instances.length === 0) {
    console.log(
      "• No notebook instances found. Try creating one in the AWS Management
 Console or with the CreateNotebookInstanceCommand.",
```

```
    );
  } else {
    console.log(
      instances
        .map(
          (i) =>
            `• Instance: ${i.NotebookInstanceName}\n  Arn:${
              i.NotebookInstanceArn
            } \n  Creation Date: ${i.CreationTime.toISOString()}`,
        )
        .join("\n"),
    );
  }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListNotebookInstances中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listBooks() {

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.listNotebookInstances(ListNotebookInstancesRequest {})
        response.notebookInstances?.forEach { item ->
            println("The notebook name is: ${item.notebookInstanceName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListNotebookInstances中的 Kotlin API 參考。

程式碼範例

- SageMaker 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭CreateEndpoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreatePipeline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateTrainingJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateTransformJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteEndpoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeletePipeline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribePipelineExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeTrainingJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListAlgorithms配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListModels配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListNotebookInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListTrainingJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭StartPipelineExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭UpdatePipeline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- SageMaker 使用 AWS SDK 的案例
  - 使用 AWS SDK 開始在管道中進行 SageMaker 地理空間工作
  - 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 SageMaker 模型和端點

SageMaker 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 SageMaker 搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作 SageMaker 使用 AWS SDK 的案例。

範例

- 搭CreateEndpoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreatePipeline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateTrainingJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateTransformJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteEndpoint配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteModel配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeletePipeline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribePipelineExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTrainingJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAlgorithms配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListModels配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListNotebookInstances配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTrainingJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartPipelineExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdatePipeline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateEndpoint`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateEndpoint`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用模型和端點

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lt_production_variants TYPE /aws1/
cl_sgmproductionvariant=>tt_productionvariantlist.
    DATA lo_production_variants TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmproductionvariant.
    DATA oo_ep_config_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcreateendptcfgout.

    "Create a production variant as an ABAP object."
    "Identifies a model that you want to host and the resources chosen to deploy
 for hosting it."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_production_variants
      EXPORTING
        iv_variantname          = iv_variant_name
        iv_modelname            = iv_model_name
        iv_initialinstancecount = iv_initial_instance_count
        iv_instancetype         = iv_instance_type.

    INSERT lo_production_variants INTO TABLE lt_production_variants.

    "Create an endpoint configuration."
    TRY.
        oo_ep_config_result = lo_sgm->createendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_endpoint_config_name
          it_productionvariants = lt_production_variants
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Create an endpoint."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->createendpoint(     " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
            iv_endpointconfigname = iv_endpoint_config_name
            iv_endpointname = iv_endpoint_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateEndpoint中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`CreateModel`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateModel`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用模型和端點

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lo_primarycontainer TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcontainerdefn.

    "Create an ABAP object for the container image based on input variables."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_primarycontainer
      EXPORTING
        iv_image        = iv_container_image
        iv_modeldataurl = iv_model_data_url.

    "Create an Amazon SageMaker model."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->createmodel(        " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_executionrolearn = iv_execution_role_arn
          iv_modelname = iv_model_name
          io_primarycontainer = lo_primarycontainer
        ).
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Model created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateModel中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**CreatePipeline**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePipeline`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用地理空間工作和管道

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
string name, string description, string displayName)
    {
        try
        {
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
```

```
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreatePipeline中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
    public static void setupPipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
filePath, String roleArn,
            String functionArn, String pipelineName) {
```

```
        System.out.println("Setting up the pipeline.");
        JSONParser parser = new JSONParser();

        // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
        try (FileReader reader = new FileReader(filePath)) {
            Object obj = parser.parse(reader);
            JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject) obj;
            JSONArray stepsArray = (JSONArray) jsonObject.get("Steps");
            for (Object stepObj : stepsArray) {
                JSONObject step = (JSONObject) stepObj;
                if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                    step.put("FunctionArn", functionArn);
                }
            }
            System.out.println(jsonObject);

            // Create the pipeline.
            CreatePipelineRequest pipelineRequest =
CreatePipelineRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineDescription("Java SDK example pipeline")
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                    .pipelineDefinition(jsonObject.toString())
                    .build();

            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (IOException | ParseException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreatePipeline中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用本機提供的 JSON 定義建立 SageMaker 管線的函數。

```
/**
 * Create the Amazon SageMaker pipeline using a JSON pipeline definition. The
 definition
 * can also be provided as an Amazon S3 object using
 PipelineDefinitionS3Location.
 * @param {{roleArn: string, name: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/
client-sagemaker').SageMakerClient}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerPipeline({
  // Assumes an AWS IAM role has been created for this pipeline.
  roleArn,
  name,
  // Assumes an AWS Lambda function has been created for this pipeline.
  functionArn,
  sagemakerClient,
}) {
  const pipelineDefinition = readFileSync(
    // dirnameFromMetaUrl is a local utility function. You can find its
 implementation
    // on GitHub.
    `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
      import.meta.url,
    )}../../../../../workflows/sagemaker_pipelines/resources/
GeoSpatialPipeline.json`,
  )
    .toString()
    .replace(/\*FUNCTION_ARN\*/g, functionArn);

  let arn = null;

  const createPipeline = () =>
```

```
    sagemakerClient.send(
      new CreatePipelineCommand({
        PipelineName: name,
        PipelineDefinition: pipelineDefinition,
        RoleArn: roleArn,
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { PipelineArn } = await createPipeline();
    arn = PipelineArn;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ValidationException" &&
      caught.message.includes(
        "Pipeline names must be unique within an AWS account and region",
      )
    ) {
      const { PipelineArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DescribePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
      arn = PipelineArn;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DeletePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
    },
  };
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreatePipeline中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
suspend fun setupPipeline(filePath: String?, roleArnVal: String?, functionArnVal:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String?) {
    println("Setting up the pipeline.")
    val parser = JSONParser()

    // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
    FileReader(filePath).use { reader ->
        val obj: Any = parser.parse(reader)
        val jsonObject: JSONObject = obj as JSONObject
        val stepsArray: JSONArray = jsonObject.get("Steps") as JSONArray
        for (stepObj in stepsArray) {
            val step: JSONObject = stepObj as JSONObject
            if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                step.put("FunctionArn", functionArnVal)
            }
        }
        println(jsonObject)

        // Create the pipeline.
        val pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest {
            pipelineDescription = "Kotlin SDK example pipeline"
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
            pipelineDefinition = jsonObject.toString()
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreatePipeline中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`CreateTrainingJob`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTrainingJob`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用模型和端點

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lo_hyperparameters_w TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmhyperparameters_w.
    DATA lt_hyperparameters TYPE /aws1/
cl_sgmhyperparameters_w=>tt_hyperparameters.
    DATA lt_input_data_config TYPE /aws1/cl_sgmchannel=>tt_inputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_trn_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_trn_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_trn_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
    DATA lo_val_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_val_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_val_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
    DATA lo_algorithm_specification TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmalgorithmspec.
    DATA lo_resource_config  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmresourceconfig.
    DATA lo_output_data_config TYPE REF TO  /aws1/cl_sgmoutputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_stopping_condition TYPE REF TO  /aws1/cl_sgmstoppingcondition.

    "Create ABAP internal table for hyperparameters based on input variables."
```

```
   "These hyperparameters are based on the Amazon SageMaker built-in algorithm,
XGBoost."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_max_depth.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'max_depth' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_eta.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eta' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_eval_metric.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eval_metric' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO
TABLE lt_hyperparameters.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value =
iv_hp_scale_pos_weight.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'scale_pos_weight' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO
TABLE lt_hyperparameters.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_subsample.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'subsample' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_objective.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'objective' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_num_round.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'num_round' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   "Create ABAP objects for training data sources."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_trn_s3datasource
     EXPORTING
       iv_s3datatype             = iv_trn_data_s3datatype
       iv_s3datadistributiontype = iv_trn_data_s3datadistribution
       iv_s3uri                  = iv_trn_data_s3uri.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_trn_datasource
     EXPORTING
       io_s3datasource = lo_trn_s3datasource.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_trn_channel
     EXPORTING
```

```
        iv_channelname     = 'train'
        io_datasource      = lo_trn_datasource
        iv_compressiontype = iv_trn_data_compressiontype
        iv_contenttype     = iv_trn_data_contenttype.

    INSERT lo_trn_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

    "Create ABAP objects for validation data sources."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_val_s3datasource
      EXPORTING
        iv_s3datatype             = iv_val_data_s3datatype
        iv_s3datadistributiontype = iv_val_data_s3datadistribution
        iv_s3uri                  = iv_val_data_s3uri.

    CREATE OBJECT lo_val_datasource
      EXPORTING
        io_s3datasource = lo_val_s3datasource.

    CREATE OBJECT lo_val_channel
      EXPORTING
        iv_channelname     = 'validation'
        io_datasource      = lo_val_datasource
        iv_compressiontype = iv_val_data_compressiontype
        iv_contenttype     = iv_val_data_contenttype.

    INSERT lo_val_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

    "Create an ABAP object for algorithm specification."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_algorithm_specification
      EXPORTING
        iv_trainingimage     = iv_training_image
        iv_traininginputmode = iv_training_input_mode.

    "Create an ABAP object for resource configuration."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_resource_config
      EXPORTING
        iv_instancecount  = iv_instance_count
        iv_instancetype   = iv_instance_type
        iv_volumesizeingb = iv_volume_sizeingb.

    "Create an ABAP object for output data configuration."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_output_data_config
      EXPORTING
        iv_s3outputpath = iv_s3_output_path.
```

```
   "Create an ABAP object for stopping condition."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_stopping_condition
     EXPORTING
       iv_maxruntimeinseconds = iv_max_runtime_in_seconds.

   "Create a training job."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sgm->createtrainingjob(    " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
         iv_trainingjobname           = iv_training_job_name
         iv_rolearn                   = iv_role_arn
         it_hyperparameters           = lt_hyperparameters
         it_inputdataconfig           = lt_input_data_config
         io_algorithmspecification    = lo_algorithm_specification
         io_outputdataconfig          = lo_output_data_config
         io_resourceconfig            = lo_resource_config
         io_stoppingcondition         = lo_stopping_condition
       ).
       MESSAGE 'Training job created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
       MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTrainingJob中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**CreateTransformJob**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTransformJob`。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   DATA lo_transforminput TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransforminput.
   DATA lo_transformoutput TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransformoutput.
   DATA lo_transformresources TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransformresources.
   DATA lo_datasource  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransformdatasrc.
   DATA lo_s3datasource  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransforms3datasrc.

   "Create an ABAP object for an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) data
source."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_s3datasource
     EXPORTING
       iv_s3uri      = iv_tf_data_s3uri
       iv_s3datatype = iv_tf_data_s3datatype.

   "Create an ABAP object for data source."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_datasource
     EXPORTING
       io_s3datasource = lo_s3datasource.

   "Create an ABAP object for transform data source."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_transforminput
     EXPORTING
       io_datasource      = lo_datasource
       iv_contenttype     = iv_tf_data_contenttype
       iv_compressiontype = iv_tf_data_compressiontype.

   "Create an ABAP object for resource configuration."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_transformresources
     EXPORTING
       iv_instancecount = iv_instance_count
       iv_instancetype  = iv_instance_type.
```

```
   "Create an ABAP object for output data configuration."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_transformoutput
     EXPORTING
       iv_s3outputpath = iv_s3_output_path.

   "Create a transform job."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sgm->createtransformjob(     " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
           iv_modelname = iv_tf_model_name
           iv_transformjobname = iv_tf_job_name
           io_transforminput = lo_transforminput
           io_transformoutput = lo_transformoutput
           io_transformresources = lo_transformresources
       ).
       MESSAGE 'Transform job created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
       MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTransformJob中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**DeleteEndpoint**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteEndpoint。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用模型和端點

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    "Delete an endpoint."
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->deleteendpoint(
            iv_endpointname = iv_endpoint_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_endpoint_exception).
        DATA(lv_endpoint_error) = |"{ lo_endpoint_exception->av_err_code }" -
 { lo_endpoint_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_endpoint_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Delete an endpoint configuration."
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->deleteendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_endpoint_config_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_endpointconfig_exception).
        DATA(lv_endpointconfig_error) = |"{ lo_endpointconfig_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_endpointconfig_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_endpointconfig_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteEndpoint中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`DeleteModel`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteModel`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用模型和端點

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->deletemodel(
                  iv_modelname = iv_model_name
                ).
        MESSAGE 'Model deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteModel中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`DeletePipeline`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeletePipeline`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用地理空間工作和管道

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline to delete.</param>
/// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
public async Task<string> DeletePipelineByName(string pipelineName)
{
    var deleteResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.DeletePipelineAsync(
        new DeletePipelineRequest()
        {
            PipelineName = pipelineName
        });

    return deleteResponse.PipelineArn;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeletePipeline中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
```

```
    public static void deletePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
pipelineName) {
        DeletePipelineRequest pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest.builder()
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest);
        System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + pipelineName);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeletePipeline中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除 SageMaker 配管的語法。此代碼是更大函數的一部分。有關更多內容，請參閱「創建管線」或 GitHub 存儲庫。

```
      await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DeletePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeletePipeline中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
suspend fun deletePipeline(pipelineNameVal: String) {
    val pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest {
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $pipelineNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeletePipeline中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`DescribePipelineExecution`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribePipelineExecution`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用地理空間工作和管道

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Check the status of a run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineExecutionArn">The ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<PipelineExecutionStatus>
CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(string pipelineExecutionArn)
    {
        var describeResponse = await
_amazonSageMaker.DescribePipelineExecutionAsync(
            new DescribePipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineExecutionArn = pipelineExecutionArn
            });

        return describeResponse.PipelineExecutionStatus;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribePipelineExecution中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Check the status of a pipeline execution.
    public static void waitForPipelineExecution(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient,
String executionArn)
            throws InterruptedException {
        String status;
        int index = 0;
        do {
            DescribePipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
DescribePipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineExecutionArn(executionArn)
                    .build();

            DescribePipelineExecutionResponse response = sageMakerClient
                    .describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatusAsString();
            System.out.println(index + ". The Status of the pipeline is " +
status);
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4);
            index++;
        } while ("Executing".equals(status));
        System.out.println("Pipeline finished with status " + status);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribePipelineExecution中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

等待 SageMaker 管線執行成功、失敗或停止。

```
/**
```

```
 * Poll the executing pipeline until the status is 'SUCCEEDED', 'STOPPED', or
 'FAILED'.
 * @param {{ arn: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker').SageMakerClient, wait: (ms: number) => Promise<void>}} props
 */
export async function waitForPipelineComplete({ arn, sagemakerClient, wait }) {
  const command = new DescribePipelineExecutionCommand({
    PipelineExecutionArn: arn,
  });

  let complete = false;
  let intervalInSeconds = 15;
  const COMPLETION_STATUSES = [
    PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.SUCCEEDED,
  ];

  do {
    const { PipelineExecutionStatus: status, FailureReason } =
      await sagemakerClient.send(command);

    complete = COMPLETION_STATUSES.includes(status);

    if (!complete) {
      console.log(
        `Pipeline is ${status}. Waiting ${intervalInSeconds} seconds before
 checking again.`,
      );
      await wait(intervalInSeconds);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED) {
      throw new Error(`Pipeline failed because: ${FailureReason}`);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED) {
      throw new Error(`Pipeline was forcefully stopped.`);
    } else {
      console.log(`Pipeline execution ${status}.`);
    }
  } while (!complete);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribePipelineExecution中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun waitForPipelineExecution(executionArn: String?) {
    var status: String
    var index = 0
    do {
        val pipelineExecutionRequest = DescribePipelineExecutionRequest {
            pipelineExecutionArn = executionArn
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            val response =
 sageMakerClient.describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatus.toString()
            println("$index. The status of the pipeline is $status")
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4)
            index++
        }
    } while ("Executing" == status)
    println("Pipeline finished with status $status")
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribePipelineExecution中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭`DescribeTrainingJob`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTrainingJob`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用模型和端點

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->describetrainingjob(      " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_trainingjobname = iv_training_job_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved description of training job.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeTrainingJob中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**ListAlgorithms**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAlgorithms`。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
```

```
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listalgorithms(         " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of algorithms.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListAlgorithms中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**ListModels**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListModels`。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listmodels(           " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of models.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListModels中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`ListNotebookInstances`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListNotebookInstances`。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_instances(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let notebooks = client.list_notebook_instances().send().await?;

    println!("Notebooks:");

    for n in notebooks.notebook_instances() {
        let n_instance_type = n.instance_type().unwrap();
        let n_status = n.notebook_instance_status().unwrap();
        let n_name = n.notebook_instance_name();

        println!("  Name :          {}", n_name.unwrap_or("Unknown"));
        println!("  Status :        {}", n_status.as_ref());
        println!("  Instance Type : {}", n_instance_type.as_ref());
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListNotebookInstances中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listnotebookinstances(        " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of notebook instances.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListNotebookInstances中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`ListTrainingJobs`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTrainingJobs`。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_jobs(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let job_details = client.list_training_jobs().send().await?;

    println!("Jobs:");

    for j in job_details.training_job_summaries() {
        let name = j.training_job_name().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let creation_time = j.creation_time().expect("creation
 time").to_chrono_utc()?;
        let training_end_time = j
            .training_end_time()
            .expect("Training end time")
            .to_chrono_utc()?;

        let status = j.training_job_status().expect("training status");
        let duration = training_end_time - creation_time;

        println!("  Name:               {}", name);
        println!(
            "  Creation date/time: {}",
            creation_time.format("%Y-%m-%d@%H:%M:%S")
        );
        println!("  Duration (seconds): {}", duration.num_seconds());
        println!("  Status:             {:?}", status);

        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTrainingJobs中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listtrainingjobs(       " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains
          iv_maxresults = iv_max_results
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of training jobs.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTrainingJobs中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`StartPipelineExecution`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartPipelineExecution`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用地理空間工作和管道

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Run a pipeline with input and output file locations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue to use for pipeline
callbacks.</param>
    /// <param name="inputLocationUrl">The input location in Amazon Simple
Storage Service (Amazon S3).</param>
    /// <param name="outputLocationUrl">The output location in Amazon S3.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="executionRoleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline run.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string inputLocationUrl,
        string outputLocationUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string executionRoleArn)
    {
        var inputConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig()
        {
            DataSourceConfig = new()
            {
                S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputLocationUrl
                }
            },
            DocumentType = VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV
        };

        var exportConfig = new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig()
        {
```

```
            S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
            {
                S3Uri = outputLocationUrl
            }
        };

        var jobConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobConfig()
        {
            ReverseGeocodingConfig = new ReverseGeocodingConfig()
            {
                XAttributeName = "Longitude",
                YAttributeName = "Latitude"
            }
        };

#pragma warning disable SageMaker1002 // Property value does not match required
 pattern is allowed here to match the pipeline definition.
        var startExecutionResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.StartPipelineExecutionAsync(
            new StartPipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName,
                PipelineExecutionDisplayName = pipelineName + "-example-
execution",
                PipelineParameters = new List<Parameter>()
                {
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_execution_role", Value =
 executionRoleArn },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_queue_url", Value =
 queueUrl },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_input_config", Value
 = JsonSerializer.Serialize(inputConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_export_config", Value
 = JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config", Value
 = JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobConfig) }
                }
            });
#pragma warning restore SageMaker1002
        return startExecutionResponse.PipelineExecutionArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartPipelineExecution中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    public static String executePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
 bucketName, String queueUrl,
            String roleArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Starting pipeline execution.");
        String inputBucketLocation = "s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv";
        String output = "s3://" + bucketName + "/outputfiles/";
        Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
                .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                .setPrettyPrinting().create();

        // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
        List<Parameter> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        Parameter para1 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_execution_role")
                .value(roleArn)
                .build();

        Parameter para2 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_queue_url")
                .value(queueUrl)
                .build();

        String inputJSON = "{\n" +
                "  \"DataSourceConfig\": {\n" +
                "    \"S3Data\": {\n" +
                "      \"S3Uri\": \"s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv\"\n" +
                "    },\n" +
                "    \"Type\": \"S3_DATA\"\n" +
                "  },\n" +
```

```
                "  \"DocumentType\": \"CSV\"\n" +
                "}";

        System.out.println(inputJSON);

        Parameter para3 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_input_config")
                .value(inputJSON)
                .build();

        // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
        VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data.builder()
                .s3Uri(output)
                .build();

        ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig outputConfig =
 ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig.builder()
                .s3Data(jobS3Data)
                .build();

        String gson4 = gson.toJson(outputConfig);
        Parameter para4 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_export_config")
                .value(gson4)
                .build();
        System.out.println("parameter_vej_export_config:" +
 gson.toJson(outputConfig));

        // Create a VectorEnrichmentJobConfig object.
        ReverseGeocodingConfig reverseGeocodingConfig =
 ReverseGeocodingConfig.builder()
                .xAttributeName("Longitude")
                .yAttributeName("Latitude")
                .build();

        VectorEnrichmentJobConfig jobConfig = VectorEnrichmentJobConfig.builder()
                .reverseGeocodingConfig(reverseGeocodingConfig)
                .build();

        String para5JSON = "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig
\":{\"XAttributeName\":\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}";
        Parameter para5 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_step_1_vej_config")
                .value(para5JSON)
```

```
                .build();

        System.out.println("parameter_step_1_vej_config:" +
 gson.toJson(jobConfig));
        parameters.add(para1);
        parameters.add(para2);
        parameters.add(para3);
        parameters.add(para4);
        parameters.add(para5);

        StartPipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
 StartPipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                .pipelineExecutionDescription("Created using Java SDK")
                .pipelineExecutionDisplayName(pipelineName + "-example-
execution")
                .pipelineParameters(parameters)
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        StartPipelineExecutionResponse response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考StartPipelineExecution中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

開始 SageMaker 管線執行。

```
/**
 * Start the execution of the Amazon SageMaker pipeline. Parameters that are
 * passed in are used in the AWS Lambda function.
```

```
 * @param {{
 *   name: string,
 *   sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker').SageMakerClient,
 *   roleArn: string,
 *   queueUrl: string,
 *   s3InputBucketName: string,
 * }} props
 */
export async function startPipelineExecution({
  sagemakerClient,
  name,
  bucketName,
  roleArn,
  queueUrl,
}) {
  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job requests CSV data. This configuration points to a
 CSV
   * file in an Amazon S3 bucket.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig}
   */
  const inputConfig = {
    DataSourceConfig: {
      S3Data: {
        S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/input/sample_data.csv`,
      },
    },
    DocumentType: VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV,
  };

  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job adds additional data to the source CSV. This
 configuration points
   * to an Amazon S3 prefix where the output will be stored.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig}
   */
  const outputConfig = {
    S3Data: {
      S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/output/`,
    },
  };
```

```
  /**
   * This job will be a Reverse Geocoding Vector Enrichment Job. Reverse
 Geocoding requires
   * latitude and longitude values.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobConfig}
   */
  const jobConfig = {
    ReverseGeocodingConfig: {
      XAttributeName: "Longitude",
      YAttributeName: "Latitude",
    },
  };

  const { PipelineExecutionArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
    new StartPipelineExecutionCommand({
      PipelineName: name,
      PipelineExecutionDisplayName: `${name}-example-execution`,
      PipelineParameters: [
        { Name: "parameter_execution_role", Value: roleArn },
        { Name: "parameter_queue_url", Value: queueUrl },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_input_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(inputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_export_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(outputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_step_1_vej_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(jobConfig),
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  return {
    arn: PipelineExecutionArn,
  };
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StartPipelineExecution中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
suspend fun executePipeline(bucketName: String, queueUrl: String?, roleArn:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Starting pipeline execution.")
    val inputBucketLocation = "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
    val output = "s3://$bucketName/outputfiles/"

    val gson = GsonBuilder()
        .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .create()

    // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
    val parameters: MutableList<Parameter> = java.util.ArrayList<Parameter>()

    val para1 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_execution_role"
        value = roleArn
    }
    val para2 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_queue_url"
        value = queueUrl
    }

    val inputJSON = """{
        "DataSourceConfig": {
        "S3Data": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        },
        "Type": "S3_DATA"
        },
        "DocumentType": "CSV"
```

```
    }"""
    println(inputJSON)
    val para3 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_input_config"
        value = inputJSON
    }

    // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
    val jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data {
        s3Uri = output
    }

    val outputConfig = ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig {
        s3Data = jobS3Data
    }

    val gson4: String = gson.toJson(outputConfig)
    val para4: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_export_config"
        value = gson4
    }
    println("parameter_vej_export_config:" + gson.toJson(outputConfig))

    val para5JSON =
        "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":{\"XAttributeName
\":\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}"

    val para5: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config"
        value = para5JSON
    }

    parameters.add(para1)
    parameters.add(para2)
    parameters.add(para3)
    parameters.add(para4)
    parameters.add(para5)

    val pipelineExecutionRequest = StartPipelineExecutionRequest {
        pipelineExecutionDescription = "Created using Kotlin SDK"
        pipelineExecutionDisplayName = "$pipelineName-example-execution"
        pipelineParameters = parameters
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }
```

```
    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK StartPipelineExecution中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭**UpdatePipeline**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdatePipeline`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用地理空間工作和管道

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
 already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
 string name, string description, string displayName)
    {
        try
        {
```

```
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UpdatePipeline中的。

SageMaker 使用 AWS SDK 的案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 SageMaker 搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 開始在管道中進行 SageMaker 地理空間工作
- 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 SageMaker 模型和端點

使用 AWS SDK 開始在管道中進行 SageMaker 地理空間工作

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 設定管線的資源。
- 設置執行空間工作的管線。
- 啟動管道執行。
- 監視執行狀態。
- 檢視管線的輸出。
- 清理資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱在 Community.AWS 上使用 AWS 開發套件建立和執行 SageMaker 管道。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建一個包裝 SageMaker 操作的類。

```
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial.Model;

namespace SageMakerActions;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon SageMaker actions and logic.
/// </summary>
public class SageMakerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSageMaker _amazonSageMaker;
```

```
    public SageMakerWrapper(IAmazonSageMaker amazonSageMaker)
    {
        _amazonSageMaker = amazonSageMaker;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
 already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
 string name, string description, string displayName)
    {
        try
        {
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run a pipeline with input and output file locations.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue to use for pipeline
callbacks.</param>
    /// <param name="inputLocationUrl">The input location in Amazon Simple
Storage Service (Amazon S3).</param>
    /// <param name="outputLocationUrl">The output location in Amazon S3.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="executionRoleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline run.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string inputLocationUrl,
        string outputLocationUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string executionRoleArn)
    {
        var inputConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig()
        {
            DataSourceConfig = new()
            {
                S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputLocationUrl
                }
            },
            DocumentType = VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV
        };

        var exportConfig = new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig()
        {
            S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
            {
                S3Uri = outputLocationUrl
            }
        };

        var jobConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobConfig()
        {
            ReverseGeocodingConfig = new ReverseGeocodingConfig()
            {
                XAttributeName = "Longitude",
                YAttributeName = "Latitude"
            }
        };
```

```
#pragma warning disable SageMaker1002 // Property value does not match required
 pattern is allowed here to match the pipeline definition.
        var startExecutionResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.StartPipelineExecutionAsync(
            new StartPipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName,
                PipelineExecutionDisplayName = pipelineName + "-example-
execution",
                PipelineParameters = new List<Parameter>()
                {
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_execution_role", Value =
 executionRoleArn },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_queue_url", Value =
 queueUrl },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_input_config", Value
 = JsonSerializer.Serialize(inputConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_export_config", Value
 = JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config", Value
 = JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobConfig) }
                }
            });
#pragma warning restore SageMaker1002
        return startExecutionResponse.PipelineExecutionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check the status of a run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineExecutionArn">The ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<PipelineExecutionStatus>
 CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(string pipelineExecutionArn)
    {
        var describeResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.DescribePipelineExecutionAsync(
            new DescribePipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineExecutionArn = pipelineExecutionArn
            });

        return describeResponse.PipelineExecutionStatus;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DeletePipelineByName(string pipelineName)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.DeletePipelineAsync(
            new DeletePipelineRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName
            });

        return deleteResponse.PipelineArn;
    }
}
```

建立處理 SageMaker 管線回呼的函數。

```
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial.Model;

// Assembly attribute to enable the AWS Lambda function's JSON input to be
 converted into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace SageMakerLambda;

/// <summary>
/// The AWS Lambda function handler for the Amazon SageMaker pipeline.
/// </summary>
public class SageMakerLambdaFunction
{
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Default constructor. This constructor is used by AWS Lambda to construct
 the instance. When invoked in a Lambda environment
    /// the AWS credentials will come from the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role associated with the function. The AWS Region will be set to the
    /// Region that the Lambda function is running in.
    /// </summary>
    public SageMakerLambdaFunction()
    {
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// The AWS Lambda function handler that processes events from the SageMaker
 pipeline and starts a job or export.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="request">The custom SageMaker pipeline request object.</
param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context.</param>
    /// <returns>The dictionary of output parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, string>> FunctionHandler(PipelineRequest
 request, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        var geoSpatialClient = new AmazonSageMakerGeospatialClient();
        var sageMakerClient = new AmazonSageMakerClient();
        var responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        context.Logger.LogInformation("Function handler started with request: " +
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(request));
        if (request.Records != null && request.Records.Any())
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Records found, this is a queue event.
 Processing the queue records.");
            foreach (var message in request.Records)
            {
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context, geoSpatialClient,
 sageMakerClient);
            }
        }
        else if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(request.vej_export_config))
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Export configuration found, this is an
 export. Start the Vector Enrichment Job (VEJ) export.");

            var outputConfig =
```

```
JsonSerializer.Deserialize<ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig>(
                    request.vej_export_config);

            var exportResponse = await
geoSpatialClient.ExportVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    Arn = request.vej_arn,
                    ExecutionRoleArn = request.Role,
                    OutputConfig = outputConfig
                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Export response:
{JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportResponse)}");
            responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "export_eoj_status", exportResponse.ExportStatus.ToString() },
                { "vej_arn", exportResponse.Arn }
            };
        }
        else if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(request.vej_name))
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Vector Enrichment Job name found,
starting the job.");
            var inputConfig =
                JsonSerializer.Deserialize<VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig>(
                    request.vej_input_config);

            var jobConfig =
                JsonSerializer.Deserialize<VectorEnrichmentJobConfig>(
                    request.vej_config);

            var jobResponse = await
geoSpatialClient.StartVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new StartVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    ExecutionRoleArn = request.Role,
                    InputConfig = inputConfig,
                    Name = request.vej_name,
                    JobConfig = jobConfig

                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Job response: " +
JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobResponse));
```

```
            responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "vej_arn", jobResponse.Arn },
                { "statusCode", jobResponse.HttpStatusCode.ToString() }
            };
        }
        return responseDictionary;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Process a queue message and check the status of a SageMaker job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="message">The queue message.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context.</param>
    /// <param name="geoClient">The SageMaker GeoSpatial client.</param>
    /// <param name="sageMakerClient">The SageMaker client.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
ILambdaContext context,
        AmazonSageMakerGeospatialClient geoClient, AmazonSageMakerClient
sageMakerClient)
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

        // Get information about the SageMaker job.
        var payload = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<QueuePayload>(message.Body);
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Payload token {payload!.token}");
        var token = payload.token;

        if (payload.arguments.ContainsKey("vej_arn"))
        {
            // Use the job ARN and the token to get the job status.
            var job_arn = payload.arguments["vej_arn"];
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Token: {token}, arn {job_arn}");

            var jobInfo = geoClient.GetVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new GetVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    Arn = job_arn
                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Job info: " +
JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobInfo));
            if (jobInfo.Result.Status == VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.COMPLETED)
            {
```

```
                context.Logger.LogInformation($"Status completed, resuming
 pipeline...");
                await sageMakerClient.SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccessAsync(
                    new SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccessRequest()
                    {
                        CallbackToken = token,
                        OutputParameters = new List<OutputParameter>()
                        {
                            new OutputParameter()
                                { Name = "export_status", Value =
 jobInfo.Result.Status }
                        }
                    });
            }
            else if (jobInfo.Result.Status == VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.FAILED)
            {
                context.Logger.LogInformation($"Status failed, stopping
 pipeline...");
                await sageMakerClient.SendPipelineExecutionStepFailureAsync(
                    new SendPipelineExecutionStepFailureRequest()
                    {
                        CallbackToken = token,
                        FailureReason = jobInfo.Result.ErrorDetails.ErrorMessage
                    });
            }
            else if (jobInfo.Result.Status ==
 VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.IN_PROGRESS)
            {
                // Put this message back in the queue to reprocess later.
                context.Logger.LogInformation(
                    $"Status still in progress, check back later.");
                throw new("Job still running.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public static class PipelineWorkflow
{
    public static IAmazonIdentityManagementService _iamClient = null!;
```

```
    public static SageMakerWrapper _sageMakerWrapper = null!;
    public static IAmazonSQS _sqsClient = null!;
    public static IAmazonS3 _s3Client = null!;
    public static IAmazonLambda _lambdaClient = null!;
    public static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    public static string lambdaFunctionName = "SageMakerExampleFunction";
    public static string sageMakerRoleName = "SageMakerExampleRole";
    public static string lambdaRoleName = "SageMakerExampleLambdaRole";

    private static string[] lambdaRolePolicies = null!;
    private static string[] sageMakerRolePolicies = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var options = new AWSOptions() { Region = RegionEndpoint.USWest2 };
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSageMaker>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSageMakerGeospatial>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonLambda>(options)
                    .AddTransient<SageMakerWrapper>()
        )
        .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
```

```
        string queueUrl = "";
        string queueName = _configuration["queueName"];
        string bucketName = _configuration["bucketName"];
        var pipelineName = _configuration["pipelineName"];

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nThis example workflow will guide you through setting up and
running an" +
                "\nAmazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS Lambda
function and an" +
                "\nAmazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse geocode
job to" +
                "\nreverse geocode addresses in an input file and store the
results in an export file.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(
                "First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue needed by
the SageMaker pipeline.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            var lambdaRoleArn = await CreateLambdaRole();
            var sageMakerRoleArn = await CreateSageMakerRole();
            var functionArn = await SetupLambda(lambdaRoleArn, true);
            queueUrl = await SetupQueue(queueName);
            await SetupBucket(bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Now we can create and run our pipeline.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await SetupPipeline(sageMakerRoleArn, functionArn, pipelineName);
            var executionArn = await ExecutePipeline(queueUrl, sageMakerRoleArn,
pipelineName, bucketName);
            await WaitForPipelineExecution(executionArn);

            await GetOutputResults(bucketName);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline
 and runs " +
                              "in SageMaker Studio, follow these instructions:" +
                              "\nhttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/
pipelines-studio.html");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await CleanupResources(true, queueUrl, pipelineName, bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
 {ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources(true, queueUrl, pipelineName, bucketName);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _sageMakerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SageMakerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _sqsClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSQS>();
        _s3Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonS3>();
        _lambdaClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonLambda>();
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Set up AWS Lambda, either by updating an existing function or creating a
new function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN) to use for the
Lambda function.</param>
    /// <param name="askUser">True to ask the user before updating.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the function.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupLambda(string roleArn, bool askUser)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Setting up the Lambda function for the pipeline.");
        var handlerName =
"SageMakerLambda::SageMakerLambda.SageMakerLambdaFunction::FunctionHandler";
        var functionArn = "";
        try
        {
            var functionInfo = await _lambdaClient.GetFunctionAsync(new
GetFunctionRequest()
            {
                FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
            });

            var updateFunction = true;
            if (askUser)
            {
                updateFunction = GetYesNoResponse(
                    $"\tThe Lambda function {lambdaFunctionName} already exists,
do you want to update it?");
            }

            if (updateFunction)
            {
                // Update the Lambda function.
                using var zipMemoryStream = new MemoryStream(await
File.ReadAllBytesAsync("SageMakerLambda.zip"));
                await _lambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
                    new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest()
                    {
                        FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                        ZipFile = zipMemoryStream,
                    });
            }

            functionArn = functionInfo.Configuration.FunctionArn;
```

```
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tThe Lambda function {lambdaFunctionName} was
not found, creating the new function.");

            // Create the function if it does not already exist.
            using var zipMemoryStream = new MemoryStream(await
File.ReadAllBytesAsync("SageMakerLambda.zip"));
            var createResult = await _lambdaClient.CreateFunctionAsync(
                new CreateFunctionRequest()
                {
                    FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                    Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
                    Description = "SageMaker example function.",
                    Code = new FunctionCode()
                    {
                        ZipFile = zipMemoryStream
                    },
                    Handler = handlerName,
                    Role = roleArn,
                    Timeout = 30
                });

            functionArn = createResult.FunctionArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\tLambda ready with ARN {functionArn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return functionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by AWS Lambda. Does not create the role if it
already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role ARN.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateLambdaRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        lambdaRolePolicies = new string[]{
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess",
```

```
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole"
        };

        var roleArn = await GetRoleArnIfExists(lambdaRoleName);
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(roleArn))
        {
            return roleArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine("\tCreating a role to for AWS Lambda to use.");

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                               "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                               "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                    "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                    "\"Principal\": {" +
                                        $"\"Service\": [" +
                                            "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                            "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com
\"," +
                                            "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                            "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                        "]" +
                                    "}," +
                                    "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                               "}]" +
                            "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
        foreach (var policy in lambdaRolePolicies)
        {
            await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
                new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
```

```
                {
                    PolicyArn = policy,
                    RoleName = lambdaRoleName
                });
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRole ready with ARN {roleResult.Role.Arn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by SageMaker.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateSageMakerRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        sageMakerRolePolicies = new string[]{
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess",
        };

        var roleArn = await GetRoleArnIfExists(sageMakerRoleName);
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(roleArn))
        {
            return roleArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine("\tCreating a role to use with SageMaker.");

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                                        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                        "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                            "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                            "\"Principal\": {" +
                                                $"\"Service\": [" +
                                                    "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com
\"," +
```

```
                                                        "\"sagemaker-
geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                                        "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                                        "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                                    "]" +
                                                "}," +
                                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                            "}]" +
                                        "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
            });

        foreach (var policy in sageMakerRolePolicies)
        {
            await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
                new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    PolicyArn = policy,
                    RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
                });
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRole ready with ARN {roleResult.Role.Arn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The URL for the queue.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupQueue(string queueName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up queue {queueName}.");
```

```
        try
        {
            var queueInfo = await _sqsClient.GetQueueUrlAsync(new
GetQueueUrlRequest()
            { QueueName = queueName });
            return queueInfo.QueueUrl;
        }
        catch (QueueDoesNotExistException)
        {
            var attrs = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.DelaySeconds,
                    "5"
                },
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds,
                    "5"
                },
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.VisibilityTimeout,
                    "300"
                },
            };

            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                Attributes = attrs,
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            var response = await _sqsClient.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await ConnectLambda(response.QueueUrl);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tQueue ready with Url {response.QueueUrl}.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ConnectLambda(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the
pipeline.");

        var queueAttributes = await _sqsClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new GetQueueAttributesRequest() { QueueUrl = queueUrl, AttributeNames
= new List<string>() { "All" } });
        var queueArn = queueAttributes.QueueARN;

        var eventSource = await _lambdaClient.ListEventSourceMappingsAsync(
             new ListEventSourceMappingsRequest()
             {
                 FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
             });

        if (!eventSource.EventSourceMappings.Any())
        {
            // Only add the event source mapping if it does not already exist.
            await _lambdaClient.CreateEventSourceMappingAsync(
                new CreateEventSourceMappingRequest()
                {
                    EventSourceArn = queueArn,
                    FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                    Enabled = true
                });
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the bucket to use for pipeline input and output.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up bucket {bucketName}.");
```

```
        var bucketExists = await
Amazon.S3.Util.AmazonS3Util.DoesS3BucketExistV2Async(_s3Client,
            bucketName);

        if (!bucketExists)
        {
            await _s3Client.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                BucketRegion = S3Region.USWest2
            });

            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            await _s3Client.PutObjectAsync(new PutObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = "samplefiles/latlongtest.csv",
                FilePath = "latlongtest.csv"
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket {bucketName} ready.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display some results from the output directory.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> GetOutputResults(string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting output results {bucketName}.");
        string outputKey = "";
        Thread.Sleep(15000);
        var outputFiles = await _s3Client.ListObjectsAsync(
              new ListObjectsRequest()
              {
                  BucketName = bucketName,
                  Prefix = "outputfiles/"
              });
```

```
        if (outputFiles.S3Objects.Any())
        {
            var sampleOutput = outputFiles.S3Objects.OrderBy(s =>
s.LastModified).Last();
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOutput file: {sampleOutput.Key}");
            var outputSampleResponse = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(
                new GetObjectRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = sampleOutput.Key
                });
            outputKey = sampleOutput.Key;
            StreamReader reader = new
StreamReader(outputSampleResponse.ResponseStream);
            await reader.ReadLineAsync();
            Console.WriteLine("\tOutput file contents: \n");
            for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
            {
                if (!reader.EndOfStream)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("\t" + await reader.ReadLineAsync());
                }
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return outputKey;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON
    /// that includes the Lambda, callback, processing, and export jobs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role for the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="functionArn">The ARN of the Lambda function for the
pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name for the pipeline.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string roleArn, string
functionArn, string pipelineName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up the pipeline.");
```

```
        var pipelineJson = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync("GeoSpatialPipeline.json");

        // Add the correct function ARN instead of the placeholder.
        pipelineJson = pipelineJson.Replace("*FUNCTION_ARN*", functionArn);

        var pipelineArn = await _sageMakerWrapper.SetupPipeline(pipelineJson,
 roleArn, pipelineName,
            "sdk example pipeline", pipelineName);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPipeline set up with ARN {pipelineArn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return pipelineArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue used in the pipeline.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>The pipeline run ARN.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string roleArn,
        string pipelineName,
        string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Starting pipeline execution.");

        var input = $"s3://{bucketName}/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv";
        var output = $"s3://{bucketName}/outputfiles/";

        var executionARN =
            await _sageMakerWrapper.ExecutePipeline(queueUrl, input, output,
                pipelineName, roleArn);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tRun started with ARN {executionARN}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        return executionARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for a pipeline run to complete.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The pipeline run ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task WaitForPipelineExecution(string executionArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for pipeline to finish.");

        PipelineExecutionStatus status;
        do
        {
            status = await
_sageMakerWrapper.CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(executionArn);
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tStatus is {status}.");
        } while (status == PipelineExecutionStatus.Executing);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPipeline finished with status {status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="askUser">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> CleanupResources(
        bool askUser,
        string queueUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");
```

```
        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete pipeline {pipelineName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting pipeline.");
            // Delete the pipeline.
            await _sageMakerWrapper.DeletePipelineByName(pipelineName);
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl) && (!askUser ||
 GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete queue {queueUrl}? (y/n)")))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting queue.");
            // Delete the queue.
            await _sqsClient.DeleteQueueAsync(new DeleteQueueRequest(queueUrl));
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon S3 bucket
 {bucketName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting bucket.");
            // Delete all objects in the bucket.
            var deleteList = await _s3Client.ListObjectsV2Async(new
 ListObjectsV2Request()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
            if (deleteList.KeyCount > 0)
            {
                await _s3Client.DeleteObjectsAsync(new DeleteObjectsRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Objects = deleteList.S3Objects
                        .Select(o => new KeyVersion { Key = o.Key }).ToList()
                });
            }

            // Now delete the bucket.
            await _s3Client.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
        }
```

```
        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete lambda {lambdaFunctionName}?
 (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting lambda function.");

            await _lambdaClient.DeleteFunctionAsync(new DeleteFunctionRequest()
            {
                FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {lambdaRoleName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policies and deleting role.");

            foreach (var policy in lambdaRolePolicies)
            {
                await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    RoleName = lambdaRoleName,
                    PolicyArn = policy
                });
            }

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {sageMakerRoleName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policies and deleting role.");

            foreach (var policy in sageMakerRolePolicies)
            {
                await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    RoleName = sageMakerRoleName,
                    PolicyArn = policy
```

```
                });
            }

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a role's ARN if it already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) Role to look for.</param>
    /// <returns>The role ARN if it exists, otherwise an empty string.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetRoleArnIfExists(string roleName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Checking for role named {roleName}.");

        try
        {
            var existingRole = await _iamClient.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
            return existingRole.Role.Arn;
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            return string.Empty;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public class SagemakerWorkflow {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    private static String eventSourceMapping = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <sageMakerRoleName> <lambdaRoleName> <functionFileLocation>
 <functionName> <queueName> <bucketName> <lnglatData> <spatialPipelinePath>
 <pipelineName>\n\n"
```

```
                +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    sageMakerRoleName - The name of the Amazon SageMaker role.\n
\n" +
                "    lambdaRoleName - The name of the AWS Lambda role.\n\n" +
                "    functionFileLocation - The file location where the JAR file
 that represents the AWS Lambda function is located.\n\n"
                +
                "    functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function (for
 example,SageMakerExampleFunction).\n\n" +
                "    queueName - The name of the Amazon Simple Queue Service
 (Amazon SQS) queue.\n\n" +
                "    bucketName - The name of the Amazon Simple Storage Service
 (Amazon S3) bucket.\n\n" +
                "    lnglatData - The file location of the latlongtest.csv file
 required for this use case.\n\n" +
                "    spatialPipelinePath - The file location of the
 GeoSpatialPipeline.json file required for this use case.\n\n"
                +
                "    pipelineName - The name of the pipeline to create (for
 example, sagemaker-sdk-example-pipeline).\n\n";

        if (args.length != 9) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sageMakerRoleName = args[0];
        String lambdaRoleName = args[1];
        String functionFileLocation = args[2];
        String functionName = args[3];
        String queueName = args[4];
        String bucketName = args[5];
        String lnglatData = args[6];
        String spatialPipelinePath = args[7];
        String pipelineName = args[8];
        String handlerName =
 "org.example.SageMakerLambdaFunction::handleRequest";

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SageMakerClient sageMakerClient = SageMakerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        LambdaClient lambdaClient = LambdaClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(
                "\nThis example workflow will guide you through setting up and
running an" +
                        "\nAmazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS
Lambda function and an" +
                        "\nAmazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse
geocode job to" +
                        "\nreverse geocode addresses in an input file and store
the results in an export file.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue
needed by the SageMaker pipeline.");
        String lambdaRoleArn = checkLambdaRole(iam, lambdaRoleName);
        String sageMakerRoleArn = checkSageMakerRole(iam, sageMakerRoleName);

        String functionArn = checkFunction(lambdaClient, functionName,
functionFileLocation, lambdaRoleArn,
                handlerName);
        String queueUrl = checkQueue(sqsClient, lambdaClient, queueName,
functionName);
        System.out.println("The queue URL is " + queueUrl);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Setting up bucket " + bucketName);
        if (!checkBucket(s3Client, bucketName)) {
            setupBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
            System.out.println("Put " + lnglatData + " into " + bucketName);
            putS3Object(s3Client, bucketName, "latlongtest.csv", lnglatData);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Now we can create and run our pipeline.");
        setupPipeline(sageMakerClient, spatialPipelinePath, sageMakerRoleArn,
 functionArn, pipelineName);
        String pipelineExecutionARN = executePipeline(sageMakerClient,
 bucketName, queueUrl, sageMakerRoleArn,
                pipelineName);
        System.out.println("The pipeline execution ARN value is " +
 pipelineExecutionARN);
        waitForPipelineExecution(sageMakerClient, pipelineExecutionARN);
        System.out.println("Getting output results " + bucketName);
        getOutputResults(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline and
 runs " +
                "in SageMaker Studio, follow these instructions:" +
                "\nhttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/pipelines-
studio.html");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Do you want to delete the AWS resources used in this
 Workflow? (y/n)");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String delResources = in.nextLine();
        if (delResources.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            System.out.println("Lets clean up the AWS resources. Wait 30
 seconds");
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
            deleteEventSourceMapping(lambdaClient);
            deleteSQSQueue(sqsClient, queueName);
            listBucketObjects(s3Client, bucketName);
            deleteBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
```

```
            deleteLambdaFunction(lambdaClient, functionName);
            deleteLambdaRole(iam, lambdaRoleName);
            deleteSagemakerRole(iam, sageMakerRoleName);
            deletePipeline(sageMakerClient, pipelineName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The AWS Resources were not deleted!");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    private static void readObject(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName, String
key) {
        System.out.println("Output file contents: \n");
        GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

        ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
s3Client.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
        byte[] byteArray = objectBytes.asByteArray();
        String text = new String(byteArray, StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
        System.out.println("Text output: " + text);
    }

    // Display some results from the output directory.
    public static void getOutputResults(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        System.out.println("Getting output results {bucketName}.");
        ListObjectsRequest listObjectsRequest = ListObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .prefix("outputfiles/")
                .build();

        ListObjectsResponse response = s3Client.listObjects(listObjectsRequest);
        List<S3Object> s3Objects = response.contents();
        for (S3Object object : s3Objects) {
            readObject(s3Client, bucketName, object.key());
        }
    }
```

```
    // Check the status of a pipeline execution.
    public static void waitForPipelineExecution(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient,
String executionArn)
            throws InterruptedException {
        String status;
        int index = 0;
        do {
            DescribePipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
DescribePipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineExecutionArn(executionArn)
                    .build();

            DescribePipelineExecutionResponse response = sageMakerClient
                    .describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatusAsString();
            System.out.println(index + ". The Status of the pipeline is " +
status);
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4);
            index++;
        } while ("Executing".equals(status));
        System.out.println("Pipeline finished with status " + status);
    }

    // Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    public static void deletePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
pipelineName) {
        DeletePipelineRequest pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest.builder()
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest);
        System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + pipelineName);
    }

    // Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
    public static void setupPipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
filePath, String roleArn,
            String functionArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Setting up the pipeline.");
        JSONParser parser = new JSONParser();

        // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
        try (FileReader reader = new FileReader(filePath)) {
            Object obj = parser.parse(reader);
```

```
            JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject) obj;
            JSONArray stepsArray = (JSONArray) jsonObject.get("Steps");
            for (Object stepObj : stepsArray) {
                JSONObject step = (JSONObject) stepObj;
                if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                    step.put("FunctionArn", functionArn);
                }
            }
            System.out.println(jsonObject);

            // Create the pipeline.
            CreatePipelineRequest pipelineRequest =
 CreatePipelineRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineDescription("Java SDK example pipeline")
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                    .pipelineDefinition(jsonObject.toString())
                    .build();

            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (IOException | ParseException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    // Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    public static String executePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
 bucketName, String queueUrl,
            String roleArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Starting pipeline execution.");
        String inputBucketLocation = "s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv";
        String output = "s3://" + bucketName + "/outputfiles/";
        Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
                .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                .setPrettyPrinting().create();

        // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
        List<Parameter> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        Parameter para1 = Parameter.builder()
```

```
                .name("parameter_execution_role")
                .value(roleArn)
                .build();

        Parameter para2 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_queue_url")
                .value(queueUrl)
                .build();

        String inputJSON = "{\n" +
                "  \"DataSourceConfig\": {\n" +
                "    \"S3Data\": {\n" +
                "      \"S3Uri\": \"s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv\"\n" +
                "    },\n" +
                "    \"Type\": \"S3_DATA\"\n" +
                "  },\n" +
                "  \"DocumentType\": \"CSV\"\n" +
                "}";

        System.out.println(inputJSON);

        Parameter para3 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_input_config")
                .value(inputJSON)
                .build();

        // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
        VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data.builder()
                .s3Uri(output)
                .build();

        ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig outputConfig =
 ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig.builder()
                .s3Data(jobS3Data)
                .build();

        String gson4 = gson.toJson(outputConfig);
        Parameter para4 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_export_config")
                .value(gson4)
                .build();
        System.out.println("parameter_vej_export_config:" +
 gson.toJson(outputConfig));
```

```
        // Create a VectorEnrichmentJobConfig object.
        ReverseGeocodingConfig reverseGeocodingConfig =
 ReverseGeocodingConfig.builder()
                .xAttributeName("Longitude")
                .yAttributeName("Latitude")
                .build();

        VectorEnrichmentJobConfig jobConfig = VectorEnrichmentJobConfig.builder()
                .reverseGeocodingConfig(reverseGeocodingConfig)
                .build();

        String para5JSON = "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig
\":{\"XAttributeName\":\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}";
        Parameter para5 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_step_1_vej_config")
                .value(para5JSON)
                .build();

        System.out.println("parameter_step_1_vej_config:" +
 gson.toJson(jobConfig));
        parameters.add(para1);
        parameters.add(para2);
        parameters.add(para3);
        parameters.add(para4);
        parameters.add(para5);

        StartPipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
 StartPipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                .pipelineExecutionDescription("Created using Java SDK")
                .pipelineExecutionDisplayName(pipelineName + "-example-
execution")
                .pipelineParameters(parameters)
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        StartPipelineExecutionResponse response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn();
    }

    public static void deleteEventSourceMapping(LambdaClient lambdaClient) {
        DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest eventSourceMappingRequest =
 DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest.builder()
```

```
                .uuid(eventSourceMapping)
                .build();

        lambdaClient.deleteEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest);
    }

    public static void deleteSagemakerRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies();
        try {
            for (String policy : sageMakerRolePolicies) {
                // First the policy needs to be detached.
                DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .build();

                iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);
            }

            // Delete the role.
            DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteLambdaRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies();
        try {
            for (String policy : lambdaRolePolicies) {
                // First the policy needs to be detached.
                DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .build();
```

```
                iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);
            }

            // Delete the role.
            DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the specific AWS Lambda function.
    public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
 functionName) {
        try {
            DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
            System.out.println("*** " + functionName + " was deleted");

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the specific S3 bucket.
    public static void deleteBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();
        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        System.out.println("*** " + bucketName + " was deleted.");
    }
```

```
    public static void listBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest
                    .builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListObjectsResponse res = s3.listObjects(listObjects);
            List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
            for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
                System.out.print("\n The name of the key is " + myValue.key());
                deleteBucketObjects(s3, bucketName, myValue.key());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 objectName) {
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> toDelete = new ArrayList<>();
        toDelete.add(ObjectIdentifier.builder()
                .key(objectName)
                .build());
        try {
            DeleteObjectsRequest dor = DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .delete(Delete.builder()
                            .objects(toDelete).build())
                    .build();

            s3.deleteObjects(dor);
            System.out.println("*** " + bucketName + " objects were deleted.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the specific Amazon SQS queue.
    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
```

```
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void putS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 objectKey, String objectPath) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> metadata = new HashMap<>();
            metadata.put("x-amz-meta-myVal", "test");
            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key("samplefiles/" + objectKey)
                    .metadata(metadata)
                    .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(new File(objectPath)));
            System.out.println("Successfully placed " + objectKey + " into bucket
 " + bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void setupBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
                    .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
    public static String setupQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, LambdaClient
lambdaClient, String queueName,
            String lambdaName) {
        System.out.println("Setting up queue named " + queueName);
        try {
            Map<QueueAttributeName, String> queueAtt = new HashMap<>();
            queueAtt.put(QueueAttributeName.DELAY_SECONDS, "5");
            queueAtt.put(QueueAttributeName.RECEIVE_MESSAGE_WAIT_TIME_SECONDS,
"5");
            queueAtt.put(QueueAttributeName.VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT, "300");
            CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .attributes(queueAtt)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
            System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
            GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);

            connectLambda(sqsClient, lambdaClient,
getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl(), lambdaName);
```

```
            System.out.println("Queue ready with Url " +
getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl());
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
    public static void connectLambda(SqsClient sqsClient, LambdaClient
lambdaClient, String queueUrl,
            String lambdaName) {
        System.out.println("Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the
pipeline.");
        String queueArn = "";

        // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
        List<QueueAttributeName> atts = new ArrayList<>();
        atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QUEUE_ARN);
        GetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
GetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .attributeNames(atts)
                .build();

        GetQueueAttributesResponse response =
sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
        Map<String, String> queueAtts = response.attributesAsStrings();
        for (Map.Entry<String, String> queueAtt : queueAtts.entrySet()) {
            System.out.println("Key = " + queueAtt.getKey() + ", Value = " +
queueAtt.getValue());
            queueArn = queueAtt.getValue();
        }

        CreateEventSourceMappingRequest eventSourceMappingRequest =
CreateEventSourceMappingRequest.builder()
                .eventSourceArn(queueArn)
                .functionName(lambdaName)
                .build();
```

```
        CreateEventSourceMappingResponse response1 =
lambdaClient.createEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest);
        eventSourceMapping = response1.uuid();
        System.out.println("The mapping between the event source and Lambda
function was successful");
    }

    // Create an AWS Lambda function.
    public static String createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String filePath, String role,
            String handler) {
        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            InputStream is = new FileInputStream(filePath);
            SdkBytes fileToUpload = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(is);
            FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
                    .zipFile(fileToUpload)
                    .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest =
CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .description("SageMaker example function.")
                    .code(code)
                    .handler(handler)
                    .runtime(Runtime.JAVA11)
                    .timeout(200)
                    .memorySize(1024)
                    .role(role)
                    .build();

            // Create a Lambda function using a waiter.
            CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
            GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();
            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("The function ARN is " +
functionResponse.functionArn());
            return functionResponse.functionArn();
```

```
        } catch (LambdaException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createSageMakerRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies();
        System.out.println("Creating a role to use with SageMaker.");
        String assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": [" +
                "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "]" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(assumeRolePolicy)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse roleResult = iam.createRole(request);

            // Attach the policies to the role.
            for (String policy : sageMakerRolePolicies) {
                AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .build();
```

```
                iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
            }

            // Allow time for the role to be ready.
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
            System.out.println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role().arn());
            return roleResult.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return "";
    }

    private static String createLambdaRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies();
        String assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": [" +
                "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "]" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(assumeRolePolicy)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse roleResult = iam.createRole(request);
```

```
            // Attach the policies to the role.
            for (String policy : lambdaRolePolicies) {
                AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .build();

                iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
            }

            // Allow time for the role to be ready.
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
            System.out.println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role().arn());
            return roleResult.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String checkFunction(LambdaClient lambdaClient, String
functionName, String filePath, String role,
            String handler) {
        System.out.println("Create an AWS Lambda function used in this
workflow.");
        String functionArn;
        try {
            // Does this function already exist.
            GetFunctionRequest functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            GetFunctionResponse response =
lambdaClient.getFunction(functionRequest);
            functionArn = response.configuration().functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            functionArn = createLambdaFunction(lambdaClient, functionName,
filePath, role, handler);
        }
        return functionArn;
    }

    // Check to see if the specific S3 bucket exists. If the S3 bucket exists,
this
    // method returns true.
    public static boolean checkBucket(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3.headBucket(headBucketRequest);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " exists");
            return true;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon SQS queue exists. If not, this method creates
a
    // new queue
    // and returns the ARN value.
    public static String checkQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, LambdaClient
lambdaClient, String queueName,
            String lambdaName) {
        System.out.println("Creating a queue for this use case.");
        String queueUrl;
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest request = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(request);
            queueUrl = response.queueUrl();
            System.out.println(queueUrl);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            queueUrl = setupQueue(sqsClient, lambdaClient, queueName,
lambdaName);
        }
        return queueUrl;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Lambda role exists. If not, this method creates it.
    public static String checkLambdaRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        System.out.println("Creating a role to for AWS Lambda to use.");
        String roleArn;
        try {
            GetRoleRequest roleRequest = GetRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            GetRoleResponse response = iam.getRole(roleRequest);
            roleArn = response.role().arn();
            System.out.println(roleArn);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            roleArn = createLambdaRole(iam, roleName);
        }
        return roleArn;
    }

    // Checks to see if the SageMaker role exists. If not, this method creates
it.
    public static String checkSageMakerRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        System.out.println("Creating a role to for AWS SageMaker to use.");
        String roleArn;
        try {
            GetRoleRequest roleRequest = GetRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            GetRoleResponse response = iam.getRole(roleRequest);
            roleArn = response.role().arn();
            System.out.println(roleArn);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            roleArn = createSageMakerRole(iam, roleName);
```

```
        }
        return roleArn;
    }

    private static String[] getSageMakerRolePolicies() {
        String[] sageMakerRolePolicies = new String[3];
        sageMakerRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonSageMakerFullAccess";
        sageMakerRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess";
        sageMakerRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess";
        return sageMakerRolePolicies;
    }

    private static String[] getLambdaRolePolicies() {
        String[] lambdaRolePolicies = new String[5];
        lambdaRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonSageMakerFullAccess";
        lambdaRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess";
        lambdaRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess";
        lambdaRolePolicies[3] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/"
                + "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy";
        lambdaRolePolicies[4] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole";
        return lambdaRolePolicies;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

下列檔案摘錄包含使用用 SageMaker 戶端管理管線的函數。

```
import { readFileSync } from "fs";

import {
  CreateRoleCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  GetRoleCommand,
  ListPoliciesCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

import {
  PublishLayerVersionCommand,
  DeleteLayerVersionCommand,
  CreateFunctionCommand,
  Runtime,
  DeleteFunctionCommand,
  CreateEventSourceMappingCommand,
  DeleteEventSourceMappingCommand,
  GetFunctionCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-lambda";

import {
  PutObjectCommand,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  GetObjectCommand,
  ListObjectsV2Command,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import {
  CreatePipelineCommand,
  DeletePipelineCommand,
  DescribePipelineCommand,
  DescribePipelineExecutionCommand,
  PipelineExecutionStatus,
  StartPipelineExecutionCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker";

import { VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType } from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial";

import {
  CreateQueueCommand,
  DeleteQueueCommand,
  GetQueueAttributesCommand,
  GetQueueUrlCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

/**
 * Create the AWS IAM role that will be assumed by AWS Lambda.
 * @param {{ name: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient }}
 props
 */
export async function createLambdaExecutionRole({ name, iamClient }) {
  const createRole = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: name,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
          Version: "2012-10-17",
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Action: ["sts:AssumeRole"],
              Principal: { Service: ["lambda.amazonaws.com"] },
            },
          ],
        }),
```

```
      }),
    );

  let role = null;

  try {
    const { Role } = await createRole();
    role = Role;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Role } = await iamClient.send(
        new GetRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }),
      );
      role = Role;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: role.Arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an AWS IAM policy that will be attached to the AWS IAM role assumed by
 the AWS Lambda function.
 * The policy grants permission to work with Amazon SQS, Amazon CloudWatch, and
 Amazon SageMaker.
 * @param {{name: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient,
 pipelineExecutionRoleArn: string}} props
 */
export async function createLambdaExecutionPolicy({
  name,
  iamClient,
  pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
}) {
  const policyConfig = {
```

```
    Version: "2012-10-17",
    Statement: [
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: [
          "sqs:ReceiveMessage",
          "sqs:DeleteMessage",
          "sqs:GetQueueAttributes",
          "logs:CreateLogGroup",
          "logs:CreateLogStream",
          "logs:PutLogEvents",
          "sagemaker-geospatial:StartVectorEnrichmentJob",
          "sagemaker-geospatial:GetVectorEnrichmentJob",
          "sagemaker:SendPipelineExecutionStepFailure",
          "sagemaker:SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccess",
          "sagemaker-geospatial:ExportVectorEnrichmentJob",
        ],
        Resource: "*",
      },
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        // The AWS Lambda function needs permission to pass the pipeline
 execution role to
        // the StartVectorEnrichmentCommand. This restriction prevents an AWS
 Lambda function
        // from elevating privileges. For more information, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_use_passrole.html
        Action: ["iam:PassRole"],
        Resource: `${pipelineExecutionRoleArn}`,
        Condition: {
          StringEquals: {
            "iam:PassedToService": [
              "sagemaker.amazonaws.com",
              "sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com",
            ],
          },
        },
      },
    ],
  };

  const createPolicy = () =>
    iamClient.send(
```

```
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(policyConfig),
        PolicyName: name,
      }),
    );

  let policy = null;

  try {
    const { Policy } = await createPolicy();
    policy = Policy;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Policies } = await iamClient.send(new ListPoliciesCommand({}));
      if (Policies) {
        policy = Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === name);
      } else {
        throw new Error("No policies found.");
      }
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: policy?.Arn,
    policyConfig,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeletePolicyCommand({ PolicyArn: policy?.Arn }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Attach an AWS IAM policy to an AWS IAM role.
 * @param {{roleName: string, policyArn: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/
client-iam').IAMClient}} props
 */
export async function attachPolicy({ roleName, policyArn, iamClient }) {
  const attachPolicyCommand = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
```

```
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
  });

  await iamClient.send(attachPolicyCommand);
  return {
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: roleName,
          PolicyArn: policyArn,
        }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an AWS Lambda layer that contains the Amazon SageMaker and Amazon
 SageMaker Geospatial clients
 * in the runtime. The default runtime supports v3.188.0 of the JavaScript SDK.
 The Amazon SageMaker
 * Geospatial client wasn't introduced until v3.221.0.
 * @param {{ name: string, lambdaClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').LambdaClient }} props
 */
export async function createLambdaLayer({ name, lambdaClient }) {
  const layerPath = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url)}lambda/nodejs.zip`;
  const { LayerVersionArn, Version } = await lambdaClient.send(
    new PublishLayerVersionCommand({
      LayerName: name,
      Content: {
        ZipFile: Uint8Array.from(readFileSync(layerPath)),
      },
    }),
  );

  return {
    versionArn: LayerVersionArn,
    version: Version,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await lambdaClient.send(
        new DeleteLayerVersionCommand({
          LayerName: name,
          VersionNumber: Version,
```

```
        }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Deploy the AWS Lambda function that will be used to respond to Amazon
 SageMaker pipeline
 * execution steps.
 * @param {{roleArn: string, name: string, lambdaClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').LambdaClient, layerVersionArn: string}} props
 */
export async function createLambdaFunction({
  name,
  roleArn,
  lambdaClient,
  layerVersionArn,
}) {
  const lambdaPath = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
    import.meta.url,
  )}lambda/dist/index.mjs.zip`;

  // If a function of the same name already exists, return that
  // function's ARN instead. By default this is
  // "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-function", so collisions are
  // unlikely.
  const createFunction = async () => {
    try {
      return await lambdaClient.send(
        new CreateFunctionCommand({
          Code: {
            ZipFile: Uint8Array.from(readFileSync(lambdaPath)),
          },
          Runtime: Runtime.nodejs18x,
          Handler: "index.handler",
          Layers: [layerVersionArn],
          FunctionName: name,
          Role: roleArn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
```

```
        caught.name === "ResourceConflictException"
      ) {
        const { Configuration } = await lambdaClient.send(
          new GetFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: name }),
        );
        return Configuration;
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  };

  // Function creation fails if the Role is not ready. This retries
  // function creation until it succeeds or it times out.
  const { FunctionArn } = await retry(
    { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 },
    createFunction,
  );

  return {
    arn: FunctionArn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await lambdaClient.send(
        new DeleteFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: name }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * This uploads some sample coordinate data to an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * The Amazon SageMaker Geospatial vector enrichment job will take the simple
 Lat/Long
 * coordinates in this file and augment them with more detailed location data.
 * @param {{bucketName: string, s3Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').S3Client}}
 props
 */
export async function uploadCSVDataToS3({ bucketName, s3Client }) {
  const s3Path = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
    import.meta.url,
  )}../../../../../workflows/sagemaker_pipelines/resources/latlongtest.csv`;

  await s3Client.send(
    new PutObjectCommand({
```

```
      Bucket: bucketName,
      Key: "input/sample_data.csv",
      Body: readFileSync(s3Path),
    }),
  );
}

/**
 * Create the AWS IAM role that will be assumed by the Amazon SageMaker pipeline.
 * @param {{name: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient,
 wait: (ms: number) => Promise<void>}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerRole({ name, iamClient, wait }) {
  let role = null;

  const createRole = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: name,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
          Version: "2012-10-17",
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Action: ["sts:AssumeRole"],
              Principal: {
                Service: [
                  "sagemaker.amazonaws.com",
                  "sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com",
                ],
              },
            },
          ],
        }),
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { Role } = await createRole();
    role = Role;
    // Wait for the role to be ready.
    await wait(10);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
```

```
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Role } = await iamClient.send(
        new GetRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }),
      );
      role = Role;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: role.Arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create the Amazon SageMaker execution policy. This policy grants permission to
 * invoke the AWS Lambda function, read/write to the Amazon S3 bucket, and send
 messages to
 * the Amazon SQS queue.
 * @param {{ name: string, sqsQueueArn: string, lambdaArn: string, iamClient:
 import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient, s3BucketName: string}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerExecutionPolicy({
  sqsQueueArn,
  lambdaArn,
  iamClient,
  name,
  s3BucketName,
}) {
  const policyConfig = {
    Version: "2012-10-17",
    Statement: [
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: ["lambda:InvokeFunction"],
        Resource: lambdaArn,
      },
      {
```

```
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: ["s3:*"],
        Resource: [
          `arn:aws:s3:::${s3BucketName}`,
          `arn:aws:s3:::${s3BucketName}/*`,
        ],
      },
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: ["sqs:SendMessage"],
        Resource: sqsQueueArn,
      },
    ],
  };

  const createPolicy = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(policyConfig),
        PolicyName: name,
      }),
    );

  let policy = null;

  try {
    const { Policy } = await createPolicy();
    policy = Policy;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Policies } = await iamClient.send(new ListPoliciesCommand({}));
      if (Policies) {
        policy = Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === name);
      } else {
        throw new Error("No policies found.");
      }
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
```

```
  return {
    arn: policy?.Arn,
    policyConfig,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeletePolicyCommand({ PolicyArn: policy?.Arn }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create the Amazon SageMaker pipeline using a JSON pipeline definition. The
 definition
 * can also be provided as an Amazon S3 object using
 PipelineDefinitionS3Location.
 * @param {{roleArn: string, name: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/
client-sagemaker').SageMakerClient}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerPipeline({
  // Assumes an AWS IAM role has been created for this pipeline.
  roleArn,
  name,
  // Assumes an AWS Lambda function has been created for this pipeline.
  functionArn,
  sagemakerClient,
}) {
  const pipelineDefinition = readFileSync(
    // dirnameFromMetaUrl is a local utility function. You can find its
 implementation
    // on GitHub.
    `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
      import.meta.url,
    )}../../../../../workflows/sagemaker_pipelines/resources/
GeoSpatialPipeline.json`,
  )
    .toString()
    .replace(/\*FUNCTION_ARN\*/g, functionArn);

  let arn = null;

  const createPipeline = () =>
    sagemakerClient.send(
      new CreatePipelineCommand({
        PipelineName: name,
        PipelineDefinition: pipelineDefinition,
```

```
        RoleArn: roleArn,
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { PipelineArn } = await createPipeline();
    arn = PipelineArn;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ValidationException" &&
      caught.message.includes(
        "Pipeline names must be unique within an AWS account and region",
      )
    ) {
      const { PipelineArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DescribePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
      arn = PipelineArn;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DeletePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an Amazon SQS queue. The Amazon SageMaker pipeline will send messages
 * to this queue that are then processed by the AWS Lambda function.
 * @param {{name: string, sqsClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-sqs').SQSClient}}
 props
 */
export async function createSQSQueue({ name, sqsClient }) {
  const createSqsQueue = () =>
    sqsClient.send(
      new CreateQueueCommand({
```

```
        QueueName: name,
        Attributes: {
          DelaySeconds: "5",
          ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "5",
          VisibilityTimeout: "300",
        },
      }),
    );

  let queueUrl = null;
  try {
    const { QueueUrl } = await createSqsQueue();
    queueUrl = QueueUrl;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "QueueNameExists") {
      const { QueueUrl } = await sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueUrlCommand({ QueueName: name }),
      );
      queueUrl = QueueUrl;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  const { Attributes } = await retry(
    { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 },
    () =>
      sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: queueUrl,
          AttributeNames: ["QueueArn"],
        }),
      ),
  );

  return {
    queueUrl,
    queueArn: Attributes.QueueArn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await sqsClient.send(new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queueUrl }));
    },
  };
}
```

```
/**
 * Configure the AWS Lambda function to long poll for messages from the Amazon
 SQS
 * queue.
 * @param {{
 *   paginateListEventSourceMappings: () => Generator<import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').ListEventSourceMappingsCommandOutput>,
 *   lambdaName: string,
 *   queueArn: string,
 *   lambdaClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-lambda').LambdaClient}} props
 */
export async function configureLambdaSQSEventSource({
  lambdaName,
  queueArn,
  lambdaClient,
  paginateListEventSourceMappings,
}) {
  let uuid = null;
  const createEvenSourceMapping = () =>
    lambdaClient.send(
      new CreateEventSourceMappingCommand({
        EventSourceArn: queueArn,
        FunctionName: lambdaName,
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { UUID } = await createEvenSourceMapping();
    uuid = UUID;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceConflictException"
    ) {
      const paginator = paginateListEventSourceMappings(
        { client: lambdaClient },
        {},
      );
      /**
       * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').EventSourceMappingConfiguration[]}
       */
      const eventSourceMappings = [];
      for await (const page of paginator) {
```

```
        eventSourceMappings.concat(page.EventSourceMappings || []);
      }

      const { Configuration } = await lambdaClient.send(
        new GetFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: lambdaName }),
      );

      uuid = eventSourceMappings.find(
        (mapping) =>
          mapping.EventSourceArn === queueArn &&
          mapping.FunctionArn === Configuration.FunctionArn,
      ).UUID;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await lambdaClient.send(
        new DeleteEventSourceMappingCommand({
          UUID: uuid,
        }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an Amazon S3 bucket that will store the simple coordinate file as input
 * and the output of the Amazon SageMaker Geospatial vector enrichment job.
 * @param {{
 *   s3Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').S3Client,
 *   name: string,
 *   paginateListObjectsV2: () => Generator<import('@aws-sdk/client-
s3').ListObjectsCommandOutput>
 * }} props
 */
export async function createS3Bucket({
  name,
  s3Client,
  paginateListObjectsV2,
}) {
  await s3Client.send(new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: name }));
```

```
  return {
    cleanUp: async () => {
      const paginator = paginateListObjectsV2(
        { client: s3Client },
        { Bucket: name },
      );
      for await (const page of paginator) {
        const objects = page.Contents;
        if (objects) {
          for (const object of objects) {
            await s3Client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({ Bucket: name, Key: object.Key }),
            );
          }
        }
      }
      await s3Client.send(new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: name }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Start the execution of the Amazon SageMaker pipeline. Parameters that are
 * passed in are used in the AWS Lambda function.
 * @param {{
 *   name: string,
 *   sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker').SageMakerClient,
 *   roleArn: string,
 *   queueUrl: string,
 *   s3InputBucketName: string,
 * }} props
 */
export async function startPipelineExecution({
  sagemakerClient,
  name,
  bucketName,
  roleArn,
  queueUrl,
}) {
  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job requests CSV data. This configuration points to a
 CSV
   * file in an Amazon S3 bucket.
```

```
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig}
   */
  const inputConfig = {
    DataSourceConfig: {
      S3Data: {
        S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/input/sample_data.csv`,
      },
    },
    DocumentType: VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV,
  };

  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job adds additional data to the source CSV. This
 configuration points
   * to an Amazon S3 prefix where the output will be stored.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig}
   */
  const outputConfig = {
    S3Data: {
      S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/output/`,
    },
  };

  /**
   * This job will be a Reverse Geocoding Vector Enrichment Job. Reverse
 Geocoding requires
   * latitude and longitude values.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobConfig}
   */
  const jobConfig = {
    ReverseGeocodingConfig: {
      XAttributeName: "Longitude",
      YAttributeName: "Latitude",
    },
  };

  const { PipelineExecutionArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
    new StartPipelineExecutionCommand({
      PipelineName: name,
      PipelineExecutionDisplayName: `${name}-example-execution`,
      PipelineParameters: [
```

```
        { Name: "parameter_execution_role", Value: roleArn },
        { Name: "parameter_queue_url", Value: queueUrl },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_input_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(inputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_export_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(outputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_step_1_vej_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(jobConfig),
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  return {
    arn: PipelineExecutionArn,
  };
}

/**
 * Poll the executing pipeline until the status is 'SUCCEEDED', 'STOPPED', or
 'FAILED'.
 * @param {{ arn: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker').SageMakerClient, wait: (ms: number) => Promise<void>}} props
 */
export async function waitForPipelineComplete({ arn, sagemakerClient, wait }) {
  const command = new DescribePipelineExecutionCommand({
    PipelineExecutionArn: arn,
  });

  let complete = false;
  let intervalInSeconds = 15;
  const COMPLETION_STATUSES = [
    PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.SUCCEEDED,
  ];

  do {
    const { PipelineExecutionStatus: status, FailureReason } =
```

```
      await sagemakerClient.send(command);

    complete = COMPLETION_STATUSES.includes(status);

    if (!complete) {
      console.log(
        `Pipeline is ${status}. Waiting ${intervalInSeconds} seconds before
 checking again.`,
      );
      await wait(intervalInSeconds);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED) {
      throw new Error(`Pipeline failed because: ${FailureReason}`);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED) {
      throw new Error(`Pipeline was forcefully stopped.`);
    } else {
      console.log(`Pipeline execution ${status}.`);
    }
  } while (!complete);
}

/**
 * Return the string value of an Amazon S3 object.
 * @param {{ bucket: string, key: string, s3Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-
s3').S3Client}} param0
 */
export async function getObject({ bucket, s3Client }) {
  const prefix = "output/";
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(
    new ListObjectsV2Command({ MaxKeys: 1, Bucket: bucket, Prefix: prefix }),
  );

  if (!Contents.length) {
    throw new Error("No objects found in bucket.");
  }

  // Find the CSV file.
  const outputObject = Contents.find((obj) => obj.Key.endsWith(".csv"));

  if (!outputObject) {
    throw new Error(`No CSV file found in bucket with the prefix "${prefix}".`);
  }

  const { Body } = await s3Client.send(
    new GetObjectCommand({
```

```
      Bucket: bucket,
      Key: outputObject.Key,
    }),
  );

  return Body.transformToString();
}
```

此函數摘錄自檔案，該檔案使用先前的程式庫函數來設定 SageMaker 管線、執行並刪除所有建立的資源。

```
import { retry, wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import {
  attachPolicy,
  configureLambdaSQSEventSource,
  createLambdaExecutionPolicy,
  createLambdaExecutionRole,
  createLambdaFunction,
  createLambdaLayer,
  createS3Bucket,
  createSQSQueue,
  createSagemakerExecutionPolicy,
  createSagemakerPipeline,
  createSagemakerRole,
  getObject,
  startPipelineExecution,
  uploadCSVDataToS3,
  waitForPipelineComplete,
} from "./lib.js";
import { MESSAGES } from "./messages.js";

export class SageMakerPipelinesWkflw {
  names = {
    LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE: "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-execution-role",
    LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY:
      "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-execution-role-policy",
    LAMBDA_FUNCTION: "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-function",
    LAMBDA_LAYER: "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-layer",
    SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE: "sagemaker-wkflw-pipeline-execution-role",
    SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY:
      "sagemaker-wkflw-pipeline-execution-role-policy",
    SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE: "sagemaker-wkflw-pipeline",
```

```
    SQS_QUEUE: "sagemaker-wkflw-sqs-queue",
    S3_BUCKET: `sagemaker-wkflw-s3-bucket-${Date.now()}`,
  };

  cleanUpFunctions = [];

  /**
   * @param {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js").Prompter} prompter
   * @param {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/logger.js").Logger} logger
   * @param {{ IAM: import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").IAMClient, Lambda:
 import("@aws-sdk/client-lambda").LambdaClient, SageMaker: import("@aws-sdk/
client-sagemaker").SageMakerClient, S3: import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client,
 SQS: import("@aws-sdk/client-sqs").SQSClient }} clients
   */
  constructor(prompter, logger, clients) {
    this.prompter = prompter;
    this.logger = logger;
    this.clients = clients;
  }

  async run() {
    try {
      await this.startWorkflow();
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(err);
      throw err;
    } finally {
      this.logger.logSeparator();
      const doCleanUp = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: "Clean up resources?",
      });
      if (doCleanUp) {
        await this.cleanUp();
      }
    }
  }

  async cleanUp() {
    // Run all of the clean up functions. If any fail, we log the error and
 continue.
    // This ensures all clean up functions are run.
    for (let i = this.cleanUpFunctions.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
      await retry(
        { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60, swallowError: true },
```

```
        this.cleanUpFunctions[i],
      );
    }
  }

  async startWorkflow() {
    this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.greetingHeader);
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.greeting);

    this.logger.logSeparator();
    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    // Create an IAM role that will be assumed by the AWS Lambda function. This
function
    // is triggered by Amazon SQS messages and calls SageMaker and SageMaker
GeoSpatial actions.
    const { arn: lambdaExecutionRoleArn, cleanUp: lambdaExecutionRoleCleanUp } =
      await createLambdaExecutionRole({
        name: this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
        iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      });
    // Add a clean up step to a stack for every resource created.
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaExecutionRoleCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.roleCreated.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );
```

```
   // Create an IAM role that will be assumed by the SageMaker pipeline. The
pipeline
   // sends messages to an Amazon SQS queue and puts/retrieves Amazon S3
objects.
   const {
     arn: pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
     cleanUp: pipelineExecutionRoleCleanUp,
   } = await createSagemakerRole({
     iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
     name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
     wait,
   });
   this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineExecutionRoleCleanUp);

   await this.logger.log(
     MESSAGES.roleCreated.replace(
       "${ROLE_NAME}",
       this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
     ),
   );

   this.logger.logSeparator();

   // Create an IAM policy that allows the AWS Lambda function to invoke
SageMaker APIs.
   const {
     arn: lambdaExecutionPolicyArn,
     policy: lambdaPolicy,
     cleanUp: lambdaExecutionPolicyCleanUp,
   } = await createLambdaExecutionPolicy({
     name: this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY,
     s3BucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
     iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
     pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
   });
   this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaExecutionPolicyCleanUp);

   console.log(JSON.stringify(lambdaPolicy, null, 2), "\n");

   await this.logger.log(
     MESSAGES.attachPolicy
       .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY)
       .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE),
```

```
    );

    await this.prompter.checkContinue();

    // Attach the Lambda execution policy to the execution role.
    const { cleanUp: lambdaExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp } = await attachPolicy({
      roleName: this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      policyArn: lambdaExecutionPolicyArn,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.policyAttached);

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    // Create Lambda layer for SageMaker packages.
    const { versionArn: layerVersionArn, cleanUp: lambdaLayerCleanUp } =
      await createLambdaLayer({
        name: this.names.LAMBDA_LAYER,
        lambdaClient: this.clients.Lambda,
      });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaLayerCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingFunction.replace(
        "${FUNCTION_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
      ),
    );

    // Create the Lambda function with the execution role.
    const { arn: lambdaArn, cleanUp: lambdaCleanUp } =
      await createLambdaFunction({
        roleArn: lambdaExecutionRoleArn,
        lambdaClient: this.clients.Lambda,
        name: this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
        layerVersionArn,
      });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.functionCreated.replace(
        "${FUNCTION_NAME}",
```

```
        this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingSQSQueue.replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
    );

    // Create an SQS queue for the SageMaker pipeline.
    const {
      queueUrl,
      queueArn,
      cleanUp: queueCleanUp,
    } = await createSQSQueue({
      name: this.names.SQS_QUEUE,
      sqsClient: this.clients.SQS,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(queueCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.sqsQueueCreated.replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.configuringLambdaSQSEventSource
        .replace("${LAMBDA_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION)
        .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
    );

    // Configure the SQS queue as an event source for the Lambda.
    const { cleanUp: lambdaSQSEventSourceCleanUp } =
      await configureLambdaSQSEventSource({
        lambdaArn,
        lambdaName: this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
        queueArn,
        sqsClient: this.clients.SQS,
        lambdaClient: this.clients.Lambda,
      });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaSQSEventSourceCleanUp);
```

```
    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.lambdaSQSEventSourceConfigured
        .replace("${LAMBDA_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION)
        .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    // Create an IAM policy that allows the SageMaker pipeline to invoke AWS
  Lambda
    // and send messages to the Amazon SQS queue.
    const {
      arn: pipelineExecutionPolicyArn,
      policy: sagemakerPolicy,
      cleanUp: pipelineExecutionPolicyCleanUp,
    } = await createSagemakerExecutionPolicy({
      sqsQueueArn: queueArn,
      lambdaArn,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY,
      s3BucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineExecutionPolicyCleanUp);

    console.log(JSON.stringify(sagemakerPolicy, null, 2));

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.attachPolicy
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY)
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE),
    );

    await this.prompter.checkContinue();

    // Attach the SageMaker execution policy to the execution role.
    const { cleanUp: pipelineExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp } = await attachPolicy({
      roleName: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      policyArn: pipelineExecutionPolicyArn,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp);
    // Wait for the role to be ready. If the role is used immediately,
    // the pipeline will fail.
    await wait(5);
```

```
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.policyAttached);

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingPipeline.replace(
        "${PIPELINE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
      ),
    );

    // Create the SageMaker pipeline.
    const { cleanUp: pipelineCleanUp } = await createSagemakerPipeline({
      roleArn: pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
      functionArn: lambdaArn,
      sagemakerClient: this.clients.SageMaker,
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.pipelineCreated.replace(
        "${PIPELINE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingS3Bucket.replace("${BUCKET_NAME}", this.names.S3_BUCKET),
    );

    // Create an S3 bucket for storing inputs and outputs.
    const { cleanUp: s3BucketCleanUp } = await createS3Bucket({
      name: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      s3Client: this.clients.S3,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(s3BucketCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.s3BucketCreated.replace("${BUCKET_NAME}", this.names.S3_BUCKET),
    );
```

```
    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.uploadingInputData.replace(
        "${BUCKET_NAME}",
        this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      ),
    );

    // Upload CSV Lat/Long data to S3.
    await uploadCSVDataToS3({
      bucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      s3Client: this.clients.S3,
    });

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.inputDataUploaded);

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.prompter.checkContinue(MESSAGES.executePipeline);

    // Execute the SageMaker pipeline.
    const { arn: pipelineExecutionArn } = await startPipelineExecution({
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
      sagemakerClient: this.clients.SageMaker,
      roleArn: pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
      bucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      queueUrl,
    });

    // Wait for the pipeline execution to finish.
    await waitForPipelineComplete({
      arn: pipelineExecutionArn,
      sagemakerClient: this.clients.SageMaker,
      wait,
    });

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.outputDelay);

    // The getOutput function will throw an error if the output is not
    // found. The retry function will retry a failed function call once
```

```
    // ever 10 seconds for 2 minutes.
    const output = await retry({ intervalInMs: 10000, maxRetries: 12 }, () =>
      getObject({
        bucket: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
        s3Client: this.clients.S3,
      }),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.outputDataRetrieved);
    console.log(output.split("\n").slice(0, 6).join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
private var eventSourceMapping = ""

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
```

```
         <sageMakerRoleName> <lambdaRoleName> <functionName> <functionKey>
<queueName> <bucketName> <bucketFunction> <lnglatData> <spatialPipelinePath>
<pipelineName>

   Where:
       sageMakerRoleName - The name of the Amazon SageMaker role.
       lambdaRoleName - The name of the AWS Lambda role.
       functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function (for
example,SageMakerExampleFunction).
       functionKey - The name of the Amazon S3 key name that represents the
Lambda function (for example, SageMakerLambda.zip).
       queueName - The name of the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
queue.
       bucketName - The name of the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
bucket.
       bucketFunction - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
Lambda ZIP file.
       lnglatData - The file location of the latlongtest.csv file required for
this use case.
       spatialPipelinePath - The file location of the GeoSpatialPipeline.json
file required for this use case.
       pipelineName - The name of the pipeline to create (for example,
sagemaker-sdk-example-pipeline).
   """

   if (args.size != 10) {
       println(usage)
       exitProcess(1)
   }

   val sageMakerRoleName = args[0]
   val lambdaRoleName = args[1]
   val functionKey = args[2]
   val functionName = args[3]
   val queueName = args[4]
   val bucketName = args[5]
   val bucketFunction = args[6]
   val lnglatData = args[7]
   val spatialPipelinePath = args[8]
   val pipelineName = args[9]
   val handlerName = "org.example.SageMakerLambdaFunction::handleRequest"

   println(DASHES)
   println("Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example scenario.")
```

```
    println(
        """
         This example workflow will guide you through setting up and running an
         Amazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS Lambda function and
an
         Amazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse geocode job to
         reverse geocode addresses in an input file and store the results in an
export file.
        """.trimIndent()
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue needed by the
SageMaker pipeline.")
    val lambdaRoleArn: String = checkLambdaRole(lambdaRoleName)
    val sageMakerRoleArn: String = checkSageMakerRole(sageMakerRoleName)
    val functionArn = checkFunction(functionName, bucketFunction, functionKey,
handlerName, lambdaRoleArn)
    val queueUrl = checkQueue(queueName, functionName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Setting up bucket $bucketName")
    if (!checkBucket(bucketName)) {
        setupBucket(bucketName)
        println("Put $lnglatData into $bucketName")
        val objectKey = "samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        putS3Object(bucketName, objectKey, lnglatData)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Now we can create and run our pipeline.")
    setupPipeline(spatialPipelinePath, sageMakerRoleArn, functionArn,
pipelineName)
    val pipelineExecutionARN = executePipeline(bucketName, queueUrl,
sageMakerRoleArn, pipelineName)
    println("The pipeline execution ARN value is $pipelineExecutionARN")
    waitForPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionARN)
    println("Wait 30 secs to get output results $bucketName")
    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30)
    getOutputResults(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
             The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline and runs in
 SageMaker Studio, follow these instructions:
             https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/pipelines-
studio.html
        """.trimIndent()
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Do you want to delete the AWS resources used in this Workflow? (y/
n)")
    val `in` = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val delResources = `in`.nextLine()
    if (delResources.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        println("Lets clean up the AWS resources. Wait 30 seconds")
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30)
        deleteEventSourceMapping(functionName)
        deleteSQSQueue(queueName)
        listBucketObjects(bucketName)
        deleteBucket(bucketName)
        delLambdaFunction(functionName)
        deleteLambdaRole(lambdaRoleName)
        deleteSagemakerRole(sageMakerRoleName)
        deletePipeline(pipelineName)
    } else {
        println("The AWS Resources were not deleted!")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
suspend fun deletePipeline(pipelineNameVal: String) {
    val pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest {
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }
```

```
    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $pipelineNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSagemakerRole(roleNameVal: String) {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies()
    IamClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { iam ->
        for (policy in sageMakerRolePolicies) {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            val rolePolicyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
                policyArn = policy
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }
            iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        }

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String) {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies()
    IamClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { iam ->
        for (policy in lambdaRolePolicies) {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            val rolePolicyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
                policyArn = policy
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }
            iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        }

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
```

```
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun delLambdaFunction(myFunctionName: String) {
    val request = DeleteFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucket(bucketName: String?) {
    val request = DeleteBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucket(request)
        println("The $bucketName was successfully deleted!")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucketObjects(bucketName: String, objectName: String?) {
    val toDelete = ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier>()
    val obId = ObjectIdentifier {
        key = objectName
    }
    toDelete.add(obId)
    val delOb = Delete {
        objects = toDelete
    }
    val dor = DeleteObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        delete = delOb
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor)
        println("*** $bucketName objects were deleted.")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun listBucketObjects(bucketNameVal: String) {
    val listObjects = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketNameVal
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects)
        val objects = res.contents
        if (objects != null) {
            for (myValue in objects) {
                println("The name of the key is ${myValue.key}")
                deleteBucketObjects(bucketNameVal, myValue.key)
            }
        }
    }
}

// Delete the specific Amazon SQS queue.
suspend fun deleteSQSQueue(queueNameVal: String?) {
    val getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val urlVal = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl
        val deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = urlVal
        }
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest)
    }
}

// Delete the queue event mapping.
suspend fun deleteEventSourceMapping(functionNameVal: String) {
    if (eventSourceMapping.compareTo("") == 0) {
        LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
            val request = ListEventSourceMappingsRequest {
                functionName = functionNameVal
            }
            val response = lambdaClient.listEventSourceMappings(request)
            val eventList = response.eventSourceMappings
            if (eventList != null) {
                for (event in eventList) {
```

```
                    eventSourceMapping = event.uuid.toString()
                }
            }
        }
    }

    val eventSourceMappingRequest = DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest {
        uuid = eventSourceMapping
    }
    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
        lambdaClient.deleteEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest)
        println("The event mapping is deleted!")
    }
}

// Reads the objects in the S3 bucket and displays the values.
private suspend fun readObject(bucketName: String, keyVal: String?) {
    println("Output file contents: \n")
    val objectRequest = GetObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = keyVal
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.getObject(objectRequest) { resp ->
            val byteArray = resp.body?.toByteArray()
            val text = byteArray?.let { String(it, StandardCharsets.UTF_8) }
            println("Text output: $text")
        }
    }
}

// Display the results from the output directory.
suspend fun getOutputResults(bucketName: String?) {
    println("Getting output results $bucketName.")
    val listObjectsRequest = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        prefix = "outputfiles/"
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val response = s3Client.listObjects(listObjectsRequest)
        val s3Objects: List<Object>? = response.contents
        if (s3Objects != null) {
            for (`object` in s3Objects) {
                if (bucketName != null) {
```

```
                    readObject(bucketName, (`object`.key))
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun waitForPipelineExecution(executionArn: String?) {
    var status: String
    var index = 0
    do {
        val pipelineExecutionRequest = DescribePipelineExecutionRequest {
            pipelineExecutionArn = executionArn
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            val response =
 sageMakerClient.describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatus.toString()
            println("$index. The status of the pipeline is $status")
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4)
            index++
        }
    } while ("Executing" == status)
    println("Pipeline finished with status $status")
}

// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
suspend fun executePipeline(bucketName: String, queueUrl: String?, roleArn:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Starting pipeline execution.")
    val inputBucketLocation = "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
    val output = "s3://$bucketName/outputfiles/"

    val gson = GsonBuilder()
        .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .create()

    // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
    val parameters: MutableList<Parameter> = java.util.ArrayList<Parameter>()

    val para1 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_execution_role"
```

```
        value = roleArn
    }
    val para2 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_queue_url"
        value = queueUrl
    }

    val inputJSON = """{
        "DataSourceConfig": {
        "S3Data": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        },
        "Type": "S3_DATA"
        },
        "DocumentType": "CSV"
    }"""
    println(inputJSON)
    val para3 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_input_config"
        value = inputJSON
    }

    // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
    val jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data {
        s3Uri = output
    }

    val outputConfig = ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig {
        s3Data = jobS3Data
    }

    val gson4: String = gson.toJson(outputConfig)
    val para4: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_export_config"
        value = gson4
    }
    println("parameter_vej_export_config:" + gson.toJson(outputConfig))

    val para5JSON =
        "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":{\"XAttributeName
\":\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}"

    val para5: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config"
```

```
        value = para5JSON
    }

    parameters.add(para1)
    parameters.add(para2)
    parameters.add(para3)
    parameters.add(para4)
    parameters.add(para5)

    val pipelineExecutionRequest = StartPipelineExecutionRequest {
        pipelineExecutionDescription = "Created using Kotlin SDK"
        pipelineExecutionDisplayName = "$pipelineName-example-execution"
        pipelineParameters = parameters
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn
    }
}

// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
suspend fun setupPipeline(filePath: String?, roleArnVal: String?, functionArnVal:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String?) {
    println("Setting up the pipeline.")
    val parser = JSONParser()

    // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
    FileReader(filePath).use { reader ->
        val obj: Any = parser.parse(reader)
        val jsonObject: JSONObject = obj as JSONObject
        val stepsArray: JSONArray = jsonObject.get("Steps") as JSONArray
        for (stepObj in stepsArray) {
            val step: JSONObject = stepObj as JSONObject
            if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                step.put("FunctionArn", functionArnVal)
            }
        }
        println(jsonObject)

        // Create the pipeline.
        val pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest {
```

```
            pipelineDescription = "Kotlin SDK example pipeline"
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
            pipelineDefinition = jsonObject.toString()
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest)
        }
    }
}

suspend fun putS3Object(bucketName: String, objectKey: String, objectPath:
 String) {
    val request = PutObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = objectKey
        body = File(objectPath).asByteStream()
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.putObject(request)
        println("Successfully placed $objectKey into bucket $bucketName")
    }
}

suspend fun setupBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request = CreateBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun checkBucket(bucketName: String): Boolean {
    try {
        val headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
        S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest)
```

```
            println("$bucketName exists")
            return true
        }
    } catch (e: S3Exception) {
        println("Bucket does not exist")
    }
    return false
}

// Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
suspend fun connectLambda(queueUrlVal: String?, lambdaNameVal: String?) {
    println("Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the pipeline.")
    var queueArn = ""

    // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
    val atts: MutableList<QueueAttributeName> = ArrayList()
    atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QueueArn)
    val attributesRequest = GetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributeNames = atts
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        val queueAtts = response.attributes
        if (queueAtts != null) {
            for ((key, value) in queueAtts) {
                println("Key = $key, Value = $value")
                queueArn = value
            }
        }
    }
    val eventSourceMappingRequest = CreateEventSourceMappingRequest {
        eventSourceArn = queueArn
        functionName = lambdaNameVal
    }
    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
        val response1 =
 lambdaClient.createEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest)
        eventSourceMapping = response1.uuid.toString()
        println("The mapping between the event source and Lambda function was
 successful")
    }
}
```

```
// Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
suspend fun setupQueue(queueNameVal: String, lambdaNameVal: String): String {
    println("Setting up queue named $queueNameVal")
    val queueAtt: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    queueAtt.put("DelaySeconds", "5")
    queueAtt.put("ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds", "5")
    queueAtt.put("VisibilityTimeout", "300")

    val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
        attributes = queueAtt
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
        println("\nGet queue url")
        val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest
 { queueName = queueNameVal })
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        connectLambda(getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl, lambdaNameVal)
        println("Queue ready with Url " + getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl)
        return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl.toString()
    }
}

// Checks to see if the Amazon SQS queue exists. If not, this method creates a
 new queue
// and returns the ARN value.
suspend fun checkQueue(queueNameVal: String, lambdaNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Checking to see if the queue exists. If not, a new queue will be
 created for use in this workflow.")
    var queueUrl: String
    try {
        val request = GetQueueUrlRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
            val response = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(request)
            queueUrl = response.queueUrl.toString()
            println(queueUrl)
        }
    } catch (e: SqsException) {
```

```
        println(e.message + " A new queue will be created")
        queueUrl = setupQueue(queueNameVal, lambdaNameVal)
    }
    return queueUrl
}

suspend fun createNewFunction(myFunctionName: String, s3BucketName: String,
 myS3Key: String, myHandler: String, myRole: String): String {
    val functionCode = FunctionCode {
        s3Bucket = s3BucketName
        s3Key = myS3Key
    }

    val request = CreateFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
        code = functionCode
        description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
        handler = myHandler
        role = myRole
        runtime = Runtime.Java11
        memorySize = 1024
        timeout = 200
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        println("${functionResponse.functionArn} was created")
        return functionResponse.functionArn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun checkFunction(myFunctionName: String, s3BucketName: String, myS3Key:
 String, myHandler: String, myRole: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the function exists. If not, a new AWS Lambda
 function will be created for use in this workflow.")
    var functionArn: String
    try {
        // Does this function already exist.
        val functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
```

```
        LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
            val response = lambdaClient.getFunction(functionRequest)
            functionArn = response.configuration?.functionArn.toString()
            println("$functionArn exists")
        }
    } catch (e: LambdaException) {
        println(e.message + " A new function will be created")
        functionArn = createNewFunction(myFunctionName, s3BucketName, myS3Key,
 myHandler, myRole)
    }
    return functionArn
}

// Checks to see if the SageMaker role exists. If not, this method creates it.
suspend fun checkSageMakerRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the role exists. If not, a new role will be
 created for AWS SageMaker to use.")
    var roleArn: String
    try {
        val roleRequest = GetRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
            val response = iamClient.getRole(roleRequest)
            roleArn = response.role?.arn.toString()
            println(roleArn)
        }
    } catch (e: IamException) {
        println(e.message + " A new role will be created")
        roleArn = createSageMakerRole(roleNameVal)
    }
    return roleArn
}

suspend fun createSageMakerRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies()
    println("Creating a role to use with SageMaker.")
    val assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "\"Statement\": [{" +
        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "\"Principal\": {" +
        "\"Service\": [" +
        "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
```

```
        "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
        "]" +
        "}," +
        "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
        "}]" +
        "}"

    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }
    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val roleResult = iamClient.createRole(request)

        // Attach the policies to the role.
        for (policy in sageMakerRolePolicies) {
            val attachRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policy
            }
            iamClient.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest)
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        System.out.println("Role ready with ARN ${roleResult.role?.arn}")
        return roleResult.role?.arn.toString()
    }
}

// Checks to see if the Lambda role exists. If not, this method creates it.
suspend fun checkLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the role exists. If not, a new role will be
 created for AWS Lambda to use.")
    var roleArn: String
    val roleRequest = GetRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
    }

    try {
        IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
```

```
            val response = iamClient.getRole(roleRequest)
            roleArn = response.role?.arn.toString()
            println(roleArn)
        }
    } catch (e: IamException) {
        println(e.message + " A new role will be created")
        roleArn = createLambdaRole(roleNameVal)
    }

    return roleArn
}

private suspend fun createLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies()
    val assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "\"Statement\": [{" +
        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "\"Principal\": {" +
        "\"Service\": [" +
        "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
        "]" +
        "}," +
        "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
        "}]" +
        "}"

    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val roleResult = iamClient.createRole(request)

        // Attach the policies to the role.
        for (policy in lambdaRolePolicies) {
            val attachRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policy
```

```
            }
            iamClient.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest)
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role?.arn)
        return roleResult.role?.arn.toString()
    }
}

fun getLambdaRolePolicies(): Array<String?> {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = arrayOfNulls<String>(5)
    lambdaRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[3] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy"
    lambdaRolePolicies[4] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole"
    return lambdaRolePolicies
}

fun getSageMakerRolePolicies(): Array<String?> {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = arrayOfNulls<String>(3)
    sageMakerRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonSageMakerFullAccess"
    sageMakerRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess"
    sageMakerRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess"
    return sageMakerRolePolicies
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 SageMaker 模型和端點

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 開始訓練工作並建立 SageMaker 模型。
- 建立端點組態。
- 建立端點，然後清理資源。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lo_hyperparameters_w TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmhyperparameters_w.
    DATA lo_trn_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_trn_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_trn_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
    DATA lo_val_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_val_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_val_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
    DATA lo_algorithm_specification TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmalgorithmspec.
    DATA lo_resource_config  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmresourceconfig.
    DATA lo_output_data_config TYPE REF TO  /aws1/cl_sgmoutputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_stopping_condition TYPE REF TO  /aws1/cl_sgmstoppingcondition.
    DATA lo_primarycontainer TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcontainerdefn.
    DATA lo_production_variants TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmproductionvariant.
    DATA lo_ep_config_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcreateendptcfgout.
    DATA lo_training_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdescrtrnjobrsp.
    DATA lt_production_variants TYPE /aws1/
cl_sgmproductionvariant=>tt_productionvariantlist.
    DATA lt_input_data_config TYPE /aws1/cl_sgmchannel=>tt_inputdataconfig.
    DATA lt_hyperparameters TYPE /aws1/
cl_sgmhyperparameters_w=>tt_hyperparameters.
    DATA lv_model_data_url TYPE /aws1/sgmurl.
```

```
    lv_model_data_url = iv_s3_output_path && iv_training_job_name && '/output/
model.tar.gz'.

    "Create ABAP internal table for hyperparameters based on input variables."
    "These hyperparameters are based on Amazon SageMaker built-in algorithm -
 XGBoost"
    CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_max_depth.
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'max_depth' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
 lt_hyperparameters.

    CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_eta.
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eta' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
 lt_hyperparameters.

    CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_eval_metric.
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eval_metric' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO
 TABLE lt_hyperparameters.

    CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value =
 iv_hp_scale_pos_weight.
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'scale_pos_weight' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO
 TABLE lt_hyperparameters.

    CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_subsample.
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'subsample' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
 lt_hyperparameters.

    CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_objective.
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'objective' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
 lt_hyperparameters.

    CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_num_round.
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'num_round' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
 lt_hyperparameters.

    "Create ABAP internal table for data based on input variables."
    "Training data."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_trn_s3datasource
      EXPORTING
        iv_s3datatype             = iv_trn_data_s3datatype
        iv_s3datadistributiontype = iv_trn_data_s3datadistribution
        iv_s3uri                  = iv_trn_data_s3uri.
```

```
   CREATE OBJECT lo_trn_datasource EXPORTING io_s3datasource =
lo_trn_s3datasource.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_trn_channel
     EXPORTING
       iv_channelname     = 'train'
       io_datasource      = lo_trn_datasource
       iv_compressiontype = iv_trn_data_compressiontype
       iv_contenttype     = iv_trn_data_contenttype.
   INSERT lo_trn_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

   "Validation data."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_val_s3datasource
     EXPORTING
       iv_s3datatype             = iv_val_data_s3datatype
       iv_s3datadistributiontype = iv_val_data_s3datadistribution
       iv_s3uri                  = iv_val_data_s3uri.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_val_datasource EXPORTING io_s3datasource =
lo_val_s3datasource.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_val_channel
     EXPORTING
       iv_channelname     = 'validation'
       io_datasource      = lo_val_datasource
       iv_compressiontype = iv_val_data_compressiontype
       iv_contenttype     = iv_val_data_contenttype.
   INSERT lo_val_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

   "Create an ABAP object for algorithm specification based on input variables."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_algorithm_specification
     EXPORTING
       iv_trainingimage     = iv_training_image
       iv_traininginputmode = iv_training_input_mode.

   "Create an ABAP object for resource configuration."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_resource_config
     EXPORTING
       iv_instancecount  = iv_instance_count
       iv_instancetype   = iv_instance_type
       iv_volumesizeingb = iv_volume_sizeingb.

   "Create an ABAP object for output data configuration."
```

```
   CREATE OBJECT lo_output_data_config EXPORTING iv_s3outputpath =
iv_s3_output_path.

   "Create an ABAP object for stopping condition."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_stopping_condition EXPORTING iv_maxruntimeinseconds =
iv_max_runtime_in_seconds.

   TRY.
       lo_sgm->createtrainingjob(
         iv_trainingjobname           = iv_training_job_name
         iv_rolearn                   = iv_role_arn
         it_hyperparameters           = lt_hyperparameters
         it_inputdataconfig           = lt_input_data_config
         io_algorithmspecification    = lo_algorithm_specification
         io_outputdataconfig          = lo_output_data_config
         io_resourceconfig            = lo_resource_config
         io_stoppingcondition         = lo_stopping_condition
       ).
       MESSAGE 'Training job created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
       MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
   ENDTRY.

   "Wait for training job to be completed."
   lo_training_result = lo_sgm->describetrainingjob( iv_trainingjobname =
iv_training_job_name ).
   WHILE lo_training_result->get_trainingjobstatus( ) <> 'Completed'.
     IF sy-index = 30.
       EXIT.               "Maximum 900 seconds."
     ENDIF.
     WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
     lo_training_result = lo_sgm->describetrainingjob( iv_trainingjobname =
iv_training_job_name ).
   ENDWHILE.

   "Create ABAP object for the container image based on input variables."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_primarycontainer
     EXPORTING
       iv_image        = iv_training_image
```

```
        iv_modeldataurl = lv_model_data_url.

    "Create an Amazon SageMaker model."
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->createmodel(
          iv_executionrolearn = iv_role_arn
          iv_modelname = iv_model_name
          io_primarycontainer = lo_primarycontainer
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Model created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Create an endpoint production variant."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_production_variants
      EXPORTING
        iv_variantname          = iv_ep_variant_name
        iv_modelname            = iv_model_name
        iv_initialinstancecount = iv_ep_initial_instance_count
        iv_instancetype         = iv_ep_instance_type.
    INSERT lo_production_variants INTO TABLE lt_production_variants.

    TRY.
        "Create an endpoint configuration."
        lo_ep_config_result = lo_sgm->createendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_ep_cfg_name
          it_productionvariants = lt_production_variants
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration created.' TYPE 'I'.

        "Create an endpoint."
        oo_ep_output = lo_sgm->createendpoint(        " oo_ep_output is returned
for testing purposes. "
            iv_endpointconfigname = iv_ep_cfg_name
            iv_endpointname = iv_ep_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE
'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

```
    "Wait for endpoint creation to be completed."
    DATA(lo_endpoint_result) = lo_sgm->describeendpoint( iv_endpointname =
 iv_ep_name ).
    WHILE lo_endpoint_result->get_endpointstatus( ) <> 'InService'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 900 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      lo_endpoint_result = lo_sgm->describeendpoint( iv_endpointname =
 iv_ep_name ).
    ENDWHILE.

    TRY.
        "Delete an endpoint."
        lo_sgm->deleteendpoint(
            iv_endpointname = iv_ep_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint deleted' TYPE 'I'.

        "Delete an endpoint configuration."
        lo_sgm->deleteendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_ep_cfg_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration deleted.' TYPE 'I'.

        "Delete model."
        lo_sgm->deletemodel(
                  iv_modelname = iv_model_name
                ).
        MESSAGE 'Model deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_endpointconfig_exception).
        DATA(lv_endpointconfig_error) = |"{ lo_endpointconfig_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_endpointconfig_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_endpointconfig_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateEndpoint
  - CreateEndpointConfig
  - CreateModel
  - CreateTrainingJob

- DeleteEndpoint
- DeleteEndpointConfig
- DeleteModel
- DescribeEndpoint
- DescribeTrainingJob

使用 AWS SDK 的密碼管理員程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Secrets Manager 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- Secrets Manager 用戶指南-有關 Secrets Manager 的更多信息。
- Secrets Manager API 參考 — 所有可用 Secrets Manager 動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- Secrets Manager 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭BatchGetSecretValue配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetSecretValue配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Secrets Manager 跨服務範例
  - 建立出借圖書館 REST API

Secrets Manager 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Secrets Manager 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭BatchGetSecretValue配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetSecretValue配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭**BatchGetSecretValue**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用BatchGetSecretValue。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：擷取依名稱列出的一組密碼的秘密值

下列batch-get-secret-value範例會取得三個密碼的秘密值密碼。

```
aws secretsmanager batch-get-secret-value \
    --secret-id-list MySecret1 MySecret2 MySecret3
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SecretValues": [
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-
west-2:123456789012:secret:MySecret1-a1b2c3",
            "Name": "MySecret1",
            "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLEaaaaa",
            "SecretString": "{\"username\":\"diego_ramirez\",
\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-PASSWORD\",\"engine\":\"mysql\",\"host\":
\"secretsmanagertutorial.cluster.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com\",\"port\":3306,
\"dbClusterIdentifier\":\"secretsmanagertutorial\"}",
            "VersionStages": [
                "AWSCURRENT"
            ],
            "CreatedDate": "1523477145.729"
        },
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-
west-2:123456789012:secret:MySecret2-a1b2c3",
            "Name": "MySecret2",
            "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLEbbbbb",
```

```
            "SecretString": "{\"username\":\"akua_mansa\",\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-
PASSWORD\"",
            "VersionStages": [
                "AWSCURRENT"
            ],
            "CreatedDate": "1673477781.275"
        },
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-
west-2:123456789012:secret:MySecret3-a1b2c3",
            "Name": "MySecret3",
            "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLEccccc",
            "SecretString": "{\"username\":\"jie_liu\",\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-
PASSWORD\"",
            "VersionStages": [
                "AWSCURRENT"
            ],
            "CreatedDate": "1373477721.124"
        }
    ],
    "Errors": []
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《秘密管理員使用指南》中的批次擷取一組AWS密碼。

範例 2：擷取篩選器選取的密碼群組的秘密值

下列`batch-get-secret-value`範例會取得帳戶中名稱中包含`MySecret`的機密值密碼。依名稱篩選區分大小寫。

```
aws secretsmanager batch-get-secret-value \
    --filters Key="name",Values="MySecret"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SecretValues": [
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-
west-2:123456789012:secret:MySecret1-a1b2c3",
            "Name": "MySecret1",
            "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLEaaaaa",
```

```
            "SecretString": "{\"username\":\"diego_ramirez\",
\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-PASSWORD\",\"engine\":\"mysql\",\"host\":
\"secretsmanagertutorial.cluster.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com\",\"port\":3306,
\"dbClusterIdentifier\":\"secretsmanagertutorial\"}",
            "VersionStages": [
                "AWSCURRENT"
            ],
            "CreatedDate": "1523477145.729"
        },
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-
west-2:123456789012:secret:MySecret2-a1b2c3",
            "Name": "MySecret2",
            "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLEbbbbb",
            "SecretString": "{\"username\":\"akua_mansa\",\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-
PASSWORD\"",
            "VersionStages": [
                "AWSCURRENT"
            ],
            "CreatedDate": "1673477781.275"
        },
        {
            "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-
west-2:123456789012:secret:MySecret3-a1b2c3",
            "Name": "MySecret3",
            "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLEccccc",
            "SecretString": "{\"username\":\"jie_liu\",\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-
PASSWORD\"",
            "VersionStages": [
                "AWSCURRENT"
            ],
            "CreatedDate": "1373477721.124"
        }
    ],
    "Errors": []
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《秘密管理員使用指南》中的批次擷取一組AWS密碼。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考BatchGetSecretValue中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BatchGetSecretsWrapper:
    def __init__(self, secretsmanager_client):
        self.client = secretsmanager_client


    def batch_get_secrets(self, filter_name):
        """
        Retrieve multiple secrets from AWS Secrets Manager using the
 batch_get_secret_value API.
        This function assumes the stack mentioned in the source code README has
 been successfully deployed.
        This stack includes 7 secrets, all of which have names beginning with
 "mySecret".

        :param filter_name: The full or partial name of secrets to be fetched.
        :type filter_name: str
        """
        try:
            secrets = []
            response = self.client.batch_get_secret_value(
                Filters=[{"Key": "name", "Values": [f"{filter_name}"]}]
            )
            for secret in response["SecretValues"]:
                secrets.append(json.loads(secret["SecretString"]))
            if secrets:
                logger.info("Secrets retrieved successfully.")
            else:
                logger.info("Zero secrets returned without error.")
            return secrets
        except self.client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException:
            msg = f"One or more requested secrets were not found with filter:
 {filter_name}"
```

```
            logger.info(msg)
            return msg
        except Exception as e:
            logger.error(f"An unknown error occurred:\n{str(e)}.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件BatchGetSecretValue中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**GetSecretValue**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetSecretValue`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SecretsManager;
using Amazon.SecretsManager.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example uses the Amazon Web Service Secrets Manager to retrieve
/// the secret value for the provided secret name.
/// </summary>
public class GetSecretValue
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The main method initializes the necessary values and then calls
    /// the GetSecretAsync and DecodeString methods to get the decoded
```

```
        /// secret value for the secret named in secretName.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string secretName = "<<{{MySecretName}}>>";
            string secret;

            IAmazonSecretsManager client = new AmazonSecretsManagerClient();

            var response = await GetSecretAsync(client, secretName);

            if (response is not null)
            {
                secret = DecodeString(response);

                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(secret))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"The decoded secret value is: {secret}.");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("No secret value was returned.");
                }
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the secret value given the name of the secret to
        /// retrieve.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The client object used to retrieve the secret
        /// value for the given secret name.</param>
        /// <param name="secretName">The name of the secret value to retrieve.</
param>
        /// <returns>The GetSecretValueReponse object returned by
        /// GetSecretValueAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<GetSecretValueResponse> GetSecretAsync(
            IAmazonSecretsManager client,
            string secretName)
        {
            GetSecretValueRequest request = new GetSecretValueRequest()
            {
                SecretId = secretName,
```

```
                VersionStage = "AWSCURRENT", // VersionStage defaults to
AWSCURRENT if unspecified.
            };

            GetSecretValueResponse response = null;

            // For the sake of simplicity, this example handles only the most
            // general SecretsManager exception.
            try
            {
                response = await client.GetSecretValueAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonSecretsManagerException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {e.Message}");
            }

            return response;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Decodes the secret returned by the call to GetSecretValueAsync and
        /// returns it to the calling program.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="response">A GetSecretValueResponse object containing
        /// the requested secret value returned by GetSecretValueAsync.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the decoded secret value.</returns>
        public static string DecodeString(GetSecretValueResponse response)
        {
            // Decrypts secret using the associated AWS Key Management Service
            // Customer Master Key (CMK.) Depending on whether the secret is a
            // string or binary value, one of these fields will be populated.
            if (response.SecretString is not null)
            {
                var secret = response.SecretString;
                return secret;
            }
            else if (response.SecretBinary is not null)
            {
                var memoryStream = response.SecretBinary;
                StreamReader reader = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
                string decodedBinarySecret =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(Convert.FromBase64String(reader.ReadToEnd()));
                return decodedBinarySecret;
```

```
            }
            else
            {
                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetSecretValue中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Retrieve an AWS Secrets Manager encrypted secret.
/*!
  \param secretID: The ID for the secret.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SecretsManager::getSecretValue(const Aws::String &secretID,
                                            const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SecretsManager::SecretsManagerClient
 secretsManagerClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SecretsManager::Model::GetSecretValueRequest request;
    request.SetSecretId(secretID);

    Aws::SecretsManager::Model::GetSecretValueOutcome getSecretValueOutcome =
 secretsManagerClient.GetSecretValue(
            request);
    if (getSecretValueOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Secret is: "
```

```
                    << getSecretValueOutcome.GetResult().GetSecretString() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed with Error: " << getSecretValueOutcome.GetError()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return getSecretValueOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetSecretValue中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：擷取密碼的加密密碼值

下列 `get-secret-value` 範例會取得目前機密值。

```
aws secretsmanager get-secret-value \
    --secret-id MyTestSecret
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-west-2:123456789012:secret:MyTestSecret-
a1b2c3",
    "Name": "MyTestSecret",
    "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
    "SecretString": "{\"user\":\"diegor\",\"password\":\"EXAMPLE-PASSWORD\"}",
    "VersionStages": [
        "AWSCURRENT"
    ],
    "CreatedDate": 1523477145.713
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Secret 管理員使用指南中的擷取密碼。

範例 2：擷取先前的機密值

下列get-secret-value範例會取得先前的機密值。：

```
aws secretsmanager get-secret-value \
    --secret-id MyTestSecret
    --version-stage AWSPREVIOUS
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ARN": "arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-west-2:123456789012:secret:MyTestSecret-
a1b2c3",
    "Name": "MyTestSecret",
    "VersionId": "a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE22222",
    "SecretString": "{\"user\":\"diegor\",\"password\":\"PREVIOUS-EXAMPLE-
PASSWORD\"}",
    "VersionStages": [
        "AWSPREVIOUS"
    ],
    "CreatedDate": 1523477145.713
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Secret 管理員使用指南中的擷取密碼。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetSecretValue中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.SecretsManagerException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * We recommend that you cache your secret values by using client-side caching.
 *
 * Caching secrets improves speed and reduces your costs. For more information,
 * see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/retrieving-
secrets.html
 */
public class GetSecretValue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <secretName>\s

                Where:
                    secretName - The name of the secret (for example, tutorials/
MyFirstSecret).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String secretName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SecretsManagerClient secretsClient = SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getValue(secretsClient, secretName);
```

```
        secretsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getValue(SecretsManagerClient secretsClient, String
 secretName) {
        try {
            GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                    .secretId(secretName)
                    .build();

            GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
 secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
            String secret = valueResponse.secretString();
            System.out.println(secret);

        } catch (SecretsManagerException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetSecretValue中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import {
  GetSecretValueCommand,
  SecretsManagerClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-secrets-manager";

export const getSecretValue = async (secretName = "SECRET_NAME") => {
  const client = new SecretsManagerClient();
```

```
  const response = await client.send(
    new GetSecretValueCommand({
      SecretId: secretName,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '584eb612-f8b0-48c9-855e-6d246461b604',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   ARN: 'arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:secret:binary-
secret-3873048-xxxxxx',
  //   CreatedDate: 2023-08-08T19:29:51.294Z,
  //   Name: 'binary-secret-3873048',
  //   SecretBinary: Uint8Array(11) [
  //      98, 105, 110, 97, 114,
  //     121,  32, 100, 97, 116,
  //      97
  //   ],
  //   VersionId: '712083f4-0d26-415e-8044-16735142cd6a',
  //   VersionStages: [ 'AWSCURRENT' ]
  // }

  if (response.SecretString) {
    return response.SecretString;
  }

  if (response.SecretBinary) {
    return response.SecretBinary;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetSecretValue中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getValue(secretName: String?) {
    val valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest {
        secretId = secretName
    }

    SecretsManagerClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { secretsClient ->
        val response = secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest)
        val secret = response.secretString
        println("The secret value is $secret")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetSecretValue中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GetSecretWrapper:
    def __init__(self, secretsmanager_client):
        self.client = secretsmanager_client
```

```
    def get_secret(self, secret_name):
        """
        Retrieve individual secrets from AWS Secrets Manager using the
get_secret_value API.
        This function assumes the stack mentioned in the source code README has
been successfully deployed.
        This stack includes 7 secrets, all of which have names beginning with
"mySecret".

        :param secret_name: The name of the secret fetched.
        :type secret_name: str
        """
        try:
            get_secret_value_response = self.client.get_secret_value(
                SecretId=secret_name
            )
            logging.info("Secret retrieved successfully.")
            return get_secret_value_response["SecretString"]
        except self.client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException:
            msg = f"The requested secret {secret_name} was not found."
            logger.info(msg)
            return msg
        except Exception as e:
            logger.error(f"An unknown error occurred: {str(e)}.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetSecretValue中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_secret(client: &Client, name: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.get_secret_value().secret_id(name).send().await?;

    println!("Value: {}", resp.secret_string().unwrap_or("No value!"));

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetSecretValue中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Secrets Manager 跨服務範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Secrets Manager 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都包含適用於多個範例的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建立出借圖書館 REST API

建立出借圖書館 REST API

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Amazon Aurora 資料庫支援的 REST API 來建立出借圖書館，讓贊助人可以借書與還書。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 Amazon Relational Database Service 服務 (Amazon RDS) API 和 AWS Chalice 搭配使用，以建立由 Amazon Aurora 資料庫支援的 REST API。Web 服務是完全無伺服器的，表示這是一種贊助人可以借書與還書的簡單出借圖書館。了解如何：

- 建立與管理無伺服器的 Aurora 資料庫叢集。
- 用 AWS Secrets Manager 於管理資料庫認證。
- 實作資料儲存層，該層使用 Amazon RDS 將資料移入和移出資料庫。
- 使用 AWS Chalice 將無伺服器 REST API 部署到 Amazon API Gateway 和. AWS Lambda

- 使用 Request 套件來將請求傳送到 Web 服務。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon SES 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon 簡易電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES)。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon SES 開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon SES 的更多信
- Amazon SES API 參考 — 所有可用的 Amazon SES 動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 的 Amazon SES 的操作
  - 搭CreateReceiptFilter配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateReceiptRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateReceiptRuleSet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DeleteReceiptFilter配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteReceiptRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteReceiptRuleSet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeReceiptRuleSet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetIdentityVerificationAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetSendQuota配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetSendStatistics配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListIdentities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListReceiptFilters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTemplates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SendBulkTemplatedEmail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SendEmail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SendRawEmail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SendTemplatedEmail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭VerifyDomainIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭VerifyEmailIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon SES 案例
  - 使用 AWS SDK 將 Amazon SES 電子郵件和網域身分從一個 AWS 區域複製到另一個區域
  - 產生憑證以連線至 Amazon SES SMTP 端點
  - 使用開發 AWS 套件驗證電子郵件身分並使用 Amazon SES 傳送訊息
- 使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon SES 跨服務範例
  - 建置 Amazon Transcribe 串流應用程式
  - 建立 Web 應用程式以追蹤 DynamoDB 資料
  - 建立 Amazon Redshift 項目追蹤器
  - 建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器
  - 使用開發套件使用 Amazon 重新認知功能偵測影像中的個人防護裝置 AWS

  - 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS

- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS
- 使用 Step Functions 呼叫 Lambda 函數

使用 AWS SDK 的 Amazon SES 的操作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon 簡易電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES)。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon SES 案例。

範例

- 搭CreateReceiptFilter配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateReceiptRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateReceiptRuleSet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteReceiptFilter配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteReceiptRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteReceiptRuleSet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeReceiptRuleSet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetIdentityVerificationAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetSendQuota配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetSendStatistics配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListIdentities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListReceiptFilters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTemplates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SendBulkTemplatedEmail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SendEmail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭SendRawEmail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SendTemplatedEmail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭VerifyDomainIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭VerifyEmailIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateReceiptFilter`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateReceiptFilter`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt filter..
/*!
  \param receiptFilterName: The name for the receipt filter.
  \param cidr: IP address or IP address range in Classless Inter-Domain Routing
 (CIDR) notation.
  \param policy: Block or allow enum of type ReceiptFilterPolicy.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptFilter(const Aws::String &receiptFilterName,
                                      const Aws::String &cidr,
                                      Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilterPolicy
 policy,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptFilterRequest createReceiptFilterRequest;
    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilter receiptFilter;
    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptIpFilter receiptIpFilter;
```

```
    receiptIpFilter.SetCidr(cidr);
    receiptIpFilter.SetPolicy(policy);
    receiptFilter.SetName(receiptFilterName);
    receiptFilter.SetIpFilter(receiptIpFilter);
    createReceiptFilterRequest.SetFilter(receiptFilter);
    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptFilterOutcome createReceiptFilterOutcome =
 sesClient.CreateReceiptFilter(
            createReceiptFilterRequest);
    if (createReceiptFilterOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt filter." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt filter: " <<
                  createReceiptFilterOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return createReceiptFilterOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateReceiptFilter中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import {
  CreateReceiptFilterCommand,
  ReceiptFilterPolicy,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const createCreateReceiptFilterCommand = ({ policy, ipOrRange, name }) => {
  return new CreateReceiptFilterCommand({
```

```
    Filter: {
      IpFilter: {
        Cidr: ipOrRange, // string, either a single IP address (10.0.0.1) or an
 IP address range in CIDR notation (10.0.0.1/24)).
        Policy: policy, // enum ReceiptFilterPolicy, email traffic from the
 filtered addressesOptions.
      },
      /*
        The name of the IP address filter. Only ASCII letters, numbers,
 underscores, or dashes.
        Must be less than 64 characters and start and end with a letter or
 number.
       */
      Name: name,
    },
  });
};

const FILTER_NAME = getUniqueName("ReceiptFilter");

const run = async () => {
  const createReceiptFilterCommand = createCreateReceiptFilterCommand({
    policy: ReceiptFilterPolicy.Allow,
    ipOrRange: "10.0.0.1",
    name: FILTER_NAME,
  });

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(createReceiptFilterCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateReceiptFilter中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def create_receipt_filter(self, filter_name, ip_address_or_range, allow):
        """
        Creates a filter that allows or blocks incoming mail from an IP address
 or
        range.

        :param filter_name: The name to give the filter.
        :param ip_address_or_range: The IP address or range to block or allow.
        :param allow: When True, incoming mail is allowed from the specified IP
                      address or range; otherwise, it is blocked.
        """
        try:
            policy = "Allow" if allow else "Block"
            self.ses_client.create_receipt_filter(
                Filter={
                    "Name": filter_name,
                    "IpFilter": {"Cidr": ip_address_or_range, "Policy": policy},
                }
            )
            logger.info(
```

```
                "Created receipt filter %s to %s IP of %s.",
                filter_name,
                policy,
                ip_address_or_range,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create receipt filter %s.", filter_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateReceiptFilter中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**CreateReceiptRule**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateReceiptRule`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleName: The name for the receipt rule.
  \param s3BucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for incoming mail.
  \param s3ObjectKeyPrefix: The prefix for the objects in the S3 bucket.
  \param ruleSetName: The name of the rule set where the receipt rule is added.
  \param recipients: Aws::Vector of recipients.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptRule(const Aws::String &receiptRuleName,
                                    const Aws::String &s3BucketName,
                                    const Aws::String &s3ObjectKeyPrefix,
```

```
                                    const Aws::String &ruleSetName,
                                    const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleRequest createReceiptRuleRequest;

    Aws::SES::Model::S3Action s3Action;
    s3Action.SetBucketName(s3BucketName);
    s3Action.SetObjectKeyPrefix(s3ObjectKeyPrefix);

    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptAction receiptAction;
    receiptAction.SetS3Action(s3Action);

    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptRule receiptRule;
    receiptRule.SetName(receiptRuleName);
    receiptRule.WithRecipients(recipients);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptAction> receiptActionList;
    receiptActionList.emplace_back(receiptAction);
    receiptRule.SetActions(receiptActionList);

    createReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleSetName(ruleSetName);
    createReceiptRuleRequest.SetRule(receiptRule);

    auto outcome = sesClient.CreateReceiptRule(createReceiptRuleRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt rule." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt rule. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateReceiptRule中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { CreateReceiptRuleCommand, TlsPolicy } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");
const RULE_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleName");
const S3_BUCKET_NAME = getUniqueName("S3BucketName");

const createS3ReceiptRuleCommand = ({
  bucketName,
  emailAddresses,
  name,
  ruleSet,
}) => {
  return new CreateReceiptRuleCommand({
    Rule: {
      Actions: [
        {
          S3Action: {
            BucketName: bucketName,
            ObjectKeyPrefix: "email",
          },
        },
      ],
      Recipients: emailAddresses,
      Enabled: true,
      Name: name,
      ScanEnabled: false,
      TlsPolicy: TlsPolicy.Optional,
    },
    RuleSetName: ruleSet, // Required
  });
```

```
};

const run = async () => {
  const s3ReceiptRuleCommand = createS3ReceiptRuleCommand({
    bucketName: S3_BUCKET_NAME,
    emailAddresses: ["email@example.com"],
    name: RULE_NAME,
    ruleSet: RULE_SET_NAME,
  });

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(s3ReceiptRuleCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to create S3 receipt rule.", err);
    throw err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateReceiptRule中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，在此儲存貯體中 Amazon SES 可以放置傳入電子郵件的副本，並建立規則將傳入電子郵件複製到特定收件人列表的儲存貯體。

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
```

```
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def create_bucket_for_copy(self, bucket_name):
        """
        Creates a bucket that can receive copies of emails from Amazon SES. This
        includes adding a policy to the bucket that grants Amazon SES permission
        to put objects in the bucket.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to create.
        :return: The newly created bucket.
        """
        allow_ses_put_policy = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "AllowSESPut",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ses.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "s3:PutObject",
                    "Resource": f"arn:aws:s3:::{bucket_name}/*",
                }
            ],
        }
        bucket = None
        try:
            bucket = self.s3_resource.create_bucket(
                Bucket=bucket_name,
                CreateBucketConfiguration={
                    "LocationConstraint":
self.s3_resource.meta.client.meta.region_name
                },
            )
            bucket.wait_until_exists()
            bucket.Policy().put(Policy=json.dumps(allow_ses_put_policy))
            logger.info("Created bucket %s to receive copies of emails.",
bucket_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create bucket to receive copies of
emails.")
            if bucket is not None:
                bucket.delete()
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return bucket


    def create_s3_copy_rule(
        self, rule_set_name, rule_name, recipients, bucket_name, prefix
    ):
        """
        Creates a rule so that all emails received by the specified recipients
are
        copied to an Amazon S3 bucket.

        :param rule_set_name: The name of a previously created rule set to
contain
                              this rule.
        :param rule_name: The name to give the rule.
        :param recipients: When an email is received by one of these recipients,
it
                           is copied to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to receive email copies. This
                            bucket must allow Amazon SES to put objects into it.
        :param prefix: An object key prefix to give the emails copied to the
bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.create_receipt_rule(
                RuleSetName=rule_set_name,
                Rule={
                    "Name": rule_name,
                    "Enabled": True,
                    "Recipients": recipients,
                    "Actions": [
                        {
                            "S3Action": {
                                "BucketName": bucket_name,
                                "ObjectKeyPrefix": prefix,
                            }
                        }
                    ],
                },
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created rule %s to copy mail received by %s to bucket %s.",
                rule_name,
```

```
                recipients,
                bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateReceiptRule中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`CreateReceiptRuleSet`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateReceiptRuleSet`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule set.
/*!
  \param ruleSetName: The name of the rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptRuleSet(const Aws::String &ruleSetName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleSetRequest createReceiptRuleSetRequest;

    createReceiptRuleSetRequest.SetRuleSetName(ruleSetName);
```

```
    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleSetOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.CreateReceiptRuleSet(
            createReceiptRuleSetRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt rule set." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt rule set. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateReceiptRuleSet中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { CreateReceiptRuleSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");

const createCreateReceiptRuleSetCommand = (ruleSetName) => {
  return new CreateReceiptRuleSetCommand({ RuleSetName: ruleSetName });
};

const run = async () => {
  const createReceiptRuleSetCommand =
    createCreateReceiptRuleSetCommand(RULE_SET_NAME);
```

```
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(createReceiptRuleSetCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to create receipt rule set", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateReceiptRuleSet中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def create_receipt_rule_set(self, rule_set_name):
        """
        Creates an empty rule set. Rule sets contain individual rules and can be
        used to organize rules.

        :param rule_set_name: The name to give the rule set.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.ses_client.create_receipt_rule_set(RuleSetName=rule_set_name)
            logger.info("Created receipt rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create receipt rule set %s.",
rule_set_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateReceiptRuleSet中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`CreateTemplate`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTemplate`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 驗證電子郵件身分並傳送訊息

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the template.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Email subject.</param>
    /// <param name="text">Email body text.</param>
    /// <param name="html">Email HTML body text.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string name, string subject,
string text,
        string html)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.CreateTemplateAsync(
                new CreateTemplateRequest
                {
                    Template = new Template
                    {
                        TemplateName = name,
                        SubjectPart = subject,
                        TextPart = text,
                        HtmlPart = html
                    }
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("CreateEmailTemplateAsync failed with exception: "
+ ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateTemplate中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name of the template.
  \param htmlPart: The HTML body of the email.
  \param subjectPart: The subject line of the email.
  \param textPart: The plain text version of the email.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::String &htmlPart,
                                 const Aws::String &subjectPart,
                                 const Aws::String &textPart,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateTemplateRequest createTemplateRequest;
    Aws::SES::Model::Template aTemplate;

    aTemplate.SetTemplateName(templateName);
    aTemplate.SetHtmlPart(htmlPart);
    aTemplate.SetSubjectPart(subjectPart);
    aTemplate.SetTextPart(textPart);

    createTemplateRequest.SetTemplate(aTemplate);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.CreateTemplate(
            createTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created template." << templateName << "."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating template. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateTemplate中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { CreateTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TestTemplateName");

const createCreateTemplateCommand = () => {
  return new CreateTemplateCommand({
    /**
     * The template feature in Amazon SES is based on the Handlebars template
 system.
     */
    Template: {
      /**
       * The name of an existing template in Amazon SES.
       */
      TemplateName: TEMPLATE_NAME,
      HtmlPart: `
        <h1>Hello, {{contact.firstName}}!</h1>
        <p>
        Did you know Amazon has a mascot named Peccy?
        </p>
      `,
      SubjectPart: "Amazon Tip",
    },
  });
};
```

```
const run = async () => {
  const createTemplateCommand = createCreateTemplateCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(createTemplateCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to create template.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateTemplate中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
```

```
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text +
html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def create_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Creates an email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.create_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Created template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create template %s.", name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateTemplate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DeleteIdentity**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteIdentity`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 驗證電子郵件身分並傳送訊息

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an email identity.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="identityEmail">The identity email to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteIdentityAsync(string identityEmail)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.DeleteIdentityAsync(
                new DeleteIdentityRequest
                {
                    Identity = identityEmail
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteIdentityAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteIdentity中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete the specified identity (an email address or a domain).
/*!
  \param identity: The identity to delete.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteIdentity(const Aws::String &identity,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest;

    deleteIdentityRequest.SetIdentity(identity);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteIdentityOutcome outcome = sesClient.DeleteIdentity(
            deleteIdentityRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted identity." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting identity. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteIdentity中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除身分

下列範例使用 `delete-identity` 命令從透過 Amazon SES 驗證的身分清單中刪除身分：

```
aws ses delete-identity --identity user@example.com
```

如需驗證的身分詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Simple Email Service 開發人員指南》中的「在 Amazon SES 中驗證電子郵件地址和網域」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteIdentity中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const IDENTITY_EMAIL = "fake@example.com";

const createDeleteIdentityCommand = (identityName) => {
  return new DeleteIdentityCommand({
    Identity: identityName,
  });
};
```

```
const run = async () => {
  const deleteIdentityCommand = createDeleteIdentityCommand(IDENTITY_EMAIL);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteIdentityCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete identity.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteIdentity中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def delete_identity(self, identity):
        """
        Deletes an identity.

        :param identity: The identity to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_identity(Identity=identity)
```

```
            logger.info("Deleted identity %s.", identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete identity %s.", identity)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteIdentity中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DeleteReceiptFilter配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteReceiptFilter。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt filter.
/*!
  \param receiptFilterName: The name for the receipt filter.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptFilter(const Aws::String &receiptFilterName,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptFilterRequest deleteReceiptFilterRequest;

    deleteReceiptFilterRequest.SetFilterName(receiptFilterName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptFilterOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.DeleteReceiptFilter(
            deleteReceiptFilterRequest);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt filter." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting receipt filter. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteReceiptFilter中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteReceiptFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const RECEIPT_FILTER_NAME = getUniqueName("ReceiptFilterName");

const createDeleteReceiptFilterCommand = (filterName) => {
  return new DeleteReceiptFilterCommand({ FilterName: filterName });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteReceiptFilterCommand =
    createDeleteReceiptFilterCommand(RECEIPT_FILTER_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteReceiptFilterCommand);
```

```
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error deleting receipt filter.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteReceiptFilter中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def delete_receipt_filter(self, filter_name):
        """
        Deletes a receipt filter.

        :param filter_name: The name of the filter to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_receipt_filter(FilterName=filter_name)
            logger.info("Deleted receipt filter %s.", filter_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete receipt filter %s.", filter_name)
```

```
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteReceiptFilter中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DeleteReceiptRule配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteReceiptRule。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleName: The name for the receipt rule.
  \param receiptRuleSetName: The name for the receipt rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptRule(const Aws::String &receiptRuleName,
                                    const Aws::String &receiptRuleSetName,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleRequest deleteReceiptRuleRequest;

    deleteReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleName(receiptRuleName);
    deleteReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleSetName(receiptRuleSetName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.DeleteReceiptRule(
```

```
            deleteReceiptRuleRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt rule." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error deleting receipt rule. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteReceiptRule中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteReceiptRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const RULE_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleName");
const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");

const createDeleteReceiptRuleCommand = () => {
  return new DeleteReceiptRuleCommand({
    RuleName: RULE_NAME,
    RuleSetName: RULE_SET_NAME,
  });
};
```

```
const run = async () => {
  const deleteReceiptRuleCommand = createDeleteReceiptRuleCommand();
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteReceiptRuleCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete receipt rule.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteReceiptRule中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def delete_receipt_rule(self, rule_set_name, rule_name):
        """
        Deletes a rule.

        :param rule_set_name: The rule set that contains the rule to delete.
        :param rule_name: The rule to delete.
        """
```

```
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_receipt_rule(
                RuleSetName=rule_set_name, RuleName=rule_name
            )
            logger.info("Removed rule %s from rule set %s.", rule_name,
 rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't remove rule %s from rule set %s.", rule_name,
 rule_set_name
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteReceiptRule中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DeleteReceiptRuleSet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteReceiptRuleSet。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule set.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleSetName: The name for the receipt rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptRuleSet(const Aws::String &receiptRuleSetName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleSetRequest deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest;

    deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest.SetRuleSetName(receiptRuleSetName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleSetOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.DeleteReceiptRuleSet(
            deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt rule set." << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting receipt rule set. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteReceiptRuleSet中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");
```

```
const createDeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand = () => {
  return new DeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand({ RuleSetName: RULE_SET_NAME });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteReceiptRuleSetCommand = createDeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteReceiptRuleSetCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete receipt rule set.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteReceiptRuleSet中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def delete_receipt_rule_set(self, rule_set_name):
        """
```

```
        Deletes a rule set. When a rule set is deleted, all of the rules it
contains
        are also deleted.

        :param rule_set_name: The name of the rule set to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_receipt_rule_set(RuleSetName=rule_set_name)
            logger.info("Deleted rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteReceiptRuleSet中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DeleteTemplate`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTemplate`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 驗證電子郵件身分並傳送訊息

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">Name of the template.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.DeleteTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteTemplateRequest
                {
                    TemplateName = templateName
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteEmailTemplateAsync failed with exception: "
 + ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTemplate中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name for the template.
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest;

    deleteTemplateRequest.SetTemplateName(templateName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.DeleteTemplate(
            deleteTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted template." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting template. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteTemplate中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
```

```
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TemplateName");

const createDeleteTemplateCommand = (templateName) =>
  new DeleteTemplateCommand({ TemplateName: templateName });

const run = async () => {
  const deleteTemplateCommand = createDeleteTemplateCommand(TEMPLATE_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteTemplateCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete template.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteTemplate中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()
```

```
    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text +
html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes an email template.
        """
        try:

self.ses_client.delete_template(TemplateName=self.template["TemplateName"])
            logger.info("Deleted template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"])
            self.template = None
            self.template_tags = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"]
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteTemplate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DescribeReceiptRuleSet**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeReceiptRuleSet`。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def describe_receipt_rule_set(self, rule_set_name):
        """
        Gets data about a rule set.

        :param rule_set_name: The name of the rule set to retrieve.
        :return: Data about the rule set.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.describe_receipt_rule_set(
                RuleSetName=rule_set_name
            )
            logger.info("Got data for rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeReceiptRuleSet中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭GetIdentityVerificationAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetIdentityVerificationAttributes。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 驗證電子郵件身分並傳送訊息

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get identity verification status for an email.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The verification status of the email.</returns>
    public async Task<VerificationStatus> GetIdentityStatusAsync(string email)
    {
        var result = VerificationStatus.TemporaryFailure;
        try
        {
            var response =
                await
_amazonSimpleEmailService.GetIdentityVerificationAttributesAsync(
                    new GetIdentityVerificationAttributesRequest
                    {
                        Identities = new List<string> { email }
                    });
```

```
            if (response.VerificationAttributes.ContainsKey(email))
                result =
 response.VerificationAttributes[email].VerificationStatus;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("GetIdentityStatusAsync failed with exception: " +
 ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetIdentityVerificationAttributes中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得身分清單的 Amazon SES 驗證狀態

下列範例使用 `get-identity-verification-attributes` 命令來擷取身分清單的 Amazon SES 驗證狀態：

```
aws ses get-identity-verification-attributes --identities "user1@example.com"
 "user2@example.com"
```

輸出：

```
{
   "VerificationAttributes": {
       "user1@example.com": {
           "VerificationStatus": "Success"
       },
       "user2@example.com": {
           "VerificationStatus": "Pending"
       }
   }
```

```
}
```

如果您使用從未提交進行驗證的身分來呼叫此命令，則該身分不會出現在輸出中。

如需驗證的身分詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Simple Email Service 開發人員指南》中的「在 Amazon SES 中驗證電子郵件地址和網域」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetIdentityVerificationAttributes中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def get_identity_status(self, identity):
        """
        Gets the status of an identity. This can be used to discover whether
        an identity has been successfully verified.

        :param identity: The identity to query.
        :return: The status of the identity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_identity_verification_attributes(
                Identities=[identity]
            )
            status = response["VerificationAttributes"].get(
```

```
                identity, {"VerificationStatus": "NotFound"}
            )["VerificationStatus"]
            logger.info("Got status of %s for %s.", status, identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get status for %s.", identity)
            raise
        else:
            return status
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetIdentityVerificationAttributes中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# Create client in us-west-2 region
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
client = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

# Get up to 1000 identities
ids = client.list_identities({
  identity_type: "EmailAddress"
})

ids.identities.each do |email|
  attrs = client.get_identity_verification_attributes({
    identities: [email]
  })
```

```
  status = attrs.verification_attributes[email].verification_status

  # Display email addresses that have been verified
  if status == "Success"
    puts email
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetIdentityVerificationAttributes中的。

搭GetSendQuota配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetSendQuota。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information on the current account's send quota.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The send quota response data.</returns>
    public async Task<GetSendQuotaResponse> GetSendQuotaAsync()
    {
        var result = new GetSendQuotaResponse();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.GetSendQuotaAsync(
                new GetSendQuotaRequest());
            result = response;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("GetSendQuotaAsync failed with exception: " +
 ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetSendQuota中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得您的 Amazon SES 傳送限制

下列範例使用 `get-send-quota` 命令來傳回 Amazon SES 傳送限制：

```
aws ses get-send-quota
```

輸出：

```
{
   "Max24HourSend": 200.0,
   "SentLast24Hours": 1.0,
   "MaxSendRate": 1.0
}
```

Max24 HourSend 是您的發送配額，這是您在 24 小時內可以發送的最大電子郵件數量。傳送配額所反映的是一段時間內的配額。每當您嘗試傳送電子郵件時，Amazon SES 會檢查您在過去的 24 小時內傳送的電子郵件數量。只要您已傳送的電子郵件總數量低於您的配額，您的傳送請求將被接受並將傳送您的電子郵件。

SentLast24 小時是您在過去 24 小時內發送的電子郵件數量。

MaxSendRate 是您每秒可傳送的電子郵件數目上限。

請注意，傳送限制依據收件人而定，而非訊息。例如，一封電子郵件中有 10 個收件人，就會佔用 10 個您的傳送配額。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Simple Email Service 開發人員指南》中的「管理您的 Amazon SES 傳送限制」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetSendQuota中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會傳回使用者目前的傳送限制。

```
Get-SESSendQuota
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetSendQuota式參考中的。

搭`GetSendStatistics`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetSendStatistics`。

CLI

AWS CLI

為了讓您的 Amazon SES 發送統計

下列範例使用命`get-send-statistics`令來傳回 Amazon SES 傳送統計資料

```
aws ses get-send-statistics
```

輸出：

```
{
   "SendDataPoints": [
       {
           "Complaints": 0,
           "Timestamp": "2013-06-12T19:32:00Z",
           "DeliveryAttempts": 2,
           "Bounces": 0,
           "Rejects": 0
       },
       {
```

```
            "Complaints": 0,
            "Timestamp": "2013-06-12T00:47:00Z",
            "DeliveryAttempts": 1,
            "Bounces": 0,
            "Rejects": 0
        }
    ]
}
```

結果為資料點清單，代表最近兩週的傳送活動。清單中的每個資料點都包含 15 分鐘間隔的統計資料。

在此範例中，只有兩個資料點，因為使用者過去兩週傳送的唯一電子郵件間隔在兩個 15 分鐘內。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon 簡單電子郵件服務開發人員指南中的監控 Amazon SES 使用統計資料。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetSendStatistics中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此命令會傳回使用者的傳送統計資料。結果為資料點清單，代表最近兩週的傳送活動。清單中的每個資料點都包含 15 分鐘間隔的統計資料。

```
Get-SESSendStatistic
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetSendStatistics式參考中的。

搭`GetTemplate`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetTemplate`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 驗證電子郵件身分並傳送訊息

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Get a template's attributes.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name for the template.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::getTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::GetTemplateRequest getTemplateRequest;

    getTemplateRequest.SetTemplateName(templateName);

    Aws::SES::Model::GetTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.GetTemplate(
            getTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully got template." << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting template. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetTemplate中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { GetTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TemplateName");

const createGetTemplateCommand = (templateName) =>
  new GetTemplateCommand({ TemplateName: templateName });

const run = async () => {
  const getTemplateCommand = createGetTemplateCommand(TEMPLATE_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(getTemplateCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetTemplate中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text +
 html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def get_template(self, name):
        """
        Gets a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved email template.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.ses_client.get_template(TemplateName=name)
            self.template = response["Template"]
            logger.info("Got template %s.", name)
            self._extract_tags(
                self.template["SubjectPart"],
                self.template["TextPart"],
                self.template["HtmlPart"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get template %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.template
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetTemplate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`ListIdentities`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListIdentities`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 跨區域複製電子郵件和網域身分
- 驗證電子郵件身分並傳送訊息

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get the identities of a specified type for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="identityType">IdentityType to list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of identities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListIdentitiesAsync(IdentityType
identityType)
    {
        var result = new List<string>();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.ListIdentitiesAsync(
                new ListIdentitiesRequest
                {
                    IdentityType = identityType
                });
            result = response.Identities;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("ListIdentitiesAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListIdentities中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! List the identities associated with this account.
/*!
```

```
  \param identityType: The identity type enum. "NOT_SET" is a valid option.
  \param identities; A vector to receive the retrieved identities.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::listIdentities(Aws::SES::Model::IdentityType identityType,
                                 Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &identities,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::ListIdentitiesRequest listIdentitiesRequest;

    if (identityType != Aws::SES::Model::IdentityType::NOT_SET) {
        listIdentitiesRequest.SetIdentityType(identityType);
    }

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listIdentitiesRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        Aws::SES::Model::ListIdentitiesOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.ListIdentities(
                listIdentitiesRequest);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const auto &retrievedIdentities =
 outcome.GetResult().GetIdentities();
            if (!retrievedIdentities.empty()) {
                identities.insert(identities.cend(),
 retrievedIdentities.cbegin(),
                                  retrievedIdentities.cend());
            }
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Error listing identities. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

```
    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListIdentities中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出特定 AWS 帳戶的所有身分 (電子郵件地址和網域)

下列範例使用 `list-identities` 命令來列出已提交給 Amazon SES 驗證的所有身分：

```
aws ses list-identities
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Identities": [
      "user@example.com",
      "example.com"
    ]
}
```

傳回的清單包含所有身分，無論驗證狀態為何 (已驗證、等待驗證、失敗等)。

在此範例中，因為我們未指定 identity-type 參數，所以會傳回電子郵件地址 和 網域。

如需驗證詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Simple Email Service 開發人員指南》中的「在 Amazon SES 中驗證電子郵件地址和網域」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListIdentities中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.SesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.ListIdentitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SesException;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListIdentities {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SesClient client = SesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listSESIdentities(client);
    }

    public static void listSESIdentities(SesClient client) {
        try {
            ListIdentitiesResponse identitiesResponse = client.listIdentities();
            List<String> identities = identitiesResponse.identities();
            for (String identity : identities) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The identity is " + identity);
            }

        } catch (SesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListIdentities中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { ListIdentitiesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createListIdentitiesCommand = () =>
  new ListIdentitiesCommand({ IdentityType: "EmailAddress", MaxItems: 10 });

const run = async () => {
  const listIdentitiesCommand = createListIdentitiesCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(listIdentitiesCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to list identities.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListIdentities中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：無論驗證狀態為何，此命令都會傳回包含特定 AWS 帳戶的所有身分 (電子郵件地址和網域) 的清單。

```
Get-SESIdentity
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListIdentities式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def list_identities(self, identity_type, max_items):
        """
        Gets the identities of the specified type for the current account.

        :param identity_type: The type of identity to retrieve, such as
 EmailAddress.
        :param max_items: The maximum number of identities to retrieve.
```

```
        :return: The list of retrieved identities.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_identities(
                IdentityType=identity_type, MaxItems=max_items
            )
            identities = response["Identities"]
            logger.info("Got %s identities for the current account.",
 len(identities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list identities for the current account.")
            raise
        else:
            return identities
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListIdentities中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# Create client in us-west-2 region
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
client = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

# Get up to 1000 identities
ids = client.list_identities({
  identity_type: "EmailAddress"
})
```

```
ids.identities.each do |email|
  attrs = client.get_identity_verification_attributes({
    identities: [email]
  })

  status = attrs.verification_attributes[email].verification_status

  # Display email addresses that have been verified
  if status == "Success"
    puts email
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListIdentities中的。

搭`ListReceiptFilters`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListReceiptFilters`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! List the receipt filters associated with this account.
/*!
  \param filters; A vector of "ReceiptFilter" to receive the retrieved filters.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SES::listReceiptFilters(Aws::Vector<Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilter>
 &filters,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SES::Model::ListReceiptFiltersRequest listReceiptFiltersRequest;

    Aws::SES::Model::ListReceiptFiltersOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.ListReceiptFilters(
            listReceiptFiltersRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto &retrievedFilters = outcome.GetResult().GetFilters();
        if (!retrievedFilters.empty()) {
            filters.insert(filters.cend(), retrievedFilters.cbegin(),
                           retrievedFilters.cend());
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error retrieving IP address filters: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListReceiptFilters中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { ListReceiptFiltersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createListReceiptFiltersCommand = () => new ListReceiptFiltersCommand({});

const run = async () => {
  const listReceiptFiltersCommand = createListReceiptFiltersCommand();
```

```
  return await sesClient.send(listReceiptFiltersCommand);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListReceiptFilters中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def list_receipt_filters(self):
        """
        Gets the list of receipt filters for the current account.

        :return: The list of receipt filters.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_receipt_filters()
            filters = response["Filters"]
            logger.info("Got %s receipt filters.", len(filters))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get receipt filters.")
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return filters
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListReceiptFilters中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ListTemplates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTemplates。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 驗證電子郵件身分並傳送訊息

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// List email templates for the current account.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>A list of template metadata.</returns>
public async Task<List<TemplateMetadata>> ListEmailTemplatesAsync()
{
    var result = new List<TemplateMetadata>();
    try
    {
        var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.ListTemplatesAsync(
            new ListTemplatesRequest());
        result = response.TemplatesMetadata;
    }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("ListEmailTemplatesAsync failed with exception: " +
 ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTemplates中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.SesV2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.ListEmailTemplatesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.ListEmailTemplatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SesV2Exception;

public class ListTemplates {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllTemplates(sesv2Client);
    }

    public static void listAllTemplates(SesV2Client sesv2Client) {
        try {
```

```
            ListEmailTemplatesRequest templatesRequest =
 ListEmailTemplatesRequest.builder()
                    .pageSize(1)
                    .build();

            ListEmailTemplatesResponse response =
 sesv2Client.listEmailTemplates(templatesRequest);
            response.templatesMetadata()
                    .forEach(template -> System.out.println("Template name: " +
 template.templateName()));

        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListTemplates中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { ListTemplatesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createListTemplatesCommand = (maxItems) =>
  new ListTemplatesCommand({ MaxItems: maxItems });

const run = async () => {
  const listTemplatesCommand = createListTemplatesCommand(10);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(listTemplatesCommand);
```

```
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to list templates.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListTemplates中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text +
 html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)
```

```
    def list_templates(self):
        """
        Gets a list of all email templates for the current account.

        :return: The list of retrieved email templates.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_templates()
            templates = response["TemplatesMetadata"]
            logger.info("Got %s templates.", len(templates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get templates.")
            raise
        else:
            return templates
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListTemplates中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭SendBulkTemplatedEmail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendBulkTemplatedEmail。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { SendBulkTemplatedEmailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import {
  getUniqueName,
  postfix,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
```

```
/**
 * Replace this with the name of an existing template.
 */
const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("ReminderTemplate");

/**
 * Replace these with existing verified emails.
 */
const VERIFIED_EMAIL_1 = postfix(getUniqueName("Bilbo"), "@example.com");
const VERIFIED_EMAIL_2 = postfix(getUniqueName("Frodo"), "@example.com");

const USERS = [
  { firstName: "Bilbo", emailAddress: VERIFIED_EMAIL_1 },
  { firstName: "Frodo", emailAddress: VERIFIED_EMAIL_2 },
];

/**
 *
 * @param { { emailAddress: string, firstName: string }[] } users
 * @param { string } templateName the name of an existing template in SES
 * @returns { SendBulkTemplatedEmailCommand }
 */
const createBulkReminderEmailCommand = (users, templateName) => {
  return new SendBulkTemplatedEmailCommand({
    /**
     * Each 'Destination' uses a corresponding set of replacement data. We can
 map each user
     * to a 'Destination' and provide user specific replacement data to create
 personalized emails.
     *
     * Here's an example of how a template would be replaced with user data:
     * Template: <h1>Hello {{name}},</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!</
p>
     * Destination 1: <h1>Hello Bilbo,</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!
</p>
     * Destination 2: <h1>Hello Frodo,</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!
</p>
     */
    Destinations: users.map((user) => ({
      Destination: { ToAddresses: [user.emailAddress] },
      ReplacementTemplateData: JSON.stringify({ name: user.firstName }),
    })),
    DefaultTemplateData: JSON.stringify({ name: "Shireling" }),
```

```
    Source: VERIFIED_EMAIL_1,
    Template: templateName,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const sendBulkTemplateEmailCommand = createBulkReminderEmailCommand(
    USERS,
    TEMPLATE_NAME,
  );
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(sendBulkTemplateEmailCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendBulkTemplatedEmail中的。

搭**SendEmail**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SendEmail`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 驗證電子郵件身分並傳送訊息

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
///  Send an email by using Amazon SES.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="toAddresses">List of recipients.</param>
/// <param name="ccAddresses">List of cc recipients.</param>
/// <param name="bccAddresses">List of bcc recipients.</param>
/// <param name="bodyHtml">Body of the email in HTML.</param>
/// <param name="bodyText">Body of the email in plain text.</param>
/// <param name="subject">Subject line of the email.</param>
/// <param name="senderAddress">From address.</param>
/// <returns>The messageId of the email.</returns>
public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(List<string> toAddresses,
    List<string> ccAddresses, List<string> bccAddresses,
    string bodyHtml, string bodyText, string subject, string senderAddress)
{
    var messageId = "";
    try
    {
        var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.SendEmailAsync(
            new SendEmailRequest
            {
                Destination = new Destination
                {
                    BccAddresses = bccAddresses,
                    CcAddresses = ccAddresses,
                    ToAddresses = toAddresses
                },
                Message = new Message
                {
                    Body = new Body
                    {
```

```
                            Html = new Content
                            {
                                Charset = "UTF-8",
                                Data = bodyHtml
                            },
                            Text = new Content
                            {
                                Charset = "UTF-8",
                                Data = bodyText
                            }
                        },
                        Subject = new Content
                        {
                            Charset = "UTF-8",
                            Data = subject
                        }
                    },
                    Source = senderAddress
                });
            messageId = response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("SendEmailAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return messageId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SendEmail中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Send an email to a list of recipients.
/*!
  \param recipients; Vector of recipient email addresses.
  \param subject: Email subject.
  \param htmlBody: Email body as HTML. At least one body data is required.
  \param textBody: Email body as plain text. At least one body data is required.
  \param senderEmailAddress: Email address of sender. Ignored if empty string.
  \param ccAddresses: Vector of cc addresses. Ignored if empty.
  \param replyToAddress: Reply to email address. Ignored if empty string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::sendEmail(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                            const Aws::String &subject,
                            const Aws::String &htmlBody,
                            const Aws::String &textBody,
                            const Aws::String &senderEmailAddress,
                            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ccAddresses,
                            const Aws::String &replyToAddress,
                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Destination destination;
    if (!ccAddresses.empty()) {
        destination.WithCcAddresses(ccAddresses);
    }
    if (!recipients.empty()) {
        destination.WithToAddresses(recipients);
    }

    Aws::SES::Model::Body message_body;
    if (!htmlBody.empty()) {
        message_body.SetHtml(

 Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(htmlBody));
    }

    if (!textBody.empty()) {
        message_body.SetText(

 Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(textBody));
    }
```

```
    Aws::SES::Model::Message message;
    message.SetBody(message_body);
    message.SetSubject(
            Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(subject));

    Aws::SES::Model::SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest;
    sendEmailRequest.SetDestination(destination);
    sendEmailRequest.SetMessage(message);
    if (!senderEmailAddress.empty()) {
        sendEmailRequest.SetSource(senderEmailAddress);
    }
    if (!replyToAddress.empty()) {
        sendEmailRequest.AddReplyToAddresses(replyToAddress);
    }

    auto outcome = sesClient.SendEmail(sendEmailRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent message with ID "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId()
                  << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending message. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考SendEmail中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

使用 Amazon SES 傳送格式化電子郵件

下列範例使用 `send-email` 命令來傳送格式化電子郵件：

```
aws ses send-email --from sender@example.com --destination file://
destination.json --message file://message.json
```

輸出：

```
{
   "MessageId": "EXAMPLEf3a5efcd1-51adec81-d2a4-4e3f-9fe2-5d85c1b23783-000000"
}
```

目的地和訊息是在目前目錄中以 .json 檔案形式儲存的 JSON 資料結構。這些檔案如下：

`destination.json`:

```
{
  "ToAddresses":  ["recipient1@example.com", "recipient2@example.com"],
  "CcAddresses":  ["recipient3@example.com"],
  "BccAddresses": []
}
```

`message.json`:

```
{
   "Subject": {
       "Data": "Test email sent using the AWS CLI",
       "Charset": "UTF-8"
   },
   "Body": {
       "Text": {
           "Data": "This is the message body in text format.",
           "Charset": "UTF-8"
       },
       "Html": {
           "Data": "This message body contains HTML formatting. It can, for
 example, contain links like this one: <a class=\"ulink\" href=\"http://
docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide\" target=\"_blank\">Amazon SES
 Developer Guide</a>.",
           "Charset": "UTF-8"
       }
   }
}
```

將寄件者和收件者的電子郵件地址取代為您要使用的地址。請注意，必須透過 Amazon SES 驗證寄件者的電子郵件地址。在您取得 Amazon SES 生產存取權之前，除非收件者是 Amazon SES 信箱模擬器，否則您還必須驗證每個收件者的電子郵件地址。如需驗證詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Simple Email Service 開發人員指南》中的「在 Amazon SES 中驗證電子郵件地址和網域」。

輸出中的訊息 ID 表示對 send-email 的呼叫成功。

如果您沒有收到電子郵件，請檢查您的垃圾郵件匣。

如需傳送格式化電子郵件的詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Simple Email Service 開發人員指南》中「使用 Amazon SES API 傳送格式化電子郵件」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SendEmail中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.SesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SendEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SesException;

import javax.mail.MessagingException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendMessageEmailRequest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sender> <recipient> <subject>\s

                Where:
                    sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                    recipient -  An email address that represents the recipient.
\s
                    subject - The  subject line.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesClient client = SesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        // The HTML body of the email.
        String bodyHTML = "<html>" + "<head></head>" + "<body>" + "<h1>Hello!</
h1>"
                + "<p> See the list of customers.</p>" + "</body>" + "</html>";

        try {
            send(client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyHTML);
            client.close();
            System.out.println("Done");

        } catch (MessagingException e) {
            e.getStackTrace();
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void send(SesClient client,
            String sender,
            String recipient,
            String subject,
            String bodyHTML) throws MessagingException {

        Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(recipient)
                .build();

        Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(bodyHTML)
                .build();

        Content sub = Content.builder()
                .data(subject)
                .build();

        Body body = Body.builder()
                .html(content)
                .build();

        Message msg = Message.builder()
                .subject(sub)
                .body(body)
                .build();

        SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .destination(destination)
                .message(msg)
                .source(sender)
                .build();

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES "
+ "using the AWS SDK for Java...");
            client.sendEmail(emailRequest);

        } catch (SesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.SesClient;
import javax.activation.DataHandler;
import javax.activation.DataSource;
import javax.mail.Message;
import javax.mail.MessagingException;
import javax.mail.Session;
import javax.mail.internet.AddressException;
import javax.mail.internet.InternetAddress;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeMessage;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeMultipart;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeBodyPart;
import javax.mail.util.ByteArrayDataSource;
import java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.util.Properties;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SendRawEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.RawMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SesException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class SendMessageAttachment {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sender> <recipient> <subject> <fileLocation>\s

                Where:
```

```
                    sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                    recipient -  An email address that represents the recipient.
\s
                    subject - The  subject line.\s
                    fileLocation - The location of a Microsoft Excel file to use
 as an attachment (C:/AWS/customers.xls).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];
        String fileLocation = args[3];

        // The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
        String bodyText = "Hello,\r\n" + "Please see the attached file for a list
 "
                + "of customers to contact.";

        // The HTML body of the email.
        String bodyHTML = "<html>" + "<head></head>" + "<body>" + "<h1>Hello!</
h1>"
                + "<p>Please see the attached file for a " + "list of customers
 to contact.</p>" + "</body>"
                + "</html>";

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SesClient client = SesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        try {
            sendemailAttachment(client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyText,
 bodyHTML, fileLocation);
            client.close();
            System.out.println("Done");

        } catch (IOException | MessagingException e) {
            e.getStackTrace();
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void sendemailAttachment(SesClient client,
            String sender,
            String recipient,
            String subject,
            String bodyText,
            String bodyHTML,
            String fileLocation) throws AddressException, MessagingException,
IOException {

        java.io.File theFile = new java.io.File(fileLocation);
        byte[] fileContent = Files.readAllBytes(theFile.toPath());

        Session session = Session.getDefaultInstance(new Properties());

        // Create a new MimeMessage object.
        MimeMessage message = new MimeMessage(session);

        // Add subject, from and to lines.
        message.setSubject(subject, "UTF-8");
        message.setFrom(new InternetAddress(sender));
        message.setRecipients(Message.RecipientType.TO,
InternetAddress.parse(recipient));

        // Create a multipart/alternative child container.
        MimeMultipart msgBody = new MimeMultipart("alternative");

        // Create a wrapper for the HTML and text parts.
        MimeBodyPart wrap = new MimeBodyPart();

        // Define the text part.
        MimeBodyPart textPart = new MimeBodyPart();
        textPart.setContent(bodyText, "text/plain; charset=UTF-8");

        // Define the HTML part.
        MimeBodyPart htmlPart = new MimeBodyPart();
        htmlPart.setContent(bodyHTML, "text/html; charset=UTF-8");

        // Add the text and HTML parts to the child container.
        msgBody.addBodyPart(textPart);
        msgBody.addBodyPart(htmlPart);

        // Add the child container to the wrapper object.
```

```
        wrap.setContent(msgBody);

        // Create a multipart/mixed parent container.
        MimeMultipart msg = new MimeMultipart("mixed");

        // Add the parent container to the message.
        message.setContent(msg);
        msg.addBodyPart(wrap);

        // Define the attachment.
        MimeBodyPart att = new MimeBodyPart();
        DataSource fds = new ByteArrayDataSource(fileContent,
                "application/vnd.openxmlformats-
officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet");
        att.setDataHandler(new DataHandler(fds));

        String reportName = "WorkReport.xls";
        att.setFileName(reportName);

        // Add the attachment to the message.
        msg.addBodyPart(att);

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES "
 + "using the AWS SDK for Java...");

            ByteArrayOutputStream outputStream = new ByteArrayOutputStream();
            message.writeTo(outputStream);

            ByteBuffer buf = ByteBuffer.wrap(outputStream.toByteArray());

            byte[] arr = new byte[buf.remaining()];
            buf.get(arr);

            SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromByteArray(arr);
            RawMessage rawMessage = RawMessage.builder()
                    .data(data)
                    .build();

            SendRawEmailRequest rawEmailRequest = SendRawEmailRequest.builder()
                    .rawMessage(rawMessage)
                    .build();

            client.sendRawEmail(rawEmailRequest);
```

```
        } catch (SesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Email sent using SesClient with attachment");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SendEmail中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { SendEmailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createSendEmailCommand = (toAddress, fromAddress) => {
  return new SendEmailCommand({
    Destination: {
      /* required */
      CcAddresses: [
        /* more items */
      ],
      ToAddresses: [
        toAddress,
        /* more To-email addresses */
      ],
    },
    Message: {
      /* required */
      Body: {
        /* required */
        Html: {
```

```
          Charset: "UTF-8",
          Data: "HTML_FORMAT_BODY",
        },
        Text: {
          Charset: "UTF-8",
          Data: "TEXT_FORMAT_BODY",
        },
      },
      Subject: {
        Charset: "UTF-8",
        Data: "EMAIL_SUBJECT",
      },
    },
    Source: fromAddress,
    ReplyToAddresses: [
      /* more items */
    ],
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const sendEmailCommand = createSendEmailCommand(
    "recipient@example.com",
    "sender@example.com",
  );

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(sendEmailCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendEmail中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesMailSender:
    """Encapsulates functions to send emails with Amazon SES."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def send_email(self, source, destination, subject, text, html,
 reply_tos=None):
        """
        Sends an email.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the body of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the body of the email.
        :param reply_tos: Email accounts that will receive a reply if the
 recipient
                          replies to the message.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Message": {
```

```
                "Subject": {"Data": subject},
                "Body": {"Text": {"Data": text}, "Html": {"Data": html}},
            },
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent mail %s from %s to %s.", message_id, source,
 destination.tos
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send mail from %s to %s.", source, destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SendEmail中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# Replace sender@example.com with your "From" address.
# This address must be verified with Amazon SES.
sender = "sender@example.com"
```

```
# Replace recipient@example.com with a "To" address. If your account
# is still in the sandbox, this address must be verified.
recipient = "recipient@example.com"

# Specify a configuration set. To use a configuration
# set, uncomment the next line and line 74.
#   configsetname = "ConfigSet"

# The subject line for the email.
subject = "Amazon SES test (AWS SDK for Ruby)"

# The HTML body of the email.
htmlbody =
  "<h1>Amazon SES test (AWS SDK for Ruby)</h1>"\
  '<p>This email was sent with <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/ses/">'\
  'Amazon SES</a> using the <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-ruby/">'\
  "AWS SDK for Ruby</a>."

# The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
textbody = "This email was sent with Amazon SES using the AWS SDK for Ruby."

# Specify the text encoding scheme.
encoding = "UTF-8"

# Create a new SES client in the us-west-2 region.
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
ses = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

# Try to send the email.
begin
  # Provide the contents of the email.
  ses.send_email(
    destination: {
      to_addresses: [
        recipient
      ]
    },
    message: {
      body: {
        html: {
          charset: encoding,
          data: htmlbody
        },
        text: {
```

```
          charset: encoding,
          data: textbody
        }
      },
      subject: {
        charset: encoding,
        data: subject
      }
    },
    source: sender,
    # Uncomment the following line to use a configuration set.
    # configuration_set_name: configsetname,
    )

  puts "Email sent to " + recipient

# If something goes wrong, display an error message.
rescue Aws::SES::Errors::ServiceError => error
  puts "Email not sent. Error message: #{error}"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考SendEmail中的。

搭**SendRawEmail**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SendRawEmail`。

CLI

AWS CLI

使用 Amazon SES 傳送電子郵件原始碼

下列範例使用 `send-raw-email` 命令來傳送包含 TXT 附件的電子郵件：

```
aws ses send-raw-email --raw-message file://message.json
```

輸出：

```
{
   "MessageId": "EXAMPLEf3f73d99b-c63fb06f-d263-41f8-a0fb-d0dc67d56c07-000000"
```

```
}
```

原始訊息是在目前目錄中以名為 `message.json` 的檔案儲存的 JSON 資料結構。其中包含下列各項：

```
{
   "Data": "From: sender@example.com\nTo: recipient@example.com\nSubject:
 Test email sent using the AWS CLI (contains an attachment)\nMIME-Version:
 1.0\nContent-type: Multipart/Mixed; boundary=\"NextPart\"\n\n--NextPart
\nContent-Type: text/plain\n\nThis is the message body.\n\n--NextPart\nContent-
Type: text/plain;\nContent-Disposition: attachment; filename=\"attachment.txt\"\n
\nThis is the text in the attachment.\n\n--NextPart--"
}
```

如您所見，「資料」是一個長字串，其中包含 MIME 格式的整個原始電子郵件內容，包括名為 attachment.txt 的附件。

將 sender@example.com 和 recipient@example.com 取代為您要使用的地址。請注意，必須透過 Amazon SES 驗證寄件者的電子郵件地址。在您取得 Amazon SES 生產存取權之前，除非收件者是 Amazon SES 信箱模擬器，否則您還必須驗證收件者的電子郵件地址。如需驗證詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Simple Email Service 開發人員指南》中的「在 Amazon SES 中驗證電子郵件地址和網域」。

輸出中的訊息 ID 表示呼叫 send-raw-email 成功。

如果您沒有收到電子郵件，請檢查您的垃圾郵件匣。

如需傳送電子郵件原始碼的詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Simple Email Service 開發人員指南》中的「使用 Amazon SES API 傳送電子郵件原始碼」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SendRawEmail中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 nodemailer 發送含附件的電子郵件。

```
import sesClientModule from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
/**
 * nodemailer wraps the SES SDK and calls SendRawEmail. Use this for more
 advanced
 * functionality like adding attachments to your email.
 *
 * https://nodemailer.com/transports/ses/
 */
import nodemailer from "nodemailer";

/**
 * @param {string} from An Amazon SES verified email address.
 * @param {*} to An Amazon SES verified email address.
 */
export const sendEmailWithAttachments = (
  from = "from@example.com",
  to = "to@example.com",
) => {
  const ses = new sesClientModule.SESClient({});
  const transporter = nodemailer.createTransport({
    SES: { ses, aws: sesClientModule },
  });

  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    transporter.sendMail(
      {
        from,
        to,
        subject: "Hello World",
        text: "Greetings from Amazon SES!",
        attachments: [{ content: "Hello World!", filename: "hello.txt" }],
      },
      (err, info) => {
        if (err) {
          reject(err);
        } else {
          resolve(info);
        }
      },
    );
  });
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendRawEmail中的。

搭SendTemplatedEmail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendTemplatedEmail。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 驗證電子郵件身分並傳送訊息

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Send an email using a template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sender">Address of the sender.</param>
    /// <param name="recipients">Addresses of the recipients.</param>
    /// <param name="templateName">Name of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="templateDataObject">Data for the email template.</param>
    /// <returns>The messageId of the email.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendTemplateEmailAsync(string sender, List<string>
recipients,
        string templateName, object templateDataObject)
    {
        var messageId = "";
        try
        {
            // Template data should be serialized JSON from either a class or a
dynamic object.
```

```
            var templateData = JsonSerializer.Serialize(templateDataObject);

            var response = await
 _amazonSimpleEmailService.SendTemplatedEmailAsync(
                new SendTemplatedEmailRequest
                {
                    Source = sender,
                    Destination = new Destination
                    {
                        ToAddresses = recipients
                    },
                    Template = templateName,
                    TemplateData = templateData
                });
            messageId = response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("SendTemplateEmailAsync failed with exception: " +
 ex.Message);
        }

        return messageId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SendTemplatedEmail中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Send a templated email to a list of recipients.
/*!
  \param recipients; Vector of recipient email addresses.
```

```
  \param templateName: The name of the template to use.
  \param templateData: Map of key-value pairs for replacing text in template.
  \param senderEmailAddress: Email address of sender. Ignored if empty string.
  \param ccAddresses: Vector of cc addresses. Ignored if empty.
  \param replyToAddress: Reply to email address. Ignored if empty string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::sendTemplatedEmail(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                                     const Aws::String &templateName,
                                     const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &templateData,
                                     const Aws::String &senderEmailAddress,
                                     const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ccAddresses,
                                     const Aws::String &replyToAddress,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Destination destination;
    if (!ccAddresses.empty()) {
        destination.WithCcAddresses(ccAddresses);
    }
    if (!recipients.empty()) {
        destination.WithToAddresses(recipients);
    }

    Aws::SES::Model::SendTemplatedEmailRequest sendTemplatedEmailRequest;
    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetDestination(destination);
    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetTemplate(templateName);

    std::ostringstream templateDataStream;
    templateDataStream << "{";
    size_t dataCount = 0;
    for (auto &pair: templateData) {
        templateDataStream << "\"" << pair.first << "\":\"" << pair.second <<
 "\"";
        dataCount++;
        if (dataCount < templateData.size()) {
            templateDataStream << ",";
        }
    }
    templateDataStream << "}";
```

```
    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetTemplateData(templateDataStream.str());

    if (!senderEmailAddress.empty()) {
        sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetSource(senderEmailAddress);
    }
    if (!replyToAddress.empty()) {
        sendTemplatedEmailRequest.AddReplyToAddresses(replyToAddress);
    }

    auto outcome = sesClient.SendTemplatedEmail(sendTemplatedEmailRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent templated message with ID "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId()
                  << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending templated message. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考SendTemplatedEmail中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SendEmailRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SesV2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.SesV2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Template;

/**
 * Before running this AWS SDK for Java (v2) example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * Also, make sure that you create a template. See the following documentation
 * topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/dg/send-personalized-email-api.html
 */

public class SendEmailTemplate {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <template> <sender> <recipient>\s

                Where:
                    template - The name of the email template.
                    sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                    recipient - An email address that represents the recipient.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String templateName = args[0];
        String sender = args[1];
        String recipient = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        send(sesv2Client, sender, recipient, templateName);
    }

    public static void send(SesV2Client client, String sender, String recipient,
String templateName) {
        Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(recipient)
                .build();

        /*
         * Specify both name and favorite animal (favoriteanimal) in your code
when
         * defining the Template object.
         * If you don't specify all the variables in the template, Amazon SES
doesn't
         * send the email.
         */
        Template myTemplate = Template.builder()
                .templateName(templateName)
                .templateData("{\n" +
                        "  \"name\": \"Jason\"\n," +
                        "  \"favoriteanimal\": \"Cat\"\n" +
                        "}")
                .build();

        EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .template(myTemplate)
                .build();

        SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .fromEmailAddress(sender)
                .build();

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email based on a template
using the AWS SDK for Java (v2)...");
            client.sendEmail(emailRequest);
            System.out.println("email based on a template was sent");

        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SendTemplatedEmail中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { SendTemplatedEmailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import {
  getUniqueName,
  postfix,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

/**
 * Replace this with the name of an existing template.
 */
const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("ReminderTemplate");

/**
 * Replace these with existing verified emails.
 */
const VERIFIED_EMAIL = postfix(getUniqueName("Bilbo"), "@example.com");

const USER = { firstName: "Bilbo", emailAddress: VERIFIED_EMAIL };

/**
 *
 * @param { { emailAddress: string, firstName: string } } user
 * @param { string } templateName - The name of an existing template in Amazon
 SES.
```

```
 * @returns { SendTemplatedEmailCommand }
 */
const createReminderEmailCommand = (user, templateName) => {
  return new SendTemplatedEmailCommand({
    /**
     * Here's an example of how a template would be replaced with user data:
     * Template: <h1>Hello {{contact.firstName}},</h1><p>Don't forget about the
 party gifts!</p>
     * Destination: <h1>Hello Bilbo,</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!</
p>
     */
    Destination: { ToAddresses: [user.emailAddress] },
    TemplateData: JSON.stringify({ contact: { firstName: user.firstName } }),
    Source: VERIFIED_EMAIL,
    Template: templateName,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const sendReminderEmailCommand = createReminderEmailCommand(
    USER,
    TEMPLATE_NAME,
  );
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(sendReminderEmailCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendTemplatedEmail中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesMailSender:
    """Encapsulates functions to send emails with Amazon SES."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def send_templated_email(
        self, source, destination, template_name, template_data, reply_tos=None
    ):
        """
        Sends an email based on a template. A template contains replaceable tags
        each enclosed in two curly braces, such as {{name}}. The template data
 passed
        in this function contains key-value pairs that define the values to
 insert
        in place of the template tags.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param template_name: The name of a previously created template.
        :param template_data: JSON-formatted key-value pairs of replacement
 values
                              that are inserted in the template before it is
 sent.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
```

```
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Template": template_name,
            "TemplateData": json.dumps(template_data),
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_templated_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent templated mail %s from %s to %s.",
                message_id,
                source,
                destination.tos,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send templated mail from %s to %s.", source,
destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SendTemplatedEmail中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**UpdateTemplate**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateTemplate`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 驗證電子郵件身分並傳送訊息

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Update an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name of the template.
  \param htmlPart: The HTML body of the email.
  \param subjectPart: The subject line of the email.
  \param textPart: The plain text version of the email.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::updateTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::String &htmlPart,
                                 const Aws::String &subjectPart,
                                 const Aws::String &textPart,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Template templateValues;

    templateValues.SetTemplateName(templateName);
    templateValues.SetSubjectPart(subjectPart);
    templateValues.SetHtmlPart(htmlPart);
    templateValues.SetTextPart(textPart);

    Aws::SES::Model::UpdateTemplateRequest updateTemplateRequest;
    updateTemplateRequest.SetTemplate(templateValues);

    Aws::SES::Model::UpdateTemplateOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.UpdateTemplate(updateTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated template." << std::endl;
```

```
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error updating template. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateTemplate中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { UpdateTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TemplateName");
const HTML_PART = "<h1>Hello, World!</h1>";

const createUpdateTemplateCommand = () => {
  return new UpdateTemplateCommand({
    Template: {
      TemplateName: TEMPLATE_NAME,
      HtmlPart: HTML_PART,
      SubjectPart: "Example",
      TextPart: "Updated template text.",
    },
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const updateTemplateCommand = createUpdateTemplateCommand();
```

```
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(updateTemplateCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to update template.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateTemplate中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
```

```
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text +
html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def update_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Updates a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.update_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Updated template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't update template %s.", name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateTemplate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`VerifyDomainIdentity`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`VerifyDomainIdentity`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 跨區域複製電子郵件和網域身分
- 驗證電子郵件身分並傳送訊息

CLI

AWS CLI

透過 Amazon SES 驗證網域

下列範例會使用 `verify-domain-identity` 命令來驗證網域：

```
aws ses verify-domain-identity --domain example.com
```

輸出：

```
{
   "VerificationToken": "eoEmxw+YaYhb3h3iVJHuXMJXqeu1q1/wwmvjuEXAMPLE"
}
```

若要完成網域驗證，您必須將帶有傳回驗證 Token 的 TXT 記錄新增至網域的 DNS 設定。如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Simple Email Service 開發人員指南》中的「在 Amazon SES 中驗證網域」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考VerifyDomainIdentity中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { VerifyDomainIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import {
  getUniqueName,
  postfix,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
```

```
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

/**
 * You must have access to the domain's DNS settings to complete the
 * domain verification process.
 */
const DOMAIN_NAME = postfix(getUniqueName("Domain"), ".example.com");

const createVerifyDomainIdentityCommand = () => {
  return new VerifyDomainIdentityCommand({ Domain: DOMAIN_NAME });
};

const run = async () => {
  const VerifyDomainIdentityCommand = createVerifyDomainIdentityCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(VerifyDomainIdentityCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to verify domain.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考VerifyDomainIdentity中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
```

```
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def verify_domain_identity(self, domain_name):
        """
        Starts verification of a domain identity. To complete verification, you
 must
        create a TXT record with a specific format through your DNS provider.

        For more information, see *Verifying a domain with Amazon SES* in the
        Amazon SES documentation:
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide/verify-domain-
procedure.html

        :param domain_name: The name of the domain to verify.
        :return: The token to include in the TXT record with your DNS provider.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.verify_domain_identity(Domain=domain_name)
            token = response["VerificationToken"]
            logger.info("Got domain verification token for %s.", domain_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't verify domain %s.", domain_name)
            raise
        else:
            return token
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件VerifyDomainIdentity中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**VerifyEmailIdentity**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`VerifyEmailIdentity`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 跨區域複製電子郵件和網域身分
- 驗證電子郵件身分並傳送訊息

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Starts verification of an email identity. This request sends an email
   /// from Amazon SES to the specified email address. To complete
   /// verification, follow the instructions in the email.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="recipientEmailAddress">Email address to verify.</param>
   /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> VerifyEmailIdentityAsync(string
recipientEmailAddress)
   {
       var success = false;
       try
       {
           var response = await
_amazonSimpleEmailService.VerifyEmailIdentityAsync(
               new VerifyEmailIdentityRequest
               {
                   EmailAddress = recipientEmailAddress
               });

           success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
       }
       catch (Exception ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine("VerifyEmailIdentityAsync failed with exception: "
+ ex.Message);
       }

       return success;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考VerifyEmailIdentity中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Add an email address to the list of identities associated with this account
 and
//! initiate verification.
/*!
  \param emailAddress; The email address to add.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::verifyEmailIdentity(const Aws::String &emailAddress,
                         const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration)
{
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::VerifyEmailIdentityRequest verifyEmailIdentityRequest;

    verifyEmailIdentityRequest.SetEmailAddress(emailAddress);

    Aws::SES::Model::VerifyEmailIdentityOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.VerifyEmailIdentity(verifyEmailIdentityRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Email verification initiated." << std::endl;
    }

    else
    {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error initiating email verification. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考VerifyEmailIdentity中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

透過 Amazon SES 驗證電子郵件地址

下列範例會使用 `verify-email-identity` 命令來驗證網域：

```
aws ses verify-email-identity --email-address user@example.com
```

您必須先驗證您要用於傳送電子郵件的寄件地址或網域來證明您擁有該地址或網域，才可使用 Amazon SES 傳送電子郵件。如果您尚未擁有生產存取權，除了由 Amazon SES 信箱模擬器提供的電子郵件地址外，您仍需驗證任何您傳送電子郵件的收件電子郵件地址。

verify-email-identity 被調用後，電子郵件地址將收到一封驗證電子郵件。使用者必須按一下電子郵件中的連結，以完成驗證程序。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Simple Email Service 開發人員指南》中的「在 Amazon SES 中驗證電子郵件地址」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考VerifyEmailIdentity中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { VerifyEmailIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const EMAIL_ADDRESS = "name@example.com";

const createVerifyEmailIdentityCommand = (emailAddress) => {
  return new VerifyEmailIdentityCommand({ EmailAddress: emailAddress });
};

const run = async () => {
  const verifyEmailIdentityCommand =
    createVerifyEmailIdentityCommand(EMAIL_ADDRESS);
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(verifyEmailIdentityCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to verify email identity.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考VerifyEmailIdentity中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
```

```
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def verify_email_identity(self, email_address):
        """
        Starts verification of an email identity. This function causes an email
        to be sent to the specified email address from Amazon SES. To complete
        verification, follow the instructions in the email.

        :param email_address: The email address to verify.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.verify_email_identity(EmailAddress=email_address)
            logger.info("Started verification of %s.", email_address)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start verification of %s.", email_address)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件VerifyEmailIdentity中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# Replace recipient@example.com with a "To" address.
recipient = "recipient@example.com"

# Create a new SES resource in the us-west-2 region.
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
```

```
ses = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

# Try to verify email address.
begin
  ses.verify_email_identity({
    email_address: recipient
  })

  puts "Email sent to " + recipient

# If something goes wrong, display an error message.
rescue Aws::SES::Errors::ServiceError => error
  puts "Email not sent. Error message: #{error}"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考VerifyEmailIdentity中的。

使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon SES 案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon 簡易電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES)。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 將 Amazon SES 電子郵件和網域身分從一個 AWS 區域複製到另一個區域
- 產生憑證以連線至 Amazon SES SMTP 端點
- 使用開發 AWS 套件驗證電子郵件身分並使用 Amazon SES 傳送訊息

使用 AWS SDK 將 Amazon SES 電子郵件和網域身分從一個 AWS 區域複製到另一個區域

下列程式碼範例顯示如何將 Amazon SES 電子郵件和網域身分從一個 AWS 區域複製到另一個區域。當網域身分由 Route 53 管理時，驗證記錄會複製到目標區域的網域。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import argparse
import json
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_identities(ses_client):
    """
    Gets the identities for the current Region. The Region is specified in the
    Boto3 Amazon SES client object.

    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The list of email identities and the list of domain identities.
    """
    email_identities = []
    domain_identities = []
    try:
        identity_paginator = ses_client.get_paginator("list_identities")
        identity_iterator = identity_paginator.paginate(
            PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 20}
        )
        for identity_page in identity_iterator:
            for identity in identity_page["Identities"]:
                if "@" in identity:
                    email_identities.append(identity)
                else:
                    domain_identities.append(identity)
        logger.info(
```

```
            "Found %s email and %s domain identities.",
            len(email_identities),
            len(domain_identities),
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get identities.")
        raise
    else:
        return email_identities, domain_identities


def verify_emails(email_list, ses_client):
    """
    Starts verification of a list of email addresses. Verification causes an
 email
    to be sent to each address. To complete verification, the recipient must
 follow
    the instructions in the email.

    :param email_list: The list of email addresses to verify.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The list of emails that were successfully submitted for
 verification.
    """
    verified_emails = []
    for email in email_list:
        try:
            ses_client.verify_email_identity(EmailAddress=email)
            verified_emails.append(email)
            logger.info("Started verification of %s.", email)
        except ClientError:
            logger.warning("Couldn't start verification of %s.", email)
    return verified_emails


def verify_domains(domain_list, ses_client):
    """
    Starts verification for a list of domain identities. This returns a token for
    each domain, which must be registered as a TXT record with the DNS provider
 for
    the domain.

    :param domain_list: The list of domains to verify.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
```

```
    :return: The generated domain tokens to use to completed verification.
    """
    domain_tokens = {}
    for domain in domain_list:
        try:
            response = ses_client.verify_domain_identity(Domain=domain)
            token = response["VerificationToken"]
            domain_tokens[domain] = token
            logger.info("Got verification token %s for domain %s.", token,
 domain)
        except ClientError:
            logger.warning("Couldn't get verification token for domain %s.",
 domain)
    return domain_tokens


def get_hosted_zones(route53_client):
    """
    Gets the Amazon Route 53 hosted zones for the current account.

    :param route53_client: A Boto3 Route 53 client.
    :return: The list of hosted zones.
    """
    zones = []
    try:
        zone_paginator = route53_client.get_paginator("list_hosted_zones")
        zone_iterator = zone_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize":
 20})
        zones = [
            zone for zone_page in zone_iterator for zone in
 zone_page["HostedZones"]
        ]
        logger.info("Found %s hosted zones.", len(zones))
    except ClientError:
        logger.warning("Couldn't get hosted zones.")
    return zones


def find_domain_zone_matches(domains, zones):
    """
    Finds matches between Amazon SES verified domains and Route 53 hosted zones.
    Subdomain matches are taken when found, otherwise root domain matches are
 taken.
```

```
    :param domains: The list of domains to match.
    :param zones: The list of hosted zones to match.
    :return: The set of matched domain-zone pairs. When a match is not found, the
             domain is included in the set with a zone value of None.
    """
    domain_zones = {}
    for domain in domains:
        domain_zones[domain] = None
        # Start at the most specific sub-domain and walk up to the root domain
 until a
        # zone match is found.
        domain_split = domain.split(".")
        for index in range(0, len(domain_split) - 1):
            sub_domain = ".".join(domain_split[index:])
            for zone in zones:
                # Normalize the zone name from Route 53 by removing the trailing
 '.'.
                zone_name = zone["Name"][:-1]
                if sub_domain == zone_name:
                    domain_zones[domain] = zone
                    break
            if domain_zones[domain] is not None:
                break
    return domain_zones


def add_route53_verification_record(domain, token, zone, route53_client):
    """
    Adds a domain verification TXT record to the specified Route 53 hosted zone.
    When a TXT record already exists in the hosted zone for the specified domain,
    the existing values are preserved and the new token is added to the list.

    :param domain: The domain to add.
    :param token: The verification token for the domain.
    :param zone: The hosted zone where the domain verification record is added.
    :param route53_client: A Boto3 Route 53 client.
    """
    domain_token_record_set_name = f"_amazonses.{domain}"
    record_set_paginator =
 route53_client.get_paginator("list_resource_record_sets")
    record_set_iterator = record_set_paginator.paginate(
        HostedZoneId=zone["Id"], PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 20}
    )
    records = []
```

```
    for record_set_page in record_set_iterator:
        try:
            txt_record_set = next(
                record_set
                for record_set in record_set_page["ResourceRecordSets"]
                if record_set["Name"][:-1] == domain_token_record_set_name
                and record_set["Type"] == "TXT"
            )
            records = txt_record_set["ResourceRecords"]
            logger.info(
                "Existing TXT record found in set %s for zone %s.",
                domain_token_record_set_name,
                zone["Name"],
            )
            break
        except StopIteration:
            pass
    records.append({"Value": json.dumps(token)})
    changes = [
        {
            "Action": "UPSERT",
            "ResourceRecordSet": {
                "Name": domain_token_record_set_name,
                "Type": "TXT",
                "TTL": 1800,
                "ResourceRecords": records,
            },
        }
    ]
    try:
        route53_client.change_resource_record_sets(
            HostedZoneId=zone["Id"], ChangeBatch={"Changes": changes}
        )
        logger.info(
            "Created or updated the TXT record in set %s for zone %s.",
            domain_token_record_set_name,
            zone["Name"],
        )
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.warning(
            "Got error %s. Couldn't create or update the TXT record for zone
%s.",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            zone["Name"],
```

```
        )


def generate_dkim_tokens(domain, ses_client):
    """
    Generates DKIM tokens for a domain. These must be added as CNAME records to
 the
    DNS provider for the domain.

    :param domain: The domain to generate tokens for.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The list of generated DKIM tokens.
    """
    dkim_tokens = []
    try:
        dkim_tokens = ses_client.verify_domain_dkim(Domain=domain)["DkimTokens"]
        logger.info("Generated %s DKIM tokens for domain %s.", len(dkim_tokens),
 domain)
    except ClientError:
        logger.warning("Couldn't generate DKIM tokens for domain %s.", domain)
    return dkim_tokens


def add_dkim_domain_tokens(hosted_zone, domain, tokens, route53_client):
    """
    Adds DKIM domain token CNAME records to a Route 53 hosted zone.

    :param hosted_zone: The hosted zone where the records are added.
    :param domain: The domain to add.
    :param tokens: The DKIM tokens for the domain to add.
    :param route53_client: A Boto3 Route 53 client.
    """
    try:
        changes = [
            {
                "Action": "UPSERT",
                "ResourceRecordSet": {
                    "Name": f"{token}._domainkey.{domain}",
                    "Type": "CNAME",
                    "TTL": 1800,
                    "ResourceRecords": [{"Value":
 f"{token}.dkim.amazonses.com"}],
                },
            }
```

```
            for token in tokens
        ]
        route53_client.change_resource_record_sets(
            HostedZoneId=hosted_zone["Id"], ChangeBatch={"Changes": changes}
        )
        logger.info(
            "Added %s DKIM CNAME records to %s in zone %s.",
            len(tokens),
            domain,
            hosted_zone["Name"],
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.warning(
            "Couldn't add DKIM CNAME records for %s to zone %s.",
            domain,
            hosted_zone["Name"],
        )


def configure_sns_topics(identity, topics, ses_client):
    """
    Configures Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications for
    an identity. The Amazon SNS topics must already exist.

    :param identity: The identity to configure.
    :param topics: The list of topics to configure. The choices are Bounce,
 Delivery,
                   or Complaint.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    """
    for topic in topics:
        topic_arn = input(
            f"Enter the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the {topic} topic or press
 "
            f"Enter to skip: "
        )
        if topic_arn != "":
            try:
                ses_client.set_identity_notification_topic(
                    Identity=identity, NotificationType=topic, SnsTopic=topic_arn
                )
                logger.info("Configured %s for %s notifications.", identity,
 topic)
            except ClientError:
```

```
                logger.warning(
                    "Couldn't configure %s for %s notifications.", identity,
 topic
                )


def replicate(source_client, destination_client, route53_client):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        f"Replicating Amazon SES identities and other configuration from "
        f"{source_client.meta.region_name} to
 {destination_client.meta.region_name}."
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Retrieving identities from {source_client.meta.region_name}.")
    source_emails, source_domains = get_identities(source_client)
    print("Email addresses found:")
    print(*source_emails)
    print("Domains found:")
    print(*source_domains)

    print("Starting verification for email identities.")
    dest_emails = verify_emails(source_emails, destination_client)
    print("Getting domain tokens for domain identities.")
    dest_domain_tokens = verify_domains(source_domains, destination_client)

    # Get Route 53 hosted zones and match them with Amazon SES domains.
    answer = input(
        "Is the DNS configuration for your domains managed by Amazon Route 53 (y/
n)? "
    )
    use_route53 = answer.lower() == "y"
    hosted_zones = get_hosted_zones(route53_client) if use_route53 else []
    if use_route53:
        print("Adding or updating Route 53 TXT records for your domains.")
        domain_zones = find_domain_zone_matches(dest_domain_tokens.keys(),
 hosted_zones)
        for domain in domain_zones:
            add_route53_verification_record(
                domain, dest_domain_tokens[domain], domain_zones[domain],
 route53_client
```

```
            )
    else:
        print(
            "Use these verification tokens to create TXT records through your DNS
 "
            "provider:"
        )
        pprint(dest_domain_tokens)

    answer = input("Do you want to configure DKIM signing for your identities (y/
n)? ")
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        # Build a set of unique domains from email and domain identities.
        domains = {email.split("@")[1] for email in dest_emails}
        domains.update(dest_domain_tokens)
        domain_zones = find_domain_zone_matches(domains, hosted_zones)
        for domain, zone in domain_zones.items():
            answer = input(
                f"Do you want to configure DKIM signing for {domain} (y/n)? "
            )
            if answer.lower() == "y":
                dkim_tokens = generate_dkim_tokens(domain, destination_client)
                if use_route53 and zone is not None:
                    add_dkim_domain_tokens(zone, domain, dkim_tokens,
 route53_client)
                else:
                    print(
                        "Add the following DKIM tokens as CNAME records through
 your "
                        "DNS provider:"
                    )
                    print(*dkim_tokens, sep="\n")

    answer = input(
        "Do you want to configure Amazon SNS notifications for your identities
 (y/n)? "
    )
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        for identity in dest_emails + list(dest_domain_tokens.keys()):
            answer = input(
                f"Do you want to configure Amazon SNS topics for {identity} (y/
n)? "
            )
            if answer.lower() == "y":
```

```
                configure_sns_topics(
                    identity, ["Bounce", "Delivery", "Complaint"],
 destination_client
                )

    print(f"Replication complete for {destination_client.meta.region_name}.")
    print("-" * 88)


def main():
    boto3_session = boto3.Session()
    ses_regions = boto3_session.get_available_regions("ses")
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Copies email address and domain identities from one AWS
 Region to "
        "another. Optionally adds records for domain verification and DKIM "
        "signing to domains that are managed by Amazon Route 53, "
        "and sets up Amazon SNS notifications for events of interest."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "source_region", choices=ses_regions, help="The region to copy from."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "destination_region", choices=ses_regions, help="The region to copy to."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    source_client = boto3.client("ses", region_name=args.source_region)
    destination_client = boto3.client("ses", region_name=args.destination_region)
    route53_client = boto3.client("route53")
    replicate(source_client, destination_client, route53_client)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - ListIdentities
  - SetIdentityNotificationTopic
  - VerifyDomainDkim
  - VerifyDomainIdentity

- VerifyEmailIdentity

產生憑證以連線至 Amazon SES SMTP 端點

下列程式碼範例說明如何產生憑證以連線至 Amazon SES SMTP 端點。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3

import hmac
import hashlib
import base64
import argparse

SMTP_REGIONS = [
    "us-east-2",  # US East (Ohio)
    "us-east-1",  # US East (N. Virginia)
    "us-west-2",  # US West (Oregon)
    "ap-south-1",  # Asia Pacific (Mumbai)
    "ap-northeast-2",  # Asia Pacific (Seoul)
    "ap-southeast-1",  # Asia Pacific (Singapore)
    "ap-southeast-2",  # Asia Pacific (Sydney)
    "ap-northeast-1",  # Asia Pacific (Tokyo)
    "ca-central-1",  # Canada (Central)
    "eu-central-1",  # Europe (Frankfurt)
    "eu-west-1",  # Europe (Ireland)
    "eu-west-2",  # Europe (London)
    "eu-south-1",  # Europe (Milan)
    "eu-north-1",  # Europe (Stockholm)
    "sa-east-1",  # South America (Sao Paulo)
    "us-gov-west-1",  # AWS GovCloud (US)
]
```

```
# These values are required to calculate the signature. Do not change them.
DATE = "11111111"
SERVICE = "ses"
MESSAGE = "SendRawEmail"
TERMINAL = "aws4_request"
VERSION = 0x04


def sign(key, msg):
    return hmac.new(key, msg.encode("utf-8"), hashlib.sha256).digest()


def calculate_key(secret_access_key, region):
    if region not in SMTP_REGIONS:
        raise ValueError(f"The {region} Region doesn't have an SMTP endpoint.")

    signature = sign(("AWS4" + secret_access_key).encode("utf-8"), DATE)
    signature = sign(signature, region)
    signature = sign(signature, SERVICE)
    signature = sign(signature, TERMINAL)
    signature = sign(signature, MESSAGE)
    signature_and_version = bytes([VERSION]) + signature
    smtp_password = base64.b64encode(signature_and_version)
    return smtp_password.decode("utf-8")


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Convert a Secret Access Key to an SMTP password."
    )
    parser.add_argument("secret", help="The Secret Access Key to convert.")
    parser.add_argument(
        "region",
        help="The AWS Region where the SMTP password will be used.",
        choices=SMTP_REGIONS,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    print(calculate_key(args.secret, args.region))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

使用開發 AWS 套件驗證電子郵件身分並使用 Amazon SES 傳送訊息

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 藉助 Amazon SES 新增並驗證電子郵件地址。
- 傳送標準電子郵件訊息。
- 建立範本並傳送範本化電子郵件訊息。
- 使用 Amazon SES SMTP 伺服器傳送訊息。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

藉助 Amazon SES 驗證電子郵件地址並傳送訊息。

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) email demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    ses_client = boto3.client("ses")
    ses_identity = SesIdentity(ses_client)
    ses_mail_sender = SesMailSender(ses_client)
    ses_template = SesTemplate(ses_client)
    email = input("Enter an email address to send mail with Amazon SES: ")
    status = ses_identity.get_identity_status(email)
    verified = status == "Success"
    if not verified:
        answer = input(
```

```
            f"The address '{email}' is not verified with Amazon SES. Unless your
"
            f"Amazon SES account is out of sandbox, you can send mail only from "
            f"and to verified accounts. Do you want to verify this account for
use "
            f"with Amazon SES? If yes, the address will receive a verification "
            f"email (y/n): "
        )
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            ses_identity.verify_email_identity(email)
            print(f"Follow the steps in the email to {email} to complete
verification.")
            print("Waiting for verification...")
            try:
                ses_identity.wait_until_identity_exists(email)
                print(f"Identity verified for {email}.")
                verified = True
            except WaiterError:
                print(
                    f"Verification timeout exceeded. You must complete the "
                    f"steps in the email sent to {email} to verify the address."
                )

    if verified:
        test_message_text = "Hello from the Amazon SES mail demo!"
        test_message_html = "<p>Hello!</p><p>From the <b>Amazon SES</b> mail
demo!</p>"

        print(f"Sending mail from {email} to {email}.")
        ses_mail_sender.send_email(
            email,
            SesDestination([email]),
            "Amazon SES demo",
            test_message_text,
            test_message_html,
        )
        input("Mail sent. Check your inbox and press Enter to continue.")

        template = {
            "name": "doc-example-template",
            "subject": "Example of an email template.",
            "text": "This is what {{name}} will {{action}} if {{name}} can't
display "
            "HTML.",
```

```
            "html": "<p><i>This</i> is what {{name}} will {{action}} if {{name}}
 "
            "<b>can</b> display HTML.</p>",
        }
        print("Creating a template and sending a templated email.")
        ses_template.create_template(**template)
        template_data = {"name": email.split("@")[0], "action": "read"}
        if ses_template.verify_tags(template_data):
            ses_mail_sender.send_templated_email(
                email, SesDestination([email]), ses_template.name(),
 template_data
            )
            input("Mail sent. Check your inbox and press Enter to continue.")

        print("Sending mail through the Amazon SES SMTP server.")
        boto3_session = boto3.Session()
        region = boto3_session.region_name
        credentials = boto3_session.get_credentials()
        port = 587
        smtp_server = f"email-smtp.{region}.amazonaws.com"
        password = calculate_key(credentials.secret_key, region)
        message = """
Subject: Hi there

This message is sent from the Amazon SES SMTP mail demo."""
        context = ssl.create_default_context()
        with smtplib.SMTP(smtp_server, port) as server:
            server.starttls(context=context)
            server.login(credentials.access_key, password)
            server.sendmail(email, email, message)
        print("Mail sent. Check your inbox!")

    if ses_template.template is not None:
        print("Deleting demo template.")
        ses_template.delete_template()
    if verified:
        answer = input(f"Do you want to remove {email} from Amazon SES (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            ses_identity.delete_identity(email)
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

建立函數以包裝 Amazon SES 身分動作。

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def verify_domain_identity(self, domain_name):
        """
        Starts verification of a domain identity. To complete verification, you
 must
        create a TXT record with a specific format through your DNS provider.

        For more information, see *Verifying a domain with Amazon SES* in the
        Amazon SES documentation:
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide/verify-domain-
procedure.html

        :param domain_name: The name of the domain to verify.
        :return: The token to include in the TXT record with your DNS provider.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.verify_domain_identity(Domain=domain_name)
            token = response["VerificationToken"]
            logger.info("Got domain verification token for %s.", domain_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't verify domain %s.", domain_name)
            raise
        else:
            return token


    def verify_email_identity(self, email_address):
        """
        Starts verification of an email identity. This function causes an email
        to be sent to the specified email address from Amazon SES. To complete
```

```
        verification, follow the instructions in the email.

        :param email_address: The email address to verify.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.verify_email_identity(EmailAddress=email_address)
            logger.info("Started verification of %s.", email_address)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start verification of %s.", email_address)
            raise


    def wait_until_identity_exists(self, identity):
        """
        Waits until an identity exists. The waiter polls Amazon SES until the
        identity has been successfully verified or until it exceeds its maximum
time.

        :param identity: The identity to wait for.
        """
        try:
            waiter = self.ses_client.get_waiter("identity_exists")
            logger.info("Waiting until %s exists.", identity)
            waiter.wait(Identities=[identity])
        except WaiterError:
            logger.error("Waiting for identity %s failed or timed out.",
identity)
            raise


    def get_identity_status(self, identity):
        """
        Gets the status of an identity. This can be used to discover whether
        an identity has been successfully verified.

        :param identity: The identity to query.
        :return: The status of the identity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_identity_verification_attributes(
                Identities=[identity]
            )
            status = response["VerificationAttributes"].get(
                identity, {"VerificationStatus": "NotFound"}
```

```
            )["VerificationStatus"]
            logger.info("Got status of %s for %s.", status, identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get status for %s.", identity)
            raise
        else:
            return status


    def delete_identity(self, identity):
        """
        Deletes an identity.

        :param identity: The identity to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_identity(Identity=identity)
            logger.info("Deleted identity %s.", identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete identity %s.", identity)
            raise


    def list_identities(self, identity_type, max_items):
        """
        Gets the identities of the specified type for the current account.

        :param identity_type: The type of identity to retrieve, such as
EmailAddress.
        :param max_items: The maximum number of identities to retrieve.
        :return: The list of retrieved identities.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_identities(
                IdentityType=identity_type, MaxItems=max_items
            )
            identities = response["Identities"]
            logger.info("Got %s identities for the current account.",
len(identities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list identities for the current account.")
            raise
        else:
            return identities
```

建立函數以包裝 Amazon SES 範本動作。

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text +
 html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def create_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Creates an email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
```

```
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.create_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Created template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create template %s.", name)
            raise


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes an email template.
        """
        try:

self.ses_client.delete_template(TemplateName=self.template["TemplateName"])
            logger.info("Deleted template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"])
            self.template = None
            self.template_tags = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"]
            )
            raise


    def get_template(self, name):
        """
        Gets a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved email template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_template(TemplateName=name)
            self.template = response["Template"]
            logger.info("Got template %s.", name)
            self._extract_tags(
                self.template["SubjectPart"],
                self.template["TextPart"],
                self.template["HtmlPart"],
```

```
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get template %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.template


    def list_templates(self):
        """
        Gets a list of all email templates for the current account.

        :return: The list of retrieved email templates.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_templates()
            templates = response["TemplatesMetadata"]
            logger.info("Got %s templates.", len(templates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get templates.")
            raise
        else:
            return templates


    def update_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Updates a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.update_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Updated template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
```

```
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't update template %s.", name)
            raise
```

建立函數以包裝 Amazon SES 電子郵件動作。

```
class SesDestination:
    """Contains data about an email destination."""

    def __init__(self, tos, ccs=None, bccs=None):
        """
        :param tos: The list of recipients on the 'To:' line.
        :param ccs: The list of recipients on the 'CC:' line.
        :param bccs: The list of recipients on the 'BCC:' line.
        """
        self.tos = tos
        self.ccs = ccs
        self.bccs = bccs

    def to_service_format(self):
        """
        :return: The destination data in the format expected by Amazon SES.
        """
        svc_format = {"ToAddresses": self.tos}
        if self.ccs is not None:
            svc_format["CcAddresses"] = self.ccs
        if self.bccs is not None:
            svc_format["BccAddresses"] = self.bccs
        return svc_format



class SesMailSender:
    """Encapsulates functions to send emails with Amazon SES."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
```

```
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def send_email(self, source, destination, subject, text, html,
reply_tos=None):
        """
        Sends an email.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the body of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the body of the email.
        :param reply_tos: Email accounts that will receive a reply if the
recipient
                              replies to the message.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Message": {
                "Subject": {"Data": subject},
                "Body": {"Text": {"Data": text}, "Html": {"Data": html}},
            },
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent mail %s from %s to %s.", message_id, source,
destination.tos
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send mail from %s to %s.", source, destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return message_id


    def send_templated_email(
        self, source, destination, template_name, template_data, reply_tos=None
    ):
        """
        Sends an email based on a template. A template contains replaceable tags
        each enclosed in two curly braces, such as {{name}}. The template data
passed
        in this function contains key-value pairs that define the values to
insert
        in place of the template tags.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param template_name: The name of a previously created template.
        :param template_data: JSON-formatted key-value pairs of replacement
values
                              that are inserted in the template before it is
sent.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Template": template_name,
            "TemplateData": json.dumps(template_data),
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_templated_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent templated mail %s from %s to %s.",
                message_id,
                source,
                destination.tos,
            )
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send templated mail from %s to %s.", source,
destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateTemplate
  - DeleteIdentity
  - DeleteTemplate
  - GetIdentityVerificationAttributes
  - GetTemplate
  - ListIdentities
  - ListTemplates
  - SendEmail
  - SendTemplatedEmail
  - UpdateTemplate
  - VerifyDomainIdentity
  - VerifyEmailIdentity

使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon SES 跨服務範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon 簡易電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES)。每個範例都包含可在多個範例中運作的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建置 Amazon Transcribe 串流應用程式
- 建立 Web 應用程式以追蹤 DynamoDB 資料

- 建立 Amazon Redshift 項目追蹤器
- 建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon 重新認知功能偵測影像中的個人防護裝置 AWS
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS
- 使用 Step Functions 呼叫 Lambda 函數

建置 Amazon Transcribe 串流應用程式

下面的程式碼範例說明如何建置可即時記錄、轉錄和翻譯直播音訊並透過電子郵件傳送結果的應用程式。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

說明如何使用 Amazon Transcribe 建置應用程式，該應用程式可即時記錄、轉錄和翻譯直播音訊，並可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 透過電子郵件傳送結果。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

建立 Web 應用程式以追蹤 DynamoDB 資料

下列程式碼範例說明如建立 Web 應用程式追蹤 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中的工作項目，並且使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 傳送報告。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

說明如何使用 Amazon DynamoDB .NET API 來建立可追蹤 DynamoDB 工作資料的動態 Web 應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何使用 Amazon DynamoDB API 來建立可追蹤 DynamoDB 工作資料的動態 Web 應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

說明如何使用 Amazon DynamoDB API 來建立可追蹤 DynamoDB 工作資料的動態 Web 應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

說明如何使用 Amazon DynamoDB API 來建立可追蹤 DynamoDB 工作資料的動態 Web 應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用建立 REST 服務， AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 以追蹤 Amazon DynamoDB 中的工作項目，以及使用亞馬遜簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 傳送電子郵件報告。這個範例使用 Flask Web 框架來處理 HTTP 路由，並與 React 網頁整合以呈現功能完整的 Web 應用程式。

- 建置整合的 AWS 服務燒瓶 REST 服務。
- 讀取、寫入和更新 DynamoDB 資料表中儲存的工作項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送工作項目的電子郵件報告。

如需有關如何設定和執行的完整原始程式碼和指示，請參閱上的AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中的完整範例 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

建立 Amazon Redshift 項目追蹤器

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon Redshift 資料庫建立可追蹤和報告工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon Redshift 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 Spring REST API 以查詢 Amazon Redshift 資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon Redshift 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 Spring REST API 以查詢 Amazon Redshift 資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

說明如何建立 Web 應用程式追蹤 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料庫中的工作項目，並且使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 傳送報告。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

示範如何使用 Amazon 簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 建立追蹤 Amazon Aurora 資料庫中工作項目的 Web 應用程式，以及透過電子郵件傳送報告。 AWS SDK for .NET 這個範例使用以 React.js 建置的前端與 RESTful .NET 後端互動。

- 將 React 網頁應用程式與 AWS 服務整合。
- 列出、新增、更新和刪除 Aurora 資料表中的項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送篩選工作項目的電子郵件報告。
- 使用隨附的 AWS CloudFormation 指令碼部署和管理範例資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora

- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 C++ REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和指示，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon RDS 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 Spring REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

有關如何設置和運行使用 JDBC API 的示例的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整示例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務

- Amazon SES

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 建立 Web 應用程式，以追蹤 Amazon Aurora 資料庫中的工作項目，以及使用 Amazon 簡易電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 傳送電子郵件報告的 Web 應用程式。這個範例使用以 React.js 建置的前端與 Express Node.js 後端互動。

- 將 React.js 網路應用程式與 AWS 服務.
- 列出、新增和更新 Aurora 資料表中的項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送篩選工作項目的電子郵件報告。
- 使用隨附的 AWS CloudFormation 指令碼部署和管理範例資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon RDS 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 Spring REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

示範如何使用 Amazon 簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 建立追蹤 Amazon RDS 資料庫中工作項目的 Web 應用程式，並以電子郵件傳送報告。 AWS SDK for PHP 這個範例使用以 React.js 建置的前端與 RESTful PHP 後端互動。

- 將 React.js 網路應用程式與 AWS 服務整合。
- 列出、新增、更新和刪除 Amazon RDS 資料表中的項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送篩選工作項目的電子郵件報告。
- 使用隨附的 AWS CloudFormation 指令碼部署和管理範例資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用亞馬遜簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 建立 REST 服務，以追蹤 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料庫中的工作項目和電子郵件報告。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 這個範例使用 Flask Web 框架來處理 HTTP 路由，並與 React 網頁整合以呈現功能完整的 Web 應用程式。

- 建置整合的 AWS 服務燒瓶 REST 服務。
- 讀取、寫入和更新儲存在 Aurora 無伺服器資料庫中的工作項目。
- 建立包含資料庫認證的 AWS Secrets Manager 密碼，並使用它來驗證對資料庫的呼叫。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送工作項目的電子郵件報告。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora

- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

使用開發套件使用 Amazon 重新認知功能偵測影像中的個人防護裝置 AWS

以下程式碼範例說明如何建置可使用 Amazon Rekognition 在映像中偵測個人防護裝備 (PPE) 的應用程式。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何建立使用個人防護裝備偵測影像的 AWS Lambda 功能。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何搭配使用 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 來建立應用程式，以偵測位於亞馬遜簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像中的個人防護設備 (PPE)。該應用程式將結果儲存到 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中，並使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

了解如何：

- 使用 Amazon Cognito 建立未經身分驗證的使用者。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析映像中是否具有 PPE。
- 驗證 Amazon SES 的電子郵件地址。
- 以結果更新 DynamoDB 資料表。

- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何建置可使用 Amazon Rekognition 按類別偵測映像中物件的應用程式。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

說明如何使用 Amazon Rekognition .NET API 建立應用程式，該應用程式可使用 Amazon Rekognition 對 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像按類別識別物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何使用 Amazon Rekognition Java API 建立應用程式，該應用程式可使用 Amazon Rekognition 對 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像按類別識別物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何搭配使用 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 來建立使用 Amazon Rekognition 的應用程式，在位於亞馬遜簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像中依類別識別物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

了解如何：

- 使用 Amazon Cognito 建立未經身分驗證的使用者。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析映像中的物件。
- 驗證 Amazon SES 的電子郵件地址。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

展示如何使用 Amazon Rekognition Kotlin API 建立應用程式，該應用程式使用 Amazon Rekognition 對位於 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像按類別識別物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

說明如何使用建立可讓您執行下列作業的 Web 應用程式： AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)

- 將相片上傳到 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析和標籤照片。
- 使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 傳送映像分析的電子郵件報告。

這個例子包含兩個主要組成部分：一個用 React 構建的網頁，以及一個用 Python 編寫的 REST 服務，它是用燒瓶 REST 構建的。 JavaScript

您可以使用 React 網頁執行以下操作：

- 顯示儲存於 S3 儲存貯體中的映像的清單。
- 將映像從您的電腦上傳至 S3 儲存貯體。
- 顯示識別映像中偵測到的專案的映像和標籤。
- 取得 S3 儲存貯體中所有映像的報告，並傳送報告的電子郵件。

該網頁呼叫 REST 服務。該服務將請求發送到 AWS 來執行下列動作：

- 取得並篩選 S3 儲存貯體中的映像的清單。
- 將相片上傳至 S3 儲存貯體。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析個別照片，並取得標識照片中偵測到的專案的標籤清單。
- 分析 S3 儲存貯體中的所有相片，然後使用 Amazon SES 傳送報告的電子郵件。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測映像中的人物和物件。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon Rekognition Java API 來建立應用程式，以偵測位於 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體的映像中的人臉和物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何搭配使用 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 來建立應用程式，以偵測位於亞馬遜簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中影片中的臉部和物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

了解如何：

- 使用 Amazon Cognito 建立未經身分驗證的使用者。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析映像中是否具有 PPE。
- 驗證 Amazon SES 的電子郵件地址。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

使用 Step Functions 呼叫 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立依序叫用 AWS Lambda 函式的 AWS Step Functions 狀態機器。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何使用 AWS Step Functions 和建立 AWS 無伺服器工作流程。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x每個工作流程步驟都是使用 AWS Lambda 函數來實作。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

說明如何使用 AWS Step Functions 和建立 AWS 無伺服器工作流程。 AWS SDK for JavaScript 每個工作流程步驟都是使用 AWS Lambda 函數來實作。

Lambda 是一項運算服務，可讓您執行程式碼，而無需佈建或管理伺服器。Step Functions 是一種無伺服器協同運作服務，可讓您結合 Lambda 函數和其他 AWS 服務來建置關鍵業務應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon SES API v2 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon 簡易電子郵件服務 API v2。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon SES API v2 開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon SES API v2 的更多資訊。
- Amazon SES API v2 API 參考 — 所有可用的 Amazon SES API v2 動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用開發套件執行 Amazon SES AWS API v2 的動作
  - 搭CreateContact配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateContactList配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateEmailIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateEmailTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteContactList配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteEmailIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteEmailTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetEmailIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListContactLists配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭ListContacts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SendEmail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon SES API v2 的案例
  - 使用 AWS 開發套件的完整 Amazon SES API v2 電子報工作流程

使用開發套件執行 Amazon SES AWS API v2 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon 簡易電子郵件服務 API v2。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon SES API v2 的案例。

範例

- 搭CreateContact配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateContactList配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateEmailIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateEmailTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteContactList配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteEmailIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteEmailTemplate配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetEmailIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListContactLists配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListContacts配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SendEmail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateContact`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateContact`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 電子報流程

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact and adds it to the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the contact.</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateContact operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactAsync(string emailAddress, string
contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactRequest
        {
            EmailAddress = emailAddress,
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact with email address {emailAddress} already
exists in the contact list {contactListName}.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
```

```
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact:
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateContact中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
      try {
        // Create a new contact with the provided email address in the
        CreateContactRequest contactRequest = CreateContactRequest.builder()
            .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .emailAddress(emailAddress)
            .build();

        sesClient.createContact(contactRequest);
        contacts.add(emailAddress);

        System.out.println("Contact created: " + emailAddress);

        // Send a welcome email to the new contact
```

```
        String welcomeHtml = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.html"));
        String welcomeText = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.txt"));

        SendEmailRequest welcomeEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(
                    Message.builder()
                        .subject(Content.builder().data("Welcome to the Weekly
 Coupons Newsletter").build())
                        .body(Body.builder()
                            .text(Content.builder().data(welcomeText).build())
                            .html(Content.builder().data(welcomeHtml).build())
                            .build())
                        .build())
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse welcomeEmailResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(welcomeEmailRequest);
        System.out.println("Welcome email sent: " +
 welcomeEmailResponse.messageId());
      } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
        // If the contact already exists, skip this step for that contact and
 proceed
        // with the next contact
        System.out.println("Contact already exists, skipping creation...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while processing email address " +
 emailAddress + ": " + e.getMessage());
        throw e;
      }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateContact中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


            try:
                # Create a new contact
                self.ses_client.create_contact(
                    ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME, EmailAddress=email
```

```
                )
                print(f"Contact with email '{email}' created successfully.")

                # Send the welcome email
                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons
Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
                if self.sleep:
                    # 1 email per second in sandbox mode, remove in production.
                    sleep(1.1)
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the contact already exists, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                    print(f"Contact with email '{email}' already exists.
Skipping...")
                else:
                    raise e
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateContact中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn add_contact(client: &Client, list: &str, email: &str) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    client
        .create_contact()
        .contact_list_name(list)
        .email_address(email)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created contact");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateContact中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`CreateContactList`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateContactList`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 電子報流程

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact list with the specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list with name {contactListName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact
list: {ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateContactList中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    try {
      // 2. Create a contact list
      String contactListName = CONTACT_LIST_NAME;
      CreateContactListRequest createContactListRequest =
CreateContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(contactListName)
          .build();
      sesClient.createContactList(createContactListRequest);
      System.out.println("Contact list created: " + contactListName);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      System.out.println("Contact list already exists, skipping creation: weekly-
coupons-newsletter");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      System.err.println("Limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
      throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error creating contact list: " + e.getMessage());
```

```
        throw e;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateContactList中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep
```

```
        try:

 self.ses_client.create_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateContactList中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_list(client: &Client, contact_list: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .create_contact_list()
        .contact_list_name(contact_list)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created contact list.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateContactList中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭CreateEmailIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateEmailIdentity。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 電子報流程

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email identity (email address or domain) and starts the
verification process.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to create and
verify.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateEmailIdentity operation.</returns>
    public async Task<CreateEmailIdentityResponse>
CreateEmailIdentityAsync(string emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Email identity {emailIdentity} already exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being
modified by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email identities has been
exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email
identity: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateEmailIdentity中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   try {
     CreateEmailIdentityRequest createEmailIdentityRequest =
CreateEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
         .emailIdentity(verifiedEmail)
         .build();
     sesClient.createEmailIdentity(createEmailIdentityRequest);
     System.out.println("Email identity created: " + verifiedEmail);
   } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
     System.out.println("Email identity already exists, skipping creation: " +
verifiedEmail);
   } catch (NotFoundException e) {
     System.err.println("The provided email address is not verified: " +
verifiedEmail);
     throw e;
   } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
     System.err
         .println("You have reached the limit for email identities. Please
remove some identities and try again.");
     throw e;
   } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
     System.err.println("Error creating email identity: " + e.getMessage());
     throw e;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateEmailIdentity中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:

 self.ses_client.create_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
```

```
            print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' created
successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email identity already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateEmailIdentity中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        match self
            .client
            .create_email_identity()
            .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity created
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailIdentityError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email identity already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email identity: {}", e)),
            },
```

```
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateEmailIdentity中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`CreateEmailTemplate`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateEmailTemplate`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 電子報流程

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email template with the specified content.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email template.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName, string
subject, string htmlContent, string textContent)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName,
            TemplateContent = new EmailTemplateContent
            {
```

```
                Subject = subject,
                Html = htmlContent,
                Text = textContent
            }
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template with name {templateName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email templates has been
exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email
template: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateEmailTemplate中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    try {
      // Create an email template named "weekly-coupons"
      String newsletterHtml = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html");
      String newsletterText = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.txt");

      CreateEmailTemplateRequest templateRequest =
 CreateEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .templateContent(EmailTemplateContent.builder()
              .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
              .html(newsletterHtml)
              .text(newsletterText)
              .build())
          .build();

      sesClient.createEmailTemplate(templateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template created: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      // If the template already exists, skip this step and proceed with the next
      // operation
      System.out.println("Email template already exists, skipping creation...");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      // If the limit for email templates is exceeded, fail the workflow and
 inform
      // the user
      System.err.println("You have reached the limit for email templates. Please
 remove some templates and try again.");
      throw e;
    } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
      System.err.println("Error occurred while creating email template: " +
 e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateEmailTemplate中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
```

```
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            template_content = {
                "Subject": "Weekly Coupons Newsletter",
                "Html": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.html"),
                "Text": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.txt"),
            }
            self.ses_client.create_email_template(
                TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME, TemplateContent=template_content
            )
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the template already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateEmailTemplate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let template_html =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-
newsletter.html".to_string());
        let template_text =
```

```
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.txt")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-newsletter.txt".to_string());

        // Create the email template
        let template_content = EmailTemplateContent::builder()
            .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
            .html(template_html)
            .text(template_text)
            .build();

        match self
            .client
            .create_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .template_content(template_content)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template created
 successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailTemplateError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email template already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email template: {}", e)),
            },
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateEmailTemplate中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭**DeleteContactList**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteContactList`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 電子報流程

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a contact list and all contacts within it.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} is being
 modified by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the contact
list: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteContactList中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    try {
      // Delete the contact list
      DeleteContactListRequest deleteContactListRequest =
DeleteContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteContactList(deleteContactListRequest);

      System.out.println("Contact list deleted: " + CONTACT_LIST_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the contact list does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Contact list not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the contact list: " +
e.getMessage());
```

```
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteContactList中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep
```

```
        try:

self.ses_client.delete_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteContactList中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        match self
            .client
            .delete_contact_list()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact list deleted
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting contact list: {e}")),
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteContactList中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭DeleteEmailIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteEmailIdentity。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 電子報流程

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email identity (email address or domain).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(string emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being
 modified by another operation or thread.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email
identity: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteEmailIdentity中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
      try {
        // Delete the email identity
        DeleteEmailIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest =
DeleteEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
            .emailIdentity(this.verifiedEmail)
            .build();
```

```
        sesClient.deleteEmailIdentity(deleteIdentityRequest);

        System.out.println("Email identity deleted: " + this.verifiedEmail);
      } catch (NotFoundException e) {
        // If the email identity does not exist, log the error and proceed
        System.out.println("Email identity not found. Skipping deletion...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email identity: " +
 e.getMessage());
        e.printStackTrace();
      }
    } else {
      System.out.println("Skipping email identity deletion.");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteEmailIdentity中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
```

```
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


            try:

 self.ses_client.delete_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' deleted
 successfully.")
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the email identity doesn't exist, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                    print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' does not
 exist.")
                else:
                    print(e)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteEmailIdentity中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
            match self
                .client
                .delete_email_identity()
                .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity deleted
successfully.")?,
                Err(e) => {
                    return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email identity: {}", e));
                }
            }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteEmailIdentity中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`DeleteEmailTemplate`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteEmailTemplate`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 電子報流程

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email template.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email template {templateName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email
 template: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteEmailTemplate中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    try {
      // Delete the template
      DeleteEmailTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest =
DeleteEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteEmailTemplate(deleteTemplateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template deleted: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the email template does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Email template not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email template: " +
e.getMessage());
      e.printStackTrace();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteEmailTemplate中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_email_template(TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME)
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email template doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteEmailTemplate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        match self
            .client
            .delete_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template deleted
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => {
                return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email template: {e}"));
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteEmailTemplate中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`GetEmailIdentity`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetEmailIdentity`。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

確定是否已驗證電子郵件地址。

```
async fn is_verified(client: &Client, email: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .get_email_identity()
        .email_identity(email)
        .send()
        .await?;

    if resp.verified_for_sending_status() {
        println!("The address is verified");
    } else {
        println!("The address is not verified");
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetEmailIdentity中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`ListContactLists`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListContactLists`。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_lists(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_contact_lists().send().await?;

    println!("Contact lists:");

    for list in resp.contact_lists() {
```

```
        println!("  {}", list.contact_list_name().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListContactLists中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`ListContacts`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListContacts`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 電子報流程

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the contacts in the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of contacts response from the ListContacts operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<List<Contact>> ListContactsAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new ListContactsRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };
```

```
        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.ListContactsAsync(request);
            return response.Contacts;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing the contacts:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return new List<Contact>();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListContacts中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    ListContactsRequest contactListRequest = ListContactsRequest.builder()
        .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
        .build();
```

```
      List<String> contactEmails;
      try {
        ListContactsResponse contactListResponse =
 sesClient.listContacts(contactListRequest);

        contactEmails = contactListResponse.contacts().stream()
            .map(Contact::emailAddress)
            .toList();
      } catch (Exception e) {
        // TODO: Remove when listContacts's GET body issue is resolved.
        contactEmails = this.contacts;
      }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListContacts中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
```

```
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            contacts_response = self.ses_client.list_contacts(
                ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
                return
            else:
                raise e
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListContacts中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_contacts(client: &Client, list: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .list_contacts()
        .contact_list_name(list)
```

```
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Contacts:");

    for contact in resp.contacts() {
        println!("  {}", contact.email_address().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListContacts中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭SendEmail配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendEmail。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Sends an email with the specified content and options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The email address to send the email
from.</param>
    /// <param name="toEmailAddresses">The email addresses to send the email
to.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to use
(optional).</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="templateData">The data to replace placeholders in the email
template (optional).</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list for
unsubscribe functionality (optional).</param>
    /// <returns>The MessageId response from the SendEmail operation.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(string fromEmailAddress,
List<string> toEmailAddresses, string? subject,
        string? htmlContent, string? textContent, string? templateName = null,
string? templateData = null, string? contactListName = null)
    {
        var request = new SendEmailRequest
        {
            FromEmailAddress = fromEmailAddress
        };

        if (toEmailAddresses.Any())
        {
            request.Destination = new Destination { ToAddresses =
toEmailAddresses };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(templateName))
        {
            request.Content = new EmailContent()
            {
                Template = new Template
                {
                    TemplateName = templateName,
                    TemplateData = templateData
                }
            };
        }
        else
        {
            request.Content = new EmailContent
            {
                Simple = new Message
                {
                    Subject = new Content { Data = subject },
                    Body = new Body
                    {
                        Html = new Content { Data = htmlContent },
                        Text = new Content { Data = textContent }
                    }
```

```
                }
            };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(contactListName))
        {
            request.ListManagementOptions = new ListManagementOptions
            {
                ContactListName = contactListName
            };
        }

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.SendEmailAsync(request);
            return response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (AccountSuspendedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email has been
permanently restricted.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MailFromDomainNotVerifiedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The sending domain is not verified.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MessageRejectedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message content is invalid.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (SendingPausedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email is currently
paused.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while sending the email:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return string.Empty;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SendEmail中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

傳送訊息。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SendEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SesV2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.SesV2Client;

/**
 * Before running this AWS SDK for Java (v2) example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class SendEmail {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:
                                    <sender> <recipient> <subject>\s

                                Where:
                                    sender - An email address that represents the
 sender.\s
                                    recipient - An email address that represents
 the recipient.\s
                                    subject - The subject line.\s
                                """;

                if (args.length != 3) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String sender = args[0];
                String recipient = args[1];
                String subject = args[2];

                Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
                SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();

                // The HTML body of the email.
                String bodyHTML = "<html>" + "<head></head>" + "<body>" +
 "<h1>Hello!</h1>"
                                + "<p> See the list of customers.</p>" + "</
body>" + "</html>";

                send(sesv2Client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyHTML);
        }

        public static void send(SesV2Client client,
                        String sender,
```

```
                        String recipient,
                        String subject,
                        String bodyHTML) {

                Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                                .toAddresses(recipient)
                                .build();

                Content content = Content.builder()
                                .data(bodyHTML)
                                .build();

                Content sub = Content.builder()
                                .data(subject)
                                .build();

                Body body = Body.builder()
                                .html(content)
                                .build();

                Message msg = Message.builder()
                                .subject(sub)
                                .body(body)
                                .build();

                EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                                .simple(msg)
                                .build();

                SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                                .destination(destination)
                                .content(emailContent)
                                .fromEmailAddress(sender)
                                .build();

                try {
                        System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through
Amazon SES "
                                        + "using the AWS SDK for Java...");
                        client.sendEmail(emailRequest);
                        System.out.println("email was sent");

                } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
}
```

使用範本傳送訊息。

```
      String coupons = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/coupon_newsletter/
sample_coupons.json"));
      for (String emailAddress : contactEmails) {
        SendEmailRequest newsletterRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .template(Template.builder()
                    .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                    .templateData(coupons)
                    .build())
                .build())
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .listManagementOptions(ListManagementOptions.builder()
                .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse newsletterResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(newsletterRequest);
        System.out.println("Newsletter sent to " + emailAddress + ": " +
 newsletterResponse.messageId());
      }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SendEmail中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

向聯絡人列表中的所有成員傳送消息。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons
 Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
```

```
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
```

使用範本傳送訊息給連絡人清單的所有成員。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email_address]},
                    Content={
                        "Template": {
                            "TemplateName": TEMPLATE_NAME,
                            "TemplateData": coupon_items,
                        }
```

```
                    },
                    ListManagementOptions={"ContactListName": CONTACT_LIST_NAME},
                )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SendEmail中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-sesv2"
require_relative "config" # Recipient and sender email addresses.

# Set up the SESv2 client.
client = Aws::SESV2::Client.new(region: AWS_REGION)

def send_email(client, sender_email, recipient_email)
  response = client.send_email(
    {
       from_email_address: sender_email,
       destination: {
         to_addresses: [recipient_email]
       },
       content: {
         simple: {
           subject: {
             data: "Test email subject"
           },
           body: {
             text: {
               data: "Test email body"
             }
           }
         }
       }
```

```
    }
  )
  puts "Email sent from #{SENDER_EMAIL} to #{RECIPIENT_EMAIL} with message ID:
 #{response.message_id}"
end

send_email(client, SENDER_EMAIL, RECIPIENT_EMAIL)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考SendEmail中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

向聯絡人列表中的所有成員傳送消息。

```
async fn send_message(
    client: &Client,
    list: &str,
    from: &str,
    subject: &str,
    message: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    // Get list of email addresses from contact list.
    let resp = client
        .list_contacts()
        .contact_list_name(list)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let contacts = resp.contacts();

    let cs: Vec<String> = contacts
        .iter()
        .map(|i| i.email_address().unwrap_or_default().to_string())
```

```
        .collect();

    let mut dest: Destination = Destination::builder().build();
    dest.to_addresses = Some(cs);
    let subject_content = Content::builder()
        .data(subject)
        .charset("UTF-8")
        .build()
        .expect("building Content");
    let body_content = Content::builder()
        .data(message)
        .charset("UTF-8")
        .build()
        .expect("building Content");
    let body = Body::builder().text(body_content).build();

    let msg = Message::builder()
        .subject(subject_content)
        .body(body)
        .build();

    let email_content = EmailContent::builder().simple(msg).build();

    client
        .send_email()
        .from_email_address(from)
        .destination(dest)
        .content(email_content)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Email sent to list");

    Ok(())
}
```

使用範本傳送訊息給連絡人清單的所有成員。

```
            let coupons = std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/
sample_coupons.json")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| r#"{"coupons":[]}"#.to_string());
            let email_content = EmailContent::builder()
```

```
                .template(
                    Template::builder()
                        .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                        .template_data(coupons)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build();

            match self
                .client
                .send_email()
                .from_email_address(self.verified_email.clone())

.destination(Destination::builder().to_addresses(email.clone()).build())
                .content(email_content)
                .list_management_options(
                    ListManagementOptions::builder()
                        .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                        .build()?,
                )
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(output) => {
                    if let Some(message_id) = output.message_id {
                        writeln!(
                            self.stdout,
                            "Newsletter sent to {} with message ID {}",
                            email, message_id
                        )?;
                    } else {
                        writeln!(self.stdout, "Newsletter sent to {}", email)?;
                    }
                }
                Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error sending newsletter to {}:
{}", email, e)),
            }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK SendEmail中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon SES API v2 的案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon 簡易電子郵件服務 API v2。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS 開發套件的完整 Amazon SES API v2 電子報工作流程

使用 AWS 開發套件的完整 Amazon SES API v2 電子報工作流程

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Amazon SES API v2 電子報工作流程。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行工作流程。

```
using System.Diagnostics;
using System.Text.RegularExpressions;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace Sesv2Scenario;

public static class NewsletterWorkflow
{
    /*
```

```
     This workflow demonstrates how to use the Amazon Simple Email Service (SES)
v2 to send a coupon newsletter to a list of subscribers.
     The workflow performs the following tasks:

     1. Prepare the application:
        - Create a verified email identity for sending and replying to emails.
        - Create a contact list to store the subscribers' email addresses.
        - Create an email template for the coupon newsletter.

     2. Gather subscriber email addresses:
        - Prompt the user for a base email address.
        - Create 3 variants of the email address using subaddress extensions
(e.g., user+ses-weekly-newsletter-1@example.com).
        - Add each variant as a contact to the contact list.
        - Send a welcome email to each new contact.

     3. Send the coupon newsletter:
        - Retrieve the list of contacts from the contact list.
        - Send the coupon newsletter using the email template to each contact.

     4. Monitor and review:
        - Provide instructions for the user to review the sending activity and
metrics in the AWS console.

     5. Clean up resources:
        - Delete the contact list (which also deletes all contacts within it).
        - Delete the email template.
        - Optionally delete the verified email identity.

   */

   public static SESv2Wrapper _sesv2Wrapper;
   public static string? _baseEmailAddress = null;
   public static string? _verifiedEmail = null;
   private static string _contactListName = "weekly-coupons-newsletter";
   private static string _templateName = "weekly-coupons";
   private static string _subject = "Weekly Coupons Newsletter";
   private static string _htmlContentFile = "coupon-newsletter.html";
   private static string _textContentFile = "coupon-newsletter.txt";
   private static string _htmlWelcomeFile = "welcome.html";
   private static string _textWelcomeFile = "welcome.txt";
   private static string _couponsDataFile = "sample_coupons.json";

   // Relative location of the shared workflow resources folder.
```

```
    private static string _resourcesFilePathLocation = "../../../../../../../
workflows/sesv2_weekly_mailer/resources/";

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleEmailServiceV2>()
                    .AddTransient<SESv2Wrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon SES v2 Coupon Newsletter
 Workflow.");
            Console.WriteLine("This workflow demonstrates how to use the Amazon
 Simple Email Service (SES) v2 " +
                              "\r\nto send a coupon newsletter to a list of
 subscribers.");

            // Prepare the application.
            var emailIdentity = await PrepareApplication();

            // Gather subscriber email addresses.
            await GatherSubscriberEmailAddresses(emailIdentity);

            // Send the coupon newsletter.
            await SendCouponNewsletter(emailIdentity);

            // Monitor and review.
            MonitorAndReview(true);
```

```
            // Clean up resources.
            await Cleanup(emailIdentity, true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred: {ex.Message}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _sesv2Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SESv2Wrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the resources for the workflow.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The email address of the verified identity.</returns>
    public static async Task<string?> PrepareApplication()
    {
        var htmlContent = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation
+ _htmlContentFile);
        var textContent = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation
+ _textContentFile);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("1. In this step, we will prepare the application:" +
                          "\r\n  - Create a verified email identity for sending
and replying to emails." +
                          "\r\n  - Create a contact list to store the
subscribers' email addresses." +
                          "\r\n  - Create an email template for the coupon
newsletter.\r\n");
```

```
        // Prompt the user for a verified email address.
        while (!IsEmail(_verifiedEmail))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a verified email address or an email to verify:
");
            _verifiedEmail = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        try
        {
            // Create an email identity and start the verification process.
            await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateEmailIdentityAsync(_verifiedEmail);
            Console.WriteLine($"Identity {_verifiedEmail} created.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Identity {_verifiedEmail} already exists.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating email identity: {ex.Message}");
        }

        // Create a contact list.
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateContactListAsync(_contactListName);
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} created.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} already
exists.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating contact list: {ex.Message}");
        }

        // Create an email template.
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateEmailTemplateAsync(_templateName, _subject,
htmlContent, textContent);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} created.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} already exists.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating email template: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return _verifiedEmail;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Generate subscriber addresses and send welcome emails.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The verified email address from
 PrepareApplication.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> GatherSubscriberEmailAddresses(string
 fromEmailAddress)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("2. In Step 2, we will gather subscriber email
 addresses:" +
                          "\r\n  - Prompt the user for a base email address." +
                          "\r\n  - Create 3 variants of the email address using
 subaddress extensions (e.g., user+ses-weekly-newsletter-1@example.com)." +
                          "\r\n  - Add each variant as a contact to the contact
 list." +
                          "\r\n  - Send a welcome email to each new contact.\r
\n");

        // Prompt the user for a base email address.
        while (!IsEmail(_baseEmailAddress))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a base email address (e.g., user@example.com):
 ");
            _baseEmailAddress = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        // Create 3 variants of the email address using +ses-weekly-newsletter-1,
 +ses-weekly-newsletter-2, etc.
```

```
        var baseEmailAddressParts = _baseEmailAddress!.Split("@");
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            string emailAddress = $"{baseEmailAddressParts[0]}+ses-weekly-
newsletter-{i}@{baseEmailAddressParts[1]}";

            try
            {
                // Create a contact with the email address in the contact list.
                await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateContactAsync(emailAddress,
 _contactListName);
                Console.WriteLine($"Contact {emailAddress} added to the
 {_contactListName} contact list.");
            }
            catch (AlreadyExistsException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Contact {emailAddress} already exists in the
 {_contactListName} contact list.");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error creating contact {emailAddress}:
 {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }

            // Send a welcome email to the new contact.
            try
            {
                string subject = "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons Newsletter";
                string htmlContent = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation + _htmlWelcomeFile);
                string textContent = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation + _textWelcomeFile);

                await _sesv2Wrapper.SendEmailAsync(fromEmailAddress, new
 List<string> { emailAddress }, subject, htmlContent, textContent);
                Console.WriteLine($"Welcome email sent to {emailAddress}.");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error sending welcome email to
 {emailAddress}: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
```

```
            }

            // Wait 2 seconds before sending the next email (if the account is in
the SES Sandbox).
            await Task.Delay(2000);
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    ///  Send the coupon newsletter to the subscribers in the contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The verified email address from
PrepareApplication.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> SendCouponNewsletter(string fromEmailAddress)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("3. In this step, we will send the coupon newsletter:"
+
                          "\r\n  - Retrieve the list of contacts from the contact
list." +
                          "\r\n  - Send the coupon newsletter using the email
template to each contact.\r\n");


        // Retrieve the list of contacts from the contact list.
        var contacts = await _sesv2Wrapper.ListContactsAsync(_contactListName);
        if (!contacts.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No contacts found in the {_contactListName}
contact list.");
            return false;
        }

        // Load the coupon data from the sample_coupons.json file.
        string couponsData = await
File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation + _couponsDataFile);

        // Send the coupon newsletter to each contact using the email template.
        try
        {
            foreach (var contact in contacts)
```

```
            {
                // To use the Contact List for list management, send to only one
address at a time.
                await _sesv2Wrapper.SendEmailAsync(fromEmailAddress,
                    new List<string> { contact.EmailAddress },
                    null, null, null, _templateName, couponsData,
_contactListName);
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"Coupon newsletter sent to contact list
{_contactListName}.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error sending coupon newsletter to contact list
{_contactListName}: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Provide instructions for monitoring sending activity and metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run in interactive mode.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static bool MonitorAndReview(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("4. In step 4, we will monitor and review:" +
                          "\r\n  - Provide instructions for the user to review
the sending activity and metrics in the AWS console.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine("Review your sending activity using the SES Homepage in
the AWS console.");
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to open the SES Homepage in your default
browser...");
        if (interactive)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
            try
            {
                // Open the SES Homepage in the default browser.
```

```
                Process.Start(new ProcessStartInfo
                {
                    FileName = "https://console.aws.amazon.com/ses/home",
                    UseShellExecute = true
                });
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error opening the SES Homepage:
 {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Review the sending activity and email metrics, then
 press Enter to continue...");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources used in the workflow.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="verifiedEmailAddress">The verified email address from
 PrepareApplication.</param>
    /// <param name="interactive">True if interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup(string verifiedEmailAddress, bool
 interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("5. Finally, we clean up resources:" +
                          "\r\n  - Delete the contact list (which also deletes
 all contacts within it)." +
                          "\r\n  - Delete the email template." +
                          "\r\n  - Optionally delete the verified email identity.
\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine("Cleaning up resources...");

        // Delete the contact list (this also deletes all contacts in the list).
        try
        {
```

```
            await _sesv2Wrapper.DeleteContactListAsync(_contactListName);
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} deleted.");
        }
        catch (NotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} not found.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting contact list {_contactListName}:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }

        // Delete the email template.
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(_templateName);
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} deleted.");
        }
        catch (NotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} not found.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting email template {_templateName}:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }

        // Ask the user if they want to delete the email identity.
        var deleteIdentity = !interactive ||
            GetYesNoResponse(
                $"Do you want to delete the email identity
{verifiedEmailAddress}? (y/n) ");
        if (deleteIdentity)
        {
            try
            {
                await
_sesv2Wrapper.DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(verifiedEmailAddress);
                Console.WriteLine($"Email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}
deleted.");
```

```
            }
            catch (NotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Email identity {verifiedEmailAddress} not found.");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Error deleting email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}:
 {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Skipping deletion of email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}.");
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Simple check to verify a string is an email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The string to verify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if a valid email.</returns>
    private static bool IsEmail(string? email)
```

```
    {
        if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email))
            return false;
        return Regex.IsMatch(email, @"^[^@\s]+@[^@\s]+\.[^@\s]+$",
 RegexOptions.IgnoreCase);
    }
}
```

用於服務操作的包裝器。

```
using System.Net;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2.Model;

namespace Sesv2Scenario;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon Simple Email Service (SES) v2 operations.
/// </summary>
public class SESv2Wrapper
{

    private readonly IAmazonSimpleEmailServiceV2 _sesClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SESv2Wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sesClient">The injected SES v2 client.</param>
    public SESv2Wrapper(IAmazonSimpleEmailServiceV2 sesClient)
    {
        _sesClient = sesClient;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact and adds it to the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the contact.</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateContact operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactAsync(string emailAddress, string
 contactListName)
    {
```

```
        var request = new CreateContactRequest
        {
            EmailAddress = emailAddress,
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact with email address {emailAddress} already
exists in the contact list {contactListName}.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact:
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact list with the specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactListAsync(string contactListName)
```

```
    {
        var request = new CreateContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list with name {contactListName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact
list: {ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email identity (email address or domain) and starts the
verification process.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to create and
verify.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateEmailIdentity operation.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<CreateEmailIdentityResponse>
CreateEmailIdentityAsync(string emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email identity {emailIdentity} already exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being
modified by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email identities has been
exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email
identity: {ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email template with the specified content.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email template.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName, string
subject, string htmlContent, string textContent)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName,
            TemplateContent = new EmailTemplateContent
            {
                Subject = subject,
                Html = htmlContent,
                Text = textContent
            }
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template with name {templateName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
```

```
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email templates has been
 exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email
 template: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a contact list and all contacts within it.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} is being
 modified by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
```

```
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the contact
 list: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email identity (email address or domain).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(string emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being
 modified by another operation or thread.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email
 identity: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"The email template {templateName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email
 template: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the contacts in the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of contacts response from the ListContacts operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<List<Contact>> ListContactsAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new ListContactsRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.ListContactsAsync(request);
            return response.Contacts;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing the contacts:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return new List<Contact>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends an email with the specified content and options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The email address to send the email
from.</param>
    /// <param name="toEmailAddresses">The email addresses to send the email
to.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to use
(optional).</param>
    /// <param name="templateData">The data to replace placeholders in the email
template (optional).</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list for
unsubscribe functionality (optional).</param>
    /// <returns>The MessageId response from the SendEmail operation.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(string fromEmailAddress,
List<string> toEmailAddresses, string? subject,
        string? htmlContent, string? textContent, string? templateName = null,
string? templateData = null, string? contactListName = null)
    {
        var request = new SendEmailRequest
        {
            FromEmailAddress = fromEmailAddress
        };

        if (toEmailAddresses.Any())
        {
```

```
            request.Destination = new Destination { ToAddresses =
toEmailAddresses };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(templateName))
        {
            request.Content = new EmailContent()
            {
                Template = new Template
                {
                    TemplateName = templateName,
                    TemplateData = templateData
                }
            };
        }
        else
        {
            request.Content = new EmailContent
            {
                Simple = new Message
                {
                    Subject = new Content { Data = subject },
                    Body = new Body
                    {
                        Html = new Content { Data = htmlContent },
                        Text = new Content { Data = textContent }
                    }
                }
            };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(contactListName))
        {
            request.ListManagementOptions = new ListManagementOptions
            {
                ContactListName = contactListName
            };
        }

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.SendEmailAsync(request);
            return response.MessageId;
        }
```

```
        catch (AccountSuspendedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email has been
 permanently restricted.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MailFromDomainNotVerifiedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The sending domain is not verified.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MessageRejectedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message content is invalid.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (SendingPausedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email is currently
 paused.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while sending the email:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return string.Empty;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList

- CreateEmailIdentity
- CreateEmailTemplate
- DeleteContactList
- DeleteEmailIdentity
- DeleteEmailTemplate
- ListContacts
- SendEmail. 簡單。
- SendEmail. 範本。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    try {
      // 2. Create a contact list
      String contactListName = CONTACT_LIST_NAME;
      CreateContactListRequest createContactListRequest =
 CreateContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(contactListName)
          .build();
      sesClient.createContactList(createContactListRequest);
      System.out.println("Contact list created: " + contactListName);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      System.out.println("Contact list already exists, skipping creation: weekly-
coupons-newsletter");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      System.err.println("Limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
      throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error creating contact list: " + e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }
```

```
      try {
        // Create a new contact with the provided email address in the
        CreateContactRequest contactRequest = CreateContactRequest.builder()
            .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .emailAddress(emailAddress)
            .build();

        sesClient.createContact(contactRequest);
        contacts.add(emailAddress);

        System.out.println("Contact created: " + emailAddress);

        // Send a welcome email to the new contact
        String welcomeHtml = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.html"));
        String welcomeText = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.txt"));

        SendEmailRequest welcomeEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(
                    Message.builder()
                        .subject(Content.builder().data("Welcome to the Weekly
 Coupons Newsletter").build())
                        .body(Body.builder()
                            .text(Content.builder().data(welcomeText).build())
                            .html(Content.builder().data(welcomeHtml).build())
                            .build())
                        .build())
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse welcomeEmailResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(welcomeEmailRequest);
        System.out.println("Welcome email sent: " +
 welcomeEmailResponse.messageId());
      } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
        // If the contact already exists, skip this step for that contact and
 proceed
        // with the next contact
        System.out.println("Contact already exists, skipping creation...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
        System.err.println("Error occurred while processing email address " +
 emailAddress + ": " + e.getMessage());
        throw e;
      }
    }

      ListContactsRequest contactListRequest = ListContactsRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
          .build();

      List<String> contactEmails;
      try {
        ListContactsResponse contactListResponse =
 sesClient.listContacts(contactListRequest);

        contactEmails = contactListResponse.contacts().stream()
            .map(Contact::emailAddress)
            .toList();
      } catch (Exception e) {
        // TODO: Remove when listContacts's GET body issue is resolved.
        contactEmails = this.contacts;
      }


      String coupons = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/coupon_newsletter/
sample_coupons.json"));
      for (String emailAddress : contactEmails) {
        SendEmailRequest newsletterRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .template(Template.builder()
                    .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                    .templateData(coupons)
                    .build())
                .build())
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .listManagementOptions(ListManagementOptions.builder()
                .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse newsletterResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(newsletterRequest);
        System.out.println("Newsletter sent to " + emailAddress + ": " +
 newsletterResponse.messageId());
```

```
      }

    try {
      CreateEmailIdentityRequest createEmailIdentityRequest =
 CreateEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
          .emailIdentity(verifiedEmail)
          .build();
      sesClient.createEmailIdentity(createEmailIdentityRequest);
      System.out.println("Email identity created: " + verifiedEmail);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      System.out.println("Email identity already exists, skipping creation: " +
 verifiedEmail);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      System.err.println("The provided email address is not verified: " +
 verifiedEmail);
      throw e;
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      System.err
          .println("You have reached the limit for email identities. Please
 remove some identities and try again.");
      throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error creating email identity: " + e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }

    try {
      // Create an email template named "weekly-coupons"
      String newsletterHtml = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html");
      String newsletterText = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.txt");

      CreateEmailTemplateRequest templateRequest =
 CreateEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .templateContent(EmailTemplateContent.builder()
              .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
              .html(newsletterHtml)
              .text(newsletterText)
              .build())
          .build();

      sesClient.createEmailTemplate(templateRequest);
```

```
      System.out.println("Email template created: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      // If the template already exists, skip this step and proceed with the next
      // operation
      System.out.println("Email template already exists, skipping creation...");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      // If the limit for email templates is exceeded, fail the workflow and
inform
      // the user
      System.err.println("You have reached the limit for email templates. Please
remove some templates and try again.");
      throw e;
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while creating email template: " +
e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }

    try {
      // Delete the contact list
      DeleteContactListRequest deleteContactListRequest =
DeleteContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteContactList(deleteContactListRequest);

      System.out.println("Contact list deleted: " + CONTACT_LIST_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the contact list does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Contact list not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the contact list: " +
e.getMessage());
      e.printStackTrace();
    }

      try {
        // Delete the email identity
        DeleteEmailIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest =
DeleteEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
            .emailIdentity(this.verifiedEmail)
            .build();
```

```
        sesClient.deleteEmailIdentity(deleteIdentityRequest);

        System.out.println("Email identity deleted: " + this.verifiedEmail);
      } catch (NotFoundException e) {
        // If the email identity does not exist, log the error and proceed
        System.out.println("Email identity not found. Skipping deletion...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email identity: " +
e.getMessage());
        e.printStackTrace();
      }
    } else {
      System.out.println("Skipping email identity deletion.");
    }

    try {
      // Delete the template
      DeleteEmailTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest =
DeleteEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteEmailTemplate(deleteTemplateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template deleted: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the email template does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Email template not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email template: " +
e.getMessage());
      e.printStackTrace();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList
  - CreateEmailIdentity
  - CreateEmailTemplate

- DeleteContactList
- DeleteEmailIdentity
- DeleteEmailTemplate
- ListContacts
- SendEmail. 簡單。
- SendEmail. 範本。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:

self.ses_client.create_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e

            try:
                # Create a new contact
                self.ses_client.create_contact(
                    ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME, EmailAddress=email
                )
                print(f"Contact with email '{email}' created successfully.")

                # Send the welcome email
                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons
Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
                if self.sleep:
                    # 1 email per second in sandbox mode, remove in production.
```

```
                    sleep(1.1)
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the contact already exists, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                    print(f"Contact with email '{email}' already exists.
Skipping...")
                else:
                    raise e

        try:
            contacts_response = self.ses_client.list_contacts(
                ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
                return
            else:
                raise e

                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons
Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")

                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email_address]},
                    Content={
                        "Template": {
                            "TemplateName": TEMPLATE_NAME,
```

```
                            "TemplateData": coupon_items,
                        }
                    },
                    ListManagementOptions={"ContactListName": CONTACT_LIST_NAME},
                )

        try:

self.ses_client.create_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
            print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' created
successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email identity already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e

        try:
            template_content = {
                "Subject": "Weekly Coupons Newsletter",
                "Html": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.html"),
                "Text": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.txt"),
            }
            self.ses_client.create_email_template(
                TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME, TemplateContent=template_content
            )
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the template already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e

        try:

self.ses_client.delete_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
```

```
                print(e)

            try:

self.ses_client.delete_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' deleted
successfully.")
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the email identity doesn't exist, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                    print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' does not
exist.")
                else:
                    print(e)

        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_email_template(TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME)
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email template doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList
  - CreateEmailIdentity
  - CreateEmailTemplate
  - DeleteContactList
  - DeleteEmailIdentity
  - DeleteEmailTemplate
  - ListContacts
  - SendEmail. 簡單。
  - SendEmail. 範本。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        match self
            .client
            .create_contact_list()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact list created
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateContactListError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Contact list already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating contact list: {}", e)),
            },
        }

            match self
                .client
                .create_contact()
                .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .email_address(email.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact created for {}", email)?,
                Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                    CreateContactError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
```

```
                        "Contact already exists for {}, skipping creation.",
                        email
                    )?,
                    e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating contact for {}: {}",
 email, e)),
                },
            }

        let contacts: Vec<Contact> = match self
            .client
            .list_contacts()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(list_contacts_output) => {
                list_contacts_output.contacts.unwrap().into_iter().collect()
            }
            Err(e) => {
                return Err(anyhow!(
                    "Error retrieving contact list {}: {}",
                    CONTACT_LIST_NAME,
                    e
                ))
            }
        };

            let coupons = std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/
sample_coupons.json")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| r#"{"coupons":[]}"#.to_string());
            let email_content = EmailContent::builder()
                .template(
                    Template::builder()
                        .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                        .template_data(coupons)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build();

            match self
                .client
                .send_email()
                .from_email_address(self.verified_email.clone())
```

```
.destination(Destination::builder().to_addresses(email.clone()).build())
                .content(email_content)
                .list_management_options(
                    ListManagementOptions::builder()
                        .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                        .build()?,
                )
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(output) => {
                    if let Some(message_id) = output.message_id {
                        writeln!(
                            self.stdout,
                            "Newsletter sent to {} with message ID {}",
                            email, message_id
                        )?;
                    } else {
                        writeln!(self.stdout, "Newsletter sent to {}", email)?;
                    }
                }
                Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error sending newsletter to {}:
{}", email, e)),
            }

        match self
            .client
            .create_email_identity()
            .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity created
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailIdentityError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email identity already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email identity: {}", e)),
            },
```

```
        }

        let template_html =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-
newsletter.html".to_string());
        let template_text =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.txt")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-newsletter.txt".to_string());

        // Create the email template
        let template_content = EmailTemplateContent::builder()
            .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
            .html(template_html)
            .text(template_text)
            .build();

        match self
            .client
            .create_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .template_content(template_content)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template created
 successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailTemplateError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email template already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email template: {}", e)),
            },
        }

        match self
            .client
            .delete_contact_list()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
```

```
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact list deleted
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting contact list: {e}")),
        }

            match self
                .client
                .delete_email_identity()
                .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity deleted
successfully.")?,
                Err(e) => {
                    return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email identity: {}", e));
                }
            }

        match self
            .client
            .delete_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template deleted
successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => {
                return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email template: {e}"));
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList
  - CreateEmailIdentity
  - CreateEmailTemplate

- DeleteContactList
- DeleteEmailIdentity
- DeleteEmailTemplate
- ListContacts
- SendEmail. 簡單。
- SendEmail. 範本。

使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon SNS 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon 簡單通知服務 (Amazon SNS)。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon SNS 開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon SNS 的更多資訊。
- Amazon SNS API 參考 — 有關所有可用 Amazon SNS 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon SNS

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon SNS。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

namespace SNSActions;

public static class HelloSNS
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var snsClient = new AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SNS! Following are some of your
 topics:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get a list of topics.
        var response = await snsClient.ListTopicsAsync(
            new ListTopicsRequest());

        foreach (var topic in response.Topics)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTopic ARN: {topic.TopicArn}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTopics中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS sns)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_sns")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_sns.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_sns.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sns/SNSClient.h>
#include <aws/sns/model/ListTopicsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello SNS" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple
 Notification
 *  Service (Amazon SNS) client and lists the SNS topics in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_sns'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
        Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Topic> allTopics;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated
response.
        do {
            Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsRequest request;

            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            const Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsOutcome outcome =
snsClient.ListTopics(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Topic> &paginatedTopics =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetTopics();
                if (!paginatedTopics.empty()) {
                    allTopics.insert(allTopics.cend(), paginatedTopics.cbegin(),
                                     paginatedTopics.cend());
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing topics " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                return 1;
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Hello Amazon SNS! You have " << allTopics.size() << "
topic"
                  << (allTopics.size() == 1 ? "" : "s") << " in your account."
                  << std::endl;

        if (!allTopics.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Here are your topic ARNs." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::SNS::Model::Topic &topic: allTopics) {
                std::cout << "  * " << topic.GetTopicArn() << std::endl;
            }
```

```
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListTopics中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
```

```
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 snsClient := sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the topics for your account.")
 var topics []types.Topic
 paginator := sns.NewListTopicsPaginator(snsClient, &sns.ListTopicsInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get topics. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   topics = append(topics, output.Topics...)
  }
 }
 if len(topics) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any topics!")
 } else {
  for _, topic := range topics {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *topic.TopicArn)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListTopics中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package com.example.sns;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.paginators.ListTopicsIterable;

public class HelloSNS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSTopics(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSTopics(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListTopicsIterable listTopics = snsClient.listTopicsPaginator();
            listTopics.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.topics().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Topic ARN: " +
 content.topicArn()));

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListTopics中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

初始化 SNS 用戶端並列出您帳戶中的主題。

```
import { SNSClient, paginateListTopics } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

export const helloSns = async () => {
  // The configuration object (`{}`) is required. If the region and credentials
  // are omitted, the SDK uses your local configuration if it exists.
  const client = new SNSClient({});

  // You can also use `ListTopicsCommand`, but to use that command you must
  // handle the pagination yourself. You can do that by sending the
 `ListTopicsCommand`
  // with the `NextToken` parameter from the previous request.
  const paginatedTopics = paginateListTopics({ client }, {});
  const topics = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedTopics) {
    if (page.Topics?.length) {
      topics.push(...page.Topics);
    }
  }

  const suffix = topics.length === 1 ? "" : "s";

  console.log(
    `Hello, Amazon SNS! You have ${topics.length} topic${suffix} in your
 account.`,
  );
  console.log(topics.map((t) => `  * ${t.TopicArn}`).join("\n"));
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListTopics中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.ListTopicsRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.paginators.listTopicsPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main() {
    listTopicsPag()
}

suspend fun listTopicsPag() {
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.listTopicsPaginated(ListTopicsRequest { })
            .transform { it.topics?.forEach { topic -> emit(topic) } }
            .collect { topic ->
                println("The topic ARN is ${topic.topicArn}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTopics中的 Kotlin API 參考。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS 開發套件針對 Amazon SNS 的動作

- 搭CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ConfirmSubscription配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateTopic配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteTopic配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetSMSAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetTopicAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListSubscriptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTopics配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭Publish配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetSMSAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetSubscriptionAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetSubscriptionAttributesRedrivePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetTopicAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭Subscribe配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TagResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭Unsubscribe配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon SNS 案例
  - 使用 AWS 開發套件為 Amazon SNS 推送通知建立平台端點
  - 使用開發套件 AWS 建立並發佈至 FIFO Amazon SNS 主題
  - 使用開發 AWS 套件將簡訊發佈到 Amazon SNS 主題
  - 使用開發 AWS 套件使用 Amazon S3 將大型訊息發佈到 Amazon SNS
  - 使用開發 AWS 套件發佈 Amazon SNS 簡訊
  - 使用開發套件將 Amazon SNS 訊息發佈到 Amazon SQS 佇列 AWS
- 使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon SNS 的無伺服器範例
  - 使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數
- 使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon SNS 跨服務範例
  - 建置應用程式以將資料提交至 DynamoDB 資料表
  - 建置可轉譯訊息的發佈和訂閱應用程式

  - 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片

- 建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS
- 使用開發套件將 Amazon SNS 訊息發佈到 Amazon SQS 佇列 AWS
- 使用 API Gateway 來調用 Lambda 函數
- 使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

使用 AWS 開發套件針對 Amazon SNS 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon 簡易通知服務 (Amazon SNS)。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon SNS 案例。

範例

- 搭CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ConfirmSubscription配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateTopic配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteTopic配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetSMSAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetTopicAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListSubscriptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTopics配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭Publish配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetSMSAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetSubscriptionAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetSubscriptionAttributesRedrivePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SetTopicAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭Subscribe配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TagResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭Unsubscribe配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use the Amazon Simple Notification Service
/// (Amazon SNS) to check whether a phone number has been opted out.
/// </summary>
public class IsPhoneNumOptedOut
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string phoneNumber = "+15551112222";

        IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

        await CheckIfOptedOutAsync(client, phoneNumber);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Checks to see if the supplied phone number has been opted out.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS Client object used
    /// to check if the phone number has been opted out.</param>
    /// <param name="phoneNumber">A string representing the phone number
    /// to check.</param>
```

```
        public static async Task
CheckIfOptedOutAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string
phoneNumber)
        {
            var request = new CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest
            {
                PhoneNumber = phoneNumber,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await
client.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutAsync(request);

                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    string optOutStatus = response.IsOptedOut ? "opted out" :
"not opted out.";
                    Console.WriteLine($"The phone number: {phoneNumber} is
{optOutStatus}");
                }
            }
            catch (AuthorizationErrorException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

檢查電話號碼是否停止接收簡訊

下列`check-if-phone-number-is-opted-out`範例會檢查指定的電話號碼是否已選擇不接收來自目前 AWS 帳戶的 SMS 訊息。

```
aws sns check-if-phone-number-is-opted-out \
    --phone-number +1555550100
```

輸出：

```
{
    "isOptedOut": false
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CheckOptOut {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   phoneNumber - The mobile phone number to look up (for example,
+1XXX5550100).

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String phoneNumber = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        checkPhone(snsClient, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void checkPhone(SnsClient snsClient, String phoneNumber) {
        try {
            CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest request =
CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest.builder()
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .build();

            CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutResponse result =
snsClient.checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut(request);
            System.out.println(
                    result.isOptedOut() + "Phone Number " + phoneNumber + " has
Opted Out of receiving sns messages." +
                            "\n\nStatus was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut = async (
  phoneNumber = "5555555555",
) => {
  const command = new CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutCommand({
    phoneNumber,
  });

  const response = await snsClient.send(command);
```

```
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '3341c28a-cdc8-5b39-a3ee-9fb0ee125732',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   isOptedOut: false
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Indicates whether the phone number owner has opted out of receiving SMS
 messages from your AWS SNS account.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$phone = '+1XXX5550100';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut([
        'phoneNumber' => $phone,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut中的。

搭`ConfirmSubscription`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ConfirmSubscription`。

CLI

AWS CLI

確認訂閱

下列 `confirm-subscription` 命令會完成您訂閱名為 `my-topic` 的 SNS 主題時啟動的確認程序。-token 參數來自傳送到訂閱呼叫中所指定通知端點的確認訊息。

```
aws sns confirm-subscription \
```

```
    --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic \
    --token
 2336412f37fb687f5d51e6e241d7700ae02f7124d8268910b858cb4db727ceeb2474bb937929d3bdd7ce5d0c
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SubscriptionArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-
topic:8a21d249-4329-4871-acc6-7be709c6ea7f"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ConfirmSubscription中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ConfirmSubscriptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ConfirmSubscriptionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ConfirmSubscription {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:    <subscriptionToken> <topicArn>

                Where:
                   subscriptionToken - A short-lived token sent to an endpoint
during the Subscribe action.
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic.\s
                """;

       if (args.length != 2) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String subscriptionToken = args[0];
       String topicArn = args[1];
       SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .build();

       confirmSub(snsClient, subscriptionToken, topicArn);
       snsClient.close();
   }

   public static void confirmSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionToken,
String topicArn) {
       try {
           ConfirmSubscriptionRequest request =
ConfirmSubscriptionRequest.builder()
                   .token(subscriptionToken)
                   .topicArn(topicArn)
                   .build();

           ConfirmSubscriptionResponse result =
snsClient.confirmSubscription(request);
           System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n\nSubscription Arn: \n\n"
                   + result.subscriptionArn());

       } catch (SnsException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ConfirmSubscription中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { ConfirmSubscriptionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} token - This token is sent the subscriber. Only subscribers
 *                         that are not AWS services (HTTP/S, email) need to be
 confirmed.
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic for which you wish to confirm
 a subscription.
 */
export const confirmSubscription = async (
  token = "TOKEN",
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
) => {
```

```
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    // A subscription only needs to be confirmed if the endpoint type is
    // HTTP/S, email, or in another AWS account.
    new ConfirmSubscriptionCommand({
      Token: token,
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      // If this is true, the subscriber cannot unsubscribe while
 unauthenticated.
      AuthenticateOnUnsubscribe: "false",
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '4bb5bce9-805a-5517-8333-e1d2cface90b',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:TOPIC_NAME:xxxxxxxx-
xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ConfirmSubscription中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Verifies an endpoint owner's intent to receive messages by
 * validating the token sent to the endpoint by an earlier Subscribe action.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$subscription_token = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic:123456-
abcd-12ab-1234-12ba3dc1234a';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->confirmSubscription([
        'Token' => $subscription_token,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ConfirmSubscription中的。

搭`CreateTopic`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTopic`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立並發布到 FIFO 主題
- 將訊息發佈至佇列

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立具有特定名稱的主題。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use Amazon Simple Notification Service
    /// (Amazon SNS) to add a new Amazon SNS topic.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateSNSTopic
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string topicName = "ExampleSNSTopic";

            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            var topicArn = await CreateSNSTopicAsync(client, topicName);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"New topic ARN: {topicArn}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new SNS topic using the supplied topic name.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized SNS client object used to
        /// create the new topic.</param>
        /// <param name="topicName">A string representing the topic name.</param>
        /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created topic.</
returns>
        public static async Task<string>
 CreateSNSTopicAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string topicName)
        {
            var request = new CreateTopicRequest
            {
                Name = topicName,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateTopicAsync(request);

            return response.TopicArn;
        }
    }
```

建立具有名稱、特定 FIFO 和重複資料刪除屬性的新主題。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
```

```
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
"true");
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateTopic中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
```

```
/*!
  \param topicName: An Amazon SNS topic name.
  \param topicARNResult: String to return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the
 topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::createTopic(const Aws::String &topicName,
                              Aws::String &topicARNResult,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;
    request.SetName(topicName);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        topicARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
        std::cout << "Successfully created an Amazon SNS topic " << topicName
                  << " with topic ARN '" << topicARNResult
                  << "'." << std::endl;

    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic " << topicName << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        topicARNResult.clear();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateTopic中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立 SNS 主題

下列 `create-topic` 範例會建立名為 `my-topic` 的 SNS 主題。

```
aws sns create-topic \
    --name my-topic
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ResponseMetadata": {
        "RequestId": "1469e8d7-1642-564e-b85d-a19b4b341f83"
    },
    "TopicArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱命 AWS 令列介面使用者指南中的 Amazon SQS 和 Amazon SNS 使用 AWS 命令列界面。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateTopic中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// CreateTopic creates an Amazon SNS topic with the specified name. You can
 optionally
```

```
// specify that the topic is created as a FIFO topic and whether it uses content-
based
// deduplication instead of ID-based deduplication.
func (actor SnsActions) CreateTopic(topicName string, isFifoTopic bool,
 contentBasedDeduplication bool) (string, error) {
 var topicArn string
 topicAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
 }
 if contentBasedDeduplication {
  topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
 }
 topic, err := actor.SnsClient.CreateTopic(context.TODO(), &sns.CreateTopicInput{
  Name:       aws.String(topicName),
  Attributes: topicAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicName, err)
 } else {
  topicArn = *topic.TopicArn
 }

 return topicArn, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreateTopic中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicName>

                Where:
                   topicName - The name of the topic to create (for example,
 mytopic).

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicName = args[0];
        System.out.println("Creating a topic with name: " + topicName);
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String arnVal = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
        System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + arnVal);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
        try {
```

```
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                    .name(topicName)
                    .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateTopic中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { CreateTopicCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
```

```
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicName - The name of the topic to create.
 */
export const createTopic = async (topicName = "TOPIC_NAME") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new CreateTopicCommand({ Name: topicName }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '087b8ad2-4593-50c4-a496-d7e90b82cf3e',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:TOPIC_NAME'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateTopic中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createSNSTopic(topicName: String): String {

    val request = CreateTopicRequest {
```

```
        name = topicName
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.createTopic(request)
        return result.topicArn.toString()
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTopic中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Create a Simple Notification Service topics in your AWS account at the
 requested region.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);
```

```
$topicname = 'myTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->createTopic([
        'Name' => $topicname,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateTopic中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def create_topic(self, name):
        """
        Creates a notification topic.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the topic to create.
        :return: The newly created topic.
        """
        try:
            topic = self.sns_resource.create_topic(Name=name)
            logger.info("Created topic %s with ARN %s.", name, topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create topic %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return topic
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateTopic中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
# This class demonstrates how to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (SNS) topic.
class SNSTopicCreator
  # Initializes an SNS client.
  #
  # Utilizes the default AWS configuration for region and credentials.
  def initialize
    @sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  end

  # Attempts to create an SNS topic with the specified name.
  #
  # @param topic_name [String] The name of the SNS topic to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the topic was successfully created, false
 otherwise.
```

```
  def create_topic(topic_name)
    @sns_client.create_topic(name: topic_name)
    puts "The topic '#{topic_name}' was successfully created."
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    # Handles SNS service errors gracefully.
    puts "Error while creating the topic named '#{topic_name}': #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_name = "YourTopicName" # Replace with your topic name
  sns_topic_creator = SNSTopicCreator.new

  puts "Creating the topic '#{topic_name}'..."
  unless sns_topic_creator.create_topic(topic_name)
    puts "The topic was not created. Stopping program."
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateTopic中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_topic(client: &Client, topic_name: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.create_topic().name(topic_name).send().await?;

    println!(
```

```
        "Created topic with ARN: {}",
        resp.topic_arn().unwrap_or_default()
    );

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTopic中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sns->createtopic( iv_name = iv_topic_name ). " oo_result
is returned for testing purposes. "
       MESSAGE 'SNS topic created' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_snstopiclimitexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Unable to create more topics. You have reached the maximum
number of topics allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTopic中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`DeleteTopic`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTopic`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 將訊息發佈至佇列

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

藉由主題 ARN 刪除該主題。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
{
    var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
        new DeleteTopicRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn
        });
    return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTopic中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::deleteTopic(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the Amazon SNS topic " << topicARN <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting topic " << topicARN << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteTopic中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除 SNS 主題

下列 `delete-topic` 範例會刪除指定的 SNS 主題。

```
aws sns delete-topic \
    --topic-arn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteTopic中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// DeleteTopic delete an Amazon SNS topic.
func (actor SnsActions) DeleteTopic(topicArn string) error {
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.DeleteTopic(context.TODO(), &sns.DeleteTopicInput{
  TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteTopic中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:     <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Deleting a topic with name: " + topicArn);
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteTopic中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
```

```
// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { DeleteTopicCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to delete.
 */
export const deleteTopic = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new DeleteTopicCommand({ TopicArn: topicArn }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'a10e2886-5a8f-5114-af36-75bd39498332',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteTopic中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String) {

    val request = DeleteTopicRequest {
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println("$topicArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteTopic中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;
```

```
/**
 * Deletes an SNS topic and all its subscriptions.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->deleteTopic([
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteTopic中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SnsWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_topic(topic):
        """
        Deletes a topic. All subscriptions to the topic are also deleted.
        """
        try:
            topic.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteTopic中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_sns->deletetopic( iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn ).
        MESSAGE 'SNS topic deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteTopic中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭GetSMSAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetSMSAttributes。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Retrieve the default settings for sending SMS messages from your AWS account
 by using
//! Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::getSMSType(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::GetSMSAttributesRequest request;
    //Set the request to only retrieve the DefaultSMSType setting.
    //Without the following line, GetSMSAttributes would retrieve all settings.
    request.AddAttributes("DefaultSMSType");

    const Aws::SNS::Model::GetSMSAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.GetSMSAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> attributes =
```

```
                outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
        if (!attributes.empty()) {
            for (auto const &att: attributes) {
                std::cout << att.first << ":  " << att.second << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cout
                    << "AwsDoc::SNS::getSMSType - an empty map of attributes was
 retrieved."
                    << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while getting SMS Type: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考中的 GetSMSAttributes。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出預設簡訊屬性

下列 `get-sms-attributes` 範例會列出傳送簡訊的預設屬性。

```
aws sns get-sms-attributes
```

輸出：

```
{
    "attributes": {
        "DefaultSenderID": "MyName"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的 GetSMSAttributes。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetSubscriptionAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetSMSAtrributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic from which to retrieve
 attributes.
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        getSNSAttrutes(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getSNSAttrutes(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest request =
 GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .subscriptionArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            // Get the Subscription attributes
            GetSubscriptionAttributesResponse res =
 snsClient.getSubscriptionAttributes(request);
            Map<String, String> map = res.attributes();

            // Iterate through the map
            Iterator iter = map.entrySet().iterator();
            while (iter.hasNext()) {
                Map.Entry entry = (Map.Entry) iter.next();
                System.out.println("[Key] : " + entry.getKey() + " [Value] : " +
 entry.getValue());
            }

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("\n\nStatus was good");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的 GetSMSAttributes。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { GetSMSAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const getSmsAttributes = async () => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    // If you have not modified the account-level mobile settings of SNS,
    // the DefaultSMSType is undefined. For this example, it was set to
    // Transactional.
    new GetSMSAttributesCommand({ attributes: ["DefaultSMSType"] }),
  );

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '67ad8386-4169-58f1-bdb9-debd281d48d5',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
```

```
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   attributes: { DefaultSMSType: 'Transactional' }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的 GetSMSAttributes。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Get the type of SMS Message sent by default from the AWS SNS service.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
```

```
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->getSMSAttributes([
        'attributes' => ['DefaultSMSType'],
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考中的 GetSMSAttributes。

搭`GetTopicAttributes`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetTopicAttributes`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to retrieve the attributes of an Amazon Simple
/// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/// </summary>
public class GetTopicAttributes
```

```
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string topicArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-
west-2:000000000000:ExampleSNSTopic";
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
 AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            var attributes = await GetTopicAttributesAsync(client, topicArn);
            DisplayTopicAttributes(attributes);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Given the ARN of the Amazon SNS topic, this method retrieves the
 topic
        /// attributes.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
        /// to retrieve the attributes for the Amazon SNS topic.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic for which to retrieve
        /// the attributes.</param>
        /// <returns>A Dictionary of topic attributes.</returns>
        public static async Task<Dictionary<string, string>>
 GetTopicAttributesAsync(
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
            string topicArn)
        {
            var response = await client.GetTopicAttributesAsync(topicArn);

            return response.Attributes;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method displays the attributes for an Amazon SNS topic.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="topicAttributes">A Dictionary containing the
        /// attributes for an Amazon SNS topic.</param>
        public static void DisplayTopicAttributes(Dictionary<string, string>
 topicAttributes)
        {
            foreach (KeyValuePair<string, string> entry in topicAttributes)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{entry.Key}: {entry.Value}\n");
            }
```

```
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetTopicAttributes中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Retrieve the properties of an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::getTopicAttributes(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SNS::Model::GetTopicAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::GetTopicAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.GetTopicAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Topic Attributes:" << std::endl;
        for (auto const &attribute: outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes()) {
            std::cout << "  * " << attribute.first << " : " << attribute.second
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while getting Topic attributes "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetTopicAttributes中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取主題的屬性

下列 `get-topic-attributes` 範例會顯示指定主題的屬性。

```
aws sns get-topic-attributes \
    --topic-arn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Attributes": {
        "SubscriptionsConfirmed": "1",
        "DisplayName": "my-topic",
        "SubscriptionsDeleted": "0",
        "EffectiveDeliveryPolicy": "{\"http\":{\"defaultHealthyRetryPolicy
\":{\"minDelayTarget\":20,\"maxDelayTarget\":20,\"numRetries\":3,
\"numMaxDelayRetries\":0,\"numNoDelayRetries\":0,\"numMinDelayRetries\":0,
\"backoffFunction\":\"linear\"},\"disableSubscriptionOverrides\":false}}",
        "Owner": "123456789012",
        "Policy": "{\"Version\":\"2008-10-17\",\"Id\":\"__default_policy_ID
\",\"Statement\":[{\"Sid\":\"__default_statement_ID\",\"Effect\":
\"Allow\",\"Principal\":{\"AWS\":\"*\"},\"Action\":[\"SNS:Subscribe\",
\"SNS:ListSubscriptionsByTopic\",\"SNS:DeleteTopic\",\"SNS:GetTopicAttributes
\",\"SNS:Publish\",\"SNS:RemovePermission\",\"SNS:AddPermission\",
\"SNS:SetTopicAttributes\"],\"Resource\":\"arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-
topic\",\"Condition\":{\"StringEquals\":{\"AWS:SourceOwner\":
\"0123456789012\"}}}]}",
```

```
        "TopicArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic",
        "SubscriptionsPending": "0"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetTopicAttributes中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetTopicAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetTopicAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetTopicAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to look up.
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Getting attributes for a topic with name: " +
 topicArn);
        getSNSTopicAttributes(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getSNSTopicAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, String
 topicArn) {
        try {
            GetTopicAttributesRequest request =
 GetTopicAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            GetTopicAttributesResponse result =
 snsClient.getTopicAttributes(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus is " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n\nAttributes: \n\n"
                    + result.attributes());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetTopicAttributes中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { GetTopicAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to retrieve attributes for.
 */
export const getTopicAttributes = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new GetTopicAttributesCommand({
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '36b6a24e-5473-5d4e-ac32-ff72d9a73d94',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
```

```
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Attributes: {
  //     Policy: '{...}',
  //     Owner: 'xxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     SubscriptionsPending: '1',
  //     TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic',
  //     TracingConfig: 'PassThrough',
  //     EffectiveDeliveryPolicy: '{"http":{"defaultHealthyRetryPolicy":
{"minDelayTarget":20,"maxDelayTarget":20,"numRetries":3,"numMaxDelayRetries":0,"numNoDela
{"headerContentType":"text/plain; charset=UTF-8"}}}',
  //     SubscriptionsConfirmed: '0',
  //     DisplayName: '',
  //     SubscriptionsDeleted: '1'
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetTopicAttributes中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create promise and SNS service object
var getTopicAttribsPromise = new AWS.SNS({ apiVersion: "2010-03-31" })
  .getTopicAttributes({ TopicArn: "TOPIC_ARN" })
  .promise();
```

```
// Handle promise's fulfilled/rejected states
getTopicAttribsPromise
  .then(function (data) {
    console.log(data);
  })
  .catch(function (err) {
    console.error(err, err.stack);
  });
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetTopicAttributes中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getSNSTopicAttributes(topicArnVal: String) {

    val request = GetTopicAttributesRequest {
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.getTopicAttributes(request)
        println("${result.attributes}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetTopicAttributes中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->getTopicAttributes([
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetTopicAttributes中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->gettopicattributes( iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn ). "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_attributes) = oo_result->get_attributes( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved attributes/properties of a topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetTopicAttributes中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出停止接收簡訊

下列 `list-phone-numbers-opted-out` 範例會列出選擇停止接收簡訊的電話號碼。

```
aws sns list-phone-numbers-opted-out
```

輸出：

```
{
    "phoneNumbers": [
        "+15555550100"
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListOptOut {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listOpts(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listOpts(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest request =
 ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest.builder().build();
            ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutResponse result =
 snsClient.listPhoneNumbersOptedOut(request);
```

```
            System.out.println("Status is " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n\nPhone Numbers: \n\n"
                    + result.phoneNumbers());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut中的。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Returns a list of phone numbers that are opted out of receiving SMS messages
 from your AWS SNS account.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
```

```
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->listPhoneNumbersOptedOut();
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut中的。

搭ListSubscriptions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListSubscriptions。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example will retrieve a list of the existing Amazon Simple
    /// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) subscriptions.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    public class ListSubscriptions
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
 AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            Console.WriteLine("Enter a topic ARN to list subscriptions for a
 specific topic, " +
                              "or press Enter to list subscriptions for all
 topics.");
            var topicArn = Console.ReadLine();
            Console.WriteLine();

            var subscriptions = await GetSubscriptionsListAsync(client,
 topicArn);

            DisplaySubscriptionList(subscriptions);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Gets a list of the existing Amazon SNS subscriptions, optionally by
 specifying a topic ARN.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
        /// to obtain the list of subscriptions.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The optional ARN of a specific topic. Defaults
 to null.</param>
        /// <returns>A list containing information about each subscription.</
returns>
        public static async Task<List<Subscription>>
 GetSubscriptionsListAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string
 topicArn = null)
        {
            var results = new List<Subscription>();

            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(topicArn))
            {
                var paginateByTopic = client.Paginators.ListSubscriptionsByTopic(
                    new ListSubscriptionsByTopicRequest()
                    {
                        TopicArn = topicArn,
                    });
```

```
                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var subscription in paginateByTopic.Subscriptions)
                {
                    results.Add(subscription);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                var paginateAllSubscriptions =
client.Paginators.ListSubscriptions(new ListSubscriptionsRequest());

                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var subscription in
paginateAllSubscriptions.Subscriptions)
                {
                    results.Add(subscription);
                }
            }

            return results;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Display a list of Amazon SNS subscription information.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="subscriptionList">A list containing details for existing
        /// Amazon SNS subscriptions.</param>
        public static void DisplaySubscriptionList(List<Subscription>
subscriptionList)
        {
            foreach (var subscription in subscriptionList)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Owner: {subscription.Owner}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Subscription ARN:
{subscription.SubscriptionArn}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Topic ARN: {subscription.TopicArn}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Endpoint: {subscription.Endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Protocol: {subscription.Protocol}");
                Console.WriteLine();
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListSubscriptions中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Retrieve a list of Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 subscriptions.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::listSubscriptions(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
    bool result = true;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Subscription> subscriptions;
    do {
        Aws::SNS::Model::ListSubscriptionsRequest request;

        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        const Aws::SNS::Model::ListSubscriptionsOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.ListSubscriptions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Subscription> &newSubscriptions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptions();
            subscriptions.insert(subscriptions.cend(), newSubscriptions.begin(),
```

```
                                newSubscriptions.end());
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing subscriptions "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      <<
                      std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    if (result) {
        if (subscriptions.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No subscriptions found" << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Subscriptions list:" << std::endl;
            for (auto const &subscription: subscriptions) {
                std::cout << "  * " << subscription.GetSubscriptionArn() <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }
    }
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListSubscriptions中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出您的 SNS 訂閱

下列`list-subscriptions`範例會顯示您 AWS 帳戶中的 SNS 訂閱清單。

```
aws sns list-subscriptions
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Subscriptions": [
        {
            "Owner": "123456789012",
            "Endpoint": "my-email@example.com",
            "Protocol": "email",
            "TopicArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic",
            "SubscriptionArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-
topic:8a21d249-4329-4871-acc6-7be709c6ea7f"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListSubscriptions中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListSubscriptionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListSubscriptionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListSubscriptions {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSSubscriptions(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSSubscriptions(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListSubscriptionsRequest request = ListSubscriptionsRequest.builder()
                    .build();

            ListSubscriptionsResponse result =
 snsClient.listSubscriptions(request);
            System.out.println(result.subscriptions());

        } catch (SnsException e) {

            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListSubscriptions中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
```

```
// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { ListSubscriptionsByTopicCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic for which you wish to list
 subscriptions.
 */
export const listSubscriptionsByTopic = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new ListSubscriptionsByTopicCommand({ TopicArn: topicArn }),
  );

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '0934fedf-0c4b-572e-9ed2-a3e38fadb0c8',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Subscriptions: [
  //     {
  //       SubscriptionArn: 'PendingConfirmation',
  //       Owner: '901487484989',
  //       Protocol: 'email',
  //       Endpoint: 'corepyle@amazon.com',
  //       TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:901487484989:mytopic'
  //     }
  //   ]
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListSubscriptions中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listSNSSubscriptions() {

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.listSubscriptions(ListSubscriptionsRequest {})
        response.subscriptions?.forEach { sub ->
            println("Sub ARN is ${sub.subscriptionArn}")
            println("Sub protocol is ${sub.protocol}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListSubscriptions中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Returns a list of Amazon SNS subscriptions in the requested region.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->listSubscriptions();
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListSubscriptions中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def list_subscriptions(self, topic=None):
        """
        Lists subscriptions for the current account, optionally limited to a
        specific topic.

        :param topic: When specified, only subscriptions to this topic are
 returned.
        :return: An iterator that yields the subscriptions.
        """
        try:
            if topic is None:
                subs_iter = self.sns_resource.subscriptions.all()
            else:
                subs_iter = topic.subscriptions.all()
            logger.info("Got subscriptions.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get subscriptions.")
            raise
        else:
            return subs_iter
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListSubscriptions中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
# This class demonstrates how to list subscriptions to an Amazon Simple
 Notification Service (SNS) topic
class SnsSubscriptionLister
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists subscriptions for a given SNS topic
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @return [Types::ListSubscriptionsResponse] subscriptions: The response object
  def list_subscriptions(topic_arn)
    @logger.info("Listing subscriptions for topic: #{topic_arn}")
    subscriptions = @sns_client.list_subscriptions_by_topic(topic_arn: topic_arn)
    subscriptions.subscriptions.each do |subscription|
      @logger.info("Subscription endpoint: #{subscription.endpoint}")
    end
    subscriptions
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing subscriptions: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  topic_arn = "SNS_TOPIC_ARN" # Replace with your SNS topic ARN
  lister = SnsSubscriptionLister.new(sns_client)

  begin
    lister.list_subscriptions(topic_arn)
```

```
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts "Failed to list subscriptions: #{e.message}"
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListSubscriptions中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->listsubscriptions( ).                " oo_result is
returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_subscriptions) = oo_result->get_subscriptions( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of subscribers.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_generic.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to list subscribers.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListSubscriptions中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`ListTopics`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTopics`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
    /// topics for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListSNSTopics
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            await GetTopicListAsync(client);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the list of Amazon SNS topics in groups of up to 100
        /// topics.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
        /// to retrieve the list of topics.</param>
        public static async Task
GetTopicListAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client)
        {
            // If there are more than 100 Amazon SNS topics, the call to
            // ListTopicsAsync will return a value to pass to the
            // method to retrieve the next 100 (or less) topics.
```

```
            string nextToken = string.Empty;

            do
            {
                var response = await client.ListTopicsAsync(nextToken);
                DisplayTopicsList(response.Topics);
                nextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
            while (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(nextToken));
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of Amazon SNS Topic ARNs.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="topicList">The list of Topic ARNs.</param>
        public static void DisplayTopicsList(List<Topic> topicList)
        {
            foreach (var topic in topicList)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{topic.TopicArn}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTopics中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Retrieve a list of Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topics.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::listTopics(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsRequest request;

        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        const Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsOutcome outcome = snsClient.ListTopics(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Topics list:" << std::endl;
            for (auto const &topic: outcome.GetResult().GetTopics()) {
                std::cout << "  * " << topic.GetTopicArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing topics " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                      std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListTopics中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出您的 SNS 主題

下列`list-topics`範例會列出您 AWS 帳戶中的所有 SNS 主題。

```
aws sns list-topics
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Topics": [
        {
            "TopicArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListTopics中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 snsClient := sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the topics for your account.")
 var topics []types.Topic
 paginator := sns.NewListTopicsPaginator(snsClient, &sns.ListTopicsInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get topics. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   topics = append(topics, output.Topics...)
  }
 }
 if len(topics) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any topics!")
 } else {
  for _, topic := range topics {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *topic.TopicArn)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListTopics中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListTopicsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListTopicsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListTopics {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSTopics(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSTopics(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListTopicsRequest request = ListTopicsRequest.builder()
                    .build();

            ListTopicsResponse result = snsClient.listTopics(request);
            System.out.println(
```

```
                    "Status was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n
\nTopics\n\n" + result.topics());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListTopics中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { ListTopicsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const listTopics = async () => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(new ListTopicsCommand({}));
  console.log(response);
```

```
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '936bc5ad-83ca-53c2-b0b7-9891167b909e',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Topics: [ { TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic' } ]
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListTopics中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listSNSTopics() {

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.listTopics(ListTopicsRequest { })
        response.topics?.forEach { topic ->
            println("The topic ARN is ${topic.topicArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTopics中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Returns a list of the requester's topics from your AWS SNS account in the
 region specified.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->listTopics();
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListTopics中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def list_topics(self):
        """
        Lists topics for the current account.

        :return: An iterator that yields the topics.
        """
        try:
            topics_iter = self.sns_resource.topics.all()
            logger.info("Got topics.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topics.")
            raise
        else:
            return topics_iter
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListTopics中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

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

def list_topics?(sns_client)
  sns_client.topics.each do |topic|
    puts topic.arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error while listing the topics: #{e.message}"
  end
end

def run_me

  region = "REGION"
  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Resource.new(region: region)

  puts "Listing the topics."

  if list_topics?(sns_client)
  else
    puts "The bucket was not created. Stopping program."
    exit 1
  end
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListTopics中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_topics(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_topics().send().await?;

    println!("Topic ARNs:");

    for topic in resp.topics() {
        println!("{}", topic.topic_arn().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTopics中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->listtopics( ).           " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_topics) = oo_result->get_topics( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of topics.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
    CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_generic.
      MESSAGE 'Unable to list topics.' TYPE 'E'.
  ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTopics中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**Publish**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Publish`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立並發布到 FIFO 主題
- 發布簡訊
- 將訊息發佈至佇列

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發布訊息至主題。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example publishes a message to an Amazon Simple Notification
/// Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/// </summary>
```

```
    public class PublishToSNSTopic
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string topicArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-
east-2:000000000000:ExampleSNSTopic";
            string messageText = "This is an example message to publish to the
 ExampleSNSTopic.";

            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
 AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            await PublishToTopicAsync(client, topicArn, messageText);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to publish
        /// to the Amazon SNS topic.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
        /// <param name="messageText">The text of the message.</param>
        public static async Task PublishToTopicAsync(
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
            string topicArn,
            string messageText)
        {
            var request = new PublishRequest
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn,
                Message = messageText,
            };

            var response = await client.PublishAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully published message ID:
 {response.MessageId}");
        }
    }
```

將訊息發佈至具有群組、複寫和屬性選項的主題。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is
a sample message");

            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must
set a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID
for this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this
message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID
for this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
                    }
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
 messageGroupId);

                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?",
 false);
        }
    }
```

將使用者的選擇套用至發佈動作。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
 and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的發佈。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Send a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param message: The message to publish.
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::publishToTopic(const Aws::String &message,
                                 const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
    request.SetMessage(message);
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Message published successfully with id '"
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId() << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while publishing message "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

發佈具有屬性的訊息。

```
        static const Aws::String TONE_ATTRIBUTE("tone");
        static const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> TONES = {"cheerful", "funny",
"serious",
                                                       "sincere"};

        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
        request.SetMessage(message);

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
```

```
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考中的發佈。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：將訊息發布至主題

下列 `publish` 範例會將指定的訊息發佈到指定的 SNS 主題。訊息來自文字檔案，可讓您包含換行符號。

```
aws sns publish \
    --topic-arn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" \
    --message file://message.txt
```

`message.txt` 的內容：

```
Hello World
Second Line
```

輸出：

```
{
    "MessageId": "123a45b6-7890-12c3-45d6-111122223333"
}
```

範例 2：將簡訊發布至電話號碼

下列 `publish` 範例會將訊息 `Hello world!` 發佈至電話號碼 `+1-555-555-0100`。

```
aws sns publish \
    --message "Hello world!" \
    --phone-number +1-555-555-0100
```

輸出：

```
{
    "MessageId": "123a45b6-7890-12c3-45d6-333322221111"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的 Publish。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// Publish publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic. The message is then sent
 to all
// subscribers. When the topic is a FIFO topic, the message must also contain a
 group ID
// and, when ID-based deduplication is used, a deduplication ID. An optional key-
value
// filter attribute can be specified so that the message can be filtered
 according to
// a filter policy.
func (actor SnsActions) Publish(topicArn string, message string, groupId string,
 dedupId string, filterKey string, filterValue string) error {
 publishInput := sns.PublishInput{TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn), Message:
 aws.String(message)}
```

```
 if groupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageGroupId = aws.String(groupId)
 }
 if dedupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageDeduplicationId = aws.String(dedupId)
 }
 if filterKey != "" && filterValue != "" {
  publishInput.MessageAttributes = map[string]types.MessageAttributeValue{
   filterKey: {DataType: aws.String("String"), StringValue:
 aws.String(filterValue)},
  }
 }
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.Publish(context.TODO(), &publishInput)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't publish message to topic %v. Here's why: %v", topicArn,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考中的發佈。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PublishTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <message> <topicArn>

                Where:
                   message - The message text to send.
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to publish.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String message = args[0];
        String topicArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        pubTopic(snsClient, message, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void pubTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
 topicArn) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .message(message)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                    .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status is " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
```

```
        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的發佈。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { PublishCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string | Record<string, any>} message - The message to send. Can be a
 plain string or an object
 *                                                if you are using the `json`
 `MessageStructure`.
```

```
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to which you would like to
 publish.
 */
export const publish = async (
  message = "Hello from SNS!",
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new PublishCommand({
      Message: message,
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'e7f77526-e295-5325-9ee4-281a43ad1f05',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   MessageId: 'xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

將訊息發佈至具有群組、複寫和屬性選項的主題。

```
  async publishMessages() {
    const message = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.publishMessagePrompt,
    });

    let groupId, deduplicationId, choices;

    if (this.isFifo) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.groupIdNotice);
      groupId = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.groupIdPrompt,
      });
```

```
      if (this.autoDedup === false) {
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationIdNotice);
        deduplicationId = await this.prompter.input({
          message: MESSAGES.deduplicationIdPrompt,
        });
      }

      choices = await this.prompter.checkbox({
        message: MESSAGES.messageAttributesPrompt,
        choices: toneChoices,
      });
    }

    await this.snsClient.send(
      new PublishCommand({
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Message: message,
        ...(groupId
          ? {
              MessageGroupId: groupId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(deduplicationId
          ? {
              MessageDeduplicationId: deduplicationId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(choices
          ? {
              MessageAttributes: {
                tone: {
                  DataType: "String.Array",
                  StringValue: JSON.stringify(choices),
                },
              },
            }
          : {}),
      }),
    );

    const publishAnother = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.publishAnother,
    });
```

```
    if (publishAnother) {
      await this.publishMessages();
    }
  }
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的發佈。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun pubTopic(topicArnVal: String, messageVal: String) {

    val request = PublishRequest {
        message = messageVal
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的發佈。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Sends a message to an Amazon SNS topic.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$message = 'This message is sent from a Amazon SNS code sample.';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->publish([
        'Message' => $message,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
```

```
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考中的發佈。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示以單一 MessageAttribute 宣告的內嵌方式發佈郵件。

```
Publish-SNSMessage -TopicArn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -
Message "Hello" -MessageAttribute
 @{'City'=[Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue]@{DataType='Strin
 StringValue ='AnyCity'}}
```

示例 2：此示例顯示發布具有多個事先 MessageAttributes 聲明的消息。

```
$cityAttributeValue = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$cityAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$cityAttributeValue.StringValue = "AnyCity"

$populationAttributeValue = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$populationAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$populationAttributeValue.StringValue = "1250800"

$messageAttributes = New-Object System.Collections.Hashtable
$messageAttributes.Add("City", $cityAttributeValue)
$messageAttributes.Add("Population", $populationAttributeValue)

Publish-SNSMessage -TopicArn "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic" -
Message "Hello" -MessageAttribute $messageAttributes
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考中發佈。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發佈具有屬性的郵件，以便訂閱可以根據屬性進行篩選。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def publish_message(topic, message, attributes):
        """
        Publishes a message, with attributes, to a topic. Subscriptions can be
 filtered
        based on message attributes so that a subscription receives messages only
        when specified attributes are present.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param message: The message to publish.
        :param attributes: The key-value attributes to attach to the message.
 Values
                           must be either `str` or `bytes`.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            att_dict = {}
            for key, value in attributes.items():
                if isinstance(value, str):
                    att_dict[key] = {"DataType": "String", "StringValue": value}
                elif isinstance(value, bytes):
```

```
                    att_dict[key] = {"DataType": "Binary", "BinaryValue": value}
            response = topic.publish(Message=message, MessageAttributes=att_dict)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Published message with attributes %s to topic %s.",
                attributes,
                topic.arn,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

發佈根據訂閱者的通訊協定採用不同形式的訊息。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def publish_multi_message(
        topic, subject, default_message, sms_message, email_message
    ):
        """
        Publishes a multi-format message to a topic. A multi-format message takes
        different forms based on the protocol of the subscriber. For example,
        an SMS subscriber might receive a short version of the message
        while an email subscriber could receive a longer version.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param subject: The subject of the message.
        :param default_message: The default version of the message. This version
 is
```

```
                                sent to subscribers that have protocols that are
not
                                otherwise specified in the structured message.
        :param sms_message: The version of the message sent to SMS subscribers.
        :param email_message: The version of the message sent to email
subscribers.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            message = {
                "default": default_message,
                "sms": sms_message,
                "email": email_message,
            }
            response = topic.publish(
                Message=json.dumps(message), Subject=subject,
MessageStructure="json"
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published multi-format message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 參考中的發佈。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
# Service class for sending messages using Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (SNS)
class SnsMessageSender
  # Initializes the SnsMessageSender with an SNS client
  #
  # @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] The SNS client
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Sends a message to a specified SNS topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param message [String] The message to send
  # @return [Boolean] true if message was successfully sent, false otherwise
  def send_message(topic_arn, message)
    @sns_client.publish(topic_arn: topic_arn, message: message)
    @logger.info("Message sent successfully to #{topic_arn}.")
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error while sending the message: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_arn = "SNS_TOPIC_ARN" # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN
  message = "MESSAGE"         # Should be replaced with the actual message
 content

  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  message_sender = SnsMessageSender.new(sns_client)

  @logger.info("Sending message.")
  unless message_sender.send_message(topic_arn, message)
    @logger.error("Message sending failed. Stopping program.")
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考中的發佈。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn subscribe_and_publish(
    client: &Client,
    topic_arn: &str,
    email_address: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    println!("Receiving on topic with ARN: `{}`", topic_arn);

    let rsp = client
        .subscribe()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .protocol("email")
        .endpoint(email_address)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Added a subscription: {:?}", rsp);

    let rsp = client
        .publish()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .message("hello sns!")
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Published message: {:?}", rsp);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的發佈。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sns->publish(              " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
         iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn
         iv_message = iv_message
       ).
       MESSAGE 'Message published to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
       MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的發佈。

搭`SetSMSAttributes`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SetSMSAttributes`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

如何使用 Amazon SNS 設定 DefaultSMSType 屬性。

```
//! Set the default settings for sending SMS messages.
/*!
  \param smsType: The type of SMS message that you will send by default.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::setSMSType(const Aws::String &smsType,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SetSMSAttributesRequest request;
    request.AddAttributes("DefaultSMSType", smsType);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SetSMSAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.SetSMSAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "SMS Type set successfully " << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while setting SMS Type: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考中的 SetSMSAttributes。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要設定簡訊屬性

下列 `set-sms-attributes` 範例會將簡訊的預設寄件者 ID 設定為 `MyName`。

```
aws sns set-sms-attributes \
    --attributes DefaultSenderID=MyName
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的 SetSMSAttributes。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SetSMSAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        HashMap<String, String> attributes = new HashMap<>(1);
        attributes.put("DefaultSMSType", "Transactional");
        attributes.put("UsageReportS3Bucket", "janbucket");

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        setSNSAttributes(snsClient, attributes);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void setSNSAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, HashMap<String,
 String> attributes) {
        try {
            SetSmsAttributesRequest request = SetSmsAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .attributes(attributes)
                    .build();

            SetSmsAttributesResponse result =
 snsClient.setSMSAttributes(request);
            System.out.println("Set default Attributes to " + attributes + ".
 Status was "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的 SetSMSAttributes。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { SetSMSAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {"Transactional" | "Promotional"} defaultSmsType
 */
export const setSmsType = async (defaultSmsType = "Transactional") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SetSMSAttributesCommand({
      attributes: {
        // Promotional - (Default) Noncritical messages, such as marketing
 messages.
        // Transactional - Critical messages that support customer transactions,
        // such as one-time passcodes for multi-factor authentication.
        DefaultSMSType: defaultSmsType,
      },
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
```

```
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '1885b977-2d7e-535e-8214-e44be727e265',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的 SetSMSAttributes。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->SetSMSAttributes([
        'attributes' => [
            'DefaultSMSType' => 'Transactional',
        ],
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
```

```
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考中的 SetSMSAttributes。

搭SetSubscriptionAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetSubscriptionAttributes。

CLI

AWS CLI

設定訂閱屬性

下列 set-subscription-attributes 範例會將 RawMessageDelivery 屬性設定為 SQS 訂閱。

```
aws sns set-subscription-attributes \
    --subscription-arn arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:123456789012:mytopic:f248de18-2cf6-578c-8592-b6f1eaa877dc \
    --attribute-name RawMessageDelivery \
    --attribute-value true
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

下列 set-subscription-attributes 範例會將 FilterPolicy 屬性設定為 SQS 訂閱。

```
aws sns set-subscription-attributes \
    --subscription-arn arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:123456789012:mytopic:f248de18-2cf6-578c-8592-b6f1eaa877dc \
    --attribute-name FilterPolicy \
    --attribute-value "{ \"anyMandatoryKey\": [\"any\", \"of\", \"these\"] }"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

下列 set-subscription-attributes 範例會從 SQS 訂閱移除 FilterPolicy 屬性。

```
aws sns set-subscription-attributes \
```

```
    --subscription-arn arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:123456789012:mytopic:f248de18-2cf6-578c-8592-b6f1eaa877dc \
    --attribute-name FilterPolicy \
    --attribute-value "{}"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SetSubscriptionAttributes中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class UseMessageFilterPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <subscriptionArn>

                Where:
                   subscriptionArn - The ARN of a subscription.
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subscriptionArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        usePolicy(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void usePolicy(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            SNSMessageFilterPolicy fp = new SNSMessageFilterPolicy();
            // Add a filter policy attribute with a single value
            fp.addAttribute("store", "example_corp");
            fp.addAttribute("event", "order_placed");

            // Add a prefix attribute
            fp.addAttributePrefix("customer_interests", "bas");

            // Add an anything-but attribute
            fp.addAttributeAnythingBut("customer_interests", "baseball");

            // Add a filter policy attribute with a list of values
            ArrayList<String> attributeValues = new ArrayList<>();
            attributeValues.add("rugby");
            attributeValues.add("soccer");
            attributeValues.add("hockey");
            fp.addAttribute("customer_interests", attributeValues);

            // Add a numeric attribute
            fp.addAttribute("price_usd", "=", 0);

            // Add a numeric attribute with a range
            fp.addAttributeRange("price_usd", ">", 0, "<=", 100);

            // Apply the filter policy attributes to an Amazon SNS subscription
            fp.apply(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
```

```
        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SetSubscriptionAttributes中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def add_subscription_filter(subscription, attributes):
        """
        Adds a filter policy to a subscription. A filter policy is a key and a
        list of values that are allowed. When a message is published, it must
 have an
        attribute that passes the filter or it will not be sent to the
 subscription.

        :param subscription: The subscription the filter policy is attached to.
```

```
        :param attributes: A dictionary of key-value pairs that define the
filter.
        """
        try:
            att_policy = {key: [value] for key, value in attributes.items()}
            subscription.set_attributes(
                AttributeName="FilterPolicy",
AttributeValue=json.dumps(att_policy)
            )
            logger.info("Added filter to subscription %s.", subscription.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add filter to subscription %s.", subscription.arn
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SetSubscriptionAttributes中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭SetSubscriptionAttributesRedrivePolicy配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetSubscriptionAttributesRedrivePolicy。

Java

適用於 Java 1.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Specify the ARN of the Amazon SNS subscription.
String subscriptionArn =
    "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:123456789012:MyEndpoint:1234a567-
bc89-012d-3e45-6fg7h890123i";

// Specify the ARN of the Amazon SQS queue to use as a dead-letter queue.
```

```
String redrivePolicy =
    "{\"deadLetterTargetArn\":\"arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-2:123456789012:MyDeadLetterQueue\"}";

// Set the specified Amazon SQS queue as a dead-letter queue
// of the specified Amazon SNS subscription by setting the RedrivePolicy
 attribute.
SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest request = new SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest()
    .withSubscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
    .withAttributeName("RedrivePolicy")
    .withAttributeValue(redrivePolicy);
sns.setSubscriptionAttributes(request);
```

搭**SetTopicAttributes**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SetTopicAttributes`。

CLI

AWS CLI

設定主題的屬性

下列 `set-topic-attributes` 範例會設定指定主題的 `DisplayName` 屬性。

```
aws sns set-topic-attributes \
    --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:MyTopic \
    --attribute-name DisplayName \
    --attribute-value MyTopicDisplayName
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SetTopicAttributes中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetTopicAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetTopicAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SetTopicAttributes {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <attribute> <topicArn> <value>

                Where:
                   attribute - The attribute action to use. Valid parameters are:
 Policy | DisplayName | DeliveryPolicy .
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic.\s
                   value - The value for the attribute.
                """;

        if (args.length < 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String attribute = args[0];
        String topicArn = args[1];
        String value = args[2];

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        setTopAttr(snsClient, attribute, topicArn, value);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void setTopAttr(SnsClient snsClient, String attribute, String
 topicArn, String value) {
        try {
            SetTopicAttributesRequest request =
 SetTopicAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .attributeName(attribute)
                    .attributeValue(value)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SetTopicAttributesResponse result =
 snsClient.setTopicAttributes(request);
            System.out.println(
                    "\n\nStatus was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() +
 "\n\nTopic " + request.topicArn()
                            + " updated " + request.attributeName() + " to " +
 request.attributeValue());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SetTopicAttributes中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { SetTopicAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const setTopicAttributes = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  attributeName = "DisplayName",
  attributeValue = "Test Topic",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SetTopicAttributesCommand({
      AttributeName: attributeName,
      AttributeValue: attributeValue,
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'd1b08d0e-e9a4-54c3-b8b1-d03238d2b935',
```

```
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SetTopicAttributes中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun setTopAttr(attribute: String?, topicArnVal: String?, value: String?)
 {

    val request = SetTopicAttributesRequest {
        attributeName = attribute
        attributeValue = value
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.setTopicAttributes(request)
        println("Topic ${request.topicArn} was updated.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK SetTopicAttributes中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Configure the message delivery status attributes for an Amazon SNS Topic.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);
$attribute = 'Policy | DisplayName | DeliveryPolicy';
$value = 'First Topic';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->setTopicAttributes([
        'AttributeName' => $attribute,
        'AttributeValue' => $value,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
```

```
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考SetTopicAttributes中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
# Service class to enable an SNS resource with a specified policy
class SnsResourceEnabler
  # Initializes the SnsResourceEnabler with an SNS resource client
  #
  # @param sns_resource [Aws::SNS::Resource] The SNS resource client
  def initialize(sns_resource)
    @sns_resource = sns_resource
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Sets a policy on a specified SNS topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param resource_arn [String] The ARN of the resource to include in the policy
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy attribute to set
  def enable_resource(topic_arn, resource_arn, policy_name)
    policy = generate_policy(topic_arn, resource_arn)
    topic = @sns_resource.topic(topic_arn)

    topic.set_attributes({
                          attribute_name: policy_name,
                          attribute_value: policy
                        })
    @logger.info("Policy #{policy_name} set successfully for topic
 #{topic_arn}.")
```

```
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to set policy: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Generates a policy string with dynamic resource ARNs
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param resource_arn [String] The ARN of the resource
  # @return [String] The policy as a JSON string
  def generate_policy(topic_arn, resource_arn)
    {
      Version: "2008-10-17",
      Id: "__default_policy_ID",
      Statement: [{
                    Sid: "__default_statement_ID",
                    Effect: "Allow",
                    Principal: { "AWS": "*" },
                    Action: ["SNS:Publish"],
                    Resource: topic_arn,
                    Condition: {
                      ArnEquals: {
                        "AWS:SourceArn": resource_arn
                      }
                    }
                  }]
    }.to_json
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_arn = "MY_TOPIC_ARN"     # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN
  resource_arn = "MY_RESOURCE_ARN" # Should be replaced with a real resource ARN
  policy_name = "POLICY_NAME"    # Typically, this is "Policy"

  sns_resource = Aws::SNS::Resource.new
  enabler = SnsResourceEnabler.new(sns_resource)

  enabler.enable_resource(topic_arn, resource_arn, policy_name)
end
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考SetTopicAttributes中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
TRY.
    lo_sns->settopicattributes(
        iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn
        iv_attributename  = iv_attribute_name
        iv_attributevalue = iv_attribute_value
    ).
    MESSAGE 'Set/updated SNS topic attributes.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
    MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK SetTopicAttributes中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`Subscribe`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Subscribe`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立並發布到 FIFO 主題
- 將訊息發佈至佇列

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

訂閱主題的電子郵件地址。

```
/// <summary>
/// Creates a new subscription to a topic.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object, used
/// to create an Amazon SNS subscription.</param>
/// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic to subscribe to.</param>
/// <returns>A SubscribeResponse object which includes the subscription
/// ARN for the new subscription.</returns>
public static async Task<SubscribeResponse> TopicSubscribeAsync(
    IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
    string topicArn)
{
    SubscribeRequest request = new SubscribeRequest()
    {
        TopicArn = topicArn,
        ReturnSubscriptionArn = true,
        Protocol = "email",
        Endpoint = "recipient@example.com",
    };

    var response = await client.SubscribeAsync(request);

    return response;
}
```

使用篩選條件訂閱主題的佇列。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
{ { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的訂閱。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

訂閱主題的電子郵件地址。

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to an email address.
/*!
  \param topicARN: An SNS topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
  \param emailAddress: An email address.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeEmail(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                 const Aws::String &emailAddress,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("email");
    request.SetEndpoint(emailAddress);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

訂閱某個主題的行動應用程式。

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to a mobile app.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param endpointARN: The ARN for a mobile app or device endpoint.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeApp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                          const Aws::String &endpointARN,
                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("application");
    request.SetEndpoint(endpointARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

訂閱某個主題的 Lambda 函數。

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to an AWS Lambda function.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param lambdaFunctionARN: The ARN for an AWS Lambda function.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeLambda(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                  const Aws::String &lambdaFunctionARN,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("lambda");
    request.SetEndpoint(lambdaFunctionARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

訂閱 SQS 佇列以取得主題。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
   Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

           Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
           request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
           request.SetProtocol("sqs");
           request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);

           Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

           if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
               Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
               std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                         << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                         << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
               std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN <<
"."
                         << std::endl;
               subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
           }
           else {
               std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                         << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                         << std::endl;

               cleanUp(topicARN,
                       queueURLS,
                       subscriptionARNS,
                       snsClient,
                       sqsClient);

               return false;
           }
```

使用篩選器訂閱主題。

```
       static const Aws::String TONE_ATTRIBUTE("tone");
       static const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> TONES = {"cheerful", "funny",
"serious",
                                                      "sincere"};
```

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have
 filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then
 only the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/
sns-message-filtering.html"
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a
 \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;

                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
 subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;
```

```
                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
 filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
 std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN <<
 "."
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }

//! Routine that lets the user select attributes for a subscription filter
 policy.
/*!
 \sa getFilterPolicyFromUser()
```

```
 \return Aws::String: The filter policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::getFilterPolicyFromUser() {
    std::cout
            << "You can filter messages by one or more of the following \""
            << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attributes." << std::endl;

    std::vector<Aws::String> filterSelections;
    int selection;
    do {
        for (size_t j = 0; j < TONES.size(); ++j) {
            std::cout << "  " << (j + 1) << ". " << TONES[j]
                      << std::endl;
        }
        selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                "Enter a number (or enter zero to stop adding more). ",
                0, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));

        if (selection != 0) {
            const Aws::String &selectedTone(TONES[selection - 1]);
            // Add the tone to the selection if it is not already added.
            if (std::find(filterSelections.begin(),
                          filterSelections.end(),
                          selectedTone)
                == filterSelections.end()) {
                filterSelections.push_back(selectedTone);
            }
        }
    } while (selection != 0);

    Aws::String result;
    if (!filterSelections.empty()) {
        std::ostringstream jsonPolicyStream;
        jsonPolicyStream << "{ \"" << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\": [";


        for (size_t j = 0; j < filterSelections.size(); ++j) {
            jsonPolicyStream << "\"" << filterSelections[j] << "\"";
            if (j < filterSelections.size() - 1) {
                jsonPolicyStream << ",";
            }
        }
        jsonPolicyStream << "] }";
```

```
        result = jsonPolicyStream.str();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的訂閱。

CLI

AWS CLI

訂閱主題

下列 `subscribe` 命令會將電子郵件地址訂閱至指定的主題。

```
aws sns subscribe \
    --topic-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:my-topic \
    --protocol email \
    --notification-endpoint my-email@example.com
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SubscriptionArn": "pending confirmation"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的 Subscribe。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用篩選條件訂閱主題的佇列。

```
// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// SubscribeQueue subscribes an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to
 an
// Amazon SNS topic. When filterMap is not nil, it is used to specify a filter
 policy
// so that messages are only sent to the queue when the message has the specified
 attributes.
func (actor SnsActions) SubscribeQueue(topicArn string, queueArn string,
 filterMap map[string][]string) (string, error) {
 var subscriptionArn string
 var attributes map[string]string
 if filterMap != nil {
  filterBytes, err := json.Marshal(filterMap)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create filter policy, here's why: %v\n", err)
   return "", err
  }
  attributes = map[string]string{"FilterPolicy": string(filterBytes)}
 }
 output, err := actor.SnsClient.Subscribe(context.TODO(), &sns.SubscribeInput{
  Protocol:              aws.String("sqs"),
  TopicArn:              aws.String(topicArn),
  Attributes:            attributes,
  Endpoint:              aws.String(queueArn),
  ReturnSubscriptionArn: true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't susbscribe queue %v to topic %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   queueArn, topicArn, err)
 } else {
  subscriptionArn = *output.SubscriptionArn
 }

 return subscriptionArn, err
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考中的訂閱。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

訂閱主題的電子郵件地址。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SubscribeEmail {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:     <topicArn> <email>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   email - The email address to use.
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String email = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        subEmail(snsClient, topicArn, email);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void subEmail(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
 email) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("email")
                    .endpoint(email)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() +
 "\n\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

訂閱某個主題的 HTTP 端點。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SubscribeHTTPS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn> <url>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   url - The HTTPS endpoint that you want to receive
 notifications.
                """;

        if (args.length < 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String url = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        subHTTPS(snsClient, topicArn, url);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void subHTTPS(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String url)
 {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .protocol("https")
                    .endpoint(url)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN is " + result.subscriptionArn()
 + "\n\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

訂閱某個主題的 Lambda 函數。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SubscribeLambda {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn> <lambdaArn>
```

```
                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   lambdaArn - The ARN of an AWS Lambda function.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String lambdaArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String arnValue = subLambda(snsClient, topicArn, lambdaArn);
        System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + arnValue);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static String subLambda(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
 lambdaArn) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("lambda")
                    .endpoint(lambdaArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            return result.subscriptionArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的訂閱。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { SubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic for which you wish to confirm
 a subscription.
 * @param {string} emailAddress - The email address that is subscribed to the
 topic.
 */
export const subscribeEmail = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  emailAddress = "usern@me.com",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SubscribeCommand({
      Protocol: "email",
```

```
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      Endpoint: emailAddress,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'c8e35bcd-b3c0-5940-9f66-06f6fcc108f0',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'pending confirmation'
  // }
};
```

訂閱某個主題的行動應用程式。

```
import { SubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic the subscriber is subscribing
 to.
 * @param {string} endpoint - The Endpoint ARN of an application. This endpoint
 is created
 *                            when an application registers for notifications.
 */
export const subscribeApp = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  endpoint = "ENDPOINT",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SubscribeCommand({
      Protocol: "application",
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      Endpoint: endpoint,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
```

```
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'c8e35bcd-b3c0-5940-9f66-06f6fcc108f0',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'pending confirmation'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

訂閱某個主題的 Lambda 函數。

```
import { SubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic the subscriber is subscribing
 to.
 * @param {string} endpoint - The Endpoint ARN of and AWS Lambda function.
 */
export const subscribeLambda = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  endpoint = "ENDPOINT",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SubscribeCommand({
      Protocol: "lambda",
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      Endpoint: endpoint,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'c8e35bcd-b3c0-5940-9f66-06f6fcc108f0',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
```

```
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'pending confirmation'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

訂閱 SQS 佇列以取得主題。

```
import { SubscribeCommand, SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

const client = new SNSClient({});

export const subscribeQueue = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  queueArn = "QUEUE_ARN",
) => {
  const command = new SubscribeCommand({
    TopicArn: topicArn,
    Protocol: "sqs",
    Endpoint: queueArn,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '931e13d9-5e2b-543f-8781-4e9e494c5ff2',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:subscribe-queue-
test-430895:xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

使用篩選器訂閱主題。

```
import { SubscribeCommand, SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

const client = new SNSClient({});

export const subscribeQueueFiltered = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  queueArn = "QUEUE_ARN",
) => {
  const command = new SubscribeCommand({
    TopicArn: topicArn,
    Protocol: "sqs",
    Endpoint: queueArn,
    Attributes: {
      // This subscription will only receive messages with the 'event' attribute
 set to 'order_placed'.
      FilterPolicyScope: "MessageAttributes",
      FilterPolicy: JSON.stringify({
        event: ["order_placed"],
      }),
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '931e13d9-5e2b-543f-8781-4e9e494c5ff2',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:subscribe-queue-
test-430895:xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的訂閱。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

訂閱主題的電子郵件地址。

```
suspend fun subEmail(topicArnVal: String, email: String): String {

    val request = SubscribeRequest {
        protocol = "email"
        endpoint = email
        returnSubscriptionArn = true
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        return result.subscriptionArn.toString()
    }
}
```

訂閱某個主題的 Lambda 函數。

```
suspend fun subLambda(topicArnVal: String?, lambdaArn: String?) {

    val request = SubscribeRequest {
        protocol = "lambda"
        endpoint = lambdaArn
        returnSubscriptionArn = true
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }
```

```
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        println(" The subscription Arn is ${result.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的訂閱。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

訂閱主題的電子郵件地址。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Prepares to subscribe an endpoint by sending the endpoint a confirmation
 message.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);
```

```
$protocol = 'email';
$endpoint = 'sample@example.com';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->subscribe([
        'Protocol' => $protocol,
        'Endpoint' => $endpoint,
        'ReturnSubscriptionArn' => true,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

訂閱某個主題的 HTTP 端點。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Prepares to subscribe an endpoint by sending the endpoint a confirmation
 message.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$protocol = 'https';
```

```
$endpoint = 'https://';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->subscribe([
        'Protocol' => $protocol,
        'Endpoint' => $endpoint,
        'ReturnSubscriptionArn' => true,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考中的訂閱。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

訂閱主題的電子郵件地址。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def subscribe(topic, protocol, endpoint):
        """
        Subscribes an endpoint to the topic. Some endpoint types, such as email,
        must be confirmed before their subscriptions are active. When a
subscription
        is not confirmed, its Amazon Resource Number (ARN) is set to
        'PendingConfirmation'.

        :param topic: The topic to subscribe to.
        :param protocol: The protocol of the endpoint, such as 'sms' or 'email'.
        :param endpoint: The endpoint that receives messages, such as a phone
number
                         (in E.164 format) for SMS messages, or an email address
for
                         email messages.
        :return: The newly added subscription.
        """
        try:
            subscription = topic.subscribe(
                Protocol=protocol, Endpoint=endpoint, ReturnSubscriptionArn=True
            )
            logger.info("Subscribed %s %s to topic %s.", protocol, endpoint,
topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't subscribe %s %s to topic %s.", protocol, endpoint,
topic.arn
            )
            raise
        else:
            return subscription
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 參考中的訂閱。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

訂閱主題的電子郵件地址。

```
require "aws-sdk-sns"
require "logger"

# Represents a service for creating subscriptions in Amazon Simple Notification
 Service (SNS)
class SubscriptionService
  # Initializes the SubscriptionService with an SNS client
  #
  # @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] The SNS client
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Attempts to create a subscription to a topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param protocol [String] The subscription protocol (e.g., email)
  # @param endpoint [String] The endpoint that receives the notifications (email
 address)
  # @return [Boolean] true if subscription was successfully created, false
 otherwise
  def create_subscription(topic_arn, protocol, endpoint)
    @sns_client.subscribe(topic_arn: topic_arn, protocol: protocol, endpoint:
 endpoint)
    @logger.info("Subscription created successfully.")
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error while creating the subscription: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

```
end

# Main execution if the script is run directly
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  protocol = "email"
  endpoint = "EMAIL_ADDRESS" # Should be replaced with a real email address
  topic_arn = "TOPIC_ARN"    # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN

  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  subscription_service = SubscriptionService.new(sns_client)

  @logger.info("Creating the subscription.")
  unless subscription_service.create_subscription(topic_arn, protocol, endpoint)
    @logger.error("Subscription creation failed. Stopping program.")
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考中的訂閱。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

訂閱主題的電子郵件地址。

```
async fn subscribe_and_publish(
    client: &Client,
    topic_arn: &str,
    email_address: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    println!("Receiving on topic with ARN: `{}`", topic_arn);
```

```
    let rsp = client
        .subscribe()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .protocol("email")
        .endpoint(email_address)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Added a subscription: {:?}", rsp);

    let rsp = client
        .publish()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .message("hello sns!")
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Published message: {:?}", rsp);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱適用於 Rust API 的AWS SDK 參考中的訂閱。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

訂閱主題的電子郵件地址。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->subscribe(                      "oo_result is
returned for testing purposes."
                iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn
                iv_protocol = 'email'
```

```
                iv_endpoint = iv_email_address
                iv_returnsubscriptionarn = abap_true
            ).
        MESSAGE 'Email address subscribed to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snssubscriptionlmte00.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create subscriptions. You have reached the maximum
 number of subscriptions allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的訂閱。

搭`TagResource`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TagResource`。

CLI

AWS CLI

將標籤新增至主題

下列 `tag-resource` 範例會將中繼資料標籤新增到指定的 Amazon SNS 主題。

```
aws sns tag-resource \
    --resource-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:MyTopic \
    --tags Key=Team,Value=Alpha
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考TagResource中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.Tag;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.TagResourceRequest;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class AddTags {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to which tags are added.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        addTopicTags(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void addTopicTags(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            Tag tag = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Team")
                    .value("Development")
                    .build();

            Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Environment")
                    .value("Gamma")
                    .build();

            List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
            tagList.add(tag);
            tagList.add(tag2);

            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(topicArn)
                    .tags(tagList)
                    .build();

            snsClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);
            System.out.println("Tags have been added to " + topicArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考TagResource中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun addTopicTags(topicArn: String) {

    val tag = Tag {
        key = "Team"
        value = "Development"
    }

    val tag2 = Tag {
        key = "Environment"
        value = "Gamma"
    }

    val tagList = mutableListOf<Tag>()
    tagList.add(tag)
    tagList.add(tag2)

    val request = TagResourceRequest {
        resourceArn = topicArn
        tags = tagList
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.tagResource(request)
        println("Tags have been added to $topicArn")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK TagResource中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭Unsubscribe配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Unsubscribe。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 將訊息發佈至佇列

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

透過訂閱 ARN 取消訂閱主題。

```
/// <summary>
/// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
{
    var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
        new UnsubscribeRequest()
        {
            SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
        });
    return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的取消訂閱。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete a subscription to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic.
/*!
  \param subscriptionARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic
 subscription.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::unsubscribe(const Aws::String &subscriptionARN,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Unsubscribed successfully " << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while unsubscribing " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考中的取消訂閱。

CLI

AWS CLI

取消訂閱主題

下列 `unsubscribe` 範例會從主題中刪除指定的訂閱。

```
aws sns unsubscribe \
    --subscription-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:0123456789012:my-
topic:8a21d249-4329-4871-acc6-7be709c6ea7f
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的 Unsubscribe。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class Unsubscribe {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <subscriptionArn>

                Where:
                   subscriptionArn - The ARN of the subscription to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length < 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subscriptionArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        unSub(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void unSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            UnsubscribeRequest request = UnsubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .subscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
                    .build();

            UnsubscribeResponse result = snsClient.unsubscribe(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode()
                    + "\n\nSubscription was removed for " +
 request.subscriptionArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的取消訂閱。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave
 it blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { UnsubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} subscriptionArn - The ARN of the subscription to cancel.
 */
const unsubscribe = async (
  subscriptionArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic:xxxxxxxx-xxxx-
xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new UnsubscribeCommand({
      SubscriptionArn: subscriptionArn,
    }),
```

```
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '0178259a-9204-507c-b620-78a7570a44c6',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的取消訂閱。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun unSub(subscriptionArnVal: String) {

    val request = UnsubscribeRequest {
        subscriptionArn = subscriptionArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.unsubscribe(request)
        println("Subscription was removed for ${request.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的取消訂閱。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Deletes a subscription to an Amazon SNS topic.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$subscription = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MySubscription';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->unsubscribe([
        'SubscriptionArn' => $subscription,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
```

```
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考中的取消訂閱。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_subscription(subscription):
        """
        Unsubscribes and deletes a subscription.
        """
        try:
            subscription.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted subscription %s.", subscription.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete subscription %s.",
 subscription.arn)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 參考中的取消訂閱。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       lo_sns->unsubscribe( iv_subscriptionarn = iv_subscription_arn ).
       MESSAGE 'Subscription deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
       MESSAGE 'Subscription does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_snsinvalidparameterex.
       MESSAGE 'Subscription with "PendingConfirmation" status cannot be
deleted/unsubscribed. Confirm subscription before performing unsubscribe
operation.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的取消訂閱。

使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon SNS 案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon 簡易通知服務 (Amazon SNS)。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS 開發套件為 Amazon SNS 推送通知建立平台端點
- 使用開發套件 AWS 建立並發佈至 FIFO Amazon SNS 主題
- 使用開發 AWS 套件將簡訊發佈到 Amazon SNS 主題
- 使用開發 AWS 套件使用 Amazon S3 將大型訊息發佈到 Amazon SNS

- 使用開發 AWS 套件發佈 Amazon SNS 簡訊
- 使用開發套件將 Amazon SNS 訊息發佈到 Amazon SQS 佇列 AWS

使用 AWS 開發套件為 Amazon SNS 推送通知建立平台端點

下列程式碼範例示範如何為 Amazon SNS 推播通知建立平台端點。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立平台應用程式端點

下列 `create-platform-endpoint` 範例會使用指定的字符，為指定的平台應用程式建立端點。

```
aws sns create-platform-endpoint \
    --platform-application-arn arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:123456789012:app/GCM/
MyApplication \
    --token EXAMPLE12345...
```

輸出：

```
{
      "EndpointArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:1234567890:endpoint/GCM/
MyApplication/12345678-abcd-9012-efgh-345678901234"
}
```

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreatePlatformEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreatePlatformEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * In addition, create a platform application using the AWS Management Console.
 * See this doc topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/mobile-push-send-register.html
 *
 * Without the values created by following the previous link, this code examples
 * does not work.
 */

public class RegistrationExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:     <token> <platformApplicationArn>

                Where:
                   token - The name of the FIFO topic.\s
                   platformApplicationArn - The ARN value of platform
 application. You can get this value from the AWS Management Console.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String token = args[0];
        String platformApplicationArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
                .build();

        createEndpoint(snsClient, token, platformApplicationArn);
    }

    public static void createEndpoint(SnsClient snsClient, String token, String
 platformApplicationArn) {
        System.out.println("Creating platform endpoint with token " + token);
        try {
            CreatePlatformEndpointRequest endpointRequest =
 CreatePlatformEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .token(token)
                    .platformApplicationArn(platformApplicationArn)
                    .build();

            CreatePlatformEndpointResponse response =
 snsClient.createPlatformEndpoint(endpointRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the endpoint is " +
 response.endpointArn());
        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

使用開發套件 AWS 建立並發佈至 FIFO Amazon SNS 主題

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立並發布到 FIFO Amazon SNS 主題。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例

- 建立一個 Amazon SNS FIFO 主題、兩個 Amazon SQS FIFO 佇列和一個標準佇列。
- 訂閱佇列到主題並向該主題發布訊息。

測試可驗證每個佇列的訊息接收狀況。完整範例也會顯示存取政策的新增，並在最後刪除資源。

```
public class PriceUpdateExample {
    public final static SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.create();
    public final static SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage: " +
                "    <topicName> <wholesaleQueueFifoName> <retailQueueFifoName>
 <analyticsQueueName>\n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "   fifoTopicName - The name of the FIFO topic that you want to
 create. \n\n" +
                "   wholesaleQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will be
 created for the wholesale consumer. \n\n"
                +
                "   retailQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will
 created for the retail consumer. \n\n" +
                "   analyticsQueueARN - The name of a SQS standard queue that
 will be created for the analytics consumer. \n\n";
        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String fifoTopicName = args[0];
        final String wholeSaleQueueName = args[1];
        final String retailQueueName = args[2];
        final String analyticsQueueName = args[3];

        // For convenience, the QueueData class holds metadata about a queue:
 ARN, URL,
        // name and type.
        List<QueueData> queues = List.of(
                new QueueData(wholeSaleQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
                new QueueData(retailQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
                new QueueData(analyticsQueueName, QueueType.Standard));
```

```
        // Create queues.
        createQueues(queues);

        // Create a topic.
        String topicARN = createFIFOTopic(fifoTopicName);

        // Subscribe each queue to the topic.
        subscribeQueues(queues, topicARN);

        // Allow the newly created topic to send messages to the queues.
        addAccessPolicyToQueuesFINAL(queues, topicARN);

        // Publish a sample price update message with payload.
        publishPriceUpdate(topicARN, "{\"product\": 214, \"price\": 79.99}",
 "Consumables");

        // Clean up resources.
        deleteSubscriptions(queues);
        deleteQueues(queues);
        deleteTopic(topicARN);
    }

    public static String createFIFOTopic(String topicName) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = Map.of(
                    "FifoTopic", "true",
                    "ContentBasedDeduplication", "false");

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                    .name(topicName)
                    .attributes(topicAttributes)
                    .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            String topicArn = response.topicArn();
            System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + topicArn);

            return topicArn;

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        return "";
    }

    public static void subscribeQueues(List<QueueData> queues, String topicARN) {
        queues.forEach(queue -> {
            SubscribeRequest subscribeRequest = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicARN)
                    .endpoint(queue.queueARN)
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .build();

            // Subscribe to the endpoint by using the SNS service client.
            // Only Amazon SQS queues can receive notifications from an Amazon
SNS FIFO
            // topic.
            SubscribeResponse subscribeResponse =
snsClient.subscribe(subscribeRequest);
            System.out.println("The queue [" + queue.queueARN + "] subscribed to
the topic [" + topicARN + "]");
            queue.subscriptionARN = subscribeResponse.subscriptionArn();
        });
    }

    public static void publishPriceUpdate(String topicArn, String payload, String
groupId) {

        try {
            // Create and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.
            String subject = "Price Update";
            String dedupId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
            String attributeName = "business";
            String attributeValue = "wholesale";

            MessageAttributeValue msgAttValue = MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                    .dataType("String")
                    .stringValue(attributeValue)
                    .build();

            Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes = new HashMap<>();
            attributes.put(attributeName, msgAttValue);
            PublishRequest pubRequest = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .subject(subject)
                    .message(payload)
```

```
                    .messageGroupId(groupId)
                    .messageDeduplicationId(dedupId)
                    .messageAttributes(attributes)
                    .build();

            final PublishResponse response = snsClient.publish(pubRequest);
            System.out.println(response.messageId());
            System.out.println(response.sequenceNumber());
            System.out.println("Message was published to " + topicArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateTopic
  - 發布
  - Subscribe

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 Amazon SNS FIFO 主題，訂閱 Amazon SQS FIFO 和標準佇列到該主題，並向該主題發布訊息。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to subscribe queues to a FIFO topic."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the `Subscribe queues to a FIFO topic` demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    sns = boto3.resource("sns")
    sqs = boto3.resource("sqs")
    fifo_topic_wrapper = FifoTopicWrapper(sns)
    sns_wrapper = SnsWrapper(sns)

    prefix = "sqs-subscribe-demo-"
    queues = set()
    subscriptions = set()

    wholesale_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "wholesale.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(wholesale_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {wholesale_queue.url}.")

    retail_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "retail.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(retail_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {retail_queue.url}.")

    analytics_queue = sqs.create_queue(QueueName=prefix + "analytics",
Attributes={})
    queues.add(analytics_queue)
    print(f"Created standard queue with URL: {analytics_queue.url}.")

    topic = fifo_topic_wrapper.create_fifo_topic("price-updates-topic.fifo")
    print(f"Created FIFO topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")
```

```
    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.add_access_policy(q, topic.attributes["TopicArn"])

    print(f"Added access policies for topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        sub = fifo_topic_wrapper.subscribe_queue_to_topic(
            topic, q.attributes["QueueArn"]
        )
        subscriptions.add(sub)

    print(f"Subscribed queues to topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    input("Press Enter to publish a message to the topic.")

    message_id = fifo_topic_wrapper.publish_price_update(
        topic, '{"product": 214, "price": 79.99}', "Consumables"
    )

    print(f"Published price update with message ID: {message_id}.")

    # Clean up the subscriptions, queues, and topic.
    input("Press Enter to clean up resources.")
    for s in subscriptions:
        sns_wrapper.delete_subscription(s)

    sns_wrapper.delete_topic(topic)

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.delete_queue(q)

    print(f"Deleted subscriptions, queues, and topic.")

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)



class FifoTopicWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS FIFO topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
```

```
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource

    def create_fifo_topic(self, topic_name):
        """
        Create a FIFO topic.
        Topic names must be made up of only uppercase and lowercase ASCII
letters,
        numbers, underscores, and hyphens, and must be between 1 and 256
characters long.
        For a FIFO topic, the name must end with the .fifo suffix.

        :param topic_name: The name for the topic.
        :return: The new topic.
        """
        try:
            topic = self.sns_resource.create_topic(
                Name=topic_name,
                Attributes={
                    "FifoTopic": str(True),
                    "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(False),
                },
            )
            logger.info("Created FIFO topic with name=%s.", topic_name)
            return topic
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create topic with name=%s!", topic_name)
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def add_access_policy(queue, topic_arn):
        """
        Add the necessary access policy to a queue, so
        it can receive messages from a topic.

        :param queue: The queue resource.
        :param topic_arn: The ARN of the topic.
        :return: None.
        """
        try:
            queue.set_attributes(
                Attributes={
                    "Policy": json.dumps(
```

```
                        {
                            "Version": "2012-10-17",
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Sid": "test-sid",
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
                                    "Principal": {"AWS": "*"},
                                    "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
                                    "Resource": queue.attributes["QueueArn"],
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnLike": {"aws:SourceArn": topic_arn}
                                    },
                                }
                            ],
                        }
                    )
                }
            )
            logger.info("Added trust policy to the queue.")
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add trust policy to the queue!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def subscribe_queue_to_topic(topic, queue_arn):
        """
        Subscribe a queue to a topic.

        :param topic: The topic resource.
        :param queue_arn: The ARN of the queue.
        :return: The subscription resource.
        """
        try:
            subscription = topic.subscribe(
                Protocol="sqs",
                Endpoint=queue_arn,
            )
            logger.info("The queue is subscribed to the topic.")
            return subscription
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't subscribe queue to topic!")
            raise error
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def publish_price_update(topic, payload, group_id):
        """
        Compose and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param payload: The message to publish.
        :param group_id: The group ID for the message.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            att_dict = {"business": {"DataType": "String", "StringValue":
"wholesale"}}
            dedup_id = uuid.uuid4()
            response = topic.publish(
                Subject="Price Update",
                Message=payload,
                MessageAttributes=att_dict,
                MessageGroupId=group_id,
                MessageDeduplicationId=str(dedup_id),
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise error
        return message_id


    @staticmethod
    def delete_queue(queue):
        """
        Removes an SQS queue. When run against an AWS account, it can take up to
        60 seconds before the queue is actually deleted.

        :param queue: The queue to delete.
        :return: None
        """
        try:
            queue.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted queue with URL=%s.", queue.url)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete queue with URL=%s!", queue.url)
```

```
            raise error
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateTopic
  - 發布
  - Subscribe

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 FIFO 主題、將 Amazon SQS FIFO 佇列訂閱至主題，然後將訊息發佈至 Amazon SNS 主題。

```
    " Creates a FIFO topic. "
    DATA lt_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>tt_topicattributesmap.
    DATA ls_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>ts_topicattributesmap_maprow.
    ls_tpc_attributes-key = 'FifoTopic'.
    ls_tpc_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snstopicattrsmap_w( iv_value =
 'true' ).
    INSERT ls_tpc_attributes INTO TABLE lt_tpc_attributes.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_create_result) = lo_sns->createtopic(
               iv_name = iv_topic_name
               it_attributes = lt_tpc_attributes
```

```
        ).
        DATA(lv_topic_arn) = lo_create_result->get_topicarn( ).
        ov_topic_arn = lv_topic_arn.                                    "
 ov_topic_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'FIFO topic created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snstopiclimitexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create more topics. You have reached the maximum
 number of topics allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Subscribes an endpoint to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon
 SNS) topic. "
    " Only Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queues can be subscribed
 to an SNS FIFO topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_subscribe_result) = lo_sns->subscribe(
               iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
               iv_protocol = 'sqs'
               iv_endpoint = iv_queue_arn
           ).
        DATA(lv_subscription_arn) = lo_subscribe_result->get_subscriptionarn( ).
        ov_subscription_arn = lv_subscription_arn.                      "
 ov_subscription_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue was subscribed to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snssubscriptionlmte00.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create subscriptions. You have reached the maximum
 number of subscriptions allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Publish message to SNS topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA lt_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>tt_messageattributemap.
        DATA ls_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>ts_messageattributemap_maprow.
        ls_msg_attributes-key = 'Importance'.
        ls_msg_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snsmessageattrvalue( iv_datatype =
 'String' iv_stringvalue = 'High' ).
        INSERT ls_msg_attributes INTO TABLE lt_msg_attributes.

        DATA(lo_result) = lo_sns->publish(
             iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
```

```
            iv_message = 'The price of your mobile plan has been increased from
$19 to $23'
            iv_subject = 'Changes to mobile plan'
            iv_messagegroupid = 'Update-2'
            iv_messagededuplicationid = 'Update-2.1'
            it_messageattributes = lt_msg_attributes
     ).
       ov_message_id = lo_result->get_messageid( ).                    "
ov_message_id is returned for testing purposes. "
       MESSAGE 'Message was published to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
       MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateTopic
  - 發布
  - Subscribe

使用開發 AWS 套件將簡訊發佈到 Amazon SNS 主題

以下代碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 Amazon SNS 主題。
- 使用手機號碼訂閱主題。
- 將簡訊發布至主題，讓所有訂閱的電話號碼一次接收訊息。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創造一個主題並回傳其 ARN。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class CreateTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicName>

                Where:
                   topicName - The name of the topic to create (for example,
 mytopic).

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicName = args[0];
        System.out.println("Creating a topic with name: " + topicName);
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String arnVal = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
        System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + arnVal);
        snsClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                    .name(topicName)
                    .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

讓端點訂閱主題

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SubscribeTextSMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn> <phoneNumber>
```

```
                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   phoneNumber - A mobile phone number that receives
 notifications (for example, +1XXX5550100).
                """;

       if (args.length < 2) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String topicArn = args[0];
       String phoneNumber = args[1];
       SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .build();

       subTextSNS(snsClient, topicArn, phoneNumber);
       snsClient.close();
   }

   public static void subTextSNS(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
 phoneNumber) {
       try {
           SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                   .protocol("sms")
                   .endpoint(phoneNumber)
                   .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                   .topicArn(topicArn)
                   .build();

           SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
           System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() +
 "\n\n Status is "
                   + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

       } catch (SnsException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
}
```

設定訊息的屬性，例如寄件者的 ID、最高價格及其類型。訊息屬性為選用。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SetSMSAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        HashMap<String, String> attributes = new HashMap<>(1);
        attributes.put("DefaultSMSType", "Transactional");
        attributes.put("UsageReportS3Bucket", "janbucket");

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        setSNSAttributes(snsClient, attributes);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void setSNSAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, HashMap<String,
 String> attributes) {
        try {
            SetSmsAttributesRequest request = SetSmsAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .attributes(attributes)
                    .build();

            SetSmsAttributesResponse result =
 snsClient.setSMSAttributes(request);
            System.out.println("Set default Attributes to " + attributes + ".
 Status was "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
```

```
        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

發布訊息至主題。訊息會傳送至每位訂閱者。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PublishTextSMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <message> <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   message - The message text to send.
                   phoneNumber - The mobile phone number to which a message is
 sent (for example, +1XXX5550100).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String message = args[0];
```

```
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        pubTextSMS(snsClient, message, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void pubTextSMS(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
 phoneNumber) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .message(message)
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                    .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

使用開發 AWS 套件使用 Amazon S3 將大型訊息發佈到 Amazon SNS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Amazon S3 將大型訊息發佈到 Amazon SNS，以便存放訊息承載。

Java

適用於 Java 1.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

若要發布大型訊息，請使用適用於 Java 的 Amazon SNS 擴充用戶端程式庫。您傳送的訊息會參考包含實際訊息內容的 Amazon S3 物件。

```
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.AmazonSQSExtendedClient;
import com.amazon.sqs.javamessaging.ExtendedClientConfiguration;
import com.amazonaws.regions.Region;
import com.amazonaws.regions.Regions;
import com.amazonaws.services.s3.AmazonS3;
import com.amazonaws.services.s3.AmazonS3ClientBuilder;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.AmazonSNS;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.AmazonSNSClientBuilder;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.model.SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sns.util.Topics;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.AmazonSQS;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.AmazonSQSClientBuilder;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import com.amazonaws.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageResult;
import software.amazon.sns.AmazonSNSExtendedClient;
import software.amazon.sns.SNSExtendedClientConfiguration;

public class Example {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String BUCKET_NAME = "extended-client-bucket";
                final String TOPIC_NAME = "extended-client-topic";
                final String QUEUE_NAME = "extended-client-queue";
                final Regions region = Regions.DEFAULT_REGION;

                // Message threshold controls the maximum message size that will
 be allowed to
                // be published
                // through SNS using the extended client. Payload of messages
 exceeding this
                // value will be stored in
                // S3. The default value of this parameter is 256 KB which is the
 maximum
                // message size in SNS (and SQS).
                final int EXTENDED_STORAGE_MESSAGE_SIZE_THRESHOLD = 32;

                // Initialize SNS, SQS and S3 clients
```

```
                final AmazonSNS snsClient =
AmazonSNSClientBuilder.standard().withRegion(region).build();
                final AmazonSQS sqsClient =
AmazonSQSClientBuilder.standard().withRegion(region).build();
                final AmazonS3 s3Client =
AmazonS3ClientBuilder.standard().withRegion(region).build();

                // Create bucket, topic, queue and subscription
                s3Client.createBucket(BUCKET_NAME);
                final String topicArn = snsClient.createTopic(
                                new
CreateTopicRequest().withName(TOPIC_NAME)).getTopicArn();
                final String queueUrl = sqsClient.createQueue(
                                new
CreateQueueRequest().withQueueName(QUEUE_NAME)).getQueueUrl();
                final String subscriptionArn = Topics.subscribeQueue(
                                snsClient, sqsClient, topicArn, queueUrl);

                // To read message content stored in S3 transparently through SQS
extended
                // client,
                // set the RawMessageDelivery subscription attribute to TRUE
                final SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest
subscriptionAttributesRequest = new SetSubscriptionAttributesRequest();

subscriptionAttributesRequest.setSubscriptionArn(subscriptionArn);

subscriptionAttributesRequest.setAttributeName("RawMessageDelivery");
                subscriptionAttributesRequest.setAttributeValue("TRUE");

snsClient.setSubscriptionAttributes(subscriptionAttributesRequest);

                // Initialize SNS extended client
                // PayloadSizeThreshold triggers message content storage in S3
when the
                // threshold is exceeded
                // To store all messages content in S3, use AlwaysThroughS3 flag
                final SNSExtendedClientConfiguration
snsExtendedClientConfiguration = new SNSExtendedClientConfiguration()
                                .withPayloadSupportEnabled(s3Client, BUCKET_NAME)

.withPayloadSizeThreshold(EXTENDED_STORAGE_MESSAGE_SIZE_THRESHOLD);
                final AmazonSNSExtendedClient snsExtendedClient = new
AmazonSNSExtendedClient(snsClient,
```

```
                                snsExtendedClientConfiguration);

                // Publish message via SNS with storage in S3
                final String message = "This message is stored in S3 as it
 exceeds the threshold of 32 bytes set above.";
                snsExtendedClient.publish(topicArn, message);

                // Initialize SQS extended client
                final ExtendedClientConfiguration sqsExtendedClientConfiguration
 = new ExtendedClientConfiguration()
                                .withPayloadSupportEnabled(s3Client,
 BUCKET_NAME);
                final AmazonSQSExtendedClient sqsExtendedClient = new
 AmazonSQSExtendedClient(sqsClient,
                                sqsExtendedClientConfiguration);

                // Read the message from the queue
                final ReceiveMessageResult result =
 sqsExtendedClient.receiveMessage(queueUrl);
                System.out.println("Received message is " +
 result.getMessages().get(0).getBody());
        }
}
```

使用開發 AWS 套件發佈 Amazon SNS 簡訊

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon SNS 發佈簡訊。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace SNSMessageExample
{
```

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    public class SNSMessage
    {
        private AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient snsClient;

        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="SNSMessage"/> class.
        /// Constructs a new SNSMessage object initializing the Amazon Simple
        /// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) client using the supplied
        /// Region endpoint.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="regionEndpoint">The Amazon Region endpoint to use in
        /// sending test messages with this object.</param>
        public SNSMessage(RegionEndpoint regionEndpoint)
        {
            snsClient = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient(regionEndpoint);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends the SMS message passed in the text parameter to the phone
number
        /// in phoneNum.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="phoneNum">The ten-digit phone number to which the text
        /// message will be sent.</param>
        /// <param name="text">The text of the message to send.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public async Task SendTextMessageAsync(string phoneNum, string text)
        {
            if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(phoneNum) || string.IsNullOrEmpty(text))
            {
                return;
            }

            // Now actually send the message.
            var request = new PublishRequest
            {
                Message = text,
```

```
                PhoneNumber = phoneNum,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await snsClient.PublishAsync(request);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error sending message: {ex}");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的發佈。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Publish SMS: use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send an
 SMS text message to a phone number.
 * Note: This requires additional AWS configuration prior to running example.
 *
 *  NOTE: When you start using Amazon SNS to send SMS messages, your AWS account
 is in the SMS sandbox and you can only
 *  use verified destination phone numbers. See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/
latest/dg/sns-sms-sandbox.html.
 *  NOTE: If destination is in the US, you also have an additional restriction
 that you have use a dedicated
 *  origination ID (phone number). You can request an origination number using
 Amazon Pinpoint for a fee.
```

```
 *  See https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/provisioning-and-using-10dlc-
origination-numbers-with-amazon-sns/
 *  for more information.
 *
 *  <phone_number_value> input parameter uses E.164 format.
 *  For example, in United States, this input value should be of the form:
 +12223334444
 */

//! Send an SMS text message to a phone number.
/*!
  \param message: The message to publish.
  \param phoneNumber: The phone number of the recipient in E.164 format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::publishSms(const Aws::String &message,
                             const Aws::String &phoneNumber,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
    request.SetMessage(message);
    request.SetPhoneNumber(phoneNumber);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Message published successfully with message id, '"
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId() << "'."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while publishing message "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考中的發佈。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class PublishTextSMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <message> <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   message - The message text to send.
                   phoneNumber - The mobile phone number to which a message is
 sent (for example, +1XXX5550100).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String message = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        pubTextSMS(snsClient, message, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void pubTextSMS(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
 phoneNumber) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .message(message)
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                    .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的發佈。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun pubTextSMS(messageVal: String?, phoneNumberVal: String?) {

    val request = PublishRequest {
        message = messageVal
        phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的發佈。

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Sends a text message (SMS message) directly to a phone number using Amazon
 SNS.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/
guide_credentials.html
 */
```

```
$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$message = 'This message is sent from a Amazon SNS code sample.';
$phone = '+1XXX5550100';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->publish([
        'Message' => $message,
        'PhoneNumber' => $phone,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考中的發佈。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
```

```
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def publish_text_message(self, phone_number, message):
        """
        Publishes a text message directly to a phone number without need for a
        subscription.

        :param phone_number: The phone number that receives the message. This
must be
                             in E.164 format. For example, a United States phone
                             number might be +12065550101.
        :param message: The message to send.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            response = self.sns_resource.meta.client.publish(
                PhoneNumber=phone_number, Message=message
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published message to %s.", phone_number)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to %s.", phone_number)
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 參考中的發佈。

使用開發套件將 Amazon SNS 訊息發佈到 Amazon SQS 佇列 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 建立主題 (FIFO 或非 FIFO)。
- 為主題訂閱多個佇列，並提供套用篩選條件的選擇。
- 發佈訊息至主題。
- 輪詢佇列以獲取收到的訊息。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
/// <summary>
/// Console application to run a workflow scenario for topics and queues.
/// </summary>
public static class TopicsAndQueues
{
    private static bool _useFifoTopic = false;
    private static bool _useContentBasedDeduplication = false;
    private static string _topicName = null!;
    private static string _topicArn = null!;

    private static readonly int _queueCount = 2;
    private static readonly string[] _queueUrls = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _subscriptionArns = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _tones = { "cheerful", "funny", "serious",
 "sincere" };
    public static SNSWrapper SnsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static SQSWrapper SqsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static bool UseConsole { get; set; } = true;
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
```

```
                    .AddTransient<SNSWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SQSWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        PrintDescription();

        await RunScenario();

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        SnsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SNSWrapper>();
        SqsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SQSWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run the scenario for working with topics and queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> RunScenario()
    {
        try
        {
            await SetupTopic();

            await SetupQueues();

            await PublishMessages();

            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                var messages = await PollForMessages(queueUrl);
                if (messages.Any())
                {
                    await DeleteMessages(queueUrl, messages);
                }
            }
```

```
            await CleanupResources();

            Console.WriteLine("Messaging with topics and queues workflow is
complete.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Print a description for the tasks in the workflow.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static void PrintDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and
subscribe {_queueCount} SQS queues to the topic." +
                          $"\r\nYou can select from several options for
configuring the topic and the subscriptions for the 2 queues." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the
results in the queues.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SNS topic to be used with the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SetupTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out)." +
                          $"\r\nFIFO topics deliver messages in order and support
 deduplication and message filtering." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the
 results in the queues.\r\n");

        _useFifoTopic = GetYesNoResponse("Would you like to work with FIFO
 topics?");

        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            _topicName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for your SNS topic: ",
 "example-topic");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended
 to the topic name.\r\n");

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"Because you have chosen a FIFO topic,
 deduplication is supported." +
                              $"\r\nDeduplication IDs are either set in the
 message or automatically generated " +
                              $"\r\nfrom content using a hash function.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nIf a message is successfully published to an
 SNS FIFO topic, any message " +
                              $"\r\npublished and determined to have the same
 deduplication ID, " +
                              $"\r\nwithin the five-minute deduplication
 interval, is accepted but not delivered.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nFor more information about deduplication, " +
                              $"\r\nsee https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/
dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            _useContentBasedDeduplication = GetYesNoResponse("Use content-based
 deduplication instead of entering a deduplication ID?");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }

        _topicArn = await SnsWrapper.CreateTopicWithName(_topicName,
 _useFifoTopic, _useContentBasedDeduplication);

        Console.WriteLine($"Your new topic with the name {_topicName}" +
```

```
                            $"\r\nand Amazon Resource Name (ARN) {_topicArn}" +
                            $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return _topicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task SetupQueues()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now you will create {_queueCount} Amazon Simple Queue
Service (Amazon SQS) queues to subscribe to the topic.");

        // Repeat this section for each queue.
        for (int i = 0; i < _queueCount; i++)
        {
            var queueName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for an Amazon SQS
queue: ", $"example-queue-{i}");
            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                // Only explain this once.
                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the queue name.");
                }

                var queueUrl = await SqsWrapper.CreateQueueWithName(queueName,
_useFifoTopic);

                _queueUrls[i] = queueUrl;

                Console.WriteLine($"Your new queue with the name {queueName}" +
                                  $"\r\nand queue URL {queueUrl}" +
                                  $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                        $"The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN,\r\n" +
                        $"which is used to create a subscription.");
                    Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                }

                var queueArn = await SqsWrapper.GetQueueArnByUrl(queueUrl);

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy must
be attached to an SQS queue, enabling it to receive\r\n" +
                        $"messages from an SNS topic");
                }

                await SqsWrapper.SetQueuePolicyForTopic(queueArn, _topicArn,
queueUrl);

                await SetupFilters(i, queueArn, queueName);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up filters with user options for a queue.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueCount">The number of this queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupFilters(int queueCount, string queueArn, string
queueName)
    {
        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            // Only explain this once.
            if (queueCount == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters." +
```

```
                    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the
 filtered messages " +
                    "will be received in the queue.");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For information about message filtering, " +
                    "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-
filtering.html");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a" +
                    "TONE attribute.");
            }

            var useFilter = GetYesNoResponse($"Filter messages for {queueName}'s
 subscription to the topic?");

            string? filterPolicy = null;
            if (useFilter)
            {
                filterPolicy = CreateFilterPolicy();
            }
            var subscriptionArn = await
 SnsWrapper.SubscribeTopicWithFilter(_topicArn, filterPolicy,
                queueArn);
            _subscriptionArns[queueCount] = subscriptionArn;

            Console.WriteLine(
                $"The queue {queueName} has been subscribed to the topic
 {_topicName} " +
                $"with the subscription ARN {subscriptionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Use user input to create a filter policy for a subscription.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The serialized filter policy.</returns>
    public static string CreateFilterPolicy()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"You can filter messages by one or more of the following" +
```

```
            $"TONE attributes.");

        List<string> filterSelections = new List<string>();

        var selectionNumber = 0;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Enter a number to add a TONE filter, or enter 0 to stop adding
 filters.");
            for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
            }

            var selection = GetUserResponse("", filterSelections.Any() ? "0" :
 "1");
            int.TryParse(selection, out selectionNumber);
            if (selectionNumber > 0 && !
filterSelections.Contains(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]))
            {
                filterSelections.Add(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]);
            }
        } while (selectionNumber != 0);

        var filters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>
        {
            { "tone", filterSelections }
        };
        string filterPolicy = JsonSerializer.Serialize(filters);
        return filterPolicy;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
```

```
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is
a sample message");

            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must
set a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID
for this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this
message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID
for this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
```

```
                    }
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
messageGroupId);

                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?",
false);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Poll for the published messages to see the results of the user's choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> PollForMessages(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now the SQS queue at {queueUrl} will be polled to
retrieve the messages." +
                          "\r\nPress any key to continue.");
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var moreMessages = true;
        var messages = new List<Message>();
        while (moreMessages)
        {
            var newMessages = await SqsWrapper.ReceiveMessagesByUrl(queueUrl,
10);

            moreMessages = newMessages.Any();
            if (moreMessages)
            {
                messages.AddRange(newMessages);
            }
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"{messages.Count} message(s) were received by the
queue at {queueUrl}.");

        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tMessage:" +
                              $"\n\t{message.Body}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the message using handles in a batch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteMessages(string queueUrl, List<Message>
messages)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the messages in this queue in a
batch.");
        await SqsWrapper.DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(queueUrl, messages);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        try
        {
            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl))
                {
                    var deleteQueue =
                        GetYesNoResponse($"Delete queue with url {queueUrl}?");
```

```
                    if (deleteQueue)
                    {
                        await SqsWrapper.DeleteQueueByUrl(queueUrl);
                    }
                }
            }

            foreach (var subscriptionArn in _subscriptionArns)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(subscriptionArn))
                {
                    await SnsWrapper.UnsubscribeByArn(subscriptionArn);
                }
            }

            var deleteTopic = GetYesNoResponse($"Delete topic {_topicName}?");
            if (deleteTopic)
            {
                await SnsWrapper.DeleteTopicByArn(_topicArn);
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to clean up resources. Here's why:
 {ex.Message}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question, bool defaultAnswer =
 true)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);
            var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
            var response = ynResponse != null &&
                           ynResponse.Equals("y",
                               StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a string response from the user through the console.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static string GetUserResponse(string question, string defaultAnswer)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            var response = "";
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(response))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(question);
                response = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Amazon SQS 操作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SQSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSQS _amazonSQSClient;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SQS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SQS client.</param>
    public SQSWrapper(IAmazonSQS amazonSQS)
    {
        _amazonSQSClient = amazonSQS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
```

```
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string
topicArn, string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
```

```
                                        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                        "\"Principal\": {" +
                                            $"\"Service\": " +
                                                "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                               "}," +
                                        "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                        $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                         "\"Condition\": {" +
                                              "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                  $"\"aws:SourceArn\":
 \"{topicArn}\"" +
                                               "}" +
                                           "}" +
                                    "}]" +
                                "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
 queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
```

```
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl,
List<Message> messages)
    {
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
            new DeleteQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Amazon SNS 操作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SNSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleNotificationService _amazonSNSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SNS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SNS client.</param>
    public SNSWrapper(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService amazonSNS)
    {
        _amazonSNSClient = amazonSNS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
```

```
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
"true");
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
{ { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
```

```
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
 and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
```

```
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
 attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
    {
        var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
            new UnsubscribeRequest()
            {
                SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
            });
        return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
            new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。

- CreateQueue
- CreateTopic
- DeleteMessageBatch
- DeleteQueue
- DeleteTopic
- GetQueueAttributes
- 發布
- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Workflow for messaging with topics and queues using Amazon SNS and Amazon
 SQS.
/*!
 \param clientConfig Aws client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::messagingWithTopicsAndQueues(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << "Welcome to messaging with topics and queues." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe "
```

```
              << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES <<
              " SQS queues to the topic." << std::endl;
   std::cout
           << "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
the subscriptions for the "
           << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES << " queues." << std::endl;
   std::cout << "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the
queues."
              << std::endl;

   Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out)."
              << std::endl;
   std::cout
           << "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication
and message filtering."
           << std::endl;
   bool isFifoTopic = askYesNoQuestion(
           "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n) ");

   bool contentBasedDeduplication = false;
   Aws::String topicName;
   if (isFifoTopic) {
       printAsterisksLine();
       std::cout << "Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is
supported."
                  << std::endl;
       std::cout
               << "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or
automatically generated "
               << "from content using a hash function." << std::endl;
       std::cout
               << "If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic,
any message "
               << "published and determined to have the same deduplication ID, "
               << std::endl;
       std::cout
               << "within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted
but not delivered."
               << std::endl;
       std::cout
```

```
                << "For more information about deduplication, "
                << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-
dedup.html."
                << std::endl;
        contentBasedDeduplication = askYesNoQuestion(
                "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID? (y/n) ");
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueURLS;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> subscriptionARNS;

    Aws::String topicARN;
    {
        topicName = askQuestion("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ");

        // 1.  Create an Amazon SNS topic, either FIFO or non-FIFO.
        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;

        if (isFifoTopic) {
            request.AddAttributes("FifoTopic", "true");
            if (contentBasedDeduplication) {
                request.AddAttributes("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }
            topicName = topicName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

            std::cout
                    << "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
 appended to the topic name."
                    << std::endl;
        }

        request.SetName(topicName);

        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            topicARN = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
            std::cout << "Your new topic with the name '" << topicName
```

```
                      << "' and the topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN) " <<
std::endl;
           std::cout << "'" << topicARN << "' has been created." << std::endl;

       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::CreateTopic. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;

           cleanUp(topicARN,
                   queueURLS,
                   subscriptionARNS,
                   snsClient,
                   sqsClient);

           return false;
       }
   }

   printAsterisksLine();

   std::cout << "Now you will create " << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES
             << " SQS queues to subscribe to the topic." << std::endl;
   Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueNames;
   bool filteringMessages = false;
   bool first = true;
   for (int i = 1; i <= NUMBER_OF_QUEUES; ++i) {
       Aws::String queueURL;
       Aws::String queueName;
       {
           printAsterisksLine();
           std::ostringstream ostringstream;
           ostringstream << "Enter a name for " << (first ? "an" : "the next")
                         << " SQS queue. ";
           queueName = askQuestion(ostringstream.str());

           // 2.  Create an SQS queue.
           Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
           if (isFifoTopic) {

request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::FifoQueue,
                                       "true");
               queueName = queueName + FIFO_SUFFIX;
```

```
                if (first) // Only explain this once.
                {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue,
'.fifo' must "
                            << "be appended to the queue name." << std::endl;
                }
            }

            request.SetQueueName(queueName);
            queueNames.push_back(queueName);

            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                queueURL = outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl();
                std::cout << "Your new SQS queue with the name '" << queueName
                          << "' and the queue URL " << std::endl;
                std::cout << "'" << queueURL << "' has been created." <<
std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::CreateQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
        queueURLS.push_back(queueURL);

        if (first) // Only explain this once.
        {
            std::cout
                    << "The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN, which is
"
```

```
                    << "used to create a subscription." << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::String queueARN;
        {
            // 3.  Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.
            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr
                            << "Error ARN attribute not returned by
GetQueueAttribute."
                            << std::endl;

                    cleanUp(topicARN,
                            queueURLS,
                            subscriptionARNS,
                            snsClient,
                            sqsClient);

                    return false;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        if (first) {
            std::cout
                    << "An IAM policy must be attached to an SQS queue, enabling
it to receive "
                       "messages from an SNS topic." << std::endl;
        }

        {
            // 4.  Set the SQS queue policy attribute with a policy enabling the
receipt of SNS messages.
            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
            Aws::String policy = createPolicyForQueue(queueARN, topicARN);
            request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::Policy,
                                  policy);

            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The attributes for the queue '" << queueName
                          << "' were successfully updated." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::SetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
```

```
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        {
            // 5.  Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic.
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have
 filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then
 only the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/
sns-message-filtering.html"
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a
 \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;
```

```
                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN <<
"."
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
```

```
        first = false;
    }

    first = true;
    do {
        printAsterisksLine();

        // 6.  Publish a message to the SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
        request.SetMessage(message);
        if (isFifoTopic) {
            if (first) {
                std::cout
                        << "Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a
message group ID."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout
                        << "All messages within the same group will be received
in the "
                        << "order they were published." << std::endl;
            }
            Aws::String messageGroupID = askQuestion(
                    "Enter a message group ID for this message. ");
            request.SetMessageGroupId(messageGroupID);
            if (!contentBasedDeduplication) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, "
                            << "you must enter a deduplication ID." << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::String deduplicationID = askQuestion(
                        "Enter a deduplication ID for this message. ");
                request.SetMessageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID);
            }
        }

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
```

```
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }

        first = false;
    } while (askYesNoQuestion("Post another message? (y/n) "));

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the SQS queue will be polled to retrieve the messages."
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press any key to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    for (size_t i = 0; i < queueURLS.size(); ++i) {
        // 7.  Poll an SQS queue for its messages.
        std::vector<Aws::String> messages;
        std::vector<Aws::String> receiptHandles;
        while (true) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
```

```
            request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(10);
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);

            // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
            // For information about long polling, see
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
            request.SetWaitTimeSeconds(1);
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &newMessages =
 outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
                if (newMessages.empty()) {
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    for (const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message: newMessages) {
                        messages.push_back(message.GetBody());
                        receiptHandles.push_back(message.GetReceiptHandle());
                    }
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ReceiveMessage. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        if (messages.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No messages were ";
        }
```

```
        else if (messages.size() == 1) {
            std::cout << "One message was ";
        }
        else {
            std::cout << messages.size() << " messages were ";
        }
        std::cout << "received by the queue '" << queueNames[i]
                  << "'." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::String &message: messages) {
            std::cout << "  Message : '" << message << "'."
                      << std::endl;
        }

        // 8.  Delete a batch of messages from an SQS queue.
        if (!receiptHandles.empty()) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    return cleanUp(topicARN,
                   queueURLS,
                   subscriptionARNS,
                   snsClient,
                   sqsClient,
                   true); // askUser
}


bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::cleanUp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueURLS,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &subscriptionARNS,
                                      const Aws::SNS::SNSClient &snsClient,
                                      const Aws::SQS::SQSClient &sqsClient,
                                      bool askUser) {
    bool result = true;
    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!queueURLS.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SQS queues? (y/n) ")) {

        for (const auto &queueURL: queueURLS) {
            // 9.  Delete an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The queue with URL '" << queueURL
                          << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
```

```
        for (const auto &subscriptionARN: subscriptionARNS) {
            // 10. Unsubscribe an SNS subscription.
            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
                    snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Unsubscribe of subscription ARN '" <<
subscriptionARN
                          << "' was successful." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Unsubscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!topicARN.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SNS topic? (y/n) ")) {

        // 11. Delete an SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The topic with ARN '" << topicARN
                      << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::DeleteTopicRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

```
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create an IAM policy that gives an SQS queue permission to receive messages
 from an SNS topic.
/*!
 \sa createPolicyForQueue()
 \param queueARN: The SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
 \param topicARN: The SNS topic ARN.
 \return Aws::String: The policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::createPolicyForQueue(const Aws::String
 &queueARN,
                                                           const Aws::String
 &topicARN) {
    std::ostringstream policyStream;
    policyStream << R"({
        "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                    "Resource": ")" << queueARN << R"(",
                    "Condition": {
                "ArnEquals": {
                    "aws:SourceArn": ")" << topicARN << R"("
                }
            }
        }
        ]
    })";

    return policyStream.str();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic

- DeleteMessageBatch
- DeleteQueue
- DeleteTopic
- GetQueueAttributes
- 發布
- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
const FIFO_SUFFIX = ".fifo"
const TONE_KEY = "tone"

var ToneChoices = []string{"cheerful", "funny", "serious", "sincere"}

// MessageBody is used to deserialize the body of a message from a JSON string.
type MessageBody struct {
 Message string
}

// ScenarioRunner separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions
 so that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ScenarioRunner struct {
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
```

```
 snsActor   *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor   *actions.SqsActions
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateTopic() (string, string, bool, bool) {
 log.Println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out) or
 standard.\n" +
  "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and message
 filtering.")
 isFifoTopic := runner.questioner.AskBool("\nWould you like to work with FIFO
 topics? (y/n) ", "y")

 contentBasedDeduplication := false
 if isFifoTopic {
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Println("Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.
\n" +
   "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are automatically
 generated\n" +
   "from content using a hash function. If a message is successfully published to
\n" +
   "an SNS FIFO topic, any message published and determined to have the same\n" +
   "deduplication ID, within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted
\n" +
   "but not delivered. For more information about deduplication, see:\n" +
   "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.")
  contentBasedDeduplication = runner.questioner.AskBool(
   "\nDo you want to use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID? (y/n) ", "y")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 topicName := runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ")
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", topicName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  log.Printf("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '%v' must be appended to
\n"+
   "the topic name.", FIFO_SUFFIX)
 }

 topicArn, err := runner.snsActor.CreateTopic(topicName, isFifoTopic,
 contentBasedDeduplication)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
 }
 log.Printf("Your new topic with the name '%v' and Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
 \n"+
  "'%v' has been created.", topicName, topicArn)

 return topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateQueue(ordinal string, isFifoTopic bool)
 (string, string) {
 queueName := runner.questioner.Ask(fmt.Sprintf("Enter a name for the %v SQS
 queue. ", ordinal))
 if isFifoTopic {
  queueName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", queueName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  if ordinal == "first" {
   log.Printf("Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '%v' must "+
    "be appended to the queue name.\n", FIFO_SUFFIX)
  }
 }
 queueUrl, err := runner.sqsActor.CreateQueue(queueName, isFifoTopic)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new SQS queue with the name '%v' and the queue URL "+
  "'%v' has been created.", queueName, queueUrl)

 return queueName, queueUrl
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) SubscribeQueueToTopic(
 queueName string, queueUrl string, topicName string, topicArn string, ordinal
 string,
 isFifoTopic bool) (string, bool) {

 queueArn, err := runner.sqsActor.GetQueueArn(queueUrl)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("The ARN of your queue is: %v.\n", queueArn)

 err = runner.sqsActor.AttachSendMessagePolicy(queueUrl, queueArn, topicArn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
```

```
log.Println("Attached an IAM policy to the queue so the SNS topic can send " +
 "messages to it.")
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

var filterPolicy map[string][]string
if isFifoTopic {
 if ordinal == "first" {
  log.Println("Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters.\n" +
   "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered messages\n"
+
   "will be received in the queue.\n" +
   "For information about message filtering, see\n" +
   "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n" +
   "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\" attribute.")
 }

 wantFiltering := runner.questioner.AskBool(
  fmt.Sprintf("Do you want to filter messages that are sent to \"%v\"\n"+
   "from the %v topic? (y/n) ", queueName, topicName), "y")
 if wantFiltering {
  log.Println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following \"tone\"
attributes.")

  var toneSelections []string
  askAboutTones := true
  for askAboutTones {
   toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
    "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
   toneSelections = append(toneSelections, ToneChoices[toneIndex])
   askAboutTones = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to add another tone to
the filter? (y/n) ", "y")
  }
  log.Printf("Your subscription will be filtered to only pass the following
tones: %v\n", toneSelections)
  filterPolicy = map[string][]string{TONE_KEY: toneSelections}
 }
}

subscriptionArn, err := runner.snsActor.SubscribeQueue(topicArn, queueArn,
filterPolicy)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
```

```
 log.Printf("The queue %v is now subscribed to the topic %v with the subscription
 ARN %v.\n",
  queueName, topicName, subscriptionArn)

 return subscriptionArn, filterPolicy != nil
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PublishMessages(topicArn string, isFifoTopic bool,
 contentBasedDeduplication bool, usingFilters bool) {
 var message string
 var groupId string
 var dedupId string
 var toneSelection string
 publishMore := true
 for publishMore {
  groupId = ""
  dedupId = ""
  toneSelection = ""
  message = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message to publish: ")
  if isFifoTopic {
   log.Println("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a message group
 ID.\n" +
    "All messages within the same group will be received in the order they were
 published.")
   groupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message group ID: ")
   if !contentBasedDeduplication {
    log.Println("Because you are not using content-based deduplication,\n" +
     "you must enter a deduplication ID.")
    dedupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a deduplication ID: ")
   }
  }
  if usingFilters {
   if runner.questioner.AskBool("Add a tone attribute so this message can be
 filtered? (y/n) ", "y") {
    toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
     "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
    toneSelection = ToneChoices[toneIndex]
   }
  }

  err := runner.snsActor.Publish(topicArn, message, groupId, dedupId, TONE_KEY,
 toneSelection)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
```

```
  }
  log.Println(("Your message was published."))

  publishMore = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to publish another
 messsage? (y/n) ", "y")
 }
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PollForMessages(queueUrls []string) {
 log.Println("Polling queues for messages...")
 for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
  var messages []types.Message
  for {
   currentMsgs, err := runner.sqsActor.GetMessages(queueUrl, 10, 1)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   if len(currentMsgs) == 0 {
    break
   }
   messages = append(messages, currentMsgs...)
  }
  if len(messages) == 0 {
   log.Printf("No messages were received by queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
  } else if len(messages) == 1 {
   log.Printf("One message was received by queue %v:\n", queueUrl)

  } else {
   log.Printf("%v messages were received by queue %v:\n", len(messages),
 queueUrl)
  }
  for msgIndex, message := range messages {
   messageBody := MessageBody{}
   err := json.Unmarshal([]byte(*message.Body), &messageBody)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Printf("Message %v: %v\n", msgIndex+1, messageBody.Message)
  }

  if len(messages) > 0 {
   log.Printf("Deleting %v messages from queue %v.\n", len(messages), queueUrl)
   err := runner.sqsActor.DeleteMessages(queueUrl, messages)
   if err != nil {
```

```
    panic(err)
   }
  }
 }
}

// RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use
 the
// AWS SDK for Go to create and use Amazon SNS topics and Amazon SQS queues.
//
// 1. Create a topic (FIFO or non-FIFO).
// 2. Subscribe several queues to the topic with an option to apply a filter.
// 3. Publish messages to the topic.
// 4. Poll the queues for messages received.
// 5. Delete the topic and the queues.
//
// This example creates service clients from the specified sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario(
 sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources := Resources{}
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.\n" +
    "Cleaning up any resources that were created...")
   resources.Cleanup()
  }
 }()
 queueCount := 2

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.\n\n"+
  "In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe %v SQS queues to
 the\n"+
  "topic. You can select from several options for configuring the topic and the
\n"+
  "subscriptions for the queues. You can then post to the topic and see the
 results\n"+
  "in the queues.\n", queueCount)
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 runner := ScenarioRunner{
  questioner: questioner,
  snsActor:   &actions.SnsActions{SnsClient: sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  sqsActor:   &actions.SqsActions{SqsClient: sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 resources.snsActor = runner.snsActor
 resources.sqsActor = runner.sqsActor

 topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication :=
 runner.CreateTopic()
 resources.topicArn = topicArn
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Now you will create %v SQS queues and subscribe them to the topic.
\n", queueCount)
 ordinals := []string{"first", "next"}
 usingFilters := false
 for _, ordinal := range ordinals {
  queueName, queueUrl := runner.CreateQueue(ordinal, isFifoTopic)
  resources.queueUrls = append(resources.queueUrls, queueUrl)

  _, filtering := runner.SubscribeQueueToTopic(queueName, queueUrl, topicName,
 topicArn, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
  usingFilters = usingFilters || filtering
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PublishMessages(topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication,
 usingFilters)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PollForMessages(resources.queueUrls)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 wantCleanup := questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all AWS resources
 created for this scenario? (y/n) ", "y")
 if wantCleanup {
  log.Println("Cleaning up resources...")
  resources.Cleanup()
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

定義一個結構，以包裝此範例中使用的 Amazon SNS 動作。

```
// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// CreateTopic creates an Amazon SNS topic with the specified name. You can
 optionally
// specify that the topic is created as a FIFO topic and whether it uses content-
based
// deduplication instead of ID-based deduplication.
func (actor SnsActions) CreateTopic(topicName string, isFifoTopic bool,
 contentBasedDeduplication bool) (string, error) {
 var topicArn string
 topicAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
 }
 if contentBasedDeduplication {
  topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
 }
 topic, err := actor.SnsClient.CreateTopic(context.TODO(), &sns.CreateTopicInput{
  Name:       aws.String(topicName),
  Attributes: topicAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicName, err)
 } else {
  topicArn = *topic.TopicArn
 }
```

```
 return topicArn, err
}



// DeleteTopic delete an Amazon SNS topic.
func (actor SnsActions) DeleteTopic(topicArn string) error {
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.DeleteTopic(context.TODO(), &sns.DeleteTopicInput{
  TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SubscribeQueue subscribes an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to
 an
// Amazon SNS topic. When filterMap is not nil, it is used to specify a filter
 policy
// so that messages are only sent to the queue when the message has the specified
 attributes.
func (actor SnsActions) SubscribeQueue(topicArn string, queueArn string,
 filterMap map[string][]string) (string, error) {
 var subscriptionArn string
 var attributes map[string]string
 if filterMap != nil {
  filterBytes, err := json.Marshal(filterMap)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create filter policy, here's why: %v\n", err)
   return "", err
  }
  attributes = map[string]string{"FilterPolicy": string(filterBytes)}
 }
 output, err := actor.SnsClient.Subscribe(context.TODO(), &sns.SubscribeInput{
  Protocol:              aws.String("sqs"),
  TopicArn:              aws.String(topicArn),
  Attributes:            attributes,
  Endpoint:              aws.String(queueArn),
  ReturnSubscriptionArn: true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't susbscribe queue %v to topic %v. Here's why: %v\n",
```

```
   queueArn, topicArn, err)
 } else {
  subscriptionArn = *output.SubscriptionArn
 }

 return subscriptionArn, err
}



// Publish publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic. The message is then sent
 to all
// subscribers. When the topic is a FIFO topic, the message must also contain a
 group ID
// and, when ID-based deduplication is used, a deduplication ID. An optional key-
value
// filter attribute can be specified so that the message can be filtered
 according to
// a filter policy.
func (actor SnsActions) Publish(topicArn string, message string, groupId string,
 dedupId string, filterKey string, filterValue string) error {
 publishInput := sns.PublishInput{TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn), Message:
 aws.String(message)}
 if groupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageGroupId = aws.String(groupId)
 }
 if dedupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageDeduplicationId = aws.String(dedupId)
 }
 if filterKey != "" && filterValue != "" {
  publishInput.MessageAttributes = map[string]types.MessageAttributeValue{
   filterKey: {DataType: aws.String("String"), StringValue:
 aws.String(filterValue)},
  }
 }
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.Publish(context.TODO(), &publishInput)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't publish message to topic %v. Here's why: %v", topicArn,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

定義一個結構，以包裝此範例中使用的 Amazon SQS 動作。

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// CreateQueue creates an Amazon SQS queue with the specified name. You can
 specify
// whether the queue is created as a FIFO queue.
func (actor SqsActions) CreateQueue(queueName string, isFifoQueue bool) (string,
 error) {
 var queueUrl string
 queueAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoQueue {
  queueAttributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
 }
 queue, err := actor.SqsClient.CreateQueue(context.TODO(), &sqs.CreateQueueInput{
  QueueName:  aws.String(queueName),
  Attributes: queueAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueName, err)
 } else {
  queueUrl = *queue.QueueUrl
 }

 return queueUrl, err
}



// GetQueueArn uses the GetQueueAttributes action to get the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
// of an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetQueueArn(queueUrl string) (string, error) {
 var queueArn string
```

```
 arnAttributeName := types.QueueAttributeNameQueueArn
 attribute, err := actor.SqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.GetQueueAttributesInput{
  QueueUrl:       aws.String(queueUrl),
  AttributeNames: []types.QueueAttributeName{arnAttributeName},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get ARN for queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  queueArn = attribute.Attributes[string(arnAttributeName)]
 }
 return queueArn, err
}



// AttachSendMessagePolicy uses the SetQueueAttributes action to attach a policy
 to an
// Amazon SQS queue that allows the specified Amazon SNS topic to send messages
 to the
// queue.
func (actor SqsActions) AttachSendMessagePolicy(queueUrl string, queueArn string,
 topicArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Action:    "sqs:SendMessage",
   Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"},
   Resource:  aws.String(queueArn),
   Condition: PolicyCondition{"ArnEquals": map[string]string{"aws:SourceArn":
 topicArn}},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = actor.SqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.SetQueueAttributesInput{
  Attributes: map[string]string{
   string(types.QueueAttributeNamePolicy): string(policyBytes),
  },
```

```
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't set send message policy on queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}

// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
 Condition PolicyCondition   `json:",omitempty"`
}

// PolicyCondition defines a condition in a policy.
type PolicyCondition map[string]map[string]string



// GetMessages uses the ReceiveMessage action to get messages from an Amazon SQS
 queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetMessages(queueUrl string, maxMessages int32, waitTime
 int32) ([]types.Message, error) {
 var messages []types.Message
 result, err := actor.SqsClient.ReceiveMessage(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.ReceiveMessageInput{
  QueueUrl:            aws.String(queueUrl),
  MaxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
  WaitTimeSeconds:     waitTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl,
 err)
```

```
 } else {
  messages = result.Messages
 }
 return messages, err
}



// DeleteMessages uses the DeleteMessageBatch action to delete a batch of
 messages from
// an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteMessages(queueUrl string, messages []types.Message)
 error {
 entries := make([]types.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry, len(messages))
 for msgIndex := range messages {
  entries[msgIndex].Id = aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v", msgIndex))
  entries[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle = messages[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle
 }
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.DeleteMessageBatchInput{
  Entries:  entries,
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteQueue deletes an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteQueue(queueUrl string) error {
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteQueue(context.TODO(), &sqs.DeleteQueueInput{
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 發布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

這是此工作流程的進入點。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

import { TopicsQueuesWkflw } from "./TopicsQueuesWkflw.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";
import { SlowLogger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/slow-logger.js";

export const startSnsWorkflow = () => {
  const noLoggerDelay = process.argv.find((arg) => arg === "--no-logger-delay");
  const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
  const sqsClient = new SQSClient({});
  const prompter = new Prompter();
```

```
  const logger = noLoggerDelay ? console : new SlowLogger(25);

  const wkflw = new TopicsQueuesWkflw(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger);

  wkflw.start();
};
```

先前的程式碼提供了必要的相依性並啟動工作流程。下一節包含範例的大量內容。

```
const toneChoices = [
  { name: "cheerful", value: "cheerful" },
  { name: "funny", value: "funny" },
  { name: "serious", value: "serious" },
  { name: "sincere", value: "sincere" },
];

export class TopicsQueuesWkflw {
  // SNS topic is configured as First-In-First-Out
  isFifo = true;

  // Automatic content-based deduplication is enabled.
  autoDedup = false;

  snsClient;
  sqsClient;
  topicName;
  topicArn;
  subscriptionArns = [];
  /**
   * @type {{ queueName: string, queueArn: string, queueUrl: string, policy?:
 string }[]}
   */
  queues = [];
  prompter;

  /**
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SNSClient} snsClient
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sqs').SQSClient} sqsClient
   * @param {import('../../libs/prompter.js').Prompter} prompter
   * @param {import('../../libs/logger.js').Logger} logger
```

```
 */
constructor(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger) {
  this.snsClient = snsClient;
  this.sqsClient = sqsClient;
  this.prompter = prompter;
  this.logger = logger;
}

async welcome() {
  await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.description);
}

async confirmFifo() {
  await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.snsFifoDescription);
  this.isFifo = await this.prompter.confirm({
    message: MESSAGES.snsFifoPrompt,
  });

  if (this.isFifo) {
    this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerDedup);
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationNotice);
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationDescription);
    this.autoDedup = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.deduplicationPrompt,
    });
  }
}

async createTopic() {
  await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.creatingTopics);
  this.topicName = await this.prompter.input({
    message: MESSAGES.topicNamePrompt,
  });
  if (this.isFifo) {
    this.topicName += ".fifo";
    this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifoNaming);
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
  }

  const response = await this.snsClient.send(
    new CreateTopicCommand({
      Name: this.topicName,
      Attributes: {
        FifoTopic: this.isFifo ? "true" : "false",
```

```
          ...(this.autoDedup ? { ContentBasedDeduplication: "true" } : {}),
        },
      },
    );

    this.topicArn = response.TopicArn;

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.topicCreatedNotice
        .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
        .replace("${TOPIC_ARN}", this.topicArn),
    );
  }

  async createQueues() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.createQueuesNotice);
    // Increase this number to add more queues.
    let maxQueues = 2;

    for (let i = 0; i < maxQueues; i++) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.queueCount.replace("${COUNT}", i + 1));
      let queueName = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.queueNamePrompt.replace(
          "${EXAMPLE_NAME}",
          i === 0 ? "good-news" : "bad-news",
        ),
      });

      if (this.isFifo) {
        queueName += ".fifo";
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
      }

      const response = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new CreateQueueCommand({
          QueueName: queueName,
          Attributes: { ...(this.isFifo ? { FifoQueue: "true" } : {}) },
        }),
      );

      const { Attributes } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
          AttributeNames: ["QueueArn"],
```

```
        }),
      );

      this.queues.push({
        queueName,
        queueArn: Attributes.QueueArn,
        queueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
      });

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueCreatedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queueName)
          .replace("${QUEUE_URL}", response.QueueUrl)
          .replace("${QUEUE_ARN}", Attributes.QueueArn),
      );
    }
  }

  async attachQueueIamPolicies() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      const policy = JSON.stringify(
        {
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Principal: {
                Service: "sns.amazonaws.com",
              },
              Action: "sqs:SendMessage",
              Resource: queue.queueArn,
              Condition: {
                ArnEquals: {
                  "aws:SourceArn": this.topicArn,
                },
              },
            },
          ],
        },
        null,
        2,
      );

      if (index !== 0) {
        this.logger.logSeparator();
```

```
      }

      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.attachPolicyNotice);
      console.log(policy);
      const addPolicy = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: MESSAGES.addPolicyConfirmation.replace(
          "${QUEUE_NAME}",
          queue.queueName,
        ),
      });

      if (addPolicy) {
        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Attributes: {
              Policy: policy,
            },
          }),
        );
        queue.policy = policy;
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.policyNotAttachedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }
  }

  async subscribeQueuesToTopic() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      /**
       * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SubscribeCommandInput}
       */
      const subscribeParams = {
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Protocol: "sqs",
        Endpoint: queue.queueArn,
      };
      let tones = [];
```

```
      if (this.isFifo) {
        if (index === 0) {
          await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.fifoFilterNotice);
        }
        tones = await this.prompter.checkbox({
          message: MESSAGES.fifoFilterSelect.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
          choices: toneChoices,
        });

        if (tones.length) {
          subscribeParams.Attributes = {
            FilterPolicyScope: "MessageAttributes",
            FilterPolicy: JSON.stringify({
              tone: tones,
            }),
          };
        }
      }

      const { SubscriptionArn } = await this.snsClient.send(
        new SubscribeCommand(subscribeParams),
      );

      this.subscriptionArns.push(SubscriptionArn);

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueSubscribedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queue.queueName)
          .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
          .replace("${TONES}", tones.length ? tones.join(", ") : "none"),
      );
    }
  }

  async publishMessages() {
    const message = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.publishMessagePrompt,
    });

    let groupId, deduplicationId, choices;
```

```
    if (this.isFifo) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.groupIdNotice);
      groupId = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.groupIdPrompt,
      });

      if (this.autoDedup === false) {
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationIdNotice);
        deduplicationId = await this.prompter.input({
          message: MESSAGES.deduplicationIdPrompt,
        });
      }

      choices = await this.prompter.checkbox({
        message: MESSAGES.messageAttributesPrompt,
        choices: toneChoices,
      });
    }

    await this.snsClient.send(
      new PublishCommand({
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Message: message,
        ...(groupId
          ? {
              MessageGroupId: groupId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(deduplicationId
          ? {
              MessageDeduplicationId: deduplicationId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(choices
          ? {
              MessageAttributes: {
                tone: {
                  DataType: "String.Array",
                  StringValue: JSON.stringify(choices),
                },
              },
            }
          : {}),
      }),
```

```
    );

    const publishAnother = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.publishAnother,
    });

    if (publishAnother) {
      await this.publishMessages();
    }
  }

  async receiveAndDeleteMessages() {
    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      const { Messages } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new ReceiveMessageCommand({
          QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
        }),
      );

      if (Messages) {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.messagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
        console.log(Messages);

        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
              Id: message.MessageId,
              ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
            })),
          }),
        );
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.noMessagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
```

```
      }
    }

    const deleteAndPoll = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.deleteAndPollConfirmation,
    });

    if (deleteAndPoll) {
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    }
  }

  async destroyResources() {
    for (const subscriptionArn of this.subscriptionArns) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new UnsubscribeCommand({ SubscriptionArn: subscriptionArn }),
      );
    }

    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      await this.sqsClient.send(
        new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl }),
      );
    }

    if (this.topicArn) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new DeleteTopicCommand({ TopicArn: this.topicArn }),
      );
    }
  }

  async start() {
    console.clear();

    try {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerWelcome);
      await this.welcome();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifo);
      await this.confirmFifo();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateTopic);
      await this.createTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateQueues);
      await this.createQueues();
```

```
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerAttachPolicy);
      await this.attachQueueIamPolicies();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerSubscribeQueues);
      await this.subscribeQueuesToTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerPublishMessage);
      await this.publishMessages();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerReceiveMessages);
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(err);
    } finally {
      await this.destroyResources();
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 發布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon SNS 的無伺服器範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon 簡易通知服務 (Amazon SNS)。

範例

- 使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例顯示如何實作 Lambda 函數，以便接收在收到來自 SNS 主題的訊息時觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SNSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace SnsIntegration;

public class Function
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SNSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessRecordAsync(record, context);
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }
```

```
    private async Task ProcessRecordAsync(SNSEvent.SNSRecord record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed record
 {record.Sns.Message}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

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

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, snsEvent events.SNSEvent) {
 for _, record := range snsEvent.Records {
  processMessage(record)
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
}

func processMessage(record events.SNSEventRecord) {
 message := record.SNS.Message
 fmt.Printf("Processed message: %s\n", message)
 // TODO: Process your record here
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 與 Lambda 一起使用 SNS 事件。

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

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent.SNSRecord;
```

```
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;

public class SNSEventHandler implements RequestHandler<SNSEvent, Boolean> {
    LambdaLogger logger;

    @Override
    public Boolean handleRequest(SNSEvent event, Context context) {
        logger = context.getLogger();
        List<SNSRecord> records = event.getRecords();
        if (!records.isEmpty()) {
            Iterator<SNSRecord> recordsIter = records.iterator();
            while (recordsIter.hasNext()) {
                processRecord(recordsIter.next());
            }
        }
        return Boolean.TRUE;
    }

    public void processRecord(SNSRecord record) {
        try {
            String message = record.getSNS().getMessage();
            logger.log("message: " + message);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

透過使 Lambda JavaScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record) {
  try {
    const message = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

透過使 Lambda TypeScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SNSEvent, Context, SNSHandler, SNSEventRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SNSHandler = async (
  event: SNSEvent,
  context: Context
```

```
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SNSEventRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    const message: string = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

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

/*
Since native PHP support for AWS Lambda is not available, we are utilizing Bref's
 PHP functions runtime for AWS Lambda.
For more information on Bref's PHP runtime for Lambda, refer to: https://bref.sh/
docs/runtimes/function

Another approach would be to create a custom runtime.
```

```
A practical example can be found here: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/aws-
lambda-custom-runtime-for-php-a-practical-example/
*/

// Additional composer packages may be required when using Bref or any other PHP
 functions runtime.
// require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsHandler;

class Handler extends SnsHandler
{
    public function handleSns(SnsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $message = $record->getMessage();

            // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be
 marked as failed

            echo "Processed Message: $message" . PHP_EOL;
        }
    }
}

return new Handler();
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event['Records']:
        process_message(record)
    print("done")

def process_message(record):
    try:
        message = record['Sns']['Message']
        print(f"Processed message {message}")
        # TODO; Process your record here

    except Exception as e:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise e
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石使用與 Lambda 的 SNS 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].map { |record| process_message(record) }
end

def process_message(record)
  message = record['Sns']['Message']
  puts("Processing message: #{message}")
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error processing message: #{e}")
```

```
  raise
end
```

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sns::SnsEvent;
use aws_lambda_events::sns::SnsRecord;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
use tracing::info;

// Built with the following dependencies:
//  aws_lambda_events = { version = "0.10.0", default-features = false, features
 = ["sns"] }
//  lambda_runtime = "0.8.1"
//  tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//  tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//  tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SnsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    for event in event.payload.records {
        process_record(&event)?;
    }

    Ok(())
}

fn process_record(record: &SnsRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    info!("Processing SNS Message: {}", record.sns.message);
```

```
    // Implement your record handling code here.

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon SNS 跨服務範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon 簡易通知服務 (Amazon SNS)。每個範例都包含可在多個範例中運作的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建置應用程式以將資料提交至 DynamoDB 資料表
- 建置可轉譯訊息的發佈和訂閱應用程式
- 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片
- 建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS
- 使用開發套件將 Amazon SNS 訊息發佈到 Amazon SQS 佇列 AWS
- 使用 API Gateway 來調用 Lambda 函數
- 使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

建置應用程式以將資料提交至 DynamoDB 資料表

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建置應用程式，以將資料提交至 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表，並在使用者更新資料表時通知您。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何建立動態 Web 應用程式，以使用 Amazon DynamoDB Java API 提交資料，以及使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service Java API 傳送文字訊息。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

此範例說明如何建置應用程式，讓使用者將資料提交至 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表，以及使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 傳送文字訊息給管理員。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon DynamoDB Kotlin API 建立提交資料的原生 Android 應用程式，並使用 Amazon SNS Kotlin API 傳送文字訊息。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

建置可轉譯訊息的發佈和訂閱應用程式

以下程式碼範例示範如何建立具有訂閱和發布功能並且可轉譯訊息的應用程式。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

示範如何使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service .NET API 來建立具有訂閱和發布功能的 Web 應用程式。此外，此範例應用程式也會轉譯訊息。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service Java API 來建立具有訂閱和發布功能的 Web 應用程式。此外，此範例應用程式也會轉譯訊息。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

有關如何設置和運行使用 Java Async API 的示例的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整示例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon SNS Kotlin API 來建立具有訂閱和發布功能的應用程式。此外，此範例應用程式也會轉譯訊息。

有關如何創建 Web 應用程序的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

有關如何創建本機 Android 應用程序的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱上的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立無伺服器應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式

下列程式碼範例示範如何透過互動式應用程式探索 Amazon Textract 輸出。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用建置 React 應用程式，該應用程式使用 Amazon Textract 擷取文件影像中的資料，並將其顯示在互動式網頁中。 AWS SDK for JavaScript 此範例會在 Web 瀏覽器中

執行，且登入資料需要經過驗證的 Amazon Cognito 身分。它使用 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3 進行儲存，對於通知，它會輪詢訂閱 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)) 主題的 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 佇列。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 Amazon Textract 搭配使用，偵測文件影像中的文字、表單和表格元素。輸入影像和 Amazon Textract 輸出會顯示在 Tkinter 應用程式中，可讓您探索偵測到的元素。

- 將文件影像提交到 Amazon Textract，並探索偵測到元素的輸出。
- 將影像直接傳送至 Amazon Textract 或透過 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體。
- 使用非同步 API 可以在任務完成時啟動將通知發布到 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 主題的任務。
- 輪詢 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 佇列以取得任務完成訊息並顯示結果。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

使用 Amazon Rekognition 透過啟動非同步偵測任務來偵測映像中的人臉、物件和人物。此範例也會設定 Amazon Rekognition 以在任務完成時通知 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 主題，並訂閱 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 佇列到該主題。當佇列收到有關任務的訊息時，會擷取任務並輸出結果。

此範例最佳檢視時，請參閱 GitHub。有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

使用開發套件將 Amazon SNS 訊息發佈到 Amazon SQS 佇列 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 建立主題 (FIFO 或非 FIFO)。
- 為主題訂閱多個佇列，並提供套用篩選條件的選擇。
- 發佈訊息至主題。
- 輪詢佇列以獲取收到的訊息。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 和 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 示範主題和佇列的訊息。

如需在 Amazon SNS 和 Amazon SQS 中示範包含主題和佇列的完整原始程式碼和指示，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 和 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 示範主題和佇列的訊息。

如需在 Amazon SNS 和 Amazon SQS 中示範包含主題和佇列的完整原始程式碼和指示，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

使用 API Gateway 來調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例說明如何建立 Amazon API Gateway 叫用的 AWS Lambda 函數。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Lambda Java 執行階段 API 建立 AWS Lambda 函數。這個範例會叫用不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定的使用案例。此範例示範如何建立 Amazon API Gateway 調用的 Lambda 函數，該函數會掃描 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中的工作週年紀念日，並使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 傳送文字訊息給您的員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用 Lambda JavaScript 執行階段 API 建立 AWS Lambda 函數。這個範例會叫用不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定的使用案例。此範例示範如何建立 Amazon API Gateway 調用的 Lambda 函數，該函數會掃描 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中的工作週年紀念日，並使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 傳送文字訊息給您的員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例說明如何建立 Amazon EventBridge 排程事件所叫用的 AWS Lambda 函數。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何建立叫用 AWS Lambda 函數的 Amazon EventBridge 排程事件。設定 EventBridge 為在叫用 Lambda 函數時使用 cron 運算式來排程。在此範例中，您會使用 Lambda Java 執行期 API 建立 Lambda 函數。這個範例會叫用不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定的使用案例。此範例示範如何建立應用程式，將行動裝置文字訊息傳送給員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB

- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

說明如何建立叫用 AWS Lambda 函數的 Amazon EventBridge 排程事件。設定 EventBridge 為在叫用 Lambda 函數時使用 cron 運算式來排程。在此範例中，您可以使用 Lambda JavaScript 執行階段 API 建立 Lambda 函數。這個範例會叫用不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定的使用案例。此範例示範如何建立應用程式，將行動裝置文字訊息傳送給員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

使 AWS 用開發套件的 Amazon SQS 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon 簡單佇列服務 (Amazon SQS)。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon SQS 開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon SQS 的更多資訊。

- Amazon SQS API 參考 — 所有可用的 Amazon SQS 動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon SQS

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon SQS。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.SQS;
using Amazon.SQS.Model;

namespace SQSActions;

public static class HelloSQS
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var sqsClient = new AmazonSQSClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SQS! Following are some of your
 queues:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five queues.
        var response = await sqsClient.ListQueuesAsync(
            new ListQueuesRequest()
            {
```

```
                MaxResults = 5
            });

        foreach (var queue in response.QueueUrls)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tQueue Url: {queue}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListQueues中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS sqs)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_sqs")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})
```

```
if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed
 libraries for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if(WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory
 for running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line you
 may need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_sqs.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_sqs.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ListQueuesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello SQS" starter application that initializes an Amazon Simple Queue
 Service
 *  (Amazon SQS) client and lists the SQS queues in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
```

```
 *  Usage: 'hello_sqs'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allQueueUrls;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated
 response.
        do {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesRequest request;

            Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.ListQueues(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &pageOfQueueUrls =
 outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrls();
                if (!pageOfQueueUrls.empty()) {
                    allQueueUrls.insert(allQueueUrls.cend(),
 pageOfQueueUrls.cbegin(),
                                        pageOfQueueUrls.cend());
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ListQueues. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

```
        std::cout << "Hello Amazon SQS! You have " << allQueueUrls.size() << "
 queue"
                  << (allQueueUrls.size() == 1 ? "" : "s") << " in your account."
                  << std::endl;

        if (!allQueueUrls.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Here are your queue URLs." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::String &queueUrl: allQueueUrls) {
                std::cout << "  * " << queueUrl << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListQueues中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
)
```

```
// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Queue Service
// (Amazon SQS) client and list the queues in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 sqsClient := sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the queues for your account.")
 var queueUrls []string
 paginator := sqs.NewListQueuesPaginator(sqsClient, &sqs.ListQueuesInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get queues. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   queueUrls = append(queueUrls, output.QueueUrls...)
  }
 }
 if len(queueUrls) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any queues!")
 } else {
  for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", queueUrl)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListQueues中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.paginators.ListQueuesIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class HelloSQS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        listQueues(sqsClient);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listQueues(SqsClient sqsClient) {
        try {
            ListQueuesIterable listQueues = sqsClient.listQueuesPaginator();
            listQueues.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.queueUrls().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Queue URL: " +
 content.toLowerCase()));
```

```
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListQueues中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

初始化 Amazon SQS 用戶端和列出佇列。

```
import { SQSClient, paginateListQueues } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

export const helloSqs = async () => {
  // The configuration object (`{}`) is required. If the region and credentials
  // are omitted, the SDK uses your local configuration if it exists.
  const client = new SQSClient({});

  // You can also use `ListQueuesCommand`, but to use that command you must
  // handle the pagination yourself. You can do that by sending the
 `ListQueuesCommand`
  // with the `NextToken` parameter from the previous request.
  const paginatedQueues = paginateListQueues({ client }, {});
  const queues = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedQueues) {
    if (page.QueueUrls?.length) {
      queues.push(...page.QueueUrls);
    }
  }
```

```
  const suffix = queues.length === 1 ? "" : "s";

  console.log(
    `Hello, Amazon SQS! You have ${queues.length} queue${suffix} in your
 account.`,
  );
  console.log(queues.map((t) => `  * ${t}`).join("\n"));
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListQueues中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package com.kotlin.sqs

import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.paginators.listQueuesPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform

suspend fun main() {
    listTopicsPag()
}

suspend fun listTopicsPag() {
    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.listQueuesPaginated { }
            .transform { it.queueUrls?.forEach { queue -> emit(queue) } }
            .collect { queue ->
                println("The Queue URL is $queue")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListQueues中的 Kotlin API 參考。

程式碼範例

- 使 AWS 用 SDK 對 Amazon SQS 執行的動作
  - 搭AddPermission配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ChangeMessageVisibility配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateQueue配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteMessage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteMessageBatch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteQueue配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetQueueAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetQueueUrl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListDeadLetterSourceQueues配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListQueues配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭PurgeQueue配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ReceiveMessage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭RemovePermission配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭SendMessage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭SendMessageBatch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭SetQueueAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用開發套件的 Amazon SQS 案 AWS 例
  - 使用開發套件 AWS 建立並發佈至 FIFO Amazon SNS 主題
  - 使用開發套件將 Amazon SNS 訊息發佈到 Amazon SQS 佇列 AWS
  - 使用開發套件透過 Amazon SQS 傳送和接收批次訊息 AWS
- 使用開發套件的 Amazon SQS 無伺服器範例 AWS
  - 使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數
  - 使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

- 使用開發套件的 Amazon SQS 跨服務範例 AWS

- 使用 Amazon SQS 建立可傳送和擷取訊息的 Web 應用程式
- 使用 Step Functions 建立傳訊應用程式
- 建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS
- 使用開發套件將 Amazon SNS 訊息發佈到 Amazon SQS 佇列 AWS
- 使用適用於 .NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構來發佈和接收 Amazon SQS 訊息

使 AWS 用 SDK 對 Amazon SQS 執行的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用開發套件的 Amazon SQS 案 AWS 例。

範例

- 搭AddPermission配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ChangeMessageVisibility配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateQueue配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteMessage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteMessageBatch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteQueue配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetQueueAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetQueueUrl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDeadLetterSourceQueues配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListQueues配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PurgeQueue配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ReceiveMessage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemovePermission配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SendMessage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SendMessageBatch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭SetQueueAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭**AddPermission**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AddPermission`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將權限新增至佇列

此範例可讓指定的 AWS 帳戶將訊息傳送至指定的佇列。

命令：

```
aws sqs add-permission --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --label SendMessagesFromMyQueue --aws-
account-ids 12345EXAMPLE --actions SendMessage
```

輸出：

```
None.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AddPermission中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例允許指定 AWS 帳戶 的從指定佇列傳送訊息。

```
Add-SQSPermission -Action SendMessage -AWSAccountId 80398EXAMPLE
 -Label SendMessagesFromMyQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AddPermission式參考中的。

搭**ChangeMessageVisibility**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ChangeMessageVisibility`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Changes the visibility timeout of a message in an Amazon Simple Queue Service
//! (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageReceiptHandle: A message receipt handle.
  \param visibilityTimeoutSeconds: Visibility timeout in seconds.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::changeMessageVisibility(
        const Aws::String &queue_url,
        const Aws::String &messageReceiptHandle,
        int visibilityTimeoutSeconds,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queue_url);
    request.SetReceiptHandle(messageReceiptHandle);
    request.SetVisibilityTimeout(visibilityTimeoutSeconds);

    auto outcome = sqsClient.ChangeMessageVisibility(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully changed visibility of message " <<
                  messageReceiptHandle << " from queue " << queue_url <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cout << "Error changing visibility of message from queue "
                  << queue_url << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ChangeMessageVisibility中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要變更訊息的逾時可見性

此範例會將指定訊息的逾時可見性變更為 10 小時 (10 小時 * 60 分鐘 * 60 秒)。

命令：

```
aws sqs change-message-visibility --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --receipt-handle AQEBTpyI...t6HyQg== --
visibility-timeout 36000
```

輸出：

```
None.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ChangeMessageVisibility中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

接收 Amazon SQS 訊息並變更其逾時可見性。

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  ChangeMessageVisibilityCommand,
  SQSClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 1,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  const response = await client.send(
    new ChangeMessageVisibilityCommand({
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ChangeMessageVisibility中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

接收 Amazon SQS 訊息並變更其逾時可見性。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region to us-west-2
AWS.config.update({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var queueURL = "https://sqs.REGION.amazonaws.com/ACCOUNT-ID/QUEUE-NAME";

var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Receive Error", err);
  } else {
    // Make sure we have a message
    if (data.Messages != null) {
      var visibilityParams = {
        QueueUrl: queueURL,
        ReceiptHandle: data.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
        VisibilityTimeout: 20, // 20 second timeout
      };
      sqs.changeMessageVisibility(visibilityParams, function (err, data) {
        if (err) {
          console.log("Delete Error", err);
        } else {
          console.log("Timeout Changed", data);
```

```
        }
      });
    } else {
      console.log("No messages to change");
    }
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ChangeMessageVisibility中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將具有指定佇列中指定接收控點之郵件的可見性逾時變更為 10 小時 (10 小時 * 60 分鐘 * 60 秒 = 36000 秒)。

```
Edit-SQSMessageVisibility -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/8039EXAMPLE/MyQueue -ReceiptHandle AQEBgGDh...J/Iqww== -
VisibilityTimeout 36000
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ChangeMessageVisibility式參考中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

```
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

begin
  queue_name = "my-queue"
  queue_url = sqs.get_queue_url(queue_name: queue_name).queue_url

  receive_message_result_before = sqs.receive_message({
    queue_url: queue_url,
    max_number_of_messages: 10 # Receive up to 10 messages, if there are that
 many.
  })

  puts "Before attempting to change message visibility timeout: received
 #{receive_message_result_before.messages.count} message(s)."

  receive_message_result_before.messages.each do |message|
    sqs.change_message_visibility({
      queue_url: queue_url,
      receipt_handle: message.receipt_handle,
      visibility_timeout: 30 # This message will not be visible for 30 seconds
 after first receipt.
    })
  end

  # Try to retrieve the original messages after setting their visibility timeout.
  receive_message_result_after = sqs.receive_message({
    queue_url: queue_url,
    max_number_of_messages: 10
  })

  puts "\nAfter attempting to change message visibility timeout: received
 #{receive_message_result_after.messages.count} message(s)."

rescue Aws::SQS::Errors::NonExistentQueue
  puts "Cannot receive messages for a queue named '#{receive_queue_name}', as it
 does not exist."
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ChangeMessageVisibility中的。

搭ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將多個訊息的逾時可見性變更為批次

此範例會將 2 個指定郵件的逾時可見性變更為 10 小時 (10 小時 * 60 分鐘 * 60 秒)。

命令：

```
aws sqs change-message-visibility-batch --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --entries file://change-message-
visibility-batch.json
```

輸入文件（change-message-visibility-batch.json）：

```
[
  {
    "Id": "FirstMessage",
        "ReceiptHandle": "AQEBhz2q...Jf3kaw==",
        "VisibilityTimeout": 36000
  },
  {
    "Id": "SecondMessage",
        "ReceiptHandle": "AQEBkTUH...HifSnw==",
        "VisibilityTimeout": 36000
  }
]
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Successful": [
    {
      "Id": "SecondMessage"
    },
    {
```

```
      "Id": "FirstMessage"
    }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會變更指定佇列中具有指定接收控點之 2 則訊息的可見性逾時。第一則訊息的可見性逾時變更為 10 小時 (10 小時 * 60 分鐘 * 60 秒 = 36000 秒)。第二則訊息的可見性逾時變更為 5 小時 (5 小時 * 60 分鐘 * 60 秒 = 18000 秒)。

```
$changeVisibilityRequest1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.ChangeMessageVisibilityBatchRequestEntry
$changeVisibilityRequest1.Id = "Request1"
$changeVisibilityRequest1.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBd329...v6gl8Q=="
$changeVisibilityRequest1.VisibilityTimeout = 36000

$changeVisibilityRequest2 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.ChangeMessageVisibilityBatchRequestEntry
$changeVisibilityRequest2.Id = "Request2"
$changeVisibilityRequest2.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBgGDh...J/Iqww=="
$changeVisibilityRequest2.VisibilityTimeout = 18000

Edit-SQSMessageVisibilityBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue -Entry $changeVisibilityRequest1,
 $changeVisibilityRequest2
```

輸出：

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {Request2, Request1}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch式參考中的。

搭CreateQueue配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateQueue。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 將訊息發佈至佇列
- 發送和接收一批消息

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立具有特定名稱的佇列。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
```

```
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }
```

建立 Amazon SQS 佇列並向其傳送訊息。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.SQS;
    using Amazon.SQS.Model;

    public class CreateSendExample
    {
        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
        private static readonly string QueueName = "Example_Queue";
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ServiceRegion =
RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
        private static IAmazonSQS client;
```

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            client = new AmazonSQSClient(ServiceRegion);
            var createQueueResponse = await CreateQueue(client, QueueName);

            string queueUrl = createQueueResponse.QueueUrl;

            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
 Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
            {
                { "Title",   new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "The Whistler" } },
                { "Author",  new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "John Grisham" } },
                { "WeeksOn", new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "Number",
 StringValue = "6" } },
            };

            string messageBody = "Information about current NY Times fiction
 bestseller for week of 12/11/2016.";

            var sendMsgResponse = await SendMessage(client, queueUrl,
 messageBody, messageAttributes);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon SQS queue using the queue name passed to it
        /// in queueName.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing the name of the queue
        /// to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A CreateQueueResponse that contains information about the
        /// newly created queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<CreateQueueResponse> CreateQueue(IAmazonSQS
 client, string queueName)
        {
            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
```

```
                    { "DelaySeconds", "60" },
                    { "MessageRetentionPeriod", "86400" },
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created a queue with URL : {response.QueueUrl}");

            return response;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a message to an SQS queue.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to which to send the
        /// message.</param>
        /// <param name="messageBody">A string representing the body of the
        /// message to be sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <param name="messageAttributes">Attributes for the message to be
        /// sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <returns>A SendMessageResponse object that contains information
        /// about the message that was sent.</returns>
        public static async Task<SendMessageResponse> SendMessage(
            IAmazonSQS client,
            string queueUrl,
            string messageBody,
            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes)
        {
            var sendMessageRequest = new SendMessageRequest
            {
                DelaySeconds = 10,
                MessageAttributes = messageAttributes,
                MessageBody = messageBody,
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            };

            var response = await client.SendMessageAsync(sendMessageRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sent a message with id : {response.MessageId}");

            return response;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateQueue中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueName: An Amazon SQS queue name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::createQueue(const Aws::String &queueName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
    request.SetQueueName(queueName);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created queue " << queueName << " with a queue
 URL "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl() << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating queue " << queueName << ": " <<
```

```
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateQueue中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立佇列

此範例會建立具有指定名稱的佇列、將訊息保留期限設定為 3 天 (3 天 * 24 小時 * 60 分鐘 * 60 秒)，並將佇列的無效字母佇列設定為指定佇列，其接收計數上限為 1,000 則訊息。

命令：

```
aws sqs create-queue --queue-name MyQueue --attributes file://create-queue.json
```

輸入文件（創建隊列 .json）：

```
{
  "RedrivePolicy": "{\"deadLetterTargetArn\":\"arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDeadLetterQueue\",\"maxReceiveCount\":\"1000\"}",
  "MessageRetentionPeriod": "259200"
}
```

輸出：

```
{
  "QueueUrl": "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateQueue中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// CreateQueue creates an Amazon SQS queue with the specified name. You can
 specify
// whether the queue is created as a FIFO queue.
func (actor SqsActions) CreateQueue(queueName string, isFifoQueue bool) (string,
 error) {
 var queueUrl string
 queueAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoQueue {
  queueAttributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
 }
 queue, err := actor.SqsClient.CreateQueue(context.TODO(), &sqs.CreateQueueInput{
  QueueName:  aws.String(queueName),
  Attributes: queueAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueName, err)
 } else {
  queueUrl = *queue.QueueUrl
 }

 return queueUrl, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreateQueue中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ListQueuesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ListQueuesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SQSExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        String queueName = "queue" + System.currentTimeMillis();
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        // Perform various tasks on the Amazon SQS queue.
        String queueUrl = createQueue(sqsClient, queueName);
        listQueues(sqsClient);
        listQueuesFilter(sqsClient, queueUrl);
        List<Message> messages = receiveMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl);
        sendBatchMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl);
        changeMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl, messages);
        deleteMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl, messages);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            System.out.println("\nCreate Queue");

            CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);

            System.out.println("\nGet queue url");

            GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void listQueues(SqsClient sqsClient) {

        System.out.println("\nList Queues");
        String prefix = "que";
```

```
        try {
            ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest =
ListQueuesRequest.builder().queueNamePrefix(prefix).build();
            ListQueuesResponse listQueuesResponse =
sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest);
            for (String url : listQueuesResponse.queueUrls()) {
                System.out.println(url);
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listQueuesFilter(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {
        // List queues with filters
        String namePrefix = "queue";
        ListQueuesRequest filterListRequest = ListQueuesRequest.builder()
                .queueNamePrefix(namePrefix)
                .build();

        ListQueuesResponse listQueuesFilteredResponse =
sqsClient.listQueues(filterListRequest);
        System.out.println("Queue URLs with prefix: " + namePrefix);
        for (String url : listQueuesFilteredResponse.queueUrls()) {
            System.out.println(url);
        }

        System.out.println("\nSend message");
        try {
            sqsClient.sendMessage(SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody("Hello world!")
                    .delaySeconds(10)
                    .build());

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    public static void sendBatchMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {

        System.out.println("\nSend multiple messages");
        try {
            SendMessageBatchRequest sendMessageBatchRequest =
SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.entries(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id1").messageBody("Hello
from msg 1").build(),

SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id2").messageBody("msg
2").delaySeconds(10)
                                        .build())
                    .build();
            sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<Message> receiveMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String
queueUrl) {

        System.out.println("\nReceive messages");
        try {
            ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static void changeMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {
```

```
        System.out.println("\nChange Message Visibility");
        try {

            for (Message message : messages) {
                ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest req =
 ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest.builder()
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                        .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                        .visibilityTimeout(100)
                        .build();
                sqsClient.changeMessageVisibility(req);
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
 List<Message> messages) {
        System.out.println("\nDelete Messages");

        try {
            for (Message message : messages) {
                DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
 DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                        .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                        .build();
                sqsClient.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
            }
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateQueue中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 Amazon SQS 標準佇列。

```
import { CreateQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "test-queue";

export const main = async (sqsQueueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const command = new CreateQueueCommand({
    QueueName: sqsQueueName,
    Attributes: {
      DelaySeconds: "60",
      MessageRetentionPeriod: "86400",
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

建立具有長輪詢的 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
import { CreateQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "queue_name";

export const main = async (queueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const response = await client.send(
    new CreateQueueCommand({
```

```
      QueueName: queueName,
      Attributes: {
        // When the wait time for the ReceiveMessage API action is greater than
 0,
        // long polling is in effect. The maximum long polling wait time is 20
        // seconds. Long polling helps reduce the cost of using Amazon SQS by,
        // eliminating the number of empty responses and false empty responses.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
      },
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateQueue中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 Amazon SQS 標準佇列。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
  Attributes: {
```

```
    DelaySeconds: "60",
    MessageRetentionPeriod: "86400",
  },
};

sqs.createQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

建立一個等待訊息到達的 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
  Attributes: {
    ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
  },
};

sqs.createQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateQueue中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createQueue(queueNameVal: String): String {

    println("Create Queue")
    val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
        println("Get queue url")

        val getQueueUrlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueUrlRequest)
        return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl.toString()
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateQueue中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立具有指定名稱的佇列。

```
New-SQSQueue -QueueName MyQueue
```

輸出：

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateQueue式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_queue(name, attributes=None):
    """
    Creates an Amazon SQS queue.

    :param name: The name of the queue. This is part of the URL assigned to the
 queue.
    :param attributes: The attributes of the queue, such as maximum message size
 or
                       whether it's a FIFO queue.
    :return: A Queue object that contains metadata about the queue and that can
 be used
             to perform queue operations like sending and receiving messages.
    """
    if not attributes:
        attributes = {}

    try:
        queue = sqs.create_queue(QueueName=name, Attributes=attributes)
        logger.info("Created queue '%s' with URL=%s", name, queue.url)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create queue named '%s'.", name)
        raise error
    else:
        return queue
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateQueue中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# This code example demonstrates how to create a queue in Amazon Simple Queue
 Service (Amazon SQS).

require "aws-sdk-sqs"

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_name [String] The name of the queue.
# @return [Boolean] true if the queue was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless queue_created?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-queue'
#   )
def queue_created?(sqs_client, queue_name)
  sqs_client.create_queue(queue_name: queue_name)
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating queue: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = "us-west-2"
  queue_name = "my-queue"
  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)
```

```
  puts "Creating the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if queue_created?(sqs_client, queue_name)
    puts "Queue created."
  else
    puts "Queue not created."
  end
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateQueue中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 Amazon SQS 標準佇列。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->createqueue( iv_queuename = iv_queue_name ).        "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuedeldrecently.
        MESSAGE 'After deleting a queue, wait 60 seconds before creating another
queue with the same name.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuenameexists.
        MESSAGE 'A queue with this name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

建立一個等待訊息到達的 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
    TRY.
        DATA lt_attributes TYPE /aws1/cl_sqsqueueattrmap_w=>tt_queueattributemap.
        DATA ls_attribute TYPE /aws1/
cl_sqsqueueattrmap_w=>ts_queueattributemap_maprow.
        ls_attribute-key = 'ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds'.               " Time
 in seconds for long polling, such as how long the call waits for a message to
 arrive in the queue before returning. "
        ls_attribute-value = NEW /aws1/cl_sqsqueueattrmap_w( iv_value =
 iv_wait_time ).
        INSERT ls_attribute INTO TABLE lt_attributes.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->createqueue(                  " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
                iv_queuename = iv_queue_name
                it_attributes = lt_attributes
            ).
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuedeldrecently.
        MESSAGE 'After deleting a queue, wait 60 seconds before creating another
 queue with the same name.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuenameexists.
        MESSAGE 'A queue with this name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateQueue中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`DeleteMessage`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteMessage`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從 Amazon SQS 佇列接收訊息，然後刪除該訊息。

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the AWS Region you want to use is different from
            // the AWS Region defined for the default user, supply
            // the specify your AWS Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonSQSClient();
            string queueName = "Example_Queue";

            var queueUrl = await GetQueueUrl(client, queueName);
            Console.WriteLine($"The SQS queue's URL is {queueUrl}");

            var response = await ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(client, queueUrl);

            Console.WriteLine($"Message: {response.Messages[0]}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the queue URL for the queue named in the queueName
        /// property using the client object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon SQS client used to retrieve the
        /// queue URL.</param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing  name of the queue
        /// for which to retrieve the URL.</param>
        /// <returns>The URL of the queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetQueueUrl(IAmazonSQS client, string
queueName)
        {
            var request = new GetQueueUrlRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = await
client.GetQueueUrlAsync(request);
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the message from the quque at the URL passed in the
        /// queueURL parameters using the client.
        /// </summary>
```

```
        /// <param name="client">The SQS client used to retrieve a message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue from which to retrieve
        /// a message.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the call to ReceiveMessageAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<ReceiveMessageResponse>
 ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(IAmazonSQS client, string queueUrl)
        {
            // Receive a single message from the queue.
            var receiveMessageRequest = new ReceiveMessageRequest
            {
                AttributeNames = { "SentTimestamp" },
                MaxNumberOfMessages = 1,
                MessageAttributeNames = { "All" },
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                VisibilityTimeout = 0,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 0,
            };

            var receiveMessageResponse = await
 client.ReceiveMessageAsync(receiveMessageRequest);

            // Delete the received message from the queue.
            var deleteMessageRequest = new DeleteMessageRequest
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                ReceiptHandle = receiveMessageResponse.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
            };

            await client.DeleteMessageAsync(deleteMessageRequest);

            return receiveMessageResponse;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteMessage中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Delete a message from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageReceiptHandle: A message receipt handle.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::deleteMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                                const Aws::String &messageReceiptHandle,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetReceiptHandle(messageReceiptHandle);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.DeleteMessage(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted message from queue " << queueUrl
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting message from queue " << queueUrl << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteMessage中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除訊息

此範例會刪除指定的郵件。

命令：

```
aws sqs delete-message --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --receipt-handle AQEBRXTo...q2doVA==
```

輸出：

```
None.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteMessage中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        try {
            for (Message message : messages) {
                DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
 DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
```

```
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                        .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                        .build();
                sqsClient.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
            }
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteMessage中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

接收和刪除 Amazon SQS 訊息。

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
```

```
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteMessage中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

接收和刪除 Amazon SQS 訊息。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var queueURL = "SQS_QUEUE_URL";

var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
  VisibilityTimeout: 20,
  WaitTimeSeconds: 0,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Receive Error", err);
  } else if (data.Messages) {
    var deleteParams = {
      QueueUrl: queueURL,
      ReceiptHandle: data.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
    };
    sqs.deleteMessage(deleteParams, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Delete Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Message Deleted", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteMessage中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String) {
    println("Delete Messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val purgeRequest = PurgeQueueRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.purgeQueue(purgeRequest)
        println("Messages are successfully deleted from $queueUrlVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteQueue(queueUrlVal: String) {

    val request = DeleteQueueRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(request)
        println("$queueUrlVal was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteMessage中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從指定的佇列中刪除具有指定接收控點的郵件。

```
Remove-SQSMessage -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue -ReceiptHandle AQEBd329...v6gl8Q==
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteMessage式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_message(message):
    """
    Delete a message from a queue. Clients must delete messages after they
    are received and processed to remove them from the queue.

    :param message: The message to delete. The message's queue URL is contained
 in
                    the message's metadata.
    :return: None
    """
    try:
        message.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted message: %s", message.message_id)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete message: %s", message.message_id)
        raise error
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteMessage中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DeleteMessageBatch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteMessageBatch。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 將訊息發佈至佇列
- 發送和接收一批消息

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl,
List<Message> messages)
    {
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
```

```
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteMessageBatch中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);
```

```
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteMessageBatch中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要批次刪除多則訊息

此範例會刪除指定的訊息。

命令：

```
aws sqs delete-message-batch --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --entries file://delete-message-
batch.json
```

輸入文件（delete-message-batch.json）：

```
[
  {
        "Id": "FirstMessage",
        "ReceiptHandle": "AQEB1mgl...Z4GuLw=="
  },
  {
```

```
    "Id": "SecondMessage",
        "ReceiptHandle": "AQEBLsYM...VQubAA=="
  }
]
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Successful": [
    {
      "Id": "FirstMessage"
    },
    {
      "Id": "SecondMessage"
    }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteMessageBatch中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// DeleteMessages uses the DeleteMessageBatch action to delete a batch of
 messages from
```

```
// an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteMessages(queueUrl string, messages []types.Message)
 error {
 entries := make([]types.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry, len(messages))
 for msgIndex := range messages {
  entries[msgIndex].Id = aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v", msgIndex))
  entries[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle = messages[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle
 }
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.DeleteMessageBatchInput{
  Entries:  entries,
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteMessageBatch中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
```

```
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteMessageBatch中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從指定的佇列中刪除 2 封具有指定接收控點的郵件。

```
$deleteMessageRequest1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
$deleteMessageRequest1.Id = "Request1"
$deleteMessageRequest1.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBX2g4...wtJSQg=="

$deleteMessageRequest2 = New-Object
 Amazon.SQS.Model.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry
$deleteMessageRequest2.Id = "Request2"
$deleteMessageRequest2.ReceiptHandle = "AQEBqOVY...KTsLYg=="

Remove-SQSMessageBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue -Entry $deleteMessageRequest1,
 $deleteMessageRequest2
```

輸出：

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {Request1, Request2}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteMessageBatch式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Delete a batch of messages from a queue in a single request.

    :param queue: The queue from which to delete the messages.
    :param messages: The list of messages to delete.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and
 failed
             message deletions.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {"Id": str(ind), "ReceiptHandle": msg.receipt_handle}
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.delete_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info("Deleted %s",
 messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle)
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Could not delete %s",
 messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle
                )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete messages from queue %s", queue)
    else:
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteMessageBatch中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DeleteQueue**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteQueue`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 將訊息發佈至佇列
- 發送和接收一批消息

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用佇列的 URL 刪除佇列。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a queue by its URL.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
{
    var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
        new DeleteQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl
        });
    return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteQueue中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Delete an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueURL: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::deleteQueue(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted queue with url " << queueURL <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting queue " << queueURL << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteQueue中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除佇列

此範例會刪除指定的佇列。

命令：

```
aws sqs delete-queue --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyNewerQueue
```

輸出：

```
None.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteQueue中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// DeleteQueue deletes an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteQueue(queueUrl string) error {
```

```
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteQueue(context.TODO(), &sqs.DeleteQueueInput{
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteQueue中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DeleteQueue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <queueName>
```

```
                Where:
                   queueName - The name of the Amazon SQS queue to delete.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String queueName = args[0];
        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        deleteSQSQueue(sqs, queueName);
        sqs.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteQueue中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
import { DeleteQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "test-queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queueUrl });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteQueue中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
```

```
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueUrl: "SQS_QUEUE_URL",
};

sqs.deleteQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteQueue中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String) {
    println("Delete Messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val purgeRequest = PurgeQueueRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.purgeQueue(purgeRequest)
        println("Messages are successfully deleted from $queueUrlVal")
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun deleteQueue(queueUrlVal: String) {

    val request = DeleteQueueRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(request)
        println("$queueUrlVal was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteQueue中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定的佇列。

```
Remove-SQSQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteQueue式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def remove_queue(queue):
```

```
    """
    Removes an SQS queue. When run against an AWS account, it can take up to
    60 seconds before the queue is actually deleted.

    :param queue: The queue to delete.
    :return: None
    """
    try:
        queue.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted queue with URL=%s.", queue.url)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete queue with URL=%s!", queue.url)
        raise error
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteQueue中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-sqs"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

sqs.delete_queue(queue_url: URL)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteQueue中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
TRY.
    lo_sqs->deletequeue( iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url ).
    MESSAGE 'SQS queue deleted' TYPE 'I'.
ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteQueue中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`GetQueueAttributes`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetQueueAttributes`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 將訊息發佈至佇列

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetQueueAttributes中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
```

```
            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
 &attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
                }

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;


            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetQueueAttributes中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得佇列的屬性

此範例會取得所有指定佇列的屬性。

命令：

```
aws sqs get-queue-attributes --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --attribute-names All
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Attributes": {
    "ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible": "0",
    "RedrivePolicy": "{\"deadLetterTargetArn\":\"arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDeadLetterQueue\",\"maxReceiveCount\":1000}",
    "MessageRetentionPeriod": "345600",
    "ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed": "0",
    "MaximumMessageSize": "262144",
    "CreatedTimestamp": "1442426968",
    "ApproximateNumberOfMessages": "0",
    "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": "0",
    "DelaySeconds": "0",
    "VisibilityTimeout": "30",
    "LastModifiedTimestamp": "1442426968",
    "QueueArn": "arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyNewQueue"
  }
}
```

此範例只會取得指定佇列的最大訊息大小和可見性逾時屬性。

命令：

```
aws sqs get-queue-attributes --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyNewQueue --attribute-names MaximumMessageSize
 VisibilityTimeout
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Attributes": {
    "VisibilityTimeout": "30",
    "MaximumMessageSize": "262144"
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetQueueAttributes中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// GetQueueArn uses the GetQueueAttributes action to get the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
// of an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetQueueArn(queueUrl string) (string, error) {
 var queueArn string
 arnAttributeName := types.QueueAttributeNameQueueArn
 attribute, err := actor.SqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.GetQueueAttributesInput{
  QueueUrl:       aws.String(queueUrl),
  AttributeNames: []types.QueueAttributeName{arnAttributeName},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get ARN for queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  queueArn = attribute.Attributes[string(arnAttributeName)]
 }
 return queueArn, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考GetQueueAttributes中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { GetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";

export const getQueueAttributes = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
    AttributeNames: ["DelaySeconds"],
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '747a1192-c334-5682-a508-4cd5e8dc4e79',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Attributes: { DelaySeconds: '1' }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetQueueAttributes中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出指定佇列的所有屬性。

```
Get-SQSQueueAttribute -AttributeName All -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

輸出：

```
VisibilityTimeout                     : 30
DelaySeconds                          : 0
MaximumMessageSize                    : 262144
MessageRetentionPeriod                : 345600
ApproximateNumberOfMessages           : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed    : 0
CreatedTimestamp                      : 2/11/2015 5:53:35 PM
LastModifiedTimestamp                 : 12/29/2015 2:23:17 PM
QueueARN                              : arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue
Policy                                :
 {"Version":"2008-10-17","Id":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue/
SQSDefaultPolicy","Statement":[{"Sid":"Sid14

 495134224EX","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"*"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80
                                          398EXAMPLE:MyQueue","Condition":
{"ArnEquals":{"aws:SourceArn":"arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyTopic"}}},
{"Sid":

 "SendMessagesFromMyQueue","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"80398EXAMPLE"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"
                                          arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue"}]}
Attributes                            : {[QueueArn, arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue], [ApproximateNumberOfMessages, 0],
                                          [ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible,
 0], [ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed, 0]...}
```

範例 2：此範例僅會分別列出指定佇列的指定屬性。

```
Get-SQSQueueAttribute -AttributeName MaximumMessageSize, VisibilityTimeout -
QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

輸出：

```
VisibilityTimeout                      : 30
DelaySeconds                           : 0
MaximumMessageSize                     : 262144
MessageRetentionPeriod                 : 345600
ApproximateNumberOfMessages            : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesNotVisible : 0
ApproximateNumberOfMessagesDelayed     : 0
CreatedTimestamp                       : 2/11/2015 5:53:35 PM
LastModifiedTimestamp                  : 12/29/2015 2:23:17 PM
QueueARN                               : arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue
Policy                                 :
 {"Version":"2008-10-17","Id":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue/
SQSDefaultPolicy","Statement":[{"Sid":"Sid14

 495134224EX","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"*"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"arn:aws:sqs:us-east-1:80
                                         398EXAMPLE:MyQueue","Condition":
{"ArnEquals":{"aws:SourceArn":"arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyTopic"}}},
{"Sid":

 "SendMessagesFromMyQueue","Effect":"Allow","Principal":
{"AWS":"80398EXAMPLE"},"Action":"SQS:SendMessage","Resource":"
                                         arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyQueue"}]}
Attributes                             : {[MaximumMessageSize, 262144],
 [VisibilityTimeout, 30]}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetQueueAttributes式參考中的。

搭**GetQueueUrl**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetQueueUrl`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SQS;
using Amazon.SQS.Model;

public class GetQueueUrl
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Amazon SQS client object and then calls the
    /// GetQueueUrlAsync method to retrieve the URL of an Amazon SQS
    /// queue.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // If the Amazon SQS message queue is not in the same AWS Region as
your
        // default user, you need to provide the AWS Region as a parameter to
the
        // client constructor.
        var client = new AmazonSQSClient();

        string queueName = "New-Example-Queue";

        try
        {
            var response = await client.GetQueueUrlAsync(queueName);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The URL for {queueName} is:
{response.QueueUrl}");
            }
```

```
            }
            catch (QueueDoesNotExistException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine($"The queue {queueName} was not found.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetQueueUrl中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Get the URL for an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueName: An Amazon SQS queue name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::getQueueUrl(const Aws::String &queueName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueUrlRequest request;
    request.SetQueueName(queueName);
```

```
    const Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueUrlOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.GetQueueUrl(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Queue " << queueName << " has url " <<
                  outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting url for queue " << queueName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetQueueUrl中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得佇列網址

此範例會取得指定佇列的 URL。

命令：

```
aws sqs get-queue-url --queue-name MyQueue
```

輸出：

```
{
  "QueueUrl": "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetQueueUrl中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
            GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

 .getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetQueueUrl中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得 Amazon SQS 佇列的網址。

```
import { GetQueueUrlCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "test-queue";

export const main = async (queueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const command = new GetQueueUrlCommand({ QueueName: queueName });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
```

```
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetQueueUrl中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得 Amazon SQS 佇列的網址。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
};

sqs.getQueueUrl(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetQueueUrl中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出具有指定名稱之佇列的 URL。

```
Get-SQSQueueUrl -QueueName MyQueue
```

輸出：

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetQueueUrl式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_queue(name):
    """
    Gets an SQS queue by name.

    :param name: The name that was used to create the queue.
    :return: A Queue object.
    """
    try:
        queue = sqs.get_queue_by_name(QueueName=name)
        logger.info("Got queue '%s' with URL=%s", name, queue.url)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get queue named %s.", name)
        raise error
    else:
        return queue
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetQueueUrl中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->getqueueurl( iv_queuename = iv_queue_name ).        "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Queue URL retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuedoesnotexist.
        MESSAGE 'The requested queue does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetQueueUrl中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`ListDeadLetterSourceQueues`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDeadLetterSourceQueues`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出無效字母來源佇列

此範例會列出與指定無效字母來源佇列相關聯的佇列。

命令：

```
aws sqs list-dead-letter-source-queues --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

輸出：

```
{
  "queueUrls": [
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue",
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue"
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListDeadLetterSourceQueues中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出依賴指定佇列作為無效字母佇列之任何佇列的 URL。

```
Get-SQSDeadLetterSourceQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

輸出：

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListDeadLetterSourceQueues式參考中的。

搭`ListQueues`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListQueues`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! List the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues within an AWS
 account.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SQS::listQueues(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest;

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allQueueUrls;

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listQueuesRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        const Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesOutcome outcome = sqsClient.ListQueues(
                listQueuesRequest);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueUrls =
 outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrls();
            allQueueUrls.insert(allQueueUrls.end(),
                                queueUrls.begin(),
                                queueUrls.end());
```

```
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing queues: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allQueueUrls.size() << " Amazon SQS queue(s) found." <<
 std::endl;
    for (const auto &iter: allQueueUrls) {
        std::cout << " " << iter << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListQueues中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出佇列

此範例會列出所有佇列。

命令：

```
aws sqs list-queues
```

輸出：

```
{
  "QueueUrls": [
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue",
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue",
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue",
```

```
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/TestQueue1",
        "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/TestQueue2"
  ]
}
```

此範例只會列出以「My」開頭的佇列。

命令：

```
aws sqs list-queues --queue-name-prefix My
```

輸出：

```
{
  "QueueUrls": [
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue",
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue",
    "https://queue.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue"
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListQueues中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
```

```
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Queue Service
// (Amazon SQS) client and list the queues in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 sqsClient := sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the queues for your account.")
 var queueUrls []string
 paginator := sqs.NewListQueuesPaginator(sqsClient, &sqs.ListQueuesInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get queues. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   queueUrls = append(queueUrls, output.QueueUrls...)
  }
 }
 if len(queueUrls) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any queues!")
 } else {
  for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", queueUrl)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListQueues中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        String prefix = "que";

        try {
            ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest =
ListQueuesRequest.builder().queueNamePrefix(prefix).build();
            ListQueuesResponse listQueuesResponse =
sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest);
            for (String url : listQueuesResponse.queueUrls()) {
                System.out.println(url);
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListQueues中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出您的 Amazon SQS 隊列。

```
import { paginateListQueues, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const paginatedListQueues = paginateListQueues({ client }, {});

  /** @type {string[]} */
  const urls = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedListQueues) {
    const nextUrls = page.QueueUrls?.filter((qurl) => !!qurl) || [];
    urls.push(...nextUrls);
    urls.forEach((url) => console.log(url));
  }

  return urls;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListQueues中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出您的 Amazon SQS 隊列。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {};
```

```
sqs.listQueues(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrls);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListQueues中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listQueues() {
    println("\nList Queues")

    val prefix = "que"
    val listQueuesRequest = ListQueuesRequest {
        queueNamePrefix = prefix
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest)
        response.queueUrls?.forEach { url ->
            println(url)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListQueues中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出所有佇列。

```
Get-SQSQueue
```

輸出：

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/AnotherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/DeadLetterQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

範例 2：此範例會列出以指定名稱開頭的任何佇列。

```
Get-SQSQueue -QueueNamePrefix My
```

輸出：

```
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyOtherQueue
https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyDeadLetterQueue
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListQueues式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_queues(prefix=None):
    """
```

```
    Gets a list of SQS queues. When a prefix is specified, only queues with names
    that start with the prefix are returned.

    :param prefix: The prefix used to restrict the list of returned queues.
    :return: A list of Queue objects.
    """
    if prefix:
        queue_iter = sqs.queues.filter(QueueNamePrefix=prefix)
    else:
        queue_iter = sqs.queues.all()
    queues = list(queue_iter)
    if queues:
        logger.info("Got queues: %s", ", ".join([q.url for q in queues]))
    else:
        logger.warning("No queues found.")
    return queues
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListQueues中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-sqs"
require "aws-sdk-sts"

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @example
#   list_queue_urls(Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_queue_urls(sqs_client)
  queues = sqs_client.list_queues
```

```
  queues.queue_urls.each do |url|
    puts url
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error listing queue URLs: #{e.message}"
end

# Lists the attributes of a queue in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @example
#   list_queue_attributes(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
#   )
def list_queue_attributes(sqs_client, queue_url)
  attributes = sqs_client.get_queue_attributes(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    attribute_names: ["All"]
  )

  attributes.attributes.each do |key, value|
    puts "#{key}: #{value}"
  end

rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting queue attributes: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = "us-west-2"
  queue_name = "my-queue"

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Listing available queue URLs..."
  list_queue_urls(sqs_client)

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
```

```
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs." + region + ".amazonaws.com/" +
    sts_client.get_caller_identity.account + "/" + queue_name

  puts "\nGetting information about queue '#{queue_name}'..."
  list_queue_attributes(sqs_client, queue_url)
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListQueues中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

擷取區域中列出的第一個 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
async fn find_first_queue(client: &Client) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let queues = client.list_queues().send().await?;
    let queue_urls = queues.queue_urls();
    Ok(queue_urls
        .first()
        .expect("No queues in this account and Region. Create a queue to
 proceed.")
        .to_string())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListQueues中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sqs->listqueues( ).        " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
       MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of queues.' TYPE 'I'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListQueues中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**PurgeQueue**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PurgeQueue。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要整個清除佇列

此範例會刪除指定佇列中的所有郵件。

命令：

```
aws sqs purge-queue --queue-url https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyNewQueue
```

輸出：

```
None.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PurgeQueue中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除指定佇列中的所有郵件。

```
Clear-SQSQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PurgeQueue式參考中的。

搭`ReceiveMessage`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ReceiveMessage`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 將訊息發佈至佇列
- 發送和接收一批消息

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用佇列的 URL 接收訊息。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }
```

從 Amazon SQS 佇列接收訊息，然後刪除該訊息。

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the AWS Region you want to use is different from
            // the AWS Region defined for the default user, supply
            // the specify your AWS Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonSQSClient();
            string queueName = "Example_Queue";

            var queueUrl = await GetQueueUrl(client, queueName);
            Console.WriteLine($"The SQS queue's URL is {queueUrl}");

            var response = await ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(client, queueUrl);

            Console.WriteLine($"Message: {response.Messages[0]}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the queue URL for the queue named in the queueName
        /// property using the client object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon SQS client used to retrieve the
        /// queue URL.</param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing  name of the queue
```

```
        /// for which to retrieve the URL.</param>
        /// <returns>The URL of the queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetQueueUrl(IAmazonSQS client, string
 queueName)
        {
            var request = new GetQueueUrlRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = await
 client.GetQueueUrlAsync(request);
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the message from the quque at the URL passed in the
        /// queueURL parameters using the client.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The SQS client used to retrieve a message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue from which to retrieve
        /// a message.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the call to ReceiveMessageAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<ReceiveMessageResponse>
 ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(IAmazonSQS client, string queueUrl)
        {
            // Receive a single message from the queue.
            var receiveMessageRequest = new ReceiveMessageRequest
            {
                AttributeNames = { "SentTimestamp" },
                MaxNumberOfMessages = 1,
                MessageAttributeNames = { "All" },
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                VisibilityTimeout = 0,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 0,
            };

            var receiveMessageResponse = await
 client.ReceiveMessageAsync(receiveMessageRequest);

            // Delete the received message from the queue.
            var deleteMessageRequest = new DeleteMessageRequest
            {
```

```
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                ReceiptHandle = receiveMessageResponse.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
            };

            await client.DeleteMessageAsync(deleteMessageRequest);

            return receiveMessageResponse;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ReceiveMessage中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Receive a message from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::receiveMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(1);
```

```
    const Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &messages =
                outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
        if (!messages.empty()) {
            const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message = messages[0];
            std::cout << "Received message:" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  MessageId: " << message.GetMessageId() << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  ReceiptHandle: " << message.GetReceiptHandle() <<
 std::endl;
            std::cout << "  Body: " << message.GetBody() << std::endl <<
 std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "No messages received from queue " << queueUrl <<
                      std::endl;

        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error receiving message from queue " << queueUrl << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ReceiveMessage中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要接收訊息

此範例最多可接收 10 則可用訊息，傳回所有可用的屬性。

命令：

```
aws sqs receive-message --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --attribute-names All --message-
attribute-names All --max-number-of-messages 10
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Messages": [
    {
      "Body": "My first message.",
      "ReceiptHandle": "AQEBzbVv...fqNzFw==",
      "MD5OfBody": "1000f835...a35411fa",
      "MD5OfMessageAttributes": "9424c491...26bc3ae7",
      "MessageId": "d6790f8d-d575-4f01-bc51-40122EXAMPLE",
      "Attributes": {
        "ApproximateFirstReceiveTimestamp": "1442428276921",
        "SenderId": "AIDAIAZKMSNQ7TEXAMPLE",
        "ApproximateReceiveCount": "5",
        "SentTimestamp": "1442428276921"
      },
      "MessageAttributes": {
        "PostalCode": {
          "DataType": "String",
          "StringValue": "ABC123"
        },
        "City": {
          "DataType": "String",
          "StringValue": "Any City"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

此範例會收到下一個可用的訊息，僅傳回 SenderId and SentTimestamp 屬性以及 PostalCode message 屬性。

命令：

```
aws sqs receive-message --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --attribute-names SenderId
 SentTimestamp --message-attribute-names PostalCode
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Messages": [
    {
      "Body": "My first message.",
      "ReceiptHandle": "AQEB6nR4...HzlvZQ==",
      "MD5OfBody": "1000f835...a35411fa",
      "MD5OfMessageAttributes": "b8e89563...e088e74f",
      "MessageId": "d6790f8d-d575-4f01-bc51-40122EXAMPLE",
      "Attributes": {
        "SenderId": "AIDAIAZKMSNQ7TEXAMPLE",
        "SentTimestamp": "1442428276921"
      },
      "MessageAttributes": {
        "PostalCode": {
          "DataType": "String",
          "StringValue": "ABC123"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ReceiveMessage中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
```

```
}



// GetMessages uses the ReceiveMessage action to get messages from an Amazon SQS
 queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetMessages(queueUrl string, maxMessages int32, waitTime
 int32) ([]types.Message, error) {
 var messages []types.Message
 result, err := actor.SqsClient.ReceiveMessage(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.ReceiveMessageInput{
  QueueUrl:            aws.String(queueUrl),
  MaxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
  WaitTimeSeconds:     waitTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl,
 err)
 } else {
  messages = result.Messages
 }
 return messages, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ReceiveMessage中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        try {
            ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
 ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
```

```
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ReceiveMessage中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從 Amazon SQS 隊列接收消息。

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
```

```
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
  }
};
```

使用長輪詢支援接收來自 Amazon SQS 佇列的訊息。

```
import { ReceiveMessageCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new ReceiveMessageCommand({
```

```
    AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
    MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
    MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
    // The duration (in seconds) for which the call waits for a message
    // to arrive in the queue before returning. If a message is available,
    // the call returns sooner than WaitTimeSeconds. If no messages are
    // available and the wait time expires, the call returns successfully
    // with an empty list of messages.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/APIReference/
API_ReceiveMessage.html#API_ReceiveMessage_RequestSyntax
    WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ReceiveMessage中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用長輪詢支援接收來自 Amazon SQS 佇列的訊息。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var queueURL = "SQS_QUEUE_URL";

var params = {
```

```
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
  WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ReceiveMessage中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun receiveMessages(queueUrlVal: String?) {

    println("Retrieving messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val receiveMessageRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        maxNumberOfMessages = 5
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest)
        response.messages?.forEach { message ->
```

```
            println(message.body)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ReceiveMessage中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會針對指定佇列列出最多接下來 10 封郵件的資訊。資訊將包含指定訊息屬性的值 (如果存在的話)。

```
Receive-SQSMessage -AttributeName SenderId, SentTimestamp -MessageAttributeName
 StudentName, StudentGrade -MessageCount 10 -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

輸出：

```
Attributes             : {[SenderId, AIDAIAZKMSNQ7TEXAMPLE], [SentTimestamp,
 1451495923744]}
Body                   : Information about John Doe's grade.
MD5OfBody              : ea572796e3c231f974fe75d89EXAMPLE
MD5OfMessageAttributes : 48c1ee811f0fe7c4e88fbe0f5EXAMPLE
MessageAttributes      : {[StudentGrade, Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue],
 [StudentName, Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue]}
MessageId              : 53828c4b-631b-469b-8833-c093cEXAMPLE
ReceiptHandle          : AQEBpfGp...20Q5cg==
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ReceiveMessage式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def receive_messages(queue, max_number, wait_time):
    """
    Receive a batch of messages in a single request from an SQS queue.

    :param queue: The queue from which to receive messages.
    :param max_number: The maximum number of messages to receive. The actual
 number
                        of messages received might be less.
    :param wait_time: The maximum time to wait (in seconds) before returning.
 When
                       this number is greater than zero, long polling is used.
 This
                       can result in reduced costs and fewer false empty
 responses.
    :return: The list of Message objects received. These each contain the body
             of the message and metadata and custom attributes.
    """
    try:
        messages = queue.receive_messages(
            MessageAttributeNames=["All"],
            MaxNumberOfMessages=max_number,
            WaitTimeSeconds=wait_time,
        )
        for msg in messages:
            logger.info("Received message: %s: %s", msg.message_id, msg.body)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't receive messages from queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return messages
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ReceiveMessage中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-sqs"
require "aws-sdk-sts"

# Receives messages in a queue in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param max_number_of_messages [Integer] The maximum number of messages
#   to receive. This number must be 10 or less. The default is 10.
# @example
#   receive_messages(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     10
#   )
def receive_messages(sqs_client, queue_url, max_number_of_messages = 10)

  if max_number_of_messages > 10
    puts "Maximum number of messages to receive must be 10 or less. " \
      "Stopping program."
    return
  end

  response = sqs_client.receive_message(
    queue_url: queue_url,
```

```
    max_number_of_messages: max_number_of_messages
  )

  if response.messages.count.zero?
    puts "No messages to receive, or all messages have already " \
      "been previously received."
    return
  end

  response.messages.each do |message|
    puts "-" * 20
    puts "Message body: #{message.body}"
    puts "Message ID:   #{message.message_id}"
  end

rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error receiving messages: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = "us-west-2"
  queue_name = "my-queue"
  max_number_of_messages = 10

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs." + region + ".amazonaws.com/" +
    sts_client.get_caller_identity.account + "/" + queue_name

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Receiving messages from queue '#{queue_name}'..."

  receive_messages(sqs_client, queue_url, max_number_of_messages)
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ReceiveMessage中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn receive(client: &Client, queue_url: &String) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let rcv_message_output =
 client.receive_message().queue_url(queue_url).send().await?;

    println!("Messages from queue with url: {}", queue_url);

    for message in rcv_message_output.messages.unwrap_or_default() {
        println!("Got the message: {:#?}", message);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ReceiveMessage中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從 Amazon SQS 隊列接收消息。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sqs->receivemessage( iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url ).    "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
       DATA(lt_messages) = oo_result->get_messages( ).
       MESSAGE 'Message received from SQS queue.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsoverlimit.
       MESSAGE 'Maximum number of in-flight messages reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

使用長輪詢支援接收來自 Amazon SQS 佇列的訊息。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sqs->receivemessage(           " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
               iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url
               iv_waittimeseconds = iv_wait_time     " Time in seconds for long
polling, such as how long the call waits for a message to arrive in the queue
before returning. "
           ).
       DATA(lt_messages) = oo_result->get_messages( ).
       MESSAGE 'Message received from SQS queue.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsoverlimit.
       MESSAGE 'Maximum number of in-flight messages reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ReceiveMessage中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**RemovePermission**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RemovePermission`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要移除權限

此範例會從指定佇列中移除具有指定標籤的權限。

命令：

```
aws sqs remove-permission --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --label SendMessagesFromMyQueue
```

輸出：

```
None.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RemovePermission中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從指定佇列移除具有指定標籤的權限設定。

```
Remove-SQSPermission -Label SendMessagesFromMyQueue -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RemovePermission式參考中的。

搭SendMessage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendMessage。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 Amazon SQS 佇列並向其傳送訊息。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.SQS;
    using Amazon.SQS.Model;

    public class CreateSendExample
    {
        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
        private static readonly string QueueName = "Example_Queue";
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ServiceRegion =
 RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
        private static IAmazonSQS client;

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            client = new AmazonSQSClient(ServiceRegion);
            var createQueueResponse = await CreateQueue(client, QueueName);

            string queueUrl = createQueueResponse.QueueUrl;

            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
 Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
            {
                { "Title",   new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "The Whistler" } },
                { "Author",  new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "John Grisham" } },
                { "WeeksOn", new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "Number",
 StringValue = "6" } },
            };

            string messageBody = "Information about current NY Times fiction
 bestseller for week of 12/11/2016.";

            var sendMsgResponse = await SendMessage(client, queueUrl,
 messageBody, messageAttributes);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon SQS queue using the queue name passed to it
        /// in queueName.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing the name of the queue
```

```
        /// to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A CreateQueueResponse that contains information about the
        /// newly created queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<CreateQueueResponse> CreateQueue(IAmazonSQS
 client, string queueName)
        {
            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "DelaySeconds", "60" },
                    { "MessageRetentionPeriod", "86400" },
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created a queue with URL : {response.QueueUrl}");

            return response;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a message to an SQS queue.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to which to send the
        /// message.</param>
        /// <param name="messageBody">A string representing the body of the
        /// message to be sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <param name="messageAttributes">Attributes for the message to be
        /// sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <returns>A SendMessageResponse object that contains information
        /// about the message that was sent.</returns>
        public static async Task<SendMessageResponse> SendMessage(
            IAmazonSQS client,
            string queueUrl,
            string messageBody,
            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes)
        {
            var sendMessageRequest = new SendMessageRequest
            {
                DelaySeconds = 10,
```

```
                MessageAttributes = messageAttributes,
                MessageBody = messageBody,
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            };

            var response = await client.SendMessageAsync(sendMessageRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sent a message with id : {response.MessageId}");

            return response;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SendMessage中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Send a message to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageBody: A message body.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::sendMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                              const Aws::String &messageBody,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::SQS::Model::SendMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetMessageBody(messageBody);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SendMessageOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SendMessage(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent message to " << queueUrl <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending message to " << queueUrl << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考SendMessage中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要傳送訊息

此範例會將含有指定郵件內文、延遲期間和訊息屬性的郵件傳送至指定的佇列。

命令：

```
aws sqs send-message --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --message-body "Information about the
 largest city in Any Region." --delay-seconds 10 --message-attributes file://
send-message.json
```

輸入文件（發送消息.json）：

```
{
  "City": {
    "DataType": "String",
    "StringValue": "Any City"
```

```
  },
  "Greeting": {
    "DataType": "Binary",
    "BinaryValue": "Hello, World!"
  },
  "Population": {
    "DataType": "Number",
    "StringValue": "1250800"
  }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
  "MD5OfMessageBody": "51b0a325...39163aa0",
  "MD5OfMessageAttributes": "00484c68...59e48f06",
  "MessageId": "da68f62c-0c07-4bee-bf5f-7e856EXAMPLE"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SendMessage中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class SendMessages {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <queueName> <message>

                Where:
                   queueName - The name of the queue.
                   message - The message to send.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String queueName = args[0];
        String message = args[1];
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();
        sendMessage(sqsClient, queueName, message);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static void sendMessage(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName, String
 message) {
        try {
            CreateQueueRequest request = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();
            sqsClient.createQueue(request);

            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();
```

```
            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            SendMessageRequest sendMsgRequest = SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody(message)
                    .delaySeconds(5)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.sendMessage(sendMsgRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SendMessage中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將訊息傳送至 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
import { SendMessageCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

export const main = async (sqsQueueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SendMessageCommand({
    QueueUrl: sqsQueueUrl,
    DelaySeconds: 10,
    MessageAttributes: {
      Title: {
```

```
        DataType: "String",
        StringValue: "The Whistler",
      },
      Author: {
        DataType: "String",
        StringValue: "John Grisham",
      },
      WeeksOn: {
        DataType: "Number",
        StringValue: "6",
      },
    },
    MessageBody:
      "Information about current NY Times fiction bestseller for week of
 12/11/2016.",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendMessage中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將訊息傳送至 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
```

```
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  // Remove DelaySeconds parameter and value for FIFO queues
  DelaySeconds: 10,
  MessageAttributes: {
    Title: {
      DataType: "String",
      StringValue: "The Whistler",
    },
    Author: {
      DataType: "String",
      StringValue: "John Grisham",
    },
    WeeksOn: {
      DataType: "Number",
      StringValue: "6",
    },
  },
  MessageBody:
    "Information about current NY Times fiction bestseller for week of
 12/11/2016.",
  // MessageDeduplicationId: "TheWhistler",  // Required for FIFO queues
  // MessageGroupId: "Group1",  // Required for FIFO queues
  QueueUrl: "SQS_QUEUE_URL",
};

sqs.sendMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.MessageId);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendMessage中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun sendMessages(queueUrlVal: String, message: String) {
    println("Sending multiple messages")
    println("\nSend message")
    val sendRequest = SendMessageRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        messageBody = message
        delaySeconds = 10
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.sendMessage(sendRequest)
        println("A single message was successfully sent.")
    }
}

suspend fun sendBatchMessages(queueUrlVal: String?) {
    println("Sending multiple messages")

    val msg1 = SendMessageBatchRequestEntry {
        id = "id1"
        messageBody = "Hello from msg 1"
    }

    val msg2 = SendMessageBatchRequestEntry {
        id = "id2"
        messageBody = "Hello from msg 2"
    }

    val sendMessageBatchRequest = SendMessageBatchRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        entries = listOf(msg1, msg2)
    }
```

```
    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest)
        println("Batch message were successfully sent.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK SendMessage中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將具有指定屬性和郵件內文的郵件傳送至指定佇列，且郵件傳遞延遲 10 秒。

```
$cityAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$cityAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$cityAttributeValue.StringValue = "AnyCity"

$populationAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$populationAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$populationAttributeValue.StringValue = "1250800"

$messageAttributes = New-Object System.Collections.Hashtable
$messageAttributes.Add("City", $cityAttributeValue)
$messageAttributes.Add("Population", $populationAttributeValue)

Send-SQSMessage -DelayInSeconds 10 -MessageAttributes $messageAttributes -
MessageBody "Information about the largest city in Any Region." -QueueUrl
 https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

輸出：

```
MD5OfMessageAttributes              MD5OfMessageBody                    MessageId

----------------------              ----------------                    ---------

1d3e51347bc042efbdf6dda31EXAMPLE    51b0a3256d59467f973009b73EXAMPLE    c35fed8f-
c739-4d0c-818b-1820eEXAMPLE
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程SendMessage式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def send_message(queue, message_body, message_attributes=None):
    """
    Send a message to an Amazon SQS queue.

    :param queue: The queue that receives the message.
    :param message_body: The body text of the message.
    :param message_attributes: Custom attributes of the message. These are key-
value
                               pairs that can be whatever you want.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the assigned message ID.
    """
    if not message_attributes:
        message_attributes = {}

    try:
        response = queue.send_message(
            MessageBody=message_body, MessageAttributes=message_attributes
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Send message failed: %s", message_body)
        raise error
    else:
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SendMessage中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-sqs"
require "aws-sdk-sts"

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param message_body [String] The contents of the message to be sent.
# @return [Boolean] true if the message was sent; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless message_sent?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     'This is my message.'
#   )
def message_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, message_body)
  sqs_client.send_message(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    message_body: message_body
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error sending message: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = "us-west-2"
  queue_name = "my-queue"
  message_body = "This is my message."
```

```
  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs." + region + ".amazonaws.com/" +
    sts_client.get_caller_identity.account + "/" + queue_name

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Sending a message to the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if message_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, message_body)
    puts "Message sent."
  else
    puts "Message not sent."
  end
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考SendMessage中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn send(client: &Client, queue_url: &String, message: &SQSMessage) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    println!("Sending message to queue with URL: {}", queue_url);

    let rsp = client
        .send_message()
        .queue_url(queue_url)
        .message_body(&message.body)
```

```
        // If the queue is FIFO, you need to set .message_deduplication_id
        // and message_group_id or configure the queue for
 ContentBasedDeduplication.
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Send message to the queue: {:#?}", rsp);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK SendMessage中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->sendmessage(              " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
           iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url
           iv_messagebody = iv_message
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Message sent to SQS queue.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsinvalidmsgconts.
        MESSAGE 'Message contains non-valid characters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsunsupportedop.
        MESSAGE 'Operation not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK SendMessage中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭SendMessageBatch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendMessageBatch。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 發送和接收一批消息

CLI

AWS CLI

批次傳送多則訊息

此範例會將 2 則含有指定郵件內文、延遲期間和訊息屬性的郵件傳送至指定的佇列。

命令：

```
aws sqs send-message-batch --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue --entries file://send-message-
batch.json
```

輸入文件（send-message-batch.json）：

```
[
  {
    "Id": "FuelReport-0001-2015-09-16T140731Z",
        "MessageBody": "Fuel report for account 0001 on 2015-09-16 at 02:07:31
 PM.",
        "DelaySeconds": 10,
        "MessageAttributes": {
          "SellerName": {
            "DataType": "String",
                "StringValue": "Example Store"
      },
          "City": {
        "DataType": "String",
        "StringValue": "Any City"
      },
          "Region": {
            "DataType": "String",
```

```
                "StringValue": "WA"
      },
          "PostalCode": {
            "DataType": "String",
                "StringValue": "99065"
          },
          "PricePerGallon": {
            "DataType": "Number",
                "StringValue": "1.99"
      }
        }
  },
  {
    "Id": "FuelReport-0002-2015-09-16T140930Z",
        "MessageBody": "Fuel report for account 0002 on 2015-09-16 at 02:09:30
 PM.",
        "DelaySeconds": 10,
        "MessageAttributes": {
          "SellerName": {
            "DataType": "String",
                "StringValue": "Example Fuels"
      },
          "City": {
        "DataType": "String",
        "StringValue": "North Town"
      },
          "Region": {
            "DataType": "String",
                "StringValue": "WA"
      },
          "PostalCode": {
            "DataType": "String",
                "StringValue": "99123"
          },
          "PricePerGallon": {
            "DataType": "Number",
                "StringValue": "1.87"
      }
        }
  }
]
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Successful": [
    {
      "MD5OfMessageBody": "203c4a38...7943237e",
      "MD5OfMessageAttributes": "10809b55...baf283ef",
      "Id": "FuelReport-0001-2015-09-16T140731Z",
      "MessageId": "d175070c-d6b8-4101-861d-adeb3EXAMPLE"
    },
    {
      "MD5OfMessageBody": "2cf0159a...c1980595",
      "MD5OfMessageAttributes": "55623928...ae354a25",
      "Id": "FuelReport-0002-2015-09-16T140930Z",
      "MessageId": "f9b7d55d-0570-413e-b9c5-a9264EXAMPLE"
    }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SendMessageBatch中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
            SendMessageBatchRequest sendMessageBatchRequest =
SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.entries(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id1").messageBody("Hello
from msg 1").build(),

SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id2").messageBody("msg
2").delaySeconds(10)
                                        .build())
                    .build();
            sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SendMessageBatch中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將 2 個具有指定屬性和訊息內文的訊息傳送至指定的佇列。第一個訊息的傳遞延遲 15 秒，第二則訊息的傳遞延遲 10 秒。

```
$student1NameAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student1NameAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$student1NameAttributeValue.StringValue = "John Doe"

$student1GradeAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student1GradeAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$student1GradeAttributeValue.StringValue = "89"

$student2NameAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student2NameAttributeValue.DataType = "String"
$student2NameAttributeValue.StringValue = "Jane Doe"

$student2GradeAttributeValue = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.MessageAttributeValue
$student2GradeAttributeValue.DataType = "Number"
$student2GradeAttributeValue.StringValue = "93"

$message1 = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry
$message1.DelaySeconds = 15
$message1.Id = "FirstMessage"
$message1.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentName", $student1NameAttributeValue)
$message1.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentGrade", $student1GradeAttributeValue)
$message1.MessageBody = "Information about John Doe's grade."

$message2 = New-Object Amazon.SQS.Model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry
$message2.DelaySeconds = 10
$message2.Id = "SecondMessage"
$message2.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentName", $student2NameAttributeValue)
$message2.MessageAttributes.Add("StudentGrade", $student2GradeAttributeValue)
$message2.MessageBody = "Information about Jane Doe's grade."
```

```
Send-SQSMessageBatch -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/
MyQueue -Entry $message1, $message2
```

輸出：

```
Failed    Successful

------    ----------

{}        {FirstMessage, SecondMessage}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程SendMessageBatch式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def send_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Send a batch of messages in a single request to an SQS queue.
    This request may return overall success even when some messages were not
 sent.
    The caller must inspect the Successful and Failed lists in the response and
    resend any failed messages.

    :param queue: The queue to receive the messages.
    :param messages: The messages to send to the queue. These are simplified to
                     contain only the message body and attributes.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and
 failed
             messages.
    """
    try:
```

```
        entries = [
            {
                "Id": str(ind),
                "MessageBody": msg["body"],
                "MessageAttributes": msg["attributes"],
            }
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.send_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info(
                    "Message sent: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Failed to send: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Send messages failed to queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SendMessageBatch中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-sqs"
require "aws-sdk-sts"

#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param entries [Hash] The contents of the messages to be sent,
#   in the correct format.
# @return [Boolean] true if the messages were sent; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless messages_sent?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     [
#       {
#         id: 'Message1',
#         message_body: 'This is the first message.'
#       },
#       {
#         id: 'Message2',
#         message_body: 'This is the second message.'
#       }
#     ]
#   )
def messages_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, entries)
  sqs_client.send_message_batch(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    entries: entries
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
```

```
  puts "Error sending messages: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = "us-west-2"
  queue_name = "my-queue"
  entries = [
    {
      id: "Message1",
      message_body: "This is the first message."
    },
    {
      id: "Message2",
      message_body: "This is the second message."
    }
  ]

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs." + region + ".amazonaws.com/" +
    sts_client.get_caller_identity.account + "/" + queue_name

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Sending messages to the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if messages_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, entries)
    puts "Messages sent."
  else
    puts "Messages not sent."
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考SendMessageBatch中的。

搭SetQueueAttributes配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetQueueAttributes。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 將訊息發佈至佇列

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定主題佇列的原則屬性。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string
 topicArn, string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         $"\"Service\": " +
                                             "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                            "}," +
                                     "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                     $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                      "\"Condition\": {" +
```

```
                                                "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                     $"\"aws:SourceArn\":
 \"{topicArn}\"" +
                                                 "}" +
                                            "}" +
                                       "}]" +
                                  "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
 queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SetQueueAttributes中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Set the value for an attribute in an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
 queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param attributeName: An attribute name enum.
  \param attribute: The attribute value as a string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setQueueAttributes(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                                     Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName
 attributeName,
                                     const Aws::String &attribute,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
    request.AddAttributes(
            attributeName,
            attribute);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully set the attribute  " <<

 Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeNameMapper::GetNameForQueueAttributeName(
                         attributeName)
                  << " with value " << attribute << " in queue " <<
                  queueURL << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error setting attribute for  queue " <<
                  queueURL << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

設定無效信件佇列。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Connect an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to an associated
```

```
//! dead-letter queue.
/*!
  \param srcQueueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param deadLetterQueueARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SQS
 dead-letter queue.
  \param maxReceiveCount: The max receive count of a message before it is sent to
 the dead-letter queue.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setDeadLetterQueue(const Aws::String &srcQueueUrl,
                                     const Aws::String &deadLetterQueueARN,
                                     int maxReceiveCount,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String redrivePolicy = MakeRedrivePolicy(deadLetterQueueARN,
 maxReceiveCount);

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(srcQueueUrl);
    request.AddAttributes(
            Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::RedrivePolicy,
            redrivePolicy);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
            sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully set dead letter queue for queue  " <<
                  srcQueueUrl << " to " << deadLetterQueueARN << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error setting dead letter queue for queue " <<
                  srcQueueUrl << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Make a redrive policy for a dead-letter queue.
/*!
  \param queueArn: An Amazon SQS ARN for the dead-letter queue.
```

```
  \param maxReceiveCount: The max receive count of a message before it is sent to
 the dead-letter queue.
  \return Aws::String: Policy as JSON string.
 */
Aws::String MakeRedrivePolicy(const Aws::String &queueArn, int maxReceiveCount) {
    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue redrive_arn_entry;
    redrive_arn_entry.AsString(queueArn);

    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue max_msg_entry;
    max_msg_entry.AsInteger(maxReceiveCount);

    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue policy_map;
    policy_map.WithObject("deadLetterTargetArn", redrive_arn_entry);
    policy_map.WithObject("maxReceiveCount", max_msg_entry);

    return policy_map.View().WriteReadable();
}
```

將 Amazon SQS 佇列設定為使用長輪詢。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Set the wait time for an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue poll.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param pollTimeSeconds: The receive message wait time in seconds.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setQueueLongPollingAttribute(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                                               const Aws::String
 &pollTimeSeconds,
                                               const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
    request.AddAttributes(
            Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds,
```

```
            pollTimeSeconds);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated long polling time for queue " <<
                  queueURL << " to " << pollTimeSeconds << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error updating long polling time for queue " <<
                  queueURL << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考SetQueueAttributes中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要設定佇列屬性

此範例會將指定的佇列設定為 10 秒的傳遞延遲、訊息大小上限為 128 KB (128 KB * 1,024 位元組)、3 天的訊息保留期間 (3 天 * 24 小時 * 60 分鐘 * 60 秒)、接收訊息等待時間 20 秒，以及預設可見性逾時 60 秒。此範例也會將指定的無效字母佇列與 1,000 則訊息的最大接收計數相關聯。

命令：

```
aws sqs set-queue-attributes --queue-url https://sqs.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyNewQueue --attributes file://set-queue-
attributes.json
```

輸入文件（set-queue-attributes.json）：

```
{
  "DelaySeconds": "10",
```

```
  "MaximumMessageSize": "131072",
  "MessageRetentionPeriod": "259200",
  "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": "20",
  "RedrivePolicy": "{\"deadLetterTargetArn\":\"arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-1:80398EXAMPLE:MyDeadLetterQueue\",\"maxReceiveCount\":\"1000\"}",
  "VisibilityTimeout": "60"
}
```

輸出：

```
None.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SetQueueAttributes中的。

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// AttachSendMessagePolicy uses the SetQueueAttributes action to attach a policy
 to an
// Amazon SQS queue that allows the specified Amazon SNS topic to send messages
 to the
// queue.
func (actor SqsActions) AttachSendMessagePolicy(queueUrl string, queueArn string,
 topicArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
```

```
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Action:    "sqs:SendMessage",
   Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"},
   Resource:  aws.String(queueArn),
   Condition: PolicyCondition{"ArnEquals": map[string]string{"aws:SourceArn":
 topicArn}},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = actor.SqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.SetQueueAttributesInput{
  Attributes: map[string]string{
   string(types.QueueAttributeNamePolicy): string(policyBytes),
  },
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't set send message policy on queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}

// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
 Condition PolicyCondition   `json:",omitempty"`
}
```

```
// PolicyCondition defines a condition in a policy.
type PolicyCondition map[string]map[string]string
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考SetQueueAttributes中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { SetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
    Attributes: {
      DelaySeconds: "1",
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

將 Amazon SQS 佇列設定為使用長輪詢。

```
import { SetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";
```

```
const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
    Attributes: {
      ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
    },
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

設定無效信件佇列。

```
import { SetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";
const DEAD_LETTER_QUEUE_ARN = "dead_letter_queue_arn";

export const main = async (
  queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL,
  deadLetterQueueArn = DEAD_LETTER_QUEUE_ARN,
) => {
  const command = new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
    Attributes: {
      RedrivePolicy: JSON.stringify({
        // Amazon SQS supports dead-letter queues (DLQ), which other
        // queues (source queues) can target for messages that can't
        // be processed (consumed) successfully.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-dead-letter-queues.html
        deadLetterTargetArn: deadLetterQueueArn,
        maxReceiveCount: "10",
      }),
    },
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
  });
```

```
  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SetQueueAttributes中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示如何設定訂閱佇列至 SNS 主題的原則。將訊息發佈至主題時，訊息會傳送至訂閱佇列。

```
# create the queue and topic to be associated
$qurl = New-SQSQueue -QueueName "myQueue"
$topicarn = New-SNSTopic -Name "myTopic"

# get the queue ARN to inject into the policy; it will be returned
# in the output's QueueARN member but we need to put it into a variable
# so text expansion in the policy string takes effect
$qarn = (Get-SQSQueueAttribute -QueueUrl $qurl -AttributeName
 "QueueArn").QueueARN

# construct the policy and inject arns
$policy = @"
{
  "Version": "2008-10-17",
  "Id": "$qarn/SQSPOLICY",
  "Statement": [
      {
      "Sid": "1",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": "*",
      "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
      "Resource": "$qarn",
      "Condition": {
        "ArnEquals": {
          "aws:SourceArn": "$topicarn"
          }
      }
```

```
    }
  ]
}
"@

# set the policy
Set-SQSQueueAttribute -QueueUrl $qurl -Attribute @{ Policy=$policy }
```

範例 2：此範例會設定指定佇列的指定屬性。

```
Set-SQSQueueAttribute -Attribute @{"DelaySeconds" = "10"; "MaximumMessageSize" =
 "131072"} -QueueUrl https://sqs.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/80398EXAMPLE/MyQueue
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程SetQueueAttributes式參考中的。

使用開發套件的 Amazon SQS 案 AWS 例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用開發套件 AWS 建立並發佈至 FIFO Amazon SNS 主題
- 使用開發套件將 Amazon SNS 訊息發佈到 Amazon SQS 佇列 AWS
- 使用開發套件透過 Amazon SQS 傳送和接收批次訊息 AWS

使用開發套件 AWS 建立並發佈至 FIFO Amazon SNS 主題

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立並發布到 FIFO Amazon SNS 主題。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例

- 建立一個 Amazon SNS FIFO 主題、兩個 Amazon SQS FIFO 佇列和一個標準佇列。
- 訂閱佇列到主題並向該主題發布訊息。

測試可驗證每個佇列的訊息接收狀況。完整範例也會顯示存取政策的新增，並在最後刪除資源。

```
public class PriceUpdateExample {
    public final static SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.create();
    public final static SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage: " +
                "    <topicName> <wholesaleQueueFifoName> <retailQueueFifoName>
 <analyticsQueueName>\n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "   fifoTopicName - The name of the FIFO topic that you want to
 create. \n\n" +
                "   wholesaleQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will be
 created for the wholesale consumer. \n\n"
                +
                "   retailQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will
 created for the retail consumer. \n\n" +
                "   analyticsQueueARN - The name of a SQS standard queue that
 will be created for the analytics consumer. \n\n";
        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String fifoTopicName = args[0];
```

```
        final String wholeSaleQueueName = args[1];
        final String retailQueueName = args[2];
        final String analyticsQueueName = args[3];

        // For convenience, the QueueData class holds metadata about a queue:
ARN, URL,
        // name and type.
        List<QueueData> queues = List.of(
                new QueueData(wholeSaleQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
                new QueueData(retailQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
                new QueueData(analyticsQueueName, QueueType.Standard));

        // Create queues.
        createQueues(queues);

        // Create a topic.
        String topicARN = createFIFOTopic(fifoTopicName);

        // Subscribe each queue to the topic.
        subscribeQueues(queues, topicARN);

        // Allow the newly created topic to send messages to the queues.
        addAccessPolicyToQueuesFINAL(queues, topicARN);

        // Publish a sample price update message with payload.
        publishPriceUpdate(topicARN, "{\"product\": 214, \"price\": 79.99}",
"Consumables");

        // Clean up resources.
        deleteSubscriptions(queues);
        deleteQueues(queues);
        deleteTopic(topicARN);
    }

    public static String createFIFOTopic(String topicName) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = Map.of(
                    "FifoTopic", "true",
                    "ContentBasedDeduplication", "false");

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                    .name(topicName)
                    .attributes(topicAttributes)
```

```
                    .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            String topicArn = response.topicArn();
            System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + topicArn);

            return topicArn;

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void subscribeQueues(List<QueueData> queues, String topicARN) {
        queues.forEach(queue -> {
            SubscribeRequest subscribeRequest = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicARN)
                    .endpoint(queue.queueARN)
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .build();

            // Subscribe to the endpoint by using the SNS service client.
            // Only Amazon SQS queues can receive notifications from an Amazon
SNS FIFO
            // topic.
            SubscribeResponse subscribeResponse =
snsClient.subscribe(subscribeRequest);
            System.out.println("The queue [" + queue.queueARN + "] subscribed to
the topic [" + topicARN + "]");
            queue.subscriptionARN = subscribeResponse.subscriptionArn();
        });
    }

    public static void publishPriceUpdate(String topicArn, String payload, String
groupId) {

        try {
            // Create and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.
            String subject = "Price Update";
            String dedupId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
            String attributeName = "business";
            String attributeValue = "wholesale";
```

```
            MessageAttributeValue msgAttValue = MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                    .dataType("String")
                    .stringValue(attributeValue)
                    .build();

            Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes = new HashMap<>();
            attributes.put(attributeName, msgAttValue);
            PublishRequest pubRequest = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .subject(subject)
                    .message(payload)
                    .messageGroupId(groupId)
                    .messageDeduplicationId(dedupId)
                    .messageAttributes(attributes)
                    .build();

            final PublishResponse response = snsClient.publish(pubRequest);
            System.out.println(response.messageId());
            System.out.println(response.sequenceNumber());
            System.out.println("Message was published to " + topicArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateTopic
  - 發布
  - Subscribe

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 Amazon SNS FIFO 主題，訂閱 Amazon SQS FIFO 和標準佇列到該主題，並向該主題發布訊息。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to subscribe queues to a FIFO topic."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the `Subscribe queues to a FIFO topic` demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    sns = boto3.resource("sns")
    sqs = boto3.resource("sqs")
    fifo_topic_wrapper = FifoTopicWrapper(sns)
    sns_wrapper = SnsWrapper(sns)

    prefix = "sqs-subscribe-demo-"
    queues = set()
    subscriptions = set()

    wholesale_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "wholesale.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(wholesale_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {wholesale_queue.url}.")

    retail_queue = sqs.create_queue(
```

```
        QueueName=prefix + "retail.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(retail_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {retail_queue.url}.")

    analytics_queue = sqs.create_queue(QueueName=prefix + "analytics",
Attributes={})
    queues.add(analytics_queue)
    print(f"Created standard queue with URL: {analytics_queue.url}.")

    topic = fifo_topic_wrapper.create_fifo_topic("price-updates-topic.fifo")
    print(f"Created FIFO topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.add_access_policy(q, topic.attributes["TopicArn"])

    print(f"Added access policies for topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        sub = fifo_topic_wrapper.subscribe_queue_to_topic(
            topic, q.attributes["QueueArn"]
        )
        subscriptions.add(sub)

    print(f"Subscribed queues to topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    input("Press Enter to publish a message to the topic.")

    message_id = fifo_topic_wrapper.publish_price_update(
        topic, '{"product": 214, "price": 79.99}', "Consumables"
    )

    print(f"Published price update with message ID: {message_id}.")

    # Clean up the subscriptions, queues, and topic.
    input("Press Enter to clean up resources.")
    for s in subscriptions:
```

```
        sns_wrapper.delete_subscription(s)

    sns_wrapper.delete_topic(topic)

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.delete_queue(q)

    print(f"Deleted subscriptions, queues, and topic.")

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)



class FifoTopicWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS FIFO topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource

    def create_fifo_topic(self, topic_name):
        """
        Create a FIFO topic.
        Topic names must be made up of only uppercase and lowercase ASCII
 letters,
        numbers, underscores, and hyphens, and must be between 1 and 256
 characters long.
        For a FIFO topic, the name must end with the .fifo suffix.

        :param topic_name: The name for the topic.
        :return: The new topic.
        """
        try:
            topic = self.sns_resource.create_topic(
                Name=topic_name,
                Attributes={
                    "FifoTopic": str(True),
                    "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(False),
                },
            )
            logger.info("Created FIFO topic with name=%s.", topic_name)
```

```
            return topic
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create topic with name=%s!", topic_name)
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def add_access_policy(queue, topic_arn):
        """
        Add the necessary access policy to a queue, so
        it can receive messages from a topic.

        :param queue: The queue resource.
        :param topic_arn: The ARN of the topic.
        :return: None.
        """
        try:
            queue.set_attributes(
                Attributes={
                    "Policy": json.dumps(
                        {
                            "Version": "2012-10-17",
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Sid": "test-sid",
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
                                    "Principal": {"AWS": "*"},
                                    "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
                                    "Resource": queue.attributes["QueueArn"],
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnLike": {"aws:SourceArn": topic_arn}
                                    },
                                }
                            ],
                        }
                    )
                }
            )
            logger.info("Added trust policy to the queue.")
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add trust policy to the queue!")
            raise error
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def subscribe_queue_to_topic(topic, queue_arn):
        """
        Subscribe a queue to a topic.

        :param topic: The topic resource.
        :param queue_arn: The ARN of the queue.
        :return: The subscription resource.
        """
        try:
            subscription = topic.subscribe(
                Protocol="sqs",
                Endpoint=queue_arn,
            )
            logger.info("The queue is subscribed to the topic.")
            return subscription
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't subscribe queue to topic!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def publish_price_update(topic, payload, group_id):
        """
        Compose and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param payload: The message to publish.
        :param group_id: The group ID for the message.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            att_dict = {"business": {"DataType": "String", "StringValue":
 "wholesale"}}
            dedup_id = uuid.uuid4()
            response = topic.publish(
                Subject="Price Update",
                Message=payload,
                MessageAttributes=att_dict,
                MessageGroupId=group_id,
                MessageDeduplicationId=str(dedup_id),
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
```

```
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise error
        return message_id


    @staticmethod
    def delete_queue(queue):
        """
        Removes an SQS queue. When run against an AWS account, it can take up to
        60 seconds before the queue is actually deleted.

        :param queue: The queue to delete.
        :return: None
        """
        try:
            queue.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted queue with URL=%s.", queue.url)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete queue with URL=%s!", queue.url)
            raise error
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateTopic
  - 發布
  - Subscribe

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 FIFO 主題、將 Amazon SQS FIFO 佇列訂閱至主題，然後將訊息發佈至 Amazon SNS 主題。

```
    " Creates a FIFO topic. "
    DATA lt_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>tt_topicattributesmap.
    DATA ls_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>ts_topicattributesmap_maprow.
    ls_tpc_attributes-key = 'FifoTopic'.
    ls_tpc_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snstopicattrsmap_w( iv_value =
 'true' ).
    INSERT ls_tpc_attributes INTO TABLE lt_tpc_attributes.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_create_result) = lo_sns->createtopic(
               iv_name = iv_topic_name
               it_attributes = lt_tpc_attributes
        ).
        DATA(lv_topic_arn) = lo_create_result->get_topicarn( ).
        ov_topic_arn = lv_topic_arn.                                    "
 ov_topic_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'FIFO topic created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snstopiclimitexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create more topics. You have reached the maximum
 number of topics allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Subscribes an endpoint to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon
 SNS) topic. "
    " Only Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queues can be subscribed
 to an SNS FIFO topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_subscribe_result) = lo_sns->subscribe(
               iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
               iv_protocol = 'sqs'
               iv_endpoint = iv_queue_arn
           ).
        DATA(lv_subscription_arn) = lo_subscribe_result->get_subscriptionarn( ).
        ov_subscription_arn = lv_subscription_arn.                      "
 ov_subscription_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue was subscribed to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snssubscriptionlmte00.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create subscriptions. You have reached the maximum
 number of subscriptions allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Publish message to SNS topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA lt_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>tt_messageattributemap.
        DATA ls_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>ts_messageattributemap_maprow.
        ls_msg_attributes-key = 'Importance'.
        ls_msg_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snsmessageattrvalue( iv_datatype =
 'String' iv_stringvalue = 'High' ).
        INSERT ls_msg_attributes INTO TABLE lt_msg_attributes.

        DATA(lo_result) = lo_sns->publish(
             iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
             iv_message = 'The price of your mobile plan has been increased from
 $19 to $23'
             iv_subject = 'Changes to mobile plan'
             iv_messagegroupid = 'Update-2'
             iv_messagededuplicationid = 'Update-2.1'
             it_messageattributes = lt_msg_attributes
      ).
        ov_message_id = lo_result->get_messageid( ).                    "
 ov_message_id is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Message was published to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateTopic
  - 發布
  - Subscribe

使用開發套件將 Amazon SNS 訊息發佈到 Amazon SQS 佇列 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 建立主題 (FIFO 或非 FIFO)。
- 為主題訂閱多個佇列，並提供套用篩選條件的選擇。
- 發佈訊息至主題。
- 輪詢佇列以獲取收到的訊息。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
/// <summary>
/// Console application to run a workflow scenario for topics and queues.
/// </summary>
public static class TopicsAndQueues
{
    private static bool _useFifoTopic = false;
    private static bool _useContentBasedDeduplication = false;
    private static string _topicName = null!;
    private static string _topicArn = null!;

    private static readonly int _queueCount = 2;
    private static readonly string[] _queueUrls = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _subscriptionArns = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _tones = { "cheerful", "funny", "serious",
 "sincere" };
    public static SNSWrapper SnsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static SQSWrapper SqsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static bool UseConsole { get; set; } = true;
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
```

```
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
                    .AddTransient<SNSWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SQSWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        PrintDescription();

        await RunScenario();

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        SnsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SNSWrapper>();
        SqsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SQSWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run the scenario for working with topics and queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> RunScenario()
    {
        try
        {
            await SetupTopic();

            await SetupQueues();
```

```
            await PublishMessages();

            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                var messages = await PollForMessages(queueUrl);
                if (messages.Any())
                {
                    await DeleteMessages(queueUrl, messages);
                }
            }
            await CleanupResources();

            Console.WriteLine("Messaging with topics and queues workflow is
complete.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Print a description for the tasks in the workflow.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static void PrintDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and
subscribe {_queueCount} SQS queues to the topic." +
                          $"\r\nYou can select from several options for
configuring the topic and the subscriptions for the 2 queues." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the
results in the queues.\r\n");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SNS topic to be used with the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SetupTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out)." +
                          $"\r\nFIFO topics deliver messages in order and support
 deduplication and message filtering." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the
 results in the queues.\r\n");

        _useFifoTopic = GetYesNoResponse("Would you like to work with FIFO
 topics?");

        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            _topicName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for your SNS topic: ",
 "example-topic");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended
 to the topic name.\r\n");

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"Because you have chosen a FIFO topic,
 deduplication is supported." +
                              $"\r\nDeduplication IDs are either set in the
 message or automatically generated " +
                              $"\r\nfrom content using a hash function.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nIf a message is successfully published to an
 SNS FIFO topic, any message " +
                              $"\r\npublished and determined to have the same
 deduplication ID, " +
                              $"\r\nwithin the five-minute deduplication
 interval, is accepted but not delivered.\r\n" +
                              $"\r\nFor more information about deduplication, " +
```

```
                                $"\r\nsee https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/
dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            _useContentBasedDeduplication = GetYesNoResponse("Use content-based
 deduplication instead of entering a deduplication ID?");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }

        _topicArn = await SnsWrapper.CreateTopicWithName(_topicName,
 _useFifoTopic, _useContentBasedDeduplication);

        Console.WriteLine($"Your new topic with the name {_topicName}" +
                          $"\r\nand Amazon Resource Name (ARN) {_topicArn}" +
                          $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return _topicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task SetupQueues()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now you will create {_queueCount} Amazon Simple Queue
 Service (Amazon SQS) queues to subscribe to the topic.");

        // Repeat this section for each queue.
        for (int i = 0; i < _queueCount; i++)
        {
            var queueName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for an Amazon SQS
 queue: ", $"example-queue-{i}");
            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                // Only explain this once.
                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
 appended to the queue name.");
                }
```

```
                var queueUrl = await SqsWrapper.CreateQueueWithName(queueName,
_useFifoTopic);

                _queueUrls[i] = queueUrl;

                Console.WriteLine($"Your new queue with the name {queueName}" +
                                  $"\r\nand queue URL {queueUrl}" +
                                  $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN,\r\n" +
                        $"which is used to create a subscription.");
                    Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                }

                var queueArn = await SqsWrapper.GetQueueArnByUrl(queueUrl);

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy must
be attached to an SQS queue, enabling it to receive\r\n" +
                        $"messages from an SNS topic");
                }

                await SqsWrapper.SetQueuePolicyForTopic(queueArn, _topicArn,
queueUrl);

                await SetupFilters(i, queueArn, queueName);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up filters with user options for a queue.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueCount">The number of this queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
```

```
    public static async Task SetupFilters(int queueCount, string queueArn, string
 queueName)
    {
        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            // Only explain this once.
            if (queueCount == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters." +
                    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the
 filtered messages " +
                    "will be received in the queue.");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For information about message filtering, " +
                    "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-
filtering.html");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a" +
                    "TONE attribute.");
            }

            var useFilter = GetYesNoResponse($"Filter messages for {queueName}'s
 subscription to the topic?");

            string? filterPolicy = null;
            if (useFilter)
            {
                filterPolicy = CreateFilterPolicy();
            }
            var subscriptionArn = await
 SnsWrapper.SubscribeTopicWithFilter(_topicArn, filterPolicy,
                queueArn);
            _subscriptionArns[queueCount] = subscriptionArn;

            Console.WriteLine(
                $"The queue {queueName} has been subscribed to the topic
 {_topicName} " +
                $"with the subscription ARN {subscriptionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Use user input to create a filter policy for a subscription.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The serialized filter policy.</returns>
    public static string CreateFilterPolicy()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"You can filter messages by one or more of the following" +
            $"TONE attributes.");

        List<string> filterSelections = new List<string>();

        var selectionNumber = 0;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Enter a number to add a TONE filter, or enter 0 to stop adding
 filters.");
            for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
            }

            var selection = GetUserResponse("", filterSelections.Any() ? "0" :
 "1");
            int.TryParse(selection, out selectionNumber);
            if (selectionNumber > 0 && !
filterSelections.Contains(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]))
            {
                filterSelections.Add(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]);
            }
        } while (selectionNumber != 0);

        var filters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>
        {
            { "tone", filterSelections }
        };
        string filterPolicy = JsonSerializer.Serialize(filters);
        return filterPolicy;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is
a sample message");

            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must
set a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID
for this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this
message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID
for this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
```

```
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
                    }
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
messageGroupId);

                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?",
false);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Poll for the published messages to see the results of the user's choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> PollForMessages(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now the SQS queue at {queueUrl} will be polled to
retrieve the messages." +
                          "\r\nPress any key to continue.");
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var moreMessages = true;
        var messages = new List<Message>();
        while (moreMessages)
```

```
        {
            var newMessages = await SqsWrapper.ReceiveMessagesByUrl(queueUrl,
10);

            moreMessages = newMessages.Any();
            if (moreMessages)
            {
                messages.AddRange(newMessages);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"{messages.Count} message(s) were received by the
queue at {queueUrl}.");

        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tMessage:" +
                              $"\n\t{message.Body}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the message using handles in a batch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteMessages(string queueUrl, List<Message>
messages)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the messages in this queue in a
batch.");
        await SqsWrapper.DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(queueUrl, messages);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        try
        {
            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl))
                {
                    var deleteQueue =
                        GetYesNoResponse($"Delete queue with url {queueUrl}?");
                    if (deleteQueue)
                    {
                        await SqsWrapper.DeleteQueueByUrl(queueUrl);
                    }
                }
            }

            foreach (var subscriptionArn in _subscriptionArns)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(subscriptionArn))
                {
                    await SnsWrapper.UnsubscribeByArn(subscriptionArn);
                }
            }

            var deleteTopic = GetYesNoResponse($"Delete topic {_topicName}?");
            if (deleteTopic)
            {
                await SnsWrapper.DeleteTopicByArn(_topicArn);
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to clean up resources. Here's why:
{ex.Message}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question, bool defaultAnswer =
 true)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);
            var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
            var response = ynResponse != null &&
                           ynResponse.Equals("y",
                               StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a string response from the user through the console.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</
param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static string GetUserResponse(string question, string defaultAnswer)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            var response = "";
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(response))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(question);
                response = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Amazon SQS 操作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SQSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSQS _amazonSQSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SQS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SQS client.</param>
    public SQSWrapper(IAmazonSQS amazonSQS)
    {
        _amazonSQSClient = amazonSQS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
 useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
```

```
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string
topicArn, string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         $"\"Service\": " +
                                             "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                            "}," +
                                     "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                     $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                      "\"Condition\": {" +
                                           "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                $"\"aws:SourceArn\":
\"{topicArn}\"" +
                                            "}" +
                                        "}" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
maxMessages)
```

```
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl,
 List<Message> messages)
    {
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
 _amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
            new DeleteQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Amazon SNS 操作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SNSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleNotificationService _amazonSNSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SNS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SNS client.</param>
    public SNSWrapper(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService amazonSNS)
    {
        _amazonSNSClient = amazonSNS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
"true");
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
```

```
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
 { { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
 _amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
 and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
```

```
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
    {
        var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
            new UnsubscribeRequest()
            {
                SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
            });
        return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
    {
```

```
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
            new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 發布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
//! Workflow for messaging with topics and queues using Amazon SNS and Amazon
 SQS.
/*!
 \param clientConfig Aws client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::messagingWithTopicsAndQueues(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << "Welcome to messaging with topics and queues." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe "
              << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES <<
              " SQS queues to the topic." << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the "
            << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES << " queues." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the
 queues."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out)."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication
 and message filtering."
            << std::endl;
    bool isFifoTopic = askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n) ");

    bool contentBasedDeduplication = false;
    Aws::String topicName;
    if (isFifoTopic) {
        printAsterisksLine();
        std::cout << "Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is
 supported."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or
 automatically generated "
```

```
                << "from content using a hash function." << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic,
 any message "
                << "published and determined to have the same deduplication ID, "
                << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted
 but not delivered."
                << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "For more information about deduplication, "
                << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-
dedup.html."
                << std::endl;
        contentBasedDeduplication = askYesNoQuestion(
                "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID? (y/n) ");
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueURLS;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> subscriptionARNS;

    Aws::String topicARN;
    {
        topicName = askQuestion("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ");

        // 1.  Create an Amazon SNS topic, either FIFO or non-FIFO.
        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;

        if (isFifoTopic) {
            request.AddAttributes("FifoTopic", "true");
            if (contentBasedDeduplication) {
                request.AddAttributes("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }
            topicName = topicName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

            std::cout
                    << "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
 appended to the topic name."
                    << std::endl;
```

```
        }

        request.SetName(topicName);

        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            topicARN = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
            std::cout << "Your new topic with the name '" << topicName
                      << "' and the topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN) " <<
std::endl;
            std::cout << "'" << topicARN << "' has been created." << std::endl;

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::CreateTopic. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now you will create " << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES
              << " SQS queues to subscribe to the topic." << std::endl;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueNames;
    bool filteringMessages = false;
    bool first = true;
    for (int i = 1; i <= NUMBER_OF_QUEUES; ++i) {
        Aws::String queueURL;
        Aws::String queueName;
        {
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::ostringstream ostringstream;
            ostringstream << "Enter a name for " << (first ? "an" : "the next")
```

```
                          << " SQS queue. ";
            queueName = askQuestion(ostringstream.str());

            // 2.  Create an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
            if (isFifoTopic) {

request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::FifoQueue,
                                  "true");
                queueName = queueName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

                if (first) // Only explain this once.
                {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue,
'.fifo' must "
                            << "be appended to the queue name." << std::endl;
                }
            }

            request.SetQueueName(queueName);
            queueNames.push_back(queueName);

            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                queueURL = outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl();
                std::cout << "Your new SQS queue with the name '" << queueName
                          << "' and the queue URL " << std::endl;
                std::cout << "'" << queueURL << "' has been created." <<
std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::CreateQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);
```

```
                return false;
            }
        }
        queueURLS.push_back(queueURL);

        if (first) // Only explain this once.
        {
            std::cout
                    << "The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN, which is
"
                    << "used to create a subscription." << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::String queueARN;
        {
            // 3.  Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.
            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr
                            << "Error ARN attribute not returned by
GetQueueAttribute."
                            << std::endl;

                    cleanUp(topicARN,
                            queueURLS,
```

```
                            subscriptionARNS,
                            snsClient,
                            sqsClient);

                    return false;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        if (first) {
            std::cout
                    << "An IAM policy must be attached to an SQS queue, enabling
it to receive "
                       "messages from an SNS topic." << std::endl;
        }

        {
            // 4.  Set the SQS queue policy attribute with a policy enabling the
receipt of SNS messages.
            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
            Aws::String policy = createPolicyForQueue(queueARN, topicARN);
            request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::Policy,
                                  policy);

            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The attributes for the queue '" << queueName
                          << "' were successfully updated." << std::endl;
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::SetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        {
            // 5.  Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic.
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have
 filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then
 only the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/
sns-message-filtering.html"
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a
 \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
```

```
                            << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                            << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;

                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN <<
"."
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        first = false;
    }

    first = true;
    do {
        printAsterisksLine();

        // 6.  Publish a message to the SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
        request.SetMessage(message);
        if (isFifoTopic) {
            if (first) {
                std::cout
                        << "Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a
message group ID."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout
                        << "All messages within the same group will be received
in the "
                        << "order they were published." << std::endl;
            }
            Aws::String messageGroupID = askQuestion(
                    "Enter a message group ID for this message. ");
            request.SetMessageGroupId(messageGroupID);
            if (!contentBasedDeduplication) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, "
                            << "you must enter a deduplication ID." << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::String deduplicationID = askQuestion(
```

```
                        "Enter a deduplication ID for this message. ");
                request.SetMessageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID);
            }
        }

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }

        first = false;
    } while (askYesNoQuestion("Post another message? (y/n) "));

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the SQS queue will be polled to retrieve the messages."
```

```
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press any key to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    for (size_t i = 0; i < queueURLS.size(); ++i) {
        // 7.  Poll an SQS queue for its messages.
        std::vector<Aws::String> messages;
        std::vector<Aws::String> receiptHandles;
        while (true) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
            request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(10);
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);

            // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
            // For information about long polling, see
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
            request.SetWaitTimeSeconds(1);
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &newMessages =
 outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
                if (newMessages.empty()) {
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    for (const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message: newMessages) {
                        messages.push_back(message.GetBody());
                        receiptHandles.push_back(message.GetReceiptHandle());
                    }
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ReceiveMessage. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);
```

```
                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        if (messages.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No messages were ";
        }
        else if (messages.size() == 1) {
            std::cout << "One message was ";
        }
        else {
            std::cout << messages.size() << " messages were ";
        }
        std::cout << "received by the queue '" << queueNames[i]
                  << "'." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::String &message: messages) {
            std::cout << "  Message : '" << message << "'."
                      << std::endl;
        }

        // 8.  Delete a batch of messages from an SQS queue.
        if (!receiptHandles.empty()) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
```

```
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return cleanUp(topicARN,
                   queueURLS,
                   subscriptionARNS,
                   snsClient,
                   sqsClient,
                   true); // askUser
}


bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::cleanUp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueURLS,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &subscriptionARNS,
                                      const Aws::SNS::SNSClient &snsClient,
                                      const Aws::SQS::SQSClient &sqsClient,
                                      bool askUser) {
    bool result = true;
    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!queueURLS.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SQS queues? (y/n) ")) {

        for (const auto &queueURL: queueURLS) {
            // 9.  Delete an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The queue with URL '" << queueURL
```

```
                        << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        for (const auto &subscriptionARN: subscriptionARNS) {
            // 10. Unsubscribe an SNS subscription.
            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
                    snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Unsubscribe of subscription ARN '" <<
subscriptionARN
                          << "' was successful." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Unsubscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!topicARN.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SNS topic? (y/n) ")) {

        // 11. Delete an SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "The topic with ARN '" << topicARN
                      << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::DeleteTopicRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create an IAM policy that gives an SQS queue permission to receive messages
 from an SNS topic.
/*!
 \sa createPolicyForQueue()
 \param queueARN: The SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
 \param topicARN: The SNS topic ARN.
 \return Aws::String: The policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::createPolicyForQueue(const Aws::String
 &queueARN,
                                                           const Aws::String
 &topicARN) {
    std::ostringstream policyStream;
    policyStream << R"({
        "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                    "Resource": ")" << queueARN << R"(",
                    "Condition": {
                "ArnEquals": {
                    "aws:SourceArn": ")" << topicARN << R"("
                }
            }
        }
        ]
    })";
```

```
    return policyStream.str();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 發布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
const FIFO_SUFFIX = ".fifo"
const TONE_KEY = "tone"

var ToneChoices = []string{"cheerful", "funny", "serious", "sincere"}

// MessageBody is used to deserialize the body of a message from a JSON string.
```

```
type MessageBody struct {
 Message string
}

// ScenarioRunner separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions
 so that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ScenarioRunner struct {
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 snsActor   *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor   *actions.SqsActions
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateTopic() (string, string, bool, bool) {
 log.Println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out) or
 standard.\n" +
  "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and message
 filtering.")
 isFifoTopic := runner.questioner.AskBool("\nWould you like to work with FIFO
 topics? (y/n) ", "y")

 contentBasedDeduplication := false
 if isFifoTopic {
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Println("Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.
\n" +
   "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are automatically
 generated\n" +
   "from content using a hash function. If a message is successfully published to
\n" +
   "an SNS FIFO topic, any message published and determined to have the same\n" +
   "deduplication ID, within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted
\n" +
   "but not delivered. For more information about deduplication, see:\n" +
   "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.")
  contentBasedDeduplication = runner.questioner.AskBool(
   "\nDo you want to use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID? (y/n) ", "y")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 topicName := runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ")
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", topicName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
```

```
  log.Printf("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '%v' must be appended to
\n"+
   "the topic name.", FIFO_SUFFIX)
 }

 topicArn, err := runner.snsActor.CreateTopic(topicName, isFifoTopic,
 contentBasedDeduplication)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new topic with the name '%v' and Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
 \n"+
  "'%v' has been created.", topicName, topicArn)

 return topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateQueue(ordinal string, isFifoTopic bool)
 (string, string) {
 queueName := runner.questioner.Ask(fmt.Sprintf("Enter a name for the %v SQS
 queue. ", ordinal))
 if isFifoTopic {
  queueName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", queueName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  if ordinal == "first" {
   log.Printf("Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '%v' must "+
    "be appended to the queue name.\n", FIFO_SUFFIX)
  }
 }
 queueUrl, err := runner.sqsActor.CreateQueue(queueName, isFifoTopic)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new SQS queue with the name '%v' and the queue URL "+
  "'%v' has been created.", queueName, queueUrl)

 return queueName, queueUrl
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) SubscribeQueueToTopic(
 queueName string, queueUrl string, topicName string, topicArn string, ordinal
 string,
 isFifoTopic bool) (string, bool) {

 queueArn, err := runner.sqsActor.GetQueueArn(queueUrl)
```

```
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("The ARN of your queue is: %v.\n", queueArn)

err = runner.sqsActor.AttachSendMessagePolicy(queueUrl, queueArn, topicArn)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Println("Attached an IAM policy to the queue so the SNS topic can send " +
 "messages to it.")
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

var filterPolicy map[string][]string
if isFifoTopic {
 if ordinal == "first" {
  log.Println("Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters.\n" +
   "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered messages\n"
+
   "will be received in the queue.\n" +
   "For information about message filtering, see\n" +
   "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n" +
   "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\" attribute.")
 }

 wantFiltering := runner.questioner.AskBool(
  fmt.Sprintf("Do you want to filter messages that are sent to \"%v\"\n"+
   "from the %v topic? (y/n) ", queueName, topicName), "y")
 if wantFiltering {
  log.Println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following \"tone\"
attributes.")

  var toneSelections []string
  askAboutTones := true
  for askAboutTones {
   toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
    "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
   toneSelections = append(toneSelections, ToneChoices[toneIndex])
   askAboutTones = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to add another tone to
the filter? (y/n) ", "y")
  }
  log.Printf("Your subscription will be filtered to only pass the following
tones: %v\n", toneSelections)
  filterPolicy = map[string][]string{TONE_KEY: toneSelections}
```

```
  }
 }

 subscriptionArn, err := runner.snsActor.SubscribeQueue(topicArn, queueArn,
 filterPolicy)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("The queue %v is now subscribed to the topic %v with the subscription
 ARN %v.\n",
  queueName, topicName, subscriptionArn)

 return subscriptionArn, filterPolicy != nil
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PublishMessages(topicArn string, isFifoTopic bool,
 contentBasedDeduplication bool, usingFilters bool) {
 var message string
 var groupId string
 var dedupId string
 var toneSelection string
 publishMore := true
 for publishMore {
  groupId = ""
  dedupId = ""
  toneSelection = ""
  message = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message to publish: ")
  if isFifoTopic {
   log.Println("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a message group
 ID.\n" +
    "All messages within the same group will be received in the order they were
 published.")
   groupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message group ID: ")
   if !contentBasedDeduplication {
    log.Println("Because you are not using content-based deduplication,\n" +
     "you must enter a deduplication ID.")
    dedupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a deduplication ID: ")
   }
  }
  if usingFilters {
   if runner.questioner.AskBool("Add a tone attribute so this message can be
 filtered? (y/n) ", "y") {
    toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
     "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
```

```
    toneSelection = ToneChoices[toneIndex]
   }
  }

  err := runner.snsActor.Publish(topicArn, message, groupId, dedupId, TONE_KEY,
 toneSelection)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(("Your message was published."))

  publishMore = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to publish another
 messsage? (y/n) ", "y")
 }
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PollForMessages(queueUrls []string) {
 log.Println("Polling queues for messages...")
 for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
  var messages []types.Message
  for {
   currentMsgs, err := runner.sqsActor.GetMessages(queueUrl, 10, 1)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   if len(currentMsgs) == 0 {
    break
   }
   messages = append(messages, currentMsgs...)
  }
  if len(messages) == 0 {
   log.Printf("No messages were received by queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
  } else if len(messages) == 1 {
   log.Printf("One message was received by queue %v:\n", queueUrl)

  } else {
   log.Printf("%v messages were received by queue %v:\n", len(messages),
 queueUrl)
  }
  for msgIndex, message := range messages {
   messageBody := MessageBody{}
   err := json.Unmarshal([]byte(*message.Body), &messageBody)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
```

```
    }
    log.Printf("Message %v: %v\n", msgIndex+1, messageBody.Message)
   }

   if len(messages) > 0 {
    log.Printf("Deleting %v messages from queue %v.\n", len(messages), queueUrl)
    err := runner.sqsActor.DeleteMessages(queueUrl, messages)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
  }
 }

// RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use
 the
// AWS SDK for Go to create and use Amazon SNS topics and Amazon SQS queues.
//
// 1. Create a topic (FIFO or non-FIFO).
// 2. Subscribe several queues to the topic with an option to apply a filter.
// 3. Publish messages to the topic.
// 4. Poll the queues for messages received.
// 5. Delete the topic and the queues.
//
// This example creates service clients from the specified sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario(
 sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources := Resources{}
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.\n" +
    "Cleaning up any resources that were created...")
   resources.Cleanup()
  }
 }()
 queueCount := 2

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.\n\n"+
```

```
  "In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe %v SQS queues to
 the\n"+
  "topic. You can select from several options for configuring the topic and the
\n"+
  "subscriptions for the queues. You can then post to the topic and see the
 results\n"+
  "in the queues.\n", queueCount)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 runner := ScenarioRunner{
  questioner: questioner,
  snsActor:   &actions.SnsActions{SnsClient: sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  sqsActor:   &actions.SqsActions{SqsClient: sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 resources.snsActor = runner.snsActor
 resources.sqsActor = runner.sqsActor

 topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication :=
 runner.CreateTopic()
 resources.topicArn = topicArn
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Now you will create %v SQS queues and subscribe them to the topic.
\n", queueCount)
 ordinals := []string{"first", "next"}
 usingFilters := false
 for _, ordinal := range ordinals {
  queueName, queueUrl := runner.CreateQueue(ordinal, isFifoTopic)
  resources.queueUrls = append(resources.queueUrls, queueUrl)

  _, filtering := runner.SubscribeQueueToTopic(queueName, queueUrl, topicName,
 topicArn, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
  usingFilters = usingFilters || filtering
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PublishMessages(topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication,
 usingFilters)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PollForMessages(resources.queueUrls)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 wantCleanup := questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all AWS resources
 created for this scenario? (y/n) ", "y")
 if wantCleanup {
  log.Println("Cleaning up resources...")
  resources.Cleanup()
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

定義一個結構，以包裝此範例中使用的 Amazon SNS 動作。

```
// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// CreateTopic creates an Amazon SNS topic with the specified name. You can
 optionally
// specify that the topic is created as a FIFO topic and whether it uses content-
based
// deduplication instead of ID-based deduplication.
func (actor SnsActions) CreateTopic(topicName string, isFifoTopic bool,
 contentBasedDeduplication bool) (string, error) {
 var topicArn string
 topicAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
 }
 if contentBasedDeduplication {
  topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
 }
 topic, err := actor.SnsClient.CreateTopic(context.TODO(), &sns.CreateTopicInput{
  Name:       aws.String(topicName),
```

```
  Attributes: topicAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicName, err)
 } else {
  topicArn = *topic.TopicArn
 }

 return topicArn, err
}



// DeleteTopic delete an Amazon SNS topic.
func (actor SnsActions) DeleteTopic(topicArn string) error {
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.DeleteTopic(context.TODO(), &sns.DeleteTopicInput{
  TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SubscribeQueue subscribes an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to
 an
// Amazon SNS topic. When filterMap is not nil, it is used to specify a filter
 policy
// so that messages are only sent to the queue when the message has the specified
 attributes.
func (actor SnsActions) SubscribeQueue(topicArn string, queueArn string,
 filterMap map[string][]string) (string, error) {
 var subscriptionArn string
 var attributes map[string]string
 if filterMap != nil {
  filterBytes, err := json.Marshal(filterMap)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create filter policy, here's why: %v\n", err)
   return "", err
  }
  attributes = map[string]string{"FilterPolicy": string(filterBytes)}
 }
 output, err := actor.SnsClient.Subscribe(context.TODO(), &sns.SubscribeInput{
```

```
  Protocol:              aws.String("sqs"),
  TopicArn:              aws.String(topicArn),
  Attributes:            attributes,
  Endpoint:              aws.String(queueArn),
  ReturnSubscriptionArn: true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't susbscribe queue %v to topic %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   queueArn, topicArn, err)
 } else {
  subscriptionArn = *output.SubscriptionArn
 }

 return subscriptionArn, err
}



// Publish publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic. The message is then sent
 to all
// subscribers. When the topic is a FIFO topic, the message must also contain a
 group ID
// and, when ID-based deduplication is used, a deduplication ID. An optional key-
value
// filter attribute can be specified so that the message can be filtered
 according to
// a filter policy.
func (actor SnsActions) Publish(topicArn string, message string, groupId string,
 dedupId string, filterKey string, filterValue string) error {
 publishInput := sns.PublishInput{TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn), Message:
 aws.String(message)}
 if groupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageGroupId = aws.String(groupId)
 }
 if dedupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageDeduplicationId = aws.String(dedupId)
 }
 if filterKey != "" && filterValue != "" {
  publishInput.MessageAttributes = map[string]types.MessageAttributeValue{
   filterKey: {DataType: aws.String("String"), StringValue:
 aws.String(filterValue)},
  }
 }
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.Publish(context.TODO(), &publishInput)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't publish message to topic %v. Here's why: %v", topicArn,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

定義一個結構，以包裝此範例中使用的 Amazon SQS 動作。

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// CreateQueue creates an Amazon SQS queue with the specified name. You can
 specify
// whether the queue is created as a FIFO queue.
func (actor SqsActions) CreateQueue(queueName string, isFifoQueue bool) (string,
 error) {
 var queueUrl string
 queueAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoQueue {
  queueAttributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
 }
 queue, err := actor.SqsClient.CreateQueue(context.TODO(), &sqs.CreateQueueInput{
  QueueName:  aws.String(queueName),
  Attributes: queueAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueName, err)
 } else {
  queueUrl = *queue.QueueUrl
 }

 return queueUrl, err
}
```

```
// GetQueueArn uses the GetQueueAttributes action to get the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
// of an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetQueueArn(queueUrl string) (string, error) {
 var queueArn string
 arnAttributeName := types.QueueAttributeNameQueueArn
 attribute, err := actor.SqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.GetQueueAttributesInput{
  QueueUrl:       aws.String(queueUrl),
  AttributeNames: []types.QueueAttributeName{arnAttributeName},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get ARN for queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  queueArn = attribute.Attributes[string(arnAttributeName)]
 }
 return queueArn, err
}



// AttachSendMessagePolicy uses the SetQueueAttributes action to attach a policy
 to an
// Amazon SQS queue that allows the specified Amazon SNS topic to send messages
 to the
// queue.
func (actor SqsActions) AttachSendMessagePolicy(queueUrl string, queueArn string,
 topicArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Action:    "sqs:SendMessage",
   Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"},
   Resource:  aws.String(queueArn),
   Condition: PolicyCondition{"ArnEquals": map[string]string{"aws:SourceArn":
 topicArn}},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document. Here's why: %v\n", err)
```

```
  return err
 }
 _, err = actor.SqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.SetQueueAttributesInput{
  Attributes: map[string]string{
   string(types.QueueAttributeNamePolicy): string(policyBytes),
  },
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't set send message policy on queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}

// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
 Condition PolicyCondition   `json:",omitempty"`
}

// PolicyCondition defines a condition in a policy.
type PolicyCondition map[string]map[string]string



// GetMessages uses the ReceiveMessage action to get messages from an Amazon SQS
 queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetMessages(queueUrl string, maxMessages int32, waitTime
 int32) ([]types.Message, error) {
 var messages []types.Message
 result, err := actor.SqsClient.ReceiveMessage(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.ReceiveMessageInput{
```

```
  QueueUrl:            aws.String(queueUrl),
  MaxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
  WaitTimeSeconds:     waitTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl,
 err)
 } else {
  messages = result.Messages
 }
 return messages, err
}



// DeleteMessages uses the DeleteMessageBatch action to delete a batch of
 messages from
// an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteMessages(queueUrl string, messages []types.Message)
 error {
 entries := make([]types.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry, len(messages))
 for msgIndex := range messages {
  entries[msgIndex].Id = aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v", msgIndex))
  entries[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle = messages[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle
 }
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.DeleteMessageBatchInput{
  Entries:  entries,
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteQueue deletes an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteQueue(queueUrl string) error {
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteQueue(context.TODO(), &sqs.DeleteQueueInput{
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl)})
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 發布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

這是此工作流程的進入點。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

import { TopicsQueuesWkflw } from "./TopicsQueuesWkflw.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";
```

```
import { SlowLogger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/slow-logger.js";

export const startSnsWorkflow = () => {
  const noLoggerDelay = process.argv.find((arg) => arg === "--no-logger-delay");
  const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
  const sqsClient = new SQSClient({});
  const prompter = new Prompter();
  const logger = noLoggerDelay ? console : new SlowLogger(25);

  const wkflw = new TopicsQueuesWkflw(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger);

  wkflw.start();
};
```

先前的程式碼提供了必要的相依性並啟動工作流程。下一節包含範例的大量內容。

```
const toneChoices = [
  { name: "cheerful", value: "cheerful" },
  { name: "funny", value: "funny" },
  { name: "serious", value: "serious" },
  { name: "sincere", value: "sincere" },
];

export class TopicsQueuesWkflw {
  // SNS topic is configured as First-In-First-Out
  isFifo = true;

  // Automatic content-based deduplication is enabled.
  autoDedup = false;

  snsClient;
  sqsClient;
  topicName;
  topicArn;
  subscriptionArns = [];
  /**
   * @type {{ queueName: string, queueArn: string, queueUrl: string, policy?:
 string }[]}
   */
  queues = [];
```

```
prompter;

/**
 * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SNSClient} snsClient
 * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sqs').SQSClient} sqsClient
 * @param {import('../../libs/prompter.js').Prompter} prompter
 * @param {import('../../libs/logger.js').Logger} logger
 */
constructor(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger) {
  this.snsClient = snsClient;
  this.sqsClient = sqsClient;
  this.prompter = prompter;
  this.logger = logger;
}

async welcome() {
  await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.description);
}

async confirmFifo() {
  await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.snsFifoDescription);
  this.isFifo = await this.prompter.confirm({
    message: MESSAGES.snsFifoPrompt,
  });

  if (this.isFifo) {
    this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerDedup);
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationNotice);
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationDescription);
    this.autoDedup = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.deduplicationPrompt,
    });
  }
}

async createTopic() {
  await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.creatingTopics);
  this.topicName = await this.prompter.input({
    message: MESSAGES.topicNamePrompt,
  });
  if (this.isFifo) {
    this.topicName += ".fifo";
    this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifoNaming);
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
```

```
    }

    const response = await this.snsClient.send(
      new CreateTopicCommand({
        Name: this.topicName,
        Attributes: {
          FifoTopic: this.isFifo ? "true" : "false",
          ...(this.autoDedup ? { ContentBasedDeduplication: "true" } : {}),
        },
      }),
    );

    this.topicArn = response.TopicArn;

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.topicCreatedNotice
        .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
        .replace("${TOPIC_ARN}", this.topicArn),
    );
  }

  async createQueues() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.createQueuesNotice);
    // Increase this number to add more queues.
    let maxQueues = 2;

    for (let i = 0; i < maxQueues; i++) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.queueCount.replace("${COUNT}", i + 1));
      let queueName = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.queueNamePrompt.replace(
          "${EXAMPLE_NAME}",
          i === 0 ? "good-news" : "bad-news",
        ),
      });

      if (this.isFifo) {
        queueName += ".fifo";
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
      }

      const response = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new CreateQueueCommand({
          QueueName: queueName,
          Attributes: { ...(this.isFifo ? { FifoQueue: "true" } : {}) },
```

```
        }),
      );

      const { Attributes } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
          AttributeNames: ["QueueArn"],
        }),
      );

      this.queues.push({
        queueName,
        queueArn: Attributes.QueueArn,
        queueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
      });

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueCreatedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queueName)
          .replace("${QUEUE_URL}", response.QueueUrl)
          .replace("${QUEUE_ARN}", Attributes.QueueArn),
      );
    }
  }

  async attachQueueIamPolicies() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      const policy = JSON.stringify(
        {
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Principal: {
                Service: "sns.amazonaws.com",
              },
              Action: "sqs:SendMessage",
              Resource: queue.queueArn,
              Condition: {
                ArnEquals: {
                  "aws:SourceArn": this.topicArn,
                },
              },
            },
          ],
```

```
        },
        null,
        2,
      );

      if (index !== 0) {
        this.logger.logSeparator();
      }

      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.attachPolicyNotice);
      console.log(policy);
      const addPolicy = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: MESSAGES.addPolicyConfirmation.replace(
          "${QUEUE_NAME}",
          queue.queueName,
        ),
      });

      if (addPolicy) {
        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Attributes: {
              Policy: policy,
            },
          }),
        );
        queue.policy = policy;
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.policyNotAttachedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }
  }

  async subscribeQueuesToTopic() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      /**
       * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SubscribeCommandInput}
       */
```

```
      const subscribeParams = {
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Protocol: "sqs",
        Endpoint: queue.queueArn,
      };
      let tones = [];

      if (this.isFifo) {
        if (index === 0) {
          await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.fifoFilterNotice);
        }
        tones = await this.prompter.checkbox({
          message: MESSAGES.fifoFilterSelect.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
          choices: toneChoices,
        });

        if (tones.length) {
          subscribeParams.Attributes = {
            FilterPolicyScope: "MessageAttributes",
            FilterPolicy: JSON.stringify({
              tone: tones,
            }),
          };
        }
      }

      const { SubscriptionArn } = await this.snsClient.send(
        new SubscribeCommand(subscribeParams),
      );

      this.subscriptionArns.push(SubscriptionArn);

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueSubscribedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queue.queueName)
          .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
          .replace("${TONES}", tones.length ? tones.join(", ") : "none"),
      );
    }
  }
```

```
  async publishMessages() {
    const message = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.publishMessagePrompt,
    });

    let groupId, deduplicationId, choices;

    if (this.isFifo) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.groupIdNotice);
      groupId = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.groupIdPrompt,
      });

      if (this.autoDedup === false) {
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationIdNotice);
        deduplicationId = await this.prompter.input({
          message: MESSAGES.deduplicationIdPrompt,
        });
      }

      choices = await this.prompter.checkbox({
        message: MESSAGES.messageAttributesPrompt,
        choices: toneChoices,
      });
    }

    await this.snsClient.send(
      new PublishCommand({
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Message: message,
        ...(groupId
          ? {
              MessageGroupId: groupId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(deduplicationId
          ? {
              MessageDeduplicationId: deduplicationId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(choices
          ? {
              MessageAttributes: {
                tone: {
```

```
                  DataType: "String.Array",
                  StringValue: JSON.stringify(choices),
                },
              },
            }
          : {}),
      }),
    );

    const publishAnother = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.publishAnother,
    });

    if (publishAnother) {
      await this.publishMessages();
    }
  }

  async receiveAndDeleteMessages() {
    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      const { Messages } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new ReceiveMessageCommand({
          QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
        }),
      );

      if (Messages) {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.messagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
        console.log(Messages);

        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
              Id: message.MessageId,
              ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
            })),
          }),
        );
```

```
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.noMessagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }

    const deleteAndPoll = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.deleteAndPollConfirmation,
    });

    if (deleteAndPoll) {
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    }
  }

  async destroyResources() {
    for (const subscriptionArn of this.subscriptionArns) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new UnsubscribeCommand({ SubscriptionArn: subscriptionArn }),
      );
    }

    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      await this.sqsClient.send(
        new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl }),
      );
    }

    if (this.topicArn) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new DeleteTopicCommand({ TopicArn: this.topicArn }),
      );
    }
  }

  async start() {
    console.clear();

    try {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerWelcome);
```

```
      await this.welcome();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifo);
      await this.confirmFifo();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateTopic);
      await this.createTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateQueues);
      await this.createQueues();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerAttachPolicy);
      await this.attachQueueIamPolicies();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerSubscribeQueues);
      await this.subscribeQueuesToTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerPublishMessage);
      await this.publishMessages();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerReceiveMessages);
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(err);
    } finally {
      await this.destroyResources();
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 發布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

使用開發套件透過 Amazon SQS 傳送和接收批次訊息 AWS

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 Amazon SQS 佇列。
- 將批次的訊息傳送至佇列。
- 從佇列接收批次訊息。
- 從佇列中刪除批次的訊息。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立函數以包裝 Amazon SQS 訊息函數。

```
import logging
import sys

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

import queue_wrapper

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
sqs = boto3.resource("sqs")

def send_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Send a batch of messages in a single request to an SQS queue.
    This request may return overall success even when some messages were not
 sent.
    The caller must inspect the Successful and Failed lists in the response and
    resend any failed messages.

    :param queue: The queue to receive the messages.
```

```
    :param messages: The messages to send to the queue. These are simplified to
                     contain only the message body and attributes.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and
 failed
             messages.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {
                "Id": str(ind),
                "MessageBody": msg["body"],
                "MessageAttributes": msg["attributes"],
            }
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.send_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info(
                    "Message sent: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Failed to send: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Send messages failed to queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return response



def receive_messages(queue, max_number, wait_time):
    """
    Receive a batch of messages in a single request from an SQS queue.

    :param queue: The queue from which to receive messages.
```

```
    :param max_number: The maximum number of messages to receive. The actual
 number
                        of messages received might be less.
    :param wait_time: The maximum time to wait (in seconds) before returning.
 When
                       this number is greater than zero, long polling is used.
 This
                       can result in reduced costs and fewer false empty
 responses.
    :return: The list of Message objects received. These each contain the body
             of the message and metadata and custom attributes.
    """
    try:
        messages = queue.receive_messages(
            MessageAttributeNames=["All"],
            MaxNumberOfMessages=max_number,
            WaitTimeSeconds=wait_time,
        )
        for msg in messages:
            logger.info("Received message: %s: %s", msg.message_id, msg.body)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't receive messages from queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return messages



def delete_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Delete a batch of messages from a queue in a single request.

    :param queue: The queue from which to delete the messages.
    :param messages: The list of messages to delete.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and
 failed
             message deletions.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {"Id": str(ind), "ReceiptHandle": msg.receipt_handle}
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.delete_messages(Entries=entries)
```

```
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info("Deleted %s",
 messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle)
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Could not delete %s",
 messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle
                )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete messages from queue %s", queue)
    else:
        return response
```

使用包裝函數批次傳送和接收訊息。

```
def usage_demo():
    """
    Shows how to:
    * Read the lines from this Python file and send the lines in
      batches of 10 as messages to a queue.
    * Receive the messages in batches until the queue is empty.
    * Reassemble the lines of the file and verify they match the original file.
    """

    def pack_message(msg_path, msg_body, msg_line):
        return {
            "body": msg_body,
            "attributes": {
                "path": {"StringValue": msg_path, "DataType": "String"},
                "line": {"StringValue": str(msg_line), "DataType": "String"},
            },
        }

    def unpack_message(msg):
        return (
            msg.message_attributes["path"]["StringValue"],
            msg.body,
            int(msg.message_attributes["line"]["StringValue"]),
```

```
        )

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    queue = queue_wrapper.create_queue("sqs-usage-demo-message-wrapper")

    with open(__file__) as file:
        lines = file.readlines()

    line = 0
    batch_size = 10
    received_lines = [None] * len(lines)
    print(f"Sending file lines in batches of {batch_size} as messages.")
    while line < len(lines):
        messages = [
            pack_message(__file__, lines[index], index)
            for index in range(line, min(line + batch_size, len(lines)))
        ]
        line = line + batch_size
        send_messages(queue, messages)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print(f"Done. Sent {len(lines) - 1} messages.")

    print(f"Receiving, handling, and deleting messages in batches of
{batch_size}.")
    more_messages = True
    while more_messages:
        received_messages = receive_messages(queue, batch_size, 2)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
        for message in received_messages:
            path, body, line = unpack_message(message)
            received_lines[line] = body
        if received_messages:
            delete_messages(queue, received_messages)
        else:
            more_messages = False
    print("Done.")

    if all([lines[index] == received_lines[index] for index in
range(len(lines))]):
```

```
        print(f"Successfully reassembled all file lines!")
    else:
        print(f"Uh oh, some lines were missed!")

    queue.delete()

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SendMessageBatch

使用開發套件的 Amazon SQS 無伺服器範例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)。

範例

- 使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數
- 使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，以便接收在收到來自 SQS 佇列的訊息時觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri

namespace SqsIntegrationSampleCode
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
```

```
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }

    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

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

import (
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(event events.SQSEvent) error {
 for _, record := range event.Records {
  err := processMessage(record)
  if err != nil {
   return err
  }
```

```
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
 return nil
}

func processMessage(record events.SQSMessage) error {
 fmt.Printf("Processed message %s\n", record.Body)
 // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent.SQSMessage;

public class Function implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {
        for (SQSMessage msg : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            processMessage(msg, context);
        }
        context.getLogger().log("done");
```

```
        return null;
    }

    private void processMessage(SQSMessage msg, Context context) {
        try {
            context.getLogger().log("Processed message " + msg.getBody());

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message

        } catch (Exception e) {
            context.getLogger().log("An error occurred");
            throw e;
        }

    }
}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 SQS 事件與 Lambda 用 JavaScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message) {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
```

```
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

使用 SQS 事件與 Lambda 用 TypeScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, Context, SQSHandler, SQSRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SQSHandler = async (
  event: SQSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message: SQSRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 與 Lambda 一起使用 SQS 事件。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $body = $record->getBody();
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        }
```

```
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for message in event['Records']:
        process_message(message)
    print("done")

def process_message(message):
    try:
        print(f"Processed message {message['body']}")
        # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    except Exception as err:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise err
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Ruby 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |message|
    process_message(message)
  end
  puts "done"
end

def process_message(message)
  begin
    puts "Processed message #{message['body']}"
    # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
  rescue StandardError => err
    puts "An error occurred"
    raise err
  end
end
```

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 與 Lambda 一起使用 SQS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sqs::SqsEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        // process the record
        tracing::info!("Message body: {}",
 record.body.as_deref().unwrap_or_default())
    });

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion
 time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數，實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeri
namespace sqsSample;

public class Function
{
    public async Task<SQSBatchResponse> FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        foreach(var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                //process your message
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
            }
            catch (System.Exception)
            {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.Add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier=message.MessageId});
            }
```

```
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(message.Body))
        {
            throw new Exception("No Body in SQS Message.");
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");
        // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        await Task.CompletedTask;
    }
}
```

Go

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 使用 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

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

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)
```

```
func handler(ctx context.Context, sqsEvent events.SQSEvent)
 (map[string]interface{}, error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, message := range sqsEvent.Records {

  if /* Your message processing condition here */ {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": message.MessageId})
  }
 }

 sqsBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return sqsBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSBatchResponse;
```

```
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessSQSMessageBatch implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent,
 SQSBatchResponse> {
    @Override
    public SQSBatchResponse handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {

        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        String messageId = "";
        for (SQSEvent.SQSMessage message : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //process your message
                messageId = message.getMessageId();
            } catch (Exception e) {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure(messageId));
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 JavaScript Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    const batchItemFailures = [];
```

```
    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record, context);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }

    return { batchItemFailures };
};

async function processMessageAsync(record, context) {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error("There is an error in the SQS Message.");
    }
    console.log(`Processed message: ${record.body}`);
}
```

使用 TypeScript Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, SQSBatchResponse, Context, SQSBatchItemFailure, SQSRecord }
 from 'aws-lambda';

export const handler = async (event: SQSEvent, context: Context):
 Promise<SQSBatchResponse> => {
    const batchItemFailures: SQSBatchItemFailure[] = [];

    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }

    return {batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures};
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SQSRecord): Promise<void> {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error('There is an error in the SQS Message.');
```

```
    }
    console.log(`Processed message ${record.body}`);
}
```

PHP

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 回報 SQS 批次項目失敗。

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

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
```

```
        $this->logger->info("Processing SQS records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                // Assuming the SQS message is in JSON format
                $message = json_decode($record->getBody(), true);
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($message));
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $this->markAsFailed($record);
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords SQS records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import json
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    if event:
        batch_item_failures = []
```

```
        sqs_batch_response = {}

        for record in event["Records"]:
            try:
                # process message
            except Exception as e:
                batch_item_failures.append({"itemIdentifier":
 record['messageId']})

        sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
        return sqs_batch_response
```

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Ruby 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

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

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  if event
    batch_item_failures = []
    sqs_batch_response = {}

    event["Records"].each do |record|
      begin
        # process message
      rescue StandardError => e
        batch_item_failures << {"itemIdentifier" => record['messageId']}
      end
    end

    sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
```

```
    return sqs_batch_response
  end
end
```

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::sqs::{SqsBatchResponse, SqsEvent},
    sqs::{BatchItemFailure, SqsMessage},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn process_record(_: &SqsMessage) -> Result<(), Error> {
    Err(Error::from("Error processing message"))
}

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) ->
 Result<SqsBatchResponse, Error> {
    let mut batch_item_failures = Vec::new();
    for record in event.payload.records {
        match process_record(&record).await {
            Ok(_) => (),
            Err(_) => batch_item_failures.push(BatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.message_id.unwrap(),
            }),
        }
    }

    Ok(SqsBatchResponse {
```

```
        batch_item_failures,
    })
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

使用開發套件的 Amazon SQS 跨服務範例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)。每個範例都包含適用於多個範例的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 使用 Amazon SQS 建立可傳送和擷取訊息的 Web 應用程式
- 使用 Step Functions 建立傳訊應用程式
- 建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS
- 使用開發套件將 Amazon SNS 訊息發佈到 Amazon SQS 佇列 AWS
- 使用適用於 .NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構來發佈和接收 Amazon SQS 訊息

使用 Amazon SQS 建立可傳送和擷取訊息的 Web 應用程式

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon SQS 建立簡訊應用程式。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon SQS API 開發可傳送和擷取訊息的春季 REST API。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend

- Amazon SQS

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon SQS API 開發可傳送和擷取訊息的春季 REST API。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

使用 Step Functions 建立傳訊應用程式

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立從資料庫資料表擷取訊息記錄的 AWS Step Functions Messenger 應用程式。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與建立信 AWS Step Functions 使應用程式，以從 Amazon DynamoDB 表擷取訊息記錄，並透過 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 傳送這些記錄。狀態機與一個 AWS Lambda 功能集成在數據庫中掃描未發送的消息。

- 建立從 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表擷取和更新訊息記錄的狀態機器。
- 更新狀態機器定義，以便也向 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 傳送訊息。
- 開始和停用狀態機器執行。
- 使用服務整合從狀態機器連接至 Lambda、DynamoDB 和 Amazon SQS。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式

下列程式碼範例示範如何透過互動式應用程式探索 Amazon Textract 輸出。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用建置 React 應用程式，該應用程式使用 Amazon Textract 擷取文件影像中的資料，並將其顯示在互動式網頁中。 AWS SDK for JavaScript 此範例會在 Web 瀏覽器中執行，且登入資料需要經過驗證的 Amazon Cognito 身分。它使用 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3 進行儲存，對於通知，它會輪詢訂閱 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)) 主題的 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 佇列。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 Amazon Textract 搭配使用，偵測文件影像中的文字、表單和表格元素。輸入影像和 Amazon Textract 輸出會顯示在 Tkinter 應用程式中，可讓您探索偵測到的元素。

- 將文件影像提交到 Amazon Textract，並探索偵測到元素的輸出。
- 將影像直接傳送至 Amazon Textract 或透過 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體。
- 使用非同步 API 可以在任務完成時啟動將通知發布到 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 主題的任務。
- 輪詢 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 佇列以取得任務完成訊息並顯示結果。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

使用 Amazon Rekognition 透過啟動非同步偵測任務來偵測映像中的人臉、物件和人物。此範例也會設定 Amazon Rekognition 以在任務完成時通知 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 主題，並訂閱 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 佇列到該主題。當佇列收到有關任務的訊息時，會擷取任務並輸出結果。

此範例最佳檢視於 GitHub。有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

使用開發套件將 Amazon SNS 訊息發佈到 Amazon SQS 佇列 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 建立主題 (FIFO 或非 FIFO)。
- 為主題訂閱多個佇列，並提供套用篩選條件的選擇。
- 發佈訊息至主題。
- 輪詢佇列以獲取收到的訊息。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 和 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 示範主題和佇列的訊息。

如需在 Amazon SNS 和 Amazon SQS 中示範包含主題和佇列的完整原始程式碼和指示，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 和 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 示範主題和佇列的訊息。

如需在 Amazon SNS 和 Amazon SQS 中示範包含主題和佇列的完整原始程式碼和指示，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

使用適用於 .NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構來發佈和接收 Amazon SQS 訊息

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用適用於 .NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構建立發佈和接收 Amazon SQS 訊息的應用程式。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

提供 .NET 之 AWS 訊息處理架構的教學課程。本教學會建立 Web 應用程式，讓使用者發佈 Amazon SQS 訊息和接收訊息的命令列應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET 開發人員指南中的完整教程和上的示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon SQS

使用 AWS SDK 的 Step Functions 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Step Functions 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- Step Functions 開發人員指南 — 有關 Step Functions 的更多信息。
- Step Functions API 參考 — 有關所有可用 Step Functions 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Step Functions

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 Step Functions 式。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace StepFunctionsActions;

using Amazon.StepFunctions;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

public class HelloStepFunctions
{
    static async Task Main()
    {
        var stepFunctionsClient = new AmazonStepFunctionsClient();

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to AWS Step Functions");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list up to 10 of your state machines:");
        var stateMachineListRequest = new ListStateMachinesRequest { MaxResults =
 10 };

        // Get information for up to 10 Step Functions state machines.
        var response = await
 stepFunctionsClient.ListStateMachinesAsync(stateMachineListRequest);

        if (response.StateMachines.Count > 0)
        {
            response.StateMachines.ForEach(stateMachine =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"State Machine
 Name: {stateMachine.Name}\tAmazon Resource Name (ARN):
 {stateMachine.StateMachineArn}");
            });
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo state machines were found.");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListStateMachines中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

你好的 Java 版本。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.StateMachineListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListStateMachines {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMachines(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }

    public static void listMachines(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListStateMachinesResponse response = sfnClient.listStateMachines();
            List<StateMachineListItem> machines = response.stateMachines();
```

```
            for (StateMachineListItem machine : machines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the state machine is: " +
 machine.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN value is : " +
 machine.stateMachineArn());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListStateMachines中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest

/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

suspend fun main() {
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Hello example.")
    println("Lets list up to ten of your state machines:")
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    listMachines()
}

suspend fun listMachines() {
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listStateMachines(ListStateMachinesRequest {})
        response.stateMachines?.forEach { machine ->
            println("The name of the state machine is ${machine.name}")
            println("The ARN value is ${machine.stateMachineArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListStateMachines中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import boto3


def hello_stepfunctions(stepfunctions_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Step Functions client and
 list
    the state machines in your account. This list might be empty if you haven't
 created
    any state machines.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions Client object.
```

```
    """
    print("Hello, Step Functions! Let's list up to 10 of your state machines:")
    state_machines = stepfunctions_client.list_state_machines(maxResults=10)
    for sm in state_machines["stateMachines"]:
        print(f"\t{sm['name']}: {sm['stateMachineArn']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_stepfunctions(boto3.client("stepfunctions"))
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListStateMachines中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 執行 Step Functions 的動作
  - 搭CreateActivity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateStateMachine配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteActivity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteStateMachine配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeStateMachine配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetActivityTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListActivities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListExecutions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListStateMachines配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭SendTaskSuccess配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭StartExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用 AWS SDK 的 Step Functions 的場景
  - 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 Step Functions 狀態機器
  - 使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 能建置和協調生成式 AI 應用程式
- 使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Step Functions 跨服務範例
  - 使用 Step Functions 建立傳訊應用程式
  - 使用 Step Functions 呼叫 Lambda 函數

使用 AWS SDK 執行 Step Functions 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Step Functions 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS SDK 的 Step Functions 的場景。

範例

- 搭CreateActivity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateStateMachine配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteActivity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteStateMachine配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeStateMachine配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetActivityTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListActivities配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListExecutions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListStateMachines配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SendTaskSuccess配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateActivity`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateActivity`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用狀態機

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions activity using the supplied name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityName">The name for the new Step Functions
activity.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the new activity.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateActivity(string activityName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateActivityAsync(new
CreateActivityRequest { Name = activityName });
        return response.ActivityArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateActivity中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String activityName)
{
        try {
```

```
            CreateActivityRequest activityRequest =
 CreateActivityRequest.builder()
                    .name(activityName)
                    .build();

            CreateActivityResponse response =
 sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest);
            return response.activityArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateActivity中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createActivity(activityName: String): String? {
    val activityRequest = CreateActivityRequest {
        name = activityName
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest)
        return response.activityArn
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateActivity中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name):
        """
        Create an activity.

        :param name: The name of the activity to create.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_activity(name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["activityArn"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateActivity中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`CreateStateMachine`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateStateMachine`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用狀態機

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineName">Name for the new Step Functions state
    /// machine.</param>
    /// <param name="definition">A JSON string that defines the Step Functions
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateStateMachine(string stateMachineName, string
definition, string roleArn)
    {
        var request = new CreateStateMachineRequest
        {
            Name = stateMachineName,
            Definition = definition,
            RoleArn = roleArn
        };
```

```
        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateStateMachineAsync(request);
        return response.StateMachineArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateStateMachine中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String roleARN,
String stateMachineName, String json) {
       try {
           CreateStateMachineRequest machineRequest =
CreateStateMachineRequest.builder()
                   .definition(json)
                   .name(stateMachineName)
                   .roleArn(roleARN)
                   .type(StateMachineType.STANDARD)
                   .build();

           CreateStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest);
           return response.stateMachineArn();

       } catch (SfnException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateStateMachine中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createMachine(roleARNVal: String?, stateMachineName: String?,
 jsonVal: String?): String? {
    val machineRequest = CreateStateMachineRequest {
        definition = jsonVal
        name = stateMachineName
        roleArn = roleARNVal
        type = StateMachineType.Standard
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest)
        return response.stateMachineArn
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateStateMachine中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name, definition, role_arn):
        """
        Creates a state machine with the specific definition. The state machine
 assumes
        the provided role before it starts a run.

        :param name: The name to give the state machine.
        :param definition: The Amazon States Language definition of the steps in
 the
                           the state machine.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that is
 assumed by
                         Step Functions when the state machine is run.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created state machine.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_state_machine(
                name=name, definition=definition, roleArn=role_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["stateMachineArn"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateStateMachine中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DeleteActivity**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteActivity`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用狀態機

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a Step Machine activity.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
/// the activity.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteActivity(string activityArn)
{
```

```
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteActivityAsync(new
DeleteActivityRequest { ActivityArn = activityArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteActivity中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String actArn) {
        try {
            DeleteActivityRequest activityRequest =
DeleteActivityRequest.builder()
                    .activityArn(actArn)
                    .build();

            sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest);
            System.out.println("You have deleted " + actArn);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteActivity中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteActivity(actArn: String?) {
    val activityRequest = DeleteActivityRequest {
        activityArn = actArn
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest)
        println("You have deleted $actArn")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteActivity中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
```

```
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def delete(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Delete an activity.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_activity(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteActivity中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DeleteStateMachine**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteStateMachine`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用狀態機

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteStateMachine(string stateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteStateMachineAsync(new
DeleteStateMachineRequest
        { StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteStateMachine中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String stateMachineArn)
{
```

```
        try {
            DeleteStateMachineRequest deleteStateMachineRequest =
 DeleteStateMachineRequest.builder()
                    .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                    .build();

            sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest);
            DescribeStateMachineRequest describeStateMachine =
 DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
                    .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                    .build();

            while (true) {
                DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
 sfnClient.describeStateMachine(describeStateMachine);
                System.out.println("The state machine is not deleted yet. The
 status is " + response.status());
                Thread.sleep(3000);
            }

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(stateMachineArn + " was successfully deleted.");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteStateMachine中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val deleteStateMachineRequest = DeleteStateMachineRequest {
        stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
```

```
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest)
        println("$stateMachineArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteStateMachine中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def delete(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Delete a state machine and all of its run data.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteStateMachine中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DescribeExecution**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeExecution。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用狀態機

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions execution.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions execution.</param>
    /// <returns>The API response returned by the API.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<DescribeExecutionResponse> DescribeExecutionAsync(string
executionArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeExecutionAsync(new
DescribeExecutionRequest { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeExecution中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void describeExe(SfnClient sfnClient, String executionArn) {
        try {
            DescribeExecutionRequest executionRequest =
DescribeExecutionRequest.builder()
                    .executionArn(executionArn)
                    .build();

            String status = "";
            boolean hasSucceeded = false;
            while (!hasSucceeded) {
                DescribeExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                if (status.compareTo("RUNNING") == 0) {
                    System.out.println("The state machine is still running, let's
wait for it to finish.");
                    Thread.sleep(2000);
                } else if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                    System.out.println("The Step Function workflow has
succeeded");
```

```
                    hasSucceeded = true;
                } else {
                    System.out.println("The Status is neither running or
 succeeded");
                }
            }
            System.out.println("The Status is " + status);

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeExecution中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeExe(executionArnVal: String?) {
    val executionRequest = DescribeExecutionRequest {
        executionArn = executionArnVal
    }

    var status = ""
    var hasSucceeded = false
    while (!hasSucceeded) {
        SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
            val response = sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest)
            status = response.status.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("RUNNING") == 0) {
                println("The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
 finish.")
                Thread.sleep(2000)
```

```
            } else if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded")
                hasSucceeded = true
            } else {
                println("The Status is neither running or succeeded")
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Status is $status")
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeExecution中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    def describe_run(self, run_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine run, such as its current status or final
 output.

        :param run_arn: The ARN of the run to look up.
        :return: The retrieved run data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_execution(
                executionArn=run_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                run_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeExecution中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DescribeStateMachine配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeStateMachine。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用狀態機

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="StateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine to retrieve.</param>
    /// <returns>Information about the specified Step Functions state machine.</
returns>
    public async Task<DescribeStateMachineResponse>
 DescribeStateMachineAsync(string StateMachineArn)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeStateMachineAsync(new
DescribeStateMachineRequest { StateMachineArn = StateMachineArn });
        return response;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeStateMachine中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeStateMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String
stateMachineArn) {
       try {
           DescribeStateMachineRequest stateMachineRequest =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
                   .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest);
           System.out.println("The name of the State machine is " +
response.name());
           System.out.println("The status of the State machine is " +
response.status());
           System.out.println("The ARN value of the State machine is " +
response.stateMachineArn());
           System.out.println("The role ARN value is " + response.roleArn());

       } catch (SfnException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeStateMachine中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeStateMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val stateMachineRequest = DescribeStateMachineRequest {
        stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
    }
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest)
        println("The name of the State machine is ${response.name}")
        println("The status of the State machine is ${response.status}")
        println("The ARN value of the State machine is
 ${response.stateMachineArn}")
        println("The role ARN value is ${response.roleArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeStateMachine中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def describe(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to look up.
        :return: The retrieved state machine data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeStateMachine中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**GetActivityTask**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetActivityTask`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用狀態機

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a task with the specified Step Functions activity
    /// with the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions activity.</param>
    /// <param name="workerName">The name of the Step Functions worker.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the Step Functions activity.</returns>
    public async Task<GetActivityTaskResponse> GetActivityTaskAsync(string
activityArn, string workerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.GetActivityTaskAsync(new
GetActivityTaskRequest
        { ActivityArn = activityArn, WorkerName = workerName });
        return response;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetActivityTask中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static List<String> getActivityTask(SfnClient sfnClient, String
actArn) {
       List<String> myList = new ArrayList<>();
       GetActivityTaskRequest getActivityTaskRequest =
GetActivityTaskRequest.builder()
               .activityArn(actArn)
               .build();

       GetActivityTaskResponse response =
sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest);
       myList.add(response.taskToken());
       myList.add(response.input());
       return myList;
   }

   /// <summary>
   /// Stop execution of a Step Functions workflow.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
   /// the Step Functions execution to stop.</param>
   /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
   public async Task<bool> StopExecution(string executionArn)
   {
       var response =
           await _amazonStepFunctions.StopExecutionAsync(new
StopExecutionRequest { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
       return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetActivityTask中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getActivityTask(actArn: String?): List<String> {
    val myList: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    val getActivityTaskRequest = GetActivityTaskRequest {
        activityArn = actArn
    }
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest)
        myList.add(response.taskToken.toString())
        myList.add(response.input.toString())
        return myList
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetActivityTask中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
```

```
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def get_task(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Gets task data for an activity. When a state machine is waiting for the
        specified activity, a response is returned with data from the state
machine.
        When a state machine is not waiting, this call blocks for 60 seconds.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to get task data for.
        :return: The task data for the activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.get_activity_task(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get a task for activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetActivityTask中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**ListActivities**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListActivities`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用狀態機

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the Step Functions activities for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of ActivityListItems.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ActivityListItem>> ListActivitiesAsync()
    {
        var request = new ListActivitiesRequest();
        var activities = new List<ActivityListItem>();

        do
        {
            var response = await
_amazonStepFunctions.ListActivitiesAsync(request);

            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }

            activities.AddRange(response.Activities);
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        return activities;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListActivities中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ActivityListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListActivities {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllActivites(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllActivites(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListActivitiesRequest activitiesRequest =
 ListActivitiesRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListActivitiesResponse response =
 sfnClient.listActivities(activitiesRequest);
            List<ActivityListItem> items = response.activities();
            for (ActivityListItem item : items) {
                System.out.println("The activity ARN is " + item.activityArn());
                System.out.println("The activity name is " + item.name());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListActivities中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAllActivites() {

    val activitiesRequest = ListActivitiesRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listActivities(activitiesRequest)
        response.activities?.forEach { item ->
            println("The activity ARN is ${item.activityArn}")
            println("The activity name is ${item.name}")
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListActivities中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find an activity by name. This requires listing activities until one is
 found
        with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the activity to search for.
        :return: If found, the ARN of the activity; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
 self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_activities")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for activity in page.get("activities", []):
                    if activity["name"] == name:
```

```
                        return activity["activityArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list activities. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListActivities中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ListExecutions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListExecutions。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about executions of a Step Functions
    /// state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of ExecutionListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ExecutionListItem>> ListExecutionsAsync(string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executions = new List<ExecutionListItem>();
        ListExecutionsResponse response;
        var request = new ListExecutionsRequest { StateMachineArn =
stateMachineArn };
```

```
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListExecutionsAsync(request);
            executions.AddRange(response.Executions);
            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return executions;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListExecutions中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void getExeHistory(SfnClient sfnClient, String exeARN) {
        try {
            GetExecutionHistoryRequest historyRequest =
GetExecutionHistoryRequest.builder()
                    .executionArn(exeARN)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            GetExecutionHistoryResponse historyResponse =
sfnClient.getExecutionHistory(historyRequest);
            List<HistoryEvent> events = historyResponse.events();
            for (HistoryEvent event : events) {
                System.out.println("The event type is " +
event.type().toString());
```

```
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListExecutions中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getExeHistory(exeARN: String?) {

    val historyRequest = GetExecutionHistoryRequest {
        executionArn = exeARN
        maxResults = 10
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getExecutionHistory(historyRequest)
        response.events?.forEach { event ->
            println("The event type is ${event.type}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListExecutions中的 Kotlin API 參考。

搭ListStateMachines配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListStateMachines。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用狀態機

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of Step Functions state machines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of StateMachineListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<StateMachineListItem>> ListStateMachinesAsync()
    {
        var stateMachines = new List<StateMachineListItem>();
        var listStateMachinesPaginator =
            _amazonStepFunctions.Paginators.ListStateMachines(new
ListStateMachinesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in listStateMachinesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            stateMachines.AddRange(response.StateMachines);
        }

        return stateMachines;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListStateMachines中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.StateMachineListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class ListStateMachines {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMachines(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }

    public static void listMachines(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListStateMachinesResponse response = sfnClient.listStateMachines();
            List<StateMachineListItem> machines = response.stateMachines();
            for (StateMachineListItem machine : machines) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The name of the state machine is: " +
 machine.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN value is : " +
 machine.stateMachineArn());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListStateMachines中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest

/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

suspend fun main() {
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Hello example.")
    println("Lets list up to ten of your state machines:")
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    listMachines()
}

suspend fun listMachines() {
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listStateMachines(ListStateMachinesRequest {})
        response.stateMachines?.forEach { machine ->
            println("The name of the state machine is ${machine.name}")
            println("The ARN value is ${machine.stateMachineArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListStateMachines中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

透過搜尋帳戶的狀態機器清單，依名稱尋找狀態機器。

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def find(self, name):
        """
```

```
        Find a state machine by name. This requires listing the state machines
until
        one is found with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the state machine to search for.
        :return: The ARN of the state machine if found; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_state_machines")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for state_machine in page.get("stateMachines", []):
                    if state_machine["name"] == name:
                        return state_machine["stateMachineArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list state machines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListStateMachines中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭SendTaskSuccess配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendTaskSuccess。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用狀態機

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Indicate that the Step Functions task, indicated by the
    /// task token, has completed successfully.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="taskToken">Identifies the task.</param>
    /// <param name="taskResponse">The response received from executing the
task.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SendTaskSuccessAsync(string taskToken, string
taskResponse)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.SendTaskSuccessAsync(new
SendTaskSuccessRequest
        { TaskToken = taskToken, Output = taskResponse });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SendTaskSuccess中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void sendTaskSuccess(SfnClient sfnClient, String token, String
 json) {
        try {
            SendTaskSuccessRequest successRequest =
 SendTaskSuccessRequest.builder()
                    .taskToken(token)
                    .output(json)
                    .build();

            sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SendTaskSuccess中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun sendTaskSuccess(token: String?, json: String?) {
    val successRequest = SendTaskSuccessRequest {
        taskToken = token
        output = json
    }
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest)
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK SendTaskSuccess中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def send_task_success(self, task_token, task_response):
        """
        Sends a success response to a waiting activity step. A state machine with
 an
        activity step waits for the activity to get task data and then respond
 with
        either success or failure before it resumes processing.

        :param task_token: The token associated with the task. This is included
 in the
                           response to the get_activity_task action and must be
 sent
                           without modification.
        :param task_response: The response data from the activity. This data is
                              received and processed by the state machine.
        """
        try:
            self.stepfunctions_client.send_task_success(
                taskToken=task_token, output=task_response
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send task success. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SendTaskSuccess中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**StartExecution**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartExecution`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用狀態機

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start execution of an AWS Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionName">The name to use for the execution.</param>
    /// <param name="executionJson">The JSON string to pass for execution.</
param>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Step Functions
    /// execution.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartExecutionAsync(string executionJson, string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executionRequest = new StartExecutionRequest
        {
            Input = executionJson,
            StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn
        };

        var response = await
_amazonStepFunctions.StartExecutionAsync(executionRequest);
        return response.ExecutionArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartExecution中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String startWorkflow(SfnClient sfnClient, String
stateMachineArn, String jsonEx) {
        UUID uuid = UUID.randomUUID();
        String uuidValue = uuid.toString();
        try {
            StartExecutionRequest executionRequest =
StartExecutionRequest.builder()
                    .input(jsonEx)
                    .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                    .name(uuidValue)
                    .build();
```

```
            StartExecutionResponse response =
 sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest);
            return response.executionArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考StartExecution中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

import { SFNClient, StartExecutionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sfn";

/**
 * @param {{ sfnClient: SFNClient, stateMachineArn: string }} config
 */
export async function startExecution({ sfnClient, stateMachineArn }) {
  const response = await sfnClient.send(
    new StartExecutionCommand({
      stateMachineArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // Example response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
```

```
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '202a9309-c16a-454b-adeb-c4d19afe3bf2',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   executionArn: 'arn:aws:states:us-
east-1:000000000000:execution:MyStateMachine:aaaaaaaa-f787-49fb-
a20c-1b61c64eafe6',
  //   startDate: 2024-01-04T15:54:08.362Z
  // }
  return response;
}

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  startExecution({ sfnClient: new SFNClient({}), stateMachineArn: "ARN" });
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StartExecution中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun startWorkflow(stateMachineArnVal: String?, jsonEx: String?): String?
 {
    val uuid = UUID.randomUUID()
    val uuidValue = uuid.toString()
    val executionRequest = StartExecutionRequest {
        input = jsonEx
        stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        name = uuidValue
```

```
    }
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest)
        return response.executionArn
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK StartExecution中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def start(self, state_machine_arn, run_input):
        """
        Start a run of a state machine with a specified input. A run is also
 known
        as an "execution" in Step Functions.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to run.
        :param run_input: The input to the state machine, in JSON format.
        :return: The ARN of the run. This can be used to get information about
 the run,
                 including its current status and final output.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.start_execution(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn, input=run_input
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["executionArn"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartExecution中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 AWS SDK 的 Step Functions 的場景

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Step Functions 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 Step Functions 狀態機器
- 使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 能建置和協調生成式 AI 應用程式

使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 Step Functions 狀態機器

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 建立活動。
- 從 Amazon States 語言定義建立狀態機，其中包含先前建立的活動作為一個步驟。
- 運行狀態機並使用用戶輸入響應活動。
- 在執行完成後取得最終狀態和輸出，然後清理資源。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
global using System.Text.Json;
global using Amazon.StepFunctions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
global using StepFunctionsActions;
global using LogLevel = Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.LogLevel;



using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

namespace StepFunctionsBasics;

public class StepFunctionsBasics
{
    private static ILogger _logger = null!;
    private static IConfigurationRoot _configuration = null!;
    private static IAmazonIdentityManagementService _iamService = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Step Functions.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
```

```
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonStepFunctions>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddTransient<StepFunctionsWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<StepFunctionsBasics>();

        // Load configuration settings.
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var activityName = _configuration["ActivityName"];
        var stateMachineName = _configuration["StateMachineName"];

        var roleName = _configuration["RoleName"];
        var repoBaseDir = _configuration["RepoBaseDir"];
        var jsonFilePath = _configuration["JsonFilePath"];
        var jsonFileName = _configuration["JsonFileName"];

        var uiMethods = new UiMethods();
        var stepFunctionsWrapper =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<StepFunctionsWrapper>();

        _iamService =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();

        // Load definition for the state machine from a JSON file.
        var stateDefinitionJson = File.ReadAllText($"{repoBaseDir}{jsonFilePath}
{jsonFileName}");

        Console.Clear();
        uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        uiMethods.PressEnter();
```

```
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create activity");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's start by creating an activity.");
        string activityArn;
        string stateMachineArn;

        // Check to see if the activity already exists.
        var activityList = await stepFunctionsWrapper.ListActivitiesAsync();
        var existingActivity = activityList.FirstOrDefault(activity =>
activity.Name == activityName);
        if (existingActivity is not null)
        {
            activityArn = existingActivity.ActivityArn;
            Console.WriteLine($"Activity, {activityName}, already exists.");
        }
        else
        {
            activityArn = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.CreateActivity(activityName);
        }

        // Swap the placeholder in the JSON file with the Amazon Resource Name
(ARN)
        // of the recently created activity.
        var stateDefinition =
stateDefinitionJson.Replace("{{DOC_EXAMPLE_ACTIVITY_ARN}}", activityArn);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create state machine");
        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll create a state machine.");

        // Find or create an IAM role that can be assumed by Step Functions.
        var role = await GetOrCreateStateMachineRole(roleName);

        // See if the state machine already exists.
        var stateMachineList = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.ListStateMachinesAsync();
        var existingStateMachine =
            stateMachineList.FirstOrDefault(stateMachine => stateMachine.Name ==
stateMachineName);
        if (existingStateMachine is not null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"State machine, {stateMachineName}, already
exists.");
            stateMachineArn = existingStateMachine.StateMachineArn;
```

```
        }
        else
        {
            // Create the state machine.
            stateMachineArn =
                await stepFunctionsWrapper.CreateStateMachine(stateMachineName,
stateDefinition, role.Arn);
            uiMethods.PressEnter();
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The state machine has been created.");
        var describeStateMachineResponse = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.DescribeStateMachineAsync(stateMachineArn);


Console.WriteLine($"{describeStateMachineResponse.Name}\t{describeStateMachineResponse.S
        Console.WriteLine($"Current status:
{describeStateMachineResponse.Status}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role assumed by the
state machine: {describeStateMachineResponse.RoleArn}");

        var userName = string.Empty;
        Console.Write("Before we start the state machine, tell me what should
ChatSFN call you? ");
        userName = Console.ReadLine();

        // Keep asking until the user enters a string value.
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter your name: ");
            userName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var executionJson = @"{""name"": """ + userName + @"""}";

        // Start the state machine execution.
        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll start execution of the state machine.");
        var executionArn = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.StartExecutionAsync(executionJson, stateMachineArn);
        Console.WriteLine("State machine started.");

        Console.WriteLine($"Thank you, {userName}. Now let's get started...");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();
```

```
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("ChatSFN");

        var isDone = false;
        var response = new GetActivityTaskResponse();
        var taskToken = string.Empty;
        var userChoice = string.Empty;

        while (!isDone)
        {
            response = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.GetActivityTaskAsync(activityArn, "MvpWorker");
            taskToken = response.TaskToken;

            // Parse the returned JSON string.
            var taskJsonResponse = JsonDocument.Parse(response.Input);
            var taskJsonObject = taskJsonResponse.RootElement;
            var message = taskJsonObject.GetProperty("message").GetString();
            var actions =
taskJsonObject.GetProperty("actions").EnumerateArray().Select(x =>
x.ToString()).ToList();
            Console.WriteLine($"\n{message}\n");

            // Prompt the user for another choice.
            Console.WriteLine("ChatSFN: What would you like me to do?");
            actions.ForEach(action => Console.WriteLine($"\t{action}"));
            Console.Write($"\n{userName}, tell me your choice: ");
            userChoice = Console.ReadLine();
            if (userChoice?.ToLower() == "done")
            {
                isDone = true;
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"You have selected: {userChoice}");
            var jsonResponse = @"{""action"": """ + userChoice + @"""}";

            await stepFunctionsWrapper.SendTaskSuccessAsync(taskToken,
jsonResponse);
        }

        await stepFunctionsWrapper.StopExecution(executionArn);
        Console.WriteLine("Now we will wait for the execution to stop.");
        DescribeExecutionResponse executionResponse;
        do
        {
```

```
            executionResponse = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.DescribeExecutionAsync(executionArn);
        } while (executionResponse.Status == ExecutionStatus.RUNNING);

        Console.WriteLine("State machine stopped.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("State machine executions");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's take a look at the execution values for the
state machine.");

        // List the executions.
        var executions = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.ListExecutionsAsync(stateMachineArn);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step function execution values");
        executions.ForEach(execution =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{execution.Name}\t{execution.StartDate} to
{execution.StopDate}");
        });

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Now delete the state machine and the activity.
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the state machine...");

        await stepFunctionsWrapper.DeleteStateMachine(stateMachineArn);
        Console.WriteLine("State machine deleted.");

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the activity...");
        await stepFunctionsWrapper.DeleteActivity(activityArn);
        Console.WriteLine("Activity deleted.");

        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon Step Functions scenario is now complete.");
    }

    static async Task<Role> GetOrCreateStateMachineRole(string roleName)
    {
        // Define the policy document for the role.
        var stateMachineRolePolicy = @"{
         ""Version"": ""2012-10-17"",
        ""Statement"": [{
```

```
            ""Sid"": """",
            ""Effect"": ""Allow"",
            ""Principal"": {
                ""Service"": ""states.amazonaws.com""},
            ""Action"": ""sts:AssumeRole""}]}";

        var role = new Role();
        var roleExists = false;

        try
        {
            var getRoleResponse = await _iamService.GetRoleAsync(new
 GetRoleRequest { RoleName = roleName });
            roleExists = true;
            role = getRoleResponse.Role;
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            // The role doesn't exist. Create it.
            Console.WriteLine($"Role, {roleName} doesn't exist. Creating it...");
        }

        if (!roleExists)
        {
            var request = new CreateRoleRequest
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = stateMachineRolePolicy,
            };

            var createRoleResponse = await _iamService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
            role = createRoleResponse.Role;
        }

        return role;
    }
}


namespace StepFunctionsBasics;

/// <summary>
/// Some useful methods to make screen display easier.
/// </summary>
```

```
public class UiMethods
{
    private readonly string _sepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();
        DisplayTitle("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Demo");

        Console.WriteLine("This example application will do the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 1. Create an activity.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 2. Create a state machine.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 3. Start an execution.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 4. Run the worker, then stop it.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 5. List executions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 6. Clean up the resources created for the
 example.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter"></param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    private string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title, and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(_sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(_sepBar);
    }
}
```

定義包裝狀態機器和活動動作的類別。

```
namespace StepFunctionsActions;

using Amazon.StepFunctions;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper that performs AWS Step Functions actions.
/// </summary>
public class StepFunctionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonStepFunctions _amazonStepFunctions;

    /// <summary>
    /// The constructor for the StepFunctionsWrapper. Initializes the
    /// client object passed to it.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonStepFunctions">An initialized Step Functions client
 object.</param>
    public StepFunctionsWrapper(IAmazonStepFunctions amazonStepFunctions)
    {
        _amazonStepFunctions = amazonStepFunctions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions activity using the supplied name.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="activityName">The name for the new Step Functions
activity.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the new activity.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateActivity(string activityName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateActivityAsync(new
CreateActivityRequest { Name = activityName });
        return response.ActivityArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineName">Name for the new Step Functions state
    /// machine.</param>
    /// <param name="definition">A JSON string that defines the Step Functions
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateStateMachine(string stateMachineName, string
definition, string roleArn)
    {
        var request = new CreateStateMachineRequest
        {
            Name = stateMachineName,
            Definition = definition,
            RoleArn = roleArn
        };

        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateStateMachineAsync(request);
        return response.StateMachineArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Machine activity.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the activity.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteActivity(string activityArn)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteActivityAsync(new
 DeleteActivityRequest { ActivityArn = activityArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteStateMachine(string stateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteStateMachineAsync(new
 DeleteStateMachineRequest
        { StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions execution.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions execution.</param>
    /// <returns>The API response returned by the API.</returns>
    public async Task<DescribeExecutionResponse> DescribeExecutionAsync(string
 executionArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeExecutionAsync(new
 DescribeExecutionRequest { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="StateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine to retrieve.</param>
    /// <returns>Information about the specified Step Functions state machine.</
returns>
```

```
    public async Task<DescribeStateMachineResponse>
DescribeStateMachineAsync(string StateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeStateMachineAsync(new
DescribeStateMachineRequest { StateMachineArn = StateMachineArn });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a task with the specified Step Functions activity
    /// with the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions activity.</param>
    /// <param name="workerName">The name of the Step Functions worker.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the Step Functions activity.</returns>
    public async Task<GetActivityTaskResponse> GetActivityTaskAsync(string
activityArn, string workerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.GetActivityTaskAsync(new
GetActivityTaskRequest
        { ActivityArn = activityArn, WorkerName = workerName });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the Step Functions activities for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of ActivityListItems.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ActivityListItem>> ListActivitiesAsync()
    {
        var request = new ListActivitiesRequest();
        var activities = new List<ActivityListItem>();

        do
        {
            var response = await
_amazonStepFunctions.ListActivitiesAsync(request);

            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
```

```
            }

            activities.AddRange(response.Activities);
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        return activities;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about executions of a Step Functions
    /// state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of ExecutionListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ExecutionListItem>> ListExecutionsAsync(string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executions = new List<ExecutionListItem>();
        ListExecutionsResponse response;
        var request = new ListExecutionsRequest { StateMachineArn =
stateMachineArn };

        do
        {
            response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListExecutionsAsync(request);
            executions.AddRange(response.Executions);
            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return executions;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of Step Functions state machines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of StateMachineListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<StateMachineListItem>> ListStateMachinesAsync()
```

```
    {
        var stateMachines = new List<StateMachineListItem>();
        var listStateMachinesPaginator =
            _amazonStepFunctions.Paginators.ListStateMachines(new
 ListStateMachinesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in listStateMachinesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            stateMachines.AddRange(response.StateMachines);
        }

        return stateMachines;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Indicate that the Step Functions task, indicated by the
    /// task token, has completed successfully.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="taskToken">Identifies the task.</param>
    /// <param name="taskResponse">The response received from executing the
 task.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SendTaskSuccessAsync(string taskToken, string
 taskResponse)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.SendTaskSuccessAsync(new
 SendTaskSuccessRequest
        { TaskToken = taskToken, Output = taskResponse });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start execution of an AWS Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionName">The name to use for the execution.</param>
    /// <param name="executionJson">The JSON string to pass for execution.</
param>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Step Functions
    /// execution.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<string> StartExecutionAsync(string executionJson, string
 stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executionRequest = new StartExecutionRequest
        {
            Input = executionJson,
            StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonStepFunctions.StartExecutionAsync(executionRequest);
        return response.ExecutionArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Stop execution of a Step Functions workflow.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions execution to stop.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> StopExecution(string executionArn)
    {
        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.StopExecutionAsync(new
 StopExecutionRequest { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine

- GetActivityTask
- ListActivities
- ListStateMachines
- SendTaskSuccess
- StartExecution
- StopExecution

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * You can obtain the JSON file to create a state machine in the following
 * GitHub location.
 *
 * https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/resources/
sample_files
 *
 * To run this code example, place the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file into
 * your project's resources folder.
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an activity.
 * 2. Creates a state machine.
 * 3. Describes the state machine.
```

```
 * 4. Starts execution of the state machine and interacts with it.
 * 5. Describes the execution.
 * 6. Delete the activity.
 * 7. Deletes the state machine.
 */
public class StepFunctionsScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleARN> <activityName> <stateMachineName>

                Where:
                    roleName - The name of the IAM role to create for this state
 machine.
                    activityName - The name of an activity to create.
                    stateMachineName - The name of the state machine to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleName = args[0];
        String activityName = args[1];
        String stateMachineName = args[2];
        String polJSON = "{\n" +
                "    \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",\n" +
                "    \"Statement\": [\n" +
                "        {\n" +
                "            \"Sid\": \"\",\n" +
                "            \"Effect\": \"Allow\",\n" +
                "            \"Principal\": {\n" +
                "                \"Service\": \"states.amazonaws.com\"\n" +
                "            },\n" +
                "            \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"\n" +
                "        }\n" +
                "    ]\n" +
                "}";
```

```
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        boolean action = false;

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        Region regionGl = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(regionGl)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an activity.");
        String activityArn = createActivity(sfnClient, activityName);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the activity is " + activityArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        // Get JSON to use for the state machine and place the activityArn value
into
        // it.
        InputStream input = StepFunctionsScenario.class.getClassLoader()
                .getResourceAsStream("chat_sfn_state_machine.json");
        ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
        JsonNode jsonNode = mapper.readValue(input, JsonNode.class);
        String jsonString = mapper.writeValueAsString(jsonNode);

        // Modify the Resource node.
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        JsonNode root = objectMapper.readTree(jsonString);
        ((ObjectNode) root.path("States").path("GetInput")).put("Resource",
activityArn);

        // Convert the modified Java object back to a JSON string.
        String stateDefinition = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(root);
        System.out.println(stateDefinition);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("2. Create a state machine.");
        String roleARN = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, polJSON);
        String stateMachineArn = createMachine(sfnClient, roleARN,
stateMachineName, stateDefinition);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the state machine is " + stateMachineArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Describe the state machine.");
        describeStateMachine(sfnClient, stateMachineArn);
        System.out.println("What should ChatSFN call you?");
        String userName = sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Hello " + userName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        // The JSON to pass to the StartExecution call.
        String executionJson = "{ \"name\" : \"" + userName + "\" }";
        System.out.println(executionJson);
        System.out.println("4. Start execution of the state machine and interact
with it.");
        String runArn = startWorkflow(sfnClient, stateMachineArn, executionJson);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the state machine execution is " +
runArn);
        List<String> myList;
        while (!action) {
            myList = getActivityTask(sfnClient, activityArn);
            System.out.println("ChatSFN: " + myList.get(1));
            System.out.println(userName + " please specify a value.");
            String myAction = sc.nextLine();
            if (myAction.compareTo("done") == 0)
                action = true;

            System.out.println("You have selected " + myAction);
            String taskJson = "{ \"action\" : \"" + myAction + "\" }";
            System.out.println(taskJson);
            sendTaskSuccess(sfnClient, myList.get(0), taskJson);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Describe the execution.");
        describeExe(sfnClient, runArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Delete the activity.");
        deleteActivity(sfnClient, activityArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Delete the state machines.");
        deleteMachine(sfnClient, stateMachineArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The AWS Step Functions example scenario is
complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
polJSON) {
        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(polJSON)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            return response.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void describeExe(SfnClient sfnClient, String executionArn) {
        try {
            DescribeExecutionRequest executionRequest =
DescribeExecutionRequest.builder()
                    .executionArn(executionArn)
                    .build();

            String status = "";
```

```
            boolean hasSucceeded = false;
            while (!hasSucceeded) {
                DescribeExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                if (status.compareTo("RUNNING") == 0) {
                    System.out.println("The state machine is still running, let's
wait for it to finish.");
                    Thread.sleep(2000);
                } else if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                    System.out.println("The Step Function workflow has
succeeded");
                    hasSucceeded = true;
                } else {
                    System.out.println("The Status is neither running or
succeeded");
                }
            }
            System.out.println("The Status is " + status);

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void sendTaskSuccess(SfnClient sfnClient, String token, String
json) {
        try {
            SendTaskSuccessRequest successRequest =
SendTaskSuccessRequest.builder()
                    .taskToken(token)
                    .output(json)
                    .build();

            sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static List<String> getActivityTask(SfnClient sfnClient, String
actArn) {
       List<String> myList = new ArrayList<>();
       GetActivityTaskRequest getActivityTaskRequest =
GetActivityTaskRequest.builder()
               .activityArn(actArn)
               .build();

       GetActivityTaskResponse response =
sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest);
       myList.add(response.taskToken());
       myList.add(response.input());
       return myList;
   }

   public static void deleteActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String actArn) {
       try {
           DeleteActivityRequest activityRequest =
DeleteActivityRequest.builder()
                   .activityArn(actArn)
                   .build();

           sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest);
           System.out.println("You have deleted " + actArn);

       } catch (SfnException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void describeStateMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String
stateMachineArn) {
       try {
           DescribeStateMachineRequest stateMachineRequest =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
                   .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest);
           System.out.println("The name of the State machine is " +
response.name());
```

```
            System.out.println("The status of the State machine is " +
response.status());
            System.out.println("The ARN value of the State machine is " +
response.stateMachineArn());
            System.out.println("The role ARN value is " + response.roleArn());

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void deleteMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String stateMachineArn)
{
        try {
            DeleteStateMachineRequest deleteStateMachineRequest =
DeleteStateMachineRequest.builder()
                    .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                    .build();

            sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest);
            DescribeStateMachineRequest describeStateMachine =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
                    .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                    .build();

            while (true) {
                DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(describeStateMachine);
                System.out.println("The state machine is not deleted yet. The
status is " + response.status());
                Thread.sleep(3000);
            }

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(stateMachineArn + " was successfully deleted.");
    }

    public static String startWorkflow(SfnClient sfnClient, String
stateMachineArn, String jsonEx) {
        UUID uuid = UUID.randomUUID();
        String uuidValue = uuid.toString();
        try {
```

```
            StartExecutionRequest executionRequest =
StartExecutionRequest.builder()
                    .input(jsonEx)
                    .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                    .name(uuidValue)
                    .build();

            StartExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest);
            return response.executionArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String roleARN,
String stateMachineName, String json) {
        try {
            CreateStateMachineRequest machineRequest =
CreateStateMachineRequest.builder()
                    .definition(json)
                    .name(stateMachineName)
                    .roleArn(roleARN)
                    .type(StateMachineType.STANDARD)
                    .build();

            CreateStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest);
            return response.stateMachineArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String activityName)
{
        try {
```

```
            CreateActivityRequest activityRequest =
 CreateActivityRequest.builder()
                    .name(activityName)
                    .build();

            CreateActivityResponse response =
 sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest);
            return response.activityArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine
  - GetActivityTask
  - ListActivities
  - ListStateMachines
  - SendTaskSuccess
  - StartExecution
  - StopExecution

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iam.IamClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iam.model.CreateRoleRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.CreateActivityRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.CreateStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DeleteActivityRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DeleteStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DescribeExecutionRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DescribeStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.GetActivityTaskRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.SendTaskSuccessRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.StartExecutionRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.StateMachineType
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.paginators.listActivitiesPaginated
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.paginators.listStateMachinesPaginated
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.node.ObjectNode
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform
import java.util.Scanner
import java.util.UUID
import kotlin.collections.ArrayList
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

/**
 To run this code example, place the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file into your
 project's resources folder.

 You can obtain the JSON file to create a state machine in the following GitHub
 location:
```

```
 https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/resources/sample_files

 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Kotlin code example performs the following tasks:

 1. List activities using a paginator.
 2. List state machines using a paginator.
 3. Creates an activity.
 4. Creates a state machine.
 5. Describes the state machine.
 6. Starts execution of the state machine and interacts with it.
 7. Describes the execution.
 8. Deletes the activity.
 9. Deletes the state machine.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <roleARN> <activityName> <stateMachineName>

    Where:
        roleName - The name of the IAM role to create for this state machine.
        activityName - The name of an activity to create.
        stateMachineName - The name of the state machine to create.
    """

    if (args.size != 3) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val roleName = args[0]
    val activityName = args[1]
    val stateMachineName = args[2]
    val sc = Scanner(System.`in`)
    var action = false
```

```
    val polJSON = """{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Sid": "",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "states.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
    }"""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List activities using a Paginator.")
    listActivitesPagnator()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List state machines using a paginator.")
    listStatemachinesPagnator()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a new activity.")
    val activityArn = createActivity(activityName)
    println("The ARN of the Activity is $activityArn")
    println(DASHES)

    // Get JSON to use for the state machine and place the activityArn value into
it.
    val stream = GetStream()
    val jsonString = stream.getStream()

    // Modify the Resource node.
    val objectMapper = ObjectMapper()
    val root: JsonNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonString)
```

```
    (root.path("States").path("GetInput") as ObjectNode).put("Resource",
activityArn)

    // Convert the modified Java object back to a JSON string.
    val stateDefinition = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(root)
    println(stateDefinition)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a state machine.")
    val roleARN = createIAMRole(roleName, polJSON)
    val stateMachineArn = createMachine(roleARN, stateMachineName,
stateDefinition)
    println("The ARN of the state machine is $stateMachineArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Describe the state machine.")
    describeStateMachine(stateMachineArn)
    println("What should ChatSFN call you?")
    val userName = sc.nextLine()
    println("Hello $userName")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    // The JSON to pass to the StartExecution call.
    val executionJson = "{ \"name\" : \"$userName\" }"
    println(executionJson)
    println("6. Start execution of the state machine and interact with it.")
    val runArn = startWorkflow(stateMachineArn, executionJson)
    println("The ARN of the state machine execution is $runArn")
    var myList: List<String>
    while (!action) {
        myList = getActivityTask(activityArn)
        println("ChatSFN: " + myList[1])
        println("$userName please specify a value.")
        val myAction = sc.nextLine()
        if (myAction.compareTo("done") == 0) {
            action = true
        }
        println("You have selected $myAction")
        val taskJson = "{ \"action\" : \"$myAction\" }"
        println(taskJson)
        sendTaskSuccess(myList[0], taskJson)
    }
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Describe the execution.")
    describeExe(runArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Delete the activity.")
    deleteActivity(activityArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Delete the state machines.")
    deleteMachine(stateMachineArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The AWS Step Functions example scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun listStatemachinesPagnator() {
    val machineRequest = ListStateMachinesRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.listStateMachinesPaginated(machineRequest)
            .transform { it.stateMachines?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" The state machine ARN is ${obj.stateMachineArn}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listActivitesPagnator() {
    val activitiesRequest = ListActivitiesRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.listActivitiesPaginated(activitiesRequest)
            .transform { it.activities?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
```

```
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" The activity ARN is ${obj.activityArn}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val deleteStateMachineRequest = DeleteStateMachineRequest {
        stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest)
        println("$stateMachineArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteActivity(actArn: String?) {
    val activityRequest = DeleteActivityRequest {
        activityArn = actArn
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest)
        println("You have deleted $actArn")
    }
}

suspend fun describeExe(executionArnVal: String?) {
    val executionRequest = DescribeExecutionRequest {
        executionArn = executionArnVal
    }

    var status = ""
    var hasSucceeded = false
    while (!hasSucceeded) {
        SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
            val response = sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest)
            status = response.status.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("RUNNING") == 0) {
                println("The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
 finish.")
                Thread.sleep(2000)
            } else if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
```

```
                println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded")
                hasSucceeded = true
            } else {
                println("The Status is neither running or succeeded")
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Status is $status")
}

suspend fun sendTaskSuccess(token: String?, json: String?) {
    val successRequest = SendTaskSuccessRequest {
        taskToken = token
        output = json
    }
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun getActivityTask(actArn: String?): List<String> {
    val myList: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    val getActivityTaskRequest = GetActivityTaskRequest {
        activityArn = actArn
    }
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest)
        myList.add(response.taskToken.toString())
        myList.add(response.input.toString())
        return myList
    }
}

suspend fun startWorkflow(stateMachineArnVal: String?, jsonEx: String?): String?
 {
    val uuid = UUID.randomUUID()
    val uuidValue = uuid.toString()
    val executionRequest = StartExecutionRequest {
        input = jsonEx
        stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        name = uuidValue
    }
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest)
```

```
        return response.executionArn
    }
}

suspend fun describeStateMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val stateMachineRequest = DescribeStateMachineRequest {
        stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
    }
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest)
        println("The name of the State machine is ${response.name}")
        println("The status of the State machine is ${response.status}")
        println("The ARN value of the State machine is
 ${response.stateMachineArn}")
        println("The role ARN value is ${response.roleArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createMachine(roleARNVal: String?, stateMachineName: String?,
 jsonVal: String?): String? {
    val machineRequest = CreateStateMachineRequest {
        definition = jsonVal
        name = stateMachineName
        roleArn = roleARNVal
        type = StateMachineType.Standard
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest)
        return response.stateMachineArn
    }
}

suspend fun createIAMRole(roleNameVal: String?, polJSON: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = polJSON
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createRole(request)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun createActivity(activityName: String): String? {
    val activityRequest = CreateActivityRequest {
        name = activityName
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest)
        return response.activityArn
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine
  - GetActivityTask
  - ListActivities
  - ListStateMachines
  - SendTaskSuccess
  - StartExecution
  - StopExecution

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class StateMachineScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using Step
 Functions."""

    def __init__(self, activity, state_machine, iam_client):
        """
        :param activity: An object that wraps activity actions.
        :param state_machine: An object that wraps state machine actions.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 client.
        """
        self.activity = activity
        self.state_machine = state_machine
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.state_machine_role = None

    def prerequisites(self, state_machine_role_name):
        """
        Finds or creates an IAM role that can be assumed by Step Functions.
        A role of this kind is required to create a state machine.
        The state machine used in this example does not call any additional
 services,
        so it needs no additional permissions.

        :param state_machine_role_name: The name of the role.
        :return: Data about the role.
        """
        trust_policy = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "states.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        try:
            role = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=state_machine_role_name)
            print(f"Prerequisite IAM role {state_machine_role_name} already
 exists.")
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                role = None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get prerequisite IAM role %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    state_machine_role_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        if role is None:
            try:
                role = self.iam_client.create_role(
                    RoleName=state_machine_role_name,
                    AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy),
                )
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create prerequisite IAM role %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    state_machine_role_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        self.state_machine_role = role["Role"]

    def find_or_create_activity(self, activity_name):
        """
        Finds or creates a Step Functions activity.

        :param activity_name: The name of the activity.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the activity.
        """
        print("First, let's set up an activity and state machine.")
        activity_arn = self.activity.find(activity_name)
        if activity_arn is None:
            activity_arn = self.activity.create(activity_name)
            print(
                f"Activity {activity_name} created. Its Amazon Resource Name
(ARN) is "
                f"{activity_arn}."
            )
```

```
        else:
            print(f"Activity {activity_name} already exists.")
        return activity_arn

    def find_or_create_state_machine(
        self, state_machine_name, activity_arn, state_machine_file
    ):
        """
        Finds or creates a Step Functions state machine.

        :param state_machine_name: The name of the state machine.
        :param activity_arn: The ARN of an activity that is used as a step in the
state
                                machine. This ARN is injected into the state machine
                                definition that's used to create the state machine.
        :param state_machine_file: The path to a file containing the state
machine
                                      definition.
        :return: The ARN of the state machine.
        """
        state_machine_arn = self.state_machine.find(state_machine_name)
        if state_machine_arn is None:
            with open(state_machine_file) as state_machine_file:
                state_machine_def = state_machine_file.read().replace(
                    "{{DOC_EXAMPLE_ACTIVITY_ARN}}", activity_arn
                )
                state_machine_arn = self.state_machine.create(
                    state_machine_name,
                    state_machine_def,
                    self.state_machine_role["Arn"],
                )
            print(f"State machine {state_machine_name} created.")
        else:
            print(f"State machine {state_machine_name} already exists.")
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Here's some information about state machine
{state_machine_name}:")
        state_machine_info = self.state_machine.describe(state_machine_arn)
        for field in ["name", "status", "stateMachineArn", "roleArn"]:
            print(f"\t{field}: {state_machine_info[field]}")
        return state_machine_arn

    def run_state_machine(self, state_machine_arn, activity_arn):
        """
```

```
        Run the state machine. The state machine used in this example is a simple
        chat simulation. It contains an activity step in a loop that is used for
user
        interaction. When the state machine gets to the activity step, it waits
for
        an external application to get task data and submit a response. This
function
        acts as the activity application by getting task input and responding
with
        user input.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine.
        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity used as a step in the state
machine.
        :return: The ARN of the run.
        """
        print(
            f"Let's run the state machine. It's a simplistic, non-AI chat
simulator "
            f"we'll call ChatSFN."
        )
        user_name = q.ask("What should ChatSFN call you? ", q.non_empty)
        run_input = {"name": user_name}
        print("Starting state machine...")
        run_arn = self.state_machine.start(state_machine_arn,
json.dumps(run_input))
        action = None
        while action != "done":
            activity_task = self.activity.get_task(activity_arn)
            task_input = json.loads(activity_task["input"])
            print(f"ChatSFN: {task_input['message']}")
            action = task_input["actions"][
                q.choose("What now? ", task_input["actions"])
            ]
            task_response = {"action": action}
            self.activity.send_task_success(
                activity_task["taskToken"], json.dumps(task_response)
            )
        return run_arn

    def finish_state_machine_run(self, run_arn):
        """
        Wait for the state machine run to finish, then print final status and
output.
```

```
        :param run_arn: The ARN of the run to retrieve.
        """
        print(f"Let's get the final output from the state machine:")
        status = "RUNNING"
        while status == "RUNNING":
            run_output = self.state_machine.describe_run(run_arn)
            status = run_output["status"]
            if status == "RUNNING":
                print(
                    "The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
finish."
                )
                wait(1)
            elif status == "SUCCEEDED":
                print(f"ChatSFN: {json.loads(run_output['output'])['message']}")
            else:
                print(f"Run status: {status}.")

    def cleanup(
        self,
        state_machine_name,
        state_machine_arn,
        activity_name,
        activity_arn,
        state_machine_role_name,
    ):
        """
        Clean up resources created by this example.

        :param state_machine_name: The name of the state machine.
        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine.
        :param activity_name: The name of the activity.
        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity.
        :param state_machine_role_name: The name of the role used by the state
machine.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to delete the state machine, activity, and role created
for this "
            "example? (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            self.state_machine.delete(state_machine_arn)
```

```
            print(f"Deleted state machine {state_machine_name}.")
            self.activity.delete(activity_arn)
            print(f"Deleted activity {activity_name}.")
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=state_machine_role_name)
            print(f"Deleted role {state_machine_role_name}.")

    def run_scenario(self, activity_name, state_machine_name):
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions state machines demo.")
        print("-" * 88)

        activity_arn = self.find_or_create_activity(activity_name)
        state_machine_arn = self.find_or_create_state_machine(
            state_machine_name,
            activity_arn,
            "../../../resources/sample_files/chat_sfn_state_machine.json",
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        run_arn = self.run_state_machine(state_machine_arn, activity_arn)
        print("-" * 88)
        self.finish_state_machine_run(run_arn)
        print("-" * 88)
        self.cleanup(
            state_machine_name,
            state_machine_arn,
            activity_name,
            activity_arn,
            self.state_machine_role["RoleName"],
        )

        print("-" * 88)
        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    try:
        stepfunctions_client = boto3.client("stepfunctions")
        iam_client = boto3.client("iam")
        scenario = StateMachineScenario(
            Activity(stepfunctions_client),
            StateMachine(stepfunctions_client),
            iam_client,
```

```
        )
        scenario.prerequisites("doc-example-state-machine-chat")
        scenario.run_scenario("doc-example-activity", "doc-example-state-
machine")
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

定義包裝狀態機器動作的類別。

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name, definition, role_arn):
        """
        Creates a state machine with the specific definition. The state machine
 assumes
        the provided role before it starts a run.

        :param name: The name to give the state machine.
        :param definition: The Amazon States Language definition of the steps in
 the
                           the state machine.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that is
 assumed by
                         Step Functions when the state machine is run.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created state machine.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_state_machine(
                name=name, definition=definition, roleArn=role_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["stateMachineArn"]


    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find a state machine by name. This requires listing the state machines
until
        one is found with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the state machine to search for.
        :return: The ARN of the state machine if found; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_state_machines")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for state_machine in page.get("stateMachines", []):
                    if state_machine["name"] == name:
                        return state_machine["stateMachineArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list state machines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to look up.
        :return: The retrieved state machine data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def start(self, state_machine_arn, run_input):
        """
        Start a run of a state machine with a specified input. A run is also
known
        as an "execution" in Step Functions.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to run.
        :param run_input: The input to the state machine, in JSON format.
        :return: The ARN of the run. This can be used to get information about
the run,
                 including its current status and final output.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.start_execution(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn, input=run_input
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["executionArn"]


    def describe_run(self, run_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine run, such as its current status or final
output.
```

```
        :param run_arn: The ARN of the run to look up.
        :return: The retrieved run data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_execution(
                executionArn=run_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                run_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def delete(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Delete a state machine and all of its run data.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

定義包裝活動動作的類別。

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name):
        """
        Create an activity.

        :param name: The name of the activity to create.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_activity(name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["activityArn"]


    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find an activity by name. This requires listing activities until one is
 found
        with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the activity to search for.
        :return: If found, the ARN of the activity; otherwise, None.
```

```
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_activities")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for activity in page.get("activities", []):
                    if activity["name"] == name:
                        return activity["activityArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list activities. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_task(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Gets task data for an activity. When a state machine is waiting for the
        specified activity, a response is returned with data from the state
machine.
        When a state machine is not waiting, this call blocks for 60 seconds.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to get task data for.
        :return: The task data for the activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.get_activity_task(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get a task for activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def send_task_success(self, task_token, task_response):
```

```
        """
        Sends a success response to a waiting activity step. A state machine with
an
        activity step waits for the activity to get task data and then respond
with
        either success or failure before it resumes processing.

        :param task_token: The token associated with the task. This is included
in the
                           response to the get_activity_task action and must be
sent
                           without modification.
        :param task_response: The response data from the activity. This data is
                              received and processed by the state machine.
        """
        try:
            self.stepfunctions_client.send_task_success(
                taskToken=task_token, output=task_response
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send task success. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Delete an activity.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_activity(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine
  - GetActivityTask
  - ListActivities
  - ListStateMachines
  - SendTaskSuccess
  - StartExecution
  - StopExecution

使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 能建置和協調生成式 AI 應用程式

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 來建置和協調生成 AI 應用程式。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

Amazon 基岩無伺服器提示鏈結案例示範如何AWS Step Functions使用 Amazon 基岩和適用於 Amazon 基岩的代理程式來建置和協調複雜、無伺服器且可高度擴展的生成式 AI 應用程式。它包含以下工作實例：

- 為文學博客撰寫給定小說的分析。此範例說明簡單、連續的提示鏈。

- 生成有關給定主題的短篇小說。此範例說明 AI 如何反覆處理先前產生的項目清單。
- 建立週末假期前往指定目的地的行程。此範例說明如何平行化多個不同的提示。
- 向作為電影製作人的人類用戶推廣電影的想法。此範例說明如何使用不同的推論參數平行化相同的提示、如何回溯至鏈結中的上一個步驟，以及如何將人工輸入納入作為工作流程的一部分。
- 根據用戶手頭的成分計劃一頓飯。此示例說明了提示鏈如何合併兩個不同的 AI 對話，其中兩個 AI 角色彼此進行辯論以改善最終結果。
- 查找並總結當今最高趨勢的 GitHub 存儲庫。此範例說明鏈結多個與外部 API 互動的 AI 代理程式。

有關完整的源代碼和設置和運行說明，請參閱上的完整項目GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon 基岩運行時
- 適用於 Amazon Bedrock 的代理程式
- Amazon 基岩運行時的代理
- Step Functions

使 AWS 用 SDK 的 Step Functions 跨服務範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Step Functions 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都包含適用於多個範例的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 使用 Step Functions 建立傳訊應用程式
- 使用 Step Functions 呼叫 Lambda 函數

使用 Step Functions 建立傳訊應用程式

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立從資料庫資料表擷取訊息記錄的 AWS Step Functions Messenger 應用程式。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與建立信 AWS Step Functions 使應用程式，以從 Amazon DynamoDB 表擷取訊息記錄，並透過 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 傳送這些記錄。狀態機與一個 AWS Lambda 功能集成在數據庫中掃描未發送的消息。

- 建立從 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表擷取和更新訊息記錄的狀態機器。
- 更新狀態機器定義，以便也向 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 傳送訊息。
- 開始和停用狀態機器執行。
- 使用服務整合從狀態機器連接至 Lambda、DynamoDB 和 Amazon SQS。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

使用 Step Functions 呼叫 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立依序叫用 AWS Lambda 函式的 AWS Step Functions 狀態機器。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何使用 AWS Step Functions 和建立 AWS 無伺服器工作流程。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x每個工作流程步驟都是使用 AWS Lambda 函數來實作。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

說明如何使用 AWS Step Functions 和建立 AWS 無伺服器工作流程。 AWS SDK for JavaScript 每個工作流程步驟都是使用 AWS Lambda 函數來實作。

Lambda 是一項運算服務，可讓您執行程式碼，而無需佈建或管理伺服器。Step Functions 是一種無伺服器協同運作服務，可讓您結合 Lambda 函數和其他 AWS 服務來建置關鍵業務應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

AWS STS 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Security Token Service 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 ()。AWS STS

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- AWS STS 使用者指南 — 有關的更多資訊 AWS STS。
- AWS STS API 參考 — 所有可用 AWS STS 動作的詳細資訊。

- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- AWS STS 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭AssumeRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DecodeAuthorizationMessage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetFederationToken配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetSessionToken配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- AWS STS 使用 AWS SDK 的案例
  - 假設需要使用 SDK 的 MFA 權杖的 AWS STS IAM AWS 角色
  - 使用 SDK AWS STS 為同盟使用者建構 URL AWS
  - AWS STS 使用 SDK 獲取需要 MFA 令牌的會話令 AWS 牌

AWS STS 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作AWS STS 使用 AWS SDK 的案例。

範例

- 搭AssumeRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DecodeAuthorizationMessage配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetFederationToken配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetSessionToken配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`AssumeRole`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssumeRole`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 擔任需要 MFA 字符的 IAM 角色
- 為聯合身分使用者建構 URL

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.SecurityToken;
using Amazon.SecurityToken.Model;

namespace AssumeRoleExample
{
    class AssumeRole
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This example shows how to use the AWS Security Token
        /// Service (AWS STS) to assume an IAM role.
        ///
        /// NOTE: It is important that the role that will be assumed has a
        /// trust relationship with the account that will assume the role.
        ///
        /// Before you run the example, you need to create the role you want to
        /// assume and have it trust the IAM account that will assume that role.
        ///
        /// See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_create.html
        /// for help in working with roles.
        /// </summary>
```

```
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint REGION = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

        static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the SecurityToken client and then display the identity of
 the
            // default user.
            var roleArnToAssume = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
testAssumeRole";

            var client = new
 Amazon.SecurityToken.AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(REGION);

            // Get and display the information about the identity of the default
 user.
            var callerIdRequest = new GetCallerIdentityRequest();
            var caller = await client.GetCallerIdentityAsync(callerIdRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Original Caller: {caller.Arn}");

            // Create the request to use with the AssumeRoleAsync call.
            var assumeRoleReq = new AssumeRoleRequest()
            {
                DurationSeconds = 1600,
                RoleSessionName = "Session1",
                RoleArn = roleArnToAssume
            };

            var assumeRoleRes = await client.AssumeRoleAsync(assumeRoleReq);

            // Now create a new client based on the credentials of the caller
 assuming the role.
            var client2 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(credentials:
 assumeRoleRes.Credentials);

            // Get and display information about the caller that has assumed the
 defined role.
            var caller2 = await client2.GetCallerIdentityAsync(callerIdRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"AssumedRole Caller: {caller2.Arn}");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AssumeRole中的。

Bash

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###########################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function sts_assume_role
#
# This function assumes a role in the AWS account and returns the temporary
#  credentials.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_session_name -- The name of the session.
#       -r role_arn -- The ARN of the role to assume.
#
# Returns:
```

```
#       [access_key_id, secret_access_key, session_token]
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
##############################################################################
function sts_assume_role() {
  local role_session_name role_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function sts_assume_role"
    echo "Assumes a role in the AWS account and returns the temporary
 credentials:"
    echo "  -n role_session_name -- The name of the session."
    echo "  -r role_arn -- The ARN of the role to assume."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts n:r:h option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_session_name=${OPTARG} ;;
      r) role_arn=${OPTARG} ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        ech o"Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  response=$(aws sts assume-role \
    --role-session-name "$role_session_name" \
    --role-arn "$role_arn" \
    --output text \
    --query "Credentials.[AccessKeyId, SecretAccessKey, SessionToken]")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
```

```
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AssumeRole中的。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::STS::assumeRole(const Aws::String &roleArn,
                             const Aws::String &roleSessionName,
                             const Aws::String &externalId,
                             Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials &credentials,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::STS::STSClient sts(clientConfig);
    Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleRequest sts_req;

    sts_req.SetRoleArn(roleArn);
    sts_req.SetRoleSessionName(roleSessionName);
    sts_req.SetExternalId(externalId);

    const Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleOutcome outcome = sts.AssumeRole(sts_req);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error assuming IAM role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cout << "Credentials successfully retrieved." << std::endl;
        const Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleResult result = outcome.GetResult();
        const Aws::STS::Model::Credentials &temp_credentials =
 result.GetCredentials();

        // Store temporary credentials in return argument.
        // Note: The credentials object returned by assumeRole differs
        // from the AWSCredentials object used in most situations.
        credentials.SetAWSAccessKeyId(temp_credentials.GetAccessKeyId());
        credentials.SetAWSSecretKey(temp_credentials.GetSecretAccessKey());
        credentials.SetSessionToken(temp_credentials.GetSessionToken());
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AssumeRole中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

擔任角色

下列 `assume-role` 命令會為 IAM 角色 `s3-access-example` 擷取一組短期憑證。

```
aws sts assume-role \
    --role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/xaccounts3access \
    --role-session-name s3-access-example
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AssumedRoleUser": {
        "AssumedRoleId": "AROA3XFRBF535PLBIFPI4:s3-access-example",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:sts::123456789012:assumed-role/xaccounts3access/s3-
access-example"
    },
    "Credentials": {
        "SecretAccessKey": "9drTJvcXLB89EXAMPLELB8923FB892xMFI",
```

```
        "SessionToken": "AQoXdzELDDY//////////
wEaoAK1wvxJY12r2IrDFT2IvAzTCn3zHoZ7YNtpiQLF0MqZye/
qwjzP2iEXAMPLEbw/m3hsj8VBTkPORGvr9jM5sgP+w9IZWZnU+LWhmg
+a5fDi2oTGUYcdg9uexQ4mtCHIHfi4citgqZTgco40Yqr4lIlo4V2b2Dyauk0eYFNebHtYlFVgAUj
+7Indz3LU0aTWk1WKIjHmmMCIoTkyYp/k7kUG7moeEYKSitwQIi6Gjn+nyzM
+PtoA3685ixzv0R7i5rjQi0YE0lf1oeie3bDiNHncmzosRM6SFiPzSvp6h/32xQuZsjcypmwsPSDtTPYcs0+YN/8B
IcrxSpnWEXAMPLEXSDFTAQAM6Dl9zR0tXoybnlrZIwMLlMi1Kcgo5OytwU=",
        "Expiration": "2016-03-15T00:05:07Z",
        "AccessKeyId": "ASIAJEXAMPLEXEG2JICEA"
    }
}
```

該命令的輸出包含存取金鑰、私密金鑰以及可用來向 AWS進行驗證的工作階段字符。

對於 AWS CLI 使用，您可以設置與角色關聯的具名配置文件。當您使用設定檔時， AWS CLI 會為您呼叫 assume-role 並管理認證。如需詳細資訊，請參閱 CLI 使用者指南中的 AWS CLI 中的AWS 使用 IAM 角色。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AssumeRole中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.AssumeRoleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.StsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.AssumeRoleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.Credentials;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.format.FormatStyle;
import java.util.Locale;
```

```
/**
 * To make this code example work, create a Role that you want to assume.
 * Then define a Trust Relationship in the AWS Console. You can use this as an
 * example:
 *
 * {
 * "Version": "2012-10-17",
 * "Statement": [
 * {
 * "Effect": "Allow",
 * "Principal": {
 * "AWS": "<Specify the ARN of your IAM user you are using in this code
 * example>"
 * },
 * "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
 * }
 * ]
 * }
 *
 * For more information, see "Editing the Trust Relationship for an Existing
 * Role" in the AWS Directory Service guide.
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class AssumeRole {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleArn> <roleSessionName>\s

                Where:
                    roleArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to
 assume (for example, rn:aws:iam::000008047983:role/s3role).\s
                    roleSessionName - An identifier for the assumed role session
 (for example, mysession).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleArn = args[0];
        String roleSessionName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        StsClient stsClient = StsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        assumeGivenRole(stsClient, roleArn, roleSessionName);
        stsClient.close();
    }

    public static void assumeGivenRole(StsClient stsClient, String roleArn,
String roleSessionName) {
        try {
            AssumeRoleRequest roleRequest = AssumeRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .roleSessionName(roleSessionName)
                    .build();

            AssumeRoleResponse roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest);
            Credentials myCreds = roleResponse.credentials();

            // Display the time when the temp creds expire.
            Instant exTime = myCreds.expiration();
            String tokenInfo = myCreds.sessionToken();

            // Convert the Instant to readable date.
            DateTimeFormatter formatter =
DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
                    .withLocale(Locale.US)
                    .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

            formatter.format(exTime);
            System.out.println("The token " + tokenInfo + "  expires on " +
exTime);

        } catch (StsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AssumeRole中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
import { STSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "us-east-1";
// Create an AWS STS service client object.
export const client = new STSClient({ region: REGION });
```

擔任 IAM 角色。

```
import { AssumeRoleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Returns a set of temporary security credentials that you can use to
    // access Amazon Web Services resources that you might not normally
    // have access to.
    const command = new AssumeRoleCommand({
      // The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to assume.
      RoleArn: "ROLE_ARN",
      // An identifier for the assumed role session.
      RoleSessionName: "session1",
```

```
      // The duration, in seconds, of the role session. The value specified
      // can range from 900 seconds (15 minutes) up to the maximum session
      // duration set for the role.
      DurationSeconds: 900,
    });
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AssumeRole中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
const AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

var roleToAssume = {
  RoleArn: "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/RoleName",
  RoleSessionName: "session1",
  DurationSeconds: 900,
};
var roleCreds;

// Create the STS service object
var sts = new AWS.STS({ apiVersion: "2011-06-15" });

//Assume Role
sts.assumeRole(roleToAssume, function (err, data) {
  if (err) console.log(err, err.stack);
  else {
    roleCreds = {
```

```
      accessKeyId: data.Credentials.AccessKeyId,
      secretAccessKey: data.Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
      sessionToken: data.Credentials.SessionToken,
    };
    stsGetCallerIdentity(roleCreds);
  }
});

//Get Arn of current identity
function stsGetCallerIdentity(creds) {
  var stsParams = { credentials: creds };
  // Create STS service object
  var sts = new AWS.STS(stsParams);

  sts.getCallerIdentity({}, function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log(err, err.stack);
    } else {
      console.log(data.Arn);
    }
  });
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AssumeRole中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

示例 1：返回一組臨時憑據（訪問密鑰，秘密密鑰和會話令牌），可用於一個小時來訪問請求用戶通常無法訪問的 AWS 資源。傳回的認證具有所承擔之角色的存取原則所允許的權限，以及所提供的原則 (您無法使用提供的原則來授與超過假定角色之存取原則所定義的權限)。

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -Policy "...JSON policy..." -DurationInSeconds 3600
```

範例 2：傳回一組臨時登入資料，有效期為一小時，這些登入資料具有與所假定角色之存取原則中所定義的相同權限。

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -DurationInSeconds 3600
```

範例 3：傳回一組臨時認證，提供序號與用來執行指令程式之使用者認證相關聯的 MFA 產生的權杖。

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -DurationInSeconds 3600 -SerialNumber "GAHT12345678" -TokenCode "123456"
```

範例 4：傳回一組已擔任客戶帳戶中定義角色的臨時登入資料。對於第三方可以承擔的每個角色，客戶帳戶必須使用識別碼來建立角色，識別碼必須在每次假設角色時傳入-ExternalId 參數。

```
Use-STSRole -RoleSessionName "Bob" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/demo"
 -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ExternalId "ABC123"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AssumeRole式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

擔任需要 MFA 字符的 IAM 角色，並使用暫時性憑證列出該帳戶的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。

```
def list_buckets_from_assumed_role_with_mfa(
    assume_role_arn, session_name, mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp, sts_client
):
    """
    Assumes a role from another account and uses the temporary credentials from
    that role to list the Amazon S3 buckets that are owned by the other account.
    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.
```

```
    The assumed role must grant permission to list the buckets in the other
account.

    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
                            grants access to list the other account's buckets.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual
MFA
                              device, this is an ARN.
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the
role.
    """
    response = sts_client.assume_role(
        RoleArn=assume_role_arn,
        RoleSessionName=session_name,
        SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number,
        TokenCode=mfa_totp,
    )
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
    print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Listing buckets for the assumed role's account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AssumeRole中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
 # Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client with specified
credentials.
 # This is separated into a factory function so that it can be mocked for unit
testing.
 #
 # @param key_id [String] The ID of the access key used by the STS client.
 # @param key_secret [String] The secret part of the access key used by the STS
client.
 def create_sts_client(key_id, key_secret)
   Aws::STS::Client.new(access_key_id: key_id, secret_access_key: key_secret)
 end

 # Gets temporary credentials that can be used to assume a role.
 #
 # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role that is assumed when these
credentials
 #                          are used.
 # @param sts_client [AWS::STS::Client] An AWS STS client.
 # @return [Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials] The credentials that can be used to
assume the role.
 def assume_role(role_arn, sts_client)
   credentials = Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials.new(
     client: sts_client,
     role_arn: role_arn,
     role_session_name: "create-use-assume-role-scenario"
   )
   @logger.info("Assumed role '#{role_arn}', got temporary credentials.")
   credentials
 end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考AssumeRole中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn assume_role(config: &SdkConfig, role_name: String, session_name:
 Option<String>) {
    let provider = aws_config::sts::AssumeRoleProvider::builder(role_name)
        .session_name(session_name.unwrap_or("rust_sdk_example_session".into()))
        .configure(config)
        .build()
        .await;

    let local_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(provider)
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&local_config);
    let req = client.get_caller_identity();
    let resp = req.send().await;
    match resp {
        Ok(e) => {
            println!("UserID :               {}",
 e.user_id().unwrap_or_default());
            println!("Account:               {}",
 e.account().unwrap_or_default());
            println!("Arn    :               {}", e.arn().unwrap_or_default());
        }
        Err(e) => println!("{:?}", e),
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK AssumeRole中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Swift

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func assumeRole(role: IAMClientTypes.Role, sessionName: String)
                async throws -> STSClientTypes.Credentials {
    let input = AssumeRoleInput(
        roleArn: role.arn,
        roleSessionName: sessionName
    )
    do {
        let output = try await stsClient.assumeRole(input: input)

        guard let credentials = output.credentials else {
            throw ServiceHandlerError.authError
        }

        return credentials
    } catch {
        throw error
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AssumeRole中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

搭**AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得使用網頁身分驗證之角色的短期憑證 (OAuth 2."0)

下列 `assume-role-with-web-identity` 命令會為 IAM 角色 `app1` 擷取一組短期憑證。請求通過使用指定的 Web 身份提供商提供的 Web 身份令牌進行身份驗證。另外兩個原則會套用至工作階段，以進一步限制使用者可以執行的動作。傳回的認證會在產生後一小時過期。

```
aws sts assume-role-with-web-identity \
    --duration-seconds 3600 \
    --role-session-name "app1" \
    --provider-id "www.amazon.com" \
    --policy-arns "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
q=webidentitydemopolicy1","arn:aws:iam::123456789012:policy/
webidentitydemopolicy2" \
    --role-arn arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/FederatedWebIdentityRole \
    --web-identity-token "Atza
%7CIQEBLjAsAhRFiXuWpUXuRvQ9PZL3GMFcYevydwIUFAHZwXZXXXXXXXXJnrulxKDHwy87oGKPznh0D6bEQZTSCz
CrKqjG7nPBjNIL016GGvuS5gSvPRUxWES3VYfm1wl7WTI7jn-Pcb6M-
buCgHhFOzTQxod27L9CqnOLio7N3gZAGpsp6n1-
AJBOCJckcyXe2c6uD0srOJeZlKUm2eTDVMf8IehDVI0r1QOnTV6KzzAI3OY87Vd_cVMQ"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "SubjectFromWebIdentityToken": "amzn1.account.AF6RHO7KZU5XRVQJGXK6HB56KR2A"
    "Audience": "client.5498841531868486423.1548@apps.example.com",
    "AssumedRoleUser": {
        "Arn": "arn:aws:sts::123456789012:assumed-role/FederatedWebIdentityRole/
app1",
        "AssumedRoleId": "AROACLKWSDQRAOEXAMPLE:app1"
    }
    "Credentials": {
        "AccessKeyId": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "SecretAccessKey": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYzEXAMPLEKEY",
        "SessionToken": "AQoEXAMPLEH4aoAH0gNCAPyJxz4BlCFFxWNE1OPTgk5TthT
+FvwqnKwRcOIfrRh3c/LTo6UDdyJwOOvEVPvLXCrrrUtdnniCEXAMPLE/
IvU1dYUg2RVAJBanLiHb4IgRmpRV3zrkuWJOgQs8IZZaIv2BXIa2R4OlgkBN9bkUDNCJiBeb/
AXlzBBko7b15fjrBs2+cTQtpZ3CYWFXG8C5zqx37wnOE49mRl/+OtkIKGO7fAE",
        "Expiration": "2020-05-19T18:06:10+00:00"
    },
```

```
    "Provider": "www.amazon.com"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的請求臨時安全憑證。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：針對已透過 Amazon 身分提供者登入驗證的使用者，傳回一組臨時登入資料，有效期為一小時。認證會採用與角色 ARN 所識別之角色相關聯的存取原則。或者，您可以將 JSON 政策傳遞給-Policy 參數，以進一步調整存取權限 (您授與的權限不能超過與角色相關聯之權限的可用權限)。提供給-的值WebIdentityToken 是身分識別提供者傳回的唯一使用者識別碼。

```
Use-STSWebIdentityRole -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProviderId "www.amazon.com"
 -RoleSessionName "app1" -RoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
FederatedWebIdentityRole" -WebIdentityToken "Atza...DVI0r1"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity式參考中的。

搭`DecodeAuthorizationMessage`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DecodeAuthorizationMessage`。

CLI

AWS CLI

解碼回應要求而傳回的編碼授權訊息

下列`decode-authorization-message`範例會針對回應 Amazon Web Services 請求而傳回的編碼訊息，解碼有關請求授權狀態的其他資訊。

```
aws sts decode-authorization-message \
    --encoded-message EXAMPLEWodyRNrtlQARDip-
eTA6i6DrlUhHhPQrLWB_lAbl5pAKxl9mPDLexYcGBreyIKQC1BGBIpBKr3dFDkwqeO7e2NMk5j_hmzAiChJN-8oy3
Ojau7BMjOTWwOtHPhV_Zaz87yENdipr745EjQwRd5LaoL3vN8_5ZfA9UiBMKDgVh1gjqZJFUiQoubv78V1RbHNYnK
```

```
pOu3FZjwYStfvTb3GHs3-6rLribGO9jZOktkfE6vqxlFzLyeDr4P2ihC1wty9tArCvvGzIAUNmARQJ2VVWPxioqgo
JWP5pwe_mAyqh0NLw-r1S56YC_90onj9A80sNrHlI-
tIiNd7tgNTYzDuPQYD2FMDBnp82V9eVmYGtPp5NIeSpuf3fOHanFuBZgENxZQZ2dlH3xJGMTtYayzZrRXjiq_SfX9
FaoPIb8LmmKVBLpIB0iFhU9sEHPqKHVPi6jdxXqKaZaFGvYVmVOiuQdNQKuyk0p067POFrZECLjjOtNPBOZCcuEKE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DecodedMessage": "{\"allowed\":false,\"explicitDeny\":true,
\"matchedStatements\":{\"items\":[{\"statementId\":\"VisualEditor0\",\"effect
\":\"DENY\",\"principals\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"AROA123456789EXAMPLE
\"}]},\"principalGroups\":{\"items\":[]},\"actions\":{\"items\":[{\"value
\":\"ec2:RunInstances\"}]},\"resources\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"*
\"}]},\"conditions\":{\"items\":[]}}]},\"failures\":{\"items\":[]},
\"context\":{\"principal\":{\"id\":\"AROA123456789EXAMPLE:Ana\",\"arn
\":\"arn:aws:sts::111122223333:assumed-role/Developer/Ana\"},\"action\":
\"RunInstances\",\"resource\":\"arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:111122223333:instance/*
\",\"conditions\":{\"items\":[{\"key\":\"ec2:MetadataHttpPutResponseHopLimit\",
\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"2\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:InstanceMarketType
\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"on-demand\"}]}},{\"key\":\"aws:Resource
\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"instance/*\"}]}},{\"key\":\"aws:Account
\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"111122223333\"}]}},{\"key\":
\"ec2:AvailabilityZone\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"us-east-1f\"}]}},
{\"key\":\"ec2:ebsOptimized\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":\"false\"}]}},
{\"key\":\"ec2:IsLaunchTemplateResource\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value\":
\"false\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:InstanceType\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value
\":\"t2.micro\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:RootDeviceType\",\"values\":{\"items\":
[{\"value\":\"ebs\"}]}},{\"key\":\"aws:Region\",\"values\":{\"items\":[{\"value
\":\"us-east-1\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:MetadataHttpEndpoint\",\"values\":{\"items
\":[{\"value\":\"enabled\"}]}},{\"key\":\"aws:Service\",\"values\":{\"items
\":[{\"value\":\"ec2\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:InstanceID\",\"values\":{\"items\":
[{\"value\":\"*\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:MetadataHttpTokens\",\"values\":{\"items
\":[{\"value\":\"required\"}]}},{\"key\":\"aws:Type\",\"values\":{\"items
\":[{\"value\":\"instance\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:Tenancy\",\"values\":{\"items
\":[{\"value\":\"default\"}]}},{\"key\":\"ec2:Region\",\"values\":{\"items
\":[{\"value\":\"us-east-1\"}]}},{\"key\":\"aws:ARN\",\"values\":{\"items\":
[{\"value\":\"arn:aws:ec2:us-east-1:111122223333:instance/*\"}]}}]}}}"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的政策評估邏輯。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DecodeAuthorizationMessage中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：針對要求而傳回的所提供編碼訊息內容中包含的其他資訊進行解碼。其他資訊會經過編碼，因為授權狀態的詳細資訊可能會構成要求動作的使用者看不到的特權資訊。

```
Convert-STSAuthorizationMessage -EncodedMessage "...encoded message..."
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DecodeAuthorizationMessage式參考中的。

搭GetFederationToken配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetFederationToken。

CLI

AWS CLI

使用 IAM 使用者存取金鑰登入資料傳回一組臨時安全登入資料

下列get-federation-token範例會傳回使用者的一組暫時安全性登入資料 (包含存取金鑰 ID、秘密存取金鑰和安全性權杖)。您必須使用 IAM 使GetFederationToken用者的長期安全登入資料呼叫作業。

```
aws sts get-federation-token \
    --name Bob \
    --policy file://myfile.json \
    --policy-arns arn=arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess \
    --duration-seconds 900
```

myfile.json 的內容：

```
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": "ec2:Describe*",
```

```
            "Resource": "*"
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": "elasticloadbalancing:Describe*",
            "Resource": "*"
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": [
                "cloudwatch:ListMetrics",
                "cloudwatch:GetMetricStatistics",
                "cloudwatch:Describe*"
            ],
            "Resource": "*"
        },
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Action": "autoscaling:Describe*",
            "Resource": "*"
        }
    ]
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Credentials": {
        "AccessKeyId": "ASIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "SecretAccessKey": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY",
        "SessionToken": "EXAMPLEpZ2luX2VjEGoaCXVzLXdlc3QtMiJIMEYCIQC/
W9pL5ArQyDD5JwFL3/h5+WGopQ24GEXweNctwhi9sgIhAMkg
+MZE35iWM8s4r5Lr25f9rSTVPFH98G42QQunWMTfKq0DCOP/////////
wEQAxoMNDUyOTI1MTcwNTA3Igxuy3AOpuuoLsk3MJwqgQPg8QOd9HuoClUxq26wnc/nm
+eZLjHDyGf2KUAHK2DuaS/nrGSEXAMPLE",
        "Expiration": "2023-12-20T02:06:07+00:00"
    },
    "FederatedUser": {
        "FederatedUserId": "111122223333:Bob",
        "Arn": "arn:aws:sts::111122223333:federated-user/Bob"
    },
    "PackedPolicySize": 36
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的請求臨時安全憑證。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetFederationToken中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：使用「Bob」作為聯合使用者的名稱，請求有效期為一小時的聯合權杖。此名稱可用來參考以資源為基礎的政策 (例如 Amazon S3 儲存貯體政策) 中的聯合身分使用者名稱。提供的 IAM 政策採用 JSON 格式，用於縮小 IAM 使用者可用的許可範圍。提供的政策不能授予比授予請求使用者更多的權限，同盟使用者的最終許可是根據傳遞的政策和 IAM 使用者政策的交集限制最嚴格的設定。

```
Get-STSFederationToken -Name "Bob" -Policy "...JSON policy..." -DurationInSeconds
 3600
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetFederationToken式參考中的。

搭GetSessionToken配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetSessionToken。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 獲取需要 MFA 字符的工作階段字符

CLI

AWS CLI

為 IAM 身分取得一組短期憑證

下列 get-session-token 命令會為進行呼叫的 IAM 身分擷取一組短期憑證。產生的憑證可用於政策要求多重要素驗證 (MFA) 的請求。憑證會在產生後的 15 分鐘過期。

```
aws sts get-session-token \
    --duration-seconds 900 \
    --serial-number "YourMFADeviceSerialNumber" \
```

```
    --token-code 123456
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Credentials": {
        "AccessKeyId": "ASIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
        "SecretAccessKey": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYzEXAMPLEKEY",
        "SessionToken": "AQoEXAMPLEH4aoAH0gNCAPyJxz4BlCFFxWNE1OPTgk5TthT
+FvwqnKwRcOIfrRh3c/LTo6UDdyJwOOvEVPvLXCrrrUtdnniCEXAMPLE/
IvU1dYUg2RVAJBanLiHb4IgRmpRV3zrkuWJOgQs8IZZaIv2BXIa2R4OlgkBN9bkUDNCJiBeb/
AXlzBBko7b15fjrBs2+cTQtpZ3CYWFXG8C5zqx37wnOE49mRl/+OtkIKGO7fAE",
        "Expiration": "2020-05-19T18:06:10+00:00"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS IAM 使用者指南》中的請求臨時安全憑證。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetSessionToken中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回包含一段時間內有效之暫時認證的**Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials**執行個體。用來請求臨時登入資料的認證是從目前的 shell 預設值推斷出來的。若要指定其他認證，請使用-ProfileName 或-AccessKey /-SecretKey 參數。

```
Get-STSSessionToken
```

輸出：

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                       2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...               SamPleTokeN.....
```

範例 2：傳回包含有效期為一小時之臨時認證的**Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials**執行個體。用來提出要求的認證是從指定的設定檔取得。

```
Get-STSSessionToken -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProfileName myprofile
```

輸出：

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                       2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...               SamPleTokeN.....
```

範例 3：傳回包含有效期為一小時之臨時認證的**Amazon.RuntimeAWSCredentials**執行個體，該執行個體會使用與帳戶相關聯的 MFA 裝置識別號碼 (其認證在設定檔「myprofilename」中指定) 以及裝置提供的值。

```
Get-STSSessionToken -DurationInSeconds 3600 -ProfileName myprofile -SerialNumber
 YourMFADeviceSerialNumber -TokenCode 123456
```

輸出：

```
AccessKeyId                              Expiration
 SecretAccessKey                         SessionToken
-----------                              ----------
 ---------------                         ------------
EXAMPLEACCESSKEYID                       2/16/2015 9:12:28 PM
 examplesecretaccesskey...               SamPleTokeN.....
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetSessionToken式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

透過傳遞 MFA 字符取得工作階段字符，並使用它列出該帳戶的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。

```
def list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp,
 sts_client):
    """
    Gets a session token with MFA credentials and uses the temporary session
    credentials to list Amazon S3 buckets.

    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual
 MFA
                              device, this is an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the
 role.
    """
    if mfa_serial_number is not None:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token(
            SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number, TokenCode=mfa_totp
        )
    else:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token()
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Buckets for the account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetSessionToken中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

AWS STS 使用 AWS SDK 的案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS SDK 使用 AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 假設需要使用 SDK 的 MFA 權杖的 AWS STS IAM AWS 角色
- 使用 SDK AWS STS 為同盟使用者建構 URL AWS
- AWS STS 使用 SDK 獲取需要 MFA 令牌的會話令 AWS 牌

假設需要使用 SDK 的 MFA 權杖的 AWS STS IAM AWS 角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何擔任需要 MFA 權杖的角色。

> **Warning**
>
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立一個可授予許可的 IAM 角色，以列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 建立 IAM 使用者，該使用者只有在提供 MFA 憑證時才具有擔任該角色的許可。
- 為使用者註冊 MFA 裝置。
- 擔任角色並使用暫時性憑證列出 S3 儲存貯體。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 IAM 使用者，註冊 MFA 裝置，並建立一個可授予許可以列出 S3 儲存貯體的角色。使用者只有擔任該角色的權利。

```
def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a new user with no permissions.
    Creates a new virtual MFA device.
    Displays the QR code to seed the device.
    Asks for two codes from the MFA device.
    Registers the MFA device for the user.
    Creates an access key pair for the user.
    Creates a role with a policy that lets the user assume the role and requires
 MFA.
    Creates a policy that allows listing Amazon S3 buckets.
    Attaches the policy to the role.
    Creates an inline policy for the user that lets the user assume the role.

    For demonstration purposes, the user is created in the same account as the
 role,
    but in practice the user would likely be from another account.

    Any MFA device that can scan a QR code will work with this demonstration.
    Common choices are mobile apps like LastPass Authenticator,
    Microsoft Authenticator, or Google Authenticator.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 resource
                         that has permissions to create users, roles, and
 policies
                         in the account.
    :return: The newly created user, user key, virtual MFA device, and role.
    """
    user = iam_resource.create_user(UserName=unique_name("user"))
    print(f"Created user {user.name}.")

    virtual_mfa_device = iam_resource.create_virtual_mfa_device(
        VirtualMFADeviceName=unique_name("mfa")
    )
    print(f"Created virtual MFA device {virtual_mfa_device.serial_number}")

    print(
        f"Showing the QR code for the device. Scan this in the MFA app of your "
        f"choice."
```

```
    )
    with open("qr.png", "wb") as qr_file:
        qr_file.write(virtual_mfa_device.qr_code_png)
    webbrowser.open(qr_file.name)

    print(f"Enter two consecutive code from your MFA device.")
    mfa_code_1 = input("Enter the first code: ")
    mfa_code_2 = input("Enter the second code: ")
    user.enable_mfa(
        SerialNumber=virtual_mfa_device.serial_number,
        AuthenticationCode1=mfa_code_1,
        AuthenticationCode2=mfa_code_2,
    )
    os.remove(qr_file.name)
    print(f"MFA device is registered with the user.")

    user_key = user.create_access_key_pair()
    print(f"Created access key pair for user.")

    print(f"Wait for user to be ready.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    role = iam_resource.create_role(
        RoleName=unique_name("role"),
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {"AWS": user.arn},
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                        "Condition": {"Bool": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent":
True}},
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    print(f"Created role {role.name} that requires MFA.")

    policy = iam_resource.create_policy(
        PolicyName=unique_name("policy"),
        PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
```

```
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                        "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    role.attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy.arn)
    print(f"Created policy {policy.policy_name} and attached it to the role.")

    user.create_policy(
        PolicyName=unique_name("user-policy"),
        PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                        "Resource": role.arn,
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    print(
        f"Created an inline policy for {user.name} that lets the user assume "
        f"the role."
    )

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.",
end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device, role
```

說明如果沒有 MFA 字符，不允許擔任角色。

```
def try_to_assume_role_without_mfa(assume_role_arn, session_name, sts_client):
    """
    Shows that attempting to assume the role without sending MFA credentials
 results
    in an AccessDenied error.

    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to assume.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the
 role.
    """
    print(f"Trying to assume the role without sending MFA credentials...")
    try:
        sts_client.assume_role(RoleArn=assume_role_arn,
 RoleSessionName=session_name)
        raise RuntimeError("Expected AccessDenied error.")
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
            print("Got AccessDenied.")
        else:
            raise
```

擔任可授予許可以列出 S3 儲存貯體的角色，傳遞所需 MFA 字符，並顯示可列出的儲存貯體。

```
def list_buckets_from_assumed_role_with_mfa(
    assume_role_arn, session_name, mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp, sts_client
):
    """
    Assumes a role from another account and uses the temporary credentials from
    that role to list the Amazon S3 buckets that are owned by the other account.
    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    The assumed role must grant permission to list the buckets in the other
 account.

    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
                            grants access to list the other account's buckets.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
```

```
    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual
MFA
                              device, this is an ARN.
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the
role.
    """
    response = sts_client.assume_role(
        RoleArn=assume_role_arn,
        RoleSessionName=session_name,
        SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number,
        TokenCode=mfa_totp,
    )
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
    print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Listing buckets for the assumed role's account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

銷毀為示範所建立的資源。

```
def teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device, role):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param user: The demo user.
    :param role: The demo role.
    """
    for attached in role.attached_policies.all():
        policy_name = attached.policy_name
        role.detach_policy(PolicyArn=attached.arn)
        attached.delete()
```

```
        print(f"Detached and deleted {policy_name}.")
    role.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
    for user_pol in user.policies.all():
        user_pol.delete()
        print("Deleted inline user policy.")
    for key in user.access_keys.all():
        key.delete()
        print("Deleted user's access key.")
    for mfa in user.mfa_devices.all():
        mfa.disassociate()
    virtual_mfa_device.delete()
    user.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {user.name}.")
```

使用先前定義的函數執行此案例。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        f"Welcome to the AWS Security Token Service assume role demo, "
        f"starring multi-factor authentication (MFA)!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device, role = setup(iam_resource)
    print(f"Created {user.name} and {role.name}.")
    try:
        sts_client = boto3.client(
            "sts", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id,
 aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
        )
        try_to_assume_role_without_mfa(role.arn, "demo-sts-session", sts_client)
        mfa_totp = input("Enter the code from your registered MFA device: ")
        list_buckets_from_assumed_role_with_mfa(
            role.arn,
            "demo-sts-session",
            virtual_mfa_device.serial_number,
            mfa_totp,
```

```
            sts_client,
        )
    finally:
        teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device, role)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AssumeRole中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 SDK AWS STS 為同盟使用者建構 URL AWS

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立可對目前帳戶的 Amazon S3 資源授予唯讀存取權的 IAM 角色。
- 從 AWS 聯合端點取得安全性權杖。
- 建構可用來使用聯合憑證存取主控台的 URL。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可對目前帳戶的 S3 資源授予唯讀存取權的角色。

```
def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a role that can be assumed by the current user.
    Attaches a policy that allows only Amazon S3 read-only access.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 instance
                         that has the permission to create a role.
```

```
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    role = iam_resource.create_role(
        RoleName=unique_name("role"),
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {"AWS": iam_resource.CurrentUser().arn},
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    role.attach_policy(PolicyArn="arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess")
    print(f"Created role {role.name}.")

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.",
 end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return role
```

從 AWS 聯合端點取得安全性權杖，並建構可用來使用聯合認證存取主控台的 URL。

```
def construct_federated_url(assume_role_arn, session_name, issuer, sts_client):
    """
    Constructs a URL that gives federated users direct access to the AWS
 Management
    Console.

    1. Acquires temporary credentials from AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)
 that
       can be used to assume a role with limited permissions.
    2. Uses the temporary credentials to request a sign-in token from the
       AWS federation endpoint.
```

```
   3. Builds a URL that can be used in a browser to navigate to the AWS
federation
      endpoint, includes the sign-in token for authentication, and redirects to
      the AWS Management Console with permissions defined by the role that was
      specified in step 1.

   :param assume_role_arn: The role that specifies the permissions that are
granted.
                           The current user must have permission to assume the
role.
   :param session_name: The name for the STS session.
   :param issuer: The organization that issues the URL.
   :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that can assume the role.
   :return: The federated URL.
   """
   response = sts_client.assume_role(
       RoleArn=assume_role_arn, RoleSessionName=session_name
   )
   temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
   print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")

   session_data = {
       "sessionId": temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
       "sessionKey": temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
       "sessionToken": temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
   }
   aws_federated_signin_endpoint = "https://signin.aws.amazon.com/federation"

   # Make a request to the AWS federation endpoint to get a sign-in token.
   # The requests.get function URL-encodes the parameters and builds the query
string
   # before making the request.
   response = requests.get(
       aws_federated_signin_endpoint,
       params={
           "Action": "getSigninToken",
           "SessionDuration": str(datetime.timedelta(hours=12).seconds),
           "Session": json.dumps(session_data),
       },
   )
   signin_token = json.loads(response.text)
   print(f"Got a sign-in token from the AWS sign-in federation endpoint.")
```

```
    # Make a federated URL that can be used to sign into the AWS Management
 Console.
    query_string = urllib.parse.urlencode(
        {
            "Action": "login",
            "Issuer": issuer,
            "Destination": "https://console.aws.amazon.com/",
            "SigninToken": signin_token["SigninToken"],
        }
    )
    federated_url = f"{aws_federated_signin_endpoint}?{query_string}"
    return federated_url
```

銷毀為示範所建立的資源。

```
def teardown(role):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param role: The demo role.
    """
    for attached in role.attached_policies.all():
        role.detach_policy(PolicyArn=attached.arn)
        print(f"Detached {attached.policy_name}.")
    role.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
```

使用先前定義的函數執行此案例。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(f"Welcome to the AWS Security Token Service federated URL demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    role = setup(iam_resource)
    sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
```

```
    try:
        federated_url = construct_federated_url(
            role.arn, "AssumeRoleDemoSession", "example.org", sts_client
        )
        print(
            "Constructed a federated URL that can be used to connect to the "
            "AWS Management Console with role-defined permissions:"
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        print(federated_url)
        print("-" * 88)
        _ = input(
            "Copy and paste the above URL into a browser to open the AWS "
            "Management Console with limited permissions. When done, press "
            "Enter to clean up and complete this demo."
        )
    finally:
        teardown(role)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AssumeRole中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

AWS STS 使用 SDK 獲取需要 MFA 令牌的會話令 AWS 牌

下列程式碼範例示範如何獲取需要 MFA 權杖的工作階段字符。

> **Warning**
>
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立一個可授予許可的 IAM 角色，以列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 建立 IAM 使用者，該使用者只有在提供 MFA 憑證時才具有擔任該角色的許可。
- 為使用者註冊 MFA 裝置。
- 提供 MFA 憑證以取得工作階段權杖，並使用暫時性憑證列出 S3 儲存貯體。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 IAM 使用者，註冊 MFA 裝置，並建立角色，授予許可以便在使用 MFA 憑證時讓使用者僅列出 S3 儲存貯體。

```
def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a new user with no permissions.
    Creates a new virtual multi-factor authentication (MFA) device.
    Displays the QR code to seed the device.
    Asks for two codes from the MFA device.
    Registers the MFA device for the user.
    Creates an access key pair for the user.
    Creates an inline policy for the user that lets the user list Amazon S3
 buckets,
    but only when MFA credentials are used.

    Any MFA device that can scan a QR code will work with this demonstration.
    Common choices are mobile apps like LastPass Authenticator,
    Microsoft Authenticator, or Google Authenticator.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 resource
                         that has permissions to create users, MFA devices, and
                         policies in the account.
    :return: The newly created user, user key, and virtual MFA device.
    """
    user = iam_resource.create_user(UserName=unique_name("user"))
    print(f"Created user {user.name}.")

    virtual_mfa_device = iam_resource.create_virtual_mfa_device(
        VirtualMFADeviceName=unique_name("mfa")
    )
    print(f"Created virtual MFA device {virtual_mfa_device.serial_number}")
```

```
    print(
        f"Showing the QR code for the device. Scan this in the MFA app of your "
        f"choice."
    )
    with open("qr.png", "wb") as qr_file:
        qr_file.write(virtual_mfa_device.qr_code_png)
    webbrowser.open(qr_file.name)

    print(f"Enter two consecutive code from your MFA device.")
    mfa_code_1 = input("Enter the first code: ")
    mfa_code_2 = input("Enter the second code: ")
    user.enable_mfa(
        SerialNumber=virtual_mfa_device.serial_number,
        AuthenticationCode1=mfa_code_1,
        AuthenticationCode2=mfa_code_2,
    )
    os.remove(qr_file.name)
    print(f"MFA device is registered with the user.")

    user_key = user.create_access_key_pair()
    print(f"Created access key pair for user.")

    print(f"Wait for user to be ready.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    user.create_policy(
        PolicyName=unique_name("user-policy"),
        PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                        "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
                        "Condition": {"Bool": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent":
True}},
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    print(
```

```
        f"Created an inline policy for {user.name} that lets the user list
 buckets, "
        f"but only when MFA credentials are present."
    )

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.",
 end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device
```

透過傳遞 MFA 字符獲取暫時性工作階段憑證，並使用憑證列出該帳戶的 S3 儲存貯體。

```
def list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp,
 sts_client):
    """
    Gets a session token with MFA credentials and uses the temporary session
    credentials to list Amazon S3 buckets.

    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual
 MFA
                              device, this is an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the
 role.
    """
    if mfa_serial_number is not None:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token(
            SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number, TokenCode=mfa_totp
        )
    else:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token()
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
```

```
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Buckets for the account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

銷毀為示範所建立的資源。

```
def teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param user: The demo user.
    :param role: The demo MFA device.
    """
    for user_pol in user.policies.all():
        user_pol.delete()
        print("Deleted inline user policy.")
    for key in user.access_keys.all():
        key.delete()
        print("Deleted user's access key.")
    for mfa in user.mfa_devices.all():
        mfa.disassociate()
    virtual_mfa_device.delete()
    user.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {user.name}.")
```

使用先前定義的函數執行此案例。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        f"Welcome to the AWS Security Token Service assume role demo, "
        f"starring multi-factor authentication (MFA)!"
    )
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device = setup(iam_resource)
    try:
        sts_client = boto3.client(
            "sts", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id,
aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
        )
        try:
            print("Listing buckets without specifying MFA credentials.")
            list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(None, None, sts_client)
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
                print("Got expected AccessDenied error.")
        mfa_totp = input("Enter the code from your registered MFA device: ")
        list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(
            virtual_mfa_device.serial_number, mfa_totp, sts_client
        )
    finally:
        teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetSessionToken中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

AWS Support 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Support 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- AWS Support 使用者指南 — 有關的更多資訊 AWS Support。
- AWS Support API 參考 — 所有可用 AWS Support 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。

- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS Support

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS Support。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.AWSSupport;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

public static class HelloSupport
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the AWS Support service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
 profile.
        // You must have one of the following AWS Support plans: Business,
 Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise. Otherwise, an exception will be thrown.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAWSSupport>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var supportClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonAWSSupport>();
```

```
        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await supportClient.DescribeServicesAsync();
        Console.WriteLine($"\tHello AWS Support! There are
 {response.Services.Count} services available.");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeServices中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.SupportClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Category;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Service;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SupportException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS
 * Support Java API. For more information, see:
 *
```

```
 * https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/
 *
 * This Java example performs the following task:
 *
 * 1. Gets and displays available services.
 *
 *
 * NOTE: To see multiple operations, see SupportScenario.
 */

public class HelloSupport {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SupportClient supportClient = SupportClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("***** Step 1. Get and display available services.");
        displayServices(supportClient);
    }

    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static void displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
 DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeServicesResponse response =
 supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());

                // Display the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
```

```
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                }
                index++;
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeServices中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

呼叫 `main()` 來執行這個範例。

```
import {
  DescribeServicesCommand,
  SupportClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

// Change the value of 'region' to your preferred AWS Region.
const client = new SupportClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

const getServiceCount = async () => {
  try {
    const { services } = await client.send(new DescribeServicesCommand({}));
    return services.length;
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "SubscriptionRequiredException") {
      throw new Error(
```

```
        "You must be subscribed to the AWS Support plan to use this feature.",
      );
    } else {
      throw err;
    }
  }
};

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    const count = await getServiceCount();
    console.log(`Hello, AWS Support! There are ${count} services available.`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Failed to get service count: ", err.message);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeServices中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS Support
 Java API. For more information, see:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/
```

```
This Kotlin example performs the following task:

1. Gets and displays available services.
 */

suspend fun main() {
    displaySomeServices()
}

// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displaySomeServices() {
    val servicesRequest = DescribeServicesRequest {
        language = "en"
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is: " + service.name)

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                index++
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeServices中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def hello_support(support_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Support client and count
    the available services in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param support_client: A Boto3 Support Client object.
    """
    try:
        print("Hello, AWS Support! Let's count the available Support services:")
        response = support_client.describe_services()
        print(f"There are {len(response['services'])} services available.")
    except ClientError as err:
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
            logger.info(
                "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
 Support "
                "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
                "examples."
            )
        else:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't count services. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_support(boto3.client("support"))
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeServices中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

程式碼範例

- AWS Support 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭AddAttachmentsToSet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭AddCommunicationToCase配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateCase配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeAttachment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeCases配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeCommunications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeServices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeSeverityLevels配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ResolveCase配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- AWS Support 使用 AWS SDK 的案例
  - 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 AWS Support 案例

AWS Support 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Support 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作AWS Support 使用 AWS SDK 的案例。

範例

- 搭AddAttachmentsToSet配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭AddCommunicationToCase配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateCase配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAttachment配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeCases配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeCommunications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeServices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeSeverityLevels配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ResolveCase配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`AddAttachmentsToSet`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AddAttachmentsToSet`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用案例

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does
not exist.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="data">The data for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="fileName">The file name for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional setId for the attachment. Creates
a new attachment set if empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The setId of the attachment.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddAttachmentToSet(MemoryStream data, string
fileName, string? attachmentSetId = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddAttachmentsToSetAsync(
            new AddAttachmentsToSetRequest
            {
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                Attachments = new List<Attachment>
                {
                    new Attachment
                    {
                        Data = data,
                        FileName = fileName
                    }
                }
            });
        return response.AttachmentSetId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AddAttachmentsToSet中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

將貼附加入至集

下列`add-attachments-to-set`範例會將影像新增至集合，然後您可以為 AWS 帳戶中的支援案例指定該影像集。

```
aws support add-attachments-to-set \
    --attachment-set-id "as-2f5a6faa2a4a1e600-mu-nk5xQlBr70-
G1cUos5LZkd38KOAHZa9BMDVzNEXAMPLE" \
    --attachments fileName=troubleshoot-screenshot.png,data=base64-encoded-string
```

輸出：

```
{
    "attachmentSetId": "as-2f5a6faa2a4a1e600-mu-nk5xQlBr70-
G1cUos5LZkd38KOAHZa9BMDVzNEXAMPLE",
    "expiryTime": "2020-05-14T17:04:40.790+0000"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Sup AWS port 使用者指南中的案例管理。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AddAttachmentsToSet中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String addAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
 fileAttachment) {
        try {
            File myFile = new File(fileAttachment);
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(myFile);
```

```
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            Attachment attachment = Attachment.builder()
                    .fileName(myFile.getName())
                    .data(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            AddAttachmentsToSetRequest setRequest =
 AddAttachmentsToSetRequest.builder()
                    .attachments(attachment)
                    .build();

            AddAttachmentsToSetResponse response =
 supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest);
            return response.attachmentSetId();

        } catch (SupportException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AddAttachmentsToSet中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { AddAttachmentsToSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
```

```
    // Create a new attachment set or add attachments to an existing set.
    // Provide an 'attachmentSetId' value to add attachments to an existing set.
    // Use AddCommunicationToCase or CreateCase to associate an attachment set
 with a support case.
    const response = await client.send(
      new AddAttachmentsToSetCommand({
        // You can add up to three attachments per set. The size limit is 5 MB
 per attachment.
        attachments: [
          {
            fileName: "example.txt",
            data: new TextEncoder().encode("some example text"),
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // Use this ID in AddCommunicationToCase or CreateCase.
    console.log(response.attachmentSetId);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AddAttachmentsToSet中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun addAttachment(fileAttachment: String): String? {
    val myFile = File(fileAttachment)
    val sourceBytes = (File(fileAttachment).readBytes())
    val attachmentVal = Attachment {
        fileName = myFile.name
```

```
        data = sourceBytes
    }

    val setRequest = AddAttachmentsToSetRequest {
        attachments = listOf(attachmentVal)
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest)
        return response.attachmentSetId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AddAttachmentsToSet中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)
```

```
    def add_attachment_to_set(self):
        """
        Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does
not exist.

        :return: The attachment set ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.add_attachments_to_set(
                attachments=[
                    {
                        "fileName": "attachment_file.txt",
                        "data": b"This is a sample file for attachment to a
support case.",
                    }
                ]
            )
            new_set_id = response["attachmentSetId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add attachment. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return new_set_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AddAttachmentsToSet中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭AddCommunicationToCase配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddCommunicationToCase。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用案例

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add communication to a case, including optional attachment set ID and CC
 email addresses.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the communication.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="ccEmailAddresses">Optional list of CC email addresses.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddCommunicationToCase(string caseId, string body,
        string? attachmentSetId = null, List<string>? ccEmailAddresses = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddCommunicationToCaseAsync(
            new AddCommunicationToCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                CommunicationBody = body,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                CcEmailAddresses = ccEmailAddresses
            });
```

```
        return response.Result;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AddCommunicationToCase中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將通訊新增至案例

下列`add-communication-to-case`範例會將通訊新增至您 AWS 帳戶中的支援案例。

```
aws support add-communication-to-case \
    --case-id "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" \
    --communication-body "I'm attaching a set of images to this case." \
    --cc-email-addresses "myemail@example.com" \
    --attachment-set-id "as-2f5a6faa2a4a1e600-mu-nk5xQlBr70-
G1cUos5LZkd38KOAHZa9BMDVzNEXAMPLE"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "result": true
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Sup AWS port 使用者指南中的案例管理。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AddCommunicationToCase中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void addAttachSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId, String attachmentSetId) {
       try {
           AddCommunicationToCaseRequest caseRequest =
AddCommunicationToCaseRequest.builder()
                   .caseId(caseId)
                   .attachmentSetId(attachmentSetId)
                   .communicationBody("Please refer to attachment for details.")
                   .build();

           AddCommunicationToCaseResponse response =
supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest);
           if (response.result())
               System.out.println("You have successfully added a communication
to an AWS Support case");
           else
               System.out.println("There was an error adding the communication
to an AWS Support case");

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AddCommunicationToCase中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { AddCommunicationToCaseCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";
```

```
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  let attachmentSetId;

  try {
    // Add a communication to a case.
    const response = await client.send(
      new AddCommunicationToCaseCommand({
        communicationBody: "Adding an attachment.",
        // Set value to an existing support case id.
        caseId: "CASE_ID",
        // Optional. Set value to an existing attachment set id to add
 attachments to the case.
        attachmentSetId,
      }),
    );
    console.log(response);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AddCommunicationToCase中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun addAttachSupportCase(caseIdVal: String?, attachmentSetIdVal: String?)
 {
    val caseRequest = AddCommunicationToCaseRequest {
```

```
        caseId = caseIdVal
        attachmentSetId = attachmentSetIdVal
        communicationBody = "Please refer to attachment for details."
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest)
        if (response.result) {
            println("You have successfully added a communication to an AWS
 Support case")
        } else {
            println("There was an error adding the communication to an AWS
 Support case")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AddCommunicationToCase中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：將電子郵件通訊內文新增至指定的大小寫。

```
Add-ASACommunicationToCase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -
CommunicationBody "Some text about the case"
```

範例 2：將電子郵件通訊內文新增至指定的案例，加上電子郵件副本行中包含的一或多個電子郵件地址。

```
Add-ASACommunicationToCase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -
CcEmailAddress @("email1@address.com", "email2@address.com") -CommunicationBody
 "Some text about the case"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AddCommunicationToCase式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def add_communication_to_case(self, attachment_set_id, case_id):
        """
        Add a communication and an attachment set to a case.

        :param attachment_set_id: The ID of an existing attachment set.
        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        """
        try:
            self.support_client.add_communication_to_case(
                caseId=case_id,
                communicationBody="This is an example communication added to a
 support case.",
                attachmentSetId=attachment_set_id,
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add communication. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AddCommunicationToCase中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`CreateCase`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCase`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用案例

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceCode">Service code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="categoryCode">Category for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severityCode">Severity code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Subject of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
(“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set for the
new case.</param>
    /// <param name="issueType">Optional issue type for the new case. Options are
"customer-service" or "technical".</param>
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateCase(string serviceCode, string categoryCode,
string severityCode, string subject,
        string body, string language = "en", string? attachmentSetId = null,
string issueType = "customer-service")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.CreateCaseAsync(
            new CreateCaseRequest()
            {
                ServiceCode = serviceCode,
                CategoryCode = categoryCode,
                SeverityCode = severityCode,
                Subject = subject,
                Language = language,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                IssueType = issueType,
                CommunicationBody = body
            });
        return response.CaseId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateCase中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立案例

下列`create-case`範例會為您的 AWS 帳戶建立支援案例。

```
aws support create-case \
    --category-code "using-aws" \
    --cc-email-addresses "myemail@example.com" \
    --communication-body "I want to learn more about an AWS service." \
    --issue-type "technical" \
    --language "en" \
    --service-code "general-info" \
    --severity-code "low" \
    --subject "Question about my account"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "caseId": "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Sup AWS port 使用者指南中的案例管理。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateCase中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient,
 List<String> sevCatList, String sevLevel) {
```

```
        try {
            String serviceCode = sevCatList.get(0);
            String caseCat = sevCatList.get(1);
            CreateCaseRequest caseRequest = CreateCaseRequest.builder()
                    .categoryCode(caseCat.toLowerCase())
                    .serviceCode(serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                    .severityCode(sevLevel.toLowerCase())
                    .communicationBody("Test issue with " +
 serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                    .subject("Test case, please ignore")
                    .language("en")
                    .issueType("technical")
                    .build();

            CreateCaseResponse response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest);
            return response.caseId();

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateCase中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { CreateCaseCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
```

```
  try {
    // Create a new case and log the case id.
    // Important: This creates a real support case in your account.
    const response = await client.send(
      new CreateCaseCommand({
        // The subject line of the case.
        subject: "IGNORE: Test case",
        // Use DescribeServices to find available service codes for each service.
        serviceCode: "service-quicksight-end-user",
        // Use DescribeSecurityLevels to find available severity codes for your
 support plan.
        severityCode: "low",
        // Use DescribeServices to find available category codes for each
 service.
        categoryCode: "end-user-support",
        // The main description of the support case.
        communicationBody: "This is a test. Please ignore.",
      }),
    );
    console.log(response.caseId);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateCase中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createSupportCase(sevCatListVal: List<String>, sevLevelVal: String):
 String? {
    val serCode = sevCatListVal[0]
```

```
    val caseCategory = sevCatListVal[1]
    val caseRequest = CreateCaseRequest {
        categoryCode = caseCategory.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
        serviceCode = serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
        severityCode = sevLevelVal.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
        communicationBody = "Test issue with
 ${serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())}"
        subject = "Test case, please ignore"
        language = "en"
        issueType = "technical"
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest)
        return response.caseId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateCase中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：在 Sup AWS port 中心建立新案例。您可以使用 Get-AsaService 指令程式取得-ServiceCode 和-CategoryCode 參數的值。SeverityCode 參數的值可以使用 Get-asa SeverityLevel 指令程式取得。-IssueType 參數值可以是「客戶服務」或「技術」。如果成功，則會輸出 Sup AWS port 案例編號。默認情況下，情況下將以英語處理，要使用日語添加-Language「ja」參數。-，-ServiceCodeCategoryCode，-主題和-CommunicationBody 參數是強制性的。

```
New-ASACase -ServiceCode "amazon-cloudfront" -CategoryCode "APIs" -SeverityCode
 "low" -Subject "subject text" -CommunicationBody "description of the case" -
CcEmailAddress @("email1@domain.com", "email2@domain.com") -IssueType "technical"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateCase式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def create_case(self, service, category, severity):
        """
        Create a new support case.

        :param service: The service to use for the new case.
        :param category: The category to use for the new case.
        :param severity: The severity to use for the new case.
        :return: The caseId of the new case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.create_case(
                subject="Example case for testing, ignore.",
                serviceCode=service["code"],
                severityCode=severity["code"],
```

```
                categoryCode=category["code"],
                communicationBody="Example support case body.",
                language="en",
                issueType="customer-service",
            )
            case_id = response["caseId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return case_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateCase中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DescribeAttachment`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAttachment`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用案例

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get description of a specific attachment.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment, usually fetched by
 describing the communications of a case.</param>
    /// <returns>The attachment object.</returns>
    public async Task<Attachment> DescribeAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeAttachmentAsync(
            new DescribeAttachmentRequest()
            {
                AttachmentId = attachmentId
            });
        return response.Attachment;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAttachment中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述附件

下列`describe-attachment`範例會傳回有關具有指定 ID 之附件的資訊。

```
aws support describe-attachment \
```

```
    --attachment-id "attachment-KBnjRNrePd9D6Jx0-Mm00xZuDEaL2JAj_0-
gJv9qqDooTipsz3V1Nb19rCfkZneeQeDPgp8X1iVJyHH7UuhZDdNeqGoduZsPrAhyMakqlc60-
iJjL5HqyYGiT1FG8EXAMPLE"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "attachment": {
        "fileName": "troubleshoot-screenshot.png",
        "data": "base64-blob"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Sup AWS port 使用者指南中的案例管理。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAttachment中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
attachId) {
       try {
           DescribeAttachmentRequest attachmentRequest =
DescribeAttachmentRequest.builder()
                   .attachmentId(attachId)
                   .build();

           DescribeAttachmentResponse response =
supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest);
           System.out.println("The name of the file is " +
response.attachment().fileName());

       } catch (SupportException e) {
```

```
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeAttachment中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeAttachmentCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get the metadata and content of an attachment.
    const response = await client.send(
      new DescribeAttachmentCommand({
        // Set value to an existing attachment id.
        // Use DescribeCommunications or DescribeCases to find an attachment id.
        attachmentId: "ATTACHMENT_ID",
      }),
    );
    console.log(response.attachment?.fileName);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeAttachment中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeAttachment(attachId: String?) {
    val attachmentRequest = DescribeAttachmentRequest {
        attachmentId = attachId
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest)
        println("The name of the file is ${response.attachment?.fileName}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAttachment中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
```

```
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_attachment(self, attachment_id):
        """
        Get information about an attachment by its attachmentID.

        :param attachment_id: The ID of the attachment.
        :return: The name of the attached file.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_attachment(
                attachmentId=attachment_id
            )
            attached_file = response["attachment"]["fileName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get attachment description. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return attached_file
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeAttachment中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DescribeCases配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeCases。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用案例

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get case details for a list of case ids, optionally with date filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseIds">The list of case IDs.</param>
    /// <param name="displayId">Optional display ID.</param>
    /// <param name="includeCommunication">True to include communication.
 Defaults to true.</param>
    /// <param name="includeResolvedCases">True to include resolved cases.
 Defaults to false.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
```

```
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
 (“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of CaseDetails.</returns>
    public async Task<List<CaseDetails>> DescribeCases(List<string> caseIds,
 string? displayId = null, bool includeCommunication = true,
        bool includeResolvedCases = false, DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime?
 beforeTime = null,
        string language = "en")
    {
        var results = new List<CaseDetails>();
        var paginateCases = _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCases(
            new DescribeCasesRequest()
            {
                CaseIdList = caseIds,
                DisplayId = displayId,
                IncludeCommunications = includeCommunication,
                IncludeResolvedCases = includeResolvedCases,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s"),
                Language = language
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var cases in paginateCases.Cases)
        {
            results.Add(cases);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeCases中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述案例

下列`describe-cases`範例會傳回您 AWS 帳戶中指定支援案例的相關資訊。

```
aws support describe-cases \
    --display-id "1234567890" \
```

```
    --after-time "2020-03-23T21:31:47.774Z" \
    --include-resolved-cases \
    --language "en" \
    --no-include-communications \
    --max-item 1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "cases": [
        {
            "status": "resolved",
            "ccEmailAddresses": [],
            "timeCreated": "2020-03-23T21:31:47.774Z",
            "caseId": "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47",
            "severityCode": "low",
            "language": "en",
            "categoryCode": "using-aws",
            "serviceCode": "general-info",
            "submittedBy": "myemail@example.com",
            "displayId": "1234567890",
            "subject": "Question about my account"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Sup AWS port 使用者指南中的案例管理。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeCases中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void getOpenCase(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
```

```
            // Specify the start and end time.
            Instant now = Instant.now();
            java.time.LocalDate.now();
            Instant yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

            DescribeCasesRequest describeCasesRequest =
 DescribeCasesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .afterTime(yesterday.toString())
                    .beforeTime(now.toString())
                    .build();

            DescribeCasesResponse response =
 supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest);
            List<CaseDetails> cases = response.cases();
            for (CaseDetails sinCase : cases) {
                System.out.println("The case status is " + sinCase.status());
                System.out.println("The case Id is " + sinCase.caseId());
                System.out.println("The case subject is " + sinCase.subject());
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeCases中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeCasesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";
```

```
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get all of the unresolved cases in your account.
    // Filter or expand results by providing parameters to the
 DescribeCasesCommand. Refer
    // to the TypeScript definition and the API doc for more information on
 possible parameters.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/clients/client-
support/interfaces/describecasescommandinput.html
    const response = await client.send(new DescribeCasesCommand({}));
    const caseIds = response.cases.map((supportCase) => supportCase.caseId);
    console.log(caseIds);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeCases中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getOpenCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest = DescribeCasesRequest {
        maxResults = 20
        afterTime = yesterday.toString()
        beforeTime = now.toString()
```

```
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeCases中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回所有支援案例的詳細資料。

```
Get-ASACase
```

範例 2：傳回自指定日期和時間之後所有支援案例的詳細資料。

```
Get-ASACase -AfterTime "2013-09-10T03:06Z"
```

範例 3：傳回前 10 個支援案例的詳細資料，包括已解決的案例。

```
Get-ASACase -MaxResult 10 -IncludeResolvedCases $true
```

範例 4：傳回單一指定支援案例的詳細資訊。

```
Get-ASACase -CaseIdList "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

範例 5：傳回指定支援案例的詳細資訊。

```
Get-ASACase -CaseIdList @("case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47",
 "case-18929034710-2011-c4fdeabf33c5cf47")
```

範例 6：使用手動分頁傳回所有支援案例。案件是以 20 個批次的方式擷取。

```
$nextToken = $null
do {
  Get-ASACase -NextToken $nextToken -MaxResult 20
  $nextToken = $AWSHistory.LastServiceResponse.NextToken
} while ($nextToken -ne $null)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeCases式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_cases(self, after_time, before_time, resolved):
        """
        Describe support cases over a period of time, optionally filtering
        by status.
```

```
        :param after_time: The start time to include for cases.
        :param before_time: The end time to include for cases.
        :param resolved: True to include resolved cases in the results,
            otherwise results are open cases.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            cases = []
            paginator = self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_cases")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                afterTime=after_time,
                beforeTime=before_time,
                includeResolvedCases=resolved,
                language="en",
            ):
                cases += page["cases"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe cases. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            if resolved:
                cases = filter(lambda case: case["status"] == "resolved", cases)
            return cases
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeCases中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DescribeCommunications配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeCommunications。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用案例

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the communications for a case, optionally with a date filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">The ID of the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of communications for the case.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Communication>> DescribeCommunications(string caseId,
 DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime? beforeTime = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Communication>();
        var paginateCommunications =
 _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCommunications(
            new DescribeCommunicationsRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s")
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
```

```
        await foreach (var communications in
 paginateCommunications.Communications)
        {
            results.Add(communications);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeCommunications中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述案件的最新通訊

下列`describe-communications`範例會傳回您 AWS 帳戶中指定支援案例的最新通訊。

```
aws support describe-communications \
    --case-id "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" \
    --after-time "2020-03-23T21:31:47.774Z" \
    --max-item 1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "communications": [
        {
            "body": "I want to learn more about an AWS service.",
            "attachmentSet": [],
            "caseId": "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47",
            "timeCreated": "2020-05-12T23:12:35.000Z",
            "submittedBy": "Amazon Web Services"
        }
    ],
    "NextToken":
 "eyJuZXh0VG9rZW4iOiBudWxsLCAiYm90b190cnVuY2F0ZV9hbW91bnQEXAMPLE=="
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Sup AWS port 使用者指南中的案例管理。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeCommunications中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String listCommunications(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
       try {
           String attachId = null;
           DescribeCommunicationsRequest communicationsRequest =
DescribeCommunicationsRequest.builder()
                   .caseId(caseId)
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .build();

           DescribeCommunicationsResponse response =
supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest);
           List<Communication> communications = response.communications();
           for (Communication comm : communications) {
               System.out.println("the body is: " + comm.body());

               // Get the attachment id value.
               List<AttachmentDetails> attachments = comm.attachmentSet();
               for (AttachmentDetails detail : attachments) {
                   attachId = detail.attachmentId();
               }
           }
           return attachId;

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeCommunications中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeCommunicationsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get all communications for the support case.
    // Filter results by providing parameters to the
 DescribeCommunicationsCommand. Refer
    // to the TypeScript definition and the API doc for more information on
 possible parameters.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/clients/client-
support/interfaces/describecommunicationscommandinput.html
    const response = await client.send(
      new DescribeCommunicationsCommand({
        // Set value to an existing case id.
        caseId: "CASE_ID",
      }),
    );
    const text = response.communications.map((item) => item.body).join("\n");
    console.log(text);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeCommunications中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listCommunications(caseIdVal: String?): String? {
    val communicationsRequest = DescribeCommunicationsRequest {
        caseId = caseIdVal
        maxResults = 10
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response =
 supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest)
        response.communications?.forEach { comm ->
            println("the body is: " + comm.body)
            comm.attachmentSet?.forEach { detail ->
                return detail.attachmentId
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeCommunications中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回指定大小寫的所有通訊。

```
Get-ASACommunication -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

範例 2：針對指定的情況，傳回自 2012 年 1 月 1 日 UTC 午夜以來的所有通訊。

```
Get-ASACommunication -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -AfterTime
 "2012-01-10T00:00Z"
```

範例 3：使用手動分頁，傳回指定案例 2012 年 1 月 1 日午夜 UTC 以來的所有通訊。通訊會以 20 個批次的方式擷取。

```
$nextToken = $null
do {
  Get-ASACommunication -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47" -
NextToken $nextToken -MaxResult 20
  $nextToken = $AWSHistory.LastServiceResponse.NextToken
} while ($nextToken -ne $null)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeCommunications式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
```

```
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_all_case_communications(self, case_id):
        """
        Describe all the communications for a case using a paginator.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        :return: The communications for the case.
        """
        try:
            communications = []
            paginator =
self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_communications")
            for page in paginator.paginate(caseId=case_id):
                communications += page["communications"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe communications. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
```

```
            return communications
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeCommunications中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DescribeServices配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeServices。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用案例

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of AWS services.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for services.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
(“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of AWS service descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Service>> DescribeServices(string language = "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
            new DescribeServicesRequest()
            {
                Language = language
```

```
            });
        return response.Services;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeServices中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 AWS 服務和服務類別

下列`describe-services`範例會列出要求一般資訊的可用服務類別。

```
aws support describe-services \
    --service-code-list "general-info"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "services": [
        {
            "code": "general-info",
            "name": "General Info and Getting Started",
            "categories": [
                {
                    "code": "charges",
                    "name": "How Will I Be Charged?"
                },
                {
                    "code": "gdpr-queries",
                    "name": "Data Privacy Query"
                },
                {
                    "code": "reserved-instances",
                    "name": "Reserved Instances"
                },
                {
                    "code": "resource",
                    "name": "Where is my Resource?"
                },
```

```
                {
                    "code": "using-aws",
                    "name": "Using AWS & Services"
                },
                {
                    "code": "free-tier",
                    "name": "Free Tier"
                },
                {
                    "code": "security-and-compliance",
                    "name": "Security & Compliance"
                },
                {
                    "code": "account-structure",
                    "name": "Account Structure"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Sup AWS port 使用者指南中的案例管理。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeServices中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static List<String> displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();
```

```
            DescribeServicesResponse response =
supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
            String serviceCode = null;
            String catName = null;
            List<String> sevCatList = new ArrayList<>();
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());
                if (service.name().compareTo("Account") == 0)
                    serviceCode = service.code();

                // Get the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                    if (cat.name().compareTo("Security") == 0)
                        catName = cat.name();
                }
                index++;
            }

            // Push the two values to the list.
            sevCatList.add(serviceCode);
            sevCatList.add(catName);
            return sevCatList;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeServices中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displayServices(): List<String> {
    var serviceCode = ""
    var catName = ""
    val sevCatList = mutableListOf<String>()
    val servicesRequest = DescribeServicesRequest {
        language = "en"
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is ${service.name}")
            if (service.name == "Account") {
                serviceCode = service.code.toString()
            }

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                if (cat.name == "Security") {
                    catName = cat.name!!
                }
            }
            index++
```

```
        }
    }

    // Push the two values to the list.
    serviceCode.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    catName.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    return sevCatList
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeServices中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

示例 1：返回所有可用的服務代碼，名稱和類別。

```
Get-ASAService
```

範例 2：傳回具有指定程式碼之服務的名稱和類別。

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList "amazon-cloudfront"
```

範例 3：傳回指定服務代碼的名稱和類別。

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList @("amazon-cloudfront", "amazon-cloudwatch")
```

範例 4：傳回指定服務代碼的名稱和類別 (日文)。目前支援英文 (「en」) 和日文 (「ja」) 語言代碼。

```
Get-ASAService -ServiceCodeList @("amazon-cloudfront", "amazon-cloudwatch") -
Language "ja"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeServices式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_services(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of AWS services available for support for a
 language.

        :param language: The language for support services.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of AWS service descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_services(language=language)
            services = response["services"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
```

```
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get Support services for language %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return services
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeServices中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**DescribeSeverityLevels**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeSeverityLevels`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用案例

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of support severity levels.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for severity levels.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
(“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of support severity levels.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SeverityLevel>> DescribeSeverityLevels(string language
= "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeSeverityLevelsAsync(
            new DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.SeverityLevels;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeSeverityLevels中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出可用的嚴重性層級

下列`describe-severity-levels`範例列出支援案例的可用嚴重性等級。

```
aws support describe-severity-levels
```

輸出：

```
{
    "severityLevels": [
        {
            "code": "low",
            "name": "Low"
        },
        {
            "code": "normal",
            "name": "Normal"
        },
        {
            "code": "high",
            "name": "High"
        },
        {
            "code": "urgent",
            "name": "Urgent"
        },
        {
            "code": "critical",
            "name": "Critical"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Sup AWS port 使用指南中的選擇嚴重性。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeSeverityLevels中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String displaySevLevels(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest severityLevelsRequest =
DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeSeverityLevelsResponse response =
supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest);
            List<SeverityLevel> severityLevels = response.severityLevels();
            String levelName = null;
            for (SeverityLevel sevLevel : severityLevels) {
                System.out.println("The severity level name is: " +
sevLevel.name());
                if (sevLevel.name().compareTo("High") == 0)
                    levelName = sevLevel.name();
            }
            return levelName;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeSeverityLevels中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";
```

```
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get the list of severity levels.
    // The available values depend on the support plan for the account.
    const response = await client.send(new DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand({}));
    console.log(response.severityLevels);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeSeverityLevels中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun displaySevLevels(): String {
    var levelName = ""
    val severityLevelsRequest = DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest {
        language = "en"
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response =
 supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest)
        response.severityLevels?.forEach { sevLevel ->
            println("The severity level name is: ${sevLevel.name}")
            if (sevLevel.name == "High") {
                levelName = sevLevel.name!!
```

```
            }
        }
        return levelName
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeSeverityLevels中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回可指派給 Sup AWS port 案例的嚴重性等級清單。

```
Get-ASASeverityLevel
```

範例 2：傳回可指派給 Sup AWS port 案例的嚴重性等級清單。層級的名稱會以日文傳回。

```
Get-ASASeverityLevel -Language "ja"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeSeverityLevels式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
```

```
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_severity_levels(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of available severity levels for support cases for a
language.

        :param language: The language for support severity levels.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of severity levels.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.support_client.describe_severity_levels(language=language)
            severity_levels = response["severityLevels"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get severity levels for language %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
```

```
            return severity_levels
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeSeverityLevels中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 AWS Trusted Advisor 檢查的重新整理狀態

下列`describe-trusted-advisor-check-refresh-statuses`範例列出兩個 Trusted Advisor 檢查的重新整理狀態：Amazon S3 儲存貯體許可和 IAM 使用。

```
aws support describe-trusted-advisor-check-refresh-statuses \
    --check-id "Pfx0RwqBli" "zXCkfM1nI3"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "statuses": [
        {
            "checkId": "Pfx0RwqBli",
            "status": "none",
            "millisUntilNextRefreshable": 0
        },
        {
            "checkId": "zXCkfM1nI3",
            "status": "none",
            "millisUntilNextRefreshable": 0
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Sup AWS port 使用者指南中的 AWS Trusted Advisor。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：針對指定的檢查傳回重新整理要求的目前狀態。請求 ASA TrustedAdvisorCheckRefresh 可用於請求刷新檢查的狀態信息。

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatus -CheckId @("checkid1", "checkid2")
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckRefreshStatuses式參考中的。

搭`DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 AWS 信任的建議程式檢查結果

下列`describe-trusted-advisor-check-result`範例會列出 IAM 使用檢查的結果。

```
aws support describe-trusted-advisor-check-result \
    --check-id "zXCkfM1nI3"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "result": {
        "checkId": "zXCkfM1nI3",
        "timestamp": "2020-05-13T21:38:05Z",
        "status": "ok",
        "resourcesSummary": {
```

```
            "resourcesProcessed": 1,
            "resourcesFlagged": 0,
            "resourcesIgnored": 0,
            "resourcesSuppressed": 0
        },
        "categorySpecificSummary": {
            "costOptimizing": {
                "estimatedMonthlySavings": 0.0,
                "estimatedPercentMonthlySavings": 0.0
            }
        },
        "flaggedResources": [
            {
                "status": "ok",
                "resourceId": "47DEQpj8HBSa-_TImW-5JCeuQeRkm5NMpJWZEXAMPLE",
                "isSuppressed": false
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Sup AWS port 使用者指南中的 AWS Trusted Advisor。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回「Trusted Advisor」檢查的結果。您可以使用 Get-TrustedAdvisorChecks asa 取得可用的「Trusted Advisor」檢查清單。輸出結果為檢查的整體狀態、上次執行檢查的時間戳記，以及特定檢查的唯一 checkid。若要以日文輸出結果，請新增-Language「ja」參數。

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckResult -CheckId "checkid1"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckResult式參考中的。

搭`DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 AWS 信任的建議程式檢查摘要

下列`describe-trusted-advisor-check-summaries`範例列出兩項 Trusted Advisor 檢查的結果：Amazon S3 儲存貯體許可和 IAM 使用。

```
aws support describe-trusted-advisor-check-summaries \
    --check-ids "Pfx0RwqBli" "zXCkfM1nI3"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "summaries": [
        {
            "checkId": "Pfx0RwqBli",
            "timestamp": "2020-05-13T21:38:12Z",
            "status": "ok",
            "hasFlaggedResources": true,
            "resourcesSummary": {
                "resourcesProcessed": 44,
                "resourcesFlagged": 0,
                "resourcesIgnored": 0,
                "resourcesSuppressed": 0
            },
            "categorySpecificSummary": {
                "costOptimizing": {
                    "estimatedMonthlySavings": 0.0,
                    "estimatedPercentMonthlySavings": 0.0
                }
            }
        },
        {
            "checkId": "zXCkfM1nI3",
            "timestamp": "2020-05-13T21:38:05Z",
            "status": "ok",
            "hasFlaggedResources": true,
            "resourcesSummary": {
                "resourcesProcessed": 1,
                "resourcesFlagged": 0,
                "resourcesIgnored": 0,
```

```
                "resourcesSuppressed": 0
            },
            "categorySpecificSummary": {
                "costOptimizing": {
                    "estimatedMonthlySavings": 0.0,
                    "estimatedPercentMonthlySavings": 0.0
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Sup AWS port 使用者指南中的 AWS Trusted Advisor。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回指定「Trusted Advisor」檢查的最新摘要。

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckSummary -CheckId "checkid1"
```

範例 2：傳回指定「Trusted Advisor」檢查的最新摘要。

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckSummary -CheckId @("checkid1", "checkid2")
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeTrustedAdvisorCheckSummaries式參考中的。

搭`DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出可用的「 AWS Trusted Advisor」檢查

下列`describe-trusted-advisor-checks`範例會列出您 AWS 帳戶中可用的 Trusted Advisor 檢查。此資訊包括檢查名稱、ID、描述、類別和中繼資料。請注意，輸出會縮短以提高可讀性。

```
aws support describe-trusted-advisor-checks \
    --language "en"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "checks": [
        {
            "id": "zXCkfM1nI3",
            "name": "IAM Use",
            "description": "Checks for your use of AWS Identity and Access
 Management (IAM). You can use IAM to create users, groups, and roles in
 AWS, and you can use permissions to control access to AWS resources. \n<br>
\n<br>\n<b>Alert Criteria</b><br>\nYellow: No IAM users have been created
 for this account.\n<br>\n<br>\n<b>Recommended Action</b><br>\nCreate one or
 more IAM users and groups in your account. You can then create additional
 users whose permissions are limited to perform specific tasks in your AWS
 environment. For more information, see <a href=\"https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAMGettingStarted.html\" target=\"_blank\">Getting
 Started</a>. \n<br><br>\n<b>Additional Resources</b><br>\n<a href=\"https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/IAM_Introduction.html\" target=\"_blank
\">What Is IAM?</a>",
            "category": "security",
            "metadata": []
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Sup AWS port 使用者指南中的 AWS Trusted Advisor。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：傳回 Trusted Advisor 檢查的集合。您必須指定可以接受英文輸出的「en」或「ja」表示日文輸出的 Language 參數。

```
Get-ASATrustedAdvisorCheck -Language "en"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeTrustedAdvisorChecks式參考中的。

搭RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck。

CLI

AWS CLI

重新整理 AWS 信任的建議程式檢查

下列refresh-trusted-advisor-check範例會重新整理您 AWS 帳戶中的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體許可受 Trusted Advisor 檢查。

```
aws support refresh-trusted-advisor-check \
    --check-id "Pfx0RwqBli"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "status": {
        "checkId": "Pfx0RwqBli",
        "status": "enqueued",
        "millisUntilNextRefreshable": 3599992
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Sup AWS port 使用者指南中的 AWS Trusted Advisor。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：要求重新整理指定的 Trusted Advisor 檢查。

```
Request-ASATrustedAdvisorCheckRefresh -CheckId "checkid1"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RefreshTrustedAdvisorCheck式參考中的。

搭ResolveCase配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ResolveCase。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用案例

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Resolve a support case by caseId.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
/// <returns>The final status of the case after resolving.</returns>
public async Task<string> ResolveCase(string caseId)
{
    var response = await _amazonSupport.ResolveCaseAsync(
        new ResolveCaseRequest()
        {
            CaseId = caseId
        });
    return response.FinalCaseStatus;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ResolveCase中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要解決支援案例

下列`resolve-case`範例會解決您 AWS 帳戶中的支援案例。

```
aws support resolve-case \
    --case-id "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "finalCaseStatus": "resolved",
    "initialCaseStatus": "work-in-progress"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Sup AWS port 使用者指南中的案例管理。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ResolveCase中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void resolveSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
 caseId) {
```

```
        try {
            ResolveCaseRequest caseRequest = ResolveCaseRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .build();

            ResolveCaseResponse response =
 supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of case " + caseId + " is " +
 response.finalCaseStatus());

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ResolveCase中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { ResolveCaseCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const main = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new ResolveCaseCommand({
        caseId: "CASE_ID",
      }),
    );

    console.log(response.finalCaseStatus);
```

```
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ResolveCase中的。

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal: String) {
    val caseRequest = ResolveCaseRequest {
        caseId = caseIdVal
    }
    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest)
        println("The status of case $caseIdVal is ${response.finalCaseStatus}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ResolveCase中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

實例 1：返回指定情況下的初始狀態以及調用解決後的當前狀態完成。

```
Resolve-ASACase -CaseId "case-12345678910-2013-c4c1d2bf33c5cf47"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ResolveCase式參考中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def resolve_case(self, case_id):
        """
        Resolve a support case by its caseId.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case to resolve.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.resolve_case(caseId=case_id)
            final_status = response["finalCaseStatus"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
```

```
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't resolve case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return final_status
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ResolveCase中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

AWS Support 使用 AWS SDK 的案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Support 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 AWS Support 案例

使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 AWS Support 案例

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 取得並顯示案例可用的服務和嚴重性層級。
- 根據選取的服務、類別和嚴重性層級建立支援案例。
- 取得並顯示當天開啟的案例清單。
- 將附件集和通訊新增至新案例。

- 描述案例的新附件和通訊。
- 解決案例。
- 取得並顯示當天已解決的案例清單。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
/// <summary>
/// Hello AWS Support example.
/// </summary>
public static class SupportCaseScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
    To use the AWS Support API, you must have one of the following AWS Support
 plans: Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
    1.  Get and display services. Select a service from the list.
    2.  Select a category from the selected service.
    3.  Get and display severity levels and select a severity level from the
 list.
    4.  Create a support case using the selected service, category, and severity
 level.
    5.  Get and display a list of open support cases for the current day.
    6.  Create an attachment set with a sample text file to add to the case.
    7.  Add a communication with the attachment to the support case.
    8.  List the communications of the support case.
    9.  Describe the attachment set.
    10. Resolve the support case.
```

```
   11. Get a list of resolved cases for the current day.
  */

   private static SupportWrapper _supportWrapper = null!;

   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the AWS Support service.
       // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default
profile.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
               services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAWSSupport>(new AWSOptions()
{ Profile = "default" })
                   .AddTransient<SupportWrapper>()
           )
           .Build();

       var logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
       {
           builder.AddConsole();
       }).CreateLogger(typeof(SupportCaseScenario));

       _supportWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SupportWrapper>();

       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
       Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the AWS Support case example scenario.");
       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

       try
       {
           var apiSupported = await _supportWrapper.VerifySubscription();
           if (!apiSupported)
           {
               logger.LogError("You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or
Enterprise Support " +
                                "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease
upgrade your subscription to run these examples.");
```

```
                return;
            }

            var service = await DisplayAndSelectServices();

            var category = DisplayAndSelectCategories(service);

            var severityLevel = await DisplayAndSelectSeverity();

            var caseId = await CreateSupportCase(service, category,
severityLevel);

            await DescribeTodayOpenCases();

            var attachmentSetId = await CreateAttachmentSet();

            await AddCommunicationToCase(attachmentSetId, caseId);

            var attachmentId = await ListCommunicationsForCase(caseId);

            await DescribeCaseAttachment(attachmentId);

            await ResolveCase(caseId);

            await DescribeTodayResolvedCases();

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Support case example scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List some available services from AWS Support, and select a service for
the example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected service.</returns>
    private static async Task<Service> DisplayAndSelectServices()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        var services = await _supportWrapper.DescribeServices();
        Console.WriteLine($"AWS Support client returned {services.Count}
services.");

        Console.WriteLine($"1. Displaying first 10 services:");
        for (int i = 0; i < 10 && i < services.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {services[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > services.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example support service by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return services[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the available categories for a service and select a category for the
example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="service">Service to use for displaying categories.</param>
    /// <returns>The selected category.</returns>
    private static Category DisplayAndSelectCategories(Service service)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine($"2. Available support categories for Service
\"{service.Name}\":");
        for (int i = 0; i < service.Categories.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {service.Categories[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > service.Categories.Count)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example support category by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return service.Categories[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List available severity levels from AWS Support, and select a level for
the example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected severity level.</returns>
    private static async Task<SeverityLevel> DisplayAndSelectSeverity()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var severityLevels = await _supportWrapper.DescribeSeverityLevels();

        Console.WriteLine($"3. Get and display available severity levels:");
        for (int i = 0; i < 10 && i < severityLevels.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {severityLevels[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > severityLevels.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example severity level by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return severityLevels[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an example support case.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="service">Service to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="category">Category to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severity">Severity to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateSupportCase(Service service,
        Category category, SeverityLevel severity)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. Create an example support case" +
                          $" with the following settings:" +
                          $" \n\tService: {service.Name}, Category:
{category.Name} " +
                          $"and Severity Level: {severity.Name}.");
        var caseId = await _supportWrapper.CreateCase(service.Code,
category.Code, severity.Code,
            "Example case for testing, ignore.", "This is my example support
case.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew case created with ID {caseId}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return caseId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List open cases for the current day.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeTodayOpenCases()
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"5. List the open support cases for the current
day.");
        // Describe the cases. If it is empty, try again and allow time for the
new case to appear.
        List<CaseDetails> currentOpenCases = null!;
        while (currentOpenCases == null || currentOpenCases.Count == 0)
        {
            Thread.Sleep(1000);
            currentOpenCases = await _supportWrapper.DescribeCases(
                new List<string>(),
                null,
                false,
```

```
                false,
                DateTime.UtcNow.Date,
                DateTime.UtcNow);
        }

        foreach (var openCase in currentOpenCases)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCase: {openCase.CaseId} created
 {openCase.TimeCreated}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an attachment set for a support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The attachment set id.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateAttachmentSet()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. Create an attachment set for a support case.");
        var fileName = "example_attachment.txt";

        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for attachment to a support case.");
        }

        await using var ms = new MemoryStream(await
 File.ReadAllBytesAsync(fileName));

        var attachmentSetId = await _supportWrapper.AddAttachmentToSet(
            ms,
            fileName);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew attachment set created with id: \n
\t{attachmentSetId.Substring(0, 65)}...");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        return attachmentSetId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an attachment set and communication to a case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Id of the attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to receive the attachment set.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddCommunicationToCase(string attachmentSetId,
 string caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Add attachment set and communication to
 {caseId}.");

        await _supportWrapper.AddCommunicationToCase(
            caseId,
            "This is an example communication added to a support case.",
            attachmentSetId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew attachment set and communication added to
 {caseId}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the communications for a case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>An attachment id.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> ListCommunicationsForCase(string caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. List communications for case {caseId}.");

        var communications = await
 _supportWrapper.DescribeCommunications(caseId);
        var attachmentId = "";
        foreach (var communication in communications)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                $"\tCommunication created on: {communication.TimeCreated} has
{communication.AttachmentSet.Count} attachments.");
            if (communication.AttachmentSet.Any())
            {
                attachmentId = communication.AttachmentSet.First().AttachmentId;
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return attachmentId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe an attachment by id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeCaseAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Describe the attachment set.");

        var attachment = await _supportWrapper.DescribeAttachment(attachmentId);
        var data = Encoding.ASCII.GetString(attachment.Data.ToArray());
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAttachment includes {attachment.FileName} with
data: \n\t{data}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Resolve the support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to resolve.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ResolveCase(string caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Resolve case {caseId}.");

        var status = await _supportWrapper.ResolveCase(caseId);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCase {caseId} has final status {status}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List resolved cases for the current day.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeTodayResolvedCases()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"11. List the resolved support cases for the current
 day.");
        var currentCases = await _supportWrapper.DescribeCases(
            new List<string>(),
            null,
            false,
            true,
            DateTime.UtcNow.Date,
            DateTime.UtcNow);

        foreach (var currentCase in currentCases)
        {
            if (currentCase.Status == "resolved")
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tCase: {currentCase.CaseId}: status
 {currentCase.Status}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}
```

案例用於 AWS Support 動作的包裝函式方法。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use AWS Support for working with support cases.
/// </summary>
public class SupportWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAWSSupport _amazonSupport;
```

```
    public SupportWrapper(IAmazonAWSSupport amazonSupport)
    {
        _amazonSupport = amazonSupport;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of AWS services.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for services.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
 (“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of AWS service descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Service>> DescribeServices(string language = "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
            new DescribeServicesRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.Services;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of support severity levels.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for severity levels.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
 (“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of support severity levels.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SeverityLevel>> DescribeSeverityLevels(string language
 = "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeSeverityLevelsAsync(
            new DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.SeverityLevels;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceCode">Service code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="categoryCode">Category for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severityCode">Severity code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Subject of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
(“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set for the
new case.</param>
    /// <param name="issueType">Optional issue type for the new case. Options are
"customer-service" or "technical".</param>
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateCase(string serviceCode, string categoryCode,
string severityCode, string subject,
        string body, string language = "en", string? attachmentSetId = null,
string issueType = "customer-service")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.CreateCaseAsync(
            new CreateCaseRequest()
            {
                ServiceCode = serviceCode,
                CategoryCode = categoryCode,
                SeverityCode = severityCode,
                Subject = subject,
                Language = language,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                IssueType = issueType,
                CommunicationBody = body
            });
        return response.CaseId;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does
not exist.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="data">The data for the attachment.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="fileName">The file name for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional setId for the attachment. Creates
a new attachment set if empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The setId of the attachment.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddAttachmentToSet(MemoryStream data, string
fileName, string? attachmentSetId = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddAttachmentsToSetAsync(
            new AddAttachmentsToSetRequest
            {
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                Attachments = new List<Attachment>
                {
                    new Attachment
                    {
                        Data = data,
                        FileName = fileName
                    }
                }
            });
        return response.AttachmentSetId;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get description of a specific attachment.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment, usually fetched by
describing the communications of a case.</param>
    /// <returns>The attachment object.</returns>
    public async Task<Attachment> DescribeAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeAttachmentAsync(
            new DescribeAttachmentRequest()
            {
                AttachmentId = attachmentId
            });
        return response.Attachment;
    }



    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Add communication to a case, including optional attachment set ID and CC
 email addresses.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the communication.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="ccEmailAddresses">Optional list of CC email addresses.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddCommunicationToCase(string caseId, string body,
        string? attachmentSetId = null, List<string>? ccEmailAddresses = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddCommunicationToCaseAsync(
            new AddCommunicationToCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                CommunicationBody = body,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                CcEmailAddresses = ccEmailAddresses
            });
        return response.Result;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the communications for a case, optionally with a date filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">The ID of the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of communications for the case.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Communication>> DescribeCommunications(string caseId,
 DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime? beforeTime = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Communication>();
        var paginateCommunications =
 _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCommunications(
            new DescribeCommunicationsRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
```

```
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s")
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var communications in
 paginateCommunications.Communications)
        {
            results.Add(communications);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get case details for a list of case ids, optionally with date filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseIds">The list of case IDs.</param>
    /// <param name="displayId">Optional display ID.</param>
    /// <param name="includeCommunication">True to include communication.
 Defaults to true.</param>
    /// <param name="includeResolvedCases">True to include resolved cases.
 Defaults to false.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean
 (“ko”) are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of CaseDetails.</returns>
    public async Task<List<CaseDetails>> DescribeCases(List<string> caseIds,
 string? displayId = null, bool includeCommunication = true,
        bool includeResolvedCases = false, DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime?
 beforeTime = null,
        string language = "en")
    {
        var results = new List<CaseDetails>();
        var paginateCases = _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCases(
            new DescribeCasesRequest()
            {
                CaseIdList = caseIds,
                DisplayId = displayId,
                IncludeCommunications = includeCommunication,
                IncludeResolvedCases = includeResolvedCases,
```

```
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s"),
                Language = language
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var cases in paginateCases.Cases)
        {
            results.Add(cases);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Resolve a support case by caseId.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <returns>The final status of the case after resolving.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ResolveCase(string caseId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.ResolveCaseAsync(
            new ResolveCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId
            });
        return response.FinalCaseStatus;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the support level for AWS Support API access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the subscription level supports API access.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifySubscription()
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
                new DescribeServicesRequest()
                {
                    Language = "en"
                });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
        }
        catch (Amazon.AWSSupport.AmazonAWSSupportException ex)
        {
            if (ex.ErrorCode == "SubscriptionRequiredException")
            {
                return false;
            }
            else throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

運行各種 AWS Support 操作。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.SupportClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddAttachmentsToSetResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddCommunicationToCaseRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddCommunicationToCaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Attachment;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AttachmentDetails;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.CaseDetails;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Category;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Communication;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.CreateCaseRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.CreateCaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeAttachmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeAttachmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCasesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCasesResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCommunicationsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCommunicationsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeSeverityLevelsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.ResolveCaseRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.ResolveCaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Service;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SeverityLevel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SupportException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddAttachmentsToSetRequest;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 *
 * In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS
 * Support Java API. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Gets and displays available services.
 * 2. Gets and displays severity levels.
 * 3. Creates a support case by using the selected service, category, and
 * severity level.
 * 4. Gets a list of open cases for the current day.
 * 5. Creates an attachment set with a generated file.
 * 6. Adds a communication with the attachment to the support case.
 * 7. Lists the communications of the support case.
 * 8. Describes the attachment set included with the communication.
 * 9. Resolves the support case.
 * 10. Gets a list of resolved cases for the current day.
 */
public class SupportScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <fileAttachment>Where:
                    fileAttachment - The file can be a simple saved .txt file to
 use as an email attachment.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String fileAttachment = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SupportClient supportClient = SupportClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("***** Welcome to the AWS Support case example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Get and display available services.");
        List<String> sevCatList = displayServices(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Get and display Support severity levels.");
        String sevLevel = displaySevLevels(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create a support case using the selected service,
category, and severity level.");
        String caseId = createSupportCase(supportClient, sevCatList, sevLevel);
        if (caseId.compareTo("") == 0) {
            System.out.println("A support case was not successfully created!");
            System.exit(1);
        } else
            System.out.println("Support case " + caseId + " was successfully
created!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get open support cases.");
        getOpenCase(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Create an attachment set with a generated file to
add to the case.");
        String attachmentSetId = addAttachment(supportClient, fileAttachment);
        System.out.println("The Attachment Set id value is" + attachmentSetId);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Add communication with the attachment to the
support case.");
        addAttachSupportCase(supportClient, caseId, attachmentSetId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. List the communications of the support case.");
        String attachId = listCommunications(supportClient, caseId);
        System.out.println("The Attachment id value is" + attachId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Describe the attachment set included with the
communication.");
        describeAttachment(supportClient, attachId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Resolve the support case.");
        resolveSupportCase(supportClient, caseId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get a list of resolved cases for the current
day.");
        getResolvedCase(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("***** This Scenario has successfully completed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void getResolvedCase(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            // Specify the start and end time.
            Instant now = Instant.now();
            java.time.LocalDate.now();
            Instant yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
```

```
            DescribeCasesRequest describeCasesRequest =
DescribeCasesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(30)
                    .afterTime(yesterday.toString())
                    .beforeTime(now.toString())
                    .includeResolvedCases(true)
                    .build();

            DescribeCasesResponse response =
supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest);
            List<CaseDetails> cases = response.cases();
            for (CaseDetails sinCase : cases) {
                if (sinCase.status().compareTo("resolved") == 0)
                    System.out.println("The case status is " + sinCase.status());
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void resolveSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
        try {
            ResolveCaseRequest caseRequest = ResolveCaseRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .build();

            ResolveCaseResponse response =
supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of case " + caseId + " is " +
response.finalCaseStatus());

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
attachId) {
        try {
```

```
            DescribeAttachmentRequest attachmentRequest =
DescribeAttachmentRequest.builder()
                    .attachmentId(attachId)
                    .build();

            DescribeAttachmentResponse response =
supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest);
            System.out.println("The name of the file is " +
response.attachment().fileName());

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String listCommunications(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
        try {
            String attachId = null;
            DescribeCommunicationsRequest communicationsRequest =
DescribeCommunicationsRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeCommunicationsResponse response =
supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest);
            List<Communication> communications = response.communications();
            for (Communication comm : communications) {
                System.out.println("the body is: " + comm.body());

                // Get the attachment id value.
                List<AttachmentDetails> attachments = comm.attachmentSet();
                for (AttachmentDetails detail : attachments) {
                    attachId = detail.attachmentId();
                }
            }
            return attachId;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        return "";
    }

    public static void addAttachSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId, String attachmentSetId) {
        try {
            AddCommunicationToCaseRequest caseRequest =
AddCommunicationToCaseRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .attachmentSetId(attachmentSetId)
                    .communicationBody("Please refer to attachment for details.")
                    .build();

            AddCommunicationToCaseResponse response =
supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest);
            if (response.result())
                System.out.println("You have successfully added a communication
to an AWS Support case");
            else
                System.out.println("There was an error adding the communication
to an AWS Support case");

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String addAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
fileAttachment) {
        try {
            File myFile = new File(fileAttachment);
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(myFile);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            Attachment attachment = Attachment.builder()
                    .fileName(myFile.getName())
                    .data(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            AddAttachmentsToSetRequest setRequest =
AddAttachmentsToSetRequest.builder()
                    .attachments(attachment)
                    .build();
```

```
            AddAttachmentsToSetResponse response =
supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest);
            return response.attachmentSetId();

        } catch (SupportException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void getOpenCase(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            // Specify the start and end time.
            Instant now = Instant.now();
            java.time.LocalDate.now();
            Instant yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

            DescribeCasesRequest describeCasesRequest =
DescribeCasesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .afterTime(yesterday.toString())
                    .beforeTime(now.toString())
                    .build();

            DescribeCasesResponse response =
supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest);
            List<CaseDetails> cases = response.cases();
            for (CaseDetails sinCase : cases) {
                System.out.println("The case status is " + sinCase.status());
                System.out.println("The case Id is " + sinCase.caseId());
                System.out.println("The case subject is " + sinCase.subject());
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient,
List<String> sevCatList, String sevLevel) {
        try {
```

```
            String serviceCode = sevCatList.get(0);
            String caseCat = sevCatList.get(1);
            CreateCaseRequest caseRequest = CreateCaseRequest.builder()
                    .categoryCode(caseCat.toLowerCase())
                    .serviceCode(serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                    .severityCode(sevLevel.toLowerCase())
                    .communicationBody("Test issue with " +
serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                    .subject("Test case, please ignore")
                    .language("en")
                    .issueType("technical")
                    .build();

            CreateCaseResponse response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest);
            return response.caseId();

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String displaySevLevels(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest severityLevelsRequest =
DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeSeverityLevelsResponse response =
supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest);
            List<SeverityLevel> severityLevels = response.severityLevels();
            String levelName = null;
            for (SeverityLevel sevLevel : severityLevels) {
                System.out.println("The severity level name is: " +
sevLevel.name());
                if (sevLevel.name().compareTo("High") == 0)
                    levelName = sevLevel.name();
            }
            return levelName;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static List<String> displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeServicesResponse response =
supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
            String serviceCode = null;
            String catName = null;
            List<String> sevCatList = new ArrayList<>();
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());
                if (service.name().compareTo("Account") == 0)
                    serviceCode = service.code();

                // Get the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                    if (cat.name().compareTo("Security") == 0)
                        catName = cat.name();
                }
                index++;
            }

            // Push the two values to the list.
            sevCatList.add(serviceCode);
            sevCatList.add(catName);
            return sevCatList;
```

```
        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在終端中執行互動式案例。

```
import {
  AddAttachmentsToSetCommand,
  AddCommunicationToCaseCommand,
  CreateCaseCommand,
  DescribeAttachmentCommand,
```

```
  DescribeCasesCommand,
  DescribeCommunicationsCommand,
  DescribeServicesCommand,
  DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand,
  ResolveCaseCommand,
  SupportClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-support";
import * as inquirer from "@inquirer/prompts";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

const wrapText = (text, char = "=") => {
  const rule = char.repeat(80);
  return `${rule}\n    ${text}\n${rule}\n`;
};

const client = new SupportClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Verify that the account has a Support plan.
export const verifyAccount = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeServicesCommand({});

  try {
    await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "SubscriptionRequiredException") {
      throw new Error(
        "You must be subscribed to the AWS Support plan to use this feature.",
      );
    } else {
      throw err;
    }
  }
};

/**
 * Select a service from the list returned from DescribeServices.
 */
export const getService = async () => {
  const { services } = await client.send(new DescribeServicesCommand({}));
  const selectedService = await inquirer.select({
    message:
      "Select a service. Your support case will be created for this service. The
 list of services is truncated for readability.",
    choices: services.slice(0, 10).map((s) => ({ name: s.name, value: s })),
```

```
  });
  return selectedService;
};

/**
 * @param {{ categories: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Category[]}} service
 */
export const getCategory = async (service) => {
  const selectedCategory = await inquirer.select({
    message: "Select a category.",
    choices: service.categories.map((c) => ({ name: c.name, value: c })),
  });
  return selectedCategory;
};

// Get the available severity levels for the account.
export const getSeverityLevel = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand({});
  const { severityLevels } = await client.send(command);
  const selectedSeverityLevel = await inquirer.select({
    message: "Select a severity level.",
    choices: severityLevels.map((s) => ({ name: s.name, value: s })),
  });
  return selectedSeverityLevel;
};

/**
 * Create a new support case
 * @param {{
 *  selectedService: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Service
 *  selectedCategory: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Category
 *  selectedSeverityLevel: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').SeverityLevel
 * }} selections
 * @returns
 */
export const createCase = async ({
  selectedService,
  selectedCategory,
  selectedSeverityLevel,
}) => {
  const command = new CreateCaseCommand({
    subject: "IGNORE: Test case",
    communicationBody: "This is a test. Please ignore.",
    serviceCode: selectedService.code,
```

```
    categoryCode: selectedCategory.code,
    severityCode: selectedSeverityLevel.code,
  });
  const { caseId } = await client.send(command);
  return caseId;
};

// Get a list of open support cases created today.
export const getTodaysOpenCases = async () => {
  const d = new Date();
  const startOfToday = new Date(d.getFullYear(), d.getMonth(), d.getDate());
  const command = new DescribeCasesCommand({
    includeCommunications: false,
    afterTime: startOfToday.toISOString(),
  });

  const { cases } = await client.send(command);

  if (cases.length === 0) {
    throw new Error(
      "Unexpected number of cases. Expected more than 0 open cases.",
    );
  }
  return cases;
};

// Create an attachment set.
export const createAttachmentSet = async () => {
  const command = new AddAttachmentsToSetCommand({
    attachments: [
      {
        fileName: "example.txt",
        data: new TextEncoder().encode("some example text"),
      },
    ],
  });
  const { attachmentSetId } = await client.send(command);
  return attachmentSetId;
};

export const linkAttachmentSetToCase = async (attachmentSetId, caseId) => {
  const command = new AddCommunicationToCaseCommand({
    attachmentSetId,
    caseId,
```

```
    communicationBody: "Adding attachment set to case.",
  });
  await client.send(command);
};

// Get all communications for a support case.
export const getCommunications = async (caseId) => {
  const command = new DescribeCommunicationsCommand({
    caseId,
  });
  const { communications } = await client.send(command);
  return communications;
};

/**
 * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Communication[]} communications
 */
export const getFirstAttachment = (communications) => {
  const firstCommWithAttachment = communications.find(
    (c) => c.attachmentSet.length > 0,
  );
  return firstCommWithAttachment?.attachmentSet[0].attachmentId;
};

// Get an attachment.
export const getAttachment = async (attachmentId) => {
  const command = new DescribeAttachmentCommand({
    attachmentId,
  });
  const { attachment } = await client.send(command);
  return attachment;
};

// Resolve the case matching the given case ID.
export const resolveCase = async (caseId) => {
  const shouldResolve = await inquirer.confirm({
    message: `Do you want to resolve ${caseId}?`,
  });

  if (shouldResolve) {
    const command = new ResolveCaseCommand({
      caseId: caseId,
    });
```

```
    await client.send(command);
    return true;
  }
  return false;
};

/**
 * Find a specific case in the list of provided cases by case ID.
 * If the case is not found, and the results are paginated, continue
 * paging through the results.
 * @param {{
 *   caseId: string,
 *   cases: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').CaseDetails[]
 *   nextToken: string
 * }} options
 * @returns
 */
export const findCase = async ({ caseId, cases, nextToken }) => {
  const foundCase = cases.find((c) => c.caseId === caseId);

  if (foundCase) {
    return foundCase;
  }

  if (nextToken) {
    const response = await client.send(
      new DescribeCasesCommand({
        nextToken,
        includeResolvedCases: true,
      }),
    );
    return findCase({
      caseId,
      cases: response.cases,
      nextToken: response.nextToken,
    });
  }

  throw new Error(`${caseId} not found.`);
};

// Get all cases created today.
export const getTodaysResolvedCases = async (caseIdToWaitFor) => {
  const d = new Date("2023-01-18");
```

```
  const startOfToday = new Date(d.getFullYear(), d.getMonth(), d.getDate());
  const command = new DescribeCasesCommand({
    includeCommunications: false,
    afterTime: startOfToday.toISOString(),
    includeResolvedCases: true,
  });
  const { cases, nextToken } = await client.send(command);
  await findCase({ cases, caseId: caseIdToWaitFor, nextToken });
  return cases.filter((c) => c.status === "resolved");
};

const main = async () => {
  let caseId;
  try {
    console.log(wrapText("Welcome to the AWS Support basic usage scenario."));

    // Verify that the account is subscribed to support.
    await verifyAccount();

    // Provided a truncated list of services and prompt the user to select one.
    const selectedService = await getService();

    // Provided the categories for the selected service and prompt the user to
 select one.
    const selectedCategory = await getCategory(selectedService);

    // Provide the severity available severity levels for the account and prompt
 the user to select one.
    const selectedSeverityLevel = await getSeverityLevel();

    // Create a support case.
    console.log("\nCreating a support case.");
    caseId = await createCase({
      selectedService,
      selectedCategory,
      selectedSeverityLevel,
    });
    console.log(`Support case created: ${caseId}`);

    // Display a list of open support cases created today.
    const todaysOpenCases = await retry(
      { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 15 },
      getTodaysOpenCases,
    );
```

```
    console.log(
      `\nOpen support cases created today: ${todaysOpenCases.length}`,
    );
    console.log(todaysOpenCases.map((c) => `${c.caseId}`).join("\n"));

    // Create an attachment set.
    console.log("\nCreating an attachment set.");
    const attachmentSetId = await createAttachmentSet();
    console.log(`Attachment set created: ${attachmentSetId}`);

    // Add the attachment set to the support case.
    console.log(`\nAdding attachment set to ${caseId}`);
    await linkAttachmentSetToCase(attachmentSetId, caseId);
    console.log(`Attachment set added to ${caseId}`);

    // List the communications for a support case.
    console.log(`\nListing communications for ${caseId}`);
    const communications = await getCommunications(caseId);
    console.log(
      communications
        .map(
          (c) =>
            `Communication created on ${c.timeCreated}. Has
${c.attachmentSet.length} attachments.`,
        )
        .join("\n"),
    );

    // Describe the first attachment.
    console.log(`\nDescribing attachment ${attachmentSetId}`);
    const attachmentId = getFirstAttachment(communications);
    const attachment = await getAttachment(attachmentId);
    console.log(
      `Attachment is the file '${
        attachment.fileName
      }' with data: \n${new TextDecoder().decode(attachment.data)}`,
    );

    // Confirm that the support case should be resolved.
    const isResolved = await resolveCase(caseId);
    if (isResolved) {
      // List the resolved cases and include the one previously created.
      // Resolved cases can take a while to appear.
      console.log(
```

```
        "\nWaiting for case status to be marked as resolved. This can take some
 time.",
      );
      const resolvedCases = await retry(
        { intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 },
        () => getTodaysResolvedCases(caseId),
      );
      console.log("Resolved cases:");
      console.log(resolvedCases.map((c) => c.caseId).join("\n"));
    }
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
```

```
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS Support
 Java API. For more information, see:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:
1. Gets and displays available services.
2. Gets and displays severity levels.
3. Creates a support case by using the selected service, category, and severity
 level.
4. Gets a list of open cases for the current day.
5. Creates an attachment set with a generated file.
6. Adds a communication with the attachment to the support case.
7. Lists the communications of the support case.
8. Describes the attachment set included with the communication.
9. Resolves the support case.
10. Gets a list of resolved cases for the current day.
*/

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <fileAttachment>
    Where:
         fileAttachment - The file can be a simple saved .txt file to use as an
 email attachment.
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val fileAttachment = args[0]
    println("***** Welcome to the AWS Support case example scenario.")
    println("***** Step 1. Get and display available services.")
    val sevCatList = displayServices()
```

```
    println("***** Step 2. Get and display Support severity levels.")
    val sevLevel = displaySevLevels()

    println("***** Step 3. Create a support case using the selected service,
 category, and severity level.")
    val caseIdVal = createSupportCase(sevCatList, sevLevel)
    if (caseIdVal != null) {
        println("Support case $caseIdVal was successfully created!")
    } else {
        println("A support case was not successfully created!")
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    println("***** Step 4. Get open support cases.")
    getOpenCase()

    println("***** Step 5. Create an attachment set with a generated file to add
 to the case.")
    val attachmentSetId = addAttachment(fileAttachment)
    println("The Attachment Set id value is $attachmentSetId")

    println("***** Step 6. Add communication with the attachment to the support
 case.")
    addAttachSupportCase(caseIdVal, attachmentSetId)

    println("***** Step 7. List the communications of the support case.")
    val attachId = listCommunications(caseIdVal)
    println("The Attachment id value is $attachId")

    println("***** Step 8. Describe the attachment set included with the
 communication.")
    describeAttachment(attachId)

    println("***** Step 9. Resolve the support case.")
    resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal)

    println("***** Step 10. Get a list of resolved cases for the current day.")
    getResolvedCase()
    println("***** This Scenario has successfully completed")
}

suspend fun getResolvedCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
```

```
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest = DescribeCasesRequest {
        maxResults = 30
        afterTime = yesterday.toString()
        beforeTime = now.toString()
        includeResolvedCases = true
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal: String) {
    val caseRequest = ResolveCaseRequest {
        caseId = caseIdVal
    }
    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest)
        println("The status of case $caseIdVal is ${response.finalCaseStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAttachment(attachId: String?) {
    val attachmentRequest = DescribeAttachmentRequest {
        attachmentId = attachId
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest)
        println("The name of the file is ${response.attachment?.fileName}")
    }
}

suspend fun listCommunications(caseIdVal: String?): String? {
    val communicationsRequest = DescribeCommunicationsRequest {
        caseId = caseIdVal
        maxResults = 10
```

```
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response =
 supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest)
        response.communications?.forEach { comm ->
            println("the body is: " + comm.body)
            comm.attachmentSet?.forEach { detail ->
                return detail.attachmentId
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun addAttachSupportCase(caseIdVal: String?, attachmentSetIdVal: String?)
 {
    val caseRequest = AddCommunicationToCaseRequest {
        caseId = caseIdVal
        attachmentSetId = attachmentSetIdVal
        communicationBody = "Please refer to attachment for details."
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest)
        if (response.result) {
            println("You have successfully added a communication to an AWS
 Support case")
        } else {
            println("There was an error adding the communication to an AWS
 Support case")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun addAttachment(fileAttachment: String): String? {
    val myFile = File(fileAttachment)
    val sourceBytes = (File(fileAttachment).readBytes())
    val attachmentVal = Attachment {
        fileName = myFile.name
        data = sourceBytes
    }

    val setRequest = AddAttachmentsToSetRequest {
```

```
        attachments = listOf(attachmentVal)
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest)
        return response.attachmentSetId
    }
}

suspend fun getOpenCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest = DescribeCasesRequest {
        maxResults = 20
        afterTime = yesterday.toString()
        beforeTime = now.toString()
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createSupportCase(sevCatListVal: List<String>, sevLevelVal: String):
 String? {
    val serCode = sevCatListVal[0]
    val caseCategory = sevCatListVal[1]
    val caseRequest = CreateCaseRequest {
        categoryCode = caseCategory.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
        serviceCode = serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
        severityCode = sevLevelVal.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
        communicationBody = "Test issue with
 ${serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())}"
        subject = "Test case, please ignore"
        language = "en"
        issueType = "technical"
    }
```

```
    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest)
        return response.caseId
    }
}

suspend fun displaySevLevels(): String {
    var levelName = ""
    val severityLevelsRequest = DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest {
        language = "en"
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response =
 supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest)
        response.severityLevels?.forEach { sevLevel ->
            println("The severity level name is: ${sevLevel.name}")
            if (sevLevel.name == "High") {
                levelName = sevLevel.name!!
            }
        }
        return levelName
    }
}

// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displayServices(): List<String> {
    var serviceCode = ""
    var catName = ""
    val sevCatList = mutableListOf<String>()
    val servicesRequest = DescribeServicesRequest {
        language = "en"
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }
```

```
            println("The Service name is ${service.name}")
            if (service.name == "Account") {
                serviceCode = service.code.toString()
            }

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                if (cat.name == "Security") {
                    catName = cat.name!!
                }
            }
            index++
        }
    }

    // Push the two values to the list.
    serviceCode.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    catName.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    return sevCatList
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class SupportCasesScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using AWS
 Support."""

    def __init__(self, support_wrapper):
        """
        :param support_wrapper: An object that wraps AWS Support actions.
        """
        self.support_wrapper = support_wrapper

    def display_and_select_service(self):
        """
        Lists support services and prompts the user to select one.

        :return: The support service selected by the user.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        services_list = self.support_wrapper.describe_services("en")
        print(f"AWS Support client returned {len(services_list)} services.")
        print("Displaying first 10 services:")

        service_choices = [svc["name"] for svc in services_list[:10]]
        selected_index = q.choose(
            "Select an example support service by entering a number from the
 preceding list:",
            service_choices,
        )
        selected_service = services_list[selected_index]
        print("-" * 88)
        return selected_service
```

```
    def display_and_select_category(self, service):
        """
        Lists categories for a support service and prompts the user to select
one.

        :param service: The service of the categories.
        :return: The selected category.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            f"Available support categories for Service {service['name']}
{len(service['categories'])}:"
        )
        categories_choices = [category["name"] for category in
service["categories"]]
        selected_index = q.choose(
            "Select an example support category by entering a number from the
preceding list:",
            categories_choices,
        )
        selected_category = service["categories"][selected_index]
        print("-" * 88)
        return selected_category

    def display_and_select_severity(self):
        """
        Lists available severity levels and prompts the user to select one.

        :return: The selected severity level.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        severity_levels_list =
self.support_wrapper.describe_severity_levels("en")
        print(f"Available severity levels:")
        severity_choices = [level["name"] for level in severity_levels_list]
        selected_index = q.choose(
            "Select an example severity level by entering a number from the
preceding list:",
            severity_choices,
        )
        selected_severity = severity_levels_list[selected_index]
        print("-" * 88)
        return selected_severity
```

```
    def create_example_case(self, service, category, severity_level):
        """
        Creates an example support case with the user's selections.

        :param service: The service for the new case.
        :param category: The category for the new case.
        :param severity_level: The severity level for the new case.
        :return: The caseId of the new support case.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Creating new case for service {service['name']}.")
        case_id = self.support_wrapper.create_case(service, category,
severity_level)
        print(f"\tNew case created with ID {case_id}.")
        print("-" * 88)
        return case_id

    def list_open_cases(self):
        """
        List the open cases for the current day.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the open cases for the current day.")
        start_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date())
        end_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date() + timedelta(days=1))
        open_cases = self.support_wrapper.describe_cases(start_time, end_time,
False)
        for case in open_cases:
            print(f"\tCase: {case['caseId']}: status {case['status']}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_attachment_set(self):
        """
        Create an attachment set with a sample file.

        :return: The attachment set ID of the new attachment set.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Creating attachment set with a sample file.")
        attachment_set_id = self.support_wrapper.add_attachment_to_set()
        print(f"\tNew attachment set created with ID {attachment_set_id}.")
        print("-" * 88)
        return attachment_set_id
```

```
    def add_communication(self, case_id, attachment_set_id):
        """
        Add a communication with an attachment set to the case.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case for the communication.
        :param attachment_set_id: The ID of the attachment set to
        add to the communication.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Adding a communication and attachment set to the case.")
        self.support_wrapper.add_communication_to_case(attachment_set_id,
case_id)
        print(
            f"Added a communication and attachment set {attachment_set_id} to the
case {case_id}."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

    def list_communications(self, case_id):
        """
        List the communications associated with a case.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        :return: The attachment ID of an attachment.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the communications for our case.")
        attachment_id = ""
        communications =
self.support_wrapper.describe_all_case_communications(case_id)
        for communication in communications:
            print(
                f"\tCommunication created on {communication['timeCreated']} "
                f"has {len(communication['attachmentSet'])} attachments."
            )
            if len(communication["attachmentSet"]) > 0:
                attachment_id = communication["attachmentSet"][0]["attachmentId"]
        print("-" * 88)
        return attachment_id

    def describe_case_attachment(self, attachment_id):
        """
        Describe an attachment associated with a case.
```

```
        :param attachment_id: The ID of the attachment.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the communications for our case.")
        attached_file = self.support_wrapper.describe_attachment(attachment_id)
        print(f"\tAttachment includes file {attached_file}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def resolve_case(self, case_id):
        """
        Shows how to resolve an AWS Support case by its ID.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case to resolve.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Resolving case with ID {case_id}.")
        case_status = self.support_wrapper.resolve_case(case_id)
        print(f"\tFinal case status is {case_status}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def list_resolved_cases(self):
        """
        List the resolved cases for the current day.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the resolved cases for the current day.")
        start_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date())
        end_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date() + timedelta(days=1))
        resolved_cases = self.support_wrapper.describe_cases(start_time,
end_time, True)
        for case in resolved_cases:
            print(f"\tCase: {case['caseId']}: status {case['status']}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def run_scenario(self):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s:
%(message)s")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the AWS Support get started with support cases demo.")
        print("-" * 88)

        selected_service = self.display_and_select_service()
        selected_category = self.display_and_select_category(selected_service)
```

```
        selected_severity = self.display_and_select_severity()
        new_case_id = self.create_example_case(
            selected_service, selected_category, selected_severity
        )
        wait(10)
        self.list_open_cases()
        new_attachment_set_id = self.create_attachment_set()
        self.add_communication(new_case_id, new_attachment_set_id)
        new_attachment_id = self.list_communications(new_case_id)
        self.describe_case_attachment(new_attachment_id)
        self.resolve_case(new_case_id)
        wait(10)
        self.list_resolved_cases()

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = SupportCasesScenario(SupportWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

定義包裝支援用戶端動作的類別。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
```

```
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_services(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of AWS services available for support for a
language.

        :param language: The language for support services.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of AWS service descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_services(language=language)
            services = response["services"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get Support services for language %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return services


    def describe_severity_levels(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of available severity levels for support cases for a
language.

        :param language: The language for support severity levels.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
```

```
        :return: The list of severity levels.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.support_client.describe_severity_levels(language=language)
            severity_levels = response["severityLevels"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get severity levels for language %s. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return severity_levels


    def create_case(self, service, category, severity):
        """
        Create a new support case.

        :param service: The service to use for the new case.
        :param category: The category to use for the new case.
        :param severity: The severity to use for the new case.
        :return: The caseId of the new case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.create_case(
                subject="Example case for testing, ignore.",
                serviceCode=service["code"],
                severityCode=severity["code"],
                categoryCode=category["code"],
                communicationBody="Example support case body.",
```

```
                language="en",
                issueType="customer-service",
            )
            case_id = response["caseId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return case_id


    def add_attachment_to_set(self):
        """
        Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does
not exist.

        :return: The attachment set ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.add_attachments_to_set(
                attachments=[
                    {
                        "fileName": "attachment_file.txt",
                        "data": b"This is a sample file for attachment to a
support case.",
                    }
                ]
            )
            new_set_id = response["attachmentSetId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
```

```
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add attachment. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return new_set_id


    def add_communication_to_case(self, attachment_set_id, case_id):
        """
        Add a communication and an attachment set to a case.

        :param attachment_set_id: The ID of an existing attachment set.
        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        """
        try:
            self.support_client.add_communication_to_case(
                caseId=case_id,
                communicationBody="This is an example communication added to a
support case.",
                attachmentSetId=attachment_set_id,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add communication. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def describe_all_case_communications(self, case_id):
        """
        Describe all the communications for a case using a paginator.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        :return: The communications for the case.
        """
        try:
            communications = []
            paginator =
self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_communications")
            for page in paginator.paginate(caseId=case_id):
                communications += page["communications"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe communications. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return communications


    def describe_attachment(self, attachment_id):
        """
        Get information about an attachment by its attachmentID.

        :param attachment_id: The ID of the attachment.
```

```
        :return: The name of the attached file.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_attachment(
                attachmentId=attachment_id
            )
            attached_file = response["attachment"]["fileName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get attachment description. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return attached_file


    def resolve_case(self, case_id):
        """
        Resolve a support case by its caseId.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case to resolve.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.resolve_case(caseId=case_id)
            final_status = response["finalCaseStatus"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
```

```
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't resolve case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return final_status


    def describe_cases(self, after_time, before_time, resolved):
        """
        Describe support cases over a period of time, optionally filtering
        by status.

        :param after_time: The start time to include for cases.
        :param before_time: The end time to include for cases.
        :param resolved: True to include resolved cases in the results,
            otherwise results are open cases.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            cases = []
            paginator = self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_cases")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                afterTime=after_time,
                beforeTime=before_time,
                includeResolvedCases=resolved,
                language="en",
            ):
                cases += page["cases"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe cases. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            if resolved:
                cases = filter(lambda case: case["status"] == "resolved", cases)
            return cases
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

使用 AWS SDK 的 Systems Manager 的代碼示例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Systems Manager 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

其他 資源

- Systems Manager 使用指南 — 有關 Systems Manager 的更多資訊。
- Systems Manager API 參考 — 所有可用 Systems Manager 動作的詳細資料。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Systems Manager

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 Systems Manager。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DocumentFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListDocumentsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListDocumentsResponse;

public class HelloSSM {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <awsAccount>

                Where:
                    awsAccount - Your AWS Account number.
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String awsAccount = args[0] ;
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listDocuments(ssmClient, awsAccount);
    }

    /*
    This code automatically fetches the next set of results using the `nextToken`
 and
    stops once the desired maxResults (20 in this case) have been reached.
    */
    public static void listDocuments(SsmClient ssmClient, String awsAccount) {
        String nextToken = null;
        int totalDocumentsReturned = 0;
        int maxResults = 20;
        do {
            ListDocumentsRequest request = ListDocumentsRequest.builder()
                .documentFilterList(
                    DocumentFilter.builder()
                        .key("Owner")
                        .value(awsAccount)
                        .build()
                    )
                .maxResults(maxResults)
                .nextToken(nextToken)
                .build();

            ListDocumentsResponse response = ssmClient.listDocuments(request);
            response.documentIdentifiers().forEach(identifier ->
 System.out.println("Document Name: " + identifier.name()));
            nextToken = response.nextToken();
            totalDocumentsReturned += response.documentIdentifiers().size();
        } while (nextToken != null && totalDocumentsReturned < maxResults);
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的列出事物。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 的 Systems Manager 操作
  - 搭AddTagsToResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CancelCommand配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateActivation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateAssociation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateAssociationBatch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateDocument配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateMaintenanceWindow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateOpsItem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreatePatchBaseline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteActivation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteAssociation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteDocument配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteMaintenanceWindow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteParameter配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeletePatchBaseline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeregisterManagedInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeActivations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeAssociation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeAssociationExecutions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeAutomationExecutions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeAutomationStepExecutions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DescribeAvailablePatches配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDocument配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDocumentPermission配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstanceInformation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstancePatchStates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstancePatches配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeMaintenanceWindows配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeOpsItems配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeParameters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribePatchBaselines配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribePatchGroupState配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribePatchGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetAutomationExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetCommandInvocation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetConnectionStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDefaultPatchBaseline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDocument配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetInventory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetInventorySchema配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭GetMaintenanceWindow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭GetMaintenanceWindowExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetParameterHistory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetParameters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetPatchBaseline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAssociationVersions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAssociations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListCommandInvocations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListCommands配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListComplianceItems配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListComplianceSummaries配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDocumentVersions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDocuments配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListInventoryEntries配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListResourceComplianceSummaries配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTagsForResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyDocumentPermission配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutComplianceItems配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutInventory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutParameter配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemoveTagsFromResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SendCommand配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartAutomationExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StopAutomationExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭UpdateAssociation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭UpdateAssociationStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateDocument配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateMaintenanceWindow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateManagedInstanceRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateOpsItem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdatePatchBaseline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用 AWS SDK 的 Systems Manager 的情況
  - 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 Systems Manager

使用 AWS SDK 的 Systems Manager 操作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Systems Manager 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS SDK 的 Systems Manager 的情況。

範例

- 搭AddTagsToResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CancelCommand配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateActivation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateAssociation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateAssociationBatch配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateDocument配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateMaintenanceWindow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateOpsItem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreatePatchBaseline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteActivation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteAssociation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteDocument配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteMaintenanceWindow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DeleteParameter配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeletePatchBaseline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeregisterManagedInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeActivations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAssociation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAssociationExecutions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAutomationExecutions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAutomationStepExecutions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeAvailablePatches配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDocument配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeDocumentPermission配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstanceInformation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstancePatchStates配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeInstancePatches配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeMaintenanceWindows配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeOpsItems配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeParameters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DescribePatchBaselines配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribePatchGroupState配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribePatchGroups配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetAutomationExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetCommandInvocation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetConnectionStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDefaultPatchBaseline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDocument配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetInventory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetInventorySchema配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetMaintenanceWindow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetMaintenanceWindowExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetParameterHistory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetParameters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetPatchBaseline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAssociationVersions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListAssociations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListCommandInvocations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListCommands配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListComplianceItems配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListComplianceSummaries配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDocumentVersions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListDocuments配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListInventoryEntries配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListResourceComplianceSummaries配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTagsForResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyDocumentPermission配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭PutComplianceItems配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutInventory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭PutParameter配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RemoveTagsFromResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭SendCommand配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartAutomationExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StopAutomationExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateAssociation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateAssociationStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateDocument配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateMaintenanceWindow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateManagedInstanceRole配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateOpsItem配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdatePatchBaseline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`AddTagsToResource`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AddTagsToResource`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：將標籤新增至維護時段

下列`add-tags-to-resource`範例會將標籤新增至指定的維護時段。

```
aws ssm add-tags-to-resource \
    --resource-type "MaintenanceWindow" \
    --resource-id "mw-03eb9db428EXAMPLE" \
```

```
    --tags "Key=Stack,Value=Production"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 2：將標籤新增至參數

下列add-tags-to-resource範例會將兩個標籤加入至指定的參數。

```
aws ssm add-tags-to-resource \
    --resource-type "Parameter" \
    --resource-id "My-Parameter" \
    --tags '[{"Key":"Region","Value":"East"},{"Key":"Environment",
 "Value":"Production"}]'
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 3：若要將標籤新增至 SSM 文件

下列add-tags-to-resource範例會將標籤加入至指定的文件。

```
aws ssm add-tags-to-resource \
    --resource-type "Document" \
    --resource-id "My-Document" \
    --tags "Key=Quarter,Value=Q322"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱〈Systems Manager 使用指南〉中的〈標記AWS Systems Manager

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AddTagsToResource中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會使用新標籤更新維護時段。如果命令成功，則無輸出訊息。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更新版本。

```
$option1 = @{Key="Stack";Value=@("Production")}
Add-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -Tag $option1
```

例 2：對於 PowerShell 版本 2，您必須使用新對象創建每個標籤。如果命令成功，則沒有輸出。

```
$tag1 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.Tag
$tag1.Key = "Stack"
$tag1.Value = "Production"

Add-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -Tag $tag1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程AddTagsToResource式參考中的。

搭`CancelCommand`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CancelCommand`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：取消所有例證的指令

下列`cancel-command`範例會嘗試取消已針對所有執行個體執行的指定命令。

```
aws ssm cancel-command \
    --command-id "662add3d-5831-4a10-b64a-f2ff3EXAMPLE"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

範例 2：取消特定例證的指令

下列`cancel-command`範例只會嘗試取消指定執行個體的命令。

```
aws ssm cancel-command \
    --command-id "662add3d-5831-4a10-b64a-f2ff3EXAMPLE"
    --instance-ids "i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱〈Systems Manager 使用指南〉中的〈為AWS Systems Manager 參

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CancelCommand中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例嘗試取消指令。如果操作成功，則沒有輸出。

```
Stop-SSMCommand -CommandId "9ded293e-e792-4440-8e3e-7b8ec5feaa38"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CancelCommand式參考中的。

搭`CreateActivation`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateActivation`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立代管執行個體啟動

下列`create-activation`範例會建立代管執行個體啟動。

```
aws ssm create-activation \
    --default-instance-name "HybridWebServers" \
    --iam-role "HybridWebServersRole" \
    --registration-limit 5
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ActivationId": "5743558d-563b-4457-8682-d16c3EXAMPLE",
    "ActivationCode": "dRmgnYaFv567vEXAMPLE"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 系統管理員使用指南》中的步驟 4：針對混合式環境建立受管執行個體啟動。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateActivation中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立代管執行個體。

```
New-SSMActivation -DefaultInstanceName "MyWebServers" -IamRole
 "SSMAutomationRole" -RegistrationLimit 10
```

輸出：

```
ActivationCode       ActivationId
--------------       ------------
KWChhOxBTiwDcKE9BlKC 08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateActivation式參考中的。

搭`CreateAssociation`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAssociation`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：使用實例 ID 建立文件關聯

此範例使用實例 ID 將組態文件與實例產生關聯。

```
aws ssm create-association \
    --instance-id "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" \
    --name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Status": {
            "Date": 1487875500.33,
            "Message": "Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
```

```
            "Name": "Associated"
        },
        "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
        "InstanceId": "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f",
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Pending",
            "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
        },
        "AssociationId": "b7c3266e-a544-44db-877e-b20d3a108189",
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1487875500.33,
        "Date": 1487875500.33,
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Values": [
                    "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f"
                ],
                "Key": "InstanceIds"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Sy AWS stems Manager API 參考CreateAssociation中的。

範例 2：使用目標建立文件關聯

此範例使用目標將組態文件與實例相關聯。

```
aws ssm create-association \
    --name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" \
    --targets "Key=instanceids,Values=i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Status": {
            "Date": 1487875500.33,
            "Message": "Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "Name": "Associated"
        },
        "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
```

```
        "InstanceId": "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f",
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Pending",
            "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
        },
        "AssociationId": "b7c3266e-a544-44db-877e-b20d3a108189",
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1487875500.33,
        "Date": 1487875500.33,
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Values": [
                    "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f"
                ],
                "Key": "InstanceIds"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Sy AWS stems Manager API 參考CreateAssociation中的。

範例 3：建立僅執行一次的關聯

此範例會建立只在指定日期和時間執行一次的新關聯。以過去或現在的日期建立的關聯 (依處理日期的時間為過去的日期) 會立即執行。

```
aws ssm create-association \
    --name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" \
    --targets "Key=instanceids,Values=i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" \
    --schedule-expression "at(2020-05-14T15:55:00)"  \
    --apply-only-at-cron-interval
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Status": {
            "Date": 1487875500.33,
            "Message": "Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "Name": "Associated"
        },
        "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
```

```
        "InstanceId": "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f",
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Pending",
            "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
        },
        "AssociationId": "b7c3266e-a544-44db-877e-b20d3a108189",
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1487875500.33,
        "Date": 1487875500.33,
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Values": [
                    "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f"
                ],
                "Key": "InstanceIds"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 CreateAssociation「AWS Systems Manager API 參考」或「參考：系統管理員使用指南」AWS 中的「Systems Manager Cron 和速率運算式」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateAssociation中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例使用實例 ID 將組態文件與實例產生關聯。

```
New-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

輸出：

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                  : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name           : Associated
Status.Date           : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message        : Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

範例 2：此範例使用目標將組態文件與實例相關聯。

```
$target = @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
New-SSMAssociation -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" -Target $target
```

輸出：

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 3/1/2017 6:22:21 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

範例 3：此範例使用目標和參數將組態文件與實例相關聯。

```
$target = @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
$params = @{
  "action"="configure"
  "mode"="ec2"
  "optionalConfigurationSource"="ssm"
  "optionalConfigurationLocation"=""
  "optionalRestart"="yes"
}
New-SSMAssociation -Name "Configure-CloudWatch" -AssociationName
 "CWConfiguration" -Target $target -Parameter $params
```

輸出：

```
Name                  : Configure-CloudWatch
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 5/17/2018 3:17:44 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

範例 4：此範例會使用建立與區域中所有例證的關聯**AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory**。它還在參數中提供自定義文件和註冊表位置以收集

```
$params =
 [Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,Collections.Generic.List[String]]]::new()
$params["windowsRegistry"] ='[{"Path":"HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Amazon
\MachineImage","Recursive":false,"ValueNames":["AMIName"]}]'
$params["files"] = '[{"Path":"C:\Program Files","Pattern":
["*.exe"],"Recursive":true}, {"Path":"C:\ProgramData","Pattern":
["*.log"],"Recursive":true}]'
New-SSMAssociation -AssociationName new-in-mum -Name AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
 -Target @{Key="instanceids";Values="*"} -Parameter $params -region ap-south-1 -
ScheduleExpression "rate(720 minutes)"
```

輸出：

```
Name                  : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 6/9/2019 8:57:56 AM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateAssociation式參考中的。

搭`CreateAssociationBatch`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAssociationBatch`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立多個關聯

此範例將組態文件與多個實例相關聯。如果適用，輸出會傳回成功和失敗作業的清單。

命令：

```
aws ssm create-association-batch --entries "Name=AWS-
UpdateSSMAgent,InstanceId=i-1234567890abcdef0" "Name=AWS-
UpdateSSMAgent,InstanceId=i-9876543210abcdef0"
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Successful": [
      {
          "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
          "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "AssociationVersion": "1",
          "Date": 1550504725.007,
          "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1550504725.007,
          "Status": {
              "Date": 1550504725.007,
              "Name": "Associated",
              "Message": "Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
          },
          "Overview": {
              "Status": "Pending",
              "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
          },
          "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
          "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
          "Targets": [
              {
                  "Key": "InstanceIds",
                  "Values": [
                      "i-1234567890abcdef0"
                  ]
              }
          ]
      },
      {
          "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
          "InstanceId": "i-9876543210abcdef0",
          "AssociationVersion": "1",
          "Date": 1550504725.057,
          "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1550504725.057,
          "Status": {
              "Date": 1550504725.057,
              "Name": "Associated",
              "Message": "Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
          },
          "Overview": {
              "Status": "Pending",
              "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
```

```
            },
            "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
            "AssociationId": "9c9f7f20-5154-4fed-a83e-0123456789ab",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-9876543210abcdef0"
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    ],
    "Failed": []
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateAssociationBatch中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例將組態文件與多個實例相關聯。如果適用，輸出會傳回成功和失敗作業的清單。

```
$option1 = @{InstanceId="i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
$option2 = @{InstanceId="i-0000293ffd8c57862";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
New-SSMAssociationFromBatch -Entry $option1,$option2
```

輸出：

```
Failed  Successful
------  ----------
{}      {Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.FailedCreateAssociation,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.FailedCreateAsso...
```

範例 2：此範例會顯示成功作業的完整詳細資訊。

```
$option1 = @{InstanceId="i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
$option2 = @{InstanceId="i-0000293ffd8c57862";Name=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
(New-SSMAssociationFromBatch -Entry $option1,$option2).Successful
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateAssociationBatch式參考中的。

搭`CreateDocument`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDocument`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用 Systems Manager

CLI

AWS CLI

建立文件的步驟

下列`create-document`範例會建立 Systems Manager 文件。

```
aws ssm create-document \
    --content file://exampleDocument.yml \
    --name "Example" \
    --document-type "Automation" \
    --document-format YAML
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DocumentDescription": {
        "Hash":
 "fc2410281f40779e694a8b95975d0f9f316da8a153daa94e3d9921102EXAMPLE",
        "HashType": "Sha256",
        "Name": "Example",
        "Owner": "29884EXAMPLE",
        "CreatedDate": 1583256349.452,
        "Status": "Creating",
        "DocumentVersion": "1",
        "Description": "Document Example",
        "Parameters": [
            {
                "Name": "AutomationAssumeRole",
```

```
                "Type": "String",
                "Description": "(Required) The ARN of the role that allows
 Automation to perform the actions on your behalf. If no role is specified,
 Systems Manager Automation uses your IAM permissions to execute this document.",
                "DefaultValue": ""
            },
            {
                "Name": "InstanceId",
                "Type": "String",
                "Description": "(Required) The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.",
                "DefaultValue": ""
            }
        ],
        "PlatformTypes": [
            "Windows",
            "Linux"
        ],
        "DocumentType": "Automation",
        "SchemaVersion": "0.3",
        "LatestVersion": "1",
        "DefaultVersion": "1",
        "DocumentFormat": "YAML",
        "Tags": []
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈建立AWS Systems Manager 文件

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateDocument中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Create an AWS SSM document to use in this scenario.
```

```
    public static void createSSMDoc(SsmClient ssmClient, String docName) {
        // Create JSON for the content
        String jsonData = """
            {
                "schemaVersion": "2.2",
                "description": "Run a simple shell command",
                "mainSteps": [
                    {
                        "action": "aws:runShellScript",
                        "name": "runEchoCommand",
                        "inputs": {
                          "runCommand": [
                            "echo 'Hello, world!'"
                          ]
                        }
                      }
                    ]
                }
            """;

        try {
            CreateDocumentRequest request = CreateDocumentRequest.builder()
                .content(jsonData)
                .name(docName)
                .documentType(DocumentType.COMMAND)
                .build();

            // Create the document.
            CreateDocumentResponse response = ssmClient.createDocument(request);
            System.out.println("The status of the document is " +
response.documentDescription().status());

        } catch (DocumentAlreadyExistsException e) {
            System.err.println("The document already exists. Moving on." );
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDocument中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會在您的帳戶中建立文件。文件必須是 JSON 格式。如需撰寫組態文件的詳細資訊，請參閱 SSM API 參考中的組態文件。

```
New-SSMDocument -Content (Get-Content -Raw "c:\temp\RunShellScript.json") -Name
 "RunShellScript" -DocumentType "Command"
```

輸出：

```
CreatedDate     : 3/1/2017 1:21:33 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Hash            :
 1d5ce820e999ff051eb4841ed887593daf77120fd76cae0d18a53cc42e4e22c1
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 1
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 809632081692
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Creating
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateDocument式參考中的。

搭`CreateMaintenanceWindow`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateMaintenanceWindow`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用 Systems Manager

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立維護時段

下列`create-maintenance-window`範例會建立一個新的維護時段，每五分鐘最多兩小時 (視需要而定)、防止新工作在維護時段執行結束後一小時內開始、允許未關聯的目標 (您尚未在維護時段中註冊的執行個體)，以及透過使用其建立者打算在教學課程中使用的自訂標籤來指出。

```
aws ssm create-maintenance-window \
    --name "My-Tutorial-Maintenance-Window" \
    --schedule "rate(5 minutes)" \
    --duration 2 --cutoff 1 \
    --allow-unassociated-targets \
    --tags "Key=Purpose,Value=Tutorial"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowId": "mw-0c50858d01EXAMPLE"
}
```

範例 2：建立僅執行一次的維護時段

下列`create-maintenance-window`範例會建立只在指定日期和時間執行一次的新維護時段。

```
aws ssm create-maintenance-window \
    --name My-One-Time-Maintenance-Window \
    --schedule "at(2020-05-14T15:55:00)" \
    --duration 5 \
    --cutoff 2 \
    --allow-unassociated-targets \
    --tags "Key=Environment,Value=Production"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowId": "mw-01234567890abcdef"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈維護視窗〉

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateMaintenanceWindow中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createMaintenanceWindow(SsmClient ssmClient, String
winName) {
       CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest request =
CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
           .name(winName)
           .description("This is my maintenance window")
           .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
           .duration(2)
           .cutoff(1)
           .schedule("cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)")
           .build();

       try {
           CreateMaintenanceWindowResponse response =
ssmClient.createMaintenanceWindow(request);
           String maintenanceWindowId = response.windowId();
           System.out.println("The maintenance window id is " +
maintenanceWindowId);
           return maintenanceWindowId;

       } catch (DocumentAlreadyExistsException e) {
           System.err.println("The maintenance window already exists. Moving
on.");
       } catch (SsmException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       MaintenanceWindowFilter filter = MaintenanceWindowFilter.builder()
           .key("name")
```

```
            .values(winName)
            .build();

        DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest winRequest =
 DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest.builder()
            .filters(filter)
            .build();

        String windowId = "";
        DescribeMaintenanceWindowsResponse response =
 ssmClient.describeMaintenanceWindows(winRequest);
        List<MaintenanceWindowIdentity> windows = response.windowIdentities();
        if (!windows.isEmpty()) {
            windowId = windows.get(0).windowId();
            System.out.println("Window ID: " + windowId);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Window not found.");
        }
       return windowId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateMaintenanceWindow中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立具有指定名稱的新維護時段，該時段會在每週二的下午 4 點執行 4 小時、截止 1 小時，且允許取消關聯的目標。

```
New-SSMMaintenanceWindow -Name "MyMaintenanceWindow" -Duration 4 -Cutoff 1 -
AllowUnassociatedTarget $true -Schedule "cron(0 16 ? * TUE *)"
```

輸出：

```
mw-03eb53e1ea7383998
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateMaintenanceWindow式參考中的。

搭`CreateOpsItem`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateOpsItem`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用 Systems Manager

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立 OpsItems

下列`create-ops-item`範例使用中的 /aws/資源鍵 OperationalData 來建立具有Amazon DynamoDB OpsItem 相關資源的資源。

```
aws ssm create-ops-item \
    --title "EC2 instance disk full" \
    --description "Log clean up may have failed which caused the disk to be full"
 \
    --priority 2 \
    --source ec2 \
    --operational-data '{"/aws/resources":{"Value":"[{\"arn
\": \"arn:aws:dynamodb:us-west-2:12345678:table/OpsItems
\"}]","Type":"SearchableString"}}' \
    --notifications Arn="arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:12345678:TestUser"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "OpsItemId": "oi-1a2b3c4d5e6f"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Systems Manager 使用指南 OpsItems中的建立。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateOpsItem中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Create an SSM OpsItem
   public static String createSSMOpsItem(SsmClient ssmClient, String title,
String source, String category, String severity) {
       try {
           CreateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = CreateOpsItemRequest.builder()
               .description("Created by the Systems Manager Java API")
               .title(title)
               .source(source)
               .category(category)
               .severity(severity)
               .build();

           CreateOpsItemResponse itemResponse =
ssmClient.createOpsItem(opsItemRequest);
           return itemResponse.opsItemId();

       } catch (SsmException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
      return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateOpsItem中的。

搭**CreatePatchBaseline**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePatchBaseline`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：建立具有自動核准的修補程式基準

下列`create-patch-baseline`範例會為 Windows Server 建立修補程式基準，該修補程式基準會在 Microsoft 發行七天後核准生產環境的修補程式。

```
aws ssm create-patch-baseline \
    --name "Windows-Production-Baseline-AutoApproval" \
    --operating-system "WINDOWS" \
    --approval-rules
 "PatchRules=[{PatchFilterGroup={PatchFilters=[{Key=MSRC_SEVERITY,Values=[Critical,Import
{Key=CLASSIFICATION,Values=[SecurityUpdates,Updates,UpdateRollups,CriticalUpdates]}]},App
 \
    --description "Baseline containing all updates approved for Windows Server
 production systems"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-045f10b4f3EXAMPLE"
}
```

範例 2：建立具有核准截止日期的修補程式基準

下列`create-patch-baseline`範例會為 Windows Server 建立修補程式基準，以核准 2020 年 7 月 7 日或之前發行之生產環境的所有修補程式。

```
aws ssm create-patch-baseline \
    --name "Windows-Production-Baseline-AutoApproval" \
    --operating-system "WINDOWS" \
    --approval-rules
 "PatchRules=[{PatchFilterGroup={PatchFilters=[{Key=MSRC_SEVERITY,Values=[Critical,Import
{Key=CLASSIFICATION,Values=[SecurityUpdates,Updates,UpdateRollups,CriticalUpdates]}]},App
 \
    --description "Baseline containing all updates approved for Windows Server
 production systems"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-045f10b4f3EXAMPLE"
}
```

範例 3：使用儲存在 JSON 檔案中的核准規則建立修補程式基準

以下`create-patch-baseline`範例為 Amazon Linux 2017.09 建立修補程式基準，該修補程式基準會在生產環境發行七天後核准生產環境、指定修補程式基準的核准規則，以及為修補程式指定自訂存放庫。

```
aws ssm create-patch-baseline \
    --cli-input-json file://my-amazon-linux-approval-rules-and-repo.json
```

`my-amazon-linux-approval-rules-and-repo.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "Name": "Amazon-Linux-2017.09-Production-Baseline",
    "Description": "My approval rules patch baseline for Amazon Linux 2017.09
 instances",
    "OperatingSystem": "AMAZON_LINUX",
    "Tags": [
        {
            "Key": "Environment",
            "Value": "Production"
        }
    ],
    "ApprovalRules": {
        "PatchRules": [
            {
                "ApproveAfterDays": 7,
                "EnableNonSecurity": true,
                "PatchFilterGroup": {
                    "PatchFilters": [
                        {
                            "Key": "SEVERITY",
                            "Values": [
                                "Important",
                                "Critical"
                            ]
                        },
                        {
                            "Key": "CLASSIFICATION",
```

```
                            "Values": [
                                "Security",
                                "Bugfix"
                            ]
                        },
                        {
                            "Key": "PRODUCT",
                            "Values": [
                                "AmazonLinux2017.09"
                            ]
                        }
                    ]
                }
            }
        ]
    },
    "Sources": [
        {
            "Name": "My-AL2017.09",
            "Products": [
                "AmazonLinux2017.09"
            ],
            "Configuration": "[amzn-main] \nname=amzn-main-Base
\nmirrorlist=http://repo./$awsregion./$awsdomain//$releasever/main/
mirror.list //nmirrorlist_expire=300//nmetadata_expire=300 \npriority=10
 \nfailovermethod=priority \nfastestmirror_enabled=0 \ngpgcheck=1
 \ngpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-amazon-ga \nenabled=1 \nretries=3
 \ntimeout=5\nreport_instanceid=yes"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 4：建立指定已核准和拒絕的修補程式的修補程式基準

下列`create-patch-baseline`範例明確指定要核准和拒絕的修補程式，作為預設核准規則的例外狀況。

```
aws ssm create-patch-baseline \
    --name "Amazon-Linux-2017.09-Alpha-Baseline" \
    --description "My custom approve/reject patch baseline for Amazon Linux
 2017.09 instances" \
    --operating-system "AMAZON_LINUX" \
    --approved-patches "CVE-2018-1234567,example-pkg-EE-2018*.amzn1.noarch" \
```

```
    --approved-patches-compliance-level "HIGH" \
    --approved-patches-enable-non-security \
    --tags "Key=Environment,Value=Alpha"
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的建立自訂修補程式基準。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreatePatchBaseline中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會針對在生產環境中執行 Windows Server 2019 的受管理執行個體，建立修補程式基準，在 Microsoft 發行後七天內核准修補程式。

```
$rule = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRule
$rule.ApproveAfterDays = 7

$ruleFilters = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup

$patchFilter = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$patchFilter.Key="PRODUCT"
$patchFilter.Values="WindowsServer2019"

$severityFilter = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$severityFilter.Key="MSRC_SEVERITY"
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Critical")
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Important")
$severityFilter.Values.Add("Moderate")

$classificationFilter = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilter
$classificationFilter.Key = "CLASSIFICATION"
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "SecurityUpdates" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "Updates" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "UpdateRollups" )
$classificationFilter.Values.Add( "CriticalUpdates" )

$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($severityFilter)
$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($classificationFilter)
$ruleFilters.PatchFilters.Add($patchFilter)
$rule.PatchFilterGroup = $ruleFilters
```

```
New-SSMPatchBaseline -Name "Production-Baseline-Windows2019" -Description
 "Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems" -
ApprovalRules_PatchRule $rule
```

輸出：

```
pb-0z4z6221c4296b23z
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreatePatchBaseline式參考中的。

搭**DeleteActivation**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteActivation`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除代管執行個體啟動

下列`delete-activation`範例會刪除代管執行個體啟動。

```
aws ssm delete-activation \
    --activation-id "aa673477-d926-42c1-8757-1358cEXAMPLE"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈設定混合式環境的 AWS Systems Manager〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteActivation中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除啟動。如果命令成功，則沒有輸出。

```
Remove-SSMActivation -ActivationId "08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteActivation式參考中的。

搭DeleteAssociation配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAssociation。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要使用關聯 ID 刪除關聯

下列delete-association範例會刪除指定關聯 ID 的關聯。如果命令成功，則無輸出訊息。

```
aws ssm delete-association \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈編輯和建立關聯的新版本〉。

範例 2：刪除關聯

下列delete-association範例會刪除執行個體與文件之間的關聯。如果命令成功，則無輸出訊息。

```
aws ssm delete-association \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Systems Manager 理員使用指南》中的〈AWS Systems Manager〉中的使用關聯。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteAssociation中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除執行個體與文件之間的關聯。如果命令成功，則沒有輸出。

```
Remove-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Name "AWS-
UpdateSSMAgent"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteAssociation式參考中的。

搭`DeleteDocument`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDocument`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除文件

下列`delete-document`範例會刪除系 Systems Manager 文件。

```
aws ssm delete-document \
    --name "Example"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈建立AWS Systems Manager 文件

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteDocument中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Deletes an AWS Systems Manager document.
    public static void deleteDoc(SsmClient ssmClient, String documentName) {
        try {
            DeleteDocumentRequest documentRequest =
DeleteDocumentRequest.builder()
                .name(documentName)
                .build();

            ssmClient.deleteDocument(documentRequest);
            System.out.println("The Systems Manager document was successfully
deleted.");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteDocument中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除文件。如果命令成功，則沒有輸出。

```
Remove-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteDocument式參考中的。

搭`DeleteMaintenanceWindow`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteMaintenanceWindow`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用 Systems Manager

CLI

AWS CLI

若要刪除維護時段

此`delete-maintenance-window`範例會移除指定的維護時段。

```
aws ssm delete-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h9"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowId":"mw-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h9"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用指南中的刪除維護時段 (AWS CLI)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteMaintenanceWindow中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void deleteMaintenanceWindow(SsmClient ssmClient, String winId)
{
       try {
           DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest windowRequest =
DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
               .windowId(winId)
               .build();

           ssmClient.deleteMaintenanceWindow(windowRequest);
           System.out.println("The maintenance window was successfully
deleted.");

       } catch (SsmException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteMaintenanceWindow中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會移除維護時段。

```
Remove-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06d59c1a07c022145"
```

輸出：

```
mw-06d59c1a07c022145
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteMaintenanceWindow式參考中的。

搭`DeleteParameter`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteParameter`。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除參數

下列delete-parameter範例會刪除指定的單一參數。

```
aws ssm delete-parameter \
    --name "MyParameter"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈使用參數存放區〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteParameter中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除參數。如果命令成功，則沒有輸出。

```
Remove-SSMParameter -Name "helloWorld"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteParameter式參考中的。

搭DeletePatchBaseline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeletePatchBaseline。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除修補程式基準

下列delete-patch-baseline範例會刪除指定的修補程式基準。

```
aws ssm delete-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "pb-045f10b4f382baeda"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-045f10b4f382baeda"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的更新或刪除修補程式基準 (主控台)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeletePatchBaseline中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會刪除修補程式基準。

```
Remove-SSMPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-045f10b4f382baeda"
```

輸出：

```
pb-045f10b4f382baeda
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeletePatchBaseline式參考中的。

搭`DeregisterManagedInstance`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeregisterManagedInstance`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取消註冊代管執行個體

下列`deregister-managed-instance`範例會取消註冊指定的代管執行個體。

```
aws ssm deregister-managed-instance
    --instance-id "mi-08ab247cdfEXAMPLE"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用者指南中的在混合式環境中取消註冊代管執行個體。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeregisterManagedInstance中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取消註冊代管執行個體。如果命令成功，則沒有輸出。

```
Unregister-SSMManagedInstance -InstanceId "mi-08ab247cdf1046573"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeregisterManagedInstance式參考中的。

搭**DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup`。

CLI

AWS CLI

從修補程式基準中取消註冊修補程式群組

下列`deregister-patch-baseline-for-patch-group`範例會從指定的修補程式基準取消註冊指定的修補程式群組。

```
aws ssm deregister-patch-baseline-for-patch-group \
    --patch-group "Production" \
    --baseline-id "pb-0ca44a362fEXAMPLE"
```

輸出：

```
{
  "PatchGroup":"Production",
  "BaselineId":"pb-0ca44a362fEXAMPLE"
```

```
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的將修補程式群組新增至修補程式基準。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從修補程式基準取消註冊修補程式群組。

```
Unregister-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -BaselineId "pb-045f10b4f382baeda" -
PatchGroup "Production"
```

輸出：

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-045f10b4f382baeda Production
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeregisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup式參考中的。

搭`DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從維護時段移除目標

下列`deregister-target-from-maintenance-window`範例會從指定的維護時段移除指定的目標。

```
aws ssm deregister-target-from-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34ef56gh78" \
```

```
    --window-target-id "1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowId":"mw-ab12cd34ef56gh78",
    "WindowTargetId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用指南中的更新維護時段 (AWS CLI)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從維護時段移除目標。

```
Unregister-SSMTargetFromMaintenanceWindow -WindowTargetId
 "6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d" -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

輸出：

```
WindowId             WindowTargetId
--------             --------------
mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f 6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeregisterTargetFromMaintenanceWindow式參考中的。

搭`DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從維護視窗中移除工作

下列deregister-task-from-maintenance-window範例會從指定的維護時段中移除指定的工作。

```
aws ssm deregister-task-from-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34ef56gh78" \
    --window-task-id "1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d5e6c"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowTaskId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d5e6c",
    "WindowId":"mw-ab12cd34ef56gh78"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Systems Manager 使用指南中的AWS Systems Manager 維護 Windows 教學課程 (AWS CLI)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從維護時段移除作業。

```
Unregister-SSMTaskFromMaintenanceWindow -WindowTaskId "f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-
a88d-72366b69af1b" -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
```

輸出：

```
WindowId             WindowTaskId
--------             ------------
mw-03a342e62c96d31b0 f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeregisterTaskFromMaintenanceWindow式參考中的。

搭DescribeActivations配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeActivations。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述啟動

下列describe-activations範例會列出您 AWS 帳戶中啟用的相關詳細資訊。

```
aws ssm describe-activations
```

輸出：

```
{
    "ActivationList": [
        {
            "ActivationId": "5743558d-563b-4457-8682-d16c3EXAMPLE",
            "Description": "Example1",
            "IamRole": "HybridWebServersRole,
            "RegistrationLimit": 5,
            "RegistrationsCount": 5,
            "ExpirationDate": 1584316800.0,
            "Expired": false,
            "CreatedDate": 1581954699.792
        },
        {
            "ActivationId": "3ee0322b-f62d-40eb-b672-13ebfEXAMPLE",
            "Description": "Example2",
            "IamRole": "HybridDatabaseServersRole",
            "RegistrationLimit": 5,
            "RegistrationsCount": 5,
            "ExpirationDate": 1580515200.0,
            "Expired": true,
            "CreatedDate": 1578064132.002
        },
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 系統管理員使用指南》中的步驟 4：針對混合式環境建立受管執行個體啟動。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeActivations中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例提供您帳戶啟用的詳細資訊。

```
Get-SSMActivation
```

輸出：

```
ActivationId        : 08e51e79-1e36-446c-8e63-9458569c1363
CreatedDate         : 3/1/2017 12:01:51 AM
DefaultInstanceName : MyWebServers
Description         :
ExpirationDate      : 3/2/2017 12:01:51 AM
Expired             : False
IamRole             : AutomationRole
RegistrationLimit   : 10
RegistrationsCount  : 0
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeActivations式參考中的。

搭**DescribeAssociation**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAssociation`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要取得關聯的詳細資訊

下列`describe-association`範例說明指定關聯 ID 的關聯。

```
aws ssm describe-association \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Name": "AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory",
        "AssociationVersion": "1",
        "Date": 1534864780.995,
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1543235759.81,
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Success",
            "AssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                "Success": 2
            }
        },
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "Parameters": {
            "applications": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "awsComponents": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "customInventory": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "files": [
                ""
            ],
            "instanceDetailedInformation": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "networkConfig": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "services": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "windowsRegistry": [
                ""
            ],
            "windowsRoles": [
                "Enabled"
            ],
            "windowsUpdates": [
```

```
                "Enabled"
            ]
        },
        "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Key": "InstanceIds",
                "Values": [
                    "*"
                ]
            }
        ],
        "ScheduleExpression": "rate(24 hours)",
        "LastExecutionDate": 1550501886.0,
        "LastSuccessfulExecutionDate": 1550501886.0,
        "AssociationName": "Inventory-Association"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈編輯和建立關聯的新版本〉。

範例 2：若要取得特定實例和文件的關聯詳細資訊

下列`describe-association`範例說明執行個體與文件之間的關聯性。

```
aws ssm describe-association \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Status": {
            "Date": 1487876122.564,
            "Message": "Associated with AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "Name": "Associated"
        },
        "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
        "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
        "Overview": {
```

```
            "Status": "Pending",
            "DetailedStatus": "Associated",
            "AssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                "Pending": 1
            }
        },
        "AssociationId": "d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1234567890ab",
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1487876122.564,
        "Date": 1487876122.564,
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Values": [
                    "i-1234567890abcdef0"
                ],
                "Key": "InstanceIds"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈編輯和建立關聯的新版本〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAssociation中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明執行個體與文件之間的關聯性。

```
Get-SSMAssociation -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

輸出：

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                  : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name           : Pending
Status.Date           : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message        : temp_status_change
```

```
Status.AdditionalInfo : Additional-Config-Needed
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeAssociation式參考中的。

搭DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得關聯執行的詳細資訊

下列describe-association-execution-targets範例說明指定的關聯執行。

```
aws ssm describe-association-execution-targets \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab" \
    --execution-id "7abb6378-a4a5-4f10-8312-0123456789ab"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AssociationExecutionTargets": [
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "ExecutionId": "7abb6378-a4a5-4f10-8312-0123456789ab",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "ResourceType": "ManagedInstance",
            "Status": "Success",
            "DetailedStatus": "Success",
            "LastExecutionDate": 1550505538.497,
            "OutputSource": {
                "OutputSourceId": "97fff367-fc5a-4299-aed8-0123456789ab",
                "OutputSourceType": "RunCommand"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的檢視關聯歷程記錄。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示屬於關聯執行目標一部份的資源 ID 及其執行狀態

```
Get-SSMAssociationExecutionTarget -AssociationId 123a45a0-
c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e -ExecutionId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e |
 Select-Object ResourceId, Status
```

輸出：

```
ResourceId           Status
----------           ------
i-0b1b2a3456f7a890b  Success
i-01c12a45d6fc7a89f  Success
i-0a1caf234f56d7dc8  Success
i-012a3fd45af6dbcfe  Failed
i-0ddc1df23c4a5fb67  Success
```

實施例 2：此命令檢查自昨天以來，其中命令文檔關聯的特定自動化的特定執行。它進一步檢查關聯執行是否失敗，如果是這樣，它將顯示執行的命令調用細節以及實例 ID

```
$AssociationExecution= Get-SSMAssociationExecutionTarget -
AssociationId 1c234567-890f-1aca-a234-5a678d901cb0 -ExecutionId
 12345ca12-3456-2345-2b45-23456789012 |
    Where-Object {$_.LastExecutionDate -gt (Get-Date -Hour 00 -Minute
 00).AddDays(-1)}

foreach ($execution in $AssociationExecution) {
    if($execution.Status -ne 'Success'){
        Write-Output "There was an issue executing the association
 $($execution.AssociationId) on $($execution.ResourceId)"
        Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId
 $execution.OutputSource.OutputSourceId -Detail:$true | Select-Object -
ExpandProperty CommandPlugins
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
There was an issue executing the association 1c234567-890f-1aca-a234-5a678d901cb0
 on i-0a1caf234f56d7dc8


Name                   : aws:runPowerShellScript
Output                 :
                         ----------ERROR-------
                         failed to run commands: exit status 1
OutputS3BucketName     :
OutputS3KeyPrefix      :
OutputS3Region         : eu-west-1
ResponseCode           : 1
ResponseFinishDateTime : 5/29/2019 11:04:49 AM
ResponseStartDateTime  : 5/29/2019 11:04:49 AM
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Failed
StatusDetails          : Failed
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考中的DescribeAssociationExecutionTargets。

搭`DescribeAssociationExecutions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAssociationExecutions`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：取得關聯之所有執行項目的詳細資訊

下列`describe-association-executions`範例說明指定關聯的所有執行。

```
aws ssm describe-association-executions \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab"
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "AssociationExecutions": [
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "ExecutionId": "474925ef-1249-45a2-b93d-0123456789ab",
            "Status": "Success",
            "DetailedStatus": "Success",
            "CreatedTime": 1550505827.119,
            "ResourceCountByStatus": "{Success=1}"
        },
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "ExecutionId": "7abb6378-a4a5-4f10-8312-0123456789ab",
            "Status": "Success",
            "DetailedStatus": "Success",
            "CreatedTime": 1550505536.843,
            "ResourceCountByStatus": "{Success=1}"
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的檢視關聯歷程記錄。

示例 2：獲取特定日期和時間之後關聯的所有執行詳細信息

下列`describe-association-executions`範例說明指定日期和時間之後的所有關聯執行。

```
aws ssm describe-association-executions \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab" \
    --filters "Key=CreatedTime,Value=2019-02-18T16:00:00Z,Type=GREATER_THAN"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AssociationExecutions": [
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "ExecutionId": "474925ef-1249-45a2-b93d-0123456789ab",
            "Status": "Success",
```

```
            "DetailedStatus": "Success",
            "CreatedTime": 1550505827.119,
            "ResourceCountByStatus": "{Success=1}"
        },
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "ExecutionId": "7abb6378-a4a5-4f10-8312-0123456789ab",
            "Status": "Success",
            "DetailedStatus": "Success",
            "CreatedTime": 1550505536.843,
            "ResourceCountByStatus": "{Success=1}"
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的檢視關聯歷程記錄。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAssociationExecutions中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回所提供關聯 ID 的執行項目

```
Get-SSMAssociationExecution -AssociationId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
```

輸出：

```
AssociationId         : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationVersion    : 2
CreatedTime           : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DetailedStatus        :
ExecutionId           : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
LastExecutionDate     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceCountByStatus : {Success=4}
Status                : Success
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeAssociationExecutions式參考中的。

搭DescribeAutomationExecutions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAutomationExecutions。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述自動化執行

下列describe-automation-executions範例顯示有關自動化執行的詳細資訊。

```
aws ssm describe-automation-executions \
    --filters Key=ExecutionId,Values=73c8eef8-f4ee-4a05-820c-e354fEXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AutomationExecutionMetadataList": [
        {
            "AutomationExecutionId": "73c8eef8-f4ee-4a05-820c-e354fEXAMPLE",
            "DocumentName": "AWS-StartEC2Instance",
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "AutomationExecutionStatus": "Success",
            "ExecutionStartTime": 1583737233.748,
            "ExecutionEndTime": 1583737234.719,
            "ExecutedBy": "arn:aws:sts::29884EXAMPLE:assumed-role/
mw_service_role/OrchestrationService",
            "LogFile": "",
            "Outputs": {},
            "Mode": "Auto",
            "Targets": [],
            "ResolvedTargets": {
                "ParameterValues": [],
                "Truncated": false
            },
            "AutomationType": "Local"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用指南中的執行簡單自動化工作流程。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAutomationExecutions中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明與您的帳戶相關聯的所有作用中和已終止的「自動化執行」。

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecutionList
```

輸出：

```
AutomationExecutionId     : 4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909
AutomationExecutionStatus : Failed
DocumentName              : AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi
DocumentVersion           : 1
ExecutedBy                : admin
ExecutionEndTime          : 2/22/2017 9:17:08 PM
ExecutionStartTime        : 2/22/2017 9:17:02 PM
LogFile                   :
Outputs                   : {[createImage.ImageId,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
```

示例 2：此示例顯示「成功」以 AutomationExecutionStatus 外的執行執行 ID，文檔，執行開始/結束時間戳

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecutionList | Where-Object AutomationExecutionStatus
 -ne "Success" | Select-Object AutomationExecutionId, DocumentName,
 AutomationExecutionStatus, ExecutionStartTime, ExecutionEndTime | Format-Table -
AutoSize
```

輸出：

```
AutomationExecutionId                DocumentName
 AutomationExecutionStatus ExecutionStartTime   ExecutionEndTime
---------------------                ------------
 ------------------------- ------------------   ----------------
e1d2bad3-4567-8901-ae23-456c7c8901be AWS-UpdateWindowsAmi
 Cancelled                 4/16/2019 5:37:04 AM 4/16/2019 5:47:29 AM
61234567-a7f8-90e1-2b34-567b8bf9012c Fixed-UpdateAmi
 Cancelled                 4/16/2019 5:33:04 AM 4/16/2019 5:40:15 AM
91234d56-7e89-0ac1-2aee-34ea5d6a7c89 AWS-UpdateWindowsAmi
 Failed                    4/16/2019 5:22:46 AM 4/16/2019 5:27:29 AM
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeAutomationExecutions式參考中的。

搭DescribeAutomationStepExecutions配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAutomationStepExecutions。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：描述自動化執行的所有步驟

下列describe-automation-step-executions範例會顯示有關自動化執行步驟的詳細資訊。

```
aws ssm describe-automation-step-executions \
    --automation-execution-id 73c8eef8-f4ee-4a05-820c-e354fEXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "StepExecutions": [
        {
            "StepName": "startInstances",
            "Action": "aws:changeInstanceState",
            "ExecutionStartTime": 1583737234.134,
            "ExecutionEndTime": 1583737234.672,
            "StepStatus": "Success",
            "Inputs": {
                "DesiredState": "\"running\"",
                "InstanceIds": "[\"i-0cb99161f6EXAMPLE\"]"
            },
            "Outputs": {
                "InstanceStates": [
                    "running"
                ]
            },
            "StepExecutionId": "95e70479-cf20-4d80-8018-7e4e2EXAMPLE",
            "OverriddenParameters": {}
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

範例 2：描述自動化執行的特定步驟

下列`describe-automation-step-executions`範例會顯示有關自動化執行之特定步驟的詳細資訊。

```
aws ssm describe-automation-step-executions \
    --automation-execution-id 73c8eef8-f4ee-4a05-820c-e354fEXAMPLE \
    --filters Key=StepExecutionId,Values=95e70479-cf20-4d80-8018-7e4e2EXAMPLE
```

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的逐步執行自動化工作流程(指令行)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAutomationStepExecutions中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會顯示自動化工作流程中所有使用中和已終止步驟執行的相關資訊。

```
Get-SSMAutomationStepExecution -AutomationExecutionId e1d2bad3-4567-8901-
ae23-456c7c8901be | Select-Object StepName, Action, StepStatus
```

輸出：

```
StepName                  Action                  StepStatus
--------                  ------                  ----------
LaunchInstance            aws:runInstances        Success
OSCompatibilityCheck      aws:runCommand          Success
RunPreUpdateScript        aws:runCommand          Success
UpdateEC2Config           aws:runCommand          Cancelled
UpdateSSMAgent            aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSPVDriver         aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSEnaNetworkDriver aws:runCommand          Pending
UpdateAWSNVMe             aws:runCommand          Pending
InstallWindowsUpdates     aws:runCommand          Pending
RunPostUpdateScript       aws:runCommand          Pending
RunSysprepGeneralize      aws:runCommand          Pending
StopInstance              aws:changeInstanceState Pending
CreateImage               aws:createImage         Pending
```

```
TerminateInstance         aws:changeInstanceState Pending
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeAutomationStepExecutions式參考中的。

搭DescribeAvailablePatches配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAvailablePatches。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得可用的修補程式

下列describe-available-patches範例會擷取 MSRC 嚴重性為嚴重性之 Windows 伺服器 2019 的所有可用修補程式的詳細資料。

```
aws ssm describe-available-patches \
    --filters "Key=PRODUCT,Values=WindowsServer2019"
 "Key=MSRC_SEVERITY,Values=Critical"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Patches": [
        {
            "Id": "fe6bd8c2-3752-4c8b-ab3e-1a7ed08767ba",
            "ReleaseDate": 1544047205.0,
            "Title": "2018-11 Update for Windows Server 2019 for x64-based
 Systems (KB4470788)",
            "Description": "Install this update to resolve issues in Windows.
 For a complete listing of the issues that are included in this update, see the
 associated Microsoft Knowledge Base article for more information. After you
 install this item, you may have to restart your computer.",
            "ContentUrl": "https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/4470788",
            "Vendor": "Microsoft",
            "ProductFamily": "Windows",
            "Product": "WindowsServer2019",
            "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
            "MsrcSeverity": "Critical",
            "KbNumber": "KB4470788",
```

```
            "MsrcNumber": "",
            "Language": "All"
        },
        {
            "Id": "c96115e1-5587-4115-b851-22baa46a3f11",
            "ReleaseDate": 1549994410.0,
            "Title": "2019-02 Security Update for Adobe Flash Player for Windows
 Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4487038)",
            "Description": "A security issue has been identified in a Microsoft
 software product that could affect your system. You can help protect your system
 by installing this update from Microsoft. For a complete listing of the issues
 that are included in this update, see the associated Microsoft Knowledge Base
 article. After you install this update, you may have to restart your system.",
            "ContentUrl": "https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/4487038",
            "Vendor": "Microsoft",
            "ProductFamily": "Windows",
            "Product": "WindowsServer2019",
            "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
            "MsrcSeverity": "Critical",
            "KbNumber": "KB4487038",
            "MsrcNumber": "",
            "Language": "All"
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

取得特定修補程式的詳細資訊

下列`describe-available-patches`範例會擷取有關指定修補程式的詳細資料。

```
aws ssm describe-available-patches \
    --filters "Key=PATCH_ID,Values=KB4480979"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Patches": [
        {
            "Id": "680861e3-fb75-432e-818e-d72e5f2be719",
            "ReleaseDate": 1546970408.0,
            "Title": "2019-01 Security Update for Adobe Flash Player for Windows
 Server 2016 for x64-based Systems (KB4480979)",
```

```
            "Description": "A security issue has been identified in a Microsoft
 software product that could affect your system. You can help protect your system
 by installing this update from Microsoft. For a complete listing of the issues
 that are included in this update, see the associated Microsoft Knowledge Base
 article. After you install this update, you may have to restart your system.",
            "ContentUrl": "https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/4480979",
            "Vendor": "Microsoft",
            "ProductFamily": "Windows",
            "Product": "WindowsServer2016",
            "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
            "MsrcSeverity": "Critical",
            "KbNumber": "KB4480979",
            "MsrcNumber": "",
            "Language": "All"
        }
    ]
}
```

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱《AWS 系統管理員使用指南》中的〈修補程式管理員作業

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeAvailablePatches中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取得 MSRC 嚴重性為嚴重性之 Windows 伺服器 2012 的所有可用修補程式。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更新版本。

```
$filter1 = @{Key="PRODUCT";Values=@("WindowsServer2012")}
$filter2 = @{Key="MSRC_SEVERITY";Values=@("Critical")}

Get-SSMAvailablePatch -Filter $filter1,$filter2
```

輸出：

```
Classification : SecurityUpdates
ContentUrl     : https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/2727528
Description    : A security issue has been identified that could allow an
 unauthenticated remote attacker to compromise your system and gain control
                 over it. You can help protect your system by installing this
 update from Microsoft. After you install this update, you may have to
                 restart your system.
```

```
Id              : 1eb507be-2040-4eeb-803d-abc55700b715
KbNumber        : KB2727528
Language        : All
MsrcNumber      : MS12-072
MsrcSeverity    : Critical
Product         : WindowsServer2012
ProductFamily   : Windows
ReleaseDate     : 11/13/2012 6:00:00 PM
Title           : Security Update for Windows Server 2012 (KB2727528)
Vendor          : Microsoft
...
```

示例 2：在 PowerShell 版本 2 中，您必須使用新對象創建每個過濾器。

```
$filter1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter1.Key = "PRODUCT"
$filter1.Values = "WindowsServer2012"
$filter2 = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter2.Key = "MSRC_SEVERITY"
$filter2.Values = "Critical"

Get-SSMAvailablePatch -Filter $filter1,$filter2
```

範例 3：此範例會擷取過去 20 天內發行的所有更新，且適用於符合 WindowsServer 2019 年的產品

```
Get-SSMAvailablePatch | Where-Object ReleaseDate -ge (Get-Date).AddDays(-20)
 | Where-Object Product -eq "WindowsServer2019" | Select-Object ReleaseDate,
 Product, Title
```

輸出：

```
ReleaseDate         Product           Title
-----------         -------           -----
4/9/2019 5:00:12 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-04 Security Update for Adobe Flash
 Player for Windows Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493478)
4/9/2019 5:00:06 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-04 Cumulative Update for Windows
 Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493509)
4/2/2019 5:00:06 PM WindowsServer2019 2019-03 Servicing Stack Update for Windows
 Server 2019 for x64-based Systems (KB4493510)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeAvailablePatches式參考中的。

搭DescribeDocument配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDocument。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要顯示文件的詳細資訊

下列describe-document範例會顯示您 AWS 帳戶中「Systems Manager」文件的詳細資料。

```
aws ssm describe-document \
    --name "Example"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Document": {
        "Hash":
 "fc2410281f40779e694a8b95975d0f9f316da8a153daa94e3d9921102EXAMPLE",
        "HashType": "Sha256",
        "Name": "Example",
        "Owner": "29884EXAMPLE",
        "CreatedDate": 1583257938.266,
        "Status": "Active",
        "DocumentVersion": "1",
        "Description": "Document Example",
        "Parameters": [
            {
                "Name": "AutomationAssumeRole",
                "Type": "String",
                "Description": "(Required) The ARN of the role that allows
 Automation to perform the actions on your behalf. If no role is specified,
 Systems Manager Automation uses your IAM permissions to execute this document.",
                "DefaultValue": ""
            },
            {
```

```
                "Name": "InstanceId",
                "Type": "String",
                "Description": "(Required) The ID of the Amazon EC2 instance.",
                "DefaultValue": ""
            }
        ],
        "PlatformTypes": [
            "Windows",
            "Linux"
        ],
        "DocumentType": "Automation",
        "SchemaVersion": "0.3",
        "LatestVersion": "1",
        "DefaultVersion": "1",
        "DocumentFormat": "YAML",
        "Tags": []
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈建立AWS Systems Manager 文件

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeDocument中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回文件的相關資訊。

```
Get-SSMDocumentDescription -Name "RunShellScript"
```

輸出：

```
CreatedDate     : 2/24/2017 5:25:13 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Hash            :
 f775e5df4904c6fa46686c4722fae9de1950dace25cd9608ff8d622046b68d9b
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 1
```

```
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 123456789012
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
Status          : Active
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeDocument式參考中的。

搭`DescribeDocumentPermission`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDocumentPermission`。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述文件權限

下列`describe-document-permission`範例會顯示有關公開共用之 Systems Manager 文件的權限詳細資料。

```
aws ssm describe-document-permission \
    --name "Example" \
    --permission-type "Share"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AccountIds": [
        "all"
    ],
    "AccountSharingInfoList": [
        {
            "AccountId": "all",
            "SharedDocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱「Systems Manager 使用指南」中的「共用AWS Systems Manager 文件」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeDocumentPermission中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出文件的所有版本。

```
Get-SSMDocumentVersionList -Name "RunShellScript"
```

輸出：

```
CreatedDate          DocumentVersion IsDefaultVersion Name
-----------          --------------- ---------------- ----
2/24/2017 5:25:13 AM 1               True             RunShellScript
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeDocumentPermission式參考中的。

搭`DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得執行環境之有效關聯的詳細資訊

下列`describe-effective-instance-associations`範例會擷取執行處理之有效關聯的詳細資訊。

命令：

```
aws ssm describe-effective-instance-associations --instance-id
 "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Associations": [
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "Content": "{\n    \"schemaVersion\": \"1.2\",\n    \"description\":
 \"Update the Amazon SSM Agent to the latest version or specified version.\",\n
  \"parameters\": {\n        \"version\": {\n            \"default\": \"\",\n
        \"description\": \"(Optional) A specific version of the Amazon SSM Agent
 to install. If not specified, the agent will be updated to the latest version.
\",\n            \"type\": \"String\"\n        },\n        \"allowDowngrade
\": {\n            \"default\": \"false\",\n            \"description\":
 \"(Optional) Allow the Amazon SSM Agent service to be downgraded to an earlier
 version. If set to false, the service can be upgraded to newer versions only
 (default). If set to true, specify the earlier version.\",\n            \"type
\": \"String\",\n            \"allowedValues\": [\n                \"true\",\n
               \"false\"\n            ]\n        }\n    },\n    \"runtimeConfig
\": {\n        \"aws:updateSsmAgent\": {\n            \"properties\": [\n
         {\n                \"agentName\": \"amazon-ssm-agent\",\n
  \"source\": \"https://s3.{Region}.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-{Region}/ssm-agent-
manifest.json\",\n                \"allowDowngrade\": \"{{ allowDowngrade }}\",\n
                \"targetVersion\": \"{{ version }}\"\n                }\n
    ]\n        }\n    }\n}\n",
            "AssociationVersion": "1"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例說明執行環境的有效關聯。

```
Get-SSMEffectiveInstanceAssociationList -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -
MaxResult 5
```

輸出：

```
AssociationId                        Content
```

```
-------------                          -------
d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0 {...
```

範例 2：此範例顯示執行環境之有效關聯的內容。

```
(Get-SSMEffectiveInstanceAssociationList -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -
MaxResult 5).Content
```

輸出：

```
{
    "schemaVersion": "1.2",
    "description": "Update the Amazon SSM Agent to the latest version or
 specified version.",
    "parameters": {
        "version": {
            "default": "",
            "description": "(Optional) A specific version of the Amazon SSM Agent
 to install. If not specified, the agen
t will be updated to the latest version.",
            "type": "String"
        },
        "allowDowngrade": {
            "default": "false",
            "description": "(Optional) Allow the Amazon SSM Agent service to be
 downgraded to an earlier version. If set
 to false, the service can be upgraded to newer versions only (default). If set
 to true, specify the earlier version.",
            "type": "String",
            "allowedValues": [
                "true",
                "false"
            ]
        }
    },
    "runtimeConfig": {
        "aws:updateSsmAgent": {
            "properties": [
                {
                "agentName": "amazon-ssm-agent",
                "source": "https://s3.{Region}.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-{Region}/
ssm-agent-manifest.json",
                "allowDowngrade": "{{ allowDowngrade }}",
```

```
                "targetVersion": "{{ version }}"
                }
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeEffectiveInstanceAssociations式參考中的。

搭DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：取得由自訂修補程式基準定義的所有修補程式

下列describe-effective-patches-for-patch-baseline範例會傳回目前 AWS 帳戶中由自訂修補程式基準定義的修補程式。請注意，對於自訂基準，只需要的 ID --baseline-id。

```
aws ssm describe-effective-patches-for-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "pb-08b654cf9b9681f04"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "EffectivePatches": [
        {
            "Patch": {
                "Id": "fe6bd8c2-3752-4c8b-ab3e-1a7ed08767ba",
                "ReleaseDate": 1544047205.0,
                "Title": "2018-11 Update for Windows Server 2019 for x64-based
 Systems (KB4470788)",
                "Description": "Install this update to resolve issues in Windows.
 For a complete listing of the issues that are included in this update, see the
 associated Microsoft Knowledge Base article for more information. After you
 install this item, you may have to restart your computer.",
                "ContentUrl": "https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/4470788",
```

```
                "Vendor": "Microsoft",
                "ProductFamily": "Windows",
                "Product": "WindowsServer2019",
                "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
                "MsrcSeverity": "Critical",
                "KbNumber": "KB4470788",
                "MsrcNumber": "",
                "Language": "All"
            },
            "PatchStatus": {
                "DeploymentStatus": "APPROVED",
                "ComplianceLevel": "CRITICAL",
                "ApprovalDate": 1544047205.0
            }
        },
        {
            "Patch": {
                "Id": "915a6b1a-f556-4d83-8f50-b2e75a9a7e58",
                "ReleaseDate": 1549994400.0,
                "Title": "2019-02 Cumulative Update for .NET Framework 3.5 and
4.7.2 for Windows Server 2019 for x64 (KB4483452)",
                "Description": "A security issue has been identified in a
Microsoft software product that could affect your system. You can help protect
your system by installing this update from Microsoft. For a complete listing
of the issues that are included in this update, see the associated Microsoft
Knowledge Base article. After you install this update, you may have to restart
your system.",
                "ContentUrl": "https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/4483452",
                "Vendor": "Microsoft",
                "ProductFamily": "Windows",
                "Product": "WindowsServer2019",
                "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
                "MsrcSeverity": "Important",
                "KbNumber": "KB4483452",
                "MsrcNumber": "",
                "Language": "All"
            },
            "PatchStatus": {
                "DeploymentStatus": "APPROVED",
                "ComplianceLevel": "CRITICAL",
                "ApprovalDate": 1549994400.0
            }
        },
        ...
```

```
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
}
```

範例 2：取得 AWS 受管理的修補程式基準定義的所有修補程式

下列`describe-effective-patches-for-patch-baseline`範例會傳回 AWS 受管理的修補程式基準所定義的修補程式。請注意，對於 AWS 管理基準線，需要完整基準 ARN `--baseline-id`

```
aws ssm describe-effective-patches-for-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:733109147000:patchbaseline/
pb-020d361a05defe4ed"
```

如需範例輸出，請參閱範例 1。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的如何選取安全性修補程式。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例列出所有修補程式基準，結果清單上限為 1。

```
Get-SSMEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31" -
MaxResult 1
```

輸出：

```
Patch                                       PatchStatus
-----                                       -----------
Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.Patch
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchStatus
```

範例 2：此範例顯示所有修補程式基準的修補程式狀態，結果清單上限為 1。

```
(Get-SSMEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31" -
MaxResult 1).PatchStatus
```

輸出：

```
ApprovalDate          DeploymentStatus
------------          ----------------
12/21/2010 6:00:00 PM APPROVED
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考中的DescribeEffectivePatchesForPatchBaseline。

搭DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus。

CLI

AWS CLI

說明執行處理關聯的狀態

此範例顯示執行處理的關聯詳細資訊。

命令：

```
aws ssm describe-instance-associations-status --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

輸出：

```
{
  "InstanceAssociationStatusInfos": [
      {
          "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
          "Name": "AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory",
          "DocumentVersion": "1",
          "AssociationVersion": "1",
          "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "ExecutionDate": 1550501886.0,
          "Status": "Success",
          "ExecutionSummary": "1 out of 1 plugin processed, 1 success, 0 failed,
 0 timedout, 0 skipped. ",
          "AssociationName": "Inventory-Association"
      },
      {
```

```
            "AssociationId": "5c5a31f6-6dae-46f9-944c-0123456789ab",
            "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "ExecutionDate": 1550505828.548,
            "Status": "Success",
            "DetailedStatus": "Success",
            "AssociationName": "UpdateSSMAgent"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示執行環境的關聯詳細資訊。

```
Get-SSMInstanceAssociationsStatus -InstanceId "i-0000293ffd8c57862"
```

輸出：

```
AssociationId    : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DetailedStatus   : Pending
DocumentVersion  : 1
ErrorCode        :
ExecutionDate    : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
ExecutionSummary : temp_status_change
InstanceId       : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Name             : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
OutputUrl        :
Status           : Pending
```

範例 2：此範例會檢查指定執行處理 ID 的執行處理關聯狀態，並進一步顯示這些關聯的執行狀態。

```
Get-SSMInstanceAssociationsStatus -InstanceId i-012e3cb4df567e8aa | ForEach-
Object {Get-SSMAssociationExecution -AssociationId .AssociationId}
```

輸出：

```
AssociationId         : 512a34a5-c678-1234-1234-12345678db9e
AssociationVersion    : 2
CreatedTime           : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DetailedStatus        :
ExecutionId           : 512a34a5-c678-1234-1234-12345678db9e
LastExecutionDate     : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceCountByStatus : {Success=9}
Status                : Success
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeInstanceAssociationsStatus式參考中的。

搭`DescribeInstanceInformation`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeInstanceInformation`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：說明代管執行個體資訊

下列`describe-instance-information`範例會擷取每個代管執行個體的詳細資訊。

```
aws ssm describe-instance-information
```

範例 2：說明特定代管執行個體的相關資訊

下列`describe-instance-information`範例顯示代管執行個體的詳細資訊`i-028ea792daEXAMPLE`。

```
aws ssm describe-instance-information \
    --filters "Key=InstanceIds,Values=i-028ea792daEXAMPLE"
```

範例 3：使用特定標籤金鑰描述代管執行個體的相關資訊

下列`describe-instance-information`範例顯示具有標籤金鑰的代管執行個體的詳細資訊`DEV`。

```
aws ssm describe-instance-information \
    --filters "Key=tag-key,Values=DEV"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InstanceInformationList": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-028ea792daEXAMPLE",
            "PingStatus": "Online",
            "LastPingDateTime": 1582221233.421,
            "AgentVersion": "2.3.842.0",
            "IsLatestVersion": true,
            "PlatformType": "Linux",
            "PlatformName": "SLES",
            "PlatformVersion": "15.1",
            "ResourceType": "EC2Instance",
            "IPAddress": "192.0.2.0",
            "ComputerName": "ip-198.51.100.0.us-east-2.compute.internal",
            "AssociationStatus": "Success",
            "LastAssociationExecutionDate": 1582220806.0,
            "LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate": 1582220806.0,
            "AssociationOverview": {
                "DetailedStatus": "Success",
                "InstanceAssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                    "Success": 2
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 系統管理員使用指南中的受控執行個體。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeInstanceInformation中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示每個執行個體的詳細資訊。

```
Get-SSMInstanceInformation
```

輸出：

```
ActivationId                           :
AgentVersion                           : 2.0.672.0
AssociationOverview                    :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                      : Success
ComputerName                           : ip-172-31-44-222.us-
west-2.compute.internal
IamRole                                :
InstanceId                             : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
IPAddress                              : 172.31.44.222
IsLatestVersion                        : True
LastAssociationExecutionDate           : 2/24/2017 3:18:09 AM
LastPingDateTime                       : 2/24/2017 3:35:03 AM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 2/24/2017 3:18:09 AM
Name                                   :
PingStatus                             : ConnectionLost
PlatformName                           : Amazon Linux AMI
PlatformType                           : Linux
PlatformVersion                        : 2016.09
RegistrationDate                       : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                           : EC2Instance
```

範例 2：此範例顯示如何使用-Filter 參數，將結果篩選為僅使用的區域中的那些 AWS Systems Manager 執**us-east-1**行個**AgentVersion**體**2.2.800.0**。您可以在 InstanceInformation API 參考主題 (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/APIReference/API_InstanceInformation .html #systemsmanager 類型 InstanceInformation-ActivationId) 中找到有效的篩選鍵值清單。

```
$Filters = @{
    Key="AgentVersion"
    Values="2.2.800.0"
}
Get-SSMInstanceInformation -Region us-east-1 -Filter $Filters
```

輸出：

```
ActivationId                           :
```

```
AgentVersion                            : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                     :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                       : Success
ComputerName                            : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                 :
InstanceId                              : i-EXAMPLEb0792d98ce
IPAddress                               : 10.0.0.01
IsLatestVersion                         : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 8/16/2018 7:40:27 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : Online
PlatformName                            : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                            : Windows
PlatformVersion                         : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance

ActivationId                            :
AgentVersion                            : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                     :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                       : Success
ComputerName                            : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                                 :
InstanceId                              : i-EXAMPLEac7501d023
IPAddress                               : 10.0.0.02
IsLatestVersion                         : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 8/16/2018 7:40:35 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : Online
PlatformName                            : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                            : Windows
PlatformVersion                         : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance
```

範例 3：此範例顯示如何使用-InstanceInformationFilterList 參數將結果篩選為僅使用**Windows**或區域**us-east-1**中**PlatformTypes**的那些 AWS Systems Manager 執行個

體Linux。您可以在 InstanceInformationFilter API 參考主題 (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/APIReference/API_ InstanceInformationFilter .html) 中找到有效的 InstanceInformationFilterList 金鑰值清單。

```
$Filters = @{
   Key="PlatformTypes"
   ValueSet=("Windows","Linux")
}
Get-SSMInstanceInformation -Region us-east-1 -InstanceInformationFilterList
 $Filters
```

輸出：

```
ActivationId                          :
AgentVersion                          : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                   :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                     : Success
ComputerName                          : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                               :
InstanceId                            : i-EXAMPLEb0792d98ce
IPAddress                             : 10.0.0.27
IsLatestVersion                       : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate          : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
LastPingDateTime                      : 8/16/2018 7:40:27 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:02:50 AM
Name                                  :
PingStatus                            : Online
PlatformName                          : Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS
PlatformType                          : Linux
PlatformVersion                       : 18.04
RegistrationDate                      : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                          : EC2Instance

ActivationId                          :
AgentVersion                          : 2.2.800.0
AssociationOverview                   :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InstanceAggregatedAssociationOverview
AssociationStatus                     : Success
ComputerName                          : EXAMPLE-EXAMPLE.WORKGROUP
IamRole                               :
InstanceId                            : i-EXAMPLEac7501d023
IPAddress                             : 10.0.0.100
```

```
IsLatestVersion                         : False
LastAssociationExecutionDate            : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
LastPingDateTime                        : 8/16/2018 7:40:35 PM
LastSuccessfulAssociationExecutionDate : 8/16/2018 12:00:20 AM
Name                                    :
PingStatus                              : Online
PlatformName                            : Microsoft Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
PlatformType                            : Windows
PlatformVersion                         : 10.0.14393
RegistrationDate                        : 1/1/0001 12:00:00 AM
ResourceType                            : EC2Instance
```

範例 4：此範例會列出 ssm 代管執行個體和匯出 InstanceId PingStatus， PlatformName 以 LastPingDateTime 及 csv 檔案。

```
Get-SSMInstanceInformation | Select-Object InstanceId, PingStatus,
 LastPingDateTime, PlatformName | Export-Csv Instance-details.csv -
NoTypeInformation
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeInstanceInformation式參考中的。

搭`DescribeInstancePatchStates`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeInstancePatchStates`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得執行處理的修補程式摘要狀態

此`describe-instance-patch-states`範例會取得執行個體的修補程式摘要狀態。

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patch-states \
    --instance-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InstancePatchStates": [
        {
```

```
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "PatchGroup": "my-patch-group",
            "BaselineId": "pb-0713accee01234567",
            "SnapshotId": "521c3536-930c-4aa9-950e-01234567abcd",
            "CriticalNonCompliantCount": 2,
            "SecurityNonCompliantCount": 2,
            "OtherNonCompliantCount": 1,
            "InstalledCount": 123,
            "InstalledOtherCount": 334,
            "InstalledPendingRebootCount": 0,
            "InstalledRejectedCount": 0,
            "MissingCount": 1,
            "FailedCount": 2,
            "UnreportedNotApplicableCount": 11,
            "NotApplicableCount": 2063,
            "OperationStartTime": "2021-05-03T11:00:56-07:00",
            "OperationEndTime": "2021-05-03T11:01:09-07:00",
            "Operation": "Scan",
            "LastNoRebootInstallOperationTime": "2020-06-14T12:17:41-07:00",
            "RebootOption": "RebootIfNeeded"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用指南中的關於修補程式符合性。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeInstancePatchStates中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得執行處理的修補程式摘要狀態。

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchState -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407"
```

範例 2：此範例取得兩個執行處理的修補程式摘要狀態。

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchState -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407","i-09a618aec652973a9"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeInstancePatchStates式參考中的。

搭DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：取得修補程式群組的執行處理狀態

下列describe-instance-patch-states-for-patch-group範例會擷取指定修補程式群組之每個執行個體之修補程式摘要狀態的詳細資料。

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patch-states-for-patch-group \
    --patch-group "Production"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InstancePatchStates": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE",
            "PatchGroup": "Production",
            "BaselineId": "pb-0c10e65780EXAMPLE",
            "SnapshotId": "a3f5ff34-9bc4-4d2c-a665-4d1c1EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerInformation": "",
            "InstalledCount": 32,
            "InstalledOtherCount": 1,
            "InstalledPendingRebootCount": 0,
            "InstalledRejectedCount": 0,
            "MissingCount": 2,
            "FailedCount": 0,
            "UnreportedNotApplicableCount": 2671,
            "NotApplicableCount": 400,
            "OperationStartTime": "2021-08-04T11:03:50.590000-07:00",
            "OperationEndTime": "2021-08-04T11:04:21.555000-07:00",
            "Operation": "Scan",
            "RebootOption": "NoReboot",
            "CriticalNonCompliantCount": 0,
            "SecurityNonCompliantCount": 1,
            "OtherNonCompliantCount": 0
        },
        {
```

```
            "InstanceId": "i-0471e04240EXAMPLE",
            "PatchGroup": "Production",
            "BaselineId": "pb-09ca3fb51fEXAMPLE",
            "SnapshotId": "05d8ffb0-1bbe-4812-ba2d-d9b7bEXAMPLE",
            "OwnerInformation": "",
            "InstalledCount": 32,
            "InstalledOtherCount": 1,
            "InstalledPendingRebootCount": 0,
            "InstalledRejectedCount": 0,
            "MissingCount": 2,
            "FailedCount": 0,
            "UnreportedNotApplicableCount": 2671,
            "NotApplicableCount": 400,
            "OperationStartTime": "2021-08-04T22:06:20.340000-07:00",
            "OperationEndTime": "2021-08-04T22:07:11.220000-07:00",
            "Operation": "Scan",
            "RebootOption": "NoReboot",
            "CriticalNonCompliantCount": 0,
            "SecurityNonCompliantCount": 1,
            "OtherNonCompliantCount": 0
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：取得遺失五個以上修補程式之修補程式群組的執行個體狀態

下列`describe-instance-patch-states-for-patch-group`範例會針對有五個以上遺失修補程式的執行個體，擷取指定修補程式群組的修補程式摘要狀態詳細資料。

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patch-states-for-patch-group \
    --filters Key=MissingCount,Type=GreaterThan,Values=5 \
    --patch-group "Production"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InstancePatchStates": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE",
            "PatchGroup": "Production",
            "BaselineId": "pb-0c10e65780EXAMPLE",
            "SnapshotId": "a3f5ff34-9bc4-4d2c-a665-4d1c1EXAMPLE",
            "OwnerInformation": "",
```

```
            "InstalledCount": 46,
            "InstalledOtherCount": 4,
            "InstalledPendingRebootCount": 1,
            "InstalledRejectedCount": 1,
            "MissingCount": 7,
            "FailedCount": 0,
            "UnreportedNotApplicableCount": 232,
            "NotApplicableCount": 654,
            "OperationStartTime": "2021-08-04T11:03:50.590000-07:00",
            "OperationEndTime": "2021-08-04T11:04:21.555000-07:00",
            "Operation": "Scan",
            "RebootOption": "NoReboot",
            "CriticalNonCompliantCount": 0,
            "SecurityNonCompliantCount": 1,
            "OtherNonCompliantCount": 1
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 3：取得需要重新開機之執行個體少於十個執行個體之修補程式群組的執行個體狀態

下列`describe-instance-patch-states-for-patch-group`範例會針對需要重新開機的執行個體少於十個執行個體，擷取指定修補程式群組的修補程式摘要狀態詳細資料。

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patch-states-for-patch-group \
    --filters Key=InstalledPendingRebootCount,Type=LessThan,Values=10 \
    --patch-group "Production"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InstancePatchStates": [
        {
            "InstanceId": "i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE",
            "BaselineId": "pb-0c10e65780EXAMPLE",
            "SnapshotId": "a3f5ff34-9bc4-4d2c-a665-4d1c1EXAMPLE",
            "PatchGroup": "Production",
            "OwnerInformation": "",
            "InstalledCount": 32,
            "InstalledOtherCount": 1,
            "InstalledPendingRebootCount": 4,
            "InstalledRejectedCount": 0,
            "MissingCount": 2,
```

```
            "FailedCount": 0,
            "UnreportedNotApplicableCount": 846,
            "NotApplicableCount": 212,
            "OperationStartTime": "2021-08-046T11:03:50.590000-07:00",
            "OperationEndTime": "2021-08-06T11:04:21.555000-07:00",
            "Operation": "Scan",
            "RebootOption": "NoReboot",
            "CriticalNonCompliantCount": 0,
            "SecurityNonCompliantCount": 1,
            "OtherNonCompliantCount": 0
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用指南中的瞭解修補程式符合性狀態值。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得修補程式群組每個執行個體的修補程式摘要狀態。

```
Get-SSMInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup -PatchGroup "Production"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeInstancePatchStatesForPatchGroup式參考中的。

搭`DescribeInstancePatches`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeInstancePatches`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：取得執行處理的修正程式狀態詳細資訊

下列`describe-instance-patches`範例會擷取有關指定執行個體之修補程式的詳細資訊。

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patches \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Patches": [
        {
            "Title": "2019-01 Security Update for Adobe Flash Player for Windows
 Server 2016 for x64-based Systems (KB4480979)",
            "KBId": "KB4480979",
            "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
            "Severity": "Critical",
            "State": "Installed",
            "InstalledTime": "2019-01-09T00:00:00+00:00"
        },
        {
            "Title": "",
            "KBId": "KB4481031",
            "Classification": "",
            "Severity": "",
            "State": "InstalledOther",
            "InstalledTime": "2019-02-08T00:00:00+00:00"
        },
        ...
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
}
```

範例 2：取得執行個體處於「遺失」狀態的修補程式清單

下列`describe-instance-patches`範例會擷取指定執行個體處於 [遺失] 狀態之修補程式的相關資訊。

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patches \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --filters Key=State,Values=Missing
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "Patches": [
        {
            "Title": "Windows Malicious Software Removal Tool x64 - February 2019
 (KB890830)",
            "KBId": "KB890830",
            "Classification": "UpdateRollups",
            "Severity": "Unspecified",
            "State": "Missing",
            "InstalledTime": "1970-01-01T00:00:00+00:00"
        },
        ...
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用者指南中的關於修補程式符合性狀態。

範例 3：取得自 InstalledTime 針對執行個體指定後所安裝的修補程式清單

下列`describe-instance-patches`範例會結合使用`--filters`和，擷取指定執行個體自指定時間後所安裝之修補程式的相關資訊`--query`。

```
aws ssm describe-instance-patches \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --filters Key=State,Values=Installed \
    --query "Patches[?InstalledTime >= `2023-01-01T16:00:00`]"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Patches": [
        {
            "Title": "2023-03 Cumulative Update for Windows Server 2019 (1809)
 for x64-based Systems (KB5023702)",
            "KBId": "KB5023702",
            "Classification": "SecurityUpdates",
            "Severity": "Critical",
            "State": "Installed",
            "InstalledTime": "2023-03-16T11:00:00+00:00"
        },
        ...
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeInstancePatches中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得執行個體的修補程式符合性詳細資訊。

```
Get-SSMInstancePatch -InstanceId "i-08ee91c0b17045407"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeInstancePatches式參考中的。

搭`DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得針對維護視窗工作執行所執行的特定作業呼叫

下列`describe-maintenance-window-execution-task-invocations`範例會列出在指定維護時段執行時所執行之指定工作的呼叫。

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-execution-task-invocations \
    --window-execution-id "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355" \
    --task-id "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowExecutionTaskInvocationIdentities": [
        {
            "Status": "SUCCESS",
```

```
            "Parameters": "{\"documentName\":\"AWS-RunShellScript\",
\"instanceIds\":[\"i-0000293ffd8c57862\"],\"parameters\":{\"commands\":[\"df\"]},
\"maxConcurrency\":\"1\",\"maxErrors\":\"1\"}",
            "InvocationId": "e274b6e1-fe56-4e32-bd2a-8073c6381d8b",
            "StartTime": 1487692834.723,
            "EndTime": 1487692834.871,
            "WindowExecutionId": "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355",
            "TaskExecutionId": "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的檢視工作和工作執行 (AWS CLI) 的相關資訊。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出作為維護時段執行一部份所執行之工作的呼叫。

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocationList -TaskId "ac0c6ae1-
daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586" -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-
da3b2a638355"
```

輸出：

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
ExecutionId       :
InvocationId      : e274b6e1-fe56-4e32-bd2a-8073c6381d8b
OwnerInformation  :
Parameters        : {"documentName":"AWS-RunShellScript","instanceIds":
["i-0000293ffd8c57862"],"parameters":{"commands":["df"]},"maxConcurrency":"1",
                    "maxErrors":"1"}
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : The instance IDs list contains an invalid entry.
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

```
WindowTargetId    :
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程式參考中的DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskInvocations。

搭DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出與維護時段執行相關的所有作業

下列ssm describe-maintenance-window-execution-tasks範例會列出與指定維護時段執行相關聯的工作。

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-execution-tasks \
    --window-execution-id "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2EXAMPLE"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowExecutionTaskIdentities": [
        {
            "Status": "SUCCESS",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-RunShellScript",
            "StartTime": 1487692834.684,
            "TaskType": "RUN_COMMAND",
            "EndTime": 1487692835.005,
            "WindowExecutionId": "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2EXAMPLE",
            "TaskExecutionId": "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d3845EXAMPLE"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的檢視工作和工作執行 (AWS CLI) 的相關資訊。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出與維護時段執行相關聯的工作。

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTaskList -WindowExecutionId
 "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355"
```

輸出：

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : SUCCESS
TaskArn           : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
TaskType          : RUN_COMMAND
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutionTasks式參考中的。

搭`DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：列出維護時段的所有執行項目

下列`describe-maintenance-window-executions`範例會列出指定維護時段的所有執行項目。

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-executions \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE"
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "WindowExecutions": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowExecutionId": "6027b513-64fe-4cf0-be7d-1191aEXAMPLE",
            "Status": "IN_PROGRESS",
            "StartTime": "2021-08-04T11:00:00.000000-07:00"

        },
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowExecutionId": "ff75b750-4834-4377-8f61-b3cadEXAMPLE",
            "Status": "SUCCESS",
            "StartTime": "2021-08-03T11:00:00.000000-07:00",
            "EndTime": "2021-08-03T11:37:21.450000-07:00"
        },
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowExecutionId": "9fac7dd9-ff21-42a5-96ad-bbc4bEXAMPLE",
            "Status": "FAILED",
            "StatusDetails": "One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.",
            "StartTime": "2021-08-02T11:00:00.000000-07:00",
            "EndTime": "2021-08-02T11:22:36.190000-07:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：列出指定日期之前維護時段的所有執行項目

下列`describe-maintenance-window-executions`範例會列出指定之維護時段在指定日期之前的所有執行項目。

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-executions \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE" \
    --filters "Key=ExecutedBefore,Values=2021-08-03T00:00:00Z"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowExecutions": [
        {
        "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
        "WindowExecutionId": "9fac7dd9-ff21-42a5-96ad-bbc4bEXAMPLE",
```

```
        "Status": "FAILED",
        "StatusDetails": "One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.",
        "StartTime": "2021-08-02T11:00:00.000000-07:00",
        "EndTime": "2021-08-02T11:22:36.190000-07:00"
    }
    ]
}
```

範例 3：列出指定日期之後維護時段的所有執行項目

下列`describe-maintenance-window-executions`範例會列出指定之維護時段在指定日期之後的所有執行項目。

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-executions \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE" \
    --filters "Key=ExecutedAfter,Values=2021-08-04T00:00:00Z"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowExecutions": [
        {
        "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
        "WindowExecutionId": "6027b513-64fe-4cf0-be7d-1191aEXAMPLE",
        "Status": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "StartTime": "2021-08-04T11:00:00.000000-07:00"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的檢視工作和工作執行 (AWS CLI) 的相關資訊。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出維護時段的所有執行項目。

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d"
```

輸出：

```
EndTime           : 2/20/2017 6:30:17 PM
StartTime         : 2/20/2017 6:30:16 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.
WindowExecutionId : 6f3215cf-4101-4fa0-9b7b-9523269599c7
WindowId          : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

範例 2：此範例會列出指定日期之前維護時段的所有執行項目。

```
$option1 = @{Key="ExecutedBefore";Values=@("2016-11-04T05:00:00Z")}
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Filter
 $option1
```

範例 3：此範例會列出指定日期之後維護時段的所有執行項目。

```
$option1 = @{Key="ExecutedAfter";Values=@("2016-11-04T05:00:00Z")}
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionList -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Filter
 $option1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeMaintenanceWindowExecutions式參考中的。

搭`DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：列出「維護時段」的所有目標

下列`describe-maintenance-window-targets`範例會列出維護時段的所有目標。

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-targets \
    --window-id "mw-06cf17cbefEXAMPLE"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Targets": [
        {
            "ResourceType": "INSTANCE",
            "OwnerInformation": "Single instance",
            "WindowId": "mw-06cf17cbefEXAMPLE",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Values": [
                        "i-0000293ffdEXAMPLE"
                    ],
                    "Key": "InstanceIds"
                }
            ],
            "WindowTargetId": "350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c9EXAMPLE"
        },
        {
            "ResourceType": "INSTANCE",
            "OwnerInformation": "Two instances in a list",
            "WindowId": "mw-06cf17cbefEXAMPLE",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Values": [
                        "i-0000293ffdEXAMPLE",
                        "i-0cb2b964d3EXAMPLE"
                    ],
                    "Key": "InstanceIds"
                }
            ],
            "WindowTargetId": "e078a987-2866-47be-bedd-d9cf4EXAMPLE"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：列出符合特定擁有者資訊值之維護時段的所有目標

此`describe-maintenance-window-targets`範例會列出具有特定值之維護時段的所有目標。

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-targets \
    --window-id "mw-0ecb1226ddEXAMPLE" \
```

```
    --filters "Key=OwnerInformation,Values=CostCenter1"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Targets": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-0ecb1226ddEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTargetId": "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7d0057f9",
            "ResourceType": "INSTANCE",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "tag:Environment",
                    "Values": [
                        "Prod"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "OwnerInformation": "CostCenter1",
            "Name": "ProdTarget1"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用指南中的檢視維護 Windows (AWS CLI) 的相關資訊。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出維護時段的所有目標。

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTarget -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

輸出：

```
OwnerInformation : Single instance
ResourceType     : INSTANCE
Targets          : {InstanceIds}
```

```
WindowId         : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTargetId   : 350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c985838f6

OwnerInformation : Two instances in a list
ResourceType     : INSTANCE
Targets          : {InstanceIds}
WindowId         : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTargetId   : e078a987-2866-47be-bedd-d9cf49177d3a
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeMaintenanceWindowTargets式參考中的。

搭DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：列出維護時段的所有作業

下列describe-maintenance-window-tasks範例會列出指定維護時段的所有工作。

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-tasks \
    --window-id "mw-06cf17cbefEXAMPLE"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Tasks": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-06cf17cbefEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTaskId": "018b31c3-2d77-4b9e-bd48-c91edEXAMPLE",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-RestartEC2Instance",
            "TaskParameters": {},
            "Type": "AUTOMATION",
            "Description": "Restarting EC2 Instance for maintenance",
            "MaxConcurrency": "1",
            "MaxErrors": "1",
            "Name": "My-Automation-Example-Task",
            "Priority": 0,
```

```
            "ServiceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "WindowTargetIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-06cf17cbefEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTaskId": "1943dee0-0a17-4978-9bf4-3cc2fEXAMPLE",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-DisableS3BucketPublicReadWrite",
            "TaskParameters": {},
            "Type": "AUTOMATION",
            "Description": "Automation task to disable read/write access on
 public S3 buckets",
            "MaxConcurrency": "10",
            "MaxErrors": "5",
            "Name": "My-Disable-S3-Public-Read-Write-Access-Automation-Task",
            "Priority": 0,
            "ServiceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "WindowTargetIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：列出呼叫 AWS-RunPowerShellScript 指令文件之維護視窗的所有工作

下列`describe-maintenance-window-tasks`範例會列出呼叫`AWS-RunPowerShellScript`命令文件之指定維護時段的所有工作。

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-tasks \
```

```
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE" \
    --filters "Key=TaskArn,Values=AWS-RunPowerShellScript"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Tasks": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTaskId": "0d36e6b4-3a4f-411e-adcb-3558eEXAMPLE",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-RunPowerShellScript",
            "Type": "RUN_COMMAND",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "WindowTargetIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "TaskParameters": {},
            "Priority": 1,
            "ServiceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "MaxConcurrency": "1",
            "MaxErrors": "1",
            "Name": "MyTask"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 3：列出優先順序為 3 之維護時段的所有作業

下列`describe-maintenance-window-tasks`範例會列出具有 of 之指定維護時段的所有作`Priority`業3。

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-tasks \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE" \
    --filters "Key=Priority,Values=3"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Tasks": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTaskId": "0d36e6b4-3a4f-411e-adcb-3558eEXAMPLE",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-RunPowerShellScript",
            "Type": "RUN_COMMAND",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "WindowTargetIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "TaskParameters": {},
            "Priority": 3,
            "ServiceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "MaxConcurrency": "1",
            "MaxErrors": "1",
            "Name": "MyRunCommandTask"
        },
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTaskId": "ee45feff-ad65-4a6c-b478-5cab8EXAMPLE",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-RestartEC2Instance",
            "Type": "AUTOMATION",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "WindowTargetIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "TaskParameters": {},
            "Priority": 3,
            "ServiceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "MaxConcurrency": "10",
            "MaxErrors": "5",
            "Name": "My-Automation-Task",
```

```
            "Description": "A description for my Automation task"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 4：列出優先順序為 1 的維護時段的所有工作，並使用執行命令

此describe-maintenance-window-tasks範例會列出指定維護時段 (具有 of 1 和使用) Priority 的所有作業Run Command。

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-tasks \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE" \
    --filters "Key=Priority,Values=1" "Key=TaskType,Values=RUN_COMMAND"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Tasks": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE",
            "WindowTaskId": "0d36e6b4-3a4f-411e-adcb-3558eEXAMPLE",
            "TaskArn": "AWS-RunPowerShellScript",
            "Type": "RUN_COMMAND",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "WindowTargetIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "da89dcc3-7f9c-481d-ba2b-edcb7EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "TaskParameters": {},
            "Priority": 1,
            "ServiceRoleArn": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "MaxConcurrency": "1",
            "MaxErrors": "1",
            "Name": "MyRunCommandTask"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的檢視維護時段 (AWS CLI) 的相關資訊。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出維護時段的所有作業。

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowTaskList -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f"
```

輸出：

```
LoggingInfo    :
MaxConcurrency : 1
MaxErrors      : 1
Priority       : 10
ServiceRoleArn : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole
Targets        : {InstanceIds}
TaskArn        : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskParameters : {[commands,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression]}
Type           : RUN_COMMAND
WindowId       : mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f
WindowTaskId   : a23e338d-ff30-4398-8aa3-09cd052ebf17
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeMaintenanceWindowTasks式參考中的。

搭`DescribeMaintenanceWindows`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeMaintenanceWindows`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：列出所有維護時段

下列describe-maintenance-windows範例會列出您 AWS 帳戶中目前「區域」中的所有維護時段。

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-windows
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowIdentities": [
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-0ecb1226ddEXAMPLE",
            "Name": "MyMaintenanceWindow-1",
            "Enabled": true,
            "Duration": 2,
            "Cutoff": 1,
            "Schedule": "rate(180 minutes)",
            "NextExecutionTime": "2020-02-12T23:19:20.596Z"
        },
        {
            "WindowId": "mw-03eb9db428EXAMPLE",
            "Name": "MyMaintenanceWindow-2",
            "Enabled": true,
            "Duration": 3,
            "Cutoff": 1,
            "Schedule": "rate(7 days)",
            "NextExecutionTime": "2020-02-17T23:22:00.956Z"
        },
    ]
}
```

範例 2：列出所有已啟用的維護時段

下列describe-maintenance-windows範例會列出所有已啟用的維護時段。

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-windows \
    --filters "Key=Enabled,Values=true"
```

範例 3：列出符合特定名稱的維護時段

此describe-maintenance-windows範例會列出具有指定名稱的所有維護時段。

```
aws ssm describe-maintenance-windows \
```

```
    --filters "Key=Name,Values=MyMaintenanceWindow"
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用指南中的檢視維護 Windows (AWS CLI) 的相關資訊。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeMaintenanceWindows中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出您帳戶上的所有維護時段。

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowList
```

輸出：

```
Cutoff   : 1
Duration : 4
Enabled  : True
Name     : My-First-Maintenance-Window
WindowId : mw-06d59c1a07c022145
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeMaintenanceWindows式參考中的。

搭`DescribeOpsItems`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeOpsItems`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出一組 OpsItems

下列`describe-ops-items`範例會顯示您 AWS 帳戶 OpsItems 中所有開啟的清單。

```
aws ssm describe-ops-items \
```

```
    --ops-item-filters "Key=Status,Values=Open,Operator=Equal"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "OpsItemSummaries": [
        {
            "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:sts::111222333444:assumed-role/OpsItem-CWE-
Role/fbf77cbe264a33509569f23e4EXAMPLE",
            "CreatedTime": "2020-03-14T17:02:46.375000-07:00",
            "LastModifiedBy": "arn:aws:sts::111222333444:assumed-role/OpsItem-
CWE-Role/fbf77cbe264a33509569f23e4EXAMPLE",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-03-14T17:02:46.375000-07:00",
            "Source": "SSM",
            "Status": "Open",
            "OpsItemId": "oi-7cfc5EXAMPLE",
            "Title": "SSM Maintenance Window execution failed",
            "OperationalData": {
                "/aws/dedup": {
                    "Value": "{\"dedupString\":\"SSMOpsItems-SSM-maintenance-
window-execution-failed\"}",
                    "Type": "SearchableString"
                },
                "/aws/resources": {
                    "Value": "[{\"arn\":\"arn:aws:ssm:us-
east-2:111222333444:maintenancewindow/mw-034093d322EXAMPLE\"}]",
                    "Type": "SearchableString"
                }
            },
            "Category": "Availability",
            "Severity": "3"
        },
        {
            "CreatedBy": "arn:aws:sts::1112223233444:assumed-role/OpsItem-CWE-
Role/fbf77cbe264a33509569f23e4EXAMPLE",
            "CreatedTime": "2020-02-26T11:43:15.426000-08:00",
            "LastModifiedBy": "arn:aws:sts::111222333444:assumed-role/OpsItem-
CWE-Role/fbf77cbe264a33509569f23e4EXAMPLE",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-02-26T11:43:15.426000-08:00",
            "Source": "EC2",
            "Status": "Open",
            "OpsItemId": "oi-6f966EXAMPLE",
            "Title": "EC2 instance stopped",
```

```
            "OperationalData": {
                "/aws/automations": {
                    "Value": "[ { \"automationType\": \"AWS:SSM:Automation\",
 \"automationId\": \"AWS-RestartEC2Instance\" } ]",
                    "Type": "SearchableString"
                },
                "/aws/dedup": {
                    "Value": "{\"dedupString\":\"SSMOpsItems-EC2-instance-stopped
\"}",
                    "Type": "SearchableString"
                },
                "/aws/resources": {
                    "Value": "[{\"arn\":\"arn:aws:ec2:us-
east-2:111222333444:instance/i-0beccfbc02EXAMPLE\"}]",
                    "Type": "SearchableString"
                }
            },
            "Category": "Availability",
            "Severity": "3"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》 OpsItems中的〈使用〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeOpsItems中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void describeOpsItems(SsmClient ssmClient, String key) {
        try {
            OpsItemFilter filter = OpsItemFilter.builder()
                .key(OpsItemFilterKey.OPS_ITEM_ID)
                .values(key)
```

```
                .operator(OpsItemFilterOperator.EQUAL)
                .build();

            DescribeOpsItemsRequest itemsRequest =
DescribeOpsItemsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .opsItemFilters(filter)
                .build();

            DescribeOpsItemsResponse itemsResponse =
ssmClient.describeOpsItems(itemsRequest);
            List<OpsItemSummary> items = itemsResponse.opsItemSummaries();
            for (OpsItemSummary item : items) {
                System.out.println("The item title is " + item.title() +" and the
status is "+item.status().toString());
            }

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeOpsItems中的。

搭**DescribeParameters**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeParameters`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：列出所有參數

下列`describe-parameters`範例會列出目前 AWS 帳戶與區域中的所有參數。

```
aws ssm describe-parameters
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Parameters": [
        {
            "Name": "MySecureStringParameter",
            "Type": "SecureString",
            "KeyId": "alias/aws/ssm",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582155479.205,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:sts::111222333444:assumed-role/Admin/
Richard-Roe-Managed",
            "Description": "This is a SecureString parameter",
            "Version": 2,
            "Tier": "Advanced",
            "Policies": [
                {
                    "PolicyText": "{\"Type\":\"Expiration\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",
\"Attributes\":{\"Timestamp\":\"2020-07-07T22:30:00Z\"}}",
                    "PolicyType": "Expiration",
                    "PolicyStatus": "Pending"
                },
                {
                    "PolicyText": "{\"Type\":\"ExpirationNotification\",\"Version
\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":{\"Before\":\"12\",\"Unit\":\"Hours\"}}",
                    "PolicyType": "ExpirationNotification",
                    "PolicyStatus": "Pending"
                }
            ]
        },
        {
            "Name": "MyStringListParameter",
            "Type": "StringList",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582154764.222,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:user/Mary-Major",
            "Description": "This is a StringList parameter",
            "Version": 1,
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        },
        {
            "Name": "MyStringParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582154711.976,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:user/Alejandro-
Rosalez",
```

```
            "Description": "This is a String parameter",
            "Version": 1,
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        },
        {
            "Name": "latestAmi",
            "Type": "String",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1580862415.521,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:sts::111222333444:assumed-role/lambda-
ssm-role/Automation-UpdateSSM-Param",
            "Version": 3,
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：列出符合特定中繼資料的所有參數

此`describe-parameters`範例會列出符合篩選條件的所有參數。

aws ssm 描述-參數-過濾器「鍵 = 類型，值 =」StringList

輸出：

```
{
    "Parameters": [
        {
            "Name": "MyStringListParameter",
            "Type": "StringList",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582154764.222,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:user/Mary-Major",
            "Description": "This is a StringList parameter",
            "Version": 1,
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        }
    ]
}
```

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱〈Systems Manager 使用指南〉中的〈搜尋AWS Systems Manager 參數

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeParameters中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParameterRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParameterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SsmException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class GetParameter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <paraName>

                Where:
                    paraName - The name of the parameter.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String paraName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getParaValue(ssmClient, paraName);
        ssmClient.close();
    }

    public static void getParaValue(SsmClient ssmClient, String paraName) {
        try {
            GetParameterRequest parameterRequest = GetParameterRequest.builder()
                    .name(paraName)
                    .build();

            GetParameterResponse parameterResponse =
 ssmClient.getParameter(parameterRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter value is " +
 parameterResponse.parameter().value());

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeParameters中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出所有參數。

```
Get-SSMParameterList
```

輸出：

```
Description      :
KeyId            :
LastModifiedDate : 3/3/2017 6:58:23 PM
LastModifiedUser : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin
Name             : Welcome
Type             : String
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeParameters式參考中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_parameters(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_parameters().send().await?;

    for param in resp.parameters() {
        println!("  {}", param.name().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeParameters中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`DescribePatchBaselines`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribePatchBaselines`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：列出所有修補程式基準

下列`describe-patch-baselines`範例會擷取目前區域中帳戶中所有修補程式基準的詳細資料。

```
aws ssm describe-patch-baselines
```

輸出：

```
{
    "BaselineIdentities": [
        {
            "BaselineName": "AWS-SuseDefaultPatchBaseline",
            "DefaultBaseline": true,
            "BaselineDescription": "Default Patch Baseline for Suse Provided by
 AWS.",
            "BaselineId": "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:733109147000:patchbaseline/
pb-0123fdb36e334a3b2",
            "OperatingSystem": "SUSE"
        },
        {
            "BaselineName": "AWS-DefaultPatchBaseline",
            "DefaultBaseline": false,
            "BaselineDescription": "Default Patch Baseline Provided by AWS.",
            "BaselineId": "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:733109147000:patchbaseline/
pb-020d361a05defe4ed",
            "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS"
        },
        ...
        {
            "BaselineName": "MyWindowsPatchBaseline",
            "DefaultBaseline": true,
            "BaselineDescription": "My patch baseline for EC2 instances for
 Windows Server",
            "BaselineId": "pb-0ad00e0dd7EXAMPLE",
            "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：列出由提供的所有修補程式基準 AWS

下列`describe-patch-baselines`範例列出由提供的所有修補程式基準 AWS。

```
aws ssm describe-patch-baselines \
    --filters "Key=OWNER,Values=[AWS]"
```

範例 3：列出您擁有的所有修補程式基準

下列`describe-patch-baselines`範例列出在您帳戶中在目前區域中建立的所有自訂修補程式基準。

```
aws ssm describe-patch-baselines \
    --filters "Key=OWNER,Values=[Self]"
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用者指南中的關於預先定義和自訂修補程式基準。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribePatchBaselines中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例列出所有修補程式基準。

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline
```

輸出：

```
BaselineDescription                                                 BaselineId
                                                        BaselineName
-------------------                                                 ----------
                                                        ------------
Default Patch Baseline Provided by AWS.                             arn:aws:ssm:us-
west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966 AWS-DefaultP...
Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
 pb-045f10b4f382baeda
 Production-B...
```

```
Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
 pb-0a2f1059b670ebd31
 Production-B...
```

範例 2：此範例列出由提供的所有修補程式基準 AWS。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更新版本。

```
$filter1 = @{Key="OWNER";Values=@("AWS")}
```

輸出：

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

範例 3：此範例列出您作為擁有者的所有修補程式基準。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更新版本。

```
$filter1 = @{Key="OWNER";Values=@("Self")}
```

輸出：

```
Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

實施例 4：對於 PowerShell 版本 2，您必須使用新對象創建每個標籤。

```
$filter1 = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchOrchestratorFilter
$filter1.Key = "OWNER"
$filter1.Values = "AWS"

Get-SSMPatchBaseline -Filter $filter1
```

輸出：

```
BaselineDescription                     BaselineId
                            BaselineName             DefaultBaselin

                                                     e
-------------------                     ----------
                            ------------             --------------
```

```
Default Patch Baseline Provided by AWS. arn:aws:ssm:us-
west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966 AWS-DefaultPatchBaseline
 True
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribePatchBaselines式參考中的。

搭`DescribePatchGroupState`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribePatchGroupState`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得修補程式群組的狀態

下列`describe-patch-group-state`範例會擷取修補程式群組的高階修補程式符合性摘要。

```
aws ssm describe-patch-group-state \
    --patch-group "Production"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Instances": 21,
    "InstancesWithCriticalNonCompliantPatches": 1,
    "InstancesWithFailedPatches": 2,
    "InstancesWithInstalledOtherPatches": 3,
    "InstancesWithInstalledPatches": 21,
    "InstancesWithInstalledPendingRebootPatches": 2,
    "InstancesWithInstalledRejectedPatches": 1,
    "InstancesWithMissingPatches": 3,
    "InstancesWithNotApplicablePatches": 4,
    "InstancesWithOtherNonCompliantPatches": 1,
    "InstancesWithSecurityNonCompliantPatches": 1,
    "InstancesWithUnreportedNotApplicablePatches": 2
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用指南中的關於修補程式群組 < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/ sysman-patch-patchgroups .html>__ 和瞭解修補程式符合性狀態值。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribePatchGroupState中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得修補程式群組的高階修補程式符合性摘要。

```
Get-SSMPatchGroupState -PatchGroup "Production"
```

輸出：

```
Instances                          : 4
InstancesWithFailedPatches         : 1
InstancesWithInstalledOtherPatches : 4
InstancesWithInstalledPatches      : 3
InstancesWithMissingPatches        : 0
InstancesWithNotApplicablePatches  : 0
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribePatchGroupState式參考中的。

搭`DescribePatchGroups`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribePatchGroups`。

CLI

AWS CLI

顯示修補程式群組註冊

下列`describe-patch-groups`範例列出修補程式群組註冊。

```
aws ssm describe-patch-groups
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Mappings": [
        {
            "PatchGroup": "Production",
            "BaselineIdentity": {
                "BaselineId": "pb-0123456789abcdef0",
                "BaselineName": "ProdPatching",
                "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS",
                "BaselineDescription": "Patches for Production",
                "DefaultBaseline": false
            }
        },
        {
            "PatchGroup": "Development",
            "BaselineIdentity": {
                "BaselineId": "pb-0713accee01234567",
                "BaselineName": "DevPatching",
                "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS",
                "BaselineDescription": "Patches for Development",
                "DefaultBaseline": true
            }
        },
        ...
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 理員使用指南》中的建立修補程式群組 < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/ sysman-patch-group-tagging .html>__ 和將修補程式群組新增至修補程式基準。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribePatchGroups中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例列出修補程式群組註冊。

```
Get-SSMPatchGroup
```

輸出：

```
BaselineIdentity                                          PatchGroup
----------------                                          ----------
Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchBaselineIdentity Production
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribePatchGroups式參考中的。

搭GetAutomationExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetAutomationExecution。

CLI

AWS CLI

顯示有關自動化執行的詳細資訊

下列get-automation-execution範例會顯示有關自動化執行的詳細資訊。

```
aws ssm get-automation-execution \
    --automation-execution-id 73c8eef8-f4ee-4a05-820c-e354fEXAMPLE
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AutomationExecution": {
        "AutomationExecutionId": "73c8eef8-f4ee-4a05-820c-e354fEXAMPLE",
        "DocumentName": "AWS-StartEC2Instance",
        "DocumentVersion": "1",
        "ExecutionStartTime": 1583737233.748,
        "ExecutionEndTime": 1583737234.719,
        "AutomationExecutionStatus": "Success",
        "StepExecutions": [
            {
                "StepName": "startInstances",
                "Action": "aws:changeInstanceState",
                "ExecutionStartTime": 1583737234.134,
                "ExecutionEndTime": 1583737234.672,
                "StepStatus": "Success",
                "Inputs": {
                    "DesiredState": "\"running\"",
```

```
                    "InstanceIds": "[\"i-0cb99161f6EXAMPLE\"]"
                },
                "Outputs": {
                    "InstanceStates": [
                        "running"
                    ]
                },
                "StepExecutionId": "95e70479-cf20-4d80-8018-7e4e2EXAMPLE",
                "OverriddenParameters": {}
            }
        ],
        "StepExecutionsTruncated": false,
        "Parameters": {
            "AutomationAssumeRole": [
                ""
            ],
            "InstanceId": [
                "i-0cb99161f6EXAMPLE"
            ]
        },
        "Outputs": {},
        "Mode": "Auto",
        "ExecutedBy": "arn:aws:sts::29884EXAMPLE:assumed-role/mw_service_role/
OrchestrationService",
        "Targets": [],
        "ResolvedTargets": {
            "ParameterValues": [],
            "Truncated": false
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用指南中的逐步解說：修補 Linux AMI (AWS CLI)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetAutomationExecution中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示「自動化執行」的詳細資訊。

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId "4105a4fc-
f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909"
```

輸出：

```
AutomationExecutionId     : 4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909
AutomationExecutionStatus : Failed
DocumentName              : AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi
DocumentVersion           : 1
ExecutionEndTime          : 2/22/2017 9:17:08 PM
ExecutionStartTime        : 2/22/2017 9:17:02 PM
FailureMessage            : Step launchInstance failed maximum allowed times. You
 are not authorized to perform this operation. Encoded
                            authorization failure message:
 B_V2QyyN7NhSZQYpmVzpEc4oSnj2GLTNYnXUHsTbqJkNMoDgubmbtthLmZyaiUYekORIrA42-
fv1x-04q5Fjff6glh
                            Yb6TI5b0GQeeNrpwNvpDzmO-
PSR1swlAbg9fdM9BcNjyrznspUkWpuKu9EC1Ou6v3OXU1KC9nZ7mPlWMFZNkSioQqpwWEvMw-
GZktsQzm67qOhUhBNOLWYhbS
                            pkfiqzY-5nw3S0obx30fhd3EJa5O_-
GjV_a0nFXQJa70ik40bFOrEh3MtCSbrQT6--DvFy_FQ8TKvkIXadyVskeJI84XOF5WmA60f1pi5GI08i-
nRfZS6oDeU

 gELBjjoFKD8s3L2aI0B6umWVxnQOjqhQRxwJ53b54sZJ2PW3v_mtg9-q0CK0ezS3xfh_y0ilaUGOAZG-
xjQFuvU_JZedWpla3xi-MZsmblAifBI
                            (Service: AmazonEC2; Status Code: 403; Error Code:
 UnauthorizedOperation; Request ID:
                            6a002f94-ba37-43fd-99e6-39517715fce5)
Outputs                   : {[createImage.ImageId,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
Parameters                : {[AutomationAssumeRole,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]], [InstanceIamRole,

 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]], [SourceAmiId,

 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
StepExecutions            : {launchInstance, updateOSSoftware, stopInstance,
 createImage...}
```

範例 2：此範例會列出指定自動化執行 ID 的步驟詳細資訊

```
Get-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId e1d2bad3-4567-8901-
ae23-456c7c8901be | Select-Object -ExpandProperty StepExecutions | Select-Object
 StepName, Action, StepStatus, ValidNextSteps
```

輸出：

```
StepName                  Action                  StepStatus ValidNextSteps
--------                  ------                  ---------- --------------
LaunchInstance            aws:runInstances        Success
 {OSCompatibilityCheck}
OSCompatibilityCheck      aws:runCommand          Success    {RunPreUpdateScript}
RunPreUpdateScript        aws:runCommand          Success    {UpdateEC2Config}
UpdateEC2Config           aws:runCommand          Cancelled  {}
UpdateSSMAgent            aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
UpdateAWSPVDriver         aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
UpdateAWSEnaNetworkDriver aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
UpdateAWSNVMe             aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
InstallWindowsUpdates     aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
RunPostUpdateScript       aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
RunSysprepGeneralize      aws:runCommand          Pending    {}
StopInstance              aws:changeInstanceState Pending    {}
CreateImage               aws:createImage         Pending    {}
TerminateInstance         aws:changeInstanceState Pending    {}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetAutomationExecution式參考中的。

搭**GetCommandInvocation**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetCommandInvocation`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要顯示命令叫用的詳細資訊

下列`get-command-invocation`範例會列出指定執行個體上指定命令的所有叫用。

```
aws ssm get-command-invocation \
    --command-id "ef7fdfd8-9b57-4151-a15c-db9a12345678" \
```

```
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CommandId": "ef7fdfd8-9b57-4151-a15c-db9a12345678",
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Comment": "b48291dd-ba76-43e0-b9df-13e11ddaac26:6960febb-2907-4b59-8e1a-
d6ce8EXAMPLE",
    "DocumentName": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
    "DocumentVersion": "",
    "PluginName": "aws:updateSsmAgent",
    "ResponseCode": 0,
    "ExecutionStartDateTime": "2020-02-19T18:18:03.419Z",
    "ExecutionElapsedTime": "PT0.091S",
    "ExecutionEndDateTime": "2020-02-19T18:18:03.419Z",
    "Status": "Success",
    "StatusDetails": "Success",
    "StandardOutputContent": "Updating amazon-ssm-agent from 2.3.842.0 to latest
\nSuccessfully downloaded https://s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-us-
east-2/ssm-agent-manifest.json\namazon-ssm-agent 2.3.842.0 has already been
 installed, update skipped\n",
    "StandardOutputUrl": "",
    "StandardErrorContent": "",
    "StandardErrorUrl": "",
    "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
        "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
        "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
    }
}
```

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱〈AWS Systems Manager 使用指南〉中的〈認識指令狀

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetCommandInvocation中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示在執行個體上執行之命令的詳細資訊。

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocationDetail -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -CommandId
 "b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44"
```

輸出：

```
CommandId              : b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44
Comment                : IP config
DocumentName           : AWS-RunShellScript
ExecutionElapsedTime   : PT0.004S
ExecutionEndDateTime   : 2017-02-22T20:13:16.651Z
ExecutionStartDateTime : 2017-02-22T20:13:16.651Z
InstanceId             : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
PluginName             : aws:runShellScript
ResponseCode           : 0
StandardErrorContent   :
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputContent  :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Success
StatusDetails          : Success
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetCommandInvocation式參考中的。

搭`GetConnectionStatus`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetConnectionStatus`。

CLI

AWS CLI

顯示代管執行個體的連線狀態

此`get-connection-status`範例會傳回指定代管執行個體的連線狀態。

```
aws ssm get-connection-status \
    --target i-1234567890abcdef0
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Target": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "Status": "connected"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetConnectionStatus中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取執行個體的工作階段管理員連線狀態，以判斷其是否已連線並準備好接收工作階段管理員連線。

```
Get-SSMConnectionStatus -Target i-0a1caf234f12d3dc4
```

輸出：

```
Status    Target
------    ------
Connected i-0a1caf234f12d3dc4
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetConnectionStatus式參考中的。

搭`GetDefaultPatchBaseline`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDefaultPatchBaseline`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要顯示預設的 Windows 修補程式基準

下列`get-default-patch-baseline`範例會擷取 Windows Server 之預設修補程式基準的詳細資料。

```
aws ssm get-default-patch-baseline
```

輸出：

```
{
  "BaselineId": "pb-0713accee01612345",
  "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS"
}
```

範例 2：若要顯示 Amazon Linux 的預設修補程式基準

下列`get-default-patch-baseline`範例會擷取 Amazon Linux 預設修補程式基準的詳細資料。

```
aws ssm get-default-patch-baseline \
    --operating-system AMAZON_LINUX
```

輸出：

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-047c6eb9c8fc12345",
    "OperatingSystem": "AMAZON_LINUX"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱關於預先定義和自訂修補程式基準 < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/ sysman-patch-baselines .html>__，並在 AWS Systems Manager 使用指南中將現有的修補程式基準設定為預設值。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetDefaultPatchBaseline中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示預設修補程式基準。

```
Get-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline
```

輸出：

```
arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2:123456789012:patchbaseline/pb-04fb4ae6142167966
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetDefaultPatchBaseline式參考中的。

搭GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance。

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取執行處理所使用之修正程式基準的目前快照

下列get-deployable-patch-snapshot-for-instance範例會針對執行處理所使用的指定修補程式基準，擷取目前快照的詳細資訊。此命令必須使用執行個體認證從執行個體執行。若要確保其使用執行個體認證，請僅執行aws configure並指定執行個體的區域。將Access Key和Secret Key欄位保留空白。

提示：使uuidgen用生成一個snapshot-id.

```
aws ssm get-deployable-patch-snapshot-for-instance \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --snapshot-id "521c3536-930c-4aa9-950e-01234567abcd"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
    "SnapshotId": "521c3536-930c-4aa9-950e-01234567abcd",
    "Product": "AmazonLinux2018.03",
    "SnapshotDownloadUrl": "https://patch-baseline-snapshot-us-
east-1.s3.amazonaws.com/
ed85194ef27214f5984f28b4d664d14f7313568fea7d4b6ac6c10ad1f729d7e7-773304212436/
AMAZON_LINUX-521c3536-930c-4aa9-950e-01234567abcd?X-Amz-
Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Date=20190215T164031Z&X-Amz-
SignedHeaders=host&X-Amz-Expires=86400&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAJ5C56P35AEBRX2QQ
%2F20190215%2Fus-east-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-
Signature=efaaaf6e3878e77f48a6697e015efdbda9c426b09c5822055075c062f6ad2149"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用指南中的參數名稱：快照 ID。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示執行處理所使用之修補程式基準的目前快照。此命令必須使用執行個體認證從執行個體執行。為了確保它使用執行處理證明資料，此範例會將**Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials**物件傳送至「認證」參數。

```
$credentials = [Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials]::new()
Get-SSMDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance -SnapshotId "4681775b-098f-4435-
a956-0ef33373ac11" -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Credentials $credentials
```

輸出：

```
InstanceId          SnapshotDownloadUrl
----------          -------------------
i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f https://patch-baseline-snapshot-us-west-2.s3-us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/853d0d3db0f0cafe...1692/4681775b-098f-4435...
```

範例 2：此範例顯示如何取得完整的資料 SnapshotDownloadUrl。此命令必須使用執行個體認證從執行個體執行。為了確保它使用執行個體認證，此範例 PowerShell 會將工作階段設定為使用物件**Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials**。

```
Set-AWSCredential -Credential
 ([Amazon.Runtime.InstanceProfileAWSCredentials]::new())
(Get-SSMDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance -SnapshotId "4681775b-098f-4435-
a956-0ef33373ac11" -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f").SnapshotDownloadUrl
```

輸出：

```
https://patch-baseline-snapshot-us-west-2.s3-us-
west-2.amazonaws.com/853d0d3db0f0cafe...
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetDeployablePatchSnapshotForInstance式參考中的。

搭GetDocument配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDocument。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得文件內容

下列get-document範例會顯示 Systems Manager 文件的內容。

```
aws ssm get-document \
    --name "AWS-RunShellScript"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Name": "AWS-RunShellScript",
    "DocumentVersion": "1",
    "Status": "Active",
    "Content": "{\n    \"schemaVersion\":\"1.2\",\n    \"description\":\"Run
 a shell script or specify the commands to run.\",\n    \"parameters\":{\n
        \"commands\":{\n            \"type\":\"StringList\",\n
 \"description\":\"(Required) Specify a shell script or a command to run.\",
\n            \"minItems\":1,\n            \"displayType\":\"textarea\"\n
      },\n        \"workingDirectory\":{\n            \"type\":\"String\",\n
            \"default\":\"\",\n            \"description\":\"(Optional) The
 path to the working directory on your instance.\",\n            \"maxChars
\":4096\n        },\n        \"executionTimeout\":{\n            \"type\":
\"String\",\n            \"default\":\"3600\",\n            \"description
\":\"(Optional) The time in seconds for a command to complete before it is
 considered to have failed. Default is 3600 (1 hour). Maximum is 172800 (48
 hours).\",\n            \"allowedPattern\":\"([1-9][0-9]{0,4})|(1[0-6][0-9]
{4})|(17[0-1][0-9]{3})|(172[0-7][0-9]{2})|(172800)\"\n        }\n    },\n
 \"runtimeConfig\":{\n        \"aws:runShellScript\":{\n            \"properties
\":[\n                {\n                    \"id\":\"0.aws:runShellScript
\",\n                    \"runCommand\":\"{{ commands }}\",\n
      \"workingDirectory\":\"{{ workingDirectory }}\",\n
 \"timeoutSeconds\":\"{{ executionTimeout }}\"\n                }\n
  ]\n        }\n    }\n}\n",
    "DocumentType": "Command",
    "DocumentFormat": "JSON"
```

```
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用指南中的AWS Systems Manager 文件。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetDocument中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回文件的內容。

```
Get-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript"
```

輸出：

```
Content
-------
{...
```

範例 2：此範例會顯示文件的完整內容。

```
(Get-SSMDocument -Name "RunShellScript").Content
{
   "schemaVersion":"2.0",
   "description":"Run an updated script",
   "parameters":{
      "commands":{
         "type":"StringList",
         "description":"(Required) Specify a shell script or a command to run.",
         "minItems":1,
         "displayType":"textarea"
      }
   },
   "mainSteps":[
      {
         "action":"aws:runShellScript",
         "name":"runShellScript",
         "inputs":{
            "commands":"{{ commands }}"
         }
      },
```

```
      {
         "action":"aws:runPowerShellScript",
         "name":"runPowerShellScript",
         "inputs":{
            "commands":"{{ commands }}"
         }
      }
   ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetDocument式參考中的。

搭GetInventory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetInventory。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要檢視您的庫存

此範例會取得詳細目錄的自訂中繼資料。

命令：

```
aws ssm get-inventory
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Entities": [
      {
          "Data": {
              "AWS:InstanceInformation": {
                  "Content": [
                      {
                          "ComputerName": "ip-172-31-44-222.us-
west-2.compute.internal",
                          "InstanceId": "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f",
                          "IpAddress": "172.31.44.222",
                          "AgentType": "amazon-ssm-agent",
```

```
                            "ResourceType": "EC2Instance",
                            "AgentVersion": "2.0.672.0",
                            "PlatformVersion": "2016.09",
                            "PlatformName": "Amazon Linux AMI",
                            "PlatformType": "Linux"
                        }
                    ],
                    "TypeName": "AWS:InstanceInformation",
                    "SchemaVersion": "1.0",
                    "CaptureTime": "2017-02-20T18:03:58Z"
                }
            },
            "Id": "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f"
        }
    ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetInventory中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會取得庫存的自訂中繼資料。

```
Get-SSMInventory
```

輸出：

```
Data
     Id
----
     --
{[AWS:InstanceInformation,
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InventoryResultItem]} i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetInventory式參考中的。

搭`GetInventorySchema`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetInventorySchema`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要檢視您的庫存結構描

此範例會傳回帳戶的詳細目錄類型名稱清單。

命令：

```
aws ssm get-inventory-schema
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Schemas": [
      {
          "TypeName": "AWS:AWSComponent",
          "Version": "1.0",
          "Attributes": [
              {
                  "Name": "Name",
                  "DataType": "STRING"
              },
              {
                  "Name": "ApplicationType",
                  "DataType": "STRING"
              },
              {
                  "Name": "Publisher",
                  "DataType": "STRING"
              },
              {
                  "Name": "Version",
                  "DataType": "STRING"
              },
              {
                  "Name": "InstalledTime",
                  "DataType": "STRING"
              },
              {
                  "Name": "Architecture",
                  "DataType": "STRING"
              },
```

```
                {
                    "Name": "URL",
                    "DataType": "STRING"
                }
            ]
        },
        ...
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
}
```

若要檢視特定詳細目錄類型的詳細目錄結構描述

此範例會傳回 AWS：AWS元件存貨型態的存貨綱要。

命令：

```
aws ssm get-inventory-schema --type-name "AWS:AWSComponent"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetInventorySchema中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回科目的存貨型態名稱清單。

```
Get-SSMInventorySchema
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetInventorySchema式參考中的。

搭`GetMaintenanceWindow`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetMaintenanceWindow`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得維護時段的相關資訊

下列get-maintenance-window範例會擷取有關指定維護時段的詳細資訊。

```
aws ssm get-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-03eb9db428EXAMPLE"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AllowUnassociatedTargets": true,
    "CreatedDate": 1515006912.957,
    "Cutoff": 1,
    "Duration": 6,
    "Enabled": true,
    "ModifiedDate": 2020-01-01T10:04:04.099Z,
    "Name": "My-Maintenance-Window",
    "Schedule": "rate(3 days)",
    "WindowId": "mw-03eb9db428EXAMPLE",
    "NextExecutionTime": "2020-02-25T00:08:15.099Z"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的檢視維護時段 (AWS CLI) 的相關資訊。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetMaintenanceWindow中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得有關維護時段的詳細資訊。

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d"
```

輸出：

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
CreatedDate              : 2/20/2017 6:14:05 PM
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
```

```
ModifiedDate              : 2/20/2017 6:14:05 PM
Name                      : TestMaintWin
Schedule                  : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                  : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetMaintenanceWindow式參考中的。

搭GetMaintenanceWindowExecution配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetMaintenanceWindowExecution。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得維護視窗工作執行的相關資訊

下列get-maintenance-window-execution範例會列出在指定維護時段執行過程中所執行之工作的相關資訊。

```
aws ssm get-maintenance-window-execution \
    --window-execution-id "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2EXAMPLE"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Status": "SUCCESS",
    "TaskIds": [
        "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d3845EXAMPLE"
    ],
    "StartTime": 1487692834.595,
    "EndTime": 1487692835.051,
    "WindowExecutionId": "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2EXAMPLE",
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的檢視工作和工作執行 (AWS CLI) 的相關資訊。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetMaintenanceWindowExecution中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出在維護時段執行過程中所執行之工作的相關資訊。

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecution -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-
da3b2a638355"
```

輸出：

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : One or more tasks in the orchestration failed.
TaskIds           : {ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586}
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetMaintenanceWindowExecution式參考中的。

搭`GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask`。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得維護視窗工作執行的相關資訊

下列`get-maintenance-window-execution-task`範例會列出屬於指定維護時段執行一部份之工作的相關資訊。

```
aws ssm get-maintenance-window-execution-task \
    --window-execution-id "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2EXAMPLE" \
    --task-id "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d3845EXAMPLE"
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "WindowExecutionId": "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2EXAMPLE",
    "TaskExecutionId": "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d3845EXAMPLE",
    "TaskArn": "AWS-RunPatchBaseline",
    "ServiceRole": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
    "Type": "RUN_COMMAND",
    "TaskParameters": [
        {
            "BaselineOverride": {
                "Values": [
                    ""
                ]
            },
            "InstallOverrideList": {
                "Values": [
                    ""
                ]
            },
            "Operation": {
                "Values": [
                    "Scan"
                ]
            },
            "RebootOption": {
                "Values": [
                    "RebootIfNeeded"
                ]
            },
            "SnapshotId": {
                "Values": [
                    "{{ aws:ORCHESTRATION_ID }}"
                ]
            },
            "aws:InstanceId": {
                "Values": [
                    "i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE",
                    "i-0471e04240EXAMPLE",
                    "i-07782c72faEXAMPLE"
                ]
            }
        }
    ],
    "Priority": 1,
    "MaxConcurrency": "1",
```

```
    "MaxErrors": "3",
    "Status": "SUCCESS",
    "StartTime": "2021-08-04T11:45:35.088000-07:00",
    "EndTime": "2021-08-04T11:53:09.079000-07:00"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的檢視工作和工作執行 (AWS CLI) 的相關資訊。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出屬於維護時段執行一部份之工作的相關資訊。

```
Get-SSMMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask -TaskId "ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-
d384503b6586" -WindowExecutionId "518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355"
```

輸出：

```
EndTime           : 2/21/2017 4:00:35 PM
MaxConcurrency    : 1
MaxErrors         : 1
Priority          : 10
ServiceRole       : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole
StartTime         : 2/21/2017 4:00:34 PM
Status            : FAILED
StatusDetails     : The maximum error count was exceeded.
TaskArn           : AWS-RunShellScript
TaskExecutionId   : ac0c6ae1-daa3-4a89-832e-d384503b6586
TaskParameters    :
 {Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendDictionary`2[System.String,Amazon.SimpleSystemsM
                    meterValueExpression]}
Type              : RUN_COMMAND
WindowExecutionId : 518d5565-5969-4cca-8f0e-da3b2a638355
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetMaintenanceWindowExecutionTask式參考中的。

搭GetParameterHistory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetParameterHistory。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要取得參數的值歷程記錄

下列get-parameter-history範例會列出指定參數的變更記錄，包括其值。

```
aws ssm get-parameter-history \
    --name "MyStringParameter"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Parameters": [
        {
            "Name": "MyStringParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582154711.976,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:user/Mary-Major",
            "Description": "This is the first version of my String parameter",
            "Value": "Veni",
            "Version": 1,
            "Labels": [],
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        },
        {
            "Name": "MyStringParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582156093.471,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:user/Mary-Major",
            "Description": "This is the second version of my String parameter",
            "Value": "Vidi",
            "Version": 2,
            "Labels": [],
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        },
```

```
        {
            "Name": "MyStringParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582156117.545,
            "LastModifiedUser": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:user/Mary-Major",
            "Description": "This is the third version of my String parameter",
            "Value": "Vici",
            "Version": 3,
            "Labels": [],
            "Tier": "Standard",
            "Policies": []
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈使用參數版本〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetParameterHistory中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出參數的值歷史記錄。

```
Get-SSMParameterHistory -Name "Welcome"
```

輸出：

```
Description      :
KeyId            :
LastModifiedDate : 3/3/2017 6:55:25 PM
LastModifiedUser : arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/admin
Name             : Welcome
Type             : String
Value            : helloWorld
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetParameterHistory式參考中的。

搭GetParameters配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetParameters。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：列出參數值

下列get-parameters範例會列出三個指定參數的值。

```
aws ssm get-parameters \
    --names "MyStringParameter" "MyStringListParameter" "MyInvalidParameterName"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Parameters": [
        {
            "Name": "MyStringListParameter",
            "Type": "StringList",
            "Value": "alpha,beta,gamma",
            "Version": 1,
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582154764.222,
            "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:111222333444:parameter/
MyStringListParameter"
            "DataType": "text"
        },
        {
            "Name": "MyStringParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "Value": "Vici",
            "Version": 3,
            "LastModifiedDate": 1582156117.545,
            "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:111222333444:parameter/
MyStringParameter"
            "DataType": "text"
        }
    ],
    "InvalidParameters": [
        "MyInvalidParameterName"
    ]
```

```
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈使用參數存放區〉。

實施例 2：使用 ``-query`` 選項列出多個參數的名稱和值

下列`get-parameters`範例會列出指定參數的名稱和值。

```
aws ssm get-parameters \
    --names MyStringParameter MyStringListParameter \
    --query "Parameters[*].{Name:Name,Value:Value}"
```

輸出：

```
[
    {
        "Name": "MyStringListParameter",
        "Value": "alpha,beta,gamma"
    },
    {
        "Name": "MyStringParameter",
        "Value": "Vidi"
    }
]
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈使用參數存放區〉。

範例 3：使用標籤顯示參數值

下列`get-parameter`範例會列出具有指定標籤之指定單一參數的值。

```
aws ssm get-parameter \
    --name "MyParameter:label"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Parameters": [
        {
            "Name": "MyLabelParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "Value": "parameter by label",
```

```
            "Version": 1,
            "Selector": ":label",
            "LastModifiedDate": "2021-07-12T09:49:15.865000-07:00",
            "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2:786973925828:parameter/MyParameter",
            "DataType": "text"
        },
        {
            "Name": "MyVersionParameter",
            "Type": "String",
            "Value": "parameter by version",
            "Version": 2,
            "Selector": ":2",
            "LastModifiedDate": "2021-03-24T16:20:28.236000-07:00",
            "ARN": "arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2:786973925828:parameter/unlabel-param",
            "DataType": "text"
        }
    ],
    "InvalidParameters": []
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈使用參數標示〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetParameters中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出參數的值。

```
Get-SSMParameterValue -Name "Welcome"
```

輸出：

```
InvalidParameters Parameters
----------------- ----------
{}                {Welcome}
```

範例 2：此範例會列出值的詳細資訊。

```
(Get-SSMParameterValue -Name "Welcome").Parameters
```

輸出：

```
Name    Type   Value
----    ----   -----
Welcome String Good day, Sunshine!
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetParameters式參考中的。

搭GetPatchBaseline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetPatchBaseline。

CLI

AWS CLI

顯示修補程式基準

下列get-patch-baseline範例會擷取指定修補程式基準的詳細資料。

```
aws ssm get-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "pb-0123456789abcdef0"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-0123456789abcdef0",
    "Name": "WindowsPatching",
    "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS",
    "GlobalFilters": {
        "PatchFilters": []
    },
    "ApprovalRules": {
        "PatchRules": [
            {
                "PatchFilterGroup": {
                    "PatchFilters": [
                        {
                            "Key": "PRODUCT",
                            "Values": [
                                "WindowsServer2016"
```

```
                            ]
                        }
                    ]
                },
                "ComplianceLevel": "CRITICAL",
                "ApproveAfterDays": 0,
                "EnableNonSecurity": false
            }
        ]
    },
    "ApprovedPatches": [],
    "ApprovedPatchesComplianceLevel": "UNSPECIFIED",
    "ApprovedPatchesEnableNonSecurity": false,
    "RejectedPatches": [],
    "RejectedPatchesAction": "ALLOW_AS_DEPENDENCY",
    "PatchGroups": [
        "QA",
        "DEV"
    ],
    "CreatedDate": 1550244180.465,
    "ModifiedDate": 1550244180.465,
    "Description": "Patches for Windows Servers",
    "Sources": []
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用指南中的關於修補程式基準。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetPatchBaseline中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示修補程式基準的詳細資訊。

```
Get-SSMPatchBaselineDetail -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639"
```

輸出：

```
ApprovalRules   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRuleGroup
ApprovedPatches : {}
BaselineId      : pb-03da896ca3b68b639
```

```
CreatedDate     : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Description     : Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
GlobalFilters   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup
ModifiedDate    : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Name            : Production-Baseline
PatchGroups     : {}
RejectedPatches : {}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetPatchBaseline式參考中的。

搭GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup。

CLI

AWS CLI

顯示修補程式群組的修補程式基準

下列get-patch-baseline-for-patch-group範例會擷取有關指定修補程式群組之修補程式基準的詳細資料。

```
aws ssm get-patch-baseline-for-patch-group \
    --patch-group "DEV"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "PatchGroup": "DEV",
    "BaselineId": "pb-0123456789abcdef0",
    "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 理員使用指南》中的建立修補程式群組 < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/ sysman-patch-group-tagging .html>__ 和將修補程式群組新增至修補程式基準。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例顯示修補程式群組的修補程式基準。

```
Get-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -PatchGroup "Production"
```

輸出：

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-045f10b4f382baeda Production
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程GetPatchBaselineForPatchGroup式參考中的。

搭`ListAssociationVersions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAssociationVersions`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出特定關聯 ID 的所有關聯版本

下列`list-association-versions`範例會列出指定關聯的所有版本。

```
aws ssm list-association-versions \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab"
```

輸出：

```
{
"AssociationVersions": [
        {
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "CreatedDate": 1550505536.726,
            "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "Parameters": {
```

```
                "allowDowngrade": [
                    "false"
                ],
                "version": [
                    ""
                ]
            },
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-1234567890abcdef0"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "ScheduleExpression": "cron(0 00 12 ? * SUN *)",
            "AssociationName": "UpdateSSMAgent"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Systems Manager 理員使用指南》中的〈AWS Systems Manager〉中的使用關聯。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListAssociationVersions中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取所提供關聯的所有版本。

```
Get-SSMAssociationVersionList -AssociationId 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
```

輸出：

```
AssociationId      : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationName    :
AssociationVersion : 2
ComplianceSeverity :
CreatedDate        : 3/12/2019 9:21:01 AM
DocumentVersion    :
MaxConcurrency     :
```

```
MaxErrors          :
Name               : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
OutputLocation     :
Parameters         : {}
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}

AssociationId      : 123a45a0-c678-9012-3456-78901234db5e
AssociationName    : test-case-1234567890
AssociationVersion : 1
ComplianceSeverity :
CreatedDate        : 3/2/2019 8:53:29 AM
DocumentVersion    :
MaxConcurrency     :
MaxErrors          :
Name               : AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory
OutputLocation     :
Parameters         : {}
ScheduleExpression : rate(30minutes)
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListAssociationVersions式參考中的。

搭`ListAssociations`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAssociations`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：列出特定執行環境的關聯

下面的列表關聯示例列出了所有的關聯 AssociationName，更新。

```
aws ssm list-associations /
    --association-filter-list "key=AssociationName,value=UpdateSSMAgent"
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "Associations": [
        {
            "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-016648b75dd622dab"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "Overview": {
                "Status": "Pending",
                "DetailedStatus": "Associated",
                "AssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                    "Pending": 1
                }
            },
            "ScheduleExpression": "cron(0 00 12 ? * SUN *)",
            "AssociationName": "UpdateSSMAgent"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Systems Manager 理員使用指南》中的〈Systems Manager〉中的使用關聯。

範例 2：列出特定文件的關聯

下列清單關聯範例會列出指定文件的所有關聯。

```
aws ssm list-associations /
    --association-filter-list "key=Name,value=AWS-UpdateSSMAgent"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Associations": [
        {
            "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
```

```
            "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-1234567890abcdef0"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "LastExecutionDate": 1550505828.548,
            "Overview": {
                "Status": "Success",
                "DetailedStatus": "Success",
                "AssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                    "Success": 1
                }
            },
            "ScheduleExpression": "cron(0 00 12 ? * SUN *)",
            "AssociationName": "UpdateSSMAgent"
        },
    {
            "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "InstanceId": "i-9876543210abcdef0",
            "AssociationId": "fbc07ef7-b985-4684-b82b-0123456789ab",
            "AssociationVersion": "1",
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-9876543210abcdef0"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "LastExecutionDate": 1550507531.0,
            "Overview": {
                "Status": "Success",
                "AssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                    "Success": 1
                }
            }
        }
    ]
```

```
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Systems Manager 理員使用指南》中的〈Systems Manager〉中的使用關聯。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListAssociations中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出執行環境的所有關聯。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更新版本。

```
$filter1 = @{Key="InstanceId";Value=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862")}
Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter1
```

輸出：

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name               : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview           : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression :
Targets            : {InstanceIds}
```

範例 2：此範例會列出組態文件的所有關聯。此範例使用的語法需要 PowerShell 版本 3 或更新版本。

```
$filter2 = @{Key="Name";Value=@("AWS-UpdateSSMAgent")}
Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter2
```

輸出：

```
AssociationId      : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion    :
InstanceId         : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate  : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
```

```
Name                : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview            : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression  :
Targets             : {InstanceIds}
```

示例 3：在 PowerShell 版本 2 中，您必須使用新對象創建每個過濾器。

```
$filter1 = New-Object Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationFilter
$filter1.Key = "InstanceId"
$filter1.Value = "i-0000293ffd8c57862"

Get-SSMAssociationList -AssociationFilterList $filter1
```

輸出：

```
AssociationId       : d8617c07-2079-4c18-9847-1655fc2698b0
DocumentVersion     :
InstanceId          : i-0000293ffd8c57862
LastExecutionDate   : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Name                : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
Overview            : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.AssociationOverview
ScheduleExpression  :
Targets             : {InstanceIds}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListAssociations式參考中的。

搭`ListCommandInvocations`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListCommandInvocations`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出特定指令的呼叫

下面的`list-command-invocations`例子列出了一個命令的所有調用。

```
aws ssm list-command-invocations \
    --command-id "ef7fdfd8-9b57-4151-a15c-db9a12345678" \
    --details
```

輸出：

```
{
    "CommandInvocations": [
        {
            "CommandId": "ef7fdfd8-9b57-4151-a15c-db9a12345678",
            "InstanceId": "i-02573cafcfEXAMPLE",
            "InstanceName": "",
            "Comment": "b48291dd-ba76-43e0-
b9df-13e11ddaac26:6960febb-2907-4b59-8e1a-d6ce8EXAMPLE",
            "DocumentName": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "DocumentVersion": "",
            "RequestedDateTime": 1582136283.089,
            "Status": "Success",
            "StatusDetails": "Success",
            "StandardOutputUrl": "",
            "StandardErrorUrl": "",
            "CommandPlugins": [
                {
                    "Name": "aws:updateSsmAgent",
                    "Status": "Success",
                    "StatusDetails": "Success",
                    "ResponseCode": 0,
                    "ResponseStartDateTime": 1582136283.419,
                    "ResponseFinishDateTime": 1582136283.51,
                    "Output": "Updating amazon-ssm-agent from 2.3.842.0 to latest
\nSuccessfully downloaded https://s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-us-
east-2/ssm-agent-manifest.json\namazon-ssm-agent 2.3.842.0 has already been
 installed, update skipped\n",
                    "StandardOutputUrl": "",
                    "StandardErrorUrl": "",
                    "OutputS3Region": "us-east-2",
                    "OutputS3BucketName": "",
                    "OutputS3KeyPrefix": ""
                }
            ],
            "ServiceRole": "",
            "NotificationConfig": {
                "NotificationArn": "",
                "NotificationEvents": [],
                "NotificationType": ""
            },
            "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
                "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
```

```
                "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
            }
        },
        {
            "CommandId": "ef7fdfd8-9b57-4151-a15c-db9a12345678",
            "InstanceId": "i-0471e04240EXAMPLE",
            "InstanceName": "",
            "Comment": "b48291dd-ba76-43e0-
b9df-13e11ddaac26:6960febb-2907-4b59-8e1a-d6ce8EXAMPLE",
            "DocumentName": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "DocumentVersion": "",
            "RequestedDateTime": 1582136283.02,
            "Status": "Success",
            "StatusDetails": "Success",
            "StandardOutputUrl": "",
            "StandardErrorUrl": "",
            "CommandPlugins": [
                {
                    "Name": "aws:updateSsmAgent",
                    "Status": "Success",
                    "StatusDetails": "Success",
                    "ResponseCode": 0,
                    "ResponseStartDateTime": 1582136283.812,
                    "ResponseFinishDateTime": 1582136295.031,
                    "Output": "Updating amazon-ssm-agent from 2.3.672.0 to
 latest\nSuccessfully downloaded https://s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-
ssm-us-east-2/ssm-agent-manifest.json\nSuccessfully downloaded https://s3.us-
east-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-us-east-2/amazon-ssm-agent-updater/2.3.842.0/
amazon-ssm-agent-updater-snap-amd64.tar.gz\nSuccessfully downloaded https://
s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-us-east-2/amazon-ssm-agent/2.3.672.0/
amazon-ssm-agent-snap-amd64.tar.gz\nSuccessfully downloaded https://s3.us-
east-2.amazonaws.com/amazon-ssm-us-east-2/amazon-ssm-agent/2.3.842.0/amazon-ssm-
agent-snap-amd64.tar.gz\nInitiating amazon-ssm-agent update to 2.3.842.0\namazon-
ssm-agent updated successfully to 2.3.842.0",
                    "StandardOutputUrl": "",
                    "StandardErrorUrl": "",
                    "OutputS3Region": "us-east-2",
                    "OutputS3BucketName": "",
                    "OutputS3KeyPrefix": "8bee3135-398c-4d31-99b6-e42d2EXAMPLE/
i-0471e04240EXAMPLE/awsupdateSsmAgent"
                }
            ],
            "ServiceRole": "",
            "NotificationConfig": {
```

```
                "NotificationArn": "",
                "NotificationEvents": [],
                "NotificationType": ""
            },
            "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
                "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
                "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱〈AWS Systems Manager 使用指南〉中的〈認識指令狀

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListCommandInvocations中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出指令的所有呼叫。

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId "b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44" -
Detail $true
```

輸出：

```
CommandId          : b8eac879-0541-439d-94ec-47a80d554f44
CommandPlugins     : {aws:runShellScript}
Comment            : IP config
DocumentName       : AWS-RunShellScript
InstanceId         : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
InstanceName       :
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
RequestedDateTime  : 2/22/2017 8:13:16 PM
ServiceRole        :
StandardErrorUrl   :
StandardOutputUrl  :
Status             : Success
StatusDetails      : Success
TraceOutput        :
```

範例 2：這個範例會列 CommandPlugins 出呼叫指令識別碼 e1eb2e3C-5

```
Get-SSMCommandInvocation -CommandId e1eb2e3c-ed4c-5123-45c1-234f5612345f -Detail:
$true | Select-Object -ExpandProperty CommandPlugins
```

輸出：

```
Name                   : aws:runPowerShellScript
Output                 : Completed 17.7 KiB/17.7 KiB (40.1 KiB/s) with 1 file(s)
 remainingdownload: s3://dd-aess-r-ctmer/KUMO.png to ..\..\programdata\KUMO.png
                          kumo available

OutputS3BucketName     :
OutputS3KeyPrefix      :
OutputS3Region         : eu-west-1
ResponseCode           : 0
ResponseFinishDateTime : 4/3/2019 11:53:23 AM
ResponseStartDateTime  : 4/3/2019 11:53:21 AM
StandardErrorUrl       :
StandardOutputUrl      :
Status                 : Success
StatusDetails          : Success
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListCommandInvocations式參考中的。

搭`ListCommands`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListCommands`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：取得特定指令的狀態

下列`list-commands`範例會擷取並顯示指定命令的狀態。

```
aws ssm list-commands \
    --command-id "0831e1a8-a1ac-4257-a1fd-c831bEXAMPLE"
```

示例 2：獲取特定日期之後請求的命令的狀態

下列`list-commands`範例會擷取指定日期之後所要求之命令的詳細資訊。

```
aws ssm list-commands \
    --filter "key=InvokedAfter,value=2020-02-01T00:00:00Z"
```

示例 3：列出 AWS 帳戶中請求的所有命令

下列`list-commands`範例會列出目前 AWS 帳戶和 Region 中使用者要求的所有命令。

```
aws ssm list-commands
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Commands": [
        {
            "CommandId": "8bee3135-398c-4d31-99b6-e42d2EXAMPLE",
            "DocumentName": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
            "DocumentVersion": "",
            "Comment": "b48291dd-ba76-43e0-
b9df-13e11ddaac26:6960febb-2907-4b59-8e1a-d6ce8EXAMPLE",
            "ExpiresAfter": "2020-02-19T11:28:02.500000-08:00",
            "Parameters": {},
            "InstanceIds": [
                "i-028ea792daEXAMPLE",
                "i-02feef8c46EXAMPLE",
                "i-038613f3f0EXAMPLE",
                "i-03a530a2d4EXAMPLE",
                "i-083b678d37EXAMPLE",
                "i-0dee81debaEXAMPLE"
            ],
            "Targets": [],
            "RequestedDateTime": "2020-02-19T10:18:02.500000-08:00",
            "Status": "Success",
            "StatusDetails": "Success",
            "OutputS3BucketName": "",
            "OutputS3KeyPrefix": "",
            "MaxConcurrency": "50",
            "MaxErrors": "100%",
            "TargetCount": 6,
            "CompletedCount": 6,
            "ErrorCount": 0,
            "DeliveryTimedOutCount": 0,
```

```
            "ServiceRole": "",
            "NotificationConfig": {
                "NotificationArn": "",
                "NotificationEvents": [],
                "NotificationType": ""
            },
            "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
                "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
                "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
            }
        }
        {
            "CommandId": "e9ade581-c03d-476b-9b07-26667EXAMPLE",
            "DocumentName": "AWS-FindWindowsUpdates",
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "Comment": "",
            "ExpiresAfter": "2020-01-24T12:37:31.874000-08:00",
            "Parameters": {
                "KbArticleIds": [
                    ""
                ],
                "UpdateLevel": [
                    "All"
                ]
            },
            "InstanceIds": [],
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-00ec29b21eEXAMPLE",
                        "i-09911ddd90EXAMPLE"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "RequestedDateTime": "2020-01-24T11:27:31.874000-08:00",
            "Status": "Success",
            "StatusDetails": "Success",
            "OutputS3BucketName": "my-us-east-2-bucket",
            "OutputS3KeyPrefix": "my-rc-output",
            "MaxConcurrency": "50",
            "MaxErrors": "0",
            "TargetCount": 2,
            "CompletedCount": 2,
```

```
            "ErrorCount": 0,
            "DeliveryTimedOutCount": 0,
            "ServiceRole": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "NotificationConfig": {
                "NotificationArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:111222333444:my-us-
east-2-notification-arn",
                "NotificationEvents": [
                    "All"
                ],
                "NotificationType": "Invocation"
            },
            "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
                "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
                "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
            }
        }
        {
            "CommandId": "d539b6c3-70e8-4853-80e5-0ce4fEXAMPLE",
            "DocumentName": "AWS-RunPatchBaseline",
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "Comment": "",
            "ExpiresAfter": "2020-01-24T12:21:04.350000-08:00",
            "Parameters": {
                "InstallOverrideList": [
                    ""
                ],
                "Operation": [
                    "Install"
                ],
                "RebootOption": [
                    "RebootIfNeeded"
                ],
                "SnapshotId": [
                    ""
                ]
            },
            "InstanceIds": [],
            "Targets": [
                {
                    "Key": "InstanceIds",
                    "Values": [
                        "i-00ec29b21eEXAMPLE",
                        "i-09911ddd90EXAMPLE"
```

```
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "RequestedDateTime": "2020-01-24T11:11:04.350000-08:00",
            "Status": "Success",
            "StatusDetails": "Success",
            "OutputS3BucketName": "my-us-east-2-bucket",
            "OutputS3KeyPrefix": "my-rc-output",
            "MaxConcurrency": "50",
            "MaxErrors": "0",
            "TargetCount": 2,
            "CompletedCount": 2,
            "ErrorCount": 0,
            "DeliveryTimedOutCount": 0,
            "ServiceRole": "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/aws-service-role/
ssm.amazonaws.com/AWSServiceRoleForAmazonSSM",
            "NotificationConfig": {
                "NotificationArn": "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:111222333444:my-us-
east-2-notification-arn",
                "NotificationEvents": [
                    "All"
                ],
                "NotificationType": "Invocation"
            },
            "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
                "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
                "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱《Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈使用 AWS Systems Manager 執行指令〉執

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListCommands中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出所有要求的指令。

```
Get-SSMCommand
```

輸出：

```
CommandId          : 4b75a163-d39a-4d97-87c9-98ae52c6be35
Comment            : Apply association with id at update time: 4cc73e42-
d5ae-4879-84f8-57e09c0efcd0
CompletedCount     : 1
DocumentName       : AWS-RefreshAssociation
ErrorCount         : 0
ExpiresAfter       : 2/24/2017 3:19:08 AM
InstanceIds        : {i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f}
MaxConcurrency     : 50
MaxErrors          : 0
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
OutputS3BucketName :
OutputS3KeyPrefix  :
OutputS3Region     :
Parameters         : {[associationIds,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
RequestedDateTime  : 2/24/2017 3:18:08 AM
ServiceRole        :
Status             : Success
StatusDetails      : Success
TargetCount        : 1
Targets            : {}
```

範例 2：此範例取得特定命令的狀態。

```
Get-SSMCommand -CommandId "4b75a163-d39a-4d97-87c9-98ae52c6be35"
```

範例 3：此範例會擷取在 2019-04-01T00:00:00 Z 之後叫用的所有 SSM 命令

```
Get-SSMCommand -Filter @{Key="InvokedAfter";Value="2019-04-01T00:00:00Z"} |
 Select-Object CommandId, DocumentName, Status, RequestedDateTime | Sort-Object -
Property RequestedDateTime -Descending
```

輸出：

```
CommandId                            DocumentName               Status
 RequestedDateTime
```

```
---------                              ------------                ------
 -----------------
edb1b23e-456a-7adb-aef8-90e-012ac34f AWS-RunPowerShellScript    Cancelled
 4/16/2019 5:45:23 AM
1a2dc3fb-4567-890d-a1ad-234b5d6bc7d9 AWS-ConfigureAWSPackage    Success
 4/6/2019 9:19:42 AM
12c3456c-7e90-4f12-1232-1234f5b67893 KT-Retrieve-Cloud-Type-Win Failed
 4/2/2019 4:13:07 AM
fe123b45-240c-4123-a2b3-234bdd567ecf AWS-RunInspecChecks        Failed
 4/1/2019 2:27:31 PM
1eb23aa4-567d-4123-12a3-4c1c2ab34561 AWS-RunPowerShellScript    Success
 4/1/2019 1:05:55 PM
1c2f3bb4-ee12-4bc1-1a23-12345eea123e AWS-RunInspecChecks        Failed
 4/1/2019 11:13:09 AM
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListCommands式參考中的。

搭ListComplianceItems配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListComplianceItems。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出特定執行個體的符合性項目

此範例會列出指定執行個體的所有符合性項目。

命令：

```
aws ssm list-compliance-items --resource-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0" --resource-
types "ManagedInstance"
```

輸出：

```
{
  "ComplianceItems": [
      {
          "ComplianceType": "Association",
          "ResourceType": "ManagedInstance",
          "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
```

```
            "Id": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
            "Title": "",
            "Status": "COMPLIANT",
            "Severity": "UNSPECIFIED",
            "ExecutionSummary": {
                "ExecutionTime": 1550408470.0
            },
            "Details": {
                "DocumentName": "AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory",
                "DocumentVersion": "1"
            }
        },
        {
            "ComplianceType": "Association",
            "ResourceType": "ManagedInstance",
            "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
            "Id": "e4c2ed6d-516f-41aa-aa2a-0123456789ab",
            "Title": "",
            "Status": "COMPLIANT",
            "Severity": "UNSPECIFIED",
            "ExecutionSummary": {
                "ExecutionTime": 1550508475.0
            },
            "Details": {
                "DocumentName": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
                "DocumentVersion": "1"
            }
        },
                ...
    ],
    "NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
}
```

列出特定執行個體和關聯 ID 的符合性項目

此範例會列出指定執行個體和關聯 ID 的所有符合性項目。

命令：

```
aws ssm list-compliance-items --resource-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0" --resource-
types "ManagedInstance" --filters
 "Key=ComplianceType,Values=Association,Type=EQUAL"
 "Key=Id,Values=e4c2ed6d-516f-41aa-aa2a-0123456789ab,Type=EQUAL"
```

列出特定日期和時間之後執行個體的符合性項目

此範例會列出指定日期和時間之後執行個體的所有符合性項目。

命令：

```
aws ssm list-compliance-items --resource-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0" --resource-
types "ManagedInstance" --filters
 "Key=ExecutionTime,Values=2019-02-18T16:00:00Z,Type=GREATER_THAN"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListComplianceItems中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例列出指定資源 ID 和類型的符合性項目清單，篩選規範遵循類型為「關聯」

```
Get-SSMComplianceItemList -ResourceId i-1a2caf345f67d0dc2 -ResourceType
 ManagedInstance -Filter @{Key="ComplianceType";Values="Association"}
```

輸出：

```
ComplianceType   : Association
Details          : {[DocumentName, AWS-GatherSoftwareInventory],
 [DocumentVersion, 1]}
ExecutionSummary :
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.ComplianceExecutionSummary
Id               : 123a45a1-c234-1234-1245-67891236db4e
ResourceId       : i-1a2caf345f67d0dc2
ResourceType     : ManagedInstance
Severity         : UNSPECIFIED
Status           : COMPLIANT
Title            :
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListComplianceItems式參考中的。

搭`ListComplianceSummaries`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListComplianceSummaries`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出所有規範遵循類型的符合性摘要

此範例會列出您帳戶中所有規範遵循類型的合規摘要。

命令：

```
aws ssm list-compliance-summaries
```

輸出：

```
{
  "ComplianceSummaryItems": [
      {
          "ComplianceType": "Association",
          "CompliantSummary": {
              "CompliantCount": 2,
              "SeveritySummary": {
                  "CriticalCount": 0,
                  "HighCount": 0,
                  "MediumCount": 0,
                  "LowCount": 0,
                  "InformationalCount": 0,
                  "UnspecifiedCount": 2
              }
          },
          "NonCompliantSummary": {
              "NonCompliantCount": 0,
              "SeveritySummary": {
                  "CriticalCount": 0,
                  "HighCount": 0,
                  "MediumCount": 0,
                  "LowCount": 0,
                  "InformationalCount": 0,
                  "UnspecifiedCount": 0
              }
          }
      },
      {
          "ComplianceType": "Patch",
          "CompliantSummary": {
```

```
                "CompliantCount": 1,
                "SeveritySummary": {
                    "CriticalCount": 0,
                    "HighCount": 0,
                    "MediumCount": 0,
                    "LowCount": 0,
                    "InformationalCount": 0,
                    "UnspecifiedCount": 1
                }
            },
            "NonCompliantSummary": {
                "NonCompliantCount": 1,
                "SeveritySummary": {
                    "CriticalCount": 1,
                    "HighCount": 0,
                    "MediumCount": 0,
                    "LowCount": 0,
                    "InformationalCount": 0,
                    "UnspecifiedCount": 0
                }
            }
        },
                ...
    ],
    "NextToken": "eyJOZXh0VG9rZW4iOiBudWxsLCAiYm90b190cnVuY2F0ZV9hbW91bnQiOiAyfQ=="
}
```

列出特定符合性類型的符合性摘要

此範例列出修補程式符合性類型的符合性摘要。

命令：

```
aws ssm list-compliance-summaries --filters
 "Key=ComplianceType,Values=Patch,Type=EQUAL"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListComplianceSummaries中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回所有相容性類型之相容與不相容資源的摘要計數。

```
Get-SSMComplianceSummaryList
```

輸出：

```
ComplianceType CompliantSummary
 NonCompliantSummary
-------------- ----------------
 -------------------
FleetTotal     Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Association    Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Custom:InSpec  Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
Patch          Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.CompliantSummary
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NonCompliantSummary
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListComplianceSummaries式參考中的。

搭`ListDocumentVersions`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDocumentVersions`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出文件版本

下列`list-document-versions`範例會列出 Systems Manager 文件的所有版本。

```
aws ssm list-document-versions \
    --name "Example"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DocumentVersions": [
        {
```

```
            "Name": "Example",
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "CreatedDate": 1583257938.266,
            "IsDefaultVersion": true,
            "DocumentFormat": "YAML",
            "Status": "Active"
        }
    ]
}
```

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱〈AWS Systems Manager 使用指南〉中的〈傳送使用文件版本參數的指令〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListDocumentVersions中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會傳回文件的權限清單。

```
Get-SSMDocumentPermission -Name "RunShellScript" -PermissionType "Share"
```

輸出：

```
all
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListDocumentVersions式參考中的。

搭`ListDocuments`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDocuments`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：列出文件

下列`list-documents`範例會列出要求帳戶所擁有的文件，並加上自訂標籤。

```
aws ssm list-documents \
    --filters Key=Owner,Values=Self Key=tag:DocUse,Values=Testing
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DocumentIdentifiers": [
        {
            "Name": "Example",
            "Owner": "29884EXAMPLE",
            "PlatformTypes": [
                "Windows",
                "Linux"
            ],
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "DocumentType": "Automation",
            "SchemaVersion": "0.3",
            "DocumentFormat": "YAML",
            "Tags": [
                {
                    "Key": "DocUse",
                    "Value": "Testing"
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用指南中的AWS Systems Manager 文件。

範例 2：列出共用文件

下列`list-documents`範例會列出共用文件，包括非擁有的私人共用文件 AWS。

```
aws ssm list-documents \
    --filters Key=Name,Values=sharedDocNamePrefix  Key=Owner,Values=Private
```

輸出：

```
{
    "DocumentIdentifiers": [
        {
```

```
            "Name": "Example",
            "Owner": "12345EXAMPLE",
            "PlatformTypes": [
                "Windows",
                "Linux"
            ],
            "DocumentVersion": "1",
            "DocumentType": "Command",
            "SchemaVersion": "0.3",
            "DocumentFormat": "YAML",
            "Tags": []
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用指南中的AWS Systems Manager 文件。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListDocuments中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：列出您帳戶中的所有組態文件。

```
Get-SSMDocumentList
```

輸出：

```
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ApplyPatchBaseline
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows}
SchemaVersion   : 1.2

DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ConfigureAWSPackage
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows, Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
```

```
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 1
Name            : AWS-ConfigureCloudWatch
Owner           : Amazon
PlatformTypes   : {Windows}
SchemaVersion   : 1.2
...
```

範例 2：此範例會擷取所有名稱相符為「平台」的自動化文件

```
Get-SSMDocumentList -DocumentFilterList @{Key="DocumentType";Value="Automation"}
 | Where-Object Name -Match "Platform"
```

輸出：

```
DocumentFormat  : JSON
DocumentType    : Automation
DocumentVersion : 7
Name            : KT-Get-Platform
Owner           : 987654123456
PlatformTypes   : {Windows, Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 0.3
Tags            : {}
TargetType      :
VersionName     :
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListDocuments式參考中的。

搭`ListInventoryEntries`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListInventoryEntries`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要檢視執行環境的特定存貨型態項目

下列`list-inventory-entries`範例列出特定執行環境上：應用程式 AWS庫存類型的詳細目錄項目。

```
aws ssm list-inventory-entries \
```

```
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --type-name "AWS:Application"
```

輸出：

```
{
  "TypeName": "AWS:Application",
  "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
  "SchemaVersion": "1.1",
  "CaptureTime": "2019-02-15T12:17:55Z",
  "Entries": [
    {
      "Architecture": "i386",
      "Name": "Amazon SSM Agent",
      "PackageId": "{88a60be2-89a1-4df8-812a-80863c2a2b68}",
      "Publisher": "Amazon Web Services",
      "Version": "2.3.274.0"
    },
    {
      "Architecture": "x86_64",
      "InstalledTime": "2018-05-03T13:42:34Z",
      "Name": "AmazonCloudWatchAgent",
      "Publisher": "",
      "Version": "1.200442.0"
    }
  ]
}
```

範例 2：若要檢視指派給執行環境的自訂庫存項目

下列`list-inventory-entries`範例會列出指派給執行個體的自訂詳細目錄項目。

```
aws ssm list-inventory-entries \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --type-name "Custom:RackInfo"
```

輸出：

```
{
  "TypeName": "Custom:RackInfo",
  "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
  "SchemaVersion": "1.0",
  "CaptureTime": "2021-05-22T10:01:01Z",
```

```
  "Entries": [
    {
      "RackLocation": "Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf E"
    }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListInventoryEntries中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出執行環境的所有自訂庫存項目。

```
Get-SSMInventoryEntriesList -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -TypeName
 "Custom:RackInfo"
```

輸出：

```
CaptureTime   : 2016-08-22T10:01:01Z
Entries       :
 {Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendDictionary`2[System.String,System.String]}
InstanceId    : i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
NextToken     :
SchemaVersion : 1.0
TypeName      : Custom:RackInfo
```

範例 2：此範例會列出詳細資訊。

```
(Get-SSMInventoryEntriesList -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -TypeName
 "Custom:RackInfo").Entries
```

輸出：

```
Key          Value
---          -----
RackLocation Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf E
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListInventoryEntries式參考中的。

搭ListResourceComplianceSummaries配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListResourceComplianceSummaries。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要列出資源層級符合性摘要計數

此範例列出資源層級符合性摘要計數。

命令：

```
aws ssm list-resource-compliance-summaries
```

輸出：

```
{
  "ResourceComplianceSummaryItems": [
      {
          "ComplianceType": "Association",
          "ResourceType": "ManagedInstance",
          "ResourceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
          "Status": "COMPLIANT",
          "OverallSeverity": "UNSPECIFIED",
          "ExecutionSummary": {
              "ExecutionTime": 1550509273.0
          },
          "CompliantSummary": {
              "CompliantCount": 2,
              "SeveritySummary": {
                  "CriticalCount": 0,
                  "HighCount": 0,
                  "MediumCount": 0,
                  "LowCount": 0,
                  "InformationalCount": 0,
                  "UnspecifiedCount": 2
              }
          },
          "NonCompliantSummary": {
              "NonCompliantCount": 0,
              "SeveritySummary": {
                  "CriticalCount": 0,
```

```
                "HighCount": 0,
                "MediumCount": 0,
                "LowCount": 0,
                "InformationalCount": 0,
                "UnspecifiedCount": 0
            }
        }
    },
    {
        "ComplianceType": "Patch",
        "ResourceType": "ManagedInstance",
        "ResourceId": "i-9876543210abcdef0",
        "Status": "COMPLIANT",
        "OverallSeverity": "UNSPECIFIED",
        "ExecutionSummary": {
            "ExecutionTime": 1550248550.0,
            "ExecutionId": "7abb6378-a4a5-4f10-8312-0123456789ab",
            "ExecutionType": "Command"
        },
        "CompliantSummary": {
            "CompliantCount": 397,
            "SeveritySummary": {
                "CriticalCount": 0,
                "HighCount": 0,
                "MediumCount": 0,
                "LowCount": 0,
                "InformationalCount": 0,
                "UnspecifiedCount": 397
            }
        },
        "NonCompliantSummary": {
            "NonCompliantCount": 0,
            "SeveritySummary": {
                "CriticalCount": 0,
                "HighCount": 0,
                "MediumCount": 0,
                "LowCount": 0,
                "InformationalCount": 0,
                "UnspecifiedCount": 0
            }
        }
    }
],
"NextToken": "--token string truncated--"
```

```
}
```

若要列出特定符合性類型的資源層級符合性摘要

此範例列出修補程式符合性類型的資源層級符合性摘要。

命令：

```
aws ssm list-resource-compliance-summaries --filters
 "Key=ComplianceType,Values=Patch,Type=EQUAL"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListResourceComplianceSummaries中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例取得資源層級彙總計數。摘要包括符合「Windows10」之產品的相容與不合規狀態的相關資訊，以及符合「Windows10」之產品的詳細規範遵循項目嚴重性 因為如果未指定參數， MaxResult 預設值為 100，且此值無效，因此會加入 MaxResult 參數，並將值設定為 50。

```
$FilterValues = @{
  "Key"="Product"
        "Type"="EQUAL"
        "Values"="Windows10"
}
        Get-SSMResourceComplianceSummaryList -Filter $FilterValues -MaxResult 50
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListResourceComplianceSummaries式參考中的。

搭`ListTagsForResource`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTagsForResource`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出套用至修補程式基準的標籤

下列`list-tags-for-resource`範例列出修補程式基準的標籤。

```
aws ssm list-tags-for-resource \
    --resource-type "PatchBaseline" \
    --resource-id "pb-0123456789abcdef0"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TagList": [
        {
            "Key": "Environment",
            "Value": "Production"
        },
        {
            "Key": "Region",
            "Value": "EMEA"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 一般參考中的標記 AWS 資源。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListTagsForResource中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出維護時段的標籤。

```
Get-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow"
```

輸出：

```
Key   Value
---   -----
Stack Production
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ListTagsForResource式參考中的。

搭ModifyDocumentPermission配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ModifyDocumentPermission。

CLI

AWS CLI

修改文件權限

下列modify-document-permission範例會公開共用 Systems Manager 文件。

```
aws ssm modify-document-permission \
    --name "Example" \
    --permission-type "Share" \
    --account-ids-to-add "All"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱「Systems Manager 使用指南」中的「共用AWS Systems Manager 文件」。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyDocumentPermission中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將「共用」權限新增至文件的所有帳戶。如果命令成功，則沒有輸出。

```
Edit-SSMDocumentPermission -Name "RunShellScript" -PermissionType "Share" -
AccountIdsToAdd all
```

範例 2：此範例會將「共用」權限新增至文件的特定帳戶。如果命令成功，則沒有輸出。

```
Edit-SSMDocumentPermission -Name "RunShellScriptNew" -PermissionType "Share" -
AccountIdsToAdd "123456789012"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyDocumentPermission式參考中的。

搭PutComplianceItems配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutComplianceItems。

CLI

AWS CLI

向指定的執行個體註冊符合性類型和符合性詳細資訊

此範例會將符合性類型註冊Custom:AVCheck到指定的代管執行個體。如果命令成功，則無輸出訊息。

命令：

```
aws ssm put-compliance-items --resource-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" --
resource-type "ManagedInstance" --compliance-type "Custom:AVCheck"
 --execution-summary "ExecutionTime=2019-02-18T16:00:00Z" --items
 "Id=Version2.0,Title=ScanHost,Severity=CRITICAL,Status=COMPLIANT"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutComplianceItems中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會為指定代管執行個體寫入自訂符合性項目

```
$item = [Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.ComplianceItemEntry]::new()
$item.Id = "07Jun2019-3"
$item.Severity="LOW"
$item.Status="COMPLIANT"
$item.Title="Fin-test-1 - custom"
Write-SSMComplianceItem -ResourceId mi-012dcb3ecea45b678 -ComplianceType
 Custom:VSSCompliant2 -ResourceType ManagedInstance -Item $item -
ExecutionSummary_ExecutionTime "07-Jun-2019"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutComplianceItems式參考中的。

搭PutInventory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutInventory。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要指派客戶中繼資料給執行個體

此範例會將機架位置資訊指派給執行個體。如果命令成功，則無輸出訊息。

命令 (Linux):

```
aws ssm put-inventory --instance-id "i-016648b75dd622dab" --items
 '[{"TypeName": "Custom:RackInfo","SchemaVersion": "1.0","CaptureTime":
 "2019-01-22T10:01:01Z","Content":[{"RackLocation": "Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf
 E"}]}]'
```

指令 (視窗)：

```
aws ssm put-inventory --instance-id "i-016648b75dd622dab" --items
 "TypeName=Custom:RackInfo,SchemaVersion=1.0,CaptureTime=2019-01-22T10:01:01Z,Content=[{R
 B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf F'}]"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutInventory中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例將機架位置資訊指定給例證。如果命令成功，則沒有輸出。

```
$data = New-Object
 "System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[System.String,System.String]"
$data.Add("RackLocation", "Bay B/Row C/Rack D/Shelf F")

$items = New-Object
 "System.Collections.Generic.List[System.Collections.Generic.Dictionary[System.String,
 System.String]]"
$items.Add($data)
```

```
$customInventoryItem = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.InventoryItem
$customInventoryItem.CaptureTime = "2016-08-22T10:01:01Z"
$customInventoryItem.Content = $items
$customInventoryItem.TypeName = "Custom:TestRackInfo2"
$customInventoryItem.SchemaVersion = "1.0"

$inventoryItems = @($customInventoryItem)

Write-SSMInventory -InstanceId "i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" -Item $inventoryItems
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutInventory式參考中的。

搭`PutParameter`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutParameter`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：變更參數值

下列`put-parameter`範例會變更指定參數的值。

```
aws ssm put-parameter \
    --name "MyStringParameter" \
    --type "String" \
    --value "Vici" \
    --overwrite
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Version": 2,
    "Tier": "Standard"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱「Systems Manager 使用者指南」中的「建立系統管理員參數 (AWS CLI)」、「管理參數層 < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/parameter-store-advanced-parameters .html>`__」和「使用參數原則」。AWS

範例 2：建立進階參數

下列put-parameter範例會建立進階參數。

```
aws ssm put-parameter \
    --name "MyAdvancedParameter" \
    --description "This is an advanced parameter" \
    --value "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do
 eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim
 veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
 consequat [truncated]" \
    --type "String" \
    --tier Advanced
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Version": 1,
    "Tier": "Advanced"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱「Systems Manager 使用者指南」中的「建立系統管理員參數 (AWS CLI)」、「管理參數層 < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/parameter-store-advanced-parameters .html>`__」和「使用參數原則」。AWS

範例 3：將標準參數轉換為進階參數

下列put-parameter範例會將現有的標準參數轉換為進階參數。

```
aws ssm put-parameter \
    --name "MyConvertedParameter" \
    --value "abc123" \
    --type "String" \
    --tier Advanced \
    --overwrite
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Version": 2,
    "Tier": "Advanced"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱「Systems Manager 使用者指南」中的「建立系統管理員參數 (AWS CLI)」、「管理參數層 < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/parameter-store-advanced-parameters .html>`__」和「使用參數原則」。AWS

範例 4：建立附加原則的參數

下列put-parameter範例會建立附加參數原則的進階參數。

```
aws ssm put-parameter \
    --name "/Finance/Payroll/q2accesskey" \
    --value "P@sSwW)rd" \
    --type "SecureString" \
    --tier Advanced \
    --policies "[{\"Type\":\"Expiration\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":
{\"Timestamp\":\"2020-06-30T00:00:00.000Z\"}},{\"Type\":\"ExpirationNotification
\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":{\"Before\":\"5\",\"Unit\":\"Days\"}},
{\"Type\":\"NoChangeNotification\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":{\"After\":
\"60\",\"Unit\":\"Days\"}}]"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Version": 1,
    "Tier": "Advanced"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱「Systems Manager 使用者指南」中的「建立系統管理員參數 (AWS CLI)」、「管理參數層 < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/parameter-store-advanced-parameters .html>`__」和「使用參數原則」。AWS

範例 5：將原則新增至現有參數

下列put-parameter範例會將原則附加至現有的進階參數。

```
aws ssm put-parameter \
    --name "/Finance/Payroll/q2accesskey" \
    --value "N3wP@sSwW)rd" \
    --type "SecureString" \
    --tier Advanced \
    --policies "[{\"Type\":\"Expiration\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":
{\"Timestamp\":\"2020-06-30T00:00:00.000Z\"}},{\"Type\":\"ExpirationNotification
```

```
\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":{\"Before\":\"5\",\"Unit\":\"Days\"}},
{\"Type\":\"NoChangeNotification\",\"Version\":\"1.0\",\"Attributes\":{\"After\":
\"60\",\"Unit\":\"Days\"}}]"
    --overwrite
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Version": 2,
    "Tier": "Advanced"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱「Systems Manager 使用者指南」中的「建立系統管理員參數 (AWS CLI)」、「管理參數層 < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/parameter-store-advanced-parameters .html>`__」和「使用參數原則」。AWS

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutParameter中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ParameterType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.PutParameterRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SsmException;

public class PutParameter {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
```

```
                    <paraName>

                Where:
                    paraName - The name of the parameter.
                    paraValue - The value of the parameter.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String paraName = args[0];
        String paraValue = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putParaValue(ssmClient, paraName, paraValue);
        ssmClient.close();
    }

    public static void putParaValue(SsmClient ssmClient, String paraName, String
 value) {
        try {
            PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                    .name(paraName)
                    .type(ParameterType.STRING)
                    .value(value)
                    .build();

            ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter was successfully added.");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutParameter中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會建立參數。如果命令成功，則沒有輸出。

```
Write-SSMParameter -Name "Welcome" -Type "String" -Value "helloWorld"
```

範例 2：此範例會變更參數。如果命令成功，則沒有輸出。

```
Write-SSMParameter -Name "Welcome" -Type "String" -Value "Good day, Sunshine!" -
Overwrite $true
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程PutParameter式參考中的。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_parameter(
    client: &Client,
    name: &str,
    value: &str,
    description: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .put_parameter()
        .overwrite(true)
        .r#type(ParameterType::String)
        .name(name)
        .value(value)
        .description(description)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    println!("Success! Parameter now has version: {}", resp.version());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutParameter中的 Rust API 參考資料。

搭`RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline`。

CLI

AWS CLI

設定預設修補程式基準

下列`register-default-patch-baseline`範例會將指定的自訂修補程式基準註冊為其支援之作業系統類型的預設修補程式基準。

```
aws ssm register-default-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "pb-abc123cf9bEXAMPLE"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "BaselineId":"pb-abc123cf9bEXAMPLE"
}
```

下列`register-default-patch-baseline`範例會將 CentOS 提供的預設修補程式基準註冊為預設修補程式基準。 AWS

```
aws ssm register-default-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-2:733109147000:patchbaseline/
pb-0574b43a65ea646ed"
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "BaselineId":"pb-abc123cf9bEXAMPLE"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用者指南中的關於預先定義和自訂修補程式基準。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將修補程式基準註冊為預設修補程式基準。

```
Register-SSMDefaultPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639"
```

輸出：

```
pb-03da896ca3b68b639
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RegisterDefaultPatchBaseline式參考中的。

搭`RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup`。

CLI

AWS CLI

註冊修補程式群組的修補程式基準

下列`register-patch-baseline-for-patch-group`範例會註冊修補程式群組的修補程式基準。

```
aws ssm register-patch-baseline-for-patch-group \
    --baseline-id "pb-045f10b4f382baeda" \
    --patch-group "Production"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-045f10b4f382baeda",
    "PatchGroup": "Production"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 理員使用指南》中的建立修補程式群組 < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/ sysman-patch-group-tagging .html>__ 和將修補程式群組新增至修補程式基準。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會註冊修補程式群組的修補程式基準。

```
Register-SSMPatchBaselineForPatchGroup -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639" -
PatchGroup "Production"
```

輸出：

```
BaselineId           PatchGroup
----------           ----------
pb-03da896ca3b68b639 Production
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RegisterPatchBaselineForPatchGroup式參考中的。

搭`RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：在維護時段中註冊單一目標

下列register-target-with-maintenance-window範例會在維護時段中註冊執行個體。

```
aws ssm register-target-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34ef56gh78" \
    --target "Key=InstanceIds,Values=i-0000293ffd8c57862" \
    --owner-information "Single instance" \
    --resource-type "INSTANCE"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowTargetId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
}
```

範例 2：使用執行個體 ID 在維護時段中註冊多個目標

下列register-target-with-maintenance-window範例會指定兩個執行個體 ID，以維護時段註冊兩個執行個體。

```
aws ssm register-target-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34ef56gh78" \
    --target "Key=InstanceIds,Values=i-0000293ffd8c57862,i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f" \
    --owner-information "Two instances in a list" \
    --resource-type "INSTANCE"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowTargetId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
}
```

範例 3：使用資源標記將目標註冊至維護時段

下列register-target-with-maintenance-window範例會指定已套用至執行處理的資源標記，以維護時段註冊執行處理。

```
aws ssm register-target-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" \
    --targets "Key=tag:Environment,Values=Prod" "Key=Role,Values=Web" \
```

```
    --owner-information "Production Web Servers" \
    --resource-type "INSTANCE"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowTargetId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
}
```

範例 4：使用一組標籤鍵註冊目標

下列`register-target-with-maintenance-window`範例會註冊全部具有指派一或多個標籤鍵的執行個體，而不論其索引鍵值為何。

```
aws ssm register-target-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-0c50858d01EXAMPLE" \
    --resource-type "INSTANCE" \
    --target "Key=tag-key,Values=Name,Instance-Type,CostCenter"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowTargetId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
}
```

範例 5：使用資源群組名稱註冊目標

下列`register-target-with-maintenance-window`範例會註冊指定的資源群組，不論其包含的資源類型為何。

```
aws ssm register-target-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-0c50858d01EXAMPLE" \
    --resource-type "RESOURCE_GROUP" \
    --target "Key=resource-groups:Name,Values=MyResourceGroup"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowTargetId":"1a2b3c4d-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b-1a2b3c4d-1a2"
```

```
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的使用維護時段 (AWS CLI) 註冊目標執行個體。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會在維護時段中註冊執行個體。

```
$option1 = @{Key="InstanceIds";Values=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Single instance" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

輸出：

```
d8e47760-23ed-46a5-9f28-927337725398
```

範例 2：此範例會在維護時段中註冊多個執行環境。

```
$option1 =
 @{Key="InstanceIds";Values=@("i-0000293ffd8c57862","i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Single instance" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

輸出：

```
6ab5c208-9fc4-4697-84b7-b02a6cc25f7d
```

範例 3：此範例使用 EC2 標籤在維護時段註冊執行個體。

```
$option1 = @{Key="tag:Environment";Values=@("Production")}
Register-SSMTargetWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-06cf17cbefcb4bf4f" -Target
 $option1 -OwnerInformation "Production Web Servers" -ResourceType "INSTANCE"
```

輸出：

```
2994977e-aefb-4a71-beac-df620352f184
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RegisterTargetWithMaintenanceWindow式參考中的。

搭RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：在維護時段中註冊自動化工作

下列register-task-with-maintenance-window範例會使用以執行個體為目標的維護時段來註冊「自動化」工作。

```
aws ssm register-task-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-082dcd7649EXAMPLE" \
    --targets Key=InstanceIds,Values=i-1234520122EXAMPLE \
    --task-arn AWS-RestartEC2Instance \
    --service-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/SSM --task-type AUTOMATION
 \
    --task-invocation-parameters "{\"Automation\":{\"DocumentVersion\":\"\$LATEST
\",\"Parameters\":{\"InstanceId\":[\"{{RESOURCE_ID}}\"]}}}" \
    --priority 0 \
    --max-concurrency 1 \
    --max-errors 1 \
    --name "AutomationExample" \
    --description "Restarting EC2 Instance for maintenance"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowTaskId":"11144444-5555-6666-7777-88888888"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的使用維護視窗 (AWS CLI) 註冊工作。

範例 2：若要在維護時段中註冊 Lambda 工作

下列`register-task-with-maintenance-window`範例會在執行個體鎖定的維護時段中註冊 Lambda 工作。

```
aws ssm register-task-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-082dcd7649dee04e4" \
    --targets Key=InstanceIds,Values=i-12344d305eEXAMPLE \
    --task-arn arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:111222333444:function:SSMTestLAMBDA \
    --service-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/SSM \
    --task-type LAMBDA \
    --task-invocation-parameters '{"Lambda":{"Payload":"{\"InstanceId\":
\"{{RESOURCE_ID}}\",\"targetType\":\"{{TARGET_TYPE}}\"}","Qualifier":"$LATEST"}}'
 \
    --priority 0 \
    --max-concurrency 10 \
    --max-errors 5 \
    --name "Lambda_Example" \
    --description "My Lambda Example"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowTaskId":"22244444-5555-6666-7777-88888888"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的使用維護視窗 (AWS CLI) 註冊工作。

範例 3：在維護視窗中註冊執行命令工作

下列`register-task-with-maintenance-window`範例會以執行個體為目標的維護時段，註冊執行命令工作。

```
aws ssm register-task-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-082dcd7649dee04e4" \
    --targets "Key=InstanceIds,Values=i-12344d305eEXAMPLE" \
    --service-role-arn "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/SSM" \
    --task-type "RUN_COMMAND" \
    --name "SSMInstallPowerShellModule" \
    --task-arn "AWS-InstallPowerShellModule" \
```

```
    --task-invocation-parameters "{\"RunCommand\":{\"Comment\":\"\",
\"OutputS3BucketName\":\"runcommandlogs\",\"Parameters\":{\"commands\":[\"Get-
Module -ListAvailable\"],\"executionTimeout\":[\"3600\"],\"source\":[\"https:\/
\/gallery.technet.microsoft.com\/EZOut-33ae0fb7\/file\/110351\/1\/EZOut.zip\"],
\"workingDirectory\":[\"\\\\\"]},\"TimeoutSeconds\":600}}" \
    --max-concurrency 1 \
    --max-errors 1 \
    --priority 10
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowTaskId":"33344444-5555-6666-7777-88888888"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的使用維護視窗 (AWS CLI) 註冊工作。

範例 4：將「Step Functions」作業註冊至維護時段

下列`register-task-with-maintenance-window`範例會使用以執行個體為目標的維護時段來註冊 Step Functions 工作。

```
aws ssm register-task-with-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-1234d787d6EXAMPLE" \
    --targets Key=WindowTargetIds,Values=12347414-69c3-49f8-95b8-ed2dcEXAMPLE \
    --task-arn arn:aws:states:us-
east-1:111222333444:stateMachine:SSMTestStateMachine \
    --service-role-arn arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/MaintenanceWindows \
    --task-type STEP_FUNCTIONS \
    --task-invocation-parameters '{"StepFunctions":{"Input":"{\"InstanceId\":
\"{{RESOURCE_ID}}\"}"}}' \
    --priority 0 \
    --max-concurrency 10 \
    --max-errors 5 \
    --name "Step_Functions_Example" \
    --description "My Step Functions Example"
```

輸出：

```
{
```

```
    "WindowTaskId":"44444444-5555-6666-7777-88888888"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的使用維護視窗 (AWS CLI) 註冊工作。

範例 5：使用維護時段目標識別碼註冊工作

下列`register-task-with-maintenance-window`範例會使用維護時段目標 ID 註冊工作。維護時段目標 ID 位於命`aws ssm register-target-with-maintenance-window`令的輸出中。您也可以從`aws ssm describe-maintenance-window-targets`命令的輸出中檢索它。

```
aws ssm register-task-with-maintenance-window \
    --targets "Key=WindowTargetIds,Values=350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c9EXAMPLE" \
    --task-arn "AWS-RunShellScript" \
    --service-role-arn "arn:aws:iam::111222333444:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole" \
    --window-id "mw-ab12cd34eEXAMPLE" \
    --task-type "RUN_COMMAND" \
    --task-parameters  "{\"commands\":{\"Values\":[\"df\"]}}" \
    --max-concurrency 1 \
    --max-errors 1 \
    --priority 10
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WindowTaskId":"33344444-5555-6666-7777-88888888"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的使用維護視窗 (AWS CLI) 註冊工作。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow中的。

PowerShell

用於的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會使用執行個體 ID 在維護時段中註冊工作。輸出為「工作 ID」。

```
$parameters = @{}
$parameterValues = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression
$parameterValues.Values = @("Install")
$parameters.Add("Operation", $parameterValues)

Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
 -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
 -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "AWS-RunShellScript" -Target
 @{ Key="InstanceIds";Values="i-0000293ffd8c57862" } -TaskType "RUN_COMMAND" -
Priority 10 -TaskParameter $parameters
```

輸出：

```
f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

範例 2：此範例會使用目標 ID 在維護時段中註冊工作。輸出為「工作 ID」。

```
$parameters = @{}
$parameterValues = New-Object
 Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.MaintenanceWindowTaskParameterValueExpression
$parameterValues.Values = @("Install")
$parameters.Add("Operation", $parameterValues)

register-ssmtaskwithmaintenancewindow -WindowId "mw-03a342e62c96d31b0"
 -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
 -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "AWS-RunShellScript" -Target
 @{ Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="350d44e6-28cc-44e2-951f-4b2c985838f6" } -
TaskType "RUN_COMMAND" -Priority 10 -TaskParameter $parameters
```

輸出：

```
f34a2c47-ddfd-4c85-a88d-72366b69af1b
```

範例 3：此範例會為執行命令文件建立參數物件，**AWS-RunPowerShellScript**並使用目標 ID 建立具有指定維護時段的工作。傳回輸出為工作 ID。

```
$parameters =
 [Collections.Generic.Dictionary[String,Collections.Generic.List[String]]]::new()
$parameters.Add("commands",@("ipconfig","dir env:\computername"))
```

```
$parameters.Add("executionTimeout",@(3600))

$props = @{
    WindowId = "mw-0123e4cce56ff78ae"
    ServiceRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MaintenanceWindowsRole"
    MaxConcurrency = 1
    MaxError = 1
    TaskType = "RUN_COMMAND"
    TaskArn = "AWS-RunPowerShellScript"
    Target =
 @{Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="fe1234ea-56d7-890b-12f3-456b789bee0f"}
    Priority = 1
    RunCommand_Parameter = $parameters
    Name = "set-via-cmdlet"
}

Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow @props
```

輸出：

```
f1e2ef34-5678-12e3-456a-12334c5c6cbe
```

範例 4：此範例使用名為的文件註冊「 AWS Systems Manager 自動化」工作**Create-Snapshots**。

```
$automationParameters = @{}
$automationParameters.Add( "instanceId", @("{{ TARGET_ID }}") )
$automationParameters.Add( "AutomationAssumeRole",
 @("{arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/AutomationRole}") )
$automationParameters.Add( "SnapshotTimeout", @("PT20M") )
Register-SSMTaskWithMaintenanceWindow -WindowId mw-123EXAMPLE456`
    -ServiceRoleArn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/MW-Role"`
    -MaxConcurrency 1 -MaxError 1 -TaskArn "CreateVolumeSnapshots"`
    -Target @{ Key="WindowTargetIds";Values="4b5acdf4-946c-4355-
bd68-4329a43a5fd1" }`
    -TaskType "AUTOMATION"`
    -Priority 4`
    -Automation_DocumentVersion '$DEFAULT' -Automation_Parameter
 $automationParameters -Name "Create-Snapshots"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RegisterTaskWithMaintenanceWindow式參考中的。

搭RemoveTagsFromResource配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RemoveTagsFromResource。

CLI

AWS CLI

從修補程式基準移除標籤

下列remove-tags-from-resource範例會從修補程式基準移除標籤。

```
aws ssm remove-tags-from-resource \
    --resource-type "PatchBaseline" \
    --resource-id "pb-0123456789abcdef0" \
    --tag-keys "Region"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 一般參考中的標記 AWS 資源。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RemoveTagsFromResource中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會從維護時段移除標籤。如果命令成功，則沒有輸出。

```
Remove-SSMResourceTag -ResourceId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -ResourceType
 "MaintenanceWindow" -TagKey "Production"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RemoveTagsFromResource式參考中的。

搭SendCommand配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendCommand。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用 Systems Manager

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要在一或多個遠端執行個體上執行指令

下列send-command範例會在目標執行個體上執行echo命令。

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --document-name "AWS-RunShellScript" \
    --parameters 'commands=["echo HelloWorld"]' \
    --targets "Key=instanceids,Values=i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --comment "echo HelloWorld"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Command": {
        "CommandId": "92853adf-ba41-4cd6-9a88-142d1EXAMPLE",
        "DocumentName": "AWS-RunShellScript",
        "DocumentVersion": "",
        "Comment": "echo HelloWorld",
        "ExpiresAfter": 1550181014.717,
        "Parameters": {
            "commands": [
                "echo HelloWorld"
            ]
        },
        "InstanceIds": [
            "i-0f00f008a2dcbefe2"
        ],
        "Targets": [],
        "RequestedDateTime": 1550173814.717,
        "Status": "Pending",
        "StatusDetails": "Pending",
        "OutputS3BucketName": "",
        "OutputS3KeyPrefix": "",
        "MaxConcurrency": "50",
        "MaxErrors": "0",
        "TargetCount": 1,
```

```
        "CompletedCount": 0,
        "ErrorCount": 0,
        "DeliveryTimedOutCount": 0,
        "ServiceRole": "",
        "NotificationConfig": {
            "NotificationArn": "",
            "NotificationEvents": [],
            "NotificationType": ""
        },
        "CloudWatchOutputConfig": {
            "CloudWatchLogGroupName": "",
            "CloudWatchOutputEnabled": false
        }
    }
}
```

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱《Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈使用 AWS Systems Manager 執行指令〉執

範例 2：取得執行個體的 IP 資訊

下列`send-command`範例會擷取執行個體的 IP 資訊。

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --instance-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --document-name "AWS-RunShellScript" \
    --comment "IP config" \
    --parameters "commands=ifconfig"
```

如需範例輸出，請參閱範例 1。

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱《Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈使用 AWS Systems Manager 執行指令〉執

範例 3：若要在具有特定標籤的執行個體上執行指令

下列`send-command`範例會在具有標籤索引鍵「ENV」和值「Dev」的執行個體上執行命令。

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --targets "Key=tag:ENV,Values=Dev" \
    --document-name "AWS-RunShellScript" \
    --parameters "commands=ifconfig"
```

如需範例輸出，請參閱範例 1。

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱《Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈使用 AWS Systems Manager 執行指令〉執

範例 4：執行傳送 SNS 通知的命令

下列send-command範例會執行傳送所有通知事件和通知類型的 SNS Command 通知的命令。

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --instance-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --document-name "AWS-RunShellScript" \
    --comment "IP config" \
    --parameters "commands=ifconfig" \
    --service-role-arn "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/SNS_Role" \
    --notification-config "NotificationArn=arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:123456789012:SNSTopicName,NotificationEvents=All,NotificationType=Command"
```

如需範例輸出，請參閱範例 1。

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱《Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈使用 AWS Systems Manager 執行指令〉執

範例 5：執行輸出至 S3 和的命令 CloudWatch

下列send-command範例會執行將命令詳細資訊輸出至 S3 儲存貯體和 CloudWatch 記錄日誌群組的命令。

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --instance-ids "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --document-name "AWS-RunShellScript" \
    --comment "IP config" \
    --parameters "commands=ifconfig" \
    --output-s3-bucket-name "s3-bucket-name" \
    --output-s3-key-prefix "runcommand" \
    --cloud-watch-output-config
 "CloudWatchOutputEnabled=true,CloudWatchLogGroupName=CWLGroupName"
```

如需範例輸出，請參閱範例 1。

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱《Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈使用 AWS Systems Manager 執行指令〉執

範例 6：若要在具有不同標籤的多個執行個體上執行指令

下列send-command範例會在具有兩個不同標籤鍵和值的執行個體上執行命令。

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --document-name "AWS-RunPowerShellScript" \
    --parameters commands=["echo helloWorld"] \
    --targets Key=tag:Env,Values=Dev Key=tag:Role,Values=WebServers
```

如需範例輸出，請參閱範例 1。

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱《Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈使用 AWS Systems Manager 執行指令〉執

範例 7：使用相同標籤鍵定位多個執行個體

下列send-command範例會針對具有相同標籤鍵但值不同的執行個體執行命令。

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --document-name "AWS-RunPowerShellScript" \
    --parameters commands=["echo helloWorld"] \
    --targets Key=tag:Env,Values=Dev,Test
```

如需範例輸出，請參閱範例 1。

若要取得更多資訊，請參閱《Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈使用 AWS Systems Manager 執行指令〉執

範例 8：若要執行使用共用文件的命令

下列send-command範例會在目標執行個體上執行共用文件。

```
aws ssm send-command \
    --document-name "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-1:123456789012:document/ExampleDocument"
 \
    --targets "Key=instanceids,Values=i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

如需範例輸出，請參閱範例 1。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈使用共用 SSM 文件〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考SendCommand中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Sends a SSM command to a managed node.
   public static String sendSSMCommand(SsmClient ssmClient, String documentName,
String instanceId) throws InterruptedException {
       // Before we use Document to send a command - make sure it is active.
       boolean isDocumentActive = false;
       DescribeDocumentRequest request = DescribeDocumentRequest.builder()
           .name(documentName)
           .build();

       while (!isDocumentActive) {
           DescribeDocumentResponse response =
ssmClient.describeDocument(request);
           String documentStatus = response.document().statusAsString();
           if (documentStatus.equals("Active")) {
               System.out.println("The Systems Manager document is active and
ready to use.");
               isDocumentActive = true;
           } else {
               System.out.println("The Systems Manager document is not active.
Status: " + documentStatus);
               try {
                   // Add a delay to avoid making too many requests.
                   Thread.sleep(5000); // Wait for 5 seconds before checking
again
               } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                   e.printStackTrace();
               }
           }
       }

       // Create the SendCommandRequest.
       SendCommandRequest commandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
```

```
            .documentName(documentName)
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        // Send the command.
        SendCommandResponse commandResponse =
ssmClient.sendCommand(commandRequest);
        String commandId = commandResponse.command().commandId();
        System.out.println("The command Id is " + commandId);

        // Wait for the command execution to complete.
        GetCommandInvocationRequest invocationRequest =
GetCommandInvocationRequest.builder()
            .commandId(commandId)
            .instanceId(instanceId)
            .build();

        System.out.println("Wait 5 secs");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);

        // Retrieve the command execution details.
        GetCommandInvocationResponse commandInvocationResponse =
ssmClient.getCommandInvocation(invocationRequest);

        // Check the status of the command execution.
        CommandInvocationStatus status = commandInvocationResponse.status();
        if (status == CommandInvocationStatus.SUCCESS) {
            System.out.println("Command execution successful.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Command execution failed. Status: " + status);
        }
        return commandId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SendCommand中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會在目標執行個體上執行 echo 命令。

```
Send-SSMCommand -DocumentName "AWS-RunPowerShellScript" -Parameter @{commands =
 "echo helloWorld"} -Target @{Key="instanceids";Values=@("i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f")}
```

輸出：

```
CommandId          : d8d190fc-32c1-4d65-a0df-ff5ff3965524
Comment            :
CompletedCount     : 0
DocumentName       : AWS-RunPowerShellScript
ErrorCount         : 0
ExpiresAfter       : 3/7/2017 10:48:37 PM
InstanceIds        : {}
MaxConcurrency     : 50
MaxErrors          : 0
NotificationConfig : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.NotificationConfig
OutputS3BucketName :
OutputS3KeyPrefix  :
OutputS3Region     :
Parameters         : {[commands,
 Amazon.Runtime.Internal.Util.AlwaysSendList`1[System.String]]}
RequestedDateTime  : 3/7/2017 9:48:37 PM
ServiceRole        :
Status             : Pending
StatusDetails      : Pending
TargetCount        : 0
Targets            : {instanceids}
```

範例 2：此範例顯示如何執行接受巢狀參數的命令。

```
Send-SSMCommand -DocumentName "AWS-RunRemoteScript" -Parameter
 @{ sourceType="GitHub";sourceInfo='{"owner": "me","repository": "amazon-
ssm","path": "Examples/Install-Win32OpenSSH"}'; "commandLine"=".\Install-
Win32OpenSSH.ps1"} -InstanceId i-0cb2b964d3e14fd9f
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程SendCommand式參考中的。

搭**StartAutomationExecution**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartAutomationExecution`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：執行自動化文件

下列`start-automation-execution`範例會執行自動化文件。

```
aws ssm start-automation-execution \
    --document-name "AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi" \
    --parameters "AutomationAssumeRole=arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
SSMAutomationRole,SourceAmiId=ami-EXAMPLE,IamInstanceProfileName=EC2InstanceRole"
```

輸出：

```
{
  "AutomationExecutionId": "4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-0a1b2EXAMPLE"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的手動執行自動化工作流程。

範例 2：若要執行共用的自動化文件

下列`start-automation-execution`範例會執行共用的自動化文件。

```
aws ssm start-automation-execution \
    --document-name "arn:aws:ssm:us-east-1:123456789012:document/ExampleDocument"
```

輸出：

```
{
  "AutomationExecutionId": "4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-0a1b2EXAMPLE"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈使用共用 SSM 文件〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StartAutomationExecution中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會執行指定自動化角色、AMI 來源 ID 和 Amazon EC2 執行個體角色的文件。

```
Start-SSMAutomationExecution -DocumentName AWS-UpdateLinuxAmi -
Parameter @{'AutomationAssumeRole'='arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/
SSMAutomationRole';'SourceAmiId'='ami-
f173cc91';'InstanceIamRole'='EC2InstanceRole'}
```

輸出：

```
3a532a4f-0382-11e7-9df7-6f11185f6dd1
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程StartAutomationExecution式參考中的。

搭`StopAutomationExecution`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StopAutomationExecution`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要停止自動化執行

下列`stop-automation-execution`範例會停止自動化文件。

```
aws ssm stop-automation-execution
    --automation-execution-id "4105a4fc-f944-11e6-9d32-0a1b2EXAMPLE"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的手動執行自動化工作流程。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StopAutomationExecution中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會停止自動化執行。如果命令成功，則沒有輸出。

```
Stop-SSMAutomationExecution -AutomationExecutionId "4105a4fc-
f944-11e6-9d32-8fb2db27a909"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程StopAutomationExecution式參考中的。

搭**UpdateAssociation**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateAssociation`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：更新文件關聯

下列`update-association`範例會更新與新文件版本的關聯。

```
aws ssm update-association \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab" \
    --document-version "\$LATEST"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
        "AssociationVersion": "2",
        "Date": 1550508093.293,
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1550508106.596,
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Pending",
            "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
        },
        "DocumentVersion": "$LATEST",
```

```
        "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Key": "tag:Name",
                "Values": [
                    "Linux"
                ]
            }
        ],
        "LastExecutionDate": 1550508094.879,
        "LastSuccessfulExecutionDate": 1550508094.879
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈編輯和建立關聯的新版本〉。

範例 2：更新關聯的排程表示式

下列`update-association`範例會更新指定關聯的排程運算式。

```
aws ssm update-association \
    --association-id "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab" \
    --schedule-expression "cron(0 0 0/4 1/1 * ? *)"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Name": "AWS-HelloWorld",
        "AssociationVersion": "2",
        "Date": "2021-02-08T13:54:19.203000-08:00",
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": "2021-06-29T11:51:07.933000-07:00",
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Pending",
            "DetailedStatus": "Creating"
        },
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Key": "aws:NoOpAutomationTag",
                "Values": [
```

```
                    "AWS-NoOpAutomationTarget-Value"
                ]
            }
        ],
        "ScheduleExpression": "cron(0 0 0/4 1/1 * ? *)",
        "LastExecutionDate": "2021-06-26T19:00:48.110000-07:00",
        "ApplyOnlyAtCronInterval": false
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈編輯和建立關聯的新版本〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateAssociation中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會更新與新文件版本的關聯。

```
Update-SSMAssociation -AssociationId "93285663-92df-44cb-9f26-2292d4ecc439" -
DocumentVersion "1"
```

輸出：

```
Name                  : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId            :
Date                  : 3/1/2017 6:22:21 PM
Status.Name           :
Status.Date           :
Status.Message        :
Status.AdditionalInfo :
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateAssociation式參考中的。

搭`UpdateAssociationStatus`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateAssociationStatus`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要更新關聯狀態

下列update-association-status範例會更新實例與文件之間關聯的關聯狀態。

```
aws ssm update-association-status \
    --name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" \
    --instance-id "i-1234567890abcdef0" \
    --association-status
 "Date=1424421071.939,Name=Pending,Message=temp_status_change,AdditionalInfo=Additional-
Config-Needed"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "AssociationDescription": {
        "Name": "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent",
        "InstanceId": "i-1234567890abcdef0",
        "AssociationVersion": "1",
        "Date": 1550507529.604,
        "LastUpdateAssociationDate": 1550507806.974,
        "Status": {
            "Date": 1424421071.0,
            "Name": "Pending",
            "Message": "temp_status_change",
            "AdditionalInfo": "Additional-Config-Needed"
        },
        "Overview": {
            "Status": "Success",
            "AssociationStatusAggregatedCount": {
                "Success": 1
            }
        },
        "DocumentVersion": "$DEFAULT",
        "AssociationId": "8dfe3659-4309-493a-8755-0123456789ab",
        "Targets": [
            {
                "Key": "InstanceIds",
                "Values": [
                    "i-1234567890abcdef0"
```

```
                ]
            }
        ],
        "LastExecutionDate": 1550507808.0,
        "LastSuccessfulExecutionDate": 1550507808.0
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Systems Manager 理員使用指南》中的〈AWS Systems Manager〉中的使用關聯。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateAssociationStatus中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會更新執行個體與組態文件之間關聯的關聯狀態。

```
Update-SSMAssociationStatus -Name "AWS-UpdateSSMAgent" -InstanceId
 "i-0000293ffd8c57862" -AssociationStatus_Date "2015-02-20T08:31:11Z"
 -AssociationStatus_Name "Pending" -AssociationStatus_Message
 "temporary_status_change" -AssociationStatus_AdditionalInfo "Additional-Config-
Needed"
```

輸出：

```
Name                   : AWS-UpdateSSMAgent
InstanceId             : i-0000293ffd8c57862
Date                   : 2/23/2017 6:55:22 PM
Status.Name            : Pending
Status.Date            : 2/20/2015 8:31:11 AM
Status.Message         : temporary_status_change
Status.AdditionalInfo  : Additional-Config-Needed
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateAssociationStatus式參考中的。

搭`UpdateDocument`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateDocument`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要建立文件的新版本

下列`update-document`範例會在 Windows 電腦上執行時建立文件的新版本。指定的文件`--document`必須為 JSON 格式。請注意，`file://`必須在後面加上內容檔案的路徑參考。因為`$`在`--document-version`參數的開頭，在 Windows 上，您必須用雙引號括住值。在 Linux、MacOS 或出現提 PowerShell 示時，您必須以單引號括住該值。

視窗版本：

```
aws ssm update-document \
    --name "RunShellScript" \
    --content "file://RunShellScript.json" \
    --document-version "$LATEST"
```

Linux/Mac 版本:

```
aws ssm update-document \
    --name "RunShellScript" \
    --content "file://RunShellScript.json" \
    --document-version '$LATEST'
```

輸出：

```
{
  "DocumentDescription": {
      "Status": "Updating",
      "Hash": "f775e5df4904c6fa46686c4722fae9de1950dace25cd9608ff8d622046b68d9b",
      "Name": "RunShellScript",
      "Parameters": [
          {
              "Type": "StringList",
              "Name": "commands",
              "Description": "(Required) Specify a shell script or a command to
 run."
          }
      ],
      "DocumentType": "Command",
      "PlatformTypes": [
```

```
            "Linux"
        ],
        "DocumentVersion": "2",
        "HashType": "Sha256",
        "CreatedDate": 1487899655.152,
        "Owner": "809632081692",
        "SchemaVersion": "2.0",
        "DefaultVersion": "1",
        "LatestVersion": "2",
        "Description": "Run an updated script"
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateDocument中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

示例 1：這將創建一個新版本的文檔，其中包含您指定的 json 文件的更新內容。文件必須是 JSON 格式。您可以使用「Get-SSMDocumentVersionList」指令程式取得文件版本。

```
Update-SSMDocument -Name RunShellScript -DocumentVersion "1" -Content (Get-
Content -Raw "c:\temp\RunShellScript.json")
```

輸出：

```
CreatedDate     : 3/1/2017 2:59:17 AM
DefaultVersion  : 1
Description     : Run an updated script
DocumentType    : Command
DocumentVersion : 2
Hash            :
 1d5ce820e999ff051eb4841ed887593daf77120fd76cae0d18a53cc42e4e22c1
HashType        : Sha256
LatestVersion   : 2
Name            : RunShellScript
Owner           : 809632081692
Parameters      : {commands}
PlatformTypes   : {Linux}
SchemaVersion   : 2.0
Sha1            :
```

```
Status          : Updating
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateDocument式參考中的。

搭`UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion`。

CLI

AWS CLI

更新文件預設版本的步驟

下列`update-document-default-version`範例會更新系 Systems Manager 文件的預設版本。

```
aws ssm update-document-default-version \
    --name "Example" \
    --document-version "2"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Description": {
        "Name": "Example",
        "DefaultVersion": "2"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》中的〈撰寫 SSM 文件內容〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：這會更新文件的預設版本。您可以使用「Get-SSMDocumentVersionList」指令程式取得可用的文件版本。

```
Update-SSMDocumentDefaultVersion -Name "RunShellScript" -DocumentVersion "2"
```

輸出：

```
DefaultVersion Name
-------------- ----
2              RunShellScript
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateDocumentDefaultVersion式參考中的。

搭UpdateMaintenanceWindow配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateMaintenanceWindow。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：更新維護時段

下列update-maintenance-window範例會更新維護時段的名稱。

```
aws ssm update-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h9" \
    --name "My-Renamed-MW"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Cutoff": 1,
    "Name": "My-Renamed-MW",
    "Schedule": "cron(0 16 ? * TUE *)",
    "Enabled": true,
    "AllowUnassociatedTargets": true,
    "WindowId": "mw-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h9",
    "Duration": 4
}
```

範例 2：停用維護時段

下列update-maintenance-window範例會停用維護時段。

```
aws ssm update-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h9" \
    --no-enabled
```

範例 3：啟用維護時段

下列update-maintenance-window範例會啟用維護時段。

```
aws ssm update-maintenance-window \
    --window-id "mw-1a2b3c4d5e6f7g8h9" \
    --enabled
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS Systems Manager 使用指南中的更新維護時段 (AWS CLI)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateMaintenanceWindow中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Update the maintenance window schedule
    public static void updateSSMMaintenanceWindow(SsmClient ssmClient, String id,
String name) {
        try {
            UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest updateRequest =
UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(id)
                .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
                .duration(24)
                .enabled(true)
                .name(name)
                .schedule("cron(0 0 ? * MON *)")
```

```
                .build();

            ssmClient.updateMaintenanceWindow(updateRequest);
            System.out.println("The Systems Manager maintenance window was
 successfully updated.");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateMaintenanceWindow中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會更新維護時段的名稱。

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Name "My-Renamed-
MW"
```

輸出：

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

範例 2：此範例會啟用維護時段。

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Enabled $true
```

輸出：

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : True
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

範例 3：此範例會停用維護時段。

```
Update-SSMMaintenanceWindow -WindowId "mw-03eb9db42890fb82d" -Enabled $false
```

輸出：

```
AllowUnassociatedTargets : False
Cutoff                   : 1
Duration                 : 2
Enabled                  : False
Name                     : My-Renamed-MW
Schedule                 : cron(0 */30 * * * ? *)
WindowId                 : mw-03eb9db42890fb82d
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateMaintenanceWindow式參考中的。

搭`UpdateManagedInstanceRole`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateManagedInstanceRole`。

CLI

AWS CLI

更新代管執行個體的 IAM 角色

下列`update-managed-instance-role`範例會更新代管執行個體的 IAM 執行個體設定檔。

```
aws ssm update-managed-instance-role \
    --instance-id "mi-08ab247cdfEXAMPLE" \
    --iam-role "ExampleRole"
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱系統管理員使用指南中的步驟 4：為 Systems Manager 建立 IAM 執行個體設定檔。AWS

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateManagedInstanceRole中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會更新代管執行個體的角色。如果命令成功，則沒有輸出。

```
Update-SSMManagedInstanceRole -InstanceId "mi-08ab247cdf1046573" -IamRole
 "AutomationRole"
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdateManagedInstanceRole式參考中的。

搭`UpdateOpsItem`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateOpsItem`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用 Systems Manager

CLI

AWS CLI

若要更新 OpsItem

下列`update-ops-item`範例會更新的描述、優先順序和類別 OpsItem。此外，該命令還指定 SNS 主題，在編輯或變更 OpsItem 時傳送通知。

```
aws ssm update-ops-item \
    --ops-item-id "oi-287b5EXAMPLE" \
```

```
    --description "Primary OpsItem for failover event 2020-01-01-fh398yf" \
    --priority 2 \
    --category "Security" \
    --notifications "Arn=arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:111222333444:my-us-east-2-topic"
```

輸出：

```
This command produces no output.
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS Systems Manager 使用指南》 OpsItems中的〈使用〉。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateOpsItem中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void resolveOpsItem(SsmClient ssmClient, String opsID) {
        try {
            UpdateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = UpdateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .opsItemId(opsID)
                .status(OpsItemStatus.RESOLVED)
                .build();

            ssmClient.updateOpsItem(opsItemRequest);

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateOpsItem中的。

搭UpdatePatchBaseline配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdatePatchBaseline。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：更新修補程式基準

下列update-patch-baseline範例會將指定的兩個修補程式新增為已拒絕，將一個修補程式新增為已核准至指定的修補程式

```
aws ssm update-patch-baseline \
        --baseline-id "pb-0123456789abcdef0" \
        --rejected-patches "KB2032276" "MS10-048" \
        --approved-patches "KB2124261"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "BaselineId": "pb-0123456789abcdef0",
    "Name": "WindowsPatching",
    "OperatingSystem": "WINDOWS",
    "GlobalFilters": {
        "PatchFilters": []
    },
    "ApprovalRules": {
        "PatchRules": [
            {
                "PatchFilterGroup": {
                    "PatchFilters": [
                        {
                            "Key": "PRODUCT",
                            "Values": [
                                "WindowsServer2016"
                            ]
                        }
                    ]
                },
                "ComplianceLevel": "CRITICAL",
                "ApproveAfterDays": 0,
                "EnableNonSecurity": false
```

```
            }
        ]
    },
    "ApprovedPatches": [
        "KB2124261"
    ],
    "ApprovedPatchesComplianceLevel": "UNSPECIFIED",
    "ApprovedPatchesEnableNonSecurity": false,
    "RejectedPatches": [
        "KB2032276",
        "MS10-048"
    ],
    "RejectedPatchesAction": "ALLOW_AS_DEPENDENCY",
    "CreatedDate": 1550244180.465,
    "ModifiedDate": 1550244180.465,
    "Description": "Patches for Windows Servers",
    "Sources": []
}
```

範例 2：重新命名修補程式基準

下列`update-patch-baseline`範例會重新命名指定的修補程式基準。

```
aws ssm update-patch-baseline \
    --baseline-id "pb-0713accee01234567" \
    --name "Windows-Server-2012-R2-Important-and-Critical-Security-Updates"
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Systems Manager 使用指南中的更新或刪除修補程式基準 < https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/ patch-baseline-update-or-delete .html>`__。AWS

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdatePatchBaseline中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例將兩個修補程式新增為已拒絕，以及一個修補程式作為已核准的修補程式基準。

```
Update-SSMPatchBaseline -BaselineId "pb-03da896ca3b68b639" -RejectedPatch
 "KB2032276","MS10-048" -ApprovedPatch "KB2124261"
```

輸出：

```
ApprovalRules   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchRuleGroup
ApprovedPatches : {KB2124261}
BaselineId      : pb-03da896ca3b68b639
CreatedDate     : 3/3/2017 5:02:19 PM
Description     : Baseline containing all updates approved for production systems
GlobalFilters   : Amazon.SimpleSystemsManagement.Model.PatchFilterGroup
ModifiedDate    : 3/3/2017 5:22:10 PM
Name            : Production-Baseline
RejectedPatches : {KB2032276, MS10-048}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程UpdatePatchBaseline式參考中的。

使用 AWS SDK 的 Systems Manager 的情況

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS Systems Manager 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 Systems Manager

使用 AWS SDK 開始使用 Systems Manager

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 Systems Manager 維護視窗、文件和 OpsItems.

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.CommandInvocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.CommandInvocationStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.CreateDocumentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.CreateDocumentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.CreateMaintenanceWindowResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.CreateOpsItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.CreateOpsItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DeleteDocumentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DeleteOpsItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DescribeDocumentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DescribeDocumentResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DescribeMaintenanceWindowsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DescribeOpsItemsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DescribeOpsItemsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DocumentAlreadyExistsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DocumentType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetCommandInvocationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetCommandInvocationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetOpsItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetOpsItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListCommandInvocationsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListCommandInvocationsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.MaintenanceWindowFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.MaintenanceWindowIdentity;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.OpsItemDataValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.OpsItemFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.OpsItemFilterKey;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.OpsItemFilterOperator;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.OpsItemStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.OpsItemSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SendCommandRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SendCommandResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SsmException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.UpdateOpsItemRequest;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.util.HashMap;
```

```
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 *
 *
 * This Java program performs these tasks:
 * 1. Creates an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window with a default name or a
 user-provided name.
 * 2. Modifies the maintenance window schedule.
 * 3. Creates a Systems Manager document with a default name or a user-provided
 name.
 * 4. Sends a command to a specified EC2 instance using the created Systems
 Manager document and displays the time when the command was invoked.
 * 5. Creates a Systems Manager OpsItem with a predefined title, source,
 category, and severity.
 * 6. Updates and resolves the created OpsItem.
 * 7. Deletes the Systems Manager maintenance window, OpsItem, and document.
 */

public class SSMScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0",
 "-");
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        String usage = """
            Usage:
              <instanceId> <title> <source> <category> <severity>

            Where:
                instanceId - The Amazon EC2 Linux/UNIX instance Id that AWS
 Systems Manager uses (ie, i-0149338494ed95f06).
                title - The title of the parameter (default is Disk Space Alert).
                source - The source of the parameter (default is EC2).
                category - The category of the parameter. Valid values are
 'Availability', 'Cost', 'Performance', 'Recovery', 'Security' (default is
 Performance).
```

```
                severity - The severity of the parameter. Severity should be a
number from 1 to 4 (default is 2).
       """;

      if (args.length != 1) {
          System.out.println(usage);
          System.exit(1);
      }

       Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
       String documentName;
       String windowName;
       String instanceId = args[0];
       String title = "Disk Space Alert" ;
       String source = "EC2" ;
       String category = "Performance" ;
       String severity = "2" ;

       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
           .region(region)
           .build();

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("""
           Welcome to the AWS Systems Manager SDK Getting Started scenario.
           This program demonstrates how to interact with Systems Manager using
the AWS SDK for Java (v2).
           Systems Manager is the operations hub for your AWS applications and
resources and a secure end-to-end management solution.
           The program's primary functions include creating a maintenance
window, creating a document, sending a command to a document,
           listing documents, listing commands, creating an OpsItem, modifying
an OpsItem, and deleting Systems Manager resources.
           Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
           Let's get started...
           Please hit Enter
           """);
       scanner.nextLine();
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println("Create a Systems Manager maintenance window.");
       System.out.println("Please enter the maintenance window name (default is
ssm-maintenance-window):");
```

```
        String win = scanner.nextLine();
        windowName = win.isEmpty() ? "ssm-maintenance-window" : win;
        String winId = createMaintenanceWindow(ssmClient, windowName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("Modify the maintenance window by changing the
schedule");
        System.out.println("Please hit Enter");
        scanner.nextLine();
        updateSSMMaintenanceWindow(ssmClient, winId, windowName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("Create a document that defines the actions that
Systems Manager performs on your EC2 instance.");
        System.out.println("Please enter the document name (default is
ssmdocument):");
        String doc = scanner.nextLine();
        documentName = doc.isEmpty() ? "ssmdocument" : doc;
        createSSMDoc(ssmClient, documentName);

        System.out.println("Now we are going to run a command on an EC2 instance
that echoes 'Hello, world!'");
        System.out.println("Please hit Enter");
        scanner.nextLine();
        String commandId = sendSSMCommand(ssmClient, documentName, instanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("Lets get the time when the specific command was sent
to the specific managed node");
        System.out.println("Please hit Enter");
        scanner.nextLine();
        displayCommands(ssmClient, commandId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
             Now we will create a  Systems Manager OpsItem.
             An OpsItem is a feature provided by the Systems Manager service.
             It is a type of operational data item that allows you to manage and
track various operational issues,
             events, or tasks within your AWS environment.

             You can create OpsItems to track and manage operational issues as
they arise.
```

```
            For example, you could create an OpsItem whenever your application
detects a critical error
            or an anomaly in your infrastructure.
           """);

       System.out.println("Please hit Enter");
       scanner.nextLine();
       String opsItemId = createSSMOpsItem(ssmClient, title, source, category,
severity);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Now we will update  the OpsItem "+opsItemId);
       System.out.println("Please hit Enter");
       scanner.nextLine();
       String description = "An update to "+opsItemId ;
       updateOpsItem(ssmClient, opsItemId, title, description);
       System.out.println("Now we will get the status of the OpsItem
"+opsItemId);
       System.out.println("Please hit Enter");
       scanner.nextLine();
       describeOpsItems(ssmClient, opsItemId);
       System.out.println("Now we will resolve the OpsItem "+opsItemId);
       System.out.println("Please hit Enter");
       scanner.nextLine();
       resolveOpsItem(ssmClient, opsItemId);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Would you like to delete the Systems Manager
resources? (y/n)");
       String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
       if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
           System.out.println("You selected to delete the resources.");
           System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
           scanner.nextLine();
           deleteOpsItem(ssmClient, opsItemId);
           deleteMaintenanceWindow(ssmClient, winId);
           deleteDoc(ssmClient, documentName);
       } else {
           System.out.println("The Systems Manager resources will not be
deleted");
       }
       System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("This concludes the Systems Manager SDK Getting
Started scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Displays the date and time when the specific command was invoked.
    public static void displayCommands(SsmClient ssmClient, String commandId) {
        try {
            ListCommandInvocationsRequest commandInvocationsRequest =
ListCommandInvocationsRequest.builder()
                .commandId(commandId)
                .build();

            ListCommandInvocationsResponse response =
ssmClient.listCommandInvocations(commandInvocationsRequest);
            List<CommandInvocation> commandList = response.commandInvocations();
            DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd
HH:mm:ss").withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());
            for (CommandInvocation invocation : commandList) {
                System.out.println("The time of the command invocation is " +
formatter.format(invocation.requestedDateTime()));
            }

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Create an SSM OpsItem
    public static String createSSMOpsItem(SsmClient ssmClient, String title,
String source, String category, String severity) {
        try {
            CreateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = CreateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .description("Created by the Systems Manager Java API")
                .title(title)
                .source(source)
                .category(category)
                .severity(severity)
                .build();

            CreateOpsItemResponse itemResponse =
ssmClient.createOpsItem(opsItemRequest);
```

```
            return itemResponse.opsItemId();

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
       return "";
    }

    // Update the AWS SSM OpsItem.
    public static void updateOpsItem(SsmClient ssmClient, String opsItemId,
String title, String description) {
        Map<String, OpsItemDataValue> operationalData = new HashMap<>();
        operationalData.put("key1",
OpsItemDataValue.builder().value("value1").build());
        operationalData.put("key2",
OpsItemDataValue.builder().value("value2").build());

        try {
            UpdateOpsItemRequest request = UpdateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .opsItemId(opsItemId)
                .title(title)
                .operationalData(operationalData)
                .status(getOpsItem(ssmClient, opsItemId))
                .description(description)
                .build();

            ssmClient.updateOpsItem(request);

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void resolveOpsItem(SsmClient ssmClient, String opsID) {
        try {
            UpdateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = UpdateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .opsItemId(opsID)
                .status(OpsItemStatus.RESOLVED)
                .build();

            ssmClient.updateOpsItem(opsItemRequest);
```

```
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Gets a specific OpsItem.
    private static OpsItemStatus getOpsItem(SsmClient ssmClient, String
opsItemId) {
        GetOpsItemRequest itemRequest = GetOpsItemRequest.builder()
            .opsItemId(opsItemId)
            .build();

        try {
            GetOpsItemResponse response = ssmClient.getOpsItem(itemRequest);
            return response.opsItem().status();

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    // Sends a SSM command to a managed node.
    public static String sendSSMCommand(SsmClient ssmClient, String documentName,
String instanceId) throws InterruptedException {
        // Before we use Document to send a command - make sure it is active.
        boolean isDocumentActive = false;
        DescribeDocumentRequest request = DescribeDocumentRequest.builder()
            .name(documentName)
            .build();

        while (!isDocumentActive) {
            DescribeDocumentResponse response =
ssmClient.describeDocument(request);
            String documentStatus = response.document().statusAsString();
            if (documentStatus.equals("Active")) {
                System.out.println("The Systems Manager document is active and
ready to use.");
                isDocumentActive = true;
            } else {
                System.out.println("The Systems Manager document is not active.
Status: " + documentStatus);
```

```
                try {
                    // Add a delay to avoid making too many requests.
                    Thread.sleep(5000); // Wait for 5 seconds before checking
again
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
            }
        }

        // Create the SendCommandRequest.
        SendCommandRequest commandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
            .documentName(documentName)
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        // Send the command.
        SendCommandResponse commandResponse =
ssmClient.sendCommand(commandRequest);
        String commandId = commandResponse.command().commandId();
        System.out.println("The command Id is " + commandId);

        // Wait for the command execution to complete.
        GetCommandInvocationRequest invocationRequest =
GetCommandInvocationRequest.builder()
            .commandId(commandId)
            .instanceId(instanceId)
            .build();

        System.out.println("Wait 5 secs");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);

        // Retrieve the command execution details.
        GetCommandInvocationResponse commandInvocationResponse =
ssmClient.getCommandInvocation(invocationRequest);

        // Check the status of the command execution.
        CommandInvocationStatus status = commandInvocationResponse.status();
        if (status == CommandInvocationStatus.SUCCESS) {
            System.out.println("Command execution successful.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Command execution failed. Status: " + status);
        }
        return commandId;
```

```
    }

    // Deletes an AWS Systems Manager document.
    public static void deleteDoc(SsmClient ssmClient, String documentName) {
        try {
            DeleteDocumentRequest documentRequest =
DeleteDocumentRequest.builder()
                .name(documentName)
                .build();

            ssmClient.deleteDocument(documentRequest);
            System.out.println("The Systems Manager document was successfully
deleted.");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteMaintenanceWindow(SsmClient ssmClient, String winId)
{
        try {
            DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest windowRequest =
DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(winId)
                .build();

            ssmClient.deleteMaintenanceWindow(windowRequest);
            System.out.println("The maintenance window was successfully
deleted.");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Update the maintenance window schedule
    public static void updateSSMMaintenanceWindow(SsmClient ssmClient, String id,
String name) {
        try {
            UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest updateRequest =
UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
```

```
                .windowId(id)
                .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
                .duration(24)
                .enabled(true)
                .name(name)
                .schedule("cron(0 0 ? * MON *)")
                .build();

            ssmClient.updateMaintenanceWindow(updateRequest);
            System.out.println("The Systems Manager maintenance window was
successfully updated.");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createMaintenanceWindow(SsmClient ssmClient, String
winName) {
        CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest request =
CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
            .name(winName)
            .description("This is my maintenance window")
            .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
            .duration(2)
            .cutoff(1)
            .schedule("cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)")
            .build();

        try {
            CreateMaintenanceWindowResponse response =
ssmClient.createMaintenanceWindow(request);
            String maintenanceWindowId = response.windowId();
            System.out.println("The maintenance window id is " +
maintenanceWindowId);
            return maintenanceWindowId;

        } catch (DocumentAlreadyExistsException e) {
            System.err.println("The maintenance window already exists. Moving
on.");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        MaintenanceWindowFilter filter = MaintenanceWindowFilter.builder()
            .key("name")
            .values(winName)
            .build();

        DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest winRequest =
DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest.builder()
            .filters(filter)
            .build();

        String windowId = "";
        DescribeMaintenanceWindowsResponse response =
ssmClient.describeMaintenanceWindows(winRequest);
        List<MaintenanceWindowIdentity> windows = response.windowIdentities();
        if (!windows.isEmpty()) {
            windowId = windows.get(0).windowId();
            System.out.println("Window ID: " + windowId);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Window not found.");
        }
       return windowId;
    }

    // Create an AWS SSM document to use in this scenario.
    public static void createSSMDoc(SsmClient ssmClient, String docName) {
        // Create JSON for the content
        String jsonData = """
            {
                "schemaVersion": "2.2",
                "description": "Run a simple shell command",
                "mainSteps": [
                    {
                        "action": "aws:runShellScript",
                        "name": "runEchoCommand",
                        "inputs": {
                          "runCommand": [
                            "echo 'Hello, world!'"
                          ]
                        }
                      }
                    ]
                }
```

```
            """;

        try {
            CreateDocumentRequest request = CreateDocumentRequest.builder()
                .content(jsonData)
                .name(docName)
                .documentType(DocumentType.COMMAND)
                .build();

            // Create the document.
            CreateDocumentResponse response = ssmClient.createDocument(request);
            System.out.println("The status of the document is " +
response.documentDescription().status());

        } catch (DocumentAlreadyExistsException e) {
            System.err.println("The document already exists. Moving on." );
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeOpsItems(SsmClient ssmClient, String key) {
        try {
            OpsItemFilter filter = OpsItemFilter.builder()
                .key(OpsItemFilterKey.OPS_ITEM_ID)
                .values(key)
                .operator(OpsItemFilterOperator.EQUAL)
                .build();

            DescribeOpsItemsRequest itemsRequest =
DescribeOpsItemsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .opsItemFilters(filter)
                .build();

            DescribeOpsItemsResponse itemsResponse =
ssmClient.describeOpsItems(itemsRequest);
            List<OpsItemSummary> items = itemsResponse.opsItemSummaries();
            for (OpsItemSummary item : items) {
                System.out.println("The item title is " + item.title() +" and the
status is "+item.status().toString());
            }
```

```
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteOpsItem(SsmClient ssmClient, String opsId) {
        try {
            DeleteOpsItemRequest deleteOpsItemRequest =
 DeleteOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .opsItemId(opsId)
                .build();

            ssmClient.deleteOpsItem(deleteOpsItemRequest);
            System.out.println(opsId +" Opsitem was deleted");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CommandInvocations
  - CreateDocument
  - CreateMaintenanceWindow
  - CreateOpsItem
  - DeleteMaintenanceWindow
  - SendCommand
  - UpdateOpsItem

使 AWS 用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Textract 區段的程式

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Textract。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- 亞馬遜開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon Textract 取的更多信息。
- Amazon Textract 取 API 參考 — 有關所有可用的 Amazon 文字處理動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使 AWS 用 SDK 對 Amazon Textract 取的操作
  - 搭AnalyzeDocument配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DetectDocumentText配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetDocumentAnalysis配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭StartDocumentAnalysis配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭StartDocumentTextDetection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Textract 案 AWS
  - 使用開發套件開始使用 Amazon Textract 件分析 AWS
- 使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Textract 跨服務範例 AWS
  - 建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式
  - 建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式
  - 使用 AWS SDK 檢測從圖像中提取的文本中的實體

使 AWS 用 SDK 對 Amazon Textract 取的操作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Textract。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Textract 案 AWS。

範例

- 搭AnalyzeDocument配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭DetectDocumentText配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetDocumentAnalysis配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartDocumentAnalysis配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartDocumentTextDetection配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭**AnalyzeDocument**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AnalyzeDocument`。

CLI

AWS CLI

分析文件中的文字

下列`analyze-document`範例顯示如何分析文件中的文字。

Linux/macOS:

```
aws textract analyze-document \
    --document '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"bucket","Name":"document"}}' \
    --feature-types '["TABLES","FORMS"]'
```

Windows：

```
aws textract analyze-document \
    --document "{\"S3Object\":{\"Bucket\":\"bucket\",\"Name\":\"document\"}}" \
    --feature-types "[\"TABLES\",\"FORMS\"]" \
    --region region-name
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Blocks": [
        {
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 1.0,
                    "Top": 0.0,
                    "Left": 0.0,
```

```
                    "Height": 1.0
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.0,
                        "X": 0.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.0,
                        "X": 1.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 1.0,
                        "X": 1.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 1.0,
                        "X": 0.0
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Relationships": [
                {
                    "Type": "CHILD",
                    "Ids": [
                        "87586964-d50d-43e2-ace5-8a890657b9a0",
                        "a1e72126-21d9-44f4-a8d6-5c385f9002ba",
                        "e889d012-8a6b-4d2e-b7cd-7a8b327d876a"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "BlockType": "PAGE",
            "Id": "c2227f12-b25d-4e1f-baea-1ee180d926b2"
        }
    ],
    "DocumentMetadata": {
        "Pages": 1
    }
}
```


如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Textract 開發人員指南中的使用 Amazon Textract 分析文件文字

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AnalyzeDocument中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.AnalyzeDocumentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.FeatureType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.AnalyzeDocumentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Block;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class AnalyzeDocument {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sourceDoc>\s
```

```
                Where:
                    sourceDoc - The path where the document is located (must be
an image, for example, C:/AWS/book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceDoc = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        analyzeDoc(textractClient, sourceDoc);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static void analyzeDoc(TextractClient textractClient, String
sourceDoc) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceDoc));
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            // Get the input Document object as bytes
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            List<FeatureType> featureTypes = new ArrayList<FeatureType>();
            featureTypes.add(FeatureType.FORMS);
            featureTypes.add(FeatureType.TABLES);

            AnalyzeDocumentRequest analyzeDocumentRequest =
AnalyzeDocumentRequest.builder()
                    .featureTypes(featureTypes)
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            AnalyzeDocumentResponse analyzeDocument =
textractClient.analyzeDocument(analyzeDocumentRequest);
```

```
            List<Block> docInfo = analyzeDocument.blocks();
            Iterator<Block> blockIterator = docInfo.iterator();

            while (blockIterator.hasNext()) {
                Block block = blockIterator.next();
                System.out.println("The block type is " +
 block.blockType().toString());
            }

        } catch (TextractException | FileNotFoundException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AnalyzeDocument中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource
```

```
    def analyze_file(
        self, feature_types, *, document_file_name=None, document_bytes=None
    ):
        """
        Detects text and additional elements, such as forms or tables, in a local
image
        file or from in-memory byte data.
        The image must be in PNG or JPG format.

        :param feature_types: The types of additional document features to
detect.
        :param document_file_name: The name of a document image file.
        :param document_bytes: In-memory byte data of a document image.
        :return: The response from Amazon Textract, including a list of blocks
                 that describe elements detected in the image.
        """
        if document_file_name is not None:
            with open(document_file_name, "rb") as document_file:
                document_bytes = document_file.read()
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.analyze_document(
                Document={"Bytes": document_bytes}, FeatureTypes=feature_types
            )
            logger.info("Detected %s blocks.", len(response["Blocks"]))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AnalyzeDocument中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "Detects text and additional elements, such as forms or tables,"
   "in a local image file or from in-memory byte data."
   "The image must be in PNG or JPG format."


   "Create ABAP objects for feature type."
   "Add TABLES to return information about the tables."
   "Add FORMS to return detected form data."
   "To perform both types of analysis, add TABLES and FORMS to FeatureTypes."

   DATA(lt_featuretypes) = VALUE /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w=>tt_featuretypes(
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'FORMS' ) )
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'TABLES' ) ) ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_document) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocument( io_s3object = lo_s3object ).

   "Analyze document stored in Amazon S3."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->analyzedocument(      "oo_result is returned for
testing purposes."
         io_document        = lo_document
         it_featuretypes    = lt_featuretypes ).
       LOOP AT oo_result->get_blocks( ) INTO DATA(lo_block).
         IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
           MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
```

```
          ENDIF.
        ENDLOOP.
        MESSAGE 'Analyze document completed.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texhlquotaexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'Human loop quota exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.

      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK AnalyzeDocument中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**DetectDocumentText**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectDocumentText`。

CLI

AWS CLI

偵測文件中的文字

下面`detect-document-text`的例子演示了如何檢測文檔中的文本。

Linux/macOS:

```
aws textract detect-document-text \
    --document '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"bucket","Name":"document"}}'
```

Windows：

```
aws textract detect-document-text \
    --document "{\"S3Object\":{\"Bucket\":\"bucket\",\"Name\":\"document\"}}" \
    --region region-name
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Blocks": [
        {
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 1.0,
                    "Top": 0.0,
                    "Left": 0.0,
                    "Height": 1.0
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.0,
                        "X": 0.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.0,
                        "X": 1.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 1.0,
                        "X": 1.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 1.0,
                        "X": 0.0
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Relationships": [
                {
```

```
                    "Type": "CHILD",
                    "Ids": [
                        "896a9f10-9e70-4412-81ce-49ead73ed881",
                        "0da18623-dc4c-463d-a3d1-9ac050e9e720",
                        "167338d7-d38c-4760-91f1-79a8ec457bb2"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "BlockType": "PAGE",
            "Id": "21f0535e-60d5-4bc7-adf2-c05dd851fa25"
        },
        {
            "Relationships": [
                {
                    "Type": "CHILD",
                    "Ids": [
                        "62490c26-37ea-49fa-8034-7a9ff9369c9c",
                        "1e4f3f21-05bd-4da9-ba10-15d01e66604c"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "Confidence": 89.11581420898438,
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.33642634749412537,
                    "Top": 0.17169663310050964,
                    "Left": 0.13885067403316498,
                    "Height": 0.49159330129623413
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.17169663310050964,
                        "X": 0.13885067403316498
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.17169663310050964,
                        "X": 0.47527703642845154
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.6632899641990662,
                        "X": 0.47527703642845154
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.6632899641990662,
```

```
                        "X": 0.13885067403316498
                    }
                ]
            },
            "Text": "He llo,",
            "BlockType": "LINE",
            "Id": "896a9f10-9e70-4412-81ce-49ead73ed881"
        },
        {
            "Relationships": [
                {
                    "Type": "CHILD",
                    "Ids": [
                        "19b28058-9516-4352-b929-64d7cef29daf"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "Confidence": 85.5694351196289,
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 0.33182239532470703,
                    "Top": 0.23131252825260162,
                    "Left": 0.5091826915740967,
                    "Height": 0.3766750991344452
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.23131252825260162,
                        "X": 0.5091826915740967
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.23131252825260162,
                        "X": 0.8410050868988037
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.607987642288208,
                        "X": 0.8410050868988037
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.607987642288208,
                        "X": 0.5091826915740967
                    }
                ]
            },
```

```
            "Text": "worlc",
            "BlockType": "LINE",
            "Id": "0da18623-dc4c-463d-a3d1-9ac050e9e720"
        }
    ],
    "DocumentMetadata": {
        "Pages": 1
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Textract 開發人員指南中的使用 Amazon Textract 偵測文件文字

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetectDocumentText中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

檢測輸入文檔中的文本。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Block;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DocumentMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectDocumentText {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sourceDoc>\s

                Where:
                    sourceDoc - The path where the document is located (must be
 an image, for example, C:/AWS/book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceDoc = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectDocText(textractClient, sourceDoc);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectDocText(TextractClient textractClient, String
 sourceDoc) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceDoc));
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            // Get the input Document object as bytes.
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
```

```
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            DetectDocumentTextRequest detectDocumentTextRequest =
 DetectDocumentTextRequest.builder()
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            // Invoke the Detect operation.
            DetectDocumentTextResponse textResponse =
 textractClient.detectDocumentText(detectDocumentTextRequest);
            List<Block> docInfo = textResponse.blocks();
            for (Block block : docInfo) {
                System.out.println("The block type is " +
 block.blockType().toString());
            }

            DocumentMetadata documentMetadata = textResponse.documentMetadata();
            System.out.println("The number of pages in the document is " +
 documentMetadata.pages());

        } catch (TextractException | FileNotFoundException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

從位於 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中的文件偵測文字。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Block;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DocumentMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class DetectDocumentTextS3 {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <docName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains
 the document.\s

                    docName - The document name (must be an image, i.e.,
 book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String docName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectDocTextS3(textractClient, bucketName, docName);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectDocTextS3(TextractClient textractClient, String
 bucketName, String docName) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Object = S3Object.builder()
```

```
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(docName)
                    .build();

            // Create a Document object and reference the s3Object instance.
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Object)
                    .build();

            DetectDocumentTextRequest detectDocumentTextRequest =
 DetectDocumentTextRequest.builder()
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            DetectDocumentTextResponse textResponse =
 textractClient.detectDocumentText(detectDocumentTextRequest);
            for (Block block : textResponse.blocks()) {
                System.out.println("The block type is " +
 block.blockType().toString());
            }

            DocumentMetadata documentMetadata = textResponse.documentMetadata();
            System.out.println("The number of pages in the document is " +
 documentMetadata.pages());

        } catch (TextractException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectDocumentText中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def detect_file_text(self, *, document_file_name=None, document_bytes=None):
        """
        Detects text elements in a local image file or from in-memory byte data.
        The image must be in PNG or JPG format.

        :param document_file_name: The name of a document image file.
        :param document_bytes: In-memory byte data of a document image.
        :return: The response from Amazon Textract, including a list of blocks
                 that describe elements detected in the image.
        """
        if document_file_name is not None:
            with open(document_file_name, "rb") as document_file:
                document_bytes = document_file.read()
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.detect_document_text(
                Document={"Bytes": document_bytes}
            )
            logger.info("Detected %s blocks.", len(response["Blocks"]))
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectDocumentText中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "Detects text in the input document."
   "Amazon Textract can detect lines of text and the words that make up a line
of text."
   "The input document must be in one of the following image formats: JPEG, PNG,
PDF, or TIFF."

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon S3 object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_document) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocument( io_s3object = lo_s3object ).
   "Analyze document stored in Amazon S3."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->detectdocumenttext( io_document = lo_document ).
   "oo_result is returned for testing purposes."
       LOOP AT oo_result->get_blocks( ) INTO DATA(lo_block).
         IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
           MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
```

```
          ENDIF.
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lo_metadata) = oo_result->get_documentmetadata( ).
        MESSAGE 'The number of pages in the document is ' && lo_metadata-
>ask_pages( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Detect document text completed.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DetectDocumentText中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**GetDocumentAnalysis**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDocumentAnalysis`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用文件分析

CLI

AWS CLI

獲取多頁文檔的異步文本分析結果

下列get-document-analysis範例說明如何取得多頁文件的非同步文字分析結果。

```
aws textract get-document-analysis \
    --job-id df7cf32ebbd2a5de113535fcf4d921926a701b09b4e7d089f3aebadb41e0712b \
    --max-results 1000
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Blocks": [
        {
            "Geometry": {
                "BoundingBox": {
                    "Width": 1.0,
                    "Top": 0.0,
                    "Left": 0.0,
                    "Height": 1.0
                },
                "Polygon": [
                    {
                        "Y": 0.0,
                        "X": 0.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 0.0,
                        "X": 1.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 1.0,
                        "X": 1.0
                    },
                    {
                        "Y": 1.0,
                        "X": 0.0
                    }
                ]
            },
```

```
            "Relationships": [
                {
                    "Type": "CHILD",
                    "Ids": [
                        "75966e64-81c2-4540-9649-d66ec341cd8f",
                        "bb099c24-8282-464c-a179-8a9fa0a057f0",
                        "5ebf522d-f9e4-4dc7-bfae-a288dc094595"
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "BlockType": "PAGE",
            "Id": "247c28ee-b63d-4aeb-9af0-5f7ea8ba109e",
            "Page": 1
        }
    ],
    "NextToken": "cY1W3eTFvoB0cH7YrKVudI4Gb0H8J0xAYLo8xI/JunCIPWCthaKQ+07n/
ElyutsSy0+1VOImoTRmP1zw4P0RFtaeV9Bzhnfedpx1YqwB4xaGDA==",
    "DocumentMetadata": {
        "Pages": 1
    },
    "JobStatus": "SUCCEEDED"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Textract 開發人員指南中的偵測和分析多頁文件中的文字

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetDocumentAnalysis中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
```

```
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def get_analysis_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets data for a previously started detection job that includes additional
        elements.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to retrieve.
        :return: The job data, including a list of blocks that describe elements
                 detected in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.get_document_analysis(JobId=job_id)
            job_status = response["JobStatus"]
            logger.info("Job %s status is %s.", job_id, job_status)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetDocumentAnalysis中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "Gets the results for an Amazon Textract"
   "asynchronous operation that analyzes text in a document."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = iv_jobid ).
"oo_result is returned for testing purposes."
       WHILE oo_result->get_jobstatus( ) <> 'SUCCEEDED'.
         IF sy-index = 10.
           EXIT.               "Maximum 300 seconds.
         ENDIF.
         WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
         oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = iv_jobid ).
       ENDWHILE.

       DATA(lt_blocks) = oo_result->get_blocks( ).
       LOOP AT lt_blocks INTO DATA(lo_block).
         IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
           MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
         ENDIF.
       ENDLOOP.
       MESSAGE 'Document analysis retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
       MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidjobidex.
       MESSAGE 'Job ID is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
       MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
       MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetDocumentAnalysis中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**StartDocumentAnalysis**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartDocumentAnalysis`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用文件分析

CLI

AWS CLI

開始分析多頁文件中的文字

下列`start-document-analysis`範例會示範如何啟動多頁文件中的文字非同步分析。

Linux/macOS:

```
aws textract start-document-analysis \
    --document-location '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"bucket","Name":"document"}}' \
    --feature-types '["TABLES","FORMS"]' \
    --notification-channel "SNSTopicArn=arn:snsTopic,RoleArn=roleArn"
```

Windows：

```
aws textract start-document-analysis \
    --document-location "{\"S3Object\":{\"Bucket\":\"bucket\",\"Name\":\"document
\"}}" \
    --feature-types "[\"TABLES\", \"FORMS\"]" \
    --region region-name \
```

```
    --notification-channel "SNSTopicArn=arn:snsTopic,RoleArn=roleArn"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "JobId": "df7cf32ebbd2a5de113535fcf4d921926a701b09b4e7d089f3aebadb41e0712b"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Textract 開發人員指南中的偵測和分析多頁文件中的文字

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StartDocumentAnalysis中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.StartDocumentAnalysisRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DocumentLocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.StartDocumentAnalysisResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.GetDocumentAnalysisRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.GetDocumentAnalysisResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.FeatureType;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */
public class StartDocumentAnalysis {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <docName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains
 the document.\s
                    docName - The document name (must be an image, for example,
 book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String docName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String jobId = startDocAnalysisS3(textractClient, bucketName, docName);
        System.out.println("Getting results for job " + jobId);
        String status = getJobResults(textractClient, jobId);
        System.out.println("The job status is " + status);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static String startDocAnalysisS3(TextractClient textractClient, String
 bucketName, String docName) {
        try {
            List<FeatureType> myList = new ArrayList<>();
            myList.add(FeatureType.TABLES);
            myList.add(FeatureType.FORMS);
```

```
            S3Object s3Object = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(docName)
                    .build();

            DocumentLocation location = DocumentLocation.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Object)
                    .build();

            StartDocumentAnalysisRequest documentAnalysisRequest =
StartDocumentAnalysisRequest.builder()
                    .documentLocation(location)
                    .featureTypes(myList)
                    .build();

            StartDocumentAnalysisResponse response =
textractClient.startDocumentAnalysis(documentAnalysisRequest);

            // Get the job ID
            String jobId = response.jobId();
            return jobId;

        } catch (TextractException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    private static String getJobResults(TextractClient textractClient, String
jobId) {
        boolean finished = false;
        int index = 0;
        String status = "";

        try {
            while (!finished) {
                GetDocumentAnalysisRequest analysisRequest =
GetDocumentAnalysisRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(jobId)
                        .maxResults(1000)
                        .build();
```

```
                GetDocumentAnalysisResponse response =
 textractClient.getDocumentAnalysis(analysisRequest);
                status = response.jobStatus().toString();

                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    finished = true;
                else {
                    System.out.println(index + " status is: " + status);
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                }
                index++;
            }

            return status;

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考StartDocumentAnalysis中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

啟動非同步工作以分析文件。

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
```

```
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def start_analysis_job(
        self,
        bucket_name,
        document_file_name,
        feature_types,
        sns_topic_arn,
        sns_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts an asynchronous job to detect text and additional elements, such
as
        forms or tables, in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. Textract
publishes
        a notification to the specified Amazon SNS topic when the job completes.
        The image must be in PNG, JPG, or PDF format.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
image.
        :param document_file_name: The name of the document image stored in
Amazon S3.
        :param feature_types: The types of additional document features to
detect.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SNS
topic
                               where job completion notification is published.
        :param sns_role_arn: The ARN of an AWS Identity and Access Management
(IAM)
                              role that can be assumed by Textract and grants
permission
                              to publish to the Amazon SNS topic.
        :return: The ID of the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.start_document_analysis(
```

```
                DocumentLocation={
                    "S3Object": {"Bucket": bucket_name, "Name":
document_file_name}
                },
                NotificationChannel={
                    "SNSTopicArn": sns_topic_arn,
                    "RoleArn": sns_role_arn,
                },
                FeatureTypes=feature_types,
            )
            job_id = response["JobId"]
            logger.info(
                "Started text analysis job %s on %s.", job_id, document_file_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't analyze text in %s.", document_file_name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartDocumentAnalysis中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "Starts the asynchronous analysis of an input document for relationships"
   "between detected items such as key-value pairs, tables, and selection
elements."

   "Create ABAP objects for feature type."
```

```
   "Add TABLES to return information about the tables."
   "Add FORMS to return detected form data."
   "To perform both types of analysis, add TABLES and FORMS to FeatureTypes."

   DATA(lt_featuretypes) = VALUE /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w=>tt_featuretypes(
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'FORMS' ) )
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'TABLES' ) ) ).
   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon S3 object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).
   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_documentlocation) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocumentlocation( io_s3object =
lo_s3object ).

   "Start async document analysis."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->startdocumentanalysis(      "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
         io_documentlocation     = lo_documentlocation
         it_featuretypes         = lt_featuretypes ).
       DATA(lv_jobid) = oo_result->get_jobid( ).

       MESSAGE 'Document analysis started.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texidempotentprmmis00.
       MESSAGE 'Idempotent parameter mismatch exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
       MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
       MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
       MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texlimitexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'An Amazon Textract service limit was exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StartDocumentAnalysis中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`StartDocumentTextDetection`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartDocumentTextDetection`。

CLI

AWS CLI

開始偵測多頁文件中的文字

下列`start-document-text-detection`範例會示範如何啟動多頁文件中的文字非同步偵測。

Linux/macOS:

```
aws textract start-document-text-detection \
        --document-location '{"S3Object":{"Bucket":"bucket","Name":"document"}}'
 \
        --notification-channel "SNSTopicArn=arn:snsTopic,RoleArn=roleARN"
```

Windows：

```
aws textract start-document-text-detection \
    --document-location "{\"S3Object\":{\"Bucket\":\"bucket\",\"Name\":\"document
\"}}" \
    --region region-name \
    --notification-channel "SNSTopicArn=arn:snsTopic,RoleArn=roleArn"
```

輸出：

```
{
    "JobId": "57849a3dc627d4df74123dca269d69f7b89329c870c65bb16c9fd63409d200b9"
```

```
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Textract 開發人員指南中的偵測和分析多頁文件中的文字

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StartDocumentTextDetection中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

啟動非同步工作以偵測文件中的文字。

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def start_detection_job(
        self, bucket_name, document_file_name, sns_topic_arn, sns_role_arn
    ):
        """
        Starts an asynchronous job to detect text elements in an image stored in
 an
        Amazon S3 bucket. Textract publishes a notification to the specified
 Amazon SNS
        topic when the job completes.
        The image must be in PNG, JPG, or PDF format.
```

```
        :param bucket_name: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
image.
        :param document_file_name: The name of the document image stored in
Amazon S3.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SNS
topic
                               where the job completion notification is published.
        :param sns_role_arn: The ARN of an AWS Identity and Access Management
(IAM)
                              role that can be assumed by Textract and grants
permission
                              to publish to the Amazon SNS topic.
        :return: The ID of the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.start_document_text_detection(
                DocumentLocation={
                    "S3Object": {"Bucket": bucket_name, "Name":
document_file_name}
                },
                NotificationChannel={
                    "SNSTopicArn": sns_topic_arn,
                    "RoleArn": sns_role_arn,
                },
            )
            job_id = response["JobId"]
            logger.info(
                "Started text detection job %s on %s.", job_id,
document_file_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text in %s.", document_file_name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartDocumentTextDetection中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "Starts the asynchronous detection of text in a document."
   "Amazon Textract can detect lines of text and the words that make up a line
of text."

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon S3 object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).
   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_documentlocation) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocumentlocation( io_s3object =
lo_s3object ).
   "Start document analysis."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->startdocumenttextdetection( io_documentlocation =
lo_documentlocation ).
       DATA(lv_jobid) = oo_result->get_jobid( ).             "oo_result is
returned for testing purposes."
       MESSAGE 'Document analysis started.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texidempotentprmmis00.
       MESSAGE 'Idempotent parameter mismatch exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
       MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
       MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
       MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texlimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'An Amazon Textract service limit was exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StartDocumentTextDetection中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Textract 案 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Textract。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用開發套件開始使用 Amazon Textract 件分析 AWS

使用開發套件開始使用 Amazon Textract 件分析 AWS

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 啟動非同步分析。
- 取得文件分析。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "Create ABAP objects for feature type."
   "Add TABLES to return information about the tables."
   "Add FORMS to return detected form data."
   "To perform both types of analysis, add TABLES and FORMS to FeatureTypes."

   DATA(lt_featuretypes) = VALUE /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w=>tt_featuretypes(
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'FORMS' ) )
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'TABLES' ) ) ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_documentlocation) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocumentlocation( io_s3object =
lo_s3object ).

   "Start document analysis."
   TRY.
       DATA(lo_start_result) = lo_tex->startdocumentanalysis(
         io_documentlocation     = lo_documentlocation
         it_featuretypes         = lt_featuretypes ).
       MESSAGE 'Document analysis started.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texidempotentprmmis00.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Idempotent parameter mismatch exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
        MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texlimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'An Amazon Textract service limit was exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Get job ID from the output."
    DATA(lv_jobid) = lo_start_result->get_jobid( ).

    "Wait for job to complete."
    oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = lv_jobid ).     "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
    WHILE oo_result->get_jobstatus( ) <> 'SUCCEEDED'.
      IF sy-index = 10.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 300 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = lv_jobid ).
    ENDWHILE.

    DATA(lt_blocks) = oo_result->get_blocks( ).
    LOOP AT lt_blocks INTO DATA(lo_block).
      IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
        MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
      ENDIF.
    ENDLOOP.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetDocumentAnalysis

- StartDocumentAnalysis

使用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Textract 跨服務範例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Textract。每個範例都包含適用於多個範例的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式
- 建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式
- 使用 AWS SDK 檢測從圖像中提取的文本中的實體

建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式

下列程式碼範例示範如何透過互動式應用程式探索 Amazon Textract 輸出。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用建置 React 應用程式，該應用程式使用 Amazon Textract 擷取文件影像中的資料，並將其顯示在互動式網頁中。 AWS SDK for JavaScript 此範例會在 Web 瀏覽器中執行，且登入資料需要經過驗證的 Amazon Cognito 身分。它使用 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3 進行儲存，對於通知，它會輪詢訂閱 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)) 主題的 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 佇列。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 Amazon Textract 搭配使用，偵測文件影像中的文字、表單和表格元素。輸入影像和 Amazon Textract 輸出會顯示在 Tkinter 應用程式中，可讓您探索偵測到的元素。

- 將文件影像提交到 Amazon Textract，並探索偵測到元素的輸出。
- 將影像直接傳送至 Amazon Textract 或透過 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體。
- 使用非同步 API 可以在任務完成時啟動將通知發布到 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 主題的任務。
- 輪詢 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 佇列以取得任務完成訊息並顯示結果。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立應用程式，以分析客戶評論卡、從其原始語言進行翻譯、判斷對方情緒，以及透過翻譯後的文字產生音訊檔案。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。

- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。下列摘錄顯示如何在 AWS SDK for JavaScript Lambda 函數內部使用。

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;
```

```
  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
```

```
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });
```

```
  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

使用 AWS SDK 檢測從圖像中提取的文本中的實體

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Comprehend 偵測 Amazon Textract 從存放在 Amazon S3 中的影像中提取的文字中的實體。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Jupyter 筆記本 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 中的偵測從影像擷取的文字中的實體。本範例使用 Amazon Textract 從儲存於 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 和 Amazon Comprehend 中的影像提取文字，以偵測擷取文字中的實體。

此範例是 Jupyter 的筆記型電腦，必須在可以託管的筆記型電腦的環境中運行。有關如何使用 Amazon 運行示例的說明 SageMaker，請參閱 TextractAndComprehendNotebook.ip ynb 中的說明。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Textract

使用 SDK 轉錄的亞馬遜代碼示例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Transcribe。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon Transcribe 的更多信息。
- Amazon Transcribe API 參考 — 有關所有可用的 Amazon Transcribe 操作的詳細信息。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 SDK 進行 Amazon Transcribe 的操作 AWS
  - 搭CreateVocabulary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteTranscriptionJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteVocabulary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetTranscriptionJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭GetVocabulary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭ListTranscriptionJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListVocabularies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartMedicalTranscriptionJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartStreamTranscriptionAsync配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartTranscriptionJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateVocabulary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用軟體開發套件 Amazon Transcribe 的案例 AWS
  - 使用開發套件建立和優化 Amazon Transcribe 自訂詞彙 AWS
  - 使 Transcribe 開發套件使用 Amazon Transcribe 音訊和取得任務資料 AWS
- 使用 SDK 進行 Amazon Transcribe 的跨服務示例 AWS
  - 建置 Amazon Transcribe 應用程式
  - 建置 Amazon Transcribe 串流應用程式
  - 使用 AWS SDK 將文本轉換為語音並返回文本

使用 SDK 進行 Amazon Transcribe 的操作 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配 SDK 使用 Amazon Transcribe。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用軟體開發套件 Amazon Transcribe 的案例 AWS。

範例

- 搭CreateVocabulary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteTranscriptionJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteVocabulary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetTranscriptionJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭GetVocabulary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTranscriptionJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListVocabularies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭StartMedicalTranscriptionJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartStreamTranscriptionAsync配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StartTranscriptionJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭UpdateVocabulary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateVocabulary`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateVocabulary`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和優化自訂詞彙

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom vocabulary using a list of phrases. Custom vocabularies
    /// improve transcription accuracy for one or more specific words.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="phrases">Phrases to use in the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name for the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> CreateCustomVocabulary(LanguageCode
languageCode,
        List<string> phrases, string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.CreateVocabularyAsync(
            new CreateVocabularyRequest
```

```
            {
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Phrases = phrases,
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateVocabulary中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立自訂詞彙

以下 `create-vocabulary` 範例會建立自訂詞彙。若要建立自訂詞彙，您必須先建立一個文字檔案，其中包含要更準確轉錄的所有字詞。對於 vocabulary-file-uri，指定該文字檔案的亞馬遜簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) URI。針對 language-code，指定對應您的自訂詞彙語言的語言代碼。針對 vocabulary-name，指定您自訂詞彙的稱呼。

```
aws transcribe create-vocabulary \
    --language-code language-code \
    --vocabulary-name cli-vocab-example \
    --vocabulary-file-uri s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/Amazon-S3-prefix/the-text-file-
for-the-custom-vocabulary.txt
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VocabularyName": "cli-vocab-example",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "VocabularyState": "PENDING"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的自訂詞彙。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateVocabulary中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None,
 table_uri=None
):
    """
    Creates a custom vocabulary that can be used to improve the accuracy of
    transcription jobs. This function returns as soon as the vocabulary
 processing
    is started. Call get_vocabulary to get the current status of the vocabulary.
    The vocabulary is ready to use when its status is 'READY'.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the custom vocabulary.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
                          For example, en-US or nl-NL.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the
 vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in
 the
                      vocabulary.
    :return: Information about the newly created vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.create_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Created custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
```

```
        logger.exception("Couldn't create custom vocabulary %s.",
 vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateVocabulary中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a medical transcription job. Also deletes the transcript
 associated with the job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">Name of the medical transcription job to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await
 _amazonTranscribeService.DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                MedicalTranscriptionJobName = jobName
```

```
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除醫學轉錄作業

以下 `delete-medical-transcription-job` 範例會刪除醫學轉錄作業。

```
aws transcribe delete-medical-transcription-job \
    --medical-transcription-job-name medical-transcription-job-name
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob中的。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
```

```
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

刪除醫學轉錄作業。

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  MedicalTranscriptionJobName: "MEDICAL_JOB_NAME", // For example,
 'medical_transciption_demo'
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand(params)
    );
    console.log("Success - deleted");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob中的。

搭`DeleteTranscriptionJob`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTranscriptionJob`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和優化自訂詞彙

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a transcription job. Also deletes the transcript associated with
the job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">Name of the transcription job to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await
_amazonTranscribeService.DeleteTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new DeleteTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTranscriptionJob中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除其中一項轉錄作業

以下 `delete-transcription-job` 範例會刪除其中一項轉錄作業。

```
aws transcribe delete-transcription-job \
    --transcription-job-name your-transcription-job
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南DeleteTranscriptionJob中的。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteTranscriptionJob中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除轉錄作業。

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DeleteTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  TranscriptionJobName: "JOB_NAME", // Required. For example, 'transciption_demo'
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new DeleteTranscriptionJobCommand(params)
```

```
    );
    console.log("Success - deleted");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

建立用戶端。

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteTranscriptionJob中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a transcription job. This also deletes the transcript associated with
    the job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
```

```
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_transcription_job(TranscriptionJobName=job_name)
        logger.info("Deleted job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete job %s.", job_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteTranscriptionJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭DeleteVocabulary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteVocabulary。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和優化自訂詞彙

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an existing custom vocabulary.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name of the vocabulary to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteCustomVocabulary(string vocabularyName)
```

```
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.DeleteVocabularyAsync(
            new DeleteVocabularyRequest
            {
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteVocabulary中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

刪除自訂詞彙

以下 `delete-vocabulary` 範例會刪除自訂詞彙。

```
aws transcribe delete-vocabulary \
    --vocabulary-name vocabulary-name
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的自訂詞彙。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteVocabulary中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
```

```
    """
    Deletes a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Deleted vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteVocabulary中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`GetTranscriptionJob`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetTranscriptionJob`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和優化自訂詞彙
- 轉錄音訊並取得工作資料

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details about a transcription job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the transcription job.</param>
    /// <returns>A TranscriptionJob instance with information on the requested
 job.</returns>
    public async Task<TranscriptionJob> GetTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.GetTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new GetTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetTranscriptionJob中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得特定轉錄作業的相關資訊

以下 `get-transcription-job` 範例會取得特定轉錄作業的相關資訊。若要存取轉錄結果，請使用 TranscriptFileUri 參數。使用 MediaFileUri 參數可查看您在此工作中轉錄的音訊檔案。您可以使用 Settings 物件來查看您在轉錄作業中已啟用的選用功能。

```
aws transcribe get-transcription-job \
    --transcription-job-name your-transcription-job
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "your-transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "MediaSampleRateHertz": 48000,
        "MediaFormat": "mp4",
```

```
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/your-audio-file.file-
extension"
        },
        "Transcript": {
            "TranscriptFileUri": "https://Amazon-S3-file-location-of-
transcription-output"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-18T22:27:23.970000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-18T22:27:23.948000+00:00",
        "CompletionTime": "2020-09-18T22:28:21.197000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ChannelIdentification": false,
            "ShowAlternatives": false
        },
        "IdentifyLanguage": true,
        "IdentifiedLanguageScore": 0.8672199249267578
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南中的入門 (AWS 命令列界面)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetTranscriptionJob中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets details about a transcription job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The retrieved transcription job.
    """
```

```
    try:
        response = transcribe_client.get_transcription_job(
            TranscriptionJobName=job_name
        )
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Got job %s.", job["TranscriptionJobName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetTranscriptionJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭GetVocabulary配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetVocabulary。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和優化自訂詞彙

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a custom vocabulary.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> GetCustomVocabulary(string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.GetVocabularyAsync(
            new GetVocabularyRequest()
            {
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetVocabulary中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

取得自訂詞彙的相關資訊

以下 `get-vocabulary` 範例會取得先前建立的自訂詞彙的相關資訊。

```
aws transcribe get-vocabulary \
    --vocabulary-name cli-vocab-1
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VocabularyName": "cli-vocab-1",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "VocabularyState": "READY",
    "LastModifiedTime": "2020-09-19T23:22:32.836000+00:00",
    "DownloadUri": "https://link-to-download-the-text-file-used-to-create-your-
custom-vocabulary"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的自訂詞彙。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetVocabulary中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets information about a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: Information about the vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.get_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Got vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetVocabulary中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List medical transcription jobs, optionally with a name filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobNameContains">Optional name filter for the medical
transcription jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of summaries about medical transcription jobs.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MedicalTranscriptionJobSummary>>
ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs(
        string? jobNameContains = null)
    {
        var response = await
_amazonTranscribeService.ListMedicalTranscriptionJobsAsync(
            new ListMedicalTranscriptionJobsRequest()
            {
                JobNameContains = jobNameContains
            });
        return response.MedicalTranscriptionJobSummaries;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出醫學轉錄作業

下列`list-medical-transcription-jobs`範例會列出與您的 AWS 帳戶和地區相關聯的醫療轉錄工作。若要取得有關特定轉錄工作的詳細資訊，請複製轉錄輸出中的 MedicalTranscriptionJobName 參數值，然後為命令的`MedicalTranscriptionJobName`選項指定該值。`get-medical-transcription-job`若要查看更多轉錄工作，請複製 NextToken 參數的值，再次執行`list-medical-transcription-jobs`命令，然後在`--next-token`選項中指定該值。

```
aws transcribe list-medical-transcription-jobs
```

輸出：

```
{
    "NextToken": "3/PblzkiGhzjER3KHuQt2fmbPLF7cDYafjFMEoGn44ON/
gsuUSTIkGyanvRE6WMXFd/ZTEc2EZj+P9eii/
z1O2FDYli6RLI0WoRX4RwMisVrh9G0Kie0Y8ikBCdtqlZB10Wa9McC+ebOl
+LaDtZPC4u6ttoHLRlEfzqstHXSgapXg3tEBtm9piIaPB6MOM5BB6t86+qtmocTR/
qrteHZBBudhTfbCwhsxaqujHiiUvFdm3BQbKKWIW06yV9b+4f38oD2lVIan
+vfUs3gBYAl5VTDmXXzQPBQOHPjtwmFI+IWX15nSUjWuN3TUylHgPWzDaYT8qBtu0Z+3UG4V6b
+K2CC0XszXg5rBq9hYgNzy4XoFh/6s5DoSnzq49Q9xHgHdT2yBADFmvFK7myZBsj75+2vQZOSVpWUPy3WT/32zFAc
+mFYfUjtTZ8n/jq7aQEjQ42A
+X/7K6JgOcdVPtEg8PlDr5kgYYG3q3OmYXX37U3FZuJmnTI63VtIXsNnOU5eGoYObtpk00Nq9UkzgSJxqj84ZD5n
+S0EGy9ZUYBJRRcGeYUM3Q4DbSJfUwSAqcFdLIWZdp8qIREMQIBWy7BLwSdyqsQo2vRrd53hm5aWM7SVf6pPq6X/
IXR5+1eUOOD8/coaTT4ES2DerbV6RkV4o0VT1d0SdVX/
MmtkNG8nYj8PqU07w7988quh1ZP6D80veJS1q73tUUR9MjnGernW2tAnvnLNhdefBcD
+sZVfYq3iBMFY7wTy1P1G6NqW9GrYDYoX3tTPWlD7phpbVSyKrh/
PdYrps5UxnsGoA1b7L/FfAXDfUoGrGUB4N3JsPYXX9D++g+6gV1qBBs/
WfF934aKqfD6UTggm/zV3GAOWiBpfvAZRvEb924i6yGHyMC7y54O1ZAwSBupmI
+FFd13CaPO4kN1vJlth6aM5vUPXg4BpyUhtbRhwD/KxCvf9K0tLJGyL1A==",
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobSummaries": [
        {
            "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "vocabulary-dictation-medical-
transcription-job",
            "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T21:17:27.016000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-09-21T21:17:27.045000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-09-21T21:17:59.561000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "en-US",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "CUSTOMER_BUCKET",
            "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
            "Type": "DICTATION"
        },
        {
```

```
            "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "alternatives-dictation-medical-
transcription-job",
            "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T21:01:14.569000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-09-21T21:01:14.592000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-09-21T21:01:43.606000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "en-US",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "CUSTOMER_BUCKET",
            "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
            "Type": "DICTATION"
        },
        {
            "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "alternatives-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
            "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T19:09:18.171000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-09-21T19:09:18.199000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-09-21T19:10:22.516000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "en-US",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "CUSTOMER_BUCKET",
            "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
            "Type": "CONVERSATION"
        },
        {
            "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "speaker-id-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
            "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T18:43:37.157000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-09-21T18:43:37.265000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-09-21T18:44:21.192000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "en-US",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "CUSTOMER_BUCKET",
            "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
            "Type": "CONVERSATION"
        },
        {
            "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "multichannel-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
            "CreationTime": "2020-09-20T23:46:44.053000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-09-20T23:46:44.081000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-09-20T23:47:35.851000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "en-US",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "CUSTOMER_BUCKET",
```

```
            "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
            "Type": "CONVERSATION"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南中的 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/transcribe/latest/dg/ batch-med-transcription .html>。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

列出醫學轉錄作業。

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  MedicalTranscriptionJobName: "MEDICAL_JOB_NAME", // Required
  OutputBucketName: "OUTPUT_BUCKET_NAME", // Required
```

```
  Specialty: "PRIMARYCARE", // Required. Possible values are 'PRIMARYCARE'
  Type: "JOB_TYPE", // Required. Possible values are 'CONVERSATION' and
 'DICTATION'
  LanguageCode: "LANGUAGE_CODE", // For example, 'en-US'
  MediaFormat: "SOURCE_FILE_FORMAT", // For example, 'wav'
  Media: {
    MediaFileUri: "SOURCE_FILE_LOCATION",
    // The S3 object location of the input media file. The URI must be in the
 same region
    // as the API endpoint that you are calling.For example,
    // "https://transcribe-demo.s3-REGION.amazonaws.com/hello_world.wav"
  },
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand(params)
    );
    console.log("Success - put", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs中的。

搭`ListTranscriptionJobs`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTranscriptionJobs`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List transcription jobs, optionally with a name filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobNameContains">Optional name filter for the transcription
jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of transcription job summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TranscriptionJobSummary>>
ListTranscriptionJobs(string? jobNameContains = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.ListTranscriptionJobsAsync(
            new ListTranscriptionJobsRequest()
            {
                JobNameContains = jobNameContains
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJobSummaries;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTranscriptionJobs中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出您的轉錄作業

下列`list-transcription-jobs`範例會列出與您的 AWS 帳戶和區域相關聯的轉錄工作。

```
aws transcribe list-transcription-jobs
```

輸出：

```
{
    "NextToken": "NextToken",
    "TranscriptionJobSummaries": [
        {
            "TranscriptionJobName": "speak-id-job-1",
            "CreationTime": "2020-08-17T21:06:15.391000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-08-17T21:06:15.416000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-08-17T21:07:05.098000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "SERVICE_BUCKET"
        },
        {
            "TranscriptionJobName": "job-1",
            "CreationTime": "2020-08-17T20:50:24.207000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-08-17T20:50:24.230000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-08-17T20:52:18.737000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "SERVICE_BUCKET"
        },
        {
            "TranscriptionJobName": "sdk-test-job-4",
            "CreationTime": "2020-08-17T20:32:27.917000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-08-17T20:32:27.956000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-08-17T20:33:15.126000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "SERVICE_BUCKET"
        },
        {
            "TranscriptionJobName": "Diarization-speak-id",
            "CreationTime": "2020-08-10T22:10:09.066000+00:00",
            "StartTime": "2020-08-10T22:10:09.116000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-08-10T22:26:48.172000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "SERVICE_BUCKET"
        },
        {
            "TranscriptionJobName": "your-transcription-job-name",
            "CreationTime": "2020-07-29T17:45:09.791000+00:00",
```

```
            "StartTime": "2020-07-29T17:45:09.826000+00:00",
            "CompletionTime": "2020-07-29T17:46:20.831000+00:00",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "TranscriptionJobStatus": "COMPLETED",
            "OutputLocationType": "SERVICE_BUCKET"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南中的入門 (AWS 命令列界面)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListTranscriptionJobs中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public class ListTranscriptionJobs {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        TranscribeClient transcribeClient = TranscribeClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

            listTranscriptionJobs(transcribeClient);
        }

        public static void listTranscriptionJobs(TranscribeClient
 transcribeClient) {
            ListTranscriptionJobsRequest listJobsRequest =
 ListTranscriptionJobsRequest.builder()
                .build();


 transcribeClient.listTranscriptionJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest).stream()
                .flatMap(response ->
 response.transcriptionJobSummaries().stream())
```

```
                .forEach(jobSummary -> {
                    System.out.println("Job Name: " +
jobSummary.transcriptionJobName());
                    System.out.println("Job Status: " +
jobSummary.transcriptionJobStatus());
                    System.out.println("Output Location: " +
jobSummary.outputLocationType());
                    // Add more information as needed

                    // Retrieve additional details for the job if necessary
                    GetTranscriptionJobResponse jobDetails =
transcribeClient.getTranscriptionJob(
                        GetTranscriptionJobRequest.builder()

.transcriptionJobName(jobSummary.transcriptionJobName())
                            .build());

                    // Display additional details
                    System.out.println("Language Code: " +
jobDetails.transcriptionJob().languageCode());
                    System.out.println("Media Format: " +
jobDetails.transcriptionJob().mediaFormat());
                    // Add more details as needed

                    System.out.println("--------------");
                });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListTranscriptionJobs中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出轉錄作業。

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js

import { ListTranscriptionJobsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  JobNameContains: "KEYWORD", // Not required. Returns only transcription
  // job names containing this string
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new ListTranscriptionJobsCommand(params)
    );
    console.log("Success", data.TranscriptionJobSummaries);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

建立用戶端。

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListTranscriptionJobs中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_jobs(job_filter, transcribe_client):
    """
    Lists summaries of the transcription jobs for the current AWS account.

    :param job_filter: The list of returned jobs must contain this string in
 their
                        names.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The list of retrieved transcription job summaries.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.list_transcription_jobs(JobNameContains=job_filter)
        jobs = response["TranscriptionJobSummaries"]
        next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        while next_token is not None:
            response = transcribe_client.list_transcription_jobs(
                JobNameContains=job_filter, NextToken=next_token
            )
            jobs += response["TranscriptionJobSummaries"]
            next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        logger.info("Got %s jobs with filter %s.", len(jobs), job_filter)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get jobs with filter %s.", job_filter)
        raise
    else:
        return jobs
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListTranscriptionJobs中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭ListVocabularies配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListVocabularies。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和優化自訂詞彙

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List custom vocabularies for the current account. Optionally specify a
name
    /// filter and a specific state to filter the vocabularies list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="nameContains">Optional string the vocabulary name must
contain.</param>
    /// <param name="stateEquals">Optional state of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>List of information about the vocabularies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<VocabularyInfo>> ListCustomVocabularies(string?
nameContains = null,
        VocabularyState? stateEquals = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.ListVocabulariesAsync(
            new ListVocabulariesRequest()
            {
                NameContains = nameContains,
                StateEquals = stateEquals
```

```
            });
        return response.Vocabularies;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListVocabularies中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出您的自訂詞彙

下列`list-vocabularies`範例會列出與您的 AWS 帳戶和地區相關聯的自訂字彙。

```
aws transcribe list-vocabularies
```

輸出：

```
{
    "NextToken": "NextToken",
    "Vocabularies": [
        {
            "VocabularyName": "ards-test-1",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-04-27T22:00:27.330000+00:00",
            "VocabularyState": "READY"
        },
        {
            "VocabularyName": "sample-test",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-04-24T23:04:11.044000+00:00",
            "VocabularyState": "READY"
        },
        {
            "VocabularyName": "CRLF-to-LF-test-3-1",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-04-24T22:12:22.277000+00:00",
            "VocabularyState": "READY"
        },
        {
            "VocabularyName": "CRLF-to-LF-test-2",
```

```
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-04-24T21:53:50.455000+00:00",
            "VocabularyState": "READY"
        },
        {
            "VocabularyName": "CRLF-to-LF-1-1",
            "LanguageCode": "language-code",
            "LastModifiedTime": "2020-04-24T21:39:33.356000+00:00",
            "VocabularyState": "READY"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的自訂詞彙。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListVocabularies中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_vocabularies(vocabulary_filter, transcribe_client):
    """
    Lists the custom vocabularies created for this AWS account.

    :param vocabulary_filter: The returned vocabularies must contain this string
 in
                              their names.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The list of retrieved vocabularies.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(NameContains=vocabulary_filter)
        vocabs = response["Vocabularies"]
        next_token = response.get("NextToken")
```

```
        while next_token is not None:
            response = transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(
                NameContains=vocabulary_filter, NextToken=next_token
            )
            vocabs += response["Vocabularies"]
            next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        logger.info(
            "Got %s vocabularies with filter %s.", len(vocabs), vocabulary_filter
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't list vocabularies with filter %s.", vocabulary_filter
        )
        raise
    else:
        return vocabs
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListVocabularies中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭`StartMedicalTranscriptionJob`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartMedicalTranscriptionJob`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start a medical transcription job for a media file. This method returns
    /// as soon as the job is started.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the medical transcription job.</
param>
    /// <param name="mediaFileUri">The URI of the media file, typically an Amazon
 S3 location.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFormat">The format of the media file.</param>
    /// <param name="outputBucketName">Location for the output, typically an
 Amazon S3 location.</param>
    /// <param name="transcriptionType">Conversation or dictation transcription
 type.</param>
    /// <returns>A MedicalTransactionJob instance with information on the new
 job.</returns>
    public async Task<MedicalTranscriptionJob> StartMedicalTranscriptionJob(
        string jobName, string mediaFileUri,
        MediaFormat mediaFormat, string outputBucketName,
 Amazon.TranscribeService.Type transcriptionType)
    {
        var response = await
 _amazonTranscribeService.StartMedicalTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                MedicalTranscriptionJobName = jobName,
                Media = new Media()
                {
                    MediaFileUri = mediaFileUri
                },
                MediaFormat = mediaFormat,
                LanguageCode =
                    LanguageCode
                        .EnUS, // The value must be en-US for medical
 transcriptions.
                OutputBucketName = outputBucketName,
                OutputKey =
                    jobName, // The value is a key used to fetch the output of
 the transcription.
                Specialty = Specialty.PRIMARYCARE, // The value PRIMARYCARE must
 be set.
                Type = transcriptionType
            });
        return response.MedicalTranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartMedicalTranscriptionJob中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：轉錄儲存為音訊檔案的醫學聽寫

以下 `start-medical-transcription-job` 範例會轉錄音訊檔案。您可在 `OutputBucketName` 參數中指定轉錄輸出的位置。

```
aws transcribe start-medical-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myfile.json
```

`myfile.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "simple-dictation-medical-transcription-job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "DICTATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/your-audio-file.extension"
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "simple-dictation-medical-transcription-
job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-20T00:35:22.256000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-20T00:35:22.218000+00:00",
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
```

```
        "Type": "DICTATION"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的批次轉錄概觀。

範例 2：轉錄儲存為音訊檔案的臨床醫師與病患對話

以下 `start-medical-transcription-job` 範例會轉錄包含臨床醫師與病患對話的音訊檔案。您可以在 OutputBucketName 參數中指定轉錄輸出的位置。

```
aws transcribe start-medical-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mysecondfile.json
```

`mysecondfile.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "simple-dictation-medical-transcription-job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "CONVERSATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/your-audio-file.extension"
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "simple-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-20T23:19:49.965000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-20T23:19:49.941000+00:00",
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "CONVERSATION"
```

```
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的批次轉錄概觀。

範例 3：轉錄臨床醫師與病患對話的多聲道音訊檔案

以下 `start-medical-transcription-job` 範例會轉錄音訊檔案中每個聲道的音訊，並將每個聲道的個別轉錄合併成單一轉錄輸出。您可在 `OutputBucketName` 參數中指定轉錄輸出的位置。

```
aws transcribe start-medical-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mythirdfile.json
```

`mythirdfile.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "multichannel-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "CONVERSATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
        "Media": {
          "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "Settings":{
          "ChannelIdentification": true
        }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "multichannel-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
```

```
        "StartTime": "2020-09-20T23:46:44.081000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-20T23:46:44.053000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ChannelIdentification": true
        },
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "CONVERSATION"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的聲道識別。

範例 4：轉錄臨床醫生與病患對話的音訊檔案，並識別轉錄輸出中的發言者

以下 `start-medical-transcription-job` 範例會轉錄音訊檔案，並標記轉錄輸出中每一位發言者的語音。您可在 `OutputBucketName` 參數中指定轉錄輸出的位置。

```
aws transcribe start-medical-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myfourthfile.json
```

`myfourthfile.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "speaker-id-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "CONVERSATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
    "Settings":{
        "ShowSpeakerLabels": true,
        "MaxSpeakerLabels": 2
        }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
```

```
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "speaker-id-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-21T18:43:37.265000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T18:43:37.157000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ShowSpeakerLabels": true,
            "MaxSpeakerLabels": 2
        },
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "CONVERSATION"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的識別發言者。

範例 5：轉錄儲存為音訊檔案且最多有兩個轉錄替代選項的醫學對話

以下 `start-medical-transcription-job` 範例會從單一音訊檔案建立最多兩個替代轉錄。每個轉錄都有相關聯的可信度等級。根據預設，Amazon Transcribe 會傳回最高可信度等級的轉錄。您可以指定 Amazon Transcribe 傳回可信度較低的其他轉錄。您可在 `OutputBucketName` 參數中指定轉錄輸出的位置。

```
aws transcribe start-medical-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myfifthfile.json
```

`myfifthfile.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "alternatives-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "CONVERSATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/your-audio-file.extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
```

```
        "ShowAlternatives": true,
        "MaxAlternatives": 2
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "alternatives-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-21T19:09:18.199000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T19:09:18.171000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ShowAlternatives": true,
            "MaxAlternatives": 2
        },
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "CONVERSATION"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的替代轉錄。

範例 6：轉錄最多有兩個替代轉錄的醫學聽寫的音訊檔案

以下 `start-medical-transcription-job` 範例會轉錄音訊檔案，並使用詞彙篩選器來為任何不希望出現的字詞加上遮罩。您可以在 OutputBucketName 參數中指定轉錄輸出的位置。

```
aws transcribe start-medical-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mysixthfile.json
```

`mysixthfile.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "alternatives-conversation-medical-
transcription-job",
```

```
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "DICTATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/your-audio-file.extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
          "ShowAlternatives": true,
          "MaxAlternatives": 2
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "alternatives-dictation-medical-
transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-21T21:01:14.592000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T21:01:14.569000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "ShowAlternatives": true,
            "MaxAlternatives": 2
        },
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "DICTATION"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的替代轉錄。

範例 7：使用自訂詞彙以更準確的方式轉錄醫學聽寫的音訊檔案

以下 `start-medical-transcription-job` 範例會轉錄音訊檔案，並使用您先前建立的醫學自訂詞彙來提高轉錄準確度。您可在 `OutputBucketName` 參數中指定轉錄輸出的位置。

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
```

```
    --cli-input-json file://myseventhfile.json
```

mysixthfile.json 的內容：

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "vocabulary-dictation-medical-transcription-
job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
    "Type": "DICTATION",
    "OutputBucketName":"DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/your-audio-file.extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
        "VocabularyName": "cli-medical-vocab-1"
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "MedicalTranscriptionJob": {
        "MedicalTranscriptionJobName": "vocabulary-dictation-medical-
transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/your-audio-file.extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-21T21:17:27.045000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-21T21:17:27.016000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "VocabularyName": "cli-medical-vocab-1"
        },
        "Specialty": "PRIMARYCARE",
        "Type": "DICTATION"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的醫學自訂詞彙。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StartMedicalTranscriptionJob中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

開始醫學轉錄作業。

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  MedicalTranscriptionJobName: "MEDICAL_JOB_NAME", // Required
  OutputBucketName: "OUTPUT_BUCKET_NAME", // Required
  Specialty: "PRIMARYCARE", // Required. Possible values are 'PRIMARYCARE'
  Type: "JOB_TYPE", // Required. Possible values are 'CONVERSATION' and
 'DICTATION'
  LanguageCode: "LANGUAGE_CODE", // For example, 'en-US'
  MediaFormat: "SOURCE_FILE_FORMAT", // For example, 'wav'
  Media: {
    MediaFileUri: "SOURCE_FILE_LOCATION",
    // The S3 object location of the input media file. The URI must be in the
 same region
    // as the API endpoint that you are calling.For example,
    // "https://transcribe-demo.s3-REGION.amazonaws.com/hello_world.wav"
  },
```

```
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand(params)
    );
    console.log("Success - put", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StartMedicalTranscriptionJob中的。

搭`StartStreamTranscriptionAsync`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartStreamTranscriptionAsync`。

C++

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
int main() {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;

    Aws::InitAPI(options);
    {
        //TODO(User): Set to the region of your AWS account.
        const Aws::String region = Aws::Region::US_WEST_2;
```

```
        //Load a profile that has been granted AmazonTranscribeFullAccess AWS
 managed permission policy.
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration config;
#ifdef _WIN32
        // ATTENTION: On Windows with the AWS C++ SDK, this example only runs if
 the SDK is built
        // with the curl library.
        // For more information, see the accompanying ReadMe.
        // For more information, see "Building the SDK for Windows with curl".
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-cpp/v1/developer-guide/setup-
windows.html
        //TODO(User): Update to the location of your .crt file.
        config.caFile = "C:/curl/bin/curl-ca-bundle.crt";
#endif
        config.region = region;

        TranscribeStreamingServiceClient client(config);
        StartStreamTranscriptionHandler handler;
        handler.SetOnErrorCallback(
                [](const Aws::Client::AWSError<TranscribeStreamingServiceErrors>
 &error) {
                        std::cerr << "ERROR: " + error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
                });
        //SetTranscriptEventCallback called for every 'chunk' of file
 transcripted.
        // Partial results are returned in real time.
        handler.SetTranscriptEventCallback([](const TranscriptEvent &ev) {
                for (auto &&r: ev.GetTranscript().GetResults()) {
                    if (r.GetIsPartial()) {
                        std::cout << "[partial] ";
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout << "[Final] ";
                    }
                    for (auto &&alt: r.GetAlternatives()) {
                        std::cout << alt.GetTranscript() << std::endl;
                    }
                }
        });

        StartStreamTranscriptionRequest request;
        request.SetMediaSampleRateHertz(SAMPLE_RATE);
        request.SetLanguageCode(LanguageCode::en_US);
```

```
        request.SetMediaEncoding(
                MediaEncoding::pcm); // wav and aiff files are PCM formats.
        request.SetEventStreamHandler(handler);

        auto OnStreamReady = [](AudioStream &stream) {
                Aws::FStream file(FILE_NAME, std::ios_base::in |
std::ios_base::binary);
                if (!file.is_open()) {
                    std::cerr << "Failed to open " << FILE_NAME << '\n';
                }
                std::array<char, BUFFER_SIZE> buf;
                int i = 0;
                while (file) {
                    file.read(&buf[0], buf.size());

                    if (!file)
                        std::cout << "File: only " << file.gcount() << " could be
read"
                                  << std::endl;

                    Aws::Vector<unsigned char> bits{buf.begin(), buf.end()};
                    AudioEvent event(std::move(bits));
                    if (!stream) {
                        std::cerr << "Failed to create a stream" << std::endl;
                        break;
                    }
                    //The std::basic_istream::gcount() is used to count the
characters in the given string. It returns
                    //the number of characters extracted by the last read()
operation.
                    if (file.gcount() > 0) {
                        if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(event)) {
                            std::cerr << "Failed to write an audio event" <<
std::endl;
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                    else {
                        break;
                    }
                    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::milliseconds(
                            25)); // Slow down because we are streaming from a
file.
                }
```

```
                if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(
                        AudioEvent())) {
                    // Per the spec, we have to send an empty event (an event
 without a payload) at the end.
                    std::cerr << "Failed to send an empty frame" << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Successfully sent the empty frame" <<
 std::endl;
                }
                stream.flush();
                stream.Close();
        };

        Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore signaling(0 /*initialCount*/, 1 /
*maxCount*/);
        auto OnResponseCallback = [&signaling](
                const TranscribeStreamingServiceClient * /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionRequest & /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionOutcome &outcome,
                const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext> & /
*unused*/) {

                if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    std::cerr << "Transcribe streaming error "
                              << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                }

                signaling.Release();
        };

        std::cout << "Starting..." << std::endl;
        client.StartStreamTranscriptionAsync(request, OnStreamReady,
 OnResponseCallback,
                                             nullptr /*context*/);
        signaling.WaitOne(); // Prevent the application from exiting until we're
 done.
        std::cout << "Done" << std::endl;
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);

    return 0;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考StartStreamTranscriptionAsync中的。

搭StartTranscriptionJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartTranscriptionJob。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和優化自訂詞彙
- 轉錄音訊並取得工作資料

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start a transcription job for a media file. This method returns
    /// as soon as the job is started.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the transcription job.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFileUri">The URI of the media file, typically an Amazon
 S3 location.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFormat">The format of the media file.</param>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the media file, such as
 en-US.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Optional name of a custom vocabulary.</
param>
    /// <returns>A TranscriptionJob instance with information on the new job.</
returns>
```

```
    public async Task<TranscriptionJob> StartTranscriptionJob(string jobName,
 string mediaFileUri,
        MediaFormat mediaFormat, LanguageCode languageCode, string?
 vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.StartTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new StartTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName,
                Media = new Media()
                {
                    MediaFileUri = mediaFileUri
                },
                MediaFormat = mediaFormat,
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Settings = vocabularyName != null ? new Settings()
                {
                    VocabularyName = vocabularyName
                } : null
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartTranscriptionJob中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：轉錄音訊檔案

以下 `start-transcription-job` 範例會轉錄您的音訊檔案。

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myfile.json
```

`myfile.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-simple-transcription-job",
    "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
```

```
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南中的入門 (AWS 命令列界面)。

範例 2：轉錄多聲道音訊檔案

以下 `start-transcription-job` 範例會轉錄您的多聲道音訊檔案。

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mysecondfile.json
```

`mysecondfile.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-channelid-job",
    "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
        "ChannelIdentification":true
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-channelid-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-17T16:07:56.817000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-17T16:07:56.784000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
```

```
            "ChannelIdentification": true
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的轉錄多聲道音訊。

範例 3：轉錄音訊檔案並識別不同的發言者

以下 `start-transcription-job` 範例會轉錄音訊檔案，並識別轉錄輸出中的發言者。

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mythirdfile.json
```

`mythirdfile.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-speakerid-job",
    "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
    "ShowSpeakerLabels": true,
    "MaxSpeakerLabels": 2
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-speakerid-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-17T16:22:59.696000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-17T16:22:59.676000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
```

```
            "ShowSpeakerLabels": true,
            "MaxSpeakerLabels": 2
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的識別發言者。

範例 4：轉錄音訊檔案，並在轉錄輸出中為任何不希望出現的字詞加上遮罩

以下 `start-transcription-job` 範例會轉錄音訊檔案，並使用您先前建立的詞彙篩選器來為任何不希望出現的字詞加上遮罩。

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myfourthfile.json
```

`myfourthfile.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-filter-mask-job",
    "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
    "Media": {
          "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
        "VocabularyFilterName": "your-vocabulary-filter",
        "VocabularyFilterMethod": "mask"
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-filter-mask-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://Amazon-S3-Prefix/your-media-file.file-
extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-18T16:36:18.568000+00:00",
```

```
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-18T16:36:18.547000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "VocabularyFilterName": "your-vocabulary-filter",
            "VocabularyFilterMethod": "mask"
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的篩選轉錄。

範例 5：轉錄音訊檔案，並移除轉錄輸出中任何不希望出現的字詞

以下 `start-transcription-job` 範例會轉錄音訊檔案，並使用您先前建立的詞彙篩選器來為任何不希望出現的字詞加上遮罩。

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myfifthfile.json
```

`myfifthfile.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-filter-remove-job",
    "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
        "VocabularyFilterName": "your-vocabulary-filter",
        "VocabularyFilterMethod": "remove"
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-filter-remove-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
```

```
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-18T16:36:18.568000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-18T16:36:18.547000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "VocabularyFilterName": "your-vocabulary-filter",
            "VocabularyFilterMethod": "remove"
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的篩選轉錄。

範例 6：使用自訂詞彙以更準確的方式轉錄音訊檔案

以下 `start-transcription-job` 範例會轉錄音訊檔案，並使用您先前建立的詞彙篩選器來為任何不希望出現的字詞加上遮罩。

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mysixthfile.json
```

`mysixthfile.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-vocab-job",
    "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    },
    "Settings":{
        "VocabularyName": "your-vocabulary"
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-vocab-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "the-language-of-your-transcription-job",
        "Media": {
```

```
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-18T16:36:18.568000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-18T16:36:18.547000+00:00",
        "Settings": {
            "VocabularyName": "your-vocabulary"
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的篩選轉錄。

範例 7：識別音訊檔案的語言並進行轉錄

以下 `start-transcription-job` 範例會轉錄音訊檔案，並使用您先前建立的詞彙篩選器來為任何不希望出現的字詞加上遮罩。

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myseventhfile.json
```

`myseventhfile.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-identify-language-transcription-job",
    "IdentifyLanguage": true,
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-identify-language-transcription-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/Amazon-S3-prefix/your-media-
file-name.file-extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-18T22:27:23.970000+00:00",
```

```
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-18T22:27:23.948000+00:00",
        "IdentifyLanguage": true
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的識別語言。

範例 8：轉錄包含已修訂的個人身分識別資訊的音訊檔案

以下 `start-transcription-job` 範例會轉錄音訊檔案，並修訂轉錄輸出中的任何個人身分識別資訊。

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myeighthfile.json
```

`myeigthfile.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-redaction-job",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://Amazon-S3-Prefix/your-media-file.file-extension"
    },
    "ContentRedaction": {
        "RedactionOutput":"redacted",
        "RedactionType":"PII"
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-redaction-job",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://Amazon-S3-Prefix/your-media-file.file-
extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-25T23:49:13.195000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-25T23:49:13.176000+00:00",
        "ContentRedaction": {
```

```
            "RedactionType": "PII",
            "RedactionOutput": "redacted"
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的自動內容修訂。

範例 9：產生包含已修訂個人身分識別資訊 (PII) 的文字記錄和未修訂的文字記錄

以下 `start-transcription-job` 範例會產生音訊檔案的兩個轉錄，一個包含已修訂的個人身分識別資訊，另一個則不包含任何修訂。

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://myninthfile.json
```

`myninthfile.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-redaction-job-with-unredacted-transcript",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Media": {
          "MediaFileUri": "s3://Amazon-S3-Prefix/your-media-file.file-extension"
        },
    "ContentRedaction": {
        "RedactionOutput":"redacted_and_unredacted",
        "RedactionType":"PII"
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-redaction-job-with-unredacted-transcript",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://Amazon-S3-Prefix/your-media-file.file-
extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-25T23:59:47.677000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-25T23:59:47.653000+00:00",
```

```
        "ContentRedaction": {
            "RedactionType": "PII",
            "RedactionOutput": "redacted_and_unredacted"
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的自動內容修訂。

範例 10：使用您先前建立的自訂語言模型來轉錄音訊檔案。

以下 `start-transcription-job` 範例會使用您先前建立的自訂語言模型來轉錄音訊檔案。

```
aws transcribe start-transcription-job \
    --cli-input-json file://mytenthfile.json
```

`mytenthfile.json` 的內容：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-clm-2-job-1",
    "LanguageCode": "language-code",
    "Media": {
        "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/your-audio-file.file-extension"
    },
    "ModelSettings": {
        "LanguageModelName":"cli-clm-2"
    }
}
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TranscriptionJob": {
        "TranscriptionJobName": "cli-clm-2-job-1",
        "TranscriptionJobStatus": "IN_PROGRESS",
        "LanguageCode": "language-code",
        "Media": {
            "MediaFileUri": "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/your-audio-file.file-
extension"
        },
        "StartTime": "2020-09-28T17:56:01.835000+00:00",
        "CreationTime": "2020-09-28T17:56:01.801000+00:00",
        "ModelSettings": {
```

```
            "LanguageModelName": "cli-clm-2"
        }
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的使用自訂語言模型改善特定領域的轉錄準確性。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StartTranscriptionJob中的。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public class TranscribeStreamingDemoApp {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String args[])
            throws URISyntaxException, ExecutionException, InterruptedException,
 LineUnavailableException {

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
 client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }
```

```
    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException
{

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            System.exit(0);
        }

        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString())
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw.toString());
```

```
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully
 ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }

    private InputStream getStreamFromFile(String audioFileName) {
        try {
            File inputFile = new
 File(getClass().getClassLoader().getResource(audioFileName).getFile());
            InputStream audioStream = new FileInputStream(inputFile);
            return audioStream;
        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (this.currentSubscription == null) {
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
```

```
                this.currentSubscription.cancel();
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream
inputStream) {
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
```

```
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考StartTranscriptionJob中的。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

開始轉錄作業。

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { StartTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  TranscriptionJobName: "JOB_NAME",
  LanguageCode: "LANGUAGE_CODE", // For example, 'en-US'
  MediaFormat: "SOURCE_FILE_FORMAT", // For example, 'wav'
  Media: {
    MediaFileUri: "SOURCE_LOCATION",
    // For example, "https://transcribe-demo.s3-REGION.amazonaws.com/
hello_world.wav"
  },
  OutputBucketName: "OUTPUT_BUCKET_NAME"
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new StartTranscriptionJobCommand(params)
    );
    console.log("Success - put", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

建立用戶端。

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StartTranscriptionJob中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def start_job(
    job_name,
    media_uri,
    media_format,
    language_code,
    transcribe_client,
    vocabulary_name=None,
):
    """
    Starts a transcription job. This function returns as soon as the job is
 started.
    To get the current status of the job, call get_transcription_job. The job is
    successfully completed when the job status is 'COMPLETED'.

    :param job_name: The name of the transcription job. This must be unique for
                     your AWS account.
    :param media_uri: The URI where the audio file is stored. This is typically
```

```
                        in an Amazon S3 bucket.
    :param media_format: The format of the audio file. For example, mp3 or wav.
    :param language_code: The language code of the audio file.
                          For example, en-US or ja-JP
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param vocabulary_name: The name of a custom vocabulary to use when
transcribing
                            the audio file.
    :return: Data about the job.
    """
    try:
        job_args = {
            "TranscriptionJobName": job_name,
            "Media": {"MediaFileUri": media_uri},
            "MediaFormat": media_format,
            "LanguageCode": language_code,
        }
        if vocabulary_name is not None:
            job_args["Settings"] = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name}
        response = transcribe_client.start_transcription_job(**job_args)
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Started transcription job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't start transcription job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartTranscriptionJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

搭**UpdateVocabulary**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateVocabulary`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 建立和優化自訂詞彙

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a custom vocabulary with new values. Update overwrites all
existing information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="phrases">Phrases to use in the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name for the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> UpdateCustomVocabulary(LanguageCode
languageCode,
        List<string> phrases, string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.UpdateVocabularyAsync(
            new UpdateVocabularyRequest()
            {
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Phrases = phrases,
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UpdateVocabulary中的。

CLI

AWS CLI

使用新用語更新自訂詞彙。

以下 `update-vocabulary` 範例會以您提供的新用語覆寫用來建立自訂詞彙的用語。先決條件：若要取代自訂詞彙中的用語，您需有包含新用語的檔案。

```
aws transcribe update-vocabulary \
    --vocabulary-file-uri s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET/Amazon-S3-Prefix/custom-
vocabulary.txt \
    --vocabulary-name custom-vocabulary \
    --language-code language-code
```

輸出：

```
{
    "VocabularyName": "custom-vocabulary",
    "LanguageCode": "language",
    "VocabularyState": "PENDING"
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《Amazon Transcribe 開發人員指南》中的自訂詞彙。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateVocabulary中的。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def update_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None,
 table_uri=None
):
    """
    Updates an existing custom vocabulary. The entire vocabulary is replaced with
    the contents of the update.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to update.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
```

```
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the
vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in
the
                      vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.update_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Updated custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update custom vocabulary %s.",
vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateVocabulary中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用軟體開發套件 Amazon Transcribe 的案例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配 SDK 使用 Amazon Transcribe。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用開發套件建立和優化 Amazon Transcribe 自訂詞彙 AWS
- 使 Transcribe 開發套件使用 Amazon Transcribe 音訊和取得任務資料 AWS

使用開發套件建立和優化 Amazon Transcribe 自訂詞彙 AWS

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 將音訊檔案上傳至 Amazon S3。
- 執行 Amazon Transcribe 工作以轉錄檔案並取得結果。
- 建立和優化自訂詞彙以提高轉錄準確性。
- 使用自訂詞彙執行任務並取得結果。

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

轉錄包含 Lewis Carroll 閱讀 Jabberwocky 的音訊檔案。先建立包含 Amazon Transcribe 動作的函數。

```
def start_job(
    job_name,
    media_uri,
    media_format,
    language_code,
    transcribe_client,
    vocabulary_name=None,
):
    """
    Starts a transcription job. This function returns as soon as the job is
 started.
    To get the current status of the job, call get_transcription_job. The job is
    successfully completed when the job status is 'COMPLETED'.

    :param job_name: The name of the transcription job. This must be unique for
                     your AWS account.
    :param media_uri: The URI where the audio file is stored. This is typically
                      in an Amazon S3 bucket.
    :param media_format: The format of the audio file. For example, mp3 or wav.
    :param language_code: The language code of the audio file.
                          For example, en-US or ja-JP
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
```

```
    :param vocabulary_name: The name of a custom vocabulary to use when
 transcribing
                            the audio file.
    :return: Data about the job.
    """
    try:
        job_args = {
            "TranscriptionJobName": job_name,
            "Media": {"MediaFileUri": media_uri},
            "MediaFormat": media_format,
            "LanguageCode": language_code,
        }
        if vocabulary_name is not None:
            job_args["Settings"] = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name}
        response = transcribe_client.start_transcription_job(**job_args)
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Started transcription job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't start transcription job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job



def get_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets details about a transcription job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The retrieved transcription job.
    """
    try:
        response = transcribe_client.get_transcription_job(
            TranscriptionJobName=job_name
        )
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Got job %s.", job["TranscriptionJobName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job
```

```
def delete_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a transcription job. This also deletes the transcript associated with
    the job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_transcription_job(TranscriptionJobName=job_name)
        logger.info("Deleted job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete job %s.", job_name)
        raise



def create_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None,
 table_uri=None
):
    """
    Creates a custom vocabulary that can be used to improve the accuracy of
    transcription jobs. This function returns as soon as the vocabulary
 processing
    is started. Call get_vocabulary to get the current status of the vocabulary.
    The vocabulary is ready to use when its status is 'READY'.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the custom vocabulary.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
                          For example, en-US or nl-NL.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the
 vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in
 the
                      vocabulary.
    :return: Information about the newly created vocabulary.
    """
    try:
```

```
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.create_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Created custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create custom vocabulary %s.",
 vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response



def get_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets information about a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: Information about the vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.get_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Got vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response



def update_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None,
 table_uri=None
):
    """
    Updates an existing custom vocabulary. The entire vocabulary is replaced with
    the contents of the update.
```

```
    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to update.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the
 vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in
 the
                      vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.update_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Updated custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update custom vocabulary %s.",
 vocabulary_name)
        raise



def list_vocabularies(vocabulary_filter, transcribe_client):
    """
    Lists the custom vocabularies created for this AWS account.

    :param vocabulary_filter: The returned vocabularies must contain this string
 in
                              their names.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The list of retrieved vocabularies.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(NameContains=vocabulary_filter)
        vocabs = response["Vocabularies"]
        next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        while next_token is not None:
            response = transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(
                NameContains=vocabulary_filter, NextToken=next_token
```

```
            )
            vocabs += response["Vocabularies"]
            next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        logger.info(
            "Got %s vocabularies with filter %s.", len(vocabs), vocabulary_filter
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't list vocabularies with filter %s.", vocabulary_filter
        )
        raise
    else:
        return vocabs



def delete_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Deleted vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

呼叫包裝函數，在沒有自訂詞彙的情況下轉錄音訊，然後使用不同版本的自訂詞彙來轉錄音訊，以查看改善的結果。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the Amazon Transcribe service."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    s3_resource = boto3.resource("s3")
    transcribe_client = boto3.client("transcribe")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Transcribe demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    bucket_name = f"jabber-bucket-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Creating bucket {bucket_name}.")
    bucket = s3_resource.create_bucket(
        Bucket=bucket_name,
        CreateBucketConfiguration={
            "LocationConstraint": transcribe_client.meta.region_name
        },
    )
    media_file_name = ".media/Jabberwocky.mp3"
    media_object_key = "Jabberwocky.mp3"
    print(f"Uploading media file {media_file_name}.")
    bucket.upload_file(media_file_name, media_object_key)
    media_uri = f"s3://{bucket.name}/{media_object_key}"

    job_name_simple = f"Jabber-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Starting transcription job {job_name_simple}.")
    start_job(
        job_name_simple,
        f"s3://{bucket_name}/{media_object_key}",
        "mp3",
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
    )
    transcribe_waiter = TranscribeCompleteWaiter(transcribe_client)
    transcribe_waiter.wait(job_name_simple)
    job_simple = get_job(job_name_simple, transcribe_client)
    transcript_simple = requests.get(
        job_simple["Transcript"]["TranscriptFileUri"]
    ).json()
    print(f"Transcript for job {transcript_simple['jobName']}:")
    print(transcript_simple["results"]["transcripts"][0]["transcript"])

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Creating a custom vocabulary that lists the nonsense words to try to "
        "improve the transcription."
    )
    vocabulary_name = f"Jabber-vocabulary-{time.time_ns()}"
    create_vocabulary(
        vocabulary_name,
```

```
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        phrases=[
            "brillig",
            "slithy",
            "borogoves",
            "mome",
            "raths",
            "Jub-Jub",
            "frumious",
            "manxome",
            "Tumtum",
            "uffish",
            "whiffling",
            "tulgey",
            "thou",
            "frabjous",
            "callooh",
            "callay",
            "chortled",
        ],
    )
    vocabulary_ready_waiter = VocabularyReadyWaiter(transcribe_client)
    vocabulary_ready_waiter.wait(vocabulary_name)

    job_name_vocabulary_list = f"Jabber-vocabulary-list-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Starting transcription job {job_name_vocabulary_list}.")
    start_job(
        job_name_vocabulary_list,
        media_uri,
        "mp3",
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        vocabulary_name,
    )
    transcribe_waiter.wait(job_name_vocabulary_list)
    job_vocabulary_list = get_job(job_name_vocabulary_list, transcribe_client)
    transcript_vocabulary_list = requests.get(
        job_vocabulary_list["Transcript"]["TranscriptFileUri"]
    ).json()
    print(f"Transcript for job {transcript_vocabulary_list['jobName']}:")
    print(transcript_vocabulary_list["results"]["transcripts"][0]["transcript"])

    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print(
        "Updating the custom vocabulary with table data that provides additional
"
        "pronunciation hints."
    )
    table_vocab_file = "jabber-vocabulary-table.txt"
    bucket.upload_file(table_vocab_file, table_vocab_file)
    update_vocabulary(
        vocabulary_name,
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        table_uri=f"s3://{bucket.name}/{table_vocab_file}",
    )
    vocabulary_ready_waiter.wait(vocabulary_name)

    job_name_vocab_table = f"Jabber-vocab-table-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Starting transcription job {job_name_vocab_table}.")
    start_job(
        job_name_vocab_table,
        media_uri,
        "mp3",
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        vocabulary_name=vocabulary_name,
    )
    transcribe_waiter.wait(job_name_vocab_table)
    job_vocab_table = get_job(job_name_vocab_table, transcribe_client)
    transcript_vocab_table = requests.get(
        job_vocab_table["Transcript"]["TranscriptFileUri"]
    ).json()
    print(f"Transcript for job {transcript_vocab_table['jobName']}:")
    print(transcript_vocab_table["results"]["transcripts"][0]["transcript"])

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Getting data for jobs and vocabularies.")
    jabber_jobs = list_jobs("Jabber", transcribe_client)
    print(f"Found {len(jabber_jobs)} jobs:")
    for job_sum in jabber_jobs:
        job = get_job(job_sum["TranscriptionJobName"], transcribe_client)
        print(
            f"\t{job['TranscriptionJobName']}, {job['Media']['MediaFileUri']}, "
            f"{job['Settings'].get('VocabularyName')}"
        )
```

```
    jabber_vocabs = list_vocabularies("Jabber", transcribe_client)
    print(f"Found {len(jabber_vocabs)} vocabularies:")
    for vocab_sum in jabber_vocabs:
        vocab = get_vocabulary(vocab_sum["VocabularyName"], transcribe_client)
        vocab_content = requests.get(vocab["DownloadUri"]).text
        print(f"\t{vocab['VocabularyName']} contents:")
        print(vocab_content)

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Deleting demo jobs.")
    for job_name in [job_name_simple, job_name_vocabulary_list,
job_name_vocab_table]:
        delete_job(job_name, transcribe_client)
    print("Deleting demo vocabulary.")
    delete_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client)
    print("Deleting demo bucket.")
    bucket.objects.delete()
    bucket.delete()
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateVocabulary
  - DeleteTranscriptionJob
  - DeleteVocabulary
  - GetTranscriptionJob
  - GetVocabulary
  - ListVocabularies
  - StartTranscriptionJob
  - UpdateVocabulary

使 Transcribe 開發套件使用 Amazon Transcribe 音訊和取得任務資料 AWS

下列程式碼範例示範如何：

- 使用 Amazon Transcribe 開始轉錄作業。

- 等候 工作完成。
- 取得儲存文字記錄的 URI。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《開始使用 Amazon Transcribe》。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

轉錄 PCM 檔案。

```
/**
 * To run this AWS code example, ensure that you have set up your development
 * environment, including your AWS credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-
started.html
 */

public class TranscribeStreamingDemoFile {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String args[]) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {

        final String USAGE = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <file> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    file - the location of a PCM file to transcribe. In this
 example, ensure the PCM file is 16 hertz (Hz). \n";
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String file = args[0];
        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromFile(file)),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromFile(String file) {
        try {
            File inputFile = new File(file);
            InputStream audioStream = new FileInputStream(inputFile);
            return audioStream;

        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US)
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
```

```
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw.toString());
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully
 ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }

    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (this.currentSubscription == null) {
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                this.currentSubscription.cancel();
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }
```

```
    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream
inputStream) {
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
```

```
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

轉錄來自電腦麥克風的串流音訊。

```
public class TranscribeStreamingDemoApp {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String args[])
            throws URISyntaxException, ExecutionException, InterruptedException,
 LineUnavailableException {

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
```

```
                .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException
{

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            System.exit(0);
        }

        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString())
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
```

```
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw.toString());
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully
 ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }

    private InputStream getStreamFromFile(String audioFileName) {
        try {
            File inputFile = new
 File(getClass().getClassLoader().getResource(audioFileName).getFile());
            InputStream audioStream = new FileInputStream(inputFile);
            return audioStream;
        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
```

```
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (this.currentSubscription == null) {
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                this.currentSubscription.cancel();
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream
 inputStream) {
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
 positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
```

```
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
```

```
                        .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                        .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetTranscriptionJob
  - StartTranscriptionJob

Python

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import time
import boto3


def transcribe_file(job_name, file_uri, transcribe_client):
    transcribe_client.start_transcription_job(
        TranscriptionJobName=job_name,
        Media={"MediaFileUri": file_uri},
        MediaFormat="wav",
        LanguageCode="en-US",
    )

    max_tries = 60
    while max_tries > 0:
        max_tries -= 1
        job =
 transcribe_client.get_transcription_job(TranscriptionJobName=job_name)
        job_status = job["TranscriptionJob"]["TranscriptionJobStatus"]
        if job_status in ["COMPLETED", "FAILED"]:
            print(f"Job {job_name} is {job_status}.")
```

```
            if job_status == "COMPLETED":
                print(
                    f"Download the transcript from\n"
                    f"\t{job['TranscriptionJob']['Transcript']
['TranscriptFileUri']}."
                )
            break
        else:
            print(f"Waiting for {job_name}. Current status is {job_status}.")
        time.sleep(10)


def main():
    transcribe_client = boto3.client("transcribe")
    file_uri = "s3://test-transcribe/answer2.wav"
    transcribe_file("Example-job", file_uri, transcribe_client)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - GetTranscriptionJob
  - StartTranscriptionJob

使用 SDK 進行 Amazon Transcribe 的跨服務示例 AWS

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 AWS 配 SDK 使用 Amazon Transcribe。每個範例都包含適用於多個範例的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建置 Amazon Transcribe 應用程式
- 建置 Amazon Transcribe 串流應用程式
- 使用 AWS SDK 將文本轉換為語音並返回文本

建置 Amazon Transcribe 應用程式

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Transcribe 在瀏覽器中轉錄和顯示語音錄音。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

建立使用 Amazon Transcribe 的應用程式，在瀏覽器中轉錄和顯示語音錄音。應用程式使用兩個 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體，一個負責支援應用程式程式碼，另一個負責存放文字記錄。應用程式會使用 Amazon Cognito 使用者集區來對您的使用者進行身分驗證。經過驗證的使用者擁有 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 許可以存取所需 AWS 服務。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

建置 Amazon Transcribe 串流應用程式

下面的程式碼範例說明如何建置可即時記錄、轉錄和翻譯直播音訊並透過電子郵件傳送結果的應用程式。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

說明如何使用 Amazon Transcribe 建置應用程式，該應用程式可即時記錄、轉錄和翻譯直播音訊，並可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 透過電子郵件傳送結果。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend

- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

使用 AWS SDK 將文本轉換為語音並返回文本

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用 Amazon Polly 將純文字 (UTF-8) 輸入檔案合成至音訊檔案中。
- 將音訊檔案上傳至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 使用 Amazon Transcribe 將音訊檔案轉換為文字。
- 顯示文字。

Rust

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

使用 Amazon Polly 將純文字 (UTF-8) 輸入檔案合成至音訊檔案中，將音訊檔案上傳至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，使用 Amazon Transcribe 將該音訊檔案轉換為文字，然後顯示文字。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon Translate 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon Translate。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- Amazon Translate 開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon Translate 的更多信息。
- Amazon Translate API 參考 — 所有可用的 Amazon Translate 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 進行 Amazon Translate 的操作
  - 搭DescribeTextTranslationJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ListTextTranslationJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭StartTextTranslationJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭StopTextTranslationJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭TranslateText配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon Translate 案例
  - 使用開 AWS 發套件開始使用 Amazon Translate 任務
- 使 AWS 用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Translate 跨服務範例
  - 建置 Amazon Transcribe 串流應用程式
  - 建立 Amazon Lex 聊天機器人來吸引您的網站訪客
  - 建置可轉譯訊息的發佈和訂閱應用程式
  - 建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式

使用 AWS SDK 進行 Amazon Translate 的操作

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Translate。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在中查看前後關聯中的動作使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon Translate 案例。

範例

- 搭DescribeTextTranslationJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ListTextTranslationJobs配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

- 搭StartTextTranslationJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StopTextTranslationJob配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TranslateText配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`DescribeTextTranslationJob`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTextTranslationJob`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用翻譯工作

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// The following example shows how to retrieve the details of
/// a text translation job using Amazon Translate.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeTextTranslation
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

        // The Job Id is generated when the text translation job is started
        // with a call to the StartTextTranslationJob method.
```

```
            var jobId = "1234567890abcdef01234567890abcde";

            var request = new DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest
            {
                JobId = jobId,
            };

            var jobProperties = await DescribeTranslationJobAsync(client,
 request);

            DisplayTranslationJobDetails(jobProperties);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve information about an Amazon Translate text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Translate client
 object.</param>
        /// <param name="request">The DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest object.</
param>
        /// <returns>The TextTranslationJobProperties object containing
        /// information about the text translation job..</returns>
        public static async Task<TextTranslationJobProperties>
 DescribeTranslationJobAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.DescribeTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                return response.TextTranslationJobProperties;
            }
            else
            {
                return null;
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the properties of the text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="jobProperties">The properties of the text translation
        /// job returned by the call to DescribeTextTranslationJobAsync.</param>
```

```
        public static void
DisplayTranslationJobDetails(TextTranslationJobProperties jobProperties)
        {
            if (jobProperties is null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No text translation job properties found.");
                return;
            }

            // Display the details of the text translation job.
            Console.WriteLine($"{jobProperties.JobId}: {jobProperties.JobName}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeTextTranslationJob中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "Gets the properties associated with an asynchronous batch translation job."
   "Includes properties such as name, ID, status, source and target languages,
and input/output Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is
returned for testing purposes."
         EXPORTING
           iv_jobid        = iv_jobid
         ).
       MESSAGE 'Job description retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex .
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE
'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex .
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeTextTranslationJob中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`ListTextTranslationJobs`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTextTranslationJobs`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Translate;
    using Amazon.Translate.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// List Amazon Translate translation jobs, along with details about each
job.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListTranslationJobs
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();
            var filter = new TextTranslationJobFilter
```

```
            {
                JobStatus = "COMPLETED",
            };

            var request = new ListTextTranslationJobsRequest
            {
                MaxResults = 10,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            await ListJobsAsync(client, request);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// List Amazon Translate text translation jobs.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Translate client
object.</param>
        /// <param name="request">An Amazon Translate
        /// ListTextTranslationJobsRequest object detailing which text
        /// translation jobs are of interest.</param>
        public static async Task ListJobsAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            ListTextTranslationJobsRequest request)
        {
            ListTextTranslationJobsResponse response;

            do
            {
                response = await client.ListTextTranslationJobsAsync(request);

ShowTranslationJobDetails(response.TextTranslationJobPropertiesList);

                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// List existing translation job details.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="properties">A list of Amazon Translate text
        /// translation jobs.</param>
```

```
        public static void
ShowTranslationJobDetails(List<TextTranslationJobProperties> properties)
        {
            properties.ForEach(prop =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{prop.JobId}: {prop.JobName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Status: {prop.JobStatus}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Submitted time: {prop.SubmittedTime}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTextTranslationJobs中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    "Gets a list of the batch translation jobs that you have submitted."

    DATA lo_filter TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8textxlationjobfilt.

    "Create an ABAP object for filtering using jobname."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_filter
      EXPORTING
        iv_jobname = iv_jobname.

    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_xl8->listtexttranslationjobs(      "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
          EXPORTING
            io_filter        = lo_filter
          ).
        MESSAGE 'Jobs retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex .
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidfilterex .
        MESSAGE 'The filter specified for the operation is not valid. Specify a
different filter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex .
        MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTextTranslationJobs中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**StartTextTranslationJob**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartTextTranslationJob`。

動作範例是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。您可以在下列程式碼範例的內容中看到此動作：

- 開始使用翻譯工作

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Translate;
```

```
    using Amazon.Translate.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use Amazon Translate to process the files in
    /// an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. The translated
 results
    /// will also be stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class BatchTranslate
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var contentType = "text/plain";

            // Set this variable to an S3 bucket location with a folder."
            // Input files must be in a folder and not at the bucket root."
            var s3InputUri = "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET1/FOLDER/";
            var s3OutputUri = "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET2/";

            // This role must have permissions to read the source bucket and to
 read and
            // write to the destination bucket where the translated text will be
 stored.
            var dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::0123456789ab:role/
S3TranslateRole";

            var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

            var inputConfig = new InputDataConfig
            {
                ContentType = contentType,
                S3Uri = s3InputUri,
            };

            var outputConfig = new OutputDataConfig
            {
                S3Uri = s3OutputUri,
            };

            var request = new StartTextTranslationJobRequest
            {
                JobName = "ExampleTranslationJob",
                DataAccessRoleArn = dataAccessRoleArn,
                InputDataConfig = inputConfig,
```

```
                OutputDataConfig = outputConfig,
                SourceLanguageCode = "en",
                TargetLanguageCodes = new List<string> { "fr" },
            };

            var response = await StartTextTranslationAsync(client, request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{response.JobId}: {response.JobStatus}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Start the Amazon Translate text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized AmazonTranslateClient object.</
param>
        /// <param name="request">The request object that includes details such
        /// as source and destination bucket names and the IAM Role that will
        /// be used to access the buckets.</param>
        /// <returns>The StartTextTranslationResponse object that includes the
        /// details of the request response.</returns>
        public static async Task<StartTextTranslationJobResponse>
 StartTextTranslationAsync(AmazonTranslateClient client,
 StartTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.StartTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartTextTranslationJob中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    "Starts an asynchronous batch translation job."
    "Use batch translation jobs to translate large volumes of text across
 multiple documents at once."

    DATA lo_inputdataconfig  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8inputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_outputdataconfig TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8outputdataconfig.
    DATA lt_targetlanguagecodes TYPE /aws1/
cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00=>tt_targetlanguagecodestrlist.
    DATA lo_targetlanguagecodes TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00.

    "Create an ABAP object for the input data config."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_inputdataconfig
      EXPORTING
        iv_s3uri       = iv_input_data_s3uri
        iv_contenttype = iv_input_data_contenttype.

    "Create an ABAP object for the output data config."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_outputdataconfig
      EXPORTING
        iv_s3uri = iv_output_data_s3uri.

    "Create an internal table for target languages."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_targetlanguagecodes
      EXPORTING
        iv_value = iv_targetlanguagecode.
    INSERT lo_targetlanguagecodes  INTO TABLE lt_targetlanguagecodes.

    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_xl8->starttexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes."
          EXPORTING
            io_inputdataconfig = lo_inputdataconfig
```

```
            io_outputdataconfig = lo_outputdataconfig
            it_targetlanguagecodes = lt_targetlanguagecodes
            iv_dataaccessrolearn = iv_dataaccessrolearn
            iv_jobname = iv_jobname
            iv_sourcelanguagecode = iv_sourcelanguagecode
          ).
        MESSAGE 'Translation job started.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex .
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invparamvalueex .
        MESSAGE 'The value of the parameter is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
        MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex .
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8unsuppedlanguage00 .
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Translate does not support translation from the language
of the source text into the requested target language.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StartTextTranslationJob中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭**StopTextTranslationJob**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StopTextTranslationJob`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to stop a running Amazon Translation Service text translation
/// job.
/// </summary>
public class StopTextTranslationJob
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();
        var jobId = "1234567890abcdef01234567890abcde";

        var request = new StopTextTranslationJobRequest
        {
            JobId = jobId,
        };

        await StopTranslationJobAsync(client, request);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends a request to stop a text translation job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">Initialized AmazonTrnslateClient object.</param>
    /// <param name="request">The request object to be passed to the
    /// StopTextJobAsync method.</param>
    public static async Task StopTranslationJobAsync(
        AmazonTranslateClient client,
        StopTextTranslationJobRequest request)
    {
        var response = await client.StopTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{response.JobId} as status:
{response.JobStatus}");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StopTextTranslationJob中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "Stops an asynchronous batch translation job that is in progress."

   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->stoptexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
         EXPORTING
           iv_jobid        = iv_jobid
         ).
       MESSAGE 'Translation job stopped.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex .
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex .
       MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StopTextTranslationJob中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

搭`TranslateText`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TranslateText`。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Transfer;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Take text from a file stored a Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
/// object and translate it using the Amazon Transfer Service.
/// </summary>
public class TranslateText
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // If the region you want to use is different from the region
        // defined for the default user, supply it as a parameter to the
        // Amazon Translate client object constructor.
        var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

        // Set the source language to "auto" to request Amazon Translate to
        // automatically detect te language of the source text.

        // You can get a list of the languages supposed by Amazon Translate
        // in the Amazon Translate Developer's Guide here:
        //      https://docs.aws.amazon.com/translate/latest/dg/what-is.html
        string srcLang = "en"; // English.
        string destLang = "fr"; // French.

        // The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket where the
        // source text file is stored.
```

```
            string srcBucket = "DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET";
            string srcTextFile = "source.txt";

            var srcText = await GetSourceTextAsync(srcBucket, srcTextFile);
            var destText = await TranslatingTextAsync(client, srcLang, destLang,
srcText);

            ShowText(srcText, destText);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Use the Amazon S3 TransferUtility to retrieve the text to translate
        /// from an object in an S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="srcBucket">The name of the S3 bucket where the
        /// text is stored.
        /// </param>
        /// <param name="srcTextFile">The key of the S3 object that
        /// contains the text to translate.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the source text.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetSourceTextAsync(string srcBucket,
string srcTextFile)
        {
            string srcText = string.Empty;

            var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            TransferUtility utility = new TransferUtility(s3Client);

            using var stream = await utility.OpenStreamAsync(srcBucket,
srcTextFile);

            StreamReader file = new System.IO.StreamReader(stream);

            srcText = file.ReadToEnd();
            return srcText;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Use the Amazon Translate Service to translate the document from the
        /// source language to the specified destination language.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon Translate Service client used to
        /// perform the translation.</param>
        /// <param name="srcLang">The language of the source text.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="destLang">The destination language for the translated
        /// text.</param>
        /// <param name="text">A string representing the text to ranslate.</
param>
        /// <returns>The text that has been translated to the destination
        /// language.</returns>
        public static async Task<string>
 TranslatingTextAsync(AmazonTranslateClient client, string srcLang, string
 destLang, string text)
        {
            var request = new TranslateTextRequest
            {
                SourceLanguageCode = srcLang,
                TargetLanguageCode = destLang,
                Text = text,
            };

            var response = await client.TranslateTextAsync(request);

            return response.TranslatedText;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Show the original text followed by the translated text.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="srcText">The original text to be translated.</param>
        /// <param name="destText">The translated text.</param>
        public static void ShowText(string srcText, string destText)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Source text:");
            Console.WriteLine(srcText);
            Console.WriteLine();
            Console.WriteLine("Translated text:");
            Console.WriteLine(destText);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考TranslateText中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：將指定的英文文字轉換為法文。要轉換的文字也可以作為-Text 參數傳遞。

```
"Hello World" | ConvertTo-TRNTargetLanguage -SourceLanguageCode en -
TargetLanguageCode fr
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程TranslateText式參考中的。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "Translates input text from the source language to the target language."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->translatetext(      "oo_result is returned for
testing purposes."
         EXPORTING
           iv_text        = iv_text
           iv_sourcelanguagecode = iv_sourcelanguagecode
           iv_targetlanguagecode = iv_targetlanguagecode
         ).
       MESSAGE 'Translation completed.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8detectedlanguage00 .
       MESSAGE 'The confidence that Amazon Comprehend accurately detected the
source language is low.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex .
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex .
       MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex .
       MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8serviceunavailex .
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The Amazon Translate service is temporarily unavailable.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8textsizelmtexcdex .
        MESSAGE 'The size of the text you submitted exceeds the size limit. '
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex .
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8unsuppedlanguage00 .
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Translate does not support translation from the language
of the source text into the requested target language. ' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK TranslateText中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

使用 AWS 開發套件的 Amazon Translate 案例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Translate。每個範例都會示範如何透過呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定工作。

案例鎖定中繼層級的經驗，以協助您瞭解前後關聯中的服務動作。

範例

- 使用開 AWS 發套件開始使用 Amazon Translate 任務

使用開 AWS 發套件開始使用 Amazon Translate 任務

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 啟動非同步批次翻譯工作。
- 等待非同步工作完成。
- 描述非同步工作。

SAP ABAP

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lo_inputdataconfig  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8inputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_outputdataconfig TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8outputdataconfig.
    DATA lt_targetlanguagecodes TYPE /aws1/
cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00=>tt_targetlanguagecodestrlist.
    DATA lo_targetlanguagecodes TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00.

    "Create an ABAP object for the input data config."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_inputdataconfig
      EXPORTING
        iv_s3uri       = iv_input_data_s3uri
        iv_contenttype = iv_input_data_contenttype.

    "Create an ABAP object for the output data config."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_outputdataconfig
      EXPORTING
        iv_s3uri = iv_output_data_s3uri.

    "Create an internal table for target languages."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_targetlanguagecodes
      EXPORTING
        iv_value = iv_targetlanguagecode.
    INSERT lo_targetlanguagecodes  INTO TABLE lt_targetlanguagecodes.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_translationjob_result) = lo_xl8->starttexttranslationjob(
          EXPORTING
            io_inputdataconfig = lo_inputdataconfig
            io_outputdataconfig = lo_outputdataconfig
            it_targetlanguagecodes = lt_targetlanguagecodes
            iv_dataaccessrolearn = iv_dataaccessrolearn
            iv_jobname = iv_jobname
```

```
            iv_sourcelanguagecode = iv_sourcelanguagecode
          ).
        MESSAGE 'Translation job started.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex .
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE
 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invparamvalueex .
        MESSAGE 'The value of the parameter is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
        MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex .
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time. '
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8unsuppedlanguage00 .
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Translate does not support translation from the language
 of the source text into the requested target language.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Get the job ID."
    DATA(lv_jobid) = lo_translationjob_result->get_jobid( ).

    "Wait for translate job to complete."
    DATA(lo_des_translation_result) = lo_xl8-
>describetexttranslationjob( iv_jobid = lv_jobid ).
    WHILE lo_des_translation_result->get_textxlationjobproperties( )-
>get_jobstatus( ) <> 'COMPLETED'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 900 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      lo_des_translation_result = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob( iv_jobid =
 lv_jobid ).
    ENDWHILE.

    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes."
          EXPORTING
            iv_jobid        = lv_jobid
          ).
        MESSAGE 'Job description retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex .
```

```
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex .
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DescribeTextTranslationJob
  - StartTextTranslationJob

使 AWS 用軟體開發套件的 Amazon Translate 跨服務範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon Translate。每個範例都包含適用於多個範例的應用程式 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建置 Amazon Transcribe 串流應用程式
- 建立 Amazon Lex 聊天機器人來吸引您的網站訪客
- 建置可轉譯訊息的發佈和訂閱應用程式
- 建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式

建置 Amazon Transcribe 串流應用程式

下面的程式碼範例說明如何建置可即時記錄、轉錄和翻譯直播音訊並透過電子郵件傳送結果的應用程式。

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

說明如何使用 Amazon Transcribe 建置應用程式，該應用程式可即時記錄、轉錄和翻譯直播音訊，並可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 透過電子郵件傳送結果。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

建立 Amazon Lex 聊天機器人來吸引您的網站訪客

以下代碼示例演示瞭如何創建聊天機器人以吸引您的網站訪問者。

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon Lex API 在 Web 應用程式中建立 Chatbot，以吸引您的網站訪客。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用 Amazon Lex API 在 Web 應用程式中建立 Chatbot，以吸引您的網站訪客。

如需有關如何設定和執行的完整原始程式碼和指示，請參閱開發人 AWS SDK for JavaScript 員指南中的建立 Amazon Lex 聊天機器人的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

建置可轉譯訊息的發佈和訂閱應用程式

以下程式碼範例示範如何建立具有訂閱和發布功能並且可轉譯訊息的應用程式。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

示範如何使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service .NET API 來建立具有訂閱和發布功能的 Web 應用程式。此外，此範例應用程式也會轉譯訊息。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service Java API 來建立具有訂閱和發布功能的 Web 應用程式。此外，此範例應用程式也會轉譯訊息。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

有關如何設置和運行使用 Java Async API 的示例的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整示例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

Kotlin

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon SNS Kotlin API 來建立具有訂閱和發布功能的應用程式。此外，此範例應用程式也會轉譯訊息。

有關如何創建 Web 應用程序的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

有關如何創建本機 Android 應用程序的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱上的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立應用程式，以分析客戶評論卡、從其原始語言進行翻譯、判斷對方情緒，以及透過翻譯後的文字產生音訊檔案。

.NET

AWS SDK for .NET

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Java

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

JavaScript

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。下列摘錄顯示如何在 AWS SDK for JavaScript Lambda 函數內部使用。

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";
```

```
/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });

  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
```

```
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});
```

```
  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda

- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

AWS WAFV2 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS WAFV2 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- AWS WAFV2 開發人員指南 — 關於 AWS WAFV2.
- AWS WAFV2 API 參考 — 有關所有可用 AWS WAFV2 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- AWS WAFV2 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭CreateWebAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

AWS WAFV2 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 AWS WAFV2 搭配 AWS SDK 使用。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateWebAcl配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateWebAcl`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateWebAcl`。

CLI

AWS CLI

建立網路 ACL 的步驟

下列`create-web-acl`指令會建立供區域使用的 Web ACL。Web ACL 的規則陳述式會在 JSON 格式的檔案中提供。

```
aws wafv2 create-web-acl \
    --name TestWebAcl \
    --scope REGIONAL \
    --default-action Allow={} \
    --visibility-config
 SampledRequestsEnabled=true,CloudWatchMetricsEnabled=true,MetricName=TestWebAclMetrics
 \
    --rules file://waf-rule.json \
    --region us-west-2
```

文件的內容://waf-規則. JSON:

```
[
    {
        "Name":"basic-rule",
        "Priority":0,
        "Statement":{
            "AndStatement":{
                "Statements":[
                    {
                        "ByteMatchStatement":{
                            "SearchString":"example.com",
                            "FieldToMatch":{
                                "SingleHeader":{
                                    "Name":"host"
                                }
                            },
                            "TextTransformations":[
                                {
                                    "Priority":0,
                                    "Type":"LOWERCASE"
                                }
                            ],
                            "PositionalConstraint":"EXACTLY"
```

```
                        }
                    },
                    {
                        "GeoMatchStatement":{
                            "CountryCodes":[
                                "US",
                                "IN"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                ]
            }
        },
        "Action":{
            "Allow":{

            }
        },
        "VisibilityConfig":{
            "SampledRequestsEnabled":true,
            "CloudWatchMetricsEnabled":true,
            "MetricName":"basic-rule"
        }
    }
]
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Summary":{
        "ARN":"arn:aws:wafv2:us-west-2:123456789012:regional/webacl/TestWebAcl/
a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111",
        "Description":"",
        "Name":"TestWebAcl",
        "LockToken":"2294b3a1-eb60-4aa0-a86f-a3ae04329de9",
        "Id":"a1b2c3d4-5678-90ab-cdef-EXAMPLE11111"
    }
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS WAF、 AWS Firewall Manager 員和 AWS Shield 進階開發人員指南中的管理和使用 Web 存取控制清單 (Web ACL)。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateWebAcl中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此指令會建立名為「waf-test」的新網頁 ACL。請注意，根據服務 API 文檔，'DefaultAction' 是必需的屬性。因此，應指定「-DefaultAction _ 允許」和/或「-DefaultAction _ 塊」的值。由於 '-DefaultAction _ 允許 '和 '-DefaultAction _ 塊' 不是必需的屬性，值 '@ {} '可以用作佔位符，如上面的例子所示。

```
New-WAF2WebACL -Name "waf-test" -Scope REGIONAL -Region eu-
west-1 -VisibilityConfig_CloudWatchMetricsEnabled $true -
VisibilityConfig_SampledRequestsEnabled $true -VisibilityConfig_MetricName "waf-
test" -Description "Test" -DefaultAction_Allow @{}
```

輸出：

```
ARN         : arn:aws:wafv2:eu-west-1:139480602983:regional/webacl/waf-
test/19460b3f-db14-4b9a-8e23-a417e1eb007f
Description : Test
Id          : 19460b3f-db14-4b9a-8e23-a417e1eb007f
LockToken   : 5a0cd5eb-d911-4341-b313-b429e6d6b6ab
Name        : waf-test
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateWebAcl式參考中的。

WorkDocs 使用 AWS SDK 的 Amazon 代碼示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 WorkDocs 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- Amazon WorkDocs 開發人員指南 — 有關 Amazon 的更多信息 WorkDocs。
- Amazon WorkDocs API 參考 — 有關所有可用 Amazon WorkDocs 操作的詳細信息
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- Amazon WorkDocs 使用 AWS SDK 的操作
  - 搭DescribeRootFolders配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeUsers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

Amazon WorkDocs 使用 AWS SDK 的操作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 WorkDocs 搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭DescribeRootFolders配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeUsers配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`DescribeRootFolders`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeRootFolders`。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Retrieves the root folder for a user by email
# @param users [Array<Types::User>] A list of users selected from API response
# @param user_email [String] The email of the user.
def get_user_folder(users, user_email)
  user = users.find { |user| user.email_address == user_email }
  if user
    user.root_folder_id
  else
    @logger.error "Could not get root folder for user with email address
#{user_email}"
```

```
      exit(1)
    end
  end

  # Describes the contents of a folder
  # @param [String] folder_id - The Id of the folder to describe.
  def describe_folder_contents(folder_id)
    resp = @client.describe_folder_contents({
                                              folder_id: folder_id, # required
                                              sort: "NAME", # accepts DATE, NAME
                                              order: "ASCENDING", # accepts
ASCENDING, DESCENDING
                                            })
    resp.documents.each do |doc|
      md = doc.latest_version_metadata
      @logger.info "Name:          #{md.name}"
      @logger.info "Size (bytes):  #{md.size}"
      @logger.info "Last modified: #{doc.modified_timestamp}"
      @logger.info "Doc ID:        #{doc.id}"
      @logger.info "Version ID:    #{md.id}"
      @logger.info ""
    end
  rescue Aws::WorkDocs::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error "Error listing folder contents: #{e.message}"
    exit(1)
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DescribeRootFolders中的。

搭**DescribeUsers**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeUsers`。

CLI

AWS CLI

擷取指定使用者的詳細資訊

此範例會擷取指定組織中所有使用者的詳細資訊。

命令：

```
aws workdocs describe-users --organization-id d-926726012c
```

輸出：

```
{
  "Users": [
      {
          "Id": "S-1-1-11-1111111111-2222222222-3333333333-3333&d-926726012c",
          "Username": "example1User",
          "OrganizationId": "d-926726012c",
          "RootFolderId":
 "3c0e3f849dd20a9771d937b9bbcc97e18796150ae56c26d64a4fa0320a2dedc9",
          "RecycleBinFolderId":
 "c277f4c4d647be1f5147b3184ffa96e1e2bf708278b696cacba68ba13b91f4fe",
          "Status": "INACTIVE",
          "Type": "USER",
          "CreatedTimestamp": 1535478999.452,
          "ModifiedTimestamp": 1535478999.452
      },
      {
          "Id": "S-1-1-11-1111111111-2222222222-3333333333-4444&d-926726012c",
          "Username": "example2User",
          "EmailAddress": "example2User@site.awsapps.com",
          "GivenName": "example2Name",
          "Surname": "example2Surname",
          "OrganizationId": "d-926726012c",
          "RootFolderId":
 "35b886cb17198cbd547655e58b025dff0cf34aaed638be52009567e23dc67390",
          "RecycleBinFolderId":
 "9858c3e9ed4c2460dde9aadb4c69fde998070dd46e5e985bd08ec6169ea249ff",
          "Status": "ACTIVE",
          "Type": "MINIMALUSER",
          "CreatedTimestamp": 1535478836.584,
          "ModifiedTimestamp": 1535478836.584
      }
  ]
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeUsers中的。

Ruby

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Describes users within an organization
# @param [String] org_id: The ID of the org.
def describe_users(org_id)
  resp = @client.describe_users({
                                  organization_id: org_id,
                                  include: "ALL", # accepts ALL, ACTIVE_PENDING
                                  order: "ASCENDING", # accepts ASCENDING,
DESCENDING
                                  sort: "USER_NAME", # accepts USER_NAME,
FULL_NAME, STORAGE_LIMIT, USER_STATUS, STORAGE_USED
                                })
  resp.users.each do |user|
    @logger.info "First name:  #{user.given_name}"
    @logger.info "Last name:   #{user.surname}"
    @logger.info "Email:       #{user.email_address}"
    @logger.info "Root folder: #{user.root_folder_id}"
    @logger.info ""
  end
  resp.users
rescue Aws::WorkDocs::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error "AWS WorkDocs Service Error: #{e.message}"
  exit(1)
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DescribeUsers中的。

WorkSpaces 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何搭 WorkSpaces 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用 Amazon。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

其他 資源

- WorkSpaces 開發人員指南 — 關於 WorkSpaces.
- WorkSpaces API 參考 — 有關所有可用 WorkSpaces 動作的詳細資訊。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- WorkSpaces 使用 AWS SDK 的動作
  - 搭CreateTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭CreateWorkspaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DeleteTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeWorkspaceBundles配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeWorkspaceDirectories配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeWorkspaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ModifyWorkspaceProperties配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭ModifyWorkspaceState配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭RebootWorkspaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭RebuildWorkspaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭RegisterWorkspaceDirectory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭StopWorkspaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
  - 搭TerminateWorkspaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

WorkSpaces 使用 AWS SDK 的動作

下列程式碼範例說明如何 WorkSpaces 搭配 AWS 開發套件使用 Amazon。每個範例都會呼叫個別的服務函數。

範例

- 搭CreateTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭CreateWorkspaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DeleteTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeWorkspaceBundles配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeWorkspaceDirectories配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeWorkspaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyWorkspaceProperties配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭ModifyWorkspaceState配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RebootWorkspaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RebuildWorkspaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭RegisterWorkspaceDirectory配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭StopWorkspaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用
- 搭TerminateWorkspaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

搭`CreateTags`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTags`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要將標籤新增至 WorkSpace

下列`create-tags`範例會將指定的標籤加入至指定的標籤 WorkSpace。

```
aws workspaces create-tags \
    --resource-id ws-dk1xzr417 \
    --tags Key=Department,Value=Finance
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon WorkSpaces 管理指南中的標記 WorkSpaces 資源。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateTags中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例將新標籤新增至名為的工作區**ws-wsname**。標籤的索引鍵為「名稱」，鍵值為**AWS_Workspace**。

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "Name"
$tag.Value = "AWS_Workspace"
New-WKSTag -Region us-west-2 -WorkspaceId ws-wsname -Tag $tag
```

範例 2：此範例會將多個標籤新增至名為的工作區**ws-wsname**。其中一個標籤的索引鍵為「名稱」，而索引鍵值為**AWS_Workspace**；另一個標籤的標籤鍵為「Stage」，而索引鍵值為「Test」。

```
$tag = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag.Key = "Name"
$tag.Value = "AWS_Workspace"

$tag2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.Tag
$tag2.Key = "Stage"
$tag2.Value = "Test"
New-WKSTag -Region us-west-2 -WorkspaceId ws-wsname -Tag $tag,$tag2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateTags式參考中的。

搭**CreateWorkspaces**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateWorkspaces`。

CLI

AWS CLI

範例 1：若要建立 AlwaysOn WorkSpace

下列`create-workspaces`範例會使用指定的目錄和套裝軟體，AlwaysOn WorkSpace 為指定的使用者建立一個。

```
aws workspaces create-workspaces \
    --workspaces DirectoryId=d-926722edaf,UserName=Mateo,BundleId=wsb-0zsvgp8fc
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FailedRequests": [],
    "PendingRequests": [
        {
            "WorkspaceId": "ws-kcqms853t",
            "DirectoryId": "d-926722edaf",
            "UserName": "Mateo",
            "State": "PENDING",
            "BundleId": "wsb-0zsvgp8fc"
        }
    ]
}
```

範例 2：若要建立 AutoStop WorkSpace

下列`create-workspaces`範例會使用指定的目錄和套裝軟體，AutoStop WorkSpace 為指定的使用者建立一個。

```
aws workspaces create-workspaces \
    --workspaces
 DirectoryId=d-926722edaf,UserName=Mary,BundleId=wsb-0zsvgp8fc,WorkspaceProperties={Runni
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FailedRequests": [],
    "PendingRequests": [
        {
            "WorkspaceId": "ws-dk1xzr417",
            "DirectoryId": "d-926722edaf",
            "UserName": "Mary",
            "State": "PENDING",
            "BundleId": "wsb-0zsvgp8fc"
        }
```

```
    ]
}
```

範例 3：建立使用者解耦 WorkSpace

下列`create-workspaces`範例會透 WorkSpace 過將使用者名稱設定為`[UNDEFINED]`，並指定 WorkSpace 名稱、目錄 ID 和套裝軟體 ID 來建立使用者解耦。

```
aws workspaces create-workspaces \
    --workspaces
 DirectoryId=d-926722edaf,UserName='"[UNDEFINED]"',WorkspaceName=MaryWorkspace1,BundleId=
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FailedRequests": [],
    "PendingRequests": [
        {
            "WorkspaceId": "ws-abcd1234",
            "DirectoryId": "d-926722edaf",
            "UserName": "[UNDEFINED]",
            "State": "PENDING",
            "BundleId": "wsb-0zsvgp8fc",
            "WorkspaceName": "MaryWorkspace1"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon WorkSpaces 管理指南中的啟動虛擬桌面。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateWorkspaces中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：為提供 WorkSpace 的套裝軟體、目錄和使用者建立一個。

```
New-WKSWorkspace -Workspace @{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d"; "DirectoryId" =
 "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME"}
```

範例 2：此範例會建立多個 WorkSpaces

```
New-WKSWorkspace -Workspace @{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d"; "DirectoryId"
 = "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME_1"},@{"BundleID" = "wsb-1a2b3c4d";
 "DirectoryId" = "d-1a2b3c4d"; "UserName" = "USERNAME_2"}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程CreateWorkspaces式參考中的。

搭DeleteTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTags。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要從標籤中刪除標籤 WorkSpace

下列delete-tags範例會從指定的刪除指定的標籤 WorkSpace。

```
aws workspaces delete-tags \
    --resource-id ws-dk1xzr417 \
    --tag-keys Department
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon WorkSpaces 管理指南中的標記 WorkSpaces 資源。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteTags中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會移除與工作區相關聯的標籤

```
Remove-WKSTag -ResourceId ws-w10b3abcd -TagKey "Type"
```

輸出：

```
Confirm
Are you sure you want to perform this action?
```

```
Performing the operation "Remove-WKSTag (DeleteTags)" on target "ws-w10b3abcd".
[Y] Yes  [A] Yes to All  [N] No  [L] No to All  [S] Suspend  [?] Help (default is
 "Y"): Y
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DeleteTags式參考中的。

搭DescribeTags配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeTags。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要描述的標籤 WorkSpace

下列describe-tags範例說明指定的標籤 WorkSpace。

```
aws workspaces describe-tags \
    --resource-id ws-dk1xzr417
```

輸出：

```
{
    "TagList": [
        {
            "Key": "Department",
            "Value": "Finance"
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon WorkSpaces 管理指南中的標記 WorkSpaces 資源。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTags中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例擷取指定工作區的標籤

```
Get-WKSTag -WorkspaceId ws-w361s234r -Region us-west-2
```

輸出：

```
Key         Value
---         -----
auto-delete no
purpose     Workbench
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeTags式參考中的。

搭`DescribeWorkspaceBundles`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeWorkspaceBundles`。

CLI

AWS CLI

列出 Amazon 提供的捆綁

下列`describe-workspace-bundles`範例會以表格格式列出 Amazon 提供之服務包的名稱和 ID，並依名稱排序。

```
aws workspaces describe-workspace-bundles \
    --owner AMAZON \
    --query "Bundles[*].[Name, BundleId]"
```

輸出：

```
[
    [
        "Standard with Amazon Linux 2",
        "wsb-clj85qzj1"
    ],
    [
        "Performance with Windows 10 (Server 2016 based)",
        "wsb-gm4d5tx2v"
    ],
    [
```

```
        "PowerPro with Windows 7",
        "wsb-1pzkp0bx4"
    ],
    [
        "Power with Amazon Linux 2",
        "wsb-2bs6k5lgn"
    ],
    [
        "Graphics with Windows 10 (Server 2019 based)",
        "wsb-03gyjnfyy"
    ],
    ...
]
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon WorkSpaces 管理指南中的WorkSpaces 套裝軟體和映像。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeWorkspaceBundles中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會擷取目前區域中所有 Workspace 套裝軟體的詳細資訊

```
Get-WKSWorkspaceBundle
```

輸出：

```
BundleId        : wsb-sfhdgv342
ComputeType     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.ComputeType
Description     : This bundle is custom
ImageId         : wsi-235aeqges
LastUpdatedTime : 12/26/2019 06:44:07
Name            : CustomBundleTest
Owner           : 233816212345
RootStorage     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.RootStorage
UserStorage     : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.UserStorage
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeWorkspaceBundles式參考中的。

搭DescribeWorkspaceDirectories配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeWorkspaceDirectories。

CLI

AWS CLI

描述已註冊的目錄

下列describe-workspace-directories範例說明指定的註冊目錄。

```
aws workspaces describe-workspace-directories \
    --directory-ids d-926722edaf
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Directories": [
        {
            "DirectoryId": "d-926722edaf",
            "Alias": "d-926722edaf",
            "DirectoryName": "example.com",
            "RegistrationCode": "WSpdx+9RJ8JT",
            "SubnetIds": [
                "subnet-9d19c4c6",
                "subnet-500d5819"
            ],
            "DnsIpAddresses": [
                "172.16.1.140",
                "172.16.0.30"
            ],
            "CustomerUserName": "Administrator",
            "IamRoleId": "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/workspaces_DefaultRole",
            "DirectoryType": "SIMPLE_AD",
            "WorkspaceSecurityGroupId": "sg-0d89e927e5645d7c5",
            "State": "REGISTERED",
            "WorkspaceCreationProperties": {
                "EnableWorkDocs": false,
                "EnableInternetAccess": false,
                "UserEnabledAsLocalAdministrator": true,
                "EnableMaintenanceMode": true
            },
```

```
            "WorkspaceAccessProperties": {
                "DeviceTypeWindows": "ALLOW",
                "DeviceTypeOsx": "ALLOW",
                "DeviceTypeWeb": "DENY",
                "DeviceTypeIos": "ALLOW",
                "DeviceTypeAndroid": "ALLOW",
                "DeviceTypeChromeOs": "ALLOW",
                "DeviceTypeZeroClient": "ALLOW",
                "DeviceTypeLinux": "DENY"
            },
            "Tenancy": "SHARED",
            "SelfservicePermissions": {
                "RestartWorkspace": "ENABLED",
                "IncreaseVolumeSize": "DISABLED",
                "ChangeComputeType": "DISABLED",
                "SwitchRunningMode": "DISABLED",
                "RebuildWorkspace": "DISABLED"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon WorkSpaces 管理指南 WorkSpaces中的管理目錄。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeWorkspaceDirectories中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會列出已註冊目錄的目錄詳細資訊

```
Get-WKSWorkspaceDirectory
```

輸出：

```
Alias                       : TestWorkspace
CustomerUserName            : Administrator
DirectoryId                 : d-123414a369
DirectoryName               : TestDirectory.com
DirectoryType               : MicrosoftAD
DnsIpAddresses              : {172.31.43.45, 172.31.2.97}
```

```
IamRoleId                   : arn:aws:iam::761234567801:role/
workspaces_RoleDefault
IpGroupIds                  : {}
RegistrationCode            : WSpdx+4RRT43
SelfservicePermissions      : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.SelfservicePermissions
State                       : REGISTERED
SubnetIds                   : {subnet-1m3m7b43, subnet-ard11aba}
Tenancy                     : SHARED
WorkspaceAccessProperties   : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.WorkspaceAccessProperties
WorkspaceCreationProperties :
 Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.DefaultWorkspaceCreationProperties
WorkspaceSecurityGroupId    : sg-0ed2441234a123c43
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeWorkspaceDirectories式參考中的。

搭DescribeWorkspaces配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeWorkspaces。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要描述 WorkSpace

下列describe-workspaces範例說明指定的 WorkSpace。

```
aws workspaces describe-workspaces \
    --workspace-ids ws-dk1xzr417
```

輸出：

```
{
    "Workspaces": [
        {
            "WorkspaceId": "ws-dk1xzr417",
            "DirectoryId": "d-926722edaf",
            "UserName": "Mary",
            "IpAddress": "172.16.0.175",
            "State": "STOPPED",
            "BundleId": "wsb-0zsvgp8fc",
```

```
            "SubnetId": "subnet-500d5819",
            "ComputerName": "WSAMZN-RBSLTTD9",
            "WorkspaceProperties": {
                "RunningMode": "AUTO_STOP",
                "RunningModeAutoStopTimeoutInMinutes": 60,
                "RootVolumeSizeGib": 80,
                "UserVolumeSizeGib": 10,
                "ComputeTypeName": "VALUE"
            },
            "ModificationStates": []
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon WorkSpaces 管理指南 WorkSpaces中的管理您的。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeWorkspaces中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：擷取所有管線的詳細資訊。 WorkSpaces

```
Get-WKSWorkspace
```

輸出：

```
BundleId                    : wsb-1a2b3c4d
ComputerName                :
DirectoryId                 : d-1a2b3c4d
ErrorCode                   :
ErrorMessage                :
IpAddress                   :
RootVolumeEncryptionEnabled : False
State                       : PENDING
SubnetId                    :
UserName                    : myuser
UserVolumeEncryptionEnabled : False
VolumeEncryptionKey         :
WorkspaceId                 : ws-1a2b3c4d
WorkspaceProperties         : Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.WorkspaceProperties
```

範例 2：此命令會顯示區域中工作**us-west-2**區**WorkSpaceProperties**的子項屬性值。如需的子項特性的詳細資訊**WorkSpaceProperties**，請參閱 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/workspaces/latest/api/API_ WorkspaceProperties。

```
(Get-WKSWorkspace -Region us-west-2 -WorkSpaceId ws-
xdaf7hc9s).WorkspaceProperties
```

輸出：

```
        ComputeTypeName                     : STANDARD
        RootVolumeSizeGib                   : 80
        RunningMode                         : AUTO_STOP
        RunningModeAutoStopTimeoutInMinutes : 60
        UserVolumeSizeGib                   : 50
```

範例 3：此命令會顯示區域中工作**us-west-2**區**RootVolumeSizeGibWorkSpaceProperties**的子項屬性值。根磁碟區大小 (以 GiB 為單位) 為 80。

```
(Get-WKSWorkspace -Region us-west-2 -WorkSpaceId ws-
xdaf7hc9s).WorkspaceProperties.RootVolumeSizeGib
```

輸出：

```
        80
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeWorkspaces式參考中的。

搭**DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus**配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要描述的連線狀態 WorkSpace

下列`describe-workspaces-connection-status`範例說明指定之的連線狀態 WorkSpace。

```
aws workspaces describe-workspaces-connection-status \
    --workspace-ids ws-dk1xzr417
```

輸出：

```
{
    "WorkspacesConnectionStatus": [
        {
            "WorkspaceId": "ws-dk1xzr417",
            "ConnectionState": "CONNECTED",
            "ConnectionStateCheckTimestamp": 1662526214.744
        }
    ]
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon WorkSpaces 管理指南 WorkSpaces中的管理您的。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例擷取指定工作區的連線狀態

```
Get-WKSWorkspacesConnectionStatus -WorkspaceId ws-w123s234r
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程DescribeWorkspacesConnectionStatus式參考中的。

搭`ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要修改目錄的 WorkSpace 建立屬性

下列`modify-workspace-creation-properties`範例會啟用指定目錄的`EnableInternetAccess`屬性。這會啟用針對目錄 WorkSpaces 建立的公用 IP 位址的自動指派。

```
aws workspaces modify-workspace-creation-properties \
    --resource-id d-926722edaf \
    --workspace-creation-properties EnableInternetAccess=true
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon WorkSpaces 管理指南 WorkSpaces中的更新目錄詳細資訊。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會在建立工作區時，將網際網路存取和維護模式啟用為 true 作為預設值

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceCreationProperty -Region us-west-2 -ResourceId
 d-123454a369 -WorkspaceCreationProperties_EnableInternetAccess $true -
WorkspaceCreationProperties_EnableMaintenanceMode $true
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyWorkspaceCreationProperties式參考中的。

搭`ModifyWorkspaceProperties`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyWorkspaceProperties`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要修改的執行模式 WorkSpace

下列`modify-workspace-properties`範例會將指定的執行模式設定 WorkSpace 為`AUTO_STOP`。

```
aws workspaces modify-workspace-properties \
    --workspace-id ws-dk1xzr417 \
    --workspace-properties RunningMode=AUTO_STOP
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon WorkSpaces 管理指南 WorkSpace中的修改 a。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyWorkspaceProperties中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定工作區的「工作區執行模式」屬性變更為「自動停止」

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceProperty -WorkspaceId ws-w361s100v -Region us-west-2 -
WorkspaceProperties_RunningMode AUTO_STOP
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyWorkspaceProperties式參考中的。

搭`ModifyWorkspaceState`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyWorkspaceState`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要修改的狀態 WorkSpace

下列`modify-workspace-state`範例會將指定的狀態設定 WorkSpace 為`ADMIN_MAINTENANCE`。

```
aws workspaces modify-workspace-state \
    --workspace-id ws-dk1xzr417 \
    --workspace-state ADMIN_MAINTENANCE
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon WorkSpaces 管理指南中的WorkSpace 維護。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ModifyWorkspaceState中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會將指定工作區的狀態變更為「可用」

```
Edit-WKSWorkspaceState -WorkspaceId ws-w361s100v -Region us-west-2 -
WorkspaceState AVAILABLE
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程ModifyWorkspaceState式參考中的。

搭`RebootWorkspaces`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RebootWorkspaces`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要重新啟動 WorkSpace

下列`reboot-workspaces`範例會重新啟動指 WorkSpace定的。

```
aws workspaces reboot-workspaces \
    --reboot-workspace-requests ws-dk1xzr417
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FailedRequests": []
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon WorkSpaces 管理指南 WorkSpace中的重新啟動 a。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RebootWorkspaces中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：重新啟動指 WorkSpace定的。

```
Restart-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d"
```

範例 2：重新啟動多個 WorkSpaces。

```
Restart-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d","ws-5a6b7c8d"
```

範例 3：擷取所有的集合， WorkSpaces 並將 ID 傳送至重新啟動 WKsWorkspace 的-WorkSpaceId 參數，導致重新啟動。 WorkSpaces

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Restart-WKSWorkspace
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RebootWorkspaces式參考中的。

搭`RebuildWorkspaces`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RebuildWorkspaces`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要重新建置 WorkSpace

下列`rebuild-workspaces`範例會重建指定 WorkSpace的。

```
aws workspaces rebuild-workspaces \
    --rebuild-workspace-requests ws-dk1xzr417
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FailedRequests": []
```

```
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon WorkSpaces 管理指南 WorkSpace中的重建 a。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RebuildWorkspaces中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：重建指定 WorkSpace的。

```
Reset-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d"
```

範例 2：擷取所有的集合， WorkSpaces 並將 ID 傳送至重設-WKsWorkspace 的WorkSpaceId 參數，從而導致重建。 WorkSpaces

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Reset-WKSWorkspace
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RebuildWorkspaces式參考中的。

搭`RegisterWorkspaceDirectory`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RegisterWorkspaceDirectory`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要註冊目錄

下列`register-workspace-directory`範例會註冊指定的目錄以與 Amazon 搭配使用 WorkSpaces。

```
aws workspaces register-workspace-directory \
    --directory-id d-926722edaf \
    --no-enable-work-docs
```

此命令不會產生輸出。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon WorkSpaces 管理指南 WorkSpaces中的註冊目錄。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考RegisterWorkspaceDirectory中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：此範例會為 Workspace 服務註冊指定的目錄

```
Register-WKSWorkspaceDirectory -DirectoryId d-123412a123 -EnableWorkDoc $false
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程RegisterWorkspaceDirectory式參考中的。

搭`StopWorkspaces`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StopWorkspaces`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要停止 AutoStop WorkSpace

下列`stop-workspaces`範例會停止指定的 WorkSpace。必 WorkSpace 須具有的執行模式`AutoStop`。

```
aws workspaces stop-workspaces \
    --stop-workspace-requests WorkspaceId=ws-dk1xzr417
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FailedRequests": []
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon WorkSpaces 管理指南 AutoStop WorkSpace中的停止並啟動。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考StopWorkspaces中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：停止多個 WorkSpaces。

```
Stop-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d5","ws-6a7b8c9d0"
```

範例 2：擷取所有的集合， WorkSpaces 並將 ID 傳送至 Stop WKsWorkspace 的WorkSpaceId 參數，導致停止。 WorkSpaces

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Stop-WKSWorkspace
```

範例 3：此範例顯示如何傳遞定義 WorkSpaces 要停止的 StopRequest 物件。

```
$arrRequest = @()
$request1 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.StopRequest
$request1.WorkspaceId = 'ws-12345678'
$arrRequest += $request1
$request2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.StopRequest
$request2.WorkspaceId = 'ws-abcdefgh'
$arrRequest += $request2
Stop-WKSWorkspace -Request $arrRequest
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程StopWorkspaces式參考中的。

搭`TerminateWorkspaces`配 AWS 開發套件或 CLI 使用

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TerminateWorkspaces`。

CLI

AWS CLI

若要終止 WorkSpace

下列`terminate-workspaces`範例會終止指定的工作區。

```
aws workspaces terminate-workspaces \
    --terminate-workspace-requests ws-dk1xzr417
```

輸出：

```
{
    "FailedRequests": []
}
```

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 Amazon WorkSpaces 管理指南 WorkSpace中的刪除 a。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考TerminateWorkspaces中的。

PowerShell

適用的工具 PowerShell

範例 1：終止多個 WorkSpaces。使用-Force 參數會停止指令程式提示確認。

```
Remove-WKSWorkspace -WorkspaceId "ws-1a2b3c4d5","ws-6a7b8c9d0" -Force
```

範例 2：擷取所有的集合， WorkSpaces 並將 ID 傳送至移除 WksWorkspace 的-WorkSpaceId 參數，終止所有的。 WorkSpaces指令程式會在每個 WorkSpace 指令程式終止之前提示。若要抑制確認提示，請新增-Force 開關。

```
Get-WKSWorkspaces | Remove-WKSWorkspace
```

範例 3：此範例顯示如何傳遞定義 WorkSpaces 要終止的 TerminateRequest 物件。除非同時指定-Force 參數，否則指令程式會在繼續之前提示確認。

```
$arrRequest = @()
$request1 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.TerminateRequest
$request1.WorkspaceId = 'ws-12345678'
$arrRequest += $request1
$request2 = New-Object Amazon.WorkSpaces.Model.TerminateRequest
$request2.WorkspaceId = 'ws-abcdefgh'
$arrRequest += $request2
Remove-WKSWorkspace -Request $arrRequest
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS Tools for PowerShell 指令程TerminateWorkspaces式參考中的。

SDK 使用 AWS SDK 的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS 服務 配 AWS 軟體開發套件 (SDK) 使用。本節由 SDK 語言組織。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

程式碼範例

- 程式碼範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- AWS CLI 使用 Bash 腳本的代碼示例
- 適用於 C++ 的 SDK 程式碼範例
- 適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 程式碼範例
- 適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的 SDK 程式碼範例
- 適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的 SDK 程式碼範例
- 適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件程式碼範例
- 科特林 SDK 的代碼示例
- SDK for PHP 程式碼範例
- 開發套件的程式碼範例
- 適用於 SDK for Ruby 程式碼範例
- 適用於 Rust 的 SDK 程式碼範例
- 適用於 SAP ABAP 的 SDK 程式碼範例
- 適用於斯威夫特的 SDK 代碼示例

程式碼範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與 AWS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- AWS SDK for .NET 開發人員指南 — 有關使用 AWS.
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

範例

- 使用的動作和案例 AWS SDK for .NET
- 使用跨服務範例 AWS SDK for .NET

使用的動作和案例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS 服務。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

服務

- ACM 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Aurora 實例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Auto Scaling 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon 基岩示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon 基岩運行時示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- AWS CloudFormation 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

- CloudWatch 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- CloudWatch 記錄範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon Cognito 身份提供商示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon Comprehend 的例子使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon EC2 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon ECS 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Elastic Load Balancing-第 2 版範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- EventBridge 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- AWS Glue 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- IAM 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon Keyspaces 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Kinesis 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- AWS KMS 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- 使用 Lambda 示例 AWS SDK for .NET
- MediaConvert 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- Organizations 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon Pinpoint 的例子 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon Polly 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon RDS 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon Rekognition 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- 使用 Route 53 域名註冊示例 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon S3 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- S3 冰川範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- SageMaker 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- Secrets Manager 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon SES 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon SES API V2 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon SNS 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon SQS 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

- Step Functions 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- AWS STS 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- AWS Support 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon Transcribe 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET
- Amazon Translate 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

ACM 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 ACM 來執行動作及實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DescribeCertificate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeCertificate`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.CertificateManager;
using Amazon.CertificateManager.Model;
```

```
namespace DescribeCertificate
{
    class DescribeCertificate
    {
        // The following example retrieves and displays the metadata for a
        // certificate using the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) service.

        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ACMRegion = RegionEndpoint.USEast1;
        private static AmazonCertificateManagerClient _client;

        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            _client = new
 Amazon.CertificateManager.AmazonCertificateManagerClient(ACMRegion);

            var describeCertificateReq = new DescribeCertificateRequest();
            // The ARN used here is just an example. Replace it with the ARN of
            // a certificate that exists on your account.
            describeCertificateReq.CertificateArn =
                "arn:aws:acm:us-
east-1:123456789012:certificate/8cfd7dae-9b6a-2d07-92bc-1c309EXAMPLE";

            var certificateDetailResp =
                DescribeCertificateResponseAsync(client: _client, request:
 describeCertificateReq);
            var certificateDetail = certificateDetailResp.Result.Certificate;

            if (certificateDetail is not null)
            {
                DisplayCertificateDetails(certificateDetail);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays detailed metadata about a certificate retrieved
        /// using the ACM service.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="certificateDetail">The object that contains details
        /// returned from the call to DescribeCertificateAsync.</param>
        static void DisplayCertificateDetails(CertificateDetail certificateDetail)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCertificate Details: ");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Domain:
{certificateDetail.DomainName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Arn:
{certificateDetail.CertificateArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Subject: {certificateDetail.Subject}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Status: {certificateDetail.Status}");
            foreach (var san in certificateDetail.SubjectAlternativeNames)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Certificate SubjectAlternativeName: {san}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the metadata associated with the ACM service certificate.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An AmazonCertificateManagerClient object
        /// used to call DescribeCertificateResponse.</param>
        /// <param name="request">The DescribeCertificateRequest object that
        /// will be passed to the method call.</param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        static async Task<DescribeCertificateResponse>
DescribeCertificateResponseAsync(
            AmazonCertificateManagerClient client, DescribeCertificateRequest
request)
        {
            var response = new DescribeCertificateResponse();

            try
            {
                response = await client.DescribeCertificateAsync(request);
            }
            catch (InvalidArnException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: The ARN specified is invalid.");
            }
            catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: The specified certificate could not be
found.");
            }

            return response;
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeCertificate中的。

ListCertificates

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListCertificates`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.CertificateManager;
using Amazon.CertificateManager.Model;

namespace ListCertificates
{
    // The following example retrieves and displays a list of the
    // certificates defined for the default account using the AWS
    // Certificate Manager (ACM) service.
    class ListCertificates
    {
        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).

        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ACMRegion = RegionEndpoint.USEast1;
        private static AmazonCertificateManagerClient _client;

        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            _client = new AmazonCertificateManagerClient(ACMRegion);
            var certificateList = ListCertificatesResponseAsync(client: _client);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Certificate Summary List\n");

            foreach (var certificate in
 certificateList.Result.CertificateSummaryList)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Certificate Domain: {certificate.DomainName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Certificate ARN:
 {certificate.CertificateArn}\n");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves a list of the certificates defined in this Region.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The ACM client object passed to the
        /// ListCertificateResAsync method call.</param>
        /// <param name="request"></param>
        /// <returns>The ListCertificatesResponse.</returns>
        static async Task<ListCertificatesResponse> ListCertificatesResponseAsync(
            AmazonCertificateManagerClient client)
        {
            var request = new ListCertificatesRequest();

            var response = await client.ListCertificatesAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListCertificates中的。

Aurora 實例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Aurora 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Aurora

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Aurora。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace AuroraActions;

public static class HelloAurora
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the
        // Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS).
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection. Fetching it directly here for
 example purposes only.
        var rdsClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonRDS>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await rdsClient.DescribeDBClustersAsync(new
 DescribeDBClustersRequest { IncludeShared = true });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon RDS Aurora! Let's list some clusters in
 this account:");
```

```
        foreach (var cluster in response.DBClusters)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCluster: database: {cluster.DatabaseName}
 identifier: {cluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateDBCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBCluster`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new cluster and database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the new database.</param>
    /// <param name="clusterIdentifier">The identifier of the cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine to use for the new cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">The version of the engine to use.</param>
    /// <param name="adminName">The admin username.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">The primary admin password.</param>
    /// <returns>The cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
```

```
        string dbName,
        string clusterIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string adminName,
        string adminPassword)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            DBClusterIdentifier = clusterIdentifier,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
            Engine = dbEngine,
            EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
            MasterUsername = adminName,
            MasterUserPassword = adminPassword,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterAsync(request);
        return response.DBCluster;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 CreateDBCluster。

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom cluster parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">The family of the parameter group.</
param>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new parameter group object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
        string parameterGroupFamily,
        string groupName,
        string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Description = description,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroup;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<DBClusterSnapshot>
CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier, string
snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
            });

        return response.DBClusterSnapshot;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ClusterSnapshot中的創建數據庫。

`CreateDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBInstance`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
    /// with a particular set of properties. Use the action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
        string dbClusterIdentifier,
        string dbInstanceIdentifier,
```

```
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass)
    {
        // When creating the instance within a cluster, do not specify the name or
size.
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

DeleteDBCluster

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBCluster。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(string
dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterAsync(
```

```
            new DeleteDBClusterRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true
            });

        return response.DBCluster;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DeleteDBCluster。

DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的刪除數據庫。

DeleteDBInstance

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBInstance。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the description of a DB cluster parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the DB parameter group to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The parameter group description.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup?>
DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBClusterParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroups.FirstOrDefault();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料ClusterParameterGroups中的說明B。

`DescribeDBClusterParameters`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBClusterParameters`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the cluster parameters in a parameter group.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="source">The optional name of the source filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>>
DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName, string? source = null)
    {
        var paramList = new List<Parameter>();

        DescribeDBClusterParametersResponse response;
        var request = new DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Source = source,
        };

        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync(request);
            paramList.AddRange(response.Parameters);

            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);

        return paramList;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料ClusterParameters中的說明 B。

`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBClusterSnapshot>>
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBClusterSnapshot>();

        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsResponse response;
        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request = new
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusterSnapshots);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料ClusterSnapshots中的說明 B。

`DescribeDBClusters`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBClusters`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB clusters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <returns>List of DB clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBCluster>> DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(string?
 dbClusterIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBCluster>();

        DescribeDBClustersResponse response;
        DescribeDBClustersRequest request = new DescribeDBClustersRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClustersAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusters);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBEngineVersions`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">The name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family name.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>>
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(string engine,
        string? parameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料EngineVersions中的說明 B。

DescribeDBInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBInstances。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(string?
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
```

```
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderable數據庫。

ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Modify the specified integer parameters with new values from user input.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name for the parameters.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The list of integer parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="newValue">Optional int value to set for parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the group that was modified.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName,
List<Parameter> parameters, int newValue = 0)
```

```
    {
        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the allowed
values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    int.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        var request = new ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            Parameters = parameters,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var result = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return result.DBClusterParameterGroupName;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

案例

開始使用資料庫叢集

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立自訂 Aurora 資料庫叢集參數群組並設定參數值。
- 建立使用該參數群組的資料庫叢集。
- 建立包含該資料庫的資料庫執行個體。

- 拍攝該資料庫叢集的快照，並清理資源。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;
using AuroraActions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace AuroraScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Scenario for Amazon Aurora examples.
/// </summary>
public class AuroraScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
    1.  Return a list of the available DB engine families for Aurora MySql using the
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    2.  Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group using
 the CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync method.
    3.  Get the parameter group using the DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync
 method.
    4.  Get some parameters in the group using the DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync
 method.
    5.  Parse and display some parameters in the group.
```

```
   6.  Modify the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
       using the ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync method.
   7.  Get and display the updated parameters using the
DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync method with a source of "user".
   8.  Get a list of allowed engine versions using the
DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
   9.  Create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a MySql database and uses the
parameter group.
       using the CreateDBClusterAsync method.
   10. Wait for the DB cluster to be ready using the DescribeDBClustersAsync
method.
   11. Display and select from a list of instance classes available for the
selected engine and version
       using the paginated DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions method.
   12. Create a database instance in the cluster using the CreateDBInstanceAsync
method.
   13. Wait for the DB instance to be ready using the DescribeDBInstances method.
   14. Display the connection endpoint string for the new DB cluster.
   15. Create a snapshot of the DB cluster using the CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync
method.
   16. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready using the DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync
method.
   17. Delete the DB instance using the DeleteDBInstanceAsync method.
   18. Delete the DB cluster using the DeleteDBClusterAsync method.
   19. Wait for DB cluster to be deleted using the DescribeDBClustersAsync methods.
   20. Delete the cluster parameter group using the
DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync.
   */

   private static readonly string sepBar = new('-', 80);
   private static AuroraWrapper auroraWrapper = null!;
   private static ILogger logger = null!;
   private static readonly string engine = "aurora-mysql";
   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon Relational Database Service
(Amazon RDS).
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
```

```
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
                    .AddTransient<AuroraWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        }).CreateLogger<AuroraScenario>();

        auroraWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AuroraWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Aurora: get started with DB clusters example.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        DBClusterParameterGroup parameterGroup = null!;
        DBCluster? newCluster = null;
        DBInstance? newInstance = null;

        try
        {
            var parameterGroupFamily = await ChooseParameterGroupFamilyAsync();

            parameterGroup = await
CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(parameterGroupFamily);

            var parameters = await
DescribeParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName,
                new List<string> { "auto_increment_offset",
"auto_increment_increment" });

            await ModifyParametersAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName,
parameters);

            await
DescribeUserSourceParameters(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName);

            var engineVersionChoice = await
ChooseDBEngineVersionAsync(parameterGroupFamily);

            var newClusterIdentifier = "Example-Cluster-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;
```

```
            newCluster = await CreateNewCluster
            (
                parameterGroup,
                engine,
                engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                newClusterIdentifier
            );

            var instanceClassChoice = await ChooseDBInstanceClass(engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion);

            var newInstanceIdentifier = "Example-Instance-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            newInstance = await CreateNewInstance(
                newClusterIdentifier,
                engine,
                engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                instanceClassChoice.DBInstanceClass,
                newInstanceIdentifier
            );

            DisplayConnectionString(newCluster!);
            await CreateSnapshot(newCluster!);
            await CleanupResources(newInstance, newCluster, parameterGroup);

            Console.WriteLine("Scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)

        {
            await CleanupResources(newInstance, newCluster, parameterGroup);
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose the Aurora DB parameter group family from a list of available
options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected parameter group family.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ChooseParameterGroupFamilyAsync()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
```

```
        // 1. Get a list of available engines.
        var engines = await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(engine);

        Console.WriteLine($"1. The following is a list of available DB parameter
group families for engine {engine}:");

        var parameterGroupFamilies =
            engines.GroupBy(e => e.DBParameterGroupFamily).ToList();
        for (var i = 1; i <= parameterGroupFamilies.Count; i++)
        {
            var parameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamilies[i - 1];
            // List the available parameter group families.
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Family: {parameterGroupFamily.Key}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > parameterGroupFamilies.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("2. Select an available DB parameter group family by
entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        var parameterGroupFamilyChoice = parameterGroupFamilies[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroupFamilyChoice.Key;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and get information on a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">The DBParameterGroupFamily for the new
DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DBParameterGroup.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(string dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Create new DB parameter group with family
{dbParameterGroupFamily}:");
```

```
        var parameterGroup = await
 auroraWrapper.CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
            dbParameterGroupFamily,
            "ExampleParameterGroup-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks,
            "New example parameter group");

        var groupInfo =
            await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterG

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"3. New DB parameter group created: \n\t{groupInfo?.Description}, \n
\tARN {groupInfo?.DBClusterParameterGroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and describe parameters from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterNames">Optional specific names of parameters to
 describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of requested parameters.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeParametersInGroupAsync(string
 parameterGroupName, List<string>? parameterNames = null)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("4. Get some parameters from the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        var parameters =
            await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName);

        var matchingParameters =
            parameters.Where(p => parameterNames == null ||
 parameterNames.Contains(p.ParameterName)).ToList();

        Console.WriteLine("5. Parameter information:");
        matchingParameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
```

```
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        return matchingParameters;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify a parameter from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ModifyParametersAsync(string parameterGroupName,
List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("6. Modify some parameters in the group.");

        await auroraWrapper.ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName,
parameters);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the user source parameters in the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DescribeUserSourceParameters(string parameterGroupName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("7. Describe updated user source parameters in the
group.");

        var parameters =
            await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(parameterGroupName, "user");

        parameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
```

```
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">DB parameter group family for engine
choice.</param>
    /// <returns>The selected engine version.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBEngineVersion> ChooseDBEngineVersionAsync(string
dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed engines.
        var allowedEngines =
            await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(engine,
dbParameterGroupFamily);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB engine versions for parameter group family
{dbParameterGroupFamily}:");
        int i = 1;
        foreach (var version in allowedEngines)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. {version.DBEngineVersionDescription}.");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedEngines.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("8. Select an available DB engine version by entering
a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var engineChoice = allowedEngines[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return engineChoice;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">Parameter group to use for the DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <param name="clusterIdentifier">Cluster identifier to use for the DB
 cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB cluster.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBCluster?> CreateNewCluster(DBClusterParameterGroup
 parameterGroup,
        string engineName, string engineVersion, string clusterIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Create a new DB cluster with identifier
 {clusterIdentifier}.");

        DBCluster newCluster;
        var clusters = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync();
        var isClusterCreated = clusters.Any(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier ==
 clusterIdentifier);

        if (isClusterCreated)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Cluster already created.");
            newCluster = clusters.First(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier ==
 clusterIdentifier);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter an admin username:");
            var username = Console.ReadLine();

            Console.WriteLine("Enter an admin password:");
            var password = Console.ReadLine();

            newCluster = await auroraWrapper.CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
                "ExampleDatabase",
                clusterIdentifier,
                parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName,
```

```
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                username!,
                password!
            );

            Console.WriteLine("10. Waiting for DB cluster to be ready...");
            while (newCluster.Status != "available")
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                clusters = await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(clusterIdentifier);
                newCluster = clusters.First();
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB instance class for a particular engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">DB engine for DB instance choice.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">DB engine version for DB instance choice.</
param>
    /// <returns>The selected orderable DB instance option.</returns>
    public static async Task<OrderableDBInstanceOption> ChooseDBInstanceClass(string
 engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed DB instance classes.
        var allowedInstances =
            await auroraWrapper.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(engine,
 engineVersion);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB instance classes for engine {engine} and
 version {engineVersion}:");
        int i = 1;


        foreach (var instance in allowedInstances)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Instance class: {instance.DBInstanceClass} (storage type
 {instance.StorageType})");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedInstances.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("11. Select an available DB instance class by entering
 a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var instanceChoice = allowedInstances[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return instanceChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Instance class to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceIdentifier">Instance identifier to use for the DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB instance.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBInstance?> CreateNewInstance(
        string clusterIdentifier,
        string engineName,
        string engineVersion,
        string instanceClass,
        string instanceIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"12. Create a new DB instance with identifier
 {instanceIdentifier}.");
        bool isInstanceReady = false;
        DBInstance newInstance;
        var instances = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync();
```

```
        isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault(i =>
            i.DBInstanceIdentifier == instanceIdentifier)?.DBInstanceStatus ==
 "available";

        if (isInstanceReady)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Instance already created.");
            newInstance = instances.First(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier ==
 instanceIdentifier);
        }
        else
        {

            newInstance = await auroraWrapper.CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
                clusterIdentifier,
                instanceIdentifier,
                engineName,
                engineVersion,
                instanceClass
            );

            Console.WriteLine("13. Waiting for DB instance to be ready...");
            while (!isInstanceReady)
            {
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                instances = await
 auroraWrapper.DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(instanceIdentifier);
                isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault()?.DBInstanceStatus ==
 "available";
                newInstance = instances.First();
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a connection string for an Amazon RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cluster">The DB cluster to use to get a connection string.</
param>
    public static void DisplayConnectionString(DBCluster cluster)
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Display the connection string.
        Console.WriteLine("14. New DB cluster connection string: ");
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"\n{engine} -h {cluster.Endpoint} -P {cluster.Port} "
            + $"-u {cluster.MasterUsername} -p [YOUR PASSWORD]\n");

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot from an Amazon RDS DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cluster">DB cluster to use when creating a snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>The snapshot object.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBClusterSnapshot> CreateSnapshot(DBCluster cluster)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Create a snapshot.
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Creating snapshot from DB cluster
{cluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
        var snapshot = await auroraWrapper.CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(
            cluster.DBClusterIdentifier,
            "ExampleSnapshot-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks);

        // Wait for the snapshot to be available.
        bool isSnapshotReady = false;

        Console.WriteLine($"16. Waiting for snapshot to be ready...");
        while (!isSnapshotReady)
        {
            Console.Write(".");
            Thread.Sleep(5000);
            var snapshots =
                await
auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(cluster.DBClusterIdentifier);
            isSnapshotReady = snapshots.FirstOrDefault()?.Status == "available";
            snapshot = snapshots.First();
        }

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Snapshot {snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier} status is
{snapshot.Status}.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return snapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newInstance">The instance to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="newCluster">The cluster to clean up.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">The parameter group to clean up.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources(
        DBInstance? newInstance,
        DBCluster? newCluster,
        DBClusterParameterGroup? parameterGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        if (newInstance is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}? (y/n)"))
        {
            // Delete the DB instance.
            Console.WriteLine($"17. Deleting the DB instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
        }

        if (newCluster is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up cluster
{newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier}? (y/n)"))
        {
            // Delete the DB cluster.
            Console.WriteLine($"18. Deleting the DB cluster
{newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier}.");
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier);

            // Wait for the DB cluster to delete.
            Console.WriteLine($"19. Waiting for the DB cluster to delete...");
            bool isClusterDeleted = false;

            while (!isClusterDeleted)
            {
```

```
                Console.Write(".");
                Thread.Sleep(5000);
                var cluster = await auroraWrapper.DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync();
                isClusterDeleted = cluster.All(i => i.DBClusterIdentifier !=
newCluster.DBClusterIdentifier);
            }

            Console.WriteLine("DB cluster deleted.");
        }

        if (parameterGroup is not null && GetYesNoResponse($"\tClean up parameter
group? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"20. Deleting the DB parameter group
{parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName}.");
            await
auroraWrapper.DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroup
            Console.WriteLine("Parameter group deleted.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
```

案例呼叫用以管理 Aurora 動作的包裝函式方式。

```
using Amazon.RDS;
```

```
using Amazon.RDS.Model;

namespace AuroraActions;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for the Amazon Aurora cluster client operations.
/// </summary>
public class AuroraWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRDS _amazonRDS;
    public AuroraWrapper(IAmazonRDS amazonRDS)
    {
        _amazonRDS = amazonRDS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">The name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family name.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>>
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsForEngineAsync(string engine,
        string? parameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom cluster parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupFamily">The family of the parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description for the new parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new parameter group object.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup>
CreateCustomClusterParameterGroupAsync(
        string parameterGroupFamily,
        string groupName,
        string description)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBParameterGroupFamily = parameterGroupFamily,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Description = description,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the cluster parameters in a parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="source">The optional name of the source filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>>
DescribeDBClusterParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName, string? source = null)
    {
        var paramList = new List<Parameter>();

        DescribeDBClusterParametersResponse response;
        var request = new DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
            Source = source,
        };

        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParametersAsync(request);
            paramList.AddRange(response.Parameters);

            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
```

```
        return paramList;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the description of a DB cluster parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the DB parameter group to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The parameter group description.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterParameterGroup?>
DescribeCustomDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBClusterParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBClusterParameterGroups.FirstOrDefault();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify the specified integer parameters with new values from user input.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The group name for the parameters.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The list of integer parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="newValue">Optional int value to set for parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the group that was modified.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyIntegerParametersInGroupAsync(string groupName,
List<Parameter> parameters, int newValue = 0)
    {
        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the allowed
values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    int.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }
```

```
                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        var request = new ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            Parameters = parameters,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var result = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return result.DBClusterParameterGroupName;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPagedAsync(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete a particular parameter group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteClusterParameterGroupByNameAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest
        {
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new cluster and database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the new database.</param>
    /// <param name="clusterIdentifier">The identifier of the cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">The name of the parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine to use for the new cluster.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">The version of the engine to use.</param>
    /// <param name="adminName">The admin username.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">The primary admin password.</param>
    /// <returns>The cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> CreateDBClusterWithAdminAsync(
        string dbName,
        string clusterIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string adminName,
        string adminPassword)
    {
        var request = new CreateDBClusterRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            DBClusterIdentifier = clusterIdentifier,
            DBClusterParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
            Engine = dbEngine,
            EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
            MasterUsername = adminName,
            MasterUserPassword = adminPassword,
```

```
        };

        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterAsync(request);
        return response.DBCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstancesPagedAsync(string?
 dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB clusters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB cluster.</
param>
    /// <returns>List of DB clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBCluster>> DescribeDBClustersPagedAsync(string?
 dbClusterIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBCluster>();

        DescribeDBClustersResponse response;
        DescribeDBClustersRequest request = new DescribeDBClustersRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
```

```
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClustersAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusters);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
    /// with a particular set of properties. Use the action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstanceInClusterAsync(
        string dbClusterIdentifier,
        string dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string dbEngine,
        string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass)
    {
        // When creating the instance within a cluster, do not specify the name or
size.
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBClusterSnapshot>
CreateClusterSnapshotByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier, string
snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBClusterSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
            });

        return response.DBClusterSnapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBClusterSnapshot>>
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsByIdentifierAsync(string dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBClusterSnapshot>();

        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsResponse response;
        DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request = new
DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest
        {
            DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier
        };
        // Get the full list if there are multiple pages.
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.DBClusterSnapshots);
            request.Marker = response.Marker;
        }
```

```
        while (response.Marker is not null);
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB cluster.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbClusterIdentifier">DB cluster identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB cluster object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBCluster> DeleteDBClusterByIdentifierAsync(string
 dbClusterIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBClusterAsync(
            new DeleteDBClusterRequest()
            {
                DBClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true
            });

        return response.DBCluster;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstanceByIdentifierAsync(string
 dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。

- CreateDBCluster
- 創建數據庫 ClusterParameterGroup
- 創建數據庫 ClusterSnapshot
- CreateDBInstance
- DeleteDBCluster
- 刪除資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup
- DeleteDBInstance
- 描述 B ClusterParameterGroups
- 描述 B ClusterParameters
- 描述 B ClusterSnapshots
- DescribeDBClusters
- 描述 B EngineVersions
- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
- 修改資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup

Auto Scaling 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Auto Scaling 使用來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Auto Scaling

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用「Auto Scaling」。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.AutoScaling;

public class HelloAutoScaling
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Hello Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling. List EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args"></param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var client = new AmazonAutoScalingClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's get a description of your Auto Scaling groups.");

        var response = await client.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync();

        response.AutoScalingGroups.ForEach(autoScalingGroup =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{autoScalingGroup.AutoScalingGroupName}\t{autoScalingGroup.Availability
        });

        if (response.AutoScalingGroups.Count == 0)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Sorry, you don't have any Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 groups.");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups中的。

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAutoScalingGroup`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Create a new Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="groupName">The name to use for the new Auto Scaling
/// group.</param>
/// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
/// launch template to use to create instances in the group.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
    string groupName,
    string launchTemplateName,
    string availabilityZone)
{
    var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
    {
        LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
    };

    var zoneList = new List<string>
        {
            availabilityZone,
        };

    var request = new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest
    {
```

```
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            AvailabilityZones = zoneList,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
            MaxSize = 6,
            MinSize = 1
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);
        Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group created");
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateAutoScalingGroup中的。

`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將 Auto Scaling 群組的最小大小更新為零，終止群組中的所有執行個體，然後刪除該群組。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
```

```
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
```

```
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest = new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            ForceDelete = true,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully deleted {groupName}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete {groupName}.");
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteAutoScalingGroup中的。

`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        groups!.ForEach(group =>
        {
            if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName)
            {
                group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                {
                    instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                });
            }
        });

        var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
        {
            MaxRecords = 10,
            InstanceIds = instanceIds,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(scalingGroupsRequest);
        var instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;

        return instanceDetails;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

DescribeAutoScalingInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAutoScalingInstances。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        groups!.ForEach(group =>
        {
            if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName)
            {
                group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                {
                    instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                });
            }
        });

        var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
        {
            MaxRecords = 10,
            InstanceIds = instanceIds,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(scalingGroupsRequest);
```

```
        var instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;

        return instanceDetails;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAutoScalingInstances中的。

DescribeScalingActivities

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeScalingActivities。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities for an
    /// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Activity>>
 DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var scalingActivitiesRequest = new DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            MaxRecords = 10,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(scalingActivitiesRequest);
        return response.Activities;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeScalingActivities中的。

DisableMetricsCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisableMetricsCollection。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the collection of metric data for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DisableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DisableMetricsCollection中的。

EnableMetricsCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用EnableMetricsCollection。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the collection of metric data for an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var listMetrics = new List<string>
            {
                "GroupMaxSize",
            };

        var collectionRequest = new EnableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            Metrics = listMetrics,
            Granularity = "1Minute",
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(collectionRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考EnableMetricsCollection中的。

SetDesiredCapacity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetDesiredCapacity。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the desired capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="desiredCapacity">The desired capacity for the Auto
    /// Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetDesiredCapacityAsync(
        string groupName,
        int desiredCapacity)
    {
        var capacityRequest = new SetDesiredCapacityRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            DesiredCapacity = desiredCapacity,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(capacityRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"You have set the DesiredCapacity to
{desiredCapacity}.");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SetDesiredCapacity中的。

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate all instances in the Auto Scaling group in preparation for
    /// deleting the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the instance to terminate.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string instanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            InstanceId = instanceId,
            ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You have terminated the instance: {instanceId}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Could not terminate {instanceId}");
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup中的。

UpdateAutoScalingGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateAutoScalingGroup。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <param name="maxSize">The maximum number of instances that can be
    /// created for the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        int maxSize)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var groupRequest = new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            MaxSize = maxSize,
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group
 {groupName}.");
```

```
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UpdateAutoScalingGroup中的。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
```

```
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several AWS
resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs 'server_startup_script.sh'
when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3, _autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroupN
protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadB
subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
_autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port, ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for your
 default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port, ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
 ipString);
                }
```

```
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
 different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
 shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
 these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
 recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
 recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
 parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
 let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
 checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
 the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
 customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
 "static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
 checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile that
contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a
deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for
Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto
Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load balancer
can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for
the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically
takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
instance is running and healthy.");
```

```
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
 checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
 continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
 return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
 can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
 resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBalanc
```

```
            await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroup
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName)
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
 _recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
 incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
```

```
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
```

```
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                    "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                    "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                         "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                         "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         "\"Service\": [" +
                                             "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                         "]" +
                                         "}," +
                                    "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                    "}]" +
                                "}";
```

```
        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
```

```
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
```

```
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
        await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName, _instanceRoleName,
_instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

        var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
        var plainTextBytes = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

        var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
            new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
        var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
        var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
            new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
            {
                LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                {
                    InstanceType = _instanceType,
                    ImageId = amiId,
                    IamInstanceProfile =
                        new
                            LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
```

```
                        {
                            Name = _instanceProfileName
                        },
                    KeyName = _keyPairName,
                    UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                }
            });
        return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
        return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
```

```
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with size
{groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
            new DescribeVpcsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });
        return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
        var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
            new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
```

```
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId}),
                    new ("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                    new ("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
        {
            subnets.Add(subnet);
        }

        return subnets;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonClientException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to delete template {templateName}.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
            new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                },
            });
        return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
```

```
   /// used to restart the Python web server.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
   /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
   /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
               });
       // Allow time before resetting.
       Thread.Sleep(25000);
       var instanceReady = false;
       var retries = 5;
       while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
       {
           await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
               new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
           Thread.Sleep(10000);

           var instancesPaginator =
_amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
               new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
           // Get the entire list using the paginator.
           await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
           {
               instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
               if (instanceReady)
               {
                   break;
               }
           }
       }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
        await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
            new SendCommandRequest()
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                {
                        {"commands", new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3
server.py 80" }}
                }
            });
        Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
```

```
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }
```

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the calling
computer.
   /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
   /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
   /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP address
while running this example.
   /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
   /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
   /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
   /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
   public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
   {
       var portIsOpen = false;
       foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
       {
           if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
           {
               foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
               {
                   var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                   if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                   {
                       portIsOpen = true;
                   }
               }

               if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
               {
                   portIsOpen = true;
               }

               if (!portIsOpen)
               {
                   Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be open
to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                         "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
               }
               else
```

```
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
    /// The
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
```

```
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
 subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
 List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
```

```
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
 describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });
```

```
                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
 {groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
 and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
```

```
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
```

```
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =
            JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
```

```
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances

- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

管理群組和執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用啟動範本和可用區域建立 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組，並取得執行中執行個體的相關資訊。
- 啟用 Amazon CloudWatch 指標收集。
- 更新群組所需的容量，並等待執行個體啟動。
- 終止群組中的執行個體。
- 列出因應使用者要求和容量變更而發生的調整活動。
- 取得 CloudWatch 指標的統計資料，然後清理資源。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
global using Amazon.AutoScaling;
global using Amazon.AutoScaling.Model;
global using Amazon.CloudWatch;
global using AutoScalingActions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
```

```
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;



using Amazon.EC2;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Host = Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host;

namespace AutoScalingBasics;

public class AutoScalingBasics
{

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, Amazon
        // CloudWatch, and Amazon EC2.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
                .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                .AddTransient<AutoScalingWrapper>()
                .AddTransient<CloudWatchWrapper>()
                .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
                .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();


        var autoScalingWrapper =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalingWrapper>();
        var cloudWatchWrapper =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<CloudWatchWrapper>();
        var ec2Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<EC2Wrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();
```

```
        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var imageId = configuration["ImageId"];
        var instanceType = configuration["InstanceType"];
        var launchTemplateName = configuration["LaunchTemplateName"];

        launchTemplateName += Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // The name of the Auto Scaling group.
        var groupName = configuration["GroupName"];

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Auto Scaling Basics");
        uiWrapper.DisplayAutoScalingBasicsDescription();

        // Create the launch template and save the template Id to use when deleting
the
        // launch template at the end of the application.
        var launchTemplateId = await ec2Wrapper.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(imageId!,
instanceType!, launchTemplateName);

        // Confirm that the template was created by asking for a description of it.
        await ec2Wrapper.DescribeLaunchTemplateAsync(launchTemplateName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        var availabilityZones = await ec2Wrapper.ListAvailabilityZonesAsync();

        Console.WriteLine($"Creating an Auto Scaling group named {groupName}.");
        await autoScalingWrapper.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
            groupName!,
            launchTemplateName,
            availabilityZones.First().ZoneName);

        // Keep checking the details of the new group until its lifecycle state
        // is "InService".
        Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for the Auto Scaling group to be active.");

        List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instanceDetails;
```

```
        do
        {
            instanceDetails = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(groupName!);
        }
        while (instanceDetails.Count <= 0);

        Console.WriteLine($"Auto scaling group {groupName} successfully created.");
        Console.WriteLine($"{instanceDetails.Count} instances were created for the
group.");

        // Display the details of the Auto Scaling group.
        instanceDetails.ForEach(detail =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Group name: {detail.AutoScalingGroupName}");
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Metrics collection");
        Console.WriteLine($"Enable metrics collection for {groupName}");
        await autoScalingWrapper.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(groupName!);

        // Show the metrics that are collected for the group.

        // Update the maximum size of the group to three instances.
        Console.WriteLine("--- Update the Auto Scaling group to increase max size to
3 ---");
        int maxSize = 3;
        await autoScalingWrapper.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupName!,
launchTemplateName, maxSize);

        Console.WriteLine("--- Describe all Auto Scaling groups to show the current
state of the group ---");
        var groups = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName!);

        uiWrapper.DisplayGroupDetails(groups!);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Describe account limits");
        await autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAccountLimitsAsync();
```

```
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(60, "Waiting for the resources to be ready.");

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Set desired capacity");
        int desiredCapacity = 2;
        await autoScalingWrapper.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(groupName!,
desiredCapacity);

        Console.WriteLine("Get the two instance Id values");

        // Empty the group before getting the details again.
        groups!.Clear();
        groups = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName!);
        if (groups is not null)
        {
            foreach (AutoScalingGroup group in groups)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The group name is
{group.AutoScalingGroupName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"The group ARN is {group.AutoScalingGroupARN}");
                var instances = group.Instances;
                foreach (Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Instance instance in instances)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"The instance id is {instance.InstanceId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"The lifecycle state is
{instance.LifecycleState}");
                }
            }
        }

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Scaling Activities");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list the scaling activities that have occurred for
the group.");
        var activities = await
autoScalingWrapper.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(groupName!);
        if (activities is not null)
        {
            activities.ForEach(activity =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The activity Id is {activity.ActivityId}");
                Console.WriteLine($"The activity details are {activity.Details}");
            });
        }
```

```
        // Display the Amazon CloudWatch metrics that have been collected.
        var metrics = await cloudWatchWrapper.GetCloudWatchMetricsAsync(groupName!);
        Console.WriteLine($"Metrics collected for {groupName}:");
        metrics.ForEach(metric =>
        {
            Console.Write($"Metric name: {metric.MetricName}\t");
            Console.WriteLine($"Namespace: {metric.Namespace}");
        });

        var dataPoints = await
cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(groupName!);
        Console.WriteLine("Details for the metrics collected:");
        dataPoints.ForEach(detail =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(detail);
        });

        // Disable metrics collection.
        Console.WriteLine("Disabling the collection of metrics for {groupName}.");
        var success = await
autoScalingWrapper.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(groupName!);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully stopped metrics collection for
{groupName}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not stop metrics collection for
{groupName}.");
        }

        // Terminate all instances in the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Terminating Auto Scaling instances");
        Console.WriteLine("Now terminating all instances in the Auto Scaling
group.");

        if (groups is not null)
        {
            groups.ForEach(group =>
            {
                // Only delete instances in the AutoScaling group we created.
                if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName)
```

```
                {
                    group.Instances.ForEach(async instance =>
                    {
                        await
 autoScalingWrapper.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(instance.InstanceId);
                    });
                }
            });
        }

        // After all instances are terminated, delete the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the Auto Scaling group.");
        await autoScalingWrapper.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupName!);

        // Delete the launch template.
        var deletedLaunchTemplateName = await
 ec2Wrapper.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(launchTemplateId);

        if (deletedLaunchTemplateName == launchTemplateName)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted the launch template.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The demo is now concluded.");
    }
}


namespace AutoScalingBasics;

/// <summary>
/// A class to provide user interface methods for the EC2 AutoScaling Basics
/// scenario.
/// </summary>
public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the steps in the EC2 AutoScaling Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayAutoScalingBasicsDescription()
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("This code example performs the following operations:");
        Console.WriteLine(" 1. Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 2. Creates an Auto Scaling group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 3. Shows the details of the new Auto Scaling group");
        Console.WriteLine("    to show that only one instance was created.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 4. Enables metrics collection.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 5. Updates the Auto Scaling group to increase the");
        Console.WriteLine("    capacity to three.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 6. Describes Auto Scaling groups again to show the");
        Console.WriteLine("    current state of the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 7. Changes the desired capacity of the Auto Scaling");
        Console.WriteLine("    group to use an additional instance.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 8. Shows that there are now instances in the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(" 9. Lists the scaling activities that have occurred for
 the group.");
        Console.WriteLine("10. Displays the Amazon CloudWatch metrics that have");
        Console.WriteLine("    been collected.");
        Console.WriteLine("11. Disables metrics collection.");
        Console.WriteLine("12. Terminates all instances in the Auto Scaling
 group.");
        Console.WriteLine("13. Deletes the Auto Scaling group.");
        Console.WriteLine("14. Deletes the Amazon EC2 launch template.");
        PressEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display information about the Amazon Ec2 AutoScaling groups passed
    /// in the list of AutoScalingGroup objects.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groups">A list of AutoScalingGroup objects.</param>
    public void DisplayGroupDetails(List<AutoScalingGroup> groups)
    {
        if (groups is null)
            return;

        groups.ForEach(group =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Group name:\t{group.AutoScalingGroupName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Group created:\t{group.CreatedTime}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Maximum number of instances:\t{group.MaxSize}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Desired number of instances:
\t{group.DesiredCapacity}");
        });
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
```

```
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

定義案例呼叫的函數，以管理啟動範本和指標。這些函數包含了 Auto Scaling、Amazon EC2 和 CloudWatch 動作。

```
namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.AutoScaling;
using Amazon.AutoScaling.Model;

/// <summary>
/// A class that includes methods to perform Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
/// actions.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalingWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalingWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
 client.</param>
    public AutoScalingWrapper(IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to use for the new Auto Scaling
    /// group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// launch template to use to create instances in the group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        string availabilityZone)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var zoneList = new List<string>
            {
                availabilityZone,
            };

        var request = new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            AvailabilityZones = zoneList,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
            MaxSize = 6,
            MinSize = 1
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);
        Console.WriteLine($"{groupName} Auto Scaling Group created");
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling quotas to the
    /// active AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DescribeAccountLimitsAsync()
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAccountLimitsAsync();
        Console.WriteLine("The maximum number of Auto Scaling groups is " +
 response.MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups);
        Console.WriteLine("The current number of Auto Scaling groups is " +
 response.NumberOfAutoScalingGroups);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities for an
    /// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.Activity>>
 DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var scalingActivitiesRequest = new DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            MaxRecords = 10,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeScalingActivitiesAsync(scalingActivitiesRequest);
        return response.Activities;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about the instances in an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling details.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>>
 DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
```

```
        var groups = await DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(groupName);
        var instanceIds = new List<string>();
        groups!.ForEach(group =>
        {
            if (group.AutoScalingGroupName == groupName)
            {
                group.Instances.ForEach(instance =>
                {
                    instanceIds.Add(instance.InstanceId);
                });
            }
        });

        var scalingGroupsRequest = new DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
        {
            MaxRecords = 10,
            InstanceIds = instanceIds,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingInstancesAsync(scalingGroupsRequest);
        var instanceDetails = response.AutoScalingInstances;

        return instanceDetails;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of information about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AutoScalingGroup>?> DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var groupList = new List<string>
            {
                groupName,
            };

        var request = new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest
        {
```

```
            AutoScalingGroupNames = groupList,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(request);
        var groups = response.AutoScalingGroups;

        return groups;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName)
    {
        var deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest = new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            ForceDelete = true,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully deleted {groupName}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete {groupName}.");
        return false;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the collection of metric data for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
    /// group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var request = new DisableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DisableMetricsCollectionAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the collection of metric data for an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var listMetrics = new List<string>
            {
                "GroupMaxSize",
            };

        var collectionRequest = new EnableMetricsCollectionRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            Metrics = listMetrics,
            Granularity = "1Minute",
        };

        var response = await
_amazonAutoScaling.EnableMetricsCollectionAsync(collectionRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Set the desired capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="desiredCapacity">The desired capacity for the Auto
    /// Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetDesiredCapacityAsync(
        string groupName,
        int desiredCapacity)
    {
        var capacityRequest = new SetDesiredCapacityRequest
        {
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            DesiredCapacity = desiredCapacity,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.SetDesiredCapacityAsync(capacityRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"You have set the DesiredCapacity to
 {desiredCapacity}.");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate all instances in the Auto Scaling group in preparation for
    /// deleting the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the instance to terminate.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string instanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            InstanceId = instanceId,
            ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"You have terminated the instance: {instanceId}");
            return true;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"Could not terminate {instanceId}");
        return false;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the capacity of an Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <param name="maxSize">The maximum number of instances that can be
    /// created for the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
        string groupName,
        string launchTemplateName,
        int maxSize)
    {
        var templateSpecification = new LaunchTemplateSpecification
        {
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var groupRequest = new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest
        {
            MaxSize = maxSize,
            AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
            LaunchTemplate = templateSpecification,
        };

        var response = await
 _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(groupRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group
 {groupName}.");
            return true;
        }
        else
```

```
        {
            return false;
        }
    }

}


namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.EC2;
using Amazon.EC2.Model;

public class EC2Wrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the EC2Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected Amazon EC2 client.</param>
    public EC2Wrapper(IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2)
    {
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="imageId">The image Id to use for instances launched
    /// using the Amazon EC2 launch template.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The type of EC2 instances to create.</param>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the launch template.</param>
    /// <returns>Returns the TemplateID of the new launch template.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
        string imageId,
        string instanceType,
        string launchTemplateName)
    {
        var request = new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest
        {
            LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData
            {
                ImageId = imageId,
```

```
                InstanceType = instanceType,
            },
            LaunchTemplateName = launchTemplateName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(request);

        return response.LaunchTemplate.LaunchTemplateId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateId">The TemplateId of the launch template to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>The name of the EC2 launch template that was deleted.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(string launchTemplateId)
    {
        var request = new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest
        {
            LaunchTemplateId = launchTemplateId,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(request);
        return response.LaunchTemplate.LaunchTemplateName;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about an EC2 launch template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="launchTemplateName">The name of the EC2 launch template.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
    /// the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DescribeLaunchTemplateAsync(string launchTemplateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeLaunchTemplatesRequest
        {
            LaunchTemplateNames = new List<string> { launchTemplateName, },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeLaunchTemplatesAsync(request);

        if (response.LaunchTemplates is not null)
```

```
        {
            response.LaunchTemplates.ForEach(template =>
            {
                Console.Write($"{template.LaunchTemplateName}\t");
                Console.WriteLine(template.LaunchTemplateId);
            });

            return true;
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the availability zones for the current region.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AvailabilityZone>> ListAvailabilityZonesAsync()
    {
        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());

        return response.AvailabilityZones;
    }
}


namespace AutoScalingActions;

using Amazon.CloudWatch;
using Amazon.CloudWatch.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Contains methods to access Amazon CloudWatch metrics for the
/// Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling basics scenario.
/// </summary>
public class CloudWatchWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonCloudWatch _amazonCloudWatch;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the CloudWatchWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonCloudWatch">The injected CloudWatch client.</param>
```

```
    public CloudWatchWrapper(IAmazonCloudWatch amazonCloudWatch)
    {
        _amazonCloudWatch = amazonCloudWatch;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the metrics information collection for the Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Metrics collected for the Auto Scaling group.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Amazon.CloudWatch.Model.Metric>>
 GetCloudWatchMetricsAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var filter = new DimensionFilter
        {
            Name = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Value = $"{groupName}",
        };

        var request = new ListMetricsRequest
        {
            MetricName = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Dimensions = new List<DimensionFilter> { filter },
            Namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling",
        };

        var response = await _amazonCloudWatch.ListMetricsAsync(request);

        return response.Metrics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the metric data collected for an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of data points.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatisticsAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var metricDimensions = new List<Dimension>
            {
                new Dimension
                {
                    Name = "AutoScalingGroupName",
```

```
                    Value = $"{groupName}",
                },
            };

        // The start time will be yesterday.
        var startTime = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-1);

        var request = new GetMetricStatisticsRequest
        {
            MetricName = "AutoScalingGroupName",
            Dimensions = metricDimensions,
            Namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling",
            Period = 60, // 60 seconds.
            Statistics = new List<string>() { "Minimum" },
            StartTimeUtc = startTime,
            EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
        };

        var response = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(request);

        return response.Datapoints;
    }

}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Amazon 基岩示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon 基岩

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon 基岩。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Bedrock;
using Amazon.Bedrock.Model;

namespace ListFoundationModelsExample
{
    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to list foundation models.
    /// </summary>
    internal class HelloBedrock
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Main method to call the ListFoundationModelsAsync method.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="args"> The command line arguments. </param>
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
```

```
            // Specify a region endpoint where Amazon Bedrock is available. For a
 list of supported region see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/
what-is-bedrock.html#bedrock-regions
            AmazonBedrockClient bedrockClient = new(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            await ListFoundationModelsAsync(bedrockClient);

        }


        /// <summary>
        /// List foundation models.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="bedrockClient"> The Amazon Bedrock client. </param>
        private static async Task ListFoundationModelsAsync(AmazonBedrockClient
 bedrockClient)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("List foundation models with no filter");

            try
            {
                ListFoundationModelsResponse response = await
 bedrockClient.ListFoundationModelsAsync(new ListFoundationModelsRequest()
                {
                });

                if (response?.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    foreach (var fm in response.ModelSummaries)
                    {
                        WriteToConsole(fm);
                    }
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Something wrong happened");
                }
            }
            catch (AmazonBedrockException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Write the foundation model summary to console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="foundationModel"> The foundation model summary to write to
 console. </param>
        private static void WriteToConsole(FoundationModelSummary foundationModel)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{foundationModel.ModelId}, Customization:
 {String.Join(", ", foundationModel.CustomizationsSupported)}, Stream:
 {foundationModel.ResponseStreamingSupported}, Input: {String.Join(",
 ", foundationModel.InputModalities)}, Output: {String.Join(", ",
 foundationModel.OutputModalities)}");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListFoundationModels中的。

主題

- 動作

動作

ListFoundationModels

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListFoundationModels`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出可用的基岩基礎模型。

```
        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// List foundation models.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="bedrockClient"> The Amazon Bedrock client. </param>
        private static async Task ListFoundationModelsAsync(AmazonBedrockClient
bedrockClient)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("List foundation models with no filter");

            try
            {
                ListFoundationModelsResponse response = await
bedrockClient.ListFoundationModelsAsync(new ListFoundationModelsRequest()
                {
                });

                if (response?.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    foreach (var fm in response.ModelSummaries)
                    {
                        WriteToConsole(fm);
                    }
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Something wrong happened");
                }
            }
            catch (AmazonBedrockException e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListFoundationModels中的。

Amazon 基岩運行時示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩執行階段來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 愛 21 實驗室茱莉亞西克 -2
- Amazon 泰坦文本
- Anthropic Claude
- Cohere Command
- 美洲駝
- 米斯特拉爾 AI
- 案例

愛 21 實驗室茱莉亞西克 -2

匡威

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2，使用基岩的匡威 API。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 AI21 實驗室侏羅西克 -2 發送短信。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to AI21 Labs Jurassic-2.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
```

```
// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Jurassic-2 Mid.
var modelId = "ai21.j2-mid-v1";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
```

```
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的交談。

InvokeModel

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2，使用調用模型 API。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to AI21 Labs Jurassic-2.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Jurassic-2 Mid.
var modelId = "ai21.j2-mid-v1";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = userMessage,
```

```
    maxTokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["completions"]?[0]?["data"]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Amazon 泰坦文本

匡威

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送到 Amazon 泰坦文本。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 Amazon 泰坦文本發送短信。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
```

```
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的交談。

ConverseStream

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用基岩的匡威 API 傳送文字訊息至 Amazon Titan 文字，並即時處理回應串流。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 傳送文字訊息至 Amazon Titan 文字，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
```

```
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
```

```
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ConverseStream中的。

InvokeModel

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Amazon Titan 文字。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
```

```
// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    inputText = userMessage,
    textGenerationConfig = new
    {
        maxTokenCount = 512,
        temperature = 0.5
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["results"]?[0]?["outputText"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息至 Amazon Titan 文字模型，以及如何列印回應串流。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
```

```
    inputText = userMessage,
    textGenerationConfig = new
    {
        maxTokenCount = 512,
        temperature = 0.5
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["outputText"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

Anthropic Claude

匡威

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送給人類克勞德。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送文本消息給人為克勞德，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
```

```
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的交談。

ConverseStream

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 發送文本消息給人類克勞德，並實時處理響應流。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送給人為克勞德，並實時處理響應流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
```

```
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ConverseStream中的。

InvokeModel

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至人性克勞德。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
```

```
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    anthropic_version = "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5,
    messages = new[]
    {
        new { role = "user", content = userMessage }
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["content"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
```

```
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至人性克勞德模型，以及列印回應資料流。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
```

```
// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    anthropic_version = "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5,
    messages = new[]
    {
        new { role = "user", content = userMessage }
    }
});

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["delta"]?["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

Cohere Command

匡威：所有型號

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息 Cohere 命令，使用基岩的匡威 API。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送文本消息到 Cohere 命令，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
```

```
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的交談。

ConverseStream: 所有型號

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 發送文本消息到 Cohere 命令，並實時處理響應流。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 Cohere 命令發送文本消息，並實時處理響應流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
```

```
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ConverseStream中的。

InvokeModel：指令 R 和 R+

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Cohere 命令 R 和 R +。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    message = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);
```

```
    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModel: 指令與指令燈

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Cohere 命令。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
```

```
var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["generations"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream：指令 R 和 R+

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用叫用模型 API 搭配回應資料流，將文字訊息傳送至 Cohere 命令。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    message = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
```

```
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: 指令與指令燈

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用叫用模型 API 搭配回應資料流，將文字訊息傳送至 Cohere 命令。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = userMessage,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);
```

```
    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["generations"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

美洲駝

所有型號：匡威 API

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送到元駱駝。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信給元駱駝，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
```

```
// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
```

```
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的交談。

ConverseStream: 所有型號

以下代碼示例演示瞭如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送到 Meta Lama 並實時處理響應流。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 發送短信給元美洲駝，並實時處理響應流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
```

```
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ConverseStream中的。

InvokeModel: 美洲駝 2

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Meta Lamama 2。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 2.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 2 Chat 13B.
var modelId = "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_gen_len = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});
```

```
// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["generation"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModel: 美洲駝 3

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Meta Lamama 3。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $@"
<|begin_of_text|>
<|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_gen_len = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};
```

```
try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["generation"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: 美洲駝 2

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用調用模型 API 發送文本消息到 Meta Lama 2，並打印響應流。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 2
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
```

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 2 Chat 13B.
var modelId = "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_gen_len = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
```

```
        var text = chunk["generation"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: 美洲駝 3

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用調用模型 API 發送文本消息到 Meta Lama 3，並打印響應流。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
```

```
// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $@"
<|begin_of_text|>
<|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_gen_len = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["generation"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
```

```
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

米斯特拉爾 AI

匡威

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";
```

```
// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    string responseText = response?.Output?.Message?.Content?[0]?.Text ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的交談。

ConverseStream

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API 和處理實時響應流。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API 和處理實時響應流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime;
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the user message.
var userMessage = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Create a request with the model ID, the user message, and an inference
 configuration.
var request = new ConverseStreamRequest
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Messages = new List<Message>
    {
        new Message
        {
            Role = ConversationRole.User,
```

```
            Content = new List<ContentBlock> { new ContentBlock { Text =
 userMessage } }
        }
    },
    InferenceConfig = new InferenceConfiguration()
    {
        MaxTokens = 512,
        Temperature = 0.5F,
        TopP = 0.9F
    }
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the result.
    var response = await client.ConverseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    foreach (var chunk in response.Stream.AsEnumerable())
    {
        if (chunk is ContentBlockDeltaEvent)
        {
            Console.Write((chunk as ContentBlockDeltaEvent).Delta.Text);
        }
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ConverseStream中的。

InvokeModel

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送一個文本消息到米斯特拉爾模型，使用調用模型 API。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral.

using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
```

```
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var response = await client.InvokeModelAsync(request);

    // Decode the response body.
    var modelResponse = await JsonNode.ParseAsync(response.Body);

    // Extract and print the response text.
    var responseText = modelResponse["outputs"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
    Console.WriteLine(responseText);
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 Invoke 模型 API 傳送文字訊息至 Mistral AI 模型，以及列印回應串流。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.
```

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime;
using Amazon.BedrockRuntime.Model;
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text.Json.Nodes;

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
var client = new AmazonBedrockRuntimeClient(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Define the prompt for the model.
var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

// Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
var formattedPrompt = $"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]";

//Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
var nativeRequest = JsonSerializer.Serialize(new
{
    prompt = formattedPrompt,
    max_tokens = 512,
    temperature = 0.5
});

// Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request payload.
var request = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest()
{
    ModelId = modelId,
    Body = new MemoryStream(System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(nativeRequest)),
    ContentType = "application/json"
};

try
{
    // Send the request to the Bedrock Runtime and wait for the response.
    var streamingResponse = await
 client.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamAsync(request);

    // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
```

```
    foreach (var item in streamingResponse.Body)
    {
        var chunk = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<JsonObject>((item as
 PayloadPart).Bytes);
        var text = chunk["outputs"]?[0]?["text"] ?? "";
        Console.Write(text);
    }
}
catch (AmazonBedrockRuntimeException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: Can't invoke '{modelId}'. Reason: {e.Message}");
    throw;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

案例

建立遊樂場應用程式以與 Amazon 基岩基礎模型互動

下列程式碼範例說明如何建立操場，以透過不同模式與 Amazon 基礎模型互動。

AWS SDK for .NET

.NET 基礎模型（FM）遊樂場是一個 .NET 毛伊島 Blazor 示例應用程序，展示了如何從 C# 代碼使用 Amazon 基岩。此範例顯示 .NET 和 C# 開發人員如何使用 Amazon 基岩來建置啟用人工智慧的生成應用程式。您可以使用下列四個遊樂場來測試 Amazon 基礎模型並與之互動：

- 一個文本遊樂場。
- 一個聊天遊樂場。
- 語音聊天遊樂場。
- 圖像遊樂場。

此範例也會列出並顯示您可存取的基礎模型及其特性。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon 基岩運行時

AWS CloudFormation 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS CloudFormation。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS CloudFormation

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 AWS CloudFormation。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.CloudFormation;
using Amazon.CloudFormation.Model;
using Amazon.Runtime;

namespace CloudFormationActions;

public static class HelloCloudFormation
{
    public static IAmazonCloudFormation _amazonCloudFormation;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the CloudFormation client
        _amazonCloudFormation = new AmazonCloudFormationClient();
        Console.WriteLine($"\nIn Region:
 {_amazonCloudFormation.Config.RegionEndpoint}");

        // List the resources for each stack
```

```
        await ListResources();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Method to list stack resources and other information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> ListResources()
    {
        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Getting CloudFormation stack information...");

            // Get all stacks using the stack paginator.
            var paginatorForDescribeStacks =
                _amazonCloudFormation.Paginators.DescribeStacks(
                    new DescribeStacksRequest());
            await foreach (Stack stack in paginatorForDescribeStacks.Stacks)
            {
                // Basic information for each stack

Console.WriteLine("\n-----------------------------------------------");
                Console.WriteLine($"\nStack: {stack.StackName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"  Status: {stack.StackStatus.Value}");
                Console.WriteLine($"  Created: {stack.CreationTime}");

                // The tags of each stack (etc.)
                if (stack.Tags.Count > 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("  Tags:");
                    foreach (Tag tag in stack.Tags)
                        Console.WriteLine($"    {tag.Key}, {tag.Value}");
                }

                // The resources of each stack
                DescribeStackResourcesResponse responseDescribeResources =
                    await _amazonCloudFormation.DescribeStackResourcesAsync(
                        new DescribeStackResourcesRequest
                        {
                            StackName = stack.StackName
                        });
                if (responseDescribeResources.StackResources.Count > 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("  Resources:");
```

```
                    foreach (StackResource resource in responseDescribeResources
                                 .StackResources)
                        Console.WriteLine(
                            $"    {resource.LogicalResourceId}:
{resource.ResourceStatus}");
                }
            }

            Console.WriteLine("\n-----------------------------------------------");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonCloudFormationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Unable to get stack information:\n" + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
        catch (AmazonServiceException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Unable to get IAM security credentials"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are usnig SSO, be sure to install" +
                    " the AWSSDK.SSO and AWSSDK.SSOOIDC packages.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }
            return false;
        }
        catch (ArgumentNullException ex)
        {
            if (ex.Message.Contains("Options property cannot be empty: ClientName"))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine("If you are using SSO, have you logged in?");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine(ex.StackTrace);
            }
            return false;
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeStackResources中的。

CloudWatch 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 CloudWatch。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 CloudWatch

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 CloudWatch。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.CloudWatch;
using Amazon.CloudWatch.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace CloudWatchActions;

public static class HelloCloudWatch
{
```

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon CloudWatch service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var cloudWatchClient =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonCloudWatch>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var metricNamespace = "AWS/Billing";
        var response = await cloudWatchClient.ListMetricsAsync(new
 ListMetricsRequest
        {
            Namespace = metricNamespace
        });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon CloudWatch! Following are some metrics
 available in the {metricNamespace} namespace:");
        Console.WriteLine();
        foreach (var metric in response.Metrics.Take(5))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tMetric: {metric.MetricName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tNamespace: {metric.Namespace}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDimensions: {string.Join(", ",
 metric.Dimensions.Select(m => $"{m.Name}:{m.Value}"))}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListMetrics中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

DeleteAlarms

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAlarms。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms to delete.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteAlarms(List<string> alarmNames)
{
    var deleteAlarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAlarmsAsync(
        new DeleteAlarmsRequest()
        {
            AlarmNames = alarmNames
        });

    return deleteAlarmsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteAlarms中的。

DeleteAnomalyDetector

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAnomalyDetector。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a single metric anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">The anomaly detector to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteAnomalyDetector中的。

DeleteDashboards

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDashboards。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of CloudWatch dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardNames">List of dashboard names to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDashboards(List<string> dashboardNames)
    {
        var deleteDashboardsResponse = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DeleteDashboardsAsync(
```

```
            new DeleteDashboardsRequest()
            {
                DashboardNames = dashboardNames
            });

        return deleteDashboardsResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteDashboards中的。

DescribeAlarmHistory

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAlarmHistory。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the history of an alarm for a number of days in the past.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="historyDays">The number of days in the past.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm history data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AlarmHistoryItem>> DescribeAlarmHistory(string alarmName,
int historyDays)
    {
        List<AlarmHistoryItem> alarmHistory = new List<AlarmHistoryItem>();
        var paginatedAlarmHistory =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarmHistory(
            new DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest()
            {
                AlarmName = alarmName,
                EndDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                HistoryItemType = HistoryItemType.StateUpdate,
                StartDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-historyDays)
            });
```

```
        await foreach (var data in paginatedAlarmHistory.AlarmHistoryItems)
        {
            alarmHistory.Add(data);
        }
        return alarmHistory;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAlarmHistory中的。

DescribeAlarms

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAlarms。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms, optionally filtered by state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateValue">Optional filter for alarm state.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarms(StateValue? stateValue =
null)
    {
        List<MetricAlarm> alarms = new List<MetricAlarm>();
        var paginatedDescribeAlarms = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarms(
            new DescribeAlarmsRequest()
            {
                StateValue = stateValue
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedDescribeAlarms.MetricAlarms)
        {
            alarms.Add(data);
        }
        return alarms;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAlarms中的。

DescribeAlarmsForMetric

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAlarmsForMetric。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarmsForMetric(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        var alarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DescribeAlarmsForMetricAsync(
            new DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName
            });

        return alarmsResult.MetricAlarms;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的。

DescribeAnomalyDetectors

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAnomalyDetectors。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe anomaly detectors for a metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The metric of the anomaly detectors.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of detectors.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AnomalyDetector>> DescribeAnomalyDetectors(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        List<AnomalyDetector> detectors = new List<AnomalyDetector>();
        var paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(
            new DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest()
            {
                MetricName = metricName,
                Namespace = metricNamespace
            });

        await foreach (var data in
paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors.AnomalyDetectors)
        {
            detectors.Add(data);
        }

        return detectors;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAnomalyDetectors中的。

`DisableAlarmActions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisableAlarmActions`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var disableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DisableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new DisableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return disableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DisableAlarmActions中的。

`EnableAlarmActions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EnableAlarmActions`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var enableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.EnableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new EnableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return enableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考EnableAlarmActions中的。

GetDashboard

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDashboard。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information on a dashboard.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A JSON object with dashboard information.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDashboard(string dashboardName)
    {
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetDashboardAsync(
            new GetDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardBody;
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetDashboard中的。

GetMetricData

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetMetricData。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get data for CloudWatch metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="minutesOfData">The number of minutes of data to include.</
param>
    /// <param name="useDescendingTime">True to return the data descending by
 time.</param>
    /// <param name="endDateUtc">The end date for the data, in UTC.</param>
    /// <param name="maxDataPoints">The maximum data points to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dataQueries">Optional data queries to include.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the requested metric data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricDataResult>> GetMetricData(int minutesOfData, bool
 useDescendingTime, DateTime? endDateUtc = null,
        int maxDataPoints = 0, List<MetricDataQuery>? dataQueries = null)
    {
        var metricData = new List<MetricDataResult>();
        // If no end time is provided, use the current time for the end time.
        endDateUtc ??= DateTime.UtcNow;
        var timeZoneOffset =
 TimeZoneInfo.Local.GetUtcOffset(endDateUtc.Value.ToLocalTime());
        var startTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value.AddMinutes(-minutesOfData);
        // The timezone string should be in the format +0000, so use the timezone
 offset to format it correctly.
        var timeZoneString = $"{timeZoneOffset.Hours:D2}
{timeZoneOffset.Minutes:D2}";
```

```
        var paginatedMetricData = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.GetMetricData(
            new GetMetricDataRequest()
            {
                StartTimeUtc = startTimeUtc,
                EndTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value,
                LabelOptions = new LabelOptions { Timezone = timeZoneString },
                ScanBy = useDescendingTime ? ScanBy.TimestampDescending :
ScanBy.TimestampAscending,
                MaxDatapoints = maxDataPoints,
                MetricDataQueries = dataQueries,
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedMetricData.MetricDataResults)
        {
            metricData.Add(data);
        }
        return metricData;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetMetricData中的。

GetMetricStatistics

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetMetricStatistics。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get billing statistics using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing statistics.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<Datapoint>> SetupBillingStatistics()
    {
        // Make a request for EstimatedCharges with a period of one day for the past
seven days.
        var billingStatistics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(
```

```
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            new List<string>() { "Maximum" },
            new List<Dimension>() { new Dimension { Name = "Currency", Value =
"USD" } },
            7,
            86400);

        billingStatistics = billingStatistics.OrderBy(n => n.Timestamp).ToList();

        return billingStatistics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to get statistics for a specific CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="statistics">The list of statistics to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dimensions">The list of dimensions to include.</param>
    /// <param name="days">The number of days in the past to include.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period for the data.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of DataPoint objects for the statistics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatistics(string metricNamespace,
        string metricName, List<string> statistics, List<Dimension> dimensions, int
days, int period)
    {
        var metricStatistics = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(
            new GetMetricStatisticsRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName,
                Dimensions = dimensions,
                Statistics = statistics,
                StartTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-days),
                EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                Period = period
            });

        return metricStatistics.Datapoints;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetMetricStatistics中的。

GetMetricWidgetImage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetMetricWidgetImage。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get an image for a metric graphed over time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="stat">The name of the stat to chart.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period to use for the chart.</param>
    /// <returns>A memory stream for the chart image.</returns>
    public async Task<MemoryStream> GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(string metricNamespace,
string metric, string stat, int period)
    {
        var metricImageWidget = new
        {
            title = "Example Metric Graph",
            view = "timeSeries",
            stacked = false,
            period = period,
            width = 1400,
            height = 600,
            metrics = new List<List<object>>
                { new() { metricNamespace, metric, new { stat } } }
        };

        var metricImageWidgetString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(metricImageWidget);
        var imageResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricWidgetImageAsync(
            new GetMetricWidgetImageRequest()
            {
                MetricWidget = metricImageWidgetString
            });

        return imageResponse.MetricWidgetImage;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Save a metric image to a file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="memoryStream">The MemoryStream for the metric image.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The path to the file.</returns>
    public string SaveMetricImage(MemoryStream memoryStream, string metricName)
    {
        var metricFileName = $"{metricName}_{DateTime.Now.Ticks}.png";
        using var sr = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
        // Writes the memory stream to a file.
        File.WriteAllBytes(metricFileName, memoryStream.ToArray());
        var filePath = Path.Join(AppDomain.CurrentDomain.BaseDirectory,
            metricFileName);
        return filePath;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetMetricWidgetImage中的。

ListDashboards

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDashboards`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of DashboardEntry objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardEntry>> ListDashboards()
    {
        var results = new List<DashboardEntry>();
        var paginateDashboards = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListDashboards(
            new ListDashboardsRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
```

```
        await foreach (var data in paginateDashboards.DashboardEntries)
        {
            results.Add(data);
        }

        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListDashboards中的。

ListMetrics

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListMetrics`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List metrics available, optionally within a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">Optional CloudWatch namespace to use when
listing metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="filter">Optional dimension filter.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">Optional metric name filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of metrics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Metric>> ListMetrics(string? metricNamespace = null,
DimensionFilter? filter = null, string? metricName = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Metric>();
        var paginateMetrics = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListMetrics(
            new ListMetricsRequest
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                Dimensions = filter != null ? new List<DimensionFilter> { filter } :
null,
                MetricName = metricName
            });
```

```
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var metric in paginateMetrics.Metrics)
        {
            results.Add(metric);
        }

        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListMetrics中的。

PutAnomalyDetector

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutAnomalyDetector。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector for a single metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">A single metric anomaly detector.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var putAlarmDetectorResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new PutAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return putAlarmDetectorResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutAnomalyDetector中的。

PutDashboard

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutDashboard。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Set up a dashboard using a call to the wrapper class.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
/// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
/// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
/// <returns>A list of validation messages.</returns>
private static async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> SetupDashboard(
    string customMetricNamespace, string customMetricName, string dashboardName)
{
    // Get the dashboard model from configuration.
    var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
    _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);

    // Add a new metric to the dashboard.
    newDashboard.Widgets.Add(new Widget
    {
        Height = 8,
        Width = 8,
        Y = 8,
        X = 0,
        Type = "metric",
        Properties = new Properties
        {
            Metrics = new List<List<object>>
                { new() { customMetricNamespace, customMetricName } },
            View = "timeSeries",
            Region = "us-east-1",
```

```
                Stat = "Sum",
                Period = 86400,
                YAxis = new YAxis { Left = new Left { Min = 0, Max = 100 } },
                Title = "Custom Metric Widget",
                LiveData = true,
                Sparkline = true,
                Trend = true,
                Stacked = false,
                SetPeriodToTimeRange = false
            }
        });

        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            { DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull });
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
 newDashboardString);

        return validationMessages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to create or add to a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name for the dashboard.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardBody">The metric data in JSON for the dashboard.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages for the dashboard.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> PutDashboard(string
 dashboardName,
        string dashboardBody)
    {
        // Updating a dashboard replaces all contents.
        // Best practice is to include a text widget indicating this dashboard was
 created programmatically.
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutDashboardAsync(
            new PutDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName,
                DashboardBody = dashboardBody
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardValidationMessages;
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutDashboard中的。

PutMetricAlarm

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutMetricAlarm。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add a metric alarm to send an email when the metric passes a threshold.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmDescription">A description of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="comparison">The type of comparison to use.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="threshold">The threshold value for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional actions to execute when in an alarm
state.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricEmailAlarm(string alarmDescription, string
alarmName, ComparisonOperator comparison,
        string metricName, string metricNamespace, double threshold, List<string>
alarmActions = null!)
    {
        try
        {
            var putEmailAlarmResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricAlarmAsync(
                new PutMetricAlarmRequest()
                {
                    AlarmActions = alarmActions,
                    AlarmDescription = alarmDescription,
                    AlarmName = alarmName,
```

```
                    ComparisonOperator = comparison,
                    Threshold = threshold,
                    Namespace = metricNamespace,
                    MetricName = metricName,
                    EvaluationPeriods = 1,
                    Period = 10,
                    Statistic = new Statistic("Maximum"),
                    DatapointsToAlarm = 1,
                    TreatMissingData = "ignore"
                });
            return putEmailAlarmResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException lex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(lex, $"Unable to add alarm {alarmName}. Alarm quota has
already been reached.");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add specific email actions to a list of action strings for a CloudWatch
alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accountId">The AccountId for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="region">The region for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="emailTopicName">An Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
topic for the alarm email.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional list of existing alarm actions to append
to.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of string actions for an alarm.</returns>
    public List<string> AddEmailAlarmAction(string accountId, string region,
        string emailTopicName, List<string>? alarmActions = null)
    {
        alarmActions ??= new List<string>();
        var snsAlarmAction = $"arn:aws:sns:{region}:{accountId}:{emailTopicName}";
        alarmActions.Add(snsAlarmAction);
        return alarmActions;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutMetricAlarm中的。

PutMetricData

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutMetricData。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add some metric data using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    private static async Task<List<MetricDatum>> PutRandomMetricData(string
customMetricName,
        string customMetricNamespace)
    {
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>();
        Random rnd = new Random();

        // Add 10 random values up to 100, starting with a timestamp 15 minutes in
the past.
        var utcNowMinus15 = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(-15);
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricValue = rnd.Next(0, 100);
            customData.Add(
                new MetricDatum
                {
                    MetricName = customMetricName,
                    Value = metricValue,
                    TimestampUtc = utcNowMinus15.AddMinutes(i)
                }
            );
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace, customData);
        return customData;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to add metric data to a CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricData">A data object for the metric data.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricData(string metricNamespace,
        List<MetricDatum> metricData)
    {
        var putDataResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricDataAsync(
            new PutMetricDataRequest()
            {
                MetricData = metricData,
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
            });

        return putDataResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutMetricData中的。

案例

開始使用指標、儀表板和警示

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 列出 CloudWatch 命名空間和測量結果。
- 取得指標和預估帳單的統計資料。
- 建立並更新儀表板。
- 建立資料並將其新增至指標。
- 建立並觸發警示，然後檢視警示歷史記錄。
- 新增異常偵測器。
- 取得指標映像，然後清除資源。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public class CloudWatchScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing
 alerts are enabled for your account:
    https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List and select a CloudWatch namespace.
        2. List and select a CloudWatch metric.
        3. Get statistics for a CloudWatch metric.
        4. Get estimated billing statistics for the last week.
        5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with two metrics.
        6. List current CloudWatch dashboards.
        7. Create a CloudWatch custom metric and add metric data.
        8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
        9. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the custom metric.
       10. Describe current CloudWatch alarms.
       11. Get recent data for the custom metric.
       12. Add data to the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
       13. Wait for an alarm state.
       14. Get history for the CloudWatch alarm.
       15. Add an anomaly detector.
       16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
       17. Get and display a metric image.
       18. Clean up resources.
    */

    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static CloudWatchWrapper _cloudWatchWrapper = null!;
```

```
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
    private static readonly List<string> _statTypes = new List<string>
{ "SampleCount", "Average", "Sum", "Minimum", "Maximum" };
    private static SingleMetricAnomalyDetector? anomalyDetector = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCloudWatch>()
            .AddTransient<CloudWatchWrapper>()
        )
        .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<CloudWatchScenario>();

        _cloudWatchWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<CloudWatchWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            var selectedNamespace = await SelectNamespace();
            var selectedMetric = await SelectMetric(selectedNamespace);
            await GetAndDisplayMetricStatistics(selectedNamespace, selectedMetric);
            await GetAndDisplayEstimatedBilling();
            await CreateDashboardWithMetrics();
            await ListDashboards();
```

```
            await CreateNewCustomMetric();
            await AddMetricToDashboard();
            await CreateMetricAlarm();
            await DescribeAlarms();
            await GetCustomMetricData();
            await AddMetricDataForAlarm();
            await CheckForMetricAlarm();
            await GetAlarmHistory();
            anomalyDetector = await AddAnomalyDetector();
            await DescribeAnomalyDetectors();
            await GetAndOpenMetricImage();
            await CleanupResources();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
            await CleanupResources();
        }

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Select a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected namespace.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SelectNamespace()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. Select a CloudWatch Namespace from a list of
Namespaces.");
        var metrics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.ListMetrics();
        // Get a distinct list of namespaces.
        var namespaces = metrics.Select(m => m.Namespace).Distinct().ToList();
        for (int i = 0; i < namespaces.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {namespaces[i]}");
        }

        var namespaceChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (namespaceChoiceNumber < 1 || namespaceChoiceNumber >
namespaces.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a namespace by entering a number from the preceding list:");
```

```
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out namespaceChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedNamespace = namespaces[namespaceChoiceNumber - 1];

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return selectedNamespace;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Select a metric from a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <returns>The metric name.</returns>
    private static async Task<Metric> SelectMetric(string metricNamespace)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Select a CloudWatch metric from a namespace.");

        var namespaceMetrics = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.ListMetrics(metricNamespace);

        for (int i = 0; i < namespaceMetrics.Count && i < 15; i++)
        {
            var dimensionsWithValues = namespaceMetrics[i].Dimensions
                .Where(d => !string.Equals("None", d.Value));
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {namespaceMetrics[i].MetricName} " +
                              $"{string.Join(", :", dimensionsWithValues.Select(d =>
d.Value))}");
        }

        var metricChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (metricChoiceNumber < 1 || metricChoiceNumber >
namespaceMetrics.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a metric by entering a number from the preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out metricChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedMetric = namespaceMetrics[metricChoiceNumber - 1];
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return selectedMetric;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and display metric statistics for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndDisplayMetricStatistics(string metricNamespace,
Metric metric)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. Get CloudWatch metric statistics for the last day.");

        for (int i = 0; i < _statTypes.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_statTypes[i]}");
        }

        var statisticChoiceNumber = 0;
        while (statisticChoiceNumber < 1 || statisticChoiceNumber >
_statTypes.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the preceding
list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out statisticChoiceNumber);
        }

        var selectedStatistic = _statTypes[statisticChoiceNumber - 1];
        var statisticsList = new List<string> { selectedStatistic };

        var metricStatistics = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(metricNamespace, metric.MetricName,
statisticsList, metric.Dimensions, 1, 60);

        if (!metricStatistics.Any())
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"No {selectedStatistic} statistics found for {metric}
in namespace {metricNamespace}.");
        }

        metricStatistics = metricStatistics.OrderBy(s => s.Timestamp).ToList();
        for (int i = 0; i < metricStatistics.Count && i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricStat = metricStatistics[i];
            var statValue =
metricStat.GetType().GetProperty(selectedStatistic)!.GetValue(metricStat, null);
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. Timestamp
{metricStatistics[i].Timestamp:G} {selectedStatistic}: {statValue}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and display estimated billing statistics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndDisplayEstimatedBilling()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last
week.");

        var billingStatistics = await SetupBillingStatistics();

        for (int i = 0; i < billingStatistics.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. Timestamp
{billingStatistics[i].Timestamp:G} : {billingStatistics[i].Maximum}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get billing statistics using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing statistics.</returns>
```

```
    private static async Task<List<Datapoint>> SetupBillingStatistics()
    {
        // Make a request for EstimatedCharges with a period of one day for the past
seven days.
        var billingStatistics = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricStatistics(
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            new List<string>() { "Maximum" },
            new List<Dimension>() { new Dimension { Name = "Currency", Value =
"USD" } },
            7,
            86400);

        billingStatistics = billingStatistics.OrderBy(n => n.Timestamp).ToList();

        return billingStatistics;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateDashboardWithMetrics()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.");
        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];
        var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
        _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);
        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(
            newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            {
                DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull
            });
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
newDashboardString);

        Console.WriteLine(validationMessages.Any() ? $"\tValidation messages:" :
null);
        for (int i = 0; i < validationMessages.Count; i++)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {validationMessages[i].Message}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tDashboard {dashboardName} was created.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDashboards()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. List the CloudWatch dashboards in the current
account.");

        var dashboards = await _cloudWatchWrapper.ListDashboards();

        for (int i = 0; i < dashboards.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {dashboards[i].DashboardName}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and add data for a new custom metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateNewCustomMetric()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Create and add data for a new custom metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var customData = await PutRandomMetricData(customMetricName,
customMetricNamespace);

        var valuesString = string.Join(',', customData.Select(d => d.Value));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded metric values for for metric {customMetricName}:
\n\t{valuesString}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add some metric data using a call to a wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    private static async Task<List<MetricDatum>> PutRandomMetricData(string
customMetricName,
        string customMetricNamespace)
    {
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>();
        Random rnd = new Random();

        // Add 10 random values up to 100, starting with a timestamp 15 minutes in
the past.
        var utcNowMinus15 = DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(-15);
        for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        {
            var metricValue = rnd.Next(0, 100);
            customData.Add(
                new MetricDatum
                {
                    MetricName = customMetricName,
                    Value = metricValue,
                    TimestampUtc = utcNowMinus15.AddMinutes(i)
                }
            );
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace, customData);
        return customData;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    private static async Task AddMetricToDashboard()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. Add the new custom metric to the dashboard.");

        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var validationMessages = await SetupDashboard(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName, dashboardName);

        Console.WriteLine(validationMessages.Any() ? $"\tValidation messages:" :
null);
        for (int i = 0; i < validationMessages.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {validationMessages[i].Message}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\tDashboard {dashboardName} updated with metric
{customMetricName}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Set up a dashboard using a call to the wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="customMetricNamespace">The metric namespace.</param>
    /// <param name="customMetricName">The metric name.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages.</returns>
    private static async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> SetupDashboard(
        string customMetricNamespace, string customMetricName, string dashboardName)
    {
        // Get the dashboard model from configuration.
        var newDashboard = new DashboardModel();
        _configuration.GetSection("dashboardExampleBody").Bind(newDashboard);

        // Add a new metric to the dashboard.
        newDashboard.Widgets.Add(new Widget
        {
            Height = 8,
            Width = 8,
```

```
            Y = 8,
            X = 0,
            Type = "metric",
            Properties = new Properties
            {
                Metrics = new List<List<object>>
                    { new() { customMetricNamespace, customMetricName } },
                View = "timeSeries",
                Region = "us-east-1",
                Stat = "Sum",
                Period = 86400,
                YAxis = new YAxis { Left = new Left { Min = 0, Max = 100 } },
                Title = "Custom Metric Widget",
                LiveData = true,
                Sparkline = true,
                Trend = true,
                Stacked = false,
                SetPeriodToTimeRange = false
            }
        });

        var newDashboardString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(newDashboard,
            new JsonSerializerOptions
            { DefaultIgnoreCondition = JsonIgnoreCondition.WhenWritingNull });
        var validationMessages =
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutDashboard(dashboardName,
newDashboardString);

        return validationMessages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a CloudWatch alarm for the new metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateMetricAlarm()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Create a CloudWatch alarm for the new metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var alarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];
```

```
        var accountId = _configuration["accountId"];
        var region = _configuration["region"];
        var emailTopic = _configuration["emailTopic"];
        var alarmActions = new List<string>();

        if (GetYesNoResponse(
                $"\tAdd an email action for topic {emailTopic} to alarm {alarmName}?
(y/n)"))
        {
            _cloudWatchWrapper.AddEmailAlarmAction(accountId, region, emailTopic,
alarmActions);
        }

        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricEmailAlarm(
            "Example metric alarm",
            alarmName,
            ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold,
            customMetricName,
            customMetricNamespace,
            100,
            alarmActions);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAlarm {alarmName} added for metric
{customMetricName}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe Alarms.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeAlarms()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Describe CloudWatch alarms in the current
account.");

        var alarms = await _cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarms();
        alarms = alarms.OrderByDescending(a => a.StateUpdatedTimestamp).ToList();

        for (int i = 0; i < alarms.Count && i < 10; i++)
        {
            var alarm = alarms[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {alarm.AlarmName}");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"\tState: {alarm.StateValue} for {alarm.MetricName}
{alarm.ComparisonOperator} {alarm.Threshold}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the recent data for the metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetCustomMetricData()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"11. Get current data for new custom metric.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var accountId = _configuration["accountId"];

        var query = new List<MetricDataQuery>
        {
            new MetricDataQuery
            {
                AccountId = accountId,
                Id = "m1",
                Label = "Custom Metric Data",
                MetricStat = new MetricStat
                {
                    Metric = new Metric
                    {
                        MetricName = customMetricName,
                        Namespace = customMetricNamespace,
                    },
                    Period = 1,
                    Stat = "Maximum"
                }
            }
        };

        var metricData = await _cloudWatchWrapper.GetMetricData(
            20,
            true,
            DateTime.UtcNow.AddMinutes(1),
```

```
            20,
            query);

        for (int i = 0; i < metricData.Count; i++)
        {
            for (int j = 0; j < metricData[i].Values.Count; j++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tTimestamp {metricData[i].Timestamps[j]:G} Value:
{metricData[i].Values[j]}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add metric data to trigger an alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddMetricDataForAlarm()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"12. Add metric data to the custom metric to trigger an
alarm.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var nowUtc = DateTime.UtcNow;
        List<MetricDatum> customData = new List<MetricDatum>
        {
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc.AddMinutes(-2)
            },
            new MetricDatum
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc.AddMinutes(-1)
            },
            new MetricDatum
```

```
            {
                MetricName = customMetricName,
                Value = 101,
                TimestampUtc = nowUtc
            }
        };
        var valuesString = string.Join(',', customData.Select(d => d.Value));
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded metric values for for metric {customMetricName}:
\n\t{valuesString}");
        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutMetricData(customMetricNamespace, customData);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check for a metric alarm using the DescribeAlarmsForMetric action.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckForMetricAlarm()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"13. Checking for an alarm state.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];
        var hasAlarm = false;
        var retries = 10;
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0)
        {
            var alarms = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarmsForMetric(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName);
            hasAlarm = alarms.Any(a => a.StateValue == StateValue.ALARM);
            retries--;
            Thread.Sleep(20000);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(hasAlarm
            ? $"\tAlarm state found for {customMetricName}."
            : $"\tNo Alarm state found for {customMetricName} after 10 retries.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get history for an alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAlarmHistory()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"14. Get alarm history.");

        var exampleAlarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];

        var alarmHistory = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAlarmHistory(exampleAlarmName, 2);

        for (int i = 0; i < alarmHistory.Count; i++)
        {
            var history = alarmHistory[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {history.HistorySummary}, time
{history.Timestamp:g}");
        }
        if (!alarmHistory.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tNo alarm history data found for
{exampleAlarmName}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<SingleMetricAnomalyDetector> AddAnomalyDetector()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Add an anomaly detector.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var detector = new SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
        {
            MetricName = customMetricName,
```

```
            Namespace = customMetricNamespace,
            Stat = "Maximum"
        };
        await _cloudWatchWrapper.PutAnomalyDetector(detector);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded anomaly detector for metric
{customMetricName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return detector;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe anomaly detectors.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeAnomalyDetectors()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"16. Describe anomaly detectors in the current
account.");

        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var detectors = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName);

        for (int i = 0; i < detectors.Count; i++)
        {
            var detector = detectors[i];
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}.
{detector.SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.MetricName}, state {detector.StateValue}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Fetch and open a metrics image for a CloudWatch metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetAndOpenMetricImage()
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("17. Get a metric image from CloudWatch.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tGetting Image data for custom metric.");
        var customMetricNamespace = _configuration["customMetricNamespace"];
        var customMetricName = _configuration["customMetricName"];

        var memoryStream = await
_cloudWatchWrapper.GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(customMetricNamespace,
customMetricName, "Maximum", 10);
        var file = _cloudWatchWrapper.SaveMetricImage(memoryStream, "MetricImages");

        ProcessStartInfo info = new ProcessStartInfo();

        Console.WriteLine($"\tFile saved as {Path.GetFileName(file)}.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tPress enter to open the image.");
        Console.ReadLine();
        info.FileName = Path.Combine("ms-photos://", file);
        info.UseShellExecute = true;
        info.CreateNoWindow = true;
        info.Verb = string.Empty;

        Process.Start(info);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up created resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace for metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The CloudWatch metric.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"18. Clean up resources.");

        var dashboardName = _configuration["dashboardName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete dashboard {dashboardName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting dashboard.");
            var dashboardList = new List<string> { dashboardName };
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteDashboards(dashboardList);
```

```
        }

        var alarmName = _configuration["exampleAlarmName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete alarm {alarmName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCleaning up alarms.");
            var alarms = new List<string> { alarmName };
            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteAlarms(alarms);
        }

        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete anomaly detector? (y/n)") &&
 anomalyDetector != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCleaning up anomaly detector.");

            await _cloudWatchWrapper.DeleteAnomalyDetector(
                anomalyDetector);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

案例用於 CloudWatch 動作的包裝函式方法。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon CloudWatch methods.
```

```
/// </summary>
public class CloudWatchWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonCloudWatch _amazonCloudWatch;
    private readonly ILogger<CloudWatchWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the CloudWatch wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonCloudWatch">The injected CloudWatch client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public CloudWatchWrapper(IAmazonCloudWatch amazonCloudWatch,
 ILogger<CloudWatchWrapper> logger)

    {
        _logger = logger;
        _amazonCloudWatch = amazonCloudWatch;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List metrics available, optionally within a namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">Optional CloudWatch namespace to use when
 listing metrics.</param>
    /// <param name="filter">Optional dimension filter.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">Optional metric name filter.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of metrics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Metric>> ListMetrics(string? metricNamespace = null,
 DimensionFilter? filter = null, string? metricName = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Metric>();
        var paginateMetrics = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListMetrics(
            new ListMetricsRequest
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                Dimensions = filter != null ? new List<DimensionFilter> { filter } :
 null,
                MetricName = metricName
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var metric in paginateMetrics.Metrics)
        {
            results.Add(metric);
        }
```

```
        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to get statistics for a specific CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="statistics">The list of statistics to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dimensions">The list of dimensions to include.</param>
    /// <param name="days">The number of days in the past to include.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period for the data.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of DataPoint objects for the statistics.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Datapoint>> GetMetricStatistics(string metricNamespace,
        string metricName, List<string> statistics, List<Dimension> dimensions, int
 days, int period)
    {
        var metricStatistics = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricStatisticsAsync(
            new GetMetricStatisticsRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName,
                Dimensions = dimensions,
                Statistics = statistics,
                StartTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-days),
                EndTimeUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                Period = period
            });

        return metricStatistics.Datapoints;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to create or add to a dashboard with metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name for the dashboard.</param>
    /// <param name="dashboardBody">The metric data in JSON for the dashboard.</
param>
    /// <returns>A list of validation messages for the dashboard.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardValidationMessage>> PutDashboard(string
 dashboardName,
        string dashboardBody)
    {
```

```
        // Updating a dashboard replaces all contents.
        // Best practice is to include a text widget indicating this dashboard was
created programmatically.
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutDashboardAsync(
            new PutDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName,
                DashboardBody = dashboardBody
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardValidationMessages;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information on a dashboard.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardName">The name of the dashboard.</param>
    /// <returns>A JSON object with dashboard information.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDashboard(string dashboardName)
    {
        var dashboardResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetDashboardAsync(
            new GetDashboardRequest()
            {
                DashboardName = dashboardName
            });

        return dashboardResponse.DashboardBody;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of DashboardEntry objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DashboardEntry>> ListDashboards()
    {
        var results = new List<DashboardEntry>();
        var paginateDashboards = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.ListDashboards(
            new ListDashboardsRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var data in paginateDashboards.DashboardEntries)
        {
            results.Add(data);
```

```
        }

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wrapper to add metric data to a CloudWatch metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricData">A data object for the metric data.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricData(string metricNamespace,
        List<MetricDatum> metricData)
    {
        var putDataResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricDataAsync(
            new PutMetricDataRequest()
            {
                MetricData = metricData,
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
            });

        return putDataResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get an image for a metric graphed over time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metric">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="stat">The name of the stat to chart.</param>
    /// <param name="period">The period to use for the chart.</param>
    /// <returns>A memory stream for the chart image.</returns>
    public async Task<MemoryStream> GetTimeSeriesMetricImage(string metricNamespace,
string metric, string stat, int period)
    {
        var metricImageWidget = new
        {
            title = "Example Metric Graph",
            view = "timeSeries",
            stacked = false,
            period = period,
            width = 1400,
            height = 600,
            metrics = new List<List<object>>
```

```
                { new() { metricNamespace, metric, new { stat } } }
        };

        var metricImageWidgetString = JsonSerializer.Serialize(metricImageWidget);
        var imageResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.GetMetricWidgetImageAsync(
            new GetMetricWidgetImageRequest()
            {
                MetricWidget = metricImageWidgetString
            });

        return imageResponse.MetricWidgetImage;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save a metric image to a file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="memoryStream">The MemoryStream for the metric image.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The path to the file.</returns>
    public string SaveMetricImage(MemoryStream memoryStream, string metricName)
    {
        var metricFileName = $"{metricName}_{DateTime.Now.Ticks}.png";
        using var sr = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
        // Writes the memory stream to a file.
        File.WriteAllBytes(metricFileName, memoryStream.ToArray());
        var filePath = Path.Join(AppDomain.CurrentDomain.BaseDirectory,
            metricFileName);
        return filePath;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get data for CloudWatch metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="minutesOfData">The number of minutes of data to include.</
param>
    /// <param name="useDescendingTime">True to return the data descending by
 time.</param>
    /// <param name="endDateUtc">The end date for the data, in UTC.</param>
    /// <param name="maxDataPoints">The maximum data points to include.</param>
    /// <param name="dataQueries">Optional data queries to include.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the requested metric data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricDataResult>> GetMetricData(int minutesOfData, bool
 useDescendingTime, DateTime? endDateUtc = null,
        int maxDataPoints = 0, List<MetricDataQuery>? dataQueries = null)
```

```
    {
        var metricData = new List<MetricDataResult>();
        // If no end time is provided, use the current time for the end time.
        endDateUtc ??= DateTime.UtcNow;
        var timeZoneOffset =
 TimeZoneInfo.Local.GetUtcOffset(endDateUtc.Value.ToLocalTime());
        var startTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value.AddMinutes(-minutesOfData);
        // The timezone string should be in the format +0000, so use the timezone
 offset to format it correctly.
        var timeZoneString = $"{timeZoneOffset.Hours:D2}
{timeZoneOffset.Minutes:D2}";
        var paginatedMetricData = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.GetMetricData(
            new GetMetricDataRequest()
            {
                StartTimeUtc = startTimeUtc,
                EndTimeUtc = endDateUtc.Value,
                LabelOptions = new LabelOptions { Timezone = timeZoneString },
                ScanBy = useDescendingTime ? ScanBy.TimestampDescending :
 ScanBy.TimestampAscending,
                MaxDatapoints = maxDataPoints,
                MetricDataQueries = dataQueries,
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedMetricData.MetricDataResults)
        {
            metricData.Add(data);
        }
        return metricData;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add a metric alarm to send an email when the metric passes a threshold.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmDescription">A description of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="comparison">The type of comparison to use.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="threshold">The threshold value for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional actions to execute when in an alarm
 state.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutMetricEmailAlarm(string alarmDescription, string
 alarmName, ComparisonOperator comparison,
```

```
        string metricName, string metricNamespace, double threshold, List<string>
alarmActions = null!)
    {
        try
        {
            var putEmailAlarmResponse = await _amazonCloudWatch.PutMetricAlarmAsync(
                new PutMetricAlarmRequest()
                {
                    AlarmActions = alarmActions,
                    AlarmDescription = alarmDescription,
                    AlarmName = alarmName,
                    ComparisonOperator = comparison,
                    Threshold = threshold,
                    Namespace = metricNamespace,
                    MetricName = metricName,
                    EvaluationPeriods = 1,
                    Period = 10,
                    Statistic = new Statistic("Maximum"),
                    DatapointsToAlarm = 1,
                    TreatMissingData = "ignore"
                });
            return putEmailAlarmResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException lex)
        {
            _logger.LogError(lex, $"Unable to add alarm {alarmName}. Alarm quota has
already been reached.");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add specific email actions to a list of action strings for a CloudWatch
alarm.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accountId">The AccountId for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="region">The region for the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="emailTopicName">An Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
topic for the alarm email.</param>
    /// <param name="alarmActions">Optional list of existing alarm actions to append
to.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of string actions for an alarm.</returns>
    public List<string> AddEmailAlarmAction(string accountId, string region,
```

```
        string emailTopicName, List<string>? alarmActions = null)
    {
        alarmActions ??= new List<string>();
        var snsAlarmAction = $"arn:aws:sns:{region}:{accountId}:{emailTopicName}";
        alarmActions.Add(snsAlarmAction);
        return alarmActions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms, optionally filtered by state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateValue">Optional filter for alarm state.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarms(StateValue? stateValue =
null)
    {
        List<MetricAlarm> alarms = new List<MetricAlarm>();
        var paginatedDescribeAlarms = _amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarms(
            new DescribeAlarmsRequest()
            {
                StateValue = stateValue
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedDescribeAlarms.MetricAlarms)
        {
            alarms.Add(data);
        }
        return alarms;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the current alarms for a specific metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The name of the metric.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MetricAlarm>> DescribeAlarmsForMetric(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        var alarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DescribeAlarmsForMetricAsync(
            new DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest()
            {
                Namespace = metricNamespace,
                MetricName = metricName
```

```
            });

        return alarmsResult.MetricAlarms;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the history of an alarm for a number of days in the past.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmName">The name of the alarm.</param>
    /// <param name="historyDays">The number of days in the past.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of alarm history data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AlarmHistoryItem>> DescribeAlarmHistory(string alarmName,
int historyDays)
    {
        List<AlarmHistoryItem> alarmHistory = new List<AlarmHistoryItem>();
        var paginatedAlarmHistory =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAlarmHistory(
            new DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest()
            {
                AlarmName = alarmName,
                EndDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow,
                HistoryItemType = HistoryItemType.StateUpdate,
                StartDateUtc = DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(-historyDays)
            });

        await foreach (var data in paginatedAlarmHistory.AlarmHistoryItems)
        {
            alarmHistory.Add(data);
        }
        return alarmHistory;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAlarms(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var deleteAlarmsResult = await _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAlarmsAsync(
            new DeleteAlarmsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });
```

```
        return deleteAlarmsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Disable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var disableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.DisableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new DisableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return disableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable the actions for a list of alarms from CloudWatch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="alarmNames">A list of names of alarms.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableAlarmActions(List<string> alarmNames)
    {
        var enableAlarmActionsResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.EnableAlarmActionsAsync(
            new EnableAlarmActionsRequest()
            {
                AlarmNames = alarmNames
            });

        return enableAlarmActionsResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an anomaly detector for a single metric.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">A single metric anomaly detector.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> PutAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
anomalyDetector)
    {
        var putAlarmDetectorResult = await
_amazonCloudWatch.PutAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new PutAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return putAlarmDetectorResult.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe anomaly detectors for a metric and namespace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="metricNamespace">The namespace of the metric.</param>
    /// <param name="metricName">The metric of the anomaly detectors.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of detectors.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AnomalyDetector>> DescribeAnomalyDetectors(string
metricNamespace, string metricName)
    {
        List<AnomalyDetector> detectors = new List<AnomalyDetector>();
        var paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors =
_amazonCloudWatch.Paginators.DescribeAnomalyDetectors(
            new DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest()
            {
                MetricName = metricName,
                Namespace = metricNamespace
            });

        await foreach (var data in
paginatedDescribeAnomalyDetectors.AnomalyDetectors)
        {
            detectors.Add(data);
        }

        return detectors;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a single metric anomaly detector.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="anomalyDetector">The anomaly detector to delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAnomalyDetector(SingleMetricAnomalyDetector
 anomalyDetector)
    {
        var deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse = await
 _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteAnomalyDetectorAsync(
            new DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest()
            {
                SingleMetricAnomalyDetector = anomalyDetector
            });

        return deleteAnomalyDetectorResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a list of CloudWatch dashboards.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dashboardNames">List of dashboard names to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDashboards(List<string> dashboardNames)
    {
        var deleteDashboardsResponse = await
 _amazonCloudWatch.DeleteDashboardsAsync(
            new DeleteDashboardsRequest()
            {
                DashboardNames = dashboardNames
            });

        return deleteDashboardsResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DeleteAnomalyDetector
  - DeleteDashboards
  - DescribeAlarmHistory
  - DescribeAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric

- DescribeAnomalyDetectors
- GetMetricData
- GetMetricStatistics
- GetMetricWidgetImage
- ListMetrics
- PutAnomalyDetector
- PutDashboard
- PutMetricAlarm
- PutMetricData

CloudWatch 記錄範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 with CloudWatch Logs 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`AssociateKmsKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssociateKmsKey`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to associate an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key with
    /// an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
    /// </summary>
    public class AssociateKmsKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
            // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
            // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

            string kmsKeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:<account-
number>:key/7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";
            string groupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

            var request = new AssociateKmsKeyRequest
            {
                KmsKeyId = kmsKeyId,
                LogGroupName = groupName,
            };

            var response = await client.AssociateKmsKeyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully associated KMS key ID: {kmsKeyId}
 with log group: {groupName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not make the association between:
 {kmsKeyId} and {groupName}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AssociateKmsKey中的。

CancelExportTask

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CancelExportTask。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to cancel an Amazon CloudWatch Logs export task.
/// </summary>
public class CancelExportTask
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
        string taskId = "exampleTaskId";

        var request = new CancelExportTaskRequest
        {
            TaskId = taskId,
        };

        var response = await client.CancelExportTaskAsync(request);
```

```
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{taskId} successfully canceled.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{taskId} could not be canceled.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CancelExportTask中的。

`CreateExportTask`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateExportTask`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to create an Export Task to export the contents of the Amazon
    /// CloudWatch Logs to the specified Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
    /// bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateExportTask
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
            // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
```

```
            // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
            string taskName = "export-task-example";
            string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";
            string destination = "doc-example-bucket";
            var fromTime = 1437584472382;
            var toTime = 1437584472833;

            var request = new CreateExportTaskRequest
            {
                From = fromTime,
                To = toTime,
                TaskName = taskName,
                LogGroupName = logGroupName,
                Destination = destination,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateExportTaskAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The task, {taskName} with ID: " +
                                  $"{response.TaskId} has been created
successfully.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateExportTask中的。

`CreateLogGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateLogGroup`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateLogGroup
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
            // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
            // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

            string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

            var request = new CreateLogGroupRequest
            {
                LogGroupName = logGroupName,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateLogGroupAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully create log group with ID:
{logGroupName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create log group.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateLogGroup中的。

CreateLogStream

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateLogStream。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to create an Amazon CloudWatch Logs stream for a CloudWatch
/// log group.
/// </summary>
public class CreateLogStream
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
        // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
        // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
        // constructor.
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
        string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";
        string logStreamName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-logstream";

        var request = new CreateLogStreamRequest
        {
            LogGroupName = logGroupName,
            LogStreamName = logStreamName,
        };

        var response = await client.CreateLogStreamAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"{logStreamName} successfully created for
{logGroupName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create stream.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateLogStream中的。

DeleteLogGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteLogGroup。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon CloudWatch Logs Service to delete an existing
/// CloudWatch Logs log group.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteLogGroup
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
        string logGroupName = "cloudwatchlogs-example-loggroup";

        var request = new DeleteLogGroupRequest
```

```
            {
                LogGroupName = logGroupName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteLogGroupAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted CloudWatch log group,
{logGroupName}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteLogGroup中的。

`DescribeExportTasks`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeExportTasks`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to retrieve a list of information about Amazon CloudWatch
    /// Logs export tasks.
    /// </summary>
    public class DescribeExportTasks
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
```

```
            // This client object will be associated with the same AWS Region
            // as the default user on this system. If you need to use a
            // different AWS Region, pass it as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

            var request = new DescribeExportTasksRequest
            {
                Limit = 5,
            };

            var response = new DescribeExportTasksResponse();

            do
            {
                response = await client.DescribeExportTasksAsync(request);
                response.ExportTasks.ForEach(t =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{t.TaskName} with ID: {t.TaskId} has status:
{t.Status}");
                });
            }
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeExportTasks中的。

`DescribeLogGroups`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeLogGroups`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
    using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves information about existing Amazon CloudWatch Logs log groups
    /// and displays the information on the console.
    /// </summary>
    public class DescribeLogGroups
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Creates a CloudWatch Logs client using the default
            // user. If you need to work with resources in another
            // AWS Region than the one defined for the default user,
            // pass the AWS Region as a parameter to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();

            bool done = false;
            string newToken = null;

            var request = new DescribeLogGroupsRequest
            {
                Limit = 5,
            };

            DescribeLogGroupsResponse response;

            do
            {
                if (newToken is not null)
                {
                    request.NextToken = newToken;
                }

                response = await client.DescribeLogGroupsAsync(request);

                response.LogGroups.ForEach(lg =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{lg.LogGroupName} is associated with the
key: {lg.KmsKeyId}.");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Created on: {lg.CreationTime.Date.Date}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Date for this group will be stored for:
{lg.RetentionInDays} days.\n");
```

```
                });

                if (response.NextToken is null)
                {
                    done = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    newToken = response.NextToken;
                }
            }
            while (!done);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeLogGroups中的。

StartLiveTail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartLiveTail。

AWS SDK for .NET

包括必需的檔案。

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs;
using Amazon.CloudWatchLogs.Model;
```

啟動「即時尾巴」工作階段。

```
            var client = new AmazonCloudWatchLogsClient();
            var request = new StartLiveTailRequest
            {
                LogGroupIdentifiers = logGroupIdentifiers,
                LogStreamNames = logStreamNames,
                LogEventFilterPattern = filterPattern,
            };
```

```
            var response = await client.StartLiveTailAsync(request);

            // Catch if request fails
            if (response.HttpStatusCode != System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to start live tail session");
                return;
            }
```

您可以使用兩種方式處理來自 Live Tail 工作階段的事件：

```
            /* Method 1
            * 1). Asynchronously loop through the event stream
            * 2). Set a timer to dispose the stream and stop the Live Tail session
at the end.
            */
            var eventStream = response.ResponseStream;
            var task = Task.Run(() =>
            {
                foreach (var item in eventStream)
                {
                    if (item is LiveTailSessionUpdate liveTailSessionUpdate)
                    {
                        foreach (var sessionResult in
liveTailSessionUpdate.SessionResults)
                        {
                            Console.WriteLine("Message : {0}",
sessionResult.Message);
                        }
                    }
                    if (item is LiveTailSessionStart)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("Live Tail session started");
                    }
                    // On-stream exceptions are processed here
                    if (item is CloudWatchLogsEventStreamException)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: {item}");
                    }
                }
            });
            // Close the stream to stop the session after a timeout
```

```
            if (!task.Wait(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10))){
                eventStream.Dispose();
                Console.WriteLine("End of line");
            }
```

```
            /* Method 2
            * 1). Add event handlers to each event variable
            * 2). Start processing the stream and wait for a timeout using
AutoResetEvent
            */
            AutoResetEvent endEvent = new AutoResetEvent(false);
            var eventStream = response.ResponseStream;
            using (eventStream) // automatically disposes the stream to stop the
session after execution finishes
            {
                eventStream.SessionStartReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("LiveTail session started");
                };
                eventStream.SessionUpdateReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    foreach (LiveTailSessionLogEvent logEvent in
e.EventStreamEvent.SessionResults){
                        Console.WriteLine("Message: {0}", logEvent.Message);
                    }
                };
                // On-stream exceptions are captured here
                eventStream.ExceptionReceived += (sender, e) =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"ERROR: {e.EventStreamException.Message}");
                };

                eventStream.StartProcessing();
                // Stream events for this amount of time.
                endEvent.WaitOne(TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10));
                Console.WriteLine("End of line");
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartLiveTail中的。

Amazon Cognito 身份提供商示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon Cognito 身分識別提供者使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AdminGetUser`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AdminGetUser`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Get the specified user from an Amazon Cognito user pool with administrator
access.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
   /// <param name="poolId">The Id of the Amazon Cognito user pool.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task<UserStatusType> GetAdminUserAsync(string userName, string
poolId)
   {
       AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = new AdminGetUserRequest
       {
```

```
            Username = userName,
            UserPoolId = poolId,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminGetUserAsync(userRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"User status {response.UserStatus}");
        return response.UserStatus;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AdminGetUser中的。

AdminInitiateAuth

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AdminInitiateAuth。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate an admin auth request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID to use.</param>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The ID of the user pool.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to authenticate.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <returns>The session to use in challenge-response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AdminInitiateAuthAsync(string clientId, string
userPoolId, string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var request = new AdminInitiateAuthRequest
        {
```

```
            ClientId = clientId,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(request);
        return response.Session;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AdminInitiateAuth中的。

AdminRespondToAuthChallenge

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AdminRespondToAuthChallenge。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Respond to an admin authentication challenge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID.</param>
    /// <param name="mfaCode">The multi-factor authentication code.</param>
    /// <param name="session">The current application session.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>The result of the authentication response.</returns>
    public async Task<AuthenticationResultType> AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(
        string userName,
        string clientId,
        string mfaCode,
        string session,
        string userPoolId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");
```

```
        var challengeResponses = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        challengeResponses.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.Add("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        var respondToAuthChallengeRequest = new AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
        {
            ChallengeName = ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
            ClientId = clientId,
            ChallengeResponses = challengeResponses,
            Session = session,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
        };

        var response = await
_cognitoService.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Response to Authentication
{response.AuthenticationResult.TokenType}");
        return response.AuthenticationResult;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AdminRespondToAuthChallenge中的。

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssociateSoftwareToken`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get an MFA token to authenticate the user with the authenticator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The session name.</param>
    /// <returns>The session name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(string session)
```

```
    {
        var softwareTokenRequest = new AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            Session = session,
        };

        var tokenResponse = await
_cognitoService.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(softwareTokenRequest);
        var secretCode = tokenResponse.SecretCode;

        Console.WriteLine($"Use the following secret code to set up the
authenticator: {secretCode}");

        return tokenResponse.Session;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AssociateSoftwareToken中的。

ConfirmDevice

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ConfirmDevice`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiates and confirms tracking of the device.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessToken">The user's access token.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceKey">The key of the device from Amazon Cognito.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceName">The device name.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmDeviceAsync(string accessToken, string deviceKey,
string deviceName)
    {
        var request = new ConfirmDeviceRequest
```

```
        {
            AccessToken = accessToken,
            DeviceKey = deviceKey,
            DeviceName = deviceName
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmDeviceAsync(request);
        return response.UserConfirmationNecessary;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ConfirmDevice中的。

ConfirmSignUp

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ConfirmSignUp。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Confirm that the user has signed up.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of this application.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The confirmation code sent to the user.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmSignupAsync(string clientId, string code, string
userName)
    {
        var signUpRequest = new ConfirmSignUpRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            ConfirmationCode = code,
            Username = userName,
        };
```

```
        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmSignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{userName} was confirmed");
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ConfirmSignUp中的。

InitiateAuth

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用InitiateAuth。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate authorization.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user who is authenticating.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The password for the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <returns>The response from the initiate auth request.</returns>
    public async Task<InitiateAuthResponse> InitiateAuthAsync(string clientId,
 string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var authRequest = new InitiateAuthRequest

        {
```

```
            ClientId = clientId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.InitiateAuthAsync(authRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Result Challenge is : {response.ChallengeName}");

        return response;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InitiateAuth中的。

ListUserPools

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListUserPools。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the Amazon Cognito user pools for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of UserPoolDescriptionType objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserPoolDescriptionType>> ListUserPoolsAsync()
    {
        var userPools = new List<UserPoolDescriptionType>();

        var userPoolsPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUserPools(new
ListUserPoolsRequest());

        await foreach (var response in userPoolsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            userPools.AddRange(response.UserPools);
        }

        return userPools;
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListUserPools中的。

ListUsers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUsers`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of users for the Amazon Cognito user pool.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserType>> ListUsersAsync(string userPoolId)
    {
        var request = new ListUsersRequest
        {
            UserPoolId = userPoolId
        };

        var users = new List<UserType>();

        var usersPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUsers(request);
        await foreach (var response in usersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListUsers中的。

ResendConfirmationCode

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ResendConfirmationCode。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Send a new confirmation code to a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of the client application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of user who will receive the code.</
param>
    /// <returns>The delivery details.</returns>
    public async Task<CodeDeliveryDetailsType> ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(string
 clientId, string userName)
    {
        var codeRequest = new ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await
 _cognitoService.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(codeRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"Method of delivery is
 {response.CodeDeliveryDetails.DeliveryMedium}");

        return response.CodeDeliveryDetails;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ResendConfirmationCode中的。

SignUp

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SignUp。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Sign up a new user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to use.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <param name="email">The email address of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the user was confirmed.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> SignUpAsync(string clientId, string userName, string
 password, string email)
    {
        var userAttrs = new AttributeType
        {
            Name = "email",
            Value = email,
        };

        var userAttrsList = new List<AttributeType>();

        userAttrsList.Add(userAttrs);

        var signUpRequest = new SignUpRequest
        {
            UserAttributes = userAttrsList,
            Username = userName,
            ClientId = clientId,
            Password = password
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.SignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SignUp中的。

`VerifySoftwareToken`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`VerifySoftwareToken`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The name of the session.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The MFA code.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the software token.</returns>
    public async Task<VerifySoftwareTokenResponseType>
VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(string session, string code)
    {
        var tokenRequest = new VerifySoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            UserCode = code,
            Session = session,
        };

        var verifyResponse = await
_cognitoService.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(tokenRequest);

        return verifyResponse.Status;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考VerifySoftwareToken中的。

案例

使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用使用者名稱、密碼和電子郵件地址註冊並確認使用者。
- 透過將 MFA 應用程式與使用者建立關聯，以設定多重要素身分驗證。
- 使用密碼和 MFA 代碼登入。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace CognitoBasics;

public class CognitoBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Cognito.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider>()
            .AddTransient<CognitoWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<CognitoBasics>();
```

```
        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var cognitoWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<CognitoWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        UiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // clientId - The app client Id value that you get from the AWS CDK script.
        var clientId = configuration["ClientId"]; // "*** REPLACE WITH CLIENT ID
VALUE FROM CDK SCRIPT";

        // poolId - The pool Id that you get from the AWS CDK script.
        var poolId = configuration["PoolId"]!; // "*** REPLACE WITH POOL ID VALUE
FROM CDK SCRIPT";
        var userName = configuration["UserName"];
        var password = configuration["Password"];
        var email = configuration["Email"];

        // If the username wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (userName is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Username: ");
                userName = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName));
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"\nUsername: {userName}");

        // If the password wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (password is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Password: ");
```

```
                password = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(password));
        }

        // If the email address wasn't set in the configuration file,
        // get it from the user now.
        if (email is null)
        {
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Email: ");
                email = Console.ReadLine();
            } while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email));
        }

        // Now sign up the user.
        Console.WriteLine($"\nSigning up {userName} with email address: {email}");
        await cognitoWrapper.SignUpAsync(clientId, userName, password, email);

        // Add the user to the user pool.
        Console.WriteLine($"Adding {userName} to the user pool");
        await cognitoWrapper.GetAdminUserAsync(userName, poolId);

        UiMethods.DisplayTitle("Get confirmation code");
        Console.WriteLine($"Conformation code sent to {userName}.");
        Console.Write("Would you like to send a new code? (Y/N) ");
        var answer = Console.ReadLine();

        if (answer!.ToLower() == "y")
        {
            await cognitoWrapper.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(clientId, userName);
            Console.WriteLine("Sending a new confirmation code");
        }

        Console.Write("Enter confirmation code (from Email): ");
        var code = Console.ReadLine();

        await cognitoWrapper.ConfirmSignupAsync(clientId, code, userName);

        UiMethods.DisplayTitle("Checking status");
        Console.WriteLine($"Rechecking the status of {userName} in the user pool");
        await cognitoWrapper.GetAdminUserAsync(userName, poolId);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up authenticator for {userName} in the user
 pool");
        var setupResponse = await cognitoWrapper.InitiateAuthAsync(clientId,
 userName, password);

        var setupSession = await
 cognitoWrapper.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(setupResponse.Session);
        Console.Write("Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator: ");
        var setupCode = Console.ReadLine();

        var setupResult = await
 cognitoWrapper.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(setupSession, setupCode);
        Console.WriteLine($"Setup status: {setupResult}");

        Console.WriteLine($"Now logging in {userName} in the user pool");
        var authSession = await cognitoWrapper.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(clientId,
 poolId, userName, password);

        Console.Write("Enter a new 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator:
 ");
        var authCode = Console.ReadLine();

        var authResult = await
 cognitoWrapper.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(userName, clientId, authCode,
 authSession, poolId);
        Console.WriteLine($"Authenticated and received access token:
 {authResult.AccessToken}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Cognito scenario is complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}


using System.Net;

namespace CognitoActions;

/// <summary>
/// Methods to perform Amazon Cognito Identity Provider actions.
/// </summary>
public class CognitoWrapper
{
```

```
    private readonly IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider _cognitoService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the wrapper class containing Amazon Cognito actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cognitoService">The Amazon Cognito client object.</param>
    public CognitoWrapper(IAmazonCognitoIdentityProvider cognitoService)
    {
        _cognitoService = cognitoService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the Amazon Cognito user pools for an account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of UserPoolDescriptionType objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserPoolDescriptionType>> ListUserPoolsAsync()
    {
        var userPools = new List<UserPoolDescriptionType>();

        var userPoolsPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUserPools(new
ListUserPoolsRequest());

        await foreach (var response in userPoolsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            userPools.AddRange(response.UserPools);
        }

        return userPools;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of users for the Amazon Cognito user pool.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<UserType>> ListUsersAsync(string userPoolId)
    {
        var request = new ListUsersRequest
        {
            UserPoolId = userPoolId
        };

        var users = new List<UserType>();
```

```
        var usersPaginator = _cognitoService.Paginators.ListUsers(request);
        await foreach (var response in usersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Respond to an admin authentication challenge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID.</param>
    /// <param name="mfaCode">The multi-factor authentication code.</param>
    /// <param name="session">The current application session.</param>
    /// <param name="clientId">The user pool ID.</param>
    /// <returns>The result of the authentication response.</returns>
    public async Task<AuthenticationResultType> AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(
        string userName,
        string clientId,
        string mfaCode,
        string session,
        string userPoolId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");

        var challengeResponses = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        challengeResponses.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.Add("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        var respondToAuthChallengeRequest = new AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
        {
            ChallengeName = ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
            ClientId = clientId,
            ChallengeResponses = challengeResponses,
            Session = session,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
        };

        var response = await
_cognitoService.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeAsync(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Response to Authentication
{response.AuthenticationResult.TokenType}");
        return response.AuthenticationResult;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The name of the session.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The MFA code.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the software token.</returns>
    public async Task<VerifySoftwareTokenResponseType>
VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(string session, string code)
    {
        var tokenRequest = new VerifySoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            UserCode = code,
            Session = session,
        };

        var verifyResponse = await
_cognitoService.VerifySoftwareTokenAsync(tokenRequest);

        return verifyResponse.Status;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get an MFA token to authenticate the user with the authenticator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="session">The session name.</param>
    /// <returns>The session name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(string session)
    {
        var softwareTokenRequest = new AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
        {
            Session = session,
        };

        var tokenResponse = await
_cognitoService.AssociateSoftwareTokenAsync(softwareTokenRequest);
        var secretCode = tokenResponse.SecretCode;
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Use the following secret code to set up the
 authenticator: {secretCode}");

        return tokenResponse.Session;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate an admin auth request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client ID to use.</param>
    /// <param name="userPoolId">The ID of the user pool.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to authenticate.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <returns>The session to use in challenge-response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AdminInitiateAuthAsync(string clientId, string
 userPoolId, string userName, string password)
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var request = new AdminInitiateAuthRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            UserPoolId = userPoolId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminInitiateAuthAsync(request);
        return response.Session;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate authorization.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user who is authenticating.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The password for the user who is authenticating.</
param>
    /// <returns>The response from the initiate auth request.</returns>
    public async Task<InitiateAuthResponse> InitiateAuthAsync(string clientId,
 string userName, string password)
```

```
    {
        var authParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        authParameters.Add("USERNAME", userName);
        authParameters.Add("PASSWORD", password);

        var authRequest = new InitiateAuthRequest

        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            AuthParameters = authParameters,
            AuthFlow = AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.InitiateAuthAsync(authRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"Result Challenge is : {response.ChallengeName}");

        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Confirm that the user has signed up.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of this application.</param>
    /// <param name="code">The confirmation code sent to the user.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmSignupAsync(string clientId, string code, string
userName)
    {
        var signUpRequest = new ConfirmSignUpRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            ConfirmationCode = code,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmSignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{userName} was confirmed");
            return true;
        }
        return false;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiates and confirms tracking of the device.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessToken">The user's access token.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceKey">The key of the device from Amazon Cognito.</param>
    /// <param name="deviceName">The device name.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<bool> ConfirmDeviceAsync(string accessToken, string deviceKey,
 string deviceName)
    {
        var request = new ConfirmDeviceRequest
        {
            AccessToken = accessToken,
            DeviceKey = deviceKey,
            DeviceName = deviceName
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.ConfirmDeviceAsync(request);
        return response.UserConfirmationNecessary;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Send a new confirmation code to a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The Id of the client application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of user who will receive the code.</
param>
    /// <returns>The delivery details.</returns>
    public async Task<CodeDeliveryDetailsType> ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(string
 clientId, string userName)
    {
        var codeRequest = new ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
        {
            ClientId = clientId,
            Username = userName,
        };

        var response = await
 _cognitoService.ResendConfirmationCodeAsync(codeRequest);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Method of delivery is
 {response.CodeDeliveryDetails.DeliveryMedium}");

        return response.CodeDeliveryDetails;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the specified user from an Amazon Cognito user pool with administrator
 access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the user.</param>
    /// <param name="poolId">The Id of the Amazon Cognito user pool.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<UserStatusType> GetAdminUserAsync(string userName, string
 poolId)
    {
        AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = new AdminGetUserRequest
        {
            Username = userName,
            UserPoolId = poolId,
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.AdminGetUserAsync(userRequest);

        Console.WriteLine($"User status {response.UserStatus}");
        return response.UserStatus;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Sign up a new user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clientId">The client Id of the application.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username to use.</param>
    /// <param name="password">The user's password.</param>
    /// <param name="email">The email address of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the user was confirmed.</
returns>
    public async Task<bool> SignUpAsync(string clientId, string userName, string
 password, string email)
    {
        var userAttrs = new AttributeType
        {
```

```
            Name = "email",
            Value = email,
        };

        var userAttrsList = new List<AttributeType>();

        userAttrsList.Add(userAttrs);

        var signUpRequest = new SignUpRequest
        {
            UserAttributes = userAttrsList,
            Username = userName,
            ClientId = clientId,
            Password = password
        };

        var response = await _cognitoService.SignUpAsync(signUpRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

Amazon Comprehend 的例子使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon Comprehend 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DetectDominantLanguage`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectDominantLanguage`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Comprehend;
using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example calls the Amazon Comprehend service to determine the
/// dominant language.
/// </summary>
public static class DetectDominantLanguage
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Calls Amazon Comprehend to determine the dominant language used in
    /// the sample text.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle.";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectDominantLanguage\n");
            var detectDominantLanguageRequest = new DetectDominantLanguageRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
            };

            var detectDominantLanguageResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectDominantLanguageAsync(detectDominantLanguageRequest);
            foreach (var dl in detectDominantLanguageResponse.Languages)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Language Code: {dl.LanguageCode}, Score:
{dl.Score}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectDominantLanguage中的。

`DetectEntities`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectEntities`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use the AmazonComprehend service detect any
    /// entities in submitted text.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectEntities
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// The main method calls the DetectEntitiesAsync method to find any
        /// entities in the sample code.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectEntities\n");
            var detectEntitiesRequest = new DetectEntitiesRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectEntitiesResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectEntitiesAsync(detectEntitiesRequest);

            foreach (var e in detectEntitiesResponse.Entities)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {e.Text}, Type: {e.Type}, Score:
{e.Score}, BeginOffset: {e.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {e.EndOffset}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectEntities中的。

DetectKeyPhrases

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectKeyPhrases。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Comprehend;
using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use the Amazon Comprehend service to
/// search text for key phrases.
/// </summary>
public static class DetectKeyPhrase
{
    /// <summary>
    /// This method calls the Amazon Comprehend method DetectKeyPhrasesAsync
    /// to detect any key phrases in the sample text.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

        var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

        // Call DetectKeyPhrases API
        Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectKeyPhrases");
        var detectKeyPhrasesRequest = new DetectKeyPhrasesRequest()
        {
            Text = text,
            LanguageCode = "en",
        };
        var detectKeyPhrasesResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectKeyPhrasesAsync(detectKeyPhrasesRequest);
        foreach (var kp in detectKeyPhrasesResponse.KeyPhrases)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Text: {kp.Text}, Score: {kp.Score}, BeginOffset:
{kp.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {kp.EndOffset}");
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectKeyPhrases中的。

DetectPiiEntities

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectPiiEntities。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Comprehend;
using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use the Amazon Comprehend service to find
/// personally identifiable information (PII) within text submitted to the
/// DetectPiiEntitiesAsync method.
/// </summary>
public class DetectingPII
{
    /// <summary>
    /// This method calls the DetectPiiEntitiesAsync method to locate any
    /// personally dientifiable information within the supplied text.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
```

```
            var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();
            var text = @"Hello Paul Santos. The latest statement for your
                        credit card account 1111-0000-1111-0000 was
                        mailed to 123 Any Street, Seattle, WA 98109.";

            var request = new DetectPiiEntitiesRequest
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "EN",
            };

            var response = await comprehendClient.DetectPiiEntitiesAsync(request);

            if (response.Entities.Count > 0)
            {
                foreach (var entity in response.Entities)
                {
                    var entityValue = text.Substring(entity.BeginOffset,
entity.EndOffset - entity.BeginOffset);
                    Console.WriteLine($"{entity.Type}: {entityValue}");
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectPiiEntities中的。

DetectSentiment

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectSentiment。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
```

```
    using Amazon.Comprehend;
    using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to detect the overall sentiment of the supplied
    /// text using the Amazon Comprehend service.
    /// </summary>
    public static class DetectSentiment
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the DetetectSentimentAsync method to analyze the
        /// supplied text and determine the overal sentiment.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

            var comprehendClient = new
AmazonComprehendClient(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USWest2);

            // Call DetectKeyPhrases API
            Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectSentiment");
            var detectSentimentRequest = new DetectSentimentRequest()
            {
                Text = text,
                LanguageCode = "en",
            };
            var detectSentimentResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectSentimentAsync(detectSentimentRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sentiment: {detectSentimentResponse.Sentiment}");
            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectSentiment中的。

DetectSyntax

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectSyntax。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Comprehend;
using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use Amazon Comprehend to detect syntax
/// elements by calling the DetectSyntaxAsync method.
/// </summary>
public class DetectingSyntax
{
    /// <summary>
    /// This method calls DetectSynaxAsync to identify the syntax elements
    /// in the sample text.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string text = "It is raining today in Seattle";

        var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

        // Call DetectSyntax API
        Console.WriteLine("Calling DetectSyntaxAsync\n");
        var detectSyntaxRequest = new DetectSyntaxRequest()
        {
            Text = text,
            LanguageCode = "en",
        };
        DetectSyntaxResponse detectSyntaxResponse = await
comprehendClient.DetectSyntaxAsync(detectSyntaxRequest);
        foreach (SyntaxToken s in detectSyntaxResponse.SyntaxTokens)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Text: {s.Text}, PartOfSpeech:
{s.PartOfSpeech.Tag}, BeginOffset: {s.BeginOffset}, EndOffset: {s.EndOffset}");
        }
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Done");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectSyntax中的。

StartTopicsDetectionJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartTopicsDetectionJob。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Comprehend;
using Amazon.Comprehend.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example scans the documents in an Amazon Simple Storage Service
/// (Amazon S3) bucket and analyzes it for topics. The results are stored
/// in another bucket and then the resulting job properties are displayed
/// on the screen. This example was created using the AWS SDK for .NEt
/// version 3.7 and .NET Core version 5.0.
/// </summary>
public static class TopicModeling
{
    /// <summary>
    /// This methos calls a topic detection job by calling the Amazon
    /// Comprehend StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var comprehendClient = new AmazonComprehendClient();

        string inputS3Uri = "s3://input bucket/input path";
```

```
            InputFormat inputDocFormat = InputFormat.ONE_DOC_PER_FILE;
            string outputS3Uri = "s3://output bucket/output path";
            string dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::account ID:role/data access
role";
            int numberOfTopics = 10;

            var startTopicsDetectionJobRequest = new
StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest()
            {
                InputDataConfig = new InputDataConfig()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputS3Uri,
                    InputFormat = inputDocFormat,
                },
                OutputDataConfig = new OutputDataConfig()
                {
                    S3Uri = outputS3Uri,
                },
                DataAccessRoleArn = dataAccessRoleArn,
                NumberOfTopics = numberOfTopics,
            };

            var startTopicsDetectionJobResponse = await
comprehendClient.StartTopicsDetectionJobAsync(startTopicsDetectionJobRequest);

            var jobId = startTopicsDetectionJobResponse.JobId;
            Console.WriteLine("JobId: " + jobId);

            var describeTopicsDetectionJobRequest = new
DescribeTopicsDetectionJobRequest()
            {
                JobId = jobId,
            };

            var describeTopicsDetectionJobResponse = await
comprehendClient.DescribeTopicsDetectionJobAsync(describeTopicsDetectionJobRequest);

PrintJobProperties(describeTopicsDetectionJobResponse.TopicsDetectionJobProperties);

            var listTopicsDetectionJobsResponse = await
comprehendClient.ListTopicsDetectionJobsAsync(new
ListTopicsDetectionJobsRequest());
            foreach (var props in
listTopicsDetectionJobsResponse.TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList)
```

```
            {
                PrintJobProperties(props);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method is a helper method that displays the job properties
        /// from the call to StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="props">A list of properties from the call to
        /// StartTopicsDetectionJobRequest.</param>
        private static void PrintJobProperties(TopicsDetectionJobProperties props)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"JobId: {props.JobId}, JobName: {props.JobName},
JobStatus: {props.JobStatus}");
            Console.WriteLine($"NumberOfTopics: {props.NumberOfTopics}\nInputS3Uri:
{props.InputDataConfig.S3Uri}");
            Console.WriteLine($"InputFormat: {props.InputDataConfig.InputFormat},
OutputS3Uri: {props.OutputDataConfig.S3Uri}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartTopicsDetectionJob中的。

使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 與 DynamoDB 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello DynamoDB

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 DynamoDB。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

namespace DynamoDB_Actions;

public static class HelloDynamoDB
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var dynamoDbClient = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon Dynamo DB! Following are some of your
 tables:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five tables.
        var response = await dynamoDbClient.ListTablesAsync(
            new ListTablesRequest()
            {
                Limit = 5
            });

        foreach (var table in response.TableNames)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTable: {table}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTables中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

BatchExecuteStatement

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用BatchExecuteStatement。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用多批 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table into which the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
```

```
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset += 25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                }
```

```
            }

            return success;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null!;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

            if (allMovies is not null)
            {
                // Return the first 250 entries.
                return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
            }
            else
            {
                return null!;
            }
        }
```

使用多批 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Gets movies from the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="year1">The year of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year of the second movie.</param>
        /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> GetBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            string title2,
            int year1,
            int year2)
        {
            var getBatch = $"SELECT FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            if (response.Responses.Count > 0)
            {
                response.Responses.ForEach(r =>
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine($"{r.Item["title"]}\t{r.Item["year"]}");
                });
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find either {title1} or {title2}.");
                return false;
            }

        }
```

使用多批 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates information for multiple movies.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// movies to be updated.</param>
        /// <param name="producer1">The producer name for the first movie
        /// to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year that the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="producer2">The producer name for the second
        /// movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year that the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the update.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateBatch(
            string tableName,
            string producer1,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string producer2,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title = ?
 AND year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
```

```
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer1 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer2 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

使用多批 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple movies using a PartiQL BatchExecuteAsync
        /// statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// moves that will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="year1">The year the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
 = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });
```

```
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

BatchGetItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用BatchGetItem。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2.Model;

namespace LowLevelBatchGet
{
    public class LowLevelBatchGet
    {
        private static readonly string _table1Name = "Forum";
        private static readonly string _table2Name = "Thread";

        public static async void RetrieveMultipleItemsBatchGet(AmazonDynamoDBClient
 client)
        {
            var request = new BatchGetItemRequest
            {
                RequestItems = new Dictionary<string, KeysAndAttributes>()
            {
                { _table1Name,
                  new KeysAndAttributes
                  {
                      Keys = new List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue> >()
                      {
                          new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
```

```
                            {
                                { "Name", new AttributeValue {
                              S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                        } }
                              },
                              new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                              {
                                { "Name", new AttributeValue {
                              S = "Amazon S3"
                        } }
                              }
                      }
                  }},
              {
                  _table2Name,
                  new KeysAndAttributes
                  {
                      Keys = new List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue> >()
                      {
                          new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                          {
                              { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                    S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                                } },
                              { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                    S = "DynamoDB Thread 1"
                                } }
                          },
                          new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                          {
                              { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                    S = "Amazon DynamoDB"
                                } },
                              { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                    S = "DynamoDB Thread 2"
                                } }
                          },
                          new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>()
                          {
                              { "ForumName", new AttributeValue {
                                    S = "Amazon S3"
                                } },
                              { "Subject", new AttributeValue {
                                    S = "S3 Thread 1"
```

```
                                    } }
                                }
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
                };

                BatchGetItemResponse response;
                do
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Making request");
                    response = await client.BatchGetItemAsync(request);

                    // Check the response.
                    var responses = response.Responses; // Attribute list in the
response.

                    foreach (var tableResponse in responses)
                    {
                        var tableResults = tableResponse.Value;
                        Console.WriteLine("Items retrieved from table {0}",
tableResponse.Key);
                        foreach (var item1 in tableResults)
                        {
                            PrintItem(item1);
                        }
                    }

                    // Any unprocessed keys? could happen if you exceed
ProvisionedThroughput or some other error.
                    Dictionary<string, KeysAndAttributes> unprocessedKeys =
response.UnprocessedKeys;
                    foreach (var unprocessedTableKeys in unprocessedKeys)
                    {
                        // Print table name.
                        Console.WriteLine(unprocessedTableKeys.Key);
                        // Print unprocessed primary keys.
                        foreach (var key in unprocessedTableKeys.Value.Keys)
                        {
                            PrintItem(key);
                        }
                    }
```

```
                request.RequestItems = unprocessedKeys;
            } while (response.UnprocessedKeys.Count > 0);
        }

        private static void PrintItem(Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
 attributeList)
        {
            foreach (KeyValuePair<string, AttributeValue> kvp in attributeList)
            {
                string attributeName = kvp.Key;
                AttributeValue value = kvp.Value;

                Console.WriteLine(
                    attributeName + " " +
                    (value.S == null ? "" : "S=[" + value.S + "]") +
                    (value.N == null ? "" : "N=[" + value.N + "]") +
                    (value.SS == null ? "" : "SS=[" + string.Join(",",
 value.SS.ToArray()) + "]") +
                    (value.NS == null ? "" : "NS=[" + string.Join(",",
 value.NS.ToArray()) + "]")
                    );
            }
            Console.WriteLine("************************************************");
        }

        static void Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            RetrieveMultipleItemsBatchGet(client);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考BatchGetItem中的。

BatchWriteItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用BatchWriteItem。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將一批項目寫入電影資料表。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<List<Movie>>(
                json,
                new JsonSerializerOptions
                {
                    PropertyNameCaseInsensitive = true
                });

            // Now return the first 250 entries.
            return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Writes 250 items to the movie table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">A string containing the full path to
        /// the JSON file containing movie data.</param>
        /// <returns>A long integer value representing the number of movies
```

```
        /// imported from the JSON file.</returns>
        public static async Task<long> BatchWriteItemsAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            string movieFileName)
        {
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);
            if (movies is null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Couldn't find the JSON file with movie data.");
                return 0;
            }

            var context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            var movieBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Movie>();
            movieBatch.AddPutItems(movies);

            Console.WriteLine("Adding imported movies to the table.");
            await movieBatch.ExecuteAsync();

            return movies.Count;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

`CreateTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTable`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon DynamoDB table and then waits for the new
        /// table to become active.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateMovieTableAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient
 client, string tableName)
        {
            var response = await client.CreateTableAsync(new CreateTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                {
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S,
                    },
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N,
                    },
                },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                {
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        KeyType = KeyType.HASH,
                    },
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        KeyType = KeyType.RANGE,
                    },
                },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5,
                },
            });
```

```
            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("Waiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = response.TableDescription.TableName,
            };

            TableStatus status;

            int sleepDuration = 2000;

            do
            {
                System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(sleepDuration);

                var describeTableResponse = await
client.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateTable中的。

`DeleteItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteItem`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single item from a DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which the item
        /// will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieToDelete">A movie object containing the title and
        /// year of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// delete operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteItemAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            string tableName,
            Movie movieToDelete)
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = movieToDelete.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = movieToDelete.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new DeleteItemRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                Key = key,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteItemAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteItem中的。

DeleteTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTable。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
string tableName)
        {
            var request = new DeleteTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteTableAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Table {response.TableDescription.TableName}
successfully deleted.");
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not delete table.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTable中的。

`DescribeTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTable`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
private static async Task GetTableInformation()
{
    Console.WriteLine("\n*** Retrieving table information ***");

    var response = await Client.DescribeTableAsync(new DescribeTableRequest
    {
        TableName = ExampleTableName
    });

    var table = response.Table;
    Console.WriteLine($"Name: {table.TableName}");
    Console.WriteLine($"# of items: {table.ItemCount}");
    Console.WriteLine($"Provision Throughput (reads/sec): " +
                      $"{table.ProvisionedThroughput.ReadCapacityUnits}");
    Console.WriteLine($"Provision Throughput (writes/sec): " +
                      $"{table.ProvisionedThroughput.WriteCapacityUnits}");
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeTable中的。

`ExecuteStatement`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ExecuteStatement`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

使用 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
```

```
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }
```

使用 SELECT 陳述式取得項目清單。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve multiple movies by year using a SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movies were released.</param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetMovies(string tableName, int year)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE year = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
```

```
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }
```

使用 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

使用 DELETE 陳述式刪除單個影片。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

GetItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetItem`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Gets information about an existing movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information about
        /// the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the movie.</
param>
        /// <returns>A Dictionary object containing information about the item
        /// retrieved.</returns>
        public static async Task<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>
 GetItemAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client, Movie newMovie, string tableName)
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new GetItemRequest
            {
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await client.GetItemAsync(request);
            return response.Item;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetItem中的。

ListTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTables。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
private static async Task ListMyTables()
{
    Console.WriteLine("\n*** Listing tables ***");

    string lastTableNameEvaluated = null;
    do
    {
        var response = await Client.ListTablesAsync(new ListTablesRequest
        {
            Limit = 2,
            ExclusiveStartTableName = lastTableNameEvaluated
        });

        foreach (var name in response.TableNames)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(name);
        }

        lastTableNameEvaluated = response.LastEvaluatedTableName;
    } while (lastTableNameEvaluated != null);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTables中的。

PutItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutItem。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Adds a new item to the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing informtation for
        /// the movie to add to the table.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the item will be
 added.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the results of adding the
 item.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> PutItemAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
 Movie newMovie, string tableName)
        {
            var item = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new PutItemRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                Item = item,
            };

            var response = await client.PutItemAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutItem中的。

Query

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Query。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Queries the table for movies released in a particular year and
        /// then displays the information for the movies returned.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to query.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The release year for which we want to
        /// view movies.</param>
        /// <returns>The number of movies that match the query.</returns>
        public static async Task<int> QueryMoviesAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
string tableName, int year)
        {
            var movieTable = Table.LoadTable(client, tableName);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("year", QueryOperator.Equal, year);

            Console.WriteLine("\nFind movies released in: {year}:");

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Limit = 10, // 10 items per page.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
                {
                  "title",
                  "year",
                },
                ConsistentRead = true,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            // Value used to track how many movies match the
```

```
            // supplied criteria.
            var moviesFound = 0;

            Search search = movieTable.Query(config);
            do
            {
                var movieList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                moviesFound += movieList.Count;

                foreach (var movie in movieList)
                {
                    DisplayDocument(movie);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);

            return moviesFound;
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 Query。

Scan

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Scan`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        public static async Task<int> ScanTableAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            string tableName,
            int startYear,
            int endYear)
        {
            var request = new ScanRequest
            {
```

```
                TableName = tableName,
                ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                  { "#yr", "year" },
                },
                ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
                {
                    { ":y_a", new AttributeValue { N = startYear.ToString() } },
                    { ":y_z", new AttributeValue { N = endYear.ToString() } },
                },
                FilterExpression = "#yr between :y_a and :y_z",
                ProjectionExpression = "#yr, title, info.actors[0], info.directors,
info.running_time_secs",
                Limit = 10 // Set a limit to demonstrate using the LastEvaluatedKey.
            };

            // Keep track of how many movies were found.
            int foundCount = 0;

            var response = new ScanResponse();
            do
            {
                response = await client.ScanAsync(request);
                foundCount += response.Items.Count;
                response.Items.ForEach(i => DisplayItem(i));
                request.ExclusiveStartKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
            }
            while (response.LastEvaluatedKey.Count > 0);
            return foundCount;
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 Scan。

UpdateItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateItem。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates an existing item in the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information for
        /// the movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="newInfo">A MovieInfo object that contains the
        /// information that will be changed.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table that contains the movie.</
param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateItemAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            Movie newMovie,
            MovieInfo newInfo,
            string tableName)
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };
            var updates = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValueUpdate>
            {
                ["info.plot"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { S = newInfo.Plot },
                },

                ["info.rating"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
```

```
                    Value = new AttributeValue { N = newInfo.Rank.ToString() },
                },
            };

            var request = new UpdateItemRequest
            {
                AttributeUpdates = updates,
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await client.UpdateItemAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UpdateItem中的。

案例

開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立可存放電影資料的資料表。
- 放入、取得和更新資料表中的單個電影。
- 將影片資料從範例 JSON 檔案寫入資料表。
- 查詢特定年份發表的電影。
- 掃描某個年份範圍內發表的電影。
- 從資料表刪除電影，然後刪除資料表。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// This example application performs the following basic Amazon DynamoDB
// functions:
//
//     CreateTableAsync
//     PutItemAsync
//     UpdateItemAsync
//     BatchWriteItemAsync
//     GetItemAsync
//     DeleteItemAsync
//     Query
//     Scan
//     DeleteItemAsync
//
using Amazon.DynamoDBv2;
using DynamoDB_Actions;

public class DynamoDB_Basics
{
    // Separator for the console display.
    private static readonly string SepBar = new string('-', 80);

    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

        var tableName = "movie_table";

        // Relative path to moviedata.json in the local repository.
        var movieFileName = @"..\..\..\..\..\..\..\..\resources\sample_files
\movies.json";

        DisplayInstructions();

        // Create a new table and wait for it to be active.
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the new table: {tableName}");

        var success = await DynamoDbMethods.CreateMovieTableAsync(client,
 tableName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\nTable: {tableName} successfully created.");
        }
```

```
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\nCould not create {tableName}.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Add a single new movie to the table.
        var newMovie = new Movie
        {
            Year = 2021,
            Title = "Spider-Man: No Way Home",
        };

        success = await DynamoDbMethods.PutItemAsync(client, newMovie, tableName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Added {newMovie.Title} to the table.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not add movie to table.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Update the new movie by adding a plot and rank.
        var newInfo = new MovieInfo
        {
            Plot = "With Spider-Man's identity now revealed, Peter asks" +
                   "Doctor Strange for help. When a spell goes wrong, dangerous" +
                   "foes from other worlds start to appear, forcing Peter to" +
                   "discover what it truly means to be Spider-Man.",
            Rank = 9,
        };

        success = await DynamoDbMethods.UpdateItemAsync(client, newMovie, newInfo,
tableName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully updated the movie: {newMovie.Title}");
        }
        else
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Could not update the movie.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Add a batch of movies to the DynamoDB table from a list of
        // movies in a JSON file.
        var itemCount = await DynamoDbMethods.BatchWriteItemsAsync(client,
movieFileName);
        Console.WriteLine($"Added {itemCount} movies to the table.");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Get a movie by key. (partition + sort)
        var lookupMovie = new Movie
        {
            Title = "Jurassic Park",
            Year = 1993,
        };

        Console.WriteLine("Looking for the movie \"Jurassic Park\".");
        var item = await DynamoDbMethods.GetItemAsync(client, lookupMovie,
tableName);
        if (item.Count > 0)
        {
            DynamoDbMethods.DisplayItem(item);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find {lookupMovie.Title}");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Delete a movie.
        var movieToDelete = new Movie
        {
            Title = "The Town",
            Year = 2010,
        };

        success = await DynamoDbMethods.DeleteItemAsync(client, tableName,
movieToDelete);
```

```
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {movieToDelete.Title}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {movieToDelete.Title}.");
        }

        WaitForEnter();

        // Use Query to find all the movies released in 2010.
        int findYear = 2010;
        Console.WriteLine($"Movies released in {findYear}");
        var queryCount = await DynamoDbMethods.QueryMoviesAsync(client, tableName,
findYear);
        Console.WriteLine($"Found {queryCount} movies released in {findYear}");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Use Scan to get a list of movies from 2001 to 2011.
        int startYear = 2001;
        int endYear = 2011;
        var scanCount = await DynamoDbMethods.ScanTableAsync(client, tableName,
startYear, endYear);
        Console.WriteLine($"Found {scanCount} movies released between {startYear}
and {endYear}");

        WaitForEnter();

        // Delete the table.
        success = await DynamoDbMethods.DeleteTableAsync(client, tableName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {tableName}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {tableName}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The DynamoDB Basics example application is done.");
```

```
        WaitForEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Displays the description of the application on the console.
    /// </summary>
    private static void DisplayInstructions()
    {
        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine();
        Console.Write(new string(' ', 28));
        Console.WriteLine("DynamoDB Basics Example");
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("This demo application shows the basics of using DynamoDB
 with the AWS SDK.");
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("The application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates a table with partition: year and
 sort:title.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Adds a single movie to the table.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Adds movies to the table from moviedata.json.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Updates the rating and plot of the movie that was
 just added.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Gets a movie using its key (partition + sort).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Deletes a movie.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Uses QueryAsync to return all movies released in a
 given year.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. Uses ScanAsync to return all movies released within
 a range of years.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t9. Finally, it deletes the table that was just
 created.");
        WaitForEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Simple method to wait for the Enter key to be pressed.
    /// </summary>
    private static void WaitForEnter()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```

建立包含電影資料的資料表。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon DynamoDB table and then waits for the new
        /// table to become active.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateMovieTableAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient
 client, string tableName)
        {
            var response = await client.CreateTableAsync(new CreateTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                {
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S,
                    },
                    new AttributeDefinition
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N,
                    },
                },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                {
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
                        AttributeName = "year",
                        KeyType = KeyType.HASH,
                    },
                    new KeySchemaElement
                    {
```

```
                        AttributeName = "title",
                        KeyType = KeyType.RANGE,
                    },
                },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5,
                },
            });

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("Waiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = response.TableDescription.TableName,
            };

            TableStatus status;

            int sleepDuration = 2000;

            do
            {
                System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(sleepDuration);

                var describeTableResponse = await
client.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
```

新增單一電影到資料表。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Adds a new item to the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing informtation for
        /// the movie to add to the table.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the item will be
 added.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the results of adding the
 item.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> PutItemAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
 Movie newMovie, string tableName)
        {
            var item = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new PutItemRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                Item = item,
            };

            var response = await client.PutItemAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

更新資料表中的單一項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Updates an existing item in the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information for
        /// the movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="newInfo">A MovieInfo object that contains the
```

```
        /// information that will be changed.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table that contains the movie.</
param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateItemAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            Movie newMovie,
            MovieInfo newInfo,
            string tableName)
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };
            var updates = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValueUpdate>
            {
                ["info.plot"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { S = newInfo.Plot },
                },

                ["info.rating"] = new AttributeValueUpdate
                {
                    Action = AttributeAction.PUT,
                    Value = new AttributeValue { N = newInfo.Rank.ToString() },
                },
            };

            var request = new UpdateItemRequest
            {
                AttributeUpdates = updates,
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await client.UpdateItemAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

從電影資料表擷取單一項目。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Gets information about an existing movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon DynamoDB client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="newMovie">A Movie object containing information about
        /// the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the movie.</
param>
        /// <returns>A Dictionary object containing information about the item
        /// retrieved.</returns>
        public static async Task<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>
 GetItemAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client, Movie newMovie, string tableName)
        {
            var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
            {
                ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = newMovie.Title },
                ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = newMovie.Year.ToString() },
            };

            var request = new GetItemRequest
            {
                Key = key,
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await client.GetItemAsync(request);
            return response.Item;
        }
```

將一批項目寫入電影資料表。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<List<Movie>>(
                json,
                new JsonSerializerOptions
                {
                    PropertyNameCaseInsensitive = true
                });

            // Now return the first 250 entries.
            return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Writes 250 items to the movie table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">A string containing the full path to
        /// the JSON file containing movie data.</param>
        /// <returns>A long integer value representing the number of movies
        /// imported from the JSON file.</returns>
        public static async Task<long> BatchWriteItemsAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            string movieFileName)
        {
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);
            if (movies is null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Couldn't find the JSON file with movie data.");
                return 0;
            }

            var context = new DynamoDBContext(client);
```

```
        var movieBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Movie>();
        movieBatch.AddPutItems(movies);

        Console.WriteLine("Adding imported movies to the table.");
        await movieBatch.ExecuteAsync();

        return movies.Count;
    }
```

從資料表刪除單一項目。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a single item from a DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which the item
    /// will be deleted.</param>
    /// <param name="movieToDelete">A movie object containing the title and
    /// year of the movie to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
    /// delete operation.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DeleteItemAsync(
        AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
        string tableName,
        Movie movieToDelete)
    {
        var key = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
        {
            ["title"] = new AttributeValue { S = movieToDelete.Title },
            ["year"] = new AttributeValue { N = movieToDelete.Year.ToString() },
        };

        var request = new DeleteItemRequest
        {
            TableName = tableName,
            Key = key,
        };

        var response = await client.DeleteItemAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
        }
```

在資料表中查詢特定年份發表的電影。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Queries the table for movies released in a particular year and
        /// then displays the information for the movies returned.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to query.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The release year for which we want to
        /// view movies.</param>
        /// <returns>The number of movies that match the query.</returns>
        public static async Task<int> QueryMoviesAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
string tableName, int year)
        {
            var movieTable = Table.LoadTable(client, tableName);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("year", QueryOperator.Equal, year);

            Console.WriteLine("\nFind movies released in: {year}:");

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Limit = 10, // 10 items per page.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
                {
                  "title",
                  "year",
                },
                ConsistentRead = true,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            // Value used to track how many movies match the
            // supplied criteria.
            var moviesFound = 0;

            Search search = movieTable.Query(config);
            do
```

```
            {
                var movieList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                moviesFound += movieList.Count;

                foreach (var movie in movieList)
                {
                    DisplayDocument(movie);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);

            return moviesFound;
        }
```

在資料表中掃描某個年份範圍內發表的電影。

```
        public static async Task<int> ScanTableAsync(
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
            string tableName,
            int startYear,
            int endYear)
        {
            var request = new ScanRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                ExpressionAttributeNames = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                  { "#yr", "year" },
                },
                ExpressionAttributeValues = new Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>
                {
                    { ":y_a", new AttributeValue { N = startYear.ToString() } },
                    { ":y_z", new AttributeValue { N = endYear.ToString() } },
                },
                FilterExpression = "#yr between :y_a and :y_z",
                ProjectionExpression = "#yr, title, info.actors[0], info.directors,
info.running_time_secs",
                Limit = 10 // Set a limit to demonstrate using the LastEvaluatedKey.
            };

            // Keep track of how many movies were found.
```

```
            int foundCount = 0;

            var response = new ScanResponse();
            do
            {
                response = await client.ScanAsync(request);
                foundCount += response.Items.Count;
                response.Items.ForEach(i => DisplayItem(i));
                request.ExclusiveStartKey = response.LastEvaluatedKey;
            }
            while (response.LastEvaluatedKey.Count > 0);
            return foundCount;
        }
```

刪除電影資料表。

```
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(AmazonDynamoDBClient client,
string tableName)
        {
            var request = new DeleteTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteTableAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Table {response.TableDescription.TableName}
successfully deleted.");
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not delete table.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。

- BatchWriteItem
- CreateTable
- DeleteItem
- DeleteTable
- DescribeTable
- GetItem
- PutItem
- 查詢
- 掃描
- UpdateItem

使用多批 PartiQL 陳述式查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行多個 SELECT 陳述式取得一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 INSERT 陳述式新增一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 UPDATE 陳述式更新一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 DELETE 陳述式刪除一批項目。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Before you run this example, download 'movies.json' from
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
GettingStarted.Js.02.html,
// and put it in the same folder as the example.

// Separator for the console display.
var SepBar = new string('-', 80);
const string tableName = "movie_table";
```

```
const string movieFileName = "moviedata.json";

DisplayInstructions();

// Create the table and wait for it to be active.
Console.WriteLine($"Creating the movie table: {tableName}");

var success = await DynamoDBMethods.CreateMovieTableAsync(tableName);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created table: {tableName}.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Add movie information to the table from moviedata.json. See the
// instructions at the top of this file to download the JSON file.
Console.WriteLine($"Inserting movies into the new table. Please wait...");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.InsertMovies(tableName, movieFileName);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine("Movies successfully added to the table.");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Movies could not be added to the table.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Update multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
var title1 = "Star Wars";
var year1 = 1977;
var title2 = "Wizard of Oz";
var year2 = 1939;

Console.WriteLine($"Updating two movies with producer information: {title1} and
 {title2}.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.GetBatch(tableName, title1, title2, year1,
 year2);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully retrieved {title1} and {title2}.");
}
```

```
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Select statement failed.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Update multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
var producer1 = "LucasFilm";
var producer2 = "MGM";

Console.WriteLine($"Updating two movies with producer information: {title1} and
 {title2}.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.UpdateBatch(tableName, producer1, title1, year1,
 producer2, title2, year2);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully updated {title1} and {title2}.");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("Update failed.");
}

WaitForEnter();

// Delete multiple movies by using the BatchExecute statement.
Console.WriteLine($"Now we will delete {title1} and {title2} from the table.");
success = await PartiQLBatchMethods.DeleteBatch(tableName, title1, year1, title2,
 year2);

if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Deleted {title1} and {title2}");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine($"could not delete {title1} or {title2}");
}

WaitForEnter();

// DNow that the PartiQL Batch scenario is complete, delete the movie table.
success = await DynamoDBMethods.DeleteTableAsync(tableName);
```

```
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {tableName}");
}
else
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {tableName}");
}

/// <summary>
/// Displays the description of the application on the console.
/// </summary>
void DisplayInstructions()
{
    Console.Clear();
    Console.WriteLine();
    Console.Write(new string(' ', 24));
    Console.WriteLine("DynamoDB PartiQL Basics Example");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    Console.WriteLine("This demo application shows the basics of using Amazon
 DynamoDB with the AWS SDK for");
    Console.WriteLine(".NET version 3.7 and .NET 6.");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    Console.WriteLine("Creates a table by using the CreateTable method.");
    Console.WriteLine("Gets multiple movies by using a PartiQL SELECT statement.");
    Console.WriteLine("Updates multiple movies by using the ExecuteBatch method.");
    Console.WriteLine("Deletes multiple movies by using a PartiQL DELETE
 statement.");
    Console.WriteLine("Cleans up the resources created for the demo by deleting the
 table.");
    Console.WriteLine(SepBar);

    WaitForEnter();
}

/// <summary>
/// Simple method to wait for the <Enter> key to be pressed.
/// </summary>
void WaitForEnter()
{
    Console.WriteLine("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
    Console.Write(SepBar);
    _ = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
}


        /// <summary>
        /// Gets movies from the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year of the second movie.</param>
        /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> GetBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            string title2,
            int year1,
            int year2)
        {
            var getBatch = $"SELECT FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = getBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };
```

```
            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            if (response.Responses.Count > 0)
            {
                response.Responses.ForEach(r =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{r.Item["title"]}\t{r.Item["year"]}");
                });
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find either {title1} or {title2}.");
                return false;
            }

        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table into which the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
```

```
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset += 25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                }
            }
```

```
            return success;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null!;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);

            if (allMovies is not null)
            {
                // Return the first 250 entries.
                return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
            }
            else
            {
                return null!;
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates information for multiple movies.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// movies to be updated.</param>
        /// <param name="producer1">The producer name for the first movie
        /// to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year that the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="producer2">The producer name for the second
        /// movie to update.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="year2">The year that the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the update.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateBatch(
            string tableName,
            string producer1,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string producer2,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title = ?
 AND year = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer1 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = producer2 },
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
```

```
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple movies using a PartiQL BatchExecuteAsync
        /// statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table containing the
        /// moves that will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="title1">The title of the first movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year1">The year the first movie was released.</param>
        /// <param name="title2">The title of the second movie.</param>
        /// <param name="year2">The year the second movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBatch(
            string tableName,
            string title1,
            int year1,
            string title2,
            int year2)
        {

            string updateBatch = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
 = ?";
            var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>
            {
                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
                        new AttributeValue { S = title1 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year1.ToString() },
                    },
                },

                new BatchStatementRequest
                {
                    Statement = updateBatch,
                    Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                    {
```

```
                        new AttributeValue { S = title2 },
                        new AttributeValue { N = year2.ToString() },
                    },
                }
            };

            var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
 BatchExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statements = statements,
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

使用 PartiQL 查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。
- 透過執行 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。
- 透過執行 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。
- 透過執行 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace PartiQL_Basics_Scenario
{
    public class PartiQLMethods
    {
        private static readonly AmazonDynamoDBClient Client = new
 AmazonDynamoDBClient();
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts movies imported from a JSON file into the movie table by
        /// using an Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL INSERT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table where the movie
        /// information will be inserted.</param>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The name of the JSON file that contains
        /// movie information.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the insert operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertMovies(string tableName, string
movieFileName)
        {
            // Get the list of movies from the JSON file.
            var movies = ImportMovies(movieFileName);

            var success = false;

            if (movies is not null)
            {
                // Insert the movies in a batch using PartiQL. Because the
                // batch can contain a maximum of 25 items, insert 25 movies
                // at a time.
                string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";
                var statements = new List<BatchStatementRequest>();

                try
                {
                    for (var indexOffset = 0; indexOffset < 250; indexOffset += 25)
                    {
                        for (var i = indexOffset; i < indexOffset + 25; i++)
                        {
                            statements.Add(new BatchStatementRequest
                            {
                                Statement = insertBatch,
                                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                                {
                                    new AttributeValue { S = movies[i].Title },
                                    new AttributeValue { N =
movies[i].Year.ToString() },
                                },
```

```
                            });
                        }

                        var response = await Client.BatchExecuteStatementAsync(new
BatchExecuteStatementRequest
                        {
                            Statements = statements,
                        });

                        // Wait between batches for movies to be successfully added.
                        System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(3000);

                        success = response.HttpStatusCode ==
System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;

                        // Clear the list of statements for the next batch.
                        statements.Clear();
                    }
                }
                catch (AmazonDynamoDBException ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                }
            }

            return success;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
        /// added to the DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
        /// <returns>A generic list of movie objects.</returns>
        public static List<Movie> ImportMovies(string movieFileName)
        {
            if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
            {
                return null!;
            }

            using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
            string json = sr.ReadToEnd();
            var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);
```

```
            if (allMovies is not null)
            {
                // Return the first 250 entries.
                return allMovies.GetRange(0, 250);
            }
            else
            {
                return null!;
            }
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }



        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Retrieve multiple movies by year using a SELECT statement.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movies were released.</param>
        /// <returns></returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
GetMovies(string tableName, int year)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE year = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
```

```
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of movies returned from a database query.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="items">The list of movie information to display.</param>
        private static void DisplayMovies(List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>
items)
        {
            if (items.Count > 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Found {items.Count} movies.");
                items.ForEach(item =>
Console.WriteLine($"{item["year"].N}\t{item["title"].S}"));
            }
            else
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Didn't find a movie that matched the supplied
 criteria.");
            }
        }


    }
}



        /// <summary>
        /// Uses a PartiQL SELECT statement to retrieve a single movie from the
        /// movie database.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the movie table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to retrieve.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of movie data. If no movie matches the supplied
        /// title, the list is empty.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Dictionary<string, AttributeValue>>>
 GetSingleMovie(string tableName, string movieTitle)
        {
            string selectSingle = $"SELECT * FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ?";
            var parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
            {
                new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
            };

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
 ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = selectSingle,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });

            return response.Items;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Inserts a single movie into the movies table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to insert.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success or failure of
        /// the INSERT operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> InsertSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertBatch = $"INSERT INTO {tableName} VALUE {{'title': ?,
'year': ?}}";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = insertBatch,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a single movie in the table, adding information for the
        /// producer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">the name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="producer">The name of the producer.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The movie title.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// UPDATE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UpdateSingleMovie(string tableName, string
producer, string movieTitle, int year)
        {
            string insertSingle = $"UPDATE {tableName} SET Producer=? WHERE title
= ? AND year = ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
```

```
            {
                Statement = insertSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = producer },
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a single movie from the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
        /// <param name="movieTitle">The title of the movie to delete.</param>
        /// <param name="year">The year that the movie was released.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the
        /// DELETE operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteSingleMovie(string tableName, string
movieTitle, int year)
        {
            var deleteSingle = $"DELETE FROM {tableName} WHERE title = ? AND year
= ?";

            var response = await Client.ExecuteStatementAsync(new
ExecuteStatementRequest
            {
                Statement = deleteSingle,
                Parameters = new List<AttributeValue>
                {
                    new AttributeValue { S = movieTitle },
                    new AttributeValue { N = year.ToString() },
                },
            });

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

使用文件模型

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 DynamoDB 和 SDK 的文件模型執行建立、讀取、更新和刪除 (CRUD) 和批次作業。 AWS

如需詳細資訊，請參閱文件模型。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用文件模型執行 CRUD 操作。

```
/// <summary>
/// Performs CRUD operations on an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/// </summary>
public class MidlevelItemCRUD
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var tableName = "ProductCatalog";
        var sampleBookId = 555;

        var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
        var productCatalog = LoadTable(client, tableName);

        await CreateBookItem(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
        RetrieveBook(productCatalog, sampleBookId);

        // Couple of sample updates.
        UpdateMultipleAttributes(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
        UpdateBookPriceConditionally(productCatalog, sampleBookId);

        // Delete.
```

```
            await DeleteBook(productCatalog, sampleBookId);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads the contents of a DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to load.</param>
        /// <returns>A DynamoDB table object.</returns>
        public static Table LoadTable(IAmazonDynamoDB client, string tableName)
        {
            Table productCatalog = Table.LoadTable(client, tableName);
            return productCatalog;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an example book item and adds it to the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async Task CreateBookItem(Table productCatalog, int
sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing CreateBookItem() ***");
            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = sampleBookId,
                ["Title"] = "Book " + sampleBookId,
                ["Price"] = 19.99,
                ["ISBN"] = "111-1111111111",
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2", "Author
3" },
                ["PageCount"] = 500,
                ["Dimensions"] = "8.5x11x.5",
                ["InPublication"] = new DynamoDBBool(true),
                ["InStock"] = new DynamoDBBool(false),
                ["QuantityOnHand"] = 0,
            };

            // Adds the book to the ProductCatalog table.
            await productCatalog.PutItemAsync(book);
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves an item, a book, from the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void RetrieveBook(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing RetrieveBook() ***");

            // Optional configuration.
            var config = new GetItemOperationConfig
            {
                AttributesToGet = new List<string> { "Id", "ISBN", "Title",
"Authors", "Price" },
                ConsistentRead = true,
            };

            Document document = await productCatalog.GetItemAsync(sampleBookId,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("RetrieveBook: Printing book retrieved...");
            PrintDocument(document);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates multiple attributes for a book and writes the changes to the
        /// DynamoDB table ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void UpdateMultipleAttributes(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nUpdating multiple attributes....");
            int partitionKey = sampleBookId;

            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = partitionKey,
```

```
                // List of attribute updates.
                // The following replaces the existing authors list.
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author x", "Author y" },
                ["newAttribute"] = "New Value",
                ["ISBN"] = null, // Remove it.
            };

            // Optional parameters.
            var config = new UpdateItemOperationConfig
            {
                // Gets updated item in response.
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllNewAttributes,
            };

            Document updatedBook = await productCatalog.UpdateItemAsync(book,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("UpdateMultipleAttributes: Printing item after
updates ...");
            PrintDocument(updatedBook);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Updates a book item if it meets the specified criteria.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async void UpdateBookPriceConditionally(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing UpdateBookPriceConditionally() ***");

            int partitionKey = sampleBookId;

            var book = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = partitionKey,
                ["Price"] = 29.99,
            };

            // For conditional price update, creating a condition expression.
            var expr = new Expression
```

```
            {
                ExpressionStatement = "Price = :val",
            };
            expr.ExpressionAttributeValues[":val"] = 19.00;

            // Optional parameters.
            var config = new UpdateItemOperationConfig
            {
                ConditionalExpression = expr,
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllNewAttributes,
            };

            Document updatedBook = await productCatalog.UpdateItemAsync(book,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("UpdateBookPriceConditionally: Printing item whose
price was conditionally updated");
            PrintDocument(updatedBook);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the book with the supplied Id value from the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalog">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        /// <param name="sampleBookId">An integer value representing the book's
ID.</param>
        public static async Task DeleteBook(
          Table productCatalog,
          int sampleBookId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n*** Executing DeleteBook() ***");

            // Optional configuration.
            var config = new DeleteItemOperationConfig
            {
                // Returns the deleted item.
                ReturnValues = ReturnValues.AllOldAttributes,
            };
            Document document = await productCatalog.DeleteItemAsync(sampleBookId,
config);
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteBook: Printing deleted just deleted...");

            PrintDocument(document);
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Prints the information for the supplied DynamoDB document.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="updatedDocument">A DynamoDB document object.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document updatedDocument)
        {
            if (updatedDocument is null)
            {
                return;
            }

            foreach (var attribute in updatedDocument.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = updatedDocument[attribute];

                if (value is null)
                {
                    continue;
                }

                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                  select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}", attribute,
stringValue);
            }
        }
    }
```

使用文件模型執行批次寫入操作。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to use mid-level Amazon DynamoDB API calls to perform batch
    /// operations.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelBatchWriteItem
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            await SingleTableBatchWrite(client);
            await MultiTableBatchWrite(client);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a batch operation on a single DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB object.</param>
        public static async Task SingleTableBatchWrite(IAmazonDynamoDB client)
        {
            Table productCatalog = Table.LoadTable(client, "ProductCatalog");
            var batchWrite = productCatalog.CreateBatchWrite();

            var book1 = new Document
            {
                ["Id"] = 902,
                ["Title"] = "My book1 in batch write using .NET helper classes",
                ["ISBN"] = "902-11-11-1111",
                ["Price"] = 10,
                ["ProductCategory"] = "Book",
                ["Authors"] = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2", "Author
3" },
                ["Dimensions"] = "8.5x11x.5",
                ["InStock"] = new DynamoDBBool(true),
                ["QuantityOnHand"] = new DynamoDBNull(), // Quantity is unknown at
this time.
            };

            batchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(book1);

            // Specify delete item using overload that takes PK.
            batchWrite.AddKeyToDelete(12345);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in SingleTableBatchWrite()");
            await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a batch operation involving multiple DynamoDB tables.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized DynamoDB client object.</param>
        public static async Task MultiTableBatchWrite(IAmazonDynamoDB client)
        {
            // Specify item to add in the Forum table.
            Table forum = Table.LoadTable(client, "Forum");
            var forumBatchWrite = forum.CreateBatchWrite();

            var forum1 = new Document
            {
                ["Name"] = "Test BatchWrite Forum",
                ["Threads"] = 0,
            };
            forumBatchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(forum1);

            // Specify item to add in the Thread table.
            Table thread = Table.LoadTable(client, "Thread");
            var threadBatchWrite = thread.CreateBatchWrite();

            var thread1 = new Document
            {
                ["ForumName"] = "S3 forum",
                ["Subject"] = "My sample question",
                ["Message"] = "Message text",
                ["KeywordTags"] = new List<string> { "S3", "Bucket" },
            };
            threadBatchWrite.AddDocumentToPut(thread1);

            // Specify item to delete from the Thread table.
            threadBatchWrite.AddKeyToDelete("someForumName", "someSubject");

            // Create multi-table batch.
            var superBatch = new MultiTableDocumentBatchWrite();
            superBatch.AddBatch(forumBatchWrite);
            superBatch.AddBatch(threadBatchWrite);
            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in MultiTableBatchWrite()");

            // Execute the batch.
```

```
            await superBatch.ExecuteAsync();
        }
    }
```

使用文件模型掃描資料表。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to use mid-level Amazon DynamoDB API calls to scan a DynamoDB
    /// table for values.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelScanOnly
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            Table productCatalogTable = Table.LoadTable(client, "ProductCatalog");

            await FindProductsWithNegativePrice(productCatalogTable);
            await FindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig(productCatalogTable);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves any products that have a negative price in a DynamoDB table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalogTable">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsWithNegativePrice(
          Table productCatalogTable)
        {
            // Assume there is a price error. So we scan to find items priced < 0.
            var scanFilter = new ScanFilter();
            scanFilter.AddCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, 0);

            Search search = productCatalogTable.Scan(scanFilter);

            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsWithNegativePrice:
printing ............");
```

```
                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Finds any items in the ProductCatalog table using a DynamoDB
        /// configuration object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="productCatalogTable">A DynamoDB table object.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig(
          Table productCatalogTable)
        {
            // Assume there is a price error. So we scan to find items priced < 0.
            var scanFilter = new ScanFilter();
            scanFilter.AddCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, 0);

            var config = new ScanOperationConfig()
            {
                Filter = scanFilter,
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string> { "Title", "Id" },
            };

            Search search = productCatalogTable.Scan(config);

            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsWithNegativePriceWithConfig:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the details of the passed DynamoDB document object on the
        /// console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="document">A DynamoDB document object.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document document)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            foreach (var attribute in document.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = document[attribute];
                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                    select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}");
            }
        }
    }
```

使用文件模型搜尋和掃描資料表。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to perform mid-level query procedures on an Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    /// </summary>
    public class MidLevelQueryAndScan
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonDynamoDB client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
```

```
            // Query examples.
            Table replyTable = Table.LoadTable(client, "Reply");
            string forumName = "Amazon DynamoDB";
            string threadSubject = "DynamoDB Thread 2";

            await FindRepliesInLast15Days(replyTable);
            await FindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig(replyTable, forumName,
threadSubject);
            await FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(replyTable, forumName,
threadSubject);

            // Get Example.
            Table productCatalogTable = Table.LoadTable(client, "ProductCatalog");
            int productId = 101;

            await GetProduct(productCatalogTable, productId);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves information about a product from the DynamoDB table
        /// ProductCatalog based on the product ID and displays the information
        /// on the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table from which to retrieve
        /// product information.</param>
        /// <param name="productId">The ID of the product to retrieve.</param>
        public static async Task GetProduct(Table tableName, int productId)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("*** Executing GetProduct() ***");
            Document productDocument = await tableName.GetItemAsync(productId);
            if (productDocument != null)
            {
                PrintDocument(productDocument);
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Error: product " + productId + " does not
exist");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves replies from the passed DynamoDB table object.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15Days(
          Table table)
        {
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, "Id");
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.GreaterThan,
twoWeeksAgoDate);

            // Use Query overloads that take the minimum required query parameters.
            Search search = table.Query(filter);

            do
            {
                var documentSet = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesInLast15Days:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentSet)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve replies made during a specific time period.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">The subject of the thread, which we are
        /// searching for replies.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(
          Table table,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
            DateTime startDate = DateTime.UtcNow.Subtract(new TimeSpan(21, 0, 0,
0));
            DateTime endDate = DateTime.UtcNow.Subtract(new TimeSpan(1, 0, 0, 0));
```

```
            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, forumName + "#"
+ threadSubject);
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.Between, startDate,
endDate);

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Limit = 2, // 2 items/page.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
        {
          "Message",
          "ReplyDateTime",
          "PostedBy",
        },
                ConsistentRead = true,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            Search search = table.Query(config);

            do
            {
                var documentList = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod: printing
replies posted within dates: {0} and {1} ............", startDate, endDate);

                foreach (var document in documentList)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Perform a query for replies made in the last 15 days using a DynamoDB
        /// QueryOperationConfig object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="table">The table we want to query.</param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadName">The bane of the thread that we are searching
        /// for replies.</param>
```

```
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig(
          Table table,
          string forumName,
          string threadName)
        {
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);
            var filter = new QueryFilter("Id", QueryOperator.Equal, forumName + "#"
+ threadName);
            filter.AddCondition("ReplyDateTime", QueryOperator.GreaterThan,
twoWeeksAgoDate);

            var config = new QueryOperationConfig()
            {
                Filter = filter,

                // Optional parameters.
                Select = SelectValues.SpecificAttributes,
                AttributesToGet = new List<string>
                {
                  "Message",
                  "ReplyDateTime",
                  "PostedBy",
                },
                ConsistentRead = true,
            };

            Search search = table.Query(config);

            do
            {
                var documentSet = await search.GetNextSetAsync();
                Console.WriteLine("\nFindRepliesInLast15DaysWithConfig:
printing ............");

                foreach (var document in documentSet)
                {
                    PrintDocument(document);
                }
            }
            while (!search.IsDone);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the contents of the passed DynamoDB document on the console.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="document">A DynamoDB document to display.</param>
        public static void PrintDocument(Document document)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            foreach (var attribute in document.GetAttributeNames())
            {
                string stringValue = null;
                var value = document[attribute];

                if (value is Primitive)
                {
                    stringValue = value.AsPrimitive().Value.ToString();
                }
                else if (value is PrimitiveList)
                {
                    stringValue = string.Join(",", (from primitive
                      in value.AsPrimitiveList().Entries
                                                    select
primitive.Value).ToArray());
                }

                Console.WriteLine($"{attribute} - {stringValue}");
            }
        }
    }
```

使用高階物件持久性模型

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 DynamoDB 和 SDK 的物件持續性模型來執行建立、讀取、更新和刪除 (CRUD) 和批次作業。 AWS

如需詳細資訊，請參閱物件持久性模型。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用高階物件持久性模型執行 CRUD 操作。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to perform high-level CRUD operations on an Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelItemCrud
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);
            await PerformCRUDOperations(context);
        }

        public static async Task PerformCRUDOperations(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            int bookId = 1001; // Some unique value.
            Book myBook = new Book
            {
                Id = bookId,
                Title = "object persistence-AWS SDK for.NET SDK-Book 1001",
                Isbn = "111-1111111001",
                BookAuthors = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2" },
            };

            // Save the book to the ProductCatalog table.
            await context.SaveAsync(myBook);

            // Retrieve the book from the ProductCatalog table.
            Book bookRetrieved = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId);

            // Update some properties.
            bookRetrieved.Isbn = "222-2222221001";

            // Update existing authors list with the following values.
            bookRetrieved.BookAuthors = new List<string> { " Author 1", "Author
x" };
            await context.SaveAsync(bookRetrieved);

            // Retrieve the updated book. This time, add the optional
            // ConsistentRead parameter using DynamoDBContextConfig object.
            await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId, new DynamoDBContextConfig
```

```
            {
                ConsistentRead = true,
            });

            // Delete the book.
            await context.DeleteAsync<Book>(bookId);

            // Try to retrieve deleted book. It should return null.
            Book deletedBook = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(bookId, new
DynamoDBContextConfig
            {
                ConsistentRead = true,
            });

            if (deletedBook == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Book is deleted");
            }
        }
    }
```

使用高階物件持久性模型執行批次寫入操作。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Performs high-level batch write operations to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
    /// This example was written using the AWS SDK for .NET version 3.7 and .NET
    /// Core 5.0.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelBatchWriteItem
    {
        public static async Task SingleTableBatchWrite(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            Book book1 = new Book
            {
                Id = 902,
                InPublication = true,
                Isbn = "902-11-11-1111",
                PageCount = "100",
                Price = 10,
                ProductCategory = "Book",
```

```
                Title = "My book3 in batch write",
            };

            Book book2 = new Book
            {
                Id = 903,
                InPublication = true,
                Isbn = "903-11-11-1111",
                PageCount = "200",
                Price = 10,
                ProductCategory = "Book",
                Title = "My book4 in batch write",
            };

            var bookBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Book>();
            bookBatch.AddPutItems(new List<Book> { book1, book2 });

            Console.WriteLine("Adding two books to ProductCatalog table.");
            await bookBatch.ExecuteAsync();
        }

        public static async Task MultiTableBatchWrite(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            // New Forum item.
            Forum newForum = new Forum
            {
                Name = "Test BatchWrite Forum",
                Threads = 0,
            };
            var forumBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Forum>();
            forumBatch.AddPutItem(newForum);

            // New Thread item.
            Thread newThread = new Thread
            {
                ForumName = "S3 forum",
                Subject = "My sample question",
                KeywordTags = new List<string> { "S3", "Bucket" },
                Message = "Message text",
            };

            DynamoDBOperationConfig config = new DynamoDBOperationConfig();
            config.SkipVersionCheck = true;
            var threadBatch = context.CreateBatchWrite<Thread>(config);
```

```
            threadBatch.AddPutItem(newThread);
            threadBatch.AddDeleteKey("some partition key value", "some sort key
value");

            var superBatch = new MultiTableBatchWrite(forumBatch, threadBatch);

            Console.WriteLine("Performing batch write in MultiTableBatchWrite().");
            await superBatch.ExecuteAsync();
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            AmazonDynamoDBClient client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            await SingleTableBatchWrite(context);
            await MultiTableBatchWrite(context);
        }
    }
```

使用高階物件持久性模型將任意資料映射至資料表。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to map arbitrary data to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelMappingArbitraryData
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a book, adds it to the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table, retrieves
        /// the new book from the table, updates the dimensions and writes the
        /// changed item back to the table.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context object used to write and
        /// read data from the table.</param>
        public static async Task AddRetrieveUpdateBook(IDynamoDBContext context)
        {
            // Create a book.
            DimensionType myBookDimensions = new DimensionType()
            {
                Length = 8M,
```

```
                Height = 11M,
                Thickness = 0.5M,
            };

            Book myBook = new Book
            {
                Id = 501,
                Title = "AWS SDK for .NET Object Persistence Model Handling
 Arbitrary Data",
                Isbn = "999-9999999999",
                BookAuthors = new List<string> { "Author 1", "Author 2" },
                Dimensions = myBookDimensions,
            };

            // Add the book to the DynamoDB table ProductCatalog.
            await context.SaveAsync(myBook);

            // Retrieve the book.
            Book bookRetrieved = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(501);

            // Update the book dimensions property.
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Height += 1;
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Length += 1;
            bookRetrieved.Dimensions.Thickness += 0.2M;

            // Write the changed item to the table.
            await context.SaveAsync(bookRetrieved);
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();
            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);
            await AddRetrieveUpdateBook(context);
        }
    }
```

使用高階物件持久性模型搜尋和掃描資料表。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Shows how to perform high-level query and scan operations to Amazon
    /// DynamoDB tables.
    /// </summary>
    public class HighLevelQueryAndScan
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonDynamoDBClient();

            DynamoDBContext context = new DynamoDBContext(client);

            // Get an item.
            await GetBook(context, 101);

            // Sample forum and thread to test queries.
            string forumName = "Amazon DynamoDB";
            string threadSubject = "DynamoDB Thread 1";

            // Sample queries.
            await FindRepliesInLast15Days(context, forumName, threadSubject);
            await FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(context, forumName,
 threadSubject);

            // Scan table.
            await FindProductsPricedLessThanZero(context);
        }

        public static async Task GetBook(IDynamoDBContext context, int productId)
        {
            Book bookItem = await context.LoadAsync<Book>(productId);

            Console.WriteLine("\nGetBook: Printing result.....");
            Console.WriteLine($"Title: {bookItem.Title} \n ISBN:{bookItem.Isbn} \n
 No. of pages: {bookItem.PageCount}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries a DynamoDB table to find replies posted within the last 15 days.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context used to perform the query.</
param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
 in.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="threadSubject">The thread object containing the query
 parameters.</param>
        public static async Task FindRepliesInLast15Days(
          IDynamoDBContext context,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
            string replyId = $"{forumName} #{threadSubject}";
            DateTime twoWeeksAgoDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(15);

            List<object> times = new List<object>();
            times.Add(twoWeeksAgoDate);

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc = new ScanCondition("PostedBy", ScanOperator.GreaterThan,
 times.ToArray());
            scs.Add(sc);

            var cfg = new DynamoDBOperationConfig
            {
                QueryFilter = scs,
            };

            AsyncSearch<Reply> response = context.QueryAsync<Reply>(replyId, cfg);
            IEnumerable<Reply> latestReplies = await response.GetRemainingAsync();

            Console.WriteLine("\nReplies in last 15 days:");

            foreach (Reply r in latestReplies)
            {

 Console.WriteLine($"{r.Id}\t{r.PostedBy}\t{r.Message}\t{r.ReplyDateTime}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries for replies posted within a specific time period.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context used to perform the query.</
param>
        /// <param name="forumName">The name of the forum that we're interested
 in.</param>
        /// <param name="threadSubject">Information about the subject that we're
        /// interested in.</param>
```

```
        public static async Task FindRepliesPostedWithinTimePeriod(
          IDynamoDBContext context,
          string forumName,
          string threadSubject)
        {
            string forumId = forumName + "#" + threadSubject;
            Console.WriteLine("\nReplies posted within time period:");

            DateTime startDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(30);
            DateTime endDate = DateTime.UtcNow - TimeSpan.FromDays(1);

            List<object> times = new List<object>();
            times.Add(startDate);
            times.Add(endDate);

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc = new ScanCondition("LastPostedBy", ScanOperator.Between,
times.ToArray());
            scs.Add(sc);

            var cfg = new DynamoDBOperationConfig
            {
                QueryFilter = scs,
            };

            AsyncSearch<Reply> response = context.QueryAsync<Reply>(forumId, cfg);
            IEnumerable<Reply> repliesInAPeriod = await
response.GetRemainingAsync();

            foreach (Reply r in repliesInAPeriod)
            {

Console.WriteLine("{r.Id}\t{r.PostedBy}\t{r.Message}\t{r.ReplyDateTime}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Queries the DynamoDB ProductCatalog table for products costing less
        /// than zero.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="context">The DynamoDB context object used to perform the
        /// query.</param>
        public static async Task FindProductsPricedLessThanZero(IDynamoDBContext
context)
```

```
        {
            int price = 0;

            List<ScanCondition> scs = new List<ScanCondition>();
            var sc1 = new ScanCondition("Price", ScanOperator.LessThan, price);
            var sc2 = new ScanCondition("ProductCategory", ScanOperator.Equal,
"Book");
            scs.Add(sc1);
            scs.Add(sc2);

            AsyncSearch<Book> response = context.ScanAsync<Book>(scs);

            IEnumerable<Book> itemsWithWrongPrice = await
response.GetRemainingAsync();

            Console.WriteLine("\nFindProductsPricedLessThanZero: Printing
result.....");

            foreach (Book r in itemsWithWrongPrice)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{r.Id}\t{r.Title}\t{r.Price}\t{r.Isbn}");
            }
        }
    }
```

無伺服器範例

從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過從 DynamoDB 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 DynamoDB 承載並記錄記錄內容。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public void FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event ID: {record.EventID}");
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event Name: {record.EventName}");

            context.Logger.LogInformation(JsonSerializer.Serialize(record));
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
    }
}
```

使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 DynamoDB 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 報告使用 Lambda 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public StreamsEventResponse FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent,
 ILambdaContext context)

    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");
        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        StreamsEventResponse streamsEventResponse = new StreamsEventResponse();

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                var sequenceNumber = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
                context.Logger.LogInformation(sequenceNumber);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
```

```
            {
                context.Logger.LogError(ex.Message);
                batchItemFailures.Add(new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure()
 { ItemIdentifier = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber });
            }
        }

        if (batchItemFailures.Count > 0)
        {
            streamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailures = batchItemFailures;
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
        return streamsEventResponse;
    }
}
```

Amazon EC2 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon EC2 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon EC2

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon EC2。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace EC2Actions;

public class HelloEc2
{
    /// <summary>
    /// HelloEc2 lists the existing security groups for the default users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments</param>
    /// <returns>A Task object.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon
 EC2).
        using var host =
 Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var ec2Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonEC2>();

        var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest
        {
            MaxResults = 10,
        };


        // Retrieve information about up to 10 Amazon EC2 security groups.
        var response = await ec2Client.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(request);

        // Now print the security groups returned by the call to
        // DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
        Console.WriteLine("Security Groups:");
        response.SecurityGroups.ForEach(group =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Security group: {group.GroupName} ID:
 {group.GroupId}");
        });
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AllocateAddress`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AllocateAddress`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Allocate an Elastic IP address.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>The allocation Id of the allocated address.</returns>
public async Task<string> AllocateAddress()
{
    var request = new AllocateAddressRequest();

    var response = await _amazonEC2.AllocateAddressAsync(request);
    return response.AllocationId;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AllocateAddress中的。

AssociateAddress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AssociateAddress。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Associate an Elastic IP address to an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of an Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// associate the address with.</param>
    /// <returns>The association Id that represents
    /// the association of the Elastic IP address with an instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateAddress(string allocationId, string
 instanceId)
    {
        var request = new AssociateAddressRequest
        {
            AllocationId = allocationId,
            InstanceId = instanceId
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.AssociateAddressAsync(request);
        return response.AssociationId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AssociateAddress中的。

AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer ingress to EC2 instances associated
    /// with the virtual private cloud (VPC) security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the security group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(string groupName)
    {
        // Get the IP address for the local computer.
        var ipAddress = await GetIpAddress();
        Console.WriteLine($"Your IP address is: {ipAddress}");
        var ipRanges = new List<IpRange> { new IpRange { CidrIp =
 $"{ipAddress}/32" } };
        var permission = new IpPermission
        {
            Ipv4Ranges = ipRanges,
            IpProtocol = "tcp",
            FromPort = 22,
            ToPort = 22
        };
        var permissions = new List<IpPermission> { permission };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest(groupName, permissions));
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer for ingress to
    /// the Amazon EC2 SecurityGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The IPv4 address of the computer running the scenario.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetIpAddress()
    {
        var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        var ipString = await httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
```

```
        // The IP address is returned with a new line
        // character on the end. Trim off the whitespace and
        // return the value to the caller.
        return ipString.Trim();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress中的。

`CreateKeyPair`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKeyPair`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name for the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon EC2 key pair created.</returns>
    public async Task<KeyPair?> CreateKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        var request = new CreateKeyPairRequest
        {
            KeyName = keyPairName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateKeyPairAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            var kp = response.KeyPair;
            return kp;
        }
        else
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Could not create key pair.");
            return null;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save KeyPair information to a temporary file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPair">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The full path to the temporary file.</returns>
    public string SaveKeyPair(KeyPair keyPair)
    {
        var tempPath = Path.GetTempPath();
        var tempFileName = $"{tempPath}\\{Path.GetRandomFileName()}";
        var pemFileName = Path.ChangeExtension(tempFileName, "pem");

        // Save the key pair to a file in a temporary folder.
        using var stream = new FileStream(pemFileName, FileMode.Create);
        using var writer = new StreamWriter(stream);
        writer.WriteLine(keyPair.KeyMaterial);

        return pemFileName;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateKeyPair中的。

`CreateLaunchTemplate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateLaunchTemplate`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
```

```
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
        await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName, _instanceRoleName,
_instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

        var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
        var plainTextBytes = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

        var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
            new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
        var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
        var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
            new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
            {
                LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                {
                    InstanceType = _instanceType,
                    ImageId = amiId,
                    IamInstanceProfile =
                        new
                            LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                        {
                            Name = _instanceProfileName
                        },
                    KeyName = _keyPairName,
                    UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                }
            });
        return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;

    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateLaunchTemplate中的。

CreateSecurityGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateSecurityGroup。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new security group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupDescription">A description of the new security group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The group Id of the new security group.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateSecurityGroup(string groupName, string
 groupDescription)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateSecurityGroupAsync(
            new CreateSecurityGroupRequest(groupName, groupDescription));

        return response.GroupId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateSecurityGroup中的。

DeleteKeyPair

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteKeyPair。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEC2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(new
DeleteKeyPairRequest(keyPairName)).ConfigureAwait(false);
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the key pair because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the temporary file where the key pair information was saved.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tempFileName">The path to the temporary file.</param>
    public void DeleteTempFile(string tempFileName)
    {
        if (File.Exists(tempFileName))
        {
            File.Delete(tempFileName);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteKeyPair中的。

DeleteLaunchTemplate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteLaunchTemplate。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a launch template by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
/// <returns>Async task.</returns>
public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
{
    try
    {
        await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
            new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
            {
                LaunchTemplateName = templateName
            });
    }
    catch (AmazonClientException)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Unable to delete template {templateName}.");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteLaunchTemplate中的。

DeleteSecurityGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteSecurityGroup。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteSecurityGroup(string groupId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DeleteSecurityGroupAsync(new
DeleteSecurityGroupRequest { GroupId = groupId });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteSecurityGroup中的。

`DescribeAvailabilityZones`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAvailabilityZones`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
```

```
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
        return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAvailabilityZones中的。

`DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
            new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                },
            });
        return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations中的。

DescribeInstanceTypes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeInstanceTypes。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the instance types available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of instance type information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceTypeInfo>>
DescribeInstanceTypes(ArchitectureValues architecture)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstanceTypesRequest();

        var filters = new List<Filter>
            { new Filter("processor-info.supported-architecture", new List<string>
{ architecture.ToString() }) };
        filters.Add(new Filter("instance-type", new() { "*.micro", "*.small" }));

        request.Filters = filters;
        var instanceTypes = new List<InstanceTypeInfo>();

        var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstanceTypes(request);
        await foreach (var instanceType in paginator.InstanceTypes)
        {
            instanceTypes.Add(instanceType);
        }
        return instanceTypes;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeInstanceTypes中的。

DescribeInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeInstances。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about existing EC2 images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DescribeInstances()
    {
        // List all EC2 instances.
        await GetInstanceDescriptions();

        string tagName = "IncludeInList";
        string tagValue = "Yes";
        await GetInstanceDescriptionsFiltered(tagName, tagValue);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information for all existing Amazon EC2 instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task GetInstanceDescriptions()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Showing all instances:");
        var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(new
DescribeInstancesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
        {
            foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
            {
                foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
                {
                    Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State: {instance.State.Name}");
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about EC2 instances filtered by a tag name and value.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tagName">The name of the tag to filter on.</param>
    /// <param name="tagValue">The value of the tag to look for.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task GetInstanceDescriptionsFiltered(string tagName, string
tagValue)
    {
        // This tag filters the results of the instance list.
        var filters = new List<Filter>
        {
            new Filter
            {
                Name = $"tag:{tagName}",
                Values = new List<string>
                {
                    tagValue,
                },
            },
        };
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            Filters = filters,
        };

        Console.WriteLine("\nShowing instances with tag: \"IncludeInList\" set to
\"Yes\".");
        var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
        {
            foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
            {
                foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
                {
                    Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId} ");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State: {instance.State.Name}");
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeInstances中的。

DescribeKeyPairs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeKeyPairs。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Get information about an Amazon EC2 key pair.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair.</param>
/// <returns>A list of key pair information.</returns>
public async Task<List<KeyPairInfo>> DescribeKeyPairs(string keyPairName)
{
    var request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest();
    if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyPairName))
    {
        request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest
        {
            KeyNames = new List<string> { keyPairName }
        };
    }
    var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeKeyPairsAsync(request);
    return response.KeyPairs.ToList();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeKeyPairs中的。

DescribeSecurityGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeSecurityGroups。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information for an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of security group information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SecurityGroup>> DescribeSecurityGroups(string groupId)
    {
        var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest();
        var groupIds = new List<string> { groupId };
        request.GroupIds = groupIds;

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(request);
        return response.SecurityGroups;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by the call to
    /// DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="securityGroup">A list of security group information.</param>
    public void DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(SecurityGroup securityGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{securityGroup.GroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine("Ingress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissions.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range => { Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp}
"); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });
```

```
            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
        Console.WriteLine("Egress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissionsEgress.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range => { Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp}
"); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

`DescribeSubnets`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeSubnets`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
        var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
            new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId}),
                    new ("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                    new ("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
        {
            subnets.Add(subnet);
        }

        return subnets;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeSubnets中的。

DescribeVpcs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeVpcs。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Get the default VPC for the account.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
{
    var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
        new DescribeVpcsRequest()
        {
            Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
            {
                new ("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
            }
        });
    return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeVpcs中的。

`DisassociateAddress`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisassociateAddress`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an EC2 instance.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="associationId">The association Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisassociateIp(string associationId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DisassociateAddressAsync(
            new DisassociateAddressRequest { AssociationId = associationId });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DisassociateAddress中的。

RebootInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RebootInstances。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Reboot EC2 instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the instances that will be
rebooted.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task RebootInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        var request = new RebootInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.RebootInstancesAsync(request);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Instances successfully rebooted.");
        }
```

```
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not reboot one or more instances.");
        }
    }
```

取代執行個體的設定檔，重新開機，然後重新啟動 Web 伺服器。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
        // Allow time before resetting.
        Thread.Sleep(25000);
        var instanceReady = false;
        var retries = 5;
        while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
        {
            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
```

```
            var instancesPaginator =
_amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
            {
                instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                if (instanceReady)
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
        await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
            new SendCommandRequest()
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                {
                        {"commands", new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3
server.py 80" }}
                }
            });
        Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RebootInstances中的。

`ReleaseAddress`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ReleaseAddress`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Release an Elastic IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of the Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ReleaseAddress(string allocationId)
    {
        var request = new ReleaseAddressRequest
        {
            AllocationId = allocationId
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.ReleaseAddressAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ReleaseAddress中的。

ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
 replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
 ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
 the specified instance.</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
               });
       // Allow time before resetting.
       Thread.Sleep(25000);
       var instanceReady = false;
       var retries = 5;
       while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
       {
           await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
               new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
           Thread.Sleep(10000);

           var instancesPaginator =
_amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
               new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
           // Get the entire list using the paginator.
           await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
           {
               instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
               if (instanceReady)
               {
                   break;
               }
           }
       }
       Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
       await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
           new SendCommandRequest()
           {
               InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
```

```
                DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                {
                        {"commands", new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3
server.py 80" }}
                }
            });
        Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation中的。

RunInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RunInstances。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create and run an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ImageId">The image Id of the image used as a basis for the
    /// EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The instance type of the EC2 instance to
create.</param>
    /// <param name="keyName">The name of the key pair to associate with the
    /// instance.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group that will be
    /// allowed to interact with the new EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The instance Id of the new EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RunInstances(string imageId, string instanceType,
string keyName, string groupId)
    {
        var request = new RunInstancesRequest
        {
```

```
            ImageId = imageId,
            InstanceType = instanceType,
            KeyName = keyName,
            MinCount = 1,
            MaxCount = 1,
            SecurityGroupIds = new List<string> { groupId }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.RunInstancesAsync(request);
        return response.Reservation.Instances[0].InstanceId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RunInstances中的。

`StartInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartInstances`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the Amazon EC2 instance
    /// to start.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StartInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        var request = new StartInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.StartInstancesAsync(request);

        if (response.StartingInstances.Count > 0)
```

```
        {
            var instances = response.StartingInstances;
            instances.ForEach(i =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully started the EC2 instance with
instance ID: {i.InstanceId}.");
            });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartInstances中的。

StopInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StopInstances`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Stop an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// stop.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StopInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        // In addition to the list of instance Ids, the
        // request can also include the following properties:
        //     Force      When true, forces the instances to
        //                stop but you must check the integrity
        //                of the file system. Not recommended on
        //                Windows instances.
        //     Hibernate  When true, hibernates the instance if the
        //                instance was enabled for hibernation when
        //                it was launched.
        var request = new StopInstancesRequest
```

```
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.StopInstancesAsync(request);

        if (response.StoppingInstances.Count > 0)
        {
            var instances = response.StoppingInstances;
            instances.ForEach(i =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully stopped the EC2 Instance " +
                                  $"with InstanceID: {i.InstanceId}.");
            });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StopInstances中的。

`TerminateInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TerminateInstances`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance
    /// to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceStateChange>> TerminateInstances(string
ec2InstanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstancesRequest
        {
```

```
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId }
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.TerminateInstancesAsync(request);
        return response.TerminatingInstances;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考TerminateInstances中的。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
```

```
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several AWS
resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
```

```
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs 'server_startup_script.sh'
when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3, _autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
```

```
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroupN
protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadB
subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
_autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
```

```
            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port, ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for your
 default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port, ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
 ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
```

```
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
```

```
                            "to create situations where the web service fails, and
 shows how using a resilient\n" +
                            "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
 these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
 recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
 recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                            $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
 parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                            $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
 let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                            "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
 checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
 the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
 customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
 "static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
 checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
```

```
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile that
contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a
deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for
Auto Scaling instance health.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto
Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load balancer
can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for
the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically
takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
```

```
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
 checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
 continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
 return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
 can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
 resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBalanc
            await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroup
```

```
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName)
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
 _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
 _recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
 incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
```

```
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
```

```
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                    "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                    "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                         "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                         "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         "\"Service\": [" +
                                             "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                         "]" +
                                         "}," +
                                    "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                    "}]" +
                                "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);
```

```
        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
```

```
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
```

```
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
        await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName, _instanceRoleName,
_instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

        var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
        var plainTextBytes = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

        var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
            new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
        var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
        var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
            new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
            {
                LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                {
                    InstanceType = _instanceType,
                    ImageId = amiId,
                    IamInstanceProfile =
                        new
                            LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                        {
                            Name = _instanceProfileName
```

```
                        },
                    KeyName = _keyPairName,
                    UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                }
            });
        return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
        return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
```

```
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with size
{groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
            new DescribeVpcsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });
        return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
        var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
            new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
```

```
                {
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId}),
                    new ("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                    new ("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
        {
            subnets.Add(subnet);
        }

        return subnets;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonClientException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to delete template {templateName}.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
            new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                },
            });
        return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
```

```
   /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
   /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
   /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
               });
       // Allow time before resetting.
       Thread.Sleep(25000);
       var instanceReady = false;
       var retries = 5;
       while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
       {
           await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
               new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
           Thread.Sleep(10000);

           var instancesPaginator =
_amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
               new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
           // Get the entire list using the paginator.
           await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
           {
               instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
               if (instanceReady)
               {
                   break;
               }
           }
       }
       Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
       await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
```

```
            new SendCommandRequest()
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                {
                        {"commands", new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3
server.py 80" }}
                }
            });
        Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
```

```
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
   /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the calling
computer.
   /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
   /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
   /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP address
while running this example.
   /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
   /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
   /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
   /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
   public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
   {
       var portIsOpen = false;
       foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
       {
           if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
           {
               foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
               {
                   var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                   if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                   {
                       portIsOpen = true;
                   }
               }

               if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
               {
                   portIsOpen = true;
               }

               if (!portIsOpen)
               {
                   Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be open
to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                       "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
               }
               else
               {
```

```
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
```

```
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
 subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
 List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
```

```
        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });
```

```
                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
 {groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
 and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
```

```
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
```

```
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =
            JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
```

```
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances

- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

開始使用執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立金鑰對和安全群組。
- 選取 Amazon Machine Image (AMI) 和相容的執行個體類型，然後建立執行個體。
- 停止並重新啟動執行個體。
- 將彈性 IP 地址與您的執行個體建立關聯.
- 使用 SSH 連線至執行個體，然後清理資源。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行案例。

```
/// <summary>
/// Show Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Basics actions.
/// </summary>
public class EC2Basics
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Perform the actions defined for the Amazon EC2 Basics scenario.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="args">Command line arguments.</param>
    /// <returns>A Task object.</returns>
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EC2 and Amazon Simple Systems
        // Management Service.
        using var host =
Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting.Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddTransient<EC2Wrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SsmWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var ec2Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonEC2>();
        var ec2Methods = new EC2Wrapper(ec2Client);

        var ssmClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>();
        var ssmMethods = new SsmWrapper(ssmClient);
        var uiMethods = new UiMethods();

        var uniqueName = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();
        var keyPairName = "mvp-example-key-pair" + uniqueName;
        var groupName = "ec2-scenario-group" + uniqueName;
        var groupDescription = "A security group created for the EC2 Basics
scenario.";

        // Start the scenario.
        uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the key pair.
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create RSA key pair");
        Console.Write("Let's create an RSA key pair that you can be use to ");
        Console.WriteLine("securely connect to your EC2 instance.");
        var keyPair = await ec2Methods.CreateKeyPair(keyPairName);

        // Save key pair information to a temporary file.
        var tempFileName = ec2Methods.SaveKeyPair(keyPair);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Created the key pair: {keyPair.KeyName} and saved it to:
{tempFileName}");
        string? answer;
        do
        {
            Console.Write("Would you like to list your existing key pairs? ");
            answer = Console.ReadLine();
        } while (answer!.ToLower() != "y" && answer.ToLower() != "n");

        if (answer == "y")
        {
            // List existing key pairs.
            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Existing key pairs");

            // Passing an empty string to the DescribeKeyPairs method will return
            // a list of all existing key pairs.
            var keyPairs = await ec2Methods.DescribeKeyPairs("");
            keyPairs.ForEach(kp =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{kp.KeyName} created at: {kp.CreateTime}
Fingerprint: {kp.KeyFingerprint}");
            });
        }
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the security group.
        Console.WriteLine("Let's create a security group to manage access to your
instance.");
        var secGroupId = await ec2Methods.CreateSecurityGroup(groupName,
groupDescription);
        Console.WriteLine("Let's add rules to allow all HTTP and HTTPS inbound
traffic and to allow SSH only from your current IP address.");

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Security group information");
        var secGroups = await ec2Methods.DescribeSecurityGroups(secGroupId);

        Console.WriteLine($"Created security group {groupName} in your default
VPC.");
        secGroups.ForEach(group =>
        {
            ec2Methods.DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(group);
        });
        uiMethods.PressEnter();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll authorize the security group we just created so
 that it can");
        Console.WriteLine("access the EC2 instances you create.");
        var success = await ec2Methods.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(groupName);

        secGroups = await ec2Methods.DescribeSecurityGroups(secGroupId);
        Console.WriteLine($"Now let's look at the permissions again.");
        secGroups.ForEach(group =>
        {
            ec2Methods.DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(group);
        });
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Get list of available Amazon Linux 2 Amazon Machine Images (AMIs).
        var parameters = await ssmMethods.GetParametersByPath("/aws/service/ami-
amazon-linux-latest");

        List<string> imageIds = parameters.Select(param => param.Value).ToList();

        var images = await ec2Methods.DescribeImages(imageIds);

        var i = 1;
        images.ForEach(image =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i++}\t{image.Description}");
        });

        int choice;
        bool validNumber = false;

        do
        {
            Console.Write("Please select an image: ");
            var selImage = Console.ReadLine();
            validNumber = int.TryParse(selImage, out choice);
        } while (!validNumber);

        var selectedImage = images[choice - 1];

        // Display available instance types.
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Instance Types");
        var instanceTypes = await
 ec2Methods.DescribeInstanceTypes(selectedImage.Architecture);
```

```
        i = 1;
        instanceTypes.ForEach(instanceType =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i++}\t{instanceType.InstanceType}");
        });

        do
        {
            Console.Write("Please select an instance type: ");
            var selImage = Console.ReadLine();
            validNumber = int.TryParse(selImage, out choice);
        } while (!validNumber);

        var selectedInstanceType = instanceTypes[choice - 1].InstanceType;

        // Create an EC2 instance.
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Creating an EC2 Instance");
        var instanceId = await ec2Methods.RunInstances(selectedImage.ImageId,
 selectedInstanceType, keyPairName, secGroupId);
        Console.Write("Waiting for the instance to start.");
        var isRunning = false;
        do
        {
            isRunning = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
 InstanceStateName.Running);
        } while (!isRunning);

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        var instance = await ec2Methods.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
        ec2Methods.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

        Console.WriteLine("\nYou can use SSH to connect to your instance. For
 example:");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-
user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll stop the instance and then start it again to
 see what's changed.");
```

```
        await ec2Methods.StopInstances(instanceId);
        var hasStopped = false;
        do
        {
            hasStopped = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
 InstanceStateName.Stopped);
        } while (!hasStopped);

        Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's start it up again.");
        await ec2Methods.StartInstances(instanceId);
        Console.Write("Waiting for instance to start. ");

        isRunning = false;
        do
        {
            isRunning = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
 InstanceStateName.Running);
        } while (!isRunning);

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's see what changed.");

        instance = await ec2Methods.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
        ec2Methods.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

        Console.WriteLine("\nNotice the change in the SSH information:");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-
user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now we will stop the instance again. Then we will create
 and associate an");
        Console.WriteLine("Elastic IP address to use with our instance.");

        await ec2Methods.StopInstances(instanceId);
        hasStopped = false;
        do
        {
            hasStopped = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
 InstanceStateName.Stopped);
        } while (!hasStopped);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Allocate Elastic IP address");
        Console.WriteLine("You can allocate an Elastic IP address and associate
 it with your instance\nto keep a consistent IP address even when your instance
 restarts.");
        var allocationId = await ec2Methods.AllocateAddress();
        Console.WriteLine("Now we will associate the Elastic IP address with our
 instance.");
        var associationId = await ec2Methods.AssociateAddress(allocationId,
 instanceId);

        // Start the instance again.
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's start the instance again.");
        await ec2Methods.StartInstances(instanceId);
        Console.Write("Waiting for instance to start. ");

        isRunning = false;
        do
        {
            isRunning = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
 InstanceStateName.Running);
        } while (!isRunning);

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's see what changed.");

        instance = await ec2Methods.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Instance information");
        ec2Methods.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);

        Console.WriteLine("\nHere is the SSH information:");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tssh -i {tempFileName} ec2-
user@{instance.PublicIpAddress}");

        Console.WriteLine("Let's stop and start the instance again.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        await ec2Methods.StopInstances(instanceId);

        hasStopped = false;
        do
        {
```

```
            hasStopped = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
InstanceStateName.Stopped);
        } while (!hasStopped);

        Console.WriteLine("\nThe instance has stopped.");

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's start it up again.");
        await ec2Methods.StartInstances(instanceId);
        Console.Write("Waiting for instance to start. ");

        isRunning = false;
        do
        {
            isRunning = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
InstanceStateName.Running);
        } while (!isRunning);

        instance = await ec2Methods.DescribeInstance(instanceId);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("New Instance Information");
        ec2Methods.DisplayInstanceInformation(instance);
        Console.WriteLine("Note that the IP address did not change this time.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's clean up the resources we created.");

        // Terminate the instance.
        Console.WriteLine("Terminating the instance we created.");
        var stateChange = await ec2Methods.TerminateInstances(instanceId);

        // Wait for the instance state to be terminated.
        var hasTerminated = false;
        do
        {
            hasTerminated = await ec2Methods.WaitForInstanceState(instanceId,
InstanceStateName.Terminated);
        } while (!hasTerminated);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nThe instance {instanceId} has been terminated.");
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can disassociate the Elastic IP address and
release it.");

        // Disassociate the Elastic IP address.
```

```
        var disassociated = ec2Methods.DisassociateIp(associationId);

        // Delete the Elastic IP address.
        var released = ec2Methods.ReleaseAddress(allocationId);

        // Delete the security group.
        Console.WriteLine($"Deleting the Security Group: {groupName}.");
        success = await ec2Methods.DeleteSecurityGroup(secGroupId);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {groupName}.");
        }

        // Delete the RSA key pair.
        Console.WriteLine($"Deleting the key pair: {keyPairName}");
        await ec2Methods.DeleteKeyPair(keyPairName);
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the temporary file with the key information.");
        ec2Methods.DeleteTempFile(tempFileName);
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("EC2 Basics Scenario completed.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();
    }
}
```

定義包裝 EC2 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Methods of this class perform Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
/// </summary>
public class EC2Wrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEC2;

    public EC2Wrapper(IAmazonEC2 amazonService)
    {
        _amazonEC2 = amazonService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Allocate an Elastic IP address.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <returns>The allocation Id of the allocated address.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AllocateAddress()
    {
        var request = new AllocateAddressRequest();

        var response = await _amazonEC2.AllocateAddressAsync(request);
        return response.AllocationId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Associate an Elastic IP address to an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of an Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// associate the address with.</param>
    /// <returns>The association Id that represents
    /// the association of the Elastic IP address with an instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AssociateAddress(string allocationId, string
 instanceId)
    {
        var request = new AssociateAddressRequest
        {
            AllocationId = allocationId,
            InstanceId = instanceId
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.AssociateAddressAsync(request);
        return response.AssociationId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer ingress to EC2 instances associated
    /// with the virtual private cloud (VPC) security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the security group.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(string groupName)
    {
        // Get the IP address for the local computer.
        var ipAddress = await GetIpAddress();
        Console.WriteLine($"Your IP address is: {ipAddress}");
        var ipRanges = new List<IpRange> { new IpRange { CidrIp =
 $"{ipAddress}/32" } };
```

```
        var permission = new IpPermission
        {
            Ipv4Ranges = ipRanges,
            IpProtocol = "tcp",
            FromPort = 22,
            ToPort = 22
        };
        var permissions = new List<IpPermission> { permission };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest(groupName, permissions));
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Authorize the local computer for ingress to
    /// the Amazon EC2 SecurityGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The IPv4 address of the computer running the scenario.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetIpAddress()
    {
        var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        var ipString = await httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");

        // The IP address is returned with a new line
        // character on the end. Trim off the whitespace and
        // return the value to the caller.
        return ipString.Trim();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name for the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon EC2 key pair created.</returns>
    public async Task<KeyPair?> CreateKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        var request = new CreateKeyPairRequest
        {
            KeyName = keyPairName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateKeyPairAsync(request);
```

```
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            var kp = response.KeyPair;
            return kp;
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not create key pair.");
            return null;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Save KeyPair information to a temporary file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPair">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>The full path to the temporary file.</returns>
    public string SaveKeyPair(KeyPair keyPair)
    {
        var tempPath = Path.GetTempPath();
        var tempFileName = $"{tempPath}\\{Path.GetRandomFileName()}";
        var pemFileName = Path.ChangeExtension(tempFileName, "pem");

        // Save the key pair to a file in a temporary folder.
        using var stream = new FileStream(pemFileName, FileMode.Create);
        using var writer = new StreamWriter(stream);
        writer.WriteLine(keyPair.KeyMaterial);

        return pemFileName;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the new security group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupDescription">A description of the new security group.</
param>
    /// <returns>The group Id of the new security group.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateSecurityGroup(string groupName, string
 groupDescription)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateSecurityGroupAsync(
            new CreateSecurityGroupRequest(groupName, groupDescription));
```

```
        return response.GroupId;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon EC2 VPC.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="cidrBlock">The CIDR block for the new security group.</param>
    /// <returns>The VPC Id of the new VPC.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> CreateVPC(string cidrBlock)
    {

        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonEC2.CreateVpcAsync(new CreateVpcRequest
            {
                CidrBlock = cidrBlock,
            });

            Vpc vpc = response.Vpc;
            Console.WriteLine($"Created VPC with ID: {vpc.VpcId}.");
            return vpc.VpcId;
        }
        catch (AmazonEC2Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't create VPC because: {ex.Message}");
            return null;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyPair(string keyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEC2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(new
DeleteKeyPairRequest(keyPairName)).ConfigureAwait(false);
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't delete the key pair because:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the temporary file where the key pair information was saved.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tempFileName">The path to the temporary file.</param>
    public void DeleteTempFile(string tempFileName)
    {
        if (File.Exists(tempFileName))
        {
            File.Delete(tempFileName);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteSecurityGroup(string groupId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DeleteSecurityGroupAsync(new
DeleteSecurityGroupRequest { GroupId = groupId });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon EC2 VPC.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteVpc(string vpcId)
    {
        var request = new DeleteVpcRequest
        {
            VpcId = vpcId,
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DeleteVpcAsync(request);
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about existing Amazon EC2 images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of image information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Image>> DescribeImages(List<string>? imageIds)
    {
        var request = new DescribeImagesRequest();
        if (imageIds is not null)
        {
            // If the imageIds list is not null, add the list
            // to the request object.
            request.ImageIds = imageIds;
        }

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeImagesAsync(request);
        return response.Images;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by DescribeImages.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="images">The list of image information to display.</param>
    public void DisplayImageInfo(List<Image> images)
    {
        images.ForEach(image =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{image.Name} Created on: {image.CreationDate}");
        });

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>An EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<Instance> DescribeInstance(string instanceId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(
            new DescribeInstancesRequest { InstanceIds = new List<string>
{ instanceId } });
```

```
        return response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display EC2 instance information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The instance Id of the EC2 instance.</param>
    public void DisplayInstanceInformation(Instance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"ID: {instance.InstanceId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Image ID: {instance.ImageId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"{instance.InstanceType}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Key Name: {instance.KeyName}");
        Console.WriteLine($"VPC ID: {instance.VpcId}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Public IP: {instance.PublicIpAddress}");
        Console.WriteLine($"State: {instance.State.Name}");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about existing EC2 images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DescribeInstances()
    {
        // List all EC2 instances.
        await GetInstanceDescriptions();

        string tagName = "IncludeInList";
        string tagValue = "Yes";
        await GetInstanceDescriptionsFiltered(tagName, tagValue);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information for all existing Amazon EC2 instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task GetInstanceDescriptions()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Showing all instances:");
        var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(new
DescribeInstancesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
        {
```

```
            foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
            {
                foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
                {
                    Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State: {instance.State.Name}");
                }
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about EC2 instances filtered by a tag name and value.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tagName">The name of the tag to filter on.</param>
    /// <param name="tagValue">The value of the tag to look for.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task GetInstanceDescriptionsFiltered(string tagName, string
tagValue)
    {
        // This tag filters the results of the instance list.
        var filters = new List<Filter>
        {
            new Filter
            {
                Name = $"tag:{tagName}",
                Values = new List<string>
                {
                    tagValue,
                },
            },
        };
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            Filters = filters,
        };

        Console.WriteLine("\nShowing instances with tag: \"IncludeInList\" set to
\"Yes\".");
        var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstances(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginator.Responses)
        {
            foreach (var reservation in response.Reservations)
```

```
            {
                foreach (var instance in reservation.Instances)
                {
                    Console.Write($"Instance ID: {instance.InstanceId} ");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tCurrent State: {instance.State.Name}");
                }
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the instance types available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of instance type information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceTypeInfo>>
DescribeInstanceTypes(ArchitectureValues architecture)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstanceTypesRequest();

        var filters = new List<Filter>
            { new Filter("processor-info.supported-architecture", new List<string>
{ architecture.ToString() }) };
        filters.Add(new Filter("instance-type", new() { "*.micro", "*.small" }));

        request.Filters = filters;
        var instanceTypes = new List<InstanceTypeInfo>();

        var paginator = _amazonEC2.Paginators.DescribeInstanceTypes(request);
        await foreach (var instanceType in paginator.InstanceTypes)
        {
            instanceTypes.Add(instanceType);
        }
        return instanceTypes;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the instance type information returned by
DescribeInstanceTypesAsync.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceTypes">The list of instance type information.</param>
    public void DisplayInstanceTypeInfo(List<InstanceTypeInfo> instanceTypes)
    {
        instanceTypes.ForEach(type =>
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"{type.InstanceType}\t{type.MemoryInfo}");
        });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon EC2 key pair.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyPairName">The name of the key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of key pair information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<KeyPairInfo>> DescribeKeyPairs(string keyPairName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest();
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyPairName))
        {
            request = new DescribeKeyPairsRequest
            {
                KeyNames = new List<string> { keyPairName }
            };
        }
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeKeyPairsAsync(request);
        return response.KeyPairs.ToList();
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information for an Amazon EC2 security group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of security group information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SecurityGroup>> DescribeSecurityGroups(string groupId)
    {
        var request = new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest();
        var groupIds = new List<string> { groupId };
        request.GroupIds = groupIds;

        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(request);
        return response.SecurityGroups;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display the information returned by the call to
    /// DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="securityGroup">A list of security group information.</param>
```

```
    public void DisplaySecurityGroupInfoAsync(SecurityGroup securityGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"{securityGroup.GroupName}");
        Console.WriteLine("Ingress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissions.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range => { Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp}
"); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
        Console.WriteLine("Egress permissions:");
        securityGroup.IpPermissionsEgress.ForEach(permission =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tFromPort: {permission.FromPort}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIpProtocol: {permission.IpProtocol}");

            Console.Write($"\tIpv4Ranges: ");
            permission.Ipv4Ranges.ForEach(range => { Console.Write($"{range.CidrIp}
"); });

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tIpv6Ranges:");
            permission.Ipv6Ranges.ForEach(range =>
{ Console.Write($"{range.CidrIpv6} "); });

            Console.Write($"\n\tPrefixListIds: ");
            permission.PrefixListIds.ForEach(id => Console.Write($"{id.Id} "));

            Console.WriteLine($"\n\tTo Port: {permission.ToPort}");
        });
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="associationId">The association Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisassociateIp(string associationId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DisassociateAddressAsync(
            new DisassociateAddressRequest { AssociationId = associationId });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of available Amazon Linux images.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of image information.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Image>> GetEC2AmiList()
    {
        var filter = new Filter { Name = "architecture", Values = new List<string>
{ "x86_64" } };
        var filters = new List<Filter> { filter };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeImagesAsync(new
DescribeImagesRequest { Filters = filters });
        return response.Images;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reboot EC2 instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the instances that will be
rebooted.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task RebootInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        var request = new RebootInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.RebootInstancesAsync(request);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Instances successfully rebooted.");
        }
```

```
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not reboot one or more instances.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Release an Elastic IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="allocationId">The allocation Id of the Elastic IP address.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ReleaseAddress(string allocationId)
    {
        var request = new ReleaseAddressRequest
        {
            AllocationId = allocationId
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.ReleaseAddressAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and run an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ImageId">The image Id of the image used as a basis for the
    /// EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceType">The instance type of the EC2 instance to
 create.</param>
    /// <param name="keyName">The name of the key pair to associate with the
    /// instance.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the Amazon EC2 security group that will be
    /// allowed to interact with the new EC2 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The instance Id of the new EC2 instance.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RunInstances(string imageId, string instanceType,
 string keyName, string groupId)
    {
        var request = new RunInstancesRequest
        {
            ImageId = imageId,
            InstanceType = instanceType,
            KeyName = keyName,
            MinCount = 1,
```

```
            MaxCount = 1,
            SecurityGroupIds = new List<string> { groupId }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEC2.RunInstancesAsync(request);
        return response.Reservation.Instances[0].InstanceId;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the Amazon EC2 instance
    /// to start.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StartInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        var request = new StartInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.StartInstancesAsync(request);

        if (response.StartingInstances.Count > 0)
        {
            var instances = response.StartingInstances;
            instances.ForEach(i =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully started the EC2 instance with
instance ID: {i.InstanceId}.");
            });
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Stop an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance to
    /// stop.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task StopInstances(string ec2InstanceId)
    {
        // In addition to the list of instance Ids, the
        // request can also include the following properties:
```

```
        //     Force      When true, forces the instances to
        //                stop but you must check the integrity
        //                of the file system. Not recommended on
        //                Windows instances.
        //     Hibernate  When true, hibernates the instance if the
        //                instance was enabled for hibernation when
        //                it was launched.
        var request = new StopInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId },
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.StopInstancesAsync(request);

        if (response.StoppingInstances.Count > 0)
        {
            var instances = response.StoppingInstances;
            instances.ForEach(i =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully stopped the EC2 Instance " +
                                  $"with InstanceID: {i.InstanceId}.");
            });
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate an EC2 instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ec2InstanceId">The instance Id of the EC2 instance
    /// to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<InstanceStateChange>> TerminateInstances(string
ec2InstanceId)
    {
        var request = new TerminateInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { ec2InstanceId }
        };

        var response = await _amazonEC2.TerminateInstancesAsync(request);
        return response.TerminatingInstances;
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Wait until an EC2 instance is in a specified state.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The instance Id.</param>
    /// <param name="stateName">The state to wait for.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitForInstanceState(string instanceId,
 InstanceStateName stateName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeInstancesRequest
        {
            InstanceIds = new List<string> { instanceId }
        };

        // Wait until the instance is running.
        var hasState = false;
        do
        {
            // Wait 5 seconds.
            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            // Check for the desired state.
            var response = await _amazonEC2.DescribeInstancesAsync(request);
            var instance = response.Reservations[0].Instances[0];
            hasState = instance.State.Name == stateName;
            Console.Write(". ");
        } while (!hasState);

        return hasState;
    }

}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair

- DeleteSecurityGroup
- DescribeImages
- DescribeInstanceTypes
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeKeyPairs
- DescribeSecurityGroups
- DisassociateAddress
- ReleaseAddress
- RunInstances
- StartInstances
- StopInstances
- TerminateInstances
- UnmonitorInstances

Amazon ECS 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 與 Amazon ECS 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon ECS

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 Amazon ECS。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using Amazon.ECS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

namespace ECSActions;

public class HelloECS
{
    static async System.Threading.Tasks.Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon ECS domain registration service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var amazonECSClient = new AmazonECSClient();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await amazonECSClient.ListClustersAsync(new
 ListClustersRequest { });

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon ECS! Following are some cluster ARNS
 available in the your aws account");
        Console.WriteLine();
        foreach (var arn in response.ClusterArns.Take(5))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tARN: {arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Cluster Name: {arn.Split("/").Last()}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListClusters中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

ListClusters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListClusters。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List cluster ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of clusters.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetClusterARNSAsync()
    {

        Console.WriteLine("Getting a list of all the clusters in your AWS
account...");
        List<string> clusterArnList = new List<string>();
        // Get a list of all the clusters in your AWS account
        try
        {

            var listClustersResponse = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
ListClustersRequest
            {
            });

            var clusterArns = listClustersResponse.ClusterArns;

            // Print the ARNs of the clusters
            await foreach (var clusterArn in clusterArns)
            {
                clusterArnList.Add(clusterArn);
            }

            if (clusterArnList.Count == 0)
            {
                _logger.LogWarning("No clusters found in your AWS account.");
```

```
            }
            return clusterArnList;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
            throw new Exception($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListClusters中的。

ListServices

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListServices。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List service ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of services in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetServiceARNSAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
        List<string> serviceArns = new List<string>();

        var request = new ListServicesRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        // Call the ListServices API operation and get the list of service ARNs
        var serviceList = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListServices(request);
```

```
        await foreach (var serviceARN in serviceList.ServiceArns)
        {
            if (serviceARN is null)
                continue;

            serviceArns.Add(serviceARN);
        }

        if (serviceArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning($"No services found in cluster {clusterARN} .");
        }

        return serviceArns;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListServices中的。

ListTasks

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTasks`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List task ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of tasks in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetTaskARNsAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
        // Set up the request to describe the tasks in the service
        var listTasksRequest = new ListTasksRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
```

```
        List<string> taskArns = new List<string>();

        // Call the ListTasks API operation and get the list of task ARNs
        var tasks = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListTasks(listTasksRequest);

        await foreach (var task in tasks.TaskArns)
        {
            if (task is null)
                continue;


            taskArns.Add(task);
        }

        if (taskArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning("No tasks found in cluster: " + clusterARN);
        }

        return taskArns;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTasks中的。

案例

取得叢集、服務和工作的 ARN 資訊

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 取得所有叢集的清單。
- 取得叢集的服務。
- 取得叢集的工作。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using ECSActions;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace ECSScenario;

public class ECSScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.


    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List ECS Cluster ARNs.
        2. List services in every cluster
        3. List Task ARNs in every cluster.
    */

    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static ECSWrapper _ecsWrapper = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
        .Build();

        ILoggerFactory loggerFactory = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        });

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
```

```
            .CreateLogger<ECSScenario>();

        var loggerECSWarpper = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
{ builder.AddConsole(); })
          .CreateLogger<ECSWrapper>();

        var amazonECSClient = new AmazonECSClient();

        _ecsWrapper = new ECSWrapper(amazonECSClient, loggerECSWarpper);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon ECS example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            await ListClusterARNs();
            await ListServiceARNs();
            await ListTaskARNs();

        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List ECS Cluster ARNs
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListClusterARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. List Cluster ARNs from ECS.");
        var arns = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var arn in arns)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Cluster arn: {arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Cluster name: {arn.Split("/").Last()}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List services in every cluster
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListServiceARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. List Service ARNs in every cluster.");
        var clusterARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var clusterARN in clusterARNs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Getting services for cluster name:
{clusterARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('.', 5));


            var serviceARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetServiceARNSAsync(clusterARN);

            foreach (var serviceARN in serviceARNs)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Service arn: {serviceARN}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Service name: {serviceARN.Split("/").Last()}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List tasks in every cluster
    /// </summary>
    private static async Task ListTaskARNs()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. List Task ARNs in every cluster.");
        var clusterARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetClusterARNSAsync();

        foreach (var clusterARN in clusterARNs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Getting tasks for cluster name:
{clusterARN.Split("/").Last()}");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(new string('.', 5));

            var taskARNs = await _ecsWrapper.GetTaskARNsAsync(clusterARN);

            foreach (var taskARN in taskARNs)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Task arn: {taskARN}");
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}
```

案例所呼叫以管理 Amazon ECS 動作的包裝函式方法。

```
using Amazon.ECS;
using Amazon.ECS.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;

namespace ECSActions;

public class ECSWrapper
{
    private readonly AmazonECSClient _ecsClient;
    private readonly ILogger<ECSWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the ECS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ecsClient">The injected ECS client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public ECSWrapper(AmazonECSClient ecsClient, ILogger<ECSWrapper> logger)

    {
        _logger = logger;
        _ecsClient = ecsClient;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List cluster ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of clusters.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<string>> GetClusterARNSAsync()
    {

        Console.WriteLine("Getting a list of all the clusters in your AWS
account...");
        List<string> clusterArnList = new List<string>();
        // Get a list of all the clusters in your AWS account
        try
        {

            var listClustersResponse = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListClusters(new
ListClustersRequest
            {
            });

            var clusterArns = listClustersResponse.ClusterArns;

            // Print the ARNs of the clusters
            await foreach (var clusterArn in clusterArns)
            {
                clusterArnList.Add(clusterArn);
            }

            if (clusterArnList.Count == 0)
            {
                _logger.LogWarning("No clusters found in your AWS account.");
            }
            return clusterArnList;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            _logger.LogError($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
            throw new Exception($"An error occurred while getting a list of all the
clusters in your AWS account. {e.InnerException}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List service ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of services in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetServiceARNSAsync(string clusterARN)
```

```
    {
        List<string> serviceArns = new List<string>();

        var request = new ListServicesRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        // Call the ListServices API operation and get the list of service ARNs
        var serviceList = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListServices(request);

        await foreach (var serviceARN in serviceList.ServiceArns)
        {
            if (serviceARN is null)
                continue;

            serviceArns.Add(serviceARN);
        }

        if (serviceArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning($"No services found in cluster {clusterARN} .");
        }

        return serviceArns;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List task ARNs available.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="clusterARN">The arn of the ECS cluster.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN list of tasks in given cluster.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> GetTaskARNsAsync(string clusterARN)
    {
        // Set up the request to describe the tasks in the service
        var listTasksRequest = new ListTasksRequest
        {
            Cluster = clusterARN
        };
        List<string> taskArns = new List<string>();

        // Call the ListTasks API operation and get the list of task ARNs
        var tasks = _ecsClient.Paginators.ListTasks(listTasksRequest);

        await foreach (var task in tasks.TaskArns)
```

```
        {
            if (task is null)
                continue;


            taskArns.Add(task);
        }

        if (taskArns.Count == 0)
        {
            _logger.LogWarning("No tasks found in cluster: " + clusterARN);
        }

        return taskArns;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - ListClusters
  - ListServices
  - ListTasks

Elastic Load Balancing-第 2 版範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Elastic Load Balancing-第 2 版，來執行動作及實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CreateListener

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateListener。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
   /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
   /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
   /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
   public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
   {
       var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
           new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
           {
               Name = name,
               Subnets = subnetIds
           });
       var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

       // Wait for load balancer to be available.
       var loadBalancerReady = false;
       while (!loadBalancerReady)
       {
           try
           {
               var describeResponse =
                   await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                       new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
```

```
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateListener中的。

CreateLoadBalancer

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateLoadBalancer。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;
```

```
                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateLoadBalancer中的。

`CreateTargetGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTargetGroup`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateTargetGroup中的。

DeleteLoadBalancer

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteLoadBalancer。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteLoadBalancer中的。

DeleteTargetGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTargetGroup。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
{groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTargetGroup中的。

`DescribeLoadBalancers`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeLoadBalancers`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
```

```
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeLoadBalancers中的。

DescribeTargetHealth

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeTargetHealth。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
```

```
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeTargetHealth中的。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();


        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
```

```
        _autoScalerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several AWS
resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
```

```
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs 'server_startup_script.sh'
when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3, _autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
zones);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroupN
protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadB
subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
_autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
```

```
        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port, ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for your
 default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port, ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
```

```
                    await
_autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
 different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
 shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
 these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
 recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
 recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
 parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
 let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
 checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
 the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
 customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
 "static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a static response.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
_smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile that
contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a
deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for
Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto
Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load balancer
can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");

        await
_smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
"deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for
the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an
auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
balancing rotation.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically
 takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
 instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
 checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
 continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
 return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
 can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );
```

```
        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBalanc
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroup
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName)
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
_recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
```

```
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";

    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
```

```
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                    "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                    "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                         "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                         "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         "\"Service\": [" +
                                             "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                         "]" +
```

```
                                    "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
```

```
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
```

```
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
        await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName, _instanceRoleName,
_instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

        var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
        var plainTextBytes = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

        var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
            new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
        var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
        var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
            new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
            {
                LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                {
```

```
                    InstanceType = _instanceType,
                    ImageId = amiId,
                    IamInstanceProfile =
                        new
                            LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                        {
                            Name = _instanceProfileName
                        },
                    KeyName = _keyPairName,
                    UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                }
            });
        return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
        return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
```

```
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with size
{groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
            new DescribeVpcsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });
        return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
        var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
            new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId}),
                    new ("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                    new ("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
        {
            subnets.Add(subnet);
        }

        return subnets;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonClientException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to delete template {templateName}.");
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
```

```
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
            new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                },
            });
        return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
    }
```

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
   /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
   /// used to restart the Python web server.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
   /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
   /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
   /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
   public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
   {
       await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
               new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
               {
                   AssociationId = associationId,
                   IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                   {
                       Name = credsProfileName
                   }
               });
       // Allow time before resetting.
       Thread.Sleep(25000);
       var instanceReady = false;
       var retries = 5;
       while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
       {
           await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
               new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
           Thread.Sleep(10000);

           var instancesPaginator =
_amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
               new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
           // Get the entire list using the paginator.
           await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
           {
               instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
```

```
                if (instanceReady)
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
        await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
            new SendCommandRequest()
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                {
                        {"commands", new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3
server.py 80" }}
                }
            });
        Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
```

```
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
```

```
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the calling
computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP address
while running this example.
    /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
    public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
    {
        var portIsOpen = false;
        foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
        {
            if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
            {
                foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
                {
                    var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                    if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                    {
                        portIsOpen = true;
                    }
                }

                if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
                {
                    portIsOpen = true;
                }

                if (!portIsOpen)
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be open
to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                        "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                }
                else
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
```

```
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
```

```
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
        var createResponse = await
 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
 subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
 List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
```

```
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
```

```
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
```

```
        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
```

```
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
 {groupName}.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
 and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;
```

```
    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
```

```
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
_amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
        var recommendationsText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =
            JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer

- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

EventBridge 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 EventBridge。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 EventBridge

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 EventBridge。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.EventBridge;
using Amazon.EventBridge.Model;

namespace EventBridgeActions;

public static class HelloEventBridge
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var eventBridgeClient = new AmazonEventBridgeClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon EventBridge! Following are some of your
 EventBuses:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five event buses.
        var response = await eventBridgeClient.ListEventBusesAsync(
            new ListEventBusesRequest()
            {
                Limit = 5
            });

        foreach (var eventBus in response.EventBuses)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tEventBus: {eventBus.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {eventBus.Arn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tPolicy: {eventBus.Policy}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListEventBuses中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

DeleteRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteRule。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

根據其名稱刪除規則。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete an event rule by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteRuleByName(string ruleName)
{
    var response = await _amazonEventBridge.DeleteRuleAsync(
        new DeleteRuleRequest()
        {
            Name = ruleName
        });

    return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteRule中的。

DescribeRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeRule。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用規則描述取得規則的狀態。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the state for a rule by the rule name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusName">The optional name of the event bus. If empty,
uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the rule.</returns>
    public async Task<RuleState> GetRuleStateByRuleName(string ruleName, string?
eventBusName = null)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DescribeRuleAsync(
            new DescribeRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                EventBusName = eventBusName
            });
        return ruleResponse.State;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeRule中的。

`DisableRule`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisableRule`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

根據其規則名稱停用規則。

```
/// <summary>
/// Disable a particular rule on an event bus.
/// </summary
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DisableRuleByName(string ruleName)
{
    var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DisableRuleAsync(
        new DisableRuleRequest()
        {
            Name = ruleName
        });
    return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DisableRule中的。

EnableRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用EnableRule。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

根據其規則名稱啟用規則。

```
/// <summary>
/// Enable a particular rule on an event bus.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
/// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
public async Task<bool> EnableRuleByName(string ruleName)
{
    var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.EnableRuleAsync(
```

```
            new EnableRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });
        return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考EnableRule中的。

`ListRuleNamesByTarget`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRuleNamesByTarget`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出使用目標的所有規則名稱。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List names of all rules matching a target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rule names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(string targetArn)
    {
        var results = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest()
        {
            TargetArn = targetArn
        };
        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRuleNamesByTargetAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.RuleNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
```

```
        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListRuleNamesByTarget中的。

ListRules

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRules`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出事件匯流排的所有規則。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the rules on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional ARN of the event bus. If empty, uses
the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rules.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Rule>> ListAllRulesForEventBus(string? eventBusArn =
null)
    {
        var results = new List<Rule>();
        var request = new ListRulesRequest()
        {
            EventBusName = eventBusArn
        };
        // Get all of the pages of rules.
        ListRulesResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRulesAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Rules);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
```

```
        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListRules中的。

`ListTargetsByRule`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTargetsByRule`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用規則名稱列出規則的所有目標。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the targets matching a rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of targets.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Target>> ListAllTargetsOnRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var results = new List<Target>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Targets);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);
```

```
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTargetsByRule中的。

PutEvents

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutEvents。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

傳送符合規則之自訂模式的事件。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an event to the event bus that includes an email, message, and time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email to use in the event detail of the custom
event.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutCustomEmailEvent(string email)
    {
        var eventDetail = new
        {
            UserEmail = email,
            Message = "This event was generated by example code.",
            UtcTime = DateTime.UtcNow.ToString("g")
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutEventsAsync(
            new PutEventsRequest()
            {
                Entries = new List<PutEventsRequestEntry>()
                {
                    new PutEventsRequestEntry()
                    {
                        Source = "ExampleSource",
```

```
                        Detail = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventDetail),
                        DetailType = "ExampleType"
                    }
                }
            });

        return response.FailedEntryCount == 0;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutEvents中的。

PutRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRule。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立在物件新增至 Amazon Simple Storage Service 儲存貯體時觸發的規則。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in
 a bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name to give the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to trigger the event.</
param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PutS3UploadRule(string roleArn, string ruleName,
 string bucketName)
    {
        string eventPattern = "{" +
                                "\"source\": [\"aws.s3\"]," +
                                    "\"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"]," +
                                    "\"detail\": {" +
                                        "\"bucket\": {" +
```

```
                                            "\"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]" +
                                        "}" +
                                    "}" +
                                "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Example S3 upload rule for EventBridge",
                RoleArn = roleArn,
                EventPattern = eventPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }
```

建立使用自訂模式的規則。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a rule to use a custom defined event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the updated rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomEventPattern(string ruleName)
    {
        string customEventsPattern = "{" +
                                     "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                                     "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                                     "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Custom test rule",
                EventPattern = customEventsPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutRule中的。

PutTargets

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutTargets。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

新增作爲某個規則目標的 Amazon SNS 主題。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an Amazon SNS target topic to a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the Amazon SNS target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional event bus name, uses default if
empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddSnsTargetToRule(string ruleName, string targetArn,
string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // Create the list of targets and add a new target.
        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Arn = targetArn,
                Id = targetID
            }
        };

        // Add the targets to the rule.
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
```

```
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });

        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return targetID;
    }
```

將輸入轉換器新增至某個規則的目標。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the default
event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(string ruleName,
string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputPathsMap = new Dictionary<string, string>()
```

```
                    {
                        {"bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name"},
                        {"time", "$.time"}
                    },
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to
bucket <bucket> at <time>.\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutTargets中的。

`RemoveTargets`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RemoveTargets`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用規則名稱移除規則的所有目標。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var targetIds = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse targetsResponse;
        do
        {
            targetsResponse = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            targetIds.AddRange(targetsResponse.Targets.Select(t => t.Id));
            request.NextToken = targetsResponse.NextToken;

        } while (targetsResponse.NextToken is not null);

        var removeResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.RemoveTargetsAsync(
            new RemoveTargetsRequest()
            {
                Rule = ruleName,
                Ids = targetIds
            });

        if (removeResponse.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            removeResponse.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to remove target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return removeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RemoveTargets中的。

案例

開始使用規則和目標

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立規則並在其中新增目標。
- 啟用和停用規則。
- 列出並更新規則和目標。
- 發送事件，然後清理資源。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public class EventBridgeScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:
    - Create a rule.
    - Add a target to a rule.
    - Enable and disable rules.
    - List rules and targets.
    - Update rules and targets.
    - Send events.
    - Delete the rule.
    */
```

```
    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static EventBridgeWrapper _eventBridgeWrapper = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    private static IAmazonIdentityManagementService? _iamClient = null!;
    private static IAmazonSimpleNotificationService? _snsClient = null!;
    private static IAmazonS3 _s3Client = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonEventBridge>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
            .AddTransient<EventBridgeWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<EventBridgeScenario>();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        string topicArn = "";
        string roleArn = "";

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        try
        {
            roleArn = await CreateRole();

            await CreateBucketWithEventBridgeEvents();

            await AddEventRule(roleArn);

            await ListEventRules();

            topicArn = await CreateSnsTopic();

            var email = await SubscribeToSnsTopic(topicArn);

            await AddSnsTarget(topicArn);

            await ListTargets();

            await ListRulesForTarget(topicArn);

            await UploadS3File(_s3Client);

            await ChangeRuleState(false);

            await GetRuleState();

            await UpdateSnsEventRule(topicArn);

            await ChangeRuleState(true);

            await UploadS3File(_s3Client);

            await UpdateToCustomRule(topicArn);

            await TriggerCustomRule(email);

            await CleanupResources(topicArn);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
            await CleanupResources(topicArn);
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario is complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _eventBridgeWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<EventBridgeWrapper>();
        _snsClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>();
        _s3Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonS3>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by EventBridge.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Creating a role to use with EventBridge and attaching
managed policy AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        var roleName = _configuration["roleName"];

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                                   "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                   "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                   "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                   "\"Principal\": {" +
                                   $"\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                   "}," +
                                   "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                   "}]" +
                                   "}";
```

```
        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = roleName
            });

        await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
            new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                PolicyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess",
                RoleName = roleName
            });
        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with EventBridge
events enabled.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CreateBucketWithEventBridgeEvents()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Creating an S3 bucket with EventBridge events enabled.");

        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        var bucketExists = await
Amazon.S3.Util.AmazonS3Util.DoesS3BucketExistV2Async(_s3Client,
            testBucketName);

        if (!bucketExists)
        {
            await _s3Client.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = testBucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true
            });
        }
```

```
        await _s3Client.PutBucketNotificationAsync(new
PutBucketNotificationRequest()
        {
            BucketName = testBucketName,
            EventBridgeConfiguration = new EventBridgeConfiguration()
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded bucket {testBucketName} with EventBridge events
enabled.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UploadS3File(IAmazonS3 s3Client)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Uploading a file to the test bucket. This will trigger a
subscription email.");

        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        var fileName = $"example_upload_{DateTime.UtcNow.Ticks}.txt";

        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for testing uploads.");
        }

        await s3Client.PutObjectAsync(new PutObjectRequest()
        {
            FilePath = fileName,
            BucketName = testBucketName
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPress Enter to continue.");
        Console.ReadLine();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic to use as an
EventBridge target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateSnsTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic for
email subscriptions.");

        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];

        string topicPolicy = "{" +
                             "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                             "\"Statement\": [{" +
                             "\"Sid\": \"EventBridgePublishTopic\"," +
                             "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                             "\"Principal\": {" +
                             $"\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                             "}," +
                             "\"Resource\": \"*\"," +
                             "\"Action\": \"sns:Publish\"" +
                             "}]" +
                             "}";

        var topicAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>()
        {
            { "Policy", topicPolicy }
        };

        var topicResponse = await _snsClient!.CreateTopicAsync(new
CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
            Attributes = topicAttributes

        });

        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded topic {topicName} for email subscriptions.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return topicResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a user email to an SNS topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>The user's email.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SubscribeToSnsTopic(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));


        string email = "";
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email))
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS
topic:");
            email = Console.ReadLine()!;
        }

        var subscriptions = new List<string>();
        var paginatedSubscriptions =
_snsClient!.Paginators.ListSubscriptionsByTopic(
            new ListSubscriptionsByTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subscription in paginatedSubscriptions.Subscriptions)
        {
            subscriptions.Add(subscription.Endpoint);
        }

        if (subscriptions.Contains(email))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tYour email is already subscribed.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return email;
        }
```

```
        await _snsClient.SubscribeAsync(new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "email",
            Endpoint = email
        });

        Console.WriteLine($"Use the link in the email you received to confirm your
subscription, then press Enter to continue.");

        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return email;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add a rule which triggers when a file is uploaded to an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role used by EventBridge.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddEventRule(string roleArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Creating an EventBridge event that sends an email when an
Amazon S3 object is created.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.PutS3UploadRule(roleArn, eventRuleName,
testBucketName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded event rule {eventRuleName} for bucket
{testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an SNS target to the rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    private static async Task AddSnsTarget(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Adding a target to the rule to that sends an email when
the rule is triggered.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];
        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];
        await _eventBridgeWrapper.AddSnsTargetToRule(eventRuleName, topicArn);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded event rule {eventRuleName} with Amazon SNS
target {topicName} for bucket {testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the event rules on the default event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListEventRules()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Current event rules:");

        var rules = await _eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllRulesForEventBus();
        rules.ForEach(r => Console.WriteLine($"\tRule: {r.Name} Description:
{r.Description} State: {r.State}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the event target to use a transform.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The SNS topic ARN target to update.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UpdateSnsEventRule(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Let's update the event target with a transform.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var testBucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];
```

```
        await
_eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(eventRuleName, topicArn);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event rule {eventRuleName} with Amazon SNS
target {topicArn} for bucket {testBucketName}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the rule to use a custom event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task UpdateToCustomRule(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Updating the event pattern to be triggered by a custom
event instead.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        await _eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateCustomEventPattern(eventRuleName);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event rule {eventRuleName} to custom
pattern.");
        await _eventBridgeWrapper.UpdateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(eventRuleName,
            topicArn);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tUpdated event target {topicArn}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Send rule events for a custom rule using the user's email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email address to include.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task TriggerCustomRule(string email)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Sending an event to trigger the rule. This will trigger a
subscription email.");
```

```
        await _eventBridgeWrapper.PutCustomEmailEvent(email);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tEvents have been sent. Press Enter to continue.");
        Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the targets for a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListTargets()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("List all of the targets for a particular rule.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        var targets = await _eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllTargetsOnRule(eventRuleName);
        targets.ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"\tTarget: {t.Arn} Id: {t.Id} Input:
{t.Input}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the rules for a particular target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListRulesForTarget(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("List all of the rules for a particular target.");

        var rules = await _eventBridgeWrapper.ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(topicArn);
        rules.ForEach(r => Console.WriteLine($"\tRule: {r}"));

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable or disable a particular rule.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="isEnabled">True to enable the rule, otherwise false.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ChangeRuleState(bool isEnabled)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        if (!isEnabled)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Disabling the rule: {eventRuleName}");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.DisableRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enabling the rule: {eventRuleName}");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.EnableRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the current state of the rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetRuleState()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];

        var state = await _eventBridgeWrapper.GetRuleStateByRuleName(eventRuleName);
        Console.WriteLine($"Rule {eventRuleName} is in current state {state}.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the SNS topic to clean up.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources(string topicArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        var eventRuleName = _configuration["eventRuleName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete all targets and event rule {eventRuleName}?
(y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRemoving all targets from the event rule.");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName);

            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting event rule.");
            await _eventBridgeWrapper.DeleteRuleByName(eventRuleName);
        }

        var topicName = _configuration["topicName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon SNS subscription topic {topicName}?
(y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting topic.");
            await _snsClient!.DeleteTopicAsync(new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        }

        var bucketName = _configuration["testBucketName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon S3 bucket {bucketName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting bucket.");
            // Delete all objects in the bucket.
            var deleteList = await _s3Client.ListObjectsV2Async(new
ListObjectsV2Request()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
            await _s3Client.DeleteObjectsAsync(new DeleteObjectsRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = deleteList.S3Objects
                    .Select(o => new KeyVersion { Key = o.Key }).ToList()
            });
            // Now delete the bucket.
            await _s3Client.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
```

```
            });
        }

        var roleName = _configuration["roleName"];
        if (GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {roleName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policy and deleting role.");

            await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess",
            });

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

創建一個包裝 EventBridge 操作的類。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon EventBridge operations.
/// </summary>
public class EventBridgeWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonEventBridge _amazonEventBridge;
    private readonly ILogger<EventBridgeWrapper> _logger;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the EventBridge wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonEventBridge">The injected EventBridge client.</param>
    /// <param name="logger">The injected logger for the wrapper.</param>
    public EventBridgeWrapper(IAmazonEventBridge amazonEventBridge,
 ILogger<EventBridgeWrapper> logger)

    {
        _amazonEventBridge = amazonEventBridge;
        _logger = logger;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the state for a rule by the rule name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusName">The optional name of the event bus. If empty,
 uses the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the rule.</returns>
    public async Task<RuleState> GetRuleStateByRuleName(string ruleName, string?
 eventBusName = null)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DescribeRuleAsync(
            new DescribeRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                EventBusName = eventBusName
            });
        return ruleResponse.State;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable a particular rule on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.EnableRuleAsync(
            new EnableRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });
        return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Disable a particular rule on an event bus.
    /// </summary
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DisableRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var ruleResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.DisableRuleAsync(
            new DisableRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });
        return ruleResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the rules on an event bus.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional ARN of the event bus. If empty, uses
 the default event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rules.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Rule>> ListAllRulesForEventBus(string? eventBusArn =
 null)
    {
        var results = new List<Rule>();
        var request = new ListRulesRequest()
        {
            EventBusName = eventBusArn
        };
        // Get all of the pages of rules.
        ListRulesResponse response;
        do
        {
```

```
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRulesAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Rules);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List all of the targets matching a rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of targets.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Target>> ListAllTargetsOnRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var results = new List<Target>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.Targets);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List names of all rules matching a target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of rule names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListAllRuleNamesByTarget(string targetArn)
    {
        var results = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest()
        {
            TargetArn = targetArn
```

```
        };
        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response;
        do
        {
            response = await _amazonEventBridge.ListRuleNamesByTargetAsync(request);
            results.AddRange(response.RuleNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return results;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in
 a bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name to give the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to trigger the event.</
param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PutS3UploadRule(string roleArn, string ruleName,
 string bucketName)
    {
        string eventPattern = "{" +
                                "\"source\": [\"aws.s3\"]," +
                                    "\"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"]," +
                                    "\"detail\": {" +
                                        "\"bucket\": {" +
                                            "\"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]" +
                                        "}" +
                                    "}" +
                                "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Example S3 upload rule for EventBridge",
                RoleArn = roleArn,
                EventPattern = eventPattern
            });
```

```
        return response.RuleArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the default
event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateS3UploadRuleTargetWithTransform(string ruleName,
string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputPathsMap = new Dictionary<string, string>()
                    {
                        {"bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name"},
                        {"time", "$.time"}
                    },
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to
bucket <bucket> at <time>.\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
```

```
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update a custom rule with a transform on the target.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">Optional event bus ARN. If empty, uses the default
event bus.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(string ruleName,
string targetArn, string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Id = targetID,
                Arn = targetArn,
                InputTransformer = new InputTransformer()
                {
                    InputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.\""
                }
            }
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });
        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
```

```
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }
        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an event to the event bus that includes an email, message, and time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The email to use in the event detail of the custom
event.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutCustomEmailEvent(string email)
    {
        var eventDetail = new
        {
            UserEmail = email,
            Message = "This event was generated by example code.",
            UtcTime = DateTime.UtcNow.ToString("g")
        };
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutEventsAsync(
            new PutEventsRequest()
            {
                Entries = new List<PutEventsRequestEntry>()
                {
                    new PutEventsRequestEntry()
                    {
                        Source = "ExampleSource",
                        Detail = JsonSerializer.Serialize(eventDetail),
                        DetailType = "ExampleType"
                    }
                }
            });

        return response.FailedEntryCount == 0;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update a rule to use a custom defined event pattern.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The ARN of the updated rule.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateCustomEventPattern(string ruleName)
    {
        string customEventsPattern = "{" +
                                     "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                                     "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                                     "}";

        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutRuleAsync(
            new PutRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName,
                Description = "Custom test rule",
                EventPattern = customEventsPattern
            });

        return response.RuleArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an Amazon SNS target topic to a rule.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the rule to update.</param>
    /// <param name="targetArn">The ARN of the Amazon SNS target.</param>
    /// <param name="eventBusArn">The optional event bus name, uses default if
empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the target.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddSnsTargetToRule(string ruleName, string targetArn,
string? eventBusArn = null)
    {
        var targetID = Guid.NewGuid().ToString();

        // Create the list of targets and add a new target.
        var targets = new List<Target>
        {
            new Target()
            {
                Arn = targetArn,
                Id = targetID
            }
        };

        // Add the targets to the rule.
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.PutTargetsAsync(
```

```
            new PutTargetsRequest()
            {
                EventBusName = eventBusArn,
                Rule = ruleName,
                Targets = targets,
            });

        if (response.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            response.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to add target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
{e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return targetID;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveAllTargetsFromRule(string ruleName)
    {
        var targetIds = new List<string>();
        var request = new ListTargetsByRuleRequest()
        {
            Rule = ruleName
        };
        ListTargetsByRuleResponse targetsResponse;
        do
        {
            targetsResponse = await
_amazonEventBridge.ListTargetsByRuleAsync(request);
            targetIds.AddRange(targetsResponse.Targets.Select(t => t.Id));
            request.NextToken = targetsResponse.NextToken;

        } while (targetsResponse.NextToken is not null);

        var removeResponse = await _amazonEventBridge.RemoveTargetsAsync(
            new RemoveTargetsRequest()
```

```
            {
                Rule = ruleName,
                Ids = targetIds
            });

        if (removeResponse.FailedEntryCount > 0)
        {
            removeResponse.FailedEntries.ForEach(e =>
            {
                _logger.LogError(
                    $"Failed to remove target {e.TargetId}: {e.ErrorMessage}, code
 {e.ErrorCode}");
            });
        }

        return removeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an event rule by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="ruleName">The name of the event rule.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRuleByName(string ruleName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEventBridge.DeleteRuleAsync(
            new DeleteRuleRequest()
            {
                Name = ruleName
            });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule
  - EnableRule

- ListRuleNamesByTarget
- ListRules
- ListTargetsByRule
- PutEvents
- PutRule
- PutTargets

AWS Glue 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS Glue。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS Glue

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS Glue。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace GlueActions;

public class HelloGlue
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Glue.
```

```
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonGlue>()
                .AddTransient<GlueWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloGlue>();
        var glueClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonGlue>();

        var request = new ListJobsRequest();

        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        do
        {
            var response = await glueClient.ListJobsAsync(request);
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
            request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Hello, Glue. Let's list your existing Glue Jobs:");
        if (jobNames.Count == 0)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("You don't have any AWS Glue jobs.");
        }
        else
        {
            jobNames.ForEach(Console.WriteLine);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListJobs中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateCrawler`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCrawler`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name for the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="crawlerDescription">A description of the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to
    /// be assumed by the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="schedule">The schedule on which the crawler will be executed.</
param>
    /// <param name="s3Path">The path to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon
 S3)
    /// bucket where the Python script has been stored.</param>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name to use for the database that will be
    /// created by the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateCrawlerAsync(
        string crawlerName,
        string crawlerDescription,
        string role,
        string schedule,
        string s3Path,
        string dbName)
    {
        var s3Target = new S3Target
```

```
        {
            Path = s3Path,
        };

        var targetList = new List<S3Target>
        {
            s3Target,
        };

        var targets = new CrawlerTargets
        {
            S3Targets = targetList,
        };

        var crawlerRequest = new CreateCrawlerRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            Name = crawlerName,
            Description = crawlerDescription,
            Targets = targets,
            Role = role,
            Schedule = schedule,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateCrawler中的。

`CreateJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateJob`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to be assumed by
    /// the job.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="scriptUrl">The URL to the script.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateJobAsync(string dbName, string tableName, string
bucketUrl, string jobName, string roleName, string description, string scriptUrl)
    {
        var command = new JobCommand
        {
            PythonVersion = "3",
            Name = "glueetl",
            ScriptLocation = scriptUrl,
        };

        var arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "--input_database", dbName },
            { "--input_table", tableName },
            { "--output_bucket_url", bucketUrl }
        };

        var request = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Command = command,
            DefaultArguments = arguments,
            Description = description,
            GlueVersion = "3.0",
            Name = jobName,
            NumberOfWorkers = 10,
            Role = roleName,
            WorkerType = "G.1X"
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateJobAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateJob中的。

DeleteCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteCrawler。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteCrawlerAsync(new DeleteCrawlerRequest
{ Name = crawlerName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteCrawler中的。

DeleteDatabase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDatabase。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteDatabaseAsync(new
DeleteDatabaseRequest { Name = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteDatabase中的。

`DeleteJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteJob`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteJobAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteJobAsync(new DeleteJobRequest
{ JobName = jobName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteJob中的。

DeleteTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTable。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a table from an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string dbName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteTableAsync(new DeleteTableRequest
{ Name = tableName, DatabaseName = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTable中的。

GetCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetCrawler。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Crawler object describing the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<Crawler?> GetCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var crawlerRequest = new GetCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            var databaseName = response.Crawler.DatabaseName;
            Console.WriteLine($"{crawlerName} has the database {databaseName}");
            return response.Crawler;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"No information regarding {crawlerName} could be
found.");
        return null;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetCrawler中的。

GetDatabase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDatabase。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Database object containing information about the database.</
returns>
    public async Task<Database> GetDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var databasesRequest = new GetDatabaseRequest
        {
            Name = dbName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetDatabaseAsync(databasesRequest);
        return response.Database;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetDatabase中的。

GetJobRun

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetJobRun。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="jobRunId">The Id of the job run.</param>
    /// <returns>A JobRun object with information about the job run.</returns>
    public async Task<JobRun> GetJobRunAsync(string jobName, string jobRunId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetJobRunAsync(new GetJobRunRequest
 { JobName = jobName, RunId = jobRunId });
        return response.JobRun;
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetJobRun中的。

GetJobRuns

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetJobRuns。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about all AWS Glue runs of a specific job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of JobRun objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<JobRun>> GetJobRunsAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var jobRuns = new List<JobRun>();

        var request = new GetJobRunsRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
        };

        // No need to loop to get all the log groups--the SDK does it for us behind
the scenes
        var paginatorForJobRuns =
            _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetJobRuns(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginatorForJobRuns.Responses)
        {
            response.JobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
            {
                jobRuns.Add(jobRun);
            });
```

```
        }

        return jobRuns;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetJobRuns中的。

GetTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTables。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of tables for an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Table objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Table>> GetTablesAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var request = new GetTablesRequest { DatabaseName = dbName };
        var tables = new List<Table>();

        // Get a paginator for listing the tables.
        var tablePaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetTables(request);

        await foreach (var response in tablePaginator.Responses)
        {
            tables.AddRange(response.TableList);
        }

        return tables;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetTables中的。

ListJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListJobs。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List AWS Glue jobs using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of AWS Glue job names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListJobsAsync()
    {
        var jobNames = new List<string>();

        var listJobsPaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.ListJobs(new ListJobsRequest
{ MaxResults = 10 });
        await foreach (var response in listJobsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
        }

        return jobNames;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListJobs中的。

StartCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartCrawler。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Start an AWS Glue crawler.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> StartCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
{
    var crawlerRequest = new StartCrawlerRequest
    {
        Name = crawlerName,
    };

    var response = await _amazonGlue.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);

    return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartCrawler中的。

StartJobRun

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartJobRun`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Start an AWS Glue job run.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the job run Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartJobRunAsync(
        string jobName,
        string inputDatabase,
        string inputTable,
        string bucketName)
    {
        var request = new StartJobRunRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
            Arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                {"--input_database", inputDatabase},
                {"--input_table", inputTable},
                {"--output_bucket_url", $"s3://{bucketName}/"}
            }
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.StartJobRunAsync(request);
        return response.JobRunId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartJobRun中的。

案例

開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立網路爬取公有 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的爬蟲程式，以及產生 CSV 格式中繼資料的資料庫。
- 列出有關 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 建立從 S3 儲存貯體中擷取 CSV 資料的任務、轉換資料，以及將 JSON 格式的輸出載入至另一個 S3 儲存貯體。
- 列出任務執行的相關資訊、檢視已轉換的資料以及清除資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱教學課程：開始使用 AWS Glue Studio。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立包裝案例中使用之 AWS Glue 函數的類別。

```
using System.Net;

namespace GlueActions;

public class GlueWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonGlue _amazonGlue;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AWS Glue actions wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonGlue"></param>
    public GlueWrapper(IAmazonGlue amazonGlue)
    {
        _amazonGlue = amazonGlue;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name for the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="crawlerDescription">A description of the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to
    /// be assumed by the crawler.</param>
    /// <param name="schedule">The schedule on which the crawler will be executed.</
param>
    /// <param name="s3Path">The path to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon
 S3)
    /// bucket where the Python script has been stored.</param>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name to use for the database that will be
    /// created by the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateCrawlerAsync(
```

```
        string crawlerName,
        string crawlerDescription,
        string role,
        string schedule,
        string s3Path,
        string dbName)
    {
        var s3Target = new S3Target
        {
            Path = s3Path,
        };

        var targetList = new List<S3Target>
        {
            s3Target,
        };

        var targets = new CrawlerTargets
        {
            S3Targets = targetList,
        };

        var crawlerRequest = new CreateCrawlerRequest
        {
            DatabaseName = dbName,
            Name = crawlerName,
            Description = crawlerDescription,
            Targets = targets,
            Role = role,
            Schedule = schedule,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to be assumed by
    /// the job.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the job.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="scriptUrl">The URL to the script.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateJobAsync(string dbName, string tableName, string
bucketUrl, string jobName, string roleName, string description, string scriptUrl)
    {
        var command = new JobCommand
        {
            PythonVersion = "3",
            Name = "glueetl",
            ScriptLocation = scriptUrl,
        };

        var arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            { "--input_database", dbName },
            { "--input_table", tableName },
            { "--output_bucket_url", bucketUrl }
        };

        var request = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Command = command,
            DefaultArguments = arguments,
            Description = description,
            GlueVersion = "3.0",
            Name = jobName,
            NumberOfWorkers = 10,
            Role = roleName,
            WorkerType = "G.1X"
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.CreateJobAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteCrawlerAsync(new DeleteCrawlerRequest
{ Name = crawlerName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteDatabaseAsync(new
DeleteDatabaseRequest { Name = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Glue job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteJobAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteJobAsync(new DeleteJobRequest
{ JobName = jobName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a table from an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTableAsync(string dbName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.DeleteTableAsync(new DeleteTableRequest
{ Name = tableName, DatabaseName = dbName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Crawler object describing the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<Crawler?> GetCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var crawlerRequest = new GetCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            var databaseName = response.Crawler.DatabaseName;
            Console.WriteLine($"{crawlerName} has the database {databaseName}");
            return response.Crawler;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"No information regarding {crawlerName} could be
found.");
        return null;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about the state of an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A value describing the state of the crawler.</returns>
    public async Task<CrawlerState> GetCrawlerStateAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetCrawlerAsync(
            new GetCrawlerRequest { Name = crawlerName });
        return response.Crawler.State;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Database object containing information about the database.</
returns>
    public async Task<Database> GetDatabaseAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var databasesRequest = new GetDatabaseRequest
        {
            Name = dbName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetDatabaseAsync(databasesRequest);
        return response.Database;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a specific AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <param name="jobRunId">The Id of the job run.</param>
    /// <returns>A JobRun object with information about the job run.</returns>
    public async Task<JobRun> GetJobRunAsync(string jobName, string jobRunId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonGlue.GetJobRunAsync(new GetJobRunRequest
 { JobName = jobName, RunId = jobRunId });
        return response.JobRun;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about all AWS Glue runs of a specific job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of JobRun objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<JobRun>> GetJobRunsAsync(string jobName)
    {
        var jobRuns = new List<JobRun>();

        var request = new GetJobRunsRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
        };

        // No need to loop to get all the log groups--the SDK does it for us behind
 the scenes
```

```
        var paginatorForJobRuns =
            _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetJobRuns(request);

        await foreach (var response in paginatorForJobRuns.Responses)
        {
            response.JobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
            {
                jobRuns.Add(jobRun);
            });
        }

        return jobRuns;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of tables for an AWS Glue database.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">The name of the database.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of Table objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Table>> GetTablesAsync(string dbName)
    {
        var request = new GetTablesRequest { DatabaseName = dbName };
        var tables = new List<Table>();

        // Get a paginator for listing the tables.
        var tablePaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.GetTables(request);

        await foreach (var response in tablePaginator.Responses)
        {
            tables.AddRange(response.TableList);
        }

        return tables;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List AWS Glue jobs using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of AWS Glue job names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListJobsAsync()
    {
        var jobNames = new List<string>();
```

```
        var listJobsPaginator = _amazonGlue.Paginators.ListJobs(new ListJobsRequest
{ MaxResults = 10 });
        await foreach (var response in listJobsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            jobNames.AddRange(response.JobNames);
        }

        return jobNames;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an AWS Glue crawler.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="crawlerName">The name of the crawler.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> StartCrawlerAsync(string crawlerName)
    {
        var crawlerRequest = new StartCrawlerRequest
        {
            Name = crawlerName,
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerRequest);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start an AWS Glue job run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">The name of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the job run Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartJobRunAsync(
        string jobName,
        string inputDatabase,
        string inputTable,
        string bucketName)
    {
        var request = new StartJobRunRequest
        {
            JobName = jobName,
```

```
            Arguments = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                {"--input_database", inputDatabase},
                {"--input_table", inputTable},
                {"--output_bucket_url", $"s3://{bucketName}/"}
            }
        };

        var response = await _amazonGlue.StartJobRunAsync(request);
        return response.JobRunId;
    }

}
```

建立可執行案例的類別。

```
global using Amazon.Glue;
global using GlueActions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;



using Amazon.Glue.Model;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

namespace GlueBasics;

public class GlueBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Glue.
```

```
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonGlue>()
            .AddTransient<GlueWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UiWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
        .CreateLogger<GlueBasics>();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        // These values are stored in settings.json
        // Once you have run the CDK script to deploy the resources,
        // edit the file to set "BucketName", "RoleName", and "ScriptURL"
        // to the appropriate values. Also set "CrawlerName" to the name
        // you want to give the crawler when it is created.
        string bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"]!;
        string bucketUrl = _configuration["BucketUrl"]!;
        string crawlerName = _configuration["CrawlerName"]!;
        string roleName = _configuration["RoleName"]!;
        string sourceData = _configuration["SourceData"]!;
        string dbName = _configuration["DbName"]!;
        string cron = _configuration["Cron"]!;
        string scriptUrl = _configuration["ScriptURL"]!;
        string jobName = _configuration["JobName"]!;

        var wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<GlueWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UiWrapper>();

        uiWrapper.DisplayOverview();
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();
```

```
        // Create the crawler and wait for it to be ready.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create AWS Glue crawler");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's begin by creating the AWS Glue crawler.");

        var crawlerDescription = "Crawler created for the AWS Glue Basics
scenario.";
        var crawlerCreated = await wrapper.CreateCrawlerAsync(crawlerName,
crawlerDescription, roleName, cron, sourceData, dbName);
        if (crawlerCreated)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler: {crawlerName} has been created. Now
let's wait until it's ready.");
            CrawlerState crawlerState;
            do
            {
                crawlerState = await wrapper.GetCrawlerStateAsync(crawlerName);
            }
            while (crawlerState != "READY");
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler {crawlerName} is now ready for use.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't create crawler {crawlerName}.");
            return; // Exit the application.
        }

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Start AWS Glue crawler");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's wait until the crawler has successfully
started.");
        var crawlerStarted = await wrapper.StartCrawlerAsync(crawlerName);
        if (crawlerStarted)
        {
            CrawlerState crawlerState;
            do
            {
                crawlerState = await wrapper.GetCrawlerStateAsync(crawlerName);
            }
            while (crawlerState != "READY");
            Console.WriteLine($"The crawler {crawlerName} is now ready for use.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't start the crawler {crawlerName}.");
            return; // Exit the application.
```

```
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine($"\nLet's take a look at the database: {dbName}");
        var database = await wrapper.GetDatabaseAsync(dbName);

        if (database != null)
        {
            uiWrapper.DisplayTitle($"{database.Name} Details");
            Console.WriteLine($"{database.Name} created on {database.CreateTime}");
            Console.WriteLine(database.Description);
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        var tables = await wrapper.GetTablesAsync(dbName);
        if (tables.Count > 0)
        {
            tables.ForEach(table =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{table.Name}\tCreated:
{table.CreateTime}\tUpdated: {table.UpdateTime}");
            });
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create AWS Glue job");
        Console.WriteLine("Creating a new AWS Glue job.");
        var description = "An AWS Glue job created using the AWS SDK for .NET";
        await wrapper.CreateJobAsync(dbName, tables[0].Name, bucketUrl, jobName,
roleName, description, scriptUrl);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Starting AWS Glue job");
        Console.WriteLine("Starting the new AWS Glue job...");
        var jobRunId = await wrapper.StartJobRunAsync(jobName, dbName,
tables[0].Name, bucketName);
        var jobRunComplete = false;
        var jobRun = new JobRun();
        do
        {
```

```
            jobRun = await wrapper.GetJobRunAsync(jobName, jobRunId);
            if (jobRun.JobRunState == "SUCCEEDED" || jobRun.JobRunState == "STOPPED"
||
                jobRun.JobRunState == "FAILED" || jobRun.JobRunState == "TIMEOUT")
            {
                jobRunComplete = true;
            }
        } while (!jobRunComplete);

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle($"Data in {bucketName}");

        // Get the list of data stored in the S3 bucket.
        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

        var response = await s3Client.ListObjectsAsync(new ListObjectsRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
        response.S3Objects.ForEach(s3Object =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(s3Object.Key);
        });

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("AWS Glue jobs");
        var jobNames = await wrapper.ListJobsAsync();
        jobNames.ForEach(jobName =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(jobName);
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Get AWS Glue job run information");
        Console.WriteLine("Getting information about the AWS Glue job.");
        var jobRuns = await wrapper.GetJobRunsAsync(jobName);

        jobRuns.ForEach(jobRun =>
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{jobRun.JobName}\t{jobRun.JobRunState}\t{jobRun.CompletedOn}");
        });

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Deleting resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the AWS Glue job used by the example.");
```

```
        await wrapper.DeleteJobAsync(jobName);

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the tables from the database.");
        tables.ForEach(async table =>
        {
            await wrapper.DeleteTableAsync(dbName, table.Name);
        });

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the database.");
        await wrapper.DeleteDatabaseAsync(dbName);

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the AWS Glue crawler.");
        await wrapper.DeleteCrawlerAsync(crawlerName);

        Console.WriteLine("The AWS Glue scenario has completed.");
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();
    }
}


namespace GlueBasics;

public class UiWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();
        DisplayTitle("Amazon Glue: get started with crawlers and jobs");

        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 1. Create a crawler, pass it the IAM role and the URL
 to the public S3 bucket that contains the source data");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 2. Start the crawler.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 3. Get the database created by the crawler and the
 tables in the database.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 4. Create a job.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 5. Start a job run.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 6. Wait for the job run to complete.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 7. Show the data stored in the bucket.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\t 8. List jobs for the account.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 9. Get job run details for the job that was run.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t10. Delete the demo job.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t11. Delete the database and tables created for the
 demo.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t12. Delete the crawler.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPlease press <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to center on the screen.</param>
    /// <returns>The string padded to make it center on the screen.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

IAM 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 and IAM 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello IAM

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 IAM。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace IAMActions;

public class HelloIAM
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Getting started with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). List
        // the policies for the account.
        var iamClient = new AmazonIdentityManagementServiceClient();

        var listPoliciesPaginator = iamClient.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
 ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Here are the policies defined for your account:\n");
        policies.ForEach(policy =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Created:
 {policy.CreateDate}\t{policy.PolicyName}\t{policy.Description}");
        });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListPolicies中的。

主題

- 動作

- 案例

動作

AddUserToGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddUserToGroup。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an existing IAM user to an existing IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user to add.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to add the user to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddUserToGroupAsync(string userName, string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AddUserToGroupAsync(new
AddUserToGroupRequest
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AddUserToGroup中的。

AttachRolePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AttachRolePolicy。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an IAM policy to a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The policy to attach.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The role that the policy will be attached to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

`CreateAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccessKey`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create an IAM access key for a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for which to create the IAM access
    /// key.</param>
    /// <returns>The AccessKey.</returns>
    public async Task<AccessKey> CreateAccessKeyAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateAccessKeyAsync(new
CreateAccessKeyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.AccessKey;

    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateAccessKey中的。

CreateGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateGroup。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to give the IAM group.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM group that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Group> CreateGroupAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateGroupAsync(new CreateGroupRequest
{ GroupName = groupName });
        return response.Group;
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateGroup中的。

`CreateInstanceProfile`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateInstanceProfile`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
    /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
    /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
    /// clients that run on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
    /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
    /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
    /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
        string policyName,
        string roleName,
        string profileName,
        string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
        List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
    {

        var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                    "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
```

```
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                     "\"Service\": [" +
                                         "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                     "]" +
                                     "}," +
                                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

        var policyArn = "";

        try
        {
            var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
                new CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    PolicyName = policyName,
                    PolicyDocument = policyDocument
                });
            policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
            var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
                new ListPoliciesRequest()
                {
                    Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
                });
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
            {
                if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
                {
                    policyArn = policy.Arn;
                }
            }

            if (policyArn == null)
            {
```

```
                throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
            }
        }

        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
            });
            await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
            {
                RoleName = roleName,
                PolicyArn = policyArn
            });
            if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
            {
                foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
                {
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
```

```
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateInstanceProfile中的。

`CreatePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePolicy`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name to give the new IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new policy.</param>
    /// <returns>The new IAM policy object.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> CreatePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
policyDocument)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreatePolicyAsync(new CreatePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        });

        return response.Policy;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

`CreateRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateRole`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="rolePolicyDocument">The name of the IAM policy document
    /// for the new role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateRoleAsync(string roleName, string
rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = rolePolicyDocument,
        };
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateRole中的。

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateServiceLinkedRole`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM service-linked role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceName">The name of the AWS Service.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the IAM service-linked role.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(string serviceName, string
 description)
    {
        var request = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleRequest
        {
            AWSServiceName = serviceName,
            Description = description
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateServiceLinkedRole中的。

`CreateUser`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateUser`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for the new IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM user that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<User> CreateUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateUserAsync(new CreateUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateUser中的。

`DeleteAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAccessKey`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user's access key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id for the IAM access key.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user that owns the IAM
    /// access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAccessKeyAsync(string accessKeyId, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(new
DeleteAccessKeyRequest
        {
            AccessKeyId = accessKeyId,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

DeleteGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteGroup。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteGroupAsync(string groupName)
```

```
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteGroupAsync(new DeleteGroupRequest
{ GroupName = groupName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteGroup中的。

DeleteGroupPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteGroupPolicy。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy associated with an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group associated with the
    /// policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(string groupName, string
policyName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteGroupPolicyRequest()
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteGroupPolicy中的。

DeleteInstanceProfile

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteInstanceProfile。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
```

```
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteInstanceProfile中的。

`DeletePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeletePolicy`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy to
    /// delete.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeletePolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeletePolicyAsync(new DeletePolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeletePolicy中的。

`DeleteRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteRole`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteRole中的。

DeleteRolePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteRolePolicy。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM role policy to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRolePolicyAsync(string roleName, string
policyName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRolePolicyAsync(new
DeleteRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteRolePolicy中的。

DeleteUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteUser。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserAsync(new DeleteUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteUser中的。

`DeleteUserPolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteUserPolicy`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserPolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserPolicyAsync(new
 DeleteUserPolicyRequest { PolicyName = policyName, UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteUserPolicy中的。

DetachRolePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetachRolePolicy`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Detach an IAM policy from an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DetachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

GetAccountPasswordPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetAccountPasswordPolicy。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the IAM password policy for an AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The PasswordPolicy for the AWS account.</returns>
    public async Task<PasswordPolicy> GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync(new
GetAccountPasswordPolicyRequest());
        return response.PasswordPolicy;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetAccountPasswordPolicy中的。

GetPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetPolicy。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The IAM policy to retrieve information for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM policy.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> GetPolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {

        var response = await _IAMService.GetPolicyAsync(new GetPolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.Policy;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetPolicy中的。

GetRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetRole。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to retrieve information
    /// for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> GetRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        });
```

```
        return response.Role;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetRole中的。

GetUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetUser。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>An IAM user object.</returns>
    public async Task<User> GetUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetUserAsync(new GetUserRequest { UserName
= userName });
        return response.User;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetUser中的。

ListAttachedRolePolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListAttachedRolePolicies。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the IAM role policies that are attached to an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role to list IAM policies for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies attached to the IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AttachedPolicyType>> ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(string
roleName)
    {
        var attachedPolicies = new List<AttachedPolicyType>();
        var attachedRolePoliciesPaginator =
_IAMService.Paginators.ListAttachedRolePolicies(new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });

        await foreach (var response in attachedRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            attachedPolicies.AddRange(response.AttachedPolicies);
        }

        return attachedPolicies;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListAttachedRolePolicies中的。

`ListGroups`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListGroups`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Group>> ListGroupsAsync()
    {
        var groupsPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListGroups(new
ListGroupsRequest());
        var groups = new List<Group>();

        await foreach (var response in groupsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            groups.AddRange(response.Groups);
        }

        return groups;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListGroups中的。

`ListPolicies`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListPolicies`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ManagedPolicy>> ListPoliciesAsync()
    {
        var listPoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
ListPoliciesRequest());
```

```
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        return policies;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListPolicies中的。

ListRolePolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListRolePolicies。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM role policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role for which to list IAM policies.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM policy names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var listRolePoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRolePolicies(new
ListRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName = roleName });
        var policyNames = new List<string>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policyNames.AddRange(response.PolicyNames);
        }

        return policyNames;
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListRolePolicies中的。

ListRoles

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRoles`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM roles.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM roles.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Role>> ListRolesAsync()
    {
        var listRolesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRoles(new
ListRolesRequest());
        var roles = new List<Role>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            roles.AddRange(response.Roles);
        }

        return roles;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListRoles中的。

ListSAMLProviders

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListSAMLProviders。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List SAML authentication providers.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of SAML providers.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SAMLProviderListEntry>> ListSAMLProvidersAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.ListSAMLProvidersAsync(new
ListSAMLProvidersRequest());
        return response.SAMLProviderList;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 ListSAMLProviders。

ListUsers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListUsers。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM users.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <returns>A list of IAM users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<User>> ListUsersAsync()
    {
        var listUsersPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListUsers(new
 ListUsersRequest());
        var users = new List<User>();

        await foreach (var response in listUsersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListUsers中的。

PutGroupPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutGroupPolicy。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutGroupPolicyAsync(string groupName, string policyName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutGroupPolicyRequest
```

```
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutGroupPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutGroupPolicy中的。

PutRolePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRolePolicy。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the inline policy document embedded in a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to embed.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to update.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document that defines the role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutRolePolicyAsync(string policyName, string roleName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.PutRolePolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutRolePolicy中的。

RemoveUserFromGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RemoveUserFromGroup。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Remove a user from an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user to remove.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group to remove the user from.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(string userName, string
 groupName)
    {
        // Remove the user from the group.
        var removeUserRequest = new RemoveUserFromGroupRequest()
        {
            UserName = userName,
            GroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
 _IAMService.RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(removeUserRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RemoveUserFromGroup中的。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
static async Task Main(string[] args)
{
    _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
        .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
        .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
        .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally, load local settings.
        .Build();
```

```
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS services.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonDynamoDB>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonAutoScaling>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>()
                    .AddTransient<AutoScalerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SmParameterWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<Recommendations>()
                    .AddSingleton<IConfiguration>(_configuration)
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        ResourcesSetup();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Resilient Architecture Example
Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Deploy(true);

            Console.WriteLine("Now let's begin the scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Demo(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await DestroyResources(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Resilient Architecture Example Scenario is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
{ex.Message}");
            await DestroyResources(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Setup any common resources, also used for integration testing.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ResourcesSetup()
    {
        _httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _recommendations = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Recommendations>();
        _autoScalerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<AutoScalerWrapper>();
        _smParameterWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<SmParameterWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Deploy(bool interactive)
```

```
    {
        var protocol = "HTTP";
        var port = 80;
        var sshPort = 22;

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several AWS
resources\n" +
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n" +
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n" +
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n");

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Create and populate the DynamoDB table.
        var databaseTableName = _configuration["databaseName"];
        var recommendationsPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "recommendations_objects.json");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
{databaseTableName}.");
        await _recommendations.CreateDatabaseWithName(databaseTableName);
        await _recommendations.PopulateDatabase(databaseTableName,
recommendationsPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        // Create the EC2 Launch Template.
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs 'server_startup_script.sh'
when an instance starts.\n"
            + "\nThis script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
            + "listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            + "For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to\n"
            + "run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged
credentials.");
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nThe template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants\n"
            + "permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters\n"
            + "that control the flow of the demo.");

        var startupScriptPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "server_startup_script.sh");
        var instancePolicyPath = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "instance_policy.json");
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateTemplate(startupScriptPath,
instancePolicyPath);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
each in a different\n"
            + "Availability Zone.\n");
        var zones = await _autoScalerWrapper.DescribeAvailabilityZones();
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateGroupOfSize(3, _autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
zones);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for\n"
            + "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
with the demo.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.");
        if (interactive)
```

```
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
 The target group\n"
            + "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
 balancer provides a\n"
            + "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
 instances in the group.");

        var defaultVpc = await _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultVpc();
        var subnets = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(defaultVpc.VpcId, zones);
        var subnetIds = subnets.Select(s => s.SubnetId).ToList();
        var targetGroup = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroupN
 protocol, port, defaultVpc.VpcId);

        await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadB
 subnetIds, targetGroup);
        await
 _autoScalerWrapper.AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName,
 targetGroup.TargetGroupArn);
        Console.WriteLine("\nVerifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        var endPoint = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.Lo
        var loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);

        if (!loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCouldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
 that the port is open...");

            var ipString = await _httpClient.GetStringAsync("https://
checkip.amazonaws.com");
            ipString = ipString.Trim();

            var defaultSecurityGroup = await
 _autoScalerWrapper.GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(defaultVpc);
```

```
            var portIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, port, ipString);
            var sshPortIsOpen =
 _autoScalerWrapper.VerifyInboundPortForGroup(defaultSecurityGroup, sshPort,
 ipString);

            if (!portIsOpen)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "\nFor this example to work, the default security group for your
 default VPC must\n"
                    + "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
 automatically from this\n"
                    + "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.
\n");

                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound traffic from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, port, ipString);
                }
            }

            if (!sshPortIsOpen)
            {
                if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse(
                        "Do you want to add a rule to the security group to allow
 inbound SSH traffic for debugging from your computer's IP address?"))
                {
                    await
 _autoScalerWrapper.OpenInboundPort(defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId, sshPort,
 ipString);
                }
            }
            loadBalancerAccess = await
 _elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(endPoint);
        }

        if (loadBalancerAccess)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
 browsing to:");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nCouldn't get a successful response from the load balancer
endpoint. Troubleshoot by\n"
                + "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are
configured correctly and that\n"
                + "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n");
            Console.WriteLine($"\thttp://{endPoint}\n");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Demonstrate the steps of the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as an interactive scenario.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Demo(bool interactive)
    {
        var ssmOnlyPolicy = Path.Join(_configuration["resourcePath"],
            "ssm_only_policy.json");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine("\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system\n" +
                          "to create situations where the web service fails, and
shows how using a resilient\n" +
                          "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 88));
        Console.WriteLine("At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.");
```

```
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine($"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
 recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.\n" +
                          $"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager
 parameter named '{_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter}'.\n" +
                          $"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service,
 let's set this parameter to name a non-existent table.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
is-not-a-table");
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a failure code. But, the service reports as\n" +
                          "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health
 checks don't check for failure of the recommendation service.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
 the web service can return a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
 customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.FailureResponseParameter,
 "static");

        Console.WriteLine("\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint returns a static response.");
        Console.WriteLine("The service still reports as healthy because health
 checks are still shallow.");
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n");
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter,
 _smParameterWrapper.TableName);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
 target group so that it can't\n" +
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        );
```

```
        await _autoScalerWrapper.CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsPolicyName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            ssmOnlyPolicy,
            new List<string> { "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore" }
        );
        var instances = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstancesByGroupName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName);
        var badInstanceId = instances.First();
        var instanceProfile = await
_autoScalerWrapper.GetInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Replacing the profile for instance {badInstanceId} with a profile that
contains\n" +
            "bad credentials...\n"
        );
        await _autoScalerWrapper.ReplaceInstanceProfile(
            badInstanceId,
            _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
            instanceProfile.AssociationId
        );
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n" +
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        );
        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a
deep health check tests whether");
        Console.WriteLine("the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it
depends on for recommendations. Note that");
        Console.WriteLine("the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for
Auto Scaling instance health.");
        Console.WriteLine("This kind of deep health check is not recommended for
Auto Scaling instance health, because it");
        Console.WriteLine("risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto
Scaling group when a dependent service fails.");

        Console.WriteLine("\nBy implementing deep health checks, the load balancer
can detect when one of the instances is failing");
        Console.WriteLine("and take that instance out of rotation.");
```

```
        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.HealthCheckParameter,
 "deep");

        Console.WriteLine($"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the
 instance with bad credentials ({badInstanceId})");
        Console.WriteLine("is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for
 the load balancer to detect the unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint always returns a recommendation, because");
        Console.WriteLine("the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its
 rotation.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an
 auto scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy");
        Console.WriteLine("instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start
 a new instance to replace it.");

        await _autoScalerWrapper.TryTerminateInstanceById(badInstanceId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new
 instance is starting, sending a GET");
        Console.WriteLine("request to the web service continues to get a successful
 recommendation response because");
        Console.WriteLine("starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load
 balancing rotation.");
        Console.WriteLine("Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically
 takes several minutes, during which time you");
        Console.WriteLine("can see the changing health check status until the new
 instance is running and healthy.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();

        Console.WriteLine("\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health
 checks mean all instances report as unhealthy.");

        await
 _smParameterWrapper.PutParameterByName(_smParameterWrapper.TableParameter, "this-
 is-not-a-table");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer
continues to route requests even to");
        Console.WriteLine("unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and
return a static response rather than fail");
        Console.WriteLine("closed and report failure to the customer.");

        if (interactive)
            await DemoActionChoices();
        await _smParameterWrapper.Reset();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DestroyResources(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
can clean up all AWS resources\n" +
            "that were created for this demo."
        );

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all demo
resources? (y/n) "))
        {
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteLoadBalancerByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.LoadBalanc
            await
_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.DeleteTargetGroupByName(_elasticLoadBalancerWrapper.TargetGroup
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(_autoScalerWrapper.GroupName)
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteKeyPairByName(_autoScalerWrapper.KeyPairName);
            await
_autoScalerWrapper.DeleteTemplateByName(_autoScalerWrapper.LaunchTemplateName);
            await _autoScalerWrapper.DeleteInstanceProfile(
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsProfileName,
```

```
                _autoScalerWrapper.BadCredsRoleName
            );
            await
 _recommendations.DestroyDatabaseByName(_recommendations.TableName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
 incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management methods.
/// </summary>
public class AutoScalerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonAutoScaling _amazonAutoScaling;
    private readonly IAmazonEC2 _amazonEc2;
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSsm;
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _amazonIam;

    private readonly string _instanceType = "";
    private readonly string _amiParam = "";
    private readonly string _launchTemplateName = "";
    private readonly string _groupName = "";
    private readonly string _instancePolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _instanceProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsProfileName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsRoleName = "";
    private readonly string _badCredsPolicyName = "";
    private readonly string _keyPairName = "";
```

```
    public string GroupName => _groupName;
    public string KeyPairName => _keyPairName;
    public string LaunchTemplateName => _launchTemplateName;
    public string InstancePolicyName => _instancePolicyName;
    public string BadCredsProfileName => _badCredsProfileName;
    public string BadCredsRoleName => _badCredsRoleName;
    public string BadCredsPolicyName => _badCredsPolicyName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the AutoScalerWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonAutoScaling">The injected AutoScaling client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonEc2">The injected EC2 client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonIam">The injected IAM client.</param>
    /// <param name="amazonSsm">The injected SSM client.</param>
    public AutoScalerWrapper(
        IAmazonAutoScaling amazonAutoScaling,
        IAmazonEC2 amazonEc2,
        IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement amazonSsm,
        IAmazonIdentityManagementService amazonIam,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonAutoScaling = amazonAutoScaling;
        _amazonEc2 = amazonEc2;
        _amazonSsm = amazonSsm;
        _amazonIam = amazonIam;

        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _instanceType = configuration["instanceType"];
        _amiParam = configuration["amiParam"];

        _launchTemplateName = prefix + "-template";
        _groupName = prefix + "-group";
        _instancePolicyName = prefix + "-pol";
        _instanceRoleName = prefix + "-role";
        _instanceProfileName = prefix + "-prof";
        _badCredsPolicyName = prefix + "-bc-pol";
        _badCredsRoleName = prefix + "-bc-role";
        _badCredsProfileName = prefix + "-bc-prof";
        _keyPairName = prefix + "-key-pair";
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
   /// Create a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances with a
specified name.
   /// An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed by the
   /// instance.The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
   /// clients that run on the instance.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="policyName">Name to use for the policy.</param>
   /// <param name="roleName">Name to use for the role.</param>
   /// <param name="profileName">Name to use for the profile.</param>
   /// <param name="ssmOnlyPolicyFile">Path to a policy file for SSM.</param>
   /// <param name="awsManagedPolicies">AWS Managed policies to be attached to the
role.</param>
   /// <returns>The Arn of the profile.</returns>
   public async Task<string> CreateInstanceProfileWithName(
       string policyName,
       string roleName,
       string profileName,
       string ssmOnlyPolicyFile,
       List<string>? awsManagedPolicies = null)
   {

       var assumeRoleDoc = "{" +
                                   "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                   "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                        "\"Principal\": {" +
                                        "\"Service\": [" +
                                            "\"ec2.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                        "]" +
                                        "}," +
                                   "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                   "}]" +
                              "}";

       var policyDocument = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(ssmOnlyPolicyFile);

       var policyArn = "";

       try
       {
           var createPolicyResult = await _amazonIam.CreatePolicyAsync(
               new CreatePolicyRequest
               {
```

```
                PolicyName = policyName,
                PolicyDocument = policyDocument
            });
        policyArn = createPolicyResult.Policy.Arn;
    }
    catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
    {
        // The policy already exists, so we look it up to get the Arn.
        var policiesPaginator = _amazonIam.Paginators.ListPolicies(
            new ListPoliciesRequest()
            {
                Scope = PolicyScopeType.Local
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var policy in policiesPaginator.Policies)
        {
            if (policy.PolicyName.Equals(policyName))
            {
                policyArn = policy.Arn;
            }
        }

        if (policyArn == null)
        {
            throw new InvalidOperationException("Policy not found");
        }
    }

    try
    {
        await _amazonIam.CreateRoleAsync(new CreateRoleRequest()
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRoleDoc,
        });
        await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
            PolicyArn = policyArn
        });
        if (awsManagedPolicies != null)
        {
            foreach (var awsPolicy in awsManagedPolicies)
            {
```

```
                    await _amazonIam.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        PolicyArn = $"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{awsPolicy}",
                        RoleName = roleName
                    });
                }
            }
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Role already exists.");
        }

        string profileArn = "";
        try
        {
            var profileCreateResponse = await _amazonIam.CreateInstanceProfileAsync(
                new CreateInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            // Allow time for the profile to be ready.
            profileArn = profileCreateResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await _amazonIam.AddRoleToInstanceProfileAsync(
                new AddRoleToInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });

        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Policy already exists.");
            var profileGetResponse = await _amazonIam.GetInstanceProfileAsync(
                new GetInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName
                });
            profileArn = profileGetResponse.InstanceProfile.Arn;
        }
        return profileArn;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new key pair and save the file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="newKeyPairName">The name of the new key pair.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateKeyPair(string newKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            var keyResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateKeyPairAsync(
                new CreateKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = newKeyPairName });
            await File.WriteAllTextAsync($"{newKeyPairName}.pem",
                keyResponse.KeyPair.KeyMaterial);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created key pair {newKeyPairName}.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Key pair already exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the key pair and file by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="deleteKeyPairName">The key pair to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteKeyPairByName(string deleteKeyPairName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteKeyPairAsync(
                new DeleteKeyPairRequest() { KeyName = deleteKeyPairName });
            File.Delete($"{deleteKeyPairName}.pem");
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Key pair {deleteKeyPairName} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
```

```
    /// The launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
    /// the instance is started. This script installs the Python packages and starts
a Python
    /// web server on the instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startupScriptPath">The path to a Bash script file that is
run.</param>
    /// <param name="instancePolicyPath">The path to a permissions policy to create
and attach to the profile.</param>
    /// <returns>The template object.</returns>
    public async Task<Amazon.EC2.Model.LaunchTemplate> CreateTemplate(string
startupScriptPath, string instancePolicyPath)
    {
        await CreateKeyPair(_keyPairName);
        await CreateInstanceProfileWithName(_instancePolicyName, _instanceRoleName,
_instanceProfileName, instancePolicyPath);

        var startServerText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(startupScriptPath);
        var plainTextBytes = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(startServerText);

        var amiLatest = await _amazonSsm.GetParameterAsync(
            new GetParameterRequest() { Name = _amiParam });
        var amiId = amiLatest.Parameter.Value;
        var launchTemplateResponse = await _amazonEc2.CreateLaunchTemplateAsync(
            new CreateLaunchTemplateRequest()
            {
                LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                LaunchTemplateData = new RequestLaunchTemplateData()
                {
                    InstanceType = _instanceType,
                    ImageId = amiId,
                    IamInstanceProfile =
                        new
                            LaunchTemplateIamInstanceProfileSpecificationRequest()
                        {
                            Name = _instanceProfileName
                        },
                    KeyName = _keyPairName,
                    UserData = System.Convert.ToBase64String(plainTextBytes)
                }
            });
        return launchTemplateResponse.LaunchTemplate;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2 Client.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of availability zones.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> DescribeAvailabilityZones()
    {
        var zoneResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeAvailabilityZonesAsync(
            new DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest());
        return zoneResponse.AvailabilityZones.Select(z => z.ZoneName).ToList();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an EC2 Auto Scaling group of a specified size and name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupSize">The size for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The availability zones for the group.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task CreateGroupOfSize(int groupSize, string groupName,
 List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonAutoScaling.CreateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
                    AvailabilityZones = availabilityZones,
                    LaunchTemplate =
                        new Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.LaunchTemplateSpecification()
                        {
                            LaunchTemplateName = _launchTemplateName,
                            Version = "$Default"
                        },
                    MaxSize = groupSize,
                    MinSize = groupSize
                });
            Console.WriteLine($"Created EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} with size
 {groupSize}.");
        }
        catch (EntityAlreadyExistsException)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"EC2 Auto Scaling group {groupName} already
exists.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default VPC for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The default VPC object.</returns>
    public async Task<Vpc> GetDefaultVpc()
    {
        var vpcResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeVpcsAsync(
            new DescribeVpcsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("is-default", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });
        return vpcResponse.Vpcs[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get all the subnets for a Vpc in a set of availability zones.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc.</param>
    /// <param name="availabilityZones">The list of availability zones.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of subnet objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Subnet>> GetAllVpcSubnetsForZones(string vpcId,
List<string> availabilityZones)
    {
        var subnets = new List<Subnet>();
        var subnetPaginator = _amazonEc2.Paginators.DescribeSubnets(
            new DescribeSubnetsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpcId}),
                    new ("availability-zone", availabilityZones),
                    new ("default-for-az", new List<string>() { "true" })
                }
            });
```

```
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var subnet in subnetPaginator.Subnets)
        {
            subnets.Add(subnet);
        }

        return subnets;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a launch template by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTemplateByName(string templateName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonEc2.DeleteLaunchTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest()
                {
                    LaunchTemplateName = templateName
                });
        }
        catch (AmazonClientException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to delete template {templateName}.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
    /// and deletes all the resources.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="profileName">The name of the profile to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteInstanceProfile(string profileName, string roleName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonIam.RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileAsync(
                new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest()
                {
```

```
                    InstanceProfileName = profileName,
                    RoleName = roleName
                });
            await _amazonIam.DeleteInstanceProfileAsync(
                new DeleteInstanceProfileRequest() { InstanceProfileName =
profileName });
            var attachedPolicies = await _amazonIam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(
                new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
            foreach (var policy in attachedPolicies.AttachedPolicies)
            {
                await _amazonIam.DetachRolePolicyAsync(
                    new DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                    {
                        RoleName = roleName,
                        PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                    });
                // Delete the custom policies only.
                if (!policy.PolicyArn.StartsWith("arn:aws:iam::aws"))
                {
                    await _amazonIam.DeletePolicyAsync(
                        new Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model.DeletePolicyRequest()
                        {
                            PolicyArn = policy.PolicyArn
                        });
                }
            }

            await _amazonIam.DeleteRoleAsync(
                new DeleteRoleRequest() { RoleName = roleName });
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Instance profile {profileName} does not exist.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets data about the instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group by its group
name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="group">The name of the auto scaling group.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of instance Ids.</returns>
    public async Task<IEnumerable<string>> GetInstancesByGroupName(string group)
    {
```

```
        var instanceResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { group }
            });
        var instanceIds = instanceResponse.AutoScalingGroups.SelectMany(
            g => g.Instances.Select(i => i.InstanceId));
        return instanceIds;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the instance profile association data for an instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Instance profile associations data.</returns>
    public async Task<IamInstanceProfileAssociation> GetInstanceProfile(string
instanceId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonEc2.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsAsync(
            new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("instance-id", new List<string>() { instanceId })
                },
            });
        return response.IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Replace the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
replaced, the instance
    /// is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile. When the instance is
ready, Systems Manager is
    /// used to restart the Python web server.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to update.</param>
    /// <param name="credsProfileName">The name of the new profile to associate with
the specified instance.</param>
    /// <param name="associationId">The Id of the existing profile association for
the instance.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task ReplaceInstanceProfile(string instanceId, string
credsProfileName, string associationId)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationAsync(
                new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest()
                {
                    AssociationId = associationId,
                    IamInstanceProfile = new IamInstanceProfileSpecification()
                    {
                        Name = credsProfileName
                    }
                });
        // Allow time before resetting.
        Thread.Sleep(25000);
        var instanceReady = false;
        var retries = 5;
        while (retries-- > 0 && !instanceReady)
        {
            await _amazonEc2.RebootInstancesAsync(
                new RebootInstancesRequest(new List<string>() { instanceId }));
            Thread.Sleep(10000);

            var instancesPaginator =
_amazonSsm.Paginators.DescribeInstanceInformation(
                new DescribeInstanceInformationRequest());
            // Get the entire list using the paginator.
            await foreach (var instance in
instancesPaginator.InstanceInformationList)
            {
                instanceReady = instance.InstanceId == instanceId;
                if (instanceReady)
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
        Console.WriteLine($"Sending restart command to instance {instanceId}");
        await _amazonSsm.SendCommandAsync(
            new SendCommandRequest()
            {
                InstanceIds = new List<string>() { instanceId },
                DocumentName = "AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>()
                {
```

```
                        {"commands", new List<string>() { "cd / && sudo python3
server.py 80" }}
                }
            });
        Console.WriteLine($"Restarted the web server on instance {instanceId}");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Try to terminate an instance by its Id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instanceId">The Id of the instance to terminate.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TryTerminateInstanceById(string instanceId)
    {
        var stopping = false;
        Console.WriteLine($"Stopping {instanceId}...");
        while (!stopping)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        InstanceId = instanceId,
                        ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
                    });
                stopping = true;
            }
            catch (ScalingActivityInProgressException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Scaling activity in progress for {instanceId}.
Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
    /// waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to try to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task TryDeleteGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var stopped = false;
        while (!stopped)
        {
            try
            {
                await _amazonAutoScaling.DeleteAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                    {
                        AutoScalingGroupName = groupName
                    });
                stopped = true;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
                when ((e is ScalingActivityInProgressException)
                      || (e is Amazon.AutoScaling.Model.ResourceInUseException))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Some instances are still running. Waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Terminate instances and delete the Auto Scaling group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task TerminateAndDeleteAutoScalingGroupWithName(string groupName)
    {
        var describeGroupsResponse = await
_amazonAutoScaling.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupNames = new List<string>() { groupName }
            });
        if (describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups.Any())
        {
            // Update the size to 0.
            await _amazonAutoScaling.UpdateAutoScalingGroupAsync(
                new UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest()
                {
                    AutoScalingGroupName = groupName,
```

```
                    MinSize = 0
                });
            var group = describeGroupsResponse.AutoScalingGroups[0];
            foreach (var instance in group.Instances)
            {
                await TryTerminateInstanceById(instance.InstanceId);
            }

            await TryDeleteGroupByName(groupName);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No groups found with name {groupName}.");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the default security group for a specified Vpc.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The Vpc to search.</param>
    /// <returns>The default security group.</returns>
    public async Task<SecurityGroup> GetDefaultSecurityGroupForVpc(Vpc vpc)
    {
        var groupResponse = await _amazonEc2.DescribeSecurityGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest()
            {
                Filters = new List<Amazon.EC2.Model.Filter>()
                {
                    new ("group-name", new List<string>() { "default" }),
                    new ("vpc-id", new List<string>() { vpc.VpcId })
                }
            });
        return groupResponse.SecurityGroups[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the default security group of a Vpc allows ingress from the calling
computer.
    /// This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP address.
    /// In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you must
instead specify
    /// a prefix list Id. You can also temporarily open the port to any IP address
while running this example.
```

```
    /// If you do, be sure to remove public access when you're done.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vpc">The group to check.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to verify.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">This computer's IP address.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the ip address is allowed on the group.</returns>
    public bool VerifyInboundPortForGroup(SecurityGroup group, int port, string
ipAddress)
    {
        var portIsOpen = false;
        foreach (var ipPermission in group.IpPermissions)
        {
            if (ipPermission.FromPort == port)
            {
                foreach (var ipRange in ipPermission.Ipv4Ranges)
                {
                    var cidr = ipRange.CidrIp;
                    if (cidr.StartsWith(ipAddress) || cidr == "0.0.0.0/0")
                    {
                        portIsOpen = true;
                    }
                }

                if (ipPermission.PrefixListIds.Any())
                {
                    portIsOpen = true;
                }

                if (!portIsOpen)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("The inbound rule does not appear to be open
to either this computer's IP\n" +
                                      "address, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or
to a prefix list ID.");
                }
                else
                {
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        return portIsOpen;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
 the
    /// specified port from the specified IP address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupId">The Id of the security group to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to open.</param>
    /// <param name="ipAddress">The IP address to allow access.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task OpenInboundPort(string groupId, int port, string ipAddress)
    {
        await _amazonEc2.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressAsync(
            new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest()
            {
                GroupId = groupId,
                IpPermissions = new List<IpPermission>()
                {
                    new IpPermission()
                    {
                        FromPort = port,
                        ToPort = port,
                        IpProtocol = "tcp",
                        Ipv4Ranges = new List<IpRange>()
                        {
                            new IpRange() { CidrIp = $"{ipAddress}/32" }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
 Scaling group.
    /// The
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="autoScalingGroupName">The name of the Auto Scaling group.</
param>
    /// <param name="targetGroupArn">The Arn for the target group.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task AttachLoadBalancerToGroup(string autoScalingGroupName, string
 targetGroupArn)
    {
```

```
        await _amazonAutoScaling.AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsAsync(
            new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest()
            {
                AutoScalingGroupName = autoScalingGroupName,
                TargetGroupARNs = new List<string>() { targetGroupArn }
            });
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancer actions.
/// </summary>
public class ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
    private string? _endpoint = null;
    private readonly string _targetGroupName = "";
    private readonly string _loadBalancerName = "";
    HttpClient _httpClient = new();

    public string TargetGroupName => _targetGroupName;
    public string LoadBalancerName => _loadBalancerName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Elastic Load Balancer wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2">The injected load balancing v2
 client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public ElasticLoadBalancerWrapper(
        IAmazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2,
        IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2 = amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2;
        var prefix = configuration["resourcePrefix"];
        _targetGroupName = prefix + "-tg";
        _loadBalancerName = prefix + "-lb";
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the HTTP Endpoint of a load balancer by its name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="loadBalancerName">The name of the load balancer.</param>
    /// <returns>The HTTP endpoint.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndpointForLoadBalancerByName(string
loadBalancerName)
    {
        if (_endpoint == null)
        {
            var endpointResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { loadBalancerName }
                    });
            _endpoint = endpointResponse.LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
        }

        return _endpoint;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Return the GET response for an endpoint as text.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint for the request.</param>
    /// <returns>The request response.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetEndPointResponse(string endpoint)
    {
        var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://{endpoint}");
        var textResponse = await endpointResponse.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        return textResponse!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the target health for a group by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group.</param>
    /// <returns>The collection of health descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TargetHealthDescription>>
CheckTargetHealthForGroup(string groupName)
    {
        List<TargetHealthDescription> result = null!;
        try
```

```
        {
            var groupResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                    });
            var healthResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetHealthAsync(
                    new DescribeTargetHealthRequest()
                    {
                        TargetGroupArn =
 groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn
                    });
            ;
            result = healthResponse.TargetHealthDescriptions;
        }
        catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Target group {groupName} not found.");
        }
        return result;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how the load balancer forwards
    /// requests to instances in the group and how instance health is checked.
    ///
    /// To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
 and lower thresholds. In production,
    /// you might want to decrease the sensitivity of your health checks to avoid
 unwanted failures.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name for the group.</param>
    /// <param name="protocol">The protocol, such as HTTP.</param>
    /// <param name="port">The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.</param>
    /// <param name="vpcId">The Id of the Vpc in which the load balancer exists.</
param>
    /// <returns>The new TargetGroup object.</returns>
    public async Task<TargetGroup> CreateTargetGroupOnVpc(string groupName,
 ProtocolEnum protocol, int port, string vpcId)
    {
```

```
        var createResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateTargetGroupAsync(
            new CreateTargetGroupRequest()
            {
                Name = groupName,
                Protocol = protocol,
                Port = port,
                HealthCheckPath = "/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds = 10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds = 5,
                HealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount = 2,
                VpcId = vpcId
            });
        var targetGroup = createResponse.TargetGroups[0];
        return targetGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
    /// and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name for the new load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="subnetIds">Subnets for the load balancer.</param>
    /// <param name="targetGroup">Target group for forwarded requests.</param>
    /// <returns>The new LoadBalancer object.</returns>
    public async Task<LoadBalancer> CreateLoadBalancerAndListener(string name,
List<string> subnetIds, TargetGroup targetGroup)
    {
        var createLbResponse = await
_amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateLoadBalancerAsync(
            new CreateLoadBalancerRequest()
            {
                Name = name,
                Subnets = subnetIds
            });
        var loadBalancerArn = createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;

        // Wait for load balancer to be available.
        var loadBalancerReady = false;
        while (!loadBalancerReady)
        {
            try
```

```
            {
                var describeResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
                        new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { name }
                        });

                var loadBalancerState =
describeResponse.LoadBalancers[0].State.Code;

                loadBalancerReady = loadBalancerState ==
LoadBalancerStateEnum.Active;
            }
            catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
            {
                loadBalancerReady = false;
            }
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
        }
        // Create the listener.
        await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.CreateListenerAsync(
            new CreateListenerRequest()
            {
                LoadBalancerArn = loadBalancerArn,
                Protocol = targetGroup.Protocol,
                Port = targetGroup.Port,
                DefaultActions = new List<Action>()
                {
                    new Action()
                    {
                        Type = ActionTypeEnum.Forward,
                        TargetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn
                    }
                }
            });
        return createLbResponse.LoadBalancers[0];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the
    /// load balancer endpoint.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="endpoint">The endpoint to check.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(string endpoint)
    {
        var success = false;
        var retries = 3;
        while (!success && retries > 0)
        {
            try
            {
                var endpointResponse = await _httpClient.GetAsync($"http://
{endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Response: {endpointResponse.StatusCode}.");

                if (endpointResponse.IsSuccessStatusCode)
                {
                    success = true;
                }
                else
                {
                    retries = 0;
                }
            }
            catch (HttpRequestException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Connection error, retrying...");
                retries--;
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }

        return success;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a load balancer by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">The name of the load balancer to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteLoadBalancerByName(string name)
    {
        try
        {
            var describeLoadBalancerResponse =
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeLoadBalancersAsync(
```

```
                    new DescribeLoadBalancersRequest()
                    {
                        Names = new List<string>() { name }
                    });
            var lbArn =
describeLoadBalancerResponse.LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
            await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteLoadBalancerAsync(
                new DeleteLoadBalancerRequest()
                {
                    LoadBalancerArn = lbArn
                }
            );
        }
        catch (LoadBalancerNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Load balancer {name} not found.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a TargetGroup by its specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">Name of the group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DeleteTargetGroupByName(string groupName)
    {
        var done = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            try
            {
                var groupResponse =
                    await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DescribeTargetGroupsAsync(
                        new DescribeTargetGroupsRequest()
                        {
                            Names = new List<string>() { groupName }
                        });

                var targetArn = groupResponse.TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn;
                await _amazonElasticLoadBalancingV2.DeleteTargetGroupAsync(
                    new DeleteTargetGroupRequest() { TargetGroupArn = targetArn });
                Console.WriteLine($"Deleted load balancing target group
{groupName}.");
                done = true;
```

```
            }
            catch (TargetGroupNotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Target group {groupName} not found, could not delete.");
                done = true;
            }
            catch (ResourceInUseException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Target group not yet released, waiting...");
                Thread.Sleep(10000);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
 and songs.
/// </summary>
public class Recommendations
{
    private readonly IAmazonDynamoDB _amazonDynamoDb;
    private readonly DynamoDBContext _context;
    private readonly string _tableName;

    public string TableName => _tableName;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Recommendations service.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonDynamoDb">The injected DynamoDb client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public Recommendations(IAmazonDynamoDB amazonDynamoDb, IConfiguration
 configuration)
    {
        _amazonDynamoDb = amazonDynamoDb;
        _context = new DynamoDBContext(_amazonDynamoDb);
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create the DynamoDb table with a specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name for the table.</param>
    /// <returns>True when ready.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateDatabaseWithName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            Console.Write($"Creating table {tableName}...");
            var createRequest = new CreateTableRequest()
            {
                TableName = tableName,
                AttributeDefinitions = new List<AttributeDefinition>()
                    {
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
                        },
                        new AttributeDefinition()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            AttributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
                        }
                    },
                KeySchema = new List<KeySchemaElement>()
                    {
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "MediaType",
                            KeyType = KeyType.HASH
                        },
                        new KeySchemaElement()
                        {
                            AttributeName = "ItemId",
                            KeyType = KeyType.RANGE
                        }
                    },
                ProvisionedThroughput = new ProvisionedThroughput()
                {
                    ReadCapacityUnits = 5,
                    WriteCapacityUnits = 5
```

```
                }
            };
            await _amazonDynamoDb.CreateTableAsync(createRequest);

            // Wait until the table is ACTIVE and then report success.
            Console.Write("\nWaiting for table to become active...");

            var request = new DescribeTableRequest
            {
                TableName = tableName
            };

            TableStatus status;
            do
            {
                Thread.Sleep(2000);

                var describeTableResponse = await
 _amazonDynamoDb.DescribeTableAsync(request);
                status = describeTableResponse.Table.TableStatus;

                Console.Write(".");
            }
            while (status != "ACTIVE");

            return status == TableStatus.ACTIVE;
        }
        catch (ResourceInUseException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} already exists.");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the database table with data from a specified path.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="databaseTableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="recommendationsPath">The path of the recommendations data.</
param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PopulateDatabase(string databaseTableName, string
 recommendationsPath)
    {
```

```
        var recommendationsText = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(recommendationsPath);
        var records =
            JsonSerializer.Deserialize<RecommendationModel[]>(recommendationsText);
        var batchWrite = _context.CreateBatchWrite<RecommendationModel>();

        foreach (var record in records!)
        {
            batchWrite.AddPutItem(record);
        }

        await batchWrite.ExecuteAsync();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the recommendation table by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the recommendation table.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task DestroyDatabaseByName(string tableName)
    {
        try
        {
            await _amazonDynamoDb.DeleteTableAsync(
                new DeleteTableRequest() { TableName = tableName });
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} was deleted.");
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} not found");
        }
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Encapsulates Systems Manager parameter operations. This example uses these
 parameters
/// to drive the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a
 dependency or
/// how the service responds to a health check.
/// </summary>
```

```
public class SmParameterWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;

    private readonly string _tableParameter = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
table";
    private readonly string _failureResponseParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    private readonly string _healthCheckParameter = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-health-check";
    private readonly string _tableName = "";

    public string TableParameter => _tableParameter;
    public string TableName => _tableName;
    public string HealthCheckParameter => _healthCheckParameter;
    public string FailureResponseParameter => _failureResponseParameter;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SmParameterWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSimpleSystemsManagement">The injected Simple Systems
 Management client.</param>
    /// <param name="configuration">The injected configuration.</param>
    public SmParameterWrapper(IAmazonSimpleSystemsManagement
 amazonSimpleSystemsManagement, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement = amazonSimpleSystemsManagement;
        _tableName = configuration["databaseName"]!;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Reset the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task Reset()
    {
        await this.PutParameterByName(_tableParameter, _tableName);
        await this.PutParameterByName(_failureResponseParameter, "none");
        await this.PutParameterByName(_healthCheckParameter, "shallow");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="name">The name of the parameter.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The value to set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task PutParameterByName(string name, string value)
    {
        await _amazonSimpleSystemsManagement.PutParameterAsync(
            new PutParameterRequest() { Name = name, Value = value, Overwrite =
 true });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs

- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

建立群組並新增使用者。

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立群組並為其授予完整的 Amazon S3 存取許可。
- 建立一個無權存取 Amazon S3 的新使用者。
- 將使用者新增至群組，並顯示他們現在擁有 Amazon S3 的許可，然後清理資源。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
global using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
global using Amazon.S3;
global using Amazon.SecurityToken;
global using IAMActions;
global using IamScenariosCommon;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;


namespace IAMActions;

public class IAMWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _IAMService;

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Constructor for the IAMWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="IAMService">An IAM client object.</param>
    public IAMWrapper(IAmazonIdentityManagementService IAMService)
    {
        _IAMService = IAMService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an existing IAM user to an existing IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user to add.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to add the user to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddUserToGroupAsync(string userName, string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AddUserToGroupAsync(new
AddUserToGroupRequest
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an IAM policy to a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The policy to attach.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The role that the policy will be attached to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM access key for a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for which to create the IAM access
    /// key.</param>
    /// <returns>The AccessKey.</returns>
    public async Task<AccessKey> CreateAccessKeyAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateAccessKeyAsync(new
CreateAccessKeyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.AccessKey;

    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to give the IAM group.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM group that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Group> CreateGroupAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateGroupAsync(new CreateGroupRequest
{ GroupName = groupName });
        return response.Group;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name to give the new IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new policy.</param>
    /// <returns>The new IAM policy object.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> CreatePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
policyDocument)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreatePolicyAsync(new CreatePolicyRequest
```

```
        {
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        });

        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="rolePolicyDocument">The name of the IAM policy document
    /// for the new role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateRoleAsync(string roleName, string
 rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = rolePolicyDocument,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM service-linked role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceName">The name of the AWS Service.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the IAM service-linked role.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(string serviceName, string
 description)
    {
        var request = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleRequest
        {
            AWSServiceName = serviceName,
            Description = description
```

```
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for the new IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM user that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<User> CreateUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateUserAsync(new CreateUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user's access key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id for the IAM access key.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user that owns the IAM
    /// access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAccessKeyAsync(string accessKeyId, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(new
DeleteAccessKeyRequest
        {
            AccessKeyId = accessKeyId,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteGroupAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteGroupAsync(new DeleteGroupRequest
{ GroupName = groupName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy associated with an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group associated with the
    /// policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(string groupName, string
policyName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteGroupPolicyRequest()
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeletePolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeletePolicyAsync(new DeletePolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM role policy to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRolePolicyAsync(string roleName, string
policyName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRolePolicyAsync(new
DeleteRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserAsync(new DeleteUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserPolicyAsync(string policyName, string
 userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserPolicyAsync(new
 DeleteUserPolicyRequest { PolicyName = policyName, UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Detach an IAM policy from an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DetachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the IAM password policy for an AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The PasswordPolicy for the AWS account.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<PasswordPolicy> GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync(new
GetAccountPasswordPolicyRequest());
        return response.PasswordPolicy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The IAM policy to retrieve information for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM policy.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> GetPolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {

        var response = await _IAMService.GetPolicyAsync(new GetPolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to retrieve information
    /// for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> GetRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.Role;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>An IAM user object.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<User> GetUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetUserAsync(new GetUserRequest { UserName
= userName });
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the IAM role policies that are attached to an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role to list IAM policies for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies attached to the IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AttachedPolicyType>> ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(string
roleName)
    {
        var attachedPolicies = new List<AttachedPolicyType>();
        var attachedRolePoliciesPaginator =
_IAMService.Paginators.ListAttachedRolePolicies(new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });

        await foreach (var response in attachedRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            attachedPolicies.AddRange(response.AttachedPolicies);
        }

        return attachedPolicies;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Group>> ListGroupsAsync()
    {
        var groupsPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListGroups(new
ListGroupsRequest());
        var groups = new List<Group>();

        await foreach (var response in groupsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            groups.AddRange(response.Groups);
        }
```

```
        return groups;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ManagedPolicy>> ListPoliciesAsync()
    {
        var listPoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        return policies;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM role policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role for which to list IAM policies.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM policy names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var listRolePoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRolePolicies(new
ListRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName = roleName });
        var policyNames = new List<string>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policyNames.AddRange(response.PolicyNames);
        }

        return policyNames;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM roles.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM roles.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Role>> ListRolesAsync()
    {
        var listRolesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRoles(new
ListRolesRequest());
        var roles = new List<Role>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            roles.AddRange(response.Roles);
        }

        return roles;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List SAML authentication providers.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of SAML providers.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SAMLProviderListEntry>> ListSAMLProvidersAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.ListSAMLProvidersAsync(new
ListSAMLProvidersRequest());
        return response.SAMLProviderList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<User>> ListUsersAsync()
    {
        var listUsersPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListUsers(new
ListUsersRequest());
        var users = new List<User>();

        await foreach (var response in listUsersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
```

```
        }

        return users;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Remove a user from an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user to remove.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group to remove the user from.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(string userName, string
 groupName)
    {
        // Remove the user from the group.
        var removeUserRequest = new RemoveUserFromGroupRequest()
        {
            UserName = userName,
            GroupName = groupName,
        };

        var response = await
 _IAMService.RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(removeUserRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutGroupPolicyAsync(string groupName, string policyName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutGroupPolicyRequest
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
```

```
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutGroupPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the inline policy document embedded in a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to embed.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to update.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document that defines the role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutRolePolicyAsync(string policyName, string roleName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutRolePolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutUserPolicyAsync(string userName, string policyName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutUserPolicyRequest
        {
```

```
            UserName = userName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutUserPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for a new access key to be ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id of the access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitUntilAccessKeyIsReady(string accessKeyId)
    {
        var keyReady = false;

        do
        {
            try
            {
                var response = await _IAMService.GetAccessKeyLastUsedAsync(
                    new GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest { AccessKeyId = accessKeyId });
                if (response.UserName is not null)
                {
                    keyReady = true;
                }
            }
            catch (NoSuchEntityException)
            {
                keyReady = false;
            }
        } while (!keyReady);

        return keyReady;
    }
}


using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace IAMGroups;
```

```
public class IAMGroups
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    // Represents JSON code for AWS full access policy for Amazon Simple
    // Storage Service (Amazon S3).
    private const string S3FullAccessPolicyDocument = "{" +
        " \"Statement\" : [{" +
            " \"Action\" : [\"s3:*\"]," +
            " \"Effect\" : \"Allow\"," +
            " \"Resource\" : \"*\"" +
        "}]" +
    "}";


    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddTransient<IAMWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<IAMGroups>();

        IConfiguration configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var groupUserName = configuration["GroupUserName"];
        var groupName = configuration["GroupName"];
        var groupPolicyName = configuration["GroupPolicyName"];
```

```
        var groupBucketName = configuration["GroupBucketName"];

        var wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAMWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        uiWrapper.DisplayGroupsOverview();
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Create an IAM group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create IAM group");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's begin by creating a new IAM group.");
        var group = await wrapper.CreateGroupAsync(groupName);

        // Add an inline IAM policy to the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Add policy to group");
        Console.WriteLine("Add an inline policy to the group that allows members to
have full access to");
        Console.WriteLine("Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets.");

        await wrapper.PutGroupPolicyAsync(group.GroupName, groupPolicyName,
S3FullAccessPolicyDocument);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Now create a new user.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create an IAM user");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's create a new IAM user.");
        var groupUser = await wrapper.CreateUserAsync(groupUserName);

        // Add the new user to the group.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Add the user to the group");
        Console.WriteLine("Adding the user to the group, which will give the user
the same permissions as the group.");
        await wrapper.AddUserToGroupAsync(groupUser.UserName, group.GroupName);

        Console.WriteLine($"User, {groupUser.UserName}, has been added to the group,
{group.GroupName}.");
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now that we have created a user, and added the user to
the group, let's create an IAM access key.");

        // Create access and secret keys for the user.
        var accessKey = await wrapper.CreateAccessKeyAsync(groupUserName);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Key created.");
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Waiting for the access key to be ready for use.");

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("List buckets");
        Console.WriteLine("To prove that the user has access to Amazon S3, list the
S3 buckets for the account.");

        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(accessKey.AccessKeyId,
accessKey.SecretAccessKey);
        var stsClient = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(accessKey.AccessKeyId,
accessKey.SecretAccessKey);

        var s3Wrapper = new S3Wrapper(s3Client, stsClient);

        var buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();

        if (buckets is not null)
        {
            buckets.ForEach(bucket =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{bucket.BucketName}\tcreated on:
{bucket.CreationDate}");
            });
        }

        // Show that the user also has write access to Amazon S3 by creating
        // a new bucket.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create a bucket");
        Console.WriteLine("Since group members have full access to Amazon S3, let's
create a bucket.");
        var success = await s3Wrapper.PutBucketAsync(groupBucketName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created the bucket:
{groupBucketName}.");
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Let's list the user's S3 buckets again to show the new
bucket.");

        buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();
```

```
        if (buckets is not null)
        {
            buckets.ForEach(bucket =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{bucket.BucketName}\tcreated on:
 {bucket.CreationDate}");
            });
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("First delete the bucket we created.");
        await s3Wrapper.DeleteBucketAsync(groupBucketName);

        Console.WriteLine($"Now remove the user, {groupUserName}, from the group,
 {groupName}.");
        await wrapper.RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(groupUserName, groupName);

        Console.WriteLine("Delete the user's access key.");
        await wrapper.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(accessKey.AccessKeyId, groupUserName);

        // Now we can safely delete the user.
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the user.");
        await wrapper.DeleteUserAsync(groupUserName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now we will delete the IAM policy attached to the
 group.");
        await wrapper.DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(groupName, groupPolicyName);

        Console.WriteLine("Now we delete the IAM group.");
        await wrapper.DeleteGroupAsync(groupName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("The IAM groups demo has completed.");

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();
    }
}
```

```
namespace IamScenariosCommon;

using System.Net;

/// <summary>
/// A class to perform Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions for
/// the IAM Basics scenario.
/// </summary>
public class S3Wrapper
{
    private IAmazonS3 _s3Service;
    private IAmazonSecurityTokenService _stsService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Service">An Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">An AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)
    /// client object.</param>
    public S3Wrapper(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Assumes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that allows
    /// Amazon S3 access for the current session.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleSession">A string representing the current session.</param>
    /// <param name="roleToAssume">The name of the IAM role to assume.</param>
    /// <returns>Credentials for the newly assumed IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<Credentials> AssumeS3RoleAsync(string roleSession, string
 roleToAssume)
    {
        // Create the request to use with the AssumeRoleAsync call.
        var request = new AssumeRoleRequest()
        {
            RoleSessionName = roleSession,
            RoleArn = roleToAssume,
        };

        var response = await _stsService.AssumeRoleAsync(request);
```

```
        return response.Credentials;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the S3 bucket to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var result = await _s3Service.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
        return result.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the buckets that are owned by the user's account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<S3Bucket>?> ListMyBucketsAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            // Get the list of buckets accessible by the new user.
            var response = await _s3Service.ListBucketsAsync();

            return response.Buckets;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            // Something else went wrong. Display the error message.
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            return null;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the new bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the action completed
    /// successfully.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> PutBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var response = await _s3Service.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest
 { BucketName = bucketName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the client objects with new client objects. This is available
    /// because the scenario uses the methods of this class without and then
    /// with the proper permissions to list S3 buckets.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Service">The Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">The AWS STS client object.</param>
    public void UpdateClients(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService
 stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }
}


namespace IamScenariosCommon;

public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Groups scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayGroupsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to the IAM Groups Demo");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates an Amazon Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Adds an IAM policy to the IAM group giving it full
 access to Amazon S3.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Creates a new IAM user.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an IAM access key for the user.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Adds the user to the IAM group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Lists the buckets on the account.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Proves that the user has full Amazon S3 access by
creating a bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. List the buckets again to show the new bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t9. Cleans up all the resources created.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayBasicsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to IAM Basics");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates a user with no permissions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Creates a role and policy that grant
s3:ListAllMyBuckets permission.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Grants the user permission to assume the role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an S3 client object as the user and tries to
list buckets (this will fail).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Creates a new S3 client object with the temporary
credentials and lists the buckets (this will succeed).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Deletes all the resources.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
```

```
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title, and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AddUserToGroup
  - AttachRolePolicy

- CreateAccessKey
- CreateGroup
- CreatePolicy
- CreateRole
- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeleteGroup
- DeleteGroupPolicy
- DeleteUser
- PutGroupPolicy
- RemoveUserFromGroup

建立使用者並擔任角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立使用者並擔任角色。

> **Warning**
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立沒有許可的使用者。
- 建立一個可授予許可的角色，以列出帳戶的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 新增政策，讓使用者擔任該角色。
- 使用暫時憑證，擔任角色並列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，然後清理資源。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
global using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
global using Amazon.S3;
global using Amazon.SecurityToken;
global using IAMActions;
global using IamScenariosCommon;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;


namespace IAMActions;

public class IAMWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _IAMService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the IAMWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="IAMService">An IAM client object.</param>
    public IAMWrapper(IAmazonIdentityManagementService IAMService)
    {
        _IAMService = IAMService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an existing IAM user to an existing IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user to add.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the group to add the user to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddUserToGroupAsync(string userName, string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AddUserToGroupAsync(new
 AddUserToGroupRequest
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
```

```
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an IAM policy to a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The policy to attach.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The role that the policy will be attached to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
AttachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM access key for a user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for which to create the IAM access
    /// key.</param>
    /// <returns>The AccessKey.</returns>
    public async Task<AccessKey> CreateAccessKeyAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateAccessKeyAsync(new
CreateAccessKeyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.AccessKey;

    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="groupName">The name to give the IAM group.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM group that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Group> CreateGroupAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateGroupAsync(new CreateGroupRequest
{ GroupName = groupName });
        return response.Group;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name to give the new IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new policy.</param>
    /// <returns>The new IAM policy object.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> CreatePolicyAsync(string policyName, string
policyDocument)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreatePolicyAsync(new CreatePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument,
            PolicyName = policyName,
        });

        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="rolePolicyDocument">The name of the IAM policy document
    /// for the new role.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateRoleAsync(string roleName, string
rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = rolePolicyDocument,
        };
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM service-linked role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceName">The name of the AWS Service.</param>
    /// <param name="description">A description of the IAM service-linked role.</
param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(string serviceName, string
 description)
    {
        var request = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleRequest
        {
            AWSServiceName = serviceName,
            Description = description
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.CreateServiceLinkedRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username for the new IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM user that was created.</returns>
    public async Task<User> CreateUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.CreateUserAsync(new CreateUserRequest
 { UserName = userName });
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user's access key.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id for the IAM access key.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user that owns the IAM
    /// access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteAccessKeyAsync(string accessKeyId, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(new
DeleteAccessKeyRequest
        {
            AccessKeyId = accessKeyId,
            UserName = userName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteGroupAsync(string groupName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteGroupAsync(new DeleteGroupRequest
{ GroupName = groupName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy associated with an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group associated with the
    /// policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(string groupName, string
policyName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteGroupPolicyRequest()
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
```

```
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteGroupPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeletePolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeletePolicyAsync(new DeletePolicyRequest
{ PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM role policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM role policy to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteRolePolicyAsync(string roleName, string
policyName)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteRolePolicyAsync(new
DeleteRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserAsync(new DeleteUserRequest
{ UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an IAM user policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteUserPolicyAsync(string policyName, string
userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DeleteUserPolicyAsync(new
DeleteUserPolicyRequest { PolicyName = policyName, UserName = userName });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Detach an IAM policy from an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DetachRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyArn = policyArn,
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the IAM password policy for an AWS account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The PasswordPolicy for the AWS account.</returns>
    public async Task<PasswordPolicy> GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetAccountPasswordPolicyAsync(new
 GetAccountPasswordPolicyRequest());
        return response.PasswordPolicy;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM policy.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The IAM policy to retrieve information for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM policy.</returns>
    public async Task<ManagedPolicy> GetPolicyAsync(string policyArn)
    {

        var response = await _IAMService.GetPolicyAsync(new GetPolicyRequest
 { PolicyArn = policyArn });
        return response.Policy;
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get information about an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to retrieve information
    /// for.</param>
    /// <returns>The IAM role that was retrieved.</returns>
    public async Task<Role> GetRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        });

        return response.Role;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user.</param>
    /// <returns>An IAM user object.</returns>
    public async Task<User> GetUserAsync(string userName)
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.GetUserAsync(new GetUserRequest { UserName
= userName });
        return response.User;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the IAM role policies that are attached to an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role to list IAM policies for.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies attached to the IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<List<AttachedPolicyType>> ListAttachedRolePoliciesAsync(string
roleName)
    {
        var attachedPolicies = new List<AttachedPolicyType>();
        var attachedRolePoliciesPaginator =
_IAMService.Paginators.ListAttachedRolePolicies(new ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });

        await foreach (var response in attachedRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
```

```
            attachedPolicies.AddRange(response.AttachedPolicies);
        }

        return attachedPolicies;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM groups.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Group>> ListGroupsAsync()
    {
        var groupsPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListGroups(new
ListGroupsRequest());
        var groups = new List<Group>();

        await foreach (var response in groupsPaginator.Responses)
        {
            groups.AddRange(response.Groups);
        }

        return groups;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of the IAM policies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ManagedPolicy>> ListPoliciesAsync()
    {
        var listPoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListPolicies(new
ListPoliciesRequest());
        var policies = new List<ManagedPolicy>();

        await foreach (var response in listPoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policies.AddRange(response.Policies);
        }

        return policies;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM role policies.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The IAM role for which to list IAM policies.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM policy names.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListRolePoliciesAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var listRolePoliciesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRolePolicies(new
ListRolePoliciesRequest { RoleName = roleName });
        var policyNames = new List<string>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolePoliciesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            policyNames.AddRange(response.PolicyNames);
        }

        return policyNames;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM roles.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM roles.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Role>> ListRolesAsync()
    {
        var listRolesPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListRoles(new
ListRolesRequest());
        var roles = new List<Role>();

        await foreach (var response in listRolesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            roles.AddRange(response.Roles);
        }

        return roles;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List SAML authentication providers.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of SAML providers.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<SAMLProviderListEntry>> ListSAMLProvidersAsync()
    {
        var response = await _IAMService.ListSAMLProvidersAsync(new
 ListSAMLProvidersRequest());
        return response.SAMLProviderList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List IAM users.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of IAM users.</returns>
    public async Task<List<User>> ListUsersAsync()
    {
        var listUsersPaginator = _IAMService.Paginators.ListUsers(new
 ListUsersRequest());
        var users = new List<User>();

        await foreach (var response in listUsersPaginator.Responses)
        {
            users.AddRange(response.Users);
        }

        return users;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Remove a user from an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The username of the user to remove.</param>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group to remove the user from.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(string userName, string
 groupName)
    {
        // Remove the user from the group.
        var removeUserRequest = new RemoveUserFromGroupRequest()
        {
            UserName = userName,
            GroupName = groupName,
        };
```

```
        var response = await
 _IAMService.RemoveUserFromGroupAsync(removeUserRequest);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="groupName">The name of the IAM group.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutGroupPolicyAsync(string groupName, string policyName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutGroupPolicyRequest
        {
            GroupName = groupName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutGroupPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the inline policy document embedded in a role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the policy to embed.</param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to update.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document that defines the role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutRolePolicyAsync(string policyName, string roleName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutRolePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyName = policyName,
            RoleName = roleName,
```

```
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutRolePolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Add or update an inline policy document that is embedded in an IAM user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="userName">The name of the IAM user.</param>
    /// <param name="policyName">The name of the IAM policy.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document defining the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> PutUserPolicyAsync(string userName, string policyName,
 string policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new PutUserPolicyRequest
        {
            UserName = userName,
            PolicyName = policyName,
            PolicyDocument = policyDocument
        };

        var response = await _IAMService.PutUserPolicyAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for a new access key to be ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="accessKeyId">The Id of the access key.</param>
    /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> WaitUntilAccessKeyIsReady(string accessKeyId)
    {
        var keyReady = false;

        do
        {
            try
            {
                var response = await _IAMService.GetAccessKeyLastUsedAsync(
```

```
                    new GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest { AccessKeyId = accessKeyId });
                if (response.UserName is not null)
                {
                    keyReady = true;
                }
            }
            catch (NoSuchEntityException)
            {
                keyReady = false;
            }
        } while (!keyReady);

        return keyReady;
    }
}



using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace IAMBasics;

public class IAMBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddTransient<IAMWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<IAMBasics>();
```

```
        IConfiguration configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        // Values needed for user, role, and policies.
        string userName = configuration["UserName"]!;
        string s3PolicyName = configuration["S3PolicyName"]!;
        string roleName = configuration["RoleName"]!;


        var iamWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAMWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        uiWrapper.DisplayBasicsOverview();
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // First create a user. By default, the new user has
        // no permissions.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create User");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating a new user with user name: {userName}.");
        var user = await iamWrapper.CreateUserAsync(userName);
        var userArn = user.Arn;

        Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created user: {userName} with ARN:
{userArn}.");
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Now let's wait for the user to be ready for use.");

        // Define a role policy document that allows the new user
        // to assume the role.
        string assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{" +
          "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
          "\"Statement\": [{" +
              "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
              "\"Principal\": {" +
              $" \"AWS\": \"{userArn}\"" +
              "}," +
              "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
          "}]" +
        "}";
```

```
        // Permissions to list all buckets.
        string policyDocument = "{" +
            "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\" : [{" +
                " \"Action\" : [\"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\"]," +
                " \"Effect\" : \"Allow\"," +
                " \"Resource\" : \"*\"" +
            "}]" +
        "}";

        // Create an AccessKey for the user.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create access key");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's create an access key for the new user.");
        var accessKey = await iamWrapper.CreateAccessKeyAsync(userName);

        var accessKeyId = accessKey.AccessKeyId;
        var secretAccessKey = accessKey.SecretAccessKey;

        Console.WriteLine($"We have created the access key with Access key id:
{accessKeyId}.");

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's wait until the IAM access key is ready to
use.");
        var keyReady = await iamWrapper.WaitUntilAccessKeyIsReady(accessKeyId);

        // Now try listing the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
        // buckets. This should fail at this point because the user doesn't
        // have permissions to perform this task.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Try to display Amazon S3 buckets");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's try to display a list of the user's Amazon S3
buckets.");
        var s3Client1 = new AmazonS3Client(accessKeyId, secretAccessKey);
        var stsClient1 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(accessKeyId,
secretAccessKey);

        var s3Wrapper = new S3Wrapper(s3Client1, stsClient1);
        var buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();

        Console.WriteLine(buckets is null
            ? "As expected, the call to list the buckets has returned a null list."
            : "Something went wrong. This shouldn't have worked.");

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();
```

```
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create IAM role");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the role: {roleName}");

        // Creating an IAM role to allow listing the S3 buckets. A role name
        // is not case sensitive and must be unique to the account for which it
        // is created.
        var roleArn = await iamWrapper.CreateRoleAsync(roleName,
 assumeRolePolicyDocument);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Create a policy with permissions to list S3 buckets.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create IAM policy");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the policy: {s3PolicyName}");
        Console.WriteLine("with permissions to list the Amazon S3 buckets for the
 account.");
        var policy = await iamWrapper.CreatePolicyAsync(s3PolicyName,
 policyDocument);

        // Wait 15 seconds for the IAM policy to be available.
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Waiting for the policy to be available.");

        // Attach the policy to the role you created earlier.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Attach new IAM policy");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's attach the policy to the role.");
        await iamWrapper.AttachRolePolicyAsync(policy.Arn, roleName);

        // Wait 15 seconds for the role to be updated.
        Console.WriteLine();
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Waiting for the policy to be attached.");

        // Use the AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to have the user
        // assume the role we created.
        var stsClient2 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(accessKeyId,
 secretAccessKey);

        // Wait for the new credentials to become valid.
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(10, "Waiting for the credentials to be valid.");

        var assumedRoleCredentials = await s3Wrapper.AssumeS3RoleAsync("temporary-
session", roleArn);

        // Try again to list the buckets using the client created with
```

```
        // the new user's credentials. This time, it should work.
        var s3Client2 = new AmazonS3Client(assumedRoleCredentials);

        s3Wrapper.UpdateClients(s3Client2, stsClient2);

        buckets = await s3Wrapper.ListMyBucketsAsync();

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("List Amazon S3 buckets");
        Console.WriteLine("This time we should have buckets to list.");
        if (buckets is not null)
        {
            buckets.ForEach(bucket =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{bucket.BucketName} created:
 {bucket.CreationDate}");
            });
        }

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Now clean up all the resources used in the example.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        Console.WriteLine("Thank you for watching. The IAM Basics demo is
 complete.");
        Console.WriteLine("Please wait while we clean up the resources we
 created.");

        await iamWrapper.DetachRolePolicyAsync(policy.Arn, roleName);

        await iamWrapper.DeletePolicyAsync(policy.Arn);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteRoleAsync(roleName);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteAccessKeyAsync(accessKeyId, userName);

        await iamWrapper.DeleteUserAsync(userName);

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("All done cleaning up our resources. Thank you for your
 patience.");
    }
}
```

```
namespace IamScenariosCommon;

using System.Net;

/// <summary>
/// A class to perform Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions for
/// the IAM Basics scenario.
/// </summary>
public class S3Wrapper
{
    private IAmazonS3 _s3Service;
    private IAmazonSecurityTokenService _stsService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3Wrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Service">An Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">An AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)
    /// client object.</param>
    public S3Wrapper(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Assumes an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that allows
    /// Amazon S3 access for the current session.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleSession">A string representing the current session.</param>
    /// <param name="roleToAssume">The name of the IAM role to assume.</param>
    /// <returns>Credentials for the newly assumed IAM role.</returns>
    public async Task<Credentials> AssumeS3RoleAsync(string roleSession, string
 roleToAssume)
    {
        // Create the request to use with the AssumeRoleAsync call.
        var request = new AssumeRoleRequest()
        {
            RoleSessionName = roleSession,
            RoleArn = roleToAssume,
        };

        var response = await _stsService.AssumeRoleAsync(request);
```

```
        return response.Credentials;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the S3 bucket to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var result = await _s3Service.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest
{ BucketName = bucketName });
        return result.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the buckets that are owned by the user's account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<List<S3Bucket>?> ListMyBucketsAsync()
    {
        try
        {
            // Get the list of buckets accessible by the new user.
            var response = await _s3Service.ListBucketsAsync();

            return response.Buckets;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            // Something else went wrong. Display the error message.
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            return null;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the new bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the action completed
    /// successfully.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> PutBucketAsync(string bucketName)
    {
        var response = await _s3Service.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest
 { BucketName = bucketName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Update the client objects with new client objects. This is available
    /// because the scenario uses the methods of this class without and then
    /// with the proper permissions to list S3 buckets.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="s3Service">The Amazon S3 client object.</param>
    /// <param name="stsService">The AWS STS client object.</param>
    public void UpdateClients(IAmazonS3 s3Service, IAmazonSecurityTokenService
 stsService)
    {
        _s3Service = s3Service;
        _stsService = stsService;
    }
}


namespace IamScenariosCommon;

public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Groups scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayGroupsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to the IAM Groups Demo");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates an Amazon Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Adds an IAM policy to the IAM group giving it full
 access to Amazon S3.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Creates a new IAM user.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an IAM access key for the user.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Adds the user to the IAM group.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Lists the buckets on the account.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Proves that the user has full Amazon S3 access by
creating a bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. List the buckets again to show the new bucket.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t9. Cleans up all the resources created.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the IAM Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayBasicsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();

        DisplayTitle("Welcome to IAM Basics");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates a user with no permissions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Creates a role and policy that grant
s3:ListAllMyBuckets permission.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Grants the user permission to assume the role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Creates an S3 client object as the user and tries to
list buckets (this will fail).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Creates a new S3 client object with the temporary
credentials and lists the buckets (this will succeed).");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Deletes all the resources.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
```

```
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title, and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey

- CreatePolicy
- CreateRole
- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeletePolicy
- DeleteRole
- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

Amazon Keyspaces 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon Keyspaces 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon Keyspaces

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon Keyspaces。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace KeyspacesActions;
```

```
public class HelloKeyspaces
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra).
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonKeyspaces>()
                .AddTransient<KeyspacesWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<HelloKeyspaces>();

        var keyspacesClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonKeyspaces>();
        var keyspacesWrapper = new KeyspacesWrapper(keyspacesClient);

        Console.WriteLine("Hello, Amazon Keyspaces! Let's list your keyspaces:");
        await keyspacesWrapper.ListKeyspaces();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListKeyspaces中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateKeyspace`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKeyspace`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Create a new keyspace.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyspaceName">The name for the new keyspace.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.</returns>
public async Task<string> CreateKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
{
    var response =
        await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateKeyspaceAsync(
            new CreateKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
    return response.ResourceArn;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateKeyspace中的。

`CreateTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTable`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace where the table will be created.</
param>
    /// <param name="schema">The schema for the new table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the new table.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTable(string keyspaceName, SchemaDefinition
 schema, string tableName)
    {
        var request = new CreateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SchemaDefinition = schema,
            TableName = tableName,
            PointInTimeRecovery = new PointInTimeRecovery { Status =
 PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED }
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateTable中的。

DeleteKeyspace

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteKeyspace。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an existing keyspace.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName"></param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteKeyspaceAsync(
            new DeleteKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteKeyspace中的。

`DeleteTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTable`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteTableAsync(
            new DeleteTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTable中的。

GetKeyspace

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetKeyspace。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Get data about a keyspace.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the keyspace.</returns>
public async Task<string> GetKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
{
    var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetKeyspaceAsync(
        new GetKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
    return response.ResourceArn;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetKeyspace中的。

GetTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTable。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Get information about an Amazon Keyspaces table.
/// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <returns>The response containing data about the table.</returns>
    public async Task<GetTableResponse> GetTable(string keyspaceName, string
tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetTableAsync(
            new GetTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetTable中的。

ListKeyspaces

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListKeyspaces`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists all keyspaces for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ListKeyspaces()
    {
        var paginator = _amazonKeyspaces.Paginators.ListKeyspaces(new
ListKeyspacesRequest());

        Console.WriteLine("{0, -30}\t{1}", "Keyspace name", "Keyspace ARN");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', Console.WindowWidth));
        await foreach (var keyspace in paginator.Keyspaces)
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{keyspace.KeyspaceName,-30}\t{keyspace.ResourceArn}");
```

```
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListKeyspaces中的。

ListTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTables。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Keyspaces tables in a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of TableSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TableSummary>> ListTables(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.ListTablesAsync(new ListTablesRequest
{ KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        response.Tables.ForEach(table =>
        {

Console.WriteLine($"{table.KeyspaceName}\t{table.TableName}\t{table.ResourceArn}");
        });

        return response.Tables;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTables中的。

RestoreTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RestoreTable。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Restores the specified table to the specified point in time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to restore.</param>
    /// <param name="timestamp">The time to which the table will be restored.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the restored table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> RestoreTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName,
 string restoredTableName, DateTime timestamp)
    {
        var request = new RestoreTableRequest
        {
            RestoreTimestamp = timestamp,
            SourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SourceTableName = tableName,
            TargetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TargetTableName = restoredTableName
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.RestoreTableAsync(request);
        return response.RestoredTableARN;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RestoreTable中的。

UpdateTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateTable。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Updates the movie table to add a boolean column named watched.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
/// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to change.</param>
/// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the updated table.</returns>
public async Task<string> UpdateTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
{
    var newColumn = new ColumnDefinition { Name = "watched", Type = "boolean" };
    var request = new UpdateTableRequest
    {
        KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
        TableName = tableName,
        AddColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition> { newColumn }
    };
    var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.UpdateTableAsync(request);
    return response.ResourceArn;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UpdateTable中的。

案例

開始使用密鑰空間和表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 創建一個密鑰空間和表。資料表結構定義會保留影片資料，並啟用 point-in-time 復原功能。
- 使用具有 Sigv4 驗證的安全 TLS 連線連線至金鑰空間。
- 查詢資料表。添加，檢索和更新短片數據。
- 更新表格。添加列以跟踪觀看的電影。

- 將資料表還原至先前的狀態並清理資源。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
global using System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificates;
global using Amazon.Keyspaces;
global using Amazon.Keyspaces.Model;
global using KeyspacesActions;
global using KeyspacesScenario;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
global using Newtonsoft.Json;


namespace KeyspacesBasics;

/// <summary>
/// Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) scenario. Shows some of the basic
/// actions performed with Amazon Keyspaces.
/// </summary>
public class KeyspacesBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
```

```
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonKeyspaces>()
            .AddTransient<KeyspacesWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<CassandraWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<KeyspacesBasics>();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var keyspacesWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<KeyspacesWrapper>();
        var uiMethods = new UiMethods();

        var keyspaceName = configuration["KeyspaceName"];
        var tableName = configuration["TableName"];

        bool success; // Used to track the results of some operations.

        uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the keyspace.
        var keyspaceArn = await keyspacesWrapper.CreateKeyspace(keyspaceName);

        // Wait for the keyspace to be available. GetKeyspace results in a
        // resource not found error until it is ready for use.
        try
        {
            var getKeyspaceArn = "";
            Console.Write($"Created {keyspaceName}. Waiting for it to become
available. ");
            do
            {
                getKeyspaceArn = await keyspacesWrapper.GetKeyspace(keyspaceName);
                Console.Write(". ");
            } while (getKeyspaceArn != keyspaceArn);
        }
```

```
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Waiting for keyspace to be created.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\nThe keyspace {keyspaceName} is ready for use.");

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Create the table.
        // First define the schema.
        var allColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition>
        {
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "title", Type = "text" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "year", Type = "int" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "release_date", Type = "timestamp" },
            new ColumnDefinition { Name = "plot", Type = "text" },
        };

        var partitionKeys = new List<PartitionKey>
        {
            new PartitionKey { Name = "year", },
            new PartitionKey { Name = "title" },
        };

        var tableSchema = new SchemaDefinition
        {
            AllColumns = allColumns,
            PartitionKeys = partitionKeys,
        };

        var tableArn = await keyspacesWrapper.CreateTable(keyspaceName, tableSchema,
tableName);

        // Wait for the table to be active.
        try
        {
            var resp = new GetTableResponse();
            Console.Write("Waiting for the new table to be active. ");
            do
            {
                try
                {
                    resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName, tableName);
```

```
                    Console.Write(".");
                }
                catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
                {
                    Console.Write(".");
                }
            } while (resp.Status != TableStatus.ACTIVE);

            // Display the table's schema.
            Console.WriteLine($"\nTable {tableName} has been created in
{keyspaceName}");
            Console.WriteLine("Let's take a look at the schema.");
            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("All columns");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.AllColumns.ForEach(column =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{column.Name,-40}\t{column.Type,-20}");
            });

            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Cluster keys");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.ClusteringKeys.ForEach(clusterKey =>
            {

Console.WriteLine($"{clusterKey.Name,-40}\t{clusterKey.OrderBy,-20}");
            });

            uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Partition keys");
            resp.SchemaDefinition.PartitionKeys.ForEach(partitionKey =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{partitionKey.Name}");
            });

            uiMethods.PressEnter();
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
        }

        // Access Apache Cassandra using the Cassandra drive for C#.
        var cassandraWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<CassandraWrapper>();
        var movieFilePath = configuration["MovieFile"];

        Console.WriteLine("Let's add some movies to the table we created.");
```

```
        var inserted = await cassandraWrapper.InsertIntoMovieTable(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieFilePath);

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Added the following movies to the table:");
        var rows = await cassandraWrapper.GetMovies(keyspaceName, tableName);
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("All Movies");

        foreach (var row in rows)
        {
            var title = row.GetValue<string>("title");
            var year = row.GetValue<int>("year");
            var plot = row.GetValue<string>("plot");
            var release_date = row.GetValue<DateTime>("release_date");
            Console.WriteLine($"{release_date}\t{title}\t{year}\n{plot}");
            Console.WriteLine(uiMethods.SepBar);
        }

        // Update the table schema
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Update table schema");
        Console.WriteLine("Now we will update the table to add a boolean field
called watched.");

        // First save the current time as a UTC Date so the original
        // table can be restored later.
        var timeChanged = DateTime.UtcNow;

        // Now update the schema.
        var resourceArn = await keyspacesWrapper.UpdateTable(keyspaceName,
tableName);
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("Now let's mark some of the movies as watched.");

        // Pick some files to mark as watched.
        var movieToWatch = rows[2].GetValue<string>("title");
        var watchedMovieYear = rows[2].GetValue<int>("year");
        var changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[6].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[6].GetValue<int>("year");
```

```
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[9].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[9].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[10].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[10].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        movieToWatch = rows[13].GetValue<string>("title");
        watchedMovieYear = rows[13].GetValue<int>("year");
        changedRows = await cassandraWrapper.MarkMovieAsWatched(keyspaceName,
tableName, movieToWatch, watchedMovieYear);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Watched movies");
        Console.WriteLine("These movies have been marked as watched:");
        rows = await cassandraWrapper.GetWatchedMovies(keyspaceName, tableName);
        foreach (var row in rows)
        {
            var title = row.GetValue<string>("title");
            var year = row.GetValue<int>("year");
            Console.WriteLine($"{title,-40}\t{year,8}");
        }
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        Console.WriteLine("We can restore the table to its previous state but that
can take up to 20 minutes to complete.");
        string answer;
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Do you want to restore the table? (y/n)");
            answer = Console.ReadLine();
        } while (answer.ToLower() != "y" && answer.ToLower() != "n");

        if (answer == "y")
        {
            var restoredTableName = $"{tableName}_restored";
            var restoredTableArn = await keyspacesWrapper.RestoreTable(
                keyspaceName,
                tableName,
```

```
                restoredTableName,
                timeChanged);
            // Loop and call GetTable until the table is gone. Once it has been
            // deleted completely, GetTable will raise a ResourceNotFoundException.
            bool wasRestored = false;

            try
            {
                do
                {
                    var resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName,
restoredTableName);
                    wasRestored = (resp.Status == TableStatus.ACTIVE);
                } while (!wasRestored);
            }
            catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
            {
                // If the restored table raised an error, it isn't
                // ready yet.
                Console.Write(".");
            }
        }

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources.");

        // Delete the table.
        success = await keyspacesWrapper.DeleteTable(keyspaceName, tableName);

        Console.WriteLine($"Table {tableName} successfully deleted from
{keyspaceName}.");
        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for the table to be removed completely. ");

        // Loop and call GetTable until the table is gone. Once it has been
        // deleted completely, GetTable will raise a ResourceNotFoundException.
        bool wasDeleted = false;

        try
        {
            do
            {
                var resp = await keyspacesWrapper.GetTable(keyspaceName, tableName);
            } while (!wasDeleted);
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException ex)
```

```
        {
            wasDeleted = true;
            Console.WriteLine($"{ex.Message} indicates that the table has been
 deleted.");
        }

        // Delete the keyspace.
        success = await keyspacesWrapper.DeleteKeyspace(keyspaceName);
        Console.WriteLine("The keyspace has been deleted and the demo is now
 complete.");
    }
}
```

```
namespace KeyspacesActions;

/// <summary>
/// Performs Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) actions.
/// </summary>
public class KeyspacesWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonKeyspaces _amazonKeyspaces;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the KeyspaceWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonKeyspaces">An Amazon Keyspaces client object.</param>
    public KeyspacesWrapper(IAmazonKeyspaces amazonKeyspaces)
    {
        _amazonKeyspaces = amazonKeyspaces;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name for the new keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response =
            await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateKeyspaceAsync(
                new CreateKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
```

```
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace where the table will be created.</
param>
    /// <param name="schema">The schema for the new table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the new table.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTable(string keyspaceName, SchemaDefinition
 schema, string tableName)
    {
        var request = new CreateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SchemaDefinition = schema,
            TableName = tableName,
            PointInTimeRecovery = new PointInTimeRecovery { Status =
 PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED }
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.CreateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an existing keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName"></param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteKeyspaceAsync(
            new DeleteKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an Amazon Keyspaces table.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.DeleteTableAsync(
            new DeleteTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get data about a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the keyspace.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetKeyspace(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetKeyspaceAsync(
            new GetKeyspaceRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about an Amazon Keyspaces table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <returns>The response containing data about the table.</returns>
    public async Task<GetTableResponse> GetTable(string keyspaceName, string
tableName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.GetTableAsync(
            new GetTableRequest { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName, TableName =
tableName });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Lists all keyspaces for the account.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public async Task ListKeyspaces()
    {
        var paginator = _amazonKeyspaces.Paginators.ListKeyspaces(new
 ListKeyspacesRequest());

        Console.WriteLine("{0, -30}\t{1}", "Keyspace name", "Keyspace ARN");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', Console.WindowWidth));
        await foreach (var keyspace in paginator.Keyspaces)
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{keyspace.KeyspaceName,-30}\t{keyspace.ResourceArn}");
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the Amazon Keyspaces tables in a keyspace.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The name of the keyspace.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of TableSummary objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TableSummary>> ListTables(string keyspaceName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.ListTablesAsync(new ListTablesRequest
 { KeyspaceName = keyspaceName });
        response.Tables.ForEach(table =>
        {

 Console.WriteLine($"{table.KeyspaceName}\t{table.TableName}\t{table.ResourceArn}");
        });

        return response.Tables;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Restores the specified table to the specified point in time.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to restore.</param>
    /// <param name="timestamp">The time to which the table will be restored.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the restored table.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<string> RestoreTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName,
 string restoredTableName, DateTime timestamp)
    {
        var request = new RestoreTableRequest
        {
            RestoreTimestamp = timestamp,
            SourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            SourceTableName = tableName,
            TargetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TargetTableName = restoredTableName
        };

        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.RestoreTableAsync(request);
        return response.RestoredTableARN;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Updates the movie table to add a boolean column named watched.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table to change.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the updated table.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UpdateTable(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var newColumn = new ColumnDefinition { Name = "watched", Type = "boolean" };
        var request = new UpdateTableRequest
        {
            KeyspaceName = keyspaceName,
            TableName = tableName,
            AddColumns = new List<ColumnDefinition> { newColumn }
        };
        var response = await _amazonKeyspaces.UpdateTableAsync(request);
        return response.ResourceArn;
    }

}
```

```
using System.Net;
using Cassandra;
```

```
namespace KeyspacesScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Class to perform CRUD methods on an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra)
 database.
///
/// NOTE: This sample uses a plain text authenticator for example purposes only.
/// Recommended best practice is to use a SigV4 authentication plugin, if available.
/// </summary>
public class CassandraWrapper
{
    private readonly IConfiguration _configuration;
    private readonly string _localPathToFile;
    private const string _certLocation = "https://certs.secureserver.net/repository/
sf-class2-root.crt";
    private const string _certFileName = "sf-class2-root.crt";
    private readonly X509Certificate2Collection _certCollection;
    private X509Certificate2 _amazoncert;
    private Cluster _cluster;

    // User name and password for the service.
    private string _userName = null!;
    private string _pwd = null!;

    public CassandraWrapper()
    {
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        _localPathToFile = Path.GetTempPath();

        // Get the Starfield digital certificate and save it locally.
        var client = new WebClient();
        client.DownloadFile(_certLocation, $"{_localPathToFile}/{_certFileName}");

        //var httpClient = new HttpClient();
        //var httpResult = httpClient.Get(fileUrl);
        //using var resultStream = await httpResult.Content.ReadAsStreamAsync();
        //using var fileStream = File.Create(pathToSave);
        //resultStream.CopyTo(fileStream);
```

```
        _certCollection = new X509Certificate2Collection();
        _amazoncert = new X509Certificate2($"{_localPathToFile}/{_certFileName}");

        // Get the user name and password stored in the configuration file.
        _userName = _configuration["UserName"]!;
        _pwd = _configuration["Password"]!;

        // For a list of Service Endpoints for Amazon Keyspaces, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/
programmatic.endpoints.html
        var awsEndpoint = _configuration["ServiceEndpoint"];

        _cluster = Cluster.Builder()
            .AddContactPoints(awsEndpoint)
            .WithPort(9142)
            .WithAuthProvider(new PlainTextAuthProvider(_userName, _pwd))
            .WithSSL(new SSLOptions().SetCertificateCollection(_certCollection))
            .WithQueryOptions(
                new QueryOptions()
                    .SetConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LocalQuorum)
                    .SetSerialConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LocalSerial))
            .Build();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Loads the contents of a JSON file into a list of movies to be
    /// added to the Apache Cassandra table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="movieFileName">The full path to the JSON file.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of movie objects.</returns>
    public List<Movie> ImportMoviesFromJson(string movieFileName, int numToImport =
 0)
    {
        if (!File.Exists(movieFileName))
        {
            return null!;
        }

        using var sr = new StreamReader(movieFileName);
        string json = sr.ReadToEnd();

        var allMovies = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<List<Movie>>(json);
```

```
        // If numToImport = 0, return all movies in the collection.
        if (numToImport == 0)
        {
            // Now return the entire list of movies.
            return allMovies;
        }
        else
        {
            // Now return the first numToImport entries.
            return allMovies.GetRange(0, numToImport);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Insert movies into the movie table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="movieTableName">The Amazon Keyspaces table.</param>
    /// <param name="movieFilePath">The path to the resource file containing
    /// movie data to insert into the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> InsertIntoMovieTable(string keyspaceName, string
 movieTableName, string movieFilePath, int numToImport = 20)
    {
        // Get some movie data from the movies.json file
        var movies = ImportMoviesFromJson(movieFilePath, numToImport);

        var session = _cluster.Connect(keyspaceName);

        string insertCql;

        RowSet rs;

        // Now we insert the numToImport movies into the table.
        foreach (var movie in movies)
        {
            // Escape single quote characters in the plot.
            insertCql = $"INSERT INTO {keyspaceName}.{movieTableName}
 (title, year, release_date, plot) values($${movie.Title}$$, {movie.Year},
 '{movie.Info.Release_Date.ToString("yyyy-MM-dd")}', $${movie.Info.Plot}$$)";
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement(insertCql));
        }

        return true;
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets all of the movies in the movies table.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of row objects containing movie data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> GetMovies(string keyspaceName, string tableName)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        RowSet rs;
        try
        {
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement($"SELECT * FROM
{keyspaceName}.{tableName}"));

            // Extract the row data from the returned RowSet.
            var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
            return rows;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return null!;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Mark a movie in the movie table as watched.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <param name="title">The title of the movie to mark as watched.</param>
    /// <param name="year">The year the movie was released.</param>
    /// <returns>A set of rows containing the changed data.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> MarkMovieAsWatched(string keyspaceName, string
tableName, string title, int year)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        string updateCql = $"UPDATE {keyspaceName}.{tableName} SET watched=true
WHERE title = $${title}$$ AND year = {year};";
        var rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement(updateCql));
        var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
```

```
        return rows;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve the movies in the movies table where watched is true.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="keyspaceName">The keyspace containing the table.</param>
    /// <param name="tableName">The name of the table.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of row objects containing information about movies
    /// where watched is true.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Row>> GetWatchedMovies(string keyspaceName, string
 tableName)
    {
        var session = _cluster.Connect();
        RowSet rs;
        try
        {
            rs = await session.ExecuteAsync(new SimpleStatement($"SELECT title,
 year, plot FROM {keyspaceName}.{tableName} WHERE watched = true ALLOW FILTERING"));

            // Extract the row data from the returned RowSet.
            var rows = rs.GetRows().ToList();
            return rows;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return null!;
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable

- ListKeyspaces
- ListTables
- RestoreTable
- UpdateTable

Kinesis 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Kinesis 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`AddTagsToStream`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AddTagsToStream`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to apply key/value pairs to an Amazon Kinesis
    /// stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class TagStream
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

            string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";
            var tags = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "Project", "Sample Kinesis Project" },
                { "Application", "Sample Kinesis App" },
            };

            var success = await ApplyTagsToStreamAsync(client, streamName, tags);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Taggs successfully added to {streamName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Tags were not added to the stream.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Applies the set of tags to the named Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Kinesis client.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name of the Kinesis stream to which
        /// the tags will be attached.</param>
        /// <param name="tags">A sictionary containing key/value pairs which
        /// will be used to create the Kinesis tags.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value which represents the success or failure
        /// of AddTagsToStreamAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> ApplyTagsToStreamAsync(
            IAmazonKinesis client,
            string streamName,
            Dictionary<string, string> tags)
        {
```

```
            var request = new AddTagsToStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                Tags = tags,
            };

            var response = await client.AddTagsToStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AddTagsToStream中的。

`CreateStream`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateStream`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to create a new Amazon Kinesis stream.
/// </summary>
public class CreateStream
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

        string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";
```

```
            int shardCount = 1;

            var success = await CreateNewStreamAsync(client, streamName,
 shardCount);
            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The stream, {streamName} successfully
 created.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client.</param>
        /// <param name="streamName">The name for the new stream.</param>
        /// <param name="shardCount">The number of shards the new stream will
        /// use. The throughput of the stream is a function of the number of
        /// shards; more shards are required for greater provisioned
        /// throughput.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating whether the stream was created.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateNewStreamAsync(IAmazonKinesis client,
 string streamName, int shardCount)
        {
            var request = new CreateStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                ShardCount = shardCount,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateStream中的。

DeleteStream

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteStream。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to delete an Amazon Kinesis stream.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteStream
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
        string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";

        var success = await DeleteStreamAsync(client, streamName);

        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Stream, {streamName} successfully deleted.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Stream not deleted.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
    /// <param name="streamName">The name of the string to delete.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteStreamAsync(IAmazonKinesis client,
 string streamName)
        {
            // If EnforceConsumerDeletion is true, any consumers
            // of this stream will also be deleted. If it is set
            // to false and this stream has any consumers, the
            // call will fail with a ResourceInUseException.
            var request = new DeleteStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                EnforceConsumerDeletion = true,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteStreamAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteStream中的。

DeregisterStreamConsumer

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeregisterStreamConsumer。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Shows how to deregister a consumer from an Amazon Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeregisterConsumer
    {
        public static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();

            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";
            string consumerName = "CONSUMER_NAME";
            string consumerARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-west-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream/consumer/CONSUMER_NAME:000000000000";

            var success = await DeregisterConsumerAsync(client, streamARN,
 consumerARN, consumerName);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumerName} successfully deregistered.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumerName} was not successfully
 deregistered.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deregisters a consumer from a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of a Kinesis stream.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerARN">The ARN of the consumer.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerName">The name of the consumer.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeregisterConsumerAsync(
            IAmazonKinesis client,
            string streamARN,
            string consumerARN,
            string consumerName)
        {
            var request = new DeregisterStreamConsumerRequest
```

```
            {
                StreamARN = streamARN,
                ConsumerARN = consumerARN,
                ConsumerName = consumerName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeregisterStreamConsumerAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeregisterStreamConsumer中的。

`ListStreamConsumers`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListStreamConsumers`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// List the consumers of an Amazon Kinesis stream.
/// </summary>
public class ListConsumers
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
```

```
            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";
            int maxResults = 10;

            var consumers = await ListConsumersAsync(client, streamARN, maxResults);

            if (consumers.Count > 0)
            {
                consumers
                    .ForEach(c => Console.WriteLine($"Name: {c.ConsumerName} ARN:
 {c.ConsumerARN}"));
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No consumers found.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve a list of the consumers for a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of the stream for which we want to
        /// retrieve a list of clients.</param>
        /// <param name="maxResults">The maximum number of results to return.</
param>
        /// <returns>A list of Consumer objects.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<Consumer>> ListConsumersAsync(IAmazonKinesis
 client, string streamARN, int maxResults)
        {
            var request = new ListStreamConsumersRequest
            {
                StreamARN = streamARN,
                MaxResults = maxResults,
            };

            var response = await client.ListStreamConsumersAsync(request);

            return response.Consumers;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListStreamConsumers中的。

ListStreams

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListStreams。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Retrieves and displays a list of existing Amazon Kinesis streams.
/// </summary>
public class ListStreams
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
        var response = await client.ListStreamsAsync(new ListStreamsRequest());

        List<string> streamNames = response.StreamNames;

        if (streamNames.Count > 0)
        {
            streamNames
                .ForEach(s => Console.WriteLine($"Stream name: {s}"));
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("No streams were found.");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListStreams中的。

ListTagsForStream

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTagsForStream。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Kinesis;
using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to list the tags that have been attached to an Amazon Kinesis
/// stream.
/// </summary>
public class ListTags
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
        string streamName = "AmazonKinesisStream";

        await ListTagsAsync(client, streamName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the tags attached to a Kinesis stream.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">An initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
    /// <param name="streamName">The name of the Kinesis stream for which you
    /// wish to display tags.</param>
```

```
        public static async Task ListTagsAsync(IAmazonKinesis client, string
streamName)
        {
            var request = new ListTagsForStreamRequest
            {
                StreamName = streamName,
                Limit = 10,
            };

            var response = await client.ListTagsForStreamAsync(request);
            DisplayTags(response.Tags);

            while (response.HasMoreTags)
            {
                request.ExclusiveStartTagKey = response.Tags[response.Tags.Count -
1].Key;
                response = await client.ListTagsForStreamAsync(request);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the items in a list of Kinesis tags.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="tags">A list of the Tag objects to be displayed.</param>
        public static void DisplayTags(List<Tag> tags)
        {
            tags
                .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key} Value: {t.Value}"));
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTagsForStream中的。

RegisterStreamConsumer

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RegisterStreamConsumer。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Kinesis;
    using Amazon.Kinesis.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to register a consumer to an Amazon Kinesis
    /// stream.
    /// </summary>
    public class RegisterConsumer
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonKinesis client = new AmazonKinesisClient();
            string consumerName = "NEW_CONSUMER_NAME";
            string streamARN = "arn:aws:kinesis:us-east-2:000000000000:stream/
AmazonKinesisStream";

            var consumer = await RegisterConsumerAsync(client, consumerName,
 streamARN);

            if (consumer is not null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{consumer.ConsumerName}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Registers the consumer to a Kinesis stream.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Kinesis client object.</param>
        /// <param name="consumerName">A string representing the consumer.</param>
        /// <param name="streamARN">The ARN of the stream.</param>
        /// <returns>A Consumer object that contains information about the
 consumer.</returns>
```

```
        public static async Task<Consumer> RegisterConsumerAsync(IAmazonKinesis
 client, string consumerName, string streamARN)
        {
            var request = new RegisterStreamConsumerRequest
            {
                ConsumerName = consumerName,
                StreamARN = streamARN,
            };

            var response = await client.RegisterStreamConsumerAsync(request);
            return response.Consumer;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RegisterStreamConsumer中的。

無伺服器範例

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收從 Kinesis 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 Kinesis 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;
```

```
// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace KinesisIntegrationSampleCode;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return;
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                throw;
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
```

```
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例顯示如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace KinesisIntegration;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task<StreamsEventResponse> FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
```

```
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return new StreamsEventResponse();
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
{record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
failed item onwards. */
                return new StreamsEventResponse
                {
                    BatchItemFailures = new
List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>
                    {
                        new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure { ItemIdentifier =
record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber }
                    }
                };
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
records.");
        return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
```

```
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}

public class StreamsEventResponse
{
    [JsonPropertyName("batchItemFailures")]
    public IList<BatchItemFailure> BatchItemFailures { get; set; }
    public class BatchItemFailure
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("itemIdentifier")]
        public string ItemIdentifier { get; set; }
    }
}
```

AWS KMS 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS KMS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateAlias`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAlias`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates an alias for an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
/// </summary>
public class CreateAlias
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

        // The alias name must start with alias/ and can be
        // up to 256 alphanumeric characters long.
        var aliasName = "alias/ExampleAlias";

        // The value supplied as the TargetKeyId can be either
        // the key ID or key Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
        // AWS KMS key.
        var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

        var request = new CreateAliasRequest
        {
            AliasName = aliasName,
            TargetKeyId = keyId,
        };

        var response = await client.CreateAliasAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Alias, {aliasName}, successfully created.");
        }
        else
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not create alias.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateAlias中的。

`CreateGrant`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateGrant`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The identity that is given permission to perform the operations
            // specified in the grant.
            var grantee = "arn:aws:iam::111122223333:role/ExampleRole";

            // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to which the grant applies. You
            // can use the key ID or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the KMS key.
            var keyId = "7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";

            var request = new CreateGrantRequest
            {
                GranteePrincipal = grantee,
                KeyId = keyId,

                // A list of operations that the grant allows.
                Operations = new List<string>
                {
                    "Encrypt",
```

```
                    "Decrypt",
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateGrantAsync(request);

            string grantId = response.GrantId; // The unique identifier of the
grant.
            string grantToken = response.GrantToken; // The grant token.

            Console.WriteLine($"Id: {grantId}, Token: {grantToken}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateGrant中的。

`CreateKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKey`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to create a new AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)
/// key.
/// </summary>
public class CreateKey
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
```

```
            // Note that if you need to create a Key in an AWS Region
            // other than the Region defined for the default user, you need to
            // pass the Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            // The call to CreateKeyAsync will create a symmetrical AWS KMS
            // key. For more information about symmetrical and asymmetrical
            // keys, see:
            //
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/symm-asymm-
choose.html
            var response = await client.CreateKeyAsync(new CreateKeyRequest());

            // The KeyMetadata object contains information about the new AWS KMS
 key.
            KeyMetadata keyMetadata = response.KeyMetadata;

            if (keyMetadata is not null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"KMS Key: {keyMetadata.KeyId} was successfully
 created.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not create KMS Key.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateKey中的。

`DescribeKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeKey`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
    /// You can supply either the key Id or the key Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
    /// to the DescribeKeyRequest KeyId property.
    /// </summary>
    public class DescribeKey
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var keyId = "7c9eccc2-38cb-4c4f-9db3-766ee8dd3ad4";
            var request = new DescribeKeyRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
            };

            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

            var response = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(request);
            var metadata = response.KeyMetadata;

            Console.WriteLine($"{metadata.KeyId} created on:
{metadata.CreationDate}");
            Console.WriteLine($"State: {metadata.KeyState}");
            Console.WriteLine($"{metadata.Description}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeKey中的。

DisableKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisableKey。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Disable an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key and then retrieve
/// the key's status to show that it has been disabled.
/// </summary>
public class DisableKey
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

        // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to disable. You can use the
        // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
        var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

        var request = new DisableKeyRequest
        {
            KeyId = keyId,
        };

        var response = await client.DisableKeyAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            // Retrieve information about the key to show that it has now
            // been disabled.
            var describeResponse = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(new
DescribeKeyRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
            });
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyId} - state:
{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyState}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DisableKey中的。

EnableKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用EnableKey。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Enable an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key.
/// </summary>
public class EnableKey
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();

        // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to enable. You can use the
        // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
        var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";

        var request = new EnableKeyRequest
        {
            KeyId = keyId,
```

```
            };

            var response = await client.EnableKeyAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                // Retrieve information about the key to show that it has now
                // been enabled.
                var describeResponse = await client.DescribeKeyAsync(new
DescribeKeyRequest
                {
                    KeyId = keyId,
                });
                Console.WriteLine($"{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyId} - state:
{describeResponse.KeyMetadata.KeyState}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考EnableKey中的。

ListAliases

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAliases`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// List the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) aliases that have been defined
for
    /// the keys in the same AWS Region as the default user. If you want to list
```

```
    /// the aliases in a different Region, pass the Region to the client
    /// constructor.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListAliases
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
            var request = new ListAliasesRequest();
            var response = new ListAliasesResponse();

            do
            {
                response = await client.ListAliasesAsync(request);

                response.Aliases.ForEach(alias =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Created: {alias.CreationDate} Last Update:
{alias.LastUpdatedDate} Name: {alias.AliasName}");
                });

                request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
            }
            while (response.Truncated);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListAliases中的。

`ListGrants`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListGrants`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
    using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// List the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) grants that are associated
with
    /// a specific key.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListGrants
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // The identifier of the AWS KMS key to disable. You can use the
            // key Id or the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS KMS key.
            var keyId = "1234abcd-12ab-34cd-56ef-1234567890ab";
            var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
            var request = new ListGrantsRequest
            {
                KeyId = keyId,
            };

            var response = new ListGrantsResponse();

            do
            {
                response = await client.ListGrantsAsync(request);

                response.Grants.ForEach(grant =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{grant.GrantId}");
                });

                request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
            }
            while (response.Truncated);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListGrants中的。

ListKeys

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListKeys。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService;
using Amazon.KeyManagementService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// List the AWS Key Managements Service (AWS KMS) keys for the AWS Region
/// of the default user. To list keys in another AWS Region, supply the Region
/// as a parameter to the client constructor.
/// </summary>
public class ListKeys
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonKeyManagementServiceClient();
        var request = new ListKeysRequest();
        var response = new ListKeysResponse();

        do
        {
            response = await client.ListKeysAsync(request);

            response.Keys.ForEach(key =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"ID: {key.KeyId}, {key.KeyArn}");
            });

            // Set the Marker property when response.Truncated is true
            // in order to get the next keys.
            request.Marker = response.NextMarker;
        }
        while (response.Truncated);
```

```
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListKeys中的。

使用 Lambda 示例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Lambda 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Lambda

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Lambda。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.Lambda;

public class HelloLambda
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var lambdaClient = new AmazonLambdaClient();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Hello AWS Lambda");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's get started with AWS Lambda by listing your
 existing Lambda functions:");

        var response = await lambdaClient.ListFunctionsAsync();
        response.Functions.ForEach(function =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{function.FunctionName}\t{function.Description}");
        });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListFunctions中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CreateFunction`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateFunction`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="s3Bucket">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
    /// bucket where the zip file containing the code is located.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Key">The Amazon S3 key of the zip file.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role with the
    /// appropriate Lambda permissions.</param>
    /// <param name="handler">The name of the handler function.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created
    /// Lambda function.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string s3Bucket,
        string s3Key,
        string role,
        string handler)
    {
        // Defines the location for the function code.
        // S3Bucket - The S3 bucket where the file containing
        //            the source code is stored.
        // S3Key    - The name of the file containing the code.
        var functionCode = new FunctionCode
        {
            S3Bucket = s3Bucket,
            S3Key = s3Key,
        };

        var createFunctionRequest = new CreateFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Description = "Created by the Lambda .NET API",
            Code = functionCode,
            Handler = handler,
            Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
            Role = role,
        };

        var reponse = await
_lambdaService.CreateFunctionAsync(createFunctionRequest);
        return reponse.FunctionArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateFunction中的。

DeleteFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteFunction。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete an AWS Lambda function.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
/// delete.</param>
/// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the action.</returns>
public async Task<bool> DeleteFunctionAsync(string functionName)
{
    var request = new DeleteFunctionRequest
    {
        FunctionName = functionName,
    };

    var response = await _lambdaService.DeleteFunctionAsync(request);

    // A return value of NoContent means that the request was processed.
    // In this case, the function was deleted, and the return value
    // is intentionally blank.
    return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteFunction中的。

GetFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetFunction。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Gets information about a Lambda function.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function for
/// which to retrieve information.</param>
/// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
public async Task<FunctionConfiguration> GetFunctionAsync(string functionName)
{
    var functionRequest = new GetFunctionRequest
    {
        FunctionName = functionName,
    };

    var response = await _lambdaService.GetFunctionAsync(functionRequest);
    return response.Configuration;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetFunction中的。

`Invoke`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Invoke`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
```

```
    /// Invoke a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// invoke.</param
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameter values that will be passed to the
function.</param>
    /// <returns>A System Threading Task.</returns>
    public async Task<string> InvokeFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string parameters)
    {
        var payload = parameters;
        var request = new InvokeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Payload = payload,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.InvokeAsync(request);
        MemoryStream stream = response.Payload;
        string returnValue = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(stream.ToArray());
        return returnValue;
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的「Invoke」。

ListFunctions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListFunctions`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Lambda functions.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <returns>A list of FunctionConfiguration objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<FunctionConfiguration>> ListFunctionsAsync()
    {
        var functionList = new List<FunctionConfiguration>();

        var functionPaginator =
            _lambdaService.Paginators.ListFunctions(new ListFunctionsRequest());
        await foreach (var function in functionPaginator.Functions)
        {
            functionList.Add(function);
        }

        return functionList;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListFunctions中的。

UpdateFunctionCode

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateFunctionCode。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update an existing Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to update.</
param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket where the zip file containing
    /// the Lambda function code is stored.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The key name of the source code file.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
        string functionName,
        string bucketName,
```

```
        string key)
    {
        var functionCodeRequest = new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Publish = true,
            S3Bucket = bucketName,
            S3Key = key,
        };

        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionCodeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"The Function was last modified at
 {response.LastModified}.");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UpdateFunctionCode中的。

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update the code of a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function to update.</param>
    /// <param name="functionHandler">The code that performs the function's
 actions.</param>
    /// <param name="environmentVariables">A dictionary of environment variables.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
        string functionName,
```

```
        string functionHandler,
        Dictionary<string, string> environmentVariables)
    {
        var request = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest
        {
            Handler = functionHandler,
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Environment = new Amazon.Lambda.Model.Environment { Variables =
environmentVariables },
        };

        var response = await
_lambdaService.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine(response.LastModified);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的。

案例

開始使用函數

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 IAM 角色和 Lambda 函數，然後上傳處理常式程式碼。
- 調用具有單一參數的函數並取得結果。
- 更新函數程式碼並使用環境變數進行設定。
- 調用具有新參數的函數並取得結果。顯示傳回的執行日誌。
- 列出您帳戶的函數，然後清理相關資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用主控台建立 Lambda 函數。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立執行 Lambda 動作的方法。

```
namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.Lambda;
using Amazon.Lambda.Model;

/// <summary>
/// A class that implements AWS Lambda methods.
/// </summary>
public class LambdaWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonLambda _lambdaService;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the LambdaWrapper class.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="lambdaService">An initialized Lambda service client.</param>
    public LambdaWrapper(IAmazonLambda lambdaService)
    {
        _lambdaService = lambdaService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Bucket">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
    /// bucket where the zip file containing the code is located.</param>
    /// <param name="s3Key">The Amazon S3 key of the zip file.</param>
    /// <param name="role">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role with the
    /// appropriate Lambda permissions.</param>
    /// <param name="handler">The name of the handler function.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created
    /// Lambda function.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
```

```
        string functionName,
        string s3Bucket,
        string s3Key,
        string role,
        string handler)
    {
        // Defines the location for the function code.
        // S3Bucket - The S3 bucket where the file containing
        //            the source code is stored.
        // S3Key    - The name of the file containing the code.
        var functionCode = new FunctionCode
        {
            S3Bucket = s3Bucket,
            S3Key = s3Key,
        };

        var createFunctionRequest = new CreateFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Description = "Created by the Lambda .NET API",
            Code = functionCode,
            Handler = handler,
            Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
            Role = role,
        };

        var reponse = await
_lambdaService.CreateFunctionAsync(createFunctionRequest);
        return reponse.FunctionArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an AWS Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value that indicates the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteFunctionAsync(string functionName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };
```

```
        var response = await _lambdaService.DeleteFunctionAsync(request);

        // A return value of NoContent means that the request was processed.
        // In this case, the function was deleted, and the return value
        // is intentionally blank.
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Gets information about a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function for
    /// which to retrieve information.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<FunctionConfiguration> GetFunctionAsync(string functionName)
    {
        var functionRequest = new GetFunctionRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.GetFunctionAsync(functionRequest);
        return response.Configuration;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Invoke a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to
    /// invoke.</param
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameter values that will be passed to the
function.</param>
    /// <returns>A System Threading Task.</returns>
    public async Task<string> InvokeFunctionAsync(
        string functionName,
        string parameters)
    {
        var payload = parameters;
        var request = new InvokeRequest
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
```

```
            Payload = payload,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaService.InvokeAsync(request);
        MemoryStream stream = response.Payload;
        string returnValue = System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(stream.ToArray());
        return returnValue;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of Lambda functions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of FunctionConfiguration objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<FunctionConfiguration>> ListFunctionsAsync()
    {
        var functionList = new List<FunctionConfiguration>();

        var functionPaginator =
            _lambdaService.Paginators.ListFunctions(new ListFunctionsRequest());
        await foreach (var function in functionPaginator.Functions)
        {
            functionList.Add(function);
        }

        return functionList;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update an existing Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the Lambda function to update.</
param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket where the zip file containing
    /// the Lambda function code is stored.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The key name of the source code file.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
        string functionName,
        string bucketName,
        string key)
    {
        var functionCodeRequest = new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest
```

```
        {
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Publish = true,
            S3Bucket = bucketName,
            S3Key = key,
        };

        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionCodeRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"The Function was last modified at
 {response.LastModified}.");
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Update the code of a Lambda function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="functionName">The name of the function to update.</param>
    /// <param name="functionHandler">The code that performs the function's
 actions.</param>
    /// <param name="environmentVariables">A dictionary of environment variables.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
        string functionName,
        string functionHandler,
        Dictionary<string, string> environmentVariables)
    {
        var request = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest
        {
            Handler = functionHandler,
            FunctionName = functionName,
            Environment = new Amazon.Lambda.Model.Environment { Variables =
 environmentVariables },
        };

        var response = await
 _lambdaService.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine(response.LastModified);

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
}
```

建立可執行該案例的函數。

```
global using System.Threading.Tasks;
global using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
global using Amazon.Lambda;
global using LambdaActions;
global using LambdaScenarioCommon;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;


using Amazon.Lambda.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace LambdaBasics;

public class LambdaBasics
{
    private static ILogger logger = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonLambda>()
            .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
            .AddTransient<LambdaWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<LambdaRoleWrapper>()
            .AddTransient<UIWrapper>()
```

```
        )
        .Build();

        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally load local settings.
        .Build();


        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<LambdaBasics>();

        var lambdaWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<LambdaWrapper>();
        var lambdaRoleWrapper =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<LambdaRoleWrapper>();
        var uiWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<UIWrapper>();

        string functionName = configuration["FunctionName"]!;
        string roleName = configuration["RoleName"]!;
        string policyDocument = "{" +
            " \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\": [ " +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Principal\": {" +
            "            \"Service\": \"lambda.amazonaws.com\" " +
            "    }," +
            "        \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\" " +
            "    }" +
            "]" +
        "}";

        var incrementHandler = configuration["IncrementHandler"];
        var calculatorHandler = configuration["CalculatorHandler"];
        var bucketName = configuration["BucketName"];
        var incrementKey = configuration["IncrementKey"];
        var calculatorKey = configuration["CalculatorKey"];
        var policyArn = configuration["PolicyArn"];

        uiWrapper.DisplayLambdaBasicsOverview();
```

```
        // Create the policy to use with the AWS Lambda functions and then attach
the
        // policy to a new role.
        var roleArn = await lambdaRoleWrapper.CreateLambdaRoleAsync(roleName,
policyDocument);

        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for role to become active.");
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Wait until the role is active before trying to use
it.");

        // Attach the appropriate AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role
policy to the new role.
        var success = await lambdaRoleWrapper.AttachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(policyArn,
roleName);
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(10, "Allow time for the IAM policy to be attached to the
role.");

        // Create the Lambda function using a zip file stored in an Amazon Simple
Storage Service
        // (Amazon S3) bucket.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Create Lambda Function");
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating the AWS Lambda function: {functionName}.");
        var lambdaArn = await lambdaWrapper.CreateLambdaFunctionAsync(
            functionName,
            bucketName,
            incrementKey,
            roleArn,
            incrementHandler);

        Console.WriteLine("Waiting for the new function to be available.");
        Console.WriteLine($"The AWS Lambda ARN is {lambdaArn}");

        // Get the Lambda function.
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting the {functionName} AWS Lambda function.");
        FunctionConfiguration config;
        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.State != State.Active);

        Console.WriteLine($"\nThe function, {functionName} has been created.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"The runtime of this Lambda function is
{config.Runtime}.");

        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // List the Lambda functions.
        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Listing all Lambda functions.");
        var functions = await lambdaWrapper.ListFunctionsAsync();
        DisplayFunctionList(functions);

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Invoke increment function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now that it has been created, invoke the Lambda increment
function.");
        string? value;
        do
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a value to increment: ");
            value = Console.ReadLine();
        }
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(value));

        string functionParameters = "{" +
            "\"action\": \"increment\", " +
            "\"x\": \"" + value + "\"" +
        "}";
        var answer = await lambdaWrapper.InvokeFunctionAsync(functionName,
functionParameters);
        Console.WriteLine($"{value} + 1 = {answer}.");

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Update function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now update the Lambda function code.");
        await lambdaWrapper.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(functionName, bucketName,
calculatorKey);

        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.LastUpdateStatus == LastUpdateStatus.InProgress);

        await lambdaWrapper.UpdateFunctionConfigurationAsync(
            functionName,
            calculatorHandler,
```

```
            new Dictionary<string, string> { { "LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG" } });

        do
        {
            config = await lambdaWrapper.GetFunctionAsync(functionName);
            Console.Write(".");
        }
        while (config.LastUpdateStatus == LastUpdateStatus.InProgress);

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Call updated function");
        Console.WriteLine("Now call the updated function...");

        bool done = false;

        do
        {
            string? opSelected;

            Console.WriteLine("Select the operation to perform:");
            Console.WriteLine("\t1. add");
            Console.WriteLine("\t2. subtract");
            Console.WriteLine("\t3. multiply");
            Console.WriteLine("\t4. divide");
            Console.WriteLine("\tOr enter \"q\" to quit.");
            Console.WriteLine("Enter the number (1, 2, 3, 4, or q) of the operation
you want to perform: ");
            do
            {
                Console.Write("Your choice? ");
                opSelected = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            while (opSelected == string.Empty);

            var operation = (opSelected) switch
            {
                "1" => "add",
                "2" => "subtract",
                "3" => "multiply",
                "4" => "divide",
                "q" => "quit",
                _ => "add",
            };

            if (operation == "quit")
```

```
            {
                done = true;
            }
            else
            {
                // Get two numbers and an action from the user.
                value = string.Empty;
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Enter the first value: ");
                    value = Console.ReadLine();
                }
                while (value == string.Empty);

                string? value2;
                do
                {
                    Console.Write("Enter a second value: ");
                    value2 = Console.ReadLine();
                }
                while (value2 == string.Empty);

                functionParameters = "{" +
                    "\"action\": \"" + operation + "\", " +
                    "\"x\": \"" + value + "\"," +
                    "\"y\": \"" + value2 + "\"" +
                "}";

                answer = await lambdaWrapper.InvokeFunctionAsync(functionName,
functionParameters);
                Console.WriteLine($"The answer when we {operation} the two numbers
is: {answer}.");
            }

            uiWrapper.PressEnter();
        } while (!done);

        // Delete the function created earlier.

        uiWrapper.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
        // Detach the IAM policy from the IAM role.
        Console.WriteLine("First detach the IAM policy from the role.");
        success = await lambdaRoleWrapper.DetachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(policyArn,
roleName);
```

```
        uiWrapper.WaitABit(15, "Let's wait for the policy to be fully detached from
 the role.");

        Console.WriteLine("Delete the AWS Lambda function.");
        success = await lambdaWrapper.DeleteFunctionAsync(functionName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The {functionName} function was deleted.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not remove the function {functionName}");
        }

        // Now delete the IAM role created for use with the functions
        // created by the application.
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the role that we created.");
        success = await lambdaRoleWrapper.DeleteLambdaRoleAsync(roleName);
        if (success)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The role has been successfully removed.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Couldn't delete the role.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The Lambda Scenario is now complete.");
        uiWrapper.PressEnter();

        // Displays a formatted list of existing functions returned by the
        // LambdaMethods.ListFunctions.
        void DisplayFunctionList(List<FunctionConfiguration> functions)
        {
            functions.ForEach(functionConfig =>
            {

 Console.WriteLine($"{functionConfig.FunctionName}\t{functionConfig.Description}");
            });
        }
    }
}
```

```
namespace LambdaActions;

using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model;

public class LambdaRoleWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonIdentityManagementService _lambdaRoleService;

    public LambdaRoleWrapper(IAmazonIdentityManagementService lambdaRoleService)
    {
        _lambdaRoleService = lambdaRoleService;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Attach an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role policy to the
    /// IAM role to be assumed by the AWS Lambda functions created for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="policyArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM policy.</
param>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to attach the IAM policy
 to.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AttachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.AttachRolePolicyAsync(new
 AttachRolePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn, RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the IAM role to create.</param>
    /// <param name="policyDocument">The policy document for the new IAM role.</
param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the ARN for newly created role.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateLambdaRoleAsync(string roleName, string
 policyDocument)
    {
        var request = new CreateRoleRequest
        {
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument = policyDocument,
```

```
            RoleName = roleName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
        return response.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an IAM role.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the role to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteLambdaRoleAsync(string roleName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteRoleRequest
        {
            RoleName = roleName,
        };

        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.DeleteRoleAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    public async Task<bool> DetachLambdaRolePolicyAsync(string policyArn, string
 roleName)
    {
        var response = await _lambdaRoleService.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest { PolicyArn = policyArn, RoleName = roleName });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}


namespace LambdaScenarioCommon;
public class UIWrapper
{
    public readonly string SepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the AWS Lambda Basics scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayLambdaBasicsOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();
```

```
        DisplayTitle("Welcome to AWS Lambda Basics");
        Console.WriteLine("This example application does the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
role that will be assumed by the functions we create.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t2. Attaches an IAM role policy that has Lambda
permissions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t3. Creates a Lambda function that increments the value
passed to it.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t4. Calls the increment function and passes a value.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t5. Updates the code so that the function is a simple
calculator.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t6. Calls the calculator function with the values
entered.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Deletes the Lambda function.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t7. Detaches the IAM role policy.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t8. Deletes the IAM role.");
        PressEnter();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue. ");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter">The string to be centered.</param>
    /// <returns>The padded string.</returns>
    public string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title and another
```

```
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(SepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a countdown and wait for a number of seconds.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="numSeconds">The number of seconds to wait.</param>
    public void WaitABit(int numSeconds, string msg)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(msg);

        // Wait for the requested number of seconds.
        for (int i = numSeconds; i > 0; i--)
        {
            System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(1000);
            Console.Write($"{i}...");
        }

        PressEnter();
    }
}
```

定義增量一個數字的 Lambda 處理常式。

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace LambdaIncrement;

public class Function
```

```
{

    /// <summary>
    /// A simple function increments the integer parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">A JSON string containing an action, which must be
    /// "increment" and a string representing the value to increment.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The context object passed by Lambda containing
    /// information about invocation, function, and execution environment.</param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the incremented value of the parameter.</
returns>
    public int FunctionHandler(Dictionary<string, string> input, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        if (input["action"] == "increment")
        {
            int inputValue = Convert.ToInt32(input["x"]);
            return inputValue + 1;
        }
        else
        {
            return 0;
        }
    }
}
```

定義可執行算術運算的第二個 Lambda 處理常式。

```
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace LambdaCalculator;

public class Function
{

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// A simple function that takes two number in string format and performs
    /// the requested arithmetic function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="input">JSON data containing an action, and x and y values.
    /// Valid actions include: add, subtract, multiply, and divide.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The context object passed by Lambda containing
    /// information about invocation, function, and execution environment.</param>
    /// <returns>A string representing the results of the calculation.</returns>
    public int FunctionHandler(Dictionary<string, string> input, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        var action = input["action"];
        int x = Convert.ToInt32(input["x"]);
        int y = Convert.ToInt32(input["y"]);
        int result;
        switch (action)
        {
            case "add":
                result = x + y;
                break;
            case "subtract":
                result = x - y;
                break;
            case "multiply":
                result = x * y;
                break;
            case "divide":
                if (y == 0)
                {
                    Console.Error.WriteLine("Divide by zero error.");
                    result = 0;
                }
                else
                    result = x / y;
                break;
            default:
                Console.Error.WriteLine($"{action} is not a valid operation.");
                result = 0;
                break;
        }
        return result;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

無伺服器範例

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收從 Kinesis 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 Kinesis 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali
```

```
namespace KinesisIntegrationSampleCode;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return;
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                throw;
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
```

```
}
```

從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過從 DynamoDB 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 DynamoDB 承載並記錄記錄內容。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public void FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event ID: {record.EventID}");
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Event Name: {record.EventName}");
```

```
            context.Logger.LogInformation(JsonSerializer.Serialize(record));
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
    }
}
```

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體而觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.S3;
using System;
using Amazon.Lambda.S3Events;
using System.Web;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace S3Integration
{
    public class Function
    {
        private static AmazonS3Client _s3Client;
```

```
        public Function() : this(null)
        {
        }

        internal Function(AmazonS3Client s3Client)
        {
            _s3Client = s3Client ?? new AmazonS3Client();
        }

        public async Task<string> Handler(S3Event evt, ILambdaContext context)
        {
            try
            {
                if (evt.Records.Count <= 0)
                {
                    context.Logger.LogLine("Empty S3 Event received");
                    return string.Empty;
                }

                var bucket = evt.Records[0].S3.Bucket.Name;
                var key = HttpUtility.UrlDecode(evt.Records[0].S3.Object.Key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Request is for {bucket} and {key}");

                var objectResult = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(bucket, key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Returning {objectResult.Key}");

                return objectResult.Key;
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                context.Logger.LogLine($"Error processing request - {e.Message}");

                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收來自 SNS 主題的訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SNSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SnsIntegration;

public class Function
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SNSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessRecordAsync(record, context);
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessRecordAsync(SNSEvent.SNSRecord record, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
        try
        {
```

```
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed record {record.Sns.Message}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 SQS 佇列接收訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SqsIntegrationSampleCode
```

```
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }

    }
}
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例顯示如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text;
using System.Text.Json.Serialization;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.KinesisEvents;
using AWS.Lambda.Powertools.Logging;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace KinesisIntegration;

public class Function
{
    // Powertools Logger requires an environment variables against your function
    // POWERTOOLS_SERVICE_NAME
    [Logging(LogEvent = true)]
    public async Task<StreamsEventResponse> FunctionHandler(KinesisEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (evnt.Records.Count == 0)
        {
            Logger.LogInformation("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return new StreamsEventResponse();
        }

        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
```

```
                Logger.LogInformation($"Processed Event with EventId:
 {record.EventId}");
                string data = await GetRecordDataAsync(record.Kinesis, context);
                Logger.LogInformation($"Data: {data}");
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Logger.LogError($"An error occurred {ex.Message}");
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                return new StreamsEventResponse
                {
                    BatchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>
                    {
                        new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure { ItemIdentifier =
 record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber }
                    }
                };
            }
        }
        Logger.LogInformation($"Successfully processed {evnt.Records.Count}
 records.");
        return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }

    private async Task<string> GetRecordDataAsync(KinesisEvent.Record record,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        byte[] bytes = record.Data.ToArray();
        string data = Encoding.UTF8.GetString(bytes);
        await Task.CompletedTask; //Placeholder for actual async work
        return data;
    }
}

public class StreamsEventResponse
{
    [JsonPropertyName("batchItemFailures")]
    public IList<BatchItemFailure> BatchItemFailures { get; set; }
    public class BatchItemFailure
```

```
    {
        [JsonPropertyName("itemIdentifier")]
        public string ItemIdentifier { get; set; }
    }
}
```

使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 DynamoDB 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 報告使用 Lambda 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Text.Json;
using System.Text;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.DynamoDBEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace AWSLambda_DDB;

public class Function
{
    public StreamsEventResponse FunctionHandler(DynamoDBEvent dynamoEvent,
 ILambdaContext context)

    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Beginning to process
 {dynamoEvent.Records.Count} records...");
```

```
        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        StreamsEventResponse streamsEventResponse = new StreamsEventResponse();

        foreach (var record in dynamoEvent.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                var sequenceNumber = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
                context.Logger.LogInformation(sequenceNumber);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                context.Logger.LogError(ex.Message);
                batchItemFailures.Add(new StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure()
 { ItemIdentifier = record.Dynamodb.SequenceNumber });
            }
        }

        if (batchItemFailures.Count > 0)
        {
            streamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailures = batchItemFailures;
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("Stream processing complete.");
        return streamsEventResponse;
    }
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali
namespace sqsSample;

public class Function
{
    public async Task<SQSBatchResponse> FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        foreach(var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                //process your message
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
            }
            catch (System.Exception)
            {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.Add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier=message.MessageId});
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(message.Body))
        {
            throw new Exception("No Body in SQS Message.");
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");
```

```
        // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        await Task.CompletedTask;
    }
}
```

MediaConvert 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 MediaConvert。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 MediaConvert

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 AWS Elemental MediaConvert。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.MediaConvert;
using Amazon.MediaConvert.Model;

namespace MediaConvertActions;

public static class HelloMediaConvert
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Create the client using the default profile.
        var mediaConvertClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello AWS Elemental MediaConvert! Your MediaConvert Jobs
are:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get some MediaConvert jobs.
        var response = await mediaConvertClient.ListJobsAsync(
            new ListJobsRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 10
            }
            );

        foreach (var job in response.Jobs)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tJob: {job.Id} status {job.Status}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeEndpoints中的。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateJob`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定檔案位置、用戶端和包裝函式。

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-
in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Creating job for input file {fileInput}.");
        var jobId = await wrapper.CreateJob(mediaConvertRole!, fileInput!,
 fileOutput!);
        Console.WriteLine($"Created job with Job ID: {jobId}");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

使用包裝方法創建作業並返回作業 ID。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a job to convert a media file.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="mediaConvertRole">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the media
 convert role, as specified here:
    /// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-in-
mediaconvert-configured.html</param>
    /// <param name="fileInput">The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 location of the input media file.</param>
    /// <param name="fileOutput">The Amazon S3 location for the output media file.</
param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the new job.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateJob(string mediaConvertRole, string fileInput,
        string fileOutput)
```

```
    {
        CreateJobRequest createJobRequest = new CreateJobRequest
        {
            Role = mediaConvertRole
        };

        createJobRequest.UserMetadata.Add("Customer", "Amazon");

        JobSettings jobSettings = new JobSettings
        {
            AdAvailOffset = 0,
            TimecodeConfig = new TimecodeConfig
            {
                Source = TimecodeSource.EMBEDDED
            }
        };
        createJobRequest.Settings = jobSettings;

        #region OutputGroup

        OutputGroup ofg = new OutputGroup
        {
            Name = "File Group",
            OutputGroupSettings = new OutputGroupSettings
            {
                Type = OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS,
                FileGroupSettings = new FileGroupSettings
                {
                    Destination = fileOutput
                }
            }
        };

        Output output = new Output
        {
            NameModifier = "_1"
        };

        #region VideoDescription

        VideoDescription vdes = new VideoDescription
        {
            ScalingBehavior = ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT,
            TimecodeInsertion = VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED,
```

```
            AntiAlias = AntiAlias.ENABLED,
            Sharpness = 50,
            AfdSignaling = AfdSignaling.NONE,
            DropFrameTimecode = DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED,
            RespondToAfd = RespondToAfd.NONE,
            ColorMetadata = ColorMetadata.INSERT,
            CodecSettings = new VideoCodecSettings
            {
                Codec = VideoCodec.H_264
            }
        };
        output.VideoDescription = vdes;

        H264Settings h264 = new H264Settings
        {
            InterlaceMode = H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE,
            NumberReferenceFrames = 3,
            Syntax = H264Syntax.DEFAULT,
            Softness = 0,
            GopClosedCadence = 1,
            GopSize = 90,
            Slices = 1,
            GopBReference = H264GopBReference.DISABLED,
            SlowPal = H264SlowPal.DISABLED,
            SpatialAdaptiveQuantization = H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED,
            TemporalAdaptiveQuantization = H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED,
            FlickerAdaptiveQuantization = H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED,
            EntropyEncoding = H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC,
            Bitrate = 5000000,
            FramerateControl = H264FramerateControl.SPECIFIED,
            RateControlMode = H264RateControlMode.CBR,
            CodecProfile = H264CodecProfile.MAIN,
            Telecine = H264Telecine.NONE,
            MinIInterval = 0,
            AdaptiveQuantization = H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH,
            CodecLevel = H264CodecLevel.AUTO,
            FieldEncoding = H264FieldEncoding.PAFF,
            SceneChangeDetect = H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED,
            QualityTuningLevel = H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS,
            FramerateConversionAlgorithm =
                H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP,
            UnregisteredSeiTimecode = H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED,
            GopSizeUnits = H264GopSizeUnits.FRAMES,
            ParControl = H264ParControl.SPECIFIED,
```

```
            NumberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames = 2,
            RepeatPps = H264RepeatPps.DISABLED,
            FramerateNumerator = 30,
            FramerateDenominator = 1,
            ParNumerator = 1,
            ParDenominator = 1
        };
        output.VideoDescription.CodecSettings.H264Settings = h264;

        #endregion VideoDescription

        #region AudioDescription

        AudioDescription ades = new AudioDescription
        {
            LanguageCodeControl = AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT,
            // This name matches one specified in the following Inputs.
            AudioSourceName = "Audio Selector 1",
            CodecSettings = new AudioCodecSettings
            {
                Codec = AudioCodec.AAC
            }
        };

        AacSettings aac = new AacSettings
        {
            AudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix =
AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL,
            RateControlMode = AacRateControlMode.CBR,
            CodecProfile = AacCodecProfile.LC,
            CodingMode = AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0,
            RawFormat = AacRawFormat.NONE,
            SampleRate = 48000,
            Specification = AacSpecification.MPEG4,
            Bitrate = 64000
        };
        ades.CodecSettings.AacSettings = aac;
        output.AudioDescriptions.Add(ades);

        #endregion AudioDescription

        #region Mp4 Container

        output.ContainerSettings = new ContainerSettings
```

```
        {
            Container = ContainerType.MP4
        };
        Mp4Settings mp4 = new Mp4Settings
        {
            CslgAtom = Mp4CslgAtom.INCLUDE,
            FreeSpaceBox = Mp4FreeSpaceBox.EXCLUDE,
            MoovPlacement = Mp4MoovPlacement.PROGRESSIVE_DOWNLOAD
        };
        output.ContainerSettings.Mp4Settings = mp4;

        #endregion Mp4 Container

        ofg.Outputs.Add(output);
        createJobRequest.Settings.OutputGroups.Add(ofg);

        #endregion OutputGroup

        #region Input

        Input input = new Input
        {
            FilterEnable = InputFilterEnable.AUTO,
            PsiControl = InputPsiControl.USE_PSI,
            FilterStrength = 0,
            DeblockFilter = InputDeblockFilter.DISABLED,
            DenoiseFilter = InputDenoiseFilter.DISABLED,
            TimecodeSource = InputTimecodeSource.EMBEDDED,
            FileInput = fileInput
        };

        AudioSelector audsel = new AudioSelector
        {
            Offset = 0,
            DefaultSelection = AudioDefaultSelection.NOT_DEFAULT,
            ProgramSelection = 1,
            SelectorType = AudioSelectorType.TRACK
        };
        audsel.Tracks.Add(1);
        input.AudioSelectors.Add("Audio Selector 1", audsel);

        input.VideoSelector = new VideoSelector
        {
            ColorSpace = ColorSpace.FOLLOW
```

```
        };

        createJobRequest.Settings.Inputs.Add(input);

        #endregion Input

        CreateJobResponse createJobResponse =
            await _amazonMediaConvert.CreateJobAsync(createJobRequest);

        var jobId = createJobResponse.Job.Id;

        return jobId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateJob中的。

GetJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetJob。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定檔案位置、用戶端和包裝函式。

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-
in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];
```

```
        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

通過其 ID 獲取工作。

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting job information for Job ID {jobId}");
        var job = await wrapper.GetJobById(jobId);
        Console.WriteLine($"Job {job.Id} created on {job.CreatedAt:d} has status
{job.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the job information for a job by its ID.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobId">The ID of the job.</param>
    /// <returns>The Job object.</returns>
    public async Task<Job> GetJobById(string jobId)
    {
        var jobResponse = await _amazonMediaConvert.GetJobAsync(
                new GetJobRequest
                {
                    Id = jobId
                });

        return jobResponse.Job;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetJob中的。

ListJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListJobs`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定檔案位置、用戶端和包裝函式。

```
        // MediaConvert role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
        // For information on creating this role, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mediaconvert/latest/ug/creating-the-iam-role-
in-mediaconvert-configured.html.
        var mediaConvertRole = _configuration["mediaConvertRoleARN"];

        // Include the file input and output locations in settings.json or
 settings.local.json.
        var fileInput = _configuration["fileInput"];
        var fileOutput = _configuration["fileOutput"];

        AmazonMediaConvertClient mcClient = new AmazonMediaConvertClient();

        var wrapper = new MediaConvertWrapper(mcClient);
```

列出具有特定狀態的工作。

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Listing all complete jobs.");
        var completeJobs = await wrapper.ListAllJobsByStatus(JobStatus.COMPLETE);
        completeJobs.ForEach(j =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Job {j.Id} created on {j.CreatedAt:d} has status
 {j.Status}.");
        });
```

使用分頁器列出工作。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// List all of the jobs with a particular status using a paginator.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="status">The status to use when listing jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of jobs matching the status.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Job>> ListAllJobsByStatus(JobStatus? status = null)
    {
        var returnedJobs = new List<Job>();

        var paginatedJobs = _amazonMediaConvert.Paginators.ListJobs(
                new ListJobsRequest
                {
                    Status = status
                });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var job in paginatedJobs.Jobs)
        {
            returnedJobs.Add(job);
        }

        return returnedJobs;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListJobs中的。

Organizations 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Organizations 使用，來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

AttachPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AttachPolicy。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to attach an AWS Organizations policy to an organization,
/// an organizational unit, or an account.
/// </summary>
public class AttachPolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then calls the
    /// AttachPolicyAsync method to attach the policy to the root
    /// organization.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
        var policyId = "p-00000000";
        var targetId = "r-0000";

        var request = new AttachPolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyId = policyId,
            TargetId = targetId,
        };

        var response = await client.AttachPolicyAsync(request);
```

```
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully attached Policy ID {policyId} to
Target ID: {targetId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Was not successful in attaching the policy.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AttachPolicy中的。

`CreateAccount`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccount`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a new AWS Organizations account.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateAccount
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes an Organizations client object and uses it to create
        /// the new account with the name specified in accountName.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
```

```
        {
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
            var accountName = "ExampleAccount";
            var email = "someone@example.com";

            var request = new CreateAccountRequest
            {
                AccountName = accountName,
                Email = email,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateAccountAsync(request);
            var status = response.CreateAccountStatus;

            Console.WriteLine($"The staus of {status.AccountName} is
{status.State}.");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateAccount中的。

`CreateOrganization`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateOrganization`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates an organization in AWS Organizations.
/// </summary>
```

```
    public class CreateOrganization
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an Organizations client object and then uses it to create
        /// a new organization with the default user as the administrator, and
        /// then displays information about the new organization.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var response = await client.CreateOrganizationAsync(new
CreateOrganizationRequest
            {
                FeatureSet = "ALL",
            });

            Organization newOrg = response.Organization;

            Console.WriteLine($"Organization: {newOrg.Id} Main Accoount:
{newOrg.MasterAccountId}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateOrganization中的。

`CreateOrganizationalUnit`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateOrganizationalUnit`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
```

```
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new organizational unit in AWS Organizations.
/// </summary>
public class CreateOrganizationalUnit
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes an Organizations client object and then uses it to call
    /// the CreateOrganizationalUnit method. If the call succeeds, it
    /// displays information about the new organizational unit.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var orgUnitName = "ProductDevelopmentUnit";

        var request = new CreateOrganizationalUnitRequest
        {
            Name = orgUnitName,
            ParentId = "r-0000",
        };

        var response = await client.CreateOrganizationalUnitAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created organizational unit:
{orgUnitName}.");
            Console.WriteLine($"Organizational unit {orgUnitName} Details");
            Console.WriteLine($"ARN: {response.OrganizationalUnit.Arn} Id:
{response.OrganizationalUnit.Id}");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Could not create new organizational unit.");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateOrganizationalUnit中的。

CreatePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePolicy`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new AWS Organizations Policy.
/// </summary>
public class CreatePolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the AWS Organizations client object, uses it to
    /// create a new Organizations Policy, and then displays information
    /// about the newly created Policy.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
        var policyContent = "{" +
            "   \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            " \"Statement\" : [{" +
                " \"Action\" : [\"s3:*\"]," +
                " \"Effect\" : \"Allow\"," +
                " \"Resource\" : \"*\"" +
            "}]" +
        "}";

        try
        {
```

```
                var response = await client.CreatePolicyAsync(new
CreatePolicyRequest
                {
                    Content = policyContent,
                    Description = "Enables admins of attached accounts to delegate
all Amazon S3 permissions",
                    Name = "AllowAllS3Actions",
                    Type = "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                });

                Policy policy = response.Policy;
                Console.WriteLine($"{policy.PolicySummary.Name} has the following
content: {policy.Content}");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

DeleteOrganization

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteOrganization。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
```

```
    /// Shows how to delete an existing organization using the AWS
    /// Organizations Service.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteOrganization
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Organizations client and then calls
        /// DeleteOrganizationAsync to delete the organization.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var response = await client.DeleteOrganizationAsync(new
DeleteOrganizationRequest());

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted organization.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not delete organization.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteOrganization中的。

`DeleteOrganizationalUnit`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteOrganizationalUnit`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to delete an existing AWS Organizations organizational unit.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteOrganizationalUnit
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and calls
    /// DeleteOrganizationalUnitAsync to delete the organizational unit
    /// with the selected ID.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var orgUnitId = "ou-0000-00000000";

        var request = new DeleteOrganizationalUnitRequest
        {
            OrganizationalUnitId = orgUnitId,
        };

        var response = await client.DeleteOrganizationalUnitAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted the organizational unit
with ID: {orgUnitId}.");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete the organizational unit with
ID: {orgUnitId}.");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteOrganizationalUnit中的。

DeletePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeletePolicy。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Deletes an existing AWS Organizations policy.
/// </summary>
public class DeletePolicy
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then uses it to
    /// delete the policy with the specified policyId.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var policyId = "p-00000000";

        var request = new DeletePolicyRequest
        {
            PolicyId = policyId,
        };

        var response = await client.DeletePolicyAsync(request);

        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted Policy: {policyId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete Policy: {policyId}.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeletePolicy中的。

DetachPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetachPolicy。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to detach a policy from an AWS Organizations organization,
    /// organizational unit, or account.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetachPolicy
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Organizations client object and uses it to call
        /// DetachPolicyAsync to detach the policy.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
```

```
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var policyId = "p-00000000";
            var targetId = "r-0000";

            var request = new DetachPolicyRequest
            {
                PolicyId = policyId,
                TargetId = targetId,
            };

            var response = await client.DetachPolicyAsync(request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully detached policy with Policy Id:
{policyId}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Could not detach the policy.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetachPolicy中的。

`ListAccounts`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAccounts`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
```

```
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the AWS Organizations service to list the accounts associated
/// with the default account.
/// </summary>
public class ListAccounts
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates the Organizations client and then calls its
    /// ListAccountsAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

        var request = new ListAccountsRequest
        {
            MaxResults = 5,
        };

        var response = new ListAccountsResponse();
        try
        {
            do
            {
                response = await client.ListAccountsAsync(request);
                response.Accounts.ForEach(a => DisplayAccounts(a));
                if (response.NextToken is not null)
                {
                    request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                }
            }
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
        }
        catch (AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
    }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about an Organizations account.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="account">An Organizations account for which to display
        /// information on the console.</param>
        private static void DisplayAccounts(Account account)
        {
            string accountInfo = $"{account.Id} {account.Name}\t{account.Status}";

            Console.WriteLine(accountInfo);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListAccounts中的。

`ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Organizations;
    using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the AWS Organizations organizational units that belong to an
    /// organization.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Organizations client object and then uses it to
        /// call the ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentAsync method to retrieve
```

```
        /// the list of organizational units.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the client object using the default account.
            IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();

            var parentId = "r-0000";

            var request = new ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentRequest
            {
                ParentId = parentId,
                MaxResults = 5,
            };

            var response = new ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentResponse();
            try
            {
                do
                {
                    response = await
client.ListOrganizationalUnitsForParentAsync(request);
                    response.OrganizationalUnits.ForEach(u =>
DisplayOrganizationalUnit(u));
                    if (response.NextToken is not null)
                    {
                        request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                    }
                }
                while (response.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about an Organizations organizational unit.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="unit">The OrganizationalUnit for which to display
        /// information.</param>
        public static void DisplayOrganizationalUnit(OrganizationalUnit unit)
        {
```

```
            string accountInfo = $"{unit.Id} {unit.Name}\t{unit.Arn}";

            Console.WriteLine(accountInfo);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListOrganizationalUnitsForParent中的。

ListPolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListPolicies`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Organizations;
using Amazon.Organizations.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to list the AWS Organizations policies associated with an
/// organization.
/// </summary>
public class ListPolicies
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Initializes an Organizations client object, and then calls its
    /// ListPoliciesAsync method.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Create the client object using the default account.
        IAmazonOrganizations client = new AmazonOrganizationsClient();
```

```
            // The value for the Filter parameter is required and must must be
            // one of the following:
            //     AISERVICES_OPT_OUT_POLICY
            //     BACKUP_POLICY
            //     SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY
            //     TAG_POLICY
            var request = new ListPoliciesRequest
            {
                Filter = "SERVICE_CONTROL_POLICY",
                MaxResults = 5,
            };

            var response = new ListPoliciesResponse();
            try
            {
                do
                {
                    response = await client.ListPoliciesAsync(request);
                    response.Policies.ForEach(p => DisplayPolicies(p));
                    if (response.NextToken is not null)
                    {
                        request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
                    }
                }
                while (response.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (AWSOrganizationsNotInUseException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays information about the Organizations policies associated
        /// with an organization.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="policy">An Organizations policy summary to display
        /// information on the console.</param>
        private static void DisplayPolicies(PolicySummary policy)
        {
            string policyInfo = $"{policy.Id} {policy.Name}\t{policy.Description}";

            Console.WriteLine(policyInfo);
        }
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListPolicies中的。

Amazon Pinpoint 的例子 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon Pinpoint 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`SendMessages`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SendMessages`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

傳送電子郵件訊息。

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Pinpoint;
using Amazon.Pinpoint.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
```

```
namespace SendEmailMessage;

public class SendEmailMainClass
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
        .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
        .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
        .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
            true) // Optionally load local settings.
        .Build();

        // The AWS Region that you want to use to send the email. For a list of
        // AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
        string region = "us-east-1";

        // The "From" address. This address has to be verified in Amazon Pinpoint
        // in the region you're using to send email.
        string senderAddress = configuration["SenderAddress"]!;

        // The address on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint account is in
        // the sandbox, this address also has to be verified.
        string toAddress = configuration["ToAddress"]!;

        // The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this
 message.
        // Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
        // that you choose.
        string appId = configuration["AppId"]!;

        try
        {
            await SendEmailMessage(region, appId, toAddress, senderAddress);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message wasn't sent. Error message: " +
 ex.Message);
        }
    }
```

```
    public static async Task<MessageResponse> SendEmailMessage(
        string region, string appId, string toAddress, string senderAddress)
    {
        var client = new
 AmazonPinpointClient(RegionEndpoint.GetBySystemName(region));

        // The subject line of the email.
        string subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Email test";

        // The body of the email for recipients whose email clients don't
        // support HTML content.
        string textBody = @"Amazon Pinpoint Email Test (.NET)"
                          + "\n----------------------------------"
                          + "\nThis email was sent using the Amazon Pinpoint API
 using the AWS SDK for .NET.";

        // The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support
        // HTML content.
        string htmlBody = @"<html>"
                          + "\n<head></head>"
                          + "\n<body>"
                          + "\n  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Email Test (AWS SDK for .NET)</
h1>"
                          + "\n  <p>This email was sent using the "
                          + "\n    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>Amazon
 Pinpoint</a> API "
                          + "\n    using the <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-
for-net/'>AWS SDK for .NET</a>"
                          + "\n  </p>"
                          + "\n</body>"
                          + "\n</html>";

        // The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
        // message body of the email.
        string charset = "UTF-8";

        var sendRequest = new SendMessagesRequest
        {
            ApplicationId = appId,
            MessageRequest = new MessageRequest
            {
                Addresses = new Dictionary<string, AddressConfiguration>
                {
                    {
```

```
                        toAddress,
                        new AddressConfiguration
                        {
                            ChannelType = ChannelType.EMAIL
                        }
                    }
                },
                MessageConfiguration = new DirectMessageConfiguration
                {
                    EmailMessage = new EmailMessage
                    {
                        FromAddress = senderAddress,
                        SimpleEmail = new SimpleEmail
                        {
                            HtmlPart = new SimpleEmailPart
                            {
                                Charset = charset,
                                Data = htmlBody
                            },
                            TextPart = new SimpleEmailPart
                            {
                                Charset = charset,
                                Data = textBody
                            },
                            Subject = new SimpleEmailPart
                            {
                                Charset = charset,
                                Data = subject
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        };
        Console.WriteLine("Sending message...");
        SendMessagesResponse response = await client.SendMessagesAsync(sendRequest);
        Console.WriteLine("Message sent!");
        return response.MessageResponse;
    }
}
```

傳送一則 SMS 訊息。

```
using Amazon;
using Amazon.Pinpoint;
using Amazon.Pinpoint.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace SendSmsMessage;

public class SendSmsMessageMainClass
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        // The AWS Region that you want to use to send the message. For a list of
        // AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
        string region = "us-east-1";

        // The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone number
        // or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon
 Pinpoint
        // account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format.
        string originationNumber = configuration["OriginationNumber"]!;

        // The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify the
        // phone number in E.164 format.
        string destinationNumber = configuration["DestinationNumber"]!;

        // The Pinpoint project/ application ID to use when you send this message.
        // Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
        // that you choose.
        string appId = configuration["AppId"]!;

        // The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
        // time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
        // marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
```

```
        MessageType messageType = MessageType.TRANSACTIONAL;

        // The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
        string? registeredKeyword = configuration["RegisteredKeyword"];

        // The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
        // varies by country or region. For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
        string? senderId = configuration["SenderId"];

        try
        {
            var response = await SendSmsMessage(region, appId, destinationNumber,
                originationNumber, registeredKeyword, senderId, messageType);
            Console.WriteLine($"Message sent to
 {response.MessageResponse.Result.Count} recipient(s).");
            foreach (var messageResultValue in
                     response.MessageResponse.Result.Select(r => r.Value))
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{messageResultValue.MessageId} Status:
 {messageResultValue.DeliveryStatus}");
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message wasn't sent. Error message: " +
 ex.Message);
        }
    }

    public static async Task<SendMessagesResponse> SendSmsMessage(
        string region, string appId, string destinationNumber, string
 originationNumber,
        string? keyword, string? senderId, MessageType messageType)
    {

        // The content of the SMS message.
        string message = "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint using" +
                         " the AWS SDK for .NET. Reply STOP to opt out.";


        var client = new
 AmazonPinpointClient(RegionEndpoint.GetBySystemName(region));
```

```
        SendMessagesRequest sendRequest = new SendMessagesRequest
        {
            ApplicationId = appId,
            MessageRequest = new MessageRequest
            {
                Addresses =
                    new Dictionary<string, AddressConfiguration>
                    {
                        {
                            destinationNumber,
                            new AddressConfiguration { ChannelType =
 ChannelType.SMS }
                        }
                    },
                MessageConfiguration = new DirectMessageConfiguration
                {
                    SMSMessage = new SMSMessage
                    {
                        Body = message,
                        MessageType = MessageType.TRANSACTIONAL,
                        OriginationNumber = originationNumber,
                        SenderId = senderId,
                        Keyword = keyword
                    }
                }
            }
        };
        SendMessagesResponse response = await client.SendMessagesAsync(sendRequest);
        return response;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SendMessages中的。

Amazon Polly 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon Polly 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DeleteLexicon`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteLexicon`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Deletes an existing Amazon Polly lexicon using the AWS SDK for .NET.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteLexicon
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

        var success = await DeletePollyLexiconAsync(client, lexiconName);
```

```
            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted {lexiconName}.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not delete {lexiconName}.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the named Amazon Polly lexicon.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Polly client object.</param>
        /// <param name="lexiconName">The name of the Amazon Polly lexicon to
        /// delete.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the operation.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeletePollyLexiconAsync(
            AmazonPollyClient client,
            string lexiconName)
        {
            var deleteLexiconRequest = new DeleteLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteLexiconAsync(deleteLexiconRequest);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteLexicon中的。

DescribeVoices

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeVoices。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

public class DescribeVoices
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

        var allVoicesRequest = new DescribeVoicesRequest();
        var enUsVoicesRequest = new DescribeVoicesRequest()
        {
            LanguageCode = "en-US",
        };

        try
        {
            string nextToken;
            do
            {
                var allVoicesResponse = await
client.DescribeVoicesAsync(allVoicesRequest);
                nextToken = allVoicesResponse.NextToken;
                allVoicesRequest.NextToken = nextToken;

                Console.WriteLine("\nAll voices: ");
                allVoicesResponse.Voices.ForEach(voice =>
                {
                    DisplayVoiceInfo(voice);
                });
            }
            while (nextToken is not null);

            do
```

```
                {
                    var enUsVoicesResponse = await
client.DescribeVoicesAsync(enUsVoicesRequest);
                    nextToken = enUsVoicesResponse.NextToken;
                    enUsVoicesRequest.NextToken = nextToken;

                    Console.WriteLine("\nen-US voices: ");
                    enUsVoicesResponse.Voices.ForEach(voice =>
                    {
                        DisplayVoiceInfo(voice);
                    });
                }
                while (nextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Exception caught: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }

        public static void DisplayVoiceInfo(Voice voice)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($" Name: {voice.Name}\tGender:
{voice.Gender}\tLanguageName: {voice.LanguageName}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeVoices中的。

GetLexicon

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetLexicon`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieves information about a specific Amazon Polly lexicon.
    /// </summary>
    public class GetLexicon
    {
        public static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();

            await GetPollyLexiconAsync(client, lexiconName);
        }

        public static async Task GetPollyLexiconAsync(AmazonPollyClient client,
string lexiconName)
        {
            var getLexiconRequest = new GetLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await client.GetLexiconAsync(getLexiconRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Lexicon:\n Name: {response.Lexicon.Name}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Content: {response.Lexicon.Content}");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Error: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetLexicon中的。

ListLexicons

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListLexicons。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Lists the Amazon Polly lexicons that have been defined. By default,
/// lists the lexicons that are defined in the same AWS Region as the default
/// user. To view Amazon Polly lexicons that are defined in a different AWS
/// Region, supply it as a parameter to the Amazon Polly constructor.
/// </summary>
public class ListLexicons
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
        var request = new ListLexiconsRequest();

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine("All voices: ");

            do
            {
                var response = await client.ListLexiconsAsync(request);
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;

                response.Lexicons.ForEach(lexicon =>
                {
                    var attributes = lexicon.Attributes;
                    Console.WriteLine($"Name: {lexicon.Name}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"\tAlphabet: {attributes.Alphabet}");
```

```
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLanguageCode:
{attributes.LanguageCode}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLastModified:
{attributes.LastModified}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLexemesCount:
{attributes.LexemesCount}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tLexiconArn: {attributes.LexiconArn}");
                        Console.WriteLine($"\tSize: {attributes.Size}");
                    });
                }
                while (request.NextToken is not null);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListLexicons中的。

PutLexicon

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutLexicon。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Creates a new Amazon Polly lexicon using the AWS SDK for .NET.
/// </summary>
```

```
    public class PutLexicon
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string lexiconContent = "<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"UTF-8\"?>" +
                "<lexicon version=\"1.0\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/
pronunciation-lexicon\" xmlns:xsi=\"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance\" " +
                "xsi:schemaLocation=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-
lexicon http://www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd\" " +
                "alphabet=\"ipa\" xml:lang=\"en-US\">" +
                "<lexeme><grapheme>test1</grapheme><alias>test2</alias></lexeme>" +
                "</lexicon>";
            string lexiconName = "SampleLexicon";

            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
            var putLexiconRequest = new PutLexiconRequest()
            {
                Name = lexiconName,
                Content = lexiconContent,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await client.PutLexiconAsync(putLexiconRequest);
                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created Lexicon:
 {lexiconName}.");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Could not create Lexicon: {lexiconName}.");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Exception caught: " + ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutLexicon中的。

SynthesizeSpeech

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SynthesizeSpeech。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Polly;
    using Amazon.Polly.Model;

    public class SynthesizeSpeech
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string outputFileName = "speech.mp3";
            string text = "Twas brillig, and the slithy toves did gyre and gimbol in
the wabe";

            var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
            var response = await PollySynthesizeSpeech(client, text);

            WriteSpeechToStream(response.AudioStream, outputFileName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Calls the Amazon Polly SynthesizeSpeechAsync method to convert text
        /// to speech.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon Polly client object used to connect
        /// to the Amazon Polly service.</param>
        /// <param name="text">The text to convert to speech.</param>
        /// <returns>A SynthesizeSpeechResponse object that includes an AudioStream
        /// object with the converted text.</returns>
        private static async Task<SynthesizeSpeechResponse>
PollySynthesizeSpeech(IAmazonPolly client, string text)
        {
```

```
            var synthesizeSpeechRequest = new SynthesizeSpeechRequest()
            {
                OutputFormat = OutputFormat.Mp3,
                VoiceId = VoiceId.Joanna,
                Text = text,
            };

            var synthesizeSpeechResponse =
                await client.SynthesizeSpeechAsync(synthesizeSpeechRequest);

            return synthesizeSpeechResponse;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Writes the AudioStream returned from the call to
        /// SynthesizeSpeechAsync to a file in MP3 format.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="audioStream">The AudioStream returned from the
        /// call to the SynthesizeSpeechAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="outputFileName">The full path to the file in which to
        /// save the audio stream.</param>
        private static void WriteSpeechToStream(Stream audioStream, string
outputFileName)
        {
            var outputStream = new FileStream(
                outputFileName,
                FileMode.Create,
                FileAccess.Write);
            byte[] buffer = new byte[2 * 1024];
            int readBytes;

            while ((readBytes = audioStream.Read(buffer, 0, 2 * 1024)) > 0)
            {
                outputStream.Write(buffer, 0, readBytes);
            }

            // Flushes the buffer to avoid losing the last second or so of
            // the synthesized text.
            outputStream.Flush();
            Console.WriteLine($"Saved {outputFileName} to disk.");
        }
    }
```

使用語音標記搭配 Amazon Polly 使用開發套件 AWS ，從文字合成語音。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Polly;
using Amazon.Polly.Model;

public class SynthesizeSpeechMarks
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var client = new AmazonPollyClient();
        string outputFileName = "speechMarks.json";

        var synthesizeSpeechRequest = new SynthesizeSpeechRequest()
        {
            OutputFormat = OutputFormat.Json,
            SpeechMarkTypes = new List<string>
            {
                SpeechMarkType.Viseme,
                SpeechMarkType.Word,
            },
            VoiceId = VoiceId.Joanna,
            Text = "This is a sample text to be synthesized.",
        };

        try
        {
            using (var outputStream = new FileStream(outputFileName,
FileMode.Create, FileAccess.Write))
            {
                var synthesizeSpeechResponse = await
client.SynthesizeSpeechAsync(synthesizeSpeechRequest);
                var buffer = new byte[2 * 1024];
                int readBytes;

                var inputStream = synthesizeSpeechResponse.AudioStream;
                while ((readBytes = inputStream.Read(buffer, 0, 2 * 1024)) > 0)
                {
```

```
                        outputStream.Write(buffer, 0, readBytes);
                    }
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SynthesizeSpeech中的。

Amazon RDS 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon RDS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon RDS

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon RDS。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
```

```
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.RDS;
using Amazon.RDS.Model;

namespace RDSActions;

public static class HelloRds
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var rdsClient = new AmazonRDSClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon RDS! Following are some of your DB
 instances:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first twenty DB instances.
        var response = await rdsClient.DescribeDBInstancesAsync(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest()
            {
                MaxRecords = 20 // Must be between 20 and 100.
            });

        foreach (var instance in response.DBInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDB name: {instance.DBName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {instance.DBInstanceArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tIdentifier: {instance.DBInstanceIdentifier}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CreateDBInstance

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDBInstance。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Create an RDS DB instance with a particular set of properties. Use the
action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
   /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="dbName">Name for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
   /// <param name="parameterGroupName">DB parameter group to associate with the
instance.</param>
   /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="allocatedStorage">The amount of storage in gibibytes (GiB) to
allocate to the DB instance.</param>
   /// <param name="adminName">Admin user name.</param>
   /// <param name="adminPassword">Admin user password.</param>
   /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
   public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstance(string dbName, string
dbInstanceIdentifier,
       string parameterGroupName, string dbEngine, string dbEngineVersion,
       string instanceClass, int allocatedStorage, string adminName, string
adminPassword)
   {
       var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
           new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
           {
               DBName = dbName,
               DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
               DBParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
```

```
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass,
                AllocatedStorage = allocatedStorage,
                MasterUsername = adminName,
                MasterUserPassword = adminPassword
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

CreateDBParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDBParameterGroup。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB parameter group. Use the action
DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="family">Family of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">Description of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB parameter group.</returns>
    public async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDBParameterGroup(
        string name, string family, string description)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new CreateDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
```

```
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = family,
                Description = description
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroup;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

`CreateDBSnapshot`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBSnapshot`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateDBSnapshot(string dbInstanceIdentifier,
string snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        return response.DBSnapshot;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 CreateDBSnapshot。

DeleteDBInstance

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBInstance。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Delete a particular DB instance.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
/// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstance(string dbInstanceIdentifier)
{
    var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
        new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
        {
            DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
            SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
            DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
        });

    return response.DBInstance;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

DeleteDBParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBParameterGroup。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group. The group cannot be a default DB parameter
group
    /// or be associated with any DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDBParameterGroup(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ParameterGroup中的刪除數據庫。

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBEngineVersions`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family name.</
param>
    /// <returns>List of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>> DescribeDBEngineVersions(string engine,
        string dbParameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料EngineVersions中的說明 B。

`DescribeDBInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBInstances`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstances(string
 dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

DescribeDBParameterGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBParameterGroups。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get descriptions of DB parameter groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of DB parameter group descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBParameterGroup>> DescribeDBParameterGroups(string name
 = null)
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroups;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考資料ParameterGroups中的說明 B。

`DescribeDBParameters`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBParameters`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB parameters from a specific parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupName">Name of a specific DB parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="source">Optional source for selecting parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>List of parameter values.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeDBParameters(string
 dbParameterGroupName, string source = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Parameter>();
        var paginateParameters = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBParameters(
            new DescribeDBParametersRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupName,
                Source = source
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
```

```
        await foreach (var parameters in paginateParameters.Parameters)
        {
            results.Add(parameters);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBParameters。

DescribeDBSnapshots

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBSnapshots。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBSnapshot>> DescribeDBSnapshots(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBSnapshot>();
        var snapshotsPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBSnapshots(
            new DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var snapshots in snapshotsPaginator.DBSnapshots)
        {
            results.Add(snapshots);
```

```
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的 DescribeDBSnapshots。

DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
```

```
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderable數據庫。

ModifyDBParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ModifyDBParameterGroup。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a DB parameter group. Use the action DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">List of parameters. Maximum of 20 per request.</
param>
    /// <returns>The updated DB parameter group name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyDBParameterGroup(
        string name, List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                Parameters = parameters,
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroupName;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

案例

開始使用資料庫執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立自訂資料庫參數群組並設定參數值。
- 建立資料庫執行個體，設定為使用參數群組。資料庫執行個體也包含資料庫。
- 擷取執行個體的快照。
- 刪除執行個體和參數群組。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
/// <summary>
/// Scenario for RDS DB instance example.
/// </summary>
public class RDSInstanceScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
    1.  Returns a list of the available DB engine families using the
 DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
    2.  Selects an engine family and creates a custom DB parameter group using the
 CreateDBParameterGroupAsync method.
```

```
   3.  Gets the parameter groups using the DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync method.
   4.  Gets parameters in the group using the DescribeDBParameters method.
   5.  Parses and displays parameters in the group.
   6.  Modifies both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment
parameters
       using the ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync method.
   7.  Gets and displays the updated parameters using the DescribeDBParameters
method with a source of "user".
   8.  Gets a list of allowed engine versions using the
DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync method.
   9.  Displays and selects from a list of micro instance classes available for the
selected engine and version.
   10. Creates an RDS DB instance that contains a MySql database and uses the
parameter group
       using the CreateDBInstanceAsync method.
   11. Waits for DB instance to be ready using the DescribeDBInstancesAsync method.
   12. Prints out the connection endpoint string for the new DB instance.
   13. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance using the CreateDBSnapshotAsync
method.
   14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready using the DescribeDBSnapshots method.
   15. Deletes the DB instance using the DeleteDBInstanceAsync method.
   16. Waits for DB instance to be deleted using the DescribeDbInstances method.
   17. Deletes the parameter group using the DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync.
   */

   private static readonly string sepBar = new('-', 80);
   private static RDSWrapper rdsWrapper = null!;
   private static ILogger logger = null!;
   private static readonly string engine = "mysql";
   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon RDS service.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
               services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRDS>()
                   .AddTransient<RDSWrapper>()
           )
           .Build();
```

```
        logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        }).CreateLogger<RDSInstanceScenario>();

        rdsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<RDSWrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB
instance scenario example.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        try
        {
            var parameterGroupFamily = await ChooseParameterGroupFamily();

            var parameterGroup = await CreateDbParameterGroup(parameterGroupFamily);

            var parameters = await
DescribeParametersInGroup(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
                new List<string> { "auto_increment_offset",
"auto_increment_increment" });

            await ModifyParameters(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName, parameters);

            await DescribeUserSourceParameters(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName);

            var engineVersionChoice = await
ChooseDbEngineVersion(parameterGroupFamily);

            var instanceChoice = await ChooseDbInstanceClass(engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion);

            var newInstanceIdentifier = "Example-Instance-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks;

            var newInstance = await CreateRdsNewInstance(parameterGroup, engine,
engineVersionChoice.EngineVersion,
                instanceChoice.DBInstanceClass, newInstanceIdentifier);
            if (newInstance != null)
            {
                DisplayConnectionString(newInstance);

                await CreateSnapshot(newInstance);
```

```
                await DeleteRdsInstance(newInstance);
            }

            await DeleteParameterGroup(parameterGroup);

            Console.WriteLine("Scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose the RDS DB parameter group family from a list of available options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected parameter group family.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ChooseParameterGroupFamily()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // 1. Get a list of available engines.
        var engines = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersions(engine);

        Console.WriteLine("1. The following is a list of available DB parameter
group families:");
        int i = 1;
        var parameterGroupFamilies = engines.GroupBy(e =>
e.DBParameterGroupFamily).ToList();
        foreach (var parameterGroupFamily in parameterGroupFamilies)
        {
            // List the available parameter group families.
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Family: {parameterGroupFamily.Key}");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > parameterGroupFamilies.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Select an available DB parameter group family by
entering a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        var parameterGroupFamilyChoice = parameterGroupFamilies[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroupFamilyChoice.Key;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create and get information on a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">The DBParameterGroupFamily for the new
DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DBParameterGroup.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDbParameterGroup(string
dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"2. Create new DB parameter group with family
{dbParameterGroupFamily}:");

        var parameterGroup = await rdsWrapper.CreateDBParameterGroup(
            "ExampleParameterGroup-" + DateTime.Now.Ticks,
            dbParameterGroupFamily, "New example parameter group");

        var groupInfo =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameterGroups(parameterGroup
                .DBParameterGroupName);

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"3. New DB parameter group: \n\t{groupInfo[0].Description}, \n\tARN
{groupInfo[0].DBParameterGroupArn}");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return parameterGroup;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get and describe parameters from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterNames">Optional specific names of parameters to
describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of requested parameters.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeParametersInGroup(string
parameterGroupName, List<string>? parameterNames = null)
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("4. Get some parameters from the group.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        var parameters =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameters(parameterGroupName);

        var matchingParameters =
            parameters.Where(p => parameterNames == null ||
parameterNames.Contains(p.ParameterName)).ToList();

        Console.WriteLine("5. Parameter information:");
        matchingParameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

        return matchingParameters;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Modify a parameter from a DBParameterGroup.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">The parameters to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ModifyParameters(string parameterGroupName,
List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("6. Modify some parameters in the group.");

        foreach (var p in parameters)
        {
            if (p.IsModifiable && p.DataType == "integer")
            {
                int newValue = 0;
                while (newValue == 0)
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Enter a new value for {p.ParameterName} from the allowed
values {p.AllowedValues} ");

                    var choice = Console.ReadLine();
                    Int32.TryParse(choice, out newValue);
                }

                p.ParameterValue = newValue.ToString();
            }
        }

        await rdsWrapper.ModifyDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupName, parameters);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the user source parameters in the group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">Name of the DBParameterGroup.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DescribeUserSourceParameters(string parameterGroupName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine("7. Describe user source parameters in the group.");

        var parameters =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBParameters(parameterGroupName, "user");


        parameters.ForEach(p =>
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\n\tParameter: {p.ParameterName}." +
                $"\n\tDescription: {p.Description}." +
                $"\n\tAllowed Values: {p.AllowedValues}." +
                $"\n\tValue: {p.ParameterValue}."));

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB engine version.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">DB parameter group family for engine
 choice.</param>
    /// <returns>The selected engine version.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBEngineVersion> ChooseDbEngineVersion(string
 dbParameterGroupFamily)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed engines.
        var allowedEngines =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBEngineVersions(engine,
 dbParameterGroupFamily);

        Console.WriteLine($"Available DB engine versions for parameter group family
 {dbParameterGroupFamily}:");
        int i = 1;
        foreach (var version in allowedEngines)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Engine: {version.Engine} Version
 {version.EngineVersion}.");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedEngines.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("8. Select an available DB engine version by entering
 a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var engineChoice = allowedEngines[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return engineChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Choose a DB instance class for a particular engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">DB engine for DB instance choice.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">DB engine version for DB instance choice.</
param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The selected orderable DB instance option.</returns>
    public static async Task<OrderableDBInstanceOption> ChooseDbInstanceClass(string
engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Get a list of allowed DB instance classes.
        var allowedInstances =
            await rdsWrapper.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(engine,
engineVersion);

        Console.WriteLine($"8. Available micro DB instance classes for engine
{engine} and version {engineVersion}:");
        int i = 1;

        // Filter to micro instances for this example.
        allowedInstances = allowedInstances
            .Where(i => i.DBInstanceClass.Contains("micro")).ToList();

        foreach (var instance in allowedInstances)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\t{i}. Instance class: {instance.DBInstanceClass} (storage type
{instance.StorageType})");
            i++;
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > allowedInstances.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("9. Select an available DB instance class by entering
a number from the list above:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        var instanceChoice = allowedInstances[choiceNumber - 1];
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return instanceChoice;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">Parameter group to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="engineName">Engine to use for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Engine version to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Instance class to use for the DB instance.</
param>
    /// <param name="instanceIdentifier">Instance identifier to use for the DB
 instance.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB instance.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBInstance?> CreateRdsNewInstance(DBParameterGroup
 parameterGroup,
        string engineName, string engineVersion, string instanceClass, string
 instanceIdentifier)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Create a new DB instance with identifier
 {instanceIdentifier}.");
        bool isInstanceReady = false;
        DBInstance newInstance;
        var instances = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances();
        isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault(i =>
            i.DBInstanceIdentifier == instanceIdentifier)?.DBInstanceStatus ==
 "available";

        if (isInstanceReady)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Instance already created.");
            newInstance = instances.First(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier ==
 instanceIdentifier);
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Please enter an admin user name:");
            var username = Console.ReadLine();

            Console.WriteLine("Please enter an admin password:");
            var password = Console.ReadLine();

            newInstance = await rdsWrapper.CreateDBInstance(
                "ExampleInstance",
                instanceIdentifier,
                parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
                engineName,
```

```
                engineVersion,
                instanceClass,
                20,
                username,
                password
            );

            // 11. Wait for the DB instance to be ready.

            Console.WriteLine("11. Waiting for DB instance to be ready...");
            while (!isInstanceReady)
            {
                instances = await
 rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances(instanceIdentifier);
                isInstanceReady = instances.FirstOrDefault()?.DBInstanceStatus ==
 "available";
                newInstance = instances.First();
                Thread.Sleep(30000);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return newInstance;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a connection string for an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The DB instance to use to get a connection string.</
param>
    public static void DisplayConnectionString(DBInstance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Display the connection string.
        Console.WriteLine("12. New DB instance connection string: ");
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"\n{engine} -h {instance.Endpoint.Address} -P {instance.Endpoint.Port}
 "
            + $"-u {instance.MasterUsername} -p [YOUR PASSWORD]\n");

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Create a snapshot from an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">DB instance to use when creating a snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>The snapshot object.</returns>
    public static async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateSnapshot(DBInstance instance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Create a snapshot.
        Console.WriteLine($"13. Creating snapshot from DB instance
{instance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
        var snapshot = await
rdsWrapper.CreateDBSnapshot(instance.DBInstanceIdentifier, "ExampleSnapshot-" +
DateTime.Now.Ticks);

        // Wait for the snapshot to be available
        bool isSnapshotReady = false;

        Console.WriteLine($"14. Waiting for snapshot to be ready...");
        while (!isSnapshotReady)
        {
            var snapshots = await
rdsWrapper.DescribeDBSnapshots(instance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
            isSnapshotReady = snapshots.FirstOrDefault()?.Status == "available";
            snapshot = snapshots.First();
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(
            $"Snapshot {snapshot.DBSnapshotIdentifier} status is
{snapshot.Status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        return snapshot;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an RDS DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="instance">The DB instance to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteRdsInstance(DBInstance newInstance)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Delete the DB instance.
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"15. Delete the DB instance
{newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier}.");
        await rdsWrapper.DeleteDBInstance(newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);

        // Wait for the DB instance to delete.
        Console.WriteLine($"16. Waiting for the DB instance to delete...");
        bool isInstanceDeleted = false;

        while (!isInstanceDeleted)
        {
            var instance = await rdsWrapper.DescribeDBInstances();
            isInstanceDeleted = instance.All(i => i.DBInstanceIdentifier !=
newInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier);
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
        }

        Console.WriteLine("DB instance deleted.");
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="parameterGroup">The parameter group to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteParameterGroup(DBParameterGroup parameterGroup)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
        // Delete the parameter group.
        Console.WriteLine($"17. Delete the DB parameter group
{parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName}.");
        await
rdsWrapper.DeleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName);

        Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    }
```

資料庫執行個體動作案例所使用的包裝函式方式。

```
/// <summary>
```

```
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with DB
 instance operations.
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonRDS _amazonRDS;
    public RDSWrapper(IAmazonRDS amazonRDS)
    {
        _amazonRDS = amazonRDS;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB engine versions for a particular DB engine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupFamily">Optional parameter group family name.</
param>
    /// <returns>List of DBEngineVersions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBEngineVersion>> DescribeDBEngineVersions(string engine,
        string dbParameterGroupFamily = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBEngineVersionsAsync(
            new DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamily
            });
        return response.DBEngineVersions;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of orderable DB instance options for a specific
    /// engine and engine version.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="engine">Name of the engine.</param>
    /// <param name="engineVersion">Version of the engine.</param>
    /// <returns>List of OrderableDBInstanceOptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>>
 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(string engine, string engineVersion)
    {
        // Use a paginator to get a list of DB instance options.
```

```
        var results = new List<OrderableDBInstanceOption>();
        var paginateInstanceOptions =
_amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(
            new DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest()
            {
                Engine = engine,
                EngineVersion = engineVersion,
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instanceOptions in
paginateInstanceOptions.OrderableDBInstanceOptions)
        {
            results.Add(instanceOptions);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Returns a list of DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">Optional name of a specific DB
instance.</param>
    /// <returns>List of DB instances.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBInstance>> DescribeDBInstances(string
dbInstanceIdentifier = null)
    {
        var results = new List<DBInstance>();
        var instancesPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBInstances(
            new DescribeDBInstancesRequest
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var instances in instancesPaginator.DBInstances)
        {
            results.Add(instances);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an RDS DB instance with a particular set of properties. Use the
action DescribeDBInstancesAsync
    /// to determine when the DB instance is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbName">Name for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="parameterGroupName">DB parameter group to associate with the
instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngine">The engine for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="dbEngineVersion">Version for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="instanceClass">Class for the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="allocatedStorage">The amount of storage in gibibytes (GiB) to
allocate to the DB instance.</param>
    /// <param name="adminName">Admin user name.</param>
    /// <param name="adminPassword">Admin user password.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> CreateDBInstance(string dbName, string
dbInstanceIdentifier,
        string parameterGroupName, string dbEngine, string dbEngineVersion,
        string instanceClass, int allocatedStorage, string adminName, string
adminPassword)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBInstanceAsync(
            new CreateDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBName = dbName,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                DBParameterGroupName = parameterGroupName,
                Engine = dbEngine,
                EngineVersion = dbEngineVersion,
                DBInstanceClass = instanceClass,
                AllocatedStorage = allocatedStorage,
                MasterUsername = adminName,
                MasterUserPassword = adminPassword
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a particular DB instance.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <returns>DB instance object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBInstance> DeleteDBInstance(string dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBInstanceAsync(
            new DeleteDBInstanceRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier,
                SkipFinalSnapshot = true,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups = true
            });

        return response.DBInstance;
    }
```

資料庫參數群組案例所使用的包裝函式方式。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with
 parameter groups.
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{

    /// <summary>
    /// Get descriptions of DB parameter groups.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional name of the DB parameter group to describe.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of DB parameter group descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBParameterGroup>> DescribeDBParameterGroups(string name
 = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync(
            new DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroups;
```

```
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new DB parameter group. Use the action
 DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="family">Family of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="description">Description of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>The new DB parameter group.</returns>
    public async Task<DBParameterGroup> CreateDBParameterGroup(
        string name, string family, string description)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new CreateDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily = family,
                Description = description
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroup;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Update a DB parameter group. Use the action DescribeDBParameterGroupsAsync
    /// to determine when the DB parameter group is ready to use.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <param name="parameters">List of parameters. Maximum of 20 per request.</
param>
    /// <returns>The updated DB parameter group name.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ModifyDBParameterGroup(
        string name, List<Parameter> parameters)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.ModifyDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
                Parameters = parameters,
```

```
            });
        return response.DBParameterGroupName;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a DB parameter group. The group cannot be a default DB parameter
 group
    /// or be associated with any DB instances.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the DB parameter group.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteDBParameterGroup(string name)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.DeleteDBParameterGroupAsync(
            new DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = name,
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of DB parameters from a specific parameter group.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbParameterGroupName">Name of a specific DB parameter group.</
param>
    /// <param name="source">Optional source for selecting parameters.</param>
    /// <returns>List of parameter values.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Parameter>> DescribeDBParameters(string
 dbParameterGroupName, string source = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Parameter>();
        var paginateParameters = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBParameters(
            new DescribeDBParametersRequest()
            {
                DBParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupName,
                Source = source
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var parameters in paginateParameters.Parameters)
```

```
        {
            results.Add(parameters);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

資料庫快照動作案例所使用的包裝函式方式。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) with
 snapshots.
/// </summary>
public partial class RDSWrapper
{

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a snapshot of a DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
    /// <param name="snapshotIdentifier">Identifier for the snapshot.</param>
    /// <returns>DB snapshot object.</returns>
    public async Task<DBSnapshot> CreateDBSnapshot(string dbInstanceIdentifier,
 string snapshotIdentifier)
    {
        var response = await _amazonRDS.CreateDBSnapshotAsync(
            new CreateDBSnapshotRequest()
            {
                DBSnapshotIdentifier = snapshotIdentifier,
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        return response.DBSnapshot;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Return a list of DB snapshots for a particular DB instance.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="dbInstanceIdentifier">DB instance identifier.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>List of DB snapshots.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DBSnapshot>> DescribeDBSnapshots(string
dbInstanceIdentifier)
    {
        var results = new List<DBSnapshot>();
        var snapshotsPaginator = _amazonRDS.Paginators.DescribeDBSnapshots(
            new DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest()
            {
                DBInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifier
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var snapshots in snapshotsPaginator.DBSnapshots)
        {
            results.Add(snapshots);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBInstance
  - 創建數據庫 ParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 刪除資料庫 ParameterGroup
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - 描述 B ParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
  - 修改資料庫 ParameterGroup

Amazon Rekognition 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 與 Amazon Rekognition 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CompareFaces`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CompareFaces`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱比較映像中的人臉。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to compare faces in two images.
/// </summary>
public class CompareFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
```

```
        {
            float similarityThreshold = 70F;
            string sourceImage = "source.jpg";
            string targetImage = "target.jpg";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image imageSource = new
Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();

            try
            {
                using FileStream fs = new FileStream(sourceImage, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                imageSource.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load source image: {sourceImage}");
                return;
            }

            Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image imageTarget = new
Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();

            try
            {
                using FileStream fs = new FileStream(targetImage, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = new byte[fs.Length];
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                imageTarget.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load target image: {targetImage}");
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                return;
            }

            var compareFacesRequest = new CompareFacesRequest
```

```
            {
                SourceImage = imageSource,
                TargetImage = imageTarget,
                SimilarityThreshold = similarityThreshold,
            };

            // Call operation
            var compareFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.CompareFacesAsync(compareFacesRequest);

            // Display results
            compareFacesResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(match =>
            {
                ComparedFace face = match.Face;
                BoundingBox position = face.BoundingBox;
                Console.WriteLine($"Face at {position.Left} {position.Top} matches
with {match.Similarity}% confidence.");
            });

            Console.WriteLine($"Found {compareFacesResponse.UnmatchedFaces.Count}
face(s) that did not match.");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CompareFaces中的。

`CreateCollection`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCollection`。

如需更多資訊，請參閱建立集合。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses Amazon Rekognition to create a collection to which you can add
    /// faces using the IndexFaces operation.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateCollection
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            string collectionId = "MyCollection";
            Console.WriteLine("Creating collection: " + collectionId);

            var createCollectionRequest = new CreateCollectionRequest
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
            };

            CreateCollectionResponse createCollectionResponse = await
rekognitionClient.CreateCollectionAsync(createCollectionRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"CollectionArn :
{createCollectionResponse.CollectionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Status code :
{createCollectionResponse.StatusCode}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateCollection中的。

DeleteCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteCollection。

如需更多資訊，請參閱刪除集合。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to delete an existing collection.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteCollection
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);

        var deleteCollectionRequest = new DeleteCollectionRequest()
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
        };

        var deleteCollectionResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DeleteCollectionAsync(deleteCollectionRequest);
        Console.WriteLine($"{collectionId}:
{deleteCollectionResponse.StatusCode}");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteCollection中的。

DeleteFaces

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteFaces。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱從集合中刪除人臉。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to delete one or more faces from
/// a Rekognition collection.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        var faces = new List<string> { "xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx" };

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var deleteFacesRequest = new DeleteFacesRequest()
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
            FaceIds = faces,
        };

        DeleteFacesResponse deleteFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DeleteFacesAsync(deleteFacesRequest);
        deleteFacesResponse.DeletedFaces.ForEach(face =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"FaceID: {face}");
```

```
            });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteFaces中的。

DescribeCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeCollection。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱描述集合。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to describe the contents of a
/// collection.
/// </summary>
public class DescribeCollection
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        Console.WriteLine($"Describing collection: {collectionId}");

        var describeCollectionRequest = new DescribeCollectionRequest()
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
```

```
            };

            var describeCollectionResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DescribeCollectionAsync(describeCollectionRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Collection ARN:
{describeCollectionResponse.CollectionARN}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face count:
{describeCollectionResponse.FaceCount}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face model version:
{describeCollectionResponse.FaceModelVersion}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Created:
{describeCollectionResponse.CreationTimestamp}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeCollection中的。

DetectFaces

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectFaces。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱在映像中偵測人臉。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect faces within an image
    /// stored in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    public class DetectFaces
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = "input.jpg";
            string bucket = "bucket";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectFacesRequest = new DetectFacesRequest()
            {
                Image = new Image()
                {
                    S3Object = new S3Object()
                    {
                        Name = photo,
                        Bucket = bucket,
                    },
                },

                // Attributes can be "ALL" or "DEFAULT".
                // "DEFAULT": BoundingBox, Confidence, Landmarks, Pose, and Quality.
                // "ALL": See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/
items/Rekognition/TFaceDetail.html
                Attributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
            };

            try
            {
                DetectFacesResponse detectFacesResponse = await
 rekognitionClient.DetectFacesAsync(detectFacesRequest);
                bool hasAll = detectFacesRequest.Attributes.Contains("ALL");
                foreach (FaceDetail face in detectFacesResponse.FaceDetails)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"BoundingBox: top={face.BoundingBox.Left}
 left={face.BoundingBox.Top} width={face.BoundingBox.Width}
 height={face.BoundingBox.Height}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {face.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Landmarks: {face.Landmarks.Count}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Pose: pitch={face.Pose.Pitch}
 roll={face.Pose.Roll} yaw={face.Pose.Yaw}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Brightness:
 {face.Quality.Brightness}\tSharpness: {face.Quality.Sharpness}");
```

```
                    if (hasAll)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"Estimated age is between
{face.AgeRange.Low} and {face.AgeRange.High} years old.");
                    }
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

顯示映像中所有人臉的邊界框資訊。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Drawing;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to display the details of the
    /// bounding boxes around the faces detected in an image.
    /// </summary>
    public class ImageOrientationBoundingBox
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = @"D:\Development\AWS-Examples\Rekognition\target.jpg"; //
"photo.jpg";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var image = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
            try
            {
```

```
                using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = null;
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                image.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to load file " + photo);
                return;
            }

            int height;
            int width;

            // Used to extract original photo width/height
            using (var imageBitmap = new Bitmap(photo))
            {
                height = imageBitmap.Height;
                width = imageBitmap.Width;
            }

            Console.WriteLine("Image Information:");
            Console.WriteLine(photo);
            Console.WriteLine("Image Height: " + height);
            Console.WriteLine("Image Width: " + width);

            try
            {
                var detectFacesRequest = new DetectFacesRequest()
                {
                    Image = image,
                    Attributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
                };

                DetectFacesResponse detectFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectFacesAsync(detectFacesRequest);
                detectFacesResponse.FaceDetails.ForEach(face =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Face:");
                    ShowBoundingBoxPositions(
                        height,
                        width,
```

```
                        face.BoundingBox,
                        detectFacesResponse.OrientationCorrection);

                    Console.WriteLine($"BoundingBox: top={face.BoundingBox.Left}
 left={face.BoundingBox.Top} width={face.BoundingBox.Width}
 height={face.BoundingBox.Height}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"The detected face is estimated to be between
 {face.AgeRange.Low} and {face.AgeRange.High} years old.\n");
                });
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Display the bounding box information for an image.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="imageHeight">The height of the image.</param>
        /// <param name="imageWidth">The width of the image.</param>
        /// <param name="box">The bounding box for a face found within the image.</
param>
        /// <param name="rotation">The rotation of the face's bounding box.</param>
        public static void ShowBoundingBoxPositions(int imageHeight, int imageWidth,
 BoundingBox box, string rotation)
        {
            float left;
            float top;

            if (rotation == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No estimated orientation. Check Exif data.");
                return;
            }

            // Calculate face position based on image orientation.
            switch (rotation)
            {
                case "ROTATE_0":
                    left = imageWidth * box.Left;
                    top = imageHeight * box.Top;
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_90":
```

```
                    left = imageHeight * (1 - (box.Top + box.Height));
                    top = imageWidth * box.Left;
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_180":
                    left = imageWidth - (imageWidth * (box.Left + box.Width));
                    top = imageHeight * (1 - (box.Top + box.Height));
                    break;
                case "ROTATE_270":
                    left = imageHeight * box.Top;
                    top = imageWidth * (1 - box.Left - box.Width);
                    break;
                default:
                    Console.WriteLine("No estimated orientation information. Check
Exif data.");
                    return;
            }

            // Display face location information.
            Console.WriteLine($"Left: {left}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Top: {top}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face Width: {imageWidth * box.Width}");
            Console.WriteLine($"Face Height: {imageHeight * box.Height}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectFaces中的。

DetectLabels

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectLabels`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱偵測映像中的標籤。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect labels within an image
    /// stored in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectLabels
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = "del_river_02092020_01.jpg"; // "input.jpg";
            string bucket = "igsmiths3photos"; // "bucket";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectlabelsRequest = new DetectLabelsRequest
            {
                Image = new Image()
                {
                    S3Object = new S3Object()
                    {
                        Name = photo,
                        Bucket = bucket,
                    },
                },
                MaxLabels = 10,
                MinConfidence = 75F,
            };

            try
            {
                DetectLabelsResponse detectLabelsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectLabelsAsync(detectlabelsRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Detected labels for " + photo);
                foreach (Label label in detectLabelsResponse.Labels)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Name: {label.Name} Confidence:
{label.Confidence}");
                }
            }
```

```
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

偵測儲存於您計算機的映像檔案中的標籤。

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect labels within an image
    /// stored locally.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectLabelsLocalFile
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = "input.jpg";

            var image = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
            try
            {
                using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                byte[] data = null;
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
                image.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Failed to load file " + photo);
                return;
            }
```

```
            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectlabelsRequest = new DetectLabelsRequest
            {
                Image = image,
                MaxLabels = 10,
                MinConfidence = 77F,
            };

            try
            {
                DetectLabelsResponse detectLabelsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectLabelsAsync(detectlabelsRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Detected labels for {photo}");
                foreach (Label label in detectLabelsResponse.Labels)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"{label.Name}: {label.Confidence}");
                }
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectLabels中的。

`DetectModerationLabels`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectModerationLabels`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱偵測不適合的映像。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect unsafe content in a
/// JPEG or PNG format image.
/// </summary>
public class DetectModerationLabels
{
    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        string photo = "input.jpg";
        string bucket = "bucket";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var detectModerationLabelsRequest = new DetectModerationLabelsRequest()
        {
            Image = new Image()
            {
                S3Object = new S3Object()
                {
                    Name = photo,
                    Bucket = bucket,
                },
            },
            MinConfidence = 60F,
        };

        try
        {
            var detectModerationLabelsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectModerationLabelsAsync(detectModerationLabelsRequest);
            Console.WriteLine("Detected labels for " + photo);
            foreach (ModerationLabel label in
detectModerationLabelsResponse.ModerationLabels)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Label: {label.Name}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {label.Confidence}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Parent: {label.ParentName}");
            }
```

```
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectModerationLabels中的。

DetectText

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectText。

如需更多資訊，請參閱偵測映像中的文字。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect text in an image. The
    /// example was created using the AWS SDK for .NET version 3.7 and .NET
    /// Core 5.0.
    /// </summary>
    public class DetectText
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string photo = "Dad_photographer.jpg"; // "input.jpg";
            string bucket = "igsmiths3photos"; // "bucket";
```

```
            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var detectTextRequest = new DetectTextRequest()
            {
                Image = new Image()
                {
                    S3Object = new S3Object()
                    {
                        Name = photo,
                        Bucket = bucket,
                    },
                },
            };

            try
            {
                DetectTextResponse detectTextResponse = await
rekognitionClient.DetectTextAsync(detectTextRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Detected lines and words for {photo}");
                detectTextResponse.TextDetections.ForEach(text =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Detected: {text.DetectedText}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Confidence: {text.Confidence}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Id : {text.Id}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Parent Id: {text.ParentId}");
                    Console.WriteLine($"Type: {text.Type}");
                });
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DetectText中的。

GetCelebrityInfo

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetCelebrityInfo。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Shows how to use Amazon Rekognition to retrieve information about the
/// celebrity identified by the supplied celebrity Id.
/// </summary>
public class CelebrityInfo
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string celebId = "nnnnnnnn";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var celebrityInfoRequest = new GetCelebrityInfoRequest
        {
            Id = celebId,
        };

        Console.WriteLine($"Getting information for celebrity: {celebId}");

        var celebrityInfoResponse = await
rekognitionClient.GetCelebrityInfoAsync(celebrityInfoRequest);

        // Display celebrity information.
        Console.WriteLine($"celebrity name: {celebrityInfoResponse.Name}");
        Console.WriteLine("Further information (if available):");
        celebrityInfoResponse.Urls.ForEach(url =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine(url);
        });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetCelebrityInfo中的。

IndexFaces

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用IndexFaces。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱將人臉新增至集合。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to detect faces in an image
/// that has been uploaded to an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
/// bucket and then adds the information to a collection.
/// </summary>
public class AddFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection2";
        string bucket = "doc-example-bucket";
        string photo = "input.jpg";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var image = new Image
        {
            S3Object = new S3Object
```

```
                {
                    Bucket = bucket,
                    Name = photo,
                },
            };

            var indexFacesRequest = new IndexFacesRequest
            {
                Image = image,
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                ExternalImageId = photo,
                DetectionAttributes = new List<string>() { "ALL" },
            };

            IndexFacesResponse indexFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.IndexFacesAsync(indexFacesRequest);

            Console.WriteLine($"{photo} added");
            foreach (FaceRecord faceRecord in indexFacesResponse.FaceRecords)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Face detected: Faceid is
{faceRecord.Face.FaceId}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考IndexFaces中的。

`ListCollections`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListCollections`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱列出的集合。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Uses Amazon Rekognition to list the collection IDs in the
    /// current account.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListCollections
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            Console.WriteLine("Listing collections");
            int limit = 10;

            var listCollectionsRequest = new ListCollectionsRequest
            {
                MaxResults = limit,
            };

            var listCollectionsResponse = new ListCollectionsResponse();

            do
            {
                if (listCollectionsResponse is not null)
                {
                    listCollectionsRequest.NextToken =
listCollectionsResponse.NextToken;
                }

                listCollectionsResponse = await
rekognitionClient.ListCollectionsAsync(listCollectionsRequest);

                listCollectionsResponse.CollectionIds.ForEach(id =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(id);
                });
            }
            while (listCollectionsResponse.NextToken is not null);
        }
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListCollections中的。

ListFaces

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListFaces。

如需更多資訊，請參閱集合中列出的人臉。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to retrieve the list of faces
/// stored in a collection.
/// </summary>
public class ListFaces
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection2";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        var listFacesResponse = new ListFacesResponse();
        Console.WriteLine($"Faces in collection {collectionId}");

        var listFacesRequest = new ListFacesRequest
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
```

```
                MaxResults = 1,
            };

            do
            {
                listFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.ListFacesAsync(listFacesRequest);
                listFacesResponse.Faces.ForEach(face =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(face.FaceId);
                });

                listFacesRequest.NextToken = listFacesResponse.NextToken;
            }
            while (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(listFacesResponse.NextToken));
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListFaces中的。

`RecognizeCelebrities`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RecognizeCelebrities`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱在映像中辨識名人。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Rekognition;
    using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Shows how to use Amazon Rekognition to identify celebrities in a photo.
    /// </summary>
    public class CelebritiesInImage
    {
        public static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            string photo = "moviestars.jpg";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            var recognizeCelebritiesRequest = new RecognizeCelebritiesRequest();

            var img = new Amazon.Rekognition.Model.Image();
            byte[] data = null;
            try
            {
                using var fs = new FileStream(photo, FileMode.Open,
FileAccess.Read);
                data = new byte[fs.Length];
                fs.Read(data, 0, (int)fs.Length);
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Failed to load file {photo}");
                return;
            }

            img.Bytes = new MemoryStream(data);
            recognizeCelebritiesRequest.Image = img;

            Console.WriteLine($"Looking for celebrities in image {photo}\n");

            var recognizeCelebritiesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.RecognizeCelebritiesAsync(recognizeCelebritiesRequest);

            Console.WriteLine($"{recognizeCelebritiesResponse.CelebrityFaces.Count}
celebrity(s) were recognized.\n");
            recognizeCelebritiesResponse.CelebrityFaces.ForEach(celeb =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Celebrity recognized: {celeb.Name}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Celebrity ID: {celeb.Id}");
                BoundingBox boundingBox = celeb.Face.BoundingBox;
                Console.WriteLine($"position: {boundingBox.Left}
{boundingBox.Top}");
```

```
                Console.WriteLine("Further information (if available):");
                celeb.Urls.ForEach(url =>
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(url);
                });
            });


Console.WriteLine($"{recognizeCelebritiesResponse.UnrecognizedFaces.Count} face(s)
were unrecognized.");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RecognizeCelebrities中的。

SearchFaces

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SearchFaces。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱搜尋人臉 (人臉 ID)。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to find faces in an image that
/// match the face Id provided in the method request.
/// </summary>
public class SearchFacesMatchingId
{
    public static async Task Main()
```

```
        {
            string collectionId = "MyCollection";
            string faceId = "xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx";

            var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

            // Search collection for faces matching the face id.
            var searchFacesRequest = new SearchFacesRequest
            {
                CollectionId = collectionId,
                FaceId = faceId,
                FaceMatchThreshold = 70F,
                MaxFaces = 2,
            };

            SearchFacesResponse searchFacesResponse = await
rekognitionClient.SearchFacesAsync(searchFacesRequest);

            Console.WriteLine("Face matching faceId " + faceId);

            Console.WriteLine("Matche(s): ");
            searchFacesResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(face =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"FaceId: {face.Face.FaceId} Similarity:
{face.Similarity}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SearchFaces中的。

SearchFacesByImage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SearchFacesByImage。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱搜尋人臉 (映像)。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Rekognition;
using Amazon.Rekognition.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Rekognition Service to search for images matching those
/// in a collection.
/// </summary>
public class SearchFacesMatchingImage
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string collectionId = "MyCollection";
        string bucket = "bucket";
        string photo = "input.jpg";

        var rekognitionClient = new AmazonRekognitionClient();

        // Get an image object from S3 bucket.
        var image = new Image()
        {
            S3Object = new S3Object()
            {
                Bucket = bucket,
                Name = photo,
            },
        };

        var searchFacesByImageRequest = new SearchFacesByImageRequest()
        {
            CollectionId = collectionId,
            Image = image,
            FaceMatchThreshold = 70F,
            MaxFaces = 2,
        };
```

```
            SearchFacesByImageResponse searchFacesByImageResponse = await
rekognitionClient.SearchFacesByImageAsync(searchFacesByImageRequest);

            Console.WriteLine("Faces matching largest face in image from " + photo);
            searchFacesByImageResponse.FaceMatches.ForEach(face =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"FaceId: {face.Face.FaceId}, Similarity:
{face.Similarity}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SearchFacesByImage中的。

使用 Route 53 域名註冊示例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 for Route 53 網域註冊來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Route 53 網域註冊

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Route 53 網域註冊。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public static class HelloRoute53Domains
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the Amazon Route 53 domain registration service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var route53Client =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await route53Client.ListPricesAsync(new ListPricesRequest
 { Tld = "com" });
        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon Route 53 Domains! Following are prices
 for .com domain operations:");
        var comPrices = response.Prices.FirstOrDefault();
        if (comPrices != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRegistration: {comPrices.RegistrationPrice?.Price}
 {comPrices.RegistrationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRenewal: {comPrices.RenewalPrice?.Price}
 {comPrices.RenewalPrice?.Currency}");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListPrices中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CheckDomainAvailability

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CheckDomainAvailability。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Check the availability of a domain name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="domain">The domain to check for availability.</param>
/// <returns>An availability result string.</returns>
public async Task<string> CheckDomainAvailability(string domain)
{
    var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainAvailabilityAsync(
        new CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest
        {
            DomainName = domain
        }
    );
    return result.Availability.Value;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CheckDomainAvailability中的。

CheckDomainTransferability

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CheckDomainTransferability。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Check the transferability of a domain name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="domain">The domain to check for transferability.</param>
/// <returns>A transferability result string.</returns>
public async Task<string> CheckDomainTransferability(string domain)
{
    var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainTransferabilityAsync(
        new CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest
        {
            DomainName = domain
        }
    );
    return result.Transferability.Transferable.Value;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CheckDomainTransferability中的。

`GetDomainDetail`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDomainDetail`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get details for a domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A string with detail information about the domain.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDomainDetail(string domainName)
    {
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainDetailAsync(
                new GetDomainDetailRequest()
                {
                    DomainName = domainName
                });
            var details = $"\tDomain {domainName}:\n" +
                          $"\tCreated on {result.CreationDate.ToShortDateString()}.
\n" +
                          $"\tAdmin contact is {result.AdminContact.Email}.\n" +
                          $"\tAuto-renew is {result.AutoRenew}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            return $"Domain {domainName} was not found in your account.";
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetDomainDetail中的。

GetDomainSuggestions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDomainSuggestions。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get a list of suggestions for a given domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for suggestions.</param>
    /// <param name="onlyAvailable">If true, only returns available domains.</param>
    /// <param name="suggestionCount">The number of suggestions to return. Defaults
to the max of 50.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain suggestions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSuggestion>> GetDomainSuggestions(string domain,
bool onlyAvailable, int suggestionCount = 50)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainSuggestionsAsync(
            new GetDomainSuggestionsRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain,
                OnlyAvailable = onlyAvailable,
                SuggestionCount = suggestionCount
            }
        );
        return result.SuggestionsList;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetDomainSuggestions中的。

GetOperationDetail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetOperationDetail。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain action operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The operational Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A string describing the operational details.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetOperationDetail(string? operationId)
```

```
    {
        if (operationId == null)
            return "Unable to get operational details because ID is null.";
        try
        {
            var operationDetails =
                await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetOperationDetailAsync(
                    new GetOperationDetailRequest
                    {
                        OperationId = operationId
                    }
                );

            var details = $"\tOperation {operationId}:\n" +
                          $"\tFor domain {operationDetails.DomainName} on
{operationDetails.SubmittedDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                          $"\tMessage is {operationDetails.Message}.\n" +
                          $"\tStatus is {operationDetails.Status}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (AmazonRoute53DomainsException ex)
        {
            return $"Unable to get operation details. Here's why: {ex.Message}.";
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetOperationDetail中的。

`ListDomains`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDomains`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the domains for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSummary>> ListDomains()
    {
        var results = new List<DomainSummary>();
        var paginateDomains = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListDomains(
            new ListDomainsRequest());

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var domain in paginateDomains.Domains)
        {
            results.Add(domain);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListDomains中的。

`ListOperations`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListOperations`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List operations for the account that are submitted after a specified date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of operation summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OperationSummary>> ListOperations(DateTime
submittedSince)
    {
        var results = new List<OperationSummary>();
        var paginateOperations = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListOperations(
```

```
            new ListOperationsRequest()
            {
                SubmittedSince = submittedSince
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var operations in paginateOperations.Operations)
        {
            results.Add(operations);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListOperations中的。

ListPrices

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListPrices`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for domain type operations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domainTypes">Domain types to include in the results.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of domain prices.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainPrice>> ListPrices(List<string> domainTypes)
    {
        var results = new List<DomainPrice>();
        var paginatePrices = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListPrices(new
ListPricesRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var prices in paginatePrices.Prices)
        {
            results.Add(prices);
```

```
        }
        return results.Where(p => domainTypes.Contains(p.Name)).ToList();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListPrices中的。

RegisterDomain

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RegisterDomain。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate a domain registration request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contact">Contact details.</param>
    /// <param name="domainName">The domain name to register.</param>
    /// <param name="autoRenew">True if the domain should automatically renew.</
param>
    /// <param name="duration">The duration in years for the domain registration.</
param>
    /// <returns>The operation Id.</returns>
    public async Task<string?> RegisterDomain(string domainName, bool autoRenew, int
 duration, ContactDetail contact)
    {
        // This example uses the same contact information for admin, registrant, and
 tech contacts.
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.RegisterDomainAsync(
                new RegisterDomainRequest()
                {
                    AdminContact = contact,
                    RegistrantContact = contact,
                    TechContact = contact,
```

```
                    DomainName = domainName,
                    AutoRenew = autoRenew,
                    DurationInYears = duration,
                    PrivacyProtectAdminContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact = false,
                    PrivacyProtectTechContact = false
                }
            );
            return result.OperationId;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            _logger.LogInformation($"Unable to request registration for domain
{domainName}");
            return null;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RegisterDomain中的。

ViewBilling

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ViewBilling`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// View billing records for the account between a start and end date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="startDate">The start date for billing results.</param>
    /// <param name="endDate">The end date for billing results.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of billing records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<BillingRecord>> ViewBilling(DateTime startDate, DateTime
endDate)
    {
```

```
        var results = new List<BillingRecord>();
        var paginateBilling = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ViewBilling(
            new ViewBillingRequest()
            {
                Start = startDate,
                End = endDate
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var billingRecords in paginateBilling.BillingRecords)
        {
            results.Add(billingRecords);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ViewBilling中的。

案例

網域入門

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 列出目前網域和過去一年的操作。
- 檢視過去一年的帳單和網域類型對應的價格。
- 取得網域建議。
- 檢查網域的可用性和可轉移性。
- 或者，要求網域註冊。
- 取得操作詳細資訊。
- 或者，取得網域詳細資訊。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public static class Route53DomainScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. List current domains.
        2. List operations in the past year.
        3. View billing for the account in the past year.
        4. View prices for domain types.
        5. Get domain suggestions.
        6. Check domain availability.
        7. Check domain transferability.
        8. Optionally, request a domain registration.
        9. Get an operation detail.
       10. Optionally, get a domain detail.
   */

    private static Route53Wrapper _route53Wrapper = null!;
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
                    .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
            services.AddAWSService<IAmazonRoute53Domains>()
                .AddTransient<Route53Wrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
```

```
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        var logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
        {
            builder.AddConsole();
        }).CreateLogger(typeof(Route53DomainScenario));

        _route53Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<Route53Wrapper>();

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example
scenario.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        try
        {
            await ListDomains();
            await ListOperations();
            await ListBillingRecords();
            await ListPrices();
            await ListDomainSuggestions();
            await CheckDomainAvailability();
            await CheckDomainTransferability();
            var operationId = await RequestDomainRegistration();
            await GetOperationalDetail(operationId);
            await GetDomainDetails();
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon Route 53 domains example scenario is
complete.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List account registered domains.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDomains()
```

```
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"1. List account domains.");
        var domains = await _route53Wrapper.ListDomains();
        for (int i = 0; i < domains.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {domains[i].DomainName}");
        }

        if (!domains.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo domains found in this account.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List domain operations in the past year.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListOperations()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"2. List account domain operations in the past year.");
        var operations = await _route53Wrapper.ListOperations(
            DateTime.Today.AddYears(-1));
        for (int i = 0; i < operations.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOperation Id: {operations[i].OperationId}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tStatus: {operations[i].Status}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDate: {operations[i].SubmittedDate}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List billing in the past year.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListBillingRecords()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"3. View billing for the account in the past year.");
```

```
        var billingRecords = await _route53Wrapper.ViewBilling(
            DateTime.Today.AddYears(-1),
            DateTime.Today);
        for (int i = 0; i < billingRecords.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBill Date:
{billingRecords[i].BillDate.ToShortDateString()}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOperation: {billingRecords[i].Operation}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tPrice: {billingRecords[i].Price}");
        }
        if (!billingRecords.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo billing records found in this account for the
past year.");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for a few domain types.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListPrices()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. View prices for domain types.");
        var domainTypes = new List<string> { "net", "com", "org", "co" };

        var prices = await _route53Wrapper.ListPrices(domainTypes);
        foreach (var pr in prices)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tName: {pr.Name}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRegistration: {pr.RegistrationPrice?.Price}
{pr.RegistrationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRenewal: {pr.RenewalPrice?.Price}
{pr.RenewalPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTransfer: {pr.TransferPrice?.Price}
{pr.TransferPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tChange Ownership: {pr.ChangeOwnershipPrice?.Price}
{pr.ChangeOwnershipPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tRestoration: {pr.RestorationPrice?.Price}
{pr.RestorationPrice?.Currency}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List domain suggestions for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ListDomainSuggestions()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"5. Get domain suggestions.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to get available domain
suggestions.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var suggestions = await _route53Wrapper.GetDomainSuggestions(domainName,
true, 5);
        foreach (var suggestion in suggestions)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSuggestion Name: {suggestion.DomainName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAvailability: {suggestion.Availability}");
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check availability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckDomainAvailability()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. Check domain availability.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to check domain availability.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }
```

```
        var availability = await
_route53Wrapper.CheckDomainAvailability(domainName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAvailability: {availability}");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check transferability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CheckDomainTransferability()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Check domain transferability.");
        string? domainName = null;
        while (domainName == null || string.IsNullOrWhiteSpace(domainName))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enter a domain name to check domain
transferability.");
            domainName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var transferability = await
_route53Wrapper.CheckDomainTransferability(domainName);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTransferability: {transferability}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check transferability for a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> RequestDomainRegistration()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. Optionally, request a domain registration.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNote: This example uses domain request settings in
settings.json.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tTo change the domain registration settings, set the
values in that file.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRemember, registering an actual domain will incur an
account billing cost.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\tWould you like to begin a domain registration? (y/
n)");
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        if (ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase))
        {
            string domainName = _configuration["DomainName"];
            ContactDetail contact = new ContactDetail();
            contact.CountryCode =
 CountryCode.FindValue(_configuration["Contact:CountryCode"]);
            contact.ContactType =
 ContactType.FindValue(_configuration["Contact:ContactType"]);

            _configuration.GetSection("Contact").Bind(contact);

            var operationId = await _route53Wrapper.RegisterDomain(
                domainName,
                Convert.ToBoolean(_configuration["AutoRenew"]),
                Convert.ToInt32(_configuration["DurationInYears"]),
                contact);
            if (operationId != null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tRegistration requested. Operation Id: {operationId}");
            }

            return operationId;
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return null;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for an operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task GetOperationalDetail(string? operationId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Get an operation detail.");

        var operationDetails =
            await _route53Wrapper.GetOperationDetail(operationId);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(operationDetails);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Optionally, get details for a registered domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string?> GetDomainDetails()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Get details on a domain.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNote: you must have a registered domain to get
 details.");
        Console.WriteLine($"\tWould you like to get domain details? (y/n)");
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        if (ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase))
        {
            string? domainName = null;
            while (domainName == null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\tEnter a domain name to get details.");
                domainName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            var domainDetails = await _route53Wrapper.GetDomainDetail(domainName);
            Console.WriteLine(domainDetails);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return null;
    }
}
```

Route 53 網域註冊動作案例使用的包裝函式方式。

```
public class Route53Wrapper
```

```
{
    private readonly IAmazonRoute53Domains _amazonRoute53Domains;
    private readonly ILogger<Route53Wrapper> _logger;
    public Route53Wrapper(IAmazonRoute53Domains amazonRoute53Domains,
 ILogger<Route53Wrapper> logger)
    {
        _amazonRoute53Domains = amazonRoute53Domains;
        _logger = logger;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List prices for domain type operations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domainTypes">Domain types to include in the results.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of domain prices.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainPrice>> ListPrices(List<string> domainTypes)
    {
        var results = new List<DomainPrice>();
        var paginatePrices = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListPrices(new
 ListPricesRequest());
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var prices in paginatePrices.Prices)
        {
            results.Add(prices);
        }
        return results.Where(p => domainTypes.Contains(p.Name)).ToList();
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Check the availability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for availability.</param>
    /// <returns>An availability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainAvailability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainAvailabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Availability.Value;
```

```
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Check the transferability of a domain name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for transferability.</param>
    /// <returns>A transferability result string.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CheckDomainTransferability(string domain)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.CheckDomainTransferabilityAsync(
            new CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain
            }
        );
        return result.Transferability.Transferable.Value;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get a list of suggestions for a given domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="domain">The domain to check for suggestions.</param>
    /// <param name="onlyAvailable">If true, only returns available domains.</param>
    /// <param name="suggestionCount">The number of suggestions to return. Defaults
 to the max of 50.</param>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain suggestions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSuggestion>> GetDomainSuggestions(string domain,
 bool onlyAvailable, int suggestionCount = 50)
    {
        var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainSuggestionsAsync(
            new GetDomainSuggestionsRequest
            {
                DomainName = domain,
                OnlyAvailable = onlyAvailable,
                SuggestionCount = suggestionCount
            }
        );
        return result.SuggestionsList;
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get details for a domain action operation.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="operationId">The operational Id.</param>
    /// <returns>A string describing the operational details.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetOperationDetail(string? operationId)
    {
        if (operationId == null)
            return "Unable to get operational details because ID is null.";
        try
        {
            var operationDetails =
                await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetOperationDetailAsync(
                    new GetOperationDetailRequest
                    {
                        OperationId = operationId
                    }
                );

            var details = $"\tOperation {operationId}:\n" +
                          $"\tFor domain {operationDetails.DomainName} on
 {operationDetails.SubmittedDate.ToShortDateString()}.\n" +
                          $"\tMessage is {operationDetails.Message}.\n" +
                          $"\tStatus is {operationDetails.Status}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (AmazonRoute53DomainsException ex)
        {
            return $"Unable to get operation details. Here's why: {ex.Message}.";
        }
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Initiate a domain registration request.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contact">Contact details.</param>
    /// <param name="domainName">The domain name to register.</param>
    /// <param name="autoRenew">True if the domain should automatically renew.</
param>
    /// <param name="duration">The duration in years for the domain registration.</
param>
    /// <returns>The operation Id.</returns>
```

```
   public async Task<string?> RegisterDomain(string domainName, bool autoRenew, int
duration, ContactDetail contact)
   {
       // This example uses the same contact information for admin, registrant, and
tech contacts.
       try
       {
           var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.RegisterDomainAsync(
               new RegisterDomainRequest()
               {
                   AdminContact = contact,
                   RegistrantContact = contact,
                   TechContact = contact,
                   DomainName = domainName,
                   AutoRenew = autoRenew,
                   DurationInYears = duration,
                   PrivacyProtectAdminContact = false,
                   PrivacyProtectRegistrantContact = false,
                   PrivacyProtectTechContact = false
               }
           );
           return result.OperationId;
       }
       catch (InvalidInputException)
       {
           _logger.LogInformation($"Unable to request registration for domain
{domainName}");
           return null;
       }
   }


   /// <summary>
   /// View billing records for the account between a start and end date.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="startDate">The start date for billing results.</param>
   /// <param name="endDate">The end date for billing results.</param>
   /// <returns>A collection of billing records.</returns>
   public async Task<List<BillingRecord>> ViewBilling(DateTime startDate, DateTime
endDate)
   {
       var results = new List<BillingRecord>();
       var paginateBilling = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ViewBilling(
           new ViewBillingRequest()
```

```
            {
                Start = startDate,
                End = endDate
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var billingRecords in paginateBilling.BillingRecords)
        {
            results.Add(billingRecords);
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List the domains for the account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of domain summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<DomainSummary>> ListDomains()
    {
        var results = new List<DomainSummary>();
        var paginateDomains = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListDomains(
            new ListDomainsRequest());

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var domain in paginateDomains.Domains)
        {
            results.Add(domain);
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// List operations for the account that are submitted after a specified date.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A collection of operation summary records.</returns>
    public async Task<List<OperationSummary>> ListOperations(DateTime
submittedSince)
    {
        var results = new List<OperationSummary>();
        var paginateOperations = _amazonRoute53Domains.Paginators.ListOperations(
            new ListOperationsRequest()
            {
```

```
                SubmittedSince = submittedSince
            });

        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var operations in paginateOperations.Operations)
        {
            results.Add(operations);
        }
        return results;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get details for a domain.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A string with detail information about the domain.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetDomainDetail(string domainName)
    {
        try
        {
            var result = await _amazonRoute53Domains.GetDomainDetailAsync(
                new GetDomainDetailRequest()
                {
                    DomainName = domainName
                });
            var details = $"\tDomain {domainName}:\n" +
                          $"\tCreated on {result.CreationDate.ToShortDateString()}.
\n" +
                          $"\tAdmin contact is {result.AdminContact.Email}.\n" +
                          $"\tAuto-renew is {result.AutoRenew}.\n";

            return details;
        }
        catch (InvalidInputException)
        {
            return $"Domain {domainName} was not found in your account.";
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CheckDomainAvailability

- CheckDomainTransferability
- GetDomainDetail
- GetDomainSuggestions
- GetOperationDetail
- ListDomains
- ListOperations
- ListPrices
- RegisterDomain
- ViewBilling

Amazon S3 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon S3 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`AbortMultipartUploads`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AbortMultipartUploads`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Transfer;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to use the Amazon Simple Storage Service
/// (Amazon S3) to stop a multi-part upload process using the Amazon S3
/// TransferUtility.
/// </summary>
public class AbortMPU
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";

        // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
        // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
        // pass the Region name to the S3 client object's constructor.
        // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

        await AbortMPUAsync(client, bucketName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Cancels the multi-part copy process.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to create
    /// the TransferUtility object.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket where the
    /// multi-part copy operation is in progress.</param>
    public static async Task AbortMPUAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
```

```
                var transferUtility = new TransferUtility(client);

                // Cancel all in-progress uploads initiated before the specified
date.
                await transferUtility.AbortMultipartUploadsAsync(
                    bucketName, DateTime.Now.AddDays(-7));
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {e.Message}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AbortMultipartUploads中的。

CopyObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CopyObject`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

public class CopyObject
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // Specify the AWS Region where your buckets are located if it is
        // different from the AWS Region of the default user.
        IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
```

```
            // Remember to change these values to refer to your Amazon S3 objects.
            string sourceBucketName = "doc-example-bucket1";
            string destinationBucketName = "doc-example-bucket2";
            string sourceObjectKey = "testfile.txt";
            string destinationObjectKey = "testfilecopy.txt";

            Console.WriteLine($"Copying {sourceObjectKey} from {sourceBucketName} to
 ");
            Console.WriteLine($"{destinationBucketName} as {destinationObjectKey}");

            var response = await CopyingObjectAsync(
                s3Client,
                sourceObjectKey,
                destinationObjectKey,
                sourceBucketName,
                destinationBucketName);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("\nCopy complete.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method calls the AWS SDK for .NET to copy an
        /// object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceKey">The name of the object to be copied.</param>
        /// <param name="destinationKey">The name under which to save the copy.</
param>
        /// <param name="sourceBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket
        /// where the file is located now.</param>
        /// <param name="destinationBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3
        /// bucket where the copy should be saved.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a CopyObjectResponse object with the results from
        /// the async call.</returns>
        public static async Task<CopyObjectResponse> CopyingObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string sourceKey,
            string destinationKey,
            string sourceBucketName,
            string destinationBucketName)
        {
```

```
            var response = new CopyObjectResponse();
            try
            {
                var request = new CopyObjectRequest
                {
                    SourceBucket = sourceBucketName,
                    SourceKey = sourceKey,
                    DestinationBucket = destinationBucketName,
                    DestinationKey = destinationKey,
                };
                response = await client.CopyObjectAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error copying object: '{ex.Message}'");
            }

            return response;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CopyObject中的。

`CreateBucket`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateBucket`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to create a new Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>A boolean value representing the success or failure of
        /// the bucket creation process.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new PutBucketRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    UseClientRegion = true,
                };

                var response = await client.PutBucketAsync(request);
                return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

建立啟用物件鎖定的值區。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
    /// <param name="enableObjectLock">True to enable object lock on the bucket.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithObjectLock(string bucketName, bool
 enableObjectLock)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCreating bucket {bucketName} with object lock
 {enableObjectLock}.");
        try
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest
            {
```

```
                BucketName = bucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true,
                ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = enableObjectLock,
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutBucketAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateBucket中的。

`DeleteBucket`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucket`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to delete an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to delete.</
param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value that represents the success or failure of
        /// the delete operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName)
        {
```

```
            var request = new DeleteBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };

            var response = await client.DeleteBucketAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteBucket中的。

DeleteBucketCors

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteBucketCors。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes a CORS configuration from an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to delete the CORS configuration from the bucket.</param>
        private static async Task DeleteCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client
client)
        {
            DeleteCORSConfigurationRequest request = new
DeleteCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
            };
            await client.DeleteCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteBucketCors中的。

DeleteBucketLifecycle

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteBucketLifecycle。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// This method removes the Lifecycle configuration from the named
        /// S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client object used to call
        /// the RemoveLifecycleConfigAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// S3 bucket from which the configuration will be removed.</param>
        public static async Task RemoveLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            var request = new DeleteLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };
            await client.DeleteLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteBucketLifecycle中的。

DeleteObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteObject。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除未進行版本控制之 S3 儲存貯體中的物件。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to delete an object from a non-versioned Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteObject
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The Main method initializes the necessary variables and then calls
    /// the DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync method to delete the object
    /// named by the keyName parameter.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        const string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
        const string keyName = "testfile.txt";

        // If the Amazon S3 bucket is located in an AWS Region other than the
        // Region of the default account, define the AWS Region for the
        // Amazon S3 bucket in your call to the AmazonS3Client constructor.
        // For example RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
        await DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync(client, bucketName, keyName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// The DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync takes care of deleting the
    /// desired object from the named bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client used to delete
```

```
        /// an object from an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which the
        /// object will be deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to delete.</param>
        public static async Task DeleteObjectNonVersionedBucketAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName, string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var deleteObjectRequest = new DeleteObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };

                Console.WriteLine($"Deleting object: {keyName}");
                await client.DeleteObjectAsync(deleteObjectRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Object: {keyName} deleted from {bucketName}.");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
Message:'{ex.Message}' when deleting an object.");
            }
        }
    }
```

刪除已進行版本控制之 S3 儲存貯體中的物件。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example creates an object in an Amazon Simple Storage Service
    /// (Amazon S3) bucket and then deletes the object version that was
    /// created.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteObjectVersion
    {
```

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            string keyName = "verstioned-object.txt";

            // If the AWS Region of the default user is different from the AWS
            // Region of the Amazon S3 bucket, pass the AWS Region of the
            // bucket region to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // Define it like this:
            //      RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await CreateAndDeleteObjectVersionAsync(client, bucketName, keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates and then deletes a versioned object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
        /// create and delete the object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
        /// object will be created and deleted.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The key name of the object to create.</param>
        public static async Task CreateAndDeleteObjectVersionAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                // Add a sample object.
                string versionID = await PutAnObject(client, bucketName, keyName);

                // Delete the object by specifying an object key and a version ID.
                DeleteObjectRequest request = new DeleteObjectRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    VersionId = versionID,
                };

                Console.WriteLine("Deleting an object");
                await client.DeleteObjectAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method is used to create the temporary Amazon S3 object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 object which will be used
        /// to create the temporary Amazon S3 object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object
        /// will be created.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the Amazon S3 object co create.</
param>
        /// <returns>The Version ID of the created object.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> PutAnObject(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
            };

            PutObjectResponse response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
            return response.VersionId;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteObject中的。

DeleteObjects

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteObjects。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除 S3 儲存貯體中的所有物件。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Delete all of the objects stored in an existing Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which the
        /// contents will be deleted.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value that represents the success or failure of
        /// deleting all of the objects in the bucket.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DeleteBucketContentsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName)
        {
            // Iterate over the contents of the bucket and delete all objects.
            var request = new ListObjectsV2Request
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };

            try
            {
                ListObjectsV2Response response;

                do
                {
                    response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);
                    response.S3Objects
                        .ForEach(async obj => await
client.DeleteObjectAsync(bucketName, obj.Key));

                    // If the response is truncated, set the request
ContinuationToken
                    // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
                    request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
                }
```

```
                while (response.IsTruncated);

                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting objects: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

刪除未進行版本控制之 S3 儲存貯體中的多個物件。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to delete multiple objects from an Amazon Simple
    /// Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class DeleteMultipleObjects
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// The Main method initializes the Amazon S3 client and the name of
        /// the bucket and then passes those values to MultiObjectDeleteAsync.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";

            // If the Amazon S3 bucket from which you wish to delete objects is not
            // located in the same AWS Region as the default user, define the
            // AWS Region for the Amazon S3 bucket as a parameter to the client
            // constructor.
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await MultiObjectDeleteAsync(s3Client, bucketName);
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// This method uses the passed Amazon S3 client to first create and then
        /// delete three files from the named bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// Amazon S3 methods.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where objects
        /// will be created and then deleted.</param>
        public static async Task MultiObjectDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            // Create three sample objects which we will then delete.
            var keysAndVersions = await PutObjectsAsync(client, 3, bucketName);

            // Now perform the multi-object delete, passing the key names and
            // version IDs. Since we are working with a non-versioned bucket,
            // the object keys collection includes null version IDs.
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest = new DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keysAndVersions,
            };

            // You can add a specific object key to the delete request using the
            // AddKey method of the multiObjectDeleteRequest.
            try
            {
                DeleteObjectsResponse response = await
client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted all the {0} items",
response.DeletedObjects.Count);
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException e)
            {
                PrintDeletionErrorStatus(e);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Prints the list of errors raised by the call to DeleteObjectsAsync.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="ex">A collection of exceptions returned by the call to
```

```
        /// DeleteObjectsAsync.</param>
        public static void PrintDeletionErrorStatus(DeleteObjectsException ex)
        {
            DeleteObjectsResponse errorResponse = ex.Response;
            Console.WriteLine("x {0}", errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted
 {errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count}.");
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects failed to delete =
 {errorResponse.DeleteErrors.Count}");

            Console.WriteLine("Printing error data...");
            foreach (DeleteError deleteError in errorResponse.DeleteErrors)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Object Key:
 {deleteError.Key}\t{deleteError.Code}\t{deleteError.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates simple text file objects that can be used in
        /// the delete method.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon S3 client used to call PutObjectAsync.</
param>
        /// <param name="number">The number of objects to create.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the objects
        /// will be created.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of keys (object keys) and versions that the calling
        /// method will use to delete the newly created files.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<KeyVersion>> PutObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 int number, string bucketName)
        {
            List<KeyVersion> keys = new List<KeyVersion>();
            for (int i = 0; i < number; i++)
            {
                string key = "ExampleObject-" + new System.Random().Next();
                PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = key,
                    ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
                };
```

```
                PutObjectResponse response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);

                // For non-versioned bucket operations, we only need the
                // object key.
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
                {
                    Key = key,
                };
                keys.Add(keyVersion);
            }

            return keys;
        }
    }
```

刪除已進行版本控制之 S3 儲存貯體中的多個物件。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to delete objects in a version-enabled Amazon
/// Simple StorageService (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class DeleteMultipleObjects
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";

        // If the AWS Region for your Amazon S3 bucket is different from
        // the AWS Region of the default user, define the AWS Region for
        // the Amazon S3 bucket and pass it to the client constructor
        // like this:
        // RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
        IAmazonS3 s3Client;

        s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
```

```
            await DeleteMultipleObjectsFromVersionedBucketAsync(s3Client,
bucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method removes multiple versions and objects from a
        /// version-enabled Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        public static async Task
DeleteMultipleObjectsFromVersionedBucketAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName)
        {
            // Delete objects (specifying object version in the request).
            await DeleteObjectVersionsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Delete objects (without specifying object version in the request).
            var deletedObjects = await DeleteObjectsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Additional exercise - remove the delete markers Amazon S3 returned
from
            // the preceding response. This results in the objects reappearing
            // in the bucket (you can verify the appearance/disappearance of
            // objects in the console).
            await RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync(client, bucketName, deletedObjects);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates and then deletes non-versioned Amazon S3 objects and then
deletes
        /// them again. The method returns a list of the Amazon S3 objects deleted.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// PubObjectsAsync and NonVersionedDeleteAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the objects
        /// will be created and then deleted.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of DeletedObjects.</returns>
        public static async Task<List<DeletedObject>> DeleteObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName)
```

```
        {
            // Upload the sample objects.
            var keysAndVersions2 = await PutObjectsAsync(client, bucketName, 3);

            // Delete objects using only keys. Amazon S3 creates a delete marker and
            // returns its version ID in the response.
            List<DeletedObject> deletedObjects = await
NonVersionedDeleteAsync(client, bucketName, keysAndVersions2);
            return deletedObjects;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method creates several temporary objects and then deletes them.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">Name of the bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task DeleteObjectVersionsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            // Upload the sample objects.
            var keysAndVersions1 = await PutObjectsAsync(client, bucketName, 3);

            // Delete the specific object versions.
            await VersionedDeleteAsync(client, bucketName, keysAndVersions1);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of information about deleted files to the console.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="e">Error information from the delete process.</param>
        private static void DisplayDeletionErrors(DeleteObjectsException e)
        {
            var errorResponse = e.Response;
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects successfully deleted =
{errorResponse.DeletedObjects.Count}");
            Console.WriteLine($"No. of objects failed to delete =
{errorResponse.DeleteErrors.Count}");
            Console.WriteLine("Printing error data...");
            foreach (var deleteError in errorResponse.DeleteErrors)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Object Key:
{deleteError.Key}\t{deleteError.Code}\t{deleteError.Message}");
            }
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Delete multiple objects from a version-enabled bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="keys">A list of key names for the objects to delete.</
param>
        private static async Task VersionedDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, List<KeyVersion> keys)
        {
            var multiObjectDeleteRequest = new DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keys, // This includes the object keys and specific
 version IDs.
            };

            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Executing VersionedDelete...");
                DeleteObjectsResponse response = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted all the
 {response.DeletedObjects.Count} items");
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes multiple objects from a non-versioned Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="keys">A list of key names for the objects to delete.</
param>
        /// <returns>A list of the deleted objects.</returns>
        private static async Task<List<DeletedObject>>
 NonVersionedDeleteAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName, List<KeyVersion> keys)
        {
            // Create a request that includes only the object key names.
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest = new
 DeleteObjectsRequest();
            multiObjectDeleteRequest.BucketName = bucketName;

            foreach (var key in keys)
            {
                multiObjectDeleteRequest.AddKey(key.Key);
            }

            // Execute DeleteObjectsAsync.
            // The DeleteObjectsAsync method adds a delete marker for each
            // object deleted. You can verify that the objects were removed
            // using the Amazon S3 console.
            DeleteObjectsResponse response;
            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Executing NonVersionedDelete...");
                response = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Successfully deleted all the {0} items",
 response.DeletedObjects.Count);
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
                throw; // Some deletions failed. Investigate before continuing.
            }

            // This response contains the DeletedObjects list which we use to delete
 the delete markers.
            return response.DeletedObjects;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Deletes the markers left after deleting the temporary objects.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// DeleteObjectVersionsAsync, DeleteObjectsAsync, and
        /// RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket from which to delete
        /// objects.</param>
        /// <param name="deletedObjects">A list of the objects that were deleted.</
param>
        private static async Task RemoveDeleteMarkersAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
 bucketName, List<DeletedObject> deletedObjects)
        {
            var keyVersionList = new List<KeyVersion>();

            foreach (var deletedObject in deletedObjects)
            {
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
                {
                    Key = deletedObject.Key,
                    VersionId = deletedObject.DeleteMarkerVersionId,
                };
                keyVersionList.Add(keyVersion);
            }

            // Create another request to delete the delete markers.
            var multiObjectDeleteRequest = new DeleteObjectsRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Objects = keyVersionList,
            };

            // Now, delete the delete marker to bring your objects back to the
 bucket.
            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Removing the delete markers .....");
                var deleteObjectResponse = await
 client.DeleteObjectsAsync(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully deleted the
 {deleteObjectResponse.DeletedObjects.Count} delete markers");
            }
            catch (DeleteObjectsException ex)
            {
                DisplayDeletionErrors(ex);
```

```
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Create temporary Amazon S3 objects to show how object deletion wors in
an
        /// Amazon S3 bucket with versioning enabled.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// PutObjectAsync to create temporary objects for the example.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the S3
        /// bucket where we will create the temporary objects.</param>
        /// <param name="number">The number of temporary objects to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A list of the KeyVersion objects.</returns>
        private static async Task<List<KeyVersion>> PutObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3
client, string bucketName, int number)
        {
            var keys = new List<KeyVersion>();

            for (var i = 0; i < number; i++)
            {
                string key = "ObjectToDelete-" + new System.Random().Next();
                PutObjectRequest request = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = key,
                    ContentBody = "This is the content body!",
                };

                var response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
                KeyVersion keyVersion = new KeyVersion
                {
                    Key = key,
                    VersionId = response.VersionId,
                };

                keys.Add(keyVersion);
            }

            return keys;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteObjects中的。

GetBucketAcl

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketAcl。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Get the access control list (ACL) for the new bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to get the
        /// access control list (ACL) of the bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">The name of the newly created bucket.</
param>
        /// <returns>An S3AccessControlList.</returns>
        public static async Task<S3AccessControlList> GetACLForBucketAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string newBucketName)
        {
            // Retrieve bucket ACL to show that the ACL was properly applied to
            // the new bucket.
            GetACLResponse getACLResponse = await client.GetACLAsync(new
 GetACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = newBucketName,
            });

            return getACLResponse.AccessControlList;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetBucketAcl中的。

GetBucketCors

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketCors。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the CORS configuration applied to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to retrieve the CORS configuration.</param>
        /// <returns>The created CORS configuration object.</returns>
        private static async Task<CORSConfiguration>
RetrieveCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client client)
        {
            GetCORSConfigurationRequest request = new GetCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
            };
            var response = await client.GetCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
            var configuration = response.Configuration;
            PrintCORSRules(configuration);
            return configuration;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetBucketCors中的。

GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Returns a configuration object for the supplied bucket name.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client object used to call
        /// the GetLifecycleConfigurationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket for which a
        /// configuration will be created.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a new LifecycleConfiguration object.</returns>
        public static async Task<LifecycleConfiguration>
RetrieveLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName)
        {
            var request = new GetLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            };
            var response = await client.GetLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
            var configuration = response.Configuration;
            return configuration;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration中的。

`GetBucketWebsite`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetBucketWebsite`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
                // Get the website configuration.
                GetBucketWebsiteRequest getRequest = new GetBucketWebsiteRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };
                GetBucketWebsiteResponse getResponse = await
client.GetBucketWebsiteAsync(getRequest);
                Console.WriteLine($"Index document:
{getResponse.WebsiteConfiguration.IndexDocumentSuffix}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Error document:
{getResponse.WebsiteConfiguration.ErrorDocument}");
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetBucketWebsite中的。

`GetObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetObject`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to download an object from an Amazon S3 bucket to the
        /// local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket where the object is
```

```
        /// currently stored.</param>
        /// <param name="objectName">The name of the object to download.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path, including filename, where the
        /// downloaded object will be stored.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// download process.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadObjectFromBucketAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectName,
            string filePath)
        {
            // Create a GetObject request
            var request = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectName,
            };

            // Issue request and remember to dispose of the response
            using GetObjectResponse response = await client.GetObjectAsync(request);

            try
            {
                // Save object to local file
                await response.WriteResponseStreamToFileAsync($"{filePath}\
\{objectName}", true, CancellationToken.None);
                return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error saving {objectName}: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetObject中的。

GetObjectLegalHold

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObjectLegalHold。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object legal hold details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockLegalHold> GetObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject legal hold for {objectKey} in {bucketName}:
" +
                              $"\n\tStatus: {response.LegalHold.Status}");
            return response.LegalHold;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockLegalHold();
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetObjectLegalHold中的。

GetObjectLockConfiguration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObjectLockConfiguration。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to get details.</param>
   /// <returns>The bucket's object lock configuration details.</returns>
   public async Task<ObjectLockConfiguration>
GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(string bucketName)
   {
       try
       {
           var request = new GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
           {
               BucketName = bucketName
           };

           var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
           Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket object lock config for {bucketName} in
{bucketName}: " +
                             $"\n\tEnabled:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled}" +
                             $"\n\tRule:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.Rule?.DefaultRetention}");

           return response.ObjectLockConfiguration;
       }
       catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
       {
           Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock config:
'{ex.Message}'");
           return new ObjectLockConfiguration();
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetObjectLockConfiguration中的。

GetObjectRetention

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObjectRetention。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object retention details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockRetention> GetObjectRetention(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}:
" +
                              $"\n\t{response.Retention.Mode} until
{response.Retention.RetainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.Retention;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock retention:
 '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockRetention();
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetObjectRetention中的。

ListBuckets

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListBuckets`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace ListBucketsExample
{
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example uses the AWS SDK for .NET to list the Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) buckets belonging to the default account.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListBuckets
    {
        private static IAmazonS3 _s3Client;

        /// <summary>
        /// Get a list of the buckets owned by the default user.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the ListingBuckets call that contains a
        /// list of the buckets owned by the default user.</returns>
```

```
        public static async Task<ListBucketsResponse> GetBuckets(IAmazonS3 client)
        {
            return await client.ListBucketsAsync();
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method lists the name and creation date for the buckets in
        /// the passed List of S3 buckets.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="bucketList">A List of S3 bucket objects.</param>
        public static void DisplayBucketList(List<S3Bucket> bucketList)
        {
            bucketList
                .ForEach(b => Console.WriteLine($"Bucket name: {b.BucketName},
 created on: {b.CreationDate}"));
        }

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // The client uses the AWS Region of the default user.
            // If the Region where the buckets were created is different,
            // pass the Region to the client constructor. For example:
            // _s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);
            _s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            var response = await GetBuckets(_s3Client);
            DisplayBucketList(response.Buckets);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListBuckets中的。

ListObjectVersions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListObjectVersions。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example lists the versions of the objects in a version enabled
    /// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListObjectVersions
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";

            // If the AWS Region where your bucket is defined is different from
            // the AWS Region where the Amazon S3 bucket is defined, pass the
 constant
            // for the AWS Region to the client constructor like this:
            //      var client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USWest2);
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
            await GetObjectListWithAllVersionsAsync(client, bucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method lists all versions of the objects within an Amazon S3
        /// version enabled bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// ListVersionsAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the version enabled Amazon S3
 bucket
        /// for which you want to list the versions of the contained objects.</
param>
        public static async Task GetObjectListWithAllVersionsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 string bucketName)
```

```
        {
            try
            {
                // When you instantiate the ListVersionRequest, you can
                // optionally specify a key name prefix in the request
                // if you want a list of object versions of a specific object.

                // For this example we set a small limit in MaxKeys to return
                // a small list of versions.
                ListVersionsRequest request = new ListVersionsRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    MaxKeys = 2,
                };

                do
                {
                    ListVersionsResponse response = await
client.ListVersionsAsync(request);

                    // Process response.
                    foreach (S3ObjectVersion entry in response.Versions)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"key: {entry.Key} size: {entry.Size}");
                    }

                    // If response is truncated, set the marker to get the next
                    // set of keys.
                    if (response.IsTruncated)
                    {
                        request.KeyMarker = response.NextKeyMarker;
                        request.VersionIdMarker = response.NextVersionIdMarker;
                    }
                    else
                    {
                        request = null;
                    }
                }
                while (request != null);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: '{ex.Message}'");
            }
```

```
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListObjectVersions中的。

ListObjectsV2

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListObjectsV2`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to list the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket for which to list
        /// the contents.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// copy operation.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> ListBucketContentsAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var request = new ListObjectsV2Request
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    MaxKeys = 5,
                };

                Console.WriteLine("--------------------------------------");
                Console.WriteLine($"Listing the contents of {bucketName}:");
                Console.WriteLine("--------------------------------------");
```

```
                ListObjectsV2Response response;

                do
                {
                    response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);

                    response.S3Objects
                        .ForEach(obj => Console.WriteLine($"{obj.Key,-35}
{obj.LastModified.ToShortDateString(),10}{obj.Size,10}"));

                    // If the response is truncated, set the request
 ContinuationToken
                    // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
                    request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
                }
                while (response.IsTruncated);

                return true;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
 Message:'{ex.Message}' getting list of objects.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

使用分頁程式列出物件。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// The following example lists objects in an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListObjectsPaginator
    {
        private const string BucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
```

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();

            Console.WriteLine($"Listing the objects contained in {BucketName}:\n");
            await ListingObjectsAsync(s3Client, BucketName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uses a paginator to retrieve the list of objects in an
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket whose objects
        /// you want to list.</param>
        public static async Task ListingObjectsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName)
        {
            var listObjectsV2Paginator = client.Paginators.ListObjectsV2(new
ListObjectsV2Request
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            });

            await foreach (var response in listObjectsV2Paginator.Responses)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"HttpStatusCode: {response.HttpStatusCode}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Number of Keys: {response.KeyCount}");
                foreach (var entry in response.S3Objects)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Key = {entry.Key} Size = {entry.Size}");
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的 ListObjectsV2。

PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) Transfer Acceleration is a
/// bucket-level feature that enables you to perform faster data transfers
/// to Amazon S3. This example shows how to configure Transfer
/// Acceleration.
/// </summary>
public class TransferAcceleration
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The main method initializes the client object and sets the
    /// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name before
    /// calling EnableAccelerationAsync.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
        const string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";

        await EnableAccelerationAsync(s3Client, bucketName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// This method sets the configuration to enable transfer acceleration
    /// for the bucket referred to in the bucketName parameter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client used to enable the
    /// acceleration on an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket for which the
        /// method will be enabling acceleration.</param>
        private static async Task EnableAccelerationAsync(AmazonS3Client client,
string bucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                var putRequest = new PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    AccelerateConfiguration = new AccelerateConfiguration
                    {
                        Status = BucketAccelerateStatus.Enabled,
                    },
                };
                await client.PutBucketAccelerateConfigurationAsync(putRequest);

                var getRequest = new GetBucketAccelerateConfigurationRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };
                var response = await
client.GetBucketAccelerateConfigurationAsync(getRequest);

                Console.WriteLine($"Acceleration state = '{response.Status}' ");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error occurred. Message:'{ex.Message}' when
setting transfer acceleration");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutBucketAccelerateConfiguration中的。

PutBucketAcl

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketAcl。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates an Amazon S3 bucket with an ACL to control access to the
        /// bucket and the objects stored in it.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to create
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket, with an ACL applied to the bucket.
        /// </param>
        /// <param name="region">The AWS Region where the bucket will be created.</
param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating success or failure.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketUseCannedACLAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, S3Region region, string newBucketName)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with Canned ACL.
                var putBucketRequest = new PutBucketRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = newBucketName,
                    BucketRegion = region,
                    CannedACL = S3CannedACL.LogDeliveryWrite,
                };

                PutBucketResponse putBucketResponse = await
 client.PutBucketAsync(putBucketRequest);

                return putBucketResponse.HttpStatusCode ==
 System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Amazon S3 error: {ex.Message}");
            }
```

```
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutBucketAcl中的。

PutBucketCors

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketCors。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Add CORS configuration to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to apply the CORS configuration to an Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="configuration">The CORS configuration to apply.</param>
        private static async Task PutCORSConfigurationAsync(AmazonS3Client client,
CORSConfiguration configuration)
        {
            PutCORSConfigurationRequest request = new PutCORSConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = BucketName,
                Configuration = configuration,
            };

            _ = await client.PutCORSConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutBucketCors中的。

PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Adds lifecycle configuration information to the S3 bucket named in
        /// the bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The S3 client used to call the
        /// PutLifecycleConfigurationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the S3 bucket to
        /// which configuration information will be added.</param>
        /// <param name="configuration">A LifecycleConfiguration object that
        /// will be applied to the S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task AddExampleLifecycleConfigAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, LifecycleConfiguration configuration)
        {
            var request = new PutLifecycleConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Configuration = configuration,
            };
            var response = await client.PutLifecycleConfigurationAsync(request);
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration中的。

PutBucketLogging

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketLogging。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to enable logging on an Amazon Simple Storage
/// Service (Amazon S3) bucket. You need to have two Amazon S3 buckets for
/// this example. The first is the bucket for which you wish to enable
/// logging, and the second is the location where you want to store the
/// logs.
/// </summary>
public class ServerAccessLogging
{
    private static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    public static async Task Main()
    {
        LoadConfig();

        string bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"];
        string logBucketName = _configuration["LogBucketName"];
        string logObjectKeyPrefix = _configuration["LogObjectKeyPrefix"];
        string accountId = _configuration["AccountId"];

        // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
        // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
        // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
        // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2 or RegionEndpoint.USEast2.
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

        try
        {
```

```
                // Update bucket policy for target bucket to allow delivery of logs
to it.
                await SetBucketPolicyToAllowLogDelivery(
                    client,
                    bucketName,
                    logBucketName,
                    logObjectKeyPrefix,
                    accountId);

                // Enable logging on the source bucket.
                await EnableLoggingAsync(
                    client,
                    bucketName,
                    logBucketName,
                    logObjectKeyPrefix);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {e.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method grants appropriate permissions for logging to the
        /// Amazon S3 bucket where the logs will be stored.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client which will be used
        /// to apply the bucket policy.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceBucketName">The name of the source bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="logBucketName">The name of the bucket where logging
        /// information will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="logPrefix">The logging prefix where the logs should be
delivered.</param>
        /// <param name="accountId">The account id of the account where the source
bucket exists.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task SetBucketPolicyToAllowLogDelivery(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string sourceBucketName,
            string logBucketName,
            string logPrefix,
            string accountId)
        {
```

```
            var resourceArn = @"""arn:aws:s3:::" + logBucketName + "/" + logPrefix +
@"*""";

            var newPolicy = @"{
                                ""Statement"":[{
                                ""Sid"": ""S3ServerAccessLogsPolicy"",
                                ""Effect"": ""Allow"",
                                ""Principal"": { ""Service"":
""logging.s3.amazonaws.com"" },
                                ""Action"": [""s3:PutObject""],
                                ""Resource"": [" + resourceArn + @"],
                                ""Condition"": {
                                ""ArnLike"": { ""aws:SourceArn"": ""arn:aws:s3:::" +
sourceBucketName + @""" },
                                ""StringEquals"": { ""aws:SourceAccount"": """ +
accountId + @""" }
                                        }
                                    }]
                                }";
            Console.WriteLine($"The policy to apply to bucket {logBucketName} to
enable logging:");
            Console.WriteLine(newPolicy);

            PutBucketPolicyRequest putRequest = new PutBucketPolicyRequest
            {
                BucketName = logBucketName,
                Policy = newPolicy,
            };
            await client.PutBucketPolicyAsync(putRequest);
            Console.WriteLine("Policy applied.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method enables logging for an Amazon S3 bucket. Logs will be stored
        /// in the bucket you selected for logging. Selected prefix
        /// will be prepended to each log object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client which will be used
        /// to configure and apply logging to the selected Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket for which you
        /// wish to enable logging.</param>
        /// <param name="logBucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where
logging
        /// information will be stored.</param>
```

```
        /// <param name="logObjectKeyPrefix">The prefix to prepend to each
        /// object key.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public static async Task EnableLoggingAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string logBucketName,
            string logObjectKeyPrefix)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Enabling logging for bucket {bucketName}.");
            var loggingConfig = new S3BucketLoggingConfig
            {
                TargetBucketName = logBucketName,
                TargetPrefix = logObjectKeyPrefix,
            };

            var putBucketLoggingRequest = new PutBucketLoggingRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                LoggingConfig = loggingConfig,
            };
            await client.PutBucketLoggingAsync(putBucketLoggingRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Logging enabled.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Loads configuration from settings files.
        /// </summary>
        public static void LoadConfig()
        {
            _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
                .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
                .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
                .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json", true) // Optionally, load local
settings.
                .Build();
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutBucketLogging中的。

PutBucketNotificationConfiguration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketNotificationConfiguration。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to enable notifications for an Amazon Simple
    /// Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class EnableNotifications
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket1";
            const string snsTopic = "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:0123456789ab:bucket-
notify";
            const string sqsQueue = "arn:aws:sqs:us-
east-2:0123456789ab:Example_Queue";

            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USEast2);
            await EnableNotificationAsync(client, bucketName, snsTopic, sqsQueue);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method makes the call to the PutBucketNotificationAsync method.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client used to call
        /// the PutBucketNotificationAsync method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket for which
        /// notifications will be turned on.</param>
        /// <param name="snsTopic">The ARN for the Amazon Simple Notification
```

```
        /// Service (Amazon SNS) topic associated with the S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="sqsQueue">The ARN of the Amazon Simple Queue Service
        /// (Amazon SQS) queue to which notifications will be pushed.</param>
        public static async Task EnableNotificationAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string snsTopic,
            string sqsQueue)
        {
            try
            {
                // The bucket for which we are setting up notifications.
                var request = new PutBucketNotificationRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                };

                // Defines the topic to use when sending a notification.
                var topicConfig = new TopicConfiguration()
                {
                    Events = new List<EventType> { EventType.ObjectCreatedCopy },
                    Topic = snsTopic,
                };
                request.TopicConfigurations = new List<TopicConfiguration>
                {
                    topicConfig,
                };
                request.QueueConfigurations = new List<QueueConfiguration>
                {
                    new QueueConfiguration()
                    {
                        Events = new List<EventType> { EventType.ObjectCreatedPut },
                        Queue = sqsQueue,
                    },
                };

                // Now apply the notification settings to the bucket.
                PutBucketNotificationResponse response = await
client.PutBucketNotificationAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
            }
```

```
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutBucketNotificationConfiguration中的。

PutBucketWebsite

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketWebsite。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
                // Put the website configuration.
                PutBucketWebsiteRequest putRequest = new PutBucketWebsiteRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    WebsiteConfiguration = new WebsiteConfiguration()
                    {
                        IndexDocumentSuffix = indexDocumentSuffix,
                        ErrorDocument = errorDocument,
                    },
                };
                PutBucketWebsiteResponse response = await
client.PutBucketWebsiteAsync(putRequest);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutBucketWebsite中的。

PutObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObject。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Shows how to upload a file from the local computer to an Amazon S3
        /// bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized Amazon S3 client object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to which the object
        /// will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="objectName">The object to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path, including file name, of the object
        /// on the local computer to upload.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// upload procedure.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadFileAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectName,
            string filePath)
        {
            var request = new PutObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectName,
                FilePath = filePath,
            };

            var response = await client.PutObjectAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded {objectName} to
{bucketName}.");
                return true;
            }
            else
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {objectName} to
{bucketName}.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

使用伺服器端加密上傳物件。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to upload an object to an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket with server-side encryption enabled.
    /// </summary>
    public class ServerSideEncryption
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            string keyName = "samplefile.txt";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await WritingAnObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Upload a sample object include a setting for encryption.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
        /// to upload a file and apply server-side encryption.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
        /// encrypted object will reside.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name for the object that you want to
```

```
        /// create in the supplied bucket.</param>
        public static async Task WritingAnObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var putRequest = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    ContentBody = "sample text",
                    ServerSideEncryptionMethod = ServerSideEncryptionMethod.AES256,
                };

                var putResponse = await client.PutObjectAsync(putRequest);

                // Determine the encryption state of an object.
                GetObjectMetadataRequest metadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };
                GetObjectMetadataResponse response = await
client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);
                ServerSideEncryptionMethod objectEncryption =
response.ServerSideEncryptionMethod;

                Console.WriteLine($"Encryption method used: {0}",
objectEncryption.ToString());
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: '{ex.Message}' when writing an object");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutObject中的。

PutObjectLegalHold

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObjectLegalHold。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="holdStatus">The On or Off status for the legal hold.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus holdStatus)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                LegalHold = new ObjectLockLegalHold()
                {
                    Status = holdStatus
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tModified legal hold for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutObjectLegalHold中的。

PutObjectLockConfiguration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObjectLockConfiguration。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定值區的物件鎖定組態。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableObjectLockOnBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
```

```
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled("Enabled"),
                },
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded an object lock policy to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

設定值區的預設保留期間。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date for retention until.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime retainUntilDate)
    {
        var enabledString = enableObjectLock ? "Enabled" : "Disabled";
        var timeDifference = retainUntilDate.Subtract(DateTime.Now);
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
```

```
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled(enabledString),
                    Rule = new ObjectLockRule()
                    {
                        DefaultRetention = new DefaultRetention()
                        {
                            Mode = retention,
                            Days = timeDifference.Days // Can be specified in days
or years but not both.
                        }
                    }
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded a default retention to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutObjectLockConfiguration中的。

PutObjectRetention

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObjectRetention。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date retention expires.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime
retainUntilDate)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Retention = new ObjectLockRetention()
                {
                    Mode = retention,
                    RetainUntilDate = retainUntilDate
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSet retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}
until {retainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying retention period:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考PutObjectRetention中的。

`RestoreObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RestoreObject`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to restore an archived object in an Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class RestoreArchivedObject
{
    public static void Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
        string objectKey = "archived-object.txt";

        // Specify your bucket region (an example region is shown).
        RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(bucketRegion);
        RestoreObjectAsync(client, bucketName, objectKey).Wait();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// This method restores an archived object from an Amazon S3 bucket.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// RestoreObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// bucket where the object was located before it was archived.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">A string representing the name of the
        /// archived object to restore.</param>
        public static async Task RestoreObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
            try
            {
                var restoreRequest = new RestoreObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = objectKey,
                    Days = 2,
                };
                RestoreObjectResponse response = await
client.RestoreObjectAsync(restoreRequest);

                // Check the status of the restoration.
                await CheckRestorationStatusAsync(client, bucketName, objectKey);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception amazonS3Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {amazonS3Exception.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method retrieves the status of the object's restoration.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// GetObjectMetadataAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the Amazon
        /// S3 bucket which contains the archived object.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">A string representing the name of the
        /// archived object you want to restore.</param>
        public static async Task CheckRestorationStatusAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
string bucketName, string objectKey)
        {
```

```
            GetObjectMetadataRequest metadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
            };

            GetObjectMetadataResponse response = await
client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);

            var restStatus = response.RestoreInProgress ? "in-progress" : "finished
or failed";
            Console.WriteLine($"Restoration status: {restStatus}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考RestoreObject中的。

案例

建立預先簽章 URL

下列程式碼範例示範如何為 Amazon S3 建立預先簽署的 URL 並上傳物件。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

產生可以於限定時間內執行 Amazon S3 動作的預先簽署的 URL。

```
using System;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

public class GenPresignedUrl
{
```

```
        public static void Main()
        {
            const string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            const string objectKey = "sample.txt";

            // Specify how long the presigned URL lasts, in hours
            const double timeoutDuration = 12;

            // Specify the AWS Region of your Amazon S3 bucket. If it is
            // different from the Region defined for the default user,
            // pass the Region to the constructor for the client. For
            // example: new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            // If using the Region us-east-1, and server-side encryption with AWS
 KMS, you must specify Signature Version 4.
            // Region us-east-1 defaults to Signature Version 2 unless explicitly
 set to Version 4 as shown below.
            // For more details, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/
userguide/UsingAWSSDK.html#specify-signature-version
            // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/items/Amazon/
TAWSConfigsS3.html
            AWSConfigsS3.UseSignatureVersion4 = true;
            IAmazonS3 s3Client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            string urlString = GeneratePresignedURL(s3Client, bucketName, objectKey,
 timeoutDuration);
            Console.WriteLine($"The generated URL is: {urlString}.");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Generate a presigned URL that can be used to access the file named
        /// in the objectKey parameter for the amount of time specified in the
        /// duration parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An initialized S3 client object used to call
        /// the GetPresignedUrl method.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket containing the
        /// object for which to create the presigned URL.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the object to access with the
        /// presigned URL.</param>
        /// <param name="duration">The length of time for which the presigned
        /// URL will be valid.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the generated presigned URL.</returns>
```

```
        public static string GeneratePresignedURL(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string objectKey, double duration)
        {
            string urlString = string.Empty;
            try
            {
                var request = new GetPreSignedUrlRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = objectKey,
                    Expires = DateTime.UtcNow.AddHours(duration),
                };
                urlString = client.GetPreSignedURL(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error:'{ex.Message}'");
            }

            return urlString;
        }
    }
```

產生預先簽章的 URL 並使用該 URL 執行上傳。

```
    using System;
    using System.IO;
    using System.Net.Http;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.S3;
    using Amazon.S3.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to upload an object to an Amazon Simple Storage
    /// Service (Amazon S3) bucket using a presigned URL. The code first
    /// creates a presigned URL and then uses it to upload an object to an
    /// Amazon S3 bucket using that URL.
    /// </summary>
    public class UploadUsingPresignedURL
    {
```

```
        private static HttpClient httpClient = new HttpClient();

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            string keyName = "samplefile.txt";
            string filePath = $"source\\{keyName}";

            // Specify how long the signed URL will be valid in hours.
            double timeoutDuration = 12;

            // Specify the AWS Region of your Amazon S3 bucket. If it is
            // different from the Region defined for the default user,
            // pass the Region to the constructor for the client. For
            // example: new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            // If using the Region us-east-1, and server-side encryption with AWS
 KMS, you must specify Signature Version 4.
            // Region us-east-1 defaults to Signature Version 2 unless explicitly
 set to Version 4 as shown below.
            // For more details, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/
userguide/UsingAWSSDK.html#specify-signature-version
            // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdkfornet/v3/apidocs/items/Amazon/
TAWSConfigsS3.html
            AWSConfigsS3.UseSignatureVersion4 = true;
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client(RegionEndpoint.USEast1);

            var url = GeneratePreSignedURL(client, bucketName, keyName,
 timeoutDuration);
            var success = await UploadObject(filePath, url);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Upload succeeded.");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Upload failed.");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket using the presigned URL passed
 in
```

```
        /// the url parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="filePath">The path (including file name) to the local
        /// file you want to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="url">The presigned URL that will be used to upload the
        /// file to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success or failure of the
        /// operation, based on the HttpWebResponse.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadObject(string filePath, string url)
        {
            using var streamContent = new StreamContent(
                new FileStream(filePath, FileMode.Open, FileAccess.Read));

            var response = await httpClient.PutAsync(url, streamContent);
            return response.IsSuccessStatusCode;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Generates a presigned URL which will be used to upload an object to
        /// an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// GetPreSignedURL.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to which the
        /// presigned URL will point.</param>
        /// <param name="objectKey">The name of the file that will be uploaded.</
param>
        /// <param name="duration">How long (in hours) the presigned URL will
        /// be valid.</param>
        /// <returns>The generated URL.</returns>
        public static string GeneratePreSignedURL(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string objectKey,
            double duration)
        {
            var request = new GetPreSignedUrlRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Verb = HttpVerb.PUT,
                Expires = DateTime.UtcNow.AddHours(duration),
            };
```

```
            string url = client.GetPreSignedURL(request);
            return url;
        }
    }
```

開始使用儲存貯體和物件

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立儲存貯體並上傳檔案到該儲存貯體。
- 從儲存貯體下載物件。
- 將物件複製至儲存貯體中的子文件夾。
- 列出儲存貯體中的物件。
- 刪除儲存貯體物件和該儲存貯體。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public class S3_Basics
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create an Amazon S3 client object. The constructor uses the
            // default user installed on the system. To work with Amazon S3
            // features in a different AWS Region, pass the AWS Region as a
            // parameter to the client constructor.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
            string bucketName = string.Empty;
            string filePath = string.Empty;
            string keyName = string.Empty;

            var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) basic");
            Console.WriteLine("procedures. This application will:");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t1. Create a bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t2. Upload an object to the new bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t3. Copy the uploaded object to a folder in the
bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t4. List the items in the new bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t5. Delete all the items in the bucket");
            Console.WriteLine("\n\t6. Delete the bucket");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            // Create a bucket.
            Console.WriteLine($"\n{sepBar}");
            Console.WriteLine("\nCreate a new Amazon S3 bucket.\n");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            Console.Write("Please enter a name for the new bucket: ");
            bucketName = Console.ReadLine();

            var success = await S3Bucket.CreateBucketAsync(client, bucketName);
            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully created bucket: {bucketName}.\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not create bucket: {bucketName}.\n");
            }

            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
            Console.WriteLine("Upload a file to the new bucket.");
            Console.WriteLine(sepBar);

            // Get the local path and filename for the file to upload.
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(filePath))
            {
                Console.Write("Please enter the path and filename of the file to
upload: ");
                filePath = Console.ReadLine();

                // Confirm that the file exists on the local computer.
                if (!File.Exists(filePath))
```

```
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Couldn't find {filePath}. Try again.\n");
                    filePath = string.Empty;
                }
            }

            // Get the file name from the full path.
            keyName = Path.GetFileName(filePath);

            success = await S3Bucket.UploadFileAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
filePath);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded {keyName} from {filePath}
to {bucketName}.\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {keyName}.\n");
            }

            // Set the file path to an empty string to avoid overwriting the
            // file we just uploaded to the bucket.
            filePath = string.Empty;

            // Now get a new location where we can save the file.
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(filePath))
            {
                // First get the path to which the file will be downloaded.
                Console.Write("Please enter the path where the file will be
downloaded: ");
                filePath = Console.ReadLine();

                // Confirm that the file exists on the local computer.
                if (File.Exists($"{filePath}\\{keyName}"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Sorry, the file already exists in that
location.\n");
                    filePath = string.Empty;
                }
            }

            // Download an object from a bucket.
```

```
            success = await S3Bucket.DownloadObjectFromBucketAsync(client,
bucketName, keyName, filePath);

            if (success)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Successfully downloaded {keyName}.\n");
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Sorry, could not download {keyName}.\n");
            }

            // Copy the object to a different folder in the bucket.
            string folderName = string.Empty;

            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(folderName))
            {
                Console.Write("Please enter the name of the folder to copy your
object to: ");
                folderName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(keyName))
            {
                // Get the name to give to the object once uploaded.
                Console.Write("Enter the name of the object to copy: ");
                keyName = Console.ReadLine();
            }

            await S3Bucket.CopyObjectInBucketAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
folderName);

            // List the objects in the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.ListBucketContentsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Delete the contents of the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.DeleteBucketContentsAsync(client, bucketName);

            // Deleting the bucket too quickly after deleting its contents will
            // cause an error that the bucket isn't empty. So...
            Console.WriteLine("Press <Enter> when you are ready to delete the
bucket.");
            _ = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
            // Delete the bucket.
            await S3Bucket.DeleteBucketAsync(client, bucketName);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

開始使用加密

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon S3 物件的加密。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to apply client encryption to an object in an
/// Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/// </summary>
public class SSEClientEncryption
```

```
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
            string keyName = "exampleobject.txt";
            string copyTargetKeyName = "examplecopy.txt";

            // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
            // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
            // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
            // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2.
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            try
            {
                // Create an encryption key.
                Aes aesEncryption = Aes.Create();
                aesEncryption.KeySize = 256;
                aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
                string base64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);

                // Upload the object.
                PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest = await UploadObjectAsync(client,
bucketName, keyName, base64Key);

                // Download the object and verify that its contents match what you
uploaded.
                await DownloadObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName, base64Key,
putObjectRequest);

                // Get object metadata and verify that the object uses AES-256
encryption.
                await GetObjectMetadataAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
base64Key);

                // Copy both the source and target objects using server-side
encryption with
                // an encryption key.
                await CopyObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
copyTargetKeyName, aesEncryption, base64Key);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {ex.Message}");
```

```
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads an object to an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// PutObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to which the
        /// object will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to upload to the Amazon S3
        /// bucket.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key.</param>
        /// <returns>The PutObjectRequest object for use by DownloadObjectAsync.</
returns>
        public static async Task<PutObjectRequest> UploadObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key)
        {
            PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest = new PutObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                ContentBody = "sample text",
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
 ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };
            PutObjectResponse putObjectResponse = await
 client.PutObjectAsync(putObjectRequest);
            return putObjectRequest;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Downloads an encrypted object from an Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
 call
        /// GetObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object
```

```
        /// is located.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the Amazon S3 object to download.</
param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key used to encrypt the
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="putObjectRequest">The PutObjectRequest used to upload
        /// the object.</param>
        public static async Task DownloadObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key,
            PutObjectRequest putObjectRequest)
        {
            GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = new GetObjectRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,

                // Provide encryption information for the object stored in Amazon
 S3.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
 ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            using (GetObjectResponse getResponse = await
 client.GetObjectAsync(getObjectRequest))
            using (StreamReader reader = new
 StreamReader(getResponse.ResponseStream))
            {
                string content = reader.ReadToEnd();
                if (string.Compare(putObjectRequest.ContentBody, content) == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Object content is same as we uploaded");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Error...Object content is not same.");
                }

                if (getResponse.ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod ==
 ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256)
                {
```

```
                    Console.WriteLine("Object encryption method is AES256, same as
we set");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Error...Object encryption method is not the
same as AES256 we set");
                }
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the metadata associated with an Amazon S3 object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to call GetObjectMetadataAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the
        /// object for which we want to retrieve metadata.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object for which we wish to
        /// retrieve the metadata.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key associated with the
        /// object.</param>
        public static async Task GetObjectMetadataAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string base64Key)
        {
            GetObjectMetadataRequest getObjectMetadataRequest = new
GetObjectMetadataRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,

                // The object stored in Amazon S3 is encrypted, so provide the
necessary encryption information.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };

            GetObjectMetadataResponse getObjectMetadataResponse = await
client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(getObjectMetadataRequest);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("The object metadata show encryption method used is:
{0}", getObjectMetadataResponse.ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Copies an encrypted object from one Amazon S3 bucket to another.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// CopyObjectAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket containing the object
        /// to copy.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the object to copy.</param>
        /// <param name="copyTargetKeyName">The Amazon S3 bucket to which the object
        /// will be copied.</param>
        /// <param name="aesEncryption">The encryption type to use.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key to use.</param>
        public static async Task CopyObjectAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string copyTargetKeyName,
            Aes aesEncryption,
            string base64Key)
        {
            aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
            string copyBase64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);

            CopyObjectRequest copyRequest = new CopyObjectRequest
            {
                SourceBucket = bucketName,
                SourceKey = keyName,
                DestinationBucket = bucketName,
                DestinationKey = copyTargetKeyName,

                // Information about the source object's encryption.
                CopySourceServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                CopySourceServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,

                // Information about the target object's encryption.
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = copyBase64Key,
```

```
            };
            await client.CopyObjectAsync(copyRequest);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - GetObject
  - GetObjectMetadata

開始使用索引標籤

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon S3 物件的索引標籤。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to work with tags in Amazon Simple Storage
/// Service (Amazon S3) objects.
/// </summary>
public class ObjectTag
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
        string keyName = "newobject.txt";
        string filePath = @"*** file path ***";
```

```
            // Specify your bucket region (an example region is shown).
            RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

            var client = new AmazonS3Client(bucketRegion);
            await PutObjectsWithTagsAsync(client, bucketName, keyName, filePath);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uploads an object with tags. It then shows the tag
        /// values, changes the tags, and shows the new tags.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Initialized Amazon S3 client object used
        /// to call the methods to create and change an objects tags.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// bucket where the object will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the key name of the
        /// object to be tagged.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The directory location and file name of the
        /// object to be uploaded to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        public static async Task PutObjectsWithTagsAsync(IAmazonS3 client, string
bucketName, string keyName, string filePath)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create an object with tags.
                var putRequest = new PutObjectRequest
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    FilePath = filePath,
                    TagSet = new List<Tag>
                    {
                        new Tag { Key = "Keyx1", Value = "Value1" },
                        new Tag { Key = "Keyx2", Value = "Value2" },
                    },
                };

                PutObjectResponse response = await
client.PutObjectAsync(putRequest);

                // Now retrieve the new object's tags.
                GetObjectTaggingRequest getTagsRequest = new
GetObjectTaggingRequest()
```

```
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };

                GetObjectTaggingResponse objectTags = await
client.GetObjectTaggingAsync(getTagsRequest);

                // Display the tag values.
                objectTags.Tagging
                    .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key}, Value:
{t.Value}"));

                Tagging newTagSet = new Tagging()
                {
                    TagSet = new List<Tag>
                    {
                        new Tag { Key = "Key3", Value = "Value3" },
                        new Tag { Key = "Key4", Value = "Value4" },
                    },
                };

                PutObjectTaggingRequest putObjTagsRequest = new
PutObjectTaggingRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                    Tagging = newTagSet,
                };

                PutObjectTaggingResponse response2 = await
client.PutObjectTaggingAsync(putObjTagsRequest);

                // Retrieve the tags again and show the values.
                GetObjectTaggingRequest getTagsRequest2 = new
GetObjectTaggingRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = keyName,
                };
                GetObjectTaggingResponse objectTags2 = await
client.GetObjectTaggingAsync(getTagsRequest2);

                objectTags2.Tagging
```

```
                    .ForEach(t => Console.WriteLine($"Key: {t.Key}, Value:
{t.Value}"));
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                        $"Error: '{ex.Message}'");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetObjectTagging中的。

取得物件的合法保留組態

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 S3 儲存貯體的合法保留組態。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object legal hold details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockLegalHold> GetObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };
```

```
            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject legal hold for {objectKey} in {bucketName}:
" +
                                $"\n\tStatus: {response.LegalHold.Status}");
            return response.LegalHold;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockLegalHold();
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetObjectLegalHold中的。

鎖定 Amazon S3 對象

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 S3 物件鎖定功能。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行展示 Amazon S3 物件鎖定功能的互動式案例。

```
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace S3ObjectLockScenario;
```

```
public static class S3ObjectLockWorkflow
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
        1. Create test Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) buckets with different
 lock policies.
        2. Upload sample objects to each bucket.
        3. Set some Legal Hold and Retention Periods on objects and buckets.
        4. Investigate lock policies by viewing settings or attempting to delete or
 overwrite objects.
        5. Clean up objects and buckets.
   */

    public static S3ActionsWrapper _s3ActionsWrapper = null!;
    public static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;
    private static string _resourcePrefix = null!;
    private static string noLockBucketName = null!;
    private static string lockEnabledBucketName = null!;
    private static string retentionAfterCreationBucketName = null!;
    private static List<string> bucketNames = new List<string>();
    private static List<string> fileNames = new List<string>();

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>()
                    .AddTransient<S3ActionsWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
```

```
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        ConfigurationSetup();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
Object Locking Workflow Scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Setup(true);

            await DemoActionChoices();

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Cleaning up resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            await Cleanup(true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon S3 Object Locking Workflow is complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem: {ex.Message}");
            await Cleanup(true);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _s3ActionsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<S3ActionsWrapper>();
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Any setup operations needed.
    /// </summary>
    public static void ConfigurationSetup()
    {
        _resourcePrefix = _configuration["resourcePrefix"] ?? "dotnet-example";

        noLockBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-no-lock";
        lockEnabledBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-lock-enabled";
        retentionAfterCreationBucketName = _resourcePrefix + "-retention-after-
creation";

        bucketNames.Add(noLockBucketName);
        bucketNames.Add(lockEnabledBucketName);
        bucketNames.Add(retentionAfterCreationBucketName);
    }

    // <summary>
    /// Deploy necessary resources for the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Setup(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(
            "\nFor this workflow, we will use the AWS SDK for .NET to create several
 S3\n" +
            "buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking features.\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter when you are ready to start.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nS3 buckets can be created either with or without object
 lock enabled.");
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(noLockBucketName, false);
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(lockEnabledBucketName,
 true);
        await
 _s3ActionsWrapper.CreateBucketWithObjectLock(retentionAfterCreationBucketName,
 false);

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
```

```
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nA bucket can be configured to use object locking with a
default retention period.");
        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(retentionAfterCreationBucketName,
true,
            ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance, DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(1));

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        Console.WriteLine("\nObject lock policies can also be added to existing
buckets.");
        await _s3ActionsWrapper.EnableObjectLockOnBucket(lockEnabledBucketName);

        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        // Upload some files to the buckets.
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow let's add some test files:");
        var fileName = _configuration["exampleFileName"] ?? "exampleFile.txt";
        int fileCount = 2;
        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for uploading to a bucket.");
        }

        foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileCount; i++)
            {
                var numberedFileName = Path.GetFileNameWithoutExtension(fileName) +
i + Path.GetExtension(fileName);
                fileNames.Add(numberedFileName);
                await _s3ActionsWrapper.UploadFileAsync(bucketName,
numberedFileName, fileName);
            }
```

```
        }
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to continue.");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();

        if (!interactive)
            return true;
        Console.WriteLine("\nNow we can set some object lock policies on individual
files:");
        foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
        {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileNames.Count; i++)
            {
                // No modifications to the objects in the first bucket.
                if (bucketName != bucketNames[0])
                {
                    var exampleFileName = fileNames[i];
                    switch (i)
                    {
                        case 0:
                            {
                                var question =
                                    $"\nWould you like to add a legal hold to
{exampleFileName} in {bucketName}? (y/n)";
                                if (GetYesNoResponse(question))
                                {
                                    // Set a legal hold.
                                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName, exampleFileName,
ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.On);

                                }
                                break;
                            }
                        case 1:
                            {
                                var question =
                                    $"\nWould you like to add a 1 day Governance
retention period to {exampleFileName} in {bucketName}? (y/n)" +
                                    "\nReminder: Only a user with the
s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able to delete this file or its
bucket until the retention period has expired.";
                                if (GetYesNoResponse(question))
                                {
```

```
                                    // Set a Governance mode retention period for 1
day.
                                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(
                                        bucketName, exampleFileName,
                                        ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance,
                                        DateTime.UtcNow.AddDays(1));
                                }
                                break;
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    // <summary>
    /// List all of the current buckets and objects.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of buckets and objects.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<S3ObjectVersion>> ListBucketsAndObjects(bool
interactive)
    {
        var allObjects = new List<S3ObjectVersion>();
        foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
        {
            var objectsInBucket = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ListBucketObjectsAndVersions(bucketName);
            foreach (var objectKey in objectsInBucket.Versions)
            {
                allObjects.Add(objectKey);
            }
        }

        if (interactive)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nCurrent buckets and objects:\n");
            int i = 0;
            foreach (var bucketObject in allObjects)
            {
                i++;
```

```
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"{i}: {bucketObject.Key} \n\tBucket:
{bucketObject.BucketName}\n\tVersion: {bucketObject.VersionId}");
            }
        }

        return allObjects;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Present the user with the demo action choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> DemoActionChoices()
    {
        var choices = new string[]{
            "List all files in buckets.",
            "Attempt to delete a file.",
            "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
            "Attempt to overwrite a file.",
            "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
            "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
            "Finish the workflow."};

        var choice = 0;
        // Keep asking the user until they choose to move on.
        while (choice != 6)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            choice = GetChoiceResponse(
                "\nExplore the S3 locking features by selecting one of the following
choices:"
                , choices);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            switch (choice)
            {
                case 0:
                    {
                        await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        break;
                    }
                case 1:
                    {
```

```
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
delete:");
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, false, allFiles[fileChoice].VersionId);
                        break;
                    }
                case 2:
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
delete:");
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, true, allFiles[fileChoice].VersionId);
                        break;
                    }
                case 3:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
                        if (!File.Exists(allFiles[fileChoice].Key))
                        {
                            await using StreamWriter sw =
File.CreateText(allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                                "This is a sample file for uploading to a bucket.");
                        }
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.UploadFileAsync(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key, allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        break;
                    }
                case 4:
                    {
```

```
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object and
bucket to view:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectRetention(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName);
                        break;
                    }
                case 5:
                    {
                        var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(true);
                        Console.WriteLine("\nEnter the number of the object to
view:");
                        var fileChoice = GetChoiceResponse(null, allFiles.Select(f
=> f.Key).ToArray());
                        await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectLegalHold(allFiles[fileChoice].BucketName,
allFiles[fileChoice].Key);
                        break;
                    }
            }
        }
        return true;
    }

    // <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run as interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        if (!interactive || GetYesNoResponse("Do you want to clean up all files and
buckets? (y/n) "))
        {
            // Remove all locks and delete all buckets and objects.
            var allFiles = await ListBucketsAndObjects(false);
            foreach (var fileInfo in allFiles)
```

```
            {
                // Check for a legal hold.
                var legalHold = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectLegalHold(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key);
                if (legalHold?.Status?.Value == ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.On)
                {
                    await
_s3ActionsWrapper.ModifyObjectLegalHold(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key,
ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.Off);
                }

                // Check for a retention period.
                var retention = await
_s3ActionsWrapper.GetObjectRetention(fileInfo.BucketName, fileInfo.Key);
                var hasRetentionPeriod = retention?.Mode ==
ObjectLockRetentionMode.Governance && retention.RetainUntilDate >
DateTime.UtcNow.Date;
                await _s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteObjectFromBucket(fileInfo.BucketName,
fileInfo.Key, hasRetentionPeriod, fileInfo.VersionId);
            }

            foreach (var bucketName in bucketNames)
            {
                await _s3ActionsWrapper.DeleteBucketByName(bucketName);
            }

        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Ok, we'll leave the resources intact.\n" +
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
incur unexpected charges."
            );
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
 StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a choice response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="choices">The choices to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>The index of the selected choice</returns>
    private static int GetChoiceResponse(string? question, string[] choices)
    {
        if (question != null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);

            for (int i = 0; i < choices.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {choices[i]}");
            }
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > choices.Length)
        {
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        return choiceNumber - 1;
    }
}
```

S3 函數的包裝類。

```
using System.Net;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;

namespace S3ObjectLockScenario;

/// <summary>
/// Encapsulate the Amazon S3 operations.
/// </summary>
public class S3ActionsWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonS3 _amazonS3;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the S3ActionsWrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonS3">The injected S3 client.</param>
    public S3ActionsWrapper(IAmazonS3 amazonS3, IConfiguration configuration)
    {
        _amazonS3 = amazonS3;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock actions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to create.</param>
    /// <param name="enableObjectLock">True to enable object lock on the bucket.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithObjectLock(string bucketName, bool
 enableObjectLock)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCreating bucket {bucketName} with object lock
 {enableObjectLock}.");
        try
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                UseClientRegion = true,
                ObjectLockEnabledForBucket = enableObjectLock,
            };
```

```
            var response = await _amazonS3.PutBucketAsync(request);

            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating bucket: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> EnableObjectLockOnBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled("Enabled"),
                },
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded an object lock policy to bucket
{bucketName}.");
```

```
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date retention expires.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectRetentionPeriod(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime
retainUntilDate)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                Retention = new ObjectLockRetention()
                {
                    Mode = retention,
                    RetainUntilDate = retainUntilDate
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSet retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}
until {retainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying retention period:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
```

```
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to modify.</param>
    /// <param name="retention">The retention mode.</param>
    /// <param name="retainUntilDate">The date for retention until.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyBucketDefaultRetention(string bucketName, bool
enableObjectLock, ObjectLockRetentionMode retention, DateTime retainUntilDate)
    {
        var enabledString = enableObjectLock ? "Enabled" : "Disabled";
        var timeDifference = retainUntilDate.Subtract(DateTime.Now);
        try
        {
            // First, enable Versioning on the bucket.
            await _amazonS3.PutBucketVersioningAsync(new
PutBucketVersioningRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                VersioningConfig = new S3BucketVersioningConfig()
                {
                    EnableMfaDelete = false,
                    Status = VersionStatus.Enabled
                }
            });

            var request = new PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                ObjectLockConfiguration = new ObjectLockConfiguration()
                {
                    ObjectLockEnabled = new ObjectLockEnabled(enabledString),
                    Rule = new ObjectLockRule()
                    {
                        DefaultRetention = new DefaultRetention()
                        {
                            Mode = retention,
                            Days = timeDifference.Days // Can be specified in days
or years but not both.
                        }
                    }
```

```
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tAdded a default retention to bucket
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying object lock: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object retention details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockRetention> GetObjectRetention(string bucketName,
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectRetentionRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectRetentionAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject retention for {objectKey} in {bucketName}:
" +
                              $"\n\t{response.Retention.Mode} until
{response.Retention.RetainUntilDate:d}.");
            return response.Retention;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock retention:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockRetention();
```

```
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="holdStatus">The On or Off status for the legal hold.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> ModifyObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
        string objectKey, ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus holdStatus)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new PutObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                LegalHold = new ObjectLockLegalHold()
                {
                    Status = holdStatus
                }
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tModified legal hold for {objectKey} in
{bucketName}.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tError modifying legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket of the object.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The object key.</param>
    /// <returns>The object legal hold details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockLegalHold> GetObjectLegalHold(string bucketName,
```

```
        string objectKey)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLegalHoldRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLegalHoldAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tObject legal hold for {objectKey} in {bucketName}:
" +
                              $"\n\tStatus: {response.LegalHold.Status}");
            return response.LegalHold;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockLegalHold();
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket to get details.</param>
    /// <returns>The bucket's object lock configuration details.</returns>
    public async Task<ObjectLockConfiguration>
GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            };

            var response = await _amazonS3.GetObjectLockConfigurationAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket object lock config for {bucketName} in
{bucketName}: " +
                              $"\n\tEnabled:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.ObjectLockEnabled}" +
```

```
                                $"\n\tRule:
{response.ObjectLockConfiguration.Rule?.DefaultRetention}");

            return response.ObjectLockConfiguration;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to fetch object lock config:
'{ex.Message}'");
            return new ObjectLockConfiguration();
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Upload a file from the local computer to an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectName">The object to upload.</param>
    /// <param name="filePath">The path, including file name, of the object to
upload.</param>
    /// <returns>True if success.<returns>
    public async Task<bool> UploadFileAsync(string bucketName, string objectName,
string filePath)
    {
        var request = new PutObjectRequest
        {
            BucketName = bucketName,
            Key = objectName,
            FilePath = filePath,
            ChecksumAlgorithm = ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256
        };

        var response = await _amazonS3.PutObjectAsync(request);
        if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tSuccessfully uploaded {objectName} to
{bucketName}.");
            return true;
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCould not upload {objectName} to {bucketName}.");
            return false;
        }
```

```
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List bucket objects and versions.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of objects and versions.</returns>
    public async Task<ListVersionsResponse> ListBucketObjectsAndVersions(string
 bucketName)
    {
        var request = new ListVersionsRequest()
        {
            BucketName = bucketName
        };

        var response = await _amazonS3.ListVersionsAsync(request);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an object from a specific bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="hasRetention">True if the object has retention settings.</
param>
    /// <param name="versionId">Optional versionId.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteObjectFromBucket(string bucketName, string
 objectKey, bool hasRetention, string? versionId = null)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = objectKey,
                VersionId = versionId,
            };
            if (hasRetention)
            {
                // Set the BypassGovernanceRetention header
                // if the file has retention settings.
                request.BypassGovernanceRetention = true;
```

```
            }
            await _amazonS3.DeleteObjectAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Deleted {objectKey} in {bucketName}.");
            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete object {objectKey} in bucket
 {bucketName}: " + ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a specific bucket.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket to use.</param>
    /// <param name="objectKey">The key of the object to delete.</param>
    /// <param name="versionId">Optional versionId.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteBucketByName(string bucketName)
    {
        try
        {
            var request = new DeleteBucketRequest() { BucketName = bucketName, };
            var response = await _amazonS3.DeleteBucketAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDelete for {bucketName} complete.");
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tUnable to delete bucket {bucketName}: " +
 ex.Message);
            return false;
        }

    }

}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。

- GetObjectLegalHold
- GetObjectLockConfiguration
- GetObjectRetention
- PutObjectLegalHold
- PutObjectLockConfiguration
- PutObjectRetention

管理存取控制清單 (ACL)

下列程式碼範例示範如何管理 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的存取控制清單 (ACL)。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to manage Amazon Simple Storage Service
/// (Amazon S3) access control lists (ACLs) to control Amazon S3 bucket
/// access.
/// </summary>
public class ManageACLs
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket1";
        string newBucketName = "doc-example-bucket2";
        string keyName = "sample-object.txt";
        string emailAddress = "someone@example.com";

        // If the AWS Region where your bucket is located is different from
        // the Region defined for the default user, pass the Amazon S3 bucket's
```

```
            // name to the client constructor. It should look like this:
            // RegionEndpoint bucketRegion = RegionEndpoint.USEast1;
            IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

            await TestBucketObjectACLsAsync(client, bucketName, newBucketName,
keyName, emailAddress);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon S3 bucket with a canned ACL, then retrieves the ACL
        /// information and then adds a new ACL to one of the objects in the
        /// Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
call
        /// methods to create a bucket, get an ACL, and add a different ACL to
        /// one of the objects.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the original Amazon S3
        /// bucket name.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// new bucket that will be created.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the key name of an Amazon S3
        /// object for which we will change the ACL.</param>
        /// <param name="emailAddress">A string representing the email address
        /// belonging to the person to whom access to the Amazon S3 bucket will be
        /// granted.</param>
        public static async Task TestBucketObjectACLsAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string bucketName,
            string newBucketName,
            string keyName,
            string emailAddress)
        {
            try
            {
                // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket and specify canned ACL.
                var success = await CreateBucketWithCannedACLAsync(client,
newBucketName);

                // Get the ACL on a bucket.
                await GetBucketACLAsync(client, bucketName);

                // Add (replace) the ACL on an object in a bucket.
```

```
                await AddACLToExistingObjectAsync(client, bucketName, keyName,
 emailAddress);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception amazonS3Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Exception: {amazonS3Exception.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon S3 bucket with a canned ACL attached.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="newBucketName">A string representing the name of the
        /// new Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
        /// <returns>Returns a boolean value indicating success or failure.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> CreateBucketWithCannedACLAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string newBucketName)
        {
            var request = new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = newBucketName,
                BucketRegion = S3Region.EUWest1,

                // Add a canned ACL.
                CannedACL = S3CannedACL.LogDeliveryWrite,
            };

            var response = await client.PutBucketAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }


        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the ACL associated with the Amazon S3 bucket name in the
        /// bucketName parameter.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The Amazon S3 bucket for which we want to get
 the
        /// ACL list.</param>
```

```
        /// <returns>Returns an S3AccessControlList returned from the call to
        /// GetACLAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<S3AccessControlList> GetBucketACLAsync(IAmazonS3
 client, string bucketName)
        {
            GetACLResponse response = await client.GetACLAsync(new GetACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
            });

            return response.AccessControlList;
        }



        /// <summary>
        /// Adds a new ACL to an existing object in the Amazon S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to call
        /// PutBucketAsync.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">A string representing the name of the Amazon S3
        /// bucket containing the object to which we want to apply a new ACL.</
param>
        /// <param name="keyName">A string representing the name of the object
        /// to which we want to apply the new ACL.</param>
        /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the person to whom
        /// we will be applying to whom access will be granted.</param>
        public static async Task AddACLToExistingObjectAsync(IAmazonS3 client,
 string bucketName, string keyName, string emailAddress)
        {
            // Retrieve the ACL for an object.
            GetACLResponse aclResponse = await client.GetACLAsync(new GetACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
            });

            S3AccessControlList acl = aclResponse.AccessControlList;

            // Retrieve the owner.
            Owner owner = acl.Owner;

            // Clear existing grants.
            acl.Grants.Clear();
```

```
            // Add a grant to reset the owner's full permission
            // (the previous clear statement removed all permissions).
            var fullControlGrant = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { CanonicalUser = acl.Owner.Id },
            };
            acl.AddGrant(fullControlGrant.Grantee, S3Permission.FULL_CONTROL);

            // Specify email to identify grantee for granting permissions.
            var grantUsingEmail = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { EmailAddress = emailAddress },
                Permission = S3Permission.WRITE_ACP,
            };

            // Specify log delivery group as grantee.
            var grantLogDeliveryGroup = new S3Grant
            {
                Grantee = new S3Grantee { URI = "http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/
LogDelivery" },
                Permission = S3Permission.WRITE,
            };

            // Create a new ACL.
            var newAcl = new S3AccessControlList
            {
                Grants = new List<S3Grant> { grantUsingEmail,
 grantLogDeliveryGroup },
                Owner = owner,
            };

            // Set the new ACL. We're throwing away the response here.
            _ = await client.PutACLAsync(new PutACLRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                AccessControlList = newAcl,
            });
        }

    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetBucketAcl
  - GetObjectAcl
  - PutBucketAcl
  - PutObjectAcl

執行分段複製

下列程式碼範例示範如何執行 Amazon S3 物件的分段複製。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to perform a multi-part copy from one Amazon
/// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket to another.
/// </summary>
public class MPUapiCopyObj
{
    private const string SourceBucket = "doc-example-bucket1";
    private const string TargetBucket = "doc-example-bucket2";
    private const string SourceObjectKey = "example.mov";
    private const string TargetObjectKey = "copied_video_file.mov";

    /// <summary>
    /// This method starts the multi-part upload.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
```

```
        {
            var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            Console.WriteLine("Copying object...");
            await MPUCopyObjectAsync(s3Client);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method uses the passed client object to perform a multipart
        /// copy operation.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An Amazon S3 client object that will be used
        /// to perform the copy.</param>
        public static async Task MPUCopyObjectAsync(AmazonS3Client client)
        {
            // Create a list to store the copy part responses.
            var copyResponses = new List<CopyPartResponse>();

            // Setup information required to initiate the multipart upload.
            var initiateRequest = new InitiateMultipartUploadRequest
            {
                BucketName = TargetBucket,
                Key = TargetObjectKey,
            };

            // Initiate the upload.
            InitiateMultipartUploadResponse initResponse =
                await client.InitiateMultipartUploadAsync(initiateRequest);

            // Save the upload ID.
            string uploadId = initResponse.UploadId;

            try
            {
                // Get the size of the object.
                var metadataRequest = new GetObjectMetadataRequest
                {
                    BucketName = SourceBucket,
                    Key = SourceObjectKey,
                };

                GetObjectMetadataResponse metadataResponse =
                    await client.GetObjectMetadataAsync(metadataRequest);
                var objectSize = metadataResponse.ContentLength; // Length in bytes.
```

```
                // Copy the parts.
                var partSize = 5 * (long)Math.Pow(2, 20); // Part size is 5 MB.

                long bytePosition = 0;
                for (int i = 1; bytePosition < objectSize; i++)
                {
                    var copyRequest = new CopyPartRequest
                    {
                        DestinationBucket = TargetBucket,
                        DestinationKey = TargetObjectKey,
                        SourceBucket = SourceBucket,
                        SourceKey = SourceObjectKey,
                        UploadId = uploadId,
                        FirstByte = bytePosition,
                        LastByte = bytePosition + partSize - 1 >= objectSize ?
objectSize - 1 : bytePosition + partSize - 1,
                        PartNumber = i,
                    };

                    copyResponses.Add(await client.CopyPartAsync(copyRequest));

                    bytePosition += partSize;
                }

                // Set up to complete the copy.
                var completeRequest = new CompleteMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = TargetBucket,
                    Key = TargetObjectKey,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };
                completeRequest.AddPartETags(copyResponses);

                // Complete the copy.
                CompleteMultipartUploadResponse completeUploadResponse =
                    await client.CompleteMultipartUploadAsync(completeRequest);
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception e)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error encountered on server.
Message:'{e.Message}' when writing an object");
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Unknown encountered on server.
Message:'{e.Message}' when writing an object");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CompleteMultipartUpload
  - CreateMultipartUpload
  - GetObjectMetadata
  - UploadPartCopy

上傳或下載大型檔案

下列程式碼範例示範如何將大型檔案上傳或下載到 Amazon S3，以及從 Amazon S3 上傳或下載。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用分段上傳以上傳物件。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Amazon S3 呼叫可在 S3 儲存貯體之間傳輸檔案的函數 TransferUtility。

```
global using System.Text;
global using Amazon.S3;
global using Amazon.S3.Model;
global using Amazon.S3.Transfer;
global using TransferUtilityBasics;



// This Amazon S3 client uses the default user credentials
// defined for this computer.
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
```

```
IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();
var transferUtil = new TransferUtility(client);
IConfiguration _configuration;

_configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
    .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
    .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from JSON file.
    .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
        true) // Optionally load local settings.
    .Build();

// Edit the values in settings.json to use an S3 bucket and files that
// exist on your AWS account and on the local computer where you
// run this scenario.
var bucketName = _configuration["BucketName"];
var localPath =
 $"{Environment.GetFolderPath(Environment.SpecialFolder.ApplicationData)}\
\TransferFolder";

DisplayInstructions();

PressEnter();

Console.WriteLine();

// Upload a single file to an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Upload a single file");

var fileToUpload = _configuration["FileToUpload"];
Console.WriteLine($"Uploading {fileToUpload} to the S3 bucket, {bucketName}.");

var success = await TransferMethods.UploadSingleFileAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 fileToUpload, localPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded the file, {fileToUpload} to
 {bucketName}.");
}

PressEnter();

// Upload a local directory to an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Upload all files from a local directory");
Console.WriteLine("Upload all the files in a local folder to an S3 bucket.");
```

```
const string keyPrefix = "UploadFolder";
var uploadPath = $"{localPath}\\UploadFolder";

Console.WriteLine($"Uploading the files in {uploadPath} to {bucketName}");
DisplayTitle($"{uploadPath} files");
DisplayLocalFiles(uploadPath);
Console.WriteLine();

PressEnter();

success = await TransferMethods.UploadFullDirectoryAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 keyPrefix, uploadPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Successfully uploaded the files in {uploadPath} to
 {bucketName}.");
    Console.WriteLine($"{bucketName} currently contains the following files:");
    await DisplayBucketFiles(client, bucketName, keyPrefix);
    Console.WriteLine();
}

PressEnter();

// Download a single file from an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Download a single file");
Console.WriteLine("Now we will download a single file from an S3 bucket.");

var keyName = _configuration["FileToDownload"];

Console.WriteLine($"Downloading {keyName} from {bucketName}.");

success = await TransferMethods.DownloadSingleFileAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 keyName, localPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine("$Successfully downloaded the file, {keyName} from
 {bucketName}.");
}

PressEnter();

// Download the contents of a directory from an S3 bucket.
DisplayTitle("Download the contents of an S3 bucket");
var s3Path = _configuration["S3Path"];
```

```
var downloadPath = $"{localPath}\\{s3Path}";

Console.WriteLine($"Downloading the contents of {bucketName}\\{s3Path}");
Console.WriteLine($"{bucketName}\\{s3Path} contains the following files:");
await DisplayBucketFiles(client, bucketName, s3Path);
Console.WriteLine();

success = await TransferMethods.DownloadS3DirectoryAsync(transferUtil, bucketName,
 s3Path, downloadPath);
if (success)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"Downloaded the files in {bucketName} to {downloadPath}.");
    Console.WriteLine($"{downloadPath} now contains the following files:");
    DisplayLocalFiles(downloadPath);
}

Console.WriteLine("\nThe TransferUtility Basics application has completed.");
PressEnter();

// Displays the title for a section of the scenario.
static void DisplayTitle(string titleText)
{
    var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
    Console.WriteLine(CenterText(titleText));
    Console.WriteLine(sepBar);
}

// Displays a description of the actions to be performed by the scenario.
static void DisplayInstructions()
{
    var sepBar = new string('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    DisplayTitle("Amazon S3 Transfer Utility Basics");
    Console.WriteLine("This program shows how to use the Amazon S3 Transfer
 Utility.");
    Console.WriteLine("It performs the following actions:");
    Console.WriteLine("\t1. Upload a single object to an S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t2. Upload an entire directory from the local computer to an
\n\t  S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t3. Download a single object from an S3 bucket.");
    Console.WriteLine("\t4. Download the objects in an S3 bucket to a local
 directory.");
```

```
    Console.WriteLine($"\n{sepBar}");
}

// Pauses the scenario.
static void PressEnter()
{
    Console.WriteLine("Press <Enter> to continue.");
    _ = Console.ReadLine();
    Console.WriteLine("\n");
}

// Returns the string textToCenter, padded on the left with spaces
// that center the text on the console display.
static string CenterText(string textToCenter)
{
    var centeredText = new StringBuilder();
    var screenWidth = Console.WindowWidth;
    centeredText.Append(new string(' ', (int)(screenWidth - textToCenter.Length) /
 2));
    centeredText.Append(textToCenter);
    return centeredText.ToString();
}

// Displays a list of file names included in the specified path.
static void DisplayLocalFiles(string localPath)
{
    var fileList = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
    if (fileList.Length > 0)
    {
        foreach (var fileName in fileList)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(fileName);
        }
    }
}

// Displays a list of the files in the specified S3 bucket and prefix.
static async Task DisplayBucketFiles(IAmazonS3 client, string bucketName, string
 s3Path)
{
    ListObjectsV2Request request = new()
    {
        BucketName = bucketName,
        Prefix = s3Path,
```

```
        MaxKeys = 5,
    };

    var response = new ListObjectsV2Response();

    do
    {
        response = await client.ListObjectsV2Async(request);

        response.S3Objects
            .ForEach(obj => Console.WriteLine($"{obj.Key}"));

        // If the response is truncated, set the request ContinuationToken
        // from the NextContinuationToken property of the response.
        request.ContinuationToken = response.NextContinuationToken;
    } while (response.IsTruncated);
}
```

上傳單一檔案。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads a single file from the local computer to an S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket where the file
        /// will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="fileName">The name of the file to upload.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local path where the file is stored.</param>
        /// <returns>A boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadSingleFileAsync(
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string fileName,
            string localPath)
        {
            if (File.Exists($"{localPath}\\{fileName}"))
            {
                try
                {
```

```
                    await transferUtil.UploadAsync(new TransferUtilityUploadRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        Key = fileName,
                        FilePath = $"{localPath}\\{fileName}",
                    });

                    return true;
                }
                catch (AmazonS3Exception s3Ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Could not upload {fileName} from {localPath}
 because:");
                    Console.WriteLine(s3Ex.Message);
                    return false;
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{fileName} does not exist in {localPath}");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

上傳整個本機目錄。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Uploads all the files in a local directory to a directory in an S3
        /// bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket where the files
        /// will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="keyPrefix">The key prefix is the S3 directory where
        /// the files will be stored.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local directory that contains the files
        /// to be uploaded.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> UploadFullDirectoryAsync(
```

```
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string keyPrefix,
            string localPath)
        {
            if (Directory.Exists(localPath))
            {
                try
                {
                    await transferUtil.UploadDirectoryAsync(new
TransferUtilityUploadDirectoryRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        KeyPrefix = keyPrefix,
                        Directory = localPath,
                    });

                    return true;
                }
                catch (AmazonS3Exception s3Ex)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"Can't upload the contents of {localPath}
because:");
                    Console.WriteLine(s3Ex?.Message);
                    return false;
                }
            }
            else
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"The directory {localPath} does not exist.");
                return false;
            }
        }
```

下載單一檔案。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Download a single file from an S3 bucket to the local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
```

```
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the S3 bucket containing the
        /// file to download.</param>
        /// <param name="keyName">The name of the file to download.</param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The path on the local computer where the
        /// downloaded file will be saved.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the results of the action.</returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadSingleFileAsync(
        TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string keyName,
            string localPath)
        {
            await transferUtil.DownloadAsync(new TransferUtilityDownloadRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = keyName,
                FilePath = $"{localPath}\\{keyName}",
            });

            return (File.Exists($"{localPath}\\{keyName}"));
        }
```

下載 S3 儲存貯體的內容。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Downloads the contents of a directory in an S3 bucket to a
        /// directory on the local computer.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="transferUtil">The transfer initialized TransferUtility
        /// object.</param>
        /// <param name="bucketName">The bucket containing the files to download.</
param>
        /// <param name="s3Path">The S3 directory where the files are located.</
param>
        /// <param name="localPath">The local path to which the files will be
        /// saved.</param>
        /// <returns>A Boolean value representing the success of the action.</
returns>
        public static async Task<bool> DownloadS3DirectoryAsync(
```

```
            TransferUtility transferUtil,
            string bucketName,
            string s3Path,
            string localPath)
        {
            int fileCount = 0;

            // If the directory doesn't exist, it will be created.
            if (Directory.Exists(s3Path))
            {
                var files = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
                fileCount = files.Length;
            }

            await transferUtil.DownloadDirectoryAsync(new
TransferUtilityDownloadDirectoryRequest
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                LocalDirectory = localPath,
                S3Directory = s3Path,
            });

            if (Directory.Exists(localPath))
            {
                var files = Directory.GetFiles(localPath);
                if (files.Length > fileCount)
                {
                    return true;
                }

                // No change in the number of files. Assume
                // the download failed.
                return false;
            }

            // The local directory doesn't exist. No files
            // were downloaded.
            return false;
        }
```

使用追蹤上傳進度 TransferUtility。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Transfer;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to track the progress of a multipart upload
/// using the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) TransferUtility to
/// upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
/// </summary>
public class TrackMPUUsingHighLevelAPI
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string bucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
        string keyName = "sample_pic.png";
        string path = "filepath/directory/";
        string filePath = $"{path}{keyName}";

        // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
        // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
        // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
        // For example: RegionEndpoint.USWest2 or RegionEndpoint.USEast2.
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

        await TrackMPUAsync(client, bucketName, filePath, keyName);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Starts an Amazon S3 multipart upload and assigns an event handler to
    /// track the progress of the upload.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 client object used to
    /// perform the multipart upload.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket to which to upload
    /// the file.</param>
    /// <param name="filePath">The path, including the file name of the
    /// file to be uploaded to the Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
    /// <param name="keyName">The file name to be used in the
    /// destination Amazon S3 bucket.</param>
    public static async Task TrackMPUAsync(
        IAmazonS3 client,
        string bucketName,
```

```
            string filePath,
            string keyName)
        {
            try
            {
                var fileTransferUtility = new TransferUtility(client);

                // Use TransferUtilityUploadRequest to configure options.
                // In this example we subscribe to an event.
                var uploadRequest =
                    new TransferUtilityUploadRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = bucketName,
                        FilePath = filePath,
                        Key = keyName,
                    };

                uploadRequest.UploadProgressEvent +=
                    new EventHandler<UploadProgressArgs>(
                        UploadRequest_UploadPartProgressEvent);

                await fileTransferUtility.UploadAsync(uploadRequest);
                Console.WriteLine("Upload completed");
            }
            catch (AmazonS3Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error:: {ex.Message}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Event handler to check the progress of the multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="sender">The object that raised the event.</param>
        /// <param name="e">The object that contains multipart upload
        /// information.</param>
        public static void UploadRequest_UploadPartProgressEvent(object sender,
UploadProgressArgs e)
        {
            // Process event.
            Console.WriteLine($"{e.TransferredBytes}/{e.TotalBytes}");
        }
    }
```

使用加密上傳物件。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.IO;
using System.Security.Cryptography;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Uses the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) low level API to
/// perform a multipart upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
/// </summary>
public class SSECLowLevelMPUcopyObject
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string existingBucketName = "doc-example-bucket";
        string sourceKeyName = "sample_file.txt";
        string targetKeyName = "sample_file_copy.txt";
        string filePath = $"sample\\{targetKeyName}";

        // If the AWS Region defined for your default user is different
        // from the Region where your Amazon S3 bucket is located,
        // pass the Region name to the Amazon S3 client object's constructor.
        // For example: RegionEndpoint.USEast1.
        IAmazonS3 client = new AmazonS3Client();

        // Create the encryption key.
        var base64Key = CreateEncryptionKey();

        await CreateSampleObjUsingClientEncryptionKeyAsync(
            client,
            existingBucketName,
            sourceKeyName,
            filePath,
            base64Key);
    }

    /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Creates the encryption key to use with the multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <returns>A string containing the base64-encoded key for encrypting
        /// the multipart upload.</returns>
        public static string CreateEncryptionKey()
        {
            Aes aesEncryption = Aes.Create();
            aesEncryption.KeySize = 256;
            aesEncryption.GenerateKey();
            string base64Key = Convert.ToBase64String(aesEncryption.Key);
            return base64Key;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates and uploads an object using a multipart upload.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon S3 object used to
        /// initialize and perform the multipart upload.</param>
        /// <param name="existingBucketName">The name of the bucket to which
        /// the object will be uploaded.</param>
        /// <param name="sourceKeyName">The source object name.</param>
        /// <param name="filePath">The location of the source object.</param>
        /// <param name="base64Key">The encryption key to use with the upload.</
param>
        public static async Task CreateSampleObjUsingClientEncryptionKeyAsync(
            IAmazonS3 client,
            string existingBucketName,
            string sourceKeyName,
            string filePath,
            string base64Key)
        {
            List<UploadPartResponse> uploadResponses = new
 List<UploadPartResponse>();

            InitiateMultipartUploadRequest initiateRequest = new
 InitiateMultipartUploadRequest
            {
                BucketName = existingBucketName,
                Key = sourceKeyName,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
 ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
            };
```

```
            InitiateMultipartUploadResponse initResponse =
               await client.InitiateMultipartUploadAsync(initiateRequest);

            long contentLength = new FileInfo(filePath).Length;
            long partSize = 5 * (long)Math.Pow(2, 20); // 5 MB

            try
            {
                long filePosition = 0;
                for (int i = 1; filePosition < contentLength; i++)
                {
                    UploadPartRequest uploadRequest = new UploadPartRequest
                    {
                        BucketName = existingBucketName,
                        Key = sourceKeyName,
                        UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                        PartNumber = i,
                        PartSize = partSize,
                        FilePosition = filePosition,
                        FilePath = filePath,
                        ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod =
ServerSideEncryptionCustomerMethod.AES256,
                        ServerSideEncryptionCustomerProvidedKey = base64Key,
                    };

                    // Upload part and add response to our list.
                    uploadResponses.Add(await
client.UploadPartAsync(uploadRequest));

                    filePosition += partSize;
                }

                CompleteMultipartUploadRequest completeRequest = new
CompleteMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = existingBucketName,
                    Key = sourceKeyName,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };
                completeRequest.AddPartETags(uploadResponses);

                CompleteMultipartUploadResponse completeUploadResponse =
                    await client.CompleteMultipartUploadAsync(completeRequest);
            }
```

```
            catch (Exception exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Exception occurred: {exception.Message}");

                // If there was an error, abort the multipart upload.
                AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMPURequest = new
AbortMultipartUploadRequest
                {
                    BucketName = existingBucketName,
                    Key = sourceKeyName,
                    UploadId = initResponse.UploadId,
                };

                await client.AbortMultipartUploadAsync(abortMPURequest);
            }
        }
    }
```

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體而觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.S3;
```

```
using System;
using Amazon.Lambda.S3Events;
using System.Web;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace S3Integration
{
    public class Function
    {
        private static AmazonS3Client _s3Client;
        public Function() : this(null)
        {
        }

        internal Function(AmazonS3Client s3Client)
        {
            _s3Client = s3Client ?? new AmazonS3Client();
        }

        public async Task<string> Handler(S3Event evt, ILambdaContext context)
        {
            try
            {
                if (evt.Records.Count <= 0)
                {
                    context.Logger.LogLine("Empty S3 Event received");
                    return string.Empty;
                }

                var bucket = evt.Records[0].S3.Bucket.Name;
                var key = HttpUtility.UrlDecode(evt.Records[0].S3.Object.Key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Request is for {bucket} and {key}");

                var objectResult = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(bucket, key);

                context.Logger.LogLine($"Returning {objectResult.Key}");

                return objectResult.Key;
            }
```

```
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                context.Logger.LogLine($"Error processing request - {e.Message}");

                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

S3 冰川範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 S3 Glacier 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

哈囉，Amazon S3 Glacier

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon S3 Glacier。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.Glacier;
using Amazon.Glacier.Model;

namespace GlacierActions;

public static class HelloGlacier
{
```

```
    static async Task Main()
    {
        var glacierService = new AmazonGlacierClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Hello Amazon Glacier!");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list your Glacier vaults:");

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the vaults using a paginator.
        var glacierVaultPaginator = glacierService.Paginators.ListVaults(
            new ListVaultsRequest { AccountId = "-" });

        await foreach (var vault in glacierVaultPaginator.VaultList)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{vault.CreationDate}:{vault.VaultName}, ARN:
{vault.VaultARN}");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListVaults中的。

主題

- 動作

動作

AddTagsToVault

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AddTagsToVault`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add tags to the items in an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to add tags to.</param>
    /// <param name="key">The name of the object to tag.</param>
    /// <param name="value">The tag value to add.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddTagsToVaultAsync(string vaultName, string key, string
value)
    {
        var request = new AddTagsToVaultRequest
        {
            Tags = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { key, value },
                },
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.AddTagsToVaultAsync(request);
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.NoContent;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AddTagsToVault中的。

`CreateVault`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateVault`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to create.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateVaultAsync(string vaultName)
```

```
    {
        var request = new CreateVaultRequest
        {
            // Setting the AccountId to "-" means that
            // the account associated with the current
            // account will be used.
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.CreateVaultAsync(request);

        Console.WriteLine($"Created {vaultName} at: {response.Location}");

        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.Created;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateVault中的。

`DescribeVault`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeVault`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the vault.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DescribeVaultAsync(string vaultName)
    {
        var request = new DescribeVaultRequest
        {
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
```

```
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.DescribeVaultAsync(request);

        // Display the information about the vault.
        Console.WriteLine($"{response.VaultName}\tARN: {response.VaultARN}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Created on: {response.CreationDate}\tNumber of Archives:
{response.NumberOfArchives}\tSize (in bytes): {response.SizeInBytes}");
        if (response.LastInventoryDate != DateTime.MinValue)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Last inventory: {response.LastInventoryDate}");
        }

        return response.VaultARN;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeVault中的。

`InitiateJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`InitiateJob`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從資料保險箱擷取歸檔。此範例使用 ArchiveTransferManager 類別。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 ArchiveTransferManager

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Download an archive from an Amazon S3 Glacier vault using the Archive
    /// Transfer Manager.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault containing the object.</param>
    /// <param name="archiveId">The Id of the archive to download.</param>
    /// <param name="localFilePath">The local directory where the file will
    /// be stored after download.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DownloadArchiveWithArchiveManagerAsync(string vaultName,
string archiveId, string localFilePath)
    {
        try
        {
            var manager = new ArchiveTransferManager(_glacierService);

            var options = new DownloadOptions
            {
                StreamTransferProgress = Progress!,
            };

            // Download an archive.
            Console.WriteLine("Initiating the archive retrieval job and then polling
SQS queue for the archive to be available.");
            Console.WriteLine("When the archive is available, downloading will
begin.");
            await manager.DownloadAsync(vaultName, archiveId, localFilePath,
options);

            return true;
        }
        catch (AmazonGlacierException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Event handler to track the progress of the Archive Transfer Manager.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sender">The object that raised the event.</param>
    /// <param name="args">The argument values from the object that raised the
    /// event.</param>
    static void Progress(object sender, StreamTransferProgressArgs args)
    {
        if (args.PercentDone != _currentPercentage)
        {
            _currentPercentage = args.PercentDone;
            Console.WriteLine($"Downloaded {_currentPercentage}%");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考InitiateJob中的。

ListJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListJobs。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// List Amazon S3 Glacier jobs.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to list jobs for.</param>
/// <returns>A list of Amazon S3 Glacier jobs.</returns>
public async Task<List<GlacierJobDescription>> ListJobsAsync(string vaultName)
{
    var request = new ListJobsRequest
    {
        // Using a hyphen "-" for the Account Id will
        // cause the SDK to use the Account Id associated
        // with the current account.
        AccountId = "-",
        VaultName = vaultName,
    };

    var response = await _glacierService.ListJobsAsync(request);

    return response.JobList;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListJobs中的。

ListTagsForVault

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTagsForVault。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List tags for an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the vault to list tags for.</param>
    /// <returns>A dictionary listing the tags attached to each object in the
    /// vault and its tags.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, string>> ListTagsForVaultAsync(string
vaultName)
    {
        var request = new ListTagsForVaultRequest
        {
            // Using a hyphen "-" for the Account Id will
            // cause the SDK to use the Account Id associated
            // with the default user.
            AccountId = "-",
            VaultName = vaultName,
        };

        var response = await _glacierService.ListTagsForVaultAsync(request);

        return response.Tags;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTagsForVault中的。

ListVaults

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListVaults。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// List the Amazon S3 Glacier vaults associated with the current account.
/// </summary>
/// <returns>A list containing information about each vault.</returns>
public async Task<List<DescribeVaultOutput>> ListVaultsAsync()
{
    var glacierVaultPaginator = _glacierService.Paginators.ListVaults(
        new ListVaultsRequest { AccountId = "-" });
    var vaultList = new List<DescribeVaultOutput>();

    await foreach (var vault in glacierVaultPaginator.VaultList)
    {
        vaultList.Add(vault);
    }

    return vaultList;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListVaults中的。

`UploadArchive`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UploadArchive`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
```

```
    /// Upload an object to an Amazon S3 Glacier vault.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vaultName">The name of the Amazon S3 Glacier vault to upload
    /// the archive to.</param>
    /// <param name="archiveFilePath">The file path of the archive to upload to the
vault.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<string> UploadArchiveWithArchiveManager(string vaultName,
string archiveFilePath)
    {
        try
        {
            var manager = new ArchiveTransferManager(_glacierService);

            // Upload an archive.
            var response = await manager.UploadAsync(vaultName, "upload archive
test", archiveFilePath);
            return response.ArchiveId;
        }
        catch (AmazonGlacierException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return string.Empty;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UploadArchive中的。

SageMaker 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 SageMaker。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 SageMaker

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 SageMaker。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;

namespace SageMakerActions;

public static class HelloSageMaker
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var sageMakerClient = new AmazonSageMakerClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SageMaker! Let's list some of your notebook
 instances:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five notebook instances.
        var response = await sageMakerClient.ListNotebookInstancesAsync(
            new ListNotebookInstancesRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 5
            });

        if (!response.NotebookInstances.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No notebook instances found.");
            Console.WriteLine("See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/
howitworks-create-ws.html to create one.");
        }

        foreach (var notebookInstance in response.NotebookInstances)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tInstance:
 {notebookInstance.NotebookInstanceName}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tArn: {notebookInstance.NotebookInstanceArn}");
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCreation Date:
 {notebookInstance.CreationTime.ToShortDateString()}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListNotebookInstances中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreatePipeline`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePipeline`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
 already exists.
   /// </summary>
   /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
   public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
 string name, string description, string displayName)
   {
       try
```

```
        {
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreatePipeline中的。

DeletePipeline

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeletePipeline`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DeletePipelineByName(string pipelineName)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.DeletePipelineAsync(
            new DeletePipelineRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName
            });

        return deleteResponse.PipelineArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeletePipeline中的。

`DescribePipelineExecution`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribePipelineExecution`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Check the status of a run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineExecutionArn">The ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<PipelineExecutionStatus> CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(string
pipelineExecutionArn)
    {
        var describeResponse = await
_amazonSageMaker.DescribePipelineExecutionAsync(
            new DescribePipelineExecutionRequest()
```

```
            {
                PipelineExecutionArn = pipelineExecutionArn
            });

        return describeResponse.PipelineExecutionStatus;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribePipelineExecution中的。

StartPipelineExecution

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartPipelineExecution。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Run a pipeline with input and output file locations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue to use for pipeline
callbacks.</param>
    /// <param name="inputLocationUrl">The input location in Amazon Simple Storage
Service (Amazon S3).</param>
    /// <param name="outputLocationUrl">The output location in Amazon S3.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="executionRoleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline run.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string inputLocationUrl,
        string outputLocationUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string executionRoleArn)
    {
        var inputConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig()
        {
            DataSourceConfig = new()
```

```
            {
                S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputLocationUrl
                }
            },
            DocumentType = VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV
        };

        var exportConfig = new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig()
        {
            S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
            {
                S3Uri = outputLocationUrl
            }
        };

        var jobConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobConfig()
        {
            ReverseGeocodingConfig = new ReverseGeocodingConfig()
            {
                XAttributeName = "Longitude",
                YAttributeName = "Latitude"
            }
        };

#pragma warning disable SageMaker1002 // Property value does not match required
 pattern is allowed here to match the pipeline definition.
        var startExecutionResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.StartPipelineExecutionAsync(
            new StartPipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName,
                PipelineExecutionDisplayName = pipelineName + "-example-execution",
                PipelineParameters = new List<Parameter>()
                {
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_execution_role", Value =
 executionRoleArn },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_queue_url", Value =
 queueUrl },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_input_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(inputConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_export_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportConfig) },
```

```
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobConfig) }
                }
            });
#pragma warning restore SageMaker1002
        return startExecutionResponse.PipelineExecutionArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartPipelineExecution中的。

UpdatePipeline

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdatePipeline。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
 already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
 string name, string description, string displayName)
    {
        try
        {
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
```

```
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UpdatePipeline中的。

案例

開始使用地理空間工作和管道

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 設定管線的資源。
- 設置執行空間工作的管線。
- 啟動管道執行。
- 監視執行狀態。
- 檢視管線的輸出。
- 清理資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱在社群 .AWS 上使用 AWS 開發套件建立和執行 SageMaker 管道。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建一個包裝 SageMaker 操作的類。

```
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial.Model;

namespace SageMakerActions;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon SageMaker actions and logic.
/// </summary>
public class SageMakerWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSageMaker _amazonSageMaker;
    public SageMakerWrapper(IAmazonSageMaker amazonSageMaker)
    {
        _amazonSageMaker = amazonSageMaker;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from a JSON definition, or update it if the pipeline
 already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string pipelineJson, string roleArn,
 string name, string description, string displayName)
    {
        try
        {
            var updateResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.UpdatePipelineAsync(
                new UpdatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
```

```
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });
            return updateResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
        catch (Amazon.SageMaker.Model.ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            var createResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.CreatePipelineAsync(
                new CreatePipelineRequest()
                {
                    PipelineDefinition = pipelineJson,
                    PipelineDescription = description,
                    PipelineDisplayName = displayName,
                    PipelineName = name,
                    RoleArn = roleArn
                });

            return createResponse.PipelineArn;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run a pipeline with input and output file locations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue to use for pipeline
callbacks.</param>
    /// <param name="inputLocationUrl">The input location in Amazon Simple Storage
Service (Amazon S3).</param>
    /// <param name="outputLocationUrl">The output location in Amazon S3.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="executionRoleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline run.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string inputLocationUrl,
        string outputLocationUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string executionRoleArn)
    {
        var inputConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig()
        {
            DataSourceConfig = new()
```

```
            {
                S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
                {
                    S3Uri = inputLocationUrl
                }
            },
            DocumentType = VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV
        };

        var exportConfig = new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig()
        {
            S3Data = new VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data()
            {
                S3Uri = outputLocationUrl
            }
        };

        var jobConfig = new VectorEnrichmentJobConfig()
        {
            ReverseGeocodingConfig = new ReverseGeocodingConfig()
            {
                XAttributeName = "Longitude",
                YAttributeName = "Latitude"
            }
        };

#pragma warning disable SageMaker1002 // Property value does not match required
 pattern is allowed here to match the pipeline definition.
        var startExecutionResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.StartPipelineExecutionAsync(
            new StartPipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName,
                PipelineExecutionDisplayName = pipelineName + "-example-execution",
                PipelineParameters = new List<Parameter>()
                {
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_execution_role", Value =
 executionRoleArn },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_queue_url", Value =
 queueUrl },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_input_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(inputConfig) },
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_vej_export_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportConfig) },
```

```
                    new Parameter() { Name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config", Value =
 JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobConfig) }
                }
            });
#pragma warning restore SageMaker1002
        return startExecutionResponse.PipelineExecutionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Check the status of a run.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineExecutionArn">The ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>The status of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<PipelineExecutionStatus> CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(string
 pipelineExecutionArn)
    {
        var describeResponse = await
 _amazonSageMaker.DescribePipelineExecutionAsync(
            new DescribePipelineExecutionRequest()
            {
                PipelineExecutionArn = pipelineExecutionArn
            });

        return describeResponse.PipelineExecutionStatus;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
    public async Task<string> DeletePipelineByName(string pipelineName)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSageMaker.DeletePipelineAsync(
            new DeletePipelineRequest()
            {
                PipelineName = pipelineName
            });

        return deleteResponse.PipelineArn;
    }
}
```

建立處理 SageMaker 管線回呼的函數。

```
using System.Text.Json;
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;
using Amazon.SageMaker;
using Amazon.SageMaker.Model;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial;
using Amazon.SageMakerGeospatial.Model;

// Assembly attribute to enable the AWS Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SageMakerLambda;

/// <summary>
/// The AWS Lambda function handler for the Amazon SageMaker pipeline.
/// </summary>
public class SageMakerLambdaFunction
{
    /// <summary>
    /// Default constructor. This constructor is used by AWS Lambda to construct the
 instance. When invoked in a Lambda environment
    /// the AWS credentials will come from the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) role associated with the function. The AWS Region will be set to the
    /// Region that the Lambda function is running in.
    /// </summary>
    public SageMakerLambdaFunction()
    {
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// The AWS Lambda function handler that processes events from the SageMaker
 pipeline and starts a job or export.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="request">The custom SageMaker pipeline request object.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context.</param>
    /// <returns>The dictionary of output parameters.</returns>
    public async Task<Dictionary<string, string>> FunctionHandler(PipelineRequest
 request, ILambdaContext context)
    {
```

```
        var geoSpatialClient = new AmazonSageMakerGeospatialClient();
        var sageMakerClient = new AmazonSageMakerClient();
        var responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>();
        context.Logger.LogInformation("Function handler started with request: " +
JsonSerializer.Serialize(request));
        if (request.Records != null && request.Records.Any())
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Records found, this is a queue event.
Processing the queue records.");
            foreach (var message in request.Records)
            {
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context, geoSpatialClient,
sageMakerClient);
            }
        }
        else if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(request.vej_export_config))
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Export configuration found, this is an
export. Start the Vector Enrichment Job (VEJ) export.");

            var outputConfig =
                JsonSerializer.Deserialize<ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig>(
                    request.vej_export_config);

            var exportResponse = await
geoSpatialClient.ExportVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new ExportVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    Arn = request.vej_arn,
                    ExecutionRoleArn = request.Role,
                    OutputConfig = outputConfig
                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Export response:
{JsonSerializer.Serialize(exportResponse)}");
            responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "export_eoj_status", exportResponse.ExportStatus.ToString() },
                { "vej_arn", exportResponse.Arn }
            };
        }
        else if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(request.vej_name))
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Vector Enrichment Job name found,
starting the job.");
```

```
            var inputConfig =
                JsonSerializer.Deserialize<VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig>(
                    request.vej_input_config);

            var jobConfig =
                JsonSerializer.Deserialize<VectorEnrichmentJobConfig>(
                    request.vej_config);

            var jobResponse = await geoSpatialClient.StartVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new StartVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    ExecutionRoleArn = request.Role,
                    InputConfig = inputConfig,
                    Name = request.vej_name,
                    JobConfig = jobConfig

                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Job response: " +
JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobResponse));
            responseDictionary = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "vej_arn", jobResponse.Arn },
                { "statusCode", jobResponse.HttpStatusCode.ToString() }
            };
        }
        return responseDictionary;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Process a queue message and check the status of a SageMaker job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="message">The queue message.</param>
    /// <param name="context">The Lambda context.</param>
    /// <param name="geoClient">The SageMaker GeoSpatial client.</param>
    /// <param name="sageMakerClient">The SageMaker client.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
ILambdaContext context,
        AmazonSageMakerGeospatialClient geoClient, AmazonSageMakerClient
sageMakerClient)
    {
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

        // Get information about the SageMaker job.
```

```
        var payload = JsonSerializer.Deserialize<QueuePayload>(message.Body);
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Payload token {payload!.token}");
        var token = payload.token;

        if (payload.arguments.ContainsKey("vej_arn"))
        {
            // Use the job ARN and the token to get the job status.
            var job_arn = payload.arguments["vej_arn"];
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Token: {token}, arn {job_arn}");

            var jobInfo = geoClient.GetVectorEnrichmentJobAsync(
                new GetVectorEnrichmentJobRequest()
                {
                    Arn = job_arn
                });
            context.Logger.LogInformation("Job info: " +
JsonSerializer.Serialize(jobInfo));
            if (jobInfo.Result.Status == VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.COMPLETED)
            {
                context.Logger.LogInformation($"Status completed, resuming
pipeline...");
                await sageMakerClient.SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccessAsync(
                    new SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccessRequest()
                    {
                        CallbackToken = token,
                        OutputParameters = new List<OutputParameter>()
                        {
                            new OutputParameter()
                                { Name = "export_status", Value =
jobInfo.Result.Status }
                        }
                    });
            }
            else if (jobInfo.Result.Status == VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.FAILED)
            {
                context.Logger.LogInformation($"Status failed, stopping
pipeline...");
                await sageMakerClient.SendPipelineExecutionStepFailureAsync(
                    new SendPipelineExecutionStepFailureRequest()
                    {
                        CallbackToken = token,
                        FailureReason = jobInfo.Result.ErrorDetails.ErrorMessage
                    });
            }
```

```
            else if (jobInfo.Result.Status == VectorEnrichmentJobStatus.IN_PROGRESS)
            {
                // Put this message back in the queue to reprocess later.
                context.Logger.LogInformation(
                    $"Status still in progress, check back later.");
                throw new("Job still running.");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public static class PipelineWorkflow
{
    public static IAmazonIdentityManagementService _iamClient = null!;
    public static SageMakerWrapper _sageMakerWrapper = null!;
    public static IAmazonSQS _sqsClient = null!;
    public static IAmazonS3 _s3Client = null!;
    public static IAmazonLambda _lambdaClient = null!;
    public static IConfiguration _configuration = null!;

    public static string lambdaFunctionName = "SageMakerExampleFunction";
    public static string sageMakerRoleName = "SageMakerExampleRole";
    public static string lambdaRoleName = "SageMakerExampleLambdaRole";

    private static string[] lambdaRolePolicies = null!;
    private static string[] sageMakerRolePolicies = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var options = new AWSOptions() { Region = RegionEndpoint.USWest2 };
        // Set up dependency injection for the AWS service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonEC2>(options)
```

```
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSageMaker>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSageMakerGeospatial>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonS3>(options)
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonLambda>(options)
                    .AddTransient<SageMakerWrapper>()
        )
        .Build();

        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally, load local settings.
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);
        string queueUrl = "";
        string queueName = _configuration["queueName"];
        string bucketName = _configuration["bucketName"];
        var pipelineName = _configuration["pipelineName"];

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example scenario.");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "\nThis example workflow will guide you through setting up and
running an" +
                "\nAmazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS Lambda
function and an" +
                "\nAmazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse geocode job
to" +
                "\nreverse geocode addresses in an input file and store the results
in an export file.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(
                "First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue needed by the
SageMaker pipeline.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
            var lambdaRoleArn = await CreateLambdaRole();
            var sageMakerRoleArn = await CreateSageMakerRole();
            var functionArn = await SetupLambda(lambdaRoleArn, true);
            queueUrl = await SetupQueue(queueName);
            await SetupBucket(bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Now we can create and run our pipeline.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await SetupPipeline(sageMakerRoleArn, functionArn, pipelineName);
            var executionArn = await ExecutePipeline(queueUrl, sageMakerRoleArn,
 pipelineName, bucketName);
            await WaitForPipelineExecution(executionArn);

            await GetOutputResults(bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline and
 runs " +
                              "in SageMaker Studio, follow these instructions:" +
                              "\nhttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/
pipelines-studio.html");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Finally, let's clean up our resources.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

            await CleanupResources(true, queueUrl, pipelineName, bucketName);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
 {ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources(true, queueUrl, pipelineName, bucketName);
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _sageMakerWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SageMakerWrapper>();
        _iamClient =
host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();
        _sqsClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonSQS>();
        _s3Client = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonS3>();
        _lambdaClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonLambda>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up AWS Lambda, either by updating an existing function or creating a new
function.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN) to use for the
Lambda function.</param>
    /// <param name="askUser">True to ask the user before updating.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the function.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupLambda(string roleArn, bool askUser)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Setting up the Lambda function for the pipeline.");
        var handlerName =
"SageMakerLambda::SageMakerLambda.SageMakerLambdaFunction::FunctionHandler";
        var functionArn = "";
        try
        {
            var functionInfo = await _lambdaClient.GetFunctionAsync(new
GetFunctionRequest()
            {
                FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
            });

            var updateFunction = true;
            if (askUser)
            {
                updateFunction = GetYesNoResponse(
                    $"\tThe Lambda function {lambdaFunctionName} already exists, do
you want to update it?");
```

```
            }

            if (updateFunction)
            {
                // Update the Lambda function.
                using var zipMemoryStream = new MemoryStream(await
File.ReadAllBytesAsync("SageMakerLambda.zip"));
                await _lambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCodeAsync(
                    new UpdateFunctionCodeRequest()
                    {
                        FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                        ZipFile = zipMemoryStream,
                    });
            }

            functionArn = functionInfo.Configuration.FunctionArn;
        }
        catch (ResourceNotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tThe Lambda function {lambdaFunctionName} was not
found, creating the new function.");

            // Create the function if it does not already exist.
            using var zipMemoryStream = new MemoryStream(await
File.ReadAllBytesAsync("SageMakerLambda.zip"));
            var createResult = await _lambdaClient.CreateFunctionAsync(
                new CreateFunctionRequest()
                {
                    FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                    Runtime = Runtime.Dotnet6,
                    Description = "SageMaker example function.",
                    Code = new FunctionCode()
                    {
                        ZipFile = zipMemoryStream
                    },
                    Handler = handlerName,
                    Role = roleArn,
                    Timeout = 30
                });

            functionArn = createResult.FunctionArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\tLambda ready with ARN {functionArn}.");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return functionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by AWS Lambda. Does not create the role if it
 already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role ARN.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateLambdaRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        lambdaRolePolicies = new string[]{
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole"
        };

        var roleArn = await GetRoleArnIfExists(lambdaRoleName);
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(roleArn))
        {
            return roleArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine("\tCreating a role to for AWS Lambda to use.");

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                               "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                               "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                    "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                    "\"Principal\": {" +
                                        $"\"Service\": [" +
                                            "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                            "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com
\"," +
                                            "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                            "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                        "]" +
```

```
                                    "}," +
                                    "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
        foreach (var policy in lambdaRolePolicies)
        {
            await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
                new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    PolicyArn = policy,
                    RoleName = lambdaRoleName
                });
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRole ready with ARN {roleResult.Role.Arn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a role to be used by SageMaker.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The role Amazon Resource Name (ARN).</returns>
    public static async Task<string> CreateSageMakerRole()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        sageMakerRolePolicies = new string[]{
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess",
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess",
        };
```

```
        var roleArn = await GetRoleArnIfExists(sageMakerRoleName);
        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(roleArn))
        {
            return roleArn;
        }

        Console.WriteLine("\tCreating a role to use with SageMaker.");

        var assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                                        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                        "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                            "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                            "\"Principal\": {" +
                                                $"\"Service\": [" +
                                                    "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                                    "\"sagemaker-
geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                                    "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                                                    "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                                "]" +
                                            "}," +
                                            "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                                        "}]" +
                                    "}";

        var roleResult = await _iamClient!.CreateRoleAsync(
            new CreateRoleRequest()
            {
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy,
                Path = "/",
                RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
            });

        foreach (var policy in sageMakerRolePolicies)
        {
            await _iamClient.AttachRolePolicyAsync(
                new AttachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    PolicyArn = policy,
                    RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
                });
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
```

```
        Thread.Sleep(10000);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tRole ready with ARN {roleResult.Role.Arn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return roleResult.Role.Arn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The URL for the queue.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupQueue(string queueName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up queue {queueName}.");

        try
        {
            var queueInfo = await _sqsClient.GetQueueUrlAsync(new
GetQueueUrlRequest()
            { QueueName = queueName });
            return queueInfo.QueueUrl;
        }
        catch (QueueDoesNotExistException)
        {
            var attrs = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.DelaySeconds,
                    "5"
                },
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds,
                    "5"
                },
                {
                    QueueAttributeName.VisibilityTimeout,
                    "300"
                },
            };

            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                Attributes = attrs,
```

```
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            var response = await _sqsClient.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Thread.Sleep(10000);
            await ConnectLambda(response.QueueUrl);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tQueue ready with Url {response.QueueUrl}.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task ConnectLambda(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the
pipeline.");

        var queueAttributes = await _sqsClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new GetQueueAttributesRequest() { QueueUrl = queueUrl, AttributeNames =
new List<string>() { "All" } });
        var queueArn = queueAttributes.QueueARN;

        var eventSource = await _lambdaClient.ListEventSourceMappingsAsync(
             new ListEventSourceMappingsRequest()
             {
                 FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
             });

        if (!eventSource.EventSourceMappings.Any())
        {
            // Only add the event source mapping if it does not already exist.
            await _lambdaClient.CreateEventSourceMappingAsync(
                new CreateEventSourceMappingRequest()
                {
                    EventSourceArn = queueArn,
                    FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName,
                    Enabled = true
                });
```

```
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the bucket to use for pipeline input and output.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupBucket(string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up bucket {bucketName}.");

        var bucketExists = await
Amazon.S3.Util.AmazonS3Util.DoesS3BucketExistV2Async(_s3Client,
            bucketName);

        if (!bucketExists)
        {
            await _s3Client.PutBucketAsync(new PutBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                BucketRegion = S3Region.USWest2
            });

            Thread.Sleep(5000);

            await _s3Client.PutObjectAsync(new PutObjectRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName,
                Key = "samplefiles/latlongtest.csv",
                FilePath = "latlongtest.csv"
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"\tBucket {bucketName} ready.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display some results from the output directory.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name for the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> GetOutputResults(string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Getting output results {bucketName}.");
        string outputKey = "";
        Thread.Sleep(15000);
        var outputFiles = await _s3Client.ListObjectsAsync(
              new ListObjectsRequest()
              {
                  BucketName = bucketName,
                  Prefix = "outputfiles/"
              });

        if (outputFiles.S3Objects.Any())
        {
            var sampleOutput = outputFiles.S3Objects.OrderBy(s =>
s.LastModified).Last();
            Console.WriteLine($"\tOutput file: {sampleOutput.Key}");
            var outputSampleResponse = await _s3Client.GetObjectAsync(
                new GetObjectRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Key = sampleOutput.Key
                });
            outputKey = sampleOutput.Key;
            StreamReader reader = new
StreamReader(outputSampleResponse.ResponseStream);
            await reader.ReadLineAsync();
            Console.WriteLine("\tOutput file contents: \n");
            for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
            {
                if (!reader.EndOfStream)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("\t" + await reader.ReadLineAsync());
                }
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return outputKey;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON
    /// that includes the Lambda, callback, processing, and export jobs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role for the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="functionArn">The ARN of the Lambda function for the pipeline.</
param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name for the pipeline.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the pipeline.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> SetupPipeline(string roleArn, string
 functionArn, string pipelineName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Setting up the pipeline.");

        var pipelineJson = await File.ReadAllTextAsync("GeoSpatialPipeline.json");

        // Add the correct function ARN instead of the placeholder.
        pipelineJson = pipelineJson.Replace("*FUNCTION_ARN*", functionArn);

        var pipelineArn = await _sageMakerWrapper.SetupPipeline(pipelineJson,
 roleArn, pipelineName,
            "sdk example pipeline", pipelineName);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPipeline set up with ARN {pipelineArn}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return pipelineArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL for the queue used in the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The ARN of the role.</param>
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>The pipeline run ARN.</returns>
    public static async Task<string> ExecutePipeline(
        string queueUrl,
        string roleArn,
        string pipelineName,
        string bucketName)
    {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Starting pipeline execution.");

        var input = $"s3://{bucketName}/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv";
        var output = $"s3://{bucketName}/outputfiles/";

        var executionARN =
            await _sageMakerWrapper.ExecutePipeline(queueUrl, input, output,
                pipelineName, roleArn);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tRun started with ARN {executionARN}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return executionARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Wait for a pipeline run to complete.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The pipeline run ARN.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task WaitForPipelineExecution(string executionArn)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Waiting for pipeline to finish.");

        PipelineExecutionStatus status;
        do
        {
            status = await
_sageMakerWrapper.CheckPipelineExecutionStatus(executionArn);
            Thread.Sleep(30000);
            Console.WriteLine($"\tStatus is {status}.");
        } while (status == PipelineExecutionStatus.Executing);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tPipeline finished with status {status}.");
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="askUser">True to ask the user for cleanup.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to clean up.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="pipelineName">The name of the pipeline.</param>
    /// <param name="bucketName">The name of the bucket.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> CleanupResources(
        bool askUser,
        string queueUrl,
        string pipelineName,
        string bucketName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete pipeline {pipelineName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting pipeline.");
            // Delete the pipeline.
            await _sageMakerWrapper.DeletePipelineByName(pipelineName);
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl) && (!askUser ||
 GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete queue {queueUrl}? (y/n)")))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting queue.");
            // Delete the queue.
            await _sqsClient.DeleteQueueAsync(new DeleteQueueRequest(queueUrl));
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete Amazon S3 bucket {bucketName}?
 (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting bucket.");
            // Delete all objects in the bucket.
            var deleteList = await _s3Client.ListObjectsV2Async(new
 ListObjectsV2Request()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
            if (deleteList.KeyCount > 0)
            {
                await _s3Client.DeleteObjectsAsync(new DeleteObjectsRequest()
                {
                    BucketName = bucketName,
                    Objects = deleteList.S3Objects
```

```
                        .Select(o => new KeyVersion { Key = o.Key }).ToList()
                });
            }

            // Now delete the bucket.
            await _s3Client.DeleteBucketAsync(new DeleteBucketRequest()
            {
                BucketName = bucketName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete lambda {lambdaFunctionName}? (y/
n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDeleting lambda function.");

            await _lambdaClient.DeleteFunctionAsync(new DeleteFunctionRequest()
            {
                FunctionName = lambdaFunctionName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {lambdaRoleName}? (y/n)"))
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policies and deleting role.");

            foreach (var policy in lambdaRolePolicies)
            {
                await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
 DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    RoleName = lambdaRoleName,
                    PolicyArn = policy
                });
            }

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
        }

        if (!askUser || GetYesNoResponse($"\tDelete role {sageMakerRoleName}? (y/
n)"))
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tDetaching policies and deleting role.");

            foreach (var policy in sageMakerRolePolicies)
            {
                await _iamClient!.DetachRolePolicyAsync(new
DetachRolePolicyRequest()
                {
                    RoleName = sageMakerRoleName,
                    PolicyArn = policy
                });
            }

            await _iamClient!.DeleteRoleAsync(new DeleteRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = sageMakerRoleName
            });
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a role's ARN if it already exists.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="roleName">The name of the AWS Identity and Access Management
(IAM) Role to look for.</param>
    /// <returns>The role ARN if it exists, otherwise an empty string.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> GetRoleArnIfExists(string roleName)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Checking for role named {roleName}.");

        try
        {
            var existingRole = await _iamClient.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest()
            {
                RoleName = lambdaRoleName
            });
            return existingRole.Role.Arn;
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            return string.Empty;
```

```
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null &&
                       ynResponse.Equals("y",
                           StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

Secrets Manager 範例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Secrets Manager 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

GetSecretValue

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetSecretValue。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SecretsManager;
using Amazon.SecretsManager.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example uses the Amazon Web Service Secrets Manager to retrieve
/// the secret value for the provided secret name.
/// </summary>
public class GetSecretValue
{
    /// <summary>
    /// The main method initializes the necessary values and then calls
    /// the GetSecretAsync and DecodeString methods to get the decoded
    /// secret value for the secret named in secretName.
    /// </summary>
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string secretName = "<<{{MySecretName}}>>";
        string secret;

        IAmazonSecretsManager client = new AmazonSecretsManagerClient();

        var response = await GetSecretAsync(client, secretName);

        if (response is not null)
```

```
            {
                secret = DecodeString(response);

                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(secret))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"The decoded secret value is: {secret}.");
                }
                else
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("No secret value was returned.");
                }
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the secret value given the name of the secret to
        /// retrieve.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The client object used to retrieve the secret
        /// value for the given secret name.</param>
        /// <param name="secretName">The name of the secret value to retrieve.</
param>
        /// <returns>The GetSecretValueReponse object returned by
        /// GetSecretValueAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<GetSecretValueResponse> GetSecretAsync(
            IAmazonSecretsManager client,
            string secretName)
        {
            GetSecretValueRequest request = new GetSecretValueRequest()
            {
                SecretId = secretName,
                VersionStage = "AWSCURRENT", // VersionStage defaults to AWSCURRENT
 if unspecified.
            };

            GetSecretValueResponse response = null;

            // For the sake of simplicity, this example handles only the most
            // general SecretsManager exception.
            try
            {
                response = await client.GetSecretValueAsync(request);
            }
            catch (AmazonSecretsManagerException e)
```

```
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error: {e.Message}");
            }

            return response;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Decodes the secret returned by the call to GetSecretValueAsync and
        /// returns it to the calling program.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="response">A GetSecretValueResponse object containing
        /// the requested secret value returned by GetSecretValueAsync.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the decoded secret value.</returns>
        public static string DecodeString(GetSecretValueResponse response)
        {
            // Decrypts secret using the associated AWS Key Management Service
            // Customer Master Key (CMK.) Depending on whether the secret is a
            // string or binary value, one of these fields will be populated.
            if (response.SecretString is not null)
            {
                var secret = response.SecretString;
                return secret;
            }
            else if (response.SecretBinary is not null)
            {
                var memoryStream = response.SecretBinary;
                StreamReader reader = new StreamReader(memoryStream);
                string decodedBinarySecret =
System.Text.Encoding.UTF8.GetString(Convert.FromBase64String(reader.ReadToEnd()));
                return decodedBinarySecret;
            }
            else
            {
                return string.Empty;
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetSecretValue中的。

Amazon SES 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 與 Amazon SES 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateTemplate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTemplate`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Name of the template.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Email subject.</param>
    /// <param name="text">Email body text.</param>
    /// <param name="html">Email HTML body text.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string name, string subject,
string text,
        string html)
```

```
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.CreateTemplateAsync(
                new CreateTemplateRequest
                {
                    Template = new Template
                    {
                        TemplateName = name,
                        SubjectPart = subject,
                        TextPart = text,
                        HtmlPart = html
                    }
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("CreateEmailTemplateAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateTemplate中的。

`DeleteIdentity`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteIdentity`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an email identity.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="identityEmail">The identity email to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteIdentityAsync(string identityEmail)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.DeleteIdentityAsync(
                new DeleteIdentityRequest
                {
                    Identity = identityEmail
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteIdentityAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteIdentity中的。

DeleteTemplate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTemplate`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">Name of the template.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.DeleteTemplateAsync(
                new DeleteTemplateRequest
                {
                    TemplateName = templateName
                });
            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("DeleteEmailTemplateAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTemplate中的。

GetIdentityVerificationAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetIdentityVerificationAttributes`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get identity verification status for an email.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The verification status of the email.</returns>
    public async Task<VerificationStatus> GetIdentityStatusAsync(string email)
    {
        var result = VerificationStatus.TemporaryFailure;
        try
        {
            var response =
                await
_amazonSimpleEmailService.GetIdentityVerificationAttributesAsync(
                    new GetIdentityVerificationAttributesRequest
                    {
                        Identities = new List<string> { email }
                    });

            if (response.VerificationAttributes.ContainsKey(email))
                result = response.VerificationAttributes[email].VerificationStatus;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("GetIdentityStatusAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetIdentityVerificationAttributes中的。

GetSendQuota

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetSendQuota。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information on the current account's send quota.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The send quota response data.</returns>
    public async Task<GetSendQuotaResponse> GetSendQuotaAsync()
    {
        var result = new GetSendQuotaResponse();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.GetSendQuotaAsync(
                new GetSendQuotaRequest());
            result = response;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("GetSendQuotaAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetSendQuota中的。

ListIdentities

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListIdentities`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the identities of a specified type for the current account.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="identityType">IdentityType to list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of identities.</returns>
    public async Task<List<string>> ListIdentitiesAsync(IdentityType identityType)
    {
        var result = new List<string>();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.ListIdentitiesAsync(
                new ListIdentitiesRequest
                {
                    IdentityType = identityType
                });
            result = response.Identities;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("ListIdentitiesAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListIdentities中的。

ListTemplates

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTemplates`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List email templates for the current account.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of template metadata.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TemplateMetadata>> ListEmailTemplatesAsync()
    {
        var result = new List<TemplateMetadata>();
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.ListTemplatesAsync(
                new ListTemplatesRequest());
            result = response.TemplatesMetadata;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("ListEmailTemplatesAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return result;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTemplates中的。

SendEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendEmail。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    ///  Send an email by using Amazon SES.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="toAddresses">List of recipients.</param>
    /// <param name="ccAddresses">List of cc recipients.</param>
    /// <param name="bccAddresses">List of bcc recipients.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="bodyHtml">Body of the email in HTML.</param>
    /// <param name="bodyText">Body of the email in plain text.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Subject line of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="senderAddress">From address.</param>
    /// <returns>The messageId of the email.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(List<string> toAddresses,
        List<string> ccAddresses, List<string> bccAddresses,
        string bodyHtml, string bodyText, string subject, string senderAddress)
    {
        var messageId = "";
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.SendEmailAsync(
                new SendEmailRequest
                {
                    Destination = new Destination
                    {
                        BccAddresses = bccAddresses,
                        CcAddresses = ccAddresses,
                        ToAddresses = toAddresses
                    },
                    Message = new Message
                    {
                        Body = new Body
                        {
                            Html = new Content
                            {
                                Charset = "UTF-8",
                                Data = bodyHtml
                            },
                            Text = new Content
                            {
                                Charset = "UTF-8",
                                Data = bodyText
                            }
                        },
                        Subject = new Content
                        {
                            Charset = "UTF-8",
                            Data = subject
                        }
                    },
                    Source = senderAddress
                });
```

```
            messageId = response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("SendEmailAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return messageId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SendEmail中的。

SendTemplatedEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendTemplatedEmail。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Send an email using a template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sender">Address of the sender.</param>
    /// <param name="recipients">Addresses of the recipients.</param>
    /// <param name="templateName">Name of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="templateDataObject">Data for the email template.</param>
    /// <returns>The messageId of the email.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendTemplateEmailAsync(string sender, List<string>
recipients,
        string templateName, object templateDataObject)
    {
        var messageId = "";
        try
        {
```

```
            // Template data should be serialized JSON from either a class or a
dynamic object.
            var templateData = JsonSerializer.Serialize(templateDataObject);

            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.SendTemplatedEmailAsync(
                new SendTemplatedEmailRequest
                {
                    Source = sender,
                    Destination = new Destination
                    {
                        ToAddresses = recipients
                    },
                    Template = templateName,
                    TemplateData = templateData
                });
            messageId = response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("SendTemplateEmailAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return messageId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SendTemplatedEmail中的。

`VerifyEmailIdentity`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`VerifyEmailIdentity`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Starts verification of an email identity. This request sends an email
    /// from Amazon SES to the specified email address. To complete
    /// verification, follow the instructions in the email.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="recipientEmailAddress">Email address to verify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifyEmailIdentityAsync(string recipientEmailAddress)
    {
        var success = false;
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSimpleEmailService.VerifyEmailIdentityAsync(
                new VerifyEmailIdentityRequest
                {
                    EmailAddress = recipientEmailAddress
                });

            success = response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("VerifyEmailIdentityAsync failed with exception: " +
ex.Message);
        }

        return success;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考VerifyEmailIdentity中的。

Amazon SES API V2 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon SES API v2 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for .NET

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateContact`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateContact`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact and adds it to the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the contact.</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateContact operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactAsync(string emailAddress, string
contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactRequest
        {
            EmailAddress = emailAddress,
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact with email address {emailAddress} already
exists in the contact list {contactListName}.");
```

```
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact:
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateContact中的。

`CreateContactList`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateContactList`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact list with the specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list with name {contactListName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact list:
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateContactList中的。

CreateEmailIdentity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateEmailIdentity。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email identity (email address or domain) and starts the
verification process.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to create and
verify.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateEmailIdentity operation.</returns>
    public async Task<CreateEmailIdentityResponse> CreateEmailIdentityAsync(string
emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email identity {emailIdentity} already exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being modified
by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
```

```
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email identities has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email identity:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateEmailIdentity中的。

`CreateEmailTemplate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateEmailTemplate`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email template with the specified content.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email template.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName, string
subject, string htmlContent, string textContent)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName,
            TemplateContent = new EmailTemplateContent
            {
                Subject = subject,
                Html = htmlContent,
                Text = textContent
            }
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template with name {templateName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email templates has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
```

```
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email template:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateEmailTemplate中的。

DeleteContactList

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteContactList。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a contact list and all contacts within it.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

```
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} is being modified
by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the contact list:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteContactList中的。

`DeleteEmailIdentity`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteEmailIdentity`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Deletes an email identity (email address or domain).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(string emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being modified
by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email identity:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteEmailIdentity中的。

DeleteEmailTemplate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteEmailTemplate。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email template {templateName} does not exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email template:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteEmailTemplate中的。

ListContacts

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListContacts`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the contacts in the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of contacts response from the ListContacts operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<List<Contact>> ListContactsAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new ListContactsRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.ListContactsAsync(request);
            return response.Contacts;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing the contacts:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return new List<Contact>();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListContacts中的。

SendEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendEmail。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Sends an email with the specified content and options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The email address to send the email from.</
param>
    /// <param name="toEmailAddresses">The email addresses to send the email to.</
param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email.</param>
```

```
   /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email.</param>
   /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to use
(optional).</param>
   /// <param name="templateData">The data to replace placeholders in the email
template (optional).</param>
   /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list for unsubscribe
functionality (optional).</param>
   /// <returns>The MessageId response from the SendEmail operation.</returns>
   public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(string fromEmailAddress, List<string>
toEmailAddresses, string? subject,
       string? htmlContent, string? textContent, string? templateName = null,
string? templateData = null, string? contactListName = null)
   {
       var request = new SendEmailRequest
       {
           FromEmailAddress = fromEmailAddress
       };

       if (toEmailAddresses.Any())
       {
           request.Destination = new Destination { ToAddresses =
toEmailAddresses };
       }

       if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(templateName))
       {
           request.Content = new EmailContent()
           {
               Template = new Template
               {
                   TemplateName = templateName,
                   TemplateData = templateData
               }
           };
       }
       else
       {
           request.Content = new EmailContent
           {
               Simple = new Message
               {
                   Subject = new Content { Data = subject },
                   Body = new Body
                   {
```

```
                        Html = new Content { Data = htmlContent },
                        Text = new Content { Data = textContent }
                    }
                }
            };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(contactListName))
        {
            request.ListManagementOptions = new ListManagementOptions
            {
                ContactListName = contactListName
            };
        }

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.SendEmailAsync(request);
            return response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (AccountSuspendedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email has been
permanently restricted.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MailFromDomainNotVerifiedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The sending domain is not verified.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MessageRejectedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message content is invalid.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (SendingPausedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email is currently
paused.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while sending the email:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return string.Empty;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SendEmail中的。

案例

電子報流程

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Amazon SES API v2 電子報工作流程。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行工作流程。

```
using System.Diagnostics;
using System.Text.RegularExpressions;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2.Model;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;

namespace Sesv2Scenario;
```

```
public static class NewsletterWorkflow
{
    /*
      This workflow demonstrates how to use the Amazon Simple Email Service (SES) v2
 to send a coupon newsletter to a list of subscribers.
      The workflow performs the following tasks:

      1. Prepare the application:
         - Create a verified email identity for sending and replying to emails.
         - Create a contact list to store the subscribers' email addresses.
         - Create an email template for the coupon newsletter.

      2. Gather subscriber email addresses:
         - Prompt the user for a base email address.
         - Create 3 variants of the email address using subaddress extensions (e.g.,
 user+ses-weekly-newsletter-1@example.com).
         - Add each variant as a contact to the contact list.
         - Send a welcome email to each new contact.

      3. Send the coupon newsletter:
         - Retrieve the list of contacts from the contact list.
         - Send the coupon newsletter using the email template to each contact.

      4. Monitor and review:
         - Provide instructions for the user to review the sending activity and
 metrics in the AWS console.

      5. Clean up resources:
         - Delete the contact list (which also deletes all contacts within it).
         - Delete the email template.
         - Optionally delete the verified email identity.

    */

    public static SESv2Wrapper _sesv2Wrapper;
    public static string? _baseEmailAddress = null;
    public static string? _verifiedEmail = null;
    private static string _contactListName = "weekly-coupons-newsletter";
    private static string _templateName = "weekly-coupons";
    private static string _subject = "Weekly Coupons Newsletter";
    private static string _htmlContentFile = "coupon-newsletter.html";
    private static string _textContentFile = "coupon-newsletter.txt";
    private static string _htmlWelcomeFile = "welcome.html";
```

```
    private static string _textWelcomeFile = "welcome.txt";
    private static string _couponsDataFile = "sample_coupons.json";

    // Relative location of the shared workflow resources folder.
    private static string _resourcesFilePathLocation = "../../../../../../../
workflows/sesv2_weekly_mailer/resources/";

    public static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for the Amazon service.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleEmailServiceV2>()
                    .AddTransient<SESv2Wrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        ServicesSetup(host);

        try
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the Amazon SES v2 Coupon Newsletter
 Workflow.");
            Console.WriteLine("This workflow demonstrates how to use the Amazon
 Simple Email Service (SES) v2 " +
                              "\r\nto send a coupon newsletter to a list of
 subscribers.");

            // Prepare the application.
            var emailIdentity = await PrepareApplication();

            // Gather subscriber email addresses.
            await GatherSubscriberEmailAddresses(emailIdentity);

            // Send the coupon newsletter.
            await SendCouponNewsletter(emailIdentity);
```

```
            // Monitor and review.
            MonitorAndReview(true);

            // Clean up resources.
            await Cleanup(emailIdentity, true);

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("Amazon SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow is
complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred: {ex.Message}");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        _sesv2Wrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SESv2Wrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the resources for the workflow.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The email address of the verified identity.</returns>
    public static async Task<string?> PrepareApplication()
    {
        var htmlContent = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation +
_htmlContentFile);
        var textContent = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation +
_textContentFile);

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("1. In this step, we will prepare the application:" +
                          "\r\n  - Create a verified email identity for sending and
replying to emails." +
                          "\r\n  - Create a contact list to store the subscribers'
email addresses." +
```

```
                            "\r\n  - Create an email template for the coupon
newsletter.\r\n");

        // Prompt the user for a verified email address.
        while (!IsEmail(_verifiedEmail))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a verified email address or an email to verify: ");
            _verifiedEmail = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        try
        {
            // Create an email identity and start the verification process.
            await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateEmailIdentityAsync(_verifiedEmail);
            Console.WriteLine($"Identity {_verifiedEmail} created.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Identity {_verifiedEmail} already exists.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating email identity: {ex.Message}");
        }

        // Create a contact list.
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateContactListAsync(_contactListName);
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} created.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} already exists.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating contact list: {ex.Message}");
        }

        // Create an email template.
        try
        {
```

```
            await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateEmailTemplateAsync(_templateName, _subject,
htmlContent, textContent);
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} created.");
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} already exists.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error creating email template: {ex.Message}");
        }

        return _verifiedEmail;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Generate subscriber addresses and send welcome emails.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The verified email address from
PrepareApplication.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> GatherSubscriberEmailAddresses(string
fromEmailAddress)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("2. In Step 2, we will gather subscriber email addresses:"
+
                          "\r\n  - Prompt the user for a base email address." +
                          "\r\n  - Create 3 variants of the email address using
subaddress extensions (e.g., user+ses-weekly-newsletter-1@example.com)." +
                          "\r\n  - Add each variant as a contact to the contact
list." +
                          "\r\n  - Send a welcome email to each new contact.\r\n");

        // Prompt the user for a base email address.
        while (!IsEmail(_baseEmailAddress))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter a base email address (e.g., user@example.com): ");
            _baseEmailAddress = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        // Create 3 variants of the email address using +ses-weekly-newsletter-1,
+ses-weekly-newsletter-2, etc.
```

```
        var baseEmailAddressParts = _baseEmailAddress!.Split("@");
        for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++)
        {
            string emailAddress = $"{baseEmailAddressParts[0]}+ses-weekly-
newsletter-{i}@{baseEmailAddressParts[1]}";

            try
            {
                // Create a contact with the email address in the contact list.
                await _sesv2Wrapper.CreateContactAsync(emailAddress,
 _contactListName);
                Console.WriteLine($"Contact {emailAddress} added to the
 {_contactListName} contact list.");
            }
            catch (AlreadyExistsException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Contact {emailAddress} already exists in the
 {_contactListName} contact list.");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error creating contact {emailAddress}:
 {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }

            // Send a welcome email to the new contact.
            try
            {
                string subject = "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons Newsletter";
                string htmlContent = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation + _htmlWelcomeFile);
                string textContent = await
 File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation + _textWelcomeFile);

                await _sesv2Wrapper.SendEmailAsync(fromEmailAddress, new
 List<string> { emailAddress }, subject, htmlContent, textContent);
                Console.WriteLine($"Welcome email sent to {emailAddress}.");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error sending welcome email to {emailAddress}:
 {ex.Message}");
                return false;
```

```
            }

            // Wait 2 seconds before sending the next email (if the account is in
the SES Sandbox).
            await Task.Delay(2000);
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    ///  Send the coupon newsletter to the subscribers in the contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The verified email address from
PrepareApplication.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> SendCouponNewsletter(string fromEmailAddress)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("3. In this step, we will send the coupon newsletter:" +
                          "\r\n  - Retrieve the list of contacts from the contact
list." +
                          "\r\n  - Send the coupon newsletter using the email
template to each contact.\r\n");


        // Retrieve the list of contacts from the contact list.
        var contacts = await _sesv2Wrapper.ListContactsAsync(_contactListName);
        if (!contacts.Any())
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"No contacts found in the {_contactListName} contact
list.");
            return false;
        }

        // Load the coupon data from the sample_coupons.json file.
        string couponsData = await File.ReadAllTextAsync(_resourcesFilePathLocation
+ _couponsDataFile);

        // Send the coupon newsletter to each contact using the email template.
        try
        {
            foreach (var contact in contacts)
            {
```

```
                // To use the Contact List for list management, send to only one
address at a time.
                await _sesv2Wrapper.SendEmailAsync(fromEmailAddress,
                    new List<string> { contact.EmailAddress },
                    null, null, null, _templateName, couponsData, _contactListName);
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"Coupon newsletter sent to contact list
{_contactListName}.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error sending coupon newsletter to contact list
{_contactListName}: {ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Provide instructions for monitoring sending activity and metrics.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="interactive">True to run in interactive mode.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static bool MonitorAndReview(bool interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("4. In step 4, we will monitor and review:" +
                          "\r\n  - Provide instructions for the user to review the
sending activity and metrics in the AWS console.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine("Review your sending activity using the SES Homepage in
the AWS console.");
        Console.WriteLine("Press Enter to open the SES Homepage in your default
browser...");
        if (interactive)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
            try
            {
                // Open the SES Homepage in the default browser.
                Process.Start(new ProcessStartInfo
                {
```

```
                    FileName = "https://console.aws.amazon.com/ses/home",
                    UseShellExecute = true
                });
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error opening the SES Homepage: {ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine("Review the sending activity and email metrics, then press
 Enter to continue...");
        if (interactive)
            Console.ReadLine();
        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources used in the workflow.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="verifiedEmailAddress">The verified email address from
 PrepareApplication.</param>
    /// <param name="interactive">True if interactive.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> Cleanup(string verifiedEmailAddress, bool
 interactive)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("5. Finally, we clean up resources:" +
                          "\r\n  - Delete the contact list (which also deletes all
 contacts within it)." +
                          "\r\n  - Delete the email template." +
                          "\r\n  - Optionally delete the verified email identity.\r
\n");

        Console.WriteLine("Cleaning up resources...");

        // Delete the contact list (this also deletes all contacts in the list).
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.DeleteContactListAsync(_contactListName);
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} deleted.");
        }
```

```
        catch (NotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list {_contactListName} not found.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting contact list {_contactListName}:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }

        // Delete the email template.
        try
        {
            await _sesv2Wrapper.DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(_templateName);
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} deleted.");
        }
        catch (NotFoundException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template {_templateName} not found.");
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Error deleting email template {_templateName}:
{ex.Message}");
            return false;
        }

        // Ask the user if they want to delete the email identity.
        var deleteIdentity = !interactive ||
            GetYesNoResponse(
                $"Do you want to delete the email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}?
(y/n) ");
        if (deleteIdentity)
        {
            try
            {
                await _sesv2Wrapper.DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(verifiedEmailAddress);
                Console.WriteLine($"Email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}
deleted.");
            }
            catch (NotFoundException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                    $"Email identity {verifiedEmailAddress} not found.");
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"Error deleting email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}:
{ex.Message}");
                return false;
            }
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Skipping deletion of email identity {verifiedEmailAddress}.");
        }

        return true;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(question);
        var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
        var response = ynResponse != null && ynResponse.Equals("y",
StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
        return response;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Simple check to verify a string is an email address.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="email">The string to verify.</param>
    /// <returns>True if a valid email.</returns>
    private static bool IsEmail(string? email)
    {
        if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(email))
            return false;
        return Regex.IsMatch(email, @"^[^@\s]+@[^@\s]+\.[^@\s]+$",
RegexOptions.IgnoreCase);
```

```
    }
}
```

用於服務操作的包裝器。

```
using System.Net;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2;
using Amazon.SimpleEmailV2.Model;

namespace Sesv2Scenario;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper class for Amazon Simple Email Service (SES) v2 operations.
/// </summary>
public class SESv2Wrapper
{

    private readonly IAmazonSimpleEmailServiceV2 _sesClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the SESv2Wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="sesClient">The injected SES v2 client.</param>
    public SESv2Wrapper(IAmazonSimpleEmailServiceV2 sesClient)
    {
        _sesClient = sesClient;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact and adds it to the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailAddress">The email address of the contact.</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateContact operation.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactAsync(string emailAddress, string
 contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactRequest
        {
            EmailAddress = emailAddress,
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };
```

```
        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact with email address {emailAddress} already
exists in the contact list {contactListName}.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact:
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates a contact list with the specified name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new CreateContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };
```

```
        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Contact list with name {contactListName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            return true;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the contact list:
{ex.Message}");
        }
        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email identity (email address or domain) and starts the
verification process.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to create and
verify.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the CreateEmailIdentity operation.</returns>
    public async Task<CreateEmailIdentityResponse> CreateEmailIdentityAsync(string
emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailIdentityRequest
        {
```

```
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email identity {emailIdentity} already exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being modified
by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email identities has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
            throw;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email identity:
{ex.Message}");
            throw;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Creates an email template with the specified content.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email template.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email template.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> CreateEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName, string
subject, string htmlContent, string textContent)
    {
        var request = new CreateEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName,
            TemplateContent = new EmailTemplateContent
            {
                Subject = subject,
                Html = htmlContent,
                Text = textContent
            }
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.CreateEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (AlreadyExistsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Email template with name {templateName} already
exists.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (LimitExceededException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The limit for email templates has been exceeded.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
```

```
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while creating the email template:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes a contact list and all contacts within it.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteContactListAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteContactListRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteContactListAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} is being modified
 by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
```

```
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the contact list:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email identity (email address or domain).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="emailIdentity">The email address or domain to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(string emailIdentity)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailIdentityRequest
        {
            EmailIdentity = emailIdentity
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailIdentityAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (ConcurrentModificationException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} is being modified
by another operation or thread.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email identity {emailIdentity} does not
exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
```

```
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email identity:
{ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Deletes an email template.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(string templateName)
    {
        var request = new DeleteEmailTemplateRequest
        {
            TemplateName = templateName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.DeleteEmailTemplateAsync(request);
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The email template {templateName} does not exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
```

```
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while deleting the email template:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return false;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Lists the contacts in the specified contact list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of contacts response from the ListContacts operation.</
returns>
    public async Task<List<Contact>> ListContactsAsync(string contactListName)
    {
        var request = new ListContactsRequest
        {
            ContactListName = contactListName
        };

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.ListContactsAsync(request);
            return response.Contacts;
        }
        catch (NotFoundException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The contact list {contactListName} does not
 exist.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while listing the contacts:
 {ex.Message}");
        }
```

```
        return new List<Contact>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Sends an email with the specified content and options.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="fromEmailAddress">The email address to send the email from.</
param>
    /// <param name="toEmailAddresses">The email addresses to send the email to.</
param>
    /// <param name="subject">The subject of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="htmlContent">The HTML content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="textContent">The text content of the email.</param>
    /// <param name="templateName">The name of the email template to use
 (optional).</param>
    /// <param name="templateData">The data to replace placeholders in the email
 template (optional).</param>
    /// <param name="contactListName">The name of the contact list for unsubscribe
 functionality (optional).</param>
    /// <returns>The MessageId response from the SendEmail operation.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SendEmailAsync(string fromEmailAddress, List<string>
 toEmailAddresses, string? subject,
        string? htmlContent, string? textContent, string? templateName = null,
 string? templateData = null, string? contactListName = null)
    {
        var request = new SendEmailRequest
        {
            FromEmailAddress = fromEmailAddress
        };

        if (toEmailAddresses.Any())
        {
            request.Destination = new Destination { ToAddresses =
 toEmailAddresses };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(templateName))
        {
            request.Content = new EmailContent()
            {
                Template = new Template
                {
                    TemplateName = templateName,
```

```
                    TemplateData = templateData
                }
            };
        }
        else
        {
            request.Content = new EmailContent
            {
                Simple = new Message
                {
                    Subject = new Content { Data = subject },
                    Body = new Body
                    {
                        Html = new Content { Data = htmlContent },
                        Text = new Content { Data = textContent }
                    }
                }
            };
        }

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(contactListName))
        {
            request.ListManagementOptions = new ListManagementOptions
            {
                ContactListName = contactListName
            };
        }

        try
        {
            var response = await _sesClient.SendEmailAsync(request);
            return response.MessageId;
        }
        catch (AccountSuspendedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email has been
permanently restricted.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (MailFromDomainNotVerifiedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The sending domain is not verified.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
```

```
        catch (MessageRejectedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The message content is invalid.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (SendingPausedException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The account's ability to send email is currently
 paused.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (TooManyRequestsException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Too many requests were made. Please try again
 later.");
            Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"An error occurred while sending the email:
 {ex.Message}");
        }

        return string.Empty;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList
  - CreateEmailIdentity
  - CreateEmailTemplate
  - DeleteContactList
  - DeleteEmailIdentity
  - DeleteEmailTemplate
  - ListContacts
  - SendEmail. 簡單
  - SendEmail. 範本。

Amazon SNS 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon SNS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon SNS

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon SNS。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

namespace SNSActions;

public static class HelloSNS
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var snsClient = new AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SNS! Following are some of your topics:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get a list of topics.
        var response = await snsClient.ListTopicsAsync(
```

```
            new ListTopicsRequest());

        foreach (var topic in response.Topics)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tTopic ARN: {topic.TopicArn}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTopics中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use the Amazon Simple Notification Service
    /// (Amazon SNS) to check whether a phone number has been opted out.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    public class IsPhoneNumOptedOut
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string phoneNumber = "+15551112222";

            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            await CheckIfOptedOutAsync(client, phoneNumber);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Checks to see if the supplied phone number has been opted out.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS Client object used
        /// to check if the phone number has been opted out.</param>
        /// <param name="phoneNumber">A string representing the phone number
        /// to check.</param>
        public static async Task
CheckIfOptedOutAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string phoneNumber)
        {
            var request = new CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest
            {
                PhoneNumber = phoneNumber,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await
client.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutAsync(request);

                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    string optOutStatus = response.IsOptedOut ? "opted out" : "not
opted out.";
                    Console.WriteLine($"The phone number: {phoneNumber} is
{optOutStatus}");
                }
            }
            catch (AuthorizationErrorException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{ex.Message}");
            }
```

```
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut中的。

`CreateTopic`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTopic`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立具有特定名稱的主題。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use Amazon Simple Notification Service
    /// (Amazon SNS) to add a new Amazon SNS topic.
    /// </summary>
    public class CreateSNSTopic
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string topicName = "ExampleSNSTopic";

            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            var topicArn = await CreateSNSTopicAsync(client, topicName);
            Console.WriteLine($"New topic ARN: {topicArn}");
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new SNS topic using the supplied topic name.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized SNS client object used to
        /// create the new topic.</param>
        /// <param name="topicName">A string representing the topic name.</param>
        /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the created topic.</returns>
        public static async Task<string>
 CreateSNSTopicAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string topicName)
        {
            var request = new CreateTopicRequest
            {
                Name = topicName,
            };

            var response = await client.CreateTopicAsync(request);

            return response.TopicArn;
        }
    }
```

建立具有名稱、特定 FIFO 和重複資料刪除屬性的新主題。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };
```

```
        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
"true");
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateTopic中的。

DeleteTopic

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTopic。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

藉由主題 ARN 刪除該主題。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
            new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTopic中的。

GetTopicAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTopicAttributes。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;

/// <summary>
/// This example shows how to retrieve the attributes of an Amazon Simple
/// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/// </summary>
public class GetTopicAttributes
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        string topicArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-west-2:000000000000:ExampleSNSTopic";
```

```
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            var attributes = await GetTopicAttributesAsync(client, topicArn);
            DisplayTopicAttributes(attributes);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Given the ARN of the Amazon SNS topic, this method retrieves the topic
        /// attributes.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
        /// to retrieve the attributes for the Amazon SNS topic.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic for which to retrieve
        /// the attributes.</param>
        /// <returns>A Dictionary of topic attributes.</returns>
        public static async Task<Dictionary<string, string>>
GetTopicAttributesAsync(
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
            string topicArn)
        {
            var response = await client.GetTopicAttributesAsync(topicArn);

            return response.Attributes;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// This method displays the attributes for an Amazon SNS topic.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="topicAttributes">A Dictionary containing the
        /// attributes for an Amazon SNS topic.</param>
        public static void DisplayTopicAttributes(Dictionary<string, string>
topicAttributes)
        {
            foreach (KeyValuePair<string, string> entry in topicAttributes)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{entry.Key}: {entry.Value}\n");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetTopicAttributes中的。

ListSubscriptions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListSubscriptions。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

/// <summary>
/// This example will retrieve a list of the existing Amazon Simple
/// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) subscriptions.
/// </summary>
public class ListSubscriptions
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

        Console.WriteLine("Enter a topic ARN to list subscriptions for a
specific topic, " +
                          "or press Enter to list subscriptions for all
topics.");
        var topicArn = Console.ReadLine();
        Console.WriteLine();

        var subscriptions = await GetSubscriptionsListAsync(client, topicArn);

        DisplaySubscriptionList(subscriptions);
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets a list of the existing Amazon SNS subscriptions, optionally by
specifying a topic ARN.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
        /// to obtain the list of subscriptions.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The optional ARN of a specific topic. Defaults to
 null.</param>
        /// <returns>A list containing information about each subscription.</
returns>
        public static async Task<List<Subscription>>
 GetSubscriptionsListAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client, string topicArn
 = null)
        {
            var results = new List<Subscription>();

            if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(topicArn))
            {
                var paginateByTopic = client.Paginators.ListSubscriptionsByTopic(
                    new ListSubscriptionsByTopicRequest()
                    {
                        TopicArn = topicArn,
                    });

                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var subscription in paginateByTopic.Subscriptions)
                {
                    results.Add(subscription);
                }
            }
            else
            {
                var paginateAllSubscriptions =
 client.Paginators.ListSubscriptions(new ListSubscriptionsRequest());

                // Get the entire list using the paginator.
                await foreach (var subscription in
 paginateAllSubscriptions.Subscriptions)
                {
                    results.Add(subscription);
                }
            }

            return results;
        }

        /// <summary>
```

```
        /// Display a list of Amazon SNS subscription information.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="subscriptionList">A list containing details for existing
        /// Amazon SNS subscriptions.</param>
        public static void DisplaySubscriptionList(List<Subscription>
subscriptionList)
        {
            foreach (var subscription in subscriptionList)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Owner: {subscription.Owner}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Subscription ARN:
{subscription.SubscriptionArn}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Topic ARN: {subscription.TopicArn}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Endpoint: {subscription.Endpoint}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Protocol: {subscription.Protocol}");
                Console.WriteLine();
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListSubscriptions中的。

`ListTopics`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTopics`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Lists the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
    /// topics for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListSNSTopics
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();

            await GetTopicListAsync(client);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the list of Amazon SNS topics in groups of up to 100
        /// topics.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object used
        /// to retrieve the list of topics.</param>
        public static async Task GetTopicListAsync(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService
client)
        {
            // If there are more than 100 Amazon SNS topics, the call to
            // ListTopicsAsync will return a value to pass to the
            // method to retrieve the next 100 (or less) topics.
            string nextToken = string.Empty;

            do
            {
                var response = await client.ListTopicsAsync(nextToken);
                DisplayTopicsList(response.Topics);
                nextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
            while (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(nextToken));
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the list of Amazon SNS Topic ARNs.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="topicList">The list of Topic ARNs.</param>
        public static void DisplayTopicsList(List<Topic> topicList)
        {
            foreach (var topic in topicList)
            {
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"{topic.TopicArn}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTopics中的。

Publish

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Publish。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發布訊息至主題。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example publishes a message to an Amazon Simple Notification
    /// Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
    /// </summary>
    public class PublishToSNSTopic
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            string topicArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-east-2:000000000000:ExampleSNSTopic";
            string messageText = "This is an example message to publish to the
ExampleSNSTopic.";

            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client = new
AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient();
```

```
            await PublishToTopicAsync(client, topicArn, messageText);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized client object used to publish
        /// to the Amazon SNS topic.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
        /// <param name="messageText">The text of the message.</param>
        public static async Task PublishToTopicAsync(
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
            string topicArn,
            string messageText)
        {
            var request = new PublishRequest
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn,
                Message = messageText,
            };

            var response = await client.PublishAsync(request);

            Console.WriteLine($"Successfully published message ID:
{response.MessageId}");
        }
    }
```

將訊息發佈至具有群組、複寫和屬性選項的主題。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
```

```
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is a
sample message");

            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set
a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID for
this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID for
this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
                    }
```

```
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
 messageGroupId);

                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?", false);
        }
    }
```

將使用者的選擇套用至發佈動作。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
 and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
```

```
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的發佈。

Subscribe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Subscribe`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

訂閱主題的電子郵件地址。

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new subscription to a topic.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon SNS client object, used
        /// to create an Amazon SNS subscription.</param>
        /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic to subscribe to.</param>
        /// <returns>A SubscribeResponse object which includes the subscription
        /// ARN for the new subscription.</returns>
```

```
        public static async Task<SubscribeResponse> TopicSubscribeAsync(
            IAmazonSimpleNotificationService client,
            string topicArn)
        {
            SubscribeRequest request = new SubscribeRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn,
                ReturnSubscriptionArn = true,
                Protocol = "email",
                Endpoint = "recipient@example.com",
            };

            var response = await client.SubscribeAsync(request);

            return response;
        }
```

使用篩選條件訂閱主題的佇列。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
{ { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
```

```
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的訂閱。

Unsubscribe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Unsubscribe`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

透過訂閱 ARN 取消訂閱主題。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
    {
        var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
            new UnsubscribeRequest()
            {
                SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
            });
        return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的取消訂閱。

案例

發布簡訊

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon SNS 發佈簡訊。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace SNSMessageExample
{
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService;
    using Amazon.SimpleNotificationService.Model;

    public class SNSMessage
    {
        private AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient snsClient;

        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="SNSMessage"/> class.
        /// Constructs a new SNSMessage object initializing the Amazon Simple
        /// Notification Service (Amazon SNS) client using the supplied
        /// Region endpoint.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="regionEndpoint">The Amazon Region endpoint to use in
        /// sending test messages with this object.</param>
        public SNSMessage(RegionEndpoint regionEndpoint)
        {
            snsClient = new AmazonSimpleNotificationServiceClient(regionEndpoint);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends the SMS message passed in the text parameter to the phone number
        /// in phoneNum.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="phoneNum">The ten-digit phone number to which the text
```

```
        /// message will be sent.</param>
        /// <param name="text">The text of the message to send.</param>
        /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
        public async Task SendTextMessageAsync(string phoneNum, string text)
        {
            if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(phoneNum) || string.IsNullOrEmpty(text))
            {
                return;
            }

            // Now actually send the message.
            var request = new PublishRequest
            {
                Message = text,
                PhoneNumber = phoneNum,
            };

            try
            {
                var response = await snsClient.PublishAsync(request);
            }
            catch (Exception ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"Error sending message: {ex}");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考中的發佈。

將訊息發佈至佇列

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立主題 (FIFO 或非 FIFO)。
- 為主題訂閱多個佇列，並提供套用篩選條件的選擇。
- 發佈訊息至主題。
- 輪詢佇列以獲取收到的訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
/// <summary>
/// Console application to run a workflow scenario for topics and queues.
/// </summary>
public static class TopicsAndQueues
{
    private static bool _useFifoTopic = false;
    private static bool _useContentBasedDeduplication = false;
    private static string _topicName = null!;
    private static string _topicArn = null!;

    private static readonly int _queueCount = 2;
    private static readonly string[] _queueUrls = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _subscriptionArns = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _tones = { "cheerful", "funny", "serious",
 "sincere" };
    public static SNSWrapper SnsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static SQSWrapper SqsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static bool UseConsole { get; set; } = true;
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
                    .AddTransient<SNSWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SQSWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();
```

```
        ServicesSetup(host);
        PrintDescription();

        await RunScenario();

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        SnsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SNSWrapper>();
        SqsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SQSWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run the scenario for working with topics and queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> RunScenario()
    {
        try
        {
            await SetupTopic();

            await SetupQueues();

            await PublishMessages();

            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                var messages = await PollForMessages(queueUrl);
                if (messages.Any())
                {
                    await DeleteMessages(queueUrl, messages);
                }
            }
            await CleanupResources();

            Console.WriteLine("Messaging with topics and queues workflow is
complete.");
```

```
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
 {ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Print a description for the tasks in the workflow.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static void PrintDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and
 subscribe {_queueCount} SQS queues to the topic." +
                          $"\r\nYou can select from several options for configuring
 the topic and the subscriptions for the 2 queues." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the results
 in the queues.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SNS topic to be used with the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SetupTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out)." +
                          $"\r\nFIFO topics deliver messages in order and support
 deduplication and message filtering." +
```

```
                            $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the results
 in the queues.\r\n");

        _useFifoTopic = GetYesNoResponse("Would you like to work with FIFO
 topics?");

        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            _topicName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for your SNS topic: ",
 "example-topic");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended to
 the topic name.\r\n");

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication
 is supported." +
                                $"\r\nDeduplication IDs are either set in the message
 or automatically generated " +
                                $"\r\nfrom content using a hash function.\r\n" +
                                $"\r\nIf a message is successfully published to an SNS
 FIFO topic, any message " +
                                $"\r\npublished and determined to have the same
 deduplication ID, " +
                                $"\r\nwithin the five-minute deduplication interval,
 is accepted but not delivered.\r\n" +
                                $"\r\nFor more information about deduplication, " +
                                $"\r\nsee https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/
fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            _useContentBasedDeduplication = GetYesNoResponse("Use content-based
 deduplication instead of entering a deduplication ID?");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }

        _topicArn = await SnsWrapper.CreateTopicWithName(_topicName, _useFifoTopic,
 _useContentBasedDeduplication);

        Console.WriteLine($"Your new topic with the name {_topicName}" +
                            $"\r\nand Amazon Resource Name (ARN) {_topicArn}" +
                            $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        return _topicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task SetupQueues()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now you will create {_queueCount} Amazon Simple Queue
Service (Amazon SQS) queues to subscribe to the topic.");

        // Repeat this section for each queue.
        for (int i = 0; i < _queueCount; i++)
        {
            var queueName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for an Amazon SQS queue:
", $"example-queue-{i}");
            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                // Only explain this once.
                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the queue name.");
                }

                var queueUrl = await SqsWrapper.CreateQueueWithName(queueName,
_useFifoTopic);

                _queueUrls[i] = queueUrl;

                Console.WriteLine($"Your new queue with the name {queueName}" +
                                  $"\r\nand queue URL {queueUrl}" +
                                  $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN,\r\n" +
                        $"which is used to create a subscription.");
                    Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                }
```

```
                var queueArn = await SqsWrapper.GetQueueArnByUrl(queueUrl);

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy must be
attached to an SQS queue, enabling it to receive\r\n" +
                        $"messages from an SNS topic");
                }

                await SqsWrapper.SetQueuePolicyForTopic(queueArn, _topicArn,
queueUrl);

                await SetupFilters(i, queueArn, queueName);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up filters with user options for a queue.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueCount">The number of this queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupFilters(int queueCount, string queueArn, string
queueName)
    {
        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            // Only explain this once.
            if (queueCount == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters." +
                    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the
filtered messages " +
                    "will be received in the queue.");

                Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                    "For information about message filtering, " +
                    "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-
filtering.html");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a" +
                    "TONE attribute.");
            }

            var useFilter = GetYesNoResponse($"Filter messages for {queueName}'s
 subscription to the topic?");

            string? filterPolicy = null;
            if (useFilter)
            {
                filterPolicy = CreateFilterPolicy();
            }
            var subscriptionArn = await
 SnsWrapper.SubscribeTopicWithFilter(_topicArn, filterPolicy,
                queueArn);
            _subscriptionArns[queueCount] = subscriptionArn;

            Console.WriteLine(
                $"The queue {queueName} has been subscribed to the topic
 {_topicName} " +
                $"with the subscription ARN {subscriptionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Use user input to create a filter policy for a subscription.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The serialized filter policy.</returns>
    public static string CreateFilterPolicy()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"You can filter messages by one or more of the following" +
            $"TONE attributes.");

        List<string> filterSelections = new List<string>();

        var selectionNumber = 0;
```

```
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Enter a number to add a TONE filter, or enter 0 to stop adding
 filters.");
            for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
            }

            var selection = GetUserResponse("", filterSelections.Any() ? "0" : "1");
            int.TryParse(selection, out selectionNumber);
            if (selectionNumber > 0 && !
filterSelections.Contains(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]))
            {
                filterSelections.Add(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]);
            }
        } while (selectionNumber != 0);

        var filters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>
        {
            { "tone", filterSelections }
        };
        string filterPolicy = JsonSerializer.Serialize(filters);
        return filterPolicy;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is a
 sample message");
```

```
            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set
a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID for
this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID for
this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
                    }
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
messageGroupId);
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?", false);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Poll for the published messages to see the results of the user's choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> PollForMessages(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now the SQS queue at {queueUrl} will be polled to
retrieve the messages." +
                          "\r\nPress any key to continue.");
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var moreMessages = true;
        var messages = new List<Message>();
        while (moreMessages)
        {
            var newMessages = await SqsWrapper.ReceiveMessagesByUrl(queueUrl, 10);

            moreMessages = newMessages.Any();
            if (moreMessages)
            {
                messages.AddRange(newMessages);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"{messages.Count} message(s) were received by the queue
at {queueUrl}.");

        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tMessage:" +
                              $"\n\t{message.Body}");
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the message using handles in a batch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteMessages(string queueUrl, List<Message> messages)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the messages in this queue in a
batch.");
        await SqsWrapper.DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(queueUrl, messages);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        try
        {
            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl))
                {
                    var deleteQueue =
                        GetYesNoResponse($"Delete queue with url {queueUrl}?");
                    if (deleteQueue)
                    {
                        await SqsWrapper.DeleteQueueByUrl(queueUrl);
                    }
                }
            }

            foreach (var subscriptionArn in _subscriptionArns)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(subscriptionArn))
```

```
                {
                    await SnsWrapper.UnsubscribeByArn(subscriptionArn);
                }
            }

            var deleteTopic = GetYesNoResponse($"Delete topic {_topicName}?");
            if (deleteTopic)
            {
                await SnsWrapper.DeleteTopicByArn(_topicArn);
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to clean up resources. Here's why:
{ex.Message}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question, bool defaultAnswer = true)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);
            var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
            var response = ynResponse != null &&
                           ynResponse.Equals("y",
                               StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a string response from the user through the console.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static string GetUserResponse(string question, string defaultAnswer)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            var response = "";
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(response))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(question);
                response = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Amazon SQS 操作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SQSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSQS _amazonSQSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SQS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SQS client.</param>
    public SQSWrapper(IAmazonSQS amazonSQS)
    {
        _amazonSQSClient = amazonSQS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string topicArn,
string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         $"\"Service\": " +
                                             "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                            "}," +
                                     "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                     $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                      "\"Condition\": {" +
                                           "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                $"\"aws:SourceArn\": \"{topicArn}\""
+
                                            "}" +
                                        "}" +
                                "}]" +
```

```
                                "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
 queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl, List<Message>
 messages)
    {
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
```

```
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
 _amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
            new DeleteQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Amazon SNS 操作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SNSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleNotificationService _amazonSNSClient;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SNS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SNS client.</param>
    public SNSWrapper(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService amazonSNS)
    {
        _amazonSNSClient = amazonSNS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
 "true");
```

```
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
{ { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
 attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
```

```
    {
        var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
            new UnsubscribeRequest()
            {
                SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
            });
        return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
            new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 發布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收來自 SNS 主題的訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SNSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SnsIntegration;

public class Function
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SNSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var record in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessRecordAsync(record, context);
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessRecordAsync(SNSEvent.SNSRecord record, ILambdaContext
 context)
    {
```

```
        try
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed record {record.Sns.Message}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon SQS 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon SQS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon SQS

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon SQS。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.SQS;
using Amazon.SQS.Model;

namespace SQSActions;

public static class HelloSQS
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        var sqsClient = new AmazonSQSClient();

        Console.WriteLine($"Hello Amazon SQS! Following are some of your queues:");
        Console.WriteLine();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        // Let's get the first five queues.
        var response = await sqsClient.ListQueuesAsync(
            new ListQueuesRequest()
            {
                MaxResults = 5
            });

        foreach (var queue in response.QueueUrls)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tQueue Url: {queue}");
            Console.WriteLine();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListQueues中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

CreateQueue

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateQueue。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立具有特定名稱的佇列。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
```

```
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }
```

建立 Amazon SQS 佇列並向其傳送訊息。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon;
    using Amazon.SQS;
    using Amazon.SQS.Model;

    public class CreateSendExample
    {
        // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
        private static readonly string QueueName = "Example_Queue";
        private static readonly RegionEndpoint ServiceRegion =
RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
        private static IAmazonSQS client;

        public static async Task Main()
        {
            client = new AmazonSQSClient(ServiceRegion);
            var createQueueResponse = await CreateQueue(client, QueueName);

            string queueUrl = createQueueResponse.QueueUrl;
```

```
            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
 Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
            {
                { "Title",   new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "The Whistler" } },
                { "Author",  new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
 StringValue = "John Grisham" } },
                { "WeeksOn", new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "Number",
 StringValue = "6" } },
            };

            string messageBody = "Information about current NY Times fiction
 bestseller for week of 12/11/2016.";

            var sendMsgResponse = await SendMessage(client, queueUrl, messageBody,
 messageAttributes);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Creates a new Amazon SQS queue using the queue name passed to it
        /// in queueName.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing the name of the queue
        /// to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A CreateQueueResponse that contains information about the
        /// newly created queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<CreateQueueResponse> CreateQueue(IAmazonSQS client,
 string queueName)
        {
            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "DelaySeconds", "60" },
                    { "MessageRetentionPeriod", "86400" },
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created a queue with URL : {response.QueueUrl}");
```

```
            return response;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a message to an SQS queue.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to which to send the
        /// message.</param>
        /// <param name="messageBody">A string representing the body of the
        /// message to be sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <param name="messageAttributes">Attributes for the message to be
        /// sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <returns>A SendMessageResponse object that contains information
        /// about the message that was sent.</returns>
        public static async Task<SendMessageResponse> SendMessage(
            IAmazonSQS client,
            string queueUrl,
            string messageBody,
            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes)
        {
            var sendMessageRequest = new SendMessageRequest
            {
                DelaySeconds = 10,
                MessageAttributes = messageAttributes,
                MessageBody = messageBody,
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            };

            var response = await client.SendMessageAsync(sendMessageRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sent a message with id : {response.MessageId}");

            return response;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateQueue中的。

DeleteMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteMessage。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從 Amazon SQS 佇列接收訊息，然後刪除該訊息。

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the AWS Region you want to use is different from
            // the AWS Region defined for the default user, supply
            // the specify your AWS Region to the client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonSQSClient();
            string queueName = "Example_Queue";

            var queueUrl = await GetQueueUrl(client, queueName);
            Console.WriteLine($"The SQS queue's URL is {queueUrl}");

            var response = await ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(client, queueUrl);

            Console.WriteLine($"Message: {response.Messages[0]}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the queue URL for the queue named in the queueName
        /// property using the client object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon SQS client used to retrieve the
        /// queue URL.</param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing  name of the queue
        /// for which to retrieve the URL.</param>
        /// <returns>The URL of the queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetQueueUrl(IAmazonSQS client, string
queueName)
        {
            var request = new GetQueueUrlRequest
            {
```

```
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = await client.GetQueueUrlAsync(request);
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the message from the quque at the URL passed in the
        /// queueURL parameters using the client.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The SQS client used to retrieve a message.</param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue from which to retrieve
        /// a message.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the call to ReceiveMessageAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<ReceiveMessageResponse>
ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(IAmazonSQS client, string queueUrl)
        {
            // Receive a single message from the queue.
            var receiveMessageRequest = new ReceiveMessageRequest
            {
                AttributeNames = { "SentTimestamp" },
                MaxNumberOfMessages = 1,
                MessageAttributeNames = { "All" },
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                VisibilityTimeout = 0,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 0,
            };

            var receiveMessageResponse = await
client.ReceiveMessageAsync(receiveMessageRequest);

            // Delete the received message from the queue.
            var deleteMessageRequest = new DeleteMessageRequest
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                ReceiptHandle = receiveMessageResponse.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
            };

            await client.DeleteMessageAsync(deleteMessageRequest);

            return receiveMessageResponse;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteMessage中的。

DeleteMessageBatch

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteMessageBatch。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl, List<Message>
messages)
    {
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
_amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteMessageBatch中的。

DeleteQueue

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteQueue。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用佇列的 URL 刪除佇列。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
            new DeleteQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteQueue中的。

GetQueueAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetQueueAttributes。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// <summary>
/// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
/// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
{
    var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
    {
        QueueUrl = queueUrl,
        AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
    };

    var getAttributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
        getAttributesRequest);

    return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetQueueAttributes中的。

`GetQueueUrl`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetQueueUrl`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
```

```
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.SQS;
    using Amazon.SQS.Model;

    public class GetQueueUrl
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// Initializes the Amazon SQS client object and then calls the
        /// GetQueueUrlAsync method to retrieve the URL of an Amazon SQS
        /// queue.
        /// </summary>
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the Amazon SQS message queue is not in the same AWS Region as your
            // default user, you need to provide the AWS Region as a parameter to
the
            // client constructor.
            var client = new AmazonSQSClient();

            string queueName = "New-Example-Queue";

            try
            {
                var response = await client.GetQueueUrlAsync(queueName);

                if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine($"The URL for {queueName} is:
{response.QueueUrl}");
                }
            }
            catch (QueueDoesNotExistException ex)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
                Console.WriteLine($"The queue {queueName} was not found.");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetQueueUrl中的。

ReceiveMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ReceiveMessage。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用佇列的 URL 接收訊息。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }
```

從 Amazon SQS 佇列接收訊息，然後刪除該訊息。

```
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            // If the AWS Region you want to use is different from
            // the AWS Region defined for the default user, supply
            // the specify your AWS Region to the client constructor.
```

```
            var client = new AmazonSQSClient();
            string queueName = "Example_Queue";

            var queueUrl = await GetQueueUrl(client, queueName);
            Console.WriteLine($"The SQS queue's URL is {queueUrl}");

            var response = await ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(client, queueUrl);

            Console.WriteLine($"Message: {response.Messages[0]}");
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve the queue URL for the queue named in the queueName
        /// property using the client object.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon SQS client used to retrieve the
        /// queue URL.</param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing  name of the queue
        /// for which to retrieve the URL.</param>
        /// <returns>The URL of the queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetQueueUrl(IAmazonSQS client, string
queueName)
        {
            var request = new GetQueueUrlRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
            };

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = await client.GetQueueUrlAsync(request);
            return response.QueueUrl;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieves the message from the quque at the URL passed in the
        /// queueURL parameters using the client.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The SQS client used to retrieve a message.</param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue from which to retrieve
        /// a message.</param>
        /// <returns>The response from the call to ReceiveMessageAsync.</returns>
        public static async Task<ReceiveMessageResponse>
ReceiveAndDeleteMessage(IAmazonSQS client, string queueUrl)
        {
            // Receive a single message from the queue.
```

```
            var receiveMessageRequest = new ReceiveMessageRequest
            {
                AttributeNames = { "SentTimestamp" },
                MaxNumberOfMessages = 1,
                MessageAttributeNames = { "All" },
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                VisibilityTimeout = 0,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 0,
            };

            var receiveMessageResponse = await
client.ReceiveMessageAsync(receiveMessageRequest);

            // Delete the received message from the queue.
            var deleteMessageRequest = new DeleteMessageRequest
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                ReceiptHandle = receiveMessageResponse.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
            };

            await client.DeleteMessageAsync(deleteMessageRequest);

            return receiveMessageResponse;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ReceiveMessage中的。

SendMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendMessage。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 Amazon SQS 佇列並向其傳送訊息。

```
   using System;
   using System.Collections.Generic;
   using System.Threading.Tasks;
   using Amazon;
   using Amazon.SQS;
   using Amazon.SQS.Model;

   public class CreateSendExample
   {
       // Specify your AWS Region (an example Region is shown).
       private static readonly string QueueName = "Example_Queue";
       private static readonly RegionEndpoint ServiceRegion =
RegionEndpoint.USWest2;
       private static IAmazonSQS client;

       public static async Task Main()
       {
           client = new AmazonSQSClient(ServiceRegion);
           var createQueueResponse = await CreateQueue(client, QueueName);

           string queueUrl = createQueueResponse.QueueUrl;

           Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes = new
Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
           {
               { "Title",   new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
StringValue = "The Whistler" } },
               { "Author",  new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "String",
StringValue = "John Grisham" } },
               { "WeeksOn", new MessageAttributeValue { DataType = "Number",
StringValue = "6" } },
           };

           string messageBody = "Information about current NY Times fiction
bestseller for week of 12/11/2016.";

           var sendMsgResponse = await SendMessage(client, queueUrl, messageBody,
messageAttributes);
       }

       /// <summary>
       /// Creates a new Amazon SQS queue using the queue name passed to it
       /// in queueName.
```

```
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueName">A string representing the name of the queue
        /// to create.</param>
        /// <returns>A CreateQueueResponse that contains information about the
        /// newly created queue.</returns>
        public static async Task<CreateQueueResponse> CreateQueue(IAmazonSQS client,
 string queueName)
        {
            var request = new CreateQueueRequest
            {
                QueueName = queueName,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
                {
                    { "DelaySeconds", "60" },
                    { "MessageRetentionPeriod", "86400" },
                },
            };

            var response = await client.CreateQueueAsync(request);
            Console.WriteLine($"Created a queue with URL : {response.QueueUrl}");

            return response;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a message to an SQS queue.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">An SQS client object used to send the message.</
param>
        /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue to which to send the
        /// message.</param>
        /// <param name="messageBody">A string representing the body of the
        /// message to be sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <param name="messageAttributes">Attributes for the message to be
        /// sent to the queue.</param>
        /// <returns>A SendMessageResponse object that contains information
        /// about the message that was sent.</returns>
        public static async Task<SendMessageResponse> SendMessage(
            IAmazonSQS client,
            string queueUrl,
            string messageBody,
            Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue> messageAttributes)
```

```
        {
            var sendMessageRequest = new SendMessageRequest
            {
                DelaySeconds = 10,
                MessageAttributes = messageAttributes,
                MessageBody = messageBody,
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            };

            var response = await client.SendMessageAsync(sendMessageRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Sent a message with id : {response.MessageId}");

            return response;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SendMessage中的。

SetQueueAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetQueueAttributes。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定主題佇列的原則屬性。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string topicArn,
 string queueUrl)
```

```
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         $"\"Service\": " +
                                             "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                            "}," +
                                     "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                     $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                      "\"Condition\": {" +
                                           "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                $"\"aws:SourceArn\": \"{topicArn}\""
+
                                            "}" +
                                        "}" +
                                "}]" +
                            "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SetQueueAttributes中的。

案例

將訊息發佈至佇列

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立主題 (FIFO 或非 FIFO)。
- 為主題訂閱多個佇列，並提供套用篩選條件的選擇。
- 發佈訊息至主題。
- 輪詢佇列以獲取收到的訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
/// <summary>
/// Console application to run a workflow scenario for topics and queues.
/// </summary>
public static class TopicsAndQueues
{
    private static bool _useFifoTopic = false;
    private static bool _useContentBasedDeduplication = false;
    private static string _topicName = null!;
    private static string _topicArn = null!;

    private static readonly int _queueCount = 2;
    private static readonly string[] _queueUrls = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _subscriptionArns = new string[_queueCount];
    private static readonly string[] _tones = { "cheerful", "funny", "serious",
 "sincere" };
    public static SNSWrapper SnsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static SQSWrapper SqsWrapper { get; set; } = null!;
    public static bool UseConsole { get; set; } = true;
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for Amazon EventBridge.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonSQS>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonSimpleNotificationService>()
                    .AddTransient<SNSWrapper>()
                    .AddTransient<SQSWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();
```

```
        ServicesSetup(host);
        PrintDescription();

        await RunScenario();

    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Populate the services for use within the console application.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="host">The services host.</param>
    private static void ServicesSetup(IHost host)
    {
        SnsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SNSWrapper>();
        SqsWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SQSWrapper>();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Run the scenario for working with topics and queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public static async Task<bool> RunScenario()
    {
        try
        {
            await SetupTopic();

            await SetupQueues();

            await PublishMessages();

            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                var messages = await PollForMessages(queueUrl);
                if (messages.Any())
                {
                    await DeleteMessages(queueUrl, messages);
                }
            }
            await CleanupResources();

            Console.WriteLine("Messaging with topics and queues workflow is
complete.");
```

```
            return true;
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"There was a problem running the scenario:
 {ex.Message}");
            await CleanupResources();
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            return false;
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Print a description for the tasks in the workflow.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static void PrintDescription()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and
 subscribe {_queueCount} SQS queues to the topic." +
                          $"\r\nYou can select from several options for configuring
 the topic and the subscriptions for the 2 queues." +
                          $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the results
 in the queues.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the SNS topic to be used with the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> SetupTopic()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-
Out)." +
                          $"\r\nFIFO topics deliver messages in order and support
 deduplication and message filtering." +
```

```
                            $"\r\nYou can then post to the topic and see the results
 in the queues.\r\n");

        _useFifoTopic = GetYesNoResponse("Would you like to work with FIFO
 topics?");

        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            _topicName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for your SNS topic: ",
 "example-topic");
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be appended to
 the topic name.\r\n");

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine($"Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication
 is supported." +
                                $"\r\nDeduplication IDs are either set in the message
 or automatically generated " +
                                $"\r\nfrom content using a hash function.\r\n" +
                                $"\r\nIf a message is successfully published to an SNS
 FIFO topic, any message " +
                                $"\r\npublished and determined to have the same
 deduplication ID, " +
                                $"\r\nwithin the five-minute deduplication interval,
 is accepted but not delivered.\r\n" +
                                $"\r\nFor more information about deduplication, " +
                                $"\r\nsee https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/
fifo-message-dedup.html.");

            _useContentBasedDeduplication = GetYesNoResponse("Use content-based
 deduplication instead of entering a deduplication ID?");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }

        _topicArn = await SnsWrapper.CreateTopicWithName(_topicName, _useFifoTopic,
 _useContentBasedDeduplication);

        Console.WriteLine($"Your new topic with the name {_topicName}" +
                            $"\r\nand Amazon Resource Name (ARN) {_topicArn}" +
                            $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        return _topicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up the queues.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task SetupQueues()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now you will create {_queueCount} Amazon Simple Queue
Service (Amazon SQS) queues to subscribe to the topic.");

        // Repeat this section for each queue.
        for (int i = 0; i < _queueCount; i++)
        {
            var queueName = GetUserResponse("Enter a name for an Amazon SQS queue:
", $"example-queue-{i}");
            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                // Only explain this once.
                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the queue name.");
                }

                var queueUrl = await SqsWrapper.CreateQueueWithName(queueName,
_useFifoTopic);

                _queueUrls[i] = queueUrl;

                Console.WriteLine($"Your new queue with the name {queueName}" +
                                  $"\r\nand queue URL {queueUrl}" +
                                  $"\r\nhas been created.\r\n");

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN,\r\n" +
                        $"which is used to create a subscription.");
                    Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
                }
```

```
                var queueArn = await SqsWrapper.GetQueueArnByUrl(queueUrl);

                if (i == 0)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine(
                        $"An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy must be
attached to an SQS queue, enabling it to receive\r\n" +
                        $"messages from an SNS topic");
                }

                await SqsWrapper.SetQueuePolicyForTopic(queueArn, _topicArn,
queueUrl);

                await SetupFilters(i, queueArn, queueName);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set up filters with user options for a queue.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueCount">The number of this queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="queueName">The name of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    public static async Task SetupFilters(int queueCount, string queueArn, string
queueName)
    {
        if (_useFifoTopic)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            // Only explain this once.
            if (queueCount == 0)
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters." +
                    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the
filtered messages " +
                    "will be received in the queue.");

                Console.WriteLine(
```

```
                    "For information about message filtering, " +
                    "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-
filtering.html");

                Console.WriteLine(
                    "For this example, you can filter messages by a" +
                    "TONE attribute.");
            }

            var useFilter = GetYesNoResponse($"Filter messages for {queueName}'s
 subscription to the topic?");

            string? filterPolicy = null;
            if (useFilter)
            {
                filterPolicy = CreateFilterPolicy();
            }
            var subscriptionArn = await
 SnsWrapper.SubscribeTopicWithFilter(_topicArn, filterPolicy,
                queueArn);
            _subscriptionArns[queueCount] = subscriptionArn;

            Console.WriteLine(
                $"The queue {queueName} has been subscribed to the topic
 {_topicName} " +
                $"with the subscription ARN {subscriptionArn}");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Use user input to create a filter policy for a subscription.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The serialized filter policy.</returns>
    public static string CreateFilterPolicy()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine(
            $"You can filter messages by one or more of the following" +
            $"TONE attributes.");

        List<string> filterSelections = new List<string>();

        var selectionNumber = 0;
```

```
        do
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"Enter a number to add a TONE filter, or enter 0 to stop adding
 filters.");
            for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
            }

            var selection = GetUserResponse("", filterSelections.Any() ? "0" : "1");
            int.TryParse(selection, out selectionNumber);
            if (selectionNumber > 0 && !
filterSelections.Contains(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]))
            {
                filterSelections.Add(_tones[selectionNumber - 1]);
            }
        } while (selectionNumber != 0);

        var filters = new Dictionary<string, List<string>>
        {
            { "tone", filterSelections }
        };
        string filterPolicy = JsonSerializer.Serialize(filters);
        return filterPolicy;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish messages using user settings.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task PublishMessages()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can publish messages.");

        var keepSendingMessages = true;
        string? deduplicationId = null;
        string? toneAttribute = null;
        while (keepSendingMessages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine();
            var message = GetUserResponse("Enter a message to publish.", "This is a
 sample message");
```

```
            if (_useFifoTopic)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set
a message group ID." +
                                  "\r\nAll messages within the same group will be
received in the order " +
                                  "they were published.");

                Console.WriteLine();
                var messageGroupId = GetUserResponse("Enter a message group ID for
this message:", "1");

                if (!_useContentBasedDeduplication)
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, " +
                                      "you must enter a deduplication ID.");

                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a deduplication ID for this message.");
                    deduplicationId = GetUserResponse("Enter a deduplication ID for
this message.", "1");
                }

                if (GetYesNoResponse("Add an attribute to this message?"))
                {
                    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number for an attribute.");
                    for (int i = 0; i < _tones.Length; i++)
                    {
                        Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {_tones[i]}");
                    }

                    var selection = GetUserResponse("", "1");
                    int.TryParse(selection, out var selectionNumber);

                    if (selectionNumber > 0 && selectionNumber < _tones.Length)
                    {
                        toneAttribute = _tones[selectionNumber - 1];
                    }
                }

                var messageID = await SnsWrapper.PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
                    _topicArn, message, "tone", toneAttribute, deduplicationId,
messageGroupId);
```

```
                Console.WriteLine($"Message published with id {messageID}.");
            }

            keepSendingMessages = GetYesNoResponse("Send another message?", false);
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Poll for the published messages to see the results of the user's choices.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task<List<Message>> PollForMessages(string queueUrl)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Now the SQS queue at {queueUrl} will be polled to
retrieve the messages." +
                          "\r\nPress any key to continue.");
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var moreMessages = true;
        var messages = new List<Message>();
        while (moreMessages)
        {
            var newMessages = await SqsWrapper.ReceiveMessagesByUrl(queueUrl, 10);

            moreMessages = newMessages.Any();
            if (moreMessages)
            {
                messages.AddRange(newMessages);
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine($"{messages.Count} message(s) were received by the queue
at {queueUrl}.");

        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tMessage:" +
                              $"\n\t{message.Body}");
        }
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete the message using handles in a batch.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    public static async Task DeleteMessages(string queueUrl, List<Message> messages)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine("Now we can delete the messages in this queue in a
batch.");
        await SqsWrapper.DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(queueUrl, messages);
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task CleanupResources()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"Clean up resources.");

        try
        {
            foreach (var queueUrl in _queueUrls)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(queueUrl))
                {
                    var deleteQueue =
                        GetYesNoResponse($"Delete queue with url {queueUrl}?");
                    if (deleteQueue)
                    {
                        await SqsWrapper.DeleteQueueByUrl(queueUrl);
                    }
                }
            }

            foreach (var subscriptionArn in _subscriptionArns)
            {
                if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(subscriptionArn))
```

```
                {
                    await SnsWrapper.UnsubscribeByArn(subscriptionArn);
                }
            }

            var deleteTopic = GetYesNoResponse($"Delete topic {_topicName}?");
            if (deleteTopic)
            {
                await SnsWrapper.DeleteTopicByArn(_topicArn);
            }
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"Unable to clean up resources. Here's why:
{ex.Message}.");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a yes or no response from the user.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static bool GetYesNoResponse(string question, bool defaultAnswer = true)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(question);
            var ynResponse = Console.ReadLine();
            var response = ynResponse != null &&
                           ynResponse.Equals("y",
                               StringComparison.InvariantCultureIgnoreCase);
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Helper method to get a string response from the user through the console.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="question">The question string to print on the console.</param>
    /// <param name="defaultAnswer">Optional default answer to use.</param>
    /// <returns>True if the user responds with a yes.</returns>
    private static string GetUserResponse(string question, string defaultAnswer)
    {
        if (UseConsole)
        {
            var response = "";
            while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(response))
            {
                Console.WriteLine(question);
                response = Console.ReadLine();
            }
            return response;
        }
        // If not using the console, use the default.
        return defaultAnswer;
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Amazon SQS 操作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SQSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSQS _amazonSQSClient;

    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SQS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SQS client.</param>
    public SQSWrapper(IAmazonSQS amazonSQS)
    {
        _amazonSQSClient = amazonSQS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a queue with a specific name.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="queueName">The name for the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoQueue">True to use a FIFO queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The url for the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateQueueWithName(string queueName, bool
useFifoQueue)
    {
        int maxMessage = 256 * 1024;
        var queueAttributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
        {
            {
                QueueAttributeName.MaximumMessageSize,
                maxMessage.ToString()
            }
        };

        var createQueueRequest = new CreateQueueRequest()
        {
            QueueName = queueName,
            Attributes = queueAttributes
        };

        if (useFifoQueue)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO queue.
            if (!queueName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createQueueRequest.QueueName = queueName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add an attribute for a FIFO queue.
            createQueueRequest.Attributes.Add(
                QueueAttributeName.FifoQueue, "true");
        }

        var createResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.CreateQueueAsync(
            new CreateQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueName = queueName
            });
        return createResponse.QueueUrl;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Get the ARN for a queue from its URL.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The URL of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the queue.</returns>
    public async Task<string> GetQueueArnByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var getAttributesRequest = new GetQueueAttributesRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
            AttributeNames = new List<string>() { QueueAttributeName.QueueArn }
        };

        var getAttributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.GetQueueAttributesAsync(
            getAttributesRequest);

        return getAttributesResponse.QueueARN;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Set the policy attribute of a queue for a topic.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url for the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SetQueuePolicyForTopic(string queueArn, string topicArn,
string queueUrl)
    {
        var queuePolicy = "{" +
                                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                                     "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                                     "\"Principal\": {" +
                                         $"\"Service\": " +
                                             "\"sns.amazonaws.com\"" +
                                            "}," +
                                     "\"Action\": \"sqs:SendMessage\"," +
                                     $"\"Resource\": \"{queueArn}\"," +
                                      "\"Condition\": {" +
                                           "\"ArnEquals\": {" +
                                                $"\"aws:SourceArn\": \"{topicArn}\""
+
                                            "}" +
                                        "}" +
                                "}]" +
```

```
                                "}";
        var attributesResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.SetQueueAttributesAsync(
            new SetQueueAttributesRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>() { { "Policy",
 queuePolicy } }
            });
        return attributesResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Receive messages from a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of messages.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Message>> ReceiveMessagesByUrl(string queueUrl, int
 maxMessages)
    {
        // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
        // For information about long polling, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        var messageResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.ReceiveMessageAsync(
            new ReceiveMessageRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl,
                MaxNumberOfMessages = maxMessages,
                WaitTimeSeconds = 1
            });
        return messageResponse.Messages;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a batch of messages from a queue by its url.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMessageBatchByUrl(string queueUrl, List<Message>
 messages)
    {
        var deleteRequest = new DeleteMessageBatchRequest()
        {
            QueueUrl = queueUrl,
```

```
            Entries = new List<DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry>()
        };
        foreach (var message in messages)
        {
            deleteRequest.Entries.Add(new DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry()
            {
                ReceiptHandle = message.ReceiptHandle,
                Id = message.MessageId
            });
        }

        var deleteResponse = await
 _amazonSQSClient.DeleteMessageBatchAsync(deleteRequest);

        return deleteResponse.Failed.Any();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a queue by its URL.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="queueUrl">The url of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteQueueByUrl(string queueUrl)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSQSClient.DeleteQueueAsync(
            new DeleteQueueRequest()
            {
                QueueUrl = queueUrl
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Amazon SNS 操作的類別。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper for Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) operations.
/// </summary>
public class SNSWrapper
{
    private readonly IAmazonSimpleNotificationService _amazonSNSClient;
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Constructor for the Amazon SNS wrapper.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonSQS">The injected Amazon SNS client.</param>
    public SNSWrapper(IAmazonSimpleNotificationService amazonSNS)
    {
        _amazonSNSClient = amazonSNS;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new topic with a name and specific FIFO and de-duplication
 attributes.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicName">The name for the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">True to use a FIFO topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useContentBasedDeduplication">True to use content-based de-
duplication.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new topic.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateTopicWithName(string topicName, bool
 useFifoTopic, bool useContentBasedDeduplication)
    {
        var createTopicRequest = new CreateTopicRequest()
        {
            Name = topicName,
        };

        if (useFifoTopic)
        {
            // Update the name if it is not correct for a FIFO topic.
            if (!topicName.EndsWith(".fifo"))
            {
                createTopicRequest.Name = topicName + ".fifo";
            }

            // Add the attributes from the method parameters.
            createTopicRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
            {
                { "FifoTopic", "true" }
            };
            if (useContentBasedDeduplication)
            {
                createTopicRequest.Attributes.Add("ContentBasedDeduplication",
 "true");
```

```
            }
        }

        var createResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.CreateTopicAsync(createTopicRequest);
        return createResponse.TopicArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Subscribe a queue to a topic with optional filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="useFifoTopic">The optional filtering policy for the
subscription.</param>
    /// <param name="queueArn">The ARN of the queue.</param>
    /// <returns>The ARN of the new subscription.</returns>
    public async Task<string> SubscribeTopicWithFilter(string topicArn, string?
filterPolicy, string queueArn)
    {
        var subscribeRequest = new SubscribeRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Protocol = "sqs",
            Endpoint = queueArn
        };

        if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(filterPolicy))
        {
            subscribeRequest.Attributes = new Dictionary<string, string>
{ { "FilterPolicy", filterPolicy } };
        }

        var subscribeResponse = await
_amazonSNSClient.SubscribeAsync(subscribeRequest);
        return subscribeResponse.SubscriptionArn;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Publish a message to a topic with an attribute and optional deduplication
and group IDs.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <param name="message">The message to publish.</param>
    /// <param name="attributeName">The optional attribute for the message.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="attributeValue">The optional attribute value for the message.</
param>
    /// <param name="deduplicationId">The optional deduplication ID for the
 message.</param>
    /// <param name="groupId">The optional group ID for the message.</param>
    /// <returns>The ID of the message published.</returns>
    public async Task<string> PublishToTopicWithAttribute(
        string topicArn,
        string message,
        string? attributeName = null,
        string? attributeValue = null,
        string? deduplicationId = null,
        string? groupId = null)
    {
        var publishRequest = new PublishRequest()
        {
            TopicArn = topicArn,
            Message = message,
            MessageDeduplicationId = deduplicationId,
            MessageGroupId = groupId
        };

        if (attributeValue != null)
        {
            // Add the string attribute if it exists.
            publishRequest.MessageAttributes =
                new Dictionary<string, MessageAttributeValue>
                {
                    { attributeName!, new MessageAttributeValue() { StringValue =
 attributeValue, DataType = "String"} }
                };
        }

        var publishResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.PublishAsync(publishRequest);
        return publishResponse.MessageId;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Unsubscribe from a topic by a subscription ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="subscriptionArn">The ARN of the subscription.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> UnsubscribeByArn(string subscriptionArn)
```

```
    {
        var unsubscribeResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.UnsubscribeAsync(
            new UnsubscribeRequest()
            {
                SubscriptionArn = subscriptionArn
            });
        return unsubscribeResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a topic by its topic ARN.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="topicArn">The ARN of the topic.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTopicByArn(string topicArn)
    {
        var deleteResponse = await _amazonSNSClient.DeleteTopicAsync(
            new DeleteTopicRequest()
            {
                TopicArn = topicArn
            });
        return deleteResponse.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 發布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 SQS 佇列接收訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;


// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali

namespace SqsIntegrationSampleCode
{
    public async Task FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt, ILambdaContext context)
    {
        foreach (var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
        }

        context.Logger.LogInformation("done");
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        try
```

```
        {
            context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
            await Task.CompletedTask;
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            //You can use Dead Letter Queue to handle failures. By configuring a
 Lambda DLQ.
            context.Logger.LogError($"An error occurred");
            throw;
        }

    }
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 .NET 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
using Amazon.Lambda.Core;
using Amazon.Lambda.SQSEvents;

// Assembly attribute to enable the Lambda function's JSON input to be converted
 into a .NET class.
[assembly:
 LambdaSerializer(typeof(Amazon.Lambda.Serialization.SystemTextJson.DefaultLambdaJsonSeriali
```

```
namespace sqsSample;

public class Function
{
    public async Task<SQSBatchResponse> FunctionHandler(SQSEvent evnt,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        foreach(var message in evnt.Records)
        {
            try
            {
                //process your message
                await ProcessMessageAsync(message, context);
            }
            catch (System.Exception)
            {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.Add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier=message.MessageId});
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }

    private async Task ProcessMessageAsync(SQSEvent.SQSMessage message,
 ILambdaContext context)
    {
        if (String.IsNullOrEmpty(message.Body))
        {
            throw new Exception("No Body in SQS Message.");
        }
        context.Logger.LogInformation($"Processed message {message.Body}");
        // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        await Task.CompletedTask;
    }
}
```

Step Functions 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與 Step Functions 來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Step Functions

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 Step Functions 式。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace StepFunctionsActions;

using Amazon.StepFunctions;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

public class HelloStepFunctions
{
    static async Task Main()
    {
        var stepFunctionsClient = new AmazonStepFunctionsClient();

        Console.Clear();
        Console.WriteLine("Welcome to AWS Step Functions");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's list up to 10 of your state machines:");
        var stateMachineListRequest = new ListStateMachinesRequest { MaxResults =
 10 };

        // Get information for up to 10 Step Functions state machines.
        var response = await
 stepFunctionsClient.ListStateMachinesAsync(stateMachineListRequest);

        if (response.StateMachines.Count > 0)
```

```
        {
            response.StateMachines.ForEach(stateMachine =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"State Machine Name: {stateMachine.Name}\tAmazon
 Resource Name (ARN): {stateMachine.StateMachineArn}");
            });
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\tNo state machines were found.");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListStateMachines中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateActivity`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateActivity`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions activity using the supplied name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityName">The name for the new Step Functions activity.</
param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the new activity.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateActivity(string activityName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateActivityAsync(new
CreateActivityRequest { Name = activityName });
        return response.ActivityArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateActivity中的。

`CreateStateMachine`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateStateMachine`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineName">Name for the new Step Functions state
    /// machine.</param>
    /// <param name="definition">A JSON string that defines the Step Functions
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateStateMachine(string stateMachineName, string
definition, string roleArn)
    {
        var request = new CreateStateMachineRequest
        {
            Name = stateMachineName,
            Definition = definition,
            RoleArn = roleArn
        };
```

```
        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateStateMachineAsync(request);
        return response.StateMachineArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateStateMachine中的。

DeleteActivity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteActivity。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Machine activity.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the activity.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteActivity(string activityArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteActivityAsync(new
DeleteActivityRequest { ActivityArn = activityArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteActivity中的。

DeleteStateMachine

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteStateMachine。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteStateMachine(string stateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteStateMachineAsync(new
DeleteStateMachineRequest
        { StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteStateMachine中的。

`DescribeExecution`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeExecution`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions execution.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions execution.</param>
```

```
    /// <returns>The API response returned by the API.</returns>
    public async Task<DescribeExecutionResponse> DescribeExecutionAsync(string
 executionArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeExecutionAsync(new
 DescribeExecutionRequest { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeExecution中的。

DescribeStateMachine

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeStateMachine。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="StateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine to retrieve.</param>
    /// <returns>Information about the specified Step Functions state machine.</
returns>
    public async Task<DescribeStateMachineResponse> DescribeStateMachineAsync(string
 StateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeStateMachineAsync(new
 DescribeStateMachineRequest { StateMachineArn = StateMachineArn });
        return response;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeStateMachine中的。

GetActivityTask

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetActivityTask。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a task with the specified Step Functions activity
    /// with the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions activity.</param>
    /// <param name="workerName">The name of the Step Functions worker.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the Step Functions activity.</returns>
    public async Task<GetActivityTaskResponse> GetActivityTaskAsync(string
activityArn, string workerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.GetActivityTaskAsync(new
GetActivityTaskRequest
        { ActivityArn = activityArn, WorkerName = workerName });
        return response;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetActivityTask中的。

ListActivities

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListActivities。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List the Step Functions activities for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of ActivityListItems.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ActivityListItem>> ListActivitiesAsync()
    {
        var request = new ListActivitiesRequest();
        var activities = new List<ActivityListItem>();

        do
        {
            var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListActivitiesAsync(request);

            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }

            activities.AddRange(response.Activities);
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        return activities;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListActivities中的。

`ListExecutions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListExecutions`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Retrieve information about executions of a Step Functions
    /// state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of ExecutionListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ExecutionListItem>> ListExecutionsAsync(string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executions = new List<ExecutionListItem>();
        ListExecutionsResponse response;
        var request = new ListExecutionsRequest { StateMachineArn =
stateMachineArn };

        do
        {
            response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListExecutionsAsync(request);
            executions.AddRange(response.Executions);
            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return executions;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListExecutions中的。

ListStateMachines

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListStateMachines`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of Step Functions state machines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of StateMachineListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<StateMachineListItem>> ListStateMachinesAsync()
    {
        var stateMachines = new List<StateMachineListItem>();
        var listStateMachinesPaginator =
            _amazonStepFunctions.Paginators.ListStateMachines(new
 ListStateMachinesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in listStateMachinesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            stateMachines.AddRange(response.StateMachines);
        }

        return stateMachines;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListStateMachines中的。

SendTaskSuccess

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendTaskSuccess。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Indicate that the Step Functions task, indicated by the
    /// task token, has completed successfully.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="taskToken">Identifies the task.</param>
    /// <param name="taskResponse">The response received from executing the task.</
param>
```

```
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SendTaskSuccessAsync(string taskToken, string
taskResponse)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.SendTaskSuccessAsync(new
SendTaskSuccessRequest
        { TaskToken = taskToken, Output = taskResponse });

        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考SendTaskSuccess中的。

StartExecution

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartExecution`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start execution of an AWS Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionName">The name to use for the execution.</param>
    /// <param name="executionJson">The JSON string to pass for execution.</param>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Step Functions
    /// execution.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartExecutionAsync(string executionJson, string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executionRequest = new StartExecutionRequest
        {
            Input = executionJson,
            StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn
```

```
        };

        var response = await
_amazonStepFunctions.StartExecutionAsync(executionRequest);
        return response.ExecutionArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartExecution中的。

案例

開始使用狀態機

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立活動。
- 從 Amazon States 語言定義建立狀態機，其中包含先前建立的活動作為一個步驟。
- 運行狀態機並使用用戶輸入響應活動。
- 在執行完成後取得最終狀態和輸出，然後清理資源。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
global using System.Text.Json;
global using Amazon.StepFunctions;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Console;
global using Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.Debug;
global using StepFunctionsActions;
```

```
global using LogLevel = Microsoft.Extensions.Logging.LogLevel;



using Amazon.IdentityManagement;
using Amazon.IdentityManagement.Model;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

namespace StepFunctionsBasics;

public class StepFunctionsBasics
{
    private static ILogger _logger = null!;
    private static IConfigurationRoot _configuration = null!;
    private static IAmazonIdentityManagementService _iamService = null!;

    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Set up dependency injection for AWS Step Functions.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
                logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                    .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
 LogLevel.Information)
                    .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonStepFunctions>()
                    .AddAWSService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>()
                    .AddTransient<StepFunctionsWrapper>()
            )
            .Build();

        _logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder => { builder.AddConsole(); })
            .CreateLogger<StepFunctionsBasics>();

        // Load configuration settings.
        _configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder()
            .SetBasePath(Directory.GetCurrentDirectory())
            .AddJsonFile("settings.json") // Load test settings from .json file.
            .AddJsonFile("settings.local.json",
                true) // Optionally load local settings.
            .Build();

        var activityName = _configuration["ActivityName"];
```

```
        var stateMachineName = _configuration["StateMachineName"];

        var roleName = _configuration["RoleName"];
        var repoBaseDir = _configuration["RepoBaseDir"];
        var jsonFilePath = _configuration["JsonFilePath"];
        var jsonFileName = _configuration["JsonFileName"];

        var uiMethods = new UiMethods();
        var stepFunctionsWrapper =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<StepFunctionsWrapper>();

        _iamService =
 host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonIdentityManagementService>();

        // Load definition for the state machine from a JSON file.
        var stateDefinitionJson = File.ReadAllText($"{repoBaseDir}{jsonFilePath}
{jsonFileName}");

        Console.Clear();
        uiMethods.DisplayOverview();
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create activity");
        Console.WriteLine("Let's start by creating an activity.");
        string activityArn;
        string stateMachineArn;

        // Check to see if the activity already exists.
        var activityList = await stepFunctionsWrapper.ListActivitiesAsync();
        var existingActivity = activityList.FirstOrDefault(activity => activity.Name
 == activityName);
        if (existingActivity is not null)
        {
            activityArn = existingActivity.ActivityArn;
            Console.WriteLine($"Activity, {activityName}, already exists.");
        }
        else
        {
            activityArn = await stepFunctionsWrapper.CreateActivity(activityName);
        }

        // Swap the placeholder in the JSON file with the Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
        // of the recently created activity.
```

```
        var stateDefinition =
stateDefinitionJson.Replace("{{DOC_EXAMPLE_ACTIVITY_ARN}}", activityArn);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Create state machine");
        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll create a state machine.");

        // Find or create an IAM role that can be assumed by Step Functions.
        var role = await GetOrCreateStateMachineRole(roleName);

        // See if the state machine already exists.
        var stateMachineList = await stepFunctionsWrapper.ListStateMachinesAsync();
        var existingStateMachine =
            stateMachineList.FirstOrDefault(stateMachine => stateMachine.Name ==
stateMachineName);
        if (existingStateMachine is not null)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"State machine, {stateMachineName}, already
exists.");
            stateMachineArn = existingStateMachine.StateMachineArn;
        }
        else
        {
            // Create the state machine.
            stateMachineArn =
                await stepFunctionsWrapper.CreateStateMachine(stateMachineName,
stateDefinition, role.Arn);
            uiMethods.PressEnter();
        }

        Console.WriteLine("The state machine has been created.");
        var describeStateMachineResponse = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.DescribeStateMachineAsync(stateMachineArn);


Console.WriteLine($"{describeStateMachineResponse.Name}\t{describeStateMachineResponse.Stat
        Console.WriteLine($"Current status: {describeStateMachineResponse.Status}");
        Console.WriteLine($"Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role assumed by the
state machine: {describeStateMachineResponse.RoleArn}");

        var userName = string.Empty;
        Console.Write("Before we start the state machine, tell me what should
ChatSFN call you? ");
        userName = Console.ReadLine();
```

```
        // Keep asking until the user enters a string value.
        while (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName))
        {
            Console.Write("Enter your name: ");
            userName = Console.ReadLine();
        }

        var executionJson = @"{""name"": """ + userName + @"""}";

        // Start the state machine execution.
        Console.WriteLine("Now we'll start execution of the state machine.");
        var executionArn = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.StartExecutionAsync(executionJson, stateMachineArn);
        Console.WriteLine("State machine started.");

        Console.WriteLine($"Thank you, {userName}. Now let's get started...");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("ChatSFN");

        var isDone = false;
        var response = new GetActivityTaskResponse();
        var taskToken = string.Empty;
        var userChoice = string.Empty;

        while (!isDone)
        {
            response = await stepFunctionsWrapper.GetActivityTaskAsync(activityArn,
"MvpWorker");
            taskToken = response.TaskToken;

            // Parse the returned JSON string.
            var taskJsonResponse = JsonDocument.Parse(response.Input);
            var taskJsonObject = taskJsonResponse.RootElement;
            var message = taskJsonObject.GetProperty("message").GetString();
            var actions =
taskJsonObject.GetProperty("actions").EnumerateArray().Select(x =>
x.ToString()).ToList();
            Console.WriteLine($"\n{message}\n");

            // Prompt the user for another choice.
            Console.WriteLine("ChatSFN: What would you like me to do?");
            actions.ForEach(action => Console.WriteLine($"\t{action}"));
            Console.Write($"\n{userName}, tell me your choice: ");
```

```
            userChoice = Console.ReadLine();
            if (userChoice?.ToLower() == "done")
            {
                isDone = true;
            }

            Console.WriteLine($"You have selected: {userChoice}");
            var jsonResponse = @"{""action"": """ + userChoice + @"""}";

            await stepFunctionsWrapper.SendTaskSuccessAsync(taskToken,
jsonResponse);
        }

        await stepFunctionsWrapper.StopExecution(executionArn);
        Console.WriteLine("Now we will wait for the execution to stop.");
        DescribeExecutionResponse executionResponse;
        do
        {
            executionResponse = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.DescribeExecutionAsync(executionArn);
        } while (executionResponse.Status == ExecutionStatus.RUNNING);

        Console.WriteLine("State machine stopped.");
        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("State machine executions");
        Console.WriteLine("Now let's take a look at the execution values for the
state machine.");

        // List the executions.
        var executions = await
stepFunctionsWrapper.ListExecutionsAsync(stateMachineArn);

        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Step function execution values");
        executions.ForEach(execution =>
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"{execution.Name}\t{execution.StartDate} to
{execution.StopDate}");
        });

        uiMethods.PressEnter();

        // Now delete the state machine and the activity.
        uiMethods.DisplayTitle("Clean up resources");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the state machine...");

        await stepFunctionsWrapper.DeleteStateMachine(stateMachineArn);
        Console.WriteLine("State machine deleted.");

        Console.WriteLine("Deleting the activity...");
        await stepFunctionsWrapper.DeleteActivity(activityArn);
        Console.WriteLine("Activity deleted.");

        Console.WriteLine("The Amazon Step Functions scenario is now complete.");
    }

    static async Task<Role> GetOrCreateStateMachineRole(string roleName)
    {
        // Define the policy document for the role.
        var stateMachineRolePolicy = @"{
         ""Version"": ""2012-10-17"",
        ""Statement"": [{
            ""Sid"": """",
            ""Effect"": ""Allow"",
            ""Principal"": {
                ""Service"": ""states.amazonaws.com""},
            ""Action"": ""sts:AssumeRole""}]}";

        var role = new Role();
        var roleExists = false;

        try
        {
            var getRoleResponse = await _iamService.GetRoleAsync(new GetRoleRequest
{ RoleName = roleName });
            roleExists = true;
            role = getRoleResponse.Role;
        }
        catch (NoSuchEntityException)
        {
            // The role doesn't exist. Create it.
            Console.WriteLine($"Role, {roleName} doesn't exist. Creating it...");
        }

        if (!roleExists)
        {
            var request = new CreateRoleRequest
            {
```

```
                RoleName = roleName,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument = stateMachineRolePolicy,
            };

            var createRoleResponse = await _iamService.CreateRoleAsync(request);
            role = createRoleResponse.Role;
        }

        return role;
    }
}


namespace StepFunctionsBasics;

/// <summary>
/// Some useful methods to make screen display easier.
/// </summary>
public class UiMethods
{
    private readonly string _sepBar = new('-', Console.WindowWidth);

    /// <summary>
    /// Show information about the scenario.
    /// </summary>
    public void DisplayOverview()
    {
        Console.Clear();
        DisplayTitle("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Demo");

        Console.WriteLine("This example application will do the following:");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 1. Create an activity.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 2. Create a state machine.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 3. Start an execution.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 4. Run the worker, then stop it.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 5. List executions.");
        Console.WriteLine("\t 6. Clean up the resources created for the example.");
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a message and wait until the user presses enter.
    /// </summary>
    public void PressEnter()
    {
```

```
        Console.Write("\nPress <Enter> to continue.");
        _ = Console.ReadLine();
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Pad a string with spaces to center it on the console display.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strToCenter"></param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    private string CenterString(string strToCenter)
    {
        var padAmount = (Console.WindowWidth - strToCenter.Length) / 2;
        var leftPad = new string(' ', padAmount);
        return $"{leftPad}{strToCenter}";
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Display a line of hyphens, the centered text of the title, and another
    /// line of hyphens.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="strTitle">The string to be displayed.</param>
    public void DisplayTitle(string strTitle)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(_sepBar);
        Console.WriteLine(CenterString(strTitle));
        Console.WriteLine(_sepBar);
    }
}
```

定義包裝狀態機器和活動動作的類別。

```
namespace StepFunctionsActions;

using Amazon.StepFunctions;
using Amazon.StepFunctions.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Wrapper that performs AWS Step Functions actions.
/// </summary>
public class StepFunctionsWrapper
```

```
{
    private readonly IAmazonStepFunctions _amazonStepFunctions;

    /// <summary>
    /// The constructor for the StepFunctionsWrapper. Initializes the
    /// client object passed to it.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="amazonStepFunctions">An initialized Step Functions client
 object.</param>
    public StepFunctionsWrapper(IAmazonStepFunctions amazonStepFunctions)
    {
        _amazonStepFunctions = amazonStepFunctions;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions activity using the supplied name.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityName">The name for the new Step Functions activity.</
param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the new activity.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateActivity(string activityName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateActivityAsync(new
 CreateActivityRequest { Name = activityName });
        return response.ActivityArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Create a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineName">Name for the new Step Functions state
    /// machine.</param>
    /// <param name="definition">A JSON string that defines the Step Functions
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <param name="roleArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role.</param>
    /// <returns></returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateStateMachine(string stateMachineName, string
 definition, string roleArn)
    {
        var request = new CreateStateMachineRequest
        {
            Name = stateMachineName,
            Definition = definition,
```

```
            RoleArn = roleArn
        };

        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.CreateStateMachineAsync(request);
        return response.StateMachineArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Machine activity.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the activity.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteActivity(string activityArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteActivityAsync(new
DeleteActivityRequest { ActivityArn = activityArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteStateMachine(string stateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DeleteStateMachineAsync(new
DeleteStateMachineRequest
        { StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions execution.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions execution.</param>
    /// <returns>The API response returned by the API.</returns>
```

```
    public async Task<DescribeExecutionResponse> DescribeExecutionAsync(string
 executionArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeExecutionAsync(new
 DescribeExecutionRequest { ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about the specified Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="StateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine to retrieve.</param>
    /// <returns>Information about the specified Step Functions state machine.</
returns>
    public async Task<DescribeStateMachineResponse> DescribeStateMachineAsync(string
 StateMachineArn)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.DescribeStateMachineAsync(new
 DescribeStateMachineRequest { StateMachineArn = StateMachineArn });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a task with the specified Step Functions activity
    /// with the specified Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="activityArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions activity.</param>
    /// <param name="workerName">The name of the Step Functions worker.</param>
    /// <returns>The response from the Step Functions activity.</returns>
    public async Task<GetActivityTaskResponse> GetActivityTaskAsync(string
 activityArn, string workerName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.GetActivityTaskAsync(new
 GetActivityTaskRequest
        { ActivityArn = activityArn, WorkerName = workerName });
        return response;
    }


    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// List the Step Functions activities for the current account.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of ActivityListItems.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ActivityListItem>> ListActivitiesAsync()
    {
        var request = new ListActivitiesRequest();
        var activities = new List<ActivityListItem>();

        do
        {
            var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListActivitiesAsync(request);

            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }

            activities.AddRange(response.Activities);
        }
        while (request.NextToken is not null);

        return activities;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve information about executions of a Step Functions
    /// state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of ExecutionListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<ExecutionListItem>> ListExecutionsAsync(string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executions = new List<ExecutionListItem>();
        ListExecutionsResponse response;
        var request = new ListExecutionsRequest { StateMachineArn =
stateMachineArn };

        do
        {
            response = await _amazonStepFunctions.ListExecutionsAsync(request);
            executions.AddRange(response.Executions);
```

```
            if (response.NextToken is not null)
            {
                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
        } while (response.NextToken is not null);

        return executions;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Retrieve a list of Step Functions state machines.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>A list of StateMachineListItem objects.</returns>
    public async Task<List<StateMachineListItem>> ListStateMachinesAsync()
    {
        var stateMachines = new List<StateMachineListItem>();
        var listStateMachinesPaginator =
            _amazonStepFunctions.Paginators.ListStateMachines(new
 ListStateMachinesRequest());

        await foreach (var response in listStateMachinesPaginator.Responses)
        {
            stateMachines.AddRange(response.StateMachines);
        }

        return stateMachines;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Indicate that the Step Functions task, indicated by the
    /// task token, has completed successfully.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="taskToken">Identifies the task.</param>
    /// <param name="taskResponse">The response received from executing the task.</
param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> SendTaskSuccessAsync(string taskToken, string
 taskResponse)
    {
        var response = await _amazonStepFunctions.SendTaskSuccessAsync(new
 SendTaskSuccessRequest
        { TaskToken = taskToken, Output = taskResponse });
```

```
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Start execution of an AWS Step Functions state machine.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionName">The name to use for the execution.</param>
    /// <param name="executionJson">The JSON string to pass for execution.</param>
    /// <param name="stateMachineArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the
    /// Step Functions state machine.</param>
    /// <returns>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Step Functions
    /// execution.</returns>
    public async Task<string> StartExecutionAsync(string executionJson, string
stateMachineArn)
    {
        var executionRequest = new StartExecutionRequest
        {
            Input = executionJson,
            StateMachineArn = stateMachineArn
        };

        var response = await
_amazonStepFunctions.StartExecutionAsync(executionRequest);
        return response.ExecutionArn;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Stop execution of a Step Functions workflow.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions execution to stop.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> StopExecution(string executionArn)
    {
        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.StopExecutionAsync(new StopExecutionRequest
{ ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine
  - GetActivityTask
  - ListActivities
  - ListStateMachines
  - SendTaskSuccess
  - StartExecution
  - StopExecution

AWS STS 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS STS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`AssumeRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssumeRole`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon;
using Amazon.SecurityToken;
using Amazon.SecurityToken.Model;

namespace AssumeRoleExample
{
    class AssumeRole
    {
        /// <summary>
        /// This example shows how to use the AWS Security Token
        /// Service (AWS STS) to assume an IAM role.
        ///
        /// NOTE: It is important that the role that will be assumed has a
        /// trust relationship with the account that will assume the role.
        ///
        /// Before you run the example, you need to create the role you want to
        /// assume and have it trust the IAM account that will assume that role.
        ///
        /// See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_create.html
        /// for help in working with roles.
        /// </summary>

        private static readonly RegionEndpoint REGION = RegionEndpoint.USWest2;

        static async Task Main()
        {
            // Create the SecurityToken client and then display the identity of the
            // default user.
            var roleArnToAssume = "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/testAssumeRole";

            var client = new
 Amazon.SecurityToken.AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(REGION);
```

```
            // Get and display the information about the identity of the default
 user.
            var callerIdRequest = new GetCallerIdentityRequest();
            var caller = await client.GetCallerIdentityAsync(callerIdRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"Original Caller: {caller.Arn}");

            // Create the request to use with the AssumeRoleAsync call.
            var assumeRoleReq = new AssumeRoleRequest()
            {
                DurationSeconds = 1600,
                RoleSessionName = "Session1",
                RoleArn = roleArnToAssume
            };

            var assumeRoleRes = await client.AssumeRoleAsync(assumeRoleReq);

            // Now create a new client based on the credentials of the caller
 assuming the role.
            var client2 = new AmazonSecurityTokenServiceClient(credentials:
 assumeRoleRes.Credentials);

            // Get and display information about the caller that has assumed the
 defined role.
            var caller2 = await client2.GetCallerIdentityAsync(callerIdRequest);
            Console.WriteLine($"AssumedRole Caller: {caller2.Arn}");
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AssumeRole中的。

AWS Support 使用範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for .NET 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS Support。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS Support

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS Support。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using Amazon.AWSSupport;
using Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting;

public static class HelloSupport
{
    static async Task Main(string[] args)
    {
        // Use the AWS .NET Core Setup package to set up dependency injection for
 the AWS Support service.
        // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
        // You must have one of the following AWS Support plans: Business,
 Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise. Otherwise, an exception will be thrown.
        using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
            .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
                services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAWSSupport>()
            ).Build();

        // Now the client is available for injection.
        var supportClient = host.Services.GetRequiredService<IAmazonAWSSupport>();

        // You can use await and any of the async methods to get a response.
        var response = await supportClient.DescribeServicesAsync();
        Console.WriteLine($"\tHello AWS Support! There are {response.Services.Count}
 services available.");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeServices中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

AddAttachmentsToSet

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddAttachmentsToSet。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /// <summary>
   /// Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does not
exist.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="data">The data for the attachment.</param>
   /// <param name="fileName">The file name for the attachment.</param>
   /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional setId for the attachment. Creates a
new attachment set if empty.</param>
   /// <returns>The setId of the attachment.</returns>
   public async Task<string> AddAttachmentToSet(MemoryStream data, string fileName,
string? attachmentSetId = null)
   {
       var response = await _amazonSupport.AddAttachmentsToSetAsync(
           new AddAttachmentsToSetRequest
           {
               AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
               Attachments = new List<Attachment>
               {
                   new Attachment
                   {
```

```
                        Data = data,
                        FileName = fileName
                    }
                }
            });
        return response.AttachmentSetId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AddAttachmentsToSet中的。

AddCommunicationToCase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddCommunicationToCase。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add communication to a case, including optional attachment set ID and CC
email addresses.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the communication.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="ccEmailAddresses">Optional list of CC email addresses.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddCommunicationToCase(string caseId, string body,
        string? attachmentSetId = null, List<string>? ccEmailAddresses = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddCommunicationToCaseAsync(
            new AddCommunicationToCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                CommunicationBody = body,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
```

```
                CcEmailAddresses = ccEmailAddresses
            });
        return response.Result;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考AddCommunicationToCase中的。

CreateCase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateCase。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceCode">Service code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="categoryCode">Category for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severityCode">Severity code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Subject of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
are supported.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set for the new
case.</param>
    /// <param name="issueType">Optional issue type for the new case. Options are
"customer-service" or "technical".</param>
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateCase(string serviceCode, string categoryCode,
string severityCode, string subject,
        string body, string language = "en", string? attachmentSetId = null, string
issueType = "customer-service")
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonSupport.CreateCaseAsync(
            new CreateCaseRequest()
            {
                ServiceCode = serviceCode,
                CategoryCode = categoryCode,
                SeverityCode = severityCode,
                Subject = subject,
                Language = language,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                IssueType = issueType,
                CommunicationBody = body
            });
        return response.CaseId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateCase中的。

`DescribeAttachment`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAttachment`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get description of a specific attachment.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment, usually fetched by
describing the communications of a case.</param>
    /// <returns>The attachment object.</returns>
    public async Task<Attachment> DescribeAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeAttachmentAsync(
            new DescribeAttachmentRequest()
            {
```

```
                AttachmentId = attachmentId
            });
        return response.Attachment;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeAttachment中的。

DescribeCases

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeCases。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get case details for a list of case ids, optionally with date filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseIds">The list of case IDs.</param>
    /// <param name="displayId">Optional display ID.</param>
    /// <param name="includeCommunication">True to include communication. Defaults
 to true.</param>
    /// <param name="includeResolvedCases">True to include resolved cases. Defaults
 to false.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
 are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of CaseDetails.</returns>
    public async Task<List<CaseDetails>> DescribeCases(List<string> caseIds, string?
 displayId = null, bool includeCommunication = true,
        bool includeResolvedCases = false, DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime?
 beforeTime = null,
```

```
        string language = "en")
    {
        var results = new List<CaseDetails>();
        var paginateCases = _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCases(
            new DescribeCasesRequest()
            {
                CaseIdList = caseIds,
                DisplayId = displayId,
                IncludeCommunications = includeCommunication,
                IncludeResolvedCases = includeResolvedCases,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s"),
                Language = language
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var cases in paginateCases.Cases)
        {
            results.Add(cases);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeCases中的。

`DescribeCommunications`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeCommunications`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the communications for a case, optionally with a date filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">The ID of the support case.</param>
```

```
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of communications for the case.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Communication>> DescribeCommunications(string caseId,
 DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime? beforeTime = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Communication>();
        var paginateCommunications =
 _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCommunications(
            new DescribeCommunicationsRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s")
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var communications in paginateCommunications.Communications)
        {
            results.Add(communications);
        }
        return results;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeCommunications中的。

DescribeServices

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeServices。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// Get the descriptions of AWS services.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for services.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of AWS service descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Service>> DescribeServices(string language = "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
            new DescribeServicesRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.Services;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeServices中的。

DescribeSeverityLevels

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeSeverityLevels。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of support severity levels.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for severity levels.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of support severity levels.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SeverityLevel>> DescribeSeverityLevels(string language =
"en")
    {
```

```
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeSeverityLevelsAsync(
            new DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.SeverityLevels;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeSeverityLevels中的。

ResolveCase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ResolveCase`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Resolve a support case by caseId.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <returns>The final status of the case after resolving.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ResolveCase(string caseId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.ResolveCaseAsync(
            new ResolveCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId
            });
        return response.FinalCaseStatus;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ResolveCase中的。

案例

開始使用案例

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 取得並顯示案例可用的服務和嚴重性層級。
- 根據選取的服務、類別和嚴重性層級建立支援案例。
- 取得並顯示當天開啟的案例清單。
- 將附件集和通訊新增至新案例。
- 描述案例的新附件和通訊。
- 解決案例。
- 取得並顯示當天已解決的案例清單。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
/// <summary>
/// Hello AWS Support example.
/// </summary>
public static class SupportCaseScenario
{
    /*
    Before running this .NET code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
    To use the AWS Support API, you must have one of the following AWS Support
 plans: Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise.

    This .NET example performs the following tasks:
    1.  Get and display services. Select a service from the list.
    2.  Select a category from the selected service.
    3.  Get and display severity levels and select a severity level from the list.
```

```
   4.  Create a support case using the selected service, category, and severity
level.
   5.  Get and display a list of open support cases for the current day.
   6.  Create an attachment set with a sample text file to add to the case.
   7.  Add a communication with the attachment to the support case.
   8.  List the communications of the support case.
   9.  Describe the attachment set.
   10. Resolve the support case.
   11. Get a list of resolved cases for the current day.
  */

   private static SupportWrapper _supportWrapper = null!;

   static async Task Main(string[] args)
   {
       // Set up dependency injection for the AWS Support service.
       // Use your AWS profile name, or leave it blank to use the default profile.
       using var host = Host.CreateDefaultBuilder(args)
           .ConfigureLogging(logging =>
               logging.AddFilter("System", LogLevel.Debug)
                   .AddFilter<DebugLoggerProvider>("Microsoft",
LogLevel.Information)
                   .AddFilter<ConsoleLoggerProvider>("Microsoft", LogLevel.Trace))
           .ConfigureServices((_, services) =>
               services.AddAWSService<IAmazonAWSSupport>(new AWSOptions() { Profile
= "default" })
                   .AddTransient<SupportWrapper>()
           )
           .Build();

       var logger = LoggerFactory.Create(builder =>
       {
           builder.AddConsole();
       }).CreateLogger(typeof(SupportCaseScenario));

       _supportWrapper = host.Services.GetRequiredService<SupportWrapper>();

       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
       Console.WriteLine("Welcome to the AWS Support case example scenario.");
       Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

       try
       {
           var apiSupported = await _supportWrapper.VerifySubscription();
```

```
            if (!apiSupported)
            {
                logger.LogError("You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or
Enterprise Support " +
                                "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease
upgrade your subscription to run these examples.");
                return;
            }

            var service = await DisplayAndSelectServices();

            var category = DisplayAndSelectCategories(service);

            var severityLevel = await DisplayAndSelectSeverity();

            var caseId = await CreateSupportCase(service, category, severityLevel);

            await DescribeTodayOpenCases();

            var attachmentSetId = await CreateAttachmentSet();

            await AddCommunicationToCase(attachmentSetId, caseId);

            var attachmentId = await ListCommunicationsForCase(caseId);

            await DescribeCaseAttachment(attachmentId);

            await ResolveCase(caseId);

            await DescribeTodayResolvedCases();

            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
            Console.WriteLine("AWS Support case example scenario complete.");
            Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        }
        catch (Exception ex)
        {
            logger.LogError(ex, "There was a problem executing the scenario.");
        }
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List some available services from AWS Support, and select a service for the
example.
```

```
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected service.</returns>
    private static async Task<Service> DisplayAndSelectServices()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var services = await _supportWrapper.DescribeServices();
        Console.WriteLine($"AWS Support client returned {services.Count}
services.");

        Console.WriteLine($"1. Displaying first 10 services:");
        for (int i = 0; i < 10 && i < services.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {services[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > services.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example support service by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return services[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the available categories for a service and select a category for the
example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="service">Service to use for displaying categories.</param>
    /// <returns>The selected category.</returns>
    private static Category DisplayAndSelectCategories(Service service)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        Console.WriteLine($"2. Available support categories for Service
\"{service.Name}\":");
        for (int i = 0; i < service.Categories.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {service.Categories[i].Name}");
```

```
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > service.Categories.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example support category by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return service.Categories[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List available severity levels from AWS Support, and select a level for the
example.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The selected severity level.</returns>
    private static async Task<SeverityLevel> DisplayAndSelectSeverity()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        var severityLevels = await _supportWrapper.DescribeSeverityLevels();

        Console.WriteLine($"3. Get and display available severity levels:");
        for (int i = 0; i < 10 && i < severityLevels.Count; i++)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\t{i + 1}. {severityLevels[i].Name}");
        }

        var choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > severityLevels.Count)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                "Select an example severity level by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
            var choice = Console.ReadLine();
            Int32.TryParse(choice, out choiceNumber);
        }
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
```

```
        return severityLevels[choiceNumber - 1];
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an example support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="service">Service to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="category">Category to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severity">Severity to use for the new case.</param>
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateSupportCase(Service service,
        Category category, SeverityLevel severity)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"4. Create an example support case" +
                          $" with the following settings:" +
                          $" \n\tService: {service.Name}, Category: {category.Name}
" +
                          $"and Severity Level: {severity.Name}.");
        var caseId = await _supportWrapper.CreateCase(service.Code, category.Code,
severity.Code,
            "Example case for testing, ignore.", "This is my example support
case.");

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew case created with ID {caseId}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return caseId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List open cases for the current day.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeTodayOpenCases()
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"5. List the open support cases for the current day.");
        // Describe the cases. If it is empty, try again and allow time for the new
case to appear.
        List<CaseDetails> currentOpenCases = null!;
        while (currentOpenCases == null || currentOpenCases.Count == 0)
        {
            Thread.Sleep(1000);
```

```
            currentOpenCases = await _supportWrapper.DescribeCases(
                new List<string>(),
                null,
                false,
                false,
                DateTime.UtcNow.Date,
                DateTime.UtcNow);
        }

        foreach (var openCase in currentOpenCases)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"\tCase: {openCase.CaseId} created
{openCase.TimeCreated}");
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Create an attachment set for a support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>The attachment set id.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> CreateAttachmentSet()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"6. Create an attachment set for a support case.");
        var fileName = "example_attachment.txt";

        // Create the file if it does not already exist.
        if (!File.Exists(fileName))
        {
            await using StreamWriter sw = File.CreateText(fileName);
            await sw.WriteLineAsync(
                "This is a sample file for attachment to a support case.");
        }

        await using var ms = new MemoryStream(await
File.ReadAllBytesAsync(fileName));

        var attachmentSetId = await _supportWrapper.AddAttachmentToSet(
            ms,
            fileName);
```

```
        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew attachment set created with id: \n
\t{attachmentSetId.Substring(0, 65)}...");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));

        return attachmentSetId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Add an attachment set and communication to a case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Id of the attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to receive the attachment set.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task AddCommunicationToCase(string attachmentSetId, string
 caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"7. Add attachment set and communication to {caseId}.");

        await _supportWrapper.AddCommunicationToCase(
            caseId,
            "This is an example communication added to a support case.",
            attachmentSetId);

        Console.WriteLine($"\tNew attachment set and communication added to
 {caseId}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List the communications for a case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>An attachment id.</returns>
    private static async Task<string> ListCommunicationsForCase(string caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"8. List communications for case {caseId}.");

        var communications = await _supportWrapper.DescribeCommunications(caseId);
        var attachmentId = "";
        foreach (var communication in communications)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine(
                $"\tCommunication created on: {communication.TimeCreated} has
{communication.AttachmentSet.Count} attachments.");
            if (communication.AttachmentSet.Any())
            {
                attachmentId = communication.AttachmentSet.First().AttachmentId;
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        return attachmentId;
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Describe an attachment by id.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment to describe.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeCaseAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"9. Describe the attachment set.");

        var attachment = await _supportWrapper.DescribeAttachment(attachmentId);
        var data = Encoding.ASCII.GetString(attachment.Data.ToArray());
        Console.WriteLine($"\tAttachment includes {attachment.FileName} with data:
\n\t{data}");

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// Resolve the support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id of the case to resolve.</param>
    /// <returns>Async task.</returns>
    private static async Task ResolveCase(string caseId)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"10. Resolve case {caseId}.");

        var status = await _supportWrapper.ResolveCase(caseId);
        Console.WriteLine($"\tCase {caseId} has final status {status}");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }

    /// <summary>
    /// List resolved cases for the current day.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>Async Task.</returns>
    private static async Task DescribeTodayResolvedCases()
    {
        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
        Console.WriteLine($"11. List the resolved support cases for the current
 day.");
        var currentCases = await _supportWrapper.DescribeCases(
            new List<string>(),
            null,
            false,
            true,
            DateTime.UtcNow.Date,
            DateTime.UtcNow);

        foreach (var currentCase in currentCases)
        {
            if (currentCase.Status == "resolved")
            {
                Console.WriteLine(
                    $"\tCase: {currentCase.CaseId}: status {currentCase.Status}");
            }
        }

        Console.WriteLine(new string('-', 80));
    }
}
```

案例用於 AWS Support 動作的包裝函式方法。

```
/// <summary>
/// Wrapper methods to use AWS Support for working with support cases.
/// </summary>
public class SupportWrapper
{
```

```
    private readonly IAmazonAWSSupport _amazonSupport;
    public SupportWrapper(IAmazonAWSSupport amazonSupport)
    {
        _amazonSupport = amazonSupport;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of AWS services.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for services.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of AWS service descriptions.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Service>> DescribeServices(string language = "en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
            new DescribeServicesRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.Services;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get the descriptions of support severity levels.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="name">Optional language for severity levels.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>The list of support severity levels.</returns>
    public async Task<List<SeverityLevel>> DescribeSeverityLevels(string language =
"en")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeSeverityLevelsAsync(
            new DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest()
            {
                Language = language
            });
        return response.SeverityLevels;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a new support case.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="serviceCode">Service code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="categoryCode">Category for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="severityCode">Severity code for the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="subject">Subject of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the new case.</param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
are supported.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set for the new
case.</param>
    /// <param name="issueType">Optional issue type for the new case. Options are
"customer-service" or "technical".</param>
    /// <returns>The caseId of the new support case.</returns>
    public async Task<string> CreateCase(string serviceCode, string categoryCode,
string severityCode, string subject,
        string body, string language = "en", string? attachmentSetId = null, string
issueType = "customer-service")
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.CreateCaseAsync(
            new CreateCaseRequest()
            {
                ServiceCode = serviceCode,
                CategoryCode = categoryCode,
                SeverityCode = severityCode,
                Subject = subject,
                Language = language,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                IssueType = issueType,
                CommunicationBody = body
            });
        return response.CaseId;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does not
exist.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="data">The data for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="fileName">The file name for the attachment.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional setId for the attachment. Creates a
new attachment set if empty.</param>
    /// <returns>The setId of the attachment.</returns>
    public async Task<string> AddAttachmentToSet(MemoryStream data, string fileName,
string? attachmentSetId = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddAttachmentsToSetAsync(
            new AddAttachmentsToSetRequest
            {
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                Attachments = new List<Attachment>
                {
                    new Attachment
                    {
                        Data = data,
                        FileName = fileName
                    }
                }
            });
        return response.AttachmentSetId;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get description of a specific attachment.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="attachmentId">Id of the attachment, usually fetched by
describing the communications of a case.</param>
    /// <returns>The attachment object.</returns>
    public async Task<Attachment> DescribeAttachment(string attachmentId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeAttachmentAsync(
            new DescribeAttachmentRequest()
            {
                AttachmentId = attachmentId
            });
        return response.Attachment;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Add communication to a case, including optional attachment set ID and CC
 email addresses.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="body">Body text of the communication.</param>
    /// <param name="attachmentSetId">Optional Id for an attachment set.</param>
    /// <param name="ccEmailAddresses">Optional list of CC email addresses.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> AddCommunicationToCase(string caseId, string body,
        string? attachmentSetId = null, List<string>? ccEmailAddresses = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.AddCommunicationToCaseAsync(
            new AddCommunicationToCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                CommunicationBody = body,
                AttachmentSetId = attachmentSetId,
                CcEmailAddresses = ccEmailAddresses
            });
        return response.Result;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Describe the communications for a case, optionally with a date filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">The ID of the support case.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <returns>The list of communications for the case.</returns>
    public async Task<List<Communication>> DescribeCommunications(string caseId,
 DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime? beforeTime = null)
    {
        var results = new List<Communication>();
        var paginateCommunications =
 _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCommunications(
            new DescribeCommunicationsRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
```

```
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s")
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var communications in paginateCommunications.Communications)
        {
            results.Add(communications);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Get case details for a list of case ids, optionally with date filters.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseIds">The list of case IDs.</param>
    /// <param name="displayId">Optional display ID.</param>
    /// <param name="includeCommunication">True to include communication. Defaults
 to true.</param>
    /// <param name="includeResolvedCases">True to include resolved cases. Defaults
 to false.</param>
    /// <param name="afterTime">The optional start date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="beforeTime">The optional end date for a filtered search.</
param>
    /// <param name="language">Optional language support for your case.
    /// Currently Chinese (“zh”), English ("en"), Japanese ("ja") and Korean (“ko”)
 are supported.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of CaseDetails.</returns>
    public async Task<List<CaseDetails>> DescribeCases(List<string> caseIds, string?
 displayId = null, bool includeCommunication = true,
        bool includeResolvedCases = false, DateTime? afterTime = null, DateTime?
 beforeTime = null,
        string language = "en")
    {
        var results = new List<CaseDetails>();
        var paginateCases = _amazonSupport.Paginators.DescribeCases(
            new DescribeCasesRequest()
            {
                CaseIdList = caseIds,
                DisplayId = displayId,
                IncludeCommunications = includeCommunication,
                IncludeResolvedCases = includeResolvedCases,
                AfterTime = afterTime?.ToString("s"),
```

```
                BeforeTime = beforeTime?.ToString("s"),
                Language = language
            });
        // Get the entire list using the paginator.
        await foreach (var cases in paginateCases.Cases)
        {
            results.Add(cases);
        }
        return results;
    }



    /// <summary>
    /// Resolve a support case by caseId.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="caseId">Id for the support case.</param>
    /// <returns>The final status of the case after resolving.</returns>
    public async Task<string> ResolveCase(string caseId)
    {
        var response = await _amazonSupport.ResolveCaseAsync(
            new ResolveCaseRequest()
            {
                CaseId = caseId
            });
        return response.FinalCaseStatus;
    }


    /// <summary>
    /// Verify the support level for AWS Support API access.
    /// </summary>
    /// <returns>True if the subscription level supports API access.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> VerifySubscription()
    {
        try
        {
            var response = await _amazonSupport.DescribeServicesAsync(
                new DescribeServicesRequest()
                {
                    Language = "en"
                });
            return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
        }
```

```
        catch (Amazon.AWSSupport.AmazonAWSSupportException ex)
        {
            if (ex.ErrorCode == "SubscriptionRequiredException")
            {
                return false;
            }
            else throw;
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for .NET API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

Amazon Transcribe 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon Transcribe 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateVocabulary`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateVocabulary`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Create a custom vocabulary using a list of phrases. Custom vocabularies
    /// improve transcription accuracy for one or more specific words.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="phrases">Phrases to use in the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name for the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> CreateCustomVocabulary(LanguageCode
languageCode,
        List<string> phrases, string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.CreateVocabularyAsync(
            new CreateVocabularyRequest
            {
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Phrases = phrases,
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考CreateVocabulary中的。

DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a medical transcription job. Also deletes the transcript associated
 with the job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">Name of the medical transcription job to delete.</
param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await
 _amazonTranscribeService.DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                MedicalTranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob中的。

DeleteTranscriptionJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTranscriptionJob。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete a transcription job. Also deletes the transcript associated with the
job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">Name of the transcription job to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.DeleteTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new DeleteTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteTranscriptionJob中的。

`DeleteVocabulary`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteVocabulary`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Delete an existing custom vocabulary.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name of the vocabulary to delete.</param>
    /// <returns>True if successful.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> DeleteCustomVocabulary(string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.DeleteVocabularyAsync(
            new DeleteVocabularyRequest
            {
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DeleteVocabulary中的。

GetTranscriptionJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTranscriptionJob。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get details about a transcription job.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the transcription job.</param>
    /// <returns>A TranscriptionJob instance with information on the requested
job.</returns>
    public async Task<TranscriptionJob> GetTranscriptionJob(string jobName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.GetTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new GetTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
```

```
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetTranscriptionJob中的。

GetVocabulary

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetVocabulary。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Get information about a custom vocabulary.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> GetCustomVocabulary(string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.GetVocabularyAsync(
            new GetVocabularyRequest()
            {
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考GetVocabulary中的。

ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List medical transcription jobs, optionally with a name filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobNameContains">Optional name filter for the medical
transcription jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of summaries about medical transcription jobs.</returns>
    public async Task<List<MedicalTranscriptionJobSummary>>
ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs(
        string? jobNameContains = null)
    {
        var response = await
_amazonTranscribeService.ListMedicalTranscriptionJobsAsync(
            new ListMedicalTranscriptionJobsRequest()
            {
                JobNameContains = jobNameContains
            });
        return response.MedicalTranscriptionJobSummaries;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs中的。

ListTranscriptionJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTranscriptionJobs。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List transcription jobs, optionally with a name filter.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobNameContains">Optional name filter for the transcription
jobs.</param>
    /// <returns>A list of transcription job summaries.</returns>
    public async Task<List<TranscriptionJobSummary>> ListTranscriptionJobs(string?
jobNameContains = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.ListTranscriptionJobsAsync(
            new ListTranscriptionJobsRequest()
            {
                JobNameContains = jobNameContains
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJobSummaries;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTranscriptionJobs中的。

`ListVocabularies`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListVocabularies`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// List custom vocabularies for the current account. Optionally specify a name
    /// filter and a specific state to filter the vocabularies list.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="nameContains">Optional string the vocabulary name must
contain.</param>
    /// <param name="stateEquals">Optional state of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>List of information about the vocabularies.</returns>
    public async Task<List<VocabularyInfo>> ListCustomVocabularies(string?
nameContains = null,
        VocabularyState? stateEquals = null)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.ListVocabulariesAsync(
            new ListVocabulariesRequest()
            {
                NameContains = nameContains,
                StateEquals = stateEquals
            });
        return response.Vocabularies;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListVocabularies中的。

StartMedicalTranscriptionJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartMedicalTranscriptionJob。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start a medical transcription job for a media file. This method returns
    /// as soon as the job is started.
    /// </summary>
```

```
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the medical transcription job.</
param>
    /// <param name="mediaFileUri">The URI of the media file, typically an Amazon S3
 location.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFormat">The format of the media file.</param>
    /// <param name="outputBucketName">Location for the output, typically an Amazon
 S3 location.</param>
    /// <param name="transcriptionType">Conversation or dictation transcription
 type.</param>
    /// <returns>A MedicalTransactionJob instance with information on the new job.</
returns>
    public async Task<MedicalTranscriptionJob> StartMedicalTranscriptionJob(
        string jobName, string mediaFileUri,
        MediaFormat mediaFormat, string outputBucketName,
 Amazon.TranscribeService.Type transcriptionType)
    {
        var response = await
 _amazonTranscribeService.StartMedicalTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                MedicalTranscriptionJobName = jobName,
                Media = new Media()
                {
                    MediaFileUri = mediaFileUri
                },
                MediaFormat = mediaFormat,
                LanguageCode =
                    LanguageCode
                        .EnUS, // The value must be en-US for medical
 transcriptions.
                OutputBucketName = outputBucketName,
                OutputKey =
                    jobName, // The value is a key used to fetch the output of the
 transcription.
                Specialty = Specialty.PRIMARYCARE, // The value PRIMARYCARE must be
 set.
                Type = transcriptionType
            });
        return response.MedicalTranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartMedicalTranscriptionJob中的。

StartTranscriptionJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartTranscriptionJob。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Start a transcription job for a media file. This method returns
    /// as soon as the job is started.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="jobName">A unique name for the transcription job.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFileUri">The URI of the media file, typically an Amazon S3
 location.</param>
    /// <param name="mediaFormat">The format of the media file.</param>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the media file, such as en-
US.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Optional name of a custom vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>A TranscriptionJob instance with information on the new job.</
returns>
    public async Task<TranscriptionJob> StartTranscriptionJob(string jobName, string
 mediaFileUri,
        MediaFormat mediaFormat, LanguageCode languageCode, string? vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.StartTranscriptionJobAsync(
            new StartTranscriptionJobRequest()
            {
                TranscriptionJobName = jobName,
                Media = new Media()
                {
                    MediaFileUri = mediaFileUri
                },
                MediaFormat = mediaFormat,
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Settings = vocabularyName != null ? new Settings()
                {
                    VocabularyName = vocabularyName
                } : null
```

```
            });
        return response.TranscriptionJob;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartTranscriptionJob中的。

UpdateVocabulary

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateVocabulary。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Update a custom vocabulary with new values. Update overwrites all existing
information.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="languageCode">The language code of the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="phrases">Phrases to use in the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <param name="vocabularyName">Name for the vocabulary.</param>
    /// <returns>The state of the custom vocabulary.</returns>
    public async Task<VocabularyState> UpdateCustomVocabulary(LanguageCode
languageCode,
        List<string> phrases, string vocabularyName)
    {
        var response = await _amazonTranscribeService.UpdateVocabularyAsync(
            new UpdateVocabularyRequest()
            {
                LanguageCode = languageCode,
                Phrases = phrases,
                VocabularyName = vocabularyName
            });
        return response.VocabularyState;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考UpdateVocabulary中的。

Amazon Translate 示例使用 AWS SDK for .NET

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for .NET 搭配 Amazon Translate 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DescribeTextTranslationJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTextTranslationJob`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// The following example shows how to retrieve the details of
/// a text translation job using Amazon Translate.
/// </summary>
```

```
    public class DescribeTextTranslation
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

            // The Job Id is generated when the text translation job is started
            // with a call to the StartTextTranslationJob method.
            var jobId = "1234567890abcdef01234567890abcde";

            var request = new DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest
            {
                JobId = jobId,
            };

            var jobProperties = await DescribeTranslationJobAsync(client, request);

            DisplayTranslationJobDetails(jobProperties);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Retrieve information about an Amazon Translate text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Translate client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="request">The DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest object.</
param>
        /// <returns>The TextTranslationJobProperties object containing
        /// information about the text translation job..</returns>
        public static async Task<TextTranslationJobProperties>
 DescribeTranslationJobAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            DescribeTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.DescribeTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                return response.TextTranslationJobProperties;
            }
            else
            {
                return null;
            }
        }
```

```
        /// <summary>
        /// Displays the properties of the text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="jobProperties">The properties of the text translation
        /// job returned by the call to DescribeTextTranslationJobAsync.</param>
        public static void DisplayTranslationJobDetails(TextTranslationJobProperties
jobProperties)
        {
            if (jobProperties is null)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("No text translation job properties found.");
                return;
            }

            // Display the details of the text translation job.
            Console.WriteLine($"{jobProperties.JobId}: {jobProperties.JobName}");
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考DescribeTextTranslationJob中的。

`ListTextTranslationJobs`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTextTranslationJobs`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Translate;
    using Amazon.Translate.Model;

    /// <summary>
```

```
    /// List Amazon Translate translation jobs, along with details about each job.
    /// </summary>
    public class ListTranslationJobs
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();
            var filter = new TextTranslationJobFilter
            {
                JobStatus = "COMPLETED",
            };

            var request = new ListTextTranslationJobsRequest
            {
                MaxResults = 10,
                Filter = filter,
            };

            await ListJobsAsync(client, request);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// List Amazon Translate text translation jobs.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized Amazon Translate client object.</
param>
        /// <param name="request">An Amazon Translate
        /// ListTextTranslationJobsRequest object detailing which text
        /// translation jobs are of interest.</param>
        public static async Task ListJobsAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            ListTextTranslationJobsRequest request)
        {
            ListTextTranslationJobsResponse response;

            do
            {
                response = await client.ListTextTranslationJobsAsync(request);

 ShowTranslationJobDetails(response.TextTranslationJobPropertiesList);

                request.NextToken = response.NextToken;
            }
            while (response.NextToken is not null);
```

```
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// List existing translation job details.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="properties">A list of Amazon Translate text
        /// translation jobs.</param>
        public static void
ShowTranslationJobDetails(List<TextTranslationJobProperties> properties)
        {
            properties.ForEach(prop =>
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{prop.JobId}: {prop.JobName}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Status: {prop.JobStatus}");
                Console.WriteLine($"Submitted time: {prop.SubmittedTime}");
            });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考ListTextTranslationJobs中的。

`StartTextTranslationJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartTextTranslationJob`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Collections.Generic;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Translate;
    using Amazon.Translate.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// This example shows how to use Amazon Translate to process the files in
```

```
    /// an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. The translated results
    /// will also be stored in an Amazon S3 bucket.
    /// </summary>
    public class BatchTranslate
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var contentType = "text/plain";

            // Set this variable to an S3 bucket location with a folder."
            // Input files must be in a folder and not at the bucket root."
            var s3InputUri = "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET1/FOLDER/";
            var s3OutputUri = "s3://DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET2/";

            // This role must have permissions to read the source bucket and to read
 and
            // write to the destination bucket where the translated text will be
 stored.
            var dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::0123456789ab:role/
S3TranslateRole";

            var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

            var inputConfig = new InputDataConfig
            {
                ContentType = contentType,
                S3Uri = s3InputUri,
            };

            var outputConfig = new OutputDataConfig
            {
                S3Uri = s3OutputUri,
            };

            var request = new StartTextTranslationJobRequest
            {
                JobName = "ExampleTranslationJob",
                DataAccessRoleArn = dataAccessRoleArn,
                InputDataConfig = inputConfig,
                OutputDataConfig = outputConfig,
                SourceLanguageCode = "en",
                TargetLanguageCodes = new List<string> { "fr" },
            };
```

```
            var response = await StartTextTranslationAsync(client, request);

            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{response.JobId}: {response.JobStatus}");
            }
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Start the Amazon Translate text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The initialized AmazonTranslateClient object.</
param>
        /// <param name="request">The request object that includes details such
        /// as source and destination bucket names and the IAM Role that will
        /// be used to access the buckets.</param>
        /// <returns>The StartTextTranslationResponse object that includes the
        /// details of the request response.</returns>
        public static async Task<StartTextTranslationJobResponse>
 StartTextTranslationAsync(AmazonTranslateClient client,
 StartTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.StartTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            return response;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StartTextTranslationJob中的。

`StopTextTranslationJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StopTextTranslationJob`。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    using System;
    using System.Threading.Tasks;
    using Amazon.Translate;
    using Amazon.Translate.Model;

    /// <summary>
    /// Shows how to stop a running Amazon Translation Service text translation
    /// job.
    /// </summary>
    public class StopTextTranslationJob
    {
        public static async Task Main()
        {
            var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();
            var jobId = "1234567890abcdef01234567890abcde";

            var request = new StopTextTranslationJobRequest
            {
                JobId = jobId,
            };

            await StopTranslationJobAsync(client, request);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Sends a request to stop a text translation job.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">Initialized AmazonTrnslateClient object.</param>
        /// <param name="request">The request object to be passed to the
        /// StopTextJobAsync method.</param>
        public static async Task StopTranslationJobAsync(
            AmazonTranslateClient client,
            StopTextTranslationJobRequest request)
        {
            var response = await client.StopTextTranslationJobAsync(request);
            if (response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK)
            {
                Console.WriteLine($"{response.JobId} as status:
{response.JobStatus}");
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考StopTextTranslationJob中的。

TranslateText

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用TranslateText。

AWS SDK for .NET

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
using System;
using System.IO;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Amazon.S3;
using Amazon.S3.Transfer;
using Amazon.Translate;
using Amazon.Translate.Model;

/// <summary>
/// Take text from a file stored a Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
/// object and translate it using the Amazon Transfer Service.
/// </summary>
public class TranslateText
{
    public static async Task Main()
    {
        // If the region you want to use is different from the region
        // defined for the default user, supply it as a parameter to the
        // Amazon Translate client object constructor.
        var client = new AmazonTranslateClient();

        // Set the source language to "auto" to request Amazon Translate to
        // automatically detect te language of the source text.

        // You can get a list of the languages supposed by Amazon Translate
        // in the Amazon Translate Developer's Guide here:
        //      https://docs.aws.amazon.com/translate/latest/dg/what-is.html
```

```
            string srcLang = "en"; // English.
            string destLang = "fr"; // French.

            // The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket where the
            // source text file is stored.
            string srcBucket = "DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET";
            string srcTextFile = "source.txt";

            var srcText = await GetSourceTextAsync(srcBucket, srcTextFile);
            var destText = await TranslatingTextAsync(client, srcLang, destLang,
srcText);

            ShowText(srcText, destText);
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Use the Amazon S3 TransferUtility to retrieve the text to translate
        /// from an object in an S3 bucket.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="srcBucket">The name of the S3 bucket where the
        /// text is stored.
        /// </param>
        /// <param name="srcTextFile">The key of the S3 object that
        /// contains the text to translate.</param>
        /// <returns>A string representing the source text.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> GetSourceTextAsync(string srcBucket, string
srcTextFile)
        {
            string srcText = string.Empty;

            var s3Client = new AmazonS3Client();
            TransferUtility utility = new TransferUtility(s3Client);

            using var stream = await utility.OpenStreamAsync(srcBucket,
srcTextFile);

            StreamReader file = new System.IO.StreamReader(stream);

            srcText = file.ReadToEnd();
            return srcText;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Use the Amazon Translate Service to translate the document from the
```

```
        /// source language to the specified destination language.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="client">The Amazon Translate Service client used to
        /// perform the translation.</param>
        /// <param name="srcLang">The language of the source text.</param>
        /// <param name="destLang">The destination language for the translated
        /// text.</param>
        /// <param name="text">A string representing the text to ranslate.</param>
        /// <returns>The text that has been translated to the destination
        /// language.</returns>
        public static async Task<string> TranslatingTextAsync(AmazonTranslateClient
 client, string srcLang, string destLang, string text)
        {
            var request = new TranslateTextRequest
            {
                SourceLanguageCode = srcLang,
                TargetLanguageCode = destLang,
                Text = text,
            };

            var response = await client.TranslateTextAsync(request);

            return response.TranslatedText;
        }

        /// <summary>
        /// Show the original text followed by the translated text.
        /// </summary>
        /// <param name="srcText">The original text to be translated.</param>
        /// <param name="destText">The translated text.</param>
        public static void ShowText(string srcText, string destText)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Source text:");
            Console.WriteLine(srcText);
            Console.WriteLine();
            Console.WriteLine("Translated text:");
            Console.WriteLine(destText);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET API 參考TranslateText中的。

使用跨服務範例 AWS SDK for .NET

下列範例應用程式使 AWS SDK for .NET 用跨多個工作 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建置可轉譯訊息的發佈和訂閱應用程式
- 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片
- 建立 Web 應用程式以追蹤 DynamoDB 資料
- 建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器
- 建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS
- 使用 S3 物件 Lambda 為您的應用程式轉換資料
- 使用適用於 .NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構來發佈和接收 Amazon SQS 訊息

建置可轉譯訊息的發佈和訂閱應用程式

AWS SDK for .NET

示範如何使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service .NET API 來建立具有訂閱和發布功能的 Web 應用程式。此外，此範例應用程式也會轉譯訊息。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片

AWS SDK for .NET

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

建立 Web 應用程式以追蹤 DynamoDB 資料

AWS SDK for .NET

說明如何使用 Amazon DynamoDB .NET API 來建立可追蹤 DynamoDB 工作資料的動態 Web 應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

AWS SDK for .NET

示範如何使用 Amazon 簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 建立追蹤 Amazon Aurora 資料庫中工作項目的 Web 應用程式，以及透過電子郵件傳送報告。 AWS SDK for .NET 這個範例使用以 React.js 建置的前端與 RESTful .NET 後端互動。

- 將 React 網頁應用程式與 AWS 服務整合。
- 列出、新增、更新和刪除 Aurora 資料表中的項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送篩選工作項目的電子郵件報告。
- 使用隨附的 AWS CloudFormation 指令碼部署和管理範例資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式

AWS SDK for .NET

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS

AWS SDK for .NET

說明如何使用 Amazon Rekognition .NET API 建立應用程式，該應用程式可使用 Amazon Rekognition 對 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像按類別識別物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

使用 S3 物件 Lambda 為您的應用程式轉換資料

AWS SDK for .NET

示範如何將自訂程式碼新增至標準 S3 GET 請求，以修改從 S3 擷取的要求物件，讓物件符合要求用戶端或應用程式的需求。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Lambda
- Amazon S3

使用適用於 .NET 的 AWS 訊息處理架構來發佈和接收 Amazon SQS 訊息

AWS SDK for .NET

提供 .NET 之 AWS 訊息處理架構的教學課程。本教學會建立 Web 應用程式，讓使用者發佈 Amazon SQS 訊息和接收訊息的命令列應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱 AWS SDK for .NET 開發人員指南中的完整教程和上的示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon SQS

AWS CLI 使用 Bash 腳本的代碼示例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭 AWS Command Line Interface 配 Bash 指令碼使用 AWS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- AWS CLI 使用 Bash 腳本開發人員指南-有關使用 Bash 的更多信息 AWS。
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

範例

- AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本一起使用的操作和場景

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本一起使用的操作和場景

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 Bash 指令碼 AWS Command Line Interface 搭配使用來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS 服務。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

服務

- DynamoDB Bash 腳本 AWS CLI 的示例
- HealthImaging 使用 Bash AWS CLI 腳本的示例
- AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本一起使用的 IAM 示例
- Amazon S3 示例 AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本一起使用
- AWS STS 使用 Bash AWS CLI 腳本的示例

DynamoDB Bash 腳本 AWS CLI 的示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS Command Line Interface 搭配 DynamoDB 使用 Bash 指令碼來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

BatchGetItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchGetItem`。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_batch_get_item
#
# This function gets a batch of items from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the keys of the items to get.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##########################################################################
function dynamodb_batch_get_item() {
  local item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
```

```
#######################################
# Function usage explanation
#######################################
function usage() {
  echo "function dynamodb_batch_get_item"
  echo "Get a batch of items from a DynamoDB table."
  echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the keys of the items to get."
  echo ""
}

while getopts "i:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws dynamodb batch-get-item \
  --request-items file://"$item")
local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-get-item operation failed.$response"
  return 1
fi

echo "$response"
```

```
  return 0
}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考BatchGetItem中的。

BatchWriteItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用BatchWriteItem。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_batch_write_item
#
# This function writes a batch of items into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
############################################################################
function dynamodb_batch_write_item() {
  local item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
```

```
#######################################
function usage() {
  echo "function dynamodb_batch_write_item"
  echo "Write a batch of items into a DynamoDB table."
  echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write."
  echo ""
}
while getopts "i:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
iecho "    item:   $item"
iecho ""

response=$(aws dynamodb batch-write-item \
  --request-items file://"$item")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-write-item operation failed.$response"
  return 1
fi
```

```
  return 0
}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
##############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
##############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
```

```
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考BatchWriteItem中的。

`CreateTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTable`。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_create_table
#
# This function creates an Amazon DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
```

```
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create.
#       -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their
 types.
#       -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key types.
#       -p provisioned_throughput -- Provisioned throughput settings for the table.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_create_table() {
  local table_name attribute_definitions key_schema provisioned_throughput response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_create_table"
    echo "Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create."
    echo " -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and
 their types."
    echo " -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key
 types."
    echo " -p provisioned_throughput -- Provisioned throughput settings for the
 table."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:a:k:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_definitions="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_schema="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) provisioned_throughput="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
```

```
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_definitions" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an attribute definitions json file path the -a
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_schema" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key schema json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$provisioned_throughput" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a provisioned throughput json file path the -p
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    attribute_definitions:   $attribute_definitions"
  iecho "    key_schema:   $key_schema"
  iecho "    provisioned_throughput:   $provisioned_throughput"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --attribute-definitions file://"$attribute_definitions" \
    --key-schema file://"$key_schema" \
    --provisioned-throughput "$provisioned_throughput")
```

```
  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
##############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
##############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
```

```
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateTable中的。

`DeleteItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteItem`。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
##############################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_item
#
# This function deletes an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item to
 delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_item() {
  local table_name keys response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_item"
    echo "Delete an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to delete."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "n:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
```

```
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
```

```
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

################################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
################################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteItem中的。

DeleteTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTable。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_table
#
# This function deletes a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
############################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_table() {
  local table_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
```

```
  echo "function dynamodb_delete_table"
  echo "Deletes an Amazon DynamoDB table."
  echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
iecho ""

response=$(aws dynamodb delete-table \
  --table-name "$table_name")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-table operation failed.$response"
  return 1
fi
```

```
  return 0
}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
##############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
##############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

#############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
#############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
```

```
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteTable中的。

`DescribeTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTable`。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_describe_table
#
# This function returns the status of a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
```

```
#
#  Response:
#       - TableStatus:
#     And:
#       0 - Table is active.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_describe_table {
  local table_name
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_describe_table"
    echo "Describe the status of a DynamoDB table."
    echo "  -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  local table_status
    table_status=$(
      aws dynamodb describe-table \
        --table-name "$table_name" \
        --output text \
        --query 'Table.TableStatus'
    )

   local error_code=${?}

    if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log "$error_code"
      errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-table operation failed.$table_status"
      return 1
    fi

  echo "$table_status"

  return 0
}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
```

```
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DescribeTable中的。

GetItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetItem`。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
##############################################################################
```

```
# function dynamodb_get_item
#
# This function gets an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item to
 get.
#       [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The item as text output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_get_item() {
  local table_name keys query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_get_item"
    echo "Get an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to get."
    echo " [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression."
    echo ""
  }
  query=""
  while getopts "n:k:q:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
```

```
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
  response=$(aws dynamodb get-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys" \
    --output text \
    --query "$query")
else
  response=$(
    aws dynamodb get-item \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key file://"$keys" \
      --output text
  )
fi

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports get-item operation failed.$response"
  return 1
fi

if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
```

```
    echo "$response" | sed "/^\t/s/\t//1" # Remove initial tab that the JMSEPath
 query inserts on some strings.
  else
    echo "$response"
  fi

  return 0
}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetItem中的。

ListTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTables`。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_list_tables
#
# This function lists all the tables in a DynamoDB.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
#########################################################################
function dynamodb_list_tables() {
  response=$(aws dynamodb list-tables \
    --output text \
    --query "TableNames")
```

```
  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-write-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response" | tr -s "[:space:]" "\n"

  return 0
}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
```

```
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListTables中的。

PutItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutItem。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_put_item
#
# This function puts an item into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values.
```

```
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_put_item() {
  local table_name item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_put_item"
    echo "Put an item into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
```

```
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    item:   $item"
  iecho ""
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb put-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --item file://"$item")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
```

```
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutItem中的。

Query

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Query。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_query
#
# This function queries a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression.
#       -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute names.
#       -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_query() {
  local table_name key_condition_expression attribute_names attribute_values
 projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
```

```
    echo "function dynamodb_query"
    echo "Query a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression."
    echo " -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute names."
    echo " -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute
values."
    echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:k:a:v:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_condition_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_condition_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key condition expression with the -k
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  if [[ -z "$attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute names with the -a parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute values with the -v parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports query operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi
```

```
  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的 Query。

Scan

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Scan。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_scan
#
# This function scans a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression.
#       -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the expression
 attribute names.
#       -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
############################################################################
function dynamodb_scan() {
  local table_name filter_expression expression_attribute_names
 expression_attribute_values projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
```

```
# ######################################
# Function usage explanation
######################################
function usage() {
  echo "function dynamodb_scan"
  echo "Scan a DynamoDB table."
  echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
  echo " -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression."
  echo " -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the
expression attribute names."
  echo " -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
expression attribute values."
  echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
  echo ""
}

while getopts "n:f:a:v:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    f) filter_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
    a) expression_attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
    v) expression_attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$filter_expression" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a filter expression with the -f parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute names with the -a
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute values with the -v
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports scan operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
```

```
}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
##############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
```

```
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的 Scan。

UpdateItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateItem`。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function dynamodb_update_item
#
# This function updates an item in a DynamoDB table.
#
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item to
 update.
#       -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more attributes
 to be updated.
#       -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function dynamodb_update_item() {
  local table_name keys update_expression values response
```

```
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_update_item"
    echo "Update an item in a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
to update."
    echo " -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more
attributes to be updated."
    echo " -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:k:e:v:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      e) update_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi
  if [[ -z "$update_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an update expression with the -e parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a values json file path the -v parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho "    update_expression:   $update_expression"
  iecho "    values:   $values"

  response=$(aws dynamodb update-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys" \
    --update-expression "$update_expression" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://"$values")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports update-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}
```

此範例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
###############################################################################
```

```
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
```

```
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考UpdateItem中的。

案例

開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立可存放電影資料的資料表。
- 放入、取得和更新資料表中的單個電影。
- 將影片資料從範例 JSON 檔案寫入資料表。
- 查詢特定年份發表的電影。
- 掃描某個年份範圍內發表的電影。
- 從資料表刪除電影，然後刪除資料表。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

DynamoDB 入門案例。

```
###########################################################################
```

```
# function dynamodb_getting_started_movies
#
# Scenario to create an Amazon DynamoDB table and perform a series of operations on
 the table.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_getting_started_movies() {

  source ./dynamodb_operations.sh

  key_schema_json_file="dynamodb_key_schema.json"
  attribute_definitions_json_file="dynamodb_attr_def.json"
  item_json_file="movie_item.json"
  key_json_file="movie_key.json"
  batch_json_file="batch.json"
  attribute_names_json_file="attribute_names.json"
  attributes_values_json_file="attribute_values.json"

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo
  echo "Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo."
  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  local table_name
  echo -n "Enter a name for a new DynamoDB table: "
  get_input
  table_name=$get_input_result

  local provisioned_throughput="ReadCapacityUnits=5,WriteCapacityUnits=5"

  echo '[
  {"AttributeName": "year", "KeyType": "HASH"},
   {"AttributeName": "title", "KeyType": "RANGE"}
  ]' >"$key_schema_json_file"

  echo '[
  {"AttributeName": "year", "AttributeType": "N"},
   {"AttributeName": "title", "AttributeType": "S"}
  ]' >"$attribute_definitions_json_file"
```

```
if dynamodb_create_table -n "$table_name" -a "$attribute_definitions_json_file" \
  -k "$key_schema_json_file" -p "$provisioned_throughput" 1>/dev/null; then
  echo "Created a DynamoDB table named $table_name"
else
  errecho "The table failed to create. This demo will exit."
  clean_up
  return 1
fi

echo "Waiting for the table to become active...."

if dynamodb_wait_table_active -n "$table_name"; then
  echo "The table is now active."
else
  errecho "The table failed to become active. This demo will exit."
  cleanup "$table_name"
  return 1
fi

echo
echo_repeat "*" 88
echo

echo -n "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: "
get_input
local added_title
added_title=$get_input_result

local added_year
get_int_input "What year was it released? "
added_year=$get_input_result

local rating
get_float_input "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? " "1" "10"
rating=$get_input_result

local plot
echo -n "Summarize the plot for me: "
get_input
plot=$get_input_result

echo '{
  "year": {"N" :"'"$added_year"'"},
```

```
    "title": {"S" :  "'"$added_title"'"},
    "info": {"M" : {"plot": {"S" : "'"$plot"'"}, "rating": {"N" :"'"$rating"'"} } }
   }' >"$item_json_file"

  if dynamodb_put_item -n "$table_name" -i "$item_json_file"; then
    echo "The movie '$added_title' was successfully added to the table
'$table_name'."
  else
    errecho "Put item failed. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$table_name"
    return 1
  fi

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "Let's update your movie '$added_title'."
  get_float_input "You rated it $rating, what new rating would you give it? " "1"
"10"
  rating=$get_input_result

  echo -n "You summarized the plot as '$plot'."
  echo "What would you say now? "
  get_input
  plot=$get_input_result

  echo '{
    "year": {"N" :"'"$added_year"'"},
    "title": {"S" :  "'"$added_title"'"}
    }' >"$key_json_file"

  echo '{
    ":r": {"N" :"'"$rating"'"},
    ":p": {"S" : "'"$plot"'"}
   }' >"$item_json_file"

  local update_expression="SET info.rating = :r, info.plot = :p"

  if dynamodb_update_item -n "$table_name" -k "$key_json_file" -e
"$update_expression" -v "$item_json_file"; then
    echo "Updated '$added_title' with new attributes."
  else
    errecho "Update item failed. This demo will exit."
```

```
    clean_up "$table_name"
    return 1
  fi

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "We will now use batch write to upload 150 movie entries into the table."

  local batch_json
  for batch_json in movie_files/movies_*.json; do
    echo "{ \"$table_name\" : $(<"$batch_json") }" >"$batch_json_file"
    if dynamodb_batch_write_item -i "$batch_json_file" 1>/dev/null; then
      echo "Entries in $batch_json added to table."
    else
      errecho "Batch write failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi
  done

  local title="The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring"
  local year="2001"

  if get_yes_no_input "Let's move on...do you want to get info about '$title'? (y/n)
"; then
    echo '{
  "year": {"N" :"'"$year"'"},
  "title": {"S" :  "'"$title"'"}
  }' >"$key_json_file"
    local info
    info=$(dynamodb_get_item -n "$table_name" -k "$key_json_file")

    # shellcheck disable=SC2181
    if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
      errecho "Get item failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi

    echo "Here is what I found:"
    echo "$info"
  fi
```

```
  local ask_for_year=true
  while [[ "$ask_for_year" == true ]]; do
    echo "Let's get a list of movies released in a given year."
    get_int_input "Enter a year between 1972 and 2018: " "1972" "2018"
    year=$get_input_result
    echo '{
    "#n": "year"
    }' >"$attribute_names_json_file"

    echo '{
    ":v": {"N" :"'"$year"'"}
    }' >"$attributes_values_json_file"

    response=$(dynamodb_query -n "$table_name" -k "#n=:v" -a
"$attribute_names_json_file" -v "$attributes_values_json_file")

    # shellcheck disable=SC2181
    if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
      errecho "Query table failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi

    echo "Here is what I found:"
    echo "$response"

    if ! get_yes_no_input "Try another year? (y/n) "; then
      ask_for_year=false
    fi
  done

  echo "Now let's scan for movies released in a range of years. Enter a year: "
  get_int_input "Enter a year between 1972 and 2018: " "1972" "2018"
  local start=$get_input_result

  get_int_input "Enter another year: " "1972" "2018"
  local end=$get_input_result

  echo '{
    "#n": "year"
    }' >"$attribute_names_json_file"

  echo '{
```

```
    ":v1": {"N" : "'"$start"'"},
    ":v2": {"N" : "'"$end"'"}
    }' >"$attributes_values_json_file"

  response=$(dynamodb_scan -n "$table_name" -f "#n BETWEEN :v1 AND :v2" -a
"$attribute_names_json_file" -v "$attributes_values_json_file")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "Scan table failed. This demo will exit."
    clean_up "$table_name"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "Here is what I found:"
  echo "$response"

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "Let's remove your movie '$added_title' from the table."

  if get_yes_no_input "Do you want to remove '$added_title'? (y/n) "; then
    echo '{
  "year": {"N" :"'"$added_year"'"},
  "title": {"S" :  "'"$added_title"'"}
  }' >"$key_json_file"

    if ! dynamodb_delete_item -n "$table_name" -k "$key_json_file"; then
      errecho "Delete item failed. This demo will exit."
      clean_up "$table_name"
      return 1
    fi
  fi

  if get_yes_no_input "Do you want to delete the table '$table_name'? (y/n) "; then
    if ! clean_up "$table_name"; then
      return 1
    fi
  else
    if ! clean_up; then
      return 1
    fi
```

```
  fi

  return 0
}
```

此案例中使用的 DynamoDB 函數。

```
##############################################################################
# function dynamodb_create_table
#
# This function creates an Amazon DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create.
#       -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their
 types.
#       -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key types.
#       -p provisioned_throughput -- Provisioned throughput settings for the table.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_create_table() {
  local table_name attribute_definitions key_schema provisioned_throughput response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_create_table"
    echo "Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to create."
    echo " -a attribute_definitions -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and
 their types."
    echo " -k key_schema -- JSON file path of a list of attributes and their key
 types."
    echo " -p provisioned_throughput -- Provisioned throughput settings for the
 table."
    echo ""
  }
```

```
# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:a:k:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    a) attribute_definitions="${OPTARG}" ;;
    k) key_schema="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) provisioned_throughput="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$attribute_definitions" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an attribute definitions json file path the -a
parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$key_schema" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key schema json file path the -k parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$provisioned_throughput" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a provisioned throughput json file path the -p
parameter."
  usage
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    attribute_definitions:   $attribute_definitions"
  iecho "    key_schema:   $key_schema"
  iecho "    provisioned_throughput:   $provisioned_throughput"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb create-table \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --attribute-definitions file://"$attribute_definitions" \
    --key-schema file://"$key_schema" \
    --provisioned-throughput "$provisioned_throughput")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_describe_table
#
# This function returns the status of a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#
#  Response:
#       - TableStatus:
#     And:
#       0 - Table is active.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_describe_table {
  local table_name
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
```

```
#######################################
# Function usage explanation
#######################################
function usage() {
  echo "function dynamodb_describe_table"
  echo "Describe the status of a DynamoDB table."
  echo "  -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

local table_status
  table_status=$(
    aws dynamodb describe-table \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --output text \
      --query 'Table.TableStatus'
  )

 local error_code=${?}
```

```
    if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log "$error_code"
      errecho "ERROR: AWS reports describe-table operation failed.$table_status"
      return 1
    fi

  echo "$table_status"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_put_item
#
# This function puts an item into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_put_item() {
  local table_name item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_put_item"
    echo "Put an item into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the item values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
```

```
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
iecho "    item:   $item"
iecho ""
iecho ""

response=$(aws dynamodb put-item \
  --table-name "$table_name" \
  --item file://"$item")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-item operation failed.$response"
  return 1
fi

return 0
```

```
}

##############################################################################
# function dynamodb_update_item
#
# This function updates an item in a DynamoDB table.
#
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item to
 update.
#       -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more attributes
 to be updated.
#       -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_update_item() {
  local table_name keys update_expression values response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_update_item"
    echo "Update an item in a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to update."
    echo " -e update expression  -- An expression that defines one or more
 attributes to be updated."
    echo " -v values  -- Path to json file containing the update values."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:k:e:v:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      e) update_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
```

```
    v) values="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi
if [[ -z "$update_expression" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an update expression with the -e parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$values" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a values json file path the -v parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
iecho "    keys:   $keys"
iecho "    update_expression:   $update_expression"
iecho "    values:   $values"

response=$(aws dynamodb update-item \
```

```
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys" \
    --update-expression "$update_expression" \
    --expression-attribute-values file://"$values")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports update-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_batch_write_item
#
# This function writes a batch of items into a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_batch_write_item() {
  local item response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  ########################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ########################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_batch_write_item"
    echo "Write a batch of items into a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -i item  -- Path to json file containing the items to write."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
```

```
      i) item="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$item" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an item with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    item:   $item"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb batch-write-item \
    --request-items file://"$item")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports batch-write-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_get_item
#
# This function gets an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
```

```
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item to
 get.
#       [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The item as text output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_get_item() {
  local table_name keys query response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_get_item"
    echo "Get an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to get."
    echo " [-q query]  -- Optional JMESPath query expression."
    echo ""
  }
  query=""
  while getopts "n:k:q:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      q) query="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
```

```
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb get-item \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key file://"$keys" \
      --output text \
      --query "$query")
  else
    response=$(
      aws dynamodb get-item \
        --table-name "$table_name" \
        --key file://"$keys" \
        --output text
    )
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports get-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$query" ]]; then
    echo "$response" | sed "/^\t/s/\t//1" # Remove initial tab that the JMSEPath
query inserts on some strings.
  else
    echo "$response"
  fi
```

```
  return 0
}

##############################################################################
# function dynamodb_query
#
# This function queries a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression.
#       -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute names.
#       -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_query() {
  local table_name key_condition_expression attribute_names attribute_values
 projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_query"
    echo "Query a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k key_condition_expression -- The key condition expression."
    echo " -a attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute names."
    echo " -v attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the attribute
 values."
    echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:k:a:v:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
```

```
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) key_condition_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$key_condition_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a key condition expression with the -k
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute names with the -a parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a attribute values with the -v parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
```

```
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb query \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --key-condition-expression "$key_condition_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports query operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_scan
#
# This function scans a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression.
#       -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the expression
 attribute names.
#       -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute values.
#       [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression.
#
#  Returns:
#       The items as json output.
#  And:
```

```
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_scan() {
  local table_name filter_expression expression_attribute_names
 expression_attribute_values projection_expression response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_scan"
    echo "Scan a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -f filter_expression  -- The filter expression."
    echo " -a expression_attribute_names -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute names."
    echo " -v expression_attribute_values -- Path to JSON file containing the
 expression attribute values."
    echo " [-p projection_expression]  -- Optional projection expression."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts "n:f:a:v:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) filter_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      a) expression_attribute_names="${OPTARG}" ;;
      v) expression_attribute_values="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) projection_expression="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1
```

```
  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$filter_expression" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a filter expression with the -f parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_names" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute names with the -a
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$expression_attribute_values" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide expression attribute values with the -v
parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$projection_expression" ]]; then
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values")
  else
    response=$(aws dynamodb scan \
      --table-name "$table_name" \
      --filter-expression "$filter_expression" \
      --expression-attribute-names file://"$expression_attribute_names" \
      --expression-attribute-values file://"$expression_attribute_values" \
      --projection-expression "$projection_expression")
  fi

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
```

```
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports scan operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_item
#
# This function deletes an item from a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table.
#       -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item to
 delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_item() {
  local table_name keys response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # ######################################
  # Function usage explanation
  ######################################
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_item"
    echo "Delete an item from a DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table."
    echo " -k keys  -- Path to json file containing the keys that identify the item
 to delete."
    echo ""
  }
  while getopts "n:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) keys="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
```

```
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$keys" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a keys json file path the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho "    keys:   $keys"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-item \
    --table-name "$table_name" \
    --key file://"$keys")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-item operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0

}
```

```
##############################################################################
# function dynamodb_delete_table
#
# This function deletes a DynamoDB table.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete.
#
#  Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function dynamodb_delete_table() {
  local table_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function dynamodb_delete_table"
    echo "Deletes an Amazon DynamoDB table."
    echo " -n table_name  -- The name of the table to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) table_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$table_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a table name with the -n parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    table_name:   $table_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws dynamodb delete-table \
    --table-name "$table_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-table operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

此案例中使用的公用程式函數。

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
```

```
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function aws_cli_error_log()
#
# This function is used to log the error messages from the AWS CLI.
#
# See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/topic/return-codes.html#cli-aws-help-
return-codes.
#
# The function expects the following argument:
#         $1 - The error code returned by the AWS CLI.
#
#  Returns:
#          0: - Success.
#
###############################################################################
function aws_cli_error_log() {
  local err_code=$1
  errecho "Error code : $err_code"
  if [ "$err_code" == 1 ]; then
    errecho "  One or more S3 transfers failed."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 2 ]; then
    errecho "  Command line failed to parse."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 130 ]; then
    errecho "  Process received SIGINT."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 252 ]; then
    errecho "  Command syntax invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 253 ]; then
    errecho "  The system environment or configuration was invalid."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 254 ]; then
    errecho "  The service returned an error."
  elif [ "$err_code" == 255 ]; then
    errecho "  255 is a catch-all error."
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem

- CreateTable
- DeleteItem
- DeleteTable
- DescribeTable
- GetItem
- PutItem
- 查詢
- 掃描
- UpdateItem

HealthImaging 使用 Bash AWS CLI 腳本的示例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何透過 AWS Command Line Interface 搭配使用 Bash 指令碼來執行動作和實作常見案例 HealthImaging。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateDatastore`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDatastore`。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
```

```
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function imaging_create_datastore
#
# This function creates an AWS HealthImaging data store for importing DICOM P10
 files.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n data_store_name - The name of the data store.
#
# Returns:
#       The datastore ID.
#    And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function imaging_create_datastore() {
  local datastore_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_create_datastore"
    echo "Creates an AWS HealthImaging data store for importing DICOM P10 files."
    echo "  -n data_store_name - The name of the data store."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) datastore_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
```

```
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$datastore_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a data store name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws medical-imaging create-datastore \
    --datastore-name "$datastore_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'datastoreId')

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports medical-imaging create-datastore operation failed.
$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateDatastore中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`DeleteDatastore`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDatastore`。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function imaging_delete_datastore
#
# This function deletes an AWS HealthImaging data store.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i datastore_id - The ID of the data store.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function imaging_delete_datastore() {
  local datastore_id response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_delete_datastore"
    echo "Deletes an AWS HealthImaging data store."
    echo "  -i datastore_id - The ID of the data store."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) datastore_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
```

```
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$datastore_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a data store ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws medical-imaging delete-datastore \
    --datastore-id "$datastore_id")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports medical-imaging delete-datastore operation failed.
$response"
    return 1
  fi

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteDatastore中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

GetDatastore

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDatastore。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function imaging_get_datastore
#
# Get a data store's properties.
#
# Parameters:
#       -i data_store_id - The ID of the data store.
#
# Returns:
#       [datastore_name, datastore_id, datastore_status, datastore_arn,  created_at,
 updated_at]
#    And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function imaging_get_datastore() {
  local datastore_id option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  local error_code
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_get_datastore"
    echo "Gets a data store's properties."
    echo "  -i datastore_id - The ID of the data store."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "i:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      i) datastore_id="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
```

```
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$datastore_id" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a data store ID with the -i parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local response

  response=$(
    aws medical-imaging get-datastore \
      --datastore-id "$datastore_id" \
      --output text \
      --query "[ datastoreProperties.datastoreName,
 datastoreProperties.datastoreId, datastoreProperties.datastoreStatus,
 datastoreProperties.datastoreArn,  datastoreProperties.createdAt,
 datastoreProperties.updatedAt]"
  )
  error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-datastores operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetDatastore中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

ListDatastores

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListDatastores。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function imaging_list_datastores
#
# List the HealthImaging data stores in the account.
#
# Returns:
#       [[datastore_name, datastore_id, datastore_status]]
#    And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function imaging_list_datastores() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  local error_code
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function imaging_list_datastores"
    echo "Lists the AWS HealthImaging data stores in the account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
```

```
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response
  response=$(aws medical-imaging list-datastores \
    --output text \
    --query "datastoreSummaries[*][datastoreName, datastoreId, datastoreStatus]")
  error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-datastores operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListDatastores中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本一起使用的 IAM 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS Command Line Interface 搭配 IAM 使用 Bash 指令碼來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AttachRolePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachRolePolicy`。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function iam_attach_role_policy
#
```

```
# This function attaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_attach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_attach_role_policy"
    echo "Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports attach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

`CreateAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccessKey`。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
```

```
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user_access_key
#
# This function creates an IAM access key for the specified user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name -- The name of the IAM user.
#       [-f file_name] -- The optional file name for the access key output.
#
# Returns:
#       [access_key_id access_key_secret]
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user_access_key() {
  local user_name file_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) key pair."
    echo "  -u user_name   The name of the IAM user."
    echo "  [-f file_name]   Optional file name for the access key output."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:f:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      f) file_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
```

```
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-access-key \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -n "$file_name" ]]; then
    echo "$response" >"$file_name"
  fi

  local key_id key_secret
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_id=$(echo $response | cut -f 2 -d ' ')
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_secret=$(echo $response | cut -f 4 -d ' ')

  echo "$key_id $key_secret"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateAccessKey中的。

CreatePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreatePolicy。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_policy
#
# This function creates an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_name -- The name of the IAM policy.
#       -p policy_json -- The policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_policy() {
  local policy_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_policy"
```

```
  echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy."
  echo "  -n policy_name   The name of the IAM policy."
  echo "  -p policy_json -- The policy document."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) policy_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$policy_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-policy \
  --policy-name "$policy_name" \
  --policy-document "$policy_document" \
  --output text \
  --query Policy.Arn)

local error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreatePolicy中的。

CreateRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateRole。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function iam_create_role
#
# This function creates an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document.
#
# Returns:
```

```
#       The ARN of the role.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function iam_create_role() {
  local role_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-role \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --assume-role-policy-document "$policy_document" \
    --output text \
    --query Role.Arn)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateRole中的。

`CreateUser`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateUser`。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
```

```
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user
#
# This function creates the specified IAM user, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the user.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user"
    echo "Creates an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must supply a
 username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user. It must be unique within the
 account."
    echo ""
  }
```

```
# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "u:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
iecho ""

# If the user already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
if (iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
  errecho "ERROR: A user with that name already exists in the account."
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-user --user-name "$user_name" \
  --output text \
  --query 'User.Arn')

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-user operation failed.$response"
  return 1
```

```
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateUser中的。

DeleteAccessKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAccessKey。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_access_key
#
# This function deletes an IAM access key for the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user.
#       -k access_key -- The access key to delete.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
```

```
##############################################################################
function iam_delete_access_key() {
  local user_name access_key response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_access_key"
    echo "Deletes an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access key for the
 specified IAM user"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo "  -k access_key   The access key to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) access_key="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$access_key" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide an access key with the -k parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Username:   $user_name"
  iecho "    Access key:   $access_key"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-access-key \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --access-key-id "$access_key")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-access-key operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-access-key response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

`DeletePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeletePolicy`。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
```

```
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_policy
#
# This function deletes an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_policy() {
  local policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_policy"
    echo "Deletes an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy"
    echo "  -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
```

```
      n) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy arn with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Policy arn:  $policy_arn"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-policy \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-policy response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeletePolicy中的。

DeleteRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteRole。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###########################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function iam_delete_role
#
# This function deletes an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
```

```
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_role() {
  local role_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_role"
    echo "Deletes an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role"
    echo "  -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  echo "role_name:$role_name"
  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Role name:  $role_name"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-role \
    --role-name "$role_name")
```

```
  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-role response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteRole中的。

DeleteUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteUser。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
```

```
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_user
#
# This function deletes the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_user"
    echo "Deletes an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must supply a
 username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
```

```
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
  iecho ""

  # If the user does not exist, we don't want to try to delete it.
  if (! iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A user with that name does not exist in the account."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam delete-user \
    --user-name "$user_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-user operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-user response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteUser中的。

DetachRolePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetachRolePolicy。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function iam_detach_role_policy
#
# This function detaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function iam_detach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_detach_role_policy"
    echo "Detaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
```

```
  echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam detach-role-policy \
  --role-name "$role_name" \
  --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports detach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
  return 1
```

```
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

GetUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetUser。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_user_exists
#
# This function checks to see if the specified AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) user already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the IAM user to check.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If the user already exists.
#       1 - If the user doesn't exist.
```

```
##############################################################################
function iam_user_exists() {
  local user_name
  user_name=$1

  # Check whether the IAM user already exists.
  # We suppress all output - we're interested only in the return code.

  local errors
  errors=$(aws iam get-user \
    --user-name "$user_name" 2>&1 >/dev/null)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -eq 0 ]]; then
    return 0 # 0 in Bash script means true.
  else
    if [[ $errors != *"error"*"(NoSuchEntity)"* ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log $error_code
      errecho "Error calling iam get-user $errors"
    fi

    return 1 # 1 in Bash script means false.
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetUser中的。

ListAccessKeys

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListAccessKeys。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
```

```
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_list_access_keys
#
# This function lists the access keys for the specified user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name -- The name of the IAM user.
#
# Returns:
#       access_key_ids
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_list_access_keys() {

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_list_access_keys"
    echo "Lists the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access key IDs for the
 specified user."
    echo "  -u user_name   The name of the IAM user."
    echo ""
  }

  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
```

```
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam list-access-keys \
    --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'AccessKeyMetadata[].AccessKeyId')

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-access-keys operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListAccessKeys中的。

ListUsers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUsers`。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function iam_list_users
#
# List the IAM users in the account.
#
# Returns:
#       The list of users names
#    And:
#       0 - If the user already exists.
#       1 - If the user doesn't exist.
###########################################################################
function iam_list_users() {
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
  local error_code
  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_list_users"
    echo "Lists the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user in the account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      h)
        usage
        return 0
```

```
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  local response

  response=$(aws iam list-users \
    --output text \
    --query "Users[].UserName")
  error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports list-users operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考ListUsers中的。

案例

建立使用者並擔任角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立使用者並擔任角色。

> **Warning**
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立沒有許可的使用者。
- 建立一個可授予許可的角色，以列出帳戶的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 新增政策，讓使用者擔任該角色。
- 使用暫時憑證，擔任角色並列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，然後清理資源。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user_assume_role
#
# Scenario to create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role to the
 user.
#
#     "IAM access" permissions are needed to run this code.
#     "STS assume role" permissions are needed to run this code. (Note: It might be
 necessary to
#           create a custom policy).
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user_assume_role() {
  {
    if [ "$IAM_OPERATIONS_SOURCED" != "True" ]; then

      source ./iam_operations.sh
    fi
  }

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "Welcome to the IAM create user and assume role demo."
  echo
  echo "This demo will create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role to
 the user."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
```

```
echo

echo -n "Enter a name for a new IAM user: "
get_input
user_name=$get_input_result

local user_arn
user_arn=$(iam_create_user -u "$user_name")

# shellcheck disable=SC2181
if [[ ${?} == 0 ]]; then
  echo "Created demo IAM user named $user_name"
else
  errecho "$user_arn"
  errecho "The user failed to create. This demo will exit."
  return 1
fi

local access_key_response
access_key_response=$(iam_create_user_access_key -u "$user_name")
# shellcheck disable=SC2181
if [[ ${?} != 0 ]]; then
  errecho "The access key failed to create. This demo will exit."
  clean_up "$user_name"
  return 1
fi

IFS=$'\t ' read -r -a access_key_values <<<"$access_key_response"
local key_name=${access_key_values[0]}
local key_secret=${access_key_values[1]}

echo "Created access key named $key_name"

echo "Wait 10 seconds for the user to be ready."
sleep 10
echo_repeat "*" 88
echo

local iam_role_name
iam_role_name=$(generate_random_name "test-role")
echo "Creating a role named $iam_role_name with user $user_name as the principal."

local assume_role_policy_document="{
  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
```

```
  \"Statement\": [{
      \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
      \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"$user_arn\"},
      \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
      }]
  }"

local role_arn
role_arn=$(iam_create_role -n "$iam_role_name" -p "$assume_role_policy_document")

# shellcheck disable=SC2181
if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
  echo "Created IAM role named $iam_role_name"
else
  errecho "The role failed to create. This demo will exit."
  clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name"
  return 1
fi

local policy_name
policy_name=$(generate_random_name "test-policy")
local policy_document="{
              \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
              \"Statement\": [{
                  \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                  \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                  \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]}"

local policy_arn
policy_arn=$(iam_create_policy -n "$policy_name" -p "$policy_document")
# shellcheck disable=SC2181
if [[ ${?} == 0 ]]; then
  echo "Created  IAM policy named $policy_name"
else
  errecho "The policy failed to create."
  clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name"
  return 1
fi

if (iam_attach_role_policy -n "$iam_role_name" -p "$policy_arn"); then
  echo "Attached policy $policy_arn to role $iam_role_name"
else
  errecho "The policy failed to attach."
  clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn"
```

```
    return 1
  fi

  local assume_role_policy_document="{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\",
                    \"Resource\": \"$role_arn\"}]}"

  local assume_role_policy_name
  assume_role_policy_name=$(generate_random_name "test-assume-role-")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  local assume_role_policy_arn
  assume_role_policy_arn=$(iam_create_policy -n "$assume_role_policy_name" -p
"$assume_role_policy_document")
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
    echo "Created  IAM policy named $assume_role_policy_name for sts assume role"
  else
    errecho "The policy failed to create."
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn" "$policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "Wait 10 seconds to give AWS time to propagate these new resources and
connections."
  sleep 10
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  echo "Try to list buckets without the new user assuming the role."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  # Set the environment variables for the created user.
  # bashsupport disable=BP2001
  export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=$key_name
  # bashsupport disable=BP2001
  export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=$key_secret

  local buckets
  buckets=$(s3_list_buckets)
```

```
 # shellcheck disable=SC2181
 if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
   local bucket_count
   bucket_count=$(echo "$buckets" | wc -w | xargs)
   echo "There are $bucket_count buckets in the account. This should not have
happened."
 else
   errecho "Because the role with permissions has not been assumed, listing buckets
failed."
 fi

 echo
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo "Now assume the role $iam_role_name and list the buckets."
 echo_repeat "*" 88
 echo

 local credentials

 credentials=$(sts_assume_role -r "$role_arn" -n "AssumeRoleDemoSession")
 # shellcheck disable=SC2181
 if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
   echo "Assumed role $iam_role_name"
 else
   errecho "Failed to assume role."
   export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""
   export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=""
   clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn" "$policy_arn"
"$assume_role_policy_arn"
   return 1
 fi

 IFS=$'\t ' read -r -a credentials <<<"$credentials"

 export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=${credentials[0]}
 export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=${credentials[1]}
 # bashsupport disable=BP2001
 export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=${credentials[2]}

 buckets=$(s3_list_buckets)

 # shellcheck disable=SC2181
 if [ ${?} == 0 ]; then
```

```
    local bucket_count
    bucket_count=$(echo "$buckets" | wc -w | xargs)
    echo "There are $bucket_count buckets in the account. Listing buckets succeeded
 because of "
    echo "the assumed role."
  else
    errecho "Failed to list buckets. This should not happen."
    export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""
    export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=""
    export AWS_SESSION_TOKEN=""
    clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn" "$policy_arn"
 "$assume_role_policy_arn"
    return 1
  fi

  local result=0
  export AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=""
  export AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=""

  echo
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "The created resources will now be deleted."
  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo

  clean_up "$user_name" "$key_name" "$iam_role_name" "$policy_arn" "$policy_arn"
 "$assume_role_policy_arn"

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    result=1
  fi

  return $result
}
```

此案例中使用的 IAM 函數。

```
###############################################################################
# function iam_user_exists
#
```

```
# This function checks to see if the specified AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM) user already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the IAM user to check.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If the user already exists.
#       1 - If the user doesn't exist.
###############################################################################
function iam_user_exists() {
  local user_name
  user_name=$1

  # Check whether the IAM user already exists.
  # We suppress all output - we're interested only in the return code.

  local errors
  errors=$(aws iam get-user \
    --user-name "$user_name" 2>&1 >/dev/null)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -eq 0 ]]; then
    return 0 # 0 in Bash script means true.
  else
    if [[ $errors != *"error"*"(NoSuchEntity)"* ]]; then
      aws_cli_error_log $error_code
      errecho "Error calling iam get-user $errors"
    fi

    return 1 # 1 in Bash script means false.
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user
#
# This function creates the specified IAM user, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
```

```
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the user.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user"
    echo "Creates an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must supply a
 username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user. It must be unique within the
 account."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
```

```
  iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
  iecho ""

  # If the user already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A user with that name already exists in the account."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-user --user-name "$user_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'User.Arn')

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-user operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_user_access_key
#
# This function creates an IAM access key for the specified user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name -- The name of the IAM user.
#       [-f file_name] -- The optional file name for the access key output.
#
# Returns:
#       [access_key_id access_key_secret]
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_user_access_key() {
  local user_name file_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.
```

```
# bashsupport disable=BP5008
function usage() {
  echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
  echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) key pair."
  echo "  -u user_name   The name of the IAM user."
  echo "  [-f file_name]   Optional file name for the access key output."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "u:f:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    f) file_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-access-key \
  --user-name "$user_name" \
  --output text)

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-access-key operation failed.$response"
  return 1
```

```
  fi

  if [[ -n "$file_name" ]]; then
    echo "$response" >"$file_name"
  fi

  local key_id key_secret
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_id=$(echo $response | cut -f 2 -d ' ')
  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  key_secret=$(echo $response | cut -f 4 -d ' ')

  echo "$key_id $key_secret"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_role
#
# This function creates an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       The ARN of the role.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_role() {
  local role_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_user_access_key"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_json -- The assume role policy document."
    echo ""
  }
```

```
# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam create-role \
  --role-name "$role_name" \
  --assume-role-policy-document "$policy_document" \
  --output text \
  --query Role.Arn)

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-role operation failed.\n$response"
  return 1
fi
```

```
  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_create_policy
#
# This function creates an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_name -- The name of the IAM policy.
#       -p policy_json -- The policy document.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_create_policy() {
  local policy_name policy_document response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_create_policy"
    echo "Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy."
    echo "  -n policy_name   The name of the IAM policy."
    echo "  -p policy_json -- The policy document."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) policy_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_document="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
```

```
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$policy_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_document" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy document with the -p parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam create-policy \
    --policy-name "$policy_name" \
    --policy-document "$policy_document" \
    --output text \
    --query Policy.Arn)

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_attach_role_policy
#
# This function attaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
```

```
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_attach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_attach_role_policy"
    echo "Attaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
    echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam attach-role-policy \
    --role-name "$role_name" \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports attach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_detach_role_policy
#
# This function detaches an IAM policy to a tole.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#       -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN..
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_detach_role_policy() {
  local role_name policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_detach_role_policy"
    echo "Detaches an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy to an IAM
 role."
    echo "  -n role_name   The name of the IAM role."
```

```
  echo "  -p policy_ARN -- The IAM policy document ARN."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:p:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    p) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy ARN with the -p parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

response=$(aws iam detach-role-policy \
  --role-name "$role_name" \
  --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports detach-role-policy operation failed.\n$response"
  return 1
```

```
  fi

  echo "$response"

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_policy
#
# This function deletes an IAM policy.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_policy() {
  local policy_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_policy"
    echo "Deletes an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy"
    echo "  -n policy_arn -- The name of the IAM policy arn."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "n:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) policy_arn="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
```

```
    esac
  done
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$policy_arn" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a policy arn with the -n parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Policy arn:  $policy_arn"
  iecho ""

  response=$(aws iam delete-policy \
    --policy-arn "$policy_arn")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-policy operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-policy response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_role
#
# This function deletes an IAM role.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_role() {
```

```
local role_name response
local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

# bashsupport disable=BP5008
function usage() {
  echo "function iam_delete_role"
  echo "Deletes an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role"
  echo "  -n role_name -- The name of the IAM role."
  echo ""
}

# Retrieve the calling parameters.
while getopts "n:h" option; do
  case "${option}" in
    n) role_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

echo "role_name:$role_name"
if [[ -z "$role_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a role name with the -n parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    Role name:  $role_name"
iecho ""

response=$(aws iam delete-role \
  --role-name "$role_name")

local error_code=${?}
```

```
  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-role response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_access_key
#
# This function deletes an IAM access key for the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user.
#       -k access_key -- The access key to delete.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_access_key() {
  local user_name access_key response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_access_key"
    echo "Deletes an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) access key for the
 specified IAM user"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo "  -k access_key   The access key to delete."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:k:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      k) access_key="${OPTARG}" ;;
```

```
    h)
      usage
      return 0
      ;;
    \?)
      echo "Invalid parameter"
      usage
      return 1
      ;;
  esac
done
export OPTIND=1

if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

if [[ -z "$access_key" ]]; then
  errecho "ERROR: You must provide an access key with the -k parameter."
  usage
  return 1
fi

iecho "Parameters:\n"
iecho "    Username:   $user_name"
iecho "    Access key:   $access_key"
iecho ""

response=$(aws iam delete-access-key \
  --user-name "$user_name" \
  --access-key-id "$access_key")

local error_code=${?}

if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
  aws_cli_error_log $error_code
  errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-access-key operation failed.\n$response"
  return 1
fi

iecho "delete-access-key response:$response"
iecho
```

```
  return 0
}

###############################################################################
# function iam_delete_user
#
# This function deletes the specified IAM user.
#
# Parameters:
#       -u user_name  -- The name of the user to create.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function iam_delete_user() {
  local user_name response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function iam_delete_user"
    echo "Deletes an WS Identity and Access Management (IAM) user. You must supply a
 username:"
    echo "  -u user_name    The name of the user."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "u:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      u) user_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done
```

```
  export OPTIND=1

  if [[ -z "$user_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a username with the -u parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    User name:   $user_name"
  iecho ""

  # If the user does not exist, we don't want to try to delete it.
  if (! iam_user_exists "$user_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A user with that name does not exist in the account."
    return 1
  fi

  response=$(aws iam delete-user \
    --user-name "$user_name")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports delete-user operation failed.$response"
    return 1
  fi

  iecho "delete-user response:$response"
  iecho

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole

- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeletePolicy
- DeleteRole
- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

Amazon S3 示例 AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本一起使用

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS Command Line Interface 搭配 Amazon S3 使用 Bash 指令碼來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CopyObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CopyObject`。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function copy_item_in_bucket
#
# This function creates a copy of the specified file in the same bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file from and to.
#       $2 - The key of the source file to copy.
#       $3 - The key of the destination file.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function copy_item_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local source_key=$2
  local destination_key=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api copy-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --copy-source "$bucket_name/$source_key" \
    --key "$destination_key")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api copy-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CopyObject中的。

CreateBucket

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateBucket。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###########################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function create-bucket
#
# This function creates the specified bucket in the specified AWS Region, unless
# it already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       -b bucket_name  -- The name of the bucket to create.
#       -r region_code  -- The code for an AWS Region in which to
#                          create the bucket.
#
```

```
# Returns:
#       The URL of the bucket that was created.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function create_bucket() {
  local bucket_name region_code response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function create_bucket"
    echo "Creates an Amazon S3 bucket. You must supply a bucket name:"
    echo "  -b bucket_name    The name of the bucket. It must be globally unique."
    echo "  [-r region_code]    The code for an AWS Region in which the bucket is
 created."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "b:r:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      b) bucket_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      r) region_code="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  if [[ -z "$bucket_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a bucket name with the -b parameter."
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local bucket_config_arg
```

```
  # A location constraint for "us-east-1" returns an error.
  if [[ -n "$region_code" ]] && [[ "$region_code" != "us-east-1" ]]; then
    bucket_config_arg="--create-bucket-configuration LocationConstraint=
$region_code"
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Bucket name:   $bucket_name"
  iecho "    Region code:   $region_code"
  iecho ""

  # If the bucket already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (bucket_exists "$bucket_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A bucket with that name already exists. Try again."
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    $bucket_config_arg)

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-bucket operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考CreateBucket中的。

DeleteBucket

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteBucket。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
##############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
##############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

##############################################################################
# function delete_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function delete_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api delete-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api delete-bucket failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteBucket中的。

DeleteObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteObject。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function delete_item_in_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified file from the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#       $2 - The key (file name) in the bucket to delete.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function delete_item_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local key=$2
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api delete-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --key "$key")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api delete-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteObject中的。

DeleteObjects

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteObjects。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###########################################################################
# function delete_items_in_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified list of keys from the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#       $2 - A list of keys in the bucket to delete.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###########################################################################
function delete_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local keys=$2
  local response
```

```
  # Create the JSON for the items to delete.
  local delete_items
  delete_items="{\"Objects\":["
  for key in $keys; do
    delete_items="$delete_items{\"Key\": \"$key\"},"
  done
  delete_items=${delete_items%?} # Remove the final comma.
  delete_items="$delete_items]}"

  response=$(aws s3api delete-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --delete "$delete_items")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api delete-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考DeleteObjects中的。

GetObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObject。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###########################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###########################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
```

```
}

##############################################################################
# function download_object_from_bucket
#
# This function downloads an object in a bucket to a file.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to download the object from.
#       $2 - The path and file name to store the downloaded bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) of the object in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function download_object_from_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local destination_file_name=$2
  local object_name=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api get-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --key "$object_name" \
    "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考GetObject中的。

HeadBucket

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用HeadBucket。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function bucket_exists
#
# This function checks to see if the specified bucket already exists.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to check.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If the bucket already exists.
#       1 - If the bucket doesn't exist.
################################################################################
function bucket_exists() {
  local bucket_name
  bucket_name=$1

  # Check whether the bucket already exists.
  # We suppress all output - we're interested only in the return code.

  if aws s3api head-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    return 0 # 0 in Bash script means true.
  else
    return 1 # 1 in Bash script means false.
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考HeadBucket中的。

`ListObjectsV2`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListObjectsV2`。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function list_items_in_bucket
#
# This function displays a list of the files in the bucket with each file's
# size. The function uses the --query parameter to retrieve only the key and
# size fields from the Contents collection.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       The list of files in text format.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function list_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api list-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'Contents[].{Key: Key, Size: Size}')

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -eq 0 ]]; then
```

```
    echo "$response"
  else
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api list-objects operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考中的 ListObjectsV2。

PutObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObject。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function copy_file_to_bucket
#
# This function creates a file in the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file to.
#       $2 - The path and file name of the local file to copy to the bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) to call the copy of the file in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
```

```
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function copy_file_to_bucket() {
  local response bucket_name source_file destination_file_name
  bucket_name=$1
  source_file=$2
  destination_file_name=$3

  response=$(aws s3api put-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --body "$source_file" \
    --key "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考PutObject中的。

案例

開始使用儲存貯體和物件

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立儲存貯體並上傳檔案到該儲存貯體。
- 從儲存貯體下載物件。
- 將物件複製至儲存貯體中的子文件夾。
- 列出儲存貯體中的物件。
- 刪除儲存貯體物件和該儲存貯體。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function s3_getting_started
#
# This function creates, copies, and deletes S3 buckets and objects.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
###############################################################################
function s3_getting_started() {
  {
    if [ "$BUCKET_OPERATIONS_SOURCED" != "True" ]; then
      cd bucket-lifecycle-operations || exit

      source ./bucket_operations.sh
      cd ..
    fi
  }

  echo_repeat "*" 88
  echo "Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo."
  echo_repeat "*" 88

  local bucket_name
  bucket_name=$(generate_random_name "doc-example-bucket")

  local region_code
  region_code=$(aws configure get region)

  if create_bucket -b "$bucket_name" -r "$region_code"; then
    echo "Created demo bucket named $bucket_name"
  else
    errecho "The bucket failed to create. This demo will exit."
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  local file_name
  while [ -z "$file_name" ]; do
    echo -n "Enter a file you want to upload to your bucket: "
    get_input
    file_name=$get_input_result

    if [ ! -f "$file_name" ]; then
      echo "Could not find file $file_name. Are you sure it exists?"
      file_name=""
    fi
  done

  local key
  key="$(basename "$file_name")"

  local result=0
  if copy_file_to_bucket "$bucket_name" "$file_name" "$key"; then
    echo "Uploaded file $file_name into bucket $bucket_name with key $key."
  else
    result=1
  fi

  local destination_file
  destination_file="$file_name.download"
  if yes_no_input "Would you like to download $key to the file $destination_file?
 (y/n) "; then
    if download_object_from_bucket "$bucket_name" "$destination_file" "$key"; then
      echo "Downloaded $key in the bucket $bucket_name to the file
 $destination_file."
    else
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  if yes_no_input "Would you like to copy $key a new object key in your bucket? (y/
n) "; then
    local to_key
    to_key="demo/$key"
    if copy_item_in_bucket "$bucket_name" "$key" "$to_key"; then
      echo "Copied $key in the bucket $bucket_name to the  $to_key."
    else
      result=1
    fi
  fi
```

```
  local bucket_items
  bucket_items=$(list_items_in_bucket "$bucket_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    result=1
  fi

  echo "Your bucket contains the following items."
  echo -e "Name\t\tSize"
  echo "$bucket_items"

  if yes_no_input "Delete the bucket, $bucket_name, as well as the objects in it?
 (y/n) "; then
    bucket_items=$(echo "$bucket_items" | cut -f 1)

    if delete_items_in_bucket "$bucket_name" "$bucket_items"; then
      echo "The following items were deleted from the bucket $bucket_name"
      echo "$bucket_items"
    else
      result=1
    fi

    if delete_bucket "$bucket_name"; then
      echo "Deleted the bucket $bucket_name"
    else
      result=1
    fi
  fi

  return $result
}
```

這種情況下使用的 Amazon S3 函數。

```
###############################################################################
# function create-bucket
#
# This function creates the specified bucket in the specified AWS Region, unless
# it already exists.
#
```

```
# Parameters:
#       -b bucket_name  -- The name of the bucket to create.
#       -r region_code  -- The code for an AWS Region in which to
#                          create the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       The URL of the bucket that was created.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function create_bucket() {
  local bucket_name region_code response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function create_bucket"
    echo "Creates an Amazon S3 bucket. You must supply a bucket name:"
    echo "  -b bucket_name    The name of the bucket. It must be globally unique."
    echo "  [-r region_code]    The code for an AWS Region in which the bucket is
 created."
    echo ""
  }

  # Retrieve the calling parameters.
  while getopts "b:r:h" option; do
    case "${option}" in
      b) bucket_name="${OPTARG}" ;;
      r) region_code="${OPTARG}" ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        echo "Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  if [[ -z "$bucket_name" ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: You must provide a bucket name with the -b parameter."
```

```
    usage
    return 1
  fi

  local bucket_config_arg
  # A location constraint for "us-east-1" returns an error.
  if [[ -n "$region_code" ]] && [[ "$region_code" != "us-east-1" ]]; then
    bucket_config_arg="--create-bucket-configuration LocationConstraint=
$region_code"
  fi

  iecho "Parameters:\n"
  iecho "    Bucket name:   $bucket_name"
  iecho "    Region code:   $region_code"
  iecho ""

  # If the bucket already exists, we don't want to try to create it.
  if (bucket_exists "$bucket_name"); then
    errecho "ERROR: A bucket with that name already exists. Try again."
    return 1
  fi

  # shellcheck disable=SC2086
  response=$(aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    $bucket_config_arg)

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-bucket operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

################################################################################
# function copy_file_to_bucket
#
# This function creates a file in the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file to.
#       $2 - The path and file name of the local file to copy to the bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) to call the copy of the file in the bucket.
#
```

```
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function copy_file_to_bucket() {
  local response bucket_name source_file destination_file_name
  bucket_name=$1
  source_file=$2
  destination_file_name=$3

  response=$(aws s3api put-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --body "$source_file" \
    --key "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function download_object_from_bucket
#
# This function downloads an object in a bucket to a file.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to download the object from.
#       $2 - The path and file name to store the downloaded bucket.
#       $3 - The key (name) of the object in the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function download_object_from_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local destination_file_name=$2
  local object_name=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api get-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
```

```
    --key "$object_name" \
    "$destination_file_name")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports put-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function copy_item_in_bucket
#
# This function creates a copy of the specified file in the same bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket to copy the file from and to.
#       $2 - The key of the source file to copy.
#       $3 - The key of the destination file.
#
# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function copy_item_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local source_key=$2
  local destination_key=$3
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api copy-object \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --copy-source "$bucket_name/$source_key" \
    --key "$destination_key")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api copy-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function list_items_in_bucket
```

```
#
# This function displays a list of the files in the bucket with each file's
# size. The function uses the --query parameter to retrieve only the key and
# size fields from the Contents collection.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#
# Returns:
#       The list of files in text format.
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
##############################################################################
function list_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api list-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --output text \
    --query 'Contents[].{Key: Key, Size: Size}')

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ ${?} -eq 0 ]]; then
    echo "$response"
  else
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api list-objects operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

##############################################################################
# function delete_items_in_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified list of keys from the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.
#       $2 - A list of keys in the bucket to delete.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
```

```
###############################################################################
function delete_items_in_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local keys=$2
  local response

  # Create the JSON for the items to delete.
  local delete_items
  delete_items="{\"Objects\":["
  for key in $keys; do
    delete_items="$delete_items{\"Key\": \"$key\"},"
  done
  delete_items=${delete_items%?} # Remove the final comma.
  delete_items="$delete_items]}"

  response=$(aws s3api delete-objects \
    --bucket "$bucket_name" \
    --delete "$delete_items")

  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR:  AWS reports s3api delete-object operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function delete_bucket
#
# This function deletes the specified bucket.
#
# Parameters:
#       $1 - The name of the bucket.

# Returns:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If it fails.
###############################################################################
function delete_bucket() {
  local bucket_name=$1
  local response

  response=$(aws s3api delete-bucket \
    --bucket "$bucket_name")
```

```
  # shellcheck disable=SC2181
  if [[ $? -ne 0 ]]; then
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports s3api delete-bucket failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS CLI 命令參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

AWS STS 使用 Bash AWS CLI 腳本的示例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何透過 AWS Command Line Interface 搭配使用 Bash 指令碼來執行動作和實作常見案例 AWS STS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`AssumeRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssumeRole`。

AWS CLI 與 Bash 腳本

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
###############################################################################
# function iecho
#
# This function enables the script to display the specified text only if
# the global variable $VERBOSE is set to true.
###############################################################################
function iecho() {
  if [[ $VERBOSE == true ]]; then
    echo "$@"
  fi
}

###############################################################################
# function errecho
#
# This function outputs everything sent to it to STDERR (standard error output).
###############################################################################
function errecho() {
  printf "%s\n" "$*" 1>&2
}

###############################################################################
# function sts_assume_role
#
# This function assumes a role in the AWS account and returns the temporary
#  credentials.
#
# Parameters:
#       -n role_session_name -- The name of the session.
#       -r role_arn -- The ARN of the role to assume.
#
# Returns:
#       [access_key_id, secret_access_key, session_token]
#     And:
#       0 - If successful.
#       1 - If an error occurred.
```

```
##############################################################################
function sts_assume_role() {
  local role_session_name role_arn response
  local option OPTARG # Required to use getopts command in a function.

  # bashsupport disable=BP5008
  function usage() {
    echo "function sts_assume_role"
    echo "Assumes a role in the AWS account and returns the temporary credentials:"
    echo "  -n role_session_name -- The name of the session."
    echo "  -r role_arn -- The ARN of the role to assume."
    echo ""
  }

  while getopts n:r:h option; do
    case "${option}" in
      n) role_session_name=${OPTARG} ;;
      r) role_arn=${OPTARG} ;;
      h)
        usage
        return 0
        ;;
      \?)
        ech o"Invalid parameter"
        usage
        return 1
        ;;
    esac
  done

  response=$(aws sts assume-role \
    --role-session-name "$role_session_name" \
    --role-arn "$role_arn" \
    --output text \
    --query "Credentials.[AccessKeyId, SecretAccessKey, SessionToken]")

  local error_code=${?}

  if [[ $error_code -ne 0 ]]; then
    aws_cli_error_log $error_code
    errecho "ERROR: AWS reports create-role operation failed.\n$response"
    return 1
  fi
```

```
  echo "$response"

  return 0
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱AWS CLI 命令參考AssumeRole中的。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for C++ 與 AWS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- 適用 SDK for C++ 開發人員指南 — 更多關於使用 C++ 搭配 AWS.
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

範例

- 使用 SDK 進行 C++ 的動作和案例
- 使用適用 SDK for C++ 跨服務範例

使用 SDK 進行 C++ 的動作和案例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for C++ 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS 服務。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

服務

- 使用適用 SDK for C++ ACM 範例
- 使用 SDK for C++ Aurora 範例
- 使用適用 SDK for C++ Auto Scaling 範例
- CloudTrail 使用 SDK for C++ 範例
- CloudWatch 使用 SDK for C++ 範例
- CloudWatch 使用適用 SDK for C++ 記錄範例
- CodeBuild 使用 SDK for C++ 範例
- 使用適用 SDK for C++ Amazon Cognito 身份提供商示例
- DynamoDB 適用 SDK for C++ 範例
- 使用 SDK for C++ Amazon EC2 示例
- EventBridge 使用 SDK for C++ 範例
- AWS Glue 使用 SDK for C++ 範例
- HealthImaging 使用 SDK for C++ 範例
- 使用適用 SDK for C++ IAM 範例
- AWS IoT 使用 SDK for C++ 範例
- AWS IoT data 使用 SDK for C++ 範例
- 使用 SDK for C++ Lambda 範例
- MediaConvert 使用 SDK for C++ 範例
- Amazon RDS 示例使用 SDK for C++
- Amazon S3 示例使用 SDK for C++
- Secrets Manager 示例使用 SDK for C++
- 使用 SDK for C++ Amazon SES 範例
- 使用 SDK for C++ Amazon SNS 範例
- 使用 SDK for C++ Amazon SQS 範例
- AWS STS 使用 SDK for C++ 範例
- 亞馬遜使用 SDK 進行 C ++ 轉錄示例

使用適用 SDK for C++ ACM 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 ACM 來執行動作及實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for C++

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`AddTagsToCertificate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AddTagsToCertificate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Add tags to an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param tagKey: The key for the tag.
  \param tagValue: The value for the tag.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::addTagsToCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                       const Aws::String &tagKey,
                                       const Aws::String &tagValue,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::AddTagsToCertificateRequest request;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::Tag> tags;
    Aws::ACM::Model::Tag tag;
```

```
    tag.WithKey(tagKey).WithValue(tagValue);
    tags.push_back(tag);

    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn).WithTags(tags);

    Aws::ACM::Model::AddTagsToCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.AddTagsToCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: addTagsToCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Tag with key '" << tagKey <<
                  "' and value '" << tagValue <<
                  "' added to certificate with ARN '" <<
                  certificateArn << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AddTagsToCertificate中的。

`DeleteCertificate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteCertificate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
```

```
bool AwsDoc::ACM::deleteCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::DeleteCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::DeleteCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.DeleteCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: DeleteCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: The certificate with the ARN '" <<
                  certificateArn << "' is deleted." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteCertificate中的。

`DescribeCertificate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeCertificate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Describe an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::describeCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acm_client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::DescribeCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::DescribeCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acm_client.DescribeCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: DescribeCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateDetail certificate =
                outcome.GetResult().GetCertificate();

        std::cout << "Success: Information about certificate "
                     "with ARN '" << certificateArn << "':" << std::endl <<
 std::endl;

        std::cout << "ARN:                 " << certificate.GetCertificateArn()
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Authority ARN:       " <<
                  certificate.GetCertificateAuthorityArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Created at (GMT):    " <<
                  certificate.GetCreatedAt().ToGmtString(
                          Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Domain name:         " << certificate.GetDomainName()
                  << std::endl;

        Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::DomainValidation> options =
                certificate.GetDomainValidationOptions();

        if (!options.empty()) {
            std::cout << std::endl << "Domain validation information: "
                      << std::endl << std::endl;

            for (auto &validation: options) {
                std::cout << "  Domain name:              " <<
```

```
                  validation.GetDomainName() << std::endl;

        const Aws::ACM::Model::ResourceRecord &record =
                validation.GetResourceRecord();

        std::cout << "  Resource record name:     " <<
                  record.GetName() << std::endl;

        Aws::ACM::Model::RecordType recordType = record.GetType();
        Aws::String type;

        switch (recordType) {
            case Aws::ACM::Model::RecordType::CNAME:
                type = "CNAME";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::RecordType::NOT_SET:
                type = "Not set";
                break;
            default:
                type = "Cannot determine.";
                break;
        }

        std::cout << "  Resource record type:     " << type <<
                  std::endl;

        std::cout << "  Resource record value:    " <<
                  record.GetValue() << std::endl;

        std::cout << "  Validation domain:        " <<
                  validation.GetValidationDomain() << std::endl;

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> emails =
                validation.GetValidationEmails();

        if (!emails.empty()) {
            std::cout << "  Validation emails:" << std::endl <<
                      std::endl;

            for (auto &email: emails) {
                std::cout << "    " << email << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << std::endl;
```

```
                }

                Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod validationMethod =
                        validation.GetValidationMethod();
                Aws::String method;

                switch (validationMethod) {
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod::DNS:
                        method = "DNS";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod::EMAIL:
                        method = "Email";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ValidationMethod::NOT_SET:
                        method = "Not set";
                        break;
                    default:
                        method = "Cannot determine";
                }

                std::cout << "  Validation method:        " <<
                          method << std::endl;

                Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus domainStatus =
                        validation.GetValidationStatus();
                Aws::String status;

                switch (domainStatus) {
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus::FAILED:
                        status = "Failed";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus::NOT_SET:
                        status = "Not set";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus::PENDING_VALIDATION:
                        status = "Pending validation";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::DomainStatus::SUCCESS:
                        status = "Success";
                        break;
                    default:
                        status = "Cannot determine";
                }
```

```
                std::cout << "  Domain validation status: " << status <<
                          std::endl << std::endl;

            }
        }

        Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsage> usages =
                certificate.GetExtendedKeyUsages();

        if (!usages.empty()) {
            std::cout << std::endl << "Extended key usages:" <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;

            for (auto &usage: usages) {
                Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName usageName =
                        usage.GetName();
                Aws::String name;

                switch (usageName) {
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::ANY:
                        name = "Any";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::CODE_SIGNING:
                        name = "Code signing";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::CUSTOM:
                        name = "Custom";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::EMAIL_PROTECTION:
                        name = "Email protection";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::IPSEC_END_SYSTEM:
                        name = "IPSEC end system";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::IPSEC_TUNNEL:
                        name = "IPSEC tunnel";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::IPSEC_USER:
                        name = "IPSEC user";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::NONE:
                        name = "None";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::NOT_SET:
```

```
                        name = "Not set";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::OCSP_SIGNING:
                        name = "OCSP signing";
                        break;
                    case Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::TIME_STAMPING:
                        name = "Time stamping";
                        break;
                    case
Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::TLS_WEB_CLIENT_AUTHENTICATION:
                        name = "TLS web client authentication";
                        break;
                    case
Aws::ACM::Model::ExtendedKeyUsageName::TLS_WEB_SERVER_AUTHENTICATION:
                        name = "TLS web server authentication";
                        break;
                    default:
                        name = "Cannot determine";
                }

                std::cout << "  Name: " << name << std::endl;
                std::cout << "  OID:  " << usage.GetOID() <<
                          std::endl << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus certificateStatus =
                certificate.GetStatus();
        Aws::String status;

        switch (certificateStatus) {
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::EXPIRED:
                status = "Expired";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::FAILED:
                status = "Failed";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::INACTIVE:
                status = "Inactive";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::ISSUED:
                status = "Issued";
```

```
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::NOT_SET:
                status = "Not set";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::PENDING_VALIDATION:
                status = "Pending validation";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::REVOKED:
                status = "Revoked";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::VALIDATION_TIMED_OUT:
                status = "Validation timed out";
                break;
            default:
                status = "Cannot determine";
        }

        std::cout << "Status:              " << status << std::endl;

        if (certificate.GetStatus() ==
            Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::FAILED) {
            Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason failureReason =
                    certificate.GetFailureReason();
            Aws::String reason;

            switch (failureReason) {
                case
Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::ADDITIONAL_VERIFICATION_REQUIRED:
                    reason = "Additional verification required";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::CAA_ERROR:
                    reason = "CAA error";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::DOMAIN_NOT_ALLOWED:
                    reason = "Domain not allowed";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::DOMAIN_VALIDATION_DENIED:
                    reason = "Domain validation denied";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::INVALID_PUBLIC_DOMAIN:
                    reason = "Invalid public domain";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::NOT_SET:
                    reason = "Not set";
```

```
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::NO_AVAILABLE_CONTACTS:
                    reason = "No available contacts";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::OTHER:
                    reason = "Other";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_ACCESS_DENIED:
                    reason = "PCA access denied";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_ARGS:
                    reason = "PCA invalid args";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_ARN:
                    reason = "PCA invalid ARN";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_DURATION:
                    reason = "PCA invalid duration";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_INVALID_STATE:
                    reason = "PCA invalid state";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_LIMIT_EXCEEDED:
                    reason = "PCA limit exceeded";
                    break;
                case
Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_NAME_CONSTRAINTS_VALIDATION:
                    reason = "PCA name constraints validation";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_REQUEST_FAILED:
                    reason = "PCA request failed";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::FailureReason::PCA_RESOURCE_NOT_FOUND:
                    reason = "PCA resource not found";
                    break;
                default:
                    reason = "Cannot determine";
            }

            std::cout << "Failure reason:      " << reason << std::endl;
        }

        if (certificate.GetStatus() == Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::REVOKED)
{
```

```
            std::cout << "Revoked at (GMT):    " <<
                      certificate.GetRevokedAt().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;

            Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason revocationReason =
                    certificate.GetRevocationReason();
            Aws::String reason;

            switch (revocationReason) {
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::AFFILIATION_CHANGED:
                    reason = "Affiliation changed";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::A_A_COMPROMISE:
                    reason = "AA compromise";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::CA_COMPROMISE:
                    reason = "CA compromise";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::CERTIFICATE_HOLD:
                    reason = "Certificate hold";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::CESSATION_OF_OPERATION:
                    reason = "Cessation of operation";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::KEY_COMPROMISE:
                    reason = "Key compromise";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::NOT_SET:
                    reason = "Not set";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::PRIVILEGE_WITHDRAWN:
                    reason = "Privilege withdrawn";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::REMOVE_FROM_CRL:
                    reason = "Revoke from CRL";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::SUPERCEDED:
                    reason = "Superceded";
                    break;
                case Aws::ACM::Model::RevocationReason::UNSPECIFIED:
                    reason = "Unspecified";
                    break;
                default:
```

```
                reason = "Cannot determine";
            }

            std::cout << "Revocation reason:   " << reason << std::endl;
        }

        if (certificate.GetType() == Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::IMPORTED) {
            std::cout << "Imported at (GMT):   " <<
                      certificate.GetImportedAt().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> inUseBys = certificate.GetInUseBy();

        if (!inUseBys.empty()) {
            std::cout << std::endl << "In use by:" << std::endl << std::endl;

            for (auto &in_use_by: inUseBys) {
                std::cout << "  " << in_use_by << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << std::endl;
        }

        if (certificate.GetType() == Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::AMAZON_ISSUED
&&
            certificate.GetStatus() == Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::ISSUED) {
            std::cout << "Issued at (GMT):     " <<
                      certificate.GetIssuedAt().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;
        }

        std::cout << "Issuer:              " << certificate.GetIssuer() <<
                  std::endl;

        Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm keyAlgorithm =
                certificate.GetKeyAlgorithm();
        Aws::String algorithm;

        switch (keyAlgorithm) {
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::EC_prime256v1:
                algorithm = "P-256 (secp256r1, prime256v1)";
```

```
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::EC_secp384r1:
                algorithm = "P-384 (secp384r1)";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::EC_secp521r1:
                algorithm = "P-521 (secp521r1)";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::NOT_SET:
                algorithm = "Not set";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::RSA_1024:
                algorithm = "RSA 1024";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::RSA_2048:
                algorithm = "RSA 2048";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::KeyAlgorithm::RSA_4096:
                algorithm = "RSA 4096";
                break;
            default:
                algorithm = "Cannot determine";
        }

        std::cout << "Key algorithm:       " << algorithm << std::endl;

        if (certificate.GetStatus() == Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateStatus::ISSUED) {
            std::cout << "Not valid after (GMT): " <<
                      certificate.GetNotAfter().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Not valid before (GMT): " <<
                      certificate.GetNotBefore().ToGmtString(
                              Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                      << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference loggingPreference
=

certificate.GetOptions().GetCertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference();
        Aws::String preference;

        switch (loggingPreference) {
```

```
            case
Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::DISABLED:
                preference = "Disabled";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::ENABLED:
                preference = "Enabled";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::NOT_SET:
                preference = "Not set";
                break;
            default:
                preference = "Cannot determine";
        }

        std::cout << "Logging preference:  " << preference << std::endl;

        std::cout << "Serial:              " << certificate.GetSerial() <<
                  std::endl;
        std::cout << "Signature algorithm: "
                  << certificate.GetSignatureAlgorithm() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subject:             " << certificate.GetSubject() <<
                  std::endl;

        Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType certificateType = certificate.GetType();
        Aws::String type;

        switch (certificateType) {
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::AMAZON_ISSUED:
                type = "Amazon issued";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::IMPORTED:
                type = "Imported";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::NOT_SET:
                type = "Not set";
                break;
            case Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateType::PRIVATE_:
                type = "Private";
                break;
            default:
                type = "Cannot determine";
        }

        std::cout << "Type:                " << type << std::endl;
```

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> altNames =
                certificate.GetSubjectAlternativeNames();

        if (!altNames.empty()) {
            std::cout << std::endl << "Alternative names:" <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;

            for (auto &alt_name: altNames) {
                std::cout << "  " << alt_name << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeCertificate中的。

ExportCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ExportCertificate。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Export an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)  certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param passphrase: A passphrase to decrypt the exported certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::exportCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                    const Aws::String &passphrase,
```

```
                                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acm_client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ExportCertificateRequest request;
    Aws::Utils::CryptoBuffer cryptoBuffer(
            reinterpret_cast<const unsigned char *>(passphrase.c_str()),
            passphrase.length());
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn).WithPassphrase(cryptoBuffer);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ExportCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acm_client.ExportCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: ExportCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Information about certificate with ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

        std::cout << "Certificate:       " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetCertificate() << std::endl << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate chain: " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetCertificateChain() << std::endl << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Private key:       " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetPrivateKey() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ExportCertificate中的。

GetCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetCertificate。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Get an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::getCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::GetCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::GetCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.GetCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: GetCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Information about certificate with ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

        std::cout << "Certificate: " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetCertificate() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate chain: " << std::endl << std::endl <<
                  result.GetCertificateChain() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetCertificate中的。

ImportCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ImportCertificate。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Import an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateFile: Path to certificate to import.
  \param privateKeyFile: Path to file containing a private key.
  \param certificateChainFile: Path to file containing a PEM encoded certificate
 chain.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::importCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateFile,
                                    const Aws::String &privateKeyFile,
                                    const Aws::String &certificateChainFile,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    std::ifstream certificateInStream(certificateFile.c_str());
    if (!certificateInStream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: The certificate file '" << certificateFile <<
                  "' does not exist." << std::endl;

        return false;
    }

    std::ifstream privateKeyInstream(privateKeyFile.c_str());
    if (!privateKeyInstream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: The private key file '" << privateKeyFile <<
                  "' does not exist." << std::endl;
```

```
        return false;
    }

    std::ifstream certificateChainInStream(certificateChainFile.c_str());
    if (!certificateChainInStream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: The certificate chain file '"
                  << certificateChainFile << "' does not exist." << std::endl;

        return false;
    }

    Aws::String certificate;
    certificate.assign(std::istreambuf_iterator<char>(certificateInStream),
                       std::istreambuf_iterator<char>());

    Aws::String privateKey;
    privateKey.assign(std::istreambuf_iterator<char>(privateKeyInstream),
                      std::istreambuf_iterator<char>());

    Aws::String certificateChain;

certificateChain.assign(std::istreambuf_iterator<char>(certificateChainInStream),
                            std::istreambuf_iterator<char>());

    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ImportCertificateRequest request;

    request.WithCertificate(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
                                                           certificate.c_str(),
                                                   certificate.size()))
            .WithPrivateKey(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
                                                           privateKey.c_str(),
                                                   privateKey.size()))
            .WithCertificateChain(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)

certificateChain.c_str(),
                                                         certificateChain.size()));

    Aws::ACM::Model::ImportCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.ImportCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: ImportCertificate: " <<
```

```
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Certificate associated with ARN '" <<
                    outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn() << "' imported."
                    << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ImportCertificate中的。

ListCertificates

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListCertificates。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! List the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificates in an account.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ListCertificatesRequest request;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateSummary> allCertificates;
    Aws::String nextToken;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
```

```
        }

        Aws::ACM::Model::ListCertificatesOutcome outcome =
                acmClient.ListCertificates(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: ListCertificates: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            return false;
        }
        else {
            const Aws::ACM::Model::ListCertificatesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateSummary> &certificates =
                    result.GetCertificateSummaryList();
            allCertificates.insert(allCertificates.end(), certificates.begin(),
                                   certificates.end());

            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    if (!allCertificates.empty()) {
        for (const Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateSummary &certificate:
 allCertificates) {
            std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " <<
                      certificate.GetCertificateArn() << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Domain name:     " <<
                      certificate.GetDomainName() << std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "No available certificates found in account."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListCertificates中的。

ListTagsForCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTagsForCertificate。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! List the tags for an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::listTagsForCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                         const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acm_client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ListTagsForCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ListTagsForCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acm_client.ListTagsForCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Error: ListTagsForCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Information about tags for "
                     "certificate with ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;

        auto result = outcome.GetResult();

        Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::Tag> tags =
                result.GetTags();
```

```
        if (tags.size() > 0) {
            for (const Aws::ACM::Model::Tag &tag: tags) {
                std::cout << "Key:   " << tag.GetKey() << std::endl;
                std::cout << "Value: " << tag.GetValue()
                          << std::endl << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "No tags found." << std::endl;
        }

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListTagsForCertificate中的。

`RemoveTagsFromCertificate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RemoveTagsFromCertificate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Remove a tag from an ACM certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param tagKey: The key for the tag.
  \param tagValue: The value for the tag.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::removeTagsFromCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                            const Aws::String &tagKey,
                                            const Aws::String &tagValue,
```

```
                                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::ACM::Model::Tag> tags;

    Aws::ACM::Model::Tag tag;
    tag.SetKey(tagKey);

    tags.push_back(tag);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RemoveTagsFromCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn)
            .WithTags(tags);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RemoveTagsFromCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.RemoveTagsFromCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: RemoveTagFromCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Tag with key '" << tagKey << "' removed from "
                  << "certificate with ARN '" << certificateArn << "'." <<
 std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考RemoveTagsFromCertificate中的。

RenewCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RenewCertificate。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Renew an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::renewCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RenewCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RenewCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.RenewCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: RenewCertificate: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Renewed certificate with ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "'." << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考RenewCertificate中的。

RequestCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RequestCertificate。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Request an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate.
/*!
  \param domainName: A fully qualified domain name.
  \param idempotencyToken: Customer chosen string for idempotency.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::requestCertificate(const Aws::String &domainName,
                                     const Aws::String &idempotencyToken,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RequestCertificateRequest request;
    request.WithDomainName(domainName)
            .WithIdempotencyToken(idempotencyToken);

    Aws::ACM::Model::RequestCertificateOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.RequestCertificate(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "RequestCertificate error: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: The newly requested certificate's "
                     "ARN is '" <<
                  outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn() <<
                  "'." << std::endl;
```

```
        return true;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考RequestCertificate中的。

ResendValidationEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ResendValidationEmail。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Resend the email that requests domain ownership validation.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param domainName: A fully qualified domain name.
  \param validationDomain: The base validation domain that will act as the suffix
                           of the email addresses.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::resendValidationEmail(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                        const Aws::String &domainName,
                                        const Aws::String &validationDomain,
                                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ResendValidationEmailRequest request;
    request.WithCertificateArn(certificateArn)
            .WithDomain(domainName)
            .WithValidationDomain(validationDomain);

    Aws::ACM::Model::ResendValidationEmailOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.ResendValidationEmail(request);
```

```
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "ResendValidationEmail error: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: The validation email has been resent."
                  << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ResendValidationEmail中的。

UpdateCertificateOptions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateCertificateOptions。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Update an AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) certificate option.
/*!
  \param certificateArn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a certificate.
  \param loggingEnabled: Boolean specifying logging enabled.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::ACM::updateCertificateOption(const Aws::String &certificateArn,
                                          bool loggingEnabled,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::ACM::ACMClient acmClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::ACM::Model::UpdateCertificateOptionsRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetCertificateArn(certificateArn);

    Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateOptions options;

    if (loggingEnabled) {
        options.SetCertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference(
                Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::ENABLED);
    }
    else {
        options.SetCertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference(

 Aws::ACM::Model::CertificateTransparencyLoggingPreference::DISABLED);
    }

    request.SetOptions(options);

    Aws::ACM::Model::UpdateCertificateOptionsOutcome outcome =
            acmClient.UpdateCertificateOptions(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "UpdateCertificateOption error: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

        return false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: The option '"
                  << (loggingEnabled ? "enabled" : "disabled") << "' has been set
 for "
                                                                  "the certificate
 with the ARN '"
                  << certificateArn << "'."
                  << std::endl;

        return true;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateCertificateOptions中的。

使用 SDK for C++ Aurora 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Aurora 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for C++

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Aurora

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Aurora。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rds)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_aurora")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})
```

```
if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_aurora.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_aurora.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rds/RDSClient.h>
#include <aws/rds/model/DescribeDBClustersRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Aurora" starter application which initializes an Amazon Relational
 Database Service (Amazon RDS) client
 *  and describes the Amazon Aurora (Aurora) clusters.
 *
 *  main function
```

```
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_aurora'
 *
 */
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::RDS::RDSClient rdsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::String> clusterIds;
        do {
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
                    rdsClient.DescribeDBClusters(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &cluster: outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()) {
                    clusterIds.push_back(cluster.GetDBClusterIdentifier());
                }
                marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
            } else {
                result = 1;
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());

        std::cout << clusterIds.size() << " Aurora clusters found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &clusterId: clusterIds) {
            std::cout << "  clusterId " << clusterId << std::endl;
        }
    }
```

```
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CreateDBCluster

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBCluster`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersionName);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterOutcome outcome =
```

```
                client.CreateDBCluster(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBCluster. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 CreateDBCluster。

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example cluster parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ClusterSnapshot中的創建數據庫。

`CreateDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBInstance`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
```

```
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
"",
                             client);
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

`DeleteDBCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBCluster`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBCluster(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB cluster deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                clusterDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB cluster to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBCluster. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DeleteDBCluster。

DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
```

```
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的刪除數據庫。

`DeleteDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBInstance`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                instanceDeleting = true;
```

```
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." <<
std::endl;
```

```
            dbParameterGroupFamily =
 outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterParameterGroups()[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考資料ClusterParameterGroups中的說明B。

DescribeDBClusterParameters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusterParameters。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBClusterParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBCLusterParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the cluster parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
```

```
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBClusterParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                            const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                            const Aws::String &source,
                                            Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                            const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());
```

```
    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考資料ClusterParameters中的說明 B。

DescribeDBClusterSnapshots

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusterSnapshots。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
                return false;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考資料ClusterSnapshots中的說明 B。

DescribeDBClusters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusters。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

//! Routine which gets a DB cluster description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbClusterIdentifier: A DB cluster identifier.
 \param clusterResult: The 'DBCluster' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBCluster(const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                       Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster &clusterResult,
                                       const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBClusters(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        clusterResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()[0];
    }
```

```
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_CLUSTER_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB cluster does not exist.
        // Instead, clusterResult is set to empty.
    else {
        clusterResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
    }

    return result;

}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBEngineVersions`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
```

```
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                         const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                         const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();

            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
                                        engineVersions.begin(),
 engineVersions.end());
            marker  = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());
```

```
    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考資料EngineVersions中的說明 B。

DescribeDBInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBInstances。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                        const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
```

```
/*!
 \sa chooseDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::chooseDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                           const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                           Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                           const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption> &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option: options)
 {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                              instanceClass) == instanceClasses.end()) {
                    instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

```
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available DB instance classes for your database engine are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderable數據庫。

`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

案例

開始使用資料庫叢集

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立自訂 Aurora 資料庫叢集參數群組並設定參數值。
- 建立使用該參數群組的資料庫叢集。
- 建立包含該資料庫的資料庫執行個體。
- 拍攝該資料庫叢集的快照，並清理資源。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Routine which creates an Amazon Aurora DB cluster and demonstrates several
 operations
//! on that cluster.
```

```
/*!
 \sa gettingStartedWithDBClusters()
 \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::gettingStartedWithDBClusters(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon Aurora)"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "get started with DB clusters demo." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
              CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "'." << std::endl;
    Aws::String dbParameterGroupFamily("Undefined");
    bool parameterGroupFound = true;
    {
        // 1. Check if the DB cluster parameter group already exists.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." <<
std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily =
outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterParameterGroups()[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_PARAMETER_GROUP_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "DB cluster parameter group named '" <<
                      CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' does not exist." <<
std::endl;
            parameterGroupFound = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                    << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 2. Get available parameter group families for the specified engine.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, NO_PARAMETER_GROUP_FAMILY,
                                 engineVersions, client)) {
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Getting available parameter group families for " << DB_ENGINE
                  << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::vector<Aws::String> families;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &version: engineVersions) {
            Aws::String family = version.GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
            if (std::find(families.begin(), families.end(), family) ==
                families.end()) {
                families.push_back(family);
                std::cout << "  " << families.size() << ": " << family << std::endl;
            }
        }

        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which family do you want to use? ", 1,
                                            static_cast<int>(families.size()));
        dbParameterGroupFamily = families[choice - 1];
    }
    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        // 3.  Create a DB cluster parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example cluster parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully created."
                      << std::endl;
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Let's set some parameter values in your cluster parameter group."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> autoIncrementParameters;
    // 4.  Get the parameters in the DB cluster parameter group.
    if (!getDBClusterParameters(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, AUTO_INCREMENT_PREFIX,
                                NO_SOURCE,
                                autoIncrementParameters,
                                client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> updateParameters;

    for (Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &autoIncParameter: autoIncrementParameters) {
        if (autoIncParameter.GetIsModifiable() &&
            (autoIncParameter.GetDataType() == "integer")) {
            std::cout << "The " << autoIncParameter.GetParameterName()
                      << " is described as: " <<
                      autoIncParameter.GetDescription() << "." << std::endl;
            if (autoIncParameter.ParameterValueHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "The current value is "
                          << autoIncParameter.GetParameterValue()
                          << "." << std::endl;
            }
            std::vector<int> splitValues = splitToInts(
                    autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues(), '-');
            if (splitValues.size() == 2) {
                int newValue = askQuestionForIntRange(
                        Aws::String("Enter a new value between ") +
                        autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues() + ": ",
                        splitValues[0], splitValues[1]);
                autoIncParameter.SetParameterValue(std::to_string(newValue));
```

```
                updateParameters.push_back(autoIncParameter);

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error parsing " << autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    {
        // 5.  Modify the auto increment parameters in the DB cluster parameter
group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster parameter group was successfully modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source
of 'user'."
            << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> userParameters;
    // 6.  Display the modified parameters in the DB cluster parameter group.
    if (!getDBClusterParameters(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, NO_NAME_PREFIX,
"user",
                                userParameters,
                                client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
```

```
    }

    for (const auto &userParameter: userParameters) {
        std::cout << "  " << userParameter.GetParameterName() << ", " <<
                  userParameter.GetDescription() << ", parameter value - "
                  << userParameter.GetParameterValue() << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB Cluster." << std::endl;

    Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster dbCluster;
    // 7.  Check if the DB cluster already exists.
    if (!describeDBCluster(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, dbCluster, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String engineVersionName;
    Aws::String engineName;
    if (dbCluster.DBClusterIdentifierHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster already exists." << std::endl;
        engineVersionName = dbCluster.GetEngineVersion();
        engineName = dbCluster.GetEngine();

    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB cluster." << std::endl;
        const Aws::String administratorName = askQuestion(
                "Enter an administrator username for the database: ");
        const Aws::String administratorPassword = askQuestion(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ");
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 8.  Get a list of engine versions for the parameter group family.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, dbParameterGroupFamily, engineVersions,
                                 client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "The available engines for your parameter group family are:"
                  << std::endl;
```

```
        int index = 1;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &engineVersion: engineVersions)
{
            std::cout << "  " << index << ": " << engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                      << std::endl;
            ++index;
        }
        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which engine do you want to use? ", 1,

static_cast<int>(engineVersions.size()));
        const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion engineVersion = engineVersions[choice
-
                                                                                1];

        engineName = engineVersion.GetEngine();
        engineVersionName = engineVersion.GetEngineVersion();
        std::cout << "Creating a DB cluster named '" << DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' and database '" << DB_NAME << "'.\n"
                  << "The DB cluster is configured to use your custom cluster
parameter group '"
                  << CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "', and \n"
                  << "selected engine version " << engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                  << ".\nThis typically takes several minutes." << std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersionName);
        request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
        request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBCluster(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB cluster creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBCluster. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", "", client);
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB cluster to become available." << std::endl;

    int counter = 0;
    // 11. Wait for the DB cluster to become available.
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for cluster to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        dbCluster = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
        if (!describeDBCluster(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, dbCluster, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB cluster status is '"
                      << dbCluster.GetStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbCluster.GetStatus() != "available");

    if (dbCluster.GetStatus() == "available") {
        std::cout << "The DB cluster has been created." << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
    // 11.  Check if the DB instance already exists.
    if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, "",
                         client);
```

```
        return false;
    }

    if (dbInstance.DbInstancePortHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance already exists." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB instance." << std::endl;

        Aws::String dbInstanceClass;
        // 12.  Get a list of instance classes.
        if (!chooseDBInstanceClass(engineName,
                                   engineVersionName,
                                   dbInstanceClass,
                                   client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
"",
                             client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Creating a DB instance named '" << DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' with selected DB instance class '" << dbInstanceClass
                  << "'.\nThis typically takes several minutes." << std::endl;

        // 13. Create a DB instance.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
        request.SetEngine(engineName);
        request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
```

```
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
"",
                             client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the DB instance to become available." << std::endl;

    counter = 0;
    // 14. Wait for the DB instance to become available.
    do {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 900) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to become available timed out ofter "
                      << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, client);
            return false;
        }

        dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                             DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, client);
            return false;
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                      << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() != "available");

    if (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() == "available") {
        std::cout << "The DB instance has been created." << std::endl;
    }

    // 15. Display the connection string that can be used to connect a 'mysql' shell
to the database.
    displayConnection(dbCluster);
```

```
    printAsterisksLine();

    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ")) {
        Aws::String snapshotID(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER + "-" +
                               Aws::String(Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID()));
        {
            std::cout << "Creating a snapshot named " << snapshotID << "." <<
std::endl;
            std::cout << "This typically takes a few minutes." << std::endl;

            // 16. Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. (CreateDBClusterSnapshot)
            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBClusterSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::CreateDBClusterSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
        }

        std::cout << "Waiting for the snapshot to become available." << std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBClusterSnapshot snapshot;
        counter = 0;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 600) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for snapshot to be available timed out ofter "
```

```
                        << counter
                        << " seconds." << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }

            // 17. Wait for the snapshot to become available.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusterSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterSnapshots. "
                        << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                 DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }

            if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
                std::cout << "Current snapshot status is '"
                        << snapshot.GetStatus()
                        << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available");

        if (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available") {
            std::cout << "A snapshot has been created." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    bool result = true;
    if (askYesNoQuestion(
```

```
            "Do you want to delete the DB cluster, DB instance, and parameter group
 (y/n)? ")) {
        result = cleanUpResources(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                                  DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                                  client);
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which gets a DB cluster description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbClusterIdentifier: A DB cluster identifier.
 \param clusterResult: The 'DBCluster' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBCluster(const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                       Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster &clusterResult,
                                       const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersRequest request;
    request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClustersOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBClusters(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        clusterResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBClusters()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_CLUSTER_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::GDescribeDBClusters. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB cluster does not exist.
        // Instead, clusterResult is set to empty.
    else {
        clusterResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
    }
```

```
    return result;

}


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBClusterParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBCLusterParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the cluster parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBCLusterParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                            const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                            const Aws::String &source,
                                            Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                            const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBClusterParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBClusterParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
```

```
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBClusterParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                         const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersionsResult,
                                         const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
```

```
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> &engineVersions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();

            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
                                        engineVersions.begin(),
 engineVersions.end());
            marker  = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBCluster()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                        const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);
```

```
    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}


//! Routine which gets available DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::chooseDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                           const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                           Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                           const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker; // The marker is used for pagination.
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption> &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option: options)
 {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                              instanceClass) == instanceClasses.end()) {
                    instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available DB instance classes for your database engine are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}

//! Routine which deletes resources created by the scenario.
/*!
\sa cleanUpResources()
\param parameterGroupName: A parameter group name, this may be empty.
\param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier, this may be empty.
\param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
```

```
\return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Aurora::cleanUpResources(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                      const Aws::String &dbClusterIdentifier,
                                      const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    bool result = true;
    bool instanceDeleting = false;
    bool clusterDeleting = false;
    if (!dbInstanceIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 18. Delete the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                instanceDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the
 parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    if (!dbClusterIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 19. Delete the DB cluster.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterRequest request;
            request.SetDBClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier);
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
```

```
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBCluster(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB cluster deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
                clusterDeleting = true;
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for DB cluster to delete before deleting the
parameter group."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBCluster. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }
    int counter = 0;

    while (clusterDeleting || instanceDeleting) {
        // 20. Wait for the DB cluster and instance to be deleted.
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++counter;
        if (counter > 800) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance to delete timed out ofter " << counter
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (instanceDeleting) {
            if (!describeDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstance, client)) {
                return false;
            }
            instanceDeleting = dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet();
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster dbCluster = Aws::RDS::Model::DBCluster();
        if (clusterDeleting) {
```

```
            if (!describeDBCluster(dbClusterIdentifier, dbCluster, client)) {
                return false;
            }

            clusterDeleting = dbCluster.DBClusterIdentifierHasBeenSet();
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            if (instanceDeleting) {
                std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                          << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() << "." << std::endl;
            }

            if (clusterDeleting) {
                std::cout << "Current DB cluster status is '"
                          << dbCluster.GetStatus() << "." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupName.empty()) {
        // 21. Delete the DB cluster parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBClusterParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Aurora::DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBCluster
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - 刪除資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 描述 B ClusterParameterGroups
  - 描述 B ClusterParameters
  - 描述 B ClusterSnapshots
  - DescribeDBClusters
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
  - 修改資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup

使用適用 SDK for C++ Auto Scaling 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for C++ 搭配 Auto Scaling 使用來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Auto Scaling

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用「Auto Scaling」。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS autoscaling)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_autoscaling")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                       # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.
```

```
     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_autoscaling.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_autoscaling.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/autoscaling/AutoScalingClient.h>
#include <aws/autoscaling/model/DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Autoscaling" starter application which initializes an Amazon EC2 Auto
 Scaling client and describes the
 *  Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_autoscaling'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoscalingClient(clientConfig);
```

```
        std::vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.

        do {

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
                    autoscalingClient.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup>
 &autoScalingGroups =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
                for (auto &group: autoScalingGroups) {
                    groupNames.push_back(group.GetAutoScalingGroupName());
                }
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << groupNames.size() << " AutoScaling groups." <<
 std::endl;
        for (auto &groupName: groupNames) {
            std::cout << "AutoScaling group: " << groupName << std::endl;
        }

    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CreateAutoScalingGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAutoScalingGroup`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> availabilityGroupZones;
        availabilityGroupZones.push_back(
                availabilityZones[availabilityZoneChoice - 1].GetZoneName());
        request.SetAvailabilityZones(availabilityGroupZones);
        request.SetMaxSize(1);
        request.SetMinSize(1);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::LaunchTemplateSpecification
launchTemplateSpecification;
        launchTemplateSpecification.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);
        request.SetLaunchTemplate(launchTemplateSpecification);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
```

```
                autoScalingClient.CreateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Created Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "'..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingErrors::ALREADY_EXISTS_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' already exists."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::CreateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateAutoScalingGroup中的。

DeleteAutoScalingGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAutoScalingGroup。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
```

```
                    autoScalingClient.DeleteAutoScalingGroup(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' was deleted."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DeleteAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteAutoScalingGroup中的。

DescribeAutoScalingGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAutoScalingGroups。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
    groupNames.push_back(groupName);
    request.SetAutoScalingGroupNames(groupNames);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        autoScalingGroup = outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

DescribeAutoScalingInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAutoScalingInstances。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceIds(instanceIDs);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeAutoScalingInstances(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails>
&instancesDetails =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingInstances();

        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingInstances. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeAutoScalingInstances中的。

DescribeScalingActivities

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeScalingActivities。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> allActivities;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DescribeScalingActivities(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> &activities =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetActivities();
```

```
                allActivities.insert(allActivities.end(), activities.begin(),
activities.end());
                nextToken  = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeScalingActivities. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << allActivities.size() << " activities."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Activities are ordered with the most recent first."
                  << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity &activity: allActivities) {
            std::cout << activity.GetDescription() << std::endl;
            std::cout << activity.GetDetails() << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeScalingActivities中的。

DisableMetricsCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisableMetricsCollection。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.DisableMetricsCollection(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Metrics collection has been disabled." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DisableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DisableMetricsCollection中的。

EnableMetricsCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用EnableMetricsCollection。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        request.AddMetrics("GroupMinSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupMaxSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupDesiredCapacity");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupInServiceInstances");
```

```
        request.AddMetrics("GroupTotalInstances");
        request.SetGranularity("1Minute");

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.EnableMetricsCollection(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling metrics have been enabled."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::EnableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考EnableMetricsCollection中的。

SetDesiredCapacity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetDesiredCapacity。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetDesiredCapacity(2);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.SetDesiredCapacity(request);
```

```
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::SetDesiredCapacityRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考SetDesiredCapacity中的。

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceId(instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1]);
        request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome
=
                autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Waiting for EC2 instance with ID '"
                      << instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1] << "' to terminate..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup中的。

UpdateAutoScalingGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateAutoScalingGroup。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetMaxSize(3);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::UpdateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateAutoScalingGroup中的。

案例

管理群組和執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用啟動範本和可用區域建立 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組，並取得執行中執行個體的相關資訊。
- 啟用 Amazon CloudWatch 指標收集。
- 更新群組所需的容量，並等待執行個體啟動。
- 終止群組中的執行個體。
- 列出因應使用者要求和容量變更而發生的調整活動。
- 取得 CloudWatch 指標的統計資料，然後清理資源。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Routine which demonstrates using an Auto Scaling group
//! to manage Amazon EC2 instances.
/*!
  \sa groupsAndInstancesScenario()
  \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::groupsAndInstancesScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::String templateName;
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfig);

    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;
```

```
   std::cout
           << "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Auto
Scaling "
           << "demo for managing groups and instances." << std::endl;
   std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " \n"
             << std::endl;

   std::cout << "This example requires an EC2 launch template." << std::endl;
   if (askYesNoQuestion(
           "Would you like to use an existing EC2 launch template (y/n)?  ")) {

       // 1. Specify the name of an existing EC2 launch template.
       templateName = askQuestion(
               "Enter the name of the existing EC2 launch template.  ");

       Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeLaunchTemplatesRequest request;
       request.AddLaunchTemplateNames(templateName);
       Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeLaunchTemplatesOutcome outcome =
               ec2Client.DescribeLaunchTemplates(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "Validated the EC2 launch template '" << templateName
                     << "' exists by calling DescribeLaunchTemplate." << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error validating the existence of the launch template. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
       }
   }
   else { // 2.  Or create a new EC2 launch template.
       templateName = askQuestion("Enter the name for a new EC2 launch template:
");

       Aws::EC2::Model::CreateLaunchTemplateRequest request;
       request.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);

       Aws::EC2::Model::RequestLaunchTemplateData requestLaunchTemplateData;

requestLaunchTemplateData.SetInstanceType(EC2_LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_INSTANCE_TYPE);
       requestLaunchTemplateData.SetImageId(EC2_LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_IMAGE_ID);

       request.SetLaunchTemplateData(requestLaunchTemplateData);
```

```
        Aws::EC2::Model::CreateLaunchTemplateOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.CreateLaunchTemplate(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The EC2 launch template '" << templateName << " was
created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetExceptionName() ==
                 "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException") {
            std::cout << "The EC2 template '" << templateName << "' already exists"
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::CreateLaunchTemplate. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient(clientConfig);
    std::cout << "Let's create an Auto Scaling group." << std::endl;
    Aws::String groupName = askQuestion(
            "Enter a name for the Auto Scaling group:  ");
    // 3. Retrieve a list of EC2 Availability Zones.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::AvailabilityZone> availabilityZones;
    {
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest request;

        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.DescribeAvailabilityZones(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "EC2 instances can be created in the following Availability
Zones:"
                    << std::endl;

            availabilityZones = outcome.GetResult().GetAvailabilityZones();
            for (size_t i = 0; i < availabilityZones.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ".  "
                          << availabilityZones[i].GetZoneName() << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::DescribeAvailabilityZones. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources("", templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    int availabilityZoneChoice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Choose an Availability Zone:  ", 1,
            static_cast<int>(availabilityZones.size()));
    // 4. Create an Auto Scaling group with the specified Availability Zone.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> availabilityGroupZones;
        availabilityGroupZones.push_back(
                availabilityZones[availabilityZoneChoice - 1].GetZoneName());
        request.SetAvailabilityZones(availabilityGroupZones);
        request.SetMaxSize(1);
        request.SetMinSize(1);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::LaunchTemplateSpecification
launchTemplateSpecification;
        launchTemplateSpecification.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);
        request.SetLaunchTemplate(launchTemplateSpecification);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::CreateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.CreateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Created Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "'..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingErrors::ALREADY_EXISTS_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' already exists."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::CreateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources("", templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> autoScalingGroups;
    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        std::cout << "Here is the Auto Scaling group description." << std::endl;
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
    }
    else {
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    std::cout
            << "Waiting for the EC2 instance in the Auto Scaling group to become
active..."
            << std::endl;
    if (!waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient)) {
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    bool enableMetrics = askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to collect metrics about the A"
            "Auto Scaling group during this demo (y/n)?  ");
    // 7. Optionally enable metrics collection for the Auto Scaling group.
    if (enableMetrics) {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        request.AddMetrics("GroupMinSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupMaxSize");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupDesiredCapacity");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupInServiceInstances");
        request.AddMetrics("GroupTotalInstances");
        request.SetGranularity("1Minute");

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::EnableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.EnableMetricsCollection(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "Auto Scaling metrics have been enabled."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::EnableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Let's update the maximum number of EC2 instances in '" <<
groupName <<
              "' from 1 to 3." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    // 8. Update the Auto Scaling group, setting a new maximum size.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetMaxSize(3);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::UpdateAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            const auto &instances = autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances();
            std::cout
                    << "The group still has one running EC2 instance, but it can
have up to 3.\n"
                    << std::endl;
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "No EC2 launch groups were retrieved from DescribeGroup
request."
                    << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << "\n"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Let's update the desired capacity in '" << groupName <<
              "' from 1 to 2." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    //  9. Update the Auto Scaling group, setting a new desired capacity.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
        request.SetDesiredCapacity(2);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::SetDesiredCapacityOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.SetDesiredCapacity(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::SetDesiredCapacityRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                           autoScalingClient)) {
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Here is the current state of the group." << std::endl;
            logAutoScalingGroupInfo(autoScalingGroups);
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "No EC2 launch groups were retrieved from DescribeGroup
request."
```

```
                    << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Waiting for the new EC2 instance to start..." << std::endl;
    waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << "\n"
              << std::endl;

    std::cout << "Let's terminate one of the EC2 instances in " << groupName << "."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Because the desired capacity is 2, another EC2 instance will start
"
              << "to replace the terminated EC2 instance."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "The currently running EC2 instances are:" << std::endl;

    if (autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Error describing groups. No groups returned." << std::endl;
        cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
        return false;
    }

    int instanceNumber = 1;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs = instancesToInstanceIDs(
            autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
    for (const Aws::String &instanceID: instanceIDs) {
        std::cout << "   " << instanceNumber << ". " << instanceID << std::endl;
        ++instanceNumber;
    }

    instanceNumber = askQuestionForIntRange("Which EC2 instance do you want to stop?
",
                                            1,
                                            static_cast<int>(instanceIDs.size()));

    // 10. Terminate an EC2 instance in the Auto Scaling group.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceId(instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1]);
        request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false);
```

```
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome
=
                autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Waiting for EC2 instance with ID '"
                      << instanceIDs[instanceNumber - 1] << "' to terminate..."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);

    std::cout << "\n" << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << "\n"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Let's get a report of scaling activities for EC2 launch group '"
              << groupName << "'."
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);
    // 11. Get a description of activities for the Auto Scaling group.
    {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> allActivities;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeScalingActivitiesOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DescribeScalingActivities(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity> &activities =
```

```
                        outcome.GetResult().GetActivities();
                allActivities.insert(allActivities.end(), activities.begin(),
activities.end());
                nextToken  = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeScalingActivities. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient,
ec2Client);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Found " << allActivities.size() << " activities."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Activities are ordered with the most recent first."
                  << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::Activity &activity: allActivities) {
            std::cout << activity.GetDescription() << std::endl;
            std::cout << activity.GetDetails() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    if (enableMetrics) {
        if (!logAutoScalingMetrics(groupName, clientConfig)) {
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Let's  clean up." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press enter to continue:  ", alwaysTrueTest);

    // 13. Disable metrics collection if enabled.
    if (enableMetrics) {
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionRequest request;
        request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DisableMetricsCollectionOutcome outcome =
                autoScalingClient.DisableMetricsCollection(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "Metrics collection has been disabled." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DisableMetricsCollection. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
            return false;
        }
    }

    return cleanupResources(groupName, templateName, autoScalingClient, ec2Client);
}

//! Routine which waits for EC2 instances in an Auto Scaling group to
//! complete startup or shutdown.
/*!
 \sa waitForInstances()
 \param groupName: An Auto Scaling group name.
 \param autoScalingGroups: Vector to receive 'AutoScalingGroup' records.
 \param client: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::waitForInstances(const Aws::String &groupName,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> &autoScalingGroups,
                                            const Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient
 &client) {
    bool ready = false;
    const std::vector<Aws::String> READY_STATES = {"InService", "Terminated"};

    int count = 0;
    int desiredCapacity = 0;
    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(4));
    while (!ready) {
        if (WAIT_FOR_INSTANCES_TIMEOUT < count) {
            std::cerr << "Wait for instance timed out." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        ++count;
        if (!describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups, client)) {
            return false;
```

```
        }
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs;
        if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
            instanceIDs =
instancesToInstanceIDs(autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
            desiredCapacity = autoScalingGroups[0].GetDesiredCapacity();
        }

        if (instanceIDs.empty()) {
            if (desiredCapacity == 0) {
                break;
            }
            else {
                if ((count % 5) == 0) {
                    std::cout << "No instance IDs returned for group." << std::endl;
                }

                continue;
            }
        }

        // 6.  Check lifecycle state of the instances using
DescribeAutoScalingInstances.
        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest request;
        request.SetInstanceIds(instanceIDs);

        Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingInstancesOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeAutoScalingInstances(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails>
&instancesDetails =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingInstances();
            ready = instancesDetails.size() >= desiredCapacity;
            for (const Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingInstanceDetails &details:
instancesDetails) {
                if (!stringInVector(details.GetLifecycleState(), READY_STATES)) {
                    ready = false;
                    break;
                }
            }
            // Log the status while waiting.
            if (((count % 5) == 1) || ready) {
                logInstancesLifecycleState(instancesDetails);
```

```
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingInstances. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine to cleanup resources created in 'groupsAndInstancesScenario'.
/*!
 \sa cleanupResources()
 \param groupName: Optional Auto Scaling group name.
 \param templateName: Optional EC2 launch template name.
 \param autoScalingClient: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \param ec2Client: 'EC2Client' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::cleanupResources(const Aws::String &groupName,
                                           const Aws::String &templateName,
                                           const Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient
 &autoScalingClient,
                                           const Aws::EC2::EC2Client &ec2Client) {
    bool result = true;

    // 14. Delete the Auto Scaling group.
    if (!groupName.empty() &&
        (askYesNoQuestion(
                Aws::String("Delete the Auto Scaling group '") + groupName +
                "'  (y/n)?"))) {
        {
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);
            request.SetMinSize(0);
            request.SetDesiredCapacity(0);
```

```
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::UpdateAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.UpdateAutoScalingGroup(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout
                        << "The minimum size and desired capacity of the Auto
Scaling group "
                        << "was set to zero before terminating the instances."
                        << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::UpdateAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> autoScalingGroups;
        if (AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(groupName, autoScalingGroups,
                                               autoScalingClient)) {
            if (!autoScalingGroups.empty()) {
                Aws::Vector<Aws::String> instanceIDs = instancesToInstanceIDs(
                        autoScalingGroups[0].GetInstances());
                for (const Aws::String &instanceID: instanceIDs) {

Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
                    request.SetInstanceId(instanceID);
                    request.SetShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(true);


Aws::AutoScaling::Model::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                            autoScalingClient.TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
                                    request);

                    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                        std::cout << "Initiating termination of EC2 instance '"
                                  << instanceID << "'." << std::endl;
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cerr
                                << "Error with
AutoScaling::TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup. "
                                << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                        result = false;
```

```
                    }
                }
            }

            std::cout
                    << "Waiting for the EC2 instances to terminate before deleting
the "
                    << "Auto Scaling group..." << std::endl;
            waitForInstances(groupName, autoScalingGroups, autoScalingClient);
        }

        {
            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest request;
            request.SetAutoScalingGroupName(groupName);

            Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DeleteAutoScalingGroupOutcome outcome =
                    autoScalingClient.DeleteAutoScalingGroup(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Auto Scaling group '" << groupName << "' was deleted."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DeleteAutoScalingGroup. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    // 15. Delete the EC2 launch template.
    if (!templateName.empty() && (askYesNoQuestion(
            Aws::String("Delete the EC2 launch template '") + templateName +
            "' (y/n)?"))) {
        Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteLaunchTemplateRequest request;
        request.SetLaunchTemplateName(templateName);

        Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteLaunchTemplateOutcome outcome =
                ec2Client.DeleteLaunchTemplate(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "EC2 launch template '" << templateName << "' was deleted."
                      << std::endl;
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with EC2::DeleteLaunchTemplate. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which retrieves Auto Scaling group descriptions.
/*!
 \sa describeGroup()
 \param groupName: An Auto Scaling group name.
 \param autoScalingGroups: Vector to receive 'AutoScalingGroup' records.
 \param client: 'AutoScalingClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::AutoScaling::describeGroup(const Aws::String &groupName,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::AutoScaling::Model::AutoScalingGroup> &autoScalingGroup,
                                         const Aws::AutoScaling::AutoScalingClient
 &client) {
    // 5. Retrieve a description of the Auto Scaling group.
    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> groupNames;
    groupNames.push_back(groupName);
    request.SetAutoScalingGroupNames(groupNames);

    Aws::AutoScaling::Model::DescribeAutoScalingGroupsOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeAutoScalingGroups(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        autoScalingGroup = outcome.GetResult().GetAutoScalingGroups();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with AutoScaling::DescribeAutoScalingGroups. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

CloudTrail 使用 SDK for C++ 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for C++ 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 CloudTrail。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateTrail`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTrail`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Routine which creates an AWS CloudTrail trail.
/*!
  \param trailName: The name of the CloudTrail trail.
  \param bucketName: The Amazon S3 bucket designate for publishing logs.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::createTrail(const Aws::String trailName,
                                     const Aws::String bucketName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient trailClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::CreateTrailRequest request;
    request.SetName(trailName);
    request.SetS3BucketName(bucketName);

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::CreateTrailOutcome outcome = trailClient.CreateTrail(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created trail " << trailName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create trail " << trailName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateTrail中的。

DeleteTrail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTrail`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Routine which deletes an AWS CloudTrail trail.
/*!
  \param trailName: The name of the CloudTrail trail.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::deleteTrail(const Aws::String trailName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient trailClient(clientConfig);

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::DeleteTrailRequest request;
    request.SetName(trailName);

    auto outcome = trailClient.DeleteTrail(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted trail " << trailName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting trail " << trailName << " " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteTrail中的。

`DescribeTrail`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTrail`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Routine which describes the AWS CloudTrail trails in an account.
/*!
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/

bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::describeTrails(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient cloudTrailClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::DescribeTrailsRequest request;

    auto outcome = cloudTrailClient.DescribeTrails(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Trail> &trails =
 outcome.GetResult().GetTrailList();
        std::cout << trails.size() << " trail(s) found." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Trail &trail: trails) {
            std::cout << trail.GetName() << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe trails." << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeTrail中的。

`LookupEvents`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`LookupEvents`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Routine which looks up events captured by AWS CloudTrail.
/*!
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::CloudTrail::lookupEvents(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::CloudTrail::CloudTrailClient cloudtrail(clientConfig);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Event> allEvents;

    Aws::CloudTrail::Model::LookupEventsRequest request;

    size_t count = 0;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::CloudTrail::Model::LookupEventsOutcome outcome =
 cloudtrail.LookupEvents(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::CloudTrail::Model::Event> &events =
 outcome.GetResult().GetEvents();
            count += events.size();
            allEvents.insert(allEvents.end(), events.begin(), events.end());
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty() && count <= 50); // Limit to 50 events.
```

```
    std::cout << "Found " << allEvents.size() << " event(s)." << std::endl;

    for (auto &event: allEvents) {
        std::cout << "Event name: " << event.GetEventName() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Event source: " << event.GetEventSource() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Event id: " << event.GetEventId() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Resources: " << std::endl;
        for (auto &resource: event.GetResources()) {
            std::cout << "  " << resource.GetResourceName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考LookupEvents中的。

CloudWatch 使用 SDK for C++ 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for C++ 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 CloudWatch。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DeleteAlarms`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAlarms`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DeleteAlarmsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

刪除警示。

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DeleteAlarmsRequest request;
        request.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

        auto outcome = cw.DeleteAlarms(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to delete CloudWatch alarm:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted CloudWatch alarm " << alarm_name
                << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteAlarms中的。

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DescribeAlarmsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DescribeAlarmsResult.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

說明該警示。

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DescribeAlarmsRequest request;
        request.SetMaxRecords(1);

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            auto outcome = cw.DescribeAlarms(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
            {
                std::cout << "Failed to describe CloudWatch alarms:" <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header)
            {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                    std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "Arn" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "Description" <<
```

```
                std::setw(20) << "LastUpdated" <<
                std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &alarms = outcome.GetResult().GetMetricAlarms();
        for (const auto &alarm : alarms)
        {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                std::setw(32) << alarm.GetAlarmName() <<
                std::setw(64) << alarm.GetAlarmArn() <<
                std::setw(64) << alarm.GetAlarmDescription() <<
                std::setw(20) <<
                alarm.GetAlarmConfigurationUpdatedTimestamp().ToGmtString(
                    SIMPLE_DATE_FORMAT_STR) <<
                std::endl;
        }

        const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        request.SetNextToken(next_token);
        done = next_token.empty();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的。

`DisableAlarmActions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisableAlarmActions`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
```

```
#include <aws/monitoring/model/DisableAlarmActionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

停用警示動作。

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::DisableAlarmActionsRequest
 disableAlarmActionsRequest;
        disableAlarmActionsRequest.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

        auto disableAlarmActionsOutcome =
 cw.DisableAlarmActions(disableAlarmActionsRequest);
        if (!disableAlarmActionsOutcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to disable actions for alarm " << alarm_name <<
                ": " << disableAlarmActionsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully disabled actions for alarm " <<
                alarm_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DisableAlarmActions中的。

EnableAlarmActions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EnableAlarmActions`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/EnableAlarmActionsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricAlarmRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

啟用警示動作。

```
    Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricAlarmRequest request;
    request.SetAlarmName(alarm_name);
    request.SetComparisonOperator(
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ComparisonOperator::GreaterThanThreshold);
    request.SetEvaluationPeriods(1);
    request.SetMetricName("CPUUtilization");
    request.SetNamespace("AWS/EC2");
    request.SetPeriod(60);
    request.SetStatistic(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Statistic::Average);
    request.SetThreshold(70.0);
    request.SetActionsEnabled(false);
    request.SetAlarmDescription("Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%");
    request.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::Seconds);
    request.AddAlarmActions(actionArn);

    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
    dimension.SetName("InstanceId");
    dimension.SetValue(instanceId);
    request.AddDimensions(dimension);

    auto outcome = cw.PutMetricAlarm(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch alarm:" <<
            outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return;
    }

    Aws::CloudWatch::Model::EnableAlarmActionsRequest enable_request;
    enable_request.AddAlarmNames(alarm_name);

    auto enable_outcome = cw.EnableAlarmActions(enable_request);
    if (!enable_outcome.IsSuccess())
```

```
    {
        std::cout << "Failed to enable alarm actions:" <<
            enable_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return;
    }

    std::cout << "Successfully created alarm " << alarm_name <<
        " and enabled actions on it." << std::endl;
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考EnableAlarmActions中的。

ListMetrics

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListMetrics。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/ListMetricsRequest.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/ListMetricsResult.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>
```

列出指標。

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ListMetricsRequest request;

        if (argc > 1)
        {
```

```
            request.SetMetricName(argv[1]);
        }

        if (argc > 2)
        {
            request.SetNamespace(argv[2]);
        }

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done)
        {
            auto outcome = cw.ListMetrics(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
            {
                std::cout << "Failed to list CloudWatch metrics:" <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header)
            {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(48) << "MetricName" <<
                    std::setw(32) << "Namespace" << "DimensionNameValuePairs" <<
                    std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &metrics = outcome.GetResult().GetMetrics();
            for (const auto &metric : metrics)
            {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(48) <<
                    metric.GetMetricName() << std::setw(32) <<
                    metric.GetNamespace();
                const auto &dimensions = metric.GetDimensions();
                for (auto iter = dimensions.cbegin();
                    iter != dimensions.cend(); ++iter)
                {
                    const auto &dimkv = *iter;
                    std::cout << dimkv.GetName() << " = " << dimkv.GetValue();
                    if (iter + 1 != dimensions.cend())
                    {
                        std::cout << ", ";
                    }
```

```
                }
                std::cout << std::endl;
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListMetrics中的。

PutMetricAlarm

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutMetricAlarm。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricAlarmRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

建立警示以監視指標。

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;
        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricAlarmRequest request;
        request.SetAlarmName(alarm_name);
        request.SetComparisonOperator(
            Aws::CloudWatch::Model::ComparisonOperator::GreaterThanThreshold);
        request.SetEvaluationPeriods(1);
        request.SetMetricName("CPUUtilization");
```

```
        request.SetNamespace("AWS/EC2");
        request.SetPeriod(60);
        request.SetStatistic(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Statistic::Average);
        request.SetThreshold(70.0);
        request.SetActionsEnabled(false);
        request.SetAlarmDescription("Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%");
        request.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::Seconds);

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
        dimension.SetName("InstanceId");
        dimension.SetValue(instanceId);

        request.AddDimensions(dimension);

        auto outcome = cw.PutMetricAlarm(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch alarm:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch alarm " << alarm_name
                << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutMetricAlarm中的。

PutMetricData

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutMetricData。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/CloudWatchClient.h>
#include <aws/monitoring/model/PutMetricDataRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

將資料放入指標。

```
        Aws::CloudWatch::CloudWatchClient cw;

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::Dimension dimension;
        dimension.SetName("UNIQUE_PAGES");
        dimension.SetValue("URLS");

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::MetricDatum datum;
        datum.SetMetricName("PAGES_VISITED");
        datum.SetUnit(Aws::CloudWatch::Model::StandardUnit::None);
        datum.SetValue(data_point);
        datum.AddDimensions(dimension);

        Aws::CloudWatch::Model::PutMetricDataRequest request;
        request.SetNamespace("SITE/TRAFFIC");
        request.AddMetricData(datum);

        auto outcome = cw.PutMetricData(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to put sample metric data:" <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully put sample metric data" << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutMetricData中的。

CloudWatch 使用適用 SDK for C++ 記錄範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 with CloudWatch Logs 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for C++

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

DeleteSubscriptionFilter

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
```

刪除訂閱篩選條件。

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest request;
        request.SetFilterName(filter_name);
```

```
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);

        auto outcome = cwl.DeleteSubscriptionFilter(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Failed to delete CloudWatch log subscription filter "
                << filter_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription " <<
                "filter " << filter_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteSubscriptionFilter中的。

DescribeSubscriptionFilters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeSubscriptionFilters。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResult.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
```

列出訂閱篩選條件。

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
```

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request;
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);
        request.SetLimit(1);

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done) {
            auto outcome = cwl.DescribeSubscriptionFilters(
                    request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Failed to describe CloudWatch subscription filters "
                    << "for log group " << log_group << ": " <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }

            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                    std::setw(64) << "FilterPattern" << std::setw(64) <<
                    "DestinationArn" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &filters = outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionFilters();
            for (const auto &filter : filters) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) <<
                    filter.GetFilterName() << std::setw(64) <<
                    filter.GetFilterPattern() << std::setw(64) <<
                    filter.GetDestinationArn() << std::endl;
            }

            const auto &next_token = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            request.SetNextToken(next_token);
            done = next_token.empty();
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeSubscriptionFilters中的。

PutSubscriptionFilter

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutSubscriptionFilter。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/logs/CloudWatchLogsClient.h>
#include <aws/logs/model/PutSubscriptionFilterRequest.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

建立訂閱篩選條件。

```
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::CloudWatchLogsClient cwl;
        Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Model::PutSubscriptionFilterRequest request;
        request.SetFilterName(filter_name);
        request.SetFilterPattern(filter_pattern);
        request.SetLogGroupName(log_group);
        request.SetDestinationArn(dest_arn);
        auto outcome = cwl.PutSubscriptionFilter(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch logs subscription filter "
                << filter_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch logs subscription " <<
                "filter " << filter_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutSubscriptionFilter中的。

CodeBuild 使用 SDK for C++ 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for C++ 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 CodeBuild。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`ListBuilds`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListBuilds`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! List the CodeBuild builds.
/*!
  \param sortType: 'SortOrderType' type.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::listBuilds(Aws::CodeBuild::Model::SortOrderType sortType,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListBuildsRequest listBuildsRequest;
    listBuildsRequest.SetSortOrder(sortType);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
```

```
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listBuildsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListBuildsOutcome listBuildsOutcome =
codeBuildClient.ListBuilds(
                listBuildsRequest);

        if (listBuildsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Information about each build:" << std::endl;
            Aws::CodeBuild::Model::BatchGetBuildsRequest getBuildsRequest;
            getBuildsRequest.SetIds(listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetIds());
            Aws::CodeBuild::Model::BatchGetBuildsOutcome getBuildsOutcome =
codeBuildClient.BatchGetBuilds(
                    getBuildsRequest);

            if (getBuildsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::CodeBuild::Model::Build> &builds =
getBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetBuilds();
                std::cout << builds.size() << " build(s) found." << std::endl;
                for (auto val: builds) {
                    std::cout << val.GetId() << std::endl;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Error getting builds"
                          << getBuildsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            nextToken = listBuildsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing builds"
                      << listBuildsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return true;
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListBuilds中的。

ListProjects

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListProjects。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! List the CodeBuild projects.
/*!
  \param sortType: 'SortOrderType' type.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::listProjects(Aws::CodeBuild::Model::SortOrderType sortType,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListProjectsRequest listProjectsRequest;
    listProjectsRequest.SetSortOrder(sortType);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allProjects;

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listProjectsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::CodeBuild::Model::ListProjectsOutcome outcome =
 codeBuildClient.ListProjects(
                listProjectsRequest);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &projects =
 outcome.GetResult().GetProjects();
            allProjects.insert(allProjects.end(), projects.begin(), projects.end());
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing projects" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allProjects.size() << " project(s) found." << std::endl;
    for (auto project: allProjects) {
        std::cout << project << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListProjects中的。

StartBuild

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartBuild`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Start an AWS CodeBuild project build.
/*!
  \param projectName: A CodeBuild project name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
```

```
bool AwsDoc::CodeBuild::startBuild(const Aws::String &projectName,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::CodeBuild::CodeBuildClient codeBuildClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::StartBuildRequest startBuildRequest;
    startBuildRequest.SetProjectName(projectName);

    Aws::CodeBuild::Model::StartBuildOutcome outcome = codeBuildClient.StartBuild(
            startBuildRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully started build" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Build ID: " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuild().GetId()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error starting build" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考StartBuild中的。

使用適用 SDK for C++ Amazon Cognito 身份提供商示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for C++ 搭配 Amazon Cognito 身分識別提供者使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Amazon Cognito

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 Amazon Cognito。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS cognito-idp)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_cognito")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                    # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_cognito.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_cognito.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/cognito-idp/CognitoIdentityProviderClient.h>
#include <aws/cognito-idp/model/ListUserPoolsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Cognito" starter application which initializes an Amazon Cognito client
 and lists the Amazon Cognito
 *  user pools.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_cognito'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
```

```
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
cognitoClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::String> userPools;

        do {
            Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ListUserPoolsRequest
listUserPoolsRequest;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listUserPoolsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ListUserPoolsOutcome
listUserPoolsOutcome =
                    cognitoClient.ListUserPools(listUserPoolsRequest);

            if (listUserPoolsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &userPool:
listUserPoolsOutcome.GetResult().GetUserPools()) {

                    userPools.push_back(userPool.GetName());
                }

                nextToken = listUserPoolsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "ListUserPools error: " <<
listUserPoolsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }


        } while (!nextToken.empty());
        std::cout << userPools.size() << " user pools found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &userPool: userPools) {
            std::cout << "   user pool: " << userPool << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListUserPools中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

AdminGetUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AdminGetUser。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserRequest request;
    request.SetUsername(userName);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminGetUser(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The status for " << userName << " is " <<

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::UserStatusTypeMapper::GetNameForUserStatusType(
```

```
                            outcome.GetResult().GetUserStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Enabled is " << outcome.GetResult().GetEnabled() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminGetUser. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AdminGetUser中的。

AdminInitiateAuth

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AdminInitiateAuth。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthRequest request;
    request.SetClientId(clientID);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
    request.AddAuthParameters("USERNAME", userName);
    request.AddAuthParameters("PASSWORD", password);
    request.SetAuthFlow(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AuthFlowType::ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH);


    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminInitiateAuth(request);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Call to AdminInitiateAuth was successful." << std::endl;
        sessionResult = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminInitiateAuth. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AdminInitiateAuth中的。

AdminRespondToAuthChallenge

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AdminRespondToAuthChallenge。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
request;
        request.AddChallengeResponses("USERNAME", userName);
        request.AddChallengeResponses("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);
        request.SetChallengeName(

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ChallengeNameType::SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
        request.SetSession(session);
```

```
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeOutcome
outcome =
                client.AdminRespondToAuthChallenge(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Here is the response to the challenge.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            accessToken =
outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().GetAccessToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminRespondToAuthChallenge. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AdminRespondToAuthChallenge中的。

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssociateSoftwareToken`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);
```

```
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.AssociateSoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Enter this setup key into an authenticator app, for example
 Google Authenticator."
                    << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Setup key: " << outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode()
                      << std::endl;
#ifdef USING_QR
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::cout << "\nOr scan the QR code in the file '" << QR_CODE_PATH <<
 "."
                      << std::endl;

            saveQRCode(std::string("otpauth://totp/") + userName + "?secret=" +
                       outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode());
#endif // USING_QR
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
 CognitoIdentityProvider::AssociateSoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AssociateSoftwareToken中的。

ConfirmSignUp

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ConfirmSignUp。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpRequest request;
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetConfirmationCode(confirmationCode);
        request.SetUsername(userName);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.ConfirmSignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "ConfirmSignup was Successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::ConfirmSignUp. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ConfirmSignUp中的。

`DeleteUser`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteUser`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.SetAccessToken(accessToken);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteUser(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The user " << userName << " was deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::DeleteUser. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteUser中的。

ResendConfirmationCode

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ResendConfirmationCode。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeRequest request;
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeOutcome outcome =
                client.ResendConfirmationCode(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode was
successful."
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ResendConfirmationCode中的。

SignUp

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SignUp。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpRequest request;
        request.AddUserAttributes(
                Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AttributeType().WithName(
                        "email").WithValue(email));
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetPassword(password);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.SignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The signup request for " << userName << " was successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderErrors::USERNAME_EXISTS) {
            std::cout
                    << "The username already exists. Please enter a different
username."
                    << std::endl;
            userExists = true;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::SignUpRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考SignUp中的。

VerifySoftwareToken

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用VerifySoftwareToken。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetUserCode(userCode);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.VerifySoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Verification of the code was successful."
                      << std::endl;
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::VerifySoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考VerifySoftwareToken中的。

案例

使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用使用者名稱、密碼和電子郵件地址註冊並確認使用者。
- 透過將 MFA 應用程式與使用者建立關聯，以設定多重要素身分驗證。
- 使用密碼和 MFA 代碼登入。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Scenario that adds a user to an Amazon Cognito user pool.
/*!
  \sa gettingStartedWithUserPools()
  \param clientID: Client ID associated with an Amazon Cognito user pool.
  \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::gettingStartedWithUserPools(const Aws::String &clientID,
                                                  const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                                  const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout
            << "Welcome to the Amazon Cognito example scenario."
            << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();
```

```
   std::cout
           << "This scenario will add a user to an Amazon Cognito user pool."
           << std::endl;
   const Aws::String userName = askQuestion("Enter a new username: ");
   const Aws::String password = askQuestion("Enter a new password: ");
   const Aws::String email = askQuestion("Enter a valid email for the user: ");

   std::cout << "Signing up " << userName << std::endl;

   Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient
client(clientConfig);
   bool userExists = false;
   do {
       // 1. Add a user with a username, password, and email address.
       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpRequest request;
       request.AddUserAttributes(
               Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AttributeType().WithName(
                       "email").WithValue(email));
       request.SetUsername(userName);
       request.SetPassword(password);
       request.SetClientId(clientID);
       Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::SignUpOutcome outcome =
               client.SignUp(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "The signup request for " << userName << " was successful."
                     << std::endl;
       }
       else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==

Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderErrors::USERNAME_EXISTS) {
           std::cout
                   << "The username already exists. Please enter a different
username."
                   << std::endl;
           userExists = true;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::SignUpRequest. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
           return false;
       }
```

```
    } while (userExists);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Retrieving status of " << userName << " in the user pool."
              << std::endl;
    // 2. Confirm that the user was added to the user pool.
    if (!checkAdminUserStatus(userName, userPoolID, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    std::cout << "A confirmation code was sent to " << email << "." << std::endl;

    bool resend = askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to send a new code? (y/n) ");
    if (resend) {
        // Request a resend of the confirmation code to the email address.
(ResendConfirmationCode)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeRequest request;
        request.SetUsername(userName);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ResendConfirmationCodeOutcome outcome =
                client.ResendConfirmationCode(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode was
successful."
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
CognitoIdentityProvider::ResendConfirmationCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    {
        // 4. Send the confirmation code that's received in the email.
(ConfirmSignUp)
        const Aws::String confirmationCode = askQuestion(
```

```
                "Enter the confirmation code that was emailed: ");
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpRequest request;
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetConfirmationCode(confirmationCode);
        request.SetUsername(userName);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ConfirmSignUpOutcome outcome =
                client.ConfirmSignUp(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "ConfirmSignup was Successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::ConfirmSignUp. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Rechecking the status of " << userName << " in the user pool."
              << std::endl;
    if (!checkAdminUserStatus(userName, userPoolID, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Initiating authorization using the username and password."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::String session;
    // 5. Initiate authorization with username and password. (AdminInitiateAuth)
    if (!adminInitiateAuthorization(clientID, userPoolID,  userName, password,
session, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout
            << "Starting setup of time-based one-time password (TOTP) multi-factor
authentication (MFA)."
```

```
            << std::endl;

    {
        // 6. Request a setup key for one-time password (TOTP)
        //    multi-factor authentication (MFA). (AssociateSoftwareToken)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AssociateSoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.AssociateSoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout
                    << "Enter this setup key into an authenticator app, for example
 Google Authenticator."
                    << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Setup key: " << outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode()
                      << std::endl;
#ifdef USING_QR
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::cout << "\nOr scan the QR code in the file '" << QR_CODE_PATH <<
 "."
                      << std::endl;

            saveQRCode(std::string("otpauth://totp/") + userName + "?secret=" +
                       outcome.GetResult().GetSecretCode());
#endif // USING_QR
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
 CognitoIdentityProvider::AssociateSoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
    askQuestion("Type enter to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    printAsterisksLine();

    {
        Aws::String userCode = askQuestion(
                "Enter the 6 digit code displayed in the authenticator app: ");
```

```
        //  7. Send the MFA code copied from an authenticator app.
(VerifySoftwareToken)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenRequest request;
        request.SetUserCode(userCode);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::VerifySoftwareTokenOutcome outcome =
                client.VerifySoftwareToken(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Verification of the code was successful."
                      << std::endl;
            session = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::VerifySoftwareToken. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "You have completed the MFA authentication setup." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Now, sign in." << std::endl;

    // 8. Initiate authorization again with username and password.
(AdminInitiateAuth)
    if (!adminInitiateAuthorization(clientID, userPoolID, userName, password,
session, client)) {
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String accessToken;
    {
        Aws::String mfaCode = askQuestion(
                "Re-enter the 6 digit code displayed in the authenticator app: ");

        // 9. Send a new MFA code copied from an authenticator app.
(AdminRespondToAuthChallenge)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest
request;
        request.AddChallengeResponses("USERNAME", userName);
```

```
        request.AddChallengeResponses("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);
        request.SetChallengeName(

 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::ChallengeNameType::SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA);
        request.SetClientId(clientID);
        request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
        request.SetSession(session);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminRespondToAuthChallengeOutcome
 outcome =
                client.AdminRespondToAuthChallenge(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Here is the response to the challenge.\n" <<

 outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            accessToken =
 outcome.GetResult().GetAuthenticationResult().GetAccessToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with
 CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminRespondToAuthChallenge. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "You have successfully added a user to Amazon Cognito."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to delete the user that you just added? (y/
n) ")) {
        // 10. Delete the user that you just added. (DeleteUser)
        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.SetAccessToken(accessToken);

        Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteUser(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The user " << userName << " was deleted."
```

```
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::DeleteUser. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine which checks the user status in an Amazon Cognito user pool.
/*!
 \sa checkAdminUserStatus()
 \param userName: A username.
 \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::checkAdminUserStatus(const Aws::String &userName,
                                           const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                           const
 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient &client) {
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserRequest request;
    request.SetUsername(userName);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);

    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminGetUserOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminGetUser(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The status for " << userName << " is " <<

 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::UserStatusTypeMapper::GetNameForUserStatusType(
                        outcome.GetResult().GetUserStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Enabled is " << outcome.GetResult().GetEnabled() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminGetUser. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}

//! Routine which starts authorization of an Amazon Cognito user.
//! This routine requires administrator credentials.
/*!
 \sa adminInitiateAuthorization()
 \param clientID: Client ID of tracked device.
 \param userPoolID: An Amazon Cognito user pool ID.
 \param userName: A username.
 \param password: A password.
 \param sessionResult: String to receive a session token.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Cognito::adminInitiateAuthorization(const Aws::String &clientID,
                                                 const Aws::String &userPoolID,
                                                 const Aws::String &userName,
                                                 const Aws::String &password,
                                                 Aws::String &sessionResult,
                                                 const
 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::CognitoIdentityProviderClient &client) {
    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthRequest request;
    request.SetClientId(clientID);
    request.SetUserPoolId(userPoolID);
    request.AddAuthParameters("USERNAME", userName);
    request.AddAuthParameters("PASSWORD", password);
    request.SetAuthFlow(

 Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AuthFlowType::ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH);


    Aws::CognitoIdentityProvider::Model::AdminInitiateAuthOutcome outcome =
            client.AdminInitiateAuth(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Call to AdminInitiateAuth was successful." << std::endl;
        sessionResult = outcome.GetResult().GetSession();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with CognitoIdentityProvider::AdminInitiateAuth. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

DynamoDB 適用 SDK for C++ 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for C++ 與 DynamoDB 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello DynamoDB

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 DynamoDB。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS dynamodb)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_dynamodb")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
                                     # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.
```

```
     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_dynamodb.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_dynamodb.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/DynamoDBClient.h>
#include <aws/dynamodb/model/ListTablesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello DynamoDB" starter application which initializes an Amazon DynamoDB
 (DynamoDB) client and lists the
 *  DynamoDB tables.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_dynamodb'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.

    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamodbClient(clientConfig);
```

```
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest;
        listTablesRequest.SetLimit(50);
        do {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesOutcome &outcome =
dynamodbClient.ListTables(
                    listTablesRequest);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }

            for (const auto &tableName: outcome.GetResult().GetTableNames()) {
                std::cout << tableName << std::endl;
            }

            listTablesRequest.SetExclusiveStartTableName(
                    outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedTableName());

        } while (!listTablesRequest.GetExclusiveStartTableName().empty());
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListTables中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

BatchExecuteStatement

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用BatchExecuteStatement。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用多批 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。

```
    // 2. Add multiple movies using "Insert" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::vector<Aws::String> titles;
    std::vector<float> ratings;
    std::vector<int> years;
    std::vector<Aws::String> plots;
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::String aTitle = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        titles.push_back(aTitle);
        int aYear = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        years.push_back(aYear);
        float aRating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                1, 10);
        ratings.push_back(aRating);
        Aws::String aPlot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");
        plots.push_back(aPlot);

        doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Would you like to add more movies? (y/n)
"));
    } while (doAgain == "y");

    std::cout << "Adding " << titles.size()
              << (titles.size() == 1 ? " movie " : " movies ")
              << "to the table using a batch \"INSERT\" statement." << std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
```

```
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));

            // Create attribute for the info map.
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            ratingAttribute->SetN(ratings[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            plotAttribute->SetS(plots[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
            attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add the movies: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
```

```
            return false;
        }
    }
```

使用多批 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。

```
    // 3. Get the data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();
```

```
            for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

                printMovieInfo(item);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

使用多批 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。

```
    // 4. Update the data for multiple movies using "Update" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)

    for (size_t i = 0; i < titles.size(); ++i) {
        ratings[i] = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your the movie, \"") + titles[i] +
                ".\nYou rated it  " + std::to_string(ratings[i])
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
    }

    std::cout << "Updating the movie with a batch \"UPDATE\" statement." <<
std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";


        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());
```

```
        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(ratings[i]));
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

使用多批 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

```
    // 6. Delete multiple movies using "Delete" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
```

```
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

 attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movies: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

BatchGetItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用BatchGetItem。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Batch get items from different Amazon DynamoDB tables.
/*!
  \sa batchGetItem()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::batchGetItem(
```

```
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchGetItemRequest request;

    // Table1: Forum.
    Aws::String table1Name = "Forum";
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes table1KeysAndAttributes;

    // Table1: Projection expression.
    table1KeysAndAttributes.SetProjectionExpression("#n, Category, Messages, #v");

    // Table1: Expression attribute names.
    Aws::Http::HeaderValueCollection headerValueCollection;
    headerValueCollection.emplace("#n", "Name");
    headerValueCollection.emplace("#v", "Views");
    table1KeysAndAttributes.SetExpressionAttributeNames(headerValueCollection);

    // Table1: Set key name, type, and value to search.
    std::vector<Aws::String> nameValues = {"Amazon DynamoDB", "Amazon S3"};
    for (const Aws::String &name: nameValues) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> keys;
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue key;
        key.SetS(name);
        keys.emplace("Name", key);
        table1KeysAndAttributes.AddKeys(keys);
    }

    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes> requestItems;
    requestItems.emplace(table1Name, table1KeysAndAttributes);

    // Table2: ProductCatalog.
    Aws::String table2Name = "ProductCatalog";
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeysAndAttributes table2KeysAndAttributes;
    table2KeysAndAttributes.SetProjectionExpression("Title, Price, Color");

    // Table2: Set key name, type, and value to search.
    std::vector<Aws::String> idValues = {"102", "103", "201"};
    for (const Aws::String &id: idValues) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> keys;
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue key;
        key.SetN(id);
        keys.emplace("Id", key);
        table2KeysAndAttributes.AddKeys(keys);
```

```
    }

    requestItems.emplace(table2Name, table2KeysAndAttributes);

    bool result = true;
    do {  // Use a do loop to handle pagination.
        request.SetRequestItems(requestItems);
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchGetItemOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchGetItem(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            for (const auto &responsesMapEntry: outcome.GetResult().GetResponses())
{
                Aws::String tableName = responsesMapEntry.first;
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &tableResults = responsesMapEntry.second;
                std::cout << "Retrieved " << tableResults.size()
                          << " responses for table '" << tableName << "'.\n"
                          << std::endl;
                if (tableName == "Forum") {

                    std::cout << "Name | Category | Message | Views" << std::endl;
                    for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item: tableResults) {
                        std::cout << item.at("Name").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << item.at("Category").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Message") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Messages").GetN()) << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Views") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Views").GetN()) << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Title | Price | Color" << std::endl;
                    for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item: tableResults) {
                        std::cout << item.at("Title").GetS() << " | ";
                        std::cout << (item.count("Price") == 0 ? "" : item.at(
                                "Price").GetN());
                        if (item.count("Color")) {
                            std::cout << " | ";
                            for (const
std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &listItem: item.at(
```

```
                                    "Color").GetL())
                                std::cout << listItem->GetS() << " ";
                        }
                        std::cout << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                std::cout << std::endl;
            }

            // If necessary, repeat request for remaining items.
            requestItems = outcome.GetResult().GetUnprocessedKeys();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Batch get item failed: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!requestItems.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考BatchGetItem中的。

BatchWriteItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchWriteItem`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Batch write items from a JSON file.
/*!
  \sa batchWriteItem()
  \param jsonFilePath: JSON file path.
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

/*
 * The input for this routine is a JSON file that you can download from the
 following URL:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/SampleData.html.
 *
 * The JSON data uses the BatchWriteItem API request syntax. The JSON strings are
 * converted to AttributeValue objects. These AttributeValue objects will then
 generate
 * JSON strings when constructing the BatchWriteItem request, essentially outputting
 * their input.
 *
 * This is perhaps an artificial example, but it demonstrates the APIs.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::batchWriteItem(const Aws::String &jsonFilePath,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    std::ifstream fileStream(jsonFilePath);

    if (!fileStream) {
        std::cerr << "Error: could not open file '" << jsonFilePath << "'."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    std::stringstream stringStream;
    stringStream << fileStream.rdbuf();
    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(stringStream);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemRequest batchWriteItemRequest;
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> level1Map =
 jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
    for (const auto &level1Entry: level1Map) {
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &entriesView = level1Entry.second;
        const Aws::String &tableName = level1Entry.first;
        // The JSON entries at this level are as follows:
        //  key - table name
        //  value - list of request objects
        if (!entriesView.IsListType()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: JSON file entry '"
                      << tableName << "' is not a list." << std::endl;
```

```
            continue;
        }

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> entries =
 entriesView.AsArray();

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> writeRequests;
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::addWriteRequests(tableName, entries,
                                               writeRequests)) {
            batchWriteItemRequest.AddRequestItems(tableName, writeRequests);
        }
    }

    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(
            batchWriteItemRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "DynamoDB::BatchWriteItem was successful." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with DynamoDB::BatchWriteItem. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Convert requests in JSON format to a vector of WriteRequest objects.
/*!
  \sa addWriteRequests()
  \param tableName: Name of the table for the write operations.
  \param requestsJson: Request data in JSON format.
  \param writeRequests: Vector to receive the WriteRequest objects.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::addWriteRequests(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                        const
 Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> &requestsJson,

 Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> &writeRequests) {
```

```
    for (size_t i = 0; i < requestsJson.GetLength(); ++i) {
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &requestsEntry = requestsJson[i];
        if (!requestsEntry.IsObject()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: incorrect requestsEntry type "
                      << requestsEntry.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> requestsMap =
requestsEntry.GetAllObjects();

        for (const auto &request: requestsMap) {
            const Aws::String &requestType = request.first;
            const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &requestJsonView = request.second;

            if (requestType == "PutRequest") {
                if (!requestJsonView.ValueExists("Item")) {
                    std::cerr << "Error: item key missing for requests "
                              << requestJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
                    return false;
                }
                Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
attributes;
                if (!getAttributeObjectsMap(requestJsonView.GetObject("Item"),
                                            attributes)) {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting attributes "
                              << requestJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
                    return false;
                }

                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutRequest putRequest;
                putRequest.SetItem(attributes);
                writeRequests.push_back(
                        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest().WithPutRequest(
                                putRequest));
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: unimplemented request type '" << requestType
                          << "'." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
```

```
}

//! Generate a map of AttributeValue objects from JSON records.
/*!
  \sa getAttributeObjectsMap()
  \param jsonView: JSONView of attribute records.
  \param writeRequests: Map to receive the AttributeValue objects.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::getAttributeObjectsMap(const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &jsonView,
                                         Aws::Map<Aws::String,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &attributes) {
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> objectsMap =
 jsonView.GetAllObjects();
    for (const auto &entry: objectsMap) {
        const Aws::String &attributeKey = entry.first;
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &attributeJsonView = entry.second;

        if (!attributeJsonView.IsObject()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: attribute not an object "
                      << attributeJsonView.WriteReadable() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        attributes.emplace(attributeKey,
                           Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue(attributeJsonView));
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

CreateTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateTable。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa createTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param primaryKey: Primary key for the DynamoDB table.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   const Aws::String &primaryKey,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::cout << "Creating table " << tableName <<
              " with a simple primary key: \"" << primaryKey << "\"." << std::endl;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition hashKey;
    hashKey.SetAttributeName(primaryKey);
    hashKey.SetAttributeType(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
    request.AddAttributeDefinitions(hashKey);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement keySchemaElement;
    keySchemaElement.WithAttributeName(primaryKey).WithKeyType(
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
    request.AddKeySchema(keySchemaElement);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
    throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(5).WithWriteCapacityUnits(5);
    request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.CreateTable(
```

```
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Table \""
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName() <<
                  " created!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create table: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateTable中的。

DeleteItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteItem。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa deleteItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
```

```
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemRequest request;

    request.AddKey(partitionKey,
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(partitionValue));
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.DeleteItem(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Item \"" << partitionValue << "\" deleted!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete item: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteItem中的。

DeleteTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTable`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa deleteTable()
  \param tableName: The DynamoDB table name.
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteTable中的。

DescribeTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeTable。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Describe an Amazon DynamoDB table.
```

```
/*!
  \sa describeTable()
  \param tableName: The DynamoDB table name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::describeTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableDescription &td =
 outcome.GetResult().GetTable();
        std::cout << "Table name  : " << td.GetTableName() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Table ARN   : " << td.GetTableArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Status      : "
                  << Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatusMapper::GetNameForTableStatus(
                          td.GetTableStatus()) << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Item count  : " << td.GetItemCount() << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Size (bytes): " << td.GetTableSizeBytes() << std::endl;

        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughputDescription &ptd =
 td.GetProvisionedThroughput();
        std::cout << "Throughput" << std::endl;
        std::cout << "  Read Capacity : " << ptd.GetReadCapacityUnits() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "  Write Capacity: " << ptd.GetWriteCapacityUnits() <<
 std::endl;

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition> &ad =
 td.GetAttributeDefinitions();
        std::cout << "Attributes" << std::endl;
        for (const auto &a: ad)
            std::cout << "  " << a.GetAttributeName() << " (" <<

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeTypeMapper::GetNameForScalarAttributeType(
```

```
                                a.GetAttributeType()) <<
                        ")" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe table: " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeTable中的。

ExecuteStatement

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ExecuteStatement。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。

```
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // 2. Add a new movie using an "Insert" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    Aws::String title;
    float rating;
    int year;
    Aws::String plot;
    {
        title = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it?
 ",
                                          1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");
```

```
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        // Create the parameter attributes.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
        attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add a movie: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

使用 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。

```
    //  3. Get the data for the movie using a "Select" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            // Print the retrieved movie information.
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

            if (items.size() == 1) {
                printMovieInfo(items[0]);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were retrieved. "
                          << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }
```

使用 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。

```
   //  4. Update the data for the movie using an "Update" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
   {
       rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
               Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
               std::to_string(rating)
               + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
       std::stringstream sqlStream;
       sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                 << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                 << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

       request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

       Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
       attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(rating));
       attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
       attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

       request.SetParameters(attributes);

       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
               request);

       if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cerr << "Failed to update a movie: "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
           return false;
       }
   }
```

使用 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

```
   // 6. Delete the movie using a "Delete" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
   {
       Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
       std::stringstream sqlStream;
```

```
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

GetItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetItem`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Get an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa getItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::getItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                               const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                               const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemRequest request;

    // Set up the request.
    request.SetTableName(tableName);
    request.AddKey(partitionKey,
                   Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(partitionValue));

    // Retrieve the item's fields and values.
    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.GetItem(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        // Reference the retrieved fields/values.
        const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> &item =
 outcome.GetResult().GetItem();
        if (!item.empty()) {
            // Output each retrieved field and its value.
            for (const auto &i: item)
                std::cout << "Values: " << i.first << ": " << i.second.GetS()
                          << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "No item found with the key " << partitionKey << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get item: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetItem中的。

ListTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTables。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! List the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current AWS account.
/*!
  \sa listTables()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::listTables(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesRequest listTablesRequest;
    listTablesRequest.SetLimit(50);
    do {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ListTablesOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.ListTables(
                listTablesRequest);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        for (const auto &tableName: outcome.GetResult().GetTableNames())
            std::cout << tableName << std::endl;
        listTablesRequest.SetExclusiveStartTableName(
                outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedTableName());

    } while (!listTablesRequest.GetExclusiveStartTableName().empty());

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListTables中的。

PutItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutItem。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Put an item in an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa putItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param artistKey: The artist key. This is the partition key for the table.
  \param artistValue: The artist value.
  \param albumTitleKey: The album title key.
  \param albumTitleValue: The album title value.
  \param awardsKey: The awards key.
  \param awardsValue: The awards value.
  \param songTitleKey: The song title key.
  \param songTitleValue: The song title value.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::putItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                               const Aws::String &artistKey,
                               const Aws::String &artistValue,
                               const Aws::String &albumTitleKey,
                               const Aws::String &albumTitleValue,
                               const Aws::String &awardsKey,
                               const Aws::String &awardsValue,
                               const Aws::String &songTitleKey,
                               const Aws::String &songTitleValue,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemRequest putItemRequest;
    putItemRequest.SetTableName(tableName);

    putItemRequest.AddItem(artistKey, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
            artistValue)); // This is the hash key.
    putItemRequest.AddItem(albumTitleKey,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
            albumTitleValue));
    putItemRequest.AddItem(awardsKey,

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(awardsValue));
    putItemRequest.AddItem(songTitleKey,

 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(songTitleValue));

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemOutcome outcome = dynamoClient.PutItem(
            putItemRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully added Item!" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutItem中的。

Query

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Query。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Perform a query on an Amazon DynamoDB Table and retrieve items.
/*!
  \sa queryItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param projectionExpression: The projections expression, which is ignored if
 empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */

/*
 * The partition key attribute is searched with the specified value. By default, all
 fields and values
 * contained in the item are returned. If an optional projection expression is
 * specified on the command line, only the specified fields and values are
 * returned.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::queryItems(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::String &projectionExpression,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryRequest request;

    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    if (!projectionExpression.empty()) {
        request.SetProjectionExpression(projectionExpression);
    }

    // Set query key condition expression.
    request.SetKeyConditionExpression(partitionKey + "= :valueToMatch");

    // Set Expression AttributeValues.
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValues;
    attributeValues.emplace(":valueToMatch", partitionValue);

    request.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);
```

```
   bool result = true;

   // "exclusiveStartKey" is used for pagination.
   Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> exclusiveStartKey;
   do {
       if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
           request.SetExclusiveStartKey(exclusiveStartKey);
           exclusiveStartKey.clear();
       }
       // Perform Query operation.
       const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.Query(request);
       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           // Reference the retrieved items.
           const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = outcome.GetResult().GetItems();
           if (!items.empty()) {
               std::cout << "Number of items retrieved from Query: " <<
items.size()
                         << std::endl;
               // Iterate each item and print.
               for (const auto &item: items) {
                   std::cout
                           <<
"*****************************************************"
                           << std::endl;
                   // Output each retrieved field and its value.
                   for (const auto &i: item)
                       std::cout << i.first << ": " << i.second.GetS() <<
std::endl;
               }
           }
           else {
               std::cout << "No item found in table: " << tableName << std::endl;
           }

           exclusiveStartKey = outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Failed to Query items: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
           result = false;
           break;
```

```
        }
    } while (!exclusiveStartKey.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 Query。

Scan

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Scan。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Scan an Amazon DynamoDB table.
/*!
  \sa scanTable()
  \param tableName: Name for the DynamoDB table.
  \param projectionExpression: An optional projection expression, ignored if empty.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::scanTable(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                 const Aws::String &projectionExpression,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    if (!projectionExpression.empty())
        request.SetProjectionExpression(projectionExpression);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>>
 all_items;
```

```
   Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
last_evaluated_key; // Used for pagination;
   do {
       if (!last_evaluated_key.empty()) {
           request.SetExclusiveStartKey(last_evaluated_key);
       }
       const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.Scan(request);
       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           // Reference the retrieved items.
           const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = outcome.GetResult().GetItems();
           all_items.insert(all_items.end(), items.begin(), items.end());

           last_evaluated_key = outcome.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Failed to Scan items: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
           return false;
       }

   } while (!last_evaluated_key.empty());

   if (!all_items.empty()) {
       std::cout << "Number of items retrieved from scan: " << all_items.size()
                 << std::endl;
       // Iterate each item and print.
       for (const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&itemMap: all_items) {
           std::cout << "*******************************************************"
                     << std::endl;
           // Output each retrieved field and its value.
           for (const auto &itemEntry: itemMap)
               std::cout << itemEntry.first << ": " << itemEntry.second.GetS()
                         << std::endl;
       }
   }

   else {
       std::cout << "No items found in table: " << tableName << std::endl;
   }

   return true;
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 Scan。

UpdateItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateItem。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Update an Amazon DynamoDB table item.
/*!
  \sa updateItem()
  \param tableName: The table name.
  \param partitionKey: The partition key.
  \param partitionValue: The value for the partition key.
  \param attributeKey: The key for the attribute to be updated.
  \param attributeValue: The value for the attribute to be updated.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */

/*
 *  The example code only sets/updates an attribute value. It processes
 *  the attribute value as a string, even if the value could be interpreted
 *  as a number. Also, the example code does not remove an existing attribute
 *  from the key value.
 */

bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::updateItem(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionKey,
                                  const Aws::String &partitionValue,
                                  const Aws::String &attributeKey,
                                  const Aws::String &attributeValue,
```

```
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // *** Define UpdateItem request arguments.
    // Define TableName argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    // Define KeyName argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue attribValue;
    attribValue.SetS(partitionValue);
    request.AddKey(partitionKey, attribValue);

    // Construct the SET update expression argument.
    Aws::String update_expression("SET #a = :valueA");
    request.SetUpdateExpression(update_expression);

    // Construct attribute name argument.
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> expressionAttributeNames;
    expressionAttributeNames["#a"] = attributeKey;
    request.SetExpressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames);

    // Construct attribute value argument.
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue attributeUpdatedValue;
    attributeUpdatedValue.SetS(attributeValue);
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
 expressionAttributeValues;
    expressionAttributeValues[":valueA"] = attributeUpdatedValue;
    request.SetExpressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues);

    // Update the item.
    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemOutcome &outcome =
 dynamoClient.UpdateItem(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Item was updated" << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateItem中的。

案例

開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立可存放電影資料的資料表。
- 放入、取得和更新資料表中的單個電影。
- 將影片資料從範例 JSON 檔案寫入資料表。
- 查詢特定年份發表的電影。
- 掃描某個年份範圍內發表的電影。
- 從資料表刪除電影，然後刪除資料表。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        //  1. Create a table with partition: year (N) and sort: title (S).
 (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::dynamodbGettingStartedScenario(clientConfig);

            // 9. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }
    }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table.
/*!
```

```
  \sa dynamodbGettingStartedScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::dynamodbGettingStartedScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo." <<
 std::endl;
    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;

    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // 2. Add a new movie.
    Aws::String title;
    float rating;
    int year;
    Aws::String plot;
    {
        title = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it?
 ",
                                          1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemRequest putItemRequest;
        putItemRequest.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        putItemRequest.AddItem(YEAR_KEY,
                               Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        putItemRequest.AddItem(TITLE_KEY,
                               Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));

        // Create attribute for the info map.
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
```

```
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);

        putItemRequest.AddItem(INFO_KEY, infoMapAttribute);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutItemOutcome outcome = dynamoClient.PutItem(
                putItemRequest);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add an item: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nAdded '" << title << "' to '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'."
              << std::endl;

    // 3. Update the rating and plot of the movie by using an update expression.
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion(Aws::String("You summarized the plot as '") + plot +
                           "'.\nWhat would you say now? ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemRequest request;
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
        request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        std::stringstream expressionStream;
        expressionStream << "set " << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << " =:r, "
                         << INFO_KEY << "." << PLOT_KEY << " =:p";
        request.SetUpdateExpression(expressionStream.str());
        request.SetExpressionAttributeValues({
                                                    {":r",
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
```

```
                                                                rating)},
                                                        {":p",
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(
                                                                plot)}
                                                });

        request.SetReturnValues(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ReturnValue::UPDATED_NEW);

        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::UpdateItemOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.UpdateItem(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error updating movie " + result.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nUpdated '" << title << "' with new attributes:" << std::endl;

    // 4. Put 250 movies in the table from moviedata.json.
    {
        std::cout << "Adding movies from a json file to the database." << std::endl;
        const size_t MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE = 25;
        const size_t MOVIES_TO_WRITE = 10 * MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE;
        Aws::String jsonString = getMovieJSON();
        if (!jsonString.empty()) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue json(jsonString);
            Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> movieJsons =
json.View().AsArray();
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest> writeRequests;

            // To add movies with a cross-section of years, use an appropriate
increment
            // value for iterating through the database.
            size_t increment = movieJsons.GetLength() / MOVIES_TO_WRITE;
            for (size_t i = 0; i < movieJsons.GetLength(); i += increment) {
                writeRequests.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::WriteRequest());
                Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> putItems
= movieJsonViewToAttributeMap(
                        movieJsons[i]);
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::PutRequest putRequest;
                putRequest.SetItem(putItems);
                writeRequests.back().SetPutRequest(putRequest);
```

```
                if (writeRequests.size() == MAX_SIZE_FOR_BATCH_WRITE) {
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemRequest request;
                    request.AddRequestItems(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME, writeRequests);
                    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchWriteItemOutcome &outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(
                            request);
                    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                        std::cerr << "Unable to batch write movie data: "
                                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        writeRequests.clear();
                        break;
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout << "Added batch of " << writeRequests.size()
                                  << " movies to the database."
                                  << std::endl;
                    }
                    writeRequests.clear();
                }
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout << std::setfill('*') << std::setw(ASTERISK_FILL_WIDTH) << " "
              << std::endl;

    // 5. Get a movie by Key (partition + sort).
    {
        Aws::String titleToGet("King Kong");
        Aws::String answer = askQuestion(Aws::String(
                "Let's move on...Would you like to get info about '" + titleToGet +
                "'? (y/n) "));
        if (answer == "y") {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemRequest request;
            request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
            request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,
                           Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titleToGet));
            request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(1933));

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::GetItemOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.GetItem(
                    request);
```

```
            if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error " << result.GetError().GetMessage();
            }
            else {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = result.GetResult().GetItem();
                if (!item.empty()) {
                    std::cout << "\nHere's what I found:" << std::endl;
                    printMovieInfo(item);
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "\nThe movie was not found in the database."
                              << std::endl;
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // 6. Use Query with a key condition expression to return all movies
    //    released in a given year.
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryRequest req;

        req.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        // "year" is a DynamoDB reserved keyword and must be replaced with an
        // expression attribute name.
        req.SetKeyConditionExpression("#dynobase_year = :valueToMatch");
        req.SetExpressionAttributeNames({{"#dynobase_year", YEAR_KEY}});

        int yearToMatch = askQuestionForIntRange(
                "\nLet's get a list of movies released in"
                " a given year. Enter a year between 1972 and 2018 ",
                1972, 2018);
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValues;
        attributeValues.emplace(":valueToMatch",
                                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                        yearToMatch));
        req.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);

        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::QueryOutcome &result = dynamoClient.Query(req);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetResult().GetItems();
            if (!items.empty()) {
                std::cout << "\nThere were " << items.size()
                          << " movies in the database from "
                          << yearToMatch << "." << std::endl;
                for (const auto &item: items) {
                    printMovieInfo(item);
                }
                doAgain = "n";
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "\nNo movies from " << yearToMatch
                          << " were found in the database"
                          << std::endl;
                doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Try another year? (y/n) "));
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to Query items: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (doAgain == "y");

    //  7. Use Scan to return movies released within a range of years.
    //     Show how to paginate data using ExclusiveStartKey. (Scan +
FilterExpression)
    {
        int startYear = askQuestionForIntRange("\nNow let's scan a range of years "
                                               "for movies in the database. Enter a
start year: ",
                                               1972, 2018);
        int endYear = askQuestionForIntRange("\nEnter an end year: ",
                                             startYear, 2018);
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
exclusiveStartKey;
        do {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanRequest scanRequest;
            scanRequest.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);
            scanRequest.SetFilterExpression(
                    "#dynobase_year >= :startYear AND #dynobase_year <= :endYear");
            scanRequest.SetExpressionAttributeNames({{"#dynobase_year", YEAR_KEY}});
```

```
            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
attributeValues;
            attributeValues.emplace(":startYear",
                                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                            startYear));
            attributeValues.emplace(":endYear",
                                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(
                                            endYear));
            scanRequest.SetExpressionAttributeValues(attributeValues);

            if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
                scanRequest.SetExclusiveStartKey(exclusiveStartKey);
            }

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScanOutcome &result = dynamoClient.Scan(
                    scanRequest);
            if (result.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetResult().GetItems();
                if (!items.empty()) {
                    std::stringstream stringStream;
                    stringStream << "\nFound " << items.size() << " movies in one
scan."
                                 << " How many would you like to see? ";
                    size_t count = askQuestionForInt(stringStream.str());
                    for (size_t i = 0; i < count && i < items.size(); ++i) {
                        printMovieInfo(items[i]);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "\nNo movies in the database between " << startYear
<<
                              " and " << endYear << "." << std::endl;
                }

                exclusiveStartKey = result.GetResult().GetLastEvaluatedKey();
                if (!exclusiveStartKey.empty()) {
                    std::cout << "Not all movies were retrieved. Scanning for more."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "All movies were retrieved with this scan."
                              << std::endl;
                }
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to Scan movies: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!exclusiveStartKey.empty());
    }

    // 8. Delete a movie. (DeleteItem)
    {
        std::stringstream stringStream;
        stringStream << "\nWould you like to delete the movie " << title
                     << " from the database? (y/n) ";
        Aws::String answer = askQuestion(stringStream.str());
        if (answer == "y") {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemRequest request;
            request.AddKey(YEAR_KEY,
 Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
            request.AddKey(TITLE_KEY,
                           Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
            request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteItemOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteItem(
                    request);
            if (result.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "\nRemoved \"" << title << "\" from the database."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Routine to convert a JsonView object to an attribute map.
/*!
  \sa movieJsonViewToAttributeMap()
  \param jsonView: Json view object.
```

```
  \return map: Map that can be used in a DynamoDB request.
 */
Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::movieJsonViewToAttributeMap(
        const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView &jsonView) {
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> result;

    if (jsonView.KeyExists(YEAR_KEY)) {
        result[YEAR_KEY].SetN(jsonView.GetInteger(YEAR_KEY));
    }
    if (jsonView.KeyExists(TITLE_KEY)) {
        result[TITLE_KEY].SetS(jsonView.GetString(TITLE_KEY));
    }
    if (jsonView.KeyExists(INFO_KEY)) {
        Aws::Map<Aws::String, const
 std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> infoMap;
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView infoView = jsonView.GetObject(INFO_KEY);
        if (infoView.KeyExists(RATING_KEY)) {
            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValue =
 std::make_shared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>();
            attributeValue->SetN(infoView.GetDouble(RATING_KEY));
            infoMap.emplace(std::make_pair(RATING_KEY, attributeValue));
        }
        if (infoView.KeyExists(PLOT_KEY)) {
            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributeValue =
 std::make_shared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>();
            attributeValue->SetS(infoView.GetString(PLOT_KEY));
            infoMap.emplace(std::make_pair(PLOT_KEY, attributeValue));
        }

        result[INFO_KEY].SetM(infoMap);
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." << std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
```

```
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
```

```
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
```

```
                        << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描
  - UpdateItem

使用多批 PartiQL 陳述式查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行多個 SELECT 陳述式取得一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 INSERT 陳述式新增一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 UPDATE 陳述式更新一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 DELETE 陳述式刪除一批項目。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        //  1. Create a table. (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlBatchExecuteScenario(clientConfig);

            // 7. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table using PartiQL batch statements.
/*!
  \sa partiqlBatchExecuteScenario()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlBatchExecuteScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    // 2. Add multiple movies using "Insert" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    std::vector<Aws::String> titles;
    std::vector<float> ratings;
    std::vector<int> years;
    std::vector<Aws::String> plots;
    Aws::String doAgain = "n";
    do {
        Aws::String aTitle = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        titles.push_back(aTitle);
        int aYear = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        years.push_back(aYear);
        float aRating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                1, 10);
        ratings.push_back(aRating);
        Aws::String aPlot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");
        plots.push_back(aPlot);

        doAgain = askQuestion(Aws::String("Would you like to add more movies? (y/n)
 "));
    } while (doAgain == "y");
```

```
    std::cout << "Adding " << titles.size()
              << (titles.size() == 1 ? " movie " : " movies ")
              << "to the table using a batch \"INSERT\" statement." << std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));

            // Create attribute for the info map.
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            ratingAttribute->SetN(ratings[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);

            std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                    ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
            plotAttribute->SetS(plots[i]);
            infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
            attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add the movies: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Retrieving the movie data with a batch \"SELECT\" statement."
              << std::endl;

    // 3. Get the data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
```

```
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();

            for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

                printMovieInfo(item);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 4. Update the data for multiple movies using "Update" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)

    for (size_t i = 0; i < titles.size(); ++i) {
        ratings[i] = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your the movie, \"") + titles[i] +
                ".\nYou rated it  " + std::to_string(ratings[i])
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);
    }

    std::cout << "Updating the movie with a batch \"UPDATE\" statement." <<
std::endl;

    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());

        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";
```

```
        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);

            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(ratings[i]));
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Retrieving the updated movie data with a batch \"SELECT\"
statement."
              << std::endl;

    // 5. Get the updated data for multiple movies using "Select" statements.
(BatchExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());
```

```
        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse>
&responses = result.GetResponses();

            for (const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementResponse &response:
responses) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>
&item = response.GetItem();

                printMovieInfo(item);
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movies information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Deleting the movie data with a batch \"DELETE\" statement."
              << std::endl;

    // 6. Delete multiple movies using "Delete" statements. (BatchExecuteStatement)
```

```
    {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchStatementRequest> statements(
                titles.size());
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        std::string sql(sqlStream.str());

        for (size_t i = 0; i < statements.size(); ++i) {
            statements[i].SetStatement(sql);
            Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
            attributes.push_back(
                    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(titles[i]));

 attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(years[i]));
            statements[i].SetParameters(attributes);
        }

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementRequest request;

        request.SetStatements(statements);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::BatchExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.BatchExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movies: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return true;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
```

```
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." << std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
```

```
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
```

```
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

使用 PartiQL 查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。
- 透過執行 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。
- 透過執行 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。
- 透過執行 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        //  1. Create a table. (CreateTable)
        if (AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig)) {

            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlExecuteScenario(clientConfig);

            // 7. Delete the table. (DeleteTable)
            AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(clientConfig);
        }

//! Scenario to modify and query a DynamoDB table using single PartiQL statements.
/*!
  \sa partiqlExecuteScenario()
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::DynamoDB::partiqlExecuteScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    // 2. Add a new movie using an "Insert" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    Aws::String title;
    float rating;
    int year;
    Aws::String plot;
    {
        title = askQuestion(
                "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: ");
        year = askQuestionForInt("What year was it released? ");
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it?
 ",
                                          1, 10);
        plot = askQuestion("Summarize the plot for me: ");

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "INSERT INTO \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" VALUE {'"
                  << TITLE_KEY << "': ?, '" << YEAR_KEY << "': ?, '"
                  << INFO_KEY << "': ?}";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        // Create the parameter attributes.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue infoMapAttribute;

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> ratingAttribute =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        ratingAttribute->SetN(rating);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(RATING_KEY, ratingAttribute);
```

```
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> plotAttribute =
Aws::MakeShared<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>(
                ALLOCATION_TAG.c_str());
        plotAttribute->SetS(plot);
        infoMapAttribute.AddMEntry(PLOT_KEY, plotAttribute);
        attributes.push_back(infoMapAttribute);
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to add a movie: " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nAdded '" << title << "' to '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'."
              << std::endl;

    //  3. Get the data for the movie using a "Select" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
            return false;
        }
        else {
            // Print the retrieved movie information.
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

            if (items.size() == 1) {
                printMovieInfo(items[0]);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were retrieved. "
                          << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    //  4. Update the data for the movie using an "Update" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        rating = askQuestionForFloatRange(
                Aws::String("\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it  ") +
                std::to_string(rating)
                + ", what new rating would you give it? ", 1, 10);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "UPDATE \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" SET "
                  << INFO_KEY << "." << RATING_KEY << "=? WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? AND " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(rating));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));

        request.SetParameters(attributes);
```

```
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to update a movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage();
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "\nUpdated '" << title << "' with new attributes:" << std::endl;

    //  5. Get the updated data for the movie using a "Select" statement.
(ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "SELECT * FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to retrieve the movie information: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();

            const Aws::Vector<Aws::Map<Aws::String,
Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue>> &items = result.GetItems();

            if (items.size() == 1) {
```

```
                printMovieInfo(items[0]);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error: " << items.size() << " movies were retrieved. "
                          << " There should be only one movie." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Deleting the movie" << std::endl;

    // 6. Delete the movie using a "Delete" statement. (ExecuteStatement)
    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementRequest request;
        std::stringstream sqlStream;
        sqlStream << "DELETE FROM  \"" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "\" WHERE "
                  << TITLE_KEY << "=? and " << YEAR_KEY << "=?";

        request.SetStatement(sqlStream.str());

        Aws::Vector<Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue> attributes;
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetS(title));
        attributes.push_back(Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeValue().SetN(year));
        request.SetParameters(attributes);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ExecuteStatementOutcome outcome =
 dynamoClient.ExecuteStatement(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to delete the movie: "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "Movie successfully deleted." << std::endl;
    return true;
}

//! Create a DynamoDB table to be used in sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa createMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::createMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    bool movieTableAlreadyExisted = false;

    {
        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableRequest request;

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition yearAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(YEAR_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::N);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::AttributeDefinition titleAttributeDefinition;
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeName(TITLE_KEY);
        yearAttributeDefinition.SetAttributeType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ScalarAttributeType::S);
        request.AddAttributeDefinitions(yearAttributeDefinition);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement yearKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(YEAR_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::HASH);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeySchemaElement titleKeySchema;
        yearKeySchema.WithAttributeName(TITLE_KEY).WithKeyType(
                Aws::DynamoDB::Model::KeyType::RANGE);
        request.AddKeySchema(yearKeySchema);

        Aws::DynamoDB::Model::ProvisionedThroughput throughput;
        throughput.WithReadCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS).WithWriteCapacityUnits(
                PROVISIONED_THROUGHPUT_UNITS);
        request.SetProvisionedThroughput(throughput);
        request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

        std::cout << "Creating table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "'..." << std::endl;
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::CreateTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.CreateTable(
                request);
        if (!result.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            if (result.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
                std::cout << "Table already exists." << std::endl;
                movieTableAlreadyExisted = true;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to create table: "
                          << result.GetError().GetMessage();
                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    // Wait for table to become active.
    if (!movieTableAlreadyExisted) {
        std::cout << "Waiting for table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME
                  << "' to become active...." << std::endl;
        if (!AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME,
 clientConfiguration)) {
            return false;
        }
        std::cout << "Table '" << MOVIE_TABLE_NAME << "' created and active."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Delete the DynamoDB table used for sample code scenarios.
/*!
  \sa deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable()
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::deleteMoviesDynamoDBTable(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(MOVIE_TABLE_NAME);

    const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DeleteTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DeleteTable(
            request);
```

```
    if (result.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Your table \""
                  << result.GetResult().GetTableDescription().GetTableName()
                  << " was deleted.\n";
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete table: " << result.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result.IsSuccess();
}

//! Query a newly created DynamoDB table until it is active.
/*!
  \sa waitTableActive()
  \param waitTableActive: The DynamoDB table's name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::DynamoDB::waitTableActive(const Aws::String &tableName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::DynamoDB::DynamoDBClient dynamoClient(clientConfiguration);
    // Repeatedly call DescribeTable until table is ACTIVE.
    const int MAX_QUERIES = 20;
    Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableRequest request;
    request.SetTableName(tableName);

    int count = 0;
    while (count < MAX_QUERIES) {
        const Aws::DynamoDB::Model::DescribeTableOutcome &result =
 dynamoClient.DescribeTable(
                request);
        if (result.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus status =
 result.GetResult().GetTable().GetTableStatus();

            if (Aws::DynamoDB::Model::TableStatus::ACTIVE != status) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            }
            else {
                return true;
            }
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error DynamoDB::waitTableActive "
                      << result.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        count++;
    }
    return false;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

使用 SDK for C++ Amazon EC2 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for C++ 搭配 Amazon EC2 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon EC2

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon EC2。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)
```

```
# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ec2)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_ec2")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                       # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_ec2.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_ec2.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/ec2/EC2Client.h>
#include <aws/ec2/model/DescribeInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iomanip>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello EC2" starter application which initializes an Amazon Elastic Compute
 Cloud (Amazon EC2) client and describes
 *  the Amazon EC2 instances.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_ec2'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfig);
        Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesRequest request;
        bool header = false;
        bool done = false;
        while (!done) {
            auto outcome = ec2Client.DescribeInstances(request);
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                if (!header) {
                    std::cout << std::left <<
                              std::setw(48) << "Name" <<
                              std::setw(20) << "ID" <<
                              std::setw(25) << "Ami" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "Type" <<
                              std::setw(15) << "State" <<
```

```
                            std::setw(15) << "Monitoring" << std::endl;
                    header = true;
                }

                const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Reservation> &reservations =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetReservations();

                for (const auto &reservation: reservations) {
                    const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
                            reservation.GetInstances();
                    for (const auto &instance: instances) {
                        Aws::String instanceStateString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceStateNameMapper::GetNameForInstanceStateName(
                                        instance.GetState().GetName());

                        Aws::String typeString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceTypeMapper::GetNameForInstanceType(
                                        instance.GetInstanceType());

                        Aws::String monitorString =

Aws::EC2::Model::MonitoringStateMapper::GetNameForMonitoringState(
                                        instance.GetMonitoring().GetState());
                        Aws::String name = "Unknown";

                        const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags =
instance.GetTags();
                        auto nameIter = std::find_if(tags.cbegin(), tags.cend(),
                                                     [](const Aws::EC2::Model::Tag
&tag) {
                                                         return tag.GetKey() ==
"Name";
                                                     });
                        if (nameIter != tags.cend()) {
                            name = nameIter->GetValue();
                        }
                        std::cout <<
                                  std::setw(48) << name <<
                                  std::setw(20) << instance.GetInstanceId() <<
                                  std::setw(25) << instance.GetImageId() <<
                                  std::setw(15) << typeString <<
                                  std::setw(15) << instanceStateString <<
```

```
                                    std::setw(15) << monitorString << std::endl;
                    }
                }

                if (!outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken().empty()) {
                    request.SetNextToken(outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken());
                } else {
                    done = true;
                }
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Failed to describe EC2 instances:" <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

主題

- 動作

動作

AllocateAddress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AllocateAddress`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressRequest request;
    request.SetDomain(Aws::EC2::Model::DomainType::vpc);

    const Aws::EC2::Model::AllocateAddressOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.AllocateAddress(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to allocate Elastic IP address:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    allocationId = outcome.GetResult().GetAllocationId();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AllocateAddress中的。

`AssociateAddress`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssociateAddress`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::AssociateAddressRequest associate_request;
    associate_request.SetInstanceId(instanceId);
    associate_request.SetAllocationId(allocationId);

    const Aws::EC2::Model::AssociateAddressOutcome associate_outcome =
            ec2Client.AssociateAddress(associate_request);
    if (!associate_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to associate Elastic IP address " << allocationId
                  << " with instance " << instanceId << ":" <<
                  associate_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
        return false;
    }

    std::cout << "Successfully associated Elastic IP address " << allocationId
              << " with instance " << instanceId << std::endl;
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AssociateAddress中的。

AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::IpRange ip_range;
    ip_range.SetCidrIp("0.0.0.0/0");

    Aws::EC2::Model::IpPermission permission1;
    permission1.SetIpProtocol("tcp");
    permission1.SetToPort(80);
    permission1.SetFromPort(80);
    permission1.AddIpRanges(ip_range);

    authorize_request.AddIpPermissions(permission1);

    Aws::EC2::Model::IpPermission permission2;
    permission2.SetIpProtocol("tcp");
    permission2.SetToPort(22);
    permission2.SetFromPort(22);
    permission2.AddIpRanges(ip_range);

    authorize_request.AddIpPermissions(permission2);

    const Aws::EC2::Model::AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressOutcome authorizeOutcome =
```

```
            ec2Client.AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authorizeRequest);

    if (!authorizeOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set ingress policy for security group " <<
                  groupName << ":" << authorizeOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::cout << "Successfully added ingress policy to security group " <<
              groupName << std::endl;
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress中的。

`CreateKeyPair`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKeyPair`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateKeyPairRequest request;
    request.SetKeyName(keyPairName);

    Aws::EC2::Model::CreateKeyPairOutcome outcome =
ec2Client.CreateKeyPair(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create key pair:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created key pair named " <<
                  keyPairName << std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateKeyPair中的。

CreateSecurityGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateSecurityGroup。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

Aws::EC2::Model::CreateSecurityGroupRequest request;

request.SetGroupName(groupName);
request.SetDescription(description);
request.SetVpcId(vpcID);

const Aws::EC2::Model::CreateSecurityGroupOutcome outcome =
        ec2Client.CreateSecurityGroup(request);

if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
    std::cerr << "Failed to create security group:" <<
              outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    return false;
}

std::cout << "Successfully created security group named " << groupName <<
          std::endl;
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateSecurityGroup中的。

CreateTags

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateTags。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

Aws::EC2::Model::Tag nameTag;
nameTag.SetKey("Name");
nameTag.SetValue(instanceName);

Aws::EC2::Model::CreateTagsRequest createRequest;
createRequest.AddResources(instanceID);
createRequest.AddTags(nameTag);

Aws::EC2::Model::CreateTagsOutcome createOutcome = ec2Client.CreateTags(
        createRequest);
if (!createOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
    std::cerr << "Failed to tag ec2 instance " << instanceID <<
              " with name " << instanceName << ":" <<
              createOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    return false;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateTags中的。

`DeleteKeyPair`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteKeyPair`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteKeyPairRequest request;

    request.SetKeyName(keyPairName);
    const Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteKeyPairOutcome outcome = ec2Client.DeleteKeyPair(
            request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete key pair " << keyPairName <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted key pair named " << keyPairName <<
                  std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteKeyPair中的。

DeleteSecurityGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteSecurityGroup。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request;

    request.SetGroupId(securityGroupID);
    auto outcome = ec2Client.DeleteSecurityGroup(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete security group " << securityGroupID <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted security group " << securityGroupID <<
                  std::endl;
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteSecurityGroup中的。

DescribeAddresses

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAddresses。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAddressesRequest request;
auto outcome = ec2Client.DescribeAddresses(request);
if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
    std::cout << std::left << std::setw(20) << "InstanceId" <<
              std::setw(15) << "Public IP" << std::setw(10) << "Domain" <<
              std::setw(30) << "Allocation ID" << std::setw(25) <<
              "NIC ID" << std::endl;

    const auto &addresses = outcome.GetResult().GetAddresses();
    for (const auto &address: addresses) {
        Aws::String domainString =
                Aws::EC2::Model::DomainTypeMapper::GetNameForDomainType(
                        address.GetDomain());

        std::cout << std::left << std::setw(20) <<
                  address.GetInstanceId() << std::setw(15) <<
                  address.GetPublicIp() << std::setw(10) << domainString <<
                  std::setw(30) << address.GetAllocationId() << std::setw(25)
                  << address.GetNetworkInterfaceId() << std::endl;
    }
}
else {
    std::cerr << "Failed to describe Elastic IP addresses:" <<
              outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeAddresses中的。

DescribeAvailabilityZones

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAvailabilityZones。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest describe_request;
    auto describe_outcome = ec2Client.DescribeAvailabilityZones(describe_request);

    if (describe_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "ZoneName" <<
                  std::setw(20) << "State" <<
                  std::setw(32) << "Region" << std::endl;

        const auto &zones =
                describe_outcome.GetResult().GetAvailabilityZones();

        for (const auto &zone: zones) {
            Aws::String stateString =

Aws::EC2::Model::AvailabilityZoneStateMapper::GetNameForAvailabilityZoneState(
                            zone.GetState());
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << zone.GetZoneName() <<
                      std::setw(20) << stateString <<
                      std::setw(32) << zone.GetRegionName() << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe availability zones:" <<
```

```
                describe_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        result = false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeAvailabilityZones中的。

DescribeInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeInstances。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeInstancesRequest request;
    bool header = false;
    bool done = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = ec2Client.DescribeInstances(request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left <<
                          std::setw(48) << "Name" <<
                          std::setw(20) << "ID" <<
                          std::setw(25) << "Ami" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "Type" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "State" <<
                          std::setw(15) << "Monitoring" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Reservation> &reservations =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetReservations();

            for (const auto &reservation: reservations) {
                const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
                        reservation.GetInstances();
```

```
                for (const auto &instance: instances) {
                    Aws::String instanceStateString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceStateNameMapper::GetNameForInstanceStateName(
                                    instance.GetState().GetName());

                    Aws::String typeString =

Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceTypeMapper::GetNameForInstanceType(
                                    instance.GetInstanceType());

                    Aws::String monitorString =

Aws::EC2::Model::MonitoringStateMapper::GetNameForMonitoringState(
                                    instance.GetMonitoring().GetState());
                    Aws::String name = "Unknown";

                    const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Tag> &tags =
instance.GetTags();
                    auto nameIter = std::find_if(tags.cbegin(), tags.cend(),
                                                 [](const Aws::EC2::Model::Tag &tag)
{
                                                         return tag.GetKey() ==
"Name";
                                                 });
                    if (nameIter != tags.cend()) {
                        name = nameIter->GetValue();
                    }
                    std::cout <<
                              std::setw(48) << name <<
                              std::setw(20) << instance.GetInstanceId() <<
                              std::setw(25) << instance.GetImageId() <<
                              std::setw(15) << typeString <<
                              std::setw(15) << instanceStateString <<
                              std::setw(15) << monitorString << std::endl;
                }
            }

            if (!outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken().empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken());
            }
            else {
                done = true;
            }
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to describe EC2 instances:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeInstances中的。

DescribeKeyPairs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeKeyPairs。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeKeyPairsRequest request;

    auto outcome = ec2Client.DescribeKeyPairs(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                  std::setw(64) << "Fingerprint" << std::endl;

        const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::KeyPairInfo> &key_pairs =
                outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPairs();
        for (const auto &key_pair: key_pairs) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << key_pair.GetKeyName() <<
                      std::setw(64) << key_pair.GetKeyFingerprint() << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to describe key pairs:" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeKeyPairs中的。

DescribeRegions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeRegions。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeRegionsRequest request;
auto outcome = ec2Client.DescribeRegions(request);
bool result = true;
if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
    std::cout << std::left <<
              std::setw(32) << "RegionName" <<
              std::setw(64) << "Endpoint" << std::endl;

    const auto &regions = outcome.GetResult().GetRegions();
    for (const auto &region: regions) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << region.GetRegionName() <<
                  std::setw(64) << region.GetEndpoint() << std::endl;
    }
}
else {
    std::cerr << "Failed to describe regions:" <<
              outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    result = false;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeRegions中的。

DescribeSecurityGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeSecurityGroups。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
Aws::EC2::Model::DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request;

if (!groupID.empty()) {
    request.AddGroupIds(groupID);
}

Aws::String nextToken;
do {
    if (!nextToken.empty()) {
        request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
    }

    auto outcome = ec2Client.DescribeSecurityGroups(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << std::left <<
                  std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                  std::setw(30) << "GroupId" <<
                  std::setw(30) << "VpcId" <<
                  std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::endl;

        const std::vector<Aws::EC2::Model::SecurityGroup> &securityGroups =
                outcome.GetResult().GetSecurityGroups();

        for (const auto &securityGroup: securityGroups) {
            std::cout << std::left <<
                      std::setw(32) << securityGroup.GetGroupName() <<
                      std::setw(30) << securityGroup.GetGroupId() <<
                      std::setw(30) << securityGroup.GetVpcId() <<
                      std::setw(64) << securityGroup.GetDescription() <<
                      std::endl;
        }
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to describe security groups:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

MonitorInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用MonitorInstances。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::MonitorInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    auto dry_run_outcome = ec2Client.MonitorInstances(request);
    if (dry_run_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to enable monitoring on instance. A dry run
should trigger an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    else if (dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetErrorType()
             != Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cerr << "Failed dry run to enable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " << dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
```

```
                std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    auto monitorInstancesOutcome = ec2Client.MonitorInstances(request);
    if (!monitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to enable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " <<
                  monitorInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully enabled monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考MonitorInstances中的。

RebootInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RebootInstances。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RebootInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    auto dry_run_outcome = ec2Client.RebootInstances(request);
    if (dry_run_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to reboot on instance. A dry run should trigger
an error."
                <<
```

```
                std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    else if (dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetErrorType()
             != Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to reboot instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    auto outcome = ec2Client.RebootInstances(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to reboot instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully rebooted instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考RebootInstances中的。

`ReleaseAddress`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ReleaseAddress`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::ReleaseAddressRequest request;
    request.SetAllocationId(allocationID);

    auto outcome = ec2.ReleaseAddress(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Failed to release Elastic IP address " <<
                  allocationID << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully released Elastic IP address " <<
                  allocationID << std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ReleaseAddress中的。

RunInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RunInstances。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RunInstancesRequest runRequest;
    runRequest.SetImageId(amiId);
    runRequest.SetInstanceType(Aws::EC2::Model::InstanceType::t1_micro);
    runRequest.SetMinCount(1);
    runRequest.SetMaxCount(1);

    Aws::EC2::Model::RunInstancesOutcome runOutcome = ec2Client.RunInstances(
            runRequest);
    if (!runOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to launch EC2 instance " << instanceName <<
                  " based on ami " << amiId << ":" <<
                  runOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    const Aws::Vector<Aws::EC2::Model::Instance> &instances =
runOutcome.GetResult().GetInstances();
```

```
    if (instances.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to launch EC2 instance " << instanceName <<
                  " based on ami " << amiId << ":" <<
                  runOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    instanceID = instances[0].GetInstanceId();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考RunInstances中的。

StartInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartInstances。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::StartInstancesRequest start_request;
    start_request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    start_request.SetDryRun(true);

    auto dry_run_outcome = ec2Client.StartInstances(start_request);
    if (dry_run_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to start instance. A dry run should trigger an
error."
                << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    else if (dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to start instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
```

```
    }

    start_request.SetDryRun(false);
    auto start_instancesOutcome = ec2Client.StartInstances(start_request);

    if (!start_instancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to start instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  start_instancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully started instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考StartInstances中的。

StopInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StopInstances。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::StopInstancesRequest request;
    request.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    request.SetDryRun(true);

    auto dry_run_outcome = ec2Client.StopInstances(request);
    if (dry_run_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to stop instance. A dry run should trigger an
error."
                << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    else if (dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
```

```
            Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to stop instance " << instanceId << ": "
                  << dry_run_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetDryRun(false);
    auto outcome = ec2Client.StopInstances(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to stop instance " << instanceId << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully stopped instance " << instanceId <<
                  std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考StopInstances中的。

`TerminateInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TerminateInstances`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::EC2::Model::TerminateInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetInstanceIds({instanceID});

    Aws::EC2::Model::TerminateInstancesOutcome outcome =
            ec2Client.TerminateInstances(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Ec2 instance '" << instanceID <<
                  "' was terminated." << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to terminate ec2 instance " << instanceID <<
                  ", " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考TerminateInstances中的。

UnmonitorInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UnmonitorInstances。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::EC2::EC2Client ec2Client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::EC2::Model::UnmonitorInstancesRequest unrequest;
    unrequest.AddInstanceIds(instanceId);
    unrequest.SetDryRun(true);

    auto undryRunOutcome = ec2Client.UnmonitorInstances(unrequest);
    if (undryRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr
                << "Failed dry run to disable monitoring on instance. A dry run
should trigger an error."
                <<
                std::endl;
        return false;
    }
    else if (undryRunOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::EC2::EC2Errors::DRY_RUN_OPERATION) {
        std::cout << "Failed dry run to disable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << ": " << undryRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
        return false;
    }
```

```
    unrequest.SetDryRun(false);
    auto unmonitorInstancesOutcome = ec2Client.UnmonitorInstances(unrequest);
    if (!unmonitorInstancesOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Failed to disable monitoring on instance " << instanceId
                  << ": " << unmonitorInstancesOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully disable monitoring on instance " <<
                  instanceId << std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UnmonitorInstances中的。

EventBridge 使用 SDK for C++ 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for C++ 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 EventBridge。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`PutEvents`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutEvents`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutEventsRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutEventsResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

傳送事件。

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutEventsRequestEntry event_entry;
        event_entry.SetDetail(MakeDetails(event_key, event_value));
        event_entry.SetDetailType("sampleSubmitted");
        event_entry.AddResources(resource_arn);
        event_entry.SetSource("aws-sdk-cpp-cloudwatch-example");

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutEventsRequest request;
        request.AddEntries(event_entry);

        auto outcome = cwe.PutEvents(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to post CloudWatch event: " <<
                outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully posted CloudWatch event" << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutEvents中的。

PutRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRule。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutRuleRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutRuleResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

建立 規則。

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutRuleRequest request;
        request.SetName(rule_name);
        request.SetRoleArn(role_arn);
        request.SetScheduleExpression("rate(5 minutes)");
        request.SetState(Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::RuleState::ENABLED);

        auto outcome = cwe.PutRule(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch events rule " <<
                rule_name << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
        }
        else
```

```
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully created CloudWatch events rule " <<
                rule_name << " with resulting Arn " <<
                outcome.GetResult().GetRuleArn() << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutRule中的。

PutTargets

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutTargets。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

包括必需的檔案。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/events/EventBridgeClient.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutTargetsRequest.h>
#include <aws/events/model/PutTargetsResult.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/Outcome.h>
#include <iostream>
```

新增目標。

```
        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::EventBridgeClient cwe;

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::Target target;
        target.SetArn(lambda_arn);
        target.SetId(target_id);

        Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Model::PutTargetsRequest request;
        request.SetRule(rule_name);
```

```
        request.AddTargets(target);

        auto putTargetsOutcome = cwe.PutTargets(request);
        if (!putTargetsOutcome.IsSuccess())
        {
            std::cout << "Failed to create CloudWatch events target for rule "
                << rule_name << ": " <<
                putTargetsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else
        {
            std::cout <<
                "Successfully created CloudWatch events target for rule "
                << rule_name << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutTargets中的。

AWS Glue 使用 SDK for C++ 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for C++ 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS Glue。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS Glue

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS Glue。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS glue)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_glue")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
                                       # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_glue.cpp)
```

```
target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_glue.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/glue/GlueClient.h>
#include <aws/glue/model/ListJobsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Glue" starter application which initializes an AWS Glue client and
 lists the
 *  AWS Glue job definitions.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_glue'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::Glue::GlueClient glueClient(clientConfig);

        std::vector<Aws::String> jobs;

        Aws::String nextToken;  // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
```

```
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome = glueClient.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
 listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                jobs.insert(jobs.end(), jobNames.begin(), jobNames.end());

                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Your account has " << jobs.size() << " jobs."
                  << std::endl;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < jobs.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << jobs[i] << std::endl;
        }
    }
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListJobs中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateCrawler`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCrawler`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::S3Target s3Target;
        s3Target.SetPath("s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv");
        Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerTargets crawlerTargets;
        crawlerTargets.AddS3Targets(s3Target);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetTargets(crawlerTargets);
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        request.SetTablePrefix(CRAWLER_DATABASE_PREFIX);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.CreateCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating a crawler. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets("", CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName, clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateCrawler中的。

CreateJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateJob。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobRequest request;
        request.SetName(JOB_NAME);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetGlueVersion(GLUE_VERSION);

        Aws::Glue::Model::JobCommand command;
        command.SetName(JOB_COMMAND_NAME);
        command.SetPythonVersion(JOB_PYTHON_VERSION);
        command.SetScriptLocation(
                Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/" + PYTHON_SCRIPT);
        request.SetCommand(command);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateJob中的。

DeleteCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteCrawler。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(crawler);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.DeleteCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the crawler. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteCrawler中的。

DeleteDatabase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDatabase。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(database);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.DeleteDatabase(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the database." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting database. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteDatabase中的。

DeleteJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteJob。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(job);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobOutcome outcome = client.DeleteJob(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteJob中的。

GetCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetCrawler`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome outcome = client.GetCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
outcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
            std::cout << "Retrieved crawler with state " <<
                      Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                              crawlerState)
                      << "." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetCrawler中的。

`GetDatabase`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDatabase`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.GetDatabase(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Glue::Model::Database &database =
outcome.GetResult().GetDatabase();

            std::cout << "Successfully retrieve the database\n" <<
                      database.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() << "'." <<
std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error getting the database.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetDatabase中的。

`GetJobRun`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetJobRun`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
        jobRunRequest.SetJobName(jobName);
        jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunID);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                jobRunRequest);

        if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Displaying the job run JSON description." << std::endl;
            std::cout
                    <<
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error get a job run. "
                      << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetJobRun中的。

GetJobRuns

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetJobRuns`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsRequest getJobRunsRequest;
        getJobRunsRequest.SetJobName(jobName);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> allJobRuns;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                getJobRunsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsOutcome jobRunsOutcome = client.GetJobRuns(
                    getJobRunsRequest);

            if (jobRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> &jobRuns =
jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRuns();
                allJobRuns.insert(allJobRuns.end(), jobRuns.begin(), jobRuns.end());

                nextToken = jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting job runs. "
                          << jobRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetJobRuns中的。

GetTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTables。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesRequest request;
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> all_tables;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        do {
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesOutcome outcome = client.GetTables(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> &tables =
outcome.GetResult().GetTableList();
                all_tables.insert(all_tables.end(), tables.begin(), tables.end());
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting the tables. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                             clientConfig);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

```
        std::cout << "The database contains " << all_tables.size()
                  << (all_tables.size() == 1 ?
                      " table." : "tables.") << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Here is a list of the tables in the database.";
        for (size_t index = 0; index < all_tables.size(); ++index) {
            std::cout << "    " << index + 1 << ":  " << all_tables[index].GetName()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        if (!all_tables.empty()) {
            int tableIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter an index to display the database detail ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(all_tables.size()));
            std::cout << all_tables[tableIndex - 1].Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            tableName = all_tables[tableIndex - 1].GetName();
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetTables中的。

ListJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListJobs`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;
```

```
        Aws::String nextToken;
        std::vector<Aws::String> allJobNames;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome = client.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                allJobNames.insert(allJobNames.end(), jobNames.begin(),
jobNames.end());
                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListJobs中的。

StartCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartCrawler`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
```

```
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.StartCrawler(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess() || (Aws::Glue::GlueErrors::CRAWLER_RUNNING ==
                                    outcome.GetError().GetErrorType())) {
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Crawler was already started." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully started crawler." << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "This may take a while to run." << std::endl;

            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::NOT_SET;
            int iterations = 0;
            while (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY != crawlerState) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                ++iterations;
                if ((iterations % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                    std::cout << "Crawler status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                                        crawlerState)
                                << ". After " << iterations
                                << " seconds elapsed."
                                << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest getCrawlerRequest;
                getCrawlerRequest.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome getCrawlerOutcome =
client.GetCrawler(
                        getCrawlerRequest);
```

```
                if (getCrawlerOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    crawlerState =
getCrawlerOutcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting crawler.  "
                              << getCrawlerOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    break;
                }
            }

            if (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY == crawlerState) {
                std::cout << "Crawler finished running after " << iterations
                          << " seconds."
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考StartCrawler中的。

`StartJobRun`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartJobRun`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> arguments;
        arguments["--input_database"] = CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME;
        arguments["--input_table"] = tableName;
        arguments["--output_bucket_url"] = Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/";
        request.SetArguments(arguments);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunOutcome outcome = client.StartJobRun(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully started the job." << std::endl;

            Aws::String jobRunId = outcome.GetResult().GetJobRunId();

            int iterator = 0;
            bool done = false;
            while (!done) {
                ++iterator;
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
                jobRunRequest.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);
                jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunId);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                        jobRunRequest);

                if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun &jobRun =
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun();
                    Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState jobRunState =
jobRun.GetJobRunState();

                    if ((jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::STOPPED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::FAILED) ||
```

```
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::TIMEOUT)) {
                        std::cerr << "Error running job. "
                                  << jobRun.GetErrorMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                     bucketName,
                                     clientConfig);
                        return false;
                    }
                    else if (jobRunState ==
                             Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::SUCCEEDED) {
                        std::cout << "Job run succeeded after  " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                        done = true;
                    }
                    else if ((iterator % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                        std::cout << "Job run status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunStateMapper::GetNameForJobRunState(
                                         jobRunState) <<
                                  ". " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error retrieving job run state. "
                              << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                              << std::endl;
                    deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                 bucketName, clientConfig);
                    return false;
                }
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a job. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME, bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考StartJobRun中的。

案例

開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立網路爬取公有 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的爬蟲程式，以及產生 CSV 格式中繼資料的資料庫。
- 列出有關 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 建立從 S3 儲存貯體中擷取 CSV 資料的任務、轉換資料，以及將 JSON 格式的輸出載入至另一個 S3 儲存貯體。
- 列出任務執行的相關資訊、檢視已轉換的資料以及清除資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 < 教學課程：開始使用 AWS Glue Studio > 。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Scenario which demonstrates using AWS Glue to add a crawler and run a job.
/*!
 \\sa runGettingStartedWithGlueScenario()
 \param bucketName: An S3 bucket created in the setup.
 \param roleName: An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role created in the
 setup.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */

bool AwsDoc::Glue::runGettingStartedWithGlueScenario(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                                     const Aws::String &roleName,
                                                     const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::String roleArn;
    if (!getRoleArn(roleName, roleArn, clientConfig)) {
        std::cerr << "Error getting role ARN for role." << std::endl;
        return false;
```

```
    }

    // 1. Upload the job script to the S3 bucket.
    {
        std::cout << "Uploading the job script '"
                  << AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT
                  << "'." << std::endl;

        if (!AwsDoc::Glue::uploadFile(bucketName,
                                      AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT_PATH,
                                      AwsDoc::Glue::PYTHON_SCRIPT,
                                      clientConfig)) {
            std::cerr << "Error uploading the job file." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 2. Create a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::S3Target s3Target;
        s3Target.SetPath("s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv");
        Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerTargets crawlerTargets;
        crawlerTargets.AddS3Targets(s3Target);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetTargets(crawlerTargets);
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);
        request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
        request.SetTablePrefix(CRAWLER_DATABASE_PREFIX);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.CreateCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating a crawler. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets("", CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName, clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

```
    }

    // 3. Get a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome outcome = client.GetCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
outcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
            std::cout << "Retrieved crawler with state " <<
                      Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                              crawlerState)
                      << "." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error retrieving a crawler.  "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 4. Start a crawler.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.StartCrawler(request);


        if (outcome.IsSuccess() || (Aws::Glue::GlueErrors::CRAWLER_RUNNING ==
                                    outcome.GetError().GetErrorType())) {
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Crawler was already started." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully started crawler." << std::endl;
            }
```

```
            std::cout << "This may take a while to run." << std::endl;

            Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState crawlerState =
Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::NOT_SET;
            int iterations = 0;
            while (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY != crawlerState) {
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                ++iterations;
                if ((iterations % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                    std::cout << "Crawler status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerStateMapper::GetNameForCrawlerState(
                                    crawlerState)
                              << ". After " << iterations
                              << " seconds elapsed."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerRequest getCrawlerRequest;
                getCrawlerRequest.SetName(CRAWLER_NAME);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetCrawlerOutcome getCrawlerOutcome =
client.GetCrawler(
                        getCrawlerRequest);

                if (getCrawlerOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    crawlerState =
getCrawlerOutcome.GetResult().GetCrawler().GetState();
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error getting crawler.  "
                              << getCrawlerOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    break;
                }
            }

            if (Aws::Glue::Model::CrawlerState::READY == crawlerState) {
                std::cout << "Crawler finished running after " << iterations
                          << " seconds."
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a crawler.  "
```

```
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

           deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                        clientConfig);
           return false;
       }
   }

   // 5. Get a database.
   {
       Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseRequest request;
       request.SetName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);

       Aws::Glue::Model::GetDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.GetDatabase(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           const Aws::Glue::Model::Database &database =
outcome.GetResult().GetDatabase();

           std::cout << "Successfully retrieve the database\n" <<
                     database.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() << "'." <<
std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error getting the database.  "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
           deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                        clientConfig);
           return false;
       }
   }

   // 6. Get tables.
   Aws::String tableName;
   {
       Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesRequest request;
       request.SetDatabaseName(CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME);
       std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> all_tables;
       Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
       do {
           Aws::Glue::Model::GetTablesOutcome outcome = client.GetTables(request);

           if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::Table> &tables =
outcome.GetResult().GetTableList();
                all_tables.insert(all_tables.end(), tables.begin(), tables.end());
                nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting the tables. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                             clientConfig);
                return false;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "The database contains " << all_tables.size()
                  << (all_tables.size() == 1 ?
                      " table." : "tables.") << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Here is a list of the tables in the database.";
        for (size_t index = 0; index < all_tables.size(); ++index) {
            std::cout << "    " << index + 1 << ":  " << all_tables[index].GetName()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        if (!all_tables.empty()) {
            int tableIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter an index to display the database detail ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(all_tables.size()));
            std::cout << all_tables[tableIndex - 1].Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;

            tableName = all_tables[tableIndex - 1].GetName();
        }
    }

    // 7. Create a job.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobRequest request;
        request.SetName(JOB_NAME);
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetGlueVersion(GLUE_VERSION);

        Aws::Glue::Model::JobCommand command;
        command.SetName(JOB_COMMAND_NAME);
```

```
        command.SetPythonVersion(JOB_PYTHON_VERSION);
        command.SetScriptLocation(
                Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/" + PYTHON_SCRIPT);
        request.SetCommand(command);

        Aws::Glue::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully created the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error creating the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, "", bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 8. Start a job run.
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);

        Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> arguments;
        arguments["--input_database"] = CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME;
        arguments["--input_table"] = tableName;
        arguments["--output_bucket_url"] = Aws::String("s3://") + bucketName + "/";
        request.SetArguments(arguments);

        Aws::Glue::Model::StartJobRunOutcome outcome = client.StartJobRun(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully started the job." << std::endl;

            Aws::String jobRunId = outcome.GetResult().GetJobRunId();

            int iterator = 0;
            bool done = false;
            while (!done) {
                ++iterator;
                std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
```

```
                jobRunRequest.SetJobName(JOB_NAME);
                jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunId);

                Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                        jobRunRequest);

                if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    const Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun &jobRun =
jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun();
                    Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState jobRunState =
jobRun.GetJobRunState();

                    if ((jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::STOPPED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::FAILED) ||
                        (jobRunState == Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::TIMEOUT)) {
                        std::cerr << "Error running job. "
                                  << jobRun.GetErrorMessage()
                                  << std::endl;
                        deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                     bucketName,
                                     clientConfig);
                        return false;
                    }
                    else if (jobRunState ==
                             Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunState::SUCCEEDED) {
                        std::cout << "Job run succeeded after  " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                        done = true;
                    }
                    else if ((iterator % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                        std::cout << "Job run status " <<

Aws::Glue::Model::JobRunStateMapper::GetNameForJobRunState(
                                         jobRunState) <<
                                  ". " << iterator <<
                                  " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
                    }
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr << "Error retrieving job run state. "
                              << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                              << std::endl;
                    deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME,
                                 bucketName, clientConfig);
```

```
                    return false;
                }
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error starting a job. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME, bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 9. List the output data stored in the S3 bucket.
    {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client;
        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);
        request.SetPrefix(OUTPUT_FILE_PREFIX);

        Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;
        do {
            if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
                request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
            }
            Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome outcome = s3Client.ListObjectsV2(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> &objects =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetContents();
                allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(), objects.end());
                continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing objects. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!continuationToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Data from your job is in " << allObjects.size() <<
```

```
                  " files in the S3 bucket, " << bucketName << "." << std::endl;

        for (size_t i = 0; i < allObjects.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "    " << i + 1 << ". " << allObjects[i].GetKey()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        int objectIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                std::string(
                        "Enter the number of a block to download it and see the
first ") +
                std::to_string(LINES_OF_RUN_FILE_TO_DISPLAY) +
                " lines of JSON output in the block: ", 1,
                static_cast<int>(allObjects.size()));

        Aws::String objectKey = allObjects[objectIndex - 1].GetKey();

        std::stringstream stringStream;
        if (getObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey, stringStream,
                                clientConfig)) {
            for (int i = 0; i < LINES_OF_RUN_FILE_TO_DISPLAY && stringStream; ++i) {
                std::string line;
                std::getline(stringStream, line);
                std::cout << "    " << line << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME, bucketName,
                         clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
    }

    // 10. List all the jobs.
    Aws::String jobName;
    {
        Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsRequest listJobsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken;
        std::vector<Aws::String> allJobNames;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listJobsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
```

```
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::ListJobsOutcome listRunsOutcome = client.ListJobs(
                    listJobsRequest);

            if (listRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::String> &jobNames =
listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobNames();
                allJobNames.insert(allJobNames.end(), jobNames.begin(),
jobNames.end());
                nextToken = listRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing jobs. "
                          << listRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());
        std::cout << "Your account has " << allJobNames.size() << " jobs."
                  << std::endl;
        for (size_t i = 0; i < allJobNames.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << allJobNames[i] << std::endl;
        }
        int jobIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                Aws::String("Enter a number between 1 and ") +
                std::to_string(allJobNames.size()) +
                " to see the list of runs for a job: ",
                1, static_cast<int>(allJobNames.size()));

        jobName = allJobNames[jobIndex - 1];
    }

    // 11. Get the job runs for a job.
    Aws::String jobRunID;
    if (!jobName.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsRequest getJobRunsRequest;
        getJobRunsRequest.SetJobName(jobName);

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> allJobRuns;
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                getJobRunsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }
            Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunsOutcome jobRunsOutcome = client.GetJobRuns(
```

```
                    getJobRunsRequest);

            if (jobRunsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const std::vector<Aws::Glue::Model::JobRun> &jobRuns =
jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRuns();
                allJobRuns.insert(allJobRuns.end(), jobRuns.begin(), jobRuns.end());

                nextToken = jobRunsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error getting job runs. "
                          << jobRunsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "There are " << allJobRuns.size() << " runs in the job '"
                  <<
                  jobName << "'." << std::endl;

        for (size_t i = 0; i < allJobRuns.size(); ++i) {
            std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ". " << allJobRuns[i].GetJobName()
                      << std::endl;
        }

        int runIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(
                Aws::String("Enter a number between 1 and ") +
                std::to_string(allJobRuns.size()) +
                " to see details for a run: ",
                1, static_cast<int>(allJobRuns.size()));
        jobRunID = allJobRuns[runIndex - 1].GetId();
    }

    // 12. Get a single job run.
    if (!jobRunID.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunRequest jobRunRequest;
        jobRunRequest.SetJobName(jobName);
        jobRunRequest.SetRunId(jobRunID);

        Aws::Glue::Model::GetJobRunOutcome jobRunOutcome = client.GetJobRun(
                jobRunRequest);

        if (jobRunOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "Displaying the job run JSON description." << std::endl;
            std::cout
                    <<
 jobRunOutcome.GetResult().GetJobRun().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                    << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error get a job run. "
                      << jobRunOutcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return deleteAssets(CRAWLER_NAME, CRAWLER_DATABASE_NAME, JOB_NAME, bucketName,
                        clientConfig);
}

//! Cleanup routine to delete created assets.
/*!
 \\sa deleteAssets()
 \param crawler: Name of an AWS Glue crawler.
 \param database: The name of an AWS Glue database.
 \param job: The name of an AWS Glue job.
 \param bucketName: The name of an S3 bucket.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAssets(const Aws::String &crawler, const Aws::String
 &database,
                                const Aws::String &job, const Aws::String
 &bucketName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::Glue::GlueClient client(clientConfig);
    bool result = true;

    // 13. Delete a job.
    if (!job.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobRequest request;
        request.SetJobName(job);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteJobOutcome outcome = client.DeleteJob(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the job." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the job. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 14. Delete a database.
    if (!database.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseRequest request;
        request.SetName(database);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteDatabaseOutcome outcome = client.DeleteDatabase(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the database." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting database. " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 15. Delete a crawler.
    if (!crawler.empty()) {
        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerRequest request;
        request.SetName(crawler);

        Aws::Glue::Model::DeleteCrawlerOutcome outcome =
client.DeleteCrawler(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the crawler." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting the crawler. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
            result = false;
        }
    }

    // 16. Delete the job script and run data from the S3 bucket.
    result &= AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket(bucketName,
                                                       clientConfig);
    return result;
}

//! Routine which uploads a file to an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa uploadFile()
 \param bucketName: An S3 bucket created in the setup.
 \param filePath: The path of the file to upload.
 \param fileName The name for the uploaded file.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::Glue::uploadFile(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                         const Aws::String &filePath,
                         const Aws::String &fileName,
                         const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(fileName);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          filePath.c_str(),
                                          std::ios_base::in |
 std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << filePath << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetBody(inputData);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
```

```
            s3_client.PutObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Added object '" << filePath << "' to bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which deletes all objects in an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket()
 \param bucketName: The S3 bucket name.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::deleteAllObjectsInS3Bucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request listObjectsRequest;
    listObjectsRequest.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
            listObjectsRequest.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
        }

        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome listObjectsOutcome =
 client.ListObjectsV2(
                listObjectsRequest);

        if (listObjectsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> &objects =
 listObjectsOutcome.GetResult().GetContents();
            if (!objects.empty()) {
                Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsRequest deleteObjectsRequest;
```

```
                deleteObjectsRequest.SetBucket(bucketName);

                std::vector<Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier> objectIdentifiers;
                for (const Aws::S3::Model::Object &object: objects) {
                    objectIdentifiers.push_back(
                            Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier().WithKey(
                                    object.GetKey()));
                }
                Aws::S3::Model::Delete objectsDelete;
                objectsDelete.SetObjects(objectIdentifiers);
                objectsDelete.SetQuiet(true);
                deleteObjectsRequest.SetDelete(objectsDelete);

                Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsOutcome deleteObjectsOutcome =
                        client.DeleteObjects(deleteObjectsRequest);

                if (!deleteObjectsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    std::cerr << "Error deleting objects. " <<
                              deleteObjectsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
                    result = false;
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    std::cout << "Successfully deleted the objects." << std::endl;

                }
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "No objects to delete in '" << bucketName << "'."
                          << std::endl;
            }

            continuationToken =
listObjectsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing objects. "
                      << listObjectsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }
    } while (!continuationToken.empty());
```

```
    return result;
}

//! Routine which retrieves an object from an S3 bucket.
/*!
 \\sa getObjectFromBucket()
 \param bucketName: The S3 bucket name.
 \param objectKey: The object's name.
 \param objectStream: A stream to receive the retrieved data.
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Glue::getObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                       const Aws::String &objectKey,
                                       std::ostream &objectStream,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome = client.GetObject(request);


    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved '" << objectKey << "'." << std::endl;
        auto &body = outcome.GetResult().GetBody();
        objectStream << body.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error retrieving object. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob

- DeleteCrawler
- DeleteDatabase
- DeleteJob
- DeleteTable
- GetCrawler
- GetDatabase
- GetDatabases
- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

HealthImaging 使用 SDK for C++ 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for C++ 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 HealthImaging。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 HealthImaging

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 HealthImaging。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)
```

```
# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS medical-imaging)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_health-imaging")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executable location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_health_imaging.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_health_imaging.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/medical-imaging/MedicalImagingClient.h>
#include <aws/medical-imaging/model/ListDatastoresRequest.h>

#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello HealthImaging" starter application which initializes an AWS
 HealthImaging (HealthImaging) client
 *  and lists the HealthImaging data stores in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_health-imaging'
 *
 */
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
#include <aws/core/platform/Environment.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    (void) argc;
    (void) argv;
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //   Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;

    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ListDatastoresRequest listDatastoresRequest;

        Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DatastoreSummary>
 allDataStoreSummaries;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listDatastoresRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
```

```
            }
            Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ListDatastoresOutcome listDatastoresOutcome
 =
                    medicalImagingClient.ListDatastores(listDatastoresRequest);
            if (listDatastoresOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DatastoreSummary>
 &dataStoreSummaries =
                        listDatastoresOutcome.GetResult().GetDatastoreSummaries();
                allDataStoreSummaries.insert(allDataStoreSummaries.cend(),
                                             dataStoreSummaries.cbegin(),
                                             dataStoreSummaries.cend());
                nextToken = listDatastoresOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "ListDatastores error: "
                          << listDatastoresOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << allDataStoreSummaries.size() << " HealthImaging data "
                  << ((allDataStoreSummaries.size() == 1) ?
                      "store was retrieved." : "stores were retrieved.") <<
 std::endl;

        for (auto const &dataStoreSummary: allDataStoreSummaries) {
            std::cout << "  Datastore: " << dataStoreSummary.GetDatastoreName()
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  Datastore ID: " << dataStoreSummary.GetDatastoreId()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListDatastores中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

DeleteImageSet

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteImageSet。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

```
//! Routine which deletes an AWS HealthImaging image set.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The image set ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::deleteImageSet(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &imageSetID,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DeleteImageSetRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DeleteImageSetOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteImageSet(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted image set " << imageSetID
                  << " from data store " << dataStoreID << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting image set " << imageSetID << " from data store
 "
```

```
                    << dataStoreID << ": " <<
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteImageSet中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

GetDICOMImportJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDICOMImportJob。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

```
//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging DICOM import job's properties.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param importJobID: The DICOM import job ID
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return GetDICOMImportJobOutcome: The import job outcome.
*/
Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getDICOMImportJob(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                           const Aws::String &importJobID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetJobId(importJobID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome outcome =
 client.GetDICOMImportJob(
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "GetDICOMImportJob error: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    return outcome;
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ImportJob中的 GetDicom。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

GetImageFrame

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetImageFrame`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

```
//! Routine which downloads an AWS HealthImaging image frame.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The image set ID.
  \param frameID: The image frame ID.
  \param jphFile: File to store the downloaded frame.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageFrame(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                            const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                            const Aws::String &frameID,
                                            const Aws::String &jphFile,
                                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ImageFrameInformation imageFrameInformation;
    imageFrameInformation.SetImageFrameId(frameID);
    request.SetImageFrameInformation(imageFrameInformation);
```

```
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameOutcome outcome = client.GetImageFrame(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image frame." << std::endl;
        auto &buffer = outcome.GetResult().GetImageFrameBlob();

        std::ofstream outfile(jphFile, std::ios::binary);
        outfile << buffer.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error retrieving image frame." <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;

    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetImageFrame中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

GetImageSetMetadata

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetImageSetMetadata。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

獲取圖像集元數據的實用程序功能。

```
//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging image set's metadata.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The HealthImaging image set ID.
  \param versionID: The HealthImaging image set version ID, ignored if empty.
```

```
  \param outputFilePath: The path where the metadata will be stored as gzipped json.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \\return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                                  const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                                  const Aws::String &versionID,
                                                  const Aws::String &outputFilePath,
                                                  const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
    if (!versionID.empty()) {
        request.SetVersionId(versionID);
    }
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataOutcome outcome =
 client.GetImageSetMetadata(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::ofstream file(outputFilePath, std::ios::binary);
        auto &metadata = outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetMetadataBlob();
        file << metadata.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get image set metadata: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

獲取沒有版本的圖像集元數據。

```
        if (AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID,
 "", outputFilePath, clientConfig))
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image set metadata." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Metadata stored in: " << outputFilePath << std::endl;
        }
```

獲取具有版本的圖像集元數據。

```
        if (AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID,
 versionID, outputFilePath, clientConfig))
        {
            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved image set metadata." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Metadata stored in: " << outputFilePath << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetImageSetMetadata中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

SearchImageSets

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SearchImageSets`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

用於搜索圖像集的實用程序功能。

```
//! Routine which searches for image sets based on defined input attributes.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param searchCriteria: A search criteria instance.
  \param imageSetResults: Vector to receive the image set IDs.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                              const
 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria &searchCriteria,
                                              Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &imageSetResults,
                                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchImageSetsRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetSearchCriteria(searchCriteria);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchImageSetsOutcome outcome =
 client.SearchImageSets(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            for (auto &imageSetMetadataSummary:
 outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetsMetadataSummaries()) {
                imageSetResults.push_back(imageSetMetadataSummary.GetImageSetId());
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return result;
}
```

使用案例 #1: 等於運算子。

```
        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> imageIDsForPatientID;
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID;
        Aws::Vector<Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter> patientIDSearchFilters
 = {

 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter().WithOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operato

 .WithValues({Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue().WithDICOMPatientId(patien
        };
```

```
        searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID.SetFilters(patientIDSearchFilters);
        bool result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,

searchCriteriaEqualsPatientID,
                                                                imageIDsForPatientID,
                                                                clientConfig);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << imageIDsForPatientID.size() << " image sets found for the
patient with ID '"
            <<  patientID << "'." << std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : imageIDsForPatientID) {
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

使用案例 #2: 使用 DICOM StudyDate 和 DICOM 之間的運算符。StudyTime

```
         Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase2StartDate;

useCase2StartDate.SetDICOMStudyDateAndTime(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DICOMStudyDateAndTim
        .WithDICOMStudyDate("19990101")
        .WithDICOMStudyTime("000000.000"));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase2EndDate;

useCase2EndDate.SetDICOMStudyDateAndTime(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::DICOMStudyDateAndTime(

.WithDICOMStudyDate(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()).ToLocalTimeStrin
%m%d"))
        .WithDICOMStudyTime("000000.000"));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase2SearchFilter;
        useCase2SearchFilter.SetValues({useCase2StartDate, useCase2EndDate});

useCase2SearchFilter.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase2SearchCriteria;
        useCase2SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase2SearchFilter});

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase2Results;
        result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
```

```
                                                        useCase2SearchCriteria,
                                                        usesCase2Results,
                                                        clientConfig);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << usesCase2Results.size() << " image sets found for between
1999/01/01 and present."
                      <<  std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase2Results) {
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

使用案例 #3: 之間運算符使用 createdAt. 時間研究以前被持續存在。

```
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase3StartDate;

useCase3StartDate.SetCreatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime("20231130T000000000Z",Aws::Utils::DateF

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase3EndDate;

useCase3EndDate.SetCreatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase3SearchFilter;
        useCase3SearchFilter.SetValues({useCase3StartDate, useCase3EndDate});

useCase3SearchFilter.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase3SearchCriteria;
        useCase3SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase3SearchFilter});

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase3Results;
        result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
                                                        useCase3SearchCriteria,
                                                        usesCase3Results,
                                                        clientConfig);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << usesCase3Results.size() << " image sets found for created
between 2023/11/30 and present."
                      <<  std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase3Results) {
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult << std::endl;
            }
```

```
        }
```

使用案例 #4: DICOM SeriesInstance UID 上的等於運算子和 updatedAt 間在 updatedAt 新時以 ASC 順序排序回應。

```
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase4StartDate;

useCase4StartDate.SetUpdatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime("20231130T000000000Z",Aws::Utils::DateF

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue useCase4EndDate;

useCase4EndDate.SetUpdatedAt(Aws::Utils::DateTime(std::chrono::system_clock::now()));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase4SearchFilterBetween;
        useCase4SearchFilterBetween.SetValues({useCase4StartDate, useCase4EndDate});

useCase4SearchFilterBetween.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::BETWEEN);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchByAttributeValue seriesInstanceUID;
        seriesInstanceUID.SetDICOMSeriesInstanceUID(dicomSeriesInstanceUID);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchFilter useCase4SearchFilterEqual;
        useCase4SearchFilterEqual.SetValues({seriesInstanceUID});

useCase4SearchFilterEqual.SetOperator(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Operator::EQUAL);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria useCase4SearchCriteria;
        useCase4SearchCriteria.SetFilters({useCase4SearchFilterBetween,
useCase4SearchFilterEqual});

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::Sort useCase4Sort;
        useCase4Sort.SetSortField(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SortField::updatedAt);
        useCase4Sort.SetSortOrder(Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SortOrder::ASC);

        useCase4SearchCriteria.SetSort(useCase4Sort);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> usesCase4Results;
        result = AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::searchImageSets(dataStoreID,
                                                          useCase4SearchCriteria,
                                                          usesCase4Results,
                                                          clientConfig);
        if (result) {
```

```
            std::cout << usesCase4Results.size() << " image sets found for EQUAL
 operator "
            << "on DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and BETWEEN on updatedAt and sort response
\n"
            <<  "in ASC order on updatedAt field." <<  std::endl;
            for (auto &imageSetResult : usesCase4Results) {
                std::cout << "  Image set with ID '" << imageSetResult << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考SearchImageSets中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

StartDICOMImportJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartDICOMImportJob`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

```
//! Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param inputBucketName: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param inputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the DICOM files.
  \param outputBucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
  \param outputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the output.
  \param roleArn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
  \param importJobId: A string to receive the import job ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDICOMImportJob(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &inputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &inputDirectory, const Aws::String &outputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &outputDirectory, const Aws::String &roleArn,
        Aws::String &importJobId,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
```

```
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::String inputURI = "s3://" + inputBucketName + "/" + inputDirectory + "/";
    Aws::String outputURI = "s3://" + outputBucketName + "/" + outputDirectory +
 "/";
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobRequest
 startDICOMImportJobRequest;
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDataAccessRoleArn(roleArn);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetInputS3Uri(inputURI);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetOutputS3Uri(outputURI);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobOutcome
 startDICOMImportJobOutcome = medicalImagingClient.StartDICOMImportJob(
            startDICOMImportJobRequest);

    if (startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        importJobId = startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobId();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to start DICOM import job because "
                  << startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ImportJob中的開始數據。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

案例

開始使用影像集和影像框

下列程式碼範例示範如何在 HealthImaging中匯入 DICOM 檔案及下載影像框。

實作結構為工作流程命令列應用程式。

- 設定 DICOM 匯入的資源。
- 將 DICOM 檔案匯入資料倉庫。
- 擷取匯入工作的影像集 ID。
- 擷取影像集的影像框 ID。
- 下載，解碼和驗證圖像幀。
- 清理資源。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

使用必要的資源創建一個 AWS CloudFormation 堆棧。

```
   Aws::String inputBucketName;
   Aws::String outputBucketName;
   Aws::String dataStoreId;
   Aws::String roleArn;
   Aws::String stackName;

   if (askYesNoQuestion(
           "Would you like to let this workflow create the resources for you? (y/n)
")) {
       stackName = askQuestion(
               "Enter a name for the AWS CloudFormation stack to create. ");
       Aws::String dataStoreName = askQuestion(
               "Enter a name for the HealthImaging datastore to create. ");

       Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> outputs = createCloudFormationStack(
               stackName,
               dataStoreName,
               clientConfiguration);

       if (!retrieveOutputs(outputs, dataStoreId, inputBucketName,
outputBucketName,
                            roleArn)) {
           return false;
       }

       std::cout << "The following resources have been created." << std::endl;
       std::cout << "A HealthImaging datastore with ID: " << dataStoreId << "."
                 << std::endl;
       std::cout << "An Amazon S3 input bucket named: " << inputBucketName << "."
                 << std::endl;
```

```
        std::cout << "An Amazon S3 output bucket named: " << outputBucketName << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << "An IAM role with the ARN: " << roleArn << "." << std::endl;
        askQuestion("Enter return to continue.", alwaysTrueTest);
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "You have chosen to use preexisting resources:" << std::endl;
        dataStoreId = askQuestion(
                "Enter the data store ID of the HealthImaging datastore you wish to
use: ");
        inputBucketName = askQuestion(
                "Enter the name of the S3 input bucket you wish to use: ");
        outputBucketName = askQuestion(
                "Enter the name of the S3 output bucket you wish to use: ");
        roleArn = askQuestion(
                "Enter the ARN for the IAM role with the proper permissions to
import a DICOM series: ");
    }
```

將 DICOM 檔案複製到 Amazon S3 匯入儲存貯體。

```
    std::cout
            << "This workflow uses DICOM files from the National Cancer Institute
Imaging Data\n"
            << "Commons (IDC) Collections." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Here is the link to their website." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "https://registry.opendata.aws/nci-imaging-data-commons/" <<
std::endl;
    std::cout << "We will use DICOM files stored in an S3 bucket managed by the
IDC."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "First one of the DICOM folders in the IDC collection must be copied
to your\n"
               "input S3 bucket."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout << "You have the choice of one of the following "
              << IDC_ImageChoices.size() << " folders to copy." << std::endl;

    int index = 1;
    for (auto &idcChoice: IDC_ImageChoices) {
        std::cout << index << " - " << idcChoice.mDescription << std::endl;
```

```
        index++;
    }
    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Choose DICOM files to import: ", 1, 4);

    Aws::String fromDirectory = IDC_ImageChoices[choice - 1].mDirectory;
    Aws::String inputDirectory = "input";

    std::cout << "The files in the directory '" << fromDirectory << "' in the bucket
 '"
              << IDC_S3_BucketName << "' will be copied " << std::endl;
    std::cout << "to the folder '" << inputDirectory << "/" << fromDirectory
              << "' in the bucket '" << inputBucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Enter return to start the copy.", alwaysTrueTest);

    if (!AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::copySeriesBetweenBuckets(
            IDC_S3_BucketName,
            fromDirectory,
            inputBucketName,
            inputDirectory, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "This workflow will exit because of an error." << std::endl;
        cleanup(stackName, dataStoreId, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

將 DICOM 檔案匯入 Amazon S3 資料存放區。

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDicomImport(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                               const Aws::String &inputBucketName,
                                               const Aws::String &inputDirectory,
                                               const Aws::String &outputBucketName,
                                               const Aws::String &outputDirectory,
                                               const Aws::String &roleArn,
                                               Aws::String &importJobId,
                                               const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    bool result = false;
    if (startDICOMImportJob(dataStoreID, inputBucketName, inputDirectory,
                            outputBucketName, outputDirectory, roleArn, importJobId,
                            clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cout << "DICOM import job started with job ID " << importJobId << "."
                  << std::endl;
```

```
        result = waitImportJobCompleted(dataStoreID, importJobId,
 clientConfiguration);
        if (result) {
            std::cout << "DICOM import job completed." << std::endl;

        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param inputBucketName: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
  \param inputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the DICOM files.
  \param outputBucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
  \param outputDirectory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the output.
  \param roleArn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
  \param importJobId: A string to receive the import job ID.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
  */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::startDICOMImportJob(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID, const Aws::String &inputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &inputDirectory, const Aws::String &outputBucketName,
        const Aws::String &outputDirectory, const Aws::String &roleArn,
        Aws::String &importJobId,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::String inputURI = "s3://" + inputBucketName + "/" + inputDirectory + "/";
    Aws::String outputURI = "s3://" + outputBucketName + "/" + outputDirectory +
 "/";
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobRequest
 startDICOMImportJobRequest;
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetDataAccessRoleArn(roleArn);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetInputS3Uri(inputURI);
    startDICOMImportJobRequest.SetOutputS3Uri(outputURI);

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::StartDICOMImportJobOutcome
 startDICOMImportJobOutcome = medicalImagingClient.StartDICOMImportJob(
            startDICOMImportJobRequest);
```

```
    if (startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        importJobId = startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobId();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to start DICOM import job because "
                  << startDICOMImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }

    return startDICOMImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess();
}


//! Routine which waits for a DICOM import job to complete.
/*!
 * @param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
 * @param importJobId: The import job ID.
 * @param clientConfiguration : Aws client configuration.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::waitImportJobCompleted(const Aws::String &datastoreID,
                                                     const Aws::String &importJobId,
                                                     const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus jobStatus =
 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::IN_PROGRESS;
    while (jobStatus == Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::IN_PROGRESS) {
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
 getDicomImportJobOutcome = getDICOMImportJob(
                datastoreID, importJobId,
                clientConfiguration);

        if (getDicomImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            jobStatus =
 getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobProperties().GetJobStatus();

            std::cout << "DICOM import job status: " <<

 Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatusMapper::GetNameForJobStatus(
                              jobStatus) << std::endl;
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to get import job status because "
                      << getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    return jobStatus == Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::JobStatus::COMPLETED;
}

//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging DICOM import job's properties.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param importJobID: The DICOM import job ID
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return GetDICOMImportJobOutcome: The import job outcome.
*/
Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getDICOMImportJob(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                           const Aws::String &importJobID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetJobId(importJobID);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome outcome =
 client.GetDICOMImportJob(
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "GetDICOMImportJob error: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome;
}
```

取得 DICOM 匯入工作所建立的影像集。

```
bool
```

```
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetsForDicomImportJob(const Aws::String
 &datastoreID,
                                                        const Aws::String
 &importJobId,
                                                        Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &imageSets,
                                                        const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetDICOMImportJobOutcome getDicomImportJobOutcome =
 getDICOMImportJob(
            datastoreID, importJobId, clientConfiguration);
    bool result = false;
    if (getDicomImportJobOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto outputURI =
 getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetResult().GetJobProperties().GetOutputS3Uri();
        Aws::Http::URI uri(outputURI);
        const Aws::String &bucket = uri.GetAuthority();
        Aws::String key = uri.GetPath();

        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfiguration);
        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest objectRequest;
        objectRequest.SetBucket(bucket);
        objectRequest.SetKey(key + "/" + IMPORT_JOB_MANIFEST_FILE_NAME);

        auto getObjectOutcome = s3Client.GetObject(objectRequest);
        if (getObjectOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &data = getObjectOutcome.GetResult().GetBody();

            std::stringstream stringStream;
            stringStream << data.rdbuf();

            try {
                // Use JMESPath to extract the image set IDs.
                // https://jmespath.org/specification.html
                std::string jmesPathExpression =
 "jobSummary.imageSetsSummary[].imageSetId";
                jsoncons::json doc = jsoncons::json::parse(stringStream.str());

                jsoncons::json imageSetsJson = jsoncons::jmespath::search(doc,

 jmesPathExpression);\
                for (auto &imageSet: imageSetsJson.array_range()) {
                    imageSets.push_back(imageSet.as_string());
                }
```

```
                result = true;
            }
            catch (const std::exception &e) {
                std::cerr << e.what() << '\n';
            }

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Failed to get object because "
                      << getObjectOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }

    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get import job status because "
                  << getDicomImportJobOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

取得影像集的影像框資訊。

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageFramesForImageSet(const Aws::String
 &dataStoreID,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &imageSetID,
                                                         const Aws::String
 &outDirectory,
                                                         Aws::Vector<ImageFrameInfo>
 &imageFrames,
                                                         const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String fileName = outDirectory + "/" + imageSetID + "_metadata.json.gzip";
    bool result = false;
    if (getImageSetMetadata(dataStoreID, imageSetID, "", // Empty string for version
 ID.
                            fileName, clientConfiguration)) {
        try {
            std::string metadataGZip;
            {
```

```
                std::ifstream inFileStream(fileName.c_str(), std::ios::binary);
                if (!inFileStream) {
                    throw std::runtime_error("Failed to open file " + fileName);
                }

                std::stringstream stringStream;
                stringStream << inFileStream.rdbuf();
                metadataGZip = stringStream.str();
            }
            std::string metadataJson = gzip::decompress(metadataGZip.data(),
                                                        metadataGZip.size());
            // Use JMESPath to extract the image set IDs.
            // https://jmespath.org/specification.html
            jsoncons::json doc = jsoncons::json::parse(metadataJson);
            std::string jmesPathExpression = "Study.Series.*.Instances[].*[]";
            jsoncons::json instances = jsoncons::jmespath::search(doc,

jmesPathExpression);
            for (auto &instance: instances.array_range()) {
                jmesPathExpression = "DICOM.RescaleSlope";
                std::string rescaleSlope = jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression).to_string();
                jmesPathExpression = "DICOM.RescaleIntercept";
                std::string rescaleIntercept = jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression).to_string();

                jmesPathExpression = "ImageFrames[][]";
                jsoncons::json imageFramesJson =
jsoncons::jmespath::search(instance,

jmesPathExpression);

                for (auto &imageFrame: imageFramesJson.array_range()) {
                    ImageFrameInfo imageFrameIDs;
                    imageFrameIDs.mImageSetId = imageSetID;
                    imageFrameIDs.mImageFrameId = imageFrame.find(
                            "ID")->value().as_string();
                    imageFrameIDs.mRescaleIntercept = rescaleIntercept;
                    imageFrameIDs.mRescaleSlope = rescaleSlope;
                    imageFrameIDs.MinPixelValue = imageFrame.find(
                            "MinPixelValue")->value().as_string();
                    imageFrameIDs.MaxPixelValue = imageFrame.find(
```

```
                            "MaxPixelValue")->value().as_string();

                    jmesPathExpression =
 "max_by(PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution, &Width).Checksum";
                    jsoncons::json checksumJson =
 jsoncons::jmespath::search(imageFrame,

 jmesPathExpression);
                    imageFrameIDs.mFullResolutionChecksum =
 checksumJson.as_integer<uint32_t>();

                    imageFrames.emplace_back(imageFrameIDs);
                }
            }

            result = true;
        }
        catch (const std::exception &e) {
            std::cerr << "getImageFramesForImageSet failed because " << e.what()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which gets a HealthImaging image set's metadata.
/*!
  \param dataStoreID: The HealthImaging data store ID.
  \param imageSetID: The HealthImaging image set ID.
  \param versionID: The HealthImaging image set version ID, ignored if empty.
  \param outputFilePath: The path where the metadata will be stored as gzipped json.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \\return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::getImageSetMetadata(const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
                                                  const Aws::String &imageSetID,
                                                  const Aws::String &versionID,
                                                  const Aws::String &outputFilePath,
                                                  const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataRequest request;
    request.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
    request.SetImageSetId(imageSetID);
```

```
    if (!versionID.empty()) {
        request.SetVersionId(versionID);
    }
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageSetMetadataOutcome outcome =
 client.GetImageSetMetadata(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::ofstream file(outputFilePath, std::ios::binary);
        auto &metadata = outcome.GetResult().GetImageSetMetadataBlob();
        file << metadata.rdbuf();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get image set metadata: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

下載，解碼和驗證圖像幀。

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::downloadDecodeAndCheckImageFrames(
        const Aws::String &dataStoreID,
        const Aws::Vector<ImageFrameInfo> &imageFrames,
        const Aws::String &outDirectory,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfiguration1(clientConfiguration);
    clientConfiguration1.executor =
 Aws::MakeShared<Aws::Utils::Threading::PooledThreadExecutor>(
            "executor", 25);
    Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient(
            clientConfiguration1);

    Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore semaphore(0, 1);
    std::atomic<size_t> count(imageFrames.size());

    bool result = true;
    for (auto &imageFrame: imageFrames) {
        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest getImageFrameRequest;
        getImageFrameRequest.SetDatastoreId(dataStoreID);
```

```
        getImageFrameRequest.SetImageSetId(imageFrame.mImageSetId);

        Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::ImageFrameInformation imageFrameInformation;
        imageFrameInformation.SetImageFrameId(imageFrame.mImageFrameId);
        getImageFrameRequest.SetImageFrameInformation(imageFrameInformation);

        auto getImageFrameAsyncLambda = [&semaphore, &result, &count, imageFrame,
 outDirectory](
                const Aws::MedicalImaging::MedicalImagingClient *client,
                const Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameRequest &request,
                Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::GetImageFrameOutcome outcome,
                const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext>
 &context) {

                if (!handleGetImageFrameResult(outcome, outDirectory, imageFrame)) {
                    std::cerr << "Failed to download and convert image frame: "
                              << imageFrame.mImageFrameId << " from image set: "
                              << imageFrame.mImageSetId << std::endl;
                    result = false;
                }

                count--;
                if (count <= 0) {

                    semaphore.ReleaseAll();
                }
        }; // End of 'getImageFrameAsyncLambda' lambda.

        medicalImagingClient.GetImageFrameAsync(getImageFrameRequest,
                                                getImageFrameAsyncLambda);
    }

    if (count > 0) {
        semaphore.WaitOne();
    }

    if (result) {
        std::cout << imageFrames.size() << " image files were downloaded."
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::decodeJPHFileAndValidateWithChecksum(
        const Aws::String &jphFile,
        uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    opj_image_t *outputImage = jphImageToOpjBitmap(jphFile);
    if (!outputImage) {
        return false;
    }

    bool result = true;
    if (!verifyChecksumForImage(outputImage, crc32Checksum)) {
        std::cerr << "The checksum for the image does not match the expected value."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cerr << "File :" << jphFile << std::endl;
        result = false;
    }

    opj_image_destroy(outputImage);

    return result;
}

opj_image *
AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::jphImageToOpjBitmap(const Aws::String &jphFile) {
    opj_stream_t *inFileStream = nullptr;
    opj_codec_t *decompressorCodec = nullptr;
    opj_image_t *outputImage = nullptr;
    try {
        std::shared_ptr<opj_dparameters> decodeParameters =
 std::make_shared<opj_dparameters>();
        memset(decodeParameters.get(), 0, sizeof(opj_dparameters));

        opj_set_default_decoder_parameters(decodeParameters.get());

        decodeParameters->decod_format = 1; // JP2 image format.
        decodeParameters->cod_format = 2; // BMP image format.

        std::strncpy(decodeParameters->infile, jphFile.c_str(),
                     OPJ_PATH_LEN);

        inFileStream = opj_stream_create_default_file_stream(
                decodeParameters->infile, true);
        if (!inFileStream) {
            throw std::runtime_error(
```

```
                    "Unable to create input file stream for file '" + jphFile +
"'.");
        }

        decompressorCodec = opj_create_decompress(OPJ_CODEC_JP2);
        if (!decompressorCodec) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to create decompression codec.");
        }

        int decodeMessageLevel = 1;
        if (!setupCodecLogging(decompressorCodec, &decodeMessageLevel)) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to setup codec logging." << std::endl;
        }

        if (!opj_setup_decoder(decompressorCodec, decodeParameters.get())) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to setup decompression codec.");
        }
        if (!opj_codec_set_threads(decompressorCodec, 4)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to set decompression codec threads.");
        }

        if (!opj_read_header(inFileStream, decompressorCodec, &outputImage)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to read header.");
        }

        if (!opj_decode(decompressorCodec, inFileStream,
                        outputImage)) {
            throw std::runtime_error("Failed to decode.");
        }

        if (DEBUGGING) {
            std::cout << "image width : " << outputImage->x1 - outputImage->x0
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "image height : " << outputImage->y1 - outputImage->y0
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "number of channels: " << outputImage->numcomps
                      << std::endl;
            std::cout << "colorspace : " << outputImage->color_space << std::endl;
        }

    } catch (const std::exception &e) {
        std::cerr << e.what() << std::endl;
        if (outputImage) {
            opj_image_destroy(outputImage);
```

```
            outputImage = nullptr;
        }
    }
    if (inFileStream) {
        opj_stream_destroy(inFileStream);
    }
    if (decompressorCodec) {
        opj_destroy_codec(decompressorCodec);
    }

    return outputImage;
}

//! Template function which converts a planar image bitmap to an interleaved image
 bitmap and
//! then verifies the checksum of the bitmap.
/*!
 * @param image: The OpenJPEG image struct.
 * @param crc32Checksum: The CRC32 checksum.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
template<class myType>
bool verifyChecksumForImageForType(opj_image_t *image, uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    uint32_t width = image->x1 - image->x0;
    uint32_t height = image->y1 - image->y0;
    uint32_t numOfChannels = image->numcomps;

    // Buffer for interleaved bitmap.
    std::vector<myType> buffer(width * height * numOfChannels);

    // Convert planar bitmap to interleaved bitmap.
    for (uint32_t channel = 0; channel < numOfChannels; channel++) {
        for (uint32_t row = 0; row < height; row++) {
            uint32_t fromRowStart = row / image->comps[channel].dy * width /
                                    image->comps[channel].dx;
            uint32_t toIndex = (row * width) * numOfChannels + channel;

            for (uint32_t col = 0; col < width; col++) {
                uint32_t fromIndex = fromRowStart + col / image->comps[channel].dx;

                buffer[toIndex] = static_cast<myType>(image-
>comps[channel].data[fromIndex]);

                toIndex += numOfChannels;
```

```
            }
        }
    }

    // Verify checksum.
    boost::crc_32_type crc32;
    crc32.process_bytes(reinterpret_cast<char *>(buffer.data()),
                        buffer.size() * sizeof(myType));

    bool result = crc32.checksum() == crc32Checksum;
    if (!result) {
        std::cerr << "verifyChecksumForImage, checksum mismatch, expected - "
                  << crc32Checksum << ", actual - " << crc32.checksum()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

//! Routine which verifies the checksum of an OpenJPEG image struct.
/*!
 * @param image: The OpenJPEG image struct.
 * @param crc32Checksum: The CRC32 checksum.
 * @return  bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::verifyChecksumForImage(opj_image_t *image,
                                                     uint32_t crc32Checksum) {
    uint32_t channels = image->numcomps;
    bool result = false;
    if (0 < channels) {
        // Assume the precision is the same for all channels.
        uint32_t precision = image->comps[0].prec;
        bool signedData = image->comps[0].sgnd;
        uint32_t bytes = (precision + 7) / 8;

        if (signedData) {
            switch (bytes) {
                case 1 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int8_t>(image,
                                                                   crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 2 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int16_t>(image,
                                                                    crc32Checksum);
```

```
                    break;
                case 4 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<int32_t>(image,
                                                                    crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr
                            << "verifyChecksumForImage, unsupported data type,
signed bytes - "
                            << bytes << std::endl;
                    break;
            }
        }
        else {
            switch (bytes) {
                case 1 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint8_t>(image,
                                                                    crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 2 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint16_t>(image,
                                                                     crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                case 4 :
                    result = verifyChecksumForImageForType<uint32_t>(image,
                                                                     crc32Checksum);
                    break;
                default:
                    std::cerr
                            << "verifyChecksumForImage, unsupported data type,
unsigned bytes - "
                            << bytes << std::endl;
                    break;
            }
        }

        if (!result) {
            std::cerr << "verifyChecksumForImage, error bytes " << bytes
                      << " signed "
                      << signedData << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "'verifyChecksumForImage', no channels in the image."
```

```
                    << std::endl;
    }
    return result;
}
```

清理資源。

```
bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::cleanup(const Aws::String &stackName,
                                      const Aws::String &dataStoreId,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    bool result = true;

    if (!stackName.empty() && askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to delete the stack " + stackName + "? (y/n)")) {
        std::cout << "Deleting the image sets in the stack." << std::endl;
        result &= emptyDatastore(dataStoreId, clientConfiguration);
        printAsterisksLine();
        std::cout << "Deleting the stack." << std::endl;
        result &= deleteStack(stackName, clientConfiguration);
    }
    return result;
}

bool AwsDoc::Medical_Imaging::emptyDatastore(const Aws::String &datastoreID,
                                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MedicalImaging::Model::SearchCriteria emptyCriteria;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> imageSetIDs;
    bool result = false;
    if (searchImageSets(datastoreID, emptyCriteria, imageSetIDs,
                        clientConfiguration)) {
        result = true;
        for (auto &imageSetID: imageSetIDs) {
            result &= deleteImageSet(datastoreID, imageSetID, clientConfiguration);
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteImageSet
  - GetDicom ImportJob
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - 开始迪克 ImportJob

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用適用 SDK for C++ IAM 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 and IAM 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for C++

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello IAM

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 IAM。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
```

```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS iam)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_iam")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_iam.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

iam.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/iam/IAMClient.h>
#include <aws/iam/model/ListPoliciesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>

/*
 *  A "Hello IAM" starter application which initializes an AWS Identity and Access
 Management (IAM) client
 *  and lists the IAM policies.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_iam'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT("%Y-%m-%d");
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::IAM::IAMClient iamClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::IAM::Model::ListPoliciesRequest request;

        bool done = false;
        bool header = false;
        while (!done) {
            auto outcome = iamClient.ListPolicies(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Failed to list iam policies: " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
```

```
            if (!header) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                          std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                          std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::setw(12) <<
                          "CreateDate" << std::endl;
                header = true;
            }

            const auto &policies = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicies();
            for (const auto &policy: policies) {
                std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                          policy.GetPolicyName() << std::setw(30) <<
                          policy.GetPolicyId() << std::setw(80) << policy.GetArn()
<<
                          std::setw(64) << policy.GetDescription() << std::setw(12)
<<
                          policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
                          std::endl;
            }

            if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
                request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
            } else {
                done = true;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListPolicies中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

AttachRolePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AttachRolePolicy。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::attachRolePolicy(const Aws::String &roleName,
                                   const Aws::String &policyArn,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest list_request;
    list_request.SetRoleName(roleName);

    bool done = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto list_outcome = iam.ListAttachedRolePolicies(list_request);
        if (!list_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list attached policies of role " <<
                      roleName << ": " << list_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                      std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        const auto &policies = list_outcome.GetResult().GetAttachedPolicies();
        if (std::any_of(policies.cbegin(), policies.cend(),
                        [=](const Aws::IAM::Model::AttachedPolicy &policy) {
                                return policy.GetPolicyArn() == policyArn;
                        })) {
            std::cout << "Policy " << policyArn <<
                      " is already attached to role " << roleName << std::endl;
            return true;
        }

        done = !list_outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated();
```

```
        list_request.SetMarker(list_outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
    }

    Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyRequest request;
    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
 iam.AttachRolePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach policy " << policyArn << " to role " <<
                  roleName << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached policy " << policyArn << " to role " <<
                  roleName << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

`CreateAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccessKey`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::createAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
```

```
    Aws::String result;
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccessKeyOutcome outcome = iam.CreateAccessKey(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating access key for IAM user " << userName
                  << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const auto &accessKey = outcome.GetResult().GetAccessKey();
        std::cout << "Successfully created access key for IAM user " <<
                  userName << std::endl << "  aws_access_key_id = " <<
                  accessKey.GetAccessKeyId() << std::endl <<
                  " aws_secret_access_key = " << accessKey.GetSecretAccessKey() <<
                  std::endl;
        result = accessKey.GetAccessKeyId();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateAccessKey中的。

CreateAccountAlias

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateAccountAlias。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::createAccountAlias(const Aws::String &aliasName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccountAliasRequest request;
    request.SetAccountAlias(aliasName);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateAccountAliasOutcome outcome = iam.CreateAccountAlias(
```

```
            request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating account alias " << aliasName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created account alias " << aliasName <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateAccountAlias中的。

CreatePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreatePolicy。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::createPolicy(const Aws::String &policyName,
                                      const Aws::String &rsrcArn,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyName(policyName);
    request.SetPolicyDocument(BuildSamplePolicyDocument(rsrcArn));

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyOutcome outcome = iam.CreatePolicy(request);
    Aws::String result;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating policy " << policyName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        result = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy().GetArn();
        std::cout << "Successfully created policy " << policyName <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}

Aws::String AwsDoc::IAM::BuildSamplePolicyDocument(const Aws::String &rsrc_arn) {
    std::stringstream stringStream;
    stringStream << "{"
                 << "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\","
                 << "  \"Statement\": ["
                 << "    {"
                 << "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\","
                 << "        \"Action\": \"logs:CreateLogGroup\","
                 << "        \"Resource\": \""
                 << rsrc_arn
                 << "\""
                 << "    },"
                 << "    {"
                 << "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\","
                 << "        \"Action\": ["
                 << "            \"dynamodb:DeleteItem\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:GetItem\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:PutItem\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:Scan\","
                 << "            \"dynamodb:UpdateItem\""
                 << "        ],"
                 << "        \"Resource\": \""
                 << rsrc_arn
                 << "\""
                 << "    }"
                 << "   ]"
                 << "}";

    return stringStream.str();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

CreateRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateRole。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::createIamRole(
        const Aws::String &roleName,
        const Aws::String &policy,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleRequest request;

    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetAssumeRolePolicyDocument(policy);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleOutcome outcome = client.CreateRole(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const Aws::IAM::Model::Role iamRole = outcome.GetResult().GetRole();
        std::cout << "Created role " << iamRole.GetRoleName() << "\n";
        std::cout << "ID: " << iamRole.GetRoleId() << "\n";
        std::cout << "ARN: " << iamRole.GetArn() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateRole中的。

CreateUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateUser。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserRequest create_request;
    create_request.SetUserName(userName);

    auto create_outcome = iam.CreateUser(create_request);
    if (!create_outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error creating IAM user " << userName << ":" <<
                  create_outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully created IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
    }

    return create_outcome.IsSuccess();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateUser中的。

`DeleteAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAccessKey`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                  const Aws::String &accessKeyID,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
```

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    request.SetAccessKeyId(accessKeyID);

    auto outcome = iam.DeleteAccessKey(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting access key " << accessKeyID << " from user "
                  << userName << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted access key " << accessKeyID
                  << " for IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

DeleteAccountAlias

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAccountAlias。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteAccountAlias(const Aws::String &accountAlias,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteAccountAliasRequest request;
    request.SetAccountAlias(accountAlias);
```

```
    const auto outcome = iam.DeleteAccountAlias(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting account alias " << accountAlias << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted account alias " << accountAlias <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteAccountAlias中的。

DeletePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeletePolicy。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deletePolicy(const Aws::String &policyArn,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    auto outcome = iam.DeletePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting policy with arn " << policyArn << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted policy with arn " << policyArn
```

```
                    << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeletePolicy中的。

DeleteServerCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteServerCertificate。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::deleteServerCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateName,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(certificateName);

    const auto outcome = iam.DeleteServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting server certificate " << certificateName <<
                      ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << certificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted server certificate " << certificateName
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteServerCertificate中的。

DeleteUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteUser。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    auto outcome = iam.DeleteUser(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting IAM user " << userName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteUser中的。

DetachRolePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetachRolePolicy。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyRequest detachRequest;
detachRequest.SetRoleName(roleName);
detachRequest.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

auto detachOutcome = iam.DetachRolePolicy(detachRequest);
if (!detachOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
    std::cerr << "Failed to detach policy " << policyArn << " from role "
              << roleName << ": " << detachOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
              std::endl;
}
else {
    std::cout << "Successfully detached policy " << policyArn << " from role "
              << roleName << std::endl;
}

return detachOutcome.IsSuccess();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

GetAccessKeyLastUsed

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetAccessKeyLastUsed。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::accessKeyLastUsed(const Aws::String &secretKeyID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetAccessKeyLastUsedRequest request;

    request.SetAccessKeyId(secretKeyID);

    Aws::IAM::Model::GetAccessKeyLastUsedOutcome outcome = iam.GetAccessKeyLastUsed(
            request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error querying last used time for access key " <<
                  secretKeyID << ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        Aws::String lastUsedTimeString =
                outcome.GetResult()
                        .GetAccessKeyLastUsed()
                        .GetLastUsedDate()
                        .ToGmtString(Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601);
        std::cout << "Access key " << secretKeyID << " last used at time " <<
                  lastUsedTimeString << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetAccessKeyLastUsed中的。

GetPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetPolicy`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::getPolicy(const Aws::String &policyArn,
                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetPolicyArn(policyArn);

    auto outcome = iam.GetPolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error getting policy " << policyArn << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        const auto &policy = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy();
        std::cout << "Name: " << policy.GetPolicyName() << std::endl <<
                  "ID: " << policy.GetPolicyId() << std::endl << "Arn: " <<
                  policy.GetArn() << std::endl << "Description: " <<
                  policy.GetDescription() << std::endl << "CreateDate: " <<

 policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(Aws::Utils::DateFormat::ISO_8601)
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetPolicy中的。

`GetServerCertificate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetServerCertificate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::getServerCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::GetServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(certificateName);

    auto outcome = iam.GetServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error getting server certificate " << certificateName <<
                      ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << certificateName
                      << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        const auto &certificate = outcome.GetResult().GetServerCertificate();
        std::cout << "Name: " <<

 certificate.GetServerCertificateMetadata().GetServerCertificateName()
                 << std::endl << "Body: " << certificate.GetCertificateBody() <<
                 std::endl << "Chain: " << certificate.GetCertificateChain() <<
                 std::endl;
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetServerCertificate中的。

ListAccessKeys

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListAccessKeys。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listAccessKeys(const Aws::String &userName,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAccessKeysRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListAccessKeys(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list access keys for user " << userName
                      << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "UserName" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "KeyID" << std::setw(20) << "Status" <<
                      std::setw(20) << "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &keys = outcome.GetResult().GetAccessKeyMetadata();
        const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";

        for (const auto &key: keys) {
            Aws::String statusString =
```

```
                    Aws::IAM::Model::StatusTypeMapper::GetNameForStatusType(
                            key.GetStatus());
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << key.GetUserName() <<
                      std::setw(30) << key.GetAccessKeyId() << std::setw(20) <<
                      statusString << std::setw(20) <<
                      key.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
 std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListAccessKeys中的。

ListAccountAliases

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAccountAliases`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool
AwsDoc::IAM::listAccountAliases(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListAccountAliasesRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
```

```
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListAccountAliases(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list account aliases: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        const auto &aliases = outcome.GetResult().GetAccountAliases();
        if (!header) {
            if (aliases.size() == 0) {
                std::cout << "Account has no aliases" << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Alias" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        for (const auto &alias: aliases) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << alias << std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListAccountAliases中的。

ListPolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListPolicies`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listPolicies(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT("%Y-%m-%d");
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListPoliciesRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListPolicies(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list iam policies: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(64) << "Description" << std::setw(12) <<
                      "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &policies = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicies();
        for (const auto &policy: policies) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                      policy.GetPolicyName() << std::setw(30) <<
                      policy.GetPolicyId() << std::setw(80) << policy.GetArn() <<
                      std::setw(64) << policy.GetDescription() << std::setw(12) <<
                      policy.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str()) <<
                      std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
```

```
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListPolicies中的。

ListServerCertificates

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListServerCertificates。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listServerCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";

    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListServerCertificatesRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListServerCertificates(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list server certificates: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) << "Name" <<
```

```
                        std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(80) << "Arn" <<
                        std::setw(14) << "UploadDate" << std::setw(14) <<
                        "ExpirationDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &certificates =
                outcome.GetResult().GetServerCertificateMetadataList();

        for (const auto &certificate: certificates) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(55) <<
                        certificate.GetServerCertificateName() << std::setw(30) <<
                        certificate.GetServerCertificateId() << std::setw(80) <<
                        certificate.GetArn() << std::setw(14) <<
                        certificate.GetUploadDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
 <<
                        std::setw(14) <<
                        certificate.GetExpiration().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
 <<
                        std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListServerCertificates中的。

ListUsers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUsers`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::listUsers(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    const Aws::String DATE_FORMAT = "%Y-%m-%d";
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::ListUsersRequest request;

    bool done = false;
    bool header = false;
    while (!done) {
        auto outcome = iam.ListUsers(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed to list iam users:" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

        if (!header) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << "Name" <<
                      std::setw(30) << "ID" << std::setw(64) << "Arn" <<
                      std::setw(20) << "CreateDate" << std::endl;
            header = true;
        }

        const auto &users = outcome.GetResult().GetUsers();
        for (const auto &user: users) {
            std::cout << std::left << std::setw(32) << user.GetUserName() <<
                      std::setw(30) << user.GetUserId() << std::setw(64) <<
                      user.GetArn() << std::setw(20) <<
                      user.GetCreateDate().ToGmtString(DATE_FORMAT.c_str())
                      << std::endl;
        }

        if (outcome.GetResult().GetIsTruncated()) {
            request.SetMarker(outcome.GetResult().GetMarker());
        }
        else {
            done = true;
```

```
        }
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListUsers中的。

PutRolePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRolePolicy。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::putRolePolicy(
        const Aws::String &roleName,
        const Aws::String &policyName,
        const Aws::String &policyDocument,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iamClient(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::PutRolePolicyRequest request;

    request.SetRoleName(roleName);
    request.SetPolicyName(policyName);
    request.SetPolicyDocument(policyDocument);

    Aws::IAM::Model::PutRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
 iamClient.PutRolePolicy(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error putting policy on role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully put the role policy." << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutRolePolicy中的。

UpdateAccessKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateAccessKey。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateAccessKey(const Aws::String &userName,
                                  const Aws::String &accessKeyID,
                                  Aws::IAM::Model::StatusType status,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateAccessKeyRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(userName);
    request.SetAccessKeyId(accessKeyID);
    request.SetStatus(status);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateAccessKey(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated status of access key "
                  << accessKeyID << " for user " << userName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error updated status of access key " << accessKeyID <<
                  " for user " << userName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateAccessKey中的。

UpdateServerCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateServerCertificate。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateServerCertificate(const Aws::String &currentCertificateName,
                                          const Aws::String &newCertificateName,
                                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateServerCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetServerCertificateName(currentCertificateName);
    request.SetNewServerCertificateName(newCertificateName);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateServerCertificate(request);
    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Server certificate " << currentCertificateName
                  << " successfully renamed as " << newCertificateName
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
 Aws::IAM::IAMErrors::NO_SUCH_ENTITY) {
            std::cerr << "Error changing name of server certificate " <<
                      currentCertificateName << " to " << newCertificateName << ":"
 <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Certificate '" << currentCertificateName
```

```
                        << "' not found." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateServerCertificate中的。

UpdateUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateUser。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::IAM::updateUser(const Aws::String &currentUserName,
                             const Aws::String &newUserName,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::IAM::IAMClient iam(clientConfig);

    Aws::IAM::Model::UpdateUserRequest request;
    request.SetUserName(currentUserName);
    request.SetNewUserName(newUserName);

    auto outcome = iam.UpdateUser(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "IAM user " << currentUserName <<
                  " successfully updated with new user name " << newUserName <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error updating user name for IAM user " << currentUserName <<
                  ":" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateUser中的。

案例

建立使用者並擔任角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立使用者並擔任角色。

> **Warning**
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立沒有許可的使用者。
- 建立一個可授予許可的角色，以列出帳戶的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 新增政策，讓使用者擔任該角色。
- 使用暫時憑證，擔任角色並列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，然後清理資源。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace AwsDoc {
    namespace IAM {

        //! Cleanup by deleting created entities.
        /*!
          \sa DeleteCreatedEntities
          \param client: IAM client.
          \param role: IAM role.
          \param user: IAM user.
          \param policy: IAM policy.
```

```
        */
        static bool DeleteCreatedEntities(const Aws::IAM::IAMClient &client,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::Role &role,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::User &user,
                                          const Aws::IAM::Model::Policy &policy);
    }

    static const int LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC = 20;

    static const char ALLOCATION_TAG[] = "example_code";
}

//! Scenario to create an IAM user, create an IAM role, and apply the role to the
 user.
// "IAM access" permissions are needed to run this code.
// "STS assume role" permissions are needed to run this code. (Note: It might be
 necessary to
//    create a custom policy).
/*!
  \sa iamCreateUserAssumeRoleScenario
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::IAM::iamCreateUserAssumeRoleScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {

    Aws::IAM::IAMClient client(clientConfig);
    Aws::IAM::Model::User user;
    Aws::IAM::Model::Role role;
    Aws::IAM::Model::Policy policy;

    // 1. Create a user.
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserRequest request;
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String userName = "iam-demo-user-" +
                               Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetUserName(userName);

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateUserOutcome outcome = client.CreateUser(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Error creating IAM user " << userName << ":" <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created IAM user " << userName << std::endl;
        }

        user = outcome.GetResult().GetUser();
    }

    // 2. Create a role.
    {
        // Get the IAM user for the current client in order to access its ARN.
        Aws::String iamUserArn;
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::GetUserRequest request;
            Aws::IAM::Model::GetUserOutcome outcome = client.GetUser(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error getting Iam user. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

                DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                return false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully retrieved Iam user "
                          << outcome.GetResult().GetUser().GetUserName()
                          << std::endl;
            }

            iamUserArn = outcome.GetResult().GetUser().GetArn();
        }

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleRequest request;

        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String roleName = "iam-demo-role-" +
                               Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetRoleName(roleName);

        // Build policy document for role.
        Aws::Utils::Document jsonStatement;
        jsonStatement.WithString("Effect", "Allow");

        Aws::Utils::Document jsonPrincipal;
        jsonPrincipal.WithString("AWS", iamUserArn);
```

```
        jsonStatement.WithObject("Principal", jsonPrincipal);
        jsonStatement.WithString("Action", "sts:AssumeRole");
        jsonStatement.WithObject("Condition", Aws::Utils::Document());

        Aws::Utils::Document policyDocument;
        policyDocument.WithString("Version", "2012-10-17");

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Document> statements(1);
        statements[0] = jsonStatement;
        policyDocument.WithArray("Statement", statements);

        std::cout << "Setting policy for role\n   "
                  << policyDocument.View().WriteCompact() << std::endl;

        // Set role policy document as JSON string.
        request.SetAssumeRolePolicyDocument(policyDocument.View().WriteCompact());

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreateRoleOutcome outcome = client.CreateRole(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating role. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created a role with name " << roleName
                      << std::endl;
        }

        role = outcome.GetResult().GetRole();
    }

    // 3. Create an IAM policy.
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyRequest request;
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String policyName = "iam-demo-policy-" +
                                 Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
        request.SetPolicyName(policyName);

        // Build IAM policy document.
        Aws::Utils::Document jsonStatement;
        jsonStatement.WithString("Effect", "Allow");
```

```
        jsonStatement.WithString("Action", "s3:ListAllMyBuckets");
        jsonStatement.WithString("Resource", "arn:aws:s3:::*");

        Aws::Utils::Document policyDocument;
        policyDocument.WithString("Version", "2012-10-17");

        Aws::Utils::Array<Aws::Utils::Document> statements(1);
        statements[0] = jsonStatement;
        policyDocument.WithArray("Statement", statements);

        std::cout << "Creating a policy.\n   " <<
policyDocument.View().WriteCompact()
                  << std::endl;

        // Set IAM policy document as JSON string.
        request.SetPolicyDocument(policyDocument.View().WriteCompact());

        Aws::IAM::Model::CreatePolicyOutcome outcome = client.CreatePolicy(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating policy. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully created a policy with name, " << policyName
<<
                      "." << std::endl;
        }

        policy = outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy();
    }

    // 4. Assume the new role using the AWS Security Token Service (STS).
    Aws::STS::Model::Credentials credentials;
    {
        Aws::STS::STSClient stsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleRequest request;
        request.SetRoleArn(role.GetArn());
        Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
        Aws::String roleSessionName = "iam-demo-role-session-" +
```

```
Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());
       request.SetRoleSessionName(roleSessionName);

       Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleOutcome assumeRoleOutcome;

       // Repeatedly call AssumeRole, because there is often a delay
       // before the role is available to be assumed.
       // Repeat at most 20 times when access is denied.
       int count = 0;
       while (true) {
           assumeRoleOutcome = stsClient.AssumeRole(request);
           if (!assumeRoleOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
               if (count > 20 ||
                   assumeRoleOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                   Aws::STS::STSErrors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                   std::cerr << "Error assuming role after 20 tries. " <<
                             assumeRoleOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
std::endl;

                   DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                   return false;
               }
               std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
           }
           else {
               std::cout << "Successfully assumed the role after " << count
                         << " seconds." << std::endl;
               break;
           }
           count++;
       }

       credentials = assumeRoleOutcome.GetResult().GetCredentials();
   }


   // 5. List objects in the bucket (This should fail).
   {
       Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(
               Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials(credentials.GetAccessKeyId(),
                                         credentials.GetSecretAccessKey(),
                                         credentials.GetSessionToken()),
               Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3EndpointProvider>(ALLOCATION_TAG),
```

```
                clientConfig);
        Aws::S3::Model::ListBucketsOutcome listBucketsOutcome =
s3Client.ListBuckets();
        if (!listBucketsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if (listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                Aws::S3::S3Errors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                std::cerr << "Could not lists buckets. " <<
                          listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout
                        << "Access to list buckets denied because privileges have
not been applied."
                        << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr
                    << "Successfully retrieved bucket lists when this should not
happen."
                    << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 6. Attach the policy to the role.
    {
        Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyRequest request;
        request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());
        request.WithPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());

        Aws::IAM::Model::AttachRolePolicyOutcome outcome = client.AttachRolePolicy(
                request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error creating policy. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;

            DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully attached the policy with name, "
                      << policy.GetPolicyName() <<
                      ", to the role, " << role.GetRoleName() << "." << std::endl;
        }
```

```
    }

    int count = 0;
    // 7. List objects in the bucket (this should succeed).
    // Repeatedly call ListBuckets, because there is often a delay
    // before the policy with ListBucket permissions has been applied to the role.
    // Repeat at most LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC times when access is denied.
    while (true) {
        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(
                Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials(credentials.GetAccessKeyId(),
                                          credentials.GetSecretAccessKey(),
                                          credentials.GetSessionToken()),
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::S3::S3EndpointProvider>(ALLOCATION_TAG),
                clientConfig);
        Aws::S3::Model::ListBucketsOutcome listBucketsOutcome =
 s3Client.ListBuckets();
        if (!listBucketsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
            if ((count > LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC) ||
                listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                Aws::S3::S3Errors::ACCESS_DENIED) {
                std::cerr << "Could not lists buckets after " <<
 LIST_BUCKETS_WAIT_SEC << " seconds. " <<
                          listBucketsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
                return false;
            }

            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        }
        else {

            std::cout << "Successfully retrieved bucket lists after " << count
                      << " seconds." << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        count++;
    }

    // 8. Delete all the created resources.
    return DeleteCreatedEntities(client, role, user, policy);
}

bool AwsDoc::IAM::DeleteCreatedEntities(const Aws::IAM::IAMClient &client,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::Role &role,
```

```
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::User &user,
                                        const Aws::IAM::Model::Policy &policy) {
    bool result = true;
    if (policy.ArnHasBeenSet()) {
        // Detach the policy from the role.
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyRequest request;
            request.SetPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());
            request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());

            Aws::IAM::Model::DetachRolePolicyOutcome outcome =
client.DetachRolePolicy(
                    request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error Detaching policy from roles. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully detached the policy with arn "
                          << policy.GetArn()
                          << " from role " << role.GetRoleName() << "." <<
std::endl;
            }
        }

        // Delete the policy.
        {
            Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyRequest request;
            request.WithPolicyArn(policy.GetArn());

            Aws::IAM::Model::DeletePolicyOutcome outcome =
client.DeletePolicy(request);
            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error deleting policy. " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "Successfully deleted the policy with arn "
                          << policy.GetArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

```
    }

    if (role.RoleIdHasBeenSet()) {
        // Delete the role.
        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteRoleRequest request;
        request.SetRoleName(role.GetRoleName());

        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteRoleOutcome outcome = client.DeleteRole(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting role. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the role with name "
                      << role.GetRoleName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    if (user.ArnHasBeenSet()) {
        // Delete the user.
        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserRequest request;
        request.WithUserName(user.GetUserName());

        Aws::IAM::Model::DeleteUserOutcome outcome = client.DeleteUser(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error deleting user. " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Successfully deleted the user with name "
                      << user.GetUserName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey

- CreatePolicy
- CreateRole
- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeletePolicy
- DeleteRole
- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

AWS IoT 使用 SDK for C++ 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for C++ 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS IoT。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS IoT

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS IoT。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS iot)

# Set this project's name.
```

```
project("hello_iot")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_iot.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_iot.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/iot/IoTClient.h>
#include <aws/iot/model/ListThingsRequest.h>
```

```
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello IoT" starter application which initializes an AWS IoT client and
 *  lists the AWS IoT topics in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_iot'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    //  Optional: change the log level for debugging.
    //  options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Aws::Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfig);
        // List the things in the current account.
        Aws::IoT::Model::ListThingsRequest listThingsRequest;

        Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
        Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingAttribute> allThings;

        do {
            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                listThingsRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            Aws::IoT::Model::ListThingsOutcome listThingsOutcome =
 iotClient.ListThings(
                    listThingsRequest);
            if (listThingsOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingAttribute> &things =
 listThingsOutcome.GetResult().GetThings();
                allThings.insert(allThings.end(), things.begin(), things.end());
                nextToken = listThingsOutcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
            }
            else {
```

```
                std::cerr << "List things failed"
                          << listThingsOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << allThings.size() << " thing(s) found." << std::endl;
        for (auto const &thing: allThings) {
            std::cout << thing.GetThingName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- 有關 API 詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考中的列出事物。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AttachThingPrincipal`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachThingPrincipal`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Attach a principal to an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to attach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::attachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalRequest request;
    request.SetPrincipal(principal);
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 client.AttachThingPrincipal(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached principal to thing." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach principal to thing." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AttachThingPrincipal中的。

`CreateKeysAndCertificate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKeysAndCertificate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create keys and certificate for an Aws IoT device.
//! This routine will save certificates and keys to an output folder, if provided.
/*!
  \param outputFolder: Location for storing output in files, ignored when string is
 empty.
  \param certificateARNResult: A string to receive the ARN of the created
 certificate.
  \param certificateID: A string to receive the ID of the created certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createKeysAndCertificate(const Aws::String &outputFolder,
                                           Aws::String &certificateARNResult,
                                           Aws::String &certificateID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateRequest
 createKeysAndCertificateRequest;

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateKeysAndCertificate(createKeysAndCertificateRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created a certificate and keys" << std::endl;
        certificateARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn();
        certificateID = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateId();
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificateARNResult << ", certificate
 ID: "
                  << certificateID << std::endl;

        if (!outputFolder.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Writing certificate and keys to the folder '" <<
 outputFolder
                      << "'." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Be sure these files are stored securely." << std::endl;

            Aws::String certificateFilePath = outputFolder + "/certificate.pem.crt";
            std::ofstream certificateFile(certificateFilePath);
            if (!certificateFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening certificate file, '" <<
 certificateFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                return false;
            }
            certificateFile << outcome.GetResult().GetCertificatePem();
            certificateFile.close();

            const Aws::IoT::Model::KeyPair &keyPair =
 outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPair();

            Aws::String privateKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/private.pem.key";
            std::ofstream privateKeyFile(privateKeyFilePath);
            if (!privateKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening private key file, '" <<
 privateKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            privateKeyFile << keyPair.GetPrivateKey();
            privateKeyFile.close();

            Aws::String publicKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/public.pem.key";
            std::ofstream publicKeyFile(publicKeyFilePath);
            if (!publicKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening public key file, '" << publicKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            publicKeyFile << keyPair.GetPublicKey();
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating keys and certificate: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateKeysAndCertificate中的。

CreateThing

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateThing。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingRequest createThingRequest;
    createThingRequest.SetThingName(thingName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.CreateThing(
            createThingRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateThing中的。

CreateTopicRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateTopicRule。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create an AWS IoT rule with an SNS topic as the target.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param snsTopic: The SNS topic ARN for the action.
  \param sql: The SQL statement used to query the topic.
  \param roleARN: The IAM role ARN for the action.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::createTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                             const Aws::String &snsTopicARN, const Aws::String &sql,
                             const Aws::String &roleARN,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SnsAction snsAction;
    snsAction.SetTargetArn(snsTopicARN);
    snsAction.SetRoleArn(roleARN);

    Aws::IoT::Model::Action action;
    action.SetSns(snsAction);

    Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload;
    topicRulePayload.SetSql(sql);
    topicRulePayload.SetActions({action});

    request.SetTopicRulePayload(topicRulePayload);
```

```
    auto outcome = iotClient.CreateTopicRule(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created topic rule " << ruleName << "." <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic rule " << ruleName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateTopicRule中的。

DeleteCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteCertificate。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete a certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateID: The ID of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateId(certificateID);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteCertificate(
            request);
```

```
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted certificate " << certificateID <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting certificate " << certificateID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteCertificate中的。

DeleteThing

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteThing。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    const auto outcome = iotClient.DeleteThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted thing " << thingName << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteThing中的。

DeleteTopicRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTopicRule。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an AWS IoT rule.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteTopicRule(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted rule " << ruleName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete rule " << ruleName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteTopicRule中的。

DescribeEndpoint

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeEndpoint。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Describe the endpoint specific to the AWS account making the call.
/*!
  \param endpointResult: String to receive the endpoint result.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeEndpoint(Aws::String &endpointResult,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String endpoint;
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointRequest describeEndpointRequest;
    describeEndpointRequest.SetEndpointType(
            "iot:Data-ATS"); // Recommended endpoint type.

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointOutcome outcome = iotClient.DescribeEndpoint(
            describeEndpointRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully described endpoint." << std::endl;
        endpointResult = outcome.GetResult().GetEndpointAddress();
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing endpoint" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeEndpoint中的。

DescribeThing

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeThing。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Describe an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DescribeThing(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeThingResult &result = outcome.GetResult();
```

```
        std::cout << "Retrieved thing '" << result.GetThingName() << "'" <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "thingArn: " << result.GetThingArn() << std::endl;
        std::cout << result.GetAttributes().size() << " attribute(s) retrieved"
                  << std::endl;
        for (const auto &attribute: result.GetAttributes()) {
            std::cout << "  attribute: " << attribute.first << "=" <<
 attribute.second
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DescribeThing中的。

DetachThingPrincipal

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetachThingPrincipal。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Detach a principal from an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to detach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::detachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
```

```
                                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalRequest detachThingPrincipalRequest;
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetPrincipal(principal);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DetachThingPrincipal(
            detachThingPrincipalRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached principal " << principal << " from thing
 "
                  << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach principal " << principal << " from thing "
                  << thingName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DetachThingPrincipal中的。

ListCertificates

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListCertificates`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! List certificates registered in the AWS account making the call.
/*!
```

```
   \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::Certificate> allCertificates;
    Aws::String marker; // Used to paginate results.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.ListCertificates(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
            allCertificates.insert(allCertificates.end(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().begin(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().end());
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << allCertificates.size() << " certificate(s) found." << std::endl;

    for (auto &certificate: allCertificates) {
        std::cout << "Certificate ID: " << certificate.GetCertificateId() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificate.GetCertificateArn()
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListCertificates中的。

SearchIndex

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SearchIndex。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Query the AWS IoT fleet index.
//! For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/query-syntax.html
/*!
  \param: query: The query string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::searchIndex(const Aws::String &query,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexRequest request;
    request.SetQueryString(query);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingDocument> allThingDocuments;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.SearchIndex(request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexResult &result = outcome.GetResult();
            allThingDocuments.insert(allThingDocuments.end(),
                                     result.GetThings().cbegin(),
                                     result.GetThings().cend());
            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error in SearchIndex: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allThingDocuments.size() << " thing document(s) found." <<
 std::endl;
    for (const auto thingDocument: allThingDocuments) {
        std::cout << "  Thing name: " << thingDocument.GetThingName() << "."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考SearchIndex中的。

UpdateIndexingConfiguration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateIndexingConfiguration。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Update the indexing configuration.
/*!
  \param thingIndexingConfiguration: A ThingIndexingConfiguration object which is
 ignored if not set.
```

```
  \param thingGroupIndexingConfiguration: A ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration object
 which is ignored if not set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateIndexingConfiguration(
        const Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingConfiguration
 &thingIndexingConfiguration,
        const Aws::IoT::Model::ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration
 &thingGroupIndexingConfiguration,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateIndexingConfigurationRequest request;

    if (thingIndexingConfiguration.ThingIndexingModeHasBeenSet()) {
        request.SetThingIndexingConfiguration(thingIndexingConfiguration);
    }

    if (thingGroupIndexingConfiguration.ThingGroupIndexingModeHasBeenSet()) {
        request.SetThingGroupIndexingConfiguration(thingGroupIndexingConfiguration);
    }

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateIndexingConfigurationOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.UpdateIndexingConfiguration(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "UpdateIndexingConfiguration succeeded." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "UpdateIndexingConfiguration failed."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateIndexingConfiguration中的。

UpdateThing

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateThing。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Update an AWS IoT thing with attributes.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param attributeMap: A map of key/value attributes/
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const std::map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &attributeMap,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttributePayload attributePayload;
    for (const auto &attribute: attributeMap) {
        attributePayload.AddAttributes(attribute.first, attribute.second);
    }
    request.SetAttributePayload(attributePayload);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.UpdateThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to update thing " << thingName << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateThing中的。

案例

使用裝置管理使用案例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 AWS IoT SDK 處理 AWS IoT 裝置管理使用案例

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建一個 AWS IoT 東西。

```
    Aws::String thingName = askQuestion("Enter a thing name: ");

    if (!createThing(thingName, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because createThing failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup("", "", "", "", "", false, clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
//! Create an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingRequest createThingRequest;
    createThingRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.CreateThing(
            createThingRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to create thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

產生並附加裝置憑證。

```
    Aws::String certificateARN;
    Aws::String certificateID;
    if (askYesNoQuestion("Would you like to create a certificate for your thing? (y/
n) ")) {
        Aws::String outputFolder;
        if (askYesNoQuestion(
                "Would you like to save the certificate and keys to file? (y/n) "))
 {
            outputFolder = std::filesystem::current_path();
            outputFolder += "/device_keys_and_certificates";

            std::filesystem::create_directories(outputFolder);

            std::cout << "The certificate and keys will be saved to the folder: "
                      << outputFolder << std::endl;
        }

        if (!createKeysAndCertificate(outputFolder, certificateARN, certificateID,
                                      clientConfiguration)) {
            std::cerr << "Exiting because createKeysAndCertificate failed."
                      << std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, "", "", "", "", false, clientConfiguration);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "\nNext, the certificate will be attached to the thing.\n"
                  << std::endl;
```

```
        if (!attachThingPrincipal(certificateARN, thingName, clientConfiguration)) {
            std::cerr << "Exiting because attachThingPrincipal failed." <<
 std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "",
                    false,
                    clientConfiguration);
            return false;
        }
    }
```

```
//! Create keys and certificate for an Aws IoT device.
//! This routine will save certificates and keys to an output folder, if provided.
/*!
  \param outputFolder: Location for storing output in files, ignored when string is
 empty.
  \param certificateARNResult: A string to receive the ARN of the created
 certificate.
  \param certificateID: A string to receive the ID of the created certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::createKeysAndCertificate(const Aws::String &outputFolder,
                                           Aws::String &certificateARNResult,
                                           Aws::String &certificateID,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateRequest
 createKeysAndCertificateRequest;

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateKeysAndCertificateOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateKeysAndCertificate(createKeysAndCertificateRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created a certificate and keys" << std::endl;
        certificateARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateArn();
        certificateID = outcome.GetResult().GetCertificateId();
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificateARNResult << ", certificate
 ID: "
                  << certificateID << std::endl;

        if (!outputFolder.empty()) {
```

```
            std::cout << "Writing certificate and keys to the folder '" <<
outputFolder
                      << "'." << std::endl;
            std::cout << "Be sure these files are stored securely." << std::endl;

            Aws::String certificateFilePath = outputFolder + "/certificate.pem.crt";
            std::ofstream certificateFile(certificateFilePath);
            if (!certificateFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening certificate file, '" <<
certificateFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            certificateFile << outcome.GetResult().GetCertificatePem();
            certificateFile.close();

            const Aws::IoT::Model::KeyPair &keyPair =
outcome.GetResult().GetKeyPair();

            Aws::String privateKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/private.pem.key";
            std::ofstream privateKeyFile(privateKeyFilePath);
            if (!privateKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening private key file, '" <<
privateKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            privateKeyFile << keyPair.GetPrivateKey();
            privateKeyFile.close();

            Aws::String publicKeyFilePath = outputFolder + "/public.pem.key";
            std::ofstream publicKeyFile(publicKeyFilePath);
            if (!publicKeyFile.is_open()) {
                std::cerr << "Error opening public key file, '" << publicKeyFilePath
                          << "'."
                          << std::endl;
                return false;
            }
            publicKeyFile << keyPair.GetPublicKey();
        }
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error creating keys and certificate: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Attach a principal to an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to attach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::attachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalRequest request;
    request.SetPrincipal(principal);
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 client.AttachThingPrincipal(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully attached principal to thing." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to attach principal to thing." <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

對 AWS IoT 物件執行各種操作。

```
    if (!updateThing(thingName, { {"location", "Office"}, {"firmwareVersion",
 "v2.0"} }, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because updateThing failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
```

```
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now an endpoint will be retrieved for your account.\n" <<
std::endl;
    std::cout << "An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource
Locator that serves as the entry point\n"
    << "for communication between IoT devices and the AWS IoT service." <<
std::endl;

    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    Aws::String endpoint;
    if (!describeEndpoint(endpoint, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because getEndpoint failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
    std::cout <<"Your endpoint is " << endpoint << "." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the certificates in your account will be listed." <<
std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    if (!listCertificates(clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because listCertificates failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the shadow for the thing will be updated.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "A thing shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a
virtual representation, or \"shadow,\"\n"
    << "of a physical device or thing. The thing shadow allows you to synchronize
and control the state of a device between\n"
```

```
    << "the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For example, you
 can write and retrieve JSON data from a thing shadow." << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    if (!updateThingShadow(thingName, R"({"state":{"reported":
{"temperature":25,"humidity":50}}})", clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because updateThingShadow failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now, the state information for the shadow will be retrieved.\n" <<
 std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue:", alwaysTrueTest);

    Aws::String shadowState;
    if (!getThingShadow(thingName, shadowState, clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because getThingShadow failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
    std::cout << "The retrieved shadow state is: " << shadowState << std::endl;

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "A rule with now be added to to the thing.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to access
 data processed by the rule." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "In this case, the rule will use an Simple Notification Service
 (SNS) topic and an IAM rule." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "These resources will be created using a CloudFormation template."
 << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Stack creation may take a few minutes." << std::endl;

    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue: ", alwaysTrueTest);
    Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> outputs
 =createCloudFormationStack(STACK_NAME,clientConfiguration);
    if (outputs.empty()) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because createCloudFormationStack failed." <<
 std::endl;
```

```
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, "", "", false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    // Retrieve the topic ARN and role ARN from the CloudFormation stack outputs.
    auto topicArnIter = outputs.find(SNS_TOPIC_ARN_OUTPUT);
    auto roleArnIter = outputs.find(ROLE_ARN_OUTPUT);
    if ((topicArnIter == outputs.end()) || (roleArnIter == outputs.end())) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because output '" << SNS_TOPIC_ARN_OUTPUT <<
        "' or '" << ROLE_ARN_OUTPUT << "'not found in the CloudFormation stack."  <<
 std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, "",
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::String topicArn = topicArnIter->second;
    Aws::String roleArn = roleArnIter->second;
    Aws::String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM '";
    sqlStatement += MQTT_MESSAGE_TOPIC_FILTER;
    sqlStatement += "'";

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now a rule will be created.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "Rules are an administrator-level action. Any user who has
 permission\n"
                 << "to create rules will be able to access data processed by the
 rule." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "In this case, the rule will use an SNS topic" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "and the following SQL statement '" << sqlStatement << "'." <<
 std::endl;
    std::cout << "For more information on IoT SQL, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
iot/latest/developerguide/iot-sql-reference.html" << std::endl;
    Aws::String ruleName = askQuestion("Enter a rule name: ");
    if (!createTopicRule(ruleName, topicArn, sqlStatement, roleArn,
 clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because createRule failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, "",
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
```

```
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now your rules will be listed.\n" << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press Enter to continue: ", alwaysTrueTest);
    if (!listTopicRules(clientConfiguration)) {
        std::cerr << "Exiting because listRules failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, ruleName,
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    Aws::String queryString = "thingName:" + thingName;
    std::cout << "Now the AWS IoT fleet index will be queried with the query\n'"
    << queryString << "'.\n" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/query-syntax.html" << std::endl;

    std::cout << "For this query to work, thing indexing must be enabled in your
 account.\n"
    << "This can be done with the awscli command line by calling 'aws iot update-
indexing-configuration'\n"
       << "or it can be done programmatically." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/managing-index.html" << std::endl;
    if (askYesNoQuestion("Do you want to enable thing indexing in your account? (y/
n) "))
    {
        Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingConfiguration thingIndexingConfiguration;

 thingIndexingConfiguration.SetThingIndexingMode(Aws::IoT::Model::ThingIndexingMode::REGISTR

 thingIndexingConfiguration.SetThingConnectivityIndexingMode(Aws::IoT::Model::ThingConnectiv
        // The ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration object is ignored if not set.
        Aws::IoT::Model::ThingGroupIndexingConfiguration
 thingGroupIndexingConfiguration;
        if (!updateIndexingConfiguration(thingIndexingConfiguration,
 thingGroupIndexingConfiguration, clientConfiguration)) {
            std::cerr << "Exiting because updateIndexingConfiguration failed." <<
 std::endl;
            cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME,
```

```
                    ruleName, false,
                    clientConfiguration);
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!searchIndex(queryString, clientConfiguration)) {

        std::cerr << "Exiting because searchIndex failed." << std::endl;
        cleanup(thingName, certificateARN, certificateID, STACK_NAME, ruleName,
                false,
                clientConfiguration);
        return false;
    }
```

```
//! Update an AWS IoT thing with attributes.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param attributeMap: A map of key/value attributes/
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const std::map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &attributeMap,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    Aws::IoT::Model::AttributePayload attributePayload;
    for (const auto &attribute: attributeMap) {
        attributePayload.AddAttributes(attribute.first, attribute.second);
    }
    request.SetAttributePayload(attributePayload);

    Aws::IoT::Model::UpdateThingOutcome outcome = iotClient.UpdateThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing " << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to update thing " << thingName << ":" <<
```

```
                    outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Describe the endpoint specific to the AWS account making the call.
/*!
  \param endpointResult: String to receive the endpoint result.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::describeEndpoint(Aws::String &endpointResult,
                                   const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String endpoint;
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointRequest describeEndpointRequest;
    describeEndpointRequest.SetEndpointType(
            "iot:Data-ATS"); // Recommended endpoint type.

    Aws::IoT::Model::DescribeEndpointOutcome outcome = iotClient.DescribeEndpoint(
            describeEndpointRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully described endpoint." << std::endl;
        endpointResult = outcome.GetResult().GetEndpointAddress();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error describing endpoint" << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! List certificates registered in the AWS account making the call.
/*!
   \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listCertificates(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::Certificate> allCertificates;
    Aws::String marker; // Used to paginate results.
    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.ListCertificates(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListCertificatesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
            allCertificates.insert(allCertificates.end(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().begin(),
                                   result.GetCertificates().end());
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << allCertificates.size() << " certificate(s) found." << std::endl;

    for (auto &certificate: allCertificates) {
        std::cout << "Certificate ID: " << certificate.GetCertificateId() <<
 std::endl;
        std::cout << "Certificate ARN: " << certificate.GetCertificateArn()
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Update the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param document: The state information, in JSON format.
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                    const Aws::String &document,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotDataPlaneClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest;
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    std::shared_ptr<std::stringstream> streamBuf =
 std::make_shared<std::stringstream>(
            document);
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetBody(streamBuf);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowOutcome outcome =
 iotDataPlaneClient.UpdateThingShadow(
            updateThingShadowRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing shadow." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while updating thing shadow."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Get the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param documentResult: String to receive the state information, in JSON format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::getThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                 Aws::String &documentResult,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::GetThingShadowRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    auto outcome = iotClient.GetThingShadow(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::stringstream ss;
        ss << outcome.GetResult().GetPayload().rdbuf();
        documentResult = ss.str();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting thing shadow: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Create an AWS IoT rule with an SNS topic as the target.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param snsTopic: The SNS topic ARN for the action.
  \param sql: The SQL statement used to query the topic.
  \param roleARN: The IAM role ARN for the action.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::createTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                             const Aws::String &snsTopicARN, const Aws::String &sql,
                             const Aws::String &roleARN,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::CreateTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SnsAction snsAction;
    snsAction.SetTargetArn(snsTopicARN);
    snsAction.SetRoleArn(roleARN);

    Aws::IoT::Model::Action action;
    action.SetSns(snsAction);

    Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload;
    topicRulePayload.SetSql(sql);
    topicRulePayload.SetActions({action});

    request.SetTopicRulePayload(topicRulePayload);
```

```
    auto outcome = iotClient.CreateTopicRule(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created topic rule " << ruleName << "." <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic rule " << ruleName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Lists the AWS IoT topic rules.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::listTopicRules(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesRequest request;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::TopicRuleListItem> allRules;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesOutcome outcome = iotClient.ListTopicRules(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::ListTopicRulesResult &result =
 outcome.GetResult();
            allRules.insert(allRules.end(),
                            result.GetRules().cbegin(),
                            result.GetRules().cend());

            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "ListTopicRules error: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
```

```
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << "ListTopicRules: " << allRules.size() << " rule(s) found."
              << std::endl;
    for (auto &rule: allRules) {
        std::cout << "  Rule name: " << rule.GetRuleName() << ", rule ARN: "
                  << rule.GetRuleArn() << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}

//! Query the AWS IoT fleet index.
//! For query information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/
developerguide/query-syntax.html
/*!
  \param: query: The query string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::searchIndex(const Aws::String &query,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexRequest request;
    request.SetQueryString(query);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::IoT::Model::ThingDocument> allThingDocuments;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.SearchIndex(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::IoT::Model::SearchIndexResult &result = outcome.GetResult();
            allThingDocuments.insert(allThingDocuments.end(),
```

```
                                    result.GetThings().cbegin(),
                                    result.GetThings().cend());
            nextToken = result.GetNextToken();

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error in SearchIndex: " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allThingDocuments.size() << " thing document(s) found." <<
 std::endl;
    for (const auto thingDocument: allThingDocuments) {
        std::cout << "  Thing name: " << thingDocument.GetThingName() << "."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    return true;
}
```

清理資源。

```
bool
AwsDoc::IoT::cleanup(const Aws::String &thingName, const Aws::String
 &certificateARN,
                     const Aws::String &certificateID, const Aws::String &stackName,
                     const Aws::String &ruleName, bool askForConfirmation,
                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    bool result = true;

    if (!ruleName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                              askYesNoQuestion("Delete the rule '" + ruleName +
                                               "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteTopicRule(ruleName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    Aws::CloudFormation::CloudFormationClient
 cloudFormationClient(clientConfiguration);

    if (!stackName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                              askYesNoQuestion(
```

```
                                        "Delete the CloudFormation stack '" +
 stackName +
                                        "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteStack(stackName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    if (!certificateARN.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                                    askYesNoQuestion("Delete the certificate '" +
                                                     certificateARN + "'? (y/n) "))
 {
        result &= detachThingPrincipal(certificateARN, thingName,
 clientConfiguration);
        result &= deleteCertificate(certificateID, clientConfiguration);
    }

    if (!thingName.empty() && (!askForConfirmation ||
                               askYesNoQuestion("Delete the thing '" + thingName +
                                                "'? (y/n) "))) {
        result &= deleteThing(thingName, clientConfiguration);
    }

    return result;
}
```

```
//! Detach a principal from an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param principal: A principal to detach.
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::detachThingPrincipal(const Aws::String &principal,
                                       const Aws::String &thingName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalRequest detachThingPrincipalRequest;
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    detachThingPrincipalRequest.SetPrincipal(principal);
```

```
    Aws::IoT::Model::DetachThingPrincipalOutcome outcome =
 iotClient.DetachThingPrincipal(
            detachThingPrincipalRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully detached principal " << principal << " from thing
 "
                  << thingName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to detach principal " << principal << " from thing "
                  << thingName << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete a certificate.
/*!
  \param certificateID: The ID of a certificate.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteCertificate(const Aws::String &certificateID,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateRequest request;
    request.SetCertificateId(certificateID);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteCertificateOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteCertificate(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted certificate " << certificateID <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting certificate " << certificateID << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete an AWS IoT rule.
/*!
  \param ruleName: The name for the rule.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteTopicRule(const Aws::String &ruleName,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleRequest request;
    request.SetRuleName(ruleName);

    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteTopicRuleOutcome outcome = iotClient.DeleteTopicRule(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted rule " << ruleName << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed to delete rule " << ruleName <<
                  ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Delete an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::deleteThing(const Aws::String &thingName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoT::IoTClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoT::Model::DeleteThingRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    const auto outcome = iotClient.DeleteThing(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted thing " << thingName << std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting thing " << thingName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

AWS IoT data 使用 SDK for C++ 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for C++ 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS IoT data。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`GetThingShadow`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetThingShadow`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Get the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param documentResult: String to receive the state information, in JSON format.
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::getThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                 Aws::String &documentResult,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::GetThingShadowRequest request;
    request.SetThingName(thingName);
    auto outcome = iotClient.GetThingShadow(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::stringstream ss;
        ss << outcome.GetResult().GetPayload().rdbuf();
        documentResult = ss.str();
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting thing shadow: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetThingShadow中的。

UpdateThingShadow

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateThingShadow。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Update the shadow of an AWS IoT thing.
/*!
  \param thingName: The name for the thing.
  \param document: The state information, in JSON format.
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::IoT::updateThingShadow(const Aws::String &thingName,
                                    const Aws::String &document,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::IoTDataPlaneClient iotDataPlaneClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest;
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetThingName(thingName);
    std::shared_ptr<std::stringstream> streamBuf =
 std::make_shared<std::stringstream>(
            document);
    updateThingShadowRequest.SetBody(streamBuf);
    Aws::IoTDataPlane::Model::UpdateThingShadowOutcome outcome =
 iotDataPlaneClient.UpdateThingShadow(
            updateThingShadowRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated thing shadow." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while updating thing shadow."
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateThingShadow中的。

使用 SDK for C++ Lambda 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Lambda 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for C++

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Lambda

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Lambda。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS lambda)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_lambda")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
                                    # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_lambda.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_lambda.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/lambda/LambdaClient.h>
#include <aws/lambda/model/ListFunctionsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Lambda" starter application which initializes an AWS Lambda (Lambda)
 client and lists the Lambda functions.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_lambda'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
        Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient lambdaClient(clientConfig);
        std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
        Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

        do {
            Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
            if (!marker.empty()) {
                request.SetMarker(marker);
            }

            Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome =
lambdaClient.ListFunctions(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult &listFunctionsResult =
outcome.GetResult();
                std::cout << listFunctionsResult.GetFunctions().size()
                          << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

                for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: listFunctionsResult.GetFunctions()) {
                    functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                    std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                              << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() <<
std::endl;
                    std::cout << "   "
                              <<
Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                      functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                              << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                              << std::endl;
                }
                marker = listFunctionsResult.GetNextMarker();
            } else {
                std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = 1;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());
    }
```

```
    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListFunctions中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CreateFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateFunction`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
 (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetDescription(LAMBDA_DESCRIPTION); // Optional.
#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::provided_al2);
        request.SetTimeout(15);
        request.SetMemorySize(128);
```

```
        // Assume the AWS Lambda function was built in Docker with same architecture
        // as this code.
#if  defined(__x86_64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::x86_64});
#elif defined(__aarch64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::arm64});
#else
#error "Unimplemented architecture"
#endif // defined(architecture)
#else
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::python3_8);
#endif
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetHandler(LAMBDA_HANDLER_NAME);
        request.SetPublish(true);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionCode code;
        std::ifstream ifstream(INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();

        code.SetZipFile(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
 buffer.str().c_str(),
                                               buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetCode(code);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionOutcome outcome = client.CreateFunction(
                request);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully created. " << seconds
                      << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            break;
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CreateFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateFunction中的。

DeleteFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteFunction。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::Lambda::Model::DeleteFunctionRequest request;
    request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);

    Aws::Lambda::Model::DeleteFunctionOutcome outcome = client.DeleteFunction(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::DeleteFunction. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteFunction中的。

GetFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetFunction。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(functionName);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionOutcome outcome =
client.GetFunction(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Function retrieve.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetConfiguration().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::GetFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetFunction中的。

Invoke

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Invoke。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetLogType(logType);
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> payload = Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>(
                "FunctionTest");
        *payload << jsonPayload.View().WriteReadable();
        request.SetBody(payload);
        request.SetContentType("application/json");
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeOutcome outcome = client.Invoke(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            invokeResult = std::move(outcome.GetResult());
            result = true;
            break;
        }
```

```
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::InvokeRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的「Invoke」。

ListFunctions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListFunctions`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
    Aws::String marker;

    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome = client.ListFunctions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
            std::cout << result.GetFunctions().size()
                      << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

            for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: result.GetFunctions()) {
                functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() << std::endl;
                std::cout << "   "
                          << Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                  functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
                          << std::endl;
            }
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListFunctions中的。

UpdateFunctionCode

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateFunctionCode。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
```

```
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        std::ifstream ifstream(CALCULATOR_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteLambdaFunction(client);
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();
        request.SetZipFile(
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *) buffer.str().c_str(),
                                       buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetPublish(true);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeOutcome outcome =
 client.UpdateFunctionCode(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda code was successfully updated." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateFunctionCode中的。

UpdateFunctionConfiguration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateFunctionConfiguration。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
       // Optional: Set to the AWS Region in which the bucket was created
(overrides config file).
       // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

   Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

       Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest request;
       request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
       Aws::Lambda::Model::Environment environment;
       environment.AddVariables("LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG");
       request.SetEnvironment(environment);

       Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutcome outcome =
client.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(
               request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "The lambda configuration was successfully updated."
                     << std::endl;
           break;
       }

       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionConfiguration. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
       }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的。

案例

開始使用函數

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 IAM 角色和 Lambda 函數，然後上傳處理常式程式碼。
- 調用具有單一參數的函數並取得結果。
- 更新函數程式碼並使用環境變數進行設定。
- 調用具有新參數的函數並取得結果。顯示傳回的執行日誌。
- 列出您帳戶的函數，然後清理相關資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用主控台建立 Lambda 函數。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Get started with functions scenario.
/*!
 \param clientConfig: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::Lambda::getStartedWithFunctionsScenario(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {

    Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient client(clientConfig);

    // 1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role for Lambda
 function.
    Aws::String roleArn;
    if (!getIamRoleArn(roleArn, clientConfig)) {
        return false;
```

```
    }

    // 2. Create a Lambda function.
    int seconds = 0;
    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetDescription(LAMBDA_DESCRIPTION); // Optional.
#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::provided_al2);
        request.SetTimeout(15);
        request.SetMemorySize(128);

        // Assume the AWS Lambda function was built in Docker with same architecture
        // as this code.
#if  defined(__x86_64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::x86_64});
#elif defined(__aarch64__)
        request.SetArchitectures({Aws::Lambda::Model::Architecture::arm64});
#else
#error "Unimplemented architecture"
#endif // defined(architecture)
#else
        request.SetRuntime(Aws::Lambda::Model::Runtime::python3_8);
#endif
        request.SetRole(roleArn);
        request.SetHandler(LAMBDA_HANDLER_NAME);
        request.SetPublish(true);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionCode code;
        std::ifstream ifstream(INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
```

```
        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();

        code.SetZipFile(Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *)
buffer.str().c_str(),
                                                buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetCode(code);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::CreateFunctionOutcome outcome = client.CreateFunction(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda function was successfully created. " << seconds
                      << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::INVALID_PARAMETER_VALUE &&
                 outcome.GetError().GetMessage().find("role") >= 0) {
            if ((seconds % 5) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout
                        << "Waiting for the IAM role to become available as a
CreateFunction parameter. "
                        << seconds
                        << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;

                std::cout << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with CreateFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
    } while (60 > seconds);

    std::cout << "The current Lambda function increments 1 by an input." <<
std::endl;
```

```
    // 3.  Invoke the Lambda function.
    {
        int increment = askQuestionForInt("Enter an increment integer: ");

        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult invokeResult;
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonPayload;
        jsonPayload.WithString("action", "increment");
        jsonPayload.WithInteger("number", increment);
        if (invokeLambdaFunction(jsonPayload, Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType::Tail,
                                 invokeResult, client)) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(invokeResult.GetPayload());
            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> values =
                    jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
            auto iter = values.find("result");
            if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsIntegerType()) {
                {
                    std::cout << INCREMENT_RESUlT_PREFIX
                              << iter->second.AsInteger() << std::endl;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "There was an error in execution. Here is the log."
                          << std::endl;
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer buffer =
Aws::Utils::HashingUtils::Base64Decode(
                        invokeResult.GetLogResult());
                std::cout << "With log " << buffer.GetUnderlyingData() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "The Lambda function will now be updated with new code. Press return
to continue, ";
    Aws::String answer;
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 4.  Update the Lambda function code.
    {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        std::ifstream ifstream(CALCULATOR_LAMBDA_CODE.c_str(),
                               std::ios_base::in | std::ios_base::binary);
        if (!ifstream.is_open()) {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error opening file " << INCREMENT_LAMBDA_CODE << "." <<
 std::endl;

#if USE_CPP_LAMBDA_FUNCTION
            std::cerr
                    << "The cpp Lambda function must be built following the
 instructions in the cpp_lambda/README.md file. "
                    << std::endl;
#endif
            deleteLambdaFunction(client);
            deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
            return false;
        }

        Aws::StringStream buffer;
        buffer << ifstream.rdbuf();
        request.SetZipFile(
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer((unsigned char *) buffer.str().c_str(),
                                       buffer.str().length()));
        request.SetPublish(true);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionCodeOutcome outcome =
 client.UpdateFunctionCode(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda code was successfully updated." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionCode. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "This function uses an environment variable to control the logging
 level."
            << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "UpdateFunctionConfiguration will be used to set the LOG_LEVEL to
 DEBUG."
            << std::endl;
    seconds = 0;
```

```
    // 5.  Update the Lambda function configuration.
    do {
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::Environment environment;
        environment.AddVariables("LOG_LEVEL", "DEBUG");
        request.SetEnvironment(environment);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutcome outcome =
client.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The lambda configuration was successfully updated."
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }

            // RESOURCE_IN_USE: function code update not completed.
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
                 Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::RESOURCE_IN_USE) {
            if ((seconds % 10) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout << "Lambda function update in progress . After " <<
seconds
                          << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::UpdateFunctionConfiguration. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }

    } while (0 < seconds);

    if (0 > seconds) {
        std::cerr << "Function failed to become active." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Updated function active after " << seconds << " seconds."
                  << std::endl;
```

```
    }

    std::cout
            << "\nThe new code applies an arithmetic operator to two variables, x an
y."
            << std::endl;
    std::vector<Aws::String> operators = {"plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"};
    for (size_t i = 0; i < operators.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << " " << operators[i] << std::endl;
    }

    // 6.  Invoke the updated Lambda function.
    do {
        int operatorIndex = askQuestionForIntRange("Select an operator index 1 - 4
", 1,
                                                   4);
        int x = askQuestionForInt("Enter an integer for the x value ");
        int y = askQuestionForInt("Enter an integer for the y value ");

        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue calculateJsonPayload;
        calculateJsonPayload.WithString("action", operators[operatorIndex - 1]);
        calculateJsonPayload.WithInteger("x", x);
        calculateJsonPayload.WithInteger("y", y);
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult calculatedResult;
        if (invokeLambdaFunction(calculateJsonPayload,
                                 Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType::Tail,
                                 calculatedResult, client)) {
            Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(calculatedResult.GetPayload());
            Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::Utils::Json::JsonView> values =
                    jsonValue.View().GetAllObjects();
            auto iter = values.find("result");
            if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsIntegerType()) {
                std::cout << ARITHMETIC_RESULT_PREFIX << x << " "
                          << operators[operatorIndex - 1] << " "
                          << y << " is " << iter->second.AsInteger() << std::endl;
            }
            else if (iter != values.end() && iter->second.IsFloatingPointType()) {
                std::cout << ARITHMETIC_RESULT_PREFIX << x << " "
                          << operators[operatorIndex - 1] << " "
                          << y << " is " << iter->second.AsDouble() << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cout << "There was an error in execution. Here is the log."
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                Aws::Utils::ByteBuffer buffer =
Aws::Utils::HashingUtils::Base64Decode(
                        calculatedResult.GetLogResult());
                std::cout << "With log " << buffer.GetUnderlyingData() << std::endl;
            }
        }

        answer = askQuestion("Would you like to try another operation? (y/n) ");
    } while (answer == "y");

    std::cout
            << "A list of the lambda functions will be retrieved. Press return to
continue, ";
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);

    // 7.  List the Lambda functions.

    std::vector<Aws::String> functions;
    Aws::String marker;

    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsRequest request;
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsOutcome outcome = client.ListFunctions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Lambda::Model::ListFunctionsResult &result =
outcome.GetResult();
            std::cout << result.GetFunctions().size()
                      << " lambda functions were retrieved." << std::endl;

            for (const Aws::Lambda::Model::FunctionConfiguration
&functionConfiguration: result.GetFunctions()) {
                functions.push_back(functionConfiguration.GetFunctionName());
                std::cout << functions.size() << "  "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetDescription() << std::endl;
                std::cout << "   "
                          << Aws::Lambda::Model::RuntimeMapper::GetNameForRuntime(
                                  functionConfiguration.GetRuntime()) << ": "
                          << functionConfiguration.GetHandler()
```

```
                        << std::endl;
            }
            marker = result.GetNextMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::ListFunctions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    // 8.  Get a Lambda function.
    if (!functions.empty()) {
        std::stringstream question;
        question << "Choose a function to retrieve between 1 and " <<
functions.size()
                 << " ";
        int functionIndex = askQuestionForIntRange(question.str(), 1,

static_cast<int>(functions.size()));

        Aws::String functionName = functions[functionIndex - 1];

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(functionName);

        Aws::Lambda::Model::GetFunctionOutcome outcome =
client.GetFunction(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Function retrieve.\n" <<

outcome.GetResult().GetConfiguration().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::GetFunction. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }

    std::cout << "The resources will be deleted. Press return to continue, ";
    std::getline(std::cin, answer);
```

```
    // 9.  Delete the Lambda function.
    bool result = deleteLambdaFunction(client);

    // 10. Delete the IAM role.
    return result && deleteIamRole(clientConfig);
}

//! Routine which invokes a Lambda function and returns the result.
/*!
 \param jsonPayload: Payload for invoke function.
 \param logType: Log type setting for invoke function.
 \param invokeResult: InvokeResult object to receive the result.
 \param client: Lambda client.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::Lambda::invokeLambdaFunction(const Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue &jsonPayload,
                                     Aws::Lambda::Model::LogType logType,
                                     Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeResult &invokeResult,
                                     const Aws::Lambda::LambdaClient &client) {
    int seconds = 0;
    bool result = false;
    /*
     * In this example, the Invoke function can be called before recently created
 resources are
     * available.  The Invoke function is called repeatedly until the resources are
     * available.
     */
    do {
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeRequest request;
        request.SetFunctionName(LAMBDA_NAME);
        request.SetLogType(logType);
        std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> payload = Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>(
                "FunctionTest");
        *payload << jsonPayload.View().WriteReadable();
        request.SetBody(payload);
        request.SetContentType("application/json");
        Aws::Lambda::Model::InvokeOutcome outcome = client.Invoke(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            invokeResult = std::move(outcome.GetResult());
            result = true;
            break;
```

```
        }

            // ACCESS_DENIED: because the role is not available yet.
            // RESOURCE_CONFLICT: because the Lambda function is being created or
 updated.
        else if ((outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                  Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::ACCESS_DENIED) ||
                 (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                  Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::RESOURCE_CONFLICT)) {
            if ((seconds % 5) == 0) { // Log status every 10 seconds.
                std::cout << "Waiting for the invoke api to be available, status "
 <<
                          ((outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                            Aws::Lambda::LambdaErrors::ACCESS_DENIED ?
                            "ACCESS_DENIED" : "RESOURCE_CONFLICT")) << ". " <<
 seconds
                          << " seconds elapsed." << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with Lambda::InvokeRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            break;
        }
        ++seconds;
        std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
    } while (seconds < 60);

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode

- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

MediaConvert 使用 SDK for C++ 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for C++ 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 MediaConvert。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateJob`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create an AWS Elemental MediaConvert job.
/*!
  \param mediaConvertRole: An Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the AWS Identity and
                           Access Management (IAM) role for the job.
  \param fileInput: A URI to an input file that is stored in Amazon Simple Storage
 Service
                    (Amazon S3) or on an HTTP(S) server.
  \param fileOutput: A URI for an Amazon S3 output location and the output file name
 base.
  \param jobSettingsFile: An optional JSON settings file.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */

bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::createJob(const Aws::String &mediaConvertRole,
                                     const Aws::String &fileInput,
                                     const Aws::String &fileOutput,
                                     const Aws::String &jobSettingsFile,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::CreateJobRequest createJobRequest;

    createJobRequest.SetRole(mediaConvertRole);
    Aws::Http::HeaderValueCollection hvc;
    hvc.emplace("Customer", "Amazon");
    createJobRequest.SetUserMetadata(hvc);

    if (!jobSettingsFile.empty()) // Use a JSON file for the job settings.
    {
        std::ifstream jobSettingsStream(jobSettingsFile, std::ios::ate);
        if (!jobSettingsStream) {
            std::cerr << "Unable to open the job template file." << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        std::vector<char> buffer(jobSettingsStream.tellg());
        jobSettingsStream.seekg(0);
        jobSettingsStream.read(buffer.data(), buffer.size());
        std::string jobSettingsJSON(buffer.data(), buffer.size());
        size_t pos = jobSettingsJSON.find(INPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER);
        if (pos != std::string::npos) {
            jobSettingsJSON.replace(pos, strlen(INPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER), fileInput);
        }

        pos = jobSettingsJSON.find(OUTPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER);
        if (pos != std::string::npos) {
            jobSettingsJSON.replace(pos, strlen(OUTPUT_FILE_PLACEHOLDER),
 fileOutput);
        }
        Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue jsonValue(jobSettingsJSON);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::JobSettings jobSettings(jsonValue);

        createJobRequest.SetSettings(jobSettings);
    }
    else { // Configure the job settings programmatically.
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::JobSettings jobSettings;
        jobSettings.SetAdAvailOffset(0);
```

```
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::TimecodeConfig timecodeConfig;

timecodeConfig.SetSource(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::TimecodeSource::EMBEDDED);
        jobSettings.SetTimecodeConfig(timecodeConfig);

        // Configure the output group.
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroup outputGroup;
        outputGroup.SetName("File Group");
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroupSettings outputGroupSettings;
        outputGroupSettings.SetType(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::OutputGroupType::FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::FileGroupSettings fileGroupSettings;
        fileGroupSettings.SetDestination(fileOutput);
        outputGroupSettings.SetFileGroupSettings(fileGroupSettings);
        outputGroup.SetOutputGroupSettings(outputGroupSettings);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Output output;
        output.SetNameModifier("_1");

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoDescription videoDescription;
        videoDescription.SetScalingBehavior(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ScalingBehavior::DEFAULT);
        videoDescription.SetTimecodeInsertion(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoTimecodeInsertion::DISABLED);
        videoDescription.SetAntiAlias(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AntiAlias::ENABLED);
        videoDescription.SetSharpness(50);

videoDescription.SetAfdSignaling(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AfdSignaling::NONE);
        videoDescription.SetDropFrameTimecode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::DropFrameTimecode::ENABLED);

videoDescription.SetRespondToAfd(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::RespondToAfd::NONE);
        videoDescription.SetColorMetadata(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ColorMetadata::INSERT);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoCodecSettings videoCodecSettings;
        videoCodecSettings.SetCodec(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoCodec::H_264);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Settings h264Settings;
        h264Settings.SetNumberReferenceFrames(3);
        h264Settings.SetSyntax(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Syntax::DEFAULT);
        h264Settings.SetSoftness(0);
        h264Settings.SetGopClosedCadence(1);
        h264Settings.SetGopSize(90);
        h264Settings.SetSlices(1);
```

```
        h264Settings.SetGopBReference(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264GopBReference::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetSlowPal(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SlowPal::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetSpatialAdaptiveQuantization(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization::ENABLED);
        h264Settings.SetTemporalAdaptiveQuantization(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization::ENABLED);
        h264Settings.SetFlickerAdaptiveQuantization(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetEntropyEncoding(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264EntropyEncoding::CABAC);
        h264Settings.SetBitrate(5000000);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateControl(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FramerateControl::SPECIFIED);
        h264Settings.SetRateControlMode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264RateControlMode::CBR);

h264Settings.SetCodecProfile(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264CodecProfile::MAIN);
        h264Settings.SetTelecine(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264Telecine::NONE);
        h264Settings.SetMinIInterval(0);
        h264Settings.SetAdaptiveQuantization(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264AdaptiveQuantization::HIGH);
        h264Settings.SetCodecLevel(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264CodecLevel::AUTO);
        h264Settings.SetFieldEncoding(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FieldEncoding::PAFF);
        h264Settings.SetSceneChangeDetect(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264SceneChangeDetect::ENABLED);
        h264Settings.SetQualityTuningLevel(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264QualityTuningLevel::SINGLE_PASS);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateConversionAlgorithm(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm::DUPLICATE_DROP);
        h264Settings.SetUnregisteredSeiTimecode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetGopSizeUnits(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264GopSizeUnits::FRAMES);

h264Settings.SetParControl(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264ParControl::SPECIFIED);
        h264Settings.SetNumberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(2);

h264Settings.SetRepeatPps(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::H264RepeatPps::DISABLED);
        h264Settings.SetFramerateNumerator(30);
```

```
        h264Settings.SetFramerateDenominator(1);
        h264Settings.SetParNumerator(1);
        h264Settings.SetParDenominator(1);
        videoCodecSettings.SetH264Settings(h264Settings);
        videoDescription.SetCodecSettings(videoCodecSettings);
        output.SetVideoDescription(videoDescription);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDescription audioDescription;
        audioDescription.SetLanguageCodeControl(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioLanguageCodeControl::FOLLOW_INPUT);
        audioDescription.SetAudioSourceName(AUDIO_SOURCE_NAME);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioCodecSettings audioCodecSettings;
        audioCodecSettings.SetCodec(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioCodec::AAC);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacSettings aacSettings;
        aacSettings.SetAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(

Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix::NORMAL);
        aacSettings.SetRateControlMode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacRateControlMode::CBR);
        aacSettings.SetCodecProfile(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacCodecProfile::LC);
        aacSettings.SetCodingMode(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacCodingMode::CODING_MODE_2_0);
        aacSettings.SetRawFormat(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacRawFormat::NONE);
        aacSettings.SetSampleRate(48000);

aacSettings.SetSpecification(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AacSpecification::MPEG4);
        aacSettings.SetBitrate(64000);
        audioCodecSettings.SetAacSettings(aacSettings);
        audioDescription.SetCodecSettings(audioCodecSettings);
        Aws::Vector<Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDescription> audioDescriptions;
        audioDescriptions.emplace_back(audioDescription);
        output.SetAudioDescriptions(audioDescriptions);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ContainerSettings mp4container;
        mp4container.SetContainer(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ContainerType::MP4);
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4Settings mp4Settings;
        mp4Settings.SetCslgAtom(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4CslgAtom::INCLUDE);

mp4Settings.SetFreeSpaceBox(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4FreeSpaceBox::EXCLUDE);
        mp4Settings.SetMoovPlacement(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Mp4MoovPlacement::PROGRESSIVE_DOWNLOAD);
        mp4container.SetMp4Settings(mp4Settings);
        output.SetContainerSettings(mp4container);
```

```
        outputGroup.AddOutputs(output);
        jobSettings.AddOutputGroups(outputGroup);

        // Configure inputs.
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Input input;
        input.SetFilterEnable(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputFilterEnable::AUTO);
        input.SetPsiControl(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputPsiControl::USE_PSI);
        input.SetFilterStrength(0);

input.SetDeblockFilter(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputDeblockFilter::DISABLED);

input.SetDenoiseFilter(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputDenoiseFilter::DISABLED);
        input.SetTimecodeSource(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::InputTimecodeSource::EMBEDDED);
        input.SetFileInput(fileInput);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioSelector audioSelector;
        audioSelector.SetOffset(0);
        audioSelector.SetDefaultSelection(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioDefaultSelection::NOT_DEFAULT);
        audioSelector.SetProgramSelection(1);
        audioSelector.SetSelectorType(
                Aws::MediaConvert::Model::AudioSelectorType::TRACK);
        audioSelector.AddTracks(1);
        input.AddAudioSelectors(AUDIO_SOURCE_NAME, audioSelector);

        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::VideoSelector videoSelector;
        videoSelector.SetColorSpace(Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ColorSpace::FOLLOW);
        input.SetVideoSelector(videoSelector);

        jobSettings.AddInputs(input);

        createJobRequest.SetSettings(jobSettings);
    }

    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::CreateJobOutcome outcome = client.CreateJob(
            createJobRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Job successfully created with ID - "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetJob().GetId() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error CreateJob - " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                    << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateJob中的。

GetJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetJob。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Retrieve the information for a specific completed transcoding job.
/*!
  \param jobID: A job ID.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::getJob(const Aws::String &jobID,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::MediaConvert::Model::GetJobRequest request;
    request.SetId(jobID);
    const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::GetJobOutcome outcome = client.GetJob(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << outcome.GetResult().GetJob().Jsonize().View().WriteReadable()
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "DescribeEndpoints error - " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
```

```
    }


    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetJob中的。

ListJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListJobs。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Retrieve a list of created jobs.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::MediaConvert::listJobs(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {

    Aws::MediaConvert::MediaConvertClient client(clientConfiguration);

    bool result = true;
    Aws::String nextToken; // Used to handle paginated results.
    do {
        Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ListJobsRequest request;
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::ListJobsOutcome outcome = client.ListJobs(
                request);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Job> &jobs =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetJobs();
```

```
            std::cout << jobs.size() << " jobs retrieved." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::MediaConvert::Model::Job &job: jobs) {
                std::cout << "  " << job.Jsonize().View().WriteReadable() <<
std::endl;
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "DescribeEndpoints error - " <<
outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;

        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());


    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListJobs中的。

Amazon RDS 示例使用 SDK for C++

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for C++ 搭配 Amazon RDS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon RDS

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon RDS。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS rds)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_rds")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
     # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

     # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line, you
 may need to uncomment this
                                       # and set the proper subdirectory to the
 executables' location.
```

```
     AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_rds.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_rds.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/rds/RDSClient.h>
#include <aws/rds/model/DescribeDBInstancesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello Rds" starter application which initializes an Amazon Relational
 Database Service (Amazon RDS) client and
 *  describes the Amazon RDS instances.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_rds'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::RDS::RDSClient rdsClient(clientConfig);
        Aws::String marker;
```

```
        std::vector<Aws::String> instanceDBIDs;

        do {
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;

            if (!marker.empty()) {
                request.SetMarker(marker);
            }

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
                    rdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                for (auto &instance: outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()) {
                    instanceDBIDs.push_back(instance.GetDBInstanceIdentifier());
                }
                marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
            } else {
                result = 1;
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
        } while (!marker.empty());

        std::cout << instanceDBIDs.size() << " RDS instances found." << std::endl;
        for (auto &instanceDBID: instanceDBIDs) {
            std::cout << "   Instance: " << instanceDBID << std::endl;
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CreateDBInstance

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDBInstance。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
    request.SetDBName(DB_NAME);
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
    request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetEngine(engineVersion.GetEngine());
    request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion.GetEngineVersion());
    request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);
    request.SetStorageType(DB_STORAGE_TYPE);
    request.SetAllocatedStorage(DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE);
    request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
    request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

    Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
            client.CreateDBInstance(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
```

```
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

CreateDBParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDBParameterGroup。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

CreateDBSnapshot

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDBSnapshot。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBSnapshot(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 CreateDBSnapshot。

DeleteDBInstance

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBInstance。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
        request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
        request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
        request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBInstance. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

DeleteDBParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBParameterGroup。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteDBParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBParameterGroup. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
        result = false;
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ParameterGroup中的刪除數據庫。

DescribeDBEngineVersions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBEngineVersions。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                      const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,
                                      Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion>
 &engineVersionsResult,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
```

```
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &engineVersions = outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();
            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
 engineVersions.begin(),
                                        engineVersions.end());
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!marker.empty());


    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考資料EngineVersions中的說明 B。

DescribeDBInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBInstances。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBInstance()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                     Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                     const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

DescribeDBParameterGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBParameterGroups。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." << std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily = outcome.GetResult().GetDBParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }

        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考資料ParameterGroups中的說明 B。

DescribeDBParameters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBParameters。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                  const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                  const Aws::String &source,
                                  Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                  const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
```

```
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DescribeDBParameters。

DescribeDBSnapshots

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBSnapshots。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的 DescribeDBSnapshots。

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);


//! Routine which gets available 'micro' DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseMicroDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                             const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                             Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                             const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption> &options =
```

```
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option: options)
 {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (instanceClass.find("micro") != std::string::npos) {
                    if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                                  instanceClass) ==
                        instanceClasses.end()) {
                        instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
                    }
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine
 are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderable數據庫。

ModifyDBParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ModifyDBParameterGroup。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest request;
    request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
    request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

    Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
            client.ModifyDBParameterGroup(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully modified."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::ModifyDBParameterGroup. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

案例

開始使用資料庫執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立自訂資料庫參數群組並設定參數值。
- 建立資料庫執行個體，設定為使用參數群組。資料庫執行個體也包含資料庫。

- 擷取執行個體的快照。
- 刪除執行個體和參數群組。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Routine which creates an Amazon RDS instance and demonstrates several operations
//! on that instance.
/*!
 \sa gettingStartedWithDBInstances()
 \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::gettingStartedWithDBInstances(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::RDS::RDSClient client(clientConfig);

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)"
              << std::endl;
    std::cout << "get started with DB instances demo." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB parameter group named '" <<
              PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "'." << std::endl;
    Aws::String dbParameterGroupFamily("Undefined");
    bool parameterGroupFound = true;
    {
        // 1. Check if the DB parameter group already exists.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParameterGroupsOutcome outcome =
```

```
                client.DescribeDBParameterGroups(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' already exists." << std::endl;
            dbParameterGroupFamily = outcome.GetResult().GetDBParameterGroups()
[0].GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
        }
        else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() ==
                 Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_PARAMETER_GROUP_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
            std::cout << "DB parameter group named '" <<
                      PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "' does not exist." << std::endl;
            parameterGroupFound = false;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameterGroups. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;

        // 2. Get available engine versions for the specified engine.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, NO_PARAMETER_GROUP_FAMILY,
                                 engineVersions, client)) {
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Getting available database engine versions for " << DB_ENGINE
                  << "."
                  << std::endl;
        std::vector<Aws::String> families;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &version: engineVersions) {
            Aws::String family = version.GetDBParameterGroupFamily();
            if (std::find(families.begin(), families.end(), family) ==
                families.end()) {
                families.push_back(family);
                std::cout << "  " << families.size() << ": " << family << std::endl;
            }
        }
```

```
        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which family do you want to use? ", 1,
                                            static_cast<int>(families.size()));
        dbParameterGroupFamily = families[choice - 1];
    }
    if (!parameterGroupFound) {
        // 3.  Create a DB parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily);
        request.SetDescription("Example parameter group.");

        Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.CreateDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully created."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::String marker;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> autoIncrementParameters;
    // 4.  Get the parameters in the DB parameter group.
    if (!getDBParameters(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, AUTO_INCREMENT_PREFIX, NO_SOURCE,
                         autoIncrementParameters,
                         client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> updateParameters;

    for (Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &autoIncParameter: autoIncrementParameters) {
        if (autoIncParameter.GetIsModifiable() &&
```

```
            (autoIncParameter.GetDataType() == "integer")) {
            std::cout << "The " << autoIncParameter.GetParameterName()
                      << " is described as: " <<
                      autoIncParameter.GetDescription() << "." << std::endl;
            if (autoIncParameter.ParameterValueHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "The current value is "
                          << autoIncParameter.GetParameterValue()
                          << "." << std::endl;
            }
            std::vector<int> splitValues = splitToInts(
                    autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues(), '-');
            if (splitValues.size() == 2) {
                int newValue = askQuestionForIntRange(
                        Aws::String("Enter a new value in the range ") +
                        autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues() + ": ",
                        splitValues[0], splitValues[1]);
                autoIncParameter.SetParameterValue(std::to_string(newValue));
                updateParameters.push_back(autoIncParameter);

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error parsing " << autoIncParameter.GetAllowedValues()
                          << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    {
        // 5.  Modify the auto increment parameters in the group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        request.SetParameters(updateParameters);

        Aws::RDS::Model::ModifyDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.ModifyDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully modified."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::ModifyDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
```

```
        }
    }

    std::cout
            << "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source
of 'user'."
            << std::endl;

    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> userParameters;
    // 6.  Display the modified parameters in the group.
    if (!getDBParameters(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, NO_NAME_PREFIX, "user",
userParameters,
                         client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    for (const auto &userParameter: userParameters) {
        std::cout << "  " << userParameter.GetParameterName() << ", " <<
                  userParameter.GetDescription() << ", parameter value - "
                  << userParameter.GetParameterValue() << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "Checking for an existing DB instance." << std::endl;

    Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
    // 7.  Check if the DB instance already exists.
    if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
        cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
        return false;
    }

    if (dbInstance.DbInstancePortHasBeenSet()) {
        std::cout << "The DB instance already exists." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Let's create a DB instance." << std::endl;
        const Aws::String administratorName = askQuestion(
                "Enter an administrator username for the database: ");
        const Aws::String administratorPassword = askQuestion(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ");
        Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion> engineVersions;
```

```
        // 8.  Get a list of available engine versions.
        if (!getDBEngineVersions(DB_ENGINE, dbParameterGroupFamily, engineVersions,
                                 client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "The available engines for your parameter group are:" <<
std::endl;

        int index = 1;
        for (const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion &engineVersion: engineVersions)
{
            std::cout << "  " << index << ": " << engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                      << std::endl;
            ++index;
        }
        int choice = askQuestionForIntRange("Which engine do you want to use? ", 1,

static_cast<int>(engineVersions.size()));
        const Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion engineVersion = engineVersions[choice
-
                                                                                1];

        Aws::String dbInstanceClass;
        // 9.  Get a list of micro instance classes.
        if (!chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(engineVersion.GetEngine(),
                                        engineVersion.GetEngineVersion(),
                                        dbInstanceClass,
                                        client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
            return false;
        }

        std::cout << "Creating a DB instance named '" << DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER
                  << "' and database '" << DB_NAME << "'.\n"
                  << "The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter
group '"
                  << PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME << "',\n"
                  << "selected engine version " << engineVersion.GetEngineVersion()
                  << ",\n"
                  << "selected DB instance class '" << dbInstanceClass << "',"
                  << " and " << DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE << " GiB of " <<
DB_STORAGE_TYPE
```

```
                  << " storage.\nThis typically takes several minutes." <<
std::endl;

       Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceRequest request;
       request.SetDBName(DB_NAME);
       request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
       request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
       request.SetEngine(engineVersion.GetEngine());
       request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion.GetEngineVersion());
       request.SetDBInstanceClass(dbInstanceClass);
       request.SetStorageType(DB_STORAGE_TYPE);
       request.SetAllocatedStorage(DB_ALLOCATED_STORAGE);
       request.SetMasterUsername(administratorName);
       request.SetMasterUserPassword(administratorPassword);

       Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
               client.CreateDBInstance(request);

       if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
           std::cout << "The DB instance creation has started."
                     << std::endl;
       }
       else {
           std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBInstance. "
                     << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                     << std::endl;
           cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, "", client);
           return false;
       }
   }

   std::cout << "Waiting for the DB instance to become available." << std::endl;

   int counter = 0;
   // 11. Wait for the DB instance to become available.
   do {
       std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
       ++counter;
       if (counter > 900) {
           std::cerr << "Wait for instance to become available timed out ofter "
                     << counter
                     << " seconds." << std::endl;
           cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, client);
           return false;
```

```
        }

        dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
        if (!describeDBInstance(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, dbInstance, client)) {
            cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER, client);
            return false;
        }

        if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
            std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                      << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                      << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
        }
    } while (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() != "available");

    if (dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus() == "available") {
        std::cout << "The DB instance has been created." << std::endl;
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    // 12. Display the connection string that can be used to connect a 'mysql' shell
 to the database.
    displayConnection(dbInstance);

    printAsterisksLine();

    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ")) {
        Aws::String snapshotID(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER + "-" +
                               Aws::String(Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID()));
        {
            std::cout << "Creating a snapshot named " << snapshotID << "." <<
 std::endl;
            std::cout << "This typically takes a few minutes." << std::endl;

            // 13. Create a snapshot of the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER);
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::CreateDBSnapshotOutcome outcome =
                    client.CreateDBSnapshot(request);
```

```
            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Snapshot creation has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::CreateDBSnapshot. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }
        }

        std::cout << "Waiting for snapshot to become available." << std::endl;

        Aws::RDS::Model::DBSnapshot snapshot;
        counter = 0;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 600) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for snapshot to be available timed out ofter "
                          << counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
client);
                return false;
            }

            // 14. Wait for the snapshot to become available.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsRequest request;
            request.SetDBSnapshotIdentifier(snapshotID);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBSnapshotsOutcome outcome =
                    client.DescribeDBSnapshots(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                snapshot = outcome.GetResult().GetDBSnapshots()[0];
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBSnapshots. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
```

```
                cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
                return false;
            }

            if ((counter % 20) == 0) {
                std::cout << "Current snapshot status is '"
                          << snapshot.GetStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available");

        if (snapshot.GetStatus() != "available") {
            std::cout << "A snapshot has been created." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    bool result = true;
    if (askYesNoQuestion(
            "Do you want to delete the DB instance and parameter group (y/n)? ")) {
        result = cleanUpResources(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME, DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
 client);
    }

    return result;
}


//! Routine which gets DB parameters using the 'DescribeDBParameters' api.
/*!
 \sa getDBParameters()
 \param parameterGroupName: The name of the parameter group.
 \param namePrefix: Prefix string to filter results by parameter name.
 \param source: A source such as 'user', ignored if empty.
 \param parametersResult: Vector of 'Parameter' objects returned by the routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBParameters(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                  const Aws::String &namePrefix,
                                  const Aws::String &source,
```

```
                                    Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter>
 &parametersResult,
                                    const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }
        if (!source.empty()) {
            request.SetSource(source);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBParametersOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBParameters(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter> &parameters =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetParameters();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::Parameter &parameter: parameters) {
                if (!namePrefix.empty()) {
                    if (parameter.GetParameterName().find(namePrefix) == 0) {
                        parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                    }
                }
                else {
                    parametersResult.push_back(parameter);
                }
            }

            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBParameters. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    return true;
}
```

```
//! Routine which gets available DB engine versions for an engine name and
//! an optional parameter group family.
/*!
 \sa getDBEngineVersions()
 \param engineName: A DB engine name.
 \param parameterGroupFamily: A parameter group family name, ignored if empty.
 \param engineVersionsResult: Vector of 'DBEngineVersion' objects returned by the
 routine.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::getDBEngineVersions(const Aws::String &engineName,
                                      const Aws::String &parameterGroupFamily,
                                      Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::DBEngineVersion>
 &engineVersionsResult,
                                      const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest request;
    request.SetEngine(engineName);
    if (!parameterGroupFamily.empty()) {
        request.SetDBParameterGroupFamily(parameterGroupFamily);
    }

    engineVersionsResult.clear();
    Aws::String marker; // Used for pagination.

    do {
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }


        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBEngineVersionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeDBEngineVersions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            auto &engineVersions = outcome.GetResult().GetDBEngineVersions();
            engineVersionsResult.insert(engineVersionsResult.end(),
 engineVersions.begin(),
                                        engineVersions.end());
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBEngineVersionsRequest. "
```

```
                        << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                        << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!marker.empty());


    return true;
}


//! Routine which gets a DB instance description.
/*!
 \sa describeDBInstance()
 \param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier.
 \param instanceResult: The 'DBInstance' object containing the description.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::describeDBInstance(const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                     Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance &instanceResult,
                                     const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesRequest request;
    request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);

    Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeDBInstancesOutcome outcome =
            client.DescribeDBInstances(request);

    bool result = true;
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        instanceResult = outcome.GetResult().GetDBInstances()[0];
    }
    else if (outcome.GetError().GetErrorType() !=
             Aws::RDS::RDSErrors::D_B_INSTANCE_NOT_FOUND_FAULT) {
        result = false;
        std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeDBInstances. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
        // This example does not log an error if the DB instance does not exist.
        // Instead, instanceResult is set to empty.
    else {
        instanceResult = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
```

```
    }

    return result;
}


//! Routine which gets available 'micro' DB instance classes, displays the list
//! to the user, and returns the user selection.
/*!
 \sa chooseMicroDBInstanceClass()
 \param engineName: The DB engine name.
 \param engineVersion: The DB engine version.
 \param dbInstanceClass: String for DB instance class chosen by the user.
 \param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::RDS::chooseMicroDBInstanceClass(const Aws::String &engine,
                                             const Aws::String &engineVersion,
                                             Aws::String &dbInstanceClass,
                                             const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    std::vector<Aws::String> instanceClasses;
    Aws::String marker;
    do {
        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsRequest request;
        request.SetEngine(engine);
        request.SetEngineVersion(engineVersion);
        if (!marker.empty()) {
            request.SetMarker(marker);
        }

        Aws::RDS::Model::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutcome outcome =
                client.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption> &options =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetOrderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (const Aws::RDS::Model::OrderableDBInstanceOption &option: options)
 {
                const Aws::String &instanceClass = option.GetDBInstanceClass();
                if (instanceClass.find("micro") != std::string::npos) {
                    if (std::find(instanceClasses.begin(), instanceClasses.end(),
                                  instanceClass) ==
                        instanceClasses.end()) {
                        instanceClasses.push_back(instanceClass);
```

```
                    }
                }
            }
            marker = outcome.GetResult().GetMarker();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!marker.empty());

    std::cout << "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine
 are:"
              << std::endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < instanceClasses.size(); ++i) {
        std::cout << "   " << i + 1 << ": " << instanceClasses[i] << std::endl;
    }

    int choice = askQuestionForIntRange(
            "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ",
            1, static_cast<int>(instanceClasses.size()));
    dbInstanceClass = instanceClasses[choice - 1];
    return true;
}

//! Routine which deletes resources created by the scenario.
/*!
\sa cleanUpResources()
\param parameterGroupName: A parameter group name, this may be empty.
\param dbInstanceIdentifier: A DB instance identifier, this may be empty.
\param client: 'RDSClient' instance.
\return bool: Successful completion.
*/
bool AwsDoc::RDS::cleanUpResources(const Aws::String &parameterGroupName,
                                   const Aws::String &dbInstanceIdentifier,
                                   const Aws::RDS::RDSClient &client) {
    bool result = true;
    if (!dbInstanceIdentifier.empty()) {
        {
            // 15. Delete the DB instance.
            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceRequest request;
            request.SetDBInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier);
```

```
            request.SetSkipFinalSnapshot(true);
            request.SetDeleteAutomatedBackups(true);

            Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBInstanceOutcome outcome =
                    client.DeleteDBInstance(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "DB instance deletion has started."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBInstance. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        std::cout
                << "Waiting for DB instance to delete before deleting the parameter
group."
                << std::endl;
        std::cout << "This may take a while." << std::endl;

        int counter = 0;
        Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance dbInstance;
        do {
            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
            ++counter;
            if (counter > 800) {
                std::cerr << "Wait for instance to delete timed out ofter " <<
counter
                          << " seconds." << std::endl;
                return false;
            }

            dbInstance = Aws::RDS::Model::DBInstance();
            // 16. Wait for the DB instance to be deleted.
            if (!describeDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstance, client)) {
                return false;
            }

            if (dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet() && (counter % 20) == 0)
{
```

```
                std::cout << "Current DB instance status is '"
                          << dbInstance.GetDBInstanceStatus()
                          << "' after " << counter << " seconds." << std::endl;
            }
        } while (dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifierHasBeenSet());
    }

    if (!parameterGroupName.empty()) {
        // 17. Delete the parameter group.
        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupRequest request;
        request.SetDBParameterGroupName(parameterGroupName);

        Aws::RDS::Model::DeleteDBParameterGroupOutcome outcome =
                client.DeleteDBParameterGroup(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The DB parameter group was successfully deleted."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with RDS::DeleteDBParameterGroup. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBInstance
  - 創建數據庫 ParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 刪除資料庫 ParameterGroup
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - 描述 B ParameterGroups

- DescribeDBParameters
- DescribeDBSnapshots
- DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
- 修改資料庫 ParameterGroup

Amazon S3 示例使用 SDK for C++

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for C++ 搭配 Amazon S3 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon S3

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon S3。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS s3)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_s3")
```

```
# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # if you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_s3.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_s3.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/s3/S3Client.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <aws/core/auth/AWSCredentialsProviderChain.h>
using namespace Aws;
```

```
using namespace Aws::Auth;

/*
 *  A "Hello S3" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple Storage
 Service (Amazon S3) client
 *  and lists the Amazon S3 buckets in the selected region.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_s3'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    int result = 0;
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        // You don't normally have to test that you are authenticated. But the S3
 service permits anonymous requests, thus the s3Client will return "success" and 0
 buckets even if you are unauthenticated, which can be confusing to a new user.
        auto provider = Aws::MakeShared<DefaultAWSCredentialsProviderChain>("alloc-
tag");
        auto creds = provider->GetAWSCredentials();
        if (creds.IsEmpty()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed authentication" << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::S3::S3Client s3Client(clientConfig);
        auto outcome = s3Client.ListBuckets();

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Failed with error: " << outcome.GetError() << std::endl;
            result = 1;
        } else {
            std::cout << "Found " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets().size()
                      << " buckets\n";
            for (auto &bucket: outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets()) {
```

```
                std::cout << bucket.GetName() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListBuckets中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CopyObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CopyObject`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::CopyObject(const Aws::String &objectKey, const Aws::String
 &fromBucket, const Aws::String &toBucket,
                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectRequest request;

    request.WithCopySource(fromBucket + "/" + objectKey)
            .WithKey(objectKey)
            .WithBucket(toBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectOutcome outcome = client.CopyObject(request);
```

```
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: CopyObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;

    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully copied " << objectKey << " from " << fromBucket
 <<
                  " to " << toBucket << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CopyObject中的。

`CreateBucket`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateBucket`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::CreateBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    //TODO(user): Change the bucket location constraint enum to your target Region.
    if (clientConfig.region != "us-east-1") {
        Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketConfiguration createBucketConfig;
        createBucketConfig.SetLocationConstraint(

 Aws::S3::Model::BucketLocationConstraintMapper::GetBucketLocationConstraintForName(
```

```
                        clientConfig.region));
        request.SetCreateBucketConfiguration(createBucketConfig);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketOutcome outcome = client.CreateBucket(request);
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: CreateBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Created bucket " << bucketName <<
                  " in the specified AWS Region." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateBucket中的。

DeleteBucket

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteBucket。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::DeleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {

    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketOutcome outcome =
```

```
            client.DeleteBucket(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: DeleteBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "The bucket was deleted" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteBucket中的。

DeleteBucketPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteBucketPolicy。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::DeleteBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
 client.DeleteBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: DeleteBucketPolicy: " <<
```

```
                    err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Policy was deleted from the bucket." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteBucketPolicy中的。

DeleteBucketWebsite

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteBucketWebsite。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::DeleteBucketWebsite(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: DeleteBucketWebsite: " <<
                    err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Website configuration was removed." << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteBucketWebsite中的。

DeleteObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteObject。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::DeleteObject(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                              const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectRequest request;

    request.WithKey(objectKey)
            .WithBucket(fromBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: DeleteObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the object." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteObject中的。

DeleteObjects

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteObjects。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::DeleteObjects(const std::vector<Aws::String> &objectKeys,
                               const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                               const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsRequest request;

    Aws::S3::Model::Delete deleteObject;
    for (const Aws::String& objectKey : objectKeys)
    {

 deleteObject.AddObjects(Aws::S3::Model::ObjectIdentifier().WithKey(objectKey));
    }

    request.SetDelete(deleteObject);
    request.SetBucket(fromBucket);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectsOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObjects(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error deleting objects. " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the objects.";
```

```
        for (size_t i = 0; i < objectKeys.size(); ++i)
        {
            std::cout << objectKeys[i];
            if (i < objectKeys.size() - 1)
            {
                std::cout << ", ";
            }
        }

        std::cout << " from bucket " << fromBucket << "." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteObjects中的。

GetBucketAcl

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketAcl。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::GetBucketAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketAclRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketAclOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.GetBucketAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error: GetBucketAcl: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
    }
    else {
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants =
                outcome.GetResult().GetGrants();

        for (auto it = grants.begin(); it != grants.end(); it++) {
            Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant = *it;
            Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee = grant.GetGrantee();

            std::cout << "For bucket " << bucketName << ": "
                      << std::endl << std::endl;

            if (grantee.TypeHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Type:          "
                          << GetGranteeTypeString(grantee.GetType()) << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.DisplayNameHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Display name:  "
                          << grantee.GetDisplayName() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.EmailAddressHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "Email address: "
                          << grantee.GetEmailAddress() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.IDHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "ID:            "
                          << grantee.GetID() << std::endl;
            }

            if (grantee.URIHasBeenSet()) {
                std::cout << "URI:           "
                          << grantee.GetURI() << std::endl;
            }

            std::cout << "Permission:    " <<
                      GetPermissionString(grant.GetPermission()) <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;
        }
```

```
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \sa GetGranteeTypeString()
 \param type Type enumeration.
*/

Aws::String GetGranteeTypeString(const Aws::S3::Model::Type &type) {
    switch (type) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail:
            return "Email address of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser:
            return "Canonical user ID of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group:
            return "Predefined Amazon S3 group";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET:
            return "Not set";
        default:
            return "Type unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \sa GetPermissionString()
 \param permission Permission enumeration.
*/

Aws::String GetPermissionString(const Aws::S3::Model::Permission &permission) {
    switch (permission) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL:
            return "Can list objects in this bucket, create/overwrite/delete "
                   "objects in this bucket, and read/write this "
                   "bucket's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET:
            return "Permission not set";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ:
            return "Can list objects in this bucket";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP:
            return "Can read this bucket's permissions";
```

```
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE:
            return "Can create, overwrite, and delete objects in this bucket";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP:
            return "Can write this bucket's permissions";
        default:
            return "Permission unknown";
    }

    return "Permission unknown";
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetBucketAcl中的。

GetBucketPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketPolicy。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::GetBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.GetBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: GetBucketPolicy: "
                  << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
```

```
    }
    else {
        Aws::StringStream policy_stream;
        Aws::String line;

        outcome.GetResult().GetPolicy() >> line;
        policy_stream << line;

        std::cout << "Retrieve the policy for bucket '" << bucketName << "':\n\n" <<
                  policy_stream.str() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetBucketPolicy中的。

GetBucketWebsite

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetBucketWebsite`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::GetWebsiteConfig(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.GetBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error: GetBucketWebsite: "
                  << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        Aws::S3::Model::GetBucketWebsiteResult websiteResult = outcome.GetResult();

        std::cout << "Success: GetBucketWebsite: "
                  << std::endl << std::endl
                  << "For bucket '" << bucketName << "':"
                  << std::endl
                  << "Index page : "
                  << websiteResult.GetIndexDocument().GetSuffix()
                  << std::endl
                  << "Error page: "
                  << websiteResult.GetErrorDocument().GetKey()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetBucketWebsite中的。

GetObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObject。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::GetObject(const Aws::String &objectKey,
                           const Aws::String &fromBucket,
                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetBucket(fromBucket);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.GetObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: GetObject: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully retrieved '" << objectKey << "' from '"
                  << fromBucket << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetObject中的。

GetObjectAcl

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetObjectAcl`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::GetObjectAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::String &objectKey,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig)
 {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAclRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);
```

```
   Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectAclOutcome outcome =
           s3_client.GetObjectAcl(request);

   if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
       const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
       std::cerr << "Error: GetObjectAcl: "
                 << err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
   }
   else {
       Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants =
               outcome.GetResult().GetGrants();

       for (auto it = grants.begin(); it != grants.end(); it++) {
           std::cout << "For object " << objectKey << ": "
                     << std::endl << std::endl;

           Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant = *it;
           Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee = grant.GetGrantee();

           if (grantee.TypeHasBeenSet()) {
               std::cout << "Type:          "
                         << GetGranteeTypeString(grantee.GetType()) << std::endl;
           }

           if (grantee.DisplayNameHasBeenSet()) {
               std::cout << "Display name:  "
                         << grantee.GetDisplayName() << std::endl;
           }

           if (grantee.EmailAddressHasBeenSet()) {
               std::cout << "Email address: "
                         << grantee.GetEmailAddress() << std::endl;
           }

           if (grantee.IDHasBeenSet()) {
               std::cout << "ID:            "
                         << grantee.GetID() << std::endl;
           }

           if (grantee.URIHasBeenSet()) {
               std::cout << "URI:           "
                         << grantee.GetURI() << std::endl;
```

```
            }

            std::cout << "Permission:    " <<
                      GetPermissionString(grant.GetPermission()) <<
                      std::endl << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \fn GetGranteeTypeString()
 \param type Type enumeration.
*/

Aws::String GetGranteeTypeString(const Aws::S3::Model::Type &type) {
    switch (type) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail:
            return "Email address of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser:
            return "Canonical user ID of an AWS account";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group:
            return "Predefined Amazon S3 group";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET:
            return "Not set";
        default:
            return "Type unknown";
    }
}

//! Routine which converts a built-in type enumeration to a human-readable string.
/*!
 \fn GetPermissionString()
 \param permission Permission enumeration.
*/

Aws::String GetPermissionString(const Aws::S3::Model::Permission &permission) {
    switch (permission) {
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL:
            return "Can read this object's data and its metadata, "
                   "and read/write this object's permissions";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET:
```

```
            return "Permission not set";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ:
            return "Can read this object's data and its metadata";
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP:
            return "Can read this object's permissions";
            // case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE // Not applicable.
        case Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP:
            return "Can write this object's permissions";
        default:
            return "Permission unknown";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetObjectAcl中的。

ListBuckets

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListBuckets`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::ListBuckets(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    auto outcome = client.ListBuckets();

    bool result = true;
    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Failed with error: " << outcome.GetError() << std::endl;
        result = false;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Found " << outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets().size() << "
 buckets\n";
        for (auto &&b: outcome.GetResult().GetBuckets()) {
```

```
            std::cout << b.GetName() << std::endl;
        }
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListBuckets中的。

ListObjectsV2

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListObjectsV2`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::ListObjects(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
    request.WithBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::String continuationToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;

    do {
        if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
            request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
        }

        auto outcome = s3_client.ListObjectsV2(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: ListObjects: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
```

```
        }
        else {
            Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> objects =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetContents();

            allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(), objects.end());
            continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextContinuationToken();
        }
    } while (!continuationToken.empty());

    std::cout << allObjects.size() << " object(s) found:" << std::endl;

    for (const auto &object: allObjects) {
        std::cout << "  " << object.GetKey() << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考中的 ListObjectsV2。

PutBucketAcl

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketAcl。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::PutBucketAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::String &ownerID,
                              const Aws::String &granteePermission,
                              const Aws::String &granteeType,
                              const Aws::String &granteeID,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig,
                              const Aws::String &granteeDisplayName,
                              const Aws::String &granteeEmailAddress,
                              const Aws::String &granteeURI) {
```

```
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::Owner owner;
    owner.SetID(ownerID);

    Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee;
    grantee.SetType(SetGranteeType(granteeType));

    if (!granteeEmailAddress.empty()) {
        grantee.SetEmailAddress(granteeEmailAddress);
    }

    if (!granteeID.empty()) {
        grantee.SetID(granteeID);
    }

    if (!granteeDisplayName.empty()) {
        grantee.SetDisplayName(granteeDisplayName);
    }

    if (!granteeURI.empty()) {
        grantee.SetURI(granteeURI);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant;
    grant.SetGrantee(grantee);
    grant.SetPermission(SetGranteePermission(granteePermission));

    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants;
    grants.push_back(grant);

    Aws::S3::Model::AccessControlPolicy acp;
    acp.SetOwner(owner);
    acp.SetGrants(grants);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketAclRequest request;
    request.SetAccessControlPolicy(acp);
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketAclOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.PutBucketAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &error = outcome.GetError();
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error: PutBucketAcl: " << error.GetExceptionName()
                  << " - " << error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully added an ACL to the bucket '" << bucketName
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration.
/*!
 \sa SetGranteePermission()
 \param access Human readable string.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::Permission SetGranteePermission(const Aws::String &access) {
    if (access == "FULL_CONTROL")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL;
    if (access == "WRITE")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE;
    if (access == "READ")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ;
    if (access == "WRITE_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP;
    if (access == "READ_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET;
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration.
/*!
 \sa SetGranteeType()
 \param type Human readable string.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::Type SetGranteeType(const Aws::String &type) {
    if (type == "Amazon customer by email")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail;
    if (type == "Canonical user")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser;
    if (type == "Group")
```

```
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutBucketAcl中的。

PutBucketPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketPolicy。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::PutBucketPolicy(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                 const Aws::String &policyBody,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::StringStream> request_body =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::StringStream>("");
    *request_body << policyBody;

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketPolicyRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetBody(request_body);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketPolicyOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.PutBucketPolicy(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutBucketPolicy: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Set the following policy body for the bucket '" <<
                  bucketName << "':" << std::endl << std::endl;
```

```
        std::cout << policyBody << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}


//! Build a policy JSON string.
/*!
  \sa GetPolicyString()
  \param userArn Aws user Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
      For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
reference_identifiers.html#identifiers-arns.
  \param bucketName Name of a bucket.
*/

Aws::String GetPolicyString(const Aws::String &userArn,
                            const Aws::String &bucketName) {
    return
            "{\n"
            "   \"Version\":\"2012-10-17\",\n"
            "   \"Statement\":[\n"
            "       {\n"
            "           \"Sid\": \"1\",\n"
            "           \"Effect\": \"Allow\",\n"
            "           \"Principal\": {\n"
            "               \"AWS\": \""
            + userArn +
            "\"\n""           },\n"
            "           \"Action\": [ \"s3:GetObject\" ],\n"
            "           \"Resource\": [ \"arn:aws:s3:::"
            + bucketName +
            "/*\" ]\n"
            "       }\n"
            "   ]\n"
            "}";
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutBucketPolicy中的。

PutBucketWebsite

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketWebsite。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::PutWebsiteConfig(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                  const Aws::String &indexPage, const Aws::String
 &errorPage,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::IndexDocument indexDocument;
    indexDocument.SetSuffix(indexPage);

    Aws::S3::Model::ErrorDocument errorDocument;
    errorDocument.SetKey(errorPage);

    Aws::S3::Model::WebsiteConfiguration websiteConfiguration;
    websiteConfiguration.SetIndexDocument(indexDocument);
    websiteConfiguration.SetErrorDocument(errorDocument);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketWebsiteRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetWebsiteConfiguration(websiteConfiguration);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutBucketWebsiteOutcome outcome =
            client.PutBucketWebsite(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutBucketWebsite: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Success: Set website configuration for bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutBucketWebsite中的。

PutObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObject。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::PutObject(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                           const Aws::String &fileName,
                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    //We are using the name of the file as the key for the object in the bucket.
    //However, this is just a string and can be set according to your retrieval
 needs.
    request.SetKey(fileName);

    std::shared_ptr<Aws::IOStream> inputData =
            Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                          fileName.c_str(),
                                          std::ios_base::in |
 std::ios_base::binary);

    if (!*inputData) {
        std::cerr << "Error unable to read file " << fileName << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    request.SetBody(inputData);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.PutObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: PutObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Added object '" << fileName << "' to bucket '"
                  << bucketName << "'.";
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutObject中的。

PutObjectAcl

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObjectAcl。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::S3::PutObjectAcl(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                              const Aws::String &objectKey,
                              const Aws::String &ownerID,
                              const Aws::String &granteePermission,
                              const Aws::String &granteeType,
                              const Aws::String &granteeID,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig,
                              const Aws::String &granteeDisplayName,
                              const Aws::String &granteeEmailAddress,
                              const Aws::String &granteeURI) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client s3_client(clientConfig);
```

```
    Aws::S3::Model::Owner owner;
    owner.SetID(ownerID);

    Aws::S3::Model::Grantee grantee;
    grantee.SetType(SetGranteeType(granteeType));

    if (!granteeEmailAddress.empty()) {
        grantee.SetEmailAddress(granteeEmailAddress);
    }

    if (!granteeID.empty()) {
        grantee.SetID(granteeID);
    }

    if (!granteeDisplayName.empty()) {
        grantee.SetDisplayName(granteeDisplayName);
    }

    if (!granteeURI.empty()) {
        grantee.SetURI(granteeURI);
    }

    Aws::S3::Model::Grant grant;
    grant.SetGrantee(grantee);
    grant.SetPermission(SetGranteePermission(granteePermission));

    Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Grant> grants;
    grants.push_back(grant);

    Aws::S3::Model::AccessControlPolicy acp;
    acp.SetOwner(owner);
    acp.SetGrants(grants);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectAclRequest request;
    request.SetAccessControlPolicy(acp);
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(objectKey);

    Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectAclOutcome outcome =
            s3_client.PutObjectAcl(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto error = outcome.GetError();
        std::cerr << "Error: PutObjectAcl: " << error.GetExceptionName()
```

```
                    << " - " << error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Successfully added an ACL to the object '" << objectKey
                  << "' in the bucket '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration.
/*!
 \sa SetGranteePermission()
 \param access Human readable string.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::Permission SetGranteePermission(const Aws::String &access) {
    if (access == "FULL_CONTROL")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::FULL_CONTROL;
    if (access == "WRITE")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE;
    if (access == "READ")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ;
    if (access == "WRITE_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::WRITE_ACP;
    if (access == "READ_ACP")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::READ_ACP;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Permission::NOT_SET;
}

//! Routine which converts a human-readable string to a built-in type enumeration.
/*!
 \sa SetGranteeType()
 \param type Human readable string.
*/

Aws::S3::Model::Type SetGranteeType(const Aws::String &type) {
    if (type == "Amazon customer by email")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::AmazonCustomerByEmail;
    if (type == "Canonical user")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::CanonicalUser;
    if (type == "Group")
        return Aws::S3::Model::Type::Group;
    return Aws::S3::Model::Type::NOT_SET;
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考PutObjectAcl中的。

案例

建立預先簽章 URL

下列程式碼範例示範如何為 Amazon S3 建立預先簽署的 URL 並上傳物件。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

產生預先簽署的 URL 以下載物件。

```
//! Routine which demonstrates creating a pre-signed URL to download an object from
 an
//! Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/*!
  \param bucketName: Name of the bucket.
  \param key: Name of an object key.
  \param expirationSeconds: Expiration in seconds for pre-signed URL.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return Aws::String: A pre-signed URL.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::GeneratePreSignedGetObjectURL(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                                      const Aws::String &key,
                                                      uint64_t expirationSeconds,
                                                      const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    return client.GeneratePresignedUrl(bucketName, key,
 Aws::Http::HttpMethod::HTTP_GET,
                                       expirationSeconds);
}
```

使用下載

```
static size_t myCurlWriteBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    if (nitems > 0) {
        str->write(buffer, size * nitems);
    }
    return size * nitems;
}

//! Utility routine to test GetObject with a pre-signed URL.
/*!
  \param presignedURL: A pre-signed URL to get an object from a bucket.
  \param resultString: A string to hold the result.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::GetObjectWithPresignedObjectURL(const Aws::String &presignedURL,
                                                 Aws::String &resultString) {
    CURL *curl = curl_easy_init();
    CURLcode result;

    std::stringstream outWriteString;

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEDATA, &outWriteString);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEDATA " << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION, myCurlWriteBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_URL, presignedURL.c_str());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_URL" << std::endl;
        return false;
```

```
    }

    result = curl_easy_perform(curl);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to perform CURL request" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    resultString = outWriteString.str();

    if (resultString.find( "<?xml") == 0)
    {
        std::cerr << "Failed to get object, response:\n" << resultString <<
 std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    return true;
}
```

產生預先簽署的 URL 以上傳物件。

```
//! Routine which demonstrates creating a pre-signed URL to upload an object to an
//! Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket.
/*!
  \param bucketName: Name of the bucket.
  \param key: Name of an object key.
  \param clientConfig: Aws client configuration.
  \return Aws::String: A pre-signed URL.
*/
Aws::String AwsDoc::S3::GeneratePreSignedPutObjectURL(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                                      const Aws::String &key,
                                                      uint64_t expirationSeconds,
                                                      const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);
    return client.GeneratePresignedUrl(bucketName, key,
 Aws::Http::HttpMethod::HTTP_PUT,
                                       expirationSeconds);
}
```

使用庫曲線上傳。

```
static size_t myCurlReadBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    str->read(buffer, size * nitems);

    return str->gcount();
}

static size_t myCurlWriteBack(char *buffer, size_t size, size_t nitems, void
 *userdata) {
    Aws::StringStream *str = (Aws::StringStream *) userdata;

    if (nitems > 0) {
        str->write(buffer, size * nitems);
    }
    return size * nitems;
}

//! Utility routine to test PutObject with a pre-signed URL.
/*!
  \param presignedURL: A pre-signed URL to put an object in a bucket.
  \param data: Body of the PutObject request.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
*/
bool AwsDoc::S3::PutStringWithPresignedObjectURL(const Aws::String &presignedURL,
                                                 const Aws::String &data) {
    CURL *curl = curl_easy_init();
    CURLcode result;

    Aws::StringStream readStringStream;
    readStringStream << data;
    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_READFUNCTION, myCurlReadBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_READFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_READDATA, &readStringStream);
    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_READDATA" << std::endl;
```

```
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_INFILESIZE_LARGE,
                    (curl_off_t)data.size());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_INFILESIZE_LARGE" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION, myCurlWriteBack);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEFUNCTION" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::stringstream outWriteString;

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_WRITEDATA, &outWriteString);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_WRITEDATA " << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_URL, presignedURL.c_str());

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_URL" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_setopt(curl, CURLOPT_UPLOAD, 1L);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to set CURLOPT_PUT" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    result = curl_easy_perform(curl);

    if (result != CURLE_OK) {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Failed to perform CURL request" << std::endl;
        return false;
    }

    std::string outString = outWriteString.str();
    if (outString.empty()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully put object." << std::endl;
        return true;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "A server error was encountered, output:\n" << outString
                  << std::endl;
        return false;
    }
}
```

開始使用儲存貯體和物件

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立儲存貯體並上傳檔案到該儲存貯體。
- 從儲存貯體下載物件。
- 將物件複製至儲存貯體中的子文件夾。
- 列出儲存貯體中的物件。
- 刪除儲存貯體物件和該儲存貯體。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
#include <iostream>
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/s3/S3Client.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CopyObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CreateBucketRequest.h>
```

```
#include <aws/s3/model/DeleteBucketRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/DeleteObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/GetObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/ListObjectsV2Request.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/PutObjectRequest.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/BucketLocationConstraint.h>
#include <aws/s3/model/CreateBucketConfiguration.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/UUID.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/StringUtils.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/memory/stl/AWSAllocator.h>
#include <aws/core/utils/memory/stl/AWSStreamFwd.h>
#include <fstream>
#include "awsdoc/s3/s3_examples.h"

namespace AwsDoc {
    namespace S3 {

        //! Delete an S3 bucket.
        /*!
          \sa DeleteBucket()
          \param bucketName The S3 bucket's name.
          \param client An S3 client.
        */
        static bool
        DeleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, Aws::S3::S3Client &client);

        //! Delete an object in an S3 bucket.
        /*!          \sa DeleteObjectFromBucket()
          \param bucketName The S3 bucket's name.
          \param key The key for the object in the S3 bucket.
          \param client An S3 client.
         */
        static bool
        DeleteObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, const Aws::String
 &key,
                               Aws::S3::S3Client &client);
    }
}


//! Scenario to create, copy, and delete S3 buckets and objects.
/*!
  \sa S3_GettingStartedScenario()
  \param uploadFilePath Path to file to upload to an Amazon S3 bucket.
```

```
  \param saveFilePath Path for saving a downloaded S3 object.
  \param clientConfig Aws client configuration.
 */
bool AwsDoc::S3::S3_GettingStartedScenario(const Aws::String &uploadFilePath,
                                           const Aws::String &saveFilePath,
                                           const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfig) {

    Aws::S3::S3Client client(clientConfig);

    // Create a unique bucket name which is only temporary and will be deleted.
    // Format: "doc-example-bucket-" + lowercase UUID.
    Aws::String uuid = Aws::Utils::UUID::RandomUUID();
    Aws::String bucketName = "doc-example-bucket-" +
                             Aws::Utils::StringUtils::ToLower(uuid.c_str());

    // 1. Create a bucket.
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketRequest request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);

        if (clientConfig.region != Aws::Region::US_EAST_1) {
            Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketConfiguration createBucketConfiguration;
            createBucketConfiguration.WithLocationConstraint(

 Aws::S3::Model::BucketLocationConstraintMapper::GetBucketLocationConstraintForName(
                            clientConfig.region));
            request.WithCreateBucketConfiguration(createBucketConfiguration);
        }

        Aws::S3::Model::CreateBucketOutcome outcome = client.CreateBucket(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
            std::cerr << "Error: CreateBucket: " <<
                      err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
 std::endl;
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Created the bucket, '" << bucketName <<
                      "', in the region, '" << clientConfig.region << "'." <<
 std::endl;
        }
```

```
    }

    // 2. Upload a local file to the bucket.
    Aws::String key = "key-for-test";
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectRequest request;
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);
        request.SetKey(key);

        std::shared_ptr<Aws::FStream> input_data =
                Aws::MakeShared<Aws::FStream>("SampleAllocationTag",
                                              uploadFilePath,
                                              std::ios_base::in |
                                              std::ios_base::binary);

        if (!input_data->is_open()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: unable to open file, '" << uploadFilePath << "'."
                      << std::endl;
            AwsDoc::S3::DeleteBucket(bucketName, client);
            return false;
        }

        request.SetBody(input_data);

        Aws::S3::Model::PutObjectOutcome outcome =
                client.PutObject(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cerr << "Error: PutObject: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            AwsDoc::S3::DeleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key, client);
            AwsDoc::S3::DeleteBucket(bucketName, client);
            return false;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Added the object with the key, '" << key
                      << "', to the bucket, '"
                      << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 3. Download the object to a local file.
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectRequest request;
```

```
        request.SetBucket(bucketName);
        request.SetKey(key);

        Aws::S3::Model::GetObjectOutcome outcome =
                client.GetObject(request);

        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
            std::cerr << "Error: GetObject: " <<
                      err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() <<
std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Downloaded the object with the key, '" << key
                      << "', in the bucket, '"
                      << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;

            Aws::IOStream &ioStream = outcome.GetResultWithOwnership().
                    GetBody();
            Aws::OFStream outStream(saveFilePath,
                                    std::ios_base::out | std::ios_base::binary);
            if (!outStream.is_open()) {
                std::cout << "Error: unable to open file, '" << saveFilePath << "'."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                outStream << ioStream.rdbuf();
                std::cout << "Wrote the downloaded object to the file '"
                          << saveFilePath << "'." << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    // 4. Copy the object to a different "folder" in the bucket.
    Aws::String copiedToKey = "test-folder/" + key;
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectRequest request;
        request.WithBucket(bucketName)
                .WithKey(copiedToKey)
                .WithCopySource(bucketName + "/" + key);

        Aws::S3::Model::CopyObjectOutcome outcome =
                client.CopyObject(request);
        if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error: CopyObject: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Copied the object with the key, '" << key
                      << "', to the key, '" << copiedToKey
                      << ", in the bucket, '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
        }
    }

    // 5. List objects in the bucket.
    {
        Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Request request;
        request.WithBucket(bucketName);

        Aws::String continuationToken;
        Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> allObjects;

        do {
            if (!continuationToken.empty()) {
                request.SetContinuationToken(continuationToken);
            }
            Aws::S3::Model::ListObjectsV2Outcome outcome = client.ListObjectsV2(
                    request);

            if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cerr << "Error: ListObjects: " <<
                          outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            else {
                Aws::Vector<Aws::S3::Model::Object> objects =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetContents();
                allObjects.insert(allObjects.end(), objects.begin(), objects.end());
                continuationToken = outcome.GetResult().GetContinuationToken();
            }
        } while (!continuationToken.empty());

        std::cout << allObjects.size() << " objects in the bucket, '" << bucketName
                  << "':" << std::endl;

        for (Aws::S3::Model::Object &object: allObjects) {
            std::cout << "     '" << object.GetKey() << "'" << std::endl;
        }
```

```
    }

    // 6. Delete all objects in the bucket.
    // All objects in the bucket must be deleted before deleting the bucket.
    AwsDoc::S3::DeleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, copiedToKey, client);
    AwsDoc::S3::DeleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key, client);

    // 7. Delete the bucket.
    return AwsDoc::S3::DeleteBucket(bucketName, client);
}

bool AwsDoc::S3::DeleteObjectFromBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName,
                                        const Aws::String &key,
                                        Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);
    request.SetKey(key);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteObjectOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteObject(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error: DeleteObject: " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Deleted the object with the key, '" << key
                  << "', from the bucket, '"
                  << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

bool
AwsDoc::S3::DeleteBucket(const Aws::String &bucketName, Aws::S3::S3Client &client) {
    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketRequest request;
    request.SetBucket(bucketName);

    Aws::S3::Model::DeleteBucketOutcome outcome =
            client.DeleteBucket(request);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::S3::S3Error &err = outcome.GetError();
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error: DeleteBucket: " <<
                  err.GetExceptionName() << ": " << err.GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Deleted the bucket, '" << bucketName << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

Secrets Manager 示例使用 SDK for C++

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for C++ 搭配 Secrets Manager 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`GetSecretValue`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetSecretValue`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Retrieve an AWS Secrets Manager encrypted secret.
/*!
  \param secretID: The ID for the secret.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SecretsManager::getSecretValue(const Aws::String &secretID,
                                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SecretsManager::SecretsManagerClient
 secretsManagerClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SecretsManager::Model::GetSecretValueRequest request;
    request.SetSecretId(secretID);

    Aws::SecretsManager::Model::GetSecretValueOutcome getSecretValueOutcome =
 secretsManagerClient.GetSecretValue(
            request);
    if (getSecretValueOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Secret is: "
                  << getSecretValueOutcome.GetResult().GetSecretString() <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Failed with Error: " << getSecretValueOutcome.GetError()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return getSecretValueOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetSecretValue中的。

使用 SDK for C++ Amazon SES 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for C++ 與 Amazon SES 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateReceiptFilter`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateReceiptFilter`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt filter..
/*!
  \param receiptFilterName: The name for the receipt filter.
  \param cidr: IP address or IP address range in Classless Inter-Domain Routing
 (CIDR) notation.
  \param policy: Block or allow enum of type ReceiptFilterPolicy.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptFilter(const Aws::String &receiptFilterName,
                                      const Aws::String &cidr,
                                      Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilterPolicy policy,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptFilterRequest createReceiptFilterRequest;
    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilter receiptFilter;
    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptIpFilter receiptIpFilter;
    receiptIpFilter.SetCidr(cidr);
    receiptIpFilter.SetPolicy(policy);
    receiptFilter.SetName(receiptFilterName);
    receiptFilter.SetIpFilter(receiptIpFilter);
    createReceiptFilterRequest.SetFilter(receiptFilter);
    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptFilterOutcome createReceiptFilterOutcome =
 sesClient.CreateReceiptFilter(
            createReceiptFilterRequest);
    if (createReceiptFilterOutcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt filter." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt filter: " <<
                  createReceiptFilterOutcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return createReceiptFilterOutcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateReceiptFilter中的。

`CreateReceiptRule`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateReceiptRule`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleName: The name for the receipt rule.
  \param s3BucketName: The name of the S3 bucket for incoming mail.
  \param s3ObjectKeyPrefix: The prefix for the objects in the S3 bucket.
```

```
  \param ruleSetName: The name of the rule set where the receipt rule is added.
  \param recipients: Aws::Vector of recipients.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptRule(const Aws::String &receiptRuleName,
                                    const Aws::String &s3BucketName,
                                    const Aws::String &s3ObjectKeyPrefix,
                                    const Aws::String &ruleSetName,
                                    const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleRequest createReceiptRuleRequest;

    Aws::SES::Model::S3Action s3Action;
    s3Action.SetBucketName(s3BucketName);
    s3Action.SetObjectKeyPrefix(s3ObjectKeyPrefix);

    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptAction receiptAction;
    receiptAction.SetS3Action(s3Action);

    Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptRule receiptRule;
    receiptRule.SetName(receiptRuleName);
    receiptRule.WithRecipients(recipients);

    Aws::Vector<Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptAction> receiptActionList;
    receiptActionList.emplace_back(receiptAction);
    receiptRule.SetActions(receiptActionList);

    createReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleSetName(ruleSetName);
    createReceiptRuleRequest.SetRule(receiptRule);

    auto outcome = sesClient.CreateReceiptRule(createReceiptRuleRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt rule." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt rule. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateReceiptRule中的。

CreateReceiptRuleSet

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateReceiptRuleSet。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule set.
/*!
  \param ruleSetName: The name of the rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createReceiptRuleSet(const Aws::String &ruleSetName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleSetRequest createReceiptRuleSetRequest;

    createReceiptRuleSetRequest.SetRuleSetName(ruleSetName);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateReceiptRuleSetOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.CreateReceiptRuleSet(
            createReceiptRuleSetRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created receipt rule set." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
```

```
        std::cerr << "Error creating receipt rule set. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateReceiptRuleSet中的。

CreateTemplate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTemplate`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name of the template.
  \param htmlPart: The HTML body of the email.
  \param subjectPart: The subject line of the email.
  \param textPart: The plain text version of the email.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::createTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::String &htmlPart,
                                 const Aws::String &subjectPart,
                                 const Aws::String &textPart,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateTemplateRequest createTemplateRequest;
    Aws::SES::Model::Template aTemplate;
```

```
    aTemplate.SetTemplateName(templateName);
    aTemplate.SetHtmlPart(htmlPart);
    aTemplate.SetSubjectPart(subjectPart);
    aTemplate.SetTextPart(textPart);

    createTemplateRequest.SetTemplate(aTemplate);

    Aws::SES::Model::CreateTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.CreateTemplate(
            createTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created template." << templateName << "."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating template. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateTemplate中的。

DeleteIdentity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteIdentity。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete the specified identity (an email address or a domain).
/*!
  \param identity: The identity to delete.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
```

```
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteIdentity(const Aws::String &identity,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest;

    deleteIdentityRequest.SetIdentity(identity);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteIdentityOutcome outcome = sesClient.DeleteIdentity(
            deleteIdentityRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted identity." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting identity. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteIdentity中的。

DeleteReceiptFilter

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteReceiptFilter`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt filter.
/*!
  \param receiptFilterName: The name for the receipt filter.
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptFilter(const Aws::String &receiptFilterName,
                                      const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptFilterRequest deleteReceiptFilterRequest;

    deleteReceiptFilterRequest.SetFilterName(receiptFilterName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptFilterOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.DeleteReceiptFilter(
            deleteReceiptFilterRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt filter." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting receipt filter. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteReceiptFilter中的。

DeleteReceiptRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteReceiptRule。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleName: The name for the receipt rule.
  \param receiptRuleSetName: The name for the receipt rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptRule(const Aws::String &receiptRuleName,
                                    const Aws::String &receiptRuleSetName,
                                    const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleRequest deleteReceiptRuleRequest;

    deleteReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleName(receiptRuleName);
    deleteReceiptRuleRequest.SetRuleSetName(receiptRuleSetName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleOutcome outcome = sesClient.DeleteReceiptRule(
            deleteReceiptRuleRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt rule." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error deleting receipt rule. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteReceiptRule中的。

DeleteReceiptRuleSet

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteReceiptRuleSet。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) receipt rule set.
/*!
  \param receiptRuleSetName: The name for the receipt rule set.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteReceiptRuleSet(const Aws::String &receiptRuleSetName,
                                       const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleSetRequest deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest;

    deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest.SetRuleSetName(receiptRuleSetName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteReceiptRuleSetOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.DeleteReceiptRuleSet(
            deleteReceiptRuleSetRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted receipt rule set." << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting receipt rule set. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteReceiptRuleSet中的。

DeleteTemplate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTemplate。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name for the template.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::deleteTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest;

    deleteTemplateRequest.SetTemplateName(templateName);

    Aws::SES::Model::DeleteTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.DeleteTemplate(
            deleteTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted template." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting template. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteTemplate中的。

GetTemplate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTemplate。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Get a template's attributes.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name for the template.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::getTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::GetTemplateRequest getTemplateRequest;

    getTemplateRequest.SetTemplateName(templateName);

    Aws::SES::Model::GetTemplateOutcome outcome = sesClient.GetTemplate(
            getTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully got template." << std::endl;
    }

    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting template. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetTemplate中的。

ListIdentities

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListIdentities。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! List the identities associated with this account.
/*!
  \param identityType: The identity type enum. "NOT_SET" is a valid option.
  \param identities; A vector to receive the retrieved identities.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::listIdentities(Aws::SES::Model::IdentityType identityType,
                                 Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &identities,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::ListIdentitiesRequest listIdentitiesRequest;

    if (identityType != Aws::SES::Model::IdentityType::NOT_SET) {
        listIdentitiesRequest.SetIdentityType(identityType);
    }

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for paginated results.
    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listIdentitiesRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        Aws::SES::Model::ListIdentitiesOutcome outcome = sesClient.ListIdentities(
                listIdentitiesRequest);
```

```
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const auto &retrievedIdentities = outcome.GetResult().GetIdentities();
            if (!retrievedIdentities.empty()) {
                identities.insert(identities.cend(), retrievedIdentities.cbegin(),
                                  retrievedIdentities.cend());
            }
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Error listing identities. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            return false;
        }
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListIdentities中的。

ListReceiptFilters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListReceiptFilters`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! List the receipt filters associated with this account.
/*!
  \param filters; A vector of "ReceiptFilter" to receive the retrieved filters.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
```

```
AwsDoc::SES::listReceiptFilters(Aws::Vector<Aws::SES::Model::ReceiptFilter>
 &filters,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SES::Model::ListReceiptFiltersRequest listReceiptFiltersRequest;

    Aws::SES::Model::ListReceiptFiltersOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.ListReceiptFilters(
            listReceiptFiltersRequest);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        auto &retrievedFilters = outcome.GetResult().GetFilters();
        if (!retrievedFilters.empty()) {
            filters.insert(filters.cend(), retrievedFilters.cbegin(),
                           retrievedFilters.cend());
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error retrieving IP address filters: "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListReceiptFilters中的。

SendEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendEmail。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Send an email to a list of recipients.
/*!
  \param recipients; Vector of recipient email addresses.
```

```
  \param subject: Email subject.
  \param htmlBody: Email body as HTML. At least one body data is required.
  \param textBody: Email body as plain text. At least one body data is required.
  \param senderEmailAddress: Email address of sender. Ignored if empty string.
  \param ccAddresses: Vector of cc addresses. Ignored if empty.
  \param replyToAddress: Reply to email address. Ignored if empty string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::sendEmail(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                            const Aws::String &subject,
                            const Aws::String &htmlBody,
                            const Aws::String &textBody,
                            const Aws::String &senderEmailAddress,
                            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ccAddresses,
                            const Aws::String &replyToAddress,
                            const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Destination destination;
    if (!ccAddresses.empty()) {
        destination.WithCcAddresses(ccAddresses);
    }
    if (!recipients.empty()) {
        destination.WithToAddresses(recipients);
    }

    Aws::SES::Model::Body message_body;
    if (!htmlBody.empty()) {
        message_body.SetHtml(
                Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(htmlBody));
    }

    if (!textBody.empty()) {
        message_body.SetText(
                Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(textBody));
    }

    Aws::SES::Model::Message message;
    message.SetBody(message_body);
    message.SetSubject(
            Aws::SES::Model::Content().WithCharset("UTF-8").WithData(subject));
```

```
    Aws::SES::Model::SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest;
    sendEmailRequest.SetDestination(destination);
    sendEmailRequest.SetMessage(message);
    if (!senderEmailAddress.empty()) {
        sendEmailRequest.SetSource(senderEmailAddress);
    }
    if (!replyToAddress.empty()) {
        sendEmailRequest.AddReplyToAddresses(replyToAddress);
    }

    auto outcome = sesClient.SendEmail(sendEmailRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent message with ID "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId()
                  << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending message. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考SendEmail中的。

SendTemplatedEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendTemplatedEmail。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Send a templated email to a list of recipients.
/*!
  \param recipients; Vector of recipient email addresses.
```

```
  \param templateName: The name of the template to use.
  \param templateData: Map of key-value pairs for replacing text in template.
  \param senderEmailAddress: Email address of sender. Ignored if empty string.
  \param ccAddresses: Vector of cc addresses. Ignored if empty.
  \param replyToAddress: Reply to email address. Ignored if empty string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::sendTemplatedEmail(const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &recipients,
                                     const Aws::String &templateName,
                                     const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String>
 &templateData,
                                     const Aws::String &senderEmailAddress,
                                     const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &ccAddresses,
                                     const Aws::String &replyToAddress,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Destination destination;
    if (!ccAddresses.empty()) {
        destination.WithCcAddresses(ccAddresses);
    }
    if (!recipients.empty()) {
        destination.WithToAddresses(recipients);
    }

    Aws::SES::Model::SendTemplatedEmailRequest sendTemplatedEmailRequest;
    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetDestination(destination);
    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetTemplate(templateName);

    std::ostringstream templateDataStream;
    templateDataStream << "{";
    size_t dataCount = 0;
    for (auto &pair: templateData) {
        templateDataStream << "\"" << pair.first << "\":\"" << pair.second << "\"";
        dataCount++;
        if (dataCount < templateData.size()) {
            templateDataStream << ",";
        }
    }
    templateDataStream << "}";

    sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetTemplateData(templateDataStream.str());
```

```
    if (!senderEmailAddress.empty()) {
        sendTemplatedEmailRequest.SetSource(senderEmailAddress);
    }
    if (!replyToAddress.empty()) {
        sendTemplatedEmailRequest.AddReplyToAddresses(replyToAddress);
    }

    auto outcome = sesClient.SendTemplatedEmail(sendTemplatedEmailRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent templated message with ID "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId()
                  << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending templated message. "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考SendTemplatedEmail中的。

UpdateTemplate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateTemplate。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Update an Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) template.
/*!
  \param templateName: The name of the template.
  \param htmlPart: The HTML body of the email.
```

```
  \param subjectPart: The subject line of the email.
  \param textPart: The plain text version of the email.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::updateTemplate(const Aws::String &templateName,
                                 const Aws::String &htmlPart,
                                 const Aws::String &subjectPart,
                                 const Aws::String &textPart,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::Template templateValues;

    templateValues.SetTemplateName(templateName);
    templateValues.SetSubjectPart(subjectPart);
    templateValues.SetHtmlPart(htmlPart);
    templateValues.SetTextPart(textPart);

    Aws::SES::Model::UpdateTemplateRequest updateTemplateRequest;
    updateTemplateRequest.SetTemplate(templateValues);

    Aws::SES::Model::UpdateTemplateOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.UpdateTemplate(updateTemplateRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated template." << std::endl;
    } else {
        std::cerr << "Error updating template. " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考UpdateTemplate中的。

VerifyEmailIdentity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`VerifyEmailIdentity`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Add an email address to the list of identities associated with this account and
//! initiate verification.
/*!
  \param emailAddress; The email address to add.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SES::verifyEmailIdentity(const Aws::String &emailAddress,
                        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration)
{
    Aws::SES::SESClient sesClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SES::Model::VerifyEmailIdentityRequest verifyEmailIdentityRequest;

    verifyEmailIdentityRequest.SetEmailAddress(emailAddress);

    Aws::SES::Model::VerifyEmailIdentityOutcome outcome =
 sesClient.VerifyEmailIdentity(verifyEmailIdentityRequest);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess())
    {
        std::cout << "Email verification initiated." << std::endl;
    }

    else
    {
        std::cerr << "Error initiating email verification. " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考VerifyEmailIdentity中的。

使用 SDK for C++ Amazon SNS 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for C++ 搭配 Amazon SNS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon SNS

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon SNS。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS sns)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_sns")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)
```

```
# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.

    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif ()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_sns.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_sns.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sns/SNSClient.h>
#include <aws/sns/model/ListTopicsRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello SNS" starter application which initializes an Amazon Simple
 Notification
 *  Service (Amazon SNS) client and lists the SNS topics in the current account.
```

```
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_sns'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

        Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Topic> allTopics;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
        do {
            Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsRequest request;

            if (!nextToken.empty()) {
                request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
            }

            const Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsOutcome outcome = snsClient.ListTopics(
                    request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Topic> &paginatedTopics =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetTopics();
                if (!paginatedTopics.empty()) {
                    allTopics.insert(allTopics.cend(), paginatedTopics.cbegin(),
                                     paginatedTopics.cend());
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error listing topics " <<
 outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                return 1;
```

```
            }

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } while (!nextToken.empty());

        std::cout << "Hello Amazon SNS! You have " << allTopics.size() << " topic"
                  << (allTopics.size() == 1 ? "" : "s") << " in your account."
                  << std::endl;

        if (!allTopics.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Here are your topic ARNs." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::SNS::Model::Topic &topic: allTopics) {
                std::cout << "  * " << topic.GetTopicArn() << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }


    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListTopics中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateTopic`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTopic`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param topicName: An Amazon SNS topic name.
  \param topicARNResult: String to return the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the
 topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::createTopic(const Aws::String &topicName,
                              Aws::String &topicARNResult,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;
    request.SetName(topicName);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        topicARNResult = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
        std::cout << "Successfully created an Amazon SNS topic " << topicName
                  << " with topic ARN '" << topicARNResult
                  << "'." << std::endl;

    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating topic " << topicName << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
        topicARNResult.clear();
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateTopic中的。

DeleteTopic

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTopic。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::deleteTopic(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted the Amazon SNS topic " << topicARN <<
 std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting topic " << topicARN << ":" <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteTopic中的。

GetSMSAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetSMSAttributes。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Retrieve the default settings for sending SMS messages from your AWS account by
 using
//! Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS).
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::getSMSType(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration)
 {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::GetSMSAttributesRequest request;
    //Set the request to only retrieve the DefaultSMSType setting.
    //Without the following line, GetSMSAttributes would retrieve all settings.
    request.AddAttributes("DefaultSMSType");

    const Aws::SNS::Model::GetSMSAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.GetSMSAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        const Aws::Map<Aws::String, Aws::String> attributes =
                outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
        if (!attributes.empty()) {
            for (auto const &att: attributes) {
                std::cout << att.first << ":  " << att.second << std::endl;
            }
        }
        else {
            std::cout
                    << "AwsDoc::SNS::getSMSType - an empty map of attributes was
 retrieved."
                    << std::endl;
        }
    }
```

```
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while getting SMS Type: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考中的 GetSMSAttributes。

GetTopicAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTopicAttributes。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Retrieve the properties of an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::getTopicAttributes(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SNS::Model::GetTopicAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::GetTopicAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.GetTopicAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
```

```
        std::cout << "Topic Attributes:" << std::endl;
        for (auto const &attribute: outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes()) {
            std::cout << "  * " << attribute.first << " : " << attribute.second
                      << std::endl;
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while getting Topic attributes "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetTopicAttributes中的。

ListSubscriptions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListSubscriptions`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Retrieve a list of Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 subscriptions.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::listSubscriptions(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
    bool result = true;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Subscription> subscriptions;
```

```
    do {
        Aws::SNS::Model::ListSubscriptionsRequest request;

        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        const Aws::SNS::Model::ListSubscriptionsOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.ListSubscriptions(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::SNS::Model::Subscription> &newSubscriptions =
                    outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptions();
            subscriptions.insert(subscriptions.cend(), newSubscriptions.begin(),
                                 newSubscriptions.end());
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing subscriptions "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      <<
                      std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    if (result) {
        if (subscriptions.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No subscriptions found" << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "Subscriptions list:" << std::endl;
            for (auto const &subscription: subscriptions) {
                std::cout << "  * " << subscription.GetSubscriptionArn() <<
 std::endl;
            }
        }
    }
    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListSubscriptions中的。

ListTopics

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTopics`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Retrieve a list of Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topics.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::listTopics(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration)
 {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
    bool result = true;
    do {
        Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsRequest request;

        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            request.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }

        const Aws::SNS::Model::ListTopicsOutcome outcome = snsClient.ListTopics(
                request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Topics list:" << std::endl;
            for (auto const &topic: outcome.GetResult().GetTopics()) {
                std::cout << "  * " << topic.GetTopicArn() << std::endl;
            }
```

```
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing topics " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
 <<
                      std::endl;
            result = false;
            break;
        }

        nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListTopics中的。

Publish

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Publish。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Send a message to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic.
/*!
  \param message: The message to publish.
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::publishToTopic(const Aws::String &message,
                                 const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
    request.SetMessage(message);
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Message published successfully with id '"
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId() << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while publishing message "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

發佈具有屬性的訊息。

```
        static const Aws::String TONE_ATTRIBUTE("tone");
        static const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> TONES = {"cheerful", "funny",
 "serious",
                                                       "sincere"};

        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
        request.SetMessage(message);

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
            }
```

```
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考中的發佈。

SetSMSAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetSMSAttributes。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

如何使用 Amazon SNS 設定 DefaultSMSType 屬性。

```
//! Set the default settings for sending SMS messages.
/*!
  \param smsType: The type of SMS message that you will send by default.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::setSMSType(const Aws::String &smsType,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SetSMSAttributesRequest request;
    request.AddAttributes("DefaultSMSType", smsType);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SetSMSAttributesOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.SetSMSAttributes(
            request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "SMS Type set successfully " << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while setting SMS Type: '"
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << "'" << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考中的 SetSMSAttributes。

Subscribe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Subscribe。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

訂閱主題的電子郵件地址。

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to an email address.
/*!
  \param topicARN: An SNS topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
  \param emailAddress: An email address.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeEmail(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                 const Aws::String &emailAddress,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("email");
    request.SetEndpoint(emailAddress);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome = snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

訂閱某個主題的行動應用程式。

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to a mobile app.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param endpointARN: The ARN for a mobile app or device endpoint.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeApp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                          const Aws::String &endpointARN,
                          const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("application");
    request.SetEndpoint(endpointARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome = snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

訂閱某個主題的 Lambda 函數。

```
//! Subscribe to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic with
 delivery to an AWS Lambda function.
/*!
  \param topicARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic.
  \param lambdaFunctionARN: The ARN for an AWS Lambda function.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::subscribeLambda(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                  const Aws::String &lambdaFunctionARN,
                                  const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
    request.SetProtocol("lambda");
    request.SetEndpoint(lambdaFunctionARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome = snsClient.Subscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Subscribed successfully." << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Subscription ARN '" <<
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn()
                  << "'." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while subscribing " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

訂閱 SQS 佇列以取得主題。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
   Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

           Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
           request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
           request.SetProtocol("sqs");
           request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);

           Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

           if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
               Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
               std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                         << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                         << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
               std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN << "."
                         << std::endl;
               subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
           }
           else {
               std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                         << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                         << std::endl;

               cleanUp(topicARN,
                       queueURLS,
                       subscriptionARNS,
                       snsClient,
                       sqsClient);

               return false;
           }
```

使用篩選器訂閱主題。

```
       static const Aws::String TONE_ATTRIBUTE("tone");
       static const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> TONES = {"cheerful", "funny",
"serious",
                                                      "sincere"};

       Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only
 the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-
message-filtering.html"
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;

                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
 subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
```

```
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
 filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
 std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
 outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN << "."
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }

//! Routine that lets the user select attributes for a subscription filter policy.
/*!
 \sa getFilterPolicyFromUser()
 \return Aws::String: The filter policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::getFilterPolicyFromUser() {
    std::cout
            << "You can filter messages by one or more of the following \""
            << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attributes." << std::endl;
```

```
    std::vector<Aws::String> filterSelections;
    int selection;
    do {
        for (size_t j = 0; j < TONES.size(); ++j) {
            std::cout << "  " << (j + 1) << ". " << TONES[j]
                      << std::endl;
        }
        selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                "Enter a number (or enter zero to stop adding more). ",
                0, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));

        if (selection != 0) {
            const Aws::String &selectedTone(TONES[selection - 1]);
            // Add the tone to the selection if it is not already added.
            if (std::find(filterSelections.begin(),
                          filterSelections.end(),
                          selectedTone)
                == filterSelections.end()) {
                filterSelections.push_back(selectedTone);
            }
        }
    } while (selection != 0);

    Aws::String result;
    if (!filterSelections.empty()) {
        std::ostringstream jsonPolicyStream;
        jsonPolicyStream << "{ \"" << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\": [";


        for (size_t j = 0; j < filterSelections.size(); ++j) {
            jsonPolicyStream << "\"" << filterSelections[j] << "\"";
            if (j < filterSelections.size() - 1) {
                jsonPolicyStream << ",";
            }
        }
        jsonPolicyStream << "] }";

        result = jsonPolicyStream.str();
    }

    return result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的訂閱。

Unsubscribe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Unsubscribe。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
//! Delete a subscription to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic.
/*!
  \param subscriptionARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an Amazon SNS topic
 subscription.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::unsubscribe(const Aws::String &subscriptionARN,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
    request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Unsubscribed successfully " << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while unsubscribing " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考中的取消訂閱。

案例

發布簡訊

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon SNS 發佈簡訊。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Publish SMS: use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send an SMS
 text message to a phone number.
 * Note: This requires additional AWS configuration prior to running example.
 *
 *  NOTE: When you start using Amazon SNS to send SMS messages, your AWS account is
 in the SMS sandbox and you can only
 *  use verified destination phone numbers. See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/
latest/dg/sns-sms-sandbox.html.
 *  NOTE: If destination is in the US, you also have an additional restriction that
 you have use a dedicated
 *  origination ID (phone number). You can request an origination number using
 Amazon Pinpoint for a fee.
 *  See https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/provisioning-and-using-10dlc-
origination-numbers-with-amazon-sns/
 *  for more information.
 *
 *  <phone_number_value> input parameter uses E.164 format.
 *  For example, in United States, this input value should be of the form:
 +12223334444
 */

//! Send an SMS text message to a phone number.
```

```
/*!
  \param message: The message to publish.
  \param phoneNumber: The phone number of the recipient in E.164 format.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SNS::publishSms(const Aws::String &message,
                             const Aws::String &phoneNumber,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
    request.SetMessage(message);
    request.SetPhoneNumber(phoneNumber);

    const Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Message published successfully with message id, '"
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetMessageId() << "'."
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error while publishing message "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                  << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考中的發佈。

將訊息發佈至佇列

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立主題 (FIFO 或非 FIFO)。
- 為主題訂閱多個佇列，並提供套用篩選條件的選擇。
- 發佈訊息至主題。

- 輪詢佇列以獲取收到的訊息。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Workflow for messaging with topics and queues using Amazon SNS and Amazon SQS.
/*!
 \param clientConfig Aws client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::messagingWithTopicsAndQueues(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << "Welcome to messaging with topics and queues." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe "
              << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES <<
              " SQS queues to the topic." << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the "
            << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES << " queues." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queues."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out)."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering."
            << std::endl;
```

```
    bool isFifoTopic = askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n) ");

    bool contentBasedDeduplication = false;
    Aws::String topicName;
    if (isFifoTopic) {
        printAsterisksLine();
        std::cout << "Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is
 supported."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or automatically
 generated "
                << "from content using a hash function." << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any
 message "
                << "published and determined to have the same deduplication ID, "
                << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted but
 not delivered."
                << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "For more information about deduplication, "
                << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-
dedup.html."
                << std::endl;
        contentBasedDeduplication = askYesNoQuestion(
                "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a deduplication
 ID? (y/n) ");
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueURLS;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> subscriptionARNS;

    Aws::String topicARN;
    {
        topicName = askQuestion("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ");

        // 1.  Create an Amazon SNS topic, either FIFO or non-FIFO.
```

```
        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;

        if (isFifoTopic) {
            request.AddAttributes("FifoTopic", "true");
            if (contentBasedDeduplication) {
                request.AddAttributes("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }
            topicName = topicName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

            std::cout
                    << "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the topic name."
                    << std::endl;
        }

        request.SetName(topicName);

        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            topicARN = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
            std::cout << "Your new topic with the name '" << topicName
                      << "' and the topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN) " << std::endl;
            std::cout << "'" << topicARN << "' has been created." << std::endl;

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::CreateTopic. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
```

```
    std::cout << "Now you will create " << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES
              << " SQS queues to subscribe to the topic." << std::endl;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueNames;
    bool filteringMessages = false;
    bool first = true;
    for (int i = 1; i <= NUMBER_OF_QUEUES; ++i) {
        Aws::String queueURL;
        Aws::String queueName;
        {
            printAsterisksLine();
            std::ostringstream ostringstream;
            ostringstream << "Enter a name for " << (first ? "an" : "the next")
                          << " SQS queue. ";
            queueName = askQuestion(ostringstream.str());

            // 2.  Create an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
            if (isFifoTopic) {

request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::FifoQueue,
                                      "true");
                queueName = queueName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

                if (first) // Only explain this once.
                {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '.fifo'
must "
                            << "be appended to the queue name." << std::endl;
                }
            }

            request.SetQueueName(queueName);
            queueNames.push_back(queueName);

            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                queueURL = outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl();
                std::cout << "Your new SQS queue with the name '" << queueName
                          << "' and the queue URL " << std::endl;
                std::cout << "'" << queueURL << "' has been created." << std::endl;
            }
```

```
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::CreateQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
        queueURLS.push_back(queueURL);

        if (first) // Only explain this once.
        {
            std::cout
                    << "The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN, which is "
                    << "used to create a subscription." << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::String queueARN;
        {
            // 3.  Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.
            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
```

```
                              << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr
                            << "Error ARN attribute not returned by
GetQueueAttribute."
                            << std::endl;

                    cleanUp(topicARN,
                            queueURLS,
                            subscriptionARNS,
                            snsClient,
                            sqsClient);

                    return false;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        if (first) {
            std::cout
                    << "An IAM policy must be attached to an SQS queue, enabling it
to receive "
                       "messages from an SNS topic." << std::endl;
        }

        {
            // 4.  Set the SQS queue policy attribute with a policy enabling the
receipt of SNS messages.
            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
```

```
            Aws::String policy = createPolicyForQueue(queueARN, topicARN);
            request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::Policy,
                                  policy);

            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The attributes for the queue '" << queueName
                          << "' were successfully updated." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::SetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        {
            // 5.  Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic.
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only
the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
```

```
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-
message-filtering.html"
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";

                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;

                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN << "."
```

```
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        first = false;
    }

    first = true;
    do {
        printAsterisksLine();

        // 6.  Publish a message to the SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
        request.SetMessage(message);
        if (isFifoTopic) {
            if (first) {
                std::cout
                        << "Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a
message group ID."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout
                        << "All messages within the same group will be received in
the "
                        << "order they were published." << std::endl;
            }
            Aws::String messageGroupID = askQuestion(
                    "Enter a message group ID for this message. ");
            request.SetMessageGroupId(messageGroupID);
```

```
            if (!contentBasedDeduplication) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, "
                            << "you must enter a deduplication ID." << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::String deduplicationID = askQuestion(
                        "Enter a deduplication ID for this message. ");
                request.SetMessageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID);
            }
        }

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
```

```
        }

        first = false;
    } while (askYesNoQuestion("Post another message? (y/n) "));

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the SQS queue will be polled to retrieve the messages."
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press any key to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);

    for (size_t i = 0; i < queueURLS.size(); ++i) {
        // 7.  Poll an SQS queue for its messages.
        std::vector<Aws::String> messages;
        std::vector<Aws::String> receiptHandles;
        while (true) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
            request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(10);
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);

            // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
            // For information about long polling, see
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
            request.SetWaitTimeSeconds(1);
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &newMessages =
 outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
                if (newMessages.empty()) {
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    for (const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message: newMessages) {
                        messages.push_back(message.GetBody());
                        receiptHandles.push_back(message.GetReceiptHandle());
                    }
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ReceiveMessage. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
```

```
                        << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        if (messages.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No messages were ";
        }
        else if (messages.size() == 1) {
            std::cout << "One message was ";
        }
        else {
            std::cout << messages.size() << " messages were ";
        }
        std::cout << "received by the queue '" << queueNames[i]
                  << "'." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::String &message: messages) {
            std::cout << "  Message : '" << message << "'."
                      << std::endl;
        }

        // 8.  Delete a batch of messages from an SQS queue.
        if (!receiptHandles.empty()) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
```

```
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return cleanUp(topicARN,
                   queueURLS,
                   subscriptionARNS,
                   snsClient,
                   sqsClient,
                   true); // askUser
}


bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::cleanUp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueURLS,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &subscriptionARNS,
                                      const Aws::SNS::SNSClient &snsClient,
                                      const Aws::SQS::SQSClient &sqsClient,
                                      bool askUser) {
    bool result = true;
    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!queueURLS.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SQS queues? (y/n) ")) {

        for (const auto &queueURL: queueURLS) {
            // 9.  Delete an SQS queue.
```

```
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The queue with URL '" << queueURL
                          << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        for (const auto &subscriptionARN: subscriptionARNS) {
            // 10. Unsubscribe an SNS subscription.
            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
                    snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Unsubscribe of subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN
                          << "' was successful." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Unsubscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!topicARN.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SNS topic? (y/n) ")) {

        // 11. Delete an SNS topic.
```

```
        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
 snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The topic with ARN '" << topicARN
                      << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::DeleteTopicRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create an IAM policy that gives an SQS queue permission to receive messages from
 an SNS topic.
/*!
 \sa createPolicyForQueue()
 \param queueARN: The SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
 \param topicARN: The SNS topic ARN.
 \return Aws::String: The policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::createPolicyForQueue(const Aws::String
 &queueARN,
                                                          const Aws::String
 &topicARN) {
    std::ostringstream policyStream;
    policyStream << R"({
        "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                    "Resource": ")" << queueARN << R"(",
                    "Condition": {
```

```
                "ArnEquals": {
                    "aws:SourceArn": ")" << topicARN << R"("
                }
            }
        }
        ]
    })";

    return policyStream.str();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 發布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

使用 SDK for C++ Amazon SQS 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for C++ 搭配 Amazon SQS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon SQS

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon SQS。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

C MakeLists .txt 的 CMake 文件的代碼。

```
# Set the minimum required version of CMake for this project.
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.13)

# Set the AWS service components used by this project.
set(SERVICE_COMPONENTS sqs)

# Set this project's name.
project("hello_sqs")

# Set the C++ standard to use to build this target.
# At least C++ 11 is required for the AWS SDK for C++.
set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 11)

# Use the MSVC variable to determine if this is a Windows build.
set(WINDOWS_BUILD ${MSVC})

if (WINDOWS_BUILD) # Set the location where CMake can find the installed libraries
 for the AWS SDK.
    string(REPLACE ";" "/aws-cpp-sdk-all;" SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH
 "${CMAKE_SYSTEM_PREFIX_PATH}/aws-cpp-sdk-all")
    list(APPEND CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH ${SYSTEM_MODULE_PATH})
endif ()

# Find the AWS SDK for C++ package.
find_package(AWSSDK REQUIRED COMPONENTS ${SERVICE_COMPONENTS})

if(WINDOWS_BUILD AND AWSSDK_INSTALL_AS_SHARED_LIBS)
    # Copy relevant AWS SDK for C++ libraries into the current binary directory for
 running and debugging.
```

```
    # set(BIN_SUB_DIR "/Debug") # If you are building from the command line you may
 need to uncomment this
    # and set the proper subdirectory to the executables' location.

    AWSSDK_CPY_DYN_LIBS(SERVICE_COMPONENTS ""
 ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}${BIN_SUB_DIR})
endif()

add_executable(${PROJECT_NAME}
        hello_sqs.cpp)

target_link_libraries(${PROJECT_NAME}
        ${AWSSDK_LINK_LIBRARIES})
```

hello_sqs.cpp 來源檔案的程式碼。

```
#include <aws/core/Aws.h>
#include <aws/sqs/SQSClient.h>
#include <aws/sqs/model/ListQueuesRequest.h>
#include <iostream>

/*
 *  A "Hello SQS" starter application that initializes an Amazon Simple Queue
 Service
 *  (Amazon SQS) client and lists the SQS queues in the current account.
 *
 *  main function
 *
 *  Usage: 'hello_sqs'
 *
 */

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;
    // Optionally change the log level for debugging.
//   options.loggingOptions.logLevel = Utils::Logging::LogLevel::Debug;
    Aws::InitAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    {
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
        Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfig);

        Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allQueueUrls;
        Aws::String nextToken; // Next token is used to handle a paginated response.
        do {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesRequest request;

            Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesOutcome outcome =
sqsClient.ListQueues(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &pageOfQueueUrls =
outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrls();
                if (!pageOfQueueUrls.empty()) {
                    allQueueUrls.insert(allQueueUrls.cend(),
pageOfQueueUrls.cbegin(),
                                        pageOfQueueUrls.cend());
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ListQueues. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                break;
            }
            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        } while (!nextToken.empty());


        std::cout << "Hello Amazon SQS! You have " << allQueueUrls.size() << "
queue"
                  << (allQueueUrls.size() == 1 ? "" : "s") << " in your account."
                  << std::endl;

        if (!allQueueUrls.empty()) {
            std::cout << "Here are your queue URLs." << std::endl;
            for (const Aws::String &queueUrl: allQueueUrls) {
                std::cout << "  * " << queueUrl << std::endl;
            }
        }
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options); // Should only be called once.
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListQueues中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

ChangeMessageVisibility

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ChangeMessageVisibility。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Changes the visibility timeout of a message in an Amazon Simple Queue Service
//! (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageReceiptHandle: A message receipt handle.
  \param visibilityTimeoutSeconds: Visibility timeout in seconds.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::changeMessageVisibility(
        const Aws::String &queue_url,
        const Aws::String &messageReceiptHandle,
        int visibilityTimeoutSeconds,
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
```

```
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queue_url);
    request.SetReceiptHandle(messageReceiptHandle);
    request.SetVisibilityTimeout(visibilityTimeoutSeconds);

    auto outcome = sqsClient.ChangeMessageVisibility(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully changed visibility of message " <<
                  messageReceiptHandle << " from queue " << queue_url << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error changing visibility of message from queue "
                  << queue_url << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ChangeMessageVisibility中的。

`CreateQueue`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateQueue`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Create an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueName: An Amazon SQS queue name.
```

```
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::createQueue(const Aws::String &queueName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
    request.SetQueueName(queueName);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully created queue " << queueName << " with a queue
 URL "
                  << outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl() << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error creating queue " << queueName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考CreateQueue中的。

DeleteMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteMessage。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
```

```
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Delete a message from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageReceiptHandle: A message receipt handle.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::deleteMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                                const Aws::String &messageReceiptHandle,
                                const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetReceiptHandle(messageReceiptHandle);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageOutcome outcome = sqsClient.DeleteMessage(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted message from queue " << queueUrl
                  << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting message from queue " << queueUrl << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteMessage中的。

DeleteMessageBatch

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteMessageBatch。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
    // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
    // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

        Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
        request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
        int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
        for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
            entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
            ++id;
            entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
            request.AddEntries(entry);
        }

        Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                      << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteMessageBatch中的。

DeleteQueue

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteQueue。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Delete an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueURL: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::deleteQueue(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully deleted queue with url " << queueURL <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error deleting queue " << queueURL << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
```

```
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考DeleteQueue中的。

GetQueueAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetQueueAttributes。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
```

```
                }

            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;


            }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetQueueAttributes中的。

GetQueueUrl

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetQueueUrl。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Get the URL for an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueName: An Amazon SQS queue name.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::getQueueUrl(const Aws::String &queueName,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueUrlRequest request;
    request.SetQueueName(queueName);
```

```
    const Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueUrlOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.GetQueueUrl(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Queue " << queueName << " has url " <<
                  outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error getting url for queue " << queueName << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考GetQueueUrl中的。

ListQueues

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListQueues`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! List the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queues within an AWS account.
/*!
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool
AwsDoc::SQS::listQueues(const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration)
 {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
```

```
    Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest;

    Aws::String nextToken; // Used for pagination.
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> allQueueUrls;

    do {
        if (!nextToken.empty()) {
            listQueuesRequest.SetNextToken(nextToken);
        }
        const Aws::SQS::Model::ListQueuesOutcome outcome = sqsClient.ListQueues(
                listQueuesRequest);
        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueUrls =
 outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrls();
            allQueueUrls.insert(allQueueUrls.end(),
                                queueUrls.begin(),
                                queueUrls.end());

            nextToken = outcome.GetResult().GetNextToken();
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error listing queues: " <<
                      outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
            return false;
        }

    } while (!nextToken.empty());

    std::cout << allQueueUrls.size() << " Amazon SQS queue(s) found." << std::endl;
    for (const auto &iter: allQueueUrls) {
        std::cout << " " << iter << std::endl;
    }

    return true;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ListQueues中的。

ReceiveMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ReceiveMessage。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Receive a message from an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::receiveMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                                 const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(1);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome = sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {

        const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &messages =
                outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
        if (!messages.empty()) {
            const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message = messages[0];
            std::cout << "Received message:" << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  MessageId: " << message.GetMessageId() << std::endl;
            std::cout << "  ReceiptHandle: " << message.GetReceiptHandle() <<
 std::endl;
            std::cout << "  Body: " << message.GetBody() << std::endl << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "No messages received from queue " << queueUrl <<
                      std::endl;
```

```
        }
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error receiving message from queue " << queueUrl << ": "
                  << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考ReceiveMessage中的。

SendMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendMessage。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Send a message to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param messageBody: A message body.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::sendMessage(const Aws::String &queueUrl,
                              const Aws::String &messageBody,
                              const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SendMessageRequest request;
```

```
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueUrl);
    request.SetMessageBody(messageBody);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SendMessageOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SendMessage(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully sent message to " << queueUrl <<
                  std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error sending message to " << queueUrl << ": " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考SendMessage中的。

SetQueueAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetQueueAttributes。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Set the value for an attribute in an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
 queue.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param attributeName: An attribute name enum.
  \param attribute: The attribute value as a string.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
```

```
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setQueueAttributes(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                                     Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName
 attributeName,
                                     const Aws::String &attribute,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
    request.AddAttributes(
            attributeName,
            attribute);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully set the attribute  " <<

 Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeNameMapper::GetNameForQueueAttributeName(
                         attributeName)
                << " with value " << attribute << " in queue " <<
                queueURL << "." << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error setting attribute for  queue " <<
                queueURL << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

設定無效信件佇列。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";
```

```
//! Connect an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to an associated
//! dead-letter queue.
/*!
  \param srcQueueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param deadLetterQueueARN: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SQS dead-
letter queue.
  \param maxReceiveCount: The max receive count of a message before it is sent to
 the dead-letter queue.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setDeadLetterQueue(const Aws::String &srcQueueUrl,
                                     const Aws::String &deadLetterQueueARN,
                                     int maxReceiveCount,
                                     const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration
 &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::String redrivePolicy = MakeRedrivePolicy(deadLetterQueueARN,
 maxReceiveCount);

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(srcQueueUrl);
    request.AddAttributes(
            Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::RedrivePolicy,
            redrivePolicy);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
            sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully set dead letter queue for queue  " <<
                  srcQueueUrl << " to " << deadLetterQueueARN << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cerr << "Error setting dead letter queue for queue " <<
                  srcQueueUrl << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}

//! Make a redrive policy for a dead-letter queue.
/*!
```

```
  \param queueArn: An Amazon SQS ARN for the dead-letter queue.
  \param maxReceiveCount: The max receive count of a message before it is sent to
 the dead-letter queue.
  \return Aws::String: Policy as JSON string.
 */
Aws::String MakeRedrivePolicy(const Aws::String &queueArn, int maxReceiveCount) {
    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue redrive_arn_entry;
    redrive_arn_entry.AsString(queueArn);

    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue max_msg_entry;
    max_msg_entry.AsInteger(maxReceiveCount);

    Aws::Utils::Json::JsonValue policy_map;
    policy_map.WithObject("deadLetterTargetArn", redrive_arn_entry);
    policy_map.WithObject("maxReceiveCount", max_msg_entry);

    return policy_map.View().WriteReadable();
}
```

將 Amazon SQS 佇列設定為使用長輪詢。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Set the wait time for an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue poll.
/*!
  \param queueUrl: An Amazon SQS queue URL.
  \param pollTimeSeconds: The receive message wait time in seconds.
  \param clientConfiguration: AWS client configuration.
  \return bool: Function succeeded.
 */
bool AwsDoc::SQS::setQueueLongPollingAttribute(const Aws::String &queueURL,
                                               const Aws::String &pollTimeSeconds,
                                               const
 Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);

    Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
    request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
    request.AddAttributes(
            Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds,
```

```
            pollTimeSeconds);

    const Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
 sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(
            request);
    if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cout << "Successfully updated long polling time for queue " <<
                  queueURL << " to " << pollTimeSeconds << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Error updating long polling time for queue " <<
                  queueURL << ": " << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() <<
                  std::endl;
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考SetQueueAttributes中的。

案例

將訊息發佈至佇列

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立主題 (FIFO 或非 FIFO)。
- 為主題訂閱多個佇列，並提供套用篩選條件的選擇。
- 發佈訊息至主題。
- 輪詢佇列以獲取收到的訊息。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration clientConfig;
```

```
        // Optional: Set to the AWS Region (overrides config file).
        // clientConfig.region = "us-east-1";

//! Workflow for messaging with topics and queues using Amazon SNS and Amazon SQS.
/*!
 \param clientConfig Aws client configuration.
 \return bool: Successful completion.
 */
bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::messagingWithTopicsAndQueues(
        const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfiguration) {
    std::cout << "Welcome to messaging with topics and queues." << std::endl;
    printAsterisksLine();
    std::cout << "In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe "
              << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES <<
              " SQS queues to the topic." << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "You can select from several options for configuring the topic and
 the subscriptions for the "
            << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES << " queues." << std::endl;
    std::cout << "You can then post to the topic and see the results in the queues."
              << std::endl;

    Aws::SNS::SNSClient snsClient(clientConfiguration);

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out)."
              << std::endl;
    std::cout
            << "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and
 message filtering."
            << std::endl;
    bool isFifoTopic = askYesNoQuestion(
            "Would you like to work with FIFO topics? (y/n) ");

    bool contentBasedDeduplication = false;
    Aws::String topicName;
    if (isFifoTopic) {
        printAsterisksLine();
        std::cout << "Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is
 supported."
                  << std::endl;
        std::cout
```

```
                << "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or automatically
 generated "
                << "from content using a hash function." << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "If a message is successfully published to an SNS FIFO topic, any
 message "
                << "published and determined to have the same deduplication ID, "
                << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted but
 not delivered."
                << std::endl;
        std::cout
                << "For more information about deduplication, "
                << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-
dedup.html."
                << std::endl;
        contentBasedDeduplication = askYesNoQuestion(
                "Use content-based deduplication instead of entering a deduplication
 ID? (y/n) ");
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    Aws::SQS::SQSClient sqsClient(clientConfiguration);
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueURLS;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> subscriptionARNS;

    Aws::String topicARN;
    {
        topicName = askQuestion("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ");

        // 1.  Create an Amazon SNS topic, either FIFO or non-FIFO.
        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicRequest request;

        if (isFifoTopic) {
            request.AddAttributes("FifoTopic", "true");
            if (contentBasedDeduplication) {
                request.AddAttributes("ContentBasedDeduplication", "true");
            }
            topicName = topicName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

            std::cout
```

```
                    << "Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '.fifo' must be
appended to the topic name."
                    << std::endl;
        }

        request.SetName(topicName);

        Aws::SNS::Model::CreateTopicOutcome outcome =
snsClient.CreateTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            topicARN = outcome.GetResult().GetTopicArn();
            std::cout << "Your new topic with the name '" << topicName
                      << "' and the topic Amazon Resource Name (ARN) " << std::endl;
            std::cout << "'" << topicARN << "' has been created." << std::endl;

        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::CreateTopic. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now you will create " << NUMBER_OF_QUEUES
              << " SQS queues to subscribe to the topic." << std::endl;
    Aws::Vector<Aws::String> queueNames;
    bool filteringMessages = false;
    bool first = true;
    for (int i = 1; i <= NUMBER_OF_QUEUES; ++i) {
        Aws::String queueURL;
        Aws::String queueName;
        {
            printAsterisksLine();
```

```
            std::ostringstream ostringstream;
            ostringstream << "Enter a name for " << (first ? "an" : "the next")
                          << " SQS queue. ";
            queueName = askQuestion(ostringstream.str());

            // 2.  Create an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueRequest request;
            if (isFifoTopic) {

request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::FifoQueue,
                                  "true");
                queueName = queueName + FIFO_SUFFIX;

                if (first) // Only explain this once.
                {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '.fifo'
must "
                            << "be appended to the queue name." << std::endl;
                }
            }

            request.SetQueueName(queueName);
            queueNames.push_back(queueName);

            Aws::SQS::Model::CreateQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.CreateQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                queueURL = outcome.GetResult().GetQueueUrl();
                std::cout << "Your new SQS queue with the name '" << queueName
                          << "' and the queue URL " << std::endl;
                std::cout << "'" << queueURL << "' has been created." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::CreateQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);
```

```
                return false;
            }
        }
        queueURLS.push_back(queueURL);

        if (first) // Only explain this once.
        {
            std::cout
                    << "The queue URL is used to retrieve the queue ARN, which is "
                    << "used to create a subscription." << std::endl;
        }

        Aws::String queueARN;
        {
            // 3.  Get the SQS queue ARN attribute.
            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

request.AddAttributeNames(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);

            Aws::SQS::Model::GetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Map<Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName, Aws::String>
&attributes =
                        outcome.GetResult().GetAttributes();
                const auto &iter = attributes.find(
                        Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::QueueArn);
                if (iter != attributes.end()) {
                    queueARN = iter->second;
                    std::cout << "The queue ARN '" << queueARN
                              << "' has been retrieved."
                              << std::endl;
                }
                else {
                    std::cerr
                            << "Error ARN attribute not returned by
GetQueueAttribute."
                            << std::endl;

                    cleanUp(topicARN,
                            queueURLS,
```

```
                            subscriptionARNS,
                            snsClient,
                            sqsClient);

                    return false;
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::GetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        if (first) {
            std::cout
                    << "An IAM policy must be attached to an SQS queue, enabling it
to receive "
                       "messages from an SNS topic." << std::endl;
        }

        {
            // 4.  Set the SQS queue policy attribute with a policy enabling the
receipt of SNS messages.
            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);
            Aws::String policy = createPolicyForQueue(queueARN, topicARN);
            request.AddAttributes(Aws::SQS::Model::QueueAttributeName::Policy,
                                  policy);

            Aws::SQS::Model::SetQueueAttributesOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The attributes for the queue '" << queueName
                          << "' were successfully updated." << std::endl;
```

```
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::SetQueueAttributes. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        printAsterisksLine();

        {
            // 5.  Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic.
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
            request.SetProtocol("sqs");
            request.SetEndpoint(queueARN);
            if (isFifoTopic) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout << "Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters."
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout
                            << "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only
 the filtered messages "
                            << "will be received in the queue." << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For information about message filtering, "
                              << "see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-
message-filtering.html"
                              << std::endl;
                    std::cout << "For this example, you can filter messages by a \""
                              << TONE_ATTRIBUTE << "\" attribute." << std::endl;
                }

                std::ostringstream ostringstream;
                ostringstream << "Filter messages for \"" << queueName
                              << "\"'s subscription to the topic \""
                              << topicName << "\"?  (y/n)";
```

```
                // Add filter if user answers yes.
                if (askYesNoQuestion(ostringstream.str())) {
                    Aws::String jsonPolicy = getFilterPolicyFromUser();
                    if (!jsonPolicy.empty()) {
                        filteringMessages = true;

                        std::cout << "This is the filter policy for this
subscription."
                                  << std::endl;
                        std::cout << jsonPolicy << std::endl;

                        request.AddAttributes("FilterPolicy", jsonPolicy);
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout
                                << "Because you did not select any attributes, no
filter "
                                << "will be added to this subscription." <<
std::endl;
                    }
                }
            }  // if (isFifoTopic)
            Aws::SNS::Model::SubscribeOutcome outcome =
snsClient.Subscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                Aws::String subscriptionARN =
outcome.GetResult().GetSubscriptionArn();
                std::cout << "The queue '" << queueName
                          << "' has been subscribed to the topic '"
                          << "'" << topicName << "'" << std::endl;
                std::cout << "with the subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN << "."
                          << std::endl;
                subscriptionARNS.push_back(subscriptionARN);
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Subscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
```

```
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }

        first = false;
    }

    first = true;
    do {
        printAsterisksLine();

        // 6.  Publish a message to the SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);
        Aws::String message = askQuestion("Enter a message text to publish.  ");
        request.SetMessage(message);
        if (isFifoTopic) {
            if (first) {
                std::cout
                        << "Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a
message group ID."
                        << std::endl;
                std::cout
                        << "All messages within the same group will be received in
the "
                        << "order they were published." << std::endl;
            }
            Aws::String messageGroupID = askQuestion(
                    "Enter a message group ID for this message. ");
            request.SetMessageGroupId(messageGroupID);
            if (!contentBasedDeduplication) {
                if (first) {
                    std::cout
                            << "Because you are not using content-based
deduplication, "
                            << "you must enter a deduplication ID." << std::endl;
                }
                Aws::String deduplicationID = askQuestion(
                        "Enter a deduplication ID for this message. ");
                request.SetMessageDeduplicationId(deduplicationID);
            }
```

```
        }

        if (filteringMessages && askYesNoQuestion(
                "Add an attribute to this message? (y/n) ")) {
            for (size_t i = 0; i < TONES.size(); ++i) {
                std::cout << "  " << (i + 1) << ". " << TONES[i] << std::endl;
            }
            int selection = askQuestionForIntRange(
                    "Enter a number for an attribute. ",
                    1, static_cast<int>(TONES.size()));
            Aws::SNS::Model::MessageAttributeValue messageAttributeValue;
            messageAttributeValue.SetDataType("String");
            messageAttributeValue.SetStringValue(TONES[selection - 1]);
            request.AddMessageAttributes(TONE_ATTRIBUTE, messageAttributeValue);
        }

        Aws::SNS::Model::PublishOutcome outcome = snsClient.Publish(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "Your message was successfully published." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Publish. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;

            cleanUp(topicARN,
                    queueURLS,
                    subscriptionARNS,
                    snsClient,
                    sqsClient);

            return false;
        }

        first = false;
    } while (askYesNoQuestion("Post another message? (y/n) "));

    printAsterisksLine();

    std::cout << "Now the SQS queue will be polled to retrieve the messages."
              << std::endl;
    askQuestion("Press any key to continue...", alwaysTrueTest);
```

```
    for (size_t i = 0; i < queueURLS.size(); ++i) {
        // 7.  Poll an SQS queue for its messages.
        std::vector<Aws::String> messages;
        std::vector<Aws::String> receiptHandles;
        while (true) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageRequest request;
            request.SetMaxNumberOfMessages(10);
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);

            // Setting WaitTimeSeconds to non-zero enables long polling.
            // For information about long polling, see
            // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
            request.SetWaitTimeSeconds(1);
            Aws::SQS::Model::ReceiveMessageOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.ReceiveMessage(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                const Aws::Vector<Aws::SQS::Model::Message> &newMessages =
 outcome.GetResult().GetMessages();
                if (newMessages.empty()) {
                    break;
                }
                else {
                    for (const Aws::SQS::Model::Message &message: newMessages) {
                        messages.push_back(message.GetBody());
                        receiptHandles.push_back(message.GetReceiptHandle());
                    }
                }
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::ReceiveMessage. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;

                cleanUp(topicARN,
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
```

```
        printAsterisksLine();

        if (messages.empty()) {
            std::cout << "No messages were ";
        }
        else if (messages.size() == 1) {
            std::cout << "One message was ";
        }
        else {
            std::cout << messages.size() << " messages were ";
        }
        std::cout << "received by the queue '" << queueNames[i]
                  << "'." << std::endl;
        for (const Aws::String &message: messages) {
            std::cout << "  Message : '" << message << "'."
                      << std::endl;
        }

        // 8.  Delete a batch of messages from an SQS queue.
        if (!receiptHandles.empty()) {
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURLS[i]);
            int id = 1; // Ids must be unique within a batch delete request.
            for (const Aws::String &receiptHandle: receiptHandles) {
                Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry entry;
                entry.SetId(std::to_string(id));
                ++id;
                entry.SetReceiptHandle(receiptHandle);
                request.AddEntries(entry);
            }

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteMessageBatchOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The batch deletion of messages was successful."
                          << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteMessageBatch. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                cleanUp(topicARN,
```

```
                        queueURLS,
                        subscriptionARNS,
                        snsClient,
                        sqsClient);

                return false;
            }
        }
    }

    return cleanUp(topicARN,
                   queueURLS,
                   subscriptionARNS,
                   snsClient,
                   sqsClient,
                   true); // askUser
}


bool AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::cleanUp(const Aws::String &topicARN,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String> &queueURLS,
                                      const Aws::Vector<Aws::String>
 &subscriptionARNS,
                                      const Aws::SNS::SNSClient &snsClient,
                                      const Aws::SQS::SQSClient &sqsClient,
                                      bool askUser) {
    bool result = true;
    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!queueURLS.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SQS queues? (y/n) ")) {

        for (const auto &queueURL: queueURLS) {
            // 9.  Delete an SQS queue.
            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueRequest request;
            request.SetQueueUrl(queueURL);

            Aws::SQS::Model::DeleteQueueOutcome outcome =
                    sqsClient.DeleteQueue(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "The queue with URL '" << queueURL
                          << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
```

```
                std::cerr << "Error with SQS::DeleteQueue. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }

        for (const auto &subscriptionARN: subscriptionARNS) {
            // 10. Unsubscribe an SNS subscription.
            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeRequest request;
            request.SetSubscriptionArn(subscriptionARN);

            Aws::SNS::Model::UnsubscribeOutcome outcome =
                    snsClient.Unsubscribe(request);

            if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                std::cout << "Unsubscribe of subscription ARN '" << subscriptionARN
                          << "' was successful." << std::endl;
            }
            else {
                std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::Unsubscribe. "
                          << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                          << std::endl;
                result = false;
            }
        }
    }

    printAsterisksLine();
    if (!topicARN.empty() && askUser &&
        askYesNoQuestion("Delete the SNS topic? (y/n) ")) {

        // 11. Delete an SNS topic.
        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicRequest request;
        request.SetTopicArn(topicARN);

        Aws::SNS::Model::DeleteTopicOutcome outcome =
snsClient.DeleteTopic(request);

        if (outcome.IsSuccess()) {
            std::cout << "The topic with ARN '" << topicARN
                      << "' was successfully deleted." << std::endl;
        }
        else {
```

```
            std::cerr << "Error with TopicsAndQueues::DeleteTopicRequest. "
                      << outcome.GetError().GetMessage()
                      << std::endl;
            result = false;
        }
    }

    return result;
}

//! Create an IAM policy that gives an SQS queue permission to receive messages from
 an SNS topic.
/*!
 \sa createPolicyForQueue()
 \param queueARN: The SQS queue Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
 \param topicARN: The SNS topic ARN.
 \return Aws::String: The policy as JSON.
 */
Aws::String AwsDoc::TopicsAndQueues::createPolicyForQueue(const Aws::String
 &queueARN,
                                                          const Aws::String
 &topicARN) {
    std::ostringstream policyStream;
    policyStream << R"({
        "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {
                "Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sqs:SendMessage",
                    "Resource": ")" << queueARN << R"(",
                    "Condition": {
                "ArnEquals": {
                    "aws:SourceArn": ")" << topicARN << R"("
                }
            }
        }
        ]
    })";

    return policyStream.str();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for C++ API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 發布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

AWS STS 使用 SDK for C++ 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for C++ 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS STS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`AssumeRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssumeRole`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
bool AwsDoc::STS::assumeRole(const Aws::String &roleArn,
                             const Aws::String &roleSessionName,
                             const Aws::String &externalId,
                             Aws::Auth::AWSCredentials &credentials,
                             const Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration &clientConfig) {
    Aws::STS::STSClient sts(clientConfig);
    Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleRequest sts_req;

    sts_req.SetRoleArn(roleArn);
    sts_req.SetRoleSessionName(roleSessionName);
    sts_req.SetExternalId(externalId);

    const Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleOutcome outcome = sts.AssumeRole(sts_req);

    if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
        std::cerr << "Error assuming IAM role. " <<
                  outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
    }
    else {
        std::cout << "Credentials successfully retrieved." << std::endl;
        const Aws::STS::Model::AssumeRoleResult result = outcome.GetResult();
        const Aws::STS::Model::Credentials &temp_credentials =
 result.GetCredentials();

        // Store temporary credentials in return argument.
        // Note: The credentials object returned by assumeRole differs
        // from the AWSCredentials object used in most situations.
        credentials.SetAWSAccessKeyId(temp_credentials.GetAccessKeyId());
        credentials.SetAWSSecretKey(temp_credentials.GetSecretAccessKey());
        credentials.SetSessionToken(temp_credentials.GetSessionToken());
    }

    return outcome.IsSuccess();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考AssumeRole中的。

亞馬遜使用 SDK 進行 C ++ 轉錄示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for C++ 搭配 Amazon Transcribe 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`StartStreamTranscriptionAsync`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartStreamTranscriptionAsync`。

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
int main() {
    Aws::SDKOptions options;

    Aws::InitAPI(options);
    {
        //TODO(User): Set to the region of your AWS account.
        const Aws::String region = Aws::Region::US_WEST_2;

        //Load a profile that has been granted AmazonTranscribeFullAccess AWS
 managed permission policy.
        Aws::Client::ClientConfiguration config;
```

```
#ifdef _WIN32
        // ATTENTION: On Windows with the AWS C++ SDK, this example only runs if the
 SDK is built
        // with the curl library.
        // For more information, see the accompanying ReadMe.
        // For more information, see "Building the SDK for Windows with curl".
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-cpp/v1/developer-guide/setup-
windows.html
        //TODO(User): Update to the location of your .crt file.
        config.caFile = "C:/curl/bin/curl-ca-bundle.crt";
#endif
        config.region = region;

        TranscribeStreamingServiceClient client(config);
        StartStreamTranscriptionHandler handler;
        handler.SetOnErrorCallback(
                []( const Aws::Client::AWSError<TranscribeStreamingServiceErrors>
 &error) {
                        std::cerr << "ERROR: " + error.GetMessage() << std::endl;
                });
        //SetTranscriptEventCallback called for every 'chunk' of file transcripted.
        // Partial results are returned in real time.
        handler.SetTranscriptEventCallback([](const TranscriptEvent &ev) {
                for (auto &&r: ev.GetTranscript().GetResults()) {
                    if (r.GetIsPartial()) {
                        std::cout << "[partial] ";
                    }
                    else {
                        std::cout << "[Final] ";
                    }
                    for (auto &&alt: r.GetAlternatives()) {
                        std::cout << alt.GetTranscript() << std::endl;
                    }
                }
        });

        StartStreamTranscriptionRequest request;
        request.SetMediaSampleRateHertz(SAMPLE_RATE);
        request.SetLanguageCode(LanguageCode::en_US);
        request.SetMediaEncoding(
                MediaEncoding::pcm); // wav and aiff files are PCM formats.
        request.SetEventStreamHandler(handler);

        auto OnStreamReady = [](AudioStream &stream) {
```

```
                Aws::FStream file(FILE_NAME, std::ios_base::in |
std::ios_base::binary);
                if (!file.is_open()) {
                    std::cerr << "Failed to open " << FILE_NAME << '\n';
                }
                std::array<char, BUFFER_SIZE> buf;
                int i = 0;
                while (file) {
                    file.read(&buf[0], buf.size());

                    if (!file)
                        std::cout << "File: only " << file.gcount() << " could be
read"
                                  << std::endl;

                    Aws::Vector<unsigned char> bits{buf.begin(), buf.end()};
                    AudioEvent event(std::move(bits));
                    if (!stream) {
                        std::cerr << "Failed to create a stream" << std::endl;
                        break;
                    }
                    //The std::basic_istream::gcount() is used to count the
characters in the given string. It returns
                    //the number of characters extracted by the last read()
operation.
                    if (file.gcount() > 0) {
                        if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(event)) {
                            std::cerr << "Failed to write an audio event" <<
std::endl;
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                    else {
                        break;
                    }
                    std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::milliseconds(
                            25)); // Slow down because we are streaming from a file.
                }
                if (!stream.WriteAudioEvent(
                        AudioEvent())) {
                    // Per the spec, we have to send an empty event (an event
without a payload) at the end.
                    std::cerr << "Failed to send an empty frame" << std::endl;
                }
```

```
                else {
                    std::cout << "Successfully sent the empty frame" << std::endl;
                }
                stream.flush();
                stream.Close();
        };

        Aws::Utils::Threading::Semaphore signaling(0 /*initialCount*/, 1 /
*maxCount*/);
        auto OnResponseCallback = [&signaling](
                const TranscribeStreamingServiceClient * /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionRequest & /*unused*/,
                const Model::StartStreamTranscriptionOutcome &outcome,
                const std::shared_ptr<const Aws::Client::AsyncCallerContext> & /
*unused*/) {

                if (!outcome.IsSuccess()) {
                    std::cerr << "Transcribe streaming error "
                              << outcome.GetError().GetMessage() << std::endl;
                }

                signaling.Release();
        };

        std::cout << "Starting..." << std::endl;
        client.StartStreamTranscriptionAsync(request, OnStreamReady,
 OnResponseCallback,
                                             nullptr /*context*/);
        signaling.WaitOne(); // Prevent the application from exiting until we're
 done.
        std::cout << "Done" << std::endl;
    }

    Aws::ShutdownAPI(options);

    return 0;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for C++ API 參考StartStreamTranscriptionAsync中的。

使用適用 SDK for C++ 跨服務範例

下列範例應用程式使 AWS SDK for C++ 用跨多個工作 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片
- 建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

適用於 C++ 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon Aurora Serverless 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 C++ REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和指示，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭配使用 AWS SDK for Go V2 AWS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- 適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 開發人員指南 — 有關使用 AWS.
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

範例

- 使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 的動作和案例

使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 的動作和案例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何透過搭配使用 AWS SDK for Go V2 來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS 服務。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

服務

- 使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 的 Aurora 範例
- 使用 Go V2 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩示例
- 使用 Go V2 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時示例
- AWS CloudFormation 使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 範例
- CloudWatch 使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 記錄範例
- 使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 身份提供商示例
- 使用 SDK for Go V2 的 Amazon DocumentDB 示例
- DynamoDB 用於 Go V2 的 SDK 範例
- 使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 的 IAM 範例
- 使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 的 Kinesis 示例
- 使用 Go V2 開發套件的 Lambda 範例
- 使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 的 Amazon RDS 示例
- 使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 的 Amazon S3 示例
- 使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 的 Amazon SNS 示例
- 使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 的 Amazon SQS 示例

使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 的 Aurora 範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何透過使用 AWS SDK for Go V2 搭配 Aurora 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Aurora

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Aurora。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Aurora client and list up to
 20
// DB clusters in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 auroraClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxClusters = 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v DB clusters.\n", maxClusters)
 output, err := auroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{MaxRecords: aws.Int32(maxClusters)})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list DB clusters: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(output.DBClusters) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("No DB clusters found.")
```

```
 } else {
  for _, cluster := range output.DBClusters {
   fmt.Printf("DB cluster %v has database %v.\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier,
    *cluster.DatabaseName)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateDBCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBCluster`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateDbCluster creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified
 parameter group.
// The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified engine
 and
```

```
// engine version.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateDbCluster(clusterName string, parameterGroupName
 string,
 dbName string, dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, adminName string,
 adminPassword string) (
 *types.DBCluster, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBCluster(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:                      aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  DatabaseName:                aws.String(dbName),
  EngineVersion:               aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  MasterUserPassword:          aws.String(adminPassword),
  MasterUsername:              aws.String(adminName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBCluster, err
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 CreateDBCluster。

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
```

```
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the
 specified
// parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateParameterGroup(
 parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string, description string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily:      aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:                 aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterParameterGroup, err
 }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateClusterSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateClusterSnapshot(clusterName string, snapshotName
 string) (
 *types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBClusterSnapshotInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterSnapshot, nil
 }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ClusterSnapshot中的創建數據庫。

`CreateDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBInstance`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
```

```
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateInstanceInCluster creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster.
 The first database that is
// created defaults to a read-write DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateInstanceInCluster(clusterName string, instanceName
 string,
 dbEngine string, dbInstanceClass string) (*types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBInstance(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBClusterIdentifier:  aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

DeleteDBCluster

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBCluster`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteDbCluster deletes a DB cluster without keeping a final snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteDbCluster(clusterName string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBCluster(context.TODO(),
 &rds.DeleteDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:   true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DeleteDBCluster。

`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}
```

```
// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteParameterGroup(parameterGroupName string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的刪除數據庫。

`DeleteDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBInstance`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteInstance(instanceName string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBInstance(context.TODO(),
 &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
```

```
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      true,
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetParameterGroup gets a DB cluster parameter group by name.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameterGroup(parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(
  context.TODO(), &rds.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterParameterGroups[0], err
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考資料ClusterParameterGroups中的說明B。

DescribeDBClusterParameters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusterParameters。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter
 group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameters(parameterGroupName string, source string)
 (
 []types.Parameter, error) {
```

```
 var output *rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeDBClusterParametersPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:                      aws.String(source),
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get paramaeters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考資料ClusterParameters中的說明 B。

`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}
```

```
// GetClusterSnapshot gets a DB cluster snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetClusterSnapshot(snapshotName string)
 (*types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsInput{
   DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考資料ClusterSnapshots中的說明 B。

DescribeDBClusters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusters。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetDbCluster gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetDbCluster(clusterName string) (*types.DBCluster,
 error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(context.TODO(),
```

```
  &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{
   DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBClusterNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB cluster %v does not exist.\n", clusterName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusters[0], err
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBEngineVersions`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
```

```
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetEngineVersions(engine string, parameterGroupFamily
 string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考資料EngineVersions中的說明 B。

DescribeDBInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBInstances。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetInstance(instanceName string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBInstances(context.TODO(),
```

```
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
```

```
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetOrderableInstances(engine string, engineVersion
 string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instances []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instances: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instances = append(instances, output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instances, err
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderable數據庫。

`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) UpdateParameters(parameterGroupName string, params
 []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:                  params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

案例

開始使用資料庫叢集

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立自訂 Aurora 資料庫叢集參數群組並設定參數值。
- 建立使用該參數群組的資料庫叢集。
- 建立包含該資料庫的資料庫執行個體。
- 拍攝該資料庫叢集的快照，並清理資源。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
// GetStartedClusters is an interactive example that shows you how to use the AWS
 SDK for Go
// with Amazon Aurora to do the following:
//
// 1. Create a custom DB cluster parameter group and set parameter values.
// 2. Create an Aurora DB cluster that is configured to use the parameter group.
// 3. Create a DB instance in the DB cluster that contains a database.
// 4. Take a snapshot of the DB cluster.
// 5. Delete the DB instance, DB cluster, and parameter group.
type GetStartedClusters struct {
 sdkConfig  aws.Config
 dbClusters actions.DbClusters
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 helper     IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun  bool
}

// NewGetStartedClusters constructs a GetStartedClusters instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon
 RDS)
// client and create wrappers for the actions used in the scenario.
func NewGetStartedClusters(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) GetStartedClusters {
 auroraClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return GetStartedClusters{
  sdkConfig:  sdkConfig,
  dbClusters: actions.DbClusters{AuroraClient: auroraClient},
  questioner: questioner,
  helper:     helper,
 }
}
```

```
// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) Run(dbEngine string, parameterGroupName string,
 clusterName string, dbName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon Aurora DB Cluster demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 parameterGroup := scenario.CreateParameterGroup(dbEngine, parameterGroupName)
 scenario.SetUserParameters(parameterGroupName)
 cluster := scenario.CreateCluster(clusterName, dbEngine, dbName, parameterGroup)
 scenario.helper.Pause(5)
 dbInstance := scenario.CreateInstance(cluster)
 scenario.DisplayConnection(cluster)
 scenario.CreateSnapshot(clusterName)
 scenario.Cleanup(dbInstance, cluster, parameterGroup)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateParameterGroup shows how to get available engine versions for a specified
// database engine and create a DB cluster parameter group that is compatible with a
// selected engine family.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateParameterGroup(dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string) *types.DBClusterParameterGroup {

 log.Printf("Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named %v.\n",
  parameterGroupName)
 parameterGroup, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetParameterGroup(parameterGroupName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if parameterGroup == nil {
  log.Printf("Getting available database engine versions for %v.\n", dbEngine)
  engineVersions, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetEngineVersions(dbEngine, "")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
```

```
  }

  familySet := map[string]struct{}{}
  for _, family := range engineVersions {
   familySet[*family.DBParameterGroupFamily] = struct{}{}
  }
  var families []string
  for family := range familySet {
   families = append(families, family)
  }
  sort.Strings(families)
  familyIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Which family do you want to use?\n",
 families)
  log.Println("Creating a DB cluster parameter group.")
  _, err = scenario.dbClusters.CreateParameterGroup(
   parameterGroupName, families[familyIndex], "Example parameter group.")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  parameterGroup, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetParameterGroup(parameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
 log.Printf("Parameter group %v:\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
 log.Printf("\tName: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupArn)
 log.Printf("\tFamily: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
 log.Printf("\tDescription: %v\n", *parameterGroup.Description)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return parameterGroup

}

// SetUserParameters shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom parameter
// group and update some of the parameter values in the group.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) SetUserParameters(parameterGroupName string) {
 log.Println("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
 dbParameters, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetParameters(parameterGroupName, "")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 var updateParams []types.Parameter
 for _, dbParam := range dbParameters {
```

```
  if strings.HasPrefix(*dbParam.ParameterName, "auto_increment") &&
   dbParam.IsModifiable && *dbParam.DataType == "integer" {
   log.Printf("The %v parameter is described as:\n\t%v",
    *dbParam.ParameterName, *dbParam.Description)
   rangeSplit := strings.Split(*dbParam.AllowedValues, "-")
   lower, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[0])
   upper, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[1])
   newValue := scenario.questioner.AskInt(
    fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", lower, upper),
    demotools.InIntRange{Lower: lower, Upper: upper})
   dbParam.ParameterValue = aws.String(strconv.Itoa(newValue))
   updateParams = append(updateParams, dbParam)
  }
 }
 err = scenario.dbClusters.UpdateParameters(parameterGroupName, updateParams)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source of
 'user'.")
 userParameters, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetParameters(parameterGroupName,
 "user")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Here are the parameters you've set:")
 for _, param := range userParameters {
  log.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *param.ParameterName, *param.ParameterValue)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateCluster shows how to create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a database
// of a specified type. The database is also configured to use a custom DB cluster
// parameter group.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateCluster(clusterName string, dbEngine
 string,
 dbName string, parameterGroup *types.DBClusterParameterGroup) *types.DBCluster {

 log.Println("Checking for an existing DB cluster.")
 cluster, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetDbCluster(clusterName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
```

```
 if cluster == nil {
  adminUsername := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "Enter an administrator user name for the database: ", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  adminPassword := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
  engineVersions, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetEngineVersions(dbEngine,
 *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  var engineChoices []string
  for _, engine := range engineVersions {
   engineChoices = append(engineChoices, *engine.EngineVersion)
  }
  log.Println("The available engines for your parameter group are:")
  engineIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Which engine do you want to use?\n",
 engineChoices)
  log.Printf("Creating DB cluster %v and database %v.\n", clusterName, dbName)
  log.Printf("The DB cluster is configured to use\nyour custom parameter group %v
\n",
   *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
  log.Printf("and selected engine %v.\n", engineChoices[engineIndex])
  log.Println("This typically takes several minutes.")
  cluster, err = scenario.dbClusters.CreateDbCluster(
   clusterName, *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName, dbName, dbEngine,
   engineChoices[engineIndex], adminUsername, adminPassword)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *cluster.Status != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   cluster, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetDbCluster(clusterName)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Cluster created and available.")
  }
 }
 log.Println("Cluster data:")
 log.Printf("\tDBClusterIdentifier: %v\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *cluster.DBClusterArn)
 log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *cluster.Status)
 log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *cluster.Engine)
```

```
 log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *cluster.EngineVersion)
 log.Printf("\tDBClusterParameterGroup: %v\n", *cluster.DBClusterParameterGroup)
 log.Printf("\tEngineMode: %v\n", *cluster.EngineMode)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return cluster
}

// CreateInstance shows how to create a DB instance in an existing Aurora DB
 cluster.
// A new DB cluster contains no DB instances, so you must add one. The first DB
 instance
// that is added to a DB cluster defaults to a read-write DB instance.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateInstance(cluster *types.DBCluster)
 *types.DBInstance {
 log.Println("Checking for an existing database instance.")
 dbInstance, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetInstance(*cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if dbInstance == nil {
  log.Println("Let's create a database instance in your DB cluster.")
  log.Println("First, choose a DB instance type:")
  instOpts, err := scenario.dbClusters.GetOrderableInstances(
   *cluster.Engine, *cluster.EngineVersion)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  var instChoices []string
  for _, opt := range instOpts {
   instChoices = append(instChoices, *opt.DBInstanceClass)
  }
  instIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice(
   "Which DB instance class do you want to use?\n", instChoices)
  log.Println("Creating a database instance. This typically takes several minutes.")
  dbInstance, err = scenario.dbClusters.CreateInstanceInCluster(
   *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier, *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier, *cluster.Engine,
   instChoices[instIndex])
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  for *dbInstance.DBInstanceStatus != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   dbInstance, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetInstance(*cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
   if err != nil {
```

```
    panic(err)
   }
  }
 }
 log.Println("Instance data:")
 log.Printf("\tDBInstanceIdentifier: %v\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceArn)
 log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceStatus)
 log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *dbInstance.Engine)
 log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *dbInstance.EngineVersion)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return dbInstance
}

// DisplayConnection displays connection information about an Aurora DB cluster and
 tips
// on how to connect to it.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) DisplayConnection(cluster *types.DBCluster) {
 log.Println(
  "You can now connect to your database using your favorite MySql client.\n" +
   "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2 instance\n" +
   "that is running in the same VPC as your database cluster. Pass the endpoint,\n"
 +
   "port, and administrator user name to 'mysql' and enter your password\n" +
   "when prompted:")
 log.Printf("\n\tmysql -h %v -P %v -u %v -p\n",
  *cluster.Endpoint, *cluster.Port, *cluster.MasterUsername)
 log.Println("For more information, see the User Guide for Aurora:\n" +
  "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.CreatingConnecting.Aurora.html#CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.Aurora.Co
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateSnapshot shows how to create a DB cluster snapshot and wait until it's
 available.
func (scenario GetStartedClusters) CreateSnapshot(clusterName string) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ", "y") {
  snapshotId := fmt.Sprintf("%v-%v", clusterName, scenario.helper.UniqueId())
  log.Printf("Creating a snapshot named %v. This typically takes a few minutes.\n",
 snapshotId)
  snapshot, err := scenario.dbClusters.CreateClusterSnapshot(clusterName,
 snapshotId)
  if err != nil {
```

```
    panic(err)
   }
   for *snapshot.Status != "available" {
    scenario.helper.Pause(30)
    snapshot, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetClusterSnapshot(snapshotId)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
   log.Println("Snapshot data:")
   log.Printf("\tDBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: %v\n",
  *snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier)
   log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *snapshot.DBClusterSnapshotArn)
   log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *snapshot.Status)
   log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *snapshot.Engine)
   log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *snapshot.EngineVersion)
   log.Printf("\tDBClusterIdentifier: %v\n", *snapshot.DBClusterIdentifier)
   log.Printf("\tSnapshotCreateTime: %v\n", *snapshot.SnapshotCreateTime)
   log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  }
 }

 // Cleanup shows how to clean up a DB instance, DB cluster, and DB cluster parameter
  group.
 // Before the DB cluster parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB instances
  and
 // DB clusters must first be deleted.
 func (scenario GetStartedClusters) Cleanup(dbInstance *types.DBInstance, cluster
  *types.DBCluster,
  parameterGroup *types.DBClusterParameterGroup) {

  if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
   "\nDo you want to delete the database instance, DB cluster, and parameter group
  (y/n)? ", "y") {
   log.Printf("Deleting database instance %v.\n", *dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
   err := scenario.dbClusters.DeleteInstance(*dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Printf("Deleting database cluster %v.\n", *cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
   err = scenario.dbClusters.DeleteDbCluster(*cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
```

```
  log.Println(
   "Waiting for the DB instance and DB cluster to delete. This typically takes
 several minutes.")
  for dbInstance != nil || cluster != nil {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   if dbInstance != nil {
    dbInstance, err =
 scenario.dbClusters.GetInstance(*dbInstance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
   if cluster != nil {
    cluster, err = scenario.dbClusters.GetDbCluster(*cluster.DBClusterIdentifier)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting parameter group %v.",
 *parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
  err =
 scenario.dbClusters.DeleteParameterGroup(*parameterGroup.DBClusterParameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}
```

定義案例所呼叫的函數以管理 Amazon 動作。

```
type DbClusters struct {
 AuroraClient *rds.Client
}


// GetParameterGroup gets a DB cluster parameter group by name.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameterGroup(parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups(
```

```
  context.TODO(), &rds.DescribeDBClusterParameterGroupsInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterParameterGroups[0], err
 }
}


// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the
 specified
// parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateParameterGroup(
 parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string, description string) (
 *types.DBClusterParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.CreateDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily:      aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:                 aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterParameterGroup, err
 }
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB cluster parameter group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteParameterGroup(parameterGroupName string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
```

```
  &rds.DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter
 group.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetParameters(parameterGroupName string, source string)
 (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeDBClusterParametersPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterParametersInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:                      aws.String(source),
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get paramaeters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB cluster parameter group.
```

```
func (clusters *DbClusters) UpdateParameters(parameterGroupName string, params
 []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupInput{
   DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:                  params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetDbCluster gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetDbCluster(clusterName string) (*types.DBCluster,
 error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusters(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBClustersInput{
   DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBClusterNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB cluster %v does not exist.\n", clusterName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusters[0], err
 }
}



// CreateDbCluster creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified
 parameter group.
// The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified engine
 and
```

```
// engine version.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateDbCluster(clusterName string, parameterGroupName
 string,
 dbName string, dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, adminName string,
 adminPassword string) (
 *types.DBCluster, error) {

 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBCluster(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:                      aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBClusterParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  DatabaseName:                aws.String(dbName),
  EngineVersion:               aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  MasterUserPassword:          aws.String(adminPassword),
  MasterUsername:              aws.String(adminName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBCluster, err
 }
}



// DeleteDbCluster deletes a DB cluster without keeping a final snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteDbCluster(clusterName string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBCluster(context.TODO(),
 &rds.DeleteDBClusterInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier: aws.String(clusterName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:   true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete DB cluster %v: %v\n", clusterName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

```
// CreateClusterSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateClusterSnapshot(clusterName string, snapshotName
 string) (
 *types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBClusterSnapshot(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBClusterSnapshotInput{
  DBClusterIdentifier:         aws.String(clusterName),
  DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBClusterSnapshot, nil
 }
}



// GetClusterSnapshot gets a DB cluster snapshot.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetClusterSnapshot(snapshotName string)
 (*types.DBClusterSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBClusterSnapshots(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBClusterSnapshotsInput{
   DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBClusterSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}



// CreateInstanceInCluster creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster.
 The first database that is
// created defaults to a read-write DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) CreateInstanceInCluster(clusterName string, instanceName
 string,
 dbEngine string, dbInstanceClass string) (*types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.CreateDBInstance(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
```

```
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBClusterIdentifier:  aws.String(clusterName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetInstance(instanceName string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBInstances(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (clusters *DbClusters) DeleteInstance(instanceName string) error {
 _, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DeleteDBInstance(context.TODO(),
 &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      true,
```

```
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetEngineVersions(engine string, parameterGroupFamily
 string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := clusters.AuroraClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (clusters *DbClusters) GetOrderableInstances(engine string, engineVersion
 string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instances []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
```

```
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(clusters.AuroraClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instances: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instances = append(instances, output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instances, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBCluster
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - 刪除資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 描述 B ClusterParameterGroups
  - 描述 B ClusterParameters
  - 描述 B ClusterSnapshots
  - DescribeDBClusters
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
  - 修改資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup

使用 Go V2 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for Go V2 搭配 Amazon 基岩來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon 基岩

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon 基岩。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrock"
)

const region = "us-east-1"

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an Amazon Bedrock client and
// list the available foundation models in your account and the chosen region.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
```

```
func main() {
    sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO(),
 config.WithRegion(region))
    if err != nil {
        fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
        fmt.Println(err)
        return
    }
    bedrockClient := bedrock.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
    result, err := bedrockClient.ListFoundationModels(context.TODO(),
 &bedrock.ListFoundationModelsInput{})
    if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list foundation models. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
    }
    if len(result.ModelSummaries) == 0 {
    fmt.Println("There are no foundation models.")}
    for _, modelSummary := range result.ModelSummaries {
        fmt.Println(*modelSummary.ModelId)
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListFoundationModels中的。

主題

- 動作

動作

`ListFoundationModels`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListFoundationModels`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出可用的基岩基礎模型。

```
// FoundationModelWrapper encapsulates Amazon Bedrock actions used in the examples.
// It contains a Bedrock service client that is used to perform foundation model
 actions.
type FoundationModelWrapper struct {
 BedrockClient *bedrock.Client
}



// ListPolicies lists Bedrock foundation models that you can use.
func (wrapper FoundationModelWrapper) ListFoundationModels()
 ([]types.FoundationModelSummary, error) {

    var models []types.FoundationModelSummary

    result, err := wrapper.BedrockClient.ListFoundationModels(context.TODO(),
 &bedrock.ListFoundationModelsInput{})

    if err != nil {
        log.Printf("Couldn't list foundation models. Here's why: %v\n", err)
    } else {
        models = result.ModelSummaries
    }
    return models, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListFoundationModels中的。

使用 Go V2 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for Go V2 搭配 Amazon 基岩執行階段來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon 基岩

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon 基岩。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "flag"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "os"
 "strings"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/bedrockruntime"
)

// Each model provider defines their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for the different models, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters.html

type ClaudeRequest struct {
 Prompt            string `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokensToSample int    `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 // Omitting optional request parameters
}

type ClaudeResponse struct {
```

```
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an Amazon Bedrock Runtime client
// and invokes Anthropic Claude 2 inside your account and the chosen region.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {

 region := flag.String("region", "us-east-1", "The AWS region")
 flag.Parse()

 fmt.Printf("Using AWS region: %s\n", *region)

 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.Background(),
 config.WithRegion(*region))
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }

 client := bedrockruntime.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

 prompt := "Hello, how are you today?"

 // Anthropic Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
 prefix := "Human: "
 postfix := "\n\nAssistant:"
 wrappedPrompt := prefix + prompt + postfix

 request := ClaudeRequest{
  Prompt:            wrappedPrompt,
  MaxTokensToSample: 200,
 }

 body, err := json.Marshal(request)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln("Couldn't marshal the request: ", err)
 }
```

```
 result, err := client.InvokeModel(context.Background(),
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  errMsg := err.Error()
  if strings.Contains(errMsg, "no such host") {
   fmt.Printf("Error: The Bedrock service is not available in the selected
 region. Please double-check the service availability for your region at https://
aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regional-product-services/.\n")
  } else if strings.Contains(errMsg, "Could not resolve the foundation model") {
   fmt.Printf("Error: Could not resolve the foundation model from model identifier:
 \"%v\". Please verify that the requested model exists and is accessible within the
 specified region.\n", modelId)
  } else {
   fmt.Printf("Error: Couldn't invoke Anthropic Claude. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  os.Exit(1)
 }

 var response ClaudeResponse

 err = json.Unmarshal(result.Body, &response)

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }
 fmt.Println("Prompt:\n", prompt)
 fmt.Println("Response from Anthropic Claude:\n", response.Completion)
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InvokeModel中的。

主題

- 愛 21 實驗室茱莉亞西克 -2
- Amazon Titan Image Generator

- Amazon 泰坦文本
- Anthropic Claude
- 美洲駝
- 案例

愛 21 實驗室茱莉亞西克 -2

InvokeModel

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2，使用調用模型 API。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Each model provider has their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for AI21 Labs Jurassic-2, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
jurassic2.html

type Jurassic2Request struct {
 Prompt      string  `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokens   int     `json:"maxTokens,omitempty"`
 Temperature float64 `json:"temperature,omitempty"`
}

type Jurassic2Response struct {
 Completions []Completion `json:"completions"`
}
type Completion struct {
 Data Data `json:"data"`
}
type Data struct {
 Text string `json:"text"`
```

```
}

// Invokes AI21 Labs Jurassic-2 on Amazon Bedrock to run an inference using the
 input
// provided in the request body.
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeJurassic2(prompt string) (string, error) {
 modelId := "ai21.j2-mid-v1"

 body, err := json.Marshal(Jurassic2Request{
  Prompt:      prompt,
  MaxTokens:   200,
  Temperature: 0.5,
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(context.TODO(),
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response Jurassic2Response
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 return response.Completions[0].Data.Text, nil
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Amazon Titan Image Generator

InvokeModel

下面的代碼示例演示了如何在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Amazon Titan 圖像來生成圖像。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Amazon 泰坦圖像生成器創建圖像。

```
type TitanImageRequest struct {
 TaskType              string                `json:"taskType"`
 TextToImageParams     TextToImageParams     `json:"textToImageParams"`
 ImageGenerationConfig ImageGenerationConfig `json:"imageGenerationConfig"`
}
type TextToImageParams struct {
 Text string `json:"text"`
}
type ImageGenerationConfig struct {
 NumberOfImages int     `json:"numberOfImages"`
 Quality        string  `json:"quality"`
 CfgScale       float64 `json:"cfgScale"`
 Height         int     `json:"height"`
 Width          int     `json:"width"`
 Seed           int64   `json:"seed"`
}

type TitanImageResponse struct {
 Images []string `json:"images"`
}

// Invokes the Titan Image model to create an image using the input provided
// in the request body.
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeTitanImage(prompt string, seed int64)
 (string, error) {
 modelId := "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1"
```

```
 body, err := json.Marshal(TitanImageRequest{
  TaskType: "TEXT_IMAGE",
  TextToImageParams: TextToImageParams{
   Text: prompt,
  },
  ImageGenerationConfig: ImageGenerationConfig{
   NumberOfImages: 1,
   Quality:        "standard",
   CfgScale:       8.0,
   Height:         512,
   Width:          512,
   Seed:           seed,
  },
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(context.TODO(),
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response TitanImageResponse
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 base64ImageData := response.Images[0]

 return base64ImageData, nil

}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Amazon 泰坦文本

InvokeModel

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Amazon Titan 文字。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Each model provider has their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for Amazon Titan Text, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-titan-
text.html
type TitanTextRequest struct {
 InputText            string                `json:"inputText"`
 TextGenerationConfig TextGenerationConfig `json:"textGenerationConfig"`
}

type TextGenerationConfig struct {
 Temperature   float64  `json:"temperature"`
 TopP          float64  `json:"topP"`
 MaxTokenCount int      `json:"maxTokenCount"`
 StopSequences []string `json:"stopSequences,omitempty"`
}

type TitanTextResponse struct {
 InputTextTokenCount int      `json:"inputTextTokenCount"`
 Results             []Result `json:"results"`
}

type Result struct {
 TokenCount       int    `json:"tokenCount"`
 OutputText       string `json:"outputText"`
 CompletionReason string `json:"completionReason"`
}
```

```
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeTitanText(prompt string) (string, error) {
 modelId := "amazon.titan-text-express-v1"

 body, err := json.Marshal(TitanTextRequest{
  InputText: prompt,
  TextGenerationConfig: TextGenerationConfig{
   Temperature:   0,
   TopP:          1,
   MaxTokenCount: 4096,
  },
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(context.Background(),
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response TitanTextResponse
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 return response.Results[0].OutputText, nil
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Anthropic Claude

InvokeModel

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至人性克勞德。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

調用人為克勞德 2 基礎模型來生成文本。

```
// Each model provider has their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for Anthropic Claude, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-claude.html

type ClaudeRequest struct {
 Prompt            string   `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokensToSample int      `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 Temperature       float64  `json:"temperature,omitempty"`
 StopSequences     []string `json:"stop_sequences,omitempty"`
}

type ClaudeResponse struct {
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// Invokes Anthropic Claude on Amazon Bedrock to run an inference using the input
// provided in the request body.
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeClaude(prompt string) (string, error) {
 modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

 // Anthropic Claude requires enclosing the prompt as follows:
 enclosedPrompt := "Human: " + prompt + "\n\nAssistant:"

 body, err := json.Marshal(ClaudeRequest{
  Prompt:            enclosedPrompt,
  MaxTokensToSample: 200,
  Temperature:       0.5,
```

```
  StopSequences:     []string{"\n\nHuman:"},
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(context.TODO(),
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response ClaudeResponse
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 return response.Completion, nil
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至人性克勞德模型，以及列印回應資料流。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Each model provider defines their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for the different models, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters.html

type Request struct {
 Prompt            string  `json:"prompt"`
 MaxTokensToSample int     `json:"max_tokens_to_sample"`
 Temperature       float64 `json:"temperature,omitempty"`
}

type Response struct {
 Completion string `json:"completion"`
}

// Invokes Anthropic Claude on Amazon Bedrock to run an inference and asynchronously
// process the response stream.

func (wrapper InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper)
 InvokeModelWithResponseStream(prompt string) (string, error) {

 modelId := "anthropic.claude-v2"

 // Anthropic Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
 prefix := "Human: "
 postfix := "\n\nAssistant:"
 prompt = prefix + prompt + postfix

 request := ClaudeRequest{
  Prompt:            prompt,
  MaxTokensToSample: 200,
  Temperature:       0.5,
  StopSequences:     []string{"\n\nHuman:"},
 }

 body, err := json.Marshal(request)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln("Couldn't marshal the request: ", err)
 }
```

```
 output, err :=
 wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModelWithResponseStream(context.Background(),
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamInput{
  Body:        body,
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
 })

 if err != nil {
  errMsg := err.Error()
  if strings.Contains(errMsg, "no such host") {
   log.Printf("The Bedrock service is not available in the selected region. Please
 double-check the service availability for your region at https://aws.amazon.com/
about-aws/global-infrastructure/regional-product-services/.\n")
  } else if strings.Contains(errMsg, "Could not resolve the foundation model") {
   log.Printf("Could not resolve the foundation model from model identifier: \"%v
\". Please verify that the requested model exists and is accessible within the
 specified region.\n", modelId)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't invoke Anthropic Claude. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }

 resp, err := processStreamingOutput(output, func(ctx context.Context, part []byte)
 error {
  fmt.Print(string(part))
  return nil
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("streaming output processing error: ", err)
 }

 return resp.Completion, nil

}

type StreamingOutputHandler func(ctx context.Context, part []byte) error

func processStreamingOutput(output
 *bedrockruntime.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamOutput, handler
 StreamingOutputHandler) (Response, error) {

 var combinedResult string
```

```
 resp := Response{}

 for event := range output.GetStream().Events() {
  switch v := event.(type) {
  case *types.ResponseStreamMemberChunk:

   //fmt.Println("payload", string(v.Value.Bytes))

   var resp Response
   err := json.NewDecoder(bytes.NewReader(v.Value.Bytes)).Decode(&resp)
   if err != nil {
    return resp, err
   }

   err = handler(context.Background(), []byte(resp.Completion))
   if err != nil {
    return resp, err
   }

   combinedResult += resp.Completion

  case *types.UnknownUnionMember:
   fmt.Println("unknown tag:", v.Tag)

  default:
   fmt.Println("union is nil or unknown type")
  }
 }

 resp.Completion = combinedResult

 return resp, nil
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

美洲駝

InvokeModel: 美洲駝 2

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Meta Lamama 2。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Each model provider has their own individual request and response formats.
// For the format, ranges, and default values for Meta Llama 2 Chat, refer to:
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-meta.html

type Llama2Request struct {
 Prompt       string  `json:"prompt"`
 MaxGenLength int     `json:"max_gen_len,omitempty"`
 Temperature  float64 `json:"temperature,omitempty"`
}

type Llama2Response struct {
 Generation string `json:"generation"`
}

// Invokes Meta Llama 2 Chat on Amazon Bedrock to run an inference using the input
// provided in the request body.
func (wrapper InvokeModelWrapper) InvokeLlama2(prompt string) (string, error) {
 modelId := "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1"

 body, err := json.Marshal(Llama2Request{
  Prompt:       prompt,
  MaxGenLength: 512,
  Temperature:  0.5,
 })

 if err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to marshal", err)
```

```
 }

 output, err := wrapper.BedrockRuntimeClient.InvokeModel(context.TODO(),
 &bedrockruntime.InvokeModelInput{
  ModelId:     aws.String(modelId),
  ContentType: aws.String("application/json"),
  Body:        body,
 })

 if err != nil {
  ProcessError(err, modelId)
 }

 var response Llama2Response
 if err := json.Unmarshal(output.Body, &response); err != nil {
  log.Fatal("failed to unmarshal", err)
 }

 return response.Generation, nil
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InvokeModel中的。

案例

在 Amazon 基岩上調用多個基礎模型

下列程式碼範例示範如何準備並傳送提示至 Amazon 基岩上的各種大語言模型 (LLM)

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在 Amazon 基岩上調用多個基礎模型。

```
// InvokeModelsScenario demonstrates how to use the Amazon Bedrock Runtime client
```

```
// to invoke various foundation models for text and image generation
//
// 1. Generate text with Anthropic Claude 2
// 2. Generate text with AI21 Labs Jurassic-2
// 3. Generate text with Meta Llama 2 Chat
// 4. Generate text and asynchronously process the response stream with Anthropic
 Claude 2
// 5. Generate and image with the Amazon Titan image generation model
// 6. Generate text with Amazon Titan Text G1 Express model
type InvokeModelsScenario struct {
 sdkConfig             aws.Config
 invokeModelWrapper    actions.InvokeModelWrapper
 responseStreamWrapper actions.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper
 questioner            demotools.IQuestioner
}

// NewInvokeModelsScenario constructs an InvokeModelsScenario instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get a Bedrock Runtime client and create wrappers
 for the
// actions used in the scenario.
func NewInvokeModelsScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 InvokeModelsScenario {
 client := bedrockruntime.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return InvokeModelsScenario{
  sdkConfig:             sdkConfig,
  invokeModelWrapper:    actions.InvokeModelWrapper{BedrockRuntimeClient: client},
  responseStreamWrapper:
 actions.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamWrapper{BedrockRuntimeClient: client},
  questioner:            questioner,
 }
}

// Runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) Run() {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo: %v\n", r)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Runtime model invocation demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
```

```
log.Printf("First, let's invoke a few large-language models using the synchronous
client:\n\n")

text2textPrompt := "In one paragraph, who are you?"

log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
log.Printf("Invoking Claude with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
scenario.InvokeClaude(text2textPrompt)

log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
log.Printf("Invoking Jurassic-2 with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
scenario.InvokeJurassic2(text2textPrompt)

log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
log.Printf("Invoking Llama2 with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
scenario.InvokeLlama2(text2textPrompt)

log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
log.Printf("Now, let's invoke Claude with the asynchronous client and process the
response stream:\n\n")

log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
log.Printf("Invoking Claude with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
scenario.InvokeWithResponseStream(text2textPrompt)

log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
log.Printf("Now, let's create an image with the Amazon Titan image generation
model:\n\n")

text2ImagePrompt := "stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot"
seed := rand.Int63n(2147483648)

log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
log.Printf("Invoking Amazon Titan with prompt: %v\n", text2ImagePrompt)
scenario.InvokeTitanImage(text2ImagePrompt, seed)

log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 77))
log.Printf("Invoking Titan Text Express with prompt: %v\n", text2textPrompt)
scenario.InvokeTitanText(text2textPrompt)

log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
log.Println(strings.Repeat("=", 77))
```

```
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeClaude(prompt string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeClaude(prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nClaude     : %v\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeJurassic2(prompt string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeJurassic2(prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nJurassic-2 : %v\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeLlama2(prompt string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeLlama2(prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nLlama 2    : %v\n\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeWithResponseStream(prompt string) {
 log.Println("\nClaude with response stream:")
 _, err := scenario.responseStreamWrapper.InvokeModelWithResponseStream(prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println()
}

func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeTitanImage(prompt string, seed int64) {
 base64ImageData, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeTitanImage(prompt, seed)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 imagePath := saveImage(base64ImageData, "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1")
 fmt.Printf("The generated image has been saved to %s\n", imagePath)
}
```

```
func (scenario InvokeModelsScenario) InvokeTitanText(prompt string) {
 completion, err := scenario.invokeModelWrapper.InvokeTitanText(prompt)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nTitan Text Express    : %v\n\n", strings.TrimSpace(completion))
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - InvokeModel
  - InvokeModelWithResponseStream

AWS CloudFormation 使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何透過搭配使用 AWS SDK for Go V2 來執行動作和實作常見案例 AWS CloudFormation。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DescribeStacks`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeStacks`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(stackName string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(context.TODO(),
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DescribeStacks中的。

CloudWatch 使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 記錄範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for Go V2 搭配 CloudWatch Logs 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

StartLiveTail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartLiveTail。

SDK for Go V2

包括必需的檔案。

```
import (
 "context"
 "log"
 "time"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cloudwatchlogs/types"
)
```

處理來自即時尾巴工作階段的事件。

```
func handleEventStreamAsync(stream *cloudwatchlogs.StartLiveTailEventStream) {
 eventsChan := stream.Events()
 for {
  event := <-eventsChan
  switch e := event.(type) {
  case *types.StartLiveTailResponseStreamMemberSessionStart:
   log.Println("Received SessionStart event")
  case *types.StartLiveTailResponseStreamMemberSessionUpdate:
   for _, logEvent := range e.Value.SessionResults {
    log.Println(*logEvent.Message)
   }
  default:
   // Handle on-stream exceptions
   if err := stream.Err(); err != nil {
    log.Fatalf("Error occured during streaming: %v", err)
   } else if event == nil {
```

```
    log.Println("Stream is Closed")
    return
   } else {
    log.Fatalf("Unknown event type: %T", e)
   }
  }
 }
}
```

啟動「即時尾巴」工作階段。

```
cfg, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
if err != nil {
 panic("configuration error, " + err.Error())
}
client := cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(cfg)

request := &cloudwatchlogs.StartLiveTailInput{
 LogGroupIdentifiers:   logGroupIdentifiers,
 LogStreamNames:        logStreamNames,
 LogEventFilterPattern: logEventFilterPattern,
}

response, err := client.StartLiveTail(context.TODO(), request)
// Handle pre-stream Exceptions
if err != nil {
 log.Fatalf("Failed to start streaming: %v", err)
}

// Start a Goroutine to handle events over stream
stream := response.GetStream()
go handleEventStreamAsync(stream)
```

經過一段時間後，停止「即時尾端」工作階段。

```
// Close the stream (which ends the session) after a timeout
time.Sleep(10 * time.Second)
stream.Close()
log.Println("Event stream closed")
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考StartLiveTail中的。

使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 身份提供商示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過將 AWS SDK for Go V2 與 Amazon Cognito 身分提供者搭配使用，以執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Amazon Cognito

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 Amazon Cognito。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)
```

```
// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 cognitoClient := cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the user pools for your account.")
 var pools []types.UserPoolDescriptionType
 paginator := cognitoidentityprovider.NewListUserPoolsPaginator(
  cognitoClient, &cognitoidentityprovider.ListUserPoolsInput{MaxResults:
 aws.Int32(10)})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get user pools. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   pools = append(pools, output.UserPools...)
  }
 }
 if len(pools) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any user pools!")
 } else {
  for _, pool := range pools {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *pool.Name, *pool.Id)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListUserPools中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

AdminCreateUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AdminCreateUser。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(userPoolId string, userName string,
 userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考AdminCreateUser中的。

AdminSetUserPassword

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AdminSetUserPassword。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(userPoolId string, userName string,
 password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
```

```
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考AdminSetUserPassword中的。

ConfirmForgotPassword

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ConfirmForgotPassword。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(clientId string, code string,
 userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
```

```
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ConfirmForgotPassword中的。

DeleteUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteUser。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(userAccessToken string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteUser中的。

ForgotPassword

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ForgotPassword。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(clientId string, userName string)
 (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ForgotPassword中的。

InitiateAuth

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用InitiateAuth。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InitiateAuth中的。

ListUserPools

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListUserPools。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 cognitoClient := cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
```

```
 fmt.Println("Let's list the user pools for your account.")
 var pools []types.UserPoolDescriptionType
 paginator := cognitoidentityprovider.NewListUserPoolsPaginator(
  cognitoClient, &cognitoidentityprovider.ListUserPoolsInput{MaxResults:
 aws.Int32(10)})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get user pools. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   pools = append(pools, output.UserPools...)
  }
 }
 if len(pools) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any user pools!")
 } else {
  for _, pool := range pools {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *pool.Name, *pool.Id)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListUserPools中的。

SignUp

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SignUp。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}
```

```
// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(clientId string, userName string, password
 string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考SignUp中的。

`UpdateUserPool`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateUserPool`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
```

```
    lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
   }
  }
  _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(context.TODO(),
  &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
   UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
   LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
  }
  return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考UpdateUserPool中的。

案例

使用 Lambda 函數自動確認已知使用者

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Lambda 函數自動確認已知的 Amazon Cognito 使用者。

- 設定使用者集區以呼叫`PreSignUp`觸發器的 Lambda 函數。
- 使用亞馬遜認可註冊用戶。
- Lambda 函數會掃描 DynamoDB 表格，並自動確認已知使用者。
- 以新使用者身分登入，然後清理資源。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
// AutoConfirm separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type AutoConfirm struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewAutoConfirm constructs a new auto confirm runner.
func NewAutoConfirm(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, helper
 IScenarioHelper) AutoConfirm {
 scenario := AutoConfirm{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddPreSignUpTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PreSignUp trigger.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) AddPreSignUpTrigger(userPoolId string, functionArn
 string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PreSignUp trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when a user signs up, and lets your function take action
 before the main Cognito\n" +
  "sign up processing occurs.\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PreSignUp, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the PreSignUp
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)
}
```

```
// SignUpUser signs up a user from the known user table with a password you specify.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignUpUser(clientId string, usersTable string) (string,
 string) {
 log.Println("Let's sign up a user to your Cognito user pool. When the user's email
 matches an email in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, it is automatically verified and the user is
 confirmed.")

 knownUsers, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(usersTable)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 userChoice := runner.questioner.AskChoice("Which user do you want to use?\n",
 knownUsers.UserNameList())
 user := knownUsers.Users[userChoice]

 var signedUp bool
 var userConfirmed bool
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter a password that has at least eight
 characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !signedUp {
  log.Printf("Signing up user '%v' with email '%v' to Cognito.\n", user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
  userConfirmed, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignUp(clientId, user.UserName, password,
 user.UserEmail)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   signedUp = true
  }
 }
 log.Printf("User %v signed up, confirmed = %v.\n", user.UserName, userConfirmed)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 return user.UserName, password
}
```

```
// SignInUser signs in a user.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignInUser(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) string {
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 log.Printf("Let's sign in as %v...\n", userName)
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return *authResult.AccessToken
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) Run(stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup()
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddPreSignUpTrigger(stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers, actions.PreSignUp)
 userName, password := runner.SignUpUser(stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunction"])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
```

```
  runner.SignInUser(stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password))

 runner.resources.Cleanup()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

使用 Lambda 函數處理PreSignUp觸發器。

```
const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PreSignUp event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be confirmed and verified.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup) (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup,
 error) {
```

```
log.Printf("Received presignup from %v for user '%v'", event.TriggerSource,
event.UserName)
if event.TriggerSource != "PreSignUp_SignUp" {
 // Other trigger sources, such as PreSignUp_AdminInitiateAuth, ignore the response
from this handler.
 return event, nil
}
tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
user := UserInfo{
 UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
}
log.Printf("Looking up email %v in table %v.\n", user.UserEmail, tableName)
output, err := h.dynamoClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
 Key:       user.GetKey(),
 TableName: aws.String(tableName),
})
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Error looking up email %v.\n", user.UserEmail)
 return event, err
}
if output.Item == nil {
 log.Printf("Email %v not found. Email verification is required.\n",
user.UserEmail)
 return event, err
}

err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(output.Item, &user)
if err != nil {
 log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 return event, err
}

if user.UserName != event.UserName {
 log.Printf("UserEmail %v found, but stored UserName '%v' does not match supplied
UserName '%v'. Verification is required.\n",
  user.UserEmail, user.UserName, event.UserName)
} else {
 log.Printf("UserEmail %v found with matching UserName %v. User is confirmed.\n",
user.UserEmail, user.UserName)
 event.Response.AutoConfirmUser = true
 event.Response.AutoVerifyEmail = true
}

return event, err
```

```
}

func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

建立執行一般工作的結構。

```
// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs, error)
 PopulateUserTable(tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
```

```
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(tableName string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for this
 example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList,
 error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}
```

```
// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users table...
\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the specified
 Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with your
 Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(functionName, *logStream.LogStreamName,
 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

創建一個包裝 Amazon Cognito 操作的結構。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
```

```
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
```

```
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(clientId string, userName string, password
 string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
```

```
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(clientId string, userName string)
 (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}
```

```
// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(clientId string, code string,
 userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(userAccessToken string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(userPoolId string, userName string,
 userEmail string) error {
```

```
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(userPoolId string, userName string,
 password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 DynamoDB 動作的結構。

```
// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(tableName string) error {
```

```
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_%v",
 i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(tableName string) (UserList, error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(tableName string, user User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 CloudWatch 記錄動作的結構。

```
type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(functionName string)
 (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}
```

```
// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(functionName string, logStreamName
 string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

創建一個包裝 AWS CloudFormation 動作的結構。

```
// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(stackName string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(context.TODO(),
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
```

```
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

清理資源。

```
// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup() {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources \n"
 +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
```

```
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i], HandlerArn:
 nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(resources.userPoolId, triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

使用 Lambda 函數自動遷移已知的使用者

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Lambda 函數自動遷移已知的 Amazon Cognito 使用者。

- 設定使用者集區以呼叫`MigrateUser`觸發器的 Lambda 函數。
- 使用不在使用者集區中的使用者名稱和電子郵件登入 Amazon Cognito。
- Lambda 函數會掃描 DynamoDB 表格，並自動將已知的使用者移轉至使用者集區。
- 執行忘記密碼流程以重設已遷移使用者的密碼。
- 以新使用者身分登入，然後清理資源。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
import (
 "errors"
 "fmt"
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// MigrateUser separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type MigrateUser struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
```

```
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewMigrateUser constructs a new migrate user runner.
func NewMigrateUser(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, helper
 IScenarioHelper) MigrateUser {
 scenario := MigrateUser{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddMigrateUserTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 MigrateUser trigger.
func (runner *MigrateUser) AddMigrateUserTrigger(userPoolId string, functionArn
 string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the MigrateUser trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when an unknown user signs in, and lets your function take
 action before Cognito\n" +
  "rejects the user.\n\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.UserMigration, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the MigrateUser
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser adds a new user to the known users table and signs that user in to
 Amazon Cognito.
func (runner *MigrateUser) SignInUser(usersTable string, clientId string) (bool,
 actions.User) {
```

```
log.Println("Let's sign in a user to your Cognito user pool. When the username and
email matches an entry in the\n" +
 "DynamoDB known users table, the email is automatically verified and the user is
migrated to the Cognito user pool.")

user := actions.User{}
user.UserName = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter a username:")
user.UserEmail = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter an email that you own. This email
will be used to confirm user migration\n" +
 "during this example:")

runner.helper.AddKnownUser(usersTable, user)

var err error
var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
signedIn := false
for !signedIn && resetRequired == nil {
 log.Printf("Signing in to Cognito as user '%v'. The expected result is a
PasswordResetRequiredException.\n\n", user.UserName)
 authResult, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(clientId, user.UserName, "_")
 if err != nil {
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Printf("\nUser '%v' is not in the Cognito user pool but was found in the
DynamoDB known users table.\n"+
    "User migration is started and a password reset is required.", user.UserName)
  } else {
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("User '%v' successfully signed in. This is unexpected and probably
means you have not\n"+
   "cleaned up a previous run of this scenario, so the user exist in the Cognito
user pool.\n"+
   "You can continue this example and select to clean up resources, or manually
remove\n"+
   "the user from your user pool and try again.", user.UserName)
  runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
*authResult.AccessToken)
  signedIn = true
 }
}

log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 return resetRequired != nil, user
}

// ResetPassword starts a password recovery flow.
func (runner *MigrateUser) ResetPassword(clientId string, user actions.User) {
 wantCode := runner.questioner.AskBool(fmt.Sprintf("In order to migrate the user to
 Cognito, you must be able to receive a confirmation\n"+
  "code by email at %v. Do you want to send a code (y/n)?", user.UserEmail), "y")
 if !wantCode {
  log.Println("To complete this example and successfully migrate a user to Cognito,
 you must enter an email\n" +
   "you own that can receive a confirmation code.")
  return
 }
 codeDelivery, err := runner.cognitoActor.ForgotPassword(clientId, user.UserName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nA confirmation code has been sent to %v.", *codeDelivery.Destination)
 code := runner.questioner.Ask("Check your email and enter it here:")

 confirmed := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !confirmed {
  log.Printf("\nConfirming password reset for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.ConfirmForgotPassword(clientId, code, user.UserName,
 password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   confirmed = true
  }
 }
 log.Printf("User '%v' successfully confirmed and migrated.\n", user.UserName)
 log.Println("Signing in with your username and password...")
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(clientId, user.UserName, password)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *MigrateUser) Run(stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup()
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]

 runner.AddMigrateUserTrigger(stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.UserMigration)
 resetNeeded, user := runner.SignInUser(stackOutputs["TableName"],
 stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"])
 if resetNeeded {
  runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunction"])
  runner.ResetPassword(stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], user)
 }

 runner.resources.Cleanup()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

使用 Lambda 函數處理`MigrateUser`觸發器。

```
const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the MigrateUser event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be migrated to the user pool.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser) (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser,
 error) {
 log.Printf("Received migrate trigger from %v for user '%v'", event.TriggerSource,
 event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "UserMigration_Authentication" {
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName: event.UserName,
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up user '%v' in table %v.\n", user.UserName, tableName)
 filterEx := expression.Name("UserName").Equal(expression.Value(user.UserName))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filterEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error building expression to query for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
```

```
 }
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName:                 aws.String(tableName),
  FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
  ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
  ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }
 if output.Items == nil || len(output.Items) == 0 {
  log.Printf("User '%v' not found, not migrating user.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }

 var users []UserInfo
 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &users)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB items. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return event, err
 }

 user = users[0]
 log.Printf("UserName '%v' found with email %v. User is migrated and must reset
 password.\n", user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.UserAttributes = map[string]string{
  "email":          user.UserEmail,
  "email_verified": "true", // email_verified is required for the forgot password
 flow.
 }
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.FinalUserStatus = "RESET_REQUIRED"
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.MessageAction = "SUPPRESS"

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
```

```
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

建立執行一般工作的結構。

```
// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs, error)
 PopulateUserTable(tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}
```

```
// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(tableName string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for this
 example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList,
 error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users table...
\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the specified
 Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with your
 Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(functionName, *logStream.LogStreamName,
 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

創建一個包裝 Amazon Cognito 操作的結構。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
```

```
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
```

```
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(clientId string, userName string, password
 string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(clientId string, userName string)
 (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(clientId string, code string,
 userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(userAccessToken string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(userPoolId string, userName string,
 userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
```

```
    err = nil
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
   }
  }
  return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(userPoolId string, userName string,
 password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 DynamoDB 動作的結構。

```
// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
```

```
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(tableName string) error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_%v",
 i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
```

```
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(tableName string) (UserList, error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(tableName string, user User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 CloudWatch 記錄動作的結構。

```
type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(functionName string)
 (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(functionName string, logStreamName
 string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

創建一個包裝 AWS CloudFormation 動作的結構。

```
// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(stackName string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(context.TODO(),
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

清理資源。

```
// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup() {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources \n"
 +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
```

```
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i], HandlerArn:
 nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(resources.userPoolId, triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - ConfirmForgotPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - ForgotPassword
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

在 Amazon Cognito 使用者身份驗證後，使用 Lambda 函數寫入自訂活動資料

下列程式碼範例示範如何在 Amazon Cognito 使用者身分驗證後，使用 Lambda 函數撰寫自訂活動資料。

- 使用管理員功能將使用者新增至使用者集區。
- 設定使用者集區以呼叫`PostAuthentication`觸發器的 Lambda 函數。
- 將新用戶登錄到 Amazon Cognito。
- Lambda 函數會將自訂資訊寫入 CloudWatch 日誌和 DynamoDB 資料表。
- 從 DynamoDB 表格取得並顯示自訂資料，然後清理資源。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
// ActivityLog separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ActivityLog struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewActivityLog constructs a new activity log runner.
func NewActivityLog(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, helper
 IScenarioHelper) ActivityLog {
 scenario := ActivityLog{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddUserToPool selects a user from the known users table and uses administrator
 credentials to add the user to the user pool.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddUserToPool(userPoolId string, tableName string)
 (string, string) {
 log.Println("To facilitate this example, let's add a user to the user pool using
 administrator privileges.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
 }
 user := users.Users[0]
 log.Printf("Adding known user %v to the user pool.\n", user.UserName)
 err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminCreateUser(userPoolId, user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 pwSet := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !pwSet {
  log.Printf("\nSetting password for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminSetUserPassword(userPoolId, user.UserName,
 password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   pwSet = true
  }
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 return user.UserName, password
}

// AddActivityLogTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PostAuthentication trigger.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddActivityLogTrigger(userPoolId string, activityLogArn
 string) {
 log.Println("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PostAuthentication trigger
 from Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens after a user is authenticated, and lets your function take
 action, such as logging\n" +
  "the outcome.")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  userPoolId,
```

```
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PostAuthentication, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(activityLogArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.PostAuthentication)
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle PostAuthentication
 Cognito trigger.\n",
  activityLogArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser signs in as the specified user.
func (runner *ActivityLog) SignInUser(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) {
 log.Printf("Now we'll sign in user %v and check the results in the logs and the
 DynamoDB table.", userName)
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Sign in successful.",
  "The PostAuthentication Lambda handler writes custom information to CloudWatch
 Logs.")

 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
}

// GetKnownUserLastLogin gets the login info for a user from the Amazon DynamoDB
 table and displays it.
func (runner *ActivityLog) GetKnownUserLastLogin(tableName string, userName string)
 {
 log.Println("The PostAuthentication handler also writes login data to the DynamoDB
 table.")
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, user := range users.Users {
```

```
  if user.UserName == userName {
   log.Println("The last login info for the user in the known users table is:")
   log.Printf("\t%+v", *user.LastLogin)
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *ActivityLog) Run(stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup()
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(stackOutputs["TableName"])
 userName, password := runner.AddUserToPool(stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddActivityLogTrigger(stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunctionArn"])
 runner.SignInUser(stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password)
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunction"])
 runner.GetKnownUserLastLogin(stackOutputs["TableName"], userName)

 runner.resources.Cleanup()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

使用 Lambda 函數處理PostAuthentication觸發器。

```
const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// LoginInfo defines structured login data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string `dynamodbav:"UserPoolId"`
 ClientId   string `dynamodbav:"ClientId"`
 Time       string `dynamodbav:"Time"`
}

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string    `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string    `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
 LastLogin LoginInfo `dynamodbav:"LastLogin"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PostAuthentication event by writing custom data to the
 logs and
// to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context,
 event events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication)
 (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication, error) {
```

```
 log.Printf("Received post authentication trigger from %v for user '%v'",
 event.TriggerSource, event.UserName)
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName:  event.UserName,
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
  LastLogin: LoginInfo{
   UserPoolId: event.UserPoolID,
   ClientId:   event.CallerContext.ClientID,
   Time:       time.Now().Format(time.UnixDate),
  },
 }
 // Write to CloudWatch Logs.
 fmt.Printf("%#v", user)

 // Also write to an external system. This examples uses DynamoDB to demonstrate.
 userMap, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshal to DynamoDB map. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else if len(userMap) == 0 {
  log.Printf("User info marshaled to an empty map.")
 } else {
  _, err := h.dynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
   Item:      userMap,
   TableName: aws.String(tableName),
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't write to DynamoDB. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Wrote user info to DynamoDB table %v.\n", tableName)
  }
 }

 return event, nil
}

func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
```

```
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

建立執行一般工作的結構。

```
// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs, error)
 PopulateUserTable(tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}
```

```
// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(tableName string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for this
 example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList,
 error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users table...
\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
```

```
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the specified
 Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with your
 Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(functionName, *logStream.LogStreamName,
 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

創建一個包裝 Amazon Cognito 操作的結構。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
```

```
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(clientId string, userName string, password
 string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
```

```
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(clientId string, userName string)
 (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(clientId string, code string,
 userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(userAccessToken string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(userPoolId string, userName string,
 userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
```

```
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(userPoolId string, userName string,
 password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 DynamoDB 動作的結構。

```
// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}
```

```
// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(tableName string) error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_%v",
 i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
```

```
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(tableName string) (UserList, error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(tableName string, user User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 CloudWatch 記錄動作的結構。

```
type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(functionName string)
 (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(functionName string, logStreamName
 string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

創建一個包裝 AWS CloudFormation 動作的結構。

```
// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(stackName string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(context.TODO(),
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

清理資源。

```
// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup() {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources \n"
 +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
```

```
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i], HandlerArn:
 nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(resources.userPoolId, triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AdminCreateUser
  - AdminSetUserPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - UpdateUserPool

使用 SDK for Go V2 的 Amazon DocumentDB 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過將 AWS SDK for Go V2 與 Amazon DocumentDB 搭配使用，來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 無伺服器範例

無伺服器範例

從 Amazon DocumentDB 觸發器調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 DocumentDB 變更串流接收記錄所觸發的事件。該函數檢索 DocumentDB 有效載荷和記錄的內容。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用圍棋使用 Lambda 使用 Amazon DocumentDB 事件。

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

package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type Event struct {
 Events []Record `json:"events"`
}

type Record struct {
 Event struct {
  OperationType string `json:"operationType"`
  NS            struct {
   DB   string `json:"db"`
   Coll string `json:"coll"`
  } `json:"ns"`
  FullDocument interface{} `json:"fullDocument"`
 } `json:"event"`
```

```
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}

func handler(ctx context.Context, event Event) (string, error) {
 fmt.Println("Loading function")
 for _, record := range event.Events {
  logDocumentDBEvent(record)
 }

 return "OK", nil
}

func logDocumentDBEvent(record Record) {
 fmt.Printf("Operation type: %s\n", record.Event.OperationType)
 fmt.Printf("db: %s\n", record.Event.NS.DB)
 fmt.Printf("collection: %s\n", record.Event.NS.Coll)
 docBytes, _ := json.MarshalIndent(record.Event.FullDocument, "", "  ")
 fmt.Printf("Full document: %s\n", string(docBytes))
}
```

DynamoDB 用於 Go V2 的 SDK 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過將 AWS SDK for Go V2 與 DynamoDB 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

BatchExecuteStatement

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用BatchExecuteStatement。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用多批 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。

```
// AddMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL INSERT statements to add multiple movies to
 the
// DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovieBatch(movies []Movie) error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year,
 movie.Info})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf(
    "INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
```

```
}
```

使用多批 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。

```
// GetMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL SELECT statements to get multiple movies
 from
// the DynamoDB table by title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovieBatch(movies []Movie) ([]Movie, error) {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?", runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 output, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 var outMovies []Movie
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  for _, response := range output.Responses {
   var movie Movie
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    outMovies = append(outMovies, movie)
   }
  }
 }
 return outMovies, err
```

```
}
```

使用多批 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。

```
// UpdateMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL UPDATE statements to update the rating
 of
// multiple movies that already exist in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovieBatch(movies []Movie, ratings []float64)
 error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{ratings[index],
 movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

使用多批 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

```
// DeleteMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL DELETE statements to remove multiple
 movies
// from the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovieBatch(movies []Movie) error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?", runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

定義此範例中使用的影片結構。

```
// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                   `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}
```

```
// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

`BatchWriteItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchWriteItem`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
```

```
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovieBatch adds a slice of movies to the DynamoDB table. The function sends
// batches of 25 movies to DynamoDB until all movies are added or it reaches the
// specified maximum.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovieBatch(movies []Movie, maxMovies int) (int, error)
 {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 written := 0
 batchSize := 25 // DynamoDB allows a maximum batch size of 25 items.
 start := 0
 end := start + batchSize
 for start < maxMovies && start < len(movies) {
  var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
  if end > len(movies) {
   end = len(movies)
  }
  for _, movie := range movies[start:end] {
   item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't marshal movie %v for batch writing. Here's why: %v\n",
 movie.Title, err)
   } else {
    writeReqs = append(
     writeReqs,
     types.WriteRequest{PutRequest: &types.PutRequest{Item: item}},
    )
   }
  }
  _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.BatchWriteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
   RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{basics.TableName: writeReqs}})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't add a batch of movies to %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  } else {
   written += len(writeReqs)
  }
  start = end
  end += batchSize
```

```
 }

 return written, err
}



// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

CreateTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateTable。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// CreateMovieTable creates a DynamoDB table with a composite primary key defined as
// a string sort key named `title`, and a numeric partition key named `year`.
// This function uses NewTableExistsWaiter to wait for the table to be created by
// DynamoDB before it returns.
func (basics TableBasics) CreateMovieTable() (*types.TableDescription, error) {
 var tableDesc *types.TableDescription
 table, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.CreateTable(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.CreateTableInput{
  AttributeDefinitions: []types.AttributeDefinition{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeN,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeS,
  }},
  KeySchema: []types.KeySchemaElement{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeHash,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   KeyType:       types.KeyTypeRange,
```

```
  }},
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName),
  ProvisionedThroughput: &types.ProvisionedThroughput{
   ReadCapacityUnits:  aws.Int64(10),
   WriteCapacityUnits: aws.Int64(10),
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 } else {
  waiter := dynamodb.NewTableExistsWaiter(basics.DynamoDbClient)
  err = waiter.Wait(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{
   TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)}, 5*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Wait for table exists failed. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  tableDesc = table.TableDescription
 }
 return tableDesc, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreateTable中的。

`DeleteItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteItem`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
```

```
 TableName      string
}



// DeleteMovie removes a movie from the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteMovie(movie Movie) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.DeleteItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Key: movie.GetKey(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                   `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}
```

```
// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteItem中的。

DeleteTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTable。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// DeleteTable deletes the DynamoDB table and all of its data.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteTable() error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteTable(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.DeleteTableInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 }
```

```
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteTable中的。

DescribeTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeTable。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// TableExists determines whether a DynamoDB table exists.
func (basics TableBasics) TableExists() (bool, error) {
 exists := true
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DescribeTable(
  context.TODO(), &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{TableName:
 aws.String(basics.TableName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundEx *types.ResourceNotFoundException
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundEx) {
   log.Printf("Table %v does not exist.\n", basics.TableName)
   err = nil
  } else {
```

```
    log.Printf("Couldn't determine existence of table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  }
  exists = false
 }
 return exists, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DescribeTable中的。

`ExecuteStatement`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ExecuteStatement`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。

```
// AddMovie runs a PartiQL INSERT statement to add a movie to the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovie(movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year,
 movie.Info})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert an item with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
```

```
 }
 return err
}
```

使用 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。

```
// GetMovie runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get a movie from the DynamoDB table
 by
// title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovie(title string, year int) (Movie, error) {
 var movie Movie
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{title, year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 response, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Items[0], &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}
```

使用 SELECT 陳述式取得項目清單並推斷結果。

```
// GetAllMovies runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get all movies from the DynamoDB
 table.
```

```
// pageSize is not typically required and is used to show how to paginate the
 results.
// The results are projected to return only the title and rating of each movie.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetAllMovies(pageSize int32) ([]map[string]interface{},
 error) {
 var output []map[string]interface{}
 var response *dynamodb.ExecuteStatementOutput
 var err error
 var nextToken *string
 for moreData := true; moreData; {
  response, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT title, info.rating FROM \"%v\"", runner.TableName)),
   Limit:     aws.Int32(pageSize),
   NextToken: nextToken,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   moreData = false
  } else {
   var pageOutput []map[string]interface{}
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &pageOutput)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Got a page of length %v.\n", len(response.Items))
    output = append(output, pageOutput...)
   }
   nextToken = response.NextToken
   moreData = nextToken != nil
  }
 }
 return output, err
}
```

使用 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。

```
// UpdateMovie runs a PartiQL UPDATE statement to update the rating of a movie that
// already exists in the DynamoDB table.
```

```
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovie(movie Movie, rating float64) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{rating, movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

使用 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

```
// DeleteMovie runs a PartiQL DELETE statement to remove a movie from the DynamoDB
 table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovie(movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
```

```
}
```

定義此範例中使用的影片結構。

```
// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

GetItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetItem。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// GetMovie gets movie data from the DynamoDB table by using the primary composite
 key
// made of title and year.
func (basics TableBasics) GetMovie(title string, year int) (Movie, error) {
 movie := Movie{Title: title, Year: year}
 response, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.GetItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key: movie.GetKey(), TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}
```

```
// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考GetItem中的。

ListTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTables。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// ListTables lists the DynamoDB table names for the current account.
func (basics TableBasics) ListTables() ([]string, error) {
 var tableNames []string
 var output *dynamodb.ListTablesOutput
 var err error
 tablePaginator := dynamodb.NewListTablesPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ListTablesInput{})
 for tablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = tablePaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   tableNames = append(tableNames, output.TableNames...)
  }
 }
 return tableNames, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListTables中的。

PutItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutItem。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovie adds a movie the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovie(movie Movie) error {
 item, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.PutItem(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Item: item,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't add item to table. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
```

```
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考PutItem中的。

Query

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Query。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// Query gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in the specified
 year.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the key condition expression
// that is used in the query.
func (basics TableBasics) Query(releaseYear int) ([]Movie, error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.QueryOutput
 var movies []Movie
 keyEx := expression.Key("year").Equal(expression.Value(releaseYear))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithKeyCondition(keyEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for query. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  queryPaginator := dynamodb.NewQueryPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.QueryInput{
   TableName:                aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   KeyConditionExpression:    expr.KeyCondition(),
  })
  for queryPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = queryPaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't query for movies released in %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 releaseYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
```

```
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}



// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 Query。

Scan

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Scan。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// Scan gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in a range of years
// and projects them to return a reduced set of fields.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the filter and projection
// expressions.
func (basics TableBasics) Scan(startYear int, endYear int) ([]Movie, error) {
 var movies []Movie
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.ScanOutput
 filtEx := expression.Name("year").Between(expression.Value(startYear),
 expression.Value(endYear))
 projEx := expression.NamesList(
  expression.Name("year"), expression.Name("title"), expression.Name("info.rating"))
 expr, err :=
 expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filtEx).WithProjection(projEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expressions for scan. Here's why: %v\n", err)
```

```
 } else {
  scanPaginator := dynamodb.NewScanPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ScanInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
   ProjectionExpression:      expr.Projection(),
  })
  for scanPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = scanPaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't scan for movies released between %v and %v. Here's why: %v
\n",
     startYear, endYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}



// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                   `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}
```

```
// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 Scan。

`UpdateItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateItem`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
```

```
 TableName      string
}



// UpdateMovie updates the rating and plot of a movie that already exists in the
// DynamoDB table. This function uses the `expression` package to build the update
// expression.
func (basics TableBasics) UpdateMovie(movie Movie)
 (map[string]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.UpdateItemOutput
 var attributeMap map[string]map[string]interface{}
 update := expression.Set(expression.Name("info.rating"),
 expression.Value(movie.Info["rating"]))
 update.Set(expression.Name("info.plot"), expression.Value(movie.Info["plot"]))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithUpdate(update).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for update. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  response, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.UpdateItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.UpdateItemInput{
   TableName:                aws.String(basics.TableName),
   Key:                      movie.GetKey(),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   UpdateExpression:         expr.Update(),
   ReturnValues:             types.ReturnValueUpdatedNew,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
  } else {
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Attributes, &attributeMap)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshall update response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
  }
 }
 return attributeMap, err
}
```

```
// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考UpdateItem中的。

案例

開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立可存放電影資料的資料表。

- 放入、取得和更新資料表中的單個電影。
- 將影片資料從範例 JSON 檔案寫入資料表。
- 查詢特定年份發表的電影。
- 掃描某個年份範圍內發表的電影。
- 從資料表刪除電影，然後刪除資料表。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行互動式案例以建立資料表並對其執行動作。

```
// RunMovieScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use the AWS SDK
 for Go
// to create and use an Amazon DynamoDB table that stores data about movies.
//
//   1. Create a table that can hold movie data.
//   2. Put, get, and update a single movie in the table.
//   3. Write movie data to the table from a sample JSON file.
//   4. Query for movies that were released in a given year.
//   5. Scan for movies that were released in a range of years.
//   6. Delete a movie from the table.
//   7. Delete the table.
//
// This example creates a DynamoDB service client from the specified sdkConfig so
 that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
//
// The specified movie sampler is used to get sample data from a URL that is loaded
// into the named table.
func RunMovieScenario(
 sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, tableName string,
```

```
movieSampler actions.IMovieSampler) {
defer func() {
 if r := recover(); r != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
 }
}()

log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo.")
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

tableBasics := actions.TableBasics{TableName: tableName,
 DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)}

exists, err := tableBasics.TableExists()
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !exists {
 log.Printf("Creating table %v...\n", tableName)
 _, err = tableBasics.CreateMovieTable()
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Created table %v.\n", tableName)
 }
} else {
 log.Printf("Table %v already exists.\n", tableName)
}

var customMovie actions.Movie
customMovie.Title = questioner.Ask("Enter a movie title to add to the table:",
 []demotools.IAnswerValidator{demotools.NotEmpty{}})
customMovie.Year = questioner.AskInt("What year was it released?",
 []demotools.IAnswerValidator{demotools.NotEmpty{}, demotools.InIntRange{
  Lower: 1900, Upper: 2030}})
customMovie.Info = map[string]interface{}{}
customMovie.Info["rating"] = questioner.AskFloat64(
 "Enter a rating between 1 and 10:", []demotools.IAnswerValidator{
  demotools.NotEmpty{}, demotools.InFloatRange{Lower: 1, Upper: 10}})
customMovie.Info["plot"] = questioner.Ask("What's the plot? ",
 []demotools.IAnswerValidator{demotools.NotEmpty{}})
err = tableBasics.AddMovie(customMovie)
if err == nil {
```

```
 log.Printf("Added %v to the movie table.\n", customMovie.Title)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's update your movie. You previously rated it %v.\n",
customMovie.Info["rating"])
customMovie.Info["rating"] = questioner.AskFloat64(
 "What new rating would you give it?", []demotools.IAnswerValidator{
  demotools.NotEmpty{}, demotools.InFloatRange{Lower: 1, Upper: 10}})
log.Printf("You summarized the plot as '%v'.\n", customMovie.Info["plot"])
customMovie.Info["plot"] = questioner.Ask("What would you say now?",
 []demotools.IAnswerValidator{demotools.NotEmpty{}})
attributes, err := tableBasics.UpdateMovie(customMovie)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Updated %v with new values.\n", customMovie.Title)
 for _, attVal := range attributes {
  for valKey, val := range attVal {
   log.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", valKey, val)
  }
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Getting movie data from %v and adding 250 movies to the table...\n",
 movieSampler.GetURL())
movies := movieSampler.GetSampleMovies()
written, err := tableBasics.AddMovieBatch(movies, 250)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
} else {
 log.Printf("Added %v movies to the table.\n", written)
}

show := 10
if show > written {
 show = written
}
log.Printf("The first %v movies in the table are:", show)
for index, movie := range movies[:show] {
 log.Printf("\t%v. %v\n", index+1, movie.Title)
}
movieIndex := questioner.AskInt(
 "Enter the number of a movie to get info about it: ",
[]demotools.IAnswerValidator{
```

```
  demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1, Upper: show}},
)
movie, err := tableBasics.GetMovie(movies[movieIndex-1].Title,
movies[movieIndex-1].Year)
if err == nil {
 log.Println(movie)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Let's get a list of movies released in a given year.")
releaseYear := questioner.AskInt("Enter a year between 1972 and 2018: ",
 []demotools.IAnswerValidator{demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1972, Upper: 2018}},
)
releases, err := tableBasics.Query(releaseYear)
if err == nil {
 if len(releases) == 0 {
  log.Printf("I couldn't find any movies released in %v!\n", releaseYear)
 } else {
  for _, movie = range releases {
   log.Println(movie)
  }
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Now let's scan for movies released in a range of years.")
startYear := questioner.AskInt("Enter a year: ", []demotools.IAnswerValidator{
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1972, Upper: 2018}})
endYear := questioner.AskInt("Enter another year: ", []demotools.IAnswerValidator{
 demotools.InIntRange{Lower: 1972, Upper: 2018}})
releases, err = tableBasics.Scan(startYear, endYear)
if err == nil {
 if len(releases) == 0 {
  log.Printf("I couldn't find any movies released between %v and %v!\n", startYear,
endYear)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Found %v movies. In this list, the plot is <nil> because "+
   "we used a projection expression when scanning for items to return only "+
   "the title, year, and rating.\n", len(releases))
  for _, movie = range releases {
   log.Println(movie)
  }
 }
}
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 var tables []string
 if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to list all of your tables? (y/n) ", "y") {
  tables, err = tableBasics.ListTables()
  if err == nil {
   log.Printf("Found %v tables:", len(tables))
   for _, table := range tables {
    log.Printf("\t%v", table)
   }
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Let's remove your movie '%v'.\n", customMovie.Title)
 if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete it from the table? (y/n) ", "y") {
  err = tableBasics.DeleteMovie(customMovie)
 }
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted %v.\n", customMovie.Title)
 }

 if questioner.AskBool("Delete the table, too? (y/n)", "y") {
  err = tableBasics.DeleteTable()
 } else {
  log.Println("Don't forget to delete the table when you're done or you might " +
   "incur charges on your account.")
 }
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted table %v.\n", tableBasics.TableName)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

定義此範例中使用的影片結構。

```
// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

建立呼叫 DynamoDB 動作的結構和方法。

```
// TableBasics encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
 examples.
// It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on the specified table.
type TableBasics struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
```

```
}



// TableExists determines whether a DynamoDB table exists.
func (basics TableBasics) TableExists() (bool, error) {
 exists := true
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DescribeTable(
  context.TODO(), &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{TableName:
 aws.String(basics.TableName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundEx *types.ResourceNotFoundException
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundEx) {
   log.Printf("Table %v does not exist.\n", basics.TableName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't determine existence of table %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  }
  exists = false
 }
 return exists, err
}



// CreateMovieTable creates a DynamoDB table with a composite primary key defined as
// a string sort key named `title`, and a numeric partition key named `year`.
// This function uses NewTableExistsWaiter to wait for the table to be created by
// DynamoDB before it returns.
func (basics TableBasics) CreateMovieTable() (*types.TableDescription, error) {
 var tableDesc *types.TableDescription
 table, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.CreateTable(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.CreateTableInput{
  AttributeDefinitions: []types.AttributeDefinition{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeN,
  }, {
   AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
   AttributeType: types.ScalarAttributeTypeS,
  }},
  KeySchema: []types.KeySchemaElement{{
   AttributeName: aws.String("year"),
```

```
    KeyType:       types.KeyTypeHash,
   }, {
    AttributeName: aws.String("title"),
    KeyType:       types.KeyTypeRange,
   }},
   TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ProvisionedThroughput: &types.ProvisionedThroughput{
    ReadCapacityUnits:  aws.Int64(10),
    WriteCapacityUnits: aws.Int64(10),
   },
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
  } else {
   waiter := dynamodb.NewTableExistsWaiter(basics.DynamoDbClient)
   err = waiter.Wait(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.DescribeTableInput{
    TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)}, 5*time.Minute)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Wait for table exists failed. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
   tableDesc = table.TableDescription
  }
  return tableDesc, err
}



// ListTables lists the DynamoDB table names for the current account.
func (basics TableBasics) ListTables() ([]string, error) {
 var tableNames []string
 var output *dynamodb.ListTablesOutput
 var err error
 tablePaginator := dynamodb.NewListTablesPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ListTablesInput{})
 for tablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = tablePaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   tableNames = append(tableNames, output.TableNames...)
  }
 }
 return tableNames, err
```

```
}



// AddMovie adds a movie the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovie(movie Movie) error {
 item, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.PutItem(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Item: item,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't add item to table. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// UpdateMovie updates the rating and plot of a movie that already exists in the
// DynamoDB table. This function uses the `expression` package to build the update
// expression.
func (basics TableBasics) UpdateMovie(movie Movie)
 (map[string]map[string]interface{}, error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.UpdateItemOutput
 var attributeMap map[string]map[string]interface{}
 update := expression.Set(expression.Name("info.rating"),
 expression.Value(movie.Info["rating"]))
 update.Set(expression.Name("info.plot"), expression.Value(movie.Info["plot"]))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithUpdate(update).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for update. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  response, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.UpdateItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.UpdateItemInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   Key:                       movie.GetKey(),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   UpdateExpression:          expr.Update(),
   ReturnValues:              types.ReturnValueUpdatedNew,
```

```
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
  } else {
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Attributes, &attributeMap)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshall update response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   }
  }
 }
 return attributeMap, err
}



// AddMovieBatch adds a slice of movies to the DynamoDB table. The function sends
// batches of 25 movies to DynamoDB until all movies are added or it reaches the
// specified maximum.
func (basics TableBasics) AddMovieBatch(movies []Movie, maxMovies int) (int, error)
 {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 written := 0
 batchSize := 25 // DynamoDB allows a maximum batch size of 25 items.
 start := 0
 end := start + batchSize
 for start < maxMovies && start < len(movies) {
  var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
  if end > len(movies) {
   end = len(movies)
  }
  for _, movie := range movies[start:end] {
   item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't marshal movie %v for batch writing. Here's why: %v\n",
 movie.Title, err)
   } else {
    writeReqs = append(
     writeReqs,
     types.WriteRequest{PutRequest: &types.PutRequest{Item: item}},
    )
   }
  }
```

```
  _, err = basics.DynamoDbClient.BatchWriteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
   RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{basics.TableName: writeReqs}})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't add a batch of movies to %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 basics.TableName, err)
  } else {
   written += len(writeReqs)
  }
  start = end
  end += batchSize
 }

 return written, err
}



// GetMovie gets movie data from the DynamoDB table by using the primary composite
 key
// made of title and year.
func (basics TableBasics) GetMovie(title string, year int) (Movie, error) {
 movie := Movie{Title: title, Year: year}
 response, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.GetItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key: movie.GetKey(), TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}



// Query gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in the specified
 year.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the key condition expression
// that is used in the query.
```

```
func (basics TableBasics) Query(releaseYear int) ([]Movie, error) {
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.QueryOutput
 var movies []Movie
 keyEx := expression.Key("year").Equal(expression.Value(releaseYear))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithKeyCondition(keyEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expression for query. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  queryPaginator := dynamodb.NewQueryPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.QueryInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   KeyConditionExpression:    expr.KeyCondition(),
  })
  for queryPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = queryPaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't query for movies released in %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 releaseYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}



// Scan gets all movies in the DynamoDB table that were released in a range of years
// and projects them to return a reduced set of fields.
// The function uses the `expression` package to build the filter and projection
// expressions.
func (basics TableBasics) Scan(startYear int, endYear int) ([]Movie, error) {
```

```
 var movies []Movie
 var err error
 var response *dynamodb.ScanOutput
 filtEx := expression.Name("year").Between(expression.Value(startYear),
 expression.Value(endYear))
 projEx := expression.NamesList(
  expression.Name("year"), expression.Name("title"), expression.Name("info.rating"))
 expr, err :=
 expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filtEx).WithProjection(projEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't build expressions for scan. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  scanPaginator := dynamodb.NewScanPaginator(basics.DynamoDbClient,
 &dynamodb.ScanInput{
   TableName:                 aws.String(basics.TableName),
   ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
   ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
   FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
   ProjectionExpression:      expr.Projection(),
  })
  for scanPaginator.HasMorePages() {
   response, err = scanPaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't scan for movies released between %v and %v. Here's why: %v
\n",
     startYear, endYear, err)
    break
   } else {
    var moviePage []Movie
    err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &moviePage)
    if err != nil {
     log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal query response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
     break
    } else {
     movies = append(movies, moviePage...)
    }
   }
  }
 }
 return movies, err
}
```

```
// DeleteMovie removes a movie from the DynamoDB table.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteMovie(movie Movie) error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.DeleteItemInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName), Key: movie.GetKey(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteTable deletes the DynamoDB table and all of its data.
func (basics TableBasics) DeleteTable() error {
 _, err := basics.DynamoDbClient.DeleteTable(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.DeleteTableInput{
  TableName: aws.String(basics.TableName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete table %v. Here's why: %v\n", basics.TableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描
  - UpdateItem

使用多批 PartiQL 陳述式查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行多個 SELECT 陳述式取得一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 INSERT 陳述式新增一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 UPDATE 陳述式更新一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 DELETE 陳述式刪除一批項目。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行一個情境，該情境建立資料表並執行多批 PartiQL 查詢。

```
// RunPartiQLBatchScenario shows you how to use the AWS SDK for Go
// to run batches of PartiQL statements to query a table that stores data about
 movies.
//
//   - Use batches of PartiQL statements to add, get, update, and delete data for
//     individual movies.
//
// This example creates an Amazon DynamoDB service client from the specified
 sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// This example creates and deletes a DynamoDB table to use during the scenario.
func RunPartiQLBatchScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, tableName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL batch demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
tableBasics := actions.TableBasics{
 DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 TableName:      tableName,
}
runner := actions.PartiQLRunner{
 DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 TableName:      tableName,
}

exists, err := tableBasics.TableExists()
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
if !exists {
 log.Printf("Creating table %v...\n", tableName)
 _, err = tableBasics.CreateMovieTable()
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Created table %v.\n", tableName)
 }
} else {
 log.Printf("Table %v already exists.\n", tableName)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

currentYear, _, _ := time.Now().Date()
customMovies := []actions.Movie{{
 Title: "House PartiQL",
 Year:  currentYear - 5,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "Wacky high jinks result from querying a mysterious database.",
  "rating": 8.5}}, {
 Title: "House PartiQL 2",
 Year:  currentYear - 3,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "Moderate high jinks result from querying another mysterious
database.",
  "rating": 6.5}}, {
 Title: "House PartiQL 3",
 Year:  currentYear - 1,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
```

```
  "plot":   "Tepid high jinks result from querying yet another mysterious
database.",
  "rating": 2.5},
},
}

log.Printf("Inserting a batch of movies into table '%v'.\n", tableName)
err = runner.AddMovieBatch(customMovies)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Added %v movies to the table.\n", len(customMovies))
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Getting data for a batch of movies.")
movies, err := runner.GetMovieBatch(customMovies)
if err == nil {
 for _, movie := range movies {
  log.Println(movie)
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

newRatings := []float64{7.7, 4.4, 1.1}
log.Println("Updating a batch of movies with new ratings.")
err = runner.UpdateMovieBatch(customMovies, newRatings)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Updated %v movies with new ratings.\n", len(customMovies))
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Getting projected data from the table to verify our update.")
log.Println("Using a page size of 2 to demonstrate paging.")
projections, err := runner.GetAllMovies(2)
if err == nil {
 log.Println("All movies:")
 for _, projection := range projections {
  log.Println(projection)
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Deleting a batch of movies.")
err = runner.DeleteMovieBatch(customMovies)
if err == nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Deleted %v movies.\n", len(customMovies))
 }

 err = tableBasics.DeleteTable()
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted table %v.\n", tableBasics.TableName)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

定義此範例中使用的影片結構。

```
// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}
```

```
// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

建立執行 PartiQL 陳述式的結構和方法。

```
// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL INSERT statements to add multiple movies to
 the
// DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovieBatch(movies []Movie) error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year,
 movie.Info})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf(
    "INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }
```

```
 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// GetMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL SELECT statements to get multiple movies
 from
// the DynamoDB table by title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovieBatch(movies []Movie) ([]Movie, error) {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?", runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 output, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 var outMovies []Movie
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a batch of items with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  for _, response := range output.Responses {
   var movie Movie
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Item, &movie)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    outMovies = append(outMovies, movie)
```

```
    }
   }
  }
  return outMovies, err
}



// GetAllMovies runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get all movies from the DynamoDB
 table.
// pageSize is not typically required and is used to show how to paginate the
 results.
// The results are projected to return only the title and rating of each movie.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetAllMovies(pageSize int32) ([]map[string]interface{},
 error) {
 var output []map[string]interface{}
 var response *dynamodb.ExecuteStatementOutput
 var err error
 var nextToken *string
 for moreData := true; moreData; {
  response, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("SELECT title, info.rating FROM \"%v\"", runner.TableName)),
   Limit:     aws.Int32(pageSize),
   NextToken: nextToken,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   moreData = false
  } else {
   var pageOutput []map[string]interface{}
   err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(response.Items, &pageOutput)
   if err != nil {
    log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Got a page of length %v.\n", len(response.Items))
    output = append(output, pageOutput...)
   }
   nextToken = response.NextToken
   moreData = nextToken != nil
  }
 }
 return output, err
```

```
}



// UpdateMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL UPDATE statements to update the rating
 of
// multiple movies that already exist in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovieBatch(movies []Movie, ratings []float64)
 error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{ratings[index],
 movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
   Statement: aws.String(
    fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
 runner.TableName)),
   Parameters: params,
  }
 }

 _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
  Statements: statementRequests,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteMovieBatch runs a batch of PartiQL DELETE statements to remove multiple
 movies
// from the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovieBatch(movies []Movie) error {
 statementRequests := make([]types.BatchStatementRequest, len(movies))
 for index, movie := range movies {
  params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year})
  if err != nil {
```

```
    panic(err)
   }
   statementRequests[index] = types.BatchStatementRequest{
    Statement: aws.String(
     fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?", runner.TableName)),
    Parameters: params,
   }
  }

  _, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.BatchExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
  &dynamodb.BatchExecuteStatementInput{
   Statements: statementRequests,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't delete the batch of movies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  return err
 }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

使用 PartiQL 查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。
- 透過執行 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。
- 透過執行 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。
- 透過執行 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行一個情境，該情境建立資料表並執行 PartiQL 查詢。

```
// RunPartiQLSingleScenario shows you how to use the AWS SDK for Go
// to use PartiQL to query a table that stores data about movies.
//
// * Use PartiQL statements to add, get, update, and delete data for individual
 movies.
//
// This example creates an Amazon DynamoDB service client from the specified
 sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// This example creates and deletes a DynamoDB table to use during the scenario.
func RunPartiQLSingleScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, tableName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL single action demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 tableBasics := actions.TableBasics{
  DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
  TableName:      tableName,
 }
 runner := actions.PartiQLRunner{
  DynamoDbClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
  TableName:      tableName,
 }

 exists, err := tableBasics.TableExists()
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if !exists {
  log.Printf("Creating table %v...\n", tableName)
  _, err = tableBasics.CreateMovieTable()
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Created table %v.\n", tableName)
```

```
 }
} else {
 log.Printf("Table %v already exists.\n", tableName)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

currentYear, _, _ := time.Now().Date()
customMovie := actions.Movie{
 Title: "24 Hour PartiQL People",
 Year:  currentYear,
 Info: map[string]interface{}{
  "plot":   "A group of data developers discover a new query language they can't
stop using.",
  "rating": 9.9,
 },
}

log.Printf("Inserting movie '%v' released in %v.", customMovie.Title,
customMovie.Year)
err = runner.AddMovie(customMovie)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Added %v to the movie table.\n", customMovie.Title)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Getting data for movie '%v' released in %v.", customMovie.Title,
customMovie.Year)
movie, err := runner.GetMovie(customMovie.Title, customMovie.Year)
if err == nil {
 log.Println(movie)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

newRating := 6.6
log.Printf("Updating movie '%v' with a rating of %v.", customMovie.Title,
newRating)
err = runner.UpdateMovie(customMovie, newRating)
if err == nil {
 log.Printf("Updated %v with a new rating.\n", customMovie.Title)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Getting data again to verify the update.")
movie, err = runner.GetMovie(customMovie.Title, customMovie.Year)
```

```
 if err == nil {
  log.Println(movie)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Deleting movie '%v'.\n", customMovie.Title)
 err = runner.DeleteMovie(customMovie)
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted %v.\n", customMovie.Title)
 }

 err = tableBasics.DeleteTable()
 if err == nil {
  log.Printf("Deleted table %v.\n", tableBasics.TableName)
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

定義此範例中使用的影片結構。

```
// Movie encapsulates data about a movie. Title and Year are the composite primary
 key
// of the movie in Amazon DynamoDB. Title is the sort key, Year is the partition
 key,
// and Info is additional data.
type Movie struct {
 Title string                 `dynamodbav:"title"`
 Year  int                    `dynamodbav:"year"`
 Info  map[string]interface{} `dynamodbav:"info"`
}

// GetKey returns the composite primary key of the movie in a format that can be
// sent to DynamoDB.
func (movie Movie) GetKey() map[string]types.AttributeValue {
 title, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Title)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
 }
 year, err := attributevalue.Marshal(movie.Year)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]types.AttributeValue{"title": title, "year": year}
}

// String returns the title, year, rating, and plot of a movie, formatted for the
 example.
func (movie Movie) String() string {
 return fmt.Sprintf("%v\n\tReleased: %v\n\tRating: %v\n\tPlot: %v\n",
  movie.Title, movie.Year, movie.Info["rating"], movie.Info["plot"])
}
```

建立執行 PartiQL 陳述式的結構和方法。

```
// PartiQLRunner encapsulates the Amazon DynamoDB service actions used in the
// PartiQL examples. It contains a DynamoDB service client that is used to act on
 the
// specified table.
type PartiQLRunner struct {
 DynamoDbClient *dynamodb.Client
 TableName      string
}



// AddMovie runs a PartiQL INSERT statement to add a movie to the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) AddMovie(movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year,
 movie.Info})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("INSERT INTO \"%v\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}",
    runner.TableName)),
```

```
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't insert an item with PartiQL. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// GetMovie runs a PartiQL SELECT statement to get a movie from the DynamoDB table
 by
// title and year.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) GetMovie(title string, year int) (Movie, error) {
 var movie Movie
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{title, year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 response, err := runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("SELECT * FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about %v. Here's why: %v\n", title, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(response.Items[0], &movie)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal response. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return movie, err
}



// UpdateMovie runs a PartiQL UPDATE statement to update the rating of a movie that
// already exists in the DynamoDB table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) UpdateMovie(movie Movie, rating float64) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{rating, movie.Title,
 movie.Year})
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("UPDATE \"%v\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update movie %v. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title, err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteMovie runs a PartiQL DELETE statement to remove a movie from the DynamoDB
 table.
func (runner PartiQLRunner) DeleteMovie(movie Movie) error {
 params, err := attributevalue.MarshalList([]interface{}{movie.Title, movie.Year})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 _, err = runner.DynamoDbClient.ExecuteStatement(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.ExecuteStatementInput{
  Statement: aws.String(
   fmt.Sprintf("DELETE FROM \"%v\" WHERE title=? AND year=?",
    runner.TableName)),
  Parameters: params,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete %v from the table. Here's why: %v\n", movie.Title,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

無伺服器範例

從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過從 DynamoDB 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 DynamoDB 承載並記錄記錄內容。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 使用與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

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

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "fmt"
)

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent) (*string, error)
 {
 if len(event.Records) == 0 {
  return nil, fmt.Errorf("received empty event")
 }

 for _, record := range event.Records {
   LogDynamoDBRecord(record)
 }

 message := fmt.Sprintf("Records processed: %d", len(event.Records))
 return &message, nil
}

func main() {
```

```
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}

func LogDynamoDBRecord(record events.DynamoDBEventRecord){
 fmt.Println(record.EventID)
 fmt.Println(record.EventName)
 fmt.Printf("%+v\n", record.Change)
}
```

使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 DynamoDB 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

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

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type BatchItemFailure struct {
 ItemIdentifier string `json:"ItemIdentifier"`
}

type BatchResult struct {
 BatchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure `json:"BatchItemFailures"`
}
```

```
func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent) (*BatchResult,
 error) {
 var batchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure
 curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

 for _, record := range event.Records {
  // Process your record
  curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Change.SequenceNumber
 }

 if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
  batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier:
 curRecordSequenceNumber})
 }

 batchResult := BatchResult{
  BatchItemFailures: batchItemFailures,
 }

 return &batchResult, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 的 IAM 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for Go V2 搭配 IAM 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello IAM

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 IAM。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/iam"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM)
// client and list up to 10 policies in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxPols = 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v policies for your account.\n", maxPols)
 result, err := iamClient.ListPolicies(context.TODO(), &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPols),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list policies for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Policies) == 0 {
```

```
  fmt.Println("You don't have any policies!")
 } else {
  for _, policy := range result.Policies {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *policy.PolicyName)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListPolicies中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AttachRolePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachRolePolicy`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// AttachRolePolicy attaches a policy to a role.
```

```
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) AttachRolePolicy(policyArn string, roleName string) error
 {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.AttachRolePolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.AttachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't attach policy %v to role %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn,
 roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

`CreateAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccessKey`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateAccessKeyPair creates an access key for a user. The returned access key
 contains
// the ID and secret credentials needed to use the key.
```

```
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateAccessKeyPair(userName string) (*types.AccessKey,
 error) {
 var key *types.AccessKey
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateAccessKey(context.TODO(),
 &iam.CreateAccessKeyInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create access key pair for user %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 } else {
  key = result.AccessKey
 }
 return key, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreateAccessKey中的。

`CreatePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePolicy`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// CreatePolicy creates a policy that grants a list of actions to the specified
 resource.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) CreatePolicy(policyName string, actions []string,
  resourceArn string) (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version:   "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect: "Allow",
   Action: actions,
   Resource: aws.String(resourceArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 resourceArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreatePolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.CreatePolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyName, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

CreateRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateRole`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateRole creates a role that trusts a specified user. The trusted user can
 assume
// the role to acquire its permissions.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateRole(roleName string, trustedUserArn string)
 (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 trustPolicy := PolicyDocument{
  Version:   "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect: "Allow",
   Principal: map[string]string{"AWS": trustedUserArn},
   Action: []string{"sts:AssumeRole"},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(trustPolicy)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create trust policy for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 trustedUserArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateRole(context.TODO(), &iam.CreateRoleInput{
  AssumeRolePolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  RoleName:                 aws.String(roleName),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreateRole中的。

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateServiceLinkedRole`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateServiceLinkedRole creates a service-linked role that is owned by the
 specified service.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateServiceLinkedRole(serviceName string, description
 string) (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateServiceLinkedRole(context.TODO(),
 &iam.CreateServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  AWSServiceName: aws.String(serviceName),
  Description:    aws.String(description),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 serviceName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreateServiceLinkedRole中的。

CreateUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateUser`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateUser creates a new user with the specified name.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUser(userName string) (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateUser(context.TODO(), &iam.CreateUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
```

```
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreateUser中的。

DeleteAccessKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAccessKey。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteAccessKey deletes an access key from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteAccessKey(userName string, keyId string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteAccessKey(context.TODO(),
 &iam.DeleteAccessKeyInput{
  AccessKeyId: aws.String(keyId),
  UserName:    aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete access key %v. Here's why: %v\n", keyId, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

DeletePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeletePolicy。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeletePolicy deletes a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) DeletePolicy(policyArn string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeletePolicy(context.TODO(), &iam.DeletePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeletePolicy中的。

DeleteRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteRole。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteRole deletes a role. All attached policies must be detached before a
// role can be deleted.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteRole(roleName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteRole(context.TODO(), &iam.DeleteRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteRole中的。

DeleteServiceLinkedRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteServiceLinkedRole。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteServiceLinkedRole deletes a service-linked role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteServiceLinkedRole(roleName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteServiceLinkedRole(context.TODO(),
 &iam.DeleteServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteServiceLinkedRole中的。

`DeleteUser`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteUser`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteUser deletes a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUser(userName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUser(context.TODO(), &iam.DeleteUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteUser中的。

`DeleteUserPolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteUserPolicy`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DeleteUserPolicy deletes an inline policy from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUserPolicy(userName string, policyName string)
 error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUserPolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.DeleteUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyName: aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:   aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy from user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteUserPolicy中的。

`DetachRolePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetachRolePolicy`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
```

```
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// DetachRolePolicy detaches a policy from a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DetachRolePolicy(roleName string, policyArn string) error
 {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DetachRolePolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.DetachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't detach policy from role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

GetAccountPasswordPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// AccountWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform account actions.
type AccountWrapper struct {
```

```
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetAccountPasswordPolicy gets the account password policy for the current
 account.
// If no policy has been set, a NoSuchEntityException is error is returned.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) GetAccountPasswordPolicy() (*types.PasswordPolicy,
 error) {
 var pwPolicy *types.PasswordPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetAccountPasswordPolicy(context.TODO(),
  &iam.GetAccountPasswordPolicyInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get account password policy. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  pwPolicy = result.PasswordPolicy
 }
 return pwPolicy, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考GetAccountPasswordPolicy中的。

GetPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetPolicy`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
```

```
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetPolicy gets data about a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) GetPolicy(policyArn string) (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetPolicy(context.TODO(), &iam.GetPolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考GetPolicy中的。

`GetRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetRole`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// GetRole gets data about a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) GetRole(roleName string) (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetRole(context.TODO(),
  &iam.GetRoleInput{RoleName: aws.String(roleName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考GetRole中的。

GetUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetUser。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetUser gets data about a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) GetUser(userName string) (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
```

```
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetUser(context.TODO(), &iam.GetUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchEntityException:
    log.Printf("User %v does not exist.\n", userName)
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Couldn't get user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考GetUser中的。

`ListAccessKeys`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAccessKeys`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// ListAccessKeys lists the access keys for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListAccessKeys(userName string)
 ([]types.AccessKeyMetadata, error) {
 var keys []types.AccessKeyMetadata
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAccessKeys(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListAccessKeysInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list access keys for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 } else {
  keys = result.AccessKeyMetadata
 }
 return keys, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListAccessKeys中的。

`ListAttachedRolePolicies`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAttachedRolePolicies`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// ListAttachedRolePolicies lists the policies that are attached to the specified
 role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListAttachedRolePolicies(roleName string)
 ([]types.AttachedPolicy, error) {
 var policies []types.AttachedPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAttachedRolePolicies(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list attached policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 roleName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.AttachedPolicies
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListAttachedRolePolicies中的。

`ListGroups`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListGroups`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// GroupWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) group actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform group actions.
type GroupWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// ListGroups lists up to maxGroups number of groups.
func (wrapper GroupWrapper) ListGroups(maxGroups int32) ([]types.Group, error) {
 var groups []types.Group
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListGroups(context.TODO(), &iam.ListGroupsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxGroups),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list groups. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  groups = result.Groups
 }
 return groups, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListGroups中的。

`ListPolicies`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListPolicies`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// ListPolicies gets up to maxPolicies policies.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) ListPolicies(maxPolicies int32) ([]types.Policy, error)
 {
 var policies []types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListPolicies(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPolicies),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  policies = result.Policies
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListPolicies中的。

`ListRolePolicies`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRolePolicies`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}
```

```
// ListRolePolicies lists the inline policies for a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRolePolicies(roleName string) ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRolePolicies(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListRolePolicies中的。

`ListRoles`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRoles`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListRoles gets up to maxRoles roles.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRoles(maxRoles int32) ([]types.Role, error) {
```

```
 var roles []types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRoles(context.TODO(),
  &iam.ListRolesInput{MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxRoles)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list roles. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  roles = result.Roles
 }
 return roles, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListRoles中的。

`ListSAMLProviders`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListSAMLProviders`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// AccountWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform account actions.
type AccountWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListSAMLProviders gets the SAML providers for the account.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) ListSAMLProviders() ([]types.SAMLProviderListEntry,
 error) {
 var providers []types.SAMLProviderListEntry
```

```
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListSAMLProviders(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListSAMLProvidersInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  providers = result.SAMLProviderList
 }
 return providers, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 ListSAMLProviders。

ListUserPolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUserPolicies`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListUserPolicies lists the inline policies for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUserPolicies(userName string) ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUserPolicies(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListUserPoliciesInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListUserPolicies中的。

ListUsers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUsers`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListUsers gets up to maxUsers number of users.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUsers(maxUsers int32) ([]types.User, error) {
 var users []types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUsers(context.TODO(), &iam.ListUsersInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxUsers),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  users = result.Users
 }
```

```
 return users, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListUsers中的。

PutUserPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutUserPolicy。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// CreateUserPolicy adds an inline policy to a user. This example creates a policy
 that
// grants a list of actions on a specified role.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUserPolicy(userName string, policyName string,
 actions []string,
  roleArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version:   "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect: "Allow",
   Action: actions,
   Resource: aws.String(roleArn),
  }},
```

```
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleArn,
 err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = wrapper.IamClient.PutUserPolicy(context.TODO(), &iam.PutUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:       aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考PutUserPolicy中的。

案例

建立使用者並擔任角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立使用者並擔任角色。

> **Warning**
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立沒有許可的使用者。
- 建立一個可授予許可的角色，以列出帳戶的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 新增政策，讓使用者擔任該角色。
- 使用暫時憑證，擔任角色並列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，然後清理資源。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
// AssumeRoleScenario shows you how to use the AWS Identity and Access Management
 (IAM)
// service to perform the following actions:
//
// 1. Create a user who has no permissions.
// 2. Create a role that grants permission to list Amazon Simple Storage Service
//    (Amazon S3) buckets for the account.
// 3. Add a policy to let the user assume the role.
// 4. Try and fail to list buckets without permissions.
// 5. Assume the role and list S3 buckets using temporary credentials.
// 6. Delete the policy, role, and user.
type AssumeRoleScenario struct {
 sdkConfig aws.Config
 accountWrapper actions.AccountWrapper
 policyWrapper actions.PolicyWrapper
 roleWrapper actions.RoleWrapper
 userWrapper actions.UserWrapper
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 helper IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun bool
}

// NewAssumeRoleScenario constructs an AssumeRoleScenario instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get an IAM client and create wrappers for the
 actions
// used in the scenario.
func NewAssumeRoleScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
  helper IScenarioHelper) AssumeRoleScenario {
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return AssumeRoleScenario{
  sdkConfig:   sdkConfig,
  accountWrapper: actions.AccountWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
```

```
  policyWrapper:  actions.PolicyWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  roleWrapper:    actions.RoleWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  userWrapper:    actions.UserWrapper{IamClient: iamClient},
  questioner:     questioner,
  helper:         helper,
 }
}

// addTestOptions appends the API options specified in the original configuration to
// another configuration. This is used to attach the middleware stubber to clients
// that are constructed during the scenario, which is needed for unit testing.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) addTestOptions(scenarioConfig *aws.Config) {
 if scenario.isTestRun {
  scenarioConfig.APIOptions = append(scenarioConfig.APIOptions,
 scenario.sdkConfig.APIOptions...)
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) Run() {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.\n")
   log.Println(r)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) assume role
 demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 user := scenario.CreateUser()
 accessKey := scenario.CreateAccessKey(user)
 role := scenario.CreateRoleAndPolicies(user)
 noPermsConfig := scenario.ListBucketsWithoutPermissions(accessKey)
 scenario.ListBucketsWithAssumedRole(noPermsConfig, role)
 scenario.Cleanup(user, role)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

```
// CreateUser creates a new IAM user. This user has no permissions.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) CreateUser() *types.User {
 log.Println("Let's create an example user with no permissions.")
 userName := scenario.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the example user:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 user, err := scenario.userWrapper.GetUser(userName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if user == nil {
  user, err = scenario.userWrapper.CreateUser(userName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Printf("Created user %v.\n", *user.UserName)
 } else {
  log.Printf("User %v already exists.\n", *user.UserName)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return user
}

// CreateAccessKey creates an access key for the user.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) CreateAccessKey(user *types.User)
 *types.AccessKey {
 accessKey, err := scenario.userWrapper.CreateAccessKeyPair(*user.UserName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Created access key %v for your user.", *accessKey.AccessKeyId)
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds for your user to be ready...")
 scenario.helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return accessKey
}

// CreateRoleAndPolicies creates a policy that grants permission to list S3 buckets
 for
// the current account and attaches the policy to a newly created role. It also adds
 an
// inline policy to the specified user that grants the user permission to assume the
 role.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) CreateRoleAndPolicies(user *types.User)
 *types.Role {
```

```
 log.Println("Let's create a role and policy that grant permission to list S3
 buckets.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 listBucketsRole, err := scenario.roleWrapper.CreateRole(scenario.helper.GetName(),
 *user.Arn)
 if err != nil {panic(err)}
 log.Printf("Created role %v.\n", *listBucketsRole.RoleName)
 listBucketsPolicy, err := scenario.policyWrapper.CreatePolicy(
  scenario.helper.GetName(), []string{"s3:ListAllMyBuckets"}, "arn:aws:s3:::*")
 if err != nil {panic(err)}
 log.Printf("Created policy %v.\n", *listBucketsPolicy.PolicyName)
 err = scenario.roleWrapper.AttachRolePolicy(*listBucketsPolicy.Arn,
 *listBucketsRole.RoleName)
 if err != nil {panic(err)}
 log.Printf("Attached policy %v to role %v.\n", *listBucketsPolicy.PolicyName,
  *listBucketsRole.RoleName)
 err = scenario.userWrapper.CreateUserPolicy(*user.UserName,
 scenario.helper.GetName(),
  []string{"sts:AssumeRole"}, *listBucketsRole.Arn)
 if err != nil {panic(err)}
 log.Printf("Created an inline policy for user %v that lets the user assume the
 role.\n",
  *user.UserName)
 log.Println("Let's give AWS a few seconds to propagate these new resources and
 connections...")
 scenario.helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return listBucketsRole
}

// ListBucketsWithoutPermissions creates an Amazon S3 client from the user's access
 key
// credentials and tries to list buckets for the account. Because the user does not
 have
// permission to perform this action, the action fails.
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) ListBucketsWithoutPermissions(accessKey
 *types.AccessKey) *aws.Config {
  log.Println("Let's try to list buckets without permissions. This should return an
 AccessDenied error.")
  scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
  noPermsConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO(),
  config.WithCredentialsProvider(credentials.NewStaticCredentialsProvider(
   *accessKey.AccessKeyId, *accessKey.SecretAccessKey, ""),
 ))
```

```
  if err != nil {panic(err)}

  // Add test options if this is a test run. This is needed only for testing
 purposes.
 scenario.addTestOptions(&noPermsConfig)

  s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(noPermsConfig)
  _, err = s3Client.ListBuckets(context.TODO(), &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
  if err != nil {
   // The SDK for Go does not model the AccessDenied error, so check ErrorCode
 directly.
  var ae smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &ae) {
   switch ae.ErrorCode() {
   case "AccessDenied":
    log.Println("Got AccessDenied error, which is the expected result because\n" +
     "the ListBuckets call was made without permissions.")
   default:
    log.Println("Expected AccessDenied, got something else.")
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  } else {
   log.Println("Expected AccessDenied error when calling ListBuckets without
 permissions,\n" +
    "but the call succeeded. Continuing the example anyway...")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  return &noPermsConfig
}

// ListBucketsWithAssumedRole performs the following actions:
//
// 1. Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client from the config created
 from
//   the user's access key credentials.
// 2. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role that grants permission to list
 the
//    buckets.
// 3. Creates an Amazon S3 client from the temporary credentials.
// 4. Lists buckets for the account. Because the temporary credentials are generated
 by
//    assuming the role that grants permission, the action succeeds.
```

```
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) ListBucketsWithAssumedRole(noPermsConfig
 *aws.Config, role *types.Role) {
 log.Println("Let's assume the role that grants permission to list buckets and try
 again.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 stsClient := sts.NewFromConfig(*noPermsConfig)
 tempCredentials, err := stsClient.AssumeRole(context.TODO(), &sts.AssumeRoleInput{
  RoleArn:           role.Arn,
  RoleSessionName:   aws.String("AssumeRoleExampleSession"),
  DurationSeconds:   aws.Int32(900),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't assume role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Assumed role %v, got temporary credentials.\n", *role.RoleName)
 assumeRoleConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO(),
  config.WithCredentialsProvider(credentials.NewStaticCredentialsProvider(
   *tempCredentials.Credentials.AccessKeyId,
   *tempCredentials.Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
   *tempCredentials.Credentials.SessionToken),
  ),
 )
 if err != nil {panic(err)}

 // Add test options if this is a test run. This is needed only for testing
 purposes.
 scenario.addTestOptions(&assumeRoleConfig)

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(assumeRoleConfig)
 result, err := s3Client.ListBuckets(context.TODO(), &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Println("Couldn't list buckets with assumed role credentials.")
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Successfully called ListBuckets with assumed role credentials, \n" +
  "here are some of them:")
 for i := 0; i < len(result.Buckets) && i < 5; i++ {
  log.Printf("\t%v\n", *result.Buckets[i].Name)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Cleanup deletes all resources created for the scenario.
```

```
func (scenario AssumeRoleScenario) Cleanup(user *types.User, role *types.Role) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "Do you want to delete the resources created for this example? (y/n)", "y",
 ) {
   policies, err := scenario.roleWrapper.ListAttachedRolePolicies(*role.RoleName)
   if err != nil {panic(err)}
   for _, policy := range policies {
    err = scenario.roleWrapper.DetachRolePolicy(*role.RoleName, *policy.PolicyArn)
    if err != nil {panic(err)}
    err = scenario.policyWrapper.DeletePolicy(*policy.PolicyArn)
    if err != nil {panic(err)}
    log.Printf("Detached policy %v from role %v and deleted the policy.\n",
     *policy.PolicyName, *role.RoleName)
   }
   err = scenario.roleWrapper.DeleteRole(*role.RoleName)
   if err != nil {panic(err)}
   log.Printf("Deleted role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)

   userPols, err := scenario.userWrapper.ListUserPolicies(*user.UserName)
   if err != nil {panic(err)}
   for _, userPol := range userPols {
    err = scenario.userWrapper.DeleteUserPolicy(*user.UserName, userPol)
    if err != nil {panic(err)}
    log.Printf("Deleted policy %v from user %v.\n", userPol, *user.UserName)
   }
   keys, err := scenario.userWrapper.ListAccessKeys(*user.UserName)
   if err != nil {panic(err)}
   for _, key := range keys {
    err = scenario.userWrapper.DeleteAccessKey(*user.UserName, *key.AccessKeyId)
    if err != nil {panic(err)}
    log.Printf("Deleted access key %v from user %v.\n", *key.AccessKeyId,
 *user.UserName)
   }
   err = scenario.userWrapper.DeleteUser(*user.UserName)
   if err != nil {panic(err)}
   log.Printf("Deleted user %v.\n", *user.UserName)
   log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }

}
```

定義包裝帳號動作的結構。

```
// AccountWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) account
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform account actions.
type AccountWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// GetAccountPasswordPolicy gets the account password policy for the current
 account.
// If no policy has been set, a NoSuchEntityException is error is returned.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) GetAccountPasswordPolicy() (*types.PasswordPolicy,
 error) {
 var pwPolicy *types.PasswordPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetAccountPasswordPolicy(context.TODO(),
  &iam.GetAccountPasswordPolicyInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get account password policy. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  pwPolicy = result.PasswordPolicy
 }
 return pwPolicy, err
}



// ListSAMLProviders gets the SAML providers for the account.
func (wrapper AccountWrapper) ListSAMLProviders() ([]types.SAMLProviderListEntry,
 error) {
 var providers []types.SAMLProviderListEntry
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListSAMLProviders(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListSAMLProvidersInput{})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  providers = result.SAMLProviderList
 }
 return providers, err
}
```

定義包裝政策動作的結構。

```
// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect string
 Action []string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource *string `json:",omitempty"`
}



// PolicyWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform policy actions.
type PolicyWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListPolicies gets up to maxPolicies policies.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) ListPolicies(maxPolicies int32) ([]types.Policy, error)
 {
 var policies []types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListPolicies(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListPoliciesInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxPolicies),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies. Here's why: %v\n", err)
```

```
 } else {
  policies = result.Policies
 }
 return policies, err
}



// CreatePolicy creates a policy that grants a list of actions to the specified
 resource.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) CreatePolicy(policyName string, actions []string,
  resourceArn string) (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version:   "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect: "Allow",
   Action: actions,
   Resource: aws.String(resourceArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 resourceArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreatePolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.CreatePolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyName, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}
```

```
// GetPolicy gets data about a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) GetPolicy(policyArn string) (*types.Policy, error) {
 var policy *types.Policy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetPolicy(context.TODO(), &iam.GetPolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 } else {
  policy = result.Policy
 }
 return policy, err
}



// DeletePolicy deletes a policy.
func (wrapper PolicyWrapper) DeletePolicy(policyArn string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeletePolicy(context.TODO(), &iam.DeletePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

定義包裝角色動作的結構。

```


// RoleWrapper encapsulates AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform role actions.
type RoleWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListRoles gets up to maxRoles roles.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRoles(maxRoles int32) ([]types.Role, error) {
```

```
 var roles []types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRoles(context.TODO(),
  &iam.ListRolesInput{MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxRoles)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list roles. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  roles = result.Roles
 }
 return roles, err
}



// CreateRole creates a role that trusts a specified user. The trusted user can
 assume
// the role to acquire its permissions.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateRole(roleName string, trustedUserArn string)
 (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 trustPolicy := PolicyDocument{
  Version:   "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect: "Allow",
   Principal: map[string]string{"AWS": trustedUserArn},
   Action: []string{"sts:AssumeRole"},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(trustPolicy)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create trust policy for %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 trustedUserArn, err)
  return nil, err
 }
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateRole(context.TODO(), &iam.CreateRoleInput{
  AssumeRolePolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  RoleName:                 aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
```

```
 }
 return role, err
}



// GetRole gets data about a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) GetRole(roleName string) (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetRole(context.TODO(),
  &iam.GetRoleInput{RoleName: aws.String(roleName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}



// CreateServiceLinkedRole creates a service-linked role that is owned by the
 specified service.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) CreateServiceLinkedRole(serviceName string, description
 string) (*types.Role, error) {
 var role *types.Role
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateServiceLinkedRole(context.TODO(),
 &iam.CreateServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  AWSServiceName: aws.String(serviceName),
  Description:    aws.String(description),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 serviceName, err)
 } else {
  role = result.Role
 }
 return role, err
}



// DeleteServiceLinkedRole deletes a service-linked role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteServiceLinkedRole(roleName string) error {
```

```
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteServiceLinkedRole(context.TODO(),
 &iam.DeleteServiceLinkedRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName)},
 )
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete service-linked role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// AttachRolePolicy attaches a policy to a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) AttachRolePolicy(policyArn string, roleName string) error
 {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.AttachRolePolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.AttachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't attach policy %v to role %v. Here's why: %v\n", policyArn,
 roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListAttachedRolePolicies lists the policies that are attached to the specified
 role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListAttachedRolePolicies(roleName string)
 ([]types.AttachedPolicy, error) {
 var policies []types.AttachedPolicy
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAttachedRolePolicies(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list attached policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 roleName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.AttachedPolicies
```

```
 }
 return policies, err
}



// DetachRolePolicy detaches a policy from a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DetachRolePolicy(roleName string, policyArn string) error
 {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DetachRolePolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.DetachRolePolicyInput{
  PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
  RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't detach policy from role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListRolePolicies lists the inline policies for a role.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) ListRolePolicies(roleName string) ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListRolePolicies(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListRolePoliciesInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}



// DeleteRole deletes a role. All attached policies must be detached before a
// role can be deleted.
func (wrapper RoleWrapper) DeleteRole(roleName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteRole(context.TODO(), &iam.DeleteRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

定義包裝使用者動作的結構。

```
// UserWrapper encapsulates user actions used in the examples.
// It contains an IAM service client that is used to perform user actions.
type UserWrapper struct {
 IamClient *iam.Client
}



// ListUsers gets up to maxUsers number of users.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUsers(maxUsers int32) ([]types.User, error) {
 var users []types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUsers(context.TODO(), &iam.ListUsersInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(maxUsers),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  users = result.Users
 }
 return users, err
}



// GetUser gets data about a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) GetUser(userName string) (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.GetUser(context.TODO(), &iam.GetUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NoSuchEntityException:
    log.Printf("User %v does not exist.\n", userName)
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Couldn't get user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}



// CreateUser creates a new user with the specified name.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUser(userName string) (*types.User, error) {
 var user *types.User
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateUser(context.TODO(), &iam.CreateUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 } else {
  user = result.User
 }
 return user, err
}



// CreateUserPolicy adds an inline policy to a user. This example creates a policy
 that
// grants a list of actions on a specified role.
// PolicyDocument shows how to work with a policy document as a data structure and
// serialize it to JSON by using Go's JSON marshaler.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateUserPolicy(userName string, policyName string,
 actions []string,
  roleArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
```

```
  Version:   "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect: "Allow",
   Action: actions,
   Resource: aws.String(roleArn),
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document for %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleArn,
 err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = wrapper.IamClient.PutUserPolicy(context.TODO(), &iam.PutUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyDocument: aws.String(string(policyBytes)),
  PolicyName:     aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:       aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListUserPolicies lists the inline policies for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListUserPolicies(userName string) ([]string, error) {
 var policies []string
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListUserPolicies(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListUserPoliciesInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list policies for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 } else {
  policies = result.PolicyNames
 }
 return policies, err
}



// DeleteUserPolicy deletes an inline policy from a user.
```

```
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUserPolicy(userName string, policyName string)
 error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUserPolicy(context.TODO(),
 &iam.DeleteUserPolicyInput{
  PolicyName: aws.String(policyName),
  UserName:   aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete policy from user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser deletes a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteUser(userName string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteUser(context.TODO(), &iam.DeleteUserInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
 }
 return err
}



// CreateAccessKeyPair creates an access key for a user. The returned access key
 contains
// the ID and secret credentials needed to use the key.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) CreateAccessKeyPair(userName string) (*types.AccessKey,
 error) {
 var key *types.AccessKey
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.CreateAccessKey(context.TODO(),
 &iam.CreateAccessKeyInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create access key pair for user %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 } else {
  key = result.AccessKey
 }
 return key, err
```

```
}



// DeleteAccessKey deletes an access key from a user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) DeleteAccessKey(userName string, keyId string) error {
 _, err := wrapper.IamClient.DeleteAccessKey(context.TODO(),
 &iam.DeleteAccessKeyInput{
  AccessKeyId: aws.String(keyId),
  UserName:    aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete access key %v. Here's why: %v\n", keyId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListAccessKeys lists the access keys for the specified user.
func (wrapper UserWrapper) ListAccessKeys(userName string)
 ([]types.AccessKeyMetadata, error) {
 var keys []types.AccessKeyMetadata
 result, err := wrapper.IamClient.ListAccessKeys(context.TODO(),
 &iam.ListAccessKeysInput{
  UserName: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list access keys for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName,
 err)
 } else {
  keys = result.AccessKeyMetadata
 }
 return keys, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy

- CreateRole
- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeletePolicy
- DeleteRole
- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 的 Kinesis 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過搭配 Kinesis 使用 AWS SDK for Go V2 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 無伺服器範例

無伺服器範例

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收從 Kinesis 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 搭配 Lambda 來使用 Kinesis 事件。

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

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent) error {
 if len(kinesisEvent.Records) == 0 {
  log.Printf("empty Kinesis event received")
  return nil
 }

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  log.Printf("processed Kinesis event with EventId: %v", record.EventID)
  recordDataBytes := record.Kinesis.Data
  recordDataText := string(recordDataBytes)
  log.Printf("record data: %v", recordDataText)
  // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
 }
 log.Printf("successfully processed %v records", len(kinesisEvent.Records))
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例顯示如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 使用 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

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

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent)
 (map[string]interface{}, error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

  // Process your record
  if /* Your record processing condition here */ {
   curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber
  }

  // Add a condition to check if the record processing failed
  if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": curRecordSequenceNumber})
  }
 }

 kinesisBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return kinesisBatchResponse, nil
```

```
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

使用 Go V2 開發套件的 Lambda 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Go V2 搭配 Lambda 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Lambda

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Lambda。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/lambda"
)
```

```
// main uses the AWS SDK for Go (v2) to create an AWS Lambda client and list up to
 10
// functions in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 lambdaClient := lambda.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 maxItems := 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v functions for your account.\n", maxItems)
 result, err := lambdaClient.ListFunctions(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Functions) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any functions!")
 } else {
  for _, function := range result.Functions {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *function.FunctionName)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListFunctions中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

- 無伺服器範例

動作

CreateFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateFunction。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// CreateFunction creates a new Lambda function from code contained in the
 zipPackage
// buffer. The specified handlerName must match the name of the file and function
// contained in the uploaded code. The role specified by iamRoleArn is assumed by
// Lambda and grants specific permissions.
// When the function already exists, types.StateActive is returned.
// When the function is created, a lambda.FunctionActiveV2Waiter is used to wait
 until the
// function is active.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) CreateFunction(functionName string, handlerName
 string,
 iamRoleArn *string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.CreateFunction(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.CreateFunctionInput{
  Code:         &types.FunctionCode{ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes()},
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Role:         iamRoleArn,
```

```
  Handler:      aws.String(handlerName),
  Publish:      true,
  Runtime:      types.RuntimePython38,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resConflict *types.ResourceConflictException
  if errors.As(err, &resConflict) {
   log.Printf("Function %v already exists.\n", functionName)
   state = types.StateActive
  } else {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't create function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
  }
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionActiveV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(context.TODO(), &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreateFunction中的。

DeleteFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteFunction`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// DeleteFunction deletes the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) DeleteFunction(functionName string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.DeleteFunction(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.DeleteFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't delete function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteFunction中的。

`GetFunction`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetFunction`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}
```

```
// GetFunction gets data about the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) GetFunction(functionName string) types.State {
 var state types.State
 funcOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.GetFunction(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't get function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 } else {
  state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
 }
 return state
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考GetFunction中的。

Invoke

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Invoke。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// Invoke invokes the Lambda function specified by functionName, passing the
 parameters
```

```
// as a JSON payload. When getLog is true, types.LogTypeTail is specified, which
 tells
// Lambda to include the last few log lines in the returned result.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) Invoke(functionName string, parameters any, getLog
 bool) *lambda.InvokeOutput {
 logType := types.LogTypeNone
 if getLog {
  logType = types.LogTypeTail
 }
 payload, err := json.Marshal(parameters)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't marshal parameters to JSON. Here's why %v\n", err)
 }
 invokeOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.Invoke(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.InvokeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  LogType:      logType,
  Payload:      payload,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't invoke function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
 return invokeOutput
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的「Invoke」。

`ListFunctions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListFunctions`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
```

```
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// ListFunctions lists up to maxItems functions for the account. This function uses
 a
// lambda.ListFunctionsPaginator to paginate the results.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) ListFunctions(maxItems int)
 []types.FunctionConfiguration {
 var functions []types.FunctionConfiguration
 paginator := lambda.NewListFunctionsPaginator(wrapper.LambdaClient,
 &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 for paginator.HasMorePages() && len(functions) < maxItems {
  pageOutput, err := paginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  functions = append(functions, pageOutput.Functions...)
 }
 return functions
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListFunctions中的。

UpdateFunctionCode

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateFunctionCode`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// UpdateFunctionCode updates the code for the Lambda function specified by
 functionName.
// The existing code for the Lambda function is entirely replaced by the code in the
// zipPackage buffer. After the update action is called, a
 lambda.FunctionUpdatedV2Waiter
// is used to wait until the update is successful.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionCode(functionName string, zipPackage
 *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCode(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionCodeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName), ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update code for function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName,
 err)
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionUpdatedV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(context.TODO(), &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考UpdateFunctionCode中的。

UpdateFunctionConfiguration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateFunctionConfiguration。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}



// UpdateFunctionConfiguration updates a map of environment variables configured for
// the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionConfiguration(functionName string,
 envVars map[string]string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Environment:  &types.Environment{Variables: envVars},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update configuration for %v. Here's why: %v", functionName,
 err)
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的。

案例

使用 Lambda 函數自動確認已知使用者

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Lambda 函數自動確認已知的 Amazon Cognito 使用者。

- 設定使用者集區以呼叫`PreSignUp`觸發器的 Lambda 函數。
- 使用亞馬遜認可註冊用戶。
- Lambda 函數會掃描 DynamoDB 表格，並自動確認已知使用者。
- 以新使用者身分登入，然後清理資源。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
// AutoConfirm separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type AutoConfirm struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewAutoConfirm constructs a new auto confirm runner.
func NewAutoConfirm(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, helper
 IScenarioHelper) AutoConfirm {
 scenario := AutoConfirm{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
```

```
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddPreSignUpTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PreSignUp trigger.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) AddPreSignUpTrigger(userPoolId string, functionArn
 string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PreSignUp trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when a user signs up, and lets your function take action
 before the main Cognito\n" +
  "sign up processing occurs.\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PreSignUp, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the PreSignUp
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)
}

// SignUpUser signs up a user from the known user table with a password you specify.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignUpUser(clientId string, usersTable string) (string,
 string) {
 log.Println("Let's sign up a user to your Cognito user pool. When the user's email
 matches an email in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, it is automatically verified and the user is
 confirmed.")

 knownUsers, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(usersTable)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 userChoice := runner.questioner.AskChoice("Which user do you want to use?\n",
 knownUsers.UserNameList())
 user := knownUsers.Users[userChoice]

 var signedUp bool
 var userConfirmed bool
```

```
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter a password that has at least eight
 characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !signedUp {
  log.Printf("Signing up user '%v' with email '%v' to Cognito.\n", user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
  userConfirmed, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignUp(clientId, user.UserName, password,
 user.UserEmail)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("Enter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   signedUp = true
  }
 }
 log.Printf("User %v signed up, confirmed = %v.\n", user.UserName, userConfirmed)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 return user.UserName, password
}

// SignInUser signs in a user.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) SignInUser(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) string {
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 log.Printf("Let's sign in as %v...\n", userName)
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return *authResult.AccessToken
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *AutoConfirm) Run(stackName string) {
 defer func() {
```

```
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup()
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddPreSignUpTrigger(stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers, actions.PreSignUp)
 userName, password := runner.SignUpUser(stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(stackOutputs["AutoConfirmFunction"])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
  runner.SignInUser(stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password))

 runner.resources.Cleanup()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

使用 Lambda 函數處理`PreSignUp`觸發器。

```
const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
```

```
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the PreSignUp event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be confirmed and verified.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup) (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPreSignup,
 error) {
 log.Printf("Received presignup from %v for user '%v'", event.TriggerSource,
 event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "PreSignUp_SignUp" {
  // Other trigger sources, such as PreSignUp_AdminInitiateAuth, ignore the response
 from this handler.
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up email %v in table %v.\n", user.UserEmail, tableName)
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.GetItem(ctx, &dynamodb.GetItemInput{
  Key:       user.GetKey(),
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up email %v.\n", user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }
```

```
 if output.Item == nil {
  log.Printf("Email %v not found. Email verification is required.\n",
 user.UserEmail)
  return event, err
 }

 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalMap(output.Item, &user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return event, err
 }

 if user.UserName != event.UserName {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found, but stored UserName '%v' does not match supplied
 UserName '%v'. Verification is required.\n",
   user.UserEmail, user.UserName, event.UserName)
 } else {
  log.Printf("UserEmail %v found with matching UserName %v. User is confirmed.\n",
 user.UserEmail, user.UserName)
  event.Response.AutoConfirmUser = true
  event.Response.AutoVerifyEmail = true
 }

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

建立執行一般工作的結構。

```
// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this example.
```

```
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs, error)
 PopulateUserTable(tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
```

```
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(tableName string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for this
 example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList,
 error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users table...
\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the specified
 Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with your
 Lambda function.")
```

```
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(functionName, *logStream.LogStreamName,
 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

創建一個包裝 Amazon Cognito 操作的結構。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}
```

```
// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(clientId string, userName string, password
 string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
```

```
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
```

```
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(clientId string, userName string)
 (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(clientId string, code string,
 userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(userAccessToken string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(userPoolId string, userName string,
 userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(userPoolId string, userName string,
 password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 DynamoDB 動作的結構。

```
// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
```

```
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(tableName string) error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_%v",
 i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return err
```

```
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(tableName string) (UserList, error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(tableName string, user User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 CloudWatch 記錄動作的結構。

```
type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}
```

```
// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(functionName string)
 (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(functionName string, logStreamName
 string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

創建一個包裝 AWS CloudFormation 動作的結構。

```
// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(stackName string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(context.TODO(),
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

清理資源。

```
// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
```

```
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup() {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources \n"
 +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i], HandlerArn:
 nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(resources.userPoolId, triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
```

```
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - SignUp
  - UpdateUserPool

使用 Lambda 函數自動遷移已知的使用者

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Lambda 函數自動遷移已知的 Amazon Cognito 使用者。

- 設定使用者集區以呼叫`MigrateUser`觸發器的 Lambda 函數。
- 使用不在使用者集區中的使用者名稱和電子郵件登入 Amazon Cognito。
- Lambda 函數會掃描 DynamoDB 表格，並自動將已知的使用者移轉至使用者集區。
- 執行忘記密碼流程以重設已遷移使用者的密碼。
- 以新使用者身分登入，然後清理資源。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
import (
 "errors"
 "fmt"
```

```
 "log"
 "strings"
 "user_pools_and_lambda_triggers/actions"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/cognitoidentityprovider/types"
 "github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/gov2/demotools"
)

// MigrateUser separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type MigrateUser struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewMigrateUser constructs a new migrate user runner.
func NewMigrateUser(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, helper
 IScenarioHelper) MigrateUser {
 scenario := MigrateUser{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddMigrateUserTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 MigrateUser trigger.
func (runner *MigrateUser) AddMigrateUserTrigger(userPoolId string, functionArn
 string) {
 log.Printf("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the MigrateUser trigger from
 Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens when an unknown user signs in, and lets your function take
 action before Cognito\n" +
  "rejects the user.\n\n")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
```

```
  userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.UserMigration, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(functionArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle the MigrateUser
 trigger.\n",
  functionArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser adds a new user to the known users table and signs that user in to
 Amazon Cognito.
func (runner *MigrateUser) SignInUser(usersTable string, clientId string) (bool,
 actions.User) {
 log.Println("Let's sign in a user to your Cognito user pool. When the username and
 email matches an entry in the\n" +
  "DynamoDB known users table, the email is automatically verified and the user is
 migrated to the Cognito user pool.")

 user := actions.User{}
 user.UserName = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter a username:")
 user.UserEmail = runner.questioner.Ask("\nEnter an email that you own. This email
 will be used to confirm user migration\n" +
  "during this example:")

 runner.helper.AddKnownUser(usersTable, user)

 var err error
 var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 signedIn := false
 for !signedIn && resetRequired == nil {
  log.Printf("Signing in to Cognito as user '%v'. The expected result is a
 PasswordResetRequiredException.\n\n", user.UserName)
  authResult, err = runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(clientId, user.UserName, "_")
  if err != nil {
   if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
    log.Printf("\nUser '%v' is not in the Cognito user pool but was found in the
 DynamoDB known users table.\n"+
     "User migration is started and a password reset is required.", user.UserName)
   } else {
```

```
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   log.Printf("User '%v' successfully signed in. This is unexpected and probably
 means you have not\n"+
    "cleaned up a previous run of this scenario, so the user exist in the Cognito
 user pool.\n"+
    "You can continue this example and select to clean up resources, or manually
 remove\n"+
    "the user from your user pool and try again.", user.UserName)
   runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
   signedIn = true
  }
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return resetRequired != nil, user
}

// ResetPassword starts a password recovery flow.
func (runner *MigrateUser) ResetPassword(clientId string, user actions.User) {
 wantCode := runner.questioner.AskBool(fmt.Sprintf("In order to migrate the user to
 Cognito, you must be able to receive a confirmation\n"+
  "code by email at %v. Do you want to send a code (y/n)?", user.UserEmail), "y")
 if !wantCode {
  log.Println("To complete this example and successfully migrate a user to Cognito,
 you must enter an email\n" +
   "you own that can receive a confirmation code.")
  return
 }
 codeDelivery, err := runner.cognitoActor.ForgotPassword(clientId, user.UserName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("\nA confirmation code has been sent to %v.", *codeDelivery.Destination)
 code := runner.questioner.Ask("Check your email and enter it here:")

 confirmed := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !confirmed {
  log.Printf("\nConfirming password reset for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
```

```
  err = runner.cognitoActor.ConfirmForgotPassword(clientId, code, user.UserName,
 password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   confirmed = true
  }
 }
 log.Printf("User '%v' successfully confirmed and migrated.\n", user.UserName)
 log.Println("Signing in with your username and password...")
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(clientId, user.UserName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Successfully signed in. Your access token starts with: %v...\n",
 (*authResult.AccessToken)[:10])
 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *MigrateUser) Run(stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup()
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]

 runner.AddMigrateUserTrigger(stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunctionArn"])
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.UserMigration)
 resetNeeded, user := runner.SignInUser(stackOutputs["TableName"],
 stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"])
 if resetNeeded {
  runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(stackOutputs["MigrateUserFunction"])
  runner.ResetPassword(stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], user)
 }

 runner.resources.Cleanup()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

使用 Lambda 函數處理`MigrateUser`觸發器。

```
const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// HandleRequest handles the MigrateUser event by looking up a user in an Amazon
 DynamoDB table and
// specifying whether they should be migrated to the user pool.
```

```
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event
 events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser) (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUser,
 error) {
 log.Printf("Received migrate trigger from %v for user '%v'", event.TriggerSource,
 event.UserName)
 if event.TriggerSource != "UserMigration_Authentication" {
  return event, nil
 }
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName: event.UserName,
 }
 log.Printf("Looking up user '%v' in table %v.\n", user.UserName, tableName)
 filterEx := expression.Name("UserName").Equal(expression.Value(user.UserName))
 expr, err := expression.NewBuilder().WithFilter(filterEx).Build()
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error building expression to query for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }
 output, err := h.dynamoClient.Scan(ctx, &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName:                 aws.String(tableName),
  FilterExpression:          expr.Filter(),
  ExpressionAttributeNames:  expr.Names(),
  ExpressionAttributeValues: expr.Values(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Error looking up user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }
 if output.Items == nil || len(output.Items) == 0 {
  log.Printf("User '%v' not found, not migrating user.\n", user.UserName)
  return event, err
 }

 var users []UserInfo
 err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &users)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal DynamoDB items. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return event, err
 }

 user = users[0]
 log.Printf("UserName '%v' found with email %v. User is migrated and must reset
 password.\n", user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
```

```
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.UserAttributes = map[string]string{
  "email":          user.UserEmail,
  "email_verified": "true", // email_verified is required for the forgot password
 flow.
 }
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.FinalUserStatus = "RESET_REQUIRED"
 event.CognitoEventUserPoolsMigrateUserResponse.MessageAction = "SUPPRESS"

 return event, err
}

func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

建立執行一般工作的結構。

```
// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs, error)
 PopulateUserTable(tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
```

```
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(tableName string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for this
 example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured format.
```

```
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList,
 error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users table...
\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the specified
 Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with your
 Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(functionName, *logStream.LogStreamName,
 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

創建一個包裝 Amazon Cognito 操作的結構。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}



// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
```

```
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(clientId string, userName string, password
 string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
```

```
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(clientId string, userName string)
 (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(clientId string, code string,
 userName string, password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(userAccessToken string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}
```

```
// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(userPoolId string, userName string,
 userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(userPoolId string, userName string,
 password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
```

```
    log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
   } else {
    log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
   }
  }
  return err
}
```

建立包裝 DynamoDB 動作的結構。

```
// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
```

```
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(tableName string) error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_%v",
 i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(tableName string) (UserList, error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
```

```
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(tableName string, user User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 CloudWatch 記錄動作的結構。

```
type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(functionName string)
 (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(functionName string, logStreamName
 string, eventCount int32) (
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

創建一個包裝 AWS CloudFormation 動作的結構。

```
// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}
```

```
// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(stackName string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(context.TODO(),
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

清理資源。

```
// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
```

```
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup() {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources \n"
 +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i], HandlerArn:
 nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(resources.userPoolId, triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - ConfirmForgotPassword

- DeleteUser
- ForgotPassword
- InitiateAuth
- SignUp
- UpdateUserPool

開始使用函數

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 IAM 角色和 Lambda 函數，然後上傳處理常式程式碼。
- 調用具有單一參數的函數並取得結果。
- 更新函數程式碼並使用環境變數進行設定。
- 調用具有新參數的函數並取得結果。顯示傳回的執行日誌。
- 列出您帳戶的函數，然後清理相關資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用主控台建立 Lambda 函數。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立互動式案例，示範如何開始使用 Lambda 函數。

```
// GetStartedFunctionsScenario shows you how to use AWS Lambda to perform the
 following
// actions:
//
//  1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role and Lambda function,
 then upload handler code.
//  2. Invoke the function with a single parameter and get results.
//  3. Update the function code and configure with an environment variable.
//  4. Invoke the function with new parameters and get results. Display the returned
 execution log.
```

```
//  5. List the functions for your account, then clean up resources.
type GetStartedFunctionsScenario struct {
 sdkConfig       aws.Config
 functionWrapper actions.FunctionWrapper
 questioner      demotools.IQuestioner
 helper          IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun       bool
}

// NewGetStartedFunctionsScenario constructs a GetStartedFunctionsScenario instance
 from a configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get a Lambda client and create wrappers for the
 actions
// used in the scenario.
func NewGetStartedFunctionsScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) GetStartedFunctionsScenario {
 lambdaClient := lambda.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return GetStartedFunctionsScenario{
  sdkConfig:       sdkConfig,
  functionWrapper: actions.FunctionWrapper{LambdaClient: lambdaClient},
  questioner:      questioner,
  helper:          helper,
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) Run() {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.\n")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the AWS Lambda get started with functions demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 role := scenario.GetOrCreateRole()
 funcName := scenario.CreateFunction(role)
 scenario.InvokeIncrement(funcName)
 scenario.UpdateFunction(funcName)
 scenario.InvokeCalculator(funcName)
 scenario.ListFunctions()
```

```
 scenario.Cleanup(role, funcName)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// GetOrCreateRole checks whether the specified role exists and returns it if it
 does.
// Otherwise, a role is created that specifies Lambda as a trusted principal.
// The AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole managed policy is attached to the role and the
 role
// is returned.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) GetOrCreateRole() *iamtypes.Role {
 var role *iamtypes.Role
 iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(scenario.sdkConfig)
 log.Println("First, we need an IAM role that Lambda can assume.")
 roleName := scenario.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the role:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 getOutput, err := iamClient.GetRole(context.TODO(), &iam.GetRoleInput{
  RoleName: aws.String(roleName)})
 if err != nil {
  var noSuch *iamtypes.NoSuchEntityException
  if errors.As(err, &noSuch) {
   log.Printf("Role %v doesn't exist. Creating it....\n", roleName)
  } else {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't check whether role %v exists. Here's why: %v\n",
    roleName, err)
  }
 } else {
  role = getOutput.Role
  log.Printf("Found role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
 }
 if role == nil {
  trustPolicy := PolicyDocument{
   Version: "2012-10-17",
   Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
    Effect:    "Allow",
    Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
    Action:    []string{"sts:AssumeRole"},
   }},
  }
  policyArn := "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"
  createOutput, err := iamClient.CreateRole(context.TODO(), &iam.CreateRoleInput{
```

```
    AssumeRolePolicyDocument: aws.String(trustPolicy.String()),
    RoleName:                 aws.String(roleName),
   })
   if err != nil {
    log.Panicf("Couldn't create role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName, err)
   }
   role = createOutput.Role
   _, err = iamClient.AttachRolePolicy(context.TODO(), &iam.AttachRolePolicyInput{
    PolicyArn: aws.String(policyArn),
    RoleName:  aws.String(roleName),
   })
   if err != nil {
    log.Panicf("Couldn't attach a policy to role %v. Here's why: %v\n", roleName,
  err)
   }
   log.Printf("Created role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)
   log.Println("Let's give AWS a few seconds to propagate resources...")
   scenario.helper.Pause(10)
  }
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  return role
}

// CreateFunction creates a Lambda function and uploads a handler written in Python.
// The code for the Python handler is packaged as a []byte in .zip format.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) CreateFunction(role *iamtypes.Role)
 string {
 log.Println("Let's create a function that increments a number.\n" +
  "The function uses the 'lambda_handler_basic.py' script found in the \n" +
  "'handlers' directory of this project.")
 funcName := scenario.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the Lambda function:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 zipPackage := scenario.helper.CreateDeploymentPackage("lambda_handler_basic.py",
 fmt.Sprintf("%v.py", funcName))
 log.Printf("Creating function %v and waiting for it to be ready.", funcName)
 funcState := scenario.functionWrapper.CreateFunction(funcName,
 fmt.Sprintf("%v.lambda_handler", funcName),
  role.Arn, zipPackage)
 log.Printf("Your function is %v.", funcState)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return funcName
}

// InvokeIncrement invokes a Lambda function that increments a number. The function
```

```
// parameters are contained in a Go struct that is used to serialize the parameters
 to
// a JSON payload that is passed to the function.
// The result payload is deserialized into a Go struct that contains an int value.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) InvokeIncrement(funcName string) {
 parameters := actions.IncrementParameters{Action: "increment"}
 log.Println("Let's invoke our function. This function increments a number.")
 parameters.Number = scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter a number to increment:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 log.Printf("Invoking %v with %v...\n", funcName, parameters.Number)
 invokeOutput := scenario.functionWrapper.Invoke(funcName, parameters, false)
 var payload actions.LambdaResultInt
 err := json.Unmarshal(invokeOutput.Payload, &payload)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't unmarshal payload from invoking %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   funcName, err)
 }
 log.Printf("Invoking %v with %v returned %v.\n", funcName, parameters.Number,
 payload)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// UpdateFunction updates the code for a Lambda function by uploading a simple
 arithmetic
// calculator written in Python. The code for the Python handler is packaged as a
// []byte in .zip format.
// After the code is updated, the configuration is also updated with a new log
// level that instructs the handler to log additional information.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) UpdateFunction(funcName string) {
 log.Println("Let's update the function to an arithmetic calculator.\n" +
  "The function uses the 'lambda_handler_calculator.py' script found in the \n" +
  "'handlers' directory of this project.")
 scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 log.Println("Creating deployment package...")
 zipPackage :=
 scenario.helper.CreateDeploymentPackage("lambda_handler_calculator.py",
  fmt.Sprintf("%v.py", funcName))
 log.Println("...and updating the Lambda function and waiting for it to be ready.")
 funcState := scenario.functionWrapper.UpdateFunctionCode(funcName, zipPackage)
 log.Printf("Updated function %v. Its current state is %v.", funcName, funcState)
 log.Println("This function uses an environment variable to control logging level.")
 log.Println("Let's set it to DEBUG to get the most logging.")
 scenario.functionWrapper.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(funcName,
  map[string]string{"LOG_LEVEL": "DEBUG"})
```

```
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// InvokeCalculator invokes the Lambda calculator function. The parameters are
 stored in a
// Go struct that is used to serialize the parameters to a JSON payload. That
 payload is then passed
// to the function.
// The result payload is deserialized to a Go struct that stores the result as
 either an
// int or float32, depending on the kind of operation that was specified.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) InvokeCalculator(funcName string) {
 wantInvoke := true
 choices := []string{"plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"}
 for wantInvoke {
  choice := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Select an arithmetic operation:\n",
 choices)
  x := scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter a value for x:", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  y := scenario.questioner.AskInt("Enter a value for y:", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  log.Printf("Invoking %v %v %v...", x, choices[choice], y)
  calcParameters := actions.CalculatorParameters{
   Action: choices[choice],
   X:      x,
   Y:      y,
  }
  invokeOutput := scenario.functionWrapper.Invoke(funcName, calcParameters, true)
  var payload any
  if choice == 3 { // divide-by results in a float.
   payload = actions.LambdaResultFloat{}
  } else {
   payload = actions.LambdaResultInt{}
  }
  err := json.Unmarshal(invokeOutput.Payload, &payload)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't unmarshal payload from invoking %v. Here's why: %v\n",
    funcName, err)
  }
  log.Printf("Invoking %v with %v %v %v returned %v.\n", funcName,
   calcParameters.X, calcParameters.Action, calcParameters.Y, payload)
  scenario.questioner.Ask("Press Enter to see the logs from the call.")
  logRes, err := base64.StdEncoding.DecodeString(*invokeOutput.LogResult)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't decode log result. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
```

```
  log.Println(string(logRes))
  wantInvoke = scenario.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to calculate again? (y/n)",
 "y")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// ListFunctions lists up to the specified number of functions for your account.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) ListFunctions() {
 count := scenario.questioner.AskInt(
  "Let's list functions for your account. How many do you want to see?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
 functions := scenario.functionWrapper.ListFunctions(count)
 log.Printf("Found %v functions:", len(functions))
 for _, function := range functions {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *function.FunctionName)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Cleanup removes the IAM and Lambda resources created by the example.
func (scenario GetStartedFunctionsScenario) Cleanup(role *iamtypes.Role, funcName
 string) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to clean up resources created for this
 example? (y/n)",
  "y") {
  iamClient := iam.NewFromConfig(scenario.sdkConfig)
  policiesOutput, err := iamClient.ListAttachedRolePolicies(context.TODO(),
   &iam.ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput{RoleName: role.RoleName})
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't get policies attached to role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
    *role.RoleName, err)
  }
  for _, policy := range policiesOutput.AttachedPolicies {
   _, err = iamClient.DetachRolePolicy(context.TODO(), &iam.DetachRolePolicyInput{
    PolicyArn: policy.PolicyArn, RoleName: role.RoleName,
   })
   if err != nil {
    log.Panicf("Couldn't detach policy %v from role %v. Here's why: %v\n",
     *policy.PolicyArn, *role.RoleName, err)
   }
  }
  _, err = iamClient.DeleteRole(context.TODO(), &iam.DeleteRoleInput{RoleName:
 role.RoleName})
```

```
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't delete role %v. Here's why: %v\n", *role.RoleName, err)
  }
  log.Printf("Deleted role %v.\n", *role.RoleName)

  scenario.functionWrapper.DeleteFunction(funcName)
  log.Printf("Deleted function %v.\n", funcName)
 } else {
  log.Println("Okay. Don't forget to delete the resources when you're done with
 them.")
 }
}
```

建立包裝個別 Lambda 動作的結構。

```
// FunctionWrapper encapsulates function actions used in the examples.
// It contains an AWS Lambda service client that is used to perform user actions.
type FunctionWrapper struct {
 LambdaClient *lambda.Client
}


// GetFunction gets data about the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) GetFunction(functionName string) types.State {
 var state types.State
 funcOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.GetFunction(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't get function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 } else {
  state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
 }
 return state
}
```

```
// CreateFunction creates a new Lambda function from code contained in the
 zipPackage
// buffer. The specified handlerName must match the name of the file and function
// contained in the uploaded code. The role specified by iamRoleArn is assumed by
// Lambda and grants specific permissions.
// When the function already exists, types.StateActive is returned.
// When the function is created, a lambda.FunctionActiveV2Waiter is used to wait
 until the
// function is active.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) CreateFunction(functionName string, handlerName
 string,
 iamRoleArn *string, zipPackage *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.CreateFunction(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.CreateFunctionInput{
  Code:         &types.FunctionCode{ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes()},
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Role:         iamRoleArn,
  Handler:      aws.String(handlerName),
  Publish:      true,
  Runtime:      types.RuntimePython38,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resConflict *types.ResourceConflictException
  if errors.As(err, &resConflict) {
   log.Printf("Function %v already exists.\n", functionName)
   state = types.StateActive
  } else {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't create function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
  }
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionActiveV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(context.TODO(), &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}
```

```
// UpdateFunctionCode updates the code for the Lambda function specified by
 functionName.
// The existing code for the Lambda function is entirely replaced by the code in the
// zipPackage buffer. After the update action is called, a
 lambda.FunctionUpdatedV2Waiter
// is used to wait until the update is successful.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionCode(functionName string, zipPackage
 *bytes.Buffer) types.State {
 var state types.State
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionCode(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionCodeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName), ZipFile: zipPackage.Bytes(),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update code for function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName,
 err)
 } else {
  waiter := lambda.NewFunctionUpdatedV2Waiter(wrapper.LambdaClient)
  funcOutput, err := waiter.WaitForOutput(context.TODO(), &lambda.GetFunctionInput{
   FunctionName: aws.String(functionName)}, 1*time.Minute)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't wait for function %v to be active. Here's why: %v\n",
 functionName, err)
  } else {
   state = funcOutput.Configuration.State
  }
 }
 return state
}



// UpdateFunctionConfiguration updates a map of environment variables configured for
// the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) UpdateFunctionConfiguration(functionName string,
 envVars map[string]string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.UpdateFunctionConfiguration(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.UpdateFunctionConfigurationInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  Environment:  &types.Environment{Variables: envVars},
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Panicf("Couldn't update configuration for %v. Here's why: %v", functionName,
 err)
 }
}



// ListFunctions lists up to maxItems functions for the account. This function uses
 a
// lambda.ListFunctionsPaginator to paginate the results.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) ListFunctions(maxItems int)
 []types.FunctionConfiguration {
 var functions []types.FunctionConfiguration
 paginator := lambda.NewListFunctionsPaginator(wrapper.LambdaClient,
 &lambda.ListFunctionsInput{
  MaxItems: aws.Int32(int32(maxItems)),
 })
 for paginator.HasMorePages() && len(functions) < maxItems {
  pageOutput, err := paginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't list functions for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
  functions = append(functions, pageOutput.Functions...)
 }
 return functions
}



// DeleteFunction deletes the Lambda function specified by functionName.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) DeleteFunction(functionName string) {
 _, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.DeleteFunction(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.DeleteFunctionInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't delete function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
}



// Invoke invokes the Lambda function specified by functionName, passing the
 parameters
```

```
// as a JSON payload. When getLog is true, types.LogTypeTail is specified, which
 tells
// Lambda to include the last few log lines in the returned result.
func (wrapper FunctionWrapper) Invoke(functionName string, parameters any, getLog
 bool) *lambda.InvokeOutput {
 logType := types.LogTypeNone
 if getLog {
  logType = types.LogTypeTail
 }
 payload, err := json.Marshal(parameters)
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't marshal parameters to JSON. Here's why %v\n", err)
 }
 invokeOutput, err := wrapper.LambdaClient.Invoke(context.TODO(),
 &lambda.InvokeInput{
  FunctionName: aws.String(functionName),
  LogType:      logType,
  Payload:      payload,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't invoke function %v. Here's why: %v\n", functionName, err)
 }
 return invokeOutput
}



// IncrementParameters is used to serialize parameters to the increment Lambda
 handler.
type IncrementParameters struct {
 Action string `json:"action"`
 Number int    `json:"number"`
}

// CalculatorParameters is used to serialize parameters to the calculator Lambda
 handler.
type CalculatorParameters struct {
 Action string `json:"action"`
 X      int    `json:"x"`
 Y      int    `json:"y"`
}

// LambdaResultInt is used to deserialize an int result from a Lambda handler.
type LambdaResultInt struct {
```

```
 Result int `json:"result"`
}

// LambdaResultFloat is used to deserialize a float32 result from a Lambda handler.
type LambdaResultFloat struct {
 Result float32 `json:"result"`
}
```

建立實作函數的結構，以協助執行案例。

```
// IScenarioHelper abstracts I/O and wait functions from a scenario so that they
// can be mocked for unit testing.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 CreateDeploymentPackage(sourceFile string, destinationFile string) *bytes.Buffer
}

// ScenarioHelper lets the caller specify the path to Lambda handler functions.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 HandlerPath string
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper *ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
}

// CreateDeploymentPackage creates an AWS Lambda deployment package from a source
 file. The
// deployment package is stored in .zip format in a bytes.Buffer. The buffer can be
// used to pass a []byte to Lambda when creating the function.
// The specified destinationFile is the name to give the file when it's deployed to
 Lambda.
func (helper *ScenarioHelper) CreateDeploymentPackage(sourceFile string,
 destinationFile string) *bytes.Buffer {
 var err error
 buffer := &bytes.Buffer{}
 writer := zip.NewWriter(buffer)
 zFile, err := writer.Create(destinationFile)
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Panicf("Couldn't create destination archive %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 destinationFile, err)
 }
 sourceBody, err := os.ReadFile(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", helper.HandlerPath,
 sourceFile))
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't read handler source file %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   sourceFile, err)
 } else {
  _, err = zFile.Write(sourceBody)
  if err != nil {
   log.Panicf("Couldn't write handler %v to zip archive. Here's why: %v\n",
    sourceFile, err)
  }
 }
 err = writer.Close()
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't close zip writer. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return buffer
}
```

定義增量一個數字的 Lambda 處理常式。

```
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger()
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and a single number, performs the specified action on the
 number,
    and returns the result. The only allowable action is 'increment'.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the action.
    """
```

```
    result = None
    action = event.get("action")
    if action == "increment":
        result = event.get("number", 0) + 1
        logger.info("Calculated result of %s", result)
    else:
        logger.error("%s is not a valid action.", action)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

定義可執行算術運算的第二個 Lambda 處理常式。

```
import logging
import os


logger = logging.getLogger()

# Define a list of Python lambda functions that are called by this AWS Lambda
 function.
ACTIONS = {
    "plus": lambda x, y: x + y,
    "minus": lambda x, y: x - y,
    "times": lambda x, y: x * y,
    "divided-by": lambda x, y: x / y,
}


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and two numbers, performs the specified action on the numbers,
    and returns the result.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the specified action.
    """
    # Set the log level based on a variable configured in the Lambda environment.
```

```
    logger.setLevel(os.environ.get("LOG_LEVEL", logging.INFO))
    logger.debug("Event: %s", event)

    action = event.get("action")
    func = ACTIONS.get(action)
    x = event.get("x")
    y = event.get("y")
    result = None
    try:
        if func is not None and x is not None and y is not None:
            result = func(x, y)
            logger.info("%s %s %s is %s", x, action, y, result)
        else:
            logger.error("I can't calculate %s %s %s.", x, action, y)
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        logger.warning("I can't divide %s by 0!", x)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

在 Amazon Cognito 使用者身份驗證後，使用 Lambda 函數寫入自訂活動資料

下列程式碼範例示範如何在 Amazon Cognito 使用者身分驗證後，使用 Lambda 函數撰寫自訂活動資料。

- 使用管理員功能將使用者新增至使用者集區。
- 設定使用者集區以呼叫`PostAuthentication`觸發器的 Lambda 函數。

- 將新用戶登錄到 Amazon Cognito。
- Lambda 函數會將自訂資訊寫入 CloudWatch 日誌和 DynamoDB 資料表。
- 從 DynamoDB 表格取得並顯示自訂資料，然後清理資源。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
// ActivityLog separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ActivityLog struct {
 helper       IScenarioHelper
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
 resources    Resources
 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
}

// NewActivityLog constructs a new activity log runner.
func NewActivityLog(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner, helper
 IScenarioHelper) ActivityLog {
 scenario := ActivityLog{
  helper:       helper,
  questioner:   questioner,
  resources:    Resources{},
  cognitoActor: &actions.CognitoActions{CognitoClient:
 cognitoidentityprovider.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 scenario.resources.init(scenario.cognitoActor, questioner)
 return scenario
}

// AddUserToPool selects a user from the known users table and uses administrator
 credentials to add the user to the user pool.
```

```
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddUserToPool(userPoolId string, tableName string)
 (string, string) {
 log.Println("To facilitate this example, let's add a user to the user pool using
 administrator privileges.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 user := users.Users[0]
 log.Printf("Adding known user %v to the user pool.\n", user.UserName)
 err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminCreateUser(userPoolId, user.UserName,
 user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 pwSet := false
 password := runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter a password that has at least
 eight characters, uppercase, lowercase, numbers and symbols.\n"+
  "(the password will not display as you type):", 8)
 for !pwSet {
  log.Printf("\nSetting password for user '%v'.\n", user.UserName)
  err = runner.cognitoActor.AdminSetUserPassword(userPoolId, user.UserName,
 password)
  if err != nil {
   var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
   if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
    password = runner.questioner.AskPassword("\nEnter another password:", 8)
   } else {
    panic(err)
   }
  } else {
   pwSet = true
  }
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 return user.UserName, password
}

// AddActivityLogTrigger adds a Lambda handler as an invocation target for the
 PostAuthentication trigger.
func (runner *ActivityLog) AddActivityLogTrigger(userPoolId string, activityLogArn
 string) {
```

```
 log.Println("Let's add a Lambda function to handle the PostAuthentication trigger
 from Cognito.\n" +
  "This trigger happens after a user is authenticated, and lets your function take
 action, such as logging\n" +
  "the outcome.")
 err := runner.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(
  userPoolId,
  actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: actions.PostAuthentication, HandlerArn:
 aws.String(activityLogArn)})
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.triggers = append(runner.resources.triggers,
 actions.PostAuthentication)
 log.Printf("Lambda function %v added to user pool %v to handle PostAuthentication
 Cognito trigger.\n",
  activityLogArn, userPoolId)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// SignInUser signs in as the specified user.
func (runner *ActivityLog) SignInUser(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) {
 log.Printf("Now we'll sign in user %v and check the results in the logs and the
 DynamoDB table.", userName)
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
 authResult, err := runner.cognitoActor.SignIn(clientId, userName, password)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Sign in successful.",
  "The PostAuthentication Lambda handler writes custom information to CloudWatch
 Logs.")

 runner.resources.userAccessTokens = append(runner.resources.userAccessTokens,
 *authResult.AccessToken)
}

// GetKnownUserLastLogin gets the login info for a user from the Amazon DynamoDB
 table and displays it.
func (runner *ActivityLog) GetKnownUserLastLogin(tableName string, userName string)
 {
```

```
 log.Println("The PostAuthentication handler also writes login data to the DynamoDB
 table.")
 runner.questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")
 users, err := runner.helper.GetKnownUsers(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, user := range users.Users {
  if user.UserName == userName {
   log.Println("The last login info for the user in the known users table is:")
   log.Printf("\t%+v", *user.LastLogin)
  }
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// Run runs the scenario.
func (runner *ActivityLog) Run(stackName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
   runner.resources.Cleanup()
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome\n")

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 stackOutputs, err := runner.helper.GetStackOutputs(stackName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 runner.resources.userPoolId = stackOutputs["UserPoolId"]
 runner.helper.PopulateUserTable(stackOutputs["TableName"])
 userName, password := runner.AddUserToPool(stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["TableName"])

 runner.AddActivityLogTrigger(stackOutputs["UserPoolId"],
 stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunctionArn"])
 runner.SignInUser(stackOutputs["UserPoolClientId"], userName, password)
 runner.helper.ListRecentLogEvents(stackOutputs["ActivityLogFunction"])
 runner.GetKnownUserLastLogin(stackOutputs["TableName"], userName)
```

```
 runner.resources.Cleanup()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

使用 Lambda 函數處理PostAuthentication觸發器。

```
const TABLE_NAME = "TABLE_NAME"

// LoginInfo defines structured login data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string `dynamodbav:"UserPoolId"`
 ClientId   string `dynamodbav:"ClientId"`
 Time       string `dynamodbav:"Time"`
}

// UserInfo defines structured user data that can be marshalled to a DynamoDB
 format.
type UserInfo struct {
 UserName  string    `dynamodbav:"UserName"`
 UserEmail string    `dynamodbav:"UserEmail"`
 LastLogin LoginInfo `dynamodbav:"LastLogin"`
}

// GetKey marshals the user email value to a DynamoDB key format.
func (user UserInfo) GetKey() map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue {
 userEmail, err := attributevalue.Marshal(user.UserEmail)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 return map[string]dynamodbtypes.AttributeValue{"UserEmail": userEmail}
}

type handler struct {
 dynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}
```

```
// HandleRequest handles the PostAuthentication event by writing custom data to the
 logs and
// to an Amazon DynamoDB table.
func (h *handler) HandleRequest(ctx context.Context,
 event events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication)
 (events.CognitoEventUserPoolsPostAuthentication, error) {
 log.Printf("Received post authentication trigger from %v for user '%v'",
 event.TriggerSource, event.UserName)
 tableName := os.Getenv(TABLE_NAME)
 user := UserInfo{
  UserName:  event.UserName,
  UserEmail: event.Request.UserAttributes["email"],
  LastLogin: LoginInfo{
   UserPoolId: event.UserPoolID,
   ClientId:   event.CallerContext.ClientID,
   Time:       time.Now().Format(time.UnixDate),
  },
 }
 // Write to CloudWatch Logs.
 fmt.Printf("%#v", user)

 // Also write to an external system. This examples uses DynamoDB to demonstrate.
 userMap, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshal to DynamoDB map. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else if len(userMap) == 0 {
  log.Printf("User info marshaled to an empty map.")
 } else {
  _, err := h.dynamoClient.PutItem(ctx, &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
   Item:      userMap,
   TableName: aws.String(tableName),
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't write to DynamoDB. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Wrote user info to DynamoDB table %v.\n", tableName)
  }
 }

 return event, nil
}

func main() {
```

```
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  log.Panicln(err)
 }
 h := handler{
  dynamoClient: dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig),
 }
 lambda.Start(h.HandleRequest)
}
```

建立執行一般工作的結構。

```
// IScenarioHelper defines common functions used by the workflows in this example.
type IScenarioHelper interface {
 Pause(secs int)
 GetStackOutputs(stackName string) (actions.StackOutputs, error)
 PopulateUserTable(tableName string)
 GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList, error)
 AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User)
 ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string)
}

// ScenarioHelper contains AWS wrapper structs used by the workflows in this
 example.
type ScenarioHelper struct {
 questioner  demotools.IQuestioner
 dynamoActor *actions.DynamoActions
 cfnActor    *actions.CloudFormationActions
 cwlActor    *actions.CloudWatchLogsActions
 isTestRun   bool
}

// NewScenarioHelper constructs a new scenario helper.
func NewScenarioHelper(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner)
 ScenarioHelper {
 scenario := ScenarioHelper{
  questioner:  questioner,
  dynamoActor: &actions.DynamoActions{DynamoClient:
 dynamodb.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
```

```
  cfnActor:    &actions.CloudFormationActions{CfnClient:
 cloudformation.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  cwlActor:    &actions.CloudWatchLogsActions{CwlClient:
 cloudwatchlogs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 return scenario
}

// Pause waits for the specified number of seconds.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) Pause(secs int) {
 if !helper.isTestRun {
  time.Sleep(time.Duration(secs) * time.Second)
 }
}

// GetStackOutputs gets the outputs from the specified CloudFormation stack in a
 structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetStackOutputs(stackName string)
 (actions.StackOutputs, error) {
 return helper.cfnActor.GetOutputs(stackName), nil
}

// PopulateUserTable fills the known user table with example data.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) PopulateUserTable(tableName string) {
 log.Printf("First, let's add some users to the DynamoDB %v table we'll use for this
 example.\n", tableName)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.PopulateTable(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// GetKnownUsers gets the users from the known users table in a structured format.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) GetKnownUsers(tableName string) (actions.UserList,
 error) {
 knownUsers, err := helper.dynamoActor.Scan(tableName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get known users from table %v. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return knownUsers, err
}

// AddKnownUser adds a user to the known users table.
```

```
func (helper ScenarioHelper) AddKnownUser(tableName string, user actions.User) {
 log.Printf("Adding user '%v' with email '%v' to the DynamoDB known users table...
\n",
  user.UserName, user.UserEmail)
 err := helper.dynamoActor.AddUser(tableName, user)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
}

// ListRecentLogEvents gets the most recent log stream and events for the specified
 Lambda function and displays them.
func (helper ScenarioHelper) ListRecentLogEvents(functionName string) {
 log.Println("Waiting a few seconds to let Lambda write to CloudWatch Logs...")
 helper.Pause(10)
 log.Println("Okay, let's check the logs to find what's happened recently with your
 Lambda function.")
 logStream, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLatestLogStream(functionName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Getting some recent events from log stream %v\n",
 *logStream.LogStreamName)
 events, err := helper.cwlActor.GetLogEvents(functionName, *logStream.LogStreamName,
 10)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for _, event := range events {
  log.Printf("\t%v", *event.Message)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

創建一個包裝 Amazon Cognito 操作的結構。

```
type CognitoActions struct {
 CognitoClient *cognitoidentityprovider.Client
}
```

```
// Trigger and TriggerInfo define typed data for updating an Amazon Cognito trigger.
type Trigger int

const (
 PreSignUp Trigger = iota
 UserMigration
 PostAuthentication
)

type TriggerInfo struct {
 Trigger    Trigger
 HandlerArn *string
}

// UpdateTriggers adds or removes Lambda triggers for a user pool. When a trigger is
 specified with a `nil` value,
// it is removed from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) UpdateTriggers(userPoolId string,
 triggers ...TriggerInfo) error {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.DescribeUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DescribeUserPoolInput{
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get info about user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId,
 err)
  return err
 }
 lambdaConfig := output.UserPool.LambdaConfig
 for _, trigger := range triggers {
  switch trigger.Trigger {
  case PreSignUp:
   lambdaConfig.PreSignUp = trigger.HandlerArn
  case UserMigration:
   lambdaConfig.UserMigration = trigger.HandlerArn
  case PostAuthentication:
   lambdaConfig.PostAuthentication = trigger.HandlerArn
  }
 }
 _, err = actor.CognitoClient.UpdateUserPool(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.UpdateUserPoolInput{
```

```
  UserPoolId:   aws.String(userPoolId),
  LambdaConfig: lambdaConfig,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update user pool %v. Here's why: %v\n", userPoolId, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SignUp signs up a user with Amazon Cognito.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignUp(clientId string, userName string, password
 string, userEmail string) (bool, error) {
 confirmed := false
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.SignUp(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.SignUpInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Password: aws.String(password),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{
   {Name: aws.String("email"), Value: aws.String(userEmail)},
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign up user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  confirmed = output.UserConfirmed
 }
 return confirmed, err
}



// SignIn signs in a user to Amazon Cognito using a username and password
 authentication flow.
func (actor CognitoActions) SignIn(clientId string, userName string, password
 string) (*types.AuthenticationResultType, error) {
 var authResult *types.AuthenticationResultType
```

```
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.InitiateAuth(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.InitiateAuthInput{
  AuthFlow:       "USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
  ClientId:       aws.String(clientId),
  AuthParameters: map[string]string{"USERNAME": userName, "PASSWORD": password},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var resetRequired *types.PasswordResetRequiredException
  if errors.As(err, &resetRequired) {
   log.Println(*resetRequired.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't sign in user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 } else {
  authResult = output.AuthenticationResult
 }
 return authResult, err
}



// ForgotPassword starts a password recovery flow for a user. This flow typically
 sends a confirmation code
// to the user's configured notification destination, such as email.
func (actor CognitoActions) ForgotPassword(clientId string, userName string)
 (*types.CodeDeliveryDetailsType, error) {
 output, err := actor.CognitoClient.ForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId: aws.String(clientId),
  Username: aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't start password reset for user '%v'. Here;s why: %v\n",
 userName, err)
 }
 return output.CodeDeliveryDetails, err
}



// ConfirmForgotPassword confirms a user with a confirmation code and a new
 password.
func (actor CognitoActions) ConfirmForgotPassword(clientId string, code string,
 userName string, password string) error {
```

```
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.ConfirmForgotPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.ConfirmForgotPasswordInput{
  ClientId:         aws.String(clientId),
  ConfirmationCode: aws.String(code),
  Password:         aws.String(password),
  Username:         aws.String(userName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't confirm user %v. Here's why: %v", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteUser removes a user from the user pool.
func (actor CognitoActions) DeleteUser(userAccessToken string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.DeleteUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.DeleteUserInput{
  AccessToken: aws.String(userAccessToken),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete user. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 return err
}



// AdminCreateUser uses administrator credentials to add a user to a user pool. This
 method leaves the user
// in a state that requires they enter a new password next time they sign in.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminCreateUser(userPoolId string, userName string,
 userEmail string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminCreateUser(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminCreateUserInput{
  UserPoolId:     aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:       aws.String(userName),
  MessageAction:  types.MessageActionTypeSuppress,
```

```
  UserAttributes: []types.AttributeType{{Name: aws.String("email"), Value:
 aws.String(userEmail)}},
 })
 if err != nil {
  var userExists *types.UsernameExistsException
  if errors.As(err, &userExists) {
   log.Printf("User %v already exists in the user pool.", userName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// AdminSetUserPassword uses administrator credentials to set a password for a user
 without requiring a
// temporary password.
func (actor CognitoActions) AdminSetUserPassword(userPoolId string, userName string,
 password string) error {
 _, err := actor.CognitoClient.AdminSetUserPassword(context.TODO(),
 &cognitoidentityprovider.AdminSetUserPasswordInput{
  Password:   aws.String(password),
  UserPoolId: aws.String(userPoolId),
  Username:   aws.String(userName),
  Permanent:  true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  var invalidPassword *types.InvalidPasswordException
  if errors.As(err, &invalidPassword) {
   log.Println(*invalidPassword.Message)
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't set password for user %v. Here's why: %v\n", userName, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 DynamoDB 動作的結構。

```
// DynamoActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type DynamoActions struct {
 DynamoClient *dynamodb.Client
}

// User defines structured user data.
type User struct {
 UserName  string
 UserEmail string
 LastLogin *LoginInfo `dynamodbav:",omitempty"`
}

// LoginInfo defines structured custom login data.
type LoginInfo struct {
 UserPoolId string
 ClientId   string
 Time       string
}

// UserList defines a list of users.
type UserList struct {
 Users []User
}

// UserNameList returns the usernames contained in a UserList as a list of strings.
func (users *UserList) UserNameList() []string {
 names := make([]string, len(users.Users))
 for i := 0; i < len(users.Users); i++ {
  names[i] = users.Users[i].UserName
 }
 return names
}

// PopulateTable adds a set of test users to the table.
func (actor DynamoActions) PopulateTable(tableName string) error {
 var err error
 var item map[string]types.AttributeValue
 var writeReqs []types.WriteRequest
 for i := 1; i < 4; i++ {
```

```
  item, err = attributevalue.MarshalMap(User{UserName: fmt.Sprintf("test_user_%v",
 i), UserEmail: fmt.Sprintf("test_email_%v@example.com", i)})
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user into DynamoDB format. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   return err
  }
  writeReqs = append(writeReqs, types.WriteRequest{PutRequest:
 &types.PutRequest{Item: item}})
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.BatchWriteItem(context.TODO(),
 &dynamodb.BatchWriteItemInput{
  RequestItems: map[string][]types.WriteRequest{tableName: writeReqs},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't populate table %v with users. Here's why: %v\n", tableName,
 err)
 }
 return err
}

// Scan scans the table for all items.
func (actor DynamoActions) Scan(tableName string) (UserList, error) {
 var userList UserList
 output, err := actor.DynamoClient.Scan(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.ScanInput{
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't scan table %v for items. Here's why: %v\n", tableName, err)
 } else {
  err = attributevalue.UnmarshalListOfMaps(output.Items, &userList.Users)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't unmarshal items into users. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  }
 }
 return userList, err
}

// AddUser adds a user item to a table.
func (actor DynamoActions) AddUser(tableName string, user User) error {
 userItem, err := attributevalue.MarshalMap(user)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't marshall user to item. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 }
 _, err = actor.DynamoClient.PutItem(context.TODO(), &dynamodb.PutItemInput{
```

```
  Item:      userItem,
  TableName: aws.String(tableName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't put item in table %v. Here's why: %v", tableName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

建立包裝 CloudWatch 記錄動作的結構。

```
type CloudWatchLogsActions struct {
 CwlClient *cloudwatchlogs.Client
}

// GetLatestLogStream gets the most recent log stream for a Lambda function.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLatestLogStream(functionName string)
 (types.LogStream, error) {
 var logStream types.LogStream
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.DescribeLogStreams(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.DescribeLogStreamsInput{
  Descending:   aws.Bool(true),
  Limit:        aws.Int32(1),
  LogGroupName: aws.String(logGroupName),
  OrderBy:      types.OrderByLastEventTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log streams for log group %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logGroupName, err)
 } else {
  logStream = output.LogStreams[0]
 }
 return logStream, err
}

// GetLogEvents gets the most recent eventCount events from the specified log
 stream.
func (actor CloudWatchLogsActions) GetLogEvents(functionName string, logStreamName
 string, eventCount int32) (
```

```
 []types.OutputLogEvent, error) {
 var events []types.OutputLogEvent
 logGroupName := fmt.Sprintf("/aws/lambda/%s", functionName)
 output, err := actor.CwlClient.GetLogEvents(context.TODO(),
 &cloudwatchlogs.GetLogEventsInput{
  LogStreamName: aws.String(logStreamName),
  Limit:         aws.Int32(eventCount),
  LogGroupName:  aws.String(logGroupName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get log event for log stream %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 logStreamName, err)
 } else {
  events = output.Events
 }
 return events, err
}
```

創建一個包裝 AWS CloudFormation 動作的結構。

```
// StackOutputs defines a map of outputs from a specific stack.
type StackOutputs map[string]string

type CloudFormationActions struct {
 CfnClient *cloudformation.Client
}

// GetOutputs gets the outputs from a CloudFormation stack and puts them into a
 structured format.
func (actor CloudFormationActions) GetOutputs(stackName string) StackOutputs {
 output, err := actor.CfnClient.DescribeStacks(context.TODO(),
 &cloudformation.DescribeStacksInput{
  StackName: aws.String(stackName),
 })
 if err != nil || len(output.Stacks) == 0 {
  log.Panicf("Couldn't find a CloudFormation stack named %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 stackName, err)
 }
 stackOutputs := StackOutputs{}
 for _, out := range output.Stacks[0].Outputs {
```

```
  stackOutputs[*out.OutputKey] = *out.OutputValue
 }
 return stackOutputs
}
```

清理資源。

```
// Resources keeps track of AWS resources created during an example and handles
// cleanup when the example finishes.
type Resources struct {
 userPoolId       string
 userAccessTokens []string
 triggers         []actions.Trigger

 cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions
 questioner   demotools.IQuestioner
}

func (resources *Resources) init(cognitoActor *actions.CognitoActions, questioner
 demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources.userAccessTokens = []string{}
 resources.triggers = []actions.Trigger{}
 resources.cognitoActor = cognitoActor
 resources.questioner = questioner
}

// Cleanup deletes all AWS resources created during an example.
func (resources *Resources) Cleanup() {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Printf("Something went wrong during cleanup.\n%v\n", r)
   log.Println("Use the AWS Management Console to remove any remaining resources \n"
 +
    "that were created for this scenario.")
  }
 }()

 wantDelete := resources.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all of the AWS
 resources that were created "+
  "during this demo (y/n)?", "y")
```

```
 if wantDelete {
  for _, accessToken := range resources.userAccessTokens {
   err := resources.cognitoActor.DeleteUser(accessToken)
   if err != nil {
    log.Println("Couldn't delete user during cleanup.")
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Println("Deleted user.")
  }
  triggerList := make([]actions.TriggerInfo, len(resources.triggers))
  for i := 0; i < len(resources.triggers); i++ {
   triggerList[i] = actions.TriggerInfo{Trigger: resources.triggers[i], HandlerArn:
 nil}
  }
  err := resources.cognitoActor.UpdateTriggers(resources.userPoolId, triggerList...)
  if err != nil {
   log.Println("Couldn't update Cognito triggers during cleanup.")
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println("Removed Cognito triggers from user pool.")
 } else {
  log.Println("Be sure to remove resources when you're done with them to avoid
 unexpected charges!")
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AdminCreateUser
  - AdminSetUserPassword
  - DeleteUser
  - InitiateAuth
  - UpdateUserPool

無伺服器範例

在 Lambda 函數中連接到 Amazon RDS 數據庫

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作連線至 RDS 資料庫的 Lambda 函數。該函數使一個簡單的數據庫請求，並返回結果。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 連線至 Lambda 函數中的 Amazon RDS 資料庫。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
/*
Golang v2 code here.
*/

package main

import (
 "context"
 "database/sql"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/rds/auth"
 _ "github.com/go-sql-driver/mysql"
)

type MyEvent struct {
 Name string `json:"name"`
}

func HandleRequest(event *MyEvent) (map[string]interface{}, error) {

 var dbName string = "DatabaseName"
 var dbUser string = "DatabaseUser"
 var dbHost string = "mysqldb.123456789012.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com"
 var dbPort int = 3306
 var dbEndpoint string = fmt.Sprintf("%s:%d", dbHost, dbPort)
 var region string = "us-east-1"

 cfg, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic("configuration error: " + err.Error())
 }

 authenticationToken, err := auth.BuildAuthToken(
  context.TODO(), dbEndpoint, region, dbUser, cfg.Credentials)
 if err != nil {
  panic("failed to create authentication token: " + err.Error())
 }

 dsn := fmt.Sprintf("%s:%s@tcp(%s)/%s?tls=true&allowCleartextPasswords=true",
  dbUser, authenticationToken, dbEndpoint, dbName,
 )

 db, err := sql.Open("mysql", dsn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }

 defer db.Close()

 var sum int
 err = db.QueryRow("SELECT ?+? AS sum", 3, 2).Scan(&sum)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 s := fmt.Sprint(sum)
 message := fmt.Sprintf("The selected sum is: %s", s)

 messageBytes, err := json.Marshal(message)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }

 messageString := string(messageBytes)
 return map[string]interface{}{
  "statusCode": 200,
  "headers":    map[string]string{"Content-Type": "application/json"},
  "body":       messageString,
 }, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
```

```
}
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收從 Kinesis 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 搭配 Lambda 來使用 Kinesis 事件。

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

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent) error {
 if len(kinesisEvent.Records) == 0 {
  log.Printf("empty Kinesis event received")
  return nil
 }

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  log.Printf("processed Kinesis event with EventId: %v", record.EventID)
  recordDataBytes := record.Kinesis.Data
  recordDataText := string(recordDataBytes)
  log.Printf("record data: %v", recordDataText)
  // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
 }
```

```
 log.Printf("successfully processed %v records", len(kinesisEvent.Records))
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過從 DynamoDB 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 DynamoDB 承載並記錄記錄內容。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 使用與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

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

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "fmt"
)

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent) (*string, error)
 {
 if len(event.Records) == 0 {
  return nil, fmt.Errorf("received empty event")
 }

 for _, record := range event.Records {
   LogDynamoDBRecord(record)
```

```
 }

 message := fmt.Sprintf("Records processed: %d", len(event.Records))
 return &message, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}

func LogDynamoDBRecord(record events.DynamoDBEventRecord){
 fmt.Println(record.EventID)
 fmt.Println(record.EventName)
 fmt.Printf("%+v\n", record.Change)
}
```

從 Amazon DocumentDB 觸發器調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 DocumentDB 變更串流接收記錄所觸發的事件。該函數檢索 DocumentDB 有效載荷和記錄的內容。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用圍棋使用 Lambda 使用 Amazon DocumentDB 事件。

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

package main

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)
```

```
type Event struct {
 Events []Record `json:"events"`
}

type Record struct {
 Event struct {
  OperationType string `json:"operationType"`
  NS            struct {
   DB   string `json:"db"`
   Coll string `json:"coll"`
  } `json:"ns"`
  FullDocument interface{} `json:"fullDocument"`
 } `json:"event"`
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}

func handler(ctx context.Context, event Event) (string, error) {
 fmt.Println("Loading function")
 for _, record := range event.Events {
  logDocumentDBEvent(record)
 }

 return "OK", nil
}

func logDocumentDBEvent(record Record) {
 fmt.Printf("Operation type: %s\n", record.Event.OperationType)
 fmt.Printf("db: %s\n", record.Event.NS.DB)
 fmt.Printf("collection: %s\n", record.Event.NS.Coll)
 docBytes, _ := json.MarshalIndent(record.Event.FullDocument, "", "  ")
 fmt.Printf("Full document: %s\n", string(docBytes))
}
```

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體而觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

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

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, s3Event events.S3Event) error {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("failed to load default config: %s", err)
  return err
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 for _, record := range s3Event.Records {
  bucket := record.S3.Bucket.Name
  key := record.S3.Object.URLDecodedKey
  headOutput, err := s3Client.HeadObject(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
   Bucket: &bucket,
```

```
   Key:    &key,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("error getting head of object %s/%s: %s", bucket, key, err)
   return err
  }
  log.Printf("successfully retrieved %s/%s of type %s", bucket, key,
 *headOutput.ContentType)
 }

 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收來自 SNS 主題的訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

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

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
```

```
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, snsEvent events.SNSEvent) {
 for _, record := range snsEvent.Records {
  processMessage(record)
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
}

func processMessage(record events.SNSEventRecord) {
 message := record.SNS.Message
 fmt.Printf("Processed message: %s\n", message)
 // TODO: Process your record here
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 SQS 佇列接收訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

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

import (
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
```

```
)

func handler(event events.SQSEvent) error {
 for _, record := range event.Records {
  err := processMessage(record)
  if err != nil {
   return err
  }
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
 return nil
}

func processMessage(record events.SQSMessage) error {
 fmt.Printf("Processed message %s\n", record.Body)
 // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例顯示如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 使用 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

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

```
import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, kinesisEvent events.KinesisEvent)
 (map[string]interface{}, error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, record := range kinesisEvent.Records {
  curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

  // Process your record
  if /* Your record processing condition here */ {
   curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Kinesis.SequenceNumber
  }

  // Add a condition to check if the record processing failed
  if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": curRecordSequenceNumber})
  }
 }

 kinesisBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return kinesisBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 DynamoDB 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

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

import (
 "context"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

type BatchItemFailure struct {
 ItemIdentifier string `json:"ItemIdentifier"`
}

type BatchResult struct {
 BatchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure `json:"BatchItemFailures"`
}

func HandleRequest(ctx context.Context, event events.DynamoDBEvent) (*BatchResult,
 error) {
 var batchItemFailures []BatchItemFailure
 curRecordSequenceNumber := ""

 for _, record := range event.Records {
  // Process your record
  curRecordSequenceNumber = record.Change.SequenceNumber
 }

 if curRecordSequenceNumber != "" {
  batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, BatchItemFailure{ItemIdentifier:
 curRecordSequenceNumber})
 }

 batchResult := BatchResult{
```

```
  BatchItemFailures: batchItemFailures,
 }

 return &batchResult, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 使用 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

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

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, sqsEvent events.SQSEvent) (map[string]interface{},
 error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, message := range sqsEvent.Records {
```

```
  if /* Your message processing condition here */ {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": message.MessageId})
  }
 }

 sqsBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return sqsBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 的 Amazon RDS 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過將 AWS SDK for Go V2 與 Amazon RDS 搭配使用，以執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon RDS

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon RDS。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/aws"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/rds"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Relational Database Service
 (Amazon RDS)
// client and list up to 20 DB instances in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 rdsClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 const maxInstances = 20
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v DB instances.\n", maxInstances)
 output, err := rdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{MaxRecords: aws.Int32(maxInstances)})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list DB instances: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(output.DBInstances) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("No DB instances found.")
 } else {
  for _, instance := range output.DBInstances {
   fmt.Printf("DB instance %v has database %v.\n", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier,
    *instance.DBName)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

CreateDBInstance

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBInstance`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateInstance creates a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateInstance(instanceName string, dbName string,
 dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, parameterGroupName string, dbInstanceClass
 string,
 storageType string, allocatedStorage int32, adminName string, adminPassword string)
 (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBInstance(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
```

```
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBName:               aws.String(dbName),
  DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  EngineVersion:        aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
  StorageType:          aws.String(storageType),
  AllocatedStorage:     aws.Int32(allocatedStorage),
  MasterUsername:       aws.String(adminName),
  MasterUserPassword:   aws.String(adminPassword),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

`CreateDBParameterGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBParameterGroup`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB parameter group that is based on the specified
```

```
// parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateParameterGroup(
 parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string, description string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.CreateDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName:   aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:            aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBParameterGroup, err
 }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

`CreateDBSnapshot`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBSnapshot`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// CreateSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB instance.
```

```
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateSnapshot(instanceName string, snapshotName
 string) (
 *types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBSnapshot(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBSnapshotInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBSnapshot, nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 CreateDBSnapshot。

`DeleteDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBInstance`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteInstance(instanceName string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBInstance(context.TODO(),
 &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
```

```
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      true,
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

DeleteDBParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBParameterGroup。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteParameterGroup(parameterGroupName string) error
 {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DeleteDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ParameterGroup中的刪除數據庫。

DescribeDBEngineVersions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBEngineVersions。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetEngineVersions(engine string, parameterGroupFamily
 string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
```

```
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考資料EngineVersions中的說明 B。

DescribeDBInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBInstances。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetInstance(instanceName string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
```

```
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

DescribeDBParameterGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBParameterGroups。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetParameterGroup gets a DB parameter group by name.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameterGroup(parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBParameterGroups(
  context.TODO(), &rds.DescribeDBParameterGroupsInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
```

```
    log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   }
   return nil, err
  } else {
   return &output.DBParameterGroups[0], err
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考資料ParameterGroups中的說明 B。

`DescribeDBParameters`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBParameters`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameters(parameterGroupName string, source
 string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
 var err error
 parameterPaginator := rds.NewDescribeDBParametersPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBParametersInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:               aws.String(source),
```

```
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get parameters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DescribeDBParameters。

`DescribeDBSnapshots`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBSnapshots`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetSnapshot gets a DB instance snapshot.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetSnapshot(snapshotName string) (*types.DBSnapshot,
 error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBSnapshots(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBSnapshotsInput{
   DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的 DescribeDBSnapshots。

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetOrderableInstances(engine string, engineVersion
 string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instanceOptions []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
```

```
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instance options: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instanceOptions = append(instanceOptions, output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instanceOptions, err
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderable數據庫。

`ModifyDBParameterGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyDBParameterGroup`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) UpdateParameters(parameterGroupName string, params
 []types.Parameter) error {
```

```
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.ModifyDBParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.ModifyDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:           params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

案例

開始使用資料庫執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立自訂資料庫參數群組並設定參數值。
- 建立資料庫執行個體，設定為使用參數群組。資料庫執行個體也包含資料庫。
- 擷取執行個體的快照。
- 刪除執行個體和參數群組。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
// GetStartedInstances is an interactive example that shows you how to use the AWS
 SDK for Go
```

```
// with Amazon Relation Database Service (Amazon RDS) to do the following:
//
//  1. Create a custom DB parameter group and set parameter values.
//  2. Create a DB instance that is configured to use the parameter group. The DB
 instance
//     also contains a database.
//  3. Take a snapshot of the DB instance.
//  4. Delete the DB instance and parameter group.
type GetStartedInstances struct {
 sdkConfig  aws.Config
 instances  actions.DbInstances
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 helper     IScenarioHelper
 isTestRun  bool
}

// NewGetStartedInstances constructs a GetStartedInstances instance from a
 configuration.
// It uses the specified config to get an Amazon RDS
// client and create wrappers for the actions used in the scenario.
func NewGetStartedInstances(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 helper IScenarioHelper) GetStartedInstances {
 rdsClient := rds.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 return GetStartedInstances{
  sdkConfig:  sdkConfig,
  instances:  actions.DbInstances{RdsClient: rdsClient},
  questioner: questioner,
  helper:     helper,
 }
}

// Run runs the interactive scenario.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) Run(dbEngine string, parameterGroupName string,
 instanceName string, dbName string) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB
 Instance demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 parameterGroup := scenario.CreateParameterGroup(dbEngine, parameterGroupName)
 scenario.SetUserParameters(parameterGroupName)
 instance := scenario.CreateInstance(instanceName, dbEngine, dbName, parameterGroup)
 scenario.DisplayConnection(instance)
 scenario.CreateSnapshot(instance)
 scenario.Cleanup(instance, parameterGroup)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateParameterGroup shows how to get available engine versions for a specified
// database engine and create a DB parameter group that is compatible with a
// selected engine family.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) CreateParameterGroup(dbEngine string,
 parameterGroupName string) *types.DBParameterGroup {

 log.Printf("Checking for an existing DB parameter group named %v.\n",
  parameterGroupName)
 parameterGroup, err := scenario.instances.GetParameterGroup(parameterGroupName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if parameterGroup == nil {
  log.Printf("Getting available database engine versions for %v.\n", dbEngine)
  engineVersions, err := scenario.instances.GetEngineVersions(dbEngine, "")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }

  familySet := map[string]struct{}{}
  for _, family := range engineVersions {
   familySet[*family.DBParameterGroupFamily] = struct{}{}
  }
  var families []string
  for family := range familySet {
   families = append(families, family)
  }
  sort.Strings(families)
  familyIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice("Which family do you want to use?\n",
 families)
  log.Println("Creating a DB parameter group.")
```

```
  _, err = scenario.instances.CreateParameterGroup(
   parameterGroupName, families[familyIndex], "Example parameter group.")
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  parameterGroup, err = scenario.instances.GetParameterGroup(parameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
 log.Printf("Parameter group %v:\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
 log.Printf("\tName: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupArn)
 log.Printf("\tFamily: %v\n", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
 log.Printf("\tDescription: %v\n", *parameterGroup.Description)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return parameterGroup
}

// SetUserParameters shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom parameter
// group and update some of the parameter values in the group.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) SetUserParameters(parameterGroupName string) {
 log.Println("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
 dbParameters, err := scenario.instances.GetParameters(parameterGroupName, "")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 var updateParams []types.Parameter
 for _, dbParam := range dbParameters {
  if strings.HasPrefix(*dbParam.ParameterName, "auto_increment") &&
   dbParam.IsModifiable && *dbParam.DataType == "integer" {
   log.Printf("The %v parameter is described as:\n\t%v",
    *dbParam.ParameterName, *dbParam.Description)
   rangeSplit := strings.Split(*dbParam.AllowedValues, "-")
   lower, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[0])
   upper, _ := strconv.Atoi(rangeSplit[1])
   newValue := scenario.questioner.AskInt(
    fmt.Sprintf("Enter a value between %v and %v:", lower, upper),
    demotools.InIntRange{Lower: lower, Upper: upper})
   dbParam.ParameterValue = aws.String(strconv.Itoa(newValue))
   updateParams = append(updateParams, dbParam)
  }
 }
 err = scenario.instances.UpdateParameters(parameterGroupName, updateParams)
```

```
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("To get a list of parameters that you set previously, specify a source
 of 'user'.")
 userParameters, err := scenario.instances.GetParameters(parameterGroupName, "user")
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Here are the parameters you set:")
 for _, param := range userParameters {
  log.Printf("\t%v: %v\n", *param.ParameterName, *param.ParameterValue)
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateInstance shows how to create a DB instance that contains a database of a
// specified type. The database is also configured to use a custom DB parameter
 group.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) CreateInstance(instanceName string, dbEngine
 string,
 dbName string, parameterGroup *types.DBParameterGroup) *types.DBInstance {

 log.Println("Checking for an existing DB instance.")
 instance, err := scenario.instances.GetInstance(instanceName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if instance == nil {
  adminUsername := scenario.questioner.Ask(
   "Enter an administrator username for the database: ", demotools.NotEmpty{})
  adminPassword := scenario.questioner.AskPassword(
   "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ", 7)
  engineVersions, err := scenario.instances.GetEngineVersions(dbEngine,
   *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupFamily)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  var engineChoices []string
  for _, engine := range engineVersions {
   engineChoices = append(engineChoices, *engine.EngineVersion)
  }
  engineIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice(
   "The available engines for your parameter group are:\n", engineChoices)
```

```
 engineSelection := engineVersions[engineIndex]
 instOpts, err := scenario.instances.GetOrderableInstances(*engineSelection.Engine,
  *engineSelection.EngineVersion)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 optSet := map[string]struct{}{}
 for _, opt := range instOpts {
  if strings.Contains(*opt.DBInstanceClass, "micro") {
   optSet[*opt.DBInstanceClass] = struct{}{}
  }
 }
 var optChoices []string
 for opt := range optSet {
  optChoices = append(optChoices, opt)
 }
 sort.Strings(optChoices)
 optIndex := scenario.questioner.AskChoice(
  "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine are:\n",
optChoices)
 storageType := "standard"
 allocatedStorage := int32(5)
 log.Printf("Creating a DB instance named %v and database %v.\n"+
  "The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter group %v,\n"+
  "selected engine %v,\n"+
  "selected DB instance class %v,"+
  "and %v GiB of %v storage.\n"+
  "This typically takes several minutes.",
  instanceName, dbName, *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName,
*engineSelection.EngineVersion,
  optChoices[optIndex], allocatedStorage, storageType)
 instance, err = scenario.instances.CreateInstance(
  instanceName, dbName, *engineSelection.Engine, *engineSelection.EngineVersion,
  *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName, optChoices[optIndex], storageType,
  allocatedStorage, adminUsername, adminPassword)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 for *instance.DBInstanceStatus != "available" {
  scenario.helper.Pause(30)
  instance, err = scenario.instances.GetInstance(instanceName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
```

```
  }
  log.Println("Instance created and available.")
 }
 log.Println("Instance data:")
 log.Printf("\tDBInstanceIdentifier: %v\n", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
 log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *instance.DBInstanceArn)
 log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *instance.DBInstanceStatus)
 log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *instance.Engine)
 log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *instance.EngineVersion)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 return instance
}

// DisplayConnection displays connection information about a DB instance and tips
// on how to connect to it.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) DisplayConnection(instance *types.DBInstance) {
 log.Println(
  "You can now connect to your database by using your favorite MySQL client.\n" +
   "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2 instance\n" +
   "that is running in the same VPC as your DB instance. Pass the endpoint,\n" +
   "port, and administrator username to 'mysql'. Then, enter your password\n" +
   "when prompted:")
 log.Printf("\n\tmysql -h %v -P %v -u %v -p\n",
  *instance.Endpoint.Address, instance.Endpoint.Port, *instance.MasterUsername)
 log.Println("For more information, see the User Guide for RDS:\n" +
  "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStarted.CreatingConnecting.MySQL.html#CHAP_GettingStarted.Connecting.MySQL")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}

// CreateSnapshot shows how to create a DB instance snapshot and wait until it's
 available.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) CreateSnapshot(instance *types.DBInstance) {
 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ", "y") {
  snapshotId := fmt.Sprintf("%v-%v", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier,
 scenario.helper.UniqueId())
  log.Printf("Creating a snapshot named %v. This typically takes a few minutes.\n",
 snapshotId)
  snapshot, err := scenario.instances.CreateSnapshot(*instance.DBInstanceIdentifier,
 snapshotId)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
```

```
  for *snapshot.Status != "available" {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   snapshot, err = scenario.instances.GetSnapshot(snapshotId)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Println("Snapshot data:")
  log.Printf("\tDBSnapshotIdentifier: %v\n", *snapshot.DBSnapshotIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tARN: %v\n", *snapshot.DBSnapshotArn)
  log.Printf("\tStatus: %v\n", *snapshot.Status)
  log.Printf("\tEngine: %v\n", *snapshot.Engine)
  log.Printf("\tEngine version: %v\n", *snapshot.EngineVersion)
  log.Printf("\tDBInstanceIdentifier: %v\n", *snapshot.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  log.Printf("\tSnapshotCreateTime: %v\n", *snapshot.SnapshotCreateTime)
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 }
}

// Cleanup shows how to clean up a DB instance and DB parameter group.
// Before the DB parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB instances must
 first be deleted.
func (scenario GetStartedInstances) Cleanup(
 instance *types.DBInstance, parameterGroup *types.DBParameterGroup) {

 if scenario.questioner.AskBool(
  "\nDo you want to delete the database instance and parameter group (y/n)? ", "y")
 {
  log.Printf("Deleting database instance %v.\n", *instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  err := scenario.instances.DeleteInstance(*instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(
   "Waiting for the DB instance to delete. This typically takes several minutes.")
  for instance != nil {
   scenario.helper.Pause(30)
   instance, err = scenario.instances.GetInstance(*instance.DBInstanceIdentifier)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting parameter group %v.", *parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName)
```

```
  err =
 scenario.instances.DeleteParameterGroup(*parameterGroup.DBParameterGroupName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 }
}
```

定義案例所呼叫的函數以管理 Amazon RDS 動作。

```
type DbInstances struct {
 RdsClient *rds.Client
}


// GetParameterGroup gets a DB parameter group by name.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameterGroup(parameterGroupName string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBParameterGroups(
  context.TODO(), &rds.DescribeDBParameterGroupsInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBParameterGroupNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("Parameter group %v does not exist.\n", parameterGroupName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Error getting parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBParameterGroups[0], err
 }
}



// CreateParameterGroup creates a DB parameter group that is based on the specified
// parameter group family.
```

```
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateParameterGroup(
 parameterGroupName string, parameterGroupFamily string, description string) (
 *types.DBParameterGroup, error) {

 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.CreateDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName:   aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
   Description:            aws.String(description),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBParameterGroup, err
 }
}



// DeleteParameterGroup deletes the named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteParameterGroup(parameterGroupName string) error
 {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DeleteDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete parameter group %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetParameters gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetParameters(parameterGroupName string, source
 string) (
 []types.Parameter, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeDBParametersOutput
 var params []types.Parameter
```

```
 var err error
 parameterPaginator := rds.NewDescribeDBParametersPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeDBParametersInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Source:               aws.String(source),
  })
 for parameterPaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = parameterPaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get parameters for %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
   break
  } else {
   params = append(params, output.Parameters...)
  }
 }
 return params, err
}



// UpdateParameters updates parameters in a named DB parameter group.
func (instances *DbInstances) UpdateParameters(parameterGroupName string, params
 []types.Parameter) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.ModifyDBParameterGroup(context.TODO(),
  &rds.ModifyDBParameterGroupInput{
   DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
   Parameters:           params,
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't update parameters in %v: %v\n", parameterGroupName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// CreateSnapshot creates a snapshot of a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateSnapshot(instanceName string, snapshotName
 string) (
 *types.DBSnapshot, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBSnapshot(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBSnapshotInput{
```

```
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBSnapshot, nil
 }
}



// GetSnapshot gets a DB instance snapshot.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetSnapshot(snapshotName string) (*types.DBSnapshot,
 error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBSnapshots(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBSnapshotsInput{
   DBSnapshotIdentifier: aws.String(snapshotName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get snapshot %v: %v\n", snapshotName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBSnapshots[0], nil
 }
}



// CreateInstance creates a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) CreateInstance(instanceName string, dbName string,
 dbEngine string, dbEngineVersion string, parameterGroupName string, dbInstanceClass
 string,
 storageType string, allocatedStorage int32, adminName string, adminPassword string)
 (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.CreateDBInstance(context.TODO(),
 &rds.CreateDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  DBName:               aws.String(dbName),
  DBParameterGroupName: aws.String(parameterGroupName),
  Engine:               aws.String(dbEngine),
  EngineVersion:        aws.String(dbEngineVersion),
```

```
  DBInstanceClass:      aws.String(dbInstanceClass),
  StorageType:          aws.String(storageType),
  AllocatedStorage:     aws.Int32(allocatedStorage),
  MasterUsername:       aws.String(adminName),
  MasterUserPassword:   aws.String(adminPassword),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBInstance, nil
 }
}



// GetInstance gets data about a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetInstance(instanceName string) (
 *types.DBInstance, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBInstances(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBInstancesInput{
   DBInstanceIdentifier: aws.String(instanceName),
  })
 if err != nil {
  var notFoundError *types.DBInstanceNotFoundFault
  if errors.As(err, &notFoundError) {
   log.Printf("DB instance %v does not exist.\n", instanceName)
   err = nil
  } else {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  }
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return &output.DBInstances[0], nil
 }
}



// DeleteInstance deletes a DB instance.
func (instances *DbInstances) DeleteInstance(instanceName string) error {
 _, err := instances.RdsClient.DeleteDBInstance(context.TODO(),
 &rds.DeleteDBInstanceInput{
  DBInstanceIdentifier:   aws.String(instanceName),
```

```
  SkipFinalSnapshot:      true,
  DeleteAutomatedBackups: aws.Bool(true),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete instance %v: %v\n", instanceName, err)
  return err
 } else {
  return nil
 }
}



// GetEngineVersions gets database engine versions that are available for the
 specified engine
// and parameter group family.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetEngineVersions(engine string, parameterGroupFamily
 string) (
 []types.DBEngineVersion, error) {
 output, err := instances.RdsClient.DescribeDBEngineVersions(context.TODO(),
  &rds.DescribeDBEngineVersionsInput{
   Engine:                 aws.String(engine),
   DBParameterGroupFamily: aws.String(parameterGroupFamily),
  })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get engine versions for %v: %v\n", engine, err)
  return nil, err
 } else {
  return output.DBEngineVersions, nil
 }
}



// GetOrderableInstances uses a paginator to get DB instance options that can be
 used to create DB instances that are
// compatible with a set of specifications.
func (instances *DbInstances) GetOrderableInstances(engine string, engineVersion
 string) (
 []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption, error) {

 var output *rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsOutput
 var instanceOptions []types.OrderableDBInstanceOption
 var err error
```

```
 orderablePaginator :=
 rds.NewDescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsPaginator(instances.RdsClient,
  &rds.DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsInput{
   Engine:        aws.String(engine),
   EngineVersion: aws.String(engineVersion),
  })
 for orderablePaginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err = orderablePaginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get orderable DB instance options: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   instanceOptions = append(instanceOptions, output.OrderableDBInstanceOptions...)
  }
 }
 return instanceOptions, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBInstance
  - 創建數據庫 ParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 刪除資料庫 ParameterGroup
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - 描述 B ParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
  - 修改資料庫 ParameterGroup

無伺服器範例

在 Lambda 函數中連接到 Amazon RDS 數據庫

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作連線至 RDS 資料庫的 Lambda 函數。該函數使一個簡單的數據庫請求，並返回結果。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 連線至 Lambda 函數中的 Amazon RDS 資料庫。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
/*
Golang v2 code here.
*/

package main

import (
 "context"
 "database/sql"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/feature/rds/auth"
 _ "github.com/go-sql-driver/mysql"
)

type MyEvent struct {
 Name string `json:"name"`
}

func HandleRequest(event *MyEvent) (map[string]interface{}, error) {

 var dbName string = "DatabaseName"
```

```
var dbUser string = "DatabaseUser"
var dbHost string = "mysqldb.123456789012.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com"
var dbPort int = 3306
var dbEndpoint string = fmt.Sprintf("%s:%d", dbHost, dbPort)
var region string = "us-east-1"

cfg, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
if err != nil {
 panic("configuration error: " + err.Error())
}

authenticationToken, err := auth.BuildAuthToken(
 context.TODO(), dbEndpoint, region, dbUser, cfg.Credentials)
if err != nil {
 panic("failed to create authentication token: " + err.Error())
}

dsn := fmt.Sprintf("%s:%s@tcp(%s)/%s?tls=true&allowCleartextPasswords=true",
 dbUser, authenticationToken, dbEndpoint, dbName,
)

db, err := sql.Open("mysql", dsn)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}

defer db.Close()

var sum int
err = db.QueryRow("SELECT ?+? AS sum", 3, 2).Scan(&sum)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
s := fmt.Sprint(sum)
message := fmt.Sprintf("The selected sum is: %s", s)

messageBytes, err := json.Marshal(message)
if err != nil {
 return nil, err
}

messageString := string(messageBytes)
return map[string]interface{}{
 "statusCode": 200,
```

```
  "headers":    map[string]string{"Content-Type": "application/json"},
  "body":       messageString,
 }, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(HandleRequest)
}
```

使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 的 Amazon S3 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過將 AWS SDK for Go V2 與 Amazon S3 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon S3

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon S3。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
```

```
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Storage Service
// (Amazon S3) client and list up to 10 buckets in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 count := 10
 fmt.Printf("Let's list up to %v buckets for your account.\n", count)
 result, err := s3Client.ListBuckets(context.TODO(), &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return
 }
 if len(result.Buckets) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any buckets!")
 } else {
  if count > len(result.Buckets) {
   count = len(result.Buckets)
  }
  for _, bucket := range result.Buckets[:count] {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *bucket.Name)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListBuckets中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CopyObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CopyObject`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// CopyToBucket copies an object in a bucket to another bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) CopyToBucket(sourceBucket string, destinationBucket
 string, objectKey string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CopyObject(context.TODO(), &s3.CopyObjectInput{
  Bucket:     aws.String(destinationBucket),
  CopySource: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", sourceBucket, objectKey)),
  Key:        aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't copy object from %v:%v to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   sourceBucket, objectKey, destinationBucket, objectKey, err)
 }
 return err
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CopyObject中的。

`CreateBucket`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateBucket`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// CreateBucket creates a bucket with the specified name in the specified Region.
func (basics BucketBasics) CreateBucket(name string, region string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CreateBucket(context.TODO(), &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(name),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create bucket %v in Region %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   name, region, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreateBucket中的。

DeleteBucket

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteBucket。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// DeleteBucket deletes a bucket. The bucket must be empty or an error is returned.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteBucket(bucketName string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteBucket(context.TODO(), &s3.DeleteBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteBucket中的。

DeleteObjects

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteObjects。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// DeleteObjects deletes a list of objects from a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteObjects(bucketName string, objectKeys []string)
 error {
 var objectIds []types.ObjectIdentifier
 for _, key := range objectKeys {
  objectIds = append(objectIds, types.ObjectIdentifier{Key: aws.String(key)})
 }
 output, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteObjects(context.TODO(),
 &s3.DeleteObjectsInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Delete: &types.Delete{Objects: objectIds},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete objects from bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName,
 err)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Deleted %v objects.\n", len(output.Deleted))
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteObjects中的。

GetObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObject。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// DownloadFile gets an object from a bucket and stores it in a local file.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadFile(bucketName string, objectKey string,
 fileName string) error {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.GetObject(context.TODO(), &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get object %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName, objectKey,
 err)
  return err
 }
 defer result.Body.Close()
 file, err := os.Create(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create file %v. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
```

```
  return err
 }
 defer file.Close()
 body, err := io.ReadAll(result.Body)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't read object body from %v. Here's why: %v\n", objectKey, err)
 }
 _, err = file.Write(body)
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考GetObject中的。

HeadBucket

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用HeadBucket。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// BucketExists checks whether a bucket exists in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) BucketExists(bucketName string) (bool, error) {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.HeadBucket(context.TODO(), &s3.HeadBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 })
```

```
 exists := true
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NotFound:
    log.Printf("Bucket %v is available.\n", bucketName)
    exists = false
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Either you don't have access to bucket %v or another error occurred.
 "+
     "Here's what happened: %v\n", bucketName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Bucket %v exists and you already own it.", bucketName)
 }

 return exists, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考HeadBucket中的。

`ListBuckets`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListBuckets`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
```

```
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// ListBuckets lists the buckets in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListBuckets() ([]types.Bucket, error) {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.ListBuckets(context.TODO(), &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 var buckets []types.Bucket
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
  buckets = result.Buckets
 }
 return buckets, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListBuckets中的。

`ListObjectsV2`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListObjectsV2`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}
```

```
// ListObjects lists the objects in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListObjects(bucketName string) ([]types.Object, error) {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.ListObjectsV2(context.TODO(),
 &s3.ListObjectsV2Input{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 })
 var contents []types.Object
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list objects in bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName,
 err)
 } else {
  contents = result.Contents
 }
 return contents, err
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考中的 ListObjectsV2。

`PutObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutObject`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}
```

```
// UploadFile reads from a file and puts the data into an object in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadFile(bucketName string, objectKey string, fileName
 string) error {
 file, err := os.Open(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't open file %v to upload. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
 } else {
  defer file.Close()
  _, err = basics.S3Client.PutObject(context.TODO(), &s3.PutObjectInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
   Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
   Body:   file,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't upload file %v to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
    fileName, bucketName, objectKey, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考PutObject中的。

案例

建立預先簽章 URL

下列程式碼範例示範如何為 Amazon S3 建立預先簽署的 URL 並上傳物件。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可包裝 S3 預先簽章動作的函數。

```
// Presigner encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) presign
 actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains PresignClient, a client that is used to presign requests to Amazon
 S3.
// Presigned requests contain temporary credentials and can be made from any HTTP
 client.
type Presigner struct {
 PresignClient *s3.PresignClient
}



// GetObject makes a presigned request that can be used to get an object from a
 bucket.
// The presigned request is valid for the specified number of seconds.
func (presigner Presigner) GetObject(
 bucketName string, objectKey string, lifetimeSecs int64) (*v4.PresignedHTTPRequest,
 error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignGetObject(context.TODO(),
 &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 }, func(opts *s3.PresignOptions) {
  opts.Expires = time.Duration(lifetimeSecs * int64(time.Second))
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned request to get %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, err
}



// PutObject makes a presigned request that can be used to put an object in a
 bucket.
// The presigned request is valid for the specified number of seconds.
func (presigner Presigner) PutObject(
 bucketName string, objectKey string, lifetimeSecs int64) (*v4.PresignedHTTPRequest,
 error) {
```

```
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignPutObject(context.TODO(),
 &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 }, func(opts *s3.PresignOptions) {
  opts.Expires = time.Duration(lifetimeSecs * int64(time.Second))
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned request to put %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, err
}



// DeleteObject makes a presigned request that can be used to delete an object from
 a bucket.
func (presigner Presigner) DeleteObject(bucketName string, objectKey string)
 (*v4.PresignedHTTPRequest, error) {
 request, err := presigner.PresignClient.PresignDeleteObject(context.TODO(),
 &s3.DeleteObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get a presigned request to delete object %v. Here's why: %v
\n", objectKey, err)
 }
 return request, err
}
```

執行互動式範例，產生並使用預先簽章的 URL 來上傳、下載和刪除 S3 物件。

```
// RunPresigningScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to get
 presigned
// HTTP requests that you can use to move data into and out of Amazon Simple Storage
// Service (Amazon S3). The presigned requests contain temporary credentials and can
// be used by an HTTP client.
//
```

```
// 1. Get a presigned request to put an object in a bucket.
// 2. Use the net/http package to use the presigned request to upload a local file
 to the bucket.
// 3. Get a presigned request to get an object from a bucket.
// 4. Use the net/http package to use the presigned request to download the object
 to a local file.
// 5. Get a presigned request to delete an object from a bucket.
// 6. Use the net/http package to use the presigned request to delete the object.
//
// This example creates an Amazon S3 presign client from the specified sdkConfig so
 that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
//
// It uses an IHttpRequester interface to abstract HTTP requests so they can be
 mocked
// during testing.
func RunPresigningScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner,
 httpRequester IHttpRequester) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Printf("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 presigning demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 bucketBasics := actions.BucketBasics{S3Client: s3Client}
 presignClient := s3.NewPresignClient(s3Client)
 presigner := actions.Presigner{PresignClient: presignClient}

 bucketName := questioner.Ask("We'll need a bucket. Enter a name for a bucket "+
  "you own or one you want to create:", demotools.NotEmpty{})
 bucketExists, err := bucketBasics.BucketExists(bucketName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if !bucketExists {
```

```
 err = bucketBasics.CreateBucket(bucketName, sdkConfig.Region)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Println("Bucket created.")
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's presign a request to upload a file to your bucket.")
uploadFilename := questioner.Ask("Enter the path to a file you want to upload:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
uploadKey := questioner.Ask("What would you like to name the uploaded object?",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
uploadFile, err := os.Open(uploadFilename)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
defer uploadFile.Close()
presignedPutRequest, err := presigner.PutObject(bucketName, uploadKey, 60)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Got a presigned %v request to URL:\n\t%v\n",
presignedPutRequest.Method,
 presignedPutRequest.URL)
log.Println("Using net/http to send the request...")
info, err := uploadFile.Stat()
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
putResponse, err := httpRequester.Put(presignedPutRequest.URL, info.Size(),
uploadFile)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("%v object %v with presigned URL returned %v.",
presignedPutRequest.Method,
 uploadKey, putResponse.StatusCode)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's presign a request to download the object.")
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
presignedGetRequest, err := presigner.GetObject(bucketName, uploadKey, 60)
```

```
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Got a presigned %v request to URL:\n\t%v\n",
presignedGetRequest.Method,
 presignedGetRequest.URL)
log.Println("Using net/http to send the request...")
getResponse, err := httpRequester.Get(presignedGetRequest.URL)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("%v object %v with presigned URL returned %v.",
presignedGetRequest.Method,
 uploadKey, getResponse.StatusCode)
defer getResponse.Body.Close()
downloadBody, err := io.ReadAll(getResponse.Body)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Downloaded %v bytes. Here are the first 100 of them:\n",
len(downloadBody))
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
log.Println(string(downloadBody[:100]))
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Let's presign a request to delete the object.")
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
presignedDelRequest, err := presigner.DeleteObject(bucketName, uploadKey)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Got a presigned %v request to URL:\n\t%v\n",
presignedDelRequest.Method,
 presignedDelRequest.URL)
log.Println("Using net/http to send the request...")
delResponse, err := httpRequester.Delete(presignedDelRequest.URL)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("%v object %v with presigned URL returned %v.\n",
presignedDelRequest.Method,
 uploadKey, delResponse.StatusCode)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

定義範例用來提出 HTTP 請求的 HTTP 請求包裝函式。

```
// IHttpRequester abstracts HTTP requests into an interface so it can be mocked
 during
// unit testing.
type IHttpRequester interface {
 Get(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error)
 Put(url string, contentLength int64, body io.Reader) (resp *http.Response, err
 error)
 Delete(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error)
}

// HttpRequester uses the net/http package to make HTTP requests during the
 scenario.
type HttpRequester struct{}

func (httpReq HttpRequester) Get(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error) {
 return http.Get(url)
}
func (httpReq HttpRequester) Put(url string, contentLength int64, body io.Reader)
 (resp *http.Response, err error) {
 putRequest, err := http.NewRequest("PUT", url, body)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 putRequest.ContentLength = contentLength
 return http.DefaultClient.Do(putRequest)
}
func (httpReq HttpRequester) Delete(url string) (resp *http.Response, err error) {
 delRequest, err := http.NewRequest("DELETE", url, nil)
 if err != nil {
  return nil, err
 }
 return http.DefaultClient.Do(delRequest)
}
```

開始使用儲存貯體和物件

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立儲存貯體並上傳檔案到該儲存貯體。
- 從儲存貯體下載物件。
- 將物件複製至儲存貯體中的子文件夾。
- 列出儲存貯體中的物件。
- 刪除儲存貯體物件和該儲存貯體。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

定義包裝案例所使用之儲存貯體和物件動作的結構。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// ListBuckets lists the buckets in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListBuckets() ([]types.Bucket, error) {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.ListBuckets(context.TODO(), &s3.ListBucketsInput{})
 var buckets []types.Bucket
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list buckets for your account. Here's why: %v\n", err)
 } else {
```

```
  buckets = result.Buckets
 }
 return buckets, err
}



// BucketExists checks whether a bucket exists in the current account.
func (basics BucketBasics) BucketExists(bucketName string) (bool, error) {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.HeadBucket(context.TODO(), &s3.HeadBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 })
 exists := true
 if err != nil {
  var apiError smithy.APIError
  if errors.As(err, &apiError) {
   switch apiError.(type) {
   case *types.NotFound:
    log.Printf("Bucket %v is available.\n", bucketName)
    exists = false
    err = nil
   default:
    log.Printf("Either you don't have access to bucket %v or another error occurred.
 "+
     "Here's what happened: %v\n", bucketName, err)
   }
  }
 } else {
  log.Printf("Bucket %v exists and you already own it.", bucketName)
 }

 return exists, err
}



// CreateBucket creates a bucket with the specified name in the specified Region.
func (basics BucketBasics) CreateBucket(name string, region string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CreateBucket(context.TODO(), &s3.CreateBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(name),
  CreateBucketConfiguration: &types.CreateBucketConfiguration{
   LocationConstraint: types.BucketLocationConstraint(region),
  },
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create bucket %v in Region %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   name, region, err)
 }
 return err
}



// UploadFile reads from a file and puts the data into an object in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadFile(bucketName string, objectKey string, fileName
 string) error {
 file, err := os.Open(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't open file %v to upload. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
 } else {
  defer file.Close()
  _, err = basics.S3Client.PutObject(context.TODO(), &s3.PutObjectInput{
   Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
   Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
   Body:   file,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't upload file %v to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
    fileName, bucketName, objectKey, err)
  }
 }
 return err
}



// UploadLargeObject uses an upload manager to upload data to an object in a bucket.
// The upload manager breaks large data into parts and uploads the parts
 concurrently.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadLargeObject(bucketName string, objectKey string,
 largeObject []byte) error {
 largeBuffer := bytes.NewReader(largeObject)
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 uploader := manager.NewUploader(basics.S3Client, func(u *manager.Uploader) {
  u.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 _, err := uploader.Upload(context.TODO(), &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
```

```
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
  Body:   largeBuffer,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't upload large object to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }

 return err
}



// DownloadFile gets an object from a bucket and stores it in a local file.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadFile(bucketName string, objectKey string,
 fileName string) error {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.GetObject(context.TODO(), &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get object %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName, objectKey,
 err)
  return err
 }
 defer result.Body.Close()
 file, err := os.Create(fileName)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create file %v. Here's why: %v\n", fileName, err)
  return err
 }
 defer file.Close()
 body, err := io.ReadAll(result.Body)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't read object body from %v. Here's why: %v\n", objectKey, err)
 }
 _, err = file.Write(body)
 return err
}



// DownloadLargeObject uses a download manager to download an object from a bucket.
```

```
// The download manager gets the data in parts and writes them to a buffer until all
 of
// the data has been downloaded.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadLargeObject(bucketName string, objectKey string)
 ([]byte, error) {
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 downloader := manager.NewDownloader(basics.S3Client, func(d *manager.Downloader) {
  d.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 buffer := manager.NewWriteAtBuffer([]byte{})
 _, err := downloader.Download(context.TODO(), buffer, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't download large object from %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return buffer.Bytes(), err
}



// CopyToFolder copies an object in a bucket to a subfolder in the same bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) CopyToFolder(bucketName string, objectKey string,
 folderName string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CopyObject(context.TODO(), &s3.CopyObjectInput{
  Bucket:     aws.String(bucketName),
  CopySource: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", bucketName, objectKey)),
  Key:        aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", folderName, objectKey)),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't copy object from %v:%v to %v:%v/%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, bucketName, folderName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return err
}



// CopyToBucket copies an object in a bucket to another bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) CopyToBucket(sourceBucket string, destinationBucket
 string, objectKey string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.CopyObject(context.TODO(), &s3.CopyObjectInput{
```

```
  Bucket:     aws.String(destinationBucket),
  CopySource: aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v/%v", sourceBucket, objectKey)),
  Key:        aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't copy object from %v:%v to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   sourceBucket, objectKey, destinationBucket, objectKey, err)
 }
 return err
}



// ListObjects lists the objects in a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) ListObjects(bucketName string) ([]types.Object, error) {
 result, err := basics.S3Client.ListObjectsV2(context.TODO(),
 &s3.ListObjectsV2Input{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
 })
 var contents []types.Object
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't list objects in bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName,
 err)
 } else {
  contents = result.Contents
 }
 return contents, err
}



// DeleteObjects deletes a list of objects from a bucket.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteObjects(bucketName string, objectKeys []string)
 error {
 var objectIds []types.ObjectIdentifier
 for _, key := range objectKeys {
  objectIds = append(objectIds, types.ObjectIdentifier{Key: aws.String(key)})
 }
 output, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteObjects(context.TODO(),
 &s3.DeleteObjectsInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Delete: &types.Delete{Objects: objectIds},
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete objects from bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName,
 err)
 } else {
  log.Printf("Deleted %v objects.\n", len(output.Deleted))
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteBucket deletes a bucket. The bucket must be empty or an error is returned.
func (basics BucketBasics) DeleteBucket(bucketName string) error {
 _, err := basics.S3Client.DeleteBucket(context.TODO(), &s3.DeleteBucketInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete bucket %v. Here's why: %v\n", bucketName, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

執行互動式案例，說明如何使用 S3 儲存貯體和物件。

```
// RunGetStartedScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use Amazon
// Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) to create an S3 bucket and use it to store
 objects.
//
// 1. Create a bucket.
// 2. Upload a local file to the bucket.
// 3. Upload a large object to the bucket by using an upload manager.
// 4. Download an object to a local file.
// 5. Download a large object by using a download manager.
// 6. Copy an object to a different folder in the bucket.
// 7. List objects in the bucket.
// 8. Delete all objects in the bucket.
// 9. Delete the bucket.
//
// This example creates an Amazon S3 service client from the specified sdkConfig so
 that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
```

```
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunGetStartedScenario(sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner) {
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   fmt.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.\n", r)
  }
 }()

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 bucketBasics := actions.BucketBasics{S3Client: s3Client}

 count := 10
 log.Printf("Let's list up to %v buckets for your account:", count)
 buckets, err := bucketBasics.ListBuckets()
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if len(buckets) == 0 {
  log.Println("You don't have any buckets!")
 } else {
  if count > len(buckets) {
   count = len(buckets)
  }
  for _, bucket := range buckets[:count] {
   log.Printf("\t%v\n", *bucket.Name)
  }
 }

 bucketName := questioner.Ask("Let's create a bucket. Enter a name for your
 bucket:",
  demotools.NotEmpty{})
 bucketExists, err := bucketBasics.BucketExists(bucketName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 if !bucketExists {
  err = bucketBasics.CreateBucket(bucketName, sdkConfig.Region)
  if err != nil {
```

```
  panic(err)
 } else {
  log.Println("Bucket created.")
 }
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

fmt.Println("Let's upload a file to your bucket.")
smallFile := questioner.Ask("Enter the path to a file you want to upload:",
 demotools.NotEmpty{})
const smallKey = "doc-example-key"
err = bucketBasics.UploadFile(bucketName, smallKey, smallFile)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Uploaded %v as %v.\n", smallFile, smallKey)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

mibs := 30
log.Printf("Let's create a slice of %v MiB of random bytes and upload it to your
bucket. ", mibs)
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
largeBytes := make([]byte, 1024*1024*mibs)
rand.Seed(time.Now().Unix())
rand.Read(largeBytes)
largeKey := "doc-example-large"
log.Println("Uploading...")
err = bucketBasics.UploadLargeObject(bucketName, largeKey, largeBytes)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Uploaded %v MiB object as %v", mibs, largeKey)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's download %v to a file.", smallKey)
downloadFileName := questioner.Ask("Enter a name for the downloaded file:",
demotools.NotEmpty{})
err = bucketBasics.DownloadFile(bucketName, smallKey, downloadFileName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("File %v downloaded.", downloadFileName)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
```

```
log.Printf("Let's download the %v MiB object.", mibs)
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
log.Println("Downloading...")
largeDownload, err := bucketBasics.DownloadLargeObject(bucketName, largeKey)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Downloaded %v bytes.", len(largeDownload))
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Printf("Let's copy %v to a folder in the same bucket.", smallKey)
folderName := questioner.Ask("Enter a folder name: ", demotools.NotEmpty{})
err = bucketBasics.CopyToFolder(bucketName, smallKey, folderName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Copied %v to %v/%v.\n", smallKey, folderName, smallKey)
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

log.Println("Let's list the objects in your bucket.")
questioner.Ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
objects, err := bucketBasics.ListObjects(bucketName)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("Found %v objects.\n", len(objects))
var objKeys []string
for _, object := range objects {
 objKeys = append(objKeys, *object.Key)
 log.Printf("\t%v\n", *object.Key)
}
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

if questioner.AskBool("Do you want to delete your bucket and all of its "+
 "contents? (y/n)", "y") {
 log.Println("Deleting objects.")
 err = bucketBasics.DeleteObjects(bucketName, objKeys)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Deleting bucket.")
 err = bucketBasics.DeleteBucket(bucketName)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
```

```
  }
  log.Printf("Deleting downloaded file %v.\n", downloadFileName)
  err = os.Remove(downloadFileName)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
 } else {
  log.Println("Okay. Don't forget to delete objects from your bucket to avoid
 charges.")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

上傳或下載大型檔案

下列程式碼範例示範如何將大型檔案上傳或下載到 Amazon S3，以及從 Amazon S3 上傳或下載。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用分段上傳以上傳物件。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用上傳管理員將資料分成多個部分，並同時上傳它們來上傳大型物件。

```
// BucketBasics encapsulates the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) actions
// used in the examples.
// It contains S3Client, an Amazon S3 service client that is used to perform bucket
// and object actions.
type BucketBasics struct {
 S3Client *s3.Client
}



// UploadLargeObject uses an upload manager to upload data to an object in a bucket.
// The upload manager breaks large data into parts and uploads the parts
 concurrently.
func (basics BucketBasics) UploadLargeObject(bucketName string, objectKey string,
 largeObject []byte) error {
 largeBuffer := bytes.NewReader(largeObject)
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 uploader := manager.NewUploader(basics.S3Client, func(u *manager.Uploader) {
  u.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 _, err := uploader.Upload(context.TODO(), &s3.PutObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
  Body:   largeBuffer,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't upload large object to %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }

 return err
}
```

使用下載管理員分段取得資料並同時下載它們來下載大型物件。

```
// DownloadLargeObject uses a download manager to download an object from a bucket.
```

```
// The download manager gets the data in parts and writes them to a buffer until all
 of
// the data has been downloaded.
func (basics BucketBasics) DownloadLargeObject(bucketName string, objectKey string)
 ([]byte, error) {
 var partMiBs int64 = 10
 downloader := manager.NewDownloader(basics.S3Client, func(d *manager.Downloader) {
  d.PartSize = partMiBs * 1024 * 1024
 })
 buffer := manager.NewWriteAtBuffer([]byte{})
 _, err := downloader.Download(context.TODO(), buffer, &s3.GetObjectInput{
  Bucket: aws.String(bucketName),
  Key:    aws.String(objectKey),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't download large object from %v:%v. Here's why: %v\n",
   bucketName, objectKey, err)
 }
 return buffer.Bytes(), err
}
```

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體而觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

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

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/s3"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, s3Event events.S3Event) error {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(ctx)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("failed to load default config: %s", err)
  return err
 }
 s3Client := s3.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)

 for _, record := range s3Event.Records {
  bucket := record.S3.Bucket.Name
  key := record.S3.Object.URLDecodedKey
  headOutput, err := s3Client.HeadObject(ctx, &s3.HeadObjectInput{
   Bucket: &bucket,
   Key:    &key,
  })
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("error getting head of object %s/%s: %s", bucket, key, err)
   return err
  }
  log.Printf("successfully retrieved %s/%s of type %s", bucket, key,
 *headOutput.ContentType)
 }

 return nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 的 Amazon SNS 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過將 AWS SDK for Go V2 與 Amazon SNS 搭配使用，以執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon SNS

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon SNS。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
```

```
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 snsClient := sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the topics for your account.")
 var topics []types.Topic
 paginator := sns.NewListTopicsPaginator(snsClient, &sns.ListTopicsInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get topics. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   topics = append(topics, output.Topics...)
  }
 }
 if len(topics) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any topics!")
 } else {
  for _, topic := range topics {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *topic.TopicArn)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListTopics中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

CreateTopic

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateTopic。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// CreateTopic creates an Amazon SNS topic with the specified name. You can
 optionally
// specify that the topic is created as a FIFO topic and whether it uses content-
based
// deduplication instead of ID-based deduplication.
func (actor SnsActions) CreateTopic(topicName string, isFifoTopic bool,
 contentBasedDeduplication bool) (string, error) {
 var topicArn string
 topicAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
 }
 if contentBasedDeduplication {
  topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
 }
 topic, err := actor.SnsClient.CreateTopic(context.TODO(), &sns.CreateTopicInput{
  Name:       aws.String(topicName),
  Attributes: topicAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
```

```
  log.Printf("Couldn't create topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicName, err)
 } else {
  topicArn = *topic.TopicArn
 }

 return topicArn, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreateTopic中的。

`DeleteTopic`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTopic`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// DeleteTopic delete an Amazon SNS topic.
func (actor SnsActions) DeleteTopic(topicArn string) error {
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.DeleteTopic(context.TODO(), &sns.DeleteTopicInput{
  TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteTopic中的。

`ListTopics`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTopics`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sns/types"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service
// (Amazon SNS) client and list the topics in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 snsClient := sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
```

```
 fmt.Println("Let's list the topics for your account.")
 var topics []types.Topic
 paginator := sns.NewListTopicsPaginator(snsClient, &sns.ListTopicsInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get topics. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   topics = append(topics, output.Topics...)
  }
 }
 if len(topics) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any topics!")
 } else {
  for _, topic := range topics {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", *topic.TopicArn)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListTopics中的。

Publish

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Publish`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
```

```
}



// Publish publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic. The message is then sent to
 all
// subscribers. When the topic is a FIFO topic, the message must also contain a
 group ID
// and, when ID-based deduplication is used, a deduplication ID. An optional key-
value
// filter attribute can be specified so that the message can be filtered according
 to
// a filter policy.
func (actor SnsActions) Publish(topicArn string, message string, groupId string,
 dedupId string, filterKey string, filterValue string) error {
 publishInput := sns.PublishInput{TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn), Message:
 aws.String(message)}
 if groupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageGroupId = aws.String(groupId)
 }
 if dedupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageDeduplicationId = aws.String(dedupId)
 }
 if filterKey != "" && filterValue != "" {
  publishInput.MessageAttributes = map[string]types.MessageAttributeValue{
   filterKey: {DataType: aws.String("String"), StringValue:
 aws.String(filterValue)},
  }
 }
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.Publish(context.TODO(), &publishInput)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't publish message to topic %v. Here's why: %v", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考中的發佈。

Subscribe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Subscribe`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用篩選條件訂閱主題的佇列。

```
// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// SubscribeQueue subscribes an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to an
// Amazon SNS topic. When filterMap is not nil, it is used to specify a filter
 policy
// so that messages are only sent to the queue when the message has the specified
 attributes.
func (actor SnsActions) SubscribeQueue(topicArn string, queueArn string, filterMap
 map[string][]string) (string, error) {
 var subscriptionArn string
 var attributes map[string]string
 if filterMap != nil {
  filterBytes, err := json.Marshal(filterMap)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create filter policy, here's why: %v\n", err)
   return "", err
  }
  attributes = map[string]string{"FilterPolicy": string(filterBytes)}
 }
 output, err := actor.SnsClient.Subscribe(context.TODO(), &sns.SubscribeInput{
  Protocol:              aws.String("sqs"),
  TopicArn:              aws.String(topicArn),
  Attributes:            attributes,
  Endpoint:              aws.String(queueArn),
  ReturnSubscriptionArn: true,
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't susbscribe queue %v to topic %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   queueArn, topicArn, err)
 } else {
  subscriptionArn = *output.SubscriptionArn
 }

 return subscriptionArn, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的訂閱。

案例

將訊息發佈至佇列

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立主題 (FIFO 或非 FIFO)。
- 為主題訂閱多個佇列，並提供套用篩選條件的選擇。
- 發佈訊息至主題。
- 輪詢佇列以獲取收到的訊息。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
const FIFO_SUFFIX = ".fifo"
const TONE_KEY = "tone"

var ToneChoices = []string{"cheerful", "funny", "serious", "sincere"}
```

```
// MessageBody is used to deserialize the body of a message from a JSON string.
type MessageBody struct {
 Message string
}

// ScenarioRunner separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ScenarioRunner struct {
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 snsActor   *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor   *actions.SqsActions
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateTopic() (string, string, bool, bool) {
 log.Println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out) or standard.
\n" +
  "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and message
 filtering.")
 isFifoTopic := runner.questioner.AskBool("\nWould you like to work with FIFO
 topics? (y/n) ", "y")

 contentBasedDeduplication := false
 if isFifoTopic {
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Println("Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.\n"
 +
   "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are automatically generated
\n" +
   "from content using a hash function. If a message is successfully published to\n"
 +
   "an SNS FIFO topic, any message published and determined to have the same\n" +
   "deduplication ID, within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted\n"
 +
   "but not delivered. For more information about deduplication, see:\n" +
   "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.")
  contentBasedDeduplication = runner.questioner.AskBool(
   "\nDo you want to use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID? (y/n) ", "y")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 topicName := runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ")
 if isFifoTopic {
```

```
  topicName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", topicName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  log.Printf("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '%v' must be appended to\n"+
   "the topic name.", FIFO_SUFFIX)
 }

 topicArn, err := runner.snsActor.CreateTopic(topicName, isFifoTopic,
 contentBasedDeduplication)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new topic with the name '%v' and Amazon Resource Name (ARN) \n"+
  "'%v' has been created.", topicName, topicArn)

 return topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateQueue(ordinal string, isFifoTopic bool) (string,
 string) {
 queueName := runner.questioner.Ask(fmt.Sprintf("Enter a name for the %v SQS queue.
 ", ordinal))
 if isFifoTopic {
  queueName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", queueName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  if ordinal == "first" {
   log.Printf("Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '%v' must "+
    "be appended to the queue name.\n", FIFO_SUFFIX)
  }
 }
 queueUrl, err := runner.sqsActor.CreateQueue(queueName, isFifoTopic)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new SQS queue with the name '%v' and the queue URL "+
  "'%v' has been created.", queueName, queueUrl)

 return queueName, queueUrl
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) SubscribeQueueToTopic(
 queueName string, queueUrl string, topicName string, topicArn string, ordinal
 string,
 isFifoTopic bool) (string, bool) {

 queueArn, err := runner.sqsActor.GetQueueArn(queueUrl)
 if err != nil {
```

```
 panic(err)
}
log.Printf("The ARN of your queue is: %v.\n", queueArn)

err = runner.sqsActor.AttachSendMessagePolicy(queueUrl, queueArn, topicArn)
if err != nil {
 panic(err)
}
log.Println("Attached an IAM policy to the queue so the SNS topic can send " +
 "messages to it.")
log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

var filterPolicy map[string][]string
if isFifoTopic {
 if ordinal == "first" {
  log.Println("Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters.\n" +
   "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered messages\n" +
   "will be received in the queue.\n" +
   "For information about message filtering, see\n" +
   "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n" +
   "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\" attribute.")
 }

 wantFiltering := runner.questioner.AskBool(
  fmt.Sprintf("Do you want to filter messages that are sent to \"%v\"\n"+
   "from the %v topic? (y/n) ", queueName, topicName), "y")
 if wantFiltering {
  log.Println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following \"tone\"
attributes.")

  var toneSelections []string
  askAboutTones := true
  for askAboutTones {
   toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
    "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
   toneSelections = append(toneSelections, ToneChoices[toneIndex])
   askAboutTones = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to add another tone to
the filter? (y/n) ", "y")
  }
  log.Printf("Your subscription will be filtered to only pass the following tones:
%v\n", toneSelections)
  filterPolicy = map[string][]string{TONE_KEY: toneSelections}
 }
}
```

```
 subscriptionArn, err := runner.snsActor.SubscribeQueue(topicArn, queueArn,
 filterPolicy)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("The queue %v is now subscribed to the topic %v with the subscription
 ARN %v.\n",
  queueName, topicName, subscriptionArn)

 return subscriptionArn, filterPolicy != nil
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PublishMessages(topicArn string, isFifoTopic bool,
 contentBasedDeduplication bool, usingFilters bool) {
 var message string
 var groupId string
 var dedupId string
 var toneSelection string
 publishMore := true
 for publishMore {
  groupId = ""
  dedupId = ""
  toneSelection = ""
  message = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message to publish: ")
  if isFifoTopic {
   log.Println("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a message group ID.
\n" +
    "All messages within the same group will be received in the order they were
 published.")
   groupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message group ID: ")
   if !contentBasedDeduplication {
    log.Println("Because you are not using content-based deduplication,\n" +
     "you must enter a deduplication ID.")
    dedupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a deduplication ID: ")
   }
  }
  if usingFilters {
   if runner.questioner.AskBool("Add a tone attribute so this message can be
 filtered? (y/n) ", "y") {
    toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
     "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
    toneSelection = ToneChoices[toneIndex]
   }
```

```
  }

  err := runner.snsActor.Publish(topicArn, message, groupId, dedupId, TONE_KEY,
 toneSelection)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(("Your message was published."))

  publishMore = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to publish another messsage?
 (y/n) ", "y")
 }
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PollForMessages(queueUrls []string) {
 log.Println("Polling queues for messages...")
 for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
  var messages []types.Message
  for {
   currentMsgs, err := runner.sqsActor.GetMessages(queueUrl, 10, 1)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   if len(currentMsgs) == 0 {
    break
   }
   messages = append(messages, currentMsgs...)
  }
  if len(messages) == 0 {
   log.Printf("No messages were received by queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
  } else if len(messages) == 1 {
   log.Printf("One message was received by queue %v:\n", queueUrl)

  } else {
   log.Printf("%v messages were received by queue %v:\n", len(messages), queueUrl)
  }
  for msgIndex, message := range messages {
   messageBody := MessageBody{}
   err := json.Unmarshal([]byte(*message.Body), &messageBody)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
   log.Printf("Message %v: %v\n", msgIndex+1, messageBody.Message)
  }
```

```
  if len(messages) > 0 {
   log.Printf("Deleting %v messages from queue %v.\n", len(messages), queueUrl)
   err := runner.sqsActor.DeleteMessages(queueUrl, messages)
   if err != nil {
    panic(err)
   }
  }
 }
}

// RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use
 the
// AWS SDK for Go to create and use Amazon SNS topics and Amazon SQS queues.
//
// 1. Create a topic (FIFO or non-FIFO).
// 2. Subscribe several queues to the topic with an option to apply a filter.
// 3. Publish messages to the topic.
// 4. Poll the queues for messages received.
// 5. Delete the topic and the queues.
//
// This example creates service clients from the specified sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario(
 sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources := Resources{}
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.\n" +
    "Cleaning up any resources that were created...")
   resources.Cleanup()
  }
 }()
 queueCount := 2

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.\n\n"+
  "In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe %v SQS queues to the
\n"+
  "topic. You can select from several options for configuring the topic and the\n"+
```

```
  "subscriptions for the queues. You can then post to the topic and see the results
\n"+
  "in the queues.\n", queueCount)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 runner := ScenarioRunner{
  questioner: questioner,
  snsActor:   &actions.SnsActions{SnsClient: sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  sqsActor:   &actions.SqsActions{SqsClient: sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 resources.snsActor = runner.snsActor
 resources.sqsActor = runner.sqsActor

 topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication := runner.CreateTopic()
 resources.topicArn = topicArn
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Now you will create %v SQS queues and subscribe them to the topic.\n",
 queueCount)
 ordinals := []string{"first", "next"}
 usingFilters := false
 for _, ordinal := range ordinals {
  queueName, queueUrl := runner.CreateQueue(ordinal, isFifoTopic)
  resources.queueUrls = append(resources.queueUrls, queueUrl)

  _, filtering := runner.SubscribeQueueToTopic(queueName, queueUrl, topicName,
 topicArn, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
  usingFilters = usingFilters || filtering
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PublishMessages(topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication,
 usingFilters)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PollForMessages(resources.queueUrls)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 wantCleanup := questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all AWS resources created
 for this scenario? (y/n) ", "y")
 if wantCleanup {
  log.Println("Cleaning up resources...")
  resources.Cleanup()
```

```
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

定義包裝此範例中使用之 Amazon SNS 動作的結構。

```
// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}



// CreateTopic creates an Amazon SNS topic with the specified name. You can
 optionally
// specify that the topic is created as a FIFO topic and whether it uses content-
based
// deduplication instead of ID-based deduplication.
func (actor SnsActions) CreateTopic(topicName string, isFifoTopic bool,
 contentBasedDeduplication bool) (string, error) {
 var topicArn string
 topicAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
 }
 if contentBasedDeduplication {
  topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
 }
 topic, err := actor.SnsClient.CreateTopic(context.TODO(), &sns.CreateTopicInput{
  Name:       aws.String(topicName),
  Attributes: topicAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicName, err)
 } else {
```

```
  topicArn = *topic.TopicArn
 }

 return topicArn, err
}



// DeleteTopic delete an Amazon SNS topic.
func (actor SnsActions) DeleteTopic(topicArn string) error {
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.DeleteTopic(context.TODO(), &sns.DeleteTopicInput{
  TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SubscribeQueue subscribes an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to an
// Amazon SNS topic. When filterMap is not nil, it is used to specify a filter
 policy
// so that messages are only sent to the queue when the message has the specified
 attributes.
func (actor SnsActions) SubscribeQueue(topicArn string, queueArn string, filterMap
 map[string][]string) (string, error) {
 var subscriptionArn string
 var attributes map[string]string
 if filterMap != nil {
  filterBytes, err := json.Marshal(filterMap)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create filter policy, here's why: %v\n", err)
   return "", err
  }
  attributes = map[string]string{"FilterPolicy": string(filterBytes)}
 }
 output, err := actor.SnsClient.Subscribe(context.TODO(), &sns.SubscribeInput{
  Protocol:              aws.String("sqs"),
  TopicArn:              aws.String(topicArn),
  Attributes:            attributes,
  Endpoint:              aws.String(queueArn),
  ReturnSubscriptionArn: true,
 })
```

```
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't susbscribe queue %v to topic %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   queueArn, topicArn, err)
 } else {
  subscriptionArn = *output.SubscriptionArn
 }

 return subscriptionArn, err
}



// Publish publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic. The message is then sent to
 all
// subscribers. When the topic is a FIFO topic, the message must also contain a
 group ID
// and, when ID-based deduplication is used, a deduplication ID. An optional key-
value
// filter attribute can be specified so that the message can be filtered according
 to
// a filter policy.
func (actor SnsActions) Publish(topicArn string, message string, groupId string,
 dedupId string, filterKey string, filterValue string) error {
 publishInput := sns.PublishInput{TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn), Message:
 aws.String(message)}
 if groupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageGroupId = aws.String(groupId)
 }
 if dedupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageDeduplicationId = aws.String(dedupId)
 }
 if filterKey != "" && filterValue != "" {
  publishInput.MessageAttributes = map[string]types.MessageAttributeValue{
   filterKey: {DataType: aws.String("String"), StringValue:
 aws.String(filterValue)},
  }
 }
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.Publish(context.TODO(), &publishInput)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't publish message to topic %v. Here's why: %v", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

定義包裝此範例中使用之 Amazon SQS 動作的結構。

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// CreateQueue creates an Amazon SQS queue with the specified name. You can specify
// whether the queue is created as a FIFO queue.
func (actor SqsActions) CreateQueue(queueName string, isFifoQueue bool) (string,
 error) {
 var queueUrl string
 queueAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoQueue {
  queueAttributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
 }
 queue, err := actor.SqsClient.CreateQueue(context.TODO(), &sqs.CreateQueueInput{
  QueueName:  aws.String(queueName),
  Attributes: queueAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueName, err)
 } else {
  queueUrl = *queue.QueueUrl
 }

 return queueUrl, err
}



// GetQueueArn uses the GetQueueAttributes action to get the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
// of an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetQueueArn(queueUrl string) (string, error) {
 var queueArn string
 arnAttributeName := types.QueueAttributeNameQueueArn
```

```
 attribute, err := actor.SqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.GetQueueAttributesInput{
  QueueUrl:       aws.String(queueUrl),
  AttributeNames: []types.QueueAttributeName{arnAttributeName},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get ARN for queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  queueArn = attribute.Attributes[string(arnAttributeName)]
 }
 return queueArn, err
}



// AttachSendMessagePolicy uses the SetQueueAttributes action to attach a policy to
 an
// Amazon SQS queue that allows the specified Amazon SNS topic to send messages to
 the
// queue.
func (actor SqsActions) AttachSendMessagePolicy(queueUrl string, queueArn string,
 topicArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Action:    "sqs:SendMessage",
   Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"},
   Resource:  aws.String(queueArn),
   Condition: PolicyCondition{"ArnEquals": map[string]string{"aws:SourceArn":
 topicArn}},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = actor.SqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.SetQueueAttributesInput{
  Attributes: map[string]string{
   string(types.QueueAttributeNamePolicy): string(policyBytes),
  },
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't set send message policy on queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}

// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
 Condition PolicyCondition   `json:",omitempty"`
}

// PolicyCondition defines a condition in a policy.
type PolicyCondition map[string]map[string]string



// GetMessages uses the ReceiveMessage action to get messages from an Amazon SQS
 queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetMessages(queueUrl string, maxMessages int32, waitTime
 int32) ([]types.Message, error) {
 var messages []types.Message
 result, err := actor.SqsClient.ReceiveMessage(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.ReceiveMessageInput{
  QueueUrl:            aws.String(queueUrl),
  MaxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
  WaitTimeSeconds:     waitTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  messages = result.Messages
```

```
 }
 return messages, err
}



// DeleteMessages uses the DeleteMessageBatch action to delete a batch of messages
 from
// an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteMessages(queueUrl string, messages []types.Message)
 error {
 entries := make([]types.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry, len(messages))
 for msgIndex := range messages {
  entries[msgIndex].Id = aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v", msgIndex))
  entries[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle = messages[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle
 }
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.DeleteMessageBatchInput{
  Entries:  entries,
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteQueue deletes an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteQueue(queueUrl string) error {
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteQueue(context.TODO(), &sqs.DeleteQueueInput{
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。

- CreateQueue
- CreateTopic
- DeleteMessageBatch
- DeleteQueue
- DeleteTopic
- GetQueueAttributes
- 發布
- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收來自 SNS 主題的訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

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

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"

 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
```

```
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, snsEvent events.SNSEvent) {
 for _, record := range snsEvent.Records {
  processMessage(record)
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
}

func processMessage(record events.SNSEventRecord) {
 message := record.SNS.Message
 fmt.Printf("Processed message: %s\n", message)
 // TODO: Process your record here
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

使用適用於 Go V2 的 SDK 的 Amazon SQS 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過將 AWS SDK for Go V2 與 Amazon SQS 搭配使用，來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon SQS

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon SQS。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Queue Service
// (Amazon SQS) client and list the queues in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 sqsClient := sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the queues for your account.")
 var queueUrls []string
 paginator := sqs.NewListQueuesPaginator(sqsClient, &sqs.ListQueuesInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get queues. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   queueUrls = append(queueUrls, output.QueueUrls...)
  }
```

```
 }
 if len(queueUrls) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any queues!")
 } else {
  for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", queueUrl)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListQueues中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CreateQueue`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateQueue`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}
```

```
// CreateQueue creates an Amazon SQS queue with the specified name. You can specify
// whether the queue is created as a FIFO queue.
func (actor SqsActions) CreateQueue(queueName string, isFifoQueue bool) (string,
 error) {
 var queueUrl string
 queueAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoQueue {
  queueAttributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
 }
 queue, err := actor.SqsClient.CreateQueue(context.TODO(), &sqs.CreateQueueInput{
  QueueName:  aws.String(queueName),
  Attributes: queueAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueName, err)
 } else {
  queueUrl = *queue.QueueUrl
 }

 return queueUrl, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考CreateQueue中的。

`DeleteMessageBatch`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteMessageBatch`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
```

```
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// DeleteMessages uses the DeleteMessageBatch action to delete a batch of messages
 from
// an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteMessages(queueUrl string, messages []types.Message)
 error {
 entries := make([]types.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry, len(messages))
 for msgIndex := range messages {
  entries[msgIndex].Id = aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v", msgIndex))
  entries[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle = messages[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle
 }
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.DeleteMessageBatchInput{
  Entries:  entries,
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl,
 err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteMessageBatch中的。

DeleteQueue

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteQueue。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// DeleteQueue deletes an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteQueue(queueUrl string) error {
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteQueue(context.TODO(), &sqs.DeleteQueueInput{
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考DeleteQueue中的。

`GetQueueAttributes`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetQueueAttributes`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}
```

```
// GetQueueArn uses the GetQueueAttributes action to get the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
// of an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetQueueArn(queueUrl string) (string, error) {
 var queueArn string
 arnAttributeName := types.QueueAttributeNameQueueArn
 attribute, err := actor.SqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.GetQueueAttributesInput{
  QueueUrl:       aws.String(queueUrl),
  AttributeNames: []types.QueueAttributeName{arnAttributeName},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get ARN for queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  queueArn = attribute.Attributes[string(arnAttributeName)]
 }
 return queueArn, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考GetQueueAttributes中的。

ListQueues

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListQueues`。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package main

import (
 "context"
 "fmt"
```

```
 "log"

 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/config"
 "github.com/aws/aws-sdk-go-v2/service/sqs"
)

// main uses the AWS SDK for Go V2 to create an Amazon Simple Queue Service
// (Amazon SQS) client and list the queues in your account.
// This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
// and config files.
func main() {
 sdkConfig, err := config.LoadDefaultConfig(context.TODO())
 if err != nil {
  fmt.Println("Couldn't load default configuration. Have you set up your AWS
 account?")
  fmt.Println(err)
  return
 }
 sqsClient := sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)
 fmt.Println("Let's list the queues for your account.")
 var queueUrls []string
 paginator := sqs.NewListQueuesPaginator(sqsClient, &sqs.ListQueuesInput{})
 for paginator.HasMorePages() {
  output, err := paginator.NextPage(context.TODO())
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't get queues. Here's why: %v\n", err)
   break
  } else {
   queueUrls = append(queueUrls, output.QueueUrls...)
  }
 }
 if len(queueUrls) == 0 {
  fmt.Println("You don't have any queues!")
 } else {
  for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
   fmt.Printf("\t%v\n", queueUrl)
  }
 }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ListQueues中的。

ReceiveMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ReceiveMessage。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// GetMessages uses the ReceiveMessage action to get messages from an Amazon SQS
 queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetMessages(queueUrl string, maxMessages int32, waitTime
 int32) ([]types.Message, error) {
 var messages []types.Message
 result, err := actor.SqsClient.ReceiveMessage(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.ReceiveMessageInput{
  QueueUrl:            aws.String(queueUrl),
  MaxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
  WaitTimeSeconds:     waitTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  messages = result.Messages
 }
 return messages, err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考ReceiveMessage中的。

SetQueueAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetQueueAttributes。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// AttachSendMessagePolicy uses the SetQueueAttributes action to attach a policy to
 an
// Amazon SQS queue that allows the specified Amazon SNS topic to send messages to
 the
// queue.
func (actor SqsActions) AttachSendMessagePolicy(queueUrl string, queueArn string,
 topicArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Action:    "sqs:SendMessage",
   Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"},
   Resource:  aws.String(queueArn),
   Condition: PolicyCondition{"ArnEquals": map[string]string{"aws:SourceArn":
 topicArn}},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return err
 }
```

```
 _, err = actor.SqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.SetQueueAttributesInput{
  Attributes: map[string]string{
   string(types.QueueAttributeNamePolicy): string(policyBytes),
  },
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't set send message policy on queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}

// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
 Condition PolicyCondition   `json:",omitempty"`
}

// PolicyCondition defines a condition in a policy.
type PolicyCondition map[string]map[string]string
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Go API 參考SetQueueAttributes中的。

案例

將訊息發佈至佇列

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立主題 (FIFO 或非 FIFO)。
- 為主題訂閱多個佇列，並提供套用篩選條件的選擇。
- 發佈訊息至主題。
- 輪詢佇列以獲取收到的訊息。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
const FIFO_SUFFIX = ".fifo"
const TONE_KEY = "tone"

var ToneChoices = []string{"cheerful", "funny", "serious", "sincere"}

// MessageBody is used to deserialize the body of a message from a JSON string.
type MessageBody struct {
 Message string
}

// ScenarioRunner separates the steps of this scenario into individual functions so
 that
// they are simpler to read and understand.
type ScenarioRunner struct {
 questioner demotools.IQuestioner
 snsActor   *actions.SnsActions
 sqsActor   *actions.SqsActions
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateTopic() (string, string, bool, bool) {
 log.Println("SNS topics can be configured as FIFO (First-In-First-Out) or standard.
\n" +
  "FIFO topics deliver messages in order and support deduplication and message
 filtering.")
 isFifoTopic := runner.questioner.AskBool("\nWould you like to work with FIFO
 topics? (y/n) ", "y")
```

```
 contentBasedDeduplication := false
 if isFifoTopic {
  log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
  log.Println("Because you have chosen a FIFO topic, deduplication is supported.\n"
 +
   "Deduplication IDs are either set in the message or are automatically generated
\n" +
   "from content using a hash function. If a message is successfully published to\n"
 +
   "an SNS FIFO topic, any message published and determined to have the same\n" +
   "deduplication ID, within the five-minute deduplication interval, is accepted\n"
 +
   "but not delivered. For more information about deduplication, see:\n" +
   "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/fifo-message-dedup.html.")
  contentBasedDeduplication = runner.questioner.AskBool(
   "\nDo you want to use content-based deduplication instead of entering a
 deduplication ID? (y/n) ", "y")
 }
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 topicName := runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a name for your SNS topic. ")
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", topicName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  log.Printf("Because you have selected a FIFO topic, '%v' must be appended to\n"+
   "the topic name.", FIFO_SUFFIX)
 }

 topicArn, err := runner.snsActor.CreateTopic(topicName, isFifoTopic,
 contentBasedDeduplication)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new topic with the name '%v' and Amazon Resource Name (ARN) \n"+
  "'%v' has been created.", topicName, topicArn)

 return topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) CreateQueue(ordinal string, isFifoTopic bool) (string,
 string) {
 queueName := runner.questioner.Ask(fmt.Sprintf("Enter a name for the %v SQS queue.
 ", ordinal))
 if isFifoTopic {
```

```
  queueName = fmt.Sprintf("%v%v", queueName, FIFO_SUFFIX)
  if ordinal == "first" {
   log.Printf("Because you are creating a FIFO SQS queue, '%v' must "+
    "be appended to the queue name.\n", FIFO_SUFFIX)
  }
 }
 queueUrl, err := runner.sqsActor.CreateQueue(queueName, isFifoTopic)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("Your new SQS queue with the name '%v' and the queue URL "+
  "'%v' has been created.", queueName, queueUrl)

 return queueName, queueUrl
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) SubscribeQueueToTopic(
 queueName string, queueUrl string, topicName string, topicArn string, ordinal
 string,
 isFifoTopic bool) (string, bool) {

 queueArn, err := runner.sqsActor.GetQueueArn(queueUrl)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("The ARN of your queue is: %v.\n", queueArn)

 err = runner.sqsActor.AttachSendMessagePolicy(queueUrl, queueArn, topicArn)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Println("Attached an IAM policy to the queue so the SNS topic can send " +
  "messages to it.")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 var filterPolicy map[string][]string
 if isFifoTopic {
  if ordinal == "first" {
   log.Println("Subscriptions to a FIFO topic can have filters.\n" +
    "If you add a filter to this subscription, then only the filtered messages\n" +
    "will be received in the queue.\n" +
    "For information about message filtering, see\n" +
    "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-message-filtering.html\n" +
    "For this example, you can filter messages by a \"tone\" attribute.")
```

```
  }

  wantFiltering := runner.questioner.AskBool(
   fmt.Sprintf("Do you want to filter messages that are sent to \"%v\"\n"+
    "from the %v topic? (y/n) ", queueName, topicName), "y")
  if wantFiltering {
   log.Println("You can filter messages by one or more of the following \"tone\"
 attributes.")

   var toneSelections []string
   askAboutTones := true
   for askAboutTones {
    toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
     "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
    toneSelections = append(toneSelections, ToneChoices[toneIndex])
    askAboutTones = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to add another tone to
 the filter? (y/n) ", "y")
   }
   log.Printf("Your subscription will be filtered to only pass the following tones:
 %v\n", toneSelections)
   filterPolicy = map[string][]string{TONE_KEY: toneSelections}
  }
 }

 subscriptionArn, err := runner.snsActor.SubscribeQueue(topicArn, queueArn,
 filterPolicy)
 if err != nil {
  panic(err)
 }
 log.Printf("The queue %v is now subscribed to the topic %v with the subscription
 ARN %v.\n",
  queueName, topicName, subscriptionArn)

 return subscriptionArn, filterPolicy != nil
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PublishMessages(topicArn string, isFifoTopic bool,
 contentBasedDeduplication bool, usingFilters bool) {
 var message string
 var groupId string
 var dedupId string
 var toneSelection string
 publishMore := true
 for publishMore {
```

```
  groupId = ""
  dedupId = ""
  toneSelection = ""
  message = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message to publish: ")
  if isFifoTopic {
   log.Println("Because you are using a FIFO topic, you must set a message group ID.
\n" +
    "All messages within the same group will be received in the order they were
 published.")
   groupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a message group ID: ")
   if !contentBasedDeduplication {
    log.Println("Because you are not using content-based deduplication,\n" +
     "you must enter a deduplication ID.")
    dedupId = runner.questioner.Ask("Enter a deduplication ID: ")
   }
  }
  if usingFilters {
   if runner.questioner.AskBool("Add a tone attribute so this message can be
 filtered? (y/n) ", "y") {
    toneIndex := runner.questioner.AskChoice(
     "Enter the number of the tone you want to filter by:\n", ToneChoices)
    toneSelection = ToneChoices[toneIndex]
   }
  }

  err := runner.snsActor.Publish(topicArn, message, groupId, dedupId, TONE_KEY,
 toneSelection)
  if err != nil {
   panic(err)
  }
  log.Println(("Your message was published."))

  publishMore = runner.questioner.AskBool("Do you want to publish another messsage?
 (y/n) ", "y")
 }
}

func (runner ScenarioRunner) PollForMessages(queueUrls []string) {
 log.Println("Polling queues for messages...")
 for _, queueUrl := range queueUrls {
  var messages []types.Message
  for {
   currentMsgs, err := runner.sqsActor.GetMessages(queueUrl, 10, 1)
   if err != nil {
```

```
     panic(err)
    }
    if len(currentMsgs) == 0 {
     break
    }
    messages = append(messages, currentMsgs...)
   }
   if len(messages) == 0 {
    log.Printf("No messages were received by queue %v.\n", queueUrl)
   } else if len(messages) == 1 {
    log.Printf("One message was received by queue %v:\n", queueUrl)

   } else {
    log.Printf("%v messages were received by queue %v:\n", len(messages), queueUrl)
   }
   for msgIndex, message := range messages {
    messageBody := MessageBody{}
    err := json.Unmarshal([]byte(*message.Body), &messageBody)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
    log.Printf("Message %v: %v\n", msgIndex+1, messageBody.Message)
   }

   if len(messages) > 0 {
    log.Printf("Deleting %v messages from queue %v.\n", len(messages), queueUrl)
    err := runner.sqsActor.DeleteMessages(queueUrl, messages)
    if err != nil {
     panic(err)
    }
   }
  }
}

// RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario is an interactive example that shows you how to use
 the
// AWS SDK for Go to create and use Amazon SNS topics and Amazon SQS queues.
//
// 1. Create a topic (FIFO or non-FIFO).
// 2. Subscribe several queues to the topic with an option to apply a filter.
// 3. Publish messages to the topic.
// 4. Poll the queues for messages received.
// 5. Delete the topic and the queues.
//
```

```
// This example creates service clients from the specified sdkConfig so that
// you can replace it with a mocked or stubbed config for unit testing.
//
// It uses a questioner from the `demotools` package to get input during the
 example.
// This package can be found in the ..\..\demotools folder of this repo.
func RunTopicsAndQueuesScenario(
 sdkConfig aws.Config, questioner demotools.IQuestioner) {
 resources := Resources{}
 defer func() {
  if r := recover(); r != nil {
   log.Println("Something went wrong with the demo.\n" +
    "Cleaning up any resources that were created...")
   resources.Cleanup()
  }
 }()
 queueCount := 2

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Printf("Welcome to messaging with topics and queues.\n\n"+
  "In this workflow, you will create an SNS topic and subscribe %v SQS queues to the
\n"+
  "topic. You can select from several options for configuring the topic and the\n"+
  "subscriptions for the queues. You can then post to the topic and see the results
\n"+
  "in the queues.\n", queueCount)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 runner := ScenarioRunner{
  questioner: questioner,
  snsActor:   &actions.SnsActions{SnsClient: sns.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
  sqsActor:   &actions.SqsActions{SqsClient: sqs.NewFromConfig(sdkConfig)},
 }
 resources.snsActor = runner.snsActor
 resources.sqsActor = runner.sqsActor

 topicName, topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication := runner.CreateTopic()
 resources.topicArn = topicArn
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 log.Printf("Now you will create %v SQS queues and subscribe them to the topic.\n",
 queueCount)
 ordinals := []string{"first", "next"}
```

```
 usingFilters := false
 for _, ordinal := range ordinals {
  queueName, queueUrl := runner.CreateQueue(ordinal, isFifoTopic)
  resources.queueUrls = append(resources.queueUrls, queueUrl)

  _, filtering := runner.SubscribeQueueToTopic(queueName, queueUrl, topicName,
 topicArn, ordinal, isFifoTopic)
  usingFilters = usingFilters || filtering
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PublishMessages(topicArn, isFifoTopic, contentBasedDeduplication,
 usingFilters)
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 runner.PollForMessages(resources.queueUrls)

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))

 wantCleanup := questioner.AskBool("Do you want to remove all AWS resources created
 for this scenario? (y/n) ", "y")
 if wantCleanup {
  log.Println("Cleaning up resources...")
  resources.Cleanup()
 }

 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
 log.Println("Thanks for watching!")
 log.Println(strings.Repeat("-", 88))
}
```

定義包裝此範例中使用之 Amazon SNS 動作的結構。

```
// SnsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 actions
// used in the examples.
type SnsActions struct {
 SnsClient *sns.Client
}
```

```
// CreateTopic creates an Amazon SNS topic with the specified name. You can
 optionally
// specify that the topic is created as a FIFO topic and whether it uses content-
based
// deduplication instead of ID-based deduplication.
func (actor SnsActions) CreateTopic(topicName string, isFifoTopic bool,
 contentBasedDeduplication bool) (string, error) {
 var topicArn string
 topicAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoTopic {
  topicAttributes["FifoTopic"] = "true"
 }
 if contentBasedDeduplication {
  topicAttributes["ContentBasedDeduplication"] = "true"
 }
 topic, err := actor.SnsClient.CreateTopic(context.TODO(), &sns.CreateTopicInput{
  Name:       aws.String(topicName),
  Attributes: topicAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicName, err)
 } else {
  topicArn = *topic.TopicArn
 }

 return topicArn, err
}



// DeleteTopic delete an Amazon SNS topic.
func (actor SnsActions) DeleteTopic(topicArn string) error {
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.DeleteTopic(context.TODO(), &sns.DeleteTopicInput{
  TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete topic %v. Here's why: %v\n", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}



// SubscribeQueue subscribes an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue to an
```

```
// Amazon SNS topic. When filterMap is not nil, it is used to specify a filter
 policy
// so that messages are only sent to the queue when the message has the specified
 attributes.
func (actor SnsActions) SubscribeQueue(topicArn string, queueArn string, filterMap
 map[string][]string) (string, error) {
 var subscriptionArn string
 var attributes map[string]string
 if filterMap != nil {
  filterBytes, err := json.Marshal(filterMap)
  if err != nil {
   log.Printf("Couldn't create filter policy, here's why: %v\n", err)
   return "", err
  }
  attributes = map[string]string{"FilterPolicy": string(filterBytes)}
 }
 output, err := actor.SnsClient.Subscribe(context.TODO(), &sns.SubscribeInput{
  Protocol:              aws.String("sqs"),
  TopicArn:              aws.String(topicArn),
  Attributes:            attributes,
  Endpoint:              aws.String(queueArn),
  ReturnSubscriptionArn: true,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't susbscribe queue %v to topic %v. Here's why: %v\n",
   queueArn, topicArn, err)
 } else {
  subscriptionArn = *output.SubscriptionArn
 }

 return subscriptionArn, err
}




// Publish publishes a message to an Amazon SNS topic. The message is then sent to
 all
// subscribers. When the topic is a FIFO topic, the message must also contain a
 group ID
// and, when ID-based deduplication is used, a deduplication ID. An optional key-
value
// filter attribute can be specified so that the message can be filtered according
 to
// a filter policy.
```

```
func (actor SnsActions) Publish(topicArn string, message string, groupId string,
 dedupId string, filterKey string, filterValue string) error {
 publishInput := sns.PublishInput{TopicArn: aws.String(topicArn), Message:
 aws.String(message)}
 if groupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageGroupId = aws.String(groupId)
 }
 if dedupId != "" {
  publishInput.MessageDeduplicationId = aws.String(dedupId)
 }
 if filterKey != "" && filterValue != "" {
  publishInput.MessageAttributes = map[string]types.MessageAttributeValue{
   filterKey: {DataType: aws.String("String"), StringValue:
 aws.String(filterValue)},
  }
 }
 _, err := actor.SnsClient.Publish(context.TODO(), &publishInput)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't publish message to topic %v. Here's why: %v", topicArn, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

定義包裝此範例中使用之 Amazon SQS 動作的結構。

```
// SqsActions encapsulates the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) actions
// used in the examples.
type SqsActions struct {
 SqsClient *sqs.Client
}



// CreateQueue creates an Amazon SQS queue with the specified name. You can specify
// whether the queue is created as a FIFO queue.
func (actor SqsActions) CreateQueue(queueName string, isFifoQueue bool) (string,
 error) {
 var queueUrl string
 queueAttributes := map[string]string{}
 if isFifoQueue {
```

```
  queueAttributes["FifoQueue"] = "true"
 }
 queue, err := actor.SqsClient.CreateQueue(context.TODO(), &sqs.CreateQueueInput{
  QueueName:  aws.String(queueName),
  Attributes: queueAttributes,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueName, err)
 } else {
  queueUrl = *queue.QueueUrl
 }

 return queueUrl, err
}



// GetQueueArn uses the GetQueueAttributes action to get the Amazon Resource Name
 (ARN)
// of an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetQueueArn(queueUrl string) (string, error) {
 var queueArn string
 arnAttributeName := types.QueueAttributeNameQueueArn
 attribute, err := actor.SqsClient.GetQueueAttributes(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.GetQueueAttributesInput{
  QueueUrl:       aws.String(queueUrl),
  AttributeNames: []types.QueueAttributeName{arnAttributeName},
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get ARN for queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  queueArn = attribute.Attributes[string(arnAttributeName)]
 }
 return queueArn, err
}



// AttachSendMessagePolicy uses the SetQueueAttributes action to attach a policy to
 an
// Amazon SQS queue that allows the specified Amazon SNS topic to send messages to
 the
// queue.
```

```
func (actor SqsActions) AttachSendMessagePolicy(queueUrl string, queueArn string,
 topicArn string) error {
 policyDoc := PolicyDocument{
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: []PolicyStatement{{
   Effect:    "Allow",
   Action:    "sqs:SendMessage",
   Principal: map[string]string{"Service": "sns.amazonaws.com"},
   Resource:  aws.String(queueArn),
   Condition: PolicyCondition{"ArnEquals": map[string]string{"aws:SourceArn":
 topicArn}},
  }},
 }
 policyBytes, err := json.Marshal(policyDoc)
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't create policy document. Here's why: %v\n", err)
  return err
 }
 _, err = actor.SqsClient.SetQueueAttributes(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.SetQueueAttributesInput{
  Attributes: map[string]string{
   string(types.QueueAttributeNamePolicy): string(policyBytes),
  },
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't set send message policy on queue %v. Here's why: %v\n",
 queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}

// PolicyDocument defines a policy document as a Go struct that can be serialized
// to JSON.
type PolicyDocument struct {
 Version   string
 Statement []PolicyStatement
}

// PolicyStatement defines a statement in a policy document.
type PolicyStatement struct {
 Effect    string
 Action    string
 Principal map[string]string `json:",omitempty"`
```

```
 Resource  *string           `json:",omitempty"`
 Condition PolicyCondition   `json:",omitempty"`
}

// PolicyCondition defines a condition in a policy.
type PolicyCondition map[string]map[string]string



// GetMessages uses the ReceiveMessage action to get messages from an Amazon SQS
 queue.
func (actor SqsActions) GetMessages(queueUrl string, maxMessages int32, waitTime
 int32) ([]types.Message, error) {
 var messages []types.Message
 result, err := actor.SqsClient.ReceiveMessage(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.ReceiveMessageInput{
  QueueUrl:            aws.String(queueUrl),
  MaxNumberOfMessages: maxMessages,
  WaitTimeSeconds:     waitTime,
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't get messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 } else {
  messages = result.Messages
 }
 return messages, err
}



// DeleteMessages uses the DeleteMessageBatch action to delete a batch of messages
 from
// an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteMessages(queueUrl string, messages []types.Message)
 error {
 entries := make([]types.DeleteMessageBatchRequestEntry, len(messages))
 for msgIndex := range messages {
  entries[msgIndex].Id = aws.String(fmt.Sprintf("%v", msgIndex))
  entries[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle = messages[msgIndex].ReceiptHandle
 }
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteMessageBatch(context.TODO(),
 &sqs.DeleteMessageBatchInput{
  Entries:  entries,
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl),
```

```
 })
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete messages from queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl,
 err)
 }
 return err
}



// DeleteQueue deletes an Amazon SQS queue.
func (actor SqsActions) DeleteQueue(queueUrl string) error {
 _, err := actor.SqsClient.DeleteQueue(context.TODO(), &sqs.DeleteQueueInput{
  QueueUrl: aws.String(queueUrl)})
 if err != nil {
  log.Printf("Couldn't delete queue %v. Here's why: %v\n", queueUrl, err)
 }
 return err
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Go API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 發布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 SQS 佇列接收訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

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

import (
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(event events.SQSEvent) error {
 for _, record := range event.Records {
  err := processMessage(record)
  if err != nil {
   return err
  }
 }
 fmt.Println("done")
 return nil
}

func processMessage(record events.SQSMessage) error {
 fmt.Printf("Processed message %s\n", record.Body)
 // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
 return nil
}
```

```
func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

SDK for Go V2

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Go 使用 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

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

import (
 "context"
 "encoding/json"
 "fmt"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/events"
 "github.com/aws/aws-lambda-go/lambda"
)

func handler(ctx context.Context, sqsEvent events.SQSEvent) (map[string]interface{},
 error) {
 batchItemFailures := []map[string]interface{}{}

 for _, message := range sqsEvent.Records {

  if /* Your message processing condition here */ {
   batchItemFailures = append(batchItemFailures, map[string]interface{}
{"itemIdentifier": message.MessageId})
  }
 }
```

```
 sqsBatchResponse := map[string]interface{}{
  "batchItemFailures": batchItemFailures,
 }
 return sqsBatchResponse, nil
}

func main() {
 lambda.Start(handler)
}
```

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的 SDK 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭配使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2) AWS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- SDK JavaScript (v2) 開發人員指南 — 更多關於使 JavaScript 用 AWS.
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

範例

- 使用 SDK 的動作和案例 JavaScript (v2)
- 使用 SDK 的跨服務範例 JavaScript (v2)

使用 SDK 的動作和案例 JavaScript (v2)

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2) 搭配使用來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS 服務。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

服務

- CloudWatch 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript（v2）
- CloudWatch 使用 SDK 的事件示例 JavaScript（v2）
- CloudWatch 使用 SDK 的日誌示例 JavaScript（v2）
- 使用適用於 (v2 JavaScript) 的開發套件的 DynamoDB 範例
- EventBridge 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript（v2）
- 使用開發套件 JavaScript (v2) 的 IAM 範例
- 使用 SDK 的 Lambda 範例 JavaScript (v2)
- 亞馬遜使用 SDK 的精確定位示例 JavaScript（v2）
- 亞馬遜使用 SDK 精確定位短信和語音 API 示例 JavaScript（v2）
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon RDS 示例 JavaScript（v2）
- 使用開發套件的 S3 冰川範例 JavaScript (v2)
- 使用開發套件 JavaScript (v2) 的 Amazon SNS 範例
- 使用開發套件 JavaScript (v2) 的 Amazon SQS 範例
- AWS STS 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript（v2）

CloudWatch 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript（v2）

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2) 搭配使用來執行動作及實作常見案例 CloudWatch。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

DeleteAlarms

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAlarms。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { DeleteAlarmsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteAlarmsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAlarms中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmNames: ["Web_Server_CPU_Utilization"],
};

cw.deleteAlarms(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAlarms中的。

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { DescribeAlarmsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeAlarmsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

cw.describeAlarms({ StateValue: "INSUFFICIENT_DATA" }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    // List the names of all current alarms in the console
    data.MetricAlarms.forEach(function (item, index, array) {
      console.log(item.AlarmName);
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的。

`DisableAlarmActions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisableAlarmActions`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { DisableAlarmActionsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DisableAlarmActionsCommand({
    AlarmNames: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME, // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DisableAlarmActions中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

cw.disableAlarmActions(
  { AlarmNames: ["Web_Server_CPU_Utilization"] },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DisableAlarmActions中的。

`EnableAlarmActions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EnableAlarmActions`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { EnableAlarmActionsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new EnableAlarmActionsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考EnableAlarmActions中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmName: "Web_Server_CPU_Utilization",
  ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
  EvaluationPeriods: 1,
  MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
  Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
  Period: 60,
  Statistic: "Average",
  Threshold: 70.0,
  ActionsEnabled: true,
  AlarmActions: ["ACTION_ARN"],
  AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "InstanceId",
      Value: "INSTANCE_ID",
    },
  ],
  Unit: "Percent",
};

cw.putMetricAlarm(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
```

```
    console.log("Alarm action added", data);
    var paramsEnableAlarmAction = {
      AlarmNames: [params.AlarmName],
    };
    cw.enableAlarmActions(paramsEnableAlarmAction, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Alarm action enabled", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考EnableAlarmActions中的。

`ListMetrics`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListMetrics`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { ListMetricsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = () => {
  // Use the AWS console to see available namespaces and metric names. Custom
 metrics can also be created.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
viewing_metrics_with_cloudwatch.html
  const command = new ListMetricsCommand({
```

```
    Dimensions: [
      {
        Name: "LogGroupName",
      },
    ],
    MetricName: "IncomingLogEvents",
    Namespace: "AWS/Logs",
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListMetrics中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  Dimensions: [
    {
```

```
      Name: "LogGroupName" /* required */,
    },
  ],
  MetricName: "IncomingLogEvents",
  Namespace: "AWS/Logs",
};

cw.listMetrics(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Metrics", JSON.stringify(data.Metrics));
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListMetrics中的。

`PutMetricAlarm`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutMetricAlarm`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { PutMetricAlarmCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // This alarm triggers when CPUUtilization exceeds 70% for one minute.
  const command = new PutMetricAlarmCommand({
    AlarmName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME, // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
```

```
    ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
    EvaluationPeriods: 1,
    MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
    Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
    Period: 60,
    Statistic: "Average",
    Threshold: 70.0,
    ActionsEnabled: false,
    AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
    Dimensions: [
      {
        Name: "InstanceId",
        Value: process.env.EC2_INSTANCE_ID, // Set the value of EC_INSTANCE_ID to
 the Id of an existing Amazon EC2 instance.
      },
    ],
    Unit: "Percent",
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutMetricAlarm中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmName: "Web_Server_CPU_Utilization",
  ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
  EvaluationPeriods: 1,
  MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
  Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
  Period: 60,
  Statistic: "Average",
  Threshold: 70.0,
  ActionsEnabled: false,
  AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "InstanceId",
      Value: "INSTANCE_ID",
    },
  ],
  Unit: "Percent",
};

cw.putMetricAlarm(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
```

```
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutMetricAlarm中的。

PutMetricData

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutMetricData。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { PutMetricDataCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/APIReference/
API_PutMetricData.html#API_PutMetricData_RequestParameters
  // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
publishingMetrics.html
  // for more information about the parameters in this command.
  const command = new PutMetricDataCommand({
    MetricData: [
      {
        MetricName: "PAGES_VISITED",
        Dimensions: [
          {
            Name: "UNIQUE_PAGES",
            Value: "URLS",
          },
        ],
        Unit: "None",
        Value: 1.0,
      },
```

```
    ],
    Namespace: "SITE/TRAFFIC",
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutMetricData中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

// Create parameters JSON for putMetricData
var params = {
```

```
  MetricData: [
    {
      MetricName: "PAGES_VISITED",
      Dimensions: [
        {
          Name: "UNIQUE_PAGES",
          Value: "URLS",
        },
      ],
      Unit: "None",
      Value: 1.0,
    },
  ],
  Namespace: "SITE/TRAFFIC",
};

cw.putMetricData(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", JSON.stringify(data));
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutMetricData中的。

CloudWatch 使用 SDK 的事件示例 JavaScript（v2）

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2) 搭配 E CloudWatch vents 來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

PutEvents

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutEvents。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { PutEventsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutEventsCommand({
    // The list of events to send to Amazon CloudWatch Events.
    Entries: [
      {
        // The name of the application or service that is sending the event.
        Source: "my.app",

        // The name of the event that is being sent.
        DetailType: "My Custom Event",

        // The data that is sent with the event.
        Detail: JSON.stringify({ timeOfEvent: new Date().toISOString() }),
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

```
export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutEvents中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Entries: [
    {
      Detail: '{ "key1": "value1", "key2": "value2" }',
      DetailType: "appRequestSubmitted",
      Resources: ["RESOURCE_ARN"],
      Source: "com.company.app",
    },
  ],
};

cwevents.putEvents(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
```

```
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Entries);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutEvents中的。

PutRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRule。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { PutRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // Request parameters for PutRule.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eventbridge/latest/APIReference/
API_PutRule.html#API_PutRule_RequestParameters
  const command = new PutRuleCommand({
    Name: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE,

    // The event pattern for the rule.
    //  Example: {"source": ["my.app"]}
    EventPattern: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE_PATTERN,

    // The state of the rule. Valid values: ENABLED, DISABLED
    State: "ENABLED",
  });
```

```
  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutRule中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Name: "DEMO_EVENT",
  RoleArn: "IAM_ROLE_ARN",
  ScheduleExpression: "rate(5 minutes)",
  State: "ENABLED",
```

```
};

cwevents.putRule(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.RuleArn);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutRule中的。

PutTargets

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutTargets。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { PutTargetsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutTargetsCommand({
    // The name of the Amazon CloudWatch Events rule.
    Rule: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE,

    // The targets to add to the rule.
    Targets: [
      {
        Arn: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_TARGET_ARN,
        // The ID of the target. Choose a unique ID for each target.
```

```
        Id: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_TARGET_ID,
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutTargets中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
```

```
  Rule: "DEMO_EVENT",
  Targets: [
    {
      Arn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
      Id: "myCloudWatchEventsTarget",
    },
  ],
};

cwevents.putTargets(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutTargets中的。

CloudWatch 使用 SDK 的日誌示例 JavaScript（v2）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2) 搭配 CloudWatch Logs 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteSubscriptionFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteSubscriptionFilterCommand({
    // The name of the filter.
    filterName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_NAME,
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteSubscriptionFilter中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  filterName: "FILTER",
  logGroupName: "LOG_GROUP",
};

cwl.deleteSubscriptionFilter(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteSubscriptionFilter中的。

`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeSubscriptionFilters`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeSubscriptionFiltersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-
logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // This will return a list of all subscription filters in your account
  // matching the log group name.
  const command = new DescribeSubscriptionFiltersCommand({
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
```

```
    limit: 1,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeSubscriptionFilters中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  logGroupName: "GROUP_NAME",
  limit: 5,
};

cwl.describeSubscriptionFilters(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.subscriptionFilters);
  }
```

```
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeSubscriptionFilters中的。

PutSubscriptionFilter

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutSubscriptionFilter。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { PutSubscriptionFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutSubscriptionFilterCommand({
    // An ARN of a same-account Kinesis stream, Kinesis Firehose
    // delivery stream, or Lambda function.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/
SubscriptionFilters.html
    destinationArn: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_DESTINATION_ARN,

    // A name for the filter.
    filterName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_NAME,

    // A filter pattern for subscribing to a filtered stream of log events.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/
FilterAndPatternSyntax.html
    filterPattern: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_PATTERN,

    // The name of the log group. Messages in this group matching the filter pattern
    // will be sent to the destination ARN.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });
```

```
  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutSubscriptionFilter中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  destinationArn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
  filterName: "FILTER_NAME",
  filterPattern: "ERROR",
  logGroupName: "LOG_GROUP",
};

cwl.putSubscriptionFilter(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutSubscriptionFilter中的。

使用適用於 (v2 JavaScript) 的開發套件的 DynamoDB 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2) 搭配 DynamoDB 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`BatchGetItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchGetItem`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 BatchGet

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { BatchGetCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
```

```
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchGetCommand({
    // Each key in this object is the name of a table. This example refers
    // to a Books table.
    RequestItems: {
      Books: {
        // Each entry in Keys is an object that specifies a primary key.
        Keys: [
          {
            Title: "How to AWS",
          },
          {
            Title: "DynamoDB for DBAs",
          },
        ],
        // Only return the "Title" and "PageCount" attributes.
        ProjectionExpression: "Title, PageCount",
      },
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response.Responses["Books"]);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考BatchGetItem中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
```

```
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  RequestItems: {
    TABLE_NAME: {
      Keys: [
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_1" } },
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_2" } },
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_3" } },
      ],
      ProjectionExpression: "KEY_NAME, ATTRIBUTE",
    },
  },
};

ddb.batchGetItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    data.Responses.TABLE_NAME.forEach(function (element, index, array) {
      console.log(element);
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考BatchGetItem中的。

BatchWriteItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchWriteItem`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 BatchWrite

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
import { readFileSync } from "fs";

// These modules are local to our GitHub repository. We recommend cloning
// the project from GitHub if you want to run this example.
// For more information, see https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples.
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { chunkArray } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-array.js";

const dirname = dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url);

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const file = readFileSync(
    `${dirname}../../../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json`,
  );

  const movies = JSON.parse(file.toString());

  // chunkArray is a local convenience function. It takes an array and returns
  // a generator function. The generator function yields every N items.
  const movieChunks = chunkArray(movies, 25);

  // For every chunk of 25 movies, make one BatchWrite request.
  for (const chunk of movieChunks) {
    const putRequests = chunk.map((movie) => ({
      PutRequest: {
```

```
        Item: movie,
      },
    }));

    const command = new BatchWriteCommand({
      RequestItems: {
        // An existing table is required. A composite key of 'title' and 'year' is
 recommended
        // to account for duplicate titles.
        ["BatchWriteMoviesTable"]: putRequests,
      },
    });

    await docClient.send(command);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  RequestItems: {
    TABLE_NAME: [
      {
        PutRequest: {
          Item: {
            KEY: { N: "KEY_VALUE" },
```

```
            ATTRIBUTE_1: { S: "ATTRIBUTE_1_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_2: { N: "ATTRIBUTE_2_VALUE" },
          },
        },
      },
      {
        PutRequest: {
          Item: {
            KEY: { N: "KEY_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_1: { S: "ATTRIBUTE_1_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_2: { N: "ATTRIBUTE_2_VALUE" },
          },
        },
      },
    ],
  },
};

ddb.batchWriteItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

`CreateTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTable`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
import { CreateTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: "EspressoDrinks",
    // For more information about data types,
    // see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
HowItWorks.NamingRulesDataTypes.html#HowItWorks.DataTypes and
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "DrinkName",
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
    ],
    KeySchema: [
      {
        AttributeName: "DrinkName",
        KeyType: "HASH",
      },
    ],
    ProvisionedThroughput: {
      ReadCapacityUnits: 1,
      WriteCapacityUnits: 1,
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateTable中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  AttributeDefinitions: [
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_ID",
      AttributeType: "N",
    },
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_NAME",
      AttributeType: "S",
    },
  ],
  KeySchema: [
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_ID",
      KeyType: "HASH",
    },
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_NAME",
      KeyType: "RANGE",
    },
  ],
  ProvisionedThroughput: {
    ReadCapacityUnits: 1,
    WriteCapacityUnits: 1,
  },
  TableName: "CUSTOMER_LIST",
```

```
  StreamSpecification: {
    StreamEnabled: false,
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to create the table
ddb.createTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Table Created", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateTable中的。

`DeleteItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteItem`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 DeleteCommand

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, DeleteCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteCommand({
    TableName: "Sodas",
```

```
    Key: {
      Flavor: "Cola",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteItem中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從資料表刪除項目。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Key: {
    KEY_NAME: { N: "VALUE" },
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to delete the item from the table
ddb.deleteItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
```

```
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

使用 DynamoDB 文件用戶端從資料表刪除項目。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  Key: {
    HASH_KEY: VALUE,
  },
  TableName: "TABLE",
};

docClient.delete(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteItem中的。

`DeleteTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTable`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    TableName: "DecafCoffees",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteTable中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: process.argv[2],
```

```
};

// Call DynamoDB to delete the specified table
ddb.deleteTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
    console.log("Error: Table not found");
  } else if (err && err.code === "ResourceInUseException") {
    console.log("Error: Table in use");
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteTable中的。

`DescribeTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTable`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
import { DescribeTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeTableCommand({
    TableName: "Pastries",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(`TABLE NAME: ${response.Table.TableName}`);
  console.log(`TABLE ITEM COUNT: ${response.Table.ItemCount}`);
```

```
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeTable中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: process.argv[2],
};

// Call DynamoDB to retrieve the selected table descriptions
ddb.describeTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Table.KeySchema);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeTable中的。

GetItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetItem。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 GetCommand

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, GetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new GetCommand({
    TableName: "AngryAnimals",
    Key: {
      CommonName: "Shoebill",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetItem中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從資料表取得項目。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Key: {
    KEY_NAME: { N: "001" },
  },
  ProjectionExpression: "ATTRIBUTE_NAME",
};

// Call DynamoDB to read the item from the table
ddb.getItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Item);
  }
});
```

使用 DynamoDB 文件用戶端從資料表取得項目。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
  Key: { KEY_NAME: VALUE },
};
```

```
docClient.get(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Item);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetItem中的。

`ListTables`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTables`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
import { ListTablesCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListTablesCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListTables中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

// Call DynamoDB to retrieve the list of tables
ddb.listTables({ Limit: 10 }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err.code);
  } else {
    console.log("Table names are ", data.TableNames);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListTables中的。

`PutItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutItem`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 PutCommand

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { PutCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new PutCommand({
    TableName: "HappyAnimals",
    Item: {
      CommonName: "Shiba Inu",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutItem中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將項目放入資料表。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
```

```
  TableName: "CUSTOMER_LIST",
  Item: {
    CUSTOMER_ID: { N: "001" },
    CUSTOMER_NAME: { S: "Richard Roe" },
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to add the item to the table
ddb.putItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

使用 DynamoDB 文件用戶端將項目放入資料表。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Item: {
    HASHKEY: VALUE,
    ATTRIBUTE_1: "STRING_VALUE",
    ATTRIBUTE_2: VALUE_2,
  },
};

docClient.put(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutItem中的。

Query

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Query。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 QueryCommand

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { QueryCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new QueryCommand({
    TableName: "CoffeeCrop",
    KeyConditionExpression:
      "OriginCountry = :originCountry AND RoastDate > :roastDate",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":originCountry": "Ethiopia",
      ":roastDate": "2023-05-01",
    },
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的 Query。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  ExpressionAttributeValues: {
    ":s": 2,
    ":e": 9,
    ":topic": "PHRASE",
  },
  KeyConditionExpression: "Season = :s and Episode > :e",
  FilterExpression: "contains (Subtitle, :topic)",
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
};

docClient.query(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Items);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的 Query。

Scan

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Scan。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 ScanCommand

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, ScanCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ScanCommand({
    ProjectionExpression: "#Name, Color, AvgLifeSpan",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#Name": "Name" },
    TableName: "Birds",
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  for (const bird of response.Items) {
    console.log(`${bird.Name} - (${bird.Color}, ${bird.AvgLifeSpan})`);
  }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的 Scan。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js.
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the AWS Region.
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object.
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

const params = {
  // Specify which items in the results are returned.
  FilterExpression: "Subtitle = :topic AND Season = :s AND Episode = :e",
  // Define the expression attribute value, which are substitutes for the values you
 want to compare.
  ExpressionAttributeValues: {
    ":topic": { S: "SubTitle2" },
    ":s": { N: 1 },
    ":e": { N: 2 },
  },
  // Set the projection expression, which are the attributes that you want.
  ProjectionExpression: "Season, Episode, Title, Subtitle",
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
};

ddb.scan(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
    data.Items.forEach(function (element, index, array) {
      console.log(
        "printing",
        element.Title.S + " (" + element.Subtitle.S + ")"
      );
    });
```

```
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的 Scan。

EventBridge 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript （v2）

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2) 搭配使用來執行動作及實作常見案例 EventBridge。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`PutEvents`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutEvents`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import {
```

```
  EventBridgeClient,
  PutEventsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putEvents = async (
  source = "eventbridge.integration.test",
  detailType = "greeting",
  resources = [],
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});

  const response = await client.send(
    new PutEventsCommand({
      Entries: [
        {
          Detail: JSON.stringify({ greeting: "Hello there." }),
          DetailType: detailType,
          Resources: resources,
          Source: source,
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  console.log("PutEvents response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutEvents response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '3d0df73d-dcea-4a23-ae0d-f5556a3ac109',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Entries: [ { EventId: '51620841-5af4-6402-d9bc-b77734991eb5' } ],
  //   FailedEntryCount: 0
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutEvents中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Entries: [
    {
      Detail: '{ "key1": "value1", "key2": "value2" }',
      DetailType: "appRequestSubmitted",
      Resources: ["RESOURCE_ARN"],
      Source: "com.company.app",
    },
  ],
};

ebevents.putEvents(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Entries);
  }
});
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutEvents中的。

`PutRule`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutRule`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { EventBridgeClient, PutRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putRule = async (
  ruleName = "some-rule",
  source = "some-source",
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});

  const response = await client.send(
    new PutRuleCommand({
      Name: ruleName,
      EventPattern: JSON.stringify({ source: [source] }),
      State: "ENABLED",
      EventBusName: "default",
    }),
  );

  console.log("PutRule response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutRule response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'd7292ced-1544-421b-842f-596326bc7072',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   RuleArn: 'arn:aws:events:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:rule/
EventBridgeTestRule-1696280037720'
  // }
  return response;
```

```
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutRule中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Name: "DEMO_EVENT",
  RoleArn: "IAM_ROLE_ARN",
  ScheduleExpression: "rate(5 minutes)",
  State: "ENABLED",
};

ebevents.putRule(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.RuleArn);
  }
});
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutRule中的。

`PutTargets`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutTargets`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import {
  EventBridgeClient,
  PutTargetsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putTarget = async (
  existingRuleName = "some-rule",
  targetArn = "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:000000000000:function:test-func",
  uniqueId = Date.now().toString(),
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});
  const response = await client.send(
    new PutTargetsCommand({
      Rule: existingRuleName,
      Targets: [
        {
          Arn: targetArn,
          Id: uniqueId,
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  console.log("PutTargets response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutTargets response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'f5b23b9a-2c17-45c1-ad5c-f926c3692e3d',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
```

```
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   FailedEntries: [],
  //   FailedEntryCount: 0
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutTargets中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Rule: "DEMO_EVENT",
  Targets: [
    {
      Arn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
      Id: "myEventBridgeTarget",
    },
  ],
};

ebevents.putTargets(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
```

```
});
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutTargets中的。

使用開發套件 JavaScript (v2) 的 IAM 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2) 搭配 IAM 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`AttachRolePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachRolePolicy`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

連接政策。

```
import { AttachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
```

```
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const attachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var paramsRoleList = {
  RoleName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(paramsRoleList, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var myRolePolicies = data.AttachedPolicies;
```

```
    myRolePolicies.forEach(function (val, index, array) {
      if (myRolePolicies[index].PolicyName === "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess") {
        console.log(
          "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess is already attached to this role."
        );
        process.exit();
      }
    });
    var params = {
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess",
      RoleName: process.argv[2],
    };
    iam.attachRolePolicy(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Unable to attach policy to role", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Role attached successfully");
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

`CreateAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccessKey`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立存取金鑰。

```
import { CreateAccessKeyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 */
export const createAccessKey = (userName) => {
  const command = new CreateAccessKeyCommand({ UserName: userName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateAccessKey中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.createAccessKey({ UserName: "IAM_USER_NAME" }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.AccessKey);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateAccessKey中的。

`CreateAccountAlias`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccountAlias`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立帳戶別名。

```
import { CreateAccountAliasCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} alias - A unique name for the account alias.
 * @returns
 */
export const createAccountAlias = (alias) => {
  const command = new CreateAccountAliasCommand({
    AccountAlias: alias,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateAccountAlias中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.createAccountAlias({ AccountAlias: process.argv[2] }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateAccountAlias中的。

`CreatePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePolicy`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立政策。

```
import { CreatePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
```

```
export const createPolicy = (policyName) => {
  const command = new CreatePolicyCommand({
    PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Action: "*",
          Resource: "*",
        },
      ],
    }),
    PolicyName: policyName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var myManagedPolicy = {
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: [
    {
```

```
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: "logs:CreateLogGroup",
      Resource: "RESOURCE_ARN",
    },
    {
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: [
        "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:PutItem",
        "dynamodb:Scan",
        "dynamodb:UpdateItem",
      ],
      Resource: "RESOURCE_ARN",
    },
  ],
};

var params = {
  PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(myManagedPolicy),
  PolicyName: "myDynamoDBPolicy",
};

iam.createPolicy(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

CreateUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateUser。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立使用者。

```
import { CreateUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} name
 */
export const createUser = (name) => {
  const command = new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateUser中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });
```

```
var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.getUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "NoSuchEntity") {
    iam.createUser(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Success", data);
      }
    });
  } else {
    console.log(
      "User " + process.argv[2] + " already exists",
      data.User.UserId
    );
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateUser中的。

`DeleteAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAccessKey`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除存取金鑰。

```
import { DeleteAccessKeyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const deleteAccessKey = (userName, accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new DeleteAccessKeyCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID",
  UserName: "USER_NAME",
};

iam.deleteAccessKey(params, function (err, data) {
```

```
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

DeleteAccountAlias

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAccountAlias。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除帳戶別名。

```
import { DeleteAccountAliasCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} alias
 */
export const deleteAccountAlias = (alias) => {
  const command = new DeleteAccountAliasCommand({ AccountAlias: alias });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAccountAlias中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.deleteAccountAlias({ AccountAlias: process.argv[2] }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAccountAlias中的。

`DeleteServerCertificate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteServerCertificate`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除伺服器憑證。

```
import { DeleteServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certName
 */
export const deleteServerCertificate = (certName) => {
  const command = new DeleteServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteServerCertificate中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.deleteServerCertificate(
  { ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
```

```
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteServerCertificate中的。

DeleteUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteUser`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除使用者。

```
import { DeleteUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} name
 */
export const deleteUser = (name) => {
  const command = new DeleteUserCommand({ UserName: name });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteUser中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.getUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "NoSuchEntity") {
    console.log("User " + process.argv[2] + " does not exist.");
  } else {
    iam.deleteUser(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Success", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteUser中的。

`DetachRolePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetachRolePolicy`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

分離政策。

```
import { DetachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const detachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var paramsRoleList = {
  RoleName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(paramsRoleList, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var myRolePolicies = data.AttachedPolicies;
    myRolePolicies.forEach(function (val, index, array) {
      if (myRolePolicies[index].PolicyName === "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess") {
        var params = {
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess",
          RoleName: process.argv[2],
        };
        iam.detachRolePolicy(params, function (err, data) {
          if (err) {
            console.log("Unable to detach policy from role", err);
          } else {
            console.log("Policy detached from role successfully");
            process.exit();
          }
        });
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

GetAccessKeyLastUsed

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetAccessKeyLastUsed。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

獲取存取金鑰。

```
import { GetAccessKeyLastUsedCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const getAccessKeyLastUsed = async (accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new GetAccessKeyLastUsedCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);

  if (response.AccessKeyLastUsed?.LastUsedDate) {
    console.log(`
    ${accessKeyId} was last used by ${response.UserName} via
    the ${response.AccessKeyLastUsed.ServiceName} service on
    ${response.AccessKeyLastUsed.LastUsedDate.toISOString()}
    `);
  }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetAccessKeyLastUsed中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.getAccessKeyLastUsed(
  { AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data.AccessKeyLastUsed);
    }
  }
);
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetAccessKeyLastUsed中的。

`GetPolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetPolicy`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得政策。

```
import { GetPolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 */
export const getPolicy = (policyArn) => {
  const command = new GetPolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetPolicy中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSLambdaExecute",
};
```

```
iam.getPolicy(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Policy.Description);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetPolicy中的。

GetServerCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetServerCertificate。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

獲取伺服器憑證。

```
import { GetServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certName
 * @returns
 */
export const getServerCertificate = async (certName) => {
  const command = new GetServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certName,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
```

```
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetServerCertificate中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.getServerCertificate(
  { ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetServerCertificate中的。

`ListAccessKeys`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAccessKeys`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出存取金鑰。

```
import { ListAccessKeysCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 */
export async function* listAccessKeys(userName) {
  const command = new ListAccessKeysCommand({
    MaxItems: 5,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").ListAccessKeysCommandOutput | undefined}
   */
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response?.AccessKeyMetadata?.length) {
    for (const key of response.AccessKeyMetadata) {
      yield key;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAccessKeysCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
```

```
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListAccessKeys中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  MaxItems: 5,
  UserName: "IAM_USER_NAME",
};

iam.listAccessKeys(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListAccessKeys中的。

ListAccountAliases

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListAccountAliases。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出帳戶別名。

```
import { ListAccountAliasesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 */
export async function* listAccountAliases() {
  const command = new ListAccountAliasesCommand({ MaxItems: 5 });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.AccountAliases?.length) {
    for (const alias of response.AccountAliases) {
      yield alias;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAccountAliasesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
          MaxItems: 5,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
```

```
  }
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListAccountAliases中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.listAccountAliases({ MaxItems: 10 }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListAccountAliases中的。

`ListServerCertificates`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListServerCertificates`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出憑證。

```
import { ListServerCertificatesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 *
 */
export async function* listServerCertificates() {
  const command = new ListServerCertificatesCommand({});
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.ServerCertificateMetadataList?.length) {
    for await (const cert of response.ServerCertificateMetadataList) {
      yield cert;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(new ListServerCertificatesCommand({}));
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListServerCertificates中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.listServerCertificates({}, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListServerCertificates中的。

`ListUsers`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUsers`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出使用者。

```
import { ListUsersCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listUsers = async () => {
  const command = new ListUsersCommand({ MaxItems: 10 });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  response.Users?.forEach(({ UserName, CreateDate }) => {
    console.log(`${UserName} created on: ${CreateDate}`);
  });
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListUsers中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  MaxItems: 10,
};

iam.listUsers(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
```

```
    var users = data.Users || [];
    users.forEach(function (user) {
      console.log("User " + user.UserName + " created", user.CreateDate);
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListUsers中的。

`UpdateAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateAccessKey`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

更新存取金鑰。

```
import {
  UpdateAccessKeyCommand,
  IAMClient,
  StatusType,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const updateAccessKey = (userName, accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new UpdateAccessKeyCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
    Status: StatusType.Inactive,
    UserName: userName,
```

```
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateAccessKey中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID",
  Status: "Active",
  UserName: "USER_NAME",
};

iam.updateAccessKey(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateAccessKey中的。

UpdateServerCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateServerCertificate。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

更新伺服器憑證。

```
import { UpdateServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} currentName
 * @param {string} newName
 */
export const updateServerCertificate = (currentName, newName) => {
  const command = new UpdateServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: currentName,
    NewServerCertificateName: newName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateServerCertificate中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME",
  NewServerCertificateName: "NEW_CERTIFICATE_NAME",
};

iam.updateServerCertificate(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateServerCertificate中的。

`UpdateUser`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateUser`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

更新使用者。

```
import { UpdateUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
/**
 *
 * @param {string} currentUserName
 * @param {string} newUserName
 */
export const updateUser = (currentUserName, newUserName) => {
  const command = new UpdateUserCommand({
    UserName: currentUserName,
    NewUserName: newUserName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateUser中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
  NewUserName: process.argv[3],
};

iam.updateUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
```

```
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateUser中的。

使用 SDK 的 Lambda 範例 JavaScript (v2)

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2) 搭配 Lambda 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 無伺服器範例

無伺服器範例

在 Lambda 函數中連接到 Amazon RDS 數據庫

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作連線至 RDS 資料庫的 Lambda 函數。該函數使一個簡單的數據庫請求，並返回結果。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 JavaScript 連接到一個 Lambda 函數中的 Amazon RDS 數據庫。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
/*
Node.js code here.
*/
// ES6+ example
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

async function createAuthToken() {
  // Define connection authentication parameters
  const dbinfo = {

    hostname: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    port: process.env.Port,
    username: process.env.DBUserName,
    region: process.env.AWS_REGION,

  }

  // Create RDS Signer object
  const signer = new Signer(dbinfo);

  // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
  const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
  return token;
}

async function dbOps() {

  // Obtain auth token
  const token = await createAuthToken();
  // Define connection configuration
  let connectionConfig = {
    host: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    user: process.env.DBUserName,
    password: token,
    database: process.env.DBName,
    ssl: 'Amazon RDS'
  }
  // Create the connection to the DB
  const conn = await mysql.createConnection(connectionConfig);
  // Obtain the result of the query
```

```
  const [res,] = await conn.execute('select ?+? as sum', [3, 2]);
  return res;

}

export const handler = async (event) => {
  // Execute database flow
  const result = await dbOps();
  // Return result
  return {
    statusCode: 200,
    body: JSON.stringify("The selected sum is: " + result[0].sum)
  }
};
```

亞馬遜使用 SDK 的精確定位示例 JavaScript（v2）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過搭配 Amazon Pinpoint 使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2) 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`SendMessages`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SendMessages`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { PinpointClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "us-east-1";
export const pinClient = new PinpointClient({ region: REGION });
```

傳送電子郵件訊息。

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { SendMessagesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
import { pinClient } from "./libs/pinClient.js";

// The FromAddress must be verified in SES.
const fromAddress = "FROM_ADDRESS";
const toAddress = "TO_ADDRESS";
const projectId = "PINPOINT_PROJECT_ID";

// The subject line of the email.
var subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Test (AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)";

// The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
var body_text = `Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)
----------------------------------------------------
This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in
 Node.js.
For more information, see https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/`;

// The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML content.
var body_html = `<html>
<head></head>
<body>
  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)</h1>
```

```
  <p>This email was sent with
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>the Amazon Pinpoint Email API</a>
 using the
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/'>
      AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js</a>.</p>
</body>
</html>`;

// The character encoding for the subject line and message body of the email.
var charset = "UTF-8";

const params = {
  ApplicationId: projectId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [toAddress]: {
        ChannelType: "EMAIL",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      EmailMessage: {
        FromAddress: fromAddress,
        SimpleEmail: {
          Subject: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: subject,
          },
          HtmlPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_html,
          },
          TextPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_text,
          },
        },
      },
    },
  },
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const { MessageResponse } = await pinClient.send(
```

```
      new SendMessagesCommand(params),
    );

    if (!MessageResponse) {
      throw new Error("No message response.");
    }

    if (!MessageResponse.Result) {
      throw new Error("No message result.");
    }

    const recipientResult = MessageResponse.Result[toAddress];

    if (recipientResult.StatusCode !== 200) {
      throw new Error(recipientResult.StatusMessage);
    } else {
      console.log(recipientResult.MessageId);
    }
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
  }
};

run();
```

傳送一則 SMS 訊息。

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { SendMessagesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
import { pinClient } from "./libs/pinClient.js";

/* The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone number
 or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format. */
const originationNumber = "SENDER_NUMBER"; //e.g., +1XXXXXXXXXX

// The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify the phone
 number in E.164 format.
const destinationNumber = "RECEIVER_NUMBER"; //e.g., +1XXXXXXXXXX

// The content of the SMS message.
```

```
const message =
  "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint " +
  "using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. Reply STOP to " +
  "opt out.";

/*The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
that you choose.*/
const projectId = "PINPOINT_PROJECT_ID"; //e.g., XXXXXXXX66e4e9986478cXXXXXXXXX

/* The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.*/
var messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

// The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
var registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

/* The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
// varies by country or region. For more information, see
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-countries.html.*/

var senderId = "MySenderID";

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
var params = {
  ApplicationId: projectId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [destinationNumber]: {
        ChannelType: "SMS",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      SMSMessage: {
        Body: message,
        Keyword: registeredKeyword,
        MessageType: messageType,
        OriginationNumber: originationNumber,
        SenderId: senderId,
      },
    },
  },
};
```

```
const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await pinClient.send(new SendMessagesCommand(params));
    console.log(
      "Message sent! " +
        data["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destinationNumber]["StatusMessage"],
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendMessages中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

傳送電子郵件訊息。

```
"use strict";

const AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the email. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
const aws_region = "us-west-2";

// The "From" address. This address has to be verified in Amazon Pinpoint
// in the region that you use to send email.
const senderAddress = "sender@example.com";

// The address on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint account is in
// the sandbox, this address also has to be verified.
var toAddress = "recipient@example.com";
```

```
// The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
// Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
// that you choose.
const appId = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample";

// The subject line of the email.
var subject = "Amazon Pinpoint (AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)";

// The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
var body_text = `Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)
----------------------------------------------------
This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in
 Node.js.
For more information, see https:\/\/aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/`;

// The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML content.
var body_html = `<html>
<head></head>
<body>
  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)</h1>
  <p>This email was sent with
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>the Amazon Pinpoint API</a> using the
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/'>
      AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js</a>.</p>
</body>
</html>`;

// The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
// message body of the email.
var charset = "UTF-8";

// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;

// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });

//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpoint = new AWS.Pinpoint();

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
var params = {
```

```
  ApplicationId: appId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [toAddress]: {
        ChannelType: "EMAIL",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      EmailMessage: {
        FromAddress: senderAddress,
        SimpleEmail: {
          Subject: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: subject,
          },
          HtmlPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_html,
          },
          TextPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_text,
          },
        },
      },
    },
  },
};

//Try to send the email.
pinpoint.sendMessages(params, function (err, data) {
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
  } else {
    console.log(
      "Email sent! Message ID: ",
      data["MessageResponse"]["Result"][toAddress]["MessageId"]
    );
  }
});
```

傳送一則 SMS 訊息。

```
"use strict";

var AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the message. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/.
var aws_region = "us-east-1";

// The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone number
// or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
// account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format.
var originationNumber = "+12065550199";

// The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify the
// phone number in E.164 format.
var destinationNumber = "+14255550142";

// The content of the SMS message.
var message =
  "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint " +
  "using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. Reply STOP to " +
  "opt out.";

// The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
// Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
// that you choose.
var applicationId = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample";

// The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
// time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
// marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
var messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

// The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
var registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

// The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
// varies by country or region. For more information, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-countries.html
var senderId = "MySenderID";
```

```
// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file, and optionally specify
// the profile that you want to use.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;

// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });

//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpoint = new AWS.Pinpoint();

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
var params = {
  ApplicationId: applicationId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [destinationNumber]: {
        ChannelType: "SMS",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      SMSMessage: {
        Body: message,
        Keyword: registeredKeyword,
        MessageType: messageType,
        OriginationNumber: originationNumber,
        SenderId: senderId,
      },
    },
  },
};

//Try to send the message.
pinpoint.sendMessages(params, function (err, data) {
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
    // Otherwise, show the unique ID for the message.
  } else {
    console.log(
      "Message sent! " +
        data["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destinationNumber]["StatusMessage"]
    );
```

```
  }
});
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendMessages中的。

亞馬遜使用 SDK 精確定位短信和語音 API 示例 JavaScript （v2）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2) 搭配 Amazon Pinpoint 簡訊和語音 API 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`SendVoiceMessage`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SendVoiceMessage`。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
"use strict";

var AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the voice message. For a list of
```

```
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint-sms-voice/latest/APIReference/
var aws_region = "us-east-1";

// The phone number that the message is sent from. The phone number that you
// specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best results,
 you
// should specify the phone number in E.164 format.
var originationNumber = "+12065550110";

// The recipient's phone number. For best results, you should specify the phone
// number in E.164 format.
var destinationNumber = "+12065550142";

// The language to use when sending the message. For a list of supported
// languages, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/SupportedLanguage.html
var languageCode = "en-US";

// The Amazon Polly voice that you want to use to send the message. For a list
// of voices, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/voicelist.html
var voiceId = "Matthew";

// The content of the message. This example uses SSML to customize and control
// certain aspects of the message, such as the volume or the speech rate.
// The message can't contain any line breaks.
var ssmlMessage =
  "<speak>" +
  "This is a test message sent from <emphasis>Amazon Pinpoint</emphasis> " +
  "using the <break strength='weak'/>AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. " +
  "<amazon:effect phonation='soft'>Thank you for listening." +
  "</amazon:effect>" +
  "</speak>";

// The phone number that you want to appear on the recipient's device. The phone
// number that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account.
var callerId = "+12065550199";

// The configuration set that you want to use to send the message.
var configurationSet = "ConfigSet";

// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file, and optionally specify
// the profile that you want to use.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;
```

```
// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });

//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpointsmsvoice = new AWS.PinpointSMSVoice();

var params = {
  CallerId: callerId,
  ConfigurationSetName: configurationSet,
  Content: {
    SSMLMessage: {
      LanguageCode: languageCode,
      Text: ssmlMessage,
      VoiceId: voiceId,
    },
  },
  DestinationPhoneNumber: destinationNumber,
  OriginationPhoneNumber: originationNumber,
};

//Try to send the message.
pinpointsmsvoice.sendVoiceMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
    // Otherwise, show the unique ID for the message.
  } else {
    console.log("Message sent! Message ID: " + data["MessageId"]);
  }
});
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendVoiceMessage中的。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon RDS 示例 JavaScript（v2）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2) 搭配 Amazon RDS 執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 無伺服器範例

無伺服器範例

在 Lambda 函數中連接到 Amazon RDS 數據庫

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作連線至 RDS 資料庫的 Lambda 函數。該函數使一個簡單的數據庫請求，並返回結果。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 JavaScript 連接到一個 Lambda 函數中的 Amazon RDS 數據庫。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
/*
Node.js code here.
*/
// ES6+ example
import { Signer } from "@aws-sdk/rds-signer";
import mysql from 'mysql2/promise';

async function createAuthToken() {
  // Define connection authentication parameters
  const dbinfo = {

    hostname: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    port: process.env.Port,
    username: process.env.DBUserName,
```

```
    region: process.env.AWS_REGION,

  }

  // Create RDS Signer object
  const signer = new Signer(dbinfo);

  // Request authorization token from RDS, specifying the username
  const token = await signer.getAuthToken();
  return token;
}

async function dbOps() {

  // Obtain auth token
  const token = await createAuthToken();
  // Define connection configuration
  let connectionConfig = {
    host: process.env.ProxyHostName,
    user: process.env.DBUserName,
    password: token,
    database: process.env.DBName,
    ssl: 'Amazon RDS'
  }
  // Create the connection to the DB
  const conn = await mysql.createConnection(connectionConfig);
  // Obtain the result of the query
  const [res,] = await conn.execute('select ?+? as sum', [3, 2]);
  return res;

}

export const handler = async (event) => {
  // Execute database flow
  const result = await dbOps();
  // Return result
  return {
    statusCode: 200,
    body: JSON.stringify("The selected sum is: " + result[0].sum)
  }
};
```

使用開發套件的 S3 冰川範例 JavaScript (v2)

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2) 搭配 S3 Glacier 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateVault`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateVault`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
const { GlacierClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-glacier");
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const glacierClient = new GlacierClient({ region: REGION });
export { glacierClient };
```

建立保存庫。

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
import { CreateVaultCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-glacier";
```

```
import { glacierClient } from "./libs/glacierClient.js";

// Set the parameters
const vaultname = "VAULT_NAME"; // VAULT_NAME
const params = { vaultName: vaultname };

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await glacierClient.send(new CreateVaultCommand(params));
    console.log("Success, vault created!");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error");
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateVault中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create a new service object
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" });
// Call Glacier to create the vault
glacier.createVault({ vaultName: "YOUR_VAULT_NAME" }, function (err) {
  if (!err) {
    console.log("Created vault!");
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateVault中的。

`UploadArchive`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UploadArchive`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
const { GlacierClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-glacier");
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const glacierClient = new GlacierClient({ region: REGION });
export { glacierClient };
```

上傳封存。

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
import { UploadArchiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-glacier";
import { glacierClient } from "./libs/glacierClient.js";

// Set the parameters
const vaultname = "VAULT_NAME"; // VAULT_NAME

// Create a new service object and buffer
const buffer = new Buffer.alloc(2.5 * 1024 * 1024); // 2.5MB buffer
const params = { vaultName: vaultname, body: buffer };

const run = async () => {
  try {
```

```
    const data = await glacierClient.send(new UploadArchiveCommand(params));
    console.log("Archive ID", data.archiveId);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error uploading archive!", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UploadArchive中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create a new service object and buffer
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" });
buffer = Buffer.alloc(2.5 * 1024 * 1024); // 2.5MB buffer

var params = { vaultName: "YOUR_VAULT_NAME", body: buffer };
// Call Glacier to upload the archive.
glacier.uploadArchive(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error uploading archive!", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Archive ID", data.archiveId);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UploadArchive中的。

UploadMultipartPart

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UploadMultipartPart。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 Buffer 物件 1 MB 區塊的分段上傳。

```
// Create a new service object and some supporting variables
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" }),
  vaultName = "YOUR_VAULT_NAME",
  buffer = new Buffer(2.5 * 1024 * 1024), // 2.5MB buffer
  partSize = 1024 * 1024, // 1MB chunks,
  numPartsLeft = Math.ceil(buffer.length / partSize),
  startTime = new Date(),
  params = { vaultName: vaultName, partSize: partSize.toString() };

// Compute the complete SHA-256 tree hash so we can pass it
// to completeMultipartUpload request at the end
var treeHash = glacier.computeChecksums(buffer).treeHash;

// Initiate the multipart upload
console.log("Initiating upload to", vaultName);
// Call Glacier to initiate the upload.
glacier.initiateMultipartUpload(params, function (mpErr, multipart) {
  if (mpErr) {
    console.log("Error!", mpErr.stack);
    return;
  }
  console.log("Got upload ID", multipart.uploadId);

  // Grab each partSize chunk and upload it as a part
  for (var i = 0; i < buffer.length; i += partSize) {
    var end = Math.min(i + partSize, buffer.length),
      partParams = {
```

```
        vaultName: vaultName,
        uploadId: multipart.uploadId,
        range: "bytes " + i + "-" + (end - 1) + "/*",
        body: buffer.slice(i, end),
      };

    // Send a single part
    console.log("Uploading part", i, "=", partParams.range);
    glacier.uploadMultipartPart(partParams, function (multiErr, mData) {
      if (multiErr) return;
      console.log("Completed part", this.request.params.range);
      if (--numPartsLeft > 0) return; // complete only when all parts uploaded

      var doneParams = {
        vaultName: vaultName,
        uploadId: multipart.uploadId,
        archiveSize: buffer.length.toString(),
        checksum: treeHash, // the computed tree hash
      };

      console.log("Completing upload...");
      glacier.completeMultipartUpload(doneParams, function (err, data) {
        if (err) {
          console.log("An error occurred while uploading the archive");
          console.log(err);
        } else {
          var delta = (new Date() - startTime) / 1000;
          console.log("Completed upload in", delta, "seconds");
          console.log("Archive ID:", data.archiveId);
          console.log("Checksum:  ", data.checksum);
        }
      });
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UploadMultipartPart中的。

使用開發套件 JavaScript (v2) 的 Amazon SNS 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2) 搭配 Amazon SNS 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`GetTopicAttributes`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetTopicAttributes`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { GetTopicAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to retrieve attributes for.
 */
export const getTopicAttributes = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new GetTopicAttributesCommand({
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '36b6a24e-5473-5d4e-ac32-ff72d9a73d94',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Attributes: {
  //     Policy: '{...}',
  //     Owner: 'xxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     SubscriptionsPending: '1',
  //     TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic',
  //     TracingConfig: 'PassThrough',
  //     EffectiveDeliveryPolicy: '{"http":{"defaultHealthyRetryPolicy":
{"minDelayTarget":20,"maxDelayTarget":20,"numRetries":3,"numMaxDelayRetries":0,"numNoDelayRe
{"headerContentType":"text/plain; charset=UTF-8"}}}',
  //     SubscriptionsConfirmed: '0',
  //     DisplayName: '',
  //     SubscriptionsDeleted: '1'
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetTopicAttributes中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create promise and SNS service object
var getTopicAttribsPromise = new AWS.SNS({ apiVersion: "2010-03-31" })
  .getTopicAttributes({ TopicArn: "TOPIC_ARN" })
  .promise();

// Handle promise's fulfilled/rejected states
getTopicAttribsPromise
  .then(function (data) {
    console.log(data);
  })
  .catch(function (err) {
    console.error(err, err.stack);
  });
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetTopicAttributes中的。

使用開發套件 JavaScript (v2) 的 Amazon SQS 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2) 搭配 Amazon SQS 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

ChangeMessageVisibility

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ChangeMessageVisibility`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

接收 Amazon SQS 訊息並變更其逾時可見性。

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  ChangeMessageVisibilityCommand,
  SQSClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 1,
    }),
  );
```

```
export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  const response = await client.send(
    new ChangeMessageVisibilityCommand({
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ChangeMessageVisibility中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

接收 Amazon SQS 訊息並變更其逾時可見性。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region to us-west-2
AWS.config.update({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var queueURL = "https://sqs.REGION.amazonaws.com/ACCOUNT-ID/QUEUE-NAME";

var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
};
```

```
sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Receive Error", err);
  } else {
    // Make sure we have a message
    if (data.Messages != null) {
      var visibilityParams = {
        QueueUrl: queueURL,
        ReceiptHandle: data.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
        VisibilityTimeout: 20, // 20 second timeout
      };
      sqs.changeMessageVisibility(visibilityParams, function (err, data) {
        if (err) {
          console.log("Delete Error", err);
        } else {
          console.log("Timeout Changed", data);
        }
      });
    } else {
      console.log("No messages to change");
    }
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ChangeMessageVisibility中的。

`CreateQueue`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateQueue`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 Amazon SQS 標準佇列。

```
import { CreateQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "test-queue";

export const main = async (sqsQueueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const command = new CreateQueueCommand({
    QueueName: sqsQueueName,
    Attributes: {
      DelaySeconds: "60",
      MessageRetentionPeriod: "86400",
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

建立具有長輪詢的 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
import { CreateQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "queue_name";

export const main = async (queueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const response = await client.send(
    new CreateQueueCommand({
      QueueName: queueName,
      Attributes: {
        // When the wait time for the ReceiveMessage API action is greater than 0,
        // long polling is in effect. The maximum long polling wait time is 20
        // seconds. Long polling helps reduce the cost of using Amazon SQS by,
        // eliminating the number of empty responses and false empty responses.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
      },
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
```

```
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateQueue中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 Amazon SQS 標準佇列。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
  Attributes: {
    DelaySeconds: "60",
    MessageRetentionPeriod: "86400",
  },
};

sqs.createQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

建立一個等待訊息到達的 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
  Attributes: {
    ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
  },
};

sqs.createQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateQueue中的。

`DeleteMessage`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteMessage`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

接收和刪除 Amazon SQS 訊息。

```
import {
```

```
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
```

```
      }),
    );
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteMessage中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

接收和刪除 Amazon SQS 訊息。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var queueURL = "SQS_QUEUE_URL";

var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
  VisibilityTimeout: 20,
  WaitTimeSeconds: 0,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Receive Error", err);
  } else if (data.Messages) {
    var deleteParams = {
      QueueUrl: queueURL,
      ReceiptHandle: data.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
```

```
    };
    sqs.deleteMessage(deleteParams, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Delete Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Message Deleted", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteMessage中的。

`DeleteQueue`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteQueue`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
import { DeleteQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "test-queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queueUrl });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteQueue中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueUrl: "SQS_QUEUE_URL",
};

sqs.deleteQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteQueue中的。

`GetQueueUrl`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetQueueUrl`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得 Amazon SQS 佇列的網址。

```
import { GetQueueUrlCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "test-queue";

export const main = async (queueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const command = new GetQueueUrlCommand({ QueueName: queueName });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetQueueUrl中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得 Amazon SQS 佇列的網址。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
```

```
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
};

sqs.getQueueUrl(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetQueueUrl中的。

`ListQueues`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListQueues`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出您的 Amazon SQS 隊列。

```
import { paginateListQueues, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const paginatedListQueues = paginateListQueues({ client }, {});

  /** @type {string[]} */
  const urls = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedListQueues) {
```

```
    const nextUrls = page.QueueUrls?.filter((qurl) => !!qurl) || [];
    urls.push(...nextUrls);
    urls.forEach((url) => console.log(url));
  }

  return urls;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListQueues中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出您的 Amazon SQS 隊列。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {};

sqs.listQueues(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrls);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListQueues中的。

ReceiveMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ReceiveMessage。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從 Amazon SQS 隊列接收消息。

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
```

```
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
  }
};
```

使用長輪詢支援從 Amazon SQS 佇列接收訊息。

```
import { ReceiveMessageCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new ReceiveMessageCommand({
    AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
    MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
    MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
    // The duration (in seconds) for which the call waits for a message
    // to arrive in the queue before returning. If a message is available,
    // the call returns sooner than WaitTimeSeconds. If no messages are
    // available and the wait time expires, the call returns successfully
    // with an empty list of messages.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/APIReference/
API_ReceiveMessage.html#API_ReceiveMessage_RequestSyntax
    WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
  });
```

```
  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ReceiveMessage中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用長輪詢支援從 Amazon SQS 佇列接收訊息。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var queueURL = "SQS_QUEUE_URL";

var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
  WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ReceiveMessage中的。

SendMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendMessage。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將訊息傳送至 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
import { SendMessageCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

export const main = async (sqsQueueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SendMessageCommand({
    QueueUrl: sqsQueueUrl,
    DelaySeconds: 10,
    MessageAttributes: {
      Title: {
        DataType: "String",
        StringValue: "The Whistler",
      },
      Author: {
        DataType: "String",
        StringValue: "John Grisham",
      },
      WeeksOn: {
        DataType: "Number",
        StringValue: "6",
      },
    },
```

```
    MessageBody:
      "Information about current NY Times fiction bestseller for week of
 12/11/2016.",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendMessage中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將訊息傳送至 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  // Remove DelaySeconds parameter and value for FIFO queues
  DelaySeconds: 10,
  MessageAttributes: {
    Title: {
      DataType: "String",
      StringValue: "The Whistler",
    },
    Author: {
      DataType: "String",
      StringValue: "John Grisham",
```

```
    },
    WeeksOn: {
      DataType: "Number",
      StringValue: "6",
    },
  },
  MessageBody:
    "Information about current NY Times fiction bestseller for week of 12/11/2016.",
  // MessageDeduplicationId: "TheWhistler",  // Required for FIFO queues
  // MessageGroupId: "Group1",  // Required for FIFO queues
  QueueUrl: "SQS_QUEUE_URL",
};

sqs.sendMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.MessageId);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendMessage中的。

AWS STS 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript（v2）

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2) 搭配使用來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS STS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

AssumeRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AssumeRole。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
import { STSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "us-east-1";
// Create an AWS STS service client object.
export const client = new STSClient({ region: REGION });
```

擔任 IAM 角色。

```
import { AssumeRoleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Returns a set of temporary security credentials that you can use to
    // access Amazon Web Services resources that you might not normally
    // have access to.
    const command = new AssumeRoleCommand({
      // The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to assume.
      RoleArn: "ROLE_ARN",
      // An identifier for the assumed role session.
      RoleSessionName: "session1",
      // The duration, in seconds, of the role session. The value specified
      // can range from 900 seconds (15 minutes) up to the maximum session
      // duration set for the role.
      DurationSeconds: 900,
```

```
    });
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AssumeRole中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
const AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

var roleToAssume = {
  RoleArn: "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/RoleName",
  RoleSessionName: "session1",
  DurationSeconds: 900,
};
var roleCreds;

// Create the STS service object
var sts = new AWS.STS({ apiVersion: "2011-06-15" });

//Assume Role
sts.assumeRole(roleToAssume, function (err, data) {
  if (err) console.log(err, err.stack);
  else {
    roleCreds = {
      accessKeyId: data.Credentials.AccessKeyId,
      secretAccessKey: data.Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
      sessionToken: data.Credentials.SessionToken,
    };
    stsGetCallerIdentity(roleCreds);
```

```
  }
});

//Get Arn of current identity
function stsGetCallerIdentity(creds) {
  var stsParams = { credentials: creds };
  // Create STS service object
  var sts = new AWS.STS(stsParams);

  sts.getCallerIdentity({}, function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log(err, err.stack);
    } else {
      console.log(data.Arn);
    }
  });
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AssumeRole中的。

使用 SDK 的跨服務範例 JavaScript (v2)

下列範例應用程式使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v2) 跨多個工作 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 從瀏覽器調用 Lambda 函數

從瀏覽器調用 Lambda 函數

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

您可以建立以瀏覽器為基礎的應用程式，使用 AWS Lambda 函數更新具有使用者選擇的 Amazon DynamoDB 表格。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB

- Lambda

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

您可以建立以瀏覽器為基礎的應用程式，使用 AWS Lambda 函數更新具有使用者選擇的 Amazon DynamoDB 表格。此應用程序使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的 SDK 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭配使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) AWS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- 適用於 JavaScript (v3) 開發人員指南的 SDK — 更多關於使 JavaScript 用 AWS.
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

範例

- 使用 SDK 的動作和案例 JavaScript (v3)
- 使用 SDK 的跨服務範例 JavaScript (v3)

使用 SDK 的動作和案例 JavaScript (v3)

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配使用來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS 服務。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

服務

- 使用 SDK 的 Auto Scaling 示例 JavaScript（v3）
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩示例 JavaScript（v3）
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時示例 JavaScript（v3）
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩範例代理程式 JavaScript (v3)
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時示例的代理程序 JavaScript（v3）
- CloudWatch 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript（v3）
- CloudWatch 使用 SDK 的事件示例 JavaScript（v3）
- CloudWatch 使用 SDK 的日誌示例 JavaScript（v3）
- CodeBuild 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript（v3）
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 身份提供商示例 JavaScript (v3)
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon DocumentDB 示例 JavaScript（v3）
- 使用開發套件 JavaScript (v3) 的 DynamoDB 支援範例
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon EC2 示例 JavaScript（v3）
- Elastic Load Balancing-使用 SDK 的第 2 版示例 JavaScript（v3）
- EventBridge 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript（v3）
- AWS Glue 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript（v3）
- HealthImaging 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript（v3）
- 使用開發套件的 IAM 範例 JavaScript (v3)
- 使用 SDK 的 Kinesis 示例 JavaScript (v3)
- 使用 SDK 的 Lambda 範例 JavaScript (v3)
- 亞馬遜使用 SDK 個性化示例 JavaScript（v3）
- 亞馬遜使用 SDK 個性化事件示例 JavaScript（v3）
- 亞馬遜使用 SDK 個性化運行時示例 JavaScript（v3）
- 亞馬遜使用 SDK 的精確示例 JavaScript（v3）

- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon Redshift 示例 JavaScript（v3）
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon S3 示例 JavaScript（v3）
- 使用開發套件的 S3 冰川範例 JavaScript (v3)
- SageMaker 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript（v3）
- 使用 SDK 的 Secrets Manager 示例 JavaScript（v3）
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon SES 示例 JavaScript（v3）
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon SNS 示例 JavaScript（v3）
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon SQS 示例 JavaScript（v3）
- 使用 SDK 的 Step Functions 示例 JavaScript（v3）
- AWS STS 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript（v3）
- AWS Support 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript（v3）
- 亞馬遜使用 SDK 轉錄示例 JavaScript（v3）

使用 SDK 的 Auto Scaling 示例 JavaScript（v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Auto Scaling 來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
await client.send(
  new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
    AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
  }),
);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups中的。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0


import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
```

```
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios);
}
```

建立步驟以部署所有資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
```

```
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
```

```
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
```

```
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item'][] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
```

```
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
    state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
```

```
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
```

```
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLaunchTemplate]
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
```

```
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLaunchTemplate]
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
```

```
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
  new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeVpcs]
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeVpcs]
    state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
  new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeSubnets]
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
```

```
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeSubnets]
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateTargetGroup]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateTargetGroup]
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
```

```
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
      MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      ),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingLoadBalancer",
      MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLoadBalancer]
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
        new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
          Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
          Subnets: state.subnets,
        }),
      );
      state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
      state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
      await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
        { client },
        { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLoadBalancer]
    }),
    new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
        .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
        .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
    ),
    new ScenarioOutput(
      "creatingListener",
      MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
        .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
        .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
    ),
    new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateListener]
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const { Listeners } = await client.send(
```

```
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateListener]
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.AttachTargetGroup]
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.AttachTargetGroup]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
```

```
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').SecurityGroup}}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
```

```
        );
      } else {
        return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      } else {
        return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
      }
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
```

```
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    } else {
      return false;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
];
```

建立步驟以執行示範。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
```

```
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
```

```
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetGroups]
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetGroups]

  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetHealth]
  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetHealth]
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
```

```
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);
```

```
const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
```

```
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
```

```
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling').Instance }}
 state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      // snippet-start:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations]
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations]
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      // snippet-start:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation]
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );
      // snippet-end:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation]

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
```

```
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );

        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );

        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').InstanceInformation}}
state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
```

```
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
```

```
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
```

```
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateInstanceProfile]
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateInstanceProfile]
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

建立步驟以銷毀所有資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
```

```
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
```

```
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
```

```
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
```

```
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
```

```
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteInstanceProfile]
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteInstanceProfile]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
```

```
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLaunchTemplate]
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLaunchTemplate]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLoadBalancer]
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLoadBalancer]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
```

```
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteTargetGroup]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
          }),
        ),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
    }
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteTargetGroup]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
```

```
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
```

```
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
```

```
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
```

```
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
```

```
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    } else {
      console.log(err.name);
      throw err;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
```

```
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances

- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩示例 JavaScript （v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Amazon 基岩來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon 基岩

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon 基岩。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  ListFoundationModelsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

const REGION = "us-east-1";
const client = new BedrockClient({ region: REGION });
```

```
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListFoundationModelsCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  const models = response.modelSummaries;

  console.log("Listing the available Bedrock foundation models:");

  for (let model of models) {
    console.log("=".repeat(42));
    console.log(` Model: ${model.modelId}`);
    console.log("-".repeat(42));
    console.log(` Name: ${model.modelName}`);
    console.log(` Provider: ${model.providerName}`);
    console.log(` Model ARN: ${model.modelArn}`);
    console.log(` Input modalities: ${model.inputModalities}`);
    console.log(` Output modalities: ${model.outputModalities}`);
    console.log(` Supported customizations: ${model.customizationsSupported}`);
    console.log(` Supported inference types: ${model.inferenceTypesSupported}`);
    console.log(` Lifecycle status: ${model.modelLifecycle.status}`);
    console.log("=".repeat(42) + "\n");
  }

  const active = models.filter(
    (m) => m.modelLifecycle.status === "ACTIVE",
  ).length;
  const legacy = models.filter(
    (m) => m.modelLifecycle.status === "LEGACY",
  ).length;

  console.log(
    `There are ${active} active and ${legacy} legacy foundation models in
 ${REGION}.`,
  );

  return response;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await main();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListFoundationModels中的。

主題

- 動作

動作

GetFoundationModel

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetFoundationModel`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得有關基礎模型的詳細資訊。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  GetFoundationModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";

/**
 * Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.
 *
 * @return {FoundationModelDetails} - The list of available bedrock foundation
 models.
 */
export const getFoundationModel = async () => {
  const client = new BedrockClient();
```

```
  const command = new GetFoundationModelCommand({
    modelIdentifier: "amazon.titan-embed-text-v1",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);

  return response.modelDetails;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const model = await getFoundationModel();
  console.log(model);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetFoundationModel中的。

`ListFoundationModels`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListFoundationModels`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出可用的基礎模型。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import {
  BedrockClient,
  ListFoundationModelsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock";
```

```
/**
 * List the available Amazon Bedrock foundation models.
 *
 * @return {FoundationModelSummary[]} - The list of available bedrock foundation
 models.
 */
export const listFoundationModels = async () => {
  const client = new BedrockClient();

  const input = {
    // byProvider: 'STRING_VALUE',
    // byCustomizationType: 'FINE_TUNING' || 'CONTINUED_PRE_TRAINING',
    // byOutputModality: 'TEXT' || 'IMAGE' || 'EMBEDDING',
    // byInferenceType: 'ON_DEMAND' || 'PROVISIONED',
  };

  const command = new ListFoundationModelsCommand(input);

  const response = await client.send(command);

  return response.modelSummaries;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const models = await listFoundationModels();
  console.log(models);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListFoundationModels中的。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時示例 JavaScript （v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Amazon 基岩執行階段來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon 基岩

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon 基岩。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Content
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Usage
 * @property {number} input_tokens
 * @property {number} output_tokens
 *
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Content[]} content
 * @property {Usage} usage
 */

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

const AWS_REGION = "us-east-1";

const MODEL_ID = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
const PROMPT = "Hi. In a short paragraph, explain what you can do.";

const hello = async () => {
  console.log("=".repeat(35));
  console.log("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock demo!");
```

```
  console.log("=".repeat(35));

  console.log("Model: Anthropic Claude 3 Haiku");
  console.log(`Prompt: ${PROMPT}\n`);
  console.log("Invoking model...\n");

  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: AWS_REGION });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [{ role: "user", content: [{ type: "text", text: PROMPT }] }],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const apiResponse = await client.send(
    new InvokeModelCommand({
      contentType: "application/json",
      body: JSON.stringify(payload),
      modelId: MODEL_ID,
    }),
  );

  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  const responses = responseBody.content;

  if (responses.length === 1) {
    console.log(`Response: ${responses[0].text}`);
  } else {
    console.log("Haiku returned multiple responses:");
    console.log(responses);
  }

  console.log(`\nNumber of input tokens:   ${responseBody.usage.input_tokens}`);
  console.log(`Number of output tokens: ${responseBody.usage.output_tokens}`);
};

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await hello();
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModel中的。

主題

- 愛 21 實驗室茱莉亞西克 -2
- Amazon 泰坦文本
- Anthropic Claude
- Cohere Command
- 美洲駝
- 米斯特拉爾 AI
- 案例

愛 21 實驗室茱莉亞西克 -2

匡威

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2，使用基岩的匡威 API。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 AI21 實驗室侏羅西克 -2 發送短信。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to AI21 Labs Jurassic-2.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });
```

```
// Set the model ID, e.g., Jurassic-2 Mid.
const modelId = "ai21.j2-mid-v1";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的交談。

InvokeModel

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2，使用調用模型 API。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Data
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Completion
 * @property {Data} data
 *
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Completion[]} completions
 */

/**
 * Invokes an AI21 Labs Jurassic-2 model.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to "ai21.j2-mid-
v1".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (prompt, modelId = "ai21.j2-mid-v1") => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
```

```
  const payload = {
    prompt,
    maxTokens: 500,
    temperature: 0.5,
  };

  // Invoke the model with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response(s).
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.completions[0].data.text;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt =
    'Complete the following in one sentence: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.JURASSIC2_MID.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Amazon 泰坦文本

匡威

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送到 Amazon 泰坦文本。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 Amazon 泰坦文本發送短信。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
const modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
```

```
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的交談。

ConverseStream

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用基岩的匡威 API 傳送文字訊息至 Amazon Titan 文字，並即時處理回應串流。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 傳送文字訊息至 Amazon Titan 文字，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });
```

```
// Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
const modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ConverseStream中的。

InvokeModel

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Amazon Titan 文字。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Object[]} results
 */

/**
 * Invokes an Amazon Titan Text generation model.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "amazon.titan-text-express-v1".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "amazon.titan-text-express-v1",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    inputText: prompt,
    textGenerationConfig: {
```

```
      maxTokenCount: 4096,
      stopSequences: [],
      temperature: 0,
      topP: 1,
    },
  };

  // Invoke the model with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response.
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.results[0].outputText;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt =
    'Complete the following in one sentence: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.TITAN_TEXT_G1_EXPRESS.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Anthropic Claude

匡威

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送給人類克勞德。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送文本消息給人為克勞德，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
const modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
```

```
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的交談。

ConverseStream

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 發送文本消息給人類克勞德，並實時處理響應流。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送給人為克勞德，並實時處理響應流。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
```

```
const modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ConverseStream中的。

InvokeModel

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至人性克勞德。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseContent
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} MessagesResponseBody
 * @property {ResponseContent[]} content
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Delta
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Message
 * @property {string} role
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Chunk
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {Delta} delta
 * @property {Message} message
 */

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 using the Messages API.
 *
```

```
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-anthropic-
claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {MessagesResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.content[0].text;
};

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 and processes the response stream.
```

```
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-anthropic-
claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
export const invokeModelWithResponseStream = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the API to respond.
  const command = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  let completeMessage = "";

  // Decode and process the response stream
  for await (const item of apiResponse.body) {
    /** @type Chunk */
    const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(item.chunk.bytes));
    const chunk_type = chunk.type;
```

```
    if (chunk_type === "content_block_delta") {
      const text = chunk.delta.text;
      completeMessage = completeMessage + text;
      process.stdout.write(text);
    }
  }

  // Return the final response
  return completeMessage;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt = 'Write a paragraph starting with: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.CLAUDE_3_HAIKU.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log("\n" + "-".repeat(53));
    console.log("Final structured response:");
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(`\n${err}`);
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至人性克勞德模型，以及列印回應資料流。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseContent
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} MessagesResponseBody
 * @property {ResponseContent[]} content
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Delta
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Message
 * @property {string} role
 *
 * @typedef {Object} Chunk
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {Delta} delta
 * @property {Message} message
 */

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 using the Messages API.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-anthropic-
claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
 */
```

```
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response(s)
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {MessagesResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.content[0].text;
};

/**
 * Invokes Anthropic Claude 3 and processes the response stream.
 *
 * To learn more about the Anthropic Messages API, go to:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-anthropic-
claude-messages.html
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0".
```

```
 */
export const invokeModelWithResponseStream = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Prepare the payload for the model.
  const payload = {
    anthropic_version: "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    max_tokens: 1000,
    messages: [
      {
        role: "user",
        content: [{ type: "text", text: prompt }],
      },
    ],
  };

  // Invoke Claude with the payload and wait for the API to respond.
  const command = new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  let completeMessage = "";

  // Decode and process the response stream
  for await (const item of apiResponse.body) {
    /** @type Chunk */
    const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(item.chunk.bytes));
    const chunk_type = chunk.type;

    if (chunk_type === "content_block_delta") {
      const text = chunk.delta.text;
      completeMessage = completeMessage + text;
      process.stdout.write(text);
    }
  }

  // Return the final response
```

```
  return completeMessage;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt = 'Write a paragraph starting with: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.CLAUDE_3_HAIKU.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log("\n" + "-".repeat(53));
    console.log("Final structured response:");
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(`\n${err}`);
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

Cohere Command

匡威：所有型號

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息 Cohere 命令，使用基岩的匡威 API。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信給 Cohere 命令，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command.
```

```
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
const modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的交談。

ConverseStream: 所有型號

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 發送文本消息到 Cohere 命令，並實時處理響應流。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 Cohere 命令發送文本消息，並實時處理響應流。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
const modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});
```

```
try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ConverseStream中的。

美洲駝

所有型號：匡威 API

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送到元駱駝。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信給元駱駝，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
```

```
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的交談。

ConverseStream: 所有型號

以下代碼示例演示瞭如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送到 Meta Lama 並實時處理響應流。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 發送短信給元美洲駝，並實時處理響應流。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);
```

```
  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ConverseStream中的。

InvokeModel: 美洲駝 2

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Meta Lamama 2。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Send a prompt to Meta Llama 2 and print the response.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 2 Chat 13B.
const modelId = "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1";

// Define the user message to send.
```

```
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one sentence.";

// Embed the message in Llama 2's prompt format.
const prompt = `<s>[INST] ${userMessage} [/INST]`;

// Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
const request = {
  prompt,
  // Optional inference parameters:
  max_gen_len: 512,
  temperature: 0.5,
  top_p: 0.9,
};

// Encode and send the request.
const response = await client.send(
  new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(request),
    modelId,
  }),
);

// Decode the native response body.
/** @type {{ generation: string }} */
const nativeResponse = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(response.body));

// Extract and print the generated text.
const responseText = nativeResponse.generation;
console.log(responseText);

// Learn more about the Llama 2 prompt format at:
// https://llama.meta.com/docs/model-cards-and-prompt-formats/meta-llama-2
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModel: 美洲駝 3

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Meta Lamama 3。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Send a prompt to Meta Llama 3 and print the response.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8B Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message to send.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one sentence.";

// Embed the message in Llama 3's prompt format.
const prompt = `
<|begin_of_text|>
<|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
${userMessage}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
`;

// Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
const request = {
  prompt,
  // Optional inference parameters:
  max_gen_len: 512,
  temperature: 0.5,
  top_p: 0.9,
};
```

```
// Encode and send the request.
const response = await client.send(
  new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(request),
    modelId,
  }),
);

// Decode the native response body.
/** @type {{ generation: string }} */
const nativeResponse = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(response.body));

// Extract and print the generated text.
const responseText = nativeResponse.generation;
console.log(responseText);

// Learn more about the Llama 3 prompt format at:
// https://llama.meta.com/docs/model-cards-and-prompt-formats/meta-llama-3/#special-
tokens-used-with-meta-llama-3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: 美洲駝 2

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用調用模型 API 發送文本消息到 Meta Lama 2，並打印響應流。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Send a prompt to Meta Llama 2 and print the response stream in real-time.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
```

```
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 2 Chat 13B.
const modelId = "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1";

// Define the user message to send.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one sentence.";

// Embed the message in Llama 2's prompt format.
const prompt = `<s>[INST] ${userMessage} [/INST]`;

// Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
const request = {
  prompt,
  // Optional inference parameters:
  max_gen_len: 512,
  temperature: 0.5,
  top_p: 0.9,
};

// Encode and send the request.
const responseStream = await client.send(
  new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(request),
    modelId,
  }),
);

// Extract and print the response stream in real-time.
for await (const event of responseStream.body) {
  /** @type {{ generation: string }} */
  const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(event.chunk.bytes));
  if (chunk.generation) {
    process.stdout.write(chunk.generation);
  }
}

// Learn more about the Llama 3 prompt format at:
```

```
// https://llama.meta.com/docs/model-cards-and-prompt-formats/meta-llama-3/#special-
tokens-used-with-meta-llama-3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: 美洲駝 3

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用調用模型 API 發送文本消息到 Meta Lama 3，並打印響應流。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Send a prompt to Meta Llama 3 and print the response stream in real-time.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8B Instruct.
const modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

// Define the user message to send.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one sentence.";

// Embed the message in Llama 3's prompt format.
const prompt = `
<|begin_of_text|>
<|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
```

```
${userMessage}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
`;

// Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
const request = {
  prompt,
  // Optional inference parameters:
  max_gen_len: 512,
  temperature: 0.5,
  top_p: 0.9,
};

// Encode and send the request.
const responseStream = await client.send(
  new InvokeModelWithResponseStreamCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(request),
    modelId,
  }),
);

// Extract and print the response stream in real-time.
for await (const event of responseStream.body) {
  /** @type {{ generation: string }} */
  const chunk = JSON.parse(new TextDecoder().decode(event.chunk.bytes));
  if (chunk.generation) {
    process.stdout.write(chunk.generation);
  }
}

// Learn more about the Llama 3 prompt format at:
// https://llama.meta.com/docs/model-cards-and-prompt-formats/meta-llama-3/#special-
tokens-used-with-meta-llama-3
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

米斯特拉爾 AI

匡威

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
const modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
```

```
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the response text.
  const responseText = response.output.message.content[0].text;
  console.log(responseText);
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的交談。

ConverseStream

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API 和處理實時響應流。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API 和處理實時響應流。

```
// Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral.

import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  ConverseStreamCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

// Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
```

```
const modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

// Start a conversation with the user message.
const userMessage =
  "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
const conversation = [
  {
    role: "user",
    content: [{ text: userMessage }],
  },
];

// Create a command with the model ID, the message, and a basic configuration.
const command = new ConverseStreamCommand({
  modelId,
  messages: conversation,
  inferenceConfig: { maxTokens: 512, temperature: 0.5, topP: 0.9 },
});

try {
  // Send the command to the model and wait for the response
  const response = await client.send(command);

  // Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
  for await (const item of response.stream) {
    if (item.contentBlockDelta) {
      process.stdout.write(item.contentBlockDelta.delta?.text);
    }
  }
} catch (err) {
  console.log(`ERROR: Can't invoke '${modelId}'. Reason: ${err}`);
  process.exit(1);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ConverseStream中的。

InvokeModel

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至米斯特拉爾模型。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import { FoundationModels } from "../../config/foundation_models.js";
import {
  BedrockRuntimeClient,
  InvokeModelCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Output
 * @property {string} text
 *
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {Output[]} outputs
 */

/**
 * Invokes a Mistral 7B Instruct model.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The input text prompt for the model to complete.
 * @param {string} [modelId] - The ID of the model to use. Defaults to
 "mistral.mistral-7b-instruct-v0:2".
 */
export const invokeModel = async (
  prompt,
  modelId = "mistral.mistral-7b-instruct-v0:2",
) => {
  // Create a new Bedrock Runtime client instance.
  const client = new BedrockRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

  // Mistral instruct models provide optimal results when embedding
```

```
  // the prompt into the following template:
  const instruction = `<s>[INST] ${prompt} [/INST]`;

  // Prepare the payload.
  const payload = {
    prompt: instruction,
    max_tokens: 500,
    temperature: 0.5,
  };

  // Invoke the model with the payload and wait for the response.
  const command = new InvokeModelCommand({
    contentType: "application/json",
    body: JSON.stringify(payload),
    modelId,
  });
  const apiResponse = await client.send(command);

  // Decode and return the response.
  const decodedResponseBody = new TextDecoder().decode(apiResponse.body);
  /** @type {ResponseBody} */
  const responseBody = JSON.parse(decodedResponseBody);
  return responseBody.outputs[0].text;
};

// Invoke the function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const prompt =
    'Complete the following in one sentence: "Once upon a time..."';
  const modelId = FoundationModels.MISTRAL_7B.modelId;
  console.log(`Prompt: ${prompt}`);
  console.log(`Model ID: ${modelId}`);

  try {
    console.log("-".repeat(53));
    const response = await invokeModel(prompt, modelId);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeModel中的。

案例

在 Amazon 基岩上調用多個基礎模型

下列程式碼範例示範如何準備並傳送提示至 Amazon 基岩上的各種大語言模型 (LLM)

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import {
  Scenario,
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { FoundationModels } from "../config/foundation_models.js";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ModelConfig
 * @property {Function} module
 * @property {Function} invoker
 * @property {string} modelId
 * @property {string} modelName
 */

const greeting = new ScenarioOutput(
  "greeting",
  "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Runtime client demo!",
  { header: true },
);

const selectModel = new ScenarioInput("model", "First, select a model:", {
  type: "select",
  choices: Object.values(FoundationModels).map((model) => ({
    name: model.modelName,
```

```
    value: model,
  })),
});

const enterPrompt = new ScenarioInput("prompt", "Now, enter your prompt:", {
  type: "input",
});

const printDetails = new ScenarioOutput(
  "print details",
  /**
   * @param {{ model: ModelConfig, prompt: string }} c
   */
  (c) => console.log(`Invoking ${c.model.modelName} with '${c.prompt}'...`),
  { slow: false },
);

const invokeModel = new ScenarioAction(
  "invoke model",
  /**
   * @param {{ model: ModelConfig, prompt: string, response: string }} c
   */
  async (c) => {
    const modelModule = await c.model.module();
    const invoker = c.model.invoker(modelModule);
    c.response = await invoker(c.prompt, c.model.modelId);
  },
);

const printResponse = new ScenarioOutput(
  "print response",
  /**
   * @param {{ response: string }} c
   */
  (c) => c.response,
  { slow: false },
);

const scenario = new Scenario("Amazon Bedrock Runtime Demo", [
  greeting,
  selectModel,
  enterPrompt,
  printDetails,
  invokeModel,
```

```
  printResponse,
]);

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  scenario.run();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - InvokeModel
  - InvokeModelWithResponseStream

使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩範例代理程式 JavaScript (v3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Amazon 基岩代理程式來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon 基岩代理

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 Amazon 基岩代理程式。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
```

```
import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  GetAgentCommand,
  paginateListAgents,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} AgentSummary
 */

/**
 * A simple scenario to demonstrate basic setup and interaction with the Bedrock
 Agents Client.
 *
 * This function first initializes the Amazon Bedrock Agents client for a specific
 region.
 * It then retrieves a list of existing agents using the streamlined paginator
 approach.
 * For each agent found, it retrieves detailed information using a command object.
 *
 * Demonstrates:
 * - Use of the Bedrock Agents client to initialize and communicate with the AWS
 service.
 * - Listing resources in a paginated response pattern.
 * - Accessing an individual resource using a command object.
 *
 * @returns {Promise<void>} A promise that resolves when the function has completed
 execution.
 */
export const main = async () => {
  const region = "us-east-1";

  console.log("=".repeat(68));

  console.log(`Initializing Amazon Bedrock Agents client for ${region}...`);
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  console.log(`Retrieving the list of existing agents...`);
  const paginatorConfig = { client };
  const pages = paginateListAgents(paginatorConfig, {});

  /** @type {AgentSummary[]} */
  const agentSummaries = [];
```

```
  for await (const page of pages) {
    agentSummaries.push(...page.agentSummaries);
  }

  console.log(`Found ${agentSummaries.length} agents in ${region}.`);

  if (agentSummaries.length > 0) {
    for (const agentSummary of agentSummaries) {
      const agentId = agentSummary.agentId;
      console.log("=".repeat(68));
      console.log(`Retrieving agent with ID: ${agentId}:`);
      console.log("-".repeat(68));

      const command = new GetAgentCommand({ agentId });
      const response = await client.send(command);
      const agent = response.agent;

      console.log(` Name: ${agent.agentName}`);
      console.log(` Status: ${agent.agentStatus}`);
      console.log(` ARN: ${agent.agentArn}`);
      console.log(` Foundation model: ${agent.foundationModel}`);
    }
  }
  console.log("=".repeat(68));
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  await main();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetAgent
  - ListAgents

主題

- 動作

動作

CreateAgent

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateAgent。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 代理程式。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  CreateAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Creates an Amazon Bedrock Agent.
 *
 * @param {string} agentName - A name for the agent that you create.
 * @param {string} foundationModel - The foundation model to be used by the agent
 you create.
 * @param {string} agentResourceRoleArn - The ARN of the IAM role with permissions
 required by the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent").Agent>} An object
 containing details of the created agent.
 */
export const createAgent = async (
  agentName,
  foundationModel,
  agentResourceRoleArn,
  region = "us-east-1",
```

```
) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  const command = new CreateAgentCommand({
    agentName,
    foundationModel,
    agentResourceRoleArn,
  });
  const response = await client.send(command);

  return response.agent;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentName and accountId, and roleName with a
 unique name for the new agent,
  // the id of your AWS account, and the name of an existing execution role that the
 agent can use inside your account.
  // For foundationModel, specify the desired model. Ensure to remove the brackets
 '[]' before adding your data.

  // A string (max 100 chars) that can include letters, numbers, dashes '-', and
 underscores '_'.
  const agentName = "[your-bedrock-agent-name]";

  // Your AWS account id.
  const accountId = "[123456789012]";

  // The name of the agent's execution role. It must be prefixed by
 `AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForAgents_`.
  const roleName = "[AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForAgents_your-role-name]";

  // The ARN for the agent's execution role.
  // Follow the ARN format: 'arn:aws:iam::account-id:role/role-name'
  const roleArn = `arn:aws:iam::${accountId}:role/${roleName}`;

  // Specify the model for the agent. Change if a different model is preferred.
  const foundationModel = "anthropic.claude-v2";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentName and roleArn.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentName, roleArn]);

  console.log(`Creating a new agent...`);
```

```
  const agent = await createAgent(agentName, foundationModel, roleArn);
  console.log(agent);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateAgent中的。

DeleteAgent

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAgent。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除代理程式。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  DeleteAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Deletes an Amazon Bedrock Agent.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent to delete.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-
agent").DeleteAgentCommandOutput>} An object containing the agent id, the status,
 and some additional metadata.
 */
export const deleteAgent = (agentId, region = "us-east-1") => {
```

```
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });
  const command = new DeleteAgentCommand({ agentId });
  return client.send(command);
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentId with an existing agent's id.
  // Ensure to remove the brackets (`[]`) before adding your data.

  // The agentId must be an alphanumeric string with exactly 10 characters.
  const agentId = "[ABC123DE45]";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentId.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentId]);

  console.log(`Deleting agent with ID ${agentId}...`);

  const response = await deleteAgent(agentId);
  console.log(response);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAgent中的。

GetAgent

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetAgent。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

找個特工

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
```

```
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  GetAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Retrieves the details of an Amazon Bedrock Agent.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent").Agent>} An object
 containing the agent details.
 */
export const getAgent = async (agentId, region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  const command = new GetAgentCommand({ agentId });
  const response = await client.send(command);
  return response.agent;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentId with an existing agent's id.
  // Ensure to remove the brackets '[]' before adding your data.

  // The agentId must be an alphanumeric string with exactly 10 characters.
  const agentId = "[ABC123DE45]";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentId.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentId]);

  console.log(`Retrieving agent with ID ${agentId}...`);

  const agent = await getAgent(agentId);
  console.log(agent);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetAgent中的。

ListAgentActionGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListAgentActionGroups。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出代理程式的動作群組。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { checkForPlaceholders } from "../lib/utils.js";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  ListAgentActionGroupsCommand,
  paginateListAgentActionGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Retrieves a list of Action Groups of an agent utilizing the paginator function.
 *
 * This function leverages a paginator, which abstracts the complexity of
 pagination, providing
 * a straightforward way to handle paginated results inside a `for await...of` loop.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent.
 * @param {string} agentVersion - The version of the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<ActionGroupSummary[]>} An array of action group summaries.
 */
export const listAgentActionGroupsWithPaginator = async (
  agentId,
  agentVersion,
  region = "us-east-1",
) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });
```

```
  // Create a paginator configuration
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client,
    pageSize: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
  };

  const params = { agentId, agentVersion };

  const pages = paginateListAgentActionGroups(paginatorConfig, params);

  // Paginate until there are no more results
  const actionGroupSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
    actionGroupSummaries.push(...page.actionGroupSummaries);
  }

  return actionGroupSummaries;
};

/**
 * Retrieves a list of Action Groups of an agent utilizing the
 ListAgentActionGroupsCommand.
 *
 * This function demonstrates the manual approach, sending a command to the client
 and processing the response.
 * Pagination must manually be managed. For a simplified approach that abstracts
 away pagination logic, see
 * the `listAgentActionGroupsWithPaginator()` example below.
 *
 * @param {string} agentId - The unique identifier of the agent.
 * @param {string} agentVersion - The version of the agent.
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<ActionGroupSummary[]>} An array of action group summaries.
 */
export const listAgentActionGroupsWithCommandObject = async (
  agentId,
  agentVersion,
  region = "us-east-1",
) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  let nextToken;
  const actionGroupSummaries = [];
```

```
  do {
    const command = new ListAgentActionGroupsCommand({
      agentId,
      agentVersion,
      nextToken,
      maxResults: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
    });

    /** @type {{actionGroupSummaries: ActionGroupSummary[], nextToken?: string}} */
    const response = await client.send(command);

    for (const actionGroup of response.actionGroupSummaries || []) {
      actionGroupSummaries.push(actionGroup);
    }

    nextToken = response.nextToken;
  } while (nextToken);

  return actionGroupSummaries;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  // Replace the placeholders for agentId and agentVersion with an existing agent's
 id and version.
  // Ensure to remove the brackets '[]' before adding your data.

  // The agentId must be an alphanumeric string with exactly 10 characters.
  const agentId = "[ABC123DE45]";

  // A string either containing `DRAFT` or a number with 1-5 digits (e.g., '123' or
 'DRAFT').
  const agentVersion = "[DRAFT]";

  // Check for unresolved placeholders in agentId and agentVersion.
  checkForPlaceholders([agentId, agentVersion]);

  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log(
    "Listing agent action groups using ListAgentActionGroupsCommand:",
  );

  for (const actionGroup of await listAgentActionGroupsWithCommandObject(
    agentId,
```

```
    agentVersion,
  )) {
    console.log(actionGroup);
  }

  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log(
    "Listing agent action groups using the paginateListAgents function:",
  );
  for (const actionGroup of await listAgentActionGroupsWithPaginator(
    agentId,
    agentVersion,
  )) {
    console.log(actionGroup);
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListAgentActionGroups中的。

`ListAgents`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAgents`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出屬於帳號的代理程式。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

import {
  BedrockAgentClient,
  ListAgentsCommand,
  paginateListAgents,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent";

/**
 * Retrieves a list of available Amazon Bedrock agents utilizing the paginator
 function.
 *
 * This function leverages a paginator, which abstracts the complexity of
 pagination, providing
 * a straightforward way to handle paginated results inside a `for await...of` loop.
 *
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<AgentSummary[]>} An array of agent summaries.
 */
export const listAgentsWithPaginator = async (region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  const paginatorConfig = {
    client,
    pageSize: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
  };

  const pages = paginateListAgents(paginatorConfig, {});

  // Paginate until there are no more results
  const agentSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of pages) {
    agentSummaries.push(...page.agentSummaries);
  }

  return agentSummaries;
};

/**
 * Retrieves a list of available Amazon Bedrock agents utilizing the
 ListAgentsCommand.
 *
 * This function demonstrates the manual approach, sending a command to the client
 and processing the response.
 * Pagination must manually be managed. For a simplified approach that abstracts
 away pagination logic, see
 * the `listAgentsWithPaginator()` example below.
 *
 * @param {string} [region='us-east-1'] - The AWS region in use.
 * @returns {Promise<AgentSummary[]>} An array of agent summaries.
```

```
 */
export const listAgentsWithCommandObject = async (region = "us-east-1") => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentClient({ region });

  let nextToken;
  const agentSummaries = [];
  do {
    const command = new ListAgentsCommand({
      nextToken,
      maxResults: 10, // optional, added for demonstration purposes
    });

    /** @type {{agentSummaries: AgentSummary[], nextToken?: string}} */
    const paginatedResponse = await client.send(command);

    agentSummaries.push(...(paginatedResponse.agentSummaries || []));

    nextToken = paginatedResponse.nextToken;
  } while (nextToken);

  return agentSummaries;
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log("Listing agents using ListAgentsCommand:");
  for (const agent of await listAgentsWithCommandObject()) {
    console.log(agent);
  }

  console.log("=".repeat(68));
  console.log("Listing agents using the paginateListAgents function:");
  for (const agent of await listAgentsWithPaginator()) {
    console.log(agent);
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListAgents中的。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時示例的代理程序 JavaScript （v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Amazon 基岩執行階段的代理程式來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`InvokeAgent`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`InvokeAgent`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

import {
  BedrockAgentRuntimeClient,
  InvokeAgentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-bedrock-agent-runtime";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ResponseBody
 * @property {string} completion
 */

/**
```

```
 * Invokes a Bedrock agent to run an inference using the input
 * provided in the request body.
 *
 * @param {string} prompt - The prompt that you want the Agent to complete.
 * @param {string} sessionId - An arbitrary identifier for the session.
 */
export const invokeBedrockAgent = async (prompt, sessionId) => {
  const client = new BedrockAgentRuntimeClient({ region: "us-east-1" });
  // const client = new BedrockAgentRuntimeClient({
  //   region: "us-east-1",
  //   credentials: {
  //     accessKeyId: "accessKeyId", // permission to invoke agent
  //     secretAccessKey: "accessKeySecret",
  //   },
  // });

  const agentId = "AJBHXXILZN";
  const agentAliasId = "AVKP1ITZAA";

  const command = new InvokeAgentCommand({
    agentId,
    agentAliasId,
    sessionId,
    inputText: prompt,
  });

  try {
    let completion = "";
    const response = await client.send(command);

    if (response.completion === undefined) {
      throw new Error("Completion is undefined");
    }

    for await (let chunkEvent of response.completion) {
      const chunk = chunkEvent.chunk;
      console.log(chunk);
      const decodedResponse = new TextDecoder("utf-8").decode(chunk.bytes);
      completion += decodedResponse;
    }

    return { sessionId: sessionId, completion };
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
```

```
  }
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const result = await invokeBedrockAgent("I need help.", "123");
  console.log(result);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InvokeAgent中的。

CloudWatch 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript （v3）

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配使用來執行動作及實作常見案例 CloudWatch。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DeleteAlarms`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAlarms`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { DeleteAlarmsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteAlarmsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAlarms中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmNames: ["Web_Server_CPU_Utilization"],
};

cw.deleteAlarms(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAlarms中的。

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { DescribeAlarmsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeAlarmsCommand({
```

```
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

cw.describeAlarms({ StateValue: "INSUFFICIENT_DATA" }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
```

```
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    // List the names of all current alarms in the console
    data.MetricAlarms.forEach(function (item, index, array) {
      console.log(item.AlarmName);
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的。

`DisableAlarmActions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisableAlarmActions`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { DisableAlarmActionsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DisableAlarmActionsCommand({
    AlarmNames: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME, // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

```
export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DisableAlarmActions中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

cw.disableAlarmActions(
  { AlarmNames: ["Web_Server_CPU_Utilization"] },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DisableAlarmActions中的。

EnableAlarmActions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用EnableAlarmActions。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { EnableAlarmActionsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new EnableAlarmActionsCommand({
    AlarmNames: [process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME], // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
```

```
export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考EnableAlarmActions中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmName: "Web_Server_CPU_Utilization",
  ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
  EvaluationPeriods: 1,
  MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
  Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
  Period: 60,
  Statistic: "Average",
  Threshold: 70.0,
  ActionsEnabled: true,
  AlarmActions: ["ACTION_ARN"],
  AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "InstanceId",
      Value: "INSTANCE_ID",
    },
  ],
```

```
  Unit: "Percent",
};

cw.putMetricAlarm(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Alarm action added", data);
    var paramsEnableAlarmAction = {
      AlarmNames: [params.AlarmName],
    };
    cw.enableAlarmActions(paramsEnableAlarmAction, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Alarm action enabled", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考EnableAlarmActions中的。

`ListMetrics`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListMetrics`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { ListMetricsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";
```

```
export const main = () => {
  // Use the AWS console to see available namespaces and metric names. Custom
 metrics can also be created.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
viewing_metrics_with_cloudwatch.html
  const command = new ListMetricsCommand({
    Dimensions: [
      {
        Name: "LogGroupName",
      },
    ],
    MetricName: "IncomingLogEvents",
    Namespace: "AWS/Logs",
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListMetrics中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "LogGroupName" /* required */,
    },
  ],
  MetricName: "IncomingLogEvents",
  Namespace: "AWS/Logs",
};

cw.listMetrics(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Metrics", JSON.stringify(data.Metrics));
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListMetrics中的。

`PutMetricAlarm`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutMetricAlarm`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { PutMetricAlarmCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";
```

```
const run = async () => {
  // This alarm triggers when CPUUtilization exceeds 70% for one minute.
  const command = new PutMetricAlarmCommand({
    AlarmName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME, // Set the value of
 CLOUDWATCH_ALARM_NAME to the name of an existing alarm.
    ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
    EvaluationPeriods: 1,
    MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
    Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
    Period: 60,
    Statistic: "Average",
    Threshold: 70.0,
    ActionsEnabled: false,
    AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
    Dimensions: [
      {
        Name: "InstanceId",
        Value: process.env.EC2_INSTANCE_ID, // Set the value of EC_INSTANCE_ID to
 the Id of an existing Amazon EC2 instance.
      },
    ],
    Unit: "Percent",
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutMetricAlarm中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });

var params = {
  AlarmName: "Web_Server_CPU_Utilization",
  ComparisonOperator: "GreaterThanThreshold",
  EvaluationPeriods: 1,
  MetricName: "CPUUtilization",
  Namespace: "AWS/EC2",
  Period: 60,
  Statistic: "Average",
  Threshold: 70.0,
  ActionsEnabled: false,
  AlarmDescription: "Alarm when server CPU exceeds 70%",
  Dimensions: [
    {
      Name: "InstanceId",
      Value: "INSTANCE_ID",
    },
  ],
  Unit: "Percent",
};

cw.putMetricAlarm(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
```

```
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutMetricAlarm中的。

PutMetricData

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutMetricData。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { PutMetricDataCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/APIReference/
API_PutMetricData.html#API_PutMetricData_RequestParameters
  // and https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
publishingMetrics.html
  // for more information about the parameters in this command.
  const command = new PutMetricDataCommand({
    MetricData: [
      {
        MetricName: "PAGES_VISITED",
        Dimensions: [
          {
            Name: "UNIQUE_PAGES",
            Value: "URLS",
          },
        ],
        Unit: "None",
```

```
        Value: 1.0,
      },
    ],
    Namespace: "SITE/TRAFFIC",
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch";

export const client = new CloudWatchClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutMetricData中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatch service object
var cw = new AWS.CloudWatch({ apiVersion: "2010-08-01" });
```

```
// Create parameters JSON for putMetricData
var params = {
  MetricData: [
    {
      MetricName: "PAGES_VISITED",
      Dimensions: [
        {
          Name: "UNIQUE_PAGES",
          Value: "URLS",
        },
      ],
      Unit: "None",
      Value: 1.0,
    },
  ],
  Namespace: "SITE/TRAFFIC",
};

cw.putMetricData(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", JSON.stringify(data));
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutMetricData中的。

CloudWatch 使用 SDK 的事件示例 JavaScript（v3）

下列程式碼範例會示範如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 E CloudWatch vents 來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

PutEvents

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutEvents。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { PutEventsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutEventsCommand({
    // The list of events to send to Amazon CloudWatch Events.
    Entries: [
      {
        // The name of the application or service that is sending the event.
        Source: "my.app",

        // The name of the event that is being sent.
        DetailType: "My Custom Event",

        // The data that is sent with the event.
        Detail: JSON.stringify({ timeOfEvent: new Date().toISOString() }),
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
```

```
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutEvents中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Entries: [
    {
      Detail: '{ "key1": "value1", "key2": "value2" }',
      DetailType: "appRequestSubmitted",
      Resources: ["RESOURCE_ARN"],
      Source: "com.company.app",
```

```
    },
  ],
};

cwevents.putEvents(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Entries);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutEvents中的。

PutRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRule。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { PutRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // Request parameters for PutRule.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eventbridge/latest/APIReference/
API_PutRule.html#API_PutRule_RequestParameters
  const command = new PutRuleCommand({
    Name: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE,

    // The event pattern for the rule.
```

```
    //  Example: {"source": ["my.app"]}
    EventPattern: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE_PATTERN,

    // The state of the rule. Valid values: ENABLED, DISABLED
    State: "ENABLED",
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutRule中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
```

```
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Name: "DEMO_EVENT",
  RoleArn: "IAM_ROLE_ARN",
  ScheduleExpression: "rate(5 minutes)",
  State: "ENABLED",
};

cwevents.putRule(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.RuleArn);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutRule中的。

`PutTargets`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutTargets`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { PutTargetsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutTargetsCommand({
    // The name of the Amazon CloudWatch Events rule.
```

```
    Rule: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_RULE,

    // The targets to add to the rule.
    Targets: [
      {
        Arn: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_TARGET_ARN,
        // The ID of the target. Choose a unique ID for each target.
        Id: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_EVENTS_TARGET_ID,
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { CloudWatchEventsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-events";

export const client = new CloudWatchEventsClient({});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutTargets中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var cwevents = new AWS.CloudWatchEvents({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Rule: "DEMO_EVENT",
  Targets: [
    {
      Arn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
      Id: "myCloudWatchEventsTarget",
    },
  ],
};

cwevents.putTargets(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutTargets中的。

CloudWatch 使用 SDK 的日誌示例 JavaScript （v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 CloudWatch Logs 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateLogGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateLogGroup`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { CreateLogGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new CreateLogGroupCommand({
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateLogGroup中的。

`DeleteLogGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteLogGroup`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteLogGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteLogGroupCommand({
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteLogGroup中的。

`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteSubscriptionFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
```

```
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteSubscriptionFilterCommand({
    // The name of the filter.
    filterName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_NAME,
    // The name of the log group.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteSubscriptionFilter中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  filterName: "FILTER",
  logGroupName: "LOG_GROUP",
};
```

```
cwl.deleteSubscriptionFilter(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteSubscriptionFilter中的。

DescribeLogGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeLogGroups。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import {
  paginateDescribeLogGroups,
  CloudWatchLogsClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";

const client = new CloudWatchLogsClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const paginatedLogGroups = paginateDescribeLogGroups({ client }, {});
  const logGroups = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedLogGroups) {
    if (page.logGroups && page.logGroups.every((lg) => !!lg)) {
      logGroups.push(...page.logGroups);
    }
  }

  console.log(logGroups);
```

```
  return logGroups;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeLogGroups中的。

DescribeSubscriptionFilters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeSubscriptionFilters。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeSubscriptionFiltersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-
logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  // This will return a list of all subscription filters in your account
  // matching the log group name.
  const command = new DescribeSubscriptionFiltersCommand({
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
    limit: 1,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeSubscriptionFilters中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  logGroupName: "GROUP_NAME",
  limit: 5,
};

cwl.describeSubscriptionFilters(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.subscriptionFilters);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeSubscriptionFilters中的。

`GetQueryResults`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetQueryResults`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Simple wrapper for the GetQueryResultsCommand.
 * @param {string} queryId
 */
_getQueryResults(queryId) {
  return this.client.send(new GetQueryResultsCommand({ queryId }));
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetQueryResults中的。

`PutSubscriptionFilter`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutSubscriptionFilter`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { PutSubscriptionFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const run = async () => {
  const command = new PutSubscriptionFilterCommand({
    // An ARN of a same-account Kinesis stream, Kinesis Firehose
    // delivery stream, or Lambda function.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/
SubscriptionFilters.html
    destinationArn: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_DESTINATION_ARN,

    // A name for the filter.
```

```
    filterName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_NAME,

    // A filter pattern for subscribing to a filtered stream of log events.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/
FilterAndPatternSyntax.html
    filterPattern: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_FILTER_PATTERN,

    // The name of the log group. Messages in this group matching the filter pattern
    // will be sent to the destination ARN.
    logGroupName: process.env.CLOUDWATCH_LOGS_LOG_GROUP,
  });

  try {
    return await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

export default run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutSubscriptionFilter中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the CloudWatchLogs service object
var cwl = new AWS.CloudWatchLogs({ apiVersion: "2014-03-28" });

var params = {
  destinationArn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
  filterName: "FILTER_NAME",
```

```
  filterPattern: "ERROR",
  logGroupName: "LOG_GROUP",
};

cwl.putSubscriptionFilter(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutSubscriptionFilter中的。

StartLiveTail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartLiveTail`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

包括必需的檔案。

```
import { CloudWatchLogsClient, StartLiveTailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
cloudwatch-logs";
```

處理來自即時尾巴工作階段的事件。

```
async function handleResponseAsync(response) {
    try {
      for await (const event of response.responseStream) {
        if (event.sessionStart !== undefined) {
          console.log(event.sessionStart);
        } else if (event.sessionUpdate !== undefined) {
          for (const logEvent of event.sessionUpdate.sessionResults) {
            const timestamp = logEvent.timestamp;
            const date = new Date(timestamp);
            console.log("[" + date + "] " + logEvent.message);
          }
        } else {
```

```
            console.error("Unknown event type");
        }
      }
    } catch (err) {
        // On-stream exceptions are captured here
        console.error(err)
    }
}
```

啟動「即時尾巴」工作階段。

```
    const client = new CloudWatchLogsClient();

    const command = new StartLiveTailCommand({
        logGroupIdentifiers: logGroupIdentifiers,
        logStreamNames: logStreamNames,
        logEventFilterPattern: filterPattern
    });
    try{
        const response = await client.send(command);
        handleResponseAsync(response);
    } catch (err){
        // Pre-stream exceptions are captured here
        console.log(err);
    }
```

經過一段時間後，停止「即時尾端」工作階段。

```
    /* Set a timeout to close the client. This will stop the Live Tail session. */
    setTimeout(function() {
        console.log("Client timeout");
        client.destroy();
      }, 10000);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StartLiveTail中的。

StartQuery

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartQuery`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Wrapper for the StartQueryCommand. Uses a static query string
 * for consistency.
 * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
 * @param {number} maxLogs
 * @returns {Promise<{ queryId: string }>}
 */
async _startQuery([startDate, endDate], maxLogs = 10000) {
  try {
    return await this.client.send(
      new StartQueryCommand({
        logGroupNames: this.logGroupNames,
        queryString: "fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc",
        startTime: startDate.valueOf(),
        endTime: endDate.valueOf(),
        limit: maxLogs,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    /** @type {string} */
    const message = err.message;
    if (message.startsWith("Query's end date and time")) {
      // This error indicates that the query's start or end date occur
      // before the log group was created.
      throw new DateOutOfBoundsError(message);
    }

    throw err;
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StartQuery中的。

案例

執行大型查詢

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用記 CloudWatch 錄來查詢 10,000 筆以上的記錄。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

這是入口點。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { CloudWatchLogsClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { CloudWatchQuery } from "./cloud-watch-query.js";

console.log("Starting a recursive query...");

if (!process.env.QUERY_START_DATE || !process.env.QUERY_END_DATE) {
  throw new Error(
    "QUERY_START_DATE and QUERY_END_DATE environment variables are required.",
  );
}

const cloudWatchQuery = new CloudWatchQuery(new CloudWatchLogsClient({}), {
  logGroupNames: ["/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query"],
  dateRange: [
    new Date(parseInt(process.env.QUERY_START_DATE)),
    new Date(parseInt(process.env.QUERY_END_DATE)),
  ],
});

await cloudWatchQuery.run();

console.log(
  `Queries finished in ${cloudWatchQuery.secondsElapsed} seconds.\nTotal logs found:
 ${cloudWatchQuery.results.length}`,
);
```

這是在必要時將查詢拆分為多個步驟的類。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  StartQueryCommand,
  GetQueryResultsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs";
import { splitDateRange } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-date.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

class DateOutOfBoundsError extends Error {}

export class CloudWatchQuery {
  /**
   * Run a query for all CloudWatch Logs within a certain date range.
   * CloudWatch logs return a max of 10,000 results. This class
   * performs a binary search across all of the logs in the provided
   * date range if a query returns the maximum number of results.
   *
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs').CloudWatchLogsClient} client
   * @param {{ logGroupNames: string[], dateRange: [Date, Date], queryConfig:
 { limit: number } }} config
   */
  constructor(client, { logGroupNames, dateRange, queryConfig }) {
    this.client = client;
    /**
     * All log groups are queried.
     */
    this.logGroupNames = logGroupNames;

    /**
     * The inclusive date range that is queried.
     */
    this.dateRange = dateRange;

    /**
     * CloudWatch Logs never returns more than 10,000 logs.
     */
    this.limit = queryConfig?.limit ?? 10000;

    /**
     * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").ResultField[][]}
     */
```

```
    this.results = [];
  }

  /**
   * Run the query.
   */
  async run() {
    this.secondsElapsed = 0;
    const start = new Date();
    this.results = await this._largeQuery(this.dateRange);
    const end = new Date();
    this.secondsElapsed = (end - start) / 1000;
    return this.results;
  }

  /**
   * Recursively query for logs.
   * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
   * @returns {Promise<import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").ResultField[][]>}
   */
  async _largeQuery(dateRange) {
    const logs = await this._query(dateRange, this.limit);

    console.log(
      `Query date range: ${dateRange
        .map((d) => d.toISOString())
        .join(" to ")}. Found ${logs.length} logs.`,
    );

    if (logs.length < this.limit) {
      return logs;
    }

    const lastLogDate = this._getLastLogDate(logs);
    const offsetLastLogDate = new Date(lastLogDate);
    offsetLastLogDate.setMilliseconds(lastLogDate.getMilliseconds() + 1);
    const subDateRange = [offsetLastLogDate, dateRange[1]];
    const [r1, r2] = splitDateRange(subDateRange);
    const results = await Promise.all([
      this._largeQuery(r1),
      this._largeQuery(r2),
    ]);
    return [logs, ...results].flat();
  }
```

```
/**
 * Find the most recent log in a list of logs.
 * @param {import("@aws-sdk/client-cloudwatch-logs").ResultField[][]} logs
 */
_getLastLogDate(logs) {
  const timestamps = logs
    .map(
      (log) =>
        log.find((fieldMeta) => fieldMeta.field === "@timestamp")?.value,
    )
    .filter((t) => !!t)
    .map((t) => `${t}Z`)
    .sort();

  if (!timestamps.length) {
    throw new Error("No timestamp found in logs.");
  }

  return new Date(timestamps[timestamps.length - 1]);
}

// snippet-start:[javascript.v3.cloudwatch-logs.actions.GetQueryResults]
/**
 * Simple wrapper for the GetQueryResultsCommand.
 * @param {string} queryId
 */
_getQueryResults(queryId) {
  return this.client.send(new GetQueryResultsCommand({ queryId }));
}
// snippet-end:[javascript.v3.cloudwatch-logs.actions.GetQueryResults]

/**
 * Starts a query and waits for it to complete.
 * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
 * @param {number} maxLogs
 */
async _query(dateRange, maxLogs) {
  try {
    const { queryId } = await this._startQuery(dateRange, maxLogs);
    const { results } = await this._waitUntilQueryDone(queryId);
    return results ?? [];
  } catch (err) {
    /**
```

```
     * This error is thrown when StartQuery returns an error indicating
     * that the query's start or end date occur before the log group was
     * created.
     */
    if (err instanceof DateOutOfBoundsError) {
      return [];
    } else {
      throw err;
    }
  }
}

// snippet-start:[javascript.v3.cloudwatch-logs.actions.StartQuery]
/**
 * Wrapper for the StartQueryCommand. Uses a static query string
 * for consistency.
 * @param {[Date, Date]} dateRange
 * @param {number} maxLogs
 * @returns {Promise<{ queryId: string }>}
 */
async _startQuery([startDate, endDate], maxLogs = 10000) {
  try {
    return await this.client.send(
      new StartQueryCommand({
        logGroupNames: this.logGroupNames,
        queryString: "fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc",
        startTime: startDate.valueOf(),
        endTime: endDate.valueOf(),
        limit: maxLogs,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    /** @type {string} */
    const message = err.message;
    if (message.startsWith("Query's end date and time")) {
      // This error indicates that the query's start or end date occur
      // before the log group was created.
      throw new DateOutOfBoundsError(message);
    }

    throw err;
  }
}
// snippet-end:[javascript.v3.cloudwatch-logs.actions.StartQuery]
```

```
  /**
   * Call GetQueryResultsCommand until the query is done.
   * @param {string} queryId
   */
  _waitUntilQueryDone(queryId) {
    const getResults = async () => {
      const results = await this._getQueryResults(queryId);
      const queryDone = [
        "Complete",
        "Failed",
        "Cancelled",
        "Timeout",
        "Unknown",
      ].includes(results.status);

      return { queryDone, results };
    };

    return retry(
      { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60, quiet: true },
      async () => {
        const { queryDone, results } = await getResults();
        if (!queryDone) {
          throw new Error("Query not done.");
        }

        return results;
      },
    );
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetQueryResults
  - StartQuery

CodeBuild 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript（v3）

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配使用來執行動作及實作常見案例 CodeBuild。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateProject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateProject`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立專案。

```
import {
  ArtifactsType,
  CodeBuildClient,
  ComputeType,
  CreateProjectCommand,
  EnvironmentType,
  SourceType,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-codebuild";

// Create the AWS CodeBuild project.
export const createProject = async (
  projectName = "MyCodeBuilder",
  roleArn = "arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/CodeBuildAdmin",
  buildOutputBucket = "xxxx",
  githubUrl = "https://...",
) => {
  const codeBuildClient = new CodeBuildClient({});
```

```
  const response = await codeBuildClient.send(
    new CreateProjectCommand({
      artifacts: {
        // The destination of the build artifacts.
        type: ArtifactsType.S3,
        location: buildOutputBucket,
      },
      // Information about the build environment. The combination of "computeType"
 and "type" determines the
      // requirements for the environment such as CPU, memory, and disk space.
      environment: {
        // Build environment compute types.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codebuild/latest/userguide/build-env-ref-
compute-types.html
        computeType: ComputeType.BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL,
        // Docker image identifier.
        // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codebuild/latest/userguide/build-env-ref-
available.html
        image: "aws/codebuild/standard:7.0",
        // Build environment type.
        type: EnvironmentType.LINUX_CONTAINER,
      },
      name: projectName,
      // A role ARN with permission to create a CodeBuild project, write to the
 artifact location, and write CloudWatch logs.
      serviceRole: roleArn,
      source: {
        // The type of repository that contains the source code to be built.
        type: SourceType.GITHUB,
        // The location of the repository that contains the source code to be built.
        location: githubUrl,
      },
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  //   {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: 'b428b244-777b-49a6-a48d-5dffedced8e7',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
```

```
  //     },
  //     project: {
  //       arn: 'arn:aws:codebuild:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:project/MyCodeBuilder',
  //       artifacts: {
  //         encryptionDisabled: false,
  //         location: 'xxxxxx-xxxxxxx-xxxxxx',
  //         name: 'MyCodeBuilder',
  //         namespaceType: 'NONE',
  //         packaging: 'NONE',
  //         type: 'S3'
  //       },
  //       badge: { badgeEnabled: false },
  //       cache: { type: 'NO_CACHE' },
  //       created: 2023-08-18T14:46:48.979Z,
  //       encryptionKey: 'arn:aws:kms:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:alias/aws/s3',
  //       environment: {
  //         computeType: 'BUILD_GENERAL1_SMALL',
  //         environmentVariables: [],
  //         image: 'aws/codebuild/standard:7.0',
  //         imagePullCredentialsType: 'CODEBUILD',
  //         privilegedMode: false,
  //         type: 'LINUX_CONTAINER'
  //       },
  //       lastModified: 2023-08-18T14:46:48.979Z,
  //       name: 'MyCodeBuilder',
  //       projectVisibility: 'PRIVATE',
  //       queuedTimeoutInMinutes: 480,
  //       serviceRole: 'arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/CodeBuildAdmin',
  //       source: {
  //         insecureSsl: false,
  //         location: 'https://...',
  //         reportBuildStatus: false,
  //         type: 'GITHUB'
  //       },
  //       timeoutInMinutes: 60
  //     }
  //   }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateProject中的。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 身份提供商示例 JavaScript (v3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Amazon Cognito 身分識別提供者來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Amazon Cognito

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 Amazon Cognito。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import {
  paginateListUserPools,
  CognitoIdentityProviderClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cognito-identity-provider";

const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

export const helloCognito = async () => {
  const paginator = paginateListUserPools({ client }, {});

  const userPoolNames = [];

  for await (const page of paginator) {
    const names = page.UserPools.map((pool) => pool.Name);
    userPoolNames.push(...names);
  }
```

```
  console.log("User pool names: ");
  console.log(userPoolNames.join("\n"));
  return userPoolNames;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListUserPools中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

AdminGetUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AdminGetUser`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const adminGetUser = ({ userPoolId, username }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new AdminGetUserCommand({
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Username: username,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AdminGetUser中的。

AdminInitiateAuth

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AdminInitiateAuth。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const adminInitiateAuth = ({ clientId, userPoolId, username, password }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new AdminInitiateAuthCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    AuthFlow: AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
    AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AdminInitiateAuth中的。

AdminRespondToAuthChallenge

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AdminRespondToAuthChallenge。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const adminRespondToAuthChallenge = ({
  userPoolId,
```

```
  clientId,
  username,
  totp,
  session,
}) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});
  const command = new AdminRespondToAuthChallengeCommand({
    ChallengeName: ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
    ChallengeResponses: {
      SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE: totp,
      USERNAME: username,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AdminRespondToAuthChallenge中的。

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssociateSoftwareToken`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const associateSoftwareToken = (session) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});
  const command = new AssociateSoftwareTokenCommand({
    Session: session,
  });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AssociateSoftwareToken中的。

ConfirmDevice

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ConfirmDevice`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const confirmDevice = ({ deviceKey, accessToken, passwordVerifier, salt }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ConfirmDeviceCommand({
    DeviceKey: deviceKey,
    AccessToken: accessToken,
    DeviceSecretVerifierConfig: {
      PasswordVerifier: passwordVerifier,
      Salt: salt,
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ConfirmDevice中的。

ConfirmSignUp

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ConfirmSignUp`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const confirmSignUp = ({ clientId, username, code }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ConfirmSignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    ConfirmationCode: code,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ConfirmSignUp中的。

`InitiateAuth`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`InitiateAuth`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const initiateAuth = ({ username, password, clientId }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new InitiateAuthCommand({
    AuthFlow: AuthFlowType.USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
    AuthParameters: {
      USERNAME: username,
```

```
      PASSWORD: password,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考InitiateAuth中的。

ListUsers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListUsers。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const listUsers = ({ userPoolId }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ListUsersCommand({
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListUsers中的。

ResendConfirmationCode

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ResendConfirmationCode。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const resendConfirmationCode = ({ clientId, username }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ResendConfirmationCodeCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ResendConfirmationCode中的。

`RespondToAuthChallenge`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RespondToAuthChallenge`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const respondToAuthChallenge = ({
  clientId,
  username,
  session,
  userPoolId,
  code,
}) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});
```

```
  const command = new RespondToAuthChallengeCommand({
    ChallengeName: ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
    ChallengeResponses: {
      SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE: code,
      USERNAME: username,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考RespondToAuthChallenge中的。

SignUp

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SignUp。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const signUp = ({ clientId, username, password, email }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new SignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    Password: password,
    UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SignUp中的。

`VerifySoftwareToken`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`VerifySoftwareToken`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const verifySoftwareToken = (totp) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  // The 'Session' is provided in the response to 'AssociateSoftwareToken'.
  const session = process.env.SESSION;

  if (!session) {
    throw new Error(
      "Missing a valid Session. Did you run 'admin-initiate-auth'?",
    );
  }

  const command = new VerifySoftwareTokenCommand({
    Session: session,
    UserCode: totp,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考VerifySoftwareToken中的。

案例

使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用使用者名稱、密碼和電子郵件地址註冊並確認使用者。
- 透過將 MFA 應用程式與使用者建立關聯，以設定多重要素身分驗證。
- 使用密碼和 MFA 代碼登入。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

為獲得最佳體驗，請複製 GitHub 儲存庫並執行此範例。下列程式碼代表完整範例應用程式的範例。

```
import { log } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { signUp } from "../../../actions/sign-up.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";
import { getSecondValuesFromEntries } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-
csv.js";

const validateClient = (clientId) => {
  if (!clientId) {
    throw new Error(
      `App client id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`,
    );
  }
};

const validateUser = (username, password, email) => {
  if (!(username && password && email)) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username, password, and email must be provided as arguments to the 'sign-up'
 command.`,
    );
  }
};

const signUpHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, password, email] = commands;

  try {
```

```
    validateUser(username, password, email);
    /**
     * @type {string[]}
     */
    const values = getSecondValuesFromEntries(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    const clientId = values[0];
    validateClient(clientId);
    log(`Signing up.`);
    await signUp({ clientId, username, password, email });
    log(`Signed up. A confirmation email has been sent to: ${email}.`);
    log(`Run 'confirm-sign-up ${username} <code>' to confirm your account.`);
  } catch (err) {
    log(err);
  }
};

export { signUpHandler };

const signUp = ({ clientId, username, password, email }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new SignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    Password: password,
    UserAttributes: [{ Name: "email", Value: email }],
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import { log } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { confirmSignUp } from "../../../actions/confirm-sign-up.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";
import { getSecondValuesFromEntries } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-
csv.js";

const validateClient = (clientId) => {
  if (!clientId) {
    throw new Error(
      `App client id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`,
    );
  }
};
```

```
const validateUser = (username) => {
  if (!username) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username name is missing. It must be provided as an argument to the 'confirm-
sign-up' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const validateCode = (code) => {
  if (!code) {
    throw new Error(
      `Verification code is missing. It must be provided as an argument to the
 'confirm-sign-up' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const confirmSignUpHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, code] = commands;

  try {
    validateUser(username);
    validateCode(code);
    /**
     * @type {string[]}
     */
    const values = getSecondValuesFromEntries(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    const clientId = values[0];
    validateClient(clientId);
    log(`Confirming user.`);
    await confirmSignUp({ clientId, username, code });
    log(
      `User confirmed. Run 'admin-initiate-auth ${username} <password>' to sign
 in.`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    log(err);
  }
};

export { confirmSignUpHandler };
```

```
const confirmSignUp = ({ clientId, username, code }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new ConfirmSignUpCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    Username: username,
    ConfirmationCode: code,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import qrcode from "qrcode-terminal";
import { log } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { adminInitiateAuth } from "../../../actions/admin-initiate-auth.js";
import { associateSoftwareToken } from "../../../actions/associate-software-
token.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";
import { getFirstEntry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-csv.js";

const handleMfaSetup = async (session, username) => {
  const { SecretCode, Session } = await associateSoftwareToken(session);

  // Store the Session for use with 'VerifySoftwareToken'.
  process.env.SESSION = Session;

  console.log(
    "Scan this code in your preferred authenticator app, then run 'verify-software-
token' to finish the setup.",
  );
  qrcode.generate(
    `otpauth://totp/${username}?secret=${SecretCode}`,
    { small: true },
    console.log,
  );
};

const handleSoftwareTokenMfa = (session) => {
  // Store the Session for use with 'AdminRespondToAuthChallenge'.
  process.env.SESSION = session;
};

const validateClient = (id) => {
  if (!id) {
```

```
    throw new Error(
      `User pool client id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`,
    );
  }
};

const validateId = (id) => {
  if (!id) {
    throw new Error(`User pool id is missing. Did you run 'create-user-pool'?`);
  }
};

const validateUser = (username, password) => {
  if (!(username && password)) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username and password must be provided as arguments to the 'admin-initiate-
auth' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const adminInitiateAuthHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, password] = commands;

  try {
    validateUser(username, password);

    const [userPoolId, clientId] = getFirstEntry(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    validateId(userPoolId);
    validateClient(clientId);

    log("Signing in.");
    const { ChallengeName, Session } = await adminInitiateAuth({
      clientId,
      userPoolId,
      username,
      password,
    });

    if (ChallengeName === "MFA_SETUP") {
      log("MFA setup is required.");
      return handleMfaSetup(Session, username);
    }
```

```
    if (ChallengeName === "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA") {
      handleSoftwareTokenMfa(Session);
      log(`Run 'admin-respond-to-auth-challenge ${username} <totp>'`);
    }
  } catch (err) {
    log(err);
  }
};

export { adminInitiateAuthHandler };

const adminInitiateAuth = ({ clientId, userPoolId, username, password }) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});

  const command = new AdminInitiateAuthCommand({
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    AuthFlow: AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH,
    AuthParameters: { USERNAME: username, PASSWORD: password },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import { log } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { adminRespondToAuthChallenge } from "../../../actions/admin-respond-to-auth-
challenge.js";
import { getFirstEntry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-csv.js";
import { FILE_USER_POOLS } from "./constants.js";

const verifyUsername = (username) => {
  if (!username) {
    throw new Error(
      `Username is missing. It must be provided as an argument to the 'admin-
respond-to-auth-challenge' command.`,
    );
  }
};

const verifyTotp = (totp) => {
  if (!totp) {
    throw new Error(
      `Time-based one-time password (TOTP) is missing. It must be provided as an
 argument to the 'admin-respond-to-auth-challenge' command.`,
```

```
    );
  }
};

const storeAccessToken = (token) => {
  process.env.AccessToken = token;
};

const adminRespondToAuthChallengeHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, username, totp] = commands;

  try {
    verifyUsername(username);
    verifyTotp(totp);

    const [userPoolId, clientId] = getFirstEntry(FILE_USER_POOLS);
    const session = process.env.SESSION;

    const { AuthenticationResult } = await adminRespondToAuthChallenge({
      clientId,
      userPoolId,
      username,
      totp,
      session,
    });

    storeAccessToken(AuthenticationResult.AccessToken);

    log("Successfully authenticated.");
  } catch (err) {
    log(err);
  }
};

export { adminRespondToAuthChallengeHandler };

const respondToAuthChallenge = ({
  clientId,
  username,
  session,
  userPoolId,
  code,
}) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});
```

```
  const command = new RespondToAuthChallengeCommand({
    ChallengeName: ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA,
    ChallengeResponses: {
      SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE: code,
      USERNAME: username,
    },
    ClientId: clientId,
    UserPoolId: userPoolId,
    Session: session,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

import { log } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-log.js";
import { verifySoftwareToken } from "../../../actions/verify-software-token.js";

const validateTotp = (totp) => {
  if (!totp) {
    throw new Error(
      `Time-based one-time password (TOTP) must be provided to the 'validate-
software-token' command.`,
    );
  }
};
const verifySoftwareTokenHandler = async (commands) => {
  const [_, totp] = commands;

  try {
    validateTotp(totp);

    log("Verifying TOTP.");
    await verifySoftwareToken(totp);
    log("TOTP Verified. Run 'admin-initiate-auth' again to sign-in.");
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
};

export { verifySoftwareTokenHandler };

const verifySoftwareToken = (totp) => {
  const client = new CognitoIdentityProviderClient({});
```

```
  // The 'Session' is provided in the response to 'AssociateSoftwareToken'.
  const session = process.env.SESSION;

  if (!session) {
    throw new Error(
      "Missing a valid Session. Did you run 'admin-initiate-auth'?",
    );
  }

  const command = new VerifySoftwareTokenCommand({
    Session: session,
    UserCode: totp,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

使用 SDK 的 Amazon DocumentDB 示例 JavaScript（v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Amazon DocumentDB 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 無伺服器範例

無伺服器範例

從 Amazon DocumentDB 觸發器調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 DocumentDB 變更串流接收記錄所觸發的事件。該函數檢索 DocumentDB 有效載荷和記錄的內容。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Amazon DocumentDB 事件 Lambda 使用. JavaScript

```
console.log('Loading function');
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    event.events.forEach(record => {
        logDocumentDBEvent(record);
    });
    return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record) => {
    console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
    console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
    console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
    console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null,
 2));
};
```

使用開發套件 JavaScript (v3) 的 DynamoDB 支援範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 DynamoDB 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello DynamoDB

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 DynamoDB。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { ListTablesCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListTablesCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response.TableNames.join("\n"));
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListTables中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

BatchExecuteStatement

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用BatchExecuteStatement。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 PartiQL 建立一批項目。

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const breakfastFoods = ["Eggs", "Bacon", "Sausage"];
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: breakfastFoods.map((food) => ({
      Statement: `INSERT INTO BreakfastFoods value {'Name':?}`,
      Parameters: [food],
    })),
```

```
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

使用 PartiQL 取得一批項目。

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: "SELECT * FROM PepperMeasurements WHERE Unit=?",
        Parameters: ["Teaspoons"],
        ConsistentRead: true,
      },
      {
        Statement: "SELECT * FROM PepperMeasurements WHERE Unit=?",
        Parameters: ["Grams"],
        ConsistentRead: true,
      },
    ],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

使用 PartiQL 更新一批項目。

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const eggUpdates = [
    ["duck", "fried"],
    ["chicken", "omelette"],
  ];
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: eggUpdates.map((change) => ({
      Statement: "UPDATE Eggs SET Style=? where Variety=?",
      Parameters: [change[1], change[0]],
    })),
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

使用 PartiQL 刪除一批項目。

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statements: [
```

```
      {
        Statement: "DELETE FROM Flavors where Name=?",
        Parameters: ["Grape"],
      },
      {
        Statement: "DELETE FROM Flavors where Name=?",
        Parameters: ["Strawberry"],
      },
    ],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

`BatchGetItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchGetItem`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 BatchGet

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { BatchGetCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new BatchGetCommand({
    // Each key in this object is the name of a table. This example refers
```

```
    // to a Books table.
    RequestItems: {
      Books: {
        // Each entry in Keys is an object that specifies a primary key.
        Keys: [
          {
            Title: "How to AWS",
          },
          {
            Title: "DynamoDB for DBAs",
          },
        ],
        // Only return the "Title" and "PageCount" attributes.
        ProjectionExpression: "Title, PageCount",
      },
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response.Responses["Books"]);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考BatchGetItem中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });
```

```
var params = {
  RequestItems: {
    TABLE_NAME: {
      Keys: [
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_1" } },
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_2" } },
        { KEY_NAME: { N: "KEY_VALUE_3" } },
      ],
      ProjectionExpression: "KEY_NAME, ATTRIBUTE",
    },
  },
};

ddb.batchGetItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    data.Responses.TABLE_NAME.forEach(function (element, index, array) {
      console.log(element);
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考BatchGetItem中的。

`BatchWriteItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchWriteItem`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 BatchWrite

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
import { readFileSync } from "fs";

// These modules are local to our GitHub repository. We recommend cloning
// the project from GitHub if you want to run this example.
// For more information, see https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples.
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { chunkArray } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-array.js";

const dirname = dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url);

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const file = readFileSync(
    `${dirname}../../../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json`,
  );

  const movies = JSON.parse(file.toString());

  // chunkArray is a local convenience function. It takes an array and returns
  // a generator function. The generator function yields every N items.
  const movieChunks = chunkArray(movies, 25);

  // For every chunk of 25 movies, make one BatchWrite request.
  for (const chunk of movieChunks) {
    const putRequests = chunk.map((movie) => ({
      PutRequest: {
        Item: movie,
      },
    }));

    const command = new BatchWriteCommand({
      RequestItems: {
        // An existing table is required. A composite key of 'title' and 'year' is
 recommended
        // to account for duplicate titles.
        ["BatchWriteMoviesTable"]: putRequests,
```

```
      },
    });

    await docClient.send(command);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  RequestItems: {
    TABLE_NAME: [
      {
        PutRequest: {
          Item: {
            KEY: { N: "KEY_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_1: { S: "ATTRIBUTE_1_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_2: { N: "ATTRIBUTE_2_VALUE" },
          },
        },
      },
      {
        PutRequest: {
          Item: {
            KEY: { N: "KEY_VALUE" },
            ATTRIBUTE_1: { S: "ATTRIBUTE_1_VALUE" },
```

```
            ATTRIBUTE_2: { N: "ATTRIBUTE_2_VALUE" },
          },
        },
      },
    ],
  },
};

ddb.batchWriteItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

`CreateTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTable`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
import { CreateTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: "EspressoDrinks",
    // For more information about data types,
```

```
    // see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
HowItWorks.NamingRulesDataTypes.html#HowItWorks.DataTypes and
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "DrinkName",
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
    ],
    KeySchema: [
      {
        AttributeName: "DrinkName",
        KeyType: "HASH",
      },
    ],
    ProvisionedThroughput: {
      ReadCapacityUnits: 1,
      WriteCapacityUnits: 1,
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateTable中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
```

```
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  AttributeDefinitions: [
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_ID",
      AttributeType: "N",
    },
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_NAME",
      AttributeType: "S",
    },
  ],
  KeySchema: [
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_ID",
      KeyType: "HASH",
    },
    {
      AttributeName: "CUSTOMER_NAME",
      KeyType: "RANGE",
    },
  ],
  ProvisionedThroughput: {
    ReadCapacityUnits: 1,
    WriteCapacityUnits: 1,
  },
  TableName: "CUSTOMER_LIST",
  StreamSpecification: {
    StreamEnabled: false,
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to create the table
ddb.createTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Table Created", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateTable中的。

`DeleteItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteItem`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 DeleteCommand

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, DeleteCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteCommand({
    TableName: "Sodas",
    Key: {
      Flavor: "Cola",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteItem中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從資料表刪除項目。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Key: {
    KEY_NAME: { N: "VALUE" },
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to delete the item from the table
ddb.deleteItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

使用 DynamoDB 文件用戶端從資料表刪除項目。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB document client
```

```
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  Key: {
    HASH_KEY: VALUE,
  },
  TableName: "TABLE",
};

docClient.delete(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteItem中的。

DeleteTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTable。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    TableName: "DecafCoffees",
  });
```

```
  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteTable中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: process.argv[2],
};

// Call DynamoDB to delete the specified table
ddb.deleteTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "ResourceNotFoundException") {
    console.log("Error: Table not found");
  } else if (err && err.code === "ResourceInUseException") {
    console.log("Error: Table in use");
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteTable中的。

DescribeTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeTable。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
import { DescribeTableCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeTableCommand({
    TableName: "Pastries",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(`TABLE NAME: ${response.Table.TableName}`);
  console.log(`TABLE ITEM COUNT: ${response.Table.ItemCount}`);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeTable中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: process.argv[2],
};

// Call DynamoDB to retrieve the selected table descriptions
ddb.describeTable(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Table.KeySchema);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeTable中的。

DescribeTimeToLive

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeTimeToLive。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { DynamoDBClient, DescribeTimeToLiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-
dynamodb";

const describeTableTTL = async (tableName, region) => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    try {
```

```
        const ttlDescription = await client.send(new
 DescribeTimeToLiveCommand({ TableName: tableName }));

        if (ttlDescription.TimeToLiveDescription.TimeToLiveStatus === 'ENABLED') {
            console.log("TTL is enabled for table %s.", tableName);
        } else {
            console.log("TTL is not enabled for table %s.", tableName);
        }

        return ttlDescription;
    } catch (e) {
        console.error(`Error describing table: ${e}`);
        throw e;
    }
}

// enter table name and change region if desired.
describeTableTTL('your-table-name', 'us-east-1');
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeTimeToLive中的。

`ExecuteStatement`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ExecuteStatement`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 PartiQL 建立項目。

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
```

```
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: `INSERT INTO Flowers value {'Name':?}`,
    Parameters: ["Rose"],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

使用 PartiQL 取得項目。

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: "SELECT * FROM CloudTypes WHERE IsStorm=?",
    Parameters: [false],
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

使用 PartiQL 更新項目。

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
```

```
import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: "UPDATE EyeColors SET IsRecessive=? where Color=?",
    Parameters: [true, "blue"],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

使用 PartiQL 刪除項目。

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

import {
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    Statement: "DELETE FROM PaintColors where Name=?",
    Parameters: ["Purple"],
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

GetItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetItem`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 GetCommand

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, GetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new GetCommand({
    TableName: "AngryAnimals",
    Key: {
      CommonName: "Shoebill",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetItem中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從資料表取得項目。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Key: {
    KEY_NAME: { N: "001" },
  },
  ProjectionExpression: "ATTRIBUTE_NAME",
};

// Call DynamoDB to read the item from the table
ddb.getItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Item);
  }
});
```

使用 DynamoDB 文件用戶端從資料表取得項目。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });
```

```
// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
  Key: { KEY_NAME: VALUE },
};

docClient.get(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Item);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetItem中的。

`ListTables`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTables`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
import { ListTablesCommand, DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListTablesCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
```

```
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListTables中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

// Call DynamoDB to retrieve the list of tables
ddb.listTables({ Limit: 10 }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err.code);
  } else {
    console.log("Table names are ", data.TableNames);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListTables中的。

`PutItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutItem`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 PutCommand

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { PutCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new PutCommand({
    TableName: "HappyAnimals",
    Item: {
      CommonName: "Shiba Inu",
    },
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutItem中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將項目放入資料表。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the DynamoDB service object
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "CUSTOMER_LIST",
  Item: {
    CUSTOMER_ID: { N: "001" },
    CUSTOMER_NAME: { S: "Richard Roe" },
  },
};

// Call DynamoDB to add the item to the table
ddb.putItem(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

使用 DynamoDB 文件用戶端將項目放入資料表。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  TableName: "TABLE",
  Item: {
    HASHKEY: VALUE,
    ATTRIBUTE_1: "STRING_VALUE",
    ATTRIBUTE_2: VALUE_2,
  },
};
```

```
docClient.put(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutItem中的。

Query

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Query`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 QueryCommand

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { QueryCommand, DynamoDBDocumentClient } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new QueryCommand({
    TableName: "CoffeeCrop",
    KeyConditionExpression:
      "OriginCountry = :originCountry AND RoastDate > :roastDate",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":originCountry": "Ethiopia",
      ":roastDate": "2023-05-01",
```

```
    },
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的 Query。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB document client
var docClient = new AWS.DynamoDB.DocumentClient({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

var params = {
  ExpressionAttributeValues: {
    ":s": 2,
    ":e": 9,
    ":topic": "PHRASE",
  },
  KeyConditionExpression: "Season = :s and Episode > :e",
  FilterExpression: "contains (Subtitle, :topic)",
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
};

docClient.query(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
```

```
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Items);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的 Query。

Scan

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Scan`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 ScanCommand

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, ScanCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ScanCommand({
    ProjectionExpression: "#Name, Color, AvgLifeSpan",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#Name": "Name" },
    TableName: "Birds",
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  for (const bird of response.Items) {
    console.log(`${bird.Name} - (${bird.Color}, ${bird.AvgLifeSpan})`);
  }
```

```
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的 Scan。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js.
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the AWS Region.
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create DynamoDB service object.
var ddb = new AWS.DynamoDB({ apiVersion: "2012-08-10" });

const params = {
  // Specify which items in the results are returned.
  FilterExpression: "Subtitle = :topic AND Season = :s AND Episode = :e",
  // Define the expression attribute value, which are substitutes for the values you
 want to compare.
  ExpressionAttributeValues: {
    ":topic": { S: "SubTitle2" },
    ":s": { N: 1 },
    ":e": { N: 2 },
  },
  // Set the projection expression, which are the attributes that you want.
  ProjectionExpression: "Season, Episode, Title, Subtitle",
  TableName: "EPISODES_TABLE",
};

ddb.scan(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
    data.Items.forEach(function (element, index, array) {
```

```
      console.log(
        "printing",
        element.Title.S + " (" + element.Subtitle.S + ")"
      );
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的 Scan。

`UpdateItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateItem`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例使用文件用戶端來簡化 DynamoDB 中處理項目的作業。如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 UpdateCommand

```
import { DynamoDBClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { DynamoDBDocumentClient, UpdateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: "Dogs",
    Key: {
      Breed: "Labrador",
    },
    UpdateExpression: "set Color = :color",
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
```

```
      ":color": "black",
    },
    ReturnValues: "ALL_NEW",
  });

  const response = await docClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateItem中的。

UpdateTimeToLive

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateTimeToLive。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

在現有 DynamoDB 資料表上啟用 TTL。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateTimeToLiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const enableTTL = async (tableName, ttlAttribute) => {

    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        TimeToLiveSpecification: {
            Enabled: true,
            AttributeName: ttlAttribute
        }
    };

    try {
        const response = await client.send(new UpdateTimeToLiveCommand(params));
        if (response.$metadata.httpStatusCode === 200) {
            console.log(`TTL enabled successfully for table ${tableName}, using
 attribute name ${ttlAttribute}.`);
        } else {
```

```
            console.log(`Failed to enable TTL for table ${tableName}, response
 object: ${response}`);
        }
        return response;
    } catch (e) {
        console.error(`Error enabling TTL: ${e}`);
        throw e;
    }
};

// call with your own values
enableTTL('ExampleTable', 'exampleTtlAttribute');
```

停用現有動態資料表上的 TTL。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateTimeToLiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

const disableTTL = async (tableName, ttlAttribute) => {

    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        TimeToLiveSpecification: {
            Enabled: false,
            AttributeName: ttlAttribute
        }
    };

    try {
        const response = await client.send(new UpdateTimeToLiveCommand(params));
        if (response.$metadata.httpStatusCode === 200) {
            console.log(`TTL disabled successfully for table ${tableName}, using
 attribute name ${ttlAttribute}.`);
        } else {
            console.log(`Failed to disable TTL for table ${tableName}, response
 object: ${response}`);
        }
        return response;
    } catch (e) {
        console.error(`Error disabling TTL: ${e}`);
```

```
        throw e;
    }
};

// call with your own values
disableTTL('ExampleTable', 'exampleTtlAttribute');
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateTimeToLive中的。

案例

有條件地更新項目的 TTL

下列程式碼範例會示範如何有條件地更新項目的 TTL。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

使用條件更新資料表中現有 DynamoDB 項目的 TTL。

```
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";

const updateDynamoDBItem = async (tableName, region, partitionKey, sortKey,
 newAttribute) => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const currentTime = Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000);

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        Key: marshall({
            artist: partitionKey,
            album: sortKey
        }),
        UpdateExpression: "SET newAttribute = :newAttribute",
        ConditionExpression: "expireAt > :expiration",
        ExpressionAttributeValues: marshall({
            ':newAttribute': newAttribute,
            ':expiration': currentTime
        }),
```

```
        ReturnValues: "ALL_NEW"
    };

    try {
        const response = await client.send(new UpdateItemCommand(params));
        const responseData = unmarshall(response.Attributes);
        console.log("Item updated successfully: ", responseData);
        return responseData;
    } catch (error) {
        if (error.name === "ConditionalCheckFailedException") {
            console.log("Condition check failed: Item's 'expireAt' is expired.");
        } else {
            console.error("Error updating item: ", error);
        }
        throw error;
    }
};

// Enter your values here
updateDynamoDBItem('your-table-name', "us-east-1",'your-partition-key-value', 'your-
sort-key-value', 'your-new-attribute-value');
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateItem中的。

使用 TTL 建立項目

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 TTL 建立項目。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { DynamoDBClient, PutItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

function createDynamoDBItem(table_name, region, partition_key, sort_key) {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    // Get the current time in epoch second format
    const current_time = Math.floor(new Date().getTime() / 1000);
```

```
    // Calculate the expireAt time (90 days from now) in epoch second format
    const expire_at = Math.floor((new Date().getTime() + 90 * 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000) /
 1000);

    // Create DynamoDB item
    const item = {
        'partitionKey': {'S': partition_key},
        'sortKey': {'S': sort_key},
        'createdAt': {'N': current_time.toString()},
        'expireAt': {'N': expire_at.toString()}
    };

    const putItemCommand = new PutItemCommand({
        TableName: table_name,
        Item: item,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
            ReadCapacityUnits: 1,
            WriteCapacityUnits: 1,
        },
    });

    client.send(putItemCommand, function(err, data) {
        if (err) {
            console.log("Exception encountered when creating item %s, here's what
 happened: ", data, ex);
            throw err;
        } else {
            console.log("Item created successfully: %s.", data);
            return data;
        }
    });
}

// use your own values
createDynamoDBItem('your-table-name', 'us-east-1', 'your-partition-key-value',
 'your-sort-key-value');
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutItem中的。

開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立可存放電影資料的資料表。
- 放入、取得和更新資料表中的單個電影。
- 將影片資料從範例 JSON 檔案寫入資料表。
- 查詢特定年份發表的電影。
- 掃描某個年份範圍內發表的電影。
- 從資料表刪除電影，然後刪除資料表。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { readFileSync } from "fs";
import {
  BillingMode,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DeleteTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";

/**
 * This module is a convenience library. It abstracts Amazon DynamoDB's data type
 * descriptors (such as S, N, B, and BOOL) by marshalling JavaScript objects into
 * AttributeValue shapes.
 */
import {
  BatchWriteCommand,
  DeleteCommand,
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  GetCommand,
  PutCommand,
  UpdateCommand,
  paginateQuery,
  paginateScan,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";

// These modules are local to our GitHub repository. We recommend cloning
```

```
// the project from GitHub if you want to run this example.
// For more information, see https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples.
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { chunkArray } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-array.js";

const dirname = dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url);
const tableName = getUniqueName("Movies");
const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

const log = (msg) => console.log(`[SCENARIO] ${msg}`);

export const main = async () => {
  /**
   * Create a table.
   */

  const createTableCommand = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // This example performs a large write to the database.
    // Set the billing mode to PAY_PER_REQUEST to
    // avoid throttling the large write.
    BillingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
    // Define the attributes that are necessary for the key schema.
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "year",
        // 'N' is a data type descriptor that represents a number type.
        // For a list of all data type descriptors, see the following link.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
        AttributeType: "N",
      },
      { AttributeName: "title", AttributeType: "S" },
    ],
    // The KeySchema defines the primary key. The primary key can be
    // a partition key, or a combination of a partition key and a sort key.
    // Key schema design is important. For more info, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/best-
practices.html
    KeySchema: [
      // The way your data is accessed determines how you structure your keys.
      // The movies table will be queried for movies by year. It makes sense
```

```
      // to make year our partition (HASH) key.
      { AttributeName: "year", KeyType: "HASH" },
      { AttributeName: "title", KeyType: "RANGE" },
    ],
  });

  log("Creating a table.");
  const createTableResponse = await client.send(createTableCommand);
  log(`Table created: ${JSON.stringify(createTableResponse.TableDescription)}`);

  // This polls with DescribeTableCommand until the requested table is 'ACTIVE'.
  // You can't write to a table before it's active.
  log("Waiting for the table to be active.");
  await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: tableName });
  log("Table active.");

  /**
   * Add a movie to the table.
   */

  log("Adding a single movie to the table.");
  // PutCommand is the first example usage of 'lib-dynamodb'.
  const putCommand = new PutCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Item: {
      // In 'client-dynamodb', the AttributeValue would be required (`year: { N:
1981 }`)
      // 'lib-dynamodb' simplifies the usage ( `year: 1981` )
      year: 1981,
      // The preceding KeySchema defines 'title' as our sort (RANGE) key, so 'title'
      // is required.
      title: "The Evil Dead",
      // Every other attribute is optional.
      info: {
        genres: ["Horror"],
      },
    },
  });
  await docClient.send(putCommand);
  log("The movie was added.");

  /**
   * Get a movie from the table.
   */
```

```
  log("Getting a single movie from the table.");
  const getCommand = new GetCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // Requires the complete primary key. For the movies table, the primary key
    // is only the id (partition key).
    Key: {
      year: 1981,
      title: "The Evil Dead",
    },
    // Set this to make sure that recent writes are reflected.
    // For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/
developerguide/HowItWorks.ReadConsistency.html.
    ConsistentRead: true,
  });
  const getResponse = await docClient.send(getCommand);
  log(`Got the movie: ${JSON.stringify(getResponse.Item)}`);

  /**
   * Update a movie in the table.
   */

  log("Updating a single movie in the table.");
  const updateCommand = new UpdateCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    Key: { year: 1981, title: "The Evil Dead" },
    // This update expression appends "Comedy" to the list of genres.
    // For more information on update expressions, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Expressions.UpdateExpressions.html
    UpdateExpression: "set #i.#g = list_append(#i.#g, :vals)",
    ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#i": "info", "#g": "genres" },
    ExpressionAttributeValues: {
      ":vals": ["Comedy"],
    },
    ReturnValues: "ALL_NEW",
  });
  const updateResponse = await docClient.send(updateCommand);
  log(`Movie updated: ${JSON.stringify(updateResponse.Attributes)}`);

  /**
   * Delete a movie from the table.
   */
```

```
log("Deleting a single movie from the table.");
const deleteCommand = new DeleteCommand({
  TableName: tableName,
  Key: { year: 1981, title: "The Evil Dead" },
});
await client.send(deleteCommand);
log("Movie deleted.");

/**
 * Upload a batch of movies.
 */

log("Adding movies from local JSON file.");
const file = readFileSync(
  `${dirname}../../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json`,
);
const movies = JSON.parse(file.toString());
// chunkArray is a local convenience function. It takes an array and returns
// a generator function. The generator function yields every N items.
const movieChunks = chunkArray(movies, 25);
// For every chunk of 25 movies, make one BatchWrite request.
for (const chunk of movieChunks) {
  const putRequests = chunk.map((movie) => ({
    PutRequest: {
      Item: movie,
    },
  }));

  const command = new BatchWriteCommand({
    RequestItems: {
      [tableName]: putRequests,
    },
  });

  await docClient.send(command);
}
log("Movies added.");

/**
 * Query for movies by year.
 */

log("Querying for all movies from 1981.");
const paginatedQuery = paginateQuery(
```

```
    { client: docClient },
    {
      TableName: tableName,
      //For more information about query expressions, see
      // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Query.html#Query.KeyConditionExpressions
      KeyConditionExpression: "#y = :y",
      // 'year' is a reserved word in DynamoDB. Indicate that it's an attribute
      // name by using an expression attribute name.
      ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#y": "year" },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: { ":y": 1981 },
      ConsistentRead: true,
    },
  );
  /**
   * @type { Record<string, any>[] };
   */
  const movies1981 = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedQuery) {
    movies1981.push(...page.Items);
  }
  log(`Movies: ${movies1981.map((m) => m.title).join(", ")}`);

  /**
   * Scan the table for movies between 1980 and 1990.
   */

  log(`Scan for movies released between 1980 and 1990`);
  // A 'Scan' operation always reads every item in the table. If your design
 requires
  // the use of 'Scan', consider indexing your table or changing your design.
  // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/bp-query-
scan.html
  const paginatedScan = paginateScan(
    { client: docClient },
    {
      TableName: tableName,
      // Scan uses a filter expression instead of a key condition expression. Scan
 will
      // read the entire table and then apply the filter.
      FilterExpression: "#y between :y1 and :y2",
      ExpressionAttributeNames: { "#y": "year" },
      ExpressionAttributeValues: { ":y1": 1980, ":y2": 1990 },
      ConsistentRead: true,
```

```
    },
  );
  /**
   * @type { Record<string, any>[] };
   */
  const movies1980to1990 = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedScan) {
    movies1980to1990.push(...page.Items);
  }
  log(
    `Movies: ${movies1980to1990
      .map((m) => `${m.title} (${m.year})`)
      .join(", ")}`,
  );

  /**
   * Delete the table.
   */

  const deleteTableCommand = new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: tableName });
  log(`Deleting table ${tableName}.`);
  await client.send(deleteTableCommand);
  log("Table deleted.");
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描
  - UpdateItem

使用多批 PartiQL 陳述式查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行多個 SELECT 陳述式取得一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 INSERT 陳述式新增一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 UPDATE 陳述式更新一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 DELETE 陳述式刪除一批項目。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行批次 PartiQL 陳述式。

```
import {
  BillingMode,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DeleteTableCommand,
  DescribeTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  BatchExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
import { ScenarioInput } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

const log = (msg) => console.log(`[SCENARIO] ${msg}`);
const tableName = "Cities";

export const main = async (confirmAll = false) => {
  /**
   * Delete table if it exists.
```

```
   */
  try {
    await client.send(new DescribeTableCommand({ TableName: tableName }));
    // If no error was thrown, the table exists.
    const input = new ScenarioInput(
      "deleteTable",
      `A table named ${tableName} already exists. If you choose not to delete
this table, the scenario cannot continue. Delete it?`,
      { confirmAll },
    );
    const deleteTable = await input.handle({});
    if (deleteTable) {
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ tableName }));
    } else {
      console.warn(
        "Scenario could not run. Either delete ${tableName} or provide a unique
 table name.",
      );
      return;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException"
    ) {
      // Do nothing. This means the table is not there.
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  /**
   * Create a table.
   */

  log("Creating a table.");
  const createTableCommand = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // This example performs a large write to the database.
    // Set the billing mode to PAY_PER_REQUEST to
    // avoid throttling the large write.
    BillingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
    // Define the attributes that are necessary for the key schema.
    AttributeDefinitions: [
```

```
      {
        AttributeName: "name",
        // 'S' is a data type descriptor that represents a number type.
        // For a list of all data type descriptors, see the following link.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
    ],
    // The KeySchema defines the primary key. The primary key can be
    // a partition key, or a combination of a partition key and a sort key.
    // Key schema design is important. For more info, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/best-
practices.html
    KeySchema: [{ AttributeName: "name", KeyType: "HASH" }],
  });
  await client.send(createTableCommand);
  log(`Table created: ${tableName}.`);

  /**
   * Wait until the table is active.
   */

  // This polls with DescribeTableCommand until the requested table is 'ACTIVE'.
  // You can't write to a table before it's active.
  log("Waiting for the table to be active.");
  await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: tableName });
  log("Table active.");

  /**
   * Insert items.
   */

  log("Inserting cities into the table.");
  const addItemsStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.insert.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `INSERT INTO ${tableName} value {'name':?, 'population':?}`,
        Parameters: ["Alachua", 10712],
      },
      {
        Statement: `INSERT INTO ${tableName} value {'name':?, 'population':?}`,
```

```
        Parameters: ["High Springs", 6415],
      },
    ],
  });
  await docClient.send(addItemsStatementCommand);
  log(`Cities inserted.`);

  /**
   * Select items.
   */

  log("Selecting cities from the table.");
  const selectItemsStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.select.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `SELECT * FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["Alachua"],
      },
      {
        Statement: `SELECT * FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["High Springs"],
      },
    ],
  });
  const selectItemResponse = await docClient.send(selectItemsStatementCommand);
  log(
    `Got cities: ${selectItemResponse.Responses.map(
      (r) => `${r.Item.name} (${r.Item.population})`,
    ).join(", ")}`,
  );

  /**
   * Update items.
   */

  log("Modifying the populations.");
  const updateItemStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.update.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `UPDATE ${tableName} SET population=? WHERE name=?`,
```

```
        Parameters: [10, "Alachua"],
      },
      {
        Statement: `UPDATE ${tableName} SET population=? WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: [5, "High Springs"],
      },
    ],
  });
  await docClient.send(updateItemStatementCommand);
  log(`Updated cities.`);

  /**
   * Delete the items.
   */

  log("Deleting the cities.");
  const deleteItemStatementCommand = new BatchExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.delete.html
    Statements: [
      {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["Alachua"],
      },
      {
        Statement: `DELETE FROM ${tableName} WHERE name=?`,
        Parameters: ["High Springs"],
      },
    ],
  });
  await docClient.send(deleteItemStatementCommand);
  log("Cities deleted.");

  /**
   * Delete the table.
   */

  log("Deleting the table.");
  const deleteTableCommand = new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: tableName });
  await client.send(deleteTableCommand);
  log("Table deleted.");
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

使用 PartiQL 查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。
- 透過執行 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。
- 透過執行 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。
- 透過執行 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行單一 PartiQL 陳述式。

```
import {
  BillingMode,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DeleteTableCommand,
  DescribeTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  DynamoDBDocumentClient,
  ExecuteStatementCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/lib-dynamodb";
import { ScenarioInput } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario";

const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
const docClient = DynamoDBDocumentClient.from(client);

const log = (msg) => console.log(`[SCENARIO] ${msg}`);
const tableName = "SingleOriginCoffees";
```

```
export const main = async (confirmAll = false) => {
  /**
   * Delete table if it exists.
   */
  try {
    await client.send(new DescribeTableCommand({ TableName: tableName }));
    // If no error was thrown, the table exists.
    const input = new ScenarioInput(
      "deleteTable",
      `A table named ${tableName} already exists. If you choose not to delete
this table, the scenario cannot continue. Delete it?`,
      { confirmAll },
    );
    const deleteTable = await input.handle({});
    if (deleteTable) {
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ tableName }));
    } else {
      console.warn(
        "Scenario could not run. Either delete ${tableName} or provide a unique
 table name.",
      );
      return;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceNotFoundException"
    ) {
      // Do nothing. This means the table is not there.
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  /**
   * Create a table.
   */

  log("Creating a table.");
  const createTableCommand = new CreateTableCommand({
    TableName: tableName,
    // This example performs a large write to the database.
    // Set the billing mode to PAY_PER_REQUEST to
    // avoid throttling the large write.
```

```
    BillingMode: BillingMode.PAY_PER_REQUEST,
    // Define the attributes that are necessary for the key schema.
    AttributeDefinitions: [
      {
        AttributeName: "varietal",
        // 'S' is a data type descriptor that represents a number type.
        // For a list of all data type descriptors, see the following link.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Programming.LowLevelAPI.html#Programming.LowLevelAPI.DataTypeDescriptors
        AttributeType: "S",
      },
    ],
    // The KeySchema defines the primary key. The primary key can be
    // a partition key, or a combination of a partition key and a sort key.
    // Key schema design is important. For more info, see
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/best-
practices.html
    KeySchema: [{ AttributeName: "varietal", KeyType: "HASH" }],
  });
  await client.send(createTableCommand);
  log(`Table created: ${tableName}.`);

  /**
   * Wait until the table is active.
   */

  // This polls with DescribeTableCommand until the requested table is 'ACTIVE'.
  // You can't write to a table before it's active.
  log("Waiting for the table to be active.");
  await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: tableName });
  log("Table active.");

  /**
   * Insert an item.
   */

  log("Inserting a coffee into the table.");
  const addItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.insert.html
    Statement: `INSERT INTO ${tableName} value {'varietal':?, 'profile':?}`,
    Parameters: ["arabica", ["chocolate", "floral"]],
  });
  await client.send(addItemStatementCommand);
```

```
  log(`Coffee inserted.`);

  /**
   * Select an item.
   */

  log("Selecting the coffee from the table.");
  const selectItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.select.html
    Statement: `SELECT * FROM ${tableName} WHERE varietal=?`,
    Parameters: ["arabica"],
  });
  const selectItemResponse = await docClient.send(selectItemStatementCommand);
  log(`Got coffee: ${JSON.stringify(selectItemResponse.Items[0])}`);

  /**
   * Update the item.
   */

  log("Add a flavor profile to the coffee.");
  const updateItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.update.html
    Statement: `UPDATE ${tableName} SET profile=list_append(profile, ?) WHERE
 varietal=?`,
    Parameters: [["fruity"], "arabica"],
  });
  await client.send(updateItemStatementCommand);
  log(`Updated coffee`);

  /**
   * Delete the item.
   */

  log("Deleting the coffee.");
  const deleteItemStatementCommand = new ExecuteStatementCommand({
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/ql-
reference.delete.html
    Statement: `DELETE FROM ${tableName} WHERE varietal=?`,
    Parameters: ["arabica"],
  });
  await docClient.send(deleteItemStatementCommand);
  log("Coffee deleted.");
```

```
  /**
   * Delete the table.
   */

  log("Deleting the table.");
  const deleteTableCommand = new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: tableName });
  await client.send(deleteTableCommand);
  log("Table deleted.");
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

查詢 TTL 項目

下列程式碼範例顯示如何查詢 TTL 項目。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { DynamoDBClient, QueryCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";

async function queryDynamoDBItems(tableName, region, primaryKey) {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const currentTime = Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000);

    const params = {
        TableName: tableName,
        KeyConditionExpression: "#pk = :pk",
        FilterExpression: "#ea > :ea",
        ExpressionAttributeNames: {
            "#pk": "primaryKey",
            "#ea": "expireAt"
        },
        ExpressionAttributeValues: marshall({
            ":pk": primaryKey,
```

```
            ":ea": currentTime
        })
    };

    try {
        const { Items } = await client.send(new QueryCommand(params));
        Items.forEach(item => {
            console.log(unmarshall(item))
        });
        return Items;
    } catch (err) {
        console.error(`Error querying items: ${err}`);
        throw err;
    }
}

//enter your own values here
queryDynamoDBItems('your-table-name', 'your-partition-key-value');
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的 Query。

更新項目的 TTL

下列程式碼範例顯示如何更新項目的 TTL。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { DynamoDBClient, UpdateItemCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import { marshall, unmarshall } from "@aws-sdk/util-dynamodb";

async function updateDynamoDBItem(tableName, region, partitionKey, sortKey) {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({
        region: region,
        endpoint: `https://dynamodb.${region}.amazonaws.com`
    });

    const currentTime = Math.floor(Date.now() / 1000);
    const expireAt = Math.floor((Date.now() + 90 * 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000) / 1000);

    const params = {
```

```
        TableName: tableName,
        Key: marshall({
            partitionKey: partitionKey,
            sortKey: sortKey
        }),
        UpdateExpression: "SET updatedAt = :c, expireAt = :e",
        ExpressionAttributeValues: marshall({
            ":c": currentTime,
            ":e": expireAt
        }),
    };

    try {
        const data = await client.send(new UpdateItemCommand(params));
        const responseData = unmarshall(data.Attributes);
        console.log("Item updated successfully: %s", responseData);
        return responseData;
    } catch (err) {
        console.error("Error updating item:", err);
        throw err;
    }
}

//enter your values here
updateDynamoDBItem('your-table-name', 'us-east-1', 'your-partition-key-value',
 'your-sort-key-value');
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateItem中的。

無伺服器範例

從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過從 DynamoDB 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 DynamoDB 承載並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Lambda 使用. JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
};

const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

使用 Lambda 使用. TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
}
const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 DynamoDB 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Lambda 使用報告批次項目失敗 JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
export const handler = async (event) => {
  const records = event.Records;
  let curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

  for (const record of records) {
    try {
      // Process your record
      curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
    } catch (e) {
      // Return failed record's sequence number
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: curRecordSequenceNumber }] };
    }
  }

  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};
```

使用 Lambda 使用報告批次項目失敗 TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { DynamoDBBatchItemFailure, DynamoDBStreamEvent } from "aws-lambda";

export const handler = async (event: DynamoDBStreamEvent):
 Promise<DynamoDBBatchItemFailure[]> => {
```

```
    const batchItemsFailures: DynamoDBBatchItemFailure[] = []
    let curRecordSequenceNumber

    for(const record of event.Records) {
        curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb?.SequenceNumber

        if(curRecordSequenceNumber) {
            batchItemsFailures.push({
                itemIdentifier: curRecordSequenceNumber
            })
        }
    }

    return batchItemsFailures
}
```

使用 SDK 的 Amazon EC2 示例 JavaScript （v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Amazon EC2 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon EC2

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon EC2。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "./libs/client.js";

// Call DescribeSecurityGroups and display the result.
export const main = async () => {
  try {
    const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({}),
    );

    const securityGroupList = SecurityGroups.slice(0, 9)
      .map((sg) => ` • ${sg.GroupId}: ${sg.GroupName}`)
      .join("\n");

    console.log(
      "Hello, Amazon EC2! Let's list up to 10 of your security groups:",
    );
    console.log(securityGroupList);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

AllocateAddress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AllocateAddress。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { AllocateAddressCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new AllocateAddressCommand({});

  try {
    const { AllocationId, PublicIp } = await client.send(command);
    console.log("A new IP address has been allocated to your account:");
    console.log(`ID: ${AllocationId} Public IP: ${PublicIp}`);
    console.log(
      "You can view your IP addresses in the AWS Management Console for Amazon EC2.
 Look under Network & Security > Elastic IPs",
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AllocateAddress中的。

`AssociateAddress`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssociateAddress`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { AssociateAddressCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  // You need to allocate an Elastic IP address before associating it with an
 instance.
  // You can do that with the AllocateAddressCommand.
  const allocationId = "ALLOCATION_ID";
  // You need to create an EC2 instance before an IP address can be associated with
 it.
  // You can do that with the RunInstancesCommand.
  const instanceId = "INSTANCE_ID";
  const command = new AssociateAddressCommand({
    AllocationId: allocationId,
    InstanceId: instanceId,
  });

  try {
    const { AssociationId } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Address with allocation ID ${allocationId} is now associated with instance
 ${instanceId}.`,
      `The association ID is ${AssociationId}.`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AssociateAddress中的。

AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

// Grant permissions for a single IP address to ssh into instances
// within the provided security group.
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
    // Replace with a security group ID from the AWS console or
    // the DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand.
    GroupId: "SECURITY_GROUP_ID",
    IpPermissions: [
      {
        IpProtocol: "tcp",
        FromPort: 22,
        ToPort: 22,
        // Replace 0.0.0.0 with the IP address to authorize.
        // For more information on this notation, see
        // https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classless_Inter-
Domain_Routing#CIDR_notation
        IpRanges: [{ CidrIp: "0.0.0.0/32" }],
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    const { SecurityGroupRules } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(SecurityGroupRules, null, 2));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress中的。

CreateKeyPair

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateKeyPair。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { CreateKeyPairCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Create a key pair in Amazon EC2.
    const { KeyMaterial, KeyName } = await client.send(
      // A unique name for the key pair. Up to 255 ASCII characters.
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: "KEY_PAIR_NAME" }),
    );
    // This logs your private key. Be sure to save it.
    console.log(KeyName);
    console.log(KeyMaterial);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateKeyPair中的。

CreateLaunchTemplate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateLaunchTemplate。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
  new GetParameterCommand({
    Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
  }),
);
const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
await ec2Client.send(
  new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
    LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    LaunchTemplateData: {
      InstanceType: "t3.micro",
      ImageId: Parameter.Value,
      IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
      UserData: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
      ).toString("base64"),
      KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
    },
  }),
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateLaunchTemplate中的。

`CreateSecurityGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateSecurityGroup`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { CreateSecurityGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new CreateSecurityGroupCommand({
    // Up to 255 characters in length. Cannot start with sg-.
    GroupName: "SECURITY_GROUP_NAME",
    // Up to 255 characters in length.
    Description: "DESCRIPTION",
  });

  try {
    const { GroupId } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(GroupId);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateSecurityGroup中的。

`DeleteKeyPair`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteKeyPair`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteKeyPairCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteKeyPairCommand({
    KeyName: "KEY_PAIR_NAME",
```

```
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully deleted key pair.");
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteKeyPair中的。

DeleteLaunchTemplate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteLaunchTemplate`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    await client.send(
      new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      }),
    );
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteLaunchTemplate中的。

DeleteSecurityGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteSecurityGroup`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteSecurityGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteSecurityGroupCommand({
    GroupId: "GROUP_ID",
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Security group deleted successfully.");
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteSecurityGroup中的。

`DescribeAddresses`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAddresses`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeAddressesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
```

```
import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeAddressesCommand({
    // You can omit this property to show all addresses.
    AllocationIds: ["ALLOCATION_ID"],
  });

  try {
    const { Addresses } = await client.send(command);
    const addressList = Addresses.map((address) => ` • ${address.PublicIp}`);
    console.log("Elastic IP addresses:");
    console.log(addressList.join("\n"));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeAddresses中的。

`DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
        ],
      }),
    );
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations中的。

DescribeImages

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeImages。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { paginateDescribeImages } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

// List at least the first i386 image available for EC2 instances.
export const main = async () => {
  // The paginate function is a wrapper around the base command.
  const paginator = paginateDescribeImages(
    // Without limiting the page size, this call can take a long time. pageSize is
 just sugar for
    // the MaxResults property in the base command.
    { client, pageSize: 25 },
    {
      // There are almost 70,000 images available. Be specific with your filtering
      // to increase efficiency.
      // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/clients/client-
ec2/interfaces/describeimagescommandinput.html#filters
      Filters: [{ Name: "architecture", Values: ["x86_64"] }],
    },
  );

  try {
    const arm64Images = [];
    for await (const page of paginator) {
      if (page.Images.length) {
        arm64Images.push(...page.Images);
        // Once we have at least 1 result, we can stop.
        if (arm64Images.length >= 1) {
```

```
          break;
        }
      }
    }
    console.log(arm64Images);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeImages中的。

`DescribeInstanceTypes`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeInstanceTypes`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import {
  paginateDescribeInstanceTypes,
  DescribeInstanceTypesCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

// List at least the first arm64 EC2 instance type available.
export const main = async () => {
  // The paginate function is a wrapper around the underlying command.
  const paginator = paginateDescribeInstanceTypes(
    // Without limiting the page size, this call can take a long time. pageSize is
 just sugar for
    // the MaxResults property in the underlying command.
    { client, pageSize: 25 },
    {
      Filters: [
        { Name: "processor-info.supported-architecture", Values: ["x86_64"] },
```

```
        { Name: "free-tier-eligible", Values: ["true"] },
      ],
    }
  );

  try {
    const instanceTypes = [];

    for await (const page of paginator) {
      if (page.InstanceTypes.length) {
        instanceTypes.push(...page.InstanceTypes);

        // When we have at least 1 result, we can stop.
        if (instanceTypes.length >= 1) {
          break;
        }
      }
    }
    console.log(instanceTypes);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeInstanceTypes中的。

DescribeInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeInstances。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";
```

```
// List all of your EC2 instances running with x86_64 architecture that were
// launched this month.
export const main = async () => {
  const d = new Date();
  const year = d.getFullYear();
  const month = `0${d.getMonth() + 1}`.slice(-2);
  const launchTimePattern = `${year}-${month}-*`;
  const command = new DescribeInstancesCommand({
    Filters: [
      { Name: "architecture", Values: ["x86_64"] },
      { Name: "instance-state-name", Values: ["running"] },
      {
        Name: "launch-time",
        Values: [launchTimePattern],
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    const { Reservations } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceList = Reservations.reduce((prev, current) => {
      return prev.concat(current.Instances);
    }, []);

    console.log(instanceList);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeInstances中的。

`DescribeKeyPairs`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeKeyPairs`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeKeyPairsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeKeyPairsCommand({});

  try {
    const { KeyPairs } = await client.send(command);
    const keyPairList = KeyPairs.map(
      (kp) => ` • ${kp.KeyPairId}: ${kp.KeyName}`,
    ).join("\n");
    console.log("The following key pairs were found in your account:");
    console.log(keyPairList);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeKeyPairs中的。

DescribeRegions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeRegions。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeRegionsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeRegionsCommand({
    // By default this command will not show regions that require you to opt-in.
    // When AllRegions true even the regions that require opt-in will be returned.
```

```
    AllRegions: true,
    // You can omit the Filters property if you want to get all regions.
    Filters: [
      {
        Name: "region-name",
        // You can specify multiple values for a filter.
        // You can also use '*' as a wildcard. This will return all
        // of the regions that start with `us-east-`.
        Values: ["ap-southeast-4"],
      },
    ],
  });

  try {
    const { Regions } = await client.send(command);
    const regionsList = Regions.map((reg) => ` • ${reg.RegionName}`);
    console.log("Found regions:");
    console.log(regionsList.join("\n"));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeRegions中的。

`DescribeSecurityGroups`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeSecurityGroups`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

// Log the details of a specific security group.
```

```
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
    GroupIds: ["SECURITY_GROUP_ID"],
  });

  try {
    const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(JSON.stringify(SecurityGroups, null, 2));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

`DescribeSubnets`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeSubnets`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeSubnets中的。

DescribeVpcs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeVpcs。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
      }),
    );
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeVpcs中的。

DisassociateAddress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisassociateAddress。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DisassociateAddressCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

// Disassociate an Elastic IP address from an instance.
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DisassociateAddressCommand({
    // You can also use PublicIp, but that is for EC2 classic which is being
 retired.
```

```
    AssociationId: "ASSOCIATION_ID",
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully disassociated address");
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DisassociateAddress中的。

`MonitorInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`MonitorInstances`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { MonitorInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

// Turn on detailed monitoring for the selected instance.
// By default, metrics are sent to Amazon CloudWatch every 5 minutes.
// For a cost you can enable detailed monitoring which sends metrics every minute.
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new MonitorInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: ["INSTANCE_ID"],
  });

  try {
    const { InstanceMonitorings } = await client.send(command);
    const instancesBeingMonitored = InstanceMonitorings.map(
      (im) =>
```

```
        ` • Detailed monitoring state for ${im.InstanceId} is
 ${im.Monitoring.State}.`,
    );
    console.log("Monitoring status:");
    console.log(instancesBeingMonitored.join("\n"));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考MonitorInstances中的。

RebootInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RebootInstances。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { RebootInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new RebootInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: ["INSTANCE_ID"],
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Instance rebooted successfully.");
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考RebootInstances中的。

ReleaseAddress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ReleaseAddress。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { ReleaseAddressCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ReleaseAddressCommand({
    // You can also use PublicIp, but that is for EC2 classic which is being
 retired.
    AllocationId: "ALLOCATION_ID",
  });

  try {
    await client.send(command);
    console.log("Successfully released address.");
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ReleaseAddress中的。

ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      ec2Client.send(
        new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
          AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
        }),
      ),
    );
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation中的。

`RunInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RunInstances`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { RunInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

// Create a new EC2 instance.
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new RunInstancesCommand({
    // Your key pair name.
    KeyName: "KEY_PAIR_NAME",
```

```
    // Your security group.
    SecurityGroupIds: ["SECURITY_GROUP_ID"],
    // An x86_64 compatible image.
    ImageId: "ami-0001a0d1a04bfcc30",
    // An x86_64 compatible free-tier instance type.
    InstanceType: "t1.micro",
    // Ensure only 1 instance launches.
    MinCount: 1,
    MaxCount: 1,
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考RunInstances中的。

`StartInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartInstances`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { StartInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new StartInstancesCommand({
    // Use DescribeInstancesCommand to find InstanceIds
    InstanceIds: ["INSTANCE_ID"],
  });
```

```
  try {
    const { StartingInstances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceIdList = StartingInstances.map(
      (instance) => ` • ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    );
    console.log("Starting instances:");
    console.log(instanceIdList.join("\n"));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StartInstances中的。

StopInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StopInstances。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { StopInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new StopInstancesCommand({
    // Use DescribeInstancesCommand to find InstanceIds
    InstanceIds: ["INSTANCE_ID"],
  });

  try {
    const { StoppingInstances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceIdList = StoppingInstances.map(
      (instance) => ` • ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    );
```

```
    console.log("Stopping instances:");
    console.log(instanceIdList.join("\n"));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StopInstances中的。

`TerminateInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TerminateInstances`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { TerminateInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new TerminateInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: ["INSTANCE_ID"],
  });

  try {
    const { TerminatingInstances } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceList = TerminatingInstances.map(
      (instance) => ` • ${instance.InstanceId}`,
    );
    console.log("Terminating instances:");
    console.log(instanceList.join("\n"));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考TerminateInstances中的。

UnmonitorInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UnmonitorInstances。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { UnmonitorInstancesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new UnmonitorInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: ["i-09a3dfe7ae00e853f"],
  });

  try {
    const { InstanceMonitorings } = await client.send(command);
    const instanceMonitoringsList = InstanceMonitorings.map(
      (im) =>
        ` • Detailed monitoring state for ${im.InstanceId} is
 ${im.Monitoring.State}.`,
    );
    console.log("Monitoring status:");
    console.log(instanceMonitoringsList.join("\n"));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UnmonitorInstances中的。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0


import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
```

```
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios);
}
```

建立步驟以部署所有資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";
```

```
import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
```

```
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
```

```
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item'][] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
```

```
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
    state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceRole",
```

```
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
```

```
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
```

```
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLaunchTemplate]
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLaunchTemplate]
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
```

```
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
  new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeVpcs]
```

```
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeVpcs]
    state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
  new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeSubnets]
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeSubnets]
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
```

```
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateTargetGroup]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateTargetGroup]
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancer",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLoadBalancer]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
```

```
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLoadBalancer]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateListener]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateListener]
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.AttachTargetGroup]
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.AttachTargetGroup]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').SecurityGroup}}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
```

```
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      } else {
        return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      } else {
        return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
      }
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
```

```
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    } else {
      return false;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
```

```
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
];
```

建立步驟以執行示範。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
```

```
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
```

```
  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetGroups]
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetGroups]

  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetHealth]
  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetHealth]
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
```

```
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
```

```
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
```

```
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling').Instance }}
 state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      // snippet-start:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations]
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
```

```
      // snippet-end:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations]
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      // snippet-start:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation]
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );
      // snippet-end:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation]

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );

        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );

        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
```

```
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').InstanceInformation}}
state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
```

```
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
```

```
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
```

```
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateInstanceProfile]
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateInstanceProfile]
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
```

```
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

建立步驟以銷毀所有資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
```

```
import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
```

```
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
```

```
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
```

```
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteInstanceProfile]
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteInstanceProfile]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
```

```
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLaunchTemplate]
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLaunchTemplate]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLoadBalancer]
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
```

```
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLoadBalancer]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteTargetGroup]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
          }),
```

```
        ),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
    }
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteTargetGroup]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
```

```
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
```

```
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
  }),
```

```
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    } else {
      console.log(err.name);
      throw err;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
```

```
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup

- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

開始使用執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立金鑰對和安全群組。
- 選取 Amazon Machine Image (AMI) 和相容的執行個體類型，然後建立執行個體。
- 停止並重新啟動執行個體。
- 將彈性 IP 地址與您的執行個體建立關聯.
- 使用 SSH 連線至執行個體，然後清理資源。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
import { mkdtempSync, writeFileSync, rmSync } from "fs";
import { tmpdir } from "os";
import { join } from "path";
import { get } from "http";

import {
  AllocateAddressCommand,
  AssociateAddressCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateSecurityGroupCommand,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteSecurityGroupCommand,
  DescribeInstancesCommand,
  DescribeKeyPairsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  DisassociateAddressCommand,
  EC2Client,
  paginateDescribeImages,
  paginateDescribeInstanceTypes,
  ReleaseAddressCommand,
  RunInstancesCommand,
  StartInstancesCommand,
  StopInstancesCommand,
  TerminateInstancesCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceStatusOk,
  waitUntilInstanceStopped,
  waitUntilInstanceTerminated,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import { paginateGetParametersByPath, SSMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";

import { wrapText } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";
```

```
const ec2Client = new EC2Client();
const ssmClient = new SSMClient();

const prompter = new Prompter();
const confirmMessage = "Continue?";
const tmpDirectory = mkdtempSync(join(tmpdir(), "ec2-scenario-tmp"));

const createKeyPair = async (keyPairName) => {
  // Create a key pair in Amazon EC2.
  const { KeyMaterial, KeyPairId } = await ec2Client.send(
    // A unique name for the key pair. Up to 255 ASCII characters.
    new CreateKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: keyPairName }),
  );

  // Save the private key in a temporary location.
  writeFileSync(`${tmpDirectory}/${keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, {
    mode: 0o400,
  });

  return KeyPairId;
};

const describeKeyPair = async (keyPairName) => {
  const command = new DescribeKeyPairsCommand({
    KeyNames: [keyPairName],
  });
  const { KeyPairs } = await ec2Client.send(command);
  return KeyPairs[0];
};

const createSecurityGroup = async (securityGroupName) => {
  const command = new CreateSecurityGroupCommand({
    GroupName: securityGroupName,
    Description: "A security group for the Amazon EC2 example.",
  });
  const { GroupId } = await ec2Client.send(command);
  return GroupId;
};

const allocateIpAddress = async () => {
  const command = new AllocateAddressCommand({});
  const { PublicIp, AllocationId } = await ec2Client.send(command);
  return { PublicIp, AllocationId };
};
```

```
const getLocalIpAddress = () => {
  return new Promise((res, rej) => {
    get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com", (response) => {
      let data = "";
      response.on("data", (chunk) => (data += chunk));
      response.on("end", () => res(data.trim()));
    }).on("error", (err) => {
      rej(err);
    });
  });
};

const authorizeSecurityGroupIngress = async (securityGroupId) => {
  const ipAddress = await getLocalIpAddress();
  const command = new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
    GroupId: securityGroupId,
    IpPermissions: [
      {
        IpProtocol: "tcp",
        FromPort: 22,
        ToPort: 22,
        IpRanges: [{ CidrIp: `${ipAddress}/32` }],
      },
    ],
  });

  await ec2Client.send(command);
  return ipAddress;
};

const describeSecurityGroup = async (securityGroupName) => {
  const command = new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
    GroupNames: [securityGroupName],
  });
  const { SecurityGroups } = await ec2Client.send(command);

  return SecurityGroups[0];
};

const getAmznLinux2AMIs = async () => {
  const AMIs = [];
  for await (const page of paginateGetParametersByPath(
    {
```

```
      client: ssmClient,
    },
    { Path: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest" },
  )) {
    page.Parameters.forEach((param) => {
      if (param.Name.includes("amzn2")) {
        AMIs.push(param.Value);
      }
    });
  }

  const imageDetails = [];

  for await (const page of paginateDescribeImages(
    { client: ec2Client },
    { ImageIds: AMIs },
  )) {
    imageDetails.push(...(page.Images || []));
  }

  const choices = imageDetails.map((image, index) => ({
    name: `${image.ImageId} - ${image.Description}`,
    value: index,
  }));

  /**
   * @type {number}
   */
  const selectedIndex = await prompter.select({
    message: "Select an image.",
    choices,
  });

  return imageDetails[selectedIndex];
};

/**
 * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').Image} imageDetails
 */
const getCompatibleInstanceTypes = async (imageDetails) => {
  const paginator = paginateDescribeInstanceTypes(
    { client: ec2Client, pageSize: 25 },
    {
      Filters: [
```

```
        {
          Name: "processor-info.supported-architecture",
          Values: [imageDetails.Architecture],
        },
        { Name: "instance-type", Values: ["*.micro", "*.small"] },
      ],
    },
  );

  const instanceTypes = [];

  for await (const page of paginator) {
    if (page.InstanceTypes.length) {
      instanceTypes.push(...(page.InstanceTypes || []));
    }
  }

  const choices = instanceTypes.map((type, index) => ({
    name: `${type.InstanceType} - Memory:${type.MemoryInfo.SizeInMiB}`,
    value: index,
  }));

  /**
   * @type {number}
   */
  const selectedIndex = await prompter.select({
    message: "Select an instance type.",
    choices,
  });
  return instanceTypes[selectedIndex];
};

const runInstance = async ({
  keyPairName,
  securityGroupId,
  imageId,
  instanceType,
}) => {
  const command = new RunInstancesCommand({
    KeyName: keyPairName,
    SecurityGroupIds: [securityGroupId],
    ImageId: imageId,
    InstanceType: instanceType,
    MinCount: 1,
```

```
    MaxCount: 1,
  });

  const { Instances } = await ec2Client.send(command);
  await waitUntilInstanceStatusOk(
    { client: ec2Client },
    { InstanceIds: [Instances[0].InstanceId] },
  );
  return Instances[0].InstanceId;
};

const describeInstance = async (instanceId) => {
  const command = new DescribeInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: [instanceId],
  });

  const { Reservations } = await ec2Client.send(command);
  return Reservations[0].Instances[0];
};

const displaySSHConnectionInfo = ({ publicIp, keyPairName }) => {
  return `ssh -i ${tmpDirectory}/${keyPairName}.pem ec2-user@${publicIp}`;
};

const stopInstance = async (instanceId) => {
  const command = new StopInstancesCommand({ InstanceIds: [instanceId] });
  await ec2Client.send(command);
  await waitUntilInstanceStopped(
    { client: ec2Client },
    { InstanceIds: [instanceId] },
  );
};

const startInstance = async (instanceId) => {
  const startCommand = new StartInstancesCommand({ InstanceIds: [instanceId] });
  await ec2Client.send(startCommand);
  await waitUntilInstanceStatusOk(
    { client: ec2Client },
    { InstanceIds: [instanceId] },
  );
  return await describeInstance(instanceId);
};

const associateAddress = async ({ allocationId, instanceId }) => {
```

```
  const command = new AssociateAddressCommand({
    AllocationId: allocationId,
    InstanceId: instanceId,
  });

  const { AssociationId } = await ec2Client.send(command);
  return AssociationId;
};

const disassociateAddress = async (associationId) => {
  const command = new DisassociateAddressCommand({
    AssociationId: associationId,
  });
  try {
    await ec2Client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    console.warn(
      `Failed to disassociated address with association id: ${associationId}`,
      err,
    );
  }
};

const releaseAddress = async (allocationId) => {
  const command = new ReleaseAddressCommand({
    AllocationId: allocationId,
  });

  try {
    await ec2Client.send(command);
    console.log(`Address with allocation ID ${allocationId} released.\n`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(
      `Failed to release address with allocation id: ${allocationId}.`,
      err,
    );
  }
};

const restartInstance = async (instanceId) => {
  console.log("Stopping instance.");
  await stopInstance(instanceId);
  console.log("Instance stopped.");
  console.log("Starting instance.");
```

```
  const { PublicIpAddress } = await startInstance(instanceId);
  return PublicIpAddress;
};

const terminateInstance = async (instanceId) => {
  const command = new TerminateInstancesCommand({
    InstanceIds: [instanceId],
  });

  try {
    await ec2Client.send(command);
    await waitUntilInstanceTerminated(
      { client: ec2Client },
      { InstanceIds: [instanceId] },
    );
    console.log(`Instance with ID ${instanceId} terminated.\n`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.warn(`Failed to terminate instance ${instanceId}.`, err);
  }
};

const deleteSecurityGroup = async (securityGroupId) => {
  const command = new DeleteSecurityGroupCommand({
    GroupId: securityGroupId,
  });

  try {
    await ec2Client.send(command);
    console.log(`Security group ${securityGroupId} deleted.\n`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.warn(`Failed to delete security group ${securityGroupId}.`, err);
  }
};

const deleteKeyPair = async (keyPairName) => {
  const command = new DeleteKeyPairCommand({
    KeyName: keyPairName,
  });

  try {
    await ec2Client.send(command);
    console.log(`Key pair ${keyPairName} deleted.\n`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.warn(`Failed to delete key pair ${keyPairName}.`, err);
```

```
  }
};

const deleteTemporaryDirectory = () => {
  try {
    rmSync(tmpDirectory, { recursive: true });
    console.log(`Temporary directory ${tmpDirectory} deleted.\n`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.warn(`Failed to delete temporary directory ${tmpDirectory}.`, err);
  }
};

export const main = async () => {
  const keyPairName = "ec2-scenario-key-pair";
  const securityGroupName = "ec2-scenario-security-group";

  let securityGroupId, ipAllocationId, publicIp, instanceId, associationId;

  console.log(wrapText("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 basic usage scenario."));

  try {
    // Prerequisites
    console.log(
      "Before you launch an instance, you'll need a few things:",
      "\n - A Key Pair",
      "\n - A Security Group",
      "\n - An IP Address",
      "\n - An AMI",
      "\n - A compatible instance type",
      "\n\n I'll go ahead and take care of the first three, but I'll need your help
 for the rest.",
    );

    await prompter.confirm({ message: confirmMessage });

    await createKeyPair(keyPairName);
    securityGroupId = await createSecurityGroup(securityGroupName);
    const { PublicIp, AllocationId } = await allocateIpAddress();
    ipAllocationId = AllocationId;
    publicIp = PublicIp;
    const ipAddress = await authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(securityGroupId);

    const { KeyName } = await describeKeyPair(keyPairName);
    const { GroupName } = await describeSecurityGroup(securityGroupName);
```

```
    console.log(`# created the key pair ${KeyName}.\n`);
    console.log(
      `# created the security group ${GroupName}`,
      `and allowed SSH access from ${ipAddress} (your IP).\n`,
    );
    console.log(`# allocated ${publicIp} to be used for your EC2 instance.\n`);

    await prompter.confirm({ message: confirmMessage });

    // Creating the instance
    console.log(wrapText("Create the instance."));
    console.log(
      "You get to choose which image you want. Select an amazon-linux-2 image from
the following:",
    );
    const imageDetails = await getAmznLinux2AMIs();
    const instanceTypeDetails = await getCompatibleInstanceTypes(imageDetails);
    console.log("Creating your instance. This can take a few seconds.");
    instanceId = await runInstance({
      keyPairName,
      securityGroupId,
      imageId: imageDetails.ImageId,
      instanceType: instanceTypeDetails.InstanceType,
    });
    const instanceDetails = await describeInstance(instanceId);
    console.log(`# instance ${instanceId}.\n`);
    console.log(instanceDetails);
    console.log(
      `\nYou should now be able to SSH into your instance from another terminal:`,
      `\n${displaySSHConnectionInfo({
        publicIp: instanceDetails.PublicIpAddress,
        keyPairName,
      })}`,
    );

    await prompter.confirm({ message: confirmMessage });

    // Understanding the IP address.
    console.log(wrapText("Understanding the IP address."));
    console.log(
      "When you stop and start an instance, the IP address will change. I'll restart
your",
      "instance for you. Notice how the IP address changes.",
    );
```

```
    const ipAddressAfterRestart = await restartInstance(instanceId);
    console.log(
      `\n Instance started. The IP address changed from
${instanceDetails.PublicIpAddress} to ${ipAddressAfterRestart}`,
      `\n${displaySSHConnectionInfo({
        publicIp: ipAddressAfterRestart,
        keyPairName,
      })}`,
    );
    await prompter.confirm({ message: confirmMessage });
    console.log(
      `If you want to the IP address to be static, you can associate an allocated`,
      `IP address to your instance. I allocated ${publicIp} for you earlier, and now
I'll associate it to your instance.`,
    );
    associationId = await associateAddress({
      allocationId: ipAllocationId,
      instanceId,
    });
    console.log(
      "Done. Now you should be able to SSH using the new IP.\n",
      `${displaySSHConnectionInfo({ publicIp, keyPairName })}`,
    );
    await prompter.confirm({ message: confirmMessage });
    console.log(
      "I'll restart the server again so you can see the IP address remains the
same.",
    );
    const ipAddressAfterAssociated = await restartInstance(instanceId);
    console.log(
      `Done. Here's your SSH info. Notice the IP address hasn't changed.`,
      `\n${displaySSHConnectionInfo({
        publicIp: ipAddressAfterAssociated,
        keyPairName,
      })}`,
    );
    await prompter.confirm({ message: confirmMessage });
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  } finally {
    // Clean up.
    console.log(wrapText("Clean up."));
    console.log("Now I'll clean up all of the stuff I created.");
    await prompter.confirm({ message: confirmMessage });
```

```
    console.log("Cleaning up. Some of these steps can take a bit of time.");
    await disassociateAddress(associationId);
    await terminateInstance(instanceId);
    await releaseAddress(ipAllocationId);
    await deleteSecurityGroup(securityGroupId);
    deleteTemporaryDirectory();
    await deleteKeyPair(keyPairName);
    console.log(
      "Done cleaning up. Thanks for staying until the end!",
      "If you have any feedback please use the feedback button in the docs",
      "or create an issue on GitHub.",
    );
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress
  - RunInstances
  - StartInstances
  - StopInstances
  - TerminateInstances

- UnmonitorInstances

Elastic Load Balancing-使用 SDK 的第 2 版示例 JavaScript （v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Elastic Load Balancing-第 2 版，來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Elastic Load Balancing

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 Elastic Load Balancing。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

import {
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  DescribeLoadBalancersCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

export async function main() {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
    new DescribeLoadBalancersCommand({}),
  );
  const loadBalancersList = LoadBalancers.map(
```

```
    (lb) => `• ${lb.LoadBalancerName}: ${lb.DNSName}`,
  ).join("\n");
  console.log(
    "Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load balancers:\n",
    loadBalancersList,
  );
}

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeLoadBalancers中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateListener`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateListener`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
```

```
      DefaultActions: [
        { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
      ],
    }),
  );
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateListener中的。

CreateLoadBalancer

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateLoadBalancer`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
  new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
    Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
    Subnets: state.subnets,
  }),
);
state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
  { client },
  { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateLoadBalancer中的。

CreateTargetGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTargetGroup`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
  new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
    Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    Protocol: "HTTP",
    Port: 80,
    HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
    HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
    HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
    HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
    UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
    VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
  }),
);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateTargetGroup中的。

`DeleteLoadBalancer`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteLoadBalancer`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
  await client.send(
    new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
```

```
        LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
      }),
    );
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
      const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      if (lb) {
        throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
      }
    });
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteLoadBalancer中的。

`DeleteTargetGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTargetGroup`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
try {
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );

  await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
    client.send(
      new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
        TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
      }),
    ),
  );
} catch (e) {
  state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteTargetGroup中的。

DescribeLoadBalancers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeLoadBalancers。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

import {
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  DescribeLoadBalancersCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

export async function main() {
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
    new DescribeLoadBalancersCommand({}),
  );
  const loadBalancersList = LoadBalancers.map(
    (lb) => `• ${lb.LoadBalancerName}: ${lb.DNSName}`,
  ).join("\n");
  console.log(
    "Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load balancers:\n",
    loadBalancersList,
  );
}

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main();
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeLoadBalancers中的。

DescribeTargetGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeTargetGroups。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
  new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
    Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
  }),
);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeTargetGroups中的。

DescribeTargetHealth

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeTargetHealth。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
  new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
    TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
  }),
```

```
  );
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeTargetHealth中的。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0


import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
```

```
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios);
}
```

建立步驟以部署所有資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
```

```
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item'][] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
```

```
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
    state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
```

```
    MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
```

```
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
```

```
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLaunchTemplate]
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLaunchTemplate]
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
```

```
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
  new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeVpcs]
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeVpcs]
    state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
  new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeSubnets]
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeSubnets]
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
```

```
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateTargetGroup]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateTargetGroup]
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancer",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLoadBalancer]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
```

```
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLoadBalancer]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateListener]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateListener]
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.AttachTargetGroup]
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.AttachTargetGroup]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').SecurityGroup}}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
```

```
      */
    const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
    state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
    const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
      ({ IpRanges }) =>
        IpRanges.some(
          ({ CidrIp }) =>
            CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
        ),
    )
      .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
      .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

    state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
  },
),
new ScenarioOutput(
  "verifiedInboundPort",
  /**
   * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
   */
  (state) => {
    if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
      return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
        "${IP_RULES}",
        JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    }
  },
),
new ScenarioInput(
  "shouldAddInboundRule",
  /**
   * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
   */
  (state) => {
    if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
      return false;
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
    }
  },
```

```
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    } else {
      return false;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
];
```

建立步驟以執行示範。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
```

```
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);

const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetGroups]
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetGroups]

  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetHealth]
  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetHealth]
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
```

```
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
```

```
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling').Instance }}
 state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      // snippet-start:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations]
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
```

```
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations]
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      // snippet-start:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation]
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );
      // snippet-end:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation]

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );

        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );

        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
```

```
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').InstanceInformation}}
state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
```

```
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
```

```
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
```

```
const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
  new CreatePolicyCommand({
    PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
    PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
      join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
    ),
  }),
);
await iamClient.send(
  new CreateRoleCommand({
    RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
          Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
        },
      ],
    }),
  }),
);
await iamClient.send(
  new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
  }),
);
await iamClient.send(
  new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
  }),
);
// snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateInstanceProfile]
const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
  new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
    InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
  }),
);
await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
  { client: iamClient },
  { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
```

```
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateInstanceProfile]
  await iamClient.send(
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

建立步驟以銷毀所有資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
```

```
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
```

```
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
```

```
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    } else {
```

```
      return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteInstanceProfile]
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteInstanceProfile]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
```

```
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLaunchTemplate]
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLaunchTemplate]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
```

```
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLoadBalancer]
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLoadBalancer]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteTargetGroup]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
```

```
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
          }),
        ),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
    }
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteTargetGroup]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
```

```
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
```

```
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
```

```
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
```

```
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    } else {
      console.log(err.name);
      throw err;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
```

```
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate

- CreateListener
- CreateLoadBalancer
- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

EventBridge 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript （v3）

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配使用來執行動作及實作常見案例 EventBridge。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

PutEvents

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutEvents。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import {
  EventBridgeClient,
  PutEventsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putEvents = async (
  source = "eventbridge.integration.test",
  detailType = "greeting",
  resources = [],
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});

  const response = await client.send(
    new PutEventsCommand({
      Entries: [
        {
          Detail: JSON.stringify({ greeting: "Hello there." }),
          DetailType: detailType,
          Resources: resources,
          Source: source,
        },
      ],
    }),
```

```
  );

  console.log("PutEvents response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutEvents response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '3d0df73d-dcea-4a23-ae0d-f5556a3ac109',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Entries: [ { EventId: '51620841-5af4-6402-d9bc-b77734991eb5' } ],
  //   FailedEntryCount: 0
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutEvents中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Entries: [
    {
      Detail: '{ "key1": "value1", "key2": "value2" }',
```

```
      DetailType: "appRequestSubmitted",
      Resources: ["RESOURCE_ARN"],
      Source: "com.company.app",
    },
  ],
};

ebevents.putEvents(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Entries);
  }
});
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutEvents中的。

PutRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRule。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { EventBridgeClient, PutRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putRule = async (
  ruleName = "some-rule",
  source = "some-source",
) => {
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});

  const response = await client.send(
    new PutRuleCommand({
```

```
      Name: ruleName,
      EventPattern: JSON.stringify({ source: [source] }),
      State: "ENABLED",
      EventBusName: "default",
    }),
  );

  console.log("PutRule response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutRule response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'd7292ced-1544-421b-842f-596326bc7072',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   RuleArn: 'arn:aws:events:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:rule/
EventBridgeTestRule-1696280037720'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutRule中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });
```

```
var params = {
  Name: "DEMO_EVENT",
  RoleArn: "IAM_ROLE_ARN",
  ScheduleExpression: "rate(5 minutes)",
  State: "ENABLED",
};

ebevents.putRule(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.RuleArn);
  }
});
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutRule中的。

`PutTargets`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutTargets`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import {
  EventBridgeClient,
  PutTargetsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-eventbridge";

export const putTarget = async (
  existingRuleName = "some-rule",
  targetArn = "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-1:000000000000:function:test-func",
  uniqueId = Date.now().toString(),
) => {
```

```
  const client = new EventBridgeClient({});
  const response = await client.send(
    new PutTargetsCommand({
      Rule: existingRuleName,
      Targets: [
        {
          Arn: targetArn,
          Id: uniqueId,
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  console.log("PutTargets response:");
  console.log(response);
  // PutTargets response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'f5b23b9a-2c17-45c1-ad5c-f926c3692e3d',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   FailedEntries: [],
  //   FailedEntryCount: 0
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutTargets中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create CloudWatchEvents service object
var ebevents = new AWS.EventBridge({ apiVersion: "2015-10-07" });

var params = {
  Rule: "DEMO_EVENT",
  Targets: [
    {
      Arn: "LAMBDA_FUNCTION_ARN",
      Id: "myEventBridgeTarget",
    },
  ],
};

ebevents.putTargets(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutTargets中的。

AWS Glue 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript （v3）

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配使用來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS Glue。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS Glue

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS Glue。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { ListJobsCommand, GlueClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-glue";

const client = new GlueClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListJobsCommand({});

  const { JobNames } = await client.send(command);
  const formattedJobNames = JobNames.join("\n");
  console.log("Job names: ");
  console.log(formattedJobNames);
  return JobNames;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListJobs中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateCrawler`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCrawler`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const createCrawler = (name, role, dbName, tablePrefix, s3TargetPath) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    DatabaseName: dbName,
    TablePrefix: tablePrefix,
    Targets: {
      S3Targets: [{ Path: s3TargetPath }],
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateCrawler中的。

`CreateJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateJob`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const createJob = (name, role, scriptBucketName, scriptKey) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
```

```
  const command = new CreateJobCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    Command: {
      Name: "glueetl",
      PythonVersion: "3",
      ScriptLocation: `s3://${scriptBucketName}/${scriptKey}`,
    },
    GlueVersion: "3.0",
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateJob中的。

`DeleteCrawler`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteCrawler`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const deleteCrawler = (crawlerName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteCrawlerCommand({
    Name: crawlerName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteCrawler中的。

DeleteDatabase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDatabase。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const deleteDatabase = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteDatabaseCommand({
    Name: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteDatabase中的。

DeleteJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteJob。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const deleteJob = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteJobCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
```

```
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteJob中的。

DeleteTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTable。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const deleteTable = (databaseName, tableName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
    Name: tableName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteTable中的。

GetCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetCrawler。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const getCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetCrawler中的。

`GetDatabase`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDatabase`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const getDatabase = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetDatabaseCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetDatabase中的。

GetDatabases

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDatabases。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const getDatabases = () => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetDatabasesCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetDatabases中的。

GetJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetJob。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const getJob = (jobName) => {
```

```
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetJobCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetJob中的。

GetJobRun

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetJobRun。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const getJobRun = (jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    RunId: jobRunId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetJobRun中的。

GetJobRuns

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetJobRuns。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const getJobRuns = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunsCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetJobRuns中的。

`GetTables`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetTables`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const getTables = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetTablesCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetTables中的。

ListJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListJobs。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const listJobs = () => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new ListJobsCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListJobs中的。

StartCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartCrawler。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const startCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartCrawlerCommand({
```

```
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StartCrawler中的。

`StartJobRun`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartJobRun`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const startJobRun = (jobName, dbName, tableName, bucketName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    Arguments: {
      "--input_database": dbName,
      "--input_table": tableName,
      "--output_bucket_url": `s3://${bucketName}/`,
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StartJobRun中的。

案例

開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立網路爬取公有 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的爬蟲程式，以及產生 CSV 格式中繼資料的資料庫。
- 列出有關 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 建立從 S3 儲存貯體中擷取 CSV 資料的任務、轉換資料，以及將 JSON 格式的輸出載入至另一個 S3 儲存貯體。
- 列出任務執行的相關資訊、檢視已轉換的資料以及清除資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱教學課程：開始使用 AWS Glue Studio。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立並執行可網路爬取公有 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體的爬蟲程式，並產生描述其所尋找 CSV 格式資料的中繼資料的資料庫。

```
const createCrawler = (name, role, dbName, tablePrefix, s3TargetPath) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    DatabaseName: dbName,
    TablePrefix: tablePrefix,
    Targets: {
      S3Targets: [{ Path: s3TargetPath }],
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const getCrawler = (name) => {
```

```
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const startCrawler = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartCrawlerCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const crawlerExists = async ({ getCrawler }, crawlerName) => {
  try {
    await getCrawler(crawlerName);
    return true;
  } catch {
    return false;
  }
};

/**
 * @param {{ createCrawler: import('../../../actions/create-
crawler.js').createCrawler}} actions
 */
const makeCreateCrawlerStep = (actions) => async (context) => {
  if (await crawlerExists(actions, process.env.CRAWLER_NAME)) {
    log("Crawler already exists. Skipping creation.");
  } else {
    await actions.createCrawler(
      process.env.CRAWLER_NAME,
      process.env.ROLE_NAME,
      process.env.DATABASE_NAME,
      process.env.TABLE_PREFIX,
      process.env.S3_TARGET_PATH,
    );
```

```
    log("Crawler created successfully.", { type: "success" });
  }

  return { ...context };
};

/**
 * @param {(name: string) => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetCrawlerCommandOutput>} getCrawler
 * @param {string} crawlerName
 */
const waitForCrawler = async (getCrawler, crawlerName) => {
  const waitTimeInSeconds = 30;
  const { Crawler } = await getCrawler(crawlerName);

  if (!Crawler) {
    throw new Error(`Crawler with name ${crawlerName} not found.`);
  }

  if (Crawler.State === "READY") {
    return;
  }

  log(`Crawler is ${Crawler.State}. Waiting ${waitTimeInSeconds} seconds...`);
  await wait(waitTimeInSeconds);
  return waitForCrawler(getCrawler, crawlerName);
};

const makeStartCrawlerStep =
  ({ startCrawler, getCrawler }) =>
  async (context) => {
    log("Starting crawler.");
    await startCrawler(process.env.CRAWLER_NAME);
    log("Crawler started.", { type: "success" });

    log("Waiting for crawler to finish running. This can take a while.");
    await waitForCrawler(getCrawler, process.env.CRAWLER_NAME);
    log("Crawler ready.", { type: "success" });

    return { ...context };
  };
```

列出有關 AWS Glue Data Catalog.

```
const getDatabase = (name) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetDatabaseCommand({
    Name: name,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const getTables = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new GetTablesCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const makeGetDatabaseStep =
  ({ getDatabase }) =>
  async (context) => {
    const {
      Database: { Name },
    } = await getDatabase(process.env.DATABASE_NAME);
    log(`Database: ${Name}`);
    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {{ getTables: () => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetTablesCommandOutput}} config
 */
const makeGetTablesStep =
  ({ getTables }) =>
  async (context) => {
    const { TableList } = await getTables(process.env.DATABASE_NAME);
    log("Tables:");
    log(TableList.map((table) => `  • ${table.Name}\n`));
    return { ...context };
  };
```

建立並執行從來源 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中擷取 CSV 資料的任務、透過移除和重新命名欄位進行轉換，以及將 JSON 格式的輸出載入另一個 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。

```
const createJob = (name, role, scriptBucketName, scriptKey) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new CreateJobCommand({
    Name: name,
    Role: role,
    Command: {
      Name: "glueetl",
      PythonVersion: "3",
      ScriptLocation: `s3://${scriptBucketName}/${scriptKey}`,
    },
    GlueVersion: "3.0",
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const startJobRun = (jobName, dbName, tableName, bucketName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new StartJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    Arguments: {
      "--input_database": dbName,
      "--input_table": tableName,
      "--output_bucket_url": `s3://${bucketName}/`,
    },
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const makeCreateJobStep =
  ({ createJob }) =>
  async (context) => {
    log("Creating Job.");
    await createJob(
      process.env.JOB_NAME,
```

```
      process.env.ROLE_NAME,
      process.env.BUCKET_NAME,
      process.env.PYTHON_SCRIPT_KEY,
    );
    log("Job created.", { type: "success" });

    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {(name: string, runId: string) => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-
glue').GetJobRunCommandOutput> }  getJobRun
 * @param {string} jobName
 * @param {string} jobRunId
 */
const waitForJobRun = async (getJobRun, jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const waitTimeInSeconds = 30;
  const { JobRun } = await getJobRun(jobName, jobRunId);

  if (!JobRun) {
    throw new Error(`Job run with id ${jobRunId} not found.`);
  }

  switch (JobRun.JobRunState) {
    case "FAILED":
    case "TIMEOUT":
    case "STOPPED":
      throw new Error(
        `Job ${JobRun.JobRunState}. Error: ${JobRun.ErrorMessage}`,
      );
    case "RUNNING":
      break;
    case "SUCCEEDED":
      return;
    default:
      throw new Error(`Unknown job run state: ${JobRun.JobRunState}`);
  }

  log(
    `Job ${JobRun.JobRunState}. Waiting ${waitTimeInSeconds} more seconds...`,
  );
  await wait(waitTimeInSeconds);
  return waitForJobRun(getJobRun, jobName, jobRunId);
};
```

```
/**
 * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<{ shouldOpen: boolean }>} }} context
 */
const promptToOpen = async (context) => {
  const { shouldOpen } = await context.prompter.prompt({
    name: "shouldOpen",
    type: "confirm",
    message: "Open the output bucket in your browser?",
  });

  if (shouldOpen) {
    return open(
      `https://s3.console.aws.amazon.com/s3/buckets/${process.env.BUCKET_NAME} to
 view the output.`,
    );
  }
};

const makeStartJobRunStep =
  ({ startJobRun, getJobRun }) =>
  async (context) => {
    log("Starting job.");
    const { JobRunId } = await startJobRun(
      process.env.JOB_NAME,
      process.env.DATABASE_NAME,
      process.env.TABLE_NAME,
      process.env.BUCKET_NAME,
    );
    log("Job started.", { type: "success" });

    log("Waiting for job to finish running. This can take a while.");
    await waitForJobRun(getJobRun, process.env.JOB_NAME, JobRunId);
    log("Job run succeeded.", { type: "success" });

    await promptToOpen(context);

    return { ...context };
  };
```

列出任務執行的相關資訊，並檢視部分轉換的資料。

```
const getJobRuns = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunsCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const getJobRun = (jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});
  const command = new GetJobRunCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
    RunId: jobRunId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

/**
 * @typedef {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<{jobName: string}> } }} Context
 */

/**
 * @typedef {() => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-glue').GetJobRunCommandOutput>}
 getJobRun
 */

/**
 * @typedef {() => Promise<import('@aws-sdk/client-glue').GetJobRunsCommandOutput}
 getJobRuns
 */

/**
 *
 * @param {getJobRun} getJobRun
 * @param {string} jobName
 * @param {string} jobRunId
 */
const logJobRunDetails = async (getJobRun, jobName, jobRunId) => {
  const { JobRun } = await getJobRun(jobName, jobRunId);
  log(JobRun, { type: "object" });
};
```

```
/**
 *
 * @param {{getJobRuns: getJobRuns, getJobRun: getJobRun }} funcs
 */
const makePickJobRunStep =
  ({ getJobRuns, getJobRun }) =>
  async (/** @type { Context } */ context) => {
    if (context.selectedJobName) {
      const { JobRuns } = await getJobRuns(context.selectedJobName);

      const { jobRunId } = await context.prompter.prompt({
        name: "jobRunId",
        type: "list",
        message: "Select a job run to see details.",
        choices: JobRuns.map((run) => run.Id),
      });

      logJobRunDetails(getJobRun, context.selectedJobName, jobRunId);
    }

    return { ...context };
  };
```

刪除透過示範建立的所有資源。

```
const deleteJob = (jobName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteJobCommand({
    JobName: jobName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const deleteTable = (databaseName, tableName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteTableCommand({
    DatabaseName: databaseName,
    Name: tableName,
```

```
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const deleteDatabase = (databaseName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteDatabaseCommand({
    Name: databaseName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const deleteCrawler = (crawlerName) => {
  const client = new GlueClient({});

  const command = new DeleteCrawlerCommand({
    Name: crawlerName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

/**
 *
 * @param {import('../../../actions/delete-job.js').deleteJob} deleteJobFn
 * @param {string[]} jobNames
 * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<any> }}} context
 */
const handleDeleteJobs = async (deleteJobFn, jobNames, context) => {
  /**
   * @type {{ selectedJobNames: string[] }}
   */
  const { selectedJobNames } = await context.prompter.prompt({
    name: "selectedJobNames",
    type: "checkbox",
    message: "Let's clean up jobs. Select jobs to delete.",
    choices: jobNames,
  });

  if (selectedJobNames.length === 0) {
    log("No jobs selected.");
```

```
  } else {
    log("Deleting jobs.");
    await Promise.all(
      selectedJobNames.map((n) => deleteJobFn(n).catch(console.error)),
    );
    log("Jobs deleted.", { type: "success" });
  }
};

/**
 * @param {{
 *   listJobs: import('../../../actions/list-jobs.js').listJobs,
 *   deleteJob: import('../../../actions/delete-job.js').deleteJob
 * }} config
 */
const makeCleanUpJobsStep =
  ({ listJobs, deleteJob }) =>
  async (context) => {
    const { JobNames } = await listJobs();
    if (JobNames.length > 0) {
      await handleDeleteJobs(deleteJob, JobNames, context);
    }

    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {import('../../../actions/delete-table.js').deleteTable} deleteTable
 * @param {string} databaseName
 * @param {string[]} tableNames
 */
const deleteTables = (deleteTable, databaseName, tableNames) =>
  Promise.all(
    tableNames.map((tableName) =>
      deleteTable(databaseName, tableName).catch(console.error),
    ),
  );

/**
 * @param {{
 *  getTables: import('../../../actions/get-tables.js').getTables,
 *  deleteTable: import('../../../actions/delete-table.js').deleteTable
 * }} config
 */
```

```
const makeCleanUpTablesStep =
  ({ getTables, deleteTable }) =>
  /**
   * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<any>}}} context
   */
  async (context) => {
    const { TableList } = await getTables(process.env.DATABASE_NAME).catch(
      () => ({ TableList: null }),
    );

    if (TableList && TableList.length > 0) {
      /**
       * @type {{ tableNames: string[] }}
       */
      const { tableNames } = await context.prompter.prompt({
        name: "tableNames",
        type: "checkbox",
        message: "Let's clean up tables. Select tables to delete.",
        choices: TableList.map((t) => t.Name),
      });

      if (tableNames.length === 0) {
        log("No tables selected.");
      } else {
        log("Deleting tables.");
        await deleteTables(deleteTable, process.env.DATABASE_NAME, tableNames);
        log("Tables deleted.", { type: "success" });
      }
    }

    return { ...context };
  };

/**
 * @param {import('../../../actions/delete-database.js').deleteDatabase}
 deleteDatabase
 * @param {string[]} databaseNames
 */
const deleteDatabases = (deleteDatabase, databaseNames) =>
  Promise.all(
    databaseNames.map((dbName) => deleteDatabase(dbName).catch(console.error)),
  );

/**
```

```
 * @param {{
 *   getDatabases: import('../../../actions/get-databases.js').getDatabases
 *   deleteDatabase: import('../../../actions/delete-database.js').deleteDatabase
 * }} config
 */
const makeCleanUpDatabasesStep =
  ({ getDatabases, deleteDatabase }) =>
  /**
   * @param {{ prompter: { prompt: () => Promise<any>}} context
   */
  async (context) => {
    const { DatabaseList } = await getDatabases();

    if (DatabaseList.length > 0) {
      /** @type {{ dbNames: string[] }} */
      const { dbNames } = await context.prompter.prompt({
        name: "dbNames",
        type: "checkbox",
        message: "Let's clean up databases. Select databases to delete.",
        choices: DatabaseList.map((db) => db.Name),
      });

      if (dbNames.length === 0) {
        log("No databases selected.");
      } else {
        log("Deleting databases.");
        await deleteDatabases(deleteDatabase, dbNames);
        log("Databases deleted.", { type: "success" });
      }
    }

    return { ...context };
  };

const cleanUpCrawlerStep = async (context) => {
  log(`Deleting crawler.`);

  try {
    await deleteCrawler(process.env.CRAWLER_NAME);
    log("Crawler deleted.", { type: "success" });
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "EntityNotFoundException") {
      log(`Crawler is already deleted.`);
    } else {
```

```
      throw err;
    }
  }

  return { ...context };
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

HealthImaging 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript （ v3 ）

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配使用來執行動作及實作常見案例 HealthImaging。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 HealthImaging

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 HealthImaging。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import {
  ListDatastoresCommand,
  MedicalImagingClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

// When no region or credentials are provided, the SDK will use the
// region and credentials from the local AWS config.
const client = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const helloMedicalImaging = async () => {
  const command = new ListDatastoresCommand({});

  const { datastoreSummaries } = await client.send(command);
  console.log("Datastores: ");
  console.log(datastoreSummaries.map((item) => item.datastoreName).join("\n"));
  return datastoreSummaries;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListDatastores中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CopyImageSet

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CopyImageSet。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

複製影像集的實用程式功能。

```
import { CopyImageSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The source image set ID.
 * @param {string} sourceVersionId - The source version ID.
 * @param {string} destinationImageSetId - The optional ID of the destination image
 set.
 * @param {string} destinationVersionId - The optional version ID of the destination
 image set.
 */
export const copyImageSet = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  sourceVersionId = "1",
  destinationImageSetId = "",
  destinationVersionId = ""
) => {
  const params = {
    datastoreId: datastoreId,
    sourceImageSetId: imageSetId,
    copyImageSetInformation: {
      sourceImageSet: { latestVersionId: sourceVersionId },
    },
  };
  if (destinationImageSetId !== "" && destinationVersionId !== "") {
    params.copyImageSetInformation.destinationImageSet = {
      imageSetId: destinationImageSetId,
      latestVersionId: destinationVersionId,
    };
  }

  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
```

```
    new CopyImageSetCommand(params)
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'd9b219ce-cc48-4a44-a5b2-c5c3068f1ee8',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //      },
  //       datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //       destinationImageSetProperties: {
  //             createdAt: 2023-09-27T19:46:21.824Z,
  //             imageSetArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:xxxxxxxxxxx:datastore/xxxxxxxxxxxxx/imageset/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
  //             imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'COPYING',
  //             latestVersionId: '1',
  //             updatedAt: 2023-09-27T19:46:21.824Z
  //       },
  //       sourceImageSetProperties: {
  //             createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //             imageSetArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:xxxxxxxxxxx:datastore/xxxxxxxxxxxxx/imageset/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
  //             imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'COPYING_WITH_READ_ONLY_ACCESS',
  //             latestVersionId: '4',
  //             updatedAt: 2023-09-27T19:46:21.824Z
  //      }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

複製沒有目的地的影像集。

```
  try {
    await copyImageSet(
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
```

```
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "1"
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
```

複製含有目標的影像集。

```
  try {
    await copyImageSet(
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "4",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "1"
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CopyImageSet中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`CreateDatastore`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDatastore`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { CreateDatastoreCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreName - The name of the data store to create.
 */
```

```
export const createDatastore = async (datastoreName = "DATASTORE_NAME") => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new CreateDatastoreCommand({ datastoreName: datastoreName })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: 'a71cd65f-2382-49bf-b682-f9209d8d399b',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    },
  //    datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //    datastoreStatus: 'CREATING'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateDatastore中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`DeleteDatastore`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDatastore`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { DeleteDatastoreCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store to delete.
 */
export const deleteDatastore = async (datastoreId = "DATASTORE_ID") => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new DeleteDatastoreCommand({ datastoreId })
```

```
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //           httpStatusCode: 200,
  //           requestId: 'f5beb409-678d-48c9-9173-9a001ee1ebb1',
  //           extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //           cfId: undefined,
  //           attempts: 1,
  //           totalRetryDelay: 0
  //        },
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     datastoreStatus: 'DELETING'
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteDatastore中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`DeleteImageSet`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteImageSet`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { DeleteImageSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The data store ID.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The image set ID.
 */
export const deleteImageSet = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx"
) => {
```

```
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new DeleteImageSetCommand({
      datastoreId: datastoreId,
      imageSetId: imageSetId,
    })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '6267bbd2-eaa5-4a50-8ee8-8fddf535cf73',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
  //     imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'DELETING'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteImageSet中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`GetDICOMImportJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDICOMImportJob`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { GetDICOMImportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
```

```
 * @param {string} jobId - The ID of the import job.
 */
export const getDICOMImportJob = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  jobId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx"
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetDICOMImportJobCommand({ datastoreId: datastoreId, jobId: jobId })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'a2637936-78ea-44e7-98b8-7a87d95dfaee',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     jobProperties: {
  //         dataAccessRoleArn: 'arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/dicom_import',
  //             datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             endedAt: 2023-09-19T17:29:21.753Z,
  //             inputS3Uri: 's3://healthimaging-source/CTStudy/',
  //             jobId: ''xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'',
  //             jobName: 'job_1',
  //             jobStatus: 'COMPLETED',
  //             outputS3Uri: 's3://health-imaging-dest/
ouput_ct/'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'-DicomImport-'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx'/',
  //             submittedAt: 2023-09-19T17:27:25.143Z
  //     }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考資料ImportJob中的 GetDicom。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

GetDatastore

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDatastore。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { GetDatastoreCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreID - The ID of the data store.
 */
export const getDatastore = async (datastoreID = "DATASTORE_ID") => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetDatastoreCommand({ datastoreId: datastoreID })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: '55ea7d2e-222c-4a6a-871e-4f591f40cadb',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    },
  //   datastoreProperties: {
  //        createdAt: 2023-08-04T18:50:36.239Z,
  //         datastoreArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxx:datastore/
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //         datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //         datastoreName: 'my_datastore',
  //         datastoreStatus: 'ACTIVE',
  //         updatedAt: 2023-08-04T18:50:36.239Z
  //   }
  // }
  return response["datastoreProperties"];
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetDatastore中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`GetImageFrame`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetImageFrame`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { GetImageFrameCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} imageFrameFileName - The name of the file for the HTJ2K-encoded
 image frame.
 * @param {string} datastoreID - The data store's ID.
 * @param {string} imageSetID - The image set's ID.
 * @param {string} imageFrameID - The image frame's ID.
 */
export const getImageFrame = async (
  imageFrameFileName = "image.jph",
  datastoreID = "DATASTORE_ID",
  imageSetID = "IMAGE_SET_ID",
  imageFrameID = "IMAGE_FRAME_ID"
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetImageFrameCommand({
      datastoreId: datastoreID,
      imageSetId: imageSetID,
      imageFrameInformation: { imageFrameId: imageFrameID },
    })
  );
  const buffer = await response.imageFrameBlob.transformToByteArray();
  writeFileSync(imageFrameFileName, buffer);

  console.log(response);
  // {
```

```
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: 'e4ab42a5-25a3-4377-873f-374ecf4380e1',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     contentType: 'application/octet-stream',
  //     imageFrameBlob: <ref *1> IncomingMessage {}
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetImageFrame中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

GetImageSet

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetImageSet`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { GetImageSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The ID of the image set.
 * @param {string} imageSetVersion - The optional version of the image set.
 *
 */
export const getImageSet = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetVersion = ""
) => {
  let params = { datastoreId: datastoreId, imageSetId: imageSetId };
```

```
  if (imageSetVersion !== "") {
    params.imageSetVersion = imageSetVersion;
  }
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetImageSetCommand(params)
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '0615c161-410d-4d06-9d8c-6e1241bb0a5a',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxx:datastore/
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx/imageset/xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     imageSetState: 'ACTIVE',
  //     imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'CREATED',
  //     updatedAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
  //     versionId: '1'
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetImageSet中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

GetImageSetMetadata

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetImageSetMetadata`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

獲取圖像集元數據的實用程序功能。

```
import { GetImageSetMetadataCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";
import { writeFileSync } from "fs";

/**
 * @param {string} metadataFileName - The name of the file for the gzipped metadata.
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imagesetId - The ID of the image set.
 * @param {string} versionID - The optional version ID of the image set.
 */
export const getImageSetMetadata = async (
  metadataFileName = "metadata.json.gzip",
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imagesetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  versionID = ""
) => {
  const params = { datastoreId: datastoreId, imageSetId: imagesetId };

  if (versionID) {
    params.versionID = versionID;
  }

  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new GetImageSetMetadataCommand(params)
  );
  const buffer = await response.imageSetMetadataBlob.transformToByteArray();
  writeFileSync(metadataFileName, buffer);

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '5219b274-30ff-4986-8cab-48753de3a599',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     contentType: 'application/json',
  //     contentEncoding: 'gzip',
```

```
  //     imageSetMetadataBlob: <ref *1> IncomingMessage {}
  // }

  return response;
};
```

獲取沒有版本的圖像集元數據。

```
  try {
    await getImageSetMetadata(
      "metadata.json.gzip",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012"
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

獲取具有版本的圖像集元數據。

```
  try {
    await getImageSetMetadata(
      "metadata2.json.gzip",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "12345678901234567890123456789012",
      "1"
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetImageSetMetadata中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

ListDICOMImportJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListDICOMImportJobs。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { paginateListDICOMImportJobs } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 */
export const listDICOMImportJobs = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx"
) => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = { datastoreId: datastoreId };
  const paginator = paginateListDICOMImportJobs(paginatorConfig, commandParams);

  let jobSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    jobSummaries.push(...page["jobSummaries"]);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '3c20c66e-0797-446a-a1d8-91b742fd15a0',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     jobSummaries: [
  //         {
  //             dataAccessRoleArn: 'arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/dicom_import',
  //             datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             endedAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:51.351Z,
```

```
  //             jobId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             jobName: 'test-1',
  //             jobStatus: 'COMPLETED',
  //             submittedAt: 2023-09-22T14:48:45.767Z
  // }
  // ]}

  return jobSummaries;
};
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ImportJobs中的列表。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`ListDatastores`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDatastores`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { paginateListDatastores } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

export const listDatastores = async () => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = {};
  const paginator = paginateListDatastores(paginatorConfig, commandParams);

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging").DatastoreSummary[]}
   */
  const datastoreSummaries = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
```

```
    datastoreSummaries.push(...page["datastoreSummaries"]);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //       httpStatusCode: 200,
  //       requestId: '6aa99231-d9c2-4716-a46e-edb830116fa3',
  //       extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //       cfId: undefined,
  //       attempts: 1,
  //       totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   datastoreSummaries: [
  //     {
  //       createdAt: 2023-08-04T18:49:54.429Z,
  //       datastoreArn: 'arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxx:datastore/
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //       datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //       datastoreName: 'my_datastore',
  //       datastoreStatus: 'ACTIVE',
  //       updatedAt: 2023-08-04T18:49:54.429Z
  //     }
  //     ...
  //   ]
  // }

  return datastoreSummaries;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListDatastores中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`ListImageSetVersions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListImageSetVersions`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { paginateListImageSetVersions } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The ID of the image set.
 */
export const listImageSetVersions = async (
  datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxxxx"
) => {
  const paginatorConfig = {
    client: medicalImagingClient,
    pageSize: 50,
  };

  const commandParams = { datastoreId, imageSetId };
  const paginator = paginateListImageSetVersions(
    paginatorConfig,
    commandParams
  );

  let imageSetPropertiesList = [];
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
    imageSetPropertiesList.push(...page["imageSetPropertiesList"]);
    console.log(page);
  }
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '74590b37-a002-4827-83f2-3c590279c742',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     imageSetPropertiesList: [
  //         {
  //             ImageSetWorkflowStatus: 'CREATED',
  //             createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
```

```
  //             imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //             imageSetState: 'ACTIVE',
  //             versionId: '1'
  //         }]
  // }
  return imageSetPropertiesList;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListImageSetVersions中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`ListTagsForResource`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTagsForResource`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { ListTagsForResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 */
export const listTagsForResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:abc:datastore/def/imageset/ghi"
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new ListTagsForResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '008fc6d3-abec-4870-a155-20fa3631e645',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
```

```
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     tags: { Deployment: 'Development' }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListTagsForResource中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`SearchImageSets`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SearchImageSets`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

用於搜索圖像集的實用程序功能。

```
import {paginateSearchImageSets} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import {medicalImagingClient} from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The data store's ID.
 * @param { import('@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging').SearchFilter[] } filters - The
 search criteria filters.
 * @param { import('@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging').Sort } sort - The search
 criteria sort.
 */
export const searchImageSets = async (
    datastoreId = "xxxxxxxx",
    searchCriteria = {}
) => {
    const paginatorConfig = {
        client: medicalImagingClient,
        pageSize: 50,
    };
```

```
    const commandParams = {
        datastoreId: datastoreId,
        searchCriteria: searchCriteria,
    };

    const paginator = paginateSearchImageSets(paginatorConfig, commandParams);

    const imageSetsMetadataSummaries = [];
    for await (const page of paginator) {
        // Each page contains a list of `jobSummaries`. The list is truncated if is
 larger than `pageSize`.
        imageSetsMetadataSummaries.push(...page["imageSetsMetadataSummaries"]);
        console.log(page);
    }
    // {
    //     '$metadata': {
    //         httpStatusCode: 200,
    //         requestId: 'f009ea9c-84ca-4749-b5b6-7164f00a5ada',
    //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
    //         cfId: undefined,
    //         attempts: 1,
    //         totalRetryDelay: 0
    //     },
    //     imageSetsMetadataSummaries: [
    //         {
    //             DICOMTags: [Object],
    //             createdAt: "2023-09-19T16:59:40.551Z",
    //             imageSetId: '7f75e1b5c0f40eac2b24cf712f485f50',
    //             updatedAt: "2023-09-19T16:59:40.551Z",
    //             version: 1
    //         }]
    // }

    return imageSetsMetadataSummaries;
};
```

使用案例 #1: 等於運算子。

```
    const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

    try {
        const searchCriteria = {
```

```
            filters: [
                {
                    values: [{DICOMPatientId: "1234567"}],
                    operator: "EQUAL",
                },
            ]
        };

        await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
    } catch (err) {
        console.error(err);
    }
```

使用案例 #2: 使用 DICOM StudyDate 和 DICOM 之間的運算符。StudyTime

```
    const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

    try {
        const searchCriteria = {
            filters: [
                {
                    values: [
                        {
                            DICOMStudyDateAndTime: {
                                DICOMStudyDate: "19900101",
                                DICOMStudyTime: "000000",
                            },
                        },
                        {
                            DICOMStudyDateAndTime: {
                                DICOMStudyDate: "20230901",
                                DICOMStudyTime: "000000",
                            },
                        },
                    ],
                    operator: "BETWEEN",
                },
            ]
        };

        await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
    } catch (err) {
```

```
    console.error(err);
}
```

使用案例 #3: 之間運算符使用 createdAt. 時間研究以前被持續存在。

```
const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

try {
    const searchCriteria = {
        filters: [
            {
                values: [
                    {createdAt: new Date("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z")},
                    {createdAt: new Date()},
                ],
                operator: "BETWEEN",
            },
        ]
    };

    await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
} catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
}
```

使用案例 #4: DICOM SeriesInstance UID 上的等於運算子和 updatedAt 間在 updatedAt 新時以 ASC 順序排序回應。

```
const datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012";

try {
    const searchCriteria = {
        filters: [
            {
                values: [
                    {updatedAt: new Date("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z")},
                    {updatedAt: new Date()},
                ],
                operator: "BETWEEN",
            },
            {
```

```
                    values: [
                        {DICOMSeriesInstanceUID:
"1.1.123.123456.1.12.1.1234567890.1234.12345678.123"},
                    ],
                    operator: "EQUAL",
                },
            ],
            sort: {
                sortOrder: "ASC",
                sortField: "updatedAt",
            }
        };

        await searchImageSets(datastoreId, searchCriteria);
    } catch (err) {
        console.error(err);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SearchImageSets中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`StartDICOMImportJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartDICOMImportJob`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { StartDICOMImportJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} jobName - The name of the import job.
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the data store.
 * @param {string} dataAccessRoleArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role
 that grants permission.
 * @param {string} inputS3Uri - The URI of the S3 bucket containing the input files.
 * @param {string} outputS3Uri - The URI of the S3 bucket where the output files are
 stored.
```

```
 */
export const startDicomImportJob = async (
  jobName = "test-1",
  datastoreId = "12345678901234567890123456789012",
  dataAccessRoleArn = "arn:aws:iam::xxxxxxxxxxxx:role/ImportJobDataAccessRole",
  inputS3Uri = "s3://medical-imaging-dicom-input/dicom_input/",
  outputS3Uri = "s3://medical-imaging-output/job_output/"
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new StartDICOMImportJobCommand({
      jobName: jobName,
      datastoreId: datastoreId,
      dataAccessRoleArn: dataAccessRoleArn,
      inputS3Uri: inputS3Uri,
      outputS3Uri: outputS3Uri,
    })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '6e81d191-d46b-4e48-a08a-cdcc7e11eb79',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  // },
  //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     jobId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     jobStatus: 'SUBMITTED',
  //     submittedAt: 2023-09-22T14:48:45.767Z
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ImportJob中的開始數據。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

TagResource

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用TagResource。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { TagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 * @param {Record<string,string>} tags - The tags to add to the resource as JSON.
 *                      - For example: {"Deployment" : "Development"}
 */
export const tagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/imageset/
xxx",
  tags = {}
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new TagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tags: tags })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考TagResource中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`UntagResource`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UntagResource`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import { UntagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 * @param {string[]} tagKeys - The keys of the tags to remove.
 */
export const untagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/imageset/
xxx",
  tagKeys = []
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new UntagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tagKeys: tagKeys })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UntagResource中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`UpdateImageSetMetadata`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateImageSetMetadata`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

```
import {UpdateImageSetMetadataCommand} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import {medicalImagingClient} from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} datastoreId - The ID of the HealthImaging data store.
 * @param {string} imageSetId - The ID of the HealthImaging image set.
 * @param {string} latestVersionId - The ID of the HealthImaging image set version.
 * @param {{}} updateMetadata - The metadata to update.
 */
export const updateImageSetMetadata = async (datastoreId = "xxxxxxxxxx",
                                             imageSetId = "xxxxxxxxxx",
                                             latestVersionId = "1",
                                             updateMetadata = '{}') => {
    const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
        new UpdateImageSetMetadataCommand({
            datastoreId: datastoreId,
            imageSetId: imageSetId,
            latestVersionId: latestVersionId,
            updateImageSetMetadataUpdates: updateMetadata
        })
    );
    console.log(response);
    // {
    //     '$metadata': {
    //     httpStatusCode: 200,
    //         requestId: '7966e869-e311-4bff-92ec-56a61d3003ea',
    //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
    //         cfId: undefined,
    //         attempts: 1,
    //         totalRetryDelay: 0
```

```
    // },
    //     createdAt: 2023-09-22T14:49:26.427Z,
    //     datastoreId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //     imageSetId: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx',
    //     imageSetState: 'LOCKED',
    //     imageSetWorkflowStatus: 'UPDATING',
    //     latestVersionId: '4',
    //     updatedAt: 2023-09-27T19:41:43.494Z
    // }
    return response;
};
```

使用案例 #1: 插入或更新屬性。

```
        const insertAttributes =
            JSON.stringify({
                "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                "Study": {
                    "DICOM": {
                        "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                    }
                }
            });

        const updateMetadata = {
            "DICOMUpdates": {
                "updatableAttributes":
                    new TextEncoder().encode(insertAttributes)
            }
        };

        await updateImageSetMetadata(datastoreID, imageSetID,
            versionID, updateMetadata);
```

使用案例 #2: 移除屬性。

```
        // Attribute key and value must match the existing attribute.
        const remove_attribute =
            JSON.stringify({
                "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                "Study": {
```

```
                    "DICOM": {
                        "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                    }
                }
            });

        const updateMetadata = {
            "DICOMUpdates": {
                "removableAttributes":
                    new TextEncoder().encode(remove_attribute)
            }
        };

        await updateImageSetMetadata(datastoreID, imageSetID,
            versionID, updateMetadata);
```

使用案例 #3: 移除執行個體。

```
        const remove_instance =
            JSON.stringify({
                "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                "Study": {
                    "Series": {
                        "1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {
                            "Instances": {

"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {}
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            });

        const updateMetadata = {
            "DICOMUpdates": {
                "removableAttributes":
                    new TextEncoder().encode(remove_instance)
            }
        };

        await updateImageSetMetadata(datastoreID, imageSetID,
            versionID, updateMetadata);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateImageSetMetadata中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

案例

開始使用影像集和影像框

下列程式碼範例示範如何在 HealthImaging中匯入 DICOM 檔案及下載影像框。

實作結構為工作流程命令列應用程式。

- 設定 DICOM 匯入的資源。
- 將 DICOM 檔案匯入資料倉庫。
- 擷取匯入工作的影像集 ID。
- 擷取影像集的影像框 ID。
- 下載，解碼和驗證圖像幀。
- 清理資源。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

index.js-協調步驟。

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

import {
  parseScenarioArgs,
  Scenario,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  saveState,
  loadState,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";
```

```
import {
  createStack,
  deployStack,
  getAccountId,
  getDatastoreName,
  getStackName,
  outputState,
  waitForStackCreation,
} from "./deploy-steps.js";
import {
  doCopy,
  selectDataset,
  copyDataset,
  outputCopiedObjects,
} from "./dataset-steps.js";
import {
  doImport,
  outputImportJobStatus,
  startDICOMImport,
  waitForImportJobCompletion,
} from "./import-steps.js";
import {
  getManifestFile,
  outputImageSetIds,
  parseManifestFile,
} from "./image-set-steps.js";
import {
  getImageSetMetadata,
  outputImageFrameIds,
} from "./image-frame-steps.js";
import { decodeAndVerifyImages, doVerify } from "./verify-steps.js";
import {
  confirmCleanup,
  deleteImageSets,
  deleteStack,
} from "./clean-up-steps.js";

const context = {};

const scenarios = {
  deploy: new Scenario(
    "Deploy Resources",
    [
      deployStack,
```

```
      getStackName,
      getDatastoreName,
      getAccountId,
      createStack,
      waitForStackCreation,
      outputState,
      saveState,
    ],
    context,
  ),
  demo: new Scenario(
    "Run Demo",
    [
      loadState,
      doCopy,
      selectDataset,
      copyDataset,
      outputCopiedObjects,
      doImport,
      startDICOMImport,
      waitForImportJobCompletion,
      outputImportJobStatus,
      getManifestFile,
      parseManifestFile,
      outputImageSetIds,
      getImageSetMetadata,
      outputImageFrameIds,
      doVerify,
      decodeAndVerifyImages,
      saveState,
    ],
    context,
  ),
  destroy: new Scenario(
    "Clean Up Resources",
    [loadState, confirmCleanup, deleteImageSets, deleteStack],
    context,
  ),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios);
```

```
}
```

deploy-steps.js-部署資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import fs from "node:fs/promises";
import path from "node:path";

import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  CreateStackCommand,
  DescribeStacksCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import { STSClient, GetCallerIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

const cfnClient = new CloudFormationClient({});
const stsClient = new STSClient({});

const __dirname = path.dirname(new URL(import.meta.url).pathname);
const cfnTemplatePath = path.join(
  __dirname,
  "../../../../../workflows/healthimaging_image_sets/resources/cfn_template.yaml",
);

export const deployStack = new ScenarioInput(
  "deployStack",
  "Do you want to deploy the CloudFormation stack?",
  { type: "confirm" },
);

export const getStackName = new ScenarioInput(
  "getStackName",
  "Enter a name for the CloudFormation stack:",
  { type: "input", skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
```

```
);

export const getDatastoreName = new ScenarioInput(
  "getDatastoreName",
  "Enter a name for the HealthImaging datastore:",
  { type: "input", skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);

export const getAccountId = new ScenarioAction(
  "getAccountId",
  async (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    const command = new GetCallerIdentityCommand({});
    const response = await stsClient.send(command);
    state.accountId = response.Account;
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack,
  },
);

export const createStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "createStack",
  async (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    const stackName = state.getStackName;
    const datastoreName = state.getDatastoreName;
    const accountId = state.accountId;

    const command = new CreateStackCommand({
      StackName: stackName,
      TemplateBody: await fs.readFile(cfnTemplatePath, "utf8"),
      Capabilities: ["CAPABILITY_IAM"],
      Parameters: [
        {
          ParameterKey: "datastoreName",
          ParameterValue: datastoreName,
        },
        {
          ParameterKey: "userAccountID",
          ParameterValue: accountId,
        },
      ],
    });

    const response = await cfnClient.send(command);
```

```
    state.stackId = response.StackId;
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);

export const waitForStackCreation = new ScenarioAction(
  "waitForStackCreation",
  async (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    const command = new DescribeStacksCommand({
      StackName: state.stackId,
    });

    await retry({ intervalInMs: 10000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
      const response = await cfnClient.send(command);
      const stack = response.Stacks?.find(
        (s) => s.StackName == state.getStackName,
      );
      if (!stack || stack.StackStatus === "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS") {
        throw new Error("Stack creation is still in progress");
      }
      if (stack.StackStatus === "CREATE_COMPLETE") {
        state.stackOutputs = stack.Outputs?.reduce((acc, output) => {
          acc[output.OutputKey] = output.OutputValue;
          return acc;
        }, {});
      } else {
        throw new Error(
          `Stack creation failed with status: ${stack.StackStatus}`,
        );
      }
    });
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack,
  },
);

export const outputState = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputState",
  (/** @type {{}} */ state) => {
    /**
     * @type {{ stackOutputs: { DatastoreID: string, BucketName: string, RoleArn:
 string }}}
     */
```

```
    const { stackOutputs } = state;
    return `Stack creation completed. Output values:
Datastore ID: ${stackOutputs?.DatastoreID}
Bucket Name: ${stackOutputs?.BucketName}
Role ARN: ${stackOutputs?.RoleArn}
    `;
  },
  { skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.deployStack },
);
```

dataset-steps.js-複製 DICOM 文件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  S3Client,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  ListObjectsV2Command,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

const s3Client = new S3Client({});

const datasetOptions = [
  {
    name: "CT of chest (2 images)",
    value: "00029d25-fb18-4d42-aaa5-a0897d1ac8f7",
  },
  {
    name: "CT of pelvis (57 images)",
    value: "00025d30-ef8f-4135-a35a-d83eff264fc1",
  },
  {
    name: "MRI of head (192 images)",
    value: "0002d261-8a5d-4e63-8e2e-0cbfac87b904",
  },
  {
```

```
    name: "MRI of breast (92 images)",
    value: "0002dd07-0b7f-4a68-a655-44461ca34096",
  },
];

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   doCopy: boolean
 * }}} State
 */

export const selectDataset = new ScenarioInput(
  "selectDataset",
  (state) => {
    if (!state.doCopy) {
      process.exit(0);
    }
    return "Select a DICOM dataset to import:";
  },
  {
    type: "select",
    choices: datasetOptions,
  },
);

export const doCopy = new ScenarioInput(
  "doCopy",
  "Do you want to copy images from the public dataset into your bucket?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
  },
);

export const copyDataset = new ScenarioAction(
  "copyDataset",
  async (/** @type { State } */ state) => {
    const inputBucket = state.stackOutputs.BucketName;
    const inputPrefix = `input/`;
    const selectedDatasetId = state.selectDataset;

    const sourceBucket = "idc-open-data";
    const sourcePrefix = `${selectedDatasetId}`;
```

```
    const listObjectsCommand = new ListObjectsV2Command({
      Bucket: sourceBucket,
      Prefix: sourcePrefix,
    });

    const objects = await s3Client.send(listObjectsCommand);

    const copyPromises = objects.Contents.map((object) => {
      const sourceKey = object.Key;
      const destinationKey = `${inputPrefix}${sourceKey
        .split("/")
        .slice(1)
        .join("/")}`;

      const copyCommand = new CopyObjectCommand({
        Bucket: inputBucket,
        CopySource: `/${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey}`,
        Key: destinationKey,
      });

      return s3Client.send(copyCommand);
    });

    const results = await Promise.all(copyPromises);
    state.copiedObjects = results.length;
  },
);

export const outputCopiedObjects = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputCopiedObjects",
  (state) => `${state.copiedObjects} DICOM files were copied.`,
);
```

import-steps.js-開始匯入資料存放區。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  MedicalImagingClient,
  StartDICOMImportJobCommand,
  GetDICOMImportJobCommand,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }}} State
 */

export const doImport = new ScenarioInput(
  "doImport",
  "Do you want to import DICOM images into your datastore?",
  {
    type: "confirm",
  },
);

export const startDICOMImport = new ScenarioAction(
  "startDICOMImport",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (!state.doImport) {
      process.exit(0);
    }
    const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});
    const inputS3Uri = `s3://${state.stackOutputs.BucketName}/input/`;
    const outputS3Uri = `s3://${state.stackOutputs.BucketName}/output/`;

    const command = new StartDICOMImportJobCommand({
      dataAccessRoleArn: state.stackOutputs.RoleArn,
      datastoreId: state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID,
      inputS3Uri,
      outputS3Uri,
    });

    const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
    state.importJobId = response.jobId;
```

```
  },
);

export const waitForImportJobCompletion = new ScenarioAction(
  "waitForImportJobCompletion",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});
    const command = new GetDICOMImportJobCommand({
      datastoreId: state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID,
      jobId: state.importJobId,
    });

    await retry({ intervalInMs: 10000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
      const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
      const jobStatus = response.jobProperties?.jobStatus;
      if (!jobStatus || jobStatus === "IN_PROGRESS") {
        throw new Error("Import job is still in progress");
      }
      if (jobStatus === "COMPLETED") {
        state.importJobOutputS3Uri = response.jobProperties.outputS3Uri;
      } else {
        throw new Error(`Import job failed with status: ${jobStatus}`);
      }
    });
  },
);

export const outputImportJobStatus = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputImportJobStatus",
  (state) =>
    `DICOM import job completed. Output location: ${state.importJobOutputS3Uri}`,
);
```

image-set-steps.js-取得影像集 ID。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { S3Client, GetObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
```

```
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, importJobId: string,
 * importJobOutputS3Uri: string,
 * imageSetIds: string[],
 * manifestContent: { jobSummary: { imageSetsSummary: { imageSetId: string }[] } }
 * }} State
 */

const s3Client = new S3Client({});

export const getManifestFile = new ScenarioAction(
  "getManifestFile",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const bucket = state.stackOutputs.BucketName;
    const prefix = `output/${state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID}-DicomImport-
${state.importJobId}/`;
    const key = `${prefix}job-output-manifest.json`;

    const command = new GetObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucket,
      Key: key,
    });

    const response = await s3Client.send(command);
    const manifestContent = await response.Body.transformToString();
    state.manifestContent = JSON.parse(manifestContent);
  },
);

export const parseManifestFile = new ScenarioAction(
  "parseManifestFile",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const imageSetIds =
      state.manifestContent.jobSummary.imageSetsSummary.reduce(
        (imageSetIds, next) => {
          return { ...imageSetIds, [next.imageSetId]: next.imageSetId };
        },
        {},
```

```
      );
    state.imageSetIds = Object.keys(imageSetIds);
  },
);

export const outputImageSetIds = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputImageSetIds",
  (/** @type {State} */ state) =>
    `The image sets created by this import job are: \n${state.imageSetIds
      .map((id) => `Image set: ${id}`)
      .join("\n")}`,
);
```

image-frame-steps.js-獲取圖像幀 ID。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  MedicalImagingClient,
  GetImageSetMetadataCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { gunzip } from "zlib";
import { promisify } from "util";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

const gunzipAsync = promisify(gunzip);

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMValueRepresentation
 * @property {string} name
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {string} value
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ImageFrameInformation
 * @property {string} ID
```

```
 * @property {Array<{ Checksum: number, Height: number, Width: number }>}
 PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution
 * @property {number} MinPixelValue
 * @property {number} MaxPixelValue
 * @property {number} FrameSizeInBytes
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMMetadata
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {DICOMValueRepresentation[]} DICOMVRs
 * @property {ImageFrameInformation[]} ImageFrames
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Series
 * @property {{ [key: string]: DICOMMetadata }} Instances
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Study
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {Series[]} Series
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Patient
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *  SchemaVersion: string,
 *  DatastoreID: string,
 *  ImageSetID: string,
 *  Patient: Patient,
 *  Study: Study
 * }} ImageSetMetadata
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
```

```
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, imageSetIds: string[] }} State
 */

const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const getImageSetMetadata = new ScenarioAction(
  "getImageSetMetadata",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const outputMetadata = [];

    for (const imageSetId of state.imageSetIds) {
      const command = new GetImageSetMetadataCommand({
        datastoreId: state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID,
        imageSetId,
      });

      const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
      const compressedMetadataBlob =
        await response.imageSetMetadataBlob.transformToByteArray();
      const decompressedMetadata = await gunzipAsync(compressedMetadataBlob);
      const imageSetMetadata = JSON.parse(decompressedMetadata.toString());

      outputMetadata.push(imageSetMetadata);
    }

    state.imageSetMetadata = outputMetadata;
  },
);

export const outputImageFrameIds = new ScenarioOutput(
  "outputImageFrameIds",
  (/** @type {State & { imageSetMetadata: ImageSetMetadata[] }} */ state) => {
    let output = "";

    for (const metadata of state.imageSetMetadata) {
      const imageSetId = metadata.ImageSetID;
      /** @type {DICOMMetadata[]} */
      const instances = Object.values(metadata.Study.Series).flatMap(
        (series) => {
          return Object.values(series.Instances);
        },
      );
      const imageFrameIds = instances.flatMap((instance) =>
```

```
        instance.ImageFrames.map((frame) => frame.ID),
      );

      output += `Image set ID: ${imageSetId}\nImage frame IDs:\n
${imageFrameIds.join(
        "\n",
      )}\n\n`;
    }

    return output;
  },
  { slow: false },
);
```

verify-steps.js-驗證圖像幀。使用「AWS HealthImaging 像素資料驗證」程式庫進行驗證。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { spawn } from "node:child_process";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMValueRepresentation
 * @property {string} name
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {string} value
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ImageFrameInformation
 * @property {string} ID
 * @property {Array<{ Checksum: number, Height: number, Width: number }>}
 PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution
 * @property {number} MinPixelValue
 * @property {number} MaxPixelValue
 * @property {number} FrameSizeInBytes
 */
```

```
/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMMetadata
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {DICOMValueRepresentation[]} DICOMVRs
 * @property {ImageFrameInformation[]} ImageFrames
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Series
 * @property {{ [key: string]: DICOMMetadata }} Instances
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Study
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {Series[]} Series
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Patient
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *  SchemaVersion: string,
 *  DatastoreID: string,
 *  ImageSetID: string,
 *  Patient: Patient,
 *  Study: Study
 * }} ImageSetMetadata
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, imageSetMetadata: ImageSetMetadata[] }} State
 */

export const doVerify = new ScenarioInput(
  "doVerify",
  "Do you want to verify the imported images?",
```

```
  {
    type: "confirm",
  },
);

export const decodeAndVerifyImages = new ScenarioAction(
  "decodeAndVerifyImages",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    if (!state.doVerify) {
      process.exit(0);
    }
    const verificationTool = "./pixel-data-verification/index.js";

    for (const metadata of state.imageSetMetadata) {
      const datastoreId = state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID;
      const imageSetId = metadata.ImageSetID;

      for (const [seriesInstanceUid, series] of Object.entries(
        metadata.Study.Series,
      )) {
        for (const [sopInstanceUid, _] of Object.entries(series.Instances)) {
          console.log(
            `Verifying image set ${imageSetId} with series ${seriesInstanceUid} and
 sop ${sopInstanceUid}`,
          );
          const child = spawn(
            "node",
            [
              verificationTool,
              datastoreId,
              imageSetId,
              seriesInstanceUid,
              sopInstanceUid,
            ],
            { stdio: "inherit" },
          );

          await new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
            child.on("exit", (code) => {
              if (code === 0) {
                resolve();
              } else {
                reject(
                  new Error(
```

```
                    `Verification tool exited with code ${code} for image set
 ${imageSetId}`,
                  ),
                );
              }
            });
          });
        }
      }
    }
  },
);
```

clean-up-steps.js-摧毀資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  CloudFormationClient,
  DeleteStackCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-cloudformation";
import {
  MedicalImagingClient,
  DeleteImageSetCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMValueRepresentation
 * @property {string} name
 * @property {string} type
 * @property {string} value
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} ImageFrameInformation
 * @property {string} ID
```

```
 * @property {Array<{ Checksum: number, Height: number, Width: number }>}
 PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution
 * @property {number} MinPixelValue
 * @property {number} MaxPixelValue
 * @property {number} FrameSizeInBytes
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} DICOMMetadata
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {DICOMValueRepresentation[]} DICOMVRs
 * @property {ImageFrameInformation[]} ImageFrames
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Series
 * @property {{ [key: string]: DICOMMetadata }} Instances
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Study
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 * @property {Series[]} Series
 */

/**
 * @typedef {Object} Patient
 * @property {Object} DICOM
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{
 *  SchemaVersion: string,
 *  DatastoreID: string,
 *  ImageSetID: string,
 *  Patient: Patient,
 *  Study: Study
 * }} ImageSetMetadata
 */

/**
 * @typedef {{ stackOutputs: {
 *   BucketName: string,
 *   DatastoreID: string,
```

```
 *   RoleArn: string
 * }, imageSetMetadata: ImageSetMetadata[] }} State
 */

const cfnClient = new CloudFormationClient({});
const medicalImagingClient = new MedicalImagingClient({});

export const confirmCleanup = new ScenarioInput(
  "confirmCleanup",
  "Do you want to delete the created resources?",
  { type: "confirm" },
);

export const deleteImageSets = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteImageSets",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
    const datastoreId = state.stackOutputs.DatastoreID;

    for (const metadata of state.imageSetMetadata) {
      const command = new DeleteImageSetCommand({
        datastoreId,
        imageSetId: metadata.ImageSetID,
      });

      try {
        await medicalImagingClient.send(command);
        console.log(`Successfully deleted image set ${metadata.ImageSetID}`);
      } catch (e) {
        if (e instanceof Error) {
          if (e.name === "ConflictException") {
            console.log(`Image set ${metadata.ImageSetID} already deleted`);
          }
        }
      }
    }
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.confirmCleanup,
  },
);

export const deleteStack = new ScenarioAction(
  "deleteStack",
  async (/** @type {State} */ state) => {
```

```
    const stackName = state.getStackName;

    const command = new DeleteStackCommand({
      StackName: stackName,
    });

    await cfnClient.send(command);
    console.log(`Stack ${stackName} deletion initiated`);
  },
  {
    skipWhen: (/** @type {{}} */ state) => !state.confirmCleanup,
  },
);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteImageSet
  - GetDicom ImportJob
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - 开始迪克 ImportJob

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

為資料倉庫加標籤

下列程式碼範例示範如何標記 HealthImaging 資料倉庫。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

為資料倉庫加上標籤。

```
  try {
    const datastoreArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";
```

```
    const tags = {
      Deployment: "Development",
    };
    await tagResource(datastoreArn, tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

用於標記資源的實用程序功能。

```
import { TagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 * @param {Record<string,string>} tags - The tags to add to the resource as JSON.
 *                      - For example: {"Deployment" : "Development"}
 */
export const tagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/imageset/
xxx",
  tags = {}
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new TagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tags: tags })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

列示資料倉庫的標籤。

```
  try {
    const datastoreArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const { tags } = await listTagsForResource(datastoreArn);
    console.log(tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

列出資源標籤的公用程式功能。

```
import { ListTagsForResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 */
export const listTagsForResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:abc:datastore/def/imageset/ghi"
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new ListTagsForResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '008fc6d3-abec-4870-a155-20fa3631e645',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     tags: { Deployment: 'Development' }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

取消標籤資料倉庫。

```
  try {
    const datastoreArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const keys = ["Deployment"];
    await untagResource(datastoreArn, keys);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

取消標記資源的公用程式功能。

```
import { UntagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 * @param {string[]} tagKeys - The keys of the tags to remove.
 */
export const untagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/imageset/
xxx",
  tagKeys = []
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new UntagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tagKeys: tagKeys })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
```

```
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

標記影像集

下列程式碼範例會示範如何標記 HealthImaging 影像集。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

標記影像集。

```
  try {
    const imagesetArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const tags = {
      Deployment: "Development",
    };
    await tagResource(imagesetArn, tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

用於標記資源的實用程序功能。

```
import { TagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
```

```
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 * @param {Record<string,string>} tags - The tags to add to the resource as JSON.
 *                      - For example: {"Deployment" : "Development"}
 */
export const tagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/imageset/
xxx",
  tags = {}
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new TagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tags: tags })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

列出影像集的標籤。

```
  try {
    const imagesetArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const { tags } = await listTagsForResource(imagesetArn);
    console.log(tags);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
```

```
  }
```

列出資源標籤的公用程式功能。

```
import { ListTagsForResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 */
export const listTagsForResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:abc:datastore/def/imageset/ghi"
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new ListTagsForResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //         httpStatusCode: 200,
  //         requestId: '008fc6d3-abec-4870-a155-20fa3631e645',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //     },
  //     tags: { Deployment: 'Development' }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

取消標記影像集。

```
  try {
    const imagesetArn =
      "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";
    const keys = ["Deployment"];
```

```
    await untagResource(imagesetArn, keys);
  } catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
  }
```

取消標記資源的公用程式功能。

```
import { UntagResourceCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-medical-imaging";
import { medicalImagingClient } from "../libs/medicalImagingClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} resourceArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for the data store
 or image set.
 * @param {string[]} tagKeys - The keys of the tags to remove.
 */
export const untagResource = async (
  resourceArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-east-1:xxxxxx:datastore/xxxxx/imageset/
xxx",
  tagKeys = []
) => {
  const response = await medicalImagingClient.send(
    new UntagResourceCommand({ resourceArn: resourceArn, tagKeys: tagKeys })
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //     '$metadata': {
  //        httpStatusCode: 204,
  //         requestId: '8a6de9a3-ec8e-47ef-8643-473518b19d45',
  //         extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //         cfId: undefined,
  //         attempts: 1,
  //         totalRetryDelay: 0
  //    }
  // }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - ListTagsForResource

- TagResource
- UntagResource

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用開發套件的 IAM 範例 JavaScript (v3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 IAM 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello IAM

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 IAM。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { IAMClient, paginateListPolicies } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listLocalPolicies = async () => {
  /**
   * In v3, the clients expose paginateOperationName APIs that are written using
 async generators so that you can use async iterators in a for await..of loop.
   * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators
```

```
   */
  const paginator = paginateListPolicies(
    { client, pageSize: 10 },
    // List only customer managed policies.
    { Scope: "Local" },
  );

  console.log("IAM policies defined in your account:");
  let policyCount = 0;
  for await (const page of paginator) {
    if (page.Policies) {
      page.Policies.forEach((p) => {
        console.log(`${p.PolicyName}`);
        policyCount++;
      });
    }
  }
  console.log(`Found ${policyCount} policies.`);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListPolicies中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AttachRolePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachRolePolicy`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

連接政策。

```
import { AttachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const attachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var paramsRoleList = {
  RoleName: process.argv[2],
};
```

```
iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(paramsRoleList, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var myRolePolicies = data.AttachedPolicies;
    myRolePolicies.forEach(function (val, index, array) {
      if (myRolePolicies[index].PolicyName === "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess") {
        console.log(
          "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess is already attached to this role."
        );
        process.exit();
      }
    });
    var params = {
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess",
      RoleName: process.argv[2],
    };
    iam.attachRolePolicy(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Unable to attach policy to role", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Role attached successfully");
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

`CreateAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccessKey`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立存取金鑰。

```
import { CreateAccessKeyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 */
export const createAccessKey = (userName) => {
  const command = new CreateAccessKeyCommand({ UserName: userName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateAccessKey中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.createAccessKey({ UserName: "IAM_USER_NAME" }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.AccessKey);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateAccessKey中的。

`CreateAccountAlias`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccountAlias`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立帳戶別名。

```
import { CreateAccountAliasCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} alias - A unique name for the account alias.
 * @returns
 */
export const createAccountAlias = (alias) => {
  const command = new CreateAccountAliasCommand({
    AccountAlias: alias,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateAccountAlias中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.createAccountAlias({ AccountAlias: process.argv[2] }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateAccountAlias中的。

`CreateGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateGroup`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { CreateGroupCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
export const createGroup = async (groupName) => {
  const command = new CreateGroupCommand({ GroupName: groupName });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateGroup中的。

`CreateInstanceProfile`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateInstanceProfile`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateInstanceProfile中的。

CreatePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreatePolicy。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立政策。

```
import { CreatePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
export const createPolicy = (policyName) => {
  const command = new CreatePolicyCommand({
    PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
          Action: "*",
          Resource: "*",
        },
      ],
    }),
    PolicyName: policyName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var myManagedPolicy = {
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: [
    {
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: "logs:CreateLogGroup",
      Resource: "RESOURCE_ARN",
    },
    {
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: [
        "dynamodb:DeleteItem",
        "dynamodb:GetItem",
        "dynamodb:PutItem",
        "dynamodb:Scan",
        "dynamodb:UpdateItem",
      ],
      Resource: "RESOURCE_ARN",
    },
  ],
};

var params = {
  PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(myManagedPolicy),
  PolicyName: "myDynamoDBPolicy",
};
```

```
iam.createPolicy(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

`CreateRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateRole`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立角色。

```
import { CreateRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const createRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new CreateRoleCommand({
    AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Effect: "Allow",
```

```
          Principal: {
            Service: "lambda.amazonaws.com",
          },
          Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
        },
      ],
    }),
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateRole中的。

`CreateSAMLProvider`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateSAMLProvider`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { CreateSAMLProviderCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { readFileSync } from "fs";
import * as path from "path";
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * This sample document was generated using Auth0.
 * For more information on generating this document,
 see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_providers_create_saml.html#samlstep1.
 */
const sampleMetadataDocument = readFileSync(
  path.join(
```

```
    dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url),
    "../../../../resources/sample_files/sample_saml_metadata.xml",
  ),
);

/**
 *
 * @param {*} providerName
 * @returns
 */
export const createSAMLProvider = async (providerName) => {
  const command = new CreateSAMLProviderCommand({
    Name: providerName,
    SAMLMetadataDocument: sampleMetadataDocument.toString(),
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的 CreateSAMLProvider。

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateServiceLinkedRole`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立服務連結角色。

```
import {
  CreateServiceLinkedRoleCommand,
  GetRoleCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
```

```
const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} serviceName
 */
export const createServiceLinkedRole = async (serviceName) => {
  const command = new CreateServiceLinkedRoleCommand({
    // For a list of AWS services that support service-linked roles,
    // see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_aws-services-
that-work-with-iam.html.
    //
    // For a list of AWS service endpoints, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/
latest/gr/aws-service-information.html.
    AWSServiceName: serviceName,
  });
  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
    return response;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "InvalidInputException" &&
      caught.message.includes(
        "Service role name AWSServiceRoleForElasticBeanstalk has been taken in this
 account",
      )
    ) {
      console.warn(caught.message);
      return client.send(
        new GetRoleCommand({ RoleName: "AWSServiceRoleForElasticBeanstalk" }),
      );
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateServiceLinkedRole中的。

`CreateUser`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateUser`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立使用者。

```
import { CreateUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} name
 */
export const createUser = (name) => {
  const command = new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateUser中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
```

```
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.getUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "NoSuchEntity") {
    iam.createUser(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Success", data);
      }
    });
  } else {
    console.log(
      "User " + process.argv[2] + " already exists",
      data.User.UserId
    );
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateUser中的。

`DeleteAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAccessKey`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除存取金鑰。

```
import { DeleteAccessKeyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const deleteAccessKey = (userName, accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new DeleteAccessKeyCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID",
  UserName: "USER_NAME",
};
```

```
iam.deleteAccessKey(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

DeleteAccountAlias

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAccountAlias。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除帳戶別名。

```
import { DeleteAccountAliasCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} alias
 */
export const deleteAccountAlias = (alias) => {
  const command = new DeleteAccountAliasCommand({ AccountAlias: alias });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAccountAlias中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.deleteAccountAlias({ AccountAlias: process.argv[2] }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteAccountAlias中的。

`DeleteGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteGroup`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteGroupCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
export const deleteGroup = async (groupName) => {
  const command = new DeleteGroupCommand({
    GroupName: groupName,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteGroup中的。

DeleteInstanceProfile

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteInstanceProfile。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteInstanceProfile中的。

DeletePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeletePolicy。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除策略。

```
import { DeletePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 */
export const deletePolicy = (policyArn) => {
  const command = new DeletePolicyCommand({ PolicyArn: policyArn });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeletePolicy中的。

DeleteRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteRole。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除角色。

```
import { DeleteRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const deleteRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: roleName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteRole中的。

DeleteRolePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteRolePolicy。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
export const deleteRolePolicy = (roleName, policyName) => {
  const command = new DeleteRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    PolicyName: policyName,
  });
```

```
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteRolePolicy中的。

DeleteSAMLProvider

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteSAMLProvider`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteSAMLProviderCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} providerArn
 * @returns
 */
export const deleteSAMLProvider = async (providerArn) => {
  const command = new DeleteSAMLProviderCommand({
    SAMLProviderArn: providerArn,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的 DeleteSAMLProvider。

DeleteServerCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteServerCertificate。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除伺服器憑證。

```
import { DeleteServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certName
 */
export const deleteServerCertificate = (certName) => {
  const command = new DeleteServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteServerCertificate中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.deleteServerCertificate(
  { ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteServerCertificate中的。

`DeleteServiceLinkedRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteServiceLinkedRole`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteServiceLinkedRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
```

```
export const deleteServiceLinkedRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new DeleteServiceLinkedRoleCommand({ RoleName: roleName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteServiceLinkedRole中的。

DeleteUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteUser。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除使用者。

```
import { DeleteUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} name
 */
export const deleteUser = (name) => {
  const command = new DeleteUserCommand({ UserName: name });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteUser中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.getUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err && err.code === "NoSuchEntity") {
    console.log("User " + process.argv[2] + " does not exist.");
  } else {
    iam.deleteUser(params, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Success", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteUser中的。

`DetachRolePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetachRolePolicy`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

分離政策。

```
import { DetachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const detachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var paramsRoleList = {
  RoleName: process.argv[2],
};

iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(paramsRoleList, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var myRolePolicies = data.AttachedPolicies;
    myRolePolicies.forEach(function (val, index, array) {
      if (myRolePolicies[index].PolicyName === "AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess") {
        var params = {
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonDynamoDBFullAccess",
          RoleName: process.argv[2],
        };
        iam.detachRolePolicy(params, function (err, data) {
          if (err) {
            console.log("Unable to detach policy from role", err);
          } else {
            console.log("Policy detached from role successfully");
            process.exit();
          }
        });
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

GetAccessKeyLastUsed

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetAccessKeyLastUsed。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

獲取存取金鑰。

```
import { GetAccessKeyLastUsedCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const getAccessKeyLastUsed = async (accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new GetAccessKeyLastUsedCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);

  if (response.AccessKeyLastUsed?.LastUsedDate) {
    console.log(`
    ${accessKeyId} was last used by ${response.UserName} via
    the ${response.AccessKeyLastUsed.ServiceName} service on
    ${response.AccessKeyLastUsed.LastUsedDate.toISOString()}
    `);
  }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetAccessKeyLastUsed中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.getAccessKeyLastUsed(
  { AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data.AccessKeyLastUsed);
    }
  }
);
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetAccessKeyLastUsed中的。

`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得帳戶密碼政策。

```
import {
  GetAccountPasswordPolicyCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const getAccountPasswordPolicy = async () => {
  const command = new GetAccountPasswordPolicyCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response.PasswordPolicy);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetAccountPasswordPolicy中的。

GetPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetPolicy。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得政策。

```
import { GetPolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 */
```

```
export const getPolicy = (policyArn) => {
  const command = new GetPolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetPolicy中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AWSLambdaExecute",
};

iam.getPolicy(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.Policy.Description);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetPolicy中的。

GetRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetRole。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得角色。

```
import { GetRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const getRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new GetRoleCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetRole中的。

GetServerCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetServerCertificate。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

獲取伺服器憑證。

```
import { GetServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certName
 * @returns
 */
export const getServerCertificate = async (certName) => {
  const command = new GetServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certName,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetServerCertificate中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
```

```
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.getServerCertificate(
  { ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME" },
  function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log("Error", err);
    } else {
      console.log("Success", data);
    }
  }
);
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetServerCertificate中的。

`GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import {
  GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatusCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
```

```
 *
 * @param {string} deletionTaskId
 */
export const getServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus = (deletionTaskId) => {
  const command = new GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatusCommand({
    DeletionTaskId: deletionTaskId,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetServiceLinkedRoleDeletionStatus中的。

`ListAccessKeys`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAccessKeys`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出存取金鑰。

```
import { ListAccessKeysCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 *
 * @param {string} userName
 */
export async function* listAccessKeys(userName) {
```

```
  const command = new ListAccessKeysCommand({
    MaxItems: 5,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").ListAccessKeysCommandOutput | undefined}
   */
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response?.AccessKeyMetadata?.length) {
    for (const key of response.AccessKeyMetadata) {
      yield key;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAccessKeysCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListAccessKeys中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
```

```
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  MaxItems: 5,
  UserName: "IAM_USER_NAME",
};

iam.listAccessKeys(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListAccessKeys中的。

`ListAccountAliases`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAccountAliases`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出帳戶別名。

```
import { ListAccountAliasesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
```

```
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 */
export async function* listAccountAliases() {
  const command = new ListAccountAliasesCommand({ MaxItems: 5 });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.AccountAliases?.length) {
    for (const alias of response.AccountAliases) {
      yield alias;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAccountAliasesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
          MaxItems: 5,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListAccountAliases中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
```

```
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.listAccountAliases({ MaxItems: 10 }, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListAccountAliases中的。

ListAttachedRolePolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListAttachedRolePolicies。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出連接至角色的政策。

```
import {
  ListAttachedRolePoliciesCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
```

```
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export async function* listAttachedRolePolicies(roleName) {
  const command = new ListAttachedRolePoliciesCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.AttachedPolicies?.length) {
    for (const policy of response.AttachedPolicies) {
      yield policy;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListAttachedRolePoliciesCommand({
          RoleName: roleName,
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListAttachedRolePolicies中的。

`ListGroups`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListGroups`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出群組。

```
import { ListGroupsCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 */
export async function* listGroups() {
  const command = new ListGroupsCommand({
    MaxItems: 10,
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.Groups?.length) {
    for (const group of response.Groups) {
      yield group;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListGroupsCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
          MaxItems: 10,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListGroups中的。

ListPolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListPolicies`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出政策。

```
import { ListPoliciesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 *
 */
export async function* listPolicies() {
  const command = new ListPoliciesCommand({
    MaxItems: 10,
    OnlyAttached: false,
    // List only the customer managed policies in your Amazon Web Services account.
    Scope: "Local",
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.Policies?.length) {
    for (const policy of response.Policies) {
      yield policy;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListPoliciesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
          MaxItems: 10,
          OnlyAttached: false,
          Scope: "Local",
        }),
```

```
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListPolicies中的。

ListRolePolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRolePolicies`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出政策。

```
import { ListRolePoliciesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export async function* listRolePolicies(roleName) {
  const command = new ListRolePoliciesCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    MaxItems: 10,
  });

  let response = await client.send(command);
```

```
  while (response.PolicyNames?.length) {
    for (const policyName of response.PolicyNames) {
      yield policyName;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListRolePoliciesCommand({
          RoleName: roleName,
          MaxItems: 10,
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListRolePolicies中的。

ListRoles

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRoles`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出角色。

```
import { ListRolesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
```

```
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 *
 */
export async function* listRoles() {
  const command = new ListRolesCommand({
    MaxItems: 10,
  });

  /**
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").ListRolesCommandOutput | undefined}
   */
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response?.Roles?.length) {
    for (const role of response.Roles) {
      yield role;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(
        new ListRolesCommand({
          Marker: response.Marker,
        }),
      );
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListRoles中的。

ListSAMLProviders

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListSAMLProviders。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出 SAML 供應商。

```
import { ListSAMLProvidersCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listSamlProviders = async () => {
  const command = new ListSAMLProvidersCommand({});

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的 ListSAMLProviders。

`ListServerCertificates`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListServerCertificates`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出憑證。

```
import { ListServerCertificatesCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
/**
 * A generator function that handles paginated results.
 * The AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) provides {@link https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/index.html#paginators | paginator} functions to simplify
 this.
 *
 */
export async function* listServerCertificates() {
  const command = new ListServerCertificatesCommand({});
  let response = await client.send(command);

  while (response.ServerCertificateMetadataList?.length) {
    for await (const cert of response.ServerCertificateMetadataList) {
      yield cert;
    }

    if (response.IsTruncated) {
      response = await client.send(new ListServerCertificatesCommand({}));
    } else {
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListServerCertificates中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
```

```
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

iam.listServerCertificates({}, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListServerCertificates中的。

ListUsers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUsers`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出使用者。

```
import { ListUsersCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

export const listUsers = async () => {
  const command = new ListUsersCommand({ MaxItems: 10 });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  response.Users?.forEach(({ UserName, CreateDate }) => {
    console.log(`${UserName} created on: ${CreateDate}`);
  });
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListUsers中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  MaxItems: 10,
};

iam.listUsers(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    var users = data.Users || [];
    users.forEach(function (user) {
      console.log("User " + user.UserName + " created", user.CreateDate);
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListUsers中的。

`PutRolePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutRolePolicy`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { PutRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const examplePolicyDocument = JSON.stringify({
  Version: "2012-10-17",
  Statement: [
    {
      Sid: "VisualEditor0",
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: [
        "s3:ListBucketMultipartUploads",
        "s3:ListBucketVersions",
        "s3:ListBucket",
        "s3:ListMultipartUploadParts",
      ],
      Resource: "arn:aws:s3:::some-test-bucket",
    },
    {
      Sid: "VisualEditor1",
      Effect: "Allow",
      Action: [
        "s3:ListStorageLensConfigurations",
        "s3:ListAccessPointsForObjectLambda",
        "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
        "s3:ListAccessPoints",
        "s3:ListJobs",
        "s3:ListMultiRegionAccessPoints",
      ],
      Resource: "*",
    },
  ],
});

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
```

```
 * @param {string} roleName
 * @param {string} policyName
 * @param {string} policyDocument
 */
export const putRolePolicy = async (roleName, policyName, policyDocument) => {
  const command = new PutRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    PolicyName: policyName,
    PolicyDocument: policyDocument,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutRolePolicy中的。

`UpdateAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateAccessKey`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

更新存取金鑰。

```
import {
  UpdateAccessKeyCommand,
  IAMClient,
  StatusType,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
```

```
 * @param {string} userName
 * @param {string} accessKeyId
 */
export const updateAccessKey = (userName, accessKeyId) => {
  const command = new UpdateAccessKeyCommand({
    AccessKeyId: accessKeyId,
    Status: StatusType.Inactive,
    UserName: userName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateAccessKey中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  AccessKeyId: "ACCESS_KEY_ID",
  Status: "Active",
  UserName: "USER_NAME",
};

iam.updateAccessKey(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
```

```
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateAccessKey中的。

UpdateServerCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateServerCertificate。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

更新伺服器憑證。

```
import { UpdateServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} currentName
 * @param {string} newName
 */
export const updateServerCertificate = (currentName, newName) => {
  const command = new UpdateServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: currentName,
    NewServerCertificateName: newName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateServerCertificate中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  ServerCertificateName: "CERTIFICATE_NAME",
  NewServerCertificateName: "NEW_CERTIFICATE_NAME",
};

iam.updateServerCertificate(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateServerCertificate中的。

`UpdateUser`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateUser`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

更新使用者。

```
import { UpdateUserCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} currentUserName
 * @param {string} newUserName
 */
export const updateUser = (currentUserName, newUserName) => {
  const command = new UpdateUserCommand({
    UserName: currentUserName,
    NewUserName: newUserName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateUser中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
```

```
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the IAM service object
var iam = new AWS.IAM({ apiVersion: "2010-05-08" });

var params = {
  UserName: process.argv[2],
  NewUserName: process.argv[3],
};

iam.updateUser(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateUser中的。

`UploadServerCertificate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UploadServerCertificate`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { UploadServerCertificateCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { readFileSync } from "fs";
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import * as path from "path";

const client = new IAMClient({});
```

```
const certMessage = `Generate a certificate and key with the following command, or
 the equivalent for your system.

openssl req -x509 -newkey rsa:4096 -sha256 -days 3650 -nodes \
-keyout example.key -out example.crt -subj "/CN=example.com" \
-addext "subjectAltName=DNS:example.com,DNS:www.example.net,IP:10.0.0.1"
`;

const getCertAndKey = () => {
  try {
    const cert = readFileSync(
      path.join(dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url), "./example.crt"),
    );
    const key = readFileSync(
      path.join(dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url), "./example.key"),
    );
    return { cert, key };
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.code === "ENOENT") {
      throw new Error(
        `Certificate and/or private key not found. ${certMessage}`,
      );
    }

    throw err;
  }
};

/**
 *
 * @param {string} certificateName
 */
export const uploadServerCertificate = (certificateName) => {
  const { cert, key } = getCertAndKey();
  const command = new UploadServerCertificateCommand({
    ServerCertificateName: certificateName,
    CertificateBody: cert.toString(),
    PrivateKey: key.toString(),
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UploadServerCertificate中的。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
#!/usr/bin/env node
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0


import {
  Scenario,
  parseScenarioArgs,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

/**
```

```
 * The workflow steps are split into three stages:
 *   - deploy
 *   - demo
 *   - destroy
 *
 * Each of these stages has a corresponding file prefixed with steps-*.
 */
import { deploySteps } from "./steps-deploy.js";
import { demoSteps } from "./steps-demo.js";
import { destroySteps } from "./steps-destroy.js";

/**
 * The context is passed to every scenario. Scenario steps
 * will modify the context.
 */
const context = {};

/**
 * Three Scenarios are created for the workflow. A Scenario is an orchestration
 class
 * that simplifies running a series of steps.
 */
export const scenarios = {
  // Deploys all resources necessary for the workflow.
  deploy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Deploy", deploySteps, context),
  // Demonstrates how a fragile web service can be made more resilient.
  demo: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Demo", demoSteps, context),
  // Destroys the resources created for the workflow.
  destroy: new Scenario("Resilient Workflow - Destroy", destroySteps, context),
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  parseScenarioArgs(scenarios);
}
```

建立步驟以部署所有資源。

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

```
import { join } from "node:path";
import { readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "node:fs";
import axios from "axios";

import {
  BatchWriteItemCommand,
  CreateTableCommand,
  DynamoDBClient,
  waitUntilTableExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  CreateKeyPairCommand,
  CreateLaunchTemplateCommand,
  DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand,
  DescribeVpcsCommand,
  DescribeSubnetsCommand,
  DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand,
  AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { SSMClient, GetParameterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  AutoScalingClient,
  AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  CreateListenerCommand,
  CreateLoadBalancerCommand,
  CreateTargetGroupCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
  waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
```

```
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH, ROOT } from "./constants.js";
import { initParamsSteps } from "./steps-reset-params.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const deploySteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("introduction", MESSAGES.introduction, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmDeployment", MESSAGES.confirmDeployment, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "handleConfirmDeployment",
    (c) => c.confirmDeployment === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingTable",
    MESSAGES.creatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createTable", async () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    await client.send(
      new CreateTableCommand({
        TableName: NAMES.tableName,
        ProvisionedThroughput: {
          ReadCapacityUnits: 5,
          WriteCapacityUnits: 5,
        },
        AttributeDefinitions: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            AttributeType: "S",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            AttributeType: "N",
          },
        ],
```

```
        KeySchema: [
          {
            AttributeName: "MediaType",
            KeyType: "HASH",
          },
          {
            AttributeName: "ItemId",
            KeyType: "RANGE",
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    await waitUntilTableExists({ client }, { TableName: NAMES.tableName });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdTable",
    MESSAGES.createdTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatingTable",
    MESSAGES.populatingTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("populateTable", () => {
    const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
    /**
     * @type {{ default: import("@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb").PutRequest['Item'][] }}
     */
    const recommendations = JSON.parse(
      readFileSync(join(RESOURCES_PATH, "recommendations.json")),
    );

    return client.send(
      new BatchWriteItemCommand({
        RequestItems: {
          [NAMES.tableName]: recommendations.map((item) => ({
            PutRequest: { Item: item },
          })),
        },
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "populatedTable",
    MESSAGES.populatedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName),
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.creatingKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createKeyPair", async () => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { KeyMaterial } = await client.send(
      new CreateKeyPairCommand({
        KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
      }),
    );

    writeFileSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`, KeyMaterial, { mode: 0o600 });
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdKeyPair",
    MESSAGES.createdKeyPair.replace("${KEY_PAIR_NAME}", NAMES.keyPairName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstancePolicy",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstancePolicy.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
      NAMES.instancePolicyName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      Policy: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyName: NAMES.instancePolicyName,
        PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(RESOURCES_PATH, "instance_policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
    state.instancePolicyArn = Arn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstancePolicy", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstancePolicy
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_ARN}", state.instancePolicyArn),
```

```
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceRole", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: readFileSync(
          join(ROOT, "assume-role-policy.json"),
        ),
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdInstanceRole",
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceRole.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceRoleName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachingPolicyToRole
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachPolicyToRole", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        PolicyArn: state.instancePolicyArn,
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedPolicyToRole",
    MESSAGES.attachedPolicyToRole
```

```
      .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.creatingInstanceProfile.replace(
      "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
      NAMES.instanceProfileName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const {
      InstanceProfile: { Arn },
    } = await client.send(
      new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
    );
    state.instanceProfileArn = Arn;

    await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
      { client },
      { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdInstanceProfile", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_ARN}", state.instanceProfileArn),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addingRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addingRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("addRoleToInstanceProfile", () => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
        RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      }),
```

```
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "addedRoleToInstanceProfile",
    MESSAGES.addedRoleToInstanceProfile
      .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
      .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName),
  ),
  ...initParamsSteps,
  new ScenarioOutput("creatingLaunchTemplate", MESSAGES.creatingLaunchTemplate),
  new ScenarioAction("createLaunchTemplate", async () => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLaunchTemplate]
    const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
    const { Parameter } = await ssmClient.send(
      new GetParameterCommand({
        Name: "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
      }),
    );
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    await ec2Client.send(
      new CreateLaunchTemplateCommand({
        LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        LaunchTemplateData: {
          InstanceType: "t3.micro",
          ImageId: Parameter.Value,
          IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.instanceProfileName },
          UserData: readFileSync(
            join(RESOURCES_PATH, "server_startup_script.sh"),
          ).toString("base64"),
          KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName,
        },
      }),
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLaunchTemplate]
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLaunchTemplate",
    MESSAGES.createdLaunchTemplate.replace(
      "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
      NAMES.launchTemplateName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingAutoScalingGroup",
```

```
    MESSAGES.creatingAutoScalingGroup.replace(
      "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
    const { AvailabilityZones } = await ec2Client.send(
      new DescribeAvailabilityZonesCommand({}),
    );
    state.availabilityZoneNames = AvailabilityZones.map((az) => az.ZoneName);
    const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new CreateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          AvailabilityZones: state.availabilityZoneNames,
          AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
          LaunchTemplate: {
            LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
            Version: "$Default",
          },
          MinSize: 3,
          MaxSize: 3,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdAutoScalingGroup",
    /**
     * @param {{ availabilityZoneNames: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.createdAutoScalingGroup
        .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName)
        .replace(
          "${AVAILABILITY_ZONE_NAMES}",
          state.availabilityZoneNames.join(", "),
        ),
  ),
  new ScenarioInput("confirmContinue", MESSAGES.confirmContinue, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("loadBalancer", MESSAGES.loadBalancer),
```

```
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingVpc", MESSAGES.gettingVpc),
  new ScenarioAction("getVpc", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeVpcs]
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Vpcs } = await client.send(
      new DescribeVpcsCommand({
        Filters: [{ Name: "is-default", Values: ["true"] }],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeVpcs]
    state.defaultVpc = Vpcs[0].VpcId;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("gotVpc", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.gotVpc.replace("${VPC_ID}", state.defaultVpc),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("gettingSubnets", MESSAGES.gettingSubnets),
  new ScenarioAction("getSubnets", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeSubnets]
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    const { Subnets } = await client.send(
      new DescribeSubnetsCommand({
        Filters: [
          { Name: "vpc-id", Values: [state.defaultVpc] },
          { Name: "availability-zone", Values: state.availabilityZoneNames },
          { Name: "default-for-az", Values: ["true"] },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeSubnets]
    state.subnets = Subnets.map((subnet) => subnet.SubnetId);
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "gotSubnets",
    /**
     * @param {{ subnets: string[] }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.gotSubnets.replace("${SUBNETS}", state.subnets.join(", ")),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
```

```
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateTargetGroup]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
      new CreateTargetGroupCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
        Protocol: "HTTP",
        Port: 80,
        HealthCheckPath: "/healthcheck",
        HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10,
        HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds: 5,
        HealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2,
        VpcId: state.defaultVpc,
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateTargetGroup]
    const targetGroup = TargetGroups[0];
    state.targetGroupArn = targetGroup.TargetGroupArn;
    state.targetGroupProtocol = targetGroup.Protocol;
    state.targetGroupPort = targetGroup.Port;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
      "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
      NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingLoadBalancer",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancer.replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLoadBalancer]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { LoadBalancers } = await client.send(
      new CreateLoadBalancerCommand({
        Name: NAMES.loadBalancerName,
        Subnets: state.subnets,
      }),
    );
```

```
    state.loadBalancerDns = LoadBalancers[0].DNSName;
    state.loadBalancerArn = LoadBalancers[0].LoadBalancerArn;
    await waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(
      { client },
      { Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerName] },
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateLoadBalancer]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdLoadBalancer", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancer
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "creatingListener",
    MESSAGES.creatingLoadBalancerListener
      .replace("${LB_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerName)
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("createListener", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateListener]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    const { Listeners } = await client.send(
      new CreateListenerCommand({
        LoadBalancerArn: state.loadBalancerArn,
        Protocol: state.targetGroupProtocol,
        Port: state.targetGroupPort,
        DefaultActions: [
          { Type: "forward", TargetGroupArn: state.targetGroupArn },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateListener]
    const listener = Listeners[0];
    state.loadBalancerListenerArn = listener.ListenerArn;
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("createdListener", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.createdLoadBalancerListener.replace(
      "${LB_LISTENER_ARN}",
      state.loadBalancerListenerArn,
    ),
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
```

```
    MESSAGES.attachingLoadBalancerTargetGroup
      .replace("${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName)
      .replace("${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}", NAMES.autoScalingGroupName),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.AttachTargetGroup]
    const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
    await client.send(
      new AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
        TargetGroupARNs: [state.targetGroupArn],
      }),
    );
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.AttachTargetGroup]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup",
    MESSAGES.attachedLoadBalancerTargetGroup,
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingInboundPort", MESSAGES.verifyingInboundPort),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "verifyInboundPort",
    /**
     *
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-ec2').SecurityGroup}}
state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      const { SecurityGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeSecurityGroupsCommand({
          Filters: [{ Name: "group-name", Values: ["default"] }],
        }),
      );
      if (!SecurityGroups) {
        state.verifyInboundPortError = new Error(MESSAGES.noSecurityGroups);
      }
      state.defaultSecurityGroup = SecurityGroups[0];

      /**
       * @type {string}
       */
      const ipResponse = (await axios.get("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")).data;
      state.myIp = ipResponse.trim();
```

```
      const myIpRules = state.defaultSecurityGroup.IpPermissions.filter(
        ({ IpRanges }) =>
          IpRanges.some(
            ({ CidrIp }) =>
              CidrIp.startsWith(state.myIp) || CidrIp === "0.0.0.0/0",
          ),
      )
        .filter(({ IpProtocol }) => IpProtocol === "tcp")
        .filter(({ FromPort }) => FromPort === 80);

      state.myIpRules = myIpRules;
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "verifiedInboundPort",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return MESSAGES.foundIpRules.replace(
          "${IP_RULES}",
          JSON.stringify(state.myIpRules, null, 2),
        );
      } else {
        return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
      }
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioInput(
    "shouldAddInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ myIpRules: any[] }} state
     */
    (state) => {
      if (state.myIpRules.length > 0) {
        return false;
      } else {
        return MESSAGES.noIpRules;
      }
    },
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction(
```

```
    "addInboundRule",
    /**
     * @param {{ defaultSecurityGroup: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ec2').SecurityGroup }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      if (!state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
        return;
      }

      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
        new AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressCommand({
          GroupId: state.defaultSecurityGroup.GroupId,
          CidrIp: `${state.myIp}/32`,
          FromPort: 80,
          ToPort: 80,
          IpProtocol: "tcp",
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("addedInboundRule", (state) => {
    if (state.shouldAddInboundRule) {
      return MESSAGES.addedInboundRule.replace("${IP_ADDRESS}", state.myIp);
    } else {
      return false;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifyingEndpoint", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.verifyingEndpoint.replace("${DNS_NAME}", state.loadBalancerDns),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("verifyEndpoint", async (state) => {
    try {
      const response = await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDns}`),
      );
      state.endpointResponse = JSON.stringify(response.data, null, 2);
    } catch (e) {
      state.verifyEndpointError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("verifiedEndpoint", (state) => {
    if (state.verifyEndpointError) {
```

```
      console.error(state.verifyEndpointError);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.verifiedEndpoint.replace(
        "${ENDPOINT_RESPONSE}",
        state.endpointResponse,
      );
    }
  }),
];
```

建立步驟以執行示範。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { readFileSync } from "node:fs";
import { join } from "node:path";

import axios from "axios";

import {
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  DescribeTargetHealthCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";
import {
  DescribeInstanceInformationCommand,
  PutParameterCommand,
  SSMClient,
  SendCommandCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ssm";
import {
  IAMClient,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  CreateInstanceProfileCommand,
  AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand,
  waitUntilInstanceProfileExists,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand,
```

```
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand,
  EC2Client,
  RebootInstancesCommand,
  ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";

import {
  ScenarioAction,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioOutput,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/scenario.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES, RESOURCES_PATH } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

const getRecommendation = new ScenarioAction(
  "getRecommendation",
  async (state) => {
    const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
    if (loadBalancer) {
      state.loadBalancerDnsName = loadBalancer.DNSName;
      try {
        state.recommendation = (
          await axios.get(`http://${state.loadBalancerDnsName}`)
        ).data;
      } catch (e) {
        state.recommendation = e instanceof Error ? e.message : e;
      }
    } else {
      throw new Error(MESSAGES.demoFindLoadBalancerError);
    }
  },
);

const getRecommendationResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getRecommendationResult",
  (state) =>
    `Recommendation:\n${JSON.stringify(state.recommendation, null, 2)}`,
  { preformatted: true },
);
```

```
const getHealthCheck = new ScenarioAction("getHealthCheck", async (state) => {
  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetGroups]
  const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
  const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
      Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
    }),
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetGroups]

  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetHealth]
  const { TargetHealthDescriptions } = await client.send(
    new DescribeTargetHealthCommand({
      TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
    }),
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeTargetHealth]
  state.targetHealthDescriptions = TargetHealthDescriptions;
});

const getHealthCheckResult = new ScenarioOutput(
  "getHealthCheckResult",
  /**
   * @param {{ targetHealthDescriptions: import('@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-
balancing-v2').TargetHealthDescription[]}} state
   */
  (state) => {
    const status = state.targetHealthDescriptions
      .map((th) => `${th.Target.Id}: ${th.TargetHealth.State}`)
      .join("\n");
    return `Health check:\n${status}`;
  },
  { preformatted: true },
);

const loadBalancerLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "loadBalancerLoop",
  getRecommendation.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ loadBalancerCheck }) => loadBalancerCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput(
        "loadBalancerCheck",
```

```
        MESSAGES.demoLoadBalancerCheck,
        {
          type: "confirm",
        },
      ),
      output: getRecommendationResult,
    },
  },
);

const healthCheckLoop = new ScenarioAction(
  "healthCheckLoop",
  getHealthCheck.action,
  {
    whileConfig: {
      whileFn: ({ healthCheck }) => healthCheck,
      input: new ScenarioInput("healthCheck", MESSAGES.demoHealthCheck, {
        type: "confirm",
      }),
      output: getHealthCheckResult,
    },
  },
);

const statusSteps = [
  getRecommendation,
  getRecommendationResult,
  getHealthCheck,
  getHealthCheckResult,
];

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const demoSteps = [
  new ScenarioOutput("header", MESSAGES.demoHeader, { header: true }),
  new ScenarioOutput("sanityCheck", MESSAGES.demoSanityCheck),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "brokenDependencyConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBrokenDependencyConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("brokenDependency", async (state) => {
```

```
    if (!state.brokenDependencyConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      state.badTableName = `fake-table-${Date.now()}`;
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
          Value: state.badTableName,
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testBrokenDependency", (state) =>
    MESSAGES.demoTestBrokenDependency.replace(
      "${TABLE_NAME}",
      state.badTableName,
    ),
  ),
  ...statusSteps,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "staticResponseConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoStaticResponseConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("staticResponse", async (state) => {
    if (!state.staticResponseConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    } else {
      const client = new SSMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new PutParameterCommand({
          Name: NAMES.ssmFailureResponseKey,
          Value: "static",
          Overwrite: true,
          Type: "String",
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testStaticResponse", MESSAGES.demoTestStaticResponse),
  ...statusSteps,
```

```
  new ScenarioInput(
    "badCredentialsConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoBadCredentialsConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("badCredentialsExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.badCredentialsConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("fixDynamoDBName", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "badCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling').Instance }}
 state
     */
    async (state) => {
      await createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile();
      const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
      const { AutoScalingGroups } = await autoScalingClient.send(
        new DescribeAutoScalingGroupsCommand({
          AutoScalingGroupNames: [NAMES.autoScalingGroupName],
        }),
      );
      state.targetInstance = AutoScalingGroups[0].Instances[0];
      // snippet-start:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations]
      const ec2Client = new EC2Client({});
      const { IamInstanceProfileAssociations } = await ec2Client.send(
        new DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsCommand({
          Filters: [
            { Name: "instance-id", Values: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId] },
          ],
```

```
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations]
      state.instanceProfileAssociationId =
        IamInstanceProfileAssociations[0].AssociationId;
      // snippet-start:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation]
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        ec2Client.send(
          new ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationCommand({
            AssociationId: state.instanceProfileAssociationId,
            IamInstanceProfile: { Name: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
          }),
        ),
      );
      // snippet-end:
[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation]

      await ec2Client.send(
        new RebootInstancesCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
        }),
      );

      const ssmClient = new SSMClient({});
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 }, async () => {
        const { InstanceInformationList } = await ssmClient.send(
          new DescribeInstanceInformationCommand({}),
        );

        const instance = InstanceInformationList.find(
          (info) => info.InstanceId === state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
        );

        if (!instance) {
          throw new Error("Instance not found.");
        }
      });

      await ssmClient.send(
        new SendCommandCommand({
          InstanceIds: [state.targetInstance.InstanceId],
          DocumentName: "AWS-RunShellScript",
```

```
          Parameters: { commands: ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"] },
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput(
    "testBadCredentials",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-ssm').InstanceInformation}}
state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoTestBadCredentials.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
  ),
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "deepHealthCheckConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoDeepHealthCheckConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheckExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.deepHealthCheckConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deepHealthCheck", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmHealthCheckKey,
        Value: "deep",
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testDeepHealthCheck", MESSAGES.demoTestDeepHealthCheck),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "killInstanceConfirmation",
```

```
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    (state) =>
      MESSAGES.demoKillInstanceConfirmation.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ID}",
        state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
      ),
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("killInstanceExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.killInstanceConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "killInstance",
    /**
     * @param {{ targetInstance: import('@aws-sdk/client-
ssm').InstanceInformation }} state
     */
    async (state) => {
      const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
      await client.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: state.targetInstance.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: false,
        }),
      );
    },
  ),
  new ScenarioOutput("testKillInstance", MESSAGES.demoTestKillInstance),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput("failOpenConfirmation", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenConfirmation, {
    type: "confirm",
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpenExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.failOpenConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("failOpen", () => {
```

```
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    return client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: `fake-table-${Date.now()}`,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testFailOpen", MESSAGES.demoFailOpenTest),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
  new ScenarioInput(
    "resetTableConfirmation",
    MESSAGES.demoResetTableConfirmation,
    { type: "confirm" },
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTableExit", (state) => {
    if (!state.resetTableConfirmation) {
      process.exit();
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("resetTable", async () => {
    const client = new SSMClient({});
    await client.send(
      new PutParameterCommand({
        Name: NAMES.ssmTableNameKey,
        Value: NAMES.tableName,
        Overwrite: true,
        Type: "String",
      }),
    );
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("testResetTable", MESSAGES.demoTestResetTable),
  healthCheckLoop,
  loadBalancerLoop,
];

async function createSsmOnlyInstanceProfile() {
  const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
  const { Policy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyName: NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
```

```
      PolicyDocument: readFileSync(
        join(RESOURCES_PATH, "ssm_only_policy.json"),
      ),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new CreateRoleCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: { Service: "ec2.amazonaws.com" },
            Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
          },
        ],
      }),
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: Policy.Arn,
    }),
  );
  await iamClient.send(
    new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
    }),
  );
  // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateInstanceProfile]
  const { InstanceProfile } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
    }),
  );
  await waitUntilInstanceProfileExists(
    { client: iamClient },
    { InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName },
  );
  // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.CreateInstanceProfile]
  await iamClient.send(
```

```
    new AddRoleToInstanceProfileCommand({
      InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
    }),
  );

  return InstanceProfile;
}
```

建立步驟以銷毀所有資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { unlinkSync } from "node:fs";

import { DynamoDBClient, DeleteTableCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-dynamodb";
import {
  EC2Client,
  DeleteKeyPairCommand,
  DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ec2";
import {
  IAMClient,
  DeleteInstanceProfileCommand,
  RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  paginateListPolicies,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import {
  AutoScalingClient,
  DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand,
  paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-auto-scaling";
import {
  DeleteLoadBalancerCommand,
  DeleteTargetGroupCommand,
  DescribeTargetGroupsCommand,
  ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-elastic-load-balancing-v2";

import {
  ScenarioOutput,
  ScenarioInput,
  ScenarioAction,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

import { MESSAGES, NAMES } from "./constants.js";
import { findLoadBalancer } from "./shared.js";

/**
 * @type {import('@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario.js').Step[]}
 */
export const destroySteps = [
  new ScenarioInput("destroy", MESSAGES.destroy, { type: "confirm" }),
  new ScenarioAction(
    "abort",
    (state) => state.destroy === false && process.exit(),
  ),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteTable", async (c) => {
    try {
      const client = new DynamoDBClient({});
      await client.send(new DeleteTableCommand({ TableName: NAMES.tableName }));
    } catch (e) {
      c.deleteTableError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteTableResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteTableError) {
      console.error(state.deleteTableError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteTableError.replace(
        "${TABLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.tableName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedTable.replace("${TABLE_NAME}", NAMES.tableName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteKeyPair", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new EC2Client({});
      await client.send(
```

```
        new DeleteKeyPairCommand({ KeyName: NAMES.keyPairName }),
      );
      unlinkSync(`${NAMES.keyPairName}.pem`);
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteKeyPairError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteKeyPairResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteKeyPairError) {
      console.error(state.deleteKeyPairError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteKeyPairError.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedKeyPair.replace(
        "${KEY_PAIR_NAME}",
        NAMES.keyPairName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachPolicyFromRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

      if (!policy) {
        state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = new Error(
          `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
        );
      } else {
        await client.send(
          new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
            RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
            PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
          }),
        );
      }
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachPolicyFromRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachedPolicyFromRole", (state) => {
    if (state.detachPolicyFromRoleError) {
```

```
      console.error(state.detachPolicyFromRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.detachPolicyFromRoleError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedPolicyFromRole
        .replace("${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.instancePolicyName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstancePolicy", async (state) => {
    const client = new IAMClient({});
    const policy = await findPolicy(NAMES.instancePolicyName);

    if (!policy) {
      state.deletePolicyError = new Error(
        `Policy ${NAMES.instancePolicyName} not found.`,
      );
    } else {
      return client.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: policy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deletePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deletePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deletePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deletePolicyError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedPolicy.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.instancePolicyName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("removeRoleFromInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
```

```
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("removeRoleFromInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfile) {
      console.error(state.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.removeRoleFromInstanceProfileError
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.removedRoleFromInstanceProfile
        .replace("${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceProfileName)
        .replace("${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.instanceRoleName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.instanceRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceRoleError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceRole.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceRoleName,
```

```
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteInstanceProfile]
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.instanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteInstanceProfile]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedInstanceProfile.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.instanceProfileName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteAutoScalingGroup", async (state) => {
    try {
      await terminateGroupInstances(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 60000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        await deleteAutoScalingGroup(NAMES.autoScalingGroupName);
      });
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteAutoScalingGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteAutoScalingGroupError);
```

```
      return MESSAGES.deleteAutoScalingGroupError.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedAutoScalingGroup.replace(
        "${AUTO_SCALING_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.autoScalingGroupName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLaunchTemplate", async (state) => {
    const client = new EC2Client({});
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLaunchTemplate]
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLaunchTemplateCommand({
          LaunchTemplateName: NAMES.launchTemplateName,
        }),
      );
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLaunchTemplate]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLaunchTemplateError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLaunchTemplateResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLaunchTemplateError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLaunchTemplateError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLaunchTemplateError.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLaunchTemplate.replace(
        "${LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME}",
        NAMES.launchTemplateName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancer", async (state) => {
    try {
      // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLoadBalancer]
      const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
      const loadBalancer = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
```

```
      await client.send(
        new DeleteLoadBalancerCommand({
          LoadBalancerArn: loadBalancer.LoadBalancerArn,
        }),
      );
      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 }, async () => {
        const lb = await findLoadBalancer(NAMES.loadBalancerName);
        if (lb) {
          throw new Error("Load balancer still exists.");
        }
      });
      // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteLoadBalancer]
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerError.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancer.replace(
        "${LB_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroup", async (state) => {
    // snippet-start:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteTargetGroup]
    const client = new ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client({});
    try {
      const { TargetGroups } = await client.send(
        new DescribeTargetGroupsCommand({
          Names: [NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName],
        }),
      );

      await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
        client.send(
          new DeleteTargetGroupCommand({
            TargetGroupArn: TargetGroups[0].TargetGroupArn,
```

```
          }),
        ),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError = e;
    }
    // snippet-end:[javascript.v3.wkflw.resilient.DeleteTargetGroup]
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError) {
      console.error(state.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteLoadBalancerTargetGroupError.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedLoadBalancerTargetGroup.replace(
        "${TARGET_GROUP_NAME}",
        NAMES.loadBalancerTargetGroupName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const client = new IAMClient({});
      await client.send(
        new RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyRoleFromProfileError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyRoleFromProfile
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
```

```
        .replace("${PROFILE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError) {
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyCustomRolePolicy
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
          PolicyArn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore",
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError) {
```

```
      console.error(state.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.detachSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicyError
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.detachedSsmOnlyAWSRolePolicy
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName)
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", "AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore");
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfile", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteInstanceProfileCommand({
          InstanceProfileName: NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyInstanceProfileError.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyInstanceProfile.replace(
        "${INSTANCE_PROFILE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyInstanceProfileName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyPolicy", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      const ssmOnlyPolicy = await findPolicy(NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName);
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeletePolicyCommand({
          PolicyArn: ssmOnlyPolicy.Arn,
        }),
```

```
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyPolicyResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyPolicyError.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyPolicy.replace(
        "${POLICY_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyPolicyName,
      );
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioAction("deleteSsmOnlyRole", async (state) => {
    try {
      const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
      await iamClient.send(
        new DeleteRoleCommand({
          RoleName: NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
        }),
      );
    } catch (e) {
      state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError = e;
    }
  }),
  new ScenarioOutput("deleteSsmOnlyRoleResult", (state) => {
    if (state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError) {
      console.error(state.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError);
      return MESSAGES.deleteSsmOnlyRoleError.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    } else {
      return MESSAGES.deletedSsmOnlyRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        NAMES.ssmOnlyRoleName,
      );
    }
```

```
  }),
];

/**
 * @param {string} policyName
 */
async function findPolicy(policyName) {
  const client = new IAMClient({});
  const paginatedPolicies = paginateListPolicies({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedPolicies) {
    const policy = page.Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === policyName);
    if (policy) {
      return policy;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function deleteAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  try {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteAutoScalingGroupCommand({
        AutoScalingGroupName: groupName,
      }),
    );
  } catch (err) {
    if (!(err instanceof Error)) {
      throw err;
    } else {
      console.log(err.name);
      throw err;
    }
  }
}

/**
 * @param {string} groupName
 */
async function terminateGroupInstances(groupName) {
  const autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const group = await findAutoScalingGroup(groupName);
```

```
  await autoScalingClient.send(
    new UpdateAutoScalingGroupCommand({
      AutoScalingGroupName: group.AutoScalingGroupName,
      MinSize: 0,
    }),
  );
  for (const i of group.Instances) {
    await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 30 }, () =>
      autoScalingClient.send(
        new TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupCommand({
          InstanceId: i.InstanceId,
          ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity: true,
        }),
      ),
    );
  }
}

async function findAutoScalingGroup(groupName) {
  const client = new AutoScalingClient({});
  const paginatedGroups = paginateDescribeAutoScalingGroups({ client }, {});
  for await (const page of paginatedGroups) {
    const group = page.AutoScalingGroups.find(
      (g) => g.AutoScalingGroupName === groupName,
    );
    if (group) {
      return group;
    }
  }
  throw new Error(`Auto scaling group ${groupName} not found.`);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer

- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

建立使用者並擔任角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立使用者並擔任角色。

> **Warning**
>
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立沒有許可的使用者。
- 建立一個可授予許可的角色，以列出帳戶的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 新增政策，讓使用者擔任該角色。

- 使用暫時憑證，擔任角色並列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，然後清理資源。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立一個可授予許可的 IAM 使用者和角色，以列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。使用者只有擔任該角色的權利。擔任角色後，請使用暫時性憑證列出該帳戶的儲存貯體。

```
import {
  CreateUserCommand,
  GetUserCommand,
  CreateAccessKeyCommand,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  CreateRoleCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  DeleteAccessKeyCommand,
  DeleteUserCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  IAMClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";
import { ListBucketsCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { AssumeRoleCommand, STSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import { ScenarioInput } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";

// Set the parameters.
const iamClient = new IAMClient({});
const userName = "test_name";
const policyName = "test_policy";
const roleName = "test_role";

/**
 * Create a new IAM user. If the user already exists, give
 * the option to delete and re-create it.
 * @param {string} name
 */
```

```
export const createUser = async (name, confirmAll = false) => {
  try {
    const { User } = await iamClient.send(
      new GetUserCommand({ UserName: name }),
    );
    const input = new ScenarioInput(
      "deleteUser",
      "Do you want to delete and remake this user?",
      { type: "confirm" },
    );
    const deleteUser = await input.handle({}, { confirmAll });
    // If the user exists, and you want to delete it, delete the user
    // and then create it again.
    if (deleteUser) {
      await iamClient.send(new DeleteUserCommand({ UserName: User.UserName }));
      await iamClient.send(new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name }));
    } else {
      console.warn(
        `${name} already exists. The scenario may not work as expected.`,
      );
      return User;
    }
  } catch (caught) {
    // If there is no user by that name, create one.
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "NoSuchEntityException") {
      const { User } = await iamClient.send(
        new CreateUserCommand({ UserName: name }),
      );
      return User;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }
};

export const main = async (confirmAll = false) => {
  // Create a user. The user has no permissions by default.
  const User = await createUser(userName, confirmAll);

  if (!User) {
    throw new Error("User not created");
  }

  // Create an access key. This key is used to authenticate the new user to
```

```
  // Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and AWS Security Token Service (AWS
 STS).
  // It's not best practice to use access keys. For more information, see https://
aws.amazon.com/iam/resources/best-practices/.
  const createAccessKeyResponse = await iamClient.send(
    new CreateAccessKeyCommand({ UserName: userName }),
  );

  if (
    !createAccessKeyResponse.AccessKey?.AccessKeyId ||
    !createAccessKeyResponse.AccessKey?.SecretAccessKey
  ) {
    throw new Error("Access key not created");
  }

  const {
    AccessKey: { AccessKeyId, SecretAccessKey },
  } = createAccessKeyResponse;

  let s3Client = new S3Client({
    credentials: {
      accessKeyId: AccessKeyId,
      secretAccessKey: SecretAccessKey,
    },
  });

  // Retry the list buckets operation until it succeeds. InvalidAccessKeyId is
  // thrown while the user and access keys are still stabilizing.
  await retry({ intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 300 }, async () => {
    try {
      return await listBuckets(s3Client);
    } catch (err) {
      if (err instanceof Error && err.name === "InvalidAccessKeyId") {
        throw err;
      }
    }
  });

  // Retry the create role operation until it succeeds. A MalformedPolicyDocument
 error
  // is thrown while the user and access keys are still stabilizing.
  const { Role } = await retry(
    {
      intervalInMs: 2000,
```

```
      maxRetries: 60,
    },
    () =>
      iamClient.send(
        new CreateRoleCommand({
          AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
            Version: "2012-10-17",
            Statement: [
              {
                Effect: "Allow",
                Principal: {
                  // Allow the previously created user to assume this role.
                  AWS: User.Arn,
                },
                Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
              },
            ],
          }),
          RoleName: roleName,
        }),
      ),
  );

  if (!Role) {
    throw new Error("Role not created");
  }

  // Create a policy that allows the user to list S3 buckets.
  const { Policy: listBucketPolicy } = await iamClient.send(
    new CreatePolicyCommand({
      PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
        Version: "2012-10-17",
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Action: ["s3:ListAllMyBuckets"],
            Resource: "*",
          },
        ],
      }),
      PolicyName: policyName,
    }),
  );
```

```
if (!listBucketPolicy) {
  throw new Error("Policy not created");
}

// Attach the policy granting the 's3:ListAllMyBuckets' action to the role.
await iamClient.send(
  new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: listBucketPolicy.Arn,
    RoleName: Role.RoleName,
  }),
);

// Assume the role.
const stsClient = new STSClient({
  credentials: {
    accessKeyId: AccessKeyId,
    secretAccessKey: SecretAccessKey,
  },
});

// Retry the assume role operation until it succeeds.
const { Credentials } = await retry(
  { intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 60 },
  () =>
    stsClient.send(
      new AssumeRoleCommand({
        RoleArn: Role.Arn,
        RoleSessionName: `iamBasicScenarioSession-${Math.floor(
          Math.random() * 1000000,
        )}`,
        DurationSeconds: 900,
      }),
    ),
);

if (!Credentials?.AccessKeyId || !Credentials?.SecretAccessKey) {
  throw new Error("Credentials not created");
}

s3Client = new S3Client({
  credentials: {
    accessKeyId: Credentials.AccessKeyId,
    secretAccessKey: Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
    sessionToken: Credentials.SessionToken,
```

```
    },
  });

  // List the S3 buckets again.
  // Retry the list buckets operation until it succeeds. AccessDenied might
  // be thrown while the role policy is still stabilizing.
  await retry({ intervalInMs: 2000, maxRetries: 60 }, () =>
    listBuckets(s3Client),
  );

  // Clean up.
  await iamClient.send(
    new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
      PolicyArn: listBucketPolicy.Arn,
      RoleName: Role.RoleName,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeletePolicyCommand({
      PolicyArn: listBucketPolicy.Arn,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeleteRoleCommand({
      RoleName: Role.RoleName,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeleteAccessKeyCommand({
      UserName: userName,
      AccessKeyId,
    }),
  );

  await iamClient.send(
    new DeleteUserCommand({
      UserName: userName,
    }),
  );
};
```

```
/**
 *
 * @param {S3Client} s3Client
 */
const listBuckets = async (s3Client) => {
  const { Buckets } = await s3Client.send(new ListBucketsCommand({}));

  if (!Buckets) {
    throw new Error("Buckets not listed");
  }

  console.log(Buckets.map((bucket) => bucket.Name).join("\n"));
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

使用 SDK 的 Kinesis 示例 JavaScript (v3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Kinesis 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 無伺服器範例

無伺服器範例

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收從 Kinesis 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Lambda 使用 JavaScript的 Kinesis 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
```

```
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

使用 Lambda 使用 TypeScript的 Kinesis 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
    logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  }
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(
```

```
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例顯示如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Javascript 搭配 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
           Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
```

```
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

使用 Lambda 使用 TypeScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
  KinesisStreamBatchResponse,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<KinesisStreamBatchResponse> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
```

```
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

使用 SDK 的 Lambda 範例 JavaScript (v3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Lambda 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Lambda

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Lambda。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { LambdaClient, paginateListFunctions } from "@aws-sdk/client-lambda";

const client = new LambdaClient({});

export const helloLambda = async () => {
  const paginator = paginateListFunctions({ client }, {});
  const functions = [];

  for await (const page of paginator) {
    const funcNames = page.Functions.map((f) => f.FunctionName);
    functions.push(...funcNames);
  }

  console.log("Functions:");
  console.log(functions.join("\n"));
  return functions;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListFunctions中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CreateFunction`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateFunction`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const createFunction = async (funcName, roleArn) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${funcName}.zip`);

  const command = new CreateFunctionCommand({
    Code: { ZipFile: code },
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Role: roleArn,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateFunction中的。

`DeleteFunction`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteFunction`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * @param {string} funcName
```

```
 */
const deleteFunction = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new DeleteFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteFunction中的。

GetFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetFunction。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const getFunction = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new GetFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetFunction中的。

Invoke

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Invoke。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const invoke = async (funcName, payload) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new InvokeCommand({
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Payload: JSON.stringify(payload),
    LogType: LogType.Tail,
  });

  const { Payload, LogResult } = await client.send(command);
  const result = Buffer.from(Payload).toString();
  const logs = Buffer.from(LogResult, "base64").toString();
  return { logs, result };
};
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的「Invoke」。

`ListFunctions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListFunctions`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const listFunctions = () => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new ListFunctionsCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListFunctions中的。

UpdateFunctionCode

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateFunctionCode。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const updateFunctionCode = async (funcName, newFunc) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${newFunc}.zip`);
  const command = new UpdateFunctionCodeCommand({
    ZipFile: code,
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateFunctionCode中的。

UpdateFunctionConfiguration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateFunctionConfiguration。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
const updateFunctionConfiguration = (funcName) => {
```

```
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const config = readFileSync(`${dirname}../functions/config.json`).toString();
  const command = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationCommand({
    ...JSON.parse(config),
    FunctionName: funcName,
  });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的。

案例

開始使用函數

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 IAM 角色和 Lambda 函數，然後上傳處理常式程式碼。
- 調用具有單一參數的函數並取得結果。
- 更新函數程式碼並使用環境變數進行設定。
- 調用具有新參數的函數並取得結果。顯示傳回的執行日誌。
- 列出您帳戶的函數，然後清理相關資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用主控台建立 Lambda 函數。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可授與 Lambda 權限寫入記錄的 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 角色。

```
    log(`Creating role (${NAME_ROLE_LAMBDA})...`);
    const response = await createRole(NAME_ROLE_LAMBDA);
```

```
import { AttachRolePolicyCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} policyArn
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const attachRolePolicy = (policyArn, roleName) => {
  const command = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
    RoleName: roleName,
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

建立 Lambda 函數並上傳處理常式程式碼。

```
const createFunction = async (funcName, roleArn) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${funcName}.zip`);

  const command = new CreateFunctionCommand({
    Code: { ZipFile: code },
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Role: roleArn,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};
```

調用具有單一參數的函數並取得結果。

```
const invoke = async (funcName, payload) => {
```

```
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new InvokeCommand({
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Payload: JSON.stringify(payload),
    LogType: LogType.Tail,
  });

  const { Payload, LogResult } = await client.send(command);
  const result = Buffer.from(Payload).toString();
  const logs = Buffer.from(LogResult, "base64").toString();
  return { logs, result };
};
```

更新函數程式碼並設定具有環境變數的 Lambda 環境。

```
const updateFunctionCode = async (funcName, newFunc) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const code = await readFile(`${dirname}../functions/${newFunc}.zip`);
  const command = new UpdateFunctionCodeCommand({
    ZipFile: code,
    FunctionName: funcName,
    Architectures: [Architecture.arm64],
    Handler: "index.handler", // Required when sending a .zip file
    PackageType: PackageType.Zip, // Required when sending a .zip file
    Runtime: Runtime.nodejs16x, // Required when sending a .zip file
  });

  return client.send(command);
};

const updateFunctionConfiguration = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const config = readFileSync(`${dirname}../functions/config.json`).toString();
  const command = new UpdateFunctionConfigurationCommand({
    ...JSON.parse(config),
    FunctionName: funcName,
  });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

列出您帳戶的函數。

```
const listFunctions = () => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new ListFunctionsCommand({});

  return client.send(command);
};
```

刪除 IAM 角色與 Lambda 函數。

```
import { DeleteRoleCommand, IAMClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

const client = new IAMClient({});

/**
 *
 * @param {string} roleName
 */
export const deleteRole = (roleName) => {
  const command = new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: roleName });
  return client.send(command);
};

/**
 * @param {string} funcName
 */
const deleteFunction = (funcName) => {
  const client = new LambdaClient({});
  const command = new DeleteFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: funcName });
  return client.send(command);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode

- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

無伺服器範例

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收從 Kinesis 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Lambda 使用 JavaScript的 Kinesis 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

使用 Lambda 使用 TypeScript的 Kinesis 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      throw err;
    }
    logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  }
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過從 DynamoDB 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 DynamoDB 承載並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Lambda 使用. JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
    });
};

const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

使用 Lambda 使用. TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    console.log(JSON.stringify(event, null, 2));
    event.Records.forEach(record => {
        logDynamoDBRecord(record);
```

```
    });
}
const logDynamoDBRecord = (record) => {
    console.log(record.eventID);
    console.log(record.eventName);
    console.log(`DynamoDB Record: ${JSON.stringify(record.dynamodb)}`);
};
```

從 Amazon DocumentDB 觸發器調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 DocumentDB 變更串流接收記錄所觸發的事件。該函數檢索 DocumentDB 有效載荷和記錄的內容。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Amazon DocumentDB 事件 Lambda 使用. JavaScript

```
console.log('Loading function');
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
    event.events.forEach(record => {
        logDocumentDBEvent(record);
    });
    return 'OK';
};

const logDocumentDBEvent = (record) => {
    console.log('Operation type: ' + record.event.operationType);
    console.log('db: ' + record.event.ns.db);
    console.log('collection: ' + record.event.ns.coll);
    console.log('Full document:', JSON.stringify(record.event.fullDocument, null,
 2));
};
```

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體而觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用使 Lambda JavaScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client();

exports.handler = async (event, context) => {

    // Get the object from the event and show its content type
    const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
    const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g, '
 '));

    try {
        const { ContentType } = await client.send(new HeadObjectCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key: key,
        }));

        console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
        return ContentType;

    } catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
        const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make
 sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
        console.log(message);
```

```
        throw new Error(message);
    }
};
```

使用使 Lambda TypeScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { S3Event } from 'aws-lambda';
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from '@aws-sdk/client-s3';

const s3 = new S3Client({ region: process.env.AWS_REGION });

export const handler = async (event: S3Event): Promise<string | undefined> => {
  // Get the object from the event and show its content type
  const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
  const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g, '
 '));
  const params = {
    Bucket: bucket,
    Key: key,
  };
  try {
    const { ContentType } = await s3.send(new HeadObjectCommand(params));
    console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
    return ContentType;
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
    const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make sure
 they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
    console.log(message);
    throw new Error(message);
  }
};
```

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收來自 SNS 主題的訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

透過使 Lambda JavaScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record) {
  try {
    const message = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

透過使 Lambda TypeScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SNSEvent, Context, SNSHandler, SNSEventRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SNSHandler = async (
  event: SNSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
```

```
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SNSEventRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    const message: string = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 SQS 佇列接收訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 SQS 事件與 Lambda 用 JavaScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message) {
  try {
```

```
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

使用 SQS 事件與 Lambda 用 TypeScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, Context, SQSHandler, SQSRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SQSHandler = async (
  event: SQSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message: SQSRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例顯示如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Javascript 搭配 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      console.log(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      console.log(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
           Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  console.log(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(payload) {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

使用 Lambda 使用 TypeScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  KinesisStreamEvent,
  Context,
  KinesisStreamHandler,
  KinesisStreamRecordPayload,
  KinesisStreamBatchResponse,
} from "aws-lambda";
import { Buffer } from "buffer";
import { Logger } from "@aws-lambda-powertools/logger";

const logger = new Logger({
  logLevel: "INFO",
  serviceName: "kinesis-stream-handler-sample",
});

export const functionHandler: KinesisStreamHandler = async (
  event: KinesisStreamEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<KinesisStreamBatchResponse> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    try {
      logger.info(`Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: ${record.eventID}`);
      const recordData = await getRecordDataAsync(record.kinesis);
      logger.info(`Record Data: ${recordData}`);
      // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    } catch (err) {
      logger.error(`An error occurred ${err}`);
      /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
           Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
      return {
        batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record.kinesis.sequenceNumber }],
      };
    }
  }
  logger.info(`Successfully processed ${event.Records.length} records.`);
  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};

async function getRecordDataAsync(
```

```
  payload: KinesisStreamRecordPayload
): Promise<string> {
  var data = Buffer.from(payload.data, "base64").toString("utf-8");
  await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  return data;
}
```

使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 DynamoDB 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Lambda 使用報告批次項目失敗 JavaScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
export const handler = async (event) => {
  const records = event.Records;
  let curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

  for (const record of records) {
    try {
      // Process your record
      curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb.SequenceNumber;
    } catch (e) {
      // Return failed record's sequence number
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: curRecordSequenceNumber }] };
    }
  }

  return { batchItemFailures: [] };
};
```

使用 Lambda 使用報告批次項目失敗 TypeScript

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { DynamoDBBatchItemFailure, DynamoDBStreamEvent } from "aws-lambda";

export const handler = async (event: DynamoDBStreamEvent):
 Promise<DynamoDBBatchItemFailure[]> => {

    const batchItemsFailures: DynamoDBBatchItemFailure[] = []
    let curRecordSequenceNumber

    for(const record of event.Records) {
        curRecordSequenceNumber = record.dynamodb?.SequenceNumber

        if(curRecordSequenceNumber) {
            batchItemsFailures.push({
                itemIdentifier: curRecordSequenceNumber
            })
        }
    }

    return batchItemsFailures
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 JavaScript Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    const batchItemFailures = [];

    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record, context);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }

    return { batchItemFailures };
};

async function processMessageAsync(record, context) {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error("There is an error in the SQS Message.");
    }
    console.log(`Processed message: ${record.body}`);
}
```

使用 TypeScript Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, SQSBatchResponse, Context, SQSBatchItemFailure, SQSRecord } from
 'aws-lambda';

export const handler = async (event: SQSEvent, context: Context):
 Promise<SQSBatchResponse> => {
    const batchItemFailures: SQSBatchItemFailure[] = [];

    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }

    return {batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures};
};
```

```
async function processMessageAsync(record: SQSRecord): Promise<void> {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error('There is an error in the SQS Message.');
    }
    console.log(`Processed message ${record.body}`);
}
```

亞馬遜使用 SDK 個性化示例 JavaScript（v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過將 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 與 Amazon Personalize 搭配使用，以執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateBatchInferenceJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateBatchInferenceJob`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateBatchInferenceJobCommand } from
```

```
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the batch inference job's parameters.

export const createBatchInferenceJobParam = {
  jobName: 'JOB_NAME',
  jobInput: {         /* required */
    s3DataSource: {   /* required */
      path: 'INPUT_PATH', /* required */
      // kmsKeyArn: 'INPUT_KMS_KEY_ARN' /* optional */'
    }
  },
  jobOutput: {         /* required */
    s3DataDestination: {   /* required */
      path: 'OUTPUT_PATH', /* required */
      // kmsKeyArn: 'OUTPUT_KMS_KEY_ARN' /* optional */'
    }
  },
  roleArn: 'ROLE_ARN', /* required */
  solutionVersionArn: 'SOLUTION_VERSION_ARN', /* required */
  numResults: 20 /* optional integer*/
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateBatchInferenceJobCommand(createBatchInferenceJobParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateBatchInferenceJob中的。

CreateBatchSegmentJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateBatchSegmentJob。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateBatchSegmentJobCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the batch segment job's parameters.

export const createBatchSegmentJobParam = {
  jobName: 'NAME',
  jobInput: {         /* required */
    s3DataSource: {   /* required */
      path: 'INPUT_PATH', /* required */
      // kmsKeyArn: 'INPUT_KMS_KEY_ARN' /* optional */'
    }
  },
  jobOutput: {         /* required */
    s3DataDestination: {   /* required */
      path: 'OUTPUT_PATH', /* required */
      // kmsKeyArn: 'OUTPUT_KMS_KEY_ARN' /* optional */'
    }
  },
  roleArn: 'ROLE_ARN', /* required */
  solutionVersionArn: 'SOLUTION_VERSION_ARN', /* required */
  numResults: 20 /* optional */
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
```

```
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateBatchSegmentJobCommand(createBatchSegmentJobParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateBatchSegmentJob中的。

`CreateCampaign`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCampaign`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.

import { CreateCampaignCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the campaign's parameters.
export const createCampaignParam = {
  solutionVersionArn: 'SOLUTION_VERSION_ARN', /* required */
  name: 'NAME',  /* required */
  minProvisionedTPS: 1    /* optional integer */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
```

```
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateCampaignCommand(createCampaignParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateCampaign中的。

`CreateDataset`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDataset`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the dataset's parameters.
export const createDatasetParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: 'DATASET_GROUP_ARN', /* required */
  datasetType: 'DATASET_TYPE', /* required */
  name: 'NAME', /* required */
  schemaArn: 'SCHEMA_ARN' /* required */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
```

```
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateDatasetCommand(createDatasetParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateDataset中的。

`CreateDatasetExportJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDatasetExportJob`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateDatasetExportJobCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the export job parameters.
export const datasetExportJobParam = {
  datasetArn: 'DATASET_ARN', /* required */
  jobOutput: {
    s3DataDestination: {
        path: 'S3_DESTINATION_PATH' /* required */
        //kmsKeyArn: 'ARN'  /* include if your bucket uses AWS KMS for encryption
    }
  },
  jobName: 'NAME',/* required */
```

```
  roleArn: 'ROLE_ARN' /* required */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateDatasetExportJobCommand(datasetExportJobParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateDatasetExportJob中的。

`CreateDatasetGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDatasetGroup`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.

import { CreateDatasetGroupCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the dataset group parameters.
export const createDatasetGroupParam = {
  name: "NAME" /* required */,
};
```

```
export const run = async (createDatasetGroupParam) => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(
      new CreateDatasetGroupCommand(createDatasetGroupParam),
    );
    console.log("Success", response);
    return "Run successfully"; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run(createDatasetGroupParam);
```

建立網域資料集群組。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import {  CreateDatasetGroupCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the domain dataset group parameters.
export const domainDatasetGroupParams = {
  name: 'NAME',  /* required */
  domain: 'DOMAIN'   /* required for a domain dsg, specify ECOMMERCE or
 VIDEO_ON_DEMAND */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateDatasetGroupCommand(domainDatasetGroupParams));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateDatasetGroup中的。

CreateDatasetImportJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDatasetImportJob`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import {CreateDatasetImportJobCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the dataset import job parameters.
export const datasetImportJobParam = {
  datasetArn: 'DATASET_ARN', /* required */
  dataSource: {  /* required */
    dataLocation: 'S3_PATH'
  },
  jobName: 'NAME',/* required */
  roleArn: 'ROLE_ARN' /* required */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateDatasetImportJobCommand(datasetImportJobParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateDatasetImportJob中的。

`CreateEventTracker`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateEventTracker`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateEventTrackerCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the event tracker's parameters.
export const createEventTrackerParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: 'DATASET_GROUP_ARN', /* required */
  name: 'NAME', /* required */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateEventTrackerCommand(createEventTrackerParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateEventTracker中的。

`CreateFilter`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateFilter`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateFilterCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the filter's parameters.
export const createFilterParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: 'DATASET_GROUP_ARN', /* required */
  name: 'NAME', /* required */
  filterExpression: 'FILTER_EXPRESSION' /*required */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateFilterCommand(createFilterParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateFilter中的。

CreateRecommender

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateRecommender。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateRecommenderCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the recommender's parameters.
export const createRecommenderParam = {
  name: 'NAME', /* required */
  recipeArn: 'RECIPE_ARN', /* required */
  datasetGroupArn: 'DATASET_GROUP_ARN'  /* required */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateRecommenderCommand(createRecommenderParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateRecommender中的。

CreateSchema

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateSchema。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSchemaCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

import fs from 'fs';

let schemaFilePath = "SCHEMA_PATH";
let mySchema = "";

try {
  mySchema = fs.readFileSync(schemaFilePath).toString();
} catch (err) {
  mySchema = 'TEST' // For unit tests.
}
// Set the schema parameters.
export const createSchemaParam = {
  name: 'NAME', /* required */
  schema: mySchema /* required */
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateSchemaCommand(createSchemaParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
```

```
  }
};
run();
```

使用網域建立結構描述。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSchemaCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";

// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

import fs from 'fs';

let schemaFilePath = "SCHEMA_PATH";
let mySchema = "";

try {
  mySchema = fs.readFileSync(schemaFilePath).toString();
} catch (err) {
  mySchema = 'TEST' // for unit tests.
}

// Set the domain schema parameters.
export const createDomainSchemaParam = {
  name: 'NAME', /* required */
  schema: mySchema, /* required */
  domain: 'DOMAIN'   /* required for a domain dataset group, specify ECOMMERCE or
 VIDEO_ON_DEMAND */
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateSchemaCommand(createDomainSchemaParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

```
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateSchema中的。

CreateSolution

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateSolution。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSolutionCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the solution parameters.
export const createSolutionParam = {
  datasetGroupArn: 'DATASET_GROUP_ARN', /* required */
  recipeArn: 'RECIPE_ARN', /* required */
  name: 'NAME' /* required */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateSolutionCommand(createSolutionParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateSolution中的。

CreateSolutionVersion

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateSolutionVersion。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { CreateSolutionVersionCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize";
import { personalizeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeClient = new PersonalizeClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the solution version parameters.
export const solutionVersionParam = {
  solutionArn: 'SOLUTION_ARN' /* required */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeClient.send(new
 CreateSolutionVersionCommand(solutionVersionParam));
    console.log("Success", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateSolutionVersion中的。

亞馬遜使用 SDK 個性化事件示例 JavaScript（v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Amazon Personalize 事件來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`PutEvents`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutEvents`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { PutEventsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-events";
import { personalizeEventsClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeEventsClient = new PersonalizeEventsClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Convert your UNIX timestamp to a Date.
const sentAtDate = new Date(1613443801 * 1000); // 1613443801 is a testing value.
 Replace it with your sentAt timestamp in UNIX format.

// Set put events parameters.
var putEventsParam = {
  eventList: [
```

```
    /* required */
    {
      eventType: "EVENT_TYPE" /* required */,
      sentAt: sentAtDate /* required, must be a Date with js */,
      eventId: "EVENT_ID" /* optional */,
      itemId: "ITEM_ID" /* optional */,
    },
  ],
  sessionId: "SESSION_ID" /* required */,
  trackingId: "TRACKING_ID" /* required */,
  userId: "USER_ID" /* required */,
};
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeEventsClient.send(
      new PutEventsCommand(putEventsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutEvents中的。

PutItems

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutItems。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { PutItemsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-events";
import { personalizeEventsClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
```

```
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeEventsClient = new PersonalizeEventsClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the put items parameters. For string properties and values, use the \
 character to escape quotes.
var putItemsParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN" /* required */,
  items: [
    /* required */
    {
      itemId: "ITEM_ID" /*  required */,
      properties:
        '{"PROPERTY1_NAME": "PROPERTY1_VALUE", "PROPERTY2_NAME": "PROPERTY2_VALUE",
 "PROPERTY3_NAME": "PROPERTY3_VALUE"}' /* optional */,
    },
  ],
};
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeEventsClient.send(
      new PutItemsCommand(putItemsParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutItems中的。

PutUsers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutUsers`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { PutUsersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-events";
import { personalizeEventsClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeEventsClient = new PersonalizeEventsClient({ region: "REGION"});

// Set the put users parameters. For string properties and values, use the \
 character to escape quotes.
var putUsersParam = {
  datasetArn: "DATASET_ARN",
  users: [
    {
      userId: "USER_ID",
      properties: '{"PROPERTY1_NAME": "PROPERTY1_VALUE"}',
    },
  ],
};
export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeEventsClient.send(
      new PutUsersCommand(putUsersParam),
    );
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutUsers中的。

亞馬遜使用 SDK 個性化運行時示例 JavaScript（v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Amazon Personalize 執行階段來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

GetPersonalizedRanking

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetPersonalizedRanking。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetPersonalizedRankingCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the ranking request parameters.
export const getPersonalizedRankingParam = {
  campaignArn: "CAMPAIGN_ARN", /* required */
  userId: 'USER_ID',      /* required */
  inputList: ["ITEM_ID_1", "ITEM_ID_2", "ITEM_ID_3", "ITEM_ID_4"]
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(new
 GetPersonalizedRankingCommand(getPersonalizedRankingParam));
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
```

```
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetPersonalizedRanking中的。

GetRecommendations

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetRecommendations。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetRecommendationsCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";

import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the recommendation request parameters.
export const getRecommendationsParam = {
  campaignArn: 'CAMPAIGN_ARN', /* required */
  userId: 'USER_ID',      /* required */
  numResults: 15    /* optional */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(new
 GetRecommendationsCommand(getRecommendationsParam));
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
```

```
  }
};
run();
```

使用篩選器 (自訂資料集群組) 取得建議。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetRecommendationsCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here.
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set the recommendation request parameters.
export const getRecommendationsParam = {
  recommenderArn: 'RECOMMENDER_ARN', /* required */
  userId: 'USER_ID',       /* required */
  numResults: 15    /* optional */
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(new
 GetRecommendationsCommand(getRecommendationsParam));
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

從網域資料集群組中建立的推薦人取得篩選後的建議。

```
// Get service clients module and commands using ES6 syntax.
import { GetRecommendationsCommand } from
  "@aws-sdk/client-personalize-runtime";
import { personalizeRuntimeClient } from "./libs/personalizeClients.js";
// Or, create the client here:
```

```
// const personalizeRuntimeClient = new PersonalizeRuntimeClient({ region:
 "REGION"});

// Set recommendation request parameters.
export const getRecommendationsParam = {
  campaignArn: 'CAMPAIGN_ARN', /* required */
  userId: 'USER_ID',      /* required */
  numResults: 15,    /* optional */
  filterArn: 'FILTER_ARN',   /* required to filter recommendations */
  filterValues: {
    "PROPERTY": "\"VALUE\""  /* Only required if your filter has a placeholder
 parameter */
  }
}

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await personalizeRuntimeClient.send(new
 GetRecommendationsCommand(getRecommendationsParam));
    console.log("Success!", response);
    return response; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetRecommendations中的。

亞馬遜使用 SDK 的精確示例 JavaScript （v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Amazon Pinpoint 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

SendMessages

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendMessages。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { PinpointClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "us-east-1";
export const pinClient = new PinpointClient({ region: REGION });
```

傳送電子郵件訊息。

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { SendMessagesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
import { pinClient } from "./libs/pinClient.js";

// The FromAddress must be verified in SES.
const fromAddress = "FROM_ADDRESS";
const toAddress = "TO_ADDRESS";
const projectId = "PINPOINT_PROJECT_ID";

// The subject line of the email.
var subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Test (AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)";

// The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
var body_text = `Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)
----------------------------------------------------
```

```
This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in
 Node.js.
For more information, see https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/`;

// The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML content.
var body_html = `<html>
<head></head>
<body>
  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)</h1>
  <p>This email was sent with
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>the Amazon Pinpoint Email API</a>
 using the
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/'>
      AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js</a>.</p>
</body>
</html>`;

// The character encoding for the subject line and message body of the email.
var charset = "UTF-8";

const params = {
  ApplicationId: projectId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [toAddress]: {
        ChannelType: "EMAIL",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      EmailMessage: {
        FromAddress: fromAddress,
        SimpleEmail: {
          Subject: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: subject,
          },
          HtmlPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_html,
          },
          TextPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_text,
          },
```

```
        },
      },
    },
  },
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const { MessageResponse } = await pinClient.send(
      new SendMessagesCommand(params),
    );

    if (!MessageResponse) {
      throw new Error("No message response.");
    }

    if (!MessageResponse.Result) {
      throw new Error("No message result.");
    }

    const recipientResult = MessageResponse.Result[toAddress];

    if (recipientResult.StatusCode !== 200) {
      throw new Error(recipientResult.StatusMessage);
    } else {
      console.log(recipientResult.MessageId);
    }
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
  }
};

run();
```

傳送一則 SMS 訊息。

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { SendMessagesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-pinpoint";
import { pinClient } from "./libs/pinClient.js";

/* The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone number
```

```
 or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format. */
const originationNumber = "SENDER_NUMBER"; //e.g., +1XXXXXXXXXX

// The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify the phone
 number in E.164 format.
const destinationNumber = "RECEIVER_NUMBER"; //e.g., +1XXXXXXXXXX

// The content of the SMS message.
const message =
  "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint " +
  "using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. Reply STOP to " +
  "opt out.";

/*The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
that you choose.*/
const projectId = "PINPOINT_PROJECT_ID"; //e.g., XXXXXXXX66e4e9986478cXXXXXXXXX

/* The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.*/
var messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

// The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
var registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

/* The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
// varies by country or region. For more information, see
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-countries.html.*/

var senderId = "MySenderID";

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
var params = {
  ApplicationId: projectId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [destinationNumber]: {
        ChannelType: "SMS",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      SMSMessage: {
```

```
        Body: message,
        Keyword: registeredKeyword,
        MessageType: messageType,
        OriginationNumber: originationNumber,
        SenderId: senderId,
      },
    },
  },
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await pinClient.send(new SendMessagesCommand(params));
    console.log(
      "Message sent! " +
        data["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destinationNumber]["StatusMessage"],
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendMessages中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

傳送電子郵件訊息。

```
"use strict";

const AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the email. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/
```

```
const aws_region = "us-west-2";

// The "From" address. This address has to be verified in Amazon Pinpoint
// in the region that you use to send email.
const senderAddress = "sender@example.com";

// The address on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint account is in
// the sandbox, this address also has to be verified.
var toAddress = "recipient@example.com";

// The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
// Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
// that you choose.
const appId = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample";

// The subject line of the email.
var subject = "Amazon Pinpoint (AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)";

// The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
var body_text = `Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)
-----------------------------------------------------
This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in
 Node.js.
For more information, see https:\/\/aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/`;

// The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML content.
var body_html = `<html>
<head></head>
<body>
  <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for JavaScript in Node.js)</h1>
  <p>This email was sent with
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>the Amazon Pinpoint API</a> using the
    <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-node-js/'>
      AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js</a>.</p>
</body>
</html>`;

// The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
// message body of the email.
var charset = "UTF-8";

// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;
```

```
// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });

//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpoint = new AWS.Pinpoint();

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
var params = {
  ApplicationId: appId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [toAddress]: {
        ChannelType: "EMAIL",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      EmailMessage: {
        FromAddress: senderAddress,
        SimpleEmail: {
          Subject: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: subject,
          },
          HtmlPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_html,
          },
          TextPart: {
            Charset: charset,
            Data: body_text,
          },
        },
      },
    },
  },
};

//Try to send the email.
pinpoint.sendMessages(params, function (err, data) {
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
  } else {
```

```
    console.log(
      "Email sent! Message ID: ",
      data["MessageResponse"]["Result"][toAddress]["MessageId"]
    );
  }
});
```

傳送一則 SMS 訊息。

```
"use strict";

var AWS = require("aws-sdk");

// The AWS Region that you want to use to send the message. For a list of
// AWS Regions where the Amazon Pinpoint API is available, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/apireference/.
var aws_region = "us-east-1";

// The phone number or short code to send the message from. The phone number
// or short code that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
// account. For best results, specify long codes in E.164 format.
var originationNumber = "+12065550199";

// The recipient's phone number.  For best results, you should specify the
// phone number in E.164 format.
var destinationNumber = "+14255550142";

// The content of the SMS message.
var message =
  "This message was sent through Amazon Pinpoint " +
  "using the AWS SDK for JavaScript in Node.js. Reply STOP to " +
  "opt out.";

// The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send this message.
// Make sure that the SMS channel is enabled for the project or application
// that you choose.
var applicationId = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample";

// The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
// time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
```

```
// marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
var messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

// The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
var registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

// The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
// varies by country or region. For more information, see
// https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-countries.html
var senderId = "MySenderID";

// Specify that you're using a shared credentials file, and optionally specify
// the profile that you want to use.
var credentials = new AWS.SharedIniFileCredentials({ profile: "default" });
AWS.config.credentials = credentials;

// Specify the region.
AWS.config.update({ region: aws_region });

//Create a new Pinpoint object.
var pinpoint = new AWS.Pinpoint();

// Specify the parameters to pass to the API.
var params = {
  ApplicationId: applicationId,
  MessageRequest: {
    Addresses: {
      [destinationNumber]: {
        ChannelType: "SMS",
      },
    },
    MessageConfiguration: {
      SMSMessage: {
        Body: message,
        Keyword: registeredKeyword,
        MessageType: messageType,
        OriginationNumber: originationNumber,
        SenderId: senderId,
      },
    },
  },
};

//Try to send the message.
```

```
pinpoint.sendMessages(params, function (err, data) {
  // If something goes wrong, print an error message.
  if (err) {
    console.log(err.message);
    // Otherwise, show the unique ID for the message.
  } else {
    console.log(
      "Message sent! " +
        data["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destinationNumber]["StatusMessage"]
    );
  }
});
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendMessages中的。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon Redshift 示例 JavaScript（v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Amazon Redshift 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCluster`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

建立 叢集

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { CreateClusterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME", // Required
  NodeType: "NODE_TYPE", //Required
  MasterUsername: "MASTER_USER_NAME", // Required - must be lowercase
  MasterUserPassword: "MASTER_USER_PASSWORD", // Required - must contain at least
 one uppercase letter, and one number
  ClusterType: "CLUSTER_TYPE", // Required
  IAMRoleARN: "IAM_ROLE_ARN", // Optional - the ARN of an IAM role with permissions
 your cluster needs to access other AWS services on your behalf, such as Amazon S3.
  ClusterSubnetGroupName: "CLUSTER_SUBNET_GROUPNAME", //Optional - the name of a
 cluster subnet group to be associated with this cluster. Defaults to 'default' if
 not specified.
  DBName: "DATABASE_NAME", // Optional - defaults to 'dev' if not specified
  Port: "PORT_NUMBER", // Optional - defaults to '5439' if not specified
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new CreateClusterCommand(params));
```

```
    console.log(
      "Cluster " + data.Cluster.ClusterIdentifier + " successfully created",
    );
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateCluster中的。

`DeleteCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteCluster`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

建立 叢集

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DeleteClusterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

const params = {
```

```
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME",
  SkipFinalClusterSnapshot: false,
  FinalClusterSnapshotIdentifier: "CLUSTER_SNAPSHOT_ID",
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new DeleteClusterCommand(params));
    console.log("Success, cluster deleted. ", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteCluster中的。

`DescribeClusters`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeClusters`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

描述您的叢集。

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DescribeClustersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME",
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new DescribeClustersCommand(params));
    console.log("Success", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeClusters中的。

`ModifyCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyCluster`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
import { RedshiftClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const redshiftClient = new RedshiftClient({ region: REGION });
export { redshiftClient };
```

修改叢集。

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { ModifyClusterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-redshift";
import { redshiftClient } from "./libs/redshiftClient.js";

// Set the parameters
const params = {
  ClusterIdentifier: "CLUSTER_NAME",
  MasterUserPassword: "NEW_MASTER_USER_PASSWORD",
};

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await redshiftClient.send(new ModifyClusterCommand(params));
    console.log("Success was modified.", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ModifyCluster中的。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon S3 示例 JavaScript（v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Amazon S3 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon S3

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon S3。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { ListBucketsCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

// When no region or credentials are provided, the SDK will use the
// region and credentials from the local AWS config.
const client = new S3Client({});

export const helloS3 = async () => {
  const command = new ListBucketsCommand({});

  const { Buckets } = await client.send(command);
  console.log("Buckets: ");
  console.log(Buckets.map((bucket) => bucket.Name).join("\n"));
  return Buckets;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListBuckets中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CopyObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CopyObject`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

複製物件

```
import { S3Client, CopyObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new CopyObjectCommand({
    CopySource: "SOURCE_BUCKET/SOURCE_OBJECT_KEY",
    Bucket: "DESTINATION_BUCKET",
    Key: "NEW_OBJECT_KEY",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CopyObject中的。

`CreateBucket`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateBucket`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立儲存貯體。

```
import { CreateBucketCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new CreateBucketCommand({
    // The name of the bucket. Bucket names are unique and have several other
 constraints.
    // See https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/
bucketnamingrules.html
    Bucket: "bucket-name",
  });

  try {
    const { Location } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Bucket created with location ${Location}`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateBucket中的。

DeleteBucket

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteBucket。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除儲存貯體。

```
import { DeleteBucketCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
const client = new S3Client({});

// Delete a bucket.
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteBucketCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteBucket中的。

`DeleteBucketPolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucketPolicy`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除儲存貯體政策。

```
import { DeleteBucketPolicyCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

// This will remove the policy from the bucket.
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteBucketPolicyCommand({
```

```
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteBucketPolicy中的。

`DeleteBucketWebsite`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucketWebsite`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從儲存貯體刪除網站組態

```
import { DeleteBucketWebsiteCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

// Disable static website hosting on the bucket.
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteBucketWebsiteCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
```

```
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteBucketWebsite中的。

`DeleteObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteObject`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除物件。

```
import { DeleteObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteObjectCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
    Key: "test-key.txt",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteObject中的。

DeleteObjects

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteObjects。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除多個物件。

```
import { DeleteObjectsCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new DeleteObjectsCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
    Delete: {
      Objects: [{ Key: "object1.txt" }, { Key: "object2.txt" }],
    },
  });

  try {
    const { Deleted } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Successfully deleted ${Deleted.length} objects from S3 bucket. Deleted
 objects:`,
    );
    console.log(Deleted.map((d) => ` • ${d.Key}`).join("\n"));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteObjects中的。

GetBucketAcl

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketAcl。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得 ACL 許可。

```
import { GetBucketAclCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new GetBucketAclCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetBucketAcl中的。

GetBucketCors

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketCors。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得儲存貯體的 CORS 政策。

```
import { GetBucketCorsCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new GetBucketCorsCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
  });

  try {
    const { CORSRules } = await client.send(command);
    CORSRules.forEach((cr, i) => {
      console.log(
        `\nCORSRule ${i + 1}`,
        `\n${"-".repeat(10)}`,
        `\nAllowedHeaders: ${cr.AllowedHeaders.join(" ")}`,
        `\nAllowedMethods: ${cr.AllowedMethods.join(" ")}`,
        `\nAllowedOrigins: ${cr.AllowedOrigins.join(" ")}`,
        `\nExposeHeaders: ${cr.ExposeHeaders.join(" ")}`,
        `\nMaxAgeSeconds: ${cr.MaxAgeSeconds}`,
      );
    });
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetBucketCors中的。

GetBucketPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketPolicy。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得儲存貯體政策。

```
import { GetBucketPolicyCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new GetBucketPolicyCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
  });

  try {
    const { Policy } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(JSON.parse(Policy));
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetBucketPolicy中的。

GetBucketWebsite

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketWebsite。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得網站組態。

```
import { GetBucketWebsiteCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new GetBucketWebsiteCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
  });

  try {
    const { ErrorDocument, IndexDocument } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Your bucket is set up to host a website. It has an error document:`,
      `${ErrorDocument.Key}, and an index document: ${IndexDocument.Suffix}.`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetBucketWebsite中的。

`GetObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetObject`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

下載物件。

```
import { GetObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new GetObjectCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
    Key: "hello-s3.txt",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    // The Body object also has 'transformToByteArray' and 'transformToWebStream'
 methods.
    const str = await response.Body.transformToString();
    console.log(str);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetObject中的。

`GetObjectLockConfiguration`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetObjectLockConfiguration`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
```

```
import {
  GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  S3Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string} bucketName
 */
export const main = async (client, bucketName) => {
  const command = new GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
    // ExpectedBucketOwner: "ACCOUNT_ID",
  });

  try {
    const { ObjectLockConfiguration } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Object Lock Configuration: ${ObjectLockConfiguration}`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main(new S3Client(), "BUCKET_NAME");
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetObjectLockConfiguration中的。

`GetObjectRetention`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetObjectRetention`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { GetObjectRetentionCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string} bucketName
 * @param {string} objectKey
 */
export const main = async (client, bucketName, objectKey) => {
  const command = new GetObjectRetentionCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: objectKey,
    // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
    // ExpectedBucketOwner: "ACCOUNT_ID",
    // RequestPayer: "requester",
    // VersionId: "OBJECT_VERSION_ID",
  });

  try {
    const { Retention } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Object Retention Settings: ${Retention.Status}`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main(new S3Client(), "BUCKET_NAME", "OBJECT_KEY");
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetObjectRetention中的。

ListBuckets

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListBuckets。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出儲存貯體。

```
import { ListBucketsCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListBucketsCommand({});

  try {
    const { Owner, Buckets } = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `${Owner.DisplayName} owns ${Buckets.length} bucket${
        Buckets.length === 1 ? "" : "s"
      }:`,
    );
    console.log(`${Buckets.map((b) => ` • ${b.Name}`).join("\n")}`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListBuckets中的。

`ListObjectsV2`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListObjectsV2`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

條列儲存貯體中的所有物件。如果有多個對象， IsTruncated 並且 NextContinuationToken 將被用於遍歷完整列表。

```
import {
  S3Client,
  // This command supersedes the ListObjectsCommand and is the recommended way to
 list objects.
  ListObjectsV2Command,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new ListObjectsV2Command({
    Bucket: "my-bucket",
    // The default and maximum number of keys returned is 1000. This limits it to
    // one for demonstration purposes.
    MaxKeys: 1,
  });

  try {
    let isTruncated = true;

    console.log("Your bucket contains the following objects:\n");
    let contents = "";

    while (isTruncated) {
      const { Contents, IsTruncated, NextContinuationToken } =
        await client.send(command);
      const contentsList = Contents.map((c) => ` • ${c.Key}`).join("\n");
      contents += contentsList + "\n";
      isTruncated = IsTruncated;
      command.input.ContinuationToken = NextContinuationToken;
    }
    console.log(contents);
  } catch (err) {
```

```
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的 ListObjectsV2。

PutBucketAcl

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketAcl。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

放置儲存貯體的 ACL。

```
import { PutBucketAclCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

// Most Amazon S3 use cases don't require the use of access control lists (ACLs).
// We recommend that you disable ACLs, except in unusual circumstances where
// you need to control access for each object individually.
// Consider a policy instead. For more information see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
AmazonS3/latest/userguide/bucket-policies.html.
export const main = async () => {
  // Grant a user READ access to a bucket.
  const command = new PutBucketAclCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
    AccessControlPolicy: {
      Grants: [
        {
          Grantee: {
            // The canonical ID of the user. This ID is an obfuscated form of your
 AWS account number.
            // It's unique to Amazon S3 and can't be found elsewhere.
            // For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/
latest/userguide/finding-canonical-user-id.html.
```

```
            ID: "canonical-id-1",
            Type: "CanonicalUser",
          },
          // One of FULL_CONTROL | READ | WRITE | READ_ACP | WRITE_ACP
          // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/API/
API_Grant.html#AmazonS3-Type-Grant-Permission
          Permission: "FULL_CONTROL",
        },
      ],
      Owner: {
        ID: "canonical-id-2",
      },
    },
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutBucketAcl中的。

PutBucketCors

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketCors。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

新增 CORS 規則。

```
import { PutBucketCorsCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
const client = new S3Client({});

// By default, Amazon S3 doesn't allow cross-origin requests. Use this command
// to explicitly allow cross-origin requests.
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new PutBucketCorsCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
    CORSConfiguration: {
      CORSRules: [
        {
          // Allow all headers to be sent to this bucket.
          AllowedHeaders: ["*"],
          // Allow only GET and PUT methods to be sent to this bucket.
          AllowedMethods: ["GET", "PUT"],
          // Allow only requests from the specified origin.
          AllowedOrigins: ["https://www.example.com"],
          // Allow the entity tag (ETag) header to be returned in the response. The
 ETag header
          // The entity tag represents a specific version of the object. The ETag
 reflects
          // changes only to the contents of an object, not its metadata.
          ExposeHeaders: ["ETag"],
          // How long the requesting browser should cache the preflight response.
 After
          // this time, the preflight request will have to be made again.
          MaxAgeSeconds: 3600,
        },
      ],
    },
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutBucketCors中的。

PutBucketPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketPolicy。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

新增政策。

```
import { PutBucketPolicyCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new PutBucketPolicyCommand({
    Policy: JSON.stringify({
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [
        {
          Sid: "AllowGetObject",
          // Allow this particular user to call GetObject on any object in this
 bucket.
          Effect: "Allow",
          Principal: {
            AWS: "arn:aws:iam::ACCOUNT-ID:user/USERNAME",
          },
          Action: "s3:GetObject",
          Resource: "arn:aws:s3:::BUCKET-NAME/*",
        },
      ],
    }),
    // Apply the preceding policy to this bucket.
    Bucket: "BUCKET-NAME",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
```

```
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutBucketPolicy中的。

`PutBucketWebsite`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutBucketWebsite`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定儲存貯體網站組態。

```
import { PutBucketWebsiteCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

// Set up a bucket as a static website.
// The bucket needs to be publicly accessible.
export const main = async () => {
  const command = new PutBucketWebsiteCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
    WebsiteConfiguration: {
      ErrorDocument: {
        // The object key name to use when a 4XX class error occurs.
        Key: "error.html",
      },
      IndexDocument: {
        // A suffix that is appended to a request that is for a directory.
        Suffix: "index.html",
      },
    },
  });
```

```
  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutBucketWebsite中的。

PutObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObject。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

上傳物件。

```
import { PutObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client({});

export const main = async () => {
  const command = new PutObjectCommand({
    Bucket: "test-bucket",
    Key: "hello-s3.txt",
    Body: "Hello S3!",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
```

```
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutObject中的。

PutObjectLegalHold

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObjectLegalHold。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { PutObjectLegalHoldCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string} bucketName
 * @param {string} objectKey
 */
export const main = async (client, bucketName, objectKey) => {
  const command = new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: objectKey,
    LegalHold: {
      // Set the status to 'ON' to place a legal hold on the object.
      // Set the status to 'OFF' to remove the legal hold.
      Status: "ON",
    },
    // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
    // ChecksumAlgorithm: "ALGORITHM",
    // ContentMD5: "MD5_HASH",
```

```
    // ExpectedBucketOwner: "ACCOUNT_ID",
    // RequestPayer: "requester",
    // VersionId: "OBJECT_VERSION_ID",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Object legal hold status: ${response.$metadata.httpStatusCode}`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main(new S3Client(), "BUCKET_NAME", "OBJECT_KEY");
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutObjectLegalHold中的。

`PutObjectLockConfiguration`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutObjectLockConfiguration`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定值區的物件鎖定組態。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import {
  PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  S3Client,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string} bucketName
 */
export const main = async (client, bucketName) => {
  const command = new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    // The Object Lock configuration that you want to apply to the specified bucket.
    ObjectLockConfiguration: {
      ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
    },
    // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
    // ExpectedBucketOwner: "ACCOUNT_ID",
    // RequestPayer: "requester",
    // Token: "OPTIONAL_TOKEN",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Object Lock Configuration updated: ${response.$metadata.httpStatusCode}`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main(new S3Client(), "BUCKET_NAME");
}
```

設定值區的預設保留期間。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import {
  PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  S3Client,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string} bucketName
 */
export const main = async (client, bucketName) => {
  const command = new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    // The Object Lock configuration that you want to apply to the specified bucket.
    ObjectLockConfiguration: {
      ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
      Rule: {
        DefaultRetention: {
          Mode: "GOVERNANCE",
          Years: 3,
        },
      },
    },
    // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
    // ExpectedBucketOwner: "ACCOUNT_ID",
    // RequestPayer: "requester",
    // Token: "OPTIONAL_TOKEN",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(
      `Default Object Lock Configuration updated: ${response.
$metadata.httpStatusCode}`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main(new S3Client(), "BUCKET_NAME");
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutObjectLockConfiguration中的。

PutObjectRetention

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObjectRetention。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { PutObjectRetentionCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string} bucketName
 * @param {string} objectKey
 */
export const main = async (client, bucketName, objectKey) => {
  const command = new PutObjectRetentionCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: objectKey,
    BypassGovernanceRetention: false,
    // ChecksumAlgorithm: "ALGORITHM",
    // ContentMD5: "MD5_HASH",
    // ExpectedBucketOwner: "ACCOUNT_ID",
    // RequestPayer: "requester",
    Retention: {
      Mode: "GOVERNANCE", // or "COMPLIANCE"
      RetainUntilDate: new Date(new Date().getTime() + 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000),
    },
    // VersionId: "OBJECT_VERSION_ID",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
```

```
    console.log(
      `Object Retention settings updated: ${response.$metadata.httpStatusCode}`,
    );
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main(new S3Client(), "BUCKET_NAME", "OBJECT_KEY");
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考PutObjectRetention中的。

案例

建立預先簽章 URL

下列程式碼範例示範如何為 Amazon S3 建立預先簽署的 URL 並上傳物件。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立預先簽署的 URL 將物件上傳至儲存貯體。

```
import https from "https";
import { PutObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { fromIni } from "@aws-sdk/credential-providers";
import { HttpRequest } from "@smithy/protocol-http";
import {
  getSignedUrl,
  S3RequestPresigner,
} from "@aws-sdk/s3-request-presigner";
import { parseUrl } from "@smithy/url-parser";
import { formatUrl } from "@aws-sdk/util-format-url";
import { Hash } from "@smithy/hash-node";
```

```
const createPresignedUrlWithoutClient = async ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const url = parseUrl(`https://${bucket}.s3.${region}.amazonaws.com/${key}`);
  const presigner = new S3RequestPresigner({
    credentials: fromIni(),
    region,
    sha256: Hash.bind(null, "sha256"),
  });

  const signedUrlObject = await presigner.presign(
    new HttpRequest({ ...url, method: "PUT" }),
  );
  return formatUrl(signedUrlObject);
};

const createPresignedUrlWithClient = ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({ region });
  const command = new PutObjectCommand({ Bucket: bucket, Key: key });
  return getSignedUrl(client, command, { expiresIn: 3600 });
};

function put(url, data) {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    const req = https.request(
      url,
      { method: "PUT", headers: { "Content-Length": new Blob([data]).size } },
      (res) => {
        let responseBody = "";
        res.on("data", (chunk) => {
          responseBody += chunk;
        });
        res.on("end", () => {
          resolve(responseBody);
        });
      },
    );
    req.on("error", (err) => {
      reject(err);
    });
    req.write(data);
    req.end();
  });
}
```

```
export const main = async () => {
  const REGION = "us-east-1";
  const BUCKET = "example_bucket";
  const KEY = "example_file.txt";

  // There are two ways to generate a presigned URL.
  // 1. Use createPresignedUrl without the S3 client.
  // 2. Use getSignedUrl in conjunction with the S3 client and GetObjectCommand.
  try {
    const noClientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithoutClient({
      region: REGION,
      bucket: BUCKET,
      key: KEY,
    });

    const clientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithClient({
      region: REGION,
      bucket: BUCKET,
      key: KEY,
    });

    // After you get the presigned URL, you can provide your own file
    // data. Refer to put() above.
    console.log("Calling PUT using presigned URL without client");
    await put(noClientUrl, "Hello World");

    console.log("Calling PUT using presigned URL with client");
    await put(clientUrl, "Hello World");

    console.log("\nDone. Check your S3 console.");
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

建立預先簽署的 URL 從儲存貯體下載物件。

```
import { GetObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { fromIni } from "@aws-sdk/credential-providers";
import { HttpRequest } from "@smithy/protocol-http";
import {
  getSignedUrl,
```

```
  S3RequestPresigner,
} from "@aws-sdk/s3-request-presigner";
import { parseUrl } from "@smithy/url-parser";
import { formatUrl } from "@aws-sdk/util-format-url";
import { Hash } from "@smithy/hash-node";

const createPresignedUrlWithoutClient = async ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const url = parseUrl(`https://${bucket}.s3.${region}.amazonaws.com/${key}`);
  const presigner = new S3RequestPresigner({
    credentials: fromIni(),
    region,
    sha256: Hash.bind(null, "sha256"),
  });

  const signedUrlObject = await presigner.presign(new HttpRequest(url));
  return formatUrl(signedUrlObject);
};

const createPresignedUrlWithClient = ({ region, bucket, key }) => {
  const client = new S3Client({ region });
  const command = new GetObjectCommand({ Bucket: bucket, Key: key });
  return getSignedUrl(client, command, { expiresIn: 3600 });
};

export const main = async () => {
  const REGION = "us-east-1";
  const BUCKET = "example_bucket";
  const KEY = "example_file.jpg";

  try {
    const noClientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithoutClient({
      region: REGION,
      bucket: BUCKET,
      key: KEY,
    });

    const clientUrl = await createPresignedUrlWithClient({
      region: REGION,
      bucket: BUCKET,
      key: KEY,
    });

    console.log("Presigned URL without client");
    console.log(noClientUrl);
```

```
    console.log("\n");

    console.log("Presigned URL with client");
    console.log(clientUrl);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。

建立列出 Amazon S3 物件的網頁

下列程式碼範例顯示如何在網頁中列出 Amazon S3 物件。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

下面的代碼是使調 AWS 用 SDK 的相關反應組件。可以在前面 GitHub 的鏈接中找到包含此組件的應用程序的可運行版本。

```
import { useEffect, useState } from "react";
import {
  ListObjectsCommand,
  ListObjectsCommandOutput,
  S3Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { fromCognitoIdentityPool } from "@aws-sdk/credential-providers";
import "./App.css";

function App() {
  const [objects, setObjects] = useState<
    Required<ListObjectsCommandOutput>["Contents"]
  >([]);

  useEffect(() => {
```

```
    const client = new S3Client({
      region: "us-east-1",
      // Unless you have a public bucket, you'll need access to a private bucket.
      // One way to do this is to create an Amazon Cognito identity pool, attach a
 role to the pool,
      // and grant the role access to the 's3:GetObject' action.
      //
      // You'll also need to configure the CORS settings on the bucket to allow
 traffic from
      // this example site. Here's an example configuration that allows all origins.
 Don't
      // do this in production.
      //[
      //  {
      //    "AllowedHeaders": ["*"],
      //    "AllowedMethods": ["GET"],
      //    "AllowedOrigins": ["*"],
      //    "ExposeHeaders": [],
      //  },
      //]
      //
      credentials: fromCognitoIdentityPool({
        clientConfig: { region: "us-east-1" },
        identityPoolId: "<YOUR_IDENTITY_POOL_ID>",
      }),
    });
    const command = new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: "bucket-name" });
    client.send(command).then(({ Contents }) => setObjects(Contents || []));
  }, []);

  return (
    <div className="App">
      {objects.map((o) => (
        <div key={o.ETag}>{o.Key}</div>
      ))}
    </div>
  );
}

export default App;
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListObjects中的。

開始使用儲存貯體和物件

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立儲存貯體並上傳檔案到該儲存貯體。
- 從儲存貯體下載物件。
- 將物件複製至儲存貯體中的子文件夾。
- 列出儲存貯體中的物件。
- 刪除儲存貯體物件和該儲存貯體。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

首先，匯入所有必要模組。

```
// Used to check if currently running file is this file.
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { readdirSync, readFileSync, writeFileSync } from "fs";

// Local helper utils.
import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";
import { wrapText } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

import {
  S3Client,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  ListObjectsCommand,
  CopyObjectCommand,
  GetObjectCommand,
  DeleteObjectsCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

前面的匯入動作參考了一些協助公用程式。這些公用程式位於本節開頭所連結之 GitHub 儲存庫的本機公用程式。如需相關內容，請參閱下列公用程式的實作方式。

```
export const dirnameFromMetaUrl = (metaUrl) =>
  fileURLToPath(new URL(".", metaUrl));

import { select, input, confirm, checkbox } from "@inquirer/prompts";

export class Prompter {
  /**
   * @param {{ message: string, choices: { name: string, value: string }[]}} options
   */
  select(options) {
    return select(options);
  }

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string }} options
   */
  input(options) {
    return input(options);
  }

  /**
   * @param {string} prompt
   */
  checkContinue = async (prompt = "") => {
    const prefix = prompt && prompt + " ";
    let ok = await this.confirm({
      message: `${prefix}Continue?`,
    });
    if (!ok) throw new Error("Exiting...");
  };

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string }} options
   */
  confirm(options) {
    return confirm(options);
  }

  /**
   * @param {{ message: string, choices: { name: string, value: string }[]}} options
```

```
   */
  checkbox(options) {
    return checkbox(options);
  }
}

export const wrapText = (text, char = "=") => {
  const rule = char.repeat(80);
  return `${rule}\n    ${text}\n${rule}\n`;
};
```

S3 的物件儲存在「儲存貯體」。接下來，來定義一個建立新儲存貯體的函數。

```
export const createBucket = async () => {
  const bucketName = await prompter.input({
    message: "Enter a bucket name. Bucket names must be globally unique:",
  });
  const command = new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  await s3Client.send(command);
  console.log("Bucket created successfully.\n");
  return bucketName;
};
```

儲存貯體包含「物件」。此功能會將儲存庫的內容做為物件上傳至您的儲存貯體。

```
export const uploadFilesToBucket = async ({ bucketName, folderPath }) => {
  console.log(`Uploading files from ${folderPath}\n`);
  const keys = readdirSync(folderPath);
  const files = keys.map((key) => {
    const filePath = `${folderPath}/${key}`;
    const fileContent = readFileSync(filePath);
    return {
      Key: key,
      Body: fileContent,
    };
  });

  for (let file of files) {
    await s3Client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
```

```
        Body: file.Body,
        Key: file.Key,
      }),
    );
    console.log(`${file.Key} uploaded successfully.`);
  }
};
```

上傳物件之後，請檢查確認已正確上傳物件。您可以使 ListObjects 用的。您將使用「金鑰」屬性，但在回應中也有其他有用的屬性。

```
export const listFilesInBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const command = new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(command);
  const contentsList = Contents.map((c) => `  • ${c.Key}`).join("\n");
  console.log("\nHere's a list of files in the bucket:");
  console.log(contentsList + "\n");
};
```

有時您可能想從儲存貯體複製物件到另一個儲存貯體。為此使用 CopyObject 命令。

```
export const copyFileFromBucket = async ({ destinationBucket }) => {
  const proceed = await prompter.confirm({
    message: "Would you like to copy an object from another bucket?",
  });

  if (!proceed) {
    return;
  } else {
    const copy = async () => {
      try {
        const sourceBucket = await prompter.input({
          message: "Enter source bucket name:",
        });
        const sourceKey = await prompter.input({
          message: "Enter source key:",
        });
        const destinationKey = await prompter.input({
          message: "Enter destination key:",
        });
```

```
        const command = new CopyObjectCommand({
          Bucket: destinationBucket,
          CopySource: `${sourceBucket}/${sourceKey}`,
          Key: destinationKey,
        });
        await s3Client.send(command);
        await copyFileFromBucket({ destinationBucket });
      } catch (err) {
        console.error(`Copy error.`);
        console.error(err);
        const retryAnswer = await prompter.confirm({ message: "Try again?" });
        if (retryAnswer) {
          await copy();
        }
      }
    };
    await copy();
  }
};
```

沒有從儲存貯體中取得多個物件的 SDK 方法。反之，您會建立一份待下載的物件清單，並重複執行這些物件。

```
export const downloadFilesFromBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(
    new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: bucketName }),
  );
  const path = await prompter.input({
    message: "Enter destination path for files:",
  });

  for (let content of Contents) {
    const obj = await s3Client.send(
      new GetObjectCommand({ Bucket: bucketName, Key: content.Key }),
    );
    writeFileSync(
      `${path}/${content.Key}`,
      await obj.Body.transformToByteArray(),
    );
  }
  console.log("Files downloaded successfully.\n");
};
```

該清除資源了。儲存貯體在刪除之前必須先清空。這兩個函數會清空並刪除儲存貯體。

```
export const emptyBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const listObjectsCommand = new ListObjectsCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(listObjectsCommand);
  const keys = Contents.map((c) => c.Key);

  const deleteObjectsCommand = new DeleteObjectsCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Delete: { Objects: keys.map((key) => ({ Key: key })) },
  });
  await s3Client.send(deleteObjectsCommand);
  console.log(`${bucketName} emptied successfully.\n`);
};

export const deleteBucket = async ({ bucketName }) => {
  const command = new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucketName });
  await s3Client.send(command);
  console.log(`${bucketName} deleted successfully.\n`);
};
```

「主要」函數會將所有內容放在一起。若你直接執行這個檔案，主要函數將受到叫用。

```
const main = async () => {
  const OBJECT_DIRECTORY = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
    import.meta.url,
  )}../../../../resources/sample_files/.sample_media`;

  try {
    console.log(wrapText("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started example."));
    console.log("Let's create a bucket.");
    const bucketName = await createBucket();
    await prompter.confirm({ message: continueMessage });

    console.log(wrapText("File upload."));
    console.log(
      "I have some default files ready to go. You can edit the source code to
 provide your own.",
    );
    await uploadFilesToBucket({
```

```
      bucketName,
      folderPath: OBJECT_DIRECTORY,
    });

    await listFilesInBucket({ bucketName });
    await prompter.confirm({ message: continueMessage });

    console.log(wrapText("Copy files."));
    await copyFileFromBucket({ destinationBucket: bucketName });
    await listFilesInBucket({ bucketName });
    await prompter.confirm({ message: continueMessage });

    console.log(wrapText("Download files."));
    await downloadFilesFromBucket({ bucketName });

    console.log(wrapText("Clean up."));
    await emptyBucket({ bucketName });
    await deleteBucket({ bucketName });
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

取得物件的合法訴訟保留組態

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 S3 儲存貯體的合法保留組態。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { GetObjectLegalHoldCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string} bucketName
 * @param {string} objectKey
 */
export const main = async (client, bucketName, objectKey) => {
  const command = new GetObjectLegalHoldCommand({
    Bucket: bucketName,
    Key: objectKey,
    // Optionally, you can provide additional parameters
    // ExpectedBucketOwner: "ACCOUNT_ID",
    // RequestPayer: "requester",
    // VersionId: "OBJECT_VERSION_ID",
  });

  try {
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(`Legal Hold Status: ${response.LegalHold.Status}`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};

// Invoke main function if this file was run directly.
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  main(new S3Client(), "DOC-EXAMPLE-BUCKET", "OBJECT_KEY");
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetObjectLegalHold中的。

鎖定 Amazon S3 對象

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 S3 物件鎖定功能。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

index.js-工作流程的入口點。這會協調所有的步驟。請造訪 GitHub 以查看 Scenario、ScenarioInput、 ScenarioOutput和的實作詳細資訊 ScenarioAction。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import * as Scenarios from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js";
import {
  exitOnFalse,
  loadState,
  saveState,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/steps-common.js";

import { welcome, welcomeContinue } from "./welcome.steps.js";
import {
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention,
  confirmUpdateLockPolicy,
  confirmUpdateRetention,
  createBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  populateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
  setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction,
  setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction,
  setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction,
```

```
  setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction,
  updateLockPolicy,
  updateLockPolicyAction,
  updateRetention,
  updateRetentionAction,
} from "./setup.steps.js";

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {Record<string, any>} initialState
 */
export const getWorkflowStages = (scenarios, initialState = {}) => {
  const client = new S3Client({});

  return {
    deploy: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Object Locking - Deploy",
      [
        welcome(scenarios),
        welcomeContinue(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "welcomeContinue"),
        createBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmCreateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCreateBuckets"),
        createBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        updateRetention(scenarios),
        confirmUpdateRetention(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmUpdateRetention"),
        updateRetentionAction(scenarios, client),
        populateBuckets(scenarios),
        confirmPopulateBuckets(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmPopulateBuckets"),
        populateBucketsAction(scenarios, client),
        updateLockPolicy(scenarios),
        confirmUpdateLockPolicy(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmUpdateLockPolicy"),
        updateLockPolicyAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled(scenarios),
        setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled(scenarios),
        setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention(scenarios),
        setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction(scenarios, client),
        confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention(scenarios),
```

```
        setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction(scenarios, client),
        saveState,
      ],
      initialState,
    ),
    demo: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Object Locking - Demo",
      [loadState, replAction(scenarios, client)],
      initialState,
    ),
    clean: new scenarios.Scenario(
      "S3 Object Locking - Destroy",
      [
        loadState,
        confirmCleanup(scenarios),
        exitOnFalse(scenarios, "confirmCleanup"),
        cleanupAction(scenarios, client),
      ],
      initialState,
    ),
  };
};

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { cleanupAction, confirmCleanup } from "./clean.steps.js";
import { replAction } from "./repl.steps.js";

if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  const objectLockingScenarios = getWorkflowStages(Scenarios);
  Scenarios.parseScenarioArgs(objectLockingScenarios);
}
```

welcome.steps.js-將歡迎消息輸出到控制台。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */
```

```
/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const welcome = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "welcome",
    `Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) Object Locking Workflow
 Scenario. For this workflow, we will use the AWS SDK for JavaScript to create
 several S3 buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking features.`,
    { header: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const welcomeContinue = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "welcomeContinue",
    "Press Enter when you are ready to start.",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

export { welcome, welcomeContinue };
```

setup.steps.js-部署存儲桶，對象和文件設置。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  BucketVersioningStatus,
  ChecksumAlgorithm,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  MFADeleteStatus,
  PutBucketVersioningCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
  PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  PutObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  PutObjectRetentionCommand,
  ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus,
  ObjectLockRetentionMode,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
```

```
/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

const bucketPrefix = "js-object-locking";

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const createBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "createBuckets",
    `The following buckets will be created:
         ${bucketPrefix}-no-lock with object lock False.
         ${bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled with object lock True.
         ${bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation with object lock False.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCreateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCreateBuckets", "Create the buckets?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const createBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("createBucketsAction", async (state) => {
    const noLockBucketName = `${bucketPrefix}-no-lock`;
    const lockEnabledBucketName = `${bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled`;
    const retentionBucketName = `${bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation`;

    await client.send(new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: noLockBucketName }));
    await client.send(
```

```
      new CreateBucketCommand({
        Bucket: lockEnabledBucketName,
        ObjectLockEnabledForBucket: true,
      }),
    );
    await client.send(new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: retentionBucketName }));

    state.noLockBucketName = noLockBucketName;
    state.lockEnabledBucketName = lockEnabledBucketName;
    state.retentionBucketName = retentionBucketName;
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const populateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "populateBuckets",
    `The following test files will be created:
         file0.txt in ${bucketPrefix}-no-lock.
         file1.txt in ${bucketPrefix}-no-lock.
         file0.txt in ${bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled.
         file1.txt in ${bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled.
         file0.txt in ${bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation.
         file1.txt in ${bucketPrefix}-retention-after-creation.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmPopulateBuckets = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmPopulateBuckets",
    "Populate the buckets?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const populateBucketsAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("populateBucketsAction", async (state) => {
```

```
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: state.noLockBucketName,
        Key: "file0.txt",
        Body: "Content",
        ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
      }),
    );
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: state.noLockBucketName,
        Key: "file1.txt",
        Body: "Content",
        ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
      }),
    );
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
        Key: "file0.txt",
        Body: "Content",
        ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
      }),
    );
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
        Key: "file1.txt",
        Body: "Content",
        ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
      }),
    );
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
        Key: "file0.txt",
        Body: "Content",
        ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
      }),
    );
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectCommand({
        Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
        Key: "file1.txt",
```

```
        Body: "Content",
        ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
      }),
    );
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const updateRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "updateRetention",
    `A bucket can be configured to use object locking with a default retention
 period.
   A default retention period will be configured for ${bucketPrefix}-retention-
after-creation.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmUpdateRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmUpdateRetention",
    "Configure default retention period?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const updateRetentionAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("updateRetentionAction", async (state) => {
    await client.send(
      new PutBucketVersioningCommand({
        Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
        VersioningConfiguration: {
          MFADelete: MFADeleteStatus.Disabled,
          Status: BucketVersioningStatus.Enabled,
        },
      }),
    );
```

```
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
        Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
        ObjectLockConfiguration: {
          ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
          Rule: {
            DefaultRetention: {
              Mode: "GOVERNANCE",
              Years: 1,
            },
          },
        },
      }),
    );
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const updateLockPolicy = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
    "updateLockPolicy",
    `Object lock policies can also be added to existing buckets.
   An object lock policy will be added to ${bucketPrefix}-lock-enabled.`,
    { preformatted: true },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmUpdateLockPolicy = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmUpdateLockPolicy",
    "Add object lock policy?",
    { type: "confirm" },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const updateLockPolicyAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("updateLockPolicyAction", async (state) => {
```

```
    await client.send(
      new PutObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
        Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
        ObjectLockConfiguration: {
          ObjectLockEnabled: "Enabled",
        },
      }),
    );
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a legal hold to file0.txt in
 ${state.lockEnabledBucketName}?`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction",
    async (state) => {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
          Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          LegalHold: {
            Status: ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON,
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Modified legal hold for file0.txt in ${state.lockEnabledBucketName}.`,
```

```
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a 1 day Governance retention period to file1.txt in
 ${state.lockEnabledBucketName}?
Reminder: Only a user with the s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able
 to delete this file or its bucket until the retention period has expired.`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction",
    async (state) => {
      const retentionDate = new Date();
      retentionDate.setDate(retentionDate.getDate() + 1);
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectRetentionCommand({
          Bucket: state.lockEnabledBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Retention: {
            Mode: ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE,
            RetainUntilDate: retentionDate,
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
```

```
        `Set retention for file1.txt in ${state.lockEnabledBucketName} until
 ${retentionDate.toISOString().split("T")[0]}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a legal hold to file0.txt in
 ${state.retentionBucketName}?`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction",
    async (state) => {
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
          Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
          Key: "file0.txt",
          LegalHold: {
            Status: ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON,
          },
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Modified legal hold for file0.txt in ${state.retentionBucketName}.`,
      );
    },
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention },
```

```
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention",
    (state) =>
      `Would you like to add a 1 day Governance retention period to file1.txt in
 ${state.retentionBucketName}?
Reminder: Only a user with the s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able
 to delete this file or its bucket until the retention period has expired.`,
    {
      type: "confirm",
    },
  );

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction",
    async (state) => {
      const retentionDate = new Date();
      retentionDate.setDate(retentionDate.getDate() + 1);
      await client.send(
        new PutObjectRetentionCommand({
          Bucket: state.retentionBucketName,
          Key: "file1.txt",
          Retention: {
            Mode: ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE,
            RetainUntilDate: retentionDate,
          },
          BypassGovernanceRetention: true,
        }),
      );
      console.log(
        `Set retention for file1.txt in ${state.retentionBucketName} until
 ${retentionDate.toISOString().split("T")[0]}.`,
      );
    },
```

```
    { skipWhen: (state) => !state.confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention },
  );

export {
  createBuckets,
  confirmCreateBuckets,
  createBucketsAction,
  populateBuckets,
  confirmPopulateBuckets,
  populateBucketsAction,
  updateRetention,
  confirmUpdateRetention,
  updateRetentionAction,
  updateLockPolicy,
  confirmUpdateLockPolicy,
  updateLockPolicyAction,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileEnabled,
  setLegalHoldFileEnabledAction,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileEnabled,
  setRetentionPeriodFileEnabledAction,
  confirmSetLegalHoldFileRetention,
  setLegalHoldFileRetentionAction,
  confirmSetRetentionPeriodFileRetention,
  setRetentionPeriodFileRetentionAction,
};
```

repl.steps.js-查看和刪除存儲桶中的文件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  ChecksumAlgorithm,
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  GetObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand,
  GetObjectRetentionCommand,
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
  PutObjectCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
```

```
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */

const choices = {
  EXIT: 0,
  LIST_ALL_FILES: 1,
  DELETE_FILE: 2,
  DELETE_FILE_WITH_RETENTION: 3,
  OVERWRITE_FILE: 4,
  VIEW_RETENTION_SETTINGS: 5,
  VIEW_LEGAL_HOLD_SETTINGS: 6,
};

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const replInput = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
    "replChoice",
    `Explore the S3 locking features by selecting one of the following choices`,
    {
      type: "select",
      choices: [
        { name: "List all files in buckets", value: choices.LIST_ALL_FILES },
        { name: "Attempt to delete a file.", value: choices.DELETE_FILE },
        {
          name: "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
          value: choices.DELETE_FILE_WITH_RETENTION,
        },
        { name: "Attempt to overwrite a file.", value: choices.OVERWRITE_FILE },
        {
          name: "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
          value: choices.VIEW_RETENTION_SETTINGS,
        },
        {
          name: "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
          value: choices.VIEW_LEGAL_HOLD_SETTINGS,
        },
        { name: "Finish the workflow.", value: choices.EXIT },
      ],
    },
```

```
  );

/**
 * @param {S3Client} client
 * @param {string[]} buckets
 */
const getAllFiles = async (client, buckets) => {
  /** @type {{bucket: string, key: string, version: string}[]} */
  const files = [];
  for (const bucket of buckets) {
    const objectsResponse = await client.send(
      new ListObjectVersionsCommand({ Bucket: bucket }),
    );
    for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
      const { Key, VersionId } = version;
      files.push({ bucket, key: Key, version: VersionId });
    }
  }

  return files;
};

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const replAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction(
    "replAction",
    async (state) => {
      const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
        state.noLockBucketName,
        state.lockEnabledBucketName,
        state.retentionBucketName,
      ]);

      const fileInput = new scenarios.ScenarioInput(
        "selectedFile",
        "Select a file:",
        {
          type: "select",
          choices: files.map((file, index) => ({
            name: `${index + 1}: ${file.bucket}: ${file.key} (version: ${
              file.version
```

```
            })`,
            value: index,
          })),
        },
      );

      const { replChoice } = state;

      switch (replChoice) {
        case choices.LIST_ALL_FILES: {
          const files = await getAllFiles(client, [
            state.noLockBucketName,
            state.lockEnabledBucketName,
            state.retentionBucketName,
          ]);
          state.replOutput = files
            .map(
              (file) =>
                `${file.bucket}: ${file.key} (version: ${file.version})`,
            )
            .join("\n");
          break;
        }
        case choices.DELETE_FILE: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToDelete = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToDelete];
          try {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Deleted ${selectedFile.key} in
${selectedFile.bucket}.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to delete object ${selectedFile.key} in
bucket ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.DELETE_FILE_WITH_RETENTION: {
```

```
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToDelete = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToDelete];
          try {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
                BypassGovernanceRetention: true,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Deleted ${selectedFile.key} in
${selectedFile.bucket}.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to delete object ${selectedFile.key} in
bucket ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.OVERWRITE_FILE: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToOverwrite = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToOverwrite];
          try {
            await client.send(
              new PutObjectCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                Body: "New content",
                ChecksumAlgorithm: ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Overwrote ${selectedFile.key} in
${selectedFile.bucket}.`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to overwrite object ${selectedFile.key} in
bucket ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${err.message}`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.VIEW_RETENTION_SETTINGS: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToView = await fileInput.handle(state);
```

```
          const selectedFile = files[fileToView];
          try {
            const retention = await client.send(
              new GetObjectRetentionCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
              }),
            );
            const bucketConfig = await client.send(
              new GetObjectLockConfigurationCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Object retention for ${selectedFile.key}
 in ${selectedFile.bucket}: ${retention.Retention?.Mode} until
 ${retention.Retention?.RetainUntilDate?.toISOString()}.
Bucket object lock config for ${selectedFile.bucket} in ${selectedFile.bucket}:
Enabled: ${bucketConfig.ObjectLockConfiguration?.ObjectLockEnabled}
Rule:
 ${JSON.stringify(bucketConfig.ObjectLockConfiguration?.Rule?.DefaultRetention)}`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to fetch object lock retention:
 '${err.message}'`;
          }
          break;
        }
        case choices.VIEW_LEGAL_HOLD_SETTINGS: {
          /** @type {number} */
          const fileToView = await fileInput.handle(state);
          const selectedFile = files[fileToView];
          try {
            const legalHold = await client.send(
              new GetObjectLegalHoldCommand({
                Bucket: selectedFile.bucket,
                Key: selectedFile.key,
                VersionId: selectedFile.version,
              }),
            );
            state.replOutput = `Object legal hold for ${selectedFile.key} in
 ${selectedFile.bucket}: Status: ${legalHold.LegalHold?.Status}`;
          } catch (err) {
            state.replOutput = `Unable to fetch legal hold: '${err.message}'`;
          }
```

```
          break;
        }
        default:
          throw new Error(`Invalid replChoice: ${replChoice}`);
      }
    },
    {
      whileConfig: {
        whileFn: ({ replChoice }) => replChoice !== choices.EXIT,
        input: replInput(scenarios),
        output: new scenarios.ScenarioOutput(
          "REPL output",
          (state) => state.replOutput,
          { preformatted: true },
        ),
      },
    },
  );

export { replInput, replAction, choices };
```

clean.steps.js-銷毀所有創建的資源。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import {
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  ListObjectVersionsCommand,
  GetObjectLegalHoldCommand,
  GetObjectRetentionCommand,
  PutObjectLegalHoldCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/scenario/index.js")} Scenarios
 */

/**
 * @typedef {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client} S3Client
 */
```

```
/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 */
const confirmCleanup = (scenarios) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioInput("confirmCleanup", "Clean up resources?", {
    type: "confirm",
  });

/**
 * @param {Scenarios} scenarios
 * @param {S3Client} client
 */
const cleanupAction = (scenarios, client) =>
  new scenarios.ScenarioAction("cleanupAction", async (state) => {
    const { noLockBucketName, lockEnabledBucketName, retentionBucketName } =
      state;

    const buckets = [
      noLockBucketName,
      lockEnabledBucketName,
      retentionBucketName,
    ];

    for (const bucket of buckets) {
      /** @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").ListObjectVersionsCommandOutput} */
      let objectsResponse;

      try {
        objectsResponse = await client.send(
          new ListObjectVersionsCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
          }),
        );
      } catch (e) {
        if (e instanceof Error && e.name === "NoSuchBucket") {
          console.log("Object's bucket has already been deleted.");
          continue;
        } else {
          throw e;
        }
      }

      for (const version of objectsResponse.Versions || []) {
        const { Key, VersionId } = version;
```

```
        try {
          const legalHold = await client.send(
            new GetObjectLegalHoldCommand({
              Bucket: bucket,
              Key,
              VersionId,
            }),
          );

          if (legalHold.LegalHold?.Status === "ON") {
            await client.send(
              new PutObjectLegalHoldCommand({
                Bucket: bucket,
                Key,
                VersionId,
                LegalHold: {
                  Status: "OFF",
                },
              }),
            );
          }
        } catch (err) {
          console.log(
            `Unable to fetch legal hold for ${Key} in ${bucket}: '${err.message}'`,
          );
        }

        try {
          const retention = await client.send(
            new GetObjectRetentionCommand({
              Bucket: bucket,
              Key,
              VersionId,
            }),
          );

          if (retention.Retention?.Mode === "GOVERNANCE") {
            await client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({
                Bucket: bucket,
                Key,
                VersionId,
                BypassGovernanceRetention: true,
```

```
              }),
            );
          }
        } catch (err) {
          console.log(
            `Unable to fetch object lock retention for ${Key} in ${bucket}:
 '${err.message}'`,
          );
        }

        await client.send(
          new DeleteObjectCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key,
            VersionId,
          }),
        );
      }

      await client.send(new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: bucket }));
      console.log(`Delete for ${bucket} complete.`);
    }
  });

export { confirmCleanup, cleanupAction };
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold
  - PutObjectLockConfiguration
  - PutObjectRetention

上傳或下載大型檔案

下列程式碼範例示範如何將大型檔案上傳或下載到 Amazon S3，以及從 Amazon S3 上傳或下載。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用分段上傳以上傳物件。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

上傳大型檔案。

```
import {
  CreateMultipartUploadCommand,
  UploadPartCommand,
  CompleteMultipartUploadCommand,
  AbortMultipartUploadCommand,
  S3Client,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const twentyFiveMB = 25 * 1024 * 1024;

export const createString = (size = twentyFiveMB) => {
  return "x".repeat(size);
};

export const main = async () => {
  const s3Client = new S3Client({});
  const bucketName = "test-bucket";
  const key = "multipart.txt";
  const str = createString();
  const buffer = Buffer.from(str, "utf8");

  let uploadId;

  try {
    const multipartUpload = await s3Client.send(
      new CreateMultipartUploadCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
      }),
    );

    uploadId = multipartUpload.UploadId;

    const uploadPromises = [];
```

```
    // Multipart uploads require a minimum size of 5 MB per part.
    const partSize = Math.ceil(buffer.length / 5);

    // Upload each part.
    for (let i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
      const start = i * partSize;
      const end = start + partSize;
      uploadPromises.push(
        s3Client
          .send(
            new UploadPartCommand({
              Bucket: bucketName,
              Key: key,
              UploadId: uploadId,
              Body: buffer.subarray(start, end),
              PartNumber: i + 1,
            }),
          )
          .then((d) => {
            console.log("Part", i + 1, "uploaded");
            return d;
          }),
      );
    }

    const uploadResults = await Promise.all(uploadPromises);

    return await s3Client.send(
      new CompleteMultipartUploadCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        UploadId: uploadId,
        MultipartUpload: {
          Parts: uploadResults.map(({ ETag }, i) => ({
            ETag,
            PartNumber: i + 1,
          })),
        },
      }),
    );

    // Verify the output by downloading the file from the Amazon Simple Storage
  Service (Amazon S3) console.
```

```
    // Because the output is a 25 MB string, text editors might struggle to open the
 file.
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);

    if (uploadId) {
      const abortCommand = new AbortMultipartUploadCommand({
        Bucket: bucketName,
        Key: key,
        UploadId: uploadId,
      });

      await s3Client.send(abortCommand);
    }
  }
};
```

下載大型檔案。

```
import { GetObjectCommand, S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { createWriteStream } from "fs";

const s3Client = new S3Client({});
const oneMB = 1024 * 1024;

export const getObjectRange = ({ bucket, key, start, end }) => {
  const command = new GetObjectCommand({
    Bucket: bucket,
    Key: key,
    Range: `bytes=${start}-${end}`,
  });

  return s3Client.send(command);
};

/**
 * @param {string | undefined} contentRange
 */
export const getRangeAndLength = (contentRange) => {
  const [range, length] = contentRange.split("/");
  const [start, end] = range.split("-");
  return {
```

```
    start: parseInt(start),
    end: parseInt(end),
    length: parseInt(length),
  };
};

export const isComplete = ({ end, length }) => end === length - 1;

// When downloading a large file, you might want to break it down into
// smaller pieces. Amazon S3 accepts a Range header to specify the start
// and end of the byte range to be downloaded.
const downloadInChunks = async ({ bucket, key }) => {
  const writeStream = createWriteStream(
    fileURLToPath(new URL(`./${key}`, import.meta.url)),
  ).on("error", (err) => console.error(err));

  let rangeAndLength = { start: -1, end: -1, length: -1 };

  while (!isComplete(rangeAndLength)) {
    const { end } = rangeAndLength;
    const nextRange = { start: end + 1, end: end + oneMB };

    console.log(`Downloading bytes ${nextRange.start} to ${nextRange.end}`);

    const { ContentRange, Body } = await getObjectRange({
      bucket,
      key,
      ...nextRange,
    });

    writeStream.write(await Body.transformToByteArray());
    rangeAndLength = getRangeAndLength(ContentRange);
  }
};

export const main = async () => {
  await downloadInChunks({
    bucket: "my-cool-bucket",
    key: "my-cool-object.txt",
  });
};
```

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體而觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用使 Lambda JavaScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

const client = new S3Client();

exports.handler = async (event, context) => {

    // Get the object from the event and show its content type
    const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
    const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g, '
 '));

    try {
        const { ContentType } = await client.send(new HeadObjectCommand({
            Bucket: bucket,
            Key: key,
        }));

        console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
        return ContentType;

    } catch (err) {
        console.log(err);
        const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make
 sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
```

```
        console.log(message);
        throw new Error(message);
    }
};
```

使用使 Lambda TypeScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { S3Event } from 'aws-lambda';
import { S3Client, HeadObjectCommand } from '@aws-sdk/client-s3';

const s3 = new S3Client({ region: process.env.AWS_REGION });

export const handler = async (event: S3Event): Promise<string | undefined> => {
  // Get the object from the event and show its content type
  const bucket = event.Records[0].s3.bucket.name;
  const key = decodeURIComponent(event.Records[0].s3.object.key.replace(/\+/g, '
 '));
  const params = {
    Bucket: bucket,
    Key: key,
  };
  try {
    const { ContentType } = await s3.send(new HeadObjectCommand(params));
    console.log('CONTENT TYPE:', ContentType);
    return ContentType;
  } catch (err) {
    console.log(err);
    const message = `Error getting object ${key} from bucket ${bucket}. Make sure
 they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.`;
    console.log(message);
    throw new Error(message);
  }
};
```

使用開發套件的 S3 冰川範例 JavaScript (v3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 S3 Glacier 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateVault`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateVault`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
const { GlacierClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-glacier");
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const glacierClient = new GlacierClient({ region: REGION });
export { glacierClient };
```

建立保存庫。

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
import { CreateVaultCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-glacier";
import { glacierClient } from "./libs/glacierClient.js";

// Set the parameters
const vaultname = "VAULT_NAME"; // VAULT_NAME
```

```
const params = { vaultName: vaultname };

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await glacierClient.send(new CreateVaultCommand(params));
    console.log("Success, vault created!");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error");
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateVault中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create a new service object
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" });
// Call Glacier to create the vault
glacier.createVault({ vaultName: "YOUR_VAULT_NAME" }, function (err) {
  if (!err) {
    console.log("Created vault!");
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateVault中的。

UploadArchive

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UploadArchive。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
const { GlacierClient } = require("@aws-sdk/client-glacier");
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION";
//Set the Redshift Service Object
const glacierClient = new GlacierClient({ region: REGION });
export { glacierClient };
```

上傳封存。

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
import { UploadArchiveCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-glacier";
import { glacierClient } from "./libs/glacierClient.js";

// Set the parameters
const vaultname = "VAULT_NAME"; // VAULT_NAME

// Create a new service object and buffer
const buffer = new Buffer.alloc(2.5 * 1024 * 1024); // 2.5MB buffer
const params = { vaultName: vaultname, body: buffer };

const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await glacierClient.send(new UploadArchiveCommand(params));
    console.log("Archive ID", data.archiveId);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error uploading archive!", err);
  }
};
```

```
run();
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UploadArchive中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
// Load the SDK for JavaScript
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create a new service object and buffer
var glacier = new AWS.Glacier({ apiVersion: "2012-06-01" });
buffer = Buffer.alloc(2.5 * 1024 * 1024); // 2.5MB buffer

var params = { vaultName: "YOUR_VAULT_NAME", body: buffer };
// Call Glacier to upload the archive.
glacier.uploadArchive(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error uploading archive!", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Archive ID", data.archiveId);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UploadArchive中的。

SageMaker 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript（v3）

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配使用來執行動作及實作常見案例 SageMaker。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 SageMaker

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 SageMaker。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import {
  SageMakerClient,
  ListNotebookInstancesCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker";

const client = new SageMakerClient({
  region: "us-west-2",
});

export const helloSagemaker = async () => {
  const command = new ListNotebookInstancesCommand({ MaxResults: 5 });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(
    "Hello Amazon SageMaker! Let's list some of your notebook instances:",
  );

  const instances = response.NotebookInstances || [];

  if (instances.length === 0) {
    console.log(
      "• No notebook instances found. Try creating one in the AWS Management Console
 or with the CreateNotebookInstanceCommand.",
```

```
    );
  } else {
    console.log(
      instances
        .map(
          (i) =>
            `• Instance: ${i.NotebookInstanceName}\n  Arn:${
              i.NotebookInstanceArn
            } \n  Creation Date: ${i.CreationTime.toISOString()}`,
        )
        .join("\n"),
    );
  }

  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListNotebookInstances中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreatePipeline`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePipeline`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用本機提供的 JSON 定義建立 SageMaker 管線的函數。

```
/**
```

```
 * Create the Amazon SageMaker pipeline using a JSON pipeline definition. The
 definition
 * can also be provided as an Amazon S3 object using PipelineDefinitionS3Location.
 * @param {{roleArn: string, name: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker').SageMakerClient}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerPipeline({
  // Assumes an AWS IAM role has been created for this pipeline.
  roleArn,
  name,
  // Assumes an AWS Lambda function has been created for this pipeline.
  functionArn,
  sagemakerClient,
}) {
  const pipelineDefinition = readFileSync(
    // dirnameFromMetaUrl is a local utility function. You can find its
 implementation
    // on GitHub.
    `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
      import.meta.url,
    )}../../../../../workflows/sagemaker_pipelines/resources/
GeoSpatialPipeline.json`,
  )
    .toString()
    .replace(/\*FUNCTION_ARN\*/g, functionArn);

  let arn = null;

  const createPipeline = () =>
    sagemakerClient.send(
      new CreatePipelineCommand({
        PipelineName: name,
        PipelineDefinition: pipelineDefinition,
        RoleArn: roleArn,
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { PipelineArn } = await createPipeline();
    arn = PipelineArn;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ValidationException" &&
```

```
      caught.message.includes(
        "Pipeline names must be unique within an AWS account and region",
      )
    ) {
      const { PipelineArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DescribePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
      arn = PipelineArn;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DeletePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
    },
  };
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreatePipeline中的。

`DeletePipeline`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeletePipeline`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除 SageMaker 配管的語法。此代碼是更大函數的一部分。有關更多內容，請參閱「創建管線」或 GitHub 存儲庫。

```
      await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DeletePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
```

```
    );
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeletePipeline中的。

DescribePipelineExecution

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribePipelineExecution。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

等待 SageMaker 管線執行成功、失敗或停止。

```
/**
 * Poll the executing pipeline until the status is 'SUCCEEDED', 'STOPPED', or
 'FAILED'.
 * @param {{ arn: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker').SageMakerClient, wait: (ms: number) => Promise<void>}} props
 */
export async function waitForPipelineComplete({ arn, sagemakerClient, wait }) {
  const command = new DescribePipelineExecutionCommand({
    PipelineExecutionArn: arn,
  });

  let complete = false;
  let intervalInSeconds = 15;
  const COMPLETION_STATUSES = [
    PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.SUCCEEDED,
  ];

  do {
    const { PipelineExecutionStatus: status, FailureReason } =
      await sagemakerClient.send(command);

    complete = COMPLETION_STATUSES.includes(status);
```

```
    if (!complete) {
      console.log(
        `Pipeline is ${status}. Waiting ${intervalInSeconds} seconds before checking
 again.`,
      );
      await wait(intervalInSeconds);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED) {
      throw new Error(`Pipeline failed because: ${FailureReason}`);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED) {
      throw new Error(`Pipeline was forcefully stopped.`);
    } else {
      console.log(`Pipeline execution ${status}.`);
    }
  } while (!complete);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribePipelineExecution中的。

StartPipelineExecution

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartPipelineExecution`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

開始 SageMaker 管線執行。

```
/**
 * Start the execution of the Amazon SageMaker pipeline. Parameters that are
 * passed in are used in the AWS Lambda function.
 * @param {{
 *   name: string,
 *   sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker').SageMakerClient,
 *   roleArn: string,
 *   queueUrl: string,
 *   s3InputBucketName: string,
```

```
 * }} props
 */
export async function startPipelineExecution({
  sagemakerClient,
  name,
  bucketName,
  roleArn,
  queueUrl,
}) {
  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job requests CSV data. This configuration points to a CSV
   * file in an Amazon S3 bucket.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig}
   */
  const inputConfig = {
    DataSourceConfig: {
      S3Data: {
        S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/input/sample_data.csv`,
      },
    },
    DocumentType: VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV,
  };

  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job adds additional data to the source CSV. This
 configuration points
   * to an Amazon S3 prefix where the output will be stored.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig}
   */
  const outputConfig = {
    S3Data: {
      S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/output/`,
    },
  };

  /**
   * This job will be a Reverse Geocoding Vector Enrichment Job. Reverse Geocoding
 requires
   * latitude and longitude values.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobConfig}
   */
```

```
  const jobConfig = {
    ReverseGeocodingConfig: {
      XAttributeName: "Longitude",
      YAttributeName: "Latitude",
    },
  };

  const { PipelineExecutionArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
    new StartPipelineExecutionCommand({
      PipelineName: name,
      PipelineExecutionDisplayName: `${name}-example-execution`,
      PipelineParameters: [
        { Name: "parameter_execution_role", Value: roleArn },
        { Name: "parameter_queue_url", Value: queueUrl },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_input_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(inputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_export_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(outputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_step_1_vej_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(jobConfig),
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  return {
    arn: PipelineExecutionArn,
  };
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StartPipelineExecution中的。

案例

開始使用地理空間工作和管道

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 設定管線的資源。
- 設置執行空間工作的管線。
- 啟動管道執行。
- 監視執行狀態。
- 檢視管線的輸出。
- 清理資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱在社群 .AWS 上使用 AWS 開發套件建立和執行 SageMaker 管道。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

下列檔案摘錄包含使用用 SageMaker 戶端管理管線的函數。

```
import { readFileSync } from "fs";

import {
  CreateRoleCommand,
  DeleteRoleCommand,
  CreatePolicyCommand,
  DeletePolicyCommand,
  AttachRolePolicyCommand,
  DetachRolePolicyCommand,
  GetRoleCommand,
  ListPoliciesCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-iam";

import {
  PublishLayerVersionCommand,
  DeleteLayerVersionCommand,
  CreateFunctionCommand,
  Runtime,
  DeleteFunctionCommand,
  CreateEventSourceMappingCommand,
  DeleteEventSourceMappingCommand,
  GetFunctionCommand,
```

```
} from "@aws-sdk/client-lambda";

import {
  PutObjectCommand,
  CreateBucketCommand,
  DeleteBucketCommand,
  DeleteObjectCommand,
  GetObjectCommand,
  ListObjectsV2Command,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";

import {
  CreatePipelineCommand,
  DeletePipelineCommand,
  DescribePipelineCommand,
  DescribePipelineExecutionCommand,
  PipelineExecutionStatus,
  StartPipelineExecutionCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker";

import { VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType } from "@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial";

import {
  CreateQueueCommand,
  DeleteQueueCommand,
  GetQueueAttributesCommand,
  GetQueueUrlCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

import { dirnameFromMetaUrl } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-fs.js";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

/**
 * Create the AWS IAM role that will be assumed by AWS Lambda.
 * @param {{ name: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient }}
 props
 */
export async function createLambdaExecutionRole({ name, iamClient }) {
  const createRole = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: name,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
```

```
          Version: "2012-10-17",
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Action: ["sts:AssumeRole"],
              Principal: { Service: ["lambda.amazonaws.com"] },
            },
          ],
        }),
      }),
    );

  let role = null;

  try {
    const { Role } = await createRole();
    role = Role;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Role } = await iamClient.send(
        new GetRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }),
      );
      role = Role;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: role.Arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an AWS IAM policy that will be attached to the AWS IAM role assumed by the
 AWS Lambda function.
 * The policy grants permission to work with Amazon SQS, Amazon CloudWatch, and
 Amazon SageMaker.
```

```
 * @param {{name: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient,
 pipelineExecutionRoleArn: string}} props
 */
export async function createLambdaExecutionPolicy({
  name,
  iamClient,
  pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
}) {
  const policyConfig = {
    Version: "2012-10-17",
    Statement: [
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: [
          "sqs:ReceiveMessage",
          "sqs:DeleteMessage",
          "sqs:GetQueueAttributes",
          "logs:CreateLogGroup",
          "logs:CreateLogStream",
          "logs:PutLogEvents",
          "sagemaker-geospatial:StartVectorEnrichmentJob",
          "sagemaker-geospatial:GetVectorEnrichmentJob",
          "sagemaker:SendPipelineExecutionStepFailure",
          "sagemaker:SendPipelineExecutionStepSuccess",
          "sagemaker-geospatial:ExportVectorEnrichmentJob",
        ],
        Resource: "*",
      },
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        // The AWS Lambda function needs permission to pass the pipeline execution
 role to
        // the StartVectorEnrichmentCommand. This restriction prevents an AWS Lambda
 function
        // from elevating privileges. For more information, see:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_use_passrole.html
        Action: ["iam:PassRole"],
        Resource: `${pipelineExecutionRoleArn}`,
        Condition: {
          StringEquals: {
            "iam:PassedToService": [
              "sagemaker.amazonaws.com",
              "sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com",
```

```
            ],
          },
        },
      },
    ],
  };

  const createPolicy = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(policyConfig),
        PolicyName: name,
      }),
    );

  let policy = null;

  try {
    const { Policy } = await createPolicy();
    policy = Policy;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Policies } = await iamClient.send(new ListPoliciesCommand({}));
      if (Policies) {
        policy = Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === name);
      } else {
        throw new Error("No policies found.");
      }
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: policy?.Arn,
    policyConfig,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeletePolicyCommand({ PolicyArn: policy?.Arn }));
    },
  };
}
```

```
/**
 * Attach an AWS IAM policy to an AWS IAM role.
 * @param {{roleName: string, policyArn: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
iam').IAMClient}} props
 */
export async function attachPolicy({ roleName, policyArn, iamClient }) {
  const attachPolicyCommand = new AttachRolePolicyCommand({
    RoleName: roleName,
    PolicyArn: policyArn,
  });

  await iamClient.send(attachPolicyCommand);
  return {
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(
        new DetachRolePolicyCommand({
          RoleName: roleName,
          PolicyArn: policyArn,
        }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an AWS Lambda layer that contains the Amazon SageMaker and Amazon
 SageMaker Geospatial clients
 * in the runtime. The default runtime supports v3.188.0 of the JavaScript SDK. The
 Amazon SageMaker
 * Geospatial client wasn't introduced until v3.221.0.
 * @param {{ name: string, lambdaClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').LambdaClient }} props
 */
export async function createLambdaLayer({ name, lambdaClient }) {
  const layerPath = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(import.meta.url)}lambda/nodejs.zip`;
  const { LayerVersionArn, Version } = await lambdaClient.send(
    new PublishLayerVersionCommand({
      LayerName: name,
      Content: {
        ZipFile: Uint8Array.from(readFileSync(layerPath)),
      },
    }),
  );
```

```
  return {
    versionArn: LayerVersionArn,
    version: Version,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await lambdaClient.send(
        new DeleteLayerVersionCommand({
          LayerName: name,
          VersionNumber: Version,
        }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Deploy the AWS Lambda function that will be used to respond to Amazon SageMaker
 pipeline
 * execution steps.
 * @param {{roleArn: string, name: string, lambdaClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').LambdaClient, layerVersionArn: string}} props
 */
export async function createLambdaFunction({
  name,
  roleArn,
  lambdaClient,
  layerVersionArn,
}) {
  const lambdaPath = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
    import.meta.url,
  )}lambda/dist/index.mjs.zip`;

  // If a function of the same name already exists, return that
  // function's ARN instead. By default this is
  // "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-function", so collisions are
  // unlikely.
  const createFunction = async () => {
    try {
      return await lambdaClient.send(
        new CreateFunctionCommand({
          Code: {
            ZipFile: Uint8Array.from(readFileSync(lambdaPath)),
          },
          Runtime: Runtime.nodejs18x,
```

```
          Handler: "index.handler",
          Layers: [layerVersionArn],
          FunctionName: name,
          Role: roleArn,
        }),
      );
    } catch (caught) {
      if (
        caught instanceof Error &&
        caught.name === "ResourceConflictException"
      ) {
        const { Configuration } = await lambdaClient.send(
          new GetFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: name }),
        );
        return Configuration;
      } else {
        throw caught;
      }
    }
  };

  // Function creation fails if the Role is not ready. This retries
  // function creation until it succeeds or it times out.
  const { FunctionArn } = await retry(
    { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 },
    createFunction,
  );

  return {
    arn: FunctionArn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await lambdaClient.send(
        new DeleteFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: name }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * This uploads some sample coordinate data to an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * The Amazon SageMaker Geospatial vector enrichment job will take the simple Lat/
Long
 * coordinates in this file and augment them with more detailed location data.
```

```
 * @param {{bucketName: string, s3Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').S3Client}}
 props
 */
export async function uploadCSVDataToS3({ bucketName, s3Client }) {
  const s3Path = `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
    import.meta.url,
  )}../../../../../workflows/sagemaker_pipelines/resources/latlongtest.csv`;

  await s3Client.send(
    new PutObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucketName,
      Key: "input/sample_data.csv",
      Body: readFileSync(s3Path),
    }),
  );
}

/**
 * Create the AWS IAM role that will be assumed by the Amazon SageMaker pipeline.
 * @param {{name: string, iamClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient, wait:
 (ms: number) => Promise<void>}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerRole({ name, iamClient, wait }) {
  let role = null;

  const createRole = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreateRoleCommand({
        RoleName: name,
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument: JSON.stringify({
          Version: "2012-10-17",
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Action: ["sts:AssumeRole"],
              Principal: {
                Service: [
                  "sagemaker.amazonaws.com",
                  "sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com",
                ],
              },
            },
          ],
        }),
```

```
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { Role } = await createRole();
    role = Role;
    // Wait for the role to be ready.
    await wait(10);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Role } = await iamClient.send(
        new GetRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }),
      );
      role = Role;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: role.Arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeleteRoleCommand({ RoleName: name }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create the Amazon SageMaker execution policy. This policy grants permission to
 * invoke the AWS Lambda function, read/write to the Amazon S3 bucket, and send
 messages to
 * the Amazon SQS queue.
 * @param {{ name: string, sqsQueueArn: string, lambdaArn: string, iamClient:
 import('@aws-sdk/client-iam').IAMClient, s3BucketName: string}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerExecutionPolicy({
  sqsQueueArn,
  lambdaArn,
  iamClient,
  name,
  s3BucketName,
```

```
}) {
  const policyConfig = {
    Version: "2012-10-17",
    Statement: [
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: ["lambda:InvokeFunction"],
        Resource: lambdaArn,
      },
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: ["s3:*"],
        Resource: [
          `arn:aws:s3:::${s3BucketName}`,
          `arn:aws:s3:::${s3BucketName}/*`,
        ],
      },
      {
        Effect: "Allow",
        Action: ["sqs:SendMessage"],
        Resource: sqsQueueArn,
      },
    ],
  };

  const createPolicy = () =>
    iamClient.send(
      new CreatePolicyCommand({
        PolicyDocument: JSON.stringify(policyConfig),
        PolicyName: name,
      }),
    );

  let policy = null;

  try {
    const { Policy } = await createPolicy();
    policy = Policy;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "EntityAlreadyExistsException"
    ) {
      const { Policies } = await iamClient.send(new ListPoliciesCommand({}));
```

```
      if (Policies) {
        policy = Policies.find((p) => p.PolicyName === name);
      } else {
        throw new Error("No policies found.");
      }
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn: policy?.Arn,
    policyConfig,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await iamClient.send(new DeletePolicyCommand({ PolicyArn: policy?.Arn }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create the Amazon SageMaker pipeline using a JSON pipeline definition. The
 definition
 * can also be provided as an Amazon S3 object using PipelineDefinitionS3Location.
 * @param {{roleArn: string, name: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker').SageMakerClient}} props
 */
export async function createSagemakerPipeline({
  // Assumes an AWS IAM role has been created for this pipeline.
  roleArn,
  name,
  // Assumes an AWS Lambda function has been created for this pipeline.
  functionArn,
  sagemakerClient,
}) {
  const pipelineDefinition = readFileSync(
    // dirnameFromMetaUrl is a local utility function. You can find its
 implementation
    // on GitHub.
    `${dirnameFromMetaUrl(
      import.meta.url,
    )}../../../../../workflows/sagemaker_pipelines/resources/
GeoSpatialPipeline.json`,
  )
    .toString()
```

```
    .replace(/\*FUNCTION_ARN\*/g, functionArn);

  let arn = null;

  const createPipeline = () =>
    sagemakerClient.send(
      new CreatePipelineCommand({
        PipelineName: name,
        PipelineDefinition: pipelineDefinition,
        RoleArn: roleArn,
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { PipelineArn } = await createPipeline();
    arn = PipelineArn;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ValidationException" &&
      caught.message.includes(
        "Pipeline names must be unique within an AWS account and region",
      )
    ) {
      const { PipelineArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DescribePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
      arn = PipelineArn;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    arn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await sagemakerClient.send(
        new DeletePipelineCommand({ PipelineName: name }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
```

```
 * Create an Amazon SQS queue. The Amazon SageMaker pipeline will send messages
 * to this queue that are then processed by the AWS Lambda function.
 * @param {{name: string, sqsClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-sqs').SQSClient}} props
 */
export async function createSQSQueue({ name, sqsClient }) {
  const createSqsQueue = () =>
    sqsClient.send(
      new CreateQueueCommand({
        QueueName: name,
        Attributes: {
          DelaySeconds: "5",
          ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "5",
          VisibilityTimeout: "300",
        },
      }),
    );

  let queueUrl = null;
  try {
    const { QueueUrl } = await createSqsQueue();
    queueUrl = QueueUrl;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "QueueNameExists") {
      const { QueueUrl } = await sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueUrlCommand({ QueueName: name }),
      );
      queueUrl = QueueUrl;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  const { Attributes } = await retry(
    { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60 },
    () =>
      sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: queueUrl,
          AttributeNames: ["QueueArn"],
        }),
      ),
  );

  return {
```

```
    queueUrl,
    queueArn: Attributes.QueueArn,
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await sqsClient.send(new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queueUrl }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Configure the AWS Lambda function to long poll for messages from the Amazon SQS
 * queue.
 * @param {{
 *   paginateListEventSourceMappings: () => Generator<import('@aws-sdk/client-
lambda').ListEventSourceMappingsCommandOutput>,
 *   lambdaName: string,
 *   queueArn: string,
 *   lambdaClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-lambda').LambdaClient}} props
 */
export async function configureLambdaSQSEventSource({
  lambdaName,
  queueArn,
  lambdaClient,
  paginateListEventSourceMappings,
}) {
  let uuid = null;
  const createEvenSourceMapping = () =>
    lambdaClient.send(
      new CreateEventSourceMappingCommand({
        EventSourceArn: queueArn,
        FunctionName: lambdaName,
      }),
    );

  try {
    const { UUID } = await createEvenSourceMapping();
    uuid = UUID;
  } catch (caught) {
    if (
      caught instanceof Error &&
      caught.name === "ResourceConflictException"
    ) {
      const paginator = paginateListEventSourceMappings(
        { client: lambdaClient },
        {},
```

```
      );
      /**
       * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-lambda').EventSourceMappingConfiguration[]}
       */
      const eventSourceMappings = [];
      for await (const page of paginator) {
        eventSourceMappings.concat(page.EventSourceMappings || []);
      }

      const { Configuration } = await lambdaClient.send(
        new GetFunctionCommand({ FunctionName: lambdaName }),
      );

      uuid = eventSourceMappings.find(
        (mapping) =>
          mapping.EventSourceArn === queueArn &&
          mapping.FunctionArn === Configuration.FunctionArn,
      ).UUID;
    } else {
      throw caught;
    }
  }

  return {
    cleanUp: async () => {
      await lambdaClient.send(
        new DeleteEventSourceMappingCommand({
          UUID: uuid,
        }),
      );
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Create an Amazon S3 bucket that will store the simple coordinate file as input
 * and the output of the Amazon SageMaker Geospatial vector enrichment job.
 * @param {{
 *   s3Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-s3').S3Client,
 *   name: string,
 *   paginateListObjectsV2: () => Generator<import('@aws-sdk/client-
s3').ListObjectsCommandOutput>
 * }} props
 */
```

```
export async function createS3Bucket({
  name,
  s3Client,
  paginateListObjectsV2,
}) {
  await s3Client.send(new CreateBucketCommand({ Bucket: name }));

  return {
    cleanUp: async () => {
      const paginator = paginateListObjectsV2(
        { client: s3Client },
        { Bucket: name },
      );
      for await (const page of paginator) {
        const objects = page.Contents;
        if (objects) {
          for (const object of objects) {
            await s3Client.send(
              new DeleteObjectCommand({ Bucket: name, Key: object.Key }),
            );
          }
        }
      }
      await s3Client.send(new DeleteBucketCommand({ Bucket: name }));
    },
  };
}

/**
 * Start the execution of the Amazon SageMaker pipeline. Parameters that are
 * passed in are used in the AWS Lambda function.
 * @param {{
 *   name: string,
 *   sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker').SageMakerClient,
 *   roleArn: string,
 *   queueUrl: string,
 *   s3InputBucketName: string,
 * }} props
 */
export async function startPipelineExecution({
  sagemakerClient,
  name,
  bucketName,
  roleArn,
```

```
  queueUrl,
}) {
  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job requests CSV data. This configuration points to a CSV
   * file in an Amazon S3 bucket.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobInputConfig}
   */
  const inputConfig = {
    DataSourceConfig: {
      S3Data: {
        S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/input/sample_data.csv`,
      },
    },
    DocumentType: VectorEnrichmentJobDocumentType.CSV,
  };

  /**
   * The Vector Enrichment Job adds additional data to the source CSV. This
 configuration points
   * to an Amazon S3 prefix where the output will be stored.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig}
   */
  const outputConfig = {
    S3Data: {
      S3Uri: `s3://${bucketName}/output/`,
    },
  };

  /**
   * This job will be a Reverse Geocoding Vector Enrichment Job. Reverse Geocoding
 requires
   * latitude and longitude values.
   * @type {import("@aws-sdk/client-sagemaker-
geospatial").VectorEnrichmentJobConfig}
   */
  const jobConfig = {
    ReverseGeocodingConfig: {
      XAttributeName: "Longitude",
      YAttributeName: "Latitude",
    },
  };
```

```
  const { PipelineExecutionArn } = await sagemakerClient.send(
    new StartPipelineExecutionCommand({
      PipelineName: name,
      PipelineExecutionDisplayName: `${name}-example-execution`,
      PipelineParameters: [
        { Name: "parameter_execution_role", Value: roleArn },
        { Name: "parameter_queue_url", Value: queueUrl },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_input_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(inputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_vej_export_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(outputConfig),
        },
        {
          Name: "parameter_step_1_vej_config",
          Value: JSON.stringify(jobConfig),
        },
      ],
    }),
  );

  return {
    arn: PipelineExecutionArn,
  };
}

/**
 * Poll the executing pipeline until the status is 'SUCCEEDED', 'STOPPED', or
 'FAILED'.
 * @param {{ arn: string, sagemakerClient: import('@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker').SageMakerClient, wait: (ms: number) => Promise<void>}} props
 */
export async function waitForPipelineComplete({ arn, sagemakerClient, wait }) {
  const command = new DescribePipelineExecutionCommand({
    PipelineExecutionArn: arn,
  });

  let complete = false;
  let intervalInSeconds = 15;
  const COMPLETION_STATUSES = [
    PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED,
    PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED,
```

```
    PipelineExecutionStatus.SUCCEEDED,
  ];

  do {
    const { PipelineExecutionStatus: status, FailureReason } =
      await sagemakerClient.send(command);

    complete = COMPLETION_STATUSES.includes(status);

    if (!complete) {
      console.log(
        `Pipeline is ${status}. Waiting ${intervalInSeconds} seconds before checking
 again.`,
      );
      await wait(intervalInSeconds);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.FAILED) {
      throw new Error(`Pipeline failed because: ${FailureReason}`);
    } else if (status === PipelineExecutionStatus.STOPPED) {
      throw new Error(`Pipeline was forcefully stopped.`);
    } else {
      console.log(`Pipeline execution ${status}.`);
    }
  } while (!complete);
}

/**
 * Return the string value of an Amazon S3 object.
 * @param {{ bucket: string, key: string, s3Client: import('@aws-sdk/client-
s3').S3Client}} param0
 */
export async function getObject({ bucket, s3Client }) {
  const prefix = "output/";
  const { Contents } = await s3Client.send(
    new ListObjectsV2Command({ MaxKeys: 1, Bucket: bucket, Prefix: prefix }),
  );

  if (!Contents.length) {
    throw new Error("No objects found in bucket.");
  }

  // Find the CSV file.
  const outputObject = Contents.find((obj) => obj.Key.endsWith(".csv"));

  if (!outputObject) {
```

```
    throw new Error(`No CSV file found in bucket with the prefix "${prefix}".`);
  }

  const { Body } = await s3Client.send(
    new GetObjectCommand({
      Bucket: bucket,
      Key: outputObject.Key,
    }),
  );

  return Body.transformToString();
}
```

此函數摘錄自檔案，該檔案使用先前的程式庫函數來設定 SageMaker 管線、執行並刪除所有建立的資源。

```
import { retry, wait } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";
import {
  attachPolicy,
  configureLambdaSQSEventSource,
  createLambdaExecutionPolicy,
  createLambdaExecutionRole,
  createLambdaFunction,
  createLambdaLayer,
  createS3Bucket,
  createSQSQueue,
  createSagemakerExecutionPolicy,
  createSagemakerPipeline,
  createSagemakerRole,
  getObject,
  startPipelineExecution,
  uploadCSVDataToS3,
  waitForPipelineComplete,
} from "./lib.js";
import { MESSAGES } from "./messages.js";

export class SageMakerPipelinesWkflw {
  names = {
    LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE: "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-execution-role",
    LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY:
      "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-execution-role-policy",
    LAMBDA_FUNCTION: "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-function",
```

```
    LAMBDA_LAYER: "sagemaker-wkflw-lambda-layer",
    SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE: "sagemaker-wkflw-pipeline-execution-role",
    SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY:
      "sagemaker-wkflw-pipeline-execution-role-policy",
    SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE: "sagemaker-wkflw-pipeline",
    SQS_QUEUE: "sagemaker-wkflw-sqs-queue",
    S3_BUCKET: `sagemaker-wkflw-s3-bucket-${Date.now()}`,
  };

  cleanUpFunctions = [];

  /**
   * @param {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js").Prompter} prompter
   * @param {import("@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/logger.js").Logger} logger
   * @param {{ IAM: import("@aws-sdk/client-iam").IAMClient, Lambda: import("@aws-
sdk/client-lambda").LambdaClient, SageMaker: import("@aws-sdk/client-
sagemaker").SageMakerClient, S3: import("@aws-sdk/client-s3").S3Client, SQS:
 import("@aws-sdk/client-sqs").SQSClient }} clients
   */
  constructor(prompter, logger, clients) {
    this.prompter = prompter;
    this.logger = logger;
    this.clients = clients;
  }

  async run() {
    try {
      await this.startWorkflow();
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(err);
      throw err;
    } finally {
      this.logger.logSeparator();
      const doCleanUp = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: "Clean up resources?",
      });
      if (doCleanUp) {
        await this.cleanUp();
      }
    }
  }

  async cleanUp() {
```

```
    // Run all of the clean up functions. If any fail, we log the error and
continue.
    // This ensures all clean up functions are run.
    for (let i = this.cleanUpFunctions.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
      await retry(
        { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 60, swallowError: true },
        this.cleanUpFunctions[i],
      );
    }
  }

  async startWorkflow() {
    this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.greetingHeader);
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.greeting);

    this.logger.logSeparator();
    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    // Create an IAM role that will be assumed by the AWS Lambda function. This
function
    // is triggered by Amazon SQS messages and calls SageMaker and SageMaker
GeoSpatial actions.
    const { arn: lambdaExecutionRoleArn, cleanUp: lambdaExecutionRoleCleanUp } =
      await createLambdaExecutionRole({
        name: this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
        iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      });
    // Add a clean up step to a stack for every resource created.
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaExecutionRoleCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.roleCreated.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();
```

```
    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingRole.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    // Create an IAM role that will be assumed by the SageMaker pipeline. The
pipeline
    // sends messages to an Amazon SQS queue and puts/retrieves Amazon S3 objects.
    const {
      arn: pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
      cleanUp: pipelineExecutionRoleCleanUp,
    } = await createSagemakerRole({
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      wait,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineExecutionRoleCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.roleCreated.replace(
        "${ROLE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    // Create an IAM policy that allows the AWS Lambda function to invoke SageMaker
APIs.
    const {
      arn: lambdaExecutionPolicyArn,
      policy: lambdaPolicy,
      cleanUp: lambdaExecutionPolicyCleanUp,
    } = await createLambdaExecutionPolicy({
      name: this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY,
      s3BucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaExecutionPolicyCleanUp);

    console.log(JSON.stringify(lambdaPolicy, null, 2), "\n");
```

```
    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.attachPolicy
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY)
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE),
    );

    await this.prompter.checkContinue();

    // Attach the Lambda execution policy to the execution role.
    const { cleanUp: lambdaExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp } = await attachPolicy({
      roleName: this.names.LAMBDA_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      policyArn: lambdaExecutionPolicyArn,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.policyAttached);

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    // Create Lambda layer for SageMaker packages.
    const { versionArn: layerVersionArn, cleanUp: lambdaLayerCleanUp } =
      await createLambdaLayer({
        name: this.names.LAMBDA_LAYER,
        lambdaClient: this.clients.Lambda,
      });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaLayerCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingFunction.replace(
        "${FUNCTION_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
      ),
    );

    // Create the Lambda function with the execution role.
    const { arn: lambdaArn, cleanUp: lambdaCleanUp } =
      await createLambdaFunction({
        roleArn: lambdaExecutionRoleArn,
        lambdaClient: this.clients.Lambda,
        name: this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
        layerVersionArn,
      });
```

```
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.functionCreated.replace(
        "${FUNCTION_NAME}",
        this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingSQSQueue.replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
    );

    // Create an SQS queue for the SageMaker pipeline.
    const {
      queueUrl,
      queueArn,
      cleanUp: queueCleanUp,
    } = await createSQSQueue({
      name: this.names.SQS_QUEUE,
      sqsClient: this.clients.SQS,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(queueCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.sqsQueueCreated.replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.configuringLambdaSQSEventSource
        .replace("${LAMBDA_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION)
        .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
    );

    // Configure the SQS queue as an event source for the Lambda.
    const { cleanUp: lambdaSQSEventSourceCleanUp } =
      await configureLambdaSQSEventSource({
        lambdaArn,
        lambdaName: this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION,
        queueArn,
```

```
        sqsClient: this.clients.SQS,
        lambdaClient: this.clients.Lambda,
      });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(lambdaSQSEventSourceCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.lambdaSQSEventSourceConfigured
        .replace("${LAMBDA_NAME}", this.names.LAMBDA_FUNCTION)
        .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", this.names.SQS_QUEUE),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    // Create an IAM policy that allows the SageMaker pipeline to invoke AWS Lambda
    // and send messages to the Amazon SQS queue.
    const {
      arn: pipelineExecutionPolicyArn,
      policy: sagemakerPolicy,
      cleanUp: pipelineExecutionPolicyCleanUp,
    } = await createSagemakerExecutionPolicy({
      sqsQueueArn: queueArn,
      lambdaArn,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY,
      s3BucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineExecutionPolicyCleanUp);

    console.log(JSON.stringify(sagemakerPolicy, null, 2));

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.attachPolicy
        .replace("${POLICY_NAME}", this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE_POLICY)
        .replace("${ROLE_NAME}", this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE),
    );

    await this.prompter.checkContinue();

    // Attach the SageMaker execution policy to the execution role.
    const { cleanUp: pipelineExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp } = await attachPolicy({
      roleName: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_EXECUTION_ROLE,
      policyArn: pipelineExecutionPolicyArn,
      iamClient: this.clients.IAM,
    });
```

```
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineExecutionRolePolicyCleanUp);
    // Wait for the role to be ready. If the role is used immediately,
    // the pipeline will fail.
    await wait(5);

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.policyAttached);

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingPipeline.replace(
        "${PIPELINE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
      ),
    );

    // Create the SageMaker pipeline.
    const { cleanUp: pipelineCleanUp } = await createSagemakerPipeline({
      roleArn: pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
      functionArn: lambdaArn,
      sagemakerClient: this.clients.SageMaker,
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(pipelineCleanUp);

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.pipelineCreated.replace(
        "${PIPELINE_NAME}",
        this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
      ),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.creatingS3Bucket.replace("${BUCKET_NAME}", this.names.S3_BUCKET),
    );

    // Create an S3 bucket for storing inputs and outputs.
    const { cleanUp: s3BucketCleanUp } = await createS3Bucket({
      name: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      s3Client: this.clients.S3,
    });
    this.cleanUpFunctions.push(s3BucketCleanUp);
```

```
    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.s3BucketCreated.replace("${BUCKET_NAME}", this.names.S3_BUCKET),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.uploadingInputData.replace(
        "${BUCKET_NAME}",
        this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      ),
    );

    // Upload CSV Lat/Long data to S3.
    await uploadCSVDataToS3({
      bucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      s3Client: this.clients.S3,
    });

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.inputDataUploaded);

    this.logger.logSeparator();

    await this.prompter.checkContinue(MESSAGES.executePipeline);

    // Execute the SageMaker pipeline.
    const { arn: pipelineExecutionArn } = await startPipelineExecution({
      name: this.names.SAGE_MAKER_PIPELINE,
      sagemakerClient: this.clients.SageMaker,
      roleArn: pipelineExecutionRoleArn,
      bucketName: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
      queueUrl,
    });

    // Wait for the pipeline execution to finish.
    await waitForPipelineComplete({
      arn: pipelineExecutionArn,
      sagemakerClient: this.clients.SageMaker,
      wait,
    });

    this.logger.logSeparator();
```

```
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.outputDelay);

    // The getOutput function will throw an error if the output is not
    // found. The retry function will retry a failed function call once
    // ever 10 seconds for 2 minutes.
    const output = await retry({ intervalInMs: 10000, maxRetries: 12 }, () =>
      getObject({
        bucket: this.names.S3_BUCKET,
        s3Client: this.clients.S3,
      }),
    );

    this.logger.logSeparator();
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.outputDataRetrieved);
    console.log(output.split("\n").slice(0, 6).join("\n"));
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

使用 SDK 的 Secrets Manager 示例 JavaScript（v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過搭配 Secrets Manager 使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

GetSecretValue

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetSecretValue。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import {
  GetSecretValueCommand,
  SecretsManagerClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-secrets-manager";

export const getSecretValue = async (secretName = "SECRET_NAME") => {
  const client = new SecretsManagerClient();
  const response = await client.send(
    new GetSecretValueCommand({
      SecretId: secretName,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '584eb612-f8b0-48c9-855e-6d246461b604',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   ARN: 'arn:aws:secretsmanager:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:secret:binary-
secret-3873048-xxxxxx',
  //   CreatedDate: 2023-08-08T19:29:51.294Z,
  //   Name: 'binary-secret-3873048',
  //   SecretBinary: Uint8Array(11) [
  //      98, 105, 110, 97, 114,
  //     121,  32, 100, 97, 116,
  //      97
```

```
  //   ],
  //   VersionId: '712083f4-0d26-415e-8044-16735142cd6a',
  //   VersionStages: [ 'AWSCURRENT' ]
  // }

  if (response.SecretString) {
    return response.SecretString;
  }

  if (response.SecretBinary) {
    return response.SecretBinary;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetSecretValue中的。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon SES 示例 JavaScript（v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Amazon SES 執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateReceiptFilter`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateReceiptFilter`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import {
  CreateReceiptFilterCommand,
  ReceiptFilterPolicy,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const createCreateReceiptFilterCommand = ({ policy, ipOrRange, name }) => {
  return new CreateReceiptFilterCommand({
    Filter: {
      IpFilter: {
        Cidr: ipOrRange, // string, either a single IP address (10.0.0.1) or an IP
 address range in CIDR notation (10.0.0.1/24)).
        Policy: policy, // enum ReceiptFilterPolicy, email traffic from the filtered
 addressesOptions.
      },
      /*
        The name of the IP address filter. Only ASCII letters, numbers, underscores,
 or dashes.
        Must be less than 64 characters and start and end with a letter or number.
       */
      Name: name,
    },
  });
};

const FILTER_NAME = getUniqueName("ReceiptFilter");

const run = async () => {
  const createReceiptFilterCommand = createCreateReceiptFilterCommand({
    policy: ReceiptFilterPolicy.Allow,
    ipOrRange: "10.0.0.1",
    name: FILTER_NAME,
  });

  try {
```

```
    return await sesClient.send(createReceiptFilterCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateReceiptFilter中的。

`CreateReceiptRule`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateReceiptRule`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { CreateReceiptRuleCommand, TlsPolicy } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");
const RULE_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleName");
const S3_BUCKET_NAME = getUniqueName("S3BucketName");

const createS3ReceiptRuleCommand = ({
  bucketName,
  emailAddresses,
  name,
  ruleSet,
}) => {
  return new CreateReceiptRuleCommand({
    Rule: {
```

```
      Actions: [
        {
          S3Action: {
            BucketName: bucketName,
            ObjectKeyPrefix: "email",
          },
        },
      ],
      Recipients: emailAddresses,
      Enabled: true,
      Name: name,
      ScanEnabled: false,
      TlsPolicy: TlsPolicy.Optional,
    },
    RuleSetName: ruleSet, // Required
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const s3ReceiptRuleCommand = createS3ReceiptRuleCommand({
    bucketName: S3_BUCKET_NAME,
    emailAddresses: ["email@example.com"],
    name: RULE_NAME,
    ruleSet: RULE_SET_NAME,
  });

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(s3ReceiptRuleCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to create S3 receipt rule.", err);
    throw err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateReceiptRule中的。

CreateReceiptRuleSet

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateReceiptRuleSet。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { CreateReceiptRuleSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");

const createCreateReceiptRuleSetCommand = (ruleSetName) => {
  return new CreateReceiptRuleSetCommand({ RuleSetName: ruleSetName });
};

const run = async () => {
  const createReceiptRuleSetCommand =
    createCreateReceiptRuleSetCommand(RULE_SET_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(createReceiptRuleSetCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to create receipt rule set", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateReceiptRuleSet中的。

`CreateTemplate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTemplate`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { CreateTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TestTemplateName");

const createCreateTemplateCommand = () => {
  return new CreateTemplateCommand({
    /**
     * The template feature in Amazon SES is based on the Handlebars template
 system.
     */
    Template: {
      /**
       * The name of an existing template in Amazon SES.
       */
      TemplateName: TEMPLATE_NAME,
      HtmlPart: `
        <h1>Hello, {{contact.firstName}}!</h1>
        <p>
        Did you know Amazon has a mascot named Peccy?
        </p>
      `,
      SubjectPart: "Amazon Tip",
    },
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const createTemplateCommand = createCreateTemplateCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(createTemplateCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to create template.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateTemplate中的。

DeleteIdentity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteIdentity。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const IDENTITY_EMAIL = "fake@example.com";

const createDeleteIdentityCommand = (identityName) => {
  return new DeleteIdentityCommand({
    Identity: identityName,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteIdentityCommand = createDeleteIdentityCommand(IDENTITY_EMAIL);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteIdentityCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete identity.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteIdentity中的。

DeleteReceiptFilter

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteReceiptFilter。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteReceiptFilterCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";

const RECEIPT_FILTER_NAME = getUniqueName("ReceiptFilterName");

const createDeleteReceiptFilterCommand = (filterName) => {
  return new DeleteReceiptFilterCommand({ FilterName: filterName });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteReceiptFilterCommand =
    createDeleteReceiptFilterCommand(RECEIPT_FILTER_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteReceiptFilterCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error deleting receipt filter.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteReceiptFilter中的。

`DeleteReceiptRule`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteReceiptRule`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteReceiptRuleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const RULE_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleName");
const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");

const createDeleteReceiptRuleCommand = () => {
  return new DeleteReceiptRuleCommand({
    RuleName: RULE_NAME,
    RuleSetName: RULE_SET_NAME,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteReceiptRuleCommand = createDeleteReceiptRuleCommand();
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteReceiptRuleCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete receipt rule.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteReceiptRule中的。

`DeleteReceiptRuleSet`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteReceiptRuleSet`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";
```

```
const RULE_SET_NAME = getUniqueName("RuleSetName");

const createDeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand = () => {
  return new DeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand({ RuleSetName: RULE_SET_NAME });
};

const run = async () => {
  const deleteReceiptRuleSetCommand = createDeleteReceiptRuleSetCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteReceiptRuleSetCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete receipt rule set.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteReceiptRuleSet中的。

`DeleteTemplate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTemplate`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DeleteTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TemplateName");

const createDeleteTemplateCommand = (templateName) =>
  new DeleteTemplateCommand({ TemplateName: templateName });

const run = async () => {
```

```
  const deleteTemplateCommand = createDeleteTemplateCommand(TEMPLATE_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(deleteTemplateCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to delete template.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteTemplate中的。

GetTemplate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTemplate。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { GetTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TemplateName");

const createGetTemplateCommand = (templateName) =>
  new GetTemplateCommand({ TemplateName: templateName });

const run = async () => {
  const getTemplateCommand = createGetTemplateCommand(TEMPLATE_NAME);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(getTemplateCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
```

```
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetTemplate中的。

`ListIdentities`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListIdentities`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { ListIdentitiesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createListIdentitiesCommand = () =>
  new ListIdentitiesCommand({ IdentityType: "EmailAddress", MaxItems: 10 });

const run = async () => {
  const listIdentitiesCommand = createListIdentitiesCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(listIdentitiesCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to list identities.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListIdentities中的。

ListReceiptFilters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListReceiptFilters。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { ListReceiptFiltersCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createListReceiptFiltersCommand = () => new ListReceiptFiltersCommand({});

const run = async () => {
  const listReceiptFiltersCommand = createListReceiptFiltersCommand();

  return await sesClient.send(listReceiptFiltersCommand);
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListReceiptFilters中的。

ListTemplates

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTemplates。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { ListTemplatesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createListTemplatesCommand = (maxItems) =>
  new ListTemplatesCommand({ MaxItems: maxItems });
```

```
const run = async () => {
  const listTemplatesCommand = createListTemplatesCommand(10);

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(listTemplatesCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to list templates.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListTemplates中的。

SendBulkTemplatedEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendBulkTemplatedEmail。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { SendBulkTemplatedEmailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import {
  getUniqueName,
  postfix,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

/**
 * Replace this with the name of an existing template.
 */
const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("ReminderTemplate");

/**
 * Replace these with existing verified emails.
 */
const VERIFIED_EMAIL_1 = postfix(getUniqueName("Bilbo"), "@example.com");
```

```
const VERIFIED_EMAIL_2 = postfix(getUniqueName("Frodo"), "@example.com");

const USERS = [
  { firstName: "Bilbo", emailAddress: VERIFIED_EMAIL_1 },
  { firstName: "Frodo", emailAddress: VERIFIED_EMAIL_2 },
];

/**
 *
 * @param { { emailAddress: string, firstName: string }[] } users
 * @param { string } templateName the name of an existing template in SES
 * @returns { SendBulkTemplatedEmailCommand }
 */
const createBulkReminderEmailCommand = (users, templateName) => {
  return new SendBulkTemplatedEmailCommand({
    /**
     * Each 'Destination' uses a corresponding set of replacement data. We can map
 each user
     * to a 'Destination' and provide user specific replacement data to create
 personalized emails.
     *
     * Here's an example of how a template would be replaced with user data:
     * Template: <h1>Hello {{name}},</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!</p>
     * Destination 1: <h1>Hello Bilbo,</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!</
p>
     * Destination 2: <h1>Hello Frodo,</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!</
p>
     */
    Destinations: users.map((user) => ({
      Destination: { ToAddresses: [user.emailAddress] },
      ReplacementTemplateData: JSON.stringify({ name: user.firstName }),
    })),
    DefaultTemplateData: JSON.stringify({ name: "Shireling" }),
    Source: VERIFIED_EMAIL_1,
    Template: templateName,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const sendBulkTemplateEmailCommand = createBulkReminderEmailCommand(
    USERS,
    TEMPLATE_NAME,
  );
  try {
```

```
    return await sesClient.send(sendBulkTemplateEmailCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendBulkTemplatedEmail中的。

SendEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendEmail。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { SendEmailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const createSendEmailCommand = (toAddress, fromAddress) => {
  return new SendEmailCommand({
    Destination: {
      /* required */
      CcAddresses: [
        /* more items */
      ],
      ToAddresses: [
        toAddress,
        /* more To-email addresses */
      ],
    },
    Message: {
      /* required */
```

```
      Body: {
        /* required */
        Html: {
          Charset: "UTF-8",
          Data: "HTML_FORMAT_BODY",
        },
        Text: {
          Charset: "UTF-8",
          Data: "TEXT_FORMAT_BODY",
        },
      },
      Subject: {
        Charset: "UTF-8",
        Data: "EMAIL_SUBJECT",
      },
    },
    Source: fromAddress,
    ReplyToAddresses: [
      /* more items */
    ],
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const sendEmailCommand = createSendEmailCommand(
    "recipient@example.com",
    "sender@example.com",
  );

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(sendEmailCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendEmail中的。

SendRawEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendRawEmail。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 nodemailer 發送含附件的電子郵件。

```
import sesClientModule from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
/**
 * nodemailer wraps the SES SDK and calls SendRawEmail. Use this for more advanced
 * functionality like adding attachments to your email.
 *
 * https://nodemailer.com/transports/ses/
 */
import nodemailer from "nodemailer";

/**
 * @param {string} from An Amazon SES verified email address.
 * @param {*} to An Amazon SES verified email address.
 */
export const sendEmailWithAttachments = (
  from = "from@example.com",
  to = "to@example.com",
) => {
  const ses = new sesClientModule.SESClient({});
  const transporter = nodemailer.createTransport({
    SES: { ses, aws: sesClientModule },
  });

  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    transporter.sendMail(
      {
        from,
        to,
        subject: "Hello World",
        text: "Greetings from Amazon SES!",
        attachments: [{ content: "Hello World!", filename: "hello.txt" }],
```

```
      },
      (err, info) => {
        if (err) {
          reject(err);
        } else {
          resolve(info);
        }
      },
    );
  });
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendRawEmail中的。

SendTemplatedEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendTemplatedEmail。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { SendTemplatedEmailCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import {
  getUniqueName,
  postfix,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

/**
 * Replace this with the name of an existing template.
 */
const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("ReminderTemplate");

/**
 * Replace these with existing verified emails.
 */
const VERIFIED_EMAIL = postfix(getUniqueName("Bilbo"), "@example.com");
```

```
const USER = { firstName: "Bilbo", emailAddress: VERIFIED_EMAIL };

/**
 *
 * @param { { emailAddress: string, firstName: string } } user
 * @param { string } templateName - The name of an existing template in Amazon SES.
 * @returns { SendTemplatedEmailCommand }
 */
const createReminderEmailCommand = (user, templateName) => {
  return new SendTemplatedEmailCommand({
    /**
     * Here's an example of how a template would be replaced with user data:
     * Template: <h1>Hello {{contact.firstName}},</h1><p>Don't forget about the
 party gifts!</p>
     * Destination: <h1>Hello Bilbo,</h1><p>Don't forget about the party gifts!</p>
     */
    Destination: { ToAddresses: [user.emailAddress] },
    TemplateData: JSON.stringify({ contact: { firstName: user.firstName } }),
    Source: VERIFIED_EMAIL,
    Template: templateName,
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const sendReminderEmailCommand = createReminderEmailCommand(
    USER,
    TEMPLATE_NAME,
  );
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(sendReminderEmailCommand);
  } catch (caught) {
    if (caught instanceof Error && caught.name === "MessageRejected") {
      /** @type { import('@aws-sdk/client-ses').MessageRejected} */
      const messageRejectedError = caught;
      return messageRejectedError;
    }
    throw caught;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendTemplatedEmail中的。

UpdateTemplate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateTemplate。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { UpdateTemplateCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { getUniqueName } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const TEMPLATE_NAME = getUniqueName("TemplateName");
const HTML_PART = "<h1>Hello, World!</h1>";

const createUpdateTemplateCommand = () => {
  return new UpdateTemplateCommand({
    Template: {
      TemplateName: TEMPLATE_NAME,
      HtmlPart: HTML_PART,
      SubjectPart: "Example",
      TextPart: "Updated template text.",
    },
  });
};

const run = async () => {
  const updateTemplateCommand = createUpdateTemplateCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(updateTemplateCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to update template.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考UpdateTemplate中的。

VerifyDomainIdentity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用VerifyDomainIdentity。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { VerifyDomainIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import {
  getUniqueName,
  postfix,
} from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-string.js";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

/**
 * You must have access to the domain's DNS settings to complete the
 * domain verification process.
 */
const DOMAIN_NAME = postfix(getUniqueName("Domain"), ".example.com");

const createVerifyDomainIdentityCommand = () => {
  return new VerifyDomainIdentityCommand({ Domain: DOMAIN_NAME });
};

const run = async () => {
  const VerifyDomainIdentityCommand = createVerifyDomainIdentityCommand();

  try {
    return await sesClient.send(VerifyDomainIdentityCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to verify domain.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考VerifyDomainIdentity中的。

`VerifyEmailIdentity`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`VerifyEmailIdentity`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Import required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { VerifyEmailIdentityCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-ses";
import { sesClient } from "./libs/sesClient.js";

const EMAIL_ADDRESS = "name@example.com";

const createVerifyEmailIdentityCommand = (emailAddress) => {
  return new VerifyEmailIdentityCommand({ EmailAddress: emailAddress });
};

const run = async () => {
  const verifyEmailIdentityCommand =
    createVerifyEmailIdentityCommand(EMAIL_ADDRESS);
  try {
    return await sesClient.send(verifyEmailIdentityCommand);
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Failed to verify email identity.", err);
    return err;
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考VerifyEmailIdentity中的。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon SNS 示例 JavaScript（v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Amazon SNS 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon SNS

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon SNS。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

初始化 SNS 用戶端並列出您帳戶中的主題。

```
import { SNSClient, paginateListTopics } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

export const helloSns = async () => {
  // The configuration object (`{}`) is required. If the region and credentials
  // are omitted, the SDK uses your local configuration if it exists.
  const client = new SNSClient({});

  // You can also use `ListTopicsCommand`, but to use that command you must
  // handle the pagination yourself. You can do that by sending the
 `ListTopicsCommand`
  // with the `NextToken` parameter from the previous request.
  const paginatedTopics = paginateListTopics({ client }, {});
  const topics = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedTopics) {
    if (page.Topics?.length) {
      topics.push(...page.Topics);
    }
  }
```

```
  const suffix = topics.length === 1 ? "" : "s";

  console.log(
    `Hello, Amazon SNS! You have ${topics.length} topic${suffix} in your account.`,
  );
  console.log(topics.map((t) => `  * ${t.TopicArn}`).join("\n"));
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListTopics中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut = async (
  phoneNumber = "5555555555",
) => {
  const command = new CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutCommand({
    phoneNumber,
  });

  const response = await snsClient.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '3341c28a-cdc8-5b39-a3ee-9fb0ee125732',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   isOptedOut: false
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut中的。

ConfirmSubscription

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ConfirmSubscription`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { ConfirmSubscriptionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} token - This token is sent the subscriber. Only subscribers
 *                         that are not AWS services (HTTP/S, email) need to be
 confirmed.
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic for which you wish to confirm a
 subscription.
 */
export const confirmSubscription = async (
  token = "TOKEN",
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    // A subscription only needs to be confirmed if the endpoint type is
    // HTTP/S, email, or in another AWS account.
    new ConfirmSubscriptionCommand({
      Token: token,
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      // If this is true, the subscriber cannot unsubscribe while unauthenticated.
      AuthenticateOnUnsubscribe: "false",
```

```
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '4bb5bce9-805a-5517-8333-e1d2cface90b',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:TOPIC_NAME:xxxxxxxx-
xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ConfirmSubscription中的。

`CreateTopic`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTopic`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
```

```
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { CreateTopicCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicName - The name of the topic to create.
 */
export const createTopic = async (topicName = "TOPIC_NAME") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new CreateTopicCommand({ Name: topicName }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '087b8ad2-4593-50c4-a496-d7e90b82cf3e',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:TOPIC_NAME'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateTopic中的。

DeleteTopic

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTopic。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { DeleteTopicCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to delete.
 */
export const deleteTopic = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new DeleteTopicCommand({ TopicArn: topicArn }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'a10e2886-5a8f-5114-af36-75bd39498332',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteTopic中的。

GetSMSAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetSMSAttributes。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { GetSMSAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const getSmsAttributes = async () => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    // If you have not modified the account-level mobile settings of SNS,
    // the DefaultSMSType is undefined. For this example, it was set to
    // Transactional.
    new GetSMSAttributesCommand({ attributes: ["DefaultSMSType"] }),
  );
```

```
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '67ad8386-4169-58f1-bdb9-debd281d48d5',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   attributes: { DefaultSMSType: 'Transactional' }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的 GetSMSAttributes。

`GetTopicAttributes`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetTopicAttributes`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { GetTopicAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to retrieve attributes for.
 */
export const getTopicAttributes = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new GetTopicAttributesCommand({
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '36b6a24e-5473-5d4e-ac32-ff72d9a73d94',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Attributes: {
  //     Policy: '{...}',
  //     Owner: 'xxxxxxxxxxxx',
  //     SubscriptionsPending: '1',
  //     TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic',
  //     TracingConfig: 'PassThrough',
  //     EffectiveDeliveryPolicy: '{"http":{"defaultHealthyRetryPolicy":
{"minDelayTarget":20,"maxDelayTarget":20,"numRetries":3,"numMaxDelayRetries":0,"numNoDelayRe
{"headerContentType":"text/plain; charset=UTF-8"}}}',
  //     SubscriptionsConfirmed: '0',
  //     DisplayName: '',
  //     SubscriptionsDeleted: '1'
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetTopicAttributes中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create promise and SNS service object
var getTopicAttribsPromise = new AWS.SNS({ apiVersion: "2010-03-31" })
  .getTopicAttributes({ TopicArn: "TOPIC_ARN" })
  .promise();

// Handle promise's fulfilled/rejected states
getTopicAttribsPromise
  .then(function (data) {
    console.log(data);
  })
  .catch(function (err) {
    console.error(err, err.stack);
  });
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetTopicAttributes中的。

`ListSubscriptions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListSubscriptions`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { ListSubscriptionsByTopicCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic for which you wish to list
 subscriptions.
 */
export const listSubscriptionsByTopic = async (topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new ListSubscriptionsByTopicCommand({ TopicArn: topicArn }),
  );

  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '0934fedf-0c4b-572e-9ed2-a3e38fadb0c8',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
```

```
  //   Subscriptions: [
  //     {
  //       SubscriptionArn: 'PendingConfirmation',
  //       Owner: '901487484989',
  //       Protocol: 'email',
  //       Endpoint: 'corepyle@amazon.com',
  //       TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:901487484989:mytopic'
  //     }
  //   ]
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListSubscriptions中的。

`ListTopics`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTopics`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { ListTopicsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const listTopics = async () => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(new ListTopicsCommand({}));
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '936bc5ad-83ca-53c2-b0b7-9891167b909e',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Topics: [ { TopicArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic' } ]
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListTopics中的。

Publish

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Publish。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
```

```
// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { PublishCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string | Record<string, any>} message - The message to send. Can be a
 plain string or an object
 *                                                    if you are using the `json`
 `MessageStructure`.
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic to which you would like to
 publish.
 */
export const publish = async (
  message = "Hello from SNS!",
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new PublishCommand({
      Message: message,
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'e7f77526-e295-5325-9ee4-281a43ad1f05',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   MessageId: 'xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

將訊息發佈至具有群組、複寫和屬性選項的主題。

```
async publishMessages() {
  const message = await this.prompter.input({
    message: MESSAGES.publishMessagePrompt,
  });

  let groupId, deduplicationId, choices;

  if (this.isFifo) {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.groupIdNotice);
    groupId = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.groupIdPrompt,
    });

    if (this.autoDedup === false) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationIdNotice);
      deduplicationId = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.deduplicationIdPrompt,
      });
    }

    choices = await this.prompter.checkbox({
      message: MESSAGES.messageAttributesPrompt,
      choices: toneChoices,
    });
  }

  await this.snsClient.send(
    new PublishCommand({
      TopicArn: this.topicArn,
      Message: message,
      ...(groupId
        ? {
            MessageGroupId: groupId,
          }
        : {}),
      ...(deduplicationId
        ? {
            MessageDeduplicationId: deduplicationId,
          }
```

```
          : {}),
        ...(choices
          ? {
              MessageAttributes: {
                tone: {
                  DataType: "String.Array",
                  StringValue: JSON.stringify(choices),
                },
              },
            }
          : {}),
      }),
    );

    const publishAnother = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.publishAnother,
    });

    if (publishAnother) {
      await this.publishMessages();
    }
  }
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的發佈。

`SetSMSAttributes`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SetSMSAttributes`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
```

```
// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { SetSMSAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {"Transactional" | "Promotional"} defaultSmsType
 */
export const setSmsType = async (defaultSmsType = "Transactional") => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SetSMSAttributesCommand({
      attributes: {
        // Promotional - (Default) Noncritical messages, such as marketing messages.
        // Transactional - Critical messages that support customer transactions,
        // such as one-time passcodes for multi-factor authentication.
        DefaultSMSType: defaultSmsType,
      },
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '1885b977-2d7e-535e-8214-e44be727e265',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的 SetSMSAttributes。

SetTopicAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetTopicAttributes。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { SetTopicAttributesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

export const setTopicAttributes = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  attributeName = "DisplayName",
  attributeValue = "Test Topic",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SetTopicAttributesCommand({
      AttributeName: attributeName,
      AttributeValue: attributeValue,
      TopicArn: topicArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
```

```
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'd1b08d0e-e9a4-54c3-b8b1-d03238d2b935',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SetTopicAttributes中的。

Subscribe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Subscribe。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { SubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic for which you wish to confirm a
 subscription.
 * @param {string} emailAddress - The email address that is subscribed to the topic.
 */
export const subscribeEmail = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  emailAddress = "usern@me.com",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SubscribeCommand({
      Protocol: "email",
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      Endpoint: emailAddress,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'c8e35bcd-b3c0-5940-9f66-06f6fcc108f0',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'pending confirmation'
  // }
};
```

訂閱某個主題的行動應用程式。

```
import { SubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic the subscriber is subscribing to.
 * @param {string} endpoint - The Endpoint ARN of an application. This endpoint is
 created
```

```
 *                            when an application registers for notifications.
 */
export const subscribeApp = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  endpoint = "ENDPOINT",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new SubscribeCommand({
      Protocol: "application",
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      Endpoint: endpoint,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'c8e35bcd-b3c0-5940-9f66-06f6fcc108f0',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'pending confirmation'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

訂閱某個主題的 Lambda 函數。

```
import { SubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";

/**
 * @param {string} topicArn - The ARN of the topic the subscriber is subscribing to.
 * @param {string} endpoint - The Endpoint ARN of and AWS Lambda function.
 */
export const subscribeLambda = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  endpoint = "ENDPOINT",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
```

```
    new SubscribeCommand({
      Protocol: "lambda",
      TopicArn: topicArn,
      Endpoint: endpoint,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: 'c8e35bcd-b3c0-5940-9f66-06f6fcc108f0',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'pending confirmation'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

訂閱 SQS 佇列以取得主題。

```
import { SubscribeCommand, SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

const client = new SNSClient({});

export const subscribeQueue = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  queueArn = "QUEUE_ARN",
) => {
  const command = new SubscribeCommand({
    TopicArn: topicArn,
    Protocol: "sqs",
    Endpoint: queueArn,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
```

```
  //     requestId: '931e13d9-5e2b-543f-8781-4e9e494c5ff2',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:subscribe-queue-
test-430895:xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

使用篩選器訂閱主題。

```
import { SubscribeCommand, SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

const client = new SNSClient({});

export const subscribeQueueFiltered = async (
  topicArn = "TOPIC_ARN",
  queueArn = "QUEUE_ARN",
) => {
  const command = new SubscribeCommand({
    TopicArn: topicArn,
    Protocol: "sqs",
    Endpoint: queueArn,
    Attributes: {
      // This subscription will only receive messages with the 'event' attribute set
 to 'order_placed'.
      FilterPolicyScope: "MessageAttributes",
      FilterPolicy: JSON.stringify({
        event: ["order_placed"],
      }),
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '931e13d9-5e2b-543f-8781-4e9e494c5ff2',
```

```
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   SubscriptionArn: 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:subscribe-queue-
test-430895:xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx'
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的訂閱。

`Unsubscribe`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Unsubscribe`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

在單獨的模組中建立用戶端並將其匯出。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";

// The AWS Region can be provided here using the `region` property. If you leave it
 blank
// the SDK will default to the region set in your AWS config.
export const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
```

匯入 SDK 和用戶端模組，然後呼叫 API。

```
import { UnsubscribeCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { snsClient } from "../libs/snsClient.js";
```

```
/**
 * @param {string} subscriptionArn - The ARN of the subscription to cancel.
 */
const unsubscribe = async (
  subscriptionArn = "arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:xxxxxxxxxxxx:mytopic:xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-
xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
) => {
  const response = await snsClient.send(
    new UnsubscribeCommand({
      SubscriptionArn: subscriptionArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '0178259a-9204-507c-b620-78a7570a44c6',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考中的取消訂閱。

案例

將訊息發佈至佇列

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立主題 (FIFO 或非 FIFO)。
- 為主題訂閱多個佇列，並提供套用篩選條件的選擇。
- 發佈訊息至主題。
- 輪詢佇列以獲取收到的訊息。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

這是此工作流程的進入點。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

import { TopicsQueuesWkflw } from "./TopicsQueuesWkflw.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";
import { SlowLogger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/slow-logger.js";

export const startSnsWorkflow = () => {
  const noLoggerDelay = process.argv.find((arg) => arg === "--no-logger-delay");
  const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
  const sqsClient = new SQSClient({});
  const prompter = new Prompter();
  const logger = noLoggerDelay ? console : new SlowLogger(25);

  const wkflw = new TopicsQueuesWkflw(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger);

  wkflw.start();
};
```

先前的程式碼提供了必要的相依性並啟動工作流程。下一節包含範例的大量內容。

```
const toneChoices = [
  { name: "cheerful", value: "cheerful" },
  { name: "funny", value: "funny" },
  { name: "serious", value: "serious" },
  { name: "sincere", value: "sincere" },
];

export class TopicsQueuesWkflw {
  // SNS topic is configured as First-In-First-Out
```

```
  isFifo = true;

  // Automatic content-based deduplication is enabled.
  autoDedup = false;

  snsClient;
  sqsClient;
  topicName;
  topicArn;
  subscriptionArns = [];
  /**
   * @type {{ queueName: string, queueArn: string, queueUrl: string, policy?:
string }[]}
   */
  queues = [];
  prompter;

  /**
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SNSClient} snsClient
   * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sqs').SQSClient} sqsClient
   * @param {import('../../libs/prompter.js').Prompter} prompter
   * @param {import('../../libs/logger.js').Logger} logger
   */
  constructor(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger) {
    this.snsClient = snsClient;
    this.sqsClient = sqsClient;
    this.prompter = prompter;
    this.logger = logger;
  }

  async welcome() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.description);
  }

  async confirmFifo() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.snsFifoDescription);
    this.isFifo = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.snsFifoPrompt,
    });

    if (this.isFifo) {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerDedup);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationNotice);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationDescription);
```

```
      this.autoDedup = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: MESSAGES.deduplicationPrompt,
      });
    }
  }

  async createTopic() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.creatingTopics);
    this.topicName = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.topicNamePrompt,
    });
    if (this.isFifo) {
      this.topicName += ".fifo";
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifoNaming);
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
    }

    const response = await this.snsClient.send(
      new CreateTopicCommand({
        Name: this.topicName,
        Attributes: {
          FifoTopic: this.isFifo ? "true" : "false",
          ...(this.autoDedup ? { ContentBasedDeduplication: "true" } : {}),
        },
      }),
    );

    this.topicArn = response.TopicArn;

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.topicCreatedNotice
        .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
        .replace("${TOPIC_ARN}", this.topicArn),
    );
  }

  async createQueues() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.createQueuesNotice);
    // Increase this number to add more queues.
    let maxQueues = 2;

    for (let i = 0; i < maxQueues; i++) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.queueCount.replace("${COUNT}", i + 1));
      let queueName = await this.prompter.input({
```

```
        message: MESSAGES.queueNamePrompt.replace(
          "${EXAMPLE_NAME}",
          i === 0 ? "good-news" : "bad-news",
        ),
      });

      if (this.isFifo) {
        queueName += ".fifo";
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
      }

      const response = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new CreateQueueCommand({
          QueueName: queueName,
          Attributes: { ...(this.isFifo ? { FifoQueue: "true" } : {}) },
        }),
      );

      const { Attributes } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
          AttributeNames: ["QueueArn"],
        }),
      );

      this.queues.push({
        queueName,
        queueArn: Attributes.QueueArn,
        queueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
      });

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueCreatedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queueName)
          .replace("${QUEUE_URL}", response.QueueUrl)
          .replace("${QUEUE_ARN}", Attributes.QueueArn),
      );
    }
  }

  async attachQueueIamPolicies() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      const policy = JSON.stringify(
        {
```

```
        Statement: [
          {
            Effect: "Allow",
            Principal: {
              Service: "sns.amazonaws.com",
            },
            Action: "sqs:SendMessage",
            Resource: queue.queueArn,
            Condition: {
              ArnEquals: {
                "aws:SourceArn": this.topicArn,
              },
            },
          },
        ],
      },
      null,
      2,
    );

    if (index !== 0) {
      this.logger.logSeparator();
    }

    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.attachPolicyNotice);
    console.log(policy);
    const addPolicy = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.addPolicyConfirmation.replace(
        "${QUEUE_NAME}",
        queue.queueName,
      ),
    });

    if (addPolicy) {
      await this.sqsClient.send(
        new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
          Attributes: {
            Policy: policy,
          },
        }),
      );
      queue.policy = policy;
    } else {
```

```
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.policyNotAttachedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }
  }

  async subscribeQueuesToTopic() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      /**
       * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SubscribeCommandInput}
       */
      const subscribeParams = {
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Protocol: "sqs",
        Endpoint: queue.queueArn,
      };
      let tones = [];

      if (this.isFifo) {
        if (index === 0) {
          await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.fifoFilterNotice);
        }
        tones = await this.prompter.checkbox({
          message: MESSAGES.fifoFilterSelect.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
          choices: toneChoices,
        });

        if (tones.length) {
          subscribeParams.Attributes = {
            FilterPolicyScope: "MessageAttributes",
            FilterPolicy: JSON.stringify({
              tone: tones,
            }),
          };
        }
      }
```

```
      const { SubscriptionArn } = await this.snsClient.send(
        new SubscribeCommand(subscribeParams),
      );

      this.subscriptionArns.push(SubscriptionArn);

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueSubscribedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queue.queueName)
          .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
          .replace("${TONES}", tones.length ? tones.join(", ") : "none"),
      );
    }
  }

  async publishMessages() {
    const message = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.publishMessagePrompt,
    });

    let groupId, deduplicationId, choices;

    if (this.isFifo) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.groupIdNotice);
      groupId = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.groupIdPrompt,
      });

      if (this.autoDedup === false) {
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationIdNotice);
        deduplicationId = await this.prompter.input({
          message: MESSAGES.deduplicationIdPrompt,
        });
      }

      choices = await this.prompter.checkbox({
        message: MESSAGES.messageAttributesPrompt,
        choices: toneChoices,
      });
    }

    await this.snsClient.send(
      new PublishCommand({
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
```

```
        Message: message,
        ...(groupId
          ? {
              MessageGroupId: groupId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(deduplicationId
          ? {
              MessageDeduplicationId: deduplicationId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(choices
          ? {
              MessageAttributes: {
                tone: {
                  DataType: "String.Array",
                  StringValue: JSON.stringify(choices),
                },
              },
            }
          : {}),
      }),
    );

    const publishAnother = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.publishAnother,
    });

    if (publishAnother) {
      await this.publishMessages();
    }
  }

  async receiveAndDeleteMessages() {
    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      const { Messages } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new ReceiveMessageCommand({
          QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
        }),
      );

      if (Messages) {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.messagesReceivedNotice.replace(
```

```
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
        console.log(Messages);

        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
              Id: message.MessageId,
              ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
            })),
          }),
        );
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.noMessagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }

    const deleteAndPoll = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.deleteAndPollConfirmation,
    });

    if (deleteAndPoll) {
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    }
  }

  async destroyResources() {
    for (const subscriptionArn of this.subscriptionArns) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new UnsubscribeCommand({ SubscriptionArn: subscriptionArn }),
      );
    }

    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      await this.sqsClient.send(
        new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl }),
```

```
      );
    }

    if (this.topicArn) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new DeleteTopicCommand({ TopicArn: this.topicArn }),
      );
    }
  }

  async start() {
    console.clear();

    try {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerWelcome);
      await this.welcome();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifo);
      await this.confirmFifo();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateTopic);
      await this.createTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateQueues);
      await this.createQueues();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerAttachPolicy);
      await this.attachQueueIamPolicies();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerSubscribeQueues);
      await this.subscribeQueuesToTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerPublishMessage);
      await this.publishMessages();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerReceiveMessages);
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(err);
    } finally {
      await this.destroyResources();
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic

- DeleteMessageBatch
- DeleteQueue
- DeleteTopic
- GetQueueAttributes
- 發布
- ReceiveMessage
- SetQueueAttributes
- Subscribe
- Unsubscribe

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收來自 SNS 主題的訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

透過使 Lambda JavaScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record) {
  try {
    const message = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
```

```
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

透過使 Lambda TypeScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SNSEvent, Context, SNSHandler, SNSEventRecord } from "aws-lambda";

export const functionHandler: SNSHandler = async (
  event: SNSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const record of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(record);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SNSEventRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    const message: string = JSON.stringify(record.Sns.Message);
    console.log(`Processed message ${message}`);
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

使用 SDK 的 Amazon SQS 示例 JavaScript（v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Amazon SQS 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon SQS

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon SQS。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

初始化 Amazon SQS 用戶端和列出佇列。

```
import { SQSClient, paginateListQueues } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

export const helloSqs = async () => {
  // The configuration object (`{}`) is required. If the region and credentials
  // are omitted, the SDK uses your local configuration if it exists.
  const client = new SQSClient({});

  // You can also use `ListQueuesCommand`, but to use that command you must
  // handle the pagination yourself. You can do that by sending the
 `ListQueuesCommand`
  // with the `NextToken` parameter from the previous request.
  const paginatedQueues = paginateListQueues({ client }, {});
  const queues = [];

  for await (const page of paginatedQueues) {
    if (page.QueueUrls?.length) {
      queues.push(...page.QueueUrls);
    }
  }

  const suffix = queues.length === 1 ? "" : "s";
```

```
  console.log(
    `Hello, Amazon SQS! You have ${queues.length} queue${suffix} in your account.`,
  );
  console.log(queues.map((t) => `  * ${t}`).join("\n"));
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListQueues中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`ChangeMessageVisibility`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ChangeMessageVisibility`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

接收 Amazon SQS 訊息並變更其逾時可見性。

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  ChangeMessageVisibilityCommand,
  SQSClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
```

```
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 1,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  const response = await client.send(
    new ChangeMessageVisibilityCommand({
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ChangeMessageVisibility中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

接收 Amazon SQS 訊息並變更其逾時可見性。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region to us-west-2
AWS.config.update({ region: "us-west-2" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });
```

```
var queueURL = "https://sqs.REGION.amazonaws.com/ACCOUNT-ID/QUEUE-NAME";

var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Receive Error", err);
  } else {
    // Make sure we have a message
    if (data.Messages != null) {
      var visibilityParams = {
        QueueUrl: queueURL,
        ReceiptHandle: data.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
        VisibilityTimeout: 20, // 20 second timeout
      };
      sqs.changeMessageVisibility(visibilityParams, function (err, data) {
        if (err) {
          console.log("Delete Error", err);
        } else {
          console.log("Timeout Changed", data);
        }
      });
    } else {
      console.log("No messages to change");
    }
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ChangeMessageVisibility中的。

`CreateQueue`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateQueue`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 Amazon SQS 標準佇列。

```
import { CreateQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "test-queue";

export const main = async (sqsQueueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const command = new CreateQueueCommand({
    QueueName: sqsQueueName,
    Attributes: {
      DelaySeconds: "60",
      MessageRetentionPeriod: "86400",
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

建立具有長輪詢的 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
import { CreateQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "queue_name";

export const main = async (queueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const response = await client.send(
    new CreateQueueCommand({
      QueueName: queueName,
      Attributes: {
        // When the wait time for the ReceiveMessage API action is greater than 0,
```

```
        // long polling is in effect. The maximum long polling wait time is 20
        // seconds. Long polling helps reduce the cost of using Amazon SQS by,
        // eliminating the number of empty responses and false empty responses.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-short-and-long-polling.html
        ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
      },
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateQueue中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 Amazon SQS 標準佇列。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
  Attributes: {
    DelaySeconds: "60",
    MessageRetentionPeriod: "86400",
  },
};
```

```
sqs.createQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

建立一個等待訊息到達的 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
  Attributes: {
    ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
  },
};

sqs.createQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateQueue中的。

`DeleteMessage`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteMessage`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

接收和刪除 Amazon SQS 訊息。

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
```

```
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteMessage中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

接收和刪除 Amazon SQS 訊息。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var queueURL = "SQS_QUEUE_URL";

var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
```

```
  VisibilityTimeout: 20,
  WaitTimeSeconds: 0,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Receive Error", err);
  } else if (data.Messages) {
    var deleteParams = {
      QueueUrl: queueURL,
      ReceiptHandle: data.Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
    };
    sqs.deleteMessage(deleteParams, function (err, data) {
      if (err) {
        console.log("Delete Error", err);
      } else {
        console.log("Message Deleted", data);
      }
    });
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteMessage中的。

`DeleteMessageBatch`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteMessageBatch`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
```

```
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
  }
```

```
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteMessageBatch中的。

`DeleteQueue`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteQueue`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
import { DeleteQueueCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "test-queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queueUrl });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteQueue中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueUrl: "SQS_QUEUE_URL",
};

sqs.deleteQueue(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteQueue中的。

`GetQueueAttributes`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetQueueAttributes`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { GetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";
```

```
export const getQueueAttributes = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
    AttributeNames: ["DelaySeconds"],
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '747a1192-c334-5682-a508-4cd5e8dc4e79',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   Attributes: { DelaySeconds: '1' }
  // }
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetQueueAttributes中的。

GetQueueUrl

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetQueueUrl`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得 Amazon SQS 佇列的網址。

```
import { GetQueueUrlCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
```

```
const SQS_QUEUE_NAME = "test-queue";

export const main = async (queueName = SQS_QUEUE_NAME) => {
  const command = new GetQueueUrlCommand({ QueueName: queueName });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetQueueUrl中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得 Amazon SQS 佇列的網址。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  QueueName: "SQS_QUEUE_NAME",
};

sqs.getQueueUrl(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrl);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考GetQueueUrl中的。

`ListQueues`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListQueues`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出您的 Amazon SQS 隊列。

```
import { paginateListQueues, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});

export const main = async () => {
  const paginatedListQueues = paginateListQueues({ client }, {});

  /** @type {string[]} */
  const urls = [];
  for await (const page of paginatedListQueues) {
    const nextUrls = page.QueueUrls?.filter((qurl) => !!qurl) || [];
    urls.push(...nextUrls);
    urls.forEach((url) => console.log(url));
  }

  return urls;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListQueues中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出您的 Amazon SQS 隊列。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {};

sqs.listQueues(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.QueueUrls);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListQueues中的。

`ReceiveMessage`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ReceiveMessage`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從 Amazon SQS 隊列接收消息。

```
import {
  ReceiveMessageCommand,
  DeleteMessageCommand,
  SQSClient,
  DeleteMessageBatchCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

const receiveMessage = (queueUrl) =>
  client.send(
    new ReceiveMessageCommand({
      AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
      MaxNumberOfMessages: 10,
      MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
      QueueUrl: queueUrl,
      WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
      VisibilityTimeout: 20,
    }),
  );

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const { Messages } = await receiveMessage(queueUrl);

  if (!Messages) {
    return;
  }

  if (Messages.length === 1) {
    console.log(Messages[0].Body);
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        ReceiptHandle: Messages[0].ReceiptHandle,
      }),
    );
  } else {
    await client.send(
      new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
        QueueUrl: queueUrl,
        Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
```

```
          Id: message.MessageId,
          ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
        })),
      }),
    );
  }
};
```

使用長輪詢支援從 Amazon SQS 佇列接收訊息。

```
import { ReceiveMessageCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new ReceiveMessageCommand({
    AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
    MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
    MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
    // The duration (in seconds) for which the call waits for a message
    // to arrive in the queue before returning. If a message is available,
    // the call returns sooner than WaitTimeSeconds. If no messages are
    // available and the wait time expires, the call returns successfully
    // with an empty list of messages.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/APIReference/
API_ReceiveMessage.html#API_ReceiveMessage_RequestSyntax
    WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ReceiveMessage中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用長輪詢支援從 Amazon SQS 佇列接收訊息。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create the SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var queueURL = "SQS_QUEUE_URL";

var params = {
  AttributeNames: ["SentTimestamp"],
  MaxNumberOfMessages: 1,
  MessageAttributeNames: ["All"],
  QueueUrl: queueURL,
  WaitTimeSeconds: 20,
};

sqs.receiveMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ReceiveMessage中的。

`SendMessage`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SendMessage`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將訊息傳送至 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
import { SendMessageCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

export const main = async (sqsQueueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SendMessageCommand({
    QueueUrl: sqsQueueUrl,
    DelaySeconds: 10,
    MessageAttributes: {
      Title: {
        DataType: "String",
        StringValue: "The Whistler",
      },
      Author: {
        DataType: "String",
        StringValue: "John Grisham",
      },
      WeeksOn: {
        DataType: "Number",
        StringValue: "6",
      },
    },
    MessageBody:
      "Information about current NY Times fiction bestseller for week of
 12/11/2016.",
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendMessage中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將訊息傳送至 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
var AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

// Create an SQS service object
var sqs = new AWS.SQS({ apiVersion: "2012-11-05" });

var params = {
  // Remove DelaySeconds parameter and value for FIFO queues
  DelaySeconds: 10,
  MessageAttributes: {
    Title: {
      DataType: "String",
      StringValue: "The Whistler",
    },
    Author: {
      DataType: "String",
      StringValue: "John Grisham",
    },
    WeeksOn: {
      DataType: "Number",
      StringValue: "6",
    },
  },
  MessageBody:
    "Information about current NY Times fiction bestseller for week of 12/11/2016.",
  // MessageDeduplicationId: "TheWhistler",  // Required for FIFO queues
  // MessageGroupId: "Group1",  // Required for FIFO queues
  QueueUrl: "SQS_QUEUE_URL",
};
```

```
sqs.sendMessage(params, function (err, data) {
  if (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  } else {
    console.log("Success", data.MessageId);
  }
});
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SendMessage中的。

SetQueueAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetQueueAttributes。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { SetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue-url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
    Attributes: {
      DelaySeconds: "1",
    },
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

將 Amazon SQS 佇列設定為使用長輪詢。

```
import { SetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";

export const main = async (queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL) => {
  const command = new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
    Attributes: {
      ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds: "20",
    },
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

設定無效信件佇列。

```
import { SetQueueAttributesCommand, SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

const client = new SQSClient({});
const SQS_QUEUE_URL = "queue_url";
const DEAD_LETTER_QUEUE_ARN = "dead_letter_queue_arn";

export const main = async (
  queueUrl = SQS_QUEUE_URL,
  deadLetterQueueArn = DEAD_LETTER_QUEUE_ARN,
) => {
  const command = new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
    Attributes: {
      RedrivePolicy: JSON.stringify({
        // Amazon SQS supports dead-letter queues (DLQ), which other
        // queues (source queues) can target for messages that can't
        // be processed (consumed) successfully.
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/
SQSDeveloperGuide/sqs-dead-letter-queues.html
```

```
        deadLetterTargetArn: deadLetterQueueArn,
        maxReceiveCount: "10",
      }),
    },
    QueueUrl: queueUrl,
  });

  const response = await client.send(command);
  console.log(response);
  return response;
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考SetQueueAttributes中的。

案例

將訊息發佈至佇列

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立主題 (FIFO 或非 FIFO)。
- 為主題訂閱多個佇列，並提供套用篩選條件的選擇。
- 發佈訊息至主題。
- 輪詢佇列以獲取收到的訊息。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

這是此工作流程的進入點。

```
import { SNSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sns";
import { SQSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sqs";

import { TopicsQueuesWkflw } from "./TopicsQueuesWkflw.js";
import { Prompter } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/prompter.js";
```

```
import { SlowLogger } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/slow-logger.js";

export const startSnsWorkflow = () => {
  const noLoggerDelay = process.argv.find((arg) => arg === "--no-logger-delay");
  const snsClient = new SNSClient({});
  const sqsClient = new SQSClient({});
  const prompter = new Prompter();
  const logger = noLoggerDelay ? console : new SlowLogger(25);

  const wkflw = new TopicsQueuesWkflw(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger);

  wkflw.start();
};
```

先前的程式碼提供了必要的相依性並啟動工作流程。下一節包含範例的大量內容。

```
const toneChoices = [
  { name: "cheerful", value: "cheerful" },
  { name: "funny", value: "funny" },
  { name: "serious", value: "serious" },
  { name: "sincere", value: "sincere" },
];

export class TopicsQueuesWkflw {
  // SNS topic is configured as First-In-First-Out
  isFifo = true;

  // Automatic content-based deduplication is enabled.
  autoDedup = false;

  snsClient;
  sqsClient;
  topicName;
  topicArn;
  subscriptionArns = [];
  /**
   * @type {{ queueName: string, queueArn: string, queueUrl: string, policy?:
 string }[]}
   */
  queues = [];
```

```
prompter;

/**
 * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SNSClient} snsClient
 * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-sqs').SQSClient} sqsClient
 * @param {import('../../libs/prompter.js').Prompter} prompter
 * @param {import('../../libs/logger.js').Logger} logger
 */
constructor(snsClient, sqsClient, prompter, logger) {
  this.snsClient = snsClient;
  this.sqsClient = sqsClient;
  this.prompter = prompter;
  this.logger = logger;
}

async welcome() {
  await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.description);
}

async confirmFifo() {
  await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.snsFifoDescription);
  this.isFifo = await this.prompter.confirm({
    message: MESSAGES.snsFifoPrompt,
  });

  if (this.isFifo) {
    this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerDedup);
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationNotice);
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationDescription);
    this.autoDedup = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.deduplicationPrompt,
    });
  }
}

async createTopic() {
  await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.creatingTopics);
  this.topicName = await this.prompter.input({
    message: MESSAGES.topicNamePrompt,
  });
  if (this.isFifo) {
    this.topicName += ".fifo";
    this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifoNaming);
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
```

```
    }

    const response = await this.snsClient.send(
      new CreateTopicCommand({
        Name: this.topicName,
        Attributes: {
          FifoTopic: this.isFifo ? "true" : "false",
          ...(this.autoDedup ? { ContentBasedDeduplication: "true" } : {}),
        },
      }),
    );

    this.topicArn = response.TopicArn;

    await this.logger.log(
      MESSAGES.topicCreatedNotice
        .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
        .replace("${TOPIC_ARN}", this.topicArn),
    );
  }

  async createQueues() {
    await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.createQueuesNotice);
    // Increase this number to add more queues.
    let maxQueues = 2;

    for (let i = 0; i < maxQueues; i++) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.queueCount.replace("${COUNT}", i + 1));
      let queueName = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.queueNamePrompt.replace(
          "${EXAMPLE_NAME}",
          i === 0 ? "good-news" : "bad-news",
        ),
      });

      if (this.isFifo) {
        queueName += ".fifo";
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.appendFifoNotice);
      }

      const response = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new CreateQueueCommand({
          QueueName: queueName,
          Attributes: { ...(this.isFifo ? { FifoQueue: "true" } : {}) },
```

```
        }),
      );

      const { Attributes } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new GetQueueAttributesCommand({
          QueueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
          AttributeNames: ["QueueArn"],
        }),
      );

      this.queues.push({
        queueName,
        queueArn: Attributes.QueueArn,
        queueUrl: response.QueueUrl,
      });

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueCreatedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queueName)
          .replace("${QUEUE_URL}", response.QueueUrl)
          .replace("${QUEUE_ARN}", Attributes.QueueArn),
      );
    }
  }

  async attachQueueIamPolicies() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      const policy = JSON.stringify(
        {
          Statement: [
            {
              Effect: "Allow",
              Principal: {
                Service: "sns.amazonaws.com",
              },
              Action: "sqs:SendMessage",
              Resource: queue.queueArn,
              Condition: {
                ArnEquals: {
                  "aws:SourceArn": this.topicArn,
                },
              },
            },
          ],
```

```
        },
        null,
        2,
      );

      if (index !== 0) {
        this.logger.logSeparator();
      }

      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.attachPolicyNotice);
      console.log(policy);
      const addPolicy = await this.prompter.confirm({
        message: MESSAGES.addPolicyConfirmation.replace(
          "${QUEUE_NAME}",
          queue.queueName,
        ),
      });

      if (addPolicy) {
        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new SetQueueAttributesCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Attributes: {
              Policy: policy,
            },
          }),
        );
        queue.policy = policy;
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.policyNotAttachedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }
  }

  async subscribeQueuesToTopic() {
    for (const [index, queue] of this.queues.entries()) {
      /**
       * @type {import('@aws-sdk/client-sns').SubscribeCommandInput}
       */
```

```
      const subscribeParams = {
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Protocol: "sqs",
        Endpoint: queue.queueArn,
      };
      let tones = [];

      if (this.isFifo) {
        if (index === 0) {
          await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.fifoFilterNotice);
        }
        tones = await this.prompter.checkbox({
          message: MESSAGES.fifoFilterSelect.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
          choices: toneChoices,
        });

        if (tones.length) {
          subscribeParams.Attributes = {
            FilterPolicyScope: "MessageAttributes",
            FilterPolicy: JSON.stringify({
              tone: tones,
            }),
          };
        }
      }

      const { SubscriptionArn } = await this.snsClient.send(
        new SubscribeCommand(subscribeParams),
      );

      this.subscriptionArns.push(SubscriptionArn);

      await this.logger.log(
        MESSAGES.queueSubscribedNotice
          .replace("${QUEUE_NAME}", queue.queueName)
          .replace("${TOPIC_NAME}", this.topicName)
          .replace("${TONES}", tones.length ? tones.join(", ") : "none"),
      );
    }
  }
```

```
  async publishMessages() {
    const message = await this.prompter.input({
      message: MESSAGES.publishMessagePrompt,
    });

    let groupId, deduplicationId, choices;

    if (this.isFifo) {
      await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.groupIdNotice);
      groupId = await this.prompter.input({
        message: MESSAGES.groupIdPrompt,
      });

      if (this.autoDedup === false) {
        await this.logger.log(MESSAGES.deduplicationIdNotice);
        deduplicationId = await this.prompter.input({
          message: MESSAGES.deduplicationIdPrompt,
        });
      }

      choices = await this.prompter.checkbox({
        message: MESSAGES.messageAttributesPrompt,
        choices: toneChoices,
      });
    }

    await this.snsClient.send(
      new PublishCommand({
        TopicArn: this.topicArn,
        Message: message,
        ...(groupId
          ? {
              MessageGroupId: groupId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(deduplicationId
          ? {
              MessageDeduplicationId: deduplicationId,
            }
          : {}),
        ...(choices
          ? {
              MessageAttributes: {
                tone: {
```

```
                  DataType: "String.Array",
                  StringValue: JSON.stringify(choices),
                },
              },
            }
          : {}),
      }),
    );

    const publishAnother = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.publishAnother,
    });

    if (publishAnother) {
      await this.publishMessages();
    }
  }

  async receiveAndDeleteMessages() {
    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      const { Messages } = await this.sqsClient.send(
        new ReceiveMessageCommand({
          QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
        }),
      );

      if (Messages) {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.messagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
        console.log(Messages);

        await this.sqsClient.send(
          new DeleteMessageBatchCommand({
            QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl,
            Entries: Messages.map((message) => ({
              Id: message.MessageId,
              ReceiptHandle: message.ReceiptHandle,
            })),
          }),
        );
```

```
      } else {
        await this.logger.log(
          MESSAGES.noMessagesReceivedNotice.replace(
            "${QUEUE_NAME}",
            queue.queueName,
          ),
        );
      }
    }

    const deleteAndPoll = await this.prompter.confirm({
      message: MESSAGES.deleteAndPollConfirmation,
    });

    if (deleteAndPoll) {
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    }
  }

  async destroyResources() {
    for (const subscriptionArn of this.subscriptionArns) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new UnsubscribeCommand({ SubscriptionArn: subscriptionArn }),
      );
    }

    for (const queue of this.queues) {
      await this.sqsClient.send(
        new DeleteQueueCommand({ QueueUrl: queue.queueUrl }),
      );
    }

    if (this.topicArn) {
      await this.snsClient.send(
        new DeleteTopicCommand({ TopicArn: this.topicArn }),
      );
    }
  }

  async start() {
    console.clear();

    try {
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerWelcome);
```

```
      await this.welcome();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerFifo);
      await this.confirmFifo();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateTopic);
      await this.createTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerCreateQueues);
      await this.createQueues();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerAttachPolicy);
      await this.attachQueueIamPolicies();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerSubscribeQueues);
      await this.subscribeQueuesToTopic();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerPublishMessage);
      await this.publishMessages();
      this.logger.logSeparator(MESSAGES.headerReceiveMessages);
      await this.receiveAndDeleteMessages();
    } catch (err) {
      console.error(err);
    } finally {
      await this.destroyResources();
    }
  }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - CreateTopic
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - DeleteTopic
  - GetQueueAttributes
  - 發布
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SetQueueAttributes
  - Subscribe
  - Unsubscribe

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 SQS 佇列接收訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 SQS 事件與 Lambda 用 JavaScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
exports.handler = async (event, context) => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message) {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

使用 SQS 事件與 Lambda 用 TypeScript.

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, Context, SQSHandler, SQSRecord } from "aws-lambda";
```

```
export const functionHandler: SQSHandler = async (
  event: SQSEvent,
  context: Context
): Promise<void> => {
  for (const message of event.Records) {
    await processMessageAsync(message);
  }
  console.info("done");
};

async function processMessageAsync(message: SQSRecord): Promise<any> {
  try {
    console.log(`Processed message ${message.body}`);
    // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    await Promise.resolve(1); //Placeholder for actual async work
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("An error occurred");
    throw err;
  }
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 JavaScript Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
export const handler = async (event, context) => {
    const batchItemFailures = [];
```

```
    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record, context);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }

    return { batchItemFailures };
};

async function processMessageAsync(record, context) {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error("There is an error in the SQS Message.");
    }
    console.log(`Processed message: ${record.body}`);
}
```

使用 TypeScript Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import { SQSEvent, SQSBatchResponse, Context, SQSBatchItemFailure, SQSRecord } from
 'aws-lambda';

export const handler = async (event: SQSEvent, context: Context):
 Promise<SQSBatchResponse> => {
    const batchItemFailures: SQSBatchItemFailure[] = [];

    for (const record of event.Records) {
        try {
            await processMessageAsync(record);
        } catch (error) {
            batchItemFailures.push({ itemIdentifier: record.messageId });
        }
    }

    return {batchItemFailures: batchItemFailures};
};

async function processMessageAsync(record: SQSRecord): Promise<void> {
    if (record.body && record.body.includes("error")) {
        throw new Error('There is an error in the SQS Message.');
```

```
    }
    console.log(`Processed message ${record.body}`);
}
```

使用 SDK 的 Step Functions 示例 JavaScript （v3）

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Step Functions 來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`StartExecution`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartExecution`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

import { SFNClient, StartExecutionCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sfn";

/**
 * @param {{ sfnClient: SFNClient, stateMachineArn: string }} config
```

```
 */
export async function startExecution({ sfnClient, stateMachineArn }) {
  const response = await sfnClient.send(
    new StartExecutionCommand({
      stateMachineArn,
    }),
  );
  console.log(response);
  // Example response:
  // {
  //   '$metadata': {
  //     httpStatusCode: 200,
  //     requestId: '202a9309-c16a-454b-adeb-c4d19afe3bf2',
  //     extendedRequestId: undefined,
  //     cfId: undefined,
  //     attempts: 1,
  //     totalRetryDelay: 0
  //   },
  //   executionArn: 'arn:aws:states:us-
east-1:000000000000:execution:MyStateMachine:aaaaaaaa-f787-49fb-a20c-1b61c64eafe6',
  //   startDate: 2024-01-04T15:54:08.362Z
  // }
  return response;
}

// Call function if run directly
import { fileURLToPath } from "url";
if (process.argv[1] === fileURLToPath(import.meta.url)) {
  startExecution({ sfnClient: new SFNClient({}), stateMachineArn: "ARN" });
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StartExecution中的。

AWS STS 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript（v3）

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配使用來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS STS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

AssumeRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AssumeRole。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
import { STSClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "us-east-1";
// Create an AWS STS service client object.
export const client = new STSClient({ region: REGION });
```

擔任 IAM 角色。

```
import { AssumeRoleCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-sts";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Returns a set of temporary security credentials that you can use to
    // access Amazon Web Services resources that you might not normally
    // have access to.
    const command = new AssumeRoleCommand({
      // The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to assume.
      RoleArn: "ROLE_ARN",
```

```
      // An identifier for the assumed role session.
      RoleSessionName: "session1",
      // The duration, in seconds, of the role session. The value specified
      // can range from 900 seconds (15 minutes) up to the maximum session
      // duration set for the role.
      DurationSeconds: 900,
    });
    const response = await client.send(command);
    console.log(response);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AssumeRole中的。

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Load the AWS SDK for Node.js
const AWS = require("aws-sdk");
// Set the region
AWS.config.update({ region: "REGION" });

var roleToAssume = {
  RoleArn: "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/RoleName",
  RoleSessionName: "session1",
  DurationSeconds: 900,
};
var roleCreds;

// Create the STS service object
var sts = new AWS.STS({ apiVersion: "2011-06-15" });

//Assume Role
sts.assumeRole(roleToAssume, function (err, data) {
  if (err) console.log(err, err.stack);
  else {
```

```
    roleCreds = {
      accessKeyId: data.Credentials.AccessKeyId,
      secretAccessKey: data.Credentials.SecretAccessKey,
      sessionToken: data.Credentials.SessionToken,
    };
    stsGetCallerIdentity(roleCreds);
  }
});

//Get Arn of current identity
function stsGetCallerIdentity(creds) {
  var stsParams = { credentials: creds };
  // Create STS service object
  var sts = new AWS.STS(stsParams);

  sts.getCallerIdentity({}, function (err, data) {
    if (err) {
      console.log(err, err.stack);
    } else {
      console.log(data.Arn);
    }
  });
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AssumeRole中的。

AWS Support 使用 SDK 的示例 JavaScript （v3）

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配使用來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS Support。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS Support

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS Support。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

呼叫 `main()` 來執行這個範例。

```
import {
  DescribeServicesCommand,
  SupportClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

// Change the value of 'region' to your preferred AWS Region.
const client = new SupportClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

const getServiceCount = async () => {
  try {
    const { services } = await client.send(new DescribeServicesCommand({}));
    return services.length;
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "SubscriptionRequiredException") {
      throw new Error(
        "You must be subscribed to the AWS Support plan to use this feature.",
      );
    } else {
      throw err;
    }
  }
};

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    const count = await getServiceCount();
    console.log(`Hello, AWS Support! There are ${count} services available.`);
  } catch (err) {
    console.error("Failed to get service count: ", err.message);
  }
```

```
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeServices中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

AddAttachmentsToSet

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddAttachmentsToSet。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { AddAttachmentsToSetCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Create a new attachment set or add attachments to an existing set.
    // Provide an 'attachmentSetId' value to add attachments to an existing set.
    // Use AddCommunicationToCase or CreateCase to associate an attachment set with
 a support case.
    const response = await client.send(
      new AddAttachmentsToSetCommand({
        // You can add up to three attachments per set. The size limit is 5 MB per
 attachment.
        attachments: [
          {
            fileName: "example.txt",
            data: new TextEncoder().encode("some example text"),
```

```
          },
        ],
      }),
    );
    // Use this ID in AddCommunicationToCase or CreateCase.
    console.log(response.attachmentSetId);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AddAttachmentsToSet中的。

AddCommunicationToCase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddCommunicationToCase。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { AddCommunicationToCaseCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  let attachmentSetId;

  try {
    // Add a communication to a case.
    const response = await client.send(
      new AddCommunicationToCaseCommand({
        communicationBody: "Adding an attachment.",
        // Set value to an existing support case id.
        caseId: "CASE_ID",
        // Optional. Set value to an existing attachment set id to add attachments
 to the case.
```

```
        attachmentSetId,
      }),
    );
    console.log(response);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考AddCommunicationToCase中的。

`CreateCase`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCase`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { CreateCaseCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Create a new case and log the case id.
    // Important: This creates a real support case in your account.
    const response = await client.send(
      new CreateCaseCommand({
        // The subject line of the case.
        subject: "IGNORE: Test case",
        // Use DescribeServices to find available service codes for each service.
        serviceCode: "service-quicksight-end-user",
        // Use DescribeSecurityLevels to find available severity codes for your
 support plan.
        severityCode: "low",
```

```
        // Use DescribeServices to find available category codes for each service.
        categoryCode: "end-user-support",
        // The main description of the support case.
        communicationBody: "This is a test. Please ignore.",
      }),
    );
    console.log(response.caseId);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考CreateCase中的。

DescribeAttachment

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAttachment。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeAttachmentCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get the metadata and content of an attachment.
    const response = await client.send(
      new DescribeAttachmentCommand({
        // Set value to an existing attachment id.
        // Use DescribeCommunications or DescribeCases to find an attachment id.
        attachmentId: "ATTACHMENT_ID",
      }),
    );
    console.log(response.attachment?.fileName);
```

```
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeAttachment中的。

DescribeCases

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeCases。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeCasesCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get all of the unresolved cases in your account.
    // Filter or expand results by providing parameters to the DescribeCasesCommand.
 Refer
    // to the TypeScript definition and the API doc for more information on possible
 parameters.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/clients/client-
support/interfaces/describecasescommandinput.html
    const response = await client.send(new DescribeCasesCommand({}));
    const caseIds = response.cases.map((supportCase) => supportCase.caseId);
    console.log(caseIds);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeCases中的。

DescribeCommunications

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeCommunications。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeCommunicationsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get all communications for the support case.
    // Filter results by providing parameters to the DescribeCommunicationsCommand.
 Refer
    // to the TypeScript definition and the API doc for more information on possible
 parameters.
    // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaScriptSDK/v3/latest/clients/client-
support/interfaces/describecommunicationscommandinput.html
    const response = await client.send(
      new DescribeCommunicationsCommand({
        // Set value to an existing case id.
        caseId: "CASE_ID",
      }),
    );
    const text = response.communications.map((item) => item.body).join("\n");
    console.log(text);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeCommunications中的。

DescribeSeverityLevels

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeSeverityLevels。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

export const main = async () => {
  try {
    // Get the list of severity levels.
    // The available values depend on the support plan for the account.
    const response = await client.send(new DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand({}));
    console.log(response.severityLevels);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DescribeSeverityLevels中的。

ResolveCase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ResolveCase。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import { ResolveCaseCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-support";

import { client } from "../libs/client.js";

const main = async () => {
  try {
    const response = await client.send(
      new ResolveCaseCommand({
        caseId: "CASE_ID",
      }),
    );

    console.log(response.finalCaseStatus);
    return response;
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ResolveCase中的。

案例

開始使用案例

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 取得並顯示案例可用的服務和嚴重性層級。
- 根據選取的服務、類別和嚴重性層級建立支援案例。
- 取得並顯示當天開啟的案例清單。
- 將附件集和通訊新增至新案例。
- 描述案例的新附件和通訊。

- 解決案例。
- 取得並顯示當天已解決的案例清單。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在終端中執行互動式案例。

```
import {
  AddAttachmentsToSetCommand,
  AddCommunicationToCaseCommand,
  CreateCaseCommand,
  DescribeAttachmentCommand,
  DescribeCasesCommand,
  DescribeCommunicationsCommand,
  DescribeServicesCommand,
  DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand,
  ResolveCaseCommand,
  SupportClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-support";
import * as inquirer from "@inquirer/prompts";
import { retry } from "@aws-doc-sdk-examples/lib/utils/util-timers.js";

const wrapText = (text, char = "=") => {
  const rule = char.repeat(80);
  return `${rule}\n    ${text}\n${rule}\n`;
};

const client = new SupportClient({ region: "us-east-1" });

// Verify that the account has a Support plan.
export const verifyAccount = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeServicesCommand({});

  try {
    await client.send(command);
  } catch (err) {
    if (err.name === "SubscriptionRequiredException") {
```

```
      throw new Error(
        "You must be subscribed to the AWS Support plan to use this feature.",
      );
    } else {
      throw err;
    }
  }
};

/**
 * Select a service from the list returned from DescribeServices.
 */
export const getService = async () => {
  const { services } = await client.send(new DescribeServicesCommand({}));
  const selectedService = await inquirer.select({
    message:
      "Select a service. Your support case will be created for this service. The
 list of services is truncated for readability.",
    choices: services.slice(0, 10).map((s) => ({ name: s.name, value: s })),
  });
  return selectedService;
};

/**
 * @param {{ categories: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Category[]}} service
 */
export const getCategory = async (service) => {
  const selectedCategory = await inquirer.select({
    message: "Select a category.",
    choices: service.categories.map((c) => ({ name: c.name, value: c })),
  });
  return selectedCategory;
};

// Get the available severity levels for the account.
export const getSeverityLevel = async () => {
  const command = new DescribeSeverityLevelsCommand({});
  const { severityLevels } = await client.send(command);
  const selectedSeverityLevel = await inquirer.select({
    message: "Select a severity level.",
    choices: severityLevels.map((s) => ({ name: s.name, value: s })),
  });
  return selectedSeverityLevel;
};
```

```
/**
 * Create a new support case
 * @param {{
 *  selectedService: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Service
 *  selectedCategory: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Category
 *  selectedSeverityLevel: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').SeverityLevel
 * }} selections
 * @returns
 */
export const createCase = async ({
  selectedService,
  selectedCategory,
  selectedSeverityLevel,
}) => {
  const command = new CreateCaseCommand({
    subject: "IGNORE: Test case",
    communicationBody: "This is a test. Please ignore.",
    serviceCode: selectedService.code,
    categoryCode: selectedCategory.code,
    severityCode: selectedSeverityLevel.code,
  });
  const { caseId } = await client.send(command);
  return caseId;
};

// Get a list of open support cases created today.
export const getTodaysOpenCases = async () => {
  const d = new Date();
  const startOfToday = new Date(d.getFullYear(), d.getMonth(), d.getDate());
  const command = new DescribeCasesCommand({
    includeCommunications: false,
    afterTime: startOfToday.toISOString(),
  });

  const { cases } = await client.send(command);

  if (cases.length === 0) {
    throw new Error(
      "Unexpected number of cases. Expected more than 0 open cases.",
    );
  }
  return cases;
};
```

```
// Create an attachment set.
export const createAttachmentSet = async () => {
  const command = new AddAttachmentsToSetCommand({
    attachments: [
      {
        fileName: "example.txt",
        data: new TextEncoder().encode("some example text"),
      },
    ],
  });
  const { attachmentSetId } = await client.send(command);
  return attachmentSetId;
};

export const linkAttachmentSetToCase = async (attachmentSetId, caseId) => {
  const command = new AddCommunicationToCaseCommand({
    attachmentSetId,
    caseId,
    communicationBody: "Adding attachment set to case.",
  });
  await client.send(command);
};

// Get all communications for a support case.
export const getCommunications = async (caseId) => {
  const command = new DescribeCommunicationsCommand({
    caseId,
  });
  const { communications } = await client.send(command);
  return communications;
};

/**
 * @param {import('@aws-sdk/client-support').Communication[]} communications
 */
export const getFirstAttachment = (communications) => {
  const firstCommWithAttachment = communications.find(
    (c) => c.attachmentSet.length > 0,
  );
  return firstCommWithAttachment?.attachmentSet[0].attachmentId;
};

// Get an attachment.
```

```
export const getAttachment = async (attachmentId) => {
  const command = new DescribeAttachmentCommand({
    attachmentId,
  });
  const { attachment } = await client.send(command);
  return attachment;
};

// Resolve the case matching the given case ID.
export const resolveCase = async (caseId) => {
  const shouldResolve = await inquirer.confirm({
    message: `Do you want to resolve ${caseId}?`,
  });

  if (shouldResolve) {
    const command = new ResolveCaseCommand({
      caseId: caseId,
    });

    await client.send(command);
    return true;
  }
  return false;
};

/**
 * Find a specific case in the list of provided cases by case ID.
 * If the case is not found, and the results are paginated, continue
 * paging through the results.
 * @param {{
 *   caseId: string,
 *   cases: import('@aws-sdk/client-support').CaseDetails[]
 *   nextToken: string
 * }} options
 * @returns
 */
export const findCase = async ({ caseId, cases, nextToken }) => {
  const foundCase = cases.find((c) => c.caseId === caseId);

  if (foundCase) {
    return foundCase;
  }

  if (nextToken) {
```

```
    const response = await client.send(
      new DescribeCasesCommand({
        nextToken,
        includeResolvedCases: true,
      }),
    );
    return findCase({
      caseId,
      cases: response.cases,
      nextToken: response.nextToken,
    });
  }

  throw new Error(`${caseId} not found.`);
};

// Get all cases created today.
export const getTodaysResolvedCases = async (caseIdToWaitFor) => {
  const d = new Date("2023-01-18");
  const startOfToday = new Date(d.getFullYear(), d.getMonth(), d.getDate());
  const command = new DescribeCasesCommand({
    includeCommunications: false,
    afterTime: startOfToday.toISOString(),
    includeResolvedCases: true,
  });
  const { cases, nextToken } = await client.send(command);
  await findCase({ cases, caseId: caseIdToWaitFor, nextToken });
  return cases.filter((c) => c.status === "resolved");
};

const main = async () => {
  let caseId;
  try {
    console.log(wrapText("Welcome to the AWS Support basic usage scenario."));

    // Verify that the account is subscribed to support.
    await verifyAccount();

    // Provided a truncated list of services and prompt the user to select one.
    const selectedService = await getService();

    // Provided the categories for the selected service and prompt the user to
 select one.
    const selectedCategory = await getCategory(selectedService);
```

```
   // Provide the severity available severity levels for the account and prompt the
user to select one.
   const selectedSeverityLevel = await getSeverityLevel();

   // Create a support case.
   console.log("\nCreating a support case.");
   caseId = await createCase({
     selectedService,
     selectedCategory,
     selectedSeverityLevel,
   });
   console.log(`Support case created: ${caseId}`);

   // Display a list of open support cases created today.
   const todaysOpenCases = await retry(
     { intervalInMs: 1000, maxRetries: 15 },
     getTodaysOpenCases,
   );
   console.log(
     `\nOpen support cases created today: ${todaysOpenCases.length}`,
   );
   console.log(todaysOpenCases.map((c) => `${c.caseId}`).join("\n"));

   // Create an attachment set.
   console.log("\nCreating an attachment set.");
   const attachmentSetId = await createAttachmentSet();
   console.log(`Attachment set created: ${attachmentSetId}`);

   // Add the attachment set to the support case.
   console.log(`\nAdding attachment set to ${caseId}`);
   await linkAttachmentSetToCase(attachmentSetId, caseId);
   console.log(`Attachment set added to ${caseId}`);

   // List the communications for a support case.
   console.log(`\nListing communications for ${caseId}`);
   const communications = await getCommunications(caseId);
   console.log(
     communications
       .map(
         (c) =>
           `Communication created on ${c.timeCreated}. Has
${c.attachmentSet.length} attachments.`,
       )
```

```
        .join("\n"),
    );

    // Describe the first attachment.
    console.log(`\nDescribing attachment ${attachmentSetId}`);
    const attachmentId = getFirstAttachment(communications);
    const attachment = await getAttachment(attachmentId);
    console.log(
      `Attachment is the file '${
        attachment.fileName
      }' with data: \n${new TextDecoder().decode(attachment.data)}`,
    );

    // Confirm that the support case should be resolved.
    const isResolved = await resolveCase(caseId);
    if (isResolved) {
      // List the resolved cases and include the one previously created.
      // Resolved cases can take a while to appear.
      console.log(
        "\nWaiting for case status to be marked as resolved. This can take some
 time.",
      );
      const resolvedCases = await retry(
        { intervalInMs: 20000, maxRetries: 15 },
        () => getTodaysResolvedCases(caseId),
      );
      console.log("Resolved cases:");
      console.log(resolvedCases.map((c) => c.caseId).join("\n"));
    }
  } catch (err) {
    console.error(err);
  }
};
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases

- DescribeCommunications
- DescribeServices
- DescribeSeverityLevels
- ResolveCase

亞馬遜使用 SDK 轉錄示例 JavaScript（v3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 搭配 Amazon Transcribe 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
```

```
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

刪除醫學轉錄作業。

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  MedicalTranscriptionJobName: "MEDICAL_JOB_NAME", // For example,
 'medical_transciption_demo'
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand(params)
    );
    console.log("Success - deleted");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteMedicalTranscriptionJob中的。

DeleteTranscriptionJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTranscriptionJob。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除轉錄作業。

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { DeleteTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  TranscriptionJobName: "JOB_NAME", // Required. For example, 'transciption_demo'
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new DeleteTranscriptionJobCommand(params)
    );
    console.log("Success - deleted");
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

建立用戶端。

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考DeleteTranscriptionJob中的。

ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

列出醫學轉錄作業。

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  MedicalTranscriptionJobName: "MEDICAL_JOB_NAME", // Required
  OutputBucketName: "OUTPUT_BUCKET_NAME", // Required
  Specialty: "PRIMARYCARE", // Required. Possible values are 'PRIMARYCARE'
  Type: "JOB_TYPE", // Required. Possible values are 'CONVERSATION' and 'DICTATION'
  LanguageCode: "LANGUAGE_CODE", // For example, 'en-US'
  MediaFormat: "SOURCE_FILE_FORMAT", // For example, 'wav'
  Media: {
    MediaFileUri: "SOURCE_FILE_LOCATION",
```

```
    // The S3 object location of the input media file. The URI must be in the same
 region
    // as the API endpoint that you are calling.For example,
    // "https://transcribe-demo.s3-REGION.amazonaws.com/hello_world.wav"
  },
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand(params)
    );
    console.log("Success - put", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListMedicalTranscriptionJobs中的。

`ListTranscriptionJobs`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTranscriptionJobs`。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出轉錄作業。

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js

import { ListTranscriptionJobsCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
```

```
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  JobNameContains: "KEYWORD", // Not required. Returns only transcription
  // job names containing this string
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new ListTranscriptionJobsCommand(params)
    );
    console.log("Success", data.TranscriptionJobSummaries);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

建立用戶端。

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考ListTranscriptionJobs中的。

StartMedicalTranscriptionJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartMedicalTranscriptionJob。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用戶端。

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

開始醫學轉錄作業。

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  MedicalTranscriptionJobName: "MEDICAL_JOB_NAME", // Required
  OutputBucketName: "OUTPUT_BUCKET_NAME", // Required
  Specialty: "PRIMARYCARE", // Required. Possible values are 'PRIMARYCARE'
  Type: "JOB_TYPE", // Required. Possible values are 'CONVERSATION' and 'DICTATION'
  LanguageCode: "LANGUAGE_CODE", // For example, 'en-US'
  MediaFormat: "SOURCE_FILE_FORMAT", // For example, 'wav'
  Media: {
    MediaFileUri: "SOURCE_FILE_LOCATION",
    // The S3 object location of the input media file. The URI must be in the same
 region
    // as the API endpoint that you are calling.For example,
    // "https://transcribe-demo.s3-REGION.amazonaws.com/hello_world.wav"
  },
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
```

```
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new StartMedicalTranscriptionJobCommand(params)
    );
    console.log("Success - put", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StartMedicalTranscriptionJob中的。

StartTranscriptionJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartTranscriptionJob。

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

開始轉錄作業。

```
// Import the required AWS SDK clients and commands for Node.js
import { StartTranscriptionJobCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
import { transcribeClient } from "./libs/transcribeClient.js";

// Set the parameters
export const params = {
  TranscriptionJobName: "JOB_NAME",
  LanguageCode: "LANGUAGE_CODE", // For example, 'en-US'
  MediaFormat: "SOURCE_FILE_FORMAT", // For example, 'wav'
  Media: {
    MediaFileUri: "SOURCE_LOCATION",
    // For example, "https://transcribe-demo.s3-REGION.amazonaws.com/
hello_world.wav"
```

```
  },
  OutputBucketName: "OUTPUT_BUCKET_NAME"
};

export const run = async () => {
  try {
    const data = await transcribeClient.send(
      new StartTranscriptionJobCommand(params)
    );
    console.log("Success - put", data);
    return data; // For unit tests.
  } catch (err) {
    console.log("Error", err);
  }
};
run();
```

建立用戶端。

```
import { TranscribeClient } from "@aws-sdk/client-transcribe";
// Set the AWS Region.
const REGION = "REGION"; //e.g. "us-east-1"
// Create an Amazon Transcribe service client object.
const transcribeClient = new TranscribeClient({ region: REGION });
export { transcribeClient };
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for JavaScript 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for JavaScript API 參考StartTranscriptionJob中的。

使用 SDK 的跨服務範例 JavaScript (v3)

下列範例應用程式使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 跨多個工作 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建置 Amazon Transcribe 應用程式
- 建置 Amazon Transcribe 串流應用程式

- 建置應用程式以將資料提交至 DynamoDB 資料表
- 建立 Amazon Lex 聊天機器人來吸引您的網站訪客
- 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片
- 建立 Web 應用程式以追蹤 DynamoDB 資料
- 建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器
- 建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式
- 建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon 重新認知功能偵測影像中的個人防護裝置 AWS
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS
- 從瀏覽器調用 Lambda 函數
- 使用 API Gateway 來調用 Lambda 函數
- 使用 Step Functions 呼叫 Lambda 函數
- 使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

建置 Amazon Transcribe 應用程式

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

建立使用 Amazon Transcribe 的應用程式，在瀏覽器中轉錄和顯示語音錄音。應用程式使用兩個 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體，一個負責支援應用程式程式碼，另一個負責存放文字記錄。應用程式會使用 Amazon Cognito 使用者集區來對您的使用者進行身分驗證。經過驗證的使用者具有 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 許可以存取所需 AWS 服務。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

建置 Amazon Transcribe 串流應用程式

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

說明如何使用 Amazon Transcribe 建置應用程式，該應用程式可即時記錄、轉錄和翻譯直播音訊，並可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 透過電子郵件傳送結果。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SES
- Amazon Transcribe
- Amazon Translate

建置應用程式以將資料提交至 DynamoDB 資料表

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

此範例說明如何建置應用程式，讓使用者將資料提交至 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表，以及使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 傳送文字訊息給管理員。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

建立 Amazon Lex 聊天機器人來吸引您的網站訪客

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用 Amazon Lex API 在 Web 應用程式中建立 Chatbot，以吸引您的網站訪客。

如需有關如何設定和執行的完整原始程式碼和指示，請參閱開發人 AWS SDK for JavaScript 員指南中的建立 Amazon Lex 聊天機器人的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

建立 Web 應用程式以追蹤 DynamoDB 資料

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

說明如何使用 Amazon DynamoDB API 來建立可追蹤 DynamoDB 工作資料的動態 Web 應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB

- Amazon SES

建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript (v3) 建立 Web 應用程式，以追蹤 Amazon Aurora 資料庫中的工作項目，以及使用 Amazon 簡易電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 傳送電子郵件報告的 Web 應用程式。這個範例使用以 React.js 建置的前端與 Express Node.js 後端互動。

- 將 React.js 網路應用程式與 AWS 服務.
- 列出、新增和更新 Aurora 資料表中的項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送篩選工作項目的電子郵件報告。
- 使用隨附的 AWS CloudFormation 指令碼部署和管理範例資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用建置 React 應用程式，該應用程式使用 Amazon Textract 擷取文件影像中的資料，並將其顯示在互動式網頁中。 AWS SDK for JavaScript 此範例會在 Web 瀏覽器中執行，且登入資料需要經過驗證的 Amazon Cognito 身分。它使用 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3 進行儲存，對於通知，它會輪詢訂閱 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)) 主題的 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 佇列。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Cognito Identity

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。下列摘錄顯示如何在 AWS SDK for JavaScript Lambda 函數內部使用。

```
import {
  ComprehendClient,
  DetectDominantLanguageCommand,
  DetectSentimentCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-comprehend";

/**
 * Determine the language and sentiment of the extracted text.
 *
 * @param {{ source_text: string}} extractTextOutput
 */
export const handler = async (extractTextOutput) => {
  const comprehendClient = new ComprehendClient({});

  const detectDominantLanguageCommand = new DetectDominantLanguageCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
  });

  // The source language is required for sentiment analysis and
```

```
  // translation in the next step.
  const { Languages } = await comprehendClient.send(
    detectDominantLanguageCommand,
  );

  const languageCode = Languages[0].LanguageCode;

  const detectSentimentCommand = new DetectSentimentCommand({
    Text: extractTextOutput.source_text,
    LanguageCode: languageCode,
  });

  const { Sentiment } = await comprehendClient.send(detectSentimentCommand);

  return {
    sentiment: Sentiment,
    language_code: languageCode,
  };
};
```

```
import {
  DetectDocumentTextCommand,
  TextractClient,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-textract";

/**
 * Fetch the S3 object from the event and analyze it using Amazon Textract.
 *
 * @param {import("@types/aws-lambda").EventBridgeEvent<"Object Created">}
 eventBridgeS3Event
 */
export const handler = async (eventBridgeS3Event) => {
  const textractClient = new TextractClient();

  const detectDocumentTextCommand = new DetectDocumentTextCommand({
    Document: {
      S3Object: {
        Bucket: eventBridgeS3Event.bucket,
        Name: eventBridgeS3Event.object,
      },
    },
  });
```

```
  // Textract returns a list of blocks. A block can be a line, a page, word, etc.
  // Each block also contains geometry of the detected text.
  // For more information on the Block type, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
textract/latest/dg/API_Block.html.
  const { Blocks } = await textractClient.send(detectDocumentTextCommand);

  // For the purpose of this example, we are only interested in words.
  const extractedWords = Blocks.filter((b) => b.BlockType === "WORD").map(
    (b) => b.Text,
  );

  return extractedWords.join(" ");
};
```

```
import { PollyClient, SynthesizeSpeechCommand } from "@aws-sdk/client-polly";
import { S3Client } from "@aws-sdk/client-s3";
import { Upload } from "@aws-sdk/lib-storage";

/**
 * Synthesize an audio file from text.
 *
 * @param {{ bucket: string, translated_text: string, object: string}}
 sourceDestinationConfig
 */
export const handler = async (sourceDestinationConfig) => {
  const pollyClient = new PollyClient({});

  const synthesizeSpeechCommand = new SynthesizeSpeechCommand({
    Engine: "neural",
    Text: sourceDestinationConfig.translated_text,
    VoiceId: "Ruth",
    OutputFormat: "mp3",
  });

  const { AudioStream } = await pollyClient.send(synthesizeSpeechCommand);

  const audioKey = `${sourceDestinationConfig.object}.mp3`;

  // Store the audio file in S3.
  const s3Client = new S3Client();
  const upload = new Upload({
    client: s3Client,
    params: {
```

```
      Bucket: sourceDestinationConfig.bucket,
      Key: audioKey,
      Body: AudioStream,
      ContentType: "audio/mp3",
    },
  });

  await upload.done();
  return audioKey;
};
```

```
import {
  TranslateClient,
  TranslateTextCommand,
} from "@aws-sdk/client-translate";

/**
 * Translate the extracted text to English.
 *
 * @param {{ extracted_text: string, source_language_code: string}}
 textAndSourceLanguage
 */
export const handler = async (textAndSourceLanguage) => {
  const translateClient = new TranslateClient({});

  const translateCommand = new TranslateTextCommand({
    SourceLanguageCode: textAndSourceLanguage.source_language_code,
    TargetLanguageCode: "en",
    Text: textAndSourceLanguage.extracted_text,
  });

  const { TranslatedText } = await translateClient.send(translateCommand);

  return { translated_text: TranslatedText };
};
```

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract

- Amazon Translate

使用開發套件使用 Amazon 重新認知功能偵測影像中的個人防護裝置 AWS

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何搭配使用 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 來建立應用程式，以偵測位於亞馬遜簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像中的個人防護設備 (PPE)。該應用程式將結果儲存到 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中，並使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

了解如何：

- 使用 Amazon Cognito 建立未經身分驗證的使用者。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析映像中是否具有 PPE。
- 驗證 Amazon SES 的電子郵件地址。
- 以結果更新 DynamoDB 資料表。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何搭配使用 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 來建立使用 Amazon Rekognition 的應用程式，在位於亞馬遜簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像中依類別識別物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

了解如何：

- 使用 Amazon Cognito 建立未經身分驗證的使用者。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析映像中的物件。
- 驗證 Amazon SES 的電子郵件地址。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何搭配使用 Amazon Rekognition AWS SDK for JavaScript 來建立應用程式，以偵測位於亞馬遜簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中影片中的臉部和物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

了解如何：

- 使用 Amazon Cognito 建立未經身分驗證的使用者。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析映像中是否具有 PPE。
- 驗證 Amazon SES 的電子郵件地址。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

從瀏覽器調用 Lambda 函數

適用於 JavaScript (v2) 的開發套件

您可以建立以瀏覽器為基礎的應用程式，使用 AWS Lambda 函數更新具有使用者選擇的 Amazon DynamoDB 表格。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

您可以建立以瀏覽器為基礎的應用程式，使用 AWS Lambda 函數更新具有使用者選擇的 Amazon DynamoDB 表格。此應用程序使用 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda

使用 API Gateway 來調用 Lambda 函數

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

示範如何使用 Lambda JavaScript 執行階段 API 建立 AWS Lambda 函數。這個範例會叫用不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定的使用案例。此範例示範如何建立 Amazon API Gateway 調用的 Lambda 函數，該函數會掃描 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中的工作週年紀念日，並使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 傳送文字訊息給您的員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB

- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

使用 Step Functions 呼叫 Lambda 函數

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

說明如何使用 AWS Step Functions 和建立 AWS 無伺服器工作流程。 AWS SDK for JavaScript每個工作流程步驟都是使用 AWS Lambda 函數來實作。

Lambda 是一項運算服務，可讓您執行程式碼，而無需佈建或管理伺服器。Step Functions 是一種無伺服器協同運作服務，可讓您結合 Lambda 函數和其他 AWS 服務來建置關鍵業務應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

適用於 JavaScript (v3) 的開發套件

說明如何建立叫用 AWS Lambda 函數的 Amazon EventBridge 排程事件。設定 EventBridge 為在叫用 Lambda 函數時使用 cron 運算式來排程。在此範例中，您可以使用 Lambda JavaScript 執行階段 API 建立 Lambda 函數。這個範例會叫用不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定的使用案例。此範例示範如何建立應用程式，將行動裝置文字訊息傳送給員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例也可在 AWS SDK for JavaScript v3 開發人員指南中取得。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB

- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與 AWS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- SDK for Java 2.x 的開發人員指南 — 有 AWS關使用.
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

範例

- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件的動作和案例
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 跨服務範例

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件的動作和案例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS 服務。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

服務

- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件的 API Gateway 範例

- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的應用 Application Auto Scaling 範例
- 應用程序恢復控制器實例使用 SDK for Java 2.x
- Aurora 示例使 SDK for Java 2.x
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK Auto Scaling 範例
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩示例
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時示例
- CloudFront 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例
- CloudWatch 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例
- CloudWatch 使用 SDK 適用於 Java 2.x 的事件範例
- CloudWatch 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 記錄範例
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 身份示例
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 身份提供商示例
- 使用 SDK for Java 2.x Amazon Comprehend 的例子
- DynamoDB 適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 範例
- Amazon EC2 示例 SDK for Java
- Amazon ECS 示例使用 SDK for Java 2.x
- Elastic Load Balancing-使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的第 2 版範例
- MediaStore 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例
- OpenSearch 使用開發套件適用於 Java 2.x 的服務範例
- EventBridge 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK Forecast 範例
- AWS Glue 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例
- HealthImaging 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件的 IAM 範例
- AWS IoT 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例
- AWS IoT data 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon Keyspaces 示例
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件的 Kinesis 示例

- AWS KMS 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Lambda 示例
- MediaConvert 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Migration Hub 示例
- 亞馬遜使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 個性化示例
- 亞馬遜使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 個性化事件示例
- 亞馬遜使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 個性化運行時示例
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon Pinpoint 示例
- 亞馬遜使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 精確定位短信和語音 API 示例
- Amazon Polly 示例使 SDK for Java 2.x
- Amazon RDS 示例使用 SDK for Java 2.x
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon Redshift 示例
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon Rekognition 範例
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 路由 53 個域名註冊示例
- Amazon S3 示例使用 SDK for Java 2.x
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件的 S3 冰川範例
- SageMaker 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例
- Secrets Manager 示例使 SDK for Java 2.x
- Amazon SES 示例使用 SDK for Java 2.x
- 使用 SDK for Java 2.x 的 Amazon SES API v2 示例
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon SNS 示例
- Amazon SQS 示例使用 SDK for Java 2.x
- 使用 SDK 的 Java 2.x 的 Step Functions 示例
- AWS STS 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例
- AWS Support 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Systems Manager 示例
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon Textract 取示例
- 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon Transcribe 示例

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件的 API Gateway 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 API Gateway 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateDeployment`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDeployment`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createNewDeployment(ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String
restApiId, String stageName) {

       try {
           CreateDeploymentRequest request = CreateDeploymentRequest.builder()
                   .restApiId(restApiId)
                   .description("Created using the AWS API Gateway Java API")
                   .stageName(stageName)
                   .build();

           CreateDeploymentResponse response =
apiGateway.createDeployment(request);
           System.out.println("The id of the deployment is " + response.id());
```

```
            return response.id();

        } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDeployment中的。

`CreateRestApi`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateRestApi`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createAPI(ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String restApiId,
String restApiName) {

        try {
            CreateRestApiRequest request = CreateRestApiRequest.builder()
                    .cloneFrom(restApiId)
                    .description("Created using the Gateway Java API")
                    .name(restApiName)
                    .build();

            CreateRestApiResponse response = apiGateway.createRestApi(request);
            System.out.println("The id of the new api is " + response.id());
            return response.id();

        } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateRestApi中的。

DeleteDeployment

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDeployment。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void deleteSpecificDeployment(ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String
restApiId, String deploymentId) {

       try {
           DeleteDeploymentRequest request = DeleteDeploymentRequest.builder()
                   .restApiId(restApiId)
                   .deploymentId(deploymentId)
                   .build();

           apiGateway.deleteDeployment(request);
           System.out.println("Deployment was deleted");

       } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteDeployment中的。

DeleteRestApi

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteRestApi。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public static void deleteAPI(ApiGatewayClient apiGateway, String restApiId) {

    try {
        DeleteRestApiRequest request = DeleteRestApiRequest.builder()
                .restApiId(restApiId)
                .build();

        apiGateway.deleteRestApi(request);
        System.out.println("The API was successfully deleted");

    } catch (ApiGatewayException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteRestApi中的。

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的應用 Application Auto Scaling 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用與應用程式 Auto Scaling AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配使用，來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

DeleteScalingPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteScalingPolicy。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.ApplicationAutoScalingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ApplicationAutoScalingExceptio
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DeleteScalingPolicyRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DeregisterScalableTargetReques
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsRespons
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesRespons
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ScalableDimension;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ServiceNamespace;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class DisableDynamoDBAutoscaling {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
               <tableId> <policyName>\s

            Where:
               tableId - The table Id value (for example, table/Music).\s
               policyName - The name of the policy (for example, $Music5-scaling-
policy).

            """;
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        ApplicationAutoScalingClient appAutoScalingClient =
 ApplicationAutoScalingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        ServiceNamespace ns = ServiceNamespace.DYNAMODB;
        ScalableDimension tableWCUs =
 ScalableDimension.DYNAMODB_TABLE_WRITE_CAPACITY_UNITS;
        String tableId = args[0];
        String policyName = args[1];

        deletePolicy(appAutoScalingClient, policyName, tableWCUs, ns, tableId);
        verifyScalingPolicies(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs);
        deregisterScalableTarget(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs);
        verifyTarget(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs);
    }

    public static void deletePolicy(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
 appAutoScalingClient, String policyName, ScalableDimension tableWCUs,
 ServiceNamespace ns, String tableId) {
        try {
            DeleteScalingPolicyRequest delSPRequest =
 DeleteScalingPolicyRequest.builder()
                .policyName(policyName)
                .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
```

```
                .serviceNamespace(ns)
                .resourceId(tableId)
                .build();

            appAutoScalingClient.deleteScalingPolicy(delSPRequest);
            System.out.println(policyName +" was deleted successfully.");

        } catch (ApplicationAutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    // Verify that the scaling policy was deleted
    public static void verifyScalingPolicies(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs) {
        DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest dscRequest =
DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest.builder()
            .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
            .serviceNamespace(ns)
            .resourceId(tableId)
            .build();

        DescribeScalingPoliciesResponse response =
appAutoScalingClient.describeScalingPolicies(dscRequest);
        System.out.println("DescribeScalableTargets result: ");
        System.out.println(response);
    }

    public static void deregisterScalableTarget(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs) {
        try {
            DeregisterScalableTargetRequest targetRequest =
DeregisterScalableTargetRequest.builder()
                .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
                .serviceNamespace(ns)
                .resourceId(tableId)
                .build();

            appAutoScalingClient.deregisterScalableTarget(targetRequest);
            System.out.println("The scalable target was deregistered.");

        } catch (ApplicationAutoScalingException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void verifyTarget(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
 appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
 tableWCUs) {
        DescribeScalableTargetsRequest dscRequest =
 DescribeScalableTargetsRequest.builder()
            .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
            .serviceNamespace(ns)
            .resourceIds(tableId)
            .build();

        DescribeScalableTargetsResponse response =
 appAutoScalingClient.describeScalableTargets(dscRequest);
        System.out.println("DescribeScalableTargets result: ");
        System.out.println(response);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteScalingPolicy中的。

`RegisterScalableTarget`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RegisterScalableTarget`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.ApplicationAutoScalingClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ApplicationAutoScalingExceptio
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsRequest
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalableTargetsRespons
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.DescribeScalingPoliciesRespons
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.PolicyType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.PredefinedMetricSpecification;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.PutScalingPolicyRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.RegisterScalableTargetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ScalingPolicy;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ServiceNamespace;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.ScalableDimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.MetricType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.applicationautoscaling.model.TargetTrackingScalingPolicyCon
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class EnableDynamoDBAutoscaling {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
               <tableId> <roleARN> <policyName>\s

            Where:
               tableId - The table Id value (for example, table/Music).
               roleARN - The ARN of the role that has ApplicationAutoScaling
 permissions.
               policyName - The name of the policy to create.
```

```
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("This example registers an Amazon DynamoDB table, which
is the resource to scale.");
        String tableId = args[0];
        String roleARN = args[1];
        String policyName = args[2];
        ServiceNamespace ns = ServiceNamespace.DYNAMODB;
        ScalableDimension tableWCUs =
ScalableDimension.DYNAMODB_TABLE_WRITE_CAPACITY_UNITS;
        ApplicationAutoScalingClient appAutoScalingClient =
ApplicationAutoScalingClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        registerScalableTarget(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, roleARN, ns,
tableWCUs);
        verifyTarget(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs);
        configureScalingPolicy(appAutoScalingClient, tableId, ns, tableWCUs,
policyName);
    }

    public static void registerScalableTarget(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, String roleARN, ServiceNamespace ns,
ScalableDimension tableWCUs) {
        try {
            RegisterScalableTargetRequest targetRequest =
RegisterScalableTargetRequest.builder()
                .serviceNamespace(ns)
                .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
                .resourceId(tableId)
                .roleARN(roleARN)
                .minCapacity(5)
                .maxCapacity(10)
                .build();

            appAutoScalingClient.registerScalableTarget(targetRequest);
            System.out.println("You have registered " + tableId);
```

```
        } catch (ApplicationAutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    // Verify that the target was created.
    public static void verifyTarget(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs) {
        DescribeScalableTargetsRequest dscRequest =
DescribeScalableTargetsRequest.builder()
            .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
            .serviceNamespace(ns)
            .resourceIds(tableId)
            .build();

        DescribeScalableTargetsResponse response =
appAutoScalingClient.describeScalableTargets(dscRequest);
        System.out.println("DescribeScalableTargets result: ");
        System.out.println(response);
    }

    // Configure a scaling policy.
    public static void configureScalingPolicy(ApplicationAutoScalingClient
appAutoScalingClient, String tableId, ServiceNamespace ns, ScalableDimension
tableWCUs, String policyName) {
        // Check if the policy exists before creating a new one.
        DescribeScalingPoliciesResponse describeScalingPoliciesResponse =
appAutoScalingClient.describeScalingPolicies(DescribeScalingPoliciesRequest.builder()
            .serviceNamespace(ns)
            .resourceId(tableId)
            .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
            .build());

        if (!describeScalingPoliciesResponse.scalingPolicies().isEmpty()) {
            // If policies exist, consider updating an existing policy instead of
creating a new one.
            System.out.println("Policy already exists. Consider updating it
instead.");
            List<ScalingPolicy> polList =
describeScalingPoliciesResponse.scalingPolicies();
            for (ScalingPolicy pol : polList) {
                System.out.println("Policy name:" +pol.policyName());
            }
```

```
        } else {
            // If no policies exist, proceed with creating a new policy.
            PredefinedMetricSpecification specification =
 PredefinedMetricSpecification.builder()

 .predefinedMetricType(MetricType.DYNAMO_DB_WRITE_CAPACITY_UTILIZATION)
                .build();

            TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration policyConfiguration =
 TargetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration.builder()
                .predefinedMetricSpecification(specification)
                .targetValue(50.0)
                .scaleInCooldown(60)
                .scaleOutCooldown(60)
                .build();

            PutScalingPolicyRequest putScalingPolicyRequest =
 PutScalingPolicyRequest.builder()
                .targetTrackingScalingPolicyConfiguration(policyConfiguration)
                .serviceNamespace(ns)
                .scalableDimension(tableWCUs)
                .resourceId(tableId)
                .policyName(policyName)
                .policyType(PolicyType.TARGET_TRACKING_SCALING)
                .build();

            try {
                appAutoScalingClient.putScalingPolicy(putScalingPolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("You have successfully created a scaling policy
 for an Application Auto Scaling scalable target");
            } catch (ApplicationAutoScalingException e) {
                System.err.println("Error: " + e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考RegisterScalableTarget中的。

應用程序恢復控制器實例使用 SDK for Java 2.x

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用與應用程式復原控制器 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配使用，來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`GetRoutingControlState`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetRoutingControlState`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static GetRoutingControlStateResponse
 getRoutingControlState(List<ClusterEndpoint> clusterEndpoints,
            String routingControlArn) {
        // As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to
 get or
        // set routing control states.
        // For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/dg/route53-arc-best-
practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
        Collections.shuffle(clusterEndpoints);
        for (ClusterEndpoint clusterEndpoint : clusterEndpoints) {
            try {
                System.out.println(clusterEndpoint);
```

```
                Route53RecoveryClusterClient client =
 Route53RecoveryClusterClient.builder()
                        .endpointOverride(URI.create(clusterEndpoint.endpoint()))
                        .region(Region.of(clusterEndpoint.region())).build();
                return client.getRoutingControlState(
                        GetRoutingControlStateRequest.builder()
                                .routingControlArn(routingControlArn).build());
            } catch (Exception exception) {
                System.out.println(exception);
            }
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetRoutingControlState中的。

UpdateRoutingControlState

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateRoutingControlState。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static UpdateRoutingControlStateResponse
 updateRoutingControlState(List<ClusterEndpoint> clusterEndpoints,
            String routingControlArn,
            String routingControlState) {
        // As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to
 get or
        // set routing control states.
        // For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/dg/route53-arc-best-
practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
        Collections.shuffle(clusterEndpoints);
        for (ClusterEndpoint clusterEndpoint : clusterEndpoints) {
            try {
                System.out.println(clusterEndpoint);
```

```
                Route53RecoveryClusterClient client =
Route53RecoveryClusterClient.builder()
                        .endpointOverride(URI.create(clusterEndpoint.endpoint()))
                        .region(Region.of(clusterEndpoint.region()))
                        .build();
                return client.updateRoutingControlState(
                        UpdateRoutingControlStateRequest.builder()

.routingControlArn(routingControlArn).routingControlState(routingControlState).build());
            } catch (Exception exception) {
                System.out.println(exception);
            }
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateRoutingControlState中的。

Aurora 示例使 SDK for Java 2.x

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Aurora 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Aurora

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Aurora。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.paginators.DescribeDBClustersIterable;

public class DescribeDbClusters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeClusters(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeClusters(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        DescribeDBClustersIterable clustersIterable =
 rdsClient.describeDBClustersPaginator();
        clustersIterable.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.dbClusters().stream())
                .forEach(cluster -> System.out
                        .println("Database name: " + cluster.databaseName() + " Arn
 = " + cluster.dbClusterArn()));
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CreateDBCluster

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBCluster`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createDBCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily, String dbName,
           String dbClusterIdentifier, String userName, String password) {
       try {
           CreateDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
                   .databaseName(dbName)
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                   .engine("aurora-mysql")
                   .masterUsername(userName)
                   .masterUserPassword(password)
                   .build();

           CreateDbClusterResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBCluster(clusterRequest);
           return response.dbCluster().dbClusterArn();

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 CreateDBCluster。

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void createDBClusterParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName,
           String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
       try {
           CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                   .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                   .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                   .build();

           CreateDbClusterParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest);
           System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbClusterParameterGroup().dbClusterParameterGroupName());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void createDBClusterSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
           String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
       try {
           CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                   .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                   .build();

           CreateDbClusterSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
           System.out.println("The Snapshot ARN is " +
response.dbClusterSnapshot().dbClusterSnapshotArn());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ClusterSnapshot中的創建數據庫。

`CreateDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBInstance`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createDBInstanceCluster(RdsClient rdsClient,
           String dbInstanceIdentifier,
           String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
           String instanceClass) {
       try {
           CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                   .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                   .engine("aurora-mysql")
                   .dbInstanceClass(instanceClass)
                   .build();

           CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
           System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
           return response.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn();

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

`DeleteDBCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBCluster`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void deleteCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
       try {
           DeleteDbClusterRequest deleteDbClusterRequest =
DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                   .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                   .build();

           rdsClient.deleteDBCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest);
           System.out.println(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier + " was deleted!");

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 DeleteDBCluster。

`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void deleteDBClusterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName, String clusterDBARN)
```

```
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean isDataDel = false;
            boolean didFind;
            String instanceARN;

            // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
            while (!isDataDel) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                int listSize = instanceList.size();
                didFind = false;
                int index = 1;
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        System.out.println(clusterDBARN + " still exists");
                        didFind = true;
                    }
                    if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true;
                    }
                    Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    index++;
                }
            }

            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest clusterParameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest
                    .builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbClusterGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的刪除數據庫。

DeleteDBInstance

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBInstance。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
       try {
           DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                   .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                   .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                   .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                   .build();

           DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
           System.out.println("The status of the database is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeDbClusterParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           List<DBClusterParameterGroup> groups =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
                   .dbClusterParameterGroups();
           for (DBClusterParameterGroup group : groups) {
               System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupName());
               System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn());
           }

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考資料ClusterParameterGroups中的說明 B。

DescribeDBClusterParameters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusterParameters。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeDbClusterParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbCLusterGroupName, int flag) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
           if (flag == 0) {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .build();
           } else {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .source("user")
                       .build();
           }

           DescribeDbClusterParametersResponse response = rdsClient
                   .describeDBClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
           List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
           String paraName;
           for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
               // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
               // auto_increment_increment.
               paraName = para.parameterName();
               if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                       || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0)) {
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
```

```
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考資料ClusterParameters中的說明B。

DescribeDBClusterSnapshots

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusterSnapshots。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void waitForSnapshotReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbSnapshotIdentifier,
            String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
        try {
            boolean snapshotReady = false;
            String snapshotReadyStr;
            System.out.println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.");

            DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest snapshotsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .build();
```

```
            while (!snapshotReady) {
                DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest);
                List<DBClusterSnapshot> snapshotList =
response.dbClusterSnapshots();
                for (DBClusterSnapshot snapshot : snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status();
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.println(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 5000);
                    }
                }
            }

            System.out.println("The Snapshot is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考資料ClusterSnapshots中的說明 B。

DescribeDBClusters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusters。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void describeDbClusterParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName, int flag) {
        try {
```

```
            DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
            if (flag == 0) {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                        .build();
            } else {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                        .source("user")
                        .build();
            }

            DescribeDbClusterParametersResponse response = rdsClient
                    .describeDBClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

DescribeDBEngineVersions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBEngineVersions。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
       try {
           DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                   .engine("aurora-mysql")
                   .defaultOnly(true)
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
           List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

           // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
           for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
               System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
                       + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
               System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
engineOb.engine());
               System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
engineOb.engineVersion());
           }

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考資料EngineVersions中的說明 B。

DescribeDBInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBInstances。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Waits until the database instance is available.
   public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterIdentifier) {
       boolean instanceReady = false;
       String instanceReadyStr;
       System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
       try {
           DescribeDbClustersRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                   .build();

           while (!instanceReady) {
               DescribeDbClustersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusters(instanceRequest);
               List<DBCluster> clusterList = response.dbClusters();
               for (DBCluster cluster : clusterList) {
                   instanceReadyStr = cluster.status();
                   if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                       instanceReady = true;
                   } else {
                       System.out.print(".");
                       Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                   }
               }
           }
           System.out.println("Database cluster is available!");

       } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
engineOb.engineVersion());
            }
```

```
        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderable數據庫。

ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeDbClusterParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           List<DBClusterParameterGroup> groups =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
                   .dbClusterParameterGroups();
           for (DBClusterParameterGroup group : groups) {
               System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupName());
               System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn());
           }

       } catch (RdsException e) {
```

```
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ClusterParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

案例

開始使用資料庫叢集

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立自訂 Aurora 資料庫叢集參數群組並設定參數值。
- 建立使用該參數群組的資料庫叢集。
- 建立包含該資料庫的資料庫執行個體。
- 拍攝該資料庫叢集的快照，並清理資源。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 * database credentials. If you do not create a
 * secret, this example will not work. For details, see:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Gets available engine families for Amazon Aurora MySQL-Compatible Edition
 * by calling the DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') method.
 * 2. Selects an engine family and creates a custom DB cluster parameter group
 * by invoking the describeDBClusterParameters method.
 * 3. Gets the parameter groups by invoking the describeDBClusterParameterGroups
 * method.
 * 4. Gets parameters in the group by invoking the describeDBClusterParameters
 * method.
 * 5. Modifies the auto_increment_offset parameter by invoking the
 * modifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest method.
 * 6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
 * 7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions by invoking the
 * describeDbEngineVersions method.
 * 8. Creates an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySQL
 * database.
 * 9. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
 * 10. Gets a list of instance classes available for the selected engine.
 * 11. Creates a database instance in the cluster.
 * 12. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
 * 13. Creates a snapshot.
 * 14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready.
 * 15. Deletes the DB cluster.
 * 16. Deletes the DB cluster group.
 */
public class AuroraScenario {
    public static long sleepTime = 20;
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <dbClusterGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily>
 <dbInstanceClusterIdentifier> <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbName>
 <dbSnapshotIdentifier><secretName>"
                +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    dbClusterGroupName - The name of the DB cluster parameter
 group. \n" +
```

```
                "    dbParameterGroupFamily - The DB cluster parameter group family
name (for example, aurora-mysql5.7). \n"
                +
                "    dbInstanceClusterIdentifier - The instance cluster identifier
value.\n" +
                "    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\n" +
                "    dbName - The database name.\n" +
                "    dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.\n" +
                "    secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that
contains the database credentials\"\n";
        ;

        if (args.length != 7) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbClusterGroupName = args[0];
        String dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1];
        String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier = args[2];
        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[3];
        String dbName = args[4];
        String dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[5];
        String secretName = args[6];

        // Retrieve the database credentials using AWS Secrets Manager.
        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
User.class);
        String username = user.getUsername();
        String userPassword = user.getPassword();

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Aurora example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines");
        describeDBEngines(rdsClient);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a custom parameter group");
        createDBClusterParameterGroup(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName,
dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get the parameter group");
        describeDbClusterParameterGroups(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the parameters in the group");
        describeDbClusterParameters(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName, 0);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter");
        modifyDBClusterParas(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Display the updated parameter value");
        describeDbClusterParameters(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName, -1);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions");
        getAllowedEngines(rdsClient, dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Create an Aurora DB cluster database");
        String arnClusterVal = createDBCluster(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName,
dbName, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
                username, userPassword);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the cluster is " + arnClusterVal);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Wait for DB instance to be ready");
        waitForInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get a list of instance classes available for the
selected engine");
        String instanceClass = getListInstanceClasses(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Create a database instance in the cluster.");
        String clusterDBARN = createDBInstanceCluster(rdsClient,
dbInstanceIdentifier, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
                instanceClass);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the database is " + clusterDBARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Wait for DB instance to be ready");
        waitDBInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Create a snapshot");
        createDBClusterSnapshot(rdsClient, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
dbSnapshotIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready");
        waitForSnapshotReady(rdsClient, dbSnapshotIdentifier,
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Delete the DB instance");
        deleteDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("15. Delete the DB cluster");
        deleteCluster(rdsClient, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("16. Delete the DB cluster group");
        deleteDBClusterGroup(rdsClient, dbClusterGroupName, clusterDBARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Scenario has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)

.credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
    }

    private static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                .secretId(secretName)
                .build();

        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }

    public static void deleteDBClusterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName, String clusterDBARN)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean isDataDel = false;
            boolean didFind;
            String instanceARN;

            // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
            while (!isDataDel) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                int listSize = instanceList.size();
```

```
                didFind = false;
                int index = 1;
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        System.out.println(clusterDBARN + " still exists");
                        didFind = true;
                    }
                    if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true;
                    }
                    Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    index++;
                }
            }

            DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest clusterParameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest
                    .builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbClusterGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbClusterRequest deleteDbClusterRequest =
DeleteDbClusterRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest);
            System.out.println(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier + " was deleted!");
```

```
        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of the database is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void waitForSnapshotReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbSnapshotIdentifier,
            String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier) {
        try {
            boolean snapshotReady = false;
            String snapshotReadyStr;
            System.out.println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.");

            DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest snapshotsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .build();

            while (!snapshotReady) {
```

```
                DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest);
                List<DBClusterSnapshot> snapshotList =
response.dbClusterSnapshots();
                for (DBClusterSnapshot snapshot : snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status();
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.println(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 5000);
                    }
                }
            }

            System.out.println("The Snapshot is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDBClusterSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
            String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
            System.out.println("The Snapshot ARN is " +
response.dbClusterSnapshot().dbClusterSnapshotArn());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void waitDBInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
       boolean instanceReady = false;
       String instanceReadyStr;
       System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
       try {
           DescribeDbInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                   .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                   .build();

           String endpoint = "";
           while (!instanceReady) {
               DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances(instanceRequest);
               List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
               for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                   instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus();
                   if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                       endpoint = instance.endpoint().address();
                       instanceReady = true;
                   } else {
                       System.out.print(".");
                       Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                   }
               }
           }
           System.out.println("Database instance is available! The connection
endpoint is " + endpoint);

       } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static String createDBInstanceCluster(RdsClient rdsClient,
           String dbInstanceIdentifier,
           String dbInstanceClusterIdentifier,
           String instanceClass) {
       try {
           CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                   .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
```

```
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .dbInstanceClass(instanceClass)
                    .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
            return response.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String getListInstanceClasses(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest optionsRequest =
DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest
                    .builder()
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsResponse response = rdsClient
                    .describeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(optionsRequest);
            List<OrderableDBInstanceOption> instanceOptions =
response.orderableDBInstanceOptions();
            String instanceClass = "";
            for (OrderableDBInstanceOption instanceOption : instanceOptions) {
                instanceClass = instanceOption.dbInstanceClass();
                System.out.println("The instance class is " +
instanceOption.dbInstanceClass());
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
instanceOption.engineVersion());
            }
            return instanceClass;

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbClustersRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbClustersRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                    .build();

            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbClustersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBClusters(instanceRequest);
                List<DBCluster> clusterList = response.dbClusters();
                for (DBCluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = cluster.status();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database cluster is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createDBCluster(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily, String dbName,
            String dbClusterIdentifier, String userName, String password) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateDbClusterRequest.builder()
                    .databaseName(dbName)
```

```
                    .dbClusterIdentifier(dbClusterIdentifier)
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .masterUsername(userName)
                    .masterUserPassword(password)
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBCluster(clusterRequest);
            return response.dbCluster().dbClusterArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
    public static void getAllowedEngines(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(versionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> dbEngines = response.dbEngineVersions();
            for (DBEngineVersion dbEngine : dbEngines) {
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbEngine.engineVersion());
                System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbEngine.dbEngineDescription());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   // Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
   public static void modifyDBClusterParas(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dClusterGroupName) {
       try {
           Parameter parameter1 = Parameter.builder()
                   .parameterName("auto_increment_offset")
                   .applyMethod("immediate")
                   .parameterValue("5")
                   .build();

           List<Parameter> paraList = new ArrayList<>();
           paraList.add(parameter1);
           ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                   .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dClusterGroupName)
                   .parameters(paraList)
                   .build();

           ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.modifyDBClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest);
           System.out.println(
                   "The parameter group " + response.dbClusterParameterGroupName()
+ " was successfully modified");

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void describeDbClusterParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbCLusterGroupName, int flag) {
       try {
           DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
           if (flag == 0) {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .build();
           } else {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbCLusterGroupName)
                       .source("user")
```

```
                        .build();
            }

            DescribeDbClusterParametersResponse response = rdsClient
                    .describeDBClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDbClusterParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            List<DBClusterParameterGroup> groups =
rdsClient.describeDBClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
                    .dbClusterParameterGroups();
            for (DBClusterParameterGroup group : groups) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDBClusterParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbClusterGroupName,
            String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbClusterParameterGroupName(dbClusterGroupName)
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateDbClusterParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbClusterParameterGroup().dbClusterParameterGroupName());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .engine("aurora-mysql")
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();
```

```
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
 the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBCluster
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - 刪除資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 描述 B ClusterParameterGroups
  - 描述 B ClusterParameters
  - 描述 B ClusterSnapshots
  - DescribeDBClusters
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances

- DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
- 修改資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK Auto Scaling 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 Auto Scaling 使用來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Auto Scaling

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用「Auto Scaling」。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingGroup;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeAutoScalingGroups {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        describeGroups(autoScalingClient);
    }

    public static void describeGroups(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups();
        List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
        groups.forEach(group -> {
            System.out.println("Group Name: " + group.autoScalingGroupName());
            System.out.println("Group ARN: " + group.autoScalingGroupARN());
        });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAutoScalingGroup`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.LaunchTemplateSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.waiters.AutoScalingWaiter;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateAutoScalingGroup {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <serviceLinkedRoleARN>
 <vpcZoneId>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                    launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.\s
                    vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC) where
 instances in the Auto Scaling group can be created.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String groupName = args[0];
```

```
        String launchTemplateName = args[1];
        String vpcZoneId = args[2];
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName, launchTemplateName,
vpcZoneId);
        autoScalingClient.close();
    }

    public static void createAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
            String groupName,
            String launchTemplateName,
            String vpcZoneId) {

        try {
            AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
            LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                    .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                    .build();

            CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .availabilityZones("us-east-1a")
                    .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                    .maxSize(1)
                    .minSize(1)
                    .vpcZoneIdentifier(vpcZoneId)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request);
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                    .waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Auto Scaling Group created");
```

```
        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateAutoScalingGroup中的。

DeleteAutoScalingGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAutoScalingGroup。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteAutoScalingGroup {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName>
```

```
                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String groupName = args[0];
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deleteAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        autoScalingClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
 String groupName) {
        try {
            DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
 DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .forceDelete(true)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
            System.out.println("You successfully deleted " + groupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteAutoScalingGroup中的。

DescribeAutoScalingGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAutoScalingGroups。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.AutoScalingClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.AutoScalingGroup;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.autoscaling.model.Instance;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeAutoScalingInstances {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String groupName = args[0];
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String instanceId = getAutoScaling(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(instanceId);
        autoScalingClient.close();
    }

    public static String getAutoScaling(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient, String
 groupName) {
        try {
            String instanceId = "";
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest scalingGroupsRequest =
 DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response = autoScalingClient
                    .describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest);
            List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
            for (AutoScalingGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
 group.autoScalingGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
 group.autoScalingGroupARN());

                List<Instance> instances = group.instances();
                for (Instance instance : instances) {
                    instanceId = instance.instanceId();
                }
            }
            return instanceId;
        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

DescribeAutoScalingInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAutoScalingInstances。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeAutoScalingInstance(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String id) {
       try {
           DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
= DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
                   .builder()
                   .instanceIds(id)
                   .build();

           DescribeAutoScalingInstancesResponse response = autoScalingClient

.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest);
           List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instances =
response.autoScalingInstances();
           for (AutoScalingInstanceDetails instance : instances) {
               System.out.println("The instance lifecycle state is: " +
instance.lifecycleState());
           }

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeAutoScalingInstances中的。

DescribeScalingActivities

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeScalingActivities。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeScalingActivities(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
       try {
           DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest scalingActivitiesRequest =
DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .maxRecords(10)
                   .build();

           DescribeScalingActivitiesResponse response = autoScalingClient
                   .describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest);
           List<Activity> activities = response.activities();
           for (Activity activity : activities) {
               System.out.println("The activity Id is " + activity.activityId());
               System.out.println("The activity details are " +
activity.details());
           }

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeScalingActivities中的。

DisableMetricsCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisableMetricsCollection。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void disableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
       try {
           DisableMetricsCollectionRequest disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
DisableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                   .build();


autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest);
           System.out.println("The disable metrics collection operation was
successful");

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DisableMetricsCollection中的。

EnableMetricsCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用EnableMetricsCollection。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void enableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
       try {
           EnableMetricsCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
EnableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                   .granularity("1Minute")
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest);
           System.out.println("The enable metrics collection operation was
successful");

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考EnableMetricsCollection中的。

`SetDesiredCapacity`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SetDesiredCapacity`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void setDesiredCapacity(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
       try {
           SetDesiredCapacityRequest capacityRequest =
SetDesiredCapacityRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .desiredCapacity(2)
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest);
           System.out.println("You have set the DesiredCapacity to 2");

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SetDesiredCapacity中的。

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String instanceId) {
       try {
           TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                   .instanceId(instanceId)
                   .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                   .build();
```

```
            autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);
            System.out.println("You have terminated instance " + instanceId);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup中的。

`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void updateAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName,
            String launchTemplateName) {
        try {
            AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
            LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                    .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                    .build();

            UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .maxSize(3)
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                    .build();
```

```
            autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                    .waitUntilGroupInService(groupsRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("You successfully updated the auto scaling group  " +
groupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateAutoScalingGroup中的。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof-
bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException
 {
```

```
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage
a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
```

```
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
       }
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
       System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
       System.out.println(DASHES);
   }

   // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
   private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
           throws IOException, InterruptedException {
       loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
       System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
       TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
       loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
       autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
       autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
       autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
       database.deleteTable(tableName);
   }

   private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
       Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
       System.out.println(
               """
                       For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to create
several AWS resources
                       to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore
some ways to make it resilient
                       against various kinds of failures.

                       Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                       \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                       \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that
each contain a Python web server.
                       \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
```

```
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
        Database database = new Database();
        database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when an
instance starts.
                This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
                listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.
                For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
```

```
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets, targetGroupArn,
lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul = loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
```

```
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(), StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group for
your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }
```

```
            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security group
are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the load
balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and shows
how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
```

```
        System.out.println(
                """
                         The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                         The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter
named self.param_helper.table.
                         To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's
set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                        """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        System.out.println(
                """
                         \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                         healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks
don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                        """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                        While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                        """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
static response.
                The service still reports as healthy because health checks are still
shallow.
                """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
```

```
                access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance id
value.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId = autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " + profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);
```

```
        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint always
returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto
scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a
new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.
                """);
```

```
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
```

```
                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load balancer
targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
target.target().id(),
                                    target.target().port(),
target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the health
check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
```

```
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value between
 0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
```

```
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
     */
    public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
            throws InterruptedException {
        // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
                .builder()
                .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure 'newInstanceProfileName'
is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                              // name.
                .build();

        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile
%s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
```

```
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress) {
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();
```

```
        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
    public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
        try {
            software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
            String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
            System.out.println(name);

            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
```

```
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
```

```
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
     * access when you're done.
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
                    .values("default")
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse = getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

            for (SecurityGroup secGroup : securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " + secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " + ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
```

```
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or to
a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
        try {
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
```

```
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
           System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
   public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

       // Get availability zones.
       software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
               .builder()
               .build();

       DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
       List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
               .collect(Collectors.toList());

       String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
       LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
               .launchTemplateName(templateName)
               .version("$Default")
               .build();

       String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
       CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
               .launchTemplate(specification)
               .availabilityZones(zones)
```

```
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
```

```
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
```

```
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
 DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
 InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
 ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
 getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to the
 policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
```

```
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance profile
" + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
```

```
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
 DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
 DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()
                .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
 getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
```

```
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
```

```
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws IOException,
 InterruptedException {
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
 endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }

        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how instance
     * health is checked.
     */
```

```
   public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId, String
targetGroupName) {
       CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
               .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
               .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
               .port(port)
               .vpcId(vpcId)
               .name(targetGroupName)
               .protocol(protocol)
               .build();

       CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
       String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
       String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
       System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
       return targetGroupArn;
   }

   /*
    * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
    * subnets
    * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    */
   public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String targetGroupARN,
String lbName, int port,
           String protocol) {
       try {
           List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                   .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                   .collect(Collectors.toList());

           CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                   .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                   .name(lbName)
                   .scheme("internet-facing")
                   .build();

           // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
```

```
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to become
available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest = CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
```

```
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
 DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " + e.getMessage());
        }
```

```
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException {
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                    .build(),
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                    .build())
                    .provisionedThroughput(
                            ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                    .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .build())
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws IOException
{
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
```

```
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth
  - DescribeVpcs
  - RebootInstances
  - ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

管理群組和執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用啟動範本和可用區域建立 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組，並取得執行中執行個體的相關資訊。
- 啟用 Amazon CloudWatch 指標收集。
- 更新群組所需的容量，並等待執行個體啟動。
- 終止群組中的執行個體。
- 列出因應使用者要求和容量變更而發生的調整活動。
- 取得 CloudWatch 指標的統計資料，然後清理資源。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Before running this SDK for Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * In addition, create a launch template. For more information, see the
 * following topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-launch-
templates.html#create-launch-template
 *
 * This code example performs the following operations:
 * 1. Creates an Auto Scaling group using an AutoScalingWaiter.
 * 2. Gets a specific Auto Scaling group and returns an instance Id value.
 * 3. Describes Auto Scaling with the Id value.
 * 4. Enables metrics collection.
 * 5. Update an Auto Scaling group.
 * 6. Describes Account details.
 * 7. Describe account details"
 * 8. Updates an Auto Scaling group to use an additional instance.
 * 9. Gets the specific Auto Scaling group and gets the number of instances.
```

```
 * 10. List the scaling activities that have occurred for the group.
 * 11. Terminates an instance in the Auto Scaling group.
 * 12. Stops the metrics collection.
 * 13. Deletes the Auto Scaling group.
 */

public class AutoScalingScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <vpcZoneId>

                Where:
                    groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
                    launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.\s
                    vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC) where
 instances in the Auto Scaling group can be created.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String groupName = args[0];
        String launchTemplateName = args[1];
        String vpcZoneId = args[2];
        AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling example
 scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an Auto Scaling group named " + groupName);
        createAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName, launchTemplateName,
 vpcZoneId);
        System.out.println(
```

```
                "Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
empty instance Id is returned");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Get Auto Scale group Id value");
        String instanceId = getSpecificAutoScalingGroups(autoScalingClient,
groupName);
        if (instanceId.compareTo("") == 0) {
            System.out.println("Error - no instance Id value");
            System.exit(1);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The instance Id value is " + instanceId);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Describe Auto Scaling with the Id value " +
instanceId);
        describeAutoScalingInstance(autoScalingClient, instanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Enable metrics collection " + instanceId);
        enableMetricsCollection(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Update an Auto Scaling group to update max size to
3");
        updateAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName, launchTemplateName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Describe Auto Scaling groups");
        describeAutoScalingGroups(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Describe account details");
        describeAccountLimits(autoScalingClient);
        System.out.println(
```

```
                "Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
empty instance Id is returned");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Set desired capacity to 2");
        setDesiredCapacity(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Get the two instance Id values and state");
        getSpecificAutoScalingGroups(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. List the scaling activities that have occurred for
the group");
        describeScalingActivities(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Terminate an instance in the Auto Scaling group");
        terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, instanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Stop the metrics collection");
        disableMetricsCollection(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Delete the Auto Scaling group");
        deleteAutoScalingGroup(autoScalingClient, groupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Scenario has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        autoScalingClient.close();
    }
```

```
   public static void describeScalingActivities(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
       try {
           DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest scalingActivitiesRequest =
DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .maxRecords(10)
                   .build();

           DescribeScalingActivitiesResponse response = autoScalingClient
                   .describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest);
           List<Activity> activities = response.activities();
           for (Activity activity : activities) {
               System.out.println("The activity Id is " + activity.activityId());
               System.out.println("The activity details are " +
activity.details());
           }

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void setDesiredCapacity(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
       try {
           SetDesiredCapacityRequest capacityRequest =
SetDesiredCapacityRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .desiredCapacity(2)
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest);
           System.out.println("You have set the DesiredCapacity to 2");

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void createAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
           String groupName,
```

```
            String launchTemplateName,
            String vpcZoneId) {
        try {
            AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
            LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                    .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                    .build();

            CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .availabilityZones("us-east-1a")
                    .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                    .maxSize(1)
                    .minSize(1)
                    .vpcZoneIdentifier(vpcZoneId)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request);
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                    .waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Auto Scaling Group created");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAutoScalingInstance(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String id) {
        try {
            DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
= DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceIds(id)
```

```
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingInstancesResponse response = autoScalingClient

.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest);
            List<AutoScalingInstanceDetails> instances =
response.autoScalingInstances();
            for (AutoScalingInstanceDetails instance : instances) {
                System.out.println("The instance lifecycle state is: " +
instance.lifecycleState());
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAutoScalingGroups(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .maxRecords(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsRequest);
            List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
            for (AutoScalingGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("*** The service to use for the health checks: "
+ group.healthCheckType());
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getSpecificAutoScalingGroups(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String groupName) {
        try {
```

```
            String instanceId = "";
            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest scalingGroupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                    .build();

            DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response = autoScalingClient
                    .describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest);
            List<AutoScalingGroup> groups = response.autoScalingGroups();
            for (AutoScalingGroup group : groups) {
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.autoScalingGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group ARN is " +
group.autoScalingGroupARN());
                List<Instance> instances = group.instances();

                for (Instance instance : instances) {
                    instanceId = instance.instanceId();
                    System.out.println("The instance id is " + instanceId);
                    System.out.println("The lifecycle state is " +
instance.lifecycleState());
                }
            }

            return instanceId;
        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void enableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
        try {
            EnableMetricsCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
EnableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                    .granularity("1Minute")
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("The enable metrics collection operation was
successful");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void disableMetricsCollection(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName) {
        try {
            DisableMetricsCollectionRequest disableMetricsCollectionRequest =
DisableMetricsCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .metrics("GroupMaxSize")
                    .build();


autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println("The disable metrics collection operation was
successful");

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAccountLimits(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient) {
        try {
            DescribeAccountLimitsResponse response =
autoScalingClient.describeAccountLimits();
            System.out.println("The max number of auto scaling groups is " +
response.maxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups());
            System.out.println("The current number of auto scaling groups is " +
response.numberOfAutoScalingGroups());

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void updateAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
String groupName,
           String launchTemplateName) {
       try {
           AutoScalingWaiter waiter = autoScalingClient.waiter();
           LaunchTemplateSpecification templateSpecification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                   .launchTemplateName(launchTemplateName)
                   .build();

           UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                   .maxSize(3)
                   .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                   .launchTemplate(templateSpecification)
                   .build();

           autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);
           DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                   .build();

           WaiterResponse<DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter
                   .waitUntilGroupInService(groupsRequest);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           System.out.println("You successfully updated the auto scaling group  " +
groupName);

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient
autoScalingClient, String instanceId) {
       try {
           TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest request =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                   .instanceId(instanceId)
                   .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                   .build();
```

```
            autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request);
            System.out.println("You have terminated instance " + instanceId);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteAutoScalingGroup(AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient,
 String groupName) {
        try {
            DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
 DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                    .forceDelete(true)
                    .build();

            autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
            System.out.println("You successfully deleted " + groupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup

- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`GetFoundationModel`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetFoundationModel`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用同步 Amazon 基岩用戶端取得基礎模型的詳細資訊。

```
    /**
     * Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient   The service client for accessing Amazon Bedrock.
     * @param modelIdentifier The model identifier.
     * @return An object containing the foundation model's details.
     */
    public static FoundationModelDetails getFoundationModel(BedrockClient
 bedrockClient, String modelIdentifier) {
```

```
        try {
            GetFoundationModelResponse response = bedrockClient.getFoundationModel(
                    r -> r.modelIdentifier(modelIdentifier)
            );

            FoundationModelDetails model = response.modelDetails();

            System.out.println(" Model ID:                     " + model.modelId());
            System.out.println(" Model ARN:                    " +
model.modelArn());
            System.out.println(" Model Name:                   " +
model.modelName());
            System.out.println(" Provider Name:                " +
model.providerName());
            System.out.println(" Lifecycle status:             " +
model.modelLifecycle().statusAsString());
            System.out.println(" Input modalities:             " +
model.inputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Output modalities:            " +
model.outputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Supported customizations:     " +
model.customizationsSupported());
            System.out.println(" Supported inference types:    " +
model.inferenceTypesSupported());
            System.out.println(" Response streaming supported: " +
model.responseStreamingSupported());

            return model;

        } catch (ValidationException e) {
            throw new IllegalArgumentException(e.getMessage());
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

使用非同步 Amazon 基岩用戶端取得基礎模型的詳細資訊。

```
    /**
     * Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.
     *
```

```
     * @param bedrockClient   The async service client for accessing Amazon Bedrock.
     * @param modelIdentifier The model identifier.
     * @return An object containing the foundation model's details.
     */
    public static FoundationModelDetails getFoundationModel(BedrockAsyncClient
bedrockClient, String modelIdentifier) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<GetFoundationModelResponse> future =
bedrockClient.getFoundationModel(
                    r -> r.modelIdentifier(modelIdentifier)
            );

            FoundationModelDetails model = future.get().modelDetails();

            System.out.println(" Model ID:                      " + model.modelId());
            System.out.println(" Model ARN:                     " +
model.modelArn());
            System.out.println(" Model Name:                    " +
model.modelName());
            System.out.println(" Provider Name:                 " +
model.providerName());
            System.out.println(" Lifecycle status:              " +
model.modelLifecycle().statusAsString());
            System.out.println(" Input modalities:              " +
model.inputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Output modalities:             " +
model.outputModalities());
            System.out.println(" Supported customizations:      " +
model.customizationsSupported());
            System.out.println(" Supported inference types:     " +
model.inferenceTypesSupported());
            System.out.println(" Response streaming supported: " +
model.responseStreamingSupported());

            return model;

        } catch (ExecutionException e) {
            if (e.getMessage().contains("ValidationException")) {
                throw new IllegalArgumentException(e.getMessage());
            } else {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                throw new RuntimeException(e);
            }
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
```

```
            Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetFoundationModel中的。

ListFoundationModels

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListFoundationModels`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用同步 Amazon 基岩用戶端列出可用的 Amazon 基岩基礎模型。

```
    /**
     * Lists Amazon Bedrock foundation models that you can use.
     * You can filter the results with the request parameters.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient The service client for accessing Amazon Bedrock.
     * @return A list of objects containing the foundation models' details
     */
    public static List<FoundationModelSummary> listFoundationModels(BedrockClient
bedrockClient) {

        try {
            ListFoundationModelsResponse response =
bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(r -> {});

            List<FoundationModelSummary> models = response.modelSummaries();

            if (models.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No available foundation models in " +
region.toString());
            } else {
```

```
                for (FoundationModelSummary model : models) {
                    System.out.println("Model ID: " + model.modelId());
                    System.out.println("Provider: " + model.providerName());
                    System.out.println("Name:     " + model.modelName());
                    System.out.println();
                }
            }

            return models;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

使用非同步 Amazon 基岩用戶端列出可用的 Amazon 基岩基礎模型。

```
    /**
     * Lists Amazon Bedrock foundation models that you can use.
     * You can filter the results with the request parameters.
     *
     * @param bedrockClient The async service client for accessing Amazon Bedrock.
     * @return A list of objects containing the foundation models' details
     */
    public static List<FoundationModelSummary>
listFoundationModels(BedrockAsyncClient bedrockClient) {
        try {
            CompletableFuture<ListFoundationModelsResponse> future =
bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(r -> {});

            List<FoundationModelSummary> models = future.get().modelSummaries();

            if (models.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No available foundation models in " +
region.toString());
            } else {
                for (FoundationModelSummary model : models) {
                    System.out.println("Model ID: " + model.modelId());
                    System.out.println("Provider: " + model.providerName());
                    System.out.println("Name:     " + model.modelName());
                    System.out.println();
```

```
                }
            }

            return models;

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            Thread.currentThread().interrupt();
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        } catch (ExecutionException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListFoundationModels中的。

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon 基岩運行時示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩執行階段來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 愛 21 實驗室茱莉亞西克 -2
- Amazon Titan Image Generator
- Amazon 泰坦文本
- Amazon Titan Text Embeddings
- Anthropic Claude
- Cohere Command
- 美洲駝
- 米斯特拉尔 AI

- 案例
- Stable Diffusion

愛 21 實驗室茱莉亞西克 -2

匡威

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2，使用基岩的匡威 API。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 AI21 實驗室侏羅西克 -2 發送短信。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to AI21 Labs Jurassic-2.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Jurassic-2 Mid.
```

```
        var modelId = "ai21.j2-mid-v1";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText = response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

將文本消息發送到 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2，使用基岩的匡威 API 與異步 Java 客戶端。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to AI21 Labs Jurassic-2
```

```
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Jurassic-2 Mid.
        var modelId = "ai21.j2-mid-v1";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
```

```
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的交談。

InvokeModel

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2，使用調用模型 API。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to AI21 Labs Jurassic-2.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Jurassic-2 Mid.
        var modelId = "ai21.j2-mid-v1";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
jurassic2.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
```

```
        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/completions/0/data/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Amazon Titan Image Generator

InvokeModel

下面的代碼示例演示了如何在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Amazon Titan 圖像來生成圖像。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Amazon 泰坦圖像生成器創建圖像。

```
// Create an image with the Amazon Titan Image Generator.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.SecureRandom;

import static com.example.bedrockruntime.libs.ImageTools.displayImage;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Image G1.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
```

```
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-image.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
                    "textToImageParams": { "text": "{{prompt}}" },
                    "imageGenerationConfig": { "seed": {{seed}} }
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the image generation.
        var prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";

        // Get a random 31-bit seed for the image generation (max. 2,147,483,647).
        var seed = new BigInteger(31, new SecureRandom());

        // Embed the prompt and seed in the model's native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate
                .replace("{{prompt}}", prompt)
                .replace("{{seed}}", seed.toString());

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated image data from the model's response.
            var base64ImageData = new JSONPointer("/
images/0").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();

            return base64ImageData;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        System.out.println("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");

        String base64ImageData = invokeModel();

        displayImage(base64ImageData);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Amazon 泰坦文本

匡威

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送到 Amazon 泰坦文本。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 Amazon 泰坦文本發送短信。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
```

```
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText = response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        converse();
    }
}
```

發送文本消息 Amazon 泰坦文本，使用基岩的匡威 API 與異步 Java 客戶端。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
```

```
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的交談。

ConverseStream

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用基岩的匡威 API 傳送文字訊息至 Amazon Titan 文字，並即時處理回應串流。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 傳送文字訊息至 Amazon Titan 文字，並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
```

```
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach the
handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ConverseStream中的。

InvokeModel

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Amazon Titan 文字。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";
```

```
        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-text.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"inputText\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/results/0/
outputText").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息至 Amazon Titan 文字模型，以及如何列印回應串流。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

public class InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
```

```
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-text.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"inputText\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/outputText").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
```

```
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

Amazon Titan Text Embeddings

InvokeModel

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 開始創建您的第一個嵌入。
- 創建嵌入配置維度和規範化的數量（僅限 V2）。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Titan 文本嵌入 V2 創建您的第一個嵌入。

```
// Generate and print an embedding with Amazon Titan Text Embeddings.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Embeddings V2.
        var modelId = "amazon.titan-embed-text-v2:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-embed-text.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"inputText\": \"{{inputText}}\" }";

        // The text to convert into an embedding.
```

```
        var inputText = "Please recommend books with a theme similar to the movie
 'Inception'.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{inputText}}",
 inputText);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/
embedding").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

調用 Titan 文本嵌入 V2 配置尺寸和規範化的數量。

```
    /**
     * Invoke Amazon Titan Text Embeddings V2 with additional inference parameters.
     *
```

```
    * @param inputText  - The text to convert to an embedding.
    * @param dimensions - The number of dimensions the output embeddings should
have.
    *                   Values accepted by the model: 256, 512, 1024.
    * @param normalize  - A flag indicating whether or not to normalize the output
embeddings.
    * @return The {@link JSONObject} representing the model's response.
    */
   public static JSONObject invokeModel(String inputText, int dimensions, boolean
normalize) {

       // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
       var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
               .build();

       // Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Embed Text v2.0.
       var modelId = "amazon.titan-embed-text-v2:0";

       // Create the request for the model.
       var nativeRequest = """
               {
                   "inputText": "%s",
                   "dimensions": %d,
                   "normalize": %b
               }
               """.formatted(inputText, dimensions, normalize);

       // Encode and send the request.
       var response = client.invokeModel(request -> {
           request.body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest));
           request.modelId(modelId);
       });

       // Decode the model's response.
       var modelResponse = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

       // Extract and print the generated embedding and the input text token count.
       var embedding = modelResponse.getJSONArray("embedding");
       var inputTokenCount = modelResponse.getBigInteger("inputTextTokenCount");
       System.out.println("Embedding: " + embedding);
       System.out.println("\nInput token count: " + inputTokenCount);

       // Return the model's native response.
```

```
        return modelResponse;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Anthropic Claude

匡威

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送給人類克勞德。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送文本消息給人為克勞德，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText = response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

使用基岩的匡威 API 和非同步 Java 客戶端發送文本消息給人為克勞德。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
```

```
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的交談。

ConverseStream

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 發送文本消息給人類克勞德，並實時處理響應流。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送給人為克勞德，並實時處理響應流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";
```

```
        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach the
 handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request.modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ConverseStream中的。

InvokeModel

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至人性克勞德。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
```

```
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
                    "max_tokens": 512,
                    "temperature": 0.5,
                    "messages": [{
                        "role": "user",
                        "content": "{{prompt}}"
                    }]
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/content/0/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至人性克勞德模型，以及列印回應資料流。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

public class InvokeModelWithResponseStream {
```

```
    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
        var modelId = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
anthropic-claude-messages.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
                    "max_tokens": 512,
                    "temperature": 0.5,
                    "messages": [{
                        "role": "user",
                        "content": "{{prompt}}"
                    }]
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
```

```
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());

                    // Extract and print the text from the content blocks.
                    if (Objects.equals(response.getString("type"),
 "content_block_delta")) {
                        var text = new JSONPointer("/delta/
text").queryFrom(response);
                        System.out.print(text);

                        // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                        completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                    }
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

Cohere Command

匡威：所有型號

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息 Cohere 命令，使用基岩的匡威 API。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信給 Cohere 命令，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
```

```
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText = response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

發送文本消息給 Cohere 命令，使用基岩的匡威 API 與異步 Java 客戶端。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
```

```
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的交談。

ConverseStream: 所有型號

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 發送文本消息到 Cohere 命令，並實時處理響應流。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 Cohere 命令發送文本消息，並實時處理響應流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";
```

```
        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach the
 handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request.modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ConverseStream中的。

InvokeModel：指令 R 和 R+

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Cohere 命令 R 和 R +。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Command_R_InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command-r-plus.html
```

```
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"message\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModel: 指令與指令燈

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Cohere 命令。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Command_InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
```

```
        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/generations/0/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream：指令 R 和 R+

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用叫用模型 API 搭配回應資料流，將文字訊息傳送至 Cohere 命令。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

public class Command_R_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-r-v1:0";
```

```
        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command-r-plus.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"message\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/text").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
```

```
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: 指令與指令燈

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用叫用模型 API 搭配回應資料流，將文字訊息傳送至 Cohere 命令。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

public class Command_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
        var modelId = "cohere.command-light-text-v14";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
cohere-command.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{prompt}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();
```

```
        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/generations/0/
text").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

美洲駝

所有型號：匡威 API

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送到元駱駝。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信給元駱駝，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
```

```
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText = response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

發送文本消息給元駱駝，使用基岩的匡威 API 與異步 Java 客戶端。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
```

```
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
 response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });

        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的交談。

ConverseStream: 所有型號

以下代碼示例演示瞭如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送到 Meta Lama 並實時處理響應流。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 發送短信給元美洲駝，並實時處理響應流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Meta Llama
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
```

```
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach the
 handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ConverseStream中的。

InvokeModel: 美洲駝 2

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Meta Lamama 2。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 2.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Llama2_InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 2 Chat 13B.
        var modelId = "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";
```

```
        // Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
        var instruction = "<s>[INST] {{prompt}} [/INST]\\n".replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/
generation").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModel: 美洲駝 3

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Meta Lamama 3。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

public class Llama3_InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html
```

```
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
        var instruction = (
                "<|begin_of_text|>\\n" +
                "<|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>\\n" +
                "{{prompt}} <|eot_id|>\\n" +
                "<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>\\n"
        ).replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/
generation").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: 美洲駝 2

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用調用模型 API 發送文本消息到 Meta Lama 2，並打印響應流。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 2
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

public class Llama2_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
```

```
        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 2 Chat 13B.
        var modelId = "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
        var instruction = "<s>[INST] {{prompt}} [/INST]\\n".replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
```

```
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/generation").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: 美洲駝 3

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用調用模型 API 發送文本消息到 Meta Lama 3，並打印響應流。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

public class Llama3_InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
        var modelId = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0";
```

```
        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
        var instruction = (
                "<|begin_of_text|>\\n" +
                "<|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>\\n" +
                "{{prompt}} <|eot_id|>\\n" +
                "<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>\\n"
        ).replace("{{prompt}}", prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/generation").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
```

```
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

米斯特拉尔 AI

匡威

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

public class Converse {

    public static String converse() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();


        try {
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
            ConverseResponse response = client.converse(request -> request
                    .modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
```

```
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)));

            // Retrieve the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
            var responseText = response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }

    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converse();
    }
}
```

發送文本消息到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API 與異步 Java 客戶端。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral
// with the async Java client.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseAsync {

    public static String converseAsync() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
```

```
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Send the message with a basic inference configuration.
        var request = client.converse(params -> params
                .modelId(modelId)
                .messages(message)
                .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                        .maxTokens(512)
                        .temperature(0.5F)
                        .topP(0.9F))
        );

        // Prepare a future object to handle the asynchronous response.
        CompletableFuture<String> future = new CompletableFuture<>();

        // Handle the response or error using the future object.
        request.whenComplete((response, error) -> {
            if (error == null) {
                // Extract the generated text from Bedrock's response object.
                String responseText =
response.output().message().content().get(0).text();
                future.complete(responseText);
            } else {
                future.completeExceptionally(error);
            }
        });
```

```
        try {
            // Wait for the future object to complete and retrieve the generated
 text.
            String responseText = future.get();
            System.out.println(responseText);

            return responseText;

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId, e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        converseAsync();
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的交談。

ConverseStream

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API 和處理實時響應流。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API 和處理實時響應流。

```
// Use the Converse API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ContentBlock;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConversationRole;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.ConverseStreamResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.Message;

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

public class ConverseStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // Create the input text and embed it in a message object with the user
 role.
        var inputText = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one
 line.";
        var message = Message.builder()
                .content(ContentBlock.fromText(inputText))
                .role(ConversationRole.USER)
                .build();

        // Create a handler to extract and print the response text in real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler = ConverseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(ConverseStreamResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                        .onContentBlockDelta(chunk -> {
                            String responseText = chunk.delta().text();
                            System.out.print(responseText);
                        }).build()
                ).onError(err ->
                        System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 err.getMessage())
                ).build();

        try {
```

```
            // Send the message with a basic inference configuration and attach the
 handler.
            client.converseStream(request -> request.modelId(modelId)
                    .messages(message)
                    .inferenceConfig(config -> config
                            .maxTokens(512)
                            .temperature(0.5F)
                            .topP(0.9F)
                    ), responseStreamHandler).get();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ConverseStream中的。

InvokeModel

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至米斯特拉爾模型。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;
```

```
public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
mistral-text-completion.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
        var instruction = "<s>[INST] {{prompt}} [/INST]\\n".replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());
```

```
            // Retrieve the generated text from the model's response.
            var text = new JSONPointer("/outputs/0/
text").queryFrom(responseBody).toString();
            System.out.println(text);

            return text;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        invokeModel();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 Invoke 模型 API 傳送文字訊息至 Mistral AI 模型，以及列印回應串流。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
// Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral
// and print the response stream.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

import java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException;

import static
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.model.InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseH

public class InvokeModelWithResponseStream {

    public static String invokeModelWithResponseStream() throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
        var modelId = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0";

        // The InvokeModelWithResponseStream API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
mistral-text-completion.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = "{ \"prompt\": \"{{instruction}}\" }";

        // Define the prompt for the model.
        var prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line.";

        // Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
        var instruction = "<s>[INST] {{prompt}} [/INST]\\n".replace("{{prompt}}",
 prompt);

        // Embed the instruction in the the native request payload.
```

```
        var nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate.replace("{{instruction}}",
 instruction);

        // Create a request with the model ID and the model's native request
 payload.
        var request = InvokeModelWithResponseStreamRequest.builder()
                .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                .modelId(modelId)
                .build();

        // Prepare a buffer to accumulate the generated response text.
        var completeResponseTextBuffer = new StringBuilder();

        // Prepare a handler to extract, accumulate, and print the response text in
 real-time.
        var responseStreamHandler =
 InvokeModelWithResponseStreamResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(Visitor.builder().onChunk(chunk -> {
                    // Extract and print the text from the model's native response.
                    var response = new JSONObject(chunk.bytes().asUtf8String());
                    var text = new JSONPointer("/outputs/0/
text").queryFrom(response);
                    System.out.print(text);

                    // Append the text to the response text buffer.
                    completeResponseTextBuffer.append(text);
                }).build()).build();

        try {
            // Send the request and wait for the handler to process the response.
            client.invokeModelWithResponseStream(request,
 responseStreamHandler).get();

            // Return the complete response text.
            return completeResponseTextBuffer.toString();

        } catch (ExecutionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.printf("Can't invoke '%s': %s", modelId,
 e.getCause().getMessage());
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
        invokeModelWithResponseStream();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的。

案例

建立遊樂場應用程式以與 Amazon 基岩基礎模型互動

下列程式碼範例說明如何建立操場，以透過不同模式與 Amazon 基礎模型互動。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

Java 基礎模型（FM）遊樂場是一個春季啟動示例應用程序，展示了如何使用 Amazon 基岩與 Java。此範例顯示 Java 開發人員如何使用 Amazon 基岩來建置支援 AI 的生成應用程式。您可以使用下列三個遊樂場來測試 Amazon 基礎模型並與之互動：

- 一個文本遊樂場。
- 一個聊天遊樂場。
- 圖像遊樂場。

此範例也會列出並顯示您可存取的基礎模型及其特性。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon 基岩運行時

Stable Diffusion

InvokeModel

以下代碼示例演示瞭如何在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Stability.ai 穩定擴散 XL 以生成圖像。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建具有穩定擴散的圖像。

```
// Create an image with Stable Diffusion.

import org.json.JSONObject;
import org.json.JSONPointer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.DefaultCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkClientException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.bedrockruntime.BedrockRuntimeClient;

import java.math.BigInteger;
import java.security.SecureRandom;

import static com.example.bedrockruntime.libs.ImageTools.displayImage;

public class InvokeModel {

    public static String invokeModel() {

        // Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
        // Replace the DefaultCredentialsProvider with your preferred credentials
 provider.
        var client = BedrockRuntimeClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(DefaultCredentialsProvider.create())
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        // Set the model ID, e.g., Stable Diffusion XL v1.
        var modelId = "stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1";

        // The InvokeModel API uses the model's native payload.
        // Learn more about the available inference parameters and response fields
 at:
```

```
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
diffusion-1-0-text-image.html
        var nativeRequestTemplate = """
                {
                    "text_prompts": [{ "text": "{{prompt}}" }],
                    "style_preset": "{{style}}",
                    "seed": {{seed}}
                }""";

        // Define the prompt for the image generation.
        var prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot";

        // Get a random 32-bit seed for the image generation (max. 4,294,967,295).
        var seed = new BigInteger(31, new SecureRandom());

        // Choose a style preset.
        var style = "cinematic";

        // Embed the prompt, seed, and style in the model's native request payload.
        String nativeRequest = nativeRequestTemplate
                .replace("{{prompt}}", prompt)
                .replace("{{seed}}", seed.toString())
                .replace("{{style}}", style);

        try {
            // Encode and send the request to the Bedrock Runtime.
            var response = client.invokeModel(request -> request
                    .body(SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(nativeRequest))
                    .modelId(modelId)
            );

            // Decode the response body.
            var responseBody = new JSONObject(response.body().asUtf8String());

            // Retrieve the generated image data from the model's response.
            var base64ImageData = new JSONPointer("/artifacts/0/base64")
                    .queryFrom(responseBody)
                    .toString();

            return base64ImageData;

        } catch (SdkClientException e) {
            System.err.printf("ERROR: Can't invoke '%s'. Reason: %s", modelId,
 e.getMessage());
```

```
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Generating image. This may take a few seconds...");

        String base64ImageData = invokeModel();

        displayImage(base64ImageData);
    }


}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InvokeModel中的。

CloudFront 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 CloudFront。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateDistribution`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDistribution`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

下列範例使用 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體做為內容來源。

創建分發後，代碼創建一個CloudFrontWaiter等待，直到發行版部署後返回發行版。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.waiters.ResponseOrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Distribution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ItemSelection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Method;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.ViewerProtocolPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.waiters.CloudFrontWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import java.time.Instant;

public class CreateDistribution {

        private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CreateDistribution.class);

        public static Distribution createDistribution(CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient, S3Client s3Client,
                        final String bucketName, final String keyGroupId, final
 String originAccessControlId) {

                final String region = s3Client.headBucket(b ->
 b.bucket(bucketName)).sdkHttpResponse().headers()
                                .get("x-amz-bucket-region").get(0);
                final String originDomain = bucketName + ".s3." + region +
 ".amazonaws.com";
```

```
                String originId = originDomain; // Use the originDomain value for
the originId.

                // The service API requires some deprecated methods, such as
                // DefaultCacheBehavior.Builder#minTTL and #forwardedValue.
                CreateDistributionResponse createDistResponse =
cloudFrontClient.createDistribution(builder -> builder
                                .distributionConfig(b1 -> b1
                                                .origins(b2 -> b2
                                                                .quantity(1)
                                                                .items(b3 -> b3

.domainName(originDomain)

.id(originId)

.s3OriginConfig(builder4 -> builder4

           .originAccessIdentity(

                           ""))

.originAccessControlId(

           originAccessControlId)))
                                                .defaultCacheBehavior(b2 -> b2

.viewerProtocolPolicy(ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)

.targetOriginId(originId)
                                                                .minTTL(200L)
                                                                .forwardedValues(b5
-> b5

.cookies(cp -> cp

           .forward(ItemSelection.NONE))

.queryString(true))
                                                                .trustedKeyGroups(b3
-> b3

.quantity(1)
```

```
 .items(keyGroupId)

 .enabled(true))
                                                                    .allowedMethods(b4 -
> b4

 .quantity(2)

 .items(Method.HEAD, Method.GET)

 .cachedMethods(b5 -> b5

            .quantity(2)

            .items(Method.HEAD,

                           Method.GET))))
                                                  .cacheBehaviors(b -> b
                                                                    .quantity(1)
                                                                    .items(b2 -> b2

 .pathPattern("/index.html")

 .viewerProtocolPolicy(

            ViewerProtocolPolicy.ALLOW_ALL)

 .targetOriginId(originId)

 .trustedKeyGroups(b3 -> b3

            .quantity(1)

            .items(keyGroupId)

            .enabled(true))

 .minTTL(200L)

 .forwardedValues(b4 -> b4

            .cookies(cp -> cp
```

```
                            .forward(ItemSelection.NONE))

            .queryString(true))

.allowedMethods(b5 -> b5.quantity(2)

            .items(Method.HEAD,

                            Method.GET)

            .cachedMethods(b6 -> b6

                            .quantity(2)

                            .items(Method.HEAD,

                                           Method.GET)))))
                                               .enabled(true)
                                               .comment("Distribution built with
java")

.callerReference(Instant.now().toString())));

                final Distribution distribution = createDistResponse.distribution();
                logger.info("Distribution created. DomainName: [{}]  Id: [{}]",
distribution.domainName(),
                                distribution.id());
                logger.info("Waiting for distribution to be deployed ...");
                try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
                        ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse>
responseOrException = cfWaiter
                                        .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
builder.id(distribution.id()))
                                        .matched();
                        responseOrException.response()
                                        .orElseThrow(() -> new
RuntimeException("Distribution not created"));
                        logger.info("Distribution deployed. DomainName: [{}]  Id:
[{}]", distribution.domainName(),
                                        distribution.id());
                }
                return distribution;
```

```
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDistribution中的。

CreateFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateFunction。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CloudFrontException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateFunctionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreateFunctionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.FunctionConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.FunctionRuntime;
import java.io.InputStream;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateFunction {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <functionName> <filePath>
```

```
                Where:
                    functionName - The name of the function to create.\s
                    filePath - The path to a file that contains the application
logic for the function.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String functionName = args[0];
        String filePath = args[1];
        CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient = CloudFrontClient.builder()
                .region(Region.AWS_GLOBAL)
                .build();

        String funArn = createNewFunction(cloudFrontClient, functionName, filePath);
        System.out.println("The function ARN is " + funArn);
        cloudFrontClient.close();
    }

    public static String createNewFunction(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String
functionName, String filePath) {
        try {
            InputStream fileIs =
CreateFunction.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(filePath);
            SdkBytes functionCode = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(fileIs);

            FunctionConfig config = FunctionConfig.builder()
                    .comment("Created by using the CloudFront Java API")
                    .runtime(FunctionRuntime.CLOUDFRONT_JS_1_0)
                    .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest = CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .name(functionName)
                    .functionCode(functionCode)
                    .functionConfig(config)
                    .build();

            CreateFunctionResponse response =
cloudFrontClient.createFunction(functionRequest);
            return response.functionSummary().functionMetadata().functionARN();
```

```
        } catch (CloudFrontException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateFunction中的。

`CreateKeyGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKeyGroup`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

金鑰群組至少需要一個用來驗證已簽署的 URL 或 Cookie 的公開金鑰。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;

import java.util.UUID;

public class CreateKeyGroup {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CreateKeyGroup.class);

    public static String createKeyGroup(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String
 publicKeyId) {
        String keyGroupId = cloudFrontClient.createKeyGroup(b -> b.keyGroupConfig(c
 -> c
                .items(publicKeyId)
                .name("JavaKeyGroup" + UUID.randomUUID())))
                .keyGroup().id();
```

```
        logger.info("KeyGroup created with ID: [{}]", keyGroupId);
        return keyGroupId;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateKeyGroup中的。

`CreatePublicKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePublicKey`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

下列程式碼範例會讀取公開金鑰，並將其上傳至 Amazon CloudFront。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CreatePublicKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.UUID;

public class CreatePublicKey {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(CreatePublicKey.class);

    public static String createPublicKey(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String
 publicKeyFileName) {
        try (InputStream is =
 CreatePublicKey.class.getClassLoader().getResourceAsStream(publicKeyFileName)) {
            String publicKeyString = IoUtils.toUtf8String(is);
            CreatePublicKeyResponse createPublicKeyResponse = cloudFrontClient
                    .createPublicKey(b -> b.publicKeyConfig(c -> c
```

```
                                .name("JavaCreatedPublicKey" + UUID.randomUUID())
                                .encodedKey(publicKeyString)
                                .callerReference(UUID.randomUUID().toString())));
            String createdPublicKeyId = createPublicKeyResponse.publicKey().id();
            logger.info("Public key created with id: [{}]", createdPublicKeyId);
            return createdPublicKeyId;

        } catch (IOException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreatePublicKey中的。

DeleteDistribution

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDistribution。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

下列程式碼範例會將發行版更新為 disabled，使用服務員等待變更部署，然後刪除散佈。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.waiters.ResponseOrException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeleteDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.waiters.CloudFrontWaiter;

public class DeleteDistribution {
        private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(DeleteDistribution.class);
```

```
        public static void deleteDistribution(final CloudFrontClient
cloudFrontClient, final String distributionId) {
                // First, disable the distribution by updating it.
                GetDistributionResponse response =
cloudFrontClient.getDistribution(b -> b
                                .id(distributionId));
                String etag = response.eTag();
                DistributionConfig distConfig =
response.distribution().distributionConfig();

                cloudFrontClient.updateDistribution(builder -> builder
                                .id(distributionId)
                                .distributionConfig(builder1 -> builder1

.cacheBehaviors(distConfig.cacheBehaviors())

.defaultCacheBehavior(distConfig.defaultCacheBehavior())
                                                .enabled(false)
                                                .origins(distConfig.origins())
                                                .comment(distConfig.comment())

.callerReference(distConfig.callerReference())

.defaultCacheBehavior(distConfig.defaultCacheBehavior())
                                                .priceClass(distConfig.priceClass())
                                                .aliases(distConfig.aliases())
                                                .logging(distConfig.logging())

.defaultRootObject(distConfig.defaultRootObject())

.customErrorResponses(distConfig.customErrorResponses())

.httpVersion(distConfig.httpVersion())

.isIPV6Enabled(distConfig.isIPV6Enabled())

.restrictions(distConfig.restrictions())

.viewerCertificate(distConfig.viewerCertificate())
                                                .webACLId(distConfig.webACLId())

.originGroups(distConfig.originGroups()))
                                .ifMatch(etag));
```

```
                logger.info("Distribution [{}] is DISABLED, waiting for deployment
 before deleting ...",
                                distributionId);
                GetDistributionResponse distributionResponse;
                try (CloudFrontWaiter cfWaiter =
 CloudFrontWaiter.builder().client(cloudFrontClient).build()) {
                        ResponseOrException<GetDistributionResponse>
 responseOrException = cfWaiter
                                        .waitUntilDistributionDeployed(builder ->
 builder.id(distributionId)).matched();
                        distributionResponse = responseOrException.response()
                                        .orElseThrow(() -> new
 RuntimeException("Could not disable distribution"));
                }

                DeleteDistributionResponse deleteDistributionResponse =
 cloudFrontClient
                                .deleteDistribution(builder -> builder
                                                .id(distributionId)

 .ifMatch(distributionResponse.eTag()));
                if (deleteDistributionResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                        logger.info("Distribution [{}] DELETED", distributionId);
                }
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteDistribution中的。

UpdateDistribution

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateDistribution`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetDistributionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.Distribution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DistributionConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.UpdateDistributionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CloudFrontException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ModifyDistribution {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <id>\s

                Where:
                    id - the id value of the distribution.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String id = args[0];
        CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient = CloudFrontClient.builder()
                .region(Region.AWS_GLOBAL)
                .build();

        modDistribution(cloudFrontClient, id);
        cloudFrontClient.close();
    }

    public static void modDistribution(CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, String
 idVal) {
        try {
```

```
            // Get the Distribution to modify.
            GetDistributionRequest disRequest = GetDistributionRequest.builder()
                    .id(idVal)
                    .build();

            GetDistributionResponse response =
cloudFrontClient.getDistribution(disRequest);
            Distribution disObject = response.distribution();
            DistributionConfig config = disObject.distributionConfig();

            // Create a new DistributionConfig object and add new values to comment
and
            // aliases
            DistributionConfig config1 = DistributionConfig.builder()
                    .aliases(config.aliases()) // You can pass in new values here
                    .comment("New Comment")
                    .cacheBehaviors(config.cacheBehaviors())
                    .priceClass(config.priceClass())
                    .defaultCacheBehavior(config.defaultCacheBehavior())
                    .enabled(config.enabled())
                    .callerReference(config.callerReference())
                    .logging(config.logging())
                    .originGroups(config.originGroups())
                    .origins(config.origins())
                    .restrictions(config.restrictions())
                    .defaultRootObject(config.defaultRootObject())
                    .webACLId(config.webACLId())
                    .httpVersion(config.httpVersion())
                    .viewerCertificate(config.viewerCertificate())
                    .customErrorResponses(config.customErrorResponses())
                    .build();

            UpdateDistributionRequest updateDistributionRequest =
UpdateDistributionRequest.builder()
                    .distributionConfig(config1)
                    .id(disObject.id())
                    .ifMatch(response.eTag())
                    .build();

            cloudFrontClient.updateDistribution(updateDistributionRequest);

        } catch (CloudFrontException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateDistribution中的。

案例

刪除簽署資源

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中用來存取受限內容的資源。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeleteKeyGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeleteOriginAccessControlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.DeletePublicKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetKeyGroupResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetOriginAccessControlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.GetPublicKeyResponse;

public class DeleteSigningResources {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(DeleteSigningResources.class);

    public static void deleteOriginAccessControl(final CloudFrontClient
 cloudFrontClient,
            final String originAccessControlId) {
        GetOriginAccessControlResponse getResponse = cloudFrontClient
                .getOriginAccessControl(b -> b.id(originAccessControlId));
```

```
        DeleteOriginAccessControlResponse deleteResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.deleteOriginAccessControl(builder -> builder
                .id(originAccessControlId)
                .ifMatch(getResponse.eTag()));
        if (deleteResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Successfully deleted Origin Access Control [{}]",
 originAccessControlId);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteKeyGroup(final CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient, final
 String keyGroupId) {

        GetKeyGroupResponse getResponse = cloudFrontClient.getKeyGroup(b ->
 b.id(keyGroupId));
        DeleteKeyGroupResponse deleteResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.deleteKeyGroup(builder -> builder
                .id(keyGroupId)
                .ifMatch(getResponse.eTag()));
        if (deleteResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Successfully deleted Key Group [{}]", keyGroupId);
        }
    }

    public static void deletePublicKey(final CloudFrontClient cloudFrontClient,
 final String publicKeyId) {
        GetPublicKeyResponse getResponse = cloudFrontClient.getPublicKey(b ->
 b.id(publicKeyId));

        DeletePublicKeyResponse deleteResponse =
 cloudFrontClient.deletePublicKey(builder -> builder
                .id(publicKeyId)
                .ifMatch(getResponse.eTag()));

        if (deleteResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Successfully deleted Public Key [{}]", publicKeyId);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteKeyGroup

- DeleteOriginAccessControl
- DeletePublicKey

簽署網址和餅乾

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立已簽署的 URL 和 Cookie，以便存取受限制的資源。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用CannedSignerRequest類別以固定原則簽署網址或 Cookie。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CannedSignerRequest;

import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;

public class CreateCannedPolicyRequest {

    public static CannedSignerRequest createRequestForCannedPolicy(String
 distributionDomainName,
            String fileNameToUpload,
            String privateKeyFullPath, String publicKeyId) throws Exception {
        String protocol = "https";
        String resourcePath = "/" + fileNameToUpload;

        String cloudFrontUrl = new URL(protocol, distributionDomainName,
 resourcePath).toString();
        Instant expirationDate = Instant.now().plus(7, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
        Path path = Paths.get(privateKeyFullPath);

        return CannedSignerRequest.builder()
                .resourceUrl(cloudFrontUrl)
                .privateKey(path)
```

```
                .keyPairId(publicKeyId)
                .expirationDate(expirationDate)
                .build();
    }
}
```

使用CustomSignerRequest類別來使用自訂政策簽署網址或 Cookie。`activeDate`和`ipRange`是選擇性的方法。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CustomSignerRequest;

import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;

public class CreateCustomPolicyRequest {

    public static CustomSignerRequest createRequestForCustomPolicy(String
 distributionDomainName,
            String fileNameToUpload,
            String privateKeyFullPath, String publicKeyId) throws Exception {
        String protocol = "https";
        String resourcePath = "/" + fileNameToUpload;

        String cloudFrontUrl = new URL(protocol, distributionDomainName,
 resourcePath).toString();
        Instant expireDate = Instant.now().plus(7, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
        // URL will be accessible tomorrow using the signed URL.
        Instant activeDate = Instant.now().plus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);
        Path path = Paths.get(privateKeyFullPath);

        return CustomSignerRequest.builder()
                .resourceUrl(cloudFrontUrl)
                .privateKey(path)
                .keyPairId(publicKeyId)
                .expirationDate(expireDate)
                .activeDate(activeDate) // Optional.
                // .ipRange("192.168.0.1/24") // Optional.
                .build();
    }
```

```
}
```

下面的例子演示了如何使用該CloudFrontUtilities類來生成簽名的 cookie 和 URL。檢視上的此程式碼範例 GitHub。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.CloudFrontUtilities;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.cookie.CookiesForCannedPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.cookie.CookiesForCustomPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CannedSignerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.model.CustomSignerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudfront.url.SignedUrl;

public class SigningUtilities {
    private static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SigningUtilities.class);
    private static final CloudFrontUtilities cloudFrontUtilities =
 CloudFrontUtilities.create();

    public static SignedUrl signUrlForCannedPolicy(CannedSignerRequest
 cannedSignerRequest) {
        SignedUrl signedUrl =
 cloudFrontUtilities.getSignedUrlWithCannedPolicy(cannedSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Signed URL: [{}]", signedUrl.url());
        return signedUrl;
    }

    public static SignedUrl signUrlForCustomPolicy(CustomSignerRequest
 customSignerRequest) {
        SignedUrl signedUrl =
 cloudFrontUtilities.getSignedUrlWithCustomPolicy(customSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Signed URL: [{}]", signedUrl.url());
        return signedUrl;
    }

    public static CookiesForCannedPolicy
 getCookiesForCannedPolicy(CannedSignerRequest cannedSignerRequest) {
        CookiesForCannedPolicy cookiesForCannedPolicy = cloudFrontUtilities
                .getCookiesForCannedPolicy(cannedSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Cookie EXPIRES header [{}]",
 cookiesForCannedPolicy.expiresHeaderValue());
```

```
        logger.info("Cookie KEYPAIR header [{}]",
 cookiesForCannedPolicy.keyPairIdHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie SIGNATURE header [{}]",
 cookiesForCannedPolicy.signatureHeaderValue());
        return cookiesForCannedPolicy;
    }

    public static CookiesForCustomPolicy
 getCookiesForCustomPolicy(CustomSignerRequest customSignerRequest) {
        CookiesForCustomPolicy cookiesForCustomPolicy = cloudFrontUtilities
                .getCookiesForCustomPolicy(customSignerRequest);
        logger.info("Cookie POLICY header [{}]",
 cookiesForCustomPolicy.policyHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie KEYPAIR header [{}]",
 cookiesForCustomPolicy.keyPairIdHeaderValue());
        logger.info("Cookie SIGNATURE header [{}]",
 cookiesForCustomPolicy.signatureHeaderValue());
        return cookiesForCustomPolicy;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CloudFrontUtilities中的。

CloudWatch 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 CloudWatch。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 CloudWatch

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 CloudWatch。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ListMetricsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.paginators.ListMetricsIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloService {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <namespace>\s

                Where:
                  namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/
EC2).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String namespace = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        listMets(cw, namespace);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void listMets(CloudWatchClient cw, String namespace) {
        try {
            ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(namespace)
                    .build();

            ListMetricsIterable listRes = cw.listMetricsPaginator(request);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.metrics().stream())
                    .forEach(metrics -> System.out.println(" Retrieved metric is: "
 + metrics.metricName()));

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListMetrics中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

DeleteAlarms

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAlarms。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteAlarmsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class DeleteAlarm {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <alarmName>

                Where:
                  alarmName - An alarm name to delete (for example, MyAlarm).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alarmName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_2;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        deleteCWAlarm(cw, alarmName);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void deleteCWAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarmName) {
        try {
            DeleteAlarmsRequest request = DeleteAlarmsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmNames(alarmName)
                    .build();

            cw.deleteAlarms(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully deleted alarm %s", alarmName);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteAlarms中的。

DeleteAnomalyDetector

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAnomalyDetector`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteAnomalyDetector(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
 ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
```

```
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

            SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .build();

            DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest request =
DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                    .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                    .build();

            cw.deleteAnomalyDetector(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.");

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteAnomalyDetector中的。

DeleteDashboards

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDashboards。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteDashboard(CloudWatchClient cw, String dashboardName) {
        try {
```

```
            DeleteDashboardsRequest dashboardsRequest =
DeleteDashboardsRequest.builder()
                    .dashboardNames(dashboardName)
                    .build();
            cw.deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest);
            System.out.println(dashboardName + " was successfully deleted.");

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteDashboards中的。

`DescribeAlarmHistory`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAlarmHistory`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void getAlarmHistory(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName, String
date) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String alarmName = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText();

            Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
            Instant endDate = Instant.now();
            DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest historyRequest =
DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest.builder()
                    .startDate(start)
                    .endDate(endDate)
```

```
                    .alarmName(alarmName)
                    .historyItemType(HistoryItemType.ACTION)
                    .build();

            DescribeAlarmHistoryResponse response =
cw.describeAlarmHistory(historyRequest);
            List<AlarmHistoryItem> historyItems = response.alarmHistoryItems();
            if (historyItems.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No alarm history data found for " + alarmName +
".");
            } else {
                for (AlarmHistoryItem item : historyItems) {
                    System.out.println("History summary: " + item.historySummary());
                    System.out.println("Time stamp: " + item.timestamp());
                }
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeAlarmHistory中的。

`DescribeAlarms`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAlarms`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void describeAlarms(CloudWatchClient cw) {
        try {
            List<AlarmType> typeList = new ArrayList<>();
            typeList.add(AlarmType.METRIC_ALARM);
```

```
            DescribeAlarmsRequest alarmsRequest = DescribeAlarmsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmTypes(typeList)
                    .maxRecords(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeAlarmsResponse response = cw.describeAlarms(alarmsRequest);
            List<MetricAlarm> alarmList = response.metricAlarms();
            for (MetricAlarm alarm : alarmList) {
                System.out.println("Alarm name: " + alarm.alarmName());
                System.out.println("Alarm description: " +
alarm.alarmDescription());
            }
        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeAlarms中的。

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void checkForMetricAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
```

```
            boolean hasAlarm = false;
            int retries = 10;

            DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest =
DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

            while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0) {
                DescribeAlarmsForMetricResponse response =
cw.describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest);
                hasAlarm = response.hasMetricAlarms();
                retries--;
                Thread.sleep(20000);
                System.out.println(".");
            }
            if (!hasAlarm)
                System.out.println("No Alarm state found for " + customMetricName +
" after 10 retries.");
            else
                System.out.println("Alarm state found for " + customMetricName +
".");

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的。

`DescribeAnomalyDetectors`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAnomalyDetectors`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeAnomalyDetectors(CloudWatchClient cw, String
fileName) {
       try {
           // Read values from the JSON file.
           JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
           com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
           String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
           String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
           DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest detectorsRequest =
DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .metricName(customMetricName)
                   .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                   .build();

           DescribeAnomalyDetectorsResponse response =
cw.describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest);
           List<AnomalyDetector> anomalyDetectorList = response.anomalyDetectors();
           for (AnomalyDetector detector : anomalyDetectorList) {
               System.out.println("Metric name: " +
detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector().metricName());
               System.out.println("State: " + detector.stateValue());
           }

       } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeAnomalyDetectors中的。

DisableAlarmActions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisableAlarmActions。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DisableAlarmActionsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DisableAlarmActions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <alarmName>

                Where:
                  alarmName - An alarm name to disable (for example, MyAlarm).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alarmName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        disableActions(cw, alarmName);
```

```
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void disableActions(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarmName) {
        try {
            DisableAlarmActionsRequest request =
 DisableAlarmActionsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmNames(alarmName)
                    .build();

            cw.disableAlarmActions(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully disabled actions on alarm %s",
 alarmName);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DisableAlarmActions中的。

EnableAlarmActions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用EnableAlarmActions。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.EnableAlarmActionsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class EnableAlarmActions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <alarmName>

                Where:
                  alarmName - An alarm name to enable (for example, MyAlarm).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alarm = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        enableActions(cw, alarm);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void enableActions(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarm) {
        try {
            EnableAlarmActionsRequest request = EnableAlarmActionsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmNames(alarm)
                    .build();

            cw.enableAlarmActions(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully enabled actions on alarm %s", alarm);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考EnableAlarmActions中的。

GetMetricData

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetMetricData。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void getCustomMetricData(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

            // Set the date.
            Instant nowDate = Instant.now();

            long hours = 1;
            long minutes = 30;
            Instant date2 = nowDate.plus(hours, ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(minutes,
                    ChronoUnit.MINUTES);

            Metric met = Metric.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();
```

```
            MetricStat metStat = MetricStat.builder()
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .period(1)
                    .metric(met)
                    .build();

            MetricDataQuery dataQUery = MetricDataQuery.builder()
                    .metricStat(metStat)
                    .id("foo2")
                    .returnData(true)
                    .build();

            List<MetricDataQuery> dq = new ArrayList<>();
            dq.add(dataQUery);

            GetMetricDataRequest getMetReq = GetMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .maxDatapoints(10)
                    .scanBy(ScanBy.TIMESTAMP_DESCENDING)
                    .startTime(nowDate)
                    .endTime(date2)
                    .metricDataQueries(dq)
                    .build();

            GetMetricDataResponse response = cw.getMetricData(getMetReq);
            List<MetricDataResult> data = response.metricDataResults();
            for (MetricDataResult item : data) {
                System.out.println("The label is " + item.label());
                System.out.println("The status code is " +
item.statusCode().toString());
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetMetricData中的。

GetMetricStatistics

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetMetricStatistics。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(CloudWatchClient cw, String
nameSpace, String metVal,
           String metricOption, String date, Dimension myDimension) {
       try {
           Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
           Instant endDate = Instant.now();

           GetMetricStatisticsRequest statisticsRequest =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
                   .endTime(endDate)
                   .startTime(start)
                   .dimensions(myDimension)
                   .metricName(metVal)
                   .namespace(nameSpace)
                   .period(86400)
                   .statistics(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
                   .build();

           GetMetricStatisticsResponse response =
cw.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest);
           List<Datapoint> data = response.datapoints();
           if (!data.isEmpty()) {
               for (Datapoint datapoint : data) {
                   System.out
                           .println("Timestamp: " + datapoint.timestamp() + "
Maximum value: " + datapoint.maximum());
               }
           } else {
               System.out.println("The returned data list is empty");
           }

       } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetMetricStatistics中的。

GetMetricWidgetImage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetMetricWidgetImage。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void getAndOpenMetricImage(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName) {
        System.out.println("Getting Image data for custom metric.");
        try {
            String myJSON = "{\n" +
                    "  \"title\": \"Example Metric Graph\",\n" +
                    "  \"view\": \"timeSeries\",\n" +
                    "  \"stacked \": false,\n" +
                    "  \"period\": 10,\n" +
                    "  \"width\": 1400,\n" +
                    "  \"height\": 600,\n" +
                    "  \"metrics\": [\n" +
                    "    [\n" +
                    "      \"AWS/Billing\",\n" +
                    "      \"EstimatedCharges\",\n" +
                    "      \"Currency\",\n" +
                    "      \"USD\"\n" +
                    "    ]\n" +
                    "  ]\n" +
                    "}";

            GetMetricWidgetImageRequest imageRequest =
GetMetricWidgetImageRequest.builder()
                    .metricWidget(myJSON)
                    .build();

            GetMetricWidgetImageResponse response =
cw.getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest);
```

```
            SdkBytes sdkBytes = response.metricWidgetImage();
            byte[] bytes = sdkBytes.asByteArray();
            File outputFile = new File(fileName);
            try (FileOutputStream outputStream = new FileOutputStream(outputFile)) {
                outputStream.write(bytes);
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetMetricWidgetImage中的。

ListDashboards

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDashboards`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void listDashboards(CloudWatchClient cw) {
        try {
            ListDashboardsIterable listRes = cw.listDashboardsPaginator();
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.dashboardEntries().stream())
                    .forEach(entry -> {
                        System.out.println("Dashboard name is: " +
entry.dashboardName());
                        System.out.println("Dashboard ARN is: " +
entry.dashboardArn());
                    });

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListDashboards中的。

ListMetrics

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListMetrics`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ListMetricsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ListMetricsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.Metric;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListMetrics {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <namespace>\s

                Where:
                  namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/
EC2).\s
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String namespace = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMets(cw, namespace);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void listMets(CloudWatchClient cw, String namespace) {
        boolean done = false;
        String nextToken = null;

        try {
            while (!done) {

                ListMetricsResponse response;
                if (nextToken == null) {
                    ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                            .namespace(namespace)
                            .build();

                    response = cw.listMetrics(request);
                } else {
                    ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                            .namespace(namespace)
                            .nextToken(nextToken)
                            .build();

                    response = cw.listMetrics(request);
                }

                for (Metric metric : response.metrics()) {
                    System.out.printf("Retrieved metric %s", metric.metricName());
                    System.out.println();
                }
```

```
                if (response.nextToken() == null) {
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    nextToken = response.nextToken();
                }
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListMetrics中的。

PutAnomalyDetector

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutAnomalyDetector`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void addAnomalyDetector(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
 ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
 rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

            SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
 SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
```

```
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .build();

            PutAnomalyDetectorRequest anomalyDetectorRequest =
PutAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                    .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                    .build();

            cw.putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest);
            System.out.println("Added anomaly detector for metric " +
customMetricName + ".");

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutAnomalyDetector中的。

PutDashboard

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutDashboard。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void createDashboardWithMetrics(CloudWatchClient cw, String
dashboardName, String fileName) {
        try {
            PutDashboardRequest dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest.builder()
                    .dashboardName(dashboardName)
                    .dashboardBody(readFileAsString(fileName))
                    .build();
```

```
            PutDashboardResponse response = cw.putDashboard(dashboardRequest);
            System.out.println(dashboardName + " was successfully created.");
            List<DashboardValidationMessage> messages =
response.dashboardValidationMessages();
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("There are no messages in the new Dashboard");
            } else {
                for (DashboardValidationMessage message : messages) {
                    System.out.println("Message is: " + message.message());
                }
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutDashboard中的。

PutMetricAlarm

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutMetricAlarm`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
```

```
            String alarmName = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText();
            String emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText();
            String accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText();
            String region = rootNode.findValue("region").asText();

            // Create a List for alarm actions.
            List<String> alarmActions = new ArrayList<>();
            alarmActions.add("arn:aws:sns:" + region + ":" + accountId + ":" +
emailTopic);
            PutMetricAlarmRequest alarmRequest = PutMetricAlarmRequest.builder()
                    .alarmActions(alarmActions)
                    .alarmDescription("Example metric alarm")
                    .alarmName(alarmName)

.comparisonOperator(ComparisonOperator.GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL_TO_THRESHOLD)
                    .threshold(100.00)
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .evaluationPeriods(1)
                    .period(10)
                    .statistic("Maximum")
                    .datapointsToAlarm(1)
                    .treatMissingData("ignore")
                    .build();

            cw.putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest);
            System.out.println(alarmName + " was successfully created!");
            return alarmName;

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutMetricAlarm中的。

PutMetricData

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutMetricData。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void addMetricDataForAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName) {
       try {
           // Read values from the JSON file.
           JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
           com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
           String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
           String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

           // Set an Instant object.
           String time =
ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT);
           Instant instant = Instant.parse(time);

           MetricDatum datum = MetricDatum.builder()
                   .metricName(customMetricName)
                   .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                   .value(1001.00)
                   .timestamp(instant)
                   .build();

           MetricDatum datum2 = MetricDatum.builder()
                   .metricName(customMetricName)
                   .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                   .value(1002.00)
                   .timestamp(instant)
                   .build();

           List<MetricDatum> metricDataList = new ArrayList<>();
           metricDataList.add(datum);
           metricDataList.add(datum2);

           PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
                   .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
```

```
                    .metricData(metricDataList)
                    .build();

            cw.putMetricData(request);
            System.out.println("Added metric values for for metric " +
 customMetricName);

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutMetricData中的。

案例

開始使用指標、儀表板和警示

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 列出 CloudWatch 命名空間和測量結果。
- 取得指標和預估帳單的統計資料。
- 建立並更新儀表板。
- 建立資料並將其新增至指標。
- 建立並觸發警示，然後檢視警示歷史記錄。
- 新增異常偵測器。
- 取得指標映像，然後清除資源。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonFactory;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonParser;
```

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.CloudWatchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.AlarmHistoryItem;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.AlarmType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.AnomalyDetector;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ComparisonOperator;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DashboardValidationMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.Datapoint;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteAlarmsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DeleteDashboardsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DescribeAlarmHistoryResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DescribeAlarmsForMetricResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DescribeAlarmsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DescribeAlarmsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.DescribeAnomalyDetectorsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.Dimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.GetMetricDataRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.GetMetricDataResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.GetMetricStatisticsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.GetMetricStatisticsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.GetMetricWidgetImageRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.GetMetricWidgetImageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.HistoryItemType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ListMetricsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ListMetricsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.Metric;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.MetricAlarm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.MetricDataQuery;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.MetricDataResult;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.MetricDatum;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.MetricStat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutAnomalyDetectorRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutDashboardRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutDashboardResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutMetricAlarmRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.PutMetricDataRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.ScanBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.SingleMetricAnomalyDetector;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.StandardUnit;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.Statistic;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.paginators.ListDashboardsIterable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.paginators.ListMetricsIterable;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;
import java.time.ZonedDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing
 * alerts are enabled for your account:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
```

```
 * 1. List available namespaces from Amazon CloudWatch.
 * 2. List available metrics within the selected Namespace.
 * 3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.
 * 4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.
 * 5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.
 * 6. List dashboards using a paginator.
 * 7. Create a new custom metric by adding data for it.
 * 8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
 * 9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.
 * 10. Describe current alarms.
 * 11. Get current data for the new custom metric.
 * 12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
 * 13. Check the alarm state using the action DescribeAlarmsForMetric.
 * 14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.
 * 15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.
 * 16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
 * 17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.
 * 18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.
 */
public class CloudWatchScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <myDate> <costDateWeek> <dashboardName> <dashboardJson>
 <dashboardAdd> <settings> <metricImage> \s

                Where:
                  myDate - The start date to use to get metric statistics. (For
 example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)\s
                  costDateWeek - The start date to use to get AWS/Billinget
 statistics. (For example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)\s
                  dashboardName - The name of the dashboard to create.\s
                  dashboardJson - The location of a JSON file to use to create a
 dashboard. (See Readme file.)\s
                  dashboardAdd - The location of a JSON file to use to update a
 dashboard. (See Readme file.)\s
                  settings - The location of a JSON file from which various values
 are read. (See Readme file.)\s
                  metricImage - The location of a BMP file that is used to create a
 graph.\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 7) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        String myDate = args[0];
        String costDateWeek = args[1];
        String dashboardName = args[2];
        String dashboardJson = args[3];
        String dashboardAdd = args[4];
        String settings = args[5];
        String metricImage = args[6];

        Double dataPoint = Double.parseDouble("10.0");
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        CloudWatchClient cw = CloudWatchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "1. List at least five available unique namespaces from Amazon
CloudWatch. Select one from the list.");
        ArrayList<String> list = listNameSpaces(cw);
        for (int z = 0; z < 5; z++) {
            int index = z + 1;
            System.out.println("    " + index + ". " + list.get(z));
        }

        String selectedNamespace = "";
        String selectedMetrics = "";
        int num = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());
        if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
            selectedNamespace = list.get(num - 1);
        } else {
            System.out.println("You did not select a valid option.");
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        System.out.println("You selected " + selectedNamespace);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. List available metrics within the selected namespace
and select one from the list.");
        ArrayList<String> metList = listMets(cw, selectedNamespace);
        for (int z = 0; z < 5; z++) {
            int index = z + 1;
            System.out.println("    " + index + ". " + metList.get(z));
        }
        num = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());
        if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
            selectedMetrics = metList.get(num - 1);
        } else {
            System.out.println("You did not select a valid option.");
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("You selected " + selectedMetrics);
        Dimension myDimension = getSpecificMet(cw, selectedNamespace);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last
day.");
        String metricOption = "";
        ArrayList<String> statTypes = new ArrayList<>();
        statTypes.add("SampleCount");
        statTypes.add("Average");
        statTypes.add("Sum");
        statTypes.add("Minimum");
        statTypes.add("Maximum");

        for (int t = 0; t < 5; t++) {
            System.out.println("    " + (t + 1) + ". " + statTypes.get(t));
        }
        System.out.println("Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the
preceding list:");
        num = Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());
        if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
            metricOption = statTypes.get(num - 1);
        } else {
            System.out.println("You did not select a valid option.");
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("You selected " + metricOption);
        getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(cw, selectedNamespace, selectedMetrics,
metricOption, myDate, myDimension);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last
week.");
        getMetricStatistics(cw, costDateWeek);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.");
        createDashboardWithMetrics(cw, dashboardName, dashboardJson);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. List dashboards using a paginator.");
        listDashboards(cw);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Create a new custom metric by adding data to it.");
        createNewCustomMetric(cw, dataPoint);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Add an additional metric to the dashboard.");
        addMetricToDashboard(cw, dashboardAdd, dashboardName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.");
        String alarmName = createAlarm(cw, settings);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Describe ten current alarms.");
        describeAlarms(cw);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("11. Get current data for new custom metric.");
        getCustomMetricData(cw, settings);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the
alarm.");
        addMetricDataForAlarm(cw, settings);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Check the alarm state using the action
DescribeAlarmsForMetric.");
        checkForMetricAlarm(cw, settings);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.");
        getAlarmHistory(cw, settings, myDate);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.");
        addAnomalyDetector(cw, settings);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("16. Describe current anomaly detectors.");
        describeAnomalyDetectors(cw, settings);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.");
        getAndOpenMetricImage(cw, metricImage);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.");
        deleteDashboard(cw, dashboardName);
        deleteCWAlarm(cw, alarmName);
        deleteAnomalyDetector(cw, settings);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("The Amazon CloudWatch example scenario is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        cw.close();
    }

    public static void deleteAnomalyDetector(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

            SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .build();

            DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest request =
DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                    .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                    .build();

            cw.deleteAnomalyDetector(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.");

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    public static void deleteCWAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String alarmName) {
        try {
            DeleteAlarmsRequest request = DeleteAlarmsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmNames(alarmName)
                    .build();
```

```
            cw.deleteAlarms(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted alarm " + alarmName);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteDashboard(CloudWatchClient cw, String dashboardName) {
        try {
            DeleteDashboardsRequest dashboardsRequest =
DeleteDashboardsRequest.builder()
                    .dashboardNames(dashboardName)
                    .build();
            cw.deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest);
            System.out.println(dashboardName + " was successfully deleted.");

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getAndOpenMetricImage(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName) {
        System.out.println("Getting Image data for custom metric.");
        try {
            String myJSON = "{\n" +
                    "  \"title\": \"Example Metric Graph\",\n" +
                    "  \"view\": \"timeSeries\",\n" +
                    "  \"stacked \": false,\n" +
                    "  \"period\": 10,\n" +
                    "  \"width\": 1400,\n" +
                    "  \"height\": 600,\n" +
                    "  \"metrics\": [\n" +
                    "    [\n" +
                    "      \"AWS/Billing\",\n" +
                    "      \"EstimatedCharges\",\n" +
                    "      \"Currency\",\n" +
                    "      \"USD\"\n" +
                    "    ]\n" +
                    "  ]\n" +
                    "}";
```

```
            GetMetricWidgetImageRequest imageRequest =
GetMetricWidgetImageRequest.builder()
                    .metricWidget(myJSON)
                    .build();

            GetMetricWidgetImageResponse response =
cw.getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest);
            SdkBytes sdkBytes = response.metricWidgetImage();
            byte[] bytes = sdkBytes.asByteArray();
            File outputFile = new File(fileName);
            try (FileOutputStream outputStream = new FileOutputStream(outputFile)) {
                outputStream.write(bytes);
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAnomalyDetectors(CloudWatchClient cw, String
fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
            DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest detectorsRequest =
DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

            DescribeAnomalyDetectorsResponse response =
cw.describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest);
            List<AnomalyDetector> anomalyDetectorList = response.anomalyDetectors();
            for (AnomalyDetector detector : anomalyDetectorList) {
```

```
                System.out.println("Metric name: " +
detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector().metricName());
                System.out.println("State: " + detector.stateValue());
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void addAnomalyDetector(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

            SingleMetricAnomalyDetector singleMetricAnomalyDetector =
SingleMetricAnomalyDetector.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .build();

            PutAnomalyDetectorRequest anomalyDetectorRequest =
PutAnomalyDetectorRequest.builder()
                    .singleMetricAnomalyDetector(singleMetricAnomalyDetector)
                    .build();

            cw.putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest);
            System.out.println("Added anomaly detector for metric " +
customMetricName + ".");

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void getAlarmHistory(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName, String
date) {
       try {
           // Read values from the JSON file.
           JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
           com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
           String alarmName = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText();

           Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
           Instant endDate = Instant.now();
           DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest historyRequest =
DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest.builder()
                   .startDate(start)
                   .endDate(endDate)
                   .alarmName(alarmName)
                   .historyItemType(HistoryItemType.ACTION)
                   .build();

           DescribeAlarmHistoryResponse response =
cw.describeAlarmHistory(historyRequest);
           List<AlarmHistoryItem> historyItems = response.alarmHistoryItems();
           if (historyItems.isEmpty()) {
               System.out.println("No alarm history data found for " + alarmName +
".");
           } else {
               for (AlarmHistoryItem item : historyItems) {
                   System.out.println("History summary: " + item.historySummary());
                   System.out.println("Time stamp: " + item.timestamp());
               }
           }

       } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void checkForMetricAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName) {
       try {
           // Read values from the JSON file.
           JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
           com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
```

```
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
            boolean hasAlarm = false;
            int retries = 10;

            DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest metricRequest =
DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

            while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0) {
                DescribeAlarmsForMetricResponse response =
cw.describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest);
                hasAlarm = response.hasMetricAlarms();
                retries--;
                Thread.sleep(20000);
                System.out.println(".");
            }
            if (!hasAlarm)
                System.out.println("No Alarm state found for " + customMetricName +
" after 10 retries.");
            else
                System.out.println("Alarm state found for " + customMetricName +
".");

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void addMetricDataForAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
```

```
            // Set an Instant object.
            String time =
ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT);
            Instant instant = Instant.parse(time);

            MetricDatum datum = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(1001.00)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .build();

            MetricDatum datum2 = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(1002.00)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .build();

            List<MetricDatum> metricDataList = new ArrayList<>();
            metricDataList.add(datum);
            metricDataList.add(datum2);

            PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .metricData(metricDataList)
                    .build();

            cw.putMetricData(request);
            System.out.println("Added metric values for for metric " +
customMetricName);

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getCustomMetricData(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
```

```
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();

            // Set the date.
            Instant nowDate = Instant.now();

            long hours = 1;
            long minutes = 30;
            Instant date2 = nowDate.plus(hours, ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(minutes,
                    ChronoUnit.MINUTES);

            Metric met = Metric.builder()
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .build();

            MetricStat metStat = MetricStat.builder()
                    .stat("Maximum")
                    .period(1)
                    .metric(met)
                    .build();

            MetricDataQuery dataQUery = MetricDataQuery.builder()
                    .metricStat(metStat)
                    .id("foo2")
                    .returnData(true)
                    .build();

            List<MetricDataQuery> dq = new ArrayList<>();
            dq.add(dataQUery);

            GetMetricDataRequest getMetReq = GetMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .maxDatapoints(10)
                    .scanBy(ScanBy.TIMESTAMP_DESCENDING)
                    .startTime(nowDate)
                    .endTime(date2)
                    .metricDataQueries(dq)
                    .build();

            GetMetricDataResponse response = cw.getMetricData(getMetReq);
```

```
            List<MetricDataResult> data = response.metricDataResults();
            for (MetricDataResult item : data) {
                System.out.println("The label is " + item.label());
                System.out.println("The status code is " +
item.statusCode().toString());
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAlarms(CloudWatchClient cw) {
        try {
            List<AlarmType> typeList = new ArrayList<>();
            typeList.add(AlarmType.METRIC_ALARM);

            DescribeAlarmsRequest alarmsRequest = DescribeAlarmsRequest.builder()
                    .alarmTypes(typeList)
                    .maxRecords(10)
                    .build();

            DescribeAlarmsResponse response = cw.describeAlarms(alarmsRequest);
            List<MetricAlarm> alarmList = response.metricAlarms();
            for (MetricAlarm alarm : alarmList) {
                System.out.println("Alarm name: " + alarm.alarmName());
                System.out.println("Alarm description: " +
alarm.alarmDescription());
            }
        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createAlarm(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName) {
        try {
            // Read values from the JSON file.
            JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
            com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
            String customMetricNamespace =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText();
```

```
            String customMetricName =
rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText();
            String alarmName = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText();
            String emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText();
            String accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText();
            String region = rootNode.findValue("region").asText();

            // Create a List for alarm actions.
            List<String> alarmActions = new ArrayList<>();
            alarmActions.add("arn:aws:sns:" + region + ":" + accountId + ":" +
emailTopic);
            PutMetricAlarmRequest alarmRequest = PutMetricAlarmRequest.builder()
                    .alarmActions(alarmActions)
                    .alarmDescription("Example metric alarm")
                    .alarmName(alarmName)

.comparisonOperator(ComparisonOperator.GREATER_THAN_OR_EQUAL_TO_THRESHOLD)
                    .threshold(100.00)
                    .metricName(customMetricName)
                    .namespace(customMetricNamespace)
                    .evaluationPeriods(1)
                    .period(10)
                    .statistic("Maximum")
                    .datapointsToAlarm(1)
                    .treatMissingData("ignore")
                    .build();

            cw.putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest);
            System.out.println(alarmName + " was successfully created!");
            return alarmName;

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void addMetricToDashboard(CloudWatchClient cw, String fileName,
String dashboardName) {
        try {
            PutDashboardRequest dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest.builder()
                    .dashboardName(dashboardName)
                    .dashboardBody(readFileAsString(fileName))
```

```
                    .build();

            cw.putDashboard(dashboardRequest);
            System.out.println(dashboardName + " was successfully updated.");

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createNewCustomMetric(CloudWatchClient cw, Double dataPoint)
{
        try {
            Dimension dimension = Dimension.builder()
                    .name("UNIQUE_PAGES")
                    .value("URLS")
                    .build();

            // Set an Instant object.
            String time =
ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT);
            Instant instant = Instant.parse(time);

            MetricDatum datum = MetricDatum.builder()
                    .metricName("PAGES_VISITED")
                    .unit(StandardUnit.NONE)
                    .value(dataPoint)
                    .timestamp(instant)
                    .dimensions(dimension)
                    .build();

            PutMetricDataRequest request = PutMetricDataRequest.builder()
                    .namespace("SITE/TRAFFIC")
                    .metricData(datum)
                    .build();

            cw.putMetricData(request);
            System.out.println("Added metric values for for metric PAGES_VISITED");

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void listDashboards(CloudWatchClient cw) {
        try {
            ListDashboardsIterable listRes = cw.listDashboardsPaginator();
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.dashboardEntries().stream())
                    .forEach(entry -> {
                        System.out.println("Dashboard name is: " +
entry.dashboardName());
                        System.out.println("Dashboard ARN is: " +
entry.dashboardArn());
                    });

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDashboardWithMetrics(CloudWatchClient cw, String
dashboardName, String fileName) {
        try {
            PutDashboardRequest dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest.builder()
                    .dashboardName(dashboardName)
                    .dashboardBody(readFileAsString(fileName))
                    .build();

            PutDashboardResponse response = cw.putDashboard(dashboardRequest);
            System.out.println(dashboardName + " was successfully created.");
            List<DashboardValidationMessage> messages =
response.dashboardValidationMessages();
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("There are no messages in the new Dashboard");
            } else {
                for (DashboardValidationMessage message : messages) {
                    System.out.println("Message is: " + message.message());
                }
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String file) throws IOException {
        return new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(file)));
    }

    public static void getMetricStatistics(CloudWatchClient cw, String costDateWeek)
{
        try {
            Instant start = Instant.parse(costDateWeek);
            Instant endDate = Instant.now();
            Dimension dimension = Dimension.builder()
                    .name("Currency")
                    .value("USD")
                    .build();

            List<Dimension> dimensionList = new ArrayList<>();
            dimensionList.add(dimension);
            GetMetricStatisticsRequest statisticsRequest =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
                    .metricName("EstimatedCharges")
                    .namespace("AWS/Billing")
                    .dimensions(dimensionList)
                    .statistics(Statistic.MAXIMUM)
                    .startTime(start)
                    .endTime(endDate)
                    .period(86400)
                    .build();

            GetMetricStatisticsResponse response =
cw.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest);
            List<Datapoint> data = response.datapoints();
            if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                for (Datapoint datapoint : data) {
                    System.out
                            .println("Timestamp: " + datapoint.timestamp() + "
Maximum value: " + datapoint.maximum());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.println("The returned data list is empty");
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(CloudWatchClient cw, String
nameSpace, String metVal,
            String metricOption, String date, Dimension myDimension) {
        try {
            Instant start = Instant.parse(date);
            Instant endDate = Instant.now();

            GetMetricStatisticsRequest statisticsRequest =
GetMetricStatisticsRequest.builder()
                    .endTime(endDate)
                    .startTime(start)
                    .dimensions(myDimension)
                    .metricName(metVal)
                    .namespace(nameSpace)
                    .period(86400)
                    .statistics(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
                    .build();

            GetMetricStatisticsResponse response =
cw.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest);
            List<Datapoint> data = response.datapoints();
            if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                for (Datapoint datapoint : data) {
                    System.out
                            .println("Timestamp: " + datapoint.timestamp() + "
Maximum value: " + datapoint.maximum());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.println("The returned data list is empty");
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static Dimension getSpecificMet(CloudWatchClient cw, String namespace) {
        try {
            ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .namespace(namespace)
                    .build();

            ListMetricsResponse response = cw.listMetrics(request);
            List<Metric> myList = response.metrics();
            Metric metric = myList.get(0);
            return metric.dimensions().get(0);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static ArrayList<String> listMets(CloudWatchClient cw, String namespace)
{
        try {
            ArrayList<String> metList = new ArrayList<>();
            ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                    .namespace(namespace)
                    .build();

            ListMetricsIterable listRes = cw.listMetricsPaginator(request);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.metrics().stream())
                    .forEach(metrics -> metList.add(metrics.metricName()));

            return metList;

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static ArrayList<String> listNameSpaces(CloudWatchClient cw) {
        try {
            ArrayList<String> nameSpaceList = new ArrayList<>();
            ListMetricsRequest request = ListMetricsRequest.builder()
                    .build();

            ListMetricsIterable listRes = cw.listMetricsPaginator(request);
```

```
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.metrics().stream())
                    .forEach(metrics -> {
                        String data = metrics.namespace();
                        if (!nameSpaceList.contains(data)) {
                            nameSpaceList.add(data);
                        }
                    });

            return nameSpaceList;
        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DeleteAnomalyDetector
  - DeleteDashboards
  - DescribeAlarmHistory
  - DescribeAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric
  - DescribeAnomalyDetectors
  - GetMetricData
  - GetMetricStatistics
  - GetMetricWidgetImage
  - ListMetrics
  - PutAnomalyDetector
  - PutDashboard
  - PutMetricAlarm
  - PutMetricData

CloudWatch 使用 SDK 適用於 Java 2.x 的事件範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與 E CloudWatch vents 來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`PutEvents`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutEvents`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutEventsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutEventsRequestEntry;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PutEvents {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <resourceArn>

                Where:
                   resourceArn - An Amazon Resource Name (ARN) related to the
events.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String resourceArn = args[0];
        CloudWatchEventsClient cwe = CloudWatchEventsClient.builder()
                .build();

        putCWEvents(cwe, resourceArn);
        cwe.close();
    }

    public static void putCWEvents(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String resourceArn) {
        try {
            final String EVENT_DETAILS = "{ \"key1\": \"value1\", \"key2\":
\"value2\" }";

            PutEventsRequestEntry requestEntry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
                    .detail(EVENT_DETAILS)
                    .detailType("sampleSubmitted")
                    .resources(resourceArn)
                    .source("aws-sdk-java-cloudwatch-example")
                    .build();

            PutEventsRequest request = PutEventsRequest.builder()
                    .entries(requestEntry)
                    .build();

            cwe.putEvents(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully put CloudWatch event");

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutEvents中的。

PutRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRule。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutRuleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutRuleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.RuleState;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PutRule {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <ruleName> roleArn>\s

                Where:
```

```
                  ruleName - A rule name (for example, myrule).
                  roleArn - A role ARN value (for example,
 arn:aws:iam::xxxxxx047983:user/MyUser).
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String ruleName = args[0];
        String roleArn = args[1];
        CloudWatchEventsClient cwe = CloudWatchEventsClient.builder()
                .build();

        putCWRule(cwe, ruleName, roleArn);
        cwe.close();
    }

    public static void putCWRule(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String ruleName, String
 roleArn) {
        try {
            PutRuleRequest request = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .name(ruleName)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .scheduleExpression("rate(5 minutes)")
                    .state(RuleState.ENABLED)
                    .build();

            PutRuleResponse response = cwe.putRule(request);
            System.out.printf(
                    "Successfully created CloudWatch events rule %s with arn %s",
                    roleArn, response.ruleArn());

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutRule中的。

PutTargets

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutTargets。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.CloudWatchEventsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.PutTargetsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchevents.model.Target;

/**
 * To run this Java V2 code example, ensure that you have setup your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PutTargets {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <ruleName> <functionArn> <targetId>\s

                Where:
                  ruleName - A rule name (for example, myrule).
                  functionArn - An AWS Lambda function ARN (for example,
 arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:xxxxxx047983:function:lamda1).
                  targetId - A target id value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String ruleName = args[0];
        String functionArn = args[1];
        String targetId = args[2];
        CloudWatchEventsClient cwe = CloudWatchEventsClient.builder()
                .build();

        putCWTargets(cwe, ruleName, functionArn, targetId);
        cwe.close();
    }

    public static void putCWTargets(CloudWatchEventsClient cwe, String ruleName,
 String functionArn, String targetId) {
        try {
            Target target = Target.builder()
                    .arn(functionArn)
                    .id(targetId)
                    .build();

            PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .targets(target)
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .build();

            cwe.putTargets(request);
            System.out.printf(
                    "Successfully created CloudWatch events target for rule %s",
                    ruleName);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutTargets中的。

CloudWatch 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 記錄範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 at CloudWatch Logs 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteSubscriptionFilter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
```

```
                  <filter> <logGroup>

                Where:
                  filter - The name of the subscription filter (for example,
 MyFilter).
                  logGroup - The name of the log group. (for example, testgroup).
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String filter = args[0];
        String logGroup = args[1];
        CloudWatchLogsClient logs = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .build();

        deleteSubFilter(logs, filter, logGroup);
        logs.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSubFilter(CloudWatchLogsClient logs, String filter,
 String logGroup) {
        try {
            DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest request =
 DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest.builder()
                    .filterName(filter)
                    .logGroupName(logGroup)
                    .build();

            logs.deleteSubscriptionFilter(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription
 filter %s", filter);

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteSubscriptionFilter中的。

DescribeSubscriptionFilters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeSubscriptionFilters。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatch.model.CloudWatchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.SubscriptionFilter;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeSubscriptionFilters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <logGroup>

                Where:
                  logGroup - A log group name (for example, myloggroup).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String logGroup = args[0];
        CloudWatchLogsClient logs = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        describeFilters(logs, logGroup);
        logs.close();
    }

    public static void describeFilters(CloudWatchLogsClient logs, String logGroup) {
        try {
            boolean done = false;
            String newToken = null;

            while (!done) {
                DescribeSubscriptionFiltersResponse response;
                if (newToken == null) {
                    DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request =
DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.builder()
                            .logGroupName(logGroup)
                            .limit(1).build();

                    response = logs.describeSubscriptionFilters(request);
                } else {
                    DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest request =
DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest.builder()
                            .nextToken(newToken)
                            .logGroupName(logGroup)
                            .limit(1).build();
                    response = logs.describeSubscriptionFilters(request);
                }

                for (SubscriptionFilter filter : response.subscriptionFilters()) {
                    System.out.printf("Retrieved filter with name %s, " + "pattern
%s " + "and destination arn %s",
                            filter.filterName(),
                            filter.filterPattern(),
                            filter.destinationArn());
                }

                if (response.nextToken() == null) {
                    done = true;
```

```
                } else {
                    newToken = response.nextToken();
                }
            }

        } catch (CloudWatchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.printf("Done");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeSubscriptionFilters中的。

PutSubscriptionFilter

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutSubscriptionFilter。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.CloudWatchLogsException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.PutSubscriptionFilterRequest;

/**
 * Before running this code example, you need to grant permission to CloudWatch
 * Logs the right to execute your Lambda function.
 * To perform this task, you can use this CLI command:
 *
 * aws lambda add-permission --function-name "lamda1" --statement-id "lamda1"
 * --principal "logs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com" --action "lambda:InvokeFunction"
 * --source-arn "arn:aws:logs:us-west-2:111111111111:log-group:testgroup:*"
 * --source-account "111111111111"
```

```
 *
 * Make sure you replace the function name with your function name and replace
 * '111111111111' with your account details.
 * For more information, see "Subscription Filters with AWS Lambda" in the
 * Amazon CloudWatch Logs Guide.
 *
 *
 * Also, before running this Java V2 code example,set up your development
 * environment,including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information,see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 */

public class PutSubscriptionFilter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <filter> <pattern> <logGroup> <functionArn>\s

                Where:
                  filter - A filter name (for example, myfilter).
                  pattern - A filter pattern (for example, ERROR).
                  logGroup - A log group name (testgroup).
                  functionArn - An AWS Lambda function ARN (for example,
 arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:111111111111:function:lambda1) .
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String filter = args[0];
        String pattern = args[1];
        String logGroup = args[2];
        String functionArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        CloudWatchLogsClient cwl = CloudWatchLogsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        putSubFilters(cwl, filter, pattern, logGroup, functionArn);
        cwl.close();
    }

    public static void putSubFilters(CloudWatchLogsClient cwl,
            String filter,
            String pattern,
            String logGroup,
            String functionArn) {

        try {
            PutSubscriptionFilterRequest request =
 PutSubscriptionFilterRequest.builder()
                    .filterName(filter)
                    .filterPattern(pattern)
                    .logGroupName(logGroup)
                    .destinationArn(functionArn)
                    .build();

            cwl.putSubscriptionFilter(request);
            System.out.printf(
                    "Successfully created CloudWatch logs subscription filter %s",
                    filter);

        } catch (CloudWatchLogsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutSubscriptionFilter中的。

StartLiveTail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartLiveTail。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

包括必需的檔案。

```
import io.reactivex.FlowableSubscriber;
import io.reactivex.annotations.NonNull;
import org.reactivestreams.Subscription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsAsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.LiveTailSessionLogEvent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.LiveTailSessionStart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.LiveTailSessionUpdate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.CloudWatchLogsException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseStream;

import java.util.Date;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicReference;
```

處理來自即時尾巴工作階段的事件。

```
    private static StartLiveTailResponseHandler
 getStartLiveTailResponseStreamHandler(
            AtomicReference<Subscription> subscriptionAtomicReference) {
        return StartLiveTailResponseHandler.builder()
            .onResponse(r -> System.out.println("Received initial response"))
            .onError(throwable -> {
                CloudWatchLogsException e = (CloudWatchLogsException)
 throwable.getCause();
                System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            })
            .subscriber(() -> new FlowableSubscriber<>() {
                @Override
                public void onSubscribe(@NonNull Subscription s) {
                    subscriptionAtomicReference.set(s);
                    s.request(Long.MAX_VALUE);
                }

                @Override
                public void onNext(StartLiveTailResponseStream event) {
                    if (event instanceof LiveTailSessionStart) {
```

```
                        LiveTailSessionStart sessionStart = (LiveTailSessionStart)
event;
                        System.out.println(sessionStart);
                    } else if (event instanceof LiveTailSessionUpdate) {
                        LiveTailSessionUpdate sessionUpdate =
(LiveTailSessionUpdate) event;
                        List<LiveTailSessionLogEvent> logEvents =
sessionUpdate.sessionResults();
                        logEvents.forEach(e -> {
                            long timestamp = e.timestamp();
                            Date date = new Date(timestamp);
                            System.out.println("[" + date + "] " + e.message());
                        });
                    } else {
                        throw CloudWatchLogsException.builder().message("Unknown
event type").build();
                    }
                }

                @Override
                public void onError(Throwable throwable) {
                    System.out.println(throwable.getMessage());
                    System.exit(1);
                }

                @Override
                public void onComplete() {
                    System.out.println("Completed Streaming Session");
                }
            })
            .build();
    }
```

啟動「即時尾巴」工作階段。

```
        CloudWatchLogsAsyncClient cloudWatchLogsAsyncClient =
                CloudWatchLogsAsyncClient.builder()
                    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                    .build();

        StartLiveTailRequest request =
                StartLiveTailRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .logGroupIdentifiers(logGroupIdentifiers)
                    .logStreamNames(logStreamNames)
                    .logEventFilterPattern(logEventFilterPattern)
                    .build();

        /* Create a reference to store the subscription */
        final AtomicReference<Subscription> subscriptionAtomicReference = new
AtomicReference<>(null);

        cloudWatchLogsAsyncClient.startLiveTail(request,
getStartLiveTailResponseStreamHandler(subscriptionAtomicReference));
```

經過一段時間後，停止「即時尾端」工作階段。

```
        /* Set a timeout for the session and cancel the subscription. This will:
         * 1). Close the stream
         * 2). Stop the Live Tail session
         */
        try {
            Thread.sleep(10000);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        if (subscriptionAtomicReference.get() != null) {
            subscriptionAtomicReference.get().cancel();
            System.out.println("Subscription to stream closed");
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考StartLiveTail中的。

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 身份示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 Amazon Cognito 身分使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

CreateIdentityPool

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateIdentityPool`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.CreateIdentityPoolRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.CreateIdentityPoolResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateIdentityPool {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <identityPoolName>\s
```

```
                Where:
                    identityPoolName - The name to give your identity pool.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String identityPoolName = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String identityPoolId = createIdPool(cognitoClient, identityPoolName);
        System.out.println("Unity pool ID " + identityPoolId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static String createIdPool(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient, String
 identityPoolName) {
        try {
            CreateIdentityPoolRequest poolRequest =
 CreateIdentityPoolRequest.builder()
                    .allowUnauthenticatedIdentities(false)
                    .identityPoolName(identityPoolName)
                    .build();

            CreateIdentityPoolResponse response =
 cognitoClient.createIdentityPool(poolRequest);
            return response.identityPoolId();

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateIdentityPool中的。

DeleteIdentityPool

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteIdentityPool。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.awscore.exception.AwsServiceException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.DeleteIdentityPoolRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteIdentityPool {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <identityPoolId>\s

                Where:
                    identityPoolId - The Id value of your identity pool.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String identityPoold = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoIdClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();

        deleteIdPool(cognitoIdClient, identityPoold);
        cognitoIdClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIdPool(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoIdClient, String
 identityPoold) {
        try {

            DeleteIdentityPoolRequest identityPoolRequest =
 DeleteIdentityPoolRequest.builder()
                    .identityPoolId(identityPoold)
                    .build();

            cognitoIdClient.deleteIdentityPool(identityPoolRequest);
            System.out.println("Done");

        } catch (AwsServiceException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteIdentityPool中的。

`GetCredentialsForIdentity`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetCredentialsForIdentity`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.GetCredentialsForIdentityResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetIdentityCredentials {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <identityId>\s

            Where:
                identityId - The Id of an existing identity in the format
 REGION:GUID.
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String identityId = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        getCredsForIdentity(cognitoClient, identityId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void getCredsForIdentity(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient,
 String identityId) {
        try {
            GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest getCredentialsForIdentityRequest =
 GetCredentialsForIdentityRequest
                    .builder()
                    .identityId(identityId)
                    .build();

            GetCredentialsForIdentityResponse response = cognitoClient
                    .getCredentialsForIdentity(getCredentialsForIdentityRequest);
            System.out.println(
                    "Identity ID " + response.identityId() + ", Access key ID " +
 response.credentials().accessKeyId());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetCredentialsForIdentity中的。

ListIdentityPools

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListIdentityPools`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.CognitoIdentityClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.ListIdentityPoolsRequest;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentity.model.ListIdentityPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListIdentityPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = CognitoIdentityClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listIdPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listIdPools(CognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient) {
        try {
            ListIdentityPoolsRequest poolsRequest =
 ListIdentityPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(15)
                    .build();

            ListIdentityPoolsResponse response =
 cognitoClient.listIdentityPools(poolsRequest);
            response.identityPools().forEach(pool -> {
                System.out.println("Pool ID: " + pool.identityPoolId());
                System.out.println("Pool name: " + pool.identityPoolName());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListIdentityPools中的。

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 身份提供商示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 Amazon Cognito 身分識別提供者使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Amazon Cognito

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 Amazon Cognito。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListUserPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUserPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUserPools(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient)
 {
        try {
            ListUserPoolsRequest request = ListUserPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListUserPoolsResponse response = cognitoClient.listUserPools(request);
            response.userPools().forEach(userpool -> {
                System.out.println("User pool " + userpool.name() + ", User ID " +
 userpool.id());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListUserPools中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

AdminGetUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AdminGetUser。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void getAdminUser(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String userName,
           String poolId) {
       try {
           AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = AdminGetUserRequest.builder()
                   .username(userName)
                   .userPoolId(poolId)
                   .build();

           AdminGetUserResponse response =
identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest);
           System.out.println("User status " + response.userStatusAsString());

       } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AdminGetUser中的。

AdminInitiateAuth

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AdminInitiateAuth。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static AdminInitiateAuthResponse
initiateAuth(CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient,
           String clientId, String userName, String password, String userPoolId) {
       try {
           Map<String, String> authParameters = new HashMap<>();
           authParameters.put("USERNAME", userName);
           authParameters.put("PASSWORD", password);

           AdminInitiateAuthRequest authRequest =
AdminInitiateAuthRequest.builder()
                   .clientId(clientId)
                   .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                   .authParameters(authParameters)
                   .authFlow(AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH)
                   .build();

           AdminInitiateAuthResponse response =
identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest);
           System.out.println("Result Challenge is : " + response.challengeName());
           return response;

       } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AdminInitiateAuth中的。

`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Respond to an authentication challenge.
   public static void adminRespondToAuthChallenge(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient,
           String userName, String clientId, String mfaCode, String session) {
       System.out.println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");
       Map<String, String> challengeResponses = new HashMap<>();

       challengeResponses.put("USERNAME", userName);
       challengeResponses.put("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

       AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest respondToAuthChallengeRequest =
AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest.builder()
               .challengeName(ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA)
               .clientId(clientId)
               .challengeResponses(challengeResponses)
               .session(session)
               .build();

       AdminRespondToAuthChallengeResponse respondToAuthChallengeResult =
identityProviderClient
               .adminRespondToAuthChallenge(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
       System.out.println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()"
               + respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult());
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AdminRespondToAuthChallenge中的。

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssociateSoftwareToken`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String getSecretForAppMFA(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session) {
       AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest softwareTokenRequest =
AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
               .session(session)
               .build();

       AssociateSoftwareTokenResponse tokenResponse = identityProviderClient
               .associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest);
       String secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode();
       System.out.println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator");
       System.out.println(secretCode);
       return tokenResponse.session();
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AssociateSoftwareToken中的。

`ConfirmSignUp`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ConfirmSignUp`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void confirmSignUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId, String code,
           String userName) {
       try {
           ConfirmSignUpRequest signUpRequest = ConfirmSignUpRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .confirmationCode(code)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println(userName + " was confirmed");

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ConfirmSignUp中的。

`CreateUserPool`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateUserPool`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateUserPool {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userPoolName>\s

                Where:
                    userPoolName - The name to give your user pool when it's
 created.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userPoolName = args[0];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String id = createPool(cognitoClient, userPoolName);
        System.out.println("User pool ID: " + id);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static String createPool(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
 String userPoolName) {
        try {
            CreateUserPoolRequest request = CreateUserPoolRequest.builder()
                    .poolName(userPoolName)
                    .build();

            CreateUserPoolResponse response = cognitoClient.createUserPool(request);
            return response.userPool().id();

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateUserPool中的。

`CreateUserPoolClient`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateUserPoolClient`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolClientRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CreateUserPoolClientResponse;

/**
 * A user pool client app is an application that authenticates with Amazon
 * Cognito user pools.
 * When you create a user pool, you can configure app clients that allow mobile
 * or web applications
 * to call API operations to authenticate users, manage user attributes and
 * profiles,
 * and implement sign-up and sign-in flows.
 *
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateUserPoolClient {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <clientName> <userPoolId>\s

                Where:
                    clientName - The name for the user pool client to create.
                    userPoolId - The ID for the user pool.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clientName = args[0];
        String userPoolId = args[1];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createPoolClient(cognitoClient, clientName, userPoolId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void createPoolClient(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
 String clientName,
            String userPoolId) {
        try {
            CreateUserPoolClientRequest request =
 CreateUserPoolClientRequest.builder()
                    .clientName(clientName)
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                    .build();

            CreateUserPoolClientResponse response =
 cognitoClient.createUserPoolClient(request);
```

```
            System.out.println("User pool " + response.userPoolClient().clientName()
 + " created. ID: "
                    + response.userPoolClient().clientId());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateUserPoolClient中的。

ListUserPools

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUserPools`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUserPoolsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
```

```
 */
public class ListUserPools {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUserPools(cognitoClient);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUserPools(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient)
 {
        try {
            ListUserPoolsRequest request = ListUserPoolsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListUserPoolsResponse response = cognitoClient.listUserPools(request);
            response.userPools().forEach(userpool -> {
                System.out.println("User pool " + userpool.name() + ", User ID " +
 userpool.id());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListUserPools中的。

ListUsers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUsers`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUsersRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ListUsersResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListUsers {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userPoolId>\s

                Where:
                    userPoolId - The ID given to your user pool when it's created.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userPoolId = args[0];
```

```
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient =
CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllUsers(cognitoClient, userPoolId);
        listUsersFilter(cognitoClient, userPoolId);
        cognitoClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUsers(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
String userPoolId) {
        try {
            ListUsersRequest usersRequest = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                    .build();

            ListUsersResponse response = cognitoClient.listUsers(usersRequest);
            response.users().forEach(user -> {
                System.out.println("User " + user.username() + " Status " +
user.userStatus() + " Created "
                        + user.userCreateDate());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Shows how to list users by using a filter.
    public static void listUsersFilter(CognitoIdentityProviderClient cognitoClient,
String userPoolId) {

        try {
            String filter = "email = \"tblue@noserver.com\"";
            ListUsersRequest usersRequest = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                    .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                    .filter(filter)
                    .build();

            ListUsersResponse response = cognitoClient.listUsers(usersRequest);
            response.users().forEach(user -> {
```

```
                System.out.println("User with filter applied " + user.username() + "
 Status " + user.userStatus()
                        + " Created " + user.userCreateDate());
            });

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListUsers中的。

ResendConfirmationCode

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ResendConfirmationCode。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void resendConfirmationCode(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 identityProviderClient, String clientId,
            String userName) {
        try {
            ResendConfirmationCodeRequest codeRequest =
 ResendConfirmationCodeRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            ResendConfirmationCodeResponse response =
 identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest);
            System.out.println("Method of delivery is " +
 response.codeDeliveryDetails().deliveryMediumAsString());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ResendConfirmationCode中的。

SignUp

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SignUp。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void signUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient,
String clientId, String userName,
            String password, String email) {
        AttributeType userAttrs = AttributeType.builder()
                .name("email")
                .value(email)
                .build();

        List<AttributeType> userAttrsList = new ArrayList<>();
        userAttrsList.add(userAttrs);
        try {
            SignUpRequest signUpRequest = SignUpRequest.builder()
                    .userAttributes(userAttrsList)
                    .username(userName)
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .password(password)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println("User has been signed up ");

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SignUp中的。

`VerifySoftwareToken`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`VerifySoftwareToken`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
   public static void verifyTOTP(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session, String code) {
       try {
           VerifySoftwareTokenRequest tokenRequest =
VerifySoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
                   .userCode(code)
                   .session(session)
                   .build();

           VerifySoftwareTokenResponse verifyResponse =
identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest);
           System.out.println("The status of the token is " +
verifyResponse.statusAsString());

       } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考VerifySoftwareToken中的。

案例

使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用使用者名稱、密碼和電子郵件地址註冊並確認使用者。
- 透過將 MFA 應用程式與使用者建立關聯，以設定多重要素身分驗證。
- 使用密碼和 MFA 代碼登入。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.CognitoIdentityProviderClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminGetUserRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminGetUserResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminInitiateAuthRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminInitiateAuthResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRe
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRe
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AssociateSoftwareTokenRespons
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.AuthFlowType;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ChallengeNameType;
```

```
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.CognitoIdentityProviderExcept
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ConfirmSignUpRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ResendConfirmationCodeRequest
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.ResendConfirmationCodeRespons
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.SignUpRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.VerifySoftwareTokenRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.cognitoidentityprovider.model.VerifySoftwareTokenResponse;
import java.security.InvalidKeyException;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * TIP: To set up the required user pool, run the AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS
 * CDK) script provided in this GitHub repo at
 * resources/cdk/cognito_scenario_user_pool_with_mfa.
 *
 * This code example performs the following operations:
 *
 * 1. Invokes the signUp method to sign up a user.
 * 2. Invokes the adminGetUser method to get the user's confirmation status.
 * 3. Invokes the ResendConfirmationCode method if the user requested another
 * code.
 * 4. Invokes the confirmSignUp method.
 * 5. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in. This results in being prompted
 * to set up TOTP (time-based one-time password). (The response is
 * “ChallengeName”: “MFA_SETUP”).
 * 6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate a TOTP MFA private
```

```
 * key. This can be used with Google Authenticator.
 * 7. Invokes the VerifySoftwareToken method to verify the TOTP and register for
 * MFA.
 * 8. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in again. This results in being
 * prompted to submit a TOTP (Response: “ChallengeName”: “SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA”).
 * 9. Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge to get back a token.
 */

public class CognitoMVP {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws NoSuchAlgorithmException,
 InvalidKeyException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <clientId> <poolId>

                Where:
                    clientId - The app client Id value that you can get from the AWS
 CDK script.
                    poolId - The pool Id that you can get from the AWS CDK script.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clientId = args[0];
        String poolId = args[1];
        CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient =
 CognitoIdentityProviderClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Cognito example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Enter your user name");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String userName = in.nextLine();
```

```
        System.out.println("*** Enter your password");
        String password = in.nextLine();

        System.out.println("*** Enter your email");
        String email = in.nextLine();

        System.out.println("1. Signing up " + userName);
        signUp(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName, password, email);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Getting " + userName + " in the user pool");
        getAdminUser(identityProviderClient, userName, poolId);

        System.out
                .println("*** Conformation code sent to " + userName + ". Would you
like to send a new code? (Yes/No)");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        String ans = in.nextLine();

        if (ans.compareTo("Yes") == 0) {
            resendConfirmationCode(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName);
            System.out.println("3. Sending a new confirmation code");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Enter confirmation code that was emailed");
        String code = in.nextLine();
        confirmSignUp(identityProviderClient, clientId, code, userName);
        System.out.println("Rechecking the status of " + userName + " in the user
pool");
        getAdminUser(identityProviderClient, userName, poolId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Invokes the initiateAuth to sign in");
        AdminInitiateAuthResponse authResponse =
initiateAuth(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName, password,
                poolId);
        String mySession = authResponse.session();
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate
a TOTP key");
        String newSession = getSecretForAppMFA(identityProviderClient, mySession);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google
Authenticator");
        String myCode = in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Verify the TOTP and register for MFA");
        verifyTOTP(identityProviderClient, newSession, myCode);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Re-enter a 6-digit code displayed in Google
Authenticator");
        String mfaCode = in.nextLine();
        AdminInitiateAuthResponse authResponse1 =
initiateAuth(identityProviderClient, clientId, userName, password,
                poolId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9.  Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge");
        String session2 = authResponse1.session();
        adminRespondToAuthChallenge(identityProviderClient, userName, clientId,
mfaCode, session2);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("All Amazon Cognito operations were successfully
performed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Respond to an authentication challenge.
    public static void adminRespondToAuthChallenge(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient,
```

```
            String userName, String clientId, String mfaCode, String session) {
        System.out.println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated");
        Map<String, String> challengeResponses = new HashMap<>();

        challengeResponses.put("USERNAME", userName);
        challengeResponses.put("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE", mfaCode);

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest respondToAuthChallengeRequest =
AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest.builder()
                .challengeName(ChallengeNameType.SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA)
                .clientId(clientId)
                .challengeResponses(challengeResponses)
                .session(session)
                .build();

        AdminRespondToAuthChallengeResponse respondToAuthChallengeResult =
identityProviderClient
                .adminRespondToAuthChallenge(respondToAuthChallengeRequest);
        System.out.println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()"
                + respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult());
    }

    // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    public static void verifyTOTP(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session, String code) {
        try {
            VerifySoftwareTokenRequest tokenRequest =
VerifySoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
                    .userCode(code)
                    .session(session)
                    .build();

            VerifySoftwareTokenResponse verifyResponse =
identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of the token is " +
verifyResponse.statusAsString());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static AdminInitiateAuthResponse
initiateAuth(CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient,
           String clientId, String userName, String password, String userPoolId) {
       try {
           Map<String, String> authParameters = new HashMap<>();
           authParameters.put("USERNAME", userName);
           authParameters.put("PASSWORD", password);

           AdminInitiateAuthRequest authRequest =
AdminInitiateAuthRequest.builder()
                   .clientId(clientId)
                   .userPoolId(userPoolId)
                   .authParameters(authParameters)
                   .authFlow(AuthFlowType.ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH)
                   .build();

           AdminInitiateAuthResponse response =
identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest);
           System.out.println("Result Challenge is : " + response.challengeName());
           return response;

       } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }

   public static String getSecretForAppMFA(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String session) {
       AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest softwareTokenRequest =
AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest.builder()
               .session(session)
               .build();

       AssociateSoftwareTokenResponse tokenResponse = identityProviderClient
               .associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest);
       String secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode();
       System.out.println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator");
       System.out.println(secretCode);
       return tokenResponse.session();
   }
```

```
    public static void confirmSignUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId, String code,
            String userName) {
        try {
            ConfirmSignUpRequest signUpRequest = ConfirmSignUpRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .confirmationCode(code)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println(userName + " was confirmed");

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void resendConfirmationCode(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
identityProviderClient, String clientId,
            String userName) {
        try {
            ResendConfirmationCodeRequest codeRequest =
ResendConfirmationCodeRequest.builder()
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .username(userName)
                    .build();

            ResendConfirmationCodeResponse response =
identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest);
            System.out.println("Method of delivery is " +
response.codeDeliveryDetails().deliveryMediumAsString());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void signUp(CognitoIdentityProviderClient identityProviderClient,
String clientId, String userName,
            String password, String email) {
        AttributeType userAttrs = AttributeType.builder()
```

```
                .name("email")
                .value(email)
                .build();

        List<AttributeType> userAttrsList = new ArrayList<>();
        userAttrsList.add(userAttrs);
        try {
            SignUpRequest signUpRequest = SignUpRequest.builder()
                    .userAttributes(userAttrsList)
                    .username(userName)
                    .clientId(clientId)
                    .password(password)
                    .build();

            identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest);
            System.out.println("User has been signed up ");

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getAdminUser(CognitoIdentityProviderClient
 identityProviderClient, String userName,
            String poolId) {
        try {
            AdminGetUserRequest userRequest = AdminGetUserRequest.builder()
                    .username(userName)
                    .userPoolId(poolId)
                    .build();

            AdminGetUserResponse response =
 identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest);
            System.out.println("User status " + response.userStatusAsString());

        } catch (CognitoIdentityProviderException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

使用 SDK for Java 2.x Amazon Comprehend 的例子

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 Amazon Comprehend 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateDocumentClassifier`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDocumentClassifier`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.CreateDocumentClassifierRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.CreateDocumentClassifierResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig;

/**
 * Before running this code example, you can setup the necessary resources, such
 * as the CSV file and IAM Roles, by following this document:
 * https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/machine-learning/building-a-custom-classifier-using-
amazon-comprehend/
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DocumentClassifierDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <dataAccessRoleArn> <s3Uri> <documentClassifierName>

                Where:
                  dataAccessRoleArn - The ARN value of the role used for this
 operation.
                  s3Uri - The Amazon S3 bucket that contains the CSV file.
                  documentClassifierName - The name of the document classifier.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dataAccessRoleArn = args[0];
        String s3Uri = args[1];
        String documentClassifierName = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createDocumentClassifier(comClient, dataAccessRoleArn, s3Uri,
documentClassifierName);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void createDocumentClassifier(ComprehendClient comClient, String
dataAccessRoleArn, String s3Uri,
            String documentClassifierName) {
        try {
            DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig config =
DocumentClassifierInputDataConfig.builder()
                    .s3Uri(s3Uri)
                    .build();

            CreateDocumentClassifierRequest createDocumentClassifierRequest =
CreateDocumentClassifierRequest.builder()
                    .documentClassifierName(documentClassifierName)
                    .dataAccessRoleArn(dataAccessRoleArn)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .inputDataConfig(config)
                    .build();

            CreateDocumentClassifierResponse createDocumentClassifierResult =
comClient
                    .createDocumentClassifier(createDocumentClassifierRequest);
            String documentClassifierArn =
createDocumentClassifierResult.documentClassifierArn();
            System.out.println("Document Classifier ARN: " + documentClassifierArn);

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDocumentClassifier中的。

DetectDominantLanguage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectDominantLanguage。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectDominantLanguageRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectDominantLanguageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DominantLanguage;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectLanguage {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Specify French text - "It is raining today in Seattle".
        String text = "Il pleut aujourd'hui à Seattle";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
```

```
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectDominantLanguage");
        detectTheDominantLanguage(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectTheDominantLanguage(ComprehendClient comClient, String
 text) {
        try {
            DetectDominantLanguageRequest request =
 DetectDominantLanguageRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .build();

            DetectDominantLanguageResponse resp =
 comClient.detectDominantLanguage(request);
            List<DominantLanguage> allLanList = resp.languages();
            for (DominantLanguage lang : allLanList) {
                System.out.println("Language is " + lang.languageCode());
            }

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectDominantLanguage中的。

DetectEntities

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectEntities。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectEntitiesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectEntitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.Entity;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectEntities {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectEntities");
        detectAllEntities(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectAllEntities(ComprehendClient comClient, String text) {
        try {
            DetectEntitiesRequest detectEntitiesRequest =
 DetectEntitiesRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectEntitiesResponse detectEntitiesResult =
 comClient.detectEntities(detectEntitiesRequest);
            List<Entity> entList = detectEntitiesResult.entities();
            for (Entity entity : entList) {
                System.out.println("Entity text is " + entity.text());
            }

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectEntities中的。

`DetectKeyPhrases`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectKeyPhrases`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectKeyPhrasesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectKeyPhrasesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.KeyPhrase;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectKeyPhrases {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectKeyPhrases");
        detectAllKeyPhrases(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectAllKeyPhrases(ComprehendClient comClient, String text)
 {
        try {
            DetectKeyPhrasesRequest detectKeyPhrasesRequest =
 DetectKeyPhrasesRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectKeyPhrasesResponse detectKeyPhrasesResult =
 comClient.detectKeyPhrases(detectKeyPhrasesRequest);
            List<KeyPhrase> phraseList = detectKeyPhrasesResult.keyPhrases();
            for (KeyPhrase keyPhrase : phraseList) {
                System.out.println("Key phrase text is " + keyPhrase.text());
            }

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectKeyPhrases中的。

DetectSentiment

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectSentiment。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSentimentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSentimentResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectSentiment {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectSentiment");
        detectSentiments(comClient, text);
```

```
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectSentiments(ComprehendClient comClient, String text) {
        try {
            DetectSentimentRequest detectSentimentRequest =
 DetectSentimentRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectSentimentResponse detectSentimentResult =
 comClient.detectSentiment(detectSentimentRequest);
            System.out.println("The Neutral value is " +
 detectSentimentResult.sentimentScore().neutral());

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectSentiment中的。

`DetectSyntax`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectSyntax`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.ComprehendClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.ComprehendException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSyntaxRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.DetectSyntaxResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.comprehend.model.SyntaxToken;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectSyntax {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String text = "Amazon.com, Inc. is located in Seattle, WA and was founded
 July 5th, 1994 by Jeff Bezos, allowing customers to buy everything from books to
 blenders. Seattle is north of Portland and south of Vancouver, BC. Other notable
 Seattle - based companies are Starbucks and Boeing.";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        ComprehendClient comClient = ComprehendClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Calling DetectSyntax");
        detectAllSyntax(comClient, text);
        comClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectAllSyntax(ComprehendClient comClient, String text) {
        try {
            DetectSyntaxRequest detectSyntaxRequest = DetectSyntaxRequest.builder()
                    .text(text)
                    .languageCode("en")
                    .build();

            DetectSyntaxResponse detectSyntaxResult =
 comClient.detectSyntax(detectSyntaxRequest);
            List<SyntaxToken> syntaxTokens = detectSyntaxResult.syntaxTokens();
            for (SyntaxToken token : syntaxTokens) {
                System.out.println("Language is " + token.text());
                System.out.println("Part of speech is " +
 token.partOfSpeech().tagAsString());
            }

        } catch (ComprehendException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectSyntax中的。

DynamoDB 適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與 DynamoDB 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello DynamoDB

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 DynamoDB。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListTables {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Listing your Amazon DynamoDB tables:\n");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listAllTables(ddb);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void listAllTables(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        boolean moreTables = true;
        String lastName = null;

        while (moreTables) {
            try {
                ListTablesResponse response = null;
                if (lastName == null) {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder().build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                } else {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                            .exclusiveStartTableName(lastName).build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                }

                List<String> tableNames = response.tableNames();
                if (tableNames.size() > 0) {
                    for (String curName : tableNames) {
                        System.out.format("* %s\n", curName);
                    }
                } else {
                    System.out.println("No tables found!");
                    System.exit(0);
                }
```

```
                lastName = response.lastEvaluatedTableName();
                if (lastName == null) {
                    moreTables = false;
                }

            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListTables中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`BatchGetItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchGetItem`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

示範如何使用服務用戶端取得批次項目。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchGetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchGetItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeysAndAttributes;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class BatchReadItems {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music).\s
                """;

        String tableName = "Music";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getBatchItems(dynamoDbClient, tableName);
    }

    public static void getBatchItems(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
 tableName) {
        // Define the primary key values for the items you want to retrieve.
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key1 = new HashMap<>();
        key1.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist1").build());

        Map<String, AttributeValue> key2 = new HashMap<>();
        key2.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist2").build());
```

```
        // Construct the batchGetItem request.
        Map<String, KeysAndAttributes> requestItems = new HashMap<>();
        requestItems.put(tableName, KeysAndAttributes.builder()
            .keys(List.of(key1, key2))
            .projectionExpression("Artist, SongTitle")
            .build());

        BatchGetItemRequest batchGetItemRequest = BatchGetItemRequest.builder()
            .requestItems(requestItems)
            .build();

        // Make the batchGetItem request.
        BatchGetItemResponse batchGetItemResponse =
 dynamoDbClient.batchGetItem(batchGetItemRequest);

        // Extract and print the retrieved items.
        Map<String, List<Map<String, AttributeValue>>> responses =
 batchGetItemResponse.responses();
        if (responses.containsKey(tableName)) {
            List<Map<String, AttributeValue>> musicItems = responses.get(tableName);
            for (Map<String, AttributeValue> item : musicItems) {
                System.out.println("Artist: " + item.get("Artist").s() +
                    ", SongTitle: " + item.get("SongTitle").s());
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("No items retrieved.");
        }
    }
}
```

示範如何使用服務用戶端和分頁器取得批次項目。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchGetItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeysAndAttributes;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
```

```
public class BatchGetItemsPaginator {

    public static void main(String[] args){
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music).\s
                """;

        String tableName = "Music";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        getBatchItemsPaginator(dynamoDbClient, tableName) ;
    }

    public static void getBatchItemsPaginator(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
 tableName) {
        // Define the primary key values for the items you want to retrieve.
        Map<String, AttributeValue> key1 = new HashMap<>();
        key1.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist1").build());

        Map<String, AttributeValue> key2 = new HashMap<>();
        key2.put("Artist", AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist2").build());

        // Construct the batchGetItem request.
        Map<String, KeysAndAttributes> requestItems = new HashMap<>();
        requestItems.put(tableName, KeysAndAttributes.builder()
            .keys(List.of(key1, key2))
            .projectionExpression("Artist, SongTitle")
            .build());

        BatchGetItemRequest batchGetItemRequest = BatchGetItemRequest.builder()
            .requestItems(requestItems)
            .build();

        // Use batchGetItemPaginator for paginated requests.
        dynamoDbClient.batchGetItemPaginator(batchGetItemRequest).stream()
```

```
            .flatMap(response -> response.responses().getOrDefault(tableName,
 Collections.emptyList()).stream())
            .forEach(item -> {
                System.out.println("Artist: " + item.get("Artist").s() +
                    ", SongTitle: " + item.get("SongTitle").s());
            });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考BatchGetItem中的。

`BatchWriteItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchWriteItem`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

通過使用服務客戶端插入許多項目到表中。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.WriteRequest;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class BatchWriteItems {
    public static void main(String[] args){
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music).\s
                """;

        String tableName = "Music";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        addBatchItems(dynamoDbClient, tableName);
    }

    public static void addBatchItems(DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient, String
 tableName) {
        // Specify the updates you want to perform.
        List<WriteRequest> writeRequests = new ArrayList<>();

        // Set item 1.
        Map<String, AttributeValue> item1Attributes = new HashMap<>();
        item1Attributes.put("Artist",
 AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist1").build());
        item1Attributes.put("Rating", AttributeValue.builder().s("5").build());
        item1Attributes.put("Comments", AttributeValue.builder().s("Great
 song!").build());
        item1Attributes.put("SongTitle",
 AttributeValue.builder().s("SongTitle1").build());

 writeRequests.add(WriteRequest.builder().putRequest(PutRequest.builder().item(item1Attribut

        // Set item 2.
        Map<String, AttributeValue> item2Attributes = new HashMap<>();
```

```
        item2Attributes.put("Artist",
 AttributeValue.builder().s("Artist2").build());
        item2Attributes.put("Rating", AttributeValue.builder().s("4").build());
        item2Attributes.put("Comments", AttributeValue.builder().s("Nice
 melody.").build());
        item2Attributes.put("SongTitle",
 AttributeValue.builder().s("SongTitle2").build());

 writeRequests.add(WriteRequest.builder().putRequest(PutRequest.builder().item(item2Attribut

        try {
            // Create the BatchWriteItemRequest.
            BatchWriteItemRequest batchWriteItemRequest =
 BatchWriteItemRequest.builder()
                .requestItems(Map.of(tableName, writeRequests))
                .build();

            // Execute the BatchWriteItem operation.
            BatchWriteItemResponse batchWriteItemResponse =
 dynamoDbClient.batchWriteItem(batchWriteItemRequest);

            // Process the response.
            System.out.println("Batch write successful: " + batchWriteItemResponse);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

使用增強型用戶端將許多項目插入資料表。

```
import com.example.dynamodb.Customer;
import com.example.dynamodb.Music;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbEnhancedClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.DynamoDbTable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.Key;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.TableSchema;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.model.BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.enhanced.dynamodb.model.WriteBatch;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;

/*
 * Before running this code example, create an Amazon DynamoDB table named Customer
 with these columns:
 *   - id - the id of the record that is the key
 *   - custName - the customer name
 *   - email - the email value
 *   - registrationDate - an instant value when the item was added to the table
 *
 * Also, ensure that you have set up your development environment, including your
 credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class EnhancedBatchWriteItems {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
                DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();
                DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient =
 DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                                .build();
                putBatchRecords(enhancedClient);
                ddb.close();
        }

        public static void putBatchRecords(DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient) {
                try {
                        DynamoDbTable<Customer> customerMappedTable =
 enhancedClient.table("Customer",
                                        TableSchema.fromBean(Customer.class));
                        DynamoDbTable<Music> musicMappedTable =
 enhancedClient.table("Music",
                                        TableSchema.fromBean(Music.class));
```

```
                        LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.parse("2020-04-07");
                        LocalDateTime localDateTime = localDate.atStartOfDay();
                        Instant instant = localDateTime.toInstant(ZoneOffset.UTC);

                        Customer record2 = new Customer();
                        record2.setCustName("Fred Pink");
                        record2.setId("id110");
                        record2.setEmail("fredp@noserver.com");
                        record2.setRegistrationDate(instant);

                        Customer record3 = new Customer();
                        record3.setCustName("Susan Pink");
                        record3.setId("id120");
                        record3.setEmail("spink@noserver.com");
                        record3.setRegistrationDate(instant);

                        Customer record4 = new Customer();
                        record4.setCustName("Jerry orange");
                        record4.setId("id101");
                        record4.setEmail("jorange@noserver.com");
                        record4.setRegistrationDate(instant);

                        BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest batchWriteItemEnhancedRequest
= BatchWriteItemEnhancedRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .writeBatches(

WriteBatch.builder(Customer.class) // add items to the Customer

      // table

.mappedTableResource(customerMappedTable)

.addPutItem(builder -> builder.item(record2))

.addPutItem(builder -> builder.item(record3))

.addPutItem(builder -> builder.item(record4))
                                                                        .build(),

WriteBatch.builder(Music.class) // delete an item from the Music

   // table
```

```
 .mappedTableResource(musicMappedTable)

 .addDeleteItem(builder -> builder.key(

    Key.builder().partitionValue(

                     "Famous Band")

                     .build()))
                                                                    .build())
                                         .build();

                         // Add three items to the Customer table and delete one item
 from the Music
                         // table.

 enhancedClient.batchWriteItem(batchWriteItemEnhancedRequest);
                         System.out.println("done");

                 } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                         System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                         System.exit(1);
                 }
         }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

`CreateTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTable`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.CreateTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeySchemaElement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.KeyType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScalarAttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.waiters.DynamoDbWaiter;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateTable {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to create (for example,
 Music3).
                    key - The key for the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
 Artist).
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
```

```
        System.out.println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table " + tableName + " with
a simple primary key: " + key);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createTable(ddb, tableName, key);
        System.out.println("New table is " + result);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static String createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
key) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .attributeDefinitions(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                        .attributeName(key)
                        .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                        .build())
                .keySchema(KeySchemaElement.builder()
                        .attributeName(key)
                        .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                        .build())
                .provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                        .readCapacityUnits(10L)
                        .writeCapacityUnits(10L)
                        .build())
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        String newTable;
        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            return newTable;
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateTable中的。

DeleteItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteItem。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyval>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to delete the item from
(for example, Music3).
                    key - The key used in the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
Artist).\s
                    keyval - The key value that represents the item to delete (for
example, Famous Band).
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        System.out.format("Deleting item \"%s\" from %s\n", keyVal, tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteDynamoDBItem(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName,
String key, String keyVal) {
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(keyVal)
                .build());

        DeleteItemRequest deleteReq = DeleteItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(keyToGet)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteItem(deleteReq);
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteItem中的。

DeleteTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTable。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DeleteTableRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class DeleteTable {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>
```

```
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to delete (for example,
 Music3).

                **Warning** This program will delete the table that you specify!
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table %s...\n", tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteTable中的。

DescribeTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeTable。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeDefinition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTableRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ProvisionedThroughputDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TableDescription;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeTable {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to get information about
 (for example, Music3).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Getting description for %s\n\n", tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeDymamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void describeDymamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DescribeTableRequest request = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            TableDescription tableInfo = ddb.describeTable(request).table();
            if (tableInfo != null) {
                System.out.format("Table name  : %s\n", tableInfo.tableName());
                System.out.format("Table ARN   : %s\n", tableInfo.tableArn());
                System.out.format("Status      : %s\n", tableInfo.tableStatus());
                System.out.format("Item count  : %d\n", tableInfo.itemCount());
                System.out.format("Size (bytes): %d\n", tableInfo.tableSizeBytes());

                ProvisionedThroughputDescription throughputInfo =
tableInfo.provisionedThroughput();
                System.out.println("Throughput");
                System.out.format("  Read Capacity : %d\n",
throughputInfo.readCapacityUnits());
                System.out.format("  Write Capacity: %d\n",
throughputInfo.writeCapacityUnits());

                List<AttributeDefinition> attributes =
tableInfo.attributeDefinitions();
                System.out.println("Attributes");
                for (AttributeDefinition a : attributes) {
                    System.out.format("  %s (%s)\n", a.attributeName(),
a.attributeType());
                }
            }
```

```
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeTable中的。

`DescribeTimeToLive`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTimeToLive`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

描述現有 DynamoDB 態資料表上的 TTL 組態。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTimeToLiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DescribeTimeToLiveResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;

import java.util.Optional;

        final DescribeTimeToLiveRequest request =
 DescribeTimeToLiveRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();
        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build()) {
            final DescribeTimeToLiveResponse response =
 ddb.describeTimeToLive(request);
            System.out.println(tableName + " description of time to live is "
                    + response.toString());
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.exit(0);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeTimeToLive中的。

GetItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetItem。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用取得表格中的項目 DynamoDbClient。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.GetItemRequest;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To get an item from an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
```

```
 * Enhanced Client, see the EnhancedGetItem example.
 */
public class GetItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyVal>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table from which an item is
 retrieved (for example, Music3).\s
                    key - The key used in the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
 Artist).\s
                    keyval - The key value that represents the item to get (for
 example, Famous Band).
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        System.out.format("Retrieving item \"%s\" from \"%s\"\n", keyVal,
 tableName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getDynamoDBItem(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void getDynamoDBItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
 key, String keyVal) {
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(keyVal)
                .build());
```

```
        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
                .key(keyToGet)
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            // If there is no matching item, GetItem does not return any data.
            Map<String, AttributeValue> returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request).item();
            if (returnedItem.isEmpty())
                System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", key);
            else {
                Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
                System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");
                for (String key1 : keys) {
                    System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
 returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
                }
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetItem中的。

ListTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTables`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ListTablesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListTables {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Listing your Amazon DynamoDB tables:\n");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listAllTables(ddb);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void listAllTables(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        boolean moreTables = true;
        String lastName = null;

        while (moreTables) {
            try {
                ListTablesResponse response = null;
                if (lastName == null) {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder().build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                } else {
                    ListTablesRequest request = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                            .exclusiveStartTableName(lastName).build();
                    response = ddb.listTables(request);
                }

                List<String> tableNames = response.tableNames();
                if (tableNames.size() > 0) {
                    for (String curName : tableNames) {
                        System.out.format("* %s\n", curName);
```

```
                    }
                } else {
                    System.out.println("No tables found!");
                    System.exit(0);
                }

                lastName = response.lastEvaluatedTableName();
                if (lastName == null) {
                    moreTables = false;
                }

            } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println("\nDone!");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListTables中的。

PutItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutItem。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用將項目放入表格中DynamoDbClient。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To place items into an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client. See the EnhancedPutItem example.
 */
public class PutItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyVal> <albumtitle> <albumtitleval> <awards>
 <awardsval> <Songtitle> <songtitleval>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table in which an item is placed
 (for example, Music3).
                    key - The key used in the Amazon DynamoDB table (for example,
 Artist).
                    keyval - The key value that represents the item to get (for
 example, Famous Band).
                    albumTitle - The Album title (for example, AlbumTitle).
                    AlbumTitleValue - The name of the album (for example, Songs
 About Life ).
                    Awards - The awards column (for example, Awards).
                    AwardVal - The value of the awards (for example, 10).
                    SongTitle - The song title (for example, SongTitle).
                    SongTitleVal - The value of the song title (for example, Happy
 Day).
                **Warning** This program will  place an item that you specify into a
 table!
                """;

        if (args.length != 9) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        String albumTitle = args[3];
        String albumTitleValue = args[4];
        String awards = args[5];
        String awardVal = args[6];
        String songTitle = args[7];
        String songTitleVal = args[8];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putItemInTable(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal, albumTitle, albumTitleValue,
awards, awardVal, songTitle,
                songTitleVal);
        System.out.println("Done!");
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void putItemInTable(DynamoDbClient ddb,
            String tableName,
            String key,
            String keyVal,
            String albumTitle,
            String albumTitleValue,
            String awards,
            String awardVal,
            String songTitle,
            String songTitleVal) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> itemValues = new HashMap<>();
        itemValues.put(key, AttributeValue.builder().s(keyVal).build());
        itemValues.put(songTitle, AttributeValue.builder().s(songTitleVal).build());
        itemValues.put(albumTitle,
AttributeValue.builder().s(albumTitleValue).build());
        itemValues.put(awards, AttributeValue.builder().s(awardVal).build());

        PutItemRequest request = PutItemRequest.builder()
```

```
                .tableName(tableName)
                .item(itemValues)
                .build();

        try {
            PutItemResponse response = ddb.putItem(request);
            System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully updated. The request
 id is "
                    + response.responseMetadata().requestId());

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            System.err.println("Be sure that it exists and that you've typed its
 name correctly!");
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutItem中的。

Query

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Query`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用查詢表格DynamoDbClient。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To query items from an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client. See the EnhancedQueryRecords example.
 */
public class Query {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <partitionKeyName> <partitionKeyVal>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to put the item in (for
 example, Music3).
                    partitionKeyName - The partition key name of the Amazon DynamoDB
 table (for example, Artist).
                    partitionKeyVal - The value of the partition key that should
 match (for example, Famous Band).
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String partitionKeyName = args[1];
        String partitionKeyVal = args[2];

        // For more information about an alias, see:
```

```
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
Expressions.ExpressionAttributeNames.html
        String partitionAlias = "#a";

        System.out.format("Querying %s", tableName);
        System.out.println("");
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        int count = queryTable(ddb, tableName, partitionKeyName, partitionKeyVal,
 partitionAlias);
        System.out.println("There were " + count + "  record(s) returned");
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static int queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
 partitionKeyName, String partitionKeyVal,
            String partitionAlias) {
        // Set up an alias for the partition key name in case it's a reserved word.
        HashMap<String, String> attrNameAlias = new HashMap<String, String>();
        attrNameAlias.put(partitionAlias, partitionKeyName);

        // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> attrValues = new HashMap<>();
        attrValues.put(":" + partitionKeyName, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(partitionKeyVal)
                .build());

        QueryRequest queryReq = QueryRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .keyConditionExpression(partitionAlias + " = :" + partitionKeyName)
                .expressionAttributeNames(attrNameAlias)
                .expressionAttributeValues(attrValues)
                .build();

        try {
            QueryResponse response = ddb.query(queryReq);
            return response.count();

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        return -1;
    }
}
```

使用 DynamoDbClient 和次要索引查詢資料表。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * Create the Movies table by running the Scenario example and loading the Movie
 * data from the JSON file. Next create a secondary
 * index for the Movies table that uses only the year column. Name the index
 * **year-index**. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/GSI.html
 */
public class QueryItemsUsingIndex {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String tableName = "Movies";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        queryIndex(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void queryIndex(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> expressionAttributesNames = new HashMap<>();
            expressionAttributesNames.put("#year", "year");
            Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues = new HashMap<>();
            expressionAttributeValues.put(":yearValue",
 AttributeValue.builder().n("2013").build());

            QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .indexName("year-index")
                    .keyConditionExpression("#year = :yearValue")
                    .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributesNames)
                    .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("=== Movie Titles ===");
            QueryResponse response = ddb.query(request);
            response.items()
                    .forEach(movie -> System.out.println(movie.get("title").s()));

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 Query。

Scan

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Scan`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用掃描 Amazon DynamoDB 表。DynamoDbClient

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ScanResponse;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To scan items from an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2,
 * its better practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client, See the EnhancedScanRecords example.
 */

public class DynamoDBScanItems {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table to get information from
 (for example, Music3).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
```

```
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        scanItems(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void scanItems(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        try {
            ScanRequest scanRequest = ScanRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            ScanResponse response = ddb.scan(scanRequest);
            for (Map<String, AttributeValue> item : response.items()) {
                Set<String> keys = item.keySet();
                for (String key : keys) {
                    System.out.println("The key name is " + key + "\n");
                    System.out.println("The value is " + item.get(key).s());
                }
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 Scan。

`UpdateItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateItem`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用更新表格中的項目DynamoDbClient。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeAction;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValueUpdate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To update an Amazon DynamoDB table using the AWS SDK for Java V2, its better
 * practice to use the
 * Enhanced Client, See the EnhancedModifyItem example.
 */
public class UpdateItem {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <tableName> <key> <keyVal> <name> <updateVal>

                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table (for example, Music3).
                    key - The name of the key in the table (for example, Artist).
                    keyVal - The value of the key (for example, Famous Band).
                    name - The name of the column where the value is updated (for
 example, Awards).
                    updateVal - The value used to update an item (for example, 14).
                 Example:
                    UpdateItem Music3 Artist Famous Band Awards 14
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String keyVal = args[2];
        String name = args[3];
        String updateVal = args[4];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        updateTableItem(ddb, tableName, key, keyVal, name, updateVal);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb,
            String tableName,
            String key,
            String keyVal,
            String name,
            String updateVal) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> itemKey = new HashMap<>();
        itemKey.put(key, AttributeValue.builder()
                .s(keyVal)
                .build());

        HashMap<String, AttributeValueUpdate> updatedValues = new HashMap<>();
        updatedValues.put(name, AttributeValueUpdate.builder()
                .value(AttributeValue.builder().s(updateVal).build())
                .action(AttributeAction.PUT)
                .build());

        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(itemKey)
                .attributeUpdates(updatedValues)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.updateItem(request);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("The Amazon DynamoDB table was updated!");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateItem中的。

UpdateTimeToLive

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateTimeToLive。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

在現有 DynamoDB 資料表上啟用 TTL。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TimeToLiveSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveResponse;

import java.util.Optional;

        final TimeToLiveSpecification ttlSpecification =
 TimeToLiveSpecification.builder()
                .attributeName(ttlAttributeName)
                .enabled(true)
                .build();
        final UpdateTimeToLiveRequest request = UpdateTimeToLiveRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .timeToLiveSpecification(ttlSpecification)
                .build();
        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build()) {
                final UpdateTimeToLiveResponse response =
 ddb.updateTimeToLive(request);
                System.out.println(tableName + " had its TTL successfully updated.
 The request id is "
```

```
                        + response.responseMetadata().requestId());
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
                System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
                System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done!");
```

停用現有動態資料表上的 TTL。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.TimeToLiveSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateTimeToLiveResponse;

import java.util.Optional;

        final Region region = Optional.ofNullable(args[2]).isEmpty() ?
 Region.US_EAST_1 : Region.of(args[2]);
        final TimeToLiveSpecification ttlSpecification =
 TimeToLiveSpecification.builder()
                .attributeName(ttlAttributeName)
                .enabled(false)
                .build();
        final UpdateTimeToLiveRequest request = UpdateTimeToLiveRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .timeToLiveSpecification(ttlSpecification)
                .build();
        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build()) {
            final UpdateTimeToLiveResponse response = ddb.updateTimeToLive(request);
            System.out.println(tableName + " had its TTL successfully updated. The
 request id is "
                    + response.responseMetadata().requestId());
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
```

```
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done!");
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateTimeToLive中的。

案例

有條件地更新項目的 TTL

下列程式碼範例會示範如何有條件地更新項目的 TTL。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
package com.amazon.samplelib.ttl;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.ImmutableMap;

import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

public class UpdateTTLConditional {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <primaryKey> <sortKey> <newTtlAttribute> <region>
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table being queried.
```

```
                    primaryKey - The name of the primary key. Also known as the hash
 or partition key.
                    sortKey - The name of the sort key. Also known as the range
 attribute.
                    newTtlAttribute - New attribute name (as part of the update
 command)
                    region (optional) - The AWS region that the Amazon DynamoDB
 table is located in. (Default: us-east-1)
                """;
        // Optional "region" parameter - if args list length is NOT 3 or 4, short-
circuit exit.
        if (!(args.length == 4 || args.length == 5)) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        final String tableName = args[0];
        final String primaryKey = args[1];
        final String sortKey = args[2];
        final String newTtlAttribute = args[3];
        Region region = Optional.ofNullable(args[4]).isEmpty() ? Region.US_EAST_1 :
 Region.of(args[4]);

        // Get current time in epoch second format
        final long currentTime = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;
        // Calculate expiration time 90 days from now in epoch second format
        final long expireDate = currentTime + (90 * 24 * 60 * 60);
        // An expression that defines one or more attributes to be updated, the
 action to be performed on them, and new values for them.
        final String updateExpression = "SET newTtlAttribute = :val1";
        // A condition that must be satisfied in order for a conditional update to
 succeed.
        final String conditionExpression = "expireAt > :val2";

        final ImmutableMap<String, AttributeValue> keyMap =
                ImmutableMap.of("primaryKey", AttributeValue.fromS(primaryKey),
                        "sortKey", AttributeValue.fromS(sortKey));
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues =
 ImmutableMap.of(
                ":val1", AttributeValue.builder().s(newTtlAttribute).build(),
                ":val2",
 AttributeValue.builder().s(String.valueOf(expireDate)).build()
        );

        final UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
```

```
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(keyMap)
                .updateExpression(updateExpression)
                .conditionExpression(conditionExpression)
                .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                .build();
        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build()) {
            final UpdateItemResponse response = ddb.updateItem(request);
            System.out.println(tableName + " UpdateItem operation with conditional
 TTL successful. Request id is "
                    + response.responseMetadata().requestId());
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.exit(0);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateItem中的。

使用 TTL 建立項目

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 TTL 建立項目。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

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

package com.amazon.samplelib.ttl;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.PutItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.ImmutableMap;

import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

public class CreateTTL {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <tableName> <primaryKey> <sortKey> <region>
                Where:
                    tableName - The Amazon DynamoDB table being queried.
                    primaryKey - The name of the primary key. Also known as the hash
 or partition key.
                    sortKey - The name of the sort key. Also known as the range
 attribute.
                    region (optional) - The AWS region that the Amazon DynamoDB
 table is located in. (Default: us-east-1)
                """;
        // Optional "region" parameter - if args list length is NOT 3 or 4, short-
circuit exit.
        if (!(args.length == 3 || args.length == 4)) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = args[0];
        String primaryKey = args[1];
        String sortKey = args[2];
        Region region = Optional.ofNullable(args[3]).isEmpty() ? Region.US_EAST_1 :
 Region.of(args[3]);

        // Get current time in epoch second format
        final long createDate = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;

        // Calculate expiration time 90 days from now in epoch second format
        final long expireDate = createDate + (90 * 24 * 60 * 60);

        final ImmutableMap<String, ? extends Serializable> itemMap =
                ImmutableMap.of("primaryKey", primaryKey,
```

```
                "sortKey", sortKey,
                "creationDate", createDate,
                "expireAt", expireDate);
        final PutItemRequest request = PutItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .item((Map<String, AttributeValue>) itemMap)
                .build();
        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build()) {
            final PutItemResponse response = ddb.putItem(request);
            System.out.println(tableName + " PutItem operation with TTL successful.
 Request id is "
                    + response.responseMetadata().requestId());
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.exit(0);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutItem中的。

開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立可存放電影資料的資料表。
- 放入、取得和更新資料表中的單個電影。
- 將影片資料從範例 JSON 檔案寫入資料表。
- 查詢特定年份發表的電影。
- 掃描某個年份範圍內發表的電影。
- 從資料表刪除電影，然後刪除資料表。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 DynamoDB 資料表。

```
// Create a table with a Sort key.
public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
    DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
    ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

    // Define attributes.
    attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .attributeType("N")
            .build());

    attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .attributeType("S")
            .build());

    ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
    KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("year")
            .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
            .build();

    KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
            .attributeName("title")
            .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
            .build();

    // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
    tableKey.add(key);
    tableKey.add(key2);

    CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
            .keySchema(tableKey)
            .provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
```

```
                        .readCapacityUnits(10L)
                        .writeCapacityUnits(10L)
                        .build())
                .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

建立 Helper 函數以下載並擷取範例 JSON 檔案。

```
    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
fileName) throws IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                .build();

        DynamoDbTable<Movies> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
```

```
        int t = 0;
        while (iter.hasNext()) {
            // Only add 200 Movies to the table.
            if (t == 200)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

            Movies movies = new Movies();
            movies.setYear(year);
            movies.setTitle(title);
            movies.setInfo(info);

            // Put the data into the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table.
            mappedTable.putItem(movies);
            t++;
        }
    }
```

從資料表取得項目。

```
    public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put("year", AttributeValue.builder()
                .n("1933")
                .build());

        keyToGet.put("title", AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("King Kong")
                .build());

        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
                .key(keyToGet)
                .tableName("Movies")
                .build();

        try {
            Map<String, AttributeValue> returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request).item();
```

```
            if (returnedItem != null) {
                Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
                System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");

                for (String key1 : keys) {
                    System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", "year");
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

完整範例。

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table with partition and sort key.
 * 2. Puts data into the Amazon DynamoDB table from a JSON document using the
 * Enhanced client.
 * 3. Gets data from the Movie table.
 * 4. Adds a new item.
 * 5. Updates an item.
 * 6. Uses a Scan to query items using the Enhanced client.
 * 7. Queries all items where the year is 2013 using the Enhanced Client.
 * 8. Deletes the table.
 */
```

```
public class Scenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <fileName>

                Where:
                    fileName - The path to the moviedata.json file that you can
 download from the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String tableName = "Movies";
        String fileName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "1. Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named Movies with a key named
 year and a sort key named title.");
        createTable(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Loading data into the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        loadData(ddb, tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Getting data from the Movie table.");
```

```
        getItem(ddb);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Putting a record into the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        putRecord(ddb);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Updating a record.");
        updateTableItem(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Scanning the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        scanMovies(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Querying the Movies released in 2013.");
        queryTable(ddb);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        ddb.close();
    }

    // Create a table with a Sort key.
    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

        // Define attributes.
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName("year")
                .attributeType("N")
                .build());

        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName("title")
```

```
                .attributeType("S")
                .build());

        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName("year")
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName("title")
                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .keySchema(tableKey)
                .provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                        .readCapacityUnits(10L)
                        .writeCapacityUnits(10L)
                        .build())
                .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }

    // Query the table.
    public static void queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        try {
            DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                    .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                    .build();

            DynamoDbTable<Movies> custTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
            QueryConditional queryConditional = QueryConditional
                    .keyEqualTo(Key.builder()
                            .partitionValue(2013)
                            .build());

            // Get items in the table and write out the ID value.
            Iterator<Movies> results =
custTable.query(queryConditional).items().iterator();
            String result = "";

            while (results.hasNext()) {
                Movies rec = results.next();
                System.out.println("The title of the movie is " + rec.getTitle());
                System.out.println("The movie information  is " + rec.getInfo());
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Scan the table.
    public static void scanMovies(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        System.out.println("******* Scanning all movies.\n");
        try {
            DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                    .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                    .build();

            DynamoDbTable<Movies> custTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
```

```
            Iterator<Movies> results = custTable.scan().items().iterator();
            while (results.hasNext()) {
                Movies rec = results.next();
                System.out.println("The movie title is " + rec.getTitle());
                System.out.println("The movie year is " + rec.getYear());
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName, String
 fileName) throws IOException {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                .build();

        DynamoDbTable<Movies> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
 TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
 ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        while (iter.hasNext()) {
            // Only add 200 Movies to the table.
            if (t == 200)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();

            Movies movies = new Movies();
            movies.setYear(year);
            movies.setTitle(title);
            movies.setInfo(info);

            // Put the data into the Amazon DynamoDB Movie table.
```

```
            mappedTable.putItem(movies);
            t++;
        }
    }

    // Update the record to include show only directors.
    public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> itemKey = new HashMap<>();
        itemKey.put("year", AttributeValue.builder().n("1933").build());
        itemKey.put("title", AttributeValue.builder().s("King Kong").build());

        HashMap<String, AttributeValueUpdate> updatedValues = new HashMap<>();
        updatedValues.put("info", AttributeValueUpdate.builder()
                .value(AttributeValue.builder().s("{\"directors\":[\"Merian C.
Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack\"]")
                        .build())
                .action(AttributeAction.PUT)
                .build());

        UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(itemKey)
                .attributeUpdates(updatedValues)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.updateItem(request);
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("Item was updated!");
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
```

```
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }

    public static void putRecord(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        try {
            DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                    .dynamoDbClient(ddb)
                    .build();

            DynamoDbTable<Movies> table = enhancedClient.table("Movies",
TableSchema.fromBean(Movies.class));

            // Populate the Table.
            Movies record = new Movies();
            record.setYear(2020);
            record.setTitle("My Movie2");
            record.setInfo("no info");
            table.putItem(record);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Added a new movie to the table.");
    }

    public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        HashMap<String, AttributeValue> keyToGet = new HashMap<>();
        keyToGet.put("year", AttributeValue.builder()
                .n("1933")
                .build());

        keyToGet.put("title", AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("King Kong")
                .build());

        GetItemRequest request = GetItemRequest.builder()
```

```
                .key(keyToGet)
                .tableName("Movies")
                .build();

        try {
            Map<String, AttributeValue> returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request).item();

            if (returnedItem != null) {
                Set<String> keys = returnedItem.keySet();
                System.out.println("Amazon DynamoDB table attributes: \n");

                for (String key1 : keys) {
                    System.out.format("%s: %s\n", key1,
 returnedItem.get(key1).toString());
                }
            } else {
                System.out.format("No item found with the key %s!\n", "year");
            }

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描
  - UpdateItem

使用多批 PartiQL 陳述式查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行多個 SELECT 陳述式取得一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 INSERT 陳述式新增一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 UPDATE 陳述式更新一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 DELETE 陳述式刪除一批項目。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public class ScenarioPartiQLBatch {
        public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
                String tableName = "MoviesPartiQBatch";
                Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
                DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();

                System.out.println("******* Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named
 " + tableName
                                + " with a key named year and a sort key named
 title.");
                createTable(ddb, tableName);

                System.out.println("******* Adding multiple records into the " +
 tableName
                                + " table using a batch command.");
                putRecordBatch(ddb);

                System.out.println("******* Updating multiple records using a batch
 command.");
                updateTableItemBatch(ddb);

                System.out.println("******* Deleting multiple records using a batch
 command.");
```

```
                deleteItemBatch(ddb);

                System.out.println("******* Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
                deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
                ddb.close();
        }

        public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
                DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
                ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new
ArrayList<>();

                // Define attributes.
                attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                .attributeName("year")
                                .attributeType("N")
                                .build());

                attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                .attributeName("title")
                                .attributeType("S")
                                .build());

                ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
                KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                .attributeName("year")
                                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                .build();

                KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                .attributeName("title")
                                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE) // Sort
                                .build();

                // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
                tableKey.add(key);
                tableKey.add(key2);

                CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                                .keySchema(tableKey)

.provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                                .readCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
                                                .writeCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
```

```
                                                .build())
                                .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
                                .tableName(tableName)
                                .build();

                try {
                        CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
                        DescribeTableRequest tableRequest =
DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                                        .tableName(tableName)
                                        .build();

                        // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
                        WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter
                                        .waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);

waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
                        String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
                        System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully
created.");

                } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }

        public static void putRecordBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
                String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQBatch VALUE
{'year':?, 'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}";
                try {
                        // Create three movies to add to the Amazon DynamoDB table.
                        // Set data for Movie 1.
                        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();

                        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                        .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                                        .build();

                        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                        .s("My Movie 1")
                                        .build();
```

```
                        AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                        .s("No Information")
                                        .build();

                        parameters.add(att1);
                        parameters.add(att2);
                        parameters.add(att3);

                        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestMovie1 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                                        .statement(sqlStatement)
                                        .parameters(parameters)
                                        .build();

                        // Set data for Movie 2.
                        List<AttributeValue> parametersMovie2 = new ArrayList<>();
                        AttributeValue attMovie2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                        .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                                        .build();

                        AttributeValue attMovie2A = AttributeValue.builder()
                                        .s("My Movie 2")
                                        .build();

                        AttributeValue attMovie2B = AttributeValue.builder()
                                        .s("No Information")
                                        .build();

                        parametersMovie2.add(attMovie2);
                        parametersMovie2.add(attMovie2A);
                        parametersMovie2.add(attMovie2B);

                        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestMovie2 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                                        .statement(sqlStatement)
                                        .parameters(parametersMovie2)
                                        .build();

                        // Set data for Movie 3.
                        List<AttributeValue> parametersMovie3 = new ArrayList<>();
                        AttributeValue attMovie3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                        .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                                        .build();
```

```
                        AttributeValue attMovie3A = AttributeValue.builder()
                                        .s("My Movie 3")
                                        .build();

                        AttributeValue attMovie3B = AttributeValue.builder()
                                        .s("No Information")
                                        .build();

                        parametersMovie3.add(attMovie3);
                        parametersMovie3.add(attMovie3A);
                        parametersMovie3.add(attMovie3B);

                        BatchStatementRequest statementRequestMovie3 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                                        .statement(sqlStatement)
                                        .parameters(parametersMovie3)
                                        .build();

                        // Add all three movies to the list.
                        List<BatchStatementRequest> myBatchStatementList = new
ArrayList<>();
                        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie1);
                        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie2);
                        myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie3);

                        BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchRequest =
BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                                        .statements(myBatchStatementList)
                                        .build();

                        BatchExecuteStatementResponse response =
ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest);
                        System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());
                        System.out.println("Added new movies using a batch
command.");

                } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }

        public static void updateTableItemBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
```

```
                String sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQBatch SET info =
'directors\":[\"Merian C. Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and
title=?";
                List<AttributeValue> parametersRec1 = new ArrayList<>();

                // Update three records.
                AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                                .build();

                AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .s("My Movie 1")
                                .build();

                parametersRec1.add(att1);
                parametersRec1.add(att2);

                BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec1 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                                .statement(sqlStatement)
                                .parameters(parametersRec1)
                                .build();

                // Update record 2.
                List<AttributeValue> parametersRec2 = new ArrayList<>();
                AttributeValue attRec2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                                .build();

                AttributeValue attRec2a = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .s("My Movie 2")
                                .build();

                parametersRec2.add(attRec2);
                parametersRec2.add(attRec2a);
                BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec2 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                                .statement(sqlStatement)
                                .parameters(parametersRec2)
                                .build();

                // Update record 3.
                List<AttributeValue> parametersRec3 = new ArrayList<>();
                AttributeValue attRec3 = AttributeValue.builder()
```

```
                                .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                                .build();

                AttributeValue attRec3a = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .s("My Movie 3")
                                .build();

                parametersRec3.add(attRec3);
                parametersRec3.add(attRec3a);
                BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec3 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                                .statement(sqlStatement)
                                .parameters(parametersRec3)
                                .build();

                // Add all three movies to the list.
                List<BatchStatementRequest> myBatchStatementList = new
ArrayList<>();
                myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1);
                myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2);
                myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3);

                BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchRequest =
BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                                .statements(myBatchStatementList)
                                .build();

                try {
                        BatchExecuteStatementResponse response =
ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest);
                        System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());
                        System.out.println("Updated three movies using a batch
command.");

                } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
                System.out.println("Item was updated!");
        }

        public static void deleteItemBatch(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
```

```
                String sqlStatement = "DELETE FROM MoviesPartiQBatch WHERE year = ?
and title=?";
                List<AttributeValue> parametersRec1 = new ArrayList<>();

                // Specify three records to delete.
                AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                                .build();

                AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .s("My Movie 1")
                                .build();

                parametersRec1.add(att1);
                parametersRec1.add(att2);

                BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec1 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                                .statement(sqlStatement)
                                .parameters(parametersRec1)
                                .build();

                // Specify record 2.
                List<AttributeValue> parametersRec2 = new ArrayList<>();
                AttributeValue attRec2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
                                .build();

                AttributeValue attRec2a = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .s("My Movie 2")
                                .build();

                parametersRec2.add(attRec2);
                parametersRec2.add(attRec2a);
                BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec2 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                                .statement(sqlStatement)
                                .parameters(parametersRec2)
                                .build();

                // Specify record 3.
                List<AttributeValue> parametersRec3 = new ArrayList<>();
                AttributeValue attRec3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .n(String.valueOf("2022"))
```

```
                                .build();

                AttributeValue attRec3a = AttributeValue.builder()
                                .s("My Movie 3")
                                .build();

                parametersRec3.add(attRec3);
                parametersRec3.add(attRec3a);

                BatchStatementRequest statementRequestRec3 =
BatchStatementRequest.builder()
                                .statement(sqlStatement)
                                .parameters(parametersRec3)
                                .build();

                // Add all three movies to the list.
                List<BatchStatementRequest> myBatchStatementList = new
ArrayList<>();
                myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1);
                myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2);
                myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3);

                BatchExecuteStatementRequest batchRequest =
BatchExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                                .statements(myBatchStatementList)
                                .build();

                try {
                        ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest);
                        System.out.println("Deleted three movies using a batch
command.");

                } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }

        public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName)
{
                DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                                .tableName(tableName)
                                .build();
```

```
                try {
                        ddb.deleteTable(request);

                } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
                System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
        }

        private static ExecuteStatementResponse
 executeStatementRequest(DynamoDbClient ddb, String statement,
                        List<AttributeValue> parameters) {
                ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                                .statement(statement)
                                .parameters(parameters)
                                .build();

                return ddb.executeStatement(request);
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

使用 PartiQL 查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。
- 透過執行 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。
- 透過執行 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。
- 透過執行 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public class ScenarioPartiQ {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <fileName>

                Where:
                    fileName - The path to the moviedata.json file that you can
 download from the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String fileName = args[0];
        String tableName = "MoviesPartiQ";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(
                "******* Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named MoviesPartiQ with a
 key named year and a sort key named title.");
        createTable(ddb, tableName);

        System.out.println("******* Loading data into the MoviesPartiQ table.");
        loadData(ddb, fileName);

        System.out.println("******* Getting data from the MoviesPartiQ table.");
        getItem(ddb);

        System.out.println("******* Putting a record into the MoviesPartiQ table.");
        putRecord(ddb);

        System.out.println("******* Updating a record.");
        updateTableItem(ddb);

        System.out.println("******* Querying the movies released in 2013.");
        queryTable(ddb);
```

```
        System.out.println("******* Deleting the Amazon DynamoDB table.");
        deleteDynamoDBTable(ddb, tableName);
        ddb.close();
    }

    public static void createTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {
        DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = ddb.waiter();
        ArrayList<AttributeDefinition> attributeDefinitions = new ArrayList<>();

        // Define attributes.
        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName("year")
                .attributeType("N")
                .build());

        attributeDefinitions.add(AttributeDefinition.builder()
                .attributeName("title")
                .attributeType("S")
                .build());

        ArrayList<KeySchemaElement> tableKey = new ArrayList<>();
        KeySchemaElement key = KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName("year")
                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                .build();

        KeySchemaElement key2 = KeySchemaElement.builder()
                .attributeName("title")
                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE) // Sort
                .build();

        // Add KeySchemaElement objects to the list.
        tableKey.add(key);
        tableKey.add(key2);

        CreateTableRequest request = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .keySchema(tableKey)
                .provisionedThroughput(ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                        .readCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
                        .writeCapacityUnits(new Long(10))
                        .build())
                .attributeDefinitions(attributeDefinitions)
                .tableName(tableName)
```

```
                .build();

        try {
            CreateTableResponse response = ddb.createTable(request);
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            String newTable = response.tableDescription().tableName();
            System.out.println("The " + newTable + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(DynamoDbClient ddb, String fileName) throws
IOException {

        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?,
'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}";
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        while (iter.hasNext()) {

            // Add 200 movies to the table.
            if (t == 200)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String info = currentNode.path("info").toString();
```

```
            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                    .n(String.valueOf(year))
                    .build();

            AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                    .s(title)
                    .build();

            AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                    .s(info)
                    .build();

            parameters.add(att1);
            parameters.add(att2);
            parameters.add(att3);

            // Insert the movie into the Amazon DynamoDB table.
            executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("Added Movie " + title);

            parameters.remove(att1);
            parameters.remove(att2);
            parameters.remove(att3);
            t++;
        }
    }

    public static void getItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year=? and title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n("2012")
                .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("The Perks of Being a Wallflower")
                .build();

        parameters.add(att1);
        parameters.add(att2);

        try {
```

```
            ExecuteStatementResponse response = executeStatementRequest(ddb,
sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void putRecord(DynamoDbClient ddb) {

        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?,
'title' : ?, 'info' : ?}";
        try {
            List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();

            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                    .n(String.valueOf("2020"))
                    .build();

            AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                    .s("My Movie")
                    .build();

            AttributeValue att3 = AttributeValue.builder()
                    .s("No Information")
                    .build();

            parameters.add(att1);
            parameters.add(att2);
            parameters.add(att3);

            executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("Added new movie.");

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateTableItem(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
```

```
        String sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQ SET info = 'directors\":[\"Merian
C. Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and title=?";
        List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .n(String.valueOf("2013"))
                .build();

        AttributeValue att2 = AttributeValue.builder()
                .s("The East")
                .build();

        parameters.add(att1);
        parameters.add(att2);

        try {
            executeStatementRequest(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Item was updated!");
    }

    // Query the table where the year is 2013.
    public static void queryTable(DynamoDbClient ddb) {
        String sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year = ? ORDER BY
year";
        try {

            List<AttributeValue> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
            AttributeValue att1 = AttributeValue.builder()
                    .n(String.valueOf("2013"))
                    .build();
            parameters.add(att1);

            // Get items in the table and write out the ID value.
            ExecuteStatementResponse response = executeStatementRequest(ddb,
sqlStatement, parameters);
            System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
response.toString());

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteDynamoDBTable(DynamoDbClient ddb, String tableName) {

        DeleteTableRequest request = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        try {
            ddb.deleteTable(request);

        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println(tableName + " was successfully deleted!");
    }

    private static ExecuteStatementResponse executeStatementRequest(DynamoDbClient
 ddb, String statement,
            List<AttributeValue> parameters) {
        ExecuteStatementRequest request = ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                .statement(statement)
                .parameters(parameters)
                .build();

        return ddb.executeStatement(request);
    }

    private static void processResults(ExecuteStatementResponse
 executeStatementResult) {
        System.out.println("ExecuteStatement successful: " +
 executeStatementResult.toString());
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

查詢 TTL 項目

下列程式碼範例顯示如何查詢 TTL 項目。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

查詢已篩選的運算式以收集 DynamoDB 表格中的 TTL 項目。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.QueryResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.ImmutableMap;

import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

        // Get current time in epoch second format (comparing against expiry
 attribute)
        final long currentTime = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;

        // A string that contains conditions that DynamoDB applies after the Query
 operation, but before the data is returned to you.
        final String keyConditionExpression = "#pk = :pk";

        // The condition that specifies the key values for items to be retrieved by
 the Query action.
        final String filterExpression = "#ea > :ea";
        final Map<String, String> expressionAttributeNames = ImmutableMap.of(
                "#pk", "primaryKey",
                "#ea", "expireAt");
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues =
 ImmutableMap.of(
                ":pk", AttributeValue.builder().s(primaryKey).build(),
                ":ea",
 AttributeValue.builder().s(String.valueOf(currentTime)).build()
        );

        final QueryRequest request = QueryRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .keyConditionExpression(keyConditionExpression)
```

```
                .filterExpression(filterExpression)
                .expressionAttributeNames(expressionAttributeNames)
                .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                .build();
        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build()) {
            final QueryResponse response = ddb.query(request);
            System.out.println(tableName + " Query operation with TTL successful.
 Request id is "
                    + response.responseMetadata().requestId());
            // Print the items that are not expired
            for (Map<String, AttributeValue> item : response.items()) {
                System.out.println(item.toString());
            }
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.exit(0);
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 Query。

更新項目的 TTL

下列程式碼範例顯示如何更新項目的 TTL。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

更新資料表中現有 DynamoDB 項目的 TTL。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.DynamoDbClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.AttributeValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.DynamoDbException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.ResourceNotFoundException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.dynamodb.model.UpdateItemResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.ImmutableMap;

import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Optional;

        // Get current time in epoch second format
        final long currentTime = System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000;
        // Calculate expiration time 90 days from now in epoch second format
        final long expireDate = currentTime + (90 * 24 * 60 * 60);
        // An expression that defines one or more attributes to be updated, the
 action to be performed on them, and new values for them.
        final String updateExpression = "SET updatedAt=:c, expireAt=:e";

        final ImmutableMap<String, AttributeValue> keyMap =
                ImmutableMap.of("primaryKey", AttributeValue.fromS(primaryKey),
                        "sortKey", AttributeValue.fromS(sortKey));
        final Map<String, AttributeValue> expressionAttributeValues =
 ImmutableMap.of(
                ":c",
 AttributeValue.builder().s(String.valueOf(currentTime)).build(),
                ":e", AttributeValue.builder().s(String.valueOf(expireDate)).build()
        );

        final UpdateItemRequest request = UpdateItemRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .key(keyMap)
                .updateExpression(updateExpression)
                .expressionAttributeValues(expressionAttributeValues)
                .build();
        try (DynamoDbClient ddb = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build()) {
            final UpdateItemResponse response = ddb.updateItem(request);
            System.out.println(tableName + " UpdateItem operation with TTL
 successful. Request id is "
                    + response.responseMetadata().requestId());
        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.format("Error: The Amazon DynamoDB table \"%s\" can't be
 found.\n", tableName);
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        System.exit(0);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateItem中的。

無伺服器範例

使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 DynamoDB 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.dynamodb.StreamRecord;

import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessDynamodbRecords implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent,
 Serializable> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(DynamodbEvent input, Context context)
 {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
```

```
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord dynamodbStreamRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
          try {
                //Process your record
                StreamRecord dynamodbRecord = dynamodbStreamRecord.getDynamodb();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = dynamodbRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }
}
```

Amazon EC2 示例 SDK for Java

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 Amazon EC2 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon EC2

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon EC2。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeSecurityGroups(Ec2Client ec2, String groupId) {
       try {
           DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
               .groupIds(groupId)
               .build();

           // Use a paginator.
           DescribeSecurityGroupsIterable listGroups =
ec2.describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
           listGroups.stream()
               .flatMap(r -> r.securityGroups().stream())
               .forEach(group -> System.out
                   .println(" Group id: " +group.groupId() + " group name = " +
group.groupName()));

       } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

AllocateAddress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AllocateAddress。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String allocateAddress(Ec2Client ec2) {
       try {
           AllocateAddressRequest allocateRequest =
AllocateAddressRequest.builder()
                   .domain(DomainType.VPC)
                   .build();

           AllocateAddressResponse allocateResponse =
ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest);
           return allocateResponse.allocationId();

       } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AllocateAddress中的。

AssociateAddress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AssociateAddress。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String associateAddress(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId, String
allocationId) {
       try {
           AssociateAddressRequest associateRequest =
AssociateAddressRequest.builder()
                   .instanceId(instanceId)
                   .allocationId(allocationId)
                   .build();

           AssociateAddressResponse associateResponse =
ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest);
           return associateResponse.associationId();

       } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AssociateAddress中的。

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createSecurityGroup(Ec2Client ec2, String groupName, String
groupDesc, String vpcId,
           String myIpAddress) {
       try {
           CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
                   .groupName(groupName)
                   .description(groupDesc)
                   .vpcId(vpcId)
                   .build();

           CreateSecurityGroupResponse resp =
ec2.createSecurityGroup(createRequest);
           IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
                   .cidrIp(myIpAddress + "/0")
                   .build();

           IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(80)
                   .fromPort(80)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();

           IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(22)
                   .fromPort(22)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();

           AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                   .groupName(groupName)
                   .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
                   .build();

           ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest);
           System.out.println("Successfully added ingress policy to security group
" + groupName);
           return resp.groupId();

       } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress中的。

`CreateKeyPair`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKeyPair`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void createKeyPair(Ec2Client ec2, String keyName, String fileName)
{
        try {
            CreateKeyPairRequest request = CreateKeyPairRequest.builder()
                    .keyName(keyName)
                    .build();

            CreateKeyPairResponse response = ec2.createKeyPair(request);
            String content = response.keyMaterial();
            BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(fileName));
            writer.write(content);
            writer.close();
            System.out.println("Successfully created key pair named " + keyName);

        } catch (Ec2Exception | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateKeyPair中的。

CreateSecurityGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateSecurityGroup。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createSecurityGroup(Ec2Client ec2, String groupName, String
groupDesc, String vpcId,
           String myIpAddress) {
       try {
           CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
                   .groupName(groupName)
                   .description(groupDesc)
                   .vpcId(vpcId)
                   .build();

           CreateSecurityGroupResponse resp =
ec2.createSecurityGroup(createRequest);
           IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
                   .cidrIp(myIpAddress + "/0")
                   .build();

           IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(80)
                   .fromPort(80)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
                   .build();

           IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
                   .ipProtocol("tcp")
                   .toPort(22)
                   .fromPort(22)
                   .ipRanges(ipRange)
```

```
                    .build();

            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                    .groupName(groupName)
                    .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
                    .build();

            ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully added ingress policy to security group
" + groupName);
            return resp.groupId();

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateSecurityGroup中的。

DeleteKeyPair

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteKeyPair`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteKeys(Ec2Client ec2, String keyPair) {
        try {
            DeleteKeyPairRequest request = DeleteKeyPairRequest.builder()
                    .keyName(keyPair)
                    .build();

            ec2.deleteKeyPair(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted key pair named " + keyPair);
```

```
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteKeyPair中的。

DeleteSecurityGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteSecurityGroup。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteEC2SecGroup(Ec2Client ec2, String groupId) {
        try {
            DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request =
DeleteSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
                    .groupId(groupId)
                    .build();

            ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted security group with Id " +
groupId);

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteSecurityGroup中的。

DescribeInstanceTypes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeInstanceTypes。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Get a list of instance types.
    public static String getInstanceTypes(Ec2Client ec2) {
        String instanceType;
        try {
            DescribeInstanceTypesRequest typesRequest =
DescribeInstanceTypesRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build();

            DescribeInstanceTypesResponse response =
ec2.describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest);
            List<InstanceTypeInfo> instanceTypes = response.instanceTypes();
            for (InstanceTypeInfo type : instanceTypes) {
                System.out.println("The memory information of this type is " +
type.memoryInfo().sizeInMiB());
                System.out.println("Network information is " +
type.networkInfo().toString());
                System.out.println("Instance type is " +
type.instanceType().toString());
                instanceType = type.instanceType().toString();
                if (instanceType.compareTo("t2.2xlarge")  == 0){
                    return instanceType;
                }
            }

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeInstanceTypes中的。

DescribeInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeInstances。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.paginators.DescribeInstancesIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeInstances {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        describeEC2Instances(ec2);
        ec2.close();
    }

    public static void describeEC2Instances(Ec2Client ec2) {
        try {
```

```
            DescribeInstancesRequest request = DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build();

            DescribeInstancesIterable instancesIterable =
 ec2.describeInstancesPaginator(request);
            instancesIterable.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.reservations().stream())
                .flatMap(reservation -> reservation.instances().stream())
                .forEach(instance -> {
                    System.out.println("Instance Id is " + instance.instanceId());
                    System.out.println("Image id is " + instance.imageId());
                    System.out.println("Instance type is " +
 instance.instanceType());
                    System.out.println("Instance state name is " +
 instance.state().name());
                    System.out.println("Monitoring information is " +
 instance.monitoring().state());
                });

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorCode());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeInstances中的。

DescribeKeyPairs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeKeyPairs`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void describeKeys(Ec2Client ec2) {
```

```
        try {
            DescribeKeyPairsResponse response = ec2.describeKeyPairs();
            response.keyPairs().forEach(keyPair -> System.out.printf(
                    "Found key pair with name %s " +
                            "and fingerprint %s",
                    keyPair.keyName(),
                    keyPair.keyFingerprint()));

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeKeyPairs中的。

DescribeSecurityGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeSecurityGroups。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void describeSecurityGroups(Ec2Client ec2, String groupId) {
        try {
            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                .groupIds(groupId)
                .build();

            // Use a paginator.
            DescribeSecurityGroupsIterable listGroups =
ec2.describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
            listGroups.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.securityGroups().stream())
                .forEach(group -> System.out
```

```
                    .println(" Group id: " +group.groupId() + " group name = " +
group.groupName()));

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeSecurityGroups中的。

`DisassociateAddress`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisassociateAddress`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void disassociateAddress(Ec2Client ec2, String associationId) {
        try {
            DisassociateAddressRequest addressRequest =
DisassociateAddressRequest.builder()
                    .associationId(associationId)
                    .build();

            ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest);
            System.out.println("You successfully disassociated the address!");

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DisassociateAddress中的。

ReleaseAddress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ReleaseAddress。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void releaseEC2Address(Ec2Client ec2, String allocId) {
        try {
            ReleaseAddressRequest request = ReleaseAddressRequest.builder()
                    .allocationId(allocId)
                    .build();

            ec2.releaseAddress(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully released Elastic IP address " +
allocId);
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ReleaseAddress中的。

RunInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RunInstances。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.Ec2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.InstanceType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.RunInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.RunInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Tag;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.CreateTagsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.Ec2Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This code example requires an AMI value. You can learn more about this value
 * by reading this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/WindowsGuide/AMIs.html
 */
public class CreateInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <name> <amiId>

                Where:
                   name - An instance name value that you can obtain from the AWS
 Console (for example, ami-xxxxxx5c8b987b1a0).\s
                   amiId - An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) value that you can obtain
 from the AWS Console (for example, i-xxxxxx2734106d0ab).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String name = args[0];
        String amiId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder()
```

```
            .region(region)
            .build();

        String instanceId = createEC2Instance(ec2, name, amiId);
        System.out.println("The Amazon EC2 Instance ID is " + instanceId);
        ec2.close();
    }

    public static String createEC2Instance(Ec2Client ec2, String name, String amiId)
{
        RunInstancesRequest runRequest = RunInstancesRequest.builder()
            .imageId(amiId)
            .instanceType(InstanceType.T1_MICRO)
            .maxCount(1)
            .minCount(1)
            .build();

        // Use a waiter to wait until the instance is running.
        System.out.println("Going to start an EC2 instance using a waiter");
        RunInstancesResponse response = ec2.runInstances(runRequest);
        String instanceIdVal = response.instances().get(0).instanceId();
        ec2.waiter().waitUntilInstanceRunning(r -> r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal));
        Tag tag = Tag.builder()
            .key("Name")
            .value(name)
            .build();

        CreateTagsRequest tagRequest = CreateTagsRequest.builder()
            .resources(instanceIdVal)
            .tags(tag)
            .build();

        try {
            ec2.createTags(tagRequest);
            System.out.printf("Successfully started EC2 Instance %s based on AMI
%s", instanceIdVal, amiId);
            return instanceIdVal;

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
```

```
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考RunInstances中的。

StartInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartInstances`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void startInstance(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
        Ec2Waiter ec2Waiter = Ec2Waiter.builder()
                .overrideConfiguration(b -> b.maxAttempts(100))
                .client(ec2)
                .build();

        StartInstancesRequest request = StartInstancesRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Use an Ec2Waiter to wait for the instance to run. This
will take a few minutes.");
        ec2.startInstances(request);
        DescribeInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        WaiterResponse<DescribeInstancesResponse> waiterResponse =
ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceRunning(instanceRequest);
        waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
        System.out.println("Successfully started instance " + instanceId);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考StartInstances中的。

StopInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StopInstances。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void stopInstance(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
        Ec2Waiter ec2Waiter = Ec2Waiter.builder()
                .overrideConfiguration(b -> b.maxAttempts(100))
                .client(ec2)
                .build();
        StopInstancesRequest request = StopInstancesRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Use an Ec2Waiter to wait for the instance to stop. This
will take a few minutes.");
        ec2.stopInstances(request);
        DescribeInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        WaiterResponse<DescribeInstancesResponse> waiterResponse =
ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceStopped(instanceRequest);
        waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
        System.out.println("Successfully stopped instance " + instanceId);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考StopInstances中的。

TerminateInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用TerminateInstances。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void terminateEC2(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
        try {
            Ec2Waiter ec2Waiter = Ec2Waiter.builder()
                    .overrideConfiguration(b -> b.maxAttempts(100))
                    .client(ec2)
                    .build();

            TerminateInstancesRequest ti = TerminateInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .instanceIds(instanceId)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Use an Ec2Waiter to wait for the instance to
terminate. This will take a few minutes.");
            ec2.terminateInstances(ti);
            DescribeInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .instanceIds(instanceId)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeInstancesResponse> waiterResponse = ec2Waiter
                    .waitUntilInstanceTerminated(instanceRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Successfully started instance " + instanceId);
            System.out.println(instanceId + " is terminated!");

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考TerminateInstances中的。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
```

```
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof-
bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException
 {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage
 a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
 resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
```

```
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
```

```
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }

    private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(
                """
                        For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to create
several AWS resources
                        to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore
some ways to make it resilient
                        against various kinds of failures.

                        Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                        \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                        \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that
each contain a Python web server.
                        \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
        Database database = new Database();
        database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when an
instance starts.
                This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
```

```
                listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.
                For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets, targetGroupArn,
lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul = loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(), StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
```

```
                            For this example to work, the default security group for
your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security group
are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the load
balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }
```

```
   // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
   public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
       ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
       System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
       String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

       System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
       paramHelper.reset();

       System.out.println(
               """
                       This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                       to create situations where the web service fails, and shows
how using a resilient
                       architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.

                       At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                      """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);

       System.out.println(
               """
                       The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                       The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter
named self.param_helper.table.
                       To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's
set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                      """);
       paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

       System.out.println(
               """
                       \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                       healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks
don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                      """);
       demoChoices(loadBalancer);
```

```
        System.out.println(
                """
                        Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                        While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                        """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
static response.
                The service still reports as healthy because health checks are still
shallow.
                """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
                access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance id
value.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId = autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " + profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);
```

```
        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint always
returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
```

```
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto
scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a
new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
```

```
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
```

```
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load balancer
 targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
 loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
 target.target().id(),
                                    target.target().port(),
 target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the health
 check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value between
 0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
     */
    public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
            throws InterruptedException {
        // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
                .builder()
                .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure 'newInstanceProfileName'
is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                              // name.
                .build();

        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
```

```
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile
%s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
```

```
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instance Id + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress) {
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
    public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
        try {
            software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
            String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
```

```
            System.out.println(name);

            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
     * access when you're done.
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
                    .values("default")
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
```

```
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse = getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

            for (SecurityGroup secGroup : securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " + secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " + ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or to
a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
```

```
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
        try {
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
            System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
    public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

        // Get availability zones.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
```

```
                .builder()
                .build();

        DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
        List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
        LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                .launchTemplateName(templateName)
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
```

```
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
```

```
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
```

```
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to the
 policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
 DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
 ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
```

```
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
 iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
 listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance profile
 " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }
```

```
    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()
                .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
```

```
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
```

```
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }

        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId, String
targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }
```

```
    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String targetGroupARN,
String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to become
available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);
```

```
            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest = CreateListenerRequest.builder()

 .loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
```

```
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
 DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException {
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
```

```
                                .build(),
                        AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                .attributeName("ItemId")
                                .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                .build())
                .keySchema(
                        KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                .attributeName("MediaType")
                                .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                .build(),
                        KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                .attributeName("ItemId")
                                .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                .build())
                .provisionedThroughput(
                        ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                .build())
                .build();

        getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
        System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

        // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
        DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                .tableName(tableName)
                .build();

        WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
        waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

        // Add records to the table.
        populateTable(fileName, tableName);
    }
}

public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
    getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
    System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
}
```

```
    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws IOException
 {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";
```

```
    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups

- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

開始使用執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立金鑰對和安全群組。
- 選取 Amazon Machine Image (AMI) 和相容的執行個體類型，然後建立執行個體。
- 停止並重新啟動執行個體。
- 將彈性 IP 地址與您的執行個體建立關聯.
- 使用 SSH 連線至執行個體，然後清理資源。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves the private key data as a .pem file.
 * 2. Lists key pairs.
 * 3. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
 * 4. Displays security group information.
 * 5. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and selects one.
 * 6. Gets more information about the image.
 * 7. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected AMI’s
 * architecture.
 * 8. Creates an instance with the key pair, security group, AMI, and an
 * instance type.
 * 9. Displays information about the instance.
 * 10. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
 * 11. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
 * 12. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
 * 13. Displays SSH connection info for the instance.
 * 14. Disassociates and deletes the Elastic IP address.
 * 15. Terminates the instance and waits for it to terminate.
 * 16. Deletes the security group.
 * 17. Deletes the key pair.
 */
public class EC2Scenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <keyName> <fileName> <groupName> <groupDesc> <vpcId>

                Where:
                   keyName -  A key pair name (for example, TestKeyPair).\s
                   fileName -  A file name where the key information is written to.
\s
                   groupName - The name of the security group.\s
                   groupDesc - The description of the security group.\s
                   vpcId - A VPC Id value. You can get this value from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
```

```
                    myIpAddress - The IP address of your development machine.\s

                """;

        if (args.length != 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String keyName = args[0];
        String fileName = args[1];
        String groupName = args[2];
        String groupDesc = args[3];
        String vpcId = args[4];
        String myIpAddress = args[5];

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        Ec2Client ec2 = Ec2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an RSA key pair and save the private key
material as a .pem file.");
        createKeyPair(ec2, keyName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. List key pairs.");
        describeKeys(ec2);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create a security group.");
        String groupId = createSecurityGroup(ec2, groupName, groupDesc, vpcId,
myIpAddress);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Display security group info for the newly created
security group.");
        describeSecurityGroups(ec2, groupId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Get a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and selects one
with amzn2 in the name.");
        String instanceId = getParaValues(ssmClient);
        System.out.println("The instance Id is " + instanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Get more information about an amzn2 image.");
        String amiValue = describeImage(ec2, instanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Get a list of instance types.");
        String instanceType = getInstanceTypes(ec2);
        System.out.println("The instance type is " + instanceType);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Create an instance.");
        String newInstanceId = runInstance(ec2, instanceType, keyName, groupName,
amiValue);
        System.out.println("The instance Id is " + newInstanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Display information about the running instance. ");
        String ipAddress = describeEC2Instances(ec2, newInstanceId);
        System.out.println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:");
        System.out.println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Stop the instance and use a waiter.");
        stopInstance(ec2, newInstanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Start the instance and use a waiter.");
        startInstance(ec2, newInstanceId);
        ipAddress = describeEC2Instances(ec2, newInstanceId);
        System.out.println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:");
        System.out.println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with
 the instance.");
        String allocationId = allocateAddress(ec2);
        System.out.println("The allocation Id value is " + allocationId);
        String associationId = associateAddress(ec2, newInstanceId, allocationId);
        System.out.println("The associate Id value is " + associationId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Describe the instance again.");
        ipAddress = describeEC2Instances(ec2, newInstanceId);
        System.out.println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:");
        System.out.println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Disassociate and release the Elastic IP address.");
        disassociateAddress(ec2, associationId);
        releaseEC2Address(ec2, allocationId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("15. Terminate the instance and use a waiter.");
        terminateEC2(ec2, newInstanceId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("16. Delete the security group.");
        deleteEC2SecGroup(ec2, groupId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("17. Delete the key.");
        deleteKeys(ec2, keyName);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("You successfully completed the Amazon EC2 scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        ec2.close();
    }

    public static void deleteEC2SecGroup(Ec2Client ec2, String groupId) {
        try {
            DeleteSecurityGroupRequest request =
DeleteSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
                    .groupId(groupId)
                    .build();

            ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted security group with Id " +
groupId);

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void terminateEC2(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
        try {
            Ec2Waiter ec2Waiter = Ec2Waiter.builder()
                    .overrideConfiguration(b -> b.maxAttempts(100))
                    .client(ec2)
                    .build();

            TerminateInstancesRequest ti = TerminateInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .instanceIds(instanceId)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Use an Ec2Waiter to wait for the instance to
terminate. This will take a few minutes.");
            ec2.terminateInstances(ti);
            DescribeInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .instanceIds(instanceId)
                    .build();
```

```
            WaiterResponse<DescribeInstancesResponse> waiterResponse = ec2Waiter
                    .waitUntilInstanceTerminated(instanceRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Successfully started instance " + instanceId);
            System.out.println(instanceId + " is terminated!");

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteKeys(Ec2Client ec2, String keyPair) {
        try {
            DeleteKeyPairRequest request = DeleteKeyPairRequest.builder()
                    .keyName(keyPair)
                    .build();

            ec2.deleteKeyPair(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted key pair named " + keyPair);

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void releaseEC2Address(Ec2Client ec2, String allocId) {
        try {
            ReleaseAddressRequest request = ReleaseAddressRequest.builder()
                    .allocationId(allocId)
                    .build();

            ec2.releaseAddress(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully released Elastic IP address " +
allocId);
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void disassociateAddress(Ec2Client ec2, String associationId) {
        try {
```

```
            DisassociateAddressRequest addressRequest =
DisassociateAddressRequest.builder()
                    .associationId(associationId)
                    .build();

            ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest);
            System.out.println("You successfully disassociated the address!");

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String associateAddress(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId, String
allocationId) {
        try {
            AssociateAddressRequest associateRequest =
AssociateAddressRequest.builder()
                    .instanceId(instanceId)
                    .allocationId(allocationId)
                    .build();

            AssociateAddressResponse associateResponse =
ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest);
            return associateResponse.associationId();

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String allocateAddress(Ec2Client ec2) {
        try {
            AllocateAddressRequest allocateRequest =
AllocateAddressRequest.builder()
                    .domain(DomainType.VPC)
                    .build();

            AllocateAddressResponse allocateResponse =
ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest);
            return allocateResponse.allocationId();
```

```
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void startInstance(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
        Ec2Waiter ec2Waiter = Ec2Waiter.builder()
                .overrideConfiguration(b -> b.maxAttempts(100))
                .client(ec2)
                .build();

        StartInstancesRequest request = StartInstancesRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Use an Ec2Waiter to wait for the instance to run. This
will take a few minutes.");
        ec2.startInstances(request);
        DescribeInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        WaiterResponse<DescribeInstancesResponse> waiterResponse =
ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceRunning(instanceRequest);
        waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
        System.out.println("Successfully started instance " + instanceId);
    }

    public static void stopInstance(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
        Ec2Waiter ec2Waiter = Ec2Waiter.builder()
                .overrideConfiguration(b -> b.maxAttempts(100))
                .client(ec2)
                .build();
        StopInstancesRequest request = StopInstancesRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Use an Ec2Waiter to wait for the instance to stop. This
will take a few minutes.");
        ec2.stopInstances(request);
```

```
        DescribeInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .build();

        WaiterResponse<DescribeInstancesResponse> waiterResponse =
ec2Waiter.waitUntilInstanceStopped(instanceRequest);
        waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
        System.out.println("Successfully stopped instance " + instanceId);
    }

    public static String describeEC2Instances(Ec2Client ec2, String newInstanceId) {
        try {
            String pubAddress = "";
            boolean isRunning = false;
            DescribeInstancesRequest request = DescribeInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .instanceIds(newInstanceId)
                    .build();

            while (!isRunning) {
                DescribeInstancesResponse response = ec2.describeInstances(request);
                String state =
response.reservations().get(0).instances().get(0).state().name().name();
                if (state.compareTo("RUNNING") == 0) {
                    System.out.println("Image id is " +
response.reservations().get(0).instances().get(0).imageId());
                    System.out.println(
                            "Instance type is " +
response.reservations().get(0).instances().get(0).instanceType());
                    System.out.println(
                            "Instance state is " +
response.reservations().get(0).instances().get(0).state().name());
                    pubAddress =
response.reservations().get(0).instances().get(0).publicIpAddress();
                    System.out.println("Instance address is " + pubAddress);
                    isRunning = true;
                }
            }
            return pubAddress;
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
```

```
    }

    public static String runInstance(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceType, String
keyName, String groupName,
            String amiId) {
        try {
            RunInstancesRequest runRequest = RunInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .instanceType(instanceType)
                    .keyName(keyName)
                    .securityGroups(groupName)
                    .maxCount(1)
                    .minCount(1)
                    .imageId(amiId)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Going to start an EC2 instance using a waiter");
            RunInstancesResponse response = ec2.runInstances(runRequest);
            String instanceIdVal = response.instances().get(0).instanceId();
            ec2.waiter().waitUntilInstanceRunning(r ->
r.instanceIds(instanceIdVal));
            System.out.println("Successfully started EC2 instance " + instanceIdVal
+ " based on AMI " + amiId);
            return instanceIdVal;

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Get a list of instance types.
    public static String getInstanceTypes(Ec2Client ec2) {
        String instanceType;
        try {
            DescribeInstanceTypesRequest typesRequest =
DescribeInstanceTypesRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build();

            DescribeInstanceTypesResponse response =
ec2.describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest);
            List<InstanceTypeInfo> instanceTypes = response.instanceTypes();
            for (InstanceTypeInfo type : instanceTypes) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The memory information of this type is " +
type.memoryInfo().sizeInMiB());
                System.out.println("Network information is " +
type.networkInfo().toString());
                System.out.println("Instance type is " +
type.instanceType().toString());
                instanceType = type.instanceType().toString();
                if (instanceType.compareTo("t2.2xlarge")  == 0){
                    return instanceType;
                }
            }

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Display the Description field that corresponds to the instance Id value.
    public static String describeImage(Ec2Client ec2, String instanceId) {
        try {
            DescribeImagesRequest imagesRequest = DescribeImagesRequest.builder()
                    .imageIds(instanceId)
                    .build();

            DescribeImagesResponse response = ec2.describeImages(imagesRequest);
            System.out.println("The description of the first image is " +
response.images().get(0).description());
            System.out.println("The name of the first image is " +
response.images().get(0).name());

            // Return the image Id value.
            return response.images().get(0).imageId();

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Get the Id value of an instance with amzn2 in the name.
    public static String getParaValues(SsmClient ssmClient) {
```

```
        try {
            GetParametersByPathRequest parameterRequest =
GetParametersByPathRequest.builder()
                    .path("/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest")
                    .build();

            GetParametersByPathIterable responses =
ssmClient.getParametersByPathPaginator(parameterRequest);
            for
(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParametersByPathResponse response :
responses) {
                System.out.println("Test " + response.nextToken());
                List<Parameter> parameterList = response.parameters();
                for (Parameter para : parameterList) {
                    System.out.println("The name of the para is: " + para.name());
                    System.out.println("The type of the para is: " + para.type());
                    if (filterName(para.name())) {
                        return para.value();
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Return true if the name has amzn2 in it. For example:
    // /aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-arm64-gp2
    private static boolean filterName(String name) {
        String[] parts = name.split("/");
        String myValue = parts[4];
        return myValue.contains("amzn2");
    }

    public static void describeSecurityGroups(Ec2Client ec2, String groupId) {
        try {
            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest request =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                .groupIds(groupId)
                .build();
```

```
            // Use a paginator.
            DescribeSecurityGroupsIterable listGroups =
ec2.describeSecurityGroupsPaginator(request);
            listGroups.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.securityGroups().stream())
                .forEach(group -> System.out
                    .println(" Group id: " +group.groupId() + " group name = " +
group.groupName()));

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createSecurityGroup(Ec2Client ec2, String groupName, String
groupDesc, String vpcId,
            String myIpAddress) {
        try {
            CreateSecurityGroupRequest createRequest =
CreateSecurityGroupRequest.builder()
                    .groupName(groupName)
                    .description(groupDesc)
                    .vpcId(vpcId)
                    .build();

            CreateSecurityGroupResponse resp =
ec2.createSecurityGroup(createRequest);
            IpRange ipRange = IpRange.builder()
                    .cidrIp(myIpAddress + "/0")
                    .build();

            IpPermission ipPerm = IpPermission.builder()
                    .ipProtocol("tcp")
                    .toPort(80)
                    .fromPort(80)
                    .ipRanges(ipRange)
                    .build();

            IpPermission ipPerm2 = IpPermission.builder()
                    .ipProtocol("tcp")
                    .toPort(22)
                    .fromPort(22)
                    .ipRanges(ipRange)
```

```
                    .build();

            AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest authRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                    .groupName(groupName)
                    .ipPermissions(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
                    .build();

            ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully added ingress policy to security group
" + groupName);
            return resp.groupId();

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void describeKeys(Ec2Client ec2) {
        try {
            DescribeKeyPairsResponse response = ec2.describeKeyPairs();
            response.keyPairs().forEach(keyPair -> System.out.printf(
                    "Found key pair with name %s " +
                            "and fingerprint %s",
                    keyPair.keyName(),
                    keyPair.keyFingerprint()));

        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createKeyPair(Ec2Client ec2, String keyName, String fileName)
{
        try {
            CreateKeyPairRequest request = CreateKeyPairRequest.builder()
                    .keyName(keyName)
                    .build();

            CreateKeyPairResponse response = ec2.createKeyPair(request);
            String content = response.keyMaterial();
```

```
            BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter(fileName));
            writer.write(content);
            writer.close();
            System.out.println("Successfully created key pair named " + keyName);

        } catch (Ec2Exception | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress
  - RunInstances
  - StartInstances
  - StopInstances
  - TerminateInstances
  - UnmonitorInstances

Amazon ECS 示例使用 SDK for Java 2.x

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與 Amazon ECS 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCluster`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ExecuteCommandConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ExecuteCommandLogging;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ClusterConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateClusterRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateCluster {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <clusterName>\s

                Where:
                   clusterName - The name of the ECS cluster to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String clusterArn = createGivenCluster(ecsClient, clusterName);
        System.out.println("The cluster ARN is " + clusterArn);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createGivenCluster(EcsClient ecsClient, String clusterName)
 {
        try {
            ExecuteCommandConfiguration commandConfiguration =
 ExecuteCommandConfiguration.builder()
                    .logging(ExecuteCommandLogging.DEFAULT)
                    .build();

            ClusterConfiguration clusterConfiguration =
 ClusterConfiguration.builder()
                    .executeCommandConfiguration(commandConfiguration)
                    .build();

            CreateClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .clusterName(clusterName)
                    .configuration(clusterConfiguration)
                    .build();

            CreateClusterResponse response =
 ecsClient.createCluster(clusterRequest);
            return response.cluster().clusterArn();

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateCluster中的。

`CreateService`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateService`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.AwsVpcConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.NetworkConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateServiceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.LaunchType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.CreateServiceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateService {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:
                                  <clusterName> <serviceName> <securityGroups>
 <subnets> <taskDefinition>

                                Where:
                                  clusterName - The name of the ECS cluster.
                                  serviceName - The name of the ECS service to
 create.
                                  securityGroups - The name of the security group.
                                  subnets - The name of the subnet.
                                  taskDefinition - The name of the task definition.
                                """;

                if (args.length != 5) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String clusterName = args[0];
                String serviceName = args[1];
                String securityGroups = args[2];
                String subnets = args[3];
                String taskDefinition = args[4];
                Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
                EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();

                String serviceArn = createNewService(ecsClient, clusterName,
 serviceName, securityGroups, subnets,
                                taskDefinition);
                System.out.println("The ARN of the service is " + serviceArn);
                ecsClient.close();
        }
```

```
        public static String createNewService(EcsClient ecsClient,
                        String clusterName,
                        String serviceName,
                        String securityGroups,
                        String subnets,
                        String taskDefinition) {

                try {
                        AwsVpcConfiguration vpcConfiguration =
 AwsVpcConfiguration.builder()
                                        .securityGroups(securityGroups)
                                        .subnets(subnets)
                                        .build();

                        NetworkConfiguration configuration =
 NetworkConfiguration.builder()
                                        .awsvpcConfiguration(vpcConfiguration)
                                        .build();

                        CreateServiceRequest serviceRequest =
 CreateServiceRequest.builder()
                                        .cluster(clusterName)
                                        .networkConfiguration(configuration)
                                        .desiredCount(1)
                                        .launchType(LaunchType.FARGATE)
                                        .serviceName(serviceName)
                                        .taskDefinition(taskDefinition)
                                        .build();

                        CreateServiceResponse response =
 ecsClient.createService(serviceRequest);
                        return response.service().serviceArn();

                } catch (EcsException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
                return "";
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateService中的。

DeleteService

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteService。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DeleteServiceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class DeleteService {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <clusterName> <serviceArn>\s

                Where:
                  clusterName - The name of the ECS cluster.
                  serviceArn - The ARN of the ECS service.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterName = args[0];
```

```
        String serviceArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteSpecificService(ecsClient, clusterName, serviceArn);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSpecificService(EcsClient ecsClient, String
 clusterName, String serviceArn) {
        try {
            DeleteServiceRequest serviceRequest = DeleteServiceRequest.builder()
                    .cluster(clusterName)
                    .service(serviceArn)
                    .build();

            ecsClient.deleteService(serviceRequest);
            System.out.println("The Service was successfully deleted");

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteService中的。

`DescribeClusters`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeClusters`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeClustersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeClustersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.Cluster;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeClusters {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <clusterArn> \s

                Where:
                  clusterArn - The ARN of the ECS cluster to describe.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterArn = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        descCluster(ecsClient, clusterArn);
    }

    public static void descCluster(EcsClient ecsClient, String clusterArn) {
        try {
```

```
            DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest =
 DescribeClustersRequest.builder()
                    .clusters(clusterArn)
                    .build();

            DescribeClustersResponse response =
 ecsClient.describeClusters(clustersRequest);
            List<Cluster> clusters = response.clusters();
            for (Cluster cluster : clusters) {
                System.out.println("The cluster name is " + cluster.clusterName());
            }

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeClusters中的。

`DescribeTasks`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTasks`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeTasksRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.DescribeTasksResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.Task;
import java.util.List;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListTaskDefinitions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <clusterArn> <taskId>\s

                Where:
                  clusterArn - The ARN of an ECS cluster.
                  taskId - The task Id value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterArn = args[0];
        String taskId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getAllTasks(ecsClient, clusterArn, taskId);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getAllTasks(EcsClient ecsClient, String clusterArn, String
 taskId) {
        try {
            DescribeTasksRequest tasksRequest = DescribeTasksRequest.builder()
                    .cluster(clusterArn)
                    .tasks(taskId)
                    .build();

            DescribeTasksResponse response = ecsClient.describeTasks(tasksRequest);
```

```
            List<Task> tasks = response.tasks();
            for (Task task : tasks) {
                System.out.println("The task ARN is " + task.taskDefinitionArn());
            }

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeTasks中的。

`ListClusters`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListClusters`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.ListClustersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class ListClusters {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllClusters(ecsClient);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllClusters(EcsClient ecsClient) {
        try {
            ListClustersResponse response = ecsClient.listClusters();
            List<String> clusters = response.clusterArns();
            for (String cluster : clusters) {
                System.out.println("The cluster arn is " + cluster);
            }

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListClusters中的。

`UpdateService`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateService`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.EcsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.EcsException;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ecs.model.UpdateServiceRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class UpdateService {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <clusterName> <serviceArn>\s

                Where:
                  clusterName - The cluster name.
                  serviceArn - The service ARN value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String clusterName = args[0];
        String serviceArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EcsClient ecsClient = EcsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateSpecificService(ecsClient, clusterName, serviceArn);
        ecsClient.close();
    }

    public static void updateSpecificService(EcsClient ecsClient, String
 clusterName, String serviceArn) {
        try {
```

```
            UpdateServiceRequest serviceRequest = UpdateServiceRequest.builder()
                    .cluster(clusterName)
                    .service(serviceArn)
                    .desiredCount(0)
                    .build();

            ecsClient.updateService(serviceRequest);
            System.out.println("The service was modified");

        } catch (EcsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateService中的。

Elastic Load Balancing-使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的第 2 版範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Elastic Load Balancing-第 2 版，來執行動作及實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Elastic Load Balancing

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 Elastic Load Balancing。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public class HelloLoadBalancer {

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client loadBalancingV2Client =
 ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                DescribeLoadBalancersResponse loadBalancersResponse =
 loadBalancingV2Client
                                .describeLoadBalancers(r -> r.pageSize(10));
                List<LoadBalancer> loadBalancerList =
 loadBalancersResponse.loadBalancers();
                for (LoadBalancer lb : loadBalancerList)
                        System.out.println("Load Balancer DNS name = " +
 lb.dnsName());
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeLoadBalancers中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateListener`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateListener`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /*
```

```
    * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
    * subnets
    * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
    */
   public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String targetGroupARN,
String lbName, int port,
           String protocol) {
       try {
           List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                   .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                   .collect(Collectors.toList());

           CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                   .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                   .name(lbName)
                   .scheme("internet-facing")
                   .build();

           // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
           CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
           String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

           ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
           DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                   .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                   .build();

           System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to become
available.");
           WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                   .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
           waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
           System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

           // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
           String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
           System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

           // Create a listener for the load balance.
```

```
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest = CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateListener中的。

`CreateLoadBalancer`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateLoadBalancer`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String targetGroupARN,
String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to become
available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);
```

```
            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest = CreateListenerRequest.builder()

.loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateLoadBalancer中的。

`CreateTargetGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTargetGroup`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId, String
targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateTargetGroup中的。

`DeleteLoadBalancer`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteLoadBalancer`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteLoadBalancer中的。

DeleteTargetGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTargetGroup。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteTargetGroup中的。

`DescribeTargetHealth`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTargetHealth`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()
```

```
                .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeTargetHealth中的。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public class Main {
```

```
    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof-
bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException
 {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage
 a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
```

```
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);

        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }
```

```
   // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
   private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
           throws IOException, InterruptedException {
       loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
       System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
       TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
       loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
       autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
       autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
       autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
       database.deleteTable(tableName);
   }

   private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
       Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
       System.out.println(
               """
                       For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to create
several AWS resources
                       to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore
some ways to make it resilient
                       against various kinds of failures.

                       Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                       \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                       \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that
each contain a Python web server.
                       \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                       \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                       """);

       System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
       in.nextLine();
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
       Database database = new Database();
```

```
        database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when an
instance starts.
                This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
                listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.
                For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
                run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged credentials.

                The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants
                permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters
                that control the flow of the demo.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);
```

```
        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets, targetGroupArn,
lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul = loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
```

```
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(), StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group for
your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security group
are configured correctly and that");
```

```
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the load
balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and shows
how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter
named self.param_helper.table.
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's
set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                       """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");
```

```
        System.out.println(
                """
                        \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                        healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks
don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                       """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                       Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                       While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                       """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
static response.
                The service still reports as healthy because health checks are still
shallow.
                """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
                access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance id
value.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
```

```
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId = autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " + profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
```

```
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint always
returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto
scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a
new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
    }
```

```
   public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
       String[] actions = {
               "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
               "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
               "Go to the next part of the demo."
       };
       Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

       while (true) {
           System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
           System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
           for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
               System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
           }

           try {
               System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
               int choice = scanner.nextInt();
               System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

               switch (choice) {
                   case 0 -> {
                       System.out.println("Request:\n");
                       System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                       CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                       // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                       HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                       // Execute the request and get the response.
                       HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                       int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                       System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                       // Display the JSON response
                       BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                               new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                       StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
```

```
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load balancer
targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
target.target().id(),
                                        target.target().port(),
target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the health
check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value between
0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
```

```
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;

    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
```

```
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
     */
    public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
            throws InterruptedException {
        // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
```

```
                .builder()
                .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure 'newInstanceProfileName'
is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                              // name.
                .build();

        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile
%s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
```

```
            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();

        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress) {
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
    public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
```

```
        try {
            software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
            String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
            System.out.println(name);

            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
```

```
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
     * access when you're done.
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
```

```
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
                    .values("default")
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse = getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

            for (SecurityGroup secGroup : securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " + secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " + ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }
```

```
                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or to
a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }

    /*
     * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
     * Scaling group.
     * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
     * instances
     * in the group.
     */
    public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
        try {
            AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                    .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                    .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
            System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }

    // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
    public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

        // Get availability zones.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
                .builder()
                .build();

        DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
        List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
        LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                .launchTemplateName(templateName)
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();

        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
```

```
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
```

```
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
 InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
 ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
 getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to the
 policy.

 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
 listEntitiesRequest =
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
 DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
```

```
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
 ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
 iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
 listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance profile
 " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
public class LoadBalancer {
```

```
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();

        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()
                .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
```

```
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();
```

```
        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }

        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId, String
targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();
```

```
        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String targetGroupARN,
String lbName, int port,
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();
```

```
            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to become
 available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
 loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest = CreateListenerRequest.builder()

 .loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
 DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
```

```
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException {
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                    .build(),
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                    .build())
                    .provisionedThroughput(
                            ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                    .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .build())
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");
```

```
            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws IOException
 {
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener

- CreateLoadBalancer
- CreateTargetGroup
- DeleteAutoScalingGroup
- DeleteInstanceProfile
- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

MediaStore 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 MediaStore。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

CreateContainer

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateContainer。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateContainer {
    public static long sleepTime = 10;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <containerName>

                Where:
                   containerName - The name of the container to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String containerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createMediaContainer(mediaStoreClient, containerName);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }

    public static void createMediaContainer(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient,
 String containerName) {
        try {
            CreateContainerRequest containerRequest =
 CreateContainerRequest.builder()
                    .containerName(containerName)
                    .build();

            CreateContainerResponse containerResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.createContainer(containerRequest);
            String status = containerResponse.container().status().toString();
            while (!status.equalsIgnoreCase("Active")) {
                status = DescribeContainer.checkContainer(mediaStoreClient,
 containerName);
                System.out.println("Status - " + status);
                Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
            }

            System.out.println("The container ARN value is " +
 containerResponse.container().arn());
            System.out.println("Finished ");

        } catch (MediaStoreException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateContainer中的。

DeleteContainer

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteContainer。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.CreateContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateContainer {
    public static long sleepTime = 10;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <containerName>

                Where:
                   containerName - The name of the container to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createMediaContainer(mediaStoreClient, containerName);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }

    public static void createMediaContainer(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient,
 String containerName) {
        try {
            CreateContainerRequest containerRequest =
 CreateContainerRequest.builder()
                    .containerName(containerName)
                    .build();

            CreateContainerResponse containerResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.createContainer(containerRequest);
            String status = containerResponse.container().status().toString();
            while (!status.equalsIgnoreCase("Active")) {
                status = DescribeContainer.checkContainer(mediaStoreClient,
 containerName);
                System.out.println("Status - " + status);
                Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
            }

            System.out.println("The container ARN value is " +
 containerResponse.container().arn());
            System.out.println("Finished ");

        } catch (MediaStoreException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteContainer中的。

DeleteObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteObject。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.MediaStoreDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.MediaStoreDataException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws URISyntaxException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <completePath> <containerName>

                Where:
                   completePath - The path (including the container) of the item to
 delete.
                   containerName - The name of the container.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String completePath = args[0];
        String containerName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        URI uri = new URI(getEndpoint(containerName));

        MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData = MediaStoreDataClient.builder()
                .endpointOverride(uri)
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteMediaObject(mediaStoreData, completePath);
        mediaStoreData.close();
    }

    public static void deleteMediaObject(MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData, String
completePath) {
        try {
            DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .path(completePath)
                    .build();

            mediaStoreData.deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);

        } catch (MediaStoreDataException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    private static String getEndpoint(String containerName) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerRequest containerRequest =
DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                .containerName(containerName)
                .build();
```

```
        DescribeContainerResponse response =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(containerRequest);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
        return response.container().endpoint();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteObject中的。

DescribeContainer

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeContainer。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeContainer {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <containerName>
```

```
                Where:
                   containerName - The name of the container to describe.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Status is " + checkContainer(mediaStoreClient,
 containerName));
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }

    public static String checkContainer(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient, String
 containerName) {
        try {
            DescribeContainerRequest describeContainerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                    .containerName(containerName)
                    .build();

            DescribeContainerResponse containerResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(describeContainerRequest);
            System.out.println("The container name is " +
 containerResponse.container().name());
            System.out.println("The container ARN is " +
 containerResponse.container().arn());
            return containerResponse.container().status().toString();

        } catch (MediaStoreException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeContainer中的。

GetObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObject。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseInputStream;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.MediaStoreDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.MediaStoreDataException;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws URISyntaxException {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:    <completePath> <containerName> <savePath>

                Where:
                   completePath - The path of the object in the container (for
example, Videos5/sampleVideo.mp4).
                   containerName - The name of the container.
                   savePath - The path on the local drive where the file is saved,
including the file name (for example, C:/AWS/myvid.mp4).
                """;

       if (args.length != 3) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String completePath = args[0];
       String containerName = args[1];
       String savePath = args[2];

       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       URI uri = new URI(getEndpoint(containerName));
       MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData = MediaStoreDataClient.builder()
               .endpointOverride(uri)
               .region(region)
               .build();

       getMediaObject(mediaStoreData, completePath, savePath);
       mediaStoreData.close();
   }

   public static void getMediaObject(MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData, String
completePath, String savePath) {

       try {
           GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                   .path(completePath)
                   .build();

           // Write out the data to a file.
           ResponseInputStream<GetObjectResponse> data =
mediaStoreData.getObject(objectRequest);
           byte[] buffer = new byte[data.available()];
           data.read(buffer);
```

```
            File targetFile = new File(savePath);
            OutputStream outStream = new FileOutputStream(targetFile);
            outStream.write(buffer);
            System.out.println("The data was written to " + savePath);

        } catch (MediaStoreDataException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    private static String getEndpoint(String containerName) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerRequest containerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                .containerName(containerName)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerResponse response =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(containerRequest);
        return response.container().endpoint();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetObject中的。

`ListContainers`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListContainers`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.Container;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.ListContainersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.MediaStoreException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListContainers {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllContainers(mediaStoreClient);
        mediaStoreClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllContainers(MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient) {
        try {
            ListContainersResponse containersResponse =
 mediaStoreClient.listContainers();
            List<Container> containers = containersResponse.containers();
            for (Container container : containers) {
                System.out.println("Container name is " + container.name());
            }

        } catch (MediaStoreException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListContainers中的。

PutObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObject。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.MediaStoreClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.MediaStoreDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.MediaStoreDataException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastoredata.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediastore.model.DescribeContainerResponse;
import java.io.File;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PutObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws URISyntaxException {
        final String USAGE = """
```

```
                To run this example, supply the name of a container, a file location
to use, and path in the container\s

                Ex: <containerName> <filePath> <completePath>
                """;

        if (args.length < 3) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String containerName = args[0];
        String filePath = args[1];
        String completePath = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        URI uri = new URI(getEndpoint(containerName));
        MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData = MediaStoreDataClient.builder()
                .endpointOverride(uri)
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putMediaObject(mediaStoreData, filePath, completePath);
        mediaStoreData.close();
    }

    public static void putMediaObject(MediaStoreDataClient mediaStoreData, String
filePath, String completePath) {
        try {
            File myFile = new File(filePath);
            RequestBody requestBody = RequestBody.fromFile(myFile);

            PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .path(completePath)
                    .contentType("video/mp4")
                    .build();

            PutObjectResponse response = mediaStoreData.putObject(objectRequest,
requestBody);
            System.out.println("The saved object is " +
response.storageClass().toString());

        } catch (MediaStoreDataException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getEndpoint(String containerName) {

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        MediaStoreClient mediaStoreClient = MediaStoreClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerRequest containerRequest =
 DescribeContainerRequest.builder()
                .containerName(containerName)
                .build();

        DescribeContainerResponse response =
 mediaStoreClient.describeContainer(containerRequest);
        return response.container().endpoint();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutObject中的。

OpenSearch 使用開發套件適用於 Java 2.x 的服務範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 for OpenSearch Service 來執行動作及實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

CreateDomain

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDomain。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.OpenSearchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ClusterConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.EBSOptions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.VolumeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.CreateDomainRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.CreateDomainResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.OpenSearchException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateDomain {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <domainName>

                Where:
                    domainName - The name of the domain to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        OpenSearchClient searchClient = OpenSearchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createNewDomain(searchClient, domainName);
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void createNewDomain(OpenSearchClient searchClient, String
domainName) {
        try {
            ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
                    .dedicatedMasterEnabled(true)
                    .dedicatedMasterCount(3)
                    .dedicatedMasterType("t2.small.search")
                    .instanceType("t2.small.search")
                    .instanceCount(5)
                    .build();

            EBSOptions ebsOptions = EBSOptions.builder()
                    .ebsEnabled(true)
                    .volumeSize(10)
                    .volumeType(VolumeType.GP2)
                    .build();

            NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions encryptionOptions =
NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions.builder()
                    .enabled(true)
                    .build();

            CreateDomainRequest domainRequest = CreateDomainRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainName)
                    .engineVersion("OpenSearch_1.0")
                    .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
                    .ebsOptions(ebsOptions)
                    .nodeToNodeEncryptionOptions(encryptionOptions)
                    .build();
```

```
            System.out.println("Sending domain creation request...");
            CreateDomainResponse createResponse =
 searchClient.createDomain(domainRequest);
            System.out.println("Domain status is " +
 createResponse.domainStatus().toString());
            System.out.println("Domain Id is " +
 createResponse.domainStatus().domainId());

        } catch (OpenSearchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDomain中的。

DeleteDomain

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDomain。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.OpenSearchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.OpenSearchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DeleteDomainRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class DeleteDomain {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <domainName>

                Where:
                    domainName - The name of the domain to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        OpenSearchClient searchClient = OpenSearchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteSpecificDomain(searchClient, domainName);
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void deleteSpecificDomain(OpenSearchClient searchClient, String
 domainName) {
        try {
            DeleteDomainRequest domainRequest = DeleteDomainRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainName)
                    .build();

            searchClient.deleteDomain(domainRequest);
            System.out.println(domainName + " was successfully deleted.");

        } catch (OpenSearchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteDomain中的。

ListDomainNames

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListDomainNames。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.OpenSearchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.DomainInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListDomainNamesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ListDomainNamesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.OpenSearchException;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListDomainNames {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        OpenSearchClient searchClient = OpenSearchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
        listAllDomains(searchClient);
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
```

```
    public static void listAllDomains(OpenSearchClient searchClient) {
        try {
            ListDomainNamesRequest namesRequest = ListDomainNamesRequest.builder()
                    .engineType("OpenSearch")
                    .build();

            ListDomainNamesResponse response =
 searchClient.listDomainNames(namesRequest);
            List<DomainInfo> domainInfoList = response.domainNames();
            for (DomainInfo domain : domainInfoList)
                System.out.println("Domain name is " + domain.domainName());

        } catch (OpenSearchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListDomainNames中的。

UpdateDomainConfig

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateDomainConfig。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.OpenSearchClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.ClusterConfig;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.OpenSearchException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.UpdateDomainConfigRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.opensearch.model.UpdateDomainConfigResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UpdateDomain {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <domainName>

                Where:
                    domainName - The name of the domain to update.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        OpenSearchClient searchClient = OpenSearchClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateSpecificDomain(searchClient, domainName);
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void updateSpecificDomain(OpenSearchClient searchClient, String
 domainName) {
        try {
            ClusterConfig clusterConfig = ClusterConfig.builder()
                    .instanceCount(3)
                    .build();

            UpdateDomainConfigRequest updateDomainConfigRequest =
 UpdateDomainConfigRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainName)
                    .clusterConfig(clusterConfig)
```

```
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Sending domain update request...");
            UpdateDomainConfigResponse updateResponse =
 searchClient.updateDomainConfig(updateDomainConfigRequest);
            System.out.println("Domain update response from Amazon OpenSearch
 Service:");
            System.out.println(updateResponse.toString());

        } catch (OpenSearchException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateDomainConfig中的。

EventBridge 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 EventBridge。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 EventBridge

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 EventBridge。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 */
public class HelloEventBridge {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        EventBridgeClient eventBrClient = EventBridgeClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBuses(eventBrClient);
        eventBrClient.close();
    }

    public static void listBuses(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListEventBusesRequest busesRequest = ListEventBusesRequest.builder()
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();

            ListEventBusesResponse response =
 eventBrClient.listEventBuses(busesRequest);
            List<EventBus> buses = response.eventBuses();
            for (EventBus bus : buses) {
                System.out.println("The name of the event bus is: " + bus.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN of the event bus is: " + bus.arn());
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListEventBuses中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

DeleteRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteRule。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void deleteRuleByName(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
       DeleteRuleRequest ruleRequest = DeleteRuleRequest.builder()
               .name(ruleName)
               .build();

       eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest);
       System.out.println("Successfully deleted the rule");
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteRule中的。

DescribeRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeRule。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void checkRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName) {
       try {
           DescribeRuleRequest ruleRequest = DescribeRuleRequest.builder()
                   .name(eventRuleName)
                   .build();

           DescribeRuleResponse response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest);
           System.out.println("The state of the rule is " +
response.stateAsString());

       } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeRule中的。

`DisableRule`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisableRule`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用其規則名稱停用規則。

```
   public static void changeRuleState(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName, Boolean isEnabled) {
       try {
           if (!isEnabled) {
               System.out.println("Disabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
               DisableRuleRequest ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
                       .name(eventRuleName)
                       .build();
```

```
                eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest);
            } else {
                System.out.println("Enabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                EnableRuleRequest ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();
                eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest);
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DisableRule中的。

EnableRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用EnableRule。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用其規則名稱啟用規則。

```
    public static void changeRuleState(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName, Boolean isEnabled) {
        try {
            if (!isEnabled) {
                System.out.println("Disabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                DisableRuleRequest ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();

                eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest);
            } else {
```

```
                System.out.println("Enabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                EnableRuleRequest ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();
                eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest);
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考EnableRule中的。

`ListRuleNamesByTarget`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRuleNamesByTarget`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用目標列出所有規則名稱。

```
   public static void listTargetRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
topicArn) {
       ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest.builder()
               .targetArn(topicArn)
               .build();

       ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response =
eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest);
       List<String> rules = response.ruleNames();
       for (String rule : rules) {
           System.out.println("The rule name is " + rule);
       }
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListRuleNamesByTarget中的。

ListRules

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListRules。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用其規則名稱啟用規則。

```
    public static void listRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListRulesRequest rulesRequest = ListRulesRequest.builder()
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();

            ListRulesResponse response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest);
            List<Rule> rules = response.rules();
            for (Rule rule : rules) {
                System.out.println("The rule name is : " + rule.name());
                System.out.println("The rule description is : " +
rule.description());
                System.out.println("The rule state is : " + rule.stateAsString());
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListRules中的。

ListTargetsByRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTargetsByRule。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用規則名稱列出規則的所有目標。

```
   public static void listTargets(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String ruleName)
{
       ListTargetsByRuleRequest ruleRequest = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
               .rule(ruleName)
               .build();

       ListTargetsByRuleResponse res =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest);
       List<Target> targetsList = res.targets();
       for (Target target: targetsList) {
           System.out.println("Target ARN: "+target.arn());
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListTargetsByRule中的。

PutEvents

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutEvents。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void triggerCustomRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
email) {
        String json = "{" +
                "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
                "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"," +
                "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
                "}";

        PutEventsRequestEntry entry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
                .source("ExampleSource")
                .detail(json)
                .detailType("ExampleType")
                .build();

        PutEventsRequest eventsRequest = PutEventsRequest.builder()
                .entries(entry)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutEvents中的。

PutRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRule。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立排程規則。

```
    public static void createEBRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName, String cronExpression) {
        try {
            PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .name(ruleName)
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .scheduleExpression(cronExpression)
                    .state("ENABLED")
                    .description("A test rule that runs on a schedule created by the
Java API")
                    .build();

            PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " +
ruleResponse.ruleArn());

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

建立在物件新增至 Amazon Simple Storage Service 儲存貯體時觸發的規則。

```
    // Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in
    // a bucket.
    public static void addEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String roleArn,
String bucketName,
            String eventRuleName) {
        String pattern = "{\n" +
                "  \"source\": [\"aws.s3\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail\": {\n" +
                "    \"bucket\": {\n" +
                "      \"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]\n" +
                "    }\n" +
                "  }\n" +
                "}";

        try {
            PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java v2")
                    .name(eventRuleName)
                    .eventPattern(pattern)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .build();
```

```
            PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " +
ruleResponse.ruleArn());

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutRule中的。

PutTargets

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutTargets。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

新增作爲某個規則目標的 Amazon SNS 主題。

```
    // Add a rule which triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3
    // bucket.
    public static void addSnsEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName, String topicArn,
            String topicName, String eventRuleName, String bucketName) {
        String targetID = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Target myTarget = Target.builder()
                .id(targetID)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .build();

        List<Target> targets = new ArrayList<>();
        targets.add(myTarget);
        PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                .eventBusName(null)
```

```
                .targets(targets)
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putTargets(request);
        System.out.println("Added event rule " + eventRuleName + " with Amazon SNS
target " + topicName + " for bucket "
                + bucketName + ".");
    }
```

將輸入轉換器新增至某個規則的目標。

```
    public static void updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(EventBridgeClient
eventBrClient, String topicArn,
            String ruleName) {
        String targetId = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        InputTransformer inputTransformer = InputTransformer.builder()
                .inputTemplate("\"Notification: sample event was received.\"")
                .build();

        Target target = Target.builder()
                .id(targetId)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .inputTransformer(inputTransformer)
                .build();

        try {
            PutTargetsRequest targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .targets(target)
                    .eventBusName(null)
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest);
        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutTargets中的。

RemoveTargets

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RemoveTargets。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用規則名稱移除規則的所有目標。

```
   public static void deleteTargetsFromRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName) {
       // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
       ListTargetsByRuleRequest request = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
               .rule(eventRuleName)
               .build();

       ListTargetsByRuleResponse response =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request);
       List<Target> allTargets = response.targets();

       // Get all targets and delete them.
       for (Target myTarget : allTargets) {
           RemoveTargetsRequest removeTargetsRequest =
RemoveTargetsRequest.builder()
                   .rule(eventRuleName)
                   .ids(myTarget.id())
                   .build();

           eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest);
           System.out.println("Successfully removed the target");
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考RemoveTargets中的。

案例

開始使用規則和目標

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立規則並在其中新增目標。
- 啟用和停用規則。
- 列出並更新規則和目標。
- 發送事件，然後清理資源。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * This Java V2 example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:
 *
 * 1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use with
 * Amazon EventBridge.
 * 2. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with EventBridge events
 * enabled.
 * 3. Creates a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon S3.
 * 4. Lists rules on the event bus.
 * 5. Creates a new Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and
 * lets the user subscribe to it.
 * 6. Adds a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified topic.
 * 7. Creates an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3 object
 * is created.
```

```
 * 8. Lists Targets.
 * 9. Lists the rules for the same target.
 * 10. Triggers the rule by uploading a file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 11. Disables a specific rule.
 * 12. Checks and print the state of the rule.
 * 13. Adds a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.
 * 14. Enables a specific rule.
 * 15. Triggers the updated rule by uploading a file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 16. Updates the rule to be a custom rule pattern.
 * 17. Sending an event to trigger the rule.
 * 18. Cleans up resources.
 *
 */
public class EventbridgeMVP {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException, IOException
 {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleName> <bucketName> <topicName> <eventRuleName>

                Where:
                    roleName - The name of the role to create.
                    bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 bucket name to create.
                    topicName - The name of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic to create.
                    eventRuleName - The Amazon EventBridge rule name to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String polJSON = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "}," +
```

```
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        String roleName = args[0];
        String bucketName = args[1];
        String topicName = args[2];
        String eventRuleName = args[3];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        EventBridgeClient eventBrClient = EventBridgeClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        Region regionGl = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(regionGl)
                .build();

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out
                .println("1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role
to use with Amazon EventBridge.");
        String roleArn = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, polJSON);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create an S3 bucket with EventBridge events
enabled.");
        if (checkBucket(s3Client, bucketName)) {
```

```
            System.out.println("Bucket " + bucketName + " already exists. Ending
this scenario.");
            System.exit(1);
        }

        createBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
        Thread.sleep(3000);
        setBucketNotification(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Create a rule that triggers when an object is
uploaded to Amazon S3.");
        Thread.sleep(10000);
        addEventRule(eventBrClient, roleArn, bucketName, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. List rules on the event bus.");
        listRules(eventBrClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Create a new SNS topic for testing and let the user
subscribe to the topic.");
        String topicArn = createSnsTopic(snsClient, topicName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Add a target to the rule that sends an email to the
specified topic.");
        System.out.println("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS
topic:");
        String email = sc.nextLine();
        subEmail(snsClient, topicArn, email);
        System.out.println(
                "Use the link in the email you received to confirm your
subscription. Then, press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Create an EventBridge event that sends an email when
an Amazon S3 object is created.");
```

```
        addSnsEventRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName, topicArn, topicName,
eventRuleName, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 8. List Targets.");
        listTargets(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 9. List the rules for the same target.");
        listTargetRules(eventBrClient, topicArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 10. Trigger the rule by uploading a file to the S3
bucket.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        uploadTextFiletoS3(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Disable a specific rule.");
        changeRuleState(eventBrClient, eventRuleName, false);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Check and print the state of the rule.");
        checkRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Add a transform to the rule to change the text of
the email.");
        updateSnsEventRule(eventBrClient, topicArn, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Enable a specific rule.");
        changeRuleState(eventBrClient, eventRuleName, true);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(" 15. Trigger the updated rule by uploading a file to the
S3 bucket.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        uploadTextFiletoS3(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 16. Update the rule to be a custom rule pattern.");
        updateToCustomRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println("Updated event rule " + eventRuleName + " to use a custom
pattern.");
        updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(eventBrClient, topicArn, eventRuleName);
        System.out.println("Updated event target " + topicArn + ".");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("17. Sending an event to trigger the rule. This will
trigger a subscription email.");
        triggerCustomRule(eventBrClient, email);
        System.out.println("Events have been sent. Press Enter to continue.");
        sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("18. Clean up resources.");
        System.out.println("Do you want to clean up resources (y/n)");
        String ans = sc.nextLine();
        if (ans.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            cleanupResources(eventBrClient, snsClient, s3Client, iam, topicArn,
eventRuleName, bucketName, roleName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The resources will not be cleaned up. ");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario has successfully
completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void cleanupResources(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, SnsClient
snsClient, S3Client s3Client,
```

```
            IamClient iam, String topicArn, String eventRuleName, String bucketName,
String roleName) {
        System.out.println("Removing all targets from the event rule.");
        deleteTargetsFromRule(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        deleteRuleByName(eventBrClient, eventRuleName);
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);
        deleteS3Bucket(s3Client, bucketName);
        deleteRole(iam, roleName);
    }

    public static void deleteRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess";
        DetachRolePolicyRequest policyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                .policyArn(policyArn)
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        iam.detachRolePolicy(policyRequest);
        System.out.println("Successfully detached policy " + policyArn + " from role
" + roleName);

        // Delete the role.
        DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
        System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);
    }

    public static void deleteS3Bucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        // Remove all the objects from the S3 bucket.
        ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        ListObjectsResponse res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects);
        List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> toDelete = new ArrayList<>();

        for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
            toDelete.add(ObjectIdentifier.builder()
                    .key(myValue.key())
                    .build());
```

```
        }

        DeleteObjectsRequest dor = DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .delete(Delete.builder()
                        .objects(toDelete).build())
                .build();

        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor);

        // Delete the S3 bucket.
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        System.out.println("You have deleted the bucket and the objects");
    }

    // Delete the SNS topic.
    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteRuleByName(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
        DeleteRuleRequest ruleRequest = DeleteRuleRequest.builder()
                .name(ruleName)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest);
        System.out.println("Successfully deleted the rule");
```

```
    }

    public static void deleteTargetsFromRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName) {
        // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest request = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
                .rule(eventRuleName)
                .build();

        ListTargetsByRuleResponse response =
eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request);
        List<Target> allTargets = response.targets();

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        for (Target myTarget : allTargets) {
            RemoveTargetsRequest removeTargetsRequest =
RemoveTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(eventRuleName)
                    .ids(myTarget.id())
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest);
            System.out.println("Successfully removed the target");
        }
    }

    public static void triggerCustomRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
email) {
        String json = "{" +
                "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
                "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"," +
                "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
                "}";

        PutEventsRequestEntry entry = PutEventsRequestEntry.builder()
                .source("ExampleSource")
                .detail(json)
                .detailType("ExampleType")
                .build();

        PutEventsRequest eventsRequest = PutEventsRequest.builder()
                .entries(entry)
                .build();
```

```
        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest);
    }

    public static void updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(EventBridgeClient
eventBrClient, String topicArn,
            String ruleName) {
        String targetId = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        InputTransformer inputTransformer = InputTransformer.builder()
                .inputTemplate("\"Notification: sample event was received.\"")
                .build();

        Target target = Target.builder()
                .id(targetId)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .inputTransformer(inputTransformer)
                .build();

        try {
            PutTargetsRequest targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .targets(target)
                    .eventBusName(null)
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest);
        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateToCustomRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
ruleName) {
        String customEventsPattern = "{" +
                "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
                "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
                "}";

        PutRuleRequest request = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                .name(ruleName)
                .description("Custom test rule")
                .eventPattern(customEventsPattern)
                .build();
```

```
        eventBrClient.putRule(request);
    }

    // Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
    public static void updateSnsEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
topicArn, String ruleName) {
        String targetId = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Map<String, String> myMap = new HashMap<>();
        myMap.put("bucket", "$.detail.bucket.name");
        myMap.put("time", "$.time");

        InputTransformer inputTransformer = InputTransformer.builder()
                .inputTemplate("\"Notification: an object was uploaded to bucket
<bucket> at <time>.\"")
                .inputPathsMap(myMap)
                .build();

        Target target = Target.builder()
                .id(targetId)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .inputTransformer(inputTransformer)
                .build();

        try {
            PutTargetsRequest targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                    .rule(ruleName)
                    .targets(target)
                    .eventBusName(null)
                    .build();

            eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest);

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName) {
        try {
            DescribeRuleRequest ruleRequest = DescribeRuleRequest.builder()
                    .name(eventRuleName)
                    .build();
```

```
            DescribeRuleResponse response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The state of the rule is " +
response.stateAsString());

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void changeRuleState(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
eventRuleName, Boolean isEnabled) {
        try {
            if (!isEnabled) {
                System.out.println("Disabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                DisableRuleRequest ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();

                eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest);
            } else {
                System.out.println("Enabling the rule: " + eventRuleName);
                EnableRuleRequest ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest.builder()
                        .name(eventRuleName)
                        .build();
                eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest);
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
    public static void uploadTextFiletoS3(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName)
throws IOException {
        // Create a unique file name.
        String fileSuffix = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(new
Date());
        String fileName = "TextFile" + fileSuffix + ".txt";

        File myFile = new File(fileName);
```

```
        FileWriter fw = new FileWriter(myFile.getAbsoluteFile());
        BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(fw);
        bw.write("This is a sample file for testing uploads.");
        bw.close();

        try {
            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(fileName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(myFile));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listTargetRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
 topicArn) {
        ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest ruleNamesByTargetRequest =
 ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest.builder()
                .targetArn(topicArn)
                .build();

        ListRuleNamesByTargetResponse response =
 eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest);
        List<String> rules = response.ruleNames();
        for (String rule : rules) {
            System.out.println("The rule name is " + rule);
        }
    }

    public static void listTargets(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String ruleName)
 {
        ListTargetsByRuleRequest ruleRequest = ListTargetsByRuleRequest.builder()
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();

        ListTargetsByRuleResponse res =
 eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest);
        List<Target> targetsList = res.targets();
        for (Target target: targetsList) {
```

```
            System.out.println("Target ARN: "+target.arn());
        }
    }

    // Add a rule which triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3
    // bucket.
    public static void addSnsEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String
 ruleName, String topicArn,
            String topicName, String eventRuleName, String bucketName) {
        String targetID = java.util.UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        Target myTarget = Target.builder()
                .id(targetID)
                .arn(topicArn)
                .build();

        List<Target> targets = new ArrayList<>();
        targets.add(myTarget);
        PutTargetsRequest request = PutTargetsRequest.builder()
                .eventBusName(null)
                .targets(targets)
                .rule(ruleName)
                .build();

        eventBrClient.putTargets(request);
        System.out.println("Added event rule " + eventRuleName + " with Amazon SNS
 target " + topicName + " for bucket "
                + bucketName + ".");
    }

    public static void subEmail(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String email)
 {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("email")
                    .endpoint(email)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() + "\n
\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
```

```
        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listRules(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient) {
        try {
            ListRulesRequest rulesRequest = ListRulesRequest.builder()
                    .eventBusName("default")
                    .limit(10)
                    .build();

            ListRulesResponse response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest);
            List<Rule> rules = response.rules();
            for (Rule rule : rules) {
                System.out.println("The rule name is : " + rule.name());
                System.out.println("The rule description is : " +
rule.description());
                System.out.println("The rule state is : " + rule.stateAsString());
            }

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createSnsTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        String topicPolicy = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Sid\": \"EventBridgePublishTopic\"," +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "}," +
                "\"Resource\": \"*\"," +
                "\"Action\": \"sns:Publish\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        Map<String, String> topicAttributes = new HashMap<>();
        topicAttributes.put("Policy", topicPolicy);
```

```
        CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                .name(topicName)
                .attributes(topicAttributes)
                .build();

        CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
        System.out.println("Added topic " + topicName + " for email
subscriptions.");
        return response.topicArn();
    }

    // Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in
    // a bucket.
    public static void addEventRule(EventBridgeClient eventBrClient, String roleArn,
String bucketName,
            String eventRuleName) {
        String pattern = "{\n" +
                "  \"source\": [\"aws.s3\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail-type\": [\"Object Created\"],\n" +
                "  \"detail\": {\n" +
                "    \"bucket\": {\n" +
                "      \"name\": [\"" + bucketName + "\"]\n" +
                "    }\n" +
                "  }\n" +
                "}";

        try {
            PutRuleRequest ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest.builder()
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java v2")
                    .name(eventRuleName)
                    .eventPattern(pattern)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .build();

            PutRuleResponse ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the new rule is " +
ruleResponse.ruleArn());

        } catch (EventBridgeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    // Determine if the S3 bucket exists.
    public static Boolean checkBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest);
            return true;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    // Set the S3 bucket notification configuration.
    public static void setBucketNotification(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            EventBridgeConfiguration eventBridgeConfiguration =
EventBridgeConfiguration.builder()
                    .build();

            NotificationConfiguration configuration =
NotificationConfiguration.builder()
                    .eventBridgeConfiguration(eventBridgeConfiguration)
                    .build();

            PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest configurationRequest =
PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest
                    .builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .notificationConfiguration(configuration)
                    .skipDestinationValidation(true)
                    .build();

            s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(configurationRequest);
            System.out.println("Added bucket " + bucketName + " with EventBridge
events enabled.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    public static void createBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
 s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
 polJSON) {
        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(polJSON)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            AttachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
 AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .policyArn("arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess")
                    .build();

            iam.attachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);
            return response.role().arn();
```

```
        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule
  - EnableRule
  - ListRuleNamesByTarget
  - ListRules
  - ListTargetsByRule
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK Forecast 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配「Forecast」來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

CreateDataset

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDataset。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateDatasetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.Schema;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.SchemaAttribute;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateDatasetResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateDataSet {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <name>\s

                Where:
                    name - The name of the data set.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String name = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String myDataSetARN = createForecastDataSet(forecast, name);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new data set is " + myDataSetARN);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static String createForecastDataSet(ForecastClient forecast, String name)
{
        try {
            Schema schema = Schema.builder()
                    .attributes(getSchema())
                    .build();

            CreateDatasetRequest datasetRequest = CreateDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .datasetName(name)
                    .domain("CUSTOM")
                    .datasetType("RELATED_TIME_SERIES")
                    .dataFrequency("D")
                    .schema(schema)
                    .build();

            CreateDatasetResponse response = forecast.createDataset(datasetRequest);
            return response.datasetArn();

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }

    // Create a SchemaAttribute list required to create a data set.
    private static List<SchemaAttribute> getSchema() {
```

```
        List<SchemaAttribute> schemaList = new ArrayList<>();
        SchemaAttribute att1 = SchemaAttribute.builder()
                .attributeName("item_id")
                .attributeType("string")
                .build();

        SchemaAttribute att2 = SchemaAttribute.builder()
                .attributeName("timestamp")
                .attributeType("timestamp")
                .build();

        SchemaAttribute att3 = SchemaAttribute.builder()
                .attributeName("target_value")
                .attributeType("float")
                .build();

        // Push the SchemaAttribute objects to the List.
        schemaList.add(att1);
        schemaList.add(att2);
        schemaList.add(att3);
        return schemaList;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDataset中的。

`CreateForecast`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateForecast`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateForecastRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.CreateForecastResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateForecast {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <name> <predictorArn>\s

                Where:
                    name - The name of the forecast.\s
                    predictorArn - The arn of the predictor to use.\s

                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String name = args[0];
        String predictorArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String forecastArn = createNewForecast(forecast, name, predictorArn);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new forecast is " + forecastArn);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static String createNewForecast(ForecastClient forecast, String name,
 String predictorArn) {
        try {
            CreateForecastRequest forecastRequest = CreateForecastRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .forecastName(name)
                    .predictorArn(predictorArn)
                    .build();

            CreateForecastResponse response =
 forecast.createForecast(forecastRequest);
            return response.forecastArn();

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateForecast中的。

`DeleteDataset`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDataset`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DeleteDatasetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
```

```
 */
public class DeleteDataset {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <datasetARN>\s

                Where:
                    datasetARN - The ARN of the data set to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String datasetARN = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteForecastDataSet(forecast, datasetARN);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void deleteForecastDataSet(ForecastClient forecast, String
 myDataSetARN) {
        try {
            DeleteDatasetRequest deleteRequest = DeleteDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .datasetArn(myDataSetARN)
                    .build();

            forecast.deleteDataset(deleteRequest);
            System.out.println("The Data Set was deleted");

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteDataset中的。

DeleteForecast

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteForecast。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DeleteDatasetRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteDataset {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <datasetARN>\s

                Where:
                    datasetARN - The ARN of the data set to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String datasetARN = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteForecastDataSet(forecast, datasetARN);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void deleteForecastDataSet(ForecastClient forecast, String
 myDataSetARN) {
        try {
            DeleteDatasetRequest deleteRequest = DeleteDatasetRequest.builder()
                    .datasetArn(myDataSetARN)
                    .build();

            forecast.deleteDataset(deleteRequest);
            System.out.println("The Data Set was deleted");

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteForecast中的。

`DescribeForecast`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeForecast`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DescribeForecastRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DescribeForecastResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeForecast {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <forecastarn>\s

                Where:
                    forecastarn - The arn of the forecast (for example,
 "arn:aws:forecast:us-west-2:xxxxx322:forecast/my_forecast)
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String forecastarn = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describe(forecast, forecastarn);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void describe(ForecastClient forecast, String forecastarn) {
        try {
```

```
            DescribeForecastRequest request = DescribeForecastRequest.builder()
                    .forecastArn(forecastarn)
                    .build();

            DescribeForecastResponse response = forecast.describeForecast(request);
            System.out.println("The name of the forecast is " +
 response.forecastName());

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeForecast中的。

ListDatasetGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDatasetGroups`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.DatasetGroupSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListDatasetGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListDatasetGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListDataSetGroups {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listDataGroups(forecast);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void listDataGroups(ForecastClient forecast) {
        try {
            ListDatasetGroupsRequest group = ListDatasetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListDatasetGroupsResponse response = forecast.listDatasetGroups(group);
            List<DatasetGroupSummary> groups = response.datasetGroups();
            for (DatasetGroupSummary myGroup : groups) {
                System.out.println("The Data Set name is " +
 myGroup.datasetGroupName());
            }

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListDatasetGroups中的。

ListForecasts

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListForecasts。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.ForecastClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListForecastsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ListForecastsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.forecast.model.ForecastException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListForecasts {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        ForecastClient forecast = ForecastClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllForeCasts(forecast);
        forecast.close();
    }

    public static void listAllForeCasts(ForecastClient forecast) {
        try {
            ListForecastsRequest request = ListForecastsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListForecastsResponse response = forecast.listForecasts(request);
            List<ForecastSummary> forecasts = response.forecasts();
```

```
            for (ForecastSummary forecastSummary : forecasts) {
                System.out.println("The name of the forecast is " +
 forecastSummary.forecastName());
            }

        } catch (ForecastException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListForecasts中的。

AWS Glue 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS Glue。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS Glue

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS Glue。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package com.example.glue;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.GlueClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.ListJobsResponse;
import java.util.List;

public class HelloGlue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listJobs(glueClient);
    }

    public static void listJobs(GlueClient glueClient) {
        ListJobsRequest request = ListJobsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .build();
        ListJobsResponse response = glueClient.listJobs(request);
        List<String> jobList = response.jobNames();
        jobList.forEach(job -> {
            System.out.println("Job Name: " + job);
        });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListJobs中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CreateCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCrawler`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.GlueClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.CreateCrawlerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.CrawlerTargets;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GlueException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.S3Target;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateCrawler {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <IAM> <s3Path> <cron> <dbName> <crawlerName>

                Where:
                    IAM - The ARN of the IAM role that has AWS Glue and S3
 permissions.\s
                    s3Path - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) target
 that contains data (for example, CSV data).
                    cron - A cron expression used to specify the schedule  (i.e.,
 cron(15 12 * * ? *).
                    dbName - The database name.\s
                    crawlerName - The name of the crawler.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String iam = args[0];
        String s3Path = args[1];
        String cron = args[2];
        String dbName = args[3];
        String crawlerName = args[4];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createGlueCrawler(glueClient, iam, s3Path, cron, dbName, crawlerName);
        glueClient.close();
    }

    public static void createGlueCrawler(GlueClient glueClient,
            String iam,
            String s3Path,
            String cron,
            String dbName,
            String crawlerName) {

        try {
            S3Target s3Target = S3Target.builder()
                    .path(s3Path)
                    .build();

            // Add the S3Target to a list.
            List<S3Target> targetList = new ArrayList<>();
            targetList.add(s3Target);

            CrawlerTargets targets = CrawlerTargets.builder()
                    .s3Targets(targetList)
                    .build();

            CreateCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = CreateCrawlerRequest.builder()
                    .databaseName(dbName)
                    .name(crawlerName)
                    .description("Created by the AWS Glue Java API")
                    .targets(targets)
                    .role(iam)
```

```
                    .schedule(cron)
                    .build();

            glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully created");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateCrawler中的。

GetCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetCrawler`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.GlueClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GetCrawlerRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GetCrawlerResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GlueException;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.format.FormatStyle;
import java.util.Locale;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetCrawler {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <crawlerName>

                Where:
                    crawlerName - The name of the crawler.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String crawlerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        glueClient.close();
    }

    public static void getSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String crawlerName)
 {
        try {
            GetCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = GetCrawlerRequest.builder()
                    .name(crawlerName)
                    .build();

            GetCrawlerResponse response = glueClient.getCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            Instant createDate = response.crawler().creationTime();

            // Convert the Instant to readable date
            DateTimeFormatter formatter =
 DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
                    .withLocale(Locale.US)
```

```
                    .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

            formatter.format(createDate);
            System.out.println("The create date of the Crawler is " + createDate);

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetCrawler中的。

GetDatabase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDatabase。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.GlueClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GetDatabaseRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GetDatabaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GlueException;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.format.FormatStyle;
import java.util.Locale;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetDatabase {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <databaseName>

                Where:
                    databaseName - The name of the database.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String databaseName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getSpecificDatabase(glueClient, databaseName);
        glueClient.close();
    }

    public static void getSpecificDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String
 databaseName) {
        try {
            GetDatabaseRequest databasesRequest = GetDatabaseRequest.builder()
                    .name(databaseName)
                    .build();

            GetDatabaseResponse response = glueClient.getDatabase(databasesRequest);
            Instant createDate = response.database().createTime();

            // Convert the Instant to readable date.
            DateTimeFormatter formatter =
 DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
                    .withLocale(Locale.US)
                    .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());
```

```
            formatter.format(createDate);
            System.out.println("The create date of the database is " + createDate);

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetDatabase中的。

GetTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTables。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.GlueClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GetTableRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GetTableResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GlueException;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.format.FormatStyle;
import java.util.Locale;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetTable {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbName> <tableName>

                Where:
                    dbName - The database name.\s
                    tableName - The name of the table.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbName = args[0];
        String tableName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getGlueTable(glueClient, dbName, tableName);
        glueClient.close();
    }

    public static void getGlueTable(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName, String
 tableName) {
        try {
            GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                    .databaseName(dbName)
                    .name(tableName)
                    .build();

            GetTableResponse tableResponse = glueClient.getTable(tableRequest);
            Instant createDate = tableResponse.table().createTime();

            // Convert the Instant to readable date.
            DateTimeFormatter formatter =
 DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
```

```
                    .withLocale(Locale.US)
                    .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

            formatter.format(createDate);
            System.out.println("The create date of the table is " + createDate);

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetTables中的。

`StartCrawler`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartCrawler`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.GlueClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.GlueException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glue.model.StartCrawlerRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class StartCrawler {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <crawlerName>

                Where:
                    crawlerName - The name of the crawler.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String crawlerName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        startSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        glueClient.close();
    }

    public static void startSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
 crawlerName) {
        try {
            StartCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = StartCrawlerRequest.builder()
                    .name(crawlerName)
                    .build();

            glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest);

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考StartCrawler中的。

案例

開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立網路爬取公有 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的爬蟲程式，以及產生 CSV 格式中繼資料的資料庫。
- 列出有關 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 建立從 S3 儲存貯體中擷取 CSV 資料的任務、轉換資料，以及將 JSON 格式的輸出載入至另一個 S3 儲存貯體。
- 列出任務執行的相關資訊、檢視已轉換的資料以及清除資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱 < 教學課程：開始使用 AWS Glue Studio > 。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 *
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * To set up the resources, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/ug/tutorial-add-crawler.html
 *
 * This example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Create a database.
 * 2. Create a crawler.
 * 3. Get a crawler.
 * 4. Start a crawler.
 * 5. Get a database.
```

```
 * 6. Get tables.
 * 7. Create a job.
 * 8. Start a job run.
 * 9. List all jobs.
 * 10. Get job runs.
 * 11. Delete a job.
 * 12. Delete a database.
 * 13. Delete a crawler.
 */

public class GlueScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <iam> <s3Path> <cron> <dbName> <crawlerName> <jobName>\s

                Where:
                    iam - The ARN of the IAM role that has AWS Glue and S3
 permissions.\s
                    s3Path - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) target
 that contains data (for example, CSV data).
                    cron - A cron expression used to specify the schedule  (i.e.,
 cron(15 12 * * ? *).
                    dbName - The database name.\s
                    crawlerName - The name of the crawler.\s
                    jobName - The name you assign to this job definition.
                    scriptLocation - The Amazon S3 path to a script that runs a job.
                    locationUri - The location of the database
                    bucketNameSc - The Amazon S3 bucket name used when creating a
 job
                    """;

        if (args.length != 9) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String iam = args[0];
        String s3Path = args[1];
        String cron = args[2];
        String dbName = args[3];
```

```
        String crawlerName = args[4];
        String jobName = args[5];
        String scriptLocation = args[6];
        String locationUri = args[7];
        String bucketNameSc = args[8];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        GlueClient glueClient = GlueClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS Glue scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create a database.");
        createDatabase(glueClient, dbName, locationUri);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a crawler.");
        createGlueCrawler(glueClient, iam, s3Path, cron, dbName, crawlerName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get a crawler.");
        getSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Start a crawler.");
        startSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Get a database.");
        getSpecificDatabase(glueClient, dbName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 5 min for the tables to become available");
        TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5);
        System.out.println("6. Get tables.");
        String myTableName = getGlueTables(glueClient, dbName);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Create a job.");
        createJob(glueClient, jobName, iam, scriptLocation);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Start a Job run.");
        startJob(glueClient, jobName, dbName, myTableName, bucketNameSc);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. List all jobs.");
        getAllJobs(glueClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get job runs.");
        getJobRuns(glueClient, jobName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Delete a job.");
        deleteJob(glueClient, jobName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 5 MIN for the " + crawlerName + " to stop");
        TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Delete a database.");
        deleteDatabase(glueClient, dbName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Delete a crawler.");
        deleteSpecificCrawler(glueClient, crawlerName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Successfully completed the AWS Glue Scenario");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }
```

```
    public static void createDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName, String
locationUri) {
        try {
            DatabaseInput input = DatabaseInput.builder()
                    .description("Built with the AWS SDK for Java V2")
                    .name(dbName)
                    .locationUri(locationUri)
                    .build();

            CreateDatabaseRequest request = CreateDatabaseRequest.builder()
                    .databaseInput(input)
                    .build();

            glueClient.createDatabase(request);
            System.out.println(dbName + " was successfully created");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createGlueCrawler(GlueClient glueClient,
            String iam,
            String s3Path,
            String cron,
            String dbName,
            String crawlerName) {

        try {
            S3Target s3Target = S3Target.builder()
                    .path(s3Path)
                    .build();

            List<S3Target> targetList = new ArrayList<>();
            targetList.add(s3Target);
            CrawlerTargets targets = CrawlerTargets.builder()
                    .s3Targets(targetList)
                    .build();

            CreateCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = CreateCrawlerRequest.builder()
                    .databaseName(dbName)
                    .name(crawlerName)
                    .description("Created by the AWS Glue Java API")
```

```
                    .targets(targets)
                    .role(iam)
                    .schedule(cron)
                    .build();

            glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully created");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String crawlerName)
{
        try {
            GetCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = GetCrawlerRequest.builder()
                    .name(crawlerName)
                    .build();

            boolean ready = false;
            while (!ready) {
                GetCrawlerResponse response = glueClient.getCrawler(crawlerRequest);
                String status = response.crawler().stateAsString();
                if (status.compareTo("READY") == 0) {
                    ready = true;
                }
                Thread.sleep(3000);
            }

            System.out.println("The crawler is now ready");

        } catch (GlueException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void startSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) {
        try {
            StartCrawlerRequest crawlerRequest = StartCrawlerRequest.builder()
                    .name(crawlerName)
```

```
                    .build();

            glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was successfully started!");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getSpecificDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String
databaseName) {
        try {
            GetDatabaseRequest databasesRequest = GetDatabaseRequest.builder()
                    .name(databaseName)
                    .build();

            GetDatabaseResponse response = glueClient.getDatabase(databasesRequest);
            Instant createDate = response.database().createTime();

            // Convert the Instant to readable date.
            DateTimeFormatter formatter =
DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
                    .withLocale(Locale.US)
                    .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

            formatter.format(createDate);
            System.out.println("The create date of the database is " + createDate);

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String getGlueTables(GlueClient glueClient, String dbName) {
        String myTableName = "";
        try {
            GetTablesRequest tableRequest = GetTablesRequest.builder()
                    .databaseName(dbName)
                    .build();

            GetTablesResponse response = glueClient.getTables(tableRequest);
```

```
            List<Table> tables = response.tableList();
            if (tables.isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No tables were returned");
            } else {
                for (Table table : tables) {
                    myTableName = table.name();
                    System.out.println("Table name is: " + myTableName);
                }
            }

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return myTableName;
    }

    public static void startJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String
inputDatabase, String inputTable,
            String outBucket) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> myMap = new HashMap<>();
            myMap.put("--input_database", inputDatabase);
            myMap.put("--input_table", inputTable);
            myMap.put("--output_bucket_url", outBucket);

            StartJobRunRequest runRequest = StartJobRunRequest.builder()
                    .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
                    .numberOfWorkers(10)
                    .arguments(myMap)
                    .jobName(jobName)
                    .build();

            StartJobRunResponse response = glueClient.startJobRun(runRequest);
            System.out.println("The request Id of the job is " +
response.responseMetadata().requestId());

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void createJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName, String iam,
String scriptLocation) {
       try {
           JobCommand command = JobCommand.builder()
                   .pythonVersion("3")
                   .name("glueetl")
                   .scriptLocation(scriptLocation)
                   .build();

           CreateJobRequest jobRequest = CreateJobRequest.builder()
                   .description("A Job created by using the AWS SDK for Java V2")
                   .glueVersion("2.0")
                   .workerType(WorkerType.G_1_X)
                   .numberOfWorkers(10)
                   .name(jobName)
                   .role(iam)
                   .command(command)
                   .build();

           glueClient.createJob(jobRequest);
           System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully created.");

       } catch (GlueException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void getAllJobs(GlueClient glueClient) {
       try {
           GetJobsRequest jobsRequest = GetJobsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .build();

           GetJobsResponse jobsResponse = glueClient.getJobs(jobsRequest);
           List<Job> jobs = jobsResponse.jobs();
           for (Job job : jobs) {
               System.out.println("Job name is : " + job.name());
               System.out.println("The job worker type is : " +
job.workerType().name());
           }

       } catch (GlueException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getJobRuns(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
        try {
            GetJobRunsRequest runsRequest = GetJobRunsRequest.builder()
                    .jobName(jobName)
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .build();

            boolean jobDone = false;
            while (!jobDone) {
                GetJobRunsResponse response = glueClient.getJobRuns(runsRequest);
                List<JobRun> jobRuns = response.jobRuns();
                for (JobRun jobRun : jobRuns) {
                    String jobState = jobRun.jobRunState().name();
                    if (jobState.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println(jobName + " has succeeded");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("STOPPED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has stopped");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("FAILED") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has failed");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else if (jobState.compareTo("TIMEOUT") == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job run has timed out");
                        jobDone = true;

                    } else {
                        System.out.println("*** Job run state is " +
jobRun.jobRunState().name());
                        System.out.println("Job run Id is " + jobRun.id());
                        System.out.println("The Glue version is " +
jobRun.glueVersion());
                    }
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
                }
            }
```

```
        } catch (GlueException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteJob(GlueClient glueClient, String jobName) {
        try {
            DeleteJobRequest jobRequest = DeleteJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobName(jobName)
                    .build();

            glueClient.deleteJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println(jobName + " was successfully deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteDatabase(GlueClient glueClient, String databaseName) {
        try {
            DeleteDatabaseRequest request = DeleteDatabaseRequest.builder()
                    .name(databaseName)
                    .build();

            glueClient.deleteDatabase(request);
            System.out.println(databaseName + " was successfully deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteSpecificCrawler(GlueClient glueClient, String
crawlerName) {
        try {
            DeleteCrawlerRequest deleteCrawlerRequest =
DeleteCrawlerRequest.builder()
                    .name(crawlerName)
                    .build();
```

```
            glueClient.deleteCrawler(deleteCrawlerRequest);
            System.out.println(crawlerName + " was deleted");

        } catch (GlueException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

HealthImaging 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 HealthImaging。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CopyImageSet

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CopyImageSet`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static String copyMedicalImageSet(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String imageSetId,
           String latestVersionId,
           String destinationImageSetId,
           String destinationVersionId) {

       try {
           CopySourceImageSetInformation copySourceImageSetInformation =
CopySourceImageSetInformation.builder()
                   .latestVersionId(latestVersionId)
                   .build();

           CopyImageSetInformation.Builder copyImageSetBuilder =
CopyImageSetInformation.builder()
                   .sourceImageSet(copySourceImageSetInformation);

           if (destinationImageSetId != null) {
               copyImageSetBuilder =
copyImageSetBuilder.destinationImageSet(CopyDestinationImageSet.builder()
                       .imageSetId(destinationImageSetId)
                       .latestVersionId(destinationVersionId)
                       .build());
           }
```

```
            CopyImageSetRequest copyImageSetRequest = CopyImageSetRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .sourceImageSetId(imageSetId)
                    .copyImageSetInformation(copyImageSetBuilder.build())
                    .build();

            CopyImageSetResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.copyImageSet(copyImageSetRequest);

            return response.destinationImageSetProperties().imageSetId();
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CopyImageSet中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`CreateDatastore`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDatastore`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
    public static String createMedicalImageDatastore(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreName) {
        try {
            CreateDatastoreRequest datastoreRequest =
CreateDatastoreRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreName(datastoreName)
                    .build();
            CreateDatastoreResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.createDatastore(datastoreRequest);
            return response.datastoreId();
```

```
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDatastore中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`DeleteDatastore`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDatastore`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static void deleteMedicalImagingDatastore(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreID) {
       try {
           DeleteDatastoreRequest datastoreRequest =
DeleteDatastoreRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreID)
                   .build();
           medicalImagingClient.deleteDatastore(datastoreRequest);
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteDatastore中的。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

DeleteImageSet

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteImageSet。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static void deleteMedicalImageSet(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String imagesetId) {
       try {
           DeleteImageSetRequest deleteImageSetRequest =
DeleteImageSetRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imagesetId)
                   .build();

           medicalImagingClient.deleteImageSet(deleteImageSetRequest);

           System.out.println("The image set was deleted.");
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteImageSet中的。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

GetDICOMImportJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDICOMImportJob。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static DICOMImportJobProperties getDicomImportJob(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String jobId) {

       try {
           GetDicomImportJobRequest getDicomImportJobRequest =
GetDicomImportJobRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .jobId(jobId)
                   .build();
           GetDicomImportJobResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.getDICOMImportJob(getDicomImportJobRequest);
           return response.jobProperties();
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考資料ImportJob中的 GetDicom。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

GetDatastore

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDatastore`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static DatastoreProperties getMedicalImageDatastore(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreID) {
       try {
```

```
            GetDatastoreRequest datastoreRequest = GetDatastoreRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreID)
                    .build();
            GetDatastoreResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.getDatastore(datastoreRequest);
            return response.datastoreProperties();
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetDatastore中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

GetImageFrame

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetImageFrame`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
        public static void getMedicalImageSetFrame(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
                        String destinationPath,
                        String datastoreId,
                        String imagesetId,
                        String imageFrameId) {

                try {
                        GetImageFrameRequest getImageSetMetadataRequest =
GetImageFrameRequest.builder()
                                        .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                                        .imageSetId(imagesetId)

.imageFrameInformation(ImageFrameInformation.builder()
                                                        .imageFrameId(imageFrameId)
```

```
                                                                .build())
                                                .build();

medicalImagingClient.getImageFrame(getImageSetMetadataRequest,

FileSystems.getDefault().getPath(destinationPath));

                        System.out.println("Image frame downloaded to " +
destinationPath);
                } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetImageFrame中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

GetImageSet

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetImageSet`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static GetImageSetResponse getMedicalImageSet(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreId,
            String imagesetId,
            String versionId) {
        try {
            GetImageSetRequest.Builder getImageSetRequestBuilder =
GetImageSetRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .imageSetId(imagesetId);

            if (versionId != null) {
                getImageSetRequestBuilder =
getImageSetRequestBuilder.versionId(versionId);
```

```
            }

            return
medicalImagingClient.getImageSet(getImageSetRequestBuilder.build());
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetImageSet中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`GetImageSetMetadata`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetImageSetMetadata`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
    public static void getMedicalImageSetMetadata(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
            String destinationPath,
            String datastoreId,
            String imagesetId,
            String versionId) {

        try {
            GetImageSetMetadataRequest.Builder getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder =
GetImageSetMetadataRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .imageSetId(imagesetId);

            if (versionId != null) {
                getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder =
getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder.versionId(versionId);
            }
```

```
medicalImagingClient.getImageSetMetadata(getImageSetMetadataRequestBuilder.build(),
                    FileSystems.getDefault().getPath(destinationPath));

            System.out.println("Metadata downloaded to " + destinationPath);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetImageSetMetadata中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`ListDICOMImportJobs`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDICOMImportJobs`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static List<DICOMImportJobSummary>
listDicomImportJobs(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String datastoreId) {

        try {
            ListDicomImportJobsRequest listDicomImportJobsRequest =
ListDicomImportJobsRequest.builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .build();
            ListDicomImportJobsResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.listDICOMImportJobs(listDicomImportJobsRequest);
            return response.jobSummaries();
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        return new ArrayList<>();
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ImportJobs中的列表。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

ListDatastores

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDatastores`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static List<DatastoreSummary>
listMedicalImagingDatastores(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient) {
       try {
           ListDatastoresRequest datastoreRequest = ListDatastoresRequest.builder()
                   .build();
           ListDatastoresIterable responses =
medicalImagingClient.listDatastoresPaginator(datastoreRequest);
           List<DatastoreSummary> datastoreSummaries = new ArrayList<>();

           responses.stream().forEach(response ->
datastoreSummaries.addAll(response.datastoreSummaries()));

           return datastoreSummaries;
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListDatastores中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`ListImageSetVersions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListImageSetVersions`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static List<ImageSetProperties>
listMedicalImageSetVersions(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId,
           String imagesetId) {
       try {
           ListImageSetVersionsRequest getImageSetRequest =
ListImageSetVersionsRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .imageSetId(imagesetId)
                   .build();

           ListImageSetVersionsIterable responses = medicalImagingClient
                   .listImageSetVersionsPaginator(getImageSetRequest);
           List<ImageSetProperties> imageSetProperties = new ArrayList<>();
           responses.stream().forEach(response ->
imageSetProperties.addAll(response.imageSetPropertiesList()));

           return imageSetProperties;
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListImageSetVersions中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`ListTagsForResource`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTagsForResource`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static ListTagsForResourceResponse
listMedicalImagingResourceTags(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
           String resourceArn) {
       try {
           ListTagsForResourceRequest listTagsForResourceRequest =
ListTagsForResourceRequest.builder()
                   .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                   .build();

           return
medicalImagingClient.listTagsForResource(listTagsForResourceRequest);
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListTagsForResource中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`SearchImageSets`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SearchImageSets`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

用於搜索圖像集的實用程序功能。

```
   public static List<ImageSetsMetadataSummary> searchMedicalImagingImageSets(
           MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
           String datastoreId, SearchCriteria searchCriteria) {
       try {
           SearchImageSetsRequest datastoreRequest =
SearchImageSetsRequest.builder()
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .searchCriteria(searchCriteria)
                   .build();
           SearchImageSetsIterable responses = medicalImagingClient
                   .searchImageSetsPaginator(datastoreRequest);
           List<ImageSetsMetadataSummary> imageSetsMetadataSummaries = new
ArrayList<>();

           responses.stream().forEach(response -> imageSetsMetadataSummaries
                   .addAll(response.imageSetsMetadataSummaries()));

           return imageSetsMetadataSummaries;
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return null;
   }
```

使用案例 #1: 等於運算子。

```
       List<SearchFilter> searchFilters =
Collections.singletonList(SearchFilter.builder()
               .operator(Operator.EQUAL)
               .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                       .dicomPatientId(patientId)
                       .build())
               .build());

       SearchCriteria searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
               .filters(searchFilters)
```

```
                .build();

        List<ImageSetsMetadataSummary> imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(
                medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println("The image sets for patient " + patientId + " are:\n"
                    + imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

使用案例 #2: 使用 DICOM StudyDate 和 DICOM 之間的運算符。StudyTime

```
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyyMMdd");
        searchFilters = Collections.singletonList(SearchFilter.builder()
                .operator(Operator.BETWEEN)
                .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()

.dicomStudyDateAndTime(DICOMStudyDateAndTime.builder()
                                        .dicomStudyDate("19990101")
                                        .dicomStudyTime("000000.000")
                                        .build())
                                .build(),
                        SearchByAttributeValue.builder()

.dicomStudyDateAndTime(DICOMStudyDateAndTime.builder()
                                        .dicomStudyDate((LocalDate.now()
                                                .format(formatter)))
                                        .dicomStudyTime("000000.000")
                                        .build())
                                .build())
                .build());

        searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .build();

        imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
```

```
            System.out.println(
                    "The image sets searched with BETWEEN operator using
DICOMStudyDate and DICOMStudyTime are:\n"
                            +
                            imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

使用案例 #3: 之間運算符使用 createdAt. 時間研究以前被持續存在。

```
        searchFilters = Collections.singletonList(SearchFilter.builder()
                .operator(Operator.BETWEEN)
                .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                                .createdAt(Instant.parse("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z"))
                                .build(),
                        SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                                .createdAt(Instant.now())
                                .build())
                .build());

        searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .build();
        imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println("The image sets searched with BETWEEN operator using
createdAt are:\n "
                    + imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

使用案例 #4: DICOM SeriesInstance UID 上的等於運算子和 updatedAt 間在 updatedAt 新時以 ASC 順序排序回應。

```
        Instant startDate = Instant.parse("1985-04-12T23:20:50.52Z");
        Instant endDate = Instant.now();

        searchFilters = Arrays.asList(
                SearchFilter.builder()
```

```
                        .operator(Operator.EQUAL)
                        .values(SearchByAttributeValue.builder()
                                .dicomSeriesInstanceUID(seriesInstanceUID)
                                .build())
                        .build(),
                SearchFilter.builder()
                        .operator(Operator.BETWEEN)
                        .values(

SearchByAttributeValue.builder().updatedAt(startDate).build(),

SearchByAttributeValue.builder().updatedAt(endDate).build()
                        ).build());

        Sort sort =
Sort.builder().sortOrder(SortOrder.ASC).sortField(SortField.UPDATED_AT).build();

        searchCriteria = SearchCriteria.builder()
                .filters(searchFilters)
                .sort(sort)
                .build();

        imageSetsMetadataSummaries =
searchMedicalImagingImageSets(medicalImagingClient,
                datastoreId, searchCriteria);
        if (imageSetsMetadataSummaries != null) {
            System.out.println("The image sets searched with EQUAL operator on
DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and BETWEEN on updatedAt and sort response\n" +
                    "in ASC order on updatedAt field are:\n "
                    + imageSetsMetadataSummaries);
            System.out.println();
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SearchImageSets中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

StartDICOMImportJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartDICOMImportJob。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
   public static String startDicomImportJob(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
           String jobName,
           String datastoreId,
           String dataAccessRoleArn,
           String inputS3Uri,
           String outputS3Uri) {

       try {
           StartDicomImportJobRequest startDicomImportJobRequest =
StartDicomImportJobRequest.builder()
                   .jobName(jobName)
                   .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                   .dataAccessRoleArn(dataAccessRoleArn)
                   .inputS3Uri(inputS3Uri)
                   .outputS3Uri(outputS3Uri)
                   .build();
           StartDicomImportJobResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.startDICOMImportJob(startDicomImportJobRequest);
           return response.jobId();
       } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }

       return "";
   }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ImportJob中的開始數據。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

TagResource

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用TagResource。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
    public static void tagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Map<String, String> tags) {
        try {
            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tags(tags)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been added to the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考TagResource中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

UntagResource

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UntagResource。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
    public static void untagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Collection<String> tagKeys) {
```

```
        try {
            UntagResourceRequest untagResourceRequest =
UntagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tagKeys(tagKeys)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.untagResource(untagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been removed from the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UntagResource中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`UpdateImageSetMetadata`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateImageSetMetadata`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

```
    public static void updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(MedicalImagingClient
medicalImagingClient,
                                                     String datastoreId,
                                                     String imagesetId,
                                                     String versionId,
                                                     MetadataUpdates
metadataUpdates) {
        try {
            UpdateImageSetMetadataRequest updateImageSetMetadataRequest =
UpdateImageSetMetadataRequest
                    .builder()
                    .datastoreId(datastoreId)
                    .imageSetId(imagesetId)
```

```
                    .latestVersionId(versionId)
                    .updateImageSetMetadataUpdates(metadataUpdates)
                    .build();

            UpdateImageSetMetadataResponse response =
medicalImagingClient.updateImageSetMetadata(updateImageSetMetadataRequest);

            System.out.println("The image set metadata was updated" + response);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

使用案例 #1: 插入或更新屬性。

```
            final String insertAttributes = """
                    {
                      "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                      "Study": {
                        "DICOM": {
                          "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                        }
                      }
                    }
                    """;
            MetadataUpdates metadataInsertUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                    .dicomUpdates(DICOMUpdates.builder()
                            .updatableAttributes(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(
                                    ByteBuffer.wrap(insertAttributes
                                            .getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8))))
                            .build())
                    .build();

            updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                    versionid, metadataInsertUpdates);
```

使用案例 #2: 移除屬性。

```
            final String removeAttributes = """
```

```
                    {
                      "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                      "Study": {
                        "DICOM": {
                          "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                        }
                      }
                    }
                    """;
            MetadataUpdates metadataRemoveUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                    .dicomUpdates(DICOMUpdates.builder()
                            .removableAttributes(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(
                                    ByteBuffer.wrap(removeAttributes
                                            .getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8))))
                            .build())
                    .build();

            updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
imagesetId,
                    versionid, metadataRemoveUpdates);
```

使用案例 #3: 移除執行個體。

```
            final String removeInstance = """
                    {
                      "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                      "Study": {
                        "Series": {
                          "1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {
                            "Instances": {
                              "1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1":
{}
                            }
                          }
                        }
                      }
                    }
                    """;
            MetadataUpdates metadataRemoveUpdates = MetadataUpdates.builder()
                    .dicomUpdates(DICOMUpdates.builder()
                            .removableAttributes(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(
                                    ByteBuffer.wrap(removeInstance
```

```
                                                .getBytes(StandardCharsets.UTF_8))))
                                .build())
                        .build();

            updateMedicalImageSetMetadata(medicalImagingClient, datastoreId,
 imagesetId,
                        versionid, metadataRemoveUpdates);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateImageSetMetadata中的。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

案例

為資料倉庫加標籤

下列程式碼範例示範如何標記 HealthImaging 資料倉庫。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

為資料倉庫加上標籤。

```
                final String datastoreArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                TagResource.tagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 datastoreArn,
                                ImmutableMap.of("Deployment", "Development"));
```

用於標記資源的實用程序功能。

```
    public static void tagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Map<String, String> tags) {
        try {
            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
```

```
                    .tags(tags)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been added to the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

列示資料倉庫的標籤。

```
                final String datastoreArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                ListTagsForResourceResponse result =
 ListTagsForResource.listMedicalImagingResourceTags(
                                medicalImagingClient,
                                datastoreArn);
                if (result != null) {
                        System.out.println("Tags for resource: " + result.tags());
                }
```

列出資源標籤的公用程式功能。

```
    public static ListTagsForResourceResponse
 listMedicalImagingResourceTags(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn) {
        try {
            ListTagsForResourceRequest listTagsForResourceRequest =
 ListTagsForResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .build();

            return
 medicalImagingClient.listTagsForResource(listTagsForResourceRequest);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        return null;
    }
```

取消標籤資料倉庫。

```
                final String datastoreArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                UntagResource.untagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 datastoreArn,
                                Collections.singletonList("Deployment"));
```

取消標記資源的公用程式功能。

```
    public static void untagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Collection<String> tagKeys) {
        try {
            UntagResourceRequest untagResourceRequest =
 UntagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tagKeys(tagKeys)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.untagResource(untagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been removed from the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource

- UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

標記影像集

下列程式碼範例會示範如何標記 HealthImaging 影像集。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

標記影像集。

```
                final String imageSetArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                TagResource.tagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 imageSetArn,
                                ImmutableMap.of("Deployment", "Development"));
```

用於標記資源的實用程序功能。

```
    public static void tagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Map<String, String> tags) {
        try {
            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tags(tags)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been added to the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
```

列出影像集的標籤。

```
                final String imageSetArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                ListTagsForResourceResponse result =
 ListTagsForResource.listMedicalImagingResourceTags(
                                medicalImagingClient,
                                imageSetArn);
                if (result != null) {
                        System.out.println("Tags for resource: " + result.tags());
                }
```

列出資源標籤的公用程式功能。

```
    public static ListTagsForResourceResponse
 listMedicalImagingResourceTags(MedicalImagingClient medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn) {
        try {
            ListTagsForResourceRequest listTagsForResourceRequest =
 ListTagsForResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .build();

            return
 medicalImagingClient.listTagsForResource(listTagsForResourceRequest);
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
```

取消標記影像集。

```
                final String imageSetArn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/
imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012";

                UntagResource.untagMedicalImagingResource(medicalImagingClient,
 imageSetArn,
                                Collections.singletonList("Deployment"));
```

取消標記資源的公用程式功能。

```
    public static void untagMedicalImagingResource(MedicalImagingClient
 medicalImagingClient,
            String resourceArn,
            Collection<String> tagKeys) {
        try {
            UntagResourceRequest untagResourceRequest =
 UntagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(resourceArn)
                    .tagKeys(tagKeys)
                    .build();

            medicalImagingClient.untagResource(untagResourceRequest);

            System.out.println("Tags have been removed from the resource.");
        } catch (MedicalImagingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件的 IAM 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 and IAM 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello IAM

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 IAM。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListPoliciesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.Policy;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloIAM {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        listPolicies(iam);
    }

    public static void listPolicies(IamClient iam) {
        ListPoliciesResponse response = iam.listPolicies();
        List<Policy> polList = response.policies();
        polList.forEach(policy -> {
            System.out.println("Policy Name: " + policy.policyName());
        });
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListPolicies中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AttachRolePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachRolePolicy`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachRolePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachedPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class AttachRolePolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleName> <policyArn>\s

                Where:
                    roleName - A role name that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
                    policyArn - A policy ARN that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleName = args[0];
        String policyArn = args[1];

        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        attachIAMRolePolicy(iam, roleName, policyArn);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void attachIAMRolePolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String
 policyArn) {
```

```
        try {
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest request =
 ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse response =
 iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(request);
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies();

            // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role
            String polArn = "";
            for (AttachedPolicy policy : attachedPolicies) {
                polArn = policy.policyArn();
                if (polArn.compareTo(policyArn) == 0) {
                    System.out.println(roleName + " policy is already attached to
 this role.");
                    return;
                }
            }

            AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
 AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .policyArn(policyArn)
                    .build();

            iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);

            System.out.println("Successfully attached policy " + policyArn +
                    " to role " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

CreateAccessKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateAccessKey。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccessKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateAccessKey {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                   <user>\s

                Where:
                   user - An AWS IAM user that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String user = args[0];
```

```
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String keyId = createIAMAccessKey(iam, user);
        System.out.println("The Key Id is " + keyId);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMAccessKey(IamClient iam, String user) {
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyRequest request = CreateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .userName(user)
                    .build();

            CreateAccessKeyResponse response = iam.createAccessKey(request);
            return response.accessKey().accessKeyId();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateAccessKey中的。

`CreateAccountAlias`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccountAlias`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateAccountAliasRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateAccountAlias {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <alias>\s

                Where:
                    alias - The account alias to create (for example, myawsaccount).
\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alias = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createIAMAccountAlias(iam, alias);
        iam.close();
        System.out.println("Done");
    }

    public static void createIAMAccountAlias(IamClient iam, String alias) {
        try {
            CreateAccountAliasRequest request = CreateAccountAliasRequest.builder()
                    .accountAlias(alias)
                    .build();
```

```
            iam.createAccountAlias(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully created account alias: " + alias);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateAccountAlias中的。

`CreatePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePolicy`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreatePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreatePolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.waiters.IamWaiter;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
```

```
 */
public class CreatePolicy {

    public static final String PolicyDocument = "{" +
            "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            "  \"Statement\": [" +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Action\": [" +
            "            \"dynamodb:DeleteItem\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:GetItem\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:PutItem\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:Scan\"," +
            "            \"dynamodb:UpdateItem\"" +
            "       ]," +
            "       \"Resource\": \"*\"" +
            "    }" +
            "   ]" +
            "}";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    CreatePolicy <policyName>\s

                Where:
                    policyName - A unique policy name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String policyName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createIAMPolicy(iam, policyName);
        System.out.println("Successfully created a policy with this ARN value: " +
 result);
```

```
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyName) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object.
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();

            CreatePolicyRequest request = CreatePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyName(policyName)
                    .policyDocument(PolicyDocument)
                    .build();

            CreatePolicyResponse response = iam.createPolicy(request);

            // Wait until the policy is created.
            GetPolicyRequest polRequest = GetPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(response.policy().arn())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetPolicyResponse> waitUntilPolicyExists =
 iamWaiter.waitUntilPolicyExists(polRequest);

 waitUntilPolicyExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.policy().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

CreateRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateRole。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import org.json.simple.JSONObject;
import org.json.simple.parser.JSONParser;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateRoleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateRoleResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import java.io.FileReader;

/*
*   This example requires a trust policy document. For more information, see:
*   https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-use-trust-policies-with-iam-roles/
*
*
*  In addition, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
*
*  For information, see this documentation topic:
*
*  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class CreateRole {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:
                    <rolename> <fileLocation>\s

                Where:
                    rolename - The name of the role to create.\s
                    fileLocation - The location of the JSON document that represents
 the trust policy.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String rolename = args[0];
        String fileLocation = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createIAMRole(iam, rolename, fileLocation);
        System.out.println("Successfully created user: " + result);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
 fileLocation) throws Exception {
        try {
            JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject) readJsonSimpleDemo(fileLocation);
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(jsonObject.toJSONString())
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the role is " + response.role().arn());

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static Object readJsonSimpleDemo(String filename) throws Exception {
        FileReader reader = new FileReader(filename);
        JSONParser jsonParser = new JSONParser();
        return jsonParser.parse(reader);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateRole中的。

CreateUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateUser。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.CreateUserResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.waiters.IamWaiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetUserResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the user to create.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String username = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String result = createIAMUser(iam, username);
        System.out.println("Successfully created user: " + result);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static String createIAMUser(IamClient iam, String username) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object.
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();

            CreateUserRequest request = CreateUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            CreateUserResponse response = iam.createUser(request);

            // Wait until the user is created.
            GetUserRequest userRequest = GetUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(response.user().userName())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetUserResponse> waitUntilUserExists =
 iamWaiter.waitUntilUserExists(userRequest);
            waitUntilUserExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.user().userName();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateUser中的。

DeleteAccessKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAccessKey。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteAccessKey {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username> <accessKey>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the user.\s
                    accessKey - The access key ID for the secret access key you want
 to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String username = args[0];
```

```
        String accessKey = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        deleteKey(iam, username, accessKey);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteKey(IamClient iam, String username, String accessKey) {
        try {
            DeleteAccessKeyRequest request = DeleteAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .accessKeyId(accessKey)
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteAccessKey(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted access key " + accessKey +
                    " from user " + username);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

`DeleteAccountAlias`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAccountAlias`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteAccountAliasRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteAccountAlias {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <alias>\s

                Where:
                    alias - The account alias to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String alias = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteIAMAccountAlias(iam, alias);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIAMAccountAlias(IamClient iam, String alias) {
        try {
            DeleteAccountAliasRequest request = DeleteAccountAliasRequest.builder()
                    .accountAlias(alias)
                    .build();
```

```
            iam.deleteAccountAlias(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted account alias " + alias);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteAccountAlias中的。

DeletePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeletePolicy。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeletePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeletePolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                    <policyARN>\s

                Where:
                    policyARN - A policy ARN value to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String policyARN = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteIAMPolicy(iam, policyARN);
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyARN) {
        try {
            DeletePolicyRequest request = DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(policyARN)
                    .build();

            iam.deletePolicy(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted the policy");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeletePolicy中的。

DeleteUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteUser。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DeleteUserRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userName>\s

                Where:
                    userName - The name of the user to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteIAMUser(iam, userName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void deleteIAMUser(IamClient iam, String userName) {
        try {
            DeleteUserRequest request = DeleteUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(userName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteUser(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted IAM user " + userName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteUser中的。

`DetachRolePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetachRolePolicy`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.DetachRolePolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetachRolePolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleName> <policyArn>\s

                Where:
                    roleName - A role name that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
                    policyArn - A policy ARN that you can obtain from the AWS
 Management Console.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleName = args[0];
        String policyArn = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        detachPolicy(iam, roleName, policyArn);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void detachPolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String
 policyArn) {
        try {
            DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
```

```
                    .policyArn(policyArn)
                    .build();

            iam.detachRolePolicy(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully detached policy " + policyArn +
                    " from role " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

`ListAccessKeys`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAccessKeys`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AccessKeyMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccessKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccessKeysResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
```

```
 */
public class ListAccessKeys {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <userName>\s

                Where:
                    userName - The name of the user for which access keys are
 retrieved.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listKeys(iam, userName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void listKeys(IamClient iam, String userName) {
        try {
            boolean done = false;
            String newMarker = null;

            while (!done) {
                ListAccessKeysResponse response;

                if (newMarker == null) {
                    ListAccessKeysRequest request = ListAccessKeysRequest.builder()
                            .userName(userName)
                            .build();

                    response = iam.listAccessKeys(request);
```

```
                } else {
                    ListAccessKeysRequest request = ListAccessKeysRequest.builder()
                            .userName(userName)
                            .marker(newMarker)
                            .build();

                    response = iam.listAccessKeys(request);
                }

                for (AccessKeyMetadata metadata : response.accessKeyMetadata()) {
                    System.out.format("Retrieved access key %s",
 metadata.accessKeyId());
                }

                if (!response.isTruncated()) {
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    newMarker = response.marker();
                }
            }

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListAccessKeys中的。

`ListAccountAliases`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAccountAliases`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListAccountAliasesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListAccountAliases {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAliases(iam);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void listAliases(IamClient iam) {
        try {
            ListAccountAliasesResponse response = iam.listAccountAliases();
            for (String alias : response.accountAliases()) {
                System.out.printf("Retrieved account alias %s", alias);
            }

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListAccountAliases中的。

ListUsers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListUsers。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.AttachedPermissionsBoundary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListUsersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListUsersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.User;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListUsers {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllUsers(iam);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void listAllUsers(IamClient iam) {
        try {
            boolean done = false;
            String newMarker = null;
```

```
            while (!done) {
                ListUsersResponse response;
                if (newMarker == null) {
                    ListUsersRequest request = ListUsersRequest.builder().build();
                    response = iam.listUsers(request);
                } else {
                    ListUsersRequest request = ListUsersRequest.builder()
                            .marker(newMarker)
                            .build();

                    response = iam.listUsers(request);
                }

                for (User user : response.users()) {
                    System.out.format("\n Retrieved user %s", user.userName());
                    AttachedPermissionsBoundary permissionsBoundary =
 user.permissionsBoundary();
                    if (permissionsBoundary != null)
                        System.out.format("\n Permissions boundary details %s",

 permissionsBoundary.permissionsBoundaryTypeAsString());
                }

                if (!response.isTruncated()) {
                    done = true;
                } else {
                    newMarker = response.marker();
                }
            }

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListUsers中的。

UpdateAccessKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateAccessKey。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.StatusType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.UpdateAccessKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UpdateAccessKey {

    private static StatusType statusType;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username> <accessId> <status>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the user whose key you want to update.\s
                    accessId - The access key ID of the secret access key you want
 to update.\s
                    status - The status you want to assign to the secret access key.
\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String username = args[0];
        String accessId = args[1];
        String status = args[2];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateKey(iam, username, accessId, status);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void updateKey(IamClient iam, String username, String accessId,
 String status) {
        try {
            if (status.toLowerCase().equalsIgnoreCase("active")) {
                statusType = StatusType.ACTIVE;
            } else if (status.toLowerCase().equalsIgnoreCase("inactive")) {
                statusType = StatusType.INACTIVE;
            } else {
                statusType = StatusType.UNKNOWN_TO_SDK_VERSION;
            }

            UpdateAccessKeyRequest request = UpdateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .accessKeyId(accessId)
                    .userName(username)
                    .status(statusType)
                    .build();

            iam.updateAccessKey(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully updated the status of access key %s to"
 +
                    "status %s for user %s", accessId, status, username);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateAccessKey中的。

UpdateUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateUser。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.IamException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.UpdateUserRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UpdateUser {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <curName> <newName>\s

                Where:
                    curName - The current user name.\s
                    newName - An updated user name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String curName = args[0];
        String newName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        updateIAMUser(iam, curName, newName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        iam.close();
    }

    public static void updateIAMUser(IamClient iam, String curName, String newName)
 {
        try {
            UpdateUserRequest request = UpdateUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(curName)
                    .newUserName(newName)
                    .build();

            iam.updateUser(request);
            System.out.printf("Successfully updated user to username %s", newName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateUser中的。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。

- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
public class Main {

    public static final String fileName = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\recommendations.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String tableName = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    public static final String startScript = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\server_startup_script.sh"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String policyFile = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\instance_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String ssmJSON = "C:\\AWS\\resworkflow\
\ssm_only_policy.json"; // Modify file location.
    public static final String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-
architecture-failure-response";
    public static final String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-
health-check";
    public static final String templateName = "doc-example-resilience-template";
    public static final String roleName = "doc-example-resilience-role";
    public static final String policyName = "doc-example-resilience-pol";
    public static final String profileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof";

    public static final String badCredsProfileName = "doc-example-resilience-prof-
bc";

    public static final String targetGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-tg";
```

```
    public static final String autoScalingGroupName = "doc-example-resilience-
group";
    public static final String lbName = "doc-example-resilience-lb";
    public static final String protocol = "HTTP";
    public static final int port = 80;

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, InterruptedException
 {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        Database database = new Database();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        LoadBalancer loadBalancer = new LoadBalancer();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage
 a Resilient Service!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A - SETUP THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying
 resources.");
        in.nextLine();
        deploy(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("B - DEMO THE RESILIENCE FUNCTIONALITY");
        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
        in.nextLine();
        demo(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("C - DELETE THE RESOURCES");
        System.out.println("""
                This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient
 service.
                To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account,
 we can clean up all AWS resources
                that were created for this demo.
                """);
```

```
        System.out.println("\n Do you want to delete the resources (y/n)? ");
        String userInput = in.nextLine().trim().toLowerCase(); // Capture user input

        if (userInput.equals("y")) {
            // Delete resources here
            deleteResources(loadBalancer, autoScaler, database);
            System.out.println("Resources deleted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("""
                    Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.
                    Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you
might incur unexpected charges.
                    """);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The example has completed. ");
        System.out.println("\n Thanks for watching!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Deletes the AWS resources used in this example.
    private static void deleteResources(LoadBalancer loadBalancer, AutoScaler
autoScaler, Database database)
            throws IOException, InterruptedException {
        loadBalancer.deleteLoadBalancer(lbName);
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for resource to be deleted");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        loadBalancer.deleteTargetGroup(targetGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteAutoScaleGroup(autoScalingGroupName);
        autoScaler.deleteRolesPolicies(policyName, roleName, profileName);
        autoScaler.deleteTemplate(templateName);
        database.deleteTable(tableName);
    }

    private static void deploy(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws
InterruptedException, IOException {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(
                """
                        For this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Java (v2) to create
several AWS resources
```

```
                        to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore
some ways to make it resilient
                        against various kinds of failures.

                        Some of the resources create by this demo are:
                        \t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to
provide book, movie, and song recommendations.
                        \t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that
each contain a Python web server.
                        \t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances
across several Availability Zones.
                        \t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that
targets the Auto Scaling group to distribute requests.
                        """);

       System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready.");
       in.nextLine();
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named " +
tableName);
       Database database = new Database();
       database.createTable(tableName, fileName);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("""
               Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when an
instance starts.
               This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server
               listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
and to '/healthcheck'.
               For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In
production, the best practice is to
               run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged credentials.

               The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
assume a role that grants
               permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
Manager parameters
               that control the flow of the demo.
               """);
```

```
        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        templateCreator.createTemplate(policyFile, policyName, profileName,
startScript, templateName, roleName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2
instances, each in a different Availability Zone.");
        System.out.println("*** Wait 30 secs for the VPC to be created");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();
        String[] zones = autoScaler.createGroup(3, templateName,
autoScalingGroupName);

        System.out.println("""
                At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
starts, it listens for
                HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or
continue with the demo.
                Press Enter when you're ready to continue.
                """);

        in.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.");
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        paramHelper.reset();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
                Creating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group
                defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load
balancer provides a
                single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.
                """);

        String vpcId = autoScaler.getDefaultVPC();
```

```
        List<Subnet> subnets = autoScaler.getSubnets(vpcId, zones);
        System.out.println("You have retrieved a list with " + subnets.size() + "
subnets");
        String targetGroupArn = loadBalancer.createTargetGroup(protocol, port,
vpcId, targetGroupName);
        String elbDnsName = loadBalancer.createLoadBalancer(subnets, targetGroupArn,
lbName, port, protocol);
        autoScaler.attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(autoScalingGroupName,
targetGroupArn);
        System.out.println("Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...");
        boolean wasSuccessul = loadBalancer.verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(elbDnsName);
        if (!wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying
that the port is open...");
            CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

            // Create an HTTP GET request to "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://checkip.amazonaws.com");
            try {
                // Execute the request and get the response
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);

                // Read the response content.
                String ipAddress =
IOUtils.toString(response.getEntity().getContent(), StandardCharsets.UTF_8).trim();

                // Print the public IP address.
                System.out.println("Public IP Address: " + ipAddress);
                GroupInfo groupInfo = autoScaler.verifyInboundPort(vpcId, port,
ipAddress);
                if (!groupInfo.isPortOpen()) {
                    System.out.println("""
                            For this example to work, the default security group for
your default VPC must
                            allow access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this
                            example or add it yourself using the AWS Management
Console.
                            """);

                    System.out.println(
                            "Do you want to add a rule to security group " +
groupInfo.getGroupName() + " to allow");
```

```
                    System.out.println("inbound traffic on port " + port + " from
your computer's IP address (y/n) ");
                    String ans = in.nextLine();
                    if ("y".equalsIgnoreCase(ans)) {
                        autoScaler.openInboundPort(groupInfo.getGroupName(),
String.valueOf(port), ipAddress);
                        System.out.println("Security group rule added.");
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("No security group rule added.");
                    }
                }

            } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        } else if (wasSuccessul) {
            System.out.println("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by
browsing to:");
            System.out.println("\t http://" + elbDnsName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Couldn't get a successful response from the load
balancer endpoint. Troubleshoot by");
            System.out.println("manually verifying that your VPC and security group
are configured correctly and that");
            System.out.println("you can successfully make a GET request to the load
balancer.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the
demo.");
        in.nextLine();
    }

    // A method that controls the demo part of the Java program.
    public static void demo(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        ParameterHelper paramHelper = new ParameterHelper();
        System.out.println("Read the ssm_only_policy.json file");
        String ssmOnlyPolicy = readFileAsString(ssmJSON);

        System.out.println("Resetting parameters to starting values for demo.");
        paramHelper.reset();

        System.out.println(
```

```
                """
                        This part of the demonstration shows how to toggle
different parts of the system
                        to create situations where the web service fails, and shows
how using a resilient
                        architecture can keep the web service running in spite of
these failures.

                        At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns
recommendations and reports that all targets are healthy.
                        """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        The web service running on the EC2 instances gets
recommendations by querying a DynamoDB table.
                        The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter
named self.param_helper.table.
                        To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's
set this parameter to name a non-existent table.
                        """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        System.out.println(
                """
                        \nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns a failure code. But, the service reports as
                        healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks
don't check for failure of the recommendation service.
                        """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails,
the web service can return a static response.
                        While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the
customer with a somewhat better experience than failure.
                        """);
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.failureResponse, "static");

        System.out.println("""
```

```
                Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
static response.
                The service still reports as healthy because health checks are still
shallow.
                """);
        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, paramHelper.dyntable);

        System.out.println("""
                Let's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in
the target group so that it can't
                access the DynamoDB recommendation table. We will get an instance id
value.
                """);

        LaunchTemplateCreator templateCreator = new LaunchTemplateCreator();
        AutoScaler autoScaler = new AutoScaler();

        // Create a new instance profile based on badCredsProfileName.
        templateCreator.createInstanceProfile(policyFile, policyName,
badCredsProfileName, roleName);
        String badInstanceId = autoScaler.getBadInstance(autoScalingGroupName);
        System.out.println("The bad instance id values used for this demo is " +
badInstanceId);

        String profileAssociationId = autoScaler.getInstanceProfile(badInstanceId);
        System.out.println("The association Id value is " + profileAssociationId);
        System.out.println("Replacing the profile for instance " + badInstanceId
                + " with a profile that contains bad credentials");
        autoScaler.replaceInstanceProfile(badInstanceId, badCredsProfileName,
profileAssociationId);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint
returns either a recommendation or a static response,
                        depending on which instance is selected by the load
balancer.
                        """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
```

```
        System.out.println("""
                Let's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether
                the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that
                the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto
Scaling instance health.
                This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it
                risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling
group when a dependent service fails.
                """);

        System.out.println("""
                By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect
when one of the instances is failing
                and take that instance out of rotation.
                """);

        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.healthCheck, "deep");

        System.out.println("""
                Now, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials
                is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy
                instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint always
returns a recommendation, because
                the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);

        System.out.println(
                """
                        Because the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto
scaler, the simplest way to fix an unhealthy
                        instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a
new instance to replace it.
                        """);
        autoScaler.terminateInstance(badInstanceId);

        System.out.println("""
```

```
                Even while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET
                request to the web service continues to get a successful
recommendation response because
                the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After
the replacement instance
                starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.
                Note that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you
                can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.
                """);

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        System.out.println(
                "If the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean
all instances report as unhealthy.");
        paramHelper.put(paramHelper.tableName, "this-is-not-a-table");

        demoChoices(loadBalancer);
        paramHelper.reset();
    }

    public static void demoChoices(LoadBalancer loadBalancer) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        String[] actions = {
                "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
                "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
                "Go to the next part of the demo."
        };
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        while (true) {
            System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
            System.out.println("See the current state of the service by selecting
one of the following choices:");
            for (int i = 0; i < actions.length; i++) {
                System.out.println(i + ": " + actions[i]);
            }

            try {
                System.out.print("\nWhich action would you like to take? ");
                int choice = scanner.nextInt();
```

```
                System.out.println("-".repeat(88));

                switch (choice) {
                    case 0 -> {
                        System.out.println("Request:\n");
                        System.out.println("GET http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));
                        CloseableHttpClient httpClient =
HttpClients.createDefault();

                        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
                        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" +
loadBalancer.getEndpoint(lbName));

                        // Execute the request and get the response.
                        HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                        int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                        System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);

                        // Display the JSON response
                        BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(
                                new
InputStreamReader(response.getEntity().getContent()));
                        StringBuilder jsonResponse = new StringBuilder();
                        String line;
                        while ((line = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                            jsonResponse.append(line);
                        }
                        reader.close();

                        // Print the formatted JSON response.
                        System.out.println("Full Response:\n");
                        System.out.println(jsonResponse.toString());

                        // Close the HTTP client.
                        httpClient.close();

                    }
                    case 1 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nChecking the health of load balancer
targets:\n");
                        List<TargetHealthDescription> health =
loadBalancer.checkTargetHealth(targetGroupName);
                        for (TargetHealthDescription target : health) {
```

```
                            System.out.printf("\tTarget %s on port %d is %s%n",
 target.target().id(),
                                    target.target().port(),
 target.targetHealth().stateAsString());
                        }
                        System.out.println("""
                                Note that it can take a minute or two for the health
 check to update
                                after changes are made.
                                """);
                    }
                    case 2 -> {
                        System.out.println("\nOkay, let's move on.");
                        System.out.println("-".repeat(88));
                        return; // Exit the method when choice is 2
                    }
                    default -> System.out.println("You must choose a value between
 0-2. Please select again.");
                }

            } catch (java.util.InputMismatchException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please select again.");
                scanner.nextLine(); // Clear the input buffer.
            }
        }
    }

    public static String readFileAsString(String filePath) throws IOException {
        byte[] bytes = Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath));
        return new String(bytes);
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
public class AutoScaler {

    private static Ec2Client ec2Client;
    private static AutoScalingClient autoScalingClient;
    private static IamClient iamClient;

    private static SsmClient ssmClient;
```

```
    private IamClient getIAMClient() {
        if (iamClient == null) {
            iamClient = IamClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return iamClient;
    }

    private SsmClient getSSMClient() {
        if (ssmClient == null) {
            ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ssmClient;
    }

    private Ec2Client getEc2Client() {
        if (ec2Client == null) {
            ec2Client = Ec2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return ec2Client;
    }

    private AutoScalingClient getAutoScalingClient() {
        if (autoScalingClient == null) {
            autoScalingClient = AutoScalingClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return autoScalingClient;
    }

    /**
     * Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
     * terminated, it can no longer be accessed.
     */
    public void terminateInstance(String instanceId) {
        TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest terminateInstanceIRequest =
TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest
```

```
                .builder()
                .instanceId(instanceId)
                .shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity(false)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(terminateInstanceIRequest);
        System.out.format("Terminated instance %s.", instanceId);
    }

    /**
     * Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile is
     * replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
     * When
     * the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
     * server.
     */
    public void replaceInstanceProfile(String instanceId, String
newInstanceProfileName, String profileAssociationId)
            throws InterruptedException {
        // Create an IAM instance profile specification.
        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
iamInstanceProfile =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.IamInstanceProfileSpecification
                .builder()
                .name(newInstanceProfileName) // Make sure 'newInstanceProfileName'
is a valid IAM Instance Profile
                                              // name.
                .build();

        // Replace the IAM instance profile association for the EC2 instance.
        ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest replaceRequest =
ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociationRequest
                .builder()
                .iamInstanceProfile(iamInstanceProfile)
                .associationId(profileAssociationId) // Make sure
'profileAssociationId' is a valid association ID.
                .build();

        try {
            getEc2Client().replaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation(replaceRequest);
            // Handle the response as needed.
        } catch (Ec2Exception e) {
            // Handle exceptions, log, or report the error.
```

```
            System.err.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.format("Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile
%s.", profileAssociationId,
                newInstanceProfileName);
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
        boolean instReady = false;
        int tries = 0;

        // Reboot after 60 seconds
        while (!instReady) {
            if (tries % 6 == 0) {
                getEc2Client().rebootInstances(RebootInstancesRequest.builder()
                        .instanceIds(instanceId)
                        .build());
                System.out.println("Rebooting instance " + instanceId + " and
waiting for it to be ready.");
            }
            tries++;
            try {
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(10);
            } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }

            DescribeInstanceInformationResponse informationResponse =
getSSMClient().describeInstanceInformation();
            List<InstanceInformation> instanceInformationList =
informationResponse.instanceInformationList();
            for (InstanceInformation info : instanceInformationList) {
                if (info.instanceId().equals(instanceId)) {
                    instReady = true;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }

        SendCommandRequest sendCommandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
                .instanceIds(instanceId)
                .documentName("AWS-RunShellScript")
                .parameters(Collections.singletonMap("commands",
                        Collections.singletonList("cd / && sudo python3 server.py
80")))
                .build();
```

```
        getSSMClient().sendCommand(sendCommandRequest);
        System.out.println("Restarted the Python web server on instance " +
instanceId + ".");
    }

    public void openInboundPort(String secGroupId, String port, String ipAddress) {
        AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest ingressRequest =
AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest.builder()
                .groupName(secGroupId)
                .cidrIp(ipAddress)
                .fromPort(Integer.parseInt(port))
                .build();

        getEc2Client().authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(ingressRequest);
        System.out.format("Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
secGroupId, port, ipAddress);
    }

    /**
     * Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
     * and deletes all the resources.
     */
    public void deleteInstanceProfile(String roleName, String profileName) {
        try {
            software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
getInstanceProfileRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetInstanceProfileRequest
                    .builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            GetInstanceProfileResponse response =
getIAMClient().getInstanceProfile(getInstanceProfileRequest);
            String name = response.instanceProfile().instanceProfileName();
            System.out.println(name);

            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest profileRequest =
RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(profileRequest);
```

```
            DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(profileName)
                    .build();

            getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(deleteInstanceProfileRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted instance profile " + profileName);

            DeleteRoleRequest deleteRoleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            // List attached role policies.
            ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse rolesResponse = getIAMClient()
                    .listAttachedRolePolicies(role -> role.roleName(roleName));
            List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies =
rolesResponse.attachedPolicies();
            for (AttachedPolicy attachedPolicy : attachedPolicies) {
                DetachRolePolicyRequest request = DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(attachedPolicy.policyArn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(request);
                System.out.println("Detached and deleted policy " +
attachedPolicy.policyName());
            }

            getIAMClient().deleteRole(deleteRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Instance profile and role deleted.");

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTemplate(String templateName) {
        getEc2Client().deleteLaunchTemplate(name ->
name.launchTemplateName(templateName));
        System.out.format(templateName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public void deleteAutoScaleGroup(String groupName) {
```

```
        DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest =
DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupName(groupName)
                .forceDelete(true)
                .build();


getAutoScalingClient().deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest);
        System.out.println(groupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    /*
     * Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
     * this
     * computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
     * address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network, you
     * must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the port
     * to
     * any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
     * public
     * access when you're done.
     *
     */
    public GroupInfo verifyInboundPort(String VPC, int port, String ipAddress) {
        boolean portIsOpen = false;
        GroupInfo groupInfo = new GroupInfo();
        try {
            Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                    .name("group-name")
                    .values("default")
                    .build();

            Filter filter1 = Filter.builder()
                    .name("vpc-id")
                    .values(VPC)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest securityGroupsRequest =
DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .filters(filter, filter1)
                    .build();

            DescribeSecurityGroupsResponse securityGroupsResponse = getEc2Client()
                    .describeSecurityGroups(securityGroupsRequest);
```

```
            String securityGroup =
securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups().get(0).groupName();
            groupInfo.setGroupName(securityGroup);

            for (SecurityGroup secGroup : securityGroupsResponse.securityGroups()) {
                System.out.println("Found security group: " + secGroup.groupId());

                for (IpPermission ipPermission : secGroup.ipPermissions()) {
                    if (ipPermission.fromPort() == port) {
                        System.out.println("Found inbound rule: " + ipPermission);
                        for (IpRange ipRange : ipPermission.ipRanges()) {
                            String cidrIp = ipRange.cidrIp();
                            if (cidrIp.startsWith(ipAddress) ||
cidrIp.equals("0.0.0.0/0")) {
                                System.out.println(cidrIp + " is applicable");
                                portIsOpen = true;
                            }
                        }

                        if (!ipPermission.prefixListIds().isEmpty()) {
                            System.out.println("Prefix lList is applicable");
                            portIsOpen = true;
                        }

                        if (!portIsOpen) {
                            System.out
                                    .println("The inbound rule does not appear to be
open to either this computer's IP,"
                                            + " all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or to
a prefix list ID.");
                        } else {
                            break;
                        }
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }

        groupInfo.setPortOpen(portIsOpen);
        return groupInfo;
    }
```

```
   /*
    * Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
    * Scaling group.
    * The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
    * instances
    * in the group.
    */
   public void attachLoadBalancerTargetGroup(String asGroupName, String
targetGroupARN) {
       try {
           AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .autoScalingGroupName(asGroupName)
                   .targetGroupARNs(targetGroupARN)
                   .build();


getAutoScalingClient().attachLoadBalancerTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);
           System.out.println("Attached load balancer to " + asGroupName);

       } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   // Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.
   public String[] createGroup(int groupSize, String templateName, String
autoScalingGroupName) {

       // Get availability zones.
       software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
zonesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeAvailabilityZonesRequest
               .builder()
               .build();

       DescribeAvailabilityZonesResponse zonesResponse =
getEc2Client().describeAvailabilityZones(zonesRequest);
       List<String> availabilityZoneNames =
zonesResponse.availabilityZones().stream()

.map(software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.AvailabilityZone::zoneName)
```

```
                .collect(Collectors.toList());

        String availabilityZones = String.join(",", availabilityZoneNames);
        LaunchTemplateSpecification specification =
LaunchTemplateSpecification.builder()
                .launchTemplateName(templateName)
                .version("$Default")
                .build();

        String[] zones = availabilityZones.split(",");
        CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest.builder()
                .launchTemplate(specification)
                .availabilityZones(zones)
                .maxSize(groupSize)
                .minSize(groupSize)
                .autoScalingGroupName(autoScalingGroupName)
                .build();

        try {
            getAutoScalingClient().createAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest);

        } catch (AutoScalingException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Created an EC2 Auto Scaling group named " +
autoScalingGroupName);
        return zones;
    }

    public String getDefaultVPC() {
        // Define the filter.
        Filter defaultFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("is-default")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest request =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.ec2.model.DescribeVpcsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(defaultFilter)
                .build();
```

```
        DescribeVpcsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeVpcs(request);
        return response.vpcs().get(0).vpcId();
    }

    // Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability Zones.
    public List<Subnet> getSubnets(String vpcId, String[] availabilityZones) {
        List<Subnet> subnets = null;
        Filter vpcFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("vpc-id")
                .values(vpcId)
                .build();

        Filter azFilter = Filter.builder()
                .name("availability-zone")
                .values(availabilityZones)
                .build();

        Filter defaultForAZ = Filter.builder()
                .name("default-for-az")
                .values("true")
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsRequest request = DescribeSubnetsRequest.builder()
                .filters(vpcFilter, azFilter, defaultForAZ)
                .build();

        DescribeSubnetsResponse response = getEc2Client().describeSubnets(request);
        subnets = response.subnets();
        return subnets;
    }

    // Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
    public String getBadInstance(String groupName) {
        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest request =
DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest.builder()
                .autoScalingGroupNames(groupName)
                .build();

        DescribeAutoScalingGroupsResponse response =
getAutoScalingClient().describeAutoScalingGroups(request);
        AutoScalingGroup autoScalingGroup = response.autoScalingGroups().get(0);
        List<String> instanceIds = autoScalingGroup.instances().stream()
                .map(instance -> instance.instanceId())
                .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

```
        String[] instanceIdArray = instanceIds.toArray(new String[0]);
        for (String instanceId : instanceIdArray) {
            System.out.println("Instance ID: " + instanceId);
            return instanceId;
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
    public String getInstanceProfile(String instanceId) {
        Filter filter = Filter.builder()
                .name("instance-id")
                .values(instanceId)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest associationsRequest =
DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsRequest
                .builder()
                .filters(filter)
                .build();

        DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociationsResponse response = getEc2Client()
                .describeIamInstanceProfileAssociations(associationsRequest);
        return response.iamInstanceProfileAssociations().get(0).associationId();
    }

    public void deleteRolesPolicies(String policyName, String roleName, String
InstanceProfile) {
        ListPoliciesRequest listPoliciesRequest =
ListPoliciesRequest.builder().build();
        ListPoliciesResponse listPoliciesResponse =
getIAMClient().listPolicies(listPoliciesRequest);
        for (Policy policy : listPoliciesResponse.policies()) {
            if (policy.policyName().equals(policyName)) {
                // List the entities (users, groups, roles) that are attached to the
policy.

software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
listEntitiesRequest =
software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.ListEntitiesForPolicyRequest
                        .builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();
```

```
                ListEntitiesForPolicyResponse listEntitiesResponse = iamClient
                        .listEntitiesForPolicy(listEntitiesRequest);
                if (!listEntitiesResponse.policyGroups().isEmpty() || !
listEntitiesResponse.policyUsers().isEmpty()
                        || !listEntitiesResponse.policyRoles().isEmpty()) {
                    // Detach the policy from any entities it is attached to.
                    DetachRolePolicyRequest detachPolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                            .policyArn(policy.arn())
                            .roleName(roleName) // Specify the name of the IAM role
                            .build();

                    getIAMClient().detachRolePolicy(detachPolicyRequest);
                    System.out.println("Policy detached from entities.");
                }

                // Now, you can delete the policy.
                DeletePolicyRequest deletePolicyRequest =
 DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy.arn())
                        .build();

                getIAMClient().deletePolicy(deletePolicyRequest);
                System.out.println("Policy deleted successfully.");
                break;
            }
        }

        // List the roles associated with the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest listRolesRequest =
 ListInstanceProfilesForRoleRequest.builder()
                .roleName(roleName)
                .build();

        // Detach the roles from the instance profile
        ListInstanceProfilesForRoleResponse listRolesResponse =
 iamClient.listInstanceProfilesForRole(listRolesRequest);
        for (software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.InstanceProfile profile :
 listRolesResponse.instanceProfiles()) {
            RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest removeRoleRequest =
 RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                    .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                    .roleName(roleName) // Remove the extra dot here
                    .build();
```

```
            getIAMClient().removeRoleFromInstanceProfile(removeRoleRequest);
            System.out.println("Role " + roleName + " removed from instance profile
 " + InstanceProfile);
        }

        // Delete the instance profile after removing all roles
        DeleteInstanceProfileRequest deleteInstanceProfileRequest =
 DeleteInstanceProfileRequest.builder()
                .instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile)
                .build();

        getIAMClient().deleteInstanceProfile(r ->
 r.instanceProfileName(InstanceProfile));
        System.out.println(InstanceProfile + " Deleted");
        System.out.println("All roles and policies are deleted.");
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
public class LoadBalancer {
    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;

    public ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client getLoadBalancerClient() {
        if (elasticLoadBalancingV2Client == null) {
            elasticLoadBalancingV2Client = ElasticLoadBalancingV2Client.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }

        return elasticLoadBalancingV2Client;
    }

    // Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
    public List<TargetHealthDescription> checkTargetHealth(String targetGroupName) {
        DescribeTargetGroupsRequest targetGroupsRequest =
 DescribeTargetGroupsRequest.builder()
                .names(targetGroupName)
                .build();
```

```
        DescribeTargetGroupsResponse tgResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetGroups(targetGroupsRequest);

        DescribeTargetHealthRequest healthRequest =
DescribeTargetHealthRequest.builder()
                .targetGroupArn(tgResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn())
                .build();

        DescribeTargetHealthResponse healthResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().describeTargetHealth(healthRequest);
        return healthResponse.targetHealthDescriptions();
    }

    // Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.
    public String getEndpoint(String lbName) {
        DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
        return res.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
    }

    // Deletes a load balancer.
    public void deleteLoadBalancer(String lbName) {
        try {
            // Use a waiter to delete the Load Balancer.
            DescribeLoadBalancersResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeLoadBalancers(describe -> describe.names(lbName));
            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().deleteLoadBalancer(
                    builder ->
builder.loadBalancerArn(res.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn()));
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancersDeleted(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
```

```
        System.out.println(lbName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Deletes the target group.
    public void deleteTargetGroup(String targetGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeTargetGroupsResponse res = getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .describeTargetGroups(describe ->
describe.names(targetGroupName));
            getLoadBalancerClient()
                    .deleteTargetGroup(builder ->
builder.targetGroupArn(res.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn()));
        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(targetGroupName + " was deleted.");
    }

    // Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load balancer
    // endpoint.
    public boolean verifyLoadBalancerEndpoint(String elbDnsName) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
        boolean success = false;
        int retries = 3;
        CloseableHttpClient httpClient = HttpClients.createDefault();

        // Create an HTTP GET request to the ELB.
        HttpGet httpGet = new HttpGet("http://" + elbDnsName);
        try {
            while ((!success) && (retries > 0)) {
                // Execute the request and get the response.
                HttpResponse response = httpClient.execute(httpGet);
                int statusCode = response.getStatusLine().getStatusCode();
                System.out.println("HTTP Status Code: " + statusCode);
                if (statusCode == 200) {
                    success = true;
                } else {
                    retries--;
                    System.out.println("Got connection error from load balancer
endpoint, retrying...");
                    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
                }
            }
```

```
        } catch (org.apache.http.conn.HttpHostConnectException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        System.out.println("Status.." + success);
        return success;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
     * how
     * the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how instance
     * health is checked.
     */
    public String createTargetGroup(String protocol, int port, String vpcId, String
targetGroupName) {
        CreateTargetGroupRequest targetGroupRequest =
CreateTargetGroupRequest.builder()
                .healthCheckPath("/healthcheck")
                .healthCheckTimeoutSeconds(5)
                .port(port)
                .vpcId(vpcId)
                .name(targetGroupName)
                .protocol(protocol)
                .build();

        CreateTargetGroupResponse targetGroupResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createTargetGroup(targetGroupRequest);
        String targetGroupArn =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupArn();
        String targetGroup =
targetGroupResponse.targetGroups().get(0).targetGroupName();
        System.out.println("The " + targetGroup + " was created with ARN" +
targetGroupArn);
        return targetGroupArn;
    }

    /*
     * Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
     * subnets
     * and forwards requests to the specified target group.
     */
    public String createLoadBalancer(List<Subnet> subnetIds, String targetGroupARN,
String lbName, int port,
```

```
            String protocol) {
        try {
            List<String> subnetIdStrings = subnetIds.stream()
                    .map(Subnet::subnetId)
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());

            CreateLoadBalancerRequest balancerRequest =
CreateLoadBalancerRequest.builder()
                    .subnets(subnetIdStrings)
                    .name(lbName)
                    .scheme("internet-facing")
                    .build();

            // Create and wait for the load balancer to become available.
            CreateLoadBalancerResponse lsResponse =
getLoadBalancerClient().createLoadBalancer(balancerRequest);
            String lbARN = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn();

            ElasticLoadBalancingV2Waiter loadBalancerWaiter =
getLoadBalancerClient().waiter();
            DescribeLoadBalancersRequest request =
DescribeLoadBalancersRequest.builder()
                    .loadBalancerArns(lbARN)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Waiting for Load Balancer " + lbName + " to become
available.");
            WaiterResponse<DescribeLoadBalancersResponse> waiterResponse =
loadBalancerWaiter
                    .waitUntilLoadBalancerAvailable(request);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Load Balancer " + lbName + " is available.");

            // Get the DNS name (endpoint) of the load balancer.
            String lbDNSName = lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).dnsName();
            System.out.println("*** Load Balancer DNS Name: " + lbDNSName);

            // Create a listener for the load balance.
            Action action = Action.builder()
                    .targetGroupArn(targetGroupARN)
                    .type("forward")
                    .build();

            CreateListenerRequest listenerRequest = CreateListenerRequest.builder()
```

```
 .loadBalancerArn(lsResponse.loadBalancers().get(0).loadBalancerArn())
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .port(port)
                    .protocol(protocol)
                    .defaultActions(action)
                    .build();

            getLoadBalancerClient().createListener(listenerRequest);
            System.out.println("Created listener to forward traffic from load
 balancer " + lbName + " to target group "
                    + targetGroupARN);

            // Return the load balancer DNS name.
            return lbDNSName;

        } catch (ElasticLoadBalancingV2Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
public class Database {

    private static DynamoDbClient dynamoDbClient;

    public static DynamoDbClient getDynamoDbClient() {
        if (dynamoDbClient == null) {
            dynamoDbClient = DynamoDbClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                    .build();
        }
        return dynamoDbClient;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon DynamoDB table exists.
    private boolean doesTableExist(String tableName) {
        try {
            // Describe the table and catch any exceptions.
```

```
            DescribeTableRequest describeTableRequest =
DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().describeTable(describeTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' exists.");
            return true;

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Table '" + tableName + "' does not exist.");
        } catch (DynamoDbException e) {
            System.err.println("Error checking table existence: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    /*
     * Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
     * hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
     * as
     * Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
     * MediaType,
     * forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.
     */
    public void createTable(String tableName, String fileName) throws IOException {
        // First check to see if the table exists.
        boolean doesExist = doesTableExist(tableName);
        if (!doesExist) {
            DynamoDbWaiter dbWaiter = getDynamoDbClient().waiter();
            CreateTableRequest createTableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .attributeDefinitions(
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.S)
                                    .build(),
                            AttributeDefinition.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .attributeType(ScalarAttributeType.N)
                                    .build())
                    .keySchema(
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("MediaType")
```

```
                                    .keyType(KeyType.HASH)
                                    .build(),
                            KeySchemaElement.builder()
                                    .attributeName("ItemId")
                                    .keyType(KeyType.RANGE)
                                    .build())
                    .provisionedThroughput(
                            ProvisionedThroughput.builder()
                                    .readCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .writeCapacityUnits(5L)
                                    .build())
                    .build();

            getDynamoDbClient().createTable(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Creating table " + tableName + "...");

            // Wait until the Amazon DynamoDB table is created.
            DescribeTableRequest tableRequest = DescribeTableRequest.builder()
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<DescribeTableResponse> waiterResponse =
dbWaiter.waitUntilTableExists(tableRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " created.");

            // Add records to the table.
            populateTable(fileName, tableName);
        }
    }

    public void deleteTable(String tableName) {
        getDynamoDbClient().deleteTable(table -> table.tableName(tableName));
        System.out.println("Table " + tableName + " deleted.");
    }

    // Populates the table with data located in a JSON file using the DynamoDB
    // enhanced client.
    public void populateTable(String fileName, String tableName) throws IOException
{
        DynamoDbEnhancedClient enhancedClient = DynamoDbEnhancedClient.builder()
                .dynamoDbClient(getDynamoDbClient())
                .build();
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
```

```
        File jsonFile = new File(fileName);
        JsonNode rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonFile);

        DynamoDbTable<Recommendation> mappedTable = enhancedClient.table(tableName,
                TableSchema.fromBean(Recommendation.class));
        for (JsonNode currentNode : rootNode) {
            String mediaType = currentNode.path("MediaType").path("S").asText();
            int itemId = currentNode.path("ItemId").path("N").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("Title").path("S").asText();
            String creator = currentNode.path("Creator").path("S").asText();

            // Create a Recommendation object and set its properties.
            Recommendation rec = new Recommendation();
            rec.setMediaType(mediaType);
            rec.setItemId(itemId);
            rec.setTitle(title);
            rec.setCreator(creator);

            // Put the item into the DynamoDB table.
            mappedTable.putItem(rec); // Add the Recommendation to the list.
        }
        System.out.println("Added all records to the " + tableName);
    }
}
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
public class ParameterHelper {

    String tableName = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table";
    String dyntable = "doc-example-recommendation-service";
    String failureResponse = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response";
    String healthCheck = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check";

    public void reset() {
        put(dyntable, tableName);
        put(failureResponse, "none");
        put(healthCheck, "shallow");
    }

    public void put(String name, String value) {
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                .name(name)
                .value(value)
                .overwrite(true)
                .type("String")
                .build();

        ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
        System.out.printf("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets

- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

建立使用者並擔任角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立使用者並擔任角色。

> **Warning**
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立沒有許可的使用者。
- 建立一個可授予許可的角色，以列出帳戶的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 新增政策，讓使用者擔任該角色。
- 使用暫時憑證，擔任角色並列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，然後清理資源。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可包裝 IAM 使用者動作的函數。

```
/*
  To run this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment, including
 your credentials.
```

```
  For information, see this documentation topic:

  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html

  This example performs these operations:

  1. Creates a user that has no permissions.
  2. Creates a role and policy that grants Amazon S3 permissions.
  3. Creates a role.
  4. Grants the user permissions.
  5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role.  Creates an Amazon S3 Service
 client object with the temporary credentials.
  6. Deletes the resources.
 */

public class IAMScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    public static final String PolicyDocument = "{" +
            "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
            "  \"Statement\": [" +
            "    {" +
            "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
            "        \"Action\": [" +
            "            \"s3:*\"" +
            "       ]," +
            "       \"Resource\": \"*\"" +
            "    }" +
            "   ]" +
            "}";

    public static String userArn;

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <username> <policyName> <roleName> <roleSessionName>
 <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    username - The name of the IAM user to create.\s
                    policyName - The name of the policy to create.\s
                    roleName - The name of the role to create.\s
```

```
                    roleSessionName - The name of the session required for the
assumeRole operation.\s
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket from which objects
are read.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String userName = args[0];
        String policyName = args[1];
        String roleName = args[2];
        String roleSessionName = args[3];
        String bucketName = args[4];

        Region region = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS IAM example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(" 1. Create the IAM user.");
        User createUser = createIAMUser(iam, userName);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        userArn = createUser.arn();

        AccessKey myKey = createIAMAccessKey(iam, userName);
        String accessKey = myKey.accessKeyId();
        String secretKey = myKey.secretAccessKey();
        String assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                " \"AWS\": \"" + userArn + "\"" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
```

```
                "}]" +
                "}";

        System.out.println(assumeRolePolicyDocument);
        System.out.println(userName + " was successfully created.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Creates a policy.");
        String polArn = createIAMPolicy(iam, policyName);
        System.out.println("The policy " + polArn + " was successfully created.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Creates a role.");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        String roleArn = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, assumeRolePolicyDocument);
        System.out.println(roleArn + " was successfully created.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Grants the user permissions.");
        attachIAMRolePolicy(iam, roleName, polArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("*** Wait for 30 secs so the resource is available");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
        System.out.println("5. Gets temporary credentials by assuming the role.");
        System.out.println("Perform an Amazon S3 Service operation using the
temporary credentials.");
        assumeRole(roleArn, roleSessionName, bucketName, accessKey, secretKey);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6 Getting ready to delete the AWS resources");
        deleteKey(iam, userName, accessKey);
        deleteRole(iam, roleName, polArn);
        deleteIAMUser(iam, userName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("This IAM Scenario has successfully completed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }
```

```
    public static AccessKey createIAMAccessKey(IamClient iam, String user) {
        try {
            CreateAccessKeyRequest request = CreateAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .userName(user)
                    .build();

            CreateAccessKeyResponse response = iam.createAccessKey(request);
            return response.accessKey();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static User createIAMUser(IamClient iam, String username) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();
            CreateUserRequest request = CreateUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the user is created.
            CreateUserResponse response = iam.createUser(request);
            GetUserRequest userRequest = GetUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(response.user().userName())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetUserResponse> waitUntilUserExists =
iamWaiter.waitUntilUserExists(userRequest);
            waitUntilUserExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.user();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String json)
{
```

```
        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(rolename)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(json)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the role is " + response.role().arn());
            return response.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createIAMPolicy(IamClient iam, String policyName) {
        try {
            // Create an IamWaiter object.
            IamWaiter iamWaiter = iam.waiter();
            CreatePolicyRequest request = CreatePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyName(policyName)
                    .policyDocument(PolicyDocument).build();

            CreatePolicyResponse response = iam.createPolicy(request);
            GetPolicyRequest polRequest = GetPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(response.policy().arn())
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetPolicyResponse> waitUntilPolicyExists =
iamWaiter.waitUntilPolicyExists(polRequest);

waitUntilPolicyExists.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return response.policy().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

```
   public static void attachIAMRolePolicy(IamClient iam, String roleName, String
policyArn) {
       try {
           ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest request =
ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest.builder()
                   .roleName(roleName)
                   .build();

           ListAttachedRolePoliciesResponse response =
iam.listAttachedRolePolicies(request);
           List<AttachedPolicy> attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies();
           String polArn;
           for (AttachedPolicy policy : attachedPolicies) {
               polArn = policy.policyArn();
               if (polArn.compareTo(policyArn) == 0) {
                   System.out.println(roleName + " policy is already attached to
this role.");
                   return;
               }
           }

           AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                   .roleName(roleName)
                   .policyArn(policyArn)
                   .build();

           iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
           System.out.println("Successfully attached policy " + policyArn + " to
role " + roleName);

       } catch (IamException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   // Invoke an Amazon S3 operation using the Assumed Role.
   public static void assumeRole(String roleArn, String roleSessionName, String
bucketName, String keyVal,
           String keySecret) {

       // Use the creds of the new IAM user that was created in this code example.
```

```
        AwsBasicCredentials credentials = AwsBasicCredentials.create(keyVal,
keySecret);
        StsClient stsClient = StsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .credentialsProvider(StaticCredentialsProvider.create(credentials))
                .build();

        try {
            AssumeRoleRequest roleRequest = AssumeRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .roleSessionName(roleSessionName)
                    .build();

            AssumeRoleResponse roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest);
            Credentials myCreds = roleResponse.credentials();
            String key = myCreds.accessKeyId();
            String secKey = myCreds.secretAccessKey();
            String secToken = myCreds.sessionToken();

            // List all objects in an Amazon S3 bucket using the temp creds
retrieved by
            // invoking assumeRole.
            Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
            S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                    .credentialsProvider(

StaticCredentialsProvider.create(AwsSessionCredentials.create(key, secKey,
secToken)))
                    .region(region)
                    .build();

            System.out.println("Created a S3Client using temp credentials.");
            System.out.println("Listing objects in " + bucketName);
            ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListObjectsResponse res = s3.listObjects(listObjects);
            List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
            for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
                System.out.println("The name of the key is " + myValue.key());
                System.out.println("The owner is " + myValue.owner());
            }
```

```
        } catch (StsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteRole(IamClient iam, String roleName, String polArn) {

        try {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(polArn)
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);

            // Delete the policy.
            DeletePolicyRequest request = DeletePolicyRequest.builder()
                    .policyArn(polArn)
                    .build();

            iam.deletePolicy(request);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + polArn);

            // Delete the role.
            DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteKey(IamClient iam, String username, String accessKey) {
        try {
            DeleteAccessKeyRequest request = DeleteAccessKeyRequest.builder()
                    .accessKeyId(accessKey)
```

```
                    .userName(username)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteAccessKey(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully deleted access key " + accessKey +
                    " from user " + username);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteIAMUser(IamClient iam, String userName) {
        try {
            DeleteUserRequest request = DeleteUserRequest.builder()
                    .userName(userName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteUser(request);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + userName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser

- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

使用 IAM 政策產生器 API

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用物件導向 API 建立 IAM 政策。
- 將 IAM 政策產生器 API 與 IAM 服務搭配使用。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

這些範例使用下列匯入。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamConditionOperator;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamEffect;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPolicyWriter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPrincipal;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamPrincipalType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamResource;
import software.amazon.awssdk.policybuilder.iam.IamStatement;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.IamClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iam.model.GetPolicyVersionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsClient;

import java.net.URLDecoder;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.util.Arrays;
```

```
import java.util.List;
```

建立以時間為基礎的政策。

```
        public String timeBasedPolicyExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:GetItem")
                                                .addResource(IamResource.ALL)
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

.operator(IamConditionOperator.DATE_GREATER_THAN)

.key("aws:CurrentTime")

.value("2020-04-01T00:00:00Z"))
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

.operator(IamConditionOperator.DATE_LESS_THAN)

.key("aws:CurrentTime")

.value("2020-06-30T23:59:59Z")))
                                .build();

                // Use an IamPolicyWriter to write out the JSON string to a more
readable
                // format.
                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true)
                                .build());
        }
```

建立具有多個條件的政策。

```
        public String multipleConditionsExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:GetItem")
```

```
                                                        .addAction("dynamodb:BatchGetItem")
                                                        .addAction("dynamodb:Query")
                                                        .addAction("dynamodb:PutItem")
                                                        .addAction("dynamodb:UpdateItem")
                                                        .addAction("dynamodb:DeleteItem")

 .addAction("dynamodb:BatchWriteItem")

 .addResource("arn:aws:dynamodb:*:*:table/table-name")

 .addConditions(IamConditionOperator.STRING_EQUALS

 .addPrefix("ForAllValues:"),

 "dynamodb:Attributes",
                                                                                  List.of("column-
name1", "column-name2", "column-name3"))
                                                        .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.STRING_EQUALS

 .addSuffix("IfExists"))

 .key("dynamodb:Select")

 .value("SPECIFIC_ATTRIBUTES")))
                                .build();

                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

在政策中使用主體。

```
        public String specifyPrincipalsExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                        .effect(IamEffect.DENY)
                                                        .addAction("s3:*")
                                                        .addPrincipal(IamPrincipal.ALL)

 .addResource("arn:aws:s3:::BUCKETNAME/*")
```

```
 .addResource("arn:aws:s3:::BUCKETNAME")
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.ARN_NOT_EQUALS)

 .key("aws:PrincipalArn")

 .value("arn:aws:iam::444455556666:user/user-name")))
                                .build();
                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

允許跨帳戶 存取權。

```
        public String allowCrossAccountAccessExample() {
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder()
                                .addStatement(b -> b
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addPrincipal(IamPrincipalType.AWS,
 "111122223333")
                                                .addAction("s3:PutObject")
                                                .addResource("arn:aws:s3:::DOC-
EXAMPLE-BUCKET/*")
                                                .addCondition(b1 -> b1

 .operator(IamConditionOperator.STRING_EQUALS)
                                                                .key("s3:x-amz-acl")
                                                                .value("bucket-
owner-full-control")))
                                .build();
                return policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder()
                                .prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

建置並上傳 IamPolicy。

```
        public String createAndUploadPolicyExample(IamClient iam, String accountID,
 String policyName) {
                // Build the policy.
```

```
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.builder() // 'version' defaults to
 "2012-10-17".
                                .addStatement(IamStatement.builder()
                                                .effect(IamEffect.ALLOW)
                                                .addAction("dynamodb:PutItem")
                                                .addResource("arn:aws:dynamodb:us-
east-1:" + accountID
                                                                + ":table/
exampleTableName")
                                                .build())
                                .build();
                // Upload the policy.
                iam.createPolicy(r ->
 r.policyName(policyName).policyDocument(policy.toJson()));
                return
 policy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder().prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

下載並使用 IamPolicy。

```
        public String createNewBasedOnExistingPolicyExample(IamClient iam, String
 accountID, String policyName,
                        String newPolicyName) {

                String policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::" + accountID + ":policy/" +
 policyName;
                GetPolicyResponse getPolicyResponse = iam.getPolicy(r ->
 r.policyArn(policyArn));

                String policyVersion =
 getPolicyResponse.policy().defaultVersionId();
                GetPolicyVersionResponse getPolicyVersionResponse = iam
                                .getPolicyVersion(r ->
 r.policyArn(policyArn).versionId(policyVersion));

                // Create an IamPolicy instance from the JSON string returned from
 IAM.
                String decodedPolicy =
 URLDecoder.decode(getPolicyVersionResponse.policyVersion().document(),
                                StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
                IamPolicy policy = IamPolicy.fromJson(decodedPolicy);
```

```
                /*
                 * All IamPolicy components are immutable, so use the copy method
that creates a
                 * new instance that
                 * can be altered in the same method call.
                 *
                 * Add the ability to get an item from DynamoDB as an additional
action.
                 */
                IamStatement newStatement = policy.statements().get(0).copy(s ->
s.addAction("dynamodb:GetItem"));

                // Create a new statement that replaces the original statement.
                IamPolicy newPolicy = policy.copy(p ->
p.statements(Arrays.asList(newStatement)));

                // Upload the new policy. IAM now has both policies.
                iam.createPolicy(r -> r.policyName(newPolicyName)
                                .policyDocument(newPolicy.toJson()));

                return
newPolicy.toJson(IamPolicyWriter.builder().prettyPrint(true).build());
        }
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreatePolicy
  - GetPolicy
  - GetPolicyVersion

AWS IoT 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS IoT。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS IoT

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS IoT。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.IotClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListThingsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListThingsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ThingAttribute;
import java.util.List;

public class HelloIoT {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello AWS IoT. Here is a listing of your AWS IoT
 Things:");
        IotClient iotClient = IotClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        listAllThings(iotClient);
    }

    public static void listAllThings( IotClient iotClient) {
        ListThingsRequest thingsRequest = ListThingsRequest.builder()
            .maxResults(10)
            .build();

        ListThingsResponse response = iotClient.listThings(thingsRequest) ;
        List<ThingAttribute> thingList = response.things();
        for (ThingAttribute attribute : thingList) {
            System.out.println("Thing name: "+attribute.thingName());
            System.out.println("Thing ARN: "+attribute.thingArn());
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有關 API 詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的列出事物。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AttachThingPrincipal`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachThingPrincipal`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void attachCertificateToThing(IotClient iotClient, String
thingName, String certificateArn) {
       // Attach the certificate to the thing.
       AttachThingPrincipalRequest principalRequest =
AttachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
           .thingName(thingName)
           .principal(certificateArn)
           .build();

       AttachThingPrincipalResponse attachResponse =
iotClient.attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest);

       // Verify the attachment was successful.
       if (attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
           System.out.println("Certificate attached to Thing successfully.");

           // Print additional information about the Thing.
           describeThing(iotClient, thingName);
```

```
        } else {
            System.err.println("Failed to attach certificate to Thing. HTTP Status
Code: " +
                attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AttachThingPrincipal中的。

`CreateKeysAndCertificate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKeysAndCertificate`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createCertificate(IotClient iotClient) {
        try {
            CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse response =
iotClient.createKeysAndCertificate();
            String certificatePem = response.certificatePem();
            String certificateArn = response.certificateArn();

            // Print the details.
            System.out.println("\nCertificate:");
            System.out.println(certificatePem);
            System.out.println("\nCertificate ARN:");
            System.out.println(certificateArn);
            return certificateArn;

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateKeysAndCertificate中的。

CreateThing

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateThing。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void createIoTThing(IotClient iotClient, String thingName) {
        try {
            CreateThingRequest createThingRequest = CreateThingRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build();

            CreateThingResponse createThingResponse =
iotClient.createThing(createThingRequest);
            System.out.println(thingName +" was successfully created. The ARN value
is " + createThingResponse.thingArn());

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateThing中的。

CreateTopicRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateTopicRule。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void createIoTRule(IotClient iotClient, String roleARN, String
ruleName, String action) {
       try {
           String sql = "SELECT * FROM '" + TOPIC + "'";
           SnsAction action1 = SnsAction.builder()
               .targetArn(action)
               .roleArn(roleARN)
               .build();

           // Create the action.
           Action myAction = Action.builder()
               .sns(action1)
               .build();

           // Create the topic rule payload.
           TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload = TopicRulePayload.builder()
               .sql(sql)
               .actions(myAction)
               .build();

           // Create the topic rule request.
           CreateTopicRuleRequest topicRuleRequest =
CreateTopicRuleRequest.builder()
               .ruleName(ruleName)
               .topicRulePayload(topicRulePayload)
               .build();

           // Create the rule.
           iotClient.createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest);
           System.out.println("IoT Rule created successfully.");

       } catch (IotException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateTopicRule中的。

DeleteCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteCertificate。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void deleteCertificate(IotClient iotClient, String
certificateArn ) {
       DeleteCertificateRequest certificateProviderRequest =
DeleteCertificateRequest.builder()
           .certificateId(extractCertificateId(certificateArn))
           .build();

       iotClient.deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest);
       System.out.println(certificateArn +" was successfully deleted.");
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteCertificate中的。

DeleteThing

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteThing。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteIoTThing(IotClient iotClient, String thingName) {
        try {
            DeleteThingRequest deleteThingRequest = DeleteThingRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build();

            iotClient.deleteThing(deleteThingRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted Thing " + thingName);

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteThing中的。

`DescribeEndpoint`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeEndpoint`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String describeEndpoint(IotClient iotClient) {
        try {
            DescribeEndpointResponse endpointResponse =
 iotClient.describeEndpoint(DescribeEndpointRequest.builder().build());

            // Get the endpoint URL.
            String endpointUrl = endpointResponse.endpointAddress();
            String exString = getValue(endpointUrl);
            String fullEndpoint = "https://"+exString+"-ats.iot.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com";

            System.out.println("Full Endpoint URL: "+fullEndpoint);
```

```
            return fullEndpoint;

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "" ;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeEndpoint中的。

`DescribeThing`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeThing`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    private static void describeThing(IotClient iotClient, String thingName) {
        try {
            DescribeThingRequest thingRequest = DescribeThingRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build() ;

            // Print Thing details.
            DescribeThingResponse describeResponse =
iotClient.describeThing(thingRequest);
            System.out.println("Thing Details:");
            System.out.println("Thing Name: " + describeResponse.thingName());
            System.out.println("Thing ARN: " + describeResponse.thingArn());

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeThing中的。

DetachThingPrincipal

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetachThingPrincipal。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void detachThingPrincipal(IotClient iotClient, String thingName,
String certificateArn){
       try {
           DetachThingPrincipalRequest thingPrincipalRequest =
DetachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
               .principal(certificateArn)
               .thingName(thingName)
               .build();

           iotClient.detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest);
           System.out.println(certificateArn +" was successfully removed from "
+thingName);

       } catch (IotException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetachThingPrincipal中的。

ListCertificates

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListCertificates。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void listCertificates(IotClient iotClient) {
        ListCertificatesResponse response = iotClient.listCertificates();
        List<Certificate> certList = response.certificates();
        for (Certificate cert : certList) {
            System.out.println("Cert id: " + cert.certificateId());
            System.out.println("Cert Arn: " + cert.certificateArn());
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListCertificates中的。

`SearchIndex`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SearchIndex`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void searchThings(IotClient iotClient, String queryString){
        SearchIndexRequest searchIndexRequest = SearchIndexRequest.builder()
            .queryString(queryString)
            .build();

        try {
            // Perform the search and get the result.
            SearchIndexResponse searchIndexResponse =
iotClient.searchIndex(searchIndexRequest);

            // Process the result.
```

```
            if (searchIndexResponse.things().isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No things found.");
            } else {
                searchIndexResponse.things().forEach(thing ->
System.out.println("Thing id found using search is " + thing.thingId()));
            }
        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SearchIndex中的。

UpdateThing

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateThing。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void updateThing(IotClient iotClient, String thingName) {
        // Specify the new attribute values.
        String newLocation = "Office";
        String newFirmwareVersion = "v2.0";

        Map<String, String> attMap = new HashMap<>();
        attMap.put("location", newLocation);
        attMap.put("firmwareVersion", newFirmwareVersion);

        AttributePayload attributePayload = AttributePayload.builder()
            .attributes(attMap)
            .build();

        UpdateThingRequest updateThingRequest = UpdateThingRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .attributePayload(attributePayload)
```

```
            .build();

        try {
            // Update the IoT Thing attributes.
            iotClient.updateThing(updateThingRequest);
            System.out.println("Thing attributes updated successfully.");

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateThing中的。

案例

使用裝置管理使用案例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 AWS IoT SDK 處理 AWS IoT 裝置管理使用案例

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.IotClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.Action;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.AttributePayload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.Certificate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateTopicRuleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteCertificateRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.CreateThingResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DeleteThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DescribeThingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.DetachThingPrincipalRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.IotException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListCertificatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.SearchIndexRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.SearchIndexResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.SnsAction;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.TopicRuleListItem;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.TopicRulePayload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iot.model.UpdateThingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.IotDataPlaneClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.iotdataplane.model.UpdateThingShadowRequest;
import java.net.URI;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.regex.Matcher;
import java.util.regex.Pattern;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an AWS IoT Thing.
 * 2. Generate and attach a device certificate.
 * 3. Update an AWS IoT Thing with Attributes.
 * 4. Get an AWS IoT Endpoint.
 * 5. List your certificates.
```

```
 * 6. Updates the shadow for the specified thing..
 * 7. Write out the state information, in JSON format
 * 8. Creates a rule
 * 9. List rules
 * 10. Search things
 * 11. Detach amd delete the certificate.
 * 12. Delete Thing.
 */
public class IotScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static final String TOPIC = "your-iot-topic";
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage =
            """
                Usage:
                    <roleARN> <snsAction>

                Where:
                    roleARN - The ARN of an IAM role that has permission to work
 with AWS IOT.
                    snsAction  - An ARN of an SNS topic.
                """;

      if (args.length != 2) {
          System.out.println(usage);
          System.exit(1);
      }

       String thingName;
       String ruleName;
       String roleARN = args[0];
       String snsAction = args[1];
       Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
       IotClient iotClient = IotClient.builder()
           .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
           .build();

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS IoT example workflow.");
       System.out.println("""
           This example program demonstrates various interactions with the AWS
 Internet of Things (IoT) Core service. The program guides you through a series of
 steps,
```

```
            including creating an IoT Thing, generating a device certificate,
updating the Thing with attributes, and so on.
            It utilizes the AWS SDK for Java V2 and incorporates functionality for
creating and managing IoT Things, certificates, rules,
            shadows, and performing searches. The program aims to showcase AWS IoT
capabilities and provides a comprehensive example for
            developers working with AWS IoT in a Java environment.

            """);
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an AWS IoT Thing.");
        System.out.println("""
            An AWS IoT Thing represents a virtual entity in the AWS IoT service that
can be associated with a physical device.
            """);
        // Prompt the user for input.
        System.out.print("Enter Thing name: ");
        thingName = scanner.nextLine();
        createIoTThing(iotClient, thingName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Generate a device certificate.");
        System.out.println("""
            A device certificate performs a role in securing the communication
between devices (Things) and the AWS IoT platform.
            """);

        System.out.print("Do you want to create a certificate for " +thingName +"?
(y/n)");
        String certAns = scanner.nextLine();
        String certificateArn="" ;
        if (certAns != null && certAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            certificateArn = createCertificate(iotClient);
            System.out.println("Attach the certificate to the AWS IoT Thing.");
            attachCertificateToThing(iotClient, thingName, certificateArn);
        } else {
            System.out.println("A device certificate was not created.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Update an AWS IoT Thing with Attributes.");
        System.out.println("""
             IoT Thing attributes, represented as key-value pairs, offer a pivotal
advantage in facilitating efficient data
             management and retrieval within the AWS IoT ecosystem.
            """);
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        updateThing(iotClient, thingName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Return a unique endpoint specific to the Amazon Web
Services account.");
        System.out.println("""
            An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource Locator
that serves as the entry point for communication between IoT devices and the AWS
IoT service.
           """);
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        String endpointUrl = describeEndpoint(iotClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. List your AWS IoT certificates");
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        if (certificateArn.length() > 0) {
            listCertificates(iotClient);
        } else {
            System.out.println("You did not create a certificates. Skipping this
step.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Create an IoT shadow that refers to a digital
representation or virtual twin of a physical IoT device");
        System.out.println("""
            A Thing Shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a virtual
representation, or "shadow,"
```

```
            of a physical device or thing. The Thing Shadow allows you to
synchronize and control the state of a device between
            the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For example,
you can write and retrieve JSON data from a Thing Shadow.
           """);
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        IotDataPlaneClient iotPlaneClient = IotDataPlaneClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointUrl))
            .build();

        updateShadowThing(iotPlaneClient, thingName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Write out the state information, in JSON format.");
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        getPayload(iotPlaneClient, thingName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Creates a rule");
        System.out.println("""
        Creates a rule that is an administrator-level action.
        Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to access data
processed by the rule.
        """);
        System.out.print("Enter Rule name: ");
        ruleName = scanner.nextLine();
        createIoTRule(iotClient, roleARN, ruleName, snsAction);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. List your rules.");
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        listIoTRules(iotClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Search things using the Thing name.");
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
```

```
        scanner.nextLine();
        String queryString = "thingName:"+thingName ;
        searchThings(iotClient, queryString);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        if (certificateArn.length() > 0) {
            System.out.print("Do you want to detach and delete the certificate for "
+thingName +"? (y/n)");
            String delAns = scanner.nextLine();
            if (delAns != null && delAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
                System.out.println("11. You selected to detach amd delete the
certificate.");
                System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
                scanner.nextLine();
                detachThingPrincipal(iotClient, thingName, certificateArn);
                deleteCertificate(iotClient, certificateArn);
            } else {
                System.out.println("11. You selected not to delete the
certificate.");
            }
        } else {
            System.out.println("11. You did not create a certificate so there is
nothing to delete.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Delete the AWS IoT Thing.");
        System.out.print("Do you want to delete the IoT Thing? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine();
        if (delAns != null && delAns.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            deleteIoTThing(iotClient, thingName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The IoT Thing was not deleted.");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The AWS IoT workflow has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void listCertificates(IotClient iotClient) {
```

```
        ListCertificatesResponse response = iotClient.listCertificates();
        List<Certificate> certList = response.certificates();
        for (Certificate cert : certList) {
            System.out.println("Cert id: " + cert.certificateId());
            System.out.println("Cert Arn: " + cert.certificateArn());
        }
    }

    public static void listIoTRules(IotClient iotClient) {
        try {
            ListTopicRulesRequest listTopicRulesRequest =
ListTopicRulesRequest.builder().build();
            ListTopicRulesResponse listTopicRulesResponse =
iotClient.listTopicRules(listTopicRulesRequest);
            System.out.println("List of IoT Rules:");
            List<TopicRuleListItem> ruleList = listTopicRulesResponse.rules();
            for (TopicRuleListItem rule : ruleList) {
                System.out.println("Rule Name: " + rule.ruleName());
                System.out.println("Rule ARN: " + rule.ruleArn());
                System.out.println("--------------");
            }

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createIoTRule(IotClient iotClient, String roleARN, String
ruleName, String action) {
        try {
            String sql = "SELECT * FROM '" + TOPIC + "'";
            SnsAction action1 = SnsAction.builder()
                .targetArn(action)
                .roleArn(roleARN)
                .build();

            // Create the action.
            Action myAction = Action.builder()
                .sns(action1)
                .build();

            // Create the topic rule payload.
            TopicRulePayload topicRulePayload = TopicRulePayload.builder()
```

```
                .sql(sql)
                .actions(myAction)
                .build();

            // Create the topic rule request.
            CreateTopicRuleRequest topicRuleRequest =
CreateTopicRuleRequest.builder()
                .ruleName(ruleName)
                .topicRulePayload(topicRulePayload)
                .build();

            // Create the rule.
            iotClient.createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest);
            System.out.println("IoT Rule created successfully.");

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getPayload(IotDataPlaneClient iotPlaneClient, String
thingName) {
        try {
            GetThingShadowRequest getThingShadowRequest =
GetThingShadowRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build();

            GetThingShadowResponse getThingShadowResponse =
iotPlaneClient.getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest);

            // Extracting payload from response.
            SdkBytes payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload();
            String payloadString = payload.asUtf8String();
            System.out.println("Received Shadow Data: " + payloadString);

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void updateShadowThing(IotDataPlaneClient iotPlaneClient, String
thingName) {
       try {
           // Create Thing Shadow State Document.
           String stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25,
\"humidity\":50}}}";
           SdkBytes data= SdkBytes.fromString(stateDocument,
StandardCharsets.UTF_8 );
           UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest =
UpdateThingShadowRequest.builder()
               .thingName(thingName)
               .payload(data)
               .build();

           // Update Thing Shadow.
           iotPlaneClient.updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest);
           System.out.println("Thing Shadow updated successfully.");

       } catch (IotException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void updateThing(IotClient iotClient, String thingName) {
       // Specify the new attribute values.
       String newLocation = "Office";
       String newFirmwareVersion = "v2.0";

       Map<String, String> attMap = new HashMap<>();
       attMap.put("location", newLocation);
       attMap.put("firmwareVersion", newFirmwareVersion);

       AttributePayload attributePayload = AttributePayload.builder()
           .attributes(attMap)
           .build();

       UpdateThingRequest updateThingRequest = UpdateThingRequest.builder()
           .thingName(thingName)
           .attributePayload(attributePayload)
           .build();

       try {
           // Update the IoT Thing attributes.
```

```
            iotClient.updateThing(updateThingRequest);
            System.out.println("Thing attributes updated successfully.");

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String describeEndpoint(IotClient iotClient) {
        try {
            DescribeEndpointResponse endpointResponse =
 iotClient.describeEndpoint(DescribeEndpointRequest.builder().build());

            // Get the endpoint URL.
            String endpointUrl = endpointResponse.endpointAddress();
            String exString = getValue(endpointUrl);
            String fullEndpoint = "https://"+exString+"-ats.iot.us-
east-1.amazonaws.com";

            System.out.println("Full Endpoint URL: "+fullEndpoint);
            return fullEndpoint;

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "" ;
    }

    public static void detachThingPrincipal(IotClient iotClient, String thingName,
 String certificateArn){
        try {
            DetachThingPrincipalRequest thingPrincipalRequest =
 DetachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
                .principal(certificateArn)
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build();

            iotClient.detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest);
            System.out.println(certificateArn +" was successfully removed from "
 +thingName);

        } catch (IotException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteCertificate(IotClient iotClient, String
certificateArn ) {
        DeleteCertificateRequest certificateProviderRequest =
DeleteCertificateRequest.builder()
            .certificateId(extractCertificateId(certificateArn))
            .build();

        iotClient.deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest);
        System.out.println(certificateArn +" was successfully deleted.");
    }

    // Get the cert Id  from the Cert ARN value.
    private static String extractCertificateId(String certificateArn) {
        // Example ARN: arn:aws:iot:region:account-id:cert/certificate-id.
        String[] arnParts = certificateArn.split(":");
        String certificateIdPart = arnParts[arnParts.length - 1];
        return certificateIdPart.substring(certificateIdPart.lastIndexOf("/") + 1);
    }

    public static String createCertificate(IotClient iotClient) {
        try {
            CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse response =
iotClient.createKeysAndCertificate();
            String certificatePem = response.certificatePem();
            String certificateArn = response.certificateArn();

            // Print the details.
            System.out.println("\nCertificate:");
            System.out.println(certificatePem);
            System.out.println("\nCertificate ARN:");
            System.out.println(certificateArn);
            return certificateArn;

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
```

```
    }

    public static void attachCertificateToThing(IotClient iotClient, String
thingName, String certificateArn) {
        // Attach the certificate to the thing.
        AttachThingPrincipalRequest principalRequest =
AttachThingPrincipalRequest.builder()
            .thingName(thingName)
            .principal(certificateArn)
            .build();

        AttachThingPrincipalResponse attachResponse =
iotClient.attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest);

        // Verify the attachment was successful.
        if (attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            System.out.println("Certificate attached to Thing successfully.");

            // Print additional information about the Thing.
            describeThing(iotClient, thingName);
        } else {
            System.err.println("Failed to attach certificate to Thing. HTTP Status
Code: " +
                attachResponse.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
        }
    }

    private static void describeThing(IotClient iotClient, String thingName) {
        try {
            DescribeThingRequest thingRequest = DescribeThingRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build() ;

            // Print Thing details.
            DescribeThingResponse describeResponse =
iotClient.describeThing(thingRequest);
            System.out.println("Thing Details:");
            System.out.println("Thing Name: " + describeResponse.thingName());
            System.out.println("Thing ARN: " + describeResponse.thingArn());

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void deleteIoTThing(IotClient iotClient, String thingName) {
        try {
            DeleteThingRequest deleteThingRequest = DeleteThingRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build();

            iotClient.deleteThing(deleteThingRequest);
            System.out.println("Deleted Thing " + thingName);

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createIoTThing(IotClient iotClient, String thingName) {
        try {
            CreateThingRequest createThingRequest = CreateThingRequest.builder()
                .thingName(thingName)
                .build();

            CreateThingResponse createThingResponse =
 iotClient.createThing(createThingRequest);
            System.out.println(thingName +" was successfully created. The ARN value
 is " + createThingResponse.thingArn());

        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    private static String getValue(String input) {
        // Define a regular expression pattern for extracting the subdomain.
        Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile("^(.*?)\\.iot\\.us-east-1\\.amazonaws\
\.com");

        // Match the pattern against the input string.
        Matcher matcher = pattern.matcher(input);

        // Check if a match is found.
        if (matcher.find()) {
```

```
            // Extract the subdomain from the first capturing group.
            String subdomain = matcher.group(1);
            System.out.println("Extracted subdomain: " + subdomain);
            return subdomain ;
        } else {
            System.out.println("No match found");
        }
        return "" ;
    }

    public static void searchThings(IotClient iotClient, String queryString){
        SearchIndexRequest searchIndexRequest = SearchIndexRequest.builder()
            .queryString(queryString)
            .build();

        try {
            // Perform the search and get the result.
            SearchIndexResponse searchIndexResponse =
 iotClient.searchIndex(searchIndexRequest);

            // Process the result.
            if (searchIndexResponse.things().isEmpty()) {
                System.out.println("No things found.");
            } else {
                searchIndexResponse.things().forEach(thing ->
 System.out.println("Thing id found using search is " + thing.thingId()));
            }
        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

AWS IoT data 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS IoT data。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

GetThingShadow

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetThingShadow`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void getPayload(IotDataPlaneClient iotPlaneClient, String
thingName) {
       try {
           GetThingShadowRequest getThingShadowRequest =
GetThingShadowRequest.builder()
               .thingName(thingName)
               .build();

           GetThingShadowResponse getThingShadowResponse =
iotPlaneClient.getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest);

           // Extracting payload from response.
           SdkBytes payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload();
           String payloadString = payload.asUtf8String();
           System.out.println("Received Shadow Data: " + payloadString);

       } catch (IotException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetThingShadow中的。

UpdateThingShadow

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateThingShadow。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void updateShadowThing(IotDataPlaneClient iotPlaneClient, String
thingName) {
       try {
           // Create Thing Shadow State Document.
           String stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25,
\"humidity\":50}}}";
           SdkBytes data= SdkBytes.fromString(stateDocument,
StandardCharsets.UTF_8 );
           UpdateThingShadowRequest updateThingShadowRequest =
UpdateThingShadowRequest.builder()
               .thingName(thingName)
               .payload(data)
               .build();

           // Update Thing Shadow.
           iotPlaneClient.updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest);
           System.out.println("Thing Shadow updated successfully.");

       } catch (IotException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateThingShadow中的。

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon Keyspaces 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 Amazon Keyspaces 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon Keyspaces

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon Keyspaces。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.KeyspacesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.KeyspaceSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.KeyspacesException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.ListKeyspacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.keyspaces.model.ListKeyspacesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloKeyspaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KeyspacesClient keyClient = KeyspacesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listKeyspaces(keyClient);
    }

    public static void listKeyspaces(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest = ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesResponse response =
 keyClient.listKeyspaces(keyspacesRequest);
            List<KeyspaceSummary> keyspaces = response.keyspaces();
            for (KeyspaceSummary keyspace : keyspaces) {
                System.out.println("The name of the keyspace is " +
 keyspace.keyspaceName());
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListKeyspaces中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateKeyspace`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKeyspace`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void createKeySpace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
       try {
           CreateKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest = CreateKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           CreateKeyspaceResponse response =
keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
           System.out.println("The ARN of the KeySpace is " +
response.resourceArn());

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateKeyspace中的。

`CreateTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTable`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void createTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
```

```
        try {
            // Set the columns.
            ColumnDefinition defTitle = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("title")
                    .type("text")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defYear = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("year")
                    .type("int")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defReleaseDate = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("release_date")
                    .type("timestamp")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defPlot = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("plot")
                    .type("text")
                    .build();

            List<ColumnDefinition> colList = new ArrayList<>();
            colList.add(defTitle);
            colList.add(defYear);
            colList.add(defReleaseDate);
            colList.add(defPlot);

            // Set the keys.
            PartitionKey yearKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                    .name("year")
                    .build();

            PartitionKey titleKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                    .name("title")
                    .build();

            List<PartitionKey> keyList = new ArrayList<>();
            keyList.add(yearKey);
            keyList.add(titleKey);

            SchemaDefinition schemaDefinition = SchemaDefinition.builder()
                    .partitionKeys(keyList)
                    .allColumns(colList)
```

```
                .build();

        PointInTimeRecovery timeRecovery = PointInTimeRecovery.builder()
                .status(PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

        CreateTableRequest tableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                .tableName(tableName)
                .schemaDefinition(schemaDefinition)
                .pointInTimeRecovery(timeRecovery)
                .build();

        CreateTableResponse response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest);
        System.out.println("The table ARN is " + response.resourceArn());

    } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateTable中的。

`DeleteKeyspace`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteKeyspace`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void deleteKeyspace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
       try {
           DeleteKeyspaceRequest deleteKeyspaceRequest =
DeleteKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
```

```
                    .build();

            keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteKeyspace中的。

DeleteTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTable。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
String tableName) {
        try {
            DeleteTableRequest tableRequest = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteTable中的。

GetKeyspace

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetKeyspace。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void checkKeyspaceExistence(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
       try {
           GetKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest = GetKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           GetKeyspaceResponse response = keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
           String name = response.keyspaceName();
           System.out.println("The " + name + " KeySpace is ready");

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetKeyspace中的。

GetTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTable。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void checkTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
String tableName)
           throws InterruptedException {
       try {
           boolean tableStatus = false;
           String status;
           GetTableResponse response = null;
           GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                   .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .tableName(tableName)
                   .build();

           while (!tableStatus) {
               response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
               status = response.statusAsString();
               System.out.println(". The table status is " + status);

               if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                   tableStatus = true;
               }
               Thread.sleep(500);
           }

           List<ColumnDefinition> cols = response.schemaDefinition().allColumns();
           for (ColumnDefinition def : cols) {
               System.out.println("The column name is " + def.name());
               System.out.println("The column type is " + def.type());
           }

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetTable中的。

ListKeyspaces

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListKeyspaces。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void listKeyspacesPaginator(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest = ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listKeyspacesPaginator(keyspacesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.keyspaces().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.keyspaceName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListKeyspaces中的。

`ListTables`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTables`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void listTables(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName) {
```

```
        try {
            ListTablesRequest tablesRequest = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            ListTablesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listTablesPaginator(tablesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.tables().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" ARN: " +
content.resourceArn() +
                            " Table name: " + content.tableName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListTables中的。

`RestoreTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RestoreTable`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void restoreTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
ZonedDateTime utc) {
        try {
            Instant myTime = utc.toInstant();
            RestoreTableRequest restoreTableRequest = RestoreTableRequest.builder()
                    .restoreTimestamp(myTime)
                    .sourceTableName("Movie")
                    .targetKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .targetTableName("MovieRestore")
```

```
                    .sourceKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            RestoreTableResponse response =
keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the restored table is " +
response.restoredTableARN());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考RestoreTable中的。

UpdateTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateTable。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void updateTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
        try {
            ColumnDefinition def = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("watched")
                    .type("boolean")
                    .build();

            UpdateTableRequest tableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .addColumns(def)
                    .build();
```

```
            keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateTable中的。

案例

開始使用密鑰空間和表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 創建一個密鑰空間和表。資料表結構定義會保留影片資料，並啟用 point-in-time 復原功能。
- 使用具有 Sigv4 驗證的安全 TLS 連線連線至金鑰空間。
- 查詢資料表。添加，檢索和更新短片數據。
- 更新表格。添加一列以跟踪觀看的電影。
- 將資料表還原至先前的狀態並清理資源。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * Before running this Java code example, you must create a
 * Java keystore (JKS) file and place it in your project's resources folder.
```

```
 *
 * This file is a secure file format used to hold certificate information for
 * Java applications. This is required to make a connection to Amazon Keyspaces.
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/using_java_driver.html
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Create a keyspace.
 * 2. Check for keyspace existence.
 * 3. List keyspaces using a paginator.
 * 4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-in-time
 * recovery.
 * 5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.
 * 6. List all tables in the keyspace.
 * 7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie table.
 * 8. Get all records from the Movie table.
 * 9. Get a specific Movie.
 * 10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.
 * 11. Update the table schema to add a ‘watched’ Boolean column.
 * 12. Update an item as watched.
 * 13. Query for items with watched = True.
 * 14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the timestamp.
 * 15. Check for completion of the restore action.
 * 16. Delete the table.
 * 17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.
 * 18. Delete the keyspace.
 */

public class ScenarioKeyspaces {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    /*
     * Usage:
     * fileName - The name of the JSON file that contains movie data. (Get this file
     * from the GitHub repo at resources/sample_file.)
     * keyspaceName - The name of the keyspace to create.
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException, IOException
 {
        String fileName = "<Replace with the JSON file that contains movie data>";
        String keyspaceName = "<Replace with the name of the keyspace to create>";
        String titleUpdate = "The Family";
```

```
        int yearUpdate = 2013;
        String tableName = "Movie";
        String tableNameRestore = "MovieRestore";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KeyspacesClient keyClient = KeyspacesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        DriverConfigLoader loader =
DriverConfigLoader.fromClasspath("application.conf");
        CqlSession session = CqlSession.builder()
                .withConfigLoader(loader)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create a keyspace.");
        createKeySpace(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        Thread.sleep(5000);
        System.out.println("2. Check for keyspace existence.");
        checkKeyspaceExistence(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. List keyspaces using a paginator.");
        listKeyspacesPaginator(keyClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and
enable point-in-time recovery.");
        createTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.");
        Thread.sleep(6000);
        checkTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. List all tables in the keyspace.");
        listTables(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into
 the Movie table.");
        Thread.sleep(6000);
        loadData(session, fileName, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Get all records from the Movie table.");
        getMovieData(session, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Get a specific Movie.");
        getSpecificMovie(session, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.");
        ZonedDateTime utc = ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC);
        System.out.println("DATETIME = " + Date.from(utc.toInstant()));
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Update the table schema to add a watched Boolean
 column.");
        updateTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Update an item as watched.");
        Thread.sleep(10000); // Wait 10 secs for the update.
        updateRecord(session, keyspaceName, titleUpdate, yearUpdate);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Query for items with watched = True.");
```

```
        getWatchedData(session, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Restore the table back to the previous state using
the timestamp.");
        System.out.println("Note that the restore operation can take up to 20
minutes.");
        restoreTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, utc);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("15. Check for completion of the restore action.");
        Thread.sleep(5000);
        checkRestoredTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, "MovieRestore");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("16. Delete both tables.");
        deleteTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        deleteTable(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableNameRestore);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.");
        checkTableDelete(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableName);
        checkTableDelete(keyClient, keyspaceName, tableNameRestore);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("18. Delete the keyspace.");
        deleteKeyspace(keyClient, keyspaceName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The scenario has completed successfully.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void deleteKeyspace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
        try {
            DeleteKeyspaceRequest deleteKeyspaceRequest =
DeleteKeyspaceRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkTableDelete(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, String tableName)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            String status;
            GetTableResponse response;
            GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            // Keep looping until table cannot be found and a
ResourceNotFoundException is
            // thrown.
            while (true) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                System.out.println(". The table status is " + status);
                Thread.sleep(500);
            }

        } catch (ResourceNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        System.out.println("The table is deleted");
    }

    public static void deleteTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
String tableName) {
        try {
            DeleteTableRequest tableRequest = DeleteTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
```

```
                    .build();

            keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkRestoredTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName, String tableName)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean tableStatus = false;
            String status;
            GetTableResponse response = null;
            GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            while (!tableStatus) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                System.out.println("The table status is " + status);

                if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                    tableStatus = true;
                }
                Thread.sleep(500);
            }

            List<ColumnDefinition> cols = response.schemaDefinition().allColumns();
            for (ColumnDefinition def : cols) {
                System.out.println("The column name is " + def.name());
                System.out.println("The column type is " + def.type());
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void restoreTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
ZonedDateTime utc) {
       try {
           Instant myTime = utc.toInstant();
           RestoreTableRequest restoreTableRequest = RestoreTableRequest.builder()
                   .restoreTimestamp(myTime)
                   .sourceTableName("Movie")
                   .targetKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .targetTableName("MovieRestore")
                   .sourceKeyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                   .build();

           RestoreTableResponse response =
keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest);
           System.out.println("The ARN of the restored table is " +
response.restoredTableARN());

       } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void getWatchedData(CqlSession session, String keyspaceName) {
       ResultSet resultSet = session
               .execute("SELECT * FROM \"" + keyspaceName + "\".\"Movie\" WHERE
watched = true ALLOW FILTERING;");
       resultSet.forEach(item -> {
           System.out.println("The Movie title is " + item.getString("title"));
           System.out.println("The Movie year is " + item.getInt("year"));
           System.out.println("The plot is " + item.getString("plot"));
       });
   }

   public static void updateRecord(CqlSession session, String keySpace, String
titleUpdate, int yearUpdate) {
       String sqlStatement = "UPDATE \"" + keySpace
               + "\".\"Movie\" SET watched=true WHERE title = :k0 AND year = :k1;";
       BatchStatementBuilder builder =
BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED);
       builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM);
       PreparedStatement preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement);
       builder.addStatement(preparedStatement.boundStatementBuilder()
```

```
                .setString("k0", titleUpdate)
                .setInt("k1", yearUpdate)
                .build());

        BatchStatement batchStatement = builder.build();
        session.execute(batchStatement);
    }

    public static void updateTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
        try {
            ColumnDefinition def = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("watched")
                    .type("boolean")
                    .build();

            UpdateTableRequest tableRequest = UpdateTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .addColumns(def)
                    .build();

            keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest);

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getSpecificMovie(CqlSession session, String keyspaceName) {
        ResultSet resultSet = session.execute(
                "SELECT * FROM \"" + keyspaceName + "\".\"Movie\" WHERE title = 'The
Family' ALLOW FILTERING ;");
        resultSet.forEach(item -> {
            System.out.println("The Movie title is " + item.getString("title"));
            System.out.println("The Movie year is " + item.getInt("year"));
            System.out.println("The plot is " + item.getString("plot"));
        });
    }

    // Get records from the Movie table.
    public static void getMovieData(CqlSession session, String keyspaceName) {
```

```
        ResultSet resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"" + keyspaceName +
"\".\"Movie\";");
        resultSet.forEach(item -> {
            System.out.println("The Movie title is " + item.getString("title"));
            System.out.println("The Movie year is " + item.getInt("year"));
            System.out.println("The plot is " + item.getString("plot"));
        });
    }

    // Load data into the table.
    public static void loadData(CqlSession session, String fileName, String
keySpace) throws IOException {
        String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO \"" + keySpace + "\".\"Movie\" (title,
year, plot) values (:k0, :k1, :k2)";
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        while (iter.hasNext()) {

            // Add 20 movies to the table.
            if (t == 20)
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();

            int year = currentNode.path("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.path("title").asText();
            String plot = currentNode.path("info").path("plot").toString();

            // Insert the data into the Amazon Keyspaces table.
            BatchStatementBuilder builder =
BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED);
            builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM);
            PreparedStatement preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement);
            builder.addStatement(preparedStatement.boundStatementBuilder()
                    .setString("k0", title)
                    .setInt("k1", year)
                    .setString("k2", plot)
                    .build());

            BatchStatement batchStatement = builder.build();
            session.execute(batchStatement);
```

```
            t++;
        }

        System.out.println("You have added " + t + " records successfully!");
    }

    public static void listTables(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName) {
        try {
            ListTablesRequest tablesRequest = ListTablesRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            ListTablesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listTablesPaginator(tablesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.tables().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" ARN: " +
content.resourceArn() +
                            " Table name: " + content.tableName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keyspaceName,
String tableName)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean tableStatus = false;
            String status;
            GetTableResponse response = null;
            GetTableRequest tableRequest = GetTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .build();

            while (!tableStatus) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                System.out.println(". The table status is " + status);

                if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
```

```
                    tableStatus = true;
                }
                Thread.sleep(500);
            }

            List<ColumnDefinition> cols = response.schemaDefinition().allColumns();
            for (ColumnDefinition def : cols) {
                System.out.println("The column name is " + def.name());
                System.out.println("The column type is " + def.type());
            }

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createTable(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String keySpace,
String tableName) {
        try {
            // Set the columns.
            ColumnDefinition defTitle = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("title")
                    .type("text")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defYear = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("year")
                    .type("int")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defReleaseDate = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("release_date")
                    .type("timestamp")
                    .build();

            ColumnDefinition defPlot = ColumnDefinition.builder()
                    .name("plot")
                    .type("text")
                    .build();

            List<ColumnDefinition> colList = new ArrayList<>();
            colList.add(defTitle);
            colList.add(defYear);
```

```
            colList.add(defReleaseDate);
            colList.add(defPlot);

            // Set the keys.
            PartitionKey yearKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                    .name("year")
                    .build();

            PartitionKey titleKey = PartitionKey.builder()
                    .name("title")
                    .build();

            List<PartitionKey> keyList = new ArrayList<>();
            keyList.add(yearKey);
            keyList.add(titleKey);

            SchemaDefinition schemaDefinition = SchemaDefinition.builder()
                    .partitionKeys(keyList)
                    .allColumns(colList)
                    .build();

            PointInTimeRecovery timeRecovery = PointInTimeRecovery.builder()
                    .status(PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.ENABLED)
                    .build();

            CreateTableRequest tableRequest = CreateTableRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keySpace)
                    .tableName(tableName)
                    .schemaDefinition(schemaDefinition)
                    .pointInTimeRecovery(timeRecovery)
                    .build();

            CreateTableResponse response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest);
            System.out.println("The table ARN is " + response.resourceArn());

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listKeyspacesPaginator(KeyspacesClient keyClient) {
        try {
            ListKeyspacesRequest keyspacesRequest = ListKeyspacesRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListKeyspacesIterable listRes =
keyClient.listKeyspacesPaginator(keyspacesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.keyspaces().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.keyspaceName()));

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkKeyspaceExistence(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
        try {
            GetKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest = GetKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            GetKeyspaceResponse response = keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
            String name = response.keyspaceName();
            System.out.println("The " + name + " KeySpace is ready");

        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createKeySpace(KeyspacesClient keyClient, String
keyspaceName) {
        try {
            CreateKeyspaceRequest keyspaceRequest = CreateKeyspaceRequest.builder()
                    .keyspaceName(keyspaceName)
                    .build();

            CreateKeyspaceResponse response =
keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the KeySpace is " +
response.resourceArn());
```

```
        } catch (KeyspacesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable
  - ListKeyspaces
  - ListTables
  - RestoreTable
  - UpdateTable

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件的 Kinesis 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Kinesis 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 無伺服器範例

動作

CreateStream

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateStream。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.CreateStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.KinesisException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateDataStream {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream (for example,
 StockTradeStream).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        createStream(kinesisClient, streamName);
        System.out.println("Done");
        kinesisClient.close();
    }

    public static void createStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String streamName)
 {
        try {
            CreateStreamRequest streamReq = CreateStreamRequest.builder()
                    .streamName(streamName)
                    .shardCount(1)
                    .build();

            kinesisClient.createStream(streamReq);

        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateStream中的。

DeleteStream

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteStream。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DeleteStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.KinesisException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteDataStream {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream (for example,
 StockTradeStream)
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteStream(kinesisClient, streamName);
        kinesisClient.close();
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
```

```
    public static void deleteStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String streamName)
 {
        try {
            DeleteStreamRequest delStream = DeleteStreamRequest.builder()
                    .streamName(streamName)
                    .build();

            kinesisClient.deleteStream(delStream);

        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteStream中的。

GetRecords

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetRecords。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.Shard;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetShardIteratorRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetShardIteratorResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.Record;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetRecordsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.GetRecordsResponse;
import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetRecords {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream to read from (for
 example, StockTradeStream).
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String streamName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getStockTrades(kinesisClient, streamName);
        kinesisClient.close();
    }

    public static void getStockTrades(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
 streamName) {
        String shardIterator;
        String lastShardId = null;
        DescribeStreamRequest describeStreamRequest =
 DescribeStreamRequest.builder()
                .streamName(streamName)
```

```
                .build();

        List<Shard> shards = new ArrayList<>();
        DescribeStreamResponse streamRes;
        do {
            streamRes = kinesisClient.describeStream(describeStreamRequest);
            shards.addAll(streamRes.streamDescription().shards());

            if (shards.size() > 0) {
                lastShardId = shards.get(shards.size() - 1).shardId();
            }
        } while (streamRes.streamDescription().hasMoreShards());

        GetShardIteratorRequest itReq = GetShardIteratorRequest.builder()
                .streamName(streamName)
                .shardIteratorType("TRIM_HORIZON")
                .shardId(lastShardId)
                .build();

        GetShardIteratorResponse shardIteratorResult =
kinesisClient.getShardIterator(itReq);
        shardIterator = shardIteratorResult.shardIterator();

        // Continuously read data records from shard.
        List<Record> records;

        // Create new GetRecordsRequest with existing shardIterator.
        // Set maximum records to return to 1000.
        GetRecordsRequest recordsRequest = GetRecordsRequest.builder()
                .shardIterator(shardIterator)
                .limit(1000)
                .build();

        GetRecordsResponse result = kinesisClient.getRecords(recordsRequest);

        // Put result into record list. Result may be empty.
        records = result.records();

        // Print records
        for (Record record : records) {
            SdkBytes byteBuffer = record.data();
            System.out.printf("Seq No: %s - %s%n", record.sequenceNumber(), new
String(byteBuffer.asByteArray()));
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetRecords中的。

PutRecord

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRecord。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.KinesisClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.PutRecordRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.KinesisException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kinesis.model.DescribeStreamResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class StockTradesWriter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <streamName>

                Where:
```

```
                    streamName - The Amazon Kinesis data stream to which records are
written (for example, StockTradeStream)
               """;

       if (args.length != 1) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String streamName = args[0];
       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       KinesisClient kinesisClient = KinesisClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();

       // Ensure that the Kinesis Stream is valid.
       validateStream(kinesisClient, streamName);
       setStockData(kinesisClient, streamName);
       kinesisClient.close();
   }

   public static void setStockData(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String streamName)
{
       try {
           // Repeatedly send stock trades with a 100 milliseconds wait in between.
           StockTradeGenerator stockTradeGenerator = new StockTradeGenerator();

           // Put in 50 Records for this example.
           int index = 50;
           for (int x = 0; x < index; x++) {
               StockTrade trade = stockTradeGenerator.getRandomTrade();
               sendStockTrade(trade, kinesisClient, streamName);
               Thread.sleep(100);
           }

       } catch (KinesisException | InterruptedException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       System.out.println("Done");
   }

   private static void sendStockTrade(StockTrade trade, KinesisClient
kinesisClient,
```

```
            String streamName) {
        byte[] bytes = trade.toJsonAsBytes();

        // The bytes could be null if there is an issue with the JSON serialization
 by
        // the Jackson JSON library.
        if (bytes == null) {
            System.out.println("Could not get JSON bytes for stock trade");
            return;
        }

        System.out.println("Putting trade: " + trade);
        PutRecordRequest request = PutRecordRequest.builder()
                .partitionKey(trade.getTickerSymbol()) // We use the ticker symbol
 as the partition key, explained in
                                                        // the Supplemental
 Information section below.
                .streamName(streamName)
                .data(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(bytes))
                .build();

        try {
            kinesisClient.putRecord(request);
        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    private static void validateStream(KinesisClient kinesisClient, String
 streamName) {
        try {
            DescribeStreamRequest describeStreamRequest =
 DescribeStreamRequest.builder()
                    .streamName(streamName)
                    .build();

            DescribeStreamResponse describeStreamResponse =
 kinesisClient.describeStream(describeStreamRequest);

            if (!
describeStreamResponse.streamDescription().streamStatus().toString().equals("ACTIVE"))
 {
                System.err.println("Stream " + streamName + " is not active. Please
 wait a few moments and try again.");
```

```
                System.exit(1);
            }

        } catch (KinesisException e) {
            System.err.println("Error found while describing the stream " +
 streamName);
            System.err.println(e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutRecord中的。

無伺服器範例

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收從 Kinesis 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 搭配 Lambda 來使用 Kinesis 事件。

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

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent, Void> {
    @Override
```

```
    public Void handleRequest(final KinesisEvent event, final Context context) {
        LambdaLogger logger = context.getLogger();
        if (event.getRecords().isEmpty()) {
            logger.log("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return null;
        }
        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord record : event.getRecords()) {
            try {
                logger.log("Processed Event with EventId: "+record.getEventID());
                String data = new String(record.getKinesis().getData().array());
                logger.log("Data:"+ data);
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex) {
                logger.log("An error occurred:"+ex.getMessage());
                throw ex;
            }
        }
        logger.log("Successfully processed:"+event.getRecords().size()+" records");
        return null;
    }

}
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例顯示如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

透過使用 Java 的 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
```

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;

import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessKinesisRecords implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(KinesisEvent input, Context context) {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord kinesisEventRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //Process your record
                KinesisEvent.Record kinesisRecord = kinesisEventRecord.getKinesis();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = kinesisRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

AWS KMS 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS KMS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 KMS 密鑰

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 KMS 金鑰。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.KmsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.paginators.ListKeysIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloKMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
```

```
        KmsClient kmsClient = KmsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllKeys(kmsClient);
        kmsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllKeys(KmsClient kmsClient) {
        try {
            ListKeysRequest listKeysRequest = ListKeysRequest.builder()
                    .limit(15)
                    .build();

            ListKeysIterable keysResponse =
 kmsClient.listKeysPaginator(listKeysRequest);
            keysResponse.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.keys().stream())
                .forEach(key -> System.out
                    .println(" The key ARN is: " + key.keyArn() + ". The key Id is:
 " + key.keyId()));

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考listKeysPaginator中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateAlias`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAlias`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void createCustomAlias(KmsClient kmsClient, String targetKeyId,
String aliasName) {
       try {
           CreateAliasRequest aliasRequest = CreateAliasRequest.builder()
               .aliasName(aliasName)
               .targetKeyId(targetKeyId)
               .build();

           kmsClient.createAlias(aliasRequest);
           System.out.println(aliasName + " was successfully created.");

       } catch (ResourceExistsException e) {
           System.err.println("Alias already exists: " + e.getMessage());
           System.err.println("Moving on...");
       } catch (Exception e) {
           System.err.println("An unexpected error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
           System.err.println("Moving on...");
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateAlias中的。

`CreateGrant`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateGrant`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String grantKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String
granteePrincipal)  {
        try {
            // Add the desired KMS Grant permissions.
            List<GrantOperation> grantPermissions = new ArrayList<>();
            grantPermissions.add(GrantOperation.ENCRYPT);
            grantPermissions.add(GrantOperation.DECRYPT);
            grantPermissions.add(GrantOperation.DESCRIBE_KEY);

            CreateGrantRequest grantRequest = CreateGrantRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .name("grant1")
                .granteePrincipal(granteePrincipal)
                .operations(grantPermissions)
                .build();

            CreateGrantResponse response = kmsClient.createGrant(grantRequest);
            return response.grantId();

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateGrant中的。

`CreateKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKey`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyDesc) {
```

```
        try {
            CreateKeyRequest keyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
                .description(keyDesc)
                .customerMasterKeySpec(CustomerMasterKeySpec.SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT)
                .keyUsage("ENCRYPT_DECRYPT")
                .build();

            CreateKeyResponse result = kmsClient.createKey(keyRequest);
            System.out.println("Symmetric key with ARN [" +
result.keyMetadata().arn() + "] has been created.");
            return result.keyMetadata().keyId();

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateKey中的。

Decrypt

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Decrypt。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String decryptData(KmsClient kmsClient, SdkBytes encryptedData,
String keyId) {
        try {
            DecryptRequest decryptRequest = DecryptRequest.builder()
                .ciphertextBlob(encryptedData)
                .keyId(keyId)
                .build();

            DecryptResponse decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest);
```

```
            return decryptResponse.plaintext().asString(StandardCharsets.UTF_8);

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中解密。

`DeleteAlias`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAlias`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteSpecificAlias(KmsClient kmsClient, String aliasName) {
        try {
            DeleteAliasRequest deleteAliasRequest = DeleteAliasRequest.builder()
                .aliasName(aliasName)
                .build();

            kmsClient.deleteAlias(deleteAliasRequest);

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteAlias中的。

DescribeKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeKey。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static boolean isKeyEnabled(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            DescribeKeyRequest keyRequest = DescribeKeyRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .build();

            DescribeKeyResponse response = kmsClient.describeKey(keyRequest);
            KeyState keyState = response.keyMetadata().keyState();
            if (keyState == KeyState.ENABLED) {
                System.out.println("The key is enabled.");
                return true;
            } else {
                System.out.println("The key is not enabled. Key state: " +
keyState);
            }

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return false;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeKey中的。

DisableKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisableKey。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public static void disableKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
    try {
        DisableKeyRequest keyRequest = DisableKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        kmsClient.disableKey(keyRequest);

    } catch (KmsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DisableKey中的。

`EnableKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EnableKey`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Enable the KMS key.
public static void enableKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
    try {
        EnableKeyRequest enableKeyRequest = EnableKeyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();
```

```
            kmsClient.enableKey(enableKeyRequest);

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考EnableKey中的。

Encrypt

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Encrypt。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static SdkBytes encryptData(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String
text) {
       try {
           SdkBytes myBytes = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(text);
           EncryptRequest encryptRequest = EncryptRequest.builder()
               .keyId(keyId)
               .plaintext(myBytes)
               .build();

           EncryptResponse response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest);
           String algorithm = response.encryptionAlgorithm().toString();
           System.out.println("The string was encrypted with algorithm " +
algorithm + ".");

           // Get the encrypted data.
           SdkBytes encryptedData = response.ciphertextBlob();
           return encryptedData;

       } catch (KmsException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的加密。

ListAliases

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAliases`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void listAllAliases(KmsClient kmsClient) {
        try {
            ListAliasesRequest aliasesRequest = ListAliasesRequest.builder()
                .limit(15)
                .build();

            ListAliasesIterable aliasesResponse =
kmsClient.listAliasesPaginator(aliasesRequest);
            aliasesResponse.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.aliases().stream())
                .forEach(alias -> System.out
                    .println("The alias name is: " + alias.aliasName()));

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListAliases中的。

ListGrants

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListGrants。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void displayGrantIds(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            ListGrantsRequest grantsRequest = ListGrantsRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .limit(15)
                .build();

            ListGrantsIterable response =
kmsClient.listGrantsPaginator(grantsRequest);
            response.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.grants().stream())
                .forEach(grant -> {
                    System.out.println("The grant Id is : " + grant.grantId());
                    List<GrantOperation> ops = grant.operations();
                    for (GrantOperation op : ops) {
                        System.out.println(op.name());
                    }
                });

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListGrants中的。

ListKeyPolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListKeyPolicies。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void getKeyPolicy(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String
policyName) {
       try {
           GetKeyPolicyRequest policyRequest = GetKeyPolicyRequest.builder()
               .keyId(keyId)
               .policyName(policyName)
               .build();

           GetKeyPolicyResponse response = kmsClient.getKeyPolicy(policyRequest);
           System.out.println("The response is "+response.policy());
       } catch (KmsException e) {
           if (e.getMessage().contains("No such policy exists")) {
               System.out.println("The policy cannot be found. Error message: " +
e.getMessage());
           } else {
               throw e;
           }
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListKeyPolicies中的。

`ListKeys`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListKeys`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListKeysRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.KmsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.paginators.ListKeysIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloKMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        KmsClient kmsClient = KmsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllKeys(kmsClient);
        kmsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllKeys(KmsClient kmsClient) {
        try {
            ListKeysRequest listKeysRequest = ListKeysRequest.builder()
                    .limit(15)
                    .build();

            ListKeysIterable keysResponse =
 kmsClient.listKeysPaginator(listKeysRequest);
            keysResponse.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.keys().stream())
                .forEach(key -> System.out
                    .println(" The key ARN is: " + key.keyArn() + ". The key Id is:
 " + key.keyId()));

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListKeys中的。

RevokeGrant

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RevokeGrant。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void revokeKeyGrant(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String
grantId) {
       try {
           RevokeGrantRequest grantRequest = RevokeGrantRequest.builder()
               .keyId(keyId)
               .grantId(grantId)
               .build();

           kmsClient.revokeGrant(grantRequest);
           System.out.println("Grant ID: [" + grantId +"] was successfully
revoked!");

       } catch (KmsException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考RevokeGrant中的。

ScheduleKeyDeletion

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ScheduleKeyDeletion。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest deletionRequest =
ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .pendingWindowInDays(7)
                .build();

            kmsClient.scheduleKeyDeletion(deletionRequest);
            System.out.println("The key will be deleted in 7 days.");

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ScheduleKeyDeletion中的。

`Sign`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Sign`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void signVerifyData(KmsClient kmsClient) {
        String signMessage = "Here is the message that will be digitally signed";
```

```
        // Create an AWS KMS key used to digitally sign data.
        CreateKeyRequest request = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .keySpec(KeySpec.RSA_2048) // Specify key spec
            .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.SIGN_VERIFY) // Specify key usage
            .origin(OriginType.AWS_KMS) // Specify key origin
            .build();

        CreateKeyResponse response = kmsClient.createKey(request);
        String keyId2 = response.keyMetadata().keyId();
        System.out.println("Created KMS key with ID: " + keyId2);

        SdkBytes bytes = SdkBytes.fromString(signMessage, Charset.defaultCharset());
        SignRequest signRequest = SignRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId2)
            .message(bytes)
            .signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
            .build();

        SignResponse signResponse = kmsClient.sign(signRequest);
        byte[] signedBytes = signResponse.signature().asByteArray();

        // Verify the digital signature.
        VerifyRequest verifyRequest = VerifyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId2)

.message(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(signMessage.getBytes(Charset.defaultCharset())))
            .signature(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(ByteBuffer.wrap(signedBytes)))
            .signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
            .build();

        VerifyResponse verifyResponse = kmsClient.verify(verifyRequest);
        System.out.println("Signature verification result: " +
verifyResponse.signatureValid());
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱登入AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考。

TagResource

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用TagResource。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public static void tagKMSKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
    try {
        Tag tag = Tag.builder()
            .tagKey("Environment")
            .tagValue("Production")
            .build();

        TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .tags(tag)
            .build();

        kmsClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);
        System.out.println("The key has been tagged.");

    } catch (KmsException e) {
        System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考TagResource中的。

案例

瞭解 KMS 金鑰核心作業

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 KMS 金鑰。
- 列出您帳戶的 KMS 金鑰並取得有關它們的詳細資訊。
- 啟用和停用 KMS 金鑰。
- 產生可用於用戶端加密的對稱資料金鑰。

- 產生用於數位簽署資料的非對稱金鑰。
- 標記鍵。
- 刪除 KMS 金鑰。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.KmsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.AliasListEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.AlreadyExistsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.CreateAliasRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.CreateGrantRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.CreateGrantResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.CreateKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.CreateKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.CustomerMasterKeySpec;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.DecryptRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.DecryptResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.DeleteAliasRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.DescribeKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.DescribeKeyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.DisableKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.EnableKeyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.EnableKeyRotationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.EncryptRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.EncryptResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.GetKeyPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.GetKeyPolicyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.GrantOperation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.KeySpec;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.KeyState;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.KeyUsageType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.KmsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.LimitExceededException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListAliasesRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListGrantsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListKeyPoliciesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ListKeyPoliciesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.OriginType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.PutKeyPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.RevokeGrantRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.SignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.SignResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.SigningAlgorithmSpec;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.Tag;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.TagResourceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.VerifyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.model.VerifyResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.paginators.ListAliasesIterable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.kms.paginators.ListGrantsIterable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.ResourceExistsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.GetCallerIdentityResponse;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.charset.Charset;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Scanner;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class KMSScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static final String accountId = getAccountId();

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage: <granteePrincipal>

                Where:
```

```
                  granteePrincipal - The principal (user, service account, or
group) to whom the grant or permission is being given.
               """;

       if (args.length != 1) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }
       String granteePrincipal = args[0];
       String policyName = "default";

       Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
       String keyDesc = "Created by the AWS KMS API";

       Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
       KmsClient kmsClient = KmsClient.builder()
           .region(region)
           .build();

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("""
           Welcome to the AWS Key Management SDK Getting Started scenario.

           This program demonstrates how to interact with AWS Key Management using
the AWS SDK for Java (v2).
           The AWS Key Management Service (KMS) is a secure and highly available
service that allows you to create
           and manage AWS KMS keys and control their use across a wide range of AWS
services and applications.
           KMS provides a centralized and unified approach to managing encryption
keys, making it easier to meet your
           data protection and regulatory compliance requirements.

           This Getting Started scenario creates two key types. A symmetric
encryption key is used to encrypt and decrypt data,
           and an asymmetric key used to digitally sign data.
           Let's get started...
           """);
       waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("1. Create a symmetric KMS key\n");
       System.out.println("First, the program will creates a symmetric KMS key that
you can used to encrypt and decrypt data.");
```

```
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String targetKeyId = createKey(kmsClient, keyDesc);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
            2. Enable a KMS key

            By default, when the SDK creates an AWS key it is enabled. The next bit
of code checks to
            determine if the key is enabled. If it is not enabled, the code enables
it.
             """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        boolean isEnabled = isKeyEnabled(kmsClient, targetKeyId);
        if (!isEnabled)
            enableKey(kmsClient, targetKeyId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Encrypt data using the symmetric KMS key");
        String plaintext = "Hello, AWS KMS!";
        System.out.printf("""

                One of the main uses of symmetric keys is to encrypt and decrypt
data.
                Next, the code encrypts the string '%s' with the SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT
encryption algorithm.
                %n""", plaintext);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        SdkBytes ciphertext = encryptData(kmsClient, targetKeyId, plaintext);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Create an alias");
        System.out.println("""

            Enter an alias name for the key. The name should be prefixed with
'alias/'.
            For example, 'alias/myFirstKey'.
            """);

        String aliasName = scanner.nextLine();
```

```
        String fullAliasName = aliasName.isEmpty() ? "alias/dev-encryption-key" :
aliasName;
        createCustomAlias(kmsClient, targetKeyId, fullAliasName);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. List all of your aliases");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        listAllAliases(kmsClient);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Enable automatic rotation of the KMS key");
        System.out.println("""

            By default, when the SDK enables automatic rotation of a KMS key,
            KMS rotates the key material of the KMS key one year (approximately 365
days) from the enable date and every year
            thereafter.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        enableKeyRotation(kmsClient, targetKeyId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
            7. Create a grant

            A grant is a policy instrument that allows Amazon Web Services
principals to use KMS keys.
            It also can allow them to view a KMS key (DescribeKey) and create and
manage grants.
            When authorizing access to a KMS key, grants are considered along with
key policies and IAM policies.
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String grantId = grantKey(kmsClient, targetKeyId, granteePrincipal);
        System.out.println("The code granted principal with ARN [" +
granteePrincipal + "] ");
        System.out.println("use of the symmetric key. The grant ID is [" + grantId +
"]");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. List grants for the KMS key");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        displayGrantIds(kmsClient, targetKeyId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Revoke the grant");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        revokeKeyGrant(kmsClient, targetKeyId, grantId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Decrypt the data\n");
        System.out.println("""
            Lets decrypt the data that was encrypted in an early step.
            The code uses the same key to decrypt the string that we encrypted
earlier in the program.
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        String decryptText = decryptData(kmsClient, ciphertext, targetKeyId);
        System.out.println("Decrypted text is: " + decryptText);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Replace a key policy\n");
        System.out.println("""
            A key policy is a resource policy for a KMS key. Key policies are the
primary way to control
            access to KMS keys. Every KMS key must have exactly one key policy. The
statements in the key policy
            determine who has permission to use the KMS key and how they can use
it.
            You can also use IAM policies and grants to control access to the KMS
key, but every KMS key
            must have a key policy.

            By default, when you create a key by using the SDK, a policy is created
that
            gives the AWS account that owns the KMS key full access to the KMS key.

            Let's try to replace the automatically created policy with the following
policy.
```

```
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [{
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::0000000000:root"},
                "Action": "kms:*",
                "Resource": "*"
                }]
            """);

        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        boolean polAdded = replacePolicy(kmsClient, targetKeyId, policyName);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Get the key policy\n");
        System.out.println("The next bit of code that runs gets the key policy to
make sure it exists.");
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        getKeyPolicy(kmsClient, targetKeyId, policyName);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Create an asymmetric KMS key and sign your data\n");
        System.out.println("""
            Signing your data with an AWS key can provide several benefits that make
it an attractive option
            for your data signing needs. By using an AWS KMS key, you can leverage
the
            security controls and compliance features provided by AWS,
            which can help you meet various regulatory requirements and enhance the
overall security posture
            of your organization.
           """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        signVerifyData(kmsClient);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Tag your symmetric KMS Key\n");
        System.out.println("""
            By using tags, you can improve the overall management, security, and
governance of your
            KMS keys, making it easier to organize, track, and control access to
your encrypted data within
```

```
            your AWS environment
            """);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
        tagKMSKey(kmsClient, targetKeyId);
        waitForInputToContinue(scanner);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("15. Schedule the deletion of the KMS key\n");
        System.out.println("""
            By default, KMS applies a waiting period of 30 days,
            but you can specify a waiting period of 7-30 days. When this operation
is successful,
            the key state of the KMS key changes to PendingDeletion and the key
can't be used in any
            cryptographic operations. It remains in this state for the duration of
the waiting period.

            Deleting a KMS key is a destructive and potentially dangerous operation.
When a KMS key is deleted,
            all data that was encrypted under the KMS key is unrecoverable.\s
            """);
        System.out.println("Would you like to delete the Key Management resources?
(y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            System.out.println("You selected to delete the AWS KMS resources.");
            waitForInputToContinue(scanner);
            deleteSpecificAlias(kmsClient, fullAliasName);
            disableKey(kmsClient, targetKeyId);
            deleteKey(kmsClient, targetKeyId);

        } else {
            System.out.println("The Key Management resources will not be deleted");
        }

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("This concludes the AWS Key Management SDK Getting
Started scenario");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }
    public static void listAllAliases(KmsClient kmsClient) {
        try {
            ListAliasesRequest aliasesRequest = ListAliasesRequest.builder()
                .limit(15)
```

```
                .build();

            ListAliasesIterable aliasesResponse =
kmsClient.listAliasesPaginator(aliasesRequest);
            aliasesResponse.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.aliases().stream())
                .forEach(alias -> System.out
                    .println("The alias name is: " + alias.aliasName()));

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void disableKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            DisableKeyRequest keyRequest = DisableKeyRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .build();

            kmsClient.disableKey(keyRequest);

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void signVerifyData(KmsClient kmsClient) {
        String signMessage = "Here is the message that will be digitally signed";

        // Create an AWS KMS key used to digitally sign data.
        CreateKeyRequest request = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
            .keySpec(KeySpec.RSA_2048) // Specify key spec
            .keyUsage(KeyUsageType.SIGN_VERIFY) // Specify key usage
            .origin(OriginType.AWS_KMS) // Specify key origin
            .build();

        CreateKeyResponse response = kmsClient.createKey(request);
        String keyId2 = response.keyMetadata().keyId();
        System.out.println("Created KMS key with ID: " + keyId2);

        SdkBytes bytes = SdkBytes.fromString(signMessage, Charset.defaultCharset());
```

```
        SignRequest signRequest = SignRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId2)
            .message(bytes)
            .signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
            .build();

        SignResponse signResponse = kmsClient.sign(signRequest);
        byte[] signedBytes = signResponse.signature().asByteArray();

        // Verify the digital signature.
        VerifyRequest verifyRequest = VerifyRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId2)

.message(SdkBytes.fromByteArray(signMessage.getBytes(Charset.defaultCharset())))
            .signature(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(ByteBuffer.wrap(signedBytes)))
            .signingAlgorithm(SigningAlgorithmSpec.RSASSA_PSS_SHA_256)
            .build();

        VerifyResponse verifyResponse = kmsClient.verify(verifyRequest);
        System.out.println("Signature verification result: " +
verifyResponse.signatureValid());
    }

    public static void tagKMSKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            Tag tag = Tag.builder()
                .tagKey("Environment")
                .tagValue("Production")
                .build();

            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .tags(tag)
                .build();

            kmsClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);
            System.out.println("The key has been tagged.");

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
   public static void getKeyPolicy(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String
policyName) {
       try {
           GetKeyPolicyRequest policyRequest = GetKeyPolicyRequest.builder()
               .keyId(keyId)
               .policyName(policyName)
               .build();

           GetKeyPolicyResponse response = kmsClient.getKeyPolicy(policyRequest);
           System.out.println("The response is "+response.policy());
       } catch (KmsException e) {
           if (e.getMessage().contains("No such policy exists")) {
               System.out.println("The policy cannot be found. Error message: " +
e.getMessage());
           } else {
               throw e;
           }
       }
   }

   public static boolean replacePolicy(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String
policyName) {
       // Change the principle in the below JSON.
       String policy = """
           {
             "Version": "2012-10-17",
             "Statement": [{
               "Effect": "Allow",
               "Principal": {"AWS": "arn:aws:iam::%s:root"},
               "Action": "kms:*",
               "Resource": "*"
             }]
           }
           """.formatted(accountId);

       try {
           PutKeyPolicyRequest keyPolicyRequest = PutKeyPolicyRequest.builder()
               .keyId(keyId)
               .policyName(policyName)
               .policy(policy)
               .build();
           kmsClient.putKeyPolicy(keyPolicyRequest);
           System.out.println("The key policy has been replaced.");
       } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
```

```
            System.out.println("Policy limit reached. Unable to create the
policy.");
            return false;
        } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
            System.out.println("Only one policy per key is supported. Unable to
create the policy.");
            return false;
        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return true;
    }

    public static boolean doesKeyHavePolicy(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId,
String policyName){
        ListKeyPoliciesRequest policiesRequest = ListKeyPoliciesRequest.builder()
            .keyId(keyId)
            .build();

        boolean hasPolicy = false;
        ListKeyPoliciesResponse response =
kmsClient.listKeyPolicies(policiesRequest);
        List<String>policyNames = response.policyNames();
        for (String pol : policyNames) {
            hasPolicy = true;
        }
        return hasPolicy;
    }

    public static void deleteKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest deletionRequest =
ScheduleKeyDeletionRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .pendingWindowInDays(7)
                .build();

            kmsClient.scheduleKeyDeletion(deletionRequest);
            System.out.println("The key will be deleted in 7 days.");

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteSpecificAlias(KmsClient kmsClient, String aliasName) {
        try {
            DeleteAliasRequest deleteAliasRequest = DeleteAliasRequest.builder()
                .aliasName(aliasName)
                .build();

            kmsClient.deleteAlias(deleteAliasRequest);

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static boolean isKeyEnabled(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            DescribeKeyRequest keyRequest = DescribeKeyRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .build();

            DescribeKeyResponse response = kmsClient.describeKey(keyRequest);
            KeyState keyState = response.keyMetadata().keyState();
            if (keyState == KeyState.ENABLED) {
                System.out.println("The key is enabled.");
                return true;
            } else {
                System.out.println("The key is not enabled. Key state: " +
keyState);
            }

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return false;
    }

    public static String decryptData(KmsClient kmsClient, SdkBytes encryptedData,
String keyId) {
        try {
```

```
            DecryptRequest decryptRequest = DecryptRequest.builder()
                .ciphertextBlob(encryptedData)
                .keyId(keyId)
                .build();

            DecryptResponse decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest);
            return decryptResponse.plaintext().asString(StandardCharsets.UTF_8);

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void revokeKeyGrant(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String
grantId) {
        try {
            RevokeGrantRequest grantRequest = RevokeGrantRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .grantId(grantId)
                .build();

            kmsClient.revokeGrant(grantRequest);
            System.out.println("Grant ID: [" + grantId +"] was successfully
revoked!");

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void displayGrantIds(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            ListGrantsRequest grantsRequest = ListGrantsRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .limit(15)
                .build();

            ListGrantsIterable response =
kmsClient.listGrantsPaginator(grantsRequest);
            response.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.grants().stream())
```

```
                .forEach(grant -> {
                    System.out.println("The grant Id is : " + grant.grantId());
                    List<GrantOperation> ops = grant.operations();
                    for (GrantOperation op : ops) {
                        System.out.println(op.name());
                    }
                });

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String grantKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String
 granteePrincipal)  {
        try {
            // Add the desired KMS Grant permissions.
            List<GrantOperation> grantPermissions = new ArrayList<>();
            grantPermissions.add(GrantOperation.ENCRYPT);
            grantPermissions.add(GrantOperation.DECRYPT);
            grantPermissions.add(GrantOperation.DESCRIBE_KEY);

            CreateGrantRequest grantRequest = CreateGrantRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .name("grant1")
                .granteePrincipal(granteePrincipal)
                .operations(grantPermissions)
                .build();

            CreateGrantResponse response = kmsClient.createGrant(grantRequest);
            return response.grantId();

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void enableKeyRotation(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            EnableKeyRotationRequest enableKeyRotationRequest =
 EnableKeyRotationRequest.builder()
```

```
                .keyId(keyId)
                .build();

            kmsClient.enableKeyRotation(enableKeyRotationRequest);
            System.out.println("Key rotation has been enabled for key with id [" +
keyId + "]");

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createCustomAlias(KmsClient kmsClient, String targetKeyId,
String aliasName) {
        try {
            CreateAliasRequest aliasRequest = CreateAliasRequest.builder()
                .aliasName(aliasName)
                .targetKeyId(targetKeyId)
                .build();

            kmsClient.createAlias(aliasRequest);
            System.out.println(aliasName + " was successfully created.");

        } catch (ResourceExistsException e) {
            System.err.println("Alias already exists: " + e.getMessage());
            System.err.println("Moving on...");
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.err.println("An unexpected error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
            System.err.println("Moving on...");
        }
    }

    public static SdkBytes encryptData(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId, String
text) {
        try {
            SdkBytes myBytes = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(text);
            EncryptRequest encryptRequest = EncryptRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .plaintext(myBytes)
                .build();

            EncryptResponse response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest);
            String algorithm = response.encryptionAlgorithm().toString();
```

```
            System.out.println("The string was encrypted with algorithm " +
algorithm + ".");

            // Get the encrypted data.
            SdkBytes encryptedData = response.ciphertextBlob();
            return encryptedData;

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static String createKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyDesc) {
        try {
            CreateKeyRequest keyRequest = CreateKeyRequest.builder()
                .description(keyDesc)
                .customerMasterKeySpec(CustomerMasterKeySpec.SYMMETRIC_DEFAULT)
                .keyUsage("ENCRYPT_DECRYPT")
                .build();

            CreateKeyResponse result = kmsClient.createKey(keyRequest);
            System.out.println("Symmetric key with ARN [" +
result.keyMetadata().arn() + "] has been created.");
            return result.keyMetadata().keyId();

        } catch (KmsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Enable the KMS key.
    public static void enableKey(KmsClient kmsClient, String keyId) {
        try {
            EnableKeyRequest enableKeyRequest = EnableKeyRequest.builder()
                .keyId(keyId)
                .build();

            kmsClient.enableKey(enableKeyRequest);

        } catch (KmsException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
    private static void waitForInputToContinue(Scanner scanner) {
        while (true) {
            System.out.println("");
            System.out.println("Enter 'c' followed by <ENTER> to continue:");
            String input = scanner.nextLine();

            if (input.trim().equalsIgnoreCase("c")) {
                System.out.println("Continuing with the program...");
                System.out.println("");
                break;
            } else {
                // Handle invalid input.
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please try again.");
            }
        }
    }
    private static String getAccountId(){
        try (StsClient stsClient = StsClient.create()){
            GetCallerIdentityResponse callerIdentity =
 stsClient.getCallerIdentity();
            return callerIdentity.account();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateKey
  - DescribeKey
  - DisableKey
  - EnableKey
  - GenerateDataKey
  - ListKeys
  - ScheduleKeyDeletion
  - 符號

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Lambda 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Lambda 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Lambda

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Lambda。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package com.example.lambda;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.LambdaClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.LambdaException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.ListFunctionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.FunctionConfiguration;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class ListLambdaFunctions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        LambdaClient awsLambda = LambdaClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listFunctions(awsLambda);
        awsLambda.close();
    }

    public static void listFunctions(LambdaClient awsLambda) {
        try {
            ListFunctionsResponse functionResult = awsLambda.listFunctions();
            List<FunctionConfiguration> list = functionResult.functions();
            for (FunctionConfiguration config : list) {
                System.out.println("The function name is " + config.functionName());
            }

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListFunctions中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

CreateFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateFunction`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.LambdaClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.CreateFunctionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.FunctionCode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.CreateFunctionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.GetFunctionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.GetFunctionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.LambdaException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.Runtime;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.waiters.LambdaWaiter;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;

/**
 * This code example requires a ZIP or JAR that represents the code of the
 * Lambda function.
 * If you do not have a ZIP or JAR, please refer to the following document:
 *
 * https://github.com/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/master/javav2/usecases/
creating_workflows_stepfunctions
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class CreateFunction {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """
```

```
                Usage:
                    <functionName> <filePath> <role> <handler>\s

                Where:
                    functionName - The name of the Lambda function.\s
                    filePath - The path to the ZIP or JAR where the code is located.
\s
                    role - The role ARN that has Lambda permissions.\s
                    handler - The fully qualified method name (for example,
 example.Handler::handleRequest). \s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String functionName = args[0];
        String filePath = args[1];
        String role = args[2];
        String handler = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        LambdaClient awsLambda = LambdaClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createLambdaFunction(awsLambda, functionName, filePath, role, handler);
        awsLambda.close();
    }

    public static void createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda,
            String functionName,
            String filePath,
            String role,
            String handler) {

        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            InputStream is = new FileInputStream(filePath);
            SdkBytes fileToUpload = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(is);

            FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
                    .zipFile(fileToUpload)
                    .build();
```

```
            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest = CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .description("Created by the Lambda Java API")
                    .code(code)
                    .handler(handler)
                    .runtime(Runtime.JAVA8)
                    .role(role)
                    .build();

            // Create a Lambda function using a waiter.
            CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
 awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
            GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();
            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
 waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("The function ARN is " +
 functionResponse.functionArn());

        } catch (LambdaException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateFunction中的。

DeleteFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteFunction。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.LambdaClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.DeleteFunctionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.LambdaException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteFunction {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <functionName>\s

                Where:
                    functionName - The name of the Lambda function.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String functionName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        LambdaClient awsLambda = LambdaClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteLambdaFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        awsLambda.close();
    }

    public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
 functionName) {
        try {
            DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
            System.out.println("The " + functionName + " function was deleted");

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteFunction中的。

Invoke

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Invoke。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import org.json.JSONObject;
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.LambdaClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.InvokeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.InvokeResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.lambda.model.LambdaException;

public class LambdaInvoke {

    /*
     * Function names appear as
     * arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:335556666777:function:HelloFunction
     * you can retrieve the value by looking at the function in the AWS Console
```

```
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.
 * html
 */

public static void main(String[] args) {
    final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <functionName>\s

            Where:
                functionName - The name of the Lambda function\s
            """;

    if (args.length != 1) {
        System.out.println(usage);
        System.exit(1);
    }

    String functionName = args[0];
    Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
    LambdaClient awsLambda = LambdaClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

    invokeFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
    awsLambda.close();
}

public static void invokeFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {

    InvokeResponse res = null;
    try {
        // Need a SdkBytes instance for the payload.
        JSONObject jsonObj = new JSONObject();
        jsonObj.put("inputValue", "2000");
        String json = jsonObj.toString();
        SdkBytes payload = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(json);
```

```
            // Setup an InvokeRequest.
            InvokeRequest request = InvokeRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .payload(payload)
                    .build();

            res = awsLambda.invoke(request);
            String value = res.payload().asUtf8String();
            System.out.println(value);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的「Invoke」。

案例

開始使用函數

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 IAM 角色和 Lambda 函數，然後上傳處理常式程式碼。
- 調用具有單一參數的函數並取得結果。
- 更新函數程式碼並使用環境變數進行設定。
- 調用具有新參數的函數並取得結果。顯示傳回的執行日誌。
- 列出您帳戶的函數，然後清理相關資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用主控台建立 Lambda 函數。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/*
 *  Lambda function names appear as:
 *
 *  arn:aws:lambda:us-west-2:335556666777:function:HelloFunction
 *
 *  To find this value, look at the function in the AWS Management Console.
 *
 *  Before running this Java code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 *  For more information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 *  This example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an AWS Lambda function.
 * 2. Gets a specific AWS Lambda function.
 * 3. Lists all Lambda functions.
 * 4. Invokes a Lambda function.
 * 5. Updates the Lambda function code and invokes it again.
 * 6. Updates a Lambda function's configuration value.
 * 7. Deletes a Lambda function.
 */

public class LambdaScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <functionName> <filePath> <role> <handler> <bucketName> <key>\s

                Where:
                    functionName - The name of the Lambda function.\s
                    filePath - The path to the .zip or .jar where the code is
 located.\s
                    role - The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service role
 that has Lambda permissions.\s
                    handler - The fully qualified method name (for example,
 example.Handler::handleRequest).\s
```

```
                    bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
bucket name that contains the .zip or .jar used to update the Lambda function's
code.\s
                    key - The Amazon S3 key name that represents the .zip or .jar
(for example, LambdaHello-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar).
                    """;

       if (args.length != 6) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String functionName = args[0];
       String filePath = args[1];
       String role = args[2];
       String handler = args[3];
       String bucketName = args[4];
       String key = args[5];

       Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
       LambdaClient awsLambda = LambdaClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS Lambda example scenario.");
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("1. Create an AWS Lambda function.");
       String funArn = createLambdaFunction(awsLambda, functionName, filePath,
role, handler);
       System.out.println("The AWS Lambda ARN is " + funArn);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("2. Get the " + functionName + " AWS Lambda function.");
       getFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
       System.out.println(DASHES);

       System.out.println(DASHES);
       System.out.println("3. List all AWS Lambda functions.");
       listFunctions(awsLambda);
       System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Invoke the Lambda function.");
        System.out.println("*** Sleep for 1 min to get Lambda function ready.");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        invokeFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Update the Lambda function code and invoke it
again.");
        updateFunctionCode(awsLambda, functionName, bucketName, key);
        System.out.println("*** Sleep for 1 min to get Lambda function ready.");
        Thread.sleep(60000);
        invokeFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Update a Lambda function's configuration value.");
        updateFunctionConfiguration(awsLambda, functionName, handler);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Delete the AWS Lambda function.");
        LambdaScenario.deleteLambdaFunction(awsLambda, functionName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The AWS Lambda scenario completed successfully");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        awsLambda.close();
    }

    public static String createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda,
            String functionName,
            String filePath,
            String role,
            String handler) {

        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            InputStream is = new FileInputStream(filePath);
            SdkBytes fileToUpload = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(is);
```

```
            FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
                    .zipFile(fileToUpload)
                    .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest = CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .description("Created by the Lambda Java API")
                    .code(code)
                    .handler(handler)
                    .runtime(Runtime.JAVA8)
                    .role(role)
                    .build();

            // Create a Lambda function using a waiter
            CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
            GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();
            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            return functionResponse.functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void getFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {
        try {
            GetFunctionRequest functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            GetFunctionResponse response = awsLambda.getFunction(functionRequest);
            System.out.println("The runtime of this Lambda function is " +
response.configuration().runtime());

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }

    public static void listFunctions(LambdaClient awsLambda) {
        try {
            ListFunctionsResponse functionResult = awsLambda.listFunctions();
            List<FunctionConfiguration> list = functionResult.functions();
            for (FunctionConfiguration config : list) {
                System.out.println("The function name is " + config.functionName());
            }

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void invokeFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String functionName) {

        InvokeResponse res;
        try {
            // Need a SdkBytes instance for the payload.
            JSONObject jsonObj = new JSONObject();
            jsonObj.put("inputValue", "2000");
            String json = jsonObj.toString();
            SdkBytes payload = SdkBytes.fromUtf8String(json);

            InvokeRequest request = InvokeRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .payload(payload)
                    .build();

            res = awsLambda.invoke(request);
            String value = res.payload().asUtf8String();
            System.out.println(value);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateFunctionCode(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String bucketName, String key) {
```

```
        try {
            LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
            UpdateFunctionCodeRequest functionCodeRequest =
UpdateFunctionCodeRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .publish(true)
                    .s3Bucket(bucketName)
                    .s3Key(key)
                    .build();

            UpdateFunctionCodeResponse response =
awsLambda.updateFunctionCode(functionCodeRequest);
            GetFunctionConfigurationRequest getFunctionConfigRequest =
GetFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionConfigurationResponse> waiterResponse = waiter
                    .waitUntilFunctionUpdated(getFunctionConfigRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("The last modified value is " +
response.lastModified());

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateFunctionConfiguration(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String handler) {
        try {
            UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest configurationRequest =
UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .handler(handler)
                    .runtime(Runtime.JAVA11)
                    .build();

            awsLambda.updateFunctionConfiguration(configurationRequest);

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }

    public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
 functionName) {
        try {
            DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
            System.out.println("The " + functionName + " function was deleted");

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

無伺服器範例

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收從 Kinesis 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 搭配 Lambda 來使用 Kinesis 事件。

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

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(final KinesisEvent event, final Context context) {
        LambdaLogger logger = context.getLogger();
        if (event.getRecords().isEmpty()) {
            logger.log("Empty Kinesis Event received");
            return null;
        }
        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord record : event.getRecords()) {
            try {
                logger.log("Processed Event with EventId: "+record.getEventID());
                String data = new String(record.getKinesis().getData().array());
                logger.log("Data:"+ data);
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            }
            catch (Exception ex) {
                logger.log("An error occurred:"+ex.getMessage());
                throw ex;
            }
        }
        logger.log("Successfully processed:"+event.getRecords().size()+" records");
        return null;
    }

}
```

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體而觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

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

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.S3Event;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.s3.S3EventNotification.S3EventNotificat

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<S3Event, String> {
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(Handler.class);
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(S3Event s3event, Context context) {
        try {
          S3EventNotificationRecord record = s3event.getRecords().get(0);
          String srcBucket = record.getS3().getBucket().getName();
          String srcKey = record.getS3().getObject().getUrlDecodedKey();
```

```
            S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder().build();
            HeadObjectResponse headObject = getHeadObject(s3Client, srcBucket,
 srcKey);

            logger.info("Successfully retrieved " + srcBucket + "/" + srcKey + " of
 type " + headObject.contentType());

            return "Ok";
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private HeadObjectResponse getHeadObject(S3Client s3Client, String bucket,
 String key) {
        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .key(key)
                .build();
        return s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
    }
}
```

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收來自 SNS 主題的訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 與 Lambda 一起使用 SNS 事件。

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

```
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent.SNSRecord;


import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;

public class SNSEventHandler implements RequestHandler<SNSEvent, Boolean> {
    LambdaLogger logger;

    @Override
    public Boolean handleRequest(SNSEvent event, Context context) {
        logger = context.getLogger();
        List<SNSRecord> records = event.getRecords();
        if (!records.isEmpty()) {
            Iterator<SNSRecord> recordsIter = records.iterator();
            while (recordsIter.hasNext()) {
                processRecord(recordsIter.next());
            }
        }
        return Boolean.TRUE;
    }

    public void processRecord(SNSRecord record) {
        try {
            String message = record.getSNS().getMessage();
            logger.log("message: " + message);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收由 SQS 佇列接收訊息觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent.SQSMessage;

public class Function implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {
        for (SQSMessage msg : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            processMessage(msg, context);
        }
        context.getLogger().log("done");
        return null;
    }

    private void processMessage(SQSMessage msg, Context context) {
        try {
            context.getLogger().log("Processed message " + msg.getBody());

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message

        } catch (Exception e) {
            context.getLogger().log("An error occurred");
            throw e;
        }

    }
```

```
}
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例顯示如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

透過使用 Java 的 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.KinesisEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;

import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessKinesisRecords implements RequestHandler<KinesisEvent,
 StreamsEventResponse> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(KinesisEvent input, Context context) {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (KinesisEvent.KinesisEventRecord kinesisEventRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //Process your record
```

```
                KinesisEvent.Record kinesisRecord = kinesisEventRecord.getKinesis();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = kinesisRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 DynamoDB 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.DynamodbEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.StreamsEventResponse;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.dynamodb.StreamRecord;
```

```
import java.io.Serializable;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessDynamodbRecords implements RequestHandler<DynamodbEvent,
 Serializable> {

    @Override
    public StreamsEventResponse handleRequest(DynamodbEvent input, Context context)
 {

        List<StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<>();
        String curRecordSequenceNumber = "";

        for (DynamodbEvent.DynamodbStreamRecord dynamodbStreamRecord :
 input.getRecords()) {
          try {
                //Process your record
                StreamRecord dynamodbRecord = dynamodbStreamRecord.getDynamodb();
                curRecordSequenceNumber = dynamodbRecord.getSequenceNumber();

            } catch (Exception e) {
                /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
                   Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this
 failed item onwards. */
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 StreamsEventResponse.BatchItemFailure(curRecordSequenceNumber));
                return new StreamsEventResponse(batchItemFailures);
            }
        }

       return new StreamsEventResponse();
    }
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSBatchResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessSQSMessageBatch implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent,
 SQSBatchResponse> {
    @Override
    public SQSBatchResponse handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {

        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        String messageId = "";
        for (SQSEvent.SQSMessage message : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            try {
                //process your message
                messageId = message.getMessageId();
            } catch (Exception e) {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure(messageId));
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

MediaConvert 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 MediaConvert。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateJob`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package com.example.mediaconvert;

import java.net.URI;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.MediaConvertClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.Output;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.MediaConvertException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputGroup;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputGroupSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsGroupSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputGroupType;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsDirectoryStructure;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsManifestDurationFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsStreamInfResolution;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsClientCache;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsCaptionLanguageSetting;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsManifestCompression;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsCodecSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsOutputSelection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsProgramDateTime;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsTimedMetadataId3Frame;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsSegmentControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.FileGroupSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ContainerSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ContainerType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ScalingBehavior;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoTimecodeInsertion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ColorMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.RespondToAfd;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AfdSignaling;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DropFrameTimecode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoCodecSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264Settings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoCodec;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.CreateJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264RateControlMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264QualityTuningLevel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264SceneChangeDetect;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264ParControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacRawFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264QvbrSettings;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264CodecLevel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FramerateControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacCodingMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264Telecine;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264GopSizeUnits;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264CodecProfile;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264GopBReference;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioTypeControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AntiAlias;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264SlowPal;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264Syntax;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8Settings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputDenoiseFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.CreateJobResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264EntropyEncoding;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputPsiControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ColorSpace;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264RepeatPps;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264FieldEncoding;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8NielsenId3;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputDeblockFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputRotate;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264DynamicSubGop;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.TimedMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.JobSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioDefaultSelection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.VideoSelector;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacSpecification;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.Input;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.OutputSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264AdaptiveQuantization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioLanguageCodeControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputFilterEnable;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.H264InterlaceMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioCodecSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioCodec;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacRateControlMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AacCodecProfile;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsIFrameOnlyManifest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.FrameCaptureSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.AudioSelector;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8PcrControl;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.InputTimecodeSource;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.HlsSettings;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.M3u8Scte35Source;

/**
 * Create a MediaConvert job. Must supply MediaConvert access role Amazon
 * Resource Name (ARN), and a
 * valid video input file via Amazon S3 URL.
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 */
public class CreateJob {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:
                                    <mcRoleARN> <fileInput>\s

                                Where:
                                    mcRoleARN - The MediaConvert Role ARN.\s
                                    fileInput -  The URL of an Amazon S3 bucket
 where the input file is located.\s
                                """;

                if (args.length != 2) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String mcRoleARN = args[0];
                String fileInput = args[1];
                Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
                MediaConvertClient mc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();

                String id = createMediaJob(mc, mcRoleARN, fileInput);
                System.out.println("MediaConvert job created. Job Id = " + id);
                mc.close();
        }
```

```
        public static String createMediaJob(MediaConvertClient mc, String mcRoleARN,
 String fileInput) {

                String s3path = fileInput.substring(0, fileInput.lastIndexOf('/') +
 1) + "javasdk/out/";
                String fileOutput = s3path + "index";
                String thumbsOutput = s3path + "thumbs/";
                String mp4Output = s3path + "mp4/";

                try {
                        DescribeEndpointsResponse res = mc

 .describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest.builder().maxResults(20).build());

                        if (res.endpoints().size() <= 0) {
                                System.out.println("Cannot find MediaConvert service
 endpoint URL!");
                                System.exit(1);
                        }
                        String endpointURL = res.endpoints().get(0).url();
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert service URL: " +
 endpointURL);
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert role arn: " + mcRoleARN);
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert input file: " + fileInput);
                        System.out.println("MediaConvert output path: " + s3path);

                        MediaConvertClient emc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                                        .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                                        .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointURL))
                                        .build();

                        // output group Preset HLS low profile
                        Output hlsLow = createOutput("hls_low", "_low", "_$dt$",
 750000, 7, 1920, 1080, 640);
                        // output group Preset HLS media profile
                        Output hlsMedium = createOutput("hls_medium", "_medium", "_
$dt$", 1200000, 7, 1920, 1080, 1280);
                        // output group Preset HLS high profole
                        Output hlsHigh = createOutput("hls_high", "_high", "_$dt$",
 3500000, 8, 1920, 1080, 1920);

                        OutputGroup appleHLS = OutputGroup.builder().name("Apple
 HLS").customName("Example")
```

```
.outputGroupSettings(OutputGroupSettings.builder()
.type(OutputGroupType.HLS_GROUP_SETTINGS)
.hlsGroupSettings(HlsGroupSettings.builder()
.directoryStructure(
   HlsDirectoryStructure.SINGLE_DIRECTORY)
.manifestDurationFormat(
   HlsManifestDurationFormat.INTEGER)
.streamInfResolution(
   HlsStreamInfResolution.INCLUDE)
.clientCache(HlsClientCache.ENABLED)
.captionLanguageSetting(
   HlsCaptionLanguageSetting.OMIT)
.manifestCompression(
   HlsManifestCompression.NONE)
.codecSpecification(
   HlsCodecSpecification.RFC_4281)
.outputSelection(
   HlsOutputSelection.MANIFESTS_AND_SEGMENTS)
.programDateTime(HlsProgramDateTime.EXCLUDE)
.programDateTimePeriod(600)
.timedMetadataId3Frame(
   HlsTimedMetadataId3Frame.PRIV)
```

```
.timedMetadataId3Period(10)

.destination(fileOutput)

.segmentControl(HlsSegmentControl.SEGMENTED_FILES)

.minFinalSegmentLength((double) 0)

.segmentLength(4).minSegmentLength(0).build())
                                                        .build())
                                        .outputs(hlsLow, hlsMedium,
hlsHigh).build();

                       OutputGroup fileMp4 = OutputGroup.builder().name("File
Group").customName("mp4")

.outputGroupSettings(OutputGroupSettings.builder()

.type(OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS)

.fileGroupSettings(FileGroupSettings.builder()

.destination(mp4Output).build())
                                                        .build())
                                        .outputs(Output.builder().extension("mp4")

.containerSettings(ContainerSettings.builder()

.container(ContainerType.MP4).build())

.videoDescription(VideoDescription.builder().width(1280)
                                                                        .height(720)

.scalingBehavior(ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT)

.sharpness(50).antiAlias(AntiAlias.ENABLED)

.timecodeInsertion(

   VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED)

.colorMetadata(ColorMetadata.INSERT)
```

```
.respondToAfd(RespondToAfd.NONE)

.afdSignaling(AfdSignaling.NONE)

.dropFrameTimecode(DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED)

.codecSettings(VideoCodecSettings.builder()

   .codec(VideoCodec.H_264)

   .h264Settings(H264Settings

                   .builder()

                   .rateControlMode(

                                   H264RateControlMode.QVBR)

                   .parControl(H264ParControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)

                   .qualityTuningLevel(

                                   H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS)

                   .qvbrSettings(

                                   H264QvbrSettings.builder()

                                                   .qvbrQualityLevel(

                                                                   8)

                                                   .build())

                   .codecLevel(H264CodecLevel.AUTO)

                   .codecProfile(H264CodecProfile.MAIN)

                   .maxBitrate(2400000)

                   .framerateControl(

                                   H264FramerateControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)
```

```
                .gopSize(2.0)
                .gopSizeUnits(H264GopSizeUnits.SECONDS)
                .numberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(
                        2)
                .gopClosedCadence(
                        1)
                .gopBReference(H264GopBReference.DISABLED)
                .slowPal(H264SlowPal.DISABLED)
                .syntax(H264Syntax.DEFAULT)
                .numberReferenceFrames(
                        3)
                .dynamicSubGop(H264DynamicSubGop.STATIC)
                .fieldEncoding(H264FieldEncoding.PAFF)
                .sceneChangeDetect(
                        H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED)
                .minIInterval(0)
                .telecine(H264Telecine.NONE)
                .framerateConversionAlgorithm(
                        H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP)
                .entropyEncoding(
                        H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC)
                .slices(1)
```

```
                    .unregisteredSeiTimecode(
                                    H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED)
                    .repeatPps(H264RepeatPps.DISABLED)
                    .adaptiveQuantization(
                                    H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH)
                    .spatialAdaptiveQuantization(
                                    H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                    .temporalAdaptiveQuantization(
                                    H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                    .flickerAdaptiveQuantization(
                                    H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED)
                    .softness(0)
                    .interlaceMode(H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE)
                    .build())
   .build())
                                                                        .build())
.audioDescriptions(AudioDescription.builder()
.audioTypeControl(AudioTypeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
.languageCodeControl(
   AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
.codecSettings(AudioCodecSettings.builder()
   .codec(AudioCodec.AAC)
```

```
    .aacSettings(AacSettings

                        .builder()

                        .codecProfile(AacCodecProfile.LC)

                        .rateControlMode(

                                        AacRateControlMode.CBR)

                        .codingMode(AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0)

                        .sampleRate(44100)

                        .bitrate(160000)

                        .rawFormat(AacRawFormat.NONE)

                        .specification(AacSpecification.MPEG4)

                        .audioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(

                                        AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL)

                        .build())

    .build())
                                                                                .build())
                                                                .build())
                                                .build();
                            OutputGroup thumbs = OutputGroup.builder().name("File
Group").customName("thumbs")

.outputGroupSettings(OutputGroupSettings.builder()

.type(OutputGroupType.FILE_GROUP_SETTINGS)

.fileGroupSettings(FileGroupSettings.builder()

.destination(thumbsOutput).build())
                                                                .build())
                                                .outputs(Output.builder().extension("jpg")
```

```
.containerSettings(ContainerSettings.builder()
.container(ContainerType.RAW).build())
.videoDescription(VideoDescription.builder()
.scalingBehavior(ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT)
.sharpness(50).antiAlias(AntiAlias.ENABLED)
.timecodeInsertion(
   VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED)
.colorMetadata(ColorMetadata.INSERT)
.dropFrameTimecode(DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED)
.codecSettings(VideoCodecSettings.builder()
   .codec(VideoCodec.FRAME_CAPTURE)
   .frameCaptureSettings(
                    FrameCaptureSettings
                                   .builder()
                                   .framerateNumerator(
                                                   1)
                                   .framerateDenominator(
                                                   1)
                                   .maxCaptures(10000000)
                                   .quality(80)
                                   .build())
   .build())
```

```
                                                                                .build())
                                                                .build())
                                                .build();

                        Map<String, AudioSelector> audioSelectors = new HashMap<>();
                        audioSelectors.put("Audio Selector 1",

AudioSelector.builder().defaultSelection(AudioDefaultSelection.DEFAULT)
                                                                .offset(0).build());

                        JobSettings jobSettings =
JobSettings.builder().inputs(Input.builder()
                                                .audioSelectors(audioSelectors)
                                                .videoSelector(

VideoSelector.builder().colorSpace(ColorSpace.FOLLOW)

.rotate(InputRotate.DEGREE_0).build())

.filterEnable(InputFilterEnable.AUTO).filterStrength(0)
                                                .deblockFilter(InputDeblockFilter.DISABLED)

.denoiseFilter(InputDenoiseFilter.DISABLED).psiControl(InputPsiControl.USE_PSI)

.timecodeSource(InputTimecodeSource.EMBEDDED).fileInput(fileInput).build())
                                                .outputGroups(appleHLS, thumbs,
fileMp4).build();

                        CreateJobRequest createJobRequest =
CreateJobRequest.builder().role(mcRoleARN)
                                                .settings(jobSettings)
                                                .build();

                        CreateJobResponse createJobResponse =
emc.createJob(createJobRequest);
                        return createJobResponse.job().id();

                } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.toString());
                        System.exit(0);
                }
                return "";
        }
```

```
        private final static Output createOutput(String customName,
                        String nameModifier,
                        String segmentModifier,
                        int qvbrMaxBitrate,
                        int qvbrQualityLevel,
                        int originWidth,
                        int originHeight,
                        int targetWidth) {

                int targetHeight = Math.round(originHeight * targetWidth /
originWidth)
                                - (Math.round(originHeight * targetWidth /
originWidth) % 4);
                Output output = null;
                try {
                        output =
Output.builder().nameModifier(nameModifier).outputSettings(OutputSettings.builder()

.hlsSettings(HlsSettings.builder().segmentModifier(segmentModifier)

.audioGroupId("program_audio")

.iFrameOnlyManifest(HlsIFrameOnlyManifest.EXCLUDE).build())
                                        .build())

.containerSettings(ContainerSettings.builder().container(ContainerType.M3_U8)

.m3u8Settings(M3u8Settings.builder().audioFramesPerPes(4)

.pcrControl(M3u8PcrControl.PCR_EVERY_PES_PACKET)

.pmtPid(480).privateMetadataPid(503)

.programNumber(1).patInterval(0).pmtInterval(0)

.scte35Source(M3u8Scte35Source.NONE)

.scte35Pid(500).nielsenId3(M3u8NielsenId3.NONE)

.timedMetadata(TimedMetadata.NONE)

.timedMetadataPid(502).videoPid(481)

.audioPids(482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488,
```

```
   489, 490, 491, 492)
                                                                                .build())
                                                                .build())
                                                .videoDescription(

VideoDescription.builder().width(targetWidth)

.height(targetHeight)

.scalingBehavior(ScalingBehavior.DEFAULT)

.sharpness(50).antiAlias(AntiAlias.ENABLED)

.timecodeInsertion(

   VideoTimecodeInsertion.DISABLED)

.colorMetadata(ColorMetadata.INSERT)

.respondToAfd(RespondToAfd.NONE)

.afdSignaling(AfdSignaling.NONE)

.dropFrameTimecode(DropFrameTimecode.ENABLED)

.codecSettings(VideoCodecSettings.builder()

   .codec(VideoCodec.H_264)

   .h264Settings(H264Settings

                    .builder()

                    .rateControlMode(

                                    H264RateControlMode.QVBR)

                    .parControl(H264ParControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)

                    .qualityTuningLevel(

                                    H264QualityTuningLevel.SINGLE_PASS)
```

```
                .qvbrSettings(H264QvbrSettings
                                .builder()
                                .qvbrQualityLevel(
                                                qvbrQualityLevel)
                                .build())
                .codecLevel(H264CodecLevel.AUTO)
                .codecProfile((targetHeight > 720
                                && targetWidth > 1280)
                                                ? H264CodecProfile.HIGH
                                                : H264CodecProfile.MAIN)
                .maxBitrate(qvbrMaxBitrate)
                .framerateControl(
                                H264FramerateControl.INITIALIZE_FROM_SOURCE)
                .gopSize(2.0)
                .gopSizeUnits(H264GopSizeUnits.SECONDS)
                .numberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames(
                                2)
                .gopClosedCadence(
                                1)
                .gopBReference(H264GopBReference.DISABLED)
                .slowPal(H264SlowPal.DISABLED)
                .syntax(H264Syntax.DEFAULT)
```

```
                .numberReferenceFrames(
                        3)
                .dynamicSubGop(H264DynamicSubGop.STATIC)
                .fieldEncoding(H264FieldEncoding.PAFF)
                .sceneChangeDetect(
                        H264SceneChangeDetect.ENABLED)
                .minIInterval(0)
                .telecine(H264Telecine.NONE)
                .framerateConversionAlgorithm(
                        H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DUPLICATE_DROP)
                .entropyEncoding(
                        H264EntropyEncoding.CABAC)
                .slices(1)
                .unregisteredSeiTimecode(
                        H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.DISABLED)
                .repeatPps(H264RepeatPps.DISABLED)
                .adaptiveQuantization(
                        H264AdaptiveQuantization.HIGH)
                .spatialAdaptiveQuantization(
                        H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
                .temporalAdaptiveQuantization(
                        H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.ENABLED)
```

```
                    .flickerAdaptiveQuantization(
                                    H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.DISABLED)
                    .softness(0)
                    .interlaceMode(H264InterlaceMode.PROGRESSIVE)
                    .build())
    .build())
                                                                    .build())
.audioDescriptions(AudioDescription.builder()
.audioTypeControl(AudioTypeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
.languageCodeControl(AudioLanguageCodeControl.FOLLOW_INPUT)
.codecSettings(AudioCodecSettings.builder()
.codec(AudioCodec.AAC).aacSettings(AacSettings
    .builder()
    .codecProfile(AacCodecProfile.LC)
    .rateControlMode(
                    AacRateControlMode.CBR)
    .codingMode(AacCodingMode.CODING_MODE_2_0)
    .sampleRate(44100)
    .bitrate(96000)
    .rawFormat(AacRawFormat.NONE)
    .specification(AacSpecification.MPEG4)
    .audioDescriptionBroadcasterMix(
```

```
                    AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.NORMAL)

    .build())
                                                                        .build())
                                                        .build())
                                        .build();
                } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
                        e.printStackTrace();
                        System.exit(0);
                }
                return output;
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateJob中的。

GetJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetJob。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.GetJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.GetJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.MediaConvertException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.MediaConvertClient;
import java.net.URI;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetJob {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = "\n" +
                "  <jobId> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "  jobId - The job id value.\n\n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String jobId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MediaConvertClient mc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getSpecificJob(mc, jobId);
        mc.close();
    }

    public static void getSpecificJob(MediaConvertClient mc, String jobId) {
        try {
            DescribeEndpointsResponse res =
 mc.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .build());

            if (res.endpoints().size() <= 0) {
                System.out.println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint
 URL!");
                System.exit(1);
            }
            String endpointURL = res.endpoints().get(0).url();
            MediaConvertClient emc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                    .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointURL))
```

```
                    .build();

            GetJobRequest jobRequest = GetJobRequest.builder()
                    .id(jobId)
                    .build();

            GetJobResponse response = emc.getJob(jobRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the job is " + response.job().arn());

        } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
            System.out.println(e.toString());
            System.exit(0);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetJob中的。

ListJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListJobs`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.MediaConvertClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ListJobsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.DescribeEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.ListJobsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.Job;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.mediaconvert.model.MediaConvertException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.util.List;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListJobs {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MediaConvertClient mc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listCompleteJobs(mc);
        mc.close();
    }

    public static void listCompleteJobs(MediaConvertClient mc) {
        try {
            DescribeEndpointsResponse res =
 mc.describeEndpoints(DescribeEndpointsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .build());

            if (res.endpoints().size() <= 0) {
                System.out.println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint
 URL!");
                System.exit(1);
            }

            String endpointURL = res.endpoints().get(0).url();
            MediaConvertClient emc = MediaConvertClient.builder()
                    .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                    .endpointOverride(URI.create(endpointURL))
                    .build();

            ListJobsRequest jobsRequest = ListJobsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .status("COMPLETE")
                    .build();

            ListJobsResponse jobsResponse = emc.listJobs(jobsRequest);
            List<Job> jobs = jobsResponse.jobs();
```

```
            for (Job job : jobs) {
                System.out.println("The JOB ARN is : " + job.arn());
            }

        } catch (MediaConvertException e) {
            System.out.println(e.toString());
            System.exit(0);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListJobs中的。

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Migration Hub 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 Migration Hub 來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DeleteProgressUpdateStream`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteProgressUpdateStream`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DeleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteProgressStream {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <progressStream>\s

                Where:
                    progressStream - the name of a progress stream to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String progressStream = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteStream(migrationClient, progressStream);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteStream(MigrationHubClient migrationClient, String
 streamName) {
        try {
```

```
            DeleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest deleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest =
 DeleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest
                    .builder()
                    .progressUpdateStreamName(streamName)
                    .build();


 migrationClient.deleteProgressUpdateStream(deleteProgressUpdateStreamRequest);
            System.out.println(streamName + " is deleted");

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteProgressUpdateStream中的。

DescribeApplicationState

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeApplicationState。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeApplicationStateRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeApplicationStateResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeAppState {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    DescribeAppState <appId>\s

                Where:
                    appId -  the application id value.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeApplicationState(migrationClient, appId);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeApplicationState(MigrationHubClient migrationClient,
 String appId) {
        try {
            DescribeApplicationStateRequest applicationStateRequest =
 DescribeApplicationStateRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            DescribeApplicationStateResponse applicationStateResponse =
 migrationClient
                    .describeApplicationState(applicationStateRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("The application status is " +
 applicationStateResponse.applicationStatusAsString());

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeApplicationState中的。

DescribeMigrationTask

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeMigrationTask。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeMigrationTaskRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.DescribeMigrationTaskResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeMigrationTask {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    DescribeMigrationTask <migrationTask> <progressStream>\s

                Where:
                    migrationTask - the name of a migration task.\s
                    progressStream - the name of a progress stream.\s
                """;

        if (args.length < 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String migrationTask = args[0];
        String progressStream = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeMigTask(migrationClient, migrationTask, progressStream);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeMigTask(MigrationHubClient migrationClient, String
 migrationTask,
            String progressStream) {
        try {
            DescribeMigrationTaskRequest migrationTaskRequestRequest =
 DescribeMigrationTaskRequest.builder()
                    .progressUpdateStream(progressStream)
                    .migrationTaskName(migrationTask)
                    .build();

            DescribeMigrationTaskResponse migrationTaskResponse = migrationClient
                    .describeMigrationTask(migrationTaskRequestRequest);
            System.out.println("The name is " +
 migrationTaskResponse.migrationTask().migrationTaskName());

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeMigrationTask中的。

ImportMigrationTask

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ImportMigrationTask。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.CreateProgressUpdateStreamRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ImportMigrationTaskRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ImportMigrationTask {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <migrationTask> <progressStream>\s
```

```
                Where:
                    migrationTask - the name of a migration task.\s
                    progressStream - the name of a progress stream.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String migrationTask = args[0];
        String progressStream = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        importMigrTask(migrationClient, migrationTask, progressStream);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void importMigrTask(MigrationHubClient migrationClient, String
migrationTask, String progressStream) {
        try {
            CreateProgressUpdateStreamRequest progressUpdateStreamRequest =
CreateProgressUpdateStreamRequest.builder()
                    .progressUpdateStreamName(progressStream)
                    .dryRun(false)
                    .build();

            migrationClient.createProgressUpdateStream(progressUpdateStreamRequest);
            ImportMigrationTaskRequest migrationTaskRequest =
ImportMigrationTaskRequest.builder()
                    .migrationTaskName(migrationTask)
                    .progressUpdateStream(progressStream)
                    .dryRun(false)
                    .build();

            migrationClient.importMigrationTask(migrationTaskRequest);

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ImportMigrationTask中的。

ListApplications

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListApplications`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ApplicationState;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListApplicationStatesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListApplicationStatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListApplications {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        listApps(migrationClient);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void listApps(MigrationHubClient migrationClient) {
        try {
            ListApplicationStatesRequest applicationStatesRequest =
 ListApplicationStatesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListApplicationStatesResponse response =
 migrationClient.listApplicationStates(applicationStatesRequest);
            List<ApplicationState> apps = response.applicationStateList();
            for (ApplicationState appState : apps) {
                System.out.println("App Id is " + appState.applicationId());
                System.out.println("The status is " +
 appState.applicationStatus().toString());
            }

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListApplications中的。

`ListCreatedArtifacts`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListCreatedArtifacts`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.CreatedArtifact;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListCreatedArtifactsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListCreatedArtifactsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * To run this Java V2 code example, ensure that you have setup your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListCreatedArtifacts {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listArtifacts(migrationClient);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void listArtifacts(MigrationHubClient migrationClient) {
        try {
            ListCreatedArtifactsRequest listCreatedArtifactsRequest =
 ListCreatedArtifactsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .migrationTaskName("SampleApp5")
                    .progressUpdateStream("ProgressSteamB")
                    .build();

            ListCreatedArtifactsResponse response =
 migrationClient.listCreatedArtifacts(listCreatedArtifactsRequest);
            List<CreatedArtifact> apps = response.createdArtifactList();
            for (CreatedArtifact artifact : apps) {
                System.out.println("APp Id is " + artifact.description());
                System.out.println("The name is " + artifact.name());
            }
```

```
        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListCreatedArtifacts中的。

ListMigrationTasks

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListMigrationTasks`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.MigrationHubClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListMigrationTasksRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.ListMigrationTasksResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationTaskSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.migrationhub.model.MigrationHubException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListMigrationTasks {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
```

```
        MigrationHubClient migrationClient = MigrationHubClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMigrTasks(migrationClient);
        migrationClient.close();
    }

    public static void listMigrTasks(MigrationHubClient migrationClient) {
        try {
            ListMigrationTasksRequest listMigrationTasksRequest =
 ListMigrationTasksRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListMigrationTasksResponse response =
 migrationClient.listMigrationTasks(listMigrationTasksRequest);
            List<MigrationTaskSummary> migrationList =
 response.migrationTaskSummaryList();
            for (MigrationTaskSummary migration : migrationList) {
                System.out.println("Migration task name is " +
 migration.migrationTaskName());
                System.out.println("The Progress update stream is " +
 migration.progressUpdateStream());
            }

        } catch (MigrationHubException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListMigrationTasks中的。

亞馬遜使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 個性化示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 Amazon Personalize 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateBatchInferenceJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateBatchInferenceJob`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        public static String createPersonalizeBatchInferenceJob(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
                        String solutionVersionArn,
                        String jobName,
                        String s3InputDataSourcePath,
                        String s3DataDestinationPath,
                        String roleArn,
                        String explorationWeight,
                        String explorationItemAgeCutOff) {

                long waitInMilliseconds = 60 * 1000;
                String status;
                String batchInferenceJobArn;

                try {

                        // Set up data input and output parameters.
                        S3DataConfig inputSource = S3DataConfig.builder()
                                        .path(s3InputDataSourcePath)
```

```
                                        .build();

                        S3DataConfig outputDestination = S3DataConfig.builder()
                                        .path(s3DataDestinationPath)
                                        .build();

                        BatchInferenceJobInput jobInput =
BatchInferenceJobInput.builder()
                                        .s3DataSource(inputSource)
                                        .build();

                        BatchInferenceJobOutput jobOutputLocation =
BatchInferenceJobOutput.builder()
                                        .s3DataDestination(outputDestination)
                                        .build();

                        // Optional code to build the User-Personalization specific
item exploration
                        // config.
                        HashMap<String, String> explorationConfig = new HashMap<>();

                        explorationConfig.put("explorationWeight",
explorationWeight);
                        explorationConfig.put("explorationItemAgeCutOff",
explorationItemAgeCutOff);

                        BatchInferenceJobConfig jobConfig =
BatchInferenceJobConfig.builder()
                                        .itemExplorationConfig(explorationConfig)
                                        .build();

                        // End optional User-Personalization recipe specific code.

                        CreateBatchInferenceJobRequest
createBatchInferenceJobRequest = CreateBatchInferenceJobRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                                        .jobInput(jobInput)
                                        .jobOutput(jobOutputLocation)
                                        .jobName(jobName)
                                        .roleArn(roleArn)
                                        .batchInferenceJobConfig(jobConfig) //
Optional
                                        .build();
```

```
                        batchInferenceJobArn =
personalizeClient.createBatchInferenceJob(createBatchInferenceJobRequest)
                                        .batchInferenceJobArn();

                        DescribeBatchInferenceJobRequest
describeBatchInferenceJobRequest = DescribeBatchInferenceJobRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .batchInferenceJobArn(batchInferenceJobArn)
                                        .build();

                        long maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;
                        while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                                BatchInferenceJob batchInferenceJob =
personalizeClient

.describeBatchInferenceJob(describeBatchInferenceJobRequest)
                                                .batchInferenceJob();

                                status = batchInferenceJob.status();
                                System.out.println("Batch inference job status: " +
status);

                                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE
FAILED")) {
                                        break;
                                }
                                try {
                                        Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                                        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                                }
                        }
                        return batchInferenceJobArn;

                } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                }
                return "";
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateBatchInferenceJob中的。

CreateCampaign

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateCampaign。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void createPersonalCompaign(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String solutionVersionArn,
           String name) {

       try {
           CreateCampaignRequest createCampaignRequest =
CreateCampaignRequest.builder()
                   .minProvisionedTPS(1)
                   .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                   .name(name)
                   .build();

           CreateCampaignResponse campaignResponse =
personalizeClient.createCampaign(createCampaignRequest);
           System.out.println("The campaign ARN is " +
campaignResponse.campaignArn());

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateCampaign中的。

CreateDataset

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDataset。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public static String createDataset(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
        String datasetName,
        String datasetGroupArn,
        String datasetType,
        String schemaArn) {
    try {
        CreateDatasetRequest request = CreateDatasetRequest.builder()
                .name(datasetName)
                .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                .datasetType(datasetType)
                .schemaArn(schemaArn)
                .build();

        String datasetArn = personalizeClient.createDataset(request)
                .datasetArn();
        System.out.println("Dataset " + datasetName + " created.");
        return datasetArn;

    } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        System.exit(1);
    }
    return "";
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDataset中的。

`CreateDatasetExportJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDatasetExportJob`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createDatasetExportJob(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
           String jobName,
           String datasetArn,
           IngestionMode ingestionMode,
           String roleArn,
           String s3BucketPath,
           String kmsKeyArn) {

       long waitInMilliseconds = 30 * 1000; // 30 seconds
       String status = null;

       try {

           S3DataConfig exportS3DataConfig =
S3DataConfig.builder().path(s3BucketPath).kmsKeyArn(kmsKeyArn).build();
           DatasetExportJobOutput jobOutput =
DatasetExportJobOutput.builder().s3DataDestination(exportS3DataConfig)
                   .build();

           CreateDatasetExportJobRequest createRequest =
CreateDatasetExportJobRequest.builder()
                   .jobName(jobName)
                   .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                   .ingestionMode(ingestionMode)
                   .jobOutput(jobOutput)
                   .roleArn(roleArn)
                   .build();

           String datasetExportJobArn =
personalizeClient.createDatasetExportJob(createRequest).datasetExportJobArn();

           DescribeDatasetExportJobRequest describeDatasetExportJobRequest =
DescribeDatasetExportJobRequest.builder()
                   .datasetExportJobArn(datasetExportJobArn)
                   .build();
```

```
            long maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                DatasetExportJob datasetExportJob = personalizeClient
                        .describeDatasetExportJob(describeDatasetExportJobRequest)
                        .datasetExportJob();

                status = datasetExportJob.status();
                System.out.println("Export job status: " + status);

                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    return status;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDatasetExportJob中的。

`CreateDatasetGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDatasetGroup`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createDatasetGroup(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String datasetGroupName) {
```

```
        try {
            CreateDatasetGroupRequest createDatasetGroupRequest =
CreateDatasetGroupRequest.builder()
                    .name(datasetGroupName)
                    .build();
            return
personalizeClient.createDatasetGroup(createDatasetGroupRequest).datasetGroupArn();
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
    }
```

建立網域資料集群組。

```
    public static String createDomainDatasetGroup(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
            String datasetGroupName,
            String domain) {

        try {
            CreateDatasetGroupRequest createDatasetGroupRequest =
CreateDatasetGroupRequest.builder()
                    .name(datasetGroupName)
                    .domain(domain)
                    .build();
            return
personalizeClient.createDatasetGroup(createDatasetGroupRequest).datasetGroupArn();
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDatasetGroup中的。

`CreateDatasetImportJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDatasetImportJob`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createPersonalizeDatasetImportJob(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
           String jobName,
           String datasetArn,
           String s3BucketPath,
           String roleArn) {

       long waitInMilliseconds = 60 * 1000;
       String status;
       String datasetImportJobArn;

       try {
           DataSource importDataSource = DataSource.builder()
                   .dataLocation(s3BucketPath)
                   .build();

           CreateDatasetImportJobRequest createDatasetImportJobRequest =
CreateDatasetImportJobRequest.builder()
                   .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                   .dataSource(importDataSource)
                   .jobName(jobName)
                   .roleArn(roleArn)
                   .build();

           datasetImportJobArn =
personalizeClient.createDatasetImportJob(createDatasetImportJobRequest)
                   .datasetImportJobArn();
           DescribeDatasetImportJobRequest describeDatasetImportJobRequest =
DescribeDatasetImportJobRequest.builder()
                   .datasetImportJobArn(datasetImportJobArn)
                   .build();

           long maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

           while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {
```

```
                DatasetImportJob datasetImportJob = personalizeClient
                        .describeDatasetImportJob(describeDatasetImportJobRequest)
                        .datasetImportJob();

                status = datasetImportJob.status();
                System.out.println("Dataset import job status: " + status);

                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
            return datasetImportJobArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDatasetImportJob中的。

`CreateEventTracker`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateEventTracker`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createEventTracker(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String eventTrackerName,
            String datasetGroupArn) {
```

```
        String eventTrackerId = "";
        String eventTrackerArn;
        long maxTime = 3 * 60 * 60; // 3 hours
        long waitInMilliseconds = 20 * 1000; // 20 seconds
        String status;

        try {

            CreateEventTrackerRequest createEventTrackerRequest =
CreateEventTrackerRequest.builder()
                    .name(eventTrackerName)
                    .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                    .build();

            CreateEventTrackerResponse createEventTrackerResponse =
personalizeClient
                    .createEventTracker(createEventTrackerRequest);

            eventTrackerArn = createEventTrackerResponse.eventTrackerArn();
            eventTrackerId = createEventTrackerResponse.trackingId();
            System.out.println("Event tracker ARN: " + eventTrackerArn);
            System.out.println("Event tracker ID: " + eventTrackerId);

            maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + maxTime;

            DescribeEventTrackerRequest describeRequest =
DescribeEventTrackerRequest.builder()
                    .eventTrackerArn(eventTrackerArn)
                    .build();

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                status =
personalizeClient.describeEventTracker(describeRequest).eventTracker().status();
                System.out.println("EventTracker status: " + status);

                if (status.equals("ACTIVE") || status.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
```

```
            }
            return eventTrackerId;
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return eventTrackerId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateEventTracker中的。

`CreateFilter`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateFilter`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createFilter(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
            String filterName,
            String datasetGroupArn,
            String filterExpression) {
        try {
            CreateFilterRequest request = CreateFilterRequest.builder()
                    .name(filterName)
                    .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                    .filterExpression(filterExpression)
                    .build();

            return personalizeClient.createFilter(request).filterArn();
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateFilter中的。

CreateRecommender

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateRecommender。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createRecommender(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
            String name,
            String datasetGroupArn,
            String recipeArn) {

        long maxTime = 0;
        long waitInMilliseconds = 30 * 1000; // 30 seconds
        String recommenderStatus = "";

        try {
            CreateRecommenderRequest createRecommenderRequest =
CreateRecommenderRequest.builder()
                    .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                    .name(name)
                    .recipeArn(recipeArn)
                    .build();

            CreateRecommenderResponse recommenderResponse = personalizeClient
                    .createRecommender(createRecommenderRequest);
            String recommenderArn = recommenderResponse.recommenderArn();
            System.out.println("The recommender ARN is " + recommenderArn);

            DescribeRecommenderRequest describeRecommenderRequest =
DescribeRecommenderRequest.builder()
                    .recommenderArn(recommenderArn)
                    .build();
```

```
            maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                recommenderStatus =
personalizeClient.describeRecommender(describeRecommenderRequest).recommender()
                        .status();
                System.out.println("Recommender status: " + recommenderStatus);

                if (recommenderStatus.equals("ACTIVE") ||
recommenderStatus.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }
            return recommenderArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateRecommender中的。

`CreateSchema`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateSchema`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createSchema(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient, String
schemaName, String filePath) {

       String schema = null;
       try {
           schema = new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath)));
       } catch (IOException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getMessage());
       }

       try {
           CreateSchemaRequest createSchemaRequest = CreateSchemaRequest.builder()
                   .name(schemaName)
                   .schema(schema)
                   .build();

           String schemaArn =
personalizeClient.createSchema(createSchemaRequest).schemaArn();

           System.out.println("Schema arn: " + schemaArn);

           return schemaArn;

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

使用網域建立結構描述。

```
   public static String createDomainSchema(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String schemaName, String domain,
           String filePath) {

       String schema = null;
       try {
           schema = new String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(filePath)));
       } catch (IOException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getMessage());
       }
```

```
        try {
            CreateSchemaRequest createSchemaRequest = CreateSchemaRequest.builder()
                    .name(schemaName)
                    .domain(domain)
                    .schema(schema)
                    .build();

            String schemaArn =
personalizeClient.createSchema(createSchemaRequest).schemaArn();

            System.out.println("Schema arn: " + schemaArn);

            return schemaArn;

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateSchema中的。

`CreateSolution`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateSolution`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createPersonalizeSolution(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient,
            String datasetGroupArn,
            String solutionName,
            String recipeArn) {
```

```
        try {
            CreateSolutionRequest solutionRequest = CreateSolutionRequest.builder()
                    .name(solutionName)
                    .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                    .recipeArn(recipeArn)
                    .build();

            CreateSolutionResponse solutionResponse =
personalizeClient.createSolution(solutionRequest);
            return solutionResponse.solutionArn();

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateSolution中的。

`CreateSolutionVersion`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateSolutionVersion`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createPersonalizeSolutionVersion(PersonalizeClient
personalizeClient, String solutionArn) {
        long maxTime = 0;
        long waitInMilliseconds = 30 * 1000; // 30 seconds
        String solutionStatus = "";
        String solutionVersionStatus = "";
        String solutionVersionArn = "";

        try {
```

```
            DescribeSolutionRequest describeSolutionRequest =
DescribeSolutionRequest.builder()
                    .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                    .build();

            maxTime = Instant.now().getEpochSecond() + 3 * 60 * 60;

            // Wait until solution is active.
            while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                solutionStatus =
personalizeClient.describeSolution(describeSolutionRequest).solution().status();
                System.out.println("Solution status: " + solutionStatus);

                if (solutionStatus.equals("ACTIVE") || solutionStatus.equals("CREATE
FAILED")) {
                    break;
                }
                try {
                    Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                }
            }

            if (solutionStatus.equals("ACTIVE")) {

                CreateSolutionVersionRequest createSolutionVersionRequest =
CreateSolutionVersionRequest.builder()
                        .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                        .build();

                CreateSolutionVersionResponse createSolutionVersionResponse =
personalizeClient
                        .createSolutionVersion(createSolutionVersionRequest);
                solutionVersionArn =
createSolutionVersionResponse.solutionVersionArn();

                System.out.println("Solution version ARN: " + solutionVersionArn);

                DescribeSolutionVersionRequest describeSolutionVersionRequest =
DescribeSolutionVersionRequest.builder()
                        .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                        .build();
```

```
                while (Instant.now().getEpochSecond() < maxTime) {

                    solutionVersionStatus =
personalizeClient.describeSolutionVersion(describeSolutionVersionRequest)
                            .solutionVersion().status();
                    System.out.println("Solution version status: " +
solutionVersionStatus);

                    if (solutionVersionStatus.equals("ACTIVE") ||
solutionVersionStatus.equals("CREATE FAILED")) {
                        break;
                    }
                    try {
                        Thread.sleep(waitInMilliseconds);
                    } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    }
                }
                return solutionVersionArn;
            }
        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateSolutionVersion中的。

DeleteCampaign

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteCampaign`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteSpecificCampaign(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String campaignArn) {

        try {
            DeleteCampaignRequest campaignRequest = DeleteCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                    .build();

            personalizeClient.deleteCampaign(campaignRequest);

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteCampaign中的。

`DeleteEventTracker`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteEventTracker`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteEventTracker(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String eventTrackerArn) {
        try {
            DeleteEventTrackerRequest deleteEventTrackerRequest =
DeleteEventTrackerRequest.builder()
                    .eventTrackerArn(eventTrackerArn)
                    .build();

            int status =
personalizeClient.deleteEventTracker(deleteEventTrackerRequest).sdkHttpResponse().statusCod
```

```
            System.out.println("Status code:" + status);

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteEventTracker中的。

DeleteSolution

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteSolution。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteGivenSolution(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String solutionArn) {

        try {
            DeleteSolutionRequest solutionRequest = DeleteSolutionRequest.builder()
                    .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                    .build();

            personalizeClient.deleteSolution(solutionRequest);
            System.out.println("Done");

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteSolution中的。

DescribeCampaign

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeCampaign。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeSpecificCampaign(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String campaignArn) {

       try {
           DescribeCampaignRequest campaignRequest =
DescribeCampaignRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeCampaignResponse campaignResponse =
personalizeClient.describeCampaign(campaignRequest);
           Campaign myCampaign = campaignResponse.campaign();
           System.out.println("The Campaign name is " + myCampaign.name());
           System.out.println("The Campaign status is " + myCampaign.status());

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeCampaign中的。

DescribeRecipe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeRecipe。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeSpecificRecipe(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String recipeArn) {

       try {
           DescribeRecipeRequest recipeRequest = DescribeRecipeRequest.builder()
                   .recipeArn(recipeArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeRecipeResponse recipeResponse =
personalizeClient.describeRecipe(recipeRequest);
           System.out.println("The recipe name is " +
recipeResponse.recipe().name());

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeRecipe中的。

`DescribeSolution`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeSolution`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeSpecificSolution(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
String solutionArn) {

       try {
           DescribeSolutionRequest solutionRequest =
DescribeSolutionRequest.builder()
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
                   .build();

           DescribeSolutionResponse response =
personalizeClient.describeSolution(solutionRequest);
           System.out.println("The Solution name is " +
response.solution().name());

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeSolution中的。

ListCampaigns

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListCampaigns`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void listAllCampaigns(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient, String
solutionArn) {

       try {
           ListCampaignsRequest campaignsRequest = ListCampaignsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .solutionArn(solutionArn)
```

```
                    .build();

            ListCampaignsResponse response =
personalizeClient.listCampaigns(campaignsRequest);
            List<CampaignSummary> campaigns = response.campaigns();
            for (CampaignSummary campaign : campaigns) {
                System.out.println("Campaign name is : " + campaign.name());
                System.out.println("Campaign ARN is : " + campaign.campaignArn());
            }

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListCampaigns中的。

ListDatasetGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDatasetGroups`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void listDSGroups(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient) {

        try {
            ListDatasetGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
ListDatasetGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(15)
                    .build();

            ListDatasetGroupsResponse groupsResponse =
personalizeClient.listDatasetGroups(groupsRequest);
            List<DatasetGroupSummary> groups = groupsResponse.datasetGroups();
            for (DatasetGroupSummary group : groups) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The DataSet name is : " + group.name());
                System.out.println("The DataSet ARN is : " +
group.datasetGroupArn());
            }

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListDatasetGroups中的。

ListRecipes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRecipes`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void listAllRecipes(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient) {

        try {
            ListRecipesRequest recipesRequest = ListRecipesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(15)
                    .build();

            ListRecipesResponse response =
personalizeClient.listRecipes(recipesRequest);
            List<RecipeSummary> recipes = response.recipes();
            for (RecipeSummary recipe : recipes) {
                System.out.println("The recipe ARN is: " + recipe.recipeArn());
                System.out.println("The recipe name is: " + recipe.name());
            }

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListRecipes中的。

ListSolutions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListSolutions`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void listAllSolutions(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient, String
datasetGroupArn) {

       try {
           ListSolutionsRequest solutionsRequest = ListSolutionsRequest.builder()
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .datasetGroupArn(datasetGroupArn)
                   .build();

           ListSolutionsResponse response =
personalizeClient.listSolutions(solutionsRequest);
           List<SolutionSummary> solutions = response.solutions();
           for (SolutionSummary solution : solutions) {
               System.out.println("The solution ARN is: " +
solution.solutionArn());
               System.out.println("The solution name is: " + solution.name());
           }

       } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListSolutions中的。

UpdateCampaign

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateCampaign。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String updateCampaign(PersonalizeClient personalizeClient,
            String campaignArn,
            String solutionVersionArn,
            Integer minProvisionedTPS) {

        try {
            // build the updateCampaignRequest
            UpdateCampaignRequest updateCampaignRequest =
UpdateCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                    .solutionVersionArn(solutionVersionArn)
                    .minProvisionedTPS(minProvisionedTPS)
                    .build();

            // update the campaign
            personalizeClient.updateCampaign(updateCampaignRequest);

            DescribeCampaignRequest campaignRequest =
DescribeCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                    .build();

            DescribeCampaignResponse campaignResponse =
personalizeClient.describeCampaign(campaignRequest);
            Campaign updatedCampaign = campaignResponse.campaign();
```

```
            System.out.println("The Campaign status is " +
updatedCampaign.status());
            return updatedCampaign.status();

        } catch (PersonalizeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateCampaign中的。

亞馬遜使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 個性化事件示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與 Amazon Personalize 事件搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`PutEvents`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutEvents`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        public static int putItems(PersonalizeEventsClient personalizeEventsClient,
                        String datasetArn,
                        String item1Id,
                        String item1PropertyName,
                        String item1PropertyValue,
                        String item2Id,
                        String item2PropertyName,
                        String item2PropertyValue) {

                int responseCode = 0;
                ArrayList<Item> items = new ArrayList<>();

                try {
                        Item item1 = Item.builder()
                                        .itemId(item1Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\": \"%2$s
\"}",
                                                        item1PropertyName,
 item1PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        items.add(item1);

                        Item item2 = Item.builder()
                                        .itemId(item2Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\": \"%2$s
\"}",
                                                        item2PropertyName,
 item2PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        items.add(item2);

                        PutItemsRequest putItemsRequest = PutItemsRequest.builder()
                                        .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                                        .items(items)
                                        .build();

                        responseCode =
 personalizeEventsClient.putItems(putItemsRequest).sdkHttpResponse().statusCode();
                        System.out.println("Response code: " + responseCode);
                        return responseCode;
```

```
                } catch (PersonalizeEventsException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                }
                return responseCode;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutEvents中的。

PutUsers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutUsers。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        public static int putUsers(PersonalizeEventsClient personalizeEventsClient,
                        String datasetArn,
                        String user1Id,
                        String user1PropertyName,
                        String user1PropertyValue,
                        String user2Id,
                        String user2PropertyName,
                        String user2PropertyValue) {

                int responseCode = 0;
                ArrayList<User> users = new ArrayList<>();

                try {
                        User user1 = User.builder()
                                        .userId(user1Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\": \"%2$s
\"}",
                                                        user1PropertyName,
 user1PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        users.add(user1);
```

```
                        User user2 = User.builder()
                                        .userId(user2Id)
                                        .properties(String.format("{\"%1$s\": \"%2$s
\"}",
                                                        user2PropertyName,
 user2PropertyValue))
                                        .build();

                        users.add(user2);

                        PutUsersRequest putUsersRequest = PutUsersRequest.builder()
                                        .datasetArn(datasetArn)
                                        .users(users)
                                        .build();

                        responseCode =
 personalizeEventsClient.putUsers(putUsersRequest).sdkHttpResponse().statusCode();
                        System.out.println("Response code: " + responseCode);
                        return responseCode;

                } catch (PersonalizeEventsException e) {
                        System.out.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                }
                return responseCode;
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutUsers中的。

亞馬遜使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 個性化運行時示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon Personalize 執行階段來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

GetPersonalizedRanking

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetPersonalizedRanking。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static List<PredictedItem> getRankedRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient
personalizeRuntimeClient,
           String campaignArn,
           String userId,
           ArrayList<String> items) {

       try {
           GetPersonalizedRankingRequest rankingRecommendationsRequest =
GetPersonalizedRankingRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .userId(userId)
                   .inputList(items)
                   .build();

           GetPersonalizedRankingResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                   .getPersonalizedRanking(rankingRecommendationsRequest);
           List<PredictedItem> rankedItems =
recommendationsResponse.personalizedRanking();
           int rank = 1;
           for (PredictedItem item : rankedItems) {
               System.out.println("Item ranked at position " + rank + " details");
               System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
               System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
               System.out.println("----------------------------------------------");
               rank++;
           }
```

```
            return rankedItems;
        } catch (PersonalizeRuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetPersonalizedRanking中的。

GetRecommendations

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetRecommendations。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

獲取推薦項目列表。

```
   public static void getRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient personalizeRuntimeClient,
String campaignArn, String userId) {

       try {
           GetRecommendationsRequest recommendationsRequest =
GetRecommendationsRequest.builder()
                   .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                   .numResults(20)
                   .userId(userId)
                   .build();

           GetRecommendationsResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                   .getRecommendations(recommendationsRequest);
           List<PredictedItem> items = recommendationsResponse.itemList();
           for (PredictedItem item : items) {
               System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
               System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
```

```
            }

        } catch (AwsServiceException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

從網域資料集群組中建立的推薦人取得建議項目清單。

```
    public static void getRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient personalizeRuntimeClient,
String recommenderArn,
            String userId) {

        try {
            GetRecommendationsRequest recommendationsRequest =
GetRecommendationsRequest.builder()
                    .recommenderArn(recommenderArn)
                    .numResults(20)
                    .userId(userId)
                    .build();

            GetRecommendationsResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                    .getRecommendations(recommendationsRequest);
            List<PredictedItem> items = recommendationsResponse.itemList();

            for (PredictedItem item : items) {
                System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
                System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
            }
        } catch (AwsServiceException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

請求建議時使用篩選器。

```
    public static void getFilteredRecs(PersonalizeRuntimeClient
personalizeRuntimeClient,
```

```
            String campaignArn,
            String userId,
            String filterArn,
            String parameter1Name,
            String parameter1Value1,
            String parameter1Value2,
            String parameter2Name,
            String parameter2Value) {

        try {

            Map<String, String> filterValues = new HashMap<>();

            filterValues.put(parameter1Name, String.format("\"%1$s\",\"%2$s\"",
                    parameter1Value1, parameter1Value2));
            filterValues.put(parameter2Name, String.format("\"%1$s\"",
                    parameter2Value));

            GetRecommendationsRequest recommendationsRequest =
GetRecommendationsRequest.builder()
                    .campaignArn(campaignArn)
                    .numResults(20)
                    .userId(userId)
                    .filterArn(filterArn)
                    .filterValues(filterValues)
                    .build();

            GetRecommendationsResponse recommendationsResponse =
personalizeRuntimeClient
                    .getRecommendations(recommendationsRequest);
            List<PredictedItem> items = recommendationsResponse.itemList();

            for (PredictedItem item : items) {
                System.out.println("Item Id is : " + item.itemId());
                System.out.println("Item score is : " + item.score());
            }
        } catch (PersonalizeRuntimeException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetRecommendations中的。

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon Pinpoint 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 Amazon Pinpoint 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateApp`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateApp`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateAppRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateAppResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateApplicationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
```

```
 */
public class CreateApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                 Usage:  <appName>

                 Where:
                  appName - The name of the application to create.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        String appName = args[0];
        System.out.println("Creating an application with name: " + appName);

        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String appID = createApplication(pinpoint, appName);
        System.out.println("App ID is: " + appID);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static String createApplication(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appName)
 {
        try {
            CreateApplicationRequest appRequest = CreateApplicationRequest.builder()
                    .name(appName)
                    .build();

            CreateAppRequest request = CreateAppRequest.builder()
                    .createApplicationRequest(appRequest)
                    .build();

            CreateAppResponse result = pinpoint.createApp(request);
            return result.applicationResponse().id();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateApp中的。

CreateCampaign

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCampaign`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立行銷活動。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CampaignResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Schedule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Action;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.WriteCampaignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateCampaignResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateCampaignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class CreateCampaign {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId> <segmentId>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application to create the campaign in.
                  segmentId - The ID of the segment to create the campaign from.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String segmentId = args[1];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createPinCampaign(pinpoint, appId, segmentId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void createPinCampaign(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId,
 String segmentId) {
        CampaignResponse result = createCampaign(pinpoint, appId, segmentId);
        System.out.println("Campaign " + result.name() + " created.");
        System.out.println(result.description());
    }

    public static CampaignResponse createCampaign(PinpointClient client, String
 appID, String segmentID) {

        try {
            Schedule schedule = Schedule.builder()
                    .startTime("IMMEDIATE")
                    .build();

            Message defaultMessage = Message.builder()
                    .action(Action.OPEN_APP)
```

```
                    .body("My message body.")
                    .title("My message title.")
                    .build();

            MessageConfiguration messageConfiguration =
 MessageConfiguration.builder()
                    .defaultMessage(defaultMessage)
                    .build();

            WriteCampaignRequest request = WriteCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .description("My description")
                    .schedule(schedule)
                    .name("MyCampaign")
                    .segmentId(segmentID)
                    .messageConfiguration(messageConfiguration)
                    .build();

            CreateCampaignResponse result =
 client.createCampaign(CreateCampaignRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appID)
                    .writeCampaignRequest(request).build());

            System.out.println("Campaign ID: " + result.campaignResponse().id());
            return result.campaignResponse();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return null;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateCampaign中的。

CreateExportJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateExportJob。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

匯出端點。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ExportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateExportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateExportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetExportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetExportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Response;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

/**
 * To run this code example, you need to create an AWS Identity and Access
 * Management (IAM) role with the correct policy as described in this
 * documentation:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/developerguide/audience-data-
export.html
 *
```

```
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class ExportEndpoints {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                This program performs the following steps:

                1. Exports the endpoints to an Amazon S3 bucket.
                2. Downloads the exported endpoints files from Amazon S3.
                3. Parses the endpoints files to obtain the endpoint IDs and prints
 them.
                Usage: ExportEndpoints <applicationId> <s3BucketName>
 <iamExportRoleArn> <path>

                Where:
                  applicationId - The ID of the Amazon Pinpoint application that has
 the endpoint.
                  s3BucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket to export the JSON
 file to.\s
                  iamExportRoleArn - The ARN of an IAM role that grants Amazon
 Pinpoint write permissions to the S3 bucket.  path - The path where the files
 downloaded from the Amazon S3 bucket are written (for example, C:/AWS/).
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String applicationId = args[0];
        String s3BucketName = args[1];
        String iamExportRoleArn = args[2];
        String path = args[3];
        System.out.println("Deleting an application with ID: " + applicationId);

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        exportAllEndpoints(pinpoint, s3Client, applicationId, s3BucketName, path,
 iamExportRoleArn);
        pinpoint.close();
        s3Client.close();
    }

    public static void exportAllEndpoints(PinpointClient pinpoint,
            S3Client s3Client,
            String applicationId,
            String s3BucketName,
            String path,
            String iamExportRoleArn) {

        try {
            List<String> objectKeys = exportEndpointsToS3(pinpoint, s3Client,
 s3BucketName, iamExportRoleArn,
                    applicationId);
            List<String> endpointFileKeys = objectKeys.stream().filter(o ->
 o.endsWith(".gz"))
                    .collect(Collectors.toList());
            downloadFromS3(s3Client, path, s3BucketName, endpointFileKeys);

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<String> exportEndpointsToS3(PinpointClient pinpoint, S3Client
 s3Client, String s3BucketName,
            String iamExportRoleArn, String applicationId) {

        SimpleDateFormat dateFormat = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd-
HH_mm:ss.SSS_z");
        String endpointsKeyPrefix = "exports/" + applicationId + "_" +
 dateFormat.format(new Date());
        String s3UrlPrefix = "s3://" + s3BucketName + "/" + endpointsKeyPrefix +
 "/";
```

```
        List<String> objectKeys = new ArrayList<>();
        String key;

        try {
            // Defines the export job that Amazon Pinpoint runs.
            ExportJobRequest jobRequest = ExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .roleArn(iamExportRoleArn)
                    .s3UrlPrefix(s3UrlPrefix)
                    .build();

            CreateExportJobRequest exportJobRequest =
CreateExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(applicationId)
                    .exportJobRequest(jobRequest)
                    .build();

            System.out.format("Exporting endpoints from Amazon Pinpoint application
%s to Amazon S3 " +
                    "bucket %s . . .\n", applicationId, s3BucketName);

            CreateExportJobResponse exportResult =
pinpoint.createExportJob(exportJobRequest);
            String jobId = exportResult.exportJobResponse().id();
            System.out.println(jobId);
            printExportJobStatus(pinpoint, applicationId, jobId);

            ListObjectsV2Request v2Request = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                    .bucket(s3BucketName)
                    .prefix(endpointsKeyPrefix)
                    .build();

            // Create a list of object keys.
            ListObjectsV2Response v2Response = s3Client.listObjectsV2(v2Request);
            List<S3Object> objects = v2Response.contents();
            for (S3Object object : objects) {
                key = object.key();
                objectKeys.add(key);
            }

            return objectKeys;

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static void printExportJobStatus(PinpointClient pinpointClient,
            String applicationId,
            String jobId) {

        GetExportJobResponse getExportJobResult;
        String status;

        try {
            // Checks the job status until the job completes or fails.
            GetExportJobRequest exportJobRequest = GetExportJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobId(jobId)
                    .applicationId(applicationId)
                    .build();

            do {
                getExportJobResult = pinpointClient.getExportJob(exportJobRequest);
                status =
getExportJobResult.exportJobResponse().jobStatus().toString().toUpperCase();
                System.out.format("Export job %s . . .\n", status);
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(3);

            } while (!status.equals("COMPLETED") && !status.equals("FAILED"));

            if (status.equals("COMPLETED")) {
                System.out.println("Finished exporting endpoints.");
            } else {
                System.err.println("Failed to export endpoints.");
                System.exit(1);
            }

        } catch (PinpointException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Download files from an Amazon S3 bucket and write them to the path location.
    public static void downloadFromS3(S3Client s3Client, String path, String
s3BucketName, List<String> objectKeys) {
```

```
        String newPath;
        try {
            for (String key : objectKeys) {
                GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(s3BucketName)
                        .key(key)
                        .build();

                ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
 s3Client.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
                byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

                // Write the data to a local file.
                String fileSuffix = new
 SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(new Date());
                newPath = path + fileSuffix + ".gz";
                File myFile = new File(newPath);
                OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
                os.write(data);
            }
            System.out.println("Download finished.");

        } catch (S3Exception | NullPointerException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateExportJob中的。

`CreateImportJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateImportJob`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

匯入客群。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateImportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ImportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ImportJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.Format;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateImportJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ImportSegment {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId> <bucket> <key> <roleArn>\s

                Where:
                  appId - The application ID to create a segment for.
                  bucket - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
 segment definitons.
                  key - The key of the S3 object.
                  roleArn - ARN of the role that allows Amazon Pinpoint to
 access S3. You need to set trust management for this to work. See https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/reference_policies_elements_principal.html
                  """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String bucket = args[1];
        String key = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];
```

```
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        ImportJobResponse response = createImportSegment(pinpoint, appId, bucket,
key, roleArn);
        System.out.println("Import job for " + bucket + " submitted.");
        System.out.println("See application " + response.applicationId() + " for
import job status.");
        System.out.println("See application " + response.jobStatus() + " for import
job status.");
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static ImportJobResponse createImportSegment(PinpointClient client,
            String appId,
            String bucket,
            String key,
            String roleArn) {

        try {
            ImportJobRequest importRequest = ImportJobRequest.builder()
                    .defineSegment(true)
                    .registerEndpoints(true)
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .format(Format.JSON)
                    .s3Url("s3://" + bucket + "/" + key)
                    .build();

            CreateImportJobRequest jobRequest = CreateImportJobRequest.builder()
                    .importJobRequest(importRequest)
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            CreateImportJobResponse jobResponse =
client.createImportJob(jobRequest);
            return jobResponse.importJobResponse();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
```

```
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateImportJob中的。

`CreateSegment`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateSegment`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AttributeDimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AttributeType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.RecencyDimension;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentBehaviors;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentDemographics;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentLocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentDimensions;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.WriteSegmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateSegmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.CreateSegmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class CreateSegment {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:   <appId>

                                Where:
                                  appId - The application ID to create a segment
 for.

                                """;

                if (args.length != 1) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String appId = args[0];
                PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                SegmentResponse result = createSegment(pinpoint, appId);
                System.out.println("Segment " + result.name() + " created.");
                System.out.println(result.segmentType());
                pinpoint.close();
        }

        public static SegmentResponse createSegment(PinpointClient client, String
 appId) {
                try {
                        Map<String, AttributeDimension> segmentAttributes = new
 HashMap<>();
                        segmentAttributes.put("Team", AttributeDimension.builder()
                                        .attributeType(AttributeType.INCLUSIVE)
                                        .values("Lakers")
                                        .build());

                        RecencyDimension recencyDimension =
 RecencyDimension.builder()
                                        .duration("DAY_30")
                                        .recencyType("ACTIVE")
                                        .build();
```

```
                        SegmentBehaviors segmentBehaviors =
SegmentBehaviors.builder()
                                        .recency(recencyDimension)
                                        .build();

                        SegmentDemographics segmentDemographics =
SegmentDemographics
                                        .builder()
                                        .build();

                        SegmentLocation segmentLocation = SegmentLocation
                                        .builder()
                                        .build();

                        SegmentDimensions dimensions = SegmentDimensions
                                        .builder()
                                        .attributes(segmentAttributes)
                                        .behavior(segmentBehaviors)
                                        .demographic(segmentDemographics)
                                        .location(segmentLocation)
                                        .build();

                        WriteSegmentRequest writeSegmentRequest =
WriteSegmentRequest.builder()
                                        .name("MySegment")
                                        .dimensions(dimensions)
                                        .build();

                        CreateSegmentRequest createSegmentRequest =
CreateSegmentRequest.builder()
                                        .applicationId(appId)
                                        .writeSegmentRequest(writeSegmentRequest)
                                        .build();

                        CreateSegmentResponse createSegmentResult =
client.createSegment(createSegmentRequest);
                        System.out.println("Segment ID: " +
createSegmentResult.segmentResponse().id());
                        System.out.println("Done");
                        return createSegmentResult.segmentResponse();

                } catch (PinpointException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
```

```
                }
                return null;
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateSegment中的。

DeleteApp

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteApp。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除應用程式。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteAppRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteAppResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteApp {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:  <appId>

                Where:
```

```
                 appId - The ID of the application to delete.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        System.out.println("Deleting an application with ID: " + appId);
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deletePinApp(pinpoint, appId);
        System.out.println("Done");
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void deletePinApp(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId) {
        try {
            DeleteAppRequest appRequest = DeleteAppRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            DeleteAppResponse result = pinpoint.deleteApp(appRequest);
            String appName = result.applicationResponse().name();
            System.out.println("Application " + appName + " has been deleted.");

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteApp中的。

DeleteEndpoint

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteEndpoint。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除端點。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DeleteEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteEndpoint {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appName> <endpointId >

                Where:
                  appId - The id of the application to delete.
                  endpointId - The id of the endpoint to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String endpointId = args[1];
        System.out.println("Deleting an endpoint with id: " + endpointId);
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deletePinEncpoint(pinpoint, appId, endpointId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void deletePinEncpoint(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId,
 String endpointId) {
        try {
            DeleteEndpointRequest appRequest = DeleteEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .build();

            DeleteEndpointResponse result = pinpoint.deleteEndpoint(appRequest);
            String id = result.endpointResponse().id();
            System.out.println("The deleted endpoint id  " + id);

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteEndpoint中的。

GetEndpoint

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetEndpoint`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import com.google.gson.FieldNamingPolicy;
```

```
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import com.google.gson.GsonBuilder;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class LookUpEndpoint {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId> <endpoint>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application to delete.
                  endpoint - The ID of the endpoint.\s
                  """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        String endpoint = args[1];
        System.out.println("Looking up an endpoint point with ID: " + endpoint);
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        lookupPinpointEndpoint(pinpoint, appId, endpoint);
        pinpoint.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void lookupPinpointEndpoint(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId,
 String endpoint) {
        try {
            GetEndpointRequest appRequest = GetEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpoint)
                    .build();

            GetEndpointResponse result = pinpoint.getEndpoint(appRequest);
            EndpointResponse endResponse = result.endpointResponse();

            // Uses the Google Gson library to pretty print the endpoint JSON.
            Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
                    .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                    .setPrettyPrinting()
                    .create();

            String endpointJson = gson.toJson(endResponse);
            System.out.println(endpointJson);

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Done");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetEndpoint中的。

GetSegments

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetSegments`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出客群。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSegmentsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSegmentsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SegmentResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListSegments {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <appId>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application that contains a segment.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSegs(pinpoint, appId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void listSegs(PinpointClient pinpoint, String appId) {
```

```
        try {
            GetSegmentsRequest request = GetSegmentsRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            GetSegmentsResponse response = pinpoint.getSegments(request);
            List<SegmentResponse> segments = response.segmentsResponse().item();
            for (SegmentResponse segment : segments) {
                System.out
                        .println("Segement " + segment.id() + " " + segment.name() +
 " " + segment.lastModifiedDate());
            }

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetSegments中的。

GetSmsChannel

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetSmsChannel。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSChannelResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetSmsChannelRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSChannelRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateSmsChannelRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateSmsChannelResponse;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UpdateChannel {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage: CreateChannel <appId>

                Where:
                  appId - The name of the application whose channel is updated.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        SMSChannelResponse getResponse = getSMSChannel(pinpoint, appId);
        toggleSmsChannel(pinpoint, appId, getResponse);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    private static SMSChannelResponse getSMSChannel(PinpointClient client, String
 appId) {
        try {
            GetSmsChannelRequest request = GetSmsChannelRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            SMSChannelResponse response =
 client.getSmsChannel(request).smsChannelResponse();
```

```
            System.out.println("Channel state is " + response.enabled());
            return response;

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static void toggleSmsChannel(PinpointClient client, String appId,
 SMSChannelResponse getResponse) {
        boolean enabled = !getResponse.enabled();
        try {
            SMSChannelRequest request = SMSChannelRequest.builder()
                    .enabled(enabled)
                    .build();

            UpdateSmsChannelRequest updateRequest =
 UpdateSmsChannelRequest.builder()
                    .smsChannelRequest(request)
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .build();

            UpdateSmsChannelResponse result =
 client.updateSmsChannel(updateRequest);
            System.out.println("Channel state: " +
 result.smsChannelResponse().enabled());

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetSmsChannel中的。

GetUserEndpoints

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetUserEndpoints。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetUserEndpointsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetUserEndpointsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListEndpointIds {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <applicationId> <userId>

                Where:
                   applicationId - The ID of the Amazon Pinpoint application that
 has the endpoint.
                   userId - The user id applicable to the endpoints""";

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String applicationId = args[0];
        String userId = args[1];
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
```

```
                .build();

        listAllEndpoints(pinpoint, applicationId, userId);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void listAllEndpoints(PinpointClient pinpoint,
            String applicationId,
            String userId) {

        try {
            GetUserEndpointsRequest endpointsRequest =
 GetUserEndpointsRequest.builder()
                    .userId(userId)
                    .applicationId(applicationId)
                    .build();

            GetUserEndpointsResponse response =
 pinpoint.getUserEndpoints(endpointsRequest);
            List<EndpointResponse> endpoints = response.endpointsResponse().item();

            // Display the results.
            for (EndpointResponse endpoint : endpoints) {
                System.out.println("The channel type is: " +
 endpoint.channelType());
                System.out.println("The address is  " + endpoint.address());
            }

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetUserEndpoints中的。

SendMessages

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendMessages。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

傳送電子郵件訊息。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SimpleEmailPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SimpleEmail;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EmailMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.PinpointEmailClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.SendEmailRequest;

import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendEmailMessage {

        // The character encoding the you want to use for the subject line and
        // message body of the email.
```

```
        public static String charset = "UTF-8";

    // The body of the email for recipients whose email clients support HTML
content.
    static final String body = """
        Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Java 2.x)

        This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS SDK
for Java 2.x

        """;

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:    <subject> <appId> <senderAddress>
<toAddress>

            Where:
               subject - The email subject to use.
               senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified in
Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
               toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
            """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subject = args[0];
        String senderAddress = args[1];
        String toAddress = args[2];
        System.out.println("Sending a message");
        PinpointEmailClient pinpoint = PinpointEmailClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        sendEmail(pinpoint, subject, senderAddress, toAddress);
        System.out.println("Email was sent");
        pinpoint.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void sendEmail(PinpointEmailClient pinpointEmailClient, String
 subject, String senderAddress, String toAddress) {
        try {
            Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(body)
                .build();

            Body messageBody = Body.builder()
                .text(content)
                .build();

            Message message = Message.builder()
                .body(messageBody)
                .subject(Content.builder().data(subject).build())
                .build();

            Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(toAddress)
                .build();

            EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(message)
                .build();

            SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .fromEmailAddress(senderAddress)
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .build();

            pinpointEmailClient.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest);
            System.out.println("Message Sent");

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

傳送帶 CC 值的電子郵件。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import  software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.PinpointEmailClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointemail.model.SendEmailRequest;
import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendEmailMessageCC {

    // The body of the email.
    static final String body = """
        Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Java 2.x)

        This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS SDK
 for Java 2.x

        """;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:    <subject> <senderAddress> <toAddress> <ccAddress>

            Where:
               subject - The email subject to use.
               senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified in
 Amazon Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
               toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
 Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email\s
               ccAddress - The CC address.
            """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subject = args[0];
        String senderAddress = args[1];
        String toAddress = args[2];
        String ccAddress = args[3];

        System.out.println("Sending a message");
        PinpointEmailClient pinpoint = PinpointEmailClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

        ArrayList<String> ccList = new ArrayList<>();
        ccList.add(ccAddress);
        sendEmail(pinpoint, subject, senderAddress, toAddress, ccList);
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static void sendEmail(PinpointEmailClient pinpointEmailClient, String
 subject, String senderAddress, String toAddress, ArrayList<String> ccAddresses) {
        try {
            Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(body)
                .build();

            Body messageBody = Body.builder()
                .text(content)
                .build();

            Message message = Message.builder()
                .body(messageBody)
                .subject(Content.builder().data(subject).build())
                .build();

            Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(toAddress)
                .ccAddresses(ccAddresses)
                .build();

            EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(message)
```

```
                .build();

            SendEmailRequest sendEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .fromEmailAddress(senderAddress)
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .build();

            pinpointEmailClient.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest);
            System.out.println("Message Sent");

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            // Handle exception
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

傳送一則 SMS 訊息。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class SendMessage {

        // The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
        // time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
        // marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
        public static String messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

        // The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
        public static String registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

        // The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
        // varies by country or region. For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
        public static String senderId = "MySenderID";

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:   <message> <appId> <originationNumber>
 <destinationNumber>\s

                                Where:
                                  message - The body of the message to send.
                                  appId - The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID
 to use when you send this message.
                                  originationNumber - The phone number or short code
 that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best
 results, specify long codes in E.164 format (for example, +1-555-555-5654).
                                  destinationNumber - The recipient's phone number.
 For best results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format (for example,
 +1-555-555-5654).\s
                                  """;

                if (args.length != 4) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String message = args[0];
                String appId = args[1];
                String originationNumber = args[2];
                String destinationNumber = args[3];
                System.out.println("Sending a message");
```

```
                PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                sendSMSMessage(pinpoint, message, appId, originationNumber,
destinationNumber);
                pinpoint.close();
        }

        public static void sendSMSMessage(PinpointClient pinpoint, String message,
String appId,
                        String originationNumber,
                        String destinationNumber) {
                try {
                        Map<String, AddressConfiguration> addressMap = new
HashMap<String, AddressConfiguration>();
                        AddressConfiguration addConfig =
AddressConfiguration.builder()
                                        .channelType(ChannelType.SMS)
                                        .build();

                        addressMap.put(destinationNumber, addConfig);
                        SMSMessage smsMessage = SMSMessage.builder()
                                        .body(message)
                                        .messageType(messageType)
                                        .originationNumber(originationNumber)
                                        .senderId(senderId)
                                        .keyword(registeredKeyword)
                                        .build();

                        // Create a DirectMessageConfiguration object.
                        DirectMessageConfiguration direct =
DirectMessageConfiguration.builder()
                                        .smsMessage(smsMessage)
                                        .build();

                        MessageRequest msgReq = MessageRequest.builder()
                                        .addresses(addressMap)
                                        .messageConfiguration(direct)
                                        .build();

                        // create a SendMessagesRequest object
                        SendMessagesRequest request = SendMessagesRequest.builder()
                                        .applicationId(appId)
```

```
                                        .messageRequest(msgReq)
                                        .build();

                        SendMessagesResponse response =
 pinpoint.sendMessages(request);
                        MessageResponse msg1 = response.messageResponse();
                        Map map1 = msg1.result();

                        // Write out the result of sendMessage.
                        map1.forEach((k, v) -> System.out.println((k + ":" + v)));

                } catch (PinpointException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
}
```

傳送批次 SMS 訊息。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.DirectMessageConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SMSMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.AddressConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.ChannelType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.SendMessagesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.MessageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class SendMessageBatch {

        // The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you plan to send
        // time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you plan to send
        // marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
        public static String messageType = "TRANSACTIONAL";

        // The registered keyword associated with the originating short code.
        public static String registeredKeyword = "myKeyword";

        // The sender ID to use when sending the message. Support for sender ID
        // varies by country or region. For more information, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/latest/userguide/channels-sms-
countries.html
        public static String senderId = "MySenderID";

        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:   <message> <appId> <originationNumber>
 <destinationNumber> <destinationNumber1>\s

                                Where:
                                  message - The body of the message to send.
                                  appId - The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID
 to use when you send this message.
                                  originationNumber - The phone number or short code
 that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best
 results, specify long codes in E.164 format (for example, +1-555-555-5654).
                                  destinationNumber - The recipient's phone number.
 For best results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format (for example,
 +1-555-555-5654).
                                  destinationNumber1 - The second recipient's phone
 number.  For best results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format (for
 example, +1-555-555-5654).\s
                                  """;

                if (args.length != 5) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String message = args[0];
                String appId = args[1];
```

```
                String originationNumber = args[2];
                String destinationNumber = args[3];
                String destinationNumber1 = args[4];
                System.out.println("Sending a message");
                PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                sendSMSMessage(pinpoint, message, appId, originationNumber,
destinationNumber, destinationNumber1);
                pinpoint.close();
        }

        public static void sendSMSMessage(PinpointClient pinpoint, String message,
String appId,
                        String originationNumber,
                        String destinationNumber, String destinationNumber1) {
                try {
                        Map<String, AddressConfiguration> addressMap = new
HashMap<String, AddressConfiguration>();
                        AddressConfiguration addConfig =
AddressConfiguration.builder()
                                        .channelType(ChannelType.SMS)
                                        .build();

                        // Add an entry to the Map object for each number to whom
you want to send a
                        // message.
                        addressMap.put(destinationNumber, addConfig);
                        addressMap.put(destinationNumber1, addConfig);
                        SMSMessage smsMessage = SMSMessage.builder()
                                        .body(message)
                                        .messageType(messageType)
                                        .originationNumber(originationNumber)
                                        .senderId(senderId)
                                        .keyword(registeredKeyword)
                                        .build();

                        // Create a DirectMessageConfiguration object.
                        DirectMessageConfiguration direct =
DirectMessageConfiguration.builder()
                                        .smsMessage(smsMessage)
                                        .build();
```

```
                        MessageRequest msgReq = MessageRequest.builder()
                                        .addresses(addressMap)
                                        .messageConfiguration(direct)
                                        .build();

                        // Create a SendMessagesRequest object.
                        SendMessagesRequest request = SendMessagesRequest.builder()
                                        .applicationId(appId)
                                        .messageRequest(msgReq)
                                        .build();

                        SendMessagesResponse response =
 pinpoint.sendMessages(request);
                        MessageResponse msg1 = response.messageResponse();
                        Map map1 = msg1.result();

                        // Write out the result of sendMessage.
                        map1.forEach((k, v) -> System.out.println((k + ":" + v)));

                } catch (PinpointException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SendMessages中的。

UpdateEndpoint

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateEndpoint。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.PinpointClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.UpdateEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.GetEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.PinpointException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointDemographic;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointLocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpoint.model.EndpointUser;
import java.text.DateFormat;
import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Date;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UpdateEndpoint {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:  <appId>

                Where:
                  appId - The ID of the application to create an endpoint for.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String appId = args[0];
```

```
        PinpointClient pinpoint = PinpointClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        EndpointResponse response = createEndpoint(pinpoint, appId);
        System.out.println("Got Endpoint: " + response.id());
        pinpoint.close();
    }

    public static EndpointResponse createEndpoint(PinpointClient client, String
appId) {
        String endpointId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        System.out.println("Endpoint ID: " + endpointId);

        try {
            EndpointRequest endpointRequest = createEndpointRequestData();
            UpdateEndpointRequest updateEndpointRequest =
UpdateEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .endpointRequest(endpointRequest)
                    .build();

            UpdateEndpointResponse updateEndpointResponse =
client.updateEndpoint(updateEndpointRequest);
            System.out.println("Update Endpoint Response: " +
updateEndpointResponse.messageBody());

            GetEndpointRequest getEndpointRequest = GetEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .applicationId(appId)
                    .endpointId(endpointId)
                    .build();

            GetEndpointResponse getEndpointResponse =
client.getEndpoint(getEndpointRequest);
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().address());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().channelType());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().applicationId());

System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().endpointStatus());
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().requestId());
            System.out.println(getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse().user());
```

```
            return getEndpointResponse.endpointResponse();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    private static EndpointRequest createEndpointRequestData() {
        try {
            List<String> favoriteTeams = new ArrayList<>();
            favoriteTeams.add("Lakers");
            favoriteTeams.add("Warriors");
            HashMap<String, List<String>> customAttributes = new HashMap<>();
            customAttributes.put("team", favoriteTeams);

            EndpointDemographic demographic = EndpointDemographic.builder()
                    .appVersion("1.0")
                    .make("apple")
                    .model("iPhone")
                    .modelVersion("7")
                    .platform("ios")
                    .platformVersion("10.1.1")
                    .timezone("America/Los_Angeles")
                    .build();

            EndpointLocation location = EndpointLocation.builder()
                    .city("Los Angeles")
                    .country("US")
                    .latitude(34.0)
                    .longitude(-118.2)
                    .postalCode("90068")
                    .region("CA")
                    .build();

            Map<String, Double> metrics = new HashMap<>();
            metrics.put("health", 100.00);
            metrics.put("luck", 75.00);

            EndpointUser user = EndpointUser.builder()
                    .userId(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
                    .build();
```

```
            DateFormat df = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd'T'HH:mm'Z'"); // Quoted
 "Z" to indicate UTC, no timezone
                                                                           // offset
            String nowAsISO = df.format(new Date());

            return EndpointRequest.builder()
                    .address(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
                    .attributes(customAttributes)
                    .channelType("APNS")
                    .demographic(demographic)
                    .effectiveDate(nowAsISO)
                    .location(location)
                    .metrics(metrics)
                    .optOut("NONE")
                    .requestId(UUID.randomUUID().toString())
                    .user(user)
                    .build();

        } catch (PinpointException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateEndpoint中的。

亞馬遜使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 精確定位短信和語音 API 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 Amazon Pinpoint 位簡訊和語音 API 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

SendVoiceMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendVoiceMessage。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.client.config.ClientOverrideConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.PinpointSmsVoiceClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.SSMLMessageType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.VoiceMessageContent;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.SendVoiceMessageRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.pinpointsmsvoice.model.PinpointSmsVoiceException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendVoiceMessage {

        // The Amazon Polly voice that you want to use to send the message. For a
 list
        // of voices, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/voicelist.html
```

```
        static final String voiceName = "Matthew";

        // The language to use when sending the message. For a list of supported
        // languages, see
        // https://docs.aws.amazon.com/polly/latest/dg/SupportedLanguage.html
        static final String languageCode = "en-US";

        // The content of the message. This example uses SSML to customize and
control
        // certain aspects of the message, such as by adding pauses and changing
        // phonation. The message can't contain any line breaks.
        static final String ssmlMessage = "<speak>This is a test message sent from "
                        + "<emphasis>Amazon Pinpoint</emphasis> "
                        + "using the <break strength='weak'/>AWS "
                        + "SDK for Java. "
                        + "<amazon:effect phonation='soft'>Thank "
                        + "you for listening.</amazon:effect></speak>";

        public static void main(String[] args) {

                final String usage = """

                                Usage:   <originationNumber> <destinationNumber>\s

                                Where:
                                  originationNumber - The phone number or short code
that you specify has to be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint account. For best
results, specify long codes in E.164 format (for example, +1-555-555-5654).
                                  destinationNumber - The recipient's phone number.
For best results, you should specify the phone number in E.164 format (for example,
+1-555-555-5654).\s
                                  """;

                if (args.length != 2) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String originationNumber = args[0];
                String destinationNumber = args[1];
                System.out.println("Sending a voice message");

                // Set the content type to application/json.
                List<String> listVal = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
                listVal.add("application/json");
                Map<String, List<String>> values = new HashMap<>();
                values.put("Content-Type", listVal);

                ClientOverrideConfiguration config2 =
ClientOverrideConfiguration.builder()
                                .headers(values)
                                .build();

                PinpointSmsVoiceClient client = PinpointSmsVoiceClient.builder()
                                .overrideConfiguration(config2)
                                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                                .build();

                sendVoiceMsg(client, originationNumber, destinationNumber);
                client.close();
        }

        public static void sendVoiceMsg(PinpointSmsVoiceClient client, String
originationNumber,
                        String destinationNumber) {
                try {
                        SSMLMessageType ssmlMessageType = SSMLMessageType.builder()
                                        .languageCode(languageCode)
                                        .text(ssmlMessage)
                                        .voiceId(voiceName)
                                        .build();

                        VoiceMessageContent content = VoiceMessageContent.builder()
                                        .ssmlMessage(ssmlMessageType)
                                        .build();

                        SendVoiceMessageRequest voiceMessageRequest =
SendVoiceMessageRequest.builder()
                                        .destinationPhoneNumber(destinationNumber)
                                        .originationPhoneNumber(originationNumber)
                                        .content(content)
                                        .build();

                        client.sendVoiceMessage(voiceMessageRequest);
                        System.out.println("The message was sent successfully.");

                } catch (PinpointSmsVoiceException e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SendVoiceMessage中的。

Amazon Polly 示例使 SDK for Java 2.x

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與 Amazon Polly 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DescribeVoices`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeVoices`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.PollyClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.PollyException;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.Voice;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeVoicesSample {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        PollyClient polly = PollyClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        describeVoice(polly);
        polly.close();
    }

    public static void describeVoice(PollyClient polly) {
        try {
            DescribeVoicesRequest voicesRequest = DescribeVoicesRequest.builder()
                    .languageCode("en-US")
                    .build();

            DescribeVoicesResponse enUsVoicesResult =
 polly.describeVoices(voicesRequest);
            List<Voice> voices = enUsVoicesResult.voices();
            for (Voice myVoice : voices) {
                System.out.println("The ID of the voice is " + myVoice.id());
                System.out.println("The gender of the voice is " +
 myVoice.gender());
            }

        } catch (PollyException e) {
            System.err.println("Exception caught: " + e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeVoices中的。

ListLexicons

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListLexicons。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.PollyClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.ListLexiconsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.ListLexiconsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.LexiconDescription;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.PollyException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListLexicons {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        PollyClient polly = PollyClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        listLexicons(polly);
        polly.close();
    }

    public static void listLexicons(PollyClient client) {
        try {
            ListLexiconsRequest listLexiconsRequest = ListLexiconsRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .build();

            ListLexiconsResponse listLexiconsResult =
 client.listLexicons(listLexiconsRequest);
            List<LexiconDescription> lexiconDescription =
 listLexiconsResult.lexicons();
            for (LexiconDescription lexDescription : lexiconDescription) {
                System.out.println("The name of the Lexicon is " +
 lexDescription.name());
            }

        } catch (PollyException e) {
            System.err.println("Exception caught: " + e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListLexicons中的。

SynthesizeSpeech

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SynthesizeSpeech。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import javazoom.jl.decoder.JavaLayerException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseInputStream;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.PollyClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.Voice;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.DescribeVoicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.OutputFormat;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.PollyException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.SynthesizeSpeechRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.polly.model.SynthesizeSpeechResponse;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import javazoom.jl.player.advanced.AdvancedPlayer;
import javazoom.jl.player.advanced.PlaybackEvent;
import javazoom.jl.player.advanced.PlaybackListener;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PollyDemo {
    private static final String SAMPLE = "Congratulations. You have successfully
 built this working demo " +
            " of Amazon Polly in Java Version 2. Have fun building voice enabled
 apps with Amazon Polly (that's me!), and always "
            +
            " look at the AWS website for tips and tricks on using Amazon Polly and
 other great services from AWS";

    public static void main(String args[]) {
        PollyClient polly = PollyClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        talkPolly(polly);
        polly.close();
    }

    public static void talkPolly(PollyClient polly) {
        try {
            DescribeVoicesRequest describeVoiceRequest =
 DescribeVoicesRequest.builder()
                    .engine("standard")
                    .build();

            DescribeVoicesResponse describeVoicesResult =
 polly.describeVoices(describeVoiceRequest);
            Voice voice = describeVoicesResult.voices().stream()
                    .filter(v -> v.name().equals("Joanna"))
```

```
                    .findFirst()
                    .orElseThrow(() -> new RuntimeException("Voice not found"));
            InputStream stream = synthesize(polly, SAMPLE, voice, OutputFormat.MP3);
            AdvancedPlayer player = new AdvancedPlayer(stream,

 javazoom.jl.player.FactoryRegistry.systemRegistry().createAudioDevice());
            player.setPlayBackListener(new PlaybackListener() {
                public void playbackStarted(PlaybackEvent evt) {
                    System.out.println("Playback started");
                    System.out.println(SAMPLE);
                }

                public void playbackFinished(PlaybackEvent evt) {
                    System.out.println("Playback finished");
                }
            });

            // play it!
            player.play();

        } catch (PollyException | JavaLayerException | IOException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static InputStream synthesize(PollyClient polly, String text, Voice
 voice, OutputFormat format)
            throws IOException {
        SynthesizeSpeechRequest synthReq = SynthesizeSpeechRequest.builder()
                .text(text)
                .voiceId(voice.id())
                .outputFormat(format)
                .build();

        ResponseInputStream<SynthesizeSpeechResponse> synthRes =
 polly.synthesizeSpeech(synthReq);
        return synthRes;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SynthesizeSpeech中的。

Amazon RDS 示例使用 SDK for Java 2.x

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 Amazon RDS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon RDS

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon RDS。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeDBInstances {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeInstances(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesResponse response = rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
            List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
            for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                System.out.println("Instance ARN is: " + instance.dbInstanceArn());
                System.out.println("The Engine is " + instance.engine());
                System.out.println("Connection endpoint is" +
 instance.endpoint().address());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBInstance`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;

import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 * database credentials. If you do not create a
 * secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 *
 */

public class CreateDBInstance {
```

```
    public static long sleepTime = 20;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbName> <secretName>

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\s
                    dbName - The database name.\s
                    secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that
contains the database credentials."
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        String dbName = args[1];
        String secretName = args[2];
        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
User.class);
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        createDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName,
user.getUsername(), user.getPassword());
        waitForInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)

.credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
```

```
    }

    private static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                .secretId(secretName)
                .build();

        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }

    public static void createDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbName,
            String userName,
            String userPassword) {

        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .allocatedStorage(100)
                    .dbName(dbName)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .dbInstanceClass("db.m4.large")
                    .engineVersion("8.0")
                    .storageType("standard")
                    .masterUsername(userName)
                    .masterUserPassword(userPassword)
                    .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            // Loop until the cluster is ready.
            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances(instanceRequest);
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available"))
                        instanceReady = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database instance is available!");

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

CreateDBParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDBParameterGroup。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void createDBParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName, String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
       try {
           CreateDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                   .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                   .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                   .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                   .build();

           CreateDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
           System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbParameterGroup().dbParameterGroupName());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ParameterGroup中的創建數據庫。

`CreateDBSnapshot`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBSnapshot`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
   public static void createSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier, String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
       try {
           CreateDbSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbSnapshotRequest.builder()
                   .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                   .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                   .build();

           CreateDbSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
           System.out.println("The Snapshot id is " +
response.dbSnapshot().dbiResourceId());

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 CreateDBSnapshot。

`DeleteDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBInstance`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteDBInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier>\s

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
```

```
            DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
 DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
 rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status of the database is " +
 response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

DeleteDBParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBParameterGroup。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Delete the parameter group after database has been deleted.
    // An exception is thrown if you attempt to delete the para group while database
    // exists.
    public static void deleteParaGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName,
 String dbARN)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean isDataDel = false;
            boolean didFind;
```

```
            String instanceARN;

            // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
            while (!isDataDel) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                int listSize = instanceList.size();
                didFind = false;
                int index = 1;
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                        System.out.println(dbARN + " still exists");
                        didFind = true;
                    }
                    if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true;
                    }
                    Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    index++;
                }
            }

            // Delete the para group.
            DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest parameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ParameterGroup中的刪除數據庫。

DescribeAccountAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAccountAttributes。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.AccountQuota;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeAccountAttributesResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeAccountAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getAccountAttributes(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getAccountAttributes(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
```

```
            DescribeAccountAttributesResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeAccountAttributes();
            List<AccountQuota> quotasList = response.accountQuotas();
            for (AccountQuota quotas : quotasList) {
                System.out.println("Name is: " + quotas.accountQuotaName());
                System.out.println("Max value is " + quotas.max());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeAccountAttributes中的。

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBEngineVersions`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
 DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
 rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();
```

```
            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
 the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考資料EngineVersions中的說明 B。

DescribeDBInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBInstances。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeDBInstances {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeInstances(rdsClient);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesResponse response = rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
            List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
            for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                System.out.println("Instance ARN is: " + instance.dbInstanceArn());
                System.out.println("The Engine is " + instance.engine());
                System.out.println("Connection endpoint is" +
 instance.endpoint().address());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

DescribeDBParameterGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBParameterGroups。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeDbParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName) {
       try {
           DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                   .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                   .maxRecords(20)
                   .build();

           DescribeDbParameterGroupsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameterGroups(groupsRequest);
           List<DBParameterGroup> groups = response.dbParameterGroups();
           for (DBParameterGroup group : groups) {
               System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbParameterGroupName());
               System.out.println("The group description is " +
group.description());
           }

       } catch (RdsException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考資料ParameterGroups中的說明B。

`DescribeDBParameters`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBParameters`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Retrieve parameters in the group.
   public static void describeDbParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName,
int flag) {
       try {
           DescribeDbParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
           if (flag == 0) {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                       .build();
           } else {
               dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                       .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                       .source("user")
                       .build();
           }

           DescribeDbParametersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
           List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
           String paraName;
           for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
               // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
               // auto_increment_increment.
               paraName = para.parameterName();
               if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                       || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0)) {
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                   System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
               }
```

```
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 DescribeDBParameters。

DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
   public static void getAllowedEngines(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily) {
       try {
           DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                   .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                   .engine("mysql")
                   .build();

           DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(versionsRequest);
           List<DBEngineVersion> dbEngines = response.dbEngineVersions();
           for (DBEngineVersion dbEngine : dbEngines) {
               System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbEngine.engineVersion());
               System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbEngine.dbEngineDescription());
           }
```

```
        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InstanceOptions中的DescribeOrderable數據庫。

GenerateRDSAuthToken

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GenerateRDSAuthToken。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用該RdsUtilities類生成身份驗證令牌。

```
public class GenerateRDSAuthToken {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier> <masterUsername>

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\s
                    masterUsername - The master user name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
```

```
        String masterUsername = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String token = getAuthToken(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier,
 masterUsername);
        System.out.println("The token response is " + token);
    }

    public static String getAuthToken(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier, String masterUsername) {

        RdsUtilities utilities = rdsClient.utilities();
        try {
            GenerateAuthenticationTokenRequest tokenRequest =
 GenerateAuthenticationTokenRequest.builder()
                    .credentialsProvider(ProfileCredentialsProvider.create())
                    .username(masterUsername)
                    .port(3306)
                    .hostname(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            return utilities.generateAuthenticationToken(tokenRequest);

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 詳細信息，請參閱 API 參考AuthToken中AWS SDK for Java 2.x 的生成器。

ModifyDBInstance

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ModifyDBInstance。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ModifyDBInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbSnapshotIdentifier>\s
                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.\s
                    masterUserPassword - The updated password that corresponds to
 the master user name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        String masterUserPassword = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        updateIntance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, masterUserPassword);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void updateIntance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier, String masterUserPassword) {
        try {
            // For a demo - modify the DB instance by modifying the master password.
            ModifyDbInstanceRequest modifyDbInstanceRequest =
 ModifyDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .publiclyAccessible(true)
                    .masterUserPassword(masterUserPassword)
                    .build();

            ModifyDbInstanceResponse instanceResponse =
 rdsClient.modifyDBInstance(modifyDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The ARN of the modified database is: " +
 instanceResponse.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 ModifyDBInstance。

ModifyDBParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyDBParameterGroup`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Modify auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters.
    public static void modifyDBParas(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName) {
        try {
            Parameter parameter1 = Parameter.builder()
                    .parameterName("auto_increment_offset")
                    .applyMethod("immediate")
                    .parameterValue("5")
                    .build();

            List<Parameter> paraList = new ArrayList<>();
            paraList.add(parameter1);
            ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .parameters(paraList)
                    .build();

            ModifyDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.modifyDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter group " +
response.dbParameterGroupName() + " was successfully modified");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ParameterGroup中的修改資料庫。

`RebootDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RebootDBInstance`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RebootDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RebootDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class RebootDBInstance {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbInstanceIdentifier>\s

                Where:
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        rebootInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        rdsClient.close();
    }

    public static void rebootInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
 dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
```

```
            RebootDbInstanceRequest rebootDbInstanceRequest =
 RebootDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            RebootDbInstanceResponse instanceResponse =
 rdsClient.rebootDBInstance(rebootDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The database " +
 instanceResponse.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn() + " was rebooted");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 RebootDBInstance。

案例

開始使用資料庫執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立自訂資料庫參數群組並設定參數值。
- 建立資料庫執行個體，設定為使用參數群組。資料庫執行個體也包含資料庫。
- 擷取執行個體的快照。
- 刪除執行個體和參數群組。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行多個操作。

```
import com.google.gson.Gson;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.RdsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbParameterGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbSnapshotRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbSnapshotResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBEngineVersion;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBInstance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBParameterGroup;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DBSnapshot;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbInstanceResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbInstancesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParameterGroupsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParametersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbSnapshotsResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbParameterGroupResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.OrderableDBInstanceOption;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.Parameter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.RdsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.CreateDbParameterGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeDbParametersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rds.model.DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the
 * database credentials. If you do not create a
 * secret, this example will not work. For details, see:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html
 *
 * This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Returns a list of the available DB engines.
 * 2. Selects an engine family and create a custom DB parameter group.
 * 3. Gets the parameter groups.
 * 4. Gets parameters in the group.
 * 5. Modifies the auto_increment_offset parameter.
 * 6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
 * 7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions.
 * 8. Gets a list of micro instance classes available for the selected engine.
 * 9. Creates an RDS database instance that contains a MySql database and uses
 * the parameter group.
 * 10. Waits for the DB instance to be ready and prints out the connection
 * endpoint value.
 * 11. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance.
 * 12. Waits for an RDS DB snapshot to be ready.
 * 13. Deletes the RDS DB instance.
 * 14. Deletes the parameter group.
 */
public class RDSScenario {
    public static long sleepTime = 20;
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <dbGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily> <dbInstanceIdentifier>
 <dbName> <dbSnapshotIdentifier> <secretName>
```

```
                Where:
                    dbGroupName - The database group name.\s
                    dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name (for
example, mysql8.0).
                    dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier\s
                    dbName - The database name.\s
                    dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.\s
                    secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that
contains the database credentials"
                """;

        if (args.length != 6) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String dbGroupName = args[0];
        String dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1];
        String dbInstanceIdentifier = args[2];
        String dbName = args[3];
        String dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[4];
        String secretName = args[5];

        Gson gson = new Gson();
        User user = gson.fromJson(String.valueOf(getSecretValues(secretName)),
User.class);
        String masterUsername = user.getUsername();
        String masterUserPassword = user.getPassword();

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        RdsClient rdsClient = RdsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon RDS example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines");
        describeDBEngines(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("2. Create a custom parameter group");
        createDBParameterGroup(rdsClient, dbGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Get the parameter group");
        describeDbParameterGroups(rdsClient, dbGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get the parameters in the group");
        describeDbParameters(rdsClient, dbGroupName, 0);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter");
        modifyDBParas(rdsClient, dbGroupName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Display the updated value");
        describeDbParameters(rdsClient, dbGroupName, -1);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions");
        getAllowedEngines(rdsClient, dbParameterGroupFamily);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Get a list of micro instance classes available for
the selected engine");
        getMicroInstances(rdsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println(
                "9. Create an RDS database instance that contains a MySql database
and uses the parameter group");
        String dbARN = createDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbGroupName,
dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName, masterUsername,
                masterUserPassword);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the new database is " + dbARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Wait for DB instance to be ready");
        waitForInstanceReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("11. Create a snapshot of the DB instance");
        createSnapshot(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("12. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready");
        waitForSnapshotReady(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("13. Delete the DB instance");
        deleteDatabaseInstance(rdsClient, dbInstanceIdentifier);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("14. Delete the parameter group");
        deleteParaGroup(rdsClient, dbGroupName, dbARN);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The Scenario has successfully completed.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        rdsClient.close();
    }

    private static SecretsManagerClient getSecretClient() {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        return SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)

.credentialsProvider(EnvironmentVariableCredentialsProvider.create())
                .build();
    }

    public static String getSecretValues(String secretName) {
        SecretsManagerClient secretClient = getSecretClient();
```

```
        GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                .secretId(secretName)
                .build();

        GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
secretClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
        return valueResponse.secretString();
    }

    // Delete the parameter group after database has been deleted.
    // An exception is thrown if you attempt to delete the para group while database
    // exists.
    public static void deleteParaGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName,
String dbARN)
            throws InterruptedException {
        try {
            boolean isDataDel = false;
            boolean didFind;
            String instanceARN;

            // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
            while (!isDataDel) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances();
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                int listSize = instanceList.size();
                didFind = false;
                int index = 1;
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn();
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                        System.out.println(dbARN + " still exists");
                        didFind = true;
                    }
                    if ((index == listSize) && (!didFind)) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true;
                    }
                    Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    index++;
                }
            }
```

```
            // Delete the para group.
            DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest parameterGroupRequest =
DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .build();

            rdsClient.deleteDBParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest);
            System.out.println(dbGroupName + " was deleted.");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the DB instance.
    public static void deleteDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        try {
            DeleteDbInstanceRequest deleteDbInstanceRequest =
DeleteDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .deleteAutomatedBackups(true)
                    .skipFinalSnapshot(true)
                    .build();

            DeleteDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.deleteDBInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status of the database is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Waits until the snapshot instance is available.
    public static void waitForSnapshotReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            boolean snapshotReady = false;
            String snapshotReadyStr;
```

```
            System.out.println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.");

            DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest snapshotsRequest =
DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest.builder()
                    .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            while (!snapshotReady) {
                DescribeDbSnapshotsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBSnapshots(snapshotsRequest);
                List<DBSnapshot> snapshotList = response.dbSnapshots();
                for (DBSnapshot snapshot : snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status();
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }

            System.out.println("The Snapshot is available!");
        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
    public static void createSnapshot(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier, String dbSnapshotIdentifier) {
        try {
            CreateDbSnapshotRequest snapshotRequest =
CreateDbSnapshotRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .dbSnapshotIdentifier(dbSnapshotIdentifier)
                    .build();

            CreateDbSnapshotResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBSnapshot(snapshotRequest);
            System.out.println("The Snapshot id is " +
response.dbSnapshot().dbiResourceId());
```

```
        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Waits until the database instance is available.
    public static void waitForInstanceReady(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbInstanceIdentifier) {
        boolean instanceReady = false;
        String instanceReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for instance to become available.");
        try {
            DescribeDbInstancesRequest instanceRequest =
DescribeDbInstancesRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .build();

            String endpoint = "";
            while (!instanceReady) {
                DescribeDbInstancesResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBInstances(instanceRequest);
                List<DBInstance> instanceList = response.dbInstances();
                for (DBInstance instance : instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus();
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        endpoint = instance.endpoint().address();
                        instanceReady = true;
                    } else {
                        System.out.print(".");
                        Thread.sleep(sleepTime * 1000);
                    }
                }
            }
            System.out.println("Database instance is available! The connection
endpoint is " + endpoint);

        } catch (RdsException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
    // Create a database instance and return the ARN of the database.
    public static String createDatabaseInstance(RdsClient rdsClient,
            String dbGroupName,
            String dbInstanceIdentifier,
            String dbName,
            String masterUsername,
            String masterUserPassword) {

        try {
            CreateDbInstanceRequest instanceRequest =
CreateDbInstanceRequest.builder()
                    .dbInstanceIdentifier(dbInstanceIdentifier)
                    .allocatedStorage(100)
                    .dbName(dbName)
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .dbInstanceClass("db.m4.large")
                    .engineVersion("8.0")
                    .storageType("standard")
                    .masterUsername(masterUsername)
                    .masterUserPassword(masterUserPassword)
                    .build();

            CreateDbInstanceResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBInstance(instanceRequest);
            System.out.print("The status is " +
response.dbInstance().dbInstanceStatus());
            return response.dbInstance().dbInstanceArn();

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }

    // Get a list of micro instances.
    public static void getMicroInstances(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest dbInstanceOptionsRequest =
DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest
                    .builder()
                    .engine("mysql")
```

```
                    .build();

            DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsResponse response = rdsClient
                    .describeOrderableDBInstanceOptions(dbInstanceOptionsRequest);
            List<OrderableDBInstanceOption> orderableDBInstances =
response.orderableDBInstanceOptions();
            for (OrderableDBInstanceOption dbInstanceOption : orderableDBInstances)
{
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbInstanceOption.engineVersion());
                System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbInstanceOption.engine());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
    public static void getAllowedEngines(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(versionsRequest);
            List<DBEngineVersion> dbEngines = response.dbEngineVersions();
            for (DBEngineVersion dbEngine : dbEngines) {
                System.out.println("The engine version is " +
dbEngine.engineVersion());
                System.out.println("The engine description is " +
dbEngine.dbEngineDescription());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    // Modify auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters.
    public static void modifyDBParas(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName) {
        try {
            Parameter parameter1 = Parameter.builder()
                    .parameterName("auto_increment_offset")
                    .applyMethod("immediate")
                    .parameterValue("5")
                    .build();

            List<Parameter> paraList = new ArrayList<>();
            paraList.add(parameter1);
            ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .parameters(paraList)
                    .build();

            ModifyDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.modifyDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter group " +
response.dbParameterGroupName() + " was successfully modified");

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Retrieve parameters in the group.
    public static void describeDbParameters(RdsClient rdsClient, String dbGroupName,
int flag) {
        try {
            DescribeDbParametersRequest dbParameterGroupsRequest;
            if (flag == 0) {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                        .build();
            } else {
                dbParameterGroupsRequest = DescribeDbParametersRequest.builder()
                        .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                        .source("user")
                        .build();
```

```
            }

            DescribeDbParametersResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest);
            List<Parameter> dbParameters = response.parameters();
            String paraName;
            for (Parameter para : dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
                // auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName();
                if ((paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0)
                        || (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0)) {
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter name is  " + paraName);
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is  " +
para.parameterValue());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is " +
para.dataType());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is " +
para.description());
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is " +
para.allowedValues());
                }
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDbParameterGroups(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName) {
        try {
            DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest groupsRequest =
DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbParameterGroupsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBParameterGroups(groupsRequest);
            List<DBParameterGroup> groups = response.dbParameterGroups();
            for (DBParameterGroup group : groups) {
```

```
                System.out.println("The group name is " +
group.dbParameterGroupName());
                System.out.println("The group description is " +
group.description());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createDBParameterGroup(RdsClient rdsClient, String
dbGroupName, String dbParameterGroupFamily) {
        try {
            CreateDbParameterGroupRequest groupRequest =
CreateDbParameterGroupRequest.builder()
                    .dbParameterGroupName(dbGroupName)
                    .dbParameterGroupFamily(dbParameterGroupFamily)
                    .description("Created by using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateDbParameterGroupResponse response =
rdsClient.createDBParameterGroup(groupRequest);
            System.out.println("The group name is " +
response.dbParameterGroup().dbParameterGroupName());

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeDBEngines(RdsClient rdsClient) {
        try {
            DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest engineVersionsRequest =
DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest.builder()
                    .defaultOnly(true)
                    .engine("mysql")
                    .maxRecords(20)
                    .build();

            DescribeDbEngineVersionsResponse response =
rdsClient.describeDBEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest);
```

```
            List<DBEngineVersion> engines = response.dbEngineVersions();

            // Get all DBEngineVersion objects.
            for (DBEngineVersion engineOb : engines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the DB parameter group family for
 the database engine is "
                        + engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily());
                System.out.println("The name of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engine());
                System.out.println("The version number of the database engine " +
 engineOb.engineVersion());
            }

        } catch (RdsException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBInstance
  - 創建數據庫 ParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 刪除資料庫 ParameterGroup
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - 描述 B ParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
  - 修改資料庫 ParameterGroup

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon Redshift 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 Amazon Redshift 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon Redshift

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 Amazon Redshift。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.RedshiftClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.paginators.DescribeClustersIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloRedshift {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RedshiftClient redshiftClient = RedshiftClient.builder()
            .region(region)
```

```
            .build();

        listClustersPaginator(redshiftClient);
    }

    public static void listClustersPaginator(RedshiftClient redshiftClient) {
        DescribeClustersIterable clustersIterable =
 redshiftClient.describeClustersPaginator();
        clustersIterable.stream()
            .flatMap(r -> r.clusters().stream())
            .forEach(cluster -> System.out
                .println(" Cluster identifier: " + cluster.clusterIdentifier() + "
 status = " + cluster.clusterStatus()));
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的叢集說明。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCluster`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 叢集

```
    public static void createCluster(RedshiftClient redshiftClient, String
 clusterId, String masterUsername,
```

```
                                        String masterUserPassword) {
        try {
            CreateClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest.builder()
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .masterUsername(masterUsername)
                .masterUserPassword(masterUserPassword)
                .nodeType("ra3.4xlarge")
                .publiclyAccessible(true)
                .numberOfNodes(2)
                .build();

            CreateClusterResponse clusterResponse =
redshiftClient.createCluster(clusterRequest);
            System.out.println("Created cluster " +
clusterResponse.cluster().clusterIdentifier());

        } catch (RedshiftException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateCluster中的。

`CreateTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTable`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void createTable(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient, String
clusterId, String databaseName, String userName) {
        try {
            ExecuteStatementRequest createTableRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
```

```
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .dbUser(userName)
                .database(databaseName)
                .sql("CREATE TABLE Movies ("
                    + "id INT PRIMARY KEY, "
                    + "title VARCHAR(100), "
                    + "year INT)")
                .build();

            redshiftDataClient.executeStatement(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table created: Movies");

        } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
            System.err.println("Error creating table: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateTable中的。

`DeleteCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteCluster`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除叢集。

```
   public static void deleteRedshiftCluster(RedshiftClient redshiftClient, String
clusterId) {
        try {
            DeleteClusterRequest deleteClusterRequest =
DeleteClusterRequest.builder()
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .skipFinalClusterSnapshot(true)
                .build();
```

```
            DeleteClusterResponse response =
redshiftClient.deleteCluster(deleteClusterRequest);
            System.out.println("The status is " +
response.cluster().clusterStatus());

        } catch (RedshiftException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteCluster中的。

`DescribeClusters`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeClusters`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

描述叢集。

```
    public static void waitForClusterReady(RedshiftClient redshiftClient, String
clusterId) {
        boolean clusterReady = false;
        String clusterReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for cluster to become available. This may take a
few mins.");
        try {
            DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest =
DescribeClustersRequest.builder()
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .build();
            long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();

            // Loop until the cluster is ready.
```

```
            while (!clusterReady) {
                DescribeClustersResponse clusterResponse =
redshiftClient.describeClusters(clustersRequest);
                List<Cluster> clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters();
                for (Cluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    clusterReadyStr = cluster.clusterStatus();
                    if (clusterReadyStr.contains("available"))
                        clusterReady = true;
                    else {
                        long elapsedTimeMillis = System.currentTimeMillis() -
startTime;
                        long elapsedSeconds = elapsedTimeMillis / 1000;
                        long minutes = elapsedSeconds / 60;
                        long seconds = elapsedSeconds % 60;

                        System.out.printf("Elapsed Time: %02d:%02d - Waiting for
cluster... %n", minutes, seconds);
                        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
                    }
                }
            }

            long elapsedTimeMillis = System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime;
            long elapsedSeconds = elapsedTimeMillis / 1000;
            long minutes = elapsedSeconds / 60;
            long seconds = elapsedSeconds % 60;

            System.out.println(String.format("Cluster is available! Total Elapsed
Time: %02d:%02d", minutes, seconds));

        } catch (RedshiftException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeClusters中的。

DescribeStatement

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeStatement。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void checkStatement(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient, String
sqlId) {
       try {
           DescribeStatementRequest statementRequest =
DescribeStatementRequest.builder()
               .id(sqlId)
               .build();

           String status;
           while (true) {
               DescribeStatementResponse response =
redshiftDataClient.describeStatement(statementRequest);
               status = response.statusAsString();
               System.out.println("..." + status);

               if (status.compareTo("FAILED") == 0 ) {
                   System.out.println("The Query Failed. Ending program");
                   System.exit(1);

               } else if (status.compareTo("FINISHED") == 0) {
                   break;
               }
               TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
           }

           System.out.println("The statement is finished!");

       } catch (RedshiftDataException | InterruptedException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeStatement中的。

GetStatementResult

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetStatementResult。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

檢查語句結果。

```
   public static void getResults(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient, String
statementId) {
       try {
           GetStatementResultRequest resultRequest =
GetStatementResultRequest.builder()
               .id(statementId)
               .build();

           // Extract and print the field values using streams.
           GetStatementResultResponse response =
redshiftDataClient.getStatementResult(resultRequest);
           response.records().stream()
               .flatMap(List::stream)
               .map(Field::stringValue)
               .filter(value -> value != null)
               .forEach(value -> System.out.println("The Movie title field is " +
value));

       } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetStatementResult中的。

Insert

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Insert。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void popTable(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient, String
clusterId, String databaseName, String userName, String fileName, int number)
throws IOException {
       JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
       com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
       Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
       ObjectNode currentNode;
       int t = 0;
       while (iter.hasNext()) {
           if (t == number)
               break;
           currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();
           int year = currentNode.get("year").asInt();
           String title = currentNode.get("title").asText();

           // Use SqlParameter to avoid SQL injection.
           List<SqlParameter> parameterList = new ArrayList<>();
           String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO Movies
VALUES( :id , :title, :year);";

           // Create the parameters.
           SqlParameter idParam = SqlParameter.builder()
               .name("id")
               .value(String.valueOf(t))
               .build();

           SqlParameter titleParam= SqlParameter.builder()
               .name("title")
               .value(title)
               .build();
```

```
            SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                .name("year")
                .value(String.valueOf(year))
                .build();
            parameterList.add(idParam);
            parameterList.add(titleParam);
            parameterList.add(yearParam);

            try {
                ExecuteStatementRequest insertStatementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                    .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                    .sql(sqlStatement)
                    .database(databaseName)
                    .dbUser(userName)
                    .parameters(parameterList)
                    .build();

                redshiftDataClient.executeStatement(insertStatementRequest);
                System.out.println("Inserted: " + title + " (" + year + ")");
                t++;

            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
                System.err.println("Error inserting data: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println(t + " records were added to the Movies table. ");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中插入。

`ModifyCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyCluster`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

修改叢集。

```
   public static void modifyCluster(RedshiftClient redshiftClient, String
clusterId) {
       try {
           ModifyClusterRequest modifyClusterRequest =
ModifyClusterRequest.builder()
               .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
               .preferredMaintenanceWindow("wed:07:30-wed:08:00")
               .build();

           ModifyClusterResponse clusterResponse =
redshiftClient.modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest);
           System.out.println("The modified cluster was successfully modified and
has "
               + clusterResponse.cluster().preferredMaintenanceWindow() + " as the
maintenance window");

       } catch (RedshiftException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ModifyCluster中的。

Query

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Query`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

查詢資料表。

```
   public static String queryMoviesByYear(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient,
```

```
                                            String database,
                                            String dbUser,
                                            int year,
                                            String clusterId) {

        try {
            String sqlStatement = " SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE year = :year";
            SqlParameter yearParam= SqlParameter.builder()
                .name("year")
                .value(String.valueOf(year))
                .build();

            ExecuteStatementRequest statementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .database(database)
                .dbUser(dbUser)
                .parameters(yearParam)
                .sql(sqlStatement)
                .build();

            ExecuteStatementResponse response =
redshiftDataClient.executeStatement(statementRequest);
            return response.id();

        } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的 Query。

案例

開始使用 Amazon Redshift

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Amazon Redshift 資料表、項目和查詢。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonFactory;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.node.ObjectNode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.RedshiftClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.Cluster;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.CreateClusterRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.CreateClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.DeleteClusterRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.DeleteClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.DescribeClustersRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.DescribeClustersResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.ModifyClusterRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.ModifyClusterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshift.model.RedshiftException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.RedshiftDataClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.DescribeStatementRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.DescribeStatementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.ExecuteStatementRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.ExecuteStatementResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.Field;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.GetStatementResultRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.GetStatementResultResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.ListDatabasesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.RedshiftDataException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.model.SqlParameter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.redshiftdata.paginators.ListDatabasesIterable;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonParser;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;
```

```
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 *
 This Java example performs these tasks:
 *
 * 1. Prompts the user for a unique cluster ID or use the default value.
 * 2. Creates a Redshift cluster with the specified or default cluster Id value.
 * 3. Waits until the Redshift cluster is available for use.
 * 4. Lists all databases using a pagination API call.
 * 5. Creates a table named "Movies" with fields ID, title, and year.
 * 6. Inserts a specified number of records into the "Movies" table by reading the
 Movies JSON file.
 * 7. Prompts the user for a movie release year.
 * 8. Runs a SQL query to retrieve movies released in the specified year.
 * 9. Modifies the Redshift cluster.
 * 10. Prompts the user for confirmation to delete the Redshift cluster.
 * 11. If confirmed, deletes the specified Redshift cluster.
 */

public class RedshiftScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """

            Usage:
                <jsonFilePath>\s

            Where:
                jsonFilePath - The path to the Movies JSON file (you can locate that
 file in ../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json)
            """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String jsonFilePath = args[0];
        String userName;
        String userPassword;
        String databaseName = "dev" ;
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RedshiftClient redshiftClient = RedshiftClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient = RedshiftDataClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Redshift SDK Getting Started
scenario.");
        System.out.println("""
        This Java program demonstrates how to interact with Amazon Redshift by using
the AWS SDK for Java (v2).\s
        Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service
hosted in the cloud.

        The program's primary functionalities include cluster creation, verification
of cluster readiness,\s
        list databases, table creation, data population within the table, and
execution of SQL statements.
        Furthermore, it demonstrates the process of querying data from the Movie
table.\s

        Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
        """);

        System.out.println("Lets get started...");
        System.out.println("Please enter your user name (default is awsuser)");
        String user = scanner.nextLine();
        userName = user.isEmpty() ? "awsuser" : user;
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Please enter your user password (default is
AwsUser1000)");
        String userpass = scanner.nextLine();
```

```
        userPassword = userpass.isEmpty() ? "AwsUser1000" : userpass;
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("A Redshift cluster refers to the collection of computing
 resources and storage that work together to process and analyze large volumes of
 data.");
        System.out.println("Enter a cluster id value (default is redshift-cluster-
movies): ");
        String userClusterId = scanner.nextLine();
        String clusterId = userClusterId.isEmpty() ? "redshift-cluster-movies" :
 userClusterId;
        createCluster(redshiftClient, clusterId, userName, userPassword);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Wait until "+clusterId +" is available.");
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        waitForClusterReady(redshiftClient, clusterId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        String databaseInfo = """
            When you created $clusteridD, the dev database is created by default and
 used in this scenario.\s

            To create a custom database, you need to have a CREATEDB privilege.\s
            For more information, see the documentation here: https://
docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/r_CREATE_DATABASE.html.
           """.replace("$clusteridD", clusterId);

        System.out.println(databaseInfo);
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("List databases in "+clusterId);
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        listAllDatabases(redshiftDataClient, clusterId, userName, databaseName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Now you will create a table named Movies.");
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        createTable(redshiftDataClient, clusterId, databaseName, userName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Populate the Movies table using the Movies.json file.");
        System.out.println("Specify the number of records you would like to add to
the Movies Table.");
        System.out.println("Please enter a value between 50 and 200.");
        int numRecords;
        do {
            System.out.print("Enter a value: ");
            while (!scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please enter a value between 50
and 200.");
                System.out.print("Enter a year: ");
                scanner.next();
            }
            numRecords = scanner.nextInt();
        } while (numRecords < 50 || numRecords > 200);
        popTable(redshiftDataClient, clusterId, databaseName, userName,
jsonFilePath, numRecords);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Query the Movies table by year. Enter a value between
2012-2014.");
        int movieYear;
        do {
            System.out.print("Enter a year: ");
            while (!scanner.hasNextInt()) {
                System.out.println("Invalid input. Please enter a valid year between
2012 and 2014.");
                System.out.print("Enter a year: ");
                scanner.next();
            }
            movieYear = scanner.nextInt();
            scanner.nextLine();
        } while (movieYear < 2012 || movieYear > 2014);
```

```
        String id = queryMoviesByYear(redshiftDataClient, databaseName, userName,
movieYear, clusterId);
        System.out.println("The identifier of the statement is " + id);
        checkStatement(redshiftDataClient, id);
        getResults(redshiftDataClient, id);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Now you will modify the Redshift cluster.");
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        modifyCluster(redshiftClient, clusterId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Would you like to delete the Amazon Redshift cluster?
(y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            System.out.println("You selected to delete " +clusterId);
            System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
            scanner.nextLine();
            deleteRedshiftCluster(redshiftClient, clusterId);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The "+clusterId +" was not deleted");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("This concludes the Amazon Redshift SDK Getting Started
scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void listAllDatabases(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient,
String clusterId, String dbUser, String database) {
        try {
            ListDatabasesRequest databasesRequest = ListDatabasesRequest.builder()
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .dbUser(dbUser)
                .database(database)
                .build();
```

```
            ListDatabasesIterable listDatabasesIterable =
redshiftDataClient.listDatabasesPaginator(databasesRequest);
            listDatabasesIterable.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.databases().stream())
                .forEach(db -> System.out
                    .println("The database name is : " + db));

        } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteRedshiftCluster(RedshiftClient redshiftClient, String
clusterId) {
        try {
            DeleteClusterRequest deleteClusterRequest =
DeleteClusterRequest.builder()
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .skipFinalClusterSnapshot(true)
                .build();

            DeleteClusterResponse response =
redshiftClient.deleteCluster(deleteClusterRequest);
            System.out.println("The status is " +
response.cluster().clusterStatus());

        } catch (RedshiftException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void popTable(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient, String
clusterId, String databaseName, String userName, String fileName, int number)
throws IOException {
        JsonParser parser = new JsonFactory().createParser(new File(fileName));
        com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode rootNode = new
ObjectMapper().readTree(parser);
        Iterator<JsonNode> iter = rootNode.iterator();
        ObjectNode currentNode;
        int t = 0;
        while (iter.hasNext()) {
            if (t == number)
```

```
                break;
            currentNode = (ObjectNode) iter.next();
            int year = currentNode.get("year").asInt();
            String title = currentNode.get("title").asText();

            // Use SqlParameter to avoid SQL injection.
            List<SqlParameter> parameterList = new ArrayList<>();
            String sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO Movies
VALUES( :id , :title, :year);";

            // Create the parameters.
            SqlParameter idParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                .name("id")
                .value(String.valueOf(t))
                .build();

            SqlParameter titleParam= SqlParameter.builder()
                .name("title")
                .value(title)
                .build();

            SqlParameter yearParam = SqlParameter.builder()
                .name("year")
                .value(String.valueOf(year))
                .build();
            parameterList.add(idParam);
            parameterList.add(titleParam);
            parameterList.add(yearParam);

            try {
                ExecuteStatementRequest insertStatementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                    .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                    .sql(sqlStatement)
                    .database(databaseName)
                    .dbUser(userName)
                    .parameters(parameterList)
                    .build();

                redshiftDataClient.executeStatement(insertStatementRequest);
                System.out.println("Inserted: " + title + " (" + year + ")");
                t++;

            } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
```

```
                System.err.println("Error inserting data: " + e.getMessage());
                System.exit(1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println(t + " records were added to the Movies table. ");
    }

    public static void checkStatement(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient, String
sqlId) {
        try {
            DescribeStatementRequest statementRequest =
DescribeStatementRequest.builder()
                .id(sqlId)
                .build();

            String status;
            while (true) {
                DescribeStatementResponse response =
redshiftDataClient.describeStatement(statementRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
                System.out.println("..." + status);

                if (status.compareTo("FAILED") == 0 ) {
                    System.out.println("The Query Failed. Ending program");
                    System.exit(1);

                } else if (status.compareTo("FINISHED") == 0) {
                    break;
                }
                TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(1);
            }

            System.out.println("The statement is finished!");

        } catch (RedshiftDataException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void modifyCluster(RedshiftClient redshiftClient, String
clusterId) {
        try {
```

```
            ModifyClusterRequest modifyClusterRequest =
ModifyClusterRequest.builder()
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .preferredMaintenanceWindow("wed:07:30-wed:08:00")
                .build();

            ModifyClusterResponse clusterResponse =
redshiftClient.modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest);
            System.out.println("The modified cluster was successfully modified and
has "
                + clusterResponse.cluster().preferredMaintenanceWindow() + " as the
maintenance window");

        } catch (RedshiftException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String queryMoviesByYear(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient,
                                           String database,
                                           String dbUser,
                                           int year,
                                           String clusterId) {

        try {
            String sqlStatement = " SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE year = :year";
            SqlParameter yearParam= SqlParameter.builder()
                .name("year")
                .value(String.valueOf(year))
                .build();

            ExecuteStatementRequest statementRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .database(database)
                .dbUser(dbUser)
                .parameters(yearParam)
                .sql(sqlStatement)
                .build();

            ExecuteStatementResponse response =
redshiftDataClient.executeStatement(statementRequest);
            return response.id();
```

```
        } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void getResults(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient, String
statementId) {
        try {
            GetStatementResultRequest resultRequest =
GetStatementResultRequest.builder()
                .id(statementId)
                .build();

            // Extract and print the field values using streams.
            GetStatementResultResponse response =
redshiftDataClient.getStatementResult(resultRequest);
            response.records().stream()
                .flatMap(List::stream)
                .map(Field::stringValue)
                .filter(value -> value != null)
                .forEach(value -> System.out.println("The Movie title field is " +
value));

        } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void waitForClusterReady(RedshiftClient redshiftClient, String
clusterId) {
        boolean clusterReady = false;
        String clusterReadyStr;
        System.out.println("Waiting for cluster to become available. This may take a
few mins.");
        try {
            DescribeClustersRequest clustersRequest =
DescribeClustersRequest.builder()
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .build();
            long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
```

```
            // Loop until the cluster is ready.
            while (!clusterReady) {
                DescribeClustersResponse clusterResponse =
redshiftClient.describeClusters(clustersRequest);
                List<Cluster> clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters();
                for (Cluster cluster : clusterList) {
                    clusterReadyStr = cluster.clusterStatus();
                    if (clusterReadyStr.contains("available"))
                        clusterReady = true;
                    else {
                        long elapsedTimeMillis = System.currentTimeMillis() -
startTime;
                        long elapsedSeconds = elapsedTimeMillis / 1000;
                        long minutes = elapsedSeconds / 60;
                        long seconds = elapsedSeconds % 60;

                        System.out.printf("Elapsed Time: %02d:%02d - Waiting for
cluster... %n", minutes, seconds);
                        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
                    }
                }
            }

            long elapsedTimeMillis = System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime;
            long elapsedSeconds = elapsedTimeMillis / 1000;
            long minutes = elapsedSeconds / 60;
            long seconds = elapsedSeconds % 60;

            System.out.println(String.format("Cluster is available! Total Elapsed
Time: %02d:%02d", minutes, seconds));

        } catch (RedshiftException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createTable(RedshiftDataClient redshiftDataClient, String
clusterId, String databaseName, String userName) {
        try {
            ExecuteStatementRequest createTableRequest =
ExecuteStatementRequest.builder()
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
```

```
                .dbUser(userName)
                .database(databaseName)
                .sql("CREATE TABLE Movies ("
                    + "id INT PRIMARY KEY, "
                    + "title VARCHAR(100), "
                    + "year INT)")
                .build();

            redshiftDataClient.executeStatement(createTableRequest);
            System.out.println("Table created: Movies");

        } catch (RedshiftDataException e) {
            System.err.println("Error creating table: " + e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void createCluster(RedshiftClient redshiftClient, String
 clusterId, String masterUsername,
                                     String masterUserPassword) {
        try {
            CreateClusterRequest clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest.builder()
                .clusterIdentifier(clusterId)
                .masterUsername(masterUsername)
                .masterUserPassword(masterUserPassword)
                .nodeType("ra3.4xlarge")
                .publiclyAccessible(true)
                .numberOfNodes(2)
                .build();

            CreateClusterResponse clusterResponse =
 redshiftClient.createCluster(clusterRequest);
            System.out.println("Created cluster " +
 clusterResponse.cluster().clusterIdentifier());

        } catch (RedshiftException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - createCluster
  - 描述叢集
  - 描述聲明
  - 執行陳述式
  - getStatementResult
  - listDatabasesPaginator
  - 修改叢集

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon Rekognition 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與 Amazon Rekognition 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CompareFaces`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CompareFaces`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱比較映像中的人臉。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CompareFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CompareFacesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CompareFacesMatch;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ComparedFace;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.BoundingBox;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CompareFaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <pathSource> <pathTarget>

                Where:
                   pathSource - The path to the source image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                    pathTarget - The path to the target image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic2.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        Float similarityThreshold = 70F;
        String sourceImage = args[0];
```

```
        String targetImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        compareTwoFaces(rekClient, similarityThreshold, sourceImage, targetImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void compareTwoFaces(RekognitionClient rekClient, Float
similarityThreshold, String sourceImage,
            String targetImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
            InputStream tarStream = new FileInputStream(targetImage);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
            SdkBytes targetBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(tarStream);

            // Create an Image object for the source image.
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            Image tarImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(targetBytes)
                    .build();

            CompareFacesRequest facesRequest = CompareFacesRequest.builder()
                    .sourceImage(souImage)
                    .targetImage(tarImage)
                    .similarityThreshold(similarityThreshold)
                    .build();

            // Compare the two images.
            CompareFacesResponse compareFacesResult =
rekClient.compareFaces(facesRequest);
            List<CompareFacesMatch> faceDetails = compareFacesResult.faceMatches();
            for (CompareFacesMatch match : faceDetails) {
                ComparedFace face = match.face();
                BoundingBox position = face.boundingBox();
                System.out.println("Face at " + position.left().toString()
                        + " " + position.top()
                        + " matches with " + face.confidence().toString()
```

```
                        + "% confidence.");

            }
            List<ComparedFace> uncompared = compareFacesResult.unmatchedFaces();
            System.out.println("There was " + uncompared.size() + " face(s) that did
 not match");
            System.out.println("Source image rotation: " +
 compareFacesResult.sourceImageOrientationCorrection());
            System.out.println("target image rotation: " +
 compareFacesResult.targetImageOrientationCorrection());

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("Failed to load source image " + sourceImage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CompareFaces中的。

`CreateCollection`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCollection`。

如需更多資訊，請參閱建立集合。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CreateCollectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CreateCollectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionName>\s

                Where:
                   collectionName - The name of the collection.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Creating collection: " + collectionId);
        createMyCollection(rekClient, collectionId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void createMyCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId) {
        try {
            CreateCollectionRequest collectionRequest =
 CreateCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .build();

            CreateCollectionResponse collectionResponse =
 rekClient.createCollection(collectionRequest);
            System.out.println("CollectionArn: " +
 collectionResponse.collectionArn());
```

```
            System.out.println("Status code: " +
 collectionResponse.statusCode().toString());

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateCollection中的。

DeleteCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteCollection。

如需更多資訊，請參閱刪除集合。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DeleteCollectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DeleteCollectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId>\s

                Where:
                   collectionId - The id of the collection to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);
        deleteMyCollection(rekClient, collectionId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteMyCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId) {
        try {
            DeleteCollectionRequest deleteCollectionRequest =
 DeleteCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .build();

            DeleteCollectionResponse deleteCollectionResponse =
 rekClient.deleteCollection(deleteCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println(collectionId + ": " +
 deleteCollectionResponse.statusCode().toString());

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteCollection中的。

DeleteFaces

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteFaces。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱從集合中刪除人臉。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DeleteFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteFacesFromCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId> <faceId>\s

                Where:
                   collectionId - The id of the collection from which faces are
 deleted.\s

                   faceId - The id of the face to delete.\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String faceId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Deleting collection: " + collectionId);
        deleteFacesCollection(rekClient, collectionId, faceId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteFacesCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            String collectionId,
            String faceId) {

        try {
            DeleteFacesRequest deleteFacesRequest = DeleteFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .faceIds(faceId)
                    .build();

            rekClient.deleteFaces(deleteFacesRequest);
            System.out.println("The face was deleted from the collection.");

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteFaces中的。

DescribeCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeCollection。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱描述集合。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DescribeCollectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DescribeCollectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DescribeCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionName>

                Where:
                   collectionName - The name of the Amazon Rekognition collection.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionName = args[0];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        describeColl(rekClient, collectionName);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void describeColl(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionName) {
        try {
            DescribeCollectionRequest describeCollectionRequest =
 DescribeCollectionRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionName)
                    .build();

            DescribeCollectionResponse describeCollectionResponse = rekClient
                    .describeCollection(describeCollectionRequest);
            System.out.println("Collection Arn : " +
 describeCollectionResponse.collectionARN());
            System.out.println("Created : " +
 describeCollectionResponse.creationTimestamp().toString());

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeCollection中的。

DetectFaces

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectFaces。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱在映像中偵測人臉。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DetectFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DetectFacesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Attribute;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.FaceDetail;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.AgeRange;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectFaces {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceImage = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectFacesinImage(rekClient, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectFacesinImage(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
sourceImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            // Create an Image object for the source image.
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            DetectFacesRequest facesRequest = DetectFacesRequest.builder()
                    .attributes(Attribute.ALL)
                    .image(souImage)
                    .build();

            DetectFacesResponse facesResponse = rekClient.detectFaces(facesRequest);
            List<FaceDetail> faceDetails = facesResponse.faceDetails();
            for (FaceDetail face : faceDetails) {
                AgeRange ageRange = face.ageRange();
                System.out.println("The detected face is estimated to be between "
                        + ageRange.low().toString() + " and " +
ageRange.high().toString()
                        + " years old.");

                System.out.println("There is a smile : " +
face.smile().value().toString());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectFaces中的。

DetectLabels

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectLabels。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱偵測映像中的標籤。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DetectLabelsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DetectLabelsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Label;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class DetectLabels {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceImage = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectImageLabels(rekClient, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectImageLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 sourceImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            // Create an Image object for the source image.
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            DetectLabelsRequest detectLabelsRequest = DetectLabelsRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .maxLabels(10)
                    .build();

            DetectLabelsResponse labelsResponse =
 rekClient.detectLabels(detectLabelsRequest);
```

```
            List<Label> labels = labelsResponse.labels();
            System.out.println("Detected labels for the given photo");
            for (Label label : labels) {
                System.out.println(label.name() + ": " +
 label.confidence().toString());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectLabels中的。

DetectModerationLabels

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectModerationLabels。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱偵測不適合的映像。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DetectModerationLabelsRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DetectModerationLabelsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ModerationLabel;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
```

```
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectModerationLabels {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length < 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceImage = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectModLabels(rekClient, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectModLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 sourceImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
```

```
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            DetectModerationLabelsRequest moderationLabelsRequest =
 DetectModerationLabelsRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .minConfidence(60F)
                    .build();

            DetectModerationLabelsResponse moderationLabelsResponse = rekClient
                    .detectModerationLabels(moderationLabelsRequest);
            List<ModerationLabel> labels =
 moderationLabelsResponse.moderationLabels();
            System.out.println("Detected labels for image");
            for (ModerationLabel label : labels) {
                System.out.println("Label: " + label.name()
                        + "\n Confidence: " + label.confidence().toString() + "%"
                        + "\n Parent:" + label.parentName());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectModerationLabels中的。

`DetectText`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectText`。

如需更多資訊，請參閱偵測映像中的文字。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DetectTextRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.DetectTextResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.TextDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectText {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   sourceImage - The path to the image that contains text (for
 example, C:\\AWS\\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceImage = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        detectTextLabels(rekClient, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectTextLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 sourceImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            DetectTextRequest textRequest = DetectTextRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .build();

            DetectTextResponse textResponse = rekClient.detectText(textRequest);
            List<TextDetection> textCollection = textResponse.textDetections();
            System.out.println("Detected lines and words");
            for (TextDetection text : textCollection) {
                System.out.println("Detected: " + text.detectedText());
                System.out.println("Confidence: " + text.confidence().toString());
                System.out.println("Id : " + text.id());
                System.out.println("Parent Id: " + text.parentId());
                System.out.println("Type: " + text.type());
                System.out.println();
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectText中的。

IndexFaces

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用IndexFaces。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱將人臉新增至集合。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.IndexFacesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.IndexFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.QualityFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Attribute;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.FaceRecord;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.UnindexedFace;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Reason;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class AddFacesToCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:     <collectionId> <sourceImage>

                Where:
                    collectionName - The name of the collection.
```

```
                    sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        addToCollection(rekClient, collectionId, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void addToCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            IndexFacesRequest facesRequest = IndexFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .image(souImage)
                    .maxFaces(1)
                    .qualityFilter(QualityFilter.AUTO)
                    .detectionAttributes(Attribute.DEFAULT)
                    .build();

            IndexFacesResponse facesResponse = rekClient.indexFaces(facesRequest);
            System.out.println("Results for the image");
            System.out.println("\n Faces indexed:");
            List<FaceRecord> faceRecords = facesResponse.faceRecords();
            for (FaceRecord faceRecord : faceRecords) {
                System.out.println("  Face ID: " + faceRecord.face().faceId());
```

```
                System.out.println("  Location:" +
 faceRecord.faceDetail().boundingBox().toString());
            }

            List<UnindexedFace> unindexedFaces = facesResponse.unindexedFaces();
            System.out.println("Faces not indexed:");
            for (UnindexedFace unindexedFace : unindexedFaces) {
                System.out.println("  Location:" +
 unindexedFace.faceDetail().boundingBox().toString());
                System.out.println("  Reasons:");
                for (Reason reason : unindexedFace.reasons()) {
                    System.out.println("Reason:  " + reason);
                }
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考IndexFaces中的。

ListCollections

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListCollections`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱列出的集合。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListCollectionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListCollectionsResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListCollections {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Listing collections");
        listAllCollections(rekClient);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllCollections(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            ListCollectionsRequest listCollectionsRequest =
 ListCollectionsRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListCollectionsResponse response =
 rekClient.listCollections(listCollectionsRequest);
            List<String> collectionIds = response.collectionIds();
            for (String resultId : collectionIds) {
                System.out.println(resultId);
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListCollections中的。

ListFaces

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListFaces。

如需更多資訊，請參閱集合中列出的人臉。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Face;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ListFacesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListFacesInCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId>

                Where:
                   collectionId - The name of the collection.\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length < 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Faces in collection " + collectionId);
        listFacesCollection(rekClient, collectionId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void listFacesCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId) {
        try {
            ListFacesRequest facesRequest = ListFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListFacesResponse facesResponse = rekClient.listFaces(facesRequest);
            List<Face> faces = facesResponse.faces();
            for (Face face : faces) {
                System.out.println("Confidence level there is a face: " +
 face.confidence());
                System.out.println("The face Id value is " + face.faceId());
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListFaces中的。

RecognizeCelebrities

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RecognizeCelebrities。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱在映像中辨識名人。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RecognizeCelebritiesRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RecognizeCelebritiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Celebrity;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class RecognizeCelebrities {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:    <sourceImage>

                Where:
```

```
                    sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceImage = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Locating celebrities in " + sourceImage);
        recognizeAllCelebrities(rekClient, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void recognizeAllCelebrities(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 sourceImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(sourceImage);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            RecognizeCelebritiesRequest request =
 RecognizeCelebritiesRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .build();

            RecognizeCelebritiesResponse result =
 rekClient.recognizeCelebrities(request);
            List<Celebrity> celebs = result.celebrityFaces();
            System.out.println(celebs.size() + " celebrity(s) were recognized.\n");
            for (Celebrity celebrity : celebs) {
                System.out.println("Celebrity recognized: " + celebrity.name());
                System.out.println("Celebrity ID: " + celebrity.id());

                System.out.println("Further information (if available):");
                for (String url : celebrity.urls()) {
```

```
                    System.out.println(url);
                }
                System.out.println();
            }
            System.out.println(result.unrecognizedFaces().size() + " face(s) were
 unrecognized.");

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考RecognizeCelebrities中的。

`SearchFaces`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SearchFaces`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱搜尋人臉 (人臉 ID)。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesByImageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Image;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesByImageResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.FaceMatch;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
```

```
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SearchFaceMatchingImageCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId> <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   collectionId - The id of the collection. \s
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s

                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String sourceImage = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Searching for a face in a collections");
        searchFaceInCollection(rekClient, collectionId, sourceImage);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void searchFaceInCollection(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId, String sourceImage) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceImage));
```

```
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);
            Image souImage = Image.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            SearchFacesByImageRequest facesByImageRequest =
 SearchFacesByImageRequest.builder()
                    .image(souImage)
                    .maxFaces(10)
                    .faceMatchThreshold(70F)
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .build();

            SearchFacesByImageResponse imageResponse =
 rekClient.searchFacesByImage(facesByImageRequest);
            System.out.println("Faces matching in the collection");
            List<FaceMatch> faceImageMatches = imageResponse.faceMatches();
            for (FaceMatch face : faceImageMatches) {
                System.out.println("The similarity level is  " + face.similarity());
                System.out.println();
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SearchFaces中的。

SearchFacesByImage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SearchFacesByImage。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱搜尋人臉 (映像)。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SearchFacesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.FaceMatch;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SearchFaceMatchingIdCollection {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <collectionId> <sourceImage>

                Where:
                   collectionId - The id of the collection. \s
                   sourceImage - The path to the image (for example, C:\\AWS\
\pic1.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String collectionId = args[0];
        String faceId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
```

```
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Searching for a face in a collections");
        searchFacebyId(rekClient, collectionId, faceId);
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void searchFacebyId(RekognitionClient rekClient, String
 collectionId, String faceId) {
        try {
            SearchFacesRequest searchFacesRequest = SearchFacesRequest.builder()
                    .collectionId(collectionId)
                    .faceId(faceId)
                    .faceMatchThreshold(70F)
                    .maxFaces(2)
                    .build();

            SearchFacesResponse imageResponse =
 rekClient.searchFaces(searchFacesRequest);
            System.out.println("Faces matching in the collection");
            List<FaceMatch> faceImageMatches = imageResponse.faceMatches();
            for (FaceMatch face : faceImageMatches) {
                System.out.println("The similarity level is  " + face.similarity());
                System.out.println();
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SearchFacesByImage中的。

案例

偵測映像中的資訊

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 啟動 Amazon Rekognition 任務，以偵測影片中的人物、物件和文字等元素。
- 檢查工作狀態，直到工作完成。
- 輸出每個工作偵測到的元素清單。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中的影片中取得名人結果。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartCelebrityRecognitionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CelebrityRecognitionSortBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CelebrityRecognition;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.CelebrityDetail;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetCelebrityRecognitionResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * To run this code example, ensure that you perform the Prerequisites as stated
 * in the Amazon Rekognition Guide:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/rekognition/latest/dg/video-analyzing-with-sqs.html
 *
 * Also, ensure that set up your development environment, including your
 * credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class VideoCelebrityDetection {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startCelebrityDetection(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getCelebrityDetectionResults(rekClient);
```

```
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startCelebrityDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest recognitionRequest =
StartCelebrityRecognitionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("Celebrities")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .build();

            StartCelebrityRecognitionResponse startCelebrityRecognitionResult =
rekClient
                    .startCelebrityRecognition(recognitionRequest);
            startJobId = startCelebrityRecognitionResult.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getCelebrityDetectionResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {

        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetCelebrityRecognitionResponse recognitionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;
```

```
            do {
                if (recognitionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = recognitionResponse.nextToken();

                GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest recognitionRequest =
GetCelebrityRecognitionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .sortBy(CelebrityRecognitionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds
                while (!finished) {
                    recognitionResponse =
rekClient.getCelebrityRecognition(recognitionRequest);
                    status = recognitionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData = recognitionResponse.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<CelebrityRecognition> celebs =
recognitionResponse.celebrities();
                for (CelebrityRecognition celeb : celebs) {
                    long seconds = celeb.timestamp() / 1000;
                    System.out.print("Sec: " + seconds + " ");
                    CelebrityDetail details = celeb.celebrity();
```

```
                    System.out.println("Name: " + details.name());
                    System.out.println("Id: " + details.id());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (recognitionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

通過標籤偵測操作，偵測影片中的標籤。

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonProcessingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonMappingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetectionSortBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Label;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Instance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Parent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class VideoDetect {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <queueUrl> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of the video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   queueUrl- The URL of a SQS queue.\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String queueUrl = args[2];
        String topicArn = args[3];
        String roleArn = args[4];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getLabelJob(rekClient, sqs, queueUrl);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        sqs.close();
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
StartLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .minConfidence(50F)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

            boolean ans = true;
            String status = "";
            int yy = 0;
```

```
            while (ans) {

                GetLabelDetectionRequest detectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                GetLabelDetectionResponse result =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(detectionRequest);
                status = result.jobStatusAsString();

                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    ans = false;
                else
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);

                Thread.sleep(1000);
                yy++;
            }

            System.out.println(startJobId + " status is: " + status);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getLabelJob(RekognitionClient rekClient, SqsClient sqs,
String queueUrl) {
        List<Message> messages;
        ReceiveMessageRequest messageRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();

        try {
            messages = sqs.receiveMessage(messageRequest).messages();

            if (!messages.isEmpty()) {
                for (Message message : messages) {
                    String notification = message.body();

                    // Get the status and job id from the notification
```

```
                    ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonMessageTree = mapper.readTree(notification);
                    JsonNode messageBodyText = jsonMessageTree.get("Message");
                    ObjectMapper operationResultMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonResultTree =
operationResultMapper.readTree(messageBodyText.textValue());
                    JsonNode operationJobId = jsonResultTree.get("JobId");
                    JsonNode operationStatus = jsonResultTree.get("Status");
                    System.out.println("Job found in JSON is " + operationJobId);

                    DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .build();

                    String jobId = operationJobId.textValue();
                    if (startJobId.compareTo(jobId) == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job id: " + operationJobId);
                        System.out.println("Status : " +
operationStatus.toString());

                        if (operationStatus.asText().equals("SUCCEEDED"))
                            getResultsLabels(rekClient);
                        else
                            System.out.println("Video analysis failed");

                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Job received was not job " +
startJobId);
                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (JsonMappingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
```

```
    // Gets the job results by calling GetLabelDetection
    private static void getResultsLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient) {

        int maxResults = 10;
        String paginationToken = null;
        GetLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResult = null;

        try {
            do {
                if (labelDetectionResult != null)
                    paginationToken = labelDetectionResult.nextToken();

                GetLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .sortBy(LabelDetectionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                        .maxResults(maxResults)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .build();

                labelDetectionResult =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData = labelDetectionResult.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());

                List<LabelDetection> detectedLabels = labelDetectionResult.labels();
                for (LabelDetection detectedLabel : detectedLabels) {
                    long seconds = detectedLabel.timestamp();
                    Label label = detectedLabel.label();
                    System.out.println("Millisecond: " + seconds + " ");

                    System.out.println("   Label:" + label.name());
                    System.out.println("   Confidence:" +
detectedLabel.label().confidence().toString());

                    List<Instance> instances = label.instances();
                    System.out.println("   Instances of " + label.name());

                    if (instances.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        " + "None");
```

```
                    } else {
                        for (Instance instance : instances) {
                            System.out.println("        Confidence: " +
 instance.confidence().toString());
                            System.out.println("        Bounding box: " +
 instance.boundingBox().toString());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println("   Parent labels for " + label.name() +
 ":");
                    List<Parent> parents = label.parents();

                    if (parents.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        None");
                    } else {
                        for (Parent parent : parents) {
                            System.out.println("   " + parent.name());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println();
                }
            } while (labelDetectionResult != null &&
 labelDetectionResult.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

偵測存放於 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中的人臉。

```
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonProcessingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonMappingException;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartLabelDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetLabelDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetectionSortBy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.LabelDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Label;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Instance;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Parent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class VideoDetect {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <queueUrl> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of the video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   queueUrl- The URL of a SQS queue.\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role to use.\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String queueUrl = args[2];
        String topicArn = args[3];
        String roleArn = args[4];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getLabelJob(rekClient, sqs, queueUrl);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        sqs.close();
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
```

```
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
StartLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .minConfidence(50F)
                    .build();

            StartLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

            boolean ans = true;
            String status = "";
            int yy = 0;
            while (ans) {

                GetLabelDetectionRequest detectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                GetLabelDetectionResponse result =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(detectionRequest);
                status = result.jobStatusAsString();

                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    ans = false;
                else
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);

                Thread.sleep(1000);
                yy++;
            }

            System.out.println(startJobId + " status is: " + status);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void getLabelJob(RekognitionClient rekClient, SqsClient sqs,
String queueUrl) {
        List<Message> messages;
        ReceiveMessageRequest messageRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                .build();

        try {
            messages = sqs.receiveMessage(messageRequest).messages();

            if (!messages.isEmpty()) {
                for (Message message : messages) {
                    String notification = message.body();

                    // Get the status and job id from the notification
                    ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonMessageTree = mapper.readTree(notification);
                    JsonNode messageBodyText = jsonMessageTree.get("Message");
                    ObjectMapper operationResultMapper = new ObjectMapper();
                    JsonNode jsonResultTree =
operationResultMapper.readTree(messageBodyText.textValue());
                    JsonNode operationJobId = jsonResultTree.get("JobId");
                    JsonNode operationStatus = jsonResultTree.get("Status");
                    System.out.println("Job found in JSON is " + operationJobId);

                    DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                            .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                            .build();

                    String jobId = operationJobId.textValue();
                    if (startJobId.compareTo(jobId) == 0) {
                        System.out.println("Job id: " + operationJobId);
                        System.out.println("Status : " +
operationStatus.toString());

                        if (operationStatus.asText().equals("SUCCEEDED"))
                            getResultsLabels(rekClient);
                        else
                            System.out.println("Video analysis failed");

                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
```

```
                    } else {
                        System.out.println("Job received was not job " +
startJobId);
                        sqs.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
                    }
                }
            }

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (JsonMappingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (JsonProcessingException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    // Gets the job results by calling GetLabelDetection
    private static void getResultsLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient) {

        int maxResults = 10;
        String paginationToken = null;
        GetLabelDetectionResponse labelDetectionResult = null;

        try {
            do {
                if (labelDetectionResult != null)
                    paginationToken = labelDetectionResult.nextToken();

                GetLabelDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
GetLabelDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .sortBy(LabelDetectionSortBy.TIMESTAMP)
                        .maxResults(maxResults)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .build();

                labelDetectionResult =
rekClient.getLabelDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData = labelDetectionResult.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
```

```
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());

                List<LabelDetection> detectedLabels = labelDetectionResult.labels();
                for (LabelDetection detectedLabel : detectedLabels) {
                    long seconds = detectedLabel.timestamp();
                    Label label = detectedLabel.label();
                    System.out.println("Millisecond: " + seconds + " ");

                    System.out.println("   Label:" + label.name());
                    System.out.println("   Confidence:" +
detectedLabel.label().confidence().toString());

                    List<Instance> instances = label.instances();
                    System.out.println("   Instances of " + label.name());

                    if (instances.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        " + "None");
                    } else {
                        for (Instance instance : instances) {
                            System.out.println("        Confidence: " +
instance.confidence().toString());
                            System.out.println("        Bounding box: " +
instance.boundingBox().toString());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println("   Parent labels for " + label.name() +
":");
                    List<Parent> parents = label.parents();

                    if (parents.isEmpty()) {
                        System.out.println("        None");
                    } else {
                        for (Parent parent : parents) {
                            System.out.println("   " + parent.name());
                        }
                    }
                    System.out.println();
                }
            } while (labelDetectionResult != null &&
labelDetectionResult.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

偵測 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中存放影片中的不當或冒犯性內容。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartContentModerationRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartContentModerationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetContentModerationResponse;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetContentModerationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ContentModerationDetection;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class VideoDetectInappropriate {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
```

```
                  bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
(for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                  video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                  topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
(Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                  roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
role to use.\s
               """;

       if (args.length != 4) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String bucket = args[0];
       String video = args[1];
       String topicArn = args[2];
       String roleArn = args[3];
       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();

       NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
               .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
               .roleArn(roleArn)
               .build();

       startModerationDetection(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
       getModResults(rekClient);
       System.out.println("This example is done!");
       rekClient.close();
   }

   public static void startModerationDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
           NotificationChannel channel,
           String bucket,
           String video) {

       try {
           S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                   .bucket(bucket)
                   .name(video)
                   .build();
```

```
            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartContentModerationRequest modDetectionRequest =
StartContentModerationRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("Moderation")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .build();

            StartContentModerationResponse startModDetectionResult = rekClient
                    .startContentModeration(modDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = startModDetectionResult.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getModResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetContentModerationResponse modDetectionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (modDetectionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = modDetectionResponse.nextToken();

                GetContentModerationRequest modRequest =
GetContentModerationRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds.
                while (!finished) {
```

```
                    modDetectionResponse =
 rekClient.getContentModeration(modRequest);
                    status = modDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData = modDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<ContentModerationDetection> mods =
 modDetectionResponse.moderationLabels();
                for (ContentModerationDetection mod : mods) {
                    long seconds = mod.timestamp() / 1000;
                    System.out.print("Mod label: " + seconds + " ");
                    System.out.println(mod.moderationLabel().toString());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (modDetectionResponse != null &&
 modDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

偵測 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中存放影片中的技術提示區段和鏡頭偵測區段。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartShotDetectionFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartSegmentDetectionFilters;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartSegmentDetectionRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartSegmentDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetSegmentDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetSegmentDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SegmentDetection;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.TechnicalCueSegment;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.ShotSegment;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.SegmentType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class VideoDetectSegment {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>
```

```
                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
(for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
(Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
role to use.\s
                """;

       if (args.length != 4) {
           System.out.println(usage);
           System.exit(1);
       }

       String bucket = args[0];
       String video = args[1];
       String topicArn = args[2];
       String roleArn = args[3];

       Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
       RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
               .region(region)
               .build();

       SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
               .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
               .build();

       NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
               .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
               .roleArn(roleArn)
               .build();

       startSegmentDetection(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
       getSegmentResults(rekClient);
       System.out.println("This example is done!");
       sqs.close();
       rekClient.close();
   }

   public static void startSegmentDetection(RekognitionClient rekClient,
           NotificationChannel channel,
           String bucket,
```

```
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartShotDetectionFilter cueDetectionFilter =
StartShotDetectionFilter.builder()
                    .minSegmentConfidence(60F)
                    .build();

            StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter technicalCueDetectionFilter =
StartTechnicalCueDetectionFilter.builder()
                    .minSegmentConfidence(60F)
                    .build();

            StartSegmentDetectionFilters filters =
StartSegmentDetectionFilters.builder()
                    .shotFilter(cueDetectionFilter)
                    .technicalCueFilter(technicalCueDetectionFilter)
                    .build();

            StartSegmentDetectionRequest segDetectionRequest =
StartSegmentDetectionRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .segmentTypes(SegmentType.TECHNICAL_CUE, SegmentType.SHOT)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .filters(filters)
                    .build();

            StartSegmentDetectionResponse segDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startSegmentDetection(segDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = segDetectionResponse.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            e.getMessage();
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static void getSegmentResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetSegmentDetectionResponse segDetectionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (segDetectionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = segDetectionResponse.nextToken();

                GetSegmentDetectionRequest recognitionRequest =
GetSegmentDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds.
                while (!finished) {
                    segDetectionResponse =
rekClient.getSegmentDetection(recognitionRequest);
                    status = segDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }
                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
                List<VideoMetadata> videoMetaData =
segDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
                for (VideoMetadata metaData : videoMetaData) {
                    System.out.println("Format: " + metaData.format());
                    System.out.println("Codec: " + metaData.codec());
                    System.out.println("Duration: " + metaData.durationMillis());
```

```
                    System.out.println("FrameRate: " + metaData.frameRate());
                    System.out.println("Job");
                }

                List<SegmentDetection> detectedSegments =
segDetectionResponse.segments();
                for (SegmentDetection detectedSegment : detectedSegments) {
                    String type = detectedSegment.type().toString();
                    if (type.contains(SegmentType.TECHNICAL_CUE.toString())) {
                        System.out.println("Technical Cue");
                        TechnicalCueSegment segmentCue =
detectedSegment.technicalCueSegment();
                        System.out.println("\tType: " + segmentCue.type());
                        System.out.println("\tConfidence: " +
segmentCue.confidence().toString());
                    }

                    if (type.contains(SegmentType.SHOT.toString())) {
                        System.out.println("Shot");
                        ShotSegment segmentShot = detectedSegment.shotSegment();
                        System.out.println("\tIndex " + segmentShot.index());
                        System.out.println("\tConfidence: " +
segmentShot.confidence().toString());
                    }

                    long seconds = detectedSegment.durationMillis();
                    System.out.println("\tDuration : " + seconds + " milliseconds");
                    System.out.println("\tStart time code: " +
detectedSegment.startTimecodeSMPTE());
                    System.out.println("\tEnd time code: " +
detectedSegment.endTimecodeSMPTE());
                    System.out.println("\tDuration time code: " +
detectedSegment.durationSMPTE());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (segDetectionResponse != null &&
segDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

偵測 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中存放影片中所存的影片文字。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartTextDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartTextDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetTextDetectionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetTextDetectionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.TextDetectionResult;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class VideoDetectText {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role to use.\s
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startTextLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getTextResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startTextLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartTextDetectionRequest labelDetectionRequest =
StartTextDetectionRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .build();

            StartTextDetectionResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startTextDetection(labelDetectionRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getTextResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetTextDetectionResponse textDetectionResponse = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (textDetectionResponse != null)
                    paginationToken = textDetectionResponse.nextToken();

                GetTextDetectionRequest recognitionRequest =
GetTextDetectionRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds.
                while (!finished) {
                    textDetectionResponse =
rekClient.getTextDetection(recognitionRequest);
                    status = textDetectionResponse.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
```

```
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData = textDetectionResponse.videoMetadata();
                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<TextDetectionResult> labels =
 textDetectionResponse.textDetections();
                for (TextDetectionResult detectedText : labels) {
                    System.out.println("Confidence: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().confidence().toString());
                    System.out.println("Id : " + detectedText.textDetection().id());
                    System.out.println("Parent Id: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().parentId());
                    System.out.println("Type: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().type());
                    System.out.println("Text: " +
 detectedText.textDetection().detectedText());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (textDetectionResponse != null &&
 textDetectionResponse.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

偵測 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中存放影片中所存的影片人物。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.RekognitionClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.NotificationChannel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartPersonTrackingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.Video;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.StartPersonTrackingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.RekognitionException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetPersonTrackingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.GetPersonTrackingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.VideoMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.rekognition.model.PersonDetection;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class VideoPersonDetection {
    private static String startJobId = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucket> <video> <topicArn> <roleArn>

                Where:
                   bucket - The name of the bucket in which the video is located
 (for example, (for example, myBucket).\s
                   video - The name of video (for example, people.mp4).\s
                   topicArn - The ARN of the Amazon Simple Notification Service
 (Amazon SNS) topic.\s
                   roleArn - The ARN of the AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 role to use.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucket = args[0];
        String video = args[1];
        String topicArn = args[2];
        String roleArn = args[3];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        RekognitionClient rekClient = RekognitionClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        NotificationChannel channel = NotificationChannel.builder()
                .snsTopicArn(topicArn)
                .roleArn(roleArn)
                .build();

        startPersonLabels(rekClient, channel, bucket, video);
        getPersonDetectionResults(rekClient);
        System.out.println("This example is done!");
        rekClient.close();
    }

    public static void startPersonLabels(RekognitionClient rekClient,
            NotificationChannel channel,
            String bucket,
            String video) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Obj = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .name(video)
                    .build();

            Video vidOb = Video.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Obj)
                    .build();

            StartPersonTrackingRequest personTrackingRequest =
StartPersonTrackingRequest.builder()
                    .jobTag("DetectingLabels")
                    .video(vidOb)
                    .notificationChannel(channel)
                    .build();
```

```
            StartPersonTrackingResponse labelDetectionResponse =
rekClient.startPersonTracking(personTrackingRequest);
            startJobId = labelDetectionResponse.jobId();

        } catch (RekognitionException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getPersonDetectionResults(RekognitionClient rekClient) {
        try {
            String paginationToken = null;
            GetPersonTrackingResponse personTrackingResult = null;
            boolean finished = false;
            String status;
            int yy = 0;

            do {
                if (personTrackingResult != null)
                    paginationToken = personTrackingResult.nextToken();

                GetPersonTrackingRequest recognitionRequest =
GetPersonTrackingRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(startJobId)
                        .nextToken(paginationToken)
                        .maxResults(10)
                        .build();

                // Wait until the job succeeds
                while (!finished) {

                    personTrackingResult =
rekClient.getPersonTracking(recognitionRequest);
                    status = personTrackingResult.jobStatusAsString();

                    if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                        finished = true;
                    else {
                        System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + status);
                        Thread.sleep(1000);
                    }
                    yy++;
```

```
                }

                finished = false;

                // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
                VideoMetadata videoMetaData = personTrackingResult.videoMetadata();

                System.out.println("Format: " + videoMetaData.format());
                System.out.println("Codec: " + videoMetaData.codec());
                System.out.println("Duration: " + videoMetaData.durationMillis());
                System.out.println("FrameRate: " + videoMetaData.frameRate());
                System.out.println("Job");

                List<PersonDetection> detectedPersons =
 personTrackingResult.persons();
                for (PersonDetection detectedPerson : detectedPersons) {
                    long seconds = detectedPerson.timestamp() / 1000;
                    System.out.print("Sec: " + seconds + " ");
                    System.out.println("Person Identifier: " +
 detectedPerson.person().index());
                    System.out.println();
                }

            } while (personTrackingResult != null &&
 personTrackingResult.nextToken() != null);

        } catch (RekognitionException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetCelebrityRecognition
  - GetContentModeration
  - GetLabelDetection
  - GetPersonTracking
  - GetSegmentDetection
  - GetTextDetection

- StartCelebrityRecognition
- StartContentModeration
- StartLabelDetection
- StartPersonTracking
- StartSegmentDetection
- StartTextDetection

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 路由 53 個域名註冊示例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 for Route 53 網域註冊來執行動作及實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Route 53 網域註冊

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Route 53 網域註冊。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.Route53DomainsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53.model.Route53Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.DomainPrice;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.ListPricesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.route53domains.model.ListPricesResponse;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This Java code examples performs the following operation:
 *
 * 1. Invokes ListPrices for at least one domain type, such as the “com” type
 * and displays the prices for Registration and Renewal.
 *
 */
public class HelloRoute53 {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <hostedZoneId> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    hostedZoneId - The id value of an existing hosted zone. \n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainType = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient = Route53DomainsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Invokes ListPrices for at least one domain type.");
        listPrices(route53DomainsClient, domainType);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient, String
 domainType) {
        try {
```

```
            ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                    .maxItems(10)
                    .tld(domainType)
                    .build();

            ListPricesResponse response =
 route53DomainsClient.listPrices(pricesRequest);
            List<DomainPrice> prices = response.prices();
            for (DomainPrice pr : prices) {
                System.out.println("Name: " + pr.name());
                System.out.println(
                        "Registration: " + pr.registrationPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.registrationPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Renewal: " + pr.renewalPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.renewalPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Transfer: " + pr.transferPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.transferPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Transfer: " + pr.transferPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.transferPrice().currency());
                System.out.println("Change Ownership: " +
 pr.changeOwnershipPrice().price() + " "
                        + pr.changeOwnershipPrice().currency());
                System.out.println(
                        "Restoration: " + pr.restorationPrice().price() + " " +
 pr.restorationPrice().currency());
                System.out.println(" ");
            }

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListPrices中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CheckDomainAvailability

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CheckDomainAvailability。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void checkDomainAvailability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest availabilityRequest =
CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .build();

           CheckDomainAvailabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                   .checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest);
           System.out.println(domainSuggestion + " is " +
response.availability().toString());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CheckDomainAvailability中的。

CheckDomainTransferability

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CheckDomainTransferability。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void checkDomainTransferability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest transferabilityRequest =
CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .build();

           CheckDomainTransferabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                   .checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest);
           System.out.println("Transferability: " +
response.transferability().transferable().toString());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CheckDomainTransferability中的。

`GetDomainDetail`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDomainDetail`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void getDomainDetails(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient,
String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           GetDomainDetailRequest detailRequest = GetDomainDetailRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .build();

           GetDomainDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest);
           System.out.println("The contact first name is " +
response.registrantContact().firstName());
           System.out.println("The contact last name is " +
response.registrantContact().lastName());
           System.out.println("The contact org name is " +
response.registrantContact().organizationName());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetDomainDetail中的。

GetDomainSuggestions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDomainSuggestions`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void listDomainSuggestions(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           GetDomainSuggestionsRequest suggestionsRequest =
GetDomainSuggestionsRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .suggestionCount(5)
                    .onlyAvailable(true)
                    .build();

            GetDomainSuggestionsResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest);
            List<DomainSuggestion> suggestions = response.suggestionsList();
            for (DomainSuggestion suggestion : suggestions) {
                System.out.println("Suggestion Name: " + suggestion.domainName());
                System.out.println("Availability: " + suggestion.availability());
                System.out.println(" ");
            }

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetDomainSuggestions中的。

GetOperationDetail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetOperationDetail`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void getOperationalDetail(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String operationId) {
        try {
            GetOperationDetailRequest detailRequest =
GetOperationDetailRequest.builder()
                    .operationId(operationId)
                    .build();
```

```
            GetOperationDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest);
            System.out.println("Operation detail message is " + response.message());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetOperationDetail中的。

`ListDomains`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDomains`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void listDomains(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient) {
        try {
            ListDomainsIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listDomainsPaginator();
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.domains().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println("The domain name is " +
content.domainName()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListDomains中的。

ListOperations

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListOperations。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void listOperations(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient) {
       try {
           Date currentDate = new Date();
           LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
           ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
           localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
           Instant myTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

           ListOperationsRequest operationsRequest =
ListOperationsRequest.builder()
                   .submittedSince(myTime)
                   .build();

           ListOperationsIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listOperationsPaginator(operationsRequest);
           listRes.stream()
                   .flatMap(r -> r.operations().stream())
                   .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Operation Id: " +
content.operationId() +
                           " Status: " + content.statusAsString() +
                           " Date: " + content.submittedDate()));

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListOperations中的。

ListPrices

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListPrices。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient, String
domainType) {
       try {
           ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                   .tld(domainType)
                   .build();

           ListPricesIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listPricesPaginator(pricesRequest);
           listRes.stream()
                   .flatMap(r -> r.prices().stream())
                   .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.name() +
                           " Registration: " + content.registrationPrice().price()
+ " "
                           + content.registrationPrice().currency() +
                           " Renewal: " + content.renewalPrice().price() + " " +
content.renewalPrice().currency()));

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListPrices中的。

RegisterDomain

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RegisterDomain。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String requestDomainRegistration(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient,
           String domainSuggestion,
           String phoneNumber,
           String email,
           String firstName,
           String lastName,
           String city) {

       try {
           ContactDetail contactDetail = ContactDetail.builder()
                   .contactType(ContactType.COMPANY)
                   .state("LA")
                   .countryCode(CountryCode.IN)
                   .email(email)
                   .firstName(firstName)
                   .lastName(lastName)
                   .city(city)
                   .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                   .organizationName("My Org")
                   .addressLine1("My Address")
                   .zipCode("123 123")
                   .build();

           RegisterDomainRequest domainRequest = RegisterDomainRequest.builder()
                   .adminContact(contactDetail)
                   .registrantContact(contactDetail)
                   .techContact(contactDetail)
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .autoRenew(true)
                   .durationInYears(1)
                   .build();

           RegisterDomainResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("Registration requested. Operation Id: " +
response.operationId());
            return response.operationId();

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考RegisterDomain中的。

ViewBilling

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ViewBilling`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void listBillingRecords(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient)
{
        try {
            Date currentDate = new Date();
            LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
            ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
            LocalDateTime localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
            Instant myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset);
            Instant myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

            ViewBillingRequest viewBillingRequest = ViewBillingRequest.builder()
                    .start(myStartTime)
                    .end(myEndTime)
                    .build();
```

```
            ViewBillingIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.viewBillingPaginator(viewBillingRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.billingRecords().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Bill Date:: " +
content.billDate() +
                            " Operation: " + content.operationAsString() +
                            " Price: " + content.price()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ViewBilling中的。

案例

網域入門

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 列出目前網域和過去一年的操作。
- 檢視過去一年的帳單和網域類型對應的價格。
- 取得網域建議。
- 檢查網域的可用性和可轉移性。
- 或者，要求網域註冊。
- 取得操作詳細資訊。
- 或者，取得網域詳細資訊。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This example uses pagination methods where applicable. For example, to list
 * domains, the
 * listDomainsPaginator method is used. For more information about pagination,
 * see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/pagination.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following operations:
 *
 * 1. List current domains.
 * 2. List operations in the past year.
 * 3. View billing for the account in the past year.
 * 4. View prices for domain types.
 * 5. Get domain suggestions.
 * 6. Check domain availability.
 * 7. Check domain transferability.
 * 8. Request a domain registration.
 * 9. Get operation details.
 * 10. Optionally, get domain details.
 */

public class Route53Scenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <domainType> <phoneNumber> <email> <domainSuggestion>
 <firstName> <lastName> <city>

                Where:
                    domainType - The domain type (for example, com).\s
```

```
                    phoneNumber - The phone number to use (for example,
+91.9966564xxx)      email - The email address to use.      domainSuggestion - The
domain suggestion (for example, findmy.accountants).\s
                    firstName - The first name to use to register a domain.\s
                    lastName -  The last name to use to register a domain.\s
                    city - the city to use to register a domain.\s
                    """;

        if (args.length != 7) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String domainType = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        String email = args[2];
        String domainSuggestion = args[3];
        String firstName = args[4];
        String lastName = args[5];
        String city = args[6];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient = Route53DomainsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. List current domains.");
        listDomains(route53DomainsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. List operations in the past year.");
        listOperations(route53DomainsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. View billing for the account in the past year.");
        listBillingRecords(route53DomainsClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. View prices for domain types.");
        listPrices(route53DomainsClient, domainType);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Get domain suggestions.");
        listDomainSuggestions(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Check domain availability.");
        checkDomainAvailability(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Check domain transferability.");
        checkDomainTransferability(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Request a domain registration.");
        String opId = requestDomainRegistration(route53DomainsClient,
domainSuggestion, phoneNumber, email, firstName,
                lastName, city);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Get operation details.");
        getOperationalDetail(route53DomainsClient, opId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get domain details.");
        System.out.println("Note: You must have a registered domain to get
details.");
        System.out.println("Otherwise, an exception is thrown that states ");
        System.out.println("Domain xxxxxxx not found in xxxxxxx account.");
        getDomainDetails(route53DomainsClient, domainSuggestion);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }
```

```
   public static void getDomainDetails(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient,
String domainSuggestion) {
       try {
           GetDomainDetailRequest detailRequest = GetDomainDetailRequest.builder()
                   .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                   .build();

           GetDomainDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest);
           System.out.println("The contact first name is " +
response.registrantContact().firstName());
           System.out.println("The contact last name is " +
response.registrantContact().lastName());
           System.out.println("The contact org name is " +
response.registrantContact().organizationName());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static void getOperationalDetail(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String operationId) {
       try {
           GetOperationDetailRequest detailRequest =
GetOperationDetailRequest.builder()
                   .operationId(operationId)
                   .build();

           GetOperationDetailResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest);
           System.out.println("Operation detail message is " + response.message());

       } catch (Route53Exception e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }

   public static String requestDomainRegistration(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient,
           String domainSuggestion,
           String phoneNumber,
```

```
            String email,
            String firstName,
            String lastName,
            String city) {

        try {
            ContactDetail contactDetail = ContactDetail.builder()
                    .contactType(ContactType.COMPANY)
                    .state("LA")
                    .countryCode(CountryCode.IN)
                    .email(email)
                    .firstName(firstName)
                    .lastName(lastName)
                    .city(city)
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .organizationName("My Org")
                    .addressLine1("My Address")
                    .zipCode("123 123")
                    .build();

            RegisterDomainRequest domainRequest = RegisterDomainRequest.builder()
                    .adminContact(contactDetail)
                    .registrantContact(contactDetail)
                    .techContact(contactDetail)
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .autoRenew(true)
                    .durationInYears(1)
                    .build();

            RegisterDomainResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest);
            System.out.println("Registration requested. Operation Id: " +
response.operationId());
            return response.operationId();

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void checkDomainTransferability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
```

```
        try {
            CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest transferabilityRequest =
CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            CheckDomainTransferabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                    .checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest);
            System.out.println("Transferability: " +
response.transferability().transferable().toString());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void checkDomainAvailability(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest availabilityRequest =
CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .build();

            CheckDomainAvailabilityResponse response = route53DomainsClient
                    .checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest);
            System.out.println(domainSuggestion + " is " +
response.availability().toString());

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listDomainSuggestions(Route53DomainsClient
route53DomainsClient, String domainSuggestion) {
        try {
            GetDomainSuggestionsRequest suggestionsRequest =
GetDomainSuggestionsRequest.builder()
                    .domainName(domainSuggestion)
                    .suggestionCount(5)
                    .onlyAvailable(true)
```

```
                    .build();

            GetDomainSuggestionsResponse response =
route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest);
            List<DomainSuggestion> suggestions = response.suggestionsList();
            for (DomainSuggestion suggestion : suggestions) {
                System.out.println("Suggestion Name: " + suggestion.domainName());
                System.out.println("Availability: " + suggestion.availability());
                System.out.println(" ");
            }

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listPrices(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient, String
domainType) {
        try {
            ListPricesRequest pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest.builder()
                    .tld(domainType)
                    .build();

            ListPricesIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.listPricesPaginator(pricesRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.prices().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Name: " +
content.name() +
                            " Registration: " + content.registrationPrice().price()
+ " "
                            + content.registrationPrice().currency() +
                            " Renewal: " + content.renewalPrice().price() + " " +
content.renewalPrice().currency()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listBillingRecords(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient)
{
```

```
        try {
            Date currentDate = new Date();
            LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
            ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
            LocalDateTime localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
            Instant myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset);
            Instant myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

            ViewBillingRequest viewBillingRequest = ViewBillingRequest.builder()
                    .start(myStartTime)
                    .end(myEndTime)
                    .build();

            ViewBillingIterable listRes =
route53DomainsClient.viewBillingPaginator(viewBillingRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.billingRecords().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Bill Date:: " +
content.billDate() +
                            " Operation: " + content.operationAsString() +
                            " Price: " + content.price()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listOperations(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient) {
        try {
            Date currentDate = new Date();
            LocalDateTime localDateTime =
currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime();
            ZoneOffset zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00");
            localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1);
            Instant myTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset);

            ListOperationsRequest operationsRequest =
ListOperationsRequest.builder()
                    .submittedSince(myTime)
                    .build();
```

```
            ListOperationsIterable listRes =
 route53DomainsClient.listOperationsPaginator(operationsRequest);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.operations().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Operation Id: " +
 content.operationId() +
                            " Status: " + content.statusAsString() +
                            " Date: " + content.submittedDate()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listDomains(Route53DomainsClient route53DomainsClient) {
        try {
            ListDomainsIterable listRes =
 route53DomainsClient.listDomainsPaginator();
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.domains().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println("The domain name is " +
 content.domainName()));

        } catch (Route53Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CheckDomainAvailability
  - CheckDomainTransferability
  - GetDomainDetail
  - GetDomainSuggestions
  - GetOperationDetail
  - ListDomains
  - ListOperations

- ListPrices
- RegisterDomain
- ViewBilling

Amazon S3 示例使用 SDK for Java 2.x

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 Amazon S3 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon S3

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon S3。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListBucketsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloS3 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBuckets(s3);
    }

    public static void listBuckets(S3Client s3) {
        try {
            ListBucketsResponse response = s3.listBuckets();
            List<Bucket> bucketList = response.buckets();
            bucketList.forEach(bucket -> {
                System.out.println("Bucket Name: " + bucket.name());
            });

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListBuckets中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

CopyObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CopyObject`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 S3Client 複製物件。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class CopyObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <objectKey> <fromBucket> <toBucket>

                Where:
                    objectKey - The name of the object (for example, book.pdf).
                    fromBucket - The S3 bucket name that contains the object (for
 example, bucket1).
                    toBucket - The S3 bucket to copy the object to (for example,
 bucket2).
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
        String objectKey = args[0];
        String fromBucket = args[1];
        String toBucket = args[2];
        System.out.format("Copying object %s from bucket %s to %s\n", objectKey,
 fromBucket, toBucket);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        copyBucketObject(s3, fromBucket, objectKey, toBucket);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static String copyBucketObject(S3Client s3, String fromBucket, String
 objectKey, String toBucket) {
        CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
                .sourceBucket(fromBucket)
                .sourceKey(objectKey)
                .destinationBucket(toBucket)
                .destinationKey(objectKey)
                .build();

        try {
            CopyObjectResponse copyRes = s3.copyObject(copyReq);
            return copyRes.copyObjectResult().toString();

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

使用 S3 TransferManager 將物件從一個儲存貯體複製到另一個儲存貯體。檢視完整檔案並測試。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CopyObjectRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedCopy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.Copy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CopyRequest;

import java.util.UUID;

    public String copyObject(S3TransferManager transferManager, String bucketName,
            String key, String destinationBucket, String destinationKey) {
        CopyObjectRequest copyObjectRequest = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
                .sourceBucket(bucketName)
                .sourceKey(key)
                .destinationBucket(destinationBucket)
                .destinationKey(destinationKey)
                .build();

        CopyRequest copyRequest = CopyRequest.builder()
                .copyObjectRequest(copyObjectRequest)
                .build();

        Copy copy = transferManager.copy(copyRequest);

        CompletedCopy completedCopy = copy.completionFuture().join();
        return completedCopy.response().copyObjectResult().eTag();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CopyObject中的。

`CreateBucket`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateBucket`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立儲存貯體。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.waiters.WaiterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class CreateBucket {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws URISyntaxException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the bucket to create. The bucket name
 must be unique, or an error occurs.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Creating a bucket named %s\n", bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
```

```
        createBucket(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void createBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
 s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

建立啟用物件鎖定的值區。

```
    // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock options.
    public void createBucketWithLockOptions(boolean enableObjectLock, String
 bucketName) {
        S3Waiter s3Waiter = getClient().waiter();
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockEnabledForBucket(enableObjectLock)
            .build();

        getClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
```

```
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
        s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
        System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateBucket中的。

DeleteBucket

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteBucket。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .build();

        s3.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        s3.close();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteBucket中的。

DeleteBucketPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteBucketPolicy。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketPolicyRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class DeleteBucketPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to delete the policy from (for
 example, bucket1).""";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Deleting policy from bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        deleteS3BucketPolicy(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    // Delete the bucket policy.
    public static void deleteS3BucketPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketPolicyRequest delReq = DeleteBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        try {
            s3.deleteBucketPolicy(delReq);
            System.out.println("Done!");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteBucketPolicy中的。

`DeleteBucketWebsite`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucketWebsite`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class DeleteWebsiteConfiguration {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:     <bucketName>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to delete the website
 configuration from.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Deleting website configuration for Amazon S3 bucket: %s
\n", bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteBucketWebsiteConfig(s3, bucketName);
        System.out.println("Done!");
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void deleteBucketWebsiteConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest delReq = DeleteBucketWebsiteRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        try {
```

```
            s3.deleteBucketWebsite(delReq);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.out.println("Failed to delete website configuration!");
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteBucketWebsite中的。

`DeleteObjects`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteObjects`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Delete;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
```

```
public class DeleteMultiObjects {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucketName>

                Where:
                   bucketName - the Amazon S3 bucket name.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        deleteBucketObjects(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void deleteBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        // Upload three sample objects to the specfied Amazon S3 bucket.
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> keys = new ArrayList<>();
        PutObjectRequest putOb;
        ObjectIdentifier objectId;

        for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
            String keyName = "delete object example " + i;
            objectId = ObjectIdentifier.builder()
                    .key(keyName)
                    .build();

            putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(keyName)
                    .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromString(keyName));
```

```
            keys.add(objectId);
        }

        System.out.println(keys.size() + " objects successfully created.");

        // Delete multiple objects in one request.
        Delete del = Delete.builder()
                .objects(keys)
                .build();

        try {
            DeleteObjectsRequest multiObjectDeleteRequest =
 DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .delete(del)
                    .build();

            s3.deleteObjects(multiObjectDeleteRequest);
            System.out.println("Multiple objects are deleted!");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteObjects中的。

GetBucketAcl

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetBucketAcl`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAclRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectAclResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Grant;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class GetAcl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <bucketName> <objectKey>

                Where:
                  bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to get the access control list
 (ACL) for.
                  objectKey - The object to get the ACL for.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String objectKey = args[1];
        System.out.println("Retrieving ACL for object: " + objectKey);
        System.out.println("in bucket: " + bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getBucketACL(s3, objectKey, bucketName);
```

```
        s3.close();
        System.out.println("Done!");
    }

    public static String getBucketACL(S3Client s3, String objectKey, String
 bucketName) {
        try {
            GetObjectAclRequest aclReq = GetObjectAclRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            GetObjectAclResponse aclRes = s3.getObjectAcl(aclReq);
            List<Grant> grants = aclRes.grants();
            String grantee = "";
            for (Grant grant : grants) {
                System.out.format("  %s: %s\n", grant.grantee().id(),
 grant.permission());
                grantee = grant.grantee().id();
            }

            return grantee;
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetBucketAcl中的。

GetBucketPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetBucketPolicy`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketPolicyResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class GetBucketPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to get the policy from.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        System.out.format("Getting policy for bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        String polText = getPolicy(s3, bucketName);
        System.out.println("Policy Text: " + polText);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static String getPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        String policyText;
        System.out.format("Getting policy for bucket: \"%s\"\n\n", bucketName);
        GetBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = GetBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        try {
            GetBucketPolicyResponse policyRes = s3.getBucketPolicy(policyReq);
            policyText = policyRes.policy();
            return policyText;

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetBucketPolicy中的。

`GetObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetObject`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 S3Client 將資料當作位元組陣列讀取。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class GetObjectData {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <keyName> <path>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                    keyName - The key name.\s
                    path - The path where the file is written to.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        String path = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
```

```
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getObjectBytes(s3, bucketName, keyName, path);
    }

    public static void getObjectBytes(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 keyName, String path) {
        try {
            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest
                    .builder()
                    .key(keyName)
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
 s3.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

            // Write the data to a local file.
            File myFile = new File(path);
            OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
            os.write(data);
            System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
            os.close();

        } catch (IOException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

使用 S3 TransferManager 將 S3 儲存貯體中的物件下載到本機檔案。檢視完整檔案並測試。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedFileDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DownloadFileRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.UUID;

    public Long downloadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String bucketName,
                             String key, String downloadedFileWithPath) {
        DownloadFileRequest downloadFileRequest = DownloadFileRequest.builder()
                .getObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
                .destination(Paths.get(downloadedFileWithPath))
                .build();

        FileDownload downloadFile =
 transferManager.downloadFile(downloadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileDownload downloadResult =
 downloadFile.completionFuture().join();
        logger.info("Content length [{}]",
 downloadResult.response().contentLength());
        return downloadResult.response().contentLength();
    }
```

使用 S3Client 讀取屬於某個物件的索引標籤。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectTaggingRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectTaggingResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Tag;
import java.util.List;

/**
```

```
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class GetObjectTags {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <keyName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                    keyName - A key name that represents the object.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listTags(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void listTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try {
            GetObjectTaggingRequest getTaggingRequest = GetObjectTaggingRequest
                    .builder()
                    .key(keyName)
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();
```

```
            GetObjectTaggingResponse tags = s3.getObjectTagging(getTaggingRequest);
            List<Tag> tagSet = tags.tagSet();
            for (Tag tag : tagSet) {
                System.out.println(tag.key());
                System.out.println(tag.value());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

使用 S3Client 取得物件的 URL。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.net.URL;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class GetObjectUrl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <keyName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.
                    keyName - A key name that represents the object.\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getURL(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void getURL(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try {
            GetUrlRequest request = GetUrlRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(keyName)
                    .build();

            URL url = s3.utilities().getUrl(request);
            System.out.println("The URL for  " + keyName + " is " + url);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

使用 S3Client 透過使用 S3Presigner 用戶端物件取得物件。

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.time.Duration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.GetObjectPresignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedGetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetObjectPresignedUrl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String USAGE = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <keyName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                    keyName - A key name that represents a text file.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getPresignedUrl(presigner, bucketName, keyName);
        presigner.close();
    }
```

```
   public static void getPresignedUrl(S3Presigner presigner, String bucketName,
String keyName) {
       try {
           GetObjectRequest getObjectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .key(keyName)
                   .build();

           GetObjectPresignRequest getObjectPresignRequest =
GetObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                   .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(60))
                   .getObjectRequest(getObjectRequest)
                   .build();

           PresignedGetObjectRequest presignedGetObjectRequest =
presigner.presignGetObject(getObjectPresignRequest);
           String theUrl = presignedGetObjectRequest.url().toString();
           System.out.println("Presigned URL: " + theUrl);
           HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
presignedGetObjectRequest.url().openConnection();
           presignedGetObjectRequest.httpRequest().headers().forEach((header,
values) -> {
               values.forEach(value -> {
                   connection.addRequestProperty(header, value);
               });
           });

           // Send any request payload that the service needs (not needed when
           // isBrowserExecutable is true).
           if (presignedGetObjectRequest.signedPayload().isPresent()) {
               connection.setDoOutput(true);

               try (InputStream signedPayload =
presignedGetObjectRequest.signedPayload().get().asInputStream();
                       OutputStream httpOutputStream =
connection.getOutputStream()) {
                   IoUtils.copy(signedPayload, httpOutputStream);
               }
           }

           // Download the result of executing the request.
           try (InputStream content = connection.getInputStream()) {
               System.out.println("Service returned response: ");
               IoUtils.copy(content, System.out);
```

```
            }

        } catch (S3Exception | IOException e) {
            e.getStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

通過使用對象和 S3 客戶端獲取 ResponseTransformer 對象。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.ResponseTransformer;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class GetDataResponseTransformer {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <keyName> <path>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                    keyName - The key name.\s
                    path - The path where the file is written to.\s
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        String path = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getObjectBytes(s3, bucketName, keyName, path);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void getObjectBytes(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
keyName, String path) {
        try {
            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest
                    .builder()
                    .key(keyName)
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
s3.getObject(objectRequest, ResponseTransformer.toBytes());
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

            // Write the data to a local file.
            File myFile = new File(path);
            OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
            os.write(data);
            System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
            os.close();

        } catch (IOException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetObject中的。

GetObjectLegalHold

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObjectLegalHold。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
   public ObjectLockLegalHold getObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
       try {
           GetObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
GetObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(objectKey)
               .build();

           GetObjectLegalHoldResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest);
           System.out.println("Object legal hold for " + objectKey + " in " +
bucketName +
               ":\n\tStatus: " + response.legalHold().status());
           return response.legalHold();

       } catch (S3Exception ex) {
           System.out.println("\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '" + ex.getMessage() +
"'");
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetObjectLegalHold中的。

GetObjectLockConfiguration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObjectLockConfiguration。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
   public void getBucketObjectLockConfiguration(String bucketName) {
       GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest objectLockConfigurationRequest =
GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .build();

       GetObjectLockConfigurationResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfigurationRequest);
       System.out.println("Bucket object lock config for "+bucketName +":  ");
       System.out.println("\tEnabled:
"+response.objectLockConfiguration().objectLockEnabled());
       System.out.println("\tRule: "+
response.objectLockConfiguration().rule().defaultRetention());
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetObjectLockConfiguration中的。

GetObjectRetention

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObjectRetention。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    public ObjectLockRetention getObjectRetention(String bucketName, String key){
        try {
            GetObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
GetObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

            GetObjectRetentionResponse response =
getClient().getObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
            System.out.println("tObject retention for "+key +" in "+ bucketName +":
" + response.retention().mode() +" until "+ response.retention().retainUntilDate()
+".");
            return response.retention();

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return null;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetObjectRetention中的。

`HeadObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`HeadObject`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

判斷物件的內容類型。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetObjectContentType {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <keyName>>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                    keyName - The key name.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getContentType(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void getContentType(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 keyName) {
        try {
            HeadObjectRequest objectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                    .key(keyName)
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            HeadObjectResponse objectHead = s3.headObject(objectRequest);
            String type = objectHead.contentType();
            System.out.println("The object content type is " + type);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

取得物件的還原狀態。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;

public class GetObjectRestoreStatus {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <keyName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                    keyName - A key name that represents the object.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        checkStatus(s3, bucketName, keyName);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void checkStatus(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try {
            HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(keyName)
                    .build();

            HeadObjectResponse response = s3.headObject(headObjectRequest);
            System.out.println("The Amazon S3 object restoration status is " +
 response.restore());

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考HeadObject中的。

ListBuckets

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListBuckets。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Bucket;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListBucketsResponse;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListBuckets {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listAllBuckets(s3);

    }
    public static void listAllBuckets(S3Client s3) {
        ListBucketsResponse response = s3.listBuckets();
        List<Bucket> bucketList = response.buckets();
        for (Bucket bucket: bucketList) {
            System.out.println("Bucket name "+bucket.name());
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListBuckets中的。

ListMultipartUploads

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListMultipartUploads。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListMultipartUploadsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class ListMultipartUploads {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket where an in-
progress multipart upload is occurring.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();
        listUploads(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void listUploads(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
 ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
 s3.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
            List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();
            for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
                System.out.println("Upload in progress: Key = \"" + upload.key() +
 "\", id = " + upload.uploadId());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListMultipartUploads中的。

ListObjectsV2

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListObjectsV2`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Object;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class ListObjects {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket from which objects are read.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
```

```
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBucketObjects(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void listBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest
                    .builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListObjectsResponse res = s3.listObjects(listObjects);
            List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
            for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
                System.out.print("\n The name of the key is " + myValue.key());
                System.out.print("\n The object is " + calKb(myValue.size()) + "
 KBs");
                System.out.print("\n The owner is " + myValue.owner());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // convert bytes to kbs.
    private static long calKb(Long val) {
        return val / 1024;
    }
}
```

使用分頁列出物件。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectsV2Request;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.paginators.ListObjectsV2Iterable;
```

```
public class ListObjectsPaginated {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket from which objects are read.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBucketObjects(s3, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void listBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListObjectsV2Request listReq = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .maxKeys(1)
                    .build();

            ListObjectsV2Iterable listRes = s3.listObjectsV2Paginator(listReq);
            listRes.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.contents().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Key: " + content.key()
 + " size = " + content.size()));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的 ListObjectsV2。

PutBucketAcl

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutBucketAcl`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.AccessControlPolicy;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Grant;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Permission;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketAclRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Type;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SetAcl {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
```

```
                  <bucketName> <id>\s

                Where:
                  bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to grant permissions on.\s
                  id - The ID of the owner of this bucket (you can get this value
from the AWS Management Console).
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String id = args[1];
        System.out.format("Setting access \n");
        System.out.println(" in bucket: " + bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        setBucketAcl(s3, bucketName, id);
        System.out.println("Done!");
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void setBucketAcl(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String id) {
        try {
            Grant ownerGrant = Grant.builder()
                    .grantee(builder -> builder.id(id)
                            .type(Type.CANONICAL_USER))
                    .permission(Permission.FULL_CONTROL)
                    .build();

            List<Grant> grantList2 = new ArrayList<>();
            grantList2.add(ownerGrant);

            AccessControlPolicy acl = AccessControlPolicy.builder()
                    .owner(builder -> builder.id(id))
                    .grants(grantList2)
                    .build();

            PutBucketAclRequest putAclReq = PutBucketAclRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .accessControlPolicy(acl)
                    .build();

            s3.putBucketAcl(putAclReq);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutBucketAcl中的。

PutBucketCors

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketCors。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketCorsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketCorsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketCorsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CORSRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CORSConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketCorsRequest;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class S3Cors {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <accountId>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to upload an object into.
                    accountId - The id of the account that owns the Amazon S3
 bucket.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        setCorsInformation(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        getBucketCorsInformation(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        deleteBucketCorsInformation(s3, bucketName, accountId);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void deleteBucketCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String bucketName,
 String accountId) {
        try {
            DeleteBucketCorsRequest bucketCorsRequest =
 DeleteBucketCorsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                    .build();
```

```
            s3.deleteBucketCors(bucketCorsRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void getBucketCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String bucketName,
String accountId) {
        try {
            GetBucketCorsRequest bucketCorsRequest = GetBucketCorsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                    .build();

            GetBucketCorsResponse corsResponse =
s3.getBucketCors(bucketCorsRequest);
            List<CORSRule> corsRules = corsResponse.corsRules();
            for (CORSRule rule : corsRules) {
                System.out.println("allowOrigins: " + rule.allowedOrigins());
                System.out.println("AllowedMethod: " + rule.allowedMethods());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {

            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void setCorsInformation(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
accountId) {
        List<String> allowMethods = new ArrayList<>();
        allowMethods.add("PUT");
        allowMethods.add("POST");
        allowMethods.add("DELETE");

        List<String> allowOrigins = new ArrayList<>();
        allowOrigins.add("http://example.com");
        try {
            // Define CORS rules.
            CORSRule corsRule = CORSRule.builder()
```

```
                    .allowedMethods(allowMethods)
                    .allowedOrigins(allowOrigins)
                    .build();

            List<CORSRule> corsRules = new ArrayList<>();
            corsRules.add(corsRule);
            CORSConfiguration configuration = CORSConfiguration.builder()
                    .corsRules(corsRules)
                    .build();

            PutBucketCorsRequest putBucketCorsRequest =
 PutBucketCorsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .corsConfiguration(configuration)
                    .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                    .build();

            s3.putBucketCors(putBucketCorsRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutBucketCors中的。

`PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRuleFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Transition;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.TransitionStorageClass;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.LifecycleRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpirationStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketLifecycleConfiguration;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class LifecycleConfiguration {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:
                                  <bucketName> <accountId>\s

                                Where:
                                  bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service
 (Amazon S3) bucket to upload an object into.
                                  accountId - The id of the account that owns the
 Amazon S3 bucket.
                                """;

                if (args.length != 2) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }
```

```
                String bucketName = args[0];
                String accountId = args[1];
                Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
                S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();

                setLifecycleConfig(s3, bucketName, accountId);
                getLifecycleConfig(s3, bucketName, accountId);
                deleteLifecycleConfig(s3, bucketName, accountId);
                System.out.println("You have successfully created, updated, and
deleted a Lifecycle configuration");
                s3.close();
        }

        public static void setLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
accountId) {
                try {
                        // Create a rule to archive objects with the
"glacierobjects/" prefix to Amazon
                        // S3 Glacier.
                        LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter =
LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
                                        .prefix("glacierobjects/")
                                        .build();

                        Transition transition = Transition.builder()

.storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
                                        .days(0)
                                        .build();

                        LifecycleRule rule1 = LifecycleRule.builder()
                                        .id("Archive immediately rule")
                                        .filter(ruleFilter)
                                        .transitions(transition)
                                        .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
                                        .build();

                        // Create a second rule.
                        Transition transition2 = Transition.builder()

.storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
```

```
                                        .days(0)
                                        .build();

                        List<Transition> transitionList = new ArrayList<>();
                        transitionList.add(transition2);

                        LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter2 =
LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
                                        .prefix("glacierobjects/")
                                        .build();

                        LifecycleRule rule2 = LifecycleRule.builder()
                                        .id("Archive and then delete rule")
                                        .filter(ruleFilter2)
                                        .transitions(transitionList)
                                        .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
                                        .build();

                        // Add the LifecycleRule objects to an ArrayList.
                        ArrayList<LifecycleRule> ruleList = new ArrayList<>();
                        ruleList.add(rule1);
                        ruleList.add(rule2);

                        BucketLifecycleConfiguration lifecycleConfiguration =
BucketLifecycleConfiguration.builder()
                                        .rules(ruleList)
                                        .build();

                        PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest = PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .bucket(bucketName)

.lifecycleConfiguration(lifecycleConfiguration)
                                        .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                                        .build();


s3.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);

                } catch (S3Exception e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
```

```
        }

        // Retrieve the configuration and add a new rule.
        public static void getLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
accountId) {
                try {
                        GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
getBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest = GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .bucket(bucketName)
                                        .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                                        .build();

                        GetBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse response = s3

.getBucketLifecycleConfiguration(getBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);
                        List<LifecycleRule> newList = new ArrayList<>();
                        List<LifecycleRule> rules = response.rules();
                        for (LifecycleRule rule : rules) {
                                newList.add(rule);
                        }

                        // Add a new rule with both a prefix predicate and a tag
predicate.
                        LifecycleRuleFilter ruleFilter =
LifecycleRuleFilter.builder()
                                        .prefix("YearlyDocuments/")
                                        .build();

                        Transition transition = Transition.builder()

.storageClass(TransitionStorageClass.GLACIER)
                                        .days(3650)
                                        .build();

                        LifecycleRule rule1 = LifecycleRule.builder()
                                        .id("NewRule")
                                        .filter(ruleFilter)
                                        .transitions(transition)
                                        .status(ExpirationStatus.ENABLED)
                                        .build();

                        // Add the new rule to the list.
                        newList.add(rule1);
```

```
                        BucketLifecycleConfiguration lifecycleConfiguration =
 BucketLifecycleConfiguration.builder()
                                        .rules(newList)
                                        .build();

                        PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
 putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest = PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .bucket(bucketName)

 .lifecycleConfiguration(lifecycleConfiguration)
                                        .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                                        .build();


 s3.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(putBucketLifecycleConfigurationRequest);

                } catch (S3Exception e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }

        // Delete the configuration from the Amazon S3 bucket.
        public static void deleteLifecycleConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName,
 String accountId) {
                try {
                        DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest deleteBucketLifecycleRequest =
 DeleteBucketLifecycleRequest
                                        .builder()
                                        .bucket(bucketName)
                                        .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                                        .build();

                        s3.deleteBucketLifecycle(deleteBucketLifecycleRequest);

                } catch (S3Exception e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
                }
        }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration中的。

PutBucketNotificationConfiguration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketNotificationConfiguration。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Event;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.NotificationConfiguration;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.TopicConfiguration;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class SetBucketEventBridgeNotification {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket.\s
                    topicArn - The Simple Notification Service topic ARN.\s
                    id - An id value used for the topic configuration. This value is
 displayed in the AWS Management Console.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String topicArn = args[1];
        String id = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        setBucketNotification(s3Client, bucketName, topicArn, id);
        s3Client.close();
    }

    public static void setBucketNotification(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName,
String topicArn, String id) {
        try {
            List<Event> events = new ArrayList<>();
            events.add(Event.S3_OBJECT_CREATED_PUT);

            TopicConfiguration config = TopicConfiguration.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .events(events)
                    .id(id)
                    .build();

            List<TopicConfiguration> topics = new ArrayList<>();
            topics.add(config);

            NotificationConfiguration configuration =
NotificationConfiguration.builder()
                    .topicConfigurations(topics)
                    .build();

            PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest configurationRequest =
PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest
                    .builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .notificationConfiguration(configuration)
                    .skipDestinationValidation(true)
                    .build();

            // Set the bucket notification configuration.
            s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(configurationRequest);
```

```
            System.out.println("Added bucket " + bucketName + " with EventBridge
 events enabled.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutBucketNotificationConfiguration中的。

PutBucketPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketPolicy。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketPolicyRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.charset.StandardCharsets;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.List;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.JsonParser;
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SetBucketPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <polFile>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to set the policy on.
                    polFile - A JSON file containing the policy (see the Amazon S3
 Readme for an example).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String polFile = args[1];
        String policyText = getBucketPolicyFromFile(polFile);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        setPolicy(s3, bucketName, policyText);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void setPolicy(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String policyText)
 {
        System.out.println("Setting policy:");
        System.out.println("----");
        System.out.println(policyText);
        System.out.println("----");
        System.out.format("On Amazon S3 bucket: \"%s\"\n", bucketName);

        try {
            PutBucketPolicyRequest policyReq = PutBucketPolicyRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
                    .policy(policyText)
                    .build();

            s3.putBucketPolicy(policyReq);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("Done!");
    }

    // Loads a JSON-formatted policy from a file
    public static String getBucketPolicyFromFile(String policyFile) {

        StringBuilder fileText = new StringBuilder();
        try {
            List<String> lines = Files.readAllLines(Paths.get(policyFile),
 StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
            for (String line : lines) {
                fileText.append(line);
            }

        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.format("Problem reading file: \"%s\"", policyFile);
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        try {
            final JsonParser parser = new
 ObjectMapper().getFactory().createParser(fileText.toString());
            while (parser.nextToken() != null) {
            }

        } catch (IOException jpe) {
            jpe.printStackTrace();
        }
        return fileText.toString();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutBucketPolicy中的。

PutBucketWebsite

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketWebsite。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.IndexDocument;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketWebsiteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.WebsiteConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class SetWebsiteConfiguration {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <bucketName> [indexdoc]\s

                Where:
                   bucketName   - The Amazon S3 bucket to set the website
 configuration on.\s
                   indexdoc - The index document, ex. 'index.html'
                              If not specified, 'index.html' will be set.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String indexDoc = "index.html";
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        setWebsiteConfig(s3, bucketName, indexDoc);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void setWebsiteConfig(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 indexDoc) {
        try {
            WebsiteConfiguration websiteConfig = WebsiteConfiguration.builder()
                    .indexDocument(IndexDocument.builder().suffix(indexDoc).build())
                    .build();

            PutBucketWebsiteRequest pubWebsiteReq =
 PutBucketWebsiteRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .websiteConfiguration(websiteConfig)
                    .build();

            s3.putBucketWebsite(pubWebsiteReq);
            System.out.println("The call was successful");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutBucketWebsite中的。

PutObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObject。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 S3Client 將文件上傳到儲存貯體。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.io.File;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class PutObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                  <bucketName> <objectKey> <objectPath>\s

                Where:
                  bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to upload an object into.
                  objectKey - The object to upload (for example, book.pdf).
                  objectPath - The path where the file is located (for example, C:/
AWS/book2.pdf).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String objectKey = args[1];
        String objectPath = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putS3Object(s3, bucketName, objectKey, objectPath);
        s3.close();
    }

    // This example uses RequestBody.fromFile to avoid loading the whole file into
    // memory.
    public static void putS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String objectKey,
 String objectPath) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> metadata = new HashMap<>();
            metadata.put("x-amz-meta-myVal", "test");
            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .metadata(metadata)
                    .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(new File(objectPath)));
            System.out.println("Successfully placed " + objectKey + " into bucket "
 + bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

使用 S3 TransferManager 將檔案上傳到儲存貯體。檢視完整檔案並測試。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
```

```
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedFileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadFileRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.UUID;

    public String uploadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String bucketName,
                             String key, URI filePathURI) {
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
            .source(Paths.get(filePathURI))
            .build();

        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileUpload uploadResult = fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        return uploadResult.response().eTag();
    }
```

使用 S3Client 將物件上傳至儲存貯體並設定索引標籤。

```
    public static void putS3ObjectTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 objectKey, String objectPath) {
        try {
            Tag tag1 = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Tag 1")
                    .value("This is tag 1")
                    .build();

            Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Tag 2")
                    .value("This is tag 2")
                    .build();

            List<Tag> tags = new ArrayList<>();
            tags.add(tag1);
```

```
            tags.add(tag2);

            Tagging allTags = Tagging.builder()
                    .tagSet(tags)
                    .build();

            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .tagging(allTags)
                    .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromBytes(getObjectFile(objectPath)));

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void updateObjectTags(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
        try {
            GetObjectTaggingRequest taggingRequest =
GetObjectTaggingRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .build();

            GetObjectTaggingResponse getTaggingRes =
s3.getObjectTagging(taggingRequest);
            List<Tag> obTags = getTaggingRes.tagSet();
            for (Tag sinTag : obTags) {
                System.out.println("The tag key is: " + sinTag.key());
                System.out.println("The tag value is: " + sinTag.value());
            }

            // Replace the object's tags with two new tags.
            Tag tag3 = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Tag 3")
                    .value("This is tag 3")
                    .build();

            Tag tag4 = Tag.builder()
```

```
                    .key("Tag 4")
                    .value("This is tag 4")
                    .build();

            List<Tag> tags = new ArrayList<>();
            tags.add(tag3);
            tags.add(tag4);

            Tagging updatedTags = Tagging.builder()
                    .tagSet(tags)
                    .build();

            PutObjectTaggingRequest taggingRequest1 =
PutObjectTaggingRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .tagging(updatedTags)
                    .build();

            s3.putObjectTagging(taggingRequest1);
            GetObjectTaggingResponse getTaggingRes2 =
s3.getObjectTagging(taggingRequest);
            List<Tag> modTags = getTaggingRes2.tagSet();
            for (Tag sinTag : modTags) {
                System.out.println("The tag key is: " + sinTag.key());
                System.out.println("The tag value is: " + sinTag.value());
            }

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Return a byte array.
    private static byte[] getObjectFile(String filePath) {
        FileInputStream fileInputStream = null;
        byte[] bytesArray = null;

        try {
            File file = new File(filePath);
            bytesArray = new byte[(int) file.length()];
            fileInputStream = new FileInputStream(file);
            fileInputStream.read(bytesArray);
```

```
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } finally {
            if (fileInputStream != null) {
                try {
                    fileInputStream.close();
                } catch (IOException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
            }
        }

        return bytesArray;
    }
}
```

使用 S3Client 將物件上傳至儲存貯體並設定中繼資料。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.io.File;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PutObjectMetadata {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String USAGE = """

                Usage:
                  <bucketName> <objectKey> <objectPath>\s
```

```
                Where:
                  bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to upload an object into.
                  objectKey - The object to upload (for example, book.pdf).
                  objectPath - The path where the file is located (for example, C:/
AWS/book2.pdf).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String objectKey = args[1];
        String objectPath = args[2];
        System.out.println("Putting object " + objectKey + " into bucket " +
 bucketName);
        System.out.println("  in bucket: " + bucketName);
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putS3Object(s3, bucketName, objectKey, objectPath);
        s3.close();
    }

    // This example uses RequestBody.fromFile to avoid loading the whole file into
    // memory.
    public static void putS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String objectKey,
 String objectPath) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> metadata = new HashMap<>();
            metadata.put("author", "Mary Doe");
            metadata.put("version", "1.0.0.0");

            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .metadata(metadata)
                    .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(new File(objectPath)));
```

```
            System.out.println("Successfully placed " + objectKey + " into bucket "
 + bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

使用 S3Client 將物件上傳至儲存貯體並設定物件保留值。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRetentionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetention;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.ZoneOffset;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class PutObjectRetention {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <key> <bucketName>\s

                Where:
                    key - The name of the object (for example, book.pdf).\s
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name that contains the object
 (for example, bucket1).\s
```

```
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String key = args[0];
        String bucketName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        setRentionPeriod(s3, key, bucketName);
        s3.close();
    }

    public static void setRentionPeriod(S3Client s3, String key, String bucket) {
        try {
            LocalDate localDate = LocalDate.parse("2020-07-17");
            LocalDateTime localDateTime = localDate.atStartOfDay();
            Instant instant = localDateTime.toInstant(ZoneOffset.UTC);

            ObjectLockRetention lockRetention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
                    .mode("COMPLIANCE")
                    .retainUntilDate(instant)
                    .build();

            PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucket)
                    .key(key)
                    .bypassGovernanceRetention(true)
                    .retention(lockRetention)
                    .build();

            // To set Retention on an object, the Amazon S3 bucket must support
object
            // locking, otherwise an exception is thrown.
            s3.putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
            System.out.print("An object retention configuration was successfully
placed on the object");
```

```
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutObject中的。

PutObjectLegalHold

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObjectLegalHold。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
   public void modifyObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String objectKey, boolean
legalHoldOn) {
       ObjectLockLegalHold legalHold ;
       if (legalHoldOn) {
           legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
               .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON)
               .build();
       } else {
           legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
               .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.OFF)
               .build();
       }

       PutObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
PutObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
           .bucket(bucketName)
           .key(objectKey)
           .legalHold(legalHold)
           .build();
```

```
        getClient().putObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest) ;
        System.out.println("Modified legal hold for "+ objectKey +" in "+bucketName
+".");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutObjectLegalHold中的。

PutObjectLockConfiguration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObjectLockConfiguration。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定值區的物件鎖定組態。

```
    // Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    public void enableObjectLockOnBucket(String bucketName) {
        try {
            VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
                .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

            PutBucketVersioningRequest putBucketVersioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
                .build();

            // Enable versioning on the bucket.
            getClient().putBucketVersioning(putBucketVersioningRequest);
            PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest request =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .objectLockConfiguration(ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
                    .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
```

```
                    .build())
                .build();

            getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully enabled object lock on "+bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("Error modifying object lock: '" + ex.getMessage() +
"'");
        }
    }
```

設定值區的預設保留期間。

```
    // Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyBucketDefaultRetention(String bucketName) {
        VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
            .mfaDelete(MFADelete.DISABLED)
            .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
            .build();

        PutBucketVersioningRequest versioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
            .build();

        getClient().putBucketVersioning(versioningRequest);
        DefaultRetention rention = DefaultRetention.builder()
            .days(1)
            .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
            .build();

        ObjectLockRule lockRule = ObjectLockRule.builder()
            .defaultRetention(rention)
            .build();

        ObjectLockConfiguration objectLockConfiguration =
ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
            .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
            .rule(lockRule)
```

```
            .build();

        PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest putObjectLockConfigurationRequest =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfiguration)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(putObjectLockConfigurationRequest) ;
        System.out.println("Added a default retention to bucket "+bucketName +".");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutObjectLockConfiguration中的。

PutObjectRetention

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObjectRetention。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyObjectRetentionPeriod(String bucketName, String objectKey) {
        // Calculate the instant one day from now.
        Instant futureInstant = Instant.now().plus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

        // Convert the Instant to a ZonedDateTime object with a specific time zone.
        ZonedDateTime zonedDateTime = futureInstant.atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

        // Define a formatter for human-readable output.
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd
HH:mm:ss");

        // Format the ZonedDateTime object to a human-readable date string.
        String humanReadableDate = formatter.format(zonedDateTime);

        // Print the formatted date string.
```

```
        System.out.println("Formatted Date: " + humanReadableDate);
        ObjectLockRetention retention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
            .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
            .retainUntilDate(futureInstant)
            .build();

        PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
 PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .retention(retention)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
        System.out.println("Set retention for "+objectKey +" in " +bucketName +"
 until "+ humanReadableDate +".");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutObjectRetention中的。

`RestoreObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RestoreObject`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.RestoreRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GlacierJobParameters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.RestoreObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Tier;

/*
```

```
 *  For more information about restoring an object, see "Restoring an archived
 object" at
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/restoring-objects.html
 *
 *  Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
 *
 *  For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 *  https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class RestoreObject {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <keyName> <expectedBucketOwner>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name.\s
                    keyName - The key name of an object with a Storage class value
 of Glacier.\s
                    expectedBucketOwner - The account that owns the bucket (you can
 obtain this value from the AWS Management Console).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String keyName = args[1];
        String expectedBucketOwner = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        restoreS3Object(s3, bucketName, keyName, expectedBucketOwner);
        s3.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void restoreS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 keyName, String expectedBucketOwner) {
        try {
            RestoreRequest restoreRequest = RestoreRequest.builder()
                    .days(10)

 .glacierJobParameters(GlacierJobParameters.builder().tier(Tier.STANDARD).build())
                    .build();

            RestoreObjectRequest objectRequest = RestoreObjectRequest.builder()
                    .expectedBucketOwner(expectedBucketOwner)
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(keyName)
                    .restoreRequest(restoreRequest)
                    .build();

            s3.restoreObject(objectRequest);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考RestoreObject中的。

`SelectObjectContent`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SelectObjectContent`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

下列範例顯示使用 JSON 物件的查詢。完整範例也會顯示 CSV 物件的使用方式。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.BlockingInputStreamAsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CSVInput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CSVOutput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompressionType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ExpressionType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.FileHeaderInfo;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.InputSerialization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.JSONInput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.JSONOutput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.JSONType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.OutputSerialization;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Progress;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.SelectObjectContentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.SelectObjectContentResponseHandler;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.Stats;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

public class SelectObjectContentExample {
    static final Logger logger =
 LoggerFactory.getLogger(SelectObjectContentExample.class);
    static final String BUCKET_NAME = "select-object-content-" + UUID.randomUUID();
    static final S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.create();
    static String FILE_CSV = "csv";
    static String FILE_JSON = "json";
    static String URL_CSV = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mledoze/countries/
master/dist/countries.csv";
    static String URL_JSON = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mledoze/countries/
master/dist/countries.json";

    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        SelectObjectContentExample selectObjectContentExample = new
SelectObjectContentExample();
        try {
            SelectObjectContentExample.setUp();
            selectObjectContentExample.runSelectObjectContentMethodForJSON();
            selectObjectContentExample.runSelectObjectContentMethodForCSV();
        } catch (SdkException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            System.exit(1);
        } finally {
            SelectObjectContentExample.tearDown();
        }
    }

    EventStreamInfo runSelectObjectContentMethodForJSON() {
        // Set up request parameters.
        final String queryExpression = "select * from s3object[*][*] c where c.area
< 350000";
        final String fileType = FILE_JSON;

        InputSerialization inputSerialization = InputSerialization.builder()
                .json(JSONInput.builder().type(JSONType.DOCUMENT).build())
                .compressionType(CompressionType.NONE)
                .build();

        OutputSerialization outputSerialization = OutputSerialization.builder()
                .json(JSONOutput.builder().recordDelimiter(null).build())
                .build();

        // Build the SelectObjectContentRequest.
        SelectObjectContentRequest select = SelectObjectContentRequest.builder()
                .bucket(BUCKET_NAME)
                .key(FILE_JSON)
                .expression(queryExpression)
                .expressionType(ExpressionType.SQL)
                .inputSerialization(inputSerialization)
                .outputSerialization(outputSerialization)
                .build();

        EventStreamInfo eventStreamInfo = new EventStreamInfo();
        // Call the selectObjectContent method with the request and a response
handler.
        // Supply an EventStreamInfo object to the response handler to gather
records and information from the response.
```

```
        s3AsyncClient.selectObjectContent(select,
 buildResponseHandler(eventStreamInfo)).join();

        // Log out information gathered while processing the response stream.
        long recordCount = eventStreamInfo.getRecords().stream().mapToInt(record ->
                record.split("\n").length
        ).sum();
        logger.info("Total records {}: {}", fileType, recordCount);
        logger.info("Visitor onRecords for fileType {} called {} times", fileType,
 eventStreamInfo.getCountOnRecordsCalled());
        logger.info("Visitor onStats for fileType {}, {}", fileType,
 eventStreamInfo.getStats());
        logger.info("Visitor onContinuations for fileType {}, {}", fileType,
 eventStreamInfo.getCountContinuationEvents());
        return eventStreamInfo;
    }

    static SelectObjectContentResponseHandler buildResponseHandler(EventStreamInfo
 eventStreamInfo) {
        // Use a Visitor to process the response stream. This visitor logs
 information and gathers details while processing.
        final SelectObjectContentResponseHandler.Visitor visitor =
 SelectObjectContentResponseHandler.Visitor.builder()
                .onRecords(r -> {
                    logger.info("Record event received.");
                    eventStreamInfo.addRecord(r.payload().asUtf8String());
                    eventStreamInfo.incrementOnRecordsCalled();
                })
                .onCont(ce -> {
                    logger.info("Continuation event received.");
                    eventStreamInfo.incrementContinuationEvents();
                })
                .onProgress(pe -> {
                    Progress progress = pe.details();
                    logger.info("Progress event received:\n bytesScanned:
{}\nbytesProcessed: {}\nbytesReturned:{}",
                            progress.bytesScanned(),
                            progress.bytesProcessed(),
                            progress.bytesReturned());
                })
                .onEnd(ee -> logger.info("End event received."))
                .onStats(se -> {
                    logger.info("Stats event received.");
                    eventStreamInfo.addStats(se.details());
```

```
                })
                .build();

        // Build the SelectObjectContentResponseHandler with the visitor that
processes the stream.
        return SelectObjectContentResponseHandler.builder()
                .subscriber(visitor).build();
    }

    // The EventStreamInfo class is used to store information gathered while
processing the response stream.
    static class EventStreamInfo {
        private final List<String> records = new ArrayList<>();
        private Integer countOnRecordsCalled = 0;
        private Integer countContinuationEvents = 0;
        private Stats stats;

        void incrementOnRecordsCalled() {
            countOnRecordsCalled++;
        }

        void incrementContinuationEvents() {
            countContinuationEvents++;
        }

        void addRecord(String record) {
            records.add(record);
        }

        void addStats(Stats stats) {
            this.stats = stats;
        }

        public List<String> getRecords() {
            return records;
        }

        public Integer getCountOnRecordsCalled() {
            return countOnRecordsCalled;
        }

        public Integer getCountContinuationEvents() {
            return countContinuationEvents;
        }
```

```
        public Stats getStats() {
            return stats;
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SelectObjectContent中的。

案例

建立預先簽章 URL

下列程式碼範例示範如何為 Amazon S3 建立預先簽署的 URL 並上傳物件。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

為物件產生預先簽署的 URL，然後下載 (GET 要求)。

進口。

```
import com.example.s3.util.PresignUrlUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.GetObjectPresignRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedGetObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.utils.IoUtils;
```

```
import java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.net.http.HttpClient;
import java.net.http.HttpRequest;
import java.net.http.HttpResponse;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.UUID;
```

產生網址。

```
    /* Create a pre-signed URL to download an object in a subsequent GET request. */
    public String createPresignedGetUrl(String bucketName, String keyName) {
        try (S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.create()) {

            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(keyName)
                    .build();

            GetObjectPresignRequest presignRequest =
GetObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                    .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))  // The URL will
expire in 10 minutes.
                    .getObjectRequest(objectRequest)
                    .build();

            PresignedGetObjectRequest presignedRequest =
presigner.presignGetObject(presignRequest);
            logger.info("Presigned URL: [{}]", presignedRequest.url().toString());
            logger.info("HTTP method: [{}]",
presignedRequest.httpRequest().method());

            return presignedRequest.url().toExternalForm();
        }
    }
```

使用下列三種方法中的任何一種下載物件。

使用 JDKHttpURLConnection（自 1.1 版以來）類進行下載。

```
   /* Use the JDK HttpURLConnection (since v1.1) class to do the download. */
   public byte[] useHttpUrlConnectionToGet(String presignedUrlString) {
       ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(); // Capture the response body to a byte array.

       try {
           URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
           HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
presignedUrl.openConnection();
           connection.setRequestMethod("GET");
           // Download the result of executing the request.
           try (InputStream content = connection.getInputStream()) {
               IoUtils.copy(content, byteArrayOutputStream);
           }
           logger.info("HTTP response code is " + connection.getResponseCode());

       } catch (S3Exception | IOException e) {
           logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
       }
       return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
   }
```

使用 JDKHttpClient（自 v11 以來）類進行下載。

```
   /* Use the JDK HttpClient (since v11) class to do the download. */
   public byte[] useHttpClientToGet(String presignedUrlString) {
       ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(); // Capture the response body to a byte array.

       HttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = HttpRequest.newBuilder();
       HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();
       try {
           URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
           HttpResponse<InputStream> response = httpClient.send(requestBuilder
                           .uri(presignedUrl.toURI())
                           .GET()
                           .build(),
                   HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.ofInputStream());
```

```
            IoUtils.copy(response.body(), byteArrayOutputStream);

            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + response.statusCode());

        } catch (URISyntaxException | InterruptedException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
        return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
    }
```

請使用適用於 Java `SdkHttpClient` 類別的 AWS SDK 來執行下載作業。

```
    /* Use the AWS SDK for Java SdkHttpClient class to do the download. */
    public byte[] useSdkHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString) {

        ByteArrayOutputStream byteArrayOutputStream = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(); // Capture the response body to a byte array.
        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            SdkHttpRequest request = SdkHttpRequest.builder()
                    .method(SdkHttpMethod.GET)
                    .uri(presignedUrl.toURI())
                    .build();

            HttpExecuteRequest executeRequest = HttpExecuteRequest.builder()
                    .request(request)
                    .build();

            try (SdkHttpClient sdkHttpClient = ApacheHttpClient.create()) {
                HttpExecuteResponse response =
sdkHttpClient.prepareRequest(executeRequest).call();
                response.responseBody().ifPresentOrElse(
                        abortableInputStream -> {
                            try {
                                IoUtils.copy(abortableInputStream,
byteArrayOutputStream);
                            } catch (IOException e) {
                                throw new RuntimeException(e);
                            }
                        },
                        () -> logger.error("No response body."));
```

```
                logger.info("HTTP Response code is {}",
 response.httpResponse().statusCode());
            }
        } catch (URISyntaxException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
        return byteArrayOutputStream.toByteArray();
    }
```

為上傳產生預先簽署的 URL，然後上傳檔案 (PUT 要求)。

進口。

```
import com.example.s3.util.PresignUrlUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.internal.sync.FileContentStreamProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.HttpExecuteResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpMethod;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.SdkHttpRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.http.apache.ApacheHttpClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.S3Presigner;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PresignedPutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.presigner.model.PutObjectPresignRequest;

import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.net.http.HttpClient;
import java.net.http.HttpRequest;
import java.net.http.HttpResponse;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.channels.FileChannel;
import java.nio.file.Path;
```

```
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Duration;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.UUID;
```

產生網址。

```
   /* Create a presigned URL to use in a subsequent PUT request */
   public String createPresignedUrl(String bucketName, String keyName, Map<String,
 String> metadata) {
       try (S3Presigner presigner = S3Presigner.create()) {

           PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                   .bucket(bucketName)
                   .key(keyName)
                   .metadata(metadata)
                   .build();

           PutObjectPresignRequest presignRequest =
 PutObjectPresignRequest.builder()
                   .signatureDuration(Duration.ofMinutes(10))  // The URL expires
 in 10 minutes.
                   .putObjectRequest(objectRequest)
                   .build();


           PresignedPutObjectRequest presignedRequest =
 presigner.presignPutObject(presignRequest);
           String myURL = presignedRequest.url().toString();
           logger.info("Presigned URL to upload a file to: [{}]", myURL);
           logger.info("HTTP method: [{}]",
 presignedRequest.httpRequest().method());

           return presignedRequest.url().toExternalForm();
       }
   }
```

使用下列三種方法中的任何一種上傳檔案物件。

使用 JDKHttpURLConnection（自 1.1 版以來）類進行上傳。

```
    /* Use the JDK HttpURLConnection (since v1.1) class to do the upload. */
    public void useHttpUrlConnectionToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut,
Map<String, String> metadata) {
        logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());
        try {
            URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);
            HttpURLConnection connection = (HttpURLConnection)
presignedUrl.openConnection();
            connection.setDoOutput(true);
            metadata.forEach((k, v) -> connection.setRequestProperty("x-amz-meta-" +
k, v));
            connection.setRequestMethod("PUT");
            OutputStream out = connection.getOutputStream();

            try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(fileToPut, "r");
                 FileChannel inChannel = file.getChannel()) {
                ByteBuffer buffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(8192); //Buffer size is 8k

                while (inChannel.read(buffer) > 0) {
                    buffer.flip();
                    for (int i = 0; i < buffer.limit(); i++) {
                        out.write(buffer.get());
                    }
                    buffer.clear();
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
            }

            out.close();
            connection.getResponseCode();
            logger.info("HTTP response code is " + connection.getResponseCode());

        } catch (S3Exception | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

使用 JDKHttpClient（自 v11 以來）類進行上傳。

```
    /* Use the JDK HttpClient (since v11) class to do the upload. */
```

```
   public void useHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut,
Map<String, String> metadata) {
       logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());

       HttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = HttpRequest.newBuilder();
       metadata.forEach((k, v) -> requestBuilder.header("x-amz-meta-" + k, v));

       HttpClient httpClient = HttpClient.newHttpClient();
       try {
           final HttpResponse<Void> response = httpClient.send(requestBuilder
                           .uri(new URL(presignedUrlString).toURI())

.PUT(HttpRequest.BodyPublishers.ofFile(Path.of(fileToPut.toURI())))
                           .build(),
                   HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.discarding());

           logger.info("HTTP response code is " + response.statusCode());

       } catch (URISyntaxException | InterruptedException | IOException e) {
           logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
       }
   }
```

請使 AWS 用 Java V2 `SdkHttpClient` 類別來執行上傳作業。

```
   /* Use the AWS SDK for Java V2 SdkHttpClient class to do the upload. */
   public void useSdkHttpClientToPut(String presignedUrlString, File fileToPut,
Map<String, String> metadata) {
       logger.info("Begin [{}] upload", fileToPut.toString());

       try {
           URL presignedUrl = new URL(presignedUrlString);

           SdkHttpRequest.Builder requestBuilder = SdkHttpRequest.builder()
                   .method(SdkHttpMethod.PUT)
                   .uri(presignedUrl.toURI());
           // Add headers
           metadata.forEach((k, v) -> requestBuilder.putHeader("x-amz-meta-" + k,
v));
           // Finish building the request.
           SdkHttpRequest request = requestBuilder.build();
```

```
            HttpExecuteRequest executeRequest = HttpExecuteRequest.builder()
                    .request(request)
                    .contentStreamProvider(new
FileContentStreamProvider(fileToPut.toPath()))
                    .build();

            try (SdkHttpClient sdkHttpClient = ApacheHttpClient.create()) {
                HttpExecuteResponse response =
sdkHttpClient.prepareRequest(executeRequest).call();
                logger.info("Response code: {}",
response.httpResponse().statusCode());
            }
        } catch (URISyntaxException | IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
        }
    }
```

刪除不完整的分段上傳

下列程式碼範例顯示如何刪除或停止不完整的 Amazon S3 多部分上傳。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

若要停止進行中或因任何原因不完整的分段上傳，您可以取得上傳的清單，然後將其刪除，如下列範例所示。

```
    public static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsFromList() {
        ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
        List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();
```

```
        AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
        for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
            abortMultipartUploadRequest = AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(upload.key())
                    .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                    .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
                    .build();

            AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
            if (abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully aborted.",
upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
            }
        }
    }
```

若要刪除日期之前或之後啟動的不完整分段上傳，您可以根據時間點選擇性地刪除多部分上傳，如下列範例所示。

```
    static void abortIncompleteMultipartUploadsOlderThan(Instant pointInTime) {
        ListMultipartUploadsRequest listMultipartUploadsRequest =
ListMultipartUploadsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

        ListMultipartUploadsResponse response =
s3Client.listMultipartUploads(listMultipartUploadsRequest);
        List<MultipartUpload> uploads = response.uploads();

        AbortMultipartUploadRequest abortMultipartUploadRequest;
        for (MultipartUpload upload : uploads) {
            logger.info("Found multipartUpload with upload ID [{}], initiated [{}]",
upload.uploadId(), upload.initiated());
            if (upload.initiated().isBefore(pointInTime)) {
                abortMultipartUploadRequest = AbortMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .key(upload.key())
                        .expectedBucketOwner(accountId)
                        .uploadId(upload.uploadId())
                        .build();
```

```
                AbortMultipartUploadResponse abortMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(abortMultipartUploadRequest);
                if (abortMultipartUploadResponse.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
                    logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully
aborted.", upload.uploadId(), bucketName);
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

如果您在開始分段上傳之後可存取上傳 ID，您可以使用 ID 刪除進行中的上傳。

```
    static void abortMultipartUploadUsingUploadId() {
        String uploadId = startUploadReturningUploadId();
        AbortMultipartUploadResponse response = s3Client.abortMultipartUpload(b -> b
                .uploadId(uploadId)
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key));

        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Upload ID [{}] to bucket [{}] successfully aborted.",
uploadId, bucketName);
        }
    }
```

若要持續刪除超過特定天數的未完整分段上傳，請為值區設定值區生命週期組態。下列範例會示範如何建立規則，以刪除超過 7 天的未完成上傳。

```
    static void abortMultipartUploadsUsingLifecycleConfig() {
        Collection<LifecycleRule> lifeCycleRules = List.of(LifecycleRule.builder()
                .abortIncompleteMultipartUpload(b -> b.
                        daysAfterInitiation(7))
                .status("Enabled")
                .filter(SdkBuilder::build) // Filter element is required.
                .build());

        // If the action is successful, the service sends back an HTTP 200 response
with an empty HTTP body.
        PutBucketLifecycleConfigurationResponse response =
s3Client.putBucketLifecycleConfiguration(b -> b
```

```
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .lifecycleConfiguration(b1 -> b1.rules(lifeCycleRules)));

        if (response.sdkHttpResponse().isSuccessful()) {
            logger.info("Rule to abort incomplete multipart uploads added to
bucket.");
        } else {
            logger.error("Unsuccessfully applied rule. HTTP status code is [{}]",
response.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AbortMultipartUpload
  - ListMultipartUploads
  - PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration

將物件下載至本機目錄

下列程式碼範例示範如何將 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的所有物件下載至本機目錄。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 S3 下載TransferManager相同 S3 儲存貯體中的所有 S3 物件。檢視完整檔案並測試。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedDirectoryDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DirectoryDownload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DownloadDirectoryRequest;
```

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

    public Integer downloadObjectsToDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
            URI destinationPathURI, String bucketName) {
        DirectoryDownload directoryDownload =
 transferManager.downloadDirectory(DownloadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .destination(Paths.get(destinationPathURI))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());
        CompletedDirectoryDownload completedDirectoryDownload =
 directoryDownload.completionFuture().join();

        completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
 fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DownloadDirectory中的。

開始使用儲存貯體和物件

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立儲存貯體並上傳檔案到該儲存貯體。
- 從儲存貯體下載物件。
- 將物件複製至儲存貯體中的子文件夾。
- 列出儲存貯體中的物件。
- 刪除儲存貯體物件和該儲存貯體。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 2. Uploads an object to the bucket.
 * 3. Downloads the object to another local file.
 * 4. Uploads an object using multipart upload.
 * 5. List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 6. Copies the object to another Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 7. Deletes the object from the Amazon S3 bucket.
 * 8. Deletes the Amazon S3 bucket.
 */

public class S3Scenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <key> <objectPath> <savePath> <toBucket>

                Where:
                    bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to create.
                    key - The key to use.
                    objectPath - The path where the file is located (for example,
 C:/AWS/book2.pdf).
                    savePath - The path where the file is saved after it's
 downloaded (for example, C:/AWS/book2.pdf).
```

```
                    toBucket - An Amazon S3 bucket to where an object is copied to
(for example, C:/AWS/book2.pdf).\s
                    """;

        if (args.length != 5) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String key = args[1];
        String objectPath = args[2];
        String savePath = args[3];
        String toBucket = args[4];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        S3Client s3 = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon S3 example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an Amazon S3 bucket.");
        createBucket(s3, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Update a local file to the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        uploadLocalFile(s3, bucketName, key, objectPath);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Download the object to another local file.");
        getObjectBytes(s3, bucketName, key, savePath);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Perform a multipart upload.");
        String multipartKey = "multiPartKey";
        multipartUpload(s3, toBucket, multipartKey);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        listAllObjects(s3, bucketName);
        anotherListExample(s3, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket.");
        copyBucketObject(s3, bucketName, key, toBucket);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Delete the object from the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        deleteObjectFromBucket(s3, bucketName, key);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Delete the Amazon S3 bucket.");
        deleteBucket(s3, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("All Amazon S3 operations were successfully performed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        s3.close();
    }

    // Create a bucket by using a S3Waiter object.
    public static void createBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
```

```
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteBucket(S3Client client, String bucket) {
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .build();

        client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        System.out.println(bucket + " was deleted.");
    }

    /**
     * Upload an object in parts.
     */
    public static void multipartUpload(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String key) {
        int mB = 1024 * 1024;
        // First create a multipart upload and get the upload id.
        CreateMultipartUploadRequest createMultipartUploadRequest =
CreateMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

        CreateMultipartUploadResponse response =
s3.createMultipartUpload(createMultipartUploadRequest);
        String uploadId = response.uploadId();
        System.out.println(uploadId);

        // Upload all the different parts of the object.
        UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest1 = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .uploadId(uploadId)
                .partNumber(1).build();

        String etag1 = s3.uploadPart(uploadPartRequest1,
RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(getRandomByteBuffer(5 * mB)))
                .eTag();
```

```
        CompletedPart part1 =
CompletedPart.builder().partNumber(1).eTag(etag1).build();

        UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest2 =
UploadPartRequest.builder().bucket(bucketName).key(key)
                .uploadId(uploadId)
                .partNumber(2).build();
        String etag2 = s3.uploadPart(uploadPartRequest2,
RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(getRandomByteBuffer(3 * mB)))
                .eTag();
        CompletedPart part2 =
CompletedPart.builder().partNumber(2).eTag(etag2).build();

        // Call completeMultipartUpload operation to tell S3 to merge all uploaded
        // parts and finish the multipart operation.
        CompletedMultipartUpload completedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload.builder()
                .parts(part1, part2)
                .build();

        CompleteMultipartUploadRequest completeMultipartUploadRequest =
CompleteMultipartUploadRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .uploadId(uploadId)
                .multipartUpload(completedMultipartUpload)
                .build();

        s3.completeMultipartUpload(completeMultipartUploadRequest);
    }

    private static ByteBuffer getRandomByteBuffer(int size) {
        byte[] b = new byte[size];
        new Random().nextBytes(b);
        return ByteBuffer.wrap(b);
    }

    public static void getObjectBytes(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
keyName, String path) {
        try {
            GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest
                    .builder()
                    .key(keyName)
                    .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
                    .build();

            ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
s3.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();

            // Write the data to a local file.
            File myFile = new File(path);
            OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
            os.write(data);
            System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from an S3 object");
            os.close();

        } catch (IOException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void uploadLocalFile(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String key,
String objectPath) {
        PutObjectRequest objectRequest = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

        s3.putObject(objectRequest, RequestBody.fromFile(new File(objectPath)));
    }

    public static void listAllObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request listObjectsReqManual = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .maxKeys(1)
                .build();

        boolean done = false;
        while (!done) {
            ListObjectsV2Response listObjResponse =
s3.listObjectsV2(listObjectsReqManual);
            for (S3Object content : listObjResponse.contents()) {
                System.out.println(content.key());
            }
```

```
            if (listObjResponse.nextContinuationToken() == null) {
                done = true;
            }

            listObjectsReqManual = listObjectsReqManual.toBuilder()
                    .continuationToken(listObjResponse.nextContinuationToken())
                    .build();
        }
    }

    public static void anotherListExample(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        ListObjectsV2Request listReq = ListObjectsV2Request.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .maxKeys(1)
                .build();

        ListObjectsV2Iterable listRes = s3.listObjectsV2Paginator(listReq);

        // Process response pages.
        listRes.stream()
                .flatMap(r -> r.contents().stream())
                .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Key: " + content.key() + "
size = " + content.size()));

        // Helper method to work with paginated collection of items directly.
        listRes.contents().stream()
                .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Key: " + content.key() + "
size = " + content.size()));

        for (S3Object content : listRes.contents()) {
            System.out.println(" Key: " + content.key() + " size = " +
content.size());
        }
    }

    public static void deleteObjectFromBucket(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
key) {
        DeleteObjectRequest deleteObjectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

        s3.deleteObject(deleteObjectRequest);
```

```
        System.out.println(key + " was deleted");
    }

    public static String copyBucketObject(S3Client s3, String fromBucket, String
 objectKey, String toBucket) {
        String encodedUrl = null;
        try {
            encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode(fromBucket + "/" + objectKey,
 StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString());
        } catch (UnsupportedEncodingException e) {
            System.out.println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.getMessage());
        }
        CopyObjectRequest copyReq = CopyObjectRequest.builder()
                .copySource(encodedUrl)
                .destinationBucket(toBucket)
                .destinationKey(objectKey)
                .build();

        try {
            CopyObjectResponse copyRes = s3.copyObject(copyReq);
            System.out.println("The " + objectKey + " was copied to " + toBucket);
            return copyRes.copyObjectResult().toString();

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

取得物件的合法保留組態

下列程式碼範例顯示如何取得 S3 儲存貯體的合法保留組態。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
   public ObjectLockLegalHold getObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
       try {
           GetObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
GetObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .key(objectKey)
               .build();

           GetObjectLegalHoldResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest);
           System.out.println("Object legal hold for " + objectKey + " in " +
bucketName +
               ":\n\tStatus: " + response.legalHold().status());
           return response.legalHold();

       } catch (S3Exception ex) {
           System.out.println("\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '" + ex.getMessage() +
"'");
       }

       return null;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetObjectLegalHold中的。

鎖定 Amazon S3 對象

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 S3 物件鎖定功能。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行展示 Amazon S3 物件鎖定功能的互動式案例。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockLegalHold;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetention;
import java.io.BufferedWriter;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

/*
 Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 environment, including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Java example performs the following tasks:
    1. Create test Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) buckets with different lock
 policies.
    2. Upload sample objects to each bucket.
    3. Set some Legal Hold and Retention Periods on objects and buckets.
    4. Investigate lock policies by viewing settings or attempting to delete or
 overwrite objects.
    5. Clean up objects and buckets.
 */
public class S3ObjectLockWorkflow {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    static String bucketName;
    static S3LockActions s3LockActions;
    private static final List<String> bucketNames = new ArrayList<>();
    private static final List<String> fileNames = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Get the current date and time to ensure bucket name is unique.
        LocalDateTime currentTime = LocalDateTime.now();

        // Format the date and time as a string.
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyyMMddHHmmss");
        String timeStamp = currentTime.format(formatter);

        s3LockActions = new S3LockActions();
        bucketName = "bucket"+timeStamp;
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) Object
Locking Workflow Scenario.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        configurationSetup();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        setup();
        System.out.println("Setup is complete. Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Lets present the user with choices.");
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        demoActionChoices() ;
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Would you like to clean up the resources? (y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            cleanup();
            System.out.println("Clean up is complete.");
        }

        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Amazon S3 Object Locking Workflow is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Present the user with the demo action choices.
    public static void demoActionChoices() {
        String[] choices = {
            "List all files in buckets.",
            "Attempt to delete a file.",
            "Attempt to delete a file with retention period bypass.",
            "Attempt to overwrite a file.",
            "View the object and bucket retention settings for a file.",
            "View the legal hold settings for a file.",
            "Finish the workflow."
        };

        int choice = 0;
        while (true) {
            System.out.println(DASHES);
            choice = getChoiceResponse("Explore the S3 locking features by selecting
one of the following choices:", choices);
            System.out.println(DASHES);
            System.out.println("You selected "+choices[choice]);
            switch (choice) {
                case 0 -> {
                    s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                }

                case 1 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to delete:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    String version = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getVersion();
                    s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey,
false, version);
```

```
                }

                case 2 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to delete:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    String version = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getVersion();
                    s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, objectKey,
true, version);
                }

                case 3 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();

                    // Attempt to overwrite the file.
                    try (BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
java.io.FileWriter(objectKey))) {
                        writer.write("This is a modified text.");

                    } catch (IOException e) {
                        e.printStackTrace();
                    }
                    s3LockActions.uploadFile(bucketName, objectKey, objectKey);
                }

                case 4 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to
overwrite:");
```

```
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    s3LockActions.getObjectRetention(bucketName, objectKey);
                }

                case 5 -> {
                    System.out.println("Enter the number of the object to view:");
                    List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, true);
                    List<String> fileKeys = allFiles.stream().map(f ->
f.getKeyName()).collect(Collectors.toList());
                    String[] fileKeysArray = fileKeys.toArray(new String[0]);
                    int fileChoice = getChoiceResponse(null, fileKeysArray);
                    String objectKey = fileKeys.get(fileChoice);
                    String bucketName = allFiles.get(fileChoice).getBucketName();
                    s3LockActions.getObjectLegalHold(bucketName, objectKey);
                    s3LockActions.getBucketObjectLockConfiguration(bucketName);
                }

                case 6 -> {
                    System.out.println("Exiting the workflow...");
                    return;
                }

                default -> {
                    System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please select again.");
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // Clean up the resources from the scenario.
    private static void cleanup() {
        List<S3InfoObject> allFiles =
s3LockActions.listBucketsAndObjects(bucketNames, false);
        for (S3InfoObject fileInfo : allFiles) {
            String bucketName = fileInfo.getBucketName();
            String key = fileInfo.getKeyName();
```

```
            String version = fileInfo.getVersion();
            if (bucketName.contains("lock-enabled") ||
(bucketName.contains("retention-after-creation"))) {
                ObjectLockLegalHold legalHold =
s3LockActions.getObjectLegalHold(bucketName, key);
                if (legalHold != null) {
                    String holdStatus = legalHold.status().name();
                    System.out.println(holdStatus);
                    if (holdStatus.compareTo("ON") == 0) {
                        s3LockActions.modifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName, key, false);
                    }
                }
                // Check for a retention period.
                ObjectLockRetention retention =
s3LockActions.getObjectRetention(bucketName, key);
                boolean hasRetentionPeriod ;
                hasRetentionPeriod = retention != null;
                s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName,
key,hasRetentionPeriod, version);

            } else {
                System.out.println(bucketName +" objects do not have a legal lock");
                s3LockActions.deleteObjectFromBucket(bucketName, key,false,
version);
            }
        }

        // Delete the buckets.
        System.out.println("Delete "+bucketName);
        for (String bucket : bucketNames){
            s3LockActions.deleteBucketByName(bucket);
        }
    }

    private static void setup() {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("""
                For this workflow, we will use the AWS SDK for Java to create
several S3
                buckets and files to demonstrate working with S3 locking features.
                """);

        System.out.println("S3 buckets can be created either with or without object
lock enabled.");
```

```
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();

        // Create three S3 buckets.
        s3LockActions.createBucketWithLockOptions(false, bucketNames.get(0));
        s3LockActions.createBucketWithLockOptions(true, bucketNames.get(1));
        s3LockActions.createBucketWithLockOptions(false, bucketNames.get(2));
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        scanner.nextLine();

        System.out.println("Bucket "+bucketNames.get(2) +" will be configured to use
object locking with a default retention period.");
        s3LockActions.modifyBucketDefaultRetention(bucketNames.get(2));
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        scanner.nextLine();

        System.out.println("Object lock policies can also be added to existing
buckets. For this example, we will use "+bucketNames.get(1));
        s3LockActions.enableObjectLockOnBucket(bucketNames.get(1));
        System.out.println("Press Enter to continue.");
        scanner.nextLine();

        // Upload some files to the buckets.
        System.out.println("Now let's add some test files:");
        String fileName = "exampleFile.txt";
        int fileCount = 2;
        try (BufferedWriter writer = new BufferedWriter(new
java.io.FileWriter(fileName))) {
            writer.write("This is a sample file for uploading to a bucket.");

        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }

        for (String bucketName : bucketNames){
            for (int i = 0; i < fileCount; i++) {
                // Get the file name without extension.
                String fileNameWithoutExtension =
java.nio.file.Paths.get(fileName).getFileName().toString();
                int extensionIndex = fileNameWithoutExtension.lastIndexOf('.');
                if (extensionIndex > 0) {
                    fileNameWithoutExtension = fileNameWithoutExtension.substring(0,
extensionIndex);
                }
```

```
                // Create the numbered file names.
                String numberedFileName = fileNameWithoutExtension + i +
getFileExtension(fileName);
                fileNames.add(numberedFileName);
                s3LockActions.uploadFile(bucketName, numberedFileName, fileName);
            }
        }

        String question = null;
        System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Now we can set some object lock policies on individual
files:");
        for (String bucketName : bucketNames) {
            for (int i = 0; i < fileNames.size(); i++){

                // No modifications to the objects in the first bucket.
                if (!bucketName.equals(bucketNames.get(0))) {
                    String exampleFileName = fileNames.get(i);
                    switch (i) {
                        case 0 -> {
                            question = "Would you like to add a legal hold to " +
exampleFileName + " in " + bucketName + " (y/n)?";
                            System.out.println(question);
                            String ans = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                            if (ans.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
                                System.out.println("**** You have selected to put a
legal hold " + exampleFileName);

                                // Set a legal hold.
                                s3LockActions.modifyObjectLegalHold(bucketName,
exampleFileName, true);
                            }
                        }
                        case 1 -> {
                            """
                                Would you like to add a 1 day Governance retention
period to %s in %s (y/n)?
                                Reminder: Only a user with the
s3:BypassGovernanceRetention permission will be able to delete this file or its
bucket until the retention period has expired.
                                """.formatted(exampleFileName, bucketName);
                            System.out.println(question);
```

```
                            String ans2 = scanner.nextLine().trim();
                            if (ans2.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {

 s3LockActions.modifyObjectRetentionPeriod(bucketName, exampleFileName);
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }

    // Get file extension.
    private static String getFileExtension(String fileName) {
        int dotIndex = fileName.lastIndexOf('.');
        if (dotIndex > 0) {
            return fileName.substring(dotIndex);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void configurationSetup() {
        String noLockBucketName = bucketName + "-no-lock";
        String lockEnabledBucketName = bucketName + "-lock-enabled";
        String retentionAfterCreationBucketName = bucketName + "-retention-after-
creation";
        bucketNames.add(noLockBucketName);
        bucketNames.add(lockEnabledBucketName);
        bucketNames.add(retentionAfterCreationBucketName);
    }

    public static int getChoiceResponse(String question, String[] choices) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        if (question != null) {
            System.out.println(question);
            for (int i = 0; i < choices.length; i++) {
                System.out.println("\t" + (i + 1) + ". " + choices[i]);
            }
        }

        int choiceNumber = 0;
        while (choiceNumber < 1 || choiceNumber > choices.length) {
            String choice = scanner.nextLine();
            try {
```

```
                choiceNumber = Integer.parseInt(choice);
            } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
                System.out.println("Invalid choice. Please enter a valid number.");
            }
        }

        return choiceNumber - 1;
    }
}
```

S3 函數的包裝類。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.BucketVersioningStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ChecksumAlgorithm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DefaultRetention;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.DeleteObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLegalHoldRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLegalHoldResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectLockConfigurationResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRetentionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectRetentionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadBucketRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ListObjectVersionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.MFADelete;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockEnabled;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockLegalHold;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetention;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRetentionMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectLockRule;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutBucketVersioningRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectLegalHoldRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectRetentionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.S3Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.VersioningConfiguration;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.ZonedDateTime;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.concurrent.atomic.AtomicInteger;
import java.util.stream.Collectors;

// Contains application logic for the Amazon S3 operations used in this workflow.
public class S3LockActions {

    private static S3Client getClient() {
        return S3Client.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();
    }

    // Set or modify a retention period on an object in an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyObjectRetentionPeriod(String bucketName, String objectKey) {
        // Calculate the instant one day from now.
        Instant futureInstant = Instant.now().plus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

        // Convert the Instant to a ZonedDateTime object with a specific time zone.
        ZonedDateTime zonedDateTime = futureInstant.atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

        // Define a formatter for human-readable output.
        DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd
 HH:mm:ss");

        // Format the ZonedDateTime object to a human-readable date string.
        String humanReadableDate = formatter.format(zonedDateTime);

        // Print the formatted date string.
        System.out.println("Formatted Date: " + humanReadableDate);
        ObjectLockRetention retention = ObjectLockRetention.builder()
            .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
            .retainUntilDate(futureInstant)
```

```
            .build();

        PutObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
PutObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .retention(retention)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
        System.out.println("Set retention for "+objectKey +" in " +bucketName +"
until "+ humanReadableDate +".");
    }

    // Get the legal hold details for an S3 object.
    public ObjectLockLegalHold getObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String
objectKey) {
        try {
            GetObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
GetObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(objectKey)
                .build();

            GetObjectLegalHoldResponse response =
getClient().getObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest);
            System.out.println("Object legal hold for " + objectKey + " in " +
bucketName +
                ":\n\tStatus: " + response.legalHold().status());
            return response.legalHold();

        } catch (S3Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("\tUnable to fetch legal hold: '" + ex.getMessage() +
"'");
        }

        return null;
    }

    // Create a new Amazon S3 bucket with object lock options.
    public void createBucketWithLockOptions(boolean enableObjectLock, String
bucketName) {
        S3Waiter s3Waiter = getClient().waiter();
        CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
```

```
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockEnabledForBucket(enableObjectLock)
            .build();

        getClient().createBucket(bucketRequest);
        HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
        s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
        System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");
    }

    public List<S3InfoObject> listBucketsAndObjects(List<String> bucketNames,
Boolean interactive) {
        AtomicInteger counter = new AtomicInteger(0); // Initialize counter.
        return bucketNames.stream()
            .flatMap(bucketName ->
listBucketObjectsAndVersions(bucketName).versions().stream()
                .map(version -> {
                    S3InfoObject s3InfoObject = new S3InfoObject();
                    s3InfoObject.setBucketName(bucketName);
                    s3InfoObject.setVersion(version.versionId());
                    s3InfoObject.setKeyName(version.key());
                    return s3InfoObject;
                }))
            .peek(s3InfoObject -> {
                int i = counter.incrementAndGet(); // Increment and get the updated
value.
                if (interactive) {
                    System.out.println(i + ": "+ s3InfoObject.getKeyName());
                    System.out.printf("%5s Bucket name: %s\n", "",
s3InfoObject.getBucketName());
                    System.out.printf("%5s Version: %s\n", "",
s3InfoObject.getVersion());
                }
            })
            .collect(Collectors.toList());
    }

    public ListObjectVersionsResponse listBucketObjectsAndVersions(String
bucketName) {
```

```
        ListObjectVersionsRequest versionsRequest =
ListObjectVersionsRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        return getClient().listObjectVersions(versionsRequest);
    }

    // Set or modify a retention period on an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyBucketDefaultRetention(String bucketName) {
        VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
            .mfaDelete(MFADelete.DISABLED)
            .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
            .build();

        PutBucketVersioningRequest versioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
            .build();

        getClient().putBucketVersioning(versioningRequest);
        DefaultRetention rention = DefaultRetention.builder()
            .days(1)
            .mode(ObjectLockRetentionMode.GOVERNANCE)
            .build();

        ObjectLockRule lockRule = ObjectLockRule.builder()
            .defaultRetention(rention)
            .build();

        ObjectLockConfiguration objectLockConfiguration =
ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
            .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
            .rule(lockRule)
            .build();

        PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest putObjectLockConfigurationRequest =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .objectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfiguration)
            .build();
```

```
        getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(putObjectLockConfigurationRequest) ;
        System.out.println("Added a default retention to bucket "+bucketName +".");
    }

    // Enable object lock on an existing bucket.
    public void enableObjectLockOnBucket(String bucketName) {
        try {
            VersioningConfiguration versioningConfiguration =
VersioningConfiguration.builder()
                .status(BucketVersioningStatus.ENABLED)
                .build();

            PutBucketVersioningRequest putBucketVersioningRequest =
PutBucketVersioningRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .versioningConfiguration(versioningConfiguration)
                .build();

            // Enable versioning on the bucket.
            getClient().putBucketVersioning(putBucketVersioningRequest);
            PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest request =
PutObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .objectLockConfiguration(ObjectLockConfiguration.builder()
                    .objectLockEnabled(ObjectLockEnabled.ENABLED)
                    .build())
                .build();

            getClient().putObjectLockConfiguration(request);
            System.out.println("Successfully enabled object lock on "+bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception ex) {
            System.out.println("Error modifying object lock: '" + ex.getMessage() +
"'");
        }
    }

    public void uploadFile(String bucketName, String objectName, String filePath) {
        Path file = Paths.get(filePath);
        PutObjectRequest request = PutObjectRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectName)
            .checksumAlgorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA256)
            .build();
```

```
        PutObjectResponse response = getClient().putObject(request, file);
        if (response != null) {
            System.out.println("\tSuccessfully uploaded " + objectName + " to " +
bucketName + ".");
        } else {
            System.out.println("\tCould not upload " + objectName + " to " +
bucketName + ".");
        }
    }

    // Set or modify a legal hold on an object in an S3 bucket.
    public void modifyObjectLegalHold(String bucketName, String objectKey, boolean
legalHoldOn) {
        ObjectLockLegalHold legalHold ;
        if (legalHoldOn) {
            legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
                .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.ON)
                .build();
        } else {
            legalHold = ObjectLockLegalHold.builder()
                .status(ObjectLockLegalHoldStatus.OFF)
                .build();
        }

        PutObjectLegalHoldRequest legalHoldRequest =
PutObjectLegalHoldRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .key(objectKey)
            .legalHold(legalHold)
            .build();

        getClient().putObjectLegalHold(legalHoldRequest) ;
        System.out.println("Modified legal hold for "+ objectKey +" in "+bucketName
+".");
    }

    // Delete an object from a specific bucket.
    public void deleteObjectFromBucket(String bucketName, String objectKey, boolean
hasRetention, String versionId) {
        try {
            DeleteObjectRequest objectRequest;
            if (hasRetention) {
                objectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .versionId(versionId)
                    .bypassGovernanceRetention(true)
                    .build();
            } else {
                objectRequest = DeleteObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key(objectKey)
                    .versionId(versionId)
                    .build();
            }

            getClient().deleteObject(objectRequest) ;
            System.out.println("The object was successfully deleted");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    // Get the retention period for an S3 object.
    public ObjectLockRetention getObjectRetention(String bucketName, String key){
        try {
            GetObjectRetentionRequest retentionRequest =
GetObjectRetentionRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

            GetObjectRetentionResponse response =
getClient().getObjectRetention(retentionRequest);
            System.out.println("tObject retention for "+key +" in "+ bucketName +":
" + response.retention().mode() +" until "+ response.retention().retainUntilDate()
+".");
            return response.retention();

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            return null;
        }
    }

    public void deleteBucketByName(String bucketName) {
```

```
        try {
            DeleteBucketRequest request = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();

            getClient().deleteBucket(request);
            System.out.println(bucketName +" was deleted.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
    }

    // Get the object lock configuration details for an S3 bucket.
    public void getBucketObjectLockConfiguration(String bucketName) {
        GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest objectLockConfigurationRequest =
 GetObjectLockConfigurationRequest.builder()
            .bucket(bucketName)
            .build();

        GetObjectLockConfigurationResponse response =
 getClient().getObjectLockConfiguration(objectLockConfigurationRequest);
        System.out.println("Bucket object lock config for "+bucketName +":  ");
        System.out.println("\tEnabled:
 "+response.objectLockConfiguration().objectLockEnabled());
        System.out.println("\tRule: "+
 response.objectLockConfiguration().rule().defaultRetention());
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetObjectLegalHold
  - GetObjectLockConfiguration
  - GetObjectRetention
  - PutObjectLegalHold
  - PutObjectLockConfiguration
  - PutObjectRetention

剖析 URI

下列程式碼範例示範如何剖析 Amazon S3 URI，以擷取如儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰的重要元件。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

透過使用 S3Uri 類別剖析 Amazon S3 URI。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Uri;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Utilities;

import java.net.URI;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;

    /**
     *
     * @param s3Client    - An S3Client through which you acquire an S3Uri instance.
     * @param s3ObjectUrl - A complex URL (String) that is used to demonstrate S3Uri
     *                    capabilities.
     */
    public static void parseS3UriExample(S3Client s3Client, String s3ObjectUrl) {
        logger.info(s3ObjectUrl);
        // Console output:
        // 'https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/myBucket/resources/doc.txt?
versionId=abc123&partNumber=77&partNumber=88'.

        // Create an S3Utilities object using the configuration of the s3Client.
        S3Utilities s3Utilities = s3Client.utilities();

        // From a String URL create a URI object to pass to the parseUri() method.
        URI uri = URI.create(s3ObjectUrl);
        S3Uri s3Uri = s3Utilities.parseUri(uri);
```

```
        // If the URI contains no value for the Region, bucket or key, the SDK
returns
        // an empty Optional.
        // The SDK returns decoded URI values.

        Region region = s3Uri.region().orElse(null);
        log("region", region);
        // Console output: 'region: us-west-1'.

        String bucket = s3Uri.bucket().orElse(null);
        log("bucket", bucket);
        // Console output: 'bucket: myBucket'.

        String key = s3Uri.key().orElse(null);
        log("key", key);
        // Console output: 'key: resources/doc.txt'.

        Boolean isPathStyle = s3Uri.isPathStyle();
        log("isPathStyle", isPathStyle);
        // Console output: 'isPathStyle: true'.

        // If the URI contains no query parameters, the SDK returns an empty map.
        Map<String, List<String>> queryParams = s3Uri.rawQueryParameters();
        log("rawQueryParameters", queryParams);
        // Console output: 'rawQueryParameters: {versionId=[abc123], partNumber=[77,
        // 88]}'.

        // Retrieve the first or all values for a query parameter as shown in the
        // following code.
        String versionId =
s3Uri.firstMatchingRawQueryParameter("versionId").orElse(null);
        log("firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-versionId", versionId);
        // Console output: 'firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-versionId: abc123'.

        String partNumber =
s3Uri.firstMatchingRawQueryParameter("partNumber").orElse(null);
        log("firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-partNumber", partNumber);
        // Console output: 'firstMatchingRawQueryParameter-partNumber: 77'.

        List<String> partNumbers =
s3Uri.firstMatchingRawQueryParameters("partNumber");
        log("firstMatchingRawQueryParameter", partNumbers);
        // Console output: 'firstMatchingRawQueryParameter: [77, 88]'.
```

```
        /*
         * Object keys and query parameters with reserved or unsafe characters, must
 be
         * URL-encoded.
         * For example replace whitespace " " with "%20".
         * Valid:
         * "https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/myBucket/object%20key?query=
%5Bbrackets%5D"
         * Invalid:
         * "https://s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/myBucket/object key?query=[brackets]"
         *
         * Virtual-hosted-style URIs with bucket names that contain a dot, ".", the
 dot
         * must not be URL-encoded.
         * Valid: "https://my.Bucket.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/key"
         * Invalid: "https://my%2EBucket.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/key"
         */
    }

    private static void log(String s3UriElement, Object element) {
        if (element == null) {
            logger.info("{}: {}", s3UriElement, "null");
        } else {
            logger.info("{}: {}", s3UriElement, element);
        }
    }
```

執行分段上傳

下列程式碼範例示範如何執行分段上傳至 Amazon S3 物件。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

這些程式碼範例使用下列匯入。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
```

```
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadFileRequest;

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;
```

除了 AWS CRT 型 S3 用戶端之外，內容大小超過閾值時使用 S3 Transfer Manager 明確執行分段上傳。預設閾值大小為 8 MB。

```
    public void multipartUploadWithTransferManager(String filePath) {
        S3TransferManager transferManager = S3TransferManager.create();
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
                .putObjectRequest(b -> b
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .key(key))
                .source(Paths.get(filePath))
                .build();
        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);
        fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        transferManager.close();
```

```
    }
```

使用 S3 客戶端 API 來執行多部分上傳。

```
    public void multipartUploadWithS3Client(String filePath) {

        // Initiate the multipart upload.
        CreateMultipartUploadResponse createMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.createMultipartUpload(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key));
        String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();

        // Upload the parts of the file.
        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024 * 1024 * 5); // 5 MB byte buffer

        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath, "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            long position = 0;
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                long read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the
buffer.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .key(key)
                        .uploadId(uploadId)
                        .partNumber(partNumber)
                        .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                        uploadPartRequest,
                        RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
                        .partNumber(partNumber)
                        .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                        .build();
```

```
                completedParts.add(part);

                bb.clear();
                position += read;
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (IOException e) {
            logger.error(e.getMessage());
        }

        // Complete the multipart upload.
        s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .uploadId(uploadId)

.multipartUpload(CompletedMultipartUpload.builder().parts(completedParts).build()));
    }
```

使用已啟用多部分支援的 S3 AsyncClient API 來執行多部分上傳。

```
    public void multipartUploadWithS3AsyncClient(String filePath) {
        // Enable multipart support.
        S3AsyncClient s3AsyncClient = S3AsyncClient.builder()
                .multipartEnabled(true)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> response = s3AsyncClient.putObject(b ->
b
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .key(key),
                Paths.get(filePath));

        response.join();
        logger.info("File uploaded in multiple 8 MiB parts using S3AsyncClient.");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CompleteMultipartUpload

- CreateMultipartUpload
- UploadPart

追蹤上傳和下載

下列程式碼範例顯示如何追蹤 Amazon S3 物件的上傳或下載。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

跟踪文件上傳的進度。

```
   public void trackUploadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
bucketName,
                            String key, URI filePathURI) {
       UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
               .putObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
               .addTransferListener(LoggingTransferListener.create())  // Add
listener.
               .source(Paths.get(filePathURI))
               .build();

       FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);

       fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
       /*
           The SDK provides a LoggingTransferListener implementation of the
TransferListener interface.
           You can also implement the interface to provide your own logic.

           Configure log4J2 with settings such as the following.
               <Configuration status="WARN">
                   <Appenders>
                       <Console name="AlignedConsoleAppender" target="SYSTEM_OUT">
                           <PatternLayout pattern="%m%n"/>
                       </Console>
                   </Appenders>
```

```
                    <Loggers>
                        <logger
name="software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener"
level="INFO" additivity="false">
                            <AppenderRef ref="AlignedConsoleAppender"/>
                        </logger>
                    </Loggers>
                </Configuration>

            Log4J2 logs the progress. The following is example output for a 21.3 MB
file upload.
                Transfer initiated...
                |                    | 0.0%
                |====                | 21.1%
                |============        | 60.5%
                |====================| 100.0%
                Transfer complete!
        */
    }
```

跟踪文件下載的進度。

```
    public void trackDownloadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
bucketName,
                             String key, String downloadedFileWithPath) {
        DownloadFileRequest downloadFileRequest = DownloadFileRequest.builder()
                .getObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
                .addTransferListener(LoggingTransferListener.create())  // Add
listener.
                .destination(Paths.get(downloadedFileWithPath))
                .build();

        FileDownload downloadFile =
transferManager.downloadFile(downloadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileDownload downloadResult =
downloadFile.completionFuture().join();
        /*
            The SDK provides a LoggingTransferListener implementation of the
TransferListener interface.
            You can also implement the interface to provide your own logic.
```

```
            Configure log4J2 with settings such as the following.
                <Configuration status="WARN">
                    <Appenders>
                        <Console name="AlignedConsoleAppender" target="SYSTEM_OUT">
                            <PatternLayout pattern="%m%n"/>
                        </Console>
                    </Appenders>

                    <Loggers>
                        <logger
name="software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.progress.LoggingTransferListener"
level="INFO" additivity="false">
                            <AppenderRef ref="AlignedConsoleAppender"/>
                        </logger>
                    </Loggers>
                </Configuration>

            Log4J2 logs the progress. The following is example output for a 21.3 MB
file download.
                Transfer initiated...
                |=======             | 39.4%
                |===============     | 78.8%
                |====================| 100.0%
                Transfer complete!
        */
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetObject
  - PutObject

將目錄上傳至儲存貯體

下列程式碼範例示範如何以遞迴的方式將本機目錄上傳至 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 S3 上TransferManager傳本地目錄。檢視完整檔案並測試。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ObjectIdentifier;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedDirectoryUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.DirectoryUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadDirectoryRequest;

import java.net.URI;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.util.UUID;

    public Integer uploadDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
            URI sourceDirectory, String bucketName) {
        DirectoryUpload directoryUpload =
 transferManager.uploadDirectory(UploadDirectoryRequest.builder()
                .source(Paths.get(sourceDirectory))
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build());

        CompletedDirectoryUpload completedDirectoryUpload =
 directoryUpload.completionFuture().join();
        completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
 fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UploadDirectory中的。

上傳或下載大型檔案

下列程式碼範例示範如何將大型檔案上傳或下載到 Amazon S3，以及從 Amazon S3 上傳或下載。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用分段上傳以上傳物件。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 S3 呼叫在 S3 儲存貯體之間傳輸檔案的函數TransferManager。

```
   public Integer downloadObjectsToDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
           URI destinationPathURI, String bucketName) {
       DirectoryDownload directoryDownload =
transferManager.downloadDirectory(DownloadDirectoryRequest.builder()
               .destination(Paths.get(destinationPathURI))
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .build());
       CompletedDirectoryDownload completedDirectoryDownload =
directoryDownload.completionFuture().join();

       completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers()
               .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
fail.toString()));
       return completedDirectoryDownload.failedTransfers().size();
   }
```

上傳整個本機目錄。

```
   public Integer uploadDirectory(S3TransferManager transferManager,
           URI sourceDirectory, String bucketName) {
       DirectoryUpload directoryUpload =
transferManager.uploadDirectory(UploadDirectoryRequest.builder()
               .source(Paths.get(sourceDirectory))
               .bucket(bucketName)
               .build());
```

```
        CompletedDirectoryUpload completedDirectoryUpload =
directoryUpload.completionFuture().join();
        completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers()
                .forEach(fail -> logger.warn("Object [{}] failed to transfer",
fail.toString()));
        return completedDirectoryUpload.failedTransfers().size();
    }
```

上傳單一檔案。

```
    public String uploadFile(S3TransferManager transferManager, String bucketName,
                             String key, URI filePathURI) {
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
            .putObjectRequest(b -> b.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
            .source(Paths.get(filePathURI))
            .build();

        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);

        CompletedFileUpload uploadResult = fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        return uploadResult.response().eTag();
    }
```

上傳大小不明的串流

下列程式碼範例顯示如何將大小不明的串流上傳至 Amazon S3 物件。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 AWS CRT 型 S3 用戶端。

```
import com.example.s3.util.AsyncExampleUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.BlockingInputStreamAsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3AsyncClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.util.UUID;
import java.util.concurrent.CompletableFuture;

    /**
     * @param s33CrtAsyncClient - To upload content from a stream of unknown size,
 use the AWS CRT-based S3 client. For more information, see
     *                          https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/
developer-guide/crt-based-s3-client.html.
     * @param bucketName - The name of the bucket.
     * @param key - The name of the object.
     * @return software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.PutObjectResponse - Returns
 metadata pertaining to the put object operation.
     */
    public PutObjectResponse putObjectFromStream(S3AsyncClient s33CrtAsyncClient,
 String bucketName, String key) {

        BlockingInputStreamAsyncRequestBody body =
                AsyncRequestBody.forBlockingInputStream(null); // 'null' indicates a
 stream will be provided later.

        CompletableFuture<PutObjectResponse> responseFuture =
                s33CrtAsyncClient.putObject(r -> r.bucket(bucketName).key(key),
 body);

        // AsyncExampleUtils.randomString() returns a random string up to 100
 characters.
        String randomString = AsyncExampleUtils.randomString();
        logger.info("random string to upload: {}: length={}", randomString,
 randomString.length());

        // Provide the stream of data to be uploaded.
        body.writeInputStream(new ByteArrayInputStream(randomString.getBytes()));

        PutObjectResponse response = responseFuture.join(); // Wait for the
 response.
        logger.info("Object {} uploaded to bucket {}.", key, bucketName);
        return response;
```

```
    }
}
```

使用 Amazon S3 Transfer Manager。

```
import com.example.s3.util.AsyncExampleUtils;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.AsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.async.BlockingInputStreamAsyncRequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.Upload;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.util.UUID;

    /**
     * @param transferManager - To upload content from a stream of unknown size, use
 the S3TransferManager based on the AWS CRT-based S3 client.
     *                       For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/
sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/transfer-manager.html.
     * @param bucketName - The name of the bucket.
     * @param key - The name of the object.
     * @return - software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.CompletedUpload - The
 result of the completed upload.
     */
    public CompletedUpload uploadStream(S3TransferManager transferManager, String
 bucketName, String key) {

        BlockingInputStreamAsyncRequestBody body =
                AsyncRequestBody.forBlockingInputStream(null); // 'null' indicates a
 stream will be provided later.

        Upload upload = transferManager.upload(builder -> builder
                .requestBody(body)
                .putObjectRequest(req -> req.bucket(bucketName).key(key))
                .build());

        // AsyncExampleUtils.randomString() returns a random string up to 100
 characters.
```

```
        String randomString = AsyncExampleUtils.randomString();
        logger.info("random string to upload: {}: length={}", randomString,
 randomString.length());

        // Provide the stream of data to be uploaded.
        body.writeInputStream(new ByteArrayInputStream(randomString.getBytes()));

        return upload.completionFuture().join();
    }
}
```

使用檢查總和

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用總和檢查搭配 Amazon S3 物件。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

這些程式碼範例使用下列匯入的子集。

```
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.exception.SdkException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.sync.RequestBody;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ChecksumAlgorithm;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.ChecksumMode;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedMultipartUpload;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CompletedPart;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.CreateMultipartUploadResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.GetObjectResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.UploadPartResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.waiters.S3Waiter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.S3TransferManager;
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.FileUpload;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.transfer.s3.model.UploadFileRequest;

import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
import java.net.URISyntaxException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.security.DigestInputStream;
import java.security.MessageDigest;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Objects;
import java.util.UUID;
```

當您建置 PutObjectRequest時，為 putObject 方法指定總和檢查演算法。

```
    public void putObjectWithChecksum() {
        s3Client.putObject(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumAlgorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm.CRC32),
                RequestBody.fromString("This is a test"));
    }
```

建置時，請驗證getObject方法的總和檢查碼。 GetObjectRequest

```
    public GetObjectResponse getObjectWithChecksum() {
        return s3Client.getObject(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumMode(ChecksumMode.ENABLED))
                .response();
    }
```

當您建置 PutObjectRequest時，為 putObject 方法預先計算總和檢查。

```
    public void putObjectWithPrecalculatedChecksum(String filePath) {
        String checksum = calculateChecksum(filePath, "SHA-256");

        s3Client.putObject((b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .checksumSHA256(checksum)),
                RequestBody.fromFile(Paths.get(filePath)));
    }
```

除了 AWS CRT 型 S3 用戶端之外，內容大小超過閾值時使用 S3 Transfer Manager 明確執行分段上傳。預設閾值大小為 8 MB。

您可以指定要讓 SDK 使用的總和檢查演算法。根據預設，SDK 會使用 CRC32 演算法。

```
    public void multipartUploadWithChecksumTm(String filePath) {
        S3TransferManager transferManager = S3TransferManager.create();
        UploadFileRequest uploadFileRequest = UploadFileRequest.builder()
                .putObjectRequest(b -> b
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .key(key)
                        .checksumAlgorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm.SHA1))
                .source(Paths.get(filePath))
                .build();
        FileUpload fileUpload = transferManager.uploadFile(uploadFileRequest);
        fileUpload.completionFuture().join();
        transferManager.close();
    }
```

使用 S3 客戶端 API 或（S3 AsyncClient API）執行多部分上傳。如果您指定額外的總和檢查，則必須指定在上傳初始化時要使用的演算法。您還必須為每一個分段請求指定演算法，並在每一個分段上傳後提供為其計算的總和檢查。

```
    public void multipartUploadWithChecksumS3Client(String filePath) {
        ChecksumAlgorithm algorithm = ChecksumAlgorithm.CRC32;

        // Initiate the multipart upload.
        CreateMultipartUploadResponse createMultipartUploadResponse =
s3Client.createMultipartUpload(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
```

```
                .key(key)
                .checksumAlgorithm(algorithm)); // Checksum specified on initiation.
        String uploadId = createMultipartUploadResponse.uploadId();

        // Upload the parts of the file.
        int partNumber = 1;
        List<CompletedPart> completedParts = new ArrayList<>();
        ByteBuffer bb = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024 * 1024 * 5); // 5 MB byte buffer

        try (RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(filePath, "r")) {
            long fileSize = file.length();
            long position = 0;
            while (position < fileSize) {
                file.seek(position);
                long read = file.getChannel().read(bb);

                bb.flip(); // Swap position and limit before reading from the
buffer.
                UploadPartRequest uploadPartRequest = UploadPartRequest.builder()
                        .bucket(bucketName)
                        .key(key)
                        .uploadId(uploadId)
                        .checksumAlgorithm(algorithm) // Checksum specified on each
part.
                        .partNumber(partNumber)
                        .build();

                UploadPartResponse partResponse = s3Client.uploadPart(
                        uploadPartRequest,
                        RequestBody.fromByteBuffer(bb));

                CompletedPart part = CompletedPart.builder()
                        .partNumber(partNumber)
                        .checksumCRC32(partResponse.checksumCRC32()) // Provide the
calculated checksum.
                        .eTag(partResponse.eTag())
                        .build();
                completedParts.add(part);

                bb.clear();
                position += read;
                partNumber++;
            }
        } catch (IOException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }

        // Complete the multipart upload.
        s3Client.completeMultipartUpload(b -> b
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .uploadId(uploadId)

.multipartUpload(CompletedMultipartUpload.builder().parts(completedParts).build()));
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CompleteMultipartUpload
  - CreateMultipartUpload
  - UploadPart

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體而觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

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

import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.model.HeadObjectResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.s3.S3Client;

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.S3Event;
import
 com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.models.s3.S3EventNotification.S3EventNotificat

import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

public class Handler implements RequestHandler<S3Event, String> {
    private static final Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(Handler.class);
    @Override
    public String handleRequest(S3Event s3event, Context context) {
        try {
          S3EventNotificationRecord record = s3event.getRecords().get(0);
          String srcBucket = record.getS3().getBucket().getName();
          String srcKey = record.getS3().getObject().getUrlDecodedKey();

          S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder().build();
          HeadObjectResponse headObject = getHeadObject(s3Client, srcBucket,
 srcKey);

          logger.info("Successfully retrieved " + srcBucket + "/" + srcKey + " of
 type " + headObject.contentType());

          return "Ok";
        } catch (Exception e) {
          throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private HeadObjectResponse getHeadObject(S3Client s3Client, String bucket,
 String key) {
        HeadObjectRequest headObjectRequest = HeadObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucket)
                .key(key)
                .build();
        return s3Client.headObject(headObjectRequest);
    }
}
```

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件的 S3 冰川範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 S3 Glacier 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateVault`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateVault`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.CreateVaultRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.CreateVaultResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateVault {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault to create.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createGlacierVault(glacier, vaultName);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void createGlacierVault(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName) {
        try {
            CreateVaultRequest vaultRequest = CreateVaultRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .build();

            CreateVaultResponse createVaultResult =
 glacier.createVault(vaultRequest);
            System.out.println("The URI of the new vault is " +
 createVaultResult.location());

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateVault中的。

DeleteArchive

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteArchive。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DeleteArchiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteArchive {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName> <accountId> <archiveId>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault that contains the archive to
 delete.
                   accountId - The account ID value.
                   archiveId - The archive ID value.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
```

```
        String accountId = args[1];
        String archiveId = args[2];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deleteGlacierArchive(glacier, vaultName, accountId, archiveId);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void deleteGlacierArchive(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName,
 String accountId,
            String archiveId) {
        try {
            DeleteArchiveRequest delArcRequest = DeleteArchiveRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .archiveId(archiveId)
                    .build();

            glacier.deleteArchive(delArcRequest);
            System.out.println("The archive was deleted.");

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteArchive中的。

`DeleteVault`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteVault`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DeleteVaultRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteVault {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault to delete.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        deleteGlacierVault(glacier, vaultName);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void deleteGlacierVault(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName) {
        try {
            DeleteVaultRequest delVaultRequest = DeleteVaultRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .build();
```

```
            glacier.deleteVault(delVaultRequest);
            System.out.println("The vault was deleted!");

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteVault中的。

`InitiateJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`InitiateJob`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

擷取儲存庫庫庫存。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.ResponseBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.JobParameters;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.InitiateJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.InitiateJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DescribeJobRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DescribeJobResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GetJobOutputRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GetJobOutputResponse;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ArchiveDownload {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <vaultName> <accountId> <path>

                Where:
                   vaultName - The name of the vault.
                   accountId - The account ID value.
                   path - The path where the file is written to.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String vaultName = args[0];
        String accountId = args[1];
        String path = args[2];
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String jobNum = createJob(glacier, vaultName, accountId);
        checkJob(glacier, jobNum, vaultName, accountId, path);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static String createJob(GlacierClient glacier, String vaultName, String
 accountId) {
        try {
            JobParameters job = JobParameters.builder()
                    .type("inventory-retrieval")
```

```
                    .build();

            InitiateJobRequest initJob = InitiateJobRequest.builder()
                    .jobParameters(job)
                    .accountId(accountId)
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .build();

            InitiateJobResponse response = glacier.initiateJob(initJob);
            System.out.println("The job ID is: " + response.jobId());
            System.out.println("The relative URI path of the job is: " +
response.location());
            return response.jobId();

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);

        }
        return "";
    }

    // Poll S3 Glacier = Polling a Job may take 4-6 hours according to the
    // Documentation.
    public static void checkJob(GlacierClient glacier, String jobId, String name,
String account, String path) {
        try {
            boolean finished = false;
            String jobStatus;
            int yy = 0;

            while (!finished) {
                DescribeJobRequest jobRequest = DescribeJobRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(jobId)
                        .accountId(account)
                        .vaultName(name)
                        .build();

                DescribeJobResponse response = glacier.describeJob(jobRequest);
                jobStatus = response.statusCodeAsString();

                if (jobStatus.compareTo("Succeeded") == 0)
                    finished = true;
                else {
```

```
                    System.out.println(yy + " status is: " + jobStatus);
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                }
                yy++;
            }

            System.out.println("Job has Succeeded");
            GetJobOutputRequest jobOutputRequest = GetJobOutputRequest.builder()
                    .jobId(jobId)
                    .vaultName(name)
                    .accountId(account)
                    .build();

            ResponseBytes<GetJobOutputResponse> objectBytes =
 glacier.getJobOutputAsBytes(jobOutputRequest);
            // Write the data to a local file.
            byte[] data = objectBytes.asByteArray();
            File myFile = new File(path);
            OutputStream os = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
            os.write(data);
            System.out.println("Successfully obtained bytes from a Glacier vault");
            os.close();

        } catch (GlacierException | InterruptedException | IOException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);

        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考InitiateJob中的。

ListVaults

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListVaults`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.ListVaultsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.ListVaultsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.DescribeVaultOutput;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListVaults {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listAllVault(glacier);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static void listAllVault(GlacierClient glacier) {
        boolean listComplete = false;
        String newMarker = null;
        int totalVaults = 0;
        System.out.println("Your Amazon Glacier vaults:");
        try {
            while (!listComplete) {
                ListVaultsResponse response = null;
                if (newMarker != null) {
                    ListVaultsRequest request = ListVaultsRequest.builder()
```

```
                            .marker(newMarker)
                            .build();

                    response = glacier.listVaults(request);
                } else {
                    ListVaultsRequest request = ListVaultsRequest.builder()
                            .build();
                    response = glacier.listVaults(request);
                }

                List<DescribeVaultOutput> vaultList = response.vaultList();
                for (DescribeVaultOutput v : vaultList) {
                    totalVaults += 1;
                    System.out.println("* " + v.vaultName());
                }

                // Check for further results.
                newMarker = response.marker();
                if (newMarker == null) {
                    listComplete = true;
                }
            }

            if (totalVaults == 0) {
                System.out.println("No vaults found.");
            }

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListVaults中的。

UploadArchive

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UploadArchive。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.GlacierClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.UploadArchiveRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.UploadArchiveResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.glacier.model.GlacierException;
import java.io.File;
import java.nio.file.Path;
import java.nio.file.Paths;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.security.MessageDigest;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UploadArchive {

    static final int ONE_MB = 1024 * 1024;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:   <strPath> <vaultName>\s

                Where:
                   strPath - The path to the archive to upload (for example, C:\\AWS
\\test.pdf).
                   vaultName - The name of the vault.
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String strPath = args[0];
        String vaultName = args[1];
        File myFile = new File(strPath);
        Path path = Paths.get(strPath);
        GlacierClient glacier = GlacierClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String archiveId = uploadContent(glacier, path, vaultName, myFile);
        System.out.println("The ID of the archived item is " + archiveId);
        glacier.close();
    }

    public static String uploadContent(GlacierClient glacier, Path path, String
 vaultName, File myFile) {
        // Get an SHA-256 tree hash value.
        String checkVal = computeSHA256(myFile);
        try {
            UploadArchiveRequest uploadRequest = UploadArchiveRequest.builder()
                    .vaultName(vaultName)
                    .checksum(checkVal)
                    .build();

            UploadArchiveResponse res = glacier.uploadArchive(uploadRequest, path);
            return res.archiveId();

        } catch (GlacierException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    private static String computeSHA256(File inputFile) {
        try {
            byte[] treeHash = computeSHA256TreeHash(inputFile);
            System.out.printf("SHA-256 tree hash = %s\n", toHex(treeHash));
            return toHex(treeHash);
```

```
        } catch (IOException ioe) {
            System.err.format("Exception when reading from file %s: %s", inputFile,
ioe.getMessage());
            System.exit(-1);

        } catch (NoSuchAlgorithmException nsae) {
            System.err.format("Cannot locate MessageDigest algorithm for SHA-256:
%s", nsae.getMessage());
            System.exit(-1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static byte[] computeSHA256TreeHash(File inputFile) throws IOException,
            NoSuchAlgorithmException {

        byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes = getChunkSHA256Hashes(inputFile);
        return computeSHA256TreeHash(chunkSHA256Hashes);
    }

    /**
     * Computes an SHA256 checksum for each 1 MB chunk of the input file. This
     * includes the checksum for the last chunk, even if it's smaller than 1 MB.
     */
    public static byte[][] getChunkSHA256Hashes(File file) throws IOException,
            NoSuchAlgorithmException {

        MessageDigest md = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
        long numChunks = file.length() / ONE_MB;
        if (file.length() % ONE_MB > 0) {
            numChunks++;
        }

        if (numChunks == 0) {
            return new byte[][] { md.digest() };
        }

        byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes = new byte[(int) numChunks][];
        FileInputStream fileStream = null;

        try {
            fileStream = new FileInputStream(file);
            byte[] buff = new byte[ONE_MB];
```

```
            int bytesRead;
            int idx = 0;

            while ((bytesRead = fileStream.read(buff, 0, ONE_MB)) > 0) {
                md.reset();
                md.update(buff, 0, bytesRead);
                chunkSHA256Hashes[idx++] = md.digest();
            }

            return chunkSHA256Hashes;

        } finally {
            if (fileStream != null) {
                try {
                    fileStream.close();
                } catch (IOException ioe) {
                    System.err.printf("Exception while closing %s.\n %s",
file.getName(),
                            ioe.getMessage());
                }
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Computes the SHA-256 tree hash for the passed array of 1 MB chunk
     * checksums.
     */
    public static byte[] computeSHA256TreeHash(byte[][] chunkSHA256Hashes)
            throws NoSuchAlgorithmException {

        MessageDigest md = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA-256");
        byte[][] prevLvlHashes = chunkSHA256Hashes;
        while (prevLvlHashes.length > 1) {
            int len = prevLvlHashes.length / 2;
            if (prevLvlHashes.length % 2 != 0) {
                len++;
            }

            byte[][] currLvlHashes = new byte[len][];
            int j = 0;
            for (int i = 0; i < prevLvlHashes.length; i = i + 2, j++) {

                // If there are at least two elements remaining.
```

```
                if (prevLvlHashes.length - i > 1) {

                    // Calculate a digest of the concatenated nodes.
                    md.reset();
                    md.update(prevLvlHashes[i]);
                    md.update(prevLvlHashes[i + 1]);
                    currLvlHashes[j] = md.digest();

                } else { // Take care of the remaining odd chunk
                    currLvlHashes[j] = prevLvlHashes[i];
                }
            }

            prevLvlHashes = currLvlHashes;
        }

        return prevLvlHashes[0];
    }

    /**
     * Returns the hexadecimal representation of the input byte array
     */
    public static String toHex(byte[] data) {
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(data.length * 2);
        for (byte datum : data) {
            String hex = Integer.toHexString(datum & 0xFF);

            if (hex.length() == 1) {
                // Append leading zero.
                sb.append("0");
            }
            sb.append(hex);
        }
        return sb.toString().toLowerCase();
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UploadArchive中的。

SageMaker 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 SageMaker。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 SageMaker

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 SageMaker。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloSageMaker {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SageMakerClient sageMakerClient = SageMakerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listBooks(sageMakerClient);
        sageMakerClient.close();
    }

    public static void listBooks(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient) {
        try {
            ListNotebookInstancesResponse notebookInstancesResponse =
 sageMakerClient.listNotebookInstances();
```

```
            List<NotebookInstanceSummary> items =
 notebookInstancesResponse.notebookInstances();
            for (NotebookInstanceSummary item : items) {
                System.out.println("The notebook name is: " +
 item.notebookInstanceName());
            }

        } catch (SageMakerException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListNotebookInstances中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreatePipeline`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePipeline`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
    public static void setupPipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
 filePath, String roleArn,
            String functionArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Setting up the pipeline.");
        JSONParser parser = new JSONParser();
```

```
        // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
        try (FileReader reader = new FileReader(filePath)) {
            Object obj = parser.parse(reader);
            JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject) obj;
            JSONArray stepsArray = (JSONArray) jsonObject.get("Steps");
            for (Object stepObj : stepsArray) {
                JSONObject step = (JSONObject) stepObj;
                if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                    step.put("FunctionArn", functionArn);
                }
            }
            System.out.println(jsonObject);

            // Create the pipeline.
            CreatePipelineRequest pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineDescription("Java SDK example pipeline")
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                    .pipelineDefinition(jsonObject.toString())
                    .build();

            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (IOException | ParseException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreatePipeline中的。

DeletePipeline

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeletePipeline。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
   public static void deletePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
pipelineName) {
       DeletePipelineRequest pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest.builder()
               .pipelineName(pipelineName)
               .build();

       sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest);
       System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + pipelineName);
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeletePipeline中的。

`DescribePipelineExecution`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribePipelineExecution`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Check the status of a pipeline execution.
   public static void waitForPipelineExecution(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient,
String executionArn)
           throws InterruptedException {
       String status;
       int index = 0;
       do {
           DescribePipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
DescribePipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .pipelineExecutionArn(executionArn)
                    .build();

            DescribePipelineExecutionResponse response = sageMakerClient
                    .describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatusAsString();
            System.out.println(index + ". The Status of the pipeline is " + status);
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4);
            index++;
        } while ("Executing".equals(status));
        System.out.println("Pipeline finished with status " + status);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribePipelineExecution中的。

StartPipelineExecution

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartPipelineExecution。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    public static String executePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
 bucketName, String queueUrl,
            String roleArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Starting pipeline execution.");
        String inputBucketLocation = "s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv";
        String output = "s3://" + bucketName + "/outputfiles/";
        Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
                .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                .setPrettyPrinting().create();

        // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
        List<Parameter> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        Parameter para1 = Parameter.builder()
```

```
                .name("parameter_execution_role")
                .value(roleArn)
                .build();

        Parameter para2 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_queue_url")
                .value(queueUrl)
                .build();

        String inputJSON = "{\n" +
                "  \"DataSourceConfig\": {\n" +
                "    \"S3Data\": {\n" +
                "      \"S3Uri\": \"s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv\"\n" +
                "    },\n" +
                "    \"Type\": \"S3_DATA\"\n" +
                "  },\n" +
                "  \"DocumentType\": \"CSV\"\n" +
                "}";

        System.out.println(inputJSON);

        Parameter para3 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_input_config")
                .value(inputJSON)
                .build();

        // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
        VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data.builder()
                .s3Uri(output)
                .build();

        ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig outputConfig =
 ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig.builder()
                .s3Data(jobS3Data)
                .build();

        String gson4 = gson.toJson(outputConfig);
        Parameter para4 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_export_config")
                .value(gson4)
                .build();
        System.out.println("parameter_vej_export_config:" +
 gson.toJson(outputConfig));
```

```
        // Create a VectorEnrichmentJobConfig object.
        ReverseGeocodingConfig reverseGeocodingConfig =
 ReverseGeocodingConfig.builder()
                .xAttributeName("Longitude")
                .yAttributeName("Latitude")
                .build();

        VectorEnrichmentJobConfig jobConfig = VectorEnrichmentJobConfig.builder()
                .reverseGeocodingConfig(reverseGeocodingConfig)
                .build();

        String para5JSON = "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":
{\"XAttributeName\":\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}";
        Parameter para5 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_step_1_vej_config")
                .value(para5JSON)
                .build();

        System.out.println("parameter_step_1_vej_config:" + gson.toJson(jobConfig));
        parameters.add(para1);
        parameters.add(para2);
        parameters.add(para3);
        parameters.add(para4);
        parameters.add(para5);

        StartPipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
 StartPipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                .pipelineExecutionDescription("Created using Java SDK")
                .pipelineExecutionDisplayName(pipelineName + "-example-execution")
                .pipelineParameters(parameters)
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        StartPipelineExecutionResponse response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考StartPipelineExecution中的。

案例

開始使用地理空間工作和管道

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 設定管線的資源。
- 設置執行空間工作的管線。
- 啟動管道執行。
- 監視執行狀態。
- 檢視管線的輸出。
- 清理資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱在社群 .AWS 上使用 AWS 開發套件建立和執行 SageMaker 管道。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public class SagemakerWorkflow {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    private static String eventSourceMapping = "";

    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <sageMakerRoleName> <lambdaRoleName> <functionFileLocation>
 <functionName> <queueName> <bucketName> <lnglatData> <spatialPipelinePath>
 <pipelineName>\n\n"
                +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    sageMakerRoleName - The name of the Amazon SageMaker role.\n\n"
 +
                "    lambdaRoleName - The name of the AWS Lambda role.\n\n" +
                "    functionFileLocation - The file location where the JAR file
 that represents the AWS Lambda function is located.\n\n"
                +
```

```
                "    functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function (for
example,SageMakerExampleFunction).\n\n" +
                "    queueName - The name of the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon
SQS) queue.\n\n" +
                "    bucketName - The name of the Amazon Simple Storage Service
(Amazon S3) bucket.\n\n" +
                "    lnglatData - The file location of the latlongtest.csv file
required for this use case.\n\n" +
                "    spatialPipelinePath - The file location of the
GeoSpatialPipeline.json file required for this use case.\n\n"
                +
                "    pipelineName - The name of the pipeline to create (for example,
sagemaker-sdk-example-pipeline).\n\n";

        if (args.length != 9) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sageMakerRoleName = args[0];
        String lambdaRoleName = args[1];
        String functionFileLocation = args[2];
        String functionName = args[3];
        String queueName = args[4];
        String bucketName = args[5];
        String lnglatData = args[6];
        String spatialPipelinePath = args[7];
        String pipelineName = args[8];
        String handlerName = "org.example.SageMakerLambdaFunction::handleRequest";

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SageMakerClient sageMakerClient = SageMakerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        LambdaClient lambdaClient = LambdaClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(region)
                .build();

        S3Client s3Client = S3Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example
scenario.");
        System.out.println(
                "\nThis example workflow will guide you through setting up and
running an" +
                        "\nAmazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS
Lambda function and an" +
                        "\nAmazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse
geocode job to" +
                        "\nreverse geocode addresses in an input file and store the
results in an export file.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue
needed by the SageMaker pipeline.");
        String lambdaRoleArn = checkLambdaRole(iam, lambdaRoleName);
        String sageMakerRoleArn = checkSageMakerRole(iam, sageMakerRoleName);

        String functionArn = checkFunction(lambdaClient, functionName,
functionFileLocation, lambdaRoleArn,
                handlerName);
        String queueUrl = checkQueue(sqsClient, lambdaClient, queueName,
functionName);
        System.out.println("The queue URL is " + queueUrl);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Setting up bucket " + bucketName);
        if (!checkBucket(s3Client, bucketName)) {
            setupBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
            System.out.println("Put " + lnglatData + " into " + bucketName);
            putS3Object(s3Client, bucketName, "latlongtest.csv", lnglatData);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Now we can create and run our pipeline.");
        setupPipeline(sageMakerClient, spatialPipelinePath, sageMakerRoleArn,
 functionArn, pipelineName);
        String pipelineExecutionARN = executePipeline(sageMakerClient, bucketName,
 queueUrl, sageMakerRoleArn,
                pipelineName);
        System.out.println("The pipeline execution ARN value is " +
 pipelineExecutionARN);
        waitForPipelineExecution(sageMakerClient, pipelineExecutionARN);
        System.out.println("Getting output results " + bucketName);
        getOutputResults(s3Client, bucketName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline and
 runs " +
                "in SageMaker Studio, follow these instructions:" +
                "\nhttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/pipelines-
studio.html");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Do you want to delete the AWS resources used in this
 Workflow? (y/n)");
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        String delResources = in.nextLine();
        if (delResources.compareTo("y") == 0) {
            System.out.println("Lets clean up the AWS resources. Wait 30 seconds");
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30);
            deleteEventSourceMapping(lambdaClient);
            deleteSQSQueue(sqsClient, queueName);
            listBucketObjects(s3Client, bucketName);
            deleteBucket(s3Client, bucketName);
            deleteLambdaFunction(lambdaClient, functionName);
            deleteLambdaRole(iam, lambdaRoleName);
            deleteSagemakerRole(iam, sageMakerRoleName);
            deletePipeline(sageMakerClient, pipelineName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The AWS Resources were not deleted!");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    private static void readObject(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName, String key)
{
        System.out.println("Output file contents: \n");
        GetObjectRequest objectRequest = GetObjectRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .key(key)
                .build();

        ResponseBytes<GetObjectResponse> objectBytes =
s3Client.getObjectAsBytes(objectRequest);
        byte[] byteArray = objectBytes.asByteArray();
        String text = new String(byteArray, StandardCharsets.UTF_8);
        System.out.println("Text output: " + text);
    }

    // Display some results from the output directory.
    public static void getOutputResults(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        System.out.println("Getting output results {bucketName}.");
        ListObjectsRequest listObjectsRequest = ListObjectsRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .prefix("outputfiles/")
                .build();

        ListObjectsResponse response = s3Client.listObjects(listObjectsRequest);
        List<S3Object> s3Objects = response.contents();
        for (S3Object object : s3Objects) {
            readObject(s3Client, bucketName, object.key());
        }
    }

    // Check the status of a pipeline execution.
    public static void waitForPipelineExecution(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient,
String executionArn)
            throws InterruptedException {
        String status;
        int index = 0;
        do {
            DescribePipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
DescribePipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineExecutionArn(executionArn)
```

```
                    .build();

            DescribePipelineExecutionResponse response = sageMakerClient
                    .describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatusAsString();
            System.out.println(index + ". The Status of the pipeline is " + status);
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4);
            index++;
        } while ("Executing".equals(status));
        System.out.println("Pipeline finished with status " + status);
    }

    // Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
    public static void deletePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
pipelineName) {
        DeletePipelineRequest pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest.builder()
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest);
        System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + pipelineName);
    }

    // Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
    public static void setupPipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
filePath, String roleArn,
            String functionArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Setting up the pipeline.");
        JSONParser parser = new JSONParser();

        // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
        try (FileReader reader = new FileReader(filePath)) {
            Object obj = parser.parse(reader);
            JSONObject jsonObject = (JSONObject) obj;
            JSONArray stepsArray = (JSONArray) jsonObject.get("Steps");
            for (Object stepObj : stepsArray) {
                JSONObject step = (JSONObject) stepObj;
                if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                    step.put("FunctionArn", functionArn);
                }
            }
            System.out.println(jsonObject);

            // Create the pipeline.
```

```
            CreatePipelineRequest pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest.builder()
                    .pipelineDescription("Java SDK example pipeline")
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                    .pipelineDefinition(jsonObject.toString())
                    .build();

            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (IOException | ParseException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    // Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
    public static String executePipeline(SageMakerClient sageMakerClient, String
 bucketName, String queueUrl,
            String roleArn, String pipelineName) {
        System.out.println("Starting pipeline execution.");
        String inputBucketLocation = "s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv";
        String output = "s3://" + bucketName + "/outputfiles/";
        Gson gson = new GsonBuilder()
                .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
                .setPrettyPrinting().create();

        // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
        List<Parameter> parameters = new ArrayList<>();
        Parameter para1 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_execution_role")
                .value(roleArn)
                .build();

        Parameter para2 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_queue_url")
                .value(queueUrl)
                .build();

        String inputJSON = "{\n" +
                "  \"DataSourceConfig\": {\n" +
                "    \"S3Data\": {\n" +
```

```
                "      \"S3Uri\": \"s3://" + bucketName + "/samplefiles/
latlongtest.csv\"\n" +
                "    },\n" +
                "    \"Type\": \"S3_DATA\"\n" +
                "  },\n" +
                "  \"DocumentType\": \"CSV\"\n" +
                "}";

        System.out.println(inputJSON);

        Parameter para3 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_input_config")
                .value(inputJSON)
                .build();

        // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
        VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data.builder()
                .s3Uri(output)
                .build();

        ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig outputConfig =
 ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig.builder()
                .s3Data(jobS3Data)
                .build();

        String gson4 = gson.toJson(outputConfig);
        Parameter para4 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_vej_export_config")
                .value(gson4)
                .build();
        System.out.println("parameter_vej_export_config:" +
 gson.toJson(outputConfig));

        // Create a VectorEnrichmentJobConfig object.
        ReverseGeocodingConfig reverseGeocodingConfig =
 ReverseGeocodingConfig.builder()
                .xAttributeName("Longitude")
                .yAttributeName("Latitude")
                .build();

        VectorEnrichmentJobConfig jobConfig = VectorEnrichmentJobConfig.builder()
                .reverseGeocodingConfig(reverseGeocodingConfig)
                .build();
```

```
        String para5JSON = "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":
{\"XAttributeName\":\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}";
        Parameter para5 = Parameter.builder()
                .name("parameter_step_1_vej_config")
                .value(para5JSON)
                .build();

        System.out.println("parameter_step_1_vej_config:" + gson.toJson(jobConfig));
        parameters.add(para1);
        parameters.add(para2);
        parameters.add(para3);
        parameters.add(para4);
        parameters.add(para5);

        StartPipelineExecutionRequest pipelineExecutionRequest =
 StartPipelineExecutionRequest.builder()
                .pipelineExecutionDescription("Created using Java SDK")
                .pipelineExecutionDisplayName(pipelineName + "-example-execution")
                .pipelineParameters(parameters)
                .pipelineName(pipelineName)
                .build();

        StartPipelineExecutionResponse response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest);
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn();
    }

    public static void deleteEventSourceMapping(LambdaClient lambdaClient) {
        DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest eventSourceMappingRequest =
 DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest.builder()
                .uuid(eventSourceMapping)
                .build();

        lambdaClient.deleteEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest);
    }

    public static void deleteSagemakerRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies();
        try {
            for (String policy : sageMakerRolePolicies) {
                // First the policy needs to be detached.
                DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
 DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy)
```

```
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .build();

                iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);
            }

            // Delete the role.
            DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteLambdaRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies();
        try {
            for (String policy : lambdaRolePolicies) {
                // First the policy needs to be detached.
                DetachRolePolicyRequest rolePolicyRequest =
DetachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .build();

                iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest);
            }

            // Delete the role.
            DeleteRoleRequest roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            iam.deleteRole(roleRequest);
            System.out.println("*** Successfully deleted " + roleName);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the specific AWS Lambda function.
    public static void deleteLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName) {
        try {
            DeleteFunctionRequest request = DeleteFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            awsLambda.deleteFunction(request);
            System.out.println("*** " + functionName + " was deleted");

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the specific S3 bucket.
    public static void deleteBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        DeleteBucketRequest deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest.builder()
                .bucket(bucketName)
                .build();
        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest);
        System.out.println("*** " + bucketName + " was deleted.");
    }

    public static void listBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            ListObjectsRequest listObjects = ListObjectsRequest
                    .builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            ListObjectsResponse res = s3.listObjects(listObjects);
            List<S3Object> objects = res.contents();
            for (S3Object myValue : objects) {
                System.out.print("\n The name of the key is " + myValue.key());
                deleteBucketObjects(s3, bucketName, myValue.key());
            }
```

```
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteBucketObjects(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String
 objectName) {
        ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier> toDelete = new ArrayList<>();
        toDelete.add(ObjectIdentifier.builder()
                .key(objectName)
                .build());
        try {
            DeleteObjectsRequest dor = DeleteObjectsRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .delete(Delete.builder()
                            .objects(toDelete).build())
                    .build();

            s3.deleteObjects(dor);
            System.out.println("*** " + bucketName + " objects were deleted.");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Delete the specific Amazon SQS queue.
    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void putS3Object(S3Client s3, String bucketName, String objectKey,
String objectPath) {
        try {
            Map<String, String> metadata = new HashMap<>();
            metadata.put("x-amz-meta-myVal", "test");
            PutObjectRequest putOb = PutObjectRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .key("samplefiles/" + objectKey)
                    .metadata(metadata)
                    .build();

            s3.putObject(putOb, RequestBody.fromFile(new File(objectPath)));
            System.out.println("Successfully placed " + objectKey + " into bucket "
+ bucketName);

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void setupBucket(S3Client s3Client, String bucketName) {
        try {
            S3Waiter s3Waiter = s3Client.waiter();
            CreateBucketRequest bucketRequest = CreateBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3Client.createBucket(bucketRequest);
            HeadBucketRequest bucketRequestWait = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            // Wait until the bucket is created and print out the response.
            WaiterResponse<HeadBucketResponse> waiterResponse =
s3Waiter.waitUntilBucketExists(bucketRequestWait);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " is ready");

        } catch (S3Exception e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
    public static String setupQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, LambdaClient lambdaClient,
String queueName,
            String lambdaName) {
        System.out.println("Setting up queue named " + queueName);
        try {
            Map<QueueAttributeName, String> queueAtt = new HashMap<>();
            queueAtt.put(QueueAttributeName.DELAY_SECONDS, "5");
            queueAtt.put(QueueAttributeName.RECEIVE_MESSAGE_WAIT_TIME_SECONDS, "5");
            queueAtt.put(QueueAttributeName.VISIBILITY_TIMEOUT, "300");
            CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .attributes(queueAtt)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);
            System.out.println("\nGet queue url");
            GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);

            connectLambda(sqsClient, lambdaClient, getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl(),
lambdaName);
            System.out.println("Queue ready with Url " +
getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl());
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
```

```
   public static void connectLambda(SqsClient sqsClient, LambdaClient lambdaClient,
String queueUrl,
           String lambdaName) {
       System.out.println("Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the
pipeline.");
       String queueArn = "";

       // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
       List<QueueAttributeName> atts = new ArrayList<>();
       atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QUEUE_ARN);
       GetQueueAttributesRequest attributesRequest =
GetQueueAttributesRequest.builder()
               .queueUrl(queueUrl)
               .attributeNames(atts)
               .build();

       GetQueueAttributesResponse response =
sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest);
       Map<String, String> queueAtts = response.attributesAsStrings();
       for (Map.Entry<String, String> queueAtt : queueAtts.entrySet()) {
           System.out.println("Key = " + queueAtt.getKey() + ", Value = " +
queueAtt.getValue());
           queueArn = queueAtt.getValue();
       }

       CreateEventSourceMappingRequest eventSourceMappingRequest =
CreateEventSourceMappingRequest.builder()
               .eventSourceArn(queueArn)
               .functionName(lambdaName)
               .build();

       CreateEventSourceMappingResponse response1 =
lambdaClient.createEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest);
       eventSourceMapping = response1.uuid();
       System.out.println("The mapping between the event source and Lambda function
was successful");
   }

   // Create an AWS Lambda function.
   public static String createLambdaFunction(LambdaClient awsLambda, String
functionName, String filePath, String role,
           String handler) {
       try {
           LambdaWaiter waiter = awsLambda.waiter();
```

```
            InputStream is = new FileInputStream(filePath);
            SdkBytes fileToUpload = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(is);
            FunctionCode code = FunctionCode.builder()
                    .zipFile(fileToUpload)
                    .build();

            CreateFunctionRequest functionRequest = CreateFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .description("SageMaker example function.")
                    .code(code)
                    .handler(handler)
                    .runtime(Runtime.JAVA11)
                    .timeout(200)
                    .memorySize(1024)
                    .role(role)
                    .build();

            // Create a Lambda function using a waiter.
            CreateFunctionResponse functionResponse =
awsLambda.createFunction(functionRequest);
            GetFunctionRequest getFunctionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();
            WaiterResponse<GetFunctionResponse> waiterResponse =
waiter.waitUntilFunctionExists(getFunctionRequest);
            waiterResponse.matched().response().ifPresent(System.out::println);
            System.out.println("The function ARN is " +
functionResponse.functionArn());
            return functionResponse.functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createSageMakerRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies();
        System.out.println("Creating a role to use with SageMaker.");
        String assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
```

```
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": [" +
                "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "]" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(assumeRolePolicy)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse roleResult = iam.createRole(request);

            // Attach the policies to the role.
            for (String policy : sageMakerRolePolicies) {
                AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .build();

                iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
            }

            // Allow time for the role to be ready.
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
            System.out.println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role().arn());
            return roleResult.role().arn();

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return "";
```

```
    }

    private static String createLambdaRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        String[] lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies();
        String assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
                "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
                "\"Statement\": [{" +
                "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
                "\"Principal\": {" +
                "\"Service\": [" +
                "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
                "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
                "]" +
                "}," +
                "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
                "}]" +
                "}";

        try {
            CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .assumeRolePolicyDocument(assumeRolePolicy)
                    .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                    .build();

            CreateRoleResponse roleResult = iam.createRole(request);

            // Attach the policies to the role.
            for (String policy : lambdaRolePolicies) {
                AttachRolePolicyRequest attachRequest =
AttachRolePolicyRequest.builder()
                        .roleName(roleName)
                        .policyArn(policy)
                        .build();

                iam.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest);
            }

            // Allow time for the role to be ready.
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15);
            System.out.println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role().arn());
            return roleResult.role().arn();
```

```
        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String checkFunction(LambdaClient lambdaClient, String
functionName, String filePath, String role,
            String handler) {
        System.out.println("Create an AWS Lambda function used in this workflow.");
        String functionArn;
        try {
            // Does this function already exist.
            GetFunctionRequest functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest.builder()
                    .functionName(functionName)
                    .build();

            GetFunctionResponse response =
lambdaClient.getFunction(functionRequest);
            functionArn = response.configuration().functionArn();

        } catch (LambdaException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            functionArn = createLambdaFunction(lambdaClient, functionName, filePath,
role, handler);
        }
        return functionArn;
    }

    // Check to see if the specific S3 bucket exists. If the S3 bucket exists, this
    // method returns true.
    public static boolean checkBucket(S3Client s3, String bucketName) {
        try {
            HeadBucketRequest headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .build();

            s3.headBucket(headBucketRequest);
            System.out.println(bucketName + " exists");
            return true;
```

```
        } catch (S3Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
        }
        return false;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Amazon SQS queue exists. If not, this method creates a
    // new queue
    // and returns the ARN value.
    public static String checkQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, LambdaClient lambdaClient,
String queueName,
            String lambdaName) {
        System.out.println("Creating a queue for this use case.");
        String queueUrl;
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest request = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            GetQueueUrlResponse response = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(request);
            queueUrl = response.queueUrl();
            System.out.println(queueUrl);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            queueUrl = setupQueue(sqsClient, lambdaClient, queueName, lambdaName);
        }
        return queueUrl;
    }

    // Checks to see if the Lambda role exists. If not, this method creates it.
    public static String checkLambdaRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        System.out.println("Creating a role to for AWS Lambda to use.");
        String roleArn;
        try {
            GetRoleRequest roleRequest = GetRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            GetRoleResponse response = iam.getRole(roleRequest);
            roleArn = response.role().arn();
            System.out.println(roleArn);
```

```
        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            roleArn = createLambdaRole(iam, roleName);
        }
        return roleArn;
    }

    // Checks to see if the SageMaker role exists. If not, this method creates it.
    public static String checkSageMakerRole(IamClient iam, String roleName) {
        System.out.println("Creating a role to for AWS SageMaker to use.");
        String roleArn;
        try {
            GetRoleRequest roleRequest = GetRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleName(roleName)
                    .build();

            GetRoleResponse response = iam.getRole(roleRequest);
            roleArn = response.role().arn();
            System.out.println(roleArn);

        } catch (IamException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            roleArn = createSageMakerRole(iam, roleName);
        }
        return roleArn;
    }

    private static String[] getSageMakerRolePolicies() {
        String[] sageMakerRolePolicies = new String[3];
        sageMakerRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/
AmazonSageMakerFullAccess";
        sageMakerRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess";
        sageMakerRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess";
        return sageMakerRolePolicies;
    }

    private static String[] getLambdaRolePolicies() {
        String[] lambdaRolePolicies = new String[5];
        lambdaRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess";
        lambdaRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess";
        lambdaRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess";
        lambdaRolePolicies[3] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/"
```

```
                + "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy";
        lambdaRolePolicies[4] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole";
        return lambdaRolePolicies;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

Secrets Manager 示例使 SDK for Java 2.x

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 Secrets Manager 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`GetSecretValue`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetSecretValue`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.SecretsManagerClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.GetSecretValueResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.secretsmanager.model.SecretsManagerException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * We recommend that you cache your secret values by using client-side caching.
 *
 * Caching secrets improves speed and reduces your costs. For more information,
 * see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/retrieving-
secrets.html
 */
public class GetSecretValue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <secretName>\s

                Where:
                    secretName - The name of the secret (for example, tutorials/
MyFirstSecret).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String secretName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SecretsManagerClient secretsClient = SecretsManagerClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getValue(secretsClient, secretName);
        secretsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getValue(SecretsManagerClient secretsClient, String
 secretName) {
        try {
            GetSecretValueRequest valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest.builder()
                    .secretId(secretName)
                    .build();

            GetSecretValueResponse valueResponse =
 secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest);
            String secret = valueResponse.secretString();
            System.out.println(secret);

        } catch (SecretsManagerException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetSecretValue中的。

Amazon SES 示例使用 SDK for Java 2.x

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與 Amazon SES 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

ListIdentities

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListIdentities`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.SesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.ListIdentitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SesException;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListIdentities {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SesClient client = SesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        listSESIdentities(client);
    }

    public static void listSESIdentities(SesClient client) {
        try {
            ListIdentitiesResponse identitiesResponse = client.listIdentities();
            List<String> identities = identitiesResponse.identities();
            for (String identity : identities) {
                System.out.println("The identity is " + identity);
            }

        } catch (SesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListIdentities中的。

`ListTemplates`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTemplates`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.SesV2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.ListEmailTemplatesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.ListEmailTemplatesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SesV2Exception;

public class ListTemplates {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllTemplates(sesv2Client);
    }

    public static void listAllTemplates(SesV2Client sesv2Client) {
        try {
            ListEmailTemplatesRequest templatesRequest =
 ListEmailTemplatesRequest.builder()
                    .pageSize(1)
                    .build();

            ListEmailTemplatesResponse response =
 sesv2Client.listEmailTemplates(templatesRequest);
            response.templatesMetadata()
                    .forEach(template -> System.out.println("Template name: " +
 template.templateName()));

        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListTemplates中的。

SendEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendEmail。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.SesClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SendEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SesException;

import javax.mail.MessagingException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendMessageEmailRequest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sender> <recipient> <subject>\s

                Where:
                    sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                    recipient -  An email address that represents the recipient.\s
                    subject - The  subject line.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesClient client = SesClient.builder()
```

```
                .region(region)
                .build();

        // The HTML body of the email.
        String bodyHTML = "<html>" + "<head></head>" + "<body>" + "<h1>Hello!</h1>"
                + "<p> See the list of customers.</p>" + "</body>" + "</html>";

        try {
            send(client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyHTML);
            client.close();
            System.out.println("Done");

        } catch (MessagingException e) {
            e.getStackTrace();
        }
    }

    public static void send(SesClient client,
            String sender,
            String recipient,
            String subject,
            String bodyHTML) throws MessagingException {

        Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(recipient)
                .build();

        Content content = Content.builder()
                .data(bodyHTML)
                .build();

        Content sub = Content.builder()
                .data(subject)
                .build();

        Body body = Body.builder()
                .html(content)
                .build();

        Message msg = Message.builder()
                .subject(sub)
                .body(body)
                .build();
```

```
        SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .destination(destination)
                .message(msg)
                .source(sender)
                .build();

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES " +
 "using the AWS SDK for Java...");
            client.sendEmail(emailRequest);

        } catch (SesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.SesClient;
import javax.activation.DataHandler;
import javax.activation.DataSource;
import javax.mail.Message;
import javax.mail.MessagingException;
import javax.mail.Session;
import javax.mail.internet.AddressException;
import javax.mail.internet.InternetAddress;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeMessage;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeMultipart;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeBodyPart;
import javax.mail.util.ByteArrayDataSource;
import java.io.ByteArrayOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.file.Files;
import java.util.Properties;
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SendRawEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.RawMessage;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ses.model.SesException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
```

```
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class SendMessageAttachment {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sender> <recipient> <subject> <fileLocation>\s

                Where:
                    sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                    recipient -  An email address that represents the recipient.\s
                    subject - The  subject line.\s
                    fileLocation - The location of a Microsoft Excel file to use as
 an attachment (C:/AWS/customers.xls).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sender = args[0];
        String recipient = args[1];
        String subject = args[2];
        String fileLocation = args[3];

        // The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
        String bodyText = "Hello,\r\n" + "Please see the attached file for a list "
                + "of customers to contact.";

        // The HTML body of the email.
        String bodyHTML = "<html>" + "<head></head>" + "<body>" + "<h1>Hello!</h1>"
                + "<p>Please see the attached file for a " + "list of customers to
 contact.</p>" + "</body>"
                + "</html>";

        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SesClient client = SesClient.builder()
                .region(region)
```

```
                .build();

        try {
            sendemailAttachment(client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyText,
bodyHTML, fileLocation);
            client.close();
            System.out.println("Done");

        } catch (IOException | MessagingException e) {
            e.getStackTrace();
        }
    }

    public static void sendemailAttachment(SesClient client,
            String sender,
            String recipient,
            String subject,
            String bodyText,
            String bodyHTML,
            String fileLocation) throws AddressException, MessagingException,
IOException {

        java.io.File theFile = new java.io.File(fileLocation);
        byte[] fileContent = Files.readAllBytes(theFile.toPath());

        Session session = Session.getDefaultInstance(new Properties());

        // Create a new MimeMessage object.
        MimeMessage message = new MimeMessage(session);

        // Add subject, from and to lines.
        message.setSubject(subject, "UTF-8");
        message.setFrom(new InternetAddress(sender));
        message.setRecipients(Message.RecipientType.TO,
InternetAddress.parse(recipient));

        // Create a multipart/alternative child container.
        MimeMultipart msgBody = new MimeMultipart("alternative");

        // Create a wrapper for the HTML and text parts.
        MimeBodyPart wrap = new MimeBodyPart();

        // Define the text part.
        MimeBodyPart textPart = new MimeBodyPart();
```

```
        textPart.setContent(bodyText, "text/plain; charset=UTF-8");

        // Define the HTML part.
        MimeBodyPart htmlPart = new MimeBodyPart();
        htmlPart.setContent(bodyHTML, "text/html; charset=UTF-8");

        // Add the text and HTML parts to the child container.
        msgBody.addBodyPart(textPart);
        msgBody.addBodyPart(htmlPart);

        // Add the child container to the wrapper object.
        wrap.setContent(msgBody);

        // Create a multipart/mixed parent container.
        MimeMultipart msg = new MimeMultipart("mixed");

        // Add the parent container to the message.
        message.setContent(msg);
        msg.addBodyPart(wrap);

        // Define the attachment.
        MimeBodyPart att = new MimeBodyPart();
        DataSource fds = new ByteArrayDataSource(fileContent,
                "application/vnd.openxmlformats-
officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet");
        att.setDataHandler(new DataHandler(fds));

        String reportName = "WorkReport.xls";
        att.setFileName(reportName);

        // Add the attachment to the message.
        msg.addBodyPart(att);

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through Amazon SES " +
 "using the AWS SDK for Java...");

            ByteArrayOutputStream outputStream = new ByteArrayOutputStream();
            message.writeTo(outputStream);

            ByteBuffer buf = ByteBuffer.wrap(outputStream.toByteArray());

            byte[] arr = new byte[buf.remaining()];
            buf.get(arr);
```

```
            SdkBytes data = SdkBytes.fromByteArray(arr);
            RawMessage rawMessage = RawMessage.builder()
                    .data(data)
                    .build();

            SendRawEmailRequest rawEmailRequest = SendRawEmailRequest.builder()
                    .rawMessage(rawMessage)
                    .build();

            client.sendRawEmail(rawEmailRequest);

        } catch (SesException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        System.out.println("Email sent using SesClient with attachment");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SendEmail中的。

SendTemplatedEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendTemplatedEmail。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SendEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SesV2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.SesV2Client;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Template;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this AWS SDK for Java (v2) example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * Also, make sure that you create a template. See the following documentation
 * topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/dg/send-personalized-email-api.html
 */

public class SendEmailTemplate {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <template> <sender> <recipient>\s

                Where:
                    template - The name of the email template.
                    sender - An email address that represents the sender.\s
                    recipient - An email address that represents the recipient.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String templateName = args[0];
        String sender = args[1];
        String recipient = args[2];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        send(sesv2Client, sender, recipient, templateName);
    }
```

```
    public static void send(SesV2Client client, String sender, String recipient,
 String templateName) {
        Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                .toAddresses(recipient)
                .build();

        /*
         * Specify both name and favorite animal (favoriteanimal) in your code when
         * defining the Template object.
         * If you don't specify all the variables in the template, Amazon SES
 doesn't
         * send the email.
         */
        Template myTemplate = Template.builder()
                .templateName(templateName)
                .templateData("{\n" +
                        "  \"name\": \"Jason\"\n," +
                        "  \"favoriteanimal\": \"Cat\"\n" +
                        "}")
                .build();

        EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                .template(myTemplate)
                .build();

        SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                .destination(destination)
                .content(emailContent)
                .fromEmailAddress(sender)
                .build();

        try {
            System.out.println("Attempting to send an email based on a template
 using the AWS SDK for Java (v2)...");
            client.sendEmail(emailRequest);
            System.out.println("email based on a template was sent");

        } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SendTemplatedEmail中的。

使用 SDK for Java 2.x 的 Amazon SES API v2 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon SES API v2 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateContact`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateContact`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
try {
  // Create a new contact with the provided email address in the
  CreateContactRequest contactRequest = CreateContactRequest.builder()
      .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
      .emailAddress(emailAddress)
      .build();
```

```
        sesClient.createContact(contactRequest);
        contacts.add(emailAddress);

        System.out.println("Contact created: " + emailAddress);

        // Send a welcome email to the new contact
        String welcomeHtml = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.html"));
        String welcomeText = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.txt"));

        SendEmailRequest welcomeEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(
                    Message.builder()
                        .subject(Content.builder().data("Welcome to the Weekly
 Coupons Newsletter").build())
                        .body(Body.builder()
                            .text(Content.builder().data(welcomeText).build())
                            .html(Content.builder().data(welcomeHtml).build())
                            .build())
                        .build())
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse welcomeEmailResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(welcomeEmailRequest);
        System.out.println("Welcome email sent: " +
 welcomeEmailResponse.messageId());
      } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
        // If the contact already exists, skip this step for that contact and
 proceed
        // with the next contact
        System.out.println("Contact already exists, skipping creation...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while processing email address " +
 emailAddress + ": " + e.getMessage());
        throw e;
      }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateContact中的。

CreateContactList

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateContactList。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    try {
      // 2. Create a contact list
      String contactListName = CONTACT_LIST_NAME;
      CreateContactListRequest createContactListRequest =
 CreateContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(contactListName)
          .build();
      sesClient.createContactList(createContactListRequest);
      System.out.println("Contact list created: " + contactListName);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      System.out.println("Contact list already exists, skipping creation: weekly-
coupons-newsletter");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      System.err.println("Limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
      throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error creating contact list: " + e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateContactList中的。

CreateEmailIdentity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateEmailIdentity。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   try {
     CreateEmailIdentityRequest createEmailIdentityRequest =
CreateEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
         .emailIdentity(verifiedEmail)
         .build();
     sesClient.createEmailIdentity(createEmailIdentityRequest);
     System.out.println("Email identity created: " + verifiedEmail);
   } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
     System.out.println("Email identity already exists, skipping creation: " +
verifiedEmail);
   } catch (NotFoundException e) {
     System.err.println("The provided email address is not verified: " +
verifiedEmail);
     throw e;
   } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
     System.err
         .println("You have reached the limit for email identities. Please remove
some identities and try again.");
     throw e;
   } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
     System.err.println("Error creating email identity: " + e.getMessage());
     throw e;
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateEmailIdentity中的。

`CreateEmailTemplate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateEmailTemplate`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    try {
      // Create an email template named "weekly-coupons"
      String newsletterHtml = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html");
      String newsletterText = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.txt");

      CreateEmailTemplateRequest templateRequest =
 CreateEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .templateContent(EmailTemplateContent.builder()
              .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
              .html(newsletterHtml)
              .text(newsletterText)
              .build())
          .build();

      sesClient.createEmailTemplate(templateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template created: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      // If the template already exists, skip this step and proceed with the next
      // operation
      System.out.println("Email template already exists, skipping creation...");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      // If the limit for email templates is exceeded, fail the workflow and inform
      // the user
      System.err.println("You have reached the limit for email templates. Please
 remove some templates and try again.");
      throw e;
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while creating email template: " +
 e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateEmailTemplate中的。

DeleteContactList

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteContactList。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    try {
      // Delete the contact list
      DeleteContactListRequest deleteContactListRequest =
DeleteContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteContactList(deleteContactListRequest);

      System.out.println("Contact list deleted: " + CONTACT_LIST_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the contact list does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Contact list not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the contact list: " +
e.getMessage());
      e.printStackTrace();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteContactList中的。

DeleteEmailIdentity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteEmailIdentity。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
      try {
        // Delete the email identity
        DeleteEmailIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest =
DeleteEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
            .emailIdentity(this.verifiedEmail)
            .build();

        sesClient.deleteEmailIdentity(deleteIdentityRequest);

        System.out.println("Email identity deleted: " + this.verifiedEmail);
      } catch (NotFoundException e) {
        // If the email identity does not exist, log the error and proceed
        System.out.println("Email identity not found. Skipping deletion...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email identity: " +
e.getMessage());
        e.printStackTrace();
      }
    } else {
      System.out.println("Skipping email identity deletion.");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteEmailIdentity中的。

`DeleteEmailTemplate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteEmailTemplate`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    try {
      // Delete the template
      DeleteEmailTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest =
DeleteEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteEmailTemplate(deleteTemplateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template deleted: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the email template does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Email template not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email template: " +
e.getMessage());
      e.printStackTrace();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteEmailTemplate中的。

`ListContacts`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListContacts`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
      ListContactsRequest contactListRequest = ListContactsRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
          .build();

      List<String> contactEmails;
      try {
        ListContactsResponse contactListResponse =
sesClient.listContacts(contactListRequest);
```

```
        contactEmails = contactListResponse.contacts().stream()
            .map(Contact::emailAddress)
            .toList();
      } catch (Exception e) {
        // TODO: Remove when listContacts's GET body issue is resolved.
        contactEmails = this.contacts;
      }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListContacts中的。

SendEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendEmail。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

傳送訊息。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Body;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Content;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Destination;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.EmailContent;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SendEmailRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.model.SesV2Exception;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sesv2.SesV2Client;

/**
 * Before running this AWS SDK for Java (v2) example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class SendEmail {
        public static void main(String[] args) {
                final String usage = """

                                Usage:
                                    <sender> <recipient> <subject>\s

                                Where:
                                    sender - An email address that represents the
 sender.\s
                                    recipient - An email address that represents the
 recipient.\s
                                    subject - The subject line.\s
                                """;

                if (args.length != 3) {
                        System.out.println(usage);
                        System.exit(1);
                }

                String sender = args[0];
                String recipient = args[1];
                String subject = args[2];

                Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
                SesV2Client sesv2Client = SesV2Client.builder()
                                .region(region)
                                .build();

                // The HTML body of the email.
                String bodyHTML = "<html>" + "<head></head>" + "<body>" +
 "<h1>Hello!</h1>"
                                + "<p> See the list of customers.</p>" + "</body>" +
 "</html>";

                send(sesv2Client, sender, recipient, subject, bodyHTML);
        }

        public static void send(SesV2Client client,
                        String sender,
                        String recipient,
```

```
                        String subject,
                        String bodyHTML) {

                Destination destination = Destination.builder()
                                .toAddresses(recipient)
                                .build();

                Content content = Content.builder()
                                .data(bodyHTML)
                                .build();

                Content sub = Content.builder()
                                .data(subject)
                                .build();

                Body body = Body.builder()
                                .html(content)
                                .build();

                Message msg = Message.builder()
                                .subject(sub)
                                .body(body)
                                .build();

                EmailContent emailContent = EmailContent.builder()
                                .simple(msg)
                                .build();

                SendEmailRequest emailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
                                .destination(destination)
                                .content(emailContent)
                                .fromEmailAddress(sender)
                                .build();

                try {
                        System.out.println("Attempting to send an email through
Amazon SES "
                                        + "using the AWS SDK for Java...");
                        client.sendEmail(emailRequest);
                        System.out.println("email was sent");

                } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
                        System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
                        System.exit(1);
```

```
                }
        }
}
```

使用範本傳送訊息。

```
      String coupons = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/coupon_newsletter/
sample_coupons.json"));
      for (String emailAddress : contactEmails) {
        SendEmailRequest newsletterRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .template(Template.builder()
                    .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                    .templateData(coupons)
                    .build())
                .build())
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .listManagementOptions(ListManagementOptions.builder()
                .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse newsletterResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(newsletterRequest);
        System.out.println("Newsletter sent to " + emailAddress + ": " +
 newsletterResponse.messageId());
      }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SendEmail中的。

案例

電子報流程

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Amazon SES API v2 電子報工作流程。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    try {
      // 2. Create a contact list
      String contactListName = CONTACT_LIST_NAME;
      CreateContactListRequest createContactListRequest =
 CreateContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(contactListName)
          .build();
      sesClient.createContactList(createContactListRequest);
      System.out.println("Contact list created: " + contactListName);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      System.out.println("Contact list already exists, skipping creation: weekly-
coupons-newsletter");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      System.err.println("Limit for contact lists has been exceeded.");
      throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error creating contact list: " + e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }

      try {
        // Create a new contact with the provided email address in the
        CreateContactRequest contactRequest = CreateContactRequest.builder()
            .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .emailAddress(emailAddress)
            .build();

        sesClient.createContact(contactRequest);
        contacts.add(emailAddress);

        System.out.println("Contact created: " + emailAddress);

        // Send a welcome email to the new contact
        String welcomeHtml = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.html"));
```

```
        String welcomeText = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/
coupon_newsletter/welcome.txt"));

        SendEmailRequest welcomeEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .simple(
                    Message.builder()
                        .subject(Content.builder().data("Welcome to the Weekly
 Coupons Newsletter").build())
                        .body(Body.builder()
                            .text(Content.builder().data(welcomeText).build())
                            .html(Content.builder().data(welcomeHtml).build())
                            .build())
                        .build())
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse welcomeEmailResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(welcomeEmailRequest);
        System.out.println("Welcome email sent: " +
 welcomeEmailResponse.messageId());
      } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
        // If the contact already exists, skip this step for that contact and
 proceed
        // with the next contact
        System.out.println("Contact already exists, skipping creation...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while processing email address " +
 emailAddress + ": " + e.getMessage());
        throw e;
      }
    }

      ListContactsRequest contactListRequest = ListContactsRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
          .build();

      List<String> contactEmails;
      try {
        ListContactsResponse contactListResponse =
 sesClient.listContacts(contactListRequest);

        contactEmails = contactListResponse.contacts().stream()
```

```
            .map(Contact::emailAddress)
            .toList();
      } catch (Exception e) {
        // TODO: Remove when listContacts's GET body issue is resolved.
        contactEmails = this.contacts;
      }


      String coupons = Files.readString(Paths.get("resources/coupon_newsletter/
sample_coupons.json"));
      for (String emailAddress : contactEmails) {
        SendEmailRequest newsletterRequest = SendEmailRequest.builder()
            .destination(Destination.builder().toAddresses(emailAddress).build())
            .content(EmailContent.builder()
                .template(Template.builder()
                    .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                    .templateData(coupons)
                    .build())
                .build())
            .fromEmailAddress(this.verifiedEmail)
            .listManagementOptions(ListManagementOptions.builder()
                .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .build())
            .build();
        SendEmailResponse newsletterResponse =
 sesClient.sendEmail(newsletterRequest);
        System.out.println("Newsletter sent to " + emailAddress + ": " +
 newsletterResponse.messageId());
      }

    try {
      CreateEmailIdentityRequest createEmailIdentityRequest =
 CreateEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
          .emailIdentity(verifiedEmail)
          .build();
      sesClient.createEmailIdentity(createEmailIdentityRequest);
      System.out.println("Email identity created: " + verifiedEmail);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      System.out.println("Email identity already exists, skipping creation: " +
 verifiedEmail);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      System.err.println("The provided email address is not verified: " +
 verifiedEmail);
      throw e;
```

```
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      System.err
          .println("You have reached the limit for email identities. Please remove
 some identities and try again.");
      throw e;
    } catch (SesV2Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error creating email identity: " + e.getMessage());
      throw e;
    }

    try {
      // Create an email template named "weekly-coupons"
      String newsletterHtml = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html");
      String newsletterText = loadFile("resources/coupon_newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.txt");

      CreateEmailTemplateRequest templateRequest =
 CreateEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .templateContent(EmailTemplateContent.builder()
              .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
              .html(newsletterHtml)
              .text(newsletterText)
              .build())
          .build();

      sesClient.createEmailTemplate(templateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template created: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (AlreadyExistsException e) {
      // If the template already exists, skip this step and proceed with the next
      // operation
      System.out.println("Email template already exists, skipping creation...");
    } catch (LimitExceededException e) {
      // If the limit for email templates is exceeded, fail the workflow and inform
      // the user
      System.err.println("You have reached the limit for email templates. Please
 remove some templates and try again.");
      throw e;
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while creating email template: " +
 e.getMessage());
      throw e;
```

```
    }

    try {
      // Delete the contact list
      DeleteContactListRequest deleteContactListRequest =
DeleteContactListRequest.builder()
          .contactListName(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteContactList(deleteContactListRequest);

      System.out.println("Contact list deleted: " + CONTACT_LIST_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the contact list does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Contact list not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the contact list: " +
e.getMessage());
      e.printStackTrace();
    }

      try {
        // Delete the email identity
        DeleteEmailIdentityRequest deleteIdentityRequest =
DeleteEmailIdentityRequest.builder()
            .emailIdentity(this.verifiedEmail)
            .build();

        sesClient.deleteEmailIdentity(deleteIdentityRequest);

        System.out.println("Email identity deleted: " + this.verifiedEmail);
      } catch (NotFoundException e) {
        // If the email identity does not exist, log the error and proceed
        System.out.println("Email identity not found. Skipping deletion...");
      } catch (Exception e) {
        System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email identity: " +
e.getMessage());
        e.printStackTrace();
      }
    } else {
      System.out.println("Skipping email identity deletion.");
    }

    try {
```

```
      // Delete the template
      DeleteEmailTemplateRequest deleteTemplateRequest =
DeleteEmailTemplateRequest.builder()
          .templateName(TEMPLATE_NAME)
          .build();

      sesClient.deleteEmailTemplate(deleteTemplateRequest);

      System.out.println("Email template deleted: " + TEMPLATE_NAME);
    } catch (NotFoundException e) {
      // If the email template does not exist, log the error and proceed
      System.out.println("Email template not found. Skipping deletion...");
    } catch (Exception e) {
      System.err.println("Error occurred while deleting the email template: " +
e.getMessage());
      e.printStackTrace();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList
  - CreateEmailIdentity
  - CreateEmailTemplate
  - DeleteContactList
  - DeleteEmailIdentity
  - DeleteEmailTemplate
  - ListContacts
  - SendEmail. 簡單
  - SendEmail. 範本。

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon SNS 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 Amazon SNS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon SNS

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon SNS。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package com.example.sns;

import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.paginators.ListTopicsIterable;

public class HelloSNS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSTopics(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSTopics(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListTopicsIterable listTopics = snsClient.listTopicsPaginator();
            listTopics.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.topics().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Topic ARN: " +
 content.topicArn()));

        } catch (SnsException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListTopics中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest;
import
 software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CheckOptOut {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   phoneNumber - The mobile phone number to look up (for example,
 +1XXX5550100).

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String phoneNumber = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        checkPhone(snsClient, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void checkPhone(SnsClient snsClient, String phoneNumber) {
        try {
            CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest request =
 CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutRequest.builder()
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .build();

            CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOutResponse result =
 snsClient.checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut(request);
            System.out.println(
                    result.isOptedOut() + "Phone Number " + phoneNumber + " has
 Opted Out of receiving sns messages." +
                            "\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());
```

```
        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut中的。

ConfirmSubscription

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ConfirmSubscription。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ConfirmSubscriptionRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ConfirmSubscriptionResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ConfirmSubscription {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <subscriptionToken> <topicArn>
```

```
                Where:
                   subscriptionToken - A short-lived token sent to an endpoint
during the Subscribe action.
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subscriptionToken = args[0];
        String topicArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        confirmSub(snsClient, subscriptionToken, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void confirmSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionToken,
String topicArn) {
        try {
            ConfirmSubscriptionRequest request =
ConfirmSubscriptionRequest.builder()
                    .token(subscriptionToken)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            ConfirmSubscriptionResponse result =
snsClient.confirmSubscription(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n\nSubscription Arn: \n\n"
                    + result.subscriptionArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ConfirmSubscription中的。

`CreateTopic`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTopic`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicName>

                Where:
                   topicName - The name of the topic to create (for example,
 mytopic).

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicName = args[0];
        System.out.println("Creating a topic with name: " + topicName);
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String arnVal = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
        System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + arnVal);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                    .name(topicName)
                    .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateTopic中的。

DeleteTopic

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTopic。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.DeleteTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:     <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Deleting a topic with name: " + topicArn);
        deleteSNSTopic(snsClient, topicArn);
```

```
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            DeleteTopicRequest request = DeleteTopicRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            DeleteTopicResponse result = snsClient.deleteTopic(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteTopic中的。

GetSMSAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetSMSAttributes。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetSubscriptionAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.Map;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetSMSAtrributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic from which to retrieve
 attributes.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        getSNSAttrutes(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getSNSAttrutes(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest request =
 GetSubscriptionAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .subscriptionArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            // Get the Subscription attributes
            GetSubscriptionAttributesResponse res =
 snsClient.getSubscriptionAttributes(request);
            Map<String, String> map = res.attributes();
```

```
            // Iterate through the map
            Iterator iter = map.entrySet().iterator();
            while (iter.hasNext()) {
                Map.Entry entry = (Map.Entry) iter.next();
                System.out.println("[Key] : " + entry.getKey() + " [Value] : " +
 entry.getValue());
            }

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        System.out.println("\n\nStatus was good");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的 GetSMSAttributes。

GetTopicAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetTopicAttributes`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetTopicAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.GetTopicAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetTopicAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to look up.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        System.out.println("Getting attributes for a topic with name: " + topicArn);
        getSNSTopicAttributes(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void getSNSTopicAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            GetTopicAttributesRequest request = GetTopicAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            GetTopicAttributesResponse result =
 snsClient.getTopicAttributes(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus is " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n\nAttributes: \n\n"
                    + result.attributes());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetTopicAttributes中的。

ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListOptOut {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listOpts(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }
```

```
    public static void listOpts(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest request =
 ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutRequest.builder().build();
            ListPhoneNumbersOptedOutResponse result =
 snsClient.listPhoneNumbersOptedOut(request);
            System.out.println("Status is " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode()
 + "\n\nPhone Numbers: \n\n"
                    + result.phoneNumbers());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut中的。

ListSubscriptions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListSubscriptions`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListSubscriptionsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListSubscriptionsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
```

```
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListSubscriptions {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSSubscriptions(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSSubscriptions(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListSubscriptionsRequest request = ListSubscriptionsRequest.builder()
                    .build();

            ListSubscriptionsResponse result = snsClient.listSubscriptions(request);
            System.out.println(result.subscriptions());

        } catch (SnsException e) {

            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListSubscriptions中的。

`ListTopics`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTopics`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListTopicsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.ListTopicsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListTopics {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        listSNSTopics(snsClient);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listSNSTopics(SnsClient snsClient) {
        try {
            ListTopicsRequest request = ListTopicsRequest.builder()
                    .build();

            ListTopicsResponse result = snsClient.listTopics(request);
            System.out.println(
                    "Status was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n
\nTopics\n\n" + result.topics());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListTopics中的。

Publish

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Publish。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PublishTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <message> <topicArn>

                Where:
                   message - The message text to send.
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to publish.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String message = args[0];
        String topicArn = args[1];
```

```
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        pubTopic(snsClient, message, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void pubTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
 topicArn) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .message(message)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                    .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status is " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的發佈。

SetSMSAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SetSMSAttributes`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SetSMSAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        HashMap<String, String> attributes = new HashMap<>(1);
        attributes.put("DefaultSMSType", "Transactional");
        attributes.put("UsageReportS3Bucket", "janbucket");

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        setSNSAttributes(snsClient, attributes);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void setSNSAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, HashMap<String, String>
 attributes) {
        try {
            SetSmsAttributesRequest request = SetSmsAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .attributes(attributes)
                    .build();

            SetSmsAttributesResponse result = snsClient.setSMSAttributes(request);
            System.out.println("Set default Attributes to " + attributes + ". Status
 was "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的 SetSMSAttributes。

SetSubscriptionAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetSubscriptionAttributes。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class UseMessageFilterPolicy {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <subscriptionArn>

                Where:
                   subscriptionArn - The ARN of a subscription.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subscriptionArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        usePolicy(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void usePolicy(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            SNSMessageFilterPolicy fp = new SNSMessageFilterPolicy();
            // Add a filter policy attribute with a single value
            fp.addAttribute("store", "example_corp");
            fp.addAttribute("event", "order_placed");

            // Add a prefix attribute
            fp.addAttributePrefix("customer_interests", "bas");

            // Add an anything-but attribute
            fp.addAttributeAnythingBut("customer_interests", "baseball");

            // Add a filter policy attribute with a list of values
            ArrayList<String> attributeValues = new ArrayList<>();
            attributeValues.add("rugby");
            attributeValues.add("soccer");
            attributeValues.add("hockey");
            fp.addAttribute("customer_interests", attributeValues);

            // Add a numeric attribute
            fp.addAttribute("price_usd", "=", 0);

            // Add a numeric attribute with a range
            fp.addAttributeRange("price_usd", ">", 0, "<=", 100);

            // Apply the filter policy attributes to an Amazon SNS subscription
            fp.apply(snsClient, subscriptionArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SetSubscriptionAttributes中的。

SetTopicAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetTopicAttributes。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetTopicAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetTopicAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SetTopicAttributes {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <attribute> <topicArn> <value>

                Where:
                   attribute - The attribute action to use. Valid parameters are:
 Policy | DisplayName | DeliveryPolicy .
```

```
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic.\s
                   value - The value for the attribute.
                """";

        if (args.length < 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String attribute = args[0];
        String topicArn = args[1];
        String value = args[2];

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        setTopAttr(snsClient, attribute, topicArn, value);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void setTopAttr(SnsClient snsClient, String attribute, String
 topicArn, String value) {
        try {
            SetTopicAttributesRequest request = SetTopicAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .attributeName(attribute)
                    .attributeValue(value)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SetTopicAttributesResponse result =
 snsClient.setTopicAttributes(request);
            System.out.println(
                    "\n\nStatus was " + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode() + "\n
\nTopic " + request.topicArn()
                            + " updated " + request.attributeName() + " to " +
 request.attributeValue());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SetTopicAttributes中的。

Subscribe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Subscribe。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

訂閱主題的電子郵件地址。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SubscribeEmail {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """
                Usage:     <topicArn> <email>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   email - The email address to use.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
```

```
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String email = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        subEmail(snsClient, topicArn, email);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void subEmail(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String email)
 {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("email")
                    .endpoint(email)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() + "\n
\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

訂閱某個主題的 HTTP 端點。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SubscribeHTTPS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn> <url>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   url - The HTTPS endpoint that you want to receive notifications.
                """;

        if (args.length < 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String url = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        subHTTPS(snsClient, topicArn, url);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void subHTTPS(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String url) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("https")
                    .endpoint(url)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();
```

```
            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN is " + result.subscriptionArn() +
 "\n\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

訂閱某個主題的 Lambda 函數。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SubscribeLambda {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn> <lambdaArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   lambdaArn - The ARN of an AWS Lambda function.
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        String lambdaArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String arnValue = subLambda(snsClient, topicArn, lambdaArn);
        System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + arnValue);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static String subLambda(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
 lambdaArn) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("lambda")
                    .endpoint(lambdaArn)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            return result.subscriptionArn();

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的訂閱。

`TagResource`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TagResource`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.Tag;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.TagResourceRequest;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class AddTags {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to which tags are added.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
```

```
        addTopicTags(snsClient, topicArn);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void addTopicTags(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn) {
        try {
            Tag tag = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Team")
                    .value("Development")
                    .build();

            Tag tag2 = Tag.builder()
                    .key("Environment")
                    .value("Gamma")
                    .build();

            List<Tag> tagList = new ArrayList<>();
            tagList.add(tag);
            tagList.add(tag2);

            TagResourceRequest tagResourceRequest = TagResourceRequest.builder()
                    .resourceArn(topicArn)
                    .tags(tagList)
                    .build();

            snsClient.tagResource(tagResourceRequest);
            System.out.println("Tags have been added to " + topicArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考TagResource中的。

Unsubscribe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Unsubscribe。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.UnsubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class Unsubscribe {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <subscriptionArn>

                Where:
                   subscriptionArn - The ARN of the subscription to delete.
                """;

        if (args.length < 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String subscriptionArn = args[0];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        unSub(snsClient, subscriptionArn);
        snsClient.close();
```

```
    }

    public static void unSub(SnsClient snsClient, String subscriptionArn) {
        try {
            UnsubscribeRequest request = UnsubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .subscriptionArn(subscriptionArn)
                    .build();

            UnsubscribeResponse result = snsClient.unsubscribe(request);
            System.out.println("\n\nStatus was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode()
                    + "\n\nSubscription was removed for " +
 request.subscriptionArn());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的取消訂閱。

案例

為推播通知建立平台端點

下列程式碼範例示範如何為 Amazon SNS 推播通知建立平台端點。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreatePlatformEndpointRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreatePlatformEndpointResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * In addition, create a platform application using the AWS Management Console.
 * See this doc topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/mobile-push-send-register.html
 *
 * Without the values created by following the previous link, this code examples
 * does not work.
 */

public class RegistrationExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:     <token> <platformApplicationArn>

                Where:
                   token - The name of the FIFO topic.\s
                   platformApplicationArn - The ARN value of platform application.
 You can get this value from the AWS Management Console.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String token = args[0];
        String platformApplicationArn = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        createEndpoint(snsClient, token, platformApplicationArn);
    }
```

```
    public static void createEndpoint(SnsClient snsClient, String token, String
 platformApplicationArn) {
        System.out.println("Creating platform endpoint with token " + token);
        try {
            CreatePlatformEndpointRequest endpointRequest =
 CreatePlatformEndpointRequest.builder()
                    .token(token)
                    .platformApplicationArn(platformApplicationArn)
                    .build();

            CreatePlatformEndpointResponse response =
 snsClient.createPlatformEndpoint(endpointRequest);
            System.out.println("The ARN of the endpoint is " +
 response.endpointArn());
        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

建立並發布到 FIFO 主題

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立並發布到 FIFO Amazon SNS 主題。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例

- 建立一個 Amazon SNS FIFO 主題、兩個 Amazon SQS FIFO 佇列和一個標準佇列。
- 訂閱佇列到主題並向該主題發布訊息。

測試可驗證每個佇列的訊息接收狀況。完整範例也會顯示存取政策的新增，並在最後刪除資源。

```
public class PriceUpdateExample {
    public final static SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.create();
```

```
    public final static SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage: " +
                "    <topicName> <wholesaleQueueFifoName> <retailQueueFifoName>
<analyticsQueueName>\n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "   fifoTopicName - The name of the FIFO topic that you want to
create. \n\n" +
                "   wholesaleQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will be
created for the wholesale consumer. \n\n"
                +
                "   retailQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will created
for the retail consumer. \n\n" +
                "   analyticsQueueARN - The name of a SQS standard queue that will
be created for the analytics consumer. \n\n";
        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String fifoTopicName = args[0];
        final String wholeSaleQueueName = args[1];
        final String retailQueueName = args[2];
        final String analyticsQueueName = args[3];

        // For convenience, the QueueData class holds metadata about a queue: ARN,
URL,
        // name and type.
        List<QueueData> queues = List.of(
                new QueueData(wholeSaleQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
                new QueueData(retailQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
                new QueueData(analyticsQueueName, QueueType.Standard));

        // Create queues.
        createQueues(queues);

        // Create a topic.
        String topicARN = createFIFOTopic(fifoTopicName);

        // Subscribe each queue to the topic.
        subscribeQueues(queues, topicARN);
```

```
        // Allow the newly created topic to send messages to the queues.
        addAccessPolicyToQueuesFINAL(queues, topicARN);

        // Publish a sample price update message with payload.
        publishPriceUpdate(topicARN, "{\"product\": 214, \"price\": 79.99}",
"Consumables");

        // Clean up resources.
        deleteSubscriptions(queues);
        deleteQueues(queues);
        deleteTopic(topicARN);
    }

    public static String createFIFOTopic(String topicName) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = Map.of(
                    "FifoTopic", "true",
                    "ContentBasedDeduplication", "false");

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                    .name(topicName)
                    .attributes(topicAttributes)
                    .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            String topicArn = response.topicArn();
            System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + topicArn);

            return topicArn;

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void subscribeQueues(List<QueueData> queues, String topicARN) {
        queues.forEach(queue -> {
            SubscribeRequest subscribeRequest = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicARN)
                    .endpoint(queue.queueARN)
```

```
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .build();

            // Subscribe to the endpoint by using the SNS service client.
            // Only Amazon SQS queues can receive notifications from an Amazon SNS
FIFO
            // topic.
            SubscribeResponse subscribeResponse =
snsClient.subscribe(subscribeRequest);
            System.out.println("The queue [" + queue.queueARN + "] subscribed to the
topic [" + topicARN + "]");
            queue.subscriptionARN = subscribeResponse.subscriptionArn();
        });
    }

    public static void publishPriceUpdate(String topicArn, String payload, String
groupId) {

        try {
            // Create and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.
            String subject = "Price Update";
            String dedupId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
            String attributeName = "business";
            String attributeValue = "wholesale";

            MessageAttributeValue msgAttValue = MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                    .dataType("String")
                    .stringValue(attributeValue)
                    .build();

            Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes = new HashMap<>();
            attributes.put(attributeName, msgAttValue);
            PublishRequest pubRequest = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .subject(subject)
                    .message(payload)
                    .messageGroupId(groupId)
                    .messageDeduplicationId(dedupId)
                    .messageAttributes(attributes)
                    .build();

            final PublishResponse response = snsClient.publish(pubRequest);
            System.out.println(response.messageId());
            System.out.println(response.sequenceNumber());
```

```
            System.out.println("Message was published to " + topicArn);

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateTopic
  - 發布
  - Subscribe

將簡訊發布到主題

以下代碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 Amazon SNS 主題。
- 使用手機號碼訂閱主題。
- 將簡訊發布至主題，讓所有訂閱的電話號碼一次接收訊息。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創造一個主題並回傳其 ARN。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.CreateTopicResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class CreateTopic {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicName>

                Where:
                   topicName - The name of the topic to create (for example,
 mytopic).

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicName = args[0];
        System.out.println("Creating a topic with name: " + topicName);
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        String arnVal = createSNSTopic(snsClient, topicName);
        System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + arnVal);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createSNSTopic(SnsClient snsClient, String topicName) {
        CreateTopicResponse result;
        try {
            CreateTopicRequest request = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                    .name(topicName)
                    .build();

            result = snsClient.createTopic(request);
            return result.topicArn();
```

```
        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

讓端點訂閱主題

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SubscribeResponse;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SubscribeTextSMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <topicArn> <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   topicArn - The ARN of the topic to subscribe.
                   phoneNumber - A mobile phone number that receives notifications
 (for example, +1XXX5550100).
                """;

        if (args.length < 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String topicArn = args[0];
```

```
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();

        subTextSNS(snsClient, topicArn, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void subTextSNS(SnsClient snsClient, String topicArn, String
 phoneNumber) {
        try {
            SubscribeRequest request = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .protocol("sms")
                    .endpoint(phoneNumber)
                    .returnSubscriptionArn(true)
                    .topicArn(topicArn)
                    .build();

            SubscribeResponse result = snsClient.subscribe(request);
            System.out.println("Subscription ARN: " + result.subscriptionArn() + "\n
\n Status is "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

設定訊息的屬性，例如寄件者的 ID、最高價格及其類型。訊息屬性為選用。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SetSmsAttributesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;
import java.util.HashMap;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SetSMSAttributes {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        HashMap<String, String> attributes = new HashMap<>(1);
        attributes.put("DefaultSMSType", "Transactional");
        attributes.put("UsageReportS3Bucket", "janbucket");

        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        setSNSAttributes(snsClient, attributes);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void setSNSAttributes(SnsClient snsClient, HashMap<String, String>
 attributes) {
        try {
            SetSmsAttributesRequest request = SetSmsAttributesRequest.builder()
                    .attributes(attributes)
                    .build();

            SetSmsAttributesResponse result = snsClient.setSMSAttributes(request);
            System.out.println("Set default Attributes to " + attributes + ". Status
 was "
                    + result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

發布訊息至主題。訊息會傳送至每位訂閱者。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PublishTextSMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <message> <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   message - The message text to send.
                   phoneNumber - The mobile phone number to which a message is sent
 (for example, +1XXX5550100).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String message = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        pubTextSMS(snsClient, message, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void pubTextSMS(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
 phoneNumber) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .message(message)
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
```

```
                    .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                    .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

發布簡訊

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon SNS 發佈簡訊。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.SnsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.PublishResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sns.model.SnsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class PublishTextSMS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <message> <phoneNumber>

                Where:
                   message - The message text to send.
                   phoneNumber - The mobile phone number to which a message is sent
 (for example, +1XXX5550100).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String message = args[0];
        String phoneNumber = args[1];
        SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
                .build();
        pubTextSMS(snsClient, message, phoneNumber);
        snsClient.close();
    }

    public static void pubTextSMS(SnsClient snsClient, String message, String
 phoneNumber) {
        try {
            PublishRequest request = PublishRequest.builder()
                    .message(message)
                    .phoneNumber(phoneNumber)
                    .build();

            PublishResponse result = snsClient.publish(request);
            System.out
                    .println(result.messageId() + " Message sent. Status was " +
 result.sdkHttpResponse().statusCode());

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的發佈。

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收來自 SNS 主題的訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 與 Lambda 一起使用 SNS 事件。

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

import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.LambdaLogger;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SNSEvent.SNSRecord;


import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;

public class SNSEventHandler implements RequestHandler<SNSEvent, Boolean> {
    LambdaLogger logger;

    @Override
    public Boolean handleRequest(SNSEvent event, Context context) {
        logger = context.getLogger();
        List<SNSRecord> records = event.getRecords();
```

```
        if (!records.isEmpty()) {
            Iterator<SNSRecord> recordsIter = records.iterator();
            while (recordsIter.hasNext()) {
                processRecord(recordsIter.next());
            }
        }
        return Boolean.TRUE;
    }

    public void processRecord(SNSRecord record) {
        try {
            String message = record.getSNS().getMessage();
            logger.log("message: " + message);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

}
```

Amazon SQS 示例使用 SDK for Java 2.x

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 Amazon SQS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon SQS

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon SQS。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.paginators.ListQueuesIterable;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class HelloSQS {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        listQueues(sqsClient);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static void listQueues(SqsClient sqsClient) {
        try {
            ListQueuesIterable listQueues = sqsClient.listQueuesPaginator();
            listQueues.stream()
                    .flatMap(r -> r.queueUrls().stream())
                    .forEach(content -> System.out.println(" Queue URL: " +
 content.toLowerCase()));

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListQueues中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

CreateQueue

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateQueue。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ListQueuesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ListQueuesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.Message;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.ReceiveMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageBatchRequestEntry;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;
import java.util.List;
```

```
/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SQSExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String queueName = "queue" + System.currentTimeMillis();
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        // Perform various tasks on the Amazon SQS queue.
        String queueUrl = createQueue(sqsClient, queueName);
        listQueues(sqsClient);
        listQueuesFilter(sqsClient, queueUrl);
        List<Message> messages = receiveMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl);
        sendBatchMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl);
        changeMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl, messages);
        deleteMessages(sqsClient, queueUrl, messages);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static String createQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            System.out.println("\nCreate Queue");

            CreateQueueRequest createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest);

            System.out.println("\nGet queue url");

            GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

 .getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void listQueues(SqsClient sqsClient) {

        System.out.println("\nList Queues");
        String prefix = "que";

        try {
            ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest =
ListQueuesRequest.builder().queueNamePrefix(prefix).build();
            ListQueuesResponse listQueuesResponse =
sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest);
            for (String url : listQueuesResponse.queueUrls()) {
                System.out.println(url);
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void listQueuesFilter(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {
        // List queues with filters
        String namePrefix = "queue";
        ListQueuesRequest filterListRequest = ListQueuesRequest.builder()
                .queueNamePrefix(namePrefix)
                .build();

        ListQueuesResponse listQueuesFilteredResponse =
sqsClient.listQueues(filterListRequest);
        System.out.println("Queue URLs with prefix: " + namePrefix);
        for (String url : listQueuesFilteredResponse.queueUrls()) {
            System.out.println(url);
        }

        System.out.println("\nSend message");
        try {
            sqsClient.sendMessage(SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
```

```
                    .messageBody("Hello world!")
                    .delaySeconds(10)
                    .build());

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void sendBatchMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl) {

        System.out.println("\nSend multiple messages");
        try {
            SendMessageBatchRequest sendMessageBatchRequest =
SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.entries(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id1").messageBody("Hello from
msg 1").build(),

SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id2").messageBody("msg
2").delaySeconds(10)
                                    .build())
                    .build();
            sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<Message> receiveMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String
queueUrl) {

        System.out.println("\nReceive messages");
        try {
            ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();
```

```
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    public static void changeMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {

        System.out.println("\nChange Message Visibility");
        try {

            for (Message message : messages) {
                ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest req =
ChangeMessageVisibilityRequest.builder()
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                        .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                        .visibilityTimeout(100)
                        .build();
                sqsClient.changeMessageVisibility(req);
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteMessages(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueUrl,
List<Message> messages) {
        System.out.println("\nDelete Messages");

        try {
            for (Message message : messages) {
                DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                        .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                        .build();
                sqsClient.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
            }
        } catch (SqsException e) {
```

```
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateQueue中的。

DeleteMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteMessage。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        try {
            for (Message message : messages) {
                DeleteMessageRequest deleteMessageRequest =
DeleteMessageRequest.builder()
                        .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                        .receiptHandle(message.receiptHandle())
                        .build();
                sqsClient.deleteMessage(deleteMessageRequest);
            }
        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteMessage中的。

DeleteQueue

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteQueue。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.DeleteQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DeleteQueue {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <queueName>

                Where:
                   queueName - The name of the Amazon SQS queue to delete.

                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String queueName = args[0];
        SqsClient sqs = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();

        deleteSQSQueue(sqs, queueName);
```

```
        sqs.close();
    }

    public static void deleteSQSQueue(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName) {
        try {
            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            DeleteQueueRequest deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteQueue中的。

`GetQueueUrl`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetQueueUrl`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
            GetQueueUrlResponse getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient

 .getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest.builder().queueName(queueName).build());
            return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetQueueUrl中的。

ListQueues

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListQueues。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        String prefix = "que";

        try {
            ListQueuesRequest listQueuesRequest =
ListQueuesRequest.builder().queueNamePrefix(prefix).build();
            ListQueuesResponse listQueuesResponse =
sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest);
            for (String url : listQueuesResponse.queueUrls()) {
                System.out.println(url);
            }

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListQueues中的。

ReceiveMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ReceiveMessage。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        try {
            ReceiveMessageRequest receiveMessageRequest =
ReceiveMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .maxNumberOfMessages(5)
                    .build();
            return sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest).messages();

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ReceiveMessage中的。

`SendMessage`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SendMessage`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.auth.credentials.ProfileCredentialsProvider;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.SqsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.CreateQueueRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.GetQueueUrlRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SendMessageRequest;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sqs.model.SqsException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class SendMessages {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:    <queueName> <message>

                Where:
                   queueName - The name of the queue.
                   message - The message to send.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String queueName = args[0];
        String message = args[1];
        SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.builder()
                .region(Region.US_WEST_2)
                .build();
        sendMessage(sqsClient, queueName, message);
        sqsClient.close();
    }

    public static void sendMessage(SqsClient sqsClient, String queueName, String
 message) {
        try {
            CreateQueueRequest request = CreateQueueRequest.builder()
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();
            sqsClient.createQueue(request);

            GetQueueUrlRequest getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest.builder()
```

```
                    .queueName(queueName)
                    .build();

            String queueUrl = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl();
            SendMessageRequest sendMsgRequest = SendMessageRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)
                    .messageBody(message)
                    .delaySeconds(5)
                    .build();

            sqsClient.sendMessage(sendMsgRequest);

        } catch (SqsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SendMessage中的。

SendMessageBatch

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendMessageBatch。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
            SendMessageBatchRequest sendMessageBatchRequest =
SendMessageBatchRequest.builder()
                    .queueUrl(queueUrl)

.entries(SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id1").messageBody("Hello from
msg 1").build(),

SendMessageBatchRequestEntry.builder().id("id2").messageBody("msg
2").delaySeconds(10)
```

```
                                        .build())
                    .build();
            sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SendMessageBatch中的。

案例

建立並發布到 FIFO 主題

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立並發布到 FIFO Amazon SNS 主題。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例

- 建立一個 Amazon SNS FIFO 主題、兩個 Amazon SQS FIFO 佇列和一個標準佇列。
- 訂閱佇列到主題並向該主題發布訊息。

測試可驗證每個佇列的訊息接收狀況。完整範例也會顯示存取政策的新增，並在最後刪除資源。

```
public class PriceUpdateExample {
    public final static SnsClient snsClient = SnsClient.create();
    public final static SqsClient sqsClient = SqsClient.create();

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        final String usage = "\n" +
                "Usage: " +
                "    <topicName> <wholesaleQueueFifoName> <retailQueueFifoName>
 <analyticsQueueName>\n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "   fifoTopicName - The name of the FIFO topic that you want to
 create. \n\n" +
                "   wholesaleQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will be
 created for the wholesale consumer. \n\n"
                +
```

```
                "   retailQueueARN - The name of a SQS FIFO queue that will created
for the retail consumer. \n\n" +
                "   analyticsQueueARN - The name of a SQS standard queue that will
be created for the analytics consumer. \n\n";
        if (args.length != 4) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        final String fifoTopicName = args[0];
        final String wholeSaleQueueName = args[1];
        final String retailQueueName = args[2];
        final String analyticsQueueName = args[3];

        // For convenience, the QueueData class holds metadata about a queue: ARN,
URL,
        // name and type.
        List<QueueData> queues = List.of(
                new QueueData(wholeSaleQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
                new QueueData(retailQueueName, QueueType.FIFO),
                new QueueData(analyticsQueueName, QueueType.Standard));

        // Create queues.
        createQueues(queues);

        // Create a topic.
        String topicARN = createFIFOTopic(fifoTopicName);

        // Subscribe each queue to the topic.
        subscribeQueues(queues, topicARN);

        // Allow the newly created topic to send messages to the queues.
        addAccessPolicyToQueuesFINAL(queues, topicARN);

        // Publish a sample price update message with payload.
        publishPriceUpdate(topicARN, "{\"product\": 214, \"price\": 79.99}",
"Consumables");

        // Clean up resources.
        deleteSubscriptions(queues);
        deleteQueues(queues);
        deleteTopic(topicARN);
    }
```

```
    public static String createFIFOTopic(String topicName) {
        try {
            // Create a FIFO topic by using the SNS service client.
            Map<String, String> topicAttributes = Map.of(
                    "FifoTopic", "true",
                    "ContentBasedDeduplication", "false");

            CreateTopicRequest topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest.builder()
                    .name(topicName)
                    .attributes(topicAttributes)
                    .build();

            CreateTopicResponse response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest);
            String topicArn = response.topicArn();
            System.out.println("The topic ARN is" + topicArn);

            return topicArn;

        } catch (SnsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void subscribeQueues(List<QueueData> queues, String topicARN) {
        queues.forEach(queue -> {
            SubscribeRequest subscribeRequest = SubscribeRequest.builder()
                    .topicArn(topicARN)
                    .endpoint(queue.queueARN)
                    .protocol("sqs")
                    .build();

            // Subscribe to the endpoint by using the SNS service client.
            // Only Amazon SQS queues can receive notifications from an Amazon SNS
FIFO
            // topic.
            SubscribeResponse subscribeResponse =
snsClient.subscribe(subscribeRequest);
            System.out.println("The queue [" + queue.queueARN + "] subscribed to the
topic [" + topicARN + "]");
            queue.subscriptionARN = subscribeResponse.subscriptionArn();
        });
    }
```

```
   public static void publishPriceUpdate(String topicArn, String payload, String
groupId) {

       try {
           // Create and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.
           String subject = "Price Update";
           String dedupId = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
           String attributeName = "business";
           String attributeValue = "wholesale";

           MessageAttributeValue msgAttValue = MessageAttributeValue.builder()
                   .dataType("String")
                   .stringValue(attributeValue)
                   .build();

           Map<String, MessageAttributeValue> attributes = new HashMap<>();
           attributes.put(attributeName, msgAttValue);
           PublishRequest pubRequest = PublishRequest.builder()
                   .topicArn(topicArn)
                   .subject(subject)
                   .message(payload)
                   .messageGroupId(groupId)
                   .messageDeduplicationId(dedupId)
                   .messageAttributes(attributes)
                   .build();

           final PublishResponse response = snsClient.publish(pubRequest);
           System.out.println(response.messageId());
           System.out.println(response.sequenceNumber());
           System.out.println("Message was published to " + topicArn);

       } catch (SnsException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateTopic
  - 發布

- Subscribe

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收由 SQS 佇列接收訊息觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent.SQSMessage;

public class Function implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent, Void> {
    @Override
    public Void handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {
        for (SQSMessage msg : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            processMessage(msg, context);
        }
        context.getLogger().log("done");
        return null;
    }

    private void processMessage(SQSMessage msg, Context context) {
        try {
            context.getLogger().log("Processed message " + msg.getBody());

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
```

```
        } catch (Exception e) {
            context.getLogger().log("An error occurred");
            throw e;
        }

    }
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Java 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.Context;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.RequestHandler;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSEvent;
import com.amazonaws.services.lambda.runtime.events.SQSBatchResponse;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

public class ProcessSQSMessageBatch implements RequestHandler<SQSEvent,
 SQSBatchResponse> {
    @Override
    public SQSBatchResponse handleRequest(SQSEvent sqsEvent, Context context) {

        List<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure> batchItemFailures = new
 ArrayList<SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure>();
        String messageId = "";
        for (SQSEvent.SQSMessage message : sqsEvent.getRecords()) {
            try {
```

```
                //process your message
                messageId = message.getMessageId();
            } catch (Exception e) {
                //Add failed message identifier to the batchItemFailures list
                batchItemFailures.add(new
 SQSBatchResponse.BatchItemFailure(messageId));
            }
        }
        return new SQSBatchResponse(batchItemFailures);
    }
}
```

使用 SDK 的 Java 2.x 的 Step Functions 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與 Step Functions 來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Step Functions

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 Step Functions 式。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

你好的 Java 版本。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.StateMachineListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListStateMachines {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMachines(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }

    public static void listMachines(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListStateMachinesResponse response = sfnClient.listStateMachines();
            List<StateMachineListItem> machines = response.stateMachines();
            for (StateMachineListItem machine : machines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the state machine is: " +
 machine.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN value is : " +
 machine.stateMachineArn());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListStateMachines中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateActivity`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateActivity`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String activityName) {
        try {
            CreateActivityRequest activityRequest = CreateActivityRequest.builder()
                    .name(activityName)
                    .build();

            CreateActivityResponse response =
sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest);
            return response.activityArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateActivity中的。

`CreateStateMachine`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateStateMachine`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String roleARN, String
stateMachineName, String json) {
       try {
           CreateStateMachineRequest machineRequest =
CreateStateMachineRequest.builder()
                   .definition(json)
                   .name(stateMachineName)
                   .roleArn(roleARN)
                   .type(StateMachineType.STANDARD)
                   .build();

           CreateStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest);
           return response.stateMachineArn();

       } catch (SfnException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateStateMachine中的。

`DeleteActivity`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteActivity`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String actArn) {
        try {
            DeleteActivityRequest activityRequest = DeleteActivityRequest.builder()
                    .activityArn(actArn)
                    .build();

            sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest);
            System.out.println("You have deleted " + actArn);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteActivity中的。

`DeleteStateMachine`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteStateMachine`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String stateMachineArn) {
        try {
            DeleteStateMachineRequest deleteStateMachineRequest =
DeleteStateMachineRequest.builder()
                    .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                    .build();

            sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest);
            DescribeStateMachineRequest describeStateMachine =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
                    .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                    .build();
```

```
            while (true) {
                DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(describeStateMachine);
                System.out.println("The state machine is not deleted yet. The status
is " + response.status());
                Thread.sleep(3000);
            }

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(stateMachineArn + " was successfully deleted.");
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteStateMachine中的。

DescribeExecution

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeExecution。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void describeExe(SfnClient sfnClient, String executionArn) {
        try {
            DescribeExecutionRequest executionRequest =
DescribeExecutionRequest.builder()
                    .executionArn(executionArn)
                    .build();

            String status = "";
            boolean hasSucceeded = false;
            while (!hasSucceeded) {
                DescribeExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest);
                status = response.statusAsString();
```

```
                if (status.compareTo("RUNNING") == 0) {
                    System.out.println("The state machine is still running, let's
wait for it to finish.");
                    Thread.sleep(2000);
                } else if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                    System.out.println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded");
                    hasSucceeded = true;
                } else {
                    System.out.println("The Status is neither running or
succeeded");
                }
            }
            System.out.println("The Status is " + status);

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeExecution中的。

DescribeStateMachine

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeStateMachine。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeStateMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String
stateMachineArn) {
        try {
            DescribeStateMachineRequest stateMachineRequest =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
                    .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                    .build();
```

```
            DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest);
            System.out.println("The name of the State machine is " +
response.name());
            System.out.println("The status of the State machine is " +
response.status());
            System.out.println("The ARN value of the State machine is " +
response.stateMachineArn());
            System.out.println("The role ARN value is " + response.roleArn());

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeStateMachine中的。

GetActivityTask

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetActivityTask`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static List<String> getActivityTask(SfnClient sfnClient, String actArn) {
        List<String> myList = new ArrayList<>();
        GetActivityTaskRequest getActivityTaskRequest =
GetActivityTaskRequest.builder()
                .activityArn(actArn)
                .build();

        GetActivityTaskResponse response =
sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest);
        myList.add(response.taskToken());
        myList.add(response.input());
        return myList;
    }
```

```
    /// <summary>
    /// Stop execution of a Step Functions workflow.
    /// </summary>
    /// <param name="executionArn">The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of
    /// the Step Functions execution to stop.</param>
    /// <returns>A Boolean value indicating the success of the action.</returns>
    public async Task<bool> StopExecution(string executionArn)
    {
        var response =
            await _amazonStepFunctions.StopExecutionAsync(new StopExecutionRequest
{ ExecutionArn = executionArn });
        return response.HttpStatusCode == System.Net.HttpStatusCode.OK;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考GetActivityTask中的。

`ListActivities`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListActivities`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ActivityListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
```

```
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListActivities {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listAllActivites(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }

    public static void listAllActivites(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListActivitiesRequest activitiesRequest =
 ListActivitiesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            ListActivitiesResponse response =
 sfnClient.listActivities(activitiesRequest);
            List<ActivityListItem> items = response.activities();
            for (ActivityListItem item : items) {
                System.out.println("The activity ARN is " + item.activityArn());
                System.out.println("The activity name is " + item.name());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListActivities中的。

ListExecutions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListExecutions。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void getExeHistory(SfnClient sfnClient, String exeARN) {
        try {
            GetExecutionHistoryRequest historyRequest =
GetExecutionHistoryRequest.builder()
                    .executionArn(exeARN)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();

            GetExecutionHistoryResponse historyResponse =
sfnClient.getExecutionHistory(historyRequest);
            List<HistoryEvent> events = historyResponse.events();
            for (HistoryEvent event : events) {
                System.out.println("The event type is " + event.type().toString());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListExecutions中的。

`ListStateMachines`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListStateMachines`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.SfnClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.SfnException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sfn.model.StateMachineListItem;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class ListStateMachines {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        listMachines(sfnClient);
        sfnClient.close();
    }

    public static void listMachines(SfnClient sfnClient) {
        try {
            ListStateMachinesResponse response = sfnClient.listStateMachines();
            List<StateMachineListItem> machines = response.stateMachines();
            for (StateMachineListItem machine : machines) {
                System.out.println("The name of the state machine is: " +
 machine.name());
                System.out.println("The ARN value is : " +
 machine.stateMachineArn());
            }

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListStateMachines中的。

SendTaskSuccess

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendTaskSuccess。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void sendTaskSuccess(SfnClient sfnClient, String token, String
json) {
       try {
           SendTaskSuccessRequest successRequest = SendTaskSuccessRequest.builder()
                   .taskToken(token)
                   .output(json)
                   .build();

           sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest);

       } catch (SfnException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SendTaskSuccess中的。

StartExecution

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartExecution。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String startWorkflow(SfnClient sfnClient, String stateMachineArn,
String jsonEx) {
       UUID uuid = UUID.randomUUID();
       String uuidValue = uuid.toString();
       try {
           StartExecutionRequest executionRequest = StartExecutionRequest.builder()
                   .input(jsonEx)
                   .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                   .name(uuidValue)
                   .build();

           StartExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest);
           return response.executionArn();

       } catch (SfnException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考StartExecution中的。

案例

開始使用狀態機

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立活動。
- 從 Amazon States 語言定義建立狀態機，其中包含先前建立的活動作為一個步驟。
- 運行狀態機並使用用戶輸入響應活動。

- 在執行完成後取得最終狀態和輸出，然後清理資源。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 * You can obtain the JSON file to create a state machine in the following
 * GitHub location.
 *
 * https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/resources/sample_files
 *
 * To run this code example, place the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file into
 * your project's resources folder.
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * This Java code example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Creates an activity.
 * 2. Creates a state machine.
 * 3. Describes the state machine.
 * 4. Starts execution of the state machine and interacts with it.
 * 5. Describes the execution.
 * 6. Delete the activity.
 * 7. Deletes the state machine.
 */
public class StepFunctionsScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleARN> <activityName> <stateMachineName>
```

```
                Where:
                    roleName - The name of the IAM role to create for this state
machine.
                    activityName - The name of an activity to create.
                    stateMachineName - The name of the state machine to create.
                """;

        if (args.length != 3) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleName = args[0];
        String activityName = args[1];
        String stateMachineName = args[2];
        String polJSON = "{\n" +
                "    \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",\n" +
                "    \"Statement\": [\n" +
                "        {\n" +
                "            \"Sid\": \"\",\n" +
                "            \"Effect\": \"Allow\",\n" +
                "            \"Principal\": {\n" +
                "                \"Service\": \"states.amazonaws.com\"\n" +
                "            },\n" +
                "            \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"\n" +
                "        }\n" +
                "    ]\n" +
                "}";

        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        boolean action = false;

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SfnClient sfnClient = SfnClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        Region regionGl = Region.AWS_GLOBAL;
        IamClient iam = IamClient.builder()
                .region(regionGl)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions example scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Create an activity.");
        String activityArn = createActivity(sfnClient, activityName);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the activity is " + activityArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        // Get JSON to use for the state machine and place the activityArn value
into
        // it.
        InputStream input = StepFunctionsScenario.class.getClassLoader()
                .getResourceAsStream("chat_sfn_state_machine.json");
        ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();
        JsonNode jsonNode = mapper.readValue(input, JsonNode.class);
        String jsonString = mapper.writeValueAsString(jsonNode);

        // Modify the Resource node.
        ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        JsonNode root = objectMapper.readTree(jsonString);
        ((ObjectNode) root.path("States").path("GetInput")).put("Resource",
activityArn);

        // Convert the modified Java object back to a JSON string.
        String stateDefinition = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(root);
        System.out.println(stateDefinition);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Create a state machine.");
        String roleARN = createIAMRole(iam, roleName, polJSON);
        String stateMachineArn = createMachine(sfnClient, roleARN, stateMachineName,
stateDefinition);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the state machine is " + stateMachineArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("3. Describe the state machine.");
        describeStateMachine(sfnClient, stateMachineArn);
        System.out.println("What should ChatSFN call you?");
        String userName = sc.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Hello " + userName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);
        // The JSON to pass to the StartExecution call.
        String executionJson = "{ \"name\" : \"" + userName + "\" }";
        System.out.println(executionJson);
        System.out.println("4. Start execution of the state machine and interact
with it.");
        String runArn = startWorkflow(sfnClient, stateMachineArn, executionJson);
        System.out.println("The ARN of the state machine execution is " + runArn);
        List<String> myList;
        while (!action) {
            myList = getActivityTask(sfnClient, activityArn);
            System.out.println("ChatSFN: " + myList.get(1));
            System.out.println(userName + " please specify a value.");
            String myAction = sc.nextLine();
            if (myAction.compareTo("done") == 0)
                action = true;

            System.out.println("You have selected " + myAction);
            String taskJson = "{ \"action\" : \"" + myAction + "\" }";
            System.out.println(taskJson);
            sendTaskSuccess(sfnClient, myList.get(0), taskJson);
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Describe the execution.");
        describeExe(sfnClient, runArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Delete the activity.");
        deleteActivity(sfnClient, activityArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. Delete the state machines.");
        deleteMachine(sfnClient, stateMachineArn);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("The AWS Step Functions example scenario is complete.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }
```

```
   public static String createIAMRole(IamClient iam, String rolename, String
polJSON) {
       try {
           CreateRoleRequest request = CreateRoleRequest.builder()
                   .roleName(rolename)
                   .assumeRolePolicyDocument(polJSON)
                   .description("Created using the AWS SDK for Java")
                   .build();

           CreateRoleResponse response = iam.createRole(request);
           return response.role().arn();

       } catch (IamException e) {
           System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }

   public static void describeExe(SfnClient sfnClient, String executionArn) {
       try {
           DescribeExecutionRequest executionRequest =
DescribeExecutionRequest.builder()
                   .executionArn(executionArn)
                   .build();

           String status = "";
           boolean hasSucceeded = false;
           while (!hasSucceeded) {
               DescribeExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest);
               status = response.statusAsString();
               if (status.compareTo("RUNNING") == 0) {
                   System.out.println("The state machine is still running, let's
wait for it to finish.");
                   Thread.sleep(2000);
               } else if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                   System.out.println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded");
                   hasSucceeded = true;
               } else {
                   System.out.println("The Status is neither running or
succeeded");
               }
           }
```

```
            System.out.println("The Status is " + status);

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void sendTaskSuccess(SfnClient sfnClient, String token, String
 json) {
        try {
            SendTaskSuccessRequest successRequest = SendTaskSuccessRequest.builder()
                    .taskToken(token)
                    .output(json)
                    .build();

            sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static List<String> getActivityTask(SfnClient sfnClient, String actArn) {
        List<String> myList = new ArrayList<>();
        GetActivityTaskRequest getActivityTaskRequest =
 GetActivityTaskRequest.builder()
                .activityArn(actArn)
                .build();

        GetActivityTaskResponse response =
 sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest);
        myList.add(response.taskToken());
        myList.add(response.input());
        return myList;
    }

    public static void deleteActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String actArn) {
        try {
            DeleteActivityRequest activityRequest = DeleteActivityRequest.builder()
                    .activityArn(actArn)
                    .build();
```

```
            sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest);
            System.out.println("You have deleted " + actArn);

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeStateMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String
stateMachineArn) {
        try {
            DescribeStateMachineRequest stateMachineRequest =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
                    .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                    .build();

            DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest);
            System.out.println("The name of the State machine is " +
response.name());
            System.out.println("The status of the State machine is " +
response.status());
            System.out.println("The ARN value of the State machine is " +
response.stateMachineArn());
            System.out.println("The role ARN value is " + response.roleArn());

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
    }

    public static void deleteMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String stateMachineArn) {
        try {
            DeleteStateMachineRequest deleteStateMachineRequest =
DeleteStateMachineRequest.builder()
                    .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                    .build();

            sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest);
            DescribeStateMachineRequest describeStateMachine =
DescribeStateMachineRequest.builder()
                    .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                    .build();
```

```
            while (true) {
                DescribeStateMachineResponse response =
sfnClient.describeStateMachine(describeStateMachine);
                System.out.println("The state machine is not deleted yet. The status
is " + response.status());
                Thread.sleep(3000);
            }

        } catch (SfnException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
        }
        System.out.println(stateMachineArn + " was successfully deleted.");
    }

    public static String startWorkflow(SfnClient sfnClient, String stateMachineArn,
String jsonEx) {
        UUID uuid = UUID.randomUUID();
        String uuidValue = uuid.toString();
        try {
            StartExecutionRequest executionRequest = StartExecutionRequest.builder()
                    .input(jsonEx)
                    .stateMachineArn(stateMachineArn)
                    .name(uuidValue)
                    .build();

            StartExecutionResponse response =
sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest);
            return response.executionArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createMachine(SfnClient sfnClient, String roleARN, String
stateMachineName, String json) {
        try {
            CreateStateMachineRequest machineRequest =
CreateStateMachineRequest.builder()
                    .definition(json)
                    .name(stateMachineName)
```

```
                    .roleArn(roleARN)
                    .type(StateMachineType.STANDARD)
                    .build();

            CreateStateMachineResponse response =
 sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest);
            return response.stateMachineArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String createActivity(SfnClient sfnClient, String activityName) {
        try {
            CreateActivityRequest activityRequest = CreateActivityRequest.builder()
                    .name(activityName)
                    .build();

            CreateActivityResponse response =
 sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest);
            return response.activityArn();

        } catch (SfnException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine

- GetActivityTask
- ListActivities
- ListStateMachines
- SendTaskSuccess
- StartExecution
- StopExecution

AWS STS 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS STS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`AssumeRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssumeRole`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.StsClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.AssumeRoleRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.StsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.AssumeRoleResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.sts.model.Credentials;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.time.format.FormatStyle;
import java.util.Locale;

/**
 * To make this code example work, create a Role that you want to assume.
 * Then define a Trust Relationship in the AWS Console. You can use this as an
 * example:
 *
 * {
 * "Version": "2012-10-17",
 * "Statement": [
 * {
 * "Effect": "Allow",
 * "Principal": {
 * "AWS": "<Specify the ARN of your IAM user you are using in this code
 * example>"
 * },
 * "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
 * }
 * ]
 * }
 *
 * For more information, see "Editing the Trust Relationship for an Existing
 * Role" in the AWS Directory Service guide.
 *
 * Also, set up your development environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class AssumeRole {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <roleArn> <roleSessionName>\s

                Where:
```

```
                    roleArn - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to assume
(for example, rn:aws:iam::000008047983:role/s3role).\s
                    roleSessionName - An identifier for the assumed role session
(for example, mysession).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String roleArn = args[0];
        String roleSessionName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        StsClient stsClient = StsClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        assumeGivenRole(stsClient, roleArn, roleSessionName);
        stsClient.close();
    }

    public static void assumeGivenRole(StsClient stsClient, String roleArn, String
roleSessionName) {
        try {
            AssumeRoleRequest roleRequest = AssumeRoleRequest.builder()
                    .roleArn(roleArn)
                    .roleSessionName(roleSessionName)
                    .build();

            AssumeRoleResponse roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest);
            Credentials myCreds = roleResponse.credentials();

            // Display the time when the temp creds expire.
            Instant exTime = myCreds.expiration();
            String tokenInfo = myCreds.sessionToken();

            // Convert the Instant to readable date.
            DateTimeFormatter formatter =
DateTimeFormatter.ofLocalizedDateTime(FormatStyle.SHORT)
                    .withLocale(Locale.US)
                    .withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());

            formatter.format(exTime);
```

```
            System.out.println("The token " + tokenInfo + "  expires on " + exTime);

        } catch (StsException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AssumeRole中的。

AWS Support 使用適用於 Java 2.x 的開發套件範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS Support。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS Support

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS Support。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.SupportClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Category;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Service;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SupportException;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS
 * Support Java API. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/
 *
 * This Java example performs the following task:
 *
 * 1. Gets and displays available services.
 *
 *
 * NOTE: To see multiple operations, see SupportScenario.
 */

public class HelloSupport {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SupportClient supportClient = SupportClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println("***** Step 1. Get and display available services.");
        displayServices(supportClient);
    }

    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static void displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
 DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();
```

```
            DescribeServicesResponse response =
 supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());

                // Display the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                }
                index++;
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeServices中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

AddAttachmentsToSet

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddAttachmentsToSet。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String addAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
fileAttachment) {
       try {
           File myFile = new File(fileAttachment);
           InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(myFile);
           SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

           Attachment attachment = Attachment.builder()
                   .fileName(myFile.getName())
                   .data(sourceBytes)
                   .build();

           AddAttachmentsToSetRequest setRequest =
AddAttachmentsToSetRequest.builder()
                   .attachments(attachment)
                   .build();

           AddAttachmentsToSetResponse response =
supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest);
           return response.attachmentSetId();

       } catch (SupportException | FileNotFoundException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AddAttachmentsToSet中的。

`AddCommunicationToCase`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AddCommunicationToCase`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void addAttachSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId, String attachmentSetId) {
       try {
           AddCommunicationToCaseRequest caseRequest =
AddCommunicationToCaseRequest.builder()
                   .caseId(caseId)
                   .attachmentSetId(attachmentSetId)
                   .communicationBody("Please refer to attachment for details.")
                   .build();

           AddCommunicationToCaseResponse response =
supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest);
           if (response.result())
               System.out.println("You have successfully added a communication to
an AWS Support case");
           else
               System.out.println("There was an error adding the communication to
an AWS Support case");

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AddCommunicationToCase中的。

`CreateCase`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCase`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String createSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, List<String>
sevCatList, String sevLevel) {
       try {
           String serviceCode = sevCatList.get(0);
           String caseCat = sevCatList.get(1);
           CreateCaseRequest caseRequest = CreateCaseRequest.builder()
                   .categoryCode(caseCat.toLowerCase())
                   .serviceCode(serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                   .severityCode(sevLevel.toLowerCase())
                   .communicationBody("Test issue with " +
serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                   .subject("Test case, please ignore")
                   .language("en")
                   .issueType("technical")
                   .build();

           CreateCaseResponse response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest);
           return response.caseId();

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateCase中的。

`DescribeAttachment`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAttachment`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void describeAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
attachId) {
       try {
           DescribeAttachmentRequest attachmentRequest =
DescribeAttachmentRequest.builder()
                   .attachmentId(attachId)
                   .build();

           DescribeAttachmentResponse response =
supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest);
           System.out.println("The name of the file is " +
response.attachment().fileName());

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeAttachment中的。

`DescribeCases`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeCases`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static void getOpenCase(SupportClient supportClient) {
```

```
        try {
            // Specify the start and end time.
            Instant now = Instant.now();
            java.time.LocalDate.now();
            Instant yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

            DescribeCasesRequest describeCasesRequest =
DescribeCasesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .afterTime(yesterday.toString())
                    .beforeTime(now.toString())
                    .build();

            DescribeCasesResponse response =
supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest);
            List<CaseDetails> cases = response.cases();
            for (CaseDetails sinCase : cases) {
                System.out.println("The case status is " + sinCase.status());
                System.out.println("The case Id is " + sinCase.caseId());
                System.out.println("The case subject is " + sinCase.subject());
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeCases中的。

`DescribeCommunications`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeCommunications`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public static String listCommunications(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
       try {
           String attachId = null;
           DescribeCommunicationsRequest communicationsRequest =
DescribeCommunicationsRequest.builder()
                   .caseId(caseId)
                   .maxResults(10)
                   .build();

           DescribeCommunicationsResponse response =
supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest);
           List<Communication> communications = response.communications();
           for (Communication comm : communications) {
               System.out.println("the body is: " + comm.body());

               // Get the attachment id value.
               List<AttachmentDetails> attachments = comm.attachmentSet();
               for (AttachmentDetails detail : attachments) {
                   attachId = detail.attachmentId();
               }
           }
           return attachId;

       } catch (SupportException e) {
           System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
       return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeCommunications中的。

DescribeServices

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeServices。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static List<String> displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeServicesResponse response =
supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
            String serviceCode = null;
            String catName = null;
            List<String> sevCatList = new ArrayList<>();
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;

                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());
                if (service.name().compareTo("Account") == 0)
                    serviceCode = service.code();

                // Get the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                    if (cat.name().compareTo("Security") == 0)
                        catName = cat.name();
                }
                index++;
            }

            // Push the two values to the list.
```

```
            sevCatList.add(serviceCode);
            sevCatList.add(catName);
            return sevCatList;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeServices中的。

`DescribeSeverityLevels`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeSeverityLevels`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String displaySevLevels(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest severityLevelsRequest =
DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeSeverityLevelsResponse response =
supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest);
            List<SeverityLevel> severityLevels = response.severityLevels();
            String levelName = null;
            for (SeverityLevel sevLevel : severityLevels) {
                System.out.println("The severity level name is: " +
sevLevel.name());
                if (sevLevel.name().compareTo("High") == 0)
                    levelName = sevLevel.name();
            }
```

```
            return levelName;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeSeverityLevels中的。

`ResolveCase`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ResolveCase`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void resolveSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
        try {
            ResolveCaseRequest caseRequest = ResolveCaseRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .build();

            ResolveCaseResponse response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of case " + caseId + " is " +
response.finalCaseStatus());

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ResolveCase中的。

案例

開始使用案例

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 取得並顯示案例可用的服務和嚴重性層級。
- 根據選取的服務、類別和嚴重性層級建立支援案例。
- 取得並顯示當天開啟的案例清單。
- 將附件集和通訊新增至新案例。
- 描述案例的新附件和通訊。
- 解決案例。
- 取得並顯示當天已解決的案例清單。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

運行各種 AWS Support 操作。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.SupportClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddAttachmentsToSetResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddCommunicationToCaseRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddCommunicationToCaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Attachment;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AttachmentDetails;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.CaseDetails;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Category;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Communication;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.CreateCaseRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.CreateCaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeAttachmentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeAttachmentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCasesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCasesResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCommunicationsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeCommunicationsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeServicesResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.DescribeSeverityLevelsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.ResolveCaseRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.ResolveCaseResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.Service;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SeverityLevel;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.SupportException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.support.model.AddAttachmentsToSetRequest;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.time.Instant;
import java.time.temporal.ChronoUnit;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java (v2) code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 *
 * In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS
 * Support Java API. For more information, see:
 *
 * https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/
 *
 * This Java example performs the following tasks:
 *
 * 1. Gets and displays available services.
 * 2. Gets and displays severity levels.
 * 3. Creates a support case by using the selected service, category, and
 * severity level.
 * 4. Gets a list of open cases for the current day.
 * 5. Creates an attachment set with a generated file.
 * 6. Adds a communication with the attachment to the support case.
 * 7. Lists the communications of the support case.
```

```
 * 8. Describes the attachment set included with the communication.
 * 9. Resolves the support case.
 * 10. Gets a list of resolved cases for the current day.
 */
public class SupportScenario {

    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <fileAttachment>Where:
                    fileAttachment - The file can be a simple saved .txt file to use
 as an email attachment.\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String fileAttachment = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        SupportClient supportClient = SupportClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("***** Welcome to the AWS Support case example
 scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("1. Get and display available services.");
        List<String> sevCatList = displayServices(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("2. Get and display Support severity levels.");
        String sevLevel = displaySevLevels(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
```

```
        System.out.println("3. Create a support case using the selected service,
category, and severity level.");
        String caseId = createSupportCase(supportClient, sevCatList, sevLevel);
        if (caseId.compareTo("") == 0) {
            System.out.println("A support case was not successfully created!");
            System.exit(1);
        } else
            System.out.println("Support case " + caseId + " was successfully
created!");
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("4. Get open support cases.");
        getOpenCase(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("5. Create an attachment set with a generated file to add
to the case.");
        String attachmentSetId = addAttachment(supportClient, fileAttachment);
        System.out.println("The Attachment Set id value is" + attachmentSetId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("6. Add communication with the attachment to the support
case.");
        addAttachSupportCase(supportClient, caseId, attachmentSetId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("7. List the communications of the support case.");
        String attachId = listCommunications(supportClient, caseId);
        System.out.println("The Attachment id value is" + attachId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("8. Describe the attachment set included with the
communication.");
        describeAttachment(supportClient, attachId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("9. Resolve the support case.");
        resolveSupportCase(supportClient, caseId);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("10. Get a list of resolved cases for the current day.");
        getResolvedCase(supportClient);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("***** This Scenario has successfully completed");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    public static void getResolvedCase(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            // Specify the start and end time.
            Instant now = Instant.now();
            java.time.LocalDate.now();
            Instant yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

            DescribeCasesRequest describeCasesRequest =
DescribeCasesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(30)
                    .afterTime(yesterday.toString())
                    .beforeTime(now.toString())
                    .includeResolvedCases(true)
                    .build();

            DescribeCasesResponse response =
supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest);
            List<CaseDetails> cases = response.cases();
            for (CaseDetails sinCase : cases) {
                if (sinCase.status().compareTo("resolved") == 0)
                    System.out.println("The case status is " + sinCase.status());
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void resolveSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
        try {
```

```
            ResolveCaseRequest caseRequest = ResolveCaseRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .build();

            ResolveCaseResponse response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest);
            System.out.println("The status of case " + caseId + " is " +
response.finalCaseStatus());

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
attachId) {
        try {
            DescribeAttachmentRequest attachmentRequest =
DescribeAttachmentRequest.builder()
                    .attachmentId(attachId)
                    .build();

            DescribeAttachmentResponse response =
supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest);
            System.out.println("The name of the file is " +
response.attachment().fileName());

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String listCommunications(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId) {
        try {
            String attachId = null;
            DescribeCommunicationsRequest communicationsRequest =
DescribeCommunicationsRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .maxResults(10)
                    .build();
```

```
            DescribeCommunicationsResponse response =
supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest);
            List<Communication> communications = response.communications();
            for (Communication comm : communications) {
                System.out.println("the body is: " + comm.body());

                // Get the attachment id value.
                List<AttachmentDetails> attachments = comm.attachmentSet();
                for (AttachmentDetails detail : attachments) {
                    attachId = detail.attachmentId();
                }
            }
            return attachId;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void addAttachSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, String
caseId, String attachmentSetId) {
        try {
            AddCommunicationToCaseRequest caseRequest =
AddCommunicationToCaseRequest.builder()
                    .caseId(caseId)
                    .attachmentSetId(attachmentSetId)
                    .communicationBody("Please refer to attachment for details.")
                    .build();

            AddCommunicationToCaseResponse response =
supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest);
            if (response.result())
                System.out.println("You have successfully added a communication to
an AWS Support case");
            else
                System.out.println("There was an error adding the communication to
an AWS Support case");

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
```

```
    }

    public static String addAttachment(SupportClient supportClient, String
fileAttachment) {
        try {
            File myFile = new File(fileAttachment);
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(myFile);
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            Attachment attachment = Attachment.builder()
                    .fileName(myFile.getName())
                    .data(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            AddAttachmentsToSetRequest setRequest =
AddAttachmentsToSetRequest.builder()
                    .attachments(attachment)
                    .build();

            AddAttachmentsToSetResponse response =
supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest);
            return response.attachmentSetId();

        } catch (SupportException | FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static void getOpenCase(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            // Specify the start and end time.
            Instant now = Instant.now();
            java.time.LocalDate.now();
            Instant yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS);

            DescribeCasesRequest describeCasesRequest =
DescribeCasesRequest.builder()
                    .maxResults(20)
                    .afterTime(yesterday.toString())
                    .beforeTime(now.toString())
                    .build();
```

```
            DescribeCasesResponse response =
supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest);
            List<CaseDetails> cases = response.cases();
            for (CaseDetails sinCase : cases) {
                System.out.println("The case status is " + sinCase.status());
                System.out.println("The case Id is " + sinCase.caseId());
                System.out.println("The case subject is " + sinCase.subject());
            }

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createSupportCase(SupportClient supportClient, List<String>
sevCatList, String sevLevel) {
        try {
            String serviceCode = sevCatList.get(0);
            String caseCat = sevCatList.get(1);
            CreateCaseRequest caseRequest = CreateCaseRequest.builder()
                    .categoryCode(caseCat.toLowerCase())
                    .serviceCode(serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                    .severityCode(sevLevel.toLowerCase())
                    .communicationBody("Test issue with " +
serviceCode.toLowerCase())
                    .subject("Test case, please ignore")
                    .language("en")
                    .issueType("technical")
                    .build();

            CreateCaseResponse response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest);
            return response.caseId();

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    public static String displaySevLevels(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
```

```
            DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest severityLevelsRequest =
DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeSeverityLevelsResponse response =
supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest);
            List<SeverityLevel> severityLevels = response.severityLevels();
            String levelName = null;
            for (SeverityLevel sevLevel : severityLevels) {
                System.out.println("The severity level name is: " +
sevLevel.name());
                if (sevLevel.name().compareTo("High") == 0)
                    levelName = sevLevel.name();
            }
            return levelName;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    // Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
    public static List<String> displayServices(SupportClient supportClient) {
        try {
            DescribeServicesRequest servicesRequest =
DescribeServicesRequest.builder()
                    .language("en")
                    .build();

            DescribeServicesResponse response =
supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest);
            String serviceCode = null;
            String catName = null;
            List<String> sevCatList = new ArrayList<>();
            List<Service> services = response.services();

            System.out.println("Get the first 10 services");
            int index = 1;
            for (Service service : services) {
                if (index == 11)
                    break;
```

```
                System.out.println("The Service name is: " + service.name());
                if (service.name().compareTo("Account") == 0)
                    serviceCode = service.code();

                // Get the Categories for this service.
                List<Category> categories = service.categories();
                for (Category cat : categories) {
                    System.out.println("The category name is: " + cat.name());
                    if (cat.name().compareTo("Security") == 0)
                        catName = cat.name();
                }
                index++;
            }

            // Push the two values to the list.
            sevCatList.add(serviceCode);
            sevCatList.add(catName);
            return sevCatList;

        } catch (SupportException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getLocalizedMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AddAttachmentsToSet
  - AddCommunicationToCase
  - CreateCase
  - DescribeAttachment
  - DescribeCases
  - DescribeCommunications
  - DescribeServices
  - DescribeSeverityLevels
  - ResolveCase

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Systems Manager 示例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 Systems Manager 來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Systems Manager

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 Systems Manager。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DocumentFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListDocumentsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListDocumentsResponse;

public class HelloSSM {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <awsAccount>

                Where:
                    awsAccount - Your AWS Account number.
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String awsAccount = args[0] ;
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        listDocuments(ssmClient, awsAccount);
    }

    /*
    This code automatically fetches the next set of results using the `nextToken`
 and
    stops once the desired maxResults (20 in this case) have been reached.
    */
    public static void listDocuments(SsmClient ssmClient, String awsAccount) {
        String nextToken = null;
        int totalDocumentsReturned = 0;
        int maxResults = 20;
        do {
            ListDocumentsRequest request = ListDocumentsRequest.builder()
                .documentFilterList(
                    DocumentFilter.builder()
                        .key("Owner")
                        .value(awsAccount)
                        .build()
                    )
                .maxResults(maxResults)
                .nextToken(nextToken)
                .build();

            ListDocumentsResponse response = ssmClient.listDocuments(request);
            response.documentIdentifiers().forEach(identifier ->
 System.out.println("Document Name: " + identifier.name()));
            nextToken = response.nextToken();
            totalDocumentsReturned += response.documentIdentifiers().size();
        } while (nextToken != null && totalDocumentsReturned < maxResults);
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考中的列出事物。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CreateDocument

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDocument`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Create an AWS SSM document to use in this scenario.
public static void createSSMDoc(SsmClient ssmClient, String docName) {
    // Create JSON for the content
    String jsonData = """
        {
            "schemaVersion": "2.2",
            "description": "Run a simple shell command",
            "mainSteps": [
                {
                    "action": "aws:runShellScript",
                    "name": "runEchoCommand",
                    "inputs": {
                      "runCommand": [
                        "echo 'Hello, world!'"
                      ]
                    }
                  }
                ]
            }
```

```
            """;

        try {
            CreateDocumentRequest request = CreateDocumentRequest.builder()
                .content(jsonData)
                .name(docName)
                .documentType(DocumentType.COMMAND)
                .build();

            // Create the document.
            CreateDocumentResponse response = ssmClient.createDocument(request);
            System.out.println("The status of the document is " +
response.documentDescription().status());

        } catch (DocumentAlreadyExistsException e) {
            System.err.println("The document already exists. Moving on." );
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateDocument中的。

`CreateMaintenanceWindow`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateMaintenanceWindow`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createMaintenanceWindow(SsmClient ssmClient, String
winName) {
        CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest request =
CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
            .name(winName)
            .description("This is my maintenance window")
```

```
            .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
            .duration(2)
            .cutoff(1)
            .schedule("cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)")
            .build();

        try {
            CreateMaintenanceWindowResponse response =
ssmClient.createMaintenanceWindow(request);
            String maintenanceWindowId = response.windowId();
            System.out.println("The maintenance window id is " +
maintenanceWindowId);
            return maintenanceWindowId;

        } catch (DocumentAlreadyExistsException e) {
            System.err.println("The maintenance window already exists. Moving on.");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        MaintenanceWindowFilter filter = MaintenanceWindowFilter.builder()
            .key("name")
            .values(winName)
            .build();

        DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest winRequest =
DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest.builder()
            .filters(filter)
            .build();

        String windowId = "";
        DescribeMaintenanceWindowsResponse response =
ssmClient.describeMaintenanceWindows(winRequest);
        List<MaintenanceWindowIdentity> windows = response.windowIdentities();
        if (!windows.isEmpty()) {
            windowId = windows.get(0).windowId();
            System.out.println("Window ID: " + windowId);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Window not found.");
        }
       return windowId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateMaintenanceWindow中的。

`CreateOpsItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateOpsItem`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Create an SSM OpsItem
   public static String createSSMOpsItem(SsmClient ssmClient, String title, String
source, String category, String severity) {
       try {
           CreateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = CreateOpsItemRequest.builder()
               .description("Created by the Systems Manager Java API")
               .title(title)
               .source(source)
               .category(category)
               .severity(severity)
               .build();

           CreateOpsItemResponse itemResponse =
ssmClient.createOpsItem(opsItemRequest);
           return itemResponse.opsItemId();

       } catch (SsmException e) {
           System.err.println(e.getMessage());
           System.exit(1);
       }
      return "";
   }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考CreateOpsItem中的。

DeleteDocument

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDocument。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Deletes an AWS Systems Manager document.
    public static void deleteDoc(SsmClient ssmClient, String documentName) {
        try {
            DeleteDocumentRequest documentRequest = DeleteDocumentRequest.builder()
                .name(documentName)
                .build();

            ssmClient.deleteDocument(documentRequest);
            System.out.println("The Systems Manager document was successfully
deleted.");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteDocument中的。

DeleteMaintenanceWindow

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteMaintenanceWindow。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void deleteMaintenanceWindow(SsmClient ssmClient, String winId) {
        try {
            DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest windowRequest =
DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(winId)
                .build();

            ssmClient.deleteMaintenanceWindow(windowRequest);
            System.out.println("The maintenance window was successfully deleted.");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DeleteMaintenanceWindow中的。

`DescribeOpsItems`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeOpsItems`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void describeOpsItems(SsmClient ssmClient, String key) {
        try {
            OpsItemFilter filter = OpsItemFilter.builder()
                .key(OpsItemFilterKey.OPS_ITEM_ID)
                .values(key)
                .operator(OpsItemFilterOperator.EQUAL)
                .build();

            DescribeOpsItemsRequest itemsRequest = DescribeOpsItemsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .opsItemFilters(filter)
```

```
                .build();

            DescribeOpsItemsResponse itemsResponse =
ssmClient.describeOpsItems(itemsRequest);
            List<OpsItemSummary> items = itemsResponse.opsItemSummaries();
            for (OpsItemSummary item : items) {
                System.out.println("The item title is " + item.title() +" and the
status is "+item.status().toString());
            }

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeOpsItems中的。

DescribeParameters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeParameters。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParameterRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetParameterResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SsmException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class GetParameter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <paraName>

                Where:
                    paraName - The name of the parameter.
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String paraName = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        getParaValue(ssmClient, paraName);
        ssmClient.close();
    }

    public static void getParaValue(SsmClient ssmClient, String paraName) {
        try {
            GetParameterRequest parameterRequest = GetParameterRequest.builder()
                    .name(paraName)
                    .build();

            GetParameterResponse parameterResponse =
 ssmClient.getParameter(parameterRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter value is " +
 parameterResponse.parameter().value());

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DescribeParameters中的。

PutParameter

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutParameter。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ParameterType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.PutParameterRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SsmException;

public class PutParameter {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <paraName>

                Where:
                    paraName - The name of the parameter.
                    paraValue - The value of the parameter.
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String paraName = args[0];
        String paraValue = args[1];
```

```
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        putParaValue(ssmClient, paraName, paraValue);
        ssmClient.close();
    }

    public static void putParaValue(SsmClient ssmClient, String paraName, String
 value) {
        try {
            PutParameterRequest parameterRequest = PutParameterRequest.builder()
                    .name(paraName)
                    .type(ParameterType.STRING)
                    .value(value)
                    .build();

            ssmClient.putParameter(parameterRequest);
            System.out.println("The parameter was successfully added.");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考PutParameter中的。

SendCommand

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendCommand。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Sends a SSM command to a managed node.
    public static String sendSSMCommand(SsmClient ssmClient, String documentName,
String instanceId) throws InterruptedException {
        // Before we use Document to send a command - make sure it is active.
        boolean isDocumentActive = false;
        DescribeDocumentRequest request = DescribeDocumentRequest.builder()
            .name(documentName)
            .build();

        while (!isDocumentActive) {
            DescribeDocumentResponse response = ssmClient.describeDocument(request);
            String documentStatus = response.document().statusAsString();
            if (documentStatus.equals("Active")) {
                System.out.println("The Systems Manager document is active and ready
to use.");
                isDocumentActive = true;
            } else {
                System.out.println("The Systems Manager document is not active.
Status: " + documentStatus);
                try {
                    // Add a delay to avoid making too many requests.
                    Thread.sleep(5000); // Wait for 5 seconds before checking again
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
            }
        }

        // Create the SendCommandRequest.
        SendCommandRequest commandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
            .documentName(documentName)
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        // Send the command.
        SendCommandResponse commandResponse = ssmClient.sendCommand(commandRequest);
        String commandId = commandResponse.command().commandId();
        System.out.println("The command Id is " + commandId);

        // Wait for the command execution to complete.
        GetCommandInvocationRequest invocationRequest =
GetCommandInvocationRequest.builder()
            .commandId(commandId)
```

```
            .instanceId(instanceId)
            .build();

        System.out.println("Wait 5 secs");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);

        // Retrieve the command execution details.
        GetCommandInvocationResponse commandInvocationResponse =
ssmClient.getCommandInvocation(invocationRequest);

        // Check the status of the command execution.
        CommandInvocationStatus status = commandInvocationResponse.status();
        if (status == CommandInvocationStatus.SUCCESS) {
            System.out.println("Command execution successful.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Command execution failed. Status: " + status);
        }
        return commandId;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考SendCommand中的。

UpdateMaintenanceWindow

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateMaintenanceWindow`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Update the maintenance window schedule
    public static void updateSSMMaintenanceWindow(SsmClient ssmClient, String id,
String name) {
        try {
            UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest updateRequest =
UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(id)
                .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
```

```
                .duration(24)
                .enabled(true)
                .name(name)
                .schedule("cron(0 0 ? * MON *)")
                .build();

            ssmClient.updateMaintenanceWindow(updateRequest);
            System.out.println("The Systems Manager maintenance window was
successfully updated.");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateMaintenanceWindow中的。

`UpdateOpsItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateOpsItem`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static void resolveOpsItem(SsmClient ssmClient, String opsID) {
        try {
            UpdateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = UpdateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .opsItemId(opsID)
                .status(OpsItemStatus.RESOLVED)
                .build();

            ssmClient.updateOpsItem(opsItemRequest);

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考UpdateOpsItem中的。

案例

開始使用 Systems Manager

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 Systems Manager 維護視窗、文件和 OpsItems.

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.SsmClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.CommandInvocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.CommandInvocationStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.CreateDocumentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.CreateDocumentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.CreateMaintenanceWindowResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.CreateOpsItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.CreateOpsItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DeleteDocumentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DeleteOpsItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DescribeDocumentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DescribeDocumentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DescribeMaintenanceWindowsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DescribeOpsItemsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DescribeOpsItemsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DocumentAlreadyExistsException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.DocumentType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetCommandInvocationRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetCommandInvocationResponse;
```

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetOpsItemRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.GetOpsItemResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListCommandInvocationsRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.ListCommandInvocationsResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.MaintenanceWindowFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.MaintenanceWindowIdentity;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.OpsItemDataValue;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.OpsItemFilter;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.OpsItemFilterKey;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.OpsItemFilterOperator;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.OpsItemStatus;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.OpsItemSummary;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SendCommandRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SendCommandResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.SsmException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.ssm.model.UpdateOpsItemRequest;
import java.time.ZoneId;
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 *
 *
 * This Java program performs these tasks:
 * 1. Creates an AWS Systems Manager maintenance window with a default name or a
 user-provided name.
 * 2. Modifies the maintenance window schedule.
 * 3. Creates a Systems Manager document with a default name or a user-provided
 name.
 * 4. Sends a command to a specified EC2 instance using the created Systems Manager
 document and displays the time when the command was invoked.
 * 5. Creates a Systems Manager OpsItem with a predefined title, source, category,
 and severity.
```

```
 * 6. Updates and resolves the created OpsItem.
 * 7. Deletes the Systems Manager maintenance window, OpsItem, and document.
 */

public class SSMScenario {
    public static final String DASHES = new String(new char[80]).replace("\0", "-");
    public static void main(String[] args) throws InterruptedException {
        String usage = """
            Usage:
              <instanceId> <title> <source> <category> <severity>

            Where:
                instanceId - The Amazon EC2 Linux/UNIX instance Id that AWS Systems
 Manager uses (ie, i-0149338494ed95f06).
                title - The title of the parameter (default is Disk Space Alert).
                source - The source of the parameter (default is EC2).
                category - The category of the parameter. Valid values are
 'Availability', 'Cost', 'Performance', 'Recovery', 'Security' (default is
 Performance).
                severity - The severity of the parameter. Severity should be a
 number from 1 to 4 (default is 2).
        """;

      if (args.length != 1) {
          System.out.println(usage);
          System.exit(1);
      }

        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        String documentName;
        String windowName;
        String instanceId = args[0];
        String title = "Disk Space Alert" ;
        String source = "EC2" ;
        String category = "Performance" ;
        String severity = "2" ;

        Region region = Region.US_EAST_1;
        SsmClient ssmClient = SsmClient.builder()
            .region(region)
            .build();

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
```

```
            Welcome to the AWS Systems Manager SDK Getting Started scenario.
            This program demonstrates how to interact with Systems Manager using the
AWS SDK for Java (v2).
            Systems Manager is the operations hub for your AWS applications and
resources and a secure end-to-end management solution.
            The program's primary functions include creating a maintenance window,
creating a document, sending a command to a document,
            listing documents, listing commands, creating an OpsItem, modifying an
OpsItem, and deleting Systems Manager resources.
            Upon completion of the program, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
            Let's get started...
            Please hit Enter
            """);
        scanner.nextLine();
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("Create a Systems Manager maintenance window.");
        System.out.println("Please enter the maintenance window name (default is
ssm-maintenance-window):");
        String win = scanner.nextLine();
        windowName = win.isEmpty() ? "ssm-maintenance-window" : win;
        String winId = createMaintenanceWindow(ssmClient, windowName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("Modify the maintenance window by changing the
schedule");
        System.out.println("Please hit Enter");
        scanner.nextLine();
        updateSSMMaintenanceWindow(ssmClient, winId, windowName);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("Create a document that defines the actions that Systems
Manager performs on your EC2 instance.");
        System.out.println("Please enter the document name (default is
ssmdocument):");
        String doc = scanner.nextLine();
        documentName = doc.isEmpty() ? "ssmdocument" : doc;
        createSSMDoc(ssmClient, documentName);

        System.out.println("Now we are going to run a command on an EC2 instance
that echoes 'Hello, world!'");
        System.out.println("Please hit Enter");
        scanner.nextLine();
        String commandId = sendSSMCommand(ssmClient, documentName, instanceId);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("Lets get the time when the specific command was sent to
the specific managed node");
        System.out.println("Please hit Enter");
        scanner.nextLine();
        displayCommands(ssmClient, commandId);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("""
             Now we will create a  Systems Manager OpsItem.
             An OpsItem is a feature provided by the Systems Manager service.
             It is a type of operational data item that allows you to manage and
track various operational issues,
             events, or tasks within your AWS environment.

             You can create OpsItems to track and manage operational issues as they
arise.
             For example, you could create an OpsItem whenever your application
detects a critical error
             or an anomaly in your infrastructure.
            """);

        System.out.println("Please hit Enter");
        scanner.nextLine();
        String opsItemId = createSSMOpsItem(ssmClient, title, source, category,
severity);
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Now we will update  the OpsItem "+opsItemId);
        System.out.println("Please hit Enter");
        scanner.nextLine();
        String description = "An update to "+opsItemId ;
        updateOpsItem(ssmClient, opsItemId, title, description);
        System.out.println("Now we will get the status of the OpsItem "+opsItemId);
        System.out.println("Please hit Enter");
        scanner.nextLine();
        describeOpsItems(ssmClient, opsItemId);
        System.out.println("Now we will resolve the OpsItem "+opsItemId);
        System.out.println("Please hit Enter");
        scanner.nextLine();
        resolveOpsItem(ssmClient, opsItemId);
```

```
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println(DASHES);
        System.out.println("Would you like to delete the Systems Manager resources?
(y/n)");
        String delAns = scanner.nextLine().trim();
        if (delAns.equalsIgnoreCase("y")) {
            System.out.println("You selected to delete the resources.");
            System.out.print("Press Enter to continue...");
            scanner.nextLine();
            deleteOpsItem(ssmClient, opsItemId);
            deleteMaintenanceWindow(ssmClient, winId);
            deleteDoc(ssmClient, documentName);
        } else {
            System.out.println("The Systems Manager resources will not be deleted");
        }
        System.out.println(DASHES);

        System.out.println("This concludes the Systems Manager SDK Getting Started
scenario.");
        System.out.println(DASHES);
    }

    // Displays the date and time when the specific command was invoked.
    public static void displayCommands(SsmClient ssmClient, String commandId) {
        try {
            ListCommandInvocationsRequest commandInvocationsRequest =
ListCommandInvocationsRequest.builder()
                .commandId(commandId)
                .build();

            ListCommandInvocationsResponse response =
ssmClient.listCommandInvocations(commandInvocationsRequest);
            List<CommandInvocation> commandList = response.commandInvocations();
            DateTimeFormatter formatter = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("yyyy-MM-dd
HH:mm:ss").withZone(ZoneId.systemDefault());
            for (CommandInvocation invocation : commandList) {
                System.out.println("The time of the command invocation is " +
formatter.format(invocation.requestedDateTime()));
            }

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
```

```
        }
    }

    // Create an SSM OpsItem
    public static String createSSMOpsItem(SsmClient ssmClient, String title, String
source, String category, String severity) {
        try {
            CreateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = CreateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .description("Created by the Systems Manager Java API")
                .title(title)
                .source(source)
                .category(category)
                .severity(severity)
                .build();

            CreateOpsItemResponse itemResponse =
ssmClient.createOpsItem(opsItemRequest);
            return itemResponse.opsItemId();

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
       return "";
    }

    // Update the AWS SSM OpsItem.
    public static void updateOpsItem(SsmClient ssmClient, String opsItemId, String
title, String description) {
        Map<String, OpsItemDataValue> operationalData = new HashMap<>();
        operationalData.put("key1",
OpsItemDataValue.builder().value("value1").build());
        operationalData.put("key2",
OpsItemDataValue.builder().value("value2").build());

        try {
            UpdateOpsItemRequest request = UpdateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .opsItemId(opsItemId)
                .title(title)
                .operationalData(operationalData)
                .status(getOpsItem(ssmClient, opsItemId))
                .description(description)
                .build();
```

```
            ssmClient.updateOpsItem(request);

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void resolveOpsItem(SsmClient ssmClient, String opsID) {
        try {
            UpdateOpsItemRequest opsItemRequest = UpdateOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .opsItemId(opsID)
                .status(OpsItemStatus.RESOLVED)
                .build();

            ssmClient.updateOpsItem(opsItemRequest);

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Gets a specific OpsItem.
    private static OpsItemStatus getOpsItem(SsmClient ssmClient, String opsItemId) {
        GetOpsItemRequest itemRequest = GetOpsItemRequest.builder()
            .opsItemId(opsItemId)
            .build();

        try {
            GetOpsItemResponse response = ssmClient.getOpsItem(itemRequest);
            return response.opsItem().status();

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return null;
    }

    // Sends a SSM command to a managed node.
    public static String sendSSMCommand(SsmClient ssmClient, String documentName,
 String instanceId) throws InterruptedException {
        // Before we use Document to send a command - make sure it is active.
```

```
        boolean isDocumentActive = false;
        DescribeDocumentRequest request = DescribeDocumentRequest.builder()
            .name(documentName)
            .build();

        while (!isDocumentActive) {
            DescribeDocumentResponse response = ssmClient.describeDocument(request);
            String documentStatus = response.document().statusAsString();
            if (documentStatus.equals("Active")) {
                System.out.println("The Systems Manager document is active and ready
to use.");
                isDocumentActive = true;
            } else {
                System.out.println("The Systems Manager document is not active.
Status: " + documentStatus);
                try {
                    // Add a delay to avoid making too many requests.
                    Thread.sleep(5000); // Wait for 5 seconds before checking again
                } catch (InterruptedException e) {
                    e.printStackTrace();
                }
            }
        }

        // Create the SendCommandRequest.
        SendCommandRequest commandRequest = SendCommandRequest.builder()
            .documentName(documentName)
            .instanceIds(instanceId)
            .build();

        // Send the command.
        SendCommandResponse commandResponse = ssmClient.sendCommand(commandRequest);
        String commandId = commandResponse.command().commandId();
        System.out.println("The command Id is " + commandId);

        // Wait for the command execution to complete.
        GetCommandInvocationRequest invocationRequest =
GetCommandInvocationRequest.builder()
            .commandId(commandId)
            .instanceId(instanceId)
            .build();

        System.out.println("Wait 5 secs");
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(5);
```

```
        // Retrieve the command execution details.
        GetCommandInvocationResponse commandInvocationResponse =
ssmClient.getCommandInvocation(invocationRequest);

        // Check the status of the command execution.
        CommandInvocationStatus status = commandInvocationResponse.status();
        if (status == CommandInvocationStatus.SUCCESS) {
            System.out.println("Command execution successful.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Command execution failed. Status: " + status);
        }
        return commandId;
    }

    // Deletes an AWS Systems Manager document.
    public static void deleteDoc(SsmClient ssmClient, String documentName) {
        try {
            DeleteDocumentRequest documentRequest = DeleteDocumentRequest.builder()
                .name(documentName)
                .build();

            ssmClient.deleteDocument(documentRequest);
            System.out.println("The Systems Manager document was successfully
deleted.");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteMaintenanceWindow(SsmClient ssmClient, String winId) {
        try {
            DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest windowRequest =
DeleteMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(winId)
                .build();

            ssmClient.deleteMaintenanceWindow(windowRequest);
            System.out.println("The maintenance window was successfully deleted.");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
```

```
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    // Update the maintenance window schedule
    public static void updateSSMMaintenanceWindow(SsmClient ssmClient, String id,
String name) {
        try {
            UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest updateRequest =
UpdateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
                .windowId(id)
                .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
                .duration(24)
                .enabled(true)
                .name(name)
                .schedule("cron(0 0 ? * MON *)")
                .build();

            ssmClient.updateMaintenanceWindow(updateRequest);
            System.out.println("The Systems Manager maintenance window was
successfully updated.");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static String createMaintenanceWindow(SsmClient ssmClient, String
winName) {
        CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest request =
CreateMaintenanceWindowRequest.builder()
            .name(winName)
            .description("This is my maintenance window")
            .allowUnassociatedTargets(true)
            .duration(2)
            .cutoff(1)
            .schedule("cron(0 10 ? * MON-FRI *)")
            .build();

        try {
            CreateMaintenanceWindowResponse response =
ssmClient.createMaintenanceWindow(request);
            String maintenanceWindowId = response.windowId();
```

```
            System.out.println("The maintenance window id is " +
maintenanceWindowId);
            return maintenanceWindowId;

        } catch (DocumentAlreadyExistsException e) {
            System.err.println("The maintenance window already exists. Moving on.");
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        MaintenanceWindowFilter filter = MaintenanceWindowFilter.builder()
            .key("name")
            .values(winName)
            .build();

        DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest winRequest =
DescribeMaintenanceWindowsRequest.builder()
            .filters(filter)
            .build();

        String windowId = "";
        DescribeMaintenanceWindowsResponse response =
ssmClient.describeMaintenanceWindows(winRequest);
        List<MaintenanceWindowIdentity> windows = response.windowIdentities();
        if (!windows.isEmpty()) {
            windowId = windows.get(0).windowId();
            System.out.println("Window ID: " + windowId);
        } else {
            System.out.println("Window not found.");
        }
       return windowId;
    }

    // Create an AWS SSM document to use in this scenario.
    public static void createSSMDoc(SsmClient ssmClient, String docName) {
        // Create JSON for the content
        String jsonData = """
            {
                "schemaVersion": "2.2",
                "description": "Run a simple shell command",
                "mainSteps": [
                    {
                        "action": "aws:runShellScript",
```

```
                        "name": "runEchoCommand",
                        "inputs": {
                          "runCommand": [
                            "echo 'Hello, world!'"
                          ]
                        }
                      }
                    ]
                }
            """;

        try {
            CreateDocumentRequest request = CreateDocumentRequest.builder()
                .content(jsonData)
                .name(docName)
                .documentType(DocumentType.COMMAND)
                .build();

            // Create the document.
            CreateDocumentResponse response = ssmClient.createDocument(request);
            System.out.println("The status of the document is " +
response.documentDescription().status());

        } catch (DocumentAlreadyExistsException e) {
            System.err.println("The document already exists. Moving on." );
        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void describeOpsItems(SsmClient ssmClient, String key) {
        try {
            OpsItemFilter filter = OpsItemFilter.builder()
                .key(OpsItemFilterKey.OPS_ITEM_ID)
                .values(key)
                .operator(OpsItemFilterOperator.EQUAL)
                .build();

            DescribeOpsItemsRequest itemsRequest = DescribeOpsItemsRequest.builder()
                .maxResults(10)
                .opsItemFilters(filter)
                .build();
```

```
            DescribeOpsItemsResponse itemsResponse =
 ssmClient.describeOpsItems(itemsRequest);
            List<OpsItemSummary> items = itemsResponse.opsItemSummaries();
            for (OpsItemSummary item : items) {
                System.out.println("The item title is " + item.title() +" and the
 status is "+item.status().toString());
            }

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }

    public static void deleteOpsItem(SsmClient ssmClient, String opsId) {
        try {
            DeleteOpsItemRequest deleteOpsItemRequest =
 DeleteOpsItemRequest.builder()
                .opsItemId(opsId)
                .build();

            ssmClient.deleteOpsItem(deleteOpsItemRequest);
            System.out.println(opsId +" Opsitem was deleted");

        } catch (SsmException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CommandInvocations
  - CreateDocument
  - CreateMaintenanceWindow
  - CreateOpsItem
  - DeleteMaintenanceWindow
  - SendCommand
  - UpdateOpsItem

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon Textract 取示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 Amazon Textract 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`AnalyzeDocument`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AnalyzeDocument`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.AnalyzeDocumentRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.FeatureType;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.AnalyzeDocumentResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Block;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class AnalyzeDocument {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sourceDoc>\s

                Where:
                    sourceDoc - The path where the document is located (must be an
 image, for example, C:/AWS/book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceDoc = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        analyzeDoc(textractClient, sourceDoc);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static void analyzeDoc(TextractClient textractClient, String sourceDoc) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceDoc));
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            // Get the input Document object as bytes
```

```
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            List<FeatureType> featureTypes = new ArrayList<FeatureType>();
            featureTypes.add(FeatureType.FORMS);
            featureTypes.add(FeatureType.TABLES);

            AnalyzeDocumentRequest analyzeDocumentRequest =
 AnalyzeDocumentRequest.builder()
                    .featureTypes(featureTypes)
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            AnalyzeDocumentResponse analyzeDocument =
 textractClient.analyzeDocument(analyzeDocumentRequest);
            List<Block> docInfo = analyzeDocument.blocks();
            Iterator<Block> blockIterator = docInfo.iterator();

            while (blockIterator.hasNext()) {
                Block block = blockIterator.next();
                System.out.println("The block type is " +
 block.blockType().toString());
            }

        } catch (TextractException | FileNotFoundException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考AnalyzeDocument中的。

DetectDocumentText

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectDocumentText。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

檢測輸入文檔中的文本。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.core.SdkBytes;
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Block;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DocumentMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectDocumentText {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <sourceDoc>\s

                Where:
                    sourceDoc - The path where the document is located (must be an
 image, for example, C:/AWS/book.png).\s
                """;
```

```
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String sourceDoc = args[0];
        Region region = Region.US_EAST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectDocText(textractClient, sourceDoc);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectDocText(TextractClient textractClient, String
sourceDoc) {
        try {
            InputStream sourceStream = new FileInputStream(new File(sourceDoc));
            SdkBytes sourceBytes = SdkBytes.fromInputStream(sourceStream);

            // Get the input Document object as bytes.
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
                    .bytes(sourceBytes)
                    .build();

            DetectDocumentTextRequest detectDocumentTextRequest =
DetectDocumentTextRequest.builder()
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            // Invoke the Detect operation.
            DetectDocumentTextResponse textResponse =
textractClient.detectDocumentText(detectDocumentTextRequest);
            List<Block> docInfo = textResponse.blocks();
            for (Block block : docInfo) {
                System.out.println("The block type is " +
block.blockType().toString());
            }

            DocumentMetadata documentMetadata = textResponse.documentMetadata();
            System.out.println("The number of pages in the document is " +
documentMetadata.pages());
```

```
        } catch (TextractException | FileNotFoundException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

從位於 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中的文件偵測文字。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Document;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DetectDocumentTextResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.Block;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DocumentMetadata;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class DetectDocumentTextS3 {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <docName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
 document.\s
```

```
                    docName - The document name (must be an image, i.e., book.png).
\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String docName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        detectDocTextS3(textractClient, bucketName, docName);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static void detectDocTextS3(TextractClient textractClient, String
 bucketName, String docName) {
        try {
            S3Object s3Object = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(docName)
                    .build();

            // Create a Document object and reference the s3Object instance.
            Document myDoc = Document.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Object)
                    .build();

            DetectDocumentTextRequest detectDocumentTextRequest =
 DetectDocumentTextRequest.builder()
                    .document(myDoc)
                    .build();

            DetectDocumentTextResponse textResponse =
 textractClient.detectDocumentText(detectDocumentTextRequest);
            for (Block block : textResponse.blocks()) {
                System.out.println("The block type is " +
 block.blockType().toString());
            }
```

```
            DocumentMetadata documentMetadata = textResponse.documentMetadata();
            System.out.println("The number of pages in the document is " +
 documentMetadata.pages());

        } catch (TextractException e) {

            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考DetectDocumentText中的。

StartDocumentAnalysis

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartDocumentAnalysis`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import software.amazon.awssdk.regions.Region;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.S3Object;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.TextractClient;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.StartDocumentAnalysisRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.DocumentLocation;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.TextractException;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.StartDocumentAnalysisResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.GetDocumentAnalysisRequest;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.GetDocumentAnalysisResponse;
import software.amazon.awssdk.services.textract.model.FeatureType;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;

/**
 * Before running this Java V2 code example, set up your development
```

```
 * environment, including your credentials.
 *
 * For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */
public class StartDocumentAnalysis {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        final String usage = """

                Usage:
                    <bucketName> <docName>\s

                Where:
                    bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
 document.\s
                    docName - The document name (must be an image, for example,
 book.png).\s
                """;

        if (args.length != 2) {
            System.out.println(usage);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String bucketName = args[0];
        String docName = args[1];
        Region region = Region.US_WEST_2;
        TextractClient textractClient = TextractClient.builder()
                .region(region)
                .build();

        String jobId = startDocAnalysisS3(textractClient, bucketName, docName);
        System.out.println("Getting results for job " + jobId);
        String status = getJobResults(textractClient, jobId);
        System.out.println("The job status is " + status);
        textractClient.close();
    }

    public static String startDocAnalysisS3(TextractClient textractClient, String
 bucketName, String docName) {
        try {
            List<FeatureType> myList = new ArrayList<>();
            myList.add(FeatureType.TABLES);
```

```
            myList.add(FeatureType.FORMS);

            S3Object s3Object = S3Object.builder()
                    .bucket(bucketName)
                    .name(docName)
                    .build();

            DocumentLocation location = DocumentLocation.builder()
                    .s3Object(s3Object)
                    .build();

            StartDocumentAnalysisRequest documentAnalysisRequest =
StartDocumentAnalysisRequest.builder()
                    .documentLocation(location)
                    .featureTypes(myList)
                    .build();

            StartDocumentAnalysisResponse response =
textractClient.startDocumentAnalysis(documentAnalysisRequest);

            // Get the job ID
            String jobId = response.jobId();
            return jobId;

        } catch (TextractException e) {
            System.err.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }

    private static String getJobResults(TextractClient textractClient, String jobId)
{
        boolean finished = false;
        int index = 0;
        String status = "";

        try {
            while (!finished) {
                GetDocumentAnalysisRequest analysisRequest =
GetDocumentAnalysisRequest.builder()
                        .jobId(jobId)
                        .maxResults(1000)
                        .build();
```

```
                GetDocumentAnalysisResponse response =
 textractClient.getDocumentAnalysis(analysisRequest);
                status = response.jobStatus().toString();

                if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                    finished = true;
                else {
                    System.out.println(index + " status is: " + status);
                    Thread.sleep(1000);
                }
                index++;
            }

            return status;

        } catch (InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println(e.getMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }
        return "";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考StartDocumentAnalysis中的。

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 的 Amazon Transcribe 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 搭配 Amazon Transcribe 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

ListTranscriptionJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTranscriptionJobs。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public class ListTranscriptionJobs {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        TranscribeClient transcribeClient = TranscribeClient.builder()
            .region(Region.US_EAST_1)
            .build();

            listTranscriptionJobs(transcribeClient);
        }

        public static void listTranscriptionJobs(TranscribeClient transcribeClient)
 {
            ListTranscriptionJobsRequest listJobsRequest =
 ListTranscriptionJobsRequest.builder()
                .build();


 transcribeClient.listTranscriptionJobsPaginator(listJobsRequest).stream()
                .flatMap(response -> response.transcriptionJobSummaries().stream())
                .forEach(jobSummary -> {
                    System.out.println("Job Name: " +
 jobSummary.transcriptionJobName());
                    System.out.println("Job Status: " +
 jobSummary.transcriptionJobStatus());
                    System.out.println("Output Location: " +
 jobSummary.outputLocationType());
                    // Add more information as needed

                    // Retrieve additional details for the job if necessary
                    GetTranscriptionJobResponse jobDetails =
 transcribeClient.getTranscriptionJob(
```

```
                        GetTranscriptionJobRequest.builder()
                            .transcriptionJobName(jobSummary.transcriptionJobName())
                            .build());

                    // Display additional details
                    System.out.println("Language Code: " +
 jobDetails.transcriptionJob().languageCode());
                    System.out.println("Media Format: " +
 jobDetails.transcriptionJob().mediaFormat());
                    // Add more details as needed

                    System.out.println("--------------");
                });
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考ListTranscriptionJobs中的。

StartTranscriptionJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartTranscriptionJob`。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public class TranscribeStreamingDemoApp {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String args[])
            throws URISyntaxException, ExecutionException, InterruptedException,
 LineUnavailableException {

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
                .region(REGION)
                .build();
```

```
        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException {

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            System.exit(0);
        }

        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString())
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
```

```
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw.toString());
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }

    private InputStream getStreamFromFile(String audioFileName) {
        try {
            File inputFile = new
 File(getClass().getClassLoader().getResource(audioFileName).getFile());
            InputStream audioStream = new FileInputStream(inputFile);
            return audioStream;
        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
```

```
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (this.currentSubscription == null) {
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                this.currentSubscription.cancel();
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream inputStream)
{
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
```

```
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考StartTranscriptionJob中的。

案例

轉錄音訊並取得工作資料

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用 Amazon Transcribe 開始轉錄作業。
- 等候 工作完成。
- 取得儲存文字記錄的 URI。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《開始使用 Amazon Transcribe》。

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

轉錄 PCM 檔案。

```
/**
 * To run this AWS code example, ensure that you have set up your development
 * environment, including your AWS credentials.
 *
 * For information, see this documentation topic:
 *
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/latest/developer-guide/get-started.html
 */

public class TranscribeStreamingDemoFile {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;

    public static void main(String args[]) throws ExecutionException,
 InterruptedException {
```

```
        final String USAGE = "\n" +
                "Usage:\n" +
                "    <file> \n\n" +
                "Where:\n" +
                "    file - the location of a PCM file to transcribe. In this
example, ensure the PCM file is 16 hertz (Hz). \n";

        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println(USAGE);
            System.exit(1);
        }

        String file = args[0];
        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromFile(file)),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromFile(String file) {
        try {
            File inputFile = new File(file);
            InputStream audioStream = new FileInputStream(inputFile);
            return audioStream;

        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US)
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
```

```
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw.toString());
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }

    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (this.currentSubscription == null) {
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
```

```
                this.currentSubscription.cancel();
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream inputStream)
{
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }

            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
```

```
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }

            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

轉錄來自電腦麥克風的串流音訊。

```
public class TranscribeStreamingDemoApp {
    private static final Region REGION = Region.US_EAST_1;
    private static TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient client;
```

```
    public static void main(String args[])
            throws URISyntaxException, ExecutionException, InterruptedException,
LineUnavailableException {

        client = TranscribeStreamingAsyncClient.builder()
                .credentialsProvider(getCredentials())
                .region(REGION)
                .build();

        CompletableFuture<Void> result =
client.startStreamTranscription(getRequest(16_000),
                new AudioStreamPublisher(getStreamFromMic()),
                getResponseHandler());

        result.get();
        client.close();
    }

    private static InputStream getStreamFromMic() throws LineUnavailableException {

        // Signed PCM AudioFormat with 16kHz, 16 bit sample size, mono
        int sampleRate = 16000;
        AudioFormat format = new AudioFormat(sampleRate, 16, 1, true, false);
        DataLine.Info info = new DataLine.Info(TargetDataLine.class, format);

        if (!AudioSystem.isLineSupported(info)) {
            System.out.println("Line not supported");
            System.exit(0);
        }

        TargetDataLine line = (TargetDataLine) AudioSystem.getLine(info);
        line.open(format);
        line.start();

        InputStream audioStream = new AudioInputStream(line);
        return audioStream;
    }

    private static AwsCredentialsProvider getCredentials() {
        return DefaultCredentialsProvider.create();
    }
```

```
    private static StartStreamTranscriptionRequest getRequest(Integer
 mediaSampleRateHertz) {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionRequest.builder()
                .languageCode(LanguageCode.EN_US.toString())
                .mediaEncoding(MediaEncoding.PCM)
                .mediaSampleRateHertz(mediaSampleRateHertz)
                .build();
    }

    private static StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler getResponseHandler() {
        return StartStreamTranscriptionResponseHandler.builder()
                .onResponse(r -> {
                    System.out.println("Received Initial response");
                })
                .onError(e -> {
                    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
                    StringWriter sw = new StringWriter();
                    e.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(sw));
                    System.out.println("Error Occurred: " + sw.toString());
                })
                .onComplete(() -> {
                    System.out.println("=== All records stream successfully ===");
                })
                .subscriber(event -> {
                    List<Result> results = ((TranscriptEvent)
 event).transcript().results();
                    if (results.size() > 0) {
                        if (!
results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript().isEmpty()) {

 System.out.println(results.get(0).alternatives().get(0).transcript());
                        }
                    }
                })
                .build();
    }

    private InputStream getStreamFromFile(String audioFileName) {
        try {
            File inputFile = new
 File(getClass().getClassLoader().getResource(audioFileName).getFile());
            InputStream audioStream = new FileInputStream(inputFile);
            return audioStream;
        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
```

```
            throw new RuntimeException(e);
        }
    }

    private static class AudioStreamPublisher implements Publisher<AudioStream> {
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private static Subscription currentSubscription;

        private AudioStreamPublisher(InputStream inputStream) {
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void subscribe(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s) {

            if (this.currentSubscription == null) {
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            } else {
                this.currentSubscription.cancel();
                this.currentSubscription = new SubscriptionImpl(s, inputStream);
            }
            s.onSubscribe(currentSubscription);
        }
    }

    public static class SubscriptionImpl implements Subscription {
        private static final int CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES = 1024 * 1;
        private final Subscriber<? super AudioStream> subscriber;
        private final InputStream inputStream;
        private ExecutorService executor = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
        private AtomicLong demand = new AtomicLong(0);

        SubscriptionImpl(Subscriber<? super AudioStream> s, InputStream inputStream)
{
            this.subscriber = s;
            this.inputStream = inputStream;
        }

        @Override
        public void request(long n) {
            if (n <= 0) {
                subscriber.onError(new IllegalArgumentException("Demand must be
positive"));
            }
```

```
            demand.getAndAdd(n);

            executor.submit(() -> {
                try {
                    do {
                        ByteBuffer audioBuffer = getNextEvent();
                        if (audioBuffer.remaining() > 0) {
                            AudioEvent audioEvent =
audioEventFromBuffer(audioBuffer);
                            subscriber.onNext(audioEvent);
                        } else {
                            subscriber.onComplete();
                            break;
                        }
                    } while (demand.decrementAndGet() > 0);
                } catch (Exception e) {
                    subscriber.onError(e);
                }
            });
        }

        @Override
        public void cancel() {
            executor.shutdown();
        }

        private ByteBuffer getNextEvent() {
            ByteBuffer audioBuffer = null;
            byte[] audioBytes = new byte[CHUNK_SIZE_IN_BYTES];

            int len = 0;
            try {
                len = inputStream.read(audioBytes);

                if (len <= 0) {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.allocate(0);
                } else {
                    audioBuffer = ByteBuffer.wrap(audioBytes, 0, len);
                }
            } catch (IOException e) {
                throw new UncheckedIOException(e);
            }
```

```
            return audioBuffer;
        }

        private AudioEvent audioEventFromBuffer(ByteBuffer bb) {
            return AudioEvent.builder()
                    .audioChunk(SdkBytes.fromByteBuffer(bb))
                    .build();
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Java 2.x API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetTranscriptionJob
  - StartTranscriptionJob

使用適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK 跨服務範例

下列範例應用程式使 AWS SDK for Java 2.x 用跨多個工作 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建置應用程式以將資料提交至 DynamoDB 資料表
- 建立 Amazon Lex 聊天機器人來吸引您的網站訪客
- 建置可轉譯訊息的發佈和訂閱應用程式
- 使用 Amazon SQS 建立可傳送和擷取訊息的 Web 應用程式
- 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片
- 建立 Web 應用程式以追蹤 DynamoDB 資料
- 建立 Amazon Redshift 項目追蹤器
- 建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器
- 建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon 重新認知功能偵測影像中的個人防護裝置 AWS
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS
- 使用開發套件監控 Amazon DynamoDB 的效能 AWS

- 使用開發套件將 Amazon SNS 訊息發佈到 Amazon SQS 佇列 AWS
- 使用 API Gateway 來調用 Lambda 函數
- 使用 Step Functions 呼叫 Lambda 函數
- 使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

建置應用程式以將資料提交至 DynamoDB 資料表

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何建立動態 Web 應用程式，以使用 Amazon DynamoDB Java API 提交資料，以及使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service Java API 傳送文字訊息。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

建立 Amazon Lex 聊天機器人來吸引您的網站訪客

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon Lex API 在 Web 應用程式中建立 Chatbot，以吸引您的網站訪客。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Lex
- Amazon Translate

建置可轉譯訊息的發佈和訂閱應用程式

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service Java API 來建立具有訂閱和發布功能的 Web 應用程式。此外，此範例應用程式也會轉譯訊息。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

有關如何設置和運行使用 Java Async API 的示例的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整示例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

使用 Amazon SQS 建立可傳送和擷取訊息的 Web 應用程式

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon SQS API 開發可傳送和擷取訊息的春季 REST API。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

建立 Web 應用程式以追蹤 DynamoDB 資料

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何使用 Amazon DynamoDB API 來建立可追蹤 DynamoDB 工作資料的動態 Web 應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

建立 Amazon Redshift 項目追蹤器

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon Redshift 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 Spring REST API 以查詢 Amazon Redshift 資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon RDS 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 Spring REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

有關如何設置和運行使用 JDBC API 的示例的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整示例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

使用開發套件使用 Amazon 重新認知功能偵測影像中的個人防護裝置 AWS

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何建立使用個人防護裝備偵測影像的 AWS Lambda 功能。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何使用 Amazon Rekognition Java API 建立應用程式，該應用程式可使用 Amazon Rekognition 對 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像按類別識別物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon Rekognition Java API 來建立應用程式，以偵測位於 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體的映像中的人臉和物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

- Amazon SES

使用開發套件監控 Amazon DynamoDB 的效能 AWS

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

此範例顯示如何設定 Java 應用程式以監視 DynamoDB 的效能。應用程式會將測量結果資料傳送至您 CloudWatch 可以監視效能的位置。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- CloudWatch
- DynamoDB

使用開發套件將 Amazon SNS 訊息發佈到 Amazon SQS 佇列 AWS

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 和 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 示範主題和佇列的訊息。

如需在 Amazon SNS 和 Amazon SQS 中示範包含主題和佇列的完整原始程式碼和指示，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

使用 API Gateway 來調用 Lambda 函數

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Lambda Java 執行階段 API 建立 AWS Lambda 函數。這個範例會叫用不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定的使用案例。此範例示範如何建立 Amazon API Gateway 調用的 Lambda 函數，該函數會掃描 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中的工作週年紀念日，並使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 傳送文字訊息給您的員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

使用 Step Functions 呼叫 Lambda 函數

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何使用 AWS Step Functions 和建立 AWS 無伺服器工作流程。 AWS SDK for Java 2.x每個工作流程步驟都是使用 AWS Lambda 函數來實作。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SES
- Step Functions

使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

適用於 Java 2.x 的 SDK

說明如何建立叫用 AWS Lambda 函數的 Amazon EventBridge 排程事件。設定 EventBridge 為在叫用 Lambda 函數時使用 cron 運算式來排程。在此範例中，您會使用 Lambda Java 執行期 API 建立 Lambda 函數。這個範例會叫用不同的 AWS 服務來執行特定的使用案例。此範例示範如何建立應用程式，將行動裝置文字訊息傳送給員工，在他們的週年紀念日向他們道賀。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB

- EventBridge
- Lambda
- Amazon SNS

科特林 SDK 的代碼示例

以下代碼示例向您展示瞭如何將 AWS SDK 與 Kotlin 一起使用。 AWS

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK 開發人員指南 — 有關使用 Kotlin 的更多信息。 AWS
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

範例

- 使用 SDK 進行科特林的操作和場景
- 使用 SDK 進行科特林的跨服務示例

使用 SDK 進行科特林的操作和場景

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS 服務

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

服務

- Aurora 示例使用 SDK 的科特林

- 使用 SDK 為科特林 Auto Scaling 示例
- Amazon 基岩示例使用 SDK 的科特林
- CloudWatch 使用 SDK 的例子科特林
- CloudWatch 使用 SDK 為科特林記錄示例
- 使用適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 身份提供商示例
- 使用 SDK 進行科特林的 DynamoDB 範例
- Amazon EC2 示例使用開發套件的科特林
- OpenSearch 使用 SDK 進行科特林的服務示例
- EventBridge 使用 SDK 的例子科特林
- AWS Glue 使用 SDK 的例子科特林
- 使用 SDK 進行科特林的 IAM 示例
- AWS IoT 使用 SDK 的例子科特林
- AWS IoT data 使用 SDK 的例子科特林
- 使用 SDK 的 Amazon Keyspaces 示例 Kotlin
- AWS KMS 使用 SDK 的例子科特林
- 使用 SDK 進行科特林的 Lambda 範例
- MediaConvert 使用 SDK 的例子科特林
- 亞馬遜使用 SDK 的科特林精確定位示例
- 使用開發套件科特林的 Amazon RDS 示例
- Amazon Redshift 示例使用 SDK 的科特林
- Amazon Rekognition 示例使用 SDK 的科特林
- 使用 SDK 進行科特林的 53 路線域註冊示例
- Amazon S3 示例使用開發套件的科特林
- SageMaker 使用 SDK 的例子科特林
- 使用 SDK 的 Secrets Manager 示例科特林
- Amazon SNS 示例使用開發套件的科特林
- Amazon SQS 示例使用開發套件的科特林
- 使用 SDK 的 Step Functions 示例科特林
- AWS Support 使用 SDK 的例子科特林

Aurora 示例使用 SDK 的科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 與 Aurora 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateDBCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBCluster`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createDBCluster(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?, dbName: String?,
 dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?, userName: String?, password: String?): String? {
    val clusterRequest = CreateDbClusterRequest {
        databaseName = dbName
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
        dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
        engine = "aurora-mysql"
        masterUsername = userName
        masterUserPassword = password
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbCluster(clusterRequest)
```

```
        return response.dbCluster?.dbClusterArn
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBCluster。

CreateDBClusterParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDBClusterParameterGroup。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createDBClusterParameterGroup(dbClusterGroupNameVal: String?,
 dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val groupRequest = CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
        dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupNameVal
        dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbClusterParameterGroup?.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱ClusterParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中創建數據庫以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

CreateDBClusterSnapshot

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDBClusterSnapshot。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createDBClusterSnapshot(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
 dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?) {
    val snapshotRequest = CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest {
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
        dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        println("The Snapshot ARN is
 ${response.dbClusterSnapshot?.dbClusterSnapshotArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱ClusterSnapshot在 AWS SDK 中創建數據庫以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

`CreateDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBInstance`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createDBInstanceCluster(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
 dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal: String?, instanceClassVal: String?): String? {
    val instanceRequest = CreateDbInstanceRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
```

```
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal
        engine = "aurora-mysql"
        dbInstanceClass = instanceClassVal
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

`DeleteDBCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBCluster`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String) {
    val deleteDbClusterRequest = DeleteDbClusterRequest {
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
        skipFinalSnapshot = true
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        rdsClient.deleteDbCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest)
        println("$dbInstanceClusterIdentifier was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBCluster。

DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
@Throws(InterruptedException::class)
suspend fun deleteDBClusterGroup(dbClusterGroupName: String, clusterDBARN: String) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false
            didFind = false
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        println("$clusterDBARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    delay(slTime * 1000)
                    index++
                }
            }
        }
```

```
        val clusterParameterGroupRequest = DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
        }

        rdsClient.deleteDbClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest)
        println("$dbClusterGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱ClusterParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中刪除數據庫以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

`DeleteDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBInstance`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest = DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        deleteAutomatedBackups = true
        skipFinalSnapshot = true
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest = DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest {
        dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
        maxRecords = 20
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        response.dbClusterParameterGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterParameterGroups 中的說明 B 以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeDBClusterParameters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusterParameters。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(dbCLusterGroupName: String?, flag: Int) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest = if (flag == 0) {
        DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
        }
    } else {
        DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            source = "user"
        }
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterParameters 中的說明 B 以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeDBClusterSnapshots

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusterSnapshots。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun waitSnapshotReady(dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
 dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest = DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest {
        dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!snapshotReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList = response.dbClusterSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
                        println(".")
                        delay(slTime * 5000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterSnapshots 中的說明 B 以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeDBClusters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusters。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(dbCLusterGroupName: String?, flag: Int) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest = if (flag == 0) {
        DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
        }
    } else {
        DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            source = "user"
        }
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

DescribeDBEngineVersions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBEngineVersions。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest = DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
        dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
        engine = "aurora-mysql"
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { dbEngine ->
            println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
            println("The engine description is ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK EngineVersions 中的說明 B 以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeDBInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBInstances。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")
    val instanceRequest = DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
    }

    var endpoint = ""
    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is $endpoint")
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的DescribeDBInstances。

`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBClusterParas(dClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val parameter1 = Parameter {
        parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
        applyMethod = ApplyMethod.fromValue("immediate")
        parameterValue = "5"
    }

    val paraList = ArrayList<Parameter>()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest = ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
        dbClusterParameterGroupName = dClusterGroupName
        parameters = paraList
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbClusterParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱ClusterParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中修改數據庫以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

案例

開始使用資料庫叢集

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立自訂 Aurora 資料庫叢集參數群組並設定參數值。
- 建立使用該參數群組的資料庫叢集。

- 建立包含該資料庫的資料庫執行個體。
- 拍攝該資料庫叢集的快照，並清理資源。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the database
 credentials. If you do not create a
secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

1. Returns a list of the available DB engines.
2. Creates a custom DB parameter group.
3. Gets the parameter groups.
4. Gets the parameters in the group.
5. Modifies the auto_increment_increment parameter.
6. Displays the updated parameter value.
7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions.
8. Creates an Aurora DB cluster database.
9. Waits for DB instance to be ready.
10. Gets a list of instance classes available for the selected engine.
11. Creates a database instance in the cluster.
12. Waits for the database instance in the cluster to be ready.
13. Creates a snapshot.
14. Waits for DB snapshot to be ready.
```

```
15. Deletes the DB instance.
16. Deletes the DB cluster.
17. Deletes the DB cluster group.
 */

var slTime: Long = 20
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <dbClusterGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily>
 <dbInstanceClusterIdentifier> <dbName> <dbSnapshotIdentifier> <secretName>
        Where:
            dbClusterGroupName - The database group name.
            dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name.
            dbInstanceClusterIdentifier - The database instance identifier.
            dbName -  The database name.
            dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.
            secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains
 the database credentials.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val dbClusterGroupName = args[0]
    val dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1]
    val dbInstanceClusterIdentifier = args[2]
    val dbInstanceIdentifier = args[3]
    val dbName = args[4]
    val dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[5]
    val secretName = args[6]

    val gson = Gson()
    val user = gson.fromJson(getSecretValues(secretName).toString(),
 User::class.java)
    val username = user.username
    val userPassword = user.password

    println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines")
    describeAuroraDBEngines()

    println("2. Create a custom parameter group")
```

```
    createDBClusterParameterGroup(dbClusterGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("3. Get the parameter group")
    describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName)

    println("4. Get the parameters in the group")
    describeDbClusterParameters(dbClusterGroupName, 0)

    println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter")
    modifyDBClusterParas(dbClusterGroupName)

    println("6. Display the updated parameter value")
    describeDbClusterParameters(dbClusterGroupName, -1)

    println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions")
    getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("8. Create an Aurora DB cluster database")
    val arnClusterVal = createDBCluster(dbClusterGroupName, dbName,
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, username, userPassword)
    println("The ARN of the cluster is $arnClusterVal")

    println("9. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitForClusterInstanceReady(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("10. Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine")
    val instanceClass = getListInstanceClasses()

    println("11. Create a database instance in the cluster.")
    val clusterDBARN = createDBInstanceCluster(dbInstanceIdentifier,
dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, instanceClass)
    println("The ARN of the database is $clusterDBARN")

    println("12. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("13. Create a snapshot")
    createDBClusterSnapshot(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("14. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready")
    waitSnapshotReady(dbSnapshotIdentifier, dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("15. Delete the DB instance")
    deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier)
```

```
    println("16. Delete the DB cluster")
    deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier)

    println("17. Delete the DB cluster group")
    if (clusterDBARN != null) {
        deleteDBClusterGroup(dbClusterGroupName, clusterDBARN)
    }
    println("The Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

@Throws(InterruptedException::class)
suspend fun deleteDBClusterGroup(dbClusterGroupName: String, clusterDBARN: String) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false
            didFind = false
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(clusterDBARN) == 0) {
                        println("$clusterDBARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database ARN.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    delay(slTime * 1000)
                    index++
                }
            }
        }
        val clusterParameterGroupRequest = DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
```

```
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
        }

        rdsClient.deleteDbClusterParameterGroup(clusterParameterGroupRequest)
        println("$dbClusterGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCluster(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String) {
    val deleteDbClusterRequest = DeleteDbClusterRequest {
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
        skipFinalSnapshot = true
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        rdsClient.deleteDbCluster(deleteDbClusterRequest)
        println("$dbInstanceClusterIdentifier was deleted!")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDBInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest = DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        deleteAutomatedBackups = true
        skipFinalSnapshot = true
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun waitSnapshotReady(dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?,
 dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest = DescribeDbClusterSnapshotsRequest {
        dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
    }
```

```
    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!snapshotReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList = response.dbClusterSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
                    } else {
                        println(".")
                        delay(slTime * 5000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}

suspend fun createDBClusterSnapshot(dbInstanceClusterIdentifier: String?,
 dbSnapshotIdentifier: String?) {
    val snapshotRequest = CreateDbClusterSnapshotRequest {
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifier
        dbClusterSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifier
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        println("The Snapshot ARN is
 ${response.dbClusterSnapshot?.dbClusterSnapshotArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun waitDBAuroraInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")
    val instanceRequest = DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
    }

    var endpoint = ""
```

```
    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is $endpoint")
}

suspend fun createDBInstanceCluster(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
 dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal: String?, instanceClassVal: String?): String? {
    val instanceRequest = CreateDbInstanceRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbInstanceClusterIdentifierVal
        engine = "aurora-mysql"
        dbInstanceClass = instanceClassVal
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}

suspend fun getListInstanceClasses(): String {
    val optionsRequest = DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest {
        engine = "aurora-mysql"
        maxRecords = 20
    }
    var instanceClass = ""
    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(optionsRequest)
        response.orderableDbInstanceOptions?.forEach { instanceOption ->
            instanceClass = instanceOption.dbInstanceClass.toString()
```

```
            println("The instance class is ${instanceOption.dbInstanceClass}")
            println("The engine version is ${instanceOption.engineVersion}")
        }
    }
    return instanceClass
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForClusterInstanceReady(dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest = DescribeDbClustersRequest {
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusters(instanceRequest)
            response.dbClusters?.forEach { cluster ->
                instanceReadyStr = cluster.status.toString()
                if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                    instanceReady = true
                } else {
                    print(".")
                    delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database cluster is available!")
}

suspend fun createDBCluster(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?, dbName: String?,
 dbClusterIdentifierVal: String?, userName: String?, password: String?): String? {
    val clusterRequest = CreateDbClusterRequest {
        databaseName = dbName
        dbClusterIdentifier = dbClusterIdentifierVal
        dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
        engine = "aurora-mysql"
        masterUsername = userName
        masterUserPassword = password
    }
```

```
    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbCluster(clusterRequest)
        return response.dbCluster?.dbClusterArn
    }
}

// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedClusterEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest = DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
        dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
        engine = "aurora-mysql"
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { dbEngine ->
            println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
            println("The engine description is ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
        }
    }
}

// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBClusterParas(dClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val parameter1 = Parameter {
        parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
        applyMethod = ApplyMethod.fromValue("immediate")
        parameterValue = "5"
    }

    val paraList = ArrayList<Parameter>()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest = ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
        dbClusterParameterGroupName = dClusterGroupName
        parameters = paraList
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbClusterParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun describeDbClusterParameters(dbCLusterGroupName: String?, flag: Int) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest = if (flag == 0) {
        DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
        }
    } else {
        DescribeDbClusterParametersRequest {
            dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbCLusterGroupName
            source = "user"
        }
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
            // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
            val paraName = para.parameterName
            if (paraName != null) {
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    println("*** The parameter value is  ${para.parameterValue}")
                    println("*** The parameter data type is ${para.dataType}")
                    println("*** The parameter description is ${para.description}")
                    println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeDbClusterParameterGroups(dbClusterGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest = DescribeDbClusterParameterGroupsRequest {
        dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupName
        maxRecords = 20
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbClusterParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
```

```
        response.dbClusterParameterGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.dbClusterParameterGroupArn}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createDBClusterParameterGroup(dbClusterGroupNameVal: String?,
 dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val groupRequest = CreateDbClusterParameterGroupRequest {
        dbClusterParameterGroupName = dbClusterGroupNameVal
        dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbClusterParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbClusterParameterGroup?.dbClusterParameterGroupName}")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAuroraDBEngines() {
    val engineVersionsRequest = DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
        engine = "aurora-mysql"
        defaultOnly = true
        maxRecords = 20
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest)
        response.dbEngineVersions?.forEach { engineOb ->
            println("The name of the DB parameter group family for the database
 engine is ${engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily}")
            println("The name of the database engine ${engineOb.engine}")
            println("The version number of the database engine
 ${engineOb.engineVersion}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。

- CreateDBCluster
- 創建數據庫 ClusterParameterGroup
- 創建數據庫 ClusterSnapshot
- CreateDBInstance
- DeleteDBCluster
- 刪除資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup
- DeleteDBInstance
- 描述 B ClusterParameterGroups
- 描述 B ClusterParameters
- 描述 B ClusterSnapshots
- DescribeDBClusters
- 描述 B EngineVersions
- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
- 修改資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup

使用 SDK 為科特林 Auto Scaling 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用具有 Auto Scaling 功能的 Kotlin AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAutoScalingGroup`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String, launchTemplateNameVal: String,
 serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String, vpcZoneIdVal: String) {
    val templateSpecification = LaunchTemplateSpecification {
        launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
    }

    val request = CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        availabilityZones = listOf("us-east-1a")
        launchTemplate = templateSpecification
        maxSize = 1
        minSize = 1
        vpcZoneIdentifier = vpcZoneIdVal
        serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
    }

    // This object is required for the waiter call.
    val groupsRequestWaiter = DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
        autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("$groupName was created!")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateAutoScalingGroup中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DeleteAutoScalingGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAutoScalingGroup。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String) {
    val deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest = DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        forceDelete = true
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest)
        println("You successfully deleted $groupName")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteAutoScalingGroup中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeAutoScalingGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAutoScalingGroups。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val scalingGroupsRequest = DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
        autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
```

```
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")
            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("The instance id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("The lifecycle state is " + instance.lifecycleState)
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeAutoScalingInstance(id: String) {
    val describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest = DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest {
        instanceIds = listOf(id)
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest)
        response.autoScalingInstances?.forEach { group ->
            println("The instance lifecycle state is: ${group.lifecycleState}")
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAutoScalingInstances中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeScalingActivities

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeScalingActivities。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val groupsReques = DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
        autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        maxRecords = 10
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response = autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsReques)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The service to use for the health checks:
 ${group.healthCheckType}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeScalingActivities中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DisableMetricsCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisableMetricsCollection。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun disableMetricsCollection(groupName: String) {
    val disableMetricsCollectionRequest = DisableMetricsCollectionRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest)
        println("The disable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DisableMetricsCollection中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`EnableMetricsCollection`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EnableMetricsCollection`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun enableMetricsCollection(groupName: String?) {
    val collectionRequest = EnableMetricsCollectionRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
        granularity = "1Minute"
    }
```

```
    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The enable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK EnableMetricsCollection中的 Kotlin API 參考。

SetDesiredCapacity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetDesiredCapacity。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun setDesiredCapacity(groupName: String) {
    val capacityRequest = SetDesiredCapacityRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        desiredCapacity = 2
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest)
        println("You set the DesiredCapacity to 2")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK SetDesiredCapacity中的 Kotlin API 參考。

TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val request = TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest {
        instanceId = instanceIdVal
        shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request)
        println("You have terminated instance $instanceIdVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateAutoScalingGroup`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun updateAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String, launchTemplateNameVal: String,
 serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String) {
    val templateSpecification = LaunchTemplateSpecification {
        launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
    }
```

```
    val groupRequest = UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
        maxSize = 3
        serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        launchTemplate = templateSpecification
    }

    val groupsRequestWaiter = DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
        autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group  $groupName")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateAutoScalingGroup中的 Kotlin API 參考。

案例

管理群組和執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用啟動範本和可用區域建立 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組，並取得執行中執行個體的相關資訊。
- 啟用 Amazon CloudWatch 指標收集。
- 更新群組所需的容量，並等待執行個體啟動。
- 終止群組中的執行個體。
- 列出因應使用者要求和容量變更而發生的調整活動。
- 取得 CloudWatch 指標的統計資料，然後清理資源。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <groupName> <launchTemplateName> <serviceLinkedRoleARN> <vpcZoneId>

    Where:
        groupName - The name of the Auto Scaling group.
        launchTemplateName - The name of the launch template.
        serviceLinkedRoleARN - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the service-linked
 role that the Auto Scaling group uses.
        vpcZoneId - A subnet Id for a virtual private cloud (VPC) where instances in
 the Auto Scaling group can be created.
    """

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val groupName = args[0]
    val launchTemplateName = args[1]
    val serviceLinkedRoleARN = args[2]
    val vpcZoneId = args[3]

    println("**** Create an Auto Scaling group named $groupName")
    createAutoScalingGroup(groupName, launchTemplateName, serviceLinkedRoleARN,
 vpcZoneId)

    println("Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
 empty instance Id is returned")
    delay(60000)

    val instanceId = getSpecificAutoScaling(groupName)
    if (instanceId.compareTo("") == 0) {
        println("Error - no instance Id value")
        exitProcess(1)
```

```
    } else {
        println("The instance Id value is $instanceId")
    }

    println("**** Describe Auto Scaling with the Id value $instanceId")
    describeAutoScalingInstance(instanceId)

    println("**** Enable metrics collection $instanceId")
    enableMetricsCollection(groupName)

    println("**** Update an Auto Scaling group to maximum size of 3")
    updateAutoScalingGroup(groupName, launchTemplateName, serviceLinkedRoleARN)

    println("**** Describe all Auto Scaling groups to show the current state of the
 groups")
    describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName)

    println("**** Describe account details")
    describeAccountLimits()

    println("Wait 1 min for the resources, including the instance. Otherwise, an
 empty instance Id is returned")
    delay(60000)

    println("**** Set desired capacity to 2")
    setDesiredCapacity(groupName)

    println("**** Get the two instance Id values and state")
    getAutoScalingGroups(groupName)

    println("**** List the scaling activities that have occurred for the group")
    describeScalingActivities(groupName)

    println("**** Terminate an instance in the Auto Scaling group")
    terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceId)

    println("**** Stop the metrics collection")
    disableMetricsCollection(groupName)

    println("**** Delete the Auto Scaling group")
    deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName)
}

suspend fun describeAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
```

```
    val groupsReques = DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
        autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
        maxRecords = 10
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response = autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(groupsReques)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The service to use for the health checks:
 ${group.healthCheckType}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun disableMetricsCollection(groupName: String) {
    val disableMetricsCollectionRequest = DisableMetricsCollectionRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.disableMetricsCollection(disableMetricsCollectionRequest)
        println("The disable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun describeScalingActivities(groupName: String?) {
    val scalingActivitiesRequest = DescribeScalingActivitiesRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        maxRecords = 10
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeScalingActivities(scalingActivitiesRequest)
        response.activities?.forEach { activity ->
            println("The activity Id is ${activity.activityId}")
            println("The activity details are ${activity.details}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getAutoScalingGroups(groupName: String) {
    val scalingGroupsRequest = DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
```

```
        autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")
            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("The instance id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("The lifecycle state is " + instance.lifecycleState)
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun setDesiredCapacity(groupName: String) {
    val capacityRequest = SetDesiredCapacityRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        desiredCapacity = 2
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.setDesiredCapacity(capacityRequest)
        println("You set the DesiredCapacity to 2")
    }
}

suspend fun updateAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String, launchTemplateNameVal: String,
 serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String) {
    val templateSpecification = LaunchTemplateSpecification {
        launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
    }

    val groupRequest = UpdateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
        maxSize = 3
        serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        launchTemplate = templateSpecification
    }

    val groupsRequestWaiter = DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
        autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
```

```
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.updateAutoScalingGroup(groupRequest)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("You successfully updated the Auto Scaling group  $groupName")
    }
}

suspend fun createAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String, launchTemplateNameVal: String,
 serviceLinkedRoleARNVal: String, vpcZoneIdVal: String) {
    val templateSpecification = LaunchTemplateSpecification {
        launchTemplateName = launchTemplateNameVal
    }

    val request = CreateAutoScalingGroupRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        availabilityZones = listOf("us-east-1a")
        launchTemplate = templateSpecification
        maxSize = 1
        minSize = 1
        vpcZoneIdentifier = vpcZoneIdVal
        serviceLinkedRoleArn = serviceLinkedRoleARNVal
    }

    // This object is required for the waiter call.
    val groupsRequestWaiter = DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
        autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.createAutoScalingGroup(request)
        autoScalingClient.waitUntilGroupExists(groupsRequestWaiter)
        println("$groupName was created!")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAutoScalingInstance(id: String) {
    val describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest = DescribeAutoScalingInstancesRequest {
        instanceIds = listOf(id)
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
```

```
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingInstances(describeAutoScalingInstancesRequest)
        response.autoScalingInstances?.forEach { group ->
            println("The instance lifecycle state is: ${group.lifecycleState}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun enableMetricsCollection(groupName: String?) {
    val collectionRequest = EnableMetricsCollectionRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        metrics = listOf("GroupMaxSize")
        granularity = "1Minute"
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.enableMetricsCollection(collectionRequest)
        println("The enable metrics collection operation was successful")
    }
}

suspend fun getSpecificAutoScaling(groupName: String): String {
    var instanceId = ""
    val scalingGroupsRequest = DescribeAutoScalingGroupsRequest {
        autoScalingGroupNames = listOf(groupName)
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAutoScalingGroups(scalingGroupsRequest)
        response.autoScalingGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("The group name is ${group.autoScalingGroupName}")
            println("The group ARN is ${group.autoScalingGroupArn}")

            group.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                instanceId = instance.instanceId.toString()
            }
        }
    }
    return instanceId
}

suspend fun describeAccountLimits() {
    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
```

```
        val response =
 autoScalingClient.describeAccountLimits(DescribeAccountLimitsRequest {})
        println("The max number of Auto Scaling groups is
 ${response.maxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups}")
        println("The current number of Auto Scaling groups is
 ${response.numberOfAutoScalingGroups}")
    }
}

suspend fun terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val request = TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroupRequest {
        instanceId = instanceIdVal
        shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = false
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(request)
        println("You have terminated instance $instanceIdVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSpecificAutoScalingGroup(groupName: String) {
    val deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest = DeleteAutoScalingGroupRequest {
        autoScalingGroupName = groupName
        forceDelete = true
    }

    AutoScalingClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { autoScalingClient ->
        autoScalingClient.deleteAutoScalingGroup(deleteAutoScalingGroupRequest)
        println("You successfully deleted $groupName")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection

- EnableMetricsCollection
- SetDesiredCapacity
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Amazon 基岩示例使用 SDK 的科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon 基岩來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`ListFoundationModels`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListFoundationModels`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出可用的 Amazon 基岩基礎模型。

```
suspend fun listFoundationModels(): List<FoundationModelSummary>? {
    BedrockClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { bedrockClient ->
        val response =
 bedrockClient.listFoundationModels(ListFoundationModelsRequest {})
```

```
        response.modelSummaries?.forEach { model ->
            println("==========================================")
            println(" Model ID: ${model.modelId}")
            println("------------------------------------------")
            println(" Name: ${model.modelName}")
            println(" Provider: ${model.providerName}")
            println(" Input modalities: ${model.inputModalities}")
            println(" Output modalities: ${model.outputModalities}")
            println(" Supported customizations: ${model.customizationsSupported}")
            println(" Supported inference types: ${model.inferenceTypesSupported}")
            println("------------------------------------------\n")
        }
        return response.modelSummaries
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListFoundationModels中的 Kotlin API 參考。

CloudWatch 使用 SDK 的例子科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 CloudWatch

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 CloudWatch

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 CloudWatch。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
           <namespace>
        Where:
           namespace - The namespace to filter against (for example, AWS/EC2).
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val namespace = args[0]
    listAllMets(namespace)
}

suspend fun listAllMets(namespaceVal: String?) {
    val request = ListMetricsRequest {
        namespace = namespaceVal
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.listMetricsPaginated(request)
            .transform { it.metrics?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.metricName}")
                println("Namespace is ${obj.namespace}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListMetrics中的 Kotlin API 參考。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

DeleteAlarms

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAlarms。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteAlarm(alarmNameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteAlarmsRequest {
        alarmNames = listOf(alarmNameVal)
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAlarms(request)
        println("Successfully deleted alarm $alarmNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteAlarms中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DeleteAnomalyDetector

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAnomalyDetector。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteAnomalyDetector(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal = SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
        metricName = customMetricName
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
        stat = "Maximum"
    }

    val request = DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest {
        singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAnomalyDetector(request)
        println("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteAnomalyDetector中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DeleteDashboards`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDashboards`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteDashboard(dashboardName: String) {
    val dashboardsRequest = DeleteDashboardsRequest {
        dashboardNames = listOf(dashboardName)
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
        println("$dashboardName was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteDashboards中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DescribeAlarmHistory`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAlarmHistory`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getAlarmHistory(fileName: String, date: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDateVal = Instant.now()

    val historyRequest = DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest {
        startDate = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(start)
```

```
        endDate = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(endDateVal)
        alarmName = alarmNameVal
        historyItemType = HistoryItemType.Action
    }

    CloudWatchClient { credentialsProvider = EnvironmentCredentialsProvider();
 region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarmHistory(historyRequest)
        val historyItems = response.alarmHistoryItems
        if (historyItems != null) {
            if (historyItems.isEmpty()) {
                println("No alarm history data found for $alarmNameVal.")
            } else {
                for (item in historyItems) {
                    println("History summary ${item.historySummary}")
                    println("Time stamp: ${item.timestamp}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAlarmHistory中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DescribeAlarms`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAlarms`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeAlarms() {
    val typeList = ArrayList<AlarmType>()
    typeList.add(AlarmType.MetricAlarm)
    val alarmsRequest = DescribeAlarmsRequest {
        alarmTypes = typeList
        maxRecords = 10
```

```
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
        response.metricAlarms?.forEach { alarm ->
            println("Alarm name: ${alarm.alarmName}")
            println("Alarm description: ${alarm.alarmDescription}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAlarms中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun checkForMetricAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    var hasAlarm = false
    var retries = 10

    val metricRequest = DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest {
        metricName = customMetricName
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0) {
            val response = cwClient.describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest)
            if (response.metricAlarms?.count()!! > 0) {
```

```
                hasAlarm = true
            }
            retries--
            delay(20000)
            println(".")
        }
        if (!hasAlarm) println("No Alarm state found for $customMetricName after 10
 retries.") else println("Alarm state found for $customMetricName.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DescribeAnomalyDetectors`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAnomalyDetectors`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeAnomalyDetectors(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val detectorsRequest = DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
        metricName = customMetricName
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest)
        response.anomalyDetectors?.forEach { detector ->
            println("Metric name:
 ${detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector?.metricName}")
```

```
            println("State: ${detector.stateValue}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAnomalyDetectors中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DisableAlarmActions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisableAlarmActions。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun disableActions(alarmName: String) {

    val request = DisableAlarmActionsRequest {
        alarmNames = listOf(alarmName)
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.disableAlarmActions(request)
        println("Successfully disabled actions on alarm $alarmName")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DisableAlarmActions中的 Kotlin API 參考。

EnableAlarmActions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用EnableAlarmActions。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun enableActions(alarm: String) {

    val request = EnableAlarmActionsRequest {
        alarmNames = listOf(alarm)
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.enableAlarmActions(request)
        println("Successfully enabled actions on alarm $alarm")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK EnableAlarmActions中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`GetMetricData`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetMetricData`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getCustomMetricData(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set the date.
```

```
    val nowDate = Instant.now()
    val hours: Long = 1
    val minutes: Long = 30
    val date2 = nowDate.plus(hours, ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(
        minutes,
        ChronoUnit.MINUTES
    )

    val met = Metric {
        metricName = customMetricName
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
    }

    val metStat = MetricStat {
        stat = "Maximum"
        period = 1
        metric = met
    }

    val dataQUery = MetricDataQuery {
        metricStat = metStat
        id = "foo2"
        returnData = true
    }

    val dq = ArrayList<MetricDataQuery>()
    dq.add(dataQUery)
    val getMetReq = GetMetricDataRequest {
        maxDatapoints = 10
        scanBy = ScanBy.TimestampDescending
        startTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(nowDate)
        endTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(date2)
        metricDataQueries = dq
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricData(getMetReq)
        response.metricDataResults?.forEach { item ->
            println("The label is ${item.label}")
            println("The status code is ${item.statusCode}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetMetricData中的 Kotlin API 參考。

GetMetricStatistics

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetMetricStatistics。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(nameSpaceVal: String, metVal: String,
 metricOption: String, date: String, myDimension: Dimension) {
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val statisticsRequest = GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
        endTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(endDate)
        startTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(start)
        dimensions = listOf(myDimension)
        metricName = metVal
        namespace = nameSpaceVal
        period = 86400
        statistics = listOf(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (data.isNotEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp: ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
```

```
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetMetricStatistics中的 Kotlin API 參考。

GetMetricWidgetImage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetMetricWidgetImage。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getAndOpenMetricImage(fileName: String) {
    println("Getting Image data for custom metric.")
    val myJSON = """{
        "title": "Example Metric Graph",
        "view": "timeSeries",
        "stacked ": false,
        "period": 10,
        "width": 1400,
        "height": 600,
        "metrics": [
            [
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            "Currency",
            "USD"
            ]
        ]
        }"""

    val imageRequest = GetMetricWidgetImageRequest {
        metricWidget = myJSON
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
```

```
        val bytes = response.metricWidgetImage
        if (bytes != null) {
            File(fileName).writeBytes(bytes)
        }
    }
    println("You have successfully written data to $fileName")
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetMetricWidgetImage中的 Kotlin API 參考。

ListDashboards

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListDashboards。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listDashboards() {
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.listDashboardsPaginated({})
            .transform { it.dashboardEntries?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.dashboardName}")
                println("Dashboard ARN is ${obj.dashboardArn}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListDashboards中的 Kotlin API 參考。

ListMetrics

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListMetrics。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listMets(namespaceVal: String?): ArrayList<String>? {
    val metList = ArrayList<String>()
    val request = ListMetricsRequest {
        namespace = namespaceVal
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val reponse = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        reponse.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.metricName
            if (!metList.contains(data)) {
                metList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return metList
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListMetrics中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`PutAnomalyDetector`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutAnomalyDetector`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun addAnomalyDetector(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
```

```
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal = SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
        metricName = customMetricName
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
        stat = "Maximum"
    }

    val anomalyDetectorRequest = PutAnomalyDetectorRequest {
        singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest)
        println("Added anomaly detector for metric $customMetricName.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutAnomalyDetector中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PutDashboard

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutDashboard。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createDashboardWithMetrics(dashboardNameVal: String, fileNameVal:
 String) {
    val dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest {
        dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
        dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
    }
```

```
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully created.")
        val messages = response.dashboardValidationMessages
        if (messages != null) {
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                println("There are no messages in the new Dashboard")
            } else {
                for (message in messages) {
                    println("Message is: ${message.message}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutDashboard中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PutMetricAlarm

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutMetricAlarm`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun putMetricAlarm(alarmNameVal: String, instanceIdVal: String) {

    val dimensionOb = Dimension {
        name = "InstanceId"
        value = instanceIdVal
    }

    val request = PutMetricAlarmRequest {
        alarmName = alarmNameVal
        comparisonOperator = ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanThreshold
        evaluationPeriods = 1
        metricName = "CPUUtilization"
```

```
        namespace = "AWS/EC2"
        period = 60
        statistic = Statistic.fromValue("Average")
        threshold = 70.0
        actionsEnabled = false
        alarmDescription = "An Alarm created by the Kotlin SDK when server CPU
 utilization exceeds 70%"
        unit = StandardUnit.fromValue("Seconds")
        dimensions = listOf(dimensionOb)
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricAlarm(request)
        println("Successfully created an alarm with name $alarmNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutMetricAlarm中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PutMetricData

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutMetricData`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun addMetricDataForAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
```

```
    val datum = MetricDatum {
        metricName = customMetricName
        unit = StandardUnit.None
        value = 1001.00
        timestamp = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(instant)
    }

    val datum2 = MetricDatum {
        metricName = customMetricName
        unit = StandardUnit.None
        value = 1002.00
        timestamp = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(instant)
    }

    val metricDataList = ArrayList<MetricDatum>()
    metricDataList.add(datum)
    metricDataList.add(datum2)

    val request = PutMetricDataRequest {
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
        metricData = metricDataList
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric $customMetricName")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutMetricData中的 Kotlin API 參考。

案例

開始使用指標、儀表板和警示

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 列出 CloudWatch 命名空間和測量結果。
- 取得指標和預估帳單的統計資料。
- 建立並更新儀表板。
- 建立資料並將其新增至指標。

- 建立並觸發警示，然後檢視警示歷史記錄。
- 新增異常偵測器。
- 取得指標映像，然後清除資源。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 To enable billing metrics and statistics for this example, make sure billing alerts
 are enabled for your account:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/
monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html#turning_on_billing_metrics

 This Kotlin code example performs the following tasks:

 1. List available namespaces from Amazon CloudWatch. Select a namespace from the
 list.
 2. List available metrics within the selected namespace.
 3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.
 4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.
 5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.
 6. List dashboards using a paginator.
 7. Create a new custom metric by adding data for it.
 8. Add the custom metric to the dashboard.
 9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.
 10. Describe current alarms.
 11. Get current data for the new custom metric.
 12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.
 13. Check the alarm state using the action DescribeAlarmsForMetric.
 14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.
 15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.
```

```
 16. Describe current anomaly detectors.
 17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.
 18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.
 */

val DASHES: String? = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <myDate> <costDateWeek> <dashboardName> <dashboardJson> <dashboardAdd>
 <settings> <metricImage>

        Where:
            myDate - The start date to use to get metric statistics. (For example,
 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)
            costDateWeek - The start date to use to get AWS Billing and Cost
 Management statistics. (For example, 2023-01-11T18:35:24.00Z.)
            dashboardName - The name of the dashboard to create.
            dashboardJson - The location of a JSON file to use to create a
 dashboard. (See Readme file.)
            dashboardAdd - The location of a JSON file to use to update a dashboard.
 (See Readme file.)
            settings - The location of a JSON file from which various values are
 read. (See Readme file.)
            metricImage - The location of a BMP file that is used to create a
 graph.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        System.exit(1)
    }

    val myDate = args[0]
    val costDateWeek = args[1]
    val dashboardName = args[2]
    val dashboardJson = args[3]
    val dashboardAdd = args[4]
    val settings = args[5]
    var metricImage = args[6]
    val dataPoint = "10.0".toDouble()
    val inOb = Scanner(System.`in`)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List at least five available unique namespaces from Amazon
CloudWatch. Select a CloudWatch namespace from the list.")
    val list: ArrayList<String> = listNameSpaces()
    for (z in 0..4) {
        println("    ${z + 1}. ${list[z]}")
    }

    var selectedNamespace: String
    var selectedMetrics = ""
    var num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    println("You selected $num")

    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        selectedNamespace = list[num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }
    println("You selected $selectedNamespace")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List available metrics within the selected namespace and select one
from the list.")
    val metList = listMets(selectedNamespace)
    for (z in 0..4) {
        println("    ${ z + 1}. ${metList?.get(z)}")
    }
    num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        selectedMetrics = metList!![num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        System.exit(1)
    }
    println("You selected $selectedMetrics")
    val myDimension = getSpecificMet(selectedNamespace)
    if (myDimension == null) {
        println("Error - Dimension is null")
        exitProcess(1)
```

```
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Get statistics for the selected metric over the last day.")
    val metricOption: String
    val statTypes = ArrayList<String>()
    statTypes.add("SampleCount")
    statTypes.add("Average")
    statTypes.add("Sum")
    statTypes.add("Minimum")
    statTypes.add("Maximum")

    for (t in 0..4) {
        println("    ${t + 1}. ${statTypes[t]}")
    }
    println("Select a metric statistic by entering a number from the preceding
list:")
    num = inOb.nextLine().toInt()
    if (1 <= num && num <= 5) {
        metricOption = statTypes[num - 1]
    } else {
        println("You did not select a valid option.")
        exitProcess(1)
    }
    println("You selected $metricOption")
    getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(selectedNamespace, selectedMetrics, metricOption,
myDate, myDimension)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Get CloudWatch estimated billing for the last week.")
    getMetricStatistics(costDateWeek)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Create a new CloudWatch dashboard with metrics.")
    createDashboardWithMetrics(dashboardName, dashboardJson)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. List dashboards using a paginator.")
    listDashboards()
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Create a new custom metric by adding data to it.")
    createNewCustomMetric(dataPoint)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Add an additional metric to the dashboard.")
    addMetricToDashboard(dashboardAdd, dashboardName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Create an alarm for the custom metric.")
    val alarmName: String = createAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Describe 10 current alarms.")
    describeAlarms()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Get current data for the new custom metric.")
    getCustomMetricData(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Push data into the custom metric to trigger the alarm.")
    addMetricDataForAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Check the alarm state using the action DescribeAlarmsForMetric.")
    checkForMetricAlarm(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Get alarm history for the new alarm.")
    getAlarmHistory(settings, myDate)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Add an anomaly detector for the custom metric.")
    addAnomalyDetector(settings)
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Describe current anomaly detectors.")
    describeAnomalyDetectors(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Get a metric image for the custom metric.")
    getAndOpenMetricImage(metricImage)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Clean up the Amazon CloudWatch resources.")
    deleteDashboard(dashboardName)
    deleteAlarm(alarmName)
    deleteAnomalyDetector(settings)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The Amazon CloudWatch example scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteAnomalyDetector(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal = SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
        metricName = customMetricName
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
        stat = "Maximum"
    }

    val request = DeleteAnomalyDetectorRequest {
        singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAnomalyDetector(request)
        println("Successfully deleted the Anomaly Detector.")
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun deleteAlarm(alarmNameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteAlarmsRequest {
        alarmNames = listOf(alarmNameVal)
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteAlarms(request)
        println("Successfully deleted alarm $alarmNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDashboard(dashboardName: String) {
    val dashboardsRequest = DeleteDashboardsRequest {
        dashboardNames = listOf(dashboardName)
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.deleteDashboards(dashboardsRequest)
        println("$dashboardName was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun getAndOpenMetricImage(fileName: String) {
    println("Getting Image data for custom metric.")
    val myJSON = """{
        "title": "Example Metric Graph",
        "view": "timeSeries",
        "stacked ": false,
        "period": 10,
        "width": 1400,
        "height": 600,
        "metrics": [
            [
            "AWS/Billing",
            "EstimatedCharges",
            "Currency",
            "USD"
            ]
        ]
        }"""

    val imageRequest = GetMetricWidgetImageRequest {
```

```
        metricWidget = myJSON
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricWidgetImage(imageRequest)
        val bytes = response.metricWidgetImage
        if (bytes != null) {
            File(fileName).writeBytes(bytes)
        }
    }
    println("You have successfully written data to $fileName")
}

suspend fun describeAnomalyDetectors(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val detectorsRequest = DescribeAnomalyDetectorsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
        metricName = customMetricName
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAnomalyDetectors(detectorsRequest)
        response.anomalyDetectors?.forEach { detector ->
            println("Metric name:
 ${detector.singleMetricAnomalyDetector?.metricName}")
            println("State: ${detector.stateValue}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun addAnomalyDetector(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    val singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal = SingleMetricAnomalyDetector {
        metricName = customMetricName
```

```
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
        stat = "Maximum"
    }

    val anomalyDetectorRequest = PutAnomalyDetectorRequest {
        singleMetricAnomalyDetector = singleMetricAnomalyDetectorVal
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putAnomalyDetector(anomalyDetectorRequest)
        println("Added anomaly detector for metric $customMetricName.")
    }
}

suspend fun getAlarmHistory(fileName: String, date: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDateVal = Instant.now()

    val historyRequest = DescribeAlarmHistoryRequest {
        startDate = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(start)
        endDate = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(endDateVal)
        alarmName = alarmNameVal
        historyItemType = HistoryItemType.Action
    }

    CloudWatchClient { credentialsProvider = EnvironmentCredentialsProvider();
 region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarmHistory(historyRequest)
        val historyItems = response.alarmHistoryItems
        if (historyItems != null) {
            if (historyItems.isEmpty()) {
                println("No alarm history data found for $alarmNameVal.")
            } else {
                for (item in historyItems) {
                    println("History summary ${item.historySummary}")
                    println("Time stamp: ${item.timestamp}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

```
}

suspend fun checkForMetricAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    var hasAlarm = false
    var retries = 10

    val metricRequest = DescribeAlarmsForMetricRequest {
        metricName = customMetricName
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        while (!hasAlarm && retries > 0) {
            val response = cwClient.describeAlarmsForMetric(metricRequest)
            if (response.metricAlarms?.count()!! > 0) {
                hasAlarm = true
            }
            retries--
            delay(20000)
            println(".")
        }
        if (!hasAlarm) println("No Alarm state found for $customMetricName after 10
 retries.") else println("Alarm state found for $customMetricName.")
    }
}

suspend fun addMetricDataForAlarm(fileName: String?) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum = MetricDatum {
        metricName = customMetricName
        unit = StandardUnit.None
```

```
        value = 1001.00
        timestamp = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(instant)
    }

    val datum2 = MetricDatum {
        metricName = customMetricName
        unit = StandardUnit.None
        value = 1002.00
        timestamp = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(instant)
    }

    val metricDataList = ArrayList<MetricDatum>()
    metricDataList.add(datum)
    metricDataList.add(datum2)

    val request = PutMetricDataRequest {
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
        metricData = metricDataList
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric $customMetricName")
    }
}

suspend fun getCustomMetricData(fileName: String) {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()

    // Set the date.
    val nowDate = Instant.now()
    val hours: Long = 1
    val minutes: Long = 30
    val date2 = nowDate.plus(hours, ChronoUnit.HOURS).plus(
        minutes,
        ChronoUnit.MINUTES
    )

    val met = Metric {
        metricName = customMetricName
```

```
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
    }

    val metStat = MetricStat {
        stat = "Maximum"
        period = 1
        metric = met
    }

    val dataQUery = MetricDataQuery {
        metricStat = metStat
        id = "foo2"
        returnData = true
    }

    val dq = ArrayList<MetricDataQuery>()
    dq.add(dataQUery)
    val getMetReq = GetMetricDataRequest {
        maxDatapoints = 10
        scanBy = ScanBy.TimestampDescending
        startTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(nowDate)
        endTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(date2)
        metricDataQueries = dq
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricData(getMetReq)
        response.metricDataResults?.forEach { item ->
            println("The label is ${item.label}")
            println("The status code is ${item.statusCode}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeAlarms() {
    val typeList = ArrayList<AlarmType>()
    typeList.add(AlarmType.MetricAlarm)
    val alarmsRequest = DescribeAlarmsRequest {
        alarmTypes = typeList
        maxRecords = 10
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.describeAlarms(alarmsRequest)
```

```
        response.metricAlarms?.forEach { alarm ->
            println("Alarm name: ${alarm.alarmName}")
            println("Alarm description: ${alarm.alarmDescription}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createAlarm(fileName: String): String {
    // Read values from the JSON file.
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode: JsonNode = ObjectMapper().readTree(parser)
    val customMetricNamespace = rootNode.findValue("customMetricNamespace").asText()
    val customMetricName = rootNode.findValue("customMetricName").asText()
    val alarmNameVal = rootNode.findValue("exampleAlarmName").asText()
    val emailTopic = rootNode.findValue("emailTopic").asText()
    val accountId = rootNode.findValue("accountId").asText()
    val region2 = rootNode.findValue("region").asText()

    // Create a List for alarm actions.
    val alarmActionObs: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    alarmActionObs.add("arn:aws:sns:$region2:$accountId:$emailTopic")
    val alarmRequest = PutMetricAlarmRequest {
        alarmActions = alarmActionObs
        alarmDescription = "Example metric alarm"
        alarmName = alarmNameVal
        comparisonOperator = ComparisonOperator.GreaterThanOrEqualToThreshold
        threshold = 100.00
        metricName = customMetricName
        namespace = customMetricNamespace
        evaluationPeriods = 1
        period = 10
        statistic = Statistic.Maximum
        datapointsToAlarm = 1
        treatMissingData = "ignore"
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricAlarm(alarmRequest)
        println("$alarmNameVal was successfully created!")
        return alarmNameVal
    }
}

suspend fun addMetricToDashboard(fileNameVal: String, dashboardNameVal: String) {
```

```
    val dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest {
        dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
        dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully updated.")
    }
}

suspend fun createNewCustomMetric(dataPoint: Double) {
    val dimension = Dimension {
        name = "UNIQUE_PAGES"
        value = "URLS"
    }

    // Set an Instant object.
    val time =
 ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC).format(DateTimeFormatter.ISO_INSTANT)
    val instant = Instant.parse(time)
    val datum = MetricDatum {
        metricName = "PAGES_VISITED"
        unit = StandardUnit.None
        value = dataPoint
        timestamp = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(instant)
        dimensions = listOf(dimension)
    }

    val request = PutMetricDataRequest {
        namespace = "SITE/TRAFFIC"
        metricData = listOf(datum)
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.putMetricData(request)
        println("Added metric values for for metric PAGES_VISITED")
    }
}

suspend fun listDashboards() {
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        cwClient.listDashboardsPaginated({})
            .transform { it.dashboardEntries?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
```

```
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name is ${obj.dashboardName}")
                println("Dashboard ARN is ${obj.dashboardArn}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun createDashboardWithMetrics(dashboardNameVal: String, fileNameVal:
 String) {
    val dashboardRequest = PutDashboardRequest {
        dashboardName = dashboardNameVal
        dashboardBody = readFileAsString(fileNameVal)
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.putDashboard(dashboardRequest)
        println("$dashboardNameVal was successfully created.")
        val messages = response.dashboardValidationMessages
        if (messages != null) {
            if (messages.isEmpty()) {
                println("There are no messages in the new Dashboard")
            } else {
                for (message in messages) {
                    println("Message is: ${message.message}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

fun readFileAsString(file: String): String {
    return String(Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(file)))
}

suspend fun getMetricStatistics(costDateWeek: String?) {
    val start = Instant.parse(costDateWeek)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val dimension = Dimension {
        name = "Currency"
        value = "USD"
    }

    val dimensionList: MutableList<Dimension> = ArrayList()
    dimensionList.add(dimension)
```

```
    val statisticsRequest = GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
        metricName = "EstimatedCharges"
        namespace = "AWS/Billing"
        dimensions = dimensionList
        statistics = listOf(Statistic.Maximum)
        startTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(start)
        endTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(endDate)
        period = 86400
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data: List<Datapoint>? = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
            if (!data.isEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp:  ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getAndDisplayMetricStatistics(nameSpaceVal: String, metVal: String,
 metricOption: String, date: String, myDimension: Dimension) {
    val start = Instant.parse(date)
    val endDate = Instant.now()
    val statisticsRequest = GetMetricStatisticsRequest {
        endTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(endDate)
        startTime = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(start)
        dimensions = listOf(myDimension)
        metricName = metVal
        namespace = nameSpaceVal
        period = 86400
        statistics = listOf(Statistic.fromValue(metricOption))
    }

    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.getMetricStatistics(statisticsRequest)
        val data = response.datapoints
        if (data != null) {
```

```
            if (data.isNotEmpty()) {
                for (datapoint in data) {
                    println("Timestamp: ${datapoint.timestamp} Maximum value:
 ${datapoint.maximum}")
                }
            } else {
                println("The returned data list is empty")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listMets(namespaceVal: String?): ArrayList<String>? {
    val metList = ArrayList<String>()
    val request = ListMetricsRequest {
        namespace = namespaceVal
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val reponse = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        reponse.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.metricName
            if (!metList.contains(data)) {
                metList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return metList
}

suspend fun getSpecificMet(namespaceVal: String?): Dimension? {
    val request = ListMetricsRequest {
        namespace = namespaceVal
    }
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.listMetrics(request)
        val myList = response.metrics
        if (myList != null) {
            return myList[0].dimensions?.get(0)
        }
    }
    return null
}

suspend fun listNameSpaces(): ArrayList<String> {
```

```
    val nameSpaceList = ArrayList<String>()
    CloudWatchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cwClient ->
        val response = cwClient.listMetrics(ListMetricsRequest {})
        response.metrics?.forEach { metrics ->
            val data = metrics.namespace
            if (!nameSpaceList.contains(data)) {
                nameSpaceList.add(data!!)
            }
        }
    }
    return nameSpaceList
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DeleteAnomalyDetector
  - DeleteDashboards
  - DescribeAlarmHistory
  - DescribeAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric
  - DescribeAnomalyDetectors
  - GetMetricData
  - GetMetricStatistics
  - GetMetricWidgetImage
  - ListMetrics
  - PutAnomalyDetector
  - PutDashboard
  - PutMetricAlarm
  - PutMetricData

CloudWatch 使用 SDK 為科特林記錄示例

以下代碼示例向您展示如何通過使用帶 CloudWatch 有日誌的 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 來執行操作和實現常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteSubscriptionFilter`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteSubFilter(filter: String?, logGroup: String?) {

    val request = DeleteSubscriptionFilterRequest {
        filterName = filter
        logGroupName = logGroup
    }

    CloudWatchLogsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { logs ->
        logs.deleteSubscriptionFilter(request)
        println("Successfully deleted CloudWatch logs subscription filter named
 $filter")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteSubscriptionFilter中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeSubscriptionFilters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeSubscriptionFilters。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeFilters(logGroup: String) {

    val request = DescribeSubscriptionFiltersRequest {
        logGroupName = logGroup
        limit = 1
    }

    CloudWatchLogsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { cwlClient ->
        val response = cwlClient.describeSubscriptionFilters(request)
        response.subscriptionFilters?.forEach { filter ->
            println("Retrieved filter with name  ${filter.filterName} pattern
 ${filter.filterPattern} and destination ${filter.destinationArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeSubscriptionFilters中的 Kotlin API 參考。

StartLiveTail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartLiveTail。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

包括必需的檔案。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.CloudWatchLogsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.cloudwatchlogs.model.StartLiveTailResponseStream
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.takeWhile
```

啟動「即時尾巴」工作階段。

```
    val client = CloudWatchLogsClient.fromEnvironment()

    val request = StartLiveTailRequest {
        logGroupIdentifiers = logGroupIdentifiersVal
        logStreamNames = logStreamNamesVal
        logEventFilterPattern = logEventFilterPatternVal
    }

    val startTime = System.currentTimeMillis()

    try {
        client.startLiveTail(request) { response ->
            val stream = response.responseStream
            if (stream != null) {
                /* Set a timeout to unsubcribe from the flow. This will:
                * 1). Close the stream
                * 2). Stop the Live Tail session
                */
                stream.takeWhile { System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime <
10000 }.collect { value ->
                    if (value is StartLiveTailResponseStream.SessionStart) {
                        println(value.asSessionStart())
                    } else if (value is StartLiveTailResponseStream.SessionUpdate) {
                        for (e in value.asSessionUpdate().sessionResults!!) {
                            println(e)
                        }
                    } else {
                        throw IllegalArgumentException("Unknown event type")
                    }
                }
            } else {
                throw IllegalArgumentException("No response stream")
            }
        }
    } catch (e: Exception) {
        println("Exception occurred during StartLiveTail: $e")
        System.exit(1)
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK StartLiveTail中的 Kotlin API 參考。

使用適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 身份提供商示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon Cognito 身分識別提供者來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AdminGetUser`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AdminGetUser`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getAdminUser(userNameVal: String?, poolIdVal: String?) {
    val userRequest = AdminGetUserRequest {
        username = userNameVal
        userPoolId = poolIdVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest)
```

```
        println("User status ${response.userStatus}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AdminGetUser中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`AdminInitiateAuth`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AdminInitiateAuth`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun checkAuthMethod(clientIdVal: String, userNameVal: String, passwordVal:
 String, userPoolIdVal: String): AdminInitiateAuthResponse {
    val authParas = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    authParas["USERNAME"] = userNameVal
    authParas["PASSWORD"] = passwordVal

    val authRequest = AdminInitiateAuthRequest {
        clientId = clientIdVal
        userPoolId = userPoolIdVal
        authParameters = authParas
        authFlow = AuthFlowType.AdminUserPasswordAuth
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest)
        println("Result Challenge is ${response.challengeName}")
        return response
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AdminInitiateAuth中的 Kotlin API 參考。

AdminRespondToAuthChallenge

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AdminRespondToAuthChallenge。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Respond to an authentication challenge.
suspend fun adminRespondToAuthChallenge(userName: String, clientIdVal: String?,
 mfaCode: String, sessionVal: String?) {
    println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated")
    val challengeResponsesOb = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
    challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

    val adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest = AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest {
        challengeName = ChallengeNameType.SoftwareTokenMfa
        clientId = clientIdVal
        challengeResponses = challengeResponsesOb
        session = sessionVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val respondToAuthChallengeResult =
 identityProviderClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest)
        println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()
 ${respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AdminRespondToAuthChallenge中的 Kotlin API 參考。

AssociateSoftwareToken

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AssociateSoftwareToken。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getSecretForAppMFA(sessionVal: String?): String? {
    val softwareTokenRequest = AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest {
        session = sessionVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val tokenResponse =
 identityProviderClient.associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest)
        val secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode
        println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator")
        println(secretCode)
        return tokenResponse.session
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AssociateSoftwareToken中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`ConfirmSignUp`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ConfirmSignUp`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun confirmSignUp(clientIdVal: String?, codeVal: String?, userNameVal:
 String?) {
    val signUpRequest = ConfirmSignUpRequest {
        clientId = clientIdVal
```

```
        confirmationCode = codeVal
        username = userNameVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest)
        println("$userNameVal  was confirmed")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ConfirmSignUp中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`ListUsers`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUsers`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAllUsers(userPoolId: String) {

    val request = ListUsersRequest {
        this.userPoolId = userPoolId
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { cognitoClient ->
        val response = cognitoClient.listUsers(request)
        response.users?.forEach { user ->
            println("The user name is ${user.username}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListUsers中的 Kotlin API 參考。

ResendConfirmationCode

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ResendConfirmationCode。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun resendConfirmationCode(clientIdVal: String?, userNameVal: String?) {
    val codeRequest = ResendConfirmationCodeRequest {
        clientId = clientIdVal
        username = userNameVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest)
        println("Method of delivery is " +
 (response.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium))
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ResendConfirmationCode中的 Kotlin API 參考。

SignUp

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SignUp。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun signUp(clientIdVal: String?, userNameVal: String?, passwordVal: String?,
 emailVal: String?) {
```

```
    val userAttrs = AttributeType {
        name = "email"
        value = emailVal
    }

    val userAttrsList = mutableListOf<AttributeType>()
    userAttrsList.add(userAttrs)
    val signUpRequest = SignUpRequest {
        userAttributes = userAttrsList
        username = userNameVal
        clientId = clientIdVal
        password = passwordVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest)
        println("User has been signed up")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK SignUp中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`VerifySoftwareToken`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`VerifySoftwareToken`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
suspend fun verifyTOTP(sessionVal: String?, codeVal: String?) {
    val tokenRequest = VerifySoftwareTokenRequest {
        userCode = codeVal
        session = sessionVal
    }
```

```
    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val verifyResponse =
 identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest)
        println("The status of the token is ${verifyResponse.status}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK VerifySoftwareToken中的 Kotlin API 參考。

案例

使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用使用者名稱、密碼和電子郵件地址註冊並確認使用者。
- 透過將 MFA 應用程式與使用者建立關聯，以設定多重要素身分驗證。
- 使用密碼和 MFA 代碼登入。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 TIP: To set up the required user pool, run the AWS Cloud Development
 Kit (AWS CDK) script provided in this GitHub repo at resources/cdk/
cognito_scenario_user_pool_with_mfa.

 This code example performs the following operations:
```

```
 1. Invokes the signUp method to sign up a user.
 2. Invokes the adminGetUser method to get the user's confirmation status.
 3. Invokes the ResendConfirmationCode method if the user requested another code.
 4. Invokes the confirmSignUp method.
 5. Invokes the initiateAuth to sign in. This results in being prompted to
 set up TOTP (time-based one-time password). (The response is “ChallengeName”:
 “MFA_SETUP”).
 6. Invokes the AssociateSoftwareToken method to generate a TOTP MFA private key.
 This can be used with Google Authenticator.
 7. Invokes the VerifySoftwareToken method to verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
 8. Invokes the AdminInitiateAuth to sign in again. This results in being prompted
 to submit a TOTP (Response: “ChallengeName”: “SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA”).
 9. Invokes the AdminRespondToAuthChallenge to get back a token.
 */

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <clientId> <poolId>
        Where:
            clientId - The app client Id value that you can get from the AWS CDK
 script.
            poolId - The pool Id that you can get from the AWS CDK script.
    """

    if (args.size != 2) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val clientId = args[0]
    val poolId = args[1]

    // Use the console to get data from the user.
    println("*** Enter your use name")
    val inOb = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val userName = inOb.nextLine()
    println(userName)

    println("*** Enter your password")
    val password: String = inOb.nextLine()

    println("*** Enter your email")
```

```
    val email = inOb.nextLine()

    println("*** Signing up $userName")
    signUp(clientId, userName, password, email)

    println("*** Getting $userName in the user pool")
    getAdminUser(userName, poolId)

    println("*** Conformation code sent to $userName. Would you like to send a new
 code? (Yes/No)")
    val ans = inOb.nextLine()

    if (ans.compareTo("Yes") == 0) {
        println("*** Sending a new confirmation code")
        resendConfirmationCode(clientId, userName)
    }
    println("*** Enter the confirmation code that was emailed")
    val code = inOb.nextLine()
    confirmSignUp(clientId, code, userName)

    println("*** Rechecking the status of $userName in the user pool")
    getAdminUser(userName, poolId)

    val authResponse = checkAuthMethod(clientId, userName, password, poolId)
    val mySession = authResponse.session
    val newSession = getSecretForAppMFA(mySession)
    println("*** Enter the 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator")
    val myCode = inOb.nextLine()

    // Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
    verifyTOTP(newSession, myCode)
    println("*** Re-enter a 6-digit code displayed in Google Authenticator")
    val mfaCode: String = inOb.nextLine()
    val authResponse1 = checkAuthMethod(clientId, userName, password, poolId)
    val session2 = authResponse1.session
    adminRespondToAuthChallenge(userName, clientId, mfaCode, session2)
}

suspend fun checkAuthMethod(clientIdVal: String, userNameVal: String, passwordVal:
 String, userPoolIdVal: String): AdminInitiateAuthResponse {
    val authParas = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    authParas["USERNAME"] = userNameVal
    authParas["PASSWORD"] = passwordVal
```

```
    val authRequest = AdminInitiateAuthRequest {
        clientId = clientIdVal
        userPoolId = userPoolIdVal
        authParameters = authParas
        authFlow = AuthFlowType.AdminUserPasswordAuth
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminInitiateAuth(authRequest)
        println("Result Challenge is ${response.challengeName}")
        return response
    }
}

suspend fun resendConfirmationCode(clientIdVal: String?, userNameVal: String?) {
    val codeRequest = ResendConfirmationCodeRequest {
        clientId = clientIdVal
        username = userNameVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.resendConfirmationCode(codeRequest)
        println("Method of delivery is " +
 (response.codeDeliveryDetails?.deliveryMedium))
    }
}

// Respond to an authentication challenge.
suspend fun adminRespondToAuthChallenge(userName: String, clientIdVal: String?,
 mfaCode: String, sessionVal: String?) {
    println("SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA challenge is generated")
    val challengeResponsesOb = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    challengeResponsesOb["USERNAME"] = userName
    challengeResponsesOb["SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE"] = mfaCode

    val adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest = AdminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest {
        challengeName = ChallengeNameType.SoftwareTokenMfa
        clientId = clientIdVal
        challengeResponses = challengeResponsesOb
        session = sessionVal
    }
```

```
    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val respondToAuthChallengeResult =
 identityProviderClient.adminRespondToAuthChallenge(adminRespondToAuthChallengeRequest)
        println("respondToAuthChallengeResult.getAuthenticationResult()
 ${respondToAuthChallengeResult.authenticationResult}")
    }
}

// Verify the TOTP and register for MFA.
suspend fun verifyTOTP(sessionVal: String?, codeVal: String?) {
    val tokenRequest = VerifySoftwareTokenRequest {
        userCode = codeVal
        session = sessionVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val verifyResponse =
 identityProviderClient.verifySoftwareToken(tokenRequest)
        println("The status of the token is ${verifyResponse.status}")
    }
}

suspend fun getSecretForAppMFA(sessionVal: String?): String? {
    val softwareTokenRequest = AssociateSoftwareTokenRequest {
        session = sessionVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val tokenResponse =
 identityProviderClient.associateSoftwareToken(softwareTokenRequest)
        val secretCode = tokenResponse.secretCode
        println("Enter this token into Google Authenticator")
        println(secretCode)
        return tokenResponse.session
    }
}

suspend fun confirmSignUp(clientIdVal: String?, codeVal: String?, userNameVal:
 String?) {
    val signUpRequest = ConfirmSignUpRequest {
        clientId = clientIdVal
```

```
        confirmationCode = codeVal
        username = userNameVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.confirmSignUp(signUpRequest)
        println("$userNameVal  was confirmed")
    }
}

suspend fun getAdminUser(userNameVal: String?, poolIdVal: String?) {
    val userRequest = AdminGetUserRequest {
        username = userNameVal
        userPoolId = poolIdVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        val response = identityProviderClient.adminGetUser(userRequest)
        println("User status ${response.userStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun signUp(clientIdVal: String?, userNameVal: String?, passwordVal: String?,
 emailVal: String?) {
    val userAttrs = AttributeType {
        name = "email"
        value = emailVal
    }

    val userAttrsList = mutableListOf<AttributeType>()
    userAttrsList.add(userAttrs)
    val signUpRequest = SignUpRequest {
        userAttributes = userAttrsList
        username = userNameVal
        clientId = clientIdVal
        password = passwordVal
    }

    CognitoIdentityProviderClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use
 { identityProviderClient ->
        identityProviderClient.signUp(signUpRequest)
        println("User has been signed up")
```

```
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp
  - VerifySoftwareToken

使用 SDK 進行科特林的 DynamoDB 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 與 DynamoDB 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTable`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createNewTable(tableNameVal: String, key: String): String? {
    val attDef = AttributeDefinition {
        attributeName = key
        attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
    }

    val keySchemaVal = KeySchemaElement {
        attributeName = key
        keyType = KeyType.Hash
    }

    val provisionedVal = ProvisionedThroughput {
        readCapacityUnits = 10
        writeCapacityUnits = 10
    }

    val request = CreateTableRequest {
        attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef)
        keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal)
        provisionedThroughput = provisionedVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->

        var tableArn: String
        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists { // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
```

```
        tableArn = response.tableDescription!!.tableArn.toString()
        println("Table $tableArn is ready")
        return tableArn
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTable中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DeleteItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteItem。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteDynamoDBItem(tableNameVal: String, keyName: String, keyVal:
 String) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)

    val request = DeleteItemRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
        key = keyToGet
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteItem(request)
        println("Item with key matching $keyVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteItem中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DeleteTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTable。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteDynamoDBTable(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteTableRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteTable中的 Kotlin API 參考。

GetItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetItem。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getSpecificItem(tableNameVal: String, keyName: String, keyVal: String) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)
```

```
    val request = GetItemRequest {
        key = keyToGet
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetItem中的 Kotlin API 參考。

ListTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTables`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAllTables() {
    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.listTables(ListTablesRequest {})
        response.tableNames?.forEach { tableName ->
            println("Table name is $tableName")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTables中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PutItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutItem。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun putItemInTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    key: String,
    keyVal: String,
    albumTitle: String,
    albumTitleValue: String,
    awards: String,
    awardVal: String,
    songTitle: String,
    songTitleVal: String
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()

    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues[key] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)
    itemValues[songTitle] = AttributeValue.S(songTitleVal)
    itemValues[albumTitle] = AttributeValue.S(albumTitleValue)
    itemValues[awards] = AttributeValue.S(awardVal)

    val request = PutItemRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
        item = itemValues
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println(" A new item was placed into $tableNameVal.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutItem中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Query

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Query。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun queryDynTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    partitionKeyName: String,
    partitionKeyVal: String,
    partitionAlias: String
): Int {
    val attrNameAlias = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    attrNameAlias[partitionAlias] = partitionKeyName

    // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
    val attrValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    attrValues[":$partitionKeyName"] = AttributeValue.S(partitionKeyVal)

    val request = QueryRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
        keyConditionExpression = "$partitionAlias = :$partitionKeyName"
        expressionAttributeNames = attrNameAlias
        this.expressionAttributeValues = attrValues
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.query(request)
        return response.count
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的Query。

Scan

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Scan。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun scanItems(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request = ScanRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.scan(request)
        response.items?.forEach { item ->
            item.keys.forEach { key ->
                println("The key name is $key\n")
                println("The value is ${item[key]}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的Scan。

UpdateItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateItem。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun updateTableItem(
    tableNameVal: String,
    keyName: String,
    keyVal: String,
    name: String,
    updateVal: String
) {
    val itemKey = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    itemKey[keyName] = AttributeValue.S(keyVal)

    val updatedValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValueUpdate>()
    updatedValues[name] = AttributeValueUpdate {
        value = AttributeValue.S(updateVal)
        action = AttributeAction.Put
    }

    val request = UpdateItemRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
        key = itemKey
        attributeUpdates = updatedValues
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.updateItem(request)
        println("Item in $tableNameVal was updated")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateItem中的 Kotlin API 參考。

案例

開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立可存放電影資料的資料表。
- 放入、取得和更新資料表中的單個電影。
- 將影片資料從範例 JSON 檔案寫入資料表。
- 查詢特定年份發表的電影。

- 掃描某個年份範圍內發表的電影。
- 從資料表刪除電影，然後刪除資料表。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 DynamoDB 資料表。

```
suspend fun createScenarioTable(tableNameVal: String, key: String) {
    val attDef = AttributeDefinition {
        attributeName = key
        attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
    }

    val attDef1 = AttributeDefinition {
        attributeName = "title"
        attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
    }

    val keySchemaVal = KeySchemaElement {
        attributeName = key
        keyType = KeyType.Hash
    }

    val keySchemaVal1 = KeySchemaElement {
        attributeName = "title"
        keyType = KeyType.Range
    }

    val provisionedVal = ProvisionedThroughput {
        readCapacityUnits = 10
        writeCapacityUnits = 10
    }

    val request = CreateTableRequest {
        attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
        keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
        provisionedThroughput = provisionedVal
```

```
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->

        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists { // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
    }
}
```

建立 Helper 函數以下載並擷取範例 JSON 檔案。

```
// Load data into the table.
suspend fun loadData(tableName: String, fileName: String) {
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()
        putMovie(tableName, year, title, info)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun putMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    year: Int,
    title: String,
```

```
    info: String
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    val strVal = year.toString()
    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues["year"] = AttributeValue.N(strVal)
    itemValues["title"] = AttributeValue.S(title)
    itemValues["info"] = AttributeValue.S(info)

    val request = PutItemRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
        item = itemValues
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println("Added $title to the Movie table.")
    }
}
```

從資料表取得項目。

```
suspend fun getMovie(tableNameVal: String, keyName: String, keyVal: String) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.N(keyVal)
    keyToGet["title"] = AttributeValue.S("King Kong")

    val request = GetItemRequest {
        key = keyToGet
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}
```

完整範例。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
          <fileName>

        Where:
           fileName - The path to the moviedata.json you can download from the
 Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    // Get the moviedata.json from the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
    val tableName = "Movies"
    val fileName = args[0]
    val partitionAlias = "#a"

    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named Movies with a key named id and
 a sort key named title.")
    createScenarioTable(tableName, "year")
    loadData(tableName, fileName)
    getMovie(tableName, "year", "1933")
    scanMovies(tableName)
    val count = queryMovieTable(tableName, "year", partitionAlias)
    println("There are $count Movies released in 2013.")
    deletIssuesTable(tableName)
}

suspend fun createScenarioTable(tableNameVal: String, key: String) {
    val attDef = AttributeDefinition {
        attributeName = key
        attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
    }

    val attDef1 = AttributeDefinition {
        attributeName = "title"
        attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
    }
```

```
    val keySchemaVal = KeySchemaElement {
        attributeName = key
        keyType = KeyType.Hash
    }

    val keySchemaVal1 = KeySchemaElement {
        attributeName = "title"
        keyType = KeyType.Range
    }

    val provisionedVal = ProvisionedThroughput {
        readCapacityUnits = 10
        writeCapacityUnits = 10
    }

    val request = CreateTableRequest {
        attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
        keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
        provisionedThroughput = provisionedVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->

        val response = ddb.createTable(request)
        ddb.waitUntilTableExists { // suspend call
            tableName = tableNameVal
        }
        println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
    }
}

// Load data into the table.
suspend fun loadData(tableName: String, fileName: String) {
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
```

```
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()
        putMovie(tableName, year, title, info)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun putMovie(
    tableNameVal: String,
    year: Int,
    title: String,
    info: String
) {
    val itemValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    val strVal = year.toString()
    // Add all content to the table.
    itemValues["year"] = AttributeValue.N(strVal)
    itemValues["title"] = AttributeValue.S(title)
    itemValues["info"] = AttributeValue.S(info)

    val request = PutItemRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
        item = itemValues
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.putItem(request)
        println("Added $title to the Movie table.")
    }
}

suspend fun getMovie(tableNameVal: String, keyName: String, keyVal: String) {
    val keyToGet = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    keyToGet[keyName] = AttributeValue.N(keyVal)
    keyToGet["title"] = AttributeValue.S("King Kong")

    val request = GetItemRequest {
        key = keyToGet
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
```

```
    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val returnedItem = ddb.getItem(request)
        val numbersMap = returnedItem.item
        numbersMap?.forEach { key1 ->
            println(key1.key)
            println(key1.value)
        }
    }
}

suspend fun deletIssuesTable(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteTableRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun queryMovieTable(
    tableNameVal: String,
    partitionKeyName: String,
    partitionAlias: String
): Int {
    val attrNameAlias = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    attrNameAlias[partitionAlias] = "year"

    // Set up mapping of the partition name with the value.
    val attrValues = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeValue>()
    attrValues[":$partitionKeyName"] = AttributeValue.N("2013")

    val request = QueryRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
        keyConditionExpression = "$partitionAlias = :$partitionKeyName"
        expressionAttributeNames = attrNameAlias
        this.expressionAttributeValues = attrValues
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.query(request)
        return response.count
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun scanMovies(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request = ScanRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        val response = ddb.scan(request)
        response.items?.forEach { item ->
            item.keys.forEach { key ->
                println("The key name is $key\n")
                println("The value is ${item[key]}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描
  - UpdateItem

使用多批 PartiQL 陳述式查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行多個 SELECT 陳述式取得一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 INSERT 陳述式新增一批項目。

- 透過執行多個 UPDATE 陳述式更新一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 DELETE 陳述式刪除一批項目。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun main() {
    val ddb = DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }
    val tableName = "MoviesPartiQBatch"
    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named $tableName with a key named id
 and a sort key named title.")
    createTablePartiQLBatch(ddb, tableName, "year")
    putRecordBatch(ddb)
    updateTableItemBatchBatch(ddb)
    deleteItemsBatch(ddb)
    deleteTablePartiQLBatch(tableName)
}

suspend fun createTablePartiQLBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient, tableNameVal: String, key:
 String) {
    val attDef = AttributeDefinition {
        attributeName = key
        attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
    }

    val attDef1 = AttributeDefinition {
        attributeName = "title"
        attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
    }

    val keySchemaVal = KeySchemaElement {
        attributeName = key
        keyType = KeyType.Hash
    }

    val keySchemaVal1 = KeySchemaElement {
        attributeName = "title"
```

```
        keyType = KeyType.Range
    }

    val provisionedVal = ProvisionedThroughput {
        readCapacityUnits = 10
        writeCapacityUnits = 10
    }

    val request = CreateTableRequest {
        attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
        keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
        provisionedThroughput = provisionedVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    val response = ddb.createTable(request)
    ddb.waitUntilTableExists { // suspend call
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
    println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
}

suspend fun putRecordBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQBatch VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
 'info' : ?}"

    // Create three movies to add to the Amazon DynamoDB table.
    val parametersMovie1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))
    parametersMovie1.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie1 = BatchStatementRequest {
        statement = sqlStatement
        parameters = parametersMovie1
    }

    // Set data for Movie 2.
    val parametersMovie2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    parametersMovie2.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))
```

```
    val statementRequestMovie2 = BatchStatementRequest {
        statement = sqlStatement
        parameters = parametersMovie2
    }

    // Set data for Movie 3.
    val parametersMovie3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    parametersMovie3.add(AttributeValue.S("No Information"))

    val statementRequestMovie3 = BatchStatementRequest {
        statement = sqlStatement
        parameters = parametersMovie3
    }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestMovie3)

    val batchRequest = BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
        statements = myBatchStatementList
    }
    val response = ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: " + response.toString())
    println("Added new movies using a batch command.")
}

suspend fun updateTableItemBatchBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "UPDATE MoviesPartiQBatch SET info = 'directors\":[\"Merian C. Cooper\",
\"Ernest B. Schoedsack' where year=? and title=?"
    val parametersRec1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))
    val statementRequestRec1 = BatchStatementRequest {
        statement = sqlStatement
        parameters = parametersRec1
    }

    // Update record 2.
    val parametersRec2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
```

```
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    val statementRequestRec2 = BatchStatementRequest {
        statement = sqlStatement
        parameters = parametersRec2
    }

    // Update record 3.
    val parametersRec3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    val statementRequestRec3 = BatchStatementRequest {
        statement = sqlStatement
        parameters = parametersRec3
    }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3)

    val batchRequest = BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
        statements = myBatchStatementList
    }

    val response = ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
    println("Updated three movies using a batch command.")
    println("Items were updated!")
}

suspend fun deleteItemsBatch(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    // Specify three records to delete.
    val sqlStatement = "DELETE FROM MoviesPartiQBatch WHERE year = ? and title=?"
    val parametersRec1 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec1.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 1"))

    val statementRequestRec1 = BatchStatementRequest {
        statement = sqlStatement
        parameters = parametersRec1
    }
```

```
    // Specify record 2.
    val parametersRec2 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec2.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 2"))
    val statementRequestRec2 = BatchStatementRequest {
        statement = sqlStatement
        parameters = parametersRec2
    }

    // Specify record 3.
    val parametersRec3 = mutableListOf<AttributeValue>()
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.N("2022"))
    parametersRec3.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie 3"))
    val statementRequestRec3 = BatchStatementRequest {
        statement = sqlStatement
        parameters = parametersRec3
    }

    // Add all three movies to the list.
    val myBatchStatementList = mutableListOf<BatchStatementRequest>()
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec1)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec2)
    myBatchStatementList.add(statementRequestRec3)

    val batchRequest = BatchExecuteStatementRequest {
        statements = myBatchStatementList
    }

    ddb.batchExecuteStatement(batchRequest)
    println("Deleted three movies using a batch command.")
}

suspend fun deleteTablePartiQLBatch(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteTableRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK BatchExecuteStatement中的 Kotlin API 參考。

使用 PartiQL 查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。
- 透過執行 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。
- 透過執行 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。
- 透過執行 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
          <fileName>

        Where:
           fileName - The path to the moviedata.json you can download from the
 Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val ddb = DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }
    val tableName = "MoviesPartiQ"

    // Get the moviedata.json from the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
    val fileName = args[0]
    println("Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table named MoviesPartiQ with a key named
 id and a sort key named title.")
```

```
    createTablePartiQL(ddb, tableName, "year")
    loadDataPartiQL(ddb, fileName)

    println("******* Getting data from the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    getMoviePartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Putting a record into the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    putRecordPartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Updating a record.")
    updateTableItemPartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Querying the movies released in 2013.")
    queryTablePartiQL(ddb)

    println("******* Deleting the MoviesPartiQ table.")
    deleteTablePartiQL(tableName)
}

suspend fun createTablePartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient, tableNameVal: String, key:
 String) {
    val attDef = AttributeDefinition {
        attributeName = key
        attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.N
    }

    val attDef1 = AttributeDefinition {
        attributeName = "title"
        attributeType = ScalarAttributeType.S
    }

    val keySchemaVal = KeySchemaElement {
        attributeName = key
        keyType = KeyType.Hash
    }

    val keySchemaVal1 = KeySchemaElement {
        attributeName = "title"
        keyType = KeyType.Range
    }

    val provisionedVal = ProvisionedThroughput {
        readCapacityUnits = 10
        writeCapacityUnits = 10
```

```
    }

    val request = CreateTableRequest {
        attributeDefinitions = listOf(attDef, attDef1)
        keySchema = listOf(keySchemaVal, keySchemaVal1)
        provisionedThroughput = provisionedVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    val response = ddb.createTable(request)
    ddb.waitUntilTableExists { // suspend call
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
    println("The table was successfully created
 ${response.tableDescription?.tableArn}")
}

suspend fun loadDataPartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient, fileName: String) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
 'info' : ?}"
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode
    var t = 0

    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 200) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()

        val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = ArrayList<AttributeValue>()
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.N(year.toString()))
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.S(title))
        parameters.add(AttributeValue.S(info))

        executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
        println("Added Movie $title")
        parameters.clear()
```

```
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun getMoviePartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year=? and title=?"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = ArrayList<AttributeValue>()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2012"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("The Perks of Being a Wallflower"))
    val response = executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
}

suspend fun putRecordPartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "INSERT INTO MoviesPartiQ VALUE {'year':?, 'title' : ?,
 'info' : ?}"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2020"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("My Movie"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("No Info"))
    executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("Added new movie.")
}

suspend fun updateTableItemPartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "UPDATE MoviesPartiQ SET info = 'directors\":[\"Merian C.
 Cooper\",\"Ernest B. Schoedsack\' where year=? and title=?"
    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2013"))
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.S("The East"))
    executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("Item was updated!")
}

// Query the table where the year is 2013.
suspend fun queryTablePartiQL(ddb: DynamoDbClient) {
    val sqlStatement = "SELECT * FROM MoviesPartiQ where year = ?"

    val parameters: MutableList<AttributeValue> = java.util.ArrayList()
    parameters.add(AttributeValue.N("2013"))
    val response = executeStatementPartiQL(ddb, sqlStatement, parameters)
    println("ExecuteStatement successful: $response")
}
```

```
suspend fun deleteTablePartiQL(tableNameVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteTableRequest {
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    DynamoDbClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { ddb ->
        ddb.deleteTable(request)
        println("$tableNameVal was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun executeStatementPartiQL(
    ddb: DynamoDbClient,
    statementVal: String,
    parametersVal: List<AttributeValue>
): ExecuteStatementResponse {
    val request = ExecuteStatementRequest {
        statement = statementVal
        parameters = parametersVal
    }

    return ddb.executeStatement(request)
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ExecuteStatement中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Amazon EC2 示例使用開發套件的科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon EC2 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon EC2

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon EC2。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeEC2SecurityGroups(groupId: String) {
    val request = DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
        groupIds = listOf(groupId)
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->

        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        response.securityGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("Found Security Group with id ${group.groupId}, vpc id
 ${group.vpcId} and description ${group.description}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeSecurityGroups中的 Kotlin API 參考。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AllocateAddress`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AllocateAddress`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getAllocateAddress(instanceIdVal: String?): String? {
    val allocateRequest = AllocateAddressRequest {
        domain = DomainType.Vpc
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val allocateResponse = ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest)
        val allocationIdVal = allocateResponse.allocationId

        val request = AssociateAddressRequest {
            instanceId = instanceIdVal
            allocationId = allocationIdVal
        }

        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(request)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AllocateAddress中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`AssociateAddress`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssociateAddress`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun associateAddressSc(instanceIdVal: String?, allocationIdVal: String?):
 String? {
    val associateRequest = AssociateAddressRequest {
        instanceId = instanceIdVal
        allocationId = allocationIdVal
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AssociateAddress中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroupSc(groupNameVal: String?, groupDescVal: String?,
 vpcIdVal: String?, myIpAddress: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
        groupName = groupNameVal
        description = groupDescVal
        vpcId = vpcIdVal
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange = IpRange {
            cidrIp = "$myIpAddress/0"
        }
```

```
        val ipPerm = IpPermission {
            ipProtocol = "tcp"
            toPort = 80
            fromPort = 80
            ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
        }

        val ipPerm2 = IpPermission {
            ipProtocol = "tcp"
            toPort = 22
            fromPort = 22
            ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
        }

        val authRequest = AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
        }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`CreateKeyPair`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKeyPair`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createEC2KeyPair(keyNameVal: String) {
    val request = CreateKeyPairRequest {
        keyName = keyNameVal
    }
```

```
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.createKeyPair(request)
        println("The key ID is ${response.keyPairId}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateKeyPair中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`CreateSecurityGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateSecurityGroup`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroup(groupNameVal: String?, groupDescVal: String?,
 vpcIdVal: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
        groupName = groupNameVal
        description = groupDescVal
        vpcId = vpcIdVal
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange = IpRange {
            cidrIp = "0.0.0.0/0"
        }

        val ipPerm = IpPermission {
            ipProtocol = "tcp"
            toPort = 80
            fromPort = 80
            ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
        }
```

```
        val ipPerm2 = IpPermission {
            ipProtocol = "tcp"
            toPort = 22
            fromPort = 22
            ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
        }

        val authRequest = AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
        }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateSecurityGroup中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DeleteKeyPair`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteKeyPair`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteKeys(keyPair: String?) {
    val request = DeleteKeyPairRequest {
        keyName = keyPair
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteKeyPair(request)
        println("Successfully deleted key pair named $keyPair")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteKeyPair中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DeleteSecurityGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteSecurityGroup。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteEC2SecGroup(groupIdVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteSecurityGroupRequest {
        groupId = groupIdVal
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request)
        println("Successfully deleted Security Group with id $groupIdVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteSecurityGroup中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeInstanceTypes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeInstanceTypes。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Get a list of instance types.
suspend fun getInstanceTypesSc(): String {
    var instanceType = ""
    val filterObs = ArrayList<Filter>()
    val filter = Filter {
        name = "processor-info.supported-architecture"
        values = listOf("arm64")
    }

    filterObs.add(filter)
    val typesRequest = DescribeInstanceTypesRequest {
        filters = filterObs
        maxResults = 10
    }
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest)
        response.instanceTypes?.forEach { type ->
            println("The memory information of this type is
 ${type.memoryInfo?.sizeInMib}")
            println("Maximum number of network cards is
 ${type.networkInfo?.maximumNetworkCards}")
            instanceType = type.instanceType.toString()
        }
        return instanceType
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeInstanceTypes中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DescribeInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeInstances`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeEC2Instances() {
    val request = DescribeInstancesRequest {
        maxResults = 6
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstances(request)
        response.reservations?.forEach { reservation ->
            reservation.instances?.forEach { instance ->
                println("Instance Id is ${instance.instanceId}")
                println("Image id is ${instance.imageId}")
                println("Instance type is ${instance.instanceType}")
                println("Instance state name is ${instance.state?.name}")
                println("monitoring information is ${instance.monitoring?.state}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeInstances中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DescribeKeyPairs`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeKeyPairs`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeEC2Keys() {
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeKeyPairs(DescribeKeyPairsRequest {})
        response.keyPairs?.forEach { keyPair ->
            println("Found key pair with name ${keyPair.keyName} and fingerprint
 ${ keyPair.keyFingerprint}")
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeKeyPairs中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeSecurityGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeSecurityGroups。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeEC2SecurityGroups(groupId: String) {
    val request = DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
        groupIds = listOf(groupId)
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->

        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        response.securityGroups?.forEach { group ->
            println("Found Security Group with id ${group.groupId}, vpc id
 ${group.vpcId} and description ${group.description}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeSecurityGroups中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DisassociateAddress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisassociateAddress。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun disassociateAddressSc(associationIdVal: String?) {
    val addressRequest = DisassociateAddressRequest {
        associationId = associationIdVal
    }
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest)
        println("You successfully disassociated the address!")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DisassociateAddress中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`ReleaseAddress`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ReleaseAddress`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun releaseEC2AddressSc(allocId: String?) {
    val request = ReleaseAddressRequest {
        allocationId = allocId
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.releaseAddress(request)
        println("Successfully released Elastic IP address $allocId")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ReleaseAddress中的 Kotlin API 參考。

RunInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RunInstances。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createEC2Instance(name: String, amiId: String): String? {
    val request = RunInstancesRequest {
        imageId = amiId
        instanceType = InstanceType.T1Micro
        maxCount = 1
        minCount = 1
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.runInstances(request)
        val instanceId = response.instances?.get(0)?.instanceId
        val tag = Tag {
            key = "Name"
            value = name
        }

        val requestTags = CreateTagsRequest {
            resources = listOf(instanceId.toString())
            tags = listOf(tag)
        }
        ec2.createTags(requestTags)
        println("Successfully started EC2 Instance $instanceId based on AMI $amiId")
        return instanceId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK RunInstances中的 Kotlin API 參考。

StartInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartInstances。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun startInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request = StartInstancesRequest {
        instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.startInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId starts. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceRunning { // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully started instance $instanceId")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK StartInstances中的 Kotlin API 參考。

StopInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StopInstances。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun stopInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request = StopInstancesRequest {
        instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.stopInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId stops. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceStopped { // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully stopped instance $instanceId")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK StopInstances中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`TerminateInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TerminateInstances`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun terminateEC2(instanceID: String) {
    val request = TerminateInstancesRequest {
        instanceIds = listOf(instanceID)
    }
```

```
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.terminateInstances(request)
        response.terminatingInstances?.forEach { instance ->
            println("The ID of the terminated instance is ${instance.instanceId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK TerminateInstances中的 Kotlin API 參考。

案例

開始使用執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立金鑰對和安全群組。
- 選取 Amazon Machine Image (AMI) 和相容的執行個體類型，然後建立執行個體。
- 停止並重新啟動執行個體。
- 將彈性 IP 地址與您的執行個體建立關聯.
- 使用 SSH 連線至執行個體，然後清理資源。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:
```

```
 1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves the private key data as a .pem file.
 2. Lists key pairs.
 3. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
 4. Displays security group information.
 5. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and selects one.
 6. Gets more information about the image.
 7. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected AMI’s
 architecture.
 8. Creates an instance with the key pair, security group, AMI, and an instance
 type.
 9. Displays information about the instance.
 10. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
 11. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
 12. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
 13. Displays SSH connection info for the instance.
 14. Disassociates and deletes the Elastic IP address.
 15. Terminates the instance.
 16. Deletes the security group.
 17. Deletes the key pair.
 */

val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <keyName> <fileName> <groupName> <groupDesc> <vpcId> <myIpAddress>

        Where:
            keyName - A key pair name (for example, TestKeyPair).
            fileName - A file name where the key information is written to.
            groupName - The name of the security group.
            groupDesc - The description of the security group.
            vpcId - A VPC ID. You can get this value from the AWS Management
 Console.
            myIpAddress - The IP address of your development machine.

"""

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val keyName = args[0]
```

```
    val fileName = args[1]
    val groupName = args[2]
    val groupDesc = args[3]
    val vpcId = args[4]
    val myIpAddress = args[5]
    var newInstanceId: String? = ""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an RSA key pair and save the private key material as a .pem
file.")
    createKeyPairSc(keyName, fileName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List key pairs.")
    describeEC2KeysSc()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a security group.")
    val groupId = createEC2SecurityGroupSc(groupName, groupDesc, vpcId, myIpAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Display security group info for the newly created security group.")
    describeSecurityGroupsSc(groupId.toString())
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Get a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs and select one with amzn2 in the
name.")
    val instanceId = getParaValuesSc()
    if (instanceId == "") {
        println("The instance Id value isn't valid.")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    println("The instance Id is $instanceId.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("6. Get more information about an amzn2 image and return the AMI
value.")
    val amiValue = instanceId?.let { describeImageSc(it) }
    if (instanceId == "") {
        println("The instance Id value is invalid.")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    println("The AMI value is $amiValue.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Get a list of instance types.")
    val instanceType = getInstanceTypesSc()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Create an instance.")
    if (amiValue != null) {
        newInstanceId = runInstanceSc(instanceType, keyName, groupName, amiValue)
        println("The instance Id is $newInstanceId")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Display information about the running instance. ")
    var ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10.  Stop the instance.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        stopInstanceSc(newInstanceId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11.  Start the instance.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        startInstanceSc(newInstanceId)
    }
    ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
```

```
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with the
instance.")
    val allocationId = allocateAddressSc()
    println("The allocation Id value is $allocationId")
    val associationId = associateAddressSc(newInstanceId, allocationId)
    println("The associate Id value is $associationId")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Describe the instance again.")
    ipAddress = describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId)
    println("You can SSH to the instance using this command:")
    println("ssh -i " + fileName + "ec2-user@" + ipAddress)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Disassociate and release the Elastic IP address.")
    disassociateAddressSc(associationId)
    releaseEC2AddressSc(allocationId)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Terminate the instance and use a waiter.")
    if (newInstanceId != null) {
        terminateEC2Sc(newInstanceId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Delete the security group.")
    if (groupId != null) {
        deleteEC2SecGroupSc(groupId)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Delete the key pair.")
    deleteKeysSc(keyName)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("You successfully completed the Amazon EC2 scenario.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteKeysSc(keyPair: String) {
    val request = DeleteKeyPairRequest {
        keyName = keyPair
    }
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteKeyPair(request)
        println("Successfully deleted key pair named $keyPair")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteEC2SecGroupSc(groupIdVal: String) {
    val request = DeleteSecurityGroupRequest {
        groupId = groupIdVal
    }
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.deleteSecurityGroup(request)
        println("Successfully deleted security group with Id $groupIdVal")
    }
}

suspend fun terminateEC2Sc(instanceIdVal: String) {
    val ti = TerminateInstancesRequest {
        instanceIds = listOf(instanceIdVal)
    }
    println("Wait for the instance to terminate. This will take a few minutes.")
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.terminateInstances(ti)
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceTerminated { // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceIdVal)
        }
        println("$instanceIdVal is terminated!")
    }
}

suspend fun releaseEC2AddressSc(allocId: String?) {
    val request = ReleaseAddressRequest {
        allocationId = allocId
    }
```

```
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.releaseAddress(request)
        println("Successfully released Elastic IP address $allocId")
    }
}

suspend fun disassociateAddressSc(associationIdVal: String?) {
    val addressRequest = DisassociateAddressRequest {
        associationId = associationIdVal
    }
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.disassociateAddress(addressRequest)
        println("You successfully disassociated the address!")
    }
}

suspend fun associateAddressSc(instanceIdVal: String?, allocationIdVal: String?):
 String? {
    val associateRequest = AssociateAddressRequest {
        instanceId = instanceIdVal
        allocationId = allocationIdVal
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val associateResponse = ec2.associateAddress(associateRequest)
        return associateResponse.associationId
    }
}

suspend fun allocateAddressSc(): String? {
    val allocateRequest = AllocateAddressRequest {
        domain = DomainType.Vpc
    }
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val allocateResponse = ec2.allocateAddress(allocateRequest)
        return allocateResponse.allocationId
    }
}

suspend fun startInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request = StartInstancesRequest {
        instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
    }
```

```
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.startInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId starts. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceRunning { // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully started instance $instanceId")
    }
}

suspend fun stopInstanceSc(instanceId: String) {
    val request = StopInstancesRequest {
        instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        ec2.stopInstances(request)
        println("Waiting until instance $instanceId stops. This will take a few
 minutes.")
        ec2.waitUntilInstanceStopped { // suspend call
            instanceIds = listOf(instanceId)
        }
        println("Successfully stopped instance $instanceId")
    }
}

suspend fun describeEC2InstancesSc(newInstanceId: String?): String {
    var pubAddress = ""
    var isRunning = false
    val request = DescribeInstancesRequest {
        instanceIds = listOf(newInstanceId.toString())
    }

    while (!isRunning) {
        Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
            val response = ec2.describeInstances(request)
            val state =
 response.reservations?.get(0)?.instances?.get(0)?.state?.name?. value
            if (state != null) {
                if (state.compareTo("running") == 0) {
                    println("Image id is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.imageId}")
```

```
                    println("Instance type is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.instanceType}")
                    println("Instance state is
 ${response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.state}")
                    pubAddress =
 response.reservations!!.get(0).instances?.get(0)?.publicIpAddress.toString()
                    println("Instance address is $pubAddress")
                    isRunning = true
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return pubAddress
}

suspend fun runInstanceSc(instanceTypeVal: String, keyNameVal: String, groupNameVal:
 String, amiIdVal: String): String {
    val runRequest = RunInstancesRequest {
        instanceType = InstanceType.fromValue(instanceTypeVal)
        keyName = keyNameVal
        securityGroups = listOf(groupNameVal)
        maxCount = 1
        minCount = 1
        imageId = amiIdVal
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.runInstances(runRequest)
        val instanceId = response.instances?.get(0)?.instanceId
        println("Successfully started EC2 Instance $instanceId based on AMI
 $amiIdVal")
        return instanceId.toString()
    }
}

// Get a list of instance types.
suspend fun getInstanceTypesSc(): String {
    var instanceType = ""
    val filterObs = ArrayList<Filter>()
    val filter = Filter {
        name = "processor-info.supported-architecture"
        values = listOf("arm64")
    }
```

```
    filterObs.add(filter)
    val typesRequest = DescribeInstanceTypesRequest {
        filters = filterObs
        maxResults = 10
    }
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeInstanceTypes(typesRequest)
        response.instanceTypes?.forEach { type ->
            println("The memory information of this type is
 ${type.memoryInfo?.sizeInMib}")
            println("Maximum number of network cards is
 ${type.networkInfo?.maximumNetworkCards}")
            instanceType = type.instanceType.toString()
        }
        return instanceType
    }
}

// Display the Description field that corresponds to the instance Id value.
suspend fun describeImageSc(instanceId: String): String? {
    val imagesRequest = DescribeImagesRequest {
        imageIds = listOf(instanceId)
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeImages(imagesRequest)
        println("The description of the first image is
 ${response.images?.get(0)?.description}")
        println("The name of the first image is  ${response.images?.get(0)?.name}")

        // Return the image Id value.
        return response.images?.get(0)?.imageId
    }
}

// Get the Id value of an instance with amzn2 in the name.
suspend fun getParaValuesSc(): String? {
    val parameterRequest = GetParametersByPathRequest {
        path = "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest"
    }

    SsmClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ssmClient ->
        val response = ssmClient.getParametersByPath(parameterRequest)
        response.parameters?.forEach { para ->
```

```
            println("The name of the para is: ${para.name}")
            println("The type of the para is: ${para.type}")
            println("")
            if (para.name?.let { filterName(it) } == true) {
                return para.value
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

fun filterName(name: String): Boolean {
    val parts = name.split("/").toTypedArray()
    val myValue = parts[4]
    return myValue.contains("amzn2")
}

suspend fun describeSecurityGroupsSc(groupId: String) {
    val request = DescribeSecurityGroupsRequest {
        groupIds = listOf(groupId)
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeSecurityGroups(request)
        for (group in response.securityGroups!!) {
            println("Found Security Group with id " + group.groupId.toString() + "
 and group VPC " + group.vpcId)
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createEC2SecurityGroupSc(groupNameVal: String?, groupDescVal: String?,
 vpcIdVal: String?, myIpAddress: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateSecurityGroupRequest {
        groupName = groupNameVal
        description = groupDescVal
        vpcId = vpcIdVal
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val resp = ec2.createSecurityGroup(request)
        val ipRange = IpRange {
            cidrIp = "$myIpAddress/0"
        }
```

```
        val ipPerm = IpPermission {
            ipProtocol = "tcp"
            toPort = 80
            fromPort = 80
            ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
        }

        val ipPerm2 = IpPermission {
            ipProtocol = "tcp"
            toPort = 22
            fromPort = 22
            ipRanges = listOf(ipRange)
        }

        val authRequest = AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngressRequest {
            groupName = groupNameVal
            ipPermissions = listOf(ipPerm, ipPerm2)
        }
        ec2.authorizeSecurityGroupIngress(authRequest)
        println("Successfully added ingress policy to Security Group $groupNameVal")
        return resp.groupId
    }
}

suspend fun describeEC2KeysSc() {
    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.describeKeyPairs(DescribeKeyPairsRequest {})
        response.keyPairs?.forEach { keyPair ->
            println("Found key pair with name ${keyPair.keyName} and fingerprint
 ${ keyPair.keyFingerprint}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createKeyPairSc(keyNameVal: String, fileNameVal: String) {
    val request = CreateKeyPairRequest {
        keyName = keyNameVal
    }

    Ec2Client { region = "us-west-2" }.use { ec2 ->
        val response = ec2.createKeyPair(request)
        val content = response.keyMaterial
        if (content != null) {
```

```
            File(fileNameVal).writeText(content)
        }
        println("Successfully created key pair named $keyNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress
  - RunInstances
  - StartInstances
  - StopInstances
  - TerminateInstances
  - UnmonitorInstances

OpenSearch 使用 SDK 進行科特林的服務示例

以下代碼示例向您展示如何通過使用 Kotlin 與 OpenSearch 服務的 AWS SDK 來執行操作和實現常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateDomain`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDomain`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createNewDomain(domainNameVal: String?) {

    val clusterConfigOb = ClusterConfig {
        dedicatedMasterEnabled = true
        dedicatedMasterCount = 3
        dedicatedMasterType =
 OpenSearchPartitionInstanceType.fromValue("t2.small.search")
        instanceType = OpenSearchPartitionInstanceType.fromValue("t2.small.search")
        instanceCount = 5
    }

    val ebsOptionsOb = EbsOptions {
        ebsEnabled = true
        volumeSize = 10
        volumeType = VolumeType.Gp2
    }

    val encryptionOptionsOb = NodeToNodeEncryptionOptions {
```

```
        enabled = true
    }

    val request = CreateDomainRequest {
        domainName = domainNameVal
        engineVersion = "OpenSearch_1.0"
        clusterConfig = clusterConfigOb
        ebsOptions = ebsOptionsOb
        nodeToNodeEncryptionOptions = encryptionOptionsOb
    }

    println("Sending domain creation request...")
    OpenSearchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        val createResponse = searchClient.createDomain(request)
        println("Domain status is ${createResponse.domainStatus}")
        println("Domain Id is ${createResponse.domainStatus?.domainId}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateDomain中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DeleteDomain`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDomain`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteSpecificDomain(domainNameVal: String) {

    val request = DeleteDomainRequest {
        domainName = domainNameVal
    }
    OpenSearchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        searchClient.deleteDomain(request)
        println("$domainNameVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteDomain中的 Kotlin API 參考。

ListDomainNames

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListDomainNames。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAllDomains() {

    OpenSearchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        val response: ListDomainNamesResponse =
 searchClient.listDomainNames(ListDomainNamesRequest {})
        response.domainNames?.forEach { domain ->
            println("Domain name is " + domain.domainName)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListDomainNames中的 Kotlin API 參考。

UpdateDomainConfig

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateDomainConfig。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun updateSpecificDomain(domainNameVal: String?) {

    val clusterConfigOb = ClusterConfig {
        instanceCount = 3
    }

    val request = UpdateDomainConfigRequest {
        domainName = domainNameVal
        clusterConfig = clusterConfigOb
    }

    println("Sending domain update request...")
    OpenSearchClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { searchClient ->
        val updateResponse = searchClient.updateDomainConfig(request)
        println("Domain update response from Amazon OpenSearch Service:")
        println(updateResponse.toString())
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateDomainConfig中的 Kotlin API 參考。

EventBridge 使用 SDK 的例子科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 EventBridge

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 EventBridge

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 EventBridge。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.EventBridgeClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.model.ListEventBusesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.eventbridge.model.ListEventBusesResponse

suspend fun main() {
    listBusesHello()
}

suspend fun listBusesHello() {
    val request = ListEventBusesRequest {
        limit = 10
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response: ListEventBusesResponse = eventBrClient.listEventBuses(request)
        response.eventBuses?.forEach { bus ->
            println("The name of the event bus is ${bus.name}")
            println("The ARN of the event bus is ${bus.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListEventBuses中的 Kotlin API 參考。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

DeleteRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteRule。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteRuleByName(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest = DeleteRuleRequest {
        name = ruleName
    }
    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest)
        println("Successfully deleted the rule")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteRule中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeRule。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun checkRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest = DescribeRuleRequest {
```

```
        name = eventRuleName
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The state of the rule is $response")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeRule中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DisableRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisableRule。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun changeRuleState(eventRuleName: String, isEnabled: Boolean?) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DisableRule中的 Kotlin API 參考。

EnableRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用EnableRule。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun changeRuleState(eventRuleName: String, isEnabled: Boolean?) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK EnableRule中的 Kotlin API 參考。

ListRuleNamesByTarget

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListRuleNamesByTarget。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listTargetRules(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val ruleNamesByTargetRequest = ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest {
        targetArn = topicArnVal
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest)
        response.ruleNames?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is $rule")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListRuleNamesByTarget中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`ListRules`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRules`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listRules() {
    val rulesRequest = ListRulesRequest {
        eventBusName = "default"
        limit = 10
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
```

```
        val response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest)
        response.rules?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is ${rule.name}")
            println("The rule ARN is ${rule.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListRules中的 Kotlin API 參考。

ListTargetsByRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTargetsByRule`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listTargets(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest = ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
        rule = ruleName
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest)
        response.targets?.forEach { target ->
            println("Target ARN: ${target.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTargetsByRule中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PutEvents

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutEvents`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun triggerCustomRule(email: String) {
    val json = "{" +
        "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
        "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"" +
        "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
        "}"

    val entry = PutEventsRequestEntry {
        source = "ExampleSource"
        detail = json
        detailType = "ExampleType"
    }

    val eventsRequest = PutEventsRequest {
        this.entries = listOf(entry)
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest)
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutEvents中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`PutRule`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutRule`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立排程規則。

```
suspend fun createScRule(ruleName: String?, cronExpression: String?) {
    val ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest {
        name = ruleName
        eventBusName = "default"
        scheduleExpression = cronExpression
        state = RuleState.Enabled
        description = "A test rule that runs on a schedule created by the Kotlin
 API"
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}
```

建立在物件新增至 Amazon Simple Storage Service 儲存貯體時觸發的規則。

```
// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in a
 bucket.
suspend fun addEventRule(roleArnVal: String?, bucketName: String, eventRuleName:
 String?) {
    val pattern = """{
        "source": ["aws.s3"],
        "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
        "detail": {
        "bucket": {
            "name": ["$bucketName"]
            }
        }
    }"""

    val ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest {
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        name = eventRuleName
        eventPattern = pattern
        roleArn = roleArnVal
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
```

```
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutRule中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PutTargets

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutTargets。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Add a rule that triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3 bucket.
suspend fun addSnsEventRule(ruleName: String?, topicArn: String?, topicName: String,
 eventRuleName: String, bucketName: String) {
    val targetID = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myTarget = Target {
        id = targetID
        arn = topicArn
    }

    val targetsOb = mutableListOf<Target>()
    targetsOb.add(myTarget)

    val request = PutTargetsRequest {
        eventBusName = null
        targets = targetsOb
        rule = ruleName
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(request)
        println("Added event rule $eventRuleName with Amazon SNS target $topicName
 for bucket $bucketName.")
    }
```

```
}
```

將輸入轉換器新增至某個規則的目標。

```
suspend fun updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(topicArn: String?, ruleName:
 String?) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()

    val inputTransformerOb = InputTransformer {
        inputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.\""
    }

    val target = Target {
        id = targetId
        arn = topicArn
        inputTransformer = inputTransformerOb
    }

    val targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest {
        rule = ruleName
        targets = listOf(target)
        eventBusName = null
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutTargets中的 Kotlin API 參考。

RemoveTargets

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RemoveTargets。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
    val request = ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
        rule = eventRuleName
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request)
        val allTargets = response.targets

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        if (allTargets != null) {
            for (myTarget in allTargets) {
                val removeTargetsRequest = RemoveTargetsRequest {
                    rule = eventRuleName
                    ids = listOf(myTarget.id.toString())
                }
                eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest)
                println("Successfully removed the target")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK RemoveTargets中的 Kotlin API 參考。

案例

開始使用規則和目標

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立規則並在其中新增目標。

- 啟用和停用規則。
- 列出並更新規則和目標。
- 發送事件，然後清理資源。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/*
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks with Amazon EventBridge:

 1. Creates an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use with Amazon
 EventBridge.
 2. Creates an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket with EventBridge
 events enabled.
 3. Creates a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon S3.
 4. Lists rules on the event bus.
 5. Creates a new Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic and lets the
 user subscribe to it.
 6. Adds a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified topic.
 7. Creates an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3 object is
 created.
 8. Lists targets.
 9. Lists the rules for the same target.
 10. Triggers the rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.
 11. Disables a specific rule.
 12. Checks and prints the state of the rule.
 13. Adds a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.
 14. Enables a specific rule.
 15. Triggers the updated rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.
 16. Updates the rule to a custom rule pattern.
 17. Sends an event to trigger the rule.
```

```
 18. Cleans up resources.
*/
val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <roleName> <bucketName> <topicName> <eventRuleName>

    Where:
        roleName - The name of the role to create.
        bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name to
 create.
        topicName - The name of the Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic to create.
        eventRuleName - The Amazon EventBridge rule name to create.
    """
    val polJSON = "{" +
        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "\"Statement\": [{" +
        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "\"Principal\": {" +
        "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
        "}," +
        "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
        "}]" +
        "}"

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val sc = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val roleName = args[0]
    val bucketName = args[1]
    val topicName = args[2]
    val eventRuleName = args[3]

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon EventBridge example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
   println("1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role to use with
Amazon EventBridge.")
   val roleArn = createIAMRole(roleName, polJSON)
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("2. Create an S3 bucket with EventBridge events enabled.")
   if (checkBucket(bucketName)) {
       println("$bucketName already exists. Ending this scenario.")
       exitProcess(1)
   }

   createBucket(bucketName)
   delay(3000)
   setBucketNotification(bucketName)
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("3. Create a rule that triggers when an object is uploaded to Amazon
S3.")
   delay(10000)
   addEventRule(roleArn, bucketName, eventRuleName)
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("4. List rules on the event bus.")
   listRules()
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("5. Create a new SNS topic for testing and let the user subscribe to the
topic.")
   val topicArn = createSnsTopic(topicName)
   println(DASHES)

   println(DASHES)
   println("6. Add a target to the rule that sends an email to the specified
topic.")
   println("Enter your email to subscribe to the Amazon SNS topic:")
   val email = sc.nextLine()
   subEmail(topicArn, email)
   println("Use the link in the email you received to confirm your subscription.
Then press Enter to continue.")
   sc.nextLine()
```

```
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Create an EventBridge event that sends an email when an Amazon S3
object is created.")
    addSnsEventRule(eventRuleName, topicArn, topicName, eventRuleName, bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. List targets.")
    listTargets(eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(" 9. List the rules for the same target.")
    listTargetRules(topicArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Trigger the rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.")
    println("Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Disable a specific rule.")
    changeRuleState(eventRuleName, false)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Check and print the state of the rule.")
    checkRule(eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Add a transform to the rule to change the text of the email.")
    updateSnsEventRule(topicArn, eventRuleName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Enable a specific rule.")
    changeRuleState(eventRuleName, true)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Trigger the updated rule by uploading a file to the S3 bucket.")
    println("Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Update the rule to a custom rule pattern.")
    updateToCustomRule(eventRuleName)
    println("Updated event rule $eventRuleName to use a custom pattern.")
    updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(topicArn, eventRuleName)
    println("Updated event target $topicArn.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Send an event to trigger the rule. This will trigger a subscription
 email.")
    triggerCustomRule(email)
    println("Events have been sent. Press Enter to continue.")
    sc.nextLine()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Clean up resources.")
    println("Do you want to clean up resources (y/n)")
    val ans = sc.nextLine()
    if (ans.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        cleanupResources(topicArn, eventRuleName, bucketName, roleName)
    } else {
        println("The resources will not be cleaned up. ")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The Amazon EventBridge example scenario has successfully completed.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun cleanupResources(topicArn: String?, eventRuleName: String?, bucketName:
 String?, roleName: String?) {
    println("Removing all targets from the event rule.")
    deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName)
```

```
    deleteRuleByName(eventRuleName)
    deleteSNSTopic(topicArn)
    deleteS3Bucket(bucketName)
    deleteRole(roleName)
}

suspend fun deleteRole(roleNameVal: String?) {
    val policyArnVal = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess"
    val policyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
        policyArn = policyArnVal
        roleName = roleNameVal
    }
    IamClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iam ->
        iam.detachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully detached policy $policyArnVal from role $roleNameVal")

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }

        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteS3Bucket(bucketName: String?) {
    // Remove all the objects from the S3 bucket.
    val listObjects = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects)
        val myObjects = res.contents
        val toDelete = mutableListOf<ObjectIdentifier>()

        if (myObjects != null) {
            for (myValue in myObjects) {
                toDelete.add(
                    ObjectIdentifier {
                        key = myValue.key
                    }
                )
            }
```

```
        }

        val delOb = Delete {
            objects = toDelete
        }

        val dor = DeleteObjectsRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
            delete = delOb
        }
        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor)

        // Delete the S3 bucket.
        val deleteBucketRequest = DeleteBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
        s3Client.deleteBucket(deleteBucketRequest)
        println("You have deleted the bucket and the objects")
    }
}

// Delete the SNS topic.
suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val request = DeleteTopicRequest {
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println(" $topicArnVal was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteRuleByName(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest = DeleteRuleRequest {
        name = ruleName
    }
    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.deleteRule(ruleRequest)
        println("Successfully deleted the rule")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteTargetsFromRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
```

```
    // First, get all targets that will be deleted.
    val request = ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
        rule = eventRuleName
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(request)
        val allTargets = response.targets

        // Get all targets and delete them.
        if (allTargets != null) {
            for (myTarget in allTargets) {
                val removeTargetsRequest = RemoveTargetsRequest {
                    rule = eventRuleName
                    ids = listOf(myTarget.id.toString())
                }
                eventBrClient.removeTargets(removeTargetsRequest)
                println("Successfully removed the target")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun triggerCustomRule(email: String) {
    val json = "{" +
        "\"UserEmail\": \"" + email + "\"," +
        "\"Message\": \"This event was generated by example code.\"" +
        "\"UtcTime\": \"Now.\"" +
        "}"

    val entry = PutEventsRequestEntry {
        source = "ExampleSource"
        detail = json
        detailType = "ExampleType"
    }

    val eventsRequest = PutEventsRequest {
        this.entries = listOf(entry)
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putEvents(eventsRequest)
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun updateCustomRuleTargetWithTransform(topicArn: String?, ruleName:
 String?) {
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()

    val inputTransformerOb = InputTransformer {
        inputTemplate = "\"Notification: sample event was received.\""
    }

    val target = Target {
        id = targetId
        arn = topicArn
        inputTransformer = inputTransformerOb
    }

    val targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest {
        rule = ruleName
        targets = listOf(target)
        eventBusName = null
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun updateToCustomRule(ruleName: String?) {
    val customEventsPattern = "{" +
        "\"source\": [\"ExampleSource\"]," +
        "\"detail-type\": [\"ExampleType\"]" +
        "}"
    val request = PutRuleRequest {
        name = ruleName
        description = "Custom test rule"
        eventPattern = customEventsPattern
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putRule(request)
    }
}

// Update an Amazon S3 object created rule with a transform on the target.
suspend fun updateSnsEventRule(topicArn: String?, ruleName: String?) {
```

```
    val targetId = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myMap = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    myMap["bucket"] = "$.detail.bucket.name"
    myMap["time"] = "$.time"

    val inputTransOb = InputTransformer {
        inputTemplate = "\"Notification: an object was uploaded to bucket <bucket>
 at <time>.\""
        inputPathsMap = myMap
    }
    val targetOb = Target {
        id = targetId
        arn = topicArn
        inputTransformer = inputTransOb
    }

    val targetsRequest = PutTargetsRequest {
        rule = ruleName
        targets = listOf(targetOb)
        eventBusName = null
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(targetsRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkRule(eventRuleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest = DescribeRuleRequest {
        name = eventRuleName
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.describeRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The state of the rule is $response")
    }
}

suspend fun changeRuleState(eventRuleName: String, isEnabled: Boolean?) {
    if (!isEnabled!!) {
        println("Disabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest = DisableRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }
```

```
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.disableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    } else {
        println("Enabling the rule: $eventRuleName")
        val ruleRequest = EnableRuleRequest {
            name = eventRuleName
        }
        EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
            eventBrClient.enableRule(ruleRequest)
        }
    }
}

// Create and upload a file to an S3 bucket to trigger an event.
@Throws(IOException::class)
suspend fun uploadTextFiletoS3(bucketName: String?) {
    val fileSuffix = SimpleDateFormat("yyyyMMddHHmmss").format(Date())
    val fileName = "TextFile$fileSuffix.txt"
    val myFile = File(fileName)
    val fw = FileWriter(myFile.absoluteFile)
    val bw = BufferedWriter(fw)
    bw.write("This is a sample file for testing uploads.")
    bw.close()

    val putOb = PutObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = fileName
        body = myFile.asByteStream()
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.putObject(putOb)
    }
}

suspend fun listTargetRules(topicArnVal: String?) {
    val ruleNamesByTargetRequest = ListRuleNamesByTargetRequest {
        targetArn = topicArnVal
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listRuleNamesByTarget(ruleNamesByTargetRequest)
        response.ruleNames?.forEach { rule ->
```

```
            println("The rule name is $rule")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listTargets(ruleName: String?) {
    val ruleRequest = ListTargetsByRuleRequest {
        rule = ruleName
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listTargetsByRule(ruleRequest)
        response.targets?.forEach { target ->
            println("Target ARN: ${target.arn}")
        }
    }
}

// Add a rule that triggers an SNS target when a file is uploaded to an S3 bucket.
suspend fun addSnsEventRule(ruleName: String?, topicArn: String?, topicName: String,
 eventRuleName: String, bucketName: String) {
    val targetID = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
    val myTarget = Target {
        id = targetID
        arn = topicArn
    }

    val targetsOb = mutableListOf<Target>()
    targetsOb.add(myTarget)

    val request = PutTargetsRequest {
        eventBusName = null
        targets = targetsOb
        rule = ruleName
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        eventBrClient.putTargets(request)
        println("Added event rule $eventRuleName with Amazon SNS target $topicName
 for bucket $bucketName.")
    }
}

suspend fun subEmail(topicArnVal: String?, email: String?) {
```

```
    val request = SubscribeRequest {
        protocol = "email"
        endpoint = email
        returnSubscriptionArn = true
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        println(" Subscription ARN: ${result.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createSnsTopic(topicName: String): String? {
    val topicPolicy = "{" +
        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "\"Statement\": [{" +
        "\"Sid\": \"EventBridgePublishTopic\"," +
        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "\"Principal\": {" +
        "\"Service\": \"events.amazonaws.com\"" +
        "}," +
        "\"Resource\": \"*\"," +
        "\"Action\": \"sns:Publish\"" +
        "}]" +
        "}"

    val topicAttributes = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    topicAttributes["Policy"] = topicPolicy

    val topicRequest = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
        attributes = topicAttributes
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.createTopic(topicRequest)
        println("Added topic $topicName for email subscriptions.")
        return response.topicArn
    }
}

suspend fun listRules() {
    val rulesRequest = ListRulesRequest {
```

```
        eventBusName = "default"
        limit = 10
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val response = eventBrClient.listRules(rulesRequest)
        response.rules?.forEach { rule ->
            println("The rule name is ${rule.name}")
            println("The rule ARN is ${rule.arn}")
        }
    }
}

// Create a new event rule that triggers when an Amazon S3 object is created in a
 bucket.
suspend fun addEventRule(roleArnVal: String?, bucketName: String, eventRuleName:
 String?) {
    val pattern = """{
        "source": ["aws.s3"],
        "detail-type": ["Object Created"],
        "detail": {
        "bucket": {
            "name": ["$bucketName"]
            }
        }
    }"""

    val ruleRequest = PutRuleRequest {
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        name = eventRuleName
        eventPattern = pattern
        roleArn = roleArnVal
    }

    EventBridgeClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { eventBrClient ->
        val ruleResponse = eventBrClient.putRule(ruleRequest)
        println("The ARN of the new rule is ${ruleResponse.ruleArn}")
    }
}

// Set the Amazon S3 bucket notification configuration.
suspend fun setBucketNotification(bucketName: String) {
    val eventBridgeConfig = EventBridgeConfiguration {
    }
```

```
    val configuration = NotificationConfiguration {
        eventBridgeConfiguration = eventBridgeConfig
    }

    val configurationRequest = PutBucketNotificationConfigurationRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        notificationConfiguration = configuration
        skipDestinationValidation = true
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.putBucketNotificationConfiguration(configurationRequest)
        println("Added bucket $bucketName with EventBridge events enabled.")
    }
}

// Create an S3 bucket using a waiter.
suspend fun createBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request = CreateBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        s3.waitUntilBucketExists {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun checkBucket(bucketName: String?): Boolean {
    try {
        // Determine if the S3 bucket exists.
        val headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }

        S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest)
            return true
        }
    } catch (e: S3Exception) {
```

```
        System.err.println(e.message)
    }
    return false
}

suspend fun createIAMRole(rolenameVal: String?, polJSON: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = rolenameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = polJSON
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    val rolePolicyRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
        roleName = rolenameVal
        policyArn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonEventBridgeFullAccess"
    }

    IamClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iam ->
        val response = iam.createRole(request)
        iam.attachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteRule
  - DescribeRule
  - DisableRule
  - EnableRule
  - ListRuleNamesByTarget
  - ListRules
  - ListTargetsByRule
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule
  - PutTargets

AWS Glue 使用 SDK 的例子科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS Glue

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateCrawler`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCrawler`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createGlueCrawler(
    iam: String?,
    s3Path: String?,
    cron: String?,
    dbName: String?,
    crawlerName: String
) {
    val s3Target = S3Target {
        path = s3Path
    }

    // Add the S3Target to a list.
```

```
    val targetList = mutableListOf<S3Target>()
    targetList.add(s3Target)

    val targetOb = CrawlerTargets {
        s3Targets = targetList
    }

    val request = CreateCrawlerRequest {
        databaseName = dbName
        name = crawlerName
        description = "Created by the AWS Glue Kotlin API"
        targets = targetOb
        role = iam
        schedule = cron
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully created")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateCrawler中的 Kotlin API 參考。

GetCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetCrawler`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getSpecificCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {

    val request = GetCrawlerRequest {
        name = crawlerName
    }
    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
```

```
        val response = glueClient.getCrawler(request)
        val role = response.crawler?.role
        println("The role associated with this crawler is $role")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetCrawler中的 Kotlin API 參考。

GetDatabase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDatabase`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getSpecificDatabase(databaseName: String?) {

    val request = GetDatabaseRequest {
        name = databaseName
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getDatabase(request)
        val dbDesc = response.database?.description
        println("The database description is $dbDesc")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetDatabase中的 Kotlin API 參考。

StartCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartCrawler`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun startSpecificCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {

    val request = StartCrawlerRequest {
        name = crawlerName
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.startCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully started.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK StartCrawler中的 Kotlin API 參考。

案例

開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立網路爬取公有 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的爬蟲程式，以及產生 CSV 格式中繼資料的資料庫。
- 列出有關 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 建立從 S3 儲存貯體中擷取 CSV 資料的任務、轉換資料，以及將 JSON 格式的輸出載入至另一個 S3 儲存貯體。
- 列出任務執行的相關資訊、檢視已轉換的資料以及清除資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱教學課程：開始使用 AWS Glue Studio。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {

    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <iam> <s3Path> <cron> <dbName> <crawlerName> <jobName> <scriptLocation>
 <locationUri>

        Where:
            iam - The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the AWS Identity and Access
 Management (IAM) role that has AWS Glue and Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon
 S3) permissions.
            s3Path - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) target that
 contains data (for example, CSV data).
            cron - A cron expression used to specify the schedule (for example,
 cron(15 12 * * ? *).
            dbName - The database name.
            crawlerName - The name of the crawler.
            jobName - The name you assign to this job definition.
            scriptLocation - Specifies the Amazon S3 path to a script that runs a
 job.
            locationUri - Specifies the location of the database
        """

    if (args.size != 8) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val iam = args[0]
    val s3Path = args[1]
    val cron = args[2]
    val dbName = args[3]
    val crawlerName = args[4]
    val jobName = args[5]
    val scriptLocation = args[6]
    val locationUri = args[7]
```

```
    println("About to start the AWS Glue Scenario")
    createDatabase(dbName, locationUri)
    createCrawler(iam, s3Path, cron, dbName, crawlerName)
    getCrawler(crawlerName)
    startCrawler(crawlerName)
    getDatabase(dbName)
    getGlueTables(dbName)
    createJob(jobName, iam, scriptLocation)
    startJob(jobName)
    getJobs()
    getJobRuns(jobName)
    deleteJob(jobName)
    println("*** Wait for 5 MIN so the $crawlerName is ready to be deleted")
    TimeUnit.MINUTES.sleep(5)
    deleteMyDatabase(dbName)
    deleteCrawler(crawlerName)
}

suspend fun createDatabase(dbName: String?, locationUriVal: String?) {

    val input = DatabaseInput {
        description = "Built with the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
        name = dbName
        locationUri = locationUriVal
    }

    val request = CreateDatabaseRequest {
        databaseInput = input
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createDatabase(request)
        println("The database was successfully created")
    }
}

suspend fun createCrawler(iam: String?, s3Path: String?, cron: String?, dbName:
 String?, crawlerName: String) {

    val s3Target = S3Target {
        path = s3Path
    }
```

```
    val targetList = ArrayList<S3Target>()
    targetList.add(s3Target)

    val targetOb = CrawlerTargets {
        s3Targets = targetList
    }

    val crawlerRequest = CreateCrawlerRequest {
        databaseName = dbName
        name = crawlerName
        description = "Created by the AWS Glue Java API"
        targets = targetOb
        role = iam
        schedule = cron
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createCrawler(crawlerRequest)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully created")
    }
}

suspend fun getCrawler(crawlerName: String?) {

    val request = GetCrawlerRequest {
        name = crawlerName
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getCrawler(request)
        val role = response.crawler?.role
        println("The role associated with this crawler is $role")
    }
}

suspend fun startCrawler(crawlerName: String) {

    val crawlerRequest = StartCrawlerRequest {
        name = crawlerName
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.startCrawler(crawlerRequest)
        println("$crawlerName was successfully started.")
```

```
    }
}

suspend fun getDatabase(databaseName: String?) {

    val request = GetDatabaseRequest {
        name = databaseName
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getDatabase(request)
        val dbDesc = response.database?.description
        println("The database description is $dbDesc")
    }
}

suspend fun getGlueTables(dbName: String?) {

    val tableRequest = GetTablesRequest {
        databaseName = dbName
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getTables(tableRequest)
        response.tableList?.forEach { tableName ->
            println("Table name is ${tableName.name}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun startJob(jobNameVal: String?) {

    val runRequest = StartJobRunRequest {
        workerType = WorkerType.G1X
        numberOfWorkers = 10
        jobName = jobNameVal
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.startJobRun(runRequest)
        println("The job run Id is ${response.jobRunId}")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun createJob(jobName: String, iam: String?, scriptLocationVal: String?) {

    val commandOb = JobCommand {
        pythonVersion = "3"
        name = "MyJob1"
        scriptLocation = scriptLocationVal
    }

    val jobRequest = CreateJobRequest {
        description = "A Job created by using the AWS SDK for Java V2"
        glueVersion = "2.0"
        workerType = WorkerType.G1X
        numberOfWorkers = 10
        name = jobName
        role = iam
        command = commandOb
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.createJob(jobRequest)
        println("$jobName was successfully created.")
    }
}

suspend fun getJobs() {

    val request = GetJobsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getJobs(request)
        response.jobs?.forEach { job ->
            println("Job name is ${job.name}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getJobRuns(jobNameVal: String?) {

    val request = GetJobRunsRequest {
        jobName = jobNameVal
    }
```

```
    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        val response = glueClient.getJobRuns(request)
        response.jobRuns?.forEach { job ->
            println("Job name is ${job.jobName}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun deleteJob(jobNameVal: String) {

    val jobRequest = DeleteJobRequest {
        jobName = jobNameVal
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteJob(jobRequest)
        println("$jobNameVal was successfully deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteMyDatabase(databaseName: String) {

    val request = DeleteDatabaseRequest {
        name = databaseName
    }

    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteDatabase(request)
        println("$databaseName was successfully deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCrawler(crawlerName: String) {

    val request = DeleteCrawlerRequest {
        name = crawlerName
    }
    GlueClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { glueClient ->
        glueClient.deleteCrawler(request)
        println("$crawlerName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

使用 SDK 進行科特林的 IAM 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 搭配 IAM 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

AttachRolePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AttachRolePolicy。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun attachIAMRolePolicy(roleNameVal: String, policyArnVal: String) {

    val request = ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAttachedRolePolicies(request)
        val attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies

        // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role.
        val checkStatus: Int
        if (attachedPolicies != null) {
            checkStatus = checkList(attachedPolicies, policyArnVal)
            if (checkStatus == -1)
                return
        }

        val policyRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
            policyArn = policyArnVal
        }
        iamClient.attachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully attached policy $policyArnVal to role $roleNameVal")
    }
}

fun checkList(attachedPolicies: List<AttachedPolicy>, policyArnVal: String): Int {

    for (policy in attachedPolicies) {
```

```
        val polArn = policy.policyArn.toString()

        if (polArn.compareTo(policyArnVal) == 0) {
            println("The policy is already attached to this role.")
            return -1
        }
    }
    return 0
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AttachRolePolicy中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`CreateAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccessKey`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createIAMAccessKey(user: String?): String {

    val request = CreateAccessKeyRequest {
        userName = user
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createAccessKey(request)
        return response.accessKey?.accessKeyId.toString()
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateAccessKey中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`CreateAccountAlias`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccountAlias`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createIAMAccountAlias(alias: String) {

    val request = CreateAccountAliasRequest {
        accountAlias = alias
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.createAccountAlias(request)
        println("Successfully created account alias named $alias")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateAccountAlias中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`CreatePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePolicy`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createIAMPolicy(policyNameVal: String?): String {

    val policyDocumentVal = "{" +
```

```
        "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "  \"Statement\": [" +
        "    {" +
        "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "        \"Action\": [" +
        "            \"dynamodb:DeleteItem\"," +
        "            \"dynamodb:GetItem\"," +
        "            \"dynamodb:PutItem\"," +
        "            \"dynamodb:Scan\"," +
        "            \"dynamodb:UpdateItem\"" +
        "        ]," +
        "        \"Resource\": \"*\"" +
        "    }" +
        "   ]" +
        "}"

    val request = CreatePolicyRequest {
        policyName = policyNameVal
        policyDocument = policyDocumentVal
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createPolicy(request)
        return response.policy?.arn.toString()
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreatePolicy中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`CreateUser`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateUser`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createIAMUser(usernameVal: String?): String? {
```

```
    val request = CreateUserRequest {
        userName = usernameVal
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createUser(request)
        return response.user?.userName
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateUser中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DeleteAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAccessKey`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteKey(userNameVal: String, accessKey: String) {

    val request = DeleteAccessKeyRequest {
        accessKeyId = accessKey
        userName = userNameVal
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteAccessKey(request)
        println("Successfully deleted access key $accessKey from $userNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteAccessKey中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DeleteAccountAlias

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAccountAlias。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteIAMAccountAlias(alias: String) {

    val request = DeleteAccountAliasRequest {
        accountAlias = alias
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteAccountAlias(request)
        println("Successfully deleted account alias $alias")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteAccountAlias中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DeletePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeletePolicy。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteIAMPolicy(policyARNVal: String?) {

    val request = DeletePolicyRequest {
        policyArn = policyARNVal
```

```
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deletePolicy(request)
        println("Successfully deleted $policyARNVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeletePolicy中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DeleteUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteUser。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteIAMUser(userNameVal: String) {

    val request = DeleteUserRequest {
        userName = userNameVal
    }

    // To delete a user, ensure that the user's access keys are deleted first.
    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.deleteUser(request)
        println("Successfully deleted user $userNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteUser中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DetachRolePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetachRolePolicy。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun detachPolicy(roleNameVal: String, policyArnVal: String) {

    val request = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
        policyArn = policyArnVal
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.detachRolePolicy(request)
        println("Successfully detached policy $policyArnVal from role $roleNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DetachRolePolicy中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`GetPolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetPolicy`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getIAMPolicy(policyArnVal: String?) {

    val request = GetPolicyRequest {
        policyArn = policyArnVal
    }
```

```
    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.getPolicy(request)
        println("Successfully retrieved policy ${response.policy?.policyName}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetPolicy中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`ListAccessKeys`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAccessKeys`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listKeys(userNameVal: String?) {

    val request = ListAccessKeysRequest {
        userName = userNameVal
    }
    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAccessKeys(request)
        response.accessKeyMetadata?.forEach { md ->
            println("Retrieved access key ${md.accessKeyId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListAccessKeys中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`ListAccountAliases`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAccountAliases`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAliases() {

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAccountAliases(ListAccountAliasesRequest {})
        response.accountAliases?.forEach { alias ->
            println("Retrieved account alias $alias")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListAccountAliases中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`ListUsers`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUsers`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAllUsers() {

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listUsers(ListUsersRequest { })
        response.users?.forEach { user ->
            println("Retrieved user ${user.userName}")
            val permissionsBoundary = user.permissionsBoundary
            if (permissionsBoundary != null)
                println("Permissions boundary details
 ${permissionsBoundary.permissionsBoundaryType}")
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListUsers中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`UpdateUser`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateUser`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun updateIAMUser(curName: String?, newName: String?) {

    val request = UpdateUserRequest {
        userName = curName
        newUserName = newName
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        iamClient.updateUser(request)
        println("Successfully updated user to $newName")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateUser中的 Kotlin API 參考。

案例

建立使用者並擔任角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立使用者並擔任角色。

> **Warning**
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立沒有許可的使用者。
- 建立一個可授予許可的角色，以列出帳戶的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 新增政策，讓使用者擔任該角色。
- 使用暫時憑證，擔任角色並列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，然後清理資源。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可包裝 IAM 使用者動作的函數。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {

    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <username> <policyName> <roleName> <roleSessionName> <fileLocation>
 <bucketName>

    Where:
        username - The name of the IAM user to create.
        policyName - The name of the policy to create.
        roleName - The name of the role to create.
        roleSessionName - The name of the session required for the assumeRole
 operation.
        fileLocation - The file location to the JSON required to create the role
 (see Readme).
        bucketName - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket from which objects are read.
    """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
```

```
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val userName = args[0]
    val policyName = args[1]
    val roleName = args[2]
    val roleSessionName = args[3]
    val fileLocation = args[4]
    val bucketName = args[5]

    createUser(userName)
    println("$userName was successfully created.")

    val polArn = createPolicy(policyName)
    println("The policy $polArn was successfully created.")

    val roleArn = createRole(roleName, fileLocation)
    println("$roleArn was successfully created.")
    attachRolePolicy(roleName, polArn)

    println("*** Wait for 1 MIN so the resource is available.")
    delay(60000)
    assumeGivenRole(roleArn, roleSessionName, bucketName)

    println("*** Getting ready to delete the AWS resources.")
    deleteRole(roleName, polArn)
    deleteUser(userName)
    println("This IAM Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

suspend fun createUser(usernameVal: String?): String? {

    val request = CreateUserRequest {
        userName = usernameVal
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createUser(request)
        return response.user?.userName
    }
}

suspend fun createPolicy(policyNameVal: String?): String {
```

```
    val policyDocumentValue: String = "{" +
        "  \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "  \"Statement\": [" +
        "    {" +
        "        \"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "        \"Action\": [" +
        "            \"s3:*\"" +
        "       ]," +
        "       \"Resource\": \"*\"" +
        "    }" +
        "   ]" +
        "}"

    val request = CreatePolicyRequest {
        policyName = policyNameVal
        policyDocument = policyDocumentValue
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createPolicy(request)
        return response.policy?.arn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun createRole(rolenameVal: String?, fileLocation: String?): String? {

    val jsonObject = fileLocation?.let { readJsonSimpleDemo(it) } as JSONObject

    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = rolenameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = jsonObject.toJSONString()
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createRole(request)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
}

suspend fun attachRolePolicy(roleNameVal: String, policyArnVal: String) {

    val request = ListAttachedRolePoliciesRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
```

```
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.listAttachedRolePolicies(request)
        val attachedPolicies = response.attachedPolicies

        // Ensure that the policy is not attached to this role.
        val checkStatus: Int
        if (attachedPolicies != null) {
            checkStatus = checkMyList(attachedPolicies, policyArnVal)
            if (checkStatus == -1)
                return
        }

        val policyRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
            policyArn = policyArnVal
        }
        iamClient.attachRolePolicy(policyRequest)
        println("Successfully attached policy $policyArnVal to role $roleNameVal")
    }
}

fun checkMyList(attachedPolicies: List<AttachedPolicy>, policyArnVal: String): Int {

    for (policy in attachedPolicies) {
        val polArn = policy.policyArn.toString()

        if (polArn.compareTo(policyArnVal) == 0) {
            println("The policy is already attached to this role.")
            return -1
        }
    }
    return 0
}

suspend fun assumeGivenRole(roleArnVal: String?, roleSessionNameVal: String?,
 bucketName: String) {

    val stsClient = StsClient {
        region = "us-east-1"
    }

    val roleRequest = AssumeRoleRequest {
```

```
        roleArn = roleArnVal
        roleSessionName = roleSessionNameVal
    }

    val roleResponse = stsClient.assumeRole(roleRequest)
    val myCreds = roleResponse.credentials
    val key = myCreds?.accessKeyId
    val secKey = myCreds?.secretAccessKey
    val secToken = myCreds?.sessionToken

    val staticCredentials = StaticCredentialsProvider {
        accessKeyId = key
        secretAccessKey = secKey
        sessionToken = secToken
    }

    // List all objects in an Amazon S3 bucket using the temp creds.
    val s3 = S3Client {
        credentialsProvider = staticCredentials
        region = "us-east-1"
    }

    println("Created a S3Client using temp credentials.")
    println("Listing objects in $bucketName")

    val listObjects = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    val response = s3.listObjects(listObjects)
    response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
        println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
        println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteRole(roleNameVal: String, polArn: String) {

    val iam = IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }

    // First the policy needs to be detached.
    val rolePolicyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
        policyArn = polArn
        roleName = roleNameVal
```

```
    }

    iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)

    // Delete the policy.
    val request = DeletePolicyRequest {
        policyArn = polArn
    }

    iam.deletePolicy(request)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $polArn")

    // Delete the role.
    val roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
    }

    iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
}

suspend fun deleteUser(userNameVal: String) {
    val iam = IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }
    val request = DeleteUserRequest {
        userName = userNameVal
    }

    iam.deleteUser(request)
    println("*** Successfully deleted $userNameVal")
}

@Throws(java.lang.Exception::class)
fun readJsonSimpleDemo(filename: String): Any? {
    val reader = FileReader(filename)
    val jsonParser = JSONParser()
    return jsonParser.parse(reader)
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey

- CreatePolicy
- CreateRole
- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeletePolicy
- DeleteRole
- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

AWS IoT 使用 SDK 的例子科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS IoT

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS IoT

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS IoT。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.IotClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.ListThingsRequest
```

```
suspend fun main() {
    println("A listing of your AWS IoT Things:")
    listAllThings()
}

suspend fun listAllThings() {
    val thingsRequest = ListThingsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listThings(thingsRequest)
        val thingList = response.things
        if (thingList != null) {
            for (attribute in thingList) {
                println("Thing name ${attribute.thingName}")
                println("Thing ARN: ${attribute.thingArn}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱列出AWS SDK 中的事情以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AttachThingPrincipal`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachThingPrincipal`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun attachCertificateToThing(thingNameVal: String?, certificateArn: String?)
 {
    val principalRequest = AttachThingPrincipalRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
        principal = certificateArn
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest)
        println("Certificate attached to $thingNameVal successfully.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AttachThingPrincipal中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`CreateKeysAndCertificate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKeysAndCertificate`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public static String createCertificate(IotClient iotClient) {
        try {
            CreateKeysAndCertificateResponse response =
 iotClient.createKeysAndCertificate();
            String certificatePem = response.certificatePem();
            String certificateArn = response.certificateArn();

            // Print the details.
            System.out.println("\nCertificate:");
            System.out.println(certificatePem);
            System.out.println("\nCertificate ARN:");
            System.out.println(certificateArn);
            return certificateArn;
```

```
        } catch (IotException e) {
            System.err.println(e.awsErrorDetails().errorMessage());
            System.exit(1);
        }

        return "";
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateKeysAndCertificate中的 Kotlin API 參考。

CreateThing

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateThing。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val createThingRequest = CreateThingRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createThing(createThingRequest)
        println("Created $thingNameVal}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateThing中的 Kotlin API 參考。

CreateTopicRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateTopicRule。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createIoTRule(roleARNVal: String?, ruleNameVal: String?, action:
 String?) {
    val sqlVal = "SELECT * FROM '$TOPIC '"
    val action1 = SnsAction {
        targetArn = action
        roleArn = roleARNVal
    }

    val myAction = Action {
        sns = action1
    }

    val topicRulePayloadVal = TopicRulePayload {
        sql = sqlVal
        actions = listOf(myAction)
    }

    val topicRuleRequest = CreateTopicRuleRequest {
        ruleName = ruleNameVal
        topicRulePayload = topicRulePayloadVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest)
        println("IoT rule created successfully.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTopicRule中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DeleteCertificate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteCertificate`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteCertificate(certificateArn: String) {
    val certificateProviderRequest = DeleteCertificateRequest {
        certificateId = extractCertificateId(certificateArn)
    }
    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteCertificate中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DeleteThing`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteThing`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val deleteThingRequest = DeleteThingRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteThing(deleteThingRequest)
        println("Deleted $thingNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteThing中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeEndpoint

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeEndpoint。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeEndpoint(): String? {
    val request = DescribeEndpointRequest {}

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val endpointResponse = iotClient.describeEndpoint(request)
        val endpointUrl: String? = endpointResponse.endpointAddress
        val exString: String = getValue(endpointUrl)
        val fullEndpoint = "https://$exString-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        println("Full endpoint URL: $fullEndpoint")
        return fullEndpoint
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeEndpoint中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeThing

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeThing。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val thingRequest = DescribeThingRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    // Print Thing details.
    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val describeResponse = iotClient.describeThing(thingRequest)
        println("Thing details:")
        println("Thing name: ${describeResponse.thingName}")
        println("Thing ARN:  ${describeResponse.thingArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeThing中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DetachThingPrincipal`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetachThingPrincipal`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun detachThingPrincipal(thingNameVal: String, certificateArn: String) {
    val thingPrincipalRequest = DetachThingPrincipalRequest {
        principal = certificateArn
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully removed from $thingNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DetachThingPrincipal中的 Kotlin API 參考。

ListCertificates

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListCertificates。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listCertificates() {
    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listCertificates()
        val certList = response.certificates
        certList?.forEach { cert ->
            println("Cert id: ${cert.certificateId}")
            println("Cert Arn: ${cert.certificateArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListCertificates中的 Kotlin API 參考。

SearchIndex

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SearchIndex。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun searchThings(queryStringVal: String?) {
    val searchIndexRequest = SearchIndexRequest {
```

```
        queryString = queryStringVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val searchIndexResponse = iotClient.searchIndex(searchIndexRequest)
        if (searchIndexResponse.things?.isEmpty() == true) {
            println("No things found.")
        } else {
            searchIndexResponse.things
                ?.forEach { thing -> println("Thing id found using search is
 ${thing.thingId}") }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK SearchIndex中的 Kotlin API 參考。

UpdateThing

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateThing`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun updateThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val newLocation = "Office"
    val newFirmwareVersion = "v2.0"
    val attMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attMap["location"] = newLocation
    attMap["firmwareVersion"] = newFirmwareVersion

    val attributePayloadVal = AttributePayload {
        attributes = attMap
    }

    val updateThingRequest = UpdateThingRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
```

```
        attributePayload = attributePayloadVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        // Update the IoT thing attributes.
        iotClient.updateThing(updateThingRequest)
        println("$thingNameVal attributes updated successfully.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateThing中的 Kotlin API 參考。

案例

使用裝置管理使用案例

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 AWS IoT SDK 處理 AWS IoT 裝置管理使用案例

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.IotClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.Action
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.AttachThingPrincipalRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.AttributePayload
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.CreateThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.CreateTopicRuleRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DeleteCertificateRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DeleteThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DescribeEndpointRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DescribeThingRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.DetachThingPrincipalRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.ListTopicRulesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.SearchIndexRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.SnsAction
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.TopicRulePayload
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iot.model.UpdateThingRequest
```

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.IotDataPlaneClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.model.GetThingShadowRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iotdataplane.model.UpdateThingShadowRequest
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.content.ByteStream
import aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.content.toByteArray
import java.util.Scanner
import java.util.regex.Pattern
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

/**
 * Before running this Kotlin code example, ensure that your development environment
 * is set up, including configuring your credentials.
 *
 * For detailed instructions, refer to the following documentation topic:
 * [Setting Up Your Development Environment](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-
kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html)
 *
 * This code example requires an SNS topic and an IAM Role.
 * Follow the steps in the documentation to set up these resources:
 *
 * - [Creating an SNS Topic](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-getting-
started.html#step-create-topic)
 * - [Creating an IAM Role](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/
id_roles_create.html)
 */

val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
val TOPIC = "your-iot-topic"
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
                Usage:
                    <roleARN> <snsAction>

                Where:
                    roleARN - The ARN of an IAM role that has permission to work
 with AWS IOT.
                    snsAction  - An ARN of an SNS topic.

    """.trimIndent()

    if (args.size != 2) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }
```

```
    var thingName: String
    val roleARN = args[0]
    val snsAction = args[1]
    val scanner = Scanner(System.`in`)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS IoT example scenario.")
    println(
        """
            This example program demonstrates various interactions with the AWS
Internet of Things (IoT) Core service.
            The program guides you through a series of steps, including creating an
IoT thing, generating a device certificate,
            updating the thing with attributes, and so on.

            It utilizes the AWS SDK for Kotlin and incorporates functionality for
creating and managing IoT things, certificates, rules,
            shadows, and performing searches. The program aims to showcase AWS IoT
capabilities and provides a comprehensive example for
            developers working with AWS IoT in a Kotlin environment.
        """.trimIndent()
    )

    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create an AWS IoT thing.")
    println(
        """
            An AWS IoT thing represents a virtual entity in the AWS IoT service that
can be associated with a physical device.
        """.trimIndent()
    )
    // Prompt the user for input.
    print("Enter thing name: ")
    thingName = scanner.nextLine()
    createIoTThing(thingName)
    describeThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("2. Generate a device certificate.")
    println(
        """
        A device certificate performs a role in securing the communication between
devices (things) and the AWS IoT platform.
        """.trimIndent()
    )

    print("Do you want to create a certificate for $thingName? (y/n)")
    val certAns = scanner.nextLine()
    var certificateArn: String? = ""
    if (certAns != null && certAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase =
true)) {
        certificateArn = createCertificate()
        println("Attach the certificate to the AWS IoT thing.")
        attachCertificateToThing(thingName, certificateArn)
    } else {
        println("A device certificate was not created.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Update an AWS IoT thing with Attributes.")
    println(
        """
        IoT thing attributes, represented as key-value pairs, offer a pivotal
advantage in facilitating efficient data
        management and retrieval within the AWS IoT ecosystem.
        """.trimIndent()
    )
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    updateThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Return a unique endpoint specific to the Amazon Web Services
account.")
    println(
        """
        An IoT Endpoint refers to a specific URL or Uniform Resource Locator that
serves as the entry point for communication between IoT devices and the AWS IoT
service.
        """.trimIndent()
```

```
    )
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    val endpointUrl = describeEndpoint()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. List your AWS IoT certificates")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    if (certificateArn!!.isNotEmpty()) {
        listCertificates()
    } else {
        println("You did not create a certificates. Skipping this step.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Create an IoT shadow that refers to a digital representation or
virtual twin of a physical IoT device")
    println(
        """
            A thing shadow refers to a feature that enables you to create a virtual
representation, or "shadow,"
            of a physical device or thing. The thing shadow allows you to
synchronize and control the state of a device between
            the cloud and the device itself. and the AWS IoT service. For example,
you can write and retrieve JSON data from a thing shadow.

        """.trimIndent()
    )
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    updateShawdowThing(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Write out the state information, in JSON format.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    getPayload(thingName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println("8. Creates a rule")
    println(
        """
        Creates a rule that is an administrator-level action.
        Any user who has permission to create rules will be able to access data
 processed by the rule.
        """.trimIndent()
    )
    print("Enter Rule name: ")
    val ruleName = scanner.nextLine()
    createIoTRule(roleARN, ruleName, snsAction)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. List your rules.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    listIoTRules()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Search things using the name.")
    print("Press Enter to continue...")
    scanner.nextLine()
    val queryString = "thingName:$thingName"
    searchThings(queryString)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    if (certificateArn.length > 0) {
        print("Do you want to detach and delete the certificate for $thingName? (y/
n)")
        val delAns = scanner.nextLine()
        if (delAns != null && delAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase =
 true)) {
            println("11. You selected to detach amd delete the certificate.")
            print("Press Enter to continue...")
            scanner.nextLine()
            detachThingPrincipal(thingName, certificateArn)
            deleteCertificate(certificateArn)
        } else {
            println("11. You selected not to delete the certificate.")
        }
    } else {
```

```
        println("11. You did not create a certificate so there is nothing to
 delete.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Delete the AWS IoT thing.")
    print("Do you want to delete the IoT thing? (y/n)")
    val delAns = scanner.nextLine()
    if (delAns != null && delAns.trim { it <= ' ' }.equals("y", ignoreCase = true))
 {
        deleteIoTThing(thingName)
    } else {
        println("The IoT thing was not deleted.")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The AWS IoT workflow has successfully completed.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun deleteIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val deleteThingRequest = DeleteThingRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteThing(deleteThingRequest)
        println("Deleted $thingNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteCertificate(certificateArn: String) {
    val certificateProviderRequest = DeleteCertificateRequest {
        certificateId = extractCertificateId(certificateArn)
    }
    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.deleteCertificate(certificateProviderRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

private fun extractCertificateId(certificateArn: String): String? {
```

```
    // Example ARN: arn:aws:iot:region:account-id:cert/certificate-id.
    val arnParts = certificateArn.split(":".toRegex()).dropLastWhile
 { it.isEmpty() }.toTypedArray()
    val certificateIdPart = arnParts[arnParts.size - 1]
    return certificateIdPart.substring(certificateIdPart.lastIndexOf("/") + 1)
}

suspend fun detachThingPrincipal(thingNameVal: String, certificateArn: String) {
    val thingPrincipalRequest = DetachThingPrincipalRequest {
        principal = certificateArn
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.detachThingPrincipal(thingPrincipalRequest)
        println("$certificateArn was successfully removed from $thingNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun searchThings(queryStringVal: String?) {
    val searchIndexRequest = SearchIndexRequest {
        queryString = queryStringVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val searchIndexResponse = iotClient.searchIndex(searchIndexRequest)
        if (searchIndexResponse.things?.isEmpty() == true) {
            println("No things found.")
        } else {
            searchIndexResponse.things
                ?.forEach { thing -> println("Thing id found using search is
 ${thing.thingId}") }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listIoTRules() {
    val listTopicRulesRequest = ListTopicRulesRequest {}

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val listTopicRulesResponse = iotClient.listTopicRules(listTopicRulesRequest)
        println("List of IoT rules:")
        val ruleList = listTopicRulesResponse.rules
        ruleList?.forEach { rule ->
```

```
            println("Rule name: ${rule.ruleName}")
            println("Rule ARN: ${rule.ruleArn}")
            println("--------------")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createIoTRule(roleARNVal: String?, ruleNameVal: String?, action:
 String?) {
    val sqlVal = "SELECT * FROM '$TOPIC '"
    val action1 = SnsAction {
        targetArn = action
        roleArn = roleARNVal
    }

    val myAction = Action {
        sns = action1
    }

    val topicRulePayloadVal = TopicRulePayload {
        sql = sqlVal
        actions = listOf(myAction)
    }

    val topicRuleRequest = CreateTopicRuleRequest {
        ruleName = ruleNameVal
        topicRulePayload = topicRulePayloadVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createTopicRule(topicRuleRequest)
        println("IoT rule created successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun getPayload(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val getThingShadowRequest = GetThingShadowRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    IotDataPlaneClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient ->
        val getThingShadowResponse =
 iotPlaneClient.getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest)
        val payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload
```

```
        val payloadString = payload?.let { java.lang.String(it, Charsets.UTF_8) }
        println("Received shadow data: $payloadString")
    }
}

suspend fun listCertificates() {
    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.listCertificates()
        val certList = response.certificates
        certList?.forEach { cert ->
            println("Cert id: ${cert.certificateId}")
            println("Cert Arn: ${cert.certificateArn}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun describeEndpoint(): String? {
    val request = DescribeEndpointRequest {}

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val endpointResponse = iotClient.describeEndpoint(request)
        val endpointUrl: String? = endpointResponse.endpointAddress
        val exString: String = getValue(endpointUrl)
        val fullEndpoint = "https://$exString-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        println("Full endpoint URL: $fullEndpoint")
        return fullEndpoint
    }
}

private fun getValue(input: String?): String {
    // Define a regular expression pattern for extracting the subdomain.
    val pattern = Pattern.compile("^(.*?)\\.iot\\.us-east-1\\.amazonaws\\.com")

    // Match the pattern against the input string.
    val matcher = pattern.matcher(input)

    // Check if a match is found.
    if (matcher.find()) {
        val subdomain = matcher.group(1)
        println("Extracted subdomain: $subdomain")
        return subdomain
    } else {
        println("No match found")
    }
```

```
    return ""
}

suspend fun updateThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val newLocation = "Office"
    val newFirmwareVersion = "v2.0"
    val attMap: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    attMap["location"] = newLocation
    attMap["firmwareVersion"] = newFirmwareVersion

    val attributePayloadVal = AttributePayload {
        attributes = attMap
    }

    val updateThingRequest = UpdateThingRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
        attributePayload = attributePayloadVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        // Update the IoT thing attributes.
        iotClient.updateThing(updateThingRequest)
        println("$thingNameVal attributes updated successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun updateShawdowThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    // Create the thing shadow state document.
    val stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25, \"humidity
\":50}}}"
    val byteStream: ByteStream = ByteStream.fromString(stateDocument)
    val byteArray: ByteArray = byteStream.toByteArray()

    val updateThingShadowRequest = UpdateThingShadowRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
        payload = byteArray
    }

    IotDataPlaneClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient ->
        iotPlaneClient.updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest)
        println("The thing shadow was updated successfully.")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun attachCertificateToThing(thingNameVal: String?, certificateArn: String?)
 {
    val principalRequest = AttachThingPrincipalRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
        principal = certificateArn
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.attachThingPrincipal(principalRequest)
        println("Certificate attached to $thingNameVal successfully.")
    }
}

suspend fun describeThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val thingRequest = DescribeThingRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    // Print Thing details.
    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val describeResponse = iotClient.describeThing(thingRequest)
        println("Thing details:")
        println("Thing name: ${describeResponse.thingName}")
        println("Thing ARN:  ${describeResponse.thingArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createCertificate(): String? {
    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        val response = iotClient.createKeysAndCertificate()
        val certificatePem = response.certificatePem
        val certificateArn = response.certificateArn

        // Print the details.
        println("\nCertificate:")
        println(certificatePem)
        println("\nCertificate ARN:")
        println(certificateArn)
        return certificateArn
    }
}

suspend fun createIoTThing(thingNameVal: String) {
    val createThingRequest = CreateThingRequest {
```

```
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    IotClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotClient ->
        iotClient.createThing(createThingRequest)
        println("Created $thingNameVal}")
    }
}
```

AWS IoT data 使用 SDK 的例子科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS IoT data

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`GetThingShadow`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetThingShadow`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getPayload(thingNameVal: String?) {
    val getThingShadowRequest = GetThingShadowRequest {
```

```
        thingName = thingNameVal
    }

    IotDataPlaneClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient ->
        val getThingShadowResponse =
 iotPlaneClient.getThingShadow(getThingShadowRequest)
        val payload = getThingShadowResponse.payload
        val payloadString = payload?.let { java.lang.String(it, Charsets.UTF_8) }
        println("Received shadow data: $payloadString")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetThingShadow中的 Kotlin API 參考。

UpdateThingShadow

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateThingShadow。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun updateShawdowThing(thingNameVal: String?) {
    // Create the thing shadow state document.
    val stateDocument = "{\"state\":{\"reported\":{\"temperature\":25, \"humidity
\":50}}}"
    val byteStream: ByteStream = ByteStream.fromString(stateDocument)
    val byteArray: ByteArray = byteStream.toByteArray()

    val updateThingShadowRequest = UpdateThingShadowRequest {
        thingName = thingNameVal
        payload = byteArray
    }

    IotDataPlaneClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { iotPlaneClient ->
        iotPlaneClient.updateThingShadow(updateThingShadowRequest)
        println("The thing shadow was updated successfully.")
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateThingShadow中的 Kotlin API 參考。

使用 SDK 的 Amazon Keyspaces 示例 Kotlin

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon Keyspaces 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon Keyspaces

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon Keyspaces。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
*/

suspend fun main() {
```

```
    listKeyspaces()
}

suspend fun listKeyspaces() {
    val keyspacesRequest = ListKeyspacesRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.listKeyspaces(keyspacesRequest)
        response.keyspaces?.forEach { keyspace ->
            println("The name of the keyspace is ${keyspace.keyspaceName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListKeyspaces中的 Kotlin API 參考。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateKeyspace`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKeyspace`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createKeySpace(keyspaceNameVal: String) {
    val keyspaceRequest = CreateKeyspaceRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
    }
```

```
    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        println("The ARN of the KeySpace is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateKeyspace中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`CreateTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTable`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createTable(keySpaceVal: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    // Set the columns.
    val defTitle = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "title"
        type = "text"
    }

    val defYear = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "year"
        type = "int"
    }

    val defReleaseDate = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "release_date"
        type = "timestamp"
    }

    val defPlot = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "plot"
        type = "text"
    }
```

```
    val colList = ArrayList<ColumnDefinition>()
    colList.add(defTitle)
    colList.add(defYear)
    colList.add(defReleaseDate)
    colList.add(defPlot)

    // Set the keys.
    val yearKey = PartitionKey {
        name = "year"
    }

    val titleKey = PartitionKey {
        name = "title"
    }

    val keyList = ArrayList<PartitionKey>()
    keyList.add(yearKey)
    keyList.add(titleKey)

    val schemaDefinitionOb = SchemaDefinition {
        partitionKeys = keyList
        allColumns = colList
    }

    val timeRecovery = PointInTimeRecovery {
        status = PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.Enabled
    }

    val tableRequest = CreateTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keySpaceVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
        schemaDefinition = schemaDefinitionOb
        pointInTimeRecovery = timeRecovery
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest)
        println("The table ARN is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTable中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DeleteKeyspace

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteKeyspace。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteKeyspace(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val deleteKeyspaceRequest = DeleteKeyspaceRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest)
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteKeyspace中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DeleteTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTable。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteTable(keyspaceNameVal: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    val tableRequest = DeleteTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
```

```
    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest)
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteTable中的 Kotlin API 參考。

GetKeyspace

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetKeyspace。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val keyspaceRequest = GetKeyspaceRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
    }
    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response: GetKeyspaceResponse = keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        val name = response.keyspaceName
        println("The $name KeySpace is ready")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetKeyspace中的 Kotlin API 參考。

GetTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTable。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun checkTable(keyspaceNameVal: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest = GetTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println(". The table status is $status")
            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }
        val cols: List<ColumnDefinition>? = response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetTable中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`ListKeyspaces`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListKeyspaces`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listKeyspacesPaginator() {
    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.listKeyspacesPaginated(ListKeyspacesRequest {})
            .transform { it.keyspaces?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name: ${obj.keyspaceName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListKeyspaces中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`ListTables`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTables`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listTables(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val tablesRequest = ListTablesRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.listTablesPaginated(tablesRequest)
            .transform { it.tables?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
```

```
                println(
                    " ARN: " + obj.resourceArn.toString() +
                        " Table name: " + obj.tableName
                )
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTables中的 Kotlin API 參考。

RestoreTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RestoreTable。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun restoreTable(keyspaceName: String?, utc: ZonedDateTime) {
    // Create an aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant value.
    val timeStamp = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(utc.toInstant())
    val restoreTableRequest = RestoreTableRequest {
        restoreTimestamp = timeStamp
        sourceTableName = "MovieKotlin"
        targetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
        targetTableName = "MovieRestore"
        sourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest)
        println("The ARN of the restored table is ${response.restoredTableArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK RestoreTable中的 Kotlin API 參考。

UpdateTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateTable。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun updateTable(keySpace: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    val def = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "watched"
        type = "boolean"
    }

    val tableRequest = UpdateTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keySpace
        tableName = tableNameVal
        addColumns = listOf(def)
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest)
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateTable中的 Kotlin API 參考。

案例

開始使用密鑰空間和表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 創建一個密鑰空間和表。資料表結構定義會保留影片資料，並啟用 point-in-time 復原功能。
- 使用具有 Sigv4 驗證的安全 TLS 連線連線至金鑰空間。
- 查詢資料表。添加，檢索和更新短片數據。
- 更新表格。添加一列以跟踪觀看的電影。

- 將資料表還原至先前的狀態並清理資源。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:

 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This example uses a secure file format to hold certificate information for
 Kotlin applications. This is required to make a connection to Amazon Keyspaces.
 For more information, see the following documentation topic:

 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/keyspaces/latest/devguide/using_java_driver.html

 This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:

 1. Create a keyspace.
 2. Check for keyspace existence.
 3. List keyspaces using a paginator.
 4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-in-time
 recovery.
 5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.
 6. List all tables in the keyspace.
 7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie table.
 8. Get all records from the Movie table.
 9. Get a specific Movie.
 10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.
 11. Update the table schema to add a ‘watched’ Boolean column.
 12. Update an item as watched.
 13. Query for items with watched = True.
 14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the timestamp.
 15. Check for completion of the restore action.
 16. Delete the table.
```

```
 17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.
 18. Delete the keyspace.
 */

/*
   Usage:
     fileName - The name of the JSON file that contains movie data. (Get this file
 from the GitHub repo at resources/sample_file.)
     keyspaceName - The name of the keyspace to create.
  */
val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main() {
    val fileName = "<Replace with the JSON file that contains movie data>"
    val keyspaceName = "<Replace with the name of the keyspace to create>"
    val titleUpdate = "The Family"
    val yearUpdate = 2013
    val tableName = "MovieKotlin"
    val tableNameRestore = "MovieRestore"

    val loader = DriverConfigLoader.fromClasspath("application.conf")
    val session = CqlSession.builder()
        .withConfigLoader(loader)
        .build()

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. Create a keyspace.")
    createKeySpace(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    delay(5000)
    println("2. Check for keyspace existence.")
    checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. List keyspaces using a paginator.")
    listKeyspacesPaginator()
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a table with a simple movie data schema and enable point-in-
time recovery.")
    createTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Check for the table to be in an Active state.")
    delay(6000)
    checkTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. List all tables in the keyspace.")
    listTables(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Use a Cassandra driver to insert some records into the Movie
 table.")
    delay(6000)
    loadData(session, fileName, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Get all records from the Movie table.")
    getMovieData(session, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Get a specific Movie.")
    getSpecificMovie(session, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Get a UTC timestamp for the current time.")
    val utc = ZonedDateTime.now(ZoneOffset.UTC)
    println("DATETIME = ${Date.from(utc.toInstant())}")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("11. Update the table schema to add a watched Boolean column.")
    updateTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("12. Update an item as watched.")
    delay(10000) // Wait 10 seconds for the update.
    updateRecord(session, keyspaceName, titleUpdate, yearUpdate)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("13. Query for items with watched = True.")
    getWatchedData(session, keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("14. Restore the table back to the previous state using the timestamp.")
    println("Note that the restore operation can take up to 20 minutes.")
    restoreTable(keyspaceName, utc)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("15. Check for completion of the restore action.")
    delay(5000)
    checkRestoredTable(keyspaceName, "MovieRestore")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("16. Delete both tables.")
    deleteTable(keyspaceName, tableName)
    deleteTable(keyspaceName, tableNameRestore)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("17. Confirm that both tables are deleted.")
    checkTableDelete(keyspaceName, tableName)
    checkTableDelete(keyspaceName, tableNameRestore)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("18. Delete the keyspace.")
    deleteKeyspace(keyspaceName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The scenario has completed successfully.")
    println(DASHES)
```

```
}

suspend fun deleteKeyspace(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val deleteKeyspaceRequest = DeleteKeyspaceRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.deleteKeyspace(deleteKeyspaceRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkTableDelete(keyspaceNameVal: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse
    val tableRequest = GetTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    try {
        KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
            // Keep looping until the table cannot be found and a
 ResourceNotFoundException is thrown.
            while (true) {
                response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
                status = response.status.toString()
                println(". The table status is $status")
                delay(500)
            }
        }
    } catch (e: ResourceNotFoundException) {
        println(e.message)
    }
    println("The table is deleted")
}

suspend fun deleteTable(keyspaceNameVal: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    val tableRequest = DeleteTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
```

```
        keyClient.deleteTable(tableRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun checkRestoredTable(keyspaceNameVal: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest = GetTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println("The table status is $status")

            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }

        val cols = response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun restoreTable(keyspaceName: String?, utc: ZonedDateTime) {
    // Create an aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant value.
    val timeStamp = aws.smithy.kotlin.runtime.time.Instant(utc.toInstant())
    val restoreTableRequest = RestoreTableRequest {
        restoreTimestamp = timeStamp
        sourceTableName = "MovieKotlin"
        targetKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
        targetTableName = "MovieRestore"
```

```
        sourceKeyspaceName = keyspaceName
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.restoreTable(restoreTableRequest)
        println("The ARN of the restored table is ${response.restoredTableArn}")
    }
}

fun getWatchedData(session: CqlSession, keyspaceName: String) {
    val resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".\"MovieKotlin\"
 WHERE watched = true ALLOW FILTERING;")
    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

fun updateRecord(session: CqlSession, keySpace: String, titleUpdate: String?,
 yearUpdate: Int) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "UPDATE \"$keySpace\".\"MovieKotlin\" SET watched=true WHERE title = :k0 AND
 year = :k1;"
    val builder = BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED)
    builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM)
    val preparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement)
    builder.addStatement(
        preparedStatement.boundStatementBuilder()
            .setString("k0", titleUpdate)
            .setInt("k1", yearUpdate)
            .build()
    )
    val batchStatement = builder.build()
    session.execute(batchStatement)
}

suspend fun updateTable(keySpace: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    val def = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "watched"
        type = "boolean"
    }

    val tableRequest = UpdateTableRequest {
```

```
        keyspaceName = keySpace
        tableName = tableNameVal
        addColumns = listOf(def)
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.updateTable(tableRequest)
    }
}

fun getSpecificMovie(session: CqlSession, keyspaceName: String) {
    val resultSet =
        session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".\"MovieKotlin\" WHERE title
 = 'The Family' ALLOW FILTERING ;")

    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

// Get records from the Movie table.
fun getMovieData(session: CqlSession, keyspaceName: String) {
    val resultSet = session.execute("SELECT * FROM \"$keyspaceName\".\"MovieKotlin
\";")
    resultSet.forEach { item: Row ->
        println("The Movie title is ${item.getString("title")}")
        println("The Movie year is ${item.getInt("year")}")
        println("The plot is ${item.getString("plot")}")
    }
}

// Load data into the table.
fun loadData(session: CqlSession, fileName: String, keySpace: String) {
    val sqlStatement =
        "INSERT INTO \"$keySpace\".\"MovieKotlin\" (title, year, plot) values
 (:k0, :k1, :k2)"
    val parser = JsonFactory().createParser(File(fileName))
    val rootNode = ObjectMapper().readTree<JsonNode>(parser)
    val iter: Iterator<JsonNode> = rootNode.iterator()
    var currentNode: ObjectNode

    var t = 0
```

```
    while (iter.hasNext()) {
        if (t == 50) {
            break
        }

        currentNode = iter.next() as ObjectNode
        val year = currentNode.path("year").asInt()
        val title = currentNode.path("title").asText()
        val info = currentNode.path("info").toString()

        // Insert the data into the Amazon Keyspaces table.
        val builder = BatchStatement.builder(DefaultBatchType.UNLOGGED)
        builder.setConsistencyLevel(ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM)
        val preparedStatement: PreparedStatement = session.prepare(sqlStatement)
        builder.addStatement(
            preparedStatement.boundStatementBuilder()
                .setString("k0", title)
                .setInt("k1", year)
                .setString("k2", info)
                .build()
        )

        val batchStatement = builder.build()
        session.execute(batchStatement)
        t++
    }
}

suspend fun listTables(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val tablesRequest = ListTablesRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.listTablesPaginated(tablesRequest)
            .transform { it.tables?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(
                    " ARN: " + obj.resourceArn.toString() +
                        " Table name: " + obj.tableName
                )
            }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun checkTable(keyspaceNameVal: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    var tableStatus = false
    var status: String
    var response: GetTableResponse? = null

    val tableRequest = GetTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
    }
    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        while (!tableStatus) {
            response = keyClient.getTable(tableRequest)
            status = response!!.status.toString()
            println(". The table status is $status")
            if (status.compareTo("ACTIVE") == 0) {
                tableStatus = true
            }
            delay(500)
        }
        val cols: List<ColumnDefinition>? = response!!.schemaDefinition?.allColumns
        if (cols != null) {
            for (def in cols) {
                println("The column name is ${def.name}")
                println("The column type is ${def.type}")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createTable(keySpaceVal: String?, tableNameVal: String?) {
    // Set the columns.
    val defTitle = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "title"
        type = "text"
    }

    val defYear = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "year"
        type = "int"
    }

    val defReleaseDate = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "release_date"
```

```
        type = "timestamp"
    }

    val defPlot = ColumnDefinition {
        name = "plot"
        type = "text"
    }

    val colList = ArrayList<ColumnDefinition>()
    colList.add(defTitle)
    colList.add(defYear)
    colList.add(defReleaseDate)
    colList.add(defPlot)

    // Set the keys.
    val yearKey = PartitionKey {
        name = "year"
    }

    val titleKey = PartitionKey {
        name = "title"
    }

    val keyList = ArrayList<PartitionKey>()
    keyList.add(yearKey)
    keyList.add(titleKey)

    val schemaDefinitionOb = SchemaDefinition {
        partitionKeys = keyList
        allColumns = colList
    }

    val timeRecovery = PointInTimeRecovery {
        status = PointInTimeRecoveryStatus.Enabled
    }

    val tableRequest = CreateTableRequest {
        keyspaceName = keySpaceVal
        tableName = tableNameVal
        schemaDefinition = schemaDefinitionOb
        pointInTimeRecovery = timeRecovery
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
```

```
        val response = keyClient.createTable(tableRequest)
        println("The table ARN is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun listKeyspacesPaginator() {
    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        keyClient.listKeyspacesPaginated(ListKeyspacesRequest {})
            .transform { it.keyspaces?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println("Name: ${obj.keyspaceName}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun checkKeyspaceExistence(keyspaceNameVal: String?) {
    val keyspaceRequest = GetKeyspaceRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
    }
    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response: GetKeyspaceResponse = keyClient.getKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        val name = response.keyspaceName
        println("The $name KeySpace is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun createKeySpace(keyspaceNameVal: String) {
    val keyspaceRequest = CreateKeyspaceRequest {
        keyspaceName = keyspaceNameVal
    }

    KeyspacesClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { keyClient ->
        val response = keyClient.createKeyspace(keyspaceRequest)
        println("The ARN of the KeySpace is ${response.resourceArn}")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace

- DeleteTable
- GetKeyspace
- GetTable
- ListKeyspaces
- ListTables
- RestoreTable
- UpdateTable

AWS KMS 使用 SDK 的例子科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS KMS

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateAlias`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAlias`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createCustomAlias(targetKeyIdVal: String?, aliasNameVal: String?) {
```

```
    val request = CreateAliasRequest {
        aliasName = aliasNameVal
        targetKeyId = targetKeyIdVal
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.createAlias(request)
        println("$aliasNameVal was successfully created")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateAlias中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`CreateGrant`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateGrant`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createNewGrant(keyIdVal: String?, granteePrincipalVal: String?,
 operation: String): String? {

    val operationOb = GrantOperation.fromValue(operation)
    val grantOperationList = ArrayList<GrantOperation>()
    grantOperationList.add(operationOb)

    val request = CreateGrantRequest {
        keyId = keyIdVal
        granteePrincipal = granteePrincipalVal
        operations = grantOperationList
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.createGrant(request)
        return response.grantId
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateGrant中的 Kotlin API 參考。

CreateKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateKey。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createKey(keyDesc: String?): String? {

    val request = CreateKeyRequest {
        description = keyDesc
        customerMasterKeySpec = CustomerMasterKeySpec.SymmetricDefault
        keyUsage = KeyUsageType.fromValue("ENCRYPT_DECRYPT")
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val result = kmsClient.createKey(request)
        println("Created a customer key with id " + result.keyMetadata?.arn)
        return result.keyMetadata?.keyId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateKey中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Decrypt

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Decrypt。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun encryptData(keyIdValue: String): ByteArray? {

    val text = "This is the text to encrypt by using the AWS KMS Service"
    val myBytes: ByteArray = text.toByteArray()

    val encryptRequest = EncryptRequest {
        keyId = keyIdValue
        plaintext = myBytes
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest)
        val algorithm: String = response.encryptionAlgorithm.toString()
        println("The encryption algorithm is $algorithm")

        // Return the encrypted data.
        return response.ciphertextBlob
    }
}

suspend fun decryptData(encryptedDataVal: ByteArray?, keyIdVal: String?, path:
 String) {

    val decryptRequest = DecryptRequest {
        ciphertextBlob = encryptedDataVal
        keyId = keyIdVal
    }
    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest)
        val myVal = decryptResponse.plaintext

        // Write the decrypted data to a file.
        if (myVal != null) {
            File(path).writeBytes(myVal)
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中解密以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeKey`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeSpecifcKey(keyIdVal: String?) {

    val request = DescribeKeyRequest {
        keyId = keyIdVal
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.describeKey(request)
        println("The key description is ${response.keyMetadata?.description}")
        println("The key ARN is ${response.keyMetadata?.arn}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeKey中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DisableKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisableKey`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun disableKey(keyIdVal: String?) {

    val request = DisableKeyRequest {
        keyId = keyIdVal
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.disableKey(request)
        println("$keyIdVal was successfully disabled")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DisableKey中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`EnableKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EnableKey`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun enableKey(keyIdVal: String?) {

    val request = EnableKeyRequest {
        keyId = keyIdVal
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        kmsClient.enableKey(request)
```

```
        println("$keyIdVal was successfully enabled.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK EnableKey中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Encrypt

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Encrypt。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun encryptData(keyIdValue: String): ByteArray? {

    val text = "This is the text to encrypt by using the AWS KMS Service"
    val myBytes: ByteArray = text.toByteArray()

    val encryptRequest = EncryptRequest {
        keyId = keyIdValue
        plaintext = myBytes
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.encrypt(encryptRequest)
        val algorithm: String = response.encryptionAlgorithm.toString()
        println("The encryption algorithm is $algorithm")

        // Return the encrypted data.
        return response.ciphertextBlob
    }
}

suspend fun decryptData(encryptedDataVal: ByteArray?, keyIdVal: String?, path:
 String) {

    val decryptRequest = DecryptRequest {
```

```
        ciphertextBlob = encryptedDataVal
        keyId = keyIdVal
    }
    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val decryptResponse = kmsClient.decrypt(decryptRequest)
        val myVal = decryptResponse.plaintext

        // Write the decrypted data to a file.
        if (myVal != null) {
            File(path).writeBytes(myVal)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中加密以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

ListAliases

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAliases`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAllAliases() {

    val request = ListAliasesRequest {
        limit = 15
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listAliases(request)
        response.aliases?.forEach { alias ->
            println("The alias name is ${alias.aliasName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListAliases中的 Kotlin API 參考。

ListGrants

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListGrants。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun displayGrantIds(keyIdVal: String?) {

    val request = ListGrantsRequest {
        keyId = keyIdVal
        limit = 15
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listGrants(request)
        response.grants?.forEach { grant ->
            println("The grant Id is ${grant.grantId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListGrants中的 Kotlin API 參考。

ListKeys

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListKeys。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAllKeys() {

    val request = ListKeysRequest {
        limit = 15
    }

    KmsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { kmsClient ->
        val response = kmsClient.listKeys(request)
        response.keys?.forEach { key ->
            println("The key ARN is ${key.keyArn}")
            println("The key Id is ${key.keyId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListKeys中的 Kotlin API 參考。

使用 SDK 進行科特林的 Lambda 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Lambda 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CreateFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateFunction。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createNewFunction(
    myFunctionName: String,
    s3BucketName: String,
    myS3Key: String,
    myHandler: String,
    myRole: String
): String? {

    val functionCode = FunctionCode {
        s3Bucket = s3BucketName
        s3Key = myS3Key
    }

    val request = CreateFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
        code = functionCode
        description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
        handler = myHandler
        role = myRole
        runtime = Runtime.Java8
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        return functionResponse.functionArn
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateFunction中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DeleteFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteFunction。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun delLambdaFunction(myFunctionName: String) {

    val request = DeleteFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteFunction中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Invoke

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Invoke。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun invokeFunction(functionNameVal: String) {

    val json = """{"inputValue":"1000"}"""
    val byteArray = json.trimIndent().encodeToByteArray()
    val request = InvokeRequest {
        functionName = functionNameVal
        logType = LogType.Tail
        payload = byteArray
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val res = awsLambda.invoke(request)
        println("${res.payload?.toString(Charsets.UTF_8)}")
        println("The log result is ${res.logResult}")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS 開發套件 API 參考》中的「Invoke」。

案例

開始使用函數

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 IAM 角色和 Lambda 函數，然後上傳處理常式程式碼。
- 調用具有單一參數的函數並取得結果。
- 更新函數程式碼並使用環境變數進行設定。
- 調用具有新參數的函數並取得結果。顯示傳回的執行日誌。
- 列出您帳戶的函數，然後清理相關資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用主控台建立 Lambda 函數。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {

    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <functionName> <role> <handler> <bucketName> <updatedBucketName> <key>

        Where:
            functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function.
            role - The AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) service role that
 has AWS Lambda permissions.
            handler - The fully qualified method name (for example,
 example.Handler::handleRequest).
            bucketName - The Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket name
 that contains the ZIP or JAR used for the Lambda function's code.
            updatedBucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket name that contains the .zip
 or .jar used to update the Lambda function's code.
            key - The Amazon S3 key name that represents the .zip or .jar file (for
 example, LambdaHello-1.0-SNAPSHOT.jar).
            """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val functionName = args[0]
    val role = args[1]
    val handler = args[2]
    val bucketName = args[3]
    val updatedBucketName = args[4]
    val key = args[5]

    println("Creating a Lambda function named $functionName.")
    val funArn = createScFunction(functionName, bucketName, key, handler, role)
    println("The AWS Lambda ARN is $funArn")

    // Get a specific Lambda function.
    println("Getting the $functionName AWS Lambda function.")
    getFunction(functionName)

    // List the Lambda functions.
    println("Listing all AWS Lambda functions.")
    listFunctionsSc()
```

```
    // Invoke the Lambda function.
    println("*** Invoke the Lambda function.")
    invokeFunctionSc(functionName)

    // Update the AWS Lambda function code.
    println("*** Update the Lambda function code.")
    updateFunctionCode(functionName, updatedBucketName, key)

    // println("*** Invoke the function again after updating the code.")
    invokeFunctionSc(functionName)

    // Update the AWS Lambda function configuration.
    println("Update the run time of the function.")
    UpdateFunctionConfiguration(functionName, handler)

    // Delete the AWS Lambda function.
    println("Delete the AWS Lambda function.")
    delFunction(functionName)
}

suspend fun createScFunction(
    myFunctionName: String,
    s3BucketName: String,
    myS3Key: String,
    myHandler: String,
    myRole: String
): String {

    val functionCode = FunctionCode {
        s3Bucket = s3BucketName
        s3Key = myS3Key
    }

    val request = CreateFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
        code = functionCode
        description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
        handler = myHandler
        role = myRole
        runtime = Runtime.Java8
    }

    // Create a Lambda function using a waiter
```

```
    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        return functionResponse.functionArn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getFunction(functionNameVal: String) {

    val functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest {
        functionName = functionNameVal
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.getFunction(functionRequest)
        println("The runtime of this Lambda function is
 ${response.configuration?.runtime}")
    }
}

suspend fun listFunctionsSc() {

    val request = ListFunctionsRequest {
        maxItems = 10
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.listFunctions(request)
        response.functions?.forEach { function ->
            println("The function name is ${function.functionName}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun invokeFunctionSc(functionNameVal: String) {

    val json = """{"inputValue":"1000"}"""
    val byteArray = json.trimIndent().encodeToByteArray()
    val request = InvokeRequest {
        functionName = functionNameVal
        payload = byteArray
        logType = LogType.Tail
```

```
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val res = awsLambda.invoke(request)
        println("The function payload is ${res.payload?.toString(Charsets.UTF_8)}")
    }
}

suspend fun updateFunctionCode(functionNameVal: String?, bucketName: String?, key:
 String?) {

    val functionCodeRequest = UpdateFunctionCodeRequest {
        functionName = functionNameVal
        publish = true
        s3Bucket = bucketName
        s3Key = key
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val response = awsLambda.updateFunctionCode(functionCodeRequest)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionUpdated {
            functionName = functionNameVal
        }
        println("The last modified value is " + response.lastModified)
    }
}

suspend fun UpdateFunctionConfiguration(functionNameVal: String?, handlerVal:
 String?) {

    val configurationRequest = UpdateFunctionConfigurationRequest {
        functionName = functionNameVal
        handler = handlerVal
        runtime = Runtime.Java11
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.updateFunctionConfiguration(configurationRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun delFunction(myFunctionName: String) {

    val request = DeleteFunctionRequest {
```

```
        functionName = myFunctionName
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

MediaConvert 使用 SDK 的例子科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 MediaConvert

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateJob`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createMediaJob(mcClient: MediaConvertClient, mcRoleARN: String,
 fileInputVal: String): String? {
    val s3path = fileInputVal.substring(0, fileInputVal.lastIndexOf('/') + 1) +
 "javasdk/out/"
    val fileOutput = s3path + "index"
    val thumbsOutput = s3path + "thumbs/"
    val mp4Output = s3path + "mp4/"

    try {
        val describeEndpoints = DescribeEndpointsRequest {
            maxResults = 20
        }

        val res = mcClient.describeEndpoints(describeEndpoints)
        if (res.endpoints?.size!! <= 0) {
            println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint URL!")
            exitProcess(0)
        }
        val endpointURL = res.endpoints!!.get(0).url!!
        val mediaConvert = MediaConvertClient.fromEnvironment {
            region = "us-west-2"
            endpointProvider = MediaConvertEndpointProvider {
                Endpoint(endpointURL)
            }
        }

        // output group Preset HLS low profile
        val hlsLow = createOutput("_low", "_\$dt$", 750000, 7, 1920, 1080, 640)

        // output group Preset HLS medium profile
        val hlsMedium = createOutput("_medium", "_\$dt$", 1200000, 7, 1920, 1080,
 1280)

        // output group Preset HLS high profole
        val hlsHigh = createOutput("_high", "_\$dt$", 3500000, 8, 1920, 1080, 1920)
```

```
        val outputSettings = OutputGroupSettings {
            type = OutputGroupType.HlsGroupSettings
        }

        val OutputObsList: MutableList<Output> = mutableListOf()
        if (hlsLow != null) {
            OutputObsList.add(hlsLow)
        }
        if (hlsMedium != null) {
            OutputObsList.add(hlsMedium)
        }
        if (hlsHigh != null) {
            OutputObsList.add(hlsHigh)
        }

        // Create an OutputGroup object.
        val appleHLS = OutputGroup {
            name = "Apple HLS"
            customName = "Example"
            outputGroupSettings = OutputGroupSettings {
                type = OutputGroupType.HlsGroupSettings
                this.hlsGroupSettings = HlsGroupSettings {
                    directoryStructure = HlsDirectoryStructure.SingleDirectory
                    manifestDurationFormat = HlsManifestDurationFormat.Integer
                    streamInfResolution = HlsStreamInfResolution.Include
                    clientCache = HlsClientCache.Enabled
                    captionLanguageSetting = HlsCaptionLanguageSetting.Omit
                    manifestCompression = HlsManifestCompression.None
                    codecSpecification = HlsCodecSpecification.Rfc4281
                    outputSelection = HlsOutputSelection.ManifestsAndSegments
                    programDateTime = HlsProgramDateTime.Exclude
                    programDateTimePeriod = 600
                    timedMetadataId3Frame = HlsTimedMetadataId3Frame.Priv
                    timedMetadataId3Period = 10
                    destination = fileOutput
                    segmentControl = HlsSegmentControl.SegmentedFiles
                    minFinalSegmentLength = 0.toDouble()
                    segmentLength = 4
                    minSegmentLength = 1
                }
            }
            outputs = OutputObsList
        }
```

```
        val theOutput = Output {
            extension = "mp4"
            containerSettings = ContainerSettings {
                container = ContainerType.fromValue("MP4")
            }

            videoDescription = VideoDescription {
                width = 1280
                height = 720
                scalingBehavior = ScalingBehavior.Default
                sharpness = 50
                antiAlias = AntiAlias.Enabled
                timecodeInsertion = VideoTimecodeInsertion.Disabled
                colorMetadata = ColorMetadata.Insert
                respondToAfd = RespondToAfd.None
                afdSignaling = AfdSignaling.None
                dropFrameTimecode = DropFrameTimecode.Enabled
                codecSettings = VideoCodecSettings {
                    codec = VideoCodec.H264
                    h264Settings = H264Settings {
                        rateControlMode = H264RateControlMode.Qvbr
                        parControl = H264ParControl.InitializeFromSource
                        qualityTuningLevel = H264QualityTuningLevel.SinglePass
                        qvbrSettings = H264QvbrSettings { qvbrQualityLevel = 8 }
                        codecLevel = H264CodecLevel.Auto
                        codecProfile = H264CodecProfile.Main
                        maxBitrate = 2400000
                        framerateControl = H264FramerateControl.InitializeFromSource
                        gopSize = 2.0
                        gopSizeUnits = H264GopSizeUnits.Seconds
                        numberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames = 2
                        gopClosedCadence = 1
                        gopBReference = H264GopBReference.Disabled
                        slowPal = H264SlowPal.Disabled
                        syntax = H264Syntax.Default
                        numberReferenceFrames = 3
                        dynamicSubGop = H264DynamicSubGop.Static
                        fieldEncoding = H264FieldEncoding.Paff
                        sceneChangeDetect = H264SceneChangeDetect.Enabled
                        minIInterval = 0
                        telecine = H264Telecine.None
                        framerateConversionAlgorithm =
H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DuplicateDrop
                        entropyEncoding = H264EntropyEncoding.Cabac
```

```
                        slices = 1
                        unregisteredSeiTimecode =
H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.Disabled
                        repeatPps = H264RepeatPps.Disabled
                        adaptiveQuantization = H264AdaptiveQuantization.High
                        spatialAdaptiveQuantization =
H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.Enabled
                        temporalAdaptiveQuantization =
H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.Enabled
                        flickerAdaptiveQuantization =
H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.Disabled
                        softness = 0
                        interlaceMode = H264InterlaceMode.Progressive
                    }
                }
            }

            audioDescriptions = listOf(
                AudioDescription {
                    audioTypeControl = AudioTypeControl.FollowInput
                    languageCodeControl = AudioLanguageCodeControl.FollowInput
                    codecSettings = AudioCodecSettings {
                        codec = AudioCodec.Aac
                        aacSettings = AacSettings {
                            codecProfile = AacCodecProfile.Lc
                            rateControlMode = AacRateControlMode.Cbr
                            codingMode = AacCodingMode.CodingMode2_0
                            sampleRate = 44100
                            bitrate = 160000
                            rawFormat = AacRawFormat.None
                            specification = AacSpecification.Mpeg4
                            audioDescriptionBroadcasterMix =
AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.Normal
                        }
                    }
                }
            )
        }

        // Create an OutputGroup
        val fileMp4 = OutputGroup {
            name = "File Group"
            customName = "mp4"
            outputGroupSettings = OutputGroupSettings {
```

```
                type = OutputGroupType.FileGroupSettings
                fileGroupSettings = FileGroupSettings {
                    destination = mp4Output
                }
            }
            outputs = listOf(theOutput)
        }

        val containerSettings1 = ContainerSettings {
            container = ContainerType.Raw
        }

        val thumbs = OutputGroup {
            name = "File Group"
            customName = "thumbs"
            outputGroupSettings = OutputGroupSettings {
                type = OutputGroupType.FileGroupSettings
                fileGroupSettings = FileGroupSettings {
                    destination = thumbsOutput
                }
            }

            outputs = listOf(
                Output {
                    extension = "jpg"

                    this.containerSettings = containerSettings1
                    videoDescription = VideoDescription {
                        scalingBehavior = ScalingBehavior.Default
                        sharpness = 50
                        antiAlias = AntiAlias.Enabled
                        timecodeInsertion = VideoTimecodeInsertion.Disabled
                        colorMetadata = ColorMetadata.Insert
                        dropFrameTimecode = DropFrameTimecode.Enabled
                        codecSettings = VideoCodecSettings {
                            codec = VideoCodec.FrameCapture
                            frameCaptureSettings = FrameCaptureSettings {
                                framerateNumerator = 1
                                framerateDenominator = 1
                                maxCaptures = 10000000
                                quality = 80
                            }
                        }
                    }
```

```
                }
            )
        }

        val audioSelectors1: MutableMap<String, AudioSelector> = HashMap()
        audioSelectors1["Audio Selector 1"] =
            AudioSelector {
                defaultSelection = AudioDefaultSelection.Default
                offset = 0
            }

        val jobSettings = JobSettings {
            inputs = listOf(
                Input {
                    audioSelectors = audioSelectors1
                    videoSelector = VideoSelector {
                        colorSpace = ColorSpace.Follow
                        rotate = InputRotate.Degree0
                    }
                    filterEnable = InputFilterEnable.Auto
                    filterStrength = 0
                    deblockFilter = InputDeblockFilter.Disabled
                    denoiseFilter = InputDenoiseFilter.Disabled
                    psiControl = InputPsiControl.UsePsi
                    timecodeSource = InputTimecodeSource.Embedded
                    fileInput = fileInputVal

                    outputGroups = listOf(appleHLS, thumbs, fileMp4)
                }
            )
        }

        val createJobRequest = CreateJobRequest {
            role = mcRoleARN
            settings = jobSettings
        }

        val createJobResponse = mediaConvert.createJob(createJobRequest)
        return createJobResponse.job?.id
    } catch (ex: MediaConvertException) {
        println(ex.message)
        mcClient.close()
        exitProcess(0)
    }
```

```
}

fun createOutput(
    nameModifierVal: String,
    segmentModifierVal: String,
    qvbrMaxBitrate: Int,
    qvbrQualityLevelVal: Int,
    originWidth: Int,
    originHeight: Int,
    targetWidth: Int
): Output? {
    val targetHeight = (
        (originHeight * targetWidth / originWidth).toFloat().roundToInt() -
            (originHeight * targetWidth / originWidth).toFloat().roundToInt() % 4
        )

    var output: Output?
    try {
        val audio1 = AudioDescription {
            audioTypeControl = AudioTypeControl.FollowInput
            languageCodeControl = AudioLanguageCodeControl.FollowInput
            codecSettings = AudioCodecSettings {
                codec = AudioCodec.Aac
                aacSettings = AacSettings {
                    codecProfile = AacCodecProfile.Lc
                    rateControlMode = AacRateControlMode.Cbr
                    codingMode = AacCodingMode.CodingMode2_0
                    sampleRate = 44100
                    bitrate = 96000
                    rawFormat = AacRawFormat.None
                    specification = AacSpecification.Mpeg4
                    audioDescriptionBroadcasterMix =
 AacAudioDescriptionBroadcasterMix.Normal
                }
            }
        }

        output = Output {
            nameModifier = nameModifierVal
            outputSettings = OutputSettings {
                hlsSettings = HlsSettings {
                    segmentModifier = segmentModifierVal
                    audioGroupId = "program_audio"
                    iFrameOnlyManifest = HlsIFrameOnlyManifest.Exclude
```

```
                }
            }
            containerSettings = ContainerSettings {
                container = ContainerType.M3U8
                this.m3u8Settings = M3u8Settings {
                    audioFramesPerPes = 4
                    pcrControl = M3u8PcrControl.PcrEveryPesPacket
                    pmtPid = 480
                    privateMetadataPid = 503
                    programNumber = 1
                    patInterval = 0
                    pmtInterval = 0
                    scte35Source = M3u8Scte35Source.None
                    scte35Pid = 500
                    nielsenId3 = M3u8NielsenId3.None
                    timedMetadata = TimedMetadata.None
                    timedMetadataPid = 502
                    videoPid = 481
                    audioPids = listOf(482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490,
491, 492)
                }

                videoDescription = VideoDescription {
                    width = targetWidth
                    height = targetHeight
                    scalingBehavior = ScalingBehavior.Default
                    sharpness = 50
                    antiAlias = AntiAlias.Enabled
                    timecodeInsertion = VideoTimecodeInsertion.Disabled
                    colorMetadata = ColorMetadata.Insert
                    respondToAfd = RespondToAfd.None
                    afdSignaling = AfdSignaling.None
                    dropFrameTimecode = DropFrameTimecode.Enabled
                    codecSettings = VideoCodecSettings {
                        codec = VideoCodec.H264
                        h264Settings = H264Settings {
                            rateControlMode = H264RateControlMode.Qvbr
                            parControl = H264ParControl.InitializeFromSource
                            qualityTuningLevel = H264QualityTuningLevel.SinglePass
                            qvbrSettings = H264QvbrSettings {
                                qvbrQualityLevel = qvbrQualityLevelVal
                            }
                            codecLevel = H264CodecLevel.Auto
                            codecProfile =
```

```
                                if (targetHeight > 720 && targetWidth > 1280)
H264CodecProfile.High else H264CodecProfile.Main
                            maxBitrate = qvbrMaxBitrate
                            framerateControl =
H264FramerateControl.InitializeFromSource
                            gopSize = 2.0
                            gopSizeUnits = H264GopSizeUnits.Seconds
                            numberBFramesBetweenReferenceFrames = 2
                            gopClosedCadence = 1
                            gopBReference = H264GopBReference.Disabled
                            slowPal = H264SlowPal.Disabled
                            syntax = H264Syntax.Default
                            numberReferenceFrames = 3
                            dynamicSubGop = H264DynamicSubGop.Static
                            fieldEncoding = H264FieldEncoding.Paff
                            sceneChangeDetect = H264SceneChangeDetect.Enabled
                            minIInterval = 0
                            telecine = H264Telecine.None
                            framerateConversionAlgorithm =
H264FramerateConversionAlgorithm.DuplicateDrop
                            entropyEncoding = H264EntropyEncoding.Cabac
                            slices = 1
                            unregisteredSeiTimecode =
H264UnregisteredSeiTimecode.Disabled
                            repeatPps = H264RepeatPps.Disabled
                            adaptiveQuantization = H264AdaptiveQuantization.High
                            spatialAdaptiveQuantization =
H264SpatialAdaptiveQuantization.Enabled
                            temporalAdaptiveQuantization =
H264TemporalAdaptiveQuantization.Enabled
                            flickerAdaptiveQuantization =
H264FlickerAdaptiveQuantization.Disabled
                            softness = 0
                            interlaceMode = H264InterlaceMode.Progressive
                        }
                    }
                    audioDescriptions = listOf(audio1)
                }
            }
        }
    } catch (ex: MediaConvertException) {
        println(ex.toString())
        exitProcess(0)
    }
```

```
    return output
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateJob中的 Kotlin API 參考。

GetJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetJob。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getSpecificJob(mcClient: MediaConvertClient, jobId: String?) {
    val describeEndpoints = DescribeEndpointsRequest {
        maxResults = 20
    }

    val res = mcClient.describeEndpoints(describeEndpoints)
    if (res.endpoints?.size!! <= 0) {
        println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint URL!")
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val endpointURL = res.endpoints!!.get(0).url!!
    val mediaConvert = MediaConvertClient.fromEnvironment {
        region = "us-west-2"
        endpointProvider = MediaConvertEndpointProvider {
            Endpoint(endpointURL)
        }
    }

    val jobRequest = GetJobRequest {
        id = jobId
    }

    val response: GetJobResponse = mediaConvert.getJob(jobRequest)
    println("The ARN of the job is ${response.job?.arn}.")
```

```
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetJob中的 Kotlin API 參考。

ListJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListJobs`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listCompleteJobs(mcClient: MediaConvertClient) {
    val describeEndpoints = DescribeEndpointsRequest {
        maxResults = 20
    }

    val res = mcClient.describeEndpoints(describeEndpoints)
    if (res.endpoints?.size!! <= 0) {
        println("Cannot find MediaConvert service endpoint URL!")
        exitProcess(0)
    }
    val endpointURL = res.endpoints!![0].url!!
    val mediaConvert = MediaConvertClient.fromEnvironment {
        region = "us-west-2"
        endpointProvider = MediaConvertEndpointProvider {
            Endpoint(endpointURL)
        }
    }

    val jobsRequest = ListJobsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
        status = JobStatus.fromValue("COMPLETE")
    }

    val jobsResponse = mediaConvert.listJobs(jobsRequest)
    val jobs = jobsResponse.jobs
    if (jobs != null) {
```

```
        for (job in jobs) {
            println("The JOB ARN is ${job.arn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListJobs中的 Kotlin API 參考。

亞馬遜使用 SDK 的科特林精確定位示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 與 Amazon Pinpoint 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateApp`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateApp`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createApplication(applicationName: String?): String? {

    val createApplicationRequestOb = CreateApplicationRequest {
        name = applicationName
```

```
    }

    PinpointClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result = pinpoint.createApp(
            CreateAppRequest {
                createApplicationRequest = createApplicationRequestOb
            }
        )
        return result.applicationResponse?.id
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateApp中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`CreateCampaign`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCampaign`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createPinCampaign(appId: String, segmentIdVal: String) {

    val scheduleOb = Schedule {
        startTime = "IMMEDIATE"
    }

    val defaultMessageOb = Message {
        action = Action.OpenApp
        body = "My message body"
        title = "My message title"
    }

    val messageConfigurationOb = MessageConfiguration {
        defaultMessage = defaultMessageOb
    }
```

```
    val writeCampaign = WriteCampaignRequest {
        description = "My description"
        schedule = scheduleOb
        name = "MyCampaign"
        segmentId = segmentIdVal
        messageConfiguration = messageConfigurationOb
    }

    PinpointClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result: CreateCampaignResponse = pinpoint.createCampaign(
            CreateCampaignRequest {
                applicationId = appId
                writeCampaignRequest = writeCampaign
            }
        )
        println("Campaign ID is ${result.campaignResponse?.id}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateCampaign中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`CreateSegment`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateSegment`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createPinpointSegment(applicationIdVal: String?): String? {

    val segmentAttributes = mutableMapOf<String, AttributeDimension>()
    val myList = mutableListOf<String>()
    myList.add("Lakers")

    val atts = AttributeDimension {
        attributeType = AttributeType.Inclusive
        values = myList
```

```
    }

    segmentAttributes["Team"] = atts
    val recencyDimension = RecencyDimension {
        duration = Duration.fromValue("DAY_30")
        recencyType = RecencyType.fromValue("ACTIVE")
    }

    val segmentBehaviors = SegmentBehaviors {
        recency = recencyDimension
    }

    val segmentLocation = SegmentLocation {}
    val dimensionsOb = SegmentDimensions {
        attributes = segmentAttributes
        behavior = segmentBehaviors
        demographic = SegmentDemographics {}
        location = segmentLocation
    }

    val writeSegmentRequestOb = WriteSegmentRequest {
        name = "MySegment101"
        dimensions = dimensionsOb
    }

    PinpointClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val createSegmentResult: CreateSegmentResponse = pinpoint.createSegment(
            CreateSegmentRequest {
                applicationId = applicationIdVal
                writeSegmentRequest = writeSegmentRequestOb
            }
        )
        println("Segment ID is ${createSegmentResult.segmentResponse?.id}")
        return createSegmentResult.segmentResponse?.id
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateSegment中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DeleteApp

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteApp。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deletePinApp(appId: String?) {

    PinpointClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result = pinpoint.deleteApp(
            DeleteAppRequest {
                applicationId = appId
            }
        )
        val appName = result.applicationResponse?.name
        println("Application $appName has been deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteApp中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DeleteEndpoint`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteEndpoint`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deletePinEncpoint(appIdVal: String?, endpointIdVal: String?) {

    val deleteEndpointRequest = DeleteEndpointRequest {
        applicationId = appIdVal
        endpointId = endpointIdVal
    }
```

```
    PinpointClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result = pinpoint.deleteEndpoint(deleteEndpointRequest)
        val id = result.endpointResponse?.id
        println("The deleted endpoint is  $id")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteEndpoint中的 Kotlin API 參考。

GetEndpoint

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetEndpoint`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun lookupPinpointEndpoint(appId: String?, endpoint: String?) {

    PinpointClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->
        val result = pinpoint.getEndpoint(
            GetEndpointRequest {
                applicationId = appId
                endpointId = endpoint
            }
        )
        val endResponse = result.endpointResponse

        // Uses the Google Gson library to pretty print the endpoint JSON.
        val gson: com.google.gson.Gson = GsonBuilder()
            .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
            .setPrettyPrinting()
            .create()

        val endpointJson: String = gson.toJson(endResponse)
        println(endpointJson)
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetEndpoint中的 Kotlin API 參考。

GetSegments

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetSegments。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listSegs(appId: String?) {

    PinpointClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { pinpoint ->

        val response = pinpoint.getSegments(
            GetSegmentsRequest {
                applicationId = appId
            }
        )
        response.segmentsResponse?.item?.forEach { segment ->
            println("Segement id is ${segment.id}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetSegments中的 Kotlin API 參考。

SendMessages

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendMessages。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

val body: String = """
        Amazon Pinpoint test (AWS SDK for Kotlin)

        This email was sent through the Amazon Pinpoint Email API using the AWS SDK
 for Kotlin.

""".trimIndent()

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <subject> <appId> <senderAddress> <toAddress>

    Where:
        subject - The email subject to use.
        senderAddress - The from address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
 Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email
        toAddress - The to address. This address has to be verified in Amazon
 Pinpoint in the region you're using to send email
    """

    if (args.size != 3) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val subject = args[0]
    val senderAddress = args[1]
```

```
    val toAddress = args[2]
    sendEmail(subject, senderAddress, toAddress)
}

suspend fun sendEmail(subjectVal: String?, senderAddress: String, toAddressVal:
 String) {
    var content = Content {
        data = body
    }

    val messageBody = Body {
        text = content
    }

    val subContent = Content {
        data = subjectVal
    }

    val message = Message {
        body = messageBody
        subject = subContent
    }

    val destinationOb = Destination {
        toAddresses = listOf(toAddressVal)
    }

    val emailContent = EmailContent {
        simple = message
    }

    val sendEmailRequest = SendEmailRequest {
        fromEmailAddress = senderAddress
        destination = destinationOb
        this.content = emailContent
    }

    PinpointEmailClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { pinpointemail ->
        pinpointemail.sendEmail(sendEmailRequest)
        println("Message Sent")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK SendMessages中的 Kotlin API 參考。

使用開發套件科特林的 Amazon RDS 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon RDS 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBInstance`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createDatabaseInstance(
    dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
    dbNamedbVal: String?,
    masterUsernameVal: String?,
    masterUserPasswordVal: String?
) {
    val instanceRequest = CreateDbInstanceRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        allocatedStorage = 100
```

```
        dbName = dbNamedbVal
        engine = "mysql"
        dbInstanceClass = "db.m4.large"
        engineVersion = "8.0"
        storageType = "standard"
        masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
        masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    val sleepTime: Long = 20
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr = ""
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest = DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        while (!instanceReady) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        instanceReady = true
                    } else {
                        println("...$instanceReadyStr")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
        println("Database instance is available!")
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

DeleteDBInstance

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBInstance。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteDatabaseInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {

    val deleteDbInstanceRequest = DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        deleteAutomatedBackups = true
        skipFinalSnapshot = true
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

DescribeAccountAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAccountAttributes。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getAccountAttributes() {

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeAccountAttributes(DescribeAccountAttributesRequest {})
        response.accountQuotas?.forEach { quotas ->
            val response = response.accountQuotas
            println("Name is: ${quotas.accountQuotaName}")
            println("Max value is ${quotas.max}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAccountAttributes中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DescribeDBInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBInstances`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeInstances() {

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(DescribeDbInstancesRequest {})
        response.dbInstances?.forEach { instance ->
            println("Instance Identifier is ${instance.dbInstanceIdentifier}")
```

```
            println("The Engine is ${instance.engine}")
            println("Connection endpoint is ${instance.endpoint?.address}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

ModifyDBInstance

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyDBInstance`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun updateIntance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?, masterUserPasswordVal:
 String?) {

    val request = ModifyDbInstanceRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        publiclyAccessible = true
        masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val instanceResponse = rdsClient.modifyDbInstance(request)
        println("The ARN of the modified database is
 ${instanceResponse.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn}")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 ModifyDBInstance。

案例

開始使用資料庫執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立自訂資料庫參數群組並設定參數值。
- 建立資料庫執行個體，設定為使用參數群組。資料庫執行個體也包含資料庫。
- 擷取執行個體的快照。
- 刪除執行個體和參數群組。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
Before running this code example, set up your development environment, including
 your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This example requires an AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains the database
 credentials. If you do not create a
secret, this example will not work. For more details, see:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/integrating_how-
services-use-secrets_RS.html

This example performs the following tasks:

1. Returns a list of the available DB engines by invoking the
 DescribeDbEngineVersions method.
2. Selects an engine family and create a custom DB parameter group by invoking the
 createDBParameterGroup method.
3. Gets the parameter groups by invoking the DescribeDbParameterGroups method.
4. Gets parameters in the group by invoking the DescribeDbParameters method.
```

```
5. Modifies both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
 by invoking the modifyDbParameterGroup method.
6. Gets and displays the updated parameters.
7. Gets a list of allowed engine versions by invoking the describeDbEngineVersions
 method.
8. Gets a list of micro instance classes available for the selected engine.
9. Creates an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) database instance that
 contains a MySQL database and uses the parameter group.
10. Waits for DB instance to be ready and prints out the connection endpoint value.
11. Creates a snapshot of the DB instance.
12. Waits for the DB snapshot to be ready.
13. Deletes the DB instance.
14. Deletes the parameter group.
 */

var sleepTime: Long = 20
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <dbGroupName> <dbParameterGroupFamily> <dbInstanceIdentifier> <dbName>
 <dbSnapshotIdentifier><secretName>

        Where:
            dbGroupName - The database group name.
            dbParameterGroupFamily - The database parameter group name.
            dbInstanceIdentifier - The database instance identifier.
            dbName -  The database name.
            dbSnapshotIdentifier - The snapshot identifier.
            secretName - The name of the AWS Secrets Manager secret that contains
 the database credentials.
    """

    if (args.size != 6) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val dbGroupName = args[0]
    val dbParameterGroupFamily = args[1]
    val dbInstanceIdentifier = args[2]
    val dbName = args[3]
    val dbSnapshotIdentifier = args[4]
    val secretName = args[5]
```

```
    val gson = Gson()
    val user = gson.fromJson(getSecretValues(secretName).toString(),
User::class.java)
    val username = user.username
    val userPassword = user.password

    println("1. Return a list of the available DB engines")
    describeDBEngines()

    println("2. Create a custom parameter group")
    createDBParameterGroup(dbGroupName, dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("3. Get the parameter groups")
    describeDbParameterGroups(dbGroupName)

    println("4. Get the parameters in the group")
    describeDbParameters(dbGroupName, 0)

    println("5. Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter")
    modifyDBParas(dbGroupName)

    println("6. Display the updated value")
    describeDbParameters(dbGroupName, -1)

    println("7. Get a list of allowed engine versions")
    getAllowedEngines(dbParameterGroupFamily)

    println("8. Get a list of micro instance classes available for the selected
engine")
    getMicroInstances()

    println("9. Create an RDS database instance that contains a MySql database and
uses the parameter group")
    val dbARN = createDatabaseInstance(dbGroupName, dbInstanceIdentifier, dbName,
username, userPassword)
    println("The ARN of the new database is $dbARN")

    println("10. Wait for DB instance to be ready")
    waitForDbInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("11. Create a snapshot of the DB instance")
    createDbSnapshot(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("12. Wait for DB snapshot to be ready")
```

```
    waitForSnapshotReady(dbInstanceIdentifier, dbSnapshotIdentifier)

    println("13. Delete the DB instance")
    deleteDbInstance(dbInstanceIdentifier)

    println("14. Delete the parameter group")
    if (dbARN != null) {
        deleteParaGroup(dbGroupName, dbARN)
    }

    println("The Scenario has successfully completed.")
}

suspend fun deleteParaGroup(dbGroupName: String, dbARN: String) {
    var isDataDel = false
    var didFind: Boolean
    var instanceARN: String

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        // Make sure that the database has been deleted.
        while (!isDataDel) {
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances()
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            val listSize = instanceList?.size
            isDataDel = false // Reset this value.
            didFind = false // Reset this value.
            var index = 1
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceARN = instance.dbInstanceArn.toString()
                    if (instanceARN.compareTo(dbARN) == 0) {
                        println("$dbARN still exists")
                        didFind = true
                    }
                    if (index == listSize && !didFind) {
                        // Went through the entire list and did not find the
 database name.
                        isDataDel = true
                    }
                    index++
                }
            }
        }
```

```
        // Delete the para group.
        val parameterGroupRequest = DeleteDbParameterGroupRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
        }
        rdsClient.deleteDbParameterGroup(parameterGroupRequest)
        println("$dbGroupName was deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteDbInstance(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String) {
    val deleteDbInstanceRequest = DeleteDbInstanceRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        deleteAutomatedBackups = true
        skipFinalSnapshot = true
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.deleteDbInstance(deleteDbInstanceRequest)
        print("The status of the database is
 ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
    }
}

// Waits until the snapshot instance is available.
suspend fun waitForSnapshotReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
 dbSnapshotIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var snapshotReady = false
    var snapshotReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for the snapshot to become available.")

    val snapshotsRequest = DescribeDbSnapshotsRequest {
        dbSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifierVal
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
    }

    while (!snapshotReady) {
        RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbSnapshots(snapshotsRequest)
            val snapshotList: List<DbSnapshot>? = response.dbSnapshots
            if (snapshotList != null) {
                for (snapshot in snapshotList) {
                    snapshotReadyStr = snapshot.status.toString()
                    if (snapshotReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        snapshotReady = true
```

```
                    } else {
                        print(".")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Snapshot is available!")
}

// Create an Amazon RDS snapshot.
suspend fun createDbSnapshot(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?,
 dbSnapshotIdentifierVal: String?) {
    val snapshotRequest = CreateDbSnapshotRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        dbSnapshotIdentifier = dbSnapshotIdentifierVal
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbSnapshot(snapshotRequest)
        print("The Snapshot id is ${response.dbSnapshot?.dbiResourceId}")
    }
}

// Waits until the database instance is available.
suspend fun waitForDbInstanceReady(dbInstanceIdentifierVal: String?) {
    var instanceReady = false
    var instanceReadyStr: String
    println("Waiting for instance to become available.")

    val instanceRequest = DescribeDbInstancesRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
    }
    var endpoint = ""
    while (!instanceReady) {
        RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
            val response = rdsClient.describeDbInstances(instanceRequest)
            val instanceList = response.dbInstances
            if (instanceList != null) {
                for (instance in instanceList) {
                    instanceReadyStr = instance.dbInstanceStatus.toString()
                    if (instanceReadyStr.contains("available")) {
                        endpoint = instance.endpoint?.address.toString()
```

```
                        instanceReady = true
                    } else {
                        print(".")
                        delay(sleepTime * 1000)
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
    println("Database instance is available! The connection endpoint is $endpoint")
}

// Create a database instance and return the ARN of the database.
suspend fun createDatabaseInstance(dbGroupNameVal: String?, dbInstanceIdentifierVal:
 String?, dbNameVal: String?, masterUsernameVal: String?, masterUserPasswordVal:
 String?): String? {
    val instanceRequest = CreateDbInstanceRequest {
        dbInstanceIdentifier = dbInstanceIdentifierVal
        allocatedStorage = 100
        dbName = dbNameVal
        dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupNameVal
        engine = "mysql"
        dbInstanceClass = "db.m4.large"
        engineVersion = "8.0"
        storageType = "standard"
        masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
        masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbInstance(instanceRequest)
        print("The status is ${response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceStatus}")
        return response.dbInstance?.dbInstanceArn
    }
}

// Get a list of micro instances.
suspend fun getMicroInstances() {
    val dbInstanceOptionsRequest = DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptionsRequest {
        engine = "mysql"
    }
    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response =
 rdsClient.describeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(dbInstanceOptionsRequest)
```

```
        val orderableDBInstances = response.orderableDbInstanceOptions
        if (orderableDBInstances != null) {
            for (dbInstanceOption in orderableDBInstances) {
                println("The engine version is ${dbInstanceOption.engineVersion}")
                println("The engine description is ${dbInstanceOption.engine}")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Get a list of allowed engine versions.
suspend fun getAllowedEngines(dbParameterGroupFamilyVal: String?) {
    val versionsRequest = DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
        dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
        engine = "mysql"
    }
    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(versionsRequest)
        val dbEngines: List<DbEngineVersion>? = response.dbEngineVersions
        if (dbEngines != null) {
            for (dbEngine in dbEngines) {
                println("The engine version is ${dbEngine.engineVersion}")
                println("The engine description is ${dbEngine.dbEngineDescription}")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Modify the auto_increment_offset parameter.
suspend fun modifyDBParas(dbGroupName: String) {
    val parameter1 = Parameter {
        parameterName = "auto_increment_offset"
        applyMethod = ApplyMethod.Immediate
        parameterValue = "5"
    }

    val paraList: ArrayList<Parameter> = ArrayList()
    paraList.add(parameter1)
    val groupRequest = ModifyDbParameterGroupRequest {
        dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
        parameters = paraList
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
```

```
        val response = rdsClient.modifyDbParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The parameter group ${response.dbParameterGroupName} was
 successfully modified")
    }
}

// Retrieve parameters in the group.
suspend fun describeDbParameters(dbGroupName: String?, flag: Int) {
    val dbParameterGroupsRequest: DescribeDbParametersRequest
    dbParameterGroupsRequest = if (flag == 0) {
        DescribeDbParametersRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
        }
    } else {
        DescribeDbParametersRequest {
            dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
            source = "user"
        }
    }
    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbParameters(dbParameterGroupsRequest)
        val dbParameters: List<Parameter>? = response.parameters
        var paraName: String
        if (dbParameters != null) {
            for (para in dbParameters) {
                // Only print out information about either auto_increment_offset or
 auto_increment_increment.
                paraName = para.parameterName.toString()
                if (paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_offset") == 0 ||
 paraName.compareTo("auto_increment_increment ") == 0) {
                    println("*** The parameter name is  $paraName")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter value is
 ${para.parameterValue}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter data type is
 ${para.dataType}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter description is
 ${para.description}")
                    System.out.println("*** The parameter allowed values  is
 ${para.allowedValues}")
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun describeDbParameterGroups(dbGroupName: String?) {
    val groupsRequest = DescribeDbParameterGroupsRequest {
        dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
        maxRecords = 20
    }
    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbParameterGroups(groupsRequest)
        val groups = response.dbParameterGroups
        if (groups != null) {
            for (group in groups) {
                println("The group name is ${group.dbParameterGroupName}")
                println("The group description is ${group.description}")
            }
        }
    }
}

// Create a parameter group.
suspend fun createDBParameterGroup(dbGroupName: String?, dbParameterGroupFamilyVal:
 String?) {
    val groupRequest = CreateDbParameterGroupRequest {
        dbParameterGroupName = dbGroupName
        dbParameterGroupFamily = dbParameterGroupFamilyVal
        description = "Created by using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.createDbParameterGroup(groupRequest)
        println("The group name is
 ${response.dbParameterGroup?.dbParameterGroupName}")
    }
}

// Returns a list of the available DB engines.
suspend fun describeDBEngines() {
    val engineVersionsRequest = DescribeDbEngineVersionsRequest {
        defaultOnly = true
        engine = "mysql"
        maxRecords = 20
    }

    RdsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { rdsClient ->
        val response = rdsClient.describeDbEngineVersions(engineVersionsRequest)
```

```
        val engines: List<DbEngineVersion>? = response.dbEngineVersions

        // Get all DbEngineVersion objects.
        if (engines != null) {
            for (engineOb in engines) {
                println("The name of the DB parameter group family for the database
 engine is ${engineOb.dbParameterGroupFamily}.")
                println("The name of the database engine ${engineOb.engine}.")
                println("The version number of the database engine
 ${engineOb.engineVersion}")
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun getSecretValues(secretName: String?): String? {
    val valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest {
        secretId = secretName
    }

    SecretsManagerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { secretsClient ->
        val valueResponse = secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest)
        return valueResponse.secretString
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBInstance
  - 創建數據庫 ParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 刪除資料庫 ParameterGroup
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - 描述 B ParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions

- 修改資料庫 ParameterGroup

Amazon Redshift 示例使用 SDK 的科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon Redshift 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCluster`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 叢集

```
suspend fun createCluster(clusterId: String?, masterUsernameVal: String?,
 masterUserPasswordVal: String?) {
    val clusterRequest = CreateClusterRequest {
        clusterIdentifier = clusterId
        masterUsername = masterUsernameVal
        masterUserPassword = masterUserPasswordVal
        nodeType = "ds2.xlarge"
```

```
        publiclyAccessible = true
        numberOfNodes = 2
    }

    RedshiftClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val clusterResponse = redshiftClient.createCluster(clusterRequest)
        println("Created cluster ${clusterResponse.cluster?.clusterIdentifier}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateCluster中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DeleteCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteCluster`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除叢集。

```
suspend fun deleteRedshiftCluster(clusterId: String?) {

    val request = DeleteClusterRequest {
        clusterIdentifier = clusterId
        skipFinalClusterSnapshot = true
    }

    RedshiftClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val response = redshiftClient.deleteCluster(request)
        println("The status is ${response.cluster?.clusterStatus}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteCluster中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeClusters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeClusters。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

描述叢集。

```
suspend fun describeRedshiftClusters() {

    RedshiftClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val clusterResponse =
 redshiftClient.describeClusters(DescribeClustersRequest {})
        val clusterList = clusterResponse.clusters

        if (clusterList != null) {
            for (cluster in clusterList) {
                println("Cluster database name is ${cluster.dbName}")
                println("Cluster status is ${cluster.clusterStatus}")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeClusters中的 Kotlin API 參考。

ModifyCluster

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ModifyCluster。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

修改叢集。

```
suspend fun modifyCluster(clusterId: String?) {
    val modifyClusterRequest = ModifyClusterRequest {
        clusterIdentifier = clusterId
        preferredMaintenanceWindow = "wed:07:30-wed:08:00"
    }

    RedshiftClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { redshiftClient ->
        val clusterResponse = redshiftClient.modifyCluster(modifyClusterRequest)
        println("The modified cluster was successfully modified and has
 ${clusterResponse.cluster?.preferredMaintenanceWindow} as the maintenance window")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ModifyCluster中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Amazon Rekognition 示例使用 SDK 的科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon Rekognition 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CompareFaces`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CompareFaces`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱比較映像中的人臉。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun compareTwoFaces(similarityThresholdVal: Float, sourceImageVal: String,
 targetImageVal: String) {

    val sourceBytes = (File(sourceImageVal).readBytes())
    val targetBytes = (File(targetImageVal).readBytes())

    // Create an Image object for the source image.
    val souImage = Image {
        bytes = sourceBytes
    }

    val tarImage = Image {
        bytes = targetBytes
    }

    val facesRequest = CompareFacesRequest {
        sourceImage = souImage
        targetImage = tarImage
        similarityThreshold = similarityThresholdVal
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->

        val compareFacesResult = rekClient.compareFaces(facesRequest)
        val faceDetails = compareFacesResult.faceMatches

        if (faceDetails != null) {
            for (match: CompareFacesMatch in faceDetails) {
                val face = match.face
                val position = face?.boundingBox
                if (position != null)
                    println("Face at ${position.left} ${position.top} matches with
 ${face.confidence} % confidence.")
            }
        }
```

```
        val uncompared = compareFacesResult.unmatchedFaces
        if (uncompared != null)
            println("There was ${uncompared.size} face(s) that did not match")

        println("Source image rotation:
 ${compareFacesResult.sourceImageOrientationCorrection}")
        println("target image rotation:
 ${compareFacesResult.targetImageOrientationCorrection}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CompareFaces中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`CreateCollection`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCollection`。

如需更多資訊，請參閱建立集合。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createMyCollection(collectionIdVal: String) {

    val request = CreateCollectionRequest {
        collectionId = collectionIdVal
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.createCollection(request)
        println("Collection ARN is ${response.collectionArn}")
        println("Status code is ${response.statusCode}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateCollection中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DeleteCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteCollection。

如需更多資訊，請參閱刪除集合。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteMyCollection(collectionIdVal: String) {

    val request = DeleteCollectionRequest {
        collectionId = collectionIdVal
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.deleteCollection(request)
        println("The collectionId status is ${response.statusCode}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteCollection中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DeleteFaces

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteFaces。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱從集合中刪除人臉。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteFacesCollection(collectionIdVal: String?, faceIdVal: String) {

    val deleteFacesRequest = DeleteFacesRequest {
        collectionId = collectionIdVal
        faceIds = listOf(faceIdVal)
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        rekClient.deleteFaces(deleteFacesRequest)
        println("$faceIdVal was deleted from the collection")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteFaces中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeCollection。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱描述集合。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeColl(collectionName: String) {

    val request = DescribeCollectionRequest {
        collectionId = collectionName
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.describeCollection(request)
        println("The collection Arn is ${response.collectionArn}")
        println("The collection contains this many faces ${response.faceCount}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeCollection中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DetectFaces

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectFaces。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱在映像中偵測人臉。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun detectFacesinImage(sourceImage: String?) {

    val souImage = Image {
        bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
    }

    val request = DetectFacesRequest {
        attributes = listOf(Attribute.All)
        image = souImage
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectFaces(request)
        response.faceDetails?.forEach { face ->
            val ageRange = face.ageRange
            println("The detected face is estimated to be between ${ageRange?.low}
 and ${ageRange?.high} years old.")
            println("There is a smile ${face.smile?.value}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DetectFaces中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DetectLabels

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectLabels。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱偵測映像中的標籤。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun detectImageLabels(sourceImage: String) {

    val souImage = Image {
        bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
    }
    val request = DetectLabelsRequest {
        image = souImage
        maxLabels = 10
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectLabels(request)
        response.labels?.forEach { label ->
            println("${label.name} : ${label.confidence}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DetectLabels中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DetectModerationLabels

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectModerationLabels。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱偵測不適合的映像。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun detectModLabels(sourceImage: String) {

    val myImage = Image {
        this.bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
    }

    val request = DetectModerationLabelsRequest {
        image = myImage
        minConfidence = 60f
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectModerationLabels(request)
        response.moderationLabels?.forEach { label ->
            println("Label: ${label.name} - Confidence: ${label.confidence} %
 Parent: ${label.parentName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DetectModerationLabels中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DetectText`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectText`。

如需更多資訊，請參閱偵測映像中的文字。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun detectTextLabels(sourceImage: String?) {

    val souImage = Image {
        bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
    }

    val request = DetectTextRequest {
        image = souImage
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.detectText(request)
        response.textDetections?.forEach { text ->
            println("Detected: ${text.detectedText}")
            println("Confidence: ${text.confidence}")
            println("Id: ${text.id}")
            println("Parent Id:  ${text.parentId}")
            println("Type: ${text.type}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DetectText中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`IndexFaces`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`IndexFaces`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱將人臉新增至集合。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun addToCollection(collectionIdVal: String?, sourceImage: String) {

    val souImage = Image {
```

```
        bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
    }

    val request = IndexFacesRequest {
        collectionId = collectionIdVal
        image = souImage
        maxFaces = 1
        qualityFilter = QualityFilter.Auto
        detectionAttributes = listOf(Attribute.Default)
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val facesResponse = rekClient.indexFaces(request)

        // Display the results.
        println("Results for the image")
        println("\n Faces indexed:")
        facesResponse.faceRecords?.forEach { faceRecord ->
            println("Face ID: ${faceRecord.face?.faceId}")
            println("Location: ${faceRecord.faceDetail?.boundingBox}")
        }

        println("Faces not indexed:")
        facesResponse.unindexedFaces?.forEach { unindexedFace ->
            println("Location: ${unindexedFace.faceDetail?.boundingBox}")
            println("Reasons:")

            unindexedFace.reasons?.forEach { reason ->
                println("Reason:  $reason")
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK IndexFaces中的 Kotlin API 參考。

ListCollections

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListCollections`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱列出的集合。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAllCollections() {

    val request = ListCollectionsRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.listCollections(request)
        response.collectionIds?.forEach { resultId ->
            println(resultId)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListCollections中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`ListFaces`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListFaces`。

如需更多資訊，請參閱集合中列出的人臉。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listFacesCollection(collectionIdVal: String?) {

    val request = ListFacesRequest {
        collectionId = collectionIdVal
```

```
        maxResults = 10
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.listFaces(request)
        response.faces?.forEach { face ->
            println("Confidence level there is a face: ${face.confidence}")
            println("The face Id value is ${face.faceId}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListFaces中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`RecognizeCelebrities`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RecognizeCelebrities`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱在映像中辨識名人。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun recognizeAllCelebrities(sourceImage: String?) {

    val souImage = Image {
        bytes = (File(sourceImage).readBytes())
    }

    val request = RecognizeCelebritiesRequest {
        image = souImage
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val response = rekClient.recognizeCelebrities(request)
        response.celebrityFaces?.forEach { celebrity ->
            println("Celebrity recognized: ${celebrity.name}")
```

```
            println("Celebrity ID:${celebrity.id}")
            println("Further information (if available):")
            celebrity.urls?.forEach { url ->
                println(url)
            }
        }
        println("${response.unrecognizedFaces?.size} face(s) were unrecognized.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK RecognizeCelebrities中的 Kotlin API 參考。

案例

偵測映像中的資訊

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 啟動 Amazon Rekognition 任務，以偵測影片中的人物、物件和文字等元素。
- 檢查工作狀態，直到工作完成。
- 輸出每個工作偵測到的元素清單。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

偵測存放於 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中的人臉。

```
suspend fun startFaceDetection(channelVal: NotificationChannel?, bucketVal: String,
 videoVal: String) {

    val s3Obj = S3Object {
        bucket = bucketVal
        name = videoVal
    }
    val vidOb = Video {
        s3Object = s3Obj
```

```
    }

    val request = StartFaceDetectionRequest {
        jobTag = "Faces"
        faceAttributes = FaceAttributes.All
        notificationChannel = channelVal
        video = vidOb
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val startLabelDetectionResult = rekClient.startFaceDetection(request)
        startJobId = startLabelDetectionResult.jobId.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getFaceResults() {

    var finished = false
    var status: String
    var yy = 0
    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        var response: GetFaceDetectionResponse? = null

        val recognitionRequest = GetFaceDetectionRequest {
            jobId = startJobId
            maxResults = 10
        }

        // Wait until the job succeeds.
        while (!finished) {
            response = rekClient.getFaceDetection(recognitionRequest)
            status = response.jobStatus.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                finished = true
            else {
                println("$yy status is: $status")
                delay(1000)
            }
            yy++
        }

        // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
        val videoMetaData = response?.videoMetadata
        println("Format: ${videoMetaData?.format}")
```

```
        println("Codec: ${videoMetaData?.codec}")
        println("Duration: ${videoMetaData?.durationMillis}")
        println("FrameRate: ${videoMetaData?.frameRate}")

        // Show face information.
        response?.faces?.forEach { face ->
            println("Age: ${face.face?.ageRange}")
            println("Face: ${face.face?.beard}")
            println("Eye glasses: ${face?.face?.eyeglasses}")
            println("Mustache: ${face.face?.mustache}")
            println("Smile: ${face.face?.smile}")
        }
    }
}
```

偵測 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中存放影片中的不當或冒犯性內容。

```
suspend fun startModerationDetection(channel: NotificationChannel?, bucketVal:
 String?, videoVal: String?) {

    val s3Obj = S3Object {
        bucket = bucketVal
        name = videoVal
    }
    val vidOb = Video {
        s3Object = s3Obj
    }
    val request = StartContentModerationRequest {
        jobTag = "Moderation"
        notificationChannel = channel
        video = vidOb
    }

    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        val startModDetectionResult = rekClient.startContentModeration(request)
        startJobId = startModDetectionResult.jobId.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun getModResults() {
    var finished = false
    var status: String
```

```
    var yy = 0
    RekognitionClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { rekClient ->
        var modDetectionResponse: GetContentModerationResponse? = null

        val modRequest = GetContentModerationRequest {
            jobId = startJobId
            maxResults = 10
        }

        // Wait until the job succeeds.
        while (!finished) {
            modDetectionResponse = rekClient.getContentModeration(modRequest)
            status = modDetectionResponse.jobStatus.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0)
                finished = true
            else {
                println("$yy status is: $status")
                delay(1000)
            }
            yy++
        }

        // Proceed when the job is done - otherwise VideoMetadata is null.
        val videoMetaData = modDetectionResponse?.videoMetadata
        println("Format: ${videoMetaData?.format}")
        println("Codec: ${videoMetaData?.codec}")
        println("Duration: ${videoMetaData?.durationMillis}")
        println("FrameRate: ${videoMetaData?.frameRate}")

        modDetectionResponse?.moderationLabels?.forEach { mod ->
            val seconds: Long = mod.timestamp / 1000
            print("Mod label: $seconds ")
            println(mod.moderationLabel)
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetCelebrityRecognition
  - GetContentModeration
  - GetLabelDetection

- GetPersonTracking
- GetSegmentDetection
- GetTextDetection
- StartCelebrityRecognition
- StartContentModeration
- StartLabelDetection
- StartPersonTracking
- StartSegmentDetection
- StartTextDetection

使用 SDK 進行科特林的 53 路線域註冊示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用具有 Route 53 網域註冊的 Kotlin AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Route 53 網域註冊

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Route 53 網域註冊。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.
```

```
 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
           <domainType>

       Where:
           domainType - The domain type (for example, com).
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val domainType = args[0]
    println("Invokes ListPrices using a Paginated method.")
    listPricesPaginated(domainType)
}

suspend fun listPricesPaginated(domainType: String) {
    val pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest {
        maxItems = 10
        tld = domainType
    }

    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient.listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListPrices中的 Kotlin API 參考。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CheckDomainAvailability

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CheckDomainAvailability。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion: String) {
    val availabilityRequest = CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest {
        domainName = domainSuggestion
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest)
        println("$domainSuggestion is ${response.availability}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CheckDomainAvailability中的 Kotlin API 參考。

CheckDomainTransferability

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CheckDomainTransferability。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val transferabilityRequest = CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest {
        domainName = domainSuggestion
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest)
        println("Transferability: ${response.transferability?.transferable}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CheckDomainTransferability中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`GetDomainDetail`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDomainDetail`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val detailRequest = GetDomainDetailRequest {
        domainName = domainSuggestion
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest)
        println("The contact first name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.firstName}")
        println("The contact last name is ${response.registrantContact?.lastName}")
```

```
        println("The contact org name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.organizationName}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetDomainDetail中的 Kotlin API 參考。

GetDomainSuggestions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDomainSuggestions。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val suggestionsRequest = GetDomainSuggestionsRequest {
        domainName = domainSuggestion
        suggestionCount = 5
        onlyAvailable = true
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest)
        response.suggestionsList?.forEach { suggestion ->
            println("Suggestion Name: ${suggestion.domainName}")
            println("Availability: ${suggestion.availability}")
            println(" ")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetDomainSuggestions中的 Kotlin API 參考。

GetOperationDetail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetOperationDetail。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getOperationalDetail(opId: String?) {
    val detailRequest = GetOperationDetailRequest {
        operationId = opId
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest)
        println("Operation detail message is ${response.message}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetOperationDetail中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`ListDomains`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDomains`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listDomains() {
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient.listDomainsPaginated(ListDomainsRequest {})
            .transform { it.domains?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("The domain name is ${content.domainName}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListDomains中的 Kotlin API 參考。

ListOperations

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListOperations。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listOperations() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    var localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myTime: java.time.Instant? = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val time2: Instant? = myTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val operationsRequest = ListOperationsRequest {
        submittedSince = time2
    }

    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient.listOperationsPaginated(operationsRequest)
            .transform { it.operations?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("Operation Id: ${content.operationId}")
                println("Status: ${content.status}")
                println("Date: ${content.submittedDate}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListOperations中的 Kotlin API 參考。

ListPrices

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListPrices。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAllPrices(domainType: String?) {
    val pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest {
        tld = domainType
    }

    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient.listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListPrices中的 Kotlin API 參考。

RegisterDomain

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RegisterDomain。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun requestDomainRegistration(domainSuggestion: String?, phoneNumberVal:
 String?, emailVal: String?, firstNameVal: String?, lastNameVal: String?, cityVal:
 String?): String? {
    val contactDetail = ContactDetail {
        contactType = ContactType.Company
        state = "LA"
        countryCode = CountryCode.In
        email = emailVal
        firstName = firstNameVal
        lastName = lastNameVal
        city = cityVal
        phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
        organizationName = "My Org"
        addressLine1 = "My Address"
        zipCode = "123 123"
    }

    val domainRequest = RegisterDomainRequest {
        adminContact = contactDetail
        registrantContact = contactDetail
        techContact = contactDetail
        domainName = domainSuggestion
        autoRenew = true
        durationInYears = 1
    }

    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest)
        println("Registration requested. Operation Id: ${response.operationId}")
        return response.operationId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK RegisterDomain中的 Kotlin API 參考。

ViewBilling

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ViewBilling。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listBillingRecords() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    val localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    val localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val timeStart: Instant? = myStartTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val timeEnd: Instant? = myEndTime?.let { Instant(it) }

    val viewBillingRequest = ViewBillingRequest {
        start = timeStart
        end = timeEnd
    }

    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient.viewBillingPaginated(viewBillingRequest)
            .transform { it.billingRecords?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { billing ->
                println("Bill Date: ${billing.billDate}")
                println("Operation: ${billing.operation}")
                println("Price: ${billing.price}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ViewBilling中的 Kotlin API 參考。

案例

網域入門

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 列出目前網域和過去一年的操作。
- 檢視過去一年的帳單和網域類型對應的價格。
- 取得網域建議。
- 檢查網域的可用性和可轉移性。
- 或者，要求網域註冊。
- 取得操作詳細資訊。
- 或者，取得網域詳細資訊。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

This Kotlin code example performs the following operations:

1. List current domains.
2. List operations in the past year.
3. View billing for the account in the past year.
4. View prices for domain types.
5. Get domain suggestions.
6. Check domain availability.
7. Check domain transferability.
8. Request a domain registration.
9. Get operation details.
10. Optionally, get domain details.
```

```
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
        Usage:
            <domainType> <phoneNumber> <email> <domainSuggestion> <firstName>
 <lastName> <city>
        Where:
           domainType - The domain type (for example, com).
           phoneNumber - The phone number to use (for example, +1.2065550100)
           email - The email address to use.
           domainSuggestion - The domain suggestion (for example, findmy.example).
           firstName - The first name to use to register a domain.
           lastName -  The last name to use to register a domain.
           city - The city to use to register a domain.
    """

    if (args.size != 7) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val domainType = args[0]
    val phoneNumber = args[1]
    val email = args[2]
    val domainSuggestion = args[3]
    val firstName = args[4]
    val lastName = args[5]
    val city = args[6]

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon Route 53 domains example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List current domains.")
    listDomains()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List operations in the past year.")
    listOperations()
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("3. View billing for the account in the past year.")
    listBillingRecords()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. View prices for domain types.")
    listAllPrices(domainType)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Get domain suggestions.")
    listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("6. Check domain availability.")
    checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Check domain transferability.")
    checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Request a domain registration.")
    val opId = requestDomainRegistration(domainSuggestion, phoneNumber, email,
firstName, lastName, city)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Get operation details.")
    getOperationalDetail(opId)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("10. Get domain details.")
    println("Note: You must have a registered domain to get details.")
    println("Otherwise an exception is thrown that states ")
    println("Domain xxxxxxx not found in xxxxxxx account.")
    getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
}

suspend fun getDomainDetails(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val detailRequest = GetDomainDetailRequest {
        domainName = domainSuggestion
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainDetail(detailRequest)
        println("The contact first name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.firstName}")
        println("The contact last name is ${response.registrantContact?.lastName}")
        println("The contact org name is
 ${response.registrantContact?.organizationName}")
    }
}

suspend fun getOperationalDetail(opId: String?) {
    val detailRequest = GetOperationDetailRequest {
        operationId = opId
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getOperationDetail(detailRequest)
        println("Operation detail message is ${response.message}")
    }
}

suspend fun requestDomainRegistration(domainSuggestion: String?, phoneNumberVal:
 String?, emailVal: String?, firstNameVal: String?, lastNameVal: String?, cityVal:
 String?): String? {
    val contactDetail = ContactDetail {
        contactType = ContactType.Company
        state = "LA"
        countryCode = CountryCode.In
        email = emailVal
        firstName = firstNameVal
        lastName = lastNameVal
        city = cityVal
        phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
        organizationName = "My Org"
        addressLine1 = "My Address"
        zipCode = "123 123"
    }

    val domainRequest = RegisterDomainRequest {
```

```
        adminContact = contactDetail
        registrantContact = contactDetail
        techContact = contactDetail
        domainName = domainSuggestion
        autoRenew = true
        durationInYears = 1
    }

    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response = route53DomainsClient.registerDomain(domainRequest)
        println("Registration requested. Operation Id: ${response.operationId}")
        return response.operationId
    }
}

suspend fun checkDomainTransferability(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val transferabilityRequest = CheckDomainTransferabilityRequest {
        domainName = domainSuggestion
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainTransferability(transferabilityRequest)
        println("Transferability: ${response.transferability?.transferable}")
    }
}

suspend fun checkDomainAvailability(domainSuggestion: String) {
    val availabilityRequest = CheckDomainAvailabilityRequest {
        domainName = domainSuggestion
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        val response =
 route53DomainsClient.checkDomainAvailability(availabilityRequest)
        println("$domainSuggestion is ${response.availability}")
    }
}

suspend fun listDomainSuggestions(domainSuggestion: String?) {
    val suggestionsRequest = GetDomainSuggestionsRequest {
        domainName = domainSuggestion
        suggestionCount = 5
        onlyAvailable = true
    }
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
```

```
        val response = route53DomainsClient.getDomainSuggestions(suggestionsRequest)
        response.suggestionsList?.forEach { suggestion ->
            println("Suggestion Name: ${suggestion.domainName}")
            println("Availability: ${suggestion.availability}")
            println(" ")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listAllPrices(domainType: String?) {
    val pricesRequest = ListPricesRequest {
        tld = domainType
    }

    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient.listPricesPaginated(pricesRequest)
            .transform { it.prices?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { pr ->
                println("Registration: ${pr.registrationPrice}
 ${pr.registrationPrice?.currency}")
                println("Renewal: ${pr.renewalPrice?.price}
 ${pr.renewalPrice?.currency}")
                println("Transfer: ${pr.transferPrice?.price}
 ${pr.transferPrice?.currency}")
                println("Restoration: ${pr.restorationPrice?.price}
 ${pr.restorationPrice?.currency}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listBillingRecords() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    val localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    val localDateTime2 = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myStartTime = localDateTime2.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val myEndTime = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val timeStart: Instant? = myStartTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val timeEnd: Instant? = myEndTime?.let { Instant(it) }

    val viewBillingRequest = ViewBillingRequest {
        start = timeStart
        end = timeEnd
```

```
    }

    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient.viewBillingPaginated(viewBillingRequest)
            .transform { it.billingRecords?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { billing ->
                println("Bill Date: ${billing.billDate}")
                println("Operation: ${billing.operation}")
                println("Price: ${billing.price}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listOperations() {
    val currentDate = Date()
    var localDateTime =
 currentDate.toInstant().atZone(ZoneId.systemDefault()).toLocalDateTime()
    val zoneOffset = ZoneOffset.of("+01:00")
    localDateTime = localDateTime.minusYears(1)
    val myTime: java.time.Instant? = localDateTime.toInstant(zoneOffset)
    val time2: Instant? = myTime?.let { Instant(it) }
    val operationsRequest = ListOperationsRequest {
        submittedSince = time2
    }

    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient.listOperationsPaginated(operationsRequest)
            .transform { it.operations?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("Operation Id: ${content.operationId}")
                println("Status: ${content.status}")
                println("Date: ${content.submittedDate}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listDomains() {
    Route53DomainsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { route53DomainsClient ->
        route53DomainsClient.listDomainsPaginated(ListDomainsRequest {})
            .transform { it.domains?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { content ->
                println("The domain name is ${content.domainName}")
            }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CheckDomainAvailability
  - CheckDomainTransferability
  - GetDomainDetail
  - GetDomainSuggestions
  - GetOperationDetail
  - ListDomains
  - ListOperations
  - ListPrices
  - RegisterDomain
  - ViewBilling

Amazon S3 示例使用開發套件的科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon S3 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CopyObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CopyObject`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun copyBucketObject(
    fromBucket: String,
    objectKey: String,
    toBucket: String
) {
    var encodedUrl = ""
    try {
        encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode("$fromBucket/$objectKey",
 StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString())
    } catch (e: UnsupportedEncodingException) {
        println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.message)
    }

    val request = CopyObjectRequest {
        copySource = encodedUrl
        bucket = toBucket
        key = objectKey
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.copyObject(request)
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CopyObject中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`CreateBucket`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateBucket`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createNewBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request = CreateBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateBucket中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

設定 S3 控制用戶端，以便將請求傳送至 us-west-2 區域。

```
        suspend fun createS3ControlClient(): S3ControlClient {
            // Configure your S3ControlClient to send requests to US West (Oregon).
            val s3Control = S3ControlClient.fromEnvironment {
                region = "us-west-2"
            }
            return s3Control
        }
```

建立多區域存取點。

```
   suspend fun createMrap(s3Control: S3ControlClient, accountIdParam: String,
bucketName1: String, bucketName2: String, mrapName: String): String {
       println("Creating MRAP ...")
       val createMrapResponse: CreateMultiRegionAccessPointResponse =
s3Control.createMultiRegionAccessPoint {
           accountId = accountIdParam
           clientToken = UUID.randomUUID().toString()
           details {
               name = mrapName

               regions = listOf(
                   Region {
                       bucket = bucketName1
                   },
                   Region {
                       bucket = bucketName2
                   }
               )
           }
       }
       val requestToken: String? = createMrapResponse.requestTokenArn

       // Use the request token to check for the status of the
CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint operation.
       if (requestToken != null) {
           waitForSucceededStatus(s3Control, requestToken, accountIdParam)
           println("MRAP created")
       }

       val getMrapResponse = s3Control.getMultiRegionAccessPoint(
           input = GetMultiRegionAccessPointRequest {
               accountId = accountIdParam
               name = mrapName
           }
       )
       val mrapAlias = getMrapResponse.accessPoint?.alias
       return "arn:aws:s3::$accountIdParam:accesspoint/$mrapAlias"
   }
```

等待多區域存取點可用。

```
        suspend fun waitForSucceededStatus(s3Control: S3ControlClient, requestToken:
String, accountIdParam: String, timeBetweenChecks: Duration = 1.minutes) {
            var describeResponse: DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationResponse
            describeResponse = s3Control.describeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation(
                input = DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationRequest {
                    accountId = accountIdParam
                    requestTokenArn = requestToken
                }
            )

            var status: String? = describeResponse.asyncOperation?.requestStatus
            while (status != "SUCCEEDED") {
                delay(timeBetweenChecks)
                describeResponse =
s3Control.describeMultiRegionAccessPointOperation(
                    input = DescribeMultiRegionAccessPointOperationRequest {
                        accountId = accountIdParam
                        requestTokenArn = requestToken
                    }
                )
                status = describeResponse.asyncOperation?.requestStatus
                println(status)
            }
        }
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK 開發人員指南。
- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateMultiRegionAccessPoint中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DeleteBucketPolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucketPolicy`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteS3BucketPolicy(bucketName: String?) {
    val request = DeleteBucketPolicyRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucketPolicy(request)
        println("Done!")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteBucketPolicy中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DeleteObjects`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteObjects`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteBucketObjects(bucketName: String, objectName: String) {
    val objectId = ObjectIdentifier {
        key = objectName
    }

    val delOb = Delete {
        objects = listOf(objectId)
    }

    val request = DeleteObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        delete = delOb
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteObjects(request)
```

```
        println("$objectName was deleted from $bucketName")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteObjects中的 Kotlin API 參考。

GetBucketPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketPolicy。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getPolicy(bucketName: String): String? {
    println("Getting policy for bucket $bucketName")

    val request = GetBucketPolicyRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val policyRes = s3.getBucketPolicy(request)
        return policyRes.policy
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetBucketPolicy中的 Kotlin API 參考。

GetObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObject。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getObjectBytes(bucketName: String, keyName: String, path: String) {
    val request = GetObjectRequest {
        key = keyName
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            val myFile = File(path)
            resp.body?.writeToFile(myFile)
            println("Successfully read $keyName from $bucketName")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetObject中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`GetObjectAcl`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetObjectAcl`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getBucketACL(objectKey: String, bucketName: String) {
    val request = GetObjectAclRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = objectKey
```

```
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.getObjectAcl(request)
        response.grants?.forEach { grant ->
            println("Grant permission is ${grant.permission}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetObjectAcl中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`ListObjectsV2`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListObjectsV2`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listBucketObjects(bucketName: String) {
    val request = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->

        val response = s3.listObjects(request)
        response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
            println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
            println("The object is ${myObject.size?.let { calKb(it) }} KBs")
            println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
        }
    }
}

private fun calKb(intValue: Long): Long {
    return intValue / 1024
```

```
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK 中的 ListObjectsV2 以獲取 Kotlin API 參考。

PutBucketAcl

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketAcl。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun setBucketAcl(bucketName: String, idVal: String) {
    val myGrant = Grantee {
        id = idVal
        type = Type.CanonicalUser
    }

    val ownerGrant = Grant {
        grantee = myGrant
        permission = Permission.FullControl
    }

    val grantList = mutableListOf<Grant>()
    grantList.add(ownerGrant)

    val ownerOb = Owner {
        id = idVal
    }

    val acl = AccessControlPolicy {
        owner = ownerOb
        grants = grantList
    }

    val request = PutBucketAclRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        accessControlPolicy = acl
```

```
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.putBucketAcl(request)
        println("An ACL was successfully set on $bucketName")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutBucketAcl中的 Kotlin API 參考。

PutObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObject。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun putS3Object(bucketName: String, objectKey: String, objectPath: String) {
    val metadataVal = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    metadataVal["myVal"] = "test"

    val request = PutObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = objectKey
        metadata = metadataVal
        body = File(objectPath).asByteStream()
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.putObject(request)
        println("Tag information is ${response.eTag}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutObject中的 Kotlin API 參考。

案例

建立預先簽章 URL

下列程式碼範例示範如何為 Amazon S3 建立預先簽署的 URL 並上傳物件。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 `GetObject` 預先簽章的請求，並使用 URL 下載物件。

```
suspend fun getObjectPresigned(s3: S3Client, bucketName: String, keyName: String):
 String {
    // Create a GetObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest = GetObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = keyName
    }

    // Presign the GetObject request.
    val presignedRequest = s3.presignGetObject(unsignedRequest, 24.hours)

    // Use the URL from the presigned HttpRequest in a subsequent HTTP GET request
 to retrieve the object.
    val objectContents = URL(presignedRequest.url.toString()).readText()

    return objectContents
}
```

使用進階選項建立`GetObject`預先簽署的要求。

```
suspend fun getObjectPresignedMoreOptions(s3: S3Client, bucketName: String, keyName:
 String): HttpRequest {
    // Create a GetObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest = GetObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = keyName
```

```
    }

    // Presign the GetObject request.
    val presignedRequest = s3.presignGetObject(unsignedRequest, signer =
 CrtAwsSigner) {
        signingDate = Instant.now() + 12.hours // Presigned request can be used 12
 hours from now.
        algorithm = AwsSigningAlgorithm.SIGV4_ASYMMETRIC
        signatureType = AwsSignatureType.HTTP_REQUEST_VIA_QUERY_PARAMS
        expiresAfter = 8.hours // Presigned request expires 8 hours later.
    }
    return presignedRequest
}
```

建立 PutObject 預先簽章的請求，並使用該請求上傳物件。

```
suspend fun putObjectPresigned(s3: S3Client, bucketName: String, keyName: String,
 content: String) {
    // Create a PutObjectRequest.
    val unsignedRequest = PutObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = keyName
    }

    // Presign the request.
    val presignedRequest = s3.presignPutObject(unsignedRequest, 24.hours)

    // Use the URL and any headers from the presigned HttpRequest in a subsequent
 HTTP PUT request to retrieve the object.
    // Create a PUT request using the OKHttpClient API.
    val putRequest = Request
        .Builder()
        .url(presignedRequest.url.toString())
        .apply {
            presignedRequest.headers.forEach { key, values ->
                header(key, values.joinToString(", "))
            }
        }
        .put(content.toRequestBody())
        .build()

    val response = OkHttpClient().newCall(putRequest).execute()
```

```
    assert(response.isSuccessful)
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK 開發人員指南。

從多區域存取點取得物件

下列程式碼範例顯示如何從多區域存取點取得物件。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將 S3 用戶端設定為使用非對稱 SigV4 (SigV4a) 簽署演算法。

```
        suspend fun createS3Client(): S3Client {
            // Configure your S3Client to use the Asymmetric Sigv4 (Sigv4a) signing
algorithm.
            val sigV4AScheme = SigV4AsymmetricAuthScheme(CrtAwsSigner)
            val s3 = S3Client.fromEnvironment {
                authSchemes = listOf(sigV4AScheme)
            }
            return s3
        }
```

使用「多區域存取點」ARN 取代值區名稱來擷取物件。

```
    suspend fun getObjectFromMrap(s3: S3Client, mrapArn: String, keyName: String):
String? {
        val request = GetObjectRequest {
            bucket = mrapArn // Use the ARN instead of the bucket name for object
operations.
            key = keyName
        }

        var stringObj: String? = null
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
```

```
            stringObj = resp.body?.decodeToString()
            if (stringObj != null) {
                println("Successfully read $keyName from $mrapArn")
            }
        }
        return stringObj
    }
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK 開發人員指南。
- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetObject中的 Kotlin API 參考。

開始使用儲存貯體和物件

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立儲存貯體並上傳檔案到該儲存貯體。
- 從儲存貯體下載物件。
- 將物件複製至儲存貯體中的子文件夾。
- 列出儲存貯體中的物件。
- 刪除儲存貯體物件和該儲存貯體。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <bucketName> <key> <objectPath> <savePath> <toBucket>

    Where:
        bucketName - The Amazon S3 bucket to create.
        key - The key to use.
        objectPath - The path where the file is located (for example, C:/AWS/
book2.pdf).
```

```
        savePath - The path where the file is saved after it's downloaded (for
 example, C:/AWS/book2.pdf).
        toBucket - An Amazon S3 bucket to where an object is copied to (for example,
 C:/AWS/book2.pdf).
        """

    if (args.size != 4) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val bucketName = args[0]
    val key = args[1]
    val objectPath = args[2]
    val savePath = args[3]
    val toBucket = args[4]

    // Create an Amazon S3 bucket.
    createBucket(bucketName)

    // Update a local file to the Amazon S3 bucket.
    putObject(bucketName, key, objectPath)

    // Download the object to another local file.
    getObjectFromMrap(bucketName, key, savePath)

    // List all objects located in the Amazon S3 bucket.
    listBucketObs(bucketName)

    // Copy the object to another Amazon S3 bucket
    copyBucketOb(bucketName, key, toBucket)

    // Delete the object from the Amazon S3 bucket.
    deleteBucketObs(bucketName, key)

    // Delete the Amazon S3 bucket.
    deleteBucket(bucketName)
    println("All Amazon S3 operations were successfully performed")
}

suspend fun createBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request = CreateBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }
```

```
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun putObject(bucketName: String, objectKey: String, objectPath: String) {
    val metadataVal = mutableMapOf<String, String>()
    metadataVal["myVal"] = "test"

    val request = PutObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = objectKey
        metadata = metadataVal
        this.body = Paths.get(objectPath).asByteStream()
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        val response = s3.putObject(request)
        println("Tag information is ${response.eTag}")
    }
}

suspend fun getObjectFromMrap(bucketName: String, keyName: String, path: String) {
    val request = GetObjectRequest {
        key = keyName
        bucket = bucketName
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.getObject(request) { resp ->
            val myFile = File(path)
            resp.body?.writeToFile(myFile)
            println("Successfully read $keyName from $bucketName")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun listBucketObs(bucketName: String) {
    val request = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }
```

```
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->

        val response = s3.listObjects(request)
        response.contents?.forEach { myObject ->
            println("The name of the key is ${myObject.key}")
            println("The owner is ${myObject.owner}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun copyBucketOb(fromBucket: String, objectKey: String, toBucket: String) {
    var encodedUrl = ""
    try {
        encodedUrl = URLEncoder.encode("$fromBucket/$objectKey",
 StandardCharsets.UTF_8.toString())
    } catch (e: UnsupportedEncodingException) {
        println("URL could not be encoded: " + e.message)
    }

    val request = CopyObjectRequest {
        copySource = encodedUrl
        bucket = toBucket
        key = objectKey
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.copyObject(request)
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucketObs(bucketName: String, objectName: String) {
    val objectId = ObjectIdentifier {
        key = objectName
    }

    val delOb = Delete {
        objects = listOf(objectId)
    }

    val request = DeleteObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        delete = delOb
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
```

```
        s3.deleteObjects(request)
        println("$objectName was deleted from $bucketName")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucket(bucketName: String?) {
    val request = DeleteBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucket(request)
        println("The $bucketName was successfully deleted!")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

SageMaker 使用 SDK 的例子科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 SageMaker

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 SageMaker

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 SageMaker。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listBooks() {

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.listNotebookInstances(ListNotebookInstancesRequest {})
        response.notebookInstances?.forEach { item ->
            println("The notebook name is: ${item.notebookInstanceName}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListNotebookInstances中的 Kotlin API 參考。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreatePipeline`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePipeline`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
suspend fun setupPipeline(filePath: String?, roleArnVal: String?, functionArnVal:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String?) {
    println("Setting up the pipeline.")
    val parser = JSONParser()

    // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
    FileReader(filePath).use { reader ->
        val obj: Any = parser.parse(reader)
        val jsonObject: JSONObject = obj as JSONObject
        val stepsArray: JSONArray = jsonObject.get("Steps") as JSONArray
        for (stepObj in stepsArray) {
            val step: JSONObject = stepObj as JSONObject
            if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                step.put("FunctionArn", functionArnVal)
            }
        }
        println(jsonObject)

        // Create the pipeline.
        val pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest {
            pipelineDescription = "Kotlin SDK example pipeline"
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
            pipelineDefinition = jsonObject.toString()
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreatePipeline中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DeletePipeline

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeletePipeline。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
suspend fun deletePipeline(pipelineNameVal: String) {
    val pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest {
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $pipelineNameVal")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeletePipeline中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribePipelineExecution

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribePipelineExecution。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun waitForPipelineExecution(executionArn: String?) {
    var status: String
    var index = 0
    do {
```

```
        val pipelineExecutionRequest = DescribePipelineExecutionRequest {
            pipelineExecutionArn = executionArn
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            val response =
 sageMakerClient.describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatus.toString()
            println("$index. The status of the pipeline is $status")
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4)
            index++
        }
    } while ("Executing" == status)
    println("Pipeline finished with status $status")
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribePipelineExecution中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`StartPipelineExecution`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartPipelineExecution`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
suspend fun executePipeline(bucketName: String, queueUrl: String?, roleArn: String?,
 pipelineNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Starting pipeline execution.")
    val inputBucketLocation = "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
    val output = "s3://$bucketName/outputfiles/"

    val gson = GsonBuilder()
        .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .create()
```

```
    // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
    val parameters: MutableList<Parameter> = java.util.ArrayList<Parameter>()

    val para1 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_execution_role"
        value = roleArn
    }
    val para2 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_queue_url"
        value = queueUrl
    }

    val inputJSON = """{
        "DataSourceConfig": {
        "S3Data": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        },
        "Type": "S3_DATA"
        },
        "DocumentType": "CSV"
    }"""
    println(inputJSON)
    val para3 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_input_config"
        value = inputJSON
    }

    // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
    val jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data {
        s3Uri = output
    }

    val outputConfig = ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig {
        s3Data = jobS3Data
    }

    val gson4: String = gson.toJson(outputConfig)
    val para4: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_export_config"
        value = gson4
    }
    println("parameter_vej_export_config:" + gson.toJson(outputConfig))

    val para5JSON =
```

```
        "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":{\"XAttributeName\":
\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}"

    val para5: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config"
        value = para5JSON
    }

    parameters.add(para1)
    parameters.add(para2)
    parameters.add(para3)
    parameters.add(para4)
    parameters.add(para5)

    val pipelineExecutionRequest = StartPipelineExecutionRequest {
        pipelineExecutionDescription = "Created using Kotlin SDK"
        pipelineExecutionDisplayName = "$pipelineName-example-execution"
        pipelineParameters = parameters
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK StartPipelineExecution中的 Kotlin API 參考。

案例

開始使用地理空間工作和管道

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 設定管線的資源。
- 設置執行空間工作的管線。
- 啟動管道執行。
- 監視執行狀態。

- 檢視管線的輸出。
- 清理資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱在社群 .AWS 上使用 AWS 開發套件建立和執行 SageMaker 管道。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
val DASHES = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
private var eventSourceMapping = ""

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
          <sageMakerRoleName> <lambdaRoleName> <functionName> <functionKey>
 <queueName> <bucketName> <bucketFunction> <lnglatData> <spatialPipelinePath>
 <pipelineName>

    Where:
        sageMakerRoleName - The name of the Amazon SageMaker role.
        lambdaRoleName - The name of the AWS Lambda role.
        functionName - The name of the AWS Lambda function (for
 example,SageMakerExampleFunction).
        functionKey - The name of the Amazon S3 key name that represents the Lambda
 function (for example, SageMakerLambda.zip).
        queueName - The name of the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue.
        bucketName - The name of the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 bucket.
        bucketFunction - The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the Lambda
 ZIP file.
        lnglatData - The file location of the latlongtest.csv file required for this
 use case.
        spatialPipelinePath - The file location of the GeoSpatialPipeline.json file
 required for this use case.
        pipelineName - The name of the pipeline to create (for example, sagemaker-
sdk-example-pipeline).
    """
```

```
    if (args.size != 10) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    val sageMakerRoleName = args[0]
    val lambdaRoleName = args[1]
    val functionKey = args[2]
    val functionName = args[3]
    val queueName = args[4]
    val bucketName = args[5]
    val bucketFunction = args[6]
    val lnglatData = args[7]
    val spatialPipelinePath = args[8]
    val pipelineName = args[9]
    val handlerName = "org.example.SageMakerLambdaFunction::handleRequest"

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the Amazon SageMaker pipeline example scenario.")
    println(
        """
         This example workflow will guide you through setting up and running an
         Amazon SageMaker pipeline. The pipeline uses an AWS Lambda function and an
         Amazon SQS Queue. It runs a vector enrichment reverse geocode job to
         reverse geocode addresses in an input file and store the results in an
export file.
        """.trimIndent()
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("First, we will set up the roles, functions, and queue needed by the
SageMaker pipeline.")
    val lambdaRoleArn: String = checkLambdaRole(lambdaRoleName)
    val sageMakerRoleArn: String = checkSageMakerRole(sageMakerRoleName)
    val functionArn = checkFunction(functionName, bucketFunction, functionKey,
handlerName, lambdaRoleArn)
    val queueUrl = checkQueue(queueName, functionName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Setting up bucket $bucketName")
    if (!checkBucket(bucketName)) {
```

```
        setupBucket(bucketName)
        println("Put $lnglatData into $bucketName")
        val objectKey = "samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        putS3Object(bucketName, objectKey, lnglatData)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Now we can create and run our pipeline.")
    setupPipeline(spatialPipelinePath, sageMakerRoleArn, functionArn, pipelineName)
    val pipelineExecutionARN = executePipeline(bucketName, queueUrl,
sageMakerRoleArn, pipelineName)
    println("The pipeline execution ARN value is $pipelineExecutionARN")
    waitForPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionARN)
    println("Wait 30 secs to get output results $bucketName")
    TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30)
    getOutputResults(bucketName)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println(
        """
            The pipeline has completed. To view the pipeline and runs in SageMaker
Studio, follow these instructions:
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/pipelines-studio.html
        """.trimIndent()
    )
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("Do you want to delete the AWS resources used in this Workflow? (y/n)")
    val `in` = Scanner(System.`in`)
    val delResources = `in`.nextLine()
    if (delResources.compareTo("y") == 0) {
        println("Lets clean up the AWS resources. Wait 30 seconds")
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(30)
        deleteEventSourceMapping(functionName)
        deleteSQSQueue(queueName)
        listBucketObjects(bucketName)
        deleteBucket(bucketName)
        delLambdaFunction(functionName)
        deleteLambdaRole(lambdaRoleName)
        deleteSagemakerRole(sageMakerRoleName)
        deletePipeline(pipelineName)
```

```
    } else {
        println("The AWS Resources were not deleted!")
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("SageMaker pipeline scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

// Delete a SageMaker pipeline by name.
suspend fun deletePipeline(pipelineNameVal: String) {
    val pipelineRequest = DeletePipelineRequest {
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        sageMakerClient.deletePipeline(pipelineRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $pipelineNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteSagemakerRole(roleNameVal: String) {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies()
    IamClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { iam ->
        for (policy in sageMakerRolePolicies) {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            val rolePolicyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
                policyArn = policy
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }
            iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        }

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String) {
```

```
    val lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies()
    IamClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { iam ->
        for (policy in lambdaRolePolicies) {
            // First the policy needs to be detached.
            val rolePolicyRequest = DetachRolePolicyRequest {
                policyArn = policy
                roleName = roleNameVal
            }
            iam.detachRolePolicy(rolePolicyRequest)
        }

        // Delete the role.
        val roleRequest = DeleteRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        iam.deleteRole(roleRequest)
        println("*** Successfully deleted $roleNameVal")
    }
}

suspend fun delLambdaFunction(myFunctionName: String) {
    val request = DeleteFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        awsLambda.deleteFunction(request)
        println("$myFunctionName was deleted")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucket(bucketName: String?) {
    val request = DeleteBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.deleteBucket(request)
        println("The $bucketName was successfully deleted!")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteBucketObjects(bucketName: String, objectName: String?) {
    val toDelete = ArrayList<ObjectIdentifier>()
    val obId = ObjectIdentifier {
```

```
        key = objectName
    }
    toDelete.add(obId)
    val delOb = Delete {
        objects = toDelete
    }
    val dor = DeleteObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        delete = delOb
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.deleteObjects(dor)
        println("*** $bucketName objects were deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun listBucketObjects(bucketNameVal: String) {
    val listObjects = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketNameVal
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val res = s3Client.listObjects(listObjects)
        val objects = res.contents
        if (objects != null) {
            for (myValue in objects) {
                println("The name of the key is ${myValue.key}")
                deleteBucketObjects(bucketNameVal, myValue.key)
            }
        }
    }
}

// Delete the specific Amazon SQS queue.
suspend fun deleteSQSQueue(queueNameVal: String?) {
    val getQueueRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val urlVal = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueRequest).queueUrl
        val deleteQueueRequest = DeleteQueueRequest {
            queueUrl = urlVal
```

```
        }
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(deleteQueueRequest)
    }
}

// Delete the queue event mapping.
suspend fun deleteEventSourceMapping(functionNameVal: String) {
    if (eventSourceMapping.compareTo("") == 0) {
        LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
            val request = ListEventSourceMappingsRequest {
                functionName = functionNameVal
            }
            val response = lambdaClient.listEventSourceMappings(request)
            val eventList = response.eventSourceMappings
            if (eventList != null) {
                for (event in eventList) {
                    eventSourceMapping = event.uuid.toString()
                }
            }
        }
    }

    val eventSourceMappingRequest = DeleteEventSourceMappingRequest {
        uuid = eventSourceMapping
    }
    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
        lambdaClient.deleteEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest)
        println("The event mapping is deleted!")
    }
}

// Reads the objects in the S3 bucket and displays the values.
private suspend fun readObject(bucketName: String, keyVal: String?) {
    println("Output file contents: \n")
    val objectRequest = GetObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = keyVal
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        s3Client.getObject(objectRequest) { resp ->
            val byteArray = resp.body?.toByteArray()
            val text = byteArray?.let { String(it, StandardCharsets.UTF_8) }
            println("Text output: $text")
        }
```

```
    }
}

// Display the results from the output directory.
suspend fun getOutputResults(bucketName: String?) {
    println("Getting output results $bucketName.")
    val listObjectsRequest = ListObjectsRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        prefix = "outputfiles/"
    }
    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
        val response = s3Client.listObjects(listObjectsRequest)
        val s3Objects: List<Object>? = response.contents
        if (s3Objects != null) {
            for (`object` in s3Objects) {
                if (bucketName != null) {
                    readObject(bucketName, (`object`.key))
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

suspend fun waitForPipelineExecution(executionArn: String?) {
    var status: String
    var index = 0
    do {
        val pipelineExecutionRequest = DescribePipelineExecutionRequest {
            pipelineExecutionArn = executionArn
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            val response =
 sageMakerClient.describePipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
            status = response.pipelineExecutionStatus.toString()
            println("$index. The status of the pipeline is $status")
            TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(4)
            index++
        }
    } while ("Executing" == status)
    println("Pipeline finished with status $status")
}

// Start a pipeline run with job configurations.
```

```
suspend fun executePipeline(bucketName: String, queueUrl: String?, roleArn: String?,
 pipelineNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Starting pipeline execution.")
    val inputBucketLocation = "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
    val output = "s3://$bucketName/outputfiles/"

    val gson = GsonBuilder()
        .setFieldNamingPolicy(FieldNamingPolicy.UPPER_CAMEL_CASE)
        .setPrettyPrinting()
        .create()

    // Set up all parameters required to start the pipeline.
    val parameters: MutableList<Parameter> = java.util.ArrayList<Parameter>()

    val para1 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_execution_role"
        value = roleArn
    }
    val para2 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_queue_url"
        value = queueUrl
    }

    val inputJSON = """{
        "DataSourceConfig": {
        "S3Data": {
            "S3Uri": "s3://$bucketName/samplefiles/latlongtest.csv"
        },
        "Type": "S3_DATA"
        },
        "DocumentType": "CSV"
    }"""
    println(inputJSON)
    val para3 = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_input_config"
        value = inputJSON
    }

    // Create an ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig object.
    val jobS3Data = VectorEnrichmentJobS3Data {
        s3Uri = output
    }

    val outputConfig = ExportVectorEnrichmentJobOutputConfig {
```

```
        s3Data = jobS3Data
    }

    val gson4: String = gson.toJson(outputConfig)
    val para4: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_vej_export_config"
        value = gson4
    }
    println("parameter_vej_export_config:" + gson.toJson(outputConfig))

    val para5JSON =
        "{\"MapMatchingConfig\":null,\"ReverseGeocodingConfig\":{\"XAttributeName\":
\"Longitude\",\"YAttributeName\":\"Latitude\"}}"

    val para5: Parameter = Parameter {
        name = "parameter_step_1_vej_config"
        value = para5JSON
    }

    parameters.add(para1)
    parameters.add(para2)
    parameters.add(para3)
    parameters.add(para4)
    parameters.add(para5)

    val pipelineExecutionRequest = StartPipelineExecutionRequest {
        pipelineExecutionDescription = "Created using Kotlin SDK"
        pipelineExecutionDisplayName = "$pipelineName-example-execution"
        pipelineParameters = parameters
        pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
    }

    SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
        val response =
 sageMakerClient.startPipelineExecution(pipelineExecutionRequest)
        return response.pipelineExecutionArn
    }
}

// Create a pipeline from the example pipeline JSON.
suspend fun setupPipeline(filePath: String?, roleArnVal: String?, functionArnVal:
 String?, pipelineNameVal: String?) {
    println("Setting up the pipeline.")
    val parser = JSONParser()
```

```
    // Read JSON and get pipeline definition.
    FileReader(filePath).use { reader ->
        val obj: Any = parser.parse(reader)
        val jsonObject: JSONObject = obj as JSONObject
        val stepsArray: JSONArray = jsonObject.get("Steps") as JSONArray
        for (stepObj in stepsArray) {
            val step: JSONObject = stepObj as JSONObject
            if (step.containsKey("FunctionArn")) {
                step.put("FunctionArn", functionArnVal)
            }
        }
        println(jsonObject)

        // Create the pipeline.
        val pipelineRequest = CreatePipelineRequest {
            pipelineDescription = "Kotlin SDK example pipeline"
            roleArn = roleArnVal
            pipelineName = pipelineNameVal
            pipelineDefinition = jsonObject.toString()
        }

        SageMakerClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sageMakerClient ->
            sageMakerClient.createPipeline(pipelineRequest)
        }
    }
}

suspend fun putS3Object(bucketName: String, objectKey: String, objectPath: String) {
    val request = PutObjectRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
        key = objectKey
        body = File(objectPath).asByteStream()
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.putObject(request)
        println("Successfully placed $objectKey into bucket $bucketName")
    }
}

suspend fun setupBucket(bucketName: String) {
    val request = CreateBucketRequest {
        bucket = bucketName
```

```
    }

    S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3 ->
        s3.createBucket(request)
        println("$bucketName is ready")
    }
}

suspend fun checkBucket(bucketName: String): Boolean {
    try {
        val headBucketRequest = HeadBucketRequest {
            bucket = bucketName
        }
        S3Client { region = "us-east-1" }.use { s3Client ->
            s3Client.headBucket(headBucketRequest)
            println("$bucketName exists")
            return true
        }
    } catch (e: S3Exception) {
        println("Bucket does not exist")
    }
    return false
}

// Connect the queue to the Lambda function as an event source.
suspend fun connectLambda(queueUrlVal: String?, lambdaNameVal: String?) {
    println("Connecting the Lambda function and queue for the pipeline.")
    var queueArn = ""

    // Specify the attributes to retrieve.
    val atts: MutableList<QueueAttributeName> = ArrayList()
    atts.add(QueueAttributeName.QueueArn)
    val attributesRequest = GetQueueAttributesRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        attributeNames = atts
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.getQueueAttributes(attributesRequest)
        val queueAtts = response.attributes
        if (queueAtts != null) {
            for ((key, value) in queueAtts) {
                println("Key = $key, Value = $value")
                queueArn = value
```

```
            }
        }
    }
    val eventSourceMappingRequest = CreateEventSourceMappingRequest {
        eventSourceArn = queueArn
        functionName = lambdaNameVal
    }
    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
        val response1 =
 lambdaClient.createEventSourceMapping(eventSourceMappingRequest)
        eventSourceMapping = response1.uuid.toString()
        println("The mapping between the event source and Lambda function was
 successful")
    }
}

// Set up the SQS queue to use with the pipeline.
suspend fun setupQueue(queueNameVal: String, lambdaNameVal: String): String {
    println("Setting up queue named $queueNameVal")
    val queueAtt: MutableMap<String, String> = HashMap()
    queueAtt.put("DelaySeconds", "5")
    queueAtt.put("ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds", "5")
    queueAtt.put("VisibilityTimeout", "300")

    val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
        attributes = queueAtt
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
        println("\nGet queue url")
        val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(GetQueueUrlRequest
 { queueName = queueNameVal })
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        connectLambda(getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl, lambdaNameVal)
        println("Queue ready with Url " + getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl)
        return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl.toString()
    }
}

// Checks to see if the Amazon SQS queue exists. If not, this method creates a new
 queue
// and returns the ARN value.
```

```
suspend fun checkQueue(queueNameVal: String, lambdaNameVal: String): String? {
    println("Checking to see if the queue exists. If not, a new queue will be
 created for use in this workflow.")
    var queueUrl: String
    try {
        val request = GetQueueUrlRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        SqsClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { sqsClient ->
            val response = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(request)
            queueUrl = response.queueUrl.toString()
            println(queueUrl)
        }
    } catch (e: SqsException) {
        println(e.message + " A new queue will be created")
        queueUrl = setupQueue(queueNameVal, lambdaNameVal)
    }
    return queueUrl
}

suspend fun createNewFunction(myFunctionName: String, s3BucketName: String, myS3Key:
 String, myHandler: String, myRole: String): String {
    val functionCode = FunctionCode {
        s3Bucket = s3BucketName
        s3Key = myS3Key
    }

    val request = CreateFunctionRequest {
        functionName = myFunctionName
        code = functionCode
        description = "Created by the Lambda Kotlin API"
        handler = myHandler
        role = myRole
        runtime = Runtime.Java11
        memorySize = 1024
        timeout = 200
    }

    LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { awsLambda ->
        val functionResponse = awsLambda.createFunction(request)
        awsLambda.waitUntilFunctionActive {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
```

```
        println("${functionResponse.functionArn} was created")
        return functionResponse.functionArn.toString()
    }
}

suspend fun checkFunction(myFunctionName: String, s3BucketName: String, myS3Key:
 String, myHandler: String, myRole: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the function exists. If not, a new AWS Lambda
 function will be created for use in this workflow.")
    var functionArn: String
    try {
        // Does this function already exist.
        val functionRequest = GetFunctionRequest {
            functionName = myFunctionName
        }
        LambdaClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { lambdaClient ->
            val response = lambdaClient.getFunction(functionRequest)
            functionArn = response.configuration?.functionArn.toString()
            println("$functionArn exists")
        }
    } catch (e: LambdaException) {
        println(e.message + " A new function will be created")
        functionArn = createNewFunction(myFunctionName, s3BucketName, myS3Key,
 myHandler, myRole)
    }
    return functionArn
}

// Checks to see if the SageMaker role exists. If not, this method creates it.
suspend fun checkSageMakerRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the role exists. If not, a new role will be created
 for AWS SageMaker to use.")
    var roleArn: String
    try {
        val roleRequest = GetRoleRequest {
            roleName = roleNameVal
        }
        IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
            val response = iamClient.getRole(roleRequest)
            roleArn = response.role?.arn.toString()
            println(roleArn)
        }
    } catch (e: IamException) {
        println(e.message + " A new role will be created")
```

```
        roleArn = createSageMakerRole(roleNameVal)
    }
    return roleArn
}

suspend fun createSageMakerRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = getSageMakerRolePolicies()
    println("Creating a role to use with SageMaker.")
    val assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "\"Statement\": [{" +
        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "\"Principal\": {" +
        "\"Service\": [" +
        "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
        "]" +
        "}," +
        "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
        "}]" +
        "}"

    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }
    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val roleResult = iamClient.createRole(request)

        // Attach the policies to the role.
        for (policy in sageMakerRolePolicies) {
            val attachRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policy
            }
            iamClient.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest)
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        System.out.println("Role ready with ARN ${roleResult.role?.arn}")
```

```
        return roleResult.role?.arn.toString()
    }
}

// Checks to see if the Lambda role exists. If not, this method creates it.
suspend fun checkLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    println("Checking to see if the role exists. If not, a new role will be created
 for AWS Lambda to use.")
    var roleArn: String
    val roleRequest = GetRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
    }

    try {
        IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
            val response = iamClient.getRole(roleRequest)
            roleArn = response.role?.arn.toString()
            println(roleArn)
        }
    } catch (e: IamException) {
        println(e.message + " A new role will be created")
        roleArn = createLambdaRole(roleNameVal)
    }

    return roleArn
}

private suspend fun createLambdaRole(roleNameVal: String): String {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = getLambdaRolePolicies()
    val assumeRolePolicy = "{" +
        "\"Version\": \"2012-10-17\"," +
        "\"Statement\": [{" +
        "\"Effect\": \"Allow\"," +
        "\"Principal\": {" +
        "\"Service\": [" +
        "\"sagemaker.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"sagemaker-geospatial.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"lambda.amazonaws.com\"," +
        "\"s3.amazonaws.com\"" +
        "]" +
        "}," +
        "\"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"" +
        "}]" +
        "}"
```

```
    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = assumeRolePolicy
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val roleResult = iamClient.createRole(request)

        // Attach the policies to the role.
        for (policy in lambdaRolePolicies) {
            val attachRequest = AttachRolePolicyRequest {
                roleName = roleNameVal
                policyArn = policy
            }
            iamClient.attachRolePolicy(attachRequest)
        }

        // Allow time for the role to be ready.
        TimeUnit.SECONDS.sleep(15)
        println("Role ready with ARN " + roleResult.role?.arn)
        return roleResult.role?.arn.toString()
    }
}

fun getLambdaRolePolicies(): Array<String?> {
    val lambdaRolePolicies = arrayOfNulls<String>(5)
    lambdaRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess"
    lambdaRolePolicies[3] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerServiceCatalogProductsLambdaServiceRolePolicy"
    lambdaRolePolicies[4] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AWSLambdaSQSQueueExecutionRole"
    return lambdaRolePolicies
}

fun getSageMakerRolePolicies(): Array<String?> {
    val sageMakerRolePolicies = arrayOfNulls<String>(3)
    sageMakerRolePolicies[0] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSageMakerFullAccess"
    sageMakerRolePolicies[1] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/" +
 "AmazonSageMakerGeospatialFullAccess"
```

```
    sageMakerRolePolicies[2] = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonSQSFullAccess"
    return sageMakerRolePolicies
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreatePipeline
  - DeletePipeline
  - DescribePipelineExecution
  - StartPipelineExecution
  - UpdatePipeline

使用 SDK 的 Secrets Manager 示例科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過搭配 Secrets Manager 使用 Kotlin 適用的 AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`GetSecretValue`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetSecretValue`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getValue(secretName: String?) {
    val valueRequest = GetSecretValueRequest {
        secretId = secretName
    }

    SecretsManagerClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { secretsClient ->
        val response = secretsClient.getSecretValue(valueRequest)
        val secret = response.secretString
        println("The secret value is $secret")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetSecretValue中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Amazon SNS 示例使用開發套件的科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon SNS 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon SNS

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon SNS。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.SnsClient
```

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.model.ListTopicsRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sns.paginators.listTopicsPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform

/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */
suspend fun main() {
    listTopicsPag()
}

suspend fun listTopicsPag() {
    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.listTopicsPaginated(ListTopicsRequest { })
            .transform { it.topics?.forEach { topic -> emit(topic) } }
            .collect { topic ->
                println("The topic ARN is ${topic.topicArn}")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTopics中的 Kotlin API 參考。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CreateTopic

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTopic`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createSNSTopic(topicName: String): String {

    val request = CreateTopicRequest {
        name = topicName
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.createTopic(request)
        return result.topicArn.toString()
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTopic中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DeleteTopic`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTopic`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteSNSTopic(topicArnVal: String) {

    val request = DeleteTopicRequest {
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
```

```
        snsClient.deleteTopic(request)
        println("$topicArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteTopic中的 Kotlin API 參考。

GetTopicAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTopicAttributes。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getSNSTopicAttributes(topicArnVal: String) {

    val request = GetTopicAttributesRequest {
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.getTopicAttributes(request)
        println("${result.attributes}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetTopicAttributes中的 Kotlin API 參考。

ListSubscriptions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListSubscriptions。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listSNSSubscriptions() {

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.listSubscriptions(ListSubscriptionsRequest {})
        response.subscriptions?.forEach { sub ->
            println("Sub ARN is ${sub.subscriptionArn}")
            println("Sub protocol is ${sub.protocol}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListSubscriptions中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`ListTopics`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTopics`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listSNSTopics() {

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val response = snsClient.listTopics(ListTopicsRequest { })
        response.topics?.forEach { topic ->
            println("The topic ARN is ${topic.topicArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTopics中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Publish

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Publish`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun pubTopic(topicArnVal: String, messageVal: String) {

    val request = PublishRequest {
        message = messageVal
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的發佈。

SetTopicAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SetTopicAttributes`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun setTopAttr(attribute: String?, topicArnVal: String?, value: String?) {

    val request = SetTopicAttributesRequest {
        attributeName = attribute
        attributeValue = value
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.setTopicAttributes(request)
        println("Topic ${request.topicArn} was updated.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK SetTopicAttributes中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Subscribe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Subscribe。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

訂閱主題的電子郵件地址。

```
suspend fun subEmail(topicArnVal: String, email: String): String {

    val request = SubscribeRequest {
        protocol = "email"
        endpoint = email
        returnSubscriptionArn = true
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        return result.subscriptionArn.toString()
```

```
    }
}
```

訂閱某個主題的 Lambda 函數。

```
suspend fun subLambda(topicArnVal: String?, lambdaArn: String?) {

    val request = SubscribeRequest {
        protocol = "lambda"
        endpoint = lambdaArn
        returnSubscriptionArn = true
        topicArn = topicArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.subscribe(request)
        println(" The subscription Arn is ${result.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的訂閱。

`TagResource`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TagResource`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun addTopicTags(topicArn: String) {

    val tag = Tag {
        key = "Team"
        value = "Development"
    }
```

```
    val tag2 = Tag {
        key = "Environment"
        value = "Gamma"
    }

    val tagList = mutableListOf<Tag>()
    tagList.add(tag)
    tagList.add(tag2)

    val request = TagResourceRequest {
        resourceArn = topicArn
        tags = tagList
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        snsClient.tagResource(request)
        println("Tags have been added to $topicArn")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK TagResource中的 Kotlin API 參考。

Unsubscribe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Unsubscribe。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun unSub(subscriptionArnVal: String) {

    val request = UnsubscribeRequest {
        subscriptionArn = subscriptionArnVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
```

```
        snsClient.unsubscribe(request)
        println("Subscription was removed for ${request.subscriptionArn}")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的取消訂閱。

案例

發布簡訊

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon SNS 發佈簡訊。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun pubTextSMS(messageVal: String?, phoneNumberVal: String?) {

    val request = PublishRequest {
        message = messageVal
        phoneNumber = phoneNumberVal
    }

    SnsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { snsClient ->
        val result = snsClient.publish(request)
        println("${result.messageId} message sent.")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Kotlin 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的發佈。

Amazon SQS 示例使用開發套件的科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon SQS 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon SQS

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon SQS。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
package com.kotlin.sqs

import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.SqsClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sqs.paginators.listQueuesPaginated
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform

suspend fun main() {
    listTopicsPag()
}

suspend fun listTopicsPag() {
    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.listQueuesPaginated { }
            .transform { it.queueUrls?.forEach { queue -> emit(queue) } }
            .collect { queue ->
                println("The Queue URL is $queue")
            }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListQueues中的 Kotlin API 參考。

主題

- 動作

動作

CreateQueue

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateQueue。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createQueue(queueNameVal: String): String {

    println("Create Queue")
    val createQueueRequest = CreateQueueRequest {
        queueName = queueNameVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.createQueue(createQueueRequest)
        println("Get queue url")

        val getQueueUrlRequest = GetQueueUrlRequest {
            queueName = queueNameVal
        }

        val getQueueUrlResponse = sqsClient.getQueueUrl(getQueueUrlRequest)
        return getQueueUrlResponse.queueUrl.toString()
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateQueue中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DeleteMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteMessage。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String) {
    println("Delete Messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val purgeRequest = PurgeQueueRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.purgeQueue(purgeRequest)
        println("Messages are successfully deleted from $queueUrlVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteQueue(queueUrlVal: String) {

    val request = DeleteQueueRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(request)
        println("$queueUrlVal was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteMessage中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DeleteQueue

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteQueue。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteMessages(queueUrlVal: String) {
    println("Delete Messages from $queueUrlVal")

    val purgeRequest = PurgeQueueRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.purgeQueue(purgeRequest)
        println("Messages are successfully deleted from $queueUrlVal")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteQueue(queueUrlVal: String) {

    val request = DeleteQueueRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.deleteQueue(request)
        println("$queueUrlVal was deleted!")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteQueue中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`ListQueues`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListQueues`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listQueues() {
    println("\nList Queues")

    val prefix = "que"
    val listQueuesRequest = ListQueuesRequest {
        queueNamePrefix = prefix
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.listQueues(listQueuesRequest)
        response.queueUrls?.forEach { url ->
            println(url)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListQueues中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`ReceiveMessage`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ReceiveMessage`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun receiveMessages(queueUrlVal: String?) {

    println("Retrieving messages from $queueUrlVal")
```

```
    val receiveMessageRequest = ReceiveMessageRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        maxNumberOfMessages = 5
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        val response = sqsClient.receiveMessage(receiveMessageRequest)
        response.messages?.forEach { message ->
            println(message.body)
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ReceiveMessage中的 Kotlin API 參考。

SendMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendMessage。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun sendMessages(queueUrlVal: String, message: String) {
    println("Sending multiple messages")
    println("\nSend message")
    val sendRequest = SendMessageRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        messageBody = message
        delaySeconds = 10
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.sendMessage(sendRequest)
        println("A single message was successfully sent.")
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun sendBatchMessages(queueUrlVal: String?) {
    println("Sending multiple messages")

    val msg1 = SendMessageBatchRequestEntry {
        id = "id1"
        messageBody = "Hello from msg 1"
    }

    val msg2 = SendMessageBatchRequestEntry {
        id = "id2"
        messageBody = "Hello from msg 2"
    }

    val sendMessageBatchRequest = SendMessageBatchRequest {
        queueUrl = queueUrlVal
        entries = listOf(msg1, msg2)
    }

    SqsClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sqsClient ->
        sqsClient.sendMessageBatch(sendMessageBatchRequest)
        println("Batch message were successfully sent.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK SendMessage中的 Kotlin API 參考。

使用 SDK 的 Step Functions 示例科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用具有 Step Functions 的 Kotlin AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Step Functions

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 Step Functions 式。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest

/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

suspend fun main() {
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Hello example.")
    println("Lets list up to ten of your state machines:")
    println(DASHES)

    listMachines()
}

suspend fun listMachines() {
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listStateMachines(ListStateMachinesRequest {})
        response.stateMachines?.forEach { machine ->
            println("The name of the state machine is ${machine.name}")
            println("The ARN value is ${machine.stateMachineArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListStateMachines中的 Kotlin API 參考。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateActivity`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateActivity`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createActivity(activityName: String): String? {
    val activityRequest = CreateActivityRequest {
        name = activityName
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest)
        return response.activityArn
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateActivity中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`CreateStateMachine`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateStateMachine`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createMachine(roleARNVal: String?, stateMachineName: String?, jsonVal:
 String?): String? {
    val machineRequest = CreateStateMachineRequest {
        definition = jsonVal
        name = stateMachineName
        roleArn = roleARNVal
        type = StateMachineType.Standard
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest)
        return response.stateMachineArn
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateStateMachine中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DeleteActivity`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteActivity`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteActivity(actArn: String?) {
    val activityRequest = DeleteActivityRequest {
        activityArn = actArn
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest)
        println("You have deleted $actArn")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteActivity中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DeleteStateMachine

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteStateMachine。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun deleteMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val deleteStateMachineRequest = DeleteStateMachineRequest {
        stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest)
        println("$stateMachineArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteStateMachine中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeExecution

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeExecution。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeExe(executionArnVal: String?) {
```

```
    val executionRequest = DescribeExecutionRequest {
        executionArn = executionArnVal
    }

    var status = ""
    var hasSucceeded = false
    while (!hasSucceeded) {
        SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
            val response = sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest)
            status = response.status.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("RUNNING") == 0) {
                println("The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
 finish.")
                Thread.sleep(2000)
            } else if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded")
                hasSucceeded = true
            } else {
                println("The Status is neither running or succeeded")
            }
        }
    }
    println("The Status is $status")
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeExecution中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeStateMachine

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeStateMachine`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeStateMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val stateMachineRequest = DescribeStateMachineRequest {
        stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
```

```
    }
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest)
        println("The name of the State machine is ${response.name}")
        println("The status of the State machine is ${response.status}")
        println("The ARN value of the State machine is ${response.stateMachineArn}")
        println("The role ARN value is ${response.roleArn}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeStateMachine中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`GetActivityTask`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetActivityTask`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getActivityTask(actArn: String?): List<String> {
    val myList: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    val getActivityTaskRequest = GetActivityTaskRequest {
        activityArn = actArn
    }
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest)
        myList.add(response.taskToken.toString())
        myList.add(response.input.toString())
        return myList
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetActivityTask中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`ListActivities`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListActivities`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listAllActivites() {

    val activitiesRequest = ListActivitiesRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listActivities(activitiesRequest)
        response.activities?.forEach { item ->
            println("The activity ARN is ${item.activityArn}")
            println("The activity name is ${item.name}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListActivities中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`ListExecutions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListExecutions`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getExeHistory(exeARN: String?) {
```

```
    val historyRequest = GetExecutionHistoryRequest {
        executionArn = exeARN
        maxResults = 10
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getExecutionHistory(historyRequest)
        response.events?.forEach { event ->
            println("The event type is ${event.type}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListExecutions中的 Kotlin API 參考。

ListStateMachines

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListStateMachines。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest

/**
 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
 */

suspend fun main() {
    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions Hello example.")
```

```
    println("Lets list up to ten of your state machines:")
    println(DASHES)

    listMachines()
}

suspend fun listMachines() {
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.listStateMachines(ListStateMachinesRequest {})
        response.stateMachines?.forEach { machine ->
            println("The name of the state machine is ${machine.name}")
            println("The ARN value is ${machine.stateMachineArn}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListStateMachines中的 Kotlin API 參考。

SendTaskSuccess

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendTaskSuccess。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun sendTaskSuccess(token: String?, json: String?) {
    val successRequest = SendTaskSuccessRequest {
        taskToken = token
        output = json
    }
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest)
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK SendTaskSuccess中的 Kotlin API 參考。

StartExecution

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartExecution。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun startWorkflow(stateMachineArnVal: String?, jsonEx: String?): String? {
    val uuid = UUID.randomUUID()
    val uuidValue = uuid.toString()
    val executionRequest = StartExecutionRequest {
        input = jsonEx
        stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        name = uuidValue
    }
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest)
        return response.executionArn
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK StartExecution中的 Kotlin API 參考。

案例

開始使用狀態機

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立活動。
- 從 Amazon States 語言定義建立狀態機，其中包含先前建立的活動作為一個步驟。
- 運行狀態機並使用用戶輸入響應活動。
- 在執行完成後取得最終狀態和輸出，然後清理資源。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iam.IamClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.iam.model.CreateRoleRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.SfnClient
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.CreateActivityRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.CreateStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DeleteActivityRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DeleteStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DescribeExecutionRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.DescribeStateMachineRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.GetActivityTaskRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListActivitiesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.ListStateMachinesRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.SendTaskSuccessRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.StartExecutionRequest
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.model.StateMachineType
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.paginators.listActivitiesPaginated
import aws.sdk.kotlin.services.sfn.paginators.listStateMachinesPaginated
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.JsonNode
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.ObjectMapper
import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.node.ObjectNode
import kotlinx.coroutines.flow.transform
import java.util.Scanner
import java.util.UUID
import kotlin.collections.ArrayList
import kotlin.system.exitProcess

/**
 To run this code example, place the chat_sfn_state_machine.json file into your
 project's resources folder.

 You can obtain the JSON file to create a state machine in the following GitHub
 location:

 https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/tree/main/resources/sample_files

 Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
```

```
 including your credentials.

 For more information, see the following documentation topic:
 https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

 This Kotlin code example performs the following tasks:

 1. List activities using a paginator.
 2. List state machines using a paginator.
 3. Creates an activity.
 4. Creates a state machine.
 5. Describes the state machine.
 6. Starts execution of the state machine and interacts with it.
 7. Describes the execution.
 8. Deletes the activity.
 9. Deletes the state machine.
 */

val DASHES: String = String(CharArray(80)).replace("\u0000", "-")
suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <roleARN> <activityName> <stateMachineName>

    Where:
        roleName - The name of the IAM role to create for this state machine.
        activityName - The name of an activity to create.
        stateMachineName - The name of the state machine to create.
    """

    if (args.size != 3) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val roleName = args[0]
    val activityName = args[1]
    val stateMachineName = args[2]
    val sc = Scanner(System.`in`)
    var action = false

    val polJSON = """{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
```

```
        {
            "Sid": "",
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": {
                "Service": "states.amazonaws.com"
            },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
    }"""

    println(DASHES)
    println("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions example scenario.")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("1. List activities using a Paginator.")
    listActivitesPagnator()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("2. List state machines using a paginator.")
    listStatemachinesPagnator()
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("3. Create a new activity.")
    val activityArn = createActivity(activityName)
    println("The ARN of the Activity is $activityArn")
    println(DASHES)

    // Get JSON to use for the state machine and place the activityArn value into
it.
    val stream = GetStream()
    val jsonString = stream.getStream()

    // Modify the Resource node.
    val objectMapper = ObjectMapper()
    val root: JsonNode = objectMapper.readTree(jsonString)
    (root.path("States").path("GetInput") as ObjectNode).put("Resource",
activityArn)

    // Convert the modified Java object back to a JSON string.
    val stateDefinition = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(root)
```

```
    println(stateDefinition)

    println(DASHES)
    println("4. Create a state machine.")
    val roleARN = createIAMRole(roleName, polJSON)
    val stateMachineArn = createMachine(roleARN, stateMachineName, stateDefinition)
    println("The ARN of the state machine is $stateMachineArn")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("5. Describe the state machine.")
    describeStateMachine(stateMachineArn)
    println("What should ChatSFN call you?")
    val userName = sc.nextLine()
    println("Hello $userName")
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    // The JSON to pass to the StartExecution call.
    val executionJson = "{ \"name\" : \"$userName\" }"
    println(executionJson)
    println("6. Start execution of the state machine and interact with it.")
    val runArn = startWorkflow(stateMachineArn, executionJson)
    println("The ARN of the state machine execution is $runArn")
    var myList: List<String>
    while (!action) {
        myList = getActivityTask(activityArn)
        println("ChatSFN: " + myList[1])
        println("$userName please specify a value.")
        val myAction = sc.nextLine()
        if (myAction.compareTo("done") == 0) {
            action = true
        }
        println("You have selected $myAction")
        val taskJson = "{ \"action\" : \"$myAction\" }"
        println(taskJson)
        sendTaskSuccess(myList[0], taskJson)
    }
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("7. Describe the execution.")
    describeExe(runArn)
    println(DASHES)
```

```
    println(DASHES)
    println("8. Delete the activity.")
    deleteActivity(activityArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("9. Delete the state machines.")
    deleteMachine(stateMachineArn)
    println(DASHES)

    println(DASHES)
    println("The AWS Step Functions example scenario is complete.")
    println(DASHES)
}

suspend fun listStatemachinesPagnator() {
    val machineRequest = ListStateMachinesRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.listStateMachinesPaginated(machineRequest)
            .transform { it.stateMachines?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" The state machine ARN is ${obj.stateMachineArn}")
            }
    }
}

suspend fun listActivitesPagnator() {
    val activitiesRequest = ListActivitiesRequest {
        maxResults = 10
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.listActivitiesPaginated(activitiesRequest)
            .transform { it.activities?.forEach { obj -> emit(obj) } }
            .collect { obj ->
                println(" The activity ARN is ${obj.activityArn}")
            }
    }
}
```

```
suspend fun deleteMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val deleteStateMachineRequest = DeleteStateMachineRequest {
        stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteStateMachine(deleteStateMachineRequest)
        println("$stateMachineArnVal was successfully deleted.")
    }
}

suspend fun deleteActivity(actArn: String?) {
    val activityRequest = DeleteActivityRequest {
        activityArn = actArn
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.deleteActivity(activityRequest)
        println("You have deleted $actArn")
    }
}

suspend fun describeExe(executionArnVal: String?) {
    val executionRequest = DescribeExecutionRequest {
        executionArn = executionArnVal
    }

    var status = ""
    var hasSucceeded = false
    while (!hasSucceeded) {
        SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
            val response = sfnClient.describeExecution(executionRequest)
            status = response.status.toString()
            if (status.compareTo("RUNNING") == 0) {
                println("The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
 finish.")
                Thread.sleep(2000)
            } else if (status.compareTo("SUCCEEDED") == 0) {
                println("The Step Function workflow has succeeded")
                hasSucceeded = true
            } else {
                println("The Status is neither running or succeeded")
            }
        }
```

```
    }
    println("The Status is $status")
}

suspend fun sendTaskSuccess(token: String?, json: String?) {
    val successRequest = SendTaskSuccessRequest {
        taskToken = token
        output = json
    }
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        sfnClient.sendTaskSuccess(successRequest)
    }
}

suspend fun getActivityTask(actArn: String?): List<String> {
    val myList: MutableList<String> = ArrayList()
    val getActivityTaskRequest = GetActivityTaskRequest {
        activityArn = actArn
    }
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.getActivityTask(getActivityTaskRequest)
        myList.add(response.taskToken.toString())
        myList.add(response.input.toString())
        return myList
    }
}

suspend fun startWorkflow(stateMachineArnVal: String?, jsonEx: String?): String? {
    val uuid = UUID.randomUUID()
    val uuidValue = uuid.toString()
    val executionRequest = StartExecutionRequest {
        input = jsonEx
        stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
        name = uuidValue
    }
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.startExecution(executionRequest)
        return response.executionArn
    }
}

suspend fun describeStateMachine(stateMachineArnVal: String?) {
    val stateMachineRequest = DescribeStateMachineRequest {
        stateMachineArn = stateMachineArnVal
```

```
    }
    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.describeStateMachine(stateMachineRequest)
        println("The name of the State machine is ${response.name}")
        println("The status of the State machine is ${response.status}")
        println("The ARN value of the State machine is ${response.stateMachineArn}")
        println("The role ARN value is ${response.roleArn}")
    }
}

suspend fun createMachine(roleARNVal: String?, stateMachineName: String?, jsonVal:
 String?): String? {
    val machineRequest = CreateStateMachineRequest {
        definition = jsonVal
        name = stateMachineName
        roleArn = roleARNVal
        type = StateMachineType.Standard
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
        val response = sfnClient.createStateMachine(machineRequest)
        return response.stateMachineArn
    }
}

suspend fun createIAMRole(roleNameVal: String?, polJSON: String?): String? {
    val request = CreateRoleRequest {
        roleName = roleNameVal
        assumeRolePolicyDocument = polJSON
        description = "Created using the AWS SDK for Kotlin"
    }

    IamClient { region = "AWS_GLOBAL" }.use { iamClient ->
        val response = iamClient.createRole(request)
        return response.role?.arn
    }
}

suspend fun createActivity(activityName: String): String? {
    val activityRequest = CreateActivityRequest {
        name = activityName
    }

    SfnClient { region = "us-east-1" }.use { sfnClient ->
```

```
        val response = sfnClient.createActivity(activityRequest)
        return response.activityArn
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine
  - GetActivityTask
  - ListActivities
  - ListStateMachines
  - SendTaskSuccess
  - StartExecution
  - StopExecution

AWS Support 使用 SDK 的例子科特林

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用適用於 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS Support

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS Support

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS Support。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html

In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS Support Java
 API. For more information, see:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/

This Kotlin example performs the following task:

1. Gets and displays available services.
 */

suspend fun main() {
    displaySomeServices()
}

// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displaySomeServices() {
    val servicesRequest = DescribeServicesRequest {
        language = "en"
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }
```

```
            println("The Service name is: " + service.name)

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                index++
            }
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeServices中的 Kotlin API 參考。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

AddAttachmentsToSet

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddAttachmentsToSet。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun addAttachment(fileAttachment: String): String? {
    val myFile = File(fileAttachment)
    val sourceBytes = (File(fileAttachment).readBytes())
    val attachmentVal = Attachment {
        fileName = myFile.name
        data = sourceBytes
    }
```

```
    val setRequest = AddAttachmentsToSetRequest {
        attachments = listOf(attachmentVal)
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest)
        return response.attachmentSetId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AddAttachmentsToSet中的 Kotlin API 參考。

AddCommunicationToCase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddCommunicationToCase。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun addAttachSupportCase(caseIdVal: String?, attachmentSetIdVal: String?) {
    val caseRequest = AddCommunicationToCaseRequest {
        caseId = caseIdVal
        attachmentSetId = attachmentSetIdVal
        communicationBody = "Please refer to attachment for details."
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest)
        if (response.result) {
            println("You have successfully added a communication to an AWS Support
 case")
        } else {
            println("There was an error adding the communication to an AWS Support
 case")
        }
    }
```

```
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AddCommunicationToCase中的 Kotlin API 參考。

CreateCase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateCase。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun createSupportCase(sevCatListVal: List<String>, sevLevelVal: String):
 String? {
    val serCode = sevCatListVal[0]
    val caseCategory = sevCatListVal[1]
    val caseRequest = CreateCaseRequest {
        categoryCode = caseCategory.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
        serviceCode = serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
        severityCode = sevLevelVal.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
        communicationBody = "Test issue with
 ${serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())}"
        subject = "Test case, please ignore"
        language = "en"
        issueType = "technical"
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest)
        return response.caseId
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateCase中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeAttachment

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAttachment。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun describeAttachment(attachId: String?) {
    val attachmentRequest = DescribeAttachmentRequest {
        attachmentId = attachId
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest)
        println("The name of the file is ${response.attachment?.fileName}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAttachment中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeCases

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeCases。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun getOpenCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
```

```
    val describeCasesRequest = DescribeCasesRequest {
        maxResults = 20
        afterTime = yesterday.toString()
        beforeTime = now.toString()
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeCases中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeCommunications

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeCommunications。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun listCommunications(caseIdVal: String?): String? {
    val communicationsRequest = DescribeCommunicationsRequest {
        caseId = caseIdVal
        maxResults = 10
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest)
        response.communications?.forEach { comm ->
            println("the body is: " + comm.body)
            comm.attachmentSet?.forEach { detail ->
                return detail.attachmentId
```

```
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeCommunications中的 Kotlin API 參考。

DescribeServices

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeServices。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displayServices(): List<String> {
    var serviceCode = ""
    var catName = ""
    val sevCatList = mutableListOf<String>()
    val servicesRequest = DescribeServicesRequest {
        language = "en"
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is ${service.name}")
            if (service.name == "Account") {
                serviceCode = service.code.toString()
```

```
            }

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                if (cat.name == "Security") {
                    catName = cat.name!!
                }
            }
            index++
        }
    }

    // Push the two values to the list.
    serviceCode.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    catName.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    return sevCatList
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeServices中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`DescribeSeverityLevels`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeSeverityLevels`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun displaySevLevels(): String {
    var levelName = ""
    val severityLevelsRequest = DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest {
        language = "en"
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest)
        response.severityLevels?.forEach { sevLevel ->
```

```
            println("The severity level name is: ${sevLevel.name}")
            if (sevLevel.name == "High") {
                levelName = sevLevel.name!!
            }
        }
        return levelName
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeSeverityLevels中的 Kotlin API 參考。

`ResolveCase`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ResolveCase`。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
suspend fun resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal: String) {
    val caseRequest = ResolveCaseRequest {
        caseId = caseIdVal
    }
    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest)
        println("The status of case $caseIdVal is ${response.finalCaseStatus}")
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ResolveCase中的 Kotlin API 參考。

案例

開始使用案例

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 取得並顯示案例可用的服務和嚴重性層級。
- 根據選取的服務、類別和嚴重性層級建立支援案例。
- 取得並顯示當天開啟的案例清單。
- 將附件集和通訊新增至新案例。
- 描述案例的新附件和通訊。
- 解決案例。
- 取得並顯示當天已解決的案例清單。

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/**
Before running this Kotlin code example, set up your development environment,
including your credentials.

For more information, see the following documentation topic:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-kotlin/latest/developer-guide/setup.html
In addition, you must have the AWS Business Support Plan to use the AWS Support Java
 API. For more information, see:

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/

This Kotlin example performs the following tasks:
1. Gets and displays available services.
2. Gets and displays severity levels.
3. Creates a support case by using the selected service, category, and severity
 level.
4. Gets a list of open cases for the current day.
5. Creates an attachment set with a generated file.
6. Adds a communication with the attachment to the support case.
7. Lists the communications of the support case.
8. Describes the attachment set included with the communication.
9. Resolves the support case.
10. Gets a list of resolved cases for the current day.
```

```
*/

suspend fun main(args: Array<String>) {
    val usage = """
    Usage:
        <fileAttachment>
    Where:
         fileAttachment - The file can be a simple saved .txt file to use as an
 email attachment.
    """

    if (args.size != 1) {
        println(usage)
        exitProcess(0)
    }

    val fileAttachment = args[0]
    println("***** Welcome to the AWS Support case example scenario.")
    println("***** Step 1. Get and display available services.")
    val sevCatList = displayServices()

    println("***** Step 2. Get and display Support severity levels.")
    val sevLevel = displaySevLevels()

    println("***** Step 3. Create a support case using the selected service,
 category, and severity level.")
    val caseIdVal = createSupportCase(sevCatList, sevLevel)
    if (caseIdVal != null) {
        println("Support case $caseIdVal was successfully created!")
    } else {
        println("A support case was not successfully created!")
        exitProcess(1)
    }

    println("***** Step 4. Get open support cases.")
    getOpenCase()

    println("***** Step 5. Create an attachment set with a generated file to add to
 the case.")
    val attachmentSetId = addAttachment(fileAttachment)
    println("The Attachment Set id value is $attachmentSetId")

    println("***** Step 6. Add communication with the attachment to the support
 case.")
```

```
    addAttachSupportCase(caseIdVal, attachmentSetId)

    println("***** Step 7. List the communications of the support case.")
    val attachId = listCommunications(caseIdVal)
    println("The Attachment id value is $attachId")

    println("***** Step 8. Describe the attachment set included with the
 communication.")
    describeAttachment(attachId)

    println("***** Step 9. Resolve the support case.")
    resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal)

    println("***** Step 10. Get a list of resolved cases for the current day.")
    getResolvedCase()
    println("***** This Scenario has successfully completed")
}

suspend fun getResolvedCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest = DescribeCasesRequest {
        maxResults = 30
        afterTime = yesterday.toString()
        beforeTime = now.toString()
        includeResolvedCases = true
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun resolveSupportCase(caseIdVal: String) {
    val caseRequest = ResolveCaseRequest {
        caseId = caseIdVal
    }
```

```
    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.resolveCase(caseRequest)
        println("The status of case $caseIdVal is ${response.finalCaseStatus}")
    }
}

suspend fun describeAttachment(attachId: String?) {
    val attachmentRequest = DescribeAttachmentRequest {
        attachmentId = attachId
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeAttachment(attachmentRequest)
        println("The name of the file is ${response.attachment?.fileName}")
    }
}

suspend fun listCommunications(caseIdVal: String?): String? {
    val communicationsRequest = DescribeCommunicationsRequest {
        caseId = caseIdVal
        maxResults = 10
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCommunications(communicationsRequest)
        response.communications?.forEach { comm ->
            println("the body is: " + comm.body)
            comm.attachmentSet?.forEach { detail ->
                return detail.attachmentId
            }
        }
    }
    return ""
}

suspend fun addAttachSupportCase(caseIdVal: String?, attachmentSetIdVal: String?) {
    val caseRequest = AddCommunicationToCaseRequest {
        caseId = caseIdVal
        attachmentSetId = attachmentSetIdVal
        communicationBody = "Please refer to attachment for details."
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addCommunicationToCase(caseRequest)
```

```
        if (response.result) {
            println("You have successfully added a communication to an AWS Support
 case")
        } else {
            println("There was an error adding the communication to an AWS Support
 case")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun addAttachment(fileAttachment: String): String? {
    val myFile = File(fileAttachment)
    val sourceBytes = (File(fileAttachment).readBytes())
    val attachmentVal = Attachment {
        fileName = myFile.name
        data = sourceBytes
    }

    val setRequest = AddAttachmentsToSetRequest {
        attachments = listOf(attachmentVal)
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.addAttachmentsToSet(setRequest)
        return response.attachmentSetId
    }
}

suspend fun getOpenCase() {
    // Specify the start and end time.
    val now = Instant.now()
    LocalDate.now()
    val yesterday = now.minus(1, ChronoUnit.DAYS)
    val describeCasesRequest = DescribeCasesRequest {
        maxResults = 20
        afterTime = yesterday.toString()
        beforeTime = now.toString()
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeCases(describeCasesRequest)
        response.cases?.forEach { sinCase ->
            println("The case status is ${sinCase.status}")
            println("The case Id is ${sinCase.caseId}")
```

```
            println("The case subject is ${sinCase.subject}")
        }
    }
}

suspend fun createSupportCase(sevCatListVal: List<String>, sevLevelVal: String):
 String? {
    val serCode = sevCatListVal[0]
    val caseCategory = sevCatListVal[1]
    val caseRequest = CreateCaseRequest {
        categoryCode = caseCategory.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
        serviceCode = serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
        severityCode = sevLevelVal.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())
        communicationBody = "Test issue with
 ${serCode.lowercase(Locale.getDefault())}"
        subject = "Test case, please ignore"
        language = "en"
        issueType = "technical"
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.createCase(caseRequest)
        return response.caseId
    }
}

suspend fun displaySevLevels(): String {
    var levelName = ""
    val severityLevelsRequest = DescribeSeverityLevelsRequest {
        language = "en"
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeSeverityLevels(severityLevelsRequest)
        response.severityLevels?.forEach { sevLevel ->
            println("The severity level name is: ${sevLevel.name}")
            if (sevLevel.name == "High") {
                levelName = sevLevel.name!!
            }
        }
        return levelName
    }
}
```

```
// Return a List that contains a Service name and Category name.
suspend fun displayServices(): List<String> {
    var serviceCode = ""
    var catName = ""
    val sevCatList = mutableListOf<String>()
    val servicesRequest = DescribeServicesRequest {
        language = "en"
    }

    SupportClient { region = "us-west-2" }.use { supportClient ->
        val response = supportClient.describeServices(servicesRequest)
        println("Get the first 10 services")
        var index = 1

        response.services?.forEach { service ->
            if (index == 11) {
                return@forEach
            }

            println("The Service name is ${service.name}")
            if (service.name == "Account") {
                serviceCode = service.code.toString()
            }

            // Get the categories for this service.
            service.categories?.forEach { cat ->
                println("The category name is ${cat.name}")
                if (cat.name == "Security") {
                    catName = cat.name!!
                }
            }
            index++
        }
    }

    // Push the two values to the list.
    serviceCode.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    catName.let { sevCatList.add(it) }
    return sevCatList
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS 適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。

- AddAttachmentsToSet
- AddCommunicationToCase
- CreateCase
- DescribeAttachment
- DescribeCases
- DescribeCommunications
- DescribeServices
- DescribeSeverityLevels
- ResolveCase

使用 SDK 進行科特林的跨服務示例

以下示例應用程序使用 Kotlin 的 AWS SDK 跨多個工作。 AWS 服務

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建置應用程式以將資料提交至 DynamoDB 資料表
- 建置可轉譯訊息的發佈和訂閱應用程式
- 使用 Amazon SQS 建立可傳送和擷取訊息的 Web 應用程式
- 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片
- 建立 Web 應用程式以追蹤 DynamoDB 資料
- 建立 Amazon Redshift 項目追蹤器
- 建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS
- 使用開發套件將 Amazon SNS 訊息發佈到 Amazon SQS 佇列 AWS

建置應用程式以將資料提交至 DynamoDB 資料表

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon DynamoDB Kotlin API 建立提交資料的原生 Android 應用程式，並使用 Amazon SNS Kotlin API 傳送文字訊息。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SNS

建置可轉譯訊息的發佈和訂閱應用程式

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon SNS Kotlin API 來建立具有訂閱和發布功能的應用程式。此外，此範例應用程式也會轉譯訊息。

有關如何創建 Web 應用程序的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

有關如何創建本機 Android 應用程序的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱上的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon Translate

使用 Amazon SQS 建立可傳送和擷取訊息的 Web 應用程式

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon SQS API 開發可傳送和擷取訊息的春季 REST API。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon SQS

建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

建立 Web 應用程式以追蹤 DynamoDB 資料

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

說明如何使用 Amazon DynamoDB API 來建立可追蹤 DynamoDB 工作資料的動態 Web 應用程式。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

建立 Amazon Redshift 項目追蹤器

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon Redshift 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 Spring REST API 以查詢 Amazon Redshift 資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon SES

建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

說明如何建立可追蹤和報告存放在 Amazon RDS 資料庫中的工作項目的 Web 應用程式。

如需有關如何設定 Spring REST API 以查詢 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料以及供 React 應用程式使用的完整原始程式碼和說明，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

展示如何使用 Amazon Rekognition Kotlin API 建立應用程式，該應用程式使用 Amazon Rekognition 對位於 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體中的映像按類別識別物件。此應用程式可使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 向管理員傳送包含結果的電子郵件通知。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

使用開發套件將 Amazon SNS 訊息發佈到 Amazon SQS 佇列 AWS

適用於 Kotlin 的 SDK

使用 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 和 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 示範主題和佇列的訊息。

如需在 Amazon SNS 和 Amazon SQS 中示範包含主題和佇列的完整原始程式碼和指示，請參閱上GitHub的完整範例。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

SDK for PHP 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for PHP 與 AWS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- SDK for PHP 開發人員指南 — 更多關於使用 PHP 與 AWS.
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

範例

- 使用 SDK for PHP 的動作和案例
- 使用 SDK for PHP 跨服務範例

使用 SDK for PHP 的動作和案例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for PHP 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS 服務。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

服務

- 使用 SDK for PHP 的 API Gateway 範例
- 使用 SDK for PHP Auto Scaling 示例
- 使用 SDK for PHP Amazon 基岩示例
- 使用 SDK for PHP Amazon 基岩運行時示例
- DynamoDB SDK for PHP 範例
- AWS Glue 使用 SDK for PHP 範例
- 使用 SDK for PHP 的 IAM 範例
- Kinesis 例使用 SDK for PHP
- 使用 PHP 開發套件的 Lambda 範例
- 使用 SDK for PHP Amazon RDS 示例
- 使用 SDK for PHP Amazon S3 示例
- 使用 SDK for PHP Amazon SNS 範例
- Amazon SQS 示例使用 SDK for PHP

使用 SDK for PHP 的 API Gateway 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for PHP 搭配 API Gateway 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`GetBasePathMapping`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetBasePathMapping`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\ApiGateway\ApiGatewayClient;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


/* ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
 * Purpose: Gets the base path mapping for a custom domain name in
 * Amazon API Gateway.
 *
 * Prerequisites: A custom domain name in API Gateway. For more information,
 * see "Custom Domain Names" in the Amazon API Gateway Developer Guide.
 *
 * Inputs:
 * - $apiGatewayClient: An initialized AWS SDK for PHP API client for
 *   API Gateway.
 * - $basePath: The base path name that callers must provide as part of the
 *   URL after the domain name.
 * - $domainName: The custom domain name for the base path mapping.
 *
 * Returns: The base path mapping, if available; otherwise, the error message.
 * /////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////// */

function getBasePathMapping($apiGatewayClient, $basePath, $domainName)
{
    try {
        $result = $apiGatewayClient->getBasePathMapping([
            'basePath' => $basePath,
            'domainName' => $domainName,
        ]);
        return 'The base path mapping\'s effective URI is: ' .
            $result['@metadata']['effectiveUri'];
    } catch (AwsException $e) {
        return 'Error: ' . $e['message'];
    }
}
```

```
function getsTheBasePathMapping()
{
    $apiGatewayClient = new ApiGatewayClient([
        'profile' => 'default',
        'region' => 'us-east-1',
        'version' => '2015-07-09'
    ]);

    echo getBasePathMapping($apiGatewayClient, '(none)', 'example.com');
}

// Uncomment the following line to run this code in an AWS account.
// getsTheBasePathMapping();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetBasePathMapping中的。

`ListBasePathMappings`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListBasePathMappings`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\ApiGateway\ApiGatewayClient;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


/* ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
 * Purpose: Lists the base path mapping for a custom domain name in
 * Amazon API Gateway.
 *
 * Prerequisites: A custom domain name in API Gateway. For more information,
 * see "Custom Domain Names" in the Amazon API Gateway Developer Guide.
 *
```

```
 * Inputs:
 * - $apiGatewayClient: An initialized AWS SDK for PHP API client for
 *   API Gateway.
 * - $domainName: The custom domain name for the base path mappings.
 *
 * Returns: Information about the base path mappings, if available;
 * otherwise, the error message.
 * ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////// */

function listBasePathMappings($apiGatewayClient, $domainName)
{
    try {
        $result = $apiGatewayClient->getBasePathMappings([
            'domainName' => $domainName
        ]);
        return 'The base path mapping(s) effective URI is: ' .
            $result['@metadata']['effectiveUri'];
    } catch (AwsException $e) {
        return 'Error: ' . $e['message'];
    }
}

function listTheBasePathMappings()
{
    $apiGatewayClient = new ApiGatewayClient([
        'profile' => 'default',
        'region' => 'us-east-1',
        'version' => '2015-07-09'
    ]);

    echo listBasePathMappings($apiGatewayClient, 'example.com');
}

// Uncomment the following line to run this code in an AWS account.
// listTheBasePathMappings();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListBasePathMappings中的。

UpdateBasePathMapping

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateBasePathMapping。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\ApiGateway\ApiGatewayClient;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


/* ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
 *
 * Purpose: Updates the base path mapping for a custom domain name
 * in Amazon API Gateway.
 *
 * Inputs:
 * - $apiGatewayClient: An initialized AWS SDK for PHP API client for
 *   API Gateway.
 * - $basePath: The base path name that callers must provide as part of the
 *   URL after the domain name.
 * - $domainName: The custom domain name for the base path mapping.
 * - $patchOperations: The base path update operations to apply.
 *
 * Returns: Information about the updated base path mapping, if available;
 * otherwise, the error message.
 * /////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////// */

function updateBasePathMapping(
    $apiGatewayClient,
    $basePath,
    $domainName,
    $patchOperations
) {
    try {
        $result = $apiGatewayClient->updateBasePathMapping([
            'basePath' => $basePath,
            'domainName' => $domainName,
            'patchOperations' => $patchOperations
        ]);
        return 'The updated base path\'s URI is: ' .
```

```
            $result['@metadata']['effectiveUri'];
    } catch (AwsException $e) {
        return 'Error: ' . $e['message'];
    }
}

function updateTheBasePathMapping()
{
    $patchOperations = array([
        'op' => 'replace',
        'path' => '/stage',
        'value' => 'stage2'
    ]);

    $apiGatewayClient = new ApiGatewayClient([
        'profile' => 'default',
        'region' => 'us-east-1',
        'version' => '2015-07-09'
    ]);

    echo updateBasePathMapping(
        $apiGatewayClient,
        '(none)',
        'example.com',
        $patchOperations
    );
}

// Uncomment the following line to run this code in an AWS account.
// updateTheBasePathMapping();
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考UpdateBasePathMapping中的。

使用 SDK for PHP Auto Scaling 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for PHP 搭配 Auto Scaling 使用來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Auto Scaling

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用「Auto Scaling」。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public function helloService()
{
    $autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient([
        'region' => 'us-west-2',
        'version' => 'latest',
        'profile' => 'default',
    ]);

    $groups = $autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([]);
    var_dump($groups);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAutoScalingGroup`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public function createAutoScalingGroup(
    $autoScalingGroupName,
    $availabilityZones,
    $minSize,
    $maxSize,
    $launchTemplateId
) {
    return $this->autoScalingClient->createAutoScalingGroup([
        'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
        'AvailabilityZones' => $availabilityZones,
        'MinSize' => $minSize,
        'MaxSize' => $maxSize,
        'LaunchTemplate' => [
            'LaunchTemplateId' => $launchTemplateId,
        ],
    ]);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateAutoScalingGroup中的。

`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAutoScalingGroup`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public function deleteAutoScalingGroup($autoScalingGroupName)
```

```
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->deleteAutoScalingGroup([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
            'ForceDelete' => true,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteAutoScalingGroup中的。

`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAutoScalingGroups`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function describeAutoScalingGroups($autoScalingGroupNames)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([
            'AutoScalingGroupNames' => $autoScalingGroupNames
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的。

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function describeAutoScalingInstances($instanceIds)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingInstances([
            'InstanceIds' => $instanceIds
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DescribeAutoScalingInstances中的。

DescribeScalingActivities

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeScalingActivities。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function describeScalingActivities($autoScalingGroupName)
    {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->describeScalingActivities([
            'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DescribeScalingActivities中的。

DisableMetricsCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisableMetricsCollection。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public function disableMetricsCollection($autoScalingGroupName)
{
    return $this->autoScalingClient->disableMetricsCollection([
        'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
    ]);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DisableMetricsCollection中的。

`EnableMetricsCollection`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EnableMetricsCollection`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public function enableMetricsCollection($autoScalingGroupName, $granularity)
{
    return $this->autoScalingClient->enableMetricsCollection([
        'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
        'Granularity' => $granularity,
    ]);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考EnableMetricsCollection中的。

SetDesiredCapacity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetDesiredCapacity。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public function setDesiredCapacity($autoScalingGroupName, $desiredCapacity)
{
    return $this->autoScalingClient->setDesiredCapacity([
        'AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName,
        'DesiredCapacity' => $desiredCapacity,
    ]);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考SetDesiredCapacity中的。

TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public function terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
    $instanceId,
    $shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity = true,
    $attempts = 0
) {
    try {
        return $this->autoScalingClient->terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup([
            'InstanceId' => $instanceId,
```

```
                'ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity' => $shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity,
            ]);
        } catch (AutoScalingException $exception) {
            if ($exception->getAwsErrorCode() == "ScalingActivityInProgress" &&
$attempts < 5) {
                error_log("Cannot terminate an instance while it is still pending.
Waiting then trying again.");
                sleep(5 * (1 + $attempts));
                return $this->terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup(
                    $instanceId,
                    $shouldDecrementDesiredCapacity,
                    ++$attempts
                );
            } else {
                throw $exception;
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup中的。

UpdateAutoScalingGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateAutoScalingGroup。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function updateAutoScalingGroup($autoScalingGroupName, $args)
    {
        if (array_key_exists('MaxSize', $args)) {
            $maxSize = ['MaxSize' => $args['MaxSize']];
        } else {
            $maxSize = [];
        }
        if (array_key_exists('MinSize', $args)) {
```

```
            $minSize = ['MinSize' => $args['MinSize']];
        } else {
            $minSize = [];
        }
        $parameters = ['AutoScalingGroupName' => $autoScalingGroupName];
        $parameters = array_merge($parameters, $minSize, $maxSize);
        return $this->autoScalingClient->updateAutoScalingGroup($parameters);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考UpdateAutoScalingGroup中的。

案例

管理群組和執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用啟動範本和可用區域建立 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組，並取得執行中執行個體的相關資訊。
- 啟用 Amazon CloudWatch 指標收集。
- 更新群組所需的容量，並等待執行個體啟動。
- 終止群組中的執行個體。
- 列出因應使用者要求和容量變更而發生的調整活動。
- 取得 CloudWatch 指標的統計資料，然後清理資源。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace AutoScaling;

use Aws\AutoScaling\AutoScalingClient;
use Aws\CloudWatch\CloudWatchClient;
use Aws\Ec2\Ec2Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
```

```
use AwsUtilities\RunnableExample;

class GettingStartedWithAutoScaling implements RunnableExample
{
    protected Ec2Client $ec2Client;
    protected AutoScalingClient $autoScalingClient;
    protected AutoScalingService $autoScalingService;
    protected CloudWatchClient $cloudWatchClient;
    protected string $templateName;
    protected string $autoScalingGroupName;
    protected array $role;

    public function runExample()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling getting started demo using
 PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];
        $uniqid = uniqid();

        $this->autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient($clientArgs);
        $this->autoScalingService = new AutoScalingService($this-
>autoScalingClient);
        $this->cloudWatchClient = new CloudWatchClient($clientArgs);

        AWSServiceClass::$waitTime = 5;
        AWSServiceClass::$maxWaitAttempts = 20;

        /**
         * Step 0: Create an EC2 launch template that you'll use to create an Auto
 Scaling group.
         */
        $this->ec2Client = new EC2Client($clientArgs);
        $this->templateName = "example_launch_template_$uniqid";
        $instanceType = "t1.micro";
        $amiId = "ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300";
        $launchTemplate = $this->ec2Client->createLaunchTemplate(
```

```
            [
            'LaunchTemplateName' => $this->templateName,
            'LaunchTemplateData' => [
                'InstanceType' => $instanceType,
                'ImageId' => $amiId,
            ]
            ]
        );

        /**
         * Step 1: CreateAutoScalingGroup: pass it the launch template you created
 in step 0.
         */
        $availabilityZones[] = $this->ec2Client->describeAvailabilityZones([])
['AvailabilityZones'][1]['ZoneName'];

        $this->autoScalingGroupName = "demoAutoScalingGroupName_$uniqid";
        $minSize = 1;
        $maxSize = 1;
        $launchTemplateId = $launchTemplate['LaunchTemplate']['LaunchTemplateId'];
        $this->autoScalingService->createAutoScalingGroup(
            $this->autoScalingGroupName,
            $availabilityZones,
            $minSize,
            $maxSize,
            $launchTemplateId
        );

        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
        $autoScalingGroup = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);

        /**
         * Step 2: DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that one instance has
 launched.
         */
        $instanceIds = [$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['Instances'][0]
['InstanceId']];
        $instances = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingInstances($instanceIds);
        echo "The Auto Scaling group {$this->autoScalingGroupName} was created
 successfully.\n";
```

```
        echo count($instances['AutoScalingInstances']) . " instances were created
 for the group.\n";
        echo $autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['MaxSize'] . " is the max
 number of instances for the group.\n";

        /**
         * Step 3: EnableMetricsCollection: enable all metrics or a subset.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->enableMetricsCollection($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, "1Minute");

        /**
         * Step 4: UpdateAutoScalingGroup: update max size to 3.
         */
        echo "Updating the max number of instances to 3.\n";
        $this->autoScalingService->updateAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, ['MaxSize' => 3]);

        /**
         * Step 5: DescribeAutoScalingGroups: show the current state of the group.
         */
        $autoScalingGroup = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);
        echo $autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['MaxSize'];
        echo " is the updated max number of instances for the group.\n";

        $limits = $this->autoScalingService->describeAccountLimits();
        echo "Here are your account limits:\n";
        echo "MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups:
 {$limits['MaxNumberOfAutoScalingGroups']}\n";
        echo "MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations:
 {$limits['MaxNumberOfLaunchConfigurations']}\n";
        echo "NumberOfAutoScalingGroups: {$limits['NumberOfAutoScalingGroups']}\n";
        echo "NumberOfLaunchConfigurations:
 {$limits['NumberOfLaunchConfigurations']}\n";

        /**
         * Step 6: SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->setDesiredCapacity($this->autoScalingGroupName,
 2);
        sleep(10); // Wait for the group to start processing the request.
        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
```

```
        /**
         * Step 7: DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that two instances are
 launched.
         */
        $autoScalingGroups = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);
        foreach ($autoScalingGroups['AutoScalingGroups'] as $autoScalingGroup) {
            echo "There is a group named:
 {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']}";
            echo "with an ARN of {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupARN']}.\n";
            foreach ($autoScalingGroup['Instances'] as $instance) {
                echo "{$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']} has an instance
 with id of: ";
                echo "{$instance['InstanceId']} and a lifecycle state of:
 {$instance['LifecycleState']}.\n";
            }
        }

        /**
         * Step 8: TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup: terminate one of the
 instances in the group.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService-
>terminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup($instance['InstanceId'], false);
        do {
            sleep(10);
            $instances = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingInstances([$instance['InstanceId']]);
        } while (count($instances['AutoScalingInstances']) > 0);
        do {
            sleep(10);
            $autoScalingGroups = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeAutoScalingGroups([$this->autoScalingGroupName]);
            $instances = $autoScalingGroups['AutoScalingGroups'][0]['Instances'];
        } while (count($instances) < 2);
        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
        foreach ($autoScalingGroups['AutoScalingGroups'] as $autoScalingGroup) {
            echo "There is a group named:
 {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']}";
            echo "with an ARN of {$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupARN']}.\n";
            foreach ($autoScalingGroup['Instances'] as $instance) {
```

```
                echo "{$autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']} has an instance
 with id of: ";
                echo "{$instance['InstanceId']} and a lifecycle state of:
 {$instance['LifecycleState']}.\n";
            }
        }

        /**
         * Step 9: DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have
 occurred for the group so far.
         */
        $activities = $this->autoScalingService-
>describeScalingActivities($autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName']);
        echo "We found " . count($activities['Activities']) . " activities.\n";
        foreach ($activities['Activities'] as $activity) {
            echo "{$activity['ActivityId']} - {$activity['StartTime']} -
 {$activity['Description']}\n";
        }

        /**
         * Step 10: Use the Amazon CloudWatch API to get and show some metrics
 collected for the group.
         */
        $metricsNamespace = 'AWS/AutoScaling';
        $metricsDimensions = [
            [
                'Name' => 'AutoScalingGroupName',
                'Value' => $autoScalingGroup['AutoScalingGroupName'],
            ],
        ];
        $metrics = $this->cloudWatchClient->listMetrics(
            [
            'Dimensions' => $metricsDimensions,
            'Namespace' => $metricsNamespace,
            ]
        );
        foreach ($metrics['Metrics'] as $metric) {
            $timespan = 5;
            if ($metric['MetricName'] != 'GroupTotalCapacity' &&
 $metric['MetricName'] != 'GroupMaxSize') {
                continue;
            }
            echo "Over the last $timespan minutes, {$metric['MetricName']} recorded:
\n";
```

```
            $stats = $this->cloudWatchClient->getMetricStatistics(
                [
                'Dimensions' => $metricsDimensions,
                'EndTime' => time(),
                'StartTime' => time() - (5 * 60),
                'MetricName' => $metric['MetricName'],
                'Namespace' => $metricsNamespace,
                'Period' => 60,
                'Statistics' => ['Sum'],
                ]
            );
            foreach ($stats['Datapoints'] as $stat) {
                echo "{$stat['Timestamp']}: {$stat['Sum']}\n";
            }
        }

        return $instances;
    }

    public function cleanUp()
    {
        /**
         * Step 11: DisableMetricsCollection: disable all metrics.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->disableMetricsCollection($this-
>autoScalingGroupName);

        /**
         * Step 12: DeleteAutoScalingGroup: to delete the group you must stop all
 instances.
         * - UpdateAutoScalingGroup with MinSize=0
         * - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup for each instance,
         *     specify ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=True. Wait for instances to
 stop.
         * - Now you can delete the group.
         */
        $this->autoScalingService->updateAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName, ['MinSize' => 0]);
        $this->autoScalingService->terminateAllInstancesInAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName);
        $this->autoScalingService->waitUntilGroupInService([$this-
>autoScalingGroupName]);
        $this->autoScalingService->deleteAutoScalingGroup($this-
>autoScalingGroupName);
```

```
        /**
         * Step 13: Delete launch template.
         */
        $this->ec2Client->deleteLaunchTemplate(
            [
            'LaunchTemplateName' => $this->templateName,
            ]
        );
    }

    public function helloService()
    {
        $autoScalingClient = new AutoScalingClient([
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ]);

        $groups = $autoScalingClient->describeAutoScalingGroups([]);
        var_dump($groups);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

使用 SDK for PHP Amazon 基岩示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for PHP

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`ListFoundationModels`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListFoundationModels`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出可用的 Amazon 基岩基礎模型。

```
public function listFoundationModels()
{
    $result = $this->bedrockClient->listFoundationModels();
    return $result;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListFoundationModels中的。

使用 SDK for PHP Amazon 基岩運行時示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩執行階段來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for PHP

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 愛 21 實驗室茱莉亞西克 -2
- Amazon Titan Image Generator
- Anthropic Claude
- 美洲駝
- 案例
- Stable Diffusion

愛 21 實驗室茱莉亞西克 -2

InvokeModel

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2，使用調用模型 API。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
    public function invokeJurassic2($prompt)
    {
        # The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        # For the format, ranges, and default values for AI21 Labs Jurassic-2, refer
 to:
        # https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
jurassic2.html
```

```
        $completion = "";

        try {
            $modelId = 'ai21.j2-mid-v1';

            $body = [
                'prompt' => $prompt,
                'temperature' => 0.5,
                'maxTokens' => 200,
            ];

            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => json_encode($body),
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);

            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);

            $completion = $response_body->completions[0]->data->text;
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }

        return $completion;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Amazon Titan Image Generator

InvokeModel

下面的代碼示例演示了如何在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Amazon Titan 圖像來生成圖像。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Amazon 泰坦圖像生成器創建圖像。

```
    public function invokeTitanImage(string $prompt, int $seed)
    {
        # The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        # For the format, ranges, and default values for Titan Image models refer
 to:
        # https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
titan-image.html

        $base64_image_data = "";

        try {
            $modelId = 'amazon.titan-image-generator-v1';

            $request = json_encode([
                'taskType' => 'TEXT_IMAGE',
                'textToImageParams' => [
                    'text' => $prompt
                ],
                'imageGenerationConfig' => [
                    'numberOfImages' => 1,
                    'quality' => 'standard',
                    'cfgScale' => 8.0,
                    'height' => 512,
                    'width' => 512,
                    'seed' => $seed
                ]
            ]);

            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => $request,
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);

            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);

            $base64_image_data = $response_body->images[0];
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }
```

```
        return $base64_image_data;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考InvokeModel中的。

Anthropic Claude

InvokeModel

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至人性克勞德。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

調用人為克勞德 2 基礎模型來生成文本。

```
    public function invokeClaude($prompt)
    {
        # The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        # For the format, ranges, and default values for Anthropic Claude, refer to:
        # https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
claude.html

        $completion = "";

        try {
            $modelId = 'anthropic.claude-v2';

            # Claude requires you to enclose the prompt as follows:
            $prompt = "\n\nHuman: {$prompt}\n\nAssistant:";

            $body = [
                'prompt' => $prompt,
                'max_tokens_to_sample' => 200,
                'temperature' => 0.5,
                'stop_sequences' => ["\n\nHuman:"],
```

```
            ];

            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => json_encode($body),
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);

            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);

            $completion = $response_body->completion;
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }

        return $completion;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考InvokeModel中的。

美洲駝

InvokeModel: 美洲駝 2

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Meta Lamama 2。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
    public function invokeLlama2($prompt)
    {
        # The different model providers have individual request and response
formats.
        # For the format, ranges, and default values for Meta Llama 2 Chat, refer
to:
```

```
        # https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
meta.html

        $completion = "";

        try {
            $modelId = 'meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1';

            $body = [
                'prompt' => $prompt,
                'temperature' => 0.5,
                'max_gen_len' => 512,
            ];

            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => json_encode($body),
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);

            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);

            $completion = $response_body->generation;
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }

        return $completion;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考InvokeModel中的。

案例

在 Amazon 基岩上調用多個基礎模型

下列程式碼範例示範如何準備並傳送提示至 Amazon 基岩上的各種大語言模型 (LLM)

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在 Amazon 基岩上調用多個 LMS。

```
namespace BedrockRuntime;

class GettingStartedWithBedrockRuntime
{
    protected BedrockRuntimeService $bedrockRuntimeService;

    public function runExample()
    {
        echo "\n";
        echo "----------------------------------------------------------------------
\n";
        echo "Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Runtime getting started demo using PHP!
\n";
        echo "----------------------------------------------------------------------
\n";

        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-east-1',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];

        $bedrockRuntimeService = new BedrockRuntimeService($clientArgs);

        $prompt = 'In one paragraph, who are you?';

        echo "\nPrompt: " . $prompt;

        echo "\n\nAnthropic Claude:";
        echo $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeClaude($prompt);

        echo "\n\nAI21 Labs Jurassic-2: ";
        echo $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeJurassic2($prompt);
```

```
        echo "\n\nMeta Llama 2 Chat: ";
        echo $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeLlama2($prompt);

        echo
"\n----------------------------------------------------------------------\n";

        $image_prompt = 'stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot';

        echo "\nImage prompt: " . $image_prompt;

        echo "\n\nStability.ai Stable Diffusion XL:\n";
        $diffusionSeed = rand(0, 4294967295);
        $style_preset = 'photographic';
        $base64 = $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeStableDiffusion($image_prompt,
$diffusionSeed, $style_preset);
        $image_path = $this->saveImage($base64, 'stability.stable-diffusion-xl');
        echo "The generated images have been saved to $image_path";

        echo "\n\nAmazon Titan Image Generation:\n";
        $titanSeed = rand(0, 2147483647);
        $base64 = $bedrockRuntimeService->invokeTitanImage($image_prompt,
$titanSeed);
        $image_path = $this->saveImage($base64, 'amazon.titan-image-generator-v1');
        echo "The generated images have been saved to $image_path";
    }

    private function saveImage($base64_image_data, $model_id): string
    {
        $output_dir = "output";

        if (!file_exists($output_dir)) {
            mkdir($output_dir);
        }

        $i = 1;
        while (file_exists("$output_dir/$model_id" . '_' . "$i.png")) {
            $i++;
        }

        $image_data = base64_decode($base64_image_data);

        $file_path = "$output_dir/$model_id" . '_' . "$i.png";

        $file = fopen($file_path, 'wb');
```

```
        fwrite($file, $image_data);
        fclose($file);

        return $file_path;
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - InvokeModel
  - InvokeModelWithResponseStream

Stable Diffusion

InvokeModel

以下代碼示例演示瞭如何在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Stability.ai 穩定擴散 XL 以生成圖像。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建具有穩定擴散的圖像。

```
    public function invokeStableDiffusion(string $prompt, int $seed, string
 $style_preset)
    {
        # The different model providers have individual request and response
 formats.
        # For the format, ranges, and available style_presets of Stable Diffusion
 models refer to:
        # https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters-
stability-diffusion.html

        $base64_image_data = "";

        try {
```

```
            $modelId = 'stability.stable-diffusion-xl';

            $body = [
                'text_prompts' => [
                    ['text' => $prompt]
                ],
                'seed' => $seed,
                'cfg_scale' => 10,
                'steps' => 30
            ];

            if ($style_preset) {
                $body['style_preset'] = $style_preset;
            }

            $result = $this->bedrockRuntimeClient->invokeModel([
                'contentType' => 'application/json',
                'body' => json_encode($body),
                'modelId' => $modelId,
            ]);

            $response_body = json_decode($result['body']);

            $base64_image_data = $response_body->artifacts[0]->base64;
        } catch (Exception $e) {
            echo "Error: ({$e->getCode()}) - {$e->getMessage()}\n";
        }

        return $base64_image_data;
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考InvokeModel中的。

DynamoDB SDK for PHP 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for PHP 與 DynamoDB 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`BatchExecuteStatement`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchExecuteStatement`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function getItemByPartiQLBatch(string $tableName, array $keys): Result
    {
        $statements = [];
        foreach ($keys as $key) {
            list($statement, $parameters) = $this-
>buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT", $tableName, $key['Item']);
            $statements[] = [
                'Statement' => "$statement",
                'Parameters' => $parameters,
            ];
        }

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => $statements,
        ]);
    }

    public function insertItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
```

```
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

BatchWriteItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用BatchWriteItem。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function writeBatch(string $TableName, array $Batch, int $depth = 2)
    {
        if (--$depth <= 0) {
            throw new Exception("Max depth exceeded. Please try with fewer batch
items or increase depth.");
        }

        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        $total = 0;
        foreach (array_chunk($Batch, 25) as $Items) {
            foreach ($Items as $Item) {
                $BatchWrite['RequestItems'][$TableName][] = ['PutRequest' => ['Item'
=> $marshal->marshalItem($Item)]];
            }
            try {
                echo "Batching another " . count($Items) . " for a total of " .
($total += count($Items)) . " items!\n";
                $response = $this->dynamoDbClient->batchWriteItem($BatchWrite);
                $BatchWrite = [];
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                echo "uh oh...";
                echo $e->getMessage();
                die();
            }
            if ($total >= 250) {
                echo "250 movies is probably enough. Right? We can stop there.\n";
                break;
            }
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

CreateTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateTable。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 資料表。

```
        $tableName = "ddb_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

    public function createTable(string $tableName, array $attributes)
    {
        $keySchema = [];
        $attributeDefinitions = [];
        foreach ($attributes as $attribute) {
            if (is_a($attribute, DynamoDBAttribute::class)) {
                $keySchema[] = ['AttributeName' => $attribute->AttributeName,
'KeyType' => $attribute->KeyType];
                $attributeDefinitions[] =
                    ['AttributeName' => $attribute->AttributeName, 'AttributeType'
=> $attribute->AttributeType];
            }
        }

        $this->dynamoDbClient->createTable([
            'TableName' => $tableName,
            'KeySchema' => $keySchema,
            'AttributeDefinitions' => $attributeDefinitions,
            'ProvisionedThroughput' => ['ReadCapacityUnits' => 10,
'WriteCapacityUnits' => 10],
        ]);
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateTable中的。

DeleteItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteItem。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
                'year' => [
                    'N' => $movieYear,
                ],
            ]
        ];

        $service->deleteItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
because of your rating...harsh.\n";

    public function deleteItemByKey(string $tableName, array $key)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->deleteItem([
            'Key' => $key['Item'],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteItem中的。

DeleteTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTable。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public function deleteTable(string $TableName)
{
    $this->customWaiter(function () use ($TableName) {
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->deleteTable([
            'TableName' => $TableName,
        ]);
    });
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteTable中的。

ExecuteStatement

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ExecuteStatement。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public function insertItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
{
    $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
        'Statement' => "$statement",
        'Parameters' => $parameters,
    ]);
```

```
    }

    public function getItemByPartiQL(string $tableName, array $key): Result
    {
        list($statement, $parameters) = $this->buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT",
 $tableName, $key['Item']);

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
            'Statement' => $statement,
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

`GetItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetItem`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $movie = $service->getItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Item']['title']['S']} was released in
{$movie['Item']['year']['N']}.\n";

    public function getItemByKey(string $tableName, array $key)
    {
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->getItem([
            'Key' => $key['Item'],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetItem中的。

ListTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTables`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function listTables($exclusiveStartTableName = "", $limit = 100)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->listTables([
            'ExclusiveStartTableName' => $exclusiveStartTableName,
            'Limit' => $limit,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListTables中的。

PutItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutItem。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
    while (empty($movieName)) {
        $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
    }
    echo "And what year was it released?\n";
    $movieYear = "year";
    while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
        $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
    }

    $service->putItem([
        'Item' => [
            'year' => [
                'N' => "$movieYear",
            ],
            'title' => [
                'S' => $movieName,
            ],
        ],
        'TableName' => $tableName,
    ]);

public function putItem(array $array)
{
    $this->dynamoDbClient->putItem($array);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考PutItem中的。

Query

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Query。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);

    public function query(string $tableName, $key)
    {
        $expressionAttributeValues = [];
        $expressionAttributeNames = [];
        $keyConditionExpression = "";
        $index = 1;
        foreach ($key as $name => $value) {
            $keyConditionExpression .= "#" . array_key_first($value) . " = :v
$index,";
            $expressionAttributeNames["#" . array_key_first($value)] =
 array_key_first($value);
            $hold = array_pop($value);
            $expressionAttributeValues[":v$index"] = [
                array_key_first($hold) => array_pop($hold),
            ];
        }
        $keyConditionExpression = substr($keyConditionExpression, 0, -1);
        $query = [
            'ExpressionAttributeValues' => $expressionAttributeValues,
            'ExpressionAttributeNames' => $expressionAttributeNames,
            'KeyConditionExpression' => $keyConditionExpression,
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ];
```

```
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->query($query);
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的 Query。

Scan

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Scan。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

    public function scan(string $tableName, array $key, string $filters)
    {
        $query = [
            'ExpressionAttributeNames' => ['#year' => 'year'],
            'ExpressionAttributeValues' => [
                ":min" => ['N' => '1990'],
                ":max" => ['N' => '1999'],
```

```
            ],
            'FilterExpression' => "#year between :min and :max",
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ];
        return $this->dynamoDbClient->scan($query);
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的 Scan。

UpdateItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateItem`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Item']['title']['S']}?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
$rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $service->updateItemAttributeByKey($tableName, $key, 'rating', 'N',
$rating);

    public function updateItemAttributeByKey(
        string $tableName,
        array $key,
        string $attributeName,
        string $attributeType,
        string $newValue
    ) {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->updateItem([
            'Key' => $key['Item'],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
            'UpdateExpression' => "set #NV=:NV",
            'ExpressionAttributeNames' => [
```

```
                '#NV' => $attributeName,
            ],
            'ExpressionAttributeValues' => [
                ':NV' => [
                    $attributeType => $newValue
                ]
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考UpdateItem中的。

案例

開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立可存放電影資料的資料表。
- 放入、取得和更新資料表中的單個電影。
- 將影片資料從範例 JSON 檔案寫入資料表。
- 查詢特定年份發表的電影。
- 掃描某個年份範圍內發表的電影。
- 從資料表刪除電影，然後刪除資料表。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace DynamoDb\Basics;

use Aws\DynamoDb\Marshaler;
use DynamoDb;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBAttribute;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBService;
```

```
use function AwsUtilities\loadMovieData;
use function AwsUtilities\testable_readline;

class GettingStartedWithDynamoDB
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $uuid = uniqid();
        $service = new DynamoDBService();

        $tableName = "ddb_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

        echo "Waiting for table...";
        $service->dynamoDbClient->waitUntil("TableExists", ['TableName' =>
 $tableName]);
        echo "table $tableName found!\n";

        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }

        $service->putItem([
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
```

```
                ],
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
            'TableName' => $tableName,
        ]);

        echo "How would you rate the movie from 1-10?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
$rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        echo "What was the movie about?\n";
        while (empty($plot)) {
            $plot = testable_readline("Plot summary: ");
        }
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
                'year' => [
                    'N' => $movieYear,
                ],
            ]
        ];
        $attributes = ["rating" =>
            [
                'AttributeName' => 'rating',
                'AttributeType' => 'N',
                'Value' => $rating,
            ],
            'plot' => [
                'AttributeName' => 'plot',
                'AttributeType' => 'S',
                'Value' => $plot,
            ]
        ];
        $service->updateItemAttributesByKey($tableName, $key, $attributes);
        echo "Movie added and updated.";

        $batch = json_decode(loadMovieData());
```

```
        $service->writeBatch($tableName, $batch);


        $movie = $service->getItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Item']['title']['S']} was released in
 {$movie['Item']['year']['N']}.\n";
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Item']['title']['S']}?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
 $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $service->updateItemAttributeByKey($tableName, $key, 'rating', 'N',
 $rating);

        $movie = $service->getItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "Ok, you have rated {$movie['Item']['title']['S']} as a {$movie['Item']
['rating']['N']}\n";

        $service->deleteItemByKey($tableName, $key);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

        echo "That's okay though. The book was better. Now, for something lighter,
 in what year were you born?\n";
        $birthYear = "not a number";
        while (!is_numeric($birthYear) || $birthYear >= date("Y")) {
            $birthYear = testable_readline("Birth year: ");
        }
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        echo "Here are the movies in our collection released the year you were born:
\n";
        $oops = "Oops! There were no movies released in that year (that we know of).
\n";
        $display = "";
```

```
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            $display .= $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
        echo ($display) ?: $oops;

        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "\nCleaning up this demo by deleting table $tableName...\n";
        $service->deleteTable($tableName);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描

- UpdateItem

使用多批 PartiQL 陳述式查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行多個 SELECT 陳述式取得一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 INSERT 陳述式新增一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 UPDATE 陳述式更新一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 DELETE 陳述式刪除一批項目。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace DynamoDb\PartiQL_Basics;

use Aws\DynamoDb\Marshaler;
use DynamoDb;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBAttribute;

use function AwsUtilities\loadMovieData;
use function AwsUtilities\testable_readline;

class GettingStartedWithPartiQLBatch
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB - PartiQL getting started demo using
 PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $uuid = uniqid();
        $service = new DynamoDb\DynamoDBService();
```

```
        $tableName = "partiql_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

        echo "Waiting for table...";
        $service->dynamoDbClient->waitUntil("TableExists", ['TableName' =>
 $tableName]);
        echo "table $tableName found!\n";

        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
                'title' => [
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("INSERT", $tableName, $key);
        $service->insertItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);

        echo "How would you rate the movie from 1-10?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
 $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        echo "What was the movie about?\n";
```

```
        while (empty($plot)) {
            $plot = testable_readline("Plot summary: ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot),
        ];

        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);
        echo "Movie added and updated.\n";

        $batch = json_decode(loadMovieData());

        $service->writeBatch($tableName, $batch);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQLBatch($tableName, [$key]);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['title']['S']}
        was released in {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['year']['N']}.\n";
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']
['title']['S']}?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
 $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot)
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQLBatch($tableName, [$key]);
        echo "Okay, you have rated {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['title']['S']}
        as a {$movie['Responses'][0]['Item']['rating']['N']}\n";

        $service->deleteItemByPartiQLBatch($statement, $parameters);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";
```

```
        echo "That's okay though. The book was better. Now, for something lighter,
 in what year were you born?\n";
        $birthYear = "not a number";
        while (!is_numeric($birthYear) || $birthYear >= date("Y")) {
            $birthYear = testable_readline("Birth year: ");
        }
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        echo "Here are the movies in our collection released the year you were born:
\n";
        $oops = "Oops! There were no movies released in that year (that we know of).
\n";
        $display = "";
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            $display .= $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
        echo ($display) ?: $oops;

        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
```

```
        echo "\nCleaning up this demo by deleting table $tableName...\n";
        $service->deleteTable($tableName);
    }
}

    public function insertItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function getItemByPartiQLBatch(string $tableName, array $keys): Result
    {
        $statements = [];
        foreach ($keys as $key) {
            list($statement, $parameters) = $this-
>buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT", $tableName, $key['Item']);
            $statements[] = [
                'Statement' => "$statement",
                'Parameters' => $parameters,
            ];
        }

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => $statements,
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
```

```
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQLBatch(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->batchExecuteStatement([
            'Statements' => [
                [
                    'Statement' => "$statement",
                    'Parameters' => $parameters,
                ],
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

使用 PartiQL 查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。
- 透過執行 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。
- 透過執行 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。
- 透過執行 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace DynamoDb\PartiQL_Basics;

use Aws\DynamoDb\Marshaler;
use DynamoDb;
use DynamoDb\DynamoDBAttribute;

use function AwsUtilities\testable_readline;
```

```
use function AwsUtilities\loadMovieData;

class GettingStartedWithPartiQL
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB - PartiQL getting started demo using
 PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $uuid = uniqid();
        $service = new DynamoDb\DynamoDBService();

        $tableName = "partiql_demo_table_$uuid";
        $service->createTable(
            $tableName,
            [
                new DynamoDBAttribute('year', 'N', 'HASH'),
                new DynamoDBAttribute('title', 'S', 'RANGE')
            ]
        );

        echo "Waiting for table...";
        $service->dynamoDbClient->waitUntil("TableExists", ['TableName' =>
 $tableName]);
        echo "table $tableName found!\n";

        echo "What's the name of the last movie you watched?\n";
        while (empty($movieName)) {
            $movieName = testable_readline("Movie name: ");
        }
        echo "And what year was it released?\n";
        $movieYear = "year";
        while (!is_numeric($movieYear) || intval($movieYear) != $movieYear) {
            $movieYear = testable_readline("Year released: ");
        }
        $key = [
            'Item' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$movieYear",
                ],
                'title' => [
```

```
                    'S' => $movieName,
                ],
            ],
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("INSERT", $tableName, $key);
        $service->insertItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);

        echo "How would you rate the movie from 1-10?\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
 $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
        echo "What was the movie about?\n";
        while (empty($plot)) {
            $plot = testable_readline("Plot summary: ");
        }
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot),
        ];

        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);
        echo "Movie added and updated.\n";



        $batch = json_decode(loadMovieData());

        $service->writeBatch($tableName, $batch);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQL($tableName, $key);
        echo "\nThe movie {$movie['Items'][0]['title']['S']} was released in
 {$movie['Items'][0]['year']['N']}.\n";
        echo "What rating would you like to give {$movie['Items'][0]['title']['S']}?
\n";
        $rating = 0;
        while (!is_numeric($rating) || intval($rating) != $rating || $rating < 1 ||
 $rating > 10) {
            $rating = testable_readline("Rating (1-10): ");
        }
```

```
        $attributes = [
            new DynamoDBAttribute('rating', 'N', 'HASH', $rating),
            new DynamoDBAttribute('plot', 'S', 'RANGE', $plot)
        ];
        list($statement, $parameters) = $service-
>buildStatementAndParameters("UPDATE", $tableName, $key, $attributes);
        $service->updateItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);

        $movie = $service->getItemByPartiQL($tableName, $key);
        echo "Okay, you have rated {$movie['Items'][0]['title']['S']} as a
 {$movie['Items'][0]['rating']['N']}\n";

        $service->deleteItemByPartiQL($statement, $parameters);
        echo "But, bad news, this was a trap. That movie has now been deleted
 because of your rating...harsh.\n";

        echo "That's okay though. The book was better. Now, for something lighter,
 in what year were you born?\n";
        $birthYear = "not a number";
        while (!is_numeric($birthYear) || $birthYear >= date("Y")) {
            $birthYear = testable_readline("Birth year: ");
        }
        $birthKey = [
            'Key' => [
                'year' => [
                    'N' => "$birthYear",
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $result = $service->query($tableName, $birthKey);
        $marshal = new Marshaler();
        echo "Here are the movies in our collection released the year you were born:
\n";
        $oops = "Oops! There were no movies released in that year (that we know of).
\n";
        $display = "";
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            $display .= $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }
        echo ($display) ?: $oops;

        $yearsKey = [
            'Key' => [
```

```
                'year' => [
                    'N' => [
                        'minRange' => 1990,
                        'maxRange' => 1999,
                    ],
                ],
            ],
        ];
        $filter = "year between 1990 and 1999";
        echo "\nHere's a list of all the movies released in the 90s:\n";
        $result = $service->scan($tableName, $yearsKey, $filter);
        foreach ($result['Items'] as $movie) {
            $movie = $marshal->unmarshalItem($movie);
            echo $movie['title'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "\nCleaning up this demo by deleting table $tableName...\n";
        $service->deleteTable($tableName);
    }
}

    public function insertItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => "$statement",
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function getItemByPartiQL(string $tableName, array $key): Result
    {
        list($statement, $parameters) = $this->buildStatementAndParameters("SELECT",
 $tableName, $key['Item']);

        return $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
            'Statement' => $statement,
        ]);
    }

    public function updateItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
```

```
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteItemByPartiQL(string $statement, array $parameters)
    {
        $this->dynamoDbClient->executeStatement([
            'Statement' => $statement,
            'Parameters' => $parameters,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

無伺服器範例

從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過從 DynamoDB 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 DynamoDB 承載並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;
```

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends DynamoDbHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;

    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleDynamoDb(DynamoDbEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing DynamoDb table items");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $eventName = $record->getEventName();
            $keys = $record->getKeys();
            $old = $record->getOldImage();
            $new = $record->getNewImage();

            $this->logger->info("Event Name:".$eventName."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Keys:". json_encode($keys)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Old Image:". json_encode($old)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("New Image:". json_encode($new));

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be marked
 as failed
        }

        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords items");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
```

```
return new Handler($logger);
```

使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 DynamoDB 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
```

```
    {
        $dynamoDbEvent = new DynamoDbEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");

        $records = $dynamoDbEvent->getRecords();
        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

AWS Glue 使用 SDK for PHP 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for PHP 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS Glue。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateCrawler`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCrawler`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $crawlerName = "example-crawler-test-" . $uniqid;

        $role = $iamService->getRole("AWSGlueServiceRole-DocExample");

        $path = 's3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv';
        $glueService->createCrawler($crawlerName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$databaseName, $path);

    public function createCrawler($crawlerName, $role, $databaseName, $path): Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName, $role,
$databaseName, $path) {
            return $this->glueClient->createCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
                'Role' => $role,
                'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
                'Targets' => [
                    'S3Targets' =>
                        [[
                            'Path' => $path,
```

```
                        ]]
                ],
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateCrawler中的。

CreateJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateJob`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $role = $iamService->getRole("AWSGlueServiceRole-DocExample");

        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $scriptLocation = "s3://$bucketName/run_job.py";
        $job = $glueService->createJob($jobName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$scriptLocation);

    public function createJob($jobName, $role, $scriptLocation, $pythonVersion =
'3', $glueVersion = '3.0'): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->createJob([
            'Name' => $jobName,
            'Role' => $role,
            'Command' => [
                'Name' => 'glueetl',
                'ScriptLocation' => $scriptLocation,
                'PythonVersion' => $pythonVersion,
            ],
            'GlueVersion' => $glueVersion,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateJob中的。

DeleteCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteCrawler。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        echo "Delete the crawler.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);

    public function deleteCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteCrawler中的。

DeleteDatabase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDatabase。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        echo "Delete the databases.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);

    public function deleteDatabase($databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteDatabase中的。

DeleteJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteJob。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        echo "Delete the job.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $job['Name'],
        ]);

    public function deleteJob($jobName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteJob中的。

DeleteTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTable。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        echo "Delete the tables.\n";
        foreach ($tables['TableList'] as $table) {
            $glueService->deleteTable($table['Name'], $databaseName);
        }

    public function deleteTable($tableName, $databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteTable([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
            'Name' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteTable中的。

GetCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetCrawler。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        echo "Waiting for crawler";
        do {
```

```
            $crawler = $glueService->getCrawler($crawlerName);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while ($crawler['Crawler']['State'] != "READY");
        echo "\n";

    public function getCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetCrawler中的。

GetDatabase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDatabase`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $database = $glueService->getDatabase($databaseName);
        echo "Found a database named " . $database['Database']['Name'] . "\n";

    public function getDatabase(string $databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($databaseName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getDatabase([
                'Name' => $databaseName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetDatabase中的。

GetJobRun

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetJobRun。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $outputBucketUrl = "s3://$bucketName";
        $runId = $glueService->startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
$outputBucketUrl)['JobRunId'];

        echo "waiting for job";
        do {
            $jobRun = $glueService->getJobRun($jobName, $runId);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while (!array_intersect([$jobRun['JobRun']['JobRunState']], ['SUCCEEDED',
'STOPPED', 'FAILED', 'TIMEOUT']));
        echo "\n";

    public function getJobRun($jobName, $runId, $predecessorsIncluded = false):
Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'RunId' => $runId,
            'PredecessorsIncluded' => $predecessorsIncluded,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetJobRun中的。

GetJobRuns

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetJobRuns。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

    $jobRuns = $glueService->getJobRuns($jobName);

public function getJobRuns($jobName, $maxResults = 0, $nextToken = ''): Result
{
    $arguments = ['JobName' => $jobName];
    if ($maxResults) {
        $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
    }
    if ($nextToken) {
        $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
    }
    return $this->glueClient->getJobRuns($arguments);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetJobRuns中的。

GetTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTables。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $tables = $glueService->getTables($databaseName);

    public function getTables($databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getTables([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetTables中的。

ListJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListJobs`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $jobs = $glueService->listJobs();
        echo "Current jobs:\n";
        foreach ($jobs['JobNames'] as $jobsName) {
            echo "{$jobsName}\n";
        }

    public function listJobs($maxResults = null, $nextToken = null, $tags = []):
Result
    {
        $arguments = [];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
```

```
        if (!empty($tags)) {
            $arguments['Tags'] = $tags;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->listJobs($arguments);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListJobs中的。

StartCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartCrawler。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $crawlerName = "example-crawler-test-" . $uniqid;

        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $glueService->startCrawler($crawlerName);

    public function startCrawler($crawlerName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考StartCrawler中的。

StartJobRun

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartJobRun。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;

        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";

        $tables = $glueService->getTables($databaseName);

        $outputBucketUrl = "s3://$bucketName";
        $runId = $glueService->startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
$outputBucketUrl)['JobRunId'];

    public function startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables, $outputBucketUrl):
Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'Arguments' => [
                'input_database' => $databaseName,
                'input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                'output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
                '--input_database' => $databaseName,
                '--input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                '--output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
            ],
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考StartJobRun中的。

案例

開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立網路爬取公有 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的爬蟲程式，以及產生 CSV 格式中繼資料的資料庫。
- 列出有關 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 建立從 S3 儲存貯體中擷取 CSV 資料的任務、轉換資料，以及將 JSON 格式的輸出載入至另一個 S3 儲存貯體。
- 列出任務執行的相關資訊、檢視已轉換的資料以及清除資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱教學課程：開始使用 AWS Glue Studio。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace Glue;

use Aws\Glue\GlueClient;
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass;
use GuzzleHttp\Psr7\Stream;
use Iam\IAMService;

class GettingStartedWithGlue
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the AWS Glue getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];
        $uniqid = uniqid();

        $glueClient = new GlueClient($clientArgs);
```

```
        $glueService = new GlueService($glueClient);
        $iamService = new IAMService();
        $crawlerName = "example-crawler-test-" . $uniqid;

        AWSServiceClass::$waitTime = 5;
        AWSServiceClass::$maxWaitAttempts = 20;

        $role = $iamService->getRole("AWSGlueServiceRole-DocExample");

        $databaseName = "doc-example-database-$uniqid";
        $path = 's3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv';
        $glueService->createCrawler($crawlerName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$databaseName, $path);
        $glueService->startCrawler($crawlerName);

        echo "Waiting for crawler";
        do {
            $crawler = $glueService->getCrawler($crawlerName);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while ($crawler['Crawler']['State'] != "READY");
        echo "\n";

        $database = $glueService->getDatabase($databaseName);
        echo "Found a database named " . $database['Database']['Name'] . "\n";

        //Upload job script
        $s3client = new S3Client($clientArgs);
        $bucketName = "test-glue-bucket-" . $uniqid;
        $s3client->createBucket([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'CreateBucketConfiguration' => ['LocationConstraint' => 'us-west-2'],
        ]);

        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => 'run_job.py',
            'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/flight_etl_job_script.py'
        ]);
        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => 'setup_scenario_getting_started.yaml',
            'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/setup_scenario_getting_started.yaml'
        ]);
```

```
        $tables = $glueService->getTables($databaseName);

        $jobName = 'test-job-' . $uniqid;
        $scriptLocation = "s3://$bucketName/run_job.py";
        $job = $glueService->createJob($jobName, $role['Role']['Arn'],
$scriptLocation);

        $outputBucketUrl = "s3://$bucketName";
        $runId = $glueService->startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables,
$outputBucketUrl)['JobRunId'];

        echo "waiting for job";
        do {
            $jobRun = $glueService->getJobRun($jobName, $runId);
            echo ".";
            sleep(10);
        } while (!array_intersect([$jobRun['JobRun']['JobRunState']], ['SUCCEEDED',
'STOPPED', 'FAILED', 'TIMEOUT']));
        echo "\n";

        $jobRuns = $glueService->getJobRuns($jobName);

        $objects = $s3client->listObjects([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ])['Contents'];

        foreach ($objects as $object) {
            echo $object['Key'] . "\n";
        }

        echo "Downloading " . $objects[1]['Key'] . "\n";
        /** @var Stream $downloadObject */
        $downloadObject = $s3client->getObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => $objects[1]['Key'],
        ])['Body']->getContents();
        echo "Here is the first 1000 characters in the object.";
        echo substr($downloadObject, 0, 1000);

        $jobs = $glueService->listJobs();
        echo "Current jobs:\n";
        foreach ($jobs['JobNames'] as $jobsName) {
            echo "{$jobsName}\n";
```

```
        }

        echo "Delete the job.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $job['Name'],
        ]);

        echo "Delete the tables.\n";
        foreach ($tables['TableList'] as $table) {
            $glueService->deleteTable($table['Name'], $databaseName);
        }

        echo "Delete the databases.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);

        echo "Delete the crawler.\n";
        $glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);

        $deleteObjects = $s3client->listObjectsV2([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ]);
        echo "Delete all objects in the bucket.\n";
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->deleteObjects([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Delete' => [
                'Objects' => $deleteObjects['Contents'],
            ]
        ]);
        echo "Delete the bucket.\n";
        $s3client->deleteBucket(['Bucket' => $bucketName]);

        echo "This job was brought to you by the number $uniqid\n";
    }
}

namespace Glue;

use Aws\Glue\GlueClient;
use Aws\Result;
```

```
use function PHPUnit\Framework\isEmpty;

class GlueService extends \AwsUtilities\AWSServiceClass
{
    protected GlueClient $glueClient;

    public function __construct($glueClient)
    {
        $this->glueClient = $glueClient;
    }

    public function getCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
            ]);
        });
    }

    public function createCrawler($crawlerName, $role, $databaseName, $path): Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($crawlerName, $role,
 $databaseName, $path) {
            return $this->glueClient->createCrawler([
                'Name' => $crawlerName,
                'Role' => $role,
                'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
                'Targets' => [
                    'S3Targets' =>
                        [[
                            'Path' => $path,
                        ]]
                ],
            ]);
        });
    }

    public function startCrawler($crawlerName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }
```

```
    public function getDatabase(string $databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($databaseName) {
            return $this->glueClient->getDatabase([
                'Name' => $databaseName,
            ]);
        });
    }

    public function getTables($databaseName): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getTables([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }

    public function createJob($jobName, $role, $scriptLocation, $pythonVersion =
'3', $glueVersion = '3.0'): Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->createJob([
            'Name' => $jobName,
            'Role' => $role,
            'Command' => [
                'Name' => 'glueetl',
                'ScriptLocation' => $scriptLocation,
                'PythonVersion' => $pythonVersion,
            ],
            'GlueVersion' => $glueVersion,
        ]);
    }

    public function startJobRun($jobName, $databaseName, $tables, $outputBucketUrl):
Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->startJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'Arguments' => [
                'input_database' => $databaseName,
                'input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                'output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
                '--input_database' => $databaseName,
                '--input_table' => $tables['TableList'][0]['Name'],
                '--output_bucket_url' => $outputBucketUrl,
```

```
            ],
        ]);
    }

    public function listJobs($maxResults = null, $nextToken = null, $tags = []):
Result
    {
        $arguments = [];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        if (!empty($tags)) {
            $arguments['Tags'] = $tags;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->listJobs($arguments);
    }

    public function getJobRuns($jobName, $maxResults = 0, $nextToken = ''): Result
    {
        $arguments = ['JobName' => $jobName];
        if ($maxResults) {
            $arguments['MaxResults'] = $maxResults;
        }
        if ($nextToken) {
            $arguments['NextToken'] = $nextToken;
        }
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRuns($arguments);
    }

    public function getJobRun($jobName, $runId, $predecessorsIncluded = false):
Result
    {
        return $this->glueClient->getJobRun([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
            'RunId' => $runId,
            'PredecessorsIncluded' => $predecessorsIncluded,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteJob($jobName)
    {
```

```
        return $this->glueClient->deleteJob([
            'JobName' => $jobName,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteTable($tableName, $databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteTable([
            'DatabaseName' => $databaseName,
            'Name' => $tableName,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteDatabase($databaseName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteDatabase([
            'Name' => $databaseName,
        ]);
    }

    public function deleteCrawler($crawlerName)
    {
        return $this->glueClient->deleteCrawler([
            'Name' => $crawlerName,
        ]);
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases

- GetJob
- GetJobRun
- GetJobRuns
- GetTables
- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

使用 SDK for PHP 的 IAM 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 and IAM 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for PHP

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AttachRolePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachRolePolicy`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();
```

```
$assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{$user['Arn']}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }";
$assumeRoleRole = $service->createRole("iam_demo_role_$uuid",
 $assumeRolePolicyDocument);
echo "Created role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";

$listAllBucketsPolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
}";
$listAllBucketsPolicy = $service->createPolicy("iam_demo_policy_$uuid",
 $listAllBucketsPolicyDocument);
echo "Created policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";

$service->attachRolePolicy($assumeRoleRole['RoleName'],
 $listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);

    public function attachRolePolicy($roleName, $policyArn)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($roleName, $policyArn) {
            $this->iamClient->attachRolePolicy([
                'PolicyArn' => $policyArn,
                'RoleName' => $roleName,
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

CreatePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreatePolicy。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$listAllBucketsPolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
}";
$listAllBucketsPolicy = $service->createPolicy("iam_demo_policy_$uuid",
 $listAllBucketsPolicyDocument);
echo "Created policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";

    public function createPolicy(string $policyName, string $policyDocument)
    {
        $result = $this->customWaiter(function () use ($policyName, $policyDocument)
 {
            return $this->iamClient->createPolicy([
                'PolicyName' => $policyName,
                'PolicyDocument' => $policyDocument,
            ]);
        });
        return $result['Policy'];
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

`CreateRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateRole`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{$user['Arn']}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }";
$assumeRoleRole = $service->createRole("iam_demo_role_$uuid",
 $assumeRolePolicyDocument);
echo "Created role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";

    /**
     * @param string $roleName
     * @param string $rolePolicyDocument
     * @return array
     * @throws AwsException
     */
    public function createRole(string $roleName, string $rolePolicyDocument)
    {
        $result = $this->customWaiter(function () use ($roleName,
 $rolePolicyDocument) {
            return $this->iamClient->createRole([
                'AssumeRolePolicyDocument' => $rolePolicyDocument,
                'RoleName' => $roleName,
            ]);
        });
        return $result['Role'];
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateRole中的。

CreateServiceLinkedRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateServiceLinkedRole。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function createServiceLinkedRole($awsServiceName, $customSuffix = "",
 $description = "")
    {
        $createServiceLinkedRoleArguments = ['AWSServiceName' => $awsServiceName];
        if ($customSuffix) {
            $createServiceLinkedRoleArguments['CustomSuffix'] = $customSuffix;
        }
        if ($description) {
            $createServiceLinkedRoleArguments['Description'] = $description;
        }
        return $this->iamClient-
>createServiceLinkedRole($createServiceLinkedRoleArguments);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateServiceLinkedRole中的。

CreateUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateUser。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

$user = $service->createUser("iam_demo_user_$uuid");
echo "Created user with the arn: {$user['Arn']}\n";


    /**
     * @param string $name
     * @return array
     * @throws AwsException
     */
    public function createUser(string $name): array
    {
        $result = $this->iamClient->createUser([
            'UserName' => $name,
        ]);

        return $result['User'];
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateUser中的。

`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function getAccountPasswordPolicy()
    {
        return $this->iamClient->getAccountPasswordPolicy();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetAccountPasswordPolicy中的。

GetPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetPolicy。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function getPolicy($policyArn)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($policyArn) {
            return $this->iamClient->getPolicy(['PolicyArn' => $policyArn]);
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetPolicy中的。

GetRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetRole。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function getRole($roleName)
    {
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($roleName) {
            return $this->iamClient->getRole(['RoleName' => $roleName]);
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetRole中的。

`ListAttachedRolePolicies`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAttachedRolePolicies`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listAttachedRolePolicies($roleName, $pathPrefix = "", $marker =
 "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments = ['RoleName' => $roleName];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments['PathPrefix'] = $pathPrefix;
```

```
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments['Marker'] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listAttachRolePoliciesArguments['MaxItems'] = $maxItems;
        }
        return $this->iamClient-
>listAttachedRolePolicies($listAttachRolePoliciesArguments);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListAttachedRolePolicies中的。

ListGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListGroups`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listGroups($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listGroupsArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listGroupsArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listGroupsArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listGroupsArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }

        return $this->iamClient->listGroups($listGroupsArguments);
```

```
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListGroups中的。

ListPolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListPolicies。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listPolicies($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listPoliciesArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listPoliciesArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listPoliciesArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listPoliciesArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }

        return $this->iamClient->listPolicies($listPoliciesArguments);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListPolicies中的。

ListRolePolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListRolePolicies。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listRolePolicies($roleName, $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listRolePoliciesArguments = ['RoleName' => $roleName];
        if ($marker) {
            $listRolePoliciesArguments['Marker'] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listRolePoliciesArguments['MaxItems'] = $maxItems;
        }
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($listRolePoliciesArguments) {
            return $this->iamClient->listRolePolicies($listRolePoliciesArguments);
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListRolePolicies中的。

`ListRoles`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRoles`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();
```

```
    /**
     * @param string $pathPrefix
     * @param string $marker
     * @param int $maxItems
     * @return Result
     * $roles = $service->listRoles();
     */
    public function listRoles($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listRolesArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listRolesArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listRolesArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listRolesArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }
        return $this->iamClient->listRoles($listRolesArguments);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListRoles中的。

`ListSAMLProviders`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListSAMLProviders`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listSAMLProviders()
    {
```

```
        return $this->iamClient->listSAMLProviders();
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的 ListSAMLProviders。

ListUsers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListUsers。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$uuid = uniqid();
$service = new IAMService();

    public function listUsers($pathPrefix = "", $marker = "", $maxItems = 0)
    {
        $listUsersArguments = [];
        if ($pathPrefix) {
            $listUsersArguments["PathPrefix"] = $pathPrefix;
        }
        if ($marker) {
            $listUsersArguments["Marker"] = $marker;
        }
        if ($maxItems) {
            $listUsersArguments["MaxItems"] = $maxItems;
        }

        return $this->iamClient->listUsers($listUsersArguments);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListUsers中的。

案例

建立使用者並擔任角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立使用者並擔任角色。

> **Warning**
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立沒有許可的使用者。
- 建立一個可授予許可的角色，以列出帳戶的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 新增政策，讓使用者擔任該角色。
- 使用暫時憑證，擔任角色並列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，然後清理資源。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace Iam\Basics;

require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Credentials\Credentials;
use Aws\S3\Exception\S3Exception;
use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use Aws\Sts\StsClient;
use Iam\IAMService;

echo("\n");
echo("--------------------------------------\n");
print("Welcome to the IAM getting started demo using PHP!\n");
echo("--------------------------------------\n");

$uuid = uniqid();
```

```
$service = new IAMService();

$user = $service->createUser("iam_demo_user_$uuid");
echo "Created user with the arn: {$user['Arn']}\n";

$key = $service->createAccessKey($user['UserName']);
$assumeRolePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{$user['Arn']}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }";
$assumeRoleRole = $service->createRole("iam_demo_role_$uuid",
 $assumeRolePolicyDocument);
echo "Created role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";

$listAllBucketsPolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
}";
$listAllBucketsPolicy = $service->createPolicy("iam_demo_policy_$uuid",
 $listAllBucketsPolicyDocument);
echo "Created policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";

$service->attachRolePolicy($assumeRoleRole['RoleName'],
 $listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);

$inlinePolicyDocument = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\",
                    \"Resource\": \"{$assumeRoleRole['Arn']}\"}]
}";
$inlinePolicy = $service->createUserPolicy("iam_demo_inline_policy_$uuid",
 $inlinePolicyDocument, $user['UserName']);
//First, fail to list the buckets with the user
$credentials = new Credentials($key['AccessKeyId'], $key['SecretAccessKey']);
```

```
$s3Client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2', 'version' => 'latest',
 'credentials' => $credentials]);
try {
    $s3Client->listBuckets([
    ]);
    echo "this should not run";
} catch (S3Exception $exception) {
    echo "successfully failed!\n";
}

$stsClient = new StsClient(['region' => 'us-west-2', 'version' => 'latest',
 'credentials' => $credentials]);
sleep(10);
$assumedRole = $stsClient->assumeRole([
    'RoleArn' => $assumeRoleRole['Arn'],
    'RoleSessionName' => "DemoAssumeRoleSession_$uuid",
]);
$assumedCredentials = [
    'key' => $assumedRole['Credentials']['AccessKeyId'],
    'secret' => $assumedRole['Credentials']['SecretAccessKey'],
    'token' => $assumedRole['Credentials']['SessionToken'],
];
$s3Client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2', 'version' => 'latest',
 'credentials' => $assumedCredentials]);
try {
    $s3Client->listBuckets([]);
    echo "this should now run!\n";
} catch (S3Exception $exception) {
    echo "this should now not fail\n";
}

$service->detachRolePolicy($assumeRoleRole['RoleName'],
 $listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);
$deletePolicy = $service->deletePolicy($listAllBucketsPolicy['Arn']);
echo "Delete policy: {$listAllBucketsPolicy['PolicyName']}\n";
$deletedRole = $service->deleteRole($assumeRoleRole['Arn']);
echo "Deleted role: {$assumeRoleRole['RoleName']}\n";
$deletedKey = $service->deleteAccessKey($key['AccessKeyId'], $user['UserName']);
$deletedUser = $service->deleteUser($user['UserName']);
echo "Delete user: {$user['UserName']}\n";
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的下列主題。

- AttachRolePolicy
- CreateAccessKey
- CreatePolicy
- CreateRole
- CreateUser
- DeleteAccessKey
- DeletePolicy
- DeleteRole
- DeleteUser
- DeleteUserPolicy
- DetachRolePolicy
- PutUserPolicy

Kinesis 例使用 SDK for PHP

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Kinesis 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for PHP

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 無伺服器範例

無伺服器範例

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收從 Kinesis 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 消耗 Kinesis 事件。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends KinesisHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleKinesis(KinesisEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $data = $record->getData();
            $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
```

```
            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be marked
 as failed
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例顯示如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
```

```
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $kinesisEvent = new KinesisEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kinesisEvent->getRecords();

        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

使用 PHP 開發套件的 Lambda 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Lambda 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for PHP

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CreateFunction`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateFunction`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function createFunction($functionName, $role, $bucketName, $handler)
    {
        //This assumes the Lambda function is in an S3 bucket.
        return $this->customWaiter(function () use ($functionName, $role,
$bucketName, $handler) {
            return $this->lambdaClient->createFunction([
                'Code' => [
```

```
                    'S3Bucket' => $bucketName,
                    'S3Key' => $functionName,
                ],
                'FunctionName' => $functionName,
                'Role' => $role['Arn'],
                'Runtime' => 'python3.9',
                'Handler' => "$handler.lambda_handler",
            ]);
        });
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateFunction中的。

DeleteFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteFunction。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function deleteFunction($functionName)
    {
        return $this->lambdaClient->deleteFunction([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteFunction中的。

GetFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetFunction。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public function getFunction($functionName)
{
    return $this->lambdaClient->getFunction([
        'FunctionName' => $functionName,
    ]);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetFunction中的。

Invoke

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Invoke`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public function invoke($functionName, $params, $logType = 'None')
{
    return $this->lambdaClient->invoke([
        'FunctionName' => $functionName,
        'Payload' => json_encode($params),
        'LogType' => $logType,
    ]);
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的「Invoke」。

ListFunctions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListFunctions。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public function listFunctions($maxItems = 50, $marker = null)
{
    if (is_null($marker)) {
        return $this->lambdaClient->listFunctions([
            'MaxItems' => $maxItems,
        ]);
    }

    return $this->lambdaClient->listFunctions([
        'Marker' => $marker,
        'MaxItems' => $maxItems,
    ]);
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListFunctions中的。

UpdateFunctionCode

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateFunctionCode。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public function updateFunctionCode($functionName, $s3Bucket, $s3Key)
{
```

```
        return $this->lambdaClient->updateFunctionCode([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
            'S3Bucket' => $s3Bucket,
            'S3Key' => $s3Key,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考UpdateFunctionCode中的。

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public function updateFunctionConfiguration($functionName, $handler,
$environment = '')
    {
        return $this->lambdaClient->updateFunctionConfiguration([
            'FunctionName' => $functionName,
            'Handler' => "$handler.lambda_handler",
            'Environment' => $environment,
        ]);
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的。

案例

開始使用函數

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 IAM 角色和 Lambda 函數，然後上傳處理常式程式碼。

- 調用具有單一參數的函數並取得結果。
- 更新函數程式碼並使用環境變數進行設定。
- 調用具有新參數的函數並取得結果。顯示傳回的執行日誌。
- 列出您帳戶的函數，然後清理相關資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用主控台建立 Lambda 函數。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace Lambda;

use Aws\S3\S3Client;
use GuzzleHttp\Psr7\Stream;
use Iam\IAMService;

class GettingStartedWithLambda
{
    public function run()
    {
        echo("\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");
        print("Welcome to the AWS Lambda getting started demo using PHP!\n");
        echo("--------------------------------------\n");

        $clientArgs = [
            'region' => 'us-west-2',
            'version' => 'latest',
            'profile' => 'default',
        ];
        $uniqid = uniqid();

        $iamService = new IAMService();
        $s3client = new S3Client($clientArgs);
        $lambdaService = new LambdaService();

        echo "First, let's create a role to run our Lambda code.\n";
```

```
        $roleName = "test-lambda-role-$uniqid";
        $rolePolicyDocument = "{
            \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
            \"Statement\": [
                {
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {
                        \"Service\": \"lambda.amazonaws.com\"
                    },
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }
            ]
        }";
        $role = $iamService->createRole($roleName, $rolePolicyDocument);
        echo "Created role {$role['RoleName']}.\n";

        $iamService->attachRolePolicy(
            $role['RoleName'],
            "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"
        );
        echo "Attached the AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole to {$role['RoleName']}.\n";

        echo "\nNow let's create an S3 bucket and upload our Lambda code there.\n";
        $bucketName = "test-example-bucket-$uniqid";
        $s3client->createBucket([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ]);
        echo "Created bucket $bucketName.\n";

        $functionName = "doc_example_lambda_$uniqid";
        $codeBasic = __DIR__ . "/lambda_handler_basic.zip";
        $handler = "lambda_handler_basic";
        $file = file_get_contents($codeBasic);
        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => $functionName,
            'Body' => $file,
        ]);
        echo "Uploaded the Lambda code.\n";

        $createLambdaFunction = $lambdaService->createFunction($functionName, $role,
$bucketName, $handler);
        // Wait until the function has finished being created.
        do {
```

```
            $getLambdaFunction = $lambdaService-
>getFunction($createLambdaFunction['FunctionName']);
        } while ($getLambdaFunction['Configuration']['State'] == "Pending");
        echo "Created Lambda function {$getLambdaFunction['Configuration']
['FunctionName']}.\n";

        sleep(1);

        echo "\nOk, let's invoke that Lambda code.\n";
        $basicParams = [
            'action' => 'increment',
            'number' => 3,
        ];
        /** @var Stream $invokeFunction */
        $invokeFunction = $lambdaService->invoke($functionName, $basicParams)
['Payload'];
        $result = json_decode($invokeFunction->getContents())->result;
        echo "After invoking the Lambda code with the input of
 {$basicParams['number']} we received $result.\n";

        echo "\nSince that's working, let's update the Lambda code.\n";
        $codeCalculator = "lambda_handler_calculator.zip";
        $handlerCalculator = "lambda_handler_calculator";
        echo "First, put the new code into the S3 bucket.\n";
        $file = file_get_contents($codeCalculator);
        $s3client->putObject([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Key' => $functionName,
            'Body' => $file,
        ]);
        echo "New code uploaded.\n";

        $lambdaService->updateFunctionCode($functionName, $bucketName,
 $functionName);
        // Wait for the Lambda code to finish updating.
        do {
            $getLambdaFunction = $lambdaService-
>getFunction($createLambdaFunction['FunctionName']);
        } while ($getLambdaFunction['Configuration']['LastUpdateStatus'] !==
 "Successful");
        echo "New Lambda code uploaded.\n";

        $environment = [
            'Variable' => ['Variables' => ['LOG_LEVEL' => 'DEBUG']],
```

```
        ];
        $lambdaService->updateFunctionConfiguration($functionName,
 $handlerCalculator, $environment);
        do {
            $getLambdaFunction = $lambdaService-
>getFunction($createLambdaFunction['FunctionName']);
        } while ($getLambdaFunction['Configuration']['LastUpdateStatus'] !==
 "Successful");
        echo "Lambda code updated with new handler and a LOG_LEVEL of DEBUG for more
 information.\n";

        echo "Invoke the new code with some new data.\n";
        $calculatorParams = [
            'action' => 'plus',
            'x' => 5,
            'y' => 4,
        ];
        $invokeFunction = $lambdaService->invoke($functionName, $calculatorParams,
 "Tail");
        $result = json_decode($invokeFunction['Payload']->getContents())->result;
        echo "Indeed, {$calculatorParams['x']} + {$calculatorParams['y']} does equal
 $result.\n";
        echo "Here's the extra debug info: ";
        echo base64_decode($invokeFunction['LogResult']) . "\n";

        echo "\nBut what happens if you try to divide by zero?\n";
        $divZeroParams = [
            'action' => 'divide',
            'x' => 5,
            'y' => 0,
        ];
        $invokeFunction = $lambdaService->invoke($functionName, $divZeroParams,
 "Tail");
        $result = json_decode($invokeFunction['Payload']->getContents())->result;
        echo "You get a |$result| result.\n";
        echo "And an error message: ";
        echo base64_decode($invokeFunction['LogResult']) . "\n";

        echo "\nHere's all the Lambda functions you have in this Region:\n";
        $listLambdaFunctions = $lambdaService->listFunctions(5);
        $allLambdaFunctions = $listLambdaFunctions['Functions'];
        $next = $listLambdaFunctions->get('NextMarker');
        while ($next != false) {
            $listLambdaFunctions = $lambdaService->listFunctions(5, $next);
```

```
            $next = $listLambdaFunctions->get('NextMarker');
            $allLambdaFunctions = array_merge($allLambdaFunctions,
 $listLambdaFunctions['Functions']);
        }
        foreach ($allLambdaFunctions as $function) {
            echo "{$function['FunctionName']}\n";
        }

        echo "\n\nAnd don't forget to clean up your data!\n";

        $lambdaService->deleteFunction($functionName);
        echo "Deleted Lambda function.\n";
        $iamService->deleteRole($role['RoleName']);
        echo "Deleted Role.\n";
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->listObjectsV2([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
        ]);
        $deleteObjects = $s3client->deleteObjects([
            'Bucket' => $bucketName,
            'Delete' => [
                'Objects' => $deleteObjects['Contents'],
            ]
        ]);
        echo "Deleted all objects from the S3 bucket.\n";
        $s3client->deleteBucket(['Bucket' => $bucketName]);
        echo "Deleted the bucket.\n";
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

無伺服器範例

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收從 Kinesis 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 消耗 Kinesis 事件。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends KinesisHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleKinesis(KinesisEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
```

```
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $data = $record->getData();
            $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be marked
 as failed
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過從 DynamoDB 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 DynamoDB 承載並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbHandler;
```

```
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends DynamoDbHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;

    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleDynamoDb(DynamoDbEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing DynamoDb table items");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            $eventName = $record->getEventName();
            $keys = $record->getKeys();
            $old = $record->getOldImage();
            $new = $record->getNewImage();

            $this->logger->info("Event Name:".$eventName."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Keys:". json_encode($keys)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("Old Image:". json_encode($old)."\n");
            $this->logger->info("New Image:". json_encode($new));

            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data

            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be marked
 as failed
        }

        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords items");
    }
}
```

```
$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體而觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 使用 S3 事件。

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

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Event;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Handler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';


class Handler extends S3Handler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    public function handleS3(S3Event $event, Context $context) : void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing S3 records");
```

```
        // Get the object from the event and show its content type
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record)
        {
            $bucket = $record->getBucket()->getName();
            $key = urldecode($record->getObject()->getKey());

            try {
                $fileSize = urldecode($record->getObject()->getSize());
                echo "File Size: " . $fileSize . "\n";
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                echo $e->getMessage() . "\n";
                echo 'Error getting object ' . $key . ' from bucket ' . $bucket .
 '. Make sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.' .
 "\n";
                throw $e;
            }
        }
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收來自 SNS 主題的訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
<?php

/*
Since native PHP support for AWS Lambda is not available, we are utilizing Bref's
 PHP functions runtime for AWS Lambda.
For more information on Bref's PHP runtime for Lambda, refer to: https://bref.sh/
docs/runtimes/function

Another approach would be to create a custom runtime.
A practical example can be found here: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/aws-lambda-
custom-runtime-for-php-a-practical-example/
*/

// Additional composer packages may be required when using Bref or any other PHP
 functions runtime.
// require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsHandler;

class Handler extends SnsHandler
{
    public function handleSns(SnsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $message = $record->getMessage();

            // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be marked
 as failed

            echo "Processed Message: $message" . PHP_EOL;
        }
    }
}

return new Handler();
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收由 SQS 佇列接收訊息觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 與 Lambda 一起使用 SQS 事件。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $body = $record->getBody();
```

```
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        }
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例顯示如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Kinesis\KinesisEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
```

```
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $kinesisEvent = new KinesisEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
        $records = $kinesisEvent->getRecords();

        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 DynamoDB 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\DynamoDb\DynamoDbEvent;
use Bref\Event\Handler as StdHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler implements StdHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handle(mixed $event, Context $context): array
    {
        $dynamoDbEvent = new DynamoDbEvent($event);
        $this->logger->info("Processing records");
```

```
        $records = $dynamoDbEvent->getRecords();
        $failedRecords = [];
        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                $data = $record->getData();
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($data));
                // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $failedRecords[] = $record->getSequenceNumber();
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords records");

        // change format for the response
        $failures = array_map(
            fn(string $sequenceNumber) => ['itemIdentifier' => $sequenceNumber],
            $failedRecords
        );

        return [
            'batchItemFailures' => $failures
        ];
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 回報 SQS 批次項目失敗。

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

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing SQS records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                // Assuming the SQS message is in JSON format
                $message = json_decode($record->getBody(), true);
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($message));
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
```

```
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $this->markAsFailed($record);
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords SQS records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

使用 SDK for PHP Amazon RDS 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for PHP 搭配 Amazon RDS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBInstance`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;



$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-2'
]);

$dbIdentifier = '<<{{db-identifier}}>>';
$dbClass = 'db.t2.micro';
$storage = 5;
$engine = 'MySQL';
$username = 'MyUser';
$password = 'MyPassword';

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->createDBInstance([
        'DBInstanceIdentifier' => $dbIdentifier,
        'DBInstanceClass' => $dbClass,
        'AllocatedStorage' => $storage,
        'Engine' => $engine,
        'MasterUsername' => $username,
        'MasterUserPassword' => $password,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

CreateDBSnapshot

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDBSnapshot。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;



$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-2'
]);

$dbIdentifier = '<<{{db-identifier}}>>';
$snapshotName = '<<{{backup_2018_12_25}}>>';

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->createDBSnapshot([
        'DBInstanceIdentifier' => $dbIdentifier,
        'DBSnapshotIdentifier' => $snapshotName,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的 CreateDBSnapshot。

`DeleteDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBInstance`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


//Create an RDSClient
$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-1'
]);

$dbIdentifier = '<<{{db-identifier}}>>';

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->deleteDBInstance([
        'DBInstanceIdentifier' => $dbIdentifier,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

`DescribeDBInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBInstances`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;


//Create an RDSClient
$rdsClient = new Aws\Rds\RdsClient([
    'region' => 'us-east-2'
]);

try {
    $result = $rdsClient->describeDBInstances();
    foreach ($result['DBInstances'] as $instance) {
        print('<p>DB Identifier: ' . $instance['DBInstanceIdentifier']);
        print('<br />Endpoint: ' . $instance['Endpoint']["Address"]
            . ':' . $instance['Endpoint']["Port"]);
        print('<br />Current Status: ' . $instance["DBInstanceStatus"]);
        print('</p>');
    }
    print(" Raw Result ");
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
    echo "\n";
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

使用 SDK for PHP Amazon S3 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for PHP 搭配 Amazon S3 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon S3

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon S3。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
use Aws\S3\S3Client;

$client = new S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);
$results = $client->listBuckets();
var_dump($results);
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListBuckets中的。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CopyObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CopyObject`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

簡單複製物件。

```
$s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

try {
    $folder = "copied-folder";
    $this->s3client->copyObject([
        'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
        'CopySource' => "$this->bucketName/$fileName",
        'Key' => "$folder/$fileName-copy",
    ]);
    echo "Copied $fileName to $folder/$fileName-copy.\n";
} catch (Exception $exception) {
    echo "Failed to copy $fileName with error: " . $exception->getMessage();
    exit("Please fix error with object copying before continuing.");
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CopyObject中的。

`CreateBucket`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateBucket`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立儲存貯體。

```
$s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);
```

```
        try {
            $this->s3client->createBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'CreateBucketConfiguration' => ['LocationConstraint' => $region],
            ]);
            echo "Created bucket named: $this->bucketName \n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to create bucket $this->bucketName with error: " .
 $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.");
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateBucket中的。

DeleteBucket

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteBucket。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除空的儲存貯體。

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $this->s3client->deleteBucket([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "Deleted bucket $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $this->bucketName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.");
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteBucket中的。

DeleteObjects

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteObjects。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除金鑰清單中一整組物件。

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $objects = [];
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                $objects[] = [
                    'Key' => $content['Key'],
                ];
            }
            $this->s3client->deleteObjects([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Delete' => [
                    'Objects' => $objects,
                ],
            ]);
            $check = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            if (count($check) <= 0) {
                throw new Exception("Bucket wasn't empty.");
            }
            echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $this->bucketName with error: " .
$exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.");
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteObjects中的。

GetObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObject。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得物件。

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $file = $this->s3client->getObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
            ]);
            $body = $file->get('Body');
            $body->rewind();
            echo "Downloaded the file and it begins with: {$body->read(26)}.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to download $fileName from $this->bucketName with error:
" . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file downloading before continuing.");
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetObject中的。

ListObjectsV2

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListObjectsV2。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出儲存貯體中的物件。

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        try {
            $contents = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "The contents of your bucket are: \n";
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                echo $content['Key'] . "\n";
            }
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to list objects in $this->bucketName with error: " .
$exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with listing objects before continuing.");
        }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考中的 ListObjectsV2。

`PutObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutObject`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將物件上傳至儲存貯體。

```
        $s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);

        $fileName = __DIR__ . "/local-file-" . uniqid();
        try {
            $this->s3client->putObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
                'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/testfile.txt'
            ]);
            echo "Uploaded $fileName to $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to upload $fileName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file upload before continuing.");
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考PutObject中的。

案例

建立預先簽章 URL

下列程式碼範例示範如何為 Amazon S3 建立預先簽署的 URL 並上傳物件。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
namespace S3;
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use AwsUtilities\PrintableLineBreak;
use AwsUtilities\TestableReadline;
use DateTime;

require 'vendor/autoload.php';

class PresignedURL
{
```

```
    use PrintableLineBreak;
    use TestableReadline;

    public function run()
    {
        $s3Service = new S3Service();

        $expiration = new DateTime("+20 minutes");
        $linebreak = $this->getLineBreak();

        echo $linebreak;
        echo ("Welcome to the Amazon S3 presigned URL demo.\n");
        echo $linebreak;

        $bucket = $this->testable_readline("First, please enter the name of the S3
 bucket to use: ");
        $key = $this->testable_readline("Next, provide the key of an object in the
 given bucket: ");
        echo $linebreak;
        $command = $s3Service->getClient()->getCommand('GetObject', [
            'Bucket' => $bucket,
            'Key' => $key,
        ]);
        try {
            $preSignedUrl = $s3Service->preSignedUrl($command, $expiration);
            echo "Your preSignedUrl is \n$preSignedUrl\nand will be good for the
 next 20 minutes.\n";
            echo $linebreak;
            echo "Thanks for trying the Amazon S3 presigned URL demo.\n";
        } catch (AwsException $exception) {
            echo $linebreak;
            echo "Something went wrong: $exception";
            die();
        }
    }
}

$runner = new PresignedURL();
$runner->run();
```

開始使用儲存貯體和物件

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立儲存貯體並上傳檔案到該儲存貯體。
- 從儲存貯體下載物件。
- 將物件複製至儲存貯體中的子文件夾。
- 列出儲存貯體中的物件。
- 刪除儲存貯體物件和該儲存貯體。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
echo("\n");
echo("--------------------------------------\n");
print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo using PHP!\n");
echo("--------------------------------------\n");

$region = 'us-west-2';

$this->s3client = new S3Client([
        'region' => $region,
]);
/* Inline declaration example
$s3client = new Aws\S3\S3Client(['region' => 'us-west-2']);
*/

$this->bucketName = "doc-example-bucket-" . uniqid();

try {
    $this->s3client->createBucket([
        'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
        'CreateBucketConfiguration' => ['LocationConstraint' => $region],
    ]);
    echo "Created bucket named: $this->bucketName \n";
} catch (Exception $exception) {
```

```
            echo "Failed to create bucket $this->bucketName with error: " .
 $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket creation before continuing.");
        }

        $fileName = __DIR__ . "/local-file-" . uniqid();
        try {
            $this->s3client->putObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
                'SourceFile' => __DIR__ . '/testfile.txt'
            ]);
            echo "Uploaded $fileName to $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to upload $fileName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file upload before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $file = $this->s3client->getObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Key' => $fileName,
            ]);
            $body = $file->get('Body');
            $body->rewind();
            echo "Downloaded the file and it begins with: {$body->read(26)}.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to download $fileName from $this->bucketName with error:
 " . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with file downloading before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $folder = "copied-folder";
            $this->s3client->copyObject([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'CopySource' => "$this->bucketName/$fileName",
                'Key' => "$folder/$fileName-copy",
            ]);
            echo "Copied $fileName to $folder/$fileName-copy.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to copy $fileName with error: " . $exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object copying before continuing.");
```

```
        }

        try {
            $contents = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "The contents of your bucket are: \n";
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                echo $content['Key'] . "\n";
            }
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to list objects in $this->bucketName with error: " .
$exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with listing objects before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $objects = [];
            foreach ($contents['Contents'] as $content) {
                $objects[] = [
                    'Key' => $content['Key'],
                ];
            }
            $this->s3client->deleteObjects([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
                'Delete' => [
                    'Objects' => $objects,
                ],
            ]);
            $check = $this->s3client->listObjectsV2([
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            if (count($check) <= 0) {
                throw new Exception("Bucket wasn't empty.");
            }
            echo "Deleted all objects and folders from $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $fileName from $this->bucketName with error: " .
$exception->getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with object deletion before continuing.");
        }

        try {
            $this->s3client->deleteBucket([
```

```
                'Bucket' => $this->bucketName,
            ]);
            echo "Deleted bucket $this->bucketName.\n";
        } catch (Exception $exception) {
            echo "Failed to delete $this->bucketName with error: " . $exception-
>getMessage();
            exit("Please fix error with bucket deletion before continuing.");
        }

        echo "Successfully ran the Amazon S3 with PHP demo.\n";
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體而觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 使用 S3 事件。

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

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Event;
use Bref\Event\S3\S3Handler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';


class Handler extends S3Handler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    public function handleS3(S3Event $event, Context $context) : void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing S3 records");

        // Get the object from the event and show its content type
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record)
        {
            $bucket = $record->getBucket()->getName();
            $key = urldecode($record->getObject()->getKey());

            try {
                $fileSize = urldecode($record->getObject()->getSize());
                echo "File Size: " . $fileSize . "\n";
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                echo $e->getMessage() . "\n";
                echo 'Error getting object ' . $key . ' from bucket ' . $bucket .
 '. Make sure they exist and your bucket is in the same region as this function.' .
 "\n";
                throw $e;
            }
```

```
        }
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

使用 SDK for PHP Amazon SNS 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for PHP 搭配 Amazon SNS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';
```

```
use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Indicates whether the phone number owner has opted out of receiving SMS messages
 from your AWS SNS account.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$phone = '+1XXX5550100';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->checkIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut([
        'phoneNumber' => $phone,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CheckIfPhoneNumberIsOptedOut中的。

ConfirmSubscription

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ConfirmSubscription。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Verifies an endpoint owner's intent to receive messages by
 * validating the token sent to the endpoint by an earlier Subscribe action.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$subscription_token = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic:123456-
abcd-12ab-1234-12ba3dc1234a';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->confirmSubscription([
        'Token' => $subscription_token,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ConfirmSubscription中的。

CreateTopic

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTopic`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Create a Simple Notification Service topics in your AWS account at the requested
 region.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$topicname = 'myTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->createTopic([
        'Name' => $topicname,
```

```
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考CreateTopic中的。

DeleteTopic

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTopic。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Deletes an SNS topic and all its subscriptions.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);
```

```
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->deleteTopic([
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考DeleteTopic中的。

GetSMSAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetSMSAttributes。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Get the type of SMS Message sent by default from the AWS SNS service.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */
```

```
$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->getSMSAttributes([
        'attributes' => ['DefaultSMSType'],
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考中的 GetSMSAttributes。

GetTopicAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTopicAttributes。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';
```

```
try {
    $result = $SnSclient->getTopicAttributes([
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考GetTopicAttributes中的。

`ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Returns a list of phone numbers that are opted out of receiving SMS messages from
 your AWS SNS account.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
```

```
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->listPhoneNumbersOptedOut();
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListPhoneNumbersOptedOut中的。

ListSubscriptions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListSubscriptions`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Returns a list of Amazon SNS subscriptions in the requested region.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */
```

```
$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->listSubscriptions();
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListSubscriptions中的。

`ListTopics`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTopics`。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Returns a list of the requester's topics from your AWS SNS account in the region
 specified.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
```

```
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->listTopics();
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考ListTopics中的。

Publish

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Publish。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Sends a message to an Amazon SNS topic.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
```

```
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$message = 'This message is sent from a Amazon SNS code sample.';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->publish([
        'Message' => $message,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考中的發佈。

SetSMSAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetSMSAttributes。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
```

```
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->SetSMSAttributes([
        'attributes' => [
            'DefaultSMSType' => 'Transactional',
        ],
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考中的 SetSMSAttributes。

SetTopicAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetTopicAttributes。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Configure the message delivery status attributes for an Amazon SNS Topic.
```

```
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);
$attribute = 'Policy | DisplayName | DeliveryPolicy';
$value = 'First Topic';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->setTopicAttributes([
        'AttributeName' => $attribute,
        'AttributeValue' => $value,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考SetTopicAttributes中的。

Subscribe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Subscribe。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

訂閱主題的電子郵件地址。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Prepares to subscribe an endpoint by sending the endpoint a confirmation message.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$protocol = 'email';
$endpoint = 'sample@example.com';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->subscribe([
        'Protocol' => $protocol,
        'Endpoint' => $endpoint,
        'ReturnSubscriptionArn' => true,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

訂閱某個主題的 HTTP 端點。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
```

```
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Prepares to subscribe an endpoint by sending the endpoint a confirmation message.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$protocol = 'https';
$endpoint = 'https://';
$topic = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MyTopic';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->subscribe([
        'Protocol' => $protocol,
        'Endpoint' => $endpoint,
        'ReturnSubscriptionArn' => true,
        'TopicArn' => $topic,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP API 參考》中的訂閱。

Unsubscribe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Unsubscribe。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Deletes a subscription to an Amazon SNS topic.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$subscription = 'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111122223333:MySubscription';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->unsubscribe([
        'SubscriptionArn' => $subscription,
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP 開發人員指南》。

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考中的取消訂閱。

案例

發布簡訊

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon SNS 發佈簡訊。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';

use Aws\Exception\AwsException;
use Aws\Sns\SnsClient;


/**
 * Sends a text message (SMS message) directly to a phone number using Amazon SNS.
 *
 * This code expects that you have AWS credentials set up per:
 * https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-php/v3/developer-guide/guide_credentials.html
 */

$SnSclient = new SnsClient([
    'profile' => 'default',
    'region' => 'us-east-1',
    'version' => '2010-03-31'
]);

$message = 'This message is sent from a Amazon SNS code sample.';
$phone = '+1XXX5550100';

try {
    $result = $SnSclient->publish([
        'Message' => $message,
        'PhoneNumber' => $phone,
```

```
    ]);
    var_dump($result);
} catch (AwsException $e) {
    // output error message if fails
    error_log($e->getMessage());
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for PHP 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for PHP API 參考中的發佈。

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收來自 SNS 主題的訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

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

/*
Since native PHP support for AWS Lambda is not available, we are utilizing Bref's
 PHP functions runtime for AWS Lambda.
For more information on Bref's PHP runtime for Lambda, refer to: https://bref.sh/
docs/runtimes/function

Another approach would be to create a custom runtime.
A practical example can be found here: https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/aws-lambda-
custom-runtime-for-php-a-practical-example/
*/
```

```
// Additional composer packages may be required when using Bref or any other PHP
 functions runtime.
// require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sns\SnsHandler;

class Handler extends SnsHandler
{
    public function handleSns(SnsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $message = $record->getMessage();

            // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            // Any exception thrown will be logged and the invocation will be marked
 as failed

            echo "Processed Message: $message" . PHP_EOL;
        }
    }
}

return new Handler();
```

Amazon SQS 示例使用 SDK for PHP

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for PHP 搭配 Amazon SQS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 無伺服器範例

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收由 SQS 佇列接收訊息觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 與 Lambda 一起使用 SQS 事件。

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

# using bref/bref and bref/logger for simplicity

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
```

```
        foreach ($event->getRecords() as $record) {
            $body = $record->getBody();
            // TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
        }
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 PHP 使用 Lambda 回報 SQS 批次項目失敗。

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

use Bref\Context\Context;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsEvent;
use Bref\Event\Sqs\SqsHandler;
use Bref\Logger\StderrLogger;

require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';

class Handler extends SqsHandler
{
    private StderrLogger $logger;
    public function __construct(StderrLogger $logger)
    {
```

```
        $this->logger = $logger;
    }

    /**
     * @throws JsonException
     * @throws \Bref\Event\InvalidLambdaEvent
     */
    public function handleSqs(SqsEvent $event, Context $context): void
    {
        $this->logger->info("Processing SQS records");
        $records = $event->getRecords();

        foreach ($records as $record) {
            try {
                // Assuming the SQS message is in JSON format
                $message = json_decode($record->getBody(), true);
                $this->logger->info(json_encode($message));
                // TODO: Implement your custom processing logic here
            } catch (Exception $e) {
                $this->logger->error($e->getMessage());
                // failed processing the record
                $this->markAsFailed($record);
            }
        }
        $totalRecords = count($records);
        $this->logger->info("Successfully processed $totalRecords SQS records");
    }
}

$logger = new StderrLogger();
return new Handler($logger);
```

使用 SDK for PHP 跨服務範例

下列範例應用程式使 AWS SDK for PHP 用跨多個工作 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片
- 建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

適用於 PHP 的開發套件

示範如何使用 Amazon 簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 建立追蹤 Amazon RDS 資料庫中工作項目的 Web 應用程式，並以電子郵件傳送報告。 AWS SDK for PHP 這個範例使用以 React.js 建置的前端與 RESTful PHP 後端互動。

- 將 React.js 網路應用程式與 AWS 服務整合。
- 列出、新增、更新和刪除 Amazon RDS 資料表中的項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送篩選工作項目的電子郵件報告。
- 使用隨附的 AWS CloudFormation 指令碼部署和管理範例資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS

- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

開發套件的程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 AWS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- 開 SDK for Python (Boto3) 開發人員指南 — 更多關 Python 使用. AWS
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

範例

- 使用 SDK 的動作和方案 (貝圖 3)
- 使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 跨服務範例

使用 SDK 的動作和方案 (貝圖 3)

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS 服務。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

服務

- 使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 的 ACM 範例
- 使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) API Gateway 範例

- 使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 的應用程序恢復控制器示例
- 使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) Audit Manager 範例
- Aurora 示例使 SDK for Python (Boto3)
- 使用 SDK 進行 Auto Scaling 範例 (貝圖 3)
- Amazon 基岩示例使用 SDK for Python (Boto3)
- Amazon 基岩運行時示例使 SDK for Python (Boto3)
- 使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 的 Amazon 基岩範例的代理程式
- 使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 的 Amazon 基岩執行階段範例的代理程式
- CloudFront 使用 SDK 的例子（博圖 3）
- CloudWatch 使用 SDK 的例子（博圖 3）
- CloudWatch 使用 Python 的 SDK 記錄範例 (博圖 3)
- 使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon Cognito 身分供應商範例
- Amazon Comprehend 使用 SDK 的例子 Python（博托 3）
- AWS Config 使用 SDK 的例子（博圖 3）
- 使用 Python 的 SDK 的 Firehose 示例（肉毒桿 3）
- 使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) Device Farm 範例
- Amazon DocumentDB 示例使 SDK for Python (Boto3)
- DynamoDB 適用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 範例
- 使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon EC2 示例
- Elastic Load Balancing-使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 的第 2 版範例
- Amazon EMR 示例使用 SDK for Python (Boto3)
- AWS Glue 使用 SDK 的例子（博圖 3）
- HealthImaging 使用 SDK 的例子（博圖 3）
- 使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 的 IAM 範例
- Amazon Keyspaces 示例使 SDK for Python (Boto3)
- Kinesis 例使用 SDK for Python (Boto3)
- AWS KMS 使用 SDK 的例子（博圖 3）
- 使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 的 Lambda 範例
- 尋找使用 SDK 的視覺示例 (肉毒桿菌 3)
- 使用適用於 SDK for Python (Boto3) 的阿帕奇 Flink 示例託管服務

- 使用 Organizations SDK for Python (Boto3)
- 亞馬遜使用 Python 的 SDK 精確定位示例（博托 3）
- 亞馬遜使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 精確定位簡訊和語音 API 範例
- Amazon Polly 示例使 SDK for Python (Boto3)
- 使用開發套件的 Amazon RDS 示例
- Amazon Redshift 示例使 SDK for Python (Boto3)
- 使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon Rekognition 範例
- 使用開發套件的 Amazon S3 範例
- 使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) S3 冰川範例
- 使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) Secrets Manager 示例
- 使用開發套件的 Amazon SES 示例
- 使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 的 Amazon SES API v2 示例
- 使用開發套件的 Amazon SNS 範例
- 使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon SQS 範例
- Step Functions 示例使 SDK for Python (Boto3)
- AWS STS 使用 SDK 的例子（博圖 3）
- AWS Support 使用 SDK 的例子（博圖 3）
- 使用 Python 的 SDK 的 Amazon Textract 取示例（博托 3）
- Amazon Transcribe 示例使用 SDK for Python (Boto3)

使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 的 ACM 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 ACM 來執行動作及實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

AddTagsToCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddTagsToCertificate。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def add_tags(self, certificate_arn, tags):
        """
        Adds tags to a certificate. Tags are key-value pairs that contain custom
        metadata.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param tags: A dictionary of key-value tags to add to the certificate.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.add_tags_to_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn,
                Tags=[{"Key": key, "Value": value} for key, value in tags.items()],
            )
            logger.info("Added %s tags to certificate %s.", len(tags),
 certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add tags to certificate %s.",
 certificate_arn)
```

```
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AddTagsToCertificate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteCertificate。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def remove(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Removes a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.delete_certificate(CertificateArn=certificate_arn)
            logger.info("Removed certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't remove certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
```

```
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteCertificate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeCertificate。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def describe(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Gets certificate metadata.

        :param certificate_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate.
        :return: Metadata about the certificate.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.describe_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn
            )
            certificate = response["Certificate"]
            logger.info(
```

```
                "Got metadata for certificate for domain %s.",
 certificate["DomainName"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for certificate %s.",
 certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return certificate
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeCertificate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetCertificate。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def get(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Gets the body and certificate chain of a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
```

```
        :return: The body and chain of a certificate.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.acm_client.get_certificate(CertificateArn=certificate_arn)
            logger.info("Got certificate %s and its chain.", certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetCertificate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ImportCertificate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ImportCertificate`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def import_certificate(self, certificate_body, private_key):
        """
        Imports a self-signed certificate to ACM.
```

```
        :param certificate_body: The body of the certificate, in PEM format.
        :param private_key: The unencrypted private key of the certificate, in PEM
                            format.
        :return: The ARN of the imported certificate.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.import_certificate(
                Certificate=certificate_body, PrivateKey=private_key
            )
            certificate_arn = response["CertificateArn"]
            logger.info("Imported certificate.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't import certificate.")
            raise
        else:
            return certificate_arn
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ImportCertificate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ListCertificates`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListCertificates`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
```

```
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def list(
        self,
        max_items,
        statuses=None,
        key_usage=None,
        extended_key_usage=None,
        key_types=None,
    ):
        """
        Lists the certificates for the current account.

        :param max_items: The maximum number of certificates to list.
        :param statuses: Filters the results to the specified statuses. If None, all
                         certificates are included.
        :param key_usage: Filters the results to the specified key usages. If None,
                          all key usages are included.
        :param extended_key_usage: Filters the results to the specified extended key
                                   usages. If None, all extended key usages are
                                   included.
        :param key_types: Filters the results to the specified key types. If None,
all
                          key types are included.
        :return: The list of certificates.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"MaxItems": max_items}
            if statuses is not None:
                kwargs["CertificateStatuses"] = statuses
            includes = {}
            if key_usage is not None:
                includes["keyUsage"] = key_usage
            if extended_key_usage is not None:
                includes["extendedKeyUsage"] = extended_key_usage
            if key_types is not None:
                includes["keyTypes"] = key_types
            if includes:
                kwargs["Includes"] = includes
            response = self.acm_client.list_certificates(**kwargs)
            certificates = response["CertificateSummaryList"]
            logger.info("Got %s certificates.", len(certificates))
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't get certificates.")
            raise
        else:
            return certificates
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListCertificates中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListTagsForCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTagsForCertificate。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def list_tags(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Lists the tags attached to a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :return: The dictionary of certificate tags.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.list_tags_for_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn
```

```
            )
            tags = {tag["Key"]: tag["Value"] for tag in response["Tags"]}
            logger.info("Got %s tags for certificates %s.", len(tags),
 certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get tags for certificate %s.",
 certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return tags
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListTagsForCertificate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

RemoveTagsFromCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RemoveTagsFromCertificate。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def remove_tags(self, certificate_arn, tags):
        """
```

```
        Removes tags from a certificate. If the value of a tag is specified, the tag
is
        removed only when the value matches the value of the certificate's tag.
        Otherwise, the tag is removed regardless of its value.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param tags: The dictionary of tags to remove.
        """
        try:
            cert_tags = []
            for key, value in tags.items():
                tag = {"Key": key}
                if value is not None:
                    tag["Value"] = value
                cert_tags.append(tag)
            self.acm_client.remove_tags_from_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn, Tags=cert_tags
            )
            logger.info(
                "Removed %s tags from certificate %s.", len(tags), certificate_arn
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't remove tags from certificate %s.", certificate_arn
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RemoveTagsFromCertificate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`RequestCertificate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RequestCertificate`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def request_validation(
        self, domain, alternate_domains, method, validation_domains=None
    ):
        """
        Starts a validation request that results in a new certificate being issued
        by ACM. DNS validation requires that you add CNAME records to your DNS
        provider. Email validation sends email to a list of email addresses that
        are associated with the domain.

        For more information, see _Issuing and managing certificates_ in the ACM
        user guide.
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/gs.html

        :param domain: The primary domain to associate with the certificate.
        :param alternate_domains: Subject Alternate Names (SANs) for the
certificate.
        :param method: The validation method, either DNS or EMAIL.
        :param validation_domains: Alternate domains to use for email validation,
when
                                   the email domain differs from the primary domain
of
                                   the certificate.
        :return: The ARN of the requested certificate.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "DomainName": domain,
                "ValidationMethod": method,
                "SubjectAlternativeNames": alternate_domains,
            }
            if validation_domains is not None:
```

```
                kwargs["DomainValidationOptions"] = [
                    {"DomainName": key, "ValidationDomain": value}
                    for key, value in validation_domains.items()
                ]
            response = self.acm_client.request_certificate(**kwargs)
            certificate_arn = response["CertificateArn"]
            logger.info(
                "Requested %s validation for domain %s. Certificate ARN is %s.",
                method,
                domain,
                certificate_arn,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Request for %s validation of domain %s failed.", method, domain
            )
            raise
        else:
            return certificate_arn
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RequestCertificate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ResendValidationEmail`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ResendValidationEmail`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
```

```
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def resend_validation_email(self, certificate_arn, domain, validation_domain):
        """
        Request that validation email is sent again, for a certificate that was
        previously requested with email validation.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param domain: The primary domain of the certificate.
        :param validation_domain: Alternate domain to use for determining email
                                  addresses to use for validation.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.resend_validation_email(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn,
                Domain=domain,
                ValidationDomain=validation_domain,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Validation email resent to validation domain %s.",
validation_domain
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't resend validation email to %s.", validation_domain
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ResendValidationEmail中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

管理憑證

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 向 ACM 要求憑證。
- 匯入自我簽署憑證。
- 列出並說明憑證。
- 移除憑證。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立包裝 ACM 作業的類別。

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class AcmCertificate:
    """
    Encapsulates ACM functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, acm_client):
        """
        :param acm_client: A Boto3 ACM client.
        """
        self.acm_client = acm_client


    def request_validation(
        self, domain, alternate_domains, method, validation_domains=None
    ):
        """
        Starts a validation request that results in a new certificate being issued
        by ACM. DNS validation requires that you add CNAME records to your DNS
```

```
        provider. Email validation sends email to a list of email addresses that
        are associated with the domain.

        For more information, see _Issuing and managing certificates_ in the ACM
        user guide.
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/acm/latest/userguide/gs.html

        :param domain: The primary domain to associate with the certificate.
        :param alternate_domains: Subject Alternate Names (SANs) for the
certificate.
        :param method: The validation method, either DNS or EMAIL.
        :param validation_domains: Alternate domains to use for email validation,
when
                                   the email domain differs from the primary domain
of
                                   the certificate.
        :return: The ARN of the requested certificate.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "DomainName": domain,
                "ValidationMethod": method,
                "SubjectAlternativeNames": alternate_domains,
            }
            if validation_domains is not None:
                kwargs["DomainValidationOptions"] = [
                    {"DomainName": key, "ValidationDomain": value}
                    for key, value in validation_domains.items()
                ]
            response = self.acm_client.request_certificate(**kwargs)
            certificate_arn = response["CertificateArn"]
            logger.info(
                "Requested %s validation for domain %s. Certificate ARN is %s.",
                method,
                domain,
                certificate_arn,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Request for %s validation of domain %s failed.", method, domain
            )
            raise
        else:
            return certificate_arn
```

```
    def import_certificate(self, certificate_body, private_key):
        """
        Imports a self-signed certificate to ACM.

        :param certificate_body: The body of the certificate, in PEM format.
        :param private_key: The unencrypted private key of the certificate, in PEM
                            format.
        :return: The ARN of the imported certificate.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.import_certificate(
                Certificate=certificate_body, PrivateKey=private_key
            )
            certificate_arn = response["CertificateArn"]
            logger.info("Imported certificate.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't import certificate.")
            raise
        else:
            return certificate_arn


    def list(
        self,
        max_items,
        statuses=None,
        key_usage=None,
        extended_key_usage=None,
        key_types=None,
    ):
        """
        Lists the certificates for the current account.

        :param max_items: The maximum number of certificates to list.
        :param statuses: Filters the results to the specified statuses. If None, all
                         certificates are included.
        :param key_usage: Filters the results to the specified key usages. If None,
                          all key usages are included.
        :param extended_key_usage: Filters the results to the specified extended key
                                   usages. If None, all extended key usages are
                                   included.
```

```
        :param key_types: Filters the results to the specified key types. If None,
all
                          key types are included.
        :return: The list of certificates.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"MaxItems": max_items}
            if statuses is not None:
                kwargs["CertificateStatuses"] = statuses
            includes = {}
            if key_usage is not None:
                includes["keyUsage"] = key_usage
            if extended_key_usage is not None:
                includes["extendedKeyUsage"] = extended_key_usage
            if key_types is not None:
                includes["keyTypes"] = key_types
            if includes:
                kwargs["Includes"] = includes
            response = self.acm_client.list_certificates(**kwargs)
            certificates = response["CertificateSummaryList"]
            logger.info("Got %s certificates.", len(certificates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get certificates.")
            raise
        else:
            return certificates


    def describe(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Gets certificate metadata.

        :param certificate_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the certificate.
        :return: Metadata about the certificate.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.describe_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn
            )
            certificate = response["Certificate"]
            logger.info(
                "Got metadata for certificate for domain %s.",
certificate["DomainName"]
            )
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for certificate %s.",
certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return certificate


    def get(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Gets the body and certificate chain of a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :return: The body and chain of a certificate.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.acm_client.get_certificate(CertificateArn=certificate_arn)
            logger.info("Got certificate %s and its chain.", certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def add_tags(self, certificate_arn, tags):
        """
        Adds tags to a certificate. Tags are key-value pairs that contain custom
        metadata.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param tags: A dictionary of key-value tags to add to the certificate.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.add_tags_to_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn,
                Tags=[{"Key": key, "Value": value} for key, value in tags.items()],
            )
            logger.info("Added %s tags to certificate %s.", len(tags),
certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add tags to certificate %s.",
certificate_arn)
```

```
            raise


    def list_tags(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Lists the tags attached to a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :return: The dictionary of certificate tags.
        """
        try:
            response = self.acm_client.list_tags_for_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn
            )
            tags = {tag["Key"]: tag["Value"] for tag in response["Tags"]}
            logger.info("Got %s tags for certificates %s.", len(tags),
certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get tags for certificate %s.",
certificate_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return tags


    def remove_tags(self, certificate_arn, tags):
        """
        Removes tags from a certificate. If the value of a tag is specified, the tag
is
        removed only when the value matches the value of the certificate's tag.
        Otherwise, the tag is removed regardless of its value.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate.
        :param tags: The dictionary of tags to remove.
        """
        try:
            cert_tags = []
            for key, value in tags.items():
                tag = {"Key": key}
                if value is not None:
                    tag["Value"] = value
                cert_tags.append(tag)
            self.acm_client.remove_tags_from_certificate(
                CertificateArn=certificate_arn, Tags=cert_tags
```

```
            )
            logger.info(
                "Removed %s tags from certificate %s.", len(tags), certificate_arn
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't remove tags from certificate %s.", certificate_arn
            )
            raise


    def remove(self, certificate_arn):
        """
        Removes a certificate.

        :param certificate_arn: The ARN of the certificate to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.acm_client.delete_certificate(CertificateArn=certificate_arn)
            logger.info("Removed certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't remove certificate %s.", certificate_arn)
            raise
```

使用包裝函式類別來管理您帳戶的憑證。

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    acm_certificate = AcmCertificate(boto3.client("acm"))
    domain = "example.com"
    sub_domains = [f"{sub}.{domain}" for sub in ["test", "dev"]]
    print(f"Request a certificate for {domain}.")
    certificate_arn = acm_certificate.request_validation(domain, sub_domains, "DNS")
    print(f"Started validation, got certificate ARN: {certificate_arn}.")

    import_cert_arn = None
```

```
    cert_file_name = input(
        "Enter the file name for a self-signed certificate in PEM format. "
        "This certificate will be imported to ACM. Press Enter to skip: "
    )
    if cert_file_name:
        pk_file_name = input(
            "Enter the file name for the unencrypted private key of the certificate.
"
            "This file must also be in PEM format: "
        )
        if pk_file_name:
            with open(cert_file_name, "rb") as cert_file:
                import_cert = cert_file.read()
            with open(pk_file_name, "rb") as pk_file:
                import_pk = pk_file.read()
            import_cert_arn = acm_certificate.import_certificate(import_cert,
import_pk)
            print(f"Certificate imported, got ARN: {import_cert_arn}")
        else:
            print("No private key file entered. Skipping certificate import.")
    else:
        print("Skipping self-signed certificate import.")

    print("Getting the first 10 issued certificates.")
    certificates = acm_certificate.list(10, statuses=["ISSUED"])
    print(f"Found {len(certificates)} issued certificates.")

    print(f"Getting metadata for certificate {certificate_arn}")
    cert_metadata = acm_certificate.describe(certificate_arn)
    pprint(cert_metadata)

    if import_cert_arn is not None:
        print(f"Getting certificate for imported certificate {import_cert_arn}")
        import_cert_data = acm_certificate.get(import_cert_arn)
        pprint(import_cert_data)

    print(f"Adding tags to certificate {certificate_arn}.")
    acm_certificate.add_tags(certificate_arn, {"purpose": "acm demo", "color":
"green"})
    tags = acm_certificate.list_tags(certificate_arn)
    print(f"Found tags: {tags}")
    acm_certificate.remove_tags(certificate_arn, {key: None for key in tags})
    print("Removed tags.")
```

```
    print("Removing certificates added during the demo.")
    acm_certificate.remove(certificate_arn)
    if import_cert_arn is not None:
        acm_certificate.remove(import_cert_arn)

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AddTagsToCertificate
  - DeleteCertificate
  - DescribeCertificate
  - GetCertificate
  - ImportCertificate
  - ListCertificates
  - ListTagsForCertificate
  - RemoveTagsFromCertificate
  - RequestCertificate
  - ResendValidationEmail

使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) API Gateway 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 API Gateway 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

- 案例

動作

CreateDeployment

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDeployment`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def deploy_api(self, stage_name):
        """
        Deploys a REST API. After a REST API is deployed, it can be called from any
        REST client, such as the Python Requests package or Postman.

        :param stage_name: The stage of the API to deploy, such as 'test'.
        :return: The base URL of the deployed REST API.
        """
        try:
            self.apig_client.create_deployment(
```

```
                restApiId=self.api_id, stageName=stage_name
            )
            self.stage = stage_name
            logger.info("Deployed stage %s.", stage_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't deploy stage %s.", stage_name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.api_url()



    def api_url(self, resource=None):
        """
        Builds the REST API URL from its parts.

        :param resource: The resource path to append to the base URL.
        :return: The REST URL to the specified resource.
        """
        url = (
            f"https://{self.api_id}.execute-api.{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f".amazonaws.com/{self.stage}"
        )
        if resource is not None:
            url = f"{url}/{resource}"
        return url
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateDeployment中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateResource`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateResource`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_rest_resource(self, parent_id, resource_path):
        """
        Adds a resource to a REST API.

        :param parent_id: The ID of the parent resource.
        :param resource_path: The path of the new resource, relative to the parent.
        :return: The ID of the new resource.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_resource(
                restApiId=self.api_id, parentId=parent_id, pathPart=resource_path
            )
            resource_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created resource %s.", resource_path)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create resource %s.", resource_path)
            raise
        else:
            return resource_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateResource中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

CreateRestApi

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateRestApi。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def create_rest_api(self, api_name):
        """
        Creates a REST API on API Gateway. The default API has only a root resource
        and no HTTP methods.

        :param api_name: The name of the API. This descriptive name is not used in
                         the API path.
        :return: The ID of the newly created API.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_rest_api(name=api_name)
            self.api_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created REST API %s with ID %s.", api_name, self.api_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create REST API %s.", api_name)
```

```
            raise

        try:
            result = self.apig_client.get_resources(restApiId=self.api_id)
            self.root_id = next(
                item for item in result["items"] if item["path"] == "/"
            )["id"]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get resources for API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise
        except StopIteration as err:
            logger.exception("No root resource found in API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise ValueError from err

        return self.api_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateRestApi中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteRestApi`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteRestApi`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
```

```
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def delete_rest_api(self):
        """
        Deletes a REST API, including all of its resources and configuration.
        """
        try:
            self.apig_client.delete_rest_api(restApiId=self.api_id)
            logger.info("Deleted REST API %s.", self.api_id)
            self.api_id = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete REST API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteRestApi中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetResources

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetResources。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
```

```
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def create_rest_api(self, api_name):
        """
        Creates a REST API on API Gateway. The default API has only a root resource
        and no HTTP methods.

        :param api_name: The name of the API. This descriptive name is not used in
                         the API path.
        :return: The ID of the newly created API.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_rest_api(name=api_name)
            self.api_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created REST API %s with ID %s.", api_name, self.api_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create REST API %s.", api_name)
            raise

        try:
            result = self.apig_client.get_resources(restApiId=self.api_id)
            self.root_id = next(
                item for item in result["items"] if item["path"] == "/"
            )["id"]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get resources for API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise
        except StopIteration as err:
            logger.exception("No root resource found in API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise ValueError from err

        return self.api_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetResources中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetRestApis

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetRestApis。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def get_rest_api_id(self, api_name):
        """
        Gets the ID of a REST API from its name by searching the list of REST APIs
        for the current account. Because names need not be unique, this returns only
        the first API with the specified name.

        :param api_name: The name of the API to look up.
        :return: The ID of the specified API.
        """
        try:
            rest_api = None
            paginator = self.apig_client.get_paginator("get_rest_apis")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                rest_api = next(
```

```
                    (item for item in page["items"] if item["name"] == api_name),
None
                )
                if rest_api is not None:
                    break
            self.api_id = rest_api["id"]
            logger.info("Found ID %s for API %s.", rest_api["id"], api_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't find ID for API %s.", api_name)
            raise
        else:
            return rest_api["id"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetRestApis中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

PutIntegration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutIntegration。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
```

```
        self.stage = None


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
```

```
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json": json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
```

```
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutIntegration中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

PutIntegrationResponse

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutIntegrationResponse。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
        service_method,
```

```
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
```

```
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json": json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutIntegrationResponse中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

PutMethod

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutMethod。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.
```

```
        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
```

```
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json": json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutMethod中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`PutMethodResponse`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutMethodResponse`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate REST
```

```
                                elements, such as query parameters, to the request
                                body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json": json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
```

```
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutMethodResponse中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

建立和部署其他 API

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立由 API Gateway 提供的其他 API。
- 將資源新增至 REST API 以代表使用者設定檔。
- 新增整合方法，以便 REST API 使用 DynamoDB 表格來儲存使用者設定檔資料。
- 將 HTTP 要求傳送至 REST API，以新增和擷取使用者設定檔。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立封裝 API Gateway 作業的類別。

```
import argparse
import json
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import requests

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class ApiGatewayToService:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon API Gateway functions that are used to create a REST API
 that
    integrates with another AWS service.
    """

    def __init__(self, apig_client):
        """
        :param apig_client: A Boto3 API Gateway client.
        """
        self.apig_client = apig_client
        self.api_id = None
        self.root_id = None
        self.stage = None


    def create_rest_api(self, api_name):
        """
        Creates a REST API on API Gateway. The default API has only a root resource
        and no HTTP methods.

        :param api_name: The name of the API. This descriptive name is not used in
                         the API path.
        :return: The ID of the newly created API.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_rest_api(name=api_name)
            self.api_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created REST API %s with ID %s.", api_name, self.api_id)
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't create REST API %s.", api_name)
            raise

        try:
            result = self.apig_client.get_resources(restApiId=self.api_id)
            self.root_id = next(
                item for item in result["items"] if item["path"] == "/"
            )["id"]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get resources for API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise
        except StopIteration as err:
            logger.exception("No root resource found in API %s.", self.api_id)
            raise ValueError from err

        return self.api_id


    def add_rest_resource(self, parent_id, resource_path):
        """
        Adds a resource to a REST API.

        :param parent_id: The ID of the parent resource.
        :param resource_path: The path of the new resource, relative to the parent.
        :return: The ID of the new resource.
        """
        try:
            result = self.apig_client.create_resource(
                restApiId=self.api_id, parentId=parent_id, pathPart=resource_path
            )
            resource_id = result["id"]
            logger.info("Created resource %s.", resource_path)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create resource %s.", resource_path)
            raise
        else:
            return resource_id


    def add_integration_method(
        self,
        resource_id,
        rest_method,
        service_endpoint_prefix,
```

```
        service_action,
        service_method,
        role_arn,
        mapping_template,
    ):
        """
        Adds an integration method to a REST API. An integration method is a REST
        resource, such as '/users', and an HTTP verb, such as GET. The integration
        method is backed by an AWS service, such as Amazon DynamoDB.

        :param resource_id: The ID of the REST resource.
        :param rest_method: The HTTP verb used with the REST resource.
        :param service_endpoint_prefix: The service endpoint that is integrated with
                                        this method, such as 'dynamodb'.
        :param service_action: The action that is called on the service, such as
                               'GetItem'.
        :param service_method: The HTTP method of the service request, such as POST.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that grants API
                         Gateway permission to use the specified action with the
                         service.
        :param mapping_template: A mapping template that is used to translate REST
                                 elements, such as query parameters, to the request
                                 body format required by the service.
        """
        service_uri = (
            f"arn:aws:apigateway:{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f":{service_endpoint_prefix}:action/{service_action}"
        )
        try:
            self.apig_client.put_method(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                authorizationType="NONE",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_method_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseModels={"application/json": "Empty"},
            )
            logger.info("Created %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id)
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create %s method for resource %s.", rest_method,
resource_id
            )
            raise

        try:
            self.apig_client.put_integration(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                type="AWS",
                integrationHttpMethod=service_method,
                credentials=role_arn,
                requestTemplates={"application/json": json.dumps(mapping_template)},
                uri=service_uri,
                passthroughBehavior="WHEN_NO_TEMPLATES",
            )
            self.apig_client.put_integration_response(
                restApiId=self.api_id,
                resourceId=resource_id,
                httpMethod=rest_method,
                statusCode="200",
                responseTemplates={"application/json": ""},
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create integration for resource %s to service URI %s.",
                resource_id,
                service_uri,
            )
            raise


    def deploy_api(self, stage_name):
        """
        Deploys a REST API. After a REST API is deployed, it can be called from any
        REST client, such as the Python Requests package or Postman.
```

```
        :param stage_name: The stage of the API to deploy, such as 'test'.
        :return: The base URL of the deployed REST API.
        """
        try:
            self.apig_client.create_deployment(
                restApiId=self.api_id, stageName=stage_name
            )
            self.stage = stage_name
            logger.info("Deployed stage %s.", stage_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't deploy stage %s.", stage_name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.api_url()



    def api_url(self, resource=None):
        """
        Builds the REST API URL from its parts.

        :param resource: The resource path to append to the base URL.
        :return: The REST URL to the specified resource.
        """
        url = (
            f"https://{self.api_id}.execute-api.{self.apig_client.meta.region_name}"
            f".amazonaws.com/{self.stage}"
        )
        if resource is not None:
            url = f"{url}/{resource}"
        return url
```

部署 REST API 並使用要求套件呼叫它。

```
def usage_demo(table_name, role_name, rest_api_name):
    """
    Demonstrates how to used API Gateway to create and deploy a REST API, and how
    to use the Requests package to call it.

    :param table_name: The name of the demo DynamoDB table.
```

```
    :param role_name: The name of the demo role that grants API Gateway permission
to
                      call DynamoDB.
    :param rest_api_name: The name of the demo REST API created by the demo.
    """
    gateway = ApiGatewayToService(boto3.client("apigateway"))
    role = boto3.resource("iam").Role(role_name)

    print("Creating REST API in API Gateway.")
    gateway.create_rest_api(rest_api_name)

    print("Adding resources to the REST API.")
    profiles_id = gateway.add_rest_resource(gateway.root_id, "profiles")
    username_id = gateway.add_rest_resource(profiles_id, "{username}")

    # The DynamoDB service requires that all integration requests use POST.
    print("Adding integration methods to read and write profiles in Amazon
DynamoDB.")
    gateway.add_integration_method(
        profiles_id,
        "GET",
        "dynamodb",
        "Scan",
        "POST",
        role.arn,
        {"TableName": table_name},
    )
    gateway.add_integration_method(
        profiles_id,
        "POST",
        "dynamodb",
        "PutItem",
        "POST",
        role.arn,
        {
            "TableName": table_name,
            "Item": {
                "username": {"S": "$input.path('$.username')"},
                "name": {"S": "$input.path('$.name')"},
                "title": {"S": "$input.path('$.title')"},
            },
        },
    )
    gateway.add_integration_method(
```

```
        username_id,
        "GET",
        "dynamodb",
        "GetItem",
        "POST",
        role.arn,
        {
            "TableName": table_name,
            "Key": {"username": {"S": "$method.request.path.username"}},
        },
    )

    stage = "test"
    print(f"Deploying the {stage} stage.")
    gateway.deploy_api(stage)

    profiles_url = gateway.api_url("profiles")
    print(
        f"Using the Requests package to post some people to the profiles REST API at
 "
        f"{profiles_url}."
    )
    requests.post(
        profiles_url,
        json={"username": "will", "name": "William Shakespeare", "title":
 "playwright"},
    )
    requests.post(
        profiles_url,
        json={
            "username": "ludwig",
            "name": "Ludwig van Beethoven",
            "title": "composer",
        },
    )
    requests.post(
        profiles_url,
        json={"username": "jane", "name": "Jane Austen", "title": "author"},
    )
    print("Getting the list of profiles from the REST API.")
    profiles = requests.get(profiles_url).json()
    pprint(profiles)
    print(f"Getting just the profile for username 'jane' (URL: {profiles_url}/
jane).")
```

```
    jane = requests.get(f"{profiles_url}/jane").json()
    pprint(jane)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDeployment
  - CreateResource
  - CreateRestApi
  - DeleteRestApi
  - GetResources
  - GetRestApis
  - PutIntegration
  - PutIntegrationResponse
  - PutMethod
  - PutMethodResponse

使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 的應用程序恢復控制器示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用與應用程式復原控制器 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配使用，來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

GetRoutingControlState

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetRoutingControlState。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import boto3


def create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint):
    """
    Creates a Boto3 Route 53 Application Recovery Controller client for the
 specified
    cluster endpoint URL and AWS Region.

    :param cluster_endpoint: The cluster endpoint URL and Region.
    :return: The Boto3 client.
    """
    return boto3.client(
        "route53-recovery-cluster",
        endpoint_url=cluster_endpoint["Endpoint"],
        region_name=cluster_endpoint["Region"],
    )



def get_routing_control_state(routing_control_arn, cluster_endpoints):
    """
    Gets the state of a routing control. Cluster endpoints are tried in
    sequence until the first successful response is received.

    :param routing_control_arn: The ARN of the routing control to look up.
    :param cluster_endpoints: The list of cluster endpoints to query.
    :return: The routing control state response.
    """
```

```
    # As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to get or
 set routing control states.
    # For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/dg/
route53-arc-best-practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
    random.shuffle(cluster_endpoints)
    for cluster_endpoint in cluster_endpoints:
        try:
            recovery_client = create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint)
            response = recovery_client.get_routing_control_state(
                RoutingControlArn=routing_control_arn
            )
            return response
        except Exception as error:
            print(error)
            raise error
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetRoutingControlState中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

UpdateRoutingControlState

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateRoutingControlState。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import boto3


def create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint):
    """
    Creates a Boto3 Route 53 Application Recovery Controller client for the
 specified
    cluster endpoint URL and AWS Region.
```

```
    :param cluster_endpoint: The cluster endpoint URL and Region.
    :return: The Boto3 client.
    """
    return boto3.client(
        "route53-recovery-cluster",
        endpoint_url=cluster_endpoint["Endpoint"],
        region_name=cluster_endpoint["Region"],
    )



def update_routing_control_state(
    routing_control_arn, cluster_endpoints, routing_control_state
):
    """
    Updates the state of a routing control. Cluster endpoints are tried in
    sequence until the first successful response is received.

    :param routing_control_arn: The ARN of the routing control to update the state
 for.
    :param cluster_endpoints: The list of cluster endpoints to try.
    :param routing_control_state: The new routing control state.
    :return: The routing control update response.
    """

    # As a best practice, we recommend choosing a random cluster endpoint to get or
 set routing control states.
    # For more information, see https://docs.aws.amazon.com/r53recovery/latest/dg/
route53-arc-best-practices.html#route53-arc-best-practices.regional
    random.shuffle(cluster_endpoints)
    for cluster_endpoint in cluster_endpoints:
        try:
            recovery_client = create_recovery_client(cluster_endpoint)
            response = recovery_client.update_routing_control_state(
                RoutingControlArn=routing_control_arn,
                RoutingControlState=routing_control_state,
            )
            return response
        except Exception as error:
            print(error)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateRoutingControlState中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) Audit Manager 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Audit Manager 來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 案例

案例

從一 AWS Config 致性套件建立自訂架構

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 取得一 AWS Config 致性套件清單。
- 為符合性套件中的每個受管理規則建立稽核管理員自訂控制項。
- 建立包含控制項的 Audit Manager 自訂架構。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class ConformancePack:
    def __init__(self, config_client, auditmanager_client):
        self.config_client = config_client
        self.auditmanager_client = auditmanager_client

    def get_conformance_pack(self):
        """
        Return a selected conformance pack from the list of conformance packs.

        :return: selected conformance pack
        """
        try:
            conformance_packs = self.config_client.describe_conformance_packs()
            print(
                "Number of conformance packs fetched: ",
                len(conformance_packs.get("ConformancePackDetails")),
            )
            print("Fetched the following conformance packs: ")
            all_cpack_names = {
                cp["ConformancePackName"]
                for cp in conformance_packs.get("ConformancePackDetails")
            }
            for pack in all_cpack_names:
                print(f"\t{pack}")
            cpack_name = input(
                "Provide ConformancePackName that you want to create a custom "
                "framework for: "
            )
            if cpack_name not in all_cpack_names:
                print(f"{cpack_name} is not in the list of conformance packs!")
                print(
                    "Provide a conformance pack name from the available list of "
                    "conformance packs."
                )
                raise Exception("Invalid conformance pack")
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't select conformance pack.")
            raise
        else:
            return cpack_name
```

```
    def create_custom_controls(self, cpack_name):
        """
        Create custom controls for all managed AWS Config rules in a conformance
pack.

        :param cpack_name: The name of the conformance pack to create controls for.
        :return: The list of custom control IDs.
        """
        try:
            rules_in_pack = self.config_client.describe_conformance_pack_compliance(
                ConformancePackName=cpack_name
            )
            print(
                "Number of rules in the conformance pack: ",
                len(rules_in_pack.get("ConformancePackRuleComplianceList")),
            )
            for rule in rules_in_pack.get("ConformancePackRuleComplianceList"):
                print(f"\t{rule.get('ConfigRuleName')}")
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "Creating a custom control for each rule and a custom framework "
                "consisting of these rules in Audit Manager."
            )
            am_controls = []
            for rule in rules_in_pack.get("ConformancePackRuleComplianceList"):
                config_rule = self.config_client.describe_config_rules(
                    ConfigRuleNames=[rule.get("ConfigRuleName")]
                )
                source_id = (
                    config_rule.get("ConfigRules")[0]
                    .get("Source", {})
                    .get("SourceIdentifier")
                )
                custom_control = self.auditmanager_client.create_control(
                    name="Config-" + rule.get("ConfigRuleName"),
                    controlMappingSources=[
                        {
                            "sourceName": "ConfigRule",
                            "sourceSetUpOption": "System_Controls_Mapping",
                            "sourceType": "AWS_Config",
                            "sourceKeyword": {
                                "keywordInputType": "SELECT_FROM_LIST",
                                "keywordValue": source_id,
```

```
                            },
                        }
                    ],
                ).get("control", {})
                am_controls.append({"id": custom_control.get("id")})
            print("Successfully created a control for each config rule.")
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Failed to create custom controls.")
            raise
        else:
            return am_controls

    def create_custom_framework(self, cpack_name, am_control_ids):
        """
        Create a custom Audit Manager framework from a selected AWS Config
 conformance
        pack.

        :param cpack_name: The name of the conformance pack to create a framework
 from.
        :param am_control_ids: The IDs of the custom controls created from the
                               conformance pack.
        """
        try:
            print("Creating custom framework...")
            custom_framework = self.auditmanager_client.create_assessment_framework(
                name="Config-Conformance-pack-" + cpack_name,
                controlSets=[{"name": cpack_name, "controls": am_control_ids}],
            )
            print(
                f"Successfully created the custom framework: ",
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('name')}: ",
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('id')}",
            )
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Failed to create custom framework.")
            raise


def run_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Audit Manager custom framework demo!")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "You can use this sample to select a conformance pack from AWS Config and "
        "use AWS Audit Manager to create a custom control for all the managed "
        "rules under the conformance pack. A custom framework is also created "
        "with these controls."
    )
    print("-" * 88)
    conf_pack = ConformancePack(boto3.client("config"),
 boto3.client("auditmanager"))
    cpack_name = conf_pack.get_conformance_pack()
    am_controls = conf_pack.create_custom_controls(cpack_name)
    conf_pack.create_custom_framework(cpack_name, am_controls)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_demo()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAssessmentFramework
  - CreateControl

建立包含 Security Hub 控制項的自訂架構

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 取得以 Security Hub 做為其資料來源之所有標準控制項的清單。
- 建立包含控制項的 Audit Manager 自訂架構。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import logging
import boto3
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class SecurityHub:
    def __init__(self, auditmanager_client):
        self.auditmanager_client = auditmanager_client

    def get_sechub_controls(self):
        """
        Gets the list of controls that use Security Hub as their data source.

        :return: The list of Security Hub controls.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        next_token = None
        page = 1
        sechub_control_list = []
        while True:
            print("Page [" + str(page) + "]")
            if next_token is None:
                control_list = self.auditmanager_client.list_controls(
                    controlType="Standard", maxResults=100
                )
            else:
                control_list = self.auditmanager_client.list_controls(
                    controlType="Standard", nextToken=next_token, maxResults=100
                )
            print("Total controls found:",
 len(control_list.get("controlMetadataList")))
            for control in control_list.get("controlMetadataList"):
                control_details = self.auditmanager_client.get_control(
                    controlId=control.get("id")
                ).get("control", {})
                if "AWS Security Hub" in control_details.get("controlSources"):
                    sechub_control_list.append({"id": control_details.get("id")})
            next_token = control_list.get("nextToken")
            if not next_token:
                break
            page += 1
        print("Number of Security Hub controls found: ", len(sechub_control_list))
        return sechub_control_list
```

```
    def create_custom_framework(self, am_controls):
        """
        Create a custom framework with a list of controls.

        :param am_controls: The list of controls to include in the framework.
        """
        try:
            print("Creating custom framework...")
            custom_framework = self.auditmanager_client.create_assessment_framework(
                name="All Security Hub Controls Framework",
                controlSets=[{"name": "Security-Hub", "controls": am_controls}],
            )
            print(
                f"Successfully created the custom framework: "
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('name')}: "
                f"{custom_framework.get('framework').get('id')}"
            )
            print("-" * 88)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Failed to create custom framework.")
            raise


def run_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Audit Manager Security Hub demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(" This script creates a custom framework with all Security Hub controls.")
    print("-" * 88)
    sechub = SecurityHub(boto3.client("auditmanager"))
    am_controls = sechub.get_sechub_controls()
    sechub.create_custom_framework(am_controls)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_demo()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAssessmentFramework
  - GetControl

- ListControls

建立評估報告

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立包含一天證據的 Audit Manager 評估報告。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import dateutil.parser
import logging
import time
import urllib.request
import uuid
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class AuditReport:
    def __init__(self, auditmanager_client):
        self.auditmanager_client = auditmanager_client

    def get_input(self):
        print("-" * 40)
        try:
            assessment_id = input("Provide assessment id [uuid]: ").lower()
            try:
                assessment_uuid = uuid.UUID(assessment_id)
            except ValueError:
                logger.error("Assessment Id is not a valid UUID: %s", assessment_id)
                raise
            evidence_folder = input("Provide evidence date [yyyy-mm-dd]: ")
            try:
                evidence_date = dateutil.parser.parse(evidence_folder).date()
            except ValueError:
```

```
                logger.error("Invalid date : %s", evidence_folder)
                raise
            try:
                self.auditmanager_client.get_assessment(
                    assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid)
                )
            except ClientError:
                logger.exception("Couldn't get assessment %s.", assessment_uuid)
                raise
        except (ValueError, ClientError):
            return None, None
        else:
            return assessment_uuid, evidence_date

    def clear_staging(self, assessment_uuid, evidence_date):
        """
        Find all the evidence in the report and clear it.
        """
        next_token = None
        page = 1
        interested_folder_id_list = []
        while True:
            print(f"Page [{page}]")
            if next_token is None:
                folder_list = (
                    self.auditmanager_client.get_evidence_folders_by_assessment(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid), maxResults=1000
                    )
                )
            else:
                folder_list = (
                    self.auditmanager_client.get_evidence_folders_by_assessment(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
                        nextToken=next_token,
                        maxResults=1000,
                    )
                )
            folders = folder_list.get("evidenceFolders")
            print(f"Got {len(folders)} folders.")
            for folder in folders:
                folder_id = folder.get("id")
                if folder.get("name") == str(evidence_date):
                    interested_folder_id_list.append(folder_id)
                if folder.get("assessmentReportSelectionCount") == folder.get(
```

```
                    "totalEvidence"
                ):
                    print(
                        f"Removing folder from report selection :
{folder.get('name')} "
                        f"{folder_id} {folder.get('controlId')}"
                    )

self.auditmanager_client.disassociate_assessment_report_evidence_folder(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
evidenceFolderId=folder_id
                    )
                elif folder.get("assessmentReportSelectionCount") > 0:
                    # Get all evidence in the folder and
                    # add selected evidence in the selected_evidence_list.
                    evidence_list = (
                        self.auditmanager_client.get_evidence_by_evidence_folder(
                            assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
                            controlSetId=folder_id,
                            evidenceFolderId=folder_id,
                            maxResults=1000,
                        )
                    )
                    selected_evidence_list = []
                    for evidence in evidence_list.get("evidence"):
                        if evidence.get("assessmentReportSelection") == "Yes":
                            selected_evidence_list.append(evidence.get("id"))
                    print(
                        f"Removing evidence report selection : {folder.get('name')}
"
                        f"{len(selected_evidence_list)}"
                    )

self.auditmanager_client.batch_disassociate_assessment_report_evidence(
                        assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
                        evidenceFolderId=folder_id,
                        evidenceIds=selected_evidence_list,
                    )
            next_token = folder_list.get("nextToken")
            if not next_token:
                break
            page += 1
        return interested_folder_id_list
```

```
    def add_folder_to_staging(self, assessment_uuid, folder_id_list):
        print(f"Adding folders to report : {folder_id_list}")
        for folder in folder_id_list:
            self.auditmanager_client.associate_assessment_report_evidence_folder(
                assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid), evidenceFolderId=folder
            )

    def get_report(self, assessment_uuid):
        report = self.auditmanager_client.create_assessment_report(
            name="ReportViaScript",
            description="testing",
            assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
        )
        if self._is_report_generated(report.get("assessmentReport").get("id")):
            report_url = self.auditmanager_client.get_assessment_report_url(
                assessmentReportId=report.get("assessmentReport").get("id"),
                assessmentId=str(assessment_uuid),
            )
            print(report_url.get("preSignedUrl"))
            urllib.request.urlretrieve(
                report_url.get("preSignedUrl").get("link"),
                report_url.get("preSignedUrl").get("hyperlinkName"),
            )
            print(
                f"Report saved as
{report_url.get('preSignedUrl').get('hyperlinkName')}."
            )
        else:
            print("Report generation did not finish in 15 minutes.")
            print(
                "Failed to download report. Go to the console and manually download
"
                "the report."
            )

    def _is_report_generated(self, assessment_report_id):
        max_wait_time = 0
        while max_wait_time < 900:
            print(f"Checking status of the report {assessment_report_id}")
            report_list =
self.auditmanager_client.list_assessment_reports(maxResults=1)
            if (
                report_list.get("assessmentReports")[0].get("id")
                == assessment_report_id
```

```
                and report_list.get("assessmentReports")[0].get("status") ==
 "COMPLETE"
            ):
                return True
            print("Sleeping for 5 seconds...")
            time.sleep(5)
            max_wait_time += 5


def run_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Audit Manager samples demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "This script creates an assessment report for an assessment with all the "
        "evidence collected on the provided date."
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    report = AuditReport(boto3.client("auditmanager"))
    assessment_uuid, evidence_date = report.get_input()
    if assessment_uuid is not None and evidence_date is not None:
        folder_id_list = report.clear_staging(assessment_uuid, evidence_date)
        report.add_folder_to_staging(assessment_uuid, folder_id_list)
        report.get_report(assessment_uuid)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    run_demo()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AssociateAssessmentReportEvidenceFolder
  - BatchDisassociateAssessmentReportEvidence
  - CreateAssessmentReport
  - DisassociateAssessmentReportEvidenceFolder
  - GetAssessment
  - GetAssessmentReportUrl
  - GetEvidenceByEvidenceFolder

- GetEvidenceFoldersByAssessment
- ListAssessmentReports

Aurora 示例使 SDK for Python (Boto3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Aurora 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateDBCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBCluster`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_db_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_name,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified parameter
group.
        The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified
engine and
        engine version.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to create.
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to associate
with
                                     the DB cluster.
        :param db_name: The name of the database to create.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of the database that is created, such
as MySql.
        :param db_engine_version: The version of the database engine.
        :param admin_name: The user name of the database administrator.
        :param admin_password: The password of the database administrator.
        :return: The newly created DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster(
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name,
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
```

```
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            cluster = response["DBCluster"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return cluster
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBCluster。

`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBClusterParameterGroup`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the specified
parameter group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of the
new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱ClusterParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中為 Python（博托 3）API 參考創建數據庫。

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, cluster_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param cluster_id: The DB cluster to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_snapshot(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id,
 DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                cluster_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱ClusterSnapshot在 AWS SDK 中為 Python（博托 3）API 參考創建數據庫。

`CreateDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBInstance`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_instance_in_cluster(
        self, instance_id, cluster_id, db_engine, instance_class
    ):
        """
        Creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster. The first database
that is
        created defaults to a read-write DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param cluster_id: The ID of the DB cluster where the DB instance is
created.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
                          This must be compatible with the configured parameter
group
                          of the DB cluster.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id,
                Engine=db_engine,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

DeleteDBCluster

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBCluster。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster.
```

```
        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name, SkipFinalSnapshot=True
            )
            logger.info("Deleted DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBCluster。

DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
```

```
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱ClusterParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中刪除資料庫 (Boto3) API 參考。

`DeleteDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBInstance`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusterParameterGroups。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The requested parameter group.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBClusterParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
 parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterParameterGroups 中的說明 B，用於 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

`DescribeDBClusterParameters`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBClusterParameters`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
```

```
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBClusterParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator =
self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_cluster_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterParameters 中的說明 B，用於 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBClusterSnapshots`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)
```

```
    def get_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_snapshots(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get DB cluster snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterSnapshots 中的說明 B，用於 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

`DescribeDBClusters`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBClusters`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_clusters(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name
            )
            cluster = response["DBClusters"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
                logger.info("Cluster %s does not exist.", cluster_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify the existence of DB cluster %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    cluster_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return cluster
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

DescribeDBEngineVersions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBEngineVersions。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
```

```
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned list
of
                                       engine versions to those that are compatible
with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK EngineVersions 中的說明 B，用於 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

`DescribeDBInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBInstances`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
 client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
 instance.
```

```
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by the
DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InstanceOptions中的資DescribeOrderable料庫 (Boto3) API 參考。

ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Parameters=update_parameters,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱ClusterParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中修改數據庫以獲取 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

案例

開始使用資料庫叢集

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立自訂 Aurora 資料庫叢集參數群組並設定參數值。
- 建立使用該參數群組的資料庫叢集。
- 建立包含該資料庫的資料庫執行個體。
- 拍攝該資料庫叢集的快照，並清理資源。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class AuroraClusterScenario:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to get started using Aurora DB clusters."""

    def __init__(self, aurora_wrapper):
        """
        :param aurora_wrapper: An object that wraps Aurora DB cluster actions.
        """
        self.aurora_wrapper = aurora_wrapper

    def create_parameter_group(self, db_engine, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to get available engine versions for a specified database engine
 and
        create a DB cluster parameter group that is compatible with a selected
 engine family.

        :param db_engine: The database engine to use as a basis.
```

```
        :param parameter_group_name: The name given to the newly created parameter
group.
        :return: The newly created parameter group.
        """
        print(
            f"Checking for an existing DB cluster parameter group named
{parameter_group_name}."
        )
        parameter_group =
self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameter_group(parameter_group_name)
        if parameter_group is None:
            print(f"Getting available database engine versions for {db_engine}.")
            engine_versions = self.aurora_wrapper.get_engine_versions(db_engine)
            families = list({ver["DBParameterGroupFamily"] for ver in
engine_versions})
            family_index = q.choose("Which family do you want to use? ", families)
            print(f"Creating a DB cluster parameter group.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.create_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name, families[family_index], "Example parameter
group."
            )
            parameter_group = self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name
            )
        print(f"Parameter group {parameter_group['DBClusterParameterGroupName']}:")
        pp(parameter_group)
        print("-" * 88)
        return parameter_group

    def set_user_parameters(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom parameter group and
        update some of the parameter values in the group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query and
modify.
        """
        print("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
        auto_inc_parameters = self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, name_prefix="auto_increment"
        )
        update_params = []
        for auto_inc in auto_inc_parameters:
            if auto_inc["IsModifiable"] and auto_inc["DataType"] == "integer":
```

```
                print(f"The {auto_inc['ParameterName']} parameter is described as:")
                print(f"\t{auto_inc['Description']}")
                param_range = auto_inc["AllowedValues"].split("-")
                auto_inc["ParameterValue"] = str(
                    q.ask(
                        f"Enter a value between {param_range[0]} and
{param_range[1]}: ",
                        q.is_int,
                        q.in_range(int(param_range[0]), int(param_range[1])),
                    )
                )
                update_params.append(auto_inc)
        self.aurora_wrapper.update_parameters(parameter_group_name, update_params)
        print(
            "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source of
'user'."
        )
        user_parameters = self.aurora_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, source="user"
        )
        pp(user_parameters)
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_cluster(self, cluster_name, db_engine, db_name, parameter_group):
        """
        Shows how to create an Aurora DB cluster that contains a database of a
specified
        type. The database is also configured to use a custom DB cluster parameter
group.

        :param cluster_name: The name given to the newly created DB cluster.
        :param db_engine: The engine of the created database.
        :param db_name: The name given to the created database.
        :param parameter_group: The parameter group that is associated with the DB
cluster.
        :return: The newly created DB cluster.
        """
        print("Checking for an existing DB cluster.")
        cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_cluster(cluster_name)
        if cluster is None:
            admin_username = q.ask(
                "Enter an administrator user name for the database: ", q.non_empty
            )
            admin_password = q.ask(
```

```
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ",
                q.non_empty,
            )
            engine_versions = self.aurora_wrapper.get_engine_versions(
                db_engine, parameter_group["DBParameterGroupFamily"]
            )
            engine_choices = [ver["EngineVersionDescription"] for ver in
engine_versions]
            print("The available engines for your parameter group are:")
            engine_index = q.choose("Which engine do you want to use? ",
engine_choices)
            print(
                f"Creating DB cluster {cluster_name} and database {db_name}.\n"
                f"The DB cluster is configured to use\n"
                f"your custom parameter group
{parameter_group['DBClusterParameterGroupName']}\n"
                f"and selected engine {engine_choices[engine_index]}.\n"
                f"This typically takes several minutes."
            )
            cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.create_db_cluster(
                cluster_name,
                parameter_group["DBClusterParameterGroupName"],
                db_name,
                db_engine,
                engine_versions[engine_index]["EngineVersion"],
                admin_username,
                admin_password,
            )
            while cluster.get("Status") != "available":
                wait(30)
                cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_cluster(cluster_name)
            print("Cluster created and available.\n")
        print("Cluster data:")
        pp(cluster)
        print("-" * 88)
        return cluster

    def create_instance(self, cluster):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB instance in an existing Aurora DB cluster. A new DB
cluster
        contains no DB instances, so you must add one. The first DB instance that is
added
        to a DB cluster defaults to a read-write DB instance.
```

```
        :param cluster: The DB cluster where the DB instance is added.
        :return: The newly created DB instance.
        """
        print("Checking for an existing database instance.")
        cluster_name = cluster["DBClusterIdentifier"]
        db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_instance(cluster_name)
        if db_inst is None:
            print("Let's create a database instance in your DB cluster.")
            print("First, choose a DB instance type:")
            inst_opts = self.aurora_wrapper.get_orderable_instances(
                cluster["Engine"], cluster["EngineVersion"]
            )
            inst_choices = list({opt["DBInstanceClass"] + ", storage type: " +
 opt["StorageType"] for opt in inst_opts})
            inst_index = q.choose(
                "Which DB instance class do you want to use? ", inst_choices
            )
            print(
                f"Creating a database instance. This typically takes several
 minutes."
            )
            db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.create_instance_in_cluster(
                cluster_name, cluster_name, cluster["Engine"], inst_opts[inst_index]
["DBInstanceClass"]
            )
            while db_inst.get("DBInstanceStatus") != "available":
                wait(30)
                db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_instance(cluster_name)
        print("Instance data:")
        pp(db_inst)
        print("-" * 88)
        return db_inst

    @staticmethod
    def display_connection(cluster):
        """
        Displays connection information about an Aurora DB cluster and tips on how
 to
        connect to it.

        :param cluster: The DB cluster to display.
        """
        print(
```

```
            "You can now connect to your database using your favorite MySql client.
\n"
            "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2
 instance\n"
            "that is running in the same VPC as your database cluster. Pass the
 endpoint,\n"
            "port, and administrator user name to 'mysql' and enter your password\n"
            "when prompted:\n"
        )
        print(
            f"\n\tmysql -h {cluster['Endpoint']} -P {cluster['Port']} -u
 {cluster['MasterUsername']} -p\n"
        )
        print(
            "For more information, see the User Guide for Aurora:\n"
            "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.CreatingConnecting.Aurora.html#CHAP_GettingStartedAurora.Aurora.Co
        )
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_snapshot(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB cluster snapshot and wait until it's available.

        :param cluster_name: The name of a DB cluster to snapshot.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB cluster (y/n)? ",
 q.is_yesno
        ):
            snapshot_id = f"{cluster_name}-{uuid.uuid4()}"
            print(
                f"Creating a snapshot named {snapshot_id}. This typically takes a
 few minutes."
            )
            snapshot = self.aurora_wrapper.create_cluster_snapshot(
                snapshot_id, cluster_name
            )
            while snapshot.get("Status") != "available":
                wait(30)
                snapshot = self.aurora_wrapper.get_cluster_snapshot(snapshot_id)
            pp(snapshot)
            print("-" * 88)
```

```
    def cleanup(self, db_inst, cluster, parameter_group):
        """
        Shows how to clean up a DB instance, DB cluster, and DB cluster parameter
group.
        Before the DB cluster parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB
instances and
        DB clusters must first be deleted.

        :param db_inst: The DB instance to delete.
        :param cluster: The DB cluster to delete.
        :param parameter_group: The DB cluster parameter group to delete.
        """
        cluster_name = cluster["DBClusterIdentifier"]
        parameter_group_name = parameter_group["DBClusterParameterGroupName"]
        if q.ask(
            "\nDo you want to delete the database instance, DB cluster, and
parameter "
            "group (y/n)? ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            print(f"Deleting database instance {db_inst['DBInstanceIdentifier']}.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.delete_db_instance(db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"])
            print(f"Deleting database cluster {cluster_name}.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.delete_db_cluster(cluster_name)
            print(
                "Waiting for the DB instance and DB cluster to delete.\n"
                "This typically takes several minutes."
            )
            while db_inst is not None or cluster is not None:
                wait(30)
                if db_inst is not None:
                    db_inst = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_instance(
                        db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"]
                    )
                if cluster is not None:
                    cluster = self.aurora_wrapper.get_db_cluster(
                        cluster["DBClusterIdentifier"]
                    )
            print(f"Deleting parameter group {parameter_group_name}.")
            self.aurora_wrapper.delete_parameter_group(parameter_group_name)

    def run_scenario(self, db_engine, parameter_group_name, cluster_name, db_name):
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
```

```
            "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) get
 started\n"
            "with Aurora DB clusters demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        parameter_group = self.create_parameter_group(db_engine,
 parameter_group_name)
        self.set_user_parameters(parameter_group_name)
        cluster = self.create_cluster(cluster_name, db_engine, db_name,
 parameter_group)
        wait(5)
        db_inst = self.create_instance(cluster)
        self.display_connection(cluster)
        self.create_snapshot(cluster_name)
        self.cleanup(db_inst, cluster, parameter_group)

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    try:
        scenario = AuroraClusterScenario(AuroraWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario(
            "aurora-mysql",
            "doc-example-cluster-parameter-group",
            "doc-example-aurora",
            "docexampledb",
        )
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

定義案例所呼叫的函數以管理 Amazon 動作。

```
class AuroraWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Aurora DB cluster actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
```

```
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The requested parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_parameter_groups(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBClusterParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
```

```
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster parameter group that is based on the specified
parameter group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of the
new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBClusterParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator =
self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_cluster_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB cluster parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Parameters=update_parameters,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def get_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Gets data about an Aurora DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB cluster.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_clusters(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name
            )
            cluster = response["DBClusters"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBClusterNotFoundFault":
                logger.info("Cluster %s does not exist.", cluster_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify the existence of DB cluster %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    cluster_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return cluster


    def create_db_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_name,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB cluster that is configured to use the specified parameter
group.
        The newly created DB cluster contains a database that uses the specified
engine and
        engine version.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to create.
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to associate
with
                                     the DB cluster.
        :param db_name: The name of the database to create.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of the database that is created, such
as MySql.
        :param db_engine_version: The version of the database engine.
        :param admin_name: The user name of the database administrator.
        :param admin_password: The password of the database administrator.
        :return: The newly created DB cluster.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster(
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name,
                DBClusterParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            cluster = response["DBCluster"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return cluster


    def delete_db_cluster(self, cluster_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB cluster.

        :param cluster_name: The name of the DB cluster to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_cluster(
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_name, SkipFinalSnapshot=True
            )
            logger.info("Deleted DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete DB cluster %s.", cluster_name)
            raise


    def create_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, cluster_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB cluster.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
```

```
        :param cluster_id: The DB cluster to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_cluster_snapshot(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id,
DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                cluster_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def get_cluster_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB cluster snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_cluster_snapshots(
                DBClusterSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBClusterSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get DB cluster snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

```
    def create_instance_in_cluster(
        self, instance_id, cluster_id, db_engine, instance_class
    ):
        """
        Creates a database instance in an existing DB cluster. The first database
that is
        created defaults to a read-write DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param cluster_id: The ID of the DB cluster where the DB instance is
created.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
                          This must be compatible with the configured parameter
group
                          of the DB cluster.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBClusterIdentifier=cluster_id,
                Engine=db_engine,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
```

```
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned list
of
                                       engine versions to those that are compatible
with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by the
DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
```

```
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
```

```
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBCluster
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - 刪除資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 描述 B ClusterParameterGroups
  - 描述 B ClusterParameters

- 描述 B ClusterSnapshots
- DescribeDBClusters
- 描述 B EngineVersions
- DescribeDBInstances
- DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
- 修改資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup

使用 SDK 進行 Auto Scaling 範例 (貝圖 3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Auto Scaling 使用來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Auto Scaling

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用「Auto Scaling」。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import boto3


def hello_autoscaling(autoscaling_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client
 and list
```

```
    some of the Auto Scaling groups in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param auto-scaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client object.
    """
    print(
        "Hello, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling! Let's list up to ten of you Auto Scaling
 groups:"
    )
    response = autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups()
    groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
    if groups:
        for group in groups:
            print(f"\t{group['AutoScalingGroupName']}:
 {group['AvailabilityZones']}")
    else:
        print("There are no Auto Scaling groups in your account.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_autoscaling(boto3.client("autoscaling"))
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
```

```
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(self, lb_target_group):
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group %s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't attach load balancer target group
{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}\n"
                f"to auto scaling group {self.group_name}"
            )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

CreateAutoScalingGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateAutoScalingGroup。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def create_group(
        self, group_name, group_zones, launch_template_name, min_size, max_size
    ):
        """
        Creates an Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name to give to the group.
        :param group_zones: The Availability Zones in which instances can be
 created.
        :param launch_template_name: The name of an existing Amazon EC2 launch
 template.
                                     The launch template specifies the configuration
 of
                                     instances that are created by auto scaling
 activities.
        :param min_size: The minimum number of active instances in the group.
        :param max_size: The maximum number of active instances in the group.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=group_zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
```

```
                MinSize=min_size,
                MaxSize=max_size,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateAutoScalingGroup中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteAutoScalingGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAutoScalingGroup。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將 Auto Scaling 群組的最小大小更新為零，終止群組中的所有執行個體，然後刪除該群組。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
```

```
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def _try_terminate_instance(self, inst_id):
        stopping = False
        log.info(f"Stopping {inst_id}.")
        while not stopping:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                    InstanceId=inst_id, ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=True
                )
                stopping = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
```

```
                    log.info("Scaling activity in progress for %s. Waiting...",
inst_id)
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't stop instance {inst_id}:
{err}.")

    def _try_delete_group(self):
        """
        Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
        the function waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
        """
        stopped = False
        while not stopped:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.delete_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name
                )
                stopped = True
                log.info("Deleted EC2 Auto Scaling group %s.", self.group_name)
            except ClientError as err:
                if (
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse"
                    or err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ScalingActivityInProgress"
                ):
                    log.info(
                        "Some instances are still running. Waiting for them to
stop..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}: {err}."
                    )

    def delete_group(self):
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
```

```
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self._try_terminate_instance(inst_id)
                self._try_delete_group()
            else:
                log.info("No groups found named %s, nothing to do.",
 self.group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}:
 {err}.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteAutoScalingGroup中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeAutoScalingGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAutoScalingGroups。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
```

```
    def describe_group(self, group_name):
        """
        Gets information about an Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to look up.
        :return: Information about the group, if found.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[group_name]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            return groups[0] if len(groups) > 0 else None
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def describe_instances(self, instance_ids):
        """
        Gets information about instances.

        :param instance_ids: A list of instance IDs to look up.
        :return: Information about instances, or an empty list if none are found.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_instances(
                InstanceIds=instance_ids
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe instances %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_ids,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["AutoScalingInstances"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeAutoScalingInstances中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeScalingActivities

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeScalingActivities。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def describe_scaling_activities(self, group_name):
        """
        Gets information about scaling activities for the group. Scaling activities
        are things like instances stopping or starting in response to user requests
        or capacity changes.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to look up.
        :return: The list of scaling activities for the group, ordered with the most
                 recent activity first.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_scaling_activities(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe scaling activities %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Activities"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeScalingActivities中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DisableMetricsCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisableMetricsCollection。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def disable_metrics(self, group_name):
        """
        Stops CloudWatch metric collection for the Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.disable_metrics_collection(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't disable metrics %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DisableMetricsCollection中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

EnableMetricsCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用EnableMetricsCollection。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def enable_metrics(self, group_name, metrics):
        """
        Enables CloudWatch metric collection for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling activities.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to enable.
        :param metrics: A list of metrics to collect.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.enable_metrics_collection(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, Metrics=metrics,
 Granularity="1Minute"
```

```
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't enable metrics on %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件EnableMetricsCollection中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SetDesiredCapacity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetDesiredCapacity。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def set_desired_capacity(self, group_name, capacity):
        """
        Sets the desired capacity of the group. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling tries to
 keep the
        number of running instances equal to the desired capacity.
```

```
        :param group_name: The name of the group to update.
        :param capacity: The desired number of running instances.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.set_desired_capacity(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name,
                DesiredCapacity=capacity,
                HonorCooldown=False,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't set desired capacity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SetDesiredCapacity中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
```

```
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id, decrease_capacity):
        """
        Stops an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to stop.
        :param decrease_capacity: Specifies whether to decrease the desired capacity
                                  of the group. When passing True for this
parameter,
                                  you can stop an instance without having a
replacement
                                  instance start when the desired capacity threshold
is
                                  crossed.
        :return: The scaling activity that occurs in response to this action.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id,
ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=decrease_capacity
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't terminate instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Activity"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

UpdateAutoScalingGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateAutoScalingGroup。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScalingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling actions."""

    def __init__(self, autoscaling_client):
        """
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        """
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client


    def update_group(self, group_name, **kwargs):
        """
        Updates an Auto Scaling group.

        :param group_name: The name of the group to update.
        :param kwargs: Keyword arguments to pass through to the service.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=group_name, **kwargs
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateAutoScalingGroup中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class Runner:
    def __init__(
        self, resource_path, recommendation, autoscaler, loadbalancer, param_helper
    ):
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

    def deploy(self):
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
```

```
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        print(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create
several AWS resources\n"
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n"
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n"
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n"
        )
        print(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying resources.")

        print(
            f"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
'{self.recommendation.table_name}'."
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when an
instance starts.\n"
            f"This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
```

```
            f"listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
 and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            f"For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In production,
 the best practice is to\n"
            f"run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged credentials.
\n"
        )
        print(
            f"The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
 assume a role that grants\n"
            f"permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
 Manager parameters\n"
            f"that control the flow of the demo.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
 each in a different\n"
            f"Availability Zone."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_group(3)
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
 starts, it listens for\n"
            "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
 with the demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")

        print(f"Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.\n")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        print(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
 The target group\n"
            "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load balancer
 provides a\n"
            "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
 instances in the group.\n"
        )
```

```
        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets], target_group
        )
        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)
        print(f"Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...")
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint()
        if not lb_success:
            print(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying that the port is
open..."
            )
            current_ip_address = requests.get(
                "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            ).text.strip()
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                print(
                    "For this example to work, the default security group for your
default VPC must\n"
                    "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this\n"
                    "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.\n"
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
```

```
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging from
 your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint()
        if lb_success:
            print("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by browsing to:
\n")
            print(f"\thttp://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}\n")
        else:
            print(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer endpoint.
 Troubleshoot by\n"
                "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are configured
 correctly and that\n"
                "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint:\n"
            )
            print(f"\thttp://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}\n")
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the demo.")

    def demo_choices(self):
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "\nSee the current state of the service by selecting one of the
 following choices:\n"
            )
            choice = q.choose("\nWhich action would you like to take? ", actions)
            print("-" * 88)
            if choice == 0:
```

```
                print("Request:\n")
                print(f"GET http://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}")
                response = requests.get(f"http://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}")
                print("\nResponse:\n")
                print(f"{response.status_code}")
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                print("\nChecking the health of load balancer targets:\n")
                health = self.loadbalancer.check_target_health()
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    print(
                        f"\tTarget {target['Target']['Id']} on port
{target['Target']['Port']} is {state}"
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        print(
                            f"\t\t{target['TargetHealth']['Reason']}:
{target['TargetHealth']['Description']}\n"
                        )
                print(
                    f"\nNote that it can take a minute or two for the health check
to update\n"
                    f"after changes are made.\n"
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                print("\nOkay, let's move on.")
                print("-" * 88)

    def demo(self):
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        print("\nResetting parameters to starting values for demo.\n")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        print(
            "\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle different parts of
the system\n"
            "to create situations where the web service fails, and shows how using a
resilient\n"
            "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of these
failures."
        )
```

```
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            "At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns recommendations and
reports that all targets are healthy."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            f"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets recommendations by
querying a DynamoDB table.\n"
            f"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter named
'{self.param_helper.table}'.\n"
            f"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's set this
parameter to name a non-existent table.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        print(
            "\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
failure code. But, the service reports as\n"
            "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks don't check
for failure of the recommendation service."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            f"Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails, the web
service can return a static response.\n"
            f"While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the customer with a
somewhat better experience than failure.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        print(
            f"\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
static response.\n"
            f"The service still reports as healthy because health checks are still
shallow.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
self.recommendation.table_name)
        print(
```

```
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
target group so that it can't\n"
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        print(
            f"\nReplacing the profile for instance {bad_instance_id} with a profile
that contains\n"
            f"bad credentials...\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        print(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n"
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether\n"
            "the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that\n"
            "the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto Scaling
instance health.\n"
            "This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it\n"
            "risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling group
when a dependent service fails.\n"
        )
        print(
```

```
            "By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect when
one of the instances is failing\n"
            "and take that instance out of rotation.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        print(
            f"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials ({bad_instance_id})\n"
            f"is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy \n"
            f"instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint always
returns a recommendation, because\n"
            "the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto scaler,
the simplest way to fix an unhealthy\n"
            "instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a new
instance to replace it.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        print(
            "\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET\n"
            "request to the web service continues to get a successful recommendation
response because\n"
            "the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After the
replacement instance\n"
            "starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.\n"
            "\nNote that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you\n"
            "can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean all
instances report as unhealthy.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
```

```
        print(
            "\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer continues to
 route requests even to\n"
            "unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and return a static
 response rather than fail\n"
            "closed and report failure to the customer."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self):
        print(
            "This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient service.
\n"
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
 can clean up all AWS resources\n"
            "that were created for this demo."
        )
        if q.ask("Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno):
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer()
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group()
            self.autoscaler.delete_group()
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            print(
                "Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.\n"
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
 incur unexpected charges."
            )


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
```

```
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../workflows/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM policies
and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage a Resilient
Service!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
    recommendation = RecommendationService.from_client(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service"
    )
    autoscaler = AutoScaler.from_client(prefix)
    loadbalancer = LoadBalancer.from_client(prefix)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper.from_client(recommendation.table_name)
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path, recommendation, autoscaler, loadbalancer, param_helper
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
"destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
```

```
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, resource_prefix):
        """
        Creates this class from Boto3 clients.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        """
        as_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        iam_client = boto3.client("iam")
        return cls(
            resource_prefix,
            "t3.micro",
            "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
            as_client,
            ec2_client,
            ssm_client,
            iam_client,
        )

    def create_instance_profile(
        self, policy_file, policy_name, role_name, profile_name,
aws_managed_policies=()
    ):
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed
by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.
```

```
        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore
to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to the
instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            instance_policy_doc = file.read()

        policy_arn = None
        try:
            pol_response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=instance_policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = pol_response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info("Created policy with ARN %s.", policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Policy %s already exists, nothing to do.", policy_name)
                list_pol_response = self.iam_client.list_policies(Scope="Local")
                for pol in list_pol_response["Policies"]:
                    if pol["PolicyName"] == policy_name:
                        policy_arn = pol["Arn"]
                        break
            if policy_arn is None:
```

```
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create policy {policy_name}:
{err}")

        try:
            self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info("Created role %s and attached policy %s.", role_name,
policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Role %s already exists, nothing to do.", role_name)
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}: {err}")

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
```

```
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
 profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create profile {profile_name} and attach it to role
\n"
                    f"{role_name}: {err}"
                )
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't get instance profile association for instance
 {instance_id}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self, instance_id, new_instance_profile_name, profile_association_id
    ):
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
 is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
 When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
 server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to update.
```

```
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to associate
with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)
            inst_ready = False
            tries = 0
            while not inst_ready:
                if tries % 6 == 0:
                    self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
                    log.info(
                        "Rebooting instance %s and waiting for it to to be ready.",
                        instance_id,
                    )
                tries += 1
                time.sleep(10)
                response = self.ssm_client.describe_instance_information()
                for info in response["InstanceInformationList"]:
                    if info["InstanceId"] == instance_id:
                        inst_ready = True
            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info("Restarted the Python web server on instance %s.", instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't replace instance profile for association
{profile_association_id}: {err}"
            )
```

```
    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name, role_name):
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                    f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name):
        """
```

```
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: The newly created key pair.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create key pair {key_pair_name}:
{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self):
        """
        Deletes a key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't delete key pair {self.key_pair_name}: {err}"
            )
        except FileNotFoundError:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
        except PermissionError:
            log.info(
                "Inadequate permissions to delete key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name
            )
        except Exception as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't delete key pair {self.key_pair_name}: {err}"
            )


    def create_template(self, server_startup_script_file, instance_policy_file):
```

```
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a permissions
policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                "Created launch template %s for AMI %s on %s.",
```

```
                self.launch_template_name,
                ami_id,
                self.inst_type,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s already exists, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create launch template {self.launch_template_name}:
{err}."
                )
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
```

```
                    f"Couldn't delete launch template {self.launch_template_name}:
{err}."
                )


    def get_availability_zones(self):
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get availability zones: {err}.")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_group(self, group_size):
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        zones = []
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
```

```
                "Created EC2 Auto Scaling group %s with availability zones %s.",
                self.launch_template_name,
                zones,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    "EC2 Auto Scaling group %s already exists, nothing to do.",
                    self.group_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name}:
{err}"
                )
        return zones


    def get_instances(self):
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: Data about the instances.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't get instances for Auto Scaling group {self.group_name}:
{err}"
            )
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
```

```
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id, ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=False
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't terminate instance {instance_id}:
{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(self, lb_target_group):
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group %s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't attach load balancer target group
{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}\n"
                f"to auto scaling group {self.group_name}"
            )


    def _try_terminate_instance(self, inst_id):
        stopping = False
        log.info(f"Stopping {inst_id}.")
```

```
        while not stopping:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                    InstanceId=inst_id, ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=True
                )
                stopping = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                    log.info("Scaling activity in progress for %s. Waiting...",
inst_id)
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't stop instance {inst_id}:
{err}.")

    def _try_delete_group(self):
        """
        Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
        the function waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
        """
        stopped = False
        while not stopped:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.delete_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name
                )
                stopped = True
                log.info("Deleted EC2 Auto Scaling group %s.", self.group_name)
            except ClientError as err:
                if (
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse"
                    or err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ScalingActivityInProgress"
                ):
                    log.info(
                        "Some instances are still running. Waiting for them to
stop..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}: {err}."
                    )
```

```
    def delete_group(self):
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self._try_terminate_instance(inst_id)
                self._try_delete_group()
            else:
                log.info("No groups found named %s, nothing to do.",
 self.group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}:
 {err}.")


    def get_default_vpc(self):
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get default VPC: {err}")
        else:
            return response["Vpcs"][0]


    def verify_inbound_port(self, vpc, port, ip_address):
        """
```

```
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specific VPC, and a value that
indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info("Found default security group %s.", sec_group["GroupId"])
            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info("Found inbound rule: %s", ip_perm)
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
                            "The inbound rule does not appear to be open to either
this computer's IP\n"
                            "address of %s, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or to a
prefix list ID.",
                            ip_address,
```

```
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id, port, ip_address):
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't authorize ingress to {sec_group_id} on port {port} from
{ip_address}: {err}"
            )


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id, zones):
```

```
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
 Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_subnets(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )
            subnets = response["Subnets"]
            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get subnets: {err}")
        else:
            return subnets
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with the
 load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, resource_prefix):
        """
        Creates this class from a Boto3 client.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix to give to AWS resources created by this
class.
        """
        elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
        return cls(f"{resource_prefix}-tg", f"{resource_prefix}-lb", elb_client)

    def endpoint(self):
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        if self._endpoint is None:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                    Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
                )
                self._endpoint = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
            except ClientError as err:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
{self.load_balancer_name}: {err}"
                )
        return self._endpoint


    def create_target_group(self, protocol, port, vpc_id):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how
        the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
and
```

```
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the sensitivity
of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=self.target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return target_group


    def delete_target_group(self):
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        done = False
        while not done:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                    Names=[self.target_group_name]
                )
                tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
```

```
                self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
                log.info(
                    "Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name
                )
                done = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    log.info(
                        "Load balancer target group %s not found, nothing to do.",
                        self.target_group_name,
                    )
                    done = True
                elif err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse":
                    log.info(
                        "Target group not yet released from load balancer,
waiting..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise LoadBalancerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
                    )


    def create_load_balancer(self, subnet_ids, target_group):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener to
the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=self.load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
```

```
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be available...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
            log.info("Load balancer is available!")
            self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer["LoadBalancerArn"],
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                "Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer %s to target
group %s.",
                self.load_balancer_name,
                target_group["TargetGroupName"],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Failed to create load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}"
                f"and add a listener for target group
{target_group['TargetGroupName']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            self._endpoint = load_balancer["DNSName"]
            return load_balancer


    def delete_load_balancer(self):
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
```

```
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "LoadBalancerNotFound":
                log.info(
                    "Load balancer %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.load_balancer_name,
                )
            else:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}:
{err}"
                )


    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(self):
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.
        """
        success = False
        retries = 3
        while not success and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{self.endpoint()}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    success = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint, retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return success

    def check_target_health(self):
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
```

```
        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[self.target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't check health of {self.target_group_name} targets: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name, dynamodb_client):
        """
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, table_name):
        """
        Creates this class from a Boto3 client.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
```

```
        """
        ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
        return cls(table_name, ddb_client)

    def create(self):
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5, "WriteCapacityUnits":
5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file):
```

```
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
 batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name, data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}: {err}"
            )

    def destroy(self):
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
class ParameterHelper:
```

```
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters to
drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name, ssm_client):
        """
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, table_name):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(table_name, ssm_client)

    def reset(self):
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name, value):
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise ParameterHelperError(
                f"Couldn't set parameter {name} to {value}: {err}"
            )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth

- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

管理群組和執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用啟動範本和可用區域建立 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組，並取得執行中執行個體的相關資訊。
- 啟用 Amazon CloudWatch 指標收集。
- 更新群組所需的容量，並等待執行個體啟動。
- 終止群組中的執行個體。
- 列出因應使用者要求和容量變更而發生的調整活動。
- 取得 CloudWatch 指標的統計資料，然後清理資源。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
def run_scenario(as_wrapper, svc_helper):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Welcome to the Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling demo for managing groups and
 instances."
    )
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print(
        "This example requires a launch template that specifies how to create\n"
        "EC2 instances. You can use an existing template or create a new one."
    )
    template_name = q.ask(
        "Enter the name of an existing launch template or press Enter to create a
new one: "
    )
    template = None
    if template_name:
        template = svc_helper.get_template(template_name)
    if template is None:
        inst_type = "t1.micro"
        ami_id = "ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300"
        print("Let's create a launch template with the following specifications:")
        print(f"\tInstanceType: {inst_type}")
        print(f"\tAMI ID: {ami_id}")
        template_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the template: ", q.non_empty)
        template = svc_helper.create_template(template_name, inst_type, ami_id)
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Let's create an Auto Scaling group.")
    group_name = q.ask("Enter a name for the group: ", q.non_empty)
    zones = svc_helper.get_availability_zones()
    print("EC2 instances can be created in the following Availability Zones:")
    for index, zone in enumerate(zones):
        print(f"\t{index+1}. {zone}")
    print(f"\t{len(zones)+1}. All zones")
    zone_sel = q.ask(
        "Which zone do you want to use? ", q.is_int, q.in_range(1, len(zones) + 1)
    )
    group_zones = [zones[zone_sel - 1]] if zone_sel <= len(zones) else zones
    print(f"Creating group {group_name}...")
    as_wrapper.create_group(group_name, group_zones, template_name, 1, 1)
    wait(10)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    print("Created group:")
    pp(group)
    print("Waiting for instance to start...")
    wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper)
    print("-" * 88)

    use_metrics = q.ask(
```

```
        "Do you want to collect metrics about Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling during this
demo (y/n)? ",
        q.is_yesno,
    )
    if use_metrics:
        as_wrapper.enable_metrics(
            group_name,
            [
                "GroupMinSize",
                "GroupMaxSize",
                "GroupDesiredCapacity",
                "GroupInServiceInstances",
                "GroupTotalInstances",
            ],
        )
        print(f"Metrics enabled for {group_name}.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's update the maximum number of instances in {group_name} from 1 to
3.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    as_wrapper.update_group(group_name, MaxSize=3)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    print("The group still has one running instance, but can have up to three:")
    print_simplified_group(group)
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's update the desired capacity of {group_name} from 1 to 2.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    as_wrapper.set_desired_capacity(group_name, 2)
    wait(10)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    print("Here's the current state of the group:")
    print_simplified_group(group)
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Waiting for the new instance to start...")
    instance_ids = wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper)
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's terminate one of the instances in {group_name}.")
    print("Because the desired capacity is 2, another instance will start.")
    print("The currently running instances are:")
    for index, inst_id in enumerate(instance_ids):
        print(f"\t{index+1}. {inst_id}")
```

```
    inst_sel = q.ask(
        "Which instance do you want to stop? ",
        q.is_int,
        q.in_range(1, len(instance_ids) + 1),
    )
    print(f"Stopping {instance_ids[inst_sel-1]}...")
    as_wrapper.terminate_instance(instance_ids[inst_sel - 1], False)
    wait(10)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    print(f"Here's the state of {group_name}:")
    print_simplified_group(group)
    print("Waiting for the scaling activities to complete...")
    wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper)
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's get a report of scaling activities for {group_name}.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    activities = as_wrapper.describe_scaling_activities(group_name)
    print(
        f"Found {len(activities)} activities.\n"
        f"Activities are ordered with the most recent one first:"
    )
    for act in activities:
        pp(act)
    print("-" * 88)

    if use_metrics:
        print("Let's look at CloudWatch metrics.")
        metric_namespace = "AWS/AutoScaling"
        metric_dimensions = [{"Name": "AutoScalingGroupName", "Value": group_name}]
        print(f"The following metrics are enabled for {group_name}:")
        done = False
        while not done:
            metrics = svc_helper.get_metrics(metric_namespace, metric_dimensions)
            for index, metric in enumerate(metrics):
                print(f"\t{index+1}. {metric.name}")
            print(f"\t{len(metrics)+1}. None")
            metric_sel = q.ask(
                "Which metric do you want to see? ",
                q.is_int,
                q.in_range(1, len(metrics) + 1),
            )
            if metric_sel < len(metrics) + 1:
                span = 5
```

```
                metric = metrics[metric_sel - 1]
                print(f"Over the last {span} minutes, {metric.name} recorded:")
                # CloudWatch metric times are in the UTC+0 time zone.
                now = datetime.now(timezone.utc)
                metric_data = svc_helper.get_metric_statistics(
                    metric_dimensions, metric, now - timedelta(minutes=span), now
                )
                pp(metric_data)
                if not q.ask("Do you want to see another metric (y/n)? ",
q.is_yesno):
                    done = True
            else:
                done = True

    print(f"Let's clean up.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    if use_metrics:
        print(f"Stopping metrics collection for {group_name}.")
        as_wrapper.disable_metrics(group_name)

    print(
        "You must terminate all instances in the group before you can delete the
group."
    )
    print("Set minimum size to 0.")
    as_wrapper.update_group(group_name, MinSize=0)
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in group["Instances"]]
    for inst_id in instance_ids:
        print(f"Stopping {inst_id}.")
        as_wrapper.terminate_instance(inst_id, True)
    print("Waiting for instances to stop...")
    wait_for_instances(instance_ids, as_wrapper)
    print(f"Deleting {group_name}.")
    as_wrapper.delete_group(group_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    if template is not None:
        if q.ask(
            f"Do you want to delete launch template {template_name} used in this
demo (y/n)? "
        ):
            svc_helper.delete_template(template_name)
            print("Template deleted.")
```

```
    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        wrapper = AutoScalingWrapper(boto3.client("autoscaling"))
        helper = ServiceHelper(boto3.client("ec2"), boto3.resource("cloudwatch"))
        run_scenario(wrapper, helper)
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
```

定義案例呼叫的函數，以管理啟動範本和指標。這些函數包含了 Amazon EC2 和 CloudWatch 操作。

```
class ServiceHelper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon EC2 and CloudWatch actions for the example."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_client, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 client.
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource

    def get_template(self, template_name):
        """
        Gets a launch template. Launch templates specify configuration for instances
        that are launched by Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.

        :param template_name: The name of the template to look up.
        :return: The template, if it exists.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_launch_templates(
                LaunchTemplateNames=[template_name]
            )
            template = response["LaunchTemplates"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                logger.warning("Launch template %s does not exist.", template_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify launch template %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    template_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return template

    def create_template(self, template_name, inst_type, ami_id):
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.

        :param template_name: The name to give to the template.
        :param inst_type: The type of the instance, such as t1.micro.
        :param ami_id: The ID of the Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to use when creating
                       an instance.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={"InstanceType": inst_type, "ImageId": ami_id},
            )
            template = response["LaunchTemplate"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create launch template %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                template_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return template

    def delete_template(self, template_name):
        """
```

```
        Deletes a launch template.

        :param template_name: The name of the template to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(LaunchTemplateName=template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete launch template %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                template_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

    def get_availability_zones(self):
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get availability zones. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return zones

    def get_metrics(self, namespace, dimensions):
        """
        Gets a list of CloudWatch metrics filtered by namespace and dimensions.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metrics to look up.
        :param dimensions: The dimensions of the metrics to look up.
        :return: The list of metrics.
        """
        try:
```

```
            metrics = list(
                self.cloudwatch_resource.metrics.filter(
                    Namespace=namespace, Dimensions=dimensions
                )
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get metrics for %s, %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                namespace,
                dimensions,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return metrics

    @staticmethod
    def get_metric_statistics(dimensions, metric, start, end):
        """
        Gets statistics for a CloudWatch metric within a specified time span.

        :param dimensions: The dimensions of the metric.
        :param metric: The metric to look up.
        :param start: The start of the time span for retrieved metrics.
        :param end: The end of the time span for retrieved metrics.
        :return: The list of data points found for the specified metric.
        """
        try:
            response = metric.get_statistics(
                Dimensions=dimensions,
                StartTime=start,
                EndTime=end,
                Period=60,
                Statistics=["Sum"],
            )
            data = response["Datapoints"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get statistics for metric %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                metric.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return data


def print_simplified_group(group):
    """
    Prints a subset of data for an Auto Scaling group.
    """
    print(group["AutoScalingGroupName"])
    print(f"\tLaunch template: {group['LaunchTemplate']['LaunchTemplateName']}")
    print(
        f"\tMin: {group['MinSize']}, Max: {group['MaxSize']}, Desired:
 {group['DesiredCapacity']}"
    )
    if group["Instances"]:
        print(f"\tInstances:")
        for inst in group["Instances"]:
            print(f"\t\t{inst['InstanceId']}: {inst['LifecycleState']}")


def wait_for_group(group_name, as_wrapper):
    """
    Waits for instances to start or stop in an Auto Scaling group.
    Prints the data for each instance after scaling activities are complete.
    """
    group = as_wrapper.describe_group(group_name)
    instance_ids = [i["InstanceId"] for i in group["Instances"]]
    return wait_for_instances(instance_ids, as_wrapper)


def wait_for_instances(instance_ids, as_wrapper):
    """
    Waits for instances to start or stop in an Auto Scaling group.
    Prints the data for each instance after scaling activities are complete.
    """
    ready = False
    instances = []
    while not ready:
        instances = as_wrapper.describe_instances(instance_ids) if instance_ids else
 []
        if all([x["LifecycleState"] in ["Terminated", "InService"] for x in
 instances]):
            ready = True
```

```
        else:
            wait(10)
    if instances:
        print(
            f"Here are the details of the instance{'s' if len(instances) > 1 else
''}:"
        )
        for instance in instances:
            pp(instance)
    return instance_ids
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Amazon 基岩示例使用 SDK for Python (Boto3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

GetFoundationModel

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetFoundationModel。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得有關基礎模型的詳細資訊。

```
    def get_foundation_model(self, model_identifier):
        """
        Get details about an Amazon Bedrock foundation model.

        :return: The foundation model's details.
        """

        try:
            return self.bedrock_client.get_foundation_model(
                modelIdentifier=model_identifier
            )["modelDetails"]
        except ClientError:
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't get foundation models details for {model_identifier}"
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetFoundationModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ListFoundationModels`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListFoundationModels`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出可用的 Amazon 基岩基礎模型。

```
    def list_foundation_models(self):
        """
        List the available Amazon Bedrock foundation models.

        :return: The list of available bedrock foundation models.
        """

        try:
            response = self.bedrock_client.list_foundation_models()
            models = response["modelSummaries"]
            logger.info("Got %s foundation models.", len(models))
            return models

        except ClientError:
            logger.error("Couldn't list foundation models.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListFoundationModels中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

使用步驟函數協調生成 AI 應用 Step Functions

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 來建置和協調生成 AI 應用程式。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

Amazon 基岩無伺服器提示鏈結案例示範如何AWS Step Functions使用 Amazon 基岩和適用於 Amazon 基岩的代理程式來建置和協調複雜、無伺服器且可高度擴展的生成式 AI 應用程式。它包含以下工作實例：

- 為文學博客撰寫給定小說的分析。此範例說明簡單、連續的提示鏈。
- 生成有關給定主題的短篇小說。此範例說明 AI 如何反覆處理先前產生的項目清單。
- 建立週末假期前往指定目的地的行程。此範例說明如何平行化多個不同的提示。
- 向作為電影製作人的人類用戶推廣電影的想法。此範例說明如何使用不同的推論參數平行化相同的提示、如何回溯至鏈結中的上一個步驟，以及如何將人工輸入納入作為工作流程的一部分。
- 根據用戶手頭的成分計劃一頓飯。此示例說明了提示鏈如何合併兩個不同的 AI 對話，其中兩個 AI 角色彼此進行辯論以改善最終結果。
- 查找並總結當今最高趨勢的 GitHub 存儲庫。此範例說明鏈結多個與外部 API 互動的 AI 代理程式。

有關完整的源代碼和設置和運行說明，請參閱上的完整項目GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon 基岩運行時
- 適用於 Amazon Bedrock 的代理程式
- Amazon 基岩運行時的代理
- Step Functions

Amazon 基岩運行時示例使 SDK for Python (Boto3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩執行階段來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 愛 21 實驗室茱莉亞西克 -2
- Amazon Titan Image Generator
- Amazon 泰坦文本
- Amazon Titan Text Embeddings
- Anthropic Claude
- Cohere Command
- 美洲駝
- 米斯特拉尔
- 案例
- Stable Diffusion

愛 21 實驗室茱莉亞西克 -2

匡威

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2，使用基岩的匡威 API。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 AI21 實驗室侏羅西克 -2 發送短信。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to AI21 Labs Jurassic-2.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Jurassic-2 Mid.
model_id = "ai21.j2-mid-v1"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
```

```
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中進行交談以獲取 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

InvokeModel

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到 AI21 實驗室 Jurassic-2，使用調用模型 API。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to AI21 Labs Jurassic-2.
```

```
import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Jurassic-2 Mid.
model_id = "ai21.j2-mid-v1"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": prompt,
    "maxTokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["completions"][0]["data"]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Amazon Titan Image Generator

InvokeModel

下面的代碼示例演示了如何在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Amazon Titan 圖像來生成圖像。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Amazon 泰坦圖像生成器創建圖像。

```
# Use the native inference API to create an image with Amazon Titan Image Generator

import base64
import boto3
import json
import os
import random

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Image Generator G1.
model_id = "amazon.titan-image-generator-v1"

# Define the image generation prompt for the model.
prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot."

# Generate a random seed.
seed = random.randint(0, 2147483647)

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "taskType": "TEXT_IMAGE",
    "textToImageParams": {"text": prompt},
    "imageGenerationConfig": {
        "numberOfImages": 1,
        "quality": "standard",
        "cfgScale": 8.0,
```

```
        "height": 512,
        "width": 512,
        "seed": seed,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract the image data.
base64_image_data = model_response["images"][0]

# Save the generated image to a local folder.
i, output_dir = 1, "output"
if not os.path.exists(output_dir):
    os.makedirs(output_dir)
while os.path.exists(os.path.join(output_dir, f"titan_{i}.png")):
    i += 1

image_data = base64.b64decode(base64_image_data)

image_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"titan_{i}.png")
with open(image_path, "wb") as file:
    file.write(image_data)

print(f"The generated image has been saved to {image_path}")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Amazon 泰坦文本

匡威

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送到 Amazon 泰坦文本。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 Amazon 泰坦文本發送短信。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
```

```
    exit(1)
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中進行交談以獲取 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

ConverseStream

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用基岩的匡威 API 傳送文字訊息至 Amazon Titan 文字，並即時處理回應串流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 傳送文字訊息至 Amazon Titan 文字，並即時處理回應串流。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
```

```
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ConverseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

InvokeModel

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Amazon Titan 文字。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
```

```
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "inputText": prompt,
    "textGenerationConfig": {
        "maxTokenCount": 512,
        "temperature": 0.5,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["results"][0]["outputText"]
print(response_text)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息至 Amazon Titan 文字模型，以及如何列印回應串流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Amazon Titan Text
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Premier.
model_id = "amazon.titan-text-premier-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "inputText": prompt,
    "textGenerationConfig": {
        "maxTokenCount": 512,
        "temperature": 0.5,
    },
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
    modelId=model_id, body=request
)

# Extract and print the response text in real-time.
for event in streaming_response["body"]:
```

```
    chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
    if "outputText" in chunk:
        print(chunk["outputText"], end="")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Amazon Titan Text Embeddings

InvokeModel

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 開始創建您的第一個嵌入。
- 創建嵌入配置維度和規範化的數量（僅限 V2）。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Amazon Titan 文字嵌入建立您的第一個嵌入。

```
# Generate and print an embedding with Amazon Titan Text Embeddings V2.

import boto3
import json

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Titan Text Embeddings V2.
model_id = "amazon.titan-embed-text-v2:0"

# The text to convert to an embedding.
input_text = "Please recommend books with a theme similar to the movie 'Inception'."
```

```
# Create the request for the model.
native_request = {"inputText": input_text}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the model's native response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the generated embedding and the input text token count.
embedding = model_response["embedding"]
input_token_count = model_response["inputTextTokenCount"]

print("\nYour input:")
print(input_text)
print(f"Number of input tokens: {input_token_count}")
print(f"Size of the generated embedding: {len(embedding)}")
print("Embedding:")
print(embedding)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Anthropic Claude

匡威

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送給人類克勞德。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送文本消息給人為克勞德，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中進行交談以獲取 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

ConverseStream

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 發送文本消息給人類克勞德，並實時處理響應流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送給人為克勞德，並實時處理響應流。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
```

```
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ConverseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

InvokeModel

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至人性克勞德。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
```

```
# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
    "messages": [
        {
            "role": "user",
            "content": [{"type": "text", "text": prompt}],
        }
    ],
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["content"][0]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至人性克勞德模型，以及列印回應資料流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Anthropic Claude
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Claude 3 Haiku.
model_id = "anthropic.claude-3-haiku-20240307-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "anthropic_version": "bedrock-2023-05-31",
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
    "messages": [
        {
            "role": "user",
            "content": [{"type": "text", "text": prompt}],
        }
    ],
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
    modelId=model_id, body=request
```

```
)

# Extract and print the response text in real-time.
for event in streaming_response["body"]:
    chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
    if chunk["type"] == "content_block_delta":
        print(chunk["delta"].get("text", ""), end="")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Cohere Command

匡威：所有型號

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息 Cohere 命令，使用基岩的匡威 API。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送文本消息到 Cohere 命令，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
```

```
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中進行交談以獲取 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

ConverseStream: 所有型號

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 發送文本消息到 Cohere 命令，並實時處理響應流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 向 Cohere 命令發送文本消息，並實時處理響應流。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Cohere Command
# and print the response stream.
```

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ConverseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

InvokeModel：指令 R 和 R+

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Cohere 命令 R 和 R +。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R and R+.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "message": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

```
# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

InvokeModel: 指令與指令燈

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Cohere 命令。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
model_id = "cohere.command-light-text-v14"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
```

```
    "prompt": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["generations"][0]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream：指令 R 和 R+

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用叫用模型 API 搭配回應資料流，將文字訊息傳送至 Cohere 命令。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command R and R+
# and print the response stream.
```

```
import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command R.
model_id = "cohere.command-r-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "message": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generations" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generations"][0]["text"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: 指令與指令燈

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用叫用模型 API 搭配回應資料流，將文字訊息傳送至 Cohere 命令。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Cohere Command
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Command Light.
model_id = "cohere.command-light-text-v14"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
```

```
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generations" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generations"][0]["text"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

美洲駝

所有型號：匡威 API

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送到元駱駝。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信給元駱駝，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"
```

```
# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中進行交談以獲取 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

ConverseStream: 所有型號

以下代碼示例演示瞭如何使用基岩的匡威 API 將文本消息發送到 Meta Lama 並實時處理響應流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用基岩的匡威 API 發送短信給元美洲駝，並實時處理響應流。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Meta Llama
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ConverseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

InvokeModel: 美洲駝 2

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Meta Lamama 2。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 2.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 2 Chat 13B.
model_id = "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]"

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_gen_len": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
```

```
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["generation"]
print(response_text)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

InvokeModel: 美洲駝 3

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至 Meta Lamama 3。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
```

```
model_id = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"""
<|begin_of_text|>
<|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
"""

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_gen_len": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["generation"]
print(response_text)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: 美洲駝 2

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用調用模型 API 發送文本消息到 Meta Lama 2，並打印響應流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 2
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 2 Chat 13B.
model_id = "meta.llama2-13b-chat-v1"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Llama 2's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]"

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_gen_len": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)
```

```
try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generation" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generation"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream: 美洲駝 3

下面的代碼示例演示了如何使用調用模型 API 發送文本消息到 Meta Lama 3，並打印響應流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Meta Llama 3
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError
```

```
# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Llama 3 8b Instruct.
model_id = "meta.llama3-8b-instruct-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Llama 3's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"""
<|begin_of_text|>
<|start_header_id|>user<|end_header_id|>
{prompt}
<|eot_id|>
<|start_header_id|>assistant<|end_header_id|>
"""

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_gen_len": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "generation" in chunk:
            print(chunk["generation"], end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

米斯特拉尔

匡威

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
```

```
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    response = client.converse(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the response text.
    response_text = response["output"]["message"]["content"][0]["text"]
    print(response_text)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中進行交談以獲取 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

ConverseStream

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送文本消息到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API 和處理實時響應流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發送短信到米斯特拉爾，使用基岩的匡威 API 和處理實時響應流。

```
# Use the Conversation API to send a text message to Mistral
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region you want to use.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
```

```
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Start a conversation with the user message.
user_message = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."
conversation = [
    {
        "role": "user",
        "content": [{"text": user_message}],
    }
]

try:
    # Send the message to the model, using a basic inference configuration.
    streaming_response = client.converse_stream(
        modelId=model_id,
        messages=conversation,
        inferenceConfig={"maxTokens": 512, "temperature": 0.5, "topP": 0.9},
    )

    # Extract and print the streamed response text in real-time.
    for chunk in streaming_response["stream"]:
        if "contentBlockDelta" in chunk:
            text = chunk["contentBlockDelta"]["delta"]["text"]
            print(text, end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ConverseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

InvokeModel

下面的代碼示例演示了如何發送一個文本消息到米斯特拉爾模型，使用調用模型 API。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 來傳送文字訊息。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral.

import boto3
import json
from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]"

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}'. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract and print the response text.
response_text = model_response["outputs"][0]["text"]
print(response_text)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

InvokeModelWithResponseStream

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 Invoke 模型 API 傳送文字訊息至 Mistral AI 模型，以及列印回應串流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用叫用模型 API 傳送文字訊息並即時處理回應串流。

```
# Use the native inference API to send a text message to Mistral
# and print the response stream.

import boto3
import json

from botocore.Exceptions import ClientError

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Mistral Large.
model_id = "mistral.mistral-large-2402-v1:0"

# Define the prompt for the model.
prompt = "Describe the purpose of a 'hello world' program in one line."

# Embed the prompt in Mistral's instruction format.
formatted_prompt = f"<s>[INST] {prompt} [/INST]"

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "prompt": formatted_prompt,
```

```
    "max_tokens": 512,
    "temperature": 0.5,
}

# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

try:
    # Invoke the model with the request.
    streaming_response = client.invoke_model_with_response_stream(
        modelId=model_id, body=request
    )

    # Extract and print the response text in real-time.
    for event in streaming_response["body"]:
        chunk = json.loads(event["chunk"]["bytes"])
        if "outputs" in chunk:
            print(chunk["outputs"][0].get("text"), end="")

except (ClientError, Exception) as e:
    print(f"ERROR: Can't invoke '{model_id}''. Reason: {e}")
    exit(1)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModelWithResponseStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

建立遊樂場應用程式以與 Amazon 基岩基礎模型互動

下列程式碼範例說明如何建立操場，以透過不同模式與 Amazon 基礎模型互動。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

Python 基礎模型（FM）遊樂場是一個 Python/快速 API 示例應用程序，展示瞭如何使用 Amazon 基岩與 Python。此範例顯示 Python 開發人員如何使用 Amazon 基岩來建置支援人工智慧的生成應用程式。您可以使用下列三個遊樂場來測試 Amazon 基礎模型並與之互動：

- 一個文本遊樂場。
- 一個聊天遊樂場。

- 圖像遊樂場。

此範例也會列出並顯示您可存取的基礎模型及其特性。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon 基岩運行時

使用步驟函數協調生成 AI 應用 Step Functions

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 來建置和協調生成 AI 應用程式。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

Amazon 基岩無伺服器提示鏈結案例示範如何AWS Step Functions使用 Amazon 基岩和適用於 Amazon 基岩的代理程式來建置和協調複雜、無伺服器且可高度擴展的生成式 AI 應用程式。它包含以下工作實例：

- 為文學博客撰寫給定小說的分析。此範例說明簡單、連續的提示鏈。
- 生成有關給定主題的短篇小說。此範例說明 AI 如何反覆處理先前產生的項目清單。
- 建立週末假期前往指定目的地的行程。此範例說明如何平行化多個不同的提示。
- 向作為電影製作人的人類用戶推廣電影的想法。此範例說明如何使用不同的推論參數平行化相同的提示、如何回溯至鏈結中的上一個步驟，以及如何將人工輸入納入作為工作流程的一部分。
- 根據用戶手頭的成分計劃一頓飯。此示例說明了提示鏈如何合併兩個不同的 AI 對話，其中兩個 AI 角色彼此進行辯論以改善最終結果。
- 查找並總結當今最高趨勢的 GitHub 存儲庫。此範例說明鏈結多個與外部 API 互動的 AI 代理程式。

有關完整的源代碼和設置和運行說明，請參閱上的完整項目GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon 基岩運行時
- 適用於 Amazon Bedrock 的代理程式
- Amazon 基岩運行時的代理
- Step Functions

Stable Diffusion

InvokeModel

以下代碼示例演示瞭如何在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Stability.ai 穩定擴散 XL 以生成圖像。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建具有穩定擴散的圖像。

```
# Use the native inference API to create an image with Stability.ai Stable Diffusion

import base64
import boto3
import json
import os
import random

# Create a Bedrock Runtime client in the AWS Region of your choice.
client = boto3.client("bedrock-runtime", region_name="us-east-1")

# Set the model ID, e.g., Stable Diffusion XL 1.
model_id = "stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v1"

# Define the image generation prompt for the model.
prompt = "A stylized picture of a cute old steampunk robot."

# Generate a random seed.
seed = random.randint(0, 4294967295)

# Format the request payload using the model's native structure.
native_request = {
    "text_prompts": [{"text": prompt}],
    "style_preset": "photographic",
    "seed": seed,
    "cfg_scale": 10,
    "steps": 30,
}
```

```
# Convert the native request to JSON.
request = json.dumps(native_request)

# Invoke the model with the request.
response = client.invoke_model(modelId=model_id, body=request)

# Decode the response body.
model_response = json.loads(response["body"].read())

# Extract the image data.
base64_image_data = model_response["artifacts"][0]["base64"]

# Save the generated image to a local folder.
i, output_dir = 1, "output"
if not os.path.exists(output_dir):
    os.makedirs(output_dir)
while os.path.exists(os.path.join(output_dir, f"stability_{i}.png")):
    i += 1

image_data = base64.b64decode(base64_image_data)

image_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"stability_{i}.png")
with open(image_path, "wb") as file:
    file.write(image_data)

print(f"The generated image has been saved to {image_path}")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 的 Amazon 基岩範例的代理程式

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Amazon 基岩代理程式來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateAgent`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAgent`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 代理程式。

```
    def create_agent(self, agent_name, foundation_model, role_arn, instruction):
        """
        Creates an agent that orchestrates interactions between foundation models,
        data sources, software applications, user conversations, and APIs to carry
        out tasks to help customers.

        :param agent_name: A name for the agent.
        :param foundation_model: The foundation model to be used for orchestration
by the agent.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions needed by the
agent.
        :param instruction: Instructions that tell the agent what it should do and
how it should
                            interact with users.
        :return: The response from Agents for Bedrock if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.create_agent(
                agentName=agent_name,
                foundationModel=foundation_model,
                agentResourceRoleArn=role_arn,
```

```
                instruction=instruction,
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Error: Couldn't create agent. Here's why: {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return response["agent"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateAgent中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateAgentActionGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAgentActionGroup`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立代理程式動作群組。

```
    def create_agent_action_group(
        self, name, description, agent_id, agent_version, function_arn, api_schema
    ):
        """
        Creates an action group for an agent. An action group defines a set of
actions that an
        agent should carry out for the customer.

        :param name: The name to give the action group.
        :param description: The description of the action group.
        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent for which to create the
action group.
        :param agent_version: The version of the agent for which to create the
action group.
        :param function_arn: The ARN of the Lambda function containing the business
logic that is
                             carried out upon invoking the action.
```

```
        :param api_schema: Contains the OpenAPI schema for the action group.
        :return: Details about the action group that was created.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.create_agent_action_group(
                actionGroupName=name,
                description=description,
                agentId=agent_id,
                agentVersion=agent_version,
                actionGroupExecutor={"lambda": function_arn},
                apiSchema={"payload": api_schema},
            )
            agent_action_group = response["agentActionGroup"]
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Error: Couldn't create agent action group. Here's why:
{e}")
            raise
        else:
            return agent_action_group
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateAgentActionGroup中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateAgentAlias`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAgentAlias`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立代理程式別名。

```
    def create_agent_alias(self, name, agent_id):
        """
        Creates an alias of an agent that can be used to deploy the agent.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the alias.
        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :return: Details about the alias that was created.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.create_agent_alias(
                agentAliasName=name, agentId=agent_id
            )
            agent_alias = response["agentAlias"]
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create agent alias. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return agent_alias
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateAgentAlias中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteAgent`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAgent`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除代理程式。

```
    def delete_agent(self, agent_id):
        """
        Deletes an Amazon Bedrock agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent to delete.
        :return: The response from Agents for Bedrock if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.client.delete_agent(
                agentId=agent_id, skipResourceInUseCheck=False
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't delete agent. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteAgent中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteAgentAlias

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAgentAlias。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除代理程式別名。

```
    def delete_agent_alias(self, agent_id, agent_alias_id):
        """
        Deletes an alias of an Amazon Bedrock agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent that the alias belongs
to.
        :param agent_alias_id: The unique identifier of the alias to delete.
        :return: The response from Agents for Bedrock if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """

        try:
            response = self.client.delete_agent_alias(
                agentId=agent_id, agentAliasId=agent_alias_id
            )
```

```
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't delete agent alias. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteAgentAlias中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetAgent

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetAgent。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

找個特工

```
    def get_agent(self, agent_id, log_error=True):
        """
        Gets information about an agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :param log_error: Whether to log any errors that occur when getting the
agent.
                          If True, errors will be logged to the logger. If False,
errors
                          will still be raised, but not logged.
        :return: The information about the requested agent.
        """

        try:
            response = self.client.get_agent(agentId=agent_id)
            agent = response["agent"]
        except ClientError as e:
            if log_error:
                logger.error(f"Couldn't get agent {agent_id}. {e}")
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return agent
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetAgent中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListAgentActionGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAgentActionGroups`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出代理程式的動作群組。

```
    def list_agent_action_groups(self, agent_id, agent_version):
        """
        List the action groups for a version of an Amazon Bedrock Agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :param agent_version: The version of the agent.
        :return: The list of action group summaries for the version of the agent.
        """

        try:
            action_groups = []

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_agent_action_groups")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                agentId=agent_id,
                agentVersion=agent_version,
                PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10},
            ):
                action_groups.extend(page["actionGroupSummaries"])

        except ClientError as e:
```

```
            logger.error(f"Couldn't list action groups. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return action_groups
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListAgentActionGroups中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListAgentKnowledgeBases

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAgentKnowledgeBases`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出與代理程式相關聯的知識庫。

```
    def list_agent_knowledge_bases(self, agent_id, agent_version):
        """
        List the knowledge bases associated with a version of an Amazon Bedrock
Agent.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent.
        :param agent_version: The version of the agent.
        :return: The list of knowledge base summaries for the version of the agent.
        """

        try:
            knowledge_bases = []

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_agent_knowledge_bases")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                agentId=agent_id,
                agentVersion=agent_version,
                PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10},
```

```
            ):
                knowledge_bases.extend(page["agentKnowledgeBaseSummaries"])

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't list knowledge bases. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return knowledge_bases
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListAgentKnowledgeBases中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListAgents

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListAgents。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出屬於某個帳號的代理程式。

```
    def list_agents(self):
        """
        List the available Amazon Bedrock Agents.

        :return: The list of available bedrock agents.
        """

        try:
            all_agents = []

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_agents")
            for page in paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10}):
                all_agents.extend(page["agentSummaries"])

        except ClientError as e:
```

```
            logger.error(f"Couldn't list agents. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return all_agents
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListAgents中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

PrepareAgent

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PrepareAgent。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

準備用於內部測試的代理程式。

```
    def prepare_agent(self, agent_id):
        """
        Creates a DRAFT version of the agent that can be used for internal testing.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent to prepare.
        :return: The response from Agents for Bedrock if successful, otherwise
raises an exception.
        """
        try:
            prepared_agent_details = self.client.prepare_agent(agentId=agent_id)
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't prepare agent. {e}")
            raise
        else:
            return prepared_agent_details
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PrepareAgent中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

建立並呼叫代理程式

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立代理程式的執行角色。
- 建立代理程式並部署 DRAFT 版本。
- 建立可實作代理程式功能的 Lambda 函數。
- 建立將代理程式連線至 Lambda 函數的動作群組。
- 部署完全設定的代理程式。
- 使用使用者提供的提示呼叫代理程式。
- 刪除所有建立的資源。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立並呼叫代理程式。

```
REGION = "us-east-1"
ROLE_POLICY_NAME = "agent_permissions"


class BedrockAgentScenarioWrapper:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to get started using Agents for Amazon
 Bedrock."""

    def __init__(
        self, bedrock_agent_client, runtime_client, lambda_client, iam_resource,
 postfix
    ):
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.bedrock_agent_runtime_client = runtime_client
        self.postfix = postfix
```

```
        self.bedrock_wrapper = BedrockAgentWrapper(bedrock_agent_client)

        self.agent = None
        self.agent_alias = None
        self.agent_role = None
        self.prepared_agent_details = None
        self.lambda_role = None
        self.lambda_function = None

    def run_scenario(self):
        print("=" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon Bedrock Agents demo.")
        print("=" * 88)

        # Query input from user
        print("Let's start with creating an agent:")
        print("-" * 40)
        name, foundation_model = self._request_name_and_model_from_user()
        print("-" * 40)

        # Create an execution role for the agent
        self.agent_role = self._create_agent_role(foundation_model)

        # Create the agent
        self.agent = self._create_agent(name, foundation_model)

        # Prepare a DRAFT version of the agent
        self.prepared_agent_details = self._prepare_agent()

        # Create the agent's Lambda function
        self.lambda_function = self._create_lambda_function()

        # Configure permissions for the agent to invoke the Lambda function
        self._allow_agent_to_invoke_function()
        self._let_function_accept_invocations_from_agent()

        # Create an action group to connect the agent with the Lambda function
        self._create_agent_action_group()

        # If the agent has been modified or any components have been added, prepare
the agent again
        components = [self._get_agent()]
        components += self._get_agent_action_groups()
        components += self._get_agent_knowledge_bases()
```

```
        latest_update = max(component["updatedAt"] for component in components)
        if latest_update > self.prepared_agent_details["preparedAt"]:
            self.prepared_agent_details = self._prepare_agent()

        # Create an agent alias
        self.agent_alias = self._create_agent_alias()

        # Test the agent
        self._chat_with_agent(self.agent_alias)

        print("=" * 88)
        print("Thanks for running the demo!\n")

        if q.ask("Do you want to delete the created resources? [y/N] ", q.is_yesno):
            self._delete_resources()
            print("=" * 88)
            print(
                "All demo resources have been deleted. Thanks again for running the
demo!"
            )
        else:
            self._list_resources()
            print("=" * 88)
            print("Thanks again for running the demo!")

    def _request_name_and_model_from_user(self):
        existing_agent_names = [
            agent["agentName"] for agent in self.bedrock_wrapper.list_agents()
        ]

        while True:
            name = q.ask("Enter an agent name: ", self.is_valid_agent_name)
            if name.lower() not in [n.lower() for n in existing_agent_names]:
                break
            print(
                f"Agent {name} conflicts with an existing agent. Please use a
different name."
            )

        models = ["anthropic.claude-instant-v1", "anthropic.claude-v2"]
        model_id = models[
            q.choose("Which foundation model would you like to use? ", models)
        ]
```

```
        return name, model_id

    def _create_agent_role(self, model_id):
        role_name = f"AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForAgents_{self.postfix}"
        model_arn = f"arn:aws:bedrock:{REGION}::foundation-model/{model_id}*"

        print("Creating an an execution role for the agent...")

        try:
            role = self.iam_resource.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                    {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Principal": {"Service": "bedrock.amazonaws.com"},
                                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                            }
                        ],
                    }
                ),
            )

            role.Policy(ROLE_POLICY_NAME).put(
                PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                    {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Action": "bedrock:InvokeModel",
                                "Resource": model_arn,
                            }
                        ],
                    }
                )
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}. Here's why: {e}")
            raise
```

```
        return role

    def _create_agent(self, name, model_id):
        print("Creating the agent...")

        instruction = """
            You are a friendly chat bot. You have access to a function called that
returns
            information about the current date and time. When responding with date
or time,
            please make sure to add the timezone UTC.
            """
        agent = self.bedrock_wrapper.create_agent(
            agent_name=name,
            foundation_model=model_id,
            instruction=instruction,
            role_arn=self.agent_role.arn,
        )
        self._wait_for_agent_status(agent["agentId"], "NOT_PREPARED")

        return agent

    def _prepare_agent(self):
        print("Preparing the agent...")

        agent_id = self.agent["agentId"]
        prepared_agent_details = self.bedrock_wrapper.prepare_agent(agent_id)
        self._wait_for_agent_status(agent_id, "PREPARED")

        return prepared_agent_details

    def _create_lambda_function(self):
        print("Creating the Lambda function...")

        function_name = f"AmazonBedrockExampleFunction_{self.postfix}"

        self.lambda_role = self._create_lambda_role()

        try:
            deployment_package = self._create_deployment_package(function_name)

            lambda_function = self.lambda_client.create_function(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Description="Lambda function for Amazon Bedrock example",
```

```
                Runtime="python3.11",
                Role=self.lambda_role.arn,
                Handler=f"{function_name}.lambda_handler",
                Code={"ZipFile": deployment_package},
                Publish=True,
            )

            waiter = self.lambda_client.get_waiter("function_active_v2")
            waiter.wait(FunctionName=function_name)

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't create Lambda function {function_name}. Here's why: {e}"
            )
            raise

        return lambda_function

    def _create_lambda_role(self):
        print("Creating an execution role for the Lambda function...")

        role_name = f"AmazonBedrockExecutionRoleForLambda_{self.postfix}"

        try:
            role = self.iam_resource.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                    {
                        "Version": "2012-10-17",
                        "Statement": [
                            {
                                "Effect": "Allow",
                                "Principal": {"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
                                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                            }
                        ],
                    }
                ),
            )
            role.attach_policy(
                PolicyArn="arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"
            )
            print(f"Created role {role_name}")
```

```
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}. Here's why: {e}")
            raise

        print("Waiting for the execution role to be fully propagated...")
        wait(10)

        return role

    def _allow_agent_to_invoke_function(self):
        policy = self.iam_resource.RolePolicy(
            self.agent_role.role_name, ROLE_POLICY_NAME
        )
        doc = policy.policy_document
        doc["Statement"].append(
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Action": "lambda:InvokeFunction",
                "Resource": self.lambda_function["FunctionArn"],
            }
        )
        self.agent_role.Policy(ROLE_POLICY_NAME).put(PolicyDocument=json.dumps(doc))

    def _let_function_accept_invocations_from_agent(self):
        try:
            self.lambda_client.add_permission(
                FunctionName=self.lambda_function["FunctionName"],
                SourceArn=self.agent["agentArn"],
                StatementId="BedrockAccess",
                Action="lambda:InvokeFunction",
                Principal="bedrock.amazonaws.com",
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(
                f"Couldn't grant Bedrock permission to invoke the Lambda function.
Here's why: {e}"
            )
            raise

    def _create_agent_action_group(self):
        print("Creating an action group for the agent...")

        try:
            with open("./scenario_resources/api_schema.yaml") as file:
```

```
                self.bedrock_wrapper.create_agent_action_group(
                    name="current_date_and_time",
                    description="Gets the current date and time.",
                    agent_id=self.agent["agentId"],
                    agent_version=self.prepared_agent_details["agentVersion"],
                    function_arn=self.lambda_function["FunctionArn"],
                    api_schema=json.dumps(yaml.safe_load(file)),
                )
        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't create agent action group. Here's why: {e}")
            raise

    def _get_agent(self):
        return self.bedrock_wrapper.get_agent(self.agent["agentId"])

    def _get_agent_action_groups(self):
        return self.bedrock_wrapper.list_agent_action_groups(
            self.agent["agentId"], self.prepared_agent_details["agentVersion"]
        )

    def _get_agent_knowledge_bases(self):
        return self.bedrock_wrapper.list_agent_knowledge_bases(
            self.agent["agentId"], self.prepared_agent_details["agentVersion"]
        )

    def _create_agent_alias(self):
        print("Creating an agent alias...")

        agent_alias_name = "test_agent_alias"
        agent_alias = self.bedrock_wrapper.create_agent_alias(
            agent_alias_name, self.agent["agentId"]
        )

        self._wait_for_agent_status(self.agent["agentId"], "PREPARED")

        return agent_alias

    def _wait_for_agent_status(self, agent_id, status):
        while self.bedrock_wrapper.get_agent(agent_id)["agentStatus"] != status:
            wait(2)

    def _chat_with_agent(self, agent_alias):
        print("-" * 88)
        print("The agent is ready to chat.")
```

```
        print("Try asking for the date or time. Type 'exit' to quit.")

        # Create a unique session ID for the conversation
        session_id = uuid.uuid4().hex

        while True:
            prompt = q.ask("Prompt: ", q.non_empty)

            if prompt == "exit":
                break

            response = asyncio.run(self._invoke_agent(agent_alias, prompt,
 session_id))

            print(f"Agent: {response}")

    async def _invoke_agent(self, agent_alias, prompt, session_id):
        response = self.bedrock_agent_runtime_client.invoke_agent(
            agentId=self.agent["agentId"],
            agentAliasId=agent_alias["agentAliasId"],
            sessionId=session_id,
            inputText=prompt,
        )

        completion = ""

        for event in response.get("completion"):
            chunk = event["chunk"]
            completion += chunk["bytes"].decode()

        return completion

    def _delete_resources(self):
        if self.agent:
            agent_id = self.agent["agentId"]

            if self.agent_alias:
                agent_alias_id = self.agent_alias["agentAliasId"]
                print("Deleting agent alias...")
                self.bedrock_wrapper.delete_agent_alias(agent_id, agent_alias_id)

            print("Deleting agent...")
            agent_status = self.bedrock_wrapper.delete_agent(agent_id)
["agentStatus"]
```

```
            while agent_status == "DELETING":
                wait(5)
                try:
                    agent_status = self.bedrock_wrapper.get_agent(
                        agent_id, log_error=False
                    )["agentStatus"]
                except ClientError as err:
                    if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                        agent_status = "DELETED"

        if self.lambda_function:
            name = self.lambda_function["FunctionName"]
            print(f"Deleting function '{name}'...")
            self.lambda_client.delete_function(FunctionName=name)

        if self.agent_role:
            print(f"Deleting role '{self.agent_role.role_name}'...")
            self.agent_role.Policy(ROLE_POLICY_NAME).delete()
            self.agent_role.delete()

        if self.lambda_role:
            print(f"Deleting role '{self.lambda_role.role_name}'...")
            for policy in self.lambda_role.attached_policies.all():
                policy.detach_role(RoleName=self.lambda_role.role_name)
            self.lambda_role.delete()

    def _list_resources(self):
        print("-" * 40)
        print(f"Here is the list of created resources in '{REGION}'.")
        print("Make sure you delete them once you're done to avoid unnecessary
costs.")
        if self.agent:
            print(f"Bedrock Agent:   {self.agent['agentName']}")
        if self.lambda_function:
            print(f"Lambda function: {self.lambda_function['FunctionName']}")
        if self.agent_role:
            print(f"IAM role:        {self.agent_role.role_name}")
        if self.lambda_role:
            print(f"IAM role:        {self.lambda_role.role_name}")

    @staticmethod
    def is_valid_agent_name(answer):
        valid_regex = r"^[a-zA-Z0-9_-]{1,100}$"
        return (
```

```
            answer
            if answer and len(answer) <= 100 and re.match(valid_regex, answer)
            else None,
            "I need a name for the agent, please. Valid characters are a-z, A-Z,
 0-9, _ (underscore) and - (hyphen).",
        )

    @staticmethod
    def _create_deployment_package(function_name):
        buffer = io.BytesIO()
        with zipfile.ZipFile(buffer, "w") as zipped:
            zipped.write(
                "./scenario_resources/lambda_function.py", f"{function_name}.py"
            )
        buffer.seek(0)
        return buffer.read()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    postfix = "".join(
        random.choice(string.ascii_lowercase + "0123456789") for _ in range(8)
    )
    scenario = BedrockAgentScenarioWrapper(
        bedrock_agent_client=boto3.client(
            service_name="bedrock-agent", region_name=REGION
        ),
        runtime_client=boto3.client(
            service_name="bedrock-agent-runtime", region_name=REGION
        ),
        lambda_client=boto3.client(service_name="lambda", region_name=REGION),
        iam_resource=boto3.resource("iam"),
        postfix=postfix,
    )
    try:
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception as e:
        logging.exception(f"Something went wrong with the demo. Here's what: {e}")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAgent
  - CreateAgentActionGroup
  - CreateAgentAlias
  - DeleteAgent
  - DeleteAgentAlias
  - GetAgent
  - ListAgentActionGroups
  - ListAgentKnowledgeBases
  - ListAgents
  - PrepareAgent

使用步驟函數協調生成 AI 應用 Step Functions

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 來建置和協調生成 AI 應用程式。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

Amazon 基岩無伺服器提示鏈結案例示範如何AWS Step Functions使用 Amazon 基岩和適用於 Amazon 基岩的代理程式來建置和協調複雜、無伺服器且可高度擴展的生成式 AI 應用程式。它包含以下工作實例：

- 為文學博客撰寫給定小說的分析。此範例說明簡單、連續的提示鏈。
- 生成有關給定主題的短篇小說。此範例說明 AI 如何反覆處理先前產生的項目清單。
- 建立週末假期前往指定目的地的行程。此範例說明如何平行化多個不同的提示。
- 向作為電影製作人的人類用戶推廣電影的想法。此範例說明如何使用不同的推論參數平行化相同的提示、如何回溯至鏈結中的上一個步驟，以及如何將人工輸入納入作為工作流程的一部分。
- 根據用戶手頭的成分計劃一頓飯。此示例說明了提示鏈如何合併兩個不同的 AI 對話，其中兩個 AI 角色彼此進行辯論以改善最終結果。
- 查找並總結當今最高趨勢的 GitHub 存儲庫。此範例說明鏈結多個與外部 API 互動的 AI 代理程式。

有關完整的源代碼和設置和運行說明，請參閱上的完整項目GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon 基岩運行時
- 適用於 Amazon Bedrock 的代理程式
- Amazon 基岩運行時的代理
- Step Functions

使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 的 Amazon 基岩執行階段範例的代理程式

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩執行階段的代理程式來執行 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`InvokeAgent`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`InvokeAgent`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

叫用代理程式。

```
    def invoke_agent(self, agent_id, agent_alias_id, session_id, prompt):
        """
        Sends a prompt for the agent to process and respond to.

        :param agent_id: The unique identifier of the agent to use.
        :param agent_alias_id: The alias of the agent to use.
        :param session_id: The unique identifier of the session. Use the same value
across requests
                            to continue the same conversation.
        :param prompt: The prompt that you want Claude to complete.
        :return: Inference response from the model.
        """

        try:
            # Note: The execution time depends on the foundation model, complexity
of the agent,
            # and the length of the prompt. In some cases, it can take up to a
minute or more to
            # generate a response.
            response = self.agents_runtime_client.invoke_agent(
                agentId=agent_id,
                agentAliasId=agent_alias_id,
                sessionId=session_id,
                inputText=prompt,
            )

            completion = ""

            for event in response.get("completion"):
                chunk = event["chunk"]
                completion = completion + chunk["bytes"].decode()

        except ClientError as e:
            logger.error(f"Couldn't invoke agent. {e}")
            raise

        return completion
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InvokeAgent中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

使用步驟函數協調生成 AI 應用 Step Functions

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 來建置和協調生成 AI 應用程式。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

Amazon 基岩無伺服器提示鏈結案例示範如何AWS Step Functions使用 Amazon 基岩和適用於 Amazon 基岩的代理程式來建置和協調複雜、無伺服器且可高度擴展的生成式 AI 應用程式。它包含以下工作實例：

- 為文學博客撰寫給定小說的分析。此範例說明簡單、連續的提示鏈。
- 生成有關給定主題的短篇小說。此範例說明 AI 如何反覆處理先前產生的項目清單。
- 建立週末假期前往指定目的地的行程。此範例說明如何平行化多個不同的提示。
- 向作為電影製作人的人類用戶推廣電影的想法。此範例說明如何使用不同的推論參數平行化相同的提示、如何回溯至鏈結中的上一個步驟，以及如何將人工輸入納入作為工作流程的一部分。
- 根據用戶手頭的成分計劃一頓飯。此示例說明了提示鏈如何合併兩個不同的 AI 對話，其中兩個 AI 角色彼此進行辯論以改善最終結果。
- 查找並總結當今最高趨勢的 GitHub 存儲庫。此範例說明鏈結多個與外部 API 互動的 AI 代理程式。

有關完整的源代碼和設置和運行說明，請參閱上的完整項目GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon 基岩運行時
- 適用於 Amazon Bedrock 的代理程式
- Amazon 基岩運行時的代理
- Step Functions

CloudFront 使用 SDK 的例子（博圖 3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 CloudFront。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

GetDistributionConfig

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDistributionConfig`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudFrontWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudFront operations."""

    def __init__(self, cloudfront_client):
        """
        :param cloudfront_client: A Boto3 CloudFront client
        """
        self.cloudfront_client = cloudfront_client


    def update_distribution(self):
        distribution_id = input(
            "This script updates the comment for a CloudFront distribution.\n"
            "Enter a CloudFront distribution ID: "
        )

        distribution_config_response =
 self.cloudfront_client.get_distribution_config(
            Id=distribution_id
        )
        distribution_config = distribution_config_response["DistributionConfig"]
```

```
        distribution_etag = distribution_config_response["ETag"]

        distribution_config["Comment"] = input(
            f"\nThe current comment for distribution {distribution_id} is "
            f"'{distribution_config['Comment']}'.\n"
            f"Enter a new comment: "
        )
        self.cloudfront_client.update_distribution(
            DistributionConfig=distribution_config,
            Id=distribution_id,
            IfMatch=distribution_etag,
        )
        print("Done!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetDistributionConfig中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ListDistributions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDistributions`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudFrontWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudFront operations."""

    def __init__(self, cloudfront_client):
        """
        :param cloudfront_client: A Boto3 CloudFront client
        """
        self.cloudfront_client = cloudfront_client
```

```
    def list_distributions(self):
        print("CloudFront distributions:\n")
        distributions = self.cloudfront_client.list_distributions()
        if distributions["DistributionList"]["Quantity"] > 0:
            for distribution in distributions["DistributionList"]["Items"]:
                print(f"Domain: {distribution['DomainName']}")
                print(f"Distribution Id: {distribution['Id']}")
                print(
                    f"Certificate Source: "
                    f"{distribution['ViewerCertificate']['CertificateSource']}"
                )
                if distribution["ViewerCertificate"]["CertificateSource"] == "acm":
                    print(
                        f"Certificate: {distribution['ViewerCertificate']
['Certificate']}"
                    )
                print("")
        else:
            print("No CloudFront distributions detected.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListDistributions中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`UpdateDistribution`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateDistribution`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudFrontWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudFront operations."""

    def __init__(self, cloudfront_client):
        """
        :param cloudfront_client: A Boto3 CloudFront client
        """
```

```
        self.cloudfront_client = cloudfront_client


    def update_distribution(self):
        distribution_id = input(
            "This script updates the comment for a CloudFront distribution.\n"
            "Enter a CloudFront distribution ID: "
        )

        distribution_config_response =
self.cloudfront_client.get_distribution_config(
            Id=distribution_id
        )
        distribution_config = distribution_config_response["DistributionConfig"]
        distribution_etag = distribution_config_response["ETag"]

        distribution_config["Comment"] = input(
            f"\nThe current comment for distribution {distribution_id} is "
            f"'{distribution_config['Comment']}'.\n"
            f"Enter a new comment: "
        )
        self.cloudfront_client.update_distribution(
            DistributionConfig=distribution_config,
            Id=distribution_id,
            IfMatch=distribution_etag,
        )
        print("Done!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateDistribution中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

CloudWatch 使用 SDK 的例子（博圖 3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 CloudWatch。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`DeleteAlarms`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAlarms`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def delete_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Deletes all of the alarms that are currently watching the specified metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
            metric.alarms.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace, metric_name
```

```
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete alarms for metric %s.%s.",
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteAlarms中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeAlarmsForMetric

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAlarmsForMetric。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def get_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Gets the alarms that are currently watching the specified metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :returns: An iterator that yields the alarms.
```

```
        """
        metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
        alarm_iter = metric.alarms.all()
        logger.info("Got alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace, metric_name)
        return alarm_iter
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DisableAlarmActions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisableAlarmActions。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def enable_alarm_actions(self, alarm_name, enable):
        """
        Enables or disables actions on the specified alarm. Alarm actions can be
        used to send notifications or automate responses when an alarm enters a
        particular state.

        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param enable: When True, actions are enabled for the alarm. Otherwise, they
                       disabled.
```

```
        """
        try:
            alarm = self.cloudwatch_resource.Alarm(alarm_name)
            if enable:
                alarm.enable_actions()
            else:
                alarm.disable_actions()
            logger.info(
                "%s actions for alarm %s.",
                "Enabled" if enable else "Disabled",
                alarm_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't %s actions alarm %s.",
                "enable" if enable else "disable",
                alarm_name,
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DisableAlarmActions中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`EnableAlarmActions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EnableAlarmActions`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
```

```
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def enable_alarm_actions(self, alarm_name, enable):
        """
        Enables or disables actions on the specified alarm. Alarm actions can be
        used to send notifications or automate responses when an alarm enters a
        particular state.

        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param enable: When True, actions are enabled for the alarm. Otherwise, they
                       disabled.
        """
        try:
            alarm = self.cloudwatch_resource.Alarm(alarm_name)
            if enable:
                alarm.enable_actions()
            else:
                alarm.disable_actions()
            logger.info(
                "%s actions for alarm %s.",
                "Enabled" if enable else "Disabled",
                alarm_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't %s actions alarm %s.",
                "enable" if enable else "disable",
                alarm_name,
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件EnableAlarmActions中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetMetricStatistics

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetMetricStatistics。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def get_metric_statistics(self, namespace, name, start, end, period,
 stat_types):
        """
        Gets statistics for a metric within a specified time span. Metrics are
 grouped
        into the specified period.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param start: The UTC start time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param end: The UTC end time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param period: The period, in seconds, in which to group metrics. The period
                       must match the granularity of the metric, which depends on
                       the metric's age. For example, metrics that are older than
                       three hours have a one-minute granularity, so the period must
                       be at least 60 and must be a multiple of 60.
        :param stat_types: The type of statistics to retrieve, such as average value
                           or maximum value.
        :return: The retrieved statistics for the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            stats = metric.get_statistics(
                StartTime=start, EndTime=end, Period=period, Statistics=stat_types
            )
            logger.info(
```

```
                "Got %s statistics for %s.", len(stats["Datapoints"]),
 stats["Label"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get statistics for %s.%s.", namespace, name)
            raise
        else:
            return stats
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetMetricStatistics中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListMetrics

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListMetrics`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def list_metrics(self, namespace, name, recent=False):
        """
        Gets the metrics within a namespace that have the specified name.
        If the metric has no dimensions, a single metric is returned.
        Otherwise, metrics for all dimensions are returned.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
```

```
        :param recent: When True, only metrics that have been active in the last
                       three hours are returned.
        :return: An iterator that yields the retrieved metrics.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Namespace": namespace, "MetricName": name}
            if recent:
                kwargs["RecentlyActive"] = "PT3H"  # List past 3 hours only
            metric_iter = self.cloudwatch_resource.metrics.filter(**kwargs)
            logger.info("Got metrics for %s.%s.", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get metrics for %s.%s.", namespace, name)
            raise
        else:
            return metric_iter
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListMetrics中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

PutMetricAlarm

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutMetricAlarm。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def create_metric_alarm(
```

```
        self,
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        alarm_name,
        stat_type,
        period,
        eval_periods,
        threshold,
        comparison_op,
    ):
        """
        Creates an alarm that watches a metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param stat_type: The type of statistic the alarm watches.
        :param period: The period in which metric data are grouped to calculate
                       statistics.
        :param eval_periods: The number of periods that the metric must be over the
                             alarm threshold before the alarm is set into an alarmed
                             state.
        :param threshold: The threshold value to compare against the metric
statistic.
        :param comparison_op: The comparison operation used to compare the threshold
                              against the metric.
        :return: The newly created alarm.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
            alarm = metric.put_alarm(
                AlarmName=alarm_name,
                Statistic=stat_type,
                Period=period,
                EvaluationPeriods=eval_periods,
                Threshold=threshold,
                ComparisonOperator=comparison_op,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Added alarm %s to track metric %s.%s.",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add alarm %s to metric %s.%s",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return alarm
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutMetricAlarm中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`PutMetricData`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutMetricData`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def put_metric_data(self, namespace, name, value, unit):
        """
        Sends a single data value to CloudWatch for a metric. This metric is given
        a timestamp of the current UTC time.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param value: The value of the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[{"MetricName": name, "Value": value, "Unit": unit}],
            )
            logger.info("Put data for metric %s.%s", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data for metric %s.%s", namespace, name)
            raise
```

將一組資料放入指 CloudWatch 標中。

```
class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def put_metric_data_set(self, namespace, name, timestamp, unit, data_set):
        """
        Sends a set of data to CloudWatch for a metric. All of the data in the set
        have the same timestamp and unit.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param timestamp: The UTC timestamp for the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        :param data_set: The set of data to send. This set is a dictionary that
                         contains a list of values and a list of corresponding
 counts.
                         The value and count lists must be the same length.
        """
```

```
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[
                    {
                        "MetricName": name,
                        "Timestamp": timestamp,
                        "Values": data_set["values"],
                        "Counts": data_set["counts"],
                        "Unit": unit,
                    }
                ],
            )
            logger.info("Put data set for metric %s.%s.", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data set for metric %s.%s.", namespace,
name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutMetricData中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

管理指標和警示

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立警示以觀看指 CloudWatch 標。
- 將資料放入指標並觸發警示。
- 從警示中取得資料。
- 刪除警示。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建一個包裝 CloudWatch 操作的類。

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import random
import time
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class CloudWatchWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon CloudWatch functions."""

    def __init__(self, cloudwatch_resource):
        """
        :param cloudwatch_resource: A Boto3 CloudWatch resource.
        """
        self.cloudwatch_resource = cloudwatch_resource


    def put_metric_data_set(self, namespace, name, timestamp, unit, data_set):
        """
        Sends a set of data to CloudWatch for a metric. All of the data in the set
        have the same timestamp and unit.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param timestamp: The UTC timestamp for the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        :param data_set: The set of data to send. This set is a dictionary that
                         contains a list of values and a list of corresponding
 counts.
                         The value and count lists must be the same length.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[
                    {
                        "MetricName": name,
```

```
                        "Timestamp": timestamp,
                        "Values": data_set["values"],
                        "Counts": data_set["counts"],
                        "Unit": unit,
                    }
                ],
            )
            logger.info("Put data set for metric %s.%s.", namespace, name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data set for metric %s.%s.", namespace,
name)
            raise


    def create_metric_alarm(
        self,
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        alarm_name,
        stat_type,
        period,
        eval_periods,
        threshold,
        comparison_op,
    ):
        """
        Creates an alarm that watches a metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :param alarm_name: The name of the alarm.
        :param stat_type: The type of statistic the alarm watches.
        :param period: The period in which metric data are grouped to calculate
                       statistics.
        :param eval_periods: The number of periods that the metric must be over the
                             alarm threshold before the alarm is set into an alarmed
                             state.
        :param threshold: The threshold value to compare against the metric
statistic.
        :param comparison_op: The comparison operation used to compare the threshold
                              against the metric.
        :return: The newly created alarm.
        """
        try:
```

```
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
            alarm = metric.put_alarm(
                AlarmName=alarm_name,
                Statistic=stat_type,
                Period=period,
                EvaluationPeriods=eval_periods,
                Threshold=threshold,
                ComparisonOperator=comparison_op,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Added alarm %s to track metric %s.%s.",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add alarm %s to metric %s.%s",
                alarm_name,
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return alarm


    def put_metric_data(self, namespace, name, value, unit):
        """
        Sends a single data value to CloudWatch for a metric. This metric is given
        a timestamp of the current UTC time.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param value: The value of the metric.
        :param unit: The unit of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            metric.put_data(
                Namespace=namespace,
                MetricData=[{"MetricName": name, "Value": value, "Unit": unit}],
            )
            logger.info("Put data for metric %s.%s", namespace, name)
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put data for metric %s.%s", namespace, name)
            raise


    def get_metric_statistics(self, namespace, name, start, end, period,
stat_types):
        """
        Gets statistics for a metric within a specified time span. Metrics are
grouped
        into the specified period.

        :param namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param name: The name of the metric.
        :param start: The UTC start time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param end: The UTC end time of the time span to retrieve.
        :param period: The period, in seconds, in which to group metrics. The period
                       must match the granularity of the metric, which depends on
                       the metric's age. For example, metrics that are older than
                       three hours have a one-minute granularity, so the period must
                       be at least 60 and must be a multiple of 60.
        :param stat_types: The type of statistics to retrieve, such as average value
                           or maximum value.
        :return: The retrieved statistics for the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(namespace, name)
            stats = metric.get_statistics(
                StartTime=start, EndTime=end, Period=period, Statistics=stat_types
            )
            logger.info(
                "Got %s statistics for %s.", len(stats["Datapoints"]),
stats["Label"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get statistics for %s.%s.", namespace, name)
            raise
        else:
            return stats


    def get_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Gets the alarms that are currently watching the specified metric.
```

```
        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        :returns: An iterator that yields the alarms.
        """
        metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
        alarm_iter = metric.alarms.all()
        logger.info("Got alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace, metric_name)
        return alarm_iter


    def delete_metric_alarms(self, metric_namespace, metric_name):
        """
        Deletes all of the alarms that are currently watching the specified metric.

        :param metric_namespace: The namespace of the metric.
        :param metric_name: The name of the metric.
        """
        try:
            metric = self.cloudwatch_resource.Metric(metric_namespace, metric_name)
            metric.alarms.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted alarms for metric %s.%s.", metric_namespace, metric_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete alarms for metric %s.%s.",
                metric_namespace,
                metric_name,
            )
            raise
```

使用包裝函式類別將資料放入指標中、觸發觀察指標的警示，以及從警示取得資料。

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon CloudWatch metrics and alarms demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
```

```
    cw_wrapper = CloudWatchWrapper(boto3.resource("cloudwatch"))

    minutes = 20
    metric_namespace = "doc-example-metric"
    metric_name = "page_views"
    start = datetime.utcnow() - timedelta(minutes=minutes)
    print(
        f"Putting data into metric {metric_namespace}.{metric_name} spanning the "
        f"last {minutes} minutes."
    )
    for offset in range(0, minutes):
        stamp = start + timedelta(minutes=offset)
        cw_wrapper.put_metric_data_set(
            metric_namespace,
            metric_name,
            stamp,
            "Count",
            {
                "values": [
                    random.randint(bound, bound * 2)
                    for bound in range(offset + 1, offset + 11)
                ],
                "counts": [random.randint(1, offset + 1) for _ in range(10)],
            },
        )

    alarm_name = "high_page_views"
    period = 60
    eval_periods = 2
    print(f"Creating alarm {alarm_name} for metric {metric_name}.")
    alarm = cw_wrapper.create_metric_alarm(
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        alarm_name,
        "Maximum",
        period,
        eval_periods,
        100,
        "GreaterThanThreshold",
    )
    print(f"Alarm ARN is {alarm.alarm_arn}.")
    print(f"Current alarm state is: {alarm.state_value}.")
```

```
    print(
        f"Sending data to trigger the alarm. This requires data over the threshold "
        f"for {eval_periods} periods of {period} seconds each."
    )
    while alarm.state_value == "INSUFFICIENT_DATA":
        print("Sending data for the metric.")
        cw_wrapper.put_metric_data(
            metric_namespace, metric_name, random.randint(100, 200), "Count"
        )
        alarm.load()
        print(f"Current alarm state is: {alarm.state_value}.")
        if alarm.state_value == "INSUFFICIENT_DATA":
            print(f"Waiting for {period} seconds...")
            time.sleep(period)
        else:
            print("Wait for a minute for eventual consistency of metric data.")
            time.sleep(period)
            if alarm.state_value == "OK":
                alarm.load()
                print(f"Current alarm state is: {alarm.state_value}.")

    print(
        f"Getting data for metric {metric_namespace}.{metric_name} during timespan "
        f"of {start} to {datetime.utcnow()} (times are UTC)."
    )
    stats = cw_wrapper.get_metric_statistics(
        metric_namespace,
        metric_name,
        start,
        datetime.utcnow(),
        60,
        ["Average", "Minimum", "Maximum"],
    )
    print(
        f"Got {len(stats['Datapoints'])} data points for metric "
        f"{metric_namespace}.{metric_name}."
    )
    pprint(sorted(stats["Datapoints"], key=lambda x: x["Timestamp"]))

    print(f"Getting alarms for metric {metric_name}.")
    alarms = cw_wrapper.get_metric_alarms(metric_namespace, metric_name)
    for alarm in alarms:
        print(f"Alarm {alarm.name} is currently in state {alarm.state_value}.")
```

```
    print(f"Deleting alarms for metric {metric_name}.")
    cw_wrapper.delete_metric_alarms(metric_namespace, metric_name)

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DescribeAlarmsForMetric
  - DisableAlarmActions
  - EnableAlarmActions
  - GetMetricStatistics
  - ListMetrics
  - PutMetricAlarm
  - PutMetricData

CloudWatch 使用 Python 的 SDK 記錄範例 (博圖 3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 and CloudWatch Logs 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

GetQueryResults

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetQueryResults。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    def _wait_for_query_results(self, client, query_id):
        """
        Waits for the query to complete and retrieves the results.

        :param query_id: The ID of the initiated query.
        :type query_id: str
        :return: A list containing the results of the query.
        :rtype: list
        """
        while True:
            time.sleep(1)
            results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
            if results["status"] in [
                "Complete",
                "Failed",
                "Cancelled",
                "Timeout",
                "Unknown",
            ]:
                return results.get("results", [])
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetQueryResults中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

StartLiveTail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartLiveTail。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

包括必需的檔案。

```
import boto3
import time
from datetime import datetime
```

啟動「即時尾巴」工作階段。

```
    # Initialize the client
    client = boto3.client('logs')

    start_time = time.time()

    try:
        response = client.start_live_tail(
            logGroupIdentifiers=log_group_identifiers,
            logStreamNames=log_streams,
            logEventFilterPattern=filter_pattern
        )
        event_stream = response['responseStream']
        # Handle the events streamed back in the response
        for event in event_stream:
            # Set a timeout to close the stream.
            # This will end the Live Tail session.
            if (time.time() - start_time >= 10):
                event_stream.close()
                break
            # Handle when session is started
            if 'sessionStart' in event:
                session_start_event = event['sessionStart']
                print(session_start_event)
            # Handle when log event is given in a session update
            elif 'sessionUpdate' in event:
                log_events = event['sessionUpdate']['sessionResults']
                for log_event in log_events:
                    print('[{date}]
 {log}'.format(date=datetime.fromtimestamp(log_event['timestamp']/1000),log=log_event['messa
            else:
                # On-stream exceptions are captured here
                raise RuntimeError(str(event))
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartLiveTail中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

StartQuery

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartQuery`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    def perform_query(self, date_range):
        """
        Performs the actual CloudWatch log query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for the
query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :return: A list containing the query results.
        :rtype: list
        """
        client = boto3.client("logs")
        try:
            try:
                start_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
                )
                end_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
                )
                response = client.start_query(
                    logGroupName=self.log_groups,
                    startTime=start_time,
                    endTime=end_time,
```

```
                    queryString="fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc",
                    limit=self.limit,
                )
                query_id = response["queryId"]
            except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
                raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")
            while True:
                time.sleep(1)
                results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
                if results["status"] in [
                    "Complete",
                    "Failed",
                    "Cancelled",
                    "Timeout",
                    "Unknown",
                ]:
                    return results.get("results", [])
        except DateOutOfBoundsError:
            return []

    def _initiate_query(self, client, date_range, max_logs):
        """
        Initiates the CloudWatch logs query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for the
query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :param max_logs: The maximum number of logs to retrieve.
        :type max_logs: int
        :return: The query ID as a string.
        :rtype: str
        """
        try:
            start_time = round(
                self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
            )
            end_time = round(
                self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
            )
            response = client.start_query(
                logGroupName=self.log_groups,
                startTime=start_time,
                endTime=end_time,
                queryString="fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc",
```

```
                limit=max_logs,
            )
            return response["queryId"]
        except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
            raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartQuery中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

執行大型查詢

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用記 CloudWatch 錄來查詢 10,000 筆以上的記錄。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此檔案會叫用範例模組來管理超過 10,000 個結果的 CloudWatch 查詢。

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

import boto3
from botocore.config import Config

from cloudwatch_query import CloudWatchQuery
from date_utilities import DateUtilities

# Configure logging at the module level.
logging.basicConfig(
    level=logging.INFO,
    format="%(asctime)s - %(levelname)s - %(filename)s:%(lineno)d - %(message)s",
)
```

```
class CloudWatchLogsQueryRunner:
    def __init__(self):
        """
        Initializes the CloudWatchLogsQueryRunner class by setting up date utilities
        and creating a CloudWatch Logs client with retry configuration.
        """
        self.date_utilities = DateUtilities()
        self.cloudwatch_logs_client = self.create_cloudwatch_logs_client()

    def create_cloudwatch_logs_client(self):
        """
        Creates and returns a CloudWatch Logs client with a specified retry
 configuration.

        :return: A CloudWatch Logs client instance.
        :rtype: boto3.client
        """
        try:
            return boto3.client("logs", config=Config(retries={"max_attempts": 10}))
        except Exception as e:
            logging.error(f"Failed to create CloudWatch Logs client: {e}")
            sys.exit(1)

    def fetch_environment_variables(self):
        """
        Fetches and validates required environment variables for query start and end
 dates.

        :return: Tuple of query start date and end date as integers.
        :rtype: tuple
        :raises SystemExit: If required environment variables are missing or
 invalid.
        """
        try:
            query_start_date = int(os.environ["QUERY_START_DATE"])
            query_end_date = int(os.environ["QUERY_END_DATE"])
        except KeyError:
            logging.error(
                "Both QUERY_START_DATE and QUERY_END_DATE environment variables are
 required."
            )
            sys.exit(1)
```

```
        except ValueError as e:
            logging.error(f"Error parsing date environment variables: {e}")
            sys.exit(1)

        return query_start_date, query_end_date

    def convert_dates_to_iso8601(self, start_date, end_date):
        """
        Converts UNIX timestamp dates to ISO 8601 format using DateUtilities.

        :param start_date: The start date in UNIX timestamp.
        :type start_date: int
        :param end_date: The end date in UNIX timestamp.
        :type end_date: int
        :return: Start and end dates in ISO 8601 format.
        :rtype: tuple
        """
        start_date_iso8601 = self.date_utilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(
            start_date
        )
        end_date_iso8601 = self.date_utilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(
            end_date
        )
        return start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601

    def execute_query(
        self,
        start_date_iso8601,
        end_date_iso8601,
        log_group="/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query",
    ):
        """
        Creates a CloudWatchQuery instance and executes the query with provided date
 range.

        :param start_date_iso8601: The start date in ISO 8601 format.
        :type start_date_iso8601: str
        :param end_date_iso8601: The end date in ISO 8601 format.
        :type end_date_iso8601: str
        :param log_group: Log group to search: "/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-
query"
        :type log_group: str
        """
        cloudwatch_query = CloudWatchQuery(
```

```
            [start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601],
        )
        cloudwatch_query.query_logs((start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601))
        logging.info("Query executed successfully.")
        logging.info(
            f"Queries completed in {cloudwatch_query.query_duration} seconds. Total
 logs found: {len(cloudwatch_query.query_results)}"
        )


def main():
    """
    Main function to start a recursive CloudWatch logs query.
    Fetches required environment variables, converts dates, and executes the query.
    """
    logging.info("Starting a recursive CloudWatch logs query...")
    runner = CloudWatchLogsQueryRunner()
    query_start_date, query_end_date = runner.fetch_environment_variables()
    start_date_iso8601 = DateUtilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(
        query_start_date
    )
    end_date_iso8601 =
 DateUtilities.convert_unix_timestamp_to_iso8601(query_end_date)
    runner.execute_query(start_date_iso8601, end_date_iso8601)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

此模組會處理超過 10,000 個結果的 CloudWatch 查詢。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import logging
import time
from datetime import datetime
import threading
import boto3

from date_utilities import DateUtilities
```

```
class DateOutOfBoundsError(Exception):
    """Exception raised when the date range for a query is out of bounds."""

    pass


class CloudWatchQuery:
    """
    A class to query AWS CloudWatch logs within a specified date range.

    :ivar date_range: Start and end datetime for the query.
    :vartype date_range: tuple
    :ivar limit: Maximum number of log entries to return.
    :vartype limit: int
    """

    def __init__(self, date_range):
        self.lock = threading.Lock()
        self.log_groups = "/workflows/cloudwatch-logs/large-query"
        self.query_results = []
        self.date_range = date_range
        self.query_duration = None
        self.datetime_format = "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S.%f"
        self.date_utilities = DateUtilities()
        self.limit = 10000

    def query_logs(self, date_range):
        """
        Executes a CloudWatch logs query for a specified date range and calculates
 the execution time of the query.

        :return: A batch of logs retrieved from the CloudWatch logs query.
        :rtype: list
        """
        start_time = datetime.now()

        start_date, end_date = self.date_utilities.normalize_date_range_format(
            date_range, from_format="unix_timestamp", to_format="datetime"
        )

        logging.info(
            f"Original query:"
            f"\n       START:    {start_date}"
            f"\n       END:      {end_date}"
```

```
        )
        self.recursive_query((start_date, end_date))
        end_time = datetime.now()
        self.query_duration = (end_time - start_time).total_seconds()

    def recursive_query(self, date_range):
        """
        Processes logs within a given date range, fetching batches of logs
recursively if necessary.

        :param date_range: The date range to fetch logs for, specified as a tuple
(start_timestamp, end_timestamp).
        :type date_range: tuple
        :return: None if the recursive fetching is continued or stops when the final
batch of logs is processed.
                 Although it doesn't explicitly return the query results, this
method accumulates all fetched logs
                 in the `self.query_results` attribute.
        :rtype: None
        """
        batch_of_logs = self.perform_query(date_range)
        # Add the batch to the accumulated logs
        with self.lock:
            self.query_results.extend(batch_of_logs)
        if len(batch_of_logs) == self.limit:
            logging.info(f"Fetched {self.limit}, checking for more...")
            most_recent_log = self.find_most_recent_log(batch_of_logs)
            most_recent_log_timestamp = next(
                item["value"]
                for item in most_recent_log
                if item["field"] == "@timestamp"
            )
            new_range = (most_recent_log_timestamp, date_range[1])
            midpoint = self.date_utilities.find_middle_time(new_range)

            first_half_thread = threading.Thread(
                target=self.recursive_query,
                args=((most_recent_log_timestamp, midpoint),),
            )
            second_half_thread = threading.Thread(
                target=self.recursive_query, args=((midpoint, date_range[1]),)
            )

            first_half_thread.start()
```

```
            second_half_thread.start()

            first_half_thread.join()
            second_half_thread.join()

    def find_most_recent_log(self, logs):
        """
        Search a list of log items and return most recent log entry.
        :param logs: A list of logs to analyze.
        :return: log
        :type :return List containing log item details
        """
        most_recent_log = None
        most_recent_date = "1970-01-01 00:00:00.000"

        for log in logs:
            for item in log:
                if item["field"] == "@timestamp":
                    logging.debug(f"Compared: {item['value']} to
{most_recent_date}")
                    if (
                        self.date_utilities.compare_dates(
                            item["value"], most_recent_date
                        )
                        == item["value"]
                    ):
                        logging.debug(f"New most recent: {item['value']}")
                        most_recent_date = item["value"]
                        most_recent_log = log
        logging.info(f"Most recent log date of batch: {most_recent_date}")
        return most_recent_log

    # snippet-start:[python.example_code.cloudwatch_logs.start_query]
    def perform_query(self, date_range):
        """
        Performs the actual CloudWatch log query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for the
query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :return: A list containing the query results.
        :rtype: list
        """
        client = boto3.client("logs")
```

```
        try:
            try:
                start_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
                )
                end_time = round(

self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
                )
                response = client.start_query(
                    logGroupName=self.log_groups,
                    startTime=start_time,
                    endTime=end_time,
                    queryString="fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc",
                    limit=self.limit,
                )
                query_id = response["queryId"]
            except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
                raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")
            while True:
                time.sleep(1)
                results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
                if results["status"] in [
                    "Complete",
                    "Failed",
                    "Cancelled",
                    "Timeout",
                    "Unknown",
                ]:
                    return results.get("results", [])
        except DateOutOfBoundsError:
            return []

    def _initiate_query(self, client, date_range, max_logs):
        """
        Initiates the CloudWatch logs query.

        :param date_range: A tuple representing the start and end datetime for the
query.
        :type date_range: tuple
        :param max_logs: The maximum number of logs to retrieve.
        :type max_logs: int
        :return: The query ID as a string.
```

```
        :rtype: str
        """
        try:
            start_time = round(
                self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[0])
            )
            end_time = round(
                self.date_utilities.convert_iso8601_to_unix_timestamp(date_range[1])
            )
            response = client.start_query(
                logGroupName=self.log_groups,
                startTime=start_time,
                endTime=end_time,
                queryString="fields @timestamp, @message | sort @timestamp asc",
                limit=max_logs,
            )
            return response["queryId"]
        except client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException as e:
            raise DateOutOfBoundsError(f"Resource not found: {e}")

    # snippet-end:[python.example_code.cloudwatch_logs.start_query]

    # snippet-start:[python.example_code.cloudwatch_logs.get_query_results]
    def _wait_for_query_results(self, client, query_id):
        """
        Waits for the query to complete and retrieves the results.

        :param query_id: The ID of the initiated query.
        :type query_id: str
        :return: A list containing the results of the query.
        :rtype: list
        """
        while True:
            time.sleep(1)
            results = client.get_query_results(queryId=query_id)
            if results["status"] in [
                "Complete",
                "Failed",
                "Cancelled",
                "Timeout",
                "Unknown",
            ]:
                return results.get("results", [])
```

```
    # snippet-end:[python.example_code.cloudwatch_logs.get_query_results]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - GetQueryResults
  - StartQuery

使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon Cognito 身分供應商範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Amazon Cognito 身分識別提供者使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AdminGetUser`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AdminGetUser`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""
```

```
    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_up_user(self, user_name, password, user_email):
        """
        Signs up a new user with Amazon Cognito. This action prompts Amazon Cognito
        to send an email to the specified email address. The email contains a code
that
        can be used to confirm the user.

        When the user already exists, the user status is checked to determine
whether
        the user has been confirmed.

        :param user_name: The user name that identifies the new user.
        :param password: The password for the new user.
        :param user_email: The email address for the new user.
        :return: True when the user is already confirmed with Amazon Cognito.
                 Otherwise, false.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "Password": password,
                "UserAttributes": [{"Name": "email", "Value": user_email}],
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.sign_up(**kwargs)
            confirmed = response["UserConfirmed"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "UsernameExistsException":
                response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_get_user(
                    UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id, Username=user_name
                )
                logger.warning(
                    "User %s exists and is %s.", user_name, response["UserStatus"]
                )
                confirmed = response["UserStatus"] == "CONFIRMED"
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't sign up %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return confirmed
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AdminGetUser中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

AdminInitiateAuth

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AdminInitiateAuth。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
```

```
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def start_sign_in(self, user_name, password):
        """
        Starts the sign-in process for a user by using administrator credentials.
        This method of signing in is appropriate for code running on a secure
server.

        If the user pool is configured to require MFA and this is the first sign-in
        for the user, Amazon Cognito returns a challenge response to set up an
        MFA application. When this occurs, this function gets an MFA secret from
        Amazon Cognito and returns it to the caller.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to sign in.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :return: The result of the sign-in attempt. When sign-in is successful, this
                 returns an access token that can be used to get AWS credentials.
Otherwise,
                 Amazon Cognito returns a challenge to set up an MFA application,
                 or a challenge to enter an MFA code from a registered MFA
application.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "AuthFlow": "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                "AuthParameters": {"USERNAME": user_name, "PASSWORD": password},
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["AuthParameters"]["SECRET_HASH"] =
self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_initiate_auth(**kwargs)
            challenge_name = response.get("ChallengeName", None)
            if challenge_name == "MFA_SETUP":
                if (
```

```
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA"
                    in response["ChallengeParameters"]["MFAS_CAN_SETUP"]
                ):
                    response.update(self.get_mfa_secret(response["Session"]))
                else:
                    raise RuntimeError(
                        "The user pool requires MFA setup, but the user pool is not
"
                        "configured for TOTP MFA. This example requires TOTP MFA."
                    )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AdminInitiateAuth中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

AdminRespondToAuthChallenge

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AdminRespondToAuthChallenge`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

透過提供關聯的 MFA 應用程式所產生的程式碼，以回應 MFA 挑戰。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""
```

```
    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def respond_to_mfa_challenge(self, user_name, session, mfa_code):
        """
        Responds to a challenge for an MFA code. This completes the second step of
        a two-factor sign-in. When sign-in is successful, it returns an access token
        that can be used to get AWS credentials from Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who is signing in.
        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param mfa_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "ChallengeName": "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA",
                "Session": session,
                "ChallengeResponses": {
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE": mfa_code,
                },
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["ChallengeResponses"]["SECRET_HASH"] = self._secret_hash(
                    user_name
                )
```

```
            response =
 self.cognito_idp_client.admin_respond_to_auth_challenge(**kwargs)
            auth_result = response["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ExpiredCodeException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Your MFA code has expired or has been used already. You might
 have "
                    "to wait a few seconds until your app shows you a new code."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't respond to mfa challenge for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return auth_result
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AdminRespondToAuthChallenge中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`AssociateSoftwareToken`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssociateSoftwareToken`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
```

```
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def get_mfa_secret(self, session):
        """
        Gets a token that can be used to associate an MFA application with the user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :return: An MFA token that can be used to set up an MFA application.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.associate_software_token(Session=session)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get MFA secret. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AssociateSoftwareToken中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ConfirmDevice

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ConfirmDevice。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def confirm_mfa_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        access_token,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Confirms an MFA device to be tracked by Amazon Cognito. When a device is
        tracked, its key and password can be used to sign in without requiring a new
        MFA code from the MFA application.
```

```
        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param device_key: The key of the device, returned by Amazon Cognito.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of the device, returned by Amazon
Cognito.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param access_token: The user's access token.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with Secure Remote Password (SRP)
                        calculations. The scenario associated with this example uses
                        the warrant package.
        :return: True when the user must confirm the device. Otherwise, False. When
                 False, the device is automatically confirmed and tracked.
        """
        srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
            username=user_name,
            password=device_password,
            pool_id="_",
            client_id=self.client_id,
            client_secret=None,
            client=self.cognito_idp_client,
        )
        device_and_pw = f"{device_group_key}{device_key}:{device_password}"
        device_and_pw_hash = aws_srp.hash_sha256(device_and_pw.encode("utf-8"))
        salt = aws_srp.pad_hex(aws_srp.get_random(16))
        x_value = aws_srp.hex_to_long(aws_srp.hex_hash(salt + device_and_pw_hash))
        verifier = aws_srp.pad_hex(pow(srp_helper.val_g, x_value, srp_helper.big_n))
        device_secret_verifier_config = {
            "PasswordVerifier": base64.standard_b64encode(
                bytearray.fromhex(verifier)
            ).decode("utf-8"),
            "Salt":
base64.standard_b64encode(bytearray.fromhex(salt)).decode("utf-8"),
        }
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_device(
                AccessToken=access_token,
                DeviceKey=device_key,
                DeviceSecretVerifierConfig=device_secret_verifier_config,
            )
            user_confirm = response["UserConfirmationNecessary"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm mfa device %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                device_key,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return user_confirm
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ConfirmDevice中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ConfirmSignUp

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ConfirmSignUp。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def confirm_user_sign_up(self, user_name, confirmation_code):
        """
        Confirms a previously created user. A user must be confirmed before they
```

```
        can sign in to Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to confirm.
        :param confirmation_code: The confirmation code sent to the user's
registered
                                  email address.
        :return: True when the confirmation succeeds.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "ConfirmationCode": confirmation_code,
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_sign_up(**kwargs)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm sign up for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return True
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ConfirmSignUp中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`InitiateAuth`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`InitiateAuth`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例示範如何使用追蹤的裝置開始進行身分驗證。若要完成登入，用戶端必須正確回應安全遠端密碼 (SRP) 挑戰。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        password,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Signs in to Amazon Cognito as a user who has a tracked device. Signing in
        with a tracked device lets a user sign in without entering a new MFA code.

        Signing in with a tracked device requires that the client respond to the SRP
        protocol. The scenario associated with this example uses the warrant package
        to help with SRP calculations.

        For more information on SRP, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Secure_Remote_Password_protocol.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param password: The user's password.
```

```
        :param device_key: The key of a tracked device.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of a tracked device.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with SRP calculations. The scenario
                        associated with this example uses the warrant package.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
                username=user_name,
                password=device_password,
                pool_id="_",
                client_id=self.client_id,
                client_secret=None,
                client=self.cognito_idp_client,
            )

            response_init = self.cognito_idp_client.initiate_auth(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                AuthFlow="USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                AuthParameters={
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "PASSWORD": password,
                    "DEVICE_KEY": device_key,
                },
            )
            if response_init["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_SRP_AUTH":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_SRP_AUTH challenge but got
{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            auth_params = srp_helper.get_auth_params()
            auth_params["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_auth = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_SRP_AUTH",
                ChallengeResponses=auth_params,
            )
            if response_auth["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER challenge but got "
                    f"{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
```

```
                )

            challenge_params = response_auth["ChallengeParameters"]
            challenge_params["USER_ID_FOR_SRP"] = device_group_key + device_key
            cr = srp_helper.process_challenge(challenge_params, {"USERNAME":
 user_name})
            cr["USERNAME"] = user_name
            cr["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_verifier = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER",
                ChallengeResponses=cr,
            )
            auth_tokens = response_verifier["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start client sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return auth_tokens
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InitiateAuth中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ListUsers`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUsers`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""
```

```
    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def list_users(self):
        """
        Returns a list of the users in the current user pool.

        :return: The list of users.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.list_users(UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id)
            users = response["Users"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list users for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.user_pool_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return users
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListUsers中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ResendConfirmationCode

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ResendConfirmationCode。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def resend_confirmation(self, user_name):
        """
        Prompts Amazon Cognito to resend an email with a new confirmation code.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who will receive the email.
        :return: Delivery information about where the email is sent.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"ClientId": self.client_id, "Username": user_name}
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.resend_confirmation_code(**kwargs)
            delivery = response["CodeDeliveryDetails"]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't resend confirmation to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return delivery
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ResendConfirmationCode中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

RespondToAuthChallenge

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RespondToAuthChallenge。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用追蹤的裝置登入。若要完成登入，用戶端必須正確回應安全遠端密碼 (SRP) 挑戰。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
```

```
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        password,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Signs in to Amazon Cognito as a user who has a tracked device. Signing in
        with a tracked device lets a user sign in without entering a new MFA code.

        Signing in with a tracked device requires that the client respond to the SRP
        protocol. The scenario associated with this example uses the warrant package
        to help with SRP calculations.

        For more information on SRP, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Secure_Remote_Password_protocol.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :param device_key: The key of a tracked device.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of a tracked device.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with SRP calculations. The scenario
                        associated with this example uses the warrant package.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
                username=user_name,
                password=device_password,
                pool_id="_",
                client_id=self.client_id,
                client_secret=None,
                client=self.cognito_idp_client,
            )
```

```
            response_init = self.cognito_idp_client.initiate_auth(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                AuthFlow="USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                AuthParameters={
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "PASSWORD": password,
                    "DEVICE_KEY": device_key,
                },
            )
            if response_init["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_SRP_AUTH":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_SRP_AUTH challenge but got
{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            auth_params = srp_helper.get_auth_params()
            auth_params["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_auth = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_SRP_AUTH",
                ChallengeResponses=auth_params,
            )
            if response_auth["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER challenge but got "
                    f"{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            challenge_params = response_auth["ChallengeParameters"]
            challenge_params["USER_ID_FOR_SRP"] = device_group_key + device_key
            cr = srp_helper.process_challenge(challenge_params, {"USERNAME":
user_name})
            cr["USERNAME"] = user_name
            cr["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_verifier = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER",
                ChallengeResponses=cr,
            )
            auth_tokens = response_verifier["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start client sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return auth_tokens
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RespondToAuthChallenge中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SignUp

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SignUp。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def sign_up_user(self, user_name, password, user_email):
```

```
        """
        Signs up a new user with Amazon Cognito. This action prompts Amazon Cognito
        to send an email to the specified email address. The email contains a code
that
        can be used to confirm the user.

        When the user already exists, the user status is checked to determine
whether
        the user has been confirmed.

        :param user_name: The user name that identifies the new user.
        :param password: The password for the new user.
        :param user_email: The email address for the new user.
        :return: True when the user is already confirmed with Amazon Cognito.
                 Otherwise, false.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "Password": password,
                "UserAttributes": [{"Name": "email", "Value": user_email}],
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.sign_up(**kwargs)
            confirmed = response["UserConfirmed"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "UsernameExistsException":
                response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_get_user(
                    UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id, Username=user_name
                )
                logger.warning(
                    "User %s exists and is %s.", user_name, response["UserStatus"]
                )
                confirmed = response["UserStatus"] == "CONFIRMED"
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't sign up %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

```
        return confirmed
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SignUp中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

VerifySoftwareToken

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用VerifySoftwareToken。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def verify_mfa(self, session, user_code):
        """
        Verify a new MFA application that is associated with a user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
 initiate
                        authentication.
```

```
        :param user_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: Status that indicates whether the MFA application is verified.
        """
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.verify_software_token(
                Session=session, UserCode=user_code
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't verify MFA. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件VerifySoftwareToken中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

使用需要 MFA 的使用者集區註冊使用者

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用使用者名稱、密碼和電子郵件地址註冊並確認使用者。
- 透過將 MFA 應用程式與使用者建立關聯，以設定多重要素身分驗證。
- 使用密碼和 MFA 代碼登入。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立包裝案例中所用 Amazon Cognito 函數的類別。

```
class CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Cognito actions"""

    def __init__(self, cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id,
 client_secret=None):
        """
        :param cognito_idp_client: A Boto3 Amazon Cognito Identity Provider client.
        :param user_pool_id: The ID of an existing Amazon Cognito user pool.
        :param client_id: The ID of a client application registered with the user
 pool.
        :param client_secret: The client secret, if the client has a secret.
        """
        self.cognito_idp_client = cognito_idp_client
        self.user_pool_id = user_pool_id
        self.client_id = client_id
        self.client_secret = client_secret


    def _secret_hash(self, user_name):
        """
        Calculates a secret hash from a user name and a client secret.

        :param user_name: The user name to use when calculating the hash.
        :return: The secret hash.
        """
        key = self.client_secret.encode()
        msg = bytes(user_name + self.client_id, "utf-8")
        secret_hash = base64.b64encode(
            hmac.new(key, msg, digestmod=hashlib.sha256).digest()
        ).decode()
        logger.info("Made secret hash for %s: %s.", user_name, secret_hash)
        return secret_hash

    def sign_up_user(self, user_name, password, user_email):
        """
        Signs up a new user with Amazon Cognito. This action prompts Amazon Cognito
        to send an email to the specified email address. The email contains a code
 that
        can be used to confirm the user.

        When the user already exists, the user status is checked to determine
 whether
        the user has been confirmed.
```

```
        :param user_name: The user name that identifies the new user.
        :param password: The password for the new user.
        :param user_email: The email address for the new user.
        :return: True when the user is already confirmed with Amazon Cognito.
                 Otherwise, false.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "Password": password,
                "UserAttributes": [{"Name": "email", "Value": user_email}],
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.sign_up(**kwargs)
            confirmed = response["UserConfirmed"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "UsernameExistsException":
                response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_get_user(
                    UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id, Username=user_name
                )
                logger.warning(
                    "User %s exists and is %s.", user_name, response["UserStatus"]
                )
                confirmed = response["UserStatus"] == "CONFIRMED"
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't sign up %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return confirmed


    def resend_confirmation(self, user_name):
        """
        Prompts Amazon Cognito to resend an email with a new confirmation code.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who will receive the email.
        :return: Delivery information about where the email is sent.
```

```
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"ClientId": self.client_id, "Username": user_name}
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.resend_confirmation_code(**kwargs)
            delivery = response["CodeDeliveryDetails"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't resend confirmation to %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return delivery


    def confirm_user_sign_up(self, user_name, confirmation_code):
        """
        Confirms a previously created user. A user must be confirmed before they
        can sign in to Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to confirm.
        :param confirmation_code: The confirmation code sent to the user's
registered
                                  email address.
        :return: True when the confirmation succeeds.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "Username": user_name,
                "ConfirmationCode": confirmation_code,
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["SecretHash"] = self._secret_hash(user_name)
            self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_sign_up(**kwargs)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm sign up for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return True


    def list_users(self):
        """
        Returns a list of the users in the current user pool.

        :return: The list of users.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.list_users(UserPoolId=self.user_pool_id)
            users = response["Users"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list users for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.user_pool_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return users


    def start_sign_in(self, user_name, password):
        """
        Starts the sign-in process for a user by using administrator credentials.
        This method of signing in is appropriate for code running on a secure
server.

        If the user pool is configured to require MFA and this is the first sign-in
        for the user, Amazon Cognito returns a challenge response to set up an
        MFA application. When this occurs, this function gets an MFA secret from
        Amazon Cognito and returns it to the caller.

        :param user_name: The name of the user to sign in.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :return: The result of the sign-in attempt. When sign-in is successful, this
```

```
                 returns an access token that can be used to get AWS credentials.
Otherwise,
                 Amazon Cognito returns a challenge to set up an MFA application,
                 or a challenge to enter an MFA code from a registered MFA
application.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "AuthFlow": "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                "AuthParameters": {"USERNAME": user_name, "PASSWORD": password},
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["AuthParameters"]["SECRET_HASH"] =
self._secret_hash(user_name)
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.admin_initiate_auth(**kwargs)
            challenge_name = response.get("ChallengeName", None)
            if challenge_name == "MFA_SETUP":
                if (
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA"
                    in response["ChallengeParameters"]["MFAS_CAN_SETUP"]
                ):
                    response.update(self.get_mfa_secret(response["Session"]))
                else:
                    raise RuntimeError(
                        "The user pool requires MFA setup, but the user pool is not
"
                        "configured for TOTP MFA. This example requires TOTP MFA."
                    )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response


    def get_mfa_secret(self, session):
```

```
        """
        Gets a token that can be used to associate an MFA application with the user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :return: An MFA token that can be used to set up an MFA application.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.associate_software_token(Session=session)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get MFA secret. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response


    def verify_mfa(self, session, user_code):
        """
        Verify a new MFA application that is associated with a user.

        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param user_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: Status that indicates whether the MFA application is verified.
        """
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.verify_software_token(
                Session=session, UserCode=user_code
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't verify MFA. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            response.pop("ResponseMetadata", None)
            return response


    def respond_to_mfa_challenge(self, user_name, session, mfa_code):
        """
        Responds to a challenge for an MFA code. This completes the second step of
        a two-factor sign-in. When sign-in is successful, it returns an access token
        that can be used to get AWS credentials from Amazon Cognito.

        :param user_name: The name of the user who is signing in.
        :param session: Session information returned from a previous call to
initiate
                        authentication.
        :param mfa_code: A code generated by the associated MFA application.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "UserPoolId": self.user_pool_id,
                "ClientId": self.client_id,
                "ChallengeName": "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA",
                "Session": session,
                "ChallengeResponses": {
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA_CODE": mfa_code,
                },
            }
            if self.client_secret is not None:
                kwargs["ChallengeResponses"]["SECRET_HASH"] = self._secret_hash(
                    user_name
                )
            response =
self.cognito_idp_client.admin_respond_to_auth_challenge(**kwargs)
            auth_result = response["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ExpiredCodeException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Your MFA code has expired or has been used already. You might
have "
                    "to wait a few seconds until your app shows you a new code."
                )
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't respond to mfa challenge for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    user_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return auth_result


    def confirm_mfa_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        access_token,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Confirms an MFA device to be tracked by Amazon Cognito. When a device is
        tracked, its key and password can be used to sign in without requiring a new
        MFA code from the MFA application.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param device_key: The key of the device, returned by Amazon Cognito.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of the device, returned by Amazon
 Cognito.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param access_token: The user's access token.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with Secure Remote Password (SRP)
                        calculations. The scenario associated with this example uses
                        the warrant package.
        :return: True when the user must confirm the device. Otherwise, False. When
                 False, the device is automatically confirmed and tracked.
        """
        srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
            username=user_name,
            password=device_password,
            pool_id="_",
            client_id=self.client_id,
            client_secret=None,
```

```
            client=self.cognito_idp_client,
        )
        device_and_pw = f"{device_group_key}{device_key}:{device_password}"
        device_and_pw_hash = aws_srp.hash_sha256(device_and_pw.encode("utf-8"))
        salt = aws_srp.pad_hex(aws_srp.get_random(16))
        x_value = aws_srp.hex_to_long(aws_srp.hex_hash(salt + device_and_pw_hash))
        verifier = aws_srp.pad_hex(pow(srp_helper.val_g, x_value, srp_helper.big_n))
        device_secret_verifier_config = {
            "PasswordVerifier": base64.standard_b64encode(
                bytearray.fromhex(verifier)
            ).decode("utf-8"),
            "Salt":
base64.standard_b64encode(bytearray.fromhex(salt)).decode("utf-8"),
        }
        try:
            response = self.cognito_idp_client.confirm_device(
                AccessToken=access_token,
                DeviceKey=device_key,
                DeviceSecretVerifierConfig=device_secret_verifier_config,
            )
            user_confirm = response["UserConfirmationNecessary"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't confirm mfa device %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                device_key,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return user_confirm


    def sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        self,
        user_name,
        password,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        aws_srp,
    ):
        """
        Signs in to Amazon Cognito as a user who has a tracked device. Signing in
```

```
        with a tracked device lets a user sign in without entering a new MFA code.

        Signing in with a tracked device requires that the client respond to the SRP
        protocol. The scenario associated with this example uses the warrant package
        to help with SRP calculations.

        For more information on SRP, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
Secure_Remote_Password_protocol.

        :param user_name: The user that is associated with the device.
        :param password: The user's password.
        :param device_key: The key of a tracked device.
        :param device_group_key: The group key of a tracked device.
        :param device_password: The password that is associated with the device.
        :param aws_srp: A class that helps with SRP calculations. The scenario
                        associated with this example uses the warrant package.
        :return: The result of the authentication. When successful, this contains an
                 access token for the user.
        """
        try:
            srp_helper = aws_srp.AWSSRP(
                username=user_name,
                password=device_password,
                pool_id="_",
                client_id=self.client_id,
                client_secret=None,
                client=self.cognito_idp_client,
            )

            response_init = self.cognito_idp_client.initiate_auth(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                AuthFlow="USER_PASSWORD_AUTH",
                AuthParameters={
                    "USERNAME": user_name,
                    "PASSWORD": password,
                    "DEVICE_KEY": device_key,
                },
            )
            if response_init["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_SRP_AUTH":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_SRP_AUTH challenge but got
 {response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )
```

```
            auth_params = srp_helper.get_auth_params()
            auth_params["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_auth = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_SRP_AUTH",
                ChallengeResponses=auth_params,
            )
            if response_auth["ChallengeName"] != "DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER":
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Expected DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER challenge but got "
                    f"{response_init['ChallengeName']}."
                )

            challenge_params = response_auth["ChallengeParameters"]
            challenge_params["USER_ID_FOR_SRP"] = device_group_key + device_key
            cr = srp_helper.process_challenge(challenge_params, {"USERNAME":
user_name})
            cr["USERNAME"] = user_name
            cr["DEVICE_KEY"] = device_key
            response_verifier = self.cognito_idp_client.respond_to_auth_challenge(
                ClientId=self.client_id,
                ChallengeName="DEVICE_PASSWORD_VERIFIER",
                ChallengeResponses=cr,
            )
            auth_tokens = response_verifier["AuthenticationResult"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start client sign in for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                user_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return auth_tokens
```

建立可執行案例的類別。此範例也會註冊要由 Amazon Cognito 追蹤的 MFA 裝置，並向您展示如何使用來自追蹤裝置的密碼和資訊登入。這樣就不需要輸入新的 MFA 代碼。

```
def run_scenario(cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Cognito user signup with MFA demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    cog_wrapper = CognitoIdentityProviderWrapper(
        cognito_idp_client, user_pool_id, client_id
    )

    user_name = q.ask("Let's sign up a new user. Enter a user name: ", q.non_empty)
    password = q.ask("Enter a password for the user: ", q.non_empty)
    email = q.ask("Enter a valid email address that you own: ", q.non_empty)
    confirmed = cog_wrapper.sign_up_user(user_name, password, email)
    while not confirmed:
        print(
            f"User {user_name} requires confirmation. Check {email} for "
            f"a verification code."
        )
        confirmation_code = q.ask("Enter the confirmation code from the email: ")
        if not confirmation_code:
            if q.ask("Do you need another confirmation code (y/n)? ", q.is_yesno):
                delivery = cog_wrapper.resend_confirmation(user_name)
                print(
                    f"Confirmation code sent by {delivery['DeliveryMedium']} "
                    f"to {delivery['Destination']}."
                )
        else:
            confirmed = cog_wrapper.confirm_user_sign_up(user_name,
 confirmation_code)
    print(f"User {user_name} is confirmed and ready to use.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Let's get a list of users in the user pool.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    users = cog_wrapper.list_users()
    if users:
        print(f"Found {len(users)} users:")
        pp(users)
    else:
        print("No users found.")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print("Let's sign in and get an access token.")
    auth_tokens = None
    challenge = "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH"
    response = {}
    while challenge is not None:
        if challenge == "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH":
            response = cog_wrapper.start_sign_in(user_name, password)
            challenge = response["ChallengeName"]
        elif response["ChallengeName"] == "MFA_SETUP":
            print("First, we need to set up an MFA application.")
            qr_img = qrcode.make(
                f"otpauth://totp/{user_name}?secret={response['SecretCode']}"
            )
            qr_img.save("qr.png")
            q.ask(
                "Press Enter to see a QR code on your screen. Scan it into an MFA "
                "application, such as Google Authenticator."
            )
            webbrowser.open("qr.png")
            mfa_code = q.ask(
                "Enter the verification code from your MFA application: ",
q.non_empty
            )
            response = cog_wrapper.verify_mfa(response["Session"], mfa_code)
            print(f"MFA device setup {response['Status']}")
            print("Now that an MFA application is set up, let's sign in again.")
            print(
                "You might have to wait a few seconds for a new MFA code to appear
in "
                "your MFA application."
            )
            challenge = "ADMIN_USER_PASSWORD_AUTH"
        elif response["ChallengeName"] == "SOFTWARE_TOKEN_MFA":
            auth_tokens = None
            while auth_tokens is None:
                mfa_code = q.ask(
                    "Enter a verification code from your MFA application: ",
q.non_empty
                )
                auth_tokens = cog_wrapper.respond_to_mfa_challenge(
                    user_name, response["Session"], mfa_code
                )
            print(f"You're signed in as {user_name}.")
```

```
            print("Here's your access token:")
            pp(auth_tokens["AccessToken"])
            print("And your device information:")
            pp(auth_tokens["NewDeviceMetadata"])
            challenge = None
        else:
            raise Exception(f"Got unexpected challenge {response['ChallengeName']}")
    print("-" * 88)

    device_group_key = auth_tokens["NewDeviceMetadata"]["DeviceGroupKey"]
    device_key = auth_tokens["NewDeviceMetadata"]["DeviceKey"]
    device_password = base64.standard_b64encode(os.urandom(40)).decode("utf-8")

    print("Let's confirm your MFA device so you don't have re-enter MFA tokens for
 it.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    cog_wrapper.confirm_mfa_device(
        user_name,
        device_key,
        device_group_key,
        device_password,
        auth_tokens["AccessToken"],
        aws_srp,
    )
    print(f"Your device {device_key} is confirmed.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(
        f"Now let's sign in as {user_name} from your confirmed device {device_key}.
\n"
        f"Because this device is tracked by Amazon Cognito, you won't have to re-
enter an MFA code."
    )
    q.ask("Press Enter when ready.")
    auth_tokens = cog_wrapper.sign_in_with_tracked_device(
        user_name, password, device_key, device_group_key, device_password, aws_srp
    )
    print("You're signed in. Your access token is:")
    pp(auth_tokens["AccessToken"])
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Don't forget to delete your user pool when you're done with this
 example.")
    print("\nThanks for watching!")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Shows how to sign up a new user with Amazon Cognito and
 associate "
        "the user with an MFA application for multi-factor authentication."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "user_pool_id", help="The ID of the user pool to use for the example."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "client_id", help="The ID of the client application to use for the example."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    try:
        run_scenario(boto3.client("cognito-idp"), args.user_pool_id, args.client_id)
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AdminGetUser
  - AdminInitiateAuth
  - AdminRespondToAuthChallenge
  - AssociateSoftwareToken
  - ConfirmDevice
  - ConfirmSignUp
  - InitiateAuth
  - ListUsers
  - ResendConfirmationCode
  - RespondToAuthChallenge
  - SignUp

- VerifySoftwareToken

Amazon Comprehend 使用 SDK 的例子 Python（博托 3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Amazon Comprehend 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateDocumentClassifier`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDocumentClassifier`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None
```

```
    def create(
        self,
        name,
        language_code,
        training_bucket,
        training_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
        mode,
    ):
        """
        Creates a custom classifier. After the classifier is created, it immediately
        starts training on the data found in the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
Training
        can take 30 minutes or longer. The `describe_document_classifier` function
        can be used to get training status and returns a status of TRAINED when the
        classifier is ready to use.

        :param name: The name of the classifier.
        :param language_code: The language the classifier can operate on.
        :param training_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains the training
data.
        :param training_key: The prefix used to find training data in the training
                             bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                             of them are used.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from the
                                     training bucket.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created classifier.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.create_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierName=name,
                LanguageCode=language_code,
                InputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{training_bucket}/{training_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                Mode=mode.value,
            )
            self.classifier_arn = response["DocumentClassifierArn"]
            logger.info("Started classifier creation. Arn is: %s.",
self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create classifier %s.", name)
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return self.classifier_arn
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateDocumentClassifier中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteDocumentClassifier

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDocumentClassifier。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the classifier.
        """
        try:
            self.comprehend_client.delete_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            logger.info("Deleted classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            self.classifier_arn = None
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't deleted classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteDocumentClassifier中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeDocumentClassificationJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDocumentClassificationJob。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a classification job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classification_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
```

```
            job = response["DocumentClassificationJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classification job %s.", job["JobName"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classification job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeDocumentClassificationJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeDocumentClassifier

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDocumentClassifier。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def describe(self, classifier_arn=None):
        """
        Gets metadata about a custom classifier, including its current status.

        :param classifier_arn: The ARN of the classifier to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the classifier.
        """
```

```
        if classifier_arn is not None:
            self.classifier_arn = classifier_arn
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            classifier = response["DocumentClassifierProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return classifier
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeDocumentClassifier中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DescribeTopicsDetectionJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTopicsDetectionJob`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
```

```
        Gets metadata about a topic modeling job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_topics_detection_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["TopicsDetectionJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got topic detection job %s.", job_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeTopicsDetectionJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DetectDominantLanguage`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectDominantLanguage`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
```

```
    def detect_languages(self, text):
        """
        Detects languages used in a document.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :return: The list of languages along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_dominant_language(Text=text)
            languages = response["Languages"]
            logger.info("Detected %s languages.", len(languages))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect languages.")
            raise
        else:
            return languages
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectDominantLanguage中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DetectEntities`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectEntities`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
```

```
    def detect_entities(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects entities in a document. Entities can be things like people and
 places
        or other common terms.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectEntities中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DetectKeyPhrases`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectKeyPhrases`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_key_phrases(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects key phrases in a document. A key phrase is typically a noun and its
        modifiers.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of key phrases along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_key_phrases(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            phrases = response["KeyPhrases"]
            logger.info("Detected %s phrases.", len(phrases))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect phrases.")
            raise
        else:
            return phrases
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectKeyPhrases中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DetectPiiEntities`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectPiiEntities`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_pii(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects personally identifiable information (PII) in a document. PII can be
        things like names, account numbers, or addresses.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of PII entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_pii_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s PII entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect PII entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectPiiEntities中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DetectSentiment

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectSentiment。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_sentiment(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects the overall sentiment expressed in a document. Sentiment can
        be positive, negative, neutral, or a mixture.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The sentiments along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_sentiment(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            logger.info("Detected primary sentiment %s.", response["Sentiment"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect sentiment.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectSentiment中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DetectSyntax

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectSyntax。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_syntax(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects syntactical elements of a document. Syntax tokens are portions of
        text along with their use as parts of speech, such as nouns, verbs, and
        interjections.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of syntax tokens along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_syntax(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            tokens = response["SyntaxTokens"]
            logger.info("Detected %s syntax tokens.", len(tokens))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect syntax.")
            raise
        else:
            return tokens
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectSyntax中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListDocumentClassificationJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListDocumentClassificationJobs。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the classification jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classification_jobs()
            jobs = response["DocumentClassificationJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s document classification jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get document classification jobs.",
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return jobs
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListDocumentClassificationJobs中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListDocumentClassifiers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListDocumentClassifiers。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def list(self):
        """
        Lists custom classifiers for the current account.

        :return: The list of classifiers.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classifiers()
            classifiers = response["DocumentClassifierPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s classifiers.", len(classifiers))
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get classifiers.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return classifiers
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListDocumentClassifiers中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListTopicsDetectionJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTopicsDetectionJobs。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists topic modeling jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_topics_detection_jobs()
            jobs = response["TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList"]
```

```
            logger.info("Got %s topic detection jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection jobs.")
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListTopicsDetectionJobs中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`StartDocumentClassificationJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartDocumentClassificationJob`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
```

```
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a classification job. The classifier must be trained or the job
        will fail. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3 input bucket and
        written to the specified output bucket. Output data is stored in a tar
        archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously, so you can
        call `describe_document_classification_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains input data.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                          bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                          of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document per
                             file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_document_classification_job(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn,
                JobName=job_name,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
            )
            logger.info(
                "Document classification job %s is %s.", job_name,
response["JobStatus"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start classification job %s.", job_name)
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartDocumentClassificationJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

StartTopicsDetectionJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartTopicsDetectionJob。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a topic modeling job. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3
        input bucket and written to the specified output bucket. Output data is
 stored
```

```
        in a tar archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously, so
you
        can call `describe_topics_detection_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: An Amazon S3 bucket that contains job input.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                            bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                            of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document per
                            file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_topics_detection_job(
                JobName=job_name,
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
            )
            logger.info("Started topic modeling job %s.", response["JobId"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start topic modeling job.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartTopicsDetectionJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

偵測文件元素

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 偵測文件中的語言、實體和關鍵片語。
- 偵測文件中的個人識別資訊 (PII)。
- 偵測文件的情緒。
- 檢測文檔中的語法元素。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建一個包裝 Amazon Comprehend 操作的類。

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class ComprehendDetect:
    """Encapsulates Comprehend detection functions."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def detect_languages(self, text):
        """
        Detects languages used in a document.
```

```
        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :return: The list of languages along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_dominant_language(Text=text)
            languages = response["Languages"]
            logger.info("Detected %s languages.", len(languages))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect languages.")
            raise
        else:
            return languages


    def detect_entities(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects entities in a document. Entities can be things like people and
places
        or other common terms.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities


    def detect_key_phrases(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects key phrases in a document. A key phrase is typically a noun and its
        modifiers.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
```

```
        :return: The list of key phrases along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_key_phrases(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            phrases = response["KeyPhrases"]
            logger.info("Detected %s phrases.", len(phrases))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect phrases.")
            raise
        else:
            return phrases


    def detect_pii(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects personally identifiable information (PII) in a document. PII can be
        things like names, account numbers, or addresses.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of PII entities along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_pii_entities(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            entities = response["Entities"]
            logger.info("Detected %s PII entities.", len(entities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect PII entities.")
            raise
        else:
            return entities


    def detect_sentiment(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects the overall sentiment expressed in a document. Sentiment can
        be positive, negative, neutral, or a mixture.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
```

```
        :return: The sentiments along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_sentiment(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            logger.info("Detected primary sentiment %s.", response["Sentiment"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect sentiment.")
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def detect_syntax(self, text, language_code):
        """
        Detects syntactical elements of a document. Syntax tokens are portions of
        text along with their use as parts of speech, such as nouns, verbs, and
        interjections.

        :param text: The document to inspect.
        :param language_code: The language of the document.
        :return: The list of syntax tokens along with their confidence scores.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.detect_syntax(
                Text=text, LanguageCode=language_code
            )
            tokens = response["SyntaxTokens"]
            logger.info("Detected %s syntax tokens.", len(tokens))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect syntax.")
            raise
        else:
            return tokens
```

呼叫包裝函式類別上的函數，以偵測文件中的實體、片語等。

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Comprehend detection demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    comp_detect = ComprehendDetect(boto3.client("comprehend"))
    with open("detect_sample.txt") as sample_file:
        sample_text = sample_file.read()

    demo_size = 3

    print("Sample text used for this demo:")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(sample_text)
    print("-" * 88)

    print("Detecting languages.")
    languages = comp_detect.detect_languages(sample_text)
    pprint(languages)
    lang_code = languages[0]["LanguageCode"]

    print("Detecting entities.")
    entities = comp_detect.detect_entities(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(entities[:demo_size])

    print("Detecting key phrases.")
    phrases = comp_detect.detect_key_phrases(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(phrases[:demo_size])

    print("Detecting personally identifiable information (PII).")
    pii_entities = comp_detect.detect_pii(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(pii_entities[:demo_size])

    print("Detecting sentiment.")
    sentiment = comp_detect.detect_sentiment(sample_text, lang_code)
    print(f"Sentiment: {sentiment['Sentiment']}")
    print("SentimentScore:")
    pprint(sentiment["SentimentScore"])

    print("Detecting syntax elements.")
    syntax_tokens = comp_detect.detect_syntax(sample_text, lang_code)
```

```
    print(f"The first {demo_size} are:")
    pprint(syntax_tokens[:demo_size])

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - DetectDominantLanguage
  - DetectEntities
  - DetectKeyPhrases
  - DetectPiiEntities
  - DetectSentiment
  - DetectSyntax

針對範例資料執行主題建模工作

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 針對範例資料執行 Amazon Comprehend 主題建模任務。
- 取得有關工作的資訊。
- 從 Amazon S3 擷取任務輸出資料。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立包裝類別以呼叫 Amazon Comprehend 主題建模動作。

```
class ComprehendTopicModeler:
    """Encapsulates a Comprehend topic modeler."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client


    def start_job(
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a topic modeling job. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3
        input bucket and written to the specified output bucket. Output data is
stored
        in a tar archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously, so
you
        can call `describe_topics_detection_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: An Amazon S3 bucket that contains job input.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                           bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                           of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document per
                           file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_topics_detection_job(
                JobName=job_name,
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
```

```
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
            )
            logger.info("Started topic modeling job %s.", response["JobId"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start topic modeling job.")
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a topic modeling job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_topics_detection_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["TopicsDetectionJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got topic detection job %s.", job_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists topic modeling jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_topics_detection_jobs()
            jobs = response["TopicsDetectionJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s topic detection jobs.", len(jobs))
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topic detection jobs.")
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

使用包裝函式類別來執行主題模型工作並取得工作資料。

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Comprehend topic modeling demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    input_prefix = "input/"
    output_prefix = "output/"
    demo_resources = ComprehendDemoResources(
        boto3.resource("s3"), boto3.resource("iam")
    )
    topic_modeler = ComprehendTopicModeler(boto3.client("comprehend"))

    print("Setting up storage and security resources needed for the demo.")
    demo_resources.setup("comprehend-topic-modeler-demo")
    print("Copying sample data from public bucket into input bucket.")
    demo_resources.bucket.copy(
        {"Bucket": "public-sample-us-west-2", "Key": "TopicModeling/Sample.txt"},
        f"{input_prefix}sample.txt",
    )

    print("Starting topic modeling job on sample data.")
    job_info = topic_modeler.start_job(
        "demo-topic-modeling-job",
        demo_resources.bucket.name,
        input_prefix,
        JobInputFormat.per_line,
        demo_resources.bucket.name,
        output_prefix,
        demo_resources.data_access_role.arn,
    )
```

```
    print(
        f"Waiting for job {job_info['JobId']} to complete. This typically takes "
        f"20 - 30 minutes."
    )
    job_waiter = JobCompleteWaiter(topic_modeler.comprehend_client)
    job_waiter.wait(job_info["JobId"])

    job = topic_modeler.describe_job(job_info["JobId"])
    print(f"Job {job['JobId']} complete:")
    pprint(job)

    print(
        f"Getting job output data from the output Amazon S3 bucket: "
        f"{job['OutputDataConfig']['S3Uri']}."
    )
    job_output = demo_resources.extract_job_output(job)
    lines = 10
    print(f"First {lines} lines of document topics output:")
    pprint(job_output["doc-topics.csv"]["data"][:lines])
    print(f"First {lines} lines of terms output:")
    pprint(job_output["topic-terms.csv"]["data"][:lines])

    print("Cleaning up resources created for the demo.")
    demo_resources.cleanup()

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - DescribeTopicsDetectionJob
  - ListTopicsDetectionJobs
  - StartTopicsDetectionJob

訓練自訂分類器並對文件進行分類

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 創建一個 Amazon Comprehend 多標籤分類器。
- 訓練樣本數據的分類器。
- 對第二組資料執行分類工作。
- 從 Amazon S3 擷取任務輸出資料。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建一個包裝類來調用 Amazon Comprehend 文檔分類器操作。

```
class ComprehendClassifier:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Comprehend custom classifier."""

    def __init__(self, comprehend_client):
        """
        :param comprehend_client: A Boto3 Comprehend client.
        """
        self.comprehend_client = comprehend_client
        self.classifier_arn = None


    def create(
        self,
        name,
        language_code,
        training_bucket,
        training_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
        mode,
    ):
        """
        Creates a custom classifier. After the classifier is created, it immediately
        starts training on the data found in the specified Amazon S3 bucket.
 Training
        can take 30 minutes or longer. The `describe_document_classifier` function
        can be used to get training status and returns a status of TRAINED when the
        classifier is ready to use.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the classifier.
        :param language_code: The language the classifier can operate on.
        :param training_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains the training
data.
        :param training_key: The prefix used to find training data in the training
                             bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                             of them are used.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from the
                                     training bucket.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created classifier.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.create_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierName=name,
                LanguageCode=language_code,
                InputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{training_bucket}/{training_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
                Mode=mode.value,
            )
            self.classifier_arn = response["DocumentClassifierArn"]
            logger.info("Started classifier creation. Arn is: %s.",
self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create classifier %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.classifier_arn


    def describe(self, classifier_arn=None):
        """
        Gets metadata about a custom classifier, including its current status.

        :param classifier_arn: The ARN of the classifier to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the classifier.
        """
        if classifier_arn is not None:
            self.classifier_arn = classifier_arn
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
```

```
            classifier = response["DocumentClassifierProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            raise
        else:
            return classifier


    def list(self):
        """
        Lists custom classifiers for the current account.

        :return: The list of classifiers.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classifiers()
            classifiers = response["DocumentClassifierPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s classifiers.", len(classifiers))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get classifiers.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return classifiers


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the classifier.
        """
        try:
            self.comprehend_client.delete_document_classifier(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn
            )
            logger.info("Deleted classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            self.classifier_arn = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't deleted classifier %s.", self.classifier_arn)
            raise


    def start_job(
```

```
        self,
        job_name,
        input_bucket,
        input_key,
        input_format,
        output_bucket,
        output_key,
        data_access_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts a classification job. The classifier must be trained or the job
        will fail. Input is read from the specified Amazon S3 input bucket and
        written to the specified output bucket. Output data is stored in a tar
        archive compressed in gzip format. The job runs asynchronously, so you can
        call `describe_document_classification_job` to get job status until it
        returns a status of SUCCEEDED.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param input_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket that contains input data.
        :param input_key: The prefix used to find input data in the input
                          bucket. If multiple objects have the same prefix, all
                          of them are used.
        :param input_format: The format of the input data, either one document per
                             file or one document per line.
        :param output_bucket: The Amazon S3 bucket where output data is written.
        :param output_key: The prefix prepended to the output data.
        :param data_access_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a role that
                                     grants Comprehend permission to read from the
                                     input bucket and write to the output bucket.
        :return: Information about the job, including the job ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.start_document_classification_job(
                DocumentClassifierArn=self.classifier_arn,
                JobName=job_name,
                InputDataConfig={
                    "S3Uri": f"s3://{input_bucket}/{input_key}",
                    "InputFormat": input_format.value,
                },
                OutputDataConfig={"S3Uri": f"s3://{output_bucket}/{output_key}"},
                DataAccessRoleArn=data_access_role_arn,
            )
            logger.info(
```

```
                "Document classification job %s is %s.", job_name,
response["JobStatus"]
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start classification job %s.", job_name)
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def describe_job(self, job_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about a classification job.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.describe_document_classification_job(
                JobId=job_id
            )
            job = response["DocumentClassificationJobProperties"]
            logger.info("Got classification job %s.", job["JobName"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get classification job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return job


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the classification jobs for the current account.

        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.comprehend_client.list_document_classification_jobs()
            jobs = response["DocumentClassificationJobPropertiesList"]
            logger.info("Got %s document classification jobs.", len(jobs))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get document classification jobs.",
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return jobs
```

創建一個類來幫助運行該場景。

```
class ClassifierDemo:
    """
    Encapsulates functions used to run the demonstration.
    """

    def __init__(self, demo_resources):
        """
        :param demo_resources: A ComprehendDemoResources class that manages
 resources
                               for the demonstration.
        """
        self.demo_resources = demo_resources
        self.training_prefix = "training/"
        self.input_prefix = "input/"
        self.input_format = JobInputFormat.per_line
        self.output_prefix = "output/"

    def setup(self):
        """Creates AWS resources used by the demo."""
        self.demo_resources.setup("comprehend-classifier-demo")

    def cleanup(self):
        """Deletes AWS resources used by the demo."""
        self.demo_resources.cleanup()

    @staticmethod
    def _sanitize_text(text):
        """Removes characters that cause errors for the document parser."""
        return text.replace("\r", " ").replace("\n", " ").replace(",", ";")

    @staticmethod
    def _get_issues(query, issue_count):
        """
        Gets issues from GitHub using the specified query parameters.
```

```
        :param query: The query string used to request issues from the GitHub API.
        :param issue_count: The number of issues to retrieve.
        :return: The list of issues retrieved from GitHub.
        """
        issues = []
        logger.info("Requesting issues from %s?%s.", GITHUB_SEARCH_URL, query)
        response = requests.get(f"{GITHUB_SEARCH_URL}?
{query}&per_page={issue_count}")
        if response.status_code == 200:
            issue_page = response.json()["items"]
            logger.info("Got %s issues.", len(issue_page))
            issues = [
                {
                    "title": ClassifierDemo._sanitize_text(issue["title"]),
                    "body": ClassifierDemo._sanitize_text(issue["body"]),
                    "labels": {label["name"] for label in issue["labels"]},
                }
                for issue in issue_page
            ]
        else:
            logger.error(
                "GitHub returned error code %s with message %s.",
                response.status_code,
                response.json(),
            )
        logger.info("Found %s issues.", len(issues))
        return issues

    def get_training_issues(self, training_labels):
        """
        Gets issues used for training the custom classifier. Training issues are
        closed issues from the Boto3 repo that have known labels. Comprehend
        requires a minimum of ten training issues per label.

        :param training_labels: The issue labels to use for training.
        :return: The set of issues used for training.
        """
        issues = []
        per_label_count = 15
        for label in training_labels:
            issues += self._get_issues(
                f"q=type:issue+repo:boto/boto3+state:closed+label:{label}",
                per_label_count,
```

```
            )
            for issue in issues:
                issue["labels"] = issue["labels"].intersection(training_labels)
        return issues

    def get_input_issues(self, training_labels):
        """
        Gets input issues from GitHub. For demonstration purposes, input issues
        are open issues from the Boto3 repo with known labels, though in practice
        any issue could be submitted to the classifier for labeling.

        :param training_labels: The set of labels to query for.
        :return: The set of issues used for input.
        """
        issues = []
        per_label_count = 5
        for label in training_labels:
            issues += self._get_issues(
                f"q=type:issue+repo:boto/boto3+state:open+label:{label}",
                per_label_count,
            )
        return issues

    def upload_issue_data(self, issues, training=False):
        """
        Uploads issue data to an Amazon S3 bucket, either for training or for input.
        The data is first put into the format expected by Comprehend. For training,
        the set of pipe-delimited labels is prepended to each document. For
        input, labels are not sent.

        :param issues: The set of issues to upload to Amazon S3.
        :param training: Indicates whether the issue data is used for training or
                         input.
        """
        try:
            obj_key = (
                self.training_prefix if training else self.input_prefix
            ) + "issues.txt"
            if training:
                issue_strings = [
                    f"{'|'.join(issue['labels'])},{issue['title']} {issue['body']}"
                    for issue in issues
                ]
            else:
```

```
                issue_strings = [
                    f"{issue['title']} {issue['body']}" for issue in issues
                ]
            issue_bytes = BytesIO("\n".join(issue_strings).encode("utf-8"))
            self.demo_resources.bucket.upload_fileobj(issue_bytes, obj_key)
            logger.info(
                "Uploaded data as %s to bucket %s.",
                obj_key,
                self.demo_resources.bucket.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't upload data to bucket %s.",
self.demo_resources.bucket.name
            )
            raise

    def extract_job_output(self, job):
        """Extracts job output from Amazon S3."""
        return self.demo_resources.extract_job_output(job)

    @staticmethod
    def reconcile_job_output(input_issues, output_dict):
        """
        Reconciles job output with the list of input issues. Because the input
issues
        have known labels, these can be compared with the labels added by the
        classifier to judge the accuracy of the output.

        :param input_issues: The list of issues used as input.
        :param output_dict: The dictionary of data that is output by the classifier.
        :return: The list of reconciled input and output data.
        """
        reconciled = []
        for archive in output_dict.values():
            for line in archive["data"]:
                in_line = int(line["Line"])
                in_labels = input_issues[in_line]["labels"]
                out_labels = {
                    label["Name"]
                    for label in line["Labels"]
                    if float(label["Score"]) > 0.3
                }
                reconciled.append(
```

```
                    f"{line['File']}, line {in_line} has labels {in_labels}.\n"
                    f"\tClassifier assigned {out_labels}."
                )
        logger.info("Reconciled input and output labels.")
        return reconciled
```

使用已知標籤對一組 GitHub 問題進行分類器訓練，然後向分類器發送第二組 GitHub 問題，以便它們可以被標記。

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Comprehend custom document classifier demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    comp_demo = ClassifierDemo(
        ComprehendDemoResources(boto3.resource("s3"), boto3.resource("iam"))
    )
    comp_classifier = ComprehendClassifier(boto3.client("comprehend"))
    classifier_trained_waiter = ClassifierTrainedWaiter(
        comp_classifier.comprehend_client
    )
    training_labels = {"bug", "feature-request", "dynamodb", "s3"}

    print("Setting up storage and security resources needed for the demo.")
    comp_demo.setup()

    print("Getting training data from GitHub and uploading it to Amazon S3.")
    training_issues = comp_demo.get_training_issues(training_labels)
    comp_demo.upload_issue_data(training_issues, True)

    classifier_name = "doc-example-classifier"
    print(f"Creating document classifier {classifier_name}.")
    comp_classifier.create(
        classifier_name,
        "en",
        comp_demo.demo_resources.bucket.name,
        comp_demo.training_prefix,
        comp_demo.demo_resources.data_access_role.arn,
```

```
        ClassifierMode.multi_label,
    )
    print(
        f"Waiting until {classifier_name} is trained. This typically takes "
        f"30-40 minutes."
    )
    classifier_trained_waiter.wait(comp_classifier.classifier_arn)

    print(f"Classifier {classifier_name} is trained:")
    pprint(comp_classifier.describe())

    print("Getting input data from GitHub and uploading it to Amazon S3.")
    input_issues = comp_demo.get_input_issues(training_labels)
    comp_demo.upload_issue_data(input_issues)

    print("Starting classification job on input data.")
    job_info = comp_classifier.start_job(
        "issue_classification_job",
        comp_demo.demo_resources.bucket.name,
        comp_demo.input_prefix,
        comp_demo.input_format,
        comp_demo.demo_resources.bucket.name,
        comp_demo.output_prefix,
        comp_demo.demo_resources.data_access_role.arn,
    )
    print(f"Waiting for job {job_info['JobId']} to complete.")
    job_waiter = JobCompleteWaiter(comp_classifier.comprehend_client)
    job_waiter.wait(job_info["JobId"])

    job = comp_classifier.describe_job(job_info["JobId"])
    print(f"Job {job['JobId']} complete:")
    pprint(job)

    print(
        f"Getting job output data from Amazon S3: "
        f"{job['OutputDataConfig']['S3Uri']}."
    )
    job_output = comp_demo.extract_job_output(job)
    print("Job output:")
    pprint(job_output)

    print("Reconciling job output with labels from GitHub:")
    reconciled_output = comp_demo.reconcile_job_output(input_issues, job_output)
    print(*reconciled_output, sep="\n")
```

```
    answer = input(f"Do you want to delete the classifier {classifier_name} (y/n)?
")
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        print(f"Deleting {classifier_name}.")
        comp_classifier.delete()

    print("Cleaning up resources created for the demo.")
    comp_demo.cleanup()

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDocumentClassifier
  - DeleteDocumentClassifier
  - DescribeDocumentClassificationJob
  - DescribeDocumentClassifier
  - ListDocumentClassificationJobs
  - ListDocumentClassifiers
  - StartDocumentClassificationJob

AWS Config 使用 SDK 的例子（博圖 3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS Config。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

DeleteConfigRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteConfigRule。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ConfigWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates AWS Config functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, config_client):
        """
        :param config_client: A Boto3 AWS Config client.
        """
        self.config_client = config_client


    def delete_config_rule(self, rule_name):
        """
        Delete the specified rule.

        :param rule_name: The name of the rule to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.config_client.delete_config_rule(ConfigRuleName=rule_name)
            logger.info("Deleted rule %s.", rule_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteConfigRule中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeConfigRules

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeConfigRules。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ConfigWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates AWS Config functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, config_client):
        """
        :param config_client: A Boto3 AWS Config client.
        """
        self.config_client = config_client


    def describe_config_rule(self, rule_name):
        """
        Gets data for the specified rule.

        :param rule_name: The name of the rule to retrieve.
        :return: The rule data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.config_client.describe_config_rules(
                ConfigRuleNames=[rule_name]
            )
            rule = response["ConfigRules"]
            logger.info("Got data for rule %s.", rule_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return rule
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeConfigRules中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

PutConfigRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutConfigRule。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ConfigWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates AWS Config functions.
    """

    def __init__(self, config_client):
        """
        :param config_client: A Boto3 AWS Config client.
        """
        self.config_client = config_client


    def put_config_rule(self, rule_name):
        """
        Sets a configuration rule that prohibits making Amazon S3 buckets publicly
        readable.

        :param rule_name: The name to give the rule.
        """
        try:
            self.config_client.put_config_rule(
                ConfigRule={
                    "ConfigRuleName": rule_name,
                    "Description": "S3 Public Read Prohibited Bucket Rule",
```

```
                    "Scope": {
                        "ComplianceResourceTypes": [
                            "AWS::S3::Bucket",
                        ],
                    },
                    "Source": {
                        "Owner": "AWS",
                        "SourceIdentifier": "S3_BUCKET_PUBLIC_READ_PROHIBITED",
                    },
                    "InputParameters": "{}",
                    "ConfigRuleState": "ACTIVE",
                }
            )
            logger.info("Created configuration rule %s.", rule_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create configuration rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutConfigRule中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 Python 的 SDK 的 Firehose 示例（肉毒桿 3）

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 Firehose 來執行動作及實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`PutRecord`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutRecord`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class FirehoseClient:
    """
    AWS Firehose client to send records and monitor metrics.

    Attributes:
        config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and region.
        delivery_stream_name (str): Name of the Firehose delivery stream.
        region (str): AWS region for Firehose and CloudWatch clients.
        firehose (boto3.client): Boto3 Firehose client.
        cloudwatch (boto3.client): Boto3 CloudWatch client.
    """

    def __init__(self, config):
        """
        Initialize the FirehoseClient.

        Args:
            config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        """
        self.config = config
        self.delivery_stream_name = config.delivery_stream_name
        self.region = config.region
        self.firehose = boto3.client("firehose", region_name=self.region)
        self.cloudwatch = boto3.client("cloudwatch", region_name=self.region)


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record(self, record: dict):
        """
        Put individual records to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            record (dict): The data record to be sent to Firehose.
```

```
        This method attempts to send an individual record to the Firehose delivery
 stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        try:
            entry = self._create_record_entry(record)
            response = self.firehose.put_record(
                DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name, Record=entry
            )
            self._log_response(response, entry)
        except Exception:
            logger.info(f"Fail record: {record}.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutRecord中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

PutRecordBatch

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRecordBatch。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class FirehoseClient:
    """
    AWS Firehose client to send records and monitor metrics.

    Attributes:
        config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and region.
        delivery_stream_name (str): Name of the Firehose delivery stream.
        region (str): AWS region for Firehose and CloudWatch clients.
        firehose (boto3.client): Boto3 Firehose client.
        cloudwatch (boto3.client): Boto3 CloudWatch client.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, config):
        """
        Initialize the FirehoseClient.

        Args:
            config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
region.
        """
        self.config = config
        self.delivery_stream_name = config.delivery_stream_name
        self.region = config.region
        self.firehose = boto3.client("firehose", region_name=self.region)
        self.cloudwatch = boto3.client("cloudwatch", region_name=self.region)


    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record_batch(self, data: list, batch_size: int = 500):
        """
        Put records in batches to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            data (list): List of data records to be sent to Firehose.
            batch_size (int): Number of records to send in each batch. Default is
500.

        This method attempts to send records in batches to the Firehose delivery
stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        for i in range(0, len(data), batch_size):
            batch = data[i : i + batch_size]
            record_dicts = [{"Data": json.dumps(record)} for record in batch]
            try:
                response = self.firehose.put_record_batch(
                    DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name,
Records=record_dicts
                )
                self._log_batch_response(response, len(batch))
            except Exception as e:
                logger.info(f"Failed to send batch of {len(batch)} records. Error:
{e}")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutRecordBatch中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

把紀錄放到 Firehose

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 Firehose 來處理個別和批次記錄。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此指令碼會將個別記錄和批次記錄放入 Firehose。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import json
import logging
import random
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

import backoff
import boto3

from config import get_config


def load_sample_data(path: str) -> dict:
    """
    Load sample data from a JSON file.

    Args:
        path (str): The file path to the JSON file containing sample data.

    Returns:
        dict: The loaded sample data as a dictionary.
    """
```

```
    with open(path, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)


# Configure logging
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


# snippet-start:[python.example_code.firehose.init]
class FirehoseClient:
    """
    AWS Firehose client to send records and monitor metrics.

    Attributes:
        config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and region.
        delivery_stream_name (str): Name of the Firehose delivery stream.
        region (str): AWS region for Firehose and CloudWatch clients.
        firehose (boto3.client): Boto3 Firehose client.
        cloudwatch (boto3.client): Boto3 CloudWatch client.
    """

    def __init__(self, config):
        """
        Initialize the FirehoseClient.

        Args:
            config (object): Configuration object with delivery stream name and
 region.
        """
        self.config = config
        self.delivery_stream_name = config.delivery_stream_name
        self.region = config.region
        self.firehose = boto3.client("firehose", region_name=self.region)
        self.cloudwatch = boto3.client("cloudwatch", region_name=self.region)

    # snippet-end:[python.example_code.firehose.init]

    # snippet-start:[python.example_code.firehose.put_record]
    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record(self, record: dict):
        """
```

```
        Put individual records to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            record (dict): The data record to be sent to Firehose.

        This method attempts to send an individual record to the Firehose delivery
stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        try:
            entry = self._create_record_entry(record)
            response = self.firehose.put_record(
                DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name, Record=entry
            )
            self._log_response(response, entry)
        except Exception:
            logger.info(f"Fail record: {record}.")
            raise

    # snippet-end:[python.example_code.firehose.put_record]

    # snippet-start:[python.example_code.firehose.put_record_batch]
    @backoff.on_exception(
        backoff.expo, Exception, max_tries=5, jitter=backoff.full_jitter
    )
    def put_record_batch(self, data: list, batch_size: int = 500):
        """
        Put records in batches to Firehose with backoff and retry.

        Args:
            data (list): List of data records to be sent to Firehose.
            batch_size (int): Number of records to send in each batch. Default is
500.

        This method attempts to send records in batches to the Firehose delivery
stream.
        It retries with exponential backoff in case of exceptions.
        """
        for i in range(0, len(data), batch_size):
            batch = data[i : i + batch_size]
            record_dicts = [{"Data": json.dumps(record)} for record in batch]
            try:
                response = self.firehose.put_record_batch(
```

```
                    DeliveryStreamName=self.delivery_stream_name,
Records=record_dicts
                )
                self._log_batch_response(response, len(batch))
            except Exception as e:
                logger.info(f"Failed to send batch of {len(batch)} records. Error:
{e}")

    # snippet-end:[python.example_code.firehose.put_record_batch]

    # snippet-start:[python.example_code.firehose.get_stream_metrics]
    def get_metric_statistics(
        self,
        metric_name: str,
        start_time: datetime,
        end_time: datetime,
        period: int,
        statistics: list = ["Sum"],
    ) -> list:
        """
        Retrieve metric statistics from CloudWatch.

        Args:
            metric_name (str): The name of the metric.
            start_time (datetime): The start time for the metric statistics.
            end_time (datetime): The end time for the metric statistics.
            period (int): The granularity, in seconds, of the returned data points.
            statistics (list): A list of statistics to retrieve. Default is ['Sum'].

        Returns:
            list: List of datapoints containing the metric statistics.
        """
        response = self.cloudwatch.get_metric_statistics(
            Namespace="AWS/Firehose",
            MetricName=metric_name,
            Dimensions=[
                {"Name": "DeliveryStreamName", "Value": self.delivery_stream_name},
            ],
            StartTime=start_time,
            EndTime=end_time,
            Period=period,
            Statistics=statistics,
        )
        return response["Datapoints"]
```

```
    def monitor_metrics(self):
        """
        Monitor Firehose metrics for the last 5 minutes.

        This method retrieves and logs the 'IncomingBytes', 'IncomingRecords', and
'FailedPutCount' metrics
        from CloudWatch for the last 5 minutes.
        """
        end_time = datetime.utcnow()
        start_time = end_time - timedelta(minutes=10)
        period = int((end_time - start_time).total_seconds())

        metrics = {
            "IncomingBytes": self.get_metric_statistics(
                "IncomingBytes", start_time, end_time, period
            ),
            "IncomingRecords": self.get_metric_statistics(
                "IncomingRecords", start_time, end_time, period
            ),
            "FailedPutCount": self.get_metric_statistics(
                "FailedPutCount", start_time, end_time, period
            ),
        }

        for metric, datapoints in metrics.items():
            if datapoints:
                total_sum = sum(datapoint["Sum"] for datapoint in datapoints)
                if metric == "IncomingBytes":
                    logger.info(
                        f"{metric}: {round(total_sum)} ({total_sum / (1024 *
1024):.2f} MB)"
                    )
                else:
                    logger.info(f"{metric}: {round(total_sum)}")
            else:
                logger.info(f"No data found for {metric} over the last 5 minutes")

    # snippet-end:[python.example_code.firehose.get_stream_metrics]

    def _create_record_entry(self, record: dict) -> dict:
        """
        Create a record entry for Firehose.
```

```
        Args:
            record (dict): The data record to be sent.

        Returns:
            dict: The record entry formatted for Firehose.

        Raises:
            Exception: If a simulated network error occurs.
        """
        if random.random() < 0.2:
            raise Exception("Simulated network error")
        elif random.random() < 0.1:
            return {"Data": '{"malformed": "data"'}
        else:
            return {"Data": json.dumps(record)}

    def _log_response(self, response: dict, entry: dict):
        """
        Log the response from Firehose.

        Args:
            response (dict): The response from the Firehose put_record API call.
            entry (dict): The record entry that was sent.
        """
        if response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPStatusCode"] == 200:
            logger.info(f"Sent record: {entry}")
        else:
            logger.info(f"Fail record: {entry}")

    def _log_batch_response(self, response: dict, batch_size: int):
        """
        Log the batch response from Firehose.

        Args:
            response (dict): The response from the Firehose put_record_batch API
call.
            batch_size (int): The number of records in the batch.
        """
        if response.get("FailedPutCount", 0) > 0:
            logger.info(
                f'Failed to send {response["FailedPutCount"]} records in batch of
{batch_size}'
            )
        else:
```

```
            logger.info(f"Successfully sent batch of {batch_size} records")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    config = get_config()
    data = load_sample_data(config.sample_data_file)
    client = FirehoseClient(config)

    # Process the first 100 sample network records
    for record in data[:100]:
        try:
            client.put_record(record)
        except Exception as e:
            logger.info(f"Put record failed after retries and backoff: {e}")
    client.monitor_metrics()

    # Process remaining records using the batch method
    try:
        client.put_record_batch(data[100:])
    except Exception as e:
        logger.info(f"Put record batch failed after retries and backoff: {e}")
    client.monitor_metrics()
```

該文件包含上述腳本的配置。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
class Config:
    def __init__(self):
        self.delivery_stream_name = "ENTER YOUR DELIVERY STREAM NAME HERE"
        self.region = "us-east-1"
        self.sample_data_file = (
            "../../../../../workflows/firehose/resources/sample_records.json"
        )


def get_config():
    return Config()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。

- PutRecord
- PutRecordBatch

使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) Device Farm 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Device Farm 列來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 案例

案例

運行瀏覽器測試並截圖

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 Device Farm 執行瀏覽器測試並擷取螢幕擷取畫面。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 PyTest 和 Selenium 瀏覽到指定的網站，截取屏幕截圖並將實際網站內容與預期的內容進行比較。

```
import datetime
import os
import subprocess
import boto3
import pytest
from selenium import webdriver
```

```
from selenium.webdriver import DesiredCapabilities
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys
from selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions
from selenium.webdriver.support.wait import WebDriverWait


def get_git_hash():
    """
    Get the short Git hash of the current commit of the repository
    """
    try:
        return (
            subprocess.check_output(["git", "rev-parse", "--short", "HEAD"])
            .decode("utf-8")
            .strip()
        )
    except:
        return "norepo"


class TestHelloSuite:
    """
    Our test suite.

    This style of test suite allows us to use setup_method and teardown_method.

    """

    def save_screenshot(self, name):
        self.driver.save_screenshot(os.path.join(self.screenshot_path, name))

    def setup_method(self, method):
        """
        Set up a test.

        This makes sure that the session for an individual test is ready.

        The AWS credentials are read from the default ~/.aws/credentials or from the
        command line by setting the AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID and AWS_SECRET_KEY environment
        variables.

        The project Amazon Resource Name (ARN) is determined by the PROJECT_ARN
        environment variable.
```

```
        """
        devicefarm_client = boto3.client("devicefarm")
        project_arn = os.environ.get("PROJECT_ARN", None)
        if project_arn is None:
            raise ValueError("Must set PROJECT_ARN")
        # Request a driver hub URL for the Selenium client
        testgrid_url_response = devicefarm_client.create_test_grid_url(
            projectArn=project_arn, expiresInSeconds=300
        )

        # We want a directory to save our files into. We're going to make a
directory
        # in the current directory that holds our results.
        self.screenshot_path = os.path.join(
            ".", "results", get_git_hash() + "-" +
(datetime.date.today().isoformat())
        )
        if not os.path.exists(self.screenshot_path):
            os.makedirs(self.screenshot_path, exist_ok=True)

        # We want a Firefox instance on Windows
        desired_cap = DesiredCapabilities.FIREFOX
        desired_cap["platform"] = "windows"
        desired_cap["BrowserVersion"] = "latest"

        # Configure the webdriver with the appropriate remote endpoint.
        self.driver = webdriver.Remote(testgrid_url_response["url"], desired_cap)

        #
        # Auto-Tagging
        #

        # In order to get the Session ARN, we need to look up the session by the
        # Project ARN and session ID (from the driver).
        testgrid_session_arn_response = devicefarm_client.get_test_grid_session(
            projectArn=project_arn, sessionId=self.driver.session_id
        )

        # Save the session's ARN so we can tag the session.
        self.session_arn = testgrid_session_arn_response["testGridSession"]["arn"]

        # In order to tag it, we're going to use the resourcegroupstaggingapi client
to
        # add a tag to the session ARN that we just got.
```

```
        tag_client = boto3.client("resourcegroupstaggingapi")
        tag_client.tag_resources(
            ResourceARNList=[self.session_arn],
            Tags={"TestSuite": f"testsuite {method.__name__}", "GitId":
get_git_hash()},
        )

    def teardown_method(self, method):
        """
        Clean up resources used by each method.
        """
        # End the Selenium session so we're off the clock.
        self.driver.quit()

    @pytest.mark.parametrize(
        "query,leading",
        [
            pytest.param(
                "Seattle",
                "Seattle (/si#ætəl/ (listen) see-AT-əl) is a seaport city on the
West Coast of the United States.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Selenium",
                "Selenium is a chemical element with the symbol Se and atomic number
34.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Amazon Locker",
                "Amazon Locker is a self-service package delivery service offered by
online retailer Amazon.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Kootenai Falls",
                "Kootenai Falls is a waterfall on the Kootenay River located in
Lincoln County, Montana, just off U.S. Route 2.",
            ),
            pytest.param(
                "Dorayaki",
                "Dorayaki (####, ####, ####, ####) is a type of Japanese
confection.",
            ),
            pytest.param("Robot Face", "<|°_°|> (also known as Robot Face or
Robot)"),
```

```
        ],
    )
    def test_first_paragraph_text(self, query, leading):
        """
        This test looks at the first paragraph of a page on Wikipedia, comparing it
to
        a known leading sentence.

        If the leading sentence matches, the test passes. A screenshot is taken
before
        the final assertion is made, letting us debug if something isn't right.
        """
        # Open the main page of Wikipedia
        self.driver.get("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page")
        # Find the search box, enter a query, and press enter
        search_input = self.driver.find_element(By.ID, "searchInput")
        search_input.click()
        search_input.send_keys(query)
        search_input.send_keys(Keys.ENTER)
        # Wait for the search box to go stale -- This means we've navigated fully.
        WebDriverWait(self.driver, 5).until(
            expected_conditions.staleness_of(search_input)
        )
        # Get the leading paragraph of the article.
        lead = leading.lower()
        # Find the element...
        lead_para = self.driver.find_element(
            By.XPATH, "//div[@class='mw-parser-output']//p[not(@class)]"
        )
        # ... and copy out its text.
        our_text = lead_para.text.lower()
        our_text = our_text[: len(lead)]
        # Take a screenshot and compare the strings.
        self.save_screenshot(f"leadingpara_{query}.png")
        assert our_text.startswith(lead)

    @pytest.mark.parametrize(
        "query,expected",
        [
            pytest.param("Automation Testing", "Test Automation"),
            pytest.param("DevOps", "DevOps"),
            pytest.param("Jackdaws Love My Big Sphinx Of Quartz", "Pangram"),
            pytest.param("EarthBound", "EarthBound"),
            pytest.param("Covered Bridges Today", "Covered Bridges Today"),
```

```
            pytest.param("Kurt Godel", "Kurt Gödel"),
            pytest.param("N//ng language", "N#ng language"),
            pytest.param(
                "Who the Frick Is Jackson Pollock?", "Who the $&% Is Jackson
Pollock?"
            ),
        ],
    )
    def test_redirect_titles(self, query, expected):
        """
        A test comparing pages we expect to (or not to) redirect on Wikipedia.

        This test checks to see that the page ("query") redirects (or doesn't) to
the
        "expected" page title. Several of these are common synonyms ("Jackdaws...")
        while others are because of characters untypable by most keyboards ("N#ng
language")

        A screenshot is taken just before the final assertion is made to aid in
        debugging and verification.
        """
        # Open the main page of Wikipedia
        self.driver.get("https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page")
        # Find the search box, enter some text into it, and send an enter key.
        search_input = self.driver.find_element(By.ID, "searchInput")
        search_input.click()
        search_input.send_keys(query)
        search_input.send_keys(Keys.ENTER)
        # wait until the page has rolled over -- once the search input handle is
stale,
        # the browser has navigated.
        WebDriverWait(self.driver, 5).until(
            expected_conditions.staleness_of(search_input)
        )
        # Get the first heading & take a screenshot
        our_text = self.driver.find_element(By.ID, "firstHeading").text.lower()
        self.save_screenshot(f"redirect_{query}.png")
        # did it match?
        assert our_text == expected.lower()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateTestGridUrl
  - GetTestGridSession

上傳和測試裝置套件

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用裝置伺服器陣列上傳及測試行動裝置套件。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將已編譯的 Android 應用程序和測試包上傳到 Device Farm，開始測試，等待測試完成並報告結果。

```
import boto3
import os
import requests
import string
import random
import datetime
import time

# Update this dict with your own values before you run the example:
config = {
    # This is our app under test.
    "appFilePath": "app-debug.apk",
    "projectArn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2:111222333444:project:581f5703-
e040-4ac9-b7ae-0ba007bfb8e6",
    # Since we care about the most popular devices, we'll use a curated pool.
    "testSpecArn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-west-2::upload:20fcf771-eae3-4137-
aa76-92e17fb3131b",
    "poolArn": "arn:aws:devicefarm:us-
west-2::devicepool:4a869d91-6f17-491f-9a95-0a601aee2406",
    "namePrefix": "MyAppTest",
    # This is our test package. This tutorial won't go into how to make these.
    "testPackage": "tests.zip",
```

```
}

client = boto3.client("devicefarm")

unique = (
    config["namePrefix"]
    + "-"
    + (datetime.date.today().isoformat())
    + ("".join(random.sample(string.ascii_letters, 8)))
)

print(
    f"The unique identifier for this run is '{unique}'. All uploads will be prefixed
 "
    f"with this."
)


def upload_df_file(filename, type_, mime="application/octet-stream"):
    upload_response = client.create_upload(
        projectArn=config["projectArn"],
        name=unique + "_" + os.path.basename(filename),
        type=type_,
        contentType=mime,
    )
    upload_arn = upload_response["upload"]["arn"]
    # Extract the URL of the upload and use Requests to upload it.
    upload_url = upload_response["upload"]["url"]
    with open(filename, "rb") as file_stream:
        print(
            f"Uploading {filename} to Device Farm as "
            f"{upload_response['upload']['name']}... ",
            end="",
        )
        put_req = requests.put(
            upload_url, data=file_stream, headers={"content-type": mime}
        )
        print(" done")
        if not put_req.ok:
            raise Exception(f"Couldn't upload. Requests says: {put_req.reason}")
    started = datetime.datetime.now()
    while True:
        print(
            f"Upload of {filename} in state {upload_response['upload']['status']} "
```

```
            f"after " + str(datetime.datetime.now() - started)
        )
        if upload_response["upload"]["status"] == "FAILED":
            raise Exception(
                f"The upload failed processing. Device Farm says the reason is: \n"
                f"{+upload_response['upload']['message']}"
            )
        if upload_response["upload"]["status"] == "SUCCEEDED":
            break
        time.sleep(5)
        upload_response = client.get_upload(arn=upload_arn)
    print("")
    return upload_arn


our_upload_arn = upload_df_file(config["appFilePath"], "ANDROID_APP")
our_test_package_arn = upload_df_file(
    config["testPackage"], "APPIUM_PYTHON_TEST_PACKAGE"
)
print(our_upload_arn, our_test_package_arn)

response = client.schedule_run(
    projectArn=config["projectArn"],
    appArn=our_upload_arn,
    devicePoolArn=config["poolArn"],
    name=unique,
    test={
        "type": "APPIUM_PYTHON",
        "testSpecArn": config["testSpecArn"],
        "testPackageArn": our_test_package_arn,
    },
)
run_arn = response["run"]["arn"]
start_time = datetime.datetime.now()
print(f"Run {unique} is scheduled as arn {run_arn} ")

state = "UNKNOWN"
try:
    while True:
        response = client.get_run(arn=run_arn)
        state = response["run"]["status"]
        if state == "COMPLETED" or state == "ERRORED":
            break
        else:
```

```
            print(
                f" Run {unique} in state {state}, total "
                f"time {datetime.datetime.now() - start_time}"
            )
            time.sleep(10)
except:
    client.stop_run(arn=run_arn)
    exit(1)

print(f"Tests finished in state {state} after {datetime.datetime.now() -
 start_time}")
# Pull all the logs.
jobs_response = client.list_jobs(arn=run_arn)
# Save the output somewhere, using the unique value.
save_path = os.path.join(os.getcwd(), "results", unique)
os.mkdir(save_path)
# Save the last run information.
for job in jobs_response["jobs"]:
    job_name = job["name"]
    os.makedirs(os.path.join(save_path, job_name), exist_ok=True)
    # Get each suite within the job.
    suites = client.list_suites(arn=job["arn"])["suites"]
    for suite in suites:
        for test in client.list_tests(arn=suite["arn"])["tests"]:
            # Get the artifacts.
            for artifact_type in ["FILE", "SCREENSHOT", "LOG"]:
                artifacts = client.list_artifacts(type=artifact_type,
 arn=test["arn"])[
                    "artifacts"
                ]
                for artifact in artifacts:
                    # Replace `:` because it has a special meaning in Windows &
 macOS.
                    path_to = os.path.join(
                        save_path,
                        job_name,
                        suite["name"],
                        test["name"].replace(":", "_"),
                    )
                    os.makedirs(path_to, exist_ok=True)
                    filename = (
                        artifact["type"]
                        + "_"
                        + artifact["name"]
```

```
                        + "."
                        + artifact["extension"]
                    )
                    artifact_save_path = os.path.join(path_to, filename)
                    print(f"Downloading {artifact_save_path}")
                    with open(artifact_save_path, "wb") as fn:
                        with requests.get(
                            artifact["url"], allow_redirects=True
                        ) as request:
                            fn.write(request.content)
print("Finished")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateUpload
  - GetRun
  - GetUpload
  - ListArtifacts
  - ListJobs
  - ListSuites
  - ListTests
  - ScheduleRun
  - StopRun

Amazon DocumentDB 示例使 SDK for Python (Boto3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Amazon DocumentDB 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 無伺服器範例

無伺服器範例

從 Amazon DocumentDB 觸發器調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 DocumentDB 變更串流接收記錄所觸發的事件。該函數檢索 DocumentDB 有效載荷和記錄的內容。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 使用 Lambda 消費 Amazon DocumentDB 事件。

```
import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event.get('events', []):
        log_document_db_event(record)
    return 'OK'

def log_document_db_event(record):
    event_data = record.get('event', {})
    operation_type = event_data.get('operationType', 'Unknown')
    db = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('db', 'Unknown')
    collection = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('coll', 'Unknown')
    full_document = event_data.get('fullDocument', {})

    print(f"Operation type: {operation_type}")
    print(f"db: {db}")
    print(f"collection: {collection}")
    print("Full document:", json.dumps(full_document, indent=2))
```

DynamoDB 適用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 DynamoDB 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`BatchExecuteStatement`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchExecuteStatement`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class PartiQLBatchWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statements, param_list):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
```

```
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects (POPOs)
to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statements: The batch of PartiQL statements.
        :param param_list: The batch of PartiQL parameters that are associated with
                           each statement. This list must be in the same order as
the
                           statements.
        :return: The responses returned from running the statements, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.batch_execute_statement(
                Statements=[
                    {"Statement": statement, "Parameters": params}
                    for statement, params in zip(statements, param_list)
                ]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements because the table
"
                    "does not exist."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件BatchExecuteStatement中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

BatchGetItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用BatchGetItem。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import decimal
import json
import logging
import os
import pprint
import time
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
dynamodb = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

MAX_GET_SIZE = 100  # Amazon DynamoDB rejects a get batch larger than 100 items.


def do_batch_get(batch_keys):
    """
    Gets a batch of items from Amazon DynamoDB. Batches can contain keys from
    more than one table.

    When Amazon DynamoDB cannot process all items in a batch, a set of unprocessed
    keys is returned. This function uses an exponential backoff algorithm to retry
    getting the unprocessed keys until all are retrieved or the specified
    number of tries is reached.

    :param batch_keys: The set of keys to retrieve. A batch can contain at most 100
                       keys. Otherwise, Amazon DynamoDB returns an error.
    :return: The dictionary of retrieved items grouped under their respective
             table names.
    """
    tries = 0
    max_tries = 5
```

```
    sleepy_time = 1  # Start with 1 second of sleep, then exponentially increase.
    retrieved = {key: [] for key in batch_keys}
    while tries < max_tries:
        response = dynamodb.batch_get_item(RequestItems=batch_keys)
        # Collect any retrieved items and retry unprocessed keys.
        for key in response.get("Responses", []):
            retrieved[key] += response["Responses"][key]
        unprocessed = response["UnprocessedKeys"]
        if len(unprocessed) > 0:
            batch_keys = unprocessed
            unprocessed_count = sum(
                [len(batch_key["Keys"]) for batch_key in batch_keys.values()]
            )
            logger.info(
                "%s unprocessed keys returned. Sleep, then retry.",
unprocessed_count
            )
            tries += 1
            if tries < max_tries:
                logger.info("Sleeping for %s seconds.", sleepy_time)
                time.sleep(sleepy_time)
                sleepy_time = min(sleepy_time * 2, 32)
        else:
            break

    return retrieved
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件BatchGetItem中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`BatchWriteItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchWriteItem`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def write_batch(self, movies):
        """
        Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data, using the Boto3
        Table.batch_writer() function to put the items in the table.
        Inside the context manager, Table.batch_writer builds a list of
        requests. On exiting the context manager, Table.batch_writer starts sending
        batches of write requests to Amazon DynamoDB and automatically
        handles chunking, buffering, and retrying.

        :param movies: The data to put in the table. Each item must contain at least
                       the keys required by the schema that was specified when the
                       table was created.
        """
        try:
            with self.table.batch_writer() as writer:
                for movie in movies:
                    writer.put_item(Item=movie)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't load data into table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件BatchWriteItem中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

CreateTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateTable。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立用於存放電影資料的資料表。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
        The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
        title as the sort key.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to create.
        :return: The newly created table.
        """
        try:
            self.table = self.dyn_resource.create_table(
                TableName=table_name,
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "KeyType": "HASH"},  # Partition key
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "KeyType": "RANGE"},  # Sort key
                ],
                AttributeDefinitions=[
```

```
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "AttributeType": "N"},
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "AttributeType": "S"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 10,
                },
            )
            self.table.wait_until_exists()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.table
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteItem`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
```

```
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def delete_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Deletes a movie from the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to delete.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

您可以指定條件，僅在符合特定條件時刪除項目。

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def delete_underrated_movie(self, title, year, rating):
        """
        Deletes a movie only if it is rated below a specified value. By using a
        condition expression in a delete operation, you can specify that an item is
        deleted only when it meets certain criteria.

        :param title: The title of the movie to delete.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to delete.
        :param rating: The rating threshold to check before deleting the movie.
        """
```

```
        try:
            self.table.delete_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                ConditionExpression="info.rating <= :val",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":val": Decimal(str(rating))},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Didn't delete %s because its rating is greater than %s.",
                    title,
                    rating,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't delete movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    title,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteItem中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTable`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
```

```
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete()
            self.table = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DescribeTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTable`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
```

```
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def exists(self, table_name):
        """
        Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
        a member variable.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to check.
        :return: True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            table = self.dyn_resource.Table(table_name)
            table.load()
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't check for existence of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            self.table = table
        return exists
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeTimeToLive

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeTimeToLive。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import boto3

def describe_ttl(table_name, region):
    """
    Describes TTL on an existing table, as well as a region.

    :param table_name: String representing the name of the table
    :param region: AWS Region of the table - example `us-east-1`
    :return: Time to live description.
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb', region_name=region)
        ttl_description = dynamodb.describe_time_to_live(TableName=table_name)
        print(
            f"TimeToLive for table {table_name} is status
 {ttl_description['TimeToLiveDescription']['TimeToLiveStatus']}")

        return ttl_description
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error describing table: {e}")
        raise


# Enter your own table name and AWS region
describe_ttl('your-table-name', 'us-east-1')
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeTimeToLive中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ExecuteStatement

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ExecuteStatement。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class PartiQLWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statement, params):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects (POPOs)
 to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statement: The PartiQL statement.
        :param params: The list of PartiQL parameters. These are applied to the
                       statement in the order they are listed.
        :return: The items returned from the statement, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.execute_statement(
                Statement=statement, Parameters=params
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s' because the table does not
 exist.",
                    statement,
```

```
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s'. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    statement,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ExecuteStatement中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetItem`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def get_movie(self, title, year):
```

```
        """
        Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :return: The data about the requested movie.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.get_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get movie %s from table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Item"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetItem中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTables`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
```

```
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current account.

        :return: The list of tables.
        """
        try:
            tables = []
            for table in self.dyn_resource.tables.all():
                print(table.name)
                tables.append(table)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tables
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListTables中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`PutItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutItem`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def add_movie(self, title, year, plot, rating):
        """
        Adds a movie to the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :param plot: The plot summary of the movie.
        :param rating: The quality rating of the movie.
        """
        try:
            self.table.put_item(
                Item={
                    "year": year,
                    "title": title,
                    "info": {"plot": plot, "rating": Decimal(str(rating))},
                }
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't add movie %s to table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutItem中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Query

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Query。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用索引鍵條件表達式查詢項目。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def query_movies(self, year):
        """
        Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.

        :param year: The year to query.
        :return: The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key("year").eq(year))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't query for movies released in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                year,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return response["Items"]
```

查詢項目並投影以傳回資料子集。

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def query_and_project_movies(self, year, title_bounds):
        """
        Query for movies that were released in a specified year and that have titles
        that start within a range of letters. A projection expression is used
        to return a subset of data for each movie.

        :param year: The release year to query.
        :param title_bounds: The range of starting letters to query.
        :return: The list of movies.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.query(
                ProjectionExpression="#yr, title, info.genres, info.actors[0]",
                ExpressionAttributeNames={"#yr": "year"},
                KeyConditionExpression=(
                    Key("year").eq(year)
                    & Key("title").between(
                        title_bounds["first"], title_bounds["second"]
                    )
                ),
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ValidationException":
                logger.warning(
                    "There's a validation error. Here's the message: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't query for movies. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return response["Items"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Query。

Scan

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Scan`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def scan_movies(self, year_range):
        """
        Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
        Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.

        :param year_range: The range of years to retrieve.
        :return: The list of movies released in the specified years.
```

```
        """
        movies = []
        scan_kwargs = {
            "FilterExpression": Key("year").between(
                year_range["first"], year_range["second"]
            ),
            "ProjectionExpression": "#yr, title, info.rating",
            "ExpressionAttributeNames": {"#yr": "year"},
        }
        try:
            done = False
            start_key = None
            while not done:
                if start_key:
                    scan_kwargs["ExclusiveStartKey"] = start_key
                response = self.table.scan(**scan_kwargs)
                movies.extend(response.get("Items", []))
                start_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey", None)
                done = start_key is None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

        return movies
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Scan。

`UpdateItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateItem`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用更新表達式更新項目。

```
class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def update_movie(self, title, year, rating, plot):
        """
        Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param rating: The updated rating to the give the movie.
        :param plot: The updated plot summary to give the movie.
        :return: The fields that were updated, with their new values.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="set info.rating=:r, info.plot=:p",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":r": Decimal(str(rating)), ":p": plot},
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update movie %s in table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

使用包含算術運算的更新表達式更新項目。

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def update_rating(self, title, year, rating_change):
        """
        Updates the quality rating of a movie in the table by using an arithmetic
        operation in the update expression. By specifying an arithmetic operation,
        you can adjust a value in a single request, rather than first getting its
        value and then setting its new value.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param rating_change: The amount to add to the current rating for the movie.
        :return: The updated rating.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="set info.rating = info.rating + :val",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":val": Decimal(str(rating_change))},
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update movie %s in table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

僅在項目符合特定條件時更新項目。

```
class UpdateQueryWrapper:
    def __init__(self, table):
        self.table = table


    def remove_actors(self, title, year, actor_threshold):
        """
        Removes an actor from a movie, but only when the number of actors is greater
        than a specified threshold. If the movie does not list more than the
 threshold,
        no actors are removed.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param actor_threshold: The threshold of actors to check.
        :return: The movie data after the update.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="remove info.actors[0]",
                ConditionExpression="size(info.actors) > :num",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":num": actor_threshold},
                ReturnValues="ALL_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
                logger.warning(
                    "Didn't update %s because it has fewer than %s actors.",
                    title,
                    actor_threshold + 1,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't update movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    title,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateItem中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

UpdateTimeToLive

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateTimeToLive。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

在現有 DynamoDB 資料表上啟用 TTL。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import boto3

def enable_ttl(table_name, ttl_attribute_name):
    """
    Enables TTL on DynamoDB table for a given attribute name
        on success, returns a status code of 200
        on error, throws an exception

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param ttl_attribute_name: The name of the TTL attribute being provided to the
 table.
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.client('dynamodb')

        # Enable TTL on an existing DynamoDB table
        response = dynamodb.update_time_to_live(
            TableName=table_name,
            TimeToLiveSpecification={
                'Enabled': True,
                'AttributeName': ttl_attribute_name
            }
        )

        # In the returned response, check for a successful status code.
        if response['ResponseMetadata']['HTTPStatusCode'] == 200:
            print("TTL has been enabled successfully.")
        else:
```

```
            print(f"Failed to enable TTL, status code {response['ResponseMetadata']
['HTTPStatusCode']}")
        return response
    except Exception as ex:
        print("Couldn't enable TTL in table %s. Here's why: %s" % (table_name, ex))
        raise


# your values
enable_ttl('your-table-name', 'expireAt')
```

停用現有動態資料表上的 TTL。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import boto3

def disable_ttl(table_name, ttl_attribute_name):
    """
    Disables TTL on DynamoDB table for a given attribute name
        on success, returns a status code of 200
        on error, throws an exception

    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table being modified
    :param ttl_attribute_name: The name of the TTL attribute being provided to the
 table.
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.client('dynamodb')

        # Enable TTL on an existing DynamoDB table
        response = dynamodb.update_time_to_live(
            TableName=table_name,
            TimeToLiveSpecification={
                'Enabled': False,
                'AttributeName': ttl_attribute_name
            }
        )

        # In the returned response, check for a successful status code.
        if response['ResponseMetadata']['HTTPStatusCode'] == 200:
            print("TTL has been disabled successfully.")
```

```
        else:
            print(f"Failed to disable TTL, status code {response['ResponseMetadata']
['HTTPStatusCode']}")
    except Exception as ex:
        print("Couldn't disable TTL in table %s. Here's why: %s" % (table_name, ex))
        raise


# your values
disable_ttl('your-table-name', 'expireAt')
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateTimeToLive中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

使用 DAX 加速讀取

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用 DAX 和 SDK 用戶端建立資料並將其寫入資料表。
- 使用兩個用戶端取得、查詢和掃描表格，並比較其效能。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用 DynamoDB Accelerator 用戶端開發。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 DAX 或 Boto3 用戶端建立資料表。

```
import boto3


def create_dax_table(dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Creates a DynamoDB table.
```

```
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The newly created table.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table_name = "TryDaxTable"
    params = {
        "TableName": table_name,
        "KeySchema": [
            {"AttributeName": "partition_key", "KeyType": "HASH"},
            {"AttributeName": "sort_key", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
        ],
        "AttributeDefinitions": [
            {"AttributeName": "partition_key", "AttributeType": "N"},
            {"AttributeName": "sort_key", "AttributeType": "N"},
        ],
        "ProvisionedThroughput": {"ReadCapacityUnits": 10, "WriteCapacityUnits":
 10},
    }
    table = dyn_resource.create_table(**params)
    print(f"Creating {table_name}...")
    table.wait_until_exists()
    return table


if __name__ == "__main__":
    dax_table = create_dax_table()
    print(f"Created table.")
```

將測試資料寫入資料表。

```
import boto3


def write_data_to_dax_table(key_count, item_size, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Writes test data to the demonstration table.

    :param key_count: The number of partition and sort keys to use to populate the
                      table. The total number of items is key_count * key_count.
    :param item_size: The size of non-key data for each test item.
```

```
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    some_data = "X" * item_size

    for partition_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
        for sort_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
            table.put_item(
                Item={
                    "partition_key": partition_key,
                    "sort_key": sort_key,
                    "some_data": some_data,
                }
            )
            print(f"Put item ({partition_key}, {sort_key}) succeeded.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    write_key_count = 10
    write_item_size = 1000
    print(
        f"Writing {write_key_count*write_key_count} items to the table. "
        f"Each item is {write_item_size} characters."
    )
    write_data_to_dax_table(write_key_count, write_item_size)
```

為 DAX 用戶端和 Boto3 用戶端多次迭代取得項目，並報告每個迭代所花費的時間。

```
import argparse
import sys
import time
import amazondax
import boto3


def get_item_test(key_count, iterations, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Gets items from the table a specified number of times. The time before the
    first iteration and the time after the last iteration are both captured
```

```
    and reported.

    :param key_count: The number of items to get from the table in each iteration.
    :param iterations: The number of iterations to run.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The start and end times of the test.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    start = time.perf_counter()
    for _ in range(iterations):
        for partition_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
            for sort_key in range(1, key_count + 1):
                table.get_item(
                    Key={"partition_key": partition_key, "sort_key": sort_key}
                )
                print(".", end="")
                sys.stdout.flush()
    print()
    end = time.perf_counter()
    return start, end


if __name__ == "__main__":
    # pylint: disable=not-context-manager
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "endpoint_url",
        nargs="?",
        help="When specified, the DAX cluster endpoint. Otherwise, DAX is not
 used.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    test_key_count = 10
    test_iterations = 50
    if args.endpoint_url:
        print(
            f"Getting each item from the table {test_iterations} times, "
            f"using the DAX client."
        )
```

```
        # Use a with statement so the DAX client closes the cluster after
 completion.
        with amazondax.AmazonDaxClient.resource(endpoint_url=args.endpoint_url) as
 dax:
            test_start, test_end = get_item_test(
                test_key_count, test_iterations, dyn_resource=dax
            )
    else:
        print(
            f"Getting each item from the table {test_iterations} times, "
            f"using the Boto3 client."
        )
        test_start, test_end = get_item_test(test_key_count, test_iterations)
    print(
        f"Total time: {test_end - test_start:.4f} sec. Average time: "
        f"{(test_end - test_start)/ test_iterations}."
    )
```

為 DAX 用戶端和 Boto3 用戶端查詢多次迭代的資料表，並報告每個迭代所花費的時間。

```
import argparse
import time
import sys
import amazondax
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key


def query_test(partition_key, sort_keys, iterations, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Queries the table a specified number of times. The time before the
    first iteration and the time after the last iteration are both captured
    and reported.

    :param partition_key: The partition key value to use in the query. The query
                          returns items that have partition keys equal to this
 value.
    :param sort_keys: The range of sort key values for the query. The query returns
                      items that have sort key values between these two values.
    :param iterations: The number of iterations to run.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The start and end times of the test.
```

```
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    key_condition_expression = Key("partition_key").eq(partition_key) & Key(
        "sort_key"
    ).between(*sort_keys)

    start = time.perf_counter()
    for _ in range(iterations):
        table.query(KeyConditionExpression=key_condition_expression)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print()
    end = time.perf_counter()
    return start, end


if __name__ == "__main__":
    # pylint: disable=not-context-manager
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "endpoint_url",
        nargs="?",
        help="When specified, the DAX cluster endpoint. Otherwise, DAX is not
 used.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    test_partition_key = 5
    test_sort_keys = (2, 9)
    test_iterations = 100
    if args.endpoint_url:
        print(f"Querying the table {test_iterations} times, using the DAX client.")
        # Use a with statement so the DAX client closes the cluster after
 completion.
        with amazondax.AmazonDaxClient.resource(endpoint_url=args.endpoint_url) as
 dax:
            test_start, test_end = query_test(
                test_partition_key, test_sort_keys, test_iterations,
 dyn_resource=dax
            )
    else:
```

```
        print(f"Querying the table {test_iterations} times, using the Boto3
 client.")
        test_start, test_end = query_test(
            test_partition_key, test_sort_keys, test_iterations
        )

    print(
        f"Total time: {test_end - test_start:.4f} sec. Average time: "
        f"{(test_end - test_start)/test_iterations}."
    )
```

為 DAX 用戶端和 Boto3 用戶端掃描多次迭代的資料表，並報告每個迭代所花費的時間。

```
import argparse
import time
import sys
import amazondax
import boto3


def scan_test(iterations, dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Scans the table a specified number of times. The time before the
    first iteration and the time after the last iteration are both captured
    and reported.

    :param iterations: The number of iterations to run.
    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    :return: The start and end times of the test.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    start = time.perf_counter()
    for _ in range(iterations):
        table.scan()
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print()
    end = time.perf_counter()
    return start, end
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    # pylint: disable=not-context-manager
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "endpoint_url",
        nargs="?",
        help="When specified, the DAX cluster endpoint. Otherwise, DAX is not
 used.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    test_iterations = 100
    if args.endpoint_url:
        print(f"Scanning the table {test_iterations} times, using the DAX client.")
        # Use a with statement so the DAX client closes the cluster after
 completion.
        with amazondax.AmazonDaxClient.resource(endpoint_url=args.endpoint_url) as
 dax:
            test_start, test_end = scan_test(test_iterations, dyn_resource=dax)
    else:
        print(f"Scanning the table {test_iterations} times, using the Boto3
 client.")
        test_start, test_end = scan_test(test_iterations)
    print(
        f"Total time: {test_end - test_start:.4f} sec. Average time: "
        f"{(test_end - test_start)/test_iterations}."
    )
```

刪除 資料表。

```
import boto3


def delete_dax_table(dyn_resource=None):
    """
    Deletes the demonstration table.

    :param dyn_resource: Either a Boto3 or DAX resource.
    """
    if dyn_resource is None:
```

```
        dyn_resource = boto3.resource("dynamodb")

    table = dyn_resource.Table("TryDaxTable")
    table.delete()

    print(f"Deleting {table.name}...")
    table.wait_until_not_exists()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    delete_dax_table()
    print("Table deleted!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描

有條件地更新項目的 TTL

下列程式碼範例會示範如何有條件地更新項目的 TTL。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import boto3
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

def update_dynamodb_item(table_name, region, primary_key, sort_key, ttl_attribute):
    """
    Updates an existing record in a DynamoDB table with a new or updated TTL
 attribute.
```

```
    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param region: AWS Region of the table - example `us-east-1`
    :param primary_key: one attribute known as the partition key.
    :param sort_key: Also known as a range attribute.
    :param ttl_attribute: name of the TTL attribute in the target DynamoDB table
    :return:
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb', region_name=region)
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Generate updated TTL in epoch second format
        updated_expiration_time = int((datetime.now() +
timedelta(days=90)).timestamp())

        # Define the update expression for adding/updating a new attribute
        update_expression = "SET newAttribute = :val1"

        # Define the condition expression for checking if 'expireAt' is not expired
        condition_expression = "expireAt > :val2"

        # Define the expression attribute values
        expression_attribute_values = {
            ':val1': ttl_attribute,
            ':val2': updated_expiration_time
        }

        response = table.update_item(
            Key={
                'primaryKey': primary_key,
                'sortKey': sort_key
            },
            UpdateExpression=update_expression,
            ConditionExpression=condition_expression,
            ExpressionAttributeValues=expression_attribute_values
        )

        print("Item updated successfully.")
        return response['ResponseMetadata']['HTTPStatusCode']  # Ideally a 200 OK
    except ClientError as e:
        if e.response['Error']['Code'] == "ConditionalCheckFailedException":
            print("Condition check failed: Item's 'expireAt' is expired.")
        else:
            print(f"Error updating item: {e}")
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating item: {e}")

# replace with your values
update_dynamodb_item('your-table-name', 'us-east-1', 'your-partition-key-value',
 'your-sort-key-value',
                     'your-ttl-attribute-value')
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateItem中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 TTL 建立項目

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 TTL 建立項目。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import boto3
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

def create_dynamodb_item(table_name, region, primary_key, sort_key):
    """
    Creates a DynamoDB item with an attached expiry attribute.

    :param table_name: Table name for the boto3 resource to target when creating an
 item
    :param region: string representing the AWS region. Example: `us-east-1`
    :param primary_key: one attribute known as the partition key.
    :param sort_key: Also known as a range attribute.
    :return: Void (nothing)
    """
    try:
        dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb', region_name=region)
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Get the current time in epoch second format
        current_time = int(datetime.now().timestamp())

        # Calculate the expiration time (90 days from now) in epoch second format
        expiration_time = int((datetime.now() + timedelta(days=90)).timestamp())
```

```
        item = {
            'primaryKey': primary_key,
            'sortKey': sort_key,
            'creationDate': current_time,
            'expireAt': expiration_time
        }

        table.put_item(Item=item)

        print("Item created successfully.")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error creating item: {e}")
        raise


# Use your own values
create_dynamodb_item('your-table-name', 'us-west-2', 'your-partition-key-value',
 'your-sort-key-value')
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutItem中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立可存放電影資料的資料表。
- 放入、取得和更新資料表中的單個電影。
- 將影片資料從範例 JSON 檔案寫入資料表。
- 查詢特定年份發表的電影。
- 掃描某個年份範圍內發表的電影。
- 從資料表刪除電影，然後刪除資料表。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立封裝 DynamoDB 資料表的類別。

```
from decimal import Decimal
from io import BytesIO
import json
import logging
import os
from pprint import pprint
import requests
from zipfile import ZipFile
import boto3
from boto3.dynamodb.conditions import Key
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from question import Question

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class Movies:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data."""

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource
        # The table variable is set during the scenario in the call to
        # 'exists' if the table exists. Otherwise, it is set by 'create_table'.
        self.table = None


    def exists(self, table_name):
        """
        Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
        a member variable.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to check.
        :return: True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            table = self.dyn_resource.Table(table_name)
            table.load()
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
```

```
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't check for existence of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            self.table = table
        return exists


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
        The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
        title as the sort key.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to create.
        :return: The newly created table.
        """
        try:
            self.table = self.dyn_resource.create_table(
                TableName=table_name,
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "KeyType": "HASH"},  # Partition key
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "KeyType": "RANGE"},  # Sort key
                ],
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "year", "AttributeType": "N"},
                    {"AttributeName": "title", "AttributeType": "S"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={
                    "ReadCapacityUnits": 10,
                    "WriteCapacityUnits": 10,
                },
            )
            self.table.wait_until_exists()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.table


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the Amazon DynamoDB tables for the current account.

        :return: The list of tables.
        """
        try:
            tables = []
            for table in self.dyn_resource.tables.all():
                print(table.name)
                tables.append(table)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tables


    def write_batch(self, movies):
        """
        Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data, using the Boto3
        Table.batch_writer() function to put the items in the table.
        Inside the context manager, Table.batch_writer builds a list of
        requests. On exiting the context manager, Table.batch_writer starts sending
        batches of write requests to Amazon DynamoDB and automatically
        handles chunking, buffering, and retrying.

        :param movies: The data to put in the table. Each item must contain at least
                       the keys required by the schema that was specified when the
                       table was created.
        """
        try:
```

```
            with self.table.batch_writer() as writer:
                for movie in movies:
                    writer.put_item(Item=movie)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't load data into table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def add_movie(self, title, year, plot, rating):
        """
        Adds a movie to the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :param plot: The plot summary of the movie.
        :param rating: The quality rating of the movie.
        """
        try:
            self.table.put_item(
                Item={
                    "year": year,
                    "title": title,
                    "info": {"plot": plot, "rating": Decimal(str(rating))},
                }
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't add movie %s to table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.
```

```
        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The release year of the movie.
        :return: The data about the requested movie.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.get_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get movie %s from table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Item"]


    def update_movie(self, title, year, rating, plot):
        """
        Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to update.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to update.
        :param rating: The updated rating to the give the movie.
        :param plot: The updated plot summary to give the movie.
        :return: The fields that were updated, with their new values.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.update_item(
                Key={"year": year, "title": title},
                UpdateExpression="set info.rating=:r, info.plot=:p",
                ExpressionAttributeValues={":r": Decimal(str(rating)), ":p": plot},
                ReturnValues="UPDATED_NEW",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update movie %s in table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                self.table.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Attributes"]


    def query_movies(self, year):
        """
        Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.

        :param year: The year to query.
        :return: The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
        """
        try:
            response = self.table.query(KeyConditionExpression=Key("year").eq(year))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't query for movies released in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                year,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Items"]


    def scan_movies(self, year_range):
        """
        Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
        Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.

        :param year_range: The range of years to retrieve.
        :return: The list of movies released in the specified years.
        """
        movies = []
        scan_kwargs = {
            "FilterExpression": Key("year").between(
                year_range["first"], year_range["second"]
            ),
            "ProjectionExpression": "#yr, title, info.rating",
            "ExpressionAttributeNames": {"#yr": "year"},
        }
        try:
```

```
            done = False
            start_key = None
            while not done:
                if start_key:
                    scan_kwargs["ExclusiveStartKey"] = start_key
                response = self.table.scan(**scan_kwargs)
                movies.extend(response.get("Items", []))
                start_key = response.get("LastEvaluatedKey", None)
                done = start_key is None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise

        return movies


    def delete_movie(self, title, year):
        """
        Deletes a movie from the table.

        :param title: The title of the movie to delete.
        :param year: The release year of the movie to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.table.delete_item(Key={"year": year, "title": title})
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete movie %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                title,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.table.delete()
            self.table = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

建立 Helper 函數以下載並擷取範例 JSON 檔案。

```
def get_sample_movie_data(movie_file_name):
    """
    Gets sample movie data, either from a local file or by first downloading it from
    the Amazon DynamoDB developer guide.

    :param movie_file_name: The local file name where the movie data is stored in
 JSON format.
    :return: The movie data as a dict.
    """
    if not os.path.isfile(movie_file_name):
        print(f"Downloading {movie_file_name}...")
        movie_content = requests.get(
            "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/
samples/moviedata.zip"
        )
        movie_zip = ZipFile(BytesIO(movie_content.content))
        movie_zip.extractall()

    try:
        with open(movie_file_name) as movie_file:
            movie_data = json.load(movie_file, parse_float=Decimal)
    except FileNotFoundError:
        print(
            f"File {movie_file_name} not found. You must first download the file to
 "
            "run this demo. See the README for instructions."
        )
```

```
        raise
    else:
        # The sample file lists over 4000 movies, return only the first 250.
        return movie_data[:250]
```

執行互動式案例以建立資料表並對其執行動作。

```
def run_scenario(table_name, movie_file_name, dyn_resource):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB getting started demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    movies = Movies(dyn_resource)
    movies_exists = movies.exists(table_name)
    if not movies_exists:
        print(f"\nCreating table {table_name}...")
        movies.create_table(table_name)
        print(f"\nCreated table {movies.table.name}.")

    my_movie = Question.ask_questions(
        [
            Question(
                "title", "Enter the title of a movie you want to add to the table: "
            ),
            Question("year", "What year was it released? ", Question.is_int),
            Question(
                "rating",
                "On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it? ",
                Question.is_float,
                Question.in_range(1, 10),
            ),
            Question("plot", "Summarize the plot for me: "),
        ]
    )
    movies.add_movie(**my_movie)
    print(f"\nAdded '{my_movie['title']}' to '{movies.table.name}'.")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    movie_update = Question.ask_questions(
        [
            Question(
                "rating",
                f"\nLet's update your movie.\nYou rated it {my_movie['rating']},
what new "
                f"rating would you give it? ",
                Question.is_float,
                Question.in_range(1, 10),
            ),
            Question(
                "plot",
                f"You summarized the plot as '{my_movie['plot']}'.\nWhat would you
say now? ",
            ),
        ]
    )
    my_movie.update(movie_update)
    updated = movies.update_movie(**my_movie)
    print(f"\nUpdated '{my_movie['title']}' with new attributes:")
    pprint(updated)
    print("-" * 88)

    if not movies_exists:
        movie_data = get_sample_movie_data(movie_file_name)
        print(f"\nReading data from '{movie_file_name}' into your table.")
        movies.write_batch(movie_data)
        print(f"\nWrote {len(movie_data)} movies into {movies.table.name}.")
    print("-" * 88)

    title = "The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring"
    if Question.ask_question(
        f"Let's move on...do you want to get info about '{title}'? (y/n) ",
        Question.is_yesno,
    ):
        movie = movies.get_movie(title, 2001)
        print("\nHere's what I found:")
        pprint(movie)
    print("-" * 88)

    ask_for_year = True
    while ask_for_year:
        release_year = Question.ask_question(
```

```
            f"\nLet's get a list of movies released in a given year. Enter a year
between "
            f"1972 and 2018: ",
            Question.is_int,
            Question.in_range(1972, 2018),
        )
        releases = movies.query_movies(release_year)
        if releases:
            print(f"There were {len(releases)} movies released in {release_year}:")
            for release in releases:
                print(f"\t{release['title']}")
            ask_for_year = False
        else:
            print(f"I don't know about any movies released in {release_year}!")
            ask_for_year = Question.ask_question(
                "Try another year? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno
            )
    print("-" * 88)

    years = Question.ask_questions(
        [
            Question(
                "first",
                f"\nNow let's scan for movies released in a range of years. Enter a
year: ",
                Question.is_int,
                Question.in_range(1972, 2018),
            ),
            Question(
                "second",
                "Now enter another year: ",
                Question.is_int,
                Question.in_range(1972, 2018),
            ),
        ]
    )
    releases = movies.scan_movies(years)
    if releases:
        count = Question.ask_question(
            f"\nFound {len(releases)} movies. How many do you want to see? ",
            Question.is_int,
            Question.in_range(1, len(releases)),
        )
        print(f"\nHere are your {count} movies:\n")
```

```
        pprint(releases[:count])
    else:
        print(
            f"I don't know about any movies released between {years['first']} "
            f"and {years['second']}."
        )
    print("-" * 88)

    if Question.ask_question(
        f"\nLet's remove your movie from the table. Do you want to remove "
        f"'{my_movie['title']}'? (y/n)",
        Question.is_yesno,
    ):
        movies.delete_movie(my_movie["title"], my_movie["year"])
        print(f"\nRemoved '{my_movie['title']}' from the table.")
    print("-" * 88)

    if Question.ask_question(f"\nDelete the table? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno):
        movies.delete_table()
        print(f"Deleted {table_name}.")
    else:
        print(
            "Don't forget to delete the table when you're done or you might incur "
            "charges on your account."
        )

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        run_scenario(
            "doc-example-table-movies", "moviedata.json", boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        )
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Something went wrong with the demo! Here's what: {e}")
```

此案例使用以下協助類別在命令提示中提出問題。

```
class Question:
    """
```

```
    A helper class to ask questions at a command prompt and validate and convert
    the answers.
    """

    def __init__(self, key, question, *validators):
        """
        :param key: The key that is used for storing the answer in a dict, when
                    multiple questions are asked in a set.
        :param question: The question to ask.
        :param validators: The answer is passed through the list of validators until
                           one fails or they all pass. Validators may also convert
the
                           answer to another form, such as from a str to an int.
        """
        self.key = key
        self.question = question
        self.validators = Question.non_empty, *validators

    @staticmethod
    def ask_questions(questions):
        """
        Asks a set of questions and stores the answers in a dict.

        :param questions: The list of questions to ask.
        :return: A dict of answers.
        """
        answers = {}
        for question in questions:
            answers[question.key] = Question.ask_question(
                question.question, *question.validators
            )
        return answers

    @staticmethod
    def ask_question(question, *validators):
        """
        Asks a single question and validates it against a list of validators.
        When an answer fails validation, the complaint is printed and the question
        is asked again.

        :param question: The question to ask.
        :param validators: The list of validators that the answer must pass.
        :return: The answer, converted to its final form by the validators.
        """
```

```
        answer = None
        while answer is None:
            answer = input(question)
            for validator in validators:
                answer, complaint = validator(answer)
                if answer is None:
                    print(complaint)
                    break
        return answer

    @staticmethod
    def non_empty(answer):
        """
        Validates that the answer is not empty.
        :return: The non-empty answer, or None.
        """
        return answer if answer != "" else None, "I need an answer. Please?"

    @staticmethod
    def is_yesno(answer):
        """
        Validates a yes/no answer.
        :return: True when the answer is 'y'; otherwise, False.
        """
        return answer.lower() == "y", ""

    @staticmethod
    def is_int(answer):
        """
        Validates that the answer can be converted to an int.
        :return: The int answer; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            int_answer = int(answer)
        except ValueError:
            int_answer = None
        return int_answer, f"{answer} must be a valid integer."

    @staticmethod
    def is_letter(answer):
        """
        Validates that the answer is a letter.
        :return The letter answer, converted to uppercase; otherwise, None.
        """
```

```
        return (
            answer.upper() if answer.isalpha() else None,
            f"{answer} must be a single letter.",
        )

    @staticmethod
    def is_float(answer):
        """
        Validate that the answer can be converted to a float.
        :return The float answer; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            float_answer = float(answer)
        except ValueError:
            float_answer = None
        return float_answer, f"{answer} must be a valid float."

    @staticmethod
    def in_range(lower, upper):
        """
        Validate that the answer is within a range. The answer must be of a type
that can
        be compared to the lower and upper bounds.
        :return: The answer, if it is within the range; otherwise, None.
        """

        def _validate(answer):
            return (
                answer if lower <= answer <= upper else None,
                f"{answer} must be between {lower} and {upper}.",
            )

        return _validate
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem

- DeleteTable
- DescribeTable
- GetItem
- PutItem
- 查詢
- 掃描
- UpdateItem

使用多批 PartiQL 陳述式查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行多個 SELECT 陳述式取得一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 INSERT 陳述式新增一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 UPDATE 陳述式更新一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 DELETE 陳述式刪除一批項目。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立一個類別，該類別可以執行多批 PartiQL 陳述式。

```
from datetime import datetime
from decimal import Decimal
import logging
from pprint import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from scaffold import Scaffold

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
```

```
class PartiQLBatchWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statements, param_list):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects (POPOs)
 to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statements: The batch of PartiQL statements.
        :param param_list: The batch of PartiQL parameters that are associated with
                           each statement. This list must be in the same order as
 the
                           statements.
        :return: The responses returned from running the statements, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.batch_execute_statement(
                Statements=[
                    {"Statement": statement, "Parameters": params}
                    for statement, params in zip(statements, param_list)
                ]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements because the table
 "
                    "does not exist."
                )
            else:
```

```
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute batch of PartiQL statements. Here's why: %s:
 %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

執行一個情境，該情境建立資料表並批次執行 PartiQL 查詢。

```
def run_scenario(scaffold, wrapper, table_name):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL batch statement demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Creating table '{table_name}' for the demo...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    movie_data = [
        {
            "title": f"House PartiQL",
            "year": datetime.now().year - 5,
            "info": {
                "plot": "Wacky high jinks result from querying a mysterious
 database.",
                "rating": Decimal("8.5"),
            },
        },
        {
            "title": f"House PartiQL 2",
            "year": datetime.now().year - 3,
            "info": {
                "plot": "Moderate high jinks result from querying another mysterious
 database.",
```

```
                "rating": Decimal("6.5"),
            },
        },
        {
            "title": f"House PartiQL 3",
            "year": datetime.now().year - 1,
            "info": {
                "plot": "Tepid high jinks result from querying yet another
mysterious database.",
                "rating": Decimal("2.5"),
            },
        },
    ]

    print(f"Inserting a batch of movies into table '{table_name}.")
    statements = [
        f'INSERT INTO "{table_name}" ' f"VALUE {{'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}}"
    ] * len(movie_data)
    params = [list(movie.values()) for movie in movie_data]
    wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting data for a batch of movies.")
    statements = [f'SELECT * FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?'] * len(
        movie_data
    )
    params = [[movie["title"], movie["year"]] for movie in movie_data]
    output = wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    for item in output["Responses"]:
        print(f"\n{item['Item']['title']}, {item['Item']['year']}")
        pprint(item["Item"])
    print("-" * 88)

    ratings = [Decimal("7.7"), Decimal("5.5"), Decimal("1.3")]
    print(f"Updating a batch of movies with new ratings.")
    statements = [
        f'UPDATE "{table_name}" SET info.rating=? ' f"WHERE title=? AND year=?"
    ] * len(movie_data)
    params = [
        [rating, movie["title"], movie["year"]]
        for rating, movie in zip(ratings, movie_data)
    ]
    wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
```

```
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting projected data from the table to verify our update.")
    output = wrapper.dyn_resource.meta.client.execute_statement(
        Statement=f'SELECT title, info.rating FROM "{table_name}"'
    )
    pprint(output["Items"])
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting a batch of movies from the table.")
    statements = [f'DELETE FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?'] * len(
        movie_data
    )
    params = [[movie["title"], movie["year"]] for movie in movie_data]
    wrapper.run_partiql(statements, params)
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting table '{table_name}'...")
    scaffold.delete_table()
    print("-" * 88)

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        dyn_res = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        scaffold = Scaffold(dyn_res)
        movies = PartiQLBatchWrapper(dyn_res)
        run_scenario(scaffold, movies, "doc-example-table-partiql-movies")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Something went wrong with the demo! Here's what: {e}")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件BatchExecuteStatement中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用 PartiQL 查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。
- 透過執行 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。
- 透過執行 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。
- 透過執行 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立一個類別，該類別可以執行 PartiQL 陳述式。

```
from datetime import datetime
from decimal import Decimal
import logging
from pprint import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

from scaffold import Scaffold

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

class PartiQLWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB resource to run PartiQL statements.
    """

    def __init__(self, dyn_resource):
        """
        :param dyn_resource: A Boto3 DynamoDB resource.
        """
        self.dyn_resource = dyn_resource


    def run_partiql(self, statement, params):
        """
        Runs a PartiQL statement. A Boto3 resource is used even though
```

```
        `execute_statement` is called on the underlying `client` object because the
        resource transforms input and output from plain old Python objects (POPOs)
 to
        the DynamoDB format. If you create the client directly, you must do these
        transforms yourself.

        :param statement: The PartiQL statement.
        :param params: The list of PartiQL parameters. These are applied to the
                       statement in the order they are listed.
        :return: The items returned from the statement, if any.
        """
        try:
            output = self.dyn_resource.meta.client.execute_statement(
                Statement=statement, Parameters=params
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s' because the table does not
 exist.",
                    statement,
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't execute PartiQL '%s'. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    statement,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            raise
        else:
            return output
```

執行一個情境，該情境建立資料表並執行 PartiQL 查詢。

```
def run_scenario(scaffold, wrapper, table_name):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon DynamoDB PartiQL single statement demo.")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Creating table '{table_name}' for the demo...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print("-" * 88)

    title = "24 Hour PartiQL People"
    year = datetime.now().year
    plot = "A group of data developers discover a new query language they can't stop
using."
    rating = Decimal("9.9")

    print(f"Inserting movie '{title}' released in {year}.")
    wrapper.run_partiql(
        f"INSERT INTO \"{table_name}\" VALUE {{'title': ?, 'year': ?, 'info': ?}}",
        [title, year, {"plot": plot, "rating": rating}],
    )
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting data for movie '{title}' released in {year}.")
    output = wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'SELECT * FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?', [title, year]
    )
    for item in output["Items"]:
        print(f"\n{item['title']}, {item['year']}")
        pprint(output["Items"])
    print("-" * 88)

    rating = Decimal("2.4")
    print(f"Updating movie '{title}' with a rating of {float(rating)}.")
    wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'UPDATE "{table_name}" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? AND year=?',
        [rating, title, year],
    )
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Getting data again to verify our update.")
    output = wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'SELECT * FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?', [title, year]
    )
    for item in output["Items"]:
        print(f"\n{item['title']}, {item['year']}")
```

```
        pprint(output["Items"])
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting movie '{title}' released in {year}.")
    wrapper.run_partiql(
        f'DELETE FROM "{table_name}" WHERE title=? AND year=?', [title, year]
    )
    print("Success!")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Deleting table '{table_name}'...")
    scaffold.delete_table()
    print("-" * 88)

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        dyn_res = boto3.resource("dynamodb")
        scaffold = Scaffold(dyn_res)
        movies = PartiQLWrapper(dyn_res)
        run_scenario(scaffold, movies, "doc-example-table-partiql-movies")
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Something went wrong with the demo! Here's what: {e}")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ExecuteStatement中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

查詢 TTL 項目

下列程式碼範例顯示如何查詢 TTL 項目。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import boto3
from datetime import datetime

def query_dynamodb_items(table_name, partition_key):
    """
```

```
    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param partition_key:
    :return:
    """
    try:
        # Initialize a DynamoDB resource
        dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb',
                                  region_name='us-east-1')

        # Specify your table
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Get the current time in epoch format
        current_time = int(datetime.now().timestamp())

        # Perform the query operation with a filter expression to exclude expired
items
        # response = table.query(
        #
KeyConditionExpression=boto3.dynamodb.conditions.Key('partitionKey').eq(partition_key),
        #
FilterExpression=boto3.dynamodb.conditions.Attr('expireAt').gt(current_time)
        # )
        response = table.query(

KeyConditionExpression=dynamodb.conditions.Key('partitionKey').eq(partition_key),
            FilterExpression=dynamodb.conditions.Attr('expireAt').gt(current_time)
        )

        # Print the items that are not expired
        for item in response['Items']:
            print(item)

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error querying items: {e}")


# Call the function with your values
query_dynamodb_items('Music', 'your-partition-key-value')
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Query。

更新項目的 TTL

下列程式碼範例顯示如何更新項目的 TTL。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import boto3
from datetime import datetime, timedelta

def update_dynamodb_item(table_name, region, primary_key, sort_key):
    """
    Update an existing DynamoDB item with a TTL.
    :param table_name: Name of the DynamoDB table
    :param region: AWS Region of the table - example `us-east-1`
    :param primary_key: one attribute known as the partition key.
    :param sort_key: Also known as a range attribute.
    :return: Void (nothing)
    """
    try:
        # Create the DynamoDB resource.
        dynamodb = boto3.resource('dynamodb', region_name=region)
        table = dynamodb.Table(table_name)

        # Get the current time in epoch second format
        current_time = int(datetime.now().timestamp())

        # Calculate the expireAt time (90 days from now) in epoch second format
        expire_at = int((datetime.now() + timedelta(days=90)).timestamp())

        table.update_item(
            Key={
                'partitionKey': primary_key,
                'sortKey': sort_key
            },
            UpdateExpression="set updatedAt=:c, expireAt=:e",
            ExpressionAttributeValues={
                ':c': current_time,
                ':e': expire_at
            },
        )

        print("Item updated successfully.")
```

```
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error updating item: {e}")


# Replace with your own values
update_dynamodb_item('your-table-name', 'us-west-2', 'your-partition-key-value',
 'your-sort-key-value')
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateItem中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

無伺服器範例

從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過從 DynamoDB 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 DynamoDB 承載並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用使用 Python 與 Lambda 一起使用動 DynamoDB 事件。

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

import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    print(json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    for record in event['Records']:
        log_dynamodb_record(record)

def log_dynamodb_record(record):
    print(record['eventID'])
    print(record['eventName'])
```

```
    print(f"DynamoDB Record: {json.dumps(record['dynamodb'])}")
```

使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 DynamoDB 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon EC2 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Amazon EC2 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon EC2

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon EC2。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import boto3


def hello_ec2(ec2_resource):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
    (Amazon EC2) resource and list the security groups in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 EC2 ServiceResource object. This object is a high-
level
                         resource that wraps the low-level EC2 service API.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon EC2! Let's list up to 10 of your security groups:")
    for sg in ec2_resource.security_groups.limit(10):
        print(f"\t{sg.id}: {sg.group_name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_ec2(boto3.resource("ec2"))
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeSecurityGroups中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

AllocateAddress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AllocateAddress。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, elastic_ip=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param elastic_ip: A Boto3 VpcAddress object. This is a high-level object
 that
                           wraps Elastic IP actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.elastic_ip = elastic_ip

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)
```

```
    def allocate(self):
        """
        Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
        instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP address
        constant even when you restart the associated instance.

        :return: The newly created Elastic IP object. By default, the address is not
                 associated with any instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_resource.meta.client.allocate_address(Domain="vpc")
            self.elastic_ip = self.ec2_resource.VpcAddress(response["AllocationId"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't allocate Elastic IP. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.elastic_ip
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AllocateAddress中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`AssociateAddress`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssociateAddress`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, elastic_ip=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param elastic_ip: A Boto3 VpcAddress object. This is a high-level object
that
                           wraps Elastic IP actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.elastic_ip = elastic_ip

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def associate(self, instance):
        """
        Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association is
        created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
public
        IP address of the associated instance.

        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object that
wraps
                         Amazon EC2 instance actions.
        :return: A response that contains the ID of the association.
        """
        if self.elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info("No Elastic IP to associate.")
            return

        try:
            response = self.elastic_ip.associate(InstanceId=instance.id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't associate Elastic IP %s with instance %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                self.elastic_ip.allocation_id,
                instance.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AssociateAddress中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, security_group=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param security_group: A Boto3 SecurityGroup object. This is a high-level
 object
                               that wraps security group actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)
```

```
    def authorize_ingress(self, ssh_ingress_ip):
        """
        Adds a rule to the security group to allow access to SSH.

        :param ssh_ingress_ip: The IP address that is granted inbound access to
connect
                               to port 22 over TCP, used for SSH.
        :return: The response to the authorization request. The 'Return' field of
the
                 response indicates whether the request succeeded or failed.
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to update.")
            return

        try:
            ip_permissions = [
                {
                    # SSH ingress open to only the specified IP address.
                    "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                    "FromPort": 22,
                    "ToPort": 22,
                    "IpRanges": [{"CidrIp": f"{ssh_ingress_ip}/32"}],
                }
            ]
            response = self.security_group.authorize_ingress(
                IpPermissions=ip_permissions
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't authorize inbound rules for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.security_group.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

CreateKeyPair

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateKeyPair。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, key_file_dir, key_pair=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A Boto3 KeyPair object. This is a high-level object that
                         wraps key pair actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def create(self, key_name):
        """
        Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2 instance.
        The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
 retrieved
        again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
```

```
        :return: A Boto3 KeyPair object that represents the newly created key pair.
        """
        try:
            self.key_pair = self.ec2_resource.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
            self.key_file_path = os.path.join(
                self.key_file_dir.name, f"{self.key_pair.name}.pem"
            )
            with open(self.key_file_path, "w") as key_file:
                key_file.write(self.key_pair.key_material)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create key %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                key_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.key_pair
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateKeyPair中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateLaunchTemplate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateLaunchTemplate`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例會建立一個啟動範本，其中包含可授予執行個體特定許可的執行個體設定檔，以及在執行個體啟動後在其上執行的使用者資料 Bash 指令碼。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def create_template(self, server_startup_script_file, instance_policy_file):
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
The
```

```
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a permissions
policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                "Created launch template %s for AMI %s on %s.",
                self.launch_template_name,
                ami_id,
                self.inst_type,
```

```
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s already exists, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create launch template {self.launch_template_name}:
 {err}."
                )
        return template
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateLaunchTemplate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateSecurityGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateSecurityGroup`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, security_group=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
```

```
                                that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param security_group: A Boto3 SecurityGroup object. This is a high-level
object
                                  that wraps security group actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def create(self, group_name, group_description):
        """
        Creates a security group in the default virtual private cloud (VPC) of the
        current account.

        :param group_name: The name of the security group to create.
        :param group_description: The description of the security group to create.
        :return: A Boto3 SecurityGroup object that represents the newly created
security group.
        """
        try:
            self.security_group = self.ec2_resource.create_security_group(
                GroupName=group_name, Description=group_description
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create security group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.security_group
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateSecurityGroup中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteKeyPair

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteKeyPair。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, key_file_dir, key_pair=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A Boto3 KeyPair object. This is a high-level object that
                         wraps key pair actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        if self.key_pair is None:
            logger.info("No key pair to delete.")
            return
```

```
        key_name = self.key_pair.name
        try:
            self.key_pair.delete()
            self.key_pair = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete key %s. Here's why: %s : %s",
                key_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteKeyPair中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteLaunchTemplate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteLaunchTemplate。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
```

```
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete launch template {self.launch_template_name}:
 {err}."
                )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteLaunchTemplate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteSecurityGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteSecurityGroup。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, security_group=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param security_group: A Boto3 SecurityGroup object. This is a high-level
 object
                               that wraps security group actions.
```

```
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the security group.
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to delete.")
            return

        group_id = self.security_group.id
        try:
            self.security_group.delete()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete security group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteSecurityGroup中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeAvailabilityZones

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAvailabilityZones。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
```

```
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def get_availability_zones(self):
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
 client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get availability zones: {err}.")
        else:
            return zones
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeAvailabilityZones中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
```

```
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.
```

```
        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't get instance profile association for instance
 {instance_id}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DescribeImages`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeImages`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, instance=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object that
                         wraps instance actions.
```

```
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.instance = instance

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def get_images(self, image_ids):
        """
        Gets information about Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) from a list of AMI IDs.

        :param image_ids: The list of AMIs to look up.
        :return: A list of Boto3 Image objects that represent the requested AMIs.
        """
        try:
            images = list(self.ec2_resource.images.filter(ImageIds=image_ids))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get images. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return images
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeImages中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DescribeInstanceTypes`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeInstanceTypes`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, instance=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object that
                         wraps instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.instance = instance

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def get_instance_types(self, architecture):
        """
        Gets instance types that support the specified architecture and are
 designated
        as either 'micro' or 'small'. When an instance is created, the instance type
        you specify must support the architecture of the AMI you use.

        :param architecture: The kind of architecture the instance types must
 support,
                             such as 'x86_64'.
        :return: A list of instance types that support the specified architecture
                 and are either 'micro' or 'small'.
        """
        try:
            inst_types = []
            it_paginator = self.ec2_resource.meta.client.get_paginator(
                "describe_instance_types"
            )
            for page in it_paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {
                        "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
                        "Values": [architecture],
```

```
                    },
                    {"Name": "instance-type", "Values": ["*.micro", "*.small"]},
                ]
            ):
                inst_types += page["InstanceTypes"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get instance types. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_types
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeInstanceTypes中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DescribeInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeInstances`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, instance=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object that
                         wraps instance actions.
```

```
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.instance = instance

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def display(self, indent=1):
        """
        Displays information about an instance.

        :param indent: The visual indent to apply to the output.
        """
        if self.instance is None:
            logger.info("No instance to display.")
            return

        try:
            self.instance.load()
            ind = "\t" * indent
            print(f"{ind}ID: {self.instance.id}")
            print(f"{ind}Image ID: {self.instance.image_id}")
            print(f"{ind}Instance type: {self.instance.instance_type}")
            print(f"{ind}Key name: {self.instance.key_name}")
            print(f"{ind}VPC ID: {self.instance.vpc_id}")
            print(f"{ind}Public IP: {self.instance.public_ip_address}")
            print(f"{ind}State: {self.instance.state['Name']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't display your instance. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeInstances中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeKeyPairs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeKeyPairs。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, key_file_dir, key_pair=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A Boto3 KeyPair object. This is a high-level object that
                         wraps key pair actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def list(self, limit):
        """
        Displays a list of key pairs for the current account.

        :param limit: The maximum number of key pairs to list.
        """
        try:
            for kp in self.ec2_resource.key_pairs.limit(limit):
```

```
                print(f"Found {kp.key_type} key {kp.name} with fingerprint:")
                print(f"\t{kp.key_fingerprint}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list key pairs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeKeyPairs中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DescribeSecurityGroups`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeSecurityGroups`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, security_group=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param security_group: A Boto3 SecurityGroup object. This is a high-level
 object
                               that wraps security group actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.security_group = security_group

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def describe(self):
        """
        Displays information about the security group.
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to describe.")
            return

        try:
            print(f"Security group: {self.security_group.group_name}")
            print(f"\tID: {self.security_group.id}")
            print(f"\tVPC: {self.security_group.vpc_id}")
            if self.security_group.ip_permissions:
                print(f"Inbound permissions:")
                pp(self.security_group.ip_permissions)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get data for security group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.security_group.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeSecurityGroups中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeSubnets

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeSubnets。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
```

```
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id, zones):
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_subnets(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )
            subnets = response["Subnets"]
            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get subnets: {err}")
        else:
            return subnets
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeSubnets中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeVpcs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeVpcs。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
```

```
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def get_default_vpc(self):
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get default VPC: {err}")
        else:
            return response["Vpcs"][0]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeVpcs中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DisassociateAddress`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisassociateAddress`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, elastic_ip=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param elastic_ip: A Boto3 VpcAddress object. This is a high-level object
that
                           wraps Elastic IP actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.elastic_ip = elastic_ip

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def disassociate(self):
        """
        Removes an association between an Elastic IP address and an instance. When
the
        association is removed, the instance is assigned a new public IP address.
        """
        if self.elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info("No Elastic IP to disassociate.")
            return

        try:
            self.elastic_ip.association.delete()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't disassociate Elastic IP %s from its instance. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                self.elastic_ip.allocation_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DisassociateAddress中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

RebootInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RebootInstances。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
```

```
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self, instance_id, new_instance_profile_name, profile_association_id
    ):
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to update.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to associate
with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
```

```
            )
            time.sleep(5)
            inst_ready = False
            tries = 0
            while not inst_ready:
                if tries % 6 == 0:
                    self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
                    log.info(
                        "Rebooting instance %s and waiting for it to to be ready.",
                        instance_id,
                    )
                tries += 1
                time.sleep(10)
                response = self.ssm_client.describe_instance_information()
                for info in response["InstanceInformationList"]:
                    if info["InstanceId"] == instance_id:
                        inst_ready = True
            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info("Restarted the Python web server on instance %s.", instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't replace instance profile for association
{profile_association_id}: {err}"
            )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RebootInstances中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ReleaseAddress`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ReleaseAddress`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, elastic_ip=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param elastic_ip: A Boto3 VpcAddress object. This is a high-level object
 that
                           wraps Elastic IP actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.elastic_ip = elastic_ip

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def release(self):
        """
        Releases an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
        it can no longer be used.
        """
        if self.elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info("No Elastic IP to release.")
            return

        try:
            self.elastic_ip.release()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't release Elastic IP address %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.elastic_ip.allocation_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ReleaseAddress中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例會取代執行中執行個體的執行個體設定檔、重新啟動執行個體，並在執行個體啟動後傳送命令至執行個體。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
```

```
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self, instance_id, new_instance_profile_name, profile_association_id
    ):
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to update.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to associate
with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
```

```
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)
            inst_ready = False
            tries = 0
            while not inst_ready:
                if tries % 6 == 0:
                    self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
                    log.info(
                        "Rebooting instance %s and waiting for it to to be ready.",
                        instance_id,
                    )
                tries += 1
                time.sleep(10)
                response = self.ssm_client.describe_instance_information()
                for info in response["InstanceInformationList"]:
                    if info["InstanceId"] == instance_id:
                        inst_ready = True
            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info("Restarted the Python web server on instance %s.", instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't replace instance profile for association
{profile_association_id}: {err}"
            )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

RunInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RunInstances。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, instance=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object that
                         wraps instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.instance = instance

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def create(self, image, instance_type, key_pair, security_groups=None):
        """
        Creates a new EC2 instance. The instance starts immediately after
        it is created.

        The instance is created in the default VPC of the current account.

        :param image: A Boto3 Image object that represents an Amazon Machine Image
 (AMI)
                      that defines attributes of the instance that is created. The
 AMI
                      defines things like the kind of operating system and the type
 of
                      storage used by the instance.
        :param instance_type: The type of instance to create, such as 't2.micro'.
```

```
                                The instance type defines things like the number of
CPUs and
                                the amount of memory.
        :param key_pair: A Boto3 KeyPair or KeyPairInfo object that represents the
key
                         pair that is used to secure connections to the instance.
        :param security_groups: A list of Boto3 SecurityGroup objects that
represents the
                                  security groups that are used to grant access to the
                                  instance. When no security groups are specified, the
                                  default security group of the VPC is used.
        :return: A Boto3 Instance object that represents the newly created instance.
        """
        try:
            instance_params = {
                "ImageId": image.id,
                "InstanceType": instance_type,
                "KeyName": key_pair.name,
            }
            if security_groups is not None:
                instance_params["SecurityGroupIds"] = [sg.id for sg in
security_groups]
            self.instance = self.ec2_resource.create_instances(
                **instance_params, MinCount=1, MaxCount=1
            )[0]
            self.instance.wait_until_running()
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create instance with image %s, instance type %s, and key
%s. "
                "Here's why: %s: %s",
                image.id,
                instance_type,
                key_pair.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.instance
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RunInstances中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

StartInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartInstances。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, instance=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object that
                         wraps instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.instance = instance

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def start(self):
        """
        Starts an instance and waits for it to be in a running state.

        :return: The response to the start request.
        """
        if self.instance is None:
            logger.info("No instance to start.")
            return

        try:
            response = self.instance.start()
```

```
            self.instance.wait_until_running()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.instance.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartInstances中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

StopInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StopInstances。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, instance=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object that
                         wraps instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.instance = instance

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def stop(self):
        """
        Stops an instance and waits for it to be in a stopped state.

        :return: The response to the stop request.
        """
        if self.instance is None:
            logger.info("No instance to stop.")
            return

        try:
            response = self.instance.stop()
            self.instance.wait_until_stopped()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't stop instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.instance.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StopInstances中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`TerminateInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TerminateInstances`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, instance=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object that
                         wraps instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.instance = instance

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def terminate(self):
        """
        Terminates an instance and waits for it to be in a terminated state.
        """
        if self.instance is None:
            logger.info("No instance to terminate.")
            return

        instance_id = self.instance.id
        try:
            self.instance.terminate()
            self.instance.wait_until_terminated()
            self.instance = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't terminate instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件TerminateInstances中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class Runner:
    def __init__(
        self, resource_path, recommendation, autoscaler, loadbalancer, param_helper
    ):
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
```

```
        self.ssh_port = 22

    def deploy(self):
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        print(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create
several AWS resources\n"
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n"
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n"
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n"
        )
        print(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying resources.")

        print(
            f"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
'{self.recommendation.table_name}'."
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
```

```
            f"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when an
 instance starts.\n"
            f"This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
 script. The web server\n"
            f"listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
 and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            f"For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In production,
 the best practice is to\n"
            f"run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged credentials.
\n"
        )
        print(
            f"The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
 assume a role that grants\n"
            f"permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
 Manager parameters\n"
            f"that control the flow of the demo.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
 each in a different\n"
            f"Availability Zone."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_group(3)
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
 starts, it listens for\n"
            "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
 with the demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")

        print(f"Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.\n")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        print(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
 The target group\n"
```

```
            "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load balancer
provides a\n"
            "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.\n"
        )
        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets], target_group
        )
        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)
        print(f"Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...")
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint()
        if not lb_success:
            print(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying that the port is
open..."
            )
            current_ip_address = requests.get(
                "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            ).text.strip()
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                print(
                    "For this example to work, the default security group for your
default VPC must\n"
                    "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this\n"
                    "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.\n"
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
```

```
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging from
 your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint()
        if lb_success:
            print("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by browsing to:
\n")
            print(f"\thttp://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}\n")
        else:
            print(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer endpoint.
 Troubleshoot by\n"
                "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are configured
 correctly and that\n"
                "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint:\n"
            )
            print(f"\thttp://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}\n")
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the demo.")

    def demo_choices(self):
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
```

```
                "\nSee the current state of the service by selecting one of the
following choices:\n"
            )
            choice = q.choose("\nWhich action would you like to take? ", actions)
            print("-" * 88)
            if choice == 0:
                print("Request:\n")
                print(f"GET http://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}")
                response = requests.get(f"http://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}")
                print("\nResponse:\n")
                print(f"{response.status_code}")
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                print("\nChecking the health of load balancer targets:\n")
                health = self.loadbalancer.check_target_health()
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    print(
                        f"\tTarget {target['Target']['Id']} on port
{target['Target']['Port']} is {state}"
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        print(
                            f"\t\t{target['TargetHealth']['Reason']}:
{target['TargetHealth']['Description']}\n"
                        )
                print(
                    f"\nNote that it can take a minute or two for the health check
to update\n"
                    f"after changes are made.\n"
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                print("\nOkay, let's move on.")
                print("-" * 88)

    def demo(self):
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        print("\nResetting parameters to starting values for demo.\n")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        print(
```

```
            "\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle different parts of
the system\n"
            "to create situations where the web service fails, and shows how using a
resilient\n"
            "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of these
failures."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            "At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns recommendations and
reports that all targets are healthy."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            f"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets recommendations by
querying a DynamoDB table.\n"
            f"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter named
'{self.param_helper.table}'.\n"
            f"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's set this
parameter to name a non-existent table.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        print(
            "\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
failure code. But, the service reports as\n"
            "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks don't check
for failure of the recommendation service."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            f"Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails, the web
service can return a static response.\n"
            f"While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the customer with a
somewhat better experience than failure.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        print(
            f"\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
static response.\n"
            f"The service still reports as healthy because health checks are still
shallow.\n"
```

```
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
self.recommendation.table_name)
        print(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
target group so that it can't\n"
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        print(
            f"\nReplacing the profile for instance {bad_instance_id} with a profile
that contains\n"
            f"bad credentials...\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        print(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n"
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether\n"
            "the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that\n"
```

```
            "the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto Scaling
instance health.\n"
            "This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it\n"
            "risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling group
when a dependent service fails.\n"
        )
        print(
            "By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect when
one of the instances is failing\n"
            "and take that instance out of rotation.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        print(
            f"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials ({bad_instance_id})\n"
            f"is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy \n"
            f"instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint always
returns a recommendation, because\n"
            "the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto scaler,
the simplest way to fix an unhealthy\n"
            "instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a new
instance to replace it.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        print(
            "\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET\n"
            "request to the web service continues to get a successful recommendation
response because\n"
            "the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After the
replacement instance\n"
            "starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.\n"
            "\nNote that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you\n"
            "can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.\n"
```

```
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean all
 instances report as unhealthy.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        print(
            "\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer continues to
 route requests even to\n"
            "unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and return a static
 response rather than fail\n"
            "closed and report failure to the customer."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self):
        print(
            "This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient service.
\n"
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
 can clean up all AWS resources\n"
            "that were created for this demo."
        )
        if q.ask("Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno):
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer()
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group()
            self.autoscaler.delete_group()
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            print(
                "Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.\n"
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
 incur unexpected charges."
            )
```

```
def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
 are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../workflows/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM policies
 and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage a Resilient
 Service!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
    recommendation = RecommendationService.from_client(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service"
    )
    autoscaler = AutoScaler.from_client(prefix)
    loadbalancer = LoadBalancer.from_client(prefix)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper.from_client(recommendation.table_name)
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path, recommendation, autoscaler, loadbalancer, param_helper
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
 "destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
```

```
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
```

```
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, resource_prefix):
        """
        Creates this class from Boto3 clients.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        """
        as_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        iam_client = boto3.client("iam")
        return cls(
            resource_prefix,
            "t3.micro",
            "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
            as_client,
            ec2_client,
            ssm_client,
            iam_client,
        )

    def create_instance_profile(
        self, policy_file, policy_name, role_name, profile_name,
aws_managed_policies=()
    ):
        """
```

```
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed
by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore
to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to the
instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            instance_policy_doc = file.read()

        policy_arn = None
        try:
            pol_response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=instance_policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = pol_response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info("Created policy with ARN %s.", policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
```

```
                log.info("Policy %s already exists, nothing to do.", policy_name)
                list_pol_response = self.iam_client.list_policies(Scope="Local")
                for pol in list_pol_response["Policies"]:
                    if pol["PolicyName"] == policy_name:
                        policy_arn = pol["Arn"]
                        break
            if policy_arn is None:
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create policy {policy_name}:
{err}")

        try:
            self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info("Created role %s and attached policy %s.", role_name,
policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Role %s already exists, nothing to do.", role_name)
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}: {err}")

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
 profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create profile {profile_name} and attach it to role
\n"
                    f"{role_name}: {err}"
                )
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't get instance profile association for instance
 {instance_id}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self, instance_id, new_instance_profile_name, profile_association_id
    ):
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
 is
```

```
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to update.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to associate
with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)
            inst_ready = False
            tries = 0
            while not inst_ready:
                if tries % 6 == 0:
                    self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
                    log.info(
                        "Rebooting instance %s and waiting for it to to be ready.",
                        instance_id,
                    )
                tries += 1
                time.sleep(10)
                response = self.ssm_client.describe_instance_information()
                for info in response["InstanceInformationList"]:
                    if info["InstanceId"] == instance_id:
                        inst_ready = True
            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
```

```
            log.info("Restarted the Python web server on instance %s.", instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't replace instance profile for association
{profile_association_id}: {err}"
            )


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name, role_name):
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
```

```
                    f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name):
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: The newly created key pair.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create key pair {key_pair_name}:
{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self):
        """
        Deletes a key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't delete key pair {self.key_pair_name}: {err}"
            )
        except FileNotFoundError:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
        except PermissionError:
            log.info(
                "Inadequate permissions to delete key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name
            )
        except Exception as err:
```

```
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't delete key pair {self.key_pair_name}: {err}"
            )


    def create_template(self, server_startup_script_file, instance_policy_file):
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a permissions
policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
```

```
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                "Created launch template %s for AMI %s on %s.",
                self.launch_template_name,
                ami_id,
                self.inst_type,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s already exists, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create launch template {self.launch_template_name}:
{err}."
                )
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
```

```
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete launch template {self.launch_template_name}:
{err}."
                )


    def get_availability_zones(self):
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get availability zones: {err}.")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_group(self, group_size):
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        zones = []
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
```

```
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
                "Created EC2 Auto Scaling group %s with availability zones %s.",
                self.launch_template_name,
                zones,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    "EC2 Auto Scaling group %s already exists, nothing to do.",
                    self.group_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name}:
{err}"
                )
        return zones


    def get_instances(self):
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: Data about the instances.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't get instances for Auto Scaling group {self.group_name}:
{err}"
            )
        else:
```

```
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id, ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=False
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't terminate instance {instance_id}:
{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(self, lb_target_group):
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group %s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't attach load balancer target group
{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}\n"
                f"to auto scaling group {self.group_name}"
```

```
            )


    def _try_terminate_instance(self, inst_id):
        stopping = False
        log.info(f"Stopping {inst_id}.")
        while not stopping:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                    InstanceId=inst_id, ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=True
                )
                stopping = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                    log.info("Scaling activity in progress for %s. Waiting...",
inst_id)
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't stop instance {inst_id}:
{err}.")

    def _try_delete_group(self):
        """
        Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
        the function waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
        """
        stopped = False
        while not stopped:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.delete_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name
                )
                stopped = True
                log.info("Deleted EC2 Auto Scaling group %s.", self.group_name)
            except ClientError as err:
                if (
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse"
                    or err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ScalingActivityInProgress"
                ):
                    log.info(
                        "Some instances are still running. Waiting for them to
stop..."
                    )
```

```
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}: {err}."
                    )

    def delete_group(self):
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self._try_terminate_instance(inst_id)
                self._try_delete_group()
            else:
                log.info("No groups found named %s, nothing to do.",
 self.group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}:
 {err}.")


    def get_default_vpc(self):
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get default VPC: {err}")
```

```
        else:
            return response["Vpcs"][0]


    def verify_inbound_port(self, vpc, port, ip_address):
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specific VPC, and a value that
indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info("Found default security group %s.", sec_group["GroupId"])
            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info("Found inbound rule: %s", ip_perm)
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
```

```
                        log.info(
                            "The inbound rule does not appear to be open to either
this computer's IP\n"
                            "address of %s, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or to a
prefix list ID.",
                            ip_address,
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id, port, ip_address):
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
```

```
                f"Couldn't authorize ingress to {sec_group_id} on port {port} from
 {ip_address}: {err}"
            )


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id, zones):
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
 Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_subnets(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )
            subnets = response["Subnets"]
            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get subnets: {err}")
        else:
            return subnets
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with the
 load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
```

```
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, resource_prefix):
        """
        Creates this class from a Boto3 client.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix to give to AWS resources created by this
class.
        """
        elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
        return cls(f"{resource_prefix}-tg", f"{resource_prefix}-lb", elb_client)

    def endpoint(self):
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        if self._endpoint is None:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                    Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
                )
                self._endpoint = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
            except ClientError as err:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
{self.load_balancer_name}: {err}"
                )
        return self._endpoint


    def create_target_group(self, protocol, port, vpc_id):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how
```

```
        the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the sensitivity
of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=self.target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return target_group


    def delete_target_group(self):
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        done = False
```

```
        while not done:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                    Names=[self.target_group_name]
                )
                tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
                self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
                log.info(
                    "Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name
                )
                done = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    log.info(
                        "Load balancer target group %s not found, nothing to do.",
                        self.target_group_name,
                    )
                    done = True
                elif err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse":
                    log.info(
                        "Target group not yet released from load balancer,
waiting..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise LoadBalancerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
                    )


    def create_load_balancer(self, subnet_ids, target_group):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener to
the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=self.load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be available...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
            log.info("Load balancer is available!")
            self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer["LoadBalancerArn"],
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                "Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer %s to target
group %s.",
                self.load_balancer_name,
                target_group["TargetGroupName"],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Failed to create load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}"
                f"and add a listener for target group
{target_group['TargetGroupName']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            self._endpoint = load_balancer["DNSName"]
            return load_balancer


    def delete_load_balancer(self):
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
```

```
                Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "LoadBalancerNotFound":
                log.info(
                    "Load balancer %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.load_balancer_name,
                )
            else:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}:
{err}"
                )


    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(self):
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.
        """
        success = False
        retries = 3
        while not success and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{self.endpoint()}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    success = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint, retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
```

```
                time.sleep(10)
        return success

    def check_target_health(self):
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[self.target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't check health of {self.target_group_name} targets: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name, dynamodb_client):
        """
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, table_name):
        """
        Creates this class from a Boto3 client.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        """
        ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
        return cls(table_name, ddb_client)

    def create(self):
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5, "WriteCapacityUnits":
5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
```

```
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file):
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name, data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}: {err}"
            )

    def destroy(self):
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters to
 drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name, ssm_client):
        """
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
 recommendation
                            service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, table_name):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(table_name, ssm_client)

    def reset(self):
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name, value):
        """
```

```
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise ParameterHelperError(
                f"Couldn't set parameter {name} to {value}: {err}"
            )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances

- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

開始使用執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立金鑰對和安全群組。
- 選取 Amazon Machine Image (AMI) 和相容的執行個體類型，然後建立執行個體。
- 停止並重新啟動執行個體。
- 將彈性 IP 地址與您的執行個體建立關聯.
- 使用 SSH 連線至執行個體，然後清理資源。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class Ec2InstanceScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using EC2
 instances."""

    def __init__(self, inst_wrapper, key_wrapper, sg_wrapper, eip_wrapper,
 ssm_client):
        """
```

```
        :param inst_wrapper: An object that wraps instance actions.
        :param key_wrapper: An object that wraps key pair actions.
        :param sg_wrapper: An object that wraps security group actions.
        :param eip_wrapper: An object that wraps Elastic IP actions.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 AWS Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.inst_wrapper = inst_wrapper
        self.key_wrapper = key_wrapper
        self.sg_wrapper = sg_wrapper
        self.eip_wrapper = eip_wrapper
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client

    @demo_func
    def create_and_list_key_pairs(self):
        """
        1. Creates an RSA key pair and saves its private key data as a .pem file in
secure
           temporary storage. The private key data is deleted after the example
completes.
        2. Lists the first five key pairs for the current account.
        """
        print(
            "Let's create an RSA key pair that you can be use to securely connect to
"
            "your EC2 instance."
        )
        key_name = q.ask("Enter a unique name for your key: ", q.non_empty)
        self.key_wrapper.create(key_name)
        print(
            f"Created a key pair {self.key_wrapper.key_pair.key_name} and saved the
"
            f"private key to {self.key_wrapper.key_file_path}.\n"
        )
        if q.ask("Do you want to list some of your key pairs? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno):
            self.key_wrapper.list(5)

    @demo_func
    def create_security_group(self):
        """
        1. Creates a security group for the default VPC.
        2. Adds an inbound rule to allow SSH. The SSH rule allows only
           inbound traffic from the current computer’s public IPv4 address.
        3. Displays information about the security group.
```

```
        This function uses 'http://checkip.amazonaws.com' to get the current public
IP
        address of the computer that is running the example. This method works in
most
        cases. However, depending on how your computer connects to the internet, you
        might have to manually add your public IP address to the security group by
using
        the AWS Management Console.
        """
        print("Let's create a security group to manage access to your instance.")
        sg_name = q.ask("Enter a unique name for your security group: ",
q.non_empty)
        security_group = self.sg_wrapper.create(
            sg_name, "Security group for example: get started with instances."
        )
        print(
            f"Created security group {security_group.group_name} in your default "
            f"VPC {security_group.vpc_id}.\n"
        )

        ip_response = urllib.request.urlopen("http://checkip.amazonaws.com")
        current_ip_address = ip_response.read().decode("utf-8").strip()
        print("Let's add a rule to allow SSH only from your current IP address.")
        print(f"Your public IP address is {current_ip_address}.")
        q.ask("Press Enter to add this rule to your security group.")
        response = self.sg_wrapper.authorize_ingress(current_ip_address)
        if response["Return"]:
            print("Security group rules updated.")
        else:
            print("Couldn't update security group rules.")
        self.sg_wrapper.describe()

    @demo_func
    def create_instance(self):
        """
        1. Gets a list of Amazon Linux 2 AMIs from AWS Systems Manager. Specifying
the
           '/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest' path returns only the latest AMIs.
        2. Gets and displays information about the available AMIs and lets you
select one.
        3. Gets a list of instance types that are compatible with the selected AMI
and
           lets you select one.
```

```
        4. Creates an instance with the previously created key pair and security
 group,
           and the selected AMI and instance type.
        5. Waits for the instance to be running and then displays its information.
        """
        ami_paginator = self.ssm_client.get_paginator("get_parameters_by_path")
        ami_options = []
        for page in ami_paginator.paginate(Path="/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-
latest"):
            ami_options += page["Parameters"]
        amzn2_images = self.inst_wrapper.get_images(
            [opt["Value"] for opt in ami_options if "amzn2" in opt["Name"]]
        )
        print(
            "Let's create an instance from an Amazon Linux 2 AMI. Here are some
 options:"
        )
        image_choice = q.choose(
            "Which one do you want to use? ", [opt.description for opt in
 amzn2_images]
        )
        print("Great choice!\n")

        print(
            f"Here are some instance types that support the "
            f"{amzn2_images[image_choice].architecture} architecture of the image:"
        )
        inst_types = self.inst_wrapper.get_instance_types(
            amzn2_images[image_choice].architecture
        )
        inst_type_choice = q.choose(
            "Which one do you want to use? ", [it["InstanceType"] for it in
 inst_types]
        )
        print("Another great choice.\n")

        print("Creating your instance and waiting for it to start...")
        self.inst_wrapper.create(
            amzn2_images[image_choice],
            inst_types[inst_type_choice]["InstanceType"],
            self.key_wrapper.key_pair,
            [self.sg_wrapper.security_group],
        )
        print(f"Your instance is ready:\n")
```

```
        self.inst_wrapper.display()

        print("You can use SSH to connect to your instance.")
        print(
            "If the connection attempt times out, you might have to manually update
"
            "the SSH ingress rule for your IP address in the AWS Management
Console."
        )
        self._display_ssh_info()

    def _display_ssh_info(self):
        """
        Displays an SSH connection string that can be used to connect to a running
        instance.
        """
        print("To connect, open another command prompt and run the following
command:")
        if self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ip is None:
            print(
                f"\tssh -i {self.key_wrapper.key_file_path} "
                f"ec2-user@{self.inst_wrapper.instance.public_ip_address}"
            )
        else:
            print(
                f"\tssh -i {self.key_wrapper.key_file_path} "
                f"ec2-user@{self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ip.public_ip}"
            )
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue the demo.")

    @demo_func
    def associate_elastic_ip(self):
        """
        1. Allocates an Elastic IP address and associates it with the instance.
        2. Displays an SSH connection string that uses the Elastic IP address.
        """
        print(
            "You can allocate an Elastic IP address and associate it with your
instance\n"
            "to keep a consistent IP address even when your instance restarts."
        )
        elastic_ip = self.eip_wrapper.allocate()
        print(f"Allocated static Elastic IP address: {elastic_ip.public_ip}.")
        self.eip_wrapper.associate(self.inst_wrapper.instance)
```

```
        print(f"Associated your Elastic IP with your instance.")
        print(
            "You can now use SSH to connect to your instance by using the Elastic
IP."
        )
        self._display_ssh_info()

    @demo_func
    def stop_and_start_instance(self):
        """
        1. Stops the instance and waits for it to stop.
        2. Starts the instance and waits for it to start.
        3. Displays information about the instance.
        4. Displays an SSH connection string. When an Elastic IP address is
associated
           with the instance, the IP address stays consistent when the instance
stops
           and starts.
        """
        print("Let's stop and start your instance to see what changes.")
        print("Stopping your instance and waiting until it's stopped...")
        self.inst_wrapper.stop()
        print("Your instance is stopped. Restarting...")
        self.inst_wrapper.start()
        print("Your instance is running.")
        self.inst_wrapper.display()
        if self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ip is None:
            print(
                "Every time your instance is restarted, its public IP address
changes."
            )
        else:
            print(
                "Because you have associated an Elastic IP with your instance, you
can \n"
                "connect by using a consistent IP address after the instance
restarts."
            )
        self._display_ssh_info()

    @demo_func
    def cleanup(self):
        """
        1. Disassociate and delete the previously created Elastic IP.
```

```
        2. Terminate the previously created instance.
        3. Delete the previously created security group.
        4. Delete the previously created key pair.
        """
        print("Let's clean everything up. This example created these resources:")
        print(f"\tElastic IP: {self.eip_wrapper.elastic_ip.allocation_id}")
        print(f"\tInstance: {self.inst_wrapper.instance.id}")
        print(f"\tSecurity group: {self.sg_wrapper.security_group.id}")
        print(f"\tKey pair: {self.key_wrapper.key_pair.name}")
        if q.ask("Ready to delete these resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno):
            self.eip_wrapper.disassociate()
            print("Disassociated the Elastic IP from the instance.")
            self.eip_wrapper.release()
            print("Released the Elastic IP.")
            print("Terminating the instance and waiting for it to terminate...")
            self.inst_wrapper.terminate()
            print("Instance terminated.")
            self.sg_wrapper.delete()
            print("Deleted security group.")
            self.key_wrapper.delete()
            print("Deleted key pair.")

    def run_scenario(self):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) get started
with instances demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        self.create_and_list_key_pairs()
        self.create_security_group()
        self.create_instance()
        self.stop_and_start_instance()
        self.associate_elastic_ip()
        self.stop_and_start_instance()
        self.cleanup()

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = Ec2InstanceScenario(
            InstanceWrapper.from_resource(),
            KeyPairWrapper.from_resource(),
            SecurityGroupWrapper.from_resource(),
            ElasticIpWrapper.from_resource(),
            boto3.client("ssm"),
        )
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

定義包裝金鑰對動作的類別。

```
class KeyPairWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) key pair actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, key_file_dir, key_pair=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param key_file_dir: The folder where the private key information is stored.
                             This should be a secure folder.
        :param key_pair: A Boto3 KeyPair object. This is a high-level object that
                         wraps key pair actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.key_pair = key_pair
        self.key_file_path = None
        self.key_file_dir = key_file_dir

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource, tempfile.TemporaryDirectory())


    def create(self, key_name):
        """
        Creates a key pair that can be used to securely connect to an EC2 instance.
```

```
        The returned key pair contains private key information that cannot be
retrieved
        again. The private key data is stored as a .pem file.

        :param key_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: A Boto3 KeyPair object that represents the newly created key pair.
        """
        try:
            self.key_pair = self.ec2_resource.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_name)
            self.key_file_path = os.path.join(
                self.key_file_dir.name, f"{self.key_pair.name}.pem"
            )
            with open(self.key_file_path, "w") as key_file:
                key_file.write(self.key_pair.key_material)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create key %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                key_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.key_pair


    def list(self, limit):
        """
        Displays a list of key pairs for the current account.

        :param limit: The maximum number of key pairs to list.
        """
        try:
            for kp in self.ec2_resource.key_pairs.limit(limit):
                print(f"Found {kp.key_type} key {kp.name} with fingerprint:")
                print(f"\t{kp.key_fingerprint}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list key pairs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes a key pair.
        """
        if self.key_pair is None:
            logger.info("No key pair to delete.")
            return

        key_name = self.key_pair.name
        try:
            self.key_pair.delete()
            self.key_pair = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete key %s. Here's why: %s : %s",
                key_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

定義包裝安全群組動作的類別。

```
class SecurityGroupWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, security_group=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param security_group: A Boto3 SecurityGroup object. This is a high-level
 object
                               that wraps security group actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.security_group = security_group
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def create(self, group_name, group_description):
        """
        Creates a security group in the default virtual private cloud (VPC) of the
        current account.

        :param group_name: The name of the security group to create.
        :param group_description: The description of the security group to create.
        :return: A Boto3 SecurityGroup object that represents the newly created
security group.
        """
        try:
            self.security_group = self.ec2_resource.create_security_group(
                GroupName=group_name, Description=group_description
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create security group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.security_group


    def authorize_ingress(self, ssh_ingress_ip):
        """
        Adds a rule to the security group to allow access to SSH.

        :param ssh_ingress_ip: The IP address that is granted inbound access to
connect
                               to port 22 over TCP, used for SSH.
        :return: The response to the authorization request. The 'Return' field of
the
                 response indicates whether the request succeeded or failed.
        """
```

```
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to update.")
            return

        try:
            ip_permissions = [
                {
                    # SSH ingress open to only the specified IP address.
                    "IpProtocol": "tcp",
                    "FromPort": 22,
                    "ToPort": 22,
                    "IpRanges": [{"CidrIp": f"{ssh_ingress_ip}/32"}],
                }
            ]
            response = self.security_group.authorize_ingress(
                IpPermissions=ip_permissions
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't authorize inbound rules for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.security_group.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def describe(self):
        """
        Displays information about the security group.
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to describe.")
            return

        try:
            print(f"Security group: {self.security_group.group_name}")
            print(f"\tID: {self.security_group.id}")
            print(f"\tVPC: {self.security_group.vpc_id}")
            if self.security_group.ip_permissions:
                print(f"Inbound permissions:")
                pp(self.security_group.ip_permissions)
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get data for security group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.security_group.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the security group.
        """
        if self.security_group is None:
            logger.info("No security group to delete.")
            return

        group_id = self.security_group.id
        try:
            self.security_group.delete()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete security group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                group_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

定義包裝執行個體動作的類別。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, instance=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
```

```
                              that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object that
                            wraps instance actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.instance = instance

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def create(self, image, instance_type, key_pair, security_groups=None):
        """
        Creates a new EC2 instance. The instance starts immediately after
        it is created.

        The instance is created in the default VPC of the current account.

        :param image: A Boto3 Image object that represents an Amazon Machine Image
(AMI)
                      that defines attributes of the instance that is created. The
AMI
                      defines things like the kind of operating system and the type
of
                      storage used by the instance.
        :param instance_type: The type of instance to create, such as 't2.micro'.
                              The instance type defines things like the number of
CPUs and
                              the amount of memory.
        :param key_pair: A Boto3 KeyPair or KeyPairInfo object that represents the
key
                         pair that is used to secure connections to the instance.
        :param security_groups: A list of Boto3 SecurityGroup objects that
represents the
                                security groups that are used to grant access to the
                                instance. When no security groups are specified, the
                                default security group of the VPC is used.
        :return: A Boto3 Instance object that represents the newly created instance.
        """
        try:
            instance_params = {
                "ImageId": image.id,
```

```
                "InstanceType": instance_type,
                "KeyName": key_pair.name,
            }
            if security_groups is not None:
                instance_params["SecurityGroupIds"] = [sg.id for sg in
security_groups]
            self.instance = self.ec2_resource.create_instances(
                **instance_params, MinCount=1, MaxCount=1
            )[0]
            self.instance.wait_until_running()
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create instance with image %s, instance type %s, and key
%s. "
                "Here's why: %s: %s",
                image.id,
                instance_type,
                key_pair.name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.instance


    def display(self, indent=1):
        """
        Displays information about an instance.

        :param indent: The visual indent to apply to the output.
        """
        if self.instance is None:
            logger.info("No instance to display.")
            return

        try:
            self.instance.load()
            ind = "\t" * indent
            print(f"{ind}ID: {self.instance.id}")
            print(f"{ind}Image ID: {self.instance.image_id}")
            print(f"{ind}Instance type: {self.instance.instance_type}")
            print(f"{ind}Key name: {self.instance.key_name}")
            print(f"{ind}VPC ID: {self.instance.vpc_id}")
```

```
            print(f"{ind}Public IP: {self.instance.public_ip_address}")
            print(f"{ind}State: {self.instance.state['Name']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't display your instance. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def terminate(self):
        """
        Terminates an instance and waits for it to be in a terminated state.
        """
        if self.instance is None:
            logger.info("No instance to terminate.")
            return

        instance_id = self.instance.id
        try:
            self.instance.terminate()
            self.instance.wait_until_terminated()
            self.instance = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't terminate instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def start(self):
        """
        Starts an instance and waits for it to be in a running state.

        :return: The response to the start request.
        """
        if self.instance is None:
            logger.info("No instance to start.")
            return
```

```
        try:
            response = self.instance.start()
            self.instance.wait_until_running()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.instance.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def stop(self):
        """
        Stops an instance and waits for it to be in a stopped state.

        :return: The response to the stop request.
        """
        if self.instance is None:
            logger.info("No instance to stop.")
            return

        try:
            response = self.instance.stop()
            self.instance.wait_until_stopped()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't stop instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.instance.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def get_images(self, image_ids):
        """
        Gets information about Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) from a list of AMI IDs.
```

```
        :param image_ids: The list of AMIs to look up.
        :return: A list of Boto3 Image objects that represent the requested AMIs.
        """
        try:
            images = list(self.ec2_resource.images.filter(ImageIds=image_ids))
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get images. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return images


    def get_instance_types(self, architecture):
        """
        Gets instance types that support the specified architecture and are
designated
        as either 'micro' or 'small'. When an instance is created, the instance type
        you specify must support the architecture of the AMI you use.

        :param architecture: The kind of architecture the instance types must
support,
                             such as 'x86_64'.
        :return: A list of instance types that support the specified architecture
                 and are either 'micro' or 'small'.
        """
        try:
            inst_types = []
            it_paginator = self.ec2_resource.meta.client.get_paginator(
                "describe_instance_types"
            )
            for page in it_paginator.paginate(
                Filters=[
                    {
                        "Name": "processor-info.supported-architecture",
                        "Values": [architecture],
                    },
                    {"Name": "instance-type", "Values": ["*.micro", "*.small"]},
                ]
            ):
                inst_types += page["InstanceTypes"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get instance types. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_types
```

定義包裝彈性 IP 動作的類別。

```
class ElasticIpWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Elastic IP address
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, ec2_resource, elastic_ip=None):
        """
        :param ec2_resource: A Boto3 Amazon EC2 resource. This high-level resource
                             is used to create additional high-level objects
                             that wrap low-level Amazon EC2 service actions.
        :param elastic_ip: A Boto3 VpcAddress object. This is a high-level object
 that
                           wraps Elastic IP actions.
        """
        self.ec2_resource = ec2_resource
        self.elastic_ip = elastic_ip

    @classmethod
    def from_resource(cls):
        ec2_resource = boto3.resource("ec2")
        return cls(ec2_resource)


    def allocate(self):
        """
        Allocates an Elastic IP address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2
        instance. By using an Elastic IP address, you can keep the public IP address
        constant even when you restart the associated instance.
```

```
        :return: The newly created Elastic IP object. By default, the address is not
                 associated with any instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_resource.meta.client.allocate_address(Domain="vpc")
            self.elastic_ip = self.ec2_resource.VpcAddress(response["AllocationId"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't allocate Elastic IP. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.elastic_ip


    def associate(self, instance):
        """
        Associates an Elastic IP address with an instance. When this association is
        created, the Elastic IP's public IP address is immediately used as the
public
        IP address of the associated instance.

        :param instance: A Boto3 Instance object. This is a high-level object that
wraps
                         Amazon EC2 instance actions.
        :return: A response that contains the ID of the association.
        """
        if self.elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info("No Elastic IP to associate.")
            return

        try:
            response = self.elastic_ip.associate(InstanceId=instance.id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't associate Elastic IP %s with instance %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                self.elastic_ip.allocation_id,
                instance.id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        return response


    def disassociate(self):
        """
        Removes an association between an Elastic IP address and an instance. When
the
        association is removed, the instance is assigned a new public IP address.
        """
        if self.elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info("No Elastic IP to disassociate.")
            return

        try:
            self.elastic_ip.association.delete()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't disassociate Elastic IP %s from its instance. Here's why:
%s: %s",
                self.elastic_ip.allocation_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def release(self):
        """
        Releases an Elastic IP address. After the Elastic IP address is released,
        it can no longer be used.
        """
        if self.elastic_ip is None:
            logger.info("No Elastic IP to release.")
            return

        try:
            self.elastic_ip.release()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't release Elastic IP address %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.elastic_ip.allocation_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AllocateAddress
  - AssociateAddress
  - AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
  - CreateKeyPair
  - CreateSecurityGroup
  - DeleteKeyPair
  - DeleteSecurityGroup
  - DescribeImages
  - DescribeInstanceTypes
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeKeyPairs
  - DescribeSecurityGroups
  - DisassociateAddress
  - ReleaseAddress
  - RunInstances
  - StartInstances
  - StopInstances
  - TerminateInstances
  - UnmonitorInstances

Elastic Load Balancing-使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 的第 2 版範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Elastic Load Balancing-第 2 版，來執行動作及實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Elastic Load Balancing

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 Elastic Load Balancing。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import boto3


def hello_elbv2(elbv2_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Elastic Load Balancing V2 client
 and list
    up to ten of the load balancers for your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param elbv2_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing V2 client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Elastic Load Balancing! Let's list some of your load balancers:")
    load_balancers = elbv2_client.describe_load_balancers(PageSize=10).get(
        "LoadBalancers", []
    )
    if load_balancers:
        for lb in load_balancers:
            print(f"\t{lb['LoadBalancerName']}: {lb['DNSName']}")
    else:
        print("Your account doesn't have any load balancers.")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_elbv2(boto3.client("elbv2"))
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeLoadBalancers中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateListener`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateListener`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with the
 load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None
```

```
    def create_load_balancer(self, subnet_ids, target_group):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener to
the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=self.load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be available...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
            log.info("Load balancer is available!")
            self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer["LoadBalancerArn"],
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                "Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer %s to target
group %s.",
                self.load_balancer_name,
                target_group["TargetGroupName"],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Failed to create load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}"
```

```
                f"and add a listener for target group
 {target_group['TargetGroupName']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            self._endpoint = load_balancer["DNSName"]
            return load_balancer
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateListener中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateLoadBalancer`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateLoadBalancer`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with the
 load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    def create_load_balancer(self, subnet_ids, target_group):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
 subnets
```

```
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener to
the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=self.load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be available...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
            log.info("Load balancer is available!")
            self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer["LoadBalancerArn"],
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                "Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer %s to target
group %s.",
                self.load_balancer_name,
                target_group["TargetGroupName"],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Failed to create load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}"
                f"and add a listener for target group
{target_group['TargetGroupName']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            self._endpoint = load_balancer["DNSName"]
            return load_balancer
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateLoadBalancer中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

CreateTargetGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateTargetGroup。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with the
 load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    def create_target_group(self, protocol, port, vpc_id):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
 how
        the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
 instance
        health is checked.
```

```
        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the sensitivity
of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=self.target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return target_group
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateTargetGroup中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteLoadBalancer

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteLoadBalancer。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with the
 load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    def delete_load_balancer(self):
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "LoadBalancerNotFound":
                log.info(
                    "Load balancer %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.load_balancer_name,
                )
```

```
            else:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}:
 {err}"
                )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteLoadBalancer中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteTargetGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTargetGroup。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with the
 load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    def delete_target_group(self):
        """
        Deletes the target group.
```

```
        """
        done = False
        while not done:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                    Names=[self.target_group_name]
                )
                tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
                self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
                log.info(
                    "Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name
                )
                done = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    log.info(
                        "Load balancer target group %s not found, nothing to do.",
                        self.target_group_name,
                    )
                    done = True
                elif err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse":
                    log.info(
                        "Target group not yet released from load balancer,
waiting..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise LoadBalancerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
                    )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteTargetGroup中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeLoadBalancers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeLoadBalancers。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with the
 load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    def endpoint(self):
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        if self._endpoint is None:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                    Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
                )
                self._endpoint = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
            except ClientError as err:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
 {self.load_balancer_name}: {err}"
                )
        return self._endpoint
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeLoadBalancers中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeTargetHealth

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeTargetHealth。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with the
 load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    def check_target_health(self):
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[self.target_group_name]
```

```
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't check health of {self.target_group_name} targets: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeTargetHealth中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class Runner:
    def __init__(
        self, resource_path, recommendation, autoscaler, loadbalancer, param_helper
    ):
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

    def deploy(self):
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        print(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create
 several AWS resources\n"
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
 make it resilient\n"
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n"
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n"
        )
        print(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
 movie, and song recommendations."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
 a Python web server."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
 Availability Zones."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
 Scaling group to distribute requests."
        )
```

```
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying resources.")

        print(
            f"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
 '{self.recommendation.table_name}'."
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when an
 instance starts.\n"
            f"This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
 script. The web server\n"
            f"listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
 and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            f"For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In production,
 the best practice is to\n"
            f"run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged credentials.
\n"
        )
        print(
            f"The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
 assume a role that grants\n"
            f"permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
 Manager parameters\n"
            f"that control the flow of the demo.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
 each in a different\n"
            f"Availability Zone."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_group(3)
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
 starts, it listens for\n"
```

```
            "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
with the demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")

        print(f"Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.\n")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        print(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
The target group\n"
            "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load balancer
provides a\n"
            "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
instances in the group.\n"
        )
        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets], target_group
        )
        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)
        print(f"Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...")
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint()
        if not lb_success:
            print(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying that the port is
open..."
            )
            current_ip_address = requests.get(
                "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            ).text.strip()
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                print(
```

```
                    "For this example to work, the default security group for your
default VPC must\n"
                    "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this\n"
                    "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.\n"
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging from
your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint()
        if lb_success:
            print("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by browsing to:
\n")
            print(f"\thttp://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}\n")
        else:
            print(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer endpoint.
Troubleshoot by\n"
                "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are configured
correctly and that\n"
                "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
endpoint:\n"
            )
            print(f"\thttp://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}\n")
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the demo.")
```

```
    def demo_choices(self):
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "\nSee the current state of the service by selecting one of the
following choices:\n"
            )
            choice = q.choose("\nWhich action would you like to take? ", actions)
            print("-" * 88)
            if choice == 0:
                print("Request:\n")
                print(f"GET http://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}")
                response = requests.get(f"http://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}")
                print("\nResponse:\n")
                print(f"{response.status_code}")
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                print("\nChecking the health of load balancer targets:\n")
                health = self.loadbalancer.check_target_health()
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    print(
                        f"\tTarget {target['Target']['Id']} on port
{target['Target']['Port']} is {state}"
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        print(
                            f"\t\t{target['TargetHealth']['Reason']}:
{target['TargetHealth']['Description']}\n"
                        )
                print(
                    f"\nNote that it can take a minute or two for the health check
to update\n"
                    f"after changes are made.\n"
                )
            elif choice == 2:
```

```
                print("\nOkay, let's move on.")
                print("-" * 88)

    def demo(self):
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        print("\nResetting parameters to starting values for demo.\n")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        print(
            "\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle different parts of
the system\n"
            "to create situations where the web service fails, and shows how using a
resilient\n"
            "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of these
failures."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            "At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns recommendations and
reports that all targets are healthy."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            f"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets recommendations by
querying a DynamoDB table.\n"
            f"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter named
'{self.param_helper.table}'.\n"
            f"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's set this
parameter to name a non-existent table.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        print(
            "\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
failure code. But, the service reports as\n"
            "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks don't check
for failure of the recommendation service."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
```

```
            f"Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails, the web
service can return a static response.\n"
            f"While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the customer with a
somewhat better experience than failure.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        print(
            f"\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
static response.\n"
            f"The service still reports as healthy because health checks are still
shallow.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
self.recommendation.table_name)
        print(
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
target group so that it can't\n"
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        print(
            f"\nReplacing the profile for instance {bad_instance_id} with a profile
that contains\n"
            f"bad credentials...\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        print(
```

```
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n"
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether\n"
            "the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that\n"
            "the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto Scaling
instance health.\n"
            "This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it\n"
            "risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling group
when a dependent service fails.\n"
        )
        print(
            "By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect when
one of the instances is failing\n"
            "and take that instance out of rotation.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        print(
            f"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials ({bad_instance_id})\n"
            f"is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy \n"
            f"instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint always
returns a recommendation, because\n"
            "the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto scaler,
the simplest way to fix an unhealthy\n"
            "instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a new
instance to replace it.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        print(
```

```
            "\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
 starting, sending a GET\n"
            "request to the web service continues to get a successful recommendation
 response because\n"
            "the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After the
 replacement instance\n"
            "starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
 rotation.\n"
            "\nNote that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
 several minutes, during which time you\n"
            "can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
 running and healthy.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean all
 instances report as unhealthy.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        print(
            "\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer continues to
 route requests even to\n"
            "unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and return a static
 response rather than fail\n"
            "closed and report failure to the customer."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self):
        print(
            "This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient service.
\n"
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
 can clean up all AWS resources\n"
            "that were created for this demo."
        )
        if q.ask("Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno):
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer()
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group()
            self.autoscaler.delete_group()
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
```

```
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            print(
                "Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.\n"
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
 incur unexpected charges."
            )


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
 are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../workflows/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM policies
 and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage a Resilient
 Service!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
    recommendation = RecommendationService.from_client(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service"
    )
    autoscaler = AutoScaler.from_client(prefix)
```

```
    loadbalancer = LoadBalancer.from_client(prefix)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper.from_client(recommendation.table_name)
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path, recommendation, autoscaler, loadbalancer, param_helper
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
 "destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
```

```
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, resource_prefix):
        """
        Creates this class from Boto3 clients.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        """
        as_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        iam_client = boto3.client("iam")
        return cls(
            resource_prefix,
            "t3.micro",
            "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
```

```
            as_client,
            ec2_client,
            ssm_client,
            iam_client,
        )

    def create_instance_profile(
        self, policy_file, policy_name, role_name, profile_name,
aws_managed_policies=()
    ):
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed
by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore
to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to the
instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        with open(policy_file) as file:
```

```
            instance_policy_doc = file.read()

        policy_arn = None
        try:
            pol_response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=instance_policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = pol_response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info("Created policy with ARN %s.", policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Policy %s already exists, nothing to do.", policy_name)
                list_pol_response = self.iam_client.list_policies(Scope="Local")
                for pol in list_pol_response["Policies"]:
                    if pol["PolicyName"] == policy_name:
                        policy_arn = pol["Arn"]
                        break
            if policy_arn is None:
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create policy {policy_name}:
{err}")

        try:
            self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info("Created role %s and attached policy %s.", role_name,
policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Role %s already exists, nothing to do.", role_name)
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}: {err}")

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
```

```
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
 role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
 profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create profile {profile_name} and attach it to role
\n"
                    f"{role_name}: {err}"
                )
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't get instance profile association for instance
 {instance_id}: {err}"
```

```
            )
        else:
            return response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self, instance_id, new_instance_profile_name, profile_association_id
    ):
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to update.
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to associate
with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)
            inst_ready = False
            tries = 0
            while not inst_ready:
                if tries % 6 == 0:
                    self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
                    log.info(
                        "Rebooting instance %s and waiting for it to to be ready.",
                        instance_id,
                    )
```

```
                tries += 1
                time.sleep(10)
                response = self.ssm_client.describe_instance_information()
                for info in response["InstanceInformationList"]:
                    if info["InstanceId"] == instance_id:
                        inst_ready = True
            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info("Restarted the Python web server on instance %s.", instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't replace instance profile for association
{profile_association_id}: {err}"
            )


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name, role_name):
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
```

```
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                    f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name):
        """
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: The newly created key pair.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create key pair {key_pair_name}:
{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self):
        """
        Deletes a key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't delete key pair {self.key_pair_name}: {err}"
            )
        except FileNotFoundError:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
        except PermissionError:
            log.info(
                "Inadequate permissions to delete key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name
            )
        except Exception as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't delete key pair {self.key_pair_name}: {err}"
            )


    def create_template(self, server_startup_script_file, instance_policy_file):
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a permissions
policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()
```

```
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                "Created launch template %s for AMI %s on %s.",
                self.launch_template_name,
                ami_id,
                self.inst_type,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s already exists, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create launch template {self.launch_template_name}:
{err}."
                )
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
```

```
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete launch template {self.launch_template_name}:
{err}."
                )


    def get_availability_zones(self):
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get availability zones: {err}.")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_group(self, group_size):
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
```

```
                            the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        zones = []
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
                "Created EC2 Auto Scaling group %s with availability zones %s.",
                self.launch_template_name,
                zones,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    "EC2 Auto Scaling group %s already exists, nothing to do.",
                    self.group_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name}:
{err}"
                )
        return zones


    def get_instances(self):
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: Data about the instances.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
```

```
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't get instances for Auto Scaling group {self.group_name}:
{err}"
            )
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id, ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=False
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't terminate instance {instance_id}:
{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(self, lb_target_group):
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
```

```
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group %s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't attach load balancer target group
{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}\n"
                f"to auto scaling group {self.group_name}"
            )


    def _try_terminate_instance(self, inst_id):
        stopping = False
        log.info(f"Stopping {inst_id}.")
        while not stopping:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                    InstanceId=inst_id, ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=True
                )
                stopping = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                    log.info("Scaling activity in progress for %s. Waiting...",
inst_id)
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't stop instance {inst_id}:
{err}.")

    def _try_delete_group(self):
        """
        Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
        the function waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
        """
        stopped = False
        while not stopped:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.delete_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name
                )
```

```
                stopped = True
                log.info("Deleted EC2 Auto Scaling group %s.", self.group_name)
            except ClientError as err:
                if (
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse"
                    or err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ScalingActivityInProgress"
                ):
                    log.info(
                        "Some instances are still running. Waiting for them to
 stop..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}: {err}."
                    )

    def delete_group(self):
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self._try_terminate_instance(inst_id)
                self._try_delete_group()
            else:
                log.info("No groups found named %s, nothing to do.",
 self.group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}:
 {err}.")


    def get_default_vpc(self):
```

```
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get default VPC: {err}")
        else:
            return response["Vpcs"][0]


    def verify_inbound_port(self, vpc, port, ip_address):
        """
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specific VPC, and a value that
indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
```

```
            log.info("Found default security group %s.", sec_group["GroupId"])
            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info("Found inbound rule: %s", ip_perm)
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
                            "The inbound rule does not appear to be open to either
this computer's IP\n"
                            "address of %s, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or to a
prefix list ID.",
                            ip_address,
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id, port, ip_address):
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
```

```
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't authorize ingress to {sec_group_id} on port {port} from
{ip_address}: {err}"
            )


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id, zones):
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_subnets(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )
            subnets = response["Subnets"]
            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get subnets: {err}")
        else:
            return subnets
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with the
 load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None


    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, resource_prefix):
        """
        Creates this class from a Boto3 client.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix to give to AWS resources created by this
 class.
        """
        elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
        return cls(f"{resource_prefix}-tg", f"{resource_prefix}-lb", elb_client)

    def endpoint(self):
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        if self._endpoint is None:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                    Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
                )
                self._endpoint = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
            except ClientError as err:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
```

```
                    f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
{self.load_balancer_name}: {err}"
                )
        return self._endpoint


    def create_target_group(self, protocol, port, vpc_id):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how
        the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
and
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the sensitivity
of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=self.target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
```

```
            )
        else:
            return target_group


    def delete_target_group(self):
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        done = False
        while not done:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                    Names=[self.target_group_name]
                )
                tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
                self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
                log.info(
                    "Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name
                )
                done = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    log.info(
                        "Load balancer target group %s not found, nothing to do.",
                        self.target_group_name,
                    )
                    done = True
                elif err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse":
                    log.info(
                        "Target group not yet released from load balancer,
waiting..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise LoadBalancerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
                    )


    def create_load_balancer(self, subnet_ids, target_group):
        """
```

```
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener to
the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=self.load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be available...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
            log.info("Load balancer is available!")
            self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer["LoadBalancerArn"],
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                "Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer %s to target
group %s.",
                self.load_balancer_name,
                target_group["TargetGroupName"],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Failed to create load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}"
                f"and add a listener for target group
{target_group['TargetGroupName']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
```

```
            self._endpoint = load_balancer["DNSName"]
            return load_balancer


    def delete_load_balancer(self):
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "LoadBalancerNotFound":
                log.info(
                    "Load balancer %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.load_balancer_name,
                )
            else:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}:
{err}"
                )


    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(self):
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.
        """
        success = False
        retries = 3
        while not success and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{self.endpoint()}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
```

```
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    success = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint, retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return success

    def check_target_health(self):
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.

        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[self.target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't check health of {self.target_group_name} targets: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
    and songs.
```

```
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name, dynamodb_client):
        """
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, table_name):
        """
        Creates this class from a Boto3 client.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        """
        ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
        return cls(table_name, ddb_client)

    def create(self):
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5, "WriteCapacityUnits":
5},
```

```
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file):
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name, data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}: {err}"
            )

    def destroy(self):
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
```

```
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
class ParameterHelper:
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters to
 drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name, ssm_client):
        """
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
 recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, table_name):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(table_name, ssm_client)

    def reset(self):
        """
```

```
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name, value):
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        """
        try:
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise ParameterHelperError(
                f"Couldn't set parameter {name} to {value}: {err}"
            )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile

- DeleteLaunchTemplate
- DeleteLoadBalancer
- DeleteTargetGroup
- DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- DescribeAvailabilityZones
- DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
- DescribeInstances
- DescribeLoadBalancers
- DescribeSubnets
- DescribeTargetGroups
- DescribeTargetHealth
- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

Amazon EMR 示例使用 SDK for Python (Boto3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Amazon EMR 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

AddJobFlowSteps

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddJobFlowSteps。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

添加一個 Spark 步驟，這是由集群只要它被添加運行。

```
def add_step(cluster_id, name, script_uri, script_args, emr_client):
    """
    Adds a job step to the specified cluster. This example adds a Spark
    step, which is run by the cluster as soon as it is added.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param name: The name of the step.
    :param script_uri: The URI where the Python script is stored.
    :param script_args: Arguments to pass to the Python script.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The ID of the newly added step.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.add_job_flow_steps(
            JobFlowId=cluster_id,
            Steps=[
                {
                    "Name": name,
                    "ActionOnFailure": "CONTINUE",
                    "HadoopJarStep": {
                        "Jar": "command-runner.jar",
                        "Args": [
                            "spark-submit",
                            "--deploy-mode",
                            "cluster",
                            script_uri,
                            *script_args,
                        ],
```

```
                    },
                }
            ],
        )
        step_id = response["StepIds"][0]
        logger.info("Started step with ID %s", step_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't start step %s with URI %s.", name, script_uri)
        raise
    else:
        return step_id
```

在叢集上執行 Amazon EMR 檔案系統 (EMRFS) 命令做為任務步驟。這可用於在叢集上自動執行 EMRFS 命令，而不是透過 SSH 連線手動執行指令。

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def add_emrfs_step(command, bucket_url, cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Add an EMRFS command as a job flow step to an existing cluster.

    :param command: The EMRFS command to run.
    :param bucket_url: The URL of a bucket that contains tracking metadata.
    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster to update.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 Amazon EMR client object.
    :return: The ID of the added job flow step. Status can be tracked by calling
             the emr_client.describe_step() function.
    """
    job_flow_step = {
        "Name": "Example EMRFS Command Step",
        "ActionOnFailure": "CONTINUE",
        "HadoopJarStep": {
            "Jar": "command-runner.jar",
            "Args": ["/usr/bin/emrfs", command, bucket_url],
        },
    }

    try:
```

```
        response = emr_client.add_job_flow_steps(
            JobFlowId=cluster_id, Steps=[job_flow_step]
        )
        step_id = response["StepIds"][0]
        print(f"Added step {step_id} to cluster {cluster_id}.")
    except ClientError:
        print(f"Couldn't add a step to cluster {cluster_id}.")
        raise
    else:
        return step_id


def usage_demo():
    emr_client = boto3.client("emr")
    # Assumes the first waiting cluster has EMRFS enabled and has created metadata
    # with the default name of 'EmrFSMetadata'.
    cluster = emr_client.list_clusters(ClusterStates=["WAITING"])["Clusters"][0]
    add_emrfs_step(
        "sync", "s3://elasticmapreduce/samples/cloudfront", cluster["Id"],
 emr_client
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AddJobFlowSteps中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeCluster

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeCluster。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def describe_cluster(cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
```

```
    Gets detailed information about a cluster.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster to describe.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The retrieved cluster information.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.describe_cluster(ClusterId=cluster_id)
        cluster = response["Cluster"]
        logger.info("Got data for cluster %s.", cluster["Name"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get data for cluster %s.", cluster_id)
        raise
    else:
        return cluster
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeCluster中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DescribeStep`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeStep`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def describe_step(cluster_id, step_id, emr_client):
    """
    Gets detailed information about the specified step, including the current state
 of
    the step.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param step_id: The ID of the step.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The retrieved information about the specified step.
```

```
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.describe_step(ClusterId=cluster_id, StepId=step_id)
        step = response["Step"]
        logger.info("Got data for step %s.", step_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get data for step %s.", step_id)
        raise
    else:
        return step
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeStep中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListSteps

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListSteps。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_steps(cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Gets a list of steps for the specified cluster. In this example, all steps are
    returned, including completed and failed steps.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The list of steps for the specified cluster.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.list_steps(ClusterId=cluster_id)
        steps = response["Steps"]
        logger.info("Got %s steps for cluster %s.", len(steps), cluster_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get steps for cluster %s.", cluster_id)
```

```
        raise
    else:
        return steps
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListSteps中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

RunJobFlow

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RunJobFlow。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def run_job_flow(
    name,
    log_uri,
    keep_alive,
    applications,
    job_flow_role,
    service_role,
    security_groups,
    steps,
    emr_client,
):
    """
    Runs a job flow with the specified steps. A job flow creates a cluster of
    instances and adds steps to be run on the cluster. Steps added to the cluster
    are run as soon as the cluster is ready.

    This example uses the 'emr-5.30.1' release. A list of recent releases can be
    found here:
        https://docs.aws.amazon.com/emr/latest/ReleaseGuide/emr-release-
components.html.

    :param name: The name of the cluster.
```

```
    :param log_uri: The URI where logs are stored. This can be an Amazon S3 bucket
URL,
                    such as 's3://my-log-bucket'.
    :param keep_alive: When True, the cluster is put into a Waiting state after all
                       steps are run. When False, the cluster terminates itself when
                       the step queue is empty.
    :param applications: The applications to install on each instance in the
cluster,
                         such as Hive or Spark.
    :param job_flow_role: The IAM role assumed by the cluster.
    :param service_role: The IAM role assumed by the service.
    :param security_groups: The security groups to assign to the cluster instances.
                            Amazon EMR adds all needed rules to these groups, so
                            they can be empty if you require only the default rules.
    :param steps: The job flow steps to add to the cluster. These are run in order
                  when the cluster is ready.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    :return: The ID of the newly created cluster.
    """
    try:
        response = emr_client.run_job_flow(
            Name=name,
            LogUri=log_uri,
            ReleaseLabel="emr-5.30.1",
            Instances={
                "MasterInstanceType": "m5.xlarge",
                "SlaveInstanceType": "m5.xlarge",
                "InstanceCount": 3,
                "KeepJobFlowAliveWhenNoSteps": keep_alive,
                "EmrManagedMasterSecurityGroup": security_groups["manager"].id,
                "EmrManagedSlaveSecurityGroup": security_groups["worker"].id,
            },
            Steps=[
                {
                    "Name": step["name"],
                    "ActionOnFailure": "CONTINUE",
                    "HadoopJarStep": {
                        "Jar": "command-runner.jar",
                        "Args": [
                            "spark-submit",
                            "--deploy-mode",
                            "cluster",
                            step["script_uri"],
                            *step["script_args"],
```

```
                        ],
                    },
                }
                for step in steps
            ],
            Applications=[{"Name": app} for app in applications],
            JobFlowRole=job_flow_role.name,
            ServiceRole=service_role.name,
            EbsRootVolumeSize=10,
            VisibleToAllUsers=True,
        )
        cluster_id = response["JobFlowId"]
        logger.info("Created cluster %s.", cluster_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create cluster.")
        raise
    else:
        return cluster_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RunJobFlow中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`TerminateJobFlows`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TerminateJobFlows`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def terminate_cluster(cluster_id, emr_client):
    """
    Terminates a cluster. This terminates all instances in the cluster and cannot
    be undone. Any data not saved elsewhere, such as in an Amazon S3 bucket, is
 lost.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster to terminate.
```

```
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 EMR client object.
    """
    try:
        emr_client.terminate_job_flows(JobFlowIds=[cluster_id])
        logger.info("Terminated cluster %s.", cluster_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't terminate cluster %s.", cluster_id)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件TerminateJobFlows中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

建立短期的 Amazon EMR 叢集，並執行一個步驟

下列程式碼範例顯示如何建立短期 Amazon EMR 叢集，該叢集會執行一個步驟並在步驟完成後自動終止。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

建立短期的 Amazon EMR 叢集，該叢集使用 Apache Spark 預估 pi 的值，以平行化大量計算。該任務將輸出檔案寫入 Amazon EMR 日誌和 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體。叢集會在完成任務後自行終止。

- 建立 Amazon S3 儲存貯體並上傳任務指令碼。
- 建立 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) 角色。
- 建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 安全群組。
- 建立短期叢集並執行單個任務步驟。

此範例最佳檢視時，請參閱 GitHub。有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon EMR

執行殼層指令碼以安裝程式庫

下列程式碼範例顯示如 AWS Systems Manager 何使用在安裝其他程式庫的 Amazon EMR 執行個體上執行殼層指令碼。如此一來，您就可以自動化執行個體管理，而不必透過 SSH 連線手動執行指令。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import argparse
import time
import boto3


def install_libraries_on_core_nodes(cluster_id, script_path, emr_client,
 ssm_client):
    """
    Copies and runs a shell script on the core nodes in the cluster.

    :param cluster_id: The ID of the cluster.
    :param script_path: The path to the script, typically an Amazon S3 object URL.
    :param emr_client: The Boto3 Amazon EMR client.
    :param ssm_client: The Boto3 AWS Systems Manager client.
    """
    core_nodes = emr_client.list_instances(
        ClusterId=cluster_id, InstanceGroupTypes=["CORE"]
    )["Instances"]
    core_instance_ids = [node["Ec2InstanceId"] for node in core_nodes]
    print(f"Found core instances: {core_instance_ids}.")

    commands = [
        # Copy the shell script from Amazon S3 to each node instance.
        f"aws s3 cp {script_path} /home/hadoop",
        # Run the shell script to install libraries on each node instance.
        "bash /home/hadoop/install_libraries.sh",
    ]
    for command in commands:
        print(f"Sending '{command}' to core instances...")
        command_id = ssm_client.send_command(
            InstanceIds=core_instance_ids,
```

```
            DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
            Parameters={"commands": [command]},
            TimeoutSeconds=3600,
        )["Command"]["CommandId"]
        while True:
            # Verify the previous step succeeded before running the next step.
            cmd_result = ssm_client.list_commands(CommandId=command_id)["Commands"]
[0]
            if cmd_result["StatusDetails"] == "Success":
                print(f"Command succeeded.")
                break
            elif cmd_result["StatusDetails"] in ["Pending", "InProgress"]:
                print(f"Command status is {cmd_result['StatusDetails']},
 waiting...")
                time.sleep(10)
            else:
                print(f"Command status is {cmd_result['StatusDetails']}, quitting.")
                raise RuntimeError(
                    f"Command {command} failed to run. "
                    f"Details: {cmd_result['StatusDetails']}"
                )


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument("cluster_id", help="The ID of the cluster.")
    parser.add_argument("script_path", help="The path to the script in Amazon S3.")
    args = parser.parse_args()

    emr_client = boto3.client("emr")
    ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")

    install_libraries_on_core_nodes(
        args.cluster_id, args.script_path, emr_client, ssm_client
    )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListInstances中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

AWS Glue 使用 SDK 的例子（博圖 3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS Glue。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateCrawler`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCrawler`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client
```

```
    def create_crawler(self, name, role_arn, db_name, db_prefix, s3_target):
        """
        Creates a crawler that can crawl the specified target and populate a
        database in your AWS Glue Data Catalog with metadata that describes the data
        in the target.

        :param name: The name of the crawler.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an AWS Identity and
Access
                         Management (IAM) role that grants permission to let AWS
Glue
                         access the resources it needs.
        :param db_name: The name to give the database that is created by the
crawler.
        :param db_prefix: The prefix to give any database tables that are created by
                          the crawler.
        :param s3_target: The URL to an S3 bucket that contains data that is
                          the target of the crawler.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_crawler(
                Name=name,
                Role=role_arn,
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                TablePrefix=db_prefix,
                Targets={"S3Targets": [{"Path": s3_target}]},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create crawler. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateCrawler中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

CreateJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateJob`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def create_job(self, name, description, role_arn, script_location):
        """
        Creates a job definition for an extract, transform, and load (ETL) job that
 can
        be run by AWS Glue.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param description: The description of the job definition.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role that grants AWS Glue the permissions
                         it requires to run the job.
        :param script_location: The Amazon S3 URL of a Python ETL script that is run
 as
                                part of the job. The script defines how the data is
                                transformed.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_job(
                Name=name,
                Description=description,
                Role=role_arn,
                Command={
                    "Name": "glueetl",
                    "ScriptLocation": script_location,
                    "PythonVersion": "3",
                },
                GlueVersion="3.0",
```

```
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteCrawler`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteCrawler`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to delete.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.glue_client.delete_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteCrawler中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteDatabase`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDatabase`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_database(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a metadata database from your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to delete.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.glue_client.delete_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteDatabase中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteJob。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_job(self, job_name):
        """
        Deletes a job definition. This also deletes data about all runs that are
        associated with this job definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to delete.
        """
```

```
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_job(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTable`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def delete_table(self, db_name, table_name):
        """
        Deletes a table from a metadata database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that contains the table.
        :param table_name: The name of the table to delete.
```

```
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_table(DatabaseName=db_name, Name=table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetCrawler。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to look up.
```

```
        :return: Data about the crawler.
        """
        crawler = None
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_crawler(Name=name)
            crawler = response["Crawler"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Crawler %s doesn't exist.", name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return crawler
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetCrawler中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetDatabase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDatabase。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client
```

```
    def get_database(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a database in your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to look up.
        :return: Information about the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Database"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetDatabase中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetJobRun

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetJobRun。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
```

```
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_job_run(self, name, run_id):
        """
        Gets information about a single job run.

        :param name: The name of the job definition for the run.
        :param run_id: The ID of the run.
        :return: Information about the run.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_run(JobName=name, RunId=run_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job run %s/%s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                run_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRun"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetJobRun中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`GetJobRuns`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetJobRuns`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_job_runs(self, job_name):
        """
        Gets information about runs that have been performed for a specific job
        definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to look up.
        :return: The list of job runs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_runs(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job runs for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRuns"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetJobRuns中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTables。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_tables(self, db_name):
        """
        Gets a list of tables in a Data Catalog database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database to query.
        :return: The list of tables in the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_tables(DatabaseName=db_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get tables %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["TableList"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetTables中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListJobs。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the names of job definitions in your account.

        :return: The list of job definition names.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.list_jobs()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list jobs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobNames"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListJobs中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

StartCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartCrawler。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def start_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Starts a crawler. The crawler crawls its configured target and creates
        metadata that describes the data it finds in the target data source.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to start.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.start_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartCrawler中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

StartJobRun

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartJobRun。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def start_job_run(self, name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name):
        """
        Starts a job run. A job run extracts data from the source, transforms it,
        and loads it to the output bucket.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param input_database: The name of the metadata database that contains
 tables
                               that describe the source data. This is typically
 created
                               by a crawler.
        :param input_table: The name of the table in the metadata database that
                            describes the source data.
        :param output_bucket_name: The S3 bucket where the output is written.
        :return: The ID of the job run.
        """
        try:
            # The custom Arguments that are passed to this function are used by the
            # Python ETL script to determine the location of input and output data.
            response = self.glue_client.start_job_run(
                JobName=name,
                Arguments={
```

```
                    "--input_database": input_database,
                    "--input_table": input_table,
                    "--output_bucket_url": f"s3://{output_bucket_name}/",
                },
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start job run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRunId"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartJobRun中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立網路爬取公有 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的爬蟲程式，以及產生 CSV 格式中繼資料的資料庫。
- 列出有關 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 建立從 S3 儲存貯體中擷取 CSV 資料的任務、轉換資料，以及將 JSON 格式的輸出載入至另一個 S3 儲存貯體。
- 列出任務執行的相關資訊、檢視已轉換的資料以及清除資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱教學課程：開始使用 AWS Glue Studio。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建一個包裝在場景中使用的 AWS Glue 函數的類。

```
class GlueWrapper:
    """Encapsulates AWS Glue actions."""

    def __init__(self, glue_client):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 Glue client.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client


    def get_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to look up.
        :return: Data about the crawler.
        """
        crawler = None
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_crawler(Name=name)
            crawler = response["Crawler"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Crawler %s doesn't exist.", name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return crawler


    def create_crawler(self, name, role_arn, db_name, db_prefix, s3_target):
        """
        Creates a crawler that can crawl the specified target and populate a
        database in your AWS Glue Data Catalog with metadata that describes the data
        in the target.

        :param name: The name of the crawler.
```

```
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an AWS Identity and
Access
                         Management (IAM) role that grants permission to let AWS
Glue
                         access the resources it needs.
        :param db_name: The name to give the database that is created by the
crawler.
        :param db_prefix: The prefix to give any database tables that are created by
                          the crawler.
        :param s3_target: The URL to an S3 bucket that contains data that is
                          the target of the crawler.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_crawler(
                Name=name,
                Role=role_arn,
                DatabaseName=db_name,
                TablePrefix=db_prefix,
                Targets={"S3Targets": [{"Path": s3_target}]},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create crawler. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def start_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Starts a crawler. The crawler crawls its configured target and creates
        metadata that describes the data it finds in the target data source.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to start.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.start_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise


    def get_database(self, name):
        """
        Gets information about a database in your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to look up.
        :return: Information about the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["Database"]


    def get_tables(self, db_name):
        """
        Gets a list of tables in a Data Catalog database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database to query.
        :return: The list of tables in the database.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_tables(DatabaseName=db_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get tables %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                db_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["TableList"]
```

```
    def create_job(self, name, description, role_arn, script_location):
        """
        Creates a job definition for an extract, transform, and load (ETL) job that
can
        be run by AWS Glue.

        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param description: The description of the job definition.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of an IAM role that grants AWS Glue the permissions
                         it requires to run the job.
        :param script_location: The Amazon S3 URL of a Python ETL script that is run
as
                                part of the job. The script defines how the data is
                                transformed.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.create_job(
                Name=name,
                Description=description,
                Role=role_arn,
                Command={
                    "Name": "glueetl",
                    "ScriptLocation": script_location,
                    "PythonVersion": "3",
                },
                GlueVersion="3.0",
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def start_job_run(self, name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name):
        """
        Starts a job run. A job run extracts data from the source, transforms it,
        and loads it to the output bucket.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the job definition.
        :param input_database: The name of the metadata database that contains
tables
                               that describe the source data. This is typically
created
                               by a crawler.
        :param input_table: The name of the table in the metadata database that
                            describes the source data.
        :param output_bucket_name: The S3 bucket where the output is written.
        :return: The ID of the job run.
        """
        try:
            # The custom Arguments that are passed to this function are used by the
            # Python ETL script to determine the location of input and output data.
            response = self.glue_client.start_job_run(
                JobName=name,
                Arguments={
                    "--input_database": input_database,
                    "--input_table": input_table,
                    "--output_bucket_url": f"s3://{output_bucket_name}/",
                },
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start job run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRunId"]


    def list_jobs(self):
        """
        Lists the names of job definitions in your account.

        :return: The list of job definition names.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.list_jobs()
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't list jobs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobNames"]


    def get_job_runs(self, job_name):
        """
        Gets information about runs that have been performed for a specific job
        definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to look up.
        :return: The list of job runs.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_runs(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job runs for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRuns"]


    def get_job_run(self, name, run_id):
        """
        Gets information about a single job run.

        :param name: The name of the job definition for the run.
        :param run_id: The ID of the run.
        :return: Information about the run.
        """
        try:
            response = self.glue_client.get_job_run(JobName=name, RunId=run_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get job run %s/%s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                name,
                run_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["JobRun"]


    def delete_job(self, job_name):
        """
        Deletes a job definition. This also deletes data about all runs that are
        associated with this job definition.

        :param job_name: The name of the job definition to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_job(JobName=job_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete job %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                job_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_table(self, db_name, table_name):
        """
        Deletes a table from a metadata database.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that contains the table.
        :param table_name: The name of the table to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_table(DatabaseName=db_name, Name=table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise


    def delete_database(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a metadata database from your Data Catalog.

        :param name: The name of the database to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_database(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete database %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_crawler(self, name):
        """
        Deletes a crawler.

        :param name: The name of the crawler to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_client.delete_crawler(Name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete crawler %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

建立可執行案例的類別。

```
class GlueCrawlerJobScenario:
    """
    Encapsulates a scenario that shows how to create an AWS Glue crawler and job and
 use
    them to transform data from CSV to JSON format.
    """

    def __init__(self, glue_client, glue_service_role, glue_bucket):
        """
        :param glue_client: A Boto3 AWS Glue client.
        :param glue_service_role: An AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role
                                  that AWS Glue can assume to gain access to the
                                  resources it requires.
        :param glue_bucket: An S3 bucket that can hold a job script and output data
                            from AWS Glue job runs.
        """
        self.glue_client = glue_client
        self.glue_service_role = glue_service_role
        self.glue_bucket = glue_bucket

    @staticmethod
    def wait(seconds, tick=12):
        """
        Waits for a specified number of seconds, while also displaying an animated
        spinner.

        :param seconds: The number of seconds to wait.
        :param tick: The number of frames per second used to animate the spinner.
        """
        progress = "|/-\\"
        waited = 0
        while waited < seconds:
            for frame in range(tick):
                sys.stdout.write(f"\r{progress[frame % len(progress)]}")
                sys.stdout.flush()
                time.sleep(1 / tick)
            waited += 1

    def upload_job_script(self, job_script):
        """
        Uploads a Python ETL script to an S3 bucket. The script is used by the AWS
 Glue
```

```
        job to transform data.

        :param job_script: The relative path to the job script.
        """
        try:
            self.glue_bucket.upload_file(Filename=job_script, Key=job_script)
            print(f"Uploaded job script '{job_script}' to the example bucket.")
        except S3UploadFailedError as err:
            logger.error("Couldn't upload job script. Here's why: %s", err)
            raise

    def run(self, crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source, job_script,
job_name):
        """
        Runs the scenario. This is an interactive experience that runs at a command
        prompt and asks you for input throughout.

        :param crawler_name: The name of the crawler used in the scenario. If the
                             crawler does not exist, it is created.
        :param db_name: The name to give the metadata database created by the
crawler.
        :param db_prefix: The prefix to give tables added to the database by the
                          crawler.
        :param data_source: The location of the data source that is targeted by the
                            crawler and extracted during job runs.
        :param job_script: The job script that is used to transform data during job
                           runs.
        :param job_name: The name to give the job definition that is created during
the
                         scenario.
        """
        wrapper = GlueWrapper(self.glue_client)
        print(f"Checking for crawler {crawler_name}.")
        crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
        if crawler is None:
            print(f"Creating crawler {crawler_name}.")
            wrapper.create_crawler(
                crawler_name,
                self.glue_service_role.arn,
                db_name,
                db_prefix,
                data_source,
            )
            print(f"Created crawler {crawler_name}.")
```

```
            crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
        pprint(crawler)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"When you run the crawler, it crawls data stored in {data_source} and "
            f"creates a metadata database in the AWS Glue Data Catalog that
describes "
            f"the data in the data source."
        )
        print("In this example, the source data is in CSV format.")
        ready = False
        while not ready:
            ready = Question.ask_question(
                "Ready to start the crawler? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno
            )
        wrapper.start_crawler(crawler_name)
        print("Let's wait for the crawler to run. This typically takes a few
minutes.")
        crawler_state = None
        while crawler_state != "READY":
            self.wait(10)
            crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
            crawler_state = crawler["State"]
            print(f"Crawler is {crawler['State']}.")
        print("-" * 88)

        database = wrapper.get_database(db_name)
        print(f"The crawler created database {db_name}:")
        pprint(database)
        print(f"The database contains these tables:")
        tables = wrapper.get_tables(db_name)
        for index, table in enumerate(tables):
            print(f"\t{index + 1}. {table['Name']}")
        table_index = Question.ask_question(
            f"Enter the number of a table to see more detail: ",
            Question.is_int,
            Question.in_range(1, len(tables)),
        )
        pprint(tables[table_index - 1])
        print("-" * 88)

        print(f"Creating job definition {job_name}.")
        wrapper.create_job(
```

```
            job_name,
            "Getting started example job.",
            self.glue_service_role.arn,
            f"s3://{self.glue_bucket.name}/{job_script}",
        )
        print("Created job definition.")
        print(
            f"When you run the job, it extracts data from {data_source}, transforms
it "
            f"by using the {job_script} script, and loads the output into "
            f"S3 bucket {self.glue_bucket.name}."
        )
        print(
            "In this example, the data is transformed from CSV to JSON, and only a
few "
            "fields are included in the output."
        )
        job_run_status = None
        if Question.ask_question(f"Ready to run? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno):
            job_run_id = wrapper.start_job_run(
                job_name, db_name, tables[0]["Name"], self.glue_bucket.name
            )
            print(f"Job {job_name} started. Let's wait for it to run.")
            while job_run_status not in ["SUCCEEDED", "STOPPED", "FAILED",
"TIMEOUT"]:
                self.wait(10)
                job_run = wrapper.get_job_run(job_name, job_run_id)
                job_run_status = job_run["JobRunState"]
                print(f"Job {job_name}/{job_run_id} is {job_run_status}.")
        print("-" * 88)

        if job_run_status == "SUCCEEDED":
            print(
                f"Data from your job run is stored in your S3 bucket
'{self.glue_bucket.name}':"
            )
            try:
                keys = [
                    obj.key for obj in
self.glue_bucket.objects.filter(Prefix="run-")
                ]
                for index, key in enumerate(keys):
                    print(f"\t{index + 1}: {key}")
                lines = 4
```

```
                key_index = Question.ask_question(
                    f"Enter the number of a block to download it and see the first
{lines} "
                    f"lines of JSON output in the block: ",
                    Question.is_int,
                    Question.in_range(1, len(keys)),
                )
                job_data = io.BytesIO()
                self.glue_bucket.download_fileobj(keys[key_index - 1], job_data)
                job_data.seek(0)
                for _ in range(lines):
                    print(job_data.readline().decode("utf-8"))
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get job run data. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            print("-" * 88)

        job_names = wrapper.list_jobs()
        if job_names:
            print(f"Your account has {len(job_names)} jobs defined:")
            for index, job_name in enumerate(job_names):
                print(f"\t{index + 1}. {job_name}")
            job_index = Question.ask_question(
                f"Enter a number between 1 and {len(job_names)} to see the list of
runs for "
                f"a job: ",
                Question.is_int,
                Question.in_range(1, len(job_names)),
            )
            job_runs = wrapper.get_job_runs(job_names[job_index - 1])
            if job_runs:
                print(f"Found {len(job_runs)} runs for job {job_names[job_index -
1]}:")
                for index, job_run in enumerate(job_runs):
                    print(
                        f"\t{index + 1}. {job_run['JobRunState']} on "
                        f"{job_run['CompletedOn']:%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S}"
                    )
                run_index = Question.ask_question(
```

```
                    f"Enter a number between 1 and {len(job_runs)} to see details
for a run: ",
                    Question.is_int,
                    Question.in_range(1, len(job_runs)),
                )
                pprint(job_runs[run_index - 1])
            else:
                print(f"No runs found for job {job_names[job_index - 1]}")
        else:
            print("Your account doesn't have any jobs defined.")
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Let's clean up. During this example we created job definition
'{job_name}'."
        )
        if Question.ask_question(
            "Do you want to delete the definition and all runs? (y/n) ",
            Question.is_yesno,
        ):
            wrapper.delete_job(job_name)
            print(f"Job definition '{job_name}' deleted.")
        tables = wrapper.get_tables(db_name)
        print(f"We also created database '{db_name}' that contains these tables:")
        for table in tables:
            print(f"\t{table['Name']}")
        if Question.ask_question(
            "Do you want to delete the tables and the database? (y/n) ",
            Question.is_yesno,
        ):
            for table in tables:
                wrapper.delete_table(db_name, table["Name"])
                print(f"Deleted table {table['Name']}.")
            wrapper.delete_database(db_name)
            print(f"Deleted database {db_name}.")
        print(f"We also created crawler '{crawler_name}'.")
        if Question.ask_question(
            "Do you want to delete the crawler? (y/n) ", Question.is_yesno
        ):
            wrapper.delete_crawler(crawler_name)
            print(f"Deleted crawler {crawler_name}.")
        print("-" * 88)
```

```
def parse_args(args):
    """
    Parse command line arguments.

    :param args: The command line arguments.
    :return: The parsed arguments.
    """
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Runs the AWS Glue getting started with crawlers and jobs
 scenario. "
        "Before you run this scenario, set up scaffold resources by running "
        "'python scaffold.py deploy'."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "role_name",
        help="The name of an IAM role that AWS Glue can assume. This role must grant
 access "
        "to Amazon S3 and to the permissions granted by the AWSGlueServiceRole "
        "managed policy.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "bucket_name",
        help="The name of an S3 bucket that AWS Glue can access to get the job
 script and "
        "put job results.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--job_script",
        default="flight_etl_job_script.py",
        help="The name of the job script file that is used in the scenario.",
    )
    return parser.parse_args(args)


def main():
    args = parse_args(sys.argv[1:])
    try:
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "Welcome to the AWS Glue getting started with crawlers and jobs
 scenario."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        scenario = GlueCrawlerJobScenario(
```

```
            boto3.client("glue"),
            boto3.resource("iam").Role(args.role_name),
            boto3.resource("s3").Bucket(args.bucket_name),
        )
        scenario.upload_job_script(args.job_script)
        scenario.run(
            "doc-example-crawler",
            "doc-example-database",
            "doc-example-",
            "s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv",
            args.job_script,
            "doc-example-job",
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "To destroy scaffold resources, including the IAM role and S3 bucket "
            "used in this scenario, run 'python scaffold.py destroy'."
        )
        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the example.")
```

建立 ETL 指令碼，AWS Glue 以便在工作執行期間擷取、轉換和載入資料。

```
import sys
from awsglue.transforms import *
from awsglue.utils import getResolvedOptions
from pyspark.context import SparkContext
from awsglue.context import GlueContext
from awsglue.job import Job

"""
These custom arguments must be passed as Arguments to the StartJobRun request.
    --input_database    The name of a metadata database that is contained in your
                        AWS Glue Data Catalog and that contains tables that
 describe
                        the data to be processed.
    --input_table       The name of a table in the database that describes the data
 to
```

```
                        be processed.
    --output_bucket_url An S3 bucket that receives the transformed output data.
"""
args = getResolvedOptions(
    sys.argv, ["JOB_NAME", "input_database", "input_table", "output_bucket_url"]
)
sc = SparkContext()
glueContext = GlueContext(sc)
spark = glueContext.spark_session
job = Job(glueContext)
job.init(args["JOB_NAME"], args)

# Script generated for node S3 Flight Data.
S3FlightData_node1 = glueContext.create_dynamic_frame.from_catalog(
    database=args["input_database"],
    table_name=args["input_table"],
    transformation_ctx="S3FlightData_node1",
)

# This mapping performs two main functions:
# 1. It simplifies the output by removing most of the fields from the data.
# 2. It renames some fields. For example, `fl_date` is renamed to `flight_date`.
ApplyMapping_node2 = ApplyMapping.apply(
    frame=S3FlightData_node1,
    mappings=[
        ("year", "long", "year", "long"),
        ("month", "long", "month", "tinyint"),
        ("day_of_month", "long", "day", "tinyint"),
        ("fl_date", "string", "flight_date", "string"),
        ("carrier", "string", "carrier", "string"),
        ("fl_num", "long", "flight_num", "long"),
        ("origin_city_name", "string", "origin_city_name", "string"),
        ("origin_state_abr", "string", "origin_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dest_city_name", "string", "dest_city_name", "string"),
        ("dest_state_abr", "string", "dest_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dep_time", "long", "departure_time", "long"),
        ("wheels_off", "long", "wheels_off", "long"),
        ("wheels_on", "long", "wheels_on", "long"),
        ("arr_time", "long", "arrival_time", "long"),
        ("mon", "string", "mon", "string"),
    ],
    transformation_ctx="ApplyMapping_node2",
)
```

```
# Script generated for node Revised Flight Data.
RevisedFlightData_node3 = glueContext.write_dynamic_frame.from_options(
    frame=ApplyMapping_node2,
    connection_type="s3",
    format="json",
    connection_options={"path": args["output_bucket_url"], "partitionKeys": []},
    transformation_ctx="RevisedFlightData_node3",
)

job.commit()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

HealthImaging 使用 SDK 的例子（博圖 3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 HealthImaging。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 HealthImaging

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使用 HealthImaging。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def hello_medical_imaging(medical_imaging_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon HealthImaging
    client and list the data stores in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon HealthImaging Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon Health Imaging! Let's list some of your data stores:\n")
    try:
        paginator = medical_imaging_client.get_paginator("list_datastores")
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
        datastore_summaries = []
        for page in page_iterator:
            datastore_summaries.extend(page["datastoreSummaries"])
        print("\tData Stores:")
        for ds in datastore_summaries:
            print(f"\t\tDatastore: {ds['datastoreName']} ID {ds['datastoreId']}")
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.error(
            "Couldn't list data stores. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            err.response["Error"]["Message"],
        )
        raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_medical_imaging(boto3.client("medical-imaging"))
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListDatastores中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CopyImageSet

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CopyImageSet`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

複製影像集的實用程式功能。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def copy_image_set(
        self,
        datastore_id,
        image_set_id,
        version_id,
```

```
        destination_image_set_id=None,
        destination_version_id=None,
    ):
        """
        Copy an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The ID of the image set version.
        :param destination_image_set_id: The ID of the optional destination image
set.
        :param destination_version_id: The ID of the optional destination image set
version.
        :return: The copied image set ID.
        """
        try:
            copy_image_set_information = {
                "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
            }
            if destination_image_set_id and destination_version_id:
                copy_image_set_information["destinationImageSet"] = {
                    "imageSetId": destination_image_set_id,
                    "latestVersionId": destination_version_id,
                }
            copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
                copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't copy image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return copy_results["destinationImageSetProperties"]["imageSetId"]
```

複製沒有目的地的影像集。

```
        copy_image_set_information = {
            "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
        }

        copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
            datastoreId=datastore_id,
            sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
            copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
        )
```

複製含有目標的影像集。

```
        copy_image_set_information = {
            "sourceImageSet": {"latestVersionId": version_id}
        }

        if destination_image_set_id and destination_version_id:
            copy_image_set_information["destinationImageSet"] = {
                "imageSetId": destination_image_set_id,
                "latestVersionId": destination_version_id,
            }

        copy_results = self.health_imaging_client.copy_image_set(
            datastoreId=datastore_id,
            sourceImageSetId=image_set_id,
            copyImageSetInformation=copy_image_set_information,
        )
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CopyImageSet中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

CreateDatastore

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDatastore。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def create_datastore(self, name):
        """
        Create a data store.

        :param name: The name of the data store to create.
        :return: The data store ID.
        """
        try:
            data_store =
 self.health_imaging_client.create_datastore(datastoreName=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create data store %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return data_store["datastoreId"]
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateDatastore中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`DeleteDatastore`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDatastore`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def delete_datastore(self, datastore_id):
        """
        Delete a data store.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.delete_datastore(datastoreId=datastore_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete data store %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                datastore_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteDatastore中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`DeleteImageSet`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteImageSet`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def delete_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id):
        """
        Delete an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :return: The delete results.
        """
        try:
            delete_results = self.health_imaging_client.delete_image_set(
                imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return delete_results
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteImageSet中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

GetDICOMImportJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDICOMImportJob。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_dicom_import_job(self, datastore_id, job_id):
        """
        Get the properties of a DICOM import job.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param job_id: The ID of the job.
        :return: The job properties.
        """
        try:
            job = self.health_imaging_client.get_dicom_import_job(
                jobId=job_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get DICOM import job. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return job["jobProperties"]
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ImportJob中的 GetDicom (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`GetDatastore`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDatastore`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_datastore_properties(self, datastore_id):
        """
        Get the properties of a data store.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :return: The data store properties.
        """
        try:
            data_store = self.health_imaging_client.get_datastore(
                datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get data store %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return data_store["datastoreProperties"]
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetDatastore中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`GetImageFrame`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetImageFrame`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_pixel_data(
        self, file_path_to_write, datastore_id, image_set_id, image_frame_id
    ):
        """
        Get an image frame's pixel data.

        :param file_path_to_write: The path to write the image frame's HTJ2K encoded
 pixel data.
```

```
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param image_frame_id: The ID of the image frame.
        """
        try:
            image_frame = self.health_imaging_client.get_image_frame(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                imageSetId=image_set_id,
                imageFrameInformation={"imageFrameId": image_frame_id},
            )
            with open(file_path_to_write, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in image_frame["imageFrameBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    if chunk:
                        f.write(chunk)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image frame. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetImageFrame中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`GetImageSet`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetImageSet`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None):
        """
        Get the properties of an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The optional version of the image set.
        :return: The image set properties.
        """
        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set = self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
                image_set = self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_set
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetImageSet中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`GetImageSetMetadata`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetImageSetMetadata`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

獲取圖像集元數據的實用程序功能。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def get_image_set_metadata(
        self, metadata_file, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None
    ):
        """
        Get the metadata of an image set.

        :param metadata_file: The file to store the JSON gzipped metadata.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The version of the image set.
        """
        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set_metadata =
 self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
```

```
                image_set_metadata =
self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
            print(image_set_metadata)
            with open(metadata_file, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in
image_set_metadata["imageSetMetadataBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    if chunk:
                        f.write(chunk)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image metadata. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

獲取沒有版本的圖像集元數據。

```
                image_set_metadata =
self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
```

獲取具有版本的圖像集元數據。

```
                image_set_metadata =
self.health_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetImageSetMetadata中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`ListDICOMImportJobs`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDICOMImportJobs`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_dicom_import_jobs(self, datastore_id):
        """
        List the DICOM import jobs.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :return: The list of jobs.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator(
                "list_dicom_import_jobs"
            )
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(datastoreId=datastore_id)
            job_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                job_summaries.extend(page["jobSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list DICOM import jobs. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job_summaries
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ImportJobs中的列表迪科技 (Boto3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`ListDatastores`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListDatastores`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_datastores(self):
        """
        List the data stores.

        :return: The list of data stores.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator("list_datastores")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate()
            datastore_summaries = []
```

```
            for page in page_iterator:
                datastore_summaries.extend(page["datastoreSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list data stores. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return datastore_summaries
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListDatastores中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`ListImageSetVersions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListImageSetVersions`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_image_set_versions(self, datastore_id, image_set_id):
        """
        List the image set versions.
```

```
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :return: The list of image set versions.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator(
                "list_image_set_versions"
            )
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
            image_set_properties_list = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                image_set_properties_list.extend(page["imageSetPropertiesList"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list image set versions. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_set_properties_list
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListImageSetVersions中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

ListTagsForResource

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTagsForResource。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn):
        """
        List the tags for a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :return: The list of tags.
        """
        try:
            tags = self.health_imaging_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tags["tags"]
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListTagsForResource中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`SearchImageSets`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SearchImageSets`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

用於搜索圖像集的實用程序功能。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def search_image_sets(self, datastore_id, search_filter):
        """
        Search for image sets.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param search_filter: The search filter.
            For example: {"filters" : [{ "operator": "EQUAL", "values":
 [{"DICOMPatientId": "3524578"}]}]}.
        :return: The list of image sets.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
 self.health_imaging_client.get_paginator("search_image_sets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                datastoreId=datastore_id, searchCriteria=search_filter
            )
            metadata_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                metadata_summaries.extend(page["imageSetsMetadataSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't search image sets. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return metadata_summaries
```

使用案例 #1: 等於運算子。

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {"operator": "EQUAL", "values": [{"DICOMPatientId": patient_id}]}
            ]
        }

        image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(f"Image sets found with EQUAL operator\n{image_sets}")
```

使用案例 #2: 使用 DICOM StudyDate 和 DICOM 之間的運算符。StudyTime

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {
                    "operator": "BETWEEN",
                    "values": [
                        {
                            "DICOMStudyDateAndTime": {
                                "DICOMStudyDate": "19900101",
                                "DICOMStudyTime": "000000",
                            }
                        },
                        {
                            "DICOMStudyDateAndTime": {
                                "DICOMStudyDate": "20230101",
                                "DICOMStudyTime": "000000",
                            }
                        },
                    ],
                }
            ]
        }

        image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
```

```
        print(
            f"Image sets found with BETWEEN operator using DICOMStudyDate and
 DICOMStudyTime\n{image_sets}"
        )
```

使用案例 #3: 之間運算符使用 createdAt. 時間研究以前被持續存在。

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {
                    "values": [
                        {
                            "createdAt": datetime.datetime(
                                2021, 8, 4, 14, 49, 54, 429000
                            )
                        },
                        {
                            "createdAt": datetime.datetime.now()
                            + datetime.timedelta(days=1)
                        },
                    ],
                    "operator": "BETWEEN",
                }
            ]
        }

        recent_image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(
            f"Image sets found with with BETWEEN operator using createdAt
\n{recent_image_sets}"
        )
```

使用案例 #4: DICOM SeriesInstance UID 上的等於運算子和 updatedAt 間在 updatedAt 新時以 ASC 順序排序回應。

```
        search_filter = {
            "filters": [
                {
                    "values": [
                        {
                            "updatedAt": datetime.datetime(
```

```
                                2021, 8, 4, 14, 49, 54, 429000
                            )
                        },
                        {
                            "updatedAt": datetime.datetime.now()
                            + datetime.timedelta(days=1)
                        },
                    ],
                    "operator": "BETWEEN",
                },
                {
                    "values": [{"DICOMSeriesInstanceUID": series_instance_uid}],
                    "operator": "EQUAL",
                },
            ],
            "sort": {
                "sortOrder": "ASC",
                "sortField": "updatedAt",
            },
        }

        image_sets = self.search_image_sets(data_store_id, search_filter)
        print(
            "Image sets found with EQUAL operator on DICOMSeriesInstanceUID and
BETWEEN on updatedAt and"
        )
        print(f"sort response in ASC order on updatedAt field\n{image_sets}")
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SearchImageSets中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

StartDICOMImportJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartDICOMImportJob。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def start_dicom_import_job(
        self, job_name, datastore_id, role_arn, input_s3_uri, output_s3_uri
    ):
        """
        Start a DICOM import job.

        :param job_name: The name of the job.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to use for the
 job.
        :param input_s3_uri: The S3 bucket input prefix path containing the DICOM
 files.
        :param output_s3_uri: The S3 bucket output prefix path for the result.
        :return: The job ID.
        """
        try:
            job = self.health_imaging_client.start_dicom_import_job(
                jobName=job_name,
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                dataAccessRoleArn=role_arn,
                inputS3Uri=input_s3_uri,
                outputS3Uri=output_s3_uri,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start DICOM import job. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job["jobId"]
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱開始AWS使用 SDK ImportJob 中的 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`TagResource`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TagResource`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn, tags):
        """
        Tag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tags: The tags to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.tag_resource(resourceArn=resource_arn,
 tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't tag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件TagResource中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`UntagResource`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UntagResource`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn, tag_keys):
        """
        Untag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.untag_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn, tagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't untag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UntagResource中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

`UpdateImageSetMetadata`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateImageSetMetadata`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def update_image_set_metadata(
        self, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata
    ):
        """
        Update the metadata of an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The ID of the image set version.
        :param metadata: The image set metadata as a dictionary.
            For example {"DICOMUpdates": {"updatableAttributes":
```

```
            "{\"SchemaVersion\":1.1,\"Patient\":{\"DICOM\":{\"PatientName\":
\"Garcia^Gloria\"}}}"}}
        :return: The updated image set metadata.
        """
        try:
            updated_metadata = self.health_imaging_client.update_image_set_metadata(
                imageSetId=image_set_id,
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                latestVersionId=version_id,
                updateImageSetMetadataUpdates=metadata,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update image set metadata. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return updated_metadata
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

使用案例 #1: 插入或更新屬性。

```
            attributes = """{
                    "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                    "Study": {
                        "DICOM": {
                            "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                        }
                    }
                }"""
            metadata = {"DICOMUpdates": {"updatableAttributes": attributes}}

            self.update_image_set_metadata(
                data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata
```

```
            )
```

使用案例 #2: 移除屬性。

```
            # Attribute key and value must match the existing attribute.
            attributes = """{
                    "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                    "Study": {
                        "DICOM": {
                            "StudyDescription": "CT CHEST"
                        }
                    }
                }"""
            metadata = {"DICOMUpdates": {"removableAttributes": attributes}}

            self.update_image_set_metadata(
                data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata
            )
```

使用案例 #3: 移除執行個體。

```
            attributes = """{
                    "SchemaVersion": 1.1,
                    "Study": {
                        "Series": {
                            "1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {
                                "Instances": {

"1.1.1.1.1.1.12345.123456789012.123.12345678901234.1": {}
                                }
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }"""
            metadata = {"DICOMUpdates": {"removableAttributes": attributes}}

            self.update_image_set_metadata(
                data_store_id, image_set_id, version_id, metadata
            )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateImageSetMetadata中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

案例

開始使用影像集和影像框

下列程式碼範例示範如何在 HealthImaging中匯入 DICOM 檔案及下載影像框。

實作結構為工作流程命令列應用程式。

- 設定 DICOM 匯入的資源。
- 將 DICOM 檔案匯入資料倉庫。
- 擷取匯入工作的影像集 ID。
- 擷取影像集的影像框 ID。
- 下載，解碼和驗證圖像幀。
- 清理資源。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

使用必要的資源創建一個 AWS CloudFormation 堆棧。

```
    def deploy(self):
        """
        Deploys prerequisite resources used by the scenario. The resources are
        defined in the associated `setup.yaml` AWS CloudFormation script and are
deployed
        as a CloudFormation stack, so they can be easily managed and destroyed.
        """

        print("\t\tLet's deploy the stack for resource creation.")
        stack_name = q.ask("\t\tEnter a name for the stack: ", q.non_empty)
```

```
        data_store_name = q.ask(
            "\t\tEnter a name for the Health Imaging Data Store: ", q.non_empty
        )

        account_id = boto3.client("sts").get_caller_identity()["Account"]

        with open(
            "../../../../workflows/healthimaging_image_sets/resources/
cfn_template.yaml"
        ) as setup_file:
            setup_template = setup_file.read()
        print(f"\t\tCreating {stack_name}.")
        stack = self.cf_resource.create_stack(
            StackName=stack_name,
            TemplateBody=setup_template,
            Capabilities=["CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM"],
            Parameters=[
                {
                    "ParameterKey": "datastoreName",
                    "ParameterValue": data_store_name,
                },
                {
                    "ParameterKey": "userAccountID",
                    "ParameterValue": account_id,
                },
            ],
        )
        print("\t\tWaiting for stack to deploy. This typically takes a minute or
 two.")
        waiter = self.cf_resource.meta.client.get_waiter("stack_create_complete")
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        stack.load()
        print(f"\t\tStack status: {stack.stack_status}")

        outputs_dictionary = {
            output["OutputKey"]: output["OutputValue"] for output in stack.outputs
        }
        self.input_bucket_name = outputs_dictionary["BucketName"]
        self.output_bucket_name = outputs_dictionary["BucketName"]
        self.role_arn = outputs_dictionary["RoleArn"]
        self.data_store_id = outputs_dictionary["DatastoreID"]
        return stack
```

將 DICOM 檔案複製到 Amazon S3 匯入儲存貯體。

```
    def copy_single_object(self, key, source_bucket, target_bucket,
target_directory):
        """
        Copies a single object from a source to a target bucket.

        :param key: The key of the object to copy.
        :param source_bucket: The source bucket for the copy.
        :param target_bucket: The target bucket for the copy.
        :param target_directory: The target directory for the copy.
        """
        new_key = target_directory + "/" + key
        copy_source = {"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key": key}
        self.s3_client.copy_object(
            CopySource=copy_source, Bucket=target_bucket, Key=new_key
        )
        print(f"\n\t\tCopying {key}.")

    def copy_images(
        self, source_bucket, source_directory, target_bucket, target_directory
    ):
        """
        Copies the images from the source to the target bucket using multiple
threads.

        :param source_bucket: The source bucket for the images.
        :param source_directory: Directory within the source bucket.
        :param target_bucket: The target bucket for the images.
        :param target_directory: Directory within the target bucket.
        """

        # Get list of all objects in source bucket.
        list_response = self.s3_client.list_objects_v2(
            Bucket=source_bucket, Prefix=source_directory
        )
        objs = list_response["Contents"]
        keys = [obj["Key"] for obj in objs]

        # Copy the objects in the bucket.
        for key in keys:
```

```
            self.copy_single_object(key, source_bucket, target_bucket,
 target_directory)

        print("\t\tDone copying all objects.")
```

將 DICOM 檔案匯入 Amazon S3 資料存放區。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def start_dicom_import_job(
        self,
        data_store_id,
        input_bucket_name,
        input_directory,
        output_bucket_name,
        output_directory,
        role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Routine which starts a HealthImaging import job.

        :param data_store_id: The HealthImaging data store ID.
```

```
        :param input_bucket_name: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket containing the
 DICOM files.
        :param input_directory: The directory in the S3 bucket containing the DICOM
 files.
        :param output_bucket_name: The name of the S3 bucket for the output.
        :param output_directory: The directory in the S3 bucket to store the output.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of the IAM role with permissions for the import.
        :return: The job ID of the import.
        """

        input_uri = f"s3://{input_bucket_name}/{input_directory}/"
        output_uri = f"s3://{output_bucket_name}/{output_directory}/"
        try:
            job = self.medical_imaging_client.start_dicom_import_job(
                jobName="examplejob",
                datastoreId=data_store_id,
                dataAccessRoleArn=role_arn,
                inputS3Uri=input_uri,
                outputS3Uri=output_uri,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start DICOM import job. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return job["jobId"]
```

取得 DICOM 匯入工作所建立的影像集。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
```

```
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def get_image_sets_for_dicom_import_job(self, datastore_id, import_job_id):
        """
        Retrieves the image sets created for an import job.

        :param datastore_id: The HealthImaging data store ID
        :param import_job_id: The import job ID
        :return: List of image set IDs
        """

        import_job = self.medical_imaging_client.get_dicom_import_job(
            datastoreId=datastore_id, jobId=import_job_id
        )

        output_uri = import_job["jobProperties"]["outputS3Uri"]

        bucket = output_uri.split("/")[2]
        key = "/".join(output_uri.split("/")[3:])

        # Try to get the manifest.
        retries = 3
        while retries > 0:
            try:
                obj = self.s3_client.get_object(
                    Bucket=bucket, Key=key + "job-output-manifest.json"
                )
                body = obj["Body"]
                break
            except ClientError as error:
                retries = retries - 1
                time.sleep(3)
        try:
            data = json.load(body)
```

```
            expression =
jmespath.compile("jobSummary.imageSetsSummary[].imageSetId")
            image_sets = expression.search(data)
        except json.decoder.JSONDecodeError as error:
            image_sets = import_job["jobProperties"]

        return image_sets


    def get_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None):
        """
        Get the properties of an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The optional version of the image set.
        :return: The image set properties.
        """
        try:
            if version_id:
                image_set = self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
                image_set = self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_set
```

取得影像集的影像框資訊。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def get_image_frames_for_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id,
 out_directory):
        """
        Get the image frames for an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param out_directory: The directory to save the file.
        :return: The image frames.
        """
        image_frames = []
        file_name = os.path.join(out_directory,
 f"{image_set_id}_metadata.json.gzip")
        file_name = file_name.replace("/", "\\\\")
        self.get_image_set_metadata(file_name, datastore_id, image_set_id)
        try:
            with gzip.open(file_name, "rb") as f_in:
                doc = json.load(f_in)
            instances = jmespath.search("Study.Series.*.Instances[].*[]", doc)
            for instance in instances:
                rescale_slope = jmespath.search("DICOM.RescaleSlope", instance)
                rescale_intercept = jmespath.search("DICOM.RescaleIntercept",
 instance)
```

```
                image_frames_json = jmespath.search("ImageFrames[][]", instance)
                for image_frame in image_frames_json:
                    checksum_json = jmespath.search(
                        "max_by(PixelDataChecksumFromBaseToFullResolution, &Width)",
                        image_frame,
                    )
                    image_frame_info = {
                        "imageSetId": image_set_id,
                        "imageFrameId": image_frame["ID"],
                        "rescaleIntercept": rescale_intercept,
                        "rescaleSlope": rescale_slope,
                        "minPixelValue": image_frame["MinPixelValue"],
                        "maxPixelValue": image_frame["MaxPixelValue"],
                        "fullResolutionChecksum": checksum_json["Checksum"],
                    }
                    image_frames.append(image_frame_info)
            return image_frames
        except TypeError:
            return {}
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image frames for image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        return image_frames


    def get_image_set_metadata(
        self, metadata_file, datastore_id, image_set_id, version_id=None
    ):
        """
        Get the metadata of an image set.

        :param metadata_file: The file to store the JSON gzipped metadata.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param version_id: The version of the image set.
        """

        try:
            if version_id:
```

```
                image_set_metadata =
self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id,
                    datastoreId=datastore_id,
                    versionId=version_id,
                )
            else:
                image_set_metadata =
self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_set_metadata(
                    imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
                )
            with open(metadata_file, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in
image_set_metadata["imageSetMetadataBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    if chunk:
                        f.write(chunk)

        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image metadata. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下載，解碼和驗證圖像幀。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def get_pixel_data(
        self, file_path_to_write, datastore_id, image_set_id, image_frame_id
    ):
        """
        Get an image frame's pixel data.

        :param file_path_to_write: The path to write the image frame's HTJ2K encoded
pixel data.
        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        :param image_frame_id: The ID of the image frame.
        """
        try:
            image_frame = self.medical_imaging_client.get_image_frame(
                datastoreId=datastore_id,
                imageSetId=image_set_id,
                imageFrameInformation={"imageFrameId": image_frame_id},
            )
            with open(file_path_to_write, "wb") as f:
                for chunk in image_frame["imageFrameBlob"].iter_chunks():
                    f.write(chunk)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get image frame. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def download_decode_and_check_image_frames(
        self, data_store_id, image_frames, out_directory
    ):
        """
        Downloads image frames, decodes them, and uses the checksum to validate
        the decoded images.

        :param data_store_id: The HealthImaging data store ID.
```

```
        :param image_frames: A list of dicts containing image frame information.
        :param out_directory: A directory for the downloaded images.
        :return: True if the function succeeded; otherwise, False.
        """
        total_result = True
        for image_frame in image_frames:
            image_file_path = f"{out_directory}/
image_{image_frame['imageFrameId']}.jph"
            self.get_pixel_data(
                image_file_path,
                data_store_id,
                image_frame["imageSetId"],
                image_frame["imageFrameId"],
            )

            image_array = self.jph_image_to_opj_bitmap(image_file_path)
            crc32_checksum = image_frame["fullResolutionChecksum"]
            # Verify checksum.
            crc32_calculated = zlib.crc32(image_array)
            image_result = crc32_checksum == crc32_calculated
            print(
                f"\t\tImage checksum verified for {image_frame['imageFrameId']}:
 {image_result }"
            )
            total_result = total_result and image_result
        return total_result

    @staticmethod
    def jph_image_to_opj_bitmap(jph_file):
        """
        Decode the image to a bitmap using an OPENJPEG library.
        :param jph_file: The file to decode.
        :return: The decoded bitmap as an array.
        """
        # Use format 2 for the JPH file.
        params = openjpeg.utils.get_parameters(jph_file, 2)
        print(f"\n\t\tImage parameters for {jph_file}: \n\t\t{params}")

        image_array = openjpeg.utils.decode(jph_file, 2)

        return image_array
```

清理資源。

```
    def destroy(self, stack):
        """
        Destroys the resources managed by the CloudFormation stack, and the
 CloudFormation
        stack itself.

        :param stack: The CloudFormation stack that manages the example resources.
        """

        print(f"\t\tCleaning up resources and {stack.name}.")
        data_store_id = None
        for oput in stack.outputs:
            if oput["OutputKey"] == "DatastoreID":
                data_store_id = oput["OutputValue"]
        if data_store_id is not None:
            print(f"\t\tDeleting image sets in data store {data_store_id}.")
            image_sets = self.medical_imaging_wrapper.search_image_sets(
                data_store_id, {}
            )
            image_set_ids = [image_set["imageSetId"] for image_set in image_sets]

            for image_set_id in image_set_ids:
                self.medical_imaging_wrapper.delete_image_set(
                    data_store_id, image_set_id
                )
                print(f"\t\tDeleted image set with id : {image_set_id}")

        print(f"\t\tDeleting {stack.name}.")
        stack.delete()
        print("\t\tWaiting for stack removal. This may take a few minutes.")
        waiter = self.cf_resource.meta.client.get_waiter("stack_delete_complete")
        waiter.wait(StackName=stack.name)
        print("\t\tStack delete complete.")




class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon HealthImaging functionality."""

    def __init__(self, medical_imaging_client, s3_client):
        """
```

```
        :param medical_imaging_client: A Boto3 Amazon MedicalImaging client.
        :param s3_client: A Boto3 S3 client.
        """
        self.medical_imaging_client = medical_imaging_client
        self.s3_client = s3_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        medical_imaging_client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
        s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
        return cls(medical_imaging_client, s3_client)


    def search_image_sets(self, datastore_id, search_filter):
        """
        Search for image sets.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param search_filter: The search filter.
            For example: {"filters" : [{ "operator": "EQUAL", "values":
[{"DICOMPatientId": "3524578"}]}]}.
        :return: The list of image sets.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.medical_imaging_client.get_paginator("search_image_sets")
            page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
                datastoreId=datastore_id, searchCriteria=search_filter
            )
            metadata_summaries = []
            for page in page_iterator:
                metadata_summaries.extend(page["imageSetsMetadataSummaries"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't search image sets. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return metadata_summaries


    def delete_image_set(self, datastore_id, image_set_id):
```

```
        """
        Delete an image set.

        :param datastore_id: The ID of the data store.
        :param image_set_id: The ID of the image set.
        """
        try:
            delete_results = self.medical_imaging_client.delete_image_set(
                imageSetId=image_set_id, datastoreId=datastore_id
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete image set. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteImageSet
  - GetDicom ImportJob
  - GetImageFrame
  - GetImageSetMetadata
  - SearchImageSets
  - 开始迪克 ImportJob

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

為資料倉庫加標籤

下列程式碼範例示範如何標記 HealthImaging 資料存放區。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

為資料倉庫加上標籤。

```
    a_data_store_arn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"

    medical_imaging_wrapper.tag_resource(data_store_arn, {"Deployment":
 "Development"})
```

用於標記資源的實用程序功能。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn, tags):
        """
        Tag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tags: The tags to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.tag_resource(resourceArn=resource_arn,
 tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't tag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

列示資料倉庫的標籤。

```
    a_data_store_arn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"
```

```
    medical_imaging_wrapper.list_tags_for_resource(data_store_arn)
```

列出資源標籤的公用程式功能。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn):
        """
        List the tags for a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :return: The list of tags.
        """
        try:
            tags = self.health_imaging_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return tags["tags"]
```

取消標籤資料倉庫。

```
    a_data_store_arn = "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012"

    medical_imaging_wrapper.untag_resource(data_store_arn, ["Deployment"])
```

取消標記資源的公用程式功能。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn, tag_keys):
        """
        Untag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.untag_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn, tagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't untag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
    medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

標記影像集

下列程式碼範例會示範如何標記 HealthImaging 影像集。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

標記影像集。

```
    an_image_set_arn = (
        "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/"
        "imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012"
    )

    medical_imaging_wrapper.tag_resource(image_set_arn, {"Deployment":
 "Development"})
```

用於標記資源的實用程序功能。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def tag_resource(self, resource_arn, tags):
        """
        Tag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tags: The tags to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.tag_resource(resourceArn=resource_arn,
 tags=tags)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
```

```
                "Couldn't tag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

列出影像集的標籤。

```
    an_image_set_arn = (
        "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/"
        "imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012"
    )

    medical_imaging_wrapper.list_tags_for_resource(image_set_arn)
```

列出資源標籤的公用程式功能。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def list_tags_for_resource(self, resource_arn):
        """
        List the tags for a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :return: The list of tags.
        """
        try:
            tags = self.health_imaging_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tags for resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return tags["tags"]
```

取消標記影像集。

```
    an_image_set_arn = (
        "arn:aws:medical-imaging:us-
east-1:123456789012:datastore/12345678901234567890123456789012/"
        "imageset/12345678901234567890123456789012"
    )

    medical_imaging_wrapper.untag_resource(image_set_arn, ["Deployment"])
```

取消標記資源的公用程式功能。

```
class MedicalImagingWrapper:
    def __init__(self, health_imaging_client):
        self.health_imaging_client = health_imaging_client


    def untag_resource(self, resource_arn, tag_keys):
        """
        Untag a resource.

        :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource.
        :param tag_keys: The tag keys to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.health_imaging_client.untag_resource(
                resourceArn=resource_arn, tagKeys=tag_keys
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't untag resource. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 MedicalImagingWrapper 象。

```
client = boto3.client("medical-imaging")
medical_imaging_wrapper = MedicalImagingWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - ListTagsForResource
  - TagResource
  - UntagResource

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 的 IAM 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 and IAM 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AttachRolePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachRolePolicy`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Boto3 Policy 物件將政策連接至角色。

```
def attach_to_role(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).attach_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn,
 role_name)
        raise
```

使用 Boto3 Role 物件將政策連接至角色。

```
def attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn,
 role_name)
```

```
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AttachRolePolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

AttachUserPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AttachUserPolicy。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def attach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn,
 user_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AttachUserPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

CreateAccessKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateAccessKey。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_key(user_name):
    """
    Creates an access key for the specified user. Each user can have a
    maximum of two keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The created access key.
    """
    try:
        key_pair = iam.User(user_name).create_access_key_pair()
        logger.info(
            "Created access key pair for %s. Key ID is %s.",
            key_pair.user_name,
            key_pair.id,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create access key pair for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return key_pair
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateAccessKey中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateAccountAlias`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccountAlias`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_alias(alias):
    """
    Creates an alias for the current account. The alias can be used in place of the
    account ID in the sign-in URL. An account can have only one alias. When a new
    alias is created, it replaces any existing alias.

    :param alias: The alias to assign to the account.
    """

    try:
        iam.create_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Created an alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateAccountAlias中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateInstanceProfile`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateInstanceProfile`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例會建立政策、角色和執行個體設定檔，並將它們全部連結在一起。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"
```

```
    def create_instance_profile(
        self, policy_file, policy_name, role_name, profile_name,
aws_managed_policies=()
    ):
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed
by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.

        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore
to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to the
instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            instance_policy_doc = file.read()

        policy_arn = None
        try:
            pol_response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
```

```
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=instance_policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = pol_response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info("Created policy with ARN %s.", policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Policy %s already exists, nothing to do.", policy_name)
                list_pol_response = self.iam_client.list_policies(Scope="Local")
                for pol in list_pol_response["Policies"]:
                    if pol["PolicyName"] == policy_name:
                        policy_arn = pol["Arn"]
                        break
            if policy_arn is None:
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create policy {policy_name}:
{err}")

        try:
            self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info("Created role %s and attached policy %s.", role_name,
policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Role %s already exists, nothing to do.", role_name)
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}: {err}")

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
```

```
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
 role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
 profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create profile {profile_name} and attach it to role
\n"
                    f"{role_name}: {err}"
                )
        return profile_arn
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateInstanceProfile中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreatePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePolicy`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_policy(name, description, actions, resource_arn):
    """
```

```
    Creates a policy that contains a single statement.

    :param name: The name of the policy to create.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions allowed by the policy. These typically take the
                    form of service:action, such as s3:PutObject.
    :param resource_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource this policy
                         applies to. This ARN can contain wildcards, such as
                         'arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket/*' to allow actions on all objects
                         in the bucket named 'my-bucket'.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.create_policy(
            PolicyName=name,
            Description=description,
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc),
        )
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreatePolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

CreatePolicyVersion

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreatePolicyVersion。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_policy_version(policy_arn, actions, resource_arn, set_as_default):
    """
    Creates a policy version. Policies can have up to five versions. The default
    version is the one that is used for all resources that reference the policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions to allow in the policy version.
    :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource this policy version applies to.
    :param set_as_default: When True, this policy version is set as the default
                           version for the policy. Otherwise, the default
                           is not changed.
    :return: The newly created policy version.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        policy_version = policy.create_version(
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc), SetAsDefault=set_as_default
        )
        logger.info(
            "Created policy version %s for policy %s.",
            policy_version.version_id,
            policy_version.arn,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create a policy version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_version
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreatePolicyVersion中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

CreateRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateRole。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_role(role_name, allowed_services):
    """
    Creates a role that lets a list of specified services assume the role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role.
    :param allowed_services: The services that can assume the role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"Service": service},
                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
            }
            for service in allowed_services
        ],
    }

    try:
        role = iam.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name, AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy)
        )
        logger.info("Created role %s.", role.name)
    except ClientError:
```

```
        logger.exception("Couldn't create role %s.", role_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateRole中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateServiceLinkedRole`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_service_linked_role(service_name, description):
    """
    Creates a service-linked role.

    :param service_name: The name of the service that owns the role.
    :param description: A description to give the role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.create_service_linked_role(
            AWSServiceName=service_name, Description=description
        )
        role = iam.Role(response["Role"]["RoleName"])
        logger.info("Created service-linked role %s.", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create service-linked role for %s.",
 service_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateServiceLinkedRole中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateUser`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateUser`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_user(user_name):
    """
    Creates a user. By default, a user has no permissions or access keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The newly created user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.create_user(UserName=user_name)
        logger.info("Created user %s.", user.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return user
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateUser中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAccessKey`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_key(user_name, key_id):
    """
    Deletes a user's access key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to delete.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.AccessKey(user_name, key_id)
        key.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted access key %s for %s.", key.id, key.user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete key %s for %s", key_id, user_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteAccessKey中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteAccountAlias`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAccountAlias`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_alias(alias):
    """
```

```
    Removes the alias from the current account.

    :param alias: The alias to remove.
    """
    try:
        iam.meta.client.delete_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Removed alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't remove alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteAccountAlias中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteInstanceProfile`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteInstanceProfile`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例會從執行個體設定檔中移除角色、分離所有附加到該角色的政策並刪除全部資源。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
```

```
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name, role_name):
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
```

```
self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                    f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
                )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteInstanceProfile中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeletePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeletePolicy`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_policy(policy_arn):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeletePolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteRole`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_role(role_name):
    """
    Deletes a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete role %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteRole中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteUser。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_user(user_name):
    """
    Deletes a user. Before a user can be deleted, all associated resources,
    such as access keys and policies, must be deleted or detached.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted user %s.", user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete user %s.", user_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteUser中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DetachRolePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetachRolePolicy。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 Boto3 Policy 物件將政策與角色分離。

```
def detach_from_role(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).detach_role(RoleName=role_name)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name
        )
        raise
```

使用 Boto3 Role 物件將政策與角色分離。

```
def detach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
```

```
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name
        )
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetachRolePolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DetachUserPolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetachUserPolicy`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def detach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name
        )
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetachUserPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GenerateCredentialReport

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GenerateCredentialReport。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def generate_credential_report():
    """
    Starts generation of a credentials report about the current account. After
    calling this function to generate the report, call get_credential_report
    to get the latest report. A new report can be generated a minimum of four hours
    after the last one was generated.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.generate_credential_report()
        logger.info(
            "Generating credentials report for your account. " "Current state is
 %s.",
            response["State"],
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't generate a credentials report for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GenerateCredentialReport中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetAccessKeyLastUsed

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetAccessKeyLastUsed。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_last_use(key_id):
    """
    Gets information about when and how a key was last used.

    :param key_id: The ID of the key to look up.
    :return: Information about the key's last use.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_access_key_last_used(AccessKeyId=key_id)
        last_used_date = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("LastUsedDate", None)
        last_service = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("ServiceName", None)
        logger.info(
            "Key %s was last used by %s on %s to access %s.",
            key_id,
            response["UserName"],
            last_used_date,
            last_service,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get last use of key %s.", key_id)
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetAccessKeyLastUsed中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`GetAccountAuthorizationDetails`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetAccountAuthorizationDetails`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_authorization_details(response_filter):
    """
    Gets an authorization detail report for the current account.

    :param response_filter: A list of resource types to include in the report, such
                            as users or roles. When not specified, all resources
                            are included.
    :return: The authorization detail report.
    """
    try:
        account_details = iam.meta.client.get_account_authorization_details(
            Filter=response_filter
        )
        logger.debug(account_details)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get details for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return account_details
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetAccountAuthorizationDetails中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetAccountPasswordPolicy`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def print_password_policy():
    """
    Prints the password policy for the account.
    """
    try:
        pw_policy = iam.AccountPasswordPolicy()
        print("Current account password policy:")
        print(
            f"\tallow_users_to_change_password:
 {pw_policy.allow_users_to_change_password}"
        )
        print(f"\texpire_passwords: {pw_policy.expire_passwords}")
        print(f"\thard_expiry: {pw_policy.hard_expiry}")
        print(f"\tmax_password_age: {pw_policy.max_password_age}")
        print(f"\tminimum_password_length: {pw_policy.minimum_password_length}")
        print(f"\tpassword_reuse_prevention: {pw_policy.password_reuse_prevention}")
        print(
            f"\trequire_lowercase_characters:
 {pw_policy.require_lowercase_characters}"
        )
        print(f"\trequire_numbers: {pw_policy.require_numbers}")
        print(f"\trequire_symbols: {pw_policy.require_symbols}")
        print(
            f"\trequire_uppercase_characters:
 {pw_policy.require_uppercase_characters}"
        )
        printed = True
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
            print("The account does not have a password policy set.")
        else:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get account password policy.")
            raise
    else:
        return printed
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetAccountPasswordPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetAccountSummary

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetAccountSummary。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_summary():
    """
    Gets a summary of account usage.

    :return: The summary of account usage.
    """
    try:
        summary = iam.AccountSummary()
        logger.debug(summary.summary_map)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get a summary for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return summary.summary_map
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetAccountSummary中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetCredentialReport

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetCredentialReport。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_credential_report():
    """
    Gets the most recently generated credentials report about the current account.

    :return: The credentials report.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_credential_report()
        logger.debug(response["Content"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get credentials report.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["Content"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetCredentialReport中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`GetPolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetPolicy`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_default_policy_statement(policy_arn):
```

```
    """
    Gets the statement of the default version of the specified policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to look up.
    :return: The statement of the default policy version.
    """
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        # To get an attribute of a policy, the SDK first calls get_policy.
        policy_doc = policy.default_version.document
        policy_statement = policy_doc.get("Statement", None)
        logger.info("Got default policy doc for %s.", policy.policy_name)
        logger.info(policy_doc)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get default policy statement for %s.",
 policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_statement
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetPolicyVersion

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetPolicyVersion`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_default_policy_statement(policy_arn):
    """
    Gets the statement of the default version of the specified policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to look up.
    :return: The statement of the default policy version.
```

```
    """
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        # To get an attribute of a policy, the SDK first calls get_policy.
        policy_doc = policy.default_version.document
        policy_statement = policy_doc.get("Statement", None)
        logger.info("Got default policy doc for %s.", policy.policy_name)
        logger.info(policy_doc)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get default policy statement for %s.",
 policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_statement
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetPolicyVersion中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetRole。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_role(role_name):
    """
    Gets a role by name.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
    :return: The specified role.
    """
    try:
        role = iam.Role(role_name)
        role.load()  # calls GetRole to load attributes
        logger.info("Got role with arn %s.", role.arn)
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get role named %s.", role_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetRole中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListAccessKeys

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListAccessKeys。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_keys(user_name):
    """
    Lists the keys owned by the specified user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The list of keys owned by the user.
    """
    try:
        keys = list(iam.User(user_name).access_keys.all())
        logger.info("Got %s access keys for %s.", len(keys), user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get access keys for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return keys
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListAccessKeys中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListAccountAliases

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListAccountAliases。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_aliases():
    """
    Gets the list of aliases for the current account. An account has at most one
 alias.

    :return: The list of aliases for the account.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.list_account_aliases()
        aliases = response["AccountAliases"]
        if len(aliases) > 0:
            logger.info("Got aliases for your account: %s.", ",".join(aliases))
        else:
            logger.info("Got no aliases for your account.")
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list aliases for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["AccountAliases"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListAccountAliases中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListAttachedRolePolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListAttachedRolePolicies。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_attached_policies(role_name):
    """
    Lists policies attached to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to query.
    """
    try:
        role = iam.Role(role_name)
        for policy in role.attached_policies.all():
            logger.info("Got policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list attached policies for %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListAttachedRolePolicies中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ListGroups`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListGroups`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_groups(count):
    """
```

```
    Lists the specified number of groups for the account.

    :param count: The number of groups to list.
    """
    try:
        for group in iam.groups.limit(count):
            logger.info("Group: %s", group.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list groups for the account.")
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListGroups中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListPolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListPolicies`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_policies(scope):
    """
    Lists the policies in the current account.

    :param scope: Limits the kinds of policies that are returned. For example,
                  'Local' specifies that only locally managed policies are returned.
    :return: The list of policies.
    """
    try:
        policies = list(iam.policies.filter(Scope=scope))
        logger.info("Got %s policies in scope '%s'.", len(policies), scope)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get policies for scope '%s'.", scope)
        raise
    else:
```

```
        return policies
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListPolicies中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListRolePolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListRolePolicies。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_policies(role_name):
    """
    Lists inline policies for a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to query.
    """
    try:
        role = iam.Role(role_name)
        for policy in role.policies.all():
            logger.info("Got inline policy %s.", policy.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list inline policies for %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListRolePolicies中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListRoles

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListRoles。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_roles(count):
    """
    Lists the specified number of roles for the account.

    :param count: The number of roles to list.
    """
    try:
        roles = list(iam.roles.limit(count=count))
        for role in roles:
            logger.info("Role: %s", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list roles for the account.")
        raise
    else:
        return roles
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListRoles中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ListSAMLProviders`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListSAMLProviders`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_saml_providers(count):
```

```
    """
    Lists the SAML providers for the account.

    :param count: The maximum number of providers to list.
    """
    try:
        found = 0
        for provider in iam.saml_providers.limit(count):
            logger.info("Got SAML provider %s.", provider.arn)
            found += 1
        if found == 0:
            logger.info("Your account has no SAML providers.")
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list SAML providers.")
        raise
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 參考》中的 ListSAMLProviders。

`ListUsers`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUsers`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_users():
    """
    Lists the users in the current account.

    :return: The list of users.
    """
    try:
        users = list(iam.users.all())
        logger.info("Got %s users.", len(users))
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get users.")
        raise
    else:
        return users
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListUsers中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

UpdateAccessKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateAccessKey。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def update_key(user_name, key_id, activate):
    """
    Updates the status of a key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to update.
    :param activate: When True, the key is activated. Otherwise, the key is
 deactivated.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.User(user_name).AccessKey(key_id)
        if activate:
            key.activate()
        else:
            key.deactivate()
        logger.info("%s key %s.", "Activated" if activate else "Deactivated",
 key_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
```

```
            "Couldn't %s key %s.", "Activate" if activate else "Deactivate", key_id
        )
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateAccessKey中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

UpdateUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateUser。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def update_user(user_name, new_user_name):
    """
    Updates a user's name.

    :param user_name: The current name of the user to update.
    :param new_user_name: The new name to assign to the user.
    :return: The updated user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.User(user_name)
        user.update(NewUserName=new_user_name)
        logger.info("Renamed %s to %s.", user_name, new_user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update name for user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    return user
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateUser中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

建置及管理彈性服務

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立負載平衡的 Web 服務，以傳回書籍、影片和歌曲建議。此範例顯示服務如何回應失故障，以及如何在發生故障時重組服務以提高復原能力。

- 使用 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組根據啟動範本建立 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將執行個體數量保持在指定範圍內。
- 使用 Elastic Load Balancing 處理和分發 HTTP 請求。
- 監控 Auto Scaling 群組中執行個體的運作狀態，並且只將請求轉送給運作良好的執行個體。
- 在每個 EC2 執行個體上執行一個 Python Web 伺服器來處理 HTTP 請求。Web 伺服器會回應建議和運作狀態檢查。
- 使用 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表模擬建議服務。
- 透過更新 AWS Systems Manager 參數來控制 Web 伺服器對要求和健康狀態檢查的回應。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class Runner:
    def __init__(
        self, resource_path, recommendation, autoscaler, loadbalancer, param_helper
    ):
        self.resource_path = resource_path
        self.recommendation = recommendation
        self.autoscaler = autoscaler
        self.loadbalancer = loadbalancer
        self.param_helper = param_helper
        self.protocol = "HTTP"
        self.port = 80
        self.ssh_port = 22

    def deploy(self):
        recommendations_path = f"{self.resource_path}/recommendations.json"
```

```
        startup_script = f"{self.resource_path}/server_startup_script.sh"
        instance_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/instance_policy.json"

        print(
            "\nFor this demo, we'll use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create
several AWS resources\n"
            "to set up a load-balanced web service endpoint and explore some ways to
make it resilient\n"
            "against various kinds of failures.\n\n"
            "Some of the resources create by this demo are:\n"
        )
        print(
            "\t* A DynamoDB table that the web service depends on to provide book,
movie, and song recommendations."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An EC2 launch template that defines EC2 instances that each contain
a Python web server."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An EC2 Auto Scaling group that manages EC2 instances across several
Availability Zones."
        )
        print(
            "\t* An Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) load balancer that targets the Auto
Scaling group to distribute requests."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to start deploying resources.")

        print(
            f"Creating and populating a DynamoDB table named
'{self.recommendation.table_name}'."
        )
        self.recommendation.create()
        self.recommendation.populate(recommendations_path)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Creating an EC2 launch template that runs '{startup_script}' when an
instance starts.\n"
            f"This script starts a Python web server defined in the `server.py`
script. The web server\n"
```

```
            f"listens to HTTP requests on port 80 and responds to requests to '/'
 and to '/healthcheck'.\n"
            f"For demo purposes, this server is run as the root user. In production,
 the best practice is to\n"
            f"run a web server, such as Apache, with least-privileged credentials.
\n"
        )
        print(
            f"The template also defines an IAM policy that each instance uses to
 assume a role that grants\n"
            f"permissions to access the DynamoDB recommendation table and Systems
 Manager parameters\n"
            f"that control the flow of the demo.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_template(startup_script, instance_policy)
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            f"Creating an EC2 Auto Scaling group that maintains three EC2 instances,
 each in a different\n"
            f"Availability Zone."
        )
        zones = self.autoscaler.create_group(3)
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "At this point, you have EC2 instances created. Once each instance
 starts, it listens for\n"
            "HTTP requests. You can see these instances in the console or continue
 with the demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue.")

        print(f"Creating variables that control the flow of the demo.\n")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        print(
            "\nCreating an Elastic Load Balancing target group and load balancer.
 The target group\n"
            "defines how the load balancer connects to instances. The load balancer
 provides a\n"
            "single endpoint where clients connect and dispatches requests to
 instances in the group.\n"
        )
```

```
        vpc = self.autoscaler.get_default_vpc()
        subnets = self.autoscaler.get_subnets(vpc["VpcId"], zones)
        target_group = self.loadbalancer.create_target_group(
            self.protocol, self.port, vpc["VpcId"]
        )
        self.loadbalancer.create_load_balancer(
            [subnet["SubnetId"] for subnet in subnets], target_group
        )
        self.autoscaler.attach_load_balancer_target_group(target_group)
        print(f"Verifying access to the load balancer endpoint...")
        lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint()
        if not lb_success:
            print(
                "Couldn't connect to the load balancer, verifying that the port is
open..."
            )
            current_ip_address = requests.get(
                "http://checkip.amazonaws.com"
            ).text.strip()
            sec_group, port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.port, current_ip_address
            )
            sec_group, ssh_port_is_open = self.autoscaler.verify_inbound_port(
                vpc, self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
            )
            if not port_is_open:
                print(
                    "For this example to work, the default security group for your
default VPC must\n"
                    "allows access from this computer. You can either add it
automatically from this\n"
                    "example or add it yourself using the AWS Management Console.\n"
                )
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
{sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound traffic on port {self.port} from your computer's IP
address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.port, current_ip_address
                    )
            if not ssh_port_is_open:
```

```
                if q.ask(
                    f"Do you want to add a rule to security group
 {sec_group['GroupId']} to allow\n"
                    f"inbound SSH traffic on port {self.ssh_port} for debugging from
 your computer's IP address of {current_ip_address}? (y/n) ",
                    q.is_yesno,
                ):
                    self.autoscaler.open_inbound_port(
                        sec_group["GroupId"], self.ssh_port, current_ip_address
                    )
            lb_success = self.loadbalancer.verify_load_balancer_endpoint()
        if lb_success:
            print("Your load balancer is ready. You can access it by browsing to:
\n")
            print(f"\thttp://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}\n")
        else:
            print(
                "Couldn't get a successful response from the load balancer endpoint.
 Troubleshoot by\n"
                "manually verifying that your VPC and security group are configured
 correctly and that\n"
                "you can successfully make a GET request to the load balancer
 endpoint:\n"
            )
            print(f"\thttp://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}\n")
        print("-" * 88)
        q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready to continue with the demo.")

    def demo_choices(self):
        actions = [
            "Send a GET request to the load balancer endpoint.",
            "Check the health of load balancer targets.",
            "Go to the next part of the demo.",
        ]
        choice = 0
        while choice != 2:
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "\nSee the current state of the service by selecting one of the
 following choices:\n"
            )
            choice = q.choose("\nWhich action would you like to take? ", actions)
            print("-" * 88)
            if choice == 0:
```

```
                print("Request:\n")
                print(f"GET http://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}")
                response = requests.get(f"http://{self.loadbalancer.endpoint()}")
                print("\nResponse:\n")
                print(f"{response.status_code}")
                if response.headers.get("content-type") == "application/json":
                    pp(response.json())
            elif choice == 1:
                print("\nChecking the health of load balancer targets:\n")
                health = self.loadbalancer.check_target_health()
                for target in health:
                    state = target["TargetHealth"]["State"]
                    print(
                        f"\tTarget {target['Target']['Id']} on port
{target['Target']['Port']} is {state}"
                    )
                    if state != "healthy":
                        print(
                            f"\t\t{target['TargetHealth']['Reason']}:
{target['TargetHealth']['Description']}\n"
                        )
                print(
                    f"\nNote that it can take a minute or two for the health check
to update\n"
                    f"after changes are made.\n"
                )
            elif choice == 2:
                print("\nOkay, let's move on.")
                print("-" * 88)

    def demo(self):
        ssm_only_policy = f"{self.resource_path}/ssm_only_policy.json"

        print("\nResetting parameters to starting values for demo.\n")
        self.param_helper.reset()

        print(
            "\nThis part of the demonstration shows how to toggle different parts of
the system\n"
            "to create situations where the web service fails, and shows how using a
resilient\n"
            "architecture can keep the web service running in spite of these
failures."
        )
```

```
        print("-" * 88)

        print(
            "At the start, the load balancer endpoint returns recommendations and
reports that all targets are healthy."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            f"The web service running on the EC2 instances gets recommendations by
querying a DynamoDB table.\n"
            f"The table name is contained in a Systems Manager parameter named
'{self.param_helper.table}'.\n"
            f"To simulate a failure of the recommendation service, let's set this
parameter to name a non-existent table.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
        print(
            "\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
failure code. But, the service reports as\n"
            "healthy to the load balancer because shallow health checks don't check
for failure of the recommendation service."
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            f"Instead of failing when the recommendation service fails, the web
service can return a static response.\n"
            f"While this is not a perfect solution, it presents the customer with a
somewhat better experience than failure.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.failure_response, "static")
        print(
            f"\nNow, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns a
static response.\n"
            f"The service still reports as healthy because health checks are still
shallow.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print("Let's reinstate the recommendation service.\n")
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table,
self.recommendation.table_name)
        print(
```

```
            "\nLet's also substitute bad credentials for one of the instances in the
target group so that it can't\n"
            "access the DynamoDB recommendation table.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.create_instance_profile(
            ssm_only_policy,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_policy_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            ["AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore"],
        )
        instances = self.autoscaler.get_instances()
        bad_instance_id = instances[0]
        instance_profile = self.autoscaler.get_instance_profile(bad_instance_id)
        print(
            f"\nReplacing the profile for instance {bad_instance_id} with a profile
that contains\n"
            f"bad credentials...\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.replace_instance_profile(
            bad_instance_id,
            self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
            instance_profile["AssociationId"],
        )
        print(
            "Now, sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint returns either
a recommendation or a static response,\n"
            "depending on which instance is selected by the load balancer.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nLet's implement a deep health check. For this demo, a deep health
check tests whether\n"
            "the web service can access the DynamoDB table that it depends on for
recommendations. Note that\n"
            "the deep health check is only for ELB routing and not for Auto Scaling
instance health.\n"
            "This kind of deep health check is not recommended for Auto Scaling
instance health, because it\n"
            "risks accidental termination of all instances in the Auto Scaling group
when a dependent service fails.\n"
        )
        print(
```

```
            "By implementing deep health checks, the load balancer can detect when
one of the instances is failing\n"
            "and take that instance out of rotation.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.health_check, "deep")
        print(
            f"\nNow, checking target health indicates that the instance with bad
credentials ({bad_instance_id})\n"
            f"is unhealthy. Note that it might take a minute or two for the load
balancer to detect the unhealthy \n"
            f"instance. Sending a GET request to the load balancer endpoint always
returns a recommendation, because\n"
            "the load balancer takes unhealthy instances out of its rotation.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nBecause the instances in this demo are controlled by an auto scaler,
the simplest way to fix an unhealthy\n"
            "instance is to terminate it and let the auto scaler start a new
instance to replace it.\n"
        )
        self.autoscaler.terminate_instance(bad_instance_id)
        print(
            "\nEven while the instance is terminating and the new instance is
starting, sending a GET\n"
            "request to the web service continues to get a successful recommendation
response because\n"
            "the load balancer routes requests to the healthy instances. After the
replacement instance\n"
            "starts and reports as healthy, it is included in the load balancing
rotation.\n"
            "\nNote that terminating and replacing an instance typically takes
several minutes, during which time you\n"
            "can see the changing health check status until the new instance is
running and healthy.\n"
        )
        self.demo_choices()

        print(
            "\nIf the recommendation service fails now, deep health checks mean all
instances report as unhealthy.\n"
        )
        self.param_helper.put(self.param_helper.table, "this-is-not-a-table")
```

```
        print(
            "\nWhen all instances are unhealthy, the load balancer continues to
 route requests even to\n"
            "unhealthy instances, allowing them to fail open and return a static
 response rather than fail\n"
            "closed and report failure to the customer."
        )
        self.demo_choices()
        self.param_helper.reset()

    def destroy(self):
        print(
            "This concludes the demo of how to build and manage a resilient service.
\n"
            "To keep things tidy and to avoid unwanted charges on your account, we
 can clean up all AWS resources\n"
            "that were created for this demo."
        )
        if q.ask("Do you want to clean up all demo resources? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno):
            self.loadbalancer.delete_load_balancer()
            self.loadbalancer.delete_target_group()
            self.autoscaler.delete_group()
            self.autoscaler.delete_key_pair()
            self.autoscaler.delete_template()
            self.autoscaler.delete_instance_profile(
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_profile_name,
                self.autoscaler.bad_creds_role_name,
            )
            self.recommendation.destroy()
        else:
            print(
                "Okay, we'll leave the resources intact.\n"
                "Don't forget to delete them when you're done with them or you might
 incur unexpected charges."
            )


def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument(
        "--action",
        required=True,
        choices=["all", "deploy", "demo", "destroy"],
```

```
        help="The action to take for the demo. When 'all' is specified, resources
are\n"
        "deployed, the demo is run, and resources are destroyed.",
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "--resource_path",
        default="../../../workflows/resilient_service/resources",
        help="The path to resource files used by this example, such as IAM policies
and\n"
        "instance scripts.",
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Welcome to the demonstration of How to Build and Manage a Resilient
Service!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    prefix = "doc-example-resilience"
    recommendation = RecommendationService.from_client(
        "doc-example-recommendation-service"
    )
    autoscaler = AutoScaler.from_client(prefix)
    loadbalancer = LoadBalancer.from_client(prefix)
    param_helper = ParameterHelper.from_client(recommendation.table_name)
    runner = Runner(
        args.resource_path, recommendation, autoscaler, loadbalancer, param_helper
    )
    actions = [args.action] if args.action != "all" else ["deploy", "demo",
"destroy"]
    for action in actions:
        if action == "deploy":
            runner.deploy()
        elif action == "demo":
            runner.demo()
        elif action == "destroy":
            runner.destroy()

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    main()
```

建立包裝 Auto Scaling 和 Amazon EC2 動作的類別。

```
class AutoScaler:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and EC2 management actions.
    """

    def __init__(
        self,
        resource_prefix,
        inst_type,
        ami_param,
        autoscaling_client,
        ec2_client,
        ssm_client,
        iam_client,
    ):
        """
        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
 by this class.
        :param inst_type: The type of EC2 instance to create, such as t3.micro.
        :param ami_param: The Systems Manager parameter used to look up the AMI that
 is
                          created.
        :param autoscaling_client: A Boto3 EC2 Auto Scaling client.
        :param ec2_client: A Boto3 EC2 client.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 IAM client.
        """
        self.inst_type = inst_type
        self.ami_param = ami_param
        self.autoscaling_client = autoscaling_client
        self.ec2_client = ec2_client
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.launch_template_name = f"{resource_prefix}-template"
        self.group_name = f"{resource_prefix}-group"
```

```
        self.instance_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-pol"
        self.instance_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-role"
        self.instance_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-prof"
        self.bad_creds_policy_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-pol"
        self.bad_creds_role_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-role"
        self.bad_creds_profile_name = f"{resource_prefix}-bc-prof"
        self.key_pair_name = f"{resource_prefix}-key-pair"


    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, resource_prefix):
        """
        Creates this class from Boto3 clients.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix for naming AWS resources that are created
by this class.
        """
        as_client = boto3.client("autoscaling")
        ec2_client = boto3.client("ec2")
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        iam_client = boto3.client("iam")
        return cls(
            resource_prefix,
            "t3.micro",
            "/aws/service/ami-amazon-linux-latest/amzn2-ami-hvm-x86_64-gp2",
            as_client,
            ec2_client,
            ssm_client,
            iam_client,
        )

    def create_instance_profile(
        self, policy_file, policy_name, role_name, profile_name,
aws_managed_policies=()
    ):
        """
        Creates a policy, role, and profile that is associated with instances
created by
        this class. An instance's associated profile defines a role that is assumed
by the
        instance. The role has attached policies that specify the AWS permissions
granted to
        clients that run on the instance.
```

```
        :param policy_file: The name of a JSON file that contains the policy
definition to
                            create and attach to the role.
        :param policy_name: The name to give the created policy.
        :param role_name: The name to give the created role.
        :param profile_name: The name to the created profile.
        :param aws_managed_policies: Additional AWS-managed policies that are
attached to
                                     the role, such as AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore
to grant
                                     use of Systems Manager to send commands to the
instance.
        :return: The ARN of the profile that is created.
        """
        assume_role_doc = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        with open(policy_file) as file:
            instance_policy_doc = file.read()

        policy_arn = None
        try:
            pol_response = self.iam_client.create_policy(
                PolicyName=policy_name, PolicyDocument=instance_policy_doc
            )
            policy_arn = pol_response["Policy"]["Arn"]
            log.info("Created policy with ARN %s.", policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Policy %s already exists, nothing to do.", policy_name)
                list_pol_response = self.iam_client.list_policies(Scope="Local")
                for pol in list_pol_response["Policies"]:
                    if pol["PolicyName"] == policy_name:
                        policy_arn = pol["Arn"]
                        break
            if policy_arn is None:
```

```
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create policy {policy_name}:
{err}")

        try:
            self.iam_client.create_role(
                RoleName=role_name,
AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(assume_role_doc)
            )
            self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(RoleName=role_name,
PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            for aws_policy in aws_managed_policies:
                self.iam_client.attach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name,
                    PolicyArn=f"arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/{aws_policy}",
                )
            log.info("Created role %s and attached policy %s.", role_name,
policy_arn)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                log.info("Role %s already exists, nothing to do.", role_name)
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create role {role_name}: {err}")

        try:
            profile_response = self.iam_client.create_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name
            )
            waiter = self.iam_client.get_waiter("instance_profile_exists")
            waiter.wait(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            time.sleep(10)  # wait a little longer
            profile_arn = profile_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
            self.iam_client.add_role_to_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )
            log.info("Created profile %s and added role %s.", profile_name,
role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                prof_response = self.iam_client.get_instance_profile(
                    InstanceProfileName=profile_name
                )
                profile_arn = prof_response["InstanceProfile"]["Arn"]
                log.info(
```

```
                    "Instance profile %s already exists, nothing to do.",
 profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create profile {profile_name} and attach it to role
\n"
                    f"{role_name}: {err}"
                )
        return profile_arn


    def get_instance_profile(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about the profile associated with an instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to look up.
        :return: The profile data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_iam_instance_profile_associations(
                Filters=[{"Name": "instance-id", "Values": [instance_id]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't get instance profile association for instance
 {instance_id}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return response["IamInstanceProfileAssociations"][0]


    def replace_instance_profile(
        self, instance_id, new_instance_profile_name, profile_association_id
    ):
        """
        Replaces the profile associated with a running instance. After the profile
 is
        replaced, the instance is rebooted to ensure that it uses the new profile.
 When
        the instance is ready, Systems Manager is used to restart the Python web
 server.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to update.
```

```
        :param new_instance_profile_name: The name of the new profile to associate
with
                                          the specified instance.
        :param profile_association_id: The ID of the existing profile association
for the
                                       instance.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.replace_iam_instance_profile_association(
                IamInstanceProfile={"Name": new_instance_profile_name},
                AssociationId=profile_association_id,
            )
            log.info(
                "Replaced instance profile for association %s with profile %s.",
                profile_association_id,
                new_instance_profile_name,
            )
            time.sleep(5)
            inst_ready = False
            tries = 0
            while not inst_ready:
                if tries % 6 == 0:
                    self.ec2_client.reboot_instances(InstanceIds=[instance_id])
                    log.info(
                        "Rebooting instance %s and waiting for it to to be ready.",
                        instance_id,
                    )
                tries += 1
                time.sleep(10)
                response = self.ssm_client.describe_instance_information()
                for info in response["InstanceInformationList"]:
                    if info["InstanceId"] == instance_id:
                        inst_ready = True
            self.ssm_client.send_command(
                InstanceIds=[instance_id],
                DocumentName="AWS-RunShellScript",
                Parameters={"commands": ["cd / && sudo python3 server.py 80"]},
            )
            log.info("Restarted the Python web server on instance %s.", instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't replace instance profile for association
{profile_association_id}: {err}"
            )
```

```
    def delete_instance_profile(self, profile_name, role_name):
        """
        Detaches a role from an instance profile, detaches policies from the role,
        and deletes all the resources.

        :param profile_name: The name of the profile to delete.
        :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.iam_client.remove_role_from_instance_profile(
                InstanceProfileName=profile_name, RoleName=role_name
            )

self.iam_client.delete_instance_profile(InstanceProfileName=profile_name)
            log.info("Deleted instance profile %s.", profile_name)
            attached_policies = self.iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(
                RoleName=role_name
            )
            for pol in attached_policies["AttachedPolicies"]:
                self.iam_client.detach_role_policy(
                    RoleName=role_name, PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"]
                )
                if not pol["PolicyArn"].startswith("arn:aws:iam::aws"):
                    self.iam_client.delete_policy(PolicyArn=pol["PolicyArn"])
                log.info("Detached and deleted policy %s.", pol["PolicyName"])
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=role_name)
            log.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                log.info(
                    "Instance profile %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
profile_name
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete instance profile {profile_name} or detach "
                    f"policies and delete role {role_name}: {err}"
                )


    def create_key_pair(self, key_pair_name):
        """
```

```
        Creates a new key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to create.
        :return: The newly created key pair.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.create_key_pair(KeyName=key_pair_name)
            with open(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", "w") as file:
                file.write(response["KeyMaterial"])
            chmod(f"{key_pair_name}.pem", 0o600)
            log.info("Created key pair %s.", key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't create key pair {key_pair_name}:
{err}")


    def delete_key_pair(self):
        """
        Deletes a key pair.

        :param key_pair_name: The name of the key pair to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_key_pair(KeyName=self.key_pair_name)
            remove(f"{self.key_pair_name}.pem")
            log.info("Deleted key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't delete key pair {self.key_pair_name}: {err}"
            )
        except FileNotFoundError:
            log.info("Key pair %s doesn't exist, nothing to do.",
self.key_pair_name)
        except PermissionError:
            log.info(
                "Inadequate permissions to delete key pair %s.", self.key_pair_name
            )
        except Exception as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't delete key pair {self.key_pair_name}: {err}"
            )


    def create_template(self, server_startup_script_file, instance_policy_file):
```

```
        """
        Creates an Amazon EC2 launch template to use with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
The
        launch template specifies a Bash script in its user data field that runs
after
        the instance is started. This script installs Python packages and starts a
        Python web server on the instance.

        :param server_startup_script_file: The path to a Bash script file that is
run
                                           when an instance starts.
        :param instance_policy_file: The path to a file that defines a permissions
policy
                                     to create and attach to the instance profile.
        :return: Information about the newly created template.
        """
        template = {}
        try:
            self.create_key_pair(self.key_pair_name)
            self.create_instance_profile(
                instance_policy_file,
                self.instance_policy_name,
                self.instance_role_name,
                self.instance_profile_name,
            )
            with open(server_startup_script_file) as file:
                start_server_script = file.read()
            ami_latest = self.ssm_client.get_parameter(Name=self.ami_param)
            ami_id = ami_latest["Parameter"]["Value"]
            lt_response = self.ec2_client.create_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name,
                LaunchTemplateData={
                    "InstanceType": self.inst_type,
                    "ImageId": ami_id,
                    "IamInstanceProfile": {"Name": self.instance_profile_name},
                    "UserData": base64.b64encode(
                        start_server_script.encode(encoding="utf-8")
                    ).decode(encoding="utf-8"),
                    "KeyName": self.key_pair_name,
                },
            )
            template = lt_response["LaunchTemplate"]
            log.info(
                "Created launch template %s for AMI %s on %s.",
```

```
                self.launch_template_name,
                ami_id,
                self.inst_type,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.AlreadyExistsException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s already exists, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create launch template {self.launch_template_name}:
{err}."
                )
        return template


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes a launch template.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.delete_launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateName=self.launch_template_name
            )
            self.delete_instance_profile(
                self.instance_profile_name, self.instance_role_name
            )
            log.info("Launch template %s deleted.", self.launch_template_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if (
                err.response["Error"]["Code"]
                == "InvalidLaunchTemplateName.NotFoundException"
            ):
                log.info(
                    "Launch template %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.launch_template_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
```

```
                    f"Couldn't delete launch template {self.launch_template_name}:
{err}."
                )


    def get_availability_zones(self):
        """
        Gets a list of Availability Zones in the AWS Region of the Amazon EC2
client.

        :return: The list of Availability Zones for the client Region.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_availability_zones()
            zones = [zone["ZoneName"] for zone in response["AvailabilityZones"]]
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get availability zones: {err}.")
        else:
            return zones


    def create_group(self, group_size):
        """
        Creates an EC2 Auto Scaling group with the specified size.

        :param group_size: The number of instances to set for the minimum and
maximum in
                           the group.
        :return: The list of Availability Zones specified for the group.
        """
        zones = []
        try:
            zones = self.get_availability_zones()
            self.autoscaling_client.create_auto_scaling_group(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                AvailabilityZones=zones,
                LaunchTemplate={
                    "LaunchTemplateName": self.launch_template_name,
                    "Version": "$Default",
                },
                MinSize=group_size,
                MaxSize=group_size,
            )
            log.info(
```

```
                "Created EC2 Auto Scaling group %s with availability zones %s.",
                self.launch_template_name,
                zones,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExists":
                log.info(
                    "EC2 Auto Scaling group %s already exists, nothing to do.",
                    self.group_name,
                )
            else:
                raise AutoScalerError(
                    f"Couldn't create EC2 Auto Scaling group {self.group_name}:
{err}"
                )
        return zones


    def get_instances(self):
        """
        Gets data about the instances in the EC2 Auto Scaling group.

        :return: Data about the instances.
        """
        try:
            as_response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            instance_ids = [
                i["InstanceId"]
                for i in as_response["AutoScalingGroups"][0]["Instances"]
            ]
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't get instances for Auto Scaling group {self.group_name}:
{err}"
            )
        else:
            return instance_ids


    def terminate_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Terminates and instances in an EC2 Auto Scaling group. After an instance is
```

```
        terminated, it can no longer be accessed.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the instance to terminate.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                InstanceId=instance_id, ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=False
            )
            log.info("Terminated instance %s.", instance_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't terminate instance {instance_id}:
{err}")

    def attach_load_balancer_target_group(self, lb_target_group):
        """
        Attaches an Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) target group to this EC2 Auto
Scaling group.
        The target group specifies how the load balancer forward requests to the
instances
        in the group.

        :param lb_target_group: Data about the ELB target group to attach.
        """
        try:
            self.autoscaling_client.attach_load_balancer_target_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name,
                TargetGroupARNs=[lb_target_group["TargetGroupArn"]],
            )
            log.info(
                "Attached load balancer target group %s to auto scaling group %s.",
                lb_target_group["TargetGroupName"],
                self.group_name,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't attach load balancer target group
{lb_target_group['TargetGroupName']}\n"
                f"to auto scaling group {self.group_name}"
            )


    def _try_terminate_instance(self, inst_id):
        stopping = False
        log.info(f"Stopping {inst_id}.")
```

```
        while not stopping:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.terminate_instance_in_auto_scaling_group(
                    InstanceId=inst_id, ShouldDecrementDesiredCapacity=True
                )
                stopping = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ScalingActivityInProgress":
                    log.info("Scaling activity in progress for %s. Waiting...",
inst_id)
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't stop instance {inst_id}:
{err}.")

    def _try_delete_group(self):
        """
        Tries to delete the EC2 Auto Scaling group. If the group is in use or in
progress,
        the function waits and retries until the group is successfully deleted.
        """
        stopped = False
        while not stopped:
            try:
                self.autoscaling_client.delete_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name
                )
                stopped = True
                log.info("Deleted EC2 Auto Scaling group %s.", self.group_name)
            except ClientError as err:
                if (
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse"
                    or err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ScalingActivityInProgress"
                ):
                    log.info(
                        "Some instances are still running. Waiting for them to
stop..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise AutoScalerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}: {err}."
                    )
```

```
    def delete_group(self):
        """
        Terminates all instances in the group, deletes the EC2 Auto Scaling group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.autoscaling_client.describe_auto_scaling_groups(
                AutoScalingGroupNames=[self.group_name]
            )
            groups = response.get("AutoScalingGroups", [])
            if len(groups) > 0:
                self.autoscaling_client.update_auto_scaling_group(
                    AutoScalingGroupName=self.group_name, MinSize=0
                )
                instance_ids = [inst["InstanceId"] for inst in groups[0]
["Instances"]]
                for inst_id in instance_ids:
                    self._try_terminate_instance(inst_id)
                self._try_delete_group()
            else:
                log.info("No groups found named %s, nothing to do.",
 self.group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't delete group {self.group_name}:
 {err}.")


    def get_default_vpc(self):
        """
        Gets the default VPC for the account.

        :return: Data about the default VPC.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_vpcs(
                Filters=[{"Name": "is-default", "Values": ["true"]}]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get default VPC: {err}")
        else:
            return response["Vpcs"][0]


    def verify_inbound_port(self, vpc, port, ip_address):
        """
```

```
        Verify the default security group of the specified VPC allows ingress from
this
        computer. This can be done by allowing ingress from this computer's IP
        address. In some situations, such as connecting from a corporate network,
you
        must instead specify a prefix list ID. You can also temporarily open the
port to
        any IP address while running this example. If you do, be sure to remove
public
        access when you're done.

        :param vpc: The VPC used by this example.
        :param port: The port to verify.
        :param ip_address: This computer's IP address.
        :return: The default security group of the specific VPC, and a value that
indicates
                 whether the specified port is open.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_security_groups(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "group-name", "Values": ["default"]},
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc["VpcId"]]},
                ]
            )
            sec_group = response["SecurityGroups"][0]
            port_is_open = False
            log.info("Found default security group %s.", sec_group["GroupId"])
            for ip_perm in sec_group["IpPermissions"]:
                if ip_perm.get("FromPort", 0) == port:
                    log.info("Found inbound rule: %s", ip_perm)
                    for ip_range in ip_perm["IpRanges"]:
                        cidr = ip_range.get("CidrIp", "")
                        if cidr.startswith(ip_address) or cidr == "0.0.0.0/0":
                            port_is_open = True
                    if ip_perm["PrefixListIds"]:
                        port_is_open = True
                    if not port_is_open:
                        log.info(
                            "The inbound rule does not appear to be open to either
this computer's IP\n"
                            "address of %s, to all IP addresses (0.0.0.0/0), or to a
prefix list ID.",
                            ip_address,
```

```
                        )
                    else:
                        break
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't verify inbound rule for port {port} for VPC
{vpc['VpcId']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return sec_group, port_is_open


    def open_inbound_port(self, sec_group_id, port, ip_address):
        """
        Add an ingress rule to the specified security group that allows access on
the
        specified port from the specified IP address.

        :param sec_group_id: The ID of the security group to modify.
        :param port: The port to open.
        :param ip_address: The IP address that is granted access.
        """
        try:
            self.ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
                GroupId=sec_group_id,
                CidrIp=f"{ip_address}/32",
                FromPort=port,
                ToPort=port,
                IpProtocol="tcp",
            )
            log.info(
                "Authorized ingress to %s on port %s from %s.",
                sec_group_id,
                port,
                ip_address,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(
                f"Couldn't authorize ingress to {sec_group_id} on port {port} from
{ip_address}: {err}"
            )


    def get_subnets(self, vpc_id, zones):
```

```
        """
        Gets the default subnets in a VPC for a specified list of Availability
 Zones.

        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC to look up.
        :param zones: The list of Availability Zones to look up.
        :return: The list of subnets found.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ec2_client.describe_subnets(
                Filters=[
                    {"Name": "vpc-id", "Values": [vpc_id]},
                    {"Name": "availability-zone", "Values": zones},
                    {"Name": "default-for-az", "Values": ["true"]},
                ]
            )
            subnets = response["Subnets"]
            log.info("Found %s subnets for the specified zones.", len(subnets))
        except ClientError as err:
            raise AutoScalerError(f"Couldn't get subnets: {err}")
        else:
            return subnets
```

建立包裝 Elastic Load Balancing 動作的類別。

```
class LoadBalancer:
    """Encapsulates Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) actions."""

    def __init__(self, target_group_name, load_balancer_name, elb_client):
        """
        :param target_group_name: The name of the target group associated with the
 load balancer.
        :param load_balancer_name: The name of the load balancer.
        :param elb_client: A Boto3 Elastic Load Balancing client.
        """
        self.target_group_name = target_group_name
        self.load_balancer_name = load_balancer_name
        self.elb_client = elb_client
        self._endpoint = None
```

```
    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, resource_prefix):
        """
        Creates this class from a Boto3 client.

        :param resource_prefix: The prefix to give to AWS resources created by this
class.
        """
        elb_client = boto3.client("elbv2")
        return cls(f"{resource_prefix}-tg", f"{resource_prefix}-lb", elb_client)

    def endpoint(self):
        """
        Gets the HTTP endpoint of the load balancer.

        :return: The endpoint.
        """
        if self._endpoint is None:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                    Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
                )
                self._endpoint = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["DNSName"]
            except ClientError as err:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't get the endpoint for load balancer
{self.load_balancer_name}: {err}"
                )
        return self._endpoint


    def create_target_group(self, protocol, port, vpc_id):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing target group. The target group specifies
how
        the load balancer forward requests to instances in the group and how
instance
        health is checked.

        To speed up this demo, the health check is configured with shortened times
and
```

```
        lower thresholds. In production, you might want to decrease the sensitivity
of
        your health checks to avoid unwanted failures.

        :param protocol: The protocol to use to forward requests, such as 'HTTP'.
        :param port: The port to use to forward requests, such as 80.
        :param vpc_id: The ID of the VPC in which the load balancer exists.
        :return: Data about the newly created target group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_target_group(
                Name=self.target_group_name,
                Protocol=protocol,
                Port=port,
                HealthCheckPath="/healthcheck",
                HealthCheckIntervalSeconds=10,
                HealthCheckTimeoutSeconds=5,
                HealthyThresholdCount=2,
                UnhealthyThresholdCount=2,
                VpcId=vpc_id,
            )
            target_group = response["TargetGroups"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't create load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return target_group


    def delete_target_group(self):
        """
        Deletes the target group.
        """
        done = False
        while not done:
            try:
                response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                    Names=[self.target_group_name]
                )
                tg_arn = response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
```

```
                self.elb_client.delete_target_group(TargetGroupArn=tg_arn)
                log.info(
                    "Deleted load balancing target group %s.",
self.target_group_name
                )
                done = True
            except ClientError as err:
                if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "TargetGroupNotFound":
                    log.info(
                        "Load balancer target group %s not found, nothing to do.",
                        self.target_group_name,
                    )
                    done = True
                elif err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUse":
                    log.info(
                        "Target group not yet released from load balancer,
waiting..."
                    )
                    time.sleep(10)
                else:
                    raise LoadBalancerError(
                        f"Couldn't delete load balancing target group
{self.target_group_name}: {err}"
                    )


    def create_load_balancer(self, subnet_ids, target_group):
        """
        Creates an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer that uses the specified
subnets
        and forwards requests to the specified target group.

        :param subnet_ids: A list of subnets to associate with the load balancer.
        :param target_group: An existing target group that is added as a listener to
the
                             load balancer.
        :return: Data about the newly created load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.create_load_balancer(
                Name=self.load_balancer_name, Subnets=subnet_ids
            )
            load_balancer = response["LoadBalancers"][0]
            log.info("Created load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
```

```
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancer_available")
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be available...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
            log.info("Load balancer is available!")
            self.elb_client.create_listener(
                LoadBalancerArn=load_balancer["LoadBalancerArn"],
                Protocol=target_group["Protocol"],
                Port=target_group["Port"],
                DefaultActions=[
                    {
                        "Type": "forward",
                        "TargetGroupArn": target_group["TargetGroupArn"],
                    }
                ],
            )
            log.info(
                "Created listener to forward traffic from load balancer %s to target
group %s.",
                self.load_balancer_name,
                target_group["TargetGroupName"],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Failed to create load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}"
                f"and add a listener for target group
{target_group['TargetGroupName']}: {err}"
            )
        else:
            self._endpoint = load_balancer["DNSName"]
            return load_balancer


    def delete_load_balancer(self):
        """
        Deletes a load balancer.
        """
        try:
            response = self.elb_client.describe_load_balancers(
                Names=[self.load_balancer_name]
            )
            lb_arn = response["LoadBalancers"][0]["LoadBalancerArn"]
            self.elb_client.delete_load_balancer(LoadBalancerArn=lb_arn)
            log.info("Deleted load balancer %s.", self.load_balancer_name)
            waiter = self.elb_client.get_waiter("load_balancers_deleted")
```

```
            log.info("Waiting for load balancer to be deleted...")
            waiter.wait(Names=[self.load_balancer_name])
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "LoadBalancerNotFound":
                log.info(
                    "Load balancer %s does not exist, nothing to do.",
                    self.load_balancer_name,
                )
            else:
                raise LoadBalancerError(
                    f"Couldn't delete load balancer {self.load_balancer_name}:
{err}"
                )


    def verify_load_balancer_endpoint(self):
        """
        Verify this computer can successfully send a GET request to the load
balancer endpoint.
        """
        success = False
        retries = 3
        while not success and retries > 0:
            try:
                lb_response = requests.get(f"http://{self.endpoint()}")
                log.info(
                    "Got response %s from load balancer endpoint.",
                    lb_response.status_code,
                )
                if lb_response.status_code == 200:
                    success = True
                else:
                    retries = 0
            except requests.exceptions.ConnectionError:
                log.info(
                    "Got connection error from load balancer endpoint, retrying..."
                )
                retries -= 1
                time.sleep(10)
        return success

    def check_target_health(self):
        """
        Checks the health of the instances in the target group.
```

```
        :return: The health status of the target group.
        """
        try:
            tg_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_groups(
                Names=[self.target_group_name]
            )
            health_response = self.elb_client.describe_target_health(
                TargetGroupArn=tg_response["TargetGroups"][0]["TargetGroupArn"]
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise LoadBalancerError(
                f"Couldn't check health of {self.target_group_name} targets: {err}"
            )
        else:
            return health_response["TargetHealthDescriptions"]
```

建立使用 DynamoDB 模擬建議服務的類別。

```
class RecommendationService:
    """
    Encapsulates a DynamoDB table to use as a service that recommends books, movies,
    and songs.
    """

    def __init__(self, table_name, dynamodb_client):
        """
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
        :param dynamodb_client: A Boto3 DynamoDB client.
        """
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.dynamodb_client = dynamodb_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, table_name):
        """
        Creates this class from a Boto3 client.

        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB recommendations table.
```

```
        """
        ddb_client = boto3.client("dynamodb")
        return cls(table_name, ddb_client)

    def create(self):
        """
        Creates a DynamoDB table to use a recommendation service. The table has a
        hash key named 'MediaType' that defines the type of media recommended, such
as
        Book or Movie, and a range key named 'ItemId' that, combined with the
MediaType,
        forms a unique identifier for the recommended item.

        :return: Data about the newly created table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.dynamodb_client.create_table(
                TableName=self.table_name,
                AttributeDefinitions=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "AttributeType": "S"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "AttributeType": "N"},
                ],
                KeySchema=[
                    {"AttributeName": "MediaType", "KeyType": "HASH"},
                    {"AttributeName": "ItemId", "KeyType": "RANGE"},
                ],
                ProvisionedThroughput={"ReadCapacityUnits": 5, "WriteCapacityUnits":
5},
            )
            log.info("Creating table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s created.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceInUseException":
                log.info("Table %s exists, nothing to be do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when creating table: {err}."
                )
        else:
            return response

    def populate(self, data_file):
```

```
        """
        Populates the recommendations table from a JSON file.

        :param data_file: The path to the data file.
        """
        try:
            with open(data_file) as data:
                items = json.load(data)
            batch = [{"PutRequest": {"Item": item}} for item in items]
            self.dynamodb_client.batch_write_item(RequestItems={self.table_name:
 batch})
            log.info(
                "Populated table %s with items from %s.", self.table_name, data_file
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            raise RecommendationServiceError(
                self.table_name, f"Couldn't populate table from {data_file}: {err}"
            )

    def destroy(self):
        """
        Deletes the recommendations table.
        """
        try:
            self.dynamodb_client.delete_table(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Deleting table %s...", self.table_name)
            waiter = self.dynamodb_client.get_waiter("table_not_exists")
            waiter.wait(TableName=self.table_name)
            log.info("Table %s deleted.", self.table_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                log.info("Table %s does not exist, nothing to do.", self.table_name)
            else:
                raise RecommendationServiceError(
                    self.table_name, f"ClientError when deleting table: {err}."
                )
```

建立包裝 Systems Manager 動作的類別。

```
class ParameterHelper:
```

```
    """
    Encapsulates Systems Manager parameters. This example uses these parameters to
drive
    the demonstration of resilient architecture, such as failure of a dependency or
    how the service responds to a health check.
    """

    table = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-table"
    failure_response = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-failure-response"
    health_check = "doc-example-resilient-architecture-health-check"

    def __init__(self, table_name, ssm_client):
        """
        :param table_name: The name of the DynamoDB table that is used as a
recommendation
                           service.
        :param ssm_client: A Boto3 Systems Manager client.
        """
        self.ssm_client = ssm_client
        self.table_name = table_name

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls, table_name):
        ssm_client = boto3.client("ssm")
        return cls(table_name, ssm_client)

    def reset(self):
        """
        Resets the Systems Manager parameters to starting values for the demo.
        These are the name of the DynamoDB recommendation table, no response when a
        dependency fails, and shallow health checks.
        """
        self.put(self.table, self.table_name)
        self.put(self.failure_response, "none")
        self.put(self.health_check, "shallow")

    def put(self, name, value):
        """
        Sets the value of a named Systems Manager parameter.

        :param name: The name of the parameter.
        :param value: The new value of the parameter.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.ssm_client.put_parameter(
                Name=name, Value=value, Overwrite=True, Type="String"
            )
            log.info("Setting demo parameter %s to '%s'.", name, value)
        except ClientError as err:
            raise ParameterHelperError(
                f"Couldn't set parameter {name} to {value}: {err}"
            )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AttachLoadBalancerTargetGroups
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - CreateInstanceProfile
  - CreateLaunchTemplate
  - CreateListener
  - CreateLoadBalancer
  - CreateTargetGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteInstanceProfile
  - DeleteLaunchTemplate
  - DeleteLoadBalancer
  - DeleteTargetGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAvailabilityZones
  - DescribeIamInstanceProfileAssociations
  - DescribeInstances
  - DescribeLoadBalancers
  - DescribeSubnets
  - DescribeTargetGroups
  - DescribeTargetHealth

- DescribeVpcs
- RebootInstances
- ReplaceIamInstanceProfileAssociation
- TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
- UpdateAutoScalingGroup

建立使用者並擔任角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立使用者並擔任角色。

> **Warning**
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立沒有許可的使用者。
- 建立一個可授予許可的角色，以列出帳戶的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 新增政策，讓使用者擔任該角色。
- 使用暫時憑證，擔任角色並列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，然後清理資源。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立一個可授予許可的 IAM 使用者和角色，以列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。使用者只有擔任該角色的權利。擔任角色後，請使用暫時性憑證列出該帳戶的儲存貯體。

```
import json
import sys
import time
from uuid import uuid4

import boto3
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def progress_bar(seconds):
    """Shows a simple progress bar in the command window."""
    for _ in range(seconds):
        time.sleep(1)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print()


def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a new user with no permissions.
    Creates an access key pair for the user.
    Creates a role with a policy that lets the user assume the role.
    Creates a policy that allows listing Amazon S3 buckets.
    Attaches the policy to the role.
    Creates an inline policy for the user that lets the user assume the role.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) resource
                         that has permissions to create users, roles, and policies
                         in the account.
    :return: The newly created user, user key, and role.
    """
    try:
        user = iam_resource.create_user(UserName=f"demo-user-{uuid4()}")
        print(f"Created user {user.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create a user for the demo. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        user_key = user.create_access_key_pair()
        print(f"Created access key pair for user.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create access keys for user {user.name}. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
```

```
        raise

    print(f"Wait for user to be ready.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    try:
        role = iam_resource.create_role(
            RoleName=f"demo-role-{uuid4()}",
            AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Principal": {"AWS": user.arn},
                            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                        }
                    ],
                }
            ),
        )
        print(f"Created role {role.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create a role for the demo. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        policy = iam_resource.create_policy(
            PolicyName=f"demo-policy-{uuid4()}",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                            "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
                        }
                    ],
                }
            ),
```

```
        )
        role.attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy.arn)
        print(f"Created policy {policy.policy_name} and attached it to the role.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create a policy and attach it to role {role.name}. Here's
why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        user.create_policy(
            PolicyName=f"demo-user-policy-{uuid4()}",
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
                {
                    "Version": "2012-10-17",
                    "Statement": [
                        {
                            "Effect": "Allow",
                            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                            "Resource": role.arn,
                        }
                    ],
                }
            ),
        )
        print(
            f"Created an inline policy for {user.name} that lets the user assume "
            f"the role."
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't create an inline policy for user {user.name}. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return user, user_key, role
```

```
def show_access_denied_without_role(user_key):
    """
    Shows that listing buckets without first assuming the role is not allowed.

    :param user_key: The key of the user created during setup. This user does not
                     have permission to list buckets in the account.
    """
    print(f"Try to list buckets without first assuming the role.")
    s3_denied_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id, aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
    )
    try:
        for bucket in s3_denied_resource.buckets.all():
            print(bucket.name)
        raise RuntimeError("Expected to get AccessDenied error when listing
 buckets!")
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
            print("Attempt to list buckets with no permissions: AccessDenied.")
        else:
            raise


def list_buckets_from_assumed_role(user_key, assume_role_arn, session_name):
    """
    Assumes a role that grants permission to list the Amazon S3 buckets in the
 account.
    Uses the temporary credentials from the role to list the buckets that are owned
    by the assumed role's account.

    :param user_key: The access key of a user that has permission to assume the
 role.
    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
                            grants access to list the other account's buckets.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    """
    sts_client = boto3.client(
        "sts", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id, aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
    )
    try:
        response = sts_client.assume_role(
            RoleArn=assume_role_arn, RoleSessionName=session_name
        )
        temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
```

```
        print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't assume role {assume_role_arn}. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    # Create an S3 resource that can access the account with the temporary
 credentials.
    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )
    print(f"Listing buckets for the assumed role's account:")
    try:
        for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
            print(bucket.name)
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            f"Couldn't list buckets for the account. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise




def teardown(user, role):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param user: The demo user.
    :param role: The demo role.
    """
    try:
        for attached in role.attached_policies.all():
            policy_name = attached.policy_name
            role.detach_policy(PolicyArn=attached.arn)
            attached.delete()
            print(f"Detached and deleted {policy_name}.")
        role.delete()
```

```
        print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            "Couldn't detach policy, delete policy, or delete role. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )
        raise

    try:
        for user_pol in user.policies.all():
            user_pol.delete()
            print("Deleted inline user policy.")
        for key in user.access_keys.all():
            key.delete()
            print("Deleted user's access key.")
        user.delete()
        print(f"Deleted {user.name}.")
    except ClientError as error:
        print(
            "Couldn't delete user policy or delete user. Here's why: "
            f"{error.response['Error']['Message']}"
        )


def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(f"Welcome to the IAM create user and assume role demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    user = None
    role = None
    try:
        user, user_key, role = setup(iam_resource)
        print(f"Created {user.name} and {role.name}.")
        show_access_denied_without_role(user_key)
        list_buckets_from_assumed_role(user_key, role.arn, "AssumeRoleDemoSession")
    except Exception:
        print("Something went wrong!")
    finally:
        if user is not None and role is not None:
            teardown(user, role)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

建立唯讀和讀寫的使用者

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立使用者並為它們連接政策。

> **Warning**
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立兩個 IAM 使用者。
- 對一位使用者連接政策，並將物件放在 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中。
- 為第二位使用者連接政策，以便從儲存貯體取得物件。
- 依據使用者憑證取得儲存貯體的不同許可。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可包裝 IAM 使用者動作的函數。

```
import logging
import time

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

import access_key_wrapper
import policy_wrapper

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_user(user_name):
    """
    Creates a user. By default, a user has no permissions or access keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The newly created user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.create_user(UserName=user_name)
        logger.info("Created user %s.", user.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return user



def update_user(user_name, new_user_name):
    """
    Updates a user's name.
```

```
    :param user_name: The current name of the user to update.
    :param new_user_name: The new name to assign to the user.
    :return: The updated user.
    """
    try:
        user = iam.User(user_name)
        user.update(NewUserName=new_user_name)
        logger.info("Renamed %s to %s.", user_name, new_user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update name for user %s.", user_name)
        raise
    return user



def list_users():
    """
    Lists the users in the current account.

    :return: The list of users.
    """
    try:
        users = list(iam.users.all())
        logger.info("Got %s users.", len(users))
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get users.")
        raise
    else:
        return users



def delete_user(user_name):
    """
    Deletes a user. Before a user can be deleted, all associated resources,
    such as access keys and policies, must be deleted or detached.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted user %s.", user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete user %s.", user_name)
```

```
        raise



def attach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to user %s.", policy_arn,
 user_name)
        raise



def detach_policy(user_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :param policy_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.User(user_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from user %s.", policy_arn, user_name
        )
        raise
```

建立可包裝 IAM 政策動作的函數。

```
import json
```

```
import logging
import operator
import pprint
import time

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_policy(name, description, actions, resource_arn):
    """
    Creates a policy that contains a single statement.

    :param name: The name of the policy to create.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions allowed by the policy. These typically take the
                    form of service:action, such as s3:PutObject.
    :param resource_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource this policy
                         applies to. This ARN can contain wildcards, such as
                         'arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket/*' to allow actions on all objects
                         in the bucket named 'my-bucket'.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.create_policy(
            PolicyName=name,
            Description=description,
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc),
        )
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy
```

```
def delete_policy(policy_arn):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

建立可包裝 IAM 存取金鑰動作的函數。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_key(user_name):
    """
    Creates an access key for the specified user. Each user can have a
    maximum of two keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The created access key.
    """
    try:
        key_pair = iam.User(user_name).create_access_key_pair()
        logger.info(
            "Created access key pair for %s. Key ID is %s.",
            key_pair.user_name,
            key_pair.id,
        )
    except ClientError:
```

```
        logger.exception("Couldn't create access key pair for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return key_pair



def delete_key(user_name, key_id):
    """
    Deletes a user's access key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to delete.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.AccessKey(user_name, key_id)
        key.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted access key %s for %s.", key.id, key.user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete key %s for %s", key_id, user_name)
        raise
```

使用包裝函數建立具有不同政策的使用者，並使用其憑證存取 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。

```
def usage_demo():
    """
    Shows how to manage users, keys, and policies.
    This demonstration creates two users: one user who can put and get objects in an
    Amazon S3 bucket, and another user who can only get objects from the bucket.
    The demo then shows how the users can perform only the actions they are
 permitted
    to perform.
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management user demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Users can have policies and roles attached to grant them specific "
```

```
        "permissions."
    )
    s3 = boto3.resource("s3")
    bucket = s3.create_bucket(
        Bucket=f"demo-iam-bucket-{time.time_ns()}",
        CreateBucketConfiguration={
            "LocationConstraint": s3.meta.client.meta.region_name
        },
    )
    print(f"Created an Amazon S3 bucket named {bucket.name}.")
    user_read_writer = create_user("demo-iam-read-writer")
    user_reader = create_user("demo-iam-reader")
    print(f"Created two IAM users: {user_read_writer.name} and {user_reader.name}")
    update_user(user_read_writer.name, "demo-iam-creator")
    update_user(user_reader.name, "demo-iam-getter")
    users = list_users()
    user_read_writer = next(
        user for user in users if user.user_id == user_read_writer.user_id
    )
    user_reader = next(user for user in users if user.user_id ==
user_reader.user_id)
    print(
        f"Changed the names of the users to {user_read_writer.name} "
        f"and {user_reader.name}."
    )

    read_write_policy = policy_wrapper.create_policy(
        "demo-iam-read-write-policy",
        "Grants rights to create and get an object in the demo bucket.",
        ["s3:PutObject", "s3:GetObject"],
        f"arn:aws:s3:::{bucket.name}/*",
    )
    print(
        f"Created policy {read_write_policy.policy_name} with ARN:
{read_write_policy.arn}"
    )
    print(read_write_policy.description)
    read_policy = policy_wrapper.create_policy(
        "demo-iam-read-policy",
        "Grants rights to get an object from the demo bucket.",
        "s3:GetObject",
        f"arn:aws:s3:::{bucket.name}/*",
    )
    print(f"Created policy {read_policy.policy_name} with ARN: {read_policy.arn}")
```

```
    print(read_policy.description)
    attach_policy(user_read_writer.name, read_write_policy.arn)
    print(f"Attached {read_write_policy.policy_name} to {user_read_writer.name}.")
    attach_policy(user_reader.name, read_policy.arn)
    print(f"Attached {read_policy.policy_name} to {user_reader.name}.")

    user_read_writer_key = access_key_wrapper.create_key(user_read_writer.name)
    print(f"Created access key pair for {user_read_writer.name}.")
    user_reader_key = access_key_wrapper.create_key(user_reader.name)
    print(f"Created access key pair for {user_reader.name}.")

    s3_read_writer_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=user_read_writer_key.id,
        aws_secret_access_key=user_read_writer_key.secret,
    )
    demo_object_key = f"object-{time.time_ns()}"
    demo_object = None
    while demo_object is None:
        try:
            demo_object = s3_read_writer_resource.Bucket(bucket.name).put_object(
                Key=demo_object_key, Body=b"AWS IAM demo object content!"
            )
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAccessKeyId":
                print("Access key not yet available. Waiting...")
                time.sleep(1)
            else:
                raise
    print(
        f"Put {demo_object_key} into {bucket.name} using "
        f"{user_read_writer.name}'s credentials."
    )

    read_writer_object = s3_read_writer_resource.Bucket(bucket.name).Object(
        demo_object_key
    )
    read_writer_content = read_writer_object.get()["Body"].read()
    print(f"Got object {read_writer_object.key} using read-writer user's
credentials.")
    print(f"Object content: {read_writer_content}")

    s3_reader_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
```

```
        aws_access_key_id=user_reader_key.id,
        aws_secret_access_key=user_reader_key.secret,
    )
    demo_content = None
    while demo_content is None:
        try:
            demo_object =
s3_reader_resource.Bucket(bucket.name).Object(demo_object_key)
            demo_content = demo_object.get()["Body"].read()
            print(f"Got object {demo_object.key} using reader user's credentials.")
            print(f"Object content: {demo_content}")
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "InvalidAccessKeyId":
                print("Access key not yet available. Waiting...")
                time.sleep(1)
            else:
                raise

    try:
        demo_object.delete()
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
            print("-" * 88)
            print(
                "Tried to delete the object using the reader user's credentials. "
                "Got expected AccessDenied error because the reader is not "
                "allowed to delete objects."
            )
            print("-" * 88)

    access_key_wrapper.delete_key(user_reader.name, user_reader_key.id)
    detach_policy(user_reader.name, read_policy.arn)
    policy_wrapper.delete_policy(read_policy.arn)
    delete_user(user_reader.name)
    print(f"Deleted keys, detached and deleted policy, and deleted
{user_reader.name}.")

    access_key_wrapper.delete_key(user_read_writer.name, user_read_writer_key.id)
    detach_policy(user_read_writer.name, read_write_policy.arn)
    policy_wrapper.delete_policy(read_write_policy.arn)
    delete_user(user_read_writer.name)
    print(
        f"Deleted keys, detached and deleted policy, and deleted
{user_read_writer.name}."
```

```
    )

    bucket.objects.delete()
    bucket.delete()
    print(f"Emptied and deleted {bucket.name}.")
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AttachUserPolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteUser
  - DetachUserPolicy
  - ListUsers
  - UpdateUser

管理存取金鑰

下列程式碼範例示範如何管理存取金鑰。

> **Warning**
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立並列出存取金鑰。
- 找出上次使用存取金鑰的時間和方式。
- 更新和刪除存取金鑰。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可包裝 IAM 存取金鑰動作的函數。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)

iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def list_keys(user_name):
    """
    Lists the keys owned by the specified user.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The list of keys owned by the user.
    """
    try:
        keys = list(iam.User(user_name).access_keys.all())
        logger.info("Got %s access keys for %s.", len(keys), user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get access keys for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return keys



def create_key(user_name):
    """
    Creates an access key for the specified user. Each user can have a
    maximum of two keys.

    :param user_name: The name of the user.
    :return: The created access key.
    """
```

```
    try:
        key_pair = iam.User(user_name).create_access_key_pair()
        logger.info(
            "Created access key pair for %s. Key ID is %s.",
            key_pair.user_name,
            key_pair.id,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create access key pair for %s.", user_name)
        raise
    else:
        return key_pair



def get_last_use(key_id):
    """
    Gets information about when and how a key was last used.

    :param key_id: The ID of the key to look up.
    :return: Information about the key's last use.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_access_key_last_used(AccessKeyId=key_id)
        last_used_date = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("LastUsedDate", None)
        last_service = response["AccessKeyLastUsed"].get("ServiceName", None)
        logger.info(
            "Key %s was last used by %s on %s to access %s.",
            key_id,
            response["UserName"],
            last_used_date,
            last_service,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get last use of key %s.", key_id)
        raise
    else:
        return response



def update_key(user_name, key_id, activate):
    """
    Updates the status of a key.
```

```
    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to update.
    :param activate: When True, the key is activated. Otherwise, the key is
 deactivated.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.User(user_name).AccessKey(key_id)
        if activate:
            key.activate()
        else:
            key.deactivate()
        logger.info("%s key %s.", "Activated" if activate else "Deactivated",
 key_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't %s key %s.", "Activate" if activate else "Deactivate", key_id
        )
        raise



def delete_key(user_name, key_id):
    """
    Deletes a user's access key.

    :param user_name: The user that owns the key.
    :param key_id: The ID of the key to delete.
    """

    try:
        key = iam.AccessKey(user_name, key_id)
        key.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted access key %s for %s.", key.id, key.user_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete key %s for %s", key_id, user_name)
        raise
```

使用包裝函數執行目前使用者的存取金鑰動作。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to create and manage access keys."""

    def print_keys():
        """Gets and prints the current keys for a user."""
        current_keys = list_keys(current_user_name)
        print("The current user's keys are now:")
        print(*[f"{key.id}: {key.status}" for key in current_keys], sep="\n")

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management access key demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    current_user_name = iam.CurrentUser().user_name
    print(
        f"This demo creates an access key for the current user "
        f"({current_user_name}), manipulates the key in a few ways, and then "
        f"deletes it."
    )
    all_keys = list_keys(current_user_name)
    if len(all_keys) == 2:
        print(
            "The current user already has the maximum of 2 access keys. To run "
            "this demo, either delete one of the access keys or use a user "
            "that has only 1 access key."
        )
    else:
        new_key = create_key(current_user_name)
        print(f"Created a new key with id {new_key.id} and secret
 {new_key.secret}.")
        print_keys()
        existing_key = next(key for key in all_keys if key != new_key)
        last_use = get_last_use(existing_key.id)["AccessKeyLastUsed"]
        print(
            f"Key {all_keys[0].id} was last used to access {last_use['ServiceName']}
 "
            f"on {last_use['LastUsedDate']}"
        )
        update_key(current_user_name, new_key.id, False)
        print(f"Key {new_key.id} is now deactivated.")
        print_keys()
        delete_key(current_user_name, new_key.id)
        print_keys()
```

```
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAccessKey
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - GetAccessKeyLastUsed
  - ListAccessKeys
  - UpdateAccessKey

管理政策

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立並列出政策。
- 建立並取得政策版本。
- 將政策復原至先前的版本。
- 刪除政策。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可包裝 IAM 政策動作的函數。

```
import json
import logging
import operator
import pprint
import time

import boto3
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_policy(name, description, actions, resource_arn):
    """
    Creates a policy that contains a single statement.

    :param name: The name of the policy to create.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions allowed by the policy. These typically take the
                    form of service:action, such as s3:PutObject.
    :param resource_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource this policy
                         applies to. This ARN can contain wildcards, such as
                         'arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket/*' to allow actions on all objects
                         in the bucket named 'my-bucket'.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.create_policy(
            PolicyName=name,
            Description=description,
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc),
        )
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", policy.arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy



def list_policies(scope):
    """
    Lists the policies in the current account.

    :param scope: Limits the kinds of policies that are returned. For example,
```

```
                    'Local' specifies that only locally managed policies are returned.
    :return: The list of policies.
    """
    try:
        policies = list(iam.policies.filter(Scope=scope))
        logger.info("Got %s policies in scope '%s'.", len(policies), scope)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get policies for scope '%s'.", scope)
        raise
    else:
        return policies



def create_policy_version(policy_arn, actions, resource_arn, set_as_default):
    """
    Creates a policy version. Policies can have up to five versions. The default
    version is the one that is used for all resources that reference the policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    :param actions: The actions to allow in the policy version.
    :param resource_arn: The ARN of the resource this policy version applies to.
    :param set_as_default: When True, this policy version is set as the default
                           version for the policy. Otherwise, the default
                           is not changed.
    :return: The newly created policy version.
    """
    policy_doc = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [{"Effect": "Allow", "Action": actions, "Resource":
 resource_arn}],
    }
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        policy_version = policy.create_version(
            PolicyDocument=json.dumps(policy_doc), SetAsDefault=set_as_default
        )
        logger.info(
            "Created policy version %s for policy %s.",
            policy_version.version_id,
            policy_version.arn,
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create a policy version for %s.", policy_arn)
```

```
        raise
    else:
        return policy_version



def get_default_policy_statement(policy_arn):
    """
    Gets the statement of the default version of the specified policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to look up.
    :return: The statement of the default policy version.
    """
    try:
        policy = iam.Policy(policy_arn)
        # To get an attribute of a policy, the SDK first calls get_policy.
        policy_doc = policy.default_version.document
        policy_statement = policy_doc.get("Statement", None)
        logger.info("Got default policy doc for %s.", policy.policy_name)
        logger.info(policy_doc)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get default policy statement for %s.",
 policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return policy_statement



def rollback_policy_version(policy_arn):
    """
    Rolls back to the previous default policy, if it exists.

    1. Gets the list of policy versions in order by date.
    2. Finds the default.
    3. Makes the previous policy the default.
    4. Deletes the old default version.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to roll back.
    :return: The default version of the policy after the rollback.
    """
    try:
        policy_versions = sorted(
            iam.Policy(policy_arn).versions.all(),
```

```
            key=operator.attrgetter("create_date"),
        )
        logger.info("Got %s versions for %s.", len(policy_versions), policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get versions for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise

    default_version = None
    rollback_version = None
    try:
        while default_version is None:
            ver = policy_versions.pop()
            if ver.is_default_version:
                default_version = ver
        rollback_version = policy_versions.pop()
        rollback_version.set_as_default()
        logger.info("Set %s as the default version.", rollback_version.version_id)
        default_version.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted original default version %s.",
 default_version.version_id)
    except IndexError:
        if default_version is None:
            logger.warning("No default version found for %s.", policy_arn)
        elif rollback_version is None:
            logger.warning(
                "Default version %s found for %s, but no previous version exists, so
 "
                "nothing to roll back to.",
                default_version.version_id,
                policy_arn,
            )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't roll back version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return rollback_version



def delete_policy(policy_arn):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to delete.
```

```
    """
    try:
        iam.Policy(policy_arn).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
```

使用包裝函數來建立政策、更新版本，以及取得有關它們的資訊。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the policy functions."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management policy demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Policies let you define sets of permissions that can be attached to "
        "other IAM resources, like users and roles."
    )
    bucket_arn = f"arn:aws:s3:::made-up-bucket-name"
    policy = create_policy(
        "demo-iam-policy",
        "Policy for IAM demonstration.",
        ["s3:ListObjects"],
        bucket_arn,
    )
    print(f"Created policy {policy.policy_name}.")
    policies = list_policies("Local")
    print(f"Your account has {len(policies)} managed policies:")
    print(*[pol.policy_name for pol in policies], sep=", ")
    time.sleep(1)
    policy_version = create_policy_version(
        policy.arn, ["s3:PutObject"], bucket_arn, True
    )
    print(
        f"Added policy version {policy_version.version_id} to policy "
        f"{policy.policy_name}."
    )
    default_statement = get_default_policy_statement(policy.arn)
```

```
    print(f"The default policy statement for {policy.policy_name} is:")
    pprint.pprint(default_statement)
    rollback_version = rollback_policy_version(policy.arn)
    print(
        f"Rolled back to version {rollback_version.version_id} for "
        f"{policy.policy_name}."
    )
    default_statement = get_default_policy_statement(policy.arn)
    print(f"The default policy statement for {policy.policy_name} is now:")
    pprint.pprint(default_statement)
    delete_policy(policy.arn)
    print(f"Deleted policy {policy.policy_name}.")
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreatePolicyVersion
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeletePolicyVersion
  - GetPolicyVersion
  - ListPolicies
  - ListPolicyVersions
  - SetDefaultPolicyVersion

管理角色

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 IAM 角色。
- 連接和分離角色的政策。
- 刪除角色。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可包裝 IAM 角色動作的函數。

```
import json
import logging
import pprint

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def create_role(role_name, allowed_services):
    """
    Creates a role that lets a list of specified services assume the role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role.
    :param allowed_services: The services that can assume the role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    trust_policy = {
        "Version": "2012-10-17",
        "Statement": [
            {
                "Effect": "Allow",
                "Principal": {"Service": service},
                "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
            }
            for service in allowed_services
        ],
    }

    try:
        role = iam.create_role(
            RoleName=role_name, AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy)
        )
```

```
        logger.info("Created role %s.", role.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create role %s.", role_name)
        raise
    else:
        return role



def attach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't attach policy %s to role %s.", policy_arn,
 role_name)
        raise



def detach_policy(role_name, policy_arn):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role. **Note** this is the name, not the ARN.
    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).detach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from role %s.", policy_arn, role_name
        )
        raise
```

```
def delete_role(role_name):
    """
    Deletes a role.

    :param role_name: The name of the role to delete.
    """
    try:
        iam.Role(role_name).delete()
        logger.info("Deleted role %s.", role_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete role %s.", role_name)
        raise
```

使用包裝函數建立角色，然後連接和分離政策。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the role functions."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management role demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Roles let you define sets of permissions and can be assumed by "
        "other entities, like users and services."
    )
    print("The first 10 roles currently in your account are:")
    roles = list_roles(10)
    print(f"The inline policies for role {roles[0].name} are:")
    list_policies(roles[0].name)
    role = create_role(
        "demo-iam-role", ["lambda.amazonaws.com",
 "batchoperations.s3.amazonaws.com"]
    )
    print(f"Created role {role.name}, with trust policy:")
    pprint.pprint(role.assume_role_policy_document)
    policy_arn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess"
    attach_policy(role.name, policy_arn)
    print(f"Attached policy {policy_arn} to {role.name}.")
    print(f"Policies attached to role {role.name} are:")
    list_attached_policies(role.name)
```

```
    detach_policy(role.name, policy_arn)
    print(f"Detached policy {policy_arn} from {role.name}.")
    delete_role(role.name)
    print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - DeleteRole
  - DetachRolePolicy

管理您的帳戶

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 取得並更新帳戶別名。
- 產生使用者及憑證的報告。
- 取得帳戶用量摘要。
- 取得帳戶中所有使用者、群組、角色和政策的詳細資訊，包含這些項目彼此之間的關係。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可包裝 IAM 帳戶動作的函數。

```
import logging
import pprint
import sys
import time
```

```
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
iam = boto3.resource("iam")

def list_aliases():
    """
    Gets the list of aliases for the current account. An account has at most one
 alias.

    :return: The list of aliases for the account.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.list_account_aliases()
        aliases = response["AccountAliases"]
        if len(aliases) > 0:
            logger.info("Got aliases for your account: %s.", ",".join(aliases))
        else:
            logger.info("Got no aliases for your account.")
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't list aliases for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["AccountAliases"]



def create_alias(alias):
    """
    Creates an alias for the current account. The alias can be used in place of the
    account ID in the sign-in URL. An account can have only one alias. When a new
    alias is created, it replaces any existing alias.

    :param alias: The alias to assign to the account.
    """

    try:
        iam.create_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Created an alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create alias '%s' for your account.", alias)
        raise
```

```
def delete_alias(alias):
    """
    Removes the alias from the current account.

    :param alias: The alias to remove.
    """
    try:
        iam.meta.client.delete_account_alias(AccountAlias=alias)
        logger.info("Removed alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't remove alias '%s' from your account.", alias)
        raise



def generate_credential_report():
    """
    Starts generation of a credentials report about the current account. After
    calling this function to generate the report, call get_credential_report
    to get the latest report. A new report can be generated a minimum of four hours
    after the last one was generated.
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.generate_credential_report()
        logger.info(
            "Generating credentials report for your account. " "Current state is
 %s.",
            response["State"],
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't generate a credentials report for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return response



def get_credential_report():
    """
    Gets the most recently generated credentials report about the current account.

    :return: The credentials report.
```

```
    """
    try:
        response = iam.meta.client.get_credential_report()
        logger.debug(response["Content"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get credentials report.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["Content"]



def get_summary():
    """
    Gets a summary of account usage.

    :return: The summary of account usage.
    """
    try:
        summary = iam.AccountSummary()
        logger.debug(summary.summary_map)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get a summary for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return summary.summary_map



def get_authorization_details(response_filter):
    """
    Gets an authorization detail report for the current account.

    :param response_filter: A list of resource types to include in the report, such
                            as users or roles. When not specified, all resources
                            are included.
    :return: The authorization detail report.
    """
    try:
        account_details = iam.meta.client.get_account_authorization_details(
            Filter=response_filter
        )
        logger.debug(account_details)
    except ClientError:
```

```
        logger.exception("Couldn't get details for your account.")
        raise
    else:
        return account_details
```

呼叫包裝函數以變更帳戶別名並取得有關帳戶的報告。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the account functions."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Identity and Account Management account demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Setting an account alias lets you use the alias in your sign-in URL "
        "instead of your account number."
    )
    old_aliases = list_aliases()
    if len(old_aliases) > 0:
        print(f"Your account currently uses '{old_aliases[0]}' as its alias.")
    else:
        print("Your account currently has no alias.")
    for index in range(1, 3):
        new_alias = f"alias-{index}-{time.time_ns()}"
        print(f"Setting your account alias to {new_alias}")
        create_alias(new_alias)
    current_aliases = list_aliases()
    print(f"Your account alias is now {current_aliases}.")
    delete_alias(current_aliases[0])
    print(f"Your account now has no alias.")
    if len(old_aliases) > 0:
        print(f"Restoring your original alias back to {old_aliases[0]}...")
        create_alias(old_aliases[0])

    print("-" * 88)
    print("You can get various reports about your account.")
    print("Let's generate a credentials report...")
    report_state = None
    while report_state != "COMPLETE":
        cred_report_response = generate_credential_report()
```

```
        old_report_state = report_state
        report_state = cred_report_response["State"]
        if report_state != old_report_state:
            print(report_state, sep="")
        else:
            print(".", sep="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
        time.sleep(1)
    print()
    cred_report = get_credential_report()
    col_count = 3
    print(f"Got credentials report. Showing only the first {col_count} columns.")
    cred_lines = [
        line.split(",")[:col_count] for line in
 cred_report.decode("utf-8").split("\n")
    ]
    col_width = max([len(item) for line in cred_lines for item in line]) + 2
    for line in cred_report.decode("utf-8").split("\n"):
        print(
            "".join(element.ljust(col_width) for element in line.split(",")
[:col_count])
        )

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Let's get an account summary.")
    summary = get_summary()
    print("Here's your summary:")
    pprint.pprint(summary)

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Let's get authorization details!")
    details = get_authorization_details([])
    see_details = input("These are pretty long, do you want to see them (y/n)? ")
    if see_details.lower() == "y":
        pprint.pprint(details)

    print("-" * 88)
    pw_policy_created = None
    see_pw_policy = input("Want to see the password policy for the account (y/n)? ")
    if see_pw_policy.lower() == "y":
        while True:
            if print_password_policy():
                break
            else:
```

```
                answer = input(
                    "Do you want to create a default password policy (y/n)? "
                )
                if answer.lower() == "y":
                    pw_policy_created = iam.create_account_password_policy()
                else:
                    break
    if pw_policy_created is not None:
        answer = input("Do you want to delete the password policy (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            pw_policy_created.delete()
            print("Password policy deleted.")

    print("The SAML providers for your account are:")
    list_saml_providers(10)

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Thanks for watching.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAccountAlias
  - DeleteAccountAlias
  - GenerateCredentialReport
  - GetAccountAuthorizationDetails
  - GetAccountSummary
  - GetCredentialReport
  - ListAccountAliases

復原政策版本

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 依日期順序取得政策版本清單。
- 查找預設政策版本。
- 將先前的政策版本設為預設值。

- 刪除舊的預設版本。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def rollback_policy_version(policy_arn):
    """
    Rolls back to the previous default policy, if it exists.

    1. Gets the list of policy versions in order by date.
    2. Finds the default.
    3. Makes the previous policy the default.
    4. Deletes the old default version.

    :param policy_arn: The ARN of the policy to roll back.
    :return: The default version of the policy after the rollback.
    """
    try:
        policy_versions = sorted(
            iam.Policy(policy_arn).versions.all(),
            key=operator.attrgetter("create_date"),
        )
        logger.info("Got %s versions for %s.", len(policy_versions), policy_arn)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get versions for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise

    default_version = None
    rollback_version = None
    try:
        while default_version is None:
            ver = policy_versions.pop()
            if ver.is_default_version:
                default_version = ver
        rollback_version = policy_versions.pop()
        rollback_version.set_as_default()
        logger.info("Set %s as the default version.", rollback_version.version_id)
        default_version.delete()
```

```
        logger.info("Deleted original default version %s.",
default_version.version_id)
    except IndexError:
        if default_version is None:
            logger.warning("No default version found for %s.", policy_arn)
        elif rollback_version is None:
            logger.warning(
                "Default version %s found for %s, but no previous version exists, so
"
                "nothing to roll back to.",
                default_version.version_id,
                policy_arn,
            )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't roll back version for %s.", policy_arn)
        raise
    else:
        return rollback_version
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - DeletePolicyVersion
  - ListPolicyVersions
  - SetDefaultPolicyVersion

Amazon Keyspaces 示例使 SDK for Python (Boto3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Amazon Keyspaces 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon Keyspaces

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon Keyspaces。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import boto3


def hello_keyspaces(keyspaces_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache
 Cassandra)
    client and list the keyspaces in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces Client object. This object
 wraps
                             the low-level Amazon Keyspaces service API.
    """
    print("Hello, Amazon Keyspaces! Let's list some of your keyspaces:\n")
    for ks in keyspaces_client.list_keyspaces(maxResults=5).get("keyspaces", []):
        print(ks["keyspaceName"])
        print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_keyspaces(boto3.client("keyspaces"))
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListKeyspaces中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateKeyspace`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKeyspace`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def create_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Creates a keyspace.

        :param name: The name to give the keyspace.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = name
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.ks_arn
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateKeyspace中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTable`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
```

```
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates a table in the  keyspace.
        The table is created with a schema for storing movie data
        and has point-in-time recovery enabled.

        :param table_name: The name to give the table.
        :return: The ARN of the new table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=table_name,
                schemaDefinition={
                    "allColumns": [
                        {"name": "title", "type": "text"},
                        {"name": "year", "type": "int"},
                        {"name": "release_date", "type": "timestamp"},
                        {"name": "plot", "type": "text"},
                    ],
                    "partitionKeys": [{"name": "year"}, {"name": "title"}],
                },
                pointInTimeRecovery={"status": "ENABLED"},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["resourceArn"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteKeyspace

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteKeyspace。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def delete_keyspace(self):
        """
        Deletes the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_keyspace(keyspaceName=self.ks_name)
            self.ks_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteKeyspace中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTable。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table from the keyspace.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=self.table_name
            )
            self.table_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetKeyspace

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetKeyspace。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def exists_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Checks whether a keyspace exists.

        :param name: The name of the keyspace to look up.
        :return: True when the keyspace exists. Otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = response["keyspaceName"]
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Keyspace %s does not exist.", name)
                exists = False
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return exists
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetKeyspace中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTable。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def get_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Gets data about a table in the keyspace.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to look up.
        :return: Data about the table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=table_name
            )
            self.table_name = table_name
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Table %s does not exist.", table_name)
                self.table_name = None
                response = None
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ListKeyspaces`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListKeyspaces`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)
```

```
    def list_keyspaces(self, limit):
        """
        Lists the keyspaces in your account.

        :param limit: The maximum number of keyspaces to list.
        """
        try:
            ks_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_keyspaces")
            for page in ks_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": limit}):
                for ks in page["keyspaces"]:
                    print(ks["keyspaceName"])
                    print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list keyspaces. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListKeyspaces中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ListTables`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTables`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
```

```
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the tables in the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            table_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_tables")
            for page in table_paginator.paginate(keyspaceName=self.ks_name):
                for table in page["tables"]:
                    print(table["tableName"])
                    print(f"\t{table['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables in keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListTables中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

RestoreTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RestoreTable。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def restore_table(self, restore_timestamp):
        """
        Restores the table to a previous point in time. The table is restored
        to a new table in the same keyspace.

        :param restore_timestamp: The point in time to restore the table. This time
                                  must be in UTC format.
        :return: The name of the restored table.
        """
        try:
            restored_table_name = f"{self.table_name}_restored"
            self.keyspaces_client.restore_table(
                sourceKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                sourceTableName=self.table_name,
                targetKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                targetTableName=restored_table_name,
                restoreTimestamp=restore_timestamp,
```

```
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't restore table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                restore_timestamp,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return restored_table_name
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RestoreTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`UpdateTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateTable`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
```

```
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def update_table(self):
        """
        Updates the schema of the table.

        This example updates a table of movie data by adding a new column
        that tracks whether the movie has been watched.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.update_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=self.table_name,
                addColumns=[{"name": "watched", "type": "boolean"}],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

開始使用密鑰空間和表格

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 創建一個密鑰空間和表。資料表結構定義會保留影片資料，並啟用 point-in-time 復原功能。
- 使用具有 Sigv4 驗證的安全 TLS 連線連線至金鑰空間。
- 查詢資料表。添加，檢索和更新短片數據。
- 更新表格。添加列以跟踪觀看的電影。
- 將資料表還原至先前的狀態並清理資源。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class KeyspaceScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon
 Keyspaces."""

    def __init__(self, ks_wrapper):
        """
        :param ks_wrapper: An object that wraps Amazon Keyspace actions.
        """
        self.ks_wrapper = ks_wrapper

    @demo_func
    def create_keyspace(self):
        """
        1. Creates a keyspace.
        2. Lists up to 10 keyspaces in your account.
        """
        print("Let's create a keyspace.")
        ks_name = q.ask(
            "Enter a name for your new keyspace.\nThe name can contain only letters,
 "
            "numbers and underscores: ",
            q.non_empty,
        )
        if self.ks_wrapper.exists_keyspace(ks_name):
            print(f"A keyspace named {ks_name} exists.")
        else:
            ks_arn = self.ks_wrapper.create_keyspace(ks_name)
            ks_exists = False
            while not ks_exists:
                wait(3)
                ks_exists = self.ks_wrapper.exists_keyspace(ks_name)
            print(f"Created a new keyspace.\n\t{ks_arn}.")
        print("The first 10 keyspaces in your account are:\n")
        self.ks_wrapper.list_keyspaces(10)
```

```
    @demo_func
    def create_table(self):
        """
        1. Creates a table in the keyspace. The table is configured with a schema to
hold
           movie data and has point-in-time recovery enabled.
        2. Waits for the table to be in an active state.
        3. Displays schema information for the table.
        4. Lists tables in the keyspace.
        """
        print("Let's create a table for movies in your keyspace.")
        table_name = q.ask("Enter a name for your table: ", q.non_empty)
        table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
        if table is not None:
            print(
                f"A table named {table_name} already exists in keyspace "
                f"{self.ks_wrapper.ks_name}."
            )
        else:
            table_arn = self.ks_wrapper.create_table(table_name)
            print(f"Created table {table_name}:\n\t{table_arn}")
            table = {"status": None}
            print("Waiting for your table to be ready...")
            while table["status"] != "ACTIVE":
                wait(5)
                table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
        print(f"Your table is {table['status']}. Its schema is:")
        pp(table["schemaDefinition"])
        print("\nThe tables in your keyspace are:\n")
        self.ks_wrapper.list_tables()

    @demo_func
    def ensure_tls_cert(self):
        """
        Ensures you have a TLS certificate available to use to secure the connection
        to the keyspace. This function downloads a default certificate or lets you
        specify your own.
        """
        print("To connect to your keyspace, you must have a TLS certificate.")
        print("Checking for TLS certificate...")
        cert_path = os.path.join(
            os.path.dirname(__file__), QueryManager.DEFAULT_CERT_FILE
        )
```

```
        if not os.path.exists(cert_path):
            cert_choice = q.ask(
                f"Press enter to download a certificate from {QueryManager.CERT_URL}
"
                f"or enter the full path to the certificate you want to use: "
            )
            if cert_choice:
                cert_path = cert_choice
            else:
                cert = requests.get(QueryManager.CERT_URL).text
                with open(cert_path, "w") as cert_file:
                    cert_file.write(cert)
        else:
            q.ask(f"Certificate {cert_path} found. Press Enter to continue.")
        print(
            f"Certificate {cert_path} will be used to secure the connection to your
keyspace."
        )
        return cert_path

    @demo_func
    def query_table(self, qm, movie_file):
        """
        1. Adds movies to the table from a sample movie data file.
        2. Gets a list of movies from the table and lets you select one.
        3. Displays more information about the selected movie.
        """
        qm.add_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name, movie_file)
        movies = qm.get_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name)
        print(f"Added {len(movies)} movies to the table:")
        sel = q.choose("Pick one to learn more about it: ", [m.title for m in
movies])
        movie_choice = qm.get_movie(
            self.ks_wrapper.table_name, movies[sel].title, movies[sel].year
        )
        print(movie_choice.title)
        print(f"\tReleased: {movie_choice.release_date}")
        print(f"\tPlot: {movie_choice.plot}")

    @demo_func
    def update_and_restore_table(self, qm):
        """
        1. Updates the table by adding a column to track watched movies.
        2. Marks some of the movies as watched.
```

```
        3. Gets the list of watched movies from the table.
        4. Restores to a movies_restored table at a previous point in time.
        5. Gets the list of movies from the restored table.
        """
        print("Let's add a column to record which movies you've watched.")
        pre_update_timestamp = datetime.utcnow()
        print(
            f"Recorded the current UTC time of {pre_update_timestamp} so we can
 restore the table later."
        )
        self.ks_wrapper.update_table()
        print("Waiting for your table to update...")
        table = {"status": "UPDATING"}
        while table["status"] != "ACTIVE":
            wait(5)
            table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(self.ks_wrapper.table_name)
        print("Column 'watched' added to table.")
        q.ask(
            "Let's mark some of the movies as watched. Press Enter when you're
 ready.\n"
        )
        movies = qm.get_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name)
        for movie in movies[:10]:
            qm.watched_movie(self.ks_wrapper.table_name, movie.title, movie.year)
            print(f"Marked {movie.title} as watched.")
        movies = qm.get_movies(self.ks_wrapper.table_name, watched=True)
        print("-" * 88)
        print("The watched movies in our table are:\n")
        for movie in movies:
            print(movie.title)
        print("-" * 88)
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to restore the table to the way it was before all of these
\n"
            "updates? Keep in mind, this can take up to 20 minutes. (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            starting_table_name = self.ks_wrapper.table_name
            table_name_restored =
 self.ks_wrapper.restore_table(pre_update_timestamp)
            table = {"status": "RESTORING"}
            while table["status"] != "ACTIVE":
                wait(10)
                table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name_restored)
```

```
            print(
                f"Restored {starting_table_name} to {table_name_restored} "
                f"at a point in time of {pre_update_timestamp}."
            )
            movies = qm.get_movies(table_name_restored)
            print("Now the movies in our table are:")
            for movie in movies:
                print(movie.title)

    def cleanup(self, cert_path):
        """
        1. Deletes the table and waits for it to be removed.
        2. Deletes the keyspace.

        :param cert_path: The path of the TLS certificate used in the demo. If the
                          certificate was downloaded during the demo, it is removed.
        """
        if q.ask(
            f"Do you want to delete your {self.ks_wrapper.table_name} table and "
            f"{self.ks_wrapper.ks_name} keyspace? (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            table_name = self.ks_wrapper.table_name
            self.ks_wrapper.delete_table()
            table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
            print("Waiting for the table to be deleted.")
            while table is not None:
                wait(5)
                table = self.ks_wrapper.get_table(table_name)
            print("Table deleted.")
            self.ks_wrapper.delete_keyspace()
            print(
                "Keyspace deleted. If you chose to restore your table during the "
                "demo, the original table is also deleted."
            )
            if cert_path == os.path.join(
                os.path.dirname(__file__), QueryManager.DEFAULT_CERT_FILE
            ) and os.path.exists(cert_path):
                os.remove(cert_path)
                print("Removed certificate that was downloaded for this demo.")

    def run_scenario(self):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
```

```
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) demo.")
        print("-" * 88)

        self.create_keyspace()
        self.create_table()
        cert_file_path = self.ensure_tls_cert()
        # Use a context manager to ensure the connection to the keyspace is closed.
        with QueryManager(
            cert_file_path, boto3.DEFAULT_SESSION, self.ks_wrapper.ks_name
        ) as qm:
            self.query_table(qm, "../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json")
            self.update_and_restore_table(qm)
        self.cleanup(cert_file_path)

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = KeyspaceScenario(KeyspaceWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

定義包裝鍵空間和表格動作的類別。

```
class KeyspaceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace and table
 actions."""

    def __init__(self, keyspaces_client):
        """
        :param keyspaces_client: A Boto3 Amazon Keyspaces client.
        """
        self.keyspaces_client = keyspaces_client
        self.ks_name = None
        self.ks_arn = None
        self.table_name = None

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls):
        keyspaces_client = boto3.client("keyspaces")
        return cls(keyspaces_client)


    def create_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Creates a keyspace.

        :param name: The name to give the keyspace.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new keyspace.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = name
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return self.ks_arn


    def exists_keyspace(self, name):
        """
        Checks whether a keyspace exists.

        :param name: The name of the keyspace to look up.
        :return: True when the keyspace exists. Otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_keyspace(keyspaceName=name)
            self.ks_name = response["keyspaceName"]
            self.ks_arn = response["resourceArn"]
            exists = True
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Keyspace %s does not exist.", name)
                exists = False
```

```
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return exists


    def list_keyspaces(self, limit):
        """
        Lists the keyspaces in your account.

        :param limit: The maximum number of keyspaces to list.
        """
        try:
            ks_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_keyspaces")
            for page in ks_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"MaxItems": limit}):
                for ks in page["keyspaces"]:
                    print(ks["keyspaceName"])
                    print(f"\t{ks['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list keyspaces. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def create_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Creates a table in the  keyspace.
        The table is created with a schema for storing movie data
        and has point-in-time recovery enabled.

        :param table_name: The name to give the table.
        :return: The ARN of the new table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.create_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
```

```
                tableName=table_name,
                schemaDefinition={
                    "allColumns": [
                        {"name": "title", "type": "text"},
                        {"name": "year", "type": "int"},
                        {"name": "release_date", "type": "timestamp"},
                        {"name": "plot", "type": "text"},
                    ],
                    "partitionKeys": [{"name": "year"}, {"name": "title"}],
                },
                pointInTimeRecovery={"status": "ENABLED"},
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["resourceArn"]


    def get_table(self, table_name):
        """
        Gets data about a table in the keyspace.

        :param table_name: The name of the table to look up.
        :return: Data about the table.
        """
        try:
            response = self.keyspaces_client.get_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=table_name
            )
            self.table_name = table_name
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Table %s does not exist.", table_name)
                self.table_name = None
                response = None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't verify %s exists. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                    table_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response


    def list_tables(self):
        """
        Lists the tables in the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            table_paginator = self.keyspaces_client.get_paginator("list_tables")
            for page in table_paginator.paginate(keyspaceName=self.ks_name):
                for table in page["tables"]:
                    print(table["tableName"])
                    print(f"\t{table['resourceArn']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list tables in keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def update_table(self):
        """
        Updates the schema of the table.

        This example updates a table of movie data by adding a new column
        that tracks whether the movie has been watched.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.update_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                tableName=self.table_name,
                addColumns=[{"name": "watched", "type": "boolean"}],
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def restore_table(self, restore_timestamp):
        """
        Restores the table to a previous point in time. The table is restored
        to a new table in the same keyspace.

        :param restore_timestamp: The point in time to restore the table. This time
                                  must be in UTC format.
        :return: The name of the restored table.
        """
        try:
            restored_table_name = f"{self.table_name}_restored"
            self.keyspaces_client.restore_table(
                sourceKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                sourceTableName=self.table_name,
                targetKeyspaceName=self.ks_name,
                targetTableName=restored_table_name,
                restoreTimestamp=restore_timestamp,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't restore table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                restore_timestamp,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return restored_table_name


    def delete_table(self):
        """
        Deletes the table from the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_table(
                keyspaceName=self.ks_name, tableName=self.table_name
```

```
            )
            self.table_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete table %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.table_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_keyspace(self):
        """
        Deletes the keyspace.
        """
        try:
            self.keyspaces_client.delete_keyspace(keyspaceName=self.ks_name)
            self.ks_name = None
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete keyspace %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                self.ks_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

定義一個類，該類建立與密鑰空間的 TLS 連接，使用 Sigv4 進行身份驗證，並將 CQL 查詢發送到密鑰空間中的表。

```
class QueryManager:
    """
    Manages queries to an Amazon Keyspaces (for Apache Cassandra) keyspace.
    Queries are secured by TLS and authenticated by using the Signature V4 (SigV4)
    AWS signing protocol. This is more secure than sending username and password
    with a plain-text authentication provider.

    This example downloads a default certificate to secure TLS, or lets you specify
```

```
    your own.

    This example uses a table of movie data to demonstrate basic queries.
    """

    DEFAULT_CERT_FILE = "sf-class2-root.crt"
    CERT_URL = f"https://certs.secureserver.net/repository/sf-class2-root.crt"

    def __init__(self, cert_file_path, boto_session, keyspace_name):
        """
        :param cert_file_path: The path and file name of the certificate used for
TLS.
        :param boto_session: A Boto3 session. This is used to acquire your AWS
credentials.
        :param keyspace_name: The name of the keyspace to connect.
        """
        self.cert_file_path = cert_file_path
        self.boto_session = boto_session
        self.ks_name = keyspace_name
        self.cluster = None
        self.session = None

    def __enter__(self):
        """
        Creates a session connection to the keyspace that is secured by TLS and
        authenticated by SigV4.
        """
        ssl_context = SSLContext(PROTOCOL_TLSv1_2)
        ssl_context.load_verify_locations(self.cert_file_path)
        ssl_context.verify_mode = CERT_REQUIRED
        auth_provider = SigV4AuthProvider(self.boto_session)
        contact_point = f"cassandra.{self.boto_session.region_name}.amazonaws.com"
        exec_profile = ExecutionProfile(
            consistency_level=ConsistencyLevel.LOCAL_QUORUM,
            load_balancing_policy=DCAwareRoundRobinPolicy(),
        )
        self.cluster = Cluster(
            [contact_point],
            ssl_context=ssl_context,
            auth_provider=auth_provider,
            port=9142,
            execution_profiles={EXEC_PROFILE_DEFAULT: exec_profile},
            protocol_version=4,
        )
```

```
        self.cluster.__enter__()
        self.session = self.cluster.connect(self.ks_name)
        return self

    def __exit__(self, *args):
        """
        Exits the cluster. This shuts down all existing session connections.
        """
        self.cluster.__exit__(*args)

    def add_movies(self, table_name, movie_file_path):
        """
        Gets movies from a JSON file and adds them to a table in the keyspace.

        :param table_name: The name of the table.
        :param movie_file_path: The path and file name of a JSON file that contains
 movie data.
        """
        with open(movie_file_path, "r") as movie_file:
            movies = json.loads(movie_file.read())
        stmt = self.session.prepare(
            f"INSERT INTO {table_name} (year, title, release_date, plot) VALUES
 (?, ?, ?, ?);"
        )
        for movie in movies[:20]:
            self.session.execute(
                stmt,
                parameters=[
                    movie["year"],
                    movie["title"],
                    date.fromisoformat(movie["info"]["release_date"].partition("T")
[0]),
                    movie["info"]["plot"],
                ],
            )

    def get_movies(self, table_name, watched=None):
        """
        Gets the title and year of the full list of movies from the table.

        :param table_name: The name of the movie table.
        :param watched: When specified, the returned list of movies is filtered to
                        either movies that have been watched or movies that have not
                        been watched. Otherwise, all movies are returned.
```

```
        :return: A list of movies in the table.
        """
        if watched is None:
            stmt = SimpleStatement(f"SELECT title, year from {table_name}")
            params = None
        else:
            stmt = SimpleStatement(
                f"SELECT title, year from {table_name} WHERE watched = %s ALLOW
FILTERING"
            )
            params = [watched]
        return self.session.execute(stmt, parameters=params).all()

    def get_movie(self, table_name, title, year):
        """
        Gets a single movie from the table, by title and year.

        :param table_name: The name of the movie table.
        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The year of the movie's release.
        :return: The requested movie.
        """
        return self.session.execute(
            SimpleStatement(
                f"SELECT * from {table_name} WHERE title = %s AND year = %s"
            ),
            parameters=[title, year],
        ).one()

    def watched_movie(self, table_name, title, year):
        """
        Updates a movie as having been watched.

        :param table_name: The name of the movie table.
        :param title: The title of the movie.
        :param year: The year of the movie's release.
        """
        self.session.execute(
            SimpleStatement(
                f"UPDATE {table_name} SET watched=true WHERE title = %s AND year =
%s"
            ),
            parameters=[title, year],
        )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateKeyspace
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteKeyspace
  - DeleteTable
  - GetKeyspace
  - GetTable
  - ListKeyspaces
  - ListTables
  - RestoreTable
  - UpdateTable

Kinesis 例使用 SDK for Python (Boto3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Kinesis 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CreateStream`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateStream`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def create(self, name, wait_until_exists=True):
        """
        Creates a stream.

        :param name: The name of the stream.
        :param wait_until_exists: When True, waits until the service reports that
                                  the stream exists, then queries for its metadata.
        """
        try:
            self.kinesis_client.create_stream(StreamName=name, ShardCount=1)
            self.name = name
            logger.info("Created stream %s.", name)
            if wait_until_exists:
                logger.info("Waiting until exists.")
                self.stream_exists_waiter.wait(StreamName=name)
                self.describe(name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create stream %s.", name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteStream

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteStream。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes a stream.
        """
        try:
            self.kinesis_client.delete_stream(StreamName=self.name)
            self._clear()
            logger.info("Deleted stream %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete stream %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeStream

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeStream。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def describe(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata about a stream.

        :param name: The name of the stream.
        :return: Metadata about the stream.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.describe_stream(StreamName=name)
            self.name = name
            self.details = response["StreamDescription"]
            logger.info("Got stream %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.details
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeStream中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetRecords

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetRecords。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def get_records(self, max_records):
        """
        Gets records from the stream. This function is a generator that first gets
        a shard iterator for the stream, then uses the shard iterator to get records
        in batches from the stream. Each batch of records is yielded back to the
        caller until the specified maximum number of records has been retrieved.

        :param max_records: The maximum number of records to retrieve.
        :return: Yields the current batch of retrieved records.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.get_shard_iterator(
                StreamName=self.name,
                ShardId=self.details["Shards"][0]["ShardId"],
```

```
                ShardIteratorType="LATEST",
            )
            shard_iter = response["ShardIterator"]
            record_count = 0
            while record_count < max_records:
                response = self.kinesis_client.get_records(
                    ShardIterator=shard_iter, Limit=10
                )
                shard_iter = response["NextShardIterator"]
                records = response["Records"]
                logger.info("Got %s records.", len(records))
                record_count += len(records)
                yield records
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get records from stream %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetRecords中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

PutRecord

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRecord。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisStream:
    """Encapsulates a Kinesis stream."""

    def __init__(self, kinesis_client):
        """
        :param kinesis_client: A Boto3 Kinesis client.
        """
        self.kinesis_client = kinesis_client
        self.name = None
```

```
        self.details = None
        self.stream_exists_waiter = kinesis_client.get_waiter("stream_exists")


    def put_record(self, data, partition_key):
        """
        Puts data into the stream. The data is formatted as JSON before it is passed
        to the stream.

        :param data: The data to put in the stream.
        :param partition_key: The partition key to use for the data.
        :return: Metadata about the record, including its shard ID and sequence
number.
        """
        try:
            response = self.kinesis_client.put_record(
                StreamName=self.name, Data=json.dumps(data),
PartitionKey=partition_key
            )
            logger.info("Put record in stream %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put record in stream %s.", self.name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutRecord中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

無伺服器範例

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收從 Kinesis 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 來使用 Kinesis 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import base64
def lambda_handler(event, context):

    for record in event['Records']:
        try:
            print(f"Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: {record['eventID']}")
            record_data = base64.b64decode(record['kinesis']
['data']).decode('utf-8')
            print(f"Record Data: {record_data}")
            # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"An error occurred {e}")
            raise e
    print(f"Successfully processed {len(event['Records'])} records.")
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例顯示如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

透過使用 Python 的 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
```

```
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["kinesis"]["sequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

AWS KMS 使用 SDK 的例子（博圖 3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS KMS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateAlias`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAlias`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None


    def create_alias(self, key_id):
        """
        Creates an alias for the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of a key to give an alias.
        :return: The alias given to the key.
        """
        alias = ""
        while alias == "":
            alias = input(f"What alias would you like to give to key {key_id}? ")
        try:
            self.kms_client.create_alias(AliasName=alias, TargetKeyId=key_id)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create alias %s. Here's why: %s",
                alias,
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
        else:
            print(f"Created alias {alias} for key {key_id}.")
            return alias
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateAlias中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateGrant`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateGrant`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def create_grant(self, key_id):
        """
        Creates a grant for a key that lets a principal generate a symmetric data
        encryption key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key.
        :return: The grant that is created.
        """
        principal = input(
            f"Enter the ARN of a principal, such as an IAM role, to grant that role
 "
            f"GenerateDataKey permissions on key {key_id}: "
        )
        if principal != "":
            try:
                grant = self.kms_client.create_grant(
                    KeyId=key_id,
                    GranteePrincipal=principal,
                    Operations=["GenerateDataKey"],
                )
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create a grant on key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Grant created on key {key_id}.")
                return grant
        else:
            print("Skipping grant creation.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateGrant中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

CreateKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateKey。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []


    def create_key(self):
        """
        Creates a key (or multiple keys) with a user-provided description.
        """
        answer = "y"
        while answer.lower() == "y":
            key_desc = input("\nLet's create a key. Describe it for me: ")
            if not key_desc:
                key_desc = "Key management demo key"
            try:
                key = self.kms_client.create_key(Description=key_desc)
["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't create your key. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            else:
                print("Key created:")
                pprint(key)
                self.created_keys.append(key)
                answer = input("Create another (y/n)? ")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateKey中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Decrypt

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Decrypt。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def decrypt(self, key_id, cipher_text):
        """
        Decrypts text previously encrypted with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to decrypt the data.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted text to decrypt.
        """
        answer = input("Ready to decrypt your ciphertext (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                text = self.kms_client.decrypt(
                    KeyId=key_id, CiphertextBlob=cipher_text
                )["Plaintext"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't decrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Your plaintext is {text.decode()}")
        else:
            print("Skipping decryption demo.")
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中進行解密。

DeleteAlias

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAlias。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None


    def delete_alias(self):
        """
        Deletes an alias.
        """
        alias = input(f"Enter an alias that you'd like to delete: ")
        if alias != "":
            try:
                self.kms_client.delete_alias(AliasName=alias)
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't delete alias %s. Here's why: %s",
                    alias,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Deleted alias {alias}.")
        else:
            print("Skipping alias deletion.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteAlias中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeKey。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []


    def describe_key(self):
        """
        Describes a key.
        """
        key_id = input("Enter a key ID or ARN here to get information about the key:
 ")
        if key_id:
            try:
                key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't get key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Got key {key_id}:")
                pprint(key)
        return key_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeKey中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DisableKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisableKey。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []


    def enable_disable_key(self, key_id):
        """
        Disables and then enables a key. Gets the key state after each state change.
        """
        answer = input("Do you want to disable and then enable that key (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                self.kms_client.disable_key(KeyId=key_id)
                key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't disable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"AWS KMS says your key state is: {key['KeyState']}.")

            try:
                self.kms_client.enable_key(KeyId=key_id)
                key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
```

```
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't enable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"AWS KMS says your key state is: {key['KeyState']}.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DisableKey中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

EnableKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`EnableKey`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []


    def enable_disable_key(self, key_id):
        """
        Disables and then enables a key. Gets the key state after each state change.
        """
        answer = input("Do you want to disable and then enable that key (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                self.kms_client.disable_key(KeyId=key_id)
                key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't disable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
```

```
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"AWS KMS says your key state is: {key['KeyState']}.")

            try:
                self.kms_client.enable_key(KeyId=key_id)
                key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't enable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"AWS KMS says your key state is: {key['KeyState']}.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件EnableKey中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`Encrypt`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Encrypt`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def encrypt(self, key_id):
        """
        Encrypts text by using the specified key.
```

```
        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for encryption.
        :return: The encrypted version of the text.
        """
        text = input("Enter some text to encrypt: ")
        try:
            cipher_text = self.kms_client.encrypt(
                KeyId=key_id, Plaintext=text.encode()
            )["CiphertextBlob"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
        else:
            print(f"Your ciphertext is: {cipher_text}")
            return cipher_text
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中加密以進行 Python (Boto3) API 參考。

`GenerateDataKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GenerateDataKey`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []


    def generate_data_key(self, key_id):
        """
        Generates a symmetric data key that can be used for client-side encryption.
        """
```

```
        answer = input(
            f"Do you want to generate a symmetric data key from key {key_id} (y/n)?
 "
        )
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                data_key = self.kms_client.generate_data_key(
                    KeyId=key_id, KeySpec="AES_256"
                )
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't generate a data key for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                pprint(data_key)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GenerateDataKey中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetKeyPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetKeyPolicy。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def get_policy(self, key_id):
        """
        Gets the policy of a key.
```

```
        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The key policy as a dict.
        """
        if key_id != "":
            try:
                response = self.kms_client.get_key_policy(
                    KeyId=key_id, PolicyName="default"
                )
                policy = json.loads(response["Policy"])
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get policy for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                pprint(policy)
                return policy
        else:
            print("Skipping get policy demo.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetKeyPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListAliases

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAliases`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None
```

```
    def list_aliases(self):
        """
        Lists aliases for the current account.
        """
        answer = input("\nLet's list your key aliases. Ready (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                page_size = 10

                alias_paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_aliases")
                for alias_page in alias_paginator.paginate(
                    PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 10}
                ):
                    print(f"Here are {page_size} aliases:")
                    pprint(alias_page["Aliases"])
                    if alias_page["Truncated"]:
                        answer = input(
                            f"Do you want to see the next {page_size} aliases (y/n)?
"
                        )
                        if answer.lower() != "y":
                            break
                    else:
                        print("That's all your aliases!")
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't list your aliases. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListAliases中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListGrants

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListGrants。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def list_grants(self, key_id):
        """
        Lists grants for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        :return: The grants for the key.
        """
        answer = input(f"Ready to list grants on key {key_id} (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                grants = self.kms_client.list_grants(KeyId=key_id)["Grants"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't list grants for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Grants for key {key_id}:")
                pprint(grants)
                return grants
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListGrants中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ListKeyPolicies`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListKeyPolicies`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def list_policies(self, key_id):
        """
        Lists the names of the policies for a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to query.
        """
        try:
            policy_names = self.kms_client.list_key_policies(KeyId=key_id)[
                "PolicyNames"
            ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your policies. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
        else:
            print(f"The policies for key {key_id} are:")
            pprint(policy_names)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListKeyPolicies中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ListKeys`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListKeys`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []


    def list_keys(self):
        """
        Lists the keys for the current account by using a paginator.
        """
        try:
            page_size = 10
            print("\nLet's list your keys.")
            key_paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_keys")
            for key_page in key_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize":
 10}):
                print(f"Here are {len(key_page['Keys'])} keys:")
                pprint(key_page["Keys"])
                if key_page["Truncated"]:
                    answer = input(
                        f"Do you want to see the next {page_size} keys (y/n)? "
                    )
                    if answer.lower() != "y":
                        break
                else:
                    print("That's all your keys!")
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your keys. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListKeys中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

PutKeyPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutKeyPolicy。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyPolicy:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def set_policy(self, key_id, policy):
        """
        Sets the policy of a key. Setting a policy entirely overwrites the existing
        policy, so care is taken to add a statement to the existing list of
 statements
        rather than simply writing a new policy.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to set the policy to.
        :param policy: The existing policy of the key.
        """
        principal = input(
            "Enter the ARN of an IAM role to set as the principal on the policy: "
        )
        if key_id != "" and principal != "":
            # The updated policy replaces the existing policy. Add a new statement
 to
            # the list along with the original policy statements.
            policy["Statement"].append(
                {
                    "Sid": "Allow access for ExampleRole",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"AWS": principal},
                    "Action": [
                        "kms:Encrypt",
                        "kms:GenerateDataKey*",
                        "kms:Decrypt",
                        "kms:DescribeKey",
```

```
                        "kms:ReEncrypt*",
                    ],
                    "Resource": "*",
                }
            )
            try:
                self.kms_client.put_key_policy(
                    KeyId=key_id, PolicyName="default", Policy=json.dumps(policy)
                )
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't set policy for key %s. Here's why %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Set policy for key {key_id}.")
        else:
            print("Skipping set policy demo.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutKeyPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ReEncrypt

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ReEncrypt。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def re_encrypt(self, source_key_id, cipher_text):
```

```
        """
        Takes ciphertext previously encrypted with one key and reencrypt it by using
        another key.

        :param source_key_id: The ARN or ID of the original key used to encrypt the
                              ciphertext.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted ciphertext.
        :return: The ciphertext encrypted by the second key.
        """
        destination_key_id = input(
            f"Your ciphertext is currently encrypted with key {source_key_id}. "
            f"Enter another key ID or ARN to reencrypt it: "
        )
        if destination_key_id != "":
            try:
                cipher_text = self.kms_client.re_encrypt(
                    SourceKeyId=source_key_id,
                    DestinationKeyId=destination_key_id,
                    CiphertextBlob=cipher_text,
                )["CiphertextBlob"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't reencrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Reencrypted your ciphertext as: {cipher_text}")
                return cipher_text
        else:
            print("Skipping reencryption demo.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ReEncrypt中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

RetireGrant

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RetireGrant。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def retire_grant(self, grant):
        """
        Retires a grant so that it can no longer be used.

        :param grant: The grant to retire.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.retire_grant(GrantToken=grant["GrantToken"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't retire grant %s. Here's why: %s",
                grant["GrantId"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
        else:
            print(f"Grant {grant['GrantId']} retired.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RetireGrant中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`RevokeGrant`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`RevokeGrant`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GrantManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def revoke_grant(self, key_id, grant):
        """
        Revokes a grant so that it can no longer be used.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key associated with the grant.
        :param grant: The grant to revoke.
        """
        try:
            self.kms_client.revoke_grant(KeyId=key_id, GrantId=grant["GrantId"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't revoke grant %s. Here's why: %s",
                grant["GrantId"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
        else:
            print(f"Grant {grant['GrantId']} revoked.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RevokeGrant中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ScheduleKeyDeletion`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ScheduleKeyDeletion`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []


    def delete_keys(self, keys):
        """
        Deletes a list of keys.

        :param keys: The list of keys to delete.
        """
        answer = input("Do you want to delete these keys (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            window = 7
            for key in keys:
                try:
                    self.kms_client.schedule_key_deletion(
                        KeyId=key["KeyId"], PendingWindowInDays=window
                    )
                except ClientError as err:
                    logging.error(
                        "Couldn't delete key %s. Here's why: %s",
                        key["KeyId"],
                        err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                    )
                else:
                    print(
                        f"Key {key['KeyId']} scheduled for deletion in {window}
 days."
                    )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ScheduleKeyDeletion中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

UpdateAlias

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateAlias。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class AliasManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_key = None


    def update_alias(self, alias, current_key_id):
        """
        Updates an alias by assigning it to another key.

        :param alias: The alias to reassign.
        :param current_key_id: The ARN or ID of the key currently associated with
 the alias.
        """
        new_key_id = input(
            f"Alias {alias} is currently associated with {current_key_id}. "
            f"Enter another key ID or ARN that you want to associate with {alias}: "
        )
        if new_key_id != "":
            try:
                self.kms_client.update_alias(AliasName=alias,
 TargetKeyId=new_key_id)
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't associate alias %s with key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    alias,
                    new_key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
                )
            else:
                print(f"Alias {alias} is now associated with key {new_key_id}.")
        else:
            print("Skipping alias update.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateAlias中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

加密和解密文本

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用 KMS 金鑰加密純文字。
- 使用 KMS 金鑰解密密文。
- 使用第二個 KMS 金鑰重新加密密文字。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class KeyEncrypt:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client


    def encrypt(self, key_id):
```

```
        """
        Encrypts text by using the specified key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key to use for encryption.
        :return: The encrypted version of the text.
        """
        text = input("Enter some text to encrypt: ")
        try:
            cipher_text = self.kms_client.encrypt(
                KeyId=key_id, Plaintext=text.encode()
            )["CiphertextBlob"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't encrypt text. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
        else:
            print(f"Your ciphertext is: {cipher_text}")
            return cipher_text


    def decrypt(self, key_id, cipher_text):
        """
        Decrypts text previously encrypted with a key.

        :param key_id: The ARN or ID of the key used to decrypt the data.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted text to decrypt.
        """
        answer = input("Ready to decrypt your ciphertext (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                text = self.kms_client.decrypt(
                    KeyId=key_id, CiphertextBlob=cipher_text
                )["Plaintext"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't decrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Your plaintext is {text.decode()}")
        else:
            print("Skipping decryption demo.")
```

```
    def re_encrypt(self, source_key_id, cipher_text):
        """
        Takes ciphertext previously encrypted with one key and reencrypt it by using
        another key.

        :param source_key_id: The ARN or ID of the original key used to encrypt the
                              ciphertext.
        :param cipher_text: The encrypted ciphertext.
        :return: The ciphertext encrypted by the second key.
        """
        destination_key_id = input(
            f"Your ciphertext is currently encrypted with key {source_key_id}. "
            f"Enter another key ID or ARN to reencrypt it: "
        )
        if destination_key_id != "":
            try:
                cipher_text = self.kms_client.re_encrypt(
                    SourceKeyId=source_key_id,
                    DestinationKeyId=destination_key_id,
                    CiphertextBlob=cipher_text,
                )["CiphertextBlob"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't reencrypt your ciphertext. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"Reencrypted your ciphertext as: {cipher_text}")
                return cipher_text
        else:
            print("Skipping reencryption demo.")




def key_encryption(kms_client):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key encryption
 demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    key_id = input("Enter a key ID or ARN to start the demo: ")
    if key_id == "":
        print("A key is required to run this demo.")
        return

    key_encrypt = KeyEncrypt(kms_client)
    cipher_text = key_encrypt.encrypt(key_id)
    print("-" * 88)
    if cipher_text is not None:
        key_encrypt.decrypt(key_id, cipher_text)
        print("-" * 88)
        key_encrypt.re_encrypt(key_id, cipher_text)

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        key_encryption(boto3.client("kms"))
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - 解密
  - 加密
  - ReEncrypt

管理 金鑰

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 KMS 金鑰。
- 列出您帳戶的 KMS 金鑰並取得有關它們的詳細資訊。
- 啟用和停用 KMS 金鑰。
- 產生可用於用戶端加密的對稱資料金鑰。
- 刪除 KMS 金鑰。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class KeyManager:
    def __init__(self, kms_client):
        self.kms_client = kms_client
        self.created_keys = []


    def create_key(self):
        """
        Creates a key (or multiple keys) with a user-provided description.
        """
        answer = "y"
        while answer.lower() == "y":
            key_desc = input("\nLet's create a key. Describe it for me: ")
            if not key_desc:
                key_desc = "Key management demo key"
            try:
                key = self.kms_client.create_key(Description=key_desc)
["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't create your key. Here's why: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
            else:
                print("Key created:")
                pprint(key)
                self.created_keys.append(key)
```

```
                answer = input("Create another (y/n)? ")


    def list_keys(self):
        """
        Lists the keys for the current account by using a paginator.
        """
        try:
            page_size = 10
            print("\nLet's list your keys.")
            key_paginator = self.kms_client.get_paginator("list_keys")
            for key_page in key_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize":
10}):
                print(f"Here are {len(key_page['Keys'])} keys:")
                pprint(key_page["Keys"])
                if key_page["Truncated"]:
                    answer = input(
                        f"Do you want to see the next {page_size} keys (y/n)? "
                    )
                    if answer.lower() != "y":
                        break
                else:
                    print("That's all your keys!")
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list your keys. Here's why: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )


    def describe_key(self):
        """
        Describes a key.
        """
        key_id = input("Enter a key ID or ARN here to get information about the key:
")
        if key_id:
            try:
                key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't get key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
                )
            else:
                print(f"Got key {key_id}:")
                pprint(key)
        return key_id


    def generate_data_key(self, key_id):
        """
        Generates a symmetric data key that can be used for client-side encryption.
        """
        answer = input(
            f"Do you want to generate a symmetric data key from key {key_id} (y/n)?
"
        )
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                data_key = self.kms_client.generate_data_key(
                    KeyId=key_id, KeySpec="AES_256"
                )
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't generate a data key for key %s. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                pprint(data_key)


    def enable_disable_key(self, key_id):
        """
        Disables and then enables a key. Gets the key state after each state change.
        """
        answer = input("Do you want to disable and then enable that key (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            try:
                self.kms_client.disable_key(KeyId=key_id)
                key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't disable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
                )
            else:
                print(f"AWS KMS says your key state is: {key['KeyState']}.")

            try:
                self.kms_client.enable_key(KeyId=key_id)
                key = self.kms_client.describe_key(KeyId=key_id)["KeyMetadata"]
            except ClientError as err:
                logging.error(
                    "Couldn't enable key '%s'. Here's why: %s",
                    key_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
            else:
                print(f"AWS KMS says your key state is: {key['KeyState']}.")


    def delete_keys(self, keys):
        """
        Deletes a list of keys.

        :param keys: The list of keys to delete.
        """
        answer = input("Do you want to delete these keys (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            window = 7
            for key in keys:
                try:
                    self.kms_client.schedule_key_deletion(
                        KeyId=key["KeyId"], PendingWindowInDays=window
                    )
                except ClientError as err:
                    logging.error(
                        "Couldn't delete key %s. Here's why: %s",
                        key["KeyId"],
                        err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                    )
                else:
                    print(
                        f"Key {key['KeyId']} scheduled for deletion in {window}
days."
                    )
```

```
def key_management(kms_client):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key management
 demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    key_manager = KeyManager(kms_client)
    key_manager.create_key()
    print("-" * 88)
    key_manager.list_keys()
    print("-" * 88)
    key_id = key_manager.describe_key()
    if key_id:
        key_manager.enable_disable_key(key_id)
        print("-" * 88)
        key_manager.generate_data_key(key_id)
    print("-" * 88)
    print("For this demo, we created these keys:")
    for key in key_manager.created_keys:
        print(f"\tKeyId: {key['KeyId']}")
        print(f"\tDescription: {key['Description']}")
        print("-" * 66)
    key_manager.delete_keys(key_manager.created_keys)
    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        key_management(boto3.client("kms"))
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateKey
  - DescribeKey

- DisableKey
- EnableKey
- GenerateDataKey
- ListKeys
- ScheduleKeyDeletion

使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 的 Lambda 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Lambda 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CreateFunction`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateFunction`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
```

```
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def create_function(
        self, function_name, handler_name, iam_role, deployment_package
    ):
        """
        Deploys a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
        :param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function. This
                             must include the file name and the function name.
        :param iam_role: The IAM role to use for the function.
        :param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
                                   code in .zip format.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.create_function(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Description="AWS Lambda doc example",
                Runtime="python3.8",
                Role=iam_role.arn,
                Handler=handler_name,
                Code={"ZipFile": deployment_package},
                Publish=True,
            )
            function_arn = response["FunctionArn"]
            waiter = self.lambda_client.get_waiter("function_active_v2")
            waiter.wait(FunctionName=function_name)
            logger.info(
                "Created function '%s' with ARN: '%s'.",
                function_name,
                response["FunctionArn"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.error("Couldn't create function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        else:
            return function_arn
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateFunction中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteFunction。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def delete_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Deletes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.lambda_client.delete_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete function %s.", function_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteFunction中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetFunction。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def get_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Gets data about a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function.
        :return: The function data.
        """
        response = None
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.get_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
                logger.info("Function %s does not exist.", function_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    function_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetFunction中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Invoke

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Invoke。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def invoke_function(self, function_name, function_params, get_log=False):
        """
        Invokes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to invoke.
        :param function_params: The parameters of the function as a dict. This dict
                                is serialized to JSON before it is sent to Lambda.
        :param get_log: When true, the last 4 KB of the execution log are included
 in
                        the response.
        :return: The response from the function invocation.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.invoke(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Payload=json.dumps(function_params),
                LogType="Tail" if get_log else "None",
            )
            logger.info("Invoked function %s.", function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't invoke function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS 開發套件 API 參考》中的 Invoke。

ListFunctions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListFunctions。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def list_functions(self):
        """
        Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
        """
        try:
            func_paginator = self.lambda_client.get_paginator("list_functions")
            for func_page in func_paginator.paginate():
                for func in func_page["Functions"]:
                    print(func["FunctionName"])
                    desc = func.get("Description")
                    if desc:
                        print(f"\t{desc}")
                    print(f"\t{func['Runtime']}: {func['Handler']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list functions. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListFunctions中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

UpdateFunctionCode

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateFunctionCode。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def update_function_code(self, function_name, deployment_package):
        """
        Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
 contains
        the code for the function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
                                   .zip format.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_code(
                FunctionName=function_name, ZipFile=deployment_package
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateFunctionCode中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

UpdateFunctionConfiguration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateFunctionConfiguration。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource


    def update_function_configuration(self, function_name, env_vars):
        """
        Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param env_vars: A dict of environment variables to update.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_configuration(
                FunctionName=function_name, Environment={"Variables": env_vars}
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function configuration %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

開始使用函數

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 IAM 角色和 Lambda 函數，然後上傳處理常式程式碼。
- 調用具有單一參數的函數並取得結果。
- 更新函數程式碼並使用環境變數進行設定。
- 調用具有新參數的函數並取得結果。顯示傳回的執行日誌。
- 列出您帳戶的函數，然後清理相關資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用主控台建立 Lambda 函數。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

定義增量一個數字的 Lambda 處理常式。

```
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger()
```

```
logger.setLevel(logging.INFO)


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and a single number, performs the specified action on the
 number,
    and returns the result. The only allowable action is 'increment'.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the action.
    """
    result = None
    action = event.get("action")
    if action == "increment":
        result = event.get("number", 0) + 1
        logger.info("Calculated result of %s", result)
    else:
        logger.error("%s is not a valid action.", action)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

定義可執行算術運算的第二個 Lambda 處理常式。

```
import logging
import os


logger = logging.getLogger()

# Define a list of Python lambda functions that are called by this AWS Lambda
 function.
ACTIONS = {
    "plus": lambda x, y: x + y,
    "minus": lambda x, y: x - y,
    "times": lambda x, y: x * y,
    "divided-by": lambda x, y: x / y,
```

```
}


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Accepts an action and two numbers, performs the specified action on the numbers,
    and returns the result.

    :param event: The event dict that contains the parameters sent when the function
                  is invoked.
    :param context: The context in which the function is called.
    :return: The result of the specified action.
    """
    # Set the log level based on a variable configured in the Lambda environment.
    logger.setLevel(os.environ.get("LOG_LEVEL", logging.INFO))
    logger.debug("Event: %s", event)

    action = event.get("action")
    func = ACTIONS.get(action)
    x = event.get("x")
    y = event.get("y")
    result = None
    try:
        if func is not None and x is not None and y is not None:
            result = func(x, y)
            logger.info("%s %s %s is %s", x, action, y, result)
        else:
            logger.error("I can't calculate %s %s %s.", x, action, y)
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        logger.warning("I can't divide %s by 0!", x)

    response = {"result": result}
    return response
```

建立可包裝 Lambda 動作的函數。

```
class LambdaWrapper:
    def __init__(self, lambda_client, iam_resource):
        self.lambda_client = lambda_client
        self.iam_resource = iam_resource
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def create_deployment_package(source_file, destination_file):
        """
        Creates a Lambda deployment package in .zip format in an in-memory buffer.
This
        buffer can be passed directly to Lambda when creating the function.

        :param source_file: The name of the file that contains the Lambda handler
                            function.
        :param destination_file: The name to give the file when it's deployed to
Lambda.
        :return: The deployment package.
        """
        buffer = io.BytesIO()
        with zipfile.ZipFile(buffer, "w") as zipped:
            zipped.write(source_file, destination_file)
        buffer.seek(0)
        return buffer.read()

    def get_iam_role(self, iam_role_name):
        """
        Get an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role.

        :param iam_role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
        :return: The IAM role.
        """
        role = None
        try:
            temp_role = self.iam_resource.Role(iam_role_name)
            temp_role.load()
            role = temp_role
            logger.info("Got IAM role %s", role.name)
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                logger.info("IAM role %s does not exist.", iam_role_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get IAM role %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    iam_role_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

```
                raise
        return role

    def create_iam_role_for_lambda(self, iam_role_name):
        """
        Creates an IAM role that grants the Lambda function basic permissions. If a
        role with the specified name already exists, it is used for the demo.

        :param iam_role_name: The name of the role to create.
        :return: The role and a value that indicates whether the role is newly
 created.
        """
        role = self.get_iam_role(iam_role_name)
        if role is not None:
            return role, False

        lambda_assume_role_policy = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        policy_arn = "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole"

        try:
            role = self.iam_resource.create_role(
                RoleName=iam_role_name,
                AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(lambda_assume_role_policy),
            )
            logger.info("Created role %s.", role.name)
            role.attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy_arn)
            logger.info("Attached basic execution policy to role %s.", role.name)
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "EntityAlreadyExists":
                role = self.iam_resource.Role(iam_role_name)
                logger.warning("The role %s already exists. Using it.",
 iam_role_name)
            else:
                logger.exception(
```

```
                "Couldn't create role %s or attach policy %s.",
                iam_role_name,
                policy_arn,
            )
            raise

    return role, True

def get_function(self, function_name):
    """
    Gets data about a Lambda function.

    :param function_name: The name of the function.
    :return: The function data.
    """
    response = None
    try:
        response = self.lambda_client.get_function(FunctionName=function_name)
    except ClientError as err:
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            logger.info("Function %s does not exist.", function_name)
        else:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
    return response


def create_function(
    self, function_name, handler_name, iam_role, deployment_package
):
    """
    Deploys a Lambda function.

    :param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
    :param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function. This
                         must include the file name and the function name.
    :param iam_role: The IAM role to use for the function.
    :param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
                               code in .zip format.
```

```
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.create_function(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Description="AWS Lambda doc example",
                Runtime="python3.8",
                Role=iam_role.arn,
                Handler=handler_name,
                Code={"ZipFile": deployment_package},
                Publish=True,
            )
            function_arn = response["FunctionArn"]
            waiter = self.lambda_client.get_waiter("function_active_v2")
            waiter.wait(FunctionName=function_name)
            logger.info(
                "Created function '%s' with ARN: '%s'.",
                function_name,
                response["FunctionArn"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.error("Couldn't create function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        else:
            return function_arn


    def delete_function(self, function_name):
        """
        Deletes a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.lambda_client.delete_function(FunctionName=function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete function %s.", function_name)
            raise


    def invoke_function(self, function_name, function_params, get_log=False):
        """
        Invokes a Lambda function.
```

```
        :param function_name: The name of the function to invoke.
        :param function_params: The parameters of the function as a dict. This dict
                                is serialized to JSON before it is sent to Lambda.
        :param get_log: When true, the last 4 KB of the execution log are included
in
                        the response.
        :return: The response from the function invocation.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.invoke(
                FunctionName=function_name,
                Payload=json.dumps(function_params),
                LogType="Tail" if get_log else "None",
            )
            logger.info("Invoked function %s.", function_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't invoke function %s.", function_name)
            raise
        return response


    def update_function_code(self, function_name, deployment_package):
        """
        Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
contains
        the code for the function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
                                   .zip format.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_code(
                FunctionName=function_name, ZipFile=deployment_package
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return response


    def update_function_configuration(self, function_name, env_vars):
        """
        Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.

        :param function_name: The name of the function to update.
        :param env_vars: A dict of environment variables to update.
        :return: Data about the update, including the status.
        """
        try:
            response = self.lambda_client.update_function_configuration(
                FunctionName=function_name, Environment={"Variables": env_vars}
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update function configuration %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                function_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def list_functions(self):
        """
        Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
        """
        try:
            func_paginator = self.lambda_client.get_paginator("list_functions")
            for func_page in func_paginator.paginate():
                for func in func_page["Functions"]:
                    print(func["FunctionName"])
                    desc = func.get("Description")
                    if desc:
                        print(f"\t{desc}")
                    print(f"\t{func['Runtime']}: {func['Handler']}")
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list functions. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

建立可執行該案例的函數。

```
class UpdateFunctionWaiter(CustomWaiter):
    """A custom waiter that waits until a function is successfully updated."""

    def __init__(self, client):
        super().__init__(
            "UpdateSuccess",
            "GetFunction",
            "Configuration.LastUpdateStatus",
            {"Successful": WaitState.SUCCESS, "Failed": WaitState.FAILURE},
            client,
        )

    def wait(self, function_name):
        self._wait(FunctionName=function_name)


def run_scenario(lambda_client, iam_resource, basic_file, calculator_file,
 lambda_name):
    """
    Runs the scenario.

    :param lambda_client: A Boto3 Lambda client.
    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 IAM resource.
    :param basic_file: The name of the file that contains the basic Lambda handler.
    :param calculator_file: The name of the file that contains the calculator Lambda
 handler.
    :param lambda_name: The name to give resources created for the scenario, such as
 the
                        IAM role and the Lambda function.
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the AWS Lambda getting started with functions demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    wrapper = LambdaWrapper(lambda_client, iam_resource)

    print("Checking for IAM role for Lambda...")
    iam_role, should_wait = wrapper.create_iam_role_for_lambda(lambda_name)
    if should_wait:
        logger.info("Giving AWS time to create resources...")
        wait(10)

    print(f"Looking for function {lambda_name}...")
    function = wrapper.get_function(lambda_name)
    if function is None:
        print("Zipping the Python script into a deployment package...")
        deployment_package = wrapper.create_deployment_package(
            basic_file, f"{lambda_name}.py"
        )
        print(f"...and creating the {lambda_name} Lambda function.")
        wrapper.create_function(
            lambda_name, f"{lambda_name}.lambda_handler", iam_role,
deployment_package
        )
    else:
        print(f"Function {lambda_name} already exists.")
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's invoke {lambda_name}. This function increments a number.")
    action_params = {
        "action": "increment",
        "number": q.ask("Give me a number to increment: ", q.is_int),
    }
    print(f"Invoking {lambda_name}...")
    response = wrapper.invoke_function(lambda_name, action_params)
    print(
        f"Incrementing {action_params['number']} resulted in "
        f"{json.load(response['Payload'])}"
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Let's update the function to an arithmetic calculator.")
    q.ask("Press Enter when you're ready.")
    print("Creating a new deployment package...")
```

```
    deployment_package = wrapper.create_deployment_package(
        calculator_file, f"{lambda_name}.py"
    )
    print(f"...and updating the {lambda_name} Lambda function.")
    update_waiter = UpdateFunctionWaiter(lambda_client)
    wrapper.update_function_code(lambda_name, deployment_package)
    update_waiter.wait(lambda_name)
    print(f"This function uses an environment variable to control logging level.")
    print(f"Let's set it to DEBUG to get the most logging.")
    wrapper.update_function_configuration(
        lambda_name, {"LOG_LEVEL": logging.getLevelName(logging.DEBUG)}
    )

    actions = ["plus", "minus", "times", "divided-by"]
    want_invoke = True
    while want_invoke:
        print(f"Let's invoke {lambda_name}. You can invoke these actions:")
        for index, action in enumerate(actions):
            print(f"{index + 1}: {action}")
        action_params = {}
        action_index = q.ask(
            "Enter the number of the action you want to take: ",
            q.is_int,
            q.in_range(1, len(actions)),
        )
        action_params["action"] = actions[action_index - 1]
        print(f"You've chosen to invoke 'x {action_params['action']} y'.")
        action_params["x"] = q.ask("Enter a value for x: ", q.is_int)
        action_params["y"] = q.ask("Enter a value for y: ", q.is_int)
        print(f"Invoking {lambda_name}...")
        response = wrapper.invoke_function(lambda_name, action_params, True)
        print(
            f"Calculating {action_params['x']} {action_params['action']}
{action_params['y']} "
            f"resulted in {json.load(response['Payload'])}"
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to see the logs from the call.")
        print(base64.b64decode(response["LogResult"]).decode())
        want_invoke = q.ask("That was fun. Shall we do it again? (y/n) ",
q.is_yesno)
    print("-" * 88)

    if q.ask(
```

```
        "Do you want to list all of the functions in your account? (y/n) ",
 q.is_yesno
    ):
        wrapper.list_functions()
    print("-" * 88)

    if q.ask("Ready to delete the function and role? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno):
        for policy in iam_role.attached_policies.all():
            policy.detach_role(RoleName=iam_role.name)
        iam_role.delete()
        print(f"Deleted role {lambda_name}.")
        wrapper.delete_function(lambda_name)
        print(f"Deleted function {lambda_name}.")

    print("\nThanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        run_scenario(
            boto3.client("lambda"),
            boto3.resource("iam"),
            "lambda_handler_basic.py",
            "lambda_handler_calculator.py",
            "doc_example_lambda_calculator",
        )
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo!")
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱下列《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS 開發套件 API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

無伺服器範例

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收從 Kinesis 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 來使用 Kinesis 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import base64
def lambda_handler(event, context):

    for record in event['Records']:
        try:
            print(f"Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: {record['eventID']}")
            record_data = base64.b64decode(record['kinesis']
['data']).decode('utf-8')
            print(f"Record Data: {record_data}")
            # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"An error occurred {e}")
            raise e
    print(f"Successfully processed {len(event['Records'])} records.")
```

從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過從 DynamoDB 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 DynamoDB 承載並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用使用 Python 與 Lambda 一起使用動 DynamoDB 事件。

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

import json

def lambda_handler(event, context):
    print(json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    for record in event['Records']:
        log_dynamodb_record(record)

def log_dynamodb_record(record):
    print(record['eventID'])
    print(record['eventName'])
    print(f"DynamoDB Record: {json.dumps(record['dynamodb'])}")
```

從 Amazon DocumentDB 觸發器調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 DocumentDB 變更串流接收記錄所觸發的事件。該函數檢索 DocumentDB 有效載荷和記錄的內容。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 使用 Lambda 消費 Amazon DocumentDB 事件。

```
import json
```

```
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event.get('events', []):
        log_document_db_event(record)
    return 'OK'

def log_document_db_event(record):
    event_data = record.get('event', {})
    operation_type = event_data.get('operationType', 'Unknown')
    db = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('db', 'Unknown')
    collection = event_data.get('ns', {}).get('coll', 'Unknown')
    full_document = event_data.get('fullDocument', {})

    print(f"Operation type: {operation_type}")
    print(f"db: {db}")
    print(f"collection: {collection}")
    print("Full document:", json.dumps(full_document, indent=2))
```

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體而觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import json
import urllib.parse
import boto3

print('Loading function')
```

```
s3 = boto3.client('s3')


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    #print("Received event: " + json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    # Get the object from the event and show its content type
    bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
    key = urllib.parse.unquote_plus(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 encoding='utf-8')
    try:
        response = s3.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
        print("CONTENT TYPE: " + response['ContentType'])
        return response['ContentType']
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
        print('Error getting object {} from bucket {}. Make sure they exist and your
 bucket is in the same region as this function.'.format(key, bucket))
        raise e
```

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收來自 SNS 主題的訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event['Records']:
        process_message(record)
    print("done")
```

```
def process_message(record):
    try:
        message = record['Sns']['Message']
        print(f"Processed message {message}")
        # TODO; Process your record here

    except Exception as e:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise e
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收由 SQS 佇列接收訊息觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for message in event['Records']:
        process_message(message)
    print("done")

def process_message(message):
    try:
        print(f"Processed message {message['body']}")
        # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    except Exception as err:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise err
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例顯示如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

透過使用 Python 的 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["kinesis"]["sequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 DynamoDB 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def handler(event, context):
    records = event.get("Records")
    curRecordSequenceNumber = ""

    for record in records:
        try:
            # Process your record
            curRecordSequenceNumber = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
        except Exception as e:
            # Return failed record's sequence number
            return {"batchItemFailures":[{"itemIdentifier":
 curRecordSequenceNumber}]}

    return {"batchItemFailures":[]}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import json
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    if event:
        batch_item_failures = []
        sqs_batch_response = {}

        for record in event["Records"]:
            try:
                # process message
            except Exception as e:
                batch_item_failures.append({"itemIdentifier": record['messageId']})

        sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
        return sqs_batch_response
```

尋找使用 SDK 的視覺示例 (肉毒桿菌 3)

下列程式碼範例會示範如何執行動作，以及如何使用 Lookout for Vision 來實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Lookout for Vision

下列程式碼範例會示範如何開始使 Lookout for Vision。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
"""
This example shows how to list your Amazon Lookout for Vision projects.
If you haven't previously created a project in the current AWS Region,
the response is an empty list, however it confirms that you can call the
Lookout for Vision API.
"""
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import boto3


class Hello:
    """Hello class for Amazon Lookout for Vision"""

    @staticmethod
    def list_projects(lookoutvision_client):
        """
        Lists information about the projects that are in your AWS account
        and in the current AWS Region.

        : param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            for project in response["Projects"]:
                print("Project: " + project["ProjectName"])
                print("ARN: " + project["ProjectArn"])
                print()
            print("Done!")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't list projects. \n{err}")
            raise


def main():
    session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")
    lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")

    Hello.list_projects(lookoutvision_client)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListProjects中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CreateDataset

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDataset`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱建立資料集。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def create_dataset(lookoutvision_client, project_name, manifest_file,
 dataset_type):
        """
        Creates a new Lookout for Vision dataset

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project in which you want to
                             create a dataset.
        :param bucket: The bucket that contains the manifest file.
        :param manifest_file: The path and name of the manifest file.
        :param dataset_type: The type of the dataset (train or test).
        """
        try:
            bucket, key = manifest_file.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
```

```
            logger.info("Creating %s dataset type...", dataset_type)
            dataset = {
                "GroundTruthManifest": {"S3Object": {"Bucket": bucket, "Key": key}}
            }
            response = lookoutvision_client.create_dataset(
                ProjectName=project_name,
                DatasetType=dataset_type,
                DatasetSource=dataset,
            )
            logger.info("Dataset Status: %s", response["DatasetMetadata"]["Status"])
            logger.info(
                "Dataset Status Message: %s",
                response["DatasetMetadata"]["StatusMessage"],
            )
            logger.info("Dataset Type: %s", response["DatasetMetadata"]
["DatasetType"])

            # Wait until either created or failed.
            finished = False
            status = ""
            dataset_description = {}
            while finished is False:
                dataset_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_dataset(
                    ProjectName=project_name, DatasetType=dataset_type
                )
                status = dataset_description["DatasetDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "CREATE_IN_PROGRESS":
                    logger.info("Dataset creation in progress...")
                    time.sleep(2)
                elif status == "CREATE_COMPLETE":
                    logger.info("Dataset created.")
                    finished = True
                else:
                    logger.info(
                        "Dataset creation failed: %s",
                        dataset_description["DatasetDescription"]["StatusMessage"],
                    )
                    finished = True

            if status != "CREATE_COMPLETE":
                message = dataset_description["DatasetDescription"]["StatusMessage"]
                logger.exception("Couldn't create dataset: %s", message)
                raise Exception(f"Couldn't create dataset: {message}")
```

```
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Service error: Couldn't create dataset.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateDataset中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateModel`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateModel`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱訓練模型。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def create_model(
        lookoutvision_client,
        project_name,
        training_results,
        tag_key=None,
        tag_key_value=None,
    ):
        """
        Creates a version of a Lookout for Vision model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project in which you want to create a
                             model.
        :param training_results: The Amazon S3 location where training results are
 stored.
        :param tag_key: The key for a tag to add to the model.
        :param tag_key_value - A value associated with the tag_key.
```

```
        return: The model status and version.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Training model...")
            output_bucket, output_folder = training_results.replace("s3://",
"").split(
                "/", 1
            )
            output_config = {
                "S3Location": {"Bucket": output_bucket, "Prefix": output_folder}
            }
            tags = []
            if tag_key is not None:
                tags = [{"Key": tag_key, "Value": tag_key_value}]

            response = lookoutvision_client.create_model(
                ProjectName=project_name, OutputConfig=output_config, Tags=tags
            )

            logger.info("ARN: %s", response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelArn"])
            logger.info("Version: %s", response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelVersion"])
            logger.info("Started training...")

            print("Training started. Training might take several hours to
complete.")

            # Wait until training completes.
            finished = False
            status = "UNKNOWN"
            while finished is False:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project_name,
                    ModelVersion=response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelVersion"],
                )
                status = model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "TRAINING":
                    logger.info("Model training in progress...")
                    time.sleep(600)
                    continue

                if status == "TRAINED":
                    logger.info("Model was successfully trained.")
                else:
```

```
                    logger.info(
                        "Model training failed: %s ",
                        model_description["ModelDescription"]["StatusMessage"],
                    )
                finished = True
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't train model.")
            raise
        else:
            return status, response["ModelMetadata"]["ModelVersion"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateProject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateProject`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱建立專案。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Projects:

    @staticmethod
    def create_project(lookoutvision_client, project_name):
        """
        Creates a new Lookout for Vision project.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param  project_name: The name for the new project.
        :return project_arn: The ARN of the new project.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Creating project: %s", project_name)
            response = lookoutvision_client.create_project(ProjectName=project_name)
```

```
            project_arn = response["ProjectMetadata"]["ProjectArn"]
            logger.info("project ARN: %s", project_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create project %s.", project_name)
            raise
        else:
            return project_arn
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateProject中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteDataset

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDataset。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱刪除資料集。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def delete_dataset(lookoutvision_client, project_name, dataset_type):
        """
        Deletes a Lookout for Vision dataset

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the dataset that
                             you want to delete.
        :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that you
                             want to delete.
        """
        try:
            logger.info(
                "Deleting the %s dataset for project %s.", dataset_type,
 project_name
```

```
            )
            lookoutvision_client.delete_dataset(
                ProjectName=project_name, DatasetType=dataset_type
            )
            logger.info("Dataset deleted.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Service error: Couldn't delete dataset.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteDataset中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteModel

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteModel。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱刪除模型。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def delete_model(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version):
        """
        Deletes a Lookout for Vision model. The model must first be stopped and
 can't
        be in training.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the desired
 model.
        :param model_version: The version of the model that you want to delete.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Deleting model: %s", model_version)
```

```
            lookoutvision_client.delete_model(
                ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
            )

            model_exists = True
            while model_exists:
                response =
lookoutvision_client.list_models(ProjectName=project_name)

                model_exists = False
                for model in response["Models"]:
                    if model["ModelVersion"] == model_version:
                        model_exists = True

                if model_exists is False:
                    logger.info("Model deleted")
                else:
                    logger.info("Model is being deleted...")
                    time.sleep(2)

            logger.info("Deleted Model: %s", model_version)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete model.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteProject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteProject`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱刪除專案。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Projects:

    @staticmethod
    def delete_project(lookoutvision_client, project_name):
        """
        Deletes a Lookout for Vision Model

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that you want to delete.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Deleting project: %s", project_name)
            response = lookoutvision_client.delete_project(ProjectName=project_name)
            logger.info("Deleted project ARN: %s ", response["ProjectArn"])
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete project %s.", project_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteProject中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DescribeDataset`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDataset`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱檢視資料集。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def describe_dataset(lookoutvision_client, project_name, dataset_type):
        """
        Gets information about a Lookout for Vision dataset.
```

```
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the dataset that
                             you want to describe.
        :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that you want
                             to describe.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.describe_dataset(
                ProjectName=project_name, DatasetType=dataset_type
            )
            print(f"Name: {response['DatasetDescription']['ProjectName']}")
            print(f"Type: {response['DatasetDescription']['DatasetType']}")
            print(f"Status: {response['DatasetDescription']['Status']}")
            print(f"Message: {response['DatasetDescription']['StatusMessage']}")
            print(f"Images: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Total']}")
            print(f"Labeled: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Labeled']}")
            print(f"Normal: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Normal']}")
            print(f"Anomaly: {response['DatasetDescription']['ImageStats']
['Anomaly']}")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Service error: problem listing datasets.")
            raise
        print("Done.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeDataset中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeModel

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeModel。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱檢視模型。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def describe_model(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version):
        """
        Shows the performance metrics for a trained model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Amazon Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the desired
 model.
        :param model_version: The version of the model.
        """
        response = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
            ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
        )
        model_description = response["ModelDescription"]
        print(f"\tModel version: {model_description['ModelVersion']}")
        print(f"\tARN: {model_description['ModelArn']}")
        if "Description" in model_description:
            print(f"\tDescription: {model_description['Description']}")
        print(f"\tStatus: {model_description['Status']}")
        print(f"\tMessage: {model_description['StatusMessage']}")
        print(f"\tCreated: {str(model_description['CreationTimestamp'])}")

        if model_description["Status"] in ("TRAINED", "HOSTED"):
            training_start = model_description["CreationTimestamp"]
            training_end = model_description["EvaluationEndTimestamp"]
            duration = training_end - training_start
            print(f"\tTraining duration: {duration}")

            print("\n\tPerformance metrics\n\t-------------------")
            print(f"\tRecall: {model_description['Performance']['Recall']}")
            print(f"\tPrecision: {model_description['Performance']['Precision']}")
            print(f"\tF1: {model_description['Performance']['F1Score']}")
```

```
            training_output_bucket = model_description["OutputConfig"]["S3Location"]
[
                "Bucket"
            ]
            prefix = model_description["OutputConfig"]["S3Location"]["Prefix"]
            print(f"\tTraining output: s3://{training_output_bucket}/{prefix}")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DetectAnomalies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectAnomalies。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱偵測影像中的異常。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Inference:
    """
    Shows how to detect anomalies in an image using a trained Lookout for Vision
 model.
    """

    @staticmethod
    def detect_anomalies(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version, photo):
        """
        Calls DetectAnomalies using the supplied project, model version, and image.
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
        :param project: The project that contains the model that you want to use.
        :param model_version: The version of the model that you want to use.
        :param photo: The photo that you want to analyze.
        :return: The DetectAnomalyResult object that contains the analysis results.
        """

        image_type = imghdr.what(photo)
```

```
        if image_type == "jpeg":
            content_type = "image/jpeg"
        elif image_type == "png":
            content_type = "image/png"
        else:
            logger.info("Image type not valid for %s", photo)
            raise ValueError(
                f"File format not valid. Supply a jpeg or png format file: {photo}"
            )

        # Get images bytes for call to detect_anomalies.
        with open(photo, "rb") as image:
            response = lookoutvision_client.detect_anomalies(
                ProjectName=project_name,
                ContentType=content_type,
                Body=image.read(),
                ModelVersion=model_version,
            )

        return response["DetectAnomalyResult"]

    @staticmethod
    def download_from_s3(s3_resource, photo):
        """
        Downloads an image from an S3 bucket.

        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param photo: The Amazon S3 path of a photo to download.
        return: The local path to the downloaded file.
        """
        try:
            bucket, key = photo.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
            local_file = os.path.basename(photo)
        except ValueError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get S3 info for %s", photo)
            raise

        try:
            logger.info("Downloading %s", photo)
            s3_resource.Bucket(bucket).download_file(key, local_file)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't download %s from S3.", photo)
            raise
```

```
        return local_file

    @staticmethod
    def reject_on_classification(image, prediction, confidence_limit):
        """
        Returns True if the anomaly confidence is greater than or equal to
        the supplied confidence limit.
        :param image: The name of the image file that was analyzed.
        :param prediction: The DetectAnomalyResult object returned from
DetectAnomalies.
        :param confidence_limit: The minimum acceptable confidence (float 0 - 1).
        :return: True if the error condition indicates an anomaly, otherwise False.
        """

        reject = False

        logger.info("Checking classification for %s", image)

        if prediction["IsAnomalous"] and prediction["Confidence"] >=
confidence_limit:
            reject = True
            reject_info = (
                f"Rejected: Anomaly confidence ({prediction['Confidence']:.2%}) is
greater"
                f" than limit ({confidence_limit:.2%})"
            )
            logger.info("%s", reject_info)

        if not reject:
            logger.info("No anomalies found.")
        return reject

    @staticmethod
    def reject_on_anomaly_types(
        image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_types_limit
    ):
        """
        Checks if the number of anomaly types is greater than the anomaly types
        limit and if the prediction confidence is greater than the confidence limit.
        :param image: The name of the image file that was analyzed.
        :param prediction: The DetectAnomalyResult object returned from
DetectAnomalies.
        :param confidence: The minimum acceptable confidence (float 0 - 1).
```

```
        :param anomaly_types_limit: The maximum number of allowable anomaly types
(int).
        :return: True if the error condition indicates an anomaly, otherwise False.
        """

        logger.info("Checking number of anomaly types for %s", image)

        reject = False

        if prediction["IsAnomalous"] and prediction["Confidence"] >=
confidence_limit:
            anomaly_types = {
                anomaly["Name"]
                for anomaly in prediction["Anomalies"]
                if anomaly["Name"] != "background"
            }

            if len(anomaly_types) > anomaly_types_limit:
                reject = True
                reject_info = (
                    f"Rejected: Anomaly confidence ({prediction['Confidence']:.2%})
"
                    f"is greater than limit ({confidence_limit:.2%}) and "
                    f"the number of anomaly types ({len(anomaly_types)-1}) is "
                    f"greater than the limit ({anomaly_types_limit})"
                )

                logger.info("%s", reject_info)

        if not reject:
            logger.info("No anomalies found.")
        return reject

    @staticmethod
    def reject_on_coverage(
        image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_label, coverage_limit
    ):
        """
        Checks if the coverage area of an anomaly is greater than the coverage limit
and if
        the prediction confidence is greater than the confidence limit.
        :param image: The name of the image file that was analyzed.
        :param prediction: The DetectAnomalyResult object returned from
DetectAnomalies.
```

```
        :param confidence_limit: The minimum acceptable confidence (float 0-1).
        :anomaly_label: The anomaly label for the type of anomaly that you want to
 check.
        :coverage_limit: The maximum acceptable percentage coverage of an anomaly
 (float 0-1).
        :return: True if the error condition indicates an anomaly, otherwise False.
        """

        reject = False

        logger.info("Checking coverage for %s", image)

        if prediction["IsAnomalous"] and prediction["Confidence"] >=
 confidence_limit:
            for anomaly in prediction["Anomalies"]:
                if anomaly["Name"] == anomaly_label and anomaly["PixelAnomaly"][
                    "TotalPercentageArea"
                ] > (coverage_limit):
                    reject = True
                    reject_info = (
                        f"Rejected: Anomaly confidence
 ({prediction['Confidence']:.2%}) "
                        f"is greater than limit ({confidence_limit:.2%}) and
 {anomaly['Name']} "
                        f"coverage ({anomaly['PixelAnomaly']
['TotalPercentageArea']:.2%}) "
                        f"is greater than limit ({coverage_limit:.2%})"
                    )

                    logger.info("%s", reject_info)

        if not reject:
            logger.info("No anomalies found.")

        return reject

    @staticmethod
    def analyze_image(lookoutvision_client, image, config):
        """
        Analyzes an image with an Amazon Lookout for Vision model. Also
        runs a series of checks to determine if the contents of an image
        should be rejected.
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
        param image: A local image that you want to analyze.
```

```
        param config: Configuration information for the model and reject
        limits.
        """

        project = config["project"]
        model_version = config["model_version"]
        confidence_limit = config["confidence_limit"]
        coverage_limit = config["coverage_limit"]
        anomaly_types_limit = config["anomaly_types_limit"]
        anomaly_label = config["anomaly_label"]

        # Get analysis results.
        print(f"Analyzing {image}.")

        prediction = Inference.detect_anomalies(
            lookoutvision_client, project, model_version, image
        )

        anomalies = []

        reject = Inference.reject_on_classification(image, prediction,
confidence_limit)

        if reject:
            anomalies.append("Classification: An anomaly was found.")

        reject = Inference.reject_on_coverage(
            image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_label, coverage_limit
        )

        if reject:
            anomalies.append("Coverage: Anomaly coverage too high.")

        reject = Inference.reject_on_anomaly_types(
            image, prediction, confidence_limit, anomaly_types_limit
        )

        if reject:
            anomalies.append("Anomaly type count: Too many anomaly types found.")
            print()

        if len(anomalies) > 0:
            print(f"Anomalies found in {image}")
            for anomaly in anomalies:
```

```
                print(f"{anomaly}")
        else:
            print(f"No anomalies found in {image}")


def main():
    """
    Detects anomalies in an image file.
    """
    try:
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

        parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
            description="Find anomalies with Amazon Lookout for Vision."
        )
        parser.add_argument(
            "image",
            help="The file that you want to analyze. Supply a local file path or a "
            "path to an S3 object.",
        )
        parser.add_argument(
            "config",
            help=(
                "The configuration JSON file to use. "
                "See https://github.com/awsdocs/aws-doc-sdk-examples/blob/main/"
                "python/example_code/lookoutvision/README.md"
            ),
        )

        args = parser.parse_args()

        session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")

        lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")
        s3_resource = session.resource("s3")

        # Get configuration information.
        with open(args.config, encoding="utf-8") as config_file:
            config = json.load(config_file)

        # Download image if located in S3 bucket.
        if args.image.startswith("s3://"):
            image = Inference.download_from_s3(s3_resource, args.image)
        else:
```

```
            image = args.image

        Inference.analyze_image(lookoutvision_client, image, config)

        # Delete image, if downloaded from S3 bucket.
        if args.image.startswith("s3://"):
            os.remove(image)

    except ClientError as err:
        print(f"Service error: {err.response['Error']['Message']}")
    except FileNotFoundError as err:
        print(f"The supplied file couldn't be found: {err.filename}.")
    except ValueError as err:
        print(f"A value error occurred: {err}.")
    else:
        print("\nSuccessfully completed analysis.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectAnomalies中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListModels

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListModels`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱檢視模型。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Models:

    @staticmethod
    def describe_models(lookoutvision_client, project_name):
        """
```

```
        Gets information about all models in a Lookout for Vision project.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that you want to use.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_models(ProjectName=project_name)
            print("Project: " + project_name)
            for model in response["Models"]:
                Models.describe_model(
                    lookoutvision_client, project_name, model["ModelVersion"]
                )
                print()
            print("Done...")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list models.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListModels中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListProjects

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListProjects。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱檢視您的專案。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Projects:

    @staticmethod
    def list_projects(lookoutvision_client):
        """
        Lists information about the projects that are in in your AWS account
        and in the current AWS Region.
```

```
        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            for project in response["Projects"]:
                print("Project: " + project["ProjectName"])
                print("\tARN: " + project["ProjectArn"])
                print("\tCreated: " + str(["CreationTimestamp"]))
                print("Datasets")
                project_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_project(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
                )
                if not project_description["ProjectDescription"]["Datasets"]:
                    print("\tNo datasets")
                else:
                    for dataset in project_description["ProjectDescription"][
                        "Datasets"
                    ]:
                        print(f"\ttype: {dataset['DatasetType']}")
                        print(f"\tStatus: {dataset['StatusMessage']}")

                print("Models")
                response_models = lookoutvision_client.list_models(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
                )
                if not response_models["Models"]:
                    print("\tNo models")
                else:
                    for model in response_models["Models"]:
                        Models.describe_model(
                            lookoutvision_client,
                            project["ProjectName"],
                            model["ModelVersion"],
                        )

                print("------------------------------------------------------------
\n")
            print("Done!")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Problem listing projects.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListProjects中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

StartModel

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartModel。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱啟動模型。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Hosting:

    @staticmethod
    def start_model(
        lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version, min_inference_units
    ):
        """
        Starts the hosting of a Lookout for Vision model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name:  The name of the project that contains the version of
 the
                              model that you want to start hosting.
        :param model_version: The version of the model that you want to start
 hosting.
        :param min_inference_units: The number of inference units to use for
 hosting.
        """
        try:
            logger.info(
                "Starting model version %s for project %s", model_version,
 project_name
            )
            lookoutvision_client.start_model(
                ProjectName=project_name,
```

```
                ModelVersion=model_version,
                MinInferenceUnits=min_inference_units,
            )
            print("Starting hosting...")

            status = ""
            finished = False

            # Wait until hosted or failed.
            while finished is False:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
                )
                status = model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "STARTING_HOSTING":
                    logger.info("Host starting in progress...")
                    time.sleep(10)
                    continue

                if status == "HOSTED":
                    logger.info("Model is hosted and ready for use.")
                    finished = True
                    continue

                logger.info("Model hosting failed and the model can't be used.")
                finished = True

            if status != "HOSTED":
                logger.error("Error hosting model: %s", status)
                raise Exception(f"Error hosting model: {status}")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't host model.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

StopModel

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StopModel。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱停止模型。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Hosting:

    @staticmethod
    def stop_model(lookoutvision_client, project_name, model_version):
        """
        Stops a running Lookout for Vision Model.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        :param project_name: The name of the project that contains the version of
                             the model that you want to stop hosting.
        :param model_version:  The version of the model that you want to stop
 hosting.
        """
        try:
            logger.info("Stopping model version %s for %s", model_version,
 project_name)
            response = lookoutvision_client.stop_model(
                ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
            )
            logger.info("Stopping hosting...")

            status = response["Status"]
            finished = False

            # Wait until stopped or failed.
            while finished is False:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project_name, ModelVersion=model_version
                )
                status = model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"]

                if status == "STOPPING_HOSTING":
                    logger.info("Host stopping in progress...")
                    time.sleep(10)
```

```
                    continue

                if status == "TRAINED":
                    logger.info("Model is no longer hosted.")
                    finished = True
                    continue

                logger.info("Failed to stop model: %s ", status)
                finished = True

            if status != "TRAINED":
                logger.error("Error stopping model: %s", status)
                raise Exception(f"Error stopping model: {status}")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't stop hosting model.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StopModel中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

建立資訊清單檔案

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立 Lookout for Vision 訊清單檔案並將其上傳到 Amazon S3。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱建立資訊清單檔案。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Datasets:

    @staticmethod
    def create_manifest_file_s3(s3_resource, image_s3_path, manifest_s3_path):
        """
        Creates a manifest file and uploads to Amazon S3.
```

```
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param image_s3_path: The Amazon S3 path to the images referenced by the
                              manifest file. The images must be in an Amazon S3
bucket
                              with the following folder structure.
                                s3://doc-example-bucket/<train or test>/
                                    normal/
                                    anomaly/
                              Place normal images in the normal folder and anomalous
                              images in the anomaly folder.
        :param manifest_s3_path: The Amazon S3 location in which to store the
created
                                 manifest file.
        """
        output_manifest_file = "temp.manifest"
        try:
            # Current date and time in manifest file format.
            dttm = datetime.now().strftime("%Y-%m-%dT%H:%M:%S.%f")

            # Get bucket and folder from image and manifest file paths.
            bucket, prefix = image_s3_path.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
            if prefix[-1] != "/":
                prefix += "/"
            manifest_bucket, manifest_prefix = manifest_s3_path.replace(
                "s3://", ""
            ).split("/", 1)

            with open(output_manifest_file, "w") as mfile:
                logger.info("Creating manifest file")
                src_bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(bucket)

                # Create JSON lines for anomalous images.
                for obj in src_bucket.objects.filter(
                    Prefix=prefix + "anomaly/", Delimiter="/"
                ):
                    image_path = f"s3://{src_bucket.name}/{obj.key}"
                    manifest = Datasets.create_json_line(image_path, "anomaly",
dttm)
                    mfile.write(json.dumps(manifest) + "\n")

                # Create json lines for normal images.
                for obj in src_bucket.objects.filter(
                    Prefix=prefix + "normal/", Delimiter="/"
```

```
                ):
                    image_path = f"s3://{src_bucket.name}/{obj.key}"
                    manifest = Datasets.create_json_line(image_path, "normal", dttm)
                    mfile.write(json.dumps(manifest) + "\n")

            logger.info("Uploading manifest file to %s", manifest_s3_path)
            s3_resource.Bucket(manifest_bucket).upload_file(
                output_manifest_file, manifest_prefix
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Error uploading manifest.")
            raise
        except Exception:
            logger.exception("Error uploading manifest.")
            raise
        else:
            logger.info("Completed manifest file creation and upload.")
        finally:
            try:
                os.remove(output_manifest_file)
            except FileNotFoundError:
                pass

    @staticmethod
    def create_json_line(image, class_name, dttm):
        """
        Creates a single JSON line for an image.

        :param image: The S3 location for the image.
        :param class_name: The class of the image (normal or anomaly)
        :param dttm: The date and time that the JSON is created.
        """

        label = 0
        if class_name == "normal":
            label = 0
        elif class_name == "anomaly":
            label = 1
        else:
            logger.error("Unexpected label value: %s for %s", label, image)
            raise Exception(f"Unexpected label value: {label} for {image}")

        manifest = {
            "source-ref": image,
```

```
            "anomaly-label": label,
            "anomaly-label-metadata": {
                "confidence": 1,
                "job-name": "labeling-job/anomaly-label",
                "class-name": class_name,
                "human-annotated": "yes",
                "creation-date": dttm,
                "type": "groundtruth/image-classification",
            },
        }
        return manifest
```

建立、訓練和啟動模型

下列程式碼範例會示範如何建立、訓練和啟動 LoLookout for Vision 模型。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

使用命令列引數建立並選擇性地啟動 Amazon Lookout for Vision 模型。範例程式碼會建立新專案、訓練資料集、選擇性測試資料集和模型。模型訓練完成後，您可以使用提供的指令碼來嘗試使用影像的模型。

此範例需要一組影像來訓練其模型。您可以在 GitHub 上找到可用於訓練和測試的電路板影像範例。如需如何將這些映像複製到 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 貯體的詳細資訊，請參閱準備範例映像。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Lookout for Vision

從專案匯出資料集

下列程式碼範例會示範如何從 Lookout for Vision 專案匯出資料集。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱從專案匯出資料集 (SDK)。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
"""
Purpose

Shows how to export the datasets (manifest files and images)
from an Amazon Lookout for Vision project to a new Amazon
S3 location.
"""

import argparse
import json
import logging

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def copy_file(s3_resource, source_file, destination_file):
    """
    Copies a file from a source Amazon S3 folder to a destination
    Amazon S3 folder.
    The destination can be in a different S3 bucket.
    :param s3: An Amazon S3 Boto3 resource.
    :param source_file: The Amazon S3 path to the source file.
    :param destination_file: The destination Amazon S3 path for
    the copy operation.
    """

    source_bucket, source_key = source_file.replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
    destination_bucket, destination_key = destination_file.replace("s3://",
 "").split(
        "/", 1
    )
```

```
    try:
        bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(destination_bucket)
        dest_object = bucket.Object(destination_key)
        dest_object.copy_from(CopySource={"Bucket": source_bucket, "Key":
 source_key})
        dest_object.wait_until_exists()
        logger.info("Copied %s to %s", source_file, destination_file)
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "404":
            error_message = (
                f"Failed to copy {source_file} to "
                f"{destination_file}. : {error.response['Error']['Message']}"
            )
            logger.warning(error_message)
            error.response["Error"]["Message"] = error_message
        raise


def upload_manifest_file(s3_resource, manifest_file, destination):
    """
    Uploads a manifest file to a destination Amazon S3 folder.
    :param s3: An Amazon S3 Boto3 resource.
    :param manifest_file: The manifest file that you want to upload.
    :destination: The Amazon S3 folder location to upload the manifest
    file to.
    """

    destination_bucket, destination_key = destination.replace("s3://",
 "").split("/", 1)

    bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(destination_bucket)

    put_data = open(manifest_file, "rb")
    obj = bucket.Object(destination_key + manifest_file)

    try:
        obj.put(Body=put_data)
        obj.wait_until_exists()
        logger.info("Put manifest file '%s' to bucket '%s'.", obj.key,
 obj.bucket_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't put manifest file '%s' to bucket '%s'.", obj.key,
 obj.bucket_name
```

```
        )
        raise
    finally:
        if getattr(put_data, "close", None):
            put_data.close()


def get_dataset_types(lookoutvision_client, project):
    """
    Determines the types of the datasets (train or test) in an
    Amazon Lookout for Vision project.
    :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
    :param project: The Lookout for Vision project that you want to check.
    :return: The dataset types in the project.
    """

    try:
        response = lookoutvision_client.describe_project(ProjectName=project)

        datasets = []

        for dataset in response["ProjectDescription"]["Datasets"]:
            if dataset["Status"] in ("CREATE_COMPLETE", "UPDATE_COMPLETE"):
                datasets.append(dataset["DatasetType"])
        return datasets

    except lookoutvision_client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException:
        logger.exception("Project %s not found.", project)
        raise


def process_json_line(s3_resource, entry, dataset_type, destination):
    """
    Creates a JSON line for a new manifest file, copies image and mask to
    destination.
    :param s3_resource: An Amazon S3 Boto3 resource.
    :param entry: A JSON line from the manifest file.
    :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that
    you want to create the manifest file for.
    :param destination: The destination Amazon S3 folder for the manifest
    file and dataset images.
    :return: A JSON line with details for the destination location.
    """
    entry_json = json.loads(entry)
```

```
    print(f"source: {entry_json['source-ref']}")

    # Use existing folder paths to ensure console added image names don't clash.
    bucket, key = entry_json["source-ref"].replace("s3://", "").split("/", 1)
    logger.info("Source location: %s/%s", bucket, key)

    destination_image_location = destination + dataset_type + "/images/" + key

    copy_file(s3_resource, entry_json["source-ref"], destination_image_location)

    # Update JSON for writing.
    entry_json["source-ref"] = destination_image_location

    if "anomaly-mask-ref" in entry_json:
        source_anomaly_ref = entry_json["anomaly-mask-ref"]
        mask_bucket, mask_key = source_anomaly_ref.replace("s3://", "").split("/",
 1)

        destination_mask_location = destination + dataset_type + "/masks/" +
 mask_key
        entry_json["anomaly-mask-ref"] = destination_mask_location

        copy_file(s3_resource, source_anomaly_ref, entry_json["anomaly-mask-ref"])

    return entry_json


def write_manifest_file(
    lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, project, dataset_type, destination
):
    """
    Creates a manifest file for a dataset. Copies the manifest file and
    dataset images (and masks, if present) to the specified Amazon S3 destination.
    :param lookoutvision_client: A Lookout for Vision Boto3 client.
    :param project: The Lookout for Vision project that you want to use.
    :param dataset_type: The type (train or test) of the dataset that
    you want to create the manifest file for.
    :param destination: The destination Amazon S3 folder for the manifest file
    and dataset images.
    """

    try:
        # Create a reusable Paginator
```

```
        paginator = lookoutvision_client.get_paginator("list_dataset_entries")

        # Create a PageIterator from the Paginator
        page_iterator = paginator.paginate(
            ProjectName=project,
            DatasetType=dataset_type,
            PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 100},
        )

        output_manifest_file = dataset_type + ".manifest"

        # Create manifest file then upload to Amazon S3 with images.
        with open(output_manifest_file, "w", encoding="utf-8") as manifest_file:
            for page in page_iterator:
                for entry in page["DatasetEntries"]:
                    try:
                        entry_json = process_json_line(
                            s3_resource, entry, dataset_type, destination
                        )

                        manifest_file.write(json.dumps(entry_json) + "\n")

                    except ClientError as error:
                        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "404":
                            print(error.response["Error"]["Message"])
                            print(f"Excluded JSON line: {entry}")
                        else:
                            raise
        upload_manifest_file(
            s3_resource, output_manifest_file, destination + "datasets/"
        )

    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Problem getting dataset_entries")
        raise


def export_datasets(lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, project, destination):
    """
    Exports the datasets from an Amazon Lookout for Vision project to a specified
    Amazon S3 destination.
    :param project: The Lookout for Vision project that you want to use.
    :param destination: The destination Amazon S3 folder for the exported datasets.
    """
```

```
    # Add trailing backslash, if missing.
    destination = destination if destination[-1] == "/" else destination + "/"

    print(f"Exporting project {project} datasets to {destination}.")

    # Get each dataset and export to destination.

    dataset_types = get_dataset_types(lookoutvision_client, project)
    for dataset in dataset_types:
        logger.info("Copying %s dataset to %s.", dataset, destination)

        write_manifest_file(
            lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, project, dataset, destination
        )

    print("Exported dataset locations")
    for dataset in dataset_types:
        print(f"   {dataset}: {destination}datasets/{dataset}.manifest")

    print("Done.")


def add_arguments(parser):
    """
    Adds command line arguments to the parser.
    :param parser: The command line parser.
    """

    parser.add_argument("project", help="The project that contains the dataset.")
    parser.add_argument("destination", help="The destination Amazon S3 folder.")


def main():
    """
    Exports the datasets from an Amazon Lookout for Vision project to a
    destination Amazon S3 location.
    """
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(usage=argparse.SUPPRESS)
    add_arguments(parser)

    args = parser.parse_args()

    try:
```

```
        session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")
        lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")
        s3_resource = session.resource("s3")

        export_datasets(
            lookoutvision_client, s3_resource, args.project, args.destination
        )
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.exception(err)
        print(f"Failed: {format(err)}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

尋找具有特定標籤的專案

下列程式碼範例會示範如何尋找具有特定標籤的 Lookout for Vision 專案。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱為模型貼標籤。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import logging
import argparse
import boto3

from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def find_tag(tags, key, value):
    """
```

```
    Finds a tag in the supplied list of tags.

    :param tags: A list of tags associated with a Lookout for Vision model.
    :param key: The tag to search for.
    :param value: The tag key value to search for.
    :return: True if the tag value exists, otherwise False.
    """

    found = False
    for tag in tags:
        if key == tag["Key"]:
            logger.info("\t\tMatch found for tag: %s value: %s.", key, value)
            found = True
            break
    return found


def find_tag_in_projects(lookoutvision_client, key, value):
    """
    Finds Lookout for Vision models tagged with the supplied key and value.

    :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
    :param key: The tag key to find.
    :param value: The value of the tag that you want to find.
    return: A list of matching model versions (and model projects) that were found.
    """
    try:
        found_tags = []
        found = False
        projects = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
        # Iterate through each project and models within a project.
        for project in projects["Projects"]:
            logger.info("Searching project: %s ...", project["ProjectName"])

            response_models = lookoutvision_client.list_models(
                ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
            )
            for model in response_models["Models"]:
                model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"],
                    ModelVersion=model["ModelVersion"],
                )
                tags = lookoutvision_client.list_tags_for_resource(
                    ResourceArn=model_description["ModelDescription"]["ModelArn"]
```

```
                )

                logger.info(
                    "\tSearching model: %s for tag: %s value: %s.",
                    model_description["ModelDescription"]["ModelArn"],
                    key,
                    value,
                )
                if find_tag(tags["Tags"], key, value) is True:
                    found = True
                    logger.info(
                        "\t\tMATCH: Project: %s: model version %s",
                        project["ProjectName"],
                        model_description["ModelDescription"]["ModelVersion"],
                    )
                    found_tags.append(
                        {
                            "Project": project["ProjectName"],
                            "ModelVersion": model_description["ModelDescription"][
                                "ModelVersion"
                            ],
                        }
                    )
        if found is False:
            logger.info("No match for tag %s with value %s.", key, value)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Problem finding tags.")
        raise
    else:
        return found_tags


def main():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(usage=argparse.SUPPRESS)
    parser.add_argument("tag", help="The tag that you want to find.")
    parser.add_argument("value", help="The tag value that you want to find.")
    args = parser.parse_args()
    key = args.tag
    value = args.value

    session = boto3.Session(profile_name="lookoutvision-access")

    lookoutvision_client = session.client("lookoutvision")
```

```
    print(f"Searching your models for tag: {key} with value: {value}.")
    tagged_models = find_tag_in_projects(lookoutvision_client, key, value)

    print("Matched models\n--------------")
    if len(tagged_models) > 0:
        for model in tagged_models:
            print(f"Project: {model['Project']}. model version:
{model['ModelVersion']}")
    else:
        print("No matches found.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

列出目前託管的模型

下列程式碼範例會示範如何列出偵測目前託管的 Vision 模型。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Hosting:

    @staticmethod
    def list_hosted(lookoutvision_client):
        """
        Displays a list of models in your account that are currently hosted.

        :param lookoutvision_client: A Boto3 Lookout for Vision client.
        """
        try:
            response = lookoutvision_client.list_projects()
            hosted = 0
            print("Hosted models\n-------------")
```

```
            for project in response["Projects"]:
                response_models = lookoutvision_client.list_models(
                    ProjectName=project["ProjectName"]
                )

                for model in response_models["Models"]:
                    model_description = lookoutvision_client.describe_model(
                        ProjectName=project["ProjectName"],
                        ModelVersion=model["ModelVersion"],
                    )

                    if model_description["ModelDescription"]["Status"] == "HOSTED":
                        print(
                            f"Project: {project['ProjectName']} Model version: "
                            f"{model['ModelVersion']}"
                        )
                        hosted += 1
            print(f"{hosted} model(s) hosted")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Problem listing hosted models.")
            raise
```

使用適用於 SDK for Python (Boto3) 的阿帕奇 Flink 示例託管服務

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Apache Flink 的受管理服務來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 資料產生器

動作

AddApplicationInput

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddApplicationInput。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def add_input(self, input_prefix, stream_arn, input_schema):
        """
        Adds an input stream to the application. The input stream data is mapped
        to an in-application stream that can be processed by your code running in
        Kinesis Data Analytics.

        :param input_prefix: The prefix prepended to in-application input stream
 names.
        :param stream_arn: The ARN of the input stream.
        :param input_schema: A schema that maps the data in the input stream to the
                             runtime environment. This can be automatically
 generated
                             by using `discover_input_schema` or you can create it
                             yourself.
        :return: Metadata about the newly added input.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.add_application_input(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                CurrentApplicationVersionId=self.version_id,
                Input={
                    "NamePrefix": input_prefix,
                    "KinesisStreamsInput": {"ResourceARN": stream_arn},
                    "InputSchema": input_schema,
                },
            )
            self.version_id = response["ApplicationVersionId"]
            logger.info("Add input stream %s to application %s.", stream_arn,
self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add input stream %s to application %s.", stream_arn,
self.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AddApplicationInput中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

AddApplicationOutput

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddApplicationOutput。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
```

```
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def add_output(self, in_app_stream_name, output_arn):
        """
        Adds an output stream to the application. Kinesis Data Analytics maps data
        from the specified in-application stream to the output stream.

        :param in_app_stream_name: The name of the in-application stream to map
                                   to the output stream.
        :param output_arn: The ARN of the output stream.
        :return: A list of metadata about the output resources currently assigned
                 to the application.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.add_application_output(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                CurrentApplicationVersionId=self.version_id,
                Output={
                    "Name": in_app_stream_name,
                    "KinesisStreamsOutput": {"ResourceARN": output_arn},
                    "DestinationSchema": {"RecordFormatType": "JSON"},
                },
            )
            outputs = response["OutputDescriptions"]
            self.version_id = response["ApplicationVersionId"]
            logging.info(
                "Added output %s to %s, which now has %s outputs.",
                output_arn,
                self.name,
                len(outputs),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add output %s to %s.", output_arn, self.name)
            raise
        else:
            return outputs
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AddApplicationOutput中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

CreateApplication

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateApplication。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def create(self, app_name, role_arn, env="SQL-1_0"):
        """
        Creates a Kinesis Data Analytics application.

        :param app_name: The name of the application.
        :param role_arn: The ARN of a role that can be assumed by Kinesis Data
                         Analytics and grants needed permissions.
        :param env: The runtime environment of the application, such as SQL. Code
                    uploaded to the application runs in this environment.
        :return: Metadata about the newly created application.
```

```
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.create_application(
                ApplicationName=app_name,
                RuntimeEnvironment=env,
                ServiceExecutionRole=role_arn,
            )
            details = response["ApplicationDetail"]
            self._update_details(details)
            logger.info("Application %s created.", app_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create application %s.", app_name)
            raise
        else:
            return details
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateApplication中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteApplication

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteApplication。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
```

```
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes an application.
        """
        try:
            self.analytics_client.delete_application(
                ApplicationName=self.name, CreateTimestamp=self.create_timestamp
            )
            logger.info("Deleted application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete application %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteApplication中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DescribeApplication`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeApplication`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
```

```
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def describe(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata about an application.

        :param name: The name of the application to look up.
        :return: Metadata about the application.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.analytics_client.describe_application(ApplicationName=name)
            details = response["ApplicationDetail"]
            self._update_details(details)
            logger.info("Got metadata for application %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get metadata for application %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return details
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeApplication中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DescribeApplicationSnapshot`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeApplicationSnapshot`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def describe_snapshot(self, application_name, snapshot_name):
        """
        Gets metadata about a previously saved application snapshot.

        :param application_name: The name of the application.
        :param snapshot_name: The name of the snapshot.
        :return: Metadata about the snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.describe_application_snapshot(
                ApplicationName=application_name, SnapshotName=snapshot_name
            )
            snapshot = response["SnapshotDetails"]
            logger.info(
                "Got metadata for snapshot %s of application %s.",
                snapshot_name,
                application_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get metadata for snapshot %s of application %s.",
                snapshot_name,
                application_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeApplicationSnapshot中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DiscoverInputSchema

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DiscoverInputSchema。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def discover_input_schema(self, stream_arn, role_arn):
        """
        Discovers a schema that maps data in a stream to a format that is usable by
        an application's runtime environment. The stream must be active and have
        enough data moving through it for the service to sample. The returned schema
        can be used when you add the stream as an input to the application or you
 can
        write your own schema.

        :param stream_arn: The ARN of the stream to map.
        :param role_arn: A role that lets Kinesis Data Analytics read from the
 stream.
        :return: The discovered schema of the data in the input stream.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.discover_input_schema(
                ResourceARN=stream_arn,
                ServiceExecutionRole=role_arn,
```

```
                InputStartingPositionConfiguration={"InputStartingPosition": "NOW"},
            )
            schema = response["InputSchema"]
            logger.info("Discovered input schema for stream %s.", stream_arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't discover input schema for stream %s.", stream_arn
            )
            raise
        else:
            return schema
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DiscoverInputSchema中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

StartApplication

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartApplication。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None
```

```
    def start(self, input_id):
        """
        Starts an application. After the application is running, it reads from the
        specified input stream and runs the application code on the incoming data.

        :param input_id: The ID of the input to read.
        """
        try:
            self.analytics_client.start_application(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                RunConfiguration={
                    "SqlRunConfigurations": [
                        {
                            "InputId": input_id,
                            "InputStartingPositionConfiguration": {
                                "InputStartingPosition": "NOW"
                            },
                        }
                    ]
                },
            )
            logger.info("Started application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start application %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartApplication中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

StopApplication

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StopApplication`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def stop(self):
        """
        Stops an application. This stops the application from processing data but
        does not delete any resources.
        """
        try:
            self.analytics_client.stop_application(ApplicationName=self.name)
            logger.info("Stopping application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't stop application %s.", self.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StopApplication中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

UpdateApplication

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateApplication。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例會更新在現有應用程式中執行的程式碼。

```
class KinesisAnalyticsApplicationV2:
    """Encapsulates Kinesis Data Analytics application functions."""

    def __init__(self, analytics_client):
        """
        :param analytics_client: A Boto3 Kinesis Data Analytics v2 client.
        """
        self.analytics_client = analytics_client
        self.name = None
        self.arn = None
        self.version_id = None
        self.create_timestamp = None


    def update_code(self, code):
        """
        Updates the code that runs in the application. The code must run in the
        runtime environment of the application, such as SQL. Application code
        typically reads data from in-application streams and transforms it in some
 way.

        :param code: The code to upload. This completely replaces any existing code
                     in the application.
        :return: Metadata about the application.
        """
        try:
            response = self.analytics_client.update_application(
                ApplicationName=self.name,
                CurrentApplicationVersionId=self.version_id,
                ApplicationConfigurationUpdate={
                    "ApplicationCodeConfigurationUpdate": {
                        "CodeContentTypeUpdate": "PLAINTEXT",
                        "CodeContentUpdate": {"TextContentUpdate": code},
                    }
                },
            )
            details = response["ApplicationDetail"]
            self.version_id = details["ApplicationVersionId"]
            logger.info("Update code for application %s.", self.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't update code for application %s.", self.name)
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return details
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateApplication中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

資料產生器

使用反向連結產生串流

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用反向連結產生 Kinesis 串流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {"REFERRER": "http://www.amazon.com"}


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

產生具有血壓異常的流

下列程式碼範例顯示如何產生含有血壓異常的 Kinesis 串流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
from enum import Enum
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


class PressureType(Enum):
    low = "LOW"
    normal = "NORMAL"
    high = "HIGH"


def get_blood_pressure(pressure_type):
    pressure = {"BloodPressureLevel": pressure_type.value}
    if pressure_type == PressureType.low:
        pressure["Systolic"] = random.randint(50, 80)
        pressure["Diastolic"] = random.randint(30, 50)
    elif pressure_type == PressureType.normal:
        pressure["Systolic"] = random.randint(90, 120)
        pressure["Diastolic"] = random.randint(60, 80)
    elif pressure_type == PressureType.high:
        pressure["Systolic"] = random.randint(130, 200)
        pressure["Diastolic"] = random.randint(90, 150)
    else:
        raise TypeError
    return pressure
```

```
def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        rnd = random.random()
        pressure_type = (
            PressureType.low
            if rnd < 0.005
            else PressureType.high
            if rnd > 0.995
            else PressureType.normal
        )
        blood_pressure = get_blood_pressure(pressure_type)
        print(blood_pressure)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name,
            Data=json.dumps(blood_pressure),
            PartitionKey="partitionkey",
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

使用列中的數據生成流

下列程式碼範例顯示如何產生包含資料欄中的 Kinesis 串流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"
```

```
def get_data():
    return {"Col_A": "a", "Col_B": "b", "Col_C": "c", "Col_E_Unstructured": "x,y,z"}


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

產生含有心率異常的串流

下列程式碼範例顯示如何產生具有心率異常的 Kinesis 串流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
from enum import Enum
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


class RateType(Enum):
    normal = "NORMAL"
    high = "HIGH"
```

```
def get_heart_rate(rate_type):
    if rate_type == RateType.normal:
        rate = random.randint(60, 100)
    elif rate_type == RateType.high:
        rate = random.randint(150, 200)
    else:
        raise TypeError
    return {"heartRate": rate, "rateType": rate_type.value}


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client, output=True):
    while True:
        rnd = random.random()
        rate_type = RateType.high if rnd < 0.01 else RateType.normal
        heart_rate = get_heart_rate(rate_type)
        if output:
            print(heart_rate)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name,
            Data=json.dumps(heart_rate),
            PartitionKey="partitionkey",
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

產生具有熱點的串流

下列程式碼範例顯示如何產生具有熱點的 Kinesis 串流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import json
from pprint import pprint
import random
import time
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_hotspot(field, spot_size):
    hotspot = {
        "left": field["left"] + random.random() * (field["width"] - spot_size),
        "width": spot_size,
        "top": field["top"] + random.random() * (field["height"] - spot_size),
        "height": spot_size,
    }
    return hotspot


def get_record(field, hotspot, hotspot_weight):
    rectangle = hotspot if random.random() < hotspot_weight else field
    point = {
        "x": rectangle["left"] + random.random() * rectangle["width"],
        "y": rectangle["top"] + random.random() * rectangle["height"],
        "is_hot": "Y" if rectangle is hotspot else "N",
    }
    return {"Data": json.dumps(point), "PartitionKey": "partition_key"}


def generate(
    stream_name, field, hotspot_size, hotspot_weight, batch_size, kinesis_client
):
    """
    Generates points used as input to a hotspot detection algorithm.
    With probability hotspot_weight (20%), a point is drawn from the hotspot;
    otherwise, it is drawn from the base field. The location of the hotspot
    changes for every 1000 points generated.
    """
    points_generated = 0
    hotspot = None
    while True:
        if points_generated % 1000 == 0:
            hotspot = get_hotspot(field, hotspot_size)
        records = [
```

```
            get_record(field, hotspot, hotspot_weight) for _ in range(batch_size)
        ]
        points_generated += len(records)
        pprint(records)
        kinesis_client.put_records(StreamName=stream_name, Records=records)

        time.sleep(0.1)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(
        stream_name=STREAM_NAME,
        field={"left": 0, "width": 10, "top": 0, "height": 10},
        hotspot_size=1,
        hotspot_weight=0.2,
        batch_size=10,
        kinesis_client=boto3.client("kinesis"),
    )
```

使用日誌條目生成流

下列程式碼範例顯示如何產生包含記錄項目的 Kinesis 串流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {
        "LOGENTRY": "203.0.113.24 - - [25/Mar/2018:15:25:37 -0700] "
        '"GET /index.php HTTP/1.1" 200 125 "-" '
```

```
        '"Mozilla/5.0 [en] Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0"'
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

使用交錯資料產生串流

下列程式碼範例顯示如何產生具有交錯資料的 Kinesis 串流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import datetime
import json
import random
import time
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    event_time = datetime.datetime.utcnow() - datetime.timedelta(seconds=10)
    return {
```

```
        "EVENT_TIME": event_time.isoformat(),
        "TICKER": random.choice(["AAPL", "AMZN", "MSFT", "INTC", "TBV"]),
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        # Send six records, ten seconds apart, with the same event time and ticker
        for _ in range(6):
            print(data)
            kinesis_client.put_record(
                StreamName=stream_name,
                Data=json.dumps(data),
                PartitionKey="partitionkey",
            )
            time.sleep(10)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

使用股票代碼數據生成流

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用股票代碼資料產生 Kinesis 串流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import datetime
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"
```

```
def get_data():
    return {
        "EVENT_TIME": datetime.datetime.now().isoformat(),
        "TICKER": random.choice(["AAPL", "AMZN", "MSFT", "INTC", "TBV"]),
        "PRICE": round(random.random() * 100, 2),
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

生成具有兩種數據類型的流

下列程式碼範例顯示如何產生具有兩種資料類型的 Kinesis 串流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import json
import random
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "OrdersAndTradesStream"
PARTITION_KEY = "partition_key"
```

```
def get_order(order_id, ticker):
    return {
        "RecordType": "Order",
        "Oid": order_id,
        "Oticker": ticker,
        "Oprice": random.randint(500, 10000),
        "Otype": "Sell",
    }


def get_trade(order_id, trade_id, ticker):
    return {
        "RecordType": "Trade",
        "Tid": trade_id,
        "Toid": order_id,
        "Tticker": ticker,
        "Tprice": random.randint(0, 3000),
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    order_id = 1
    while True:
        ticker = random.choice(["AAAA", "BBBB", "CCCC"])
        order = get_order(order_id, ticker)
        print(order)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(order),
 PartitionKey=PARTITION_KEY
        )
        for trade_id in range(1, random.randint(0, 6)):
            trade = get_trade(order_id, trade_id, ticker)
            print(trade)
            kinesis_client.put_record(
                StreamName=stream_name,
                Data=json.dumps(trade),
                PartitionKey=PARTITION_KEY,
            )
        order_id += 1


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

使用 Web 日誌數據生成流

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Web 記錄資料產生 Kinesis 串流。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import json
import boto3

STREAM_NAME = "ExampleInputStream"


def get_data():
    return {
        "log": "192.168.254.30 - John [24/May/2004:22:01:02 -0700] "
        '"GET /icons/apache_pb.gif HTTP/1.1" 304 0'
    }


def generate(stream_name, kinesis_client):
    while True:
        data = get_data()
        print(data)
        kinesis_client.put_record(
            StreamName=stream_name, Data=json.dumps(data),
 PartitionKey="partitionkey"
        )


if __name__ == "__main__":
    generate(STREAM_NAME, boto3.client("kinesis"))
```

使用 Organizations SDK for Python (Boto3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Organizations 使用，來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`AttachPolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachPolicy`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def attach_policy(policy_id, target_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Attaches a policy to a target. The target is an organization root, account, or
    organizational unit.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to attach.
    :param target_id: The ID of the resources to attach the policy to.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    """
    try:
        orgs_client.attach_policy(PolicyId=policy_id, TargetId=target_id)
        logger.info("Attached policy %s to target %s.", policy_id, target_id)
    except ClientError:
```

```
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't attach policy %s to target %s.", policy_id, target_id
        )
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AttachPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

CreatePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreatePolicy。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_policy(name, description, content, policy_type, orgs_client):
    """
    Creates a policy.

    :param name: The name of the policy.
    :param description: The description of the policy.
    :param content: The policy content as a dict. This is converted to JSON before
                    it is sent to AWS. The specific format depends on the policy
 type.
    :param policy_type: The type of the policy.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    :return: The newly created policy.
    """
    try:
        response = orgs_client.create_policy(
            Name=name,
            Description=description,
            Content=json.dumps(content),
            Type=policy_type,
        )
        policy = response["Policy"]
```

```
        logger.info("Created policy %s.", name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create policy %s.", name)
        raise
    else:
        return policy
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreatePolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeletePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeletePolicy。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_policy(policy_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Deletes a policy.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to delete.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    """
    try:
        orgs_client.delete_policy(PolicyId=policy_id)
        logger.info("Deleted policy %s.", policy_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete policy %s.", policy_id)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeletePolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribePolicy。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def describe_policy(policy_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Describes a policy.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to describe.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    :return: The description of the policy.
    """
    try:
        response = orgs_client.describe_policy(PolicyId=policy_id)
        policy = response["Policy"]
        logger.info("Got policy %s.", policy_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get policy %s.", policy_id)
        raise
    else:
        return policy
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribePolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DetachPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetachPolicy。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def detach_policy(policy_id, target_id, orgs_client):
    """
    Detaches a policy from a target.

    :param policy_id: The ID of the policy to detach.
    :param target_id: The ID of the resource where the policy is currently attached.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    """
    try:
        orgs_client.detach_policy(PolicyId=policy_id, TargetId=target_id)
        logger.info("Detached policy %s from target %s.", policy_id, target_id)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't detach policy %s from target %s.", policy_id, target_id
        )
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetachPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ListPolicies`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListPolicies`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_policies(policy_filter, orgs_client):
```

```
    """
    Lists the policies for the account, limited to the specified filter.

    :param policy_filter: The kind of policies to return.
    :param orgs_client: The Boto3 Organizations client.
    :return: The list of policies found.
    """
    try:
        response = orgs_client.list_policies(Filter=policy_filter)
        policies = response["Policies"]
        logger.info("Found %s %s policies.", len(policies), policy_filter)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get %s policies.", policy_filter)
        raise
    else:
        return policies
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListPolicies中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

亞馬遜使用 Python 的 SDK 精確定位示例（博托 3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Amazon Pinpoint 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`SendMessages`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SendMessages`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

傳送電子郵件訊息。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_email_message(
    pinpoint_client,
    app_id,
    sender,
    to_addresses,
    char_set,
    subject,
    html_message,
    text_message,
):
    """
    Sends an email message with HTML and plain text versions.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param app_id: The Amazon Pinpoint project ID to use when you send this message.
    :param sender: The "From" address. This address must be verified in
                   Amazon Pinpoint in the AWS Region you're using to send email.
    :param to_addresses: The addresses on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint
 account
                         is in the sandbox, these addresses must be verified.
    :param char_set: The character encoding to use for the subject line and message
                     body of the email.
    :param subject: The subject line of the email.
    :param html_message: The body of the email for recipients whose email clients
 can
                         display HTML content.
```

```
    :param text_message: The body of the email for recipients whose email clients
                         don't support HTML content.
    :return: A dict of to_addresses and their message IDs.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=app_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {
                    to_address: {"ChannelType": "EMAIL"} for to_address in
 to_addresses
                },
                "MessageConfiguration": {
                    "EmailMessage": {
                        "FromAddress": sender,
                        "SimpleEmail": {
                            "Subject": {"Charset": char_set, "Data": subject},
                            "HtmlPart": {"Charset": char_set, "Data": html_message},
                            "TextPart": {"Charset": char_set, "Data": text_message},
                        },
                    }
                },
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send email.")
        raise
    else:
        return {
            to_address: message["MessageId"]
            for to_address, message in response["MessageResponse"]["Result"].items()
        }


def main():
    app_id = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample"
    sender = "sender@example.com"
    to_address = "recipient@example.com"
    char_set = "UTF-8"
    subject = "Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for Python (Boto3))"
    text_message = """Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for Python)
    ---------------------------------------
    This email was sent with Amazon Pinpoint using the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).
    For more information, see https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-python/
```

```
                """
    html_message = """<html>
    <head></head>
    <body>
      <h1>Amazon Pinpoint Test (SDK for Python (Boto3)</h1>
      <p>This email was sent with
        <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/pinpoint/'>Amazon Pinpoint</a> using the
        <a href='https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-python/'>
          AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)</a>.</p>
    </body>
    </html>
                """

    print("Sending email.")
    message_ids = send_email_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint"),
        app_id,
        sender,
        [to_address],
        char_set,
        subject,
        html_message,
        text_message,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message IDs: {message_ids}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

傳送一則 SMS 訊息。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_sms_message(
    pinpoint_client,
```

```
    app_id,
    origination_number,
    destination_number,
    message,
    message_type,
):
    """
    Sends an SMS message with Amazon Pinpoint.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param app_id: The Amazon Pinpoint project/application ID to use when you send
                   this message. The SMS channel must be enabled for the project or
                   application.
    :param destination_number: The recipient's phone number in E.164 format.
    :param origination_number: The phone number to send the message from. This phone
                               number must be associated with your Amazon Pinpoint
                               account and be in E.164 format.
    :param message: The content of the SMS message.
    :param message_type: The type of SMS message that you want to send. If you send
                         time-sensitive content, specify TRANSACTIONAL. If you send
                         marketing-related content, specify PROMOTIONAL.
    :return: The ID of the message.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=app_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {destination_number: {"ChannelType": "SMS"}},
                "MessageConfiguration": {
                    "SMSMessage": {
                        "Body": message,
                        "MessageType": message_type,
                        "OriginationNumber": origination_number,
                    }
                },
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send message.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destination_number]
["MessageId"]
```

```
def main():
    app_id = "ce796be37f32f178af652b26eexample"
    origination_number = "+12065550199"
    destination_number = "+14255550142"
    message = (
        "This is a sample message sent from Amazon Pinpoint by using the AWS SDK for
 "
        "Python (Boto 3)."
    )
    message_type = "TRANSACTIONAL"

    print("Sending SMS message.")
    message_id = send_sms_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint"),
        app_id,
        origination_number,
        destination_number,
        message,
        message_type,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message ID: {message_id}.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

使用現有的電子郵件範本，傳送電子郵件訊息。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_templated_email_message(
    pinpoint_client, project_id, sender, to_addresses, template_name,
 template_version
):
    """
    Sends an email message with HTML and plain text versions.
```

```
    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
    :param project_id: The Amazon Pinpoint project ID to use when you send this
 message.
    :param sender: The "From" address. This address must be verified in
                   Amazon Pinpoint in the AWS Region you're using to send email.
    :param to_addresses: The addresses on the "To" line. If your Amazon Pinpoint
                         account is in the sandbox, these addresses must be
 verified.
    :param template_name: The name of the email template to use when sending the
 message.
    :param template_version: The version number of the message template.

    :return: A dict of to_addresses and their message IDs.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=project_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {
                    to_address: {"ChannelType": "EMAIL"} for to_address in
 to_addresses
                },
                "MessageConfiguration": {"EmailMessage": {"FromAddress": sender}},
                "TemplateConfiguration": {
                    "EmailTemplate": {
                        "Name": template_name,
                        "Version": template_version,
                    }
                },
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send email.")
        raise
    else:
        return {
            to_address: message["MessageId"]
            for to_address, message in response["MessageResponse"]["Result"].items()
        }


def main():
    project_id = "296b04b342374fceb661bf494example"
```

```
    sender = "sender@example.com"
    to_addresses = ["recipient@example.com"]
    template_name = "My_Email_Template"
    template_version = "1"

    print("Sending email.")
    message_ids = send_templated_email_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint"),
        project_id,
        sender,
        to_addresses,
        template_name,
        template_version,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message IDs: {message_ids}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

使用現有的 SMS 範本傳送文字訊息。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_templated_sms_message(
    pinpoint_client,
    project_id,
    destination_number,
    message_type,
    origination_number,
    template_name,
    template_version,
):
    """
    Sends an SMS message to a specific phone number using a pre-defined template.

    :param pinpoint_client: A Boto3 Pinpoint client.
```

```
    :param project_id: An Amazon Pinpoint project (application) ID.
    :param destination_number: The phone number to send the message to.
    :param message_type: The type of SMS message (promotional or transactional).
    :param origination_number: The phone number that the message is sent from.
    :param template_name: The name of the SMS template to use when sending the
 message.
    :param template_version: The version number of the message template.

    :return The ID of the message.
    """
    try:
        response = pinpoint_client.send_messages(
            ApplicationId=project_id,
            MessageRequest={
                "Addresses": {destination_number: {"ChannelType": "SMS"}},
                "MessageConfiguration": {
                    "SMSMessage": {
                        "MessageType": message_type,
                        "OriginationNumber": origination_number,
                    }
                },
                "TemplateConfiguration": {
                    "SMSTemplate": {"Name": template_name, "Version":
 template_version}
                },
            },
        )

    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't send message.")
        raise
    else:
        return response["MessageResponse"]["Result"][destination_number]
["MessageId"]


def main():
    region = "us-east-1"
    origination_number = "+18555550001"
    destination_number = "+14255550142"
    project_id = "7353f53e6885409fa32d07cedexample"
    message_type = "TRANSACTIONAL"
    template_name = "My_SMS_Template"
    template_version = "1"
```

```
    message_id = send_templated_sms_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint", region_name=region),
        project_id,
        destination_number,
        message_type,
        origination_number,
        template_name,
        template_version,
    )
    print(f"Message sent! Message ID: {message_id}.")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SendMessages中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

亞馬遜使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 精確定位簡訊和語音 API 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Amazon Pinpoint 位簡訊和語音 API 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`SendVoiceMessage`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SendVoiceMessage`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def send_voice_message(
    sms_voice_client,
    origination_number,
    caller_id,
    destination_number,
    language_code,
    voice_id,
    ssml_message,
):
    """
    Sends a voice message using speech synthesis provided by Amazon Polly.

    :param sms_voice_client: A Boto3 PinpointSMSVoice client.
    :param origination_number: The phone number that the message is sent from.
                               The phone number must be associated with your Amazon
                               Pinpoint account and be in E.164 format.
    :param caller_id: The phone number that you want to appear on the recipient's
                      device. The phone number must be associated with your Amazon
                      Pinpoint account and be in E.164 format.
    :param destination_number: The recipient's phone number. Specify the phone
                               number in E.164 format.
    :param language_code: The language to use when sending the message.
    :param voice_id: The Amazon Polly voice that you want to use to send the
 message.
    :param ssml_message: The content of the message. This example uses SSML to
 control
                         certain aspects of the message, such as the volume and the
                         speech rate. The message must not contain line breaks.
```

```
    :return: The ID of the message.
    """
    try:
        response = sms_voice_client.send_voice_message(
            DestinationPhoneNumber=destination_number,
            OriginationPhoneNumber=origination_number,
            CallerId=caller_id,
            Content={
                "SSMLMessage": {
                    "LanguageCode": language_code,
                    "VoiceId": voice_id,
                    "Text": ssml_message,
                }
            },
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't send message from %s to %s.",
            origination_number,
            destination_number,
        )
        raise
    else:
        return response["MessageId"]


def main():
    origination_number = "+12065550110"
    caller_id = "+12065550199"
    destination_number = "+12065550142"
    language_code = "en-US"
    voice_id = "Matthew"
    ssml_message = (
        "<speak>"
        "This is a test message sent from <emphasis>Amazon Pinpoint</emphasis> "
        "using the <break strength='weak'/>AWS SDK for Python (Boto3). "
        "<amazon:effect phonation='soft'>Thank you for listening."
        "</amazon:effect>"
        "</speak>"
    )
    print(f"Sending voice message from {origination_number} to
 {destination_number}.")
    message_id = send_voice_message(
        boto3.client("pinpoint-sms-voice"),
```

```
        origination_number,
        caller_id,
        destination_number,
        language_code,
        voice_id,
        ssml_message,
    )
    print(f"Message sent!\nMessage ID: {message_id}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SendVoiceMessage中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Amazon Polly 示例使 SDK for Python (Boto3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 Amazon Polly 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`DescribeVoices`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeVoices`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def describe_voices(self):
        """
        Gets metadata about available voices.

        :return: The list of voice metadata.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.describe_voices()
            self.voice_metadata = response["Voices"]
            logger.info("Got metadata about %s voices.", len(self.voice_metadata))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get voice metadata.")
            raise
        else:
            return self.voice_metadata
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeVoices中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetLexicon

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetLexicon。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def get_lexicon(self, name):
        """
        Gets metadata and contents of an existing lexicon.

        :param name: The name of the lexicon to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved lexicon.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.get_lexicon(Name=name)
            logger.info("Got lexicon %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get lexicon %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetLexicon中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetSpeechSynthesisTask

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetSpeechSynthesisTask。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def get_speech_synthesis_task(self, task_id):
        """
        Gets metadata about an asynchronous speech synthesis task, such as its
 status.

        :param task_id: The ID of the task to retrieve.
        :return: Metadata about the task.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.get_speech_synthesis_task(TaskId=task_id)
            task = response["SynthesisTask"]
            logger.info("Got synthesis task. Status is %s.", task["TaskStatus"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get synthesis task %s.", task_id)
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return task
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetSpeechSynthesisTask中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListLexicons

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListLexicons。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def list_lexicons(self):
        """
        Lists lexicons in the current account.

        :return: The list of lexicons.
        """
        try:
            response = self.polly_client.list_lexicons()
            lexicons = response["Lexicons"]
```

```
            logger.info("Got %s lexicons.", len(lexicons))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get  %s.",
            )
            raise
        else:
            return lexicons
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListLexicons中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

PutLexicon

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutLexicon。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def create_lexicon(self, name, content):
        """
        Creates a lexicon with the specified content. A lexicon contains custom
        pronunciations.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the lexicon.
        :param content: The content of the lexicon.
        """
        try:
            self.polly_client.put_lexicon(Name=name, Content=content)
            logger.info("Created lexicon %s.", name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create lexicon %s.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutLexicon中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`StartSpeechSynthesisTask`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartSpeechSynthesisTask`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def do_synthesis_task(
        self,
```

```
        text,
        engine,
        voice,
        audio_format,
        s3_bucket,
        lang_code=None,
        include_visemes=False,
        wait_callback=None,
    ):
        """
        Start an asynchronous task to synthesize speech or speech marks, wait for
        the task to complete, retrieve the output from Amazon S3, and return the
        data.

        An asynchronous task is required when the text is too long for near-real
time
        synthesis.

        :param text: The text to synthesize.
        :param engine: The kind of engine used. Can be standard or neural.
        :param voice: The ID of the voice to use.
        :param audio_format: The audio format to return for synthesized speech. When
                             speech marks are synthesized, the output format is
JSON.
        :param s3_bucket: The name of an existing Amazon S3 bucket that you have
                          write access to. Synthesis output is written to this
bucket.
        :param lang_code: The language code of the voice to use. This has an effect
                          only when a bilingual voice is selected.
        :param include_visemes: When True, a second request is made to Amazon Polly
                                to synthesize a list of visemes, using the specified
                                text and voice. A viseme represents the visual
position
                                of the face and mouth when saying part of a word.
        :param wait_callback: A callback function that is called periodically during
                              task processing, to give the caller an opportunity to
                              take action, such as to display status.
        :return: The audio stream that contains the synthesized speech and a list
                 of visemes that are associated with the speech audio.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "Engine": engine,
                "OutputFormat": audio_format,
```

```
                "OutputS3BucketName": s3_bucket,
                "Text": text,
                "VoiceId": voice,
            }
            if lang_code is not None:
                kwargs["LanguageCode"] = lang_code
            response = self.polly_client.start_speech_synthesis_task(**kwargs)
            speech_task = response["SynthesisTask"]
            logger.info("Started speech synthesis task %s.", speech_task["TaskId"])

            viseme_task = None
            if include_visemes:
                kwargs["OutputFormat"] = "json"
                kwargs["SpeechMarkTypes"] = ["viseme"]
                response = self.polly_client.start_speech_synthesis_task(**kwargs)
                viseme_task = response["SynthesisTask"]
                logger.info("Started viseme synthesis task %s.",
viseme_task["TaskId"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start synthesis task.")
            raise
        else:
            bucket = self.s3_resource.Bucket(s3_bucket)
            audio_stream = self._wait_for_task(
                10, speech_task["TaskId"], "speech", wait_callback, bucket
            )

            visemes = None
            if include_visemes:
                viseme_data = self._wait_for_task(
                    10, viseme_task["TaskId"], "viseme", wait_callback, bucket
                )
                visemes = [
                    json.loads(v) for v in viseme_data.read().decode().split() if v
                ]

            return audio_stream, visemes
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartSpeechSynthesisTask中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SynthesizeSpeech

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SynthesizeSpeech。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class PollyWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Polly functions."""

    def __init__(self, polly_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param polly_client: A Boto3 Amazon Polly client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
 resource.
        """
        self.polly_client = polly_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.voice_metadata = None


    def synthesize(
        self, text, engine, voice, audio_format, lang_code=None,
 include_visemes=False
    ):
        """
        Synthesizes speech or speech marks from text, using the specified voice.

        :param text: The text to synthesize.
        :param engine: The kind of engine used. Can be standard or neural.
        :param voice: The ID of the voice to use.
        :param audio_format: The audio format to return for synthesized speech. When
                             speech marks are synthesized, the output format is
 JSON.
        :param lang_code: The language code of the voice to use. This has an effect
                          only when a bilingual voice is selected.
        :param include_visemes: When True, a second request is made to Amazon Polly
                                to synthesize a list of visemes, using the specified
```

```
                                text and voice. A viseme represents the visual
position
                                of the face and mouth when saying part of a word.
        :return: The audio stream that contains the synthesized speech and a list
                 of visemes that are associated with the speech audio.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {
                "Engine": engine,
                "OutputFormat": audio_format,
                "Text": text,
                "VoiceId": voice,
            }
            if lang_code is not None:
                kwargs["LanguageCode"] = lang_code
            response = self.polly_client.synthesize_speech(**kwargs)
            audio_stream = response["AudioStream"]
            logger.info("Got audio stream spoken by %s.", voice)
            visemes = None
            if include_visemes:
                kwargs["OutputFormat"] = "json"
                kwargs["SpeechMarkTypes"] = ["viseme"]
                response = self.polly_client.synthesize_speech(**kwargs)
                visemes = [
                    json.loads(v)
                    for v in response["AudioStream"].read().decode().split()
                    if v
                ]
                logger.info("Got %s visemes.", len(visemes))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get audio stream.")
            raise
        else:
            return audio_stream, visemes
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SynthesizeSpeech中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

建立唇型同步應用程式

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon Polly 建立對嘴同步應用程式。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Amazon Polly 和 Tkinter 建立口型同步應用程式，該應用程式會顯示動畫的臉孔說話以及 Amazon Polly 合成的語音。口型同步是透過向 Amazon Polly 要求一份符合合成語音的飛嘴清單來完成。

- 從 Amazon Polly 獲取語音元數據並將其顯示在 Tkinter 應用程序中。
- 從 Amazon Polly 獲取合成的語音音頻和匹配的 viseme 語音標記。
- 在動畫的臉上播放同步嘴巴動作的音頻。
- 提交長文字的非同步合成任務，並從 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 貯體擷取輸出。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Polly

使用開發套件的 Amazon RDS 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Amazon RDS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CreateDBInstance

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDBInstance。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_db_instance(
        self,
        db_name,
        instance_id,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        instance_class,
        storage_type,
        allocated_storage,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
```

```
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB instance.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that is created in the DB instance.
        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param parameter_group_name: A parameter group to associate with the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version for the created database.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :param storage_type: The storage type of the DB instance.
        :param allocated_storage: The amount of storage allocated on the DB
instance, in GiBs.
        :param admin_name: The name of the admin user for the created database.
        :param admin_password: The admin password for the created database.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBName=db_name,
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
                StorageType=storage_type,
                AllocatedStorage=allocated_storage,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

CreateDBParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBParameterGroup`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB parameter group that is based on the specified parameter group
        family.
```

```
        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of the
 new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱ParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中為 Python（博托 3）API 參考創建數據庫。

`CreateDBSnapshot`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBSnapshot`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def create_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, instance_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB instance.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_snapshot(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id, DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBSnapshot。

`DeleteDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBInstance`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
```

```
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

`DeleteDBParameterGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDBParameterGroup`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
```

```
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱ParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中刪除資料庫 (Boto3) API 參考。

`DescribeDBEngineVersions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBEngineVersions`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned list
 of
                                       engine versions to those that are compatible
 with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK EngineVersions 中的說明 B，用於 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

`DescribeDBInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBInstances`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.
```

```
        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

`DescribeDBParameterGroups`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBParameterGroups`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_parameter_groups(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ParameterGroups 中的說明 B，用於 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

DescribeDBParameters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBParameters。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
 filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
 retrieved.
```

```
                        For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
that
                        were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBParameters。

`DescribeDBSnapshots`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBSnapshots`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB instance snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_snapshots(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBSnapshots。

DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
 instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by the
 DB instance.
```

```
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
 compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InstanceOptions中的資DescribeOrderable料庫 (Boto3) API 參考。

ModifyDBParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ModifyDBParameterGroup。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
Parameters=update_parameters
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱ParameterGroup在 AWS SDK 中修改數據庫以獲取 Python（博托 3）API 參考。

案例

開始使用資料庫執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立自訂資料庫參數群組並設定參數值。
- 建立資料庫執行個體，設定為使用參數群組。資料庫執行個體也包含資料庫。
- 擷取執行個體的快照。
- 刪除執行個體和參數群組。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class RdsInstanceScenario:
    """Runs a scenario that shows how to get started using Amazon RDS DB
 instances."""

    def __init__(self, instance_wrapper):
        """
        :param instance_wrapper: An object that wraps Amazon RDS DB instance
 actions.
        """
        self.instance_wrapper = instance_wrapper

    def create_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name, db_engine):
        """
        Shows how to get available engine versions for a specified database engine
 and
        create a DB parameter group that is compatible with a selected engine
 family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name given to the newly created parameter
 group.
        :param db_engine: The database engine to use as a basis.
```

```
        :return: The newly created parameter group.
        """
        print(
            f"Checking for an existing DB instance parameter group named
{parameter_group_name}."
        )
        parameter_group = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameter_group(
            parameter_group_name
        )
        if parameter_group is None:
            print(f"Getting available database engine versions for {db_engine}.")
            engine_versions = self.instance_wrapper.get_engine_versions(db_engine)
            families = list({ver["DBParameterGroupFamily"] for ver in
engine_versions})
            family_index = q.choose("Which family do you want to use? ", families)
            print(f"Creating a parameter group.")
            self.instance_wrapper.create_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name, families[family_index], "Example parameter
group."
            )
            parameter_group = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameter_group(
                parameter_group_name
            )
        print(f"Parameter group {parameter_group['DBParameterGroupName']}:")
        pp(parameter_group)
        print("-" * 88)
        return parameter_group

    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to get the parameters contained in a custom parameter group and
        update some of the parameter values in the group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query and
modify.
        """
        print("Let's set some parameter values in your parameter group.")
        auto_inc_parameters = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, name_prefix="auto_increment"
        )
        update_params = []
        for auto_inc in auto_inc_parameters:
            if auto_inc["IsModifiable"] and auto_inc["DataType"] == "integer":
                print(f"The {auto_inc['ParameterName']} parameter is described as:")
```

```
                print(f"\t{auto_inc['Description']}")
                param_range = auto_inc["AllowedValues"].split("-")
                auto_inc["ParameterValue"] = str(
                    q.ask(
                        f"Enter a value between {param_range[0]} and
{param_range[1]}: ",
                        q.is_int,
                        q.in_range(int(param_range[0]), int(param_range[1])),
                    )
                )
                update_params.append(auto_inc)
        self.instance_wrapper.update_parameters(parameter_group_name, update_params)
        print(
            "You can get a list of parameters you've set by specifying a source of
'user'."
        )
        user_parameters = self.instance_wrapper.get_parameters(
            parameter_group_name, source="user"
        )
        pp(user_parameters)
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_instance(self, instance_name, db_name, db_engine, parameter_group):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB instance that contains a database of a specified
        type and is configured to use a custom DB parameter group.

        :param instance_name: The name given to the newly created DB instance.
        :param db_name: The name given to the created database.
        :param db_engine: The engine of the created database.
        :param parameter_group: The parameter group that is associated with the DB
instance.
        :return: The newly created DB instance.
        """
        print("Checking for an existing DB instance.")
        db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.get_db_instance(instance_name)
        if db_inst is None:
            print("Let's create a DB instance.")
            admin_username = q.ask(
                "Enter an administrator user name for the database: ", q.non_empty
            )
            admin_password = q.ask(
                "Enter a password for the administrator (at least 8 characters): ",
                q.non_empty,
```

```
            )
            engine_versions = self.instance_wrapper.get_engine_versions(
                db_engine, parameter_group["DBParameterGroupFamily"]
            )
            engine_choices = [ver["EngineVersion"] for ver in engine_versions]
            print("The available engines for your parameter group are:")
            engine_index = q.choose("Which engine do you want to use? ",
engine_choices)
            engine_selection = engine_versions[engine_index]
            print(
                "The available micro DB instance classes for your database engine
are:"
            )
            inst_opts = self.instance_wrapper.get_orderable_instances(
                engine_selection["Engine"], engine_selection["EngineVersion"]
            )
            inst_choices = list(
                {
                    opt["DBInstanceClass"]
                    for opt in inst_opts
                    if "micro" in opt["DBInstanceClass"]
                }
            )
            inst_index = q.choose(
                "Which micro DB instance class do you want to use? ", inst_choices
            )
            group_name = parameter_group["DBParameterGroupName"]
            storage_type = "standard"
            allocated_storage = 5
            print(
                f"Creating a DB instance named {instance_name} and database
{db_name}.\n"
                f"The DB instance is configured to use your custom parameter group
{group_name},\n"
                f"selected engine {engine_selection['EngineVersion']},\n"
                f"selected DB instance class {inst_choices[inst_index]},"
                f"and {allocated_storage} GiB of {storage_type} storage.\n"
                f"This typically takes several minutes."
            )
            db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.create_db_instance(
                db_name,
                instance_name,
                group_name,
                engine_selection["Engine"],
```

```
                engine_selection["EngineVersion"],
                inst_choices[inst_index],
                storage_type,
                allocated_storage,
                admin_username,
                admin_password,
            )
            while db_inst.get("DBInstanceStatus") != "available":
                wait(10)
                db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.get_db_instance(instance_name)
        print("Instance data:")
        pp(db_inst)
        print("-" * 88)
        return db_inst

    @staticmethod
    def display_connection(db_inst):
        """
        Displays connection information about a DB instance and tips on how to
        connect to it.

        :param db_inst: The DB instance to display.
        """
        print(
            "You can now connect to your database using your favorite MySql client.
\n"
            "One way to connect is by using the 'mysql' shell on an Amazon EC2
 instance\n"
            "that is running in the same VPC as your DB instance. Pass the endpoint,
\n"
            "port, and administrator user name to 'mysql' and enter your password\n"
            "when prompted:\n"
        )
        print(
            f"\n\tmysql -h {db_inst['Endpoint']['Address']} -P {db_inst['Endpoint']
['Port']} "
            f"-u {db_inst['MasterUsername']} -p\n"
        )
        print(
            "For more information, see the User Guide for Amazon RDS:\n"
            "\thttps://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/
CHAP_GettingStarted.CreatingConnecting.MySQL.html#CHAP_GettingStarted.Connecting.MySQL"
        )
        print("-" * 88)
```

```
    def create_snapshot(self, instance_name):
        """
        Shows how to create a DB instance snapshot and wait until it's available.

        :param instance_name: The name of a DB instance to snapshot.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to create a snapshot of your DB instance (y/n)? ",
q.is_yesno
        ):
            snapshot_id = f"{instance_name}-{uuid.uuid4()}"
            print(
                f"Creating a snapshot named {snapshot_id}. This typically takes a
few minutes."
            )
            snapshot = self.instance_wrapper.create_snapshot(snapshot_id,
instance_name)
            while snapshot.get("Status") != "available":
                wait(10)
                snapshot = self.instance_wrapper.get_snapshot(snapshot_id)
            pp(snapshot)
            print("-" * 88)

    def cleanup(self, db_inst, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Shows how to clean up a DB instance and parameter group.
        Before the parameter group can be deleted, all associated DB instances must
first
        be deleted.

        :param db_inst: The DB instance to delete.
        :param parameter_group_name: The DB parameter group to delete.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "\nDo you want to delete the DB instance and parameter group (y/n)? ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            print(f"Deleting DB instance {db_inst['DBInstanceIdentifier']}.")

self.instance_wrapper.delete_db_instance(db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"])
            print(
                "Waiting for the DB instance to delete. This typically takes several
minutes."
```

```
            )
            while db_inst is not None:
                wait(10)
                db_inst = self.instance_wrapper.get_db_instance(
                    db_inst["DBInstanceIdentifier"]
                )
            print(f"Deleting parameter group {parameter_group_name}.")
            self.instance_wrapper.delete_parameter_group(parameter_group_name)

    def run_scenario(self, db_engine, parameter_group_name, instance_name, db_name):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            "Welcome to the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)\n"
            "get started with DB instances demo."
        )
        print("-" * 88)

        parameter_group = self.create_parameter_group(parameter_group_name,
 db_engine)
        self.update_parameters(parameter_group_name)
        db_inst = self.create_instance(
            instance_name, db_name, db_engine, parameter_group
        )
        self.display_connection(db_inst)
        self.create_snapshot(instance_name)
        self.cleanup(db_inst, parameter_group_name)

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = RdsInstanceScenario(InstanceWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario(
            "mysql",
            "doc-example-parameter-group",
            "doc-example-instance",
            "docexampledb",
        )
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

定義案例所呼叫的函數以管理 Amazon RDS 動作。

```
class InstanceWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon RDS DB instance actions."""

    def __init__(self, rds_client):
        """
        :param rds_client: A Boto3 Amazon RDS client.
        """
        self.rds_client = rds_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        rds_client = boto3.client("rds")
        return cls(rds_client)


    def get_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Gets a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to retrieve.
        :return: The parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_parameter_groups(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
            parameter_group = response["DBParameterGroups"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBParameterGroupNotFound":
                logger.info("Parameter group %s does not exist.",
 parameter_group_name)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    parameter_group_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return parameter_group


    def create_parameter_group(
        self, parameter_group_name, parameter_group_family, description
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB parameter group that is based on the specified parameter group
        family.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the newly created parameter group.
        :param parameter_group_family: The family that is used as the basis of the
new
                                       parameter group.
        :param description: A description given to the parameter group.
        :return: Data about the newly created parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                DBParameterGroupFamily=parameter_group_family,
                Description=description,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def delete_parameter_group(self, parameter_group_name):
        """
        Deletes a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to delete.
```

```
        :return: Data about the parameter group.
        """
        try:
            self.rds_client.delete_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete parameter group %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, name_prefix="", source=None):
        """
        Gets the parameters that are contained in a DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to query.
        :param name_prefix: When specified, the retrieved list of parameters is
filtered
                            to contain only parameters that start with this prefix.
        :param source: When specified, only parameters from this source are
retrieved.
                       For example, a source of 'user' retrieves only parameters
that
                       were set by a user.
        :return: The list of requested parameters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"DBParameterGroupName": parameter_group_name}
            if source is not None:
                kwargs["Source"] = source
            parameters = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator("describe_db_parameters")
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                parameters += [
                    p
                    for p in page["Parameters"]
                    if p["ParameterName"].startswith(name_prefix)
                ]
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get parameters for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return parameters


    def update_parameters(self, parameter_group_name, update_parameters):
        """
        Updates parameters in a custom DB parameter group.

        :param parameter_group_name: The name of the parameter group to update.
        :param update_parameters: The parameters to update in the group.
        :return: Data about the modified parameter group.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.modify_db_parameter_group(
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
Parameters=update_parameters
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't update parameters in %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                parameter_group_name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def create_snapshot(self, snapshot_id, instance_id):
        """
        Creates a snapshot of a DB instance.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID to give the created snapshot.
        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to snapshot.
        :return: Data about the newly created snapshot.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_snapshot(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id, DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshot"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create snapshot of %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def get_snapshot(self, snapshot_id):
        """
        Gets a DB instance snapshot.

        :param snapshot_id: The ID of the snapshot to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved snapshot.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_snapshots(
                DBSnapshotIdentifier=snapshot_id
            )
            snapshot = response["DBSnapshots"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get snapshot %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                snapshot_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return snapshot


    def get_engine_versions(self, engine, parameter_group_family=None):
        """
        Gets database engine versions that are available for the specified engine
```

```
        and parameter group family.

        :param engine: The database engine to look up.
        :param parameter_group_family: When specified, restricts the returned list
of
                                       engine versions to those that are compatible
with
                                       this parameter group family.
        :return: The list of database engine versions.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {"Engine": engine}
            if parameter_group_family is not None:
                kwargs["DBParameterGroupFamily"] = parameter_group_family
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_engine_versions(**kwargs)
            versions = response["DBEngineVersions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get engine versions for %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                engine,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return versions


    def get_orderable_instances(self, db_engine, db_engine_version):
        """
        Gets DB instance options that can be used to create DB instances that are
        compatible with a set of specifications.

        :param db_engine: The database engine that must be supported by the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version that must be supported by the
DB instance.
        :return: The list of DB instance options that can be used to create a
compatible DB instance.
        """
        try:
            inst_opts = []
            paginator = self.rds_client.get_paginator(
                "describe_orderable_db_instance_options"
```

```
            )
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                Engine=db_engine, EngineVersion=db_engine_version
            ):
                inst_opts += page["OrderableDBInstanceOptions"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get orderable DB instances. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return inst_opts


    def get_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Gets data about a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.describe_db_instances(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstances"][0]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "DBInstanceNotFound":
                logger.info("Instance %s does not exist.", instance_id)
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    instance_id,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def create_db_instance(
```

```
        self,
        db_name,
        instance_id,
        parameter_group_name,
        db_engine,
        db_engine_version,
        instance_class,
        storage_type,
        allocated_storage,
        admin_name,
        admin_password,
    ):
        """
        Creates a DB instance.

        :param db_name: The name of the database that is created in the DB instance.
        :param instance_id: The ID to give the newly created DB instance.
        :param parameter_group_name: A parameter group to associate with the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine: The database engine of a database to create in the DB
instance.
        :param db_engine_version: The engine version for the created database.
        :param instance_class: The DB instance class for the newly created DB
instance.
        :param storage_type: The storage type of the DB instance.
        :param allocated_storage: The amount of storage allocated on the DB
instance, in GiBs.
        :param admin_name: The name of the admin user for the created database.
        :param admin_password: The admin password for the created database.
        :return: Data about the newly created DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.create_db_instance(
                DBName=db_name,
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                DBParameterGroupName=parameter_group_name,
                Engine=db_engine,
                EngineVersion=db_engine_version,
                DBInstanceClass=instance_class,
                StorageType=storage_type,
                AllocatedStorage=allocated_storage,
                MasterUsername=admin_name,
                MasterUserPassword=admin_password,
            )
```

```
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst


    def delete_db_instance(self, instance_id):
        """
        Deletes a DB instance.

        :param instance_id: The ID of the DB instance to delete.
        :return: Data about the deleted DB instance.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rds_client.delete_db_instance(
                DBInstanceIdentifier=instance_id,
                SkipFinalSnapshot=True,
                DeleteAutomatedBackups=True,
            )
            db_inst = response["DBInstance"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete DB instance %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                instance_id,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return db_inst
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBInstance
  - 創建數據庫 ParameterGroup
  - CreateDBSnapshot
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 刪除資料庫 ParameterGroup
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - 描述 B ParameterGroups
  - DescribeDBParameters
  - DescribeDBSnapshots
  - DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
  - 修改資料庫 ParameterGroup

Amazon Redshift 示例使 SDK for Python (Boto3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Amazon Redshift 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Amazon Redshift

下列程式碼範例說明如何開始使用 Amazon Redshift。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import boto3


def hello_redshift(redshift_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Redshift client and list
    the clusters in your account. This list might be empty if you haven't created
    any clusters.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Redshift! Let's list your clusters:")
    paginator = redshift_client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
    clusters = []
    for page in paginator.paginate():
        clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

    print(f"{len(clusters)} cluster(s) were found.")

    for cluster in clusters:
        print(f"  {cluster['ClusterIdentifier']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_redshift(boto3.client("redshift"))
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK 中的叢集，以供 Python (Boto3) API 參考使用。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCluster`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def create_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_identifier,
        node_type,
        master_username,
        master_user_password,
        publicly_accessible,
        number_of_nodes,
    ):
        """
        Creates a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The name of the cluster.
        :param node_type: The type of node in the cluster.
        :param master_username: The master username.
        :param master_user_password: The master user password.
        :param publicly_accessible: Whether the cluster is publicly accessible.
        :param number_of_nodes: The number of nodes in the cluster.
```

```
        :return: The cluster.
        """

        try:
            cluster = self.client.create_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                NodeType=node_type,
                MasterUsername=master_username,
                MasterUserPassword=master_user_password,
                PubliclyAccessible=publicly_accessible,
                NumberOfNodes=number_of_nodes,
            )
            return cluster
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 RedshiftWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateCluster中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTable`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    def create_table(self, cluster_id, database, username):
        self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
            cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
            database_name=database,
            user_name=username,
            sql="CREATE TABLE Movies (statement_id INT PRIMARY KEY, title
 VARCHAR(100), year INT)",
        )

        print("Table created: Movies")
```

包裝對象調用 ExecuteStatement。

```
class RedshiftDataWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Redshift data."""

    def __init__(self, client):
        """
        :param client: A Boto3 RedshiftDataWrapper client.
        """
        self.client = client


    def execute_statement(
        self, cluster_identifier, database_name, user_name, sql, parameter_list=None
    ):
        """
        Executes a SQL statement.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param database_name: The database name.
        :param user_name: The user's name.
        :param sql: The SQL statement.
        :param parameter_list: The optional SQL statement parameters.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """

        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClusterIdentifier": cluster_identifier,
                "Database": database_name,
```

```
                "DbUser": user_name,
                "Sql": sql,
            }
            if parameter_list:
                kwargs["Parameters"] = parameter_list
            response = self.client.execute_statement(**kwargs)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't execute statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 RedshiftDataWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateTable中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteCluster`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def delete_cluster(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Deletes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        """
        try:
            self.client.delete_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier, SkipFinalClusterSnapshot=True
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 RedshiftWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteCluster中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeClusters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeClusters。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def describe_clusters(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Describes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :return: A list of clusters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {}
            if cluster_identifier:
                kwargs["ClusterIdentifier"] = cluster_identifier

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
            clusters = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

            return clusters

        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
```

```
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 RedshiftWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeClusters中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DescribeStatement`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeStatement`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RedshiftDataWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Redshift data."""

    def __init__(self, client):
        """
        :param client: A Boto3 RedshiftDataWrapper client.
        """
        self.client = client


    def describe_statement(self, statement_id):
        """
        Describes a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.client.describe_statement(Id=statement_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 RedshiftDataWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeStatement中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`GetStatementResult`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetStatementResult`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RedshiftDataWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon Redshift data."""

    def __init__(self, client):
        """
        :param client: A Boto3 RedshiftDataWrapper client.
        """
```

```
        self.client = client


    def get_statement_result(self, statement_id):
        """
        Gets the result of a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            result = {
                "Records": [],
            }
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("get_statement_result")
            for page in paginator.paginate(Id=statement_id):
                if "ColumnMetadata" not in result:
                    result["ColumnMetadata"] = page["ColumnMetadata"]
                result["Records"].extend(page["Records"])
            return result
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get statement result. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 RedshiftDataWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetStatementResult中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ModifyCluster

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ModifyCluster。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RedshiftWrapper:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Redshift cluster operations.
    """

    def __init__(self, redshift_client):
        """
        :param redshift_client: A Boto3 Redshift client.
        """
        self.client = redshift_client


    def modify_cluster(self, cluster_identifier, preferred_maintenance_window):
        """
        Modifies a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param preferred_maintenance_window: The preferred maintenance window.
        """
        try:
            self.client.modify_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                PreferredMaintenanceWindow=preferred_maintenance_window,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't modify a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

下面的代碼實例化對 RedshiftWrapper 象。

```
    client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redhift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(client)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ModifyCluster中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

開始使用 Amazon Redshift

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Amazon Redshift 資料表、項目和查詢。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RedshiftScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started with Redshift."""

    def __init__(self, redshift_wrapper, redshift_data_wrapper):
        self.redshift_wrapper = redshift_wrapper
        self.redshift_data_wrapper = redshift_data_wrapper

    def redhift_scenario(self, json_file_path):
        database_name = "dev"

        print(DASHES)
        print("Welcome to the Amazon Redshift SDK Getting Started example.")
        print(
            """
      This Python program demonstrates how to interact with Amazon Redshift
      using the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3).

      Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse
      service hosted in the cloud.

      The program's primary functionalities include cluster creation,
      verification of cluster readiness, listing databases, table creation,
      populating data within the table, and executing SQL statements.
```

```
    It also demonstrates querying data from the Movies table.

    Upon completion, all AWS resources are cleaned up.
  """
      )
      if not os.path.isfile(json_file_path):
          logging.error(f"The file {json_file_path} does not exist.")
          return

      print("Let's get started...")
      user_name = q.ask("Please enter your user name (default is awsuser):")
      user_name = user_name if user_name else "awsuser"

      print(DASHES)
      user_password = q.ask(
          "Please enter your user password (default is AwsUser1000):"
      )
      user_password = user_password if user_password else "AwsUser1000"

      print(DASHES)
      print(
          """A Redshift cluster refers to the collection of computing resources
and storage that work
          together to process and analyze large volumes of data."""
      )
      cluster_id = q.ask(
          "Enter a cluster identifier value (default is redshift-cluster-movies):
"
      )
      cluster_id = cluster_id if cluster_id else "redshift-cluster-movies"

      self.redshift_wrapper.create_cluster(
          cluster_id, "ra3.4xlarge", user_name, user_password, True, 2
      )

      print(DASHES)
      print(f"Wait until {cluster_id} is available. This may take a few
minutes...")
      q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

      self.wait_cluster_available(cluster_id)

      print(DASHES)
```

```
        print(
            f"""
      When you created {cluster_id}, the dev database is created by default and
used in this scenario.

      To create a custom database, you need to have a CREATEDB privilege.
      For more information, see the documentation here:
      https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/r_CREATE_DATABASE.html.
     """
        )
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        print(f"List databases in {cluster_id}")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
        databases = self.redshift_data_wrapper.list_databases(
            cluster_id, database_name, user_name
        )
        print(f"The cluster contains {len(databases)} database(s).")
        for database in databases:
            print(f"    Database: {database}")
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        print("Now you will create a table named Movies.")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        self.create_table(cluster_id, database_name, user_name)

        print(DASHES)

        print("Populate the Movies table using the Movies.json file.")
        print(
            "Specify the number of records you would like to add to the Movies
Table."
        )
        print("Please enter a value between 50 and 200.")

        while True:
            try:
                num_records = int(q.ask("Enter a value: ", q.is_int))
                if 50 <= num_records <= 200:
```

```
                    break
                else:
                    print("Invalid input. Please enter a value between 50 and 200.")
            except ValueError:
                print("Invalid input. Please enter a value between 50 and 200.")

        self.populate_table(
            cluster_id, database_name, user_name, json_file_path, num_records
        )

        print(DASHES)
        print("Query the Movies table by year. Enter a value between 2012-2014.")

        while True:
            movie_year = int(q.ask("Enter a year: ", q.is_int))
            if 2012 <= movie_year <= 2014:
                break
            else:
                print("Invalid input. Please enter a valid year between 2012 and
2014.")

        # Function to query database
        sql_id = self.query_movies_by_year(
            database_name, user_name, movie_year, cluster_id
        )

        print(f"The identifier of the statement is {sql_id}")

        print("Checking statement status...")
        self.wait_statement_finished(sql_id)
        result = self.redshift_data_wrapper.get_statement_result(sql_id)

        self.display_movies(result)

        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        print("Now you will modify the Redshift cluster.")
        q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")

        preferred_maintenance_window = "wed:07:30-wed:08:00"
        self.redshift_wrapper.modify_cluster(cluster_id,
preferred_maintenance_window)
```

```
        print(DASHES)

        print(DASHES)
        delete = q.ask("Do you want to delete the cluster? (y/n) ", q.is_yesno)

        if delete:
            print(f"You selected to delete {cluster_id}")
            q.ask("Press Enter to continue...")
            self.redshift_wrapper.delete_cluster(cluster_id)
        else:
            print(f"Cluster {cluster_id}cluster_id was not deleted")

        print(DASHES)
        print("This concludes the Amazon Redshift SDK Getting Started scenario.")
        print(DASHES)

    def create_table(self, cluster_id, database, username):
        self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
            cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
            database_name=database,
            user_name=username,
            sql="CREATE TABLE Movies (statement_id INT PRIMARY KEY, title
VARCHAR(100), year INT)",
        )

        print("Table created: Movies")


    def populate_table(self, cluster_id, database, username, file_name, number):
        with open(file_name) as f:
            data = json.load(f)

        i = 0
        for record in data:
            if i == number:
                break

            statement_id = i
            title = record["title"]
            year = record["year"]
            i = i + 1
            parameters = [
                {"name": "statement_id", "value": str(statement_id)},
                {"name": "title", "value": title},
```

```
                {"name": "year", "value": str(year)},
            ]

            self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
                cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
                database_name=database,
                user_name=username,
                sql="INSERT INTO Movies VALUES(:statement_id, :title, :year)",
                parameter_list=parameters,
            )

        print(f"{i} records inserted into Movies table")

    def wait_cluster_available(self, cluster_id):
        """
        Waits for a cluster to be available.

        :param cluster_id: The cluster identifier.

        Note: The cluster_available waiter can also be used.
        It is not used in this case to allow an elapsed time message.
        """
        cluster_ready = False
        start_time = time.time()

        while not cluster_ready:
            time.sleep(30)
            cluster = self.redshift_wrapper.describe_clusters(cluster_id)
            status = cluster[0]["ClusterStatus"]
            if status == "available":
                cluster_ready = True
            elif status != "creating":
                raise Exception(
                    f"Cluster {cluster_id} creation failed with status {status}."
                )

            elapsed_seconds = int(round(time.time() - start_time))
            minutes = int(elapsed_seconds // 60)
            seconds = int(elapsed_seconds % 60)

            print(f"Elapsed Time: {minutes}:{seconds:02d} - status {status}...")

            if minutes > 30:
                raise Exception(
```

```
                    f"Cluster {cluster_id} is not available after 30 minutes."
                )

    def query_movies_by_year(self, database, username, year, cluster_id):
        sql = "SELECT * FROM Movies WHERE year = :year"

        params = [{"name": "year", "value": str(year)}]

        response = self.redshift_data_wrapper.execute_statement(
            cluster_identifier=cluster_id,
            database_name=database,
            user_name=username,
            sql=sql,
            parameter_list=params,
        )

        return response["Id"]

    @staticmethod
    def display_movies(response):
        metadata = response["ColumnMetadata"]
        records = response["Records"]

        title_column_index = None
        for i in range(len(metadata)):
            if metadata[i]["name"] == "title":
                title_column_index = i
                break

        if title_column_index is None:
            print("No title column found.")
            return

        print(f"Found {len(records)} movie(s).")
        for record in records:
            print(f"   {record[title_column_index]['stringValue']}")

    def wait_statement_finished(self, sql_id):
        while True:
            time.sleep(1)
            response = self.redshift_data_wrapper.describe_statement(sql_id)
            status = response["Status"]
            print(f"Statement status is {status}.")
```

```
            if status == "FAILED":
                print(f"The query failed because {response['Error']}. Ending
 program")
                raise Exception("The Query Failed. Ending program")
            elif status == "FINISHED":
                break
```

顯示場景實現的主要功能。

```
def main():
    redshift_client = boto3.client("redshift")
    redshift_data_client = boto3.client("redshift-data")
    redshift_wrapper = RedshiftWrapper(redshift_client)
    redshift_data_wrapper = RedshiftDataWrapper(redshift_data_client)
    redshift_scenario = RedshiftScenario(redshift_wrapper, redshift_data_wrapper)
    redshift_scenario.redhift_scenario(
        f"{os.path.dirname(__file__)}/../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json"
    )
```

在場景中使用的包裝函數。

```
    def create_cluster(
        self,
        cluster_identifier,
        node_type,
        master_username,
        master_user_password,
        publicly_accessible,
        number_of_nodes,
    ):
        """
        Creates a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The name of the cluster.
        :param node_type: The type of node in the cluster.
        :param master_username: The master username.
        :param master_user_password: The master user password.
```

```
        :param publicly_accessible: Whether the cluster is publicly accessible.
        :param number_of_nodes: The number of nodes in the cluster.
        :return: The cluster.
        """

        try:
            cluster = self.client.create_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                NodeType=node_type,
                MasterUsername=master_username,
                MasterUserPassword=master_user_password,
                PubliclyAccessible=publicly_accessible,
                NumberOfNodes=number_of_nodes,
            )
            return cluster
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't create a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_clusters(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Describes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :return: A list of clusters.
        """
        try:
            kwargs = {}
            if cluster_identifier:
                kwargs["ClusterIdentifier"] = cluster_identifier

            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("describe_clusters")
            clusters = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(**kwargs):
                clusters.extend(page["Clusters"])

            return clusters

        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def execute_statement(
        self, cluster_identifier, database_name, user_name, sql, parameter_list=None
    ):
        """
        Executes a SQL statement.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param database_name: The database name.
        :param user_name: The user's name.
        :param sql: The SQL statement.
        :param parameter_list: The optional SQL statement parameters.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """

        try:
            kwargs = {
                "ClusterIdentifier": cluster_identifier,
                "Database": database_name,
                "DbUser": user_name,
                "Sql": sql,
            }
            if parameter_list:
                kwargs["Parameters"] = parameter_list
            response = self.client.execute_statement(**kwargs)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't execute statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def describe_statement(self, statement_id):
        """
```

```
        Describes a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            response = self.client.describe_statement(Id=statement_id)
            return response
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't describe statement. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_statement_result(self, statement_id):
        """
        Gets the result of a SQL statement.

        :param statement_id: The SQL statement identifier.
        :return: The SQL statement result.
        """
        try:
            result = {
                "Records": [],
            }
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("get_statement_result")
            for page in paginator.paginate(Id=statement_id):
                if "ColumnMetadata" not in result:
                    result["ColumnMetadata"] = page["ColumnMetadata"]
                result["Records"].extend(page["Records"])
            return result
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't get statement result. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def modify_cluster(self, cluster_identifier, preferred_maintenance_window):
```

```
        """
        Modifies a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param preferred_maintenance_window: The preferred maintenance window.
        """
        try:
            self.client.modify_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                PreferredMaintenanceWindow=preferred_maintenance_window,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't modify a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def list_databases(self, cluster_identifier, database_name, database_user):
        """
        Lists databases in a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        :param database_name: The database name.
        :param database_user: The database user.
        :return: The list of databases.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.client.get_paginator("list_databases")
            databases = []
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier,
                Database=database_name,
                DbUser=database_user,
            ):
                databases.extend(page["Databases"])

            return databases
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't list databases. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete_cluster(self, cluster_identifier):
        """
        Deletes a cluster.

        :param cluster_identifier: The cluster identifier.
        """
        try:
            self.client.delete_cluster(
                ClusterIdentifier=cluster_identifier, SkipFinalClusterSnapshot=True
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logging.error(
                "Couldn't delete a cluster. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - createCluster
  - 描述叢集
  - 描述聲明
  - 執行陳述式
  - getStatementResult
  - listDatabasesPaginator
  - 修改叢集

使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon Rekognition 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 Amazon Rekognition 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CompareFaces`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CompareFaces`。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱比較映像中的人臉。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
```

```
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def compare_faces(self, target_image, similarity):
        """
        Compares faces in the image with the largest face in the target image.

        :param target_image: The target image to compare against.
        :param similarity: Faces in the image must have a similarity value greater
                           than this value to be included in the results.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of faces that match the
                 reference image. The second element is the list of faces that have
                 a similarity value below the specified threshold.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.compare_faces(
                SourceImage=self.image,
                TargetImage=target_image.image,
                SimilarityThreshold=similarity,
            )
            matches = [
                RekognitionFace(match["Face"]) for match in response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            unmatches = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in
response["UnmatchedFaces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s matched faces and %s unmatched faces.",
                len(matches),
                len(unmatches),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't match faces from %s to %s.",
                self.image_name,
                target_image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return matches, unmatches
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CompareFaces中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

CreateCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateCollection。

如需更多資訊，請參閱建立集合。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionCollectionManager:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Rekognition collection management functions.
    This class is a thin wrapper around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the collection manager object.

        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def create_collection(self, collection_id):
        """
        Creates an empty collection.

        :param collection_id: Text that identifies the collection.
        :return: The newly created collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.create_collection(
                CollectionId=collection_id
            )
            response["CollectionId"] = collection_id
            collection = RekognitionCollection(response, self.rekognition_client)
            logger.info("Created collection %s.", collection_id)
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't create collection %s.", collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return collection
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateCollection中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteCollection。

如需更多資訊，請參閱刪除集合。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def delete_collection(self):
        """
        Deletes the collection.
        """
        try:

self.rekognition_client.delete_collection(CollectionId=self.collection_id)
            logger.info("Deleted collection %s.", self.collection_id)
            self.collection_id = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete collection %s.", self.collection_id)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteCollection中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteFaces

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteFaces。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱從集合中刪除人臉。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )
```

```
    def delete_faces(self, face_ids):
        """
        Deletes faces from the collection.

        :param face_ids: The list of IDs of faces to delete.
        :return: The list of IDs of faces that were deleted.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.delete_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id, FaceIds=face_ids
            )
            deleted_ids = response["DeletedFaces"]
            logger.info(
                "Deleted %s faces from %s.", len(deleted_ids), self.collection_id
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete faces from %s.", self.collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return deleted_ids
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteFaces中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeCollection。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱描述集合。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
```

```
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def describe_collection(self):
        """
        Gets data about the collection from the Amazon Rekognition service.

        :return: The collection rendered as a dict.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.describe_collection(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id
```

```
            )
            # Work around capitalization of Arn vs. ARN
            response["CollectionArn"] = response.get("CollectionARN")
            (
                self.collection_arn,
                self.face_count,
                self.created,
            ) = self._unpack_collection(response)
            logger.info("Got data for collection %s.", self.collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for collection %s.",
 self.collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return self.to_dict()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeCollection中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DetectFaces

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectFaces。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱在映像中偵測人臉。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.
```

```
        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_faces(self):
        """
        Detects faces in the image.

        :return: The list of faces found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_faces(
                Image=self.image, Attributes=["ALL"]
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["FaceDetails"]]
            logger.info("Detected %s faces.", len(faces))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect faces in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectFaces中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DetectLabels

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectLabels。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱偵測映像中的標籤。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_labels(self, max_labels):
        """
        Detects labels in the image. Labels are objects and people.

        :param max_labels: The maximum number of labels to return.
        :return: The list of labels detected in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_labels(
                Image=self.image, MaxLabels=max_labels
            )
            labels = [RekognitionLabel(label) for label in response["Labels"]]
            logger.info("Found %s labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.info("Couldn't detect labels in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return labels
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectLabels中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DetectModerationLabels

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectModerationLabels。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱偵測不適合的映像。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_moderation_labels(self):
        """
```

```
        Detects moderation labels in the image. Moderation labels identify content
        that may be inappropriate for some audiences.

        :return: The list of moderation labels found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_moderation_labels(
                Image=self.image
            )
            labels = [
                RekognitionModerationLabel(label)
                for label in response["ModerationLabels"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s moderation labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't detect moderation labels in %s.", self.image_name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return labels
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectModerationLabels中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DetectText`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectText`。

如需更多資訊，請參閱偵測映像中的文字。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def detect_text(self):
        """
        Detects text in the image.

        :return The list of text elements found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_text(Image=self.image)
            texts = [RekognitionText(text) for text in response["TextDetections"]]
            logger.info("Found %s texts in %s.", len(texts), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return texts
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectText中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DisassociateFaces

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DisassociateFaces。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import boto3
import logging

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
session = boto3.Session(profile_name='profile-name')
client = session.client('rekognition')

def disassociate_faces(collection_id, user_id, face_ids):
    """
    Disassociate stored faces within collection to the given user

    :param collection_id: The ID of the collection where user and faces are stored.
    :param user_id: The ID of the user that we want to disassociate faces from
    :param face_ids: The list of face IDs to be disassociated from the given user

    :return: response of AssociateFaces API
    """
    logger.info(f'Disssociating faces from user: {user_id}, {face_ids}')
    try:
        response = client.disassociate_faces(
            CollectionId=collection_id,
            UserId=user_id,
            FaceIds=face_ids
        )
        print(f'- disassociated {len(response["DisassociatedFaces"])} faces')
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Failed to disassociate faces from the given user")
        raise
    else:
        print(response)
        return response

def main():
    face_ids = ["faceId1", "faceId2"]
    collection_id = "collection-id"
    user_id = "user-id"
    disassociate_faces(collection_id, user_id, face_ids)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DisassociateFaces中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

IndexFaces

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用IndexFaces。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱將人臉新增至集合。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
```

```
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def index_faces(self, image, max_faces):
        """
        Finds faces in the specified image, indexes them, and stores them in the
        collection.

        :param image: The image to index.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to index.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is a list of indexed faces.
                 The second element is a list of faces that couldn't be indexed.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.index_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                ExternalImageId=image.image_name,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
                DetectionAttributes=["ALL"],
            )
            indexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace({**face["Face"], **face["FaceDetail"]})
                for face in response["FaceRecords"]
            ]
            unindexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["FaceDetail"])
                for face in response["UnindexedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Indexed %s faces in %s. Could not index %s faces.",
                len(indexed_faces),
                image.image_name,
```

```
                len(unindexed_faces),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't index faces in image %s.", image.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return indexed_faces, unindexed_faces
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件IndexFaces中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListCollections

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListCollections。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱列出的集合。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionCollectionManager:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Rekognition collection management functions.
    This class is a thin wrapper around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the collection manager object.

        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def list_collections(self, max_results):
        """
```

```
        Lists collections for the current account.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of collections to return.
        :return: The list of collections for the current account.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.rekognition_client.list_collections(MaxResults=max_results)
            collections = [
                RekognitionCollection({"CollectionId": col_id},
self.rekognition_client)
                for col_id in response["CollectionIds"]
            ]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list collections.")
            raise
        else:
            return collections
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListCollections中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ListFaces`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListFaces`。

如需更多資訊，請參閱集合中列出的人臉。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def list_faces(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists the faces currently indexed in the collection.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of faces in the collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.list_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id, MaxResults=max_results
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["Faces"]]
```

```
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in collection %s.", len(faces), self.collection_id
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list faces in collection %s.", self.collection_id
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListFaces中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

RecognizeCelebrities

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RecognizeCelebrities。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱在映像中辨識名人。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
```

```
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def recognize_celebrities(self):
        """
        Detects celebrities in the image.

        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of celebrities found in
                 the image. The second element is the list of faces that were
                 detected but did not match any known celebrities.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.rekognition_client.recognize_celebrities(Image=self.image)
            celebrities = [
                RekognitionCelebrity(celeb) for celeb in response["CelebrityFaces"]
            ]
            other_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["UnrecognizedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s celebrities and %s other faces in %s.",
                len(celebrities),
                len(other_faces),
                self.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect celebrities in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return celebrities, other_faces
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件RecognizeCelebrities中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SearchFaces

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SearchFaces。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱搜尋人臉 (人臉 ID)。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
```

```
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def search_faces(self, face_id, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match another face from the
        collection.

        :param face_id: The ID of the face in the collection to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of matching faces found in the collection. This list does
                 not contain the face specified by `face_id`.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                FaceId=face_id,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in
response["FaceMatches"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in %s that match %s.",
                len(faces),
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SearchFaces中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SearchFacesByImage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SearchFacesByImage。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱搜尋人臉 (映像)。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
```

```
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def search_faces_by_image(self, image, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match the largest face in the
        reference image.

        :param image: The image that contains the reference face to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the face found in the reference
image.
                 The second element is the list of matching faces found in the
                 collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces_by_image(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            image_face = RekognitionFace(
                {
                    "BoundingBox": response["SearchedFaceBoundingBox"],
                    "Confidence": response["SearchedFaceConfidence"],
                }
            )
            collection_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in the collection that match the largest "
```

```
                "face in %s.",
                len(collection_faces),
                image.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_face, collection_faces
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SearchFacesByImage中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

建立集合並在其中尋找人臉

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 Amazon Rekognition 集合。
- 將映像新增到集合中並偵測其中的人臉。
- 在集合中搜尋符合參考映像的人臉。
- 刪除集合。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱搜尋集合中的人臉。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立包裝 Amazon Rekognition 函數的類別。

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from rekognition_objects import RekognitionFace
from rekognition_image_detection import RekognitionImage

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    @classmethod
    def from_file(cls, image_file_name, rekognition_client, image_name=None):
        """
        Creates a RekognitionImage object from a local file.

        :param image_file_name: The file name of the image. The file is opened and
 its
                                bytes are read.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        :param image_name: The name of the image. If this is not specified, the
                           file name is used as the image name.
        :return: The RekognitionImage object, initialized with image bytes from the
                 file.
```

```
        """
        with open(image_file_name, "rb") as img_file:
            image = {"Bytes": img_file.read()}
        name = image_file_name if image_name is None else image_name
        return cls(image, name, rekognition_client)


class RekognitionCollectionManager:
    """
    Encapsulates Amazon Rekognition collection management functions.
    This class is a thin wrapper around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the collection manager object.

        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    def create_collection(self, collection_id):
        """
        Creates an empty collection.

        :param collection_id: Text that identifies the collection.
        :return: The newly created collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.create_collection(
                CollectionId=collection_id
            )
            response["CollectionId"] = collection_id
            collection = RekognitionCollection(response, self.rekognition_client)
            logger.info("Created collection %s.", collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create collection %s.", collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return collection


    def list_collections(self, max_results):
```

```
        """
        Lists collections for the current account.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of collections to return.
        :return: The list of collections for the current account.
        """
        try:
            response =
 self.rekognition_client.list_collections(MaxResults=max_results)
            collections = [
                RekognitionCollection({"CollectionId": col_id},
 self.rekognition_client)
                for col_id in response["CollectionIds"]
            ]
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list collections.")
            raise
        else:
            return collections



class RekognitionCollection:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition collection. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, collection, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes a collection object.

        :param collection: Collection data in the format returned by a call to
                           create_collection.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.collection_id = collection["CollectionId"]
        self.collection_arn, self.face_count, self.created =
 self._unpack_collection(
            collection
        )
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client

    @staticmethod
```

```
    def _unpack_collection(collection):
        """
        Unpacks optional parts of a collection that can be returned by
        describe_collection.

        :param collection: The collection data.
        :return: A tuple of the data in the collection.
        """
        return (
            collection.get("CollectionArn"),
            collection.get("FaceCount", 0),
            collection.get("CreationTimestamp"),
        )


    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders parts of the collection data to a dict.

        :return: The collection data as a dict.
        """
        rendering = {
            "collection_id": self.collection_id,
            "collection_arn": self.collection_arn,
            "face_count": self.face_count,
            "created": self.created,
        }
        return rendering


    def describe_collection(self):
        """
        Gets data about the collection from the Amazon Rekognition service.

        :return: The collection rendered as a dict.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.describe_collection(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id
            )
            # Work around capitalization of Arn vs. ARN
            response["CollectionArn"] = response.get("CollectionARN")
            (
                self.collection_arn,
```

```
                self.face_count,
                self.created,
            ) = self._unpack_collection(response)
            logger.info("Got data for collection %s.", self.collection_id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for collection %s.",
self.collection_id)
            raise
        else:
            return self.to_dict()


    def delete_collection(self):
        """
        Deletes the collection.
        """
        try:

self.rekognition_client.delete_collection(CollectionId=self.collection_id)
            logger.info("Deleted collection %s.", self.collection_id)
            self.collection_id = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete collection %s.", self.collection_id)
            raise


    def index_faces(self, image, max_faces):
        """
        Finds faces in the specified image, indexes them, and stores them in the
        collection.

        :param image: The image to index.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to index.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is a list of indexed faces.
                 The second element is a list of faces that couldn't be indexed.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.index_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                ExternalImageId=image.image_name,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
                DetectionAttributes=["ALL"],
            )
```

```
            indexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace({**face["Face"], **face["FaceDetail"]})
                for face in response["FaceRecords"]
            ]
            unindexed_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["FaceDetail"])
                for face in response["UnindexedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Indexed %s faces in %s. Could not index %s faces.",
                len(indexed_faces),
                image.image_name,
                len(unindexed_faces),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't index faces in image %s.", image.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return indexed_faces, unindexed_faces


    def list_faces(self, max_results):
        """
        Lists the faces currently indexed in the collection.

        :param max_results: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of faces in the collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.list_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id, MaxResults=max_results
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["Faces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in collection %s.", len(faces), self.collection_id
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't list faces in collection %s.", self.collection_id
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces
```

```
    def search_faces(self, face_id, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match another face from the
        collection.

        :param face_id: The ID of the face in the collection to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: The list of matching faces found in the collection. This list does
                 not contain the face specified by `face_id`.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                FaceId=face_id,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in
response["FaceMatches"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in %s that match %s.",
                len(faces),
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                face_id,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return faces


    def search_faces_by_image(self, image, threshold, max_faces):
        """
        Searches for faces in the collection that match the largest face in the
        reference image.
```

```
        :param image: The image that contains the reference face to search for.
        :param threshold: The match confidence must be greater than this value
                          for a face to be included in the results.
        :param max_faces: The maximum number of faces to return.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the face found in the reference
 image.
                 The second element is the list of matching faces found in the
                 collection.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.search_faces_by_image(
                CollectionId=self.collection_id,
                Image=image.image,
                FaceMatchThreshold=threshold,
                MaxFaces=max_faces,
            )
            image_face = RekognitionFace(
                {
                    "BoundingBox": response["SearchedFaceBoundingBox"],
                    "Confidence": response["SearchedFaceConfidence"],
                }
            )
            collection_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face["Face"]) for face in response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s faces in the collection that match the largest "
                "face in %s.",
                len(collection_faces),
                image.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't search for faces in %s that match %s.",
                self.collection_id,
                image.image_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return image_face, collection_faces


class RekognitionFace:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition face."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, face, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the face object.

        :param face: Face data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                     functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the face was detected, if the face was
                          detected in a video.
        """
        self.bounding_box = face.get("BoundingBox")
        self.confidence = face.get("Confidence")
        self.landmarks = face.get("Landmarks")
        self.pose = face.get("Pose")
        self.quality = face.get("Quality")
        age_range = face.get("AgeRange")
        if age_range is not None:
            self.age_range = (age_range.get("Low"), age_range.get("High"))
        else:
            self.age_range = None
        self.smile = face.get("Smile", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyeglasses = face.get("Eyeglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.sunglasses = face.get("Sunglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.gender = face.get("Gender", {}).get("Value", None)
        self.beard = face.get("Beard", {}).get("Value")
        self.mustache = face.get("Mustache", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyes_open = face.get("EyesOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.mouth_open = face.get("MouthOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.emotions = [
            emo.get("Type")
            for emo in face.get("Emotions", [])
            if emo.get("Confidence", 0) > 50
        ]
        self.face_id = face.get("FaceId")
        self.image_id = face.get("ImageId")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the face data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the face data.
        """
        rendering = {}
```

```
        if self.bounding_box is not None:
            rendering["bounding_box"] = self.bounding_box
        if self.age_range is not None:
            rendering["age"] = f"{self.age_range[0]} - {self.age_range[1]}"
        if self.gender is not None:
            rendering["gender"] = self.gender
        if self.emotions:
            rendering["emotions"] = self.emotions
        if self.face_id is not None:
            rendering["face_id"] = self.face_id
        if self.image_id is not None:
            rendering["image_id"] = self.image_id
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        has = []
        if self.smile:
            has.append("smile")
        if self.eyeglasses:
            has.append("eyeglasses")
        if self.sunglasses:
            has.append("sunglasses")
        if self.beard:
            has.append("beard")
        if self.mustache:
            has.append("mustache")
        if self.eyes_open:
            has.append("open eyes")
        if self.mouth_open:
            has.append("open mouth")
        if has:
            rendering["has"] = has
        return rendering
```

使用包裝函式類別從一組映像建立人臉集合，然後搜尋集合中的人臉。

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Rekognition face collection demo!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

```
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    rekognition_client = boto3.client("rekognition")
    images = [
        RekognitionImage.from_file(
            ".media/pexels-agung-pandit-wiguna-1128316.jpg",
            rekognition_client,
            image_name="sitting",
        ),
        RekognitionImage.from_file(
            ".media/pexels-agung-pandit-wiguna-1128317.jpg",
            rekognition_client,
            image_name="hopping",
        ),
        RekognitionImage.from_file(
            ".media/pexels-agung-pandit-wiguna-1128318.jpg",
            rekognition_client,
            image_name="biking",
        ),
    ]

    collection_mgr = RekognitionCollectionManager(rekognition_client)
    collection = collection_mgr.create_collection("doc-example-collection-demo")
    print(f"Created collection {collection.collection_id}:")
    pprint(collection.describe_collection())

    print("Indexing faces from three images:")
    for image in images:
        collection.index_faces(image, 10)
    print("Listing faces in collection:")
    faces = collection.list_faces(10)
    for face in faces:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    print(
        f"Searching for faces in the collection that match the first face in the "
        f"list (Face ID: {faces[0].face_id}."
    )
    found_faces = collection.search_faces(faces[0].face_id, 80, 10)
    print(f"Found {len(found_faces)} matching faces.")
    for face in found_faces:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")
```

```
    print(
        f"Searching for faces in the collection that match the largest face in "
        f"{images[0].image_name}."
    )
    image_face, match_faces = collection.search_faces_by_image(images[0], 80, 10)
    print(f"The largest face in {images[0].image_name} is:")
    pprint(image_face.to_dict())
    print(f"Found {len(match_faces)} matching faces.")
    for face in match_faces:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    collection.delete_collection()
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

偵測並顯示映像中的元素

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測映像中的元素。
- 顯示映像並在偵測到的元素周圍繪製邊界方框。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱顯示邊界方框。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立類來包裝 Amazon Rekognition 函數。

```
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
```

```
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import requests

from rekognition_objects import (
    RekognitionFace,
    RekognitionCelebrity,
    RekognitionLabel,
    RekognitionModerationLabel,
    RekognitionText,
    show_bounding_boxes,
    show_polygons,
)

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class RekognitionImage:
    """
    Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition image. This class is a thin wrapper
    around parts of the Boto3 Amazon Rekognition API.
    """

    def __init__(self, image, image_name, rekognition_client):
        """
        Initializes the image object.

        :param image: Data that defines the image, either the image bytes or
                      an Amazon S3 bucket and object key.
        :param image_name: The name of the image.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        """
        self.image = image
        self.image_name = image_name
        self.rekognition_client = rekognition_client


    @classmethod
    def from_file(cls, image_file_name, rekognition_client, image_name=None):
        """
        Creates a RekognitionImage object from a local file.

        :param image_file_name: The file name of the image. The file is opened and
 its
                                bytes are read.
```

```
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        :param image_name: The name of the image. If this is not specified, the
                           file name is used as the image name.
        :return: The RekognitionImage object, initialized with image bytes from the
                 file.
        """
        with open(image_file_name, "rb") as img_file:
            image = {"Bytes": img_file.read()}
        name = image_file_name if image_name is None else image_name
        return cls(image, name, rekognition_client)


    @classmethod
    def from_bucket(cls, s3_object, rekognition_client):
        """
        Creates a RekognitionImage object from an Amazon S3 object.

        :param s3_object: An Amazon S3 object that identifies the image. The image
                          is not retrieved until needed for a later call.
        :param rekognition_client: A Boto3 Rekognition client.
        :return: The RekognitionImage object, initialized with Amazon S3 object
data.
        """
        image = {"S3Object": {"Bucket": s3_object.bucket_name, "Name":
s3_object.key}}
        return cls(image, s3_object.key, rekognition_client)


    def detect_faces(self):
        """
        Detects faces in the image.

        :return: The list of faces found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_faces(
                Image=self.image, Attributes=["ALL"]
            )
            faces = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["FaceDetails"]]
            logger.info("Detected %s faces.", len(faces))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect faces in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return faces


    def detect_labels(self, max_labels):
        """
        Detects labels in the image. Labels are objects and people.

        :param max_labels: The maximum number of labels to return.
        :return: The list of labels detected in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_labels(
                Image=self.image, MaxLabels=max_labels
            )
            labels = [RekognitionLabel(label) for label in response["Labels"]]
            logger.info("Found %s labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.info("Couldn't detect labels in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return labels


    def recognize_celebrities(self):
        """
        Detects celebrities in the image.

        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of celebrities found in
                 the image. The second element is the list of faces that were
                 detected but did not match any known celebrities.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.rekognition_client.recognize_celebrities(Image=self.image)
            celebrities = [
                RekognitionCelebrity(celeb) for celeb in response["CelebrityFaces"]
            ]
            other_faces = [
                RekognitionFace(face) for face in response["UnrecognizedFaces"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s celebrities and %s other faces in %s.",
                len(celebrities),
                len(other_faces),
```

```
                self.image_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect celebrities in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
        else:
            return celebrities, other_faces



    def compare_faces(self, target_image, similarity):
        """
        Compares faces in the image with the largest face in the target image.

        :param target_image: The target image to compare against.
        :param similarity: Faces in the image must have a similarity value greater
                           than this value to be included in the results.
        :return: A tuple. The first element is the list of faces that match the
                 reference image. The second element is the list of faces that have
                 a similarity value below the specified threshold.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.compare_faces(
                SourceImage=self.image,
                TargetImage=target_image.image,
                SimilarityThreshold=similarity,
            )
            matches = [
                RekognitionFace(match["Face"]) for match in response["FaceMatches"]
            ]
            unmatches = [RekognitionFace(face) for face in
response["UnmatchedFaces"]]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s matched faces and %s unmatched faces.",
                len(matches),
                len(unmatches),
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't match faces from %s to %s.",
                self.image_name,
                target_image.image_name,
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return matches, unmatches


    def detect_moderation_labels(self):
        """
        Detects moderation labels in the image. Moderation labels identify content
        that may be inappropriate for some audiences.

        :return: The list of moderation labels found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_moderation_labels(
                Image=self.image
            )
            labels = [
                RekognitionModerationLabel(label)
                for label in response["ModerationLabels"]
            ]
            logger.info(
                "Found %s moderation labels in %s.", len(labels), self.image_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't detect moderation labels in %s.", self.image_name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return labels


    def detect_text(self):
        """
        Detects text in the image.

        :return The list of text elements found in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.rekognition_client.detect_text(Image=self.image)
            texts = [RekognitionText(text) for text in response["TextDetections"]]
            logger.info("Found %s texts in %s.", len(texts), self.image_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text in %s.", self.image_name)
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return texts
```

建立輔助函數來繪製邊界框和多邊形。

```
import io
import logging
from PIL import Image, ImageDraw

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def show_bounding_boxes(image_bytes, box_sets, colors):
    """
    Draws bounding boxes on an image and shows it with the default image viewer.

    :param image_bytes: The image to draw, as bytes.
    :param box_sets: A list of lists of bounding boxes to draw on the image.
    :param colors: A list of colors to use to draw the bounding boxes.
    """
    image = Image.open(io.BytesIO(image_bytes))
    draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)
    for boxes, color in zip(box_sets, colors):
        for box in boxes:
            left = image.width * box["Left"]
            top = image.height * box["Top"]
            right = (image.width * box["Width"]) + left
            bottom = (image.height * box["Height"]) + top
            draw.rectangle([left, top, right, bottom], outline=color, width=3)
    image.show()



def show_polygons(image_bytes, polygons, color):
    """
    Draws polygons on an image and shows it with the default image viewer.

    :param image_bytes: The image to draw, as bytes.
    :param polygons: The list of polygons to draw on the image.
    :param color: The color to use to draw the polygons.
    """
```

```
    image = Image.open(io.BytesIO(image_bytes))
    draw = ImageDraw.Draw(image)
    for polygon in polygons:
        draw.polygon(
            [
                (image.width * point["X"], image.height * point["Y"])
                for point in polygon
            ],
            outline=color,
        )
    image.show()
```

建立類別以剖析 Amazon Rekognition 傳回的剖析物件。

```
class RekognitionFace:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition face."""

    def __init__(self, face, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the face object.

        :param face: Face data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                     functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the face was detected, if the face was
                          detected in a video.
        """
        self.bounding_box = face.get("BoundingBox")
        self.confidence = face.get("Confidence")
        self.landmarks = face.get("Landmarks")
        self.pose = face.get("Pose")
        self.quality = face.get("Quality")
        age_range = face.get("AgeRange")
        if age_range is not None:
            self.age_range = (age_range.get("Low"), age_range.get("High"))
        else:
            self.age_range = None
        self.smile = face.get("Smile", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyeglasses = face.get("Eyeglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.sunglasses = face.get("Sunglasses", {}).get("Value")
        self.gender = face.get("Gender", {}).get("Value", None)
```

```
        self.beard = face.get("Beard", {}).get("Value")
        self.mustache = face.get("Mustache", {}).get("Value")
        self.eyes_open = face.get("EyesOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.mouth_open = face.get("MouthOpen", {}).get("Value")
        self.emotions = [
            emo.get("Type")
            for emo in face.get("Emotions", [])
            if emo.get("Confidence", 0) > 50
        ]
        self.face_id = face.get("FaceId")
        self.image_id = face.get("ImageId")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the face data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the face data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.bounding_box is not None:
            rendering["bounding_box"] = self.bounding_box
        if self.age_range is not None:
            rendering["age"] = f"{self.age_range[0]} - {self.age_range[1]}"
        if self.gender is not None:
            rendering["gender"] = self.gender
        if self.emotions:
            rendering["emotions"] = self.emotions
        if self.face_id is not None:
            rendering["face_id"] = self.face_id
        if self.image_id is not None:
            rendering["image_id"] = self.image_id
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        has = []
        if self.smile:
            has.append("smile")
        if self.eyeglasses:
            has.append("eyeglasses")
        if self.sunglasses:
            has.append("sunglasses")
        if self.beard:
            has.append("beard")
        if self.mustache:
```

```
            has.append("mustache")
        if self.eyes_open:
            has.append("open eyes")
        if self.mouth_open:
            has.append("open mouth")
        if has:
            rendering["has"] = has
        return rendering



class RekognitionCelebrity:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition celebrity."""

    def __init__(self, celebrity, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the celebrity object.

        :param celebrity: Celebrity data, in the format returned by Amazon
 Rekognition
                          functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the celebrity was detected, if the celebrity
                          was detected in a video.
        """
        self.info_urls = celebrity.get("Urls")
        self.name = celebrity.get("Name")
        self.id = celebrity.get("Id")
        self.face = RekognitionFace(celebrity.get("Face"))
        self.confidence = celebrity.get("MatchConfidence")
        self.bounding_box = celebrity.get("BoundingBox")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the celebrity data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the celebrity data.
        """
        rendering = self.face.to_dict()
        if self.name is not None:
            rendering["name"] = self.name
        if self.info_urls:
            rendering["info URLs"] = self.info_urls
        if self.timestamp is not None:
```

```
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionPerson:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition person."""

    def __init__(self, person, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the person object.

        :param person: Person data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                       functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the person was detected, if the person
                          was detected in a video.
        """
        self.index = person.get("Index")
        self.bounding_box = person.get("BoundingBox")
        face = person.get("Face")
        self.face = RekognitionFace(face) if face is not None else None
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the person data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the person data.
        """
        rendering = self.face.to_dict() if self.face is not None else {}
        if self.index is not None:
            rendering["index"] = self.index
        if self.bounding_box is not None:
            rendering["bounding_box"] = self.bounding_box
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionLabel:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition label."""

    def __init__(self, label, timestamp=None):
```

```
        """
        Initializes the label object.

        :param label: Label data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                      functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the label was detected, if the label
                          was detected in a video.
        """
        self.name = label.get("Name")
        self.confidence = label.get("Confidence")
        self.instances = label.get("Instances")
        self.parents = label.get("Parents")
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the label data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the label data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.name is not None:
            rendering["name"] = self.name
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionModerationLabel:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition moderation label."""

    def __init__(self, label, timestamp=None):
        """
        Initializes the moderation label object.

        :param label: Label data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                      functions.
        :param timestamp: The time when the moderation label was detected, if the
                          label was detected in a video.
        """
        self.name = label.get("Name")
        self.confidence = label.get("Confidence")
        self.parent_name = label.get("ParentName")
```

```
        self.timestamp = timestamp

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the moderation label data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the moderation label data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.name is not None:
            rendering["name"] = self.name
        if self.parent_name is not None:
            rendering["parent_name"] = self.parent_name
        if self.timestamp is not None:
            rendering["timestamp"] = self.timestamp
        return rendering



class RekognitionText:
    """Encapsulates an Amazon Rekognition text element."""

    def __init__(self, text_data):
        """
        Initializes the text object.

        :param text_data: Text data, in the format returned by Amazon Rekognition
                          functions.
        """
        self.text = text_data.get("DetectedText")
        self.kind = text_data.get("Type")
        self.id = text_data.get("Id")
        self.parent_id = text_data.get("ParentId")
        self.confidence = text_data.get("Confidence")
        self.geometry = text_data.get("Geometry")

    def to_dict(self):
        """
        Renders some of the text data to a dict.

        :return: A dict that contains the text data.
        """
        rendering = {}
        if self.text is not None:
```

```
            rendering["text"] = self.text
        if self.kind is not None:
            rendering["kind"] = self.kind
        if self.geometry is not None:
            rendering["polygon"] = self.geometry.get("Polygon")
        return rendering
```

使用包裝函式類別來偵測映像中的元素，並顯示其邊界方框。在這個例子中使用的圖像可以與說明和更多的代碼一 GitHub 起找到。

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Rekognition image detection demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    rekognition_client = boto3.client("rekognition")
    street_scene_file_name = ".media/pexels-kaique-rocha-109919.jpg"
    celebrity_file_name = ".media/pexels-pixabay-53370.jpg"
    one_girl_url = "https://dhei5unw3vrsx.cloudfront.net/images/source3_resized.jpg"
    three_girls_url = "https://dhei5unw3vrsx.cloudfront.net/images/
target3_resized.jpg"
    swimwear_object = boto3.resource("s3").Object(
        "console-sample-images-pdx", "yoga_swimwear.jpg"
    )
    book_file_name = ".media/pexels-christina-morillo-1181671.jpg"

    street_scene_image = RekognitionImage.from_file(
        street_scene_file_name, rekognition_client
    )
    print(f"Detecting faces in {street_scene_image.image_name}...")
    faces = street_scene_image.detect_faces()
    print(f"Found {len(faces)} faces, here are the first three.")
    for face in faces[:3]:
        pprint(face.to_dict())
    show_bounding_boxes(
        street_scene_image.image["Bytes"],
        [[face.bounding_box for face in faces]],
        ["aqua"],
    )
```

```
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    print(f"Detecting labels in {street_scene_image.image_name}...")
    labels = street_scene_image.detect_labels(100)
    print(f"Found {len(labels)} labels.")
    for label in labels:
        pprint(label.to_dict())
    names = []
    box_sets = []
    colors = ["aqua", "red", "white", "blue", "yellow", "green"]
    for label in labels:
        if label.instances:
            names.append(label.name)
            box_sets.append([inst["BoundingBox"] for inst in label.instances])
    print(f"Showing bounding boxes for {names} in {colors[:len(names)]}.")
    show_bounding_boxes(
        street_scene_image.image["Bytes"], box_sets, colors[: len(names)]
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    celebrity_image = RekognitionImage.from_file(
        celebrity_file_name, rekognition_client
    )
    print(f"Detecting celebrities in {celebrity_image.image_name}...")
    celebs, others = celebrity_image.recognize_celebrities()
    print(f"Found {len(celebs)} celebrities.")
    for celeb in celebs:
        pprint(celeb.to_dict())
    show_bounding_boxes(
        celebrity_image.image["Bytes"],
        [[celeb.face.bounding_box for celeb in celebs]],
        ["aqua"],
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    girl_image_response = requests.get(one_girl_url)
    girl_image = RekognitionImage(
        {"Bytes": girl_image_response.content}, "one-girl", rekognition_client
    )
    group_image_response = requests.get(three_girls_url)
    group_image = RekognitionImage(
        {"Bytes": group_image_response.content}, "three-girls", rekognition_client
    )
    print("Comparing reference face to group of faces...")
```

```
    matches, unmatches = girl_image.compare_faces(group_image, 80)
    print(f"Found {len(matches)} face matching the reference face.")
    show_bounding_boxes(
        group_image.image["Bytes"],
        [[match.bounding_box for match in matches]],
        ["aqua"],
    )
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    swimwear_image = RekognitionImage.from_bucket(swimwear_object,
rekognition_client)
    print(f"Detecting suggestive content in {swimwear_object.key}...")
    labels = swimwear_image.detect_moderation_labels()
    print(f"Found {len(labels)} moderation labels.")
    for label in labels:
        pprint(label.to_dict())
    input("Press Enter to continue.")

    book_image = RekognitionImage.from_file(book_file_name, rekognition_client)
    print(f"Detecting text in {book_image.image_name}...")
    texts = book_image.detect_text()
    print(f"Found {len(texts)} text instances. Here are the first seven:")
    for text in texts[:7]:
        pprint(text.to_dict())
    show_polygons(
        book_image.image["Bytes"], [text.geometry["Polygon"] for text in texts],
"aqua"
    )

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

使用開發套件的 Amazon S3 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Amazon S3 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

您好 Amazon S3

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Amazon S3。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import boto3


def hello_s3():
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an Amazon Simple Storage Service
    (Amazon S3) resource and list the buckets in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.
    """
    s3_resource = boto3.resource("s3")
    print("Hello, Amazon S3! Let's list your buckets:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(f"\t{bucket.name}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_s3()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListBuckets中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

主題

- 動作

- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

CopyObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CopyObject。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def copy(self, dest_object):
        """
        Copies the object to another bucket.

        :param dest_object: The destination object initialized with a bucket and
 key.
                            This is a Boto3 Object resource.
        """
        try:
            dest_object.copy_from(
                CopySource={"Bucket": self.object.bucket_name, "Key":
 self.object.key}
            )
```

```
            dest_object.wait_until_exists()
            logger.info(
                "Copied object from %s:%s to %s:%s.",
                self.object.bucket_name,
                self.object.key,
                dest_object.bucket_name,
                dest_object.key,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't copy object from %s/%s to %s/%s.",
                self.object.bucket_name,
                self.object.key,
                dest_object.bucket_name,
                dest_object.key,
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CopyObject中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateBucket`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateBucket`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用預設設定建立儲存貯體。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
```

```
                        that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def create(self, region_override=None):
        """
        Create an Amazon S3 bucket in the default Region for the account or in the
        specified Region.

        :param region_override: The Region in which to create the bucket. If this is
                                not specified, the Region configured in your shared
                                credentials is used.
        """
        if region_override is not None:
            region = region_override
        else:
            region = self.bucket.meta.client.meta.region_name
        try:
            self.bucket.create(CreateBucketConfiguration={"LocationConstraint":
 region})

            self.bucket.wait_until_exists()
            logger.info("Created bucket '%s' in region=%s", self.bucket.name,
 region)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't create bucket named '%s' in region=%s.",
                self.bucket.name,
                region,
            )
            raise error
```

透過生命週期組態建立版本控制儲存貯體。

```
def create_versioned_bucket(bucket_name, prefix):
    """
    Creates an Amazon S3 bucket, enables it for versioning, and configures a
 lifecycle
    that expires noncurrent object versions after 7 days.
```

```
    Adding a lifecycle configuration to a versioned bucket is a best practice.
    It helps prevent objects in the bucket from accumulating a large number of
    noncurrent versions, which can slow down request performance.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
module.

    :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to create.
    :param prefix: Identifies which objects are automatically expired under the
                   configured lifecycle rules.
    :return: The newly created bucket.
    """
    try:
        bucket = s3.create_bucket(
            Bucket=bucket_name,
            CreateBucketConfiguration={
                "LocationConstraint": s3.meta.client.meta.region_name
            },
        )
        logger.info("Created bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou":
            logger.warning("Bucket %s already exists! Using it.", bucket_name)
            bucket = s3.Bucket(bucket_name)
        else:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create bucket %s.", bucket_name)
            raise

    try:
        bucket.Versioning().enable()
        logger.info("Enabled versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't enable versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
        raise

    try:
        expiration = 7
        bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().put(
            LifecycleConfiguration={
                "Rules": [
                    {
                        "Status": "Enabled",
                        "Prefix": prefix,
```

```
                        "NoncurrentVersionExpiration": {"NoncurrentDays":
 expiration},
                    }
                ]
            }
        )
        logger.info(
            "Configured lifecycle to expire noncurrent versions after %s days "
            "on bucket %s.",
            expiration,
            bucket.name,
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.warning(
            "Couldn't configure lifecycle on bucket %s because %s. "
            "Continuing anyway.",
            bucket.name,
            error,
        )

    return bucket
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateBucket中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteBucket

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteBucket。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
```

```
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                        that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete(self):
        """
        Delete the bucket. The bucket must be empty or an error is raised.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.delete()
            self.bucket.wait_until_not_exists()
            logger.info("Bucket %s successfully deleted.", self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete bucket %s.", self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteBucket中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteBucketCors`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucketCors`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
```

```
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                        that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete_cors(self):
        """
        Delete the CORS rules from the bucket.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to update.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Cors().delete()
            logger.info("Deleted CORS from bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete CORS from bucket '%s'.",
 self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteBucketCors中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteBucketLifecycle`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucketLifecycle`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
```

```
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                        that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete_lifecycle_configuration(self):
        """
        Remove the lifecycle configuration from the specified bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted lifecycle configuration for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete lifecycle configuration for bucket '%s'.",
                self.bucket.name,
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteBucketLifecycle中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteBucketPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucketPolicy`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def delete_policy(self):
        """
        Delete the security policy from the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Policy().delete()
            logger.info("Deleted policy for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete policy for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteBucketPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteObject`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除物件。

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                           that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def delete(self):
        """
        Deletes the object.
        """
        try:
            self.object.delete()
            self.object.wait_until_not_exists()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
            raise
```

透過刪除較新的物件版本，將物件還原至先前的版本。

```
def rollback_object(bucket, object_key, version_id):
    """
    Rolls back an object to an earlier version by deleting all versions that
    occurred after the specified rollback version.
```

```
    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that holds the object to roll back.
    :param object_key: The object to roll back.
    :param version_id: The version ID to roll back to.
    """
    # Versions must be sorted by last_modified date because delete markers are
    # at the end of the list even when they are interspersed in time.
    versions = sorted(
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key),
        key=attrgetter("last_modified"),
        reverse=True,
    )

    logger.debug(
        "Got versions:\n%s",
        "\n".join(
            [
                f"\t{version.version_id}, last modified {version.last_modified}"
                for version in versions
            ]
        ),
    )

    if version_id in [ver.version_id for ver in versions]:
        print(f"Rolling back to version {version_id}")
        for version in versions:
            if version.version_id != version_id:
                version.delete()
                print(f"Deleted version {version.version_id}")
            else:
                break

        print(f"Active version is now {bucket.Object(object_key).version_id}")
    else:
        raise KeyError(
            f"{version_id} was not found in the list of versions for "
f"{object_key}."
        )
```

透過刪除物件啟用的刪除標記，恢復被刪除的物件。

```
def revive_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Revives a versioned object that was deleted by removing the object's active
    delete marker.
    A versioned object presents as deleted when its latest version is a delete
 marker.
    By removing the delete marker, we make the previous version the latest version
    and the object then presents as *not* deleted.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to revive.
    """
    # Get the latest version for the object.
    response = s3.meta.client.list_object_versions(
        Bucket=bucket.name, Prefix=object_key, MaxKeys=1
    )

    if "DeleteMarkers" in response:
        latest_version = response["DeleteMarkers"][0]
        if latest_version["IsLatest"]:
            logger.info(
                "Object %s was indeed deleted on %s. Let's revive it.",
                object_key,
                latest_version["LastModified"],
            )
            obj = bucket.Object(object_key)
            obj.Version(latest_version["VersionId"]).delete()
            logger.info(
                "Revived %s, active version is now %s  with body '%s'",
                object_key,
                obj.version_id,
                obj.get()["Body"].read(),
            )
        else:
            logger.warning(
                "Delete marker is not the latest version for %s!", object_key
            )
    elif "Versions" in response:
        logger.warning("Got an active version for %s, nothing to do.", object_key)
```

```
    else:
        logger.error("Couldn't get any version info for %s.", object_key)
```

建立 Lambda 處理常式從 S3 物件中移除刪除標記。此處理常式可有效清除版本化的儲存貯體中無關的刪除標記。

```
import logging
from urllib import parse
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
logger.setLevel("INFO")

s3 = boto3.client("s3")


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    """
    Removes a delete marker from the specified versioned object.

    :param event: The S3 batch event that contains the ID of the delete marker
                  to remove.
    :param context: Context about the event.
    :return: A result structure that Amazon S3 uses to interpret the result of the
             operation. When the result code is TemporaryFailure, S3 retries the
             operation.
    """
    # Parse job parameters from Amazon S3 batch operations
    invocation_id = event["invocationId"]
    invocation_schema_version = event["invocationSchemaVersion"]

    results = []
    result_code = None
    result_string = None

    task = event["tasks"][0]
    task_id = task["taskId"]

    try:
```

```
        obj_key = parse.unquote(task["s3Key"], encoding="utf-8")
        obj_version_id = task["s3VersionId"]
        bucket_name = task["s3BucketArn"].split(":")[-1]

        logger.info(
            "Got task: remove delete marker %s from object %s.", obj_version_id,
obj_key
        )

        try:
            # If this call does not raise an error, the object version is not a
delete
            # marker and should not be deleted.
            response = s3.head_object(
                Bucket=bucket_name, Key=obj_key, VersionId=obj_version_id
            )
            result_code = "PermanentFailure"
            result_string = (
                f"Object {obj_key}, ID {obj_version_id} is not " f"a delete marker."
            )

            logger.debug(response)
            logger.warning(result_string)
        except ClientError as error:
            delete_marker = error.response["ResponseMetadata"]["HTTPHeaders"].get(
                "x-amz-delete-marker", "false"
            )
            if delete_marker == "true":
                logger.info(
                    "Object %s, version %s is a delete marker.", obj_key,
obj_version_id
                )
                try:
                    s3.delete_object(
                        Bucket=bucket_name, Key=obj_key, VersionId=obj_version_id
                    )
                    result_code = "Succeeded"
                    result_string = (
                        f"Successfully removed delete marker "
                        f"{obj_version_id} from object {obj_key}."
                    )
                    logger.info(result_string)
                except ClientError as error:
```

```
                    # Mark request timeout as a temporary failure so it will be
retried.
                    if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "RequestTimeout":
                        result_code = "TemporaryFailure"
                        result_string = (
                            f"Attempt to remove delete marker from  "
                            f"object {obj_key} timed out."
                        )
                        logger.info(result_string)
                    else:
                        raise
            else:
                raise ValueError(
                    f"The x-amz-delete-marker header is either not "
                    f"present or is not 'true'."
                )
    except Exception as error:
        # Mark all other exceptions as permanent failures.
        result_code = "PermanentFailure"
        result_string = str(error)
        logger.exception(error)
    finally:
        results.append(
            {
                "taskId": task_id,
                "resultCode": result_code,
                "resultString": result_string,
            }
        )
    return {
        "invocationSchemaVersion": invocation_schema_version,
        "treatMissingKeysAs": "PermanentFailure",
        "invocationId": invocation_id,
        "results": results,
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteObject中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteObjects

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteObjects。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用物件金鑰清單刪除一整組物件。

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                           that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    @staticmethod
    def delete_objects(bucket, object_keys):
        """
        Removes a list of objects from a bucket.
        This operation is done as a batch in a single request.

        :param bucket: The bucket that contains the objects. This is a Boto3 Bucket
                       resource.
        :param object_keys: The list of keys that identify the objects to remove.
        :return: The response that contains data about which objects were deleted
                 and any that could not be deleted.
        """
        try:
            response = bucket.delete_objects(
                Delete={"Objects": [{"Key": key} for key in object_keys]}
            )
            if "Deleted" in response:
```

```
                logger.info(
                    "Deleted objects '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                    [del_obj["Key"] for del_obj in response["Deleted"]],
                    bucket.name,
                )
            if "Errors" in response:
                logger.warning(
                    "Could not delete objects '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                    [
                        f"{del_obj['Key']}: {del_obj['Code']}"
                        for del_obj in response["Errors"]
                    ],
                    bucket.name,
                )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete any objects from bucket %s.",
 bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

刪除儲存貯體中的所有物件。

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    @staticmethod
    def empty_bucket(bucket):
        """
        Remove all objects from a bucket.
```

```
        :param bucket: The bucket to empty. This is a Boto3 Bucket resource.
        """
        try:
            bucket.objects.delete()
            logger.info("Emptied bucket '%s'.", bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't empty bucket '%s'.", bucket.name)
            raise
```

會透過刪除其所有版本，永久刪除已建立版本的物件。

```
def permanently_delete_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Permanently deletes a versioned object by deleting all of its versions.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to delete.
    """
    try:
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key).delete()
        logger.info("Permanently deleted all versions of object %s.", object_key)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete all versions of %s.", object_key)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteObjects中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetBucketAcl

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketAcl。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_acl(self):
        """
        Get the ACL of the bucket.

        :return: The ACL of the bucket.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.bucket.Acl()
            logger.info(
                "Got ACL for bucket %s. Owner is %s.", self.bucket.name, acl.owner
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get ACL for bucket %s.", self.bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return acl
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetBucketAcl中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetBucketCors

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketCors。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_cors(self):
        """
        Get the CORS rules for the bucket.

        :return The CORS rules for the specified bucket.
        """
        try:
            cors = self.bucket.Cors()
            logger.info(
                "Got CORS rules %s for bucket '%s'.", cors.cors_rules,
 self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(("Couldn't get CORS for bucket %s.", self.bucket.name))
            raise
        else:
            return cors
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetBucketCors中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_lifecycle_configuration(self):
        """
        Get the lifecycle configuration of the bucket.

        :return: The lifecycle rules of the specified bucket.
        """
        try:
            config = self.bucket.LifecycleConfiguration()
            logger.info(
                "Got lifecycle rules %s for bucket '%s'.",
                config.rules,
                self.bucket.name,
            )
        except:
```

```
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get lifecycle rules for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return config.rules
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetBucketLifecycleConfiguration中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetBucketPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketPolicy。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def get_policy(self):
        """
        Get the security policy of the bucket.

        :return: The security policy of the specified bucket, in JSON format.
        """
```

```
        try:
            policy = self.bucket.Policy()
            logger.info(
                "Got policy %s for bucket '%s'.", policy.policy, self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get policy for bucket '%s'.",
 self.bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return json.loads(policy.policy)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetBucketPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObject。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def get(self):
        """
```

```
        Gets the object.

        :return: The object data in bytes.
        """
        try:
            body = self.object.get()["Body"].read()
            logger.info(
                "Got object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't get object '%s' from bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
            raise
        else:
            return body
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetObject中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`GetObjectAcl`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetObjectAcl`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
```

```
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def get_acl(self):
        """
        Gets the ACL of the object.

        :return: The ACL of the object.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.object.Acl()
            logger.info(
                "Got ACL for object %s owned by %s.",
                self.object.key,
                acl.owner["DisplayName"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get ACL for object %s.", self.object.key)
            raise
        else:
            return acl
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetObjectAcl中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`HeadBucket`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`HeadBucket`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def exists(self):
        """
        Determine whether the bucket exists and you have access to it.

        :return: True when the bucket exists; otherwise, False.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.meta.client.head_bucket(Bucket=self.bucket.name)
            logger.info("Bucket %s exists.", self.bucket.name)
            exists = True
        except ClientError:
            logger.warning(
                "Bucket %s doesn't exist or you don't have access to it.",
                self.bucket.name,
            )
            exists = False
        return exists
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件HeadBucket中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListBuckets

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListBuckets。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    @staticmethod
    def list(s3_resource):
        """
        Get the buckets in all Regions for the current account.

        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 S3 resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                            that contains collections and factory methods to create
                            other high-level S3 sub-resources.
        :return: The list of buckets.
        """
        try:
            buckets = list(s3_resource.buckets.all())
            logger.info("Got buckets: %s.", buckets)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get buckets.")
            raise
        else:
            return buckets
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListBuckets中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListObjectsV2

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListObjectsV2。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    @staticmethod
    def list(bucket, prefix=None):
        """
        Lists the objects in a bucket, optionally filtered by a prefix.

        :param bucket: The bucket to query. This is a Boto3 Bucket resource.
        :param prefix: When specified, only objects that start with this prefix are
 listed.
        :return: The list of objects.
        """
        try:
            if not prefix:
                objects = list(bucket.objects.all())
            else:
                objects = list(bucket.objects.filter(Prefix=prefix))
            logger.info(
```

```
                "Got objects %s from bucket '%s'", [o.key for o in objects],
 bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get objects for bucket '%s'.", bucket.name)
            raise
        else:
            return objects
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 發套件中的 ListObjectsV2。

PutBucketAcl

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketAcl。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def grant_log_delivery_access(self):
        """
        Grant the AWS Log Delivery group write access to the bucket so that
        Amazon S3 can deliver access logs to the bucket. This is the only
 recommended
```

```
        use of an S3 bucket ACL.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.bucket.Acl()
            # Putting an ACL overwrites the existing ACL. If you want to preserve
            # existing grants, append new grants to the list of existing grants.
            grants = acl.grants if acl.grants else []
            grants.append(
                {
                    "Grantee": {
                        "Type": "Group",
                        "URI": "http://acs.amazonaws.com/groups/s3/LogDelivery",
                    },
                    "Permission": "WRITE",
                }
            )
            acl.put(AccessControlPolicy={"Grants": grants, "Owner": acl.owner})
            logger.info("Granted log delivery access to bucket '%s'",
self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add ACL to bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutBucketAcl中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

PutBucketCors

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketCors。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
```

```
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def put_cors(self, cors_rules):
        """
        Apply CORS rules to the bucket. CORS rules specify the HTTP actions that are
        allowed from other domains.

        :param cors_rules: The CORS rules to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Cors().put(CORSConfiguration={"CORSRules": cors_rules})
            logger.info(
                "Put CORS rules %s for bucket '%s'.", cors_rules, self.bucket.name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't put CORS rules for bucket %s.",
self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutBucketCors中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def put_lifecycle_configuration(self, lifecycle_rules):
        """
        Apply a lifecycle configuration to the bucket. The lifecycle configuration
can
        be used to archive or delete the objects in the bucket according to
specified
        parameters, such as a number of days.

        :param lifecycle_rules: The lifecycle rules to apply.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().put(
                LifecycleConfiguration={"Rules": lifecycle_rules}
            )
            logger.info(
                "Put lifecycle rules %s for bucket '%s'.",
                lifecycle_rules,
                self.bucket.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't put lifecycle rules for bucket '%s'.", self.bucket.name
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

PutBucketPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketPolicy。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def put_policy(self, policy):
        """
        Apply a security policy to the bucket. Policies control users' ability
        to perform specific actions, such as listing the objects in the bucket.

        :param policy: The policy to apply to the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.bucket.Policy().put(Policy=json.dumps(policy))
            logger.info("Put policy %s for bucket '%s'.", policy, self.bucket.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't apply policy to bucket '%s'.",
 self.bucket.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutBucketPolicy中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

PutObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObject。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def put(self, data):
        """
        Upload data to the object.

        :param data: The data to upload. This can either be bytes or a string. When
 this
                     argument is a string, it is interpreted as a file name, which
 is
                     opened in read bytes mode.
        """
        put_data = data
        if isinstance(data, str):
            try:
                put_data = open(data, "rb")
            except IOError:
                logger.exception("Expected file name or binary data, got '%s'.",
 data)
                raise
```

```
        try:
            self.object.put(Body=put_data)
            self.object.wait_until_exists()
            logger.info(
                "Put object '%s' to bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't put object '%s' to bucket '%s'.",
                self.object.key,
                self.object.bucket_name,
            )
            raise
        finally:
            if getattr(put_data, "close", None):
                put_data.close()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutObject中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`PutObjectAcl`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutObjectAcl`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class ObjectWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 object actions."""

    def __init__(self, s3_object):
        """
        :param s3_object: A Boto3 Object resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                          that wraps object actions in a class-like structure.
```

```
        """
        self.object = s3_object
        self.key = self.object.key


    def put_acl(self, email):
        """
        Applies an ACL to the object that grants read access to an AWS user
identified
        by email address.

        :param email: The email address of the user to grant access.
        """
        try:
            acl = self.object.Acl()
            # Putting an ACL overwrites the existing ACL, so append new grants
            # if you want to preserve existing grants.
            grants = acl.grants if acl.grants else []
            grants.append(
                {
                    "Grantee": {"Type": "AmazonCustomerByEmail", "EmailAddress":
email},
                    "Permission": "READ",
                }
            )
            acl.put(AccessControlPolicy={"Grants": grants, "Owner": acl.owner})
            logger.info("Granted read access to %s.", email)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add ACL to object '%s'.", self.object.key)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件PutObjectAcl中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

建立預先簽章 URL

下列程式碼範例示範如何為 Amazon S3 建立預先簽署的 URL 並上傳物件。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

產生可以於限定時間內執行 S3 動作的預先簽署的 URL。使用 Requests package 搭配 URL 發出請求。

```
import argparse
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
import requests

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def generate_presigned_url(s3_client, client_method, method_parameters, expires_in):
    """
    Generate a presigned Amazon S3 URL that can be used to perform an action.

    :param s3_client: A Boto3 Amazon S3 client.
    :param client_method: The name of the client method that the URL performs.
    :param method_parameters: The parameters of the specified client method.
    :param expires_in: The number of seconds the presigned URL is valid for.
    :return: The presigned URL.
    """
    try:
        url = s3_client.generate_presigned_url(
            ClientMethod=client_method, Params=method_parameters,
 ExpiresIn=expires_in
        )
        logger.info("Got presigned URL: %s", url)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't get a presigned URL for client method '%s'.", client_method
        )
        raise
    return url
```

```
def usage_demo():
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 presigned URL demo.")
    print("-" * 88)

    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
    parser.add_argument("bucket", help="The name of the bucket.")
    parser.add_argument(
        "key",
        help="For a GET operation, the key of the object in Amazon S3. For a "
        "PUT operation, the name of a file to upload.",
    )
    parser.add_argument("action", choices=("get", "put"), help="The action to
 perform.")
    args = parser.parse_args()

    s3_client = boto3.client("s3")
    client_action = "get_object" if args.action == "get" else "put_object"
    url = generate_presigned_url(
        s3_client, client_action, {"Bucket": args.bucket, "Key": args.key}, 1000
    )

    print("Using the Requests package to send a request to the URL.")
    response = None
    if args.action == "get":
        response = requests.get(url)
    elif args.action == "put":
        print("Putting data to the URL.")
        try:
            with open(args.key, "r") as object_file:
                object_text = object_file.read()
            response = requests.put(url, data=object_text)
        except FileNotFoundError:
            print(
                f"Couldn't find {args.key}. For a PUT operation, the key must be the
 "
                f"name of a file that exists on your computer."
            )

    if response is not None:
        print("Got response:")
        print(f"Status: {response.status_code}")
```

```
        print(response.text)

    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    usage_demo()
```

產生預先簽署的 POST 請求以上傳檔案。

```
class BucketWrapper:
    """Encapsulates S3 bucket actions."""

    def __init__(self, bucket):
        """
        :param bucket: A Boto3 Bucket resource. This is a high-level resource in
 Boto3
                       that wraps bucket actions in a class-like structure.
        """
        self.bucket = bucket
        self.name = bucket.name


    def generate_presigned_post(self, object_key, expires_in):
        """
        Generate a presigned Amazon S3 POST request to upload a file.
        A presigned POST can be used for a limited time to let someone without an
 AWS
        account upload a file to a bucket.

        :param object_key: The object key to identify the uploaded object.
        :param expires_in: The number of seconds the presigned POST is valid.
        :return: A dictionary that contains the URL and form fields that contain
                 required access data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.bucket.meta.client.generate_presigned_post(
                Bucket=self.bucket.name, Key=object_key, ExpiresIn=expires_in
            )
            logger.info("Got presigned POST URL: %s", response["url"])
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
```

```
                "Couldn't get a presigned POST URL for bucket '%s' and object '%s'",
                self.bucket.name,
                object_key,
            )
            raise
        return response
```

開始使用儲存貯體和物件

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立儲存貯體並上傳檔案到該儲存貯體。
- 從儲存貯體下載物件。
- 將物件複製至儲存貯體中的子文件夾。
- 列出儲存貯體中的物件。
- 刪除儲存貯體物件和該儲存貯體。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import io
import os
import uuid

import boto3
from boto3.s3.transfer import S3UploadFailedError
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError


def do_scenario(s3_resource):
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo!")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)

    bucket_name = f"doc-example-bucket-{uuid.uuid4()}"
    bucket = s3_resource.Bucket(bucket_name)
    try:
        bucket.create(
            CreateBucketConfiguration={
                "LocationConstraint": s3_resource.meta.client.meta.region_name
            }
        )
        print(f"Created demo bucket named {bucket.name}.")
    except ClientError as err:
        print(f"Tried and failed to create demo bucket {bucket_name}.")
        print(f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}")
        print(f"\nCan't continue the demo without a bucket!")
        return

    file_name = None
    while file_name is None:
        file_name = input("\nEnter a file you want to upload to your bucket: ")
        if not os.path.exists(file_name):
            print(f"Couldn't find file {file_name}. Are you sure it exists?")
            file_name = None

    obj = bucket.Object(os.path.basename(file_name))
    try:
        obj.upload_file(file_name)
        print(
            f"Uploaded file {file_name} into bucket {bucket.name} with key
 {obj.key}."
        )
    except S3UploadFailedError as err:
        print(f"Couldn't upload file {file_name} to {bucket.name}.")
        print(f"\t{err}")

    answer = input(f"\nDo you want to download {obj.key} into memory (y/n)? ")
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        data = io.BytesIO()
        try:
            obj.download_fileobj(data)
            data.seek(0)
            print(f"Got your object. Here are the first 20 bytes:\n")
            print(f"\t{data.read(20)}")
```

```
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't download {obj.key}.")
            print(
                f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}"
            )

    answer = input(
        f"\nDo you want to copy {obj.key} to a subfolder in your bucket (y/n)? "
    )
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        dest_obj = bucket.Object(f"demo-folder/{obj.key}")
        try:
            dest_obj.copy({"Bucket": bucket.name, "Key": obj.key})
            print(f"Copied {obj.key} to {dest_obj.key}.")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't copy {obj.key} to {dest_obj.key}.")
            print(
                f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}"
            )

    print("\nYour bucket contains the following objects:")
    try:
        for o in bucket.objects.all():
            print(f"\t{o.key}")
    except ClientError as err:
        print(f"Couldn't list the objects in bucket {bucket.name}.")
        print(f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}")

    answer = input(
        "\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)? "
    )
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        try:
            bucket.objects.delete()
            bucket.delete()
            print(f"Emptied and deleted bucket {bucket.name}.\n")
        except ClientError as err:
            print(f"Couldn't empty and delete bucket {bucket.name}.")
            print(
                f"\t{err.response['Error']['Code']}:{err.response['Error']
['Message']}"
```

```
            )

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    do_scenario(boto3.resource("s3"))
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

使用 Lambda 函數批次管理物件版本

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Lambda 函數批次管理 S3 物件版本。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何透過建立呼叫 AWS Lambda 函數來執行處理的任務，以批次處理 Amazon 簡單儲存服務 (Amazon S3) 版本控制的物件。此範例建立了一個啟用版本控制的儲存貯體，上傳一段 Lewis Carroll You Are Old, Father William 詩句，並使用 Amazon S3 Batch Job 以不同的方式扭曲詩句。

了解如何：

- 建立版本化物件上執行的 Lambda 函數。
- 建立更新物件的資訊清單。
- 建立叫用 Lambda 函數的批次任務以更新物件。
- 刪除 Lambda 函數。
- 清空並刪除版本化儲存貯體。

此範例最佳檢視時，請參閱 GitHub。有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon S3

上傳或下載大型檔案

下列程式碼範例示範如何將大型檔案上傳或下載到 Amazon S3，以及從 Amazon S3 上傳或下載。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用分段上傳以上傳物件。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立使用多個可用的傳輸管理設定函數傳輸檔案。使用回呼類別將回呼程序寫入檔案傳輸。

```
import sys
import threading

import boto3
from boto3.s3.transfer import TransferConfig


MB = 1024 * 1024
s3 = boto3.resource("s3")


class TransferCallback:
    """
    Handle callbacks from the transfer manager.

    The transfer manager periodically calls the __call__ method throughout
    the upload and download process so that it can take action, such as
    displaying progress to the user and collecting data about the transfer.
    """

    def __init__(self, target_size):
```

```
        self._target_size = target_size
        self._total_transferred = 0
        self._lock = threading.Lock()
        self.thread_info = {}

    def __call__(self, bytes_transferred):
        """
        The callback method that is called by the transfer manager.

        Display progress during file transfer and collect per-thread transfer
        data. This method can be called by multiple threads, so shared instance
        data is protected by a thread lock.
        """
        thread = threading.current_thread()
        with self._lock:
            self._total_transferred += bytes_transferred
            if thread.ident not in self.thread_info.keys():
                self.thread_info[thread.ident] = bytes_transferred
            else:
                self.thread_info[thread.ident] += bytes_transferred

            target = self._target_size * MB
            sys.stdout.write(
                f"\r{self._total_transferred} of {target} transferred "
                f"({(self._total_transferred / target) * 100:.2f}%)."
            )
            sys.stdout.flush()


def upload_with_default_configuration(
    local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, using the default
    configuration.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path, object_key, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def upload_with_chunksize_and_meta(
```

```
    local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key, file_size_mb, metadata=None
):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, setting a
    multipart chunk size and adding metadata to the Amazon S3 object.

    The multipart chunk size controls the size of the chunks of data that are
    sent in the request. A smaller chunk size typically results in the transfer
    manager using more threads for the upload.

    The metadata is a set of key-value pairs that are stored with the object
    in Amazon S3.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)

    config = TransferConfig(multipart_chunksize=1 * MB)
    extra_args = {"Metadata": metadata} if metadata else None
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path,
        object_key,
        Config=config,
        ExtraArgs=extra_args,
        Callback=transfer_callback,
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def upload_with_high_threshold(local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key,
 file_size_mb):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, setting a
    multipart threshold larger than the size of the file.

    Setting a multipart threshold larger than the size of the file results
    in the transfer manager sending the file as a standard upload instead of
    a multipart upload.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    config = TransferConfig(multipart_threshold=file_size_mb * 2 * MB)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path, object_key, Config=config, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info
```

```
def upload_with_sse(
    local_file_path, bucket_name, object_key, file_size_mb, sse_key=None
):
    """
    Upload a file from a local folder to an Amazon S3 bucket, adding server-side
    encryption with customer-provided encryption keys to the object.

    When this kind of encryption is specified, Amazon S3 encrypts the object
    at rest and allows downloads only when the expected encryption key is
    provided in the download request.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    if sse_key:
        extra_args = {"SSECustomerAlgorithm": "AES256", "SSECustomerKey": sse_key}
    else:
        extra_args = None
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).upload_file(
        local_file_path, object_key, ExtraArgs=extra_args,
 Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_default_configuration(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, using the
    default configuration.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_single_thread(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, using a
    single thread.
```

```
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    config = TransferConfig(use_threads=False)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, Config=config, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_high_threshold(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, setting a
    multipart threshold larger than the size of the file.

    Setting a multipart threshold larger than the size of the file results
    in the transfer manager sending the file as a standard download instead
    of a multipart download.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)
    config = TransferConfig(multipart_threshold=file_size_mb * 2 * MB)
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, Config=config, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info


def download_with_sse(
    bucket_name, object_key, download_file_path, file_size_mb, sse_key
):
    """
    Download a file from an Amazon S3 bucket to a local folder, adding a
    customer-provided encryption key to the request.

    When this kind of encryption is specified, Amazon S3 encrypts the object
    at rest and allows downloads only when the expected encryption key is
    provided in the download request.
    """
    transfer_callback = TransferCallback(file_size_mb)

    if sse_key:
        extra_args = {"SSECustomerAlgorithm": "AES256", "SSECustomerKey": sse_key}
    else:
```

```
        extra_args = None
    s3.Bucket(bucket_name).Object(object_key).download_file(
        download_file_path, ExtraArgs=extra_args, Callback=transfer_callback
    )
    return transfer_callback.thread_info
```

展示傳輸管理函數並回報結果。

```
import hashlib
import os
import platform
import shutil
import time

import boto3
from boto3.s3.transfer import TransferConfig
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
from botocore.exceptions import ParamValidationError
from botocore.exceptions import NoCredentialsError

import file_transfer

MB = 1024 * 1024
# These configuration attributes affect both uploads and downloads.
CONFIG_ATTRS = (
    "multipart_threshold",
    "multipart_chunksize",
    "max_concurrency",
    "use_threads",
)
# These configuration attributes affect only downloads.
DOWNLOAD_CONFIG_ATTRS = ("max_io_queue", "io_chunksize", "num_download_attempts")


class TransferDemoManager:
    """
    Manages the demonstration. Collects user input from a command line, reports
    transfer results, maintains a list of artifacts created during the
    demonstration, and cleans them up after the demonstration is completed.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self):
        self._s3 = boto3.resource("s3")
        self._chore_list = []
        self._create_file_cmd = None
        self._size_multiplier = 0
        self.file_size_mb = 30
        self.demo_folder = None
        self.demo_bucket = None
        self._setup_platform_specific()
        self._terminal_width = shutil.get_terminal_size(fallback=(80, 80))[0]

    def collect_user_info(self):
        """
        Collect local folder and Amazon S3 bucket name from the user. These
        locations are used to store files during the demonstration.
        """
        while not self.demo_folder:
            self.demo_folder = input(
                "Which file folder do you want to use to store " "demonstration
files? "
            )
            if not os.path.isdir(self.demo_folder):
                print(f"{self.demo_folder} isn't a folder!")
                self.demo_folder = None

        while not self.demo_bucket:
            self.demo_bucket = input(
                "Which Amazon S3 bucket do you want to use to store "
                "demonstration files? "
            )
            try:
                self._s3.meta.client.head_bucket(Bucket=self.demo_bucket)
            except ParamValidationError as err:
                print(err)
                self.demo_bucket = None
            except ClientError as err:
                print(err)
                print(
                    f"Either {self.demo_bucket} doesn't exist or you don't "
                    f"have access to it."
                )
                self.demo_bucket = None
```

```
    def demo(
        self, question, upload_func, download_func, upload_args=None,
download_args=None
    ):
        """Run a demonstration.

        Ask the user if they want to run this specific demonstration.
        If they say yes, create a file on the local path, upload it
        using the specified upload function, then download it using the
        specified download function.
        """
        if download_args is None:
            download_args = {}
        if upload_args is None:
            upload_args = {}
        question = question.format(self.file_size_mb)
        answer = input(f"{question} (y/n)")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            local_file_path, object_key, download_file_path =
self._create_demo_file()

            file_transfer.TransferConfig = self._config_wrapper(
                TransferConfig, CONFIG_ATTRS
            )
            self._report_transfer_params(
                "Uploading", local_file_path, object_key, **upload_args
            )
            start_time = time.perf_counter()
            thread_info = upload_func(
                local_file_path,
                self.demo_bucket,
                object_key,
                self.file_size_mb,
                **upload_args,
            )
            end_time = time.perf_counter()
            self._report_transfer_result(thread_info, end_time - start_time)

            file_transfer.TransferConfig = self._config_wrapper(
                TransferConfig, CONFIG_ATTRS + DOWNLOAD_CONFIG_ATTRS
            )
            self._report_transfer_params(
                "Downloading", object_key, download_file_path, **download_args
            )
```

```
            start_time = time.perf_counter()
            thread_info = download_func(
                self.demo_bucket,
                object_key,
                download_file_path,
                self.file_size_mb,
                **download_args,
            )
            end_time = time.perf_counter()
            self._report_transfer_result(thread_info, end_time - start_time)

    def last_name_set(self):
        """Get the name set used for the last demo."""
        return self._chore_list[-1]

    def cleanup(self):
        """
        Remove files from the demo folder, and uploaded objects from the
        Amazon S3 bucket.
        """
        print("-" * self._terminal_width)
        for local_file_path, s3_object_key, downloaded_file_path in
self._chore_list:
            print(f"Removing {local_file_path}")
            try:
                os.remove(local_file_path)
            except FileNotFoundError as err:
                print(err)

            print(f"Removing {downloaded_file_path}")
            try:
                os.remove(downloaded_file_path)
            except FileNotFoundError as err:
                print(err)

            if self.demo_bucket:
                print(f"Removing {self.demo_bucket}:{s3_object_key}")
                try:
                    self._s3.Bucket(self.demo_bucket).Object(s3_object_key).delete()
                except ClientError as err:
                    print(err)

    def _setup_platform_specific(self):
        """Set up platform-specific command used to create a large file."""
```

```
        if platform.system() == "Windows":
            self._create_file_cmd = "fsutil file createnew {} {}"
            self._size_multiplier = MB
        elif platform.system() == "Linux" or platform.system() == "Darwin":
            self._create_file_cmd = f"dd if=/dev/urandom of={{}} " f"bs={MB}
count={{}}"
            self._size_multiplier = 1
        else:
            raise EnvironmentError(
                f"Demo of platform {platform.system()} isn't supported."
            )

    def _create_demo_file(self):
        """
        Create a file in the demo folder specified by the user. Store the local
        path, object name, and download path for later cleanup.

        Only the local file is created by this method. The Amazon S3 object and
        download file are created later during the demonstration.

        Returns:
        A tuple that contains the local file path, object name, and download
        file path.
        """
        file_name_template = "TestFile{}-{}.demo"
        local_suffix = "local"
        object_suffix = "s3object"
        download_suffix = "downloaded"
        file_tag = len(self._chore_list) + 1

        local_file_path = os.path.join(
            self.demo_folder, file_name_template.format(file_tag, local_suffix)
        )

        s3_object_key = file_name_template.format(file_tag, object_suffix)

        downloaded_file_path = os.path.join(
            self.demo_folder, file_name_template.format(file_tag, download_suffix)
        )

        filled_cmd = self._create_file_cmd.format(
            local_file_path, self.file_size_mb * self._size_multiplier
        )
```

```
        print(
            f"Creating file of size {self.file_size_mb} MB "
            f"in {self.demo_folder} by running:"
        )
        print(f"{'':4}{filled_cmd}")
        os.system(filled_cmd)

        chore = (local_file_path, s3_object_key, downloaded_file_path)
        self._chore_list.append(chore)
        return chore

    def _report_transfer_params(self, verb, source_name, dest_name, **kwargs):
        """Report configuration and extra arguments used for a file transfer."""
        print("-" * self._terminal_width)
        print(f"{verb} {source_name} ({self.file_size_mb} MB) to {dest_name}")
        if kwargs:
            print("With extra args:")
            for arg, value in kwargs.items():
                print(f'{"":4}{arg:<20}: {value}')

    @staticmethod
    def ask_user(question):
        """
        Ask the user a yes or no question.

        Returns:
        True when the user answers 'y' or 'Y'; otherwise, False.
        """
        answer = input(f"{question} (y/n) ")
        return answer.lower() == "y"

    @staticmethod
    def _config_wrapper(func, config_attrs):
        def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
            config = func(*args, **kwargs)
            print("With configuration:")
            for attr in config_attrs:
                print(f'{"":4}{attr:<20}: {getattr(config, attr)}')
            return config

        return wrapper

    @staticmethod
    def _report_transfer_result(thread_info, elapsed):
```

```
        """Report the result of a transfer, including per-thread data."""
        print(f"\nUsed {len(thread_info)} threads.")
        for ident, byte_count in thread_info.items():
            print(f"{'':4}Thread {ident} copied {byte_count} bytes.")
        print(f"Your transfer took {elapsed:.2f} seconds.")


def main():
    """
    Run the demonstration script for s3_file_transfer.
    """
    demo_manager = TransferDemoManager()
    demo_manager.collect_user_info()

    # Upload and download with default configuration. Because the file is 30 MB
    # and the default multipart_threshold is 8 MB, both upload and download are
    # multipart transfers.
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload and download a {} MB file "
        "using the default configuration?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_default_configuration,
        file_transfer.download_with_default_configuration,
    )

    # Upload and download with multipart_threshold set higher than the size of
    # the file. This causes the transfer manager to use standard transfers
    # instead of multipart transfers.
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload and download a {} MB file "
        "as a standard (not multipart) transfer?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_high_threshold,
        file_transfer.download_with_high_threshold,
    )

    # Upload with specific chunk size and additional metadata.
    # Download with a single thread.
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload a {} MB file with a smaller chunk size and "
        "then download the same file using a single thread?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_chunksize_and_meta,
        file_transfer.download_with_single_thread,
        upload_args={
            "metadata": {
                "upload_type": "chunky",
```

```
                "favorite_color": "aqua",
                "size": "medium",
            }
        },
    )

    # Upload using server-side encryption with customer-provided
    # encryption keys.
    # Generate a 256-bit key from a passphrase.
    sse_key = hashlib.sha256("demo_passphrase".encode("utf-8")).digest()
    demo_manager.demo(
        "Do you want to upload and download a {} MB file using "
        "server-side encryption?",
        file_transfer.upload_with_sse,
        file_transfer.download_with_sse,
        upload_args={"sse_key": sse_key},
        download_args={"sse_key": sse_key},
    )

    # Download without specifying an encryption key to show that the
    # encryption key must be included to download an encrypted object.
    if demo_manager.ask_user(
        "Do you want to try to download the encrypted "
        "object without sending the required key?"
    ):
        try:
            _, object_key, download_file_path = demo_manager.last_name_set()
            file_transfer.download_with_default_configuration(
                demo_manager.demo_bucket,
                object_key,
                download_file_path,
                demo_manager.file_size_mb,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            print(
                "Got expected error when trying to download an encrypted "
                "object without specifying encryption info:"
            )
            print(f"{'':4}{err}")

    # Remove all created and downloaded files, remove all objects from
    # S3 storage.
    if demo_manager.ask_user(
```

```
        "Demonstration complete. Do you want to remove local files " "and S3
 objects?"
    ):
        demo_manager.cleanup()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        main()
    except NoCredentialsError as error:
        print(error)
        print(
            "To run this example, you must have valid credentials in "
            "a shared credential file or set in environment variables."
        )
```

使用版本化物件

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立已使用版本控制的 S3 儲存貯體。
- 取得物件的所有版本。
- 將物件復原至先前的版本。
- 刪除並還原已使用版本控制的物件。
- 永久刪除物件的所有版本。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可包裝 S3 動作的函數。

```
def create_versioned_bucket(bucket_name, prefix):
    """
```

```
    Creates an Amazon S3 bucket, enables it for versioning, and configures a
lifecycle
    that expires noncurrent object versions after 7 days.

    Adding a lifecycle configuration to a versioned bucket is a best practice.
    It helps prevent objects in the bucket from accumulating a large number of
    noncurrent versions, which can slow down request performance.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
module.

    :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to create.
    :param prefix: Identifies which objects are automatically expired under the
                   configured lifecycle rules.
    :return: The newly created bucket.
    """
    try:
        bucket = s3.create_bucket(
            Bucket=bucket_name,
            CreateBucketConfiguration={
                "LocationConstraint": s3.meta.client.meta.region_name
            },
        )
        logger.info("Created bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "BucketAlreadyOwnedByYou":
            logger.warning("Bucket %s already exists! Using it.", bucket_name)
            bucket = s3.Bucket(bucket_name)
        else:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create bucket %s.", bucket_name)
            raise

    try:
        bucket.Versioning().enable()
        logger.info("Enabled versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't enable versioning on bucket %s.", bucket.name)
        raise

    try:
        expiration = 7
        bucket.LifecycleConfiguration().put(
            LifecycleConfiguration={
                "Rules": [
```

```
                    {
                        "Status": "Enabled",
                        "Prefix": prefix,
                        "NoncurrentVersionExpiration": {"NoncurrentDays":
 expiration},
                    }
                ]
            }
        )
        logger.info(
            "Configured lifecycle to expire noncurrent versions after %s days "
            "on bucket %s.",
            expiration,
            bucket.name,
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.warning(
            "Couldn't configure lifecycle on bucket %s because %s. "
            "Continuing anyway.",
            bucket.name,
            error,
        )

    return bucket



def rollback_object(bucket, object_key, version_id):
    """
    Rolls back an object to an earlier version by deleting all versions that
    occurred after the specified rollback version.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that holds the object to roll back.
    :param object_key: The object to roll back.
    :param version_id: The version ID to roll back to.
    """
    # Versions must be sorted by last_modified date because delete markers are
    # at the end of the list even when they are interspersed in time.
    versions = sorted(
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key),
        key=attrgetter("last_modified"),
```

```
        reverse=True,
    )

    logger.debug(
        "Got versions:\n%s",
        "\n".join(
            [
                f"\t{version.version_id}, last modified {version.last_modified}"
                for version in versions
            ]
        ),
    )

    if version_id in [ver.version_id for ver in versions]:
        print(f"Rolling back to version {version_id}")
        for version in versions:
            if version.version_id != version_id:
                version.delete()
                print(f"Deleted version {version.version_id}")
            else:
                break

        print(f"Active version is now {bucket.Object(object_key).version_id}")
    else:
        raise KeyError(
            f"{version_id} was not found in the list of versions for "
 f"{object_key}."
        )



def revive_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Revives a versioned object that was deleted by removing the object's active
    delete marker.
    A versioned object presents as deleted when its latest version is a delete
 marker.
    By removing the delete marker, we make the previous version the latest version
    and the object then presents as *not* deleted.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
```

```
    :param object_key: The object to revive.
    """
    # Get the latest version for the object.
    response = s3.meta.client.list_object_versions(
        Bucket=bucket.name, Prefix=object_key, MaxKeys=1
    )

    if "DeleteMarkers" in response:
        latest_version = response["DeleteMarkers"][0]
        if latest_version["IsLatest"]:
            logger.info(
                "Object %s was indeed deleted on %s. Let's revive it.",
                object_key,
                latest_version["LastModified"],
            )
            obj = bucket.Object(object_key)
            obj.Version(latest_version["VersionId"]).delete()
            logger.info(
                "Revived %s, active version is now %s  with body '%s'",
                object_key,
                obj.version_id,
                obj.get()["Body"].read(),
            )
        else:
            logger.warning(
                "Delete marker is not the latest version for %s!", object_key
            )
    elif "Versions" in response:
        logger.warning("Got an active version for %s, nothing to do.", object_key)
    else:
        logger.error("Couldn't get any version info for %s.", object_key)



def permanently_delete_object(bucket, object_key):
    """
    Permanently deletes a versioned object by deleting all of its versions.

    Usage is shown in the usage_demo_single_object function at the end of this
 module.

    :param bucket: The bucket that contains the object.
    :param object_key: The object to delete.
    """
```

```
    try:
        bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=object_key).delete()
        logger.info("Permanently deleted all versions of object %s.", object_key)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete all versions of %s.", object_key)
        raise
```

上傳詩句的片段至已使用版本控制的物件，並執行一系列動作。

```
def usage_demo_single_object(obj_prefix="demo-versioning/"):
    """
    Demonstrates usage of versioned object functions. This demo uploads a stanza
    of a poem and performs a series of revisions, deletions, and revivals on it.

    :param obj_prefix: The prefix to assign to objects created by this demo.
    """
    with open("father_william.txt") as file:
        stanzas = file.read().split("\n\n")

    width = get_terminal_size((80, 20))[0]
    print("-" * width)
    print("Welcome to the usage demonstration of Amazon S3 versioning.")
    print(
        "This demonstration uploads a single stanza of a poem to an Amazon "
        "S3 bucket and then applies various revisions to it."
    )
    print("-" * width)
    print("Creating a version-enabled bucket for the demo...")
    bucket = create_versioned_bucket("bucket-" + str(uuid.uuid1()), obj_prefix)

    print("\nThe initial version of our stanza:")
    print(stanzas[0])

    # Add the first stanza and revise it a few times.
    print("\nApplying some revisions to the stanza...")
    obj_stanza_1 = bucket.Object(f"{obj_prefix}stanza-1")
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0], "utf-8"))
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0].upper(), "utf-8"))
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0].lower(), "utf-8"))
    obj_stanza_1.put(Body=bytes(stanzas[0][::-1], "utf-8"))
```

```
    print(
        "The latest version of the stanza is now:",
        obj_stanza_1.get()["Body"].read().decode("utf-8"),
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Versions are returned in order, most recent first.
    obj_stanza_1_versions = bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=obj_stanza_1.key)
    print(
        "The version data of the stanza revisions:",
        *[
            f"    {version.version_id}, last modified {version.last_modified}"
            for version in obj_stanza_1_versions
        ],
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Rollback two versions.
    print("\nRolling back two versions...")
    rollback_object(bucket, obj_stanza_1.key, list(obj_stanza_1_versions)
[2].version_id)
    print(
        "The latest version of the stanza:",
        obj_stanza_1.get()["Body"].read().decode("utf-8"),
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Delete the stanza
    print("\nDeleting the stanza...")
    obj_stanza_1.delete()
    try:
        obj_stanza_1.get()
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchKey":
            print("The stanza is now deleted (as expected).")
        else:
            raise

    # Revive the stanza
    print("\nRestoring the stanza...")
    revive_object(bucket, obj_stanza_1.key)
    print(
        "The stanza is restored! The latest version is again:",
        obj_stanza_1.get()["Body"].read().decode("utf-8"),
```

```
        sep="\n",
    )

    # Permanently delete all versions of the object. This cannot be undone!
    print("\nPermanently deleting all versions of the stanza...")
    permanently_delete_object(bucket, obj_stanza_1.key)
    obj_stanza_1_versions = bucket.object_versions.filter(Prefix=obj_stanza_1.key)
    if len(list(obj_stanza_1_versions)) == 0:
        print("The stanza has been permanently deleted and now has no versions.")
    else:
        print("Something went wrong. The stanza still exists!")

    print(f"\nRemoving {bucket.name}...")
    bucket.delete()
    print(f"{bucket.name} deleted.")
    print("Demo done!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteObject
  - ListObjectVersions
  - PutBucketLifecycleConfiguration

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體而觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import json
import urllib.parse
import boto3

print('Loading function')

s3 = boto3.client('s3')


def lambda_handler(event, context):
    #print("Received event: " + json.dumps(event, indent=2))

    # Get the object from the event and show its content type
    bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
    key = urllib.parse.unquote_plus(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 encoding='utf-8')
    try:
        response = s3.get_object(Bucket=bucket, Key=key)
        print("CONTENT TYPE: " + response['ContentType'])
        return response['ContentType']
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
        print('Error getting object {} from bucket {}. Make sure they exist and your
 bucket is in the same region as this function.'.format(key, bucket))
        raise e
```

使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) S3 冰川範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 S3 Glacier 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateVault`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateVault`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def create_vault(self, vault_name):
        """
        Creates a vault.

        :param vault_name: The name to give the vault.
        :return: The newly created vault.
        """
        try:
            vault = self.glacier_resource.create_vault(vaultName=vault_name)
            logger.info("Created vault %s.", vault_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create vault %s.", vault_name)
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return vault
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateVault中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteArchive

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteArchive。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_archive(archive):
        """
        Deletes an archive from a vault.

        :param archive: The archive to delete.
        """
        try:
            archive.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted archive %s from vault %s.", archive.id, archive.vault_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteArchive中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteVault

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteVault。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_vault(vault):
        """
        Deletes a vault.

        :param vault: The vault to delete.
        """
        try:
            vault.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete vault %s.", vault.name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteVault中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteVaultNotifications

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteVaultNotifications。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def stop_notifications(notification):
        """
        Stops notifications to the configured Amazon SNS topic.

        :param notification: The notification configuration to remove.
        """
        try:
            notification.delete()
            logger.info("Notifications stopped.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't stop notifications.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteVaultNotifications中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeJob。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def get_job_status(job):
        """
        Gets the status of a job.

        :param job: The job to query.
        :return: The current status of the job.
        """
        try:
            job.load()
            logger.info(
                "Job %s is performing action %s and has status %s.",
                job.id,
                job.action,
                job.status_code,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get status for job %s.", job.id)
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return job.status_code
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetJobOutput

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetJobOutput。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def get_job_output(job):
        """
        Gets the output of a job, such as a vault inventory or the contents of an
        archive.

        :param job: The job to get output from.
        :return: The job output, in bytes.
        """
        try:
            response = job.get_output()
            out_bytes = response["body"].read()
            logger.info("Read %s bytes from job %s.", len(out_bytes), job.id)
```

```
            if "archiveDescription" in response:
                logger.info(
                    "These bytes are described as '%s'",
 response["archiveDescription"]
                )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get output for job %s.", job.id)
            raise
        else:
            return out_bytes
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetJobOutput中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetVaultNotifications

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetVaultNotifications。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def get_notification(vault):
        """
        Gets the currently notification configuration for a vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
```

```
        :return: The notification configuration for the specified vault.
        """
        try:
            notification = vault.Notification()
            logger.info(
                "Vault %s notifies %s on %s events.",
                vault.name,
                notification.sns_topic,
                notification.events,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get notification data for %s.", vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return notification
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetVaultNotifications中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`InitiateJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`InitiateJob`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

擷取儲存庫庫庫存。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def initiate_inventory_retrieval(vault):
        """
        Initiates an inventory retrieval job. The inventory describes the contents
        of the vault. Standard retrievals typically complete within 3–5 hours.
        When the job completes, you can get the inventory by calling get_output().

        :param vault: The vault to inventory.
        :return: The inventory retrieval job.
        """
        try:
            job = vault.initiate_inventory_retrieval()
            logger.info("Started %s job with ID %s.", job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start job on vault %s.", vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

從資料保險箱擷取歸檔。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def initiate_archive_retrieval(archive):
        """
        Initiates an archive retrieval job. Standard retrievals typically complete
        within 3–5 hours. When the job completes, you can get the archive contents
        by calling get_output().

        :param archive: The archive to retrieve.
```

```
        :return: The archive retrieval job.
        """
        try:
            job = archive.initiate_archive_retrieval()
            logger.info("Started %s job with ID %s.", job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start job on archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise
        else:
            return job
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件InitiateJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ListJobs`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListJobs`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def list_jobs(vault, job_type):
        """
        Lists jobs by type for the specified vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
```

```
        :param job_type: The type of job to list.
        :return: The list of jobs of the requested type.
        """
        job_list = []
        try:
            if job_type == "all":
                jobs = vault.jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "in_progress":
                jobs = vault.jobs_in_progress.all()
            elif job_type == "completed":
                jobs = vault.completed_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "succeeded":
                jobs = vault.succeeded_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "failed":
                jobs = vault.failed_jobs.all()
            else:
                jobs = []
                logger.warning("%s isn't a type of job I can get.", job_type)
            for job in jobs:
                job_list.append(job)
                logger.info("Got %s %s job %s.", job_type, job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s jobs from %s.", job_type, vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_list
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListJobs中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ListVaults`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListVaults`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def list_vaults(self):
        """
        Lists vaults for the current account.
        """
        try:
            for vault in self.glacier_resource.vaults.all():
                logger.info("Got vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list vaults.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListVaults中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`SetVaultNotifications`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SetVaultNotifications`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
```

```
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def set_notifications(self, vault, sns_topic_arn):
        """
        Sets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target
        for notifications. Amazon S3 Glacier publishes messages to this topic for
        the configured list of events.

        :param vault: The vault to set up to publish notifications.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the topic that
                              receives notifications.
        :return: Data about the new notification configuration.
        """
        try:
            notification = self.glacier_resource.Notification("-", vault.name)
            notification.set(
                vaultNotificationConfig={
                    "SNSTopic": sns_topic_arn,
                    "Events": [
                        "ArchiveRetrievalCompleted",
                        "InventoryRetrievalCompleted",
                    ],
                }
            )
            logger.info(
                "Notifications will be sent to %s for events %s from %s.",
                notification.sns_topic,
                notification.events,
                notification.vault_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't set notifications to %s on %s.", sns_topic_arn, vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return notification
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SetVaultNotifications中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

UploadArchive

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UploadArchive。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def upload_archive(vault, archive_description, archive_file):
        """
        Uploads an archive to a vault.

        :param vault: The vault where the archive is put.
        :param archive_description: A description of the archive.
        :param archive_file: The archive file to put in the vault.
        :return: The uploaded archive.
        """
        try:
            archive = vault.upload_archive(
                archiveDescription=archive_description, body=archive_file
            )
            logger.info(
                "Uploaded %s with ID %s to vault %s.",
                archive_description,
                archive.id,
```

```
                vault.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't upload %s to %s.", archive_description, vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return archive
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UploadArchive中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

封存檔案、取得通知並啟動工作

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 Amazon S3 Glacier 保存庫。
- 設定保存庫，以將通知發布至 Amazon SNS 主題。
- 將封存檔上傳至保存庫。
- 啟動封存擷取任務。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立包裝 S3 Glacier 作業的類別。

```
import argparse
import logging
import os
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
```

```
logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class GlacierWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    def create_vault(self, vault_name):
        """
        Creates a vault.

        :param vault_name: The name to give the vault.
        :return: The newly created vault.
        """
        try:
            vault = self.glacier_resource.create_vault(vaultName=vault_name)
            logger.info("Created vault %s.", vault_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create vault %s.", vault_name)
            raise
        else:
            return vault


    def list_vaults(self):
        """
        Lists vaults for the current account.
        """
        try:
            for vault in self.glacier_resource.vaults.all():
                logger.info("Got vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list vaults.")
            raise


    @staticmethod
    def upload_archive(vault, archive_description, archive_file):
```

```
        """
        Uploads an archive to a vault.

        :param vault: The vault where the archive is put.
        :param archive_description: A description of the archive.
        :param archive_file: The archive file to put in the vault.
        :return: The uploaded archive.
        """
        try:
            archive = vault.upload_archive(
                archiveDescription=archive_description, body=archive_file
            )
            logger.info(
                "Uploaded %s with ID %s to vault %s.",
                archive_description,
                archive.id,
                vault.name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't upload %s to %s.", archive_description, vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return archive


    @staticmethod
    def initiate_archive_retrieval(archive):
        """
        Initiates an archive retrieval job. Standard retrievals typically complete
        within 3-5 hours. When the job completes, you can get the archive contents
        by calling get_output().

        :param archive: The archive to retrieve.
        :return: The archive retrieval job.
        """
        try:
            job = archive.initiate_archive_retrieval()
            logger.info("Started %s job with ID %s.", job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start job on archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return job


    @staticmethod
    def list_jobs(vault, job_type):
        """
        Lists jobs by type for the specified vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :param job_type: The type of job to list.
        :return: The list of jobs of the requested type.
        """
        job_list = []
        try:
            if job_type == "all":
                jobs = vault.jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "in_progress":
                jobs = vault.jobs_in_progress.all()
            elif job_type == "completed":
                jobs = vault.completed_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "succeeded":
                jobs = vault.succeeded_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "failed":
                jobs = vault.failed_jobs.all()
            else:
                jobs = []
                logger.warning("%s isn't a type of job I can get.", job_type)
            for job in jobs:
                job_list.append(job)
                logger.info("Got %s %s job %s.", job_type, job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s jobs from %s.", job_type, vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_list


    def set_notifications(self, vault, sns_topic_arn):
        """
        Sets an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic as a target
        for notifications. Amazon S3 Glacier publishes messages to this topic for
        the configured list of events.

        :param vault: The vault to set up to publish notifications.
```

```
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the topic that
                              receives notifications.
        :return: Data about the new notification configuration.
        """
        try:
            notification = self.glacier_resource.Notification("-", vault.name)
            notification.set(
                vaultNotificationConfig={
                    "SNSTopic": sns_topic_arn,
                    "Events": [
                        "ArchiveRetrievalCompleted",
                        "InventoryRetrievalCompleted",
                    ],
                }
            )
            logger.info(
                "Notifications will be sent to %s for events %s from %s.",
                notification.sns_topic,
                notification.events,
                notification.vault_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't set notifications to %s on %s.", sns_topic_arn, vault.name
            )
            raise
        else:
            return notification
```

呼叫包裝函式類別上的函數，以建立保存庫並上傳檔案，然後將保存庫設定為發布通知與啟動工作以擷取封存。

```
def upload_demo(glacier, vault_name, topic_arn):
    """
    Shows how to:
    * Create a vault.
    * Configure the vault to publish notifications to an Amazon SNS topic.
    * Upload an archive.
    * Start a job to retrieve the archive.

    :param glacier: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
```

```
    :param vault_name: The name of the vault to create.
    :param topic_arn: The ARN of an Amazon SNS topic that receives notification of
                      Amazon S3 Glacier events.
    """
    print(f"\nCreating vault {vault_name}.")
    vault = glacier.create_vault(vault_name)
    print("\nList of vaults in your account:")
    glacier.list_vaults()
    print(f"\nUploading glacier_basics.py to {vault.name}.")
    with open("glacier_basics.py", "rb") as upload_file:
        archive = glacier.upload_archive(vault, "glacier_basics.py", upload_file)
    print(
        "\nStarting an archive retrieval request to get the file back from the "
        "vault."
    )
    glacier.initiate_archive_retrieval(archive)
    print("\nListing in progress jobs:")
    glacier.list_jobs(vault, "in_progress")
    print(
        "\nBecause Amazon S3 Glacier is intended for infrequent retrieval, an "
        "archive request with Standard retrieval typically completes within 3-5 "
        "hours."
    )
    if topic_arn:
        notification = glacier.set_notifications(vault, topic_arn)
        print(
            f"\nVault {vault.name} is configured to notify the "
            f"{notification.sns_topic} topic when {notification.events} "
            f"events occur. You can subscribe to this topic to receive "
            f"a message when the archive retrieval completes.\n"
        )
    else:
        print(
            f"\nVault {vault.name} is not configured to notify an Amazon SNS topic "
            f"when the archive retrieval completes so wait a few hours."
        )
    print("\nRetrieve your job output by running this script with the --retrieve
flag.")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateVault
  - InitiateJob
  - ListJobs
  - ListVaults
  - SetVaultNotifications
  - UploadArchive

取得封存內容並刪除封存

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 列出 Amazon S3 Glacier 保存庫的工作，並取得工作狀態。
- 取得已完成封存擷取工作的輸出。
- 刪除封存。
- 刪除保存庫。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立包裝 S3 Glacier 作業的類別。

```
import argparse
import logging
import os
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


class GlacierWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon S3 Glacier API operations."""

    def __init__(self, glacier_resource):
        """
        :param glacier_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
        """
        self.glacier_resource = glacier_resource


    @staticmethod
    def list_jobs(vault, job_type):
        """
        Lists jobs by type for the specified vault.

        :param vault: The vault to query.
        :param job_type: The type of job to list.
        :return: The list of jobs of the requested type.
        """
        job_list = []
        try:
            if job_type == "all":
                jobs = vault.jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "in_progress":
                jobs = vault.jobs_in_progress.all()
            elif job_type == "completed":
                jobs = vault.completed_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "succeeded":
                jobs = vault.succeeded_jobs.all()
            elif job_type == "failed":
                jobs = vault.failed_jobs.all()
            else:
                jobs = []
                logger.warning("%s isn't a type of job I can get.", job_type)
            for job in jobs:
                job_list.append(job)
                logger.info("Got %s %s job %s.", job_type, job.action, job.id)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get %s jobs from %s.", job_type, vault.name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_list


    @staticmethod
```

```
    def get_job_output(job):
        """
        Gets the output of a job, such as a vault inventory or the contents of an
        archive.

        :param job: The job to get output from.
        :return: The job output, in bytes.
        """
        try:
            response = job.get_output()
            out_bytes = response["body"].read()
            logger.info("Read %s bytes from job %s.", len(out_bytes), job.id)
            if "archiveDescription" in response:
                logger.info(
                    "These bytes are described as '%s'",
response["archiveDescription"]
                )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get output for job %s.", job.id)
            raise
        else:
            return out_bytes


    @staticmethod
    def delete_archive(archive):
        """
        Deletes an archive from a vault.

        :param archive: The archive to delete.
        """
        try:
            archive.delete()
            logger.info(
                "Deleted archive %s from vault %s.", archive.id, archive.vault_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete archive %s.", archive.id)
            raise


    @staticmethod
    def delete_vault(vault):
        """
```

```
        Deletes a vault.

        :param vault: The vault to delete.
        """
        try:
            vault.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted vault %s.", vault.name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete vault %s.", vault.name)
            raise
```

呼叫包裝函式類別的函數，從已完成的工作取得封存內容，然後刪除封存。

```
def retrieve_demo(glacier, vault_name):
    """
    Shows how to:
    * List jobs for a vault and get job status.
    * Get the output of a completed archive retrieval job.
    * Delete an archive.
    * Delete a vault.

    :param glacier: A Boto3 Amazon S3 Glacier resource.
    :param vault_name: The name of the vault to query for jobs.
    """
    vault = glacier.glacier_resource.Vault("-", vault_name)
    try:
        vault.load()
    except ClientError as err:
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "ResourceNotFoundException":
            print(
                f"\nVault {vault_name} doesn't exist. You must first run this script
 "
                f"with the --upload flag to create the vault."
            )
            return
        else:
            raise

    print(f"\nGetting completed jobs for {vault.name}.")
    jobs = glacier.list_jobs(vault, "completed")
    if not jobs:
```

```
        print("\nNo completed jobs found. Give it some time and try again later.")
        return

    retrieval_job = None
    for job in jobs:
        if job.action == "ArchiveRetrieval" and job.status_code == "Succeeded":
            retrieval_job = job
            break
    if retrieval_job is None:
        print(
            "\nNo ArchiveRetrieval jobs found. Give it some time and try again "
            "later."
        )
        return

    print(f"\nGetting output from job {retrieval_job.id}.")
    archive_bytes = glacier.get_job_output(retrieval_job)
    archive_str = archive_bytes.decode("utf-8")
    print("\nGot archive data. Printing the first 10 lines.")
    print(os.linesep.join(archive_str.split(os.linesep)[:10]))

    print(f"\nDeleting the archive from {vault.name}.")
    archive = glacier.glacier_resource.Archive(
        "-", vault.name, retrieval_job.archive_id
    )
    glacier.delete_archive(archive)

    print(f"\nDeleting {vault.name}.")
    glacier.delete_vault(vault)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteArchive
  - DeleteVault
  - GetJobOutput
  - ListJobs

使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) Secrets Manager 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Secrets Manager 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`BatchGetSecretValue`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchGetSecretValue`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class BatchGetSecretsWrapper:
    def __init__(self, secretsmanager_client):
        self.client = secretsmanager_client


    def batch_get_secrets(self, filter_name):
        """
        Retrieve multiple secrets from AWS Secrets Manager using the
 batch_get_secret_value API.
        This function assumes the stack mentioned in the source code README has been
 successfully deployed.
        This stack includes 7 secrets, all of which have names beginning with
 "mySecret".
```

```
        :param filter_name: The full or partial name of secrets to be fetched.
        :type filter_name: str
        """
        try:
            secrets = []
            response = self.client.batch_get_secret_value(
                Filters=[{"Key": "name", "Values": [f"{filter_name}"]}]
            )
            for secret in response["SecretValues"]:
                secrets.append(json.loads(secret["SecretString"]))
            if secrets:
                logger.info("Secrets retrieved successfully.")
            else:
                logger.info("Zero secrets returned without error.")
            return secrets
        except self.client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException:
            msg = f"One or more requested secrets were not found with filter:
{filter_name}"
            logger.info(msg)
            return msg
        except Exception as e:
            logger.error(f"An unknown error occurred:\n{str(e)}.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件BatchGetSecretValue中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetSecretValue

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetSecretValue`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class GetSecretWrapper:
```

```
    def __init__(self, secretsmanager_client):
        self.client = secretsmanager_client


    def get_secret(self, secret_name):
        """
        Retrieve individual secrets from AWS Secrets Manager using the
get_secret_value API.
        This function assumes the stack mentioned in the source code README has been
successfully deployed.
        This stack includes 7 secrets, all of which have names beginning with
"mySecret".

        :param secret_name: The name of the secret fetched.
        :type secret_name: str
        """
        try:
            get_secret_value_response = self.client.get_secret_value(
                SecretId=secret_name
            )
            logging.info("Secret retrieved successfully.")
            return get_secret_value_response["SecretString"]
        except self.client.exceptions.ResourceNotFoundException:
            msg = f"The requested secret {secret_name} was not found."
            logger.info(msg)
            return msg
        except Exception as e:
            logger.error(f"An unknown error occurred: {str(e)}.")
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetSecretValue中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

使用開發套件的 Amazon SES 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 Amazon SES 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateReceiptFilter`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateReceiptFilter`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def create_receipt_filter(self, filter_name, ip_address_or_range, allow):
        """
        Creates a filter that allows or blocks incoming mail from an IP address or
        range.

        :param filter_name: The name to give the filter.
        :param ip_address_or_range: The IP address or range to block or allow.
        :param allow: When True, incoming mail is allowed from the specified IP
```

```
                    address or range; otherwise, it is blocked.
        """
        try:
            policy = "Allow" if allow else "Block"
            self.ses_client.create_receipt_filter(
                Filter={
                    "Name": filter_name,
                    "IpFilter": {"Cidr": ip_address_or_range, "Policy": policy},
                }
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created receipt filter %s to %s IP of %s.",
                filter_name,
                policy,
                ip_address_or_range,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create receipt filter %s.", filter_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateReceiptFilter中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateReceiptRule`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateReceiptRule`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，在此儲存貯體中 Amazon SES 可以放置傳入電子郵件的副本，並建立規則將傳入電子郵件複製到特定收件人列表的儲存貯體。

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def create_bucket_for_copy(self, bucket_name):
        """
        Creates a bucket that can receive copies of emails from Amazon SES. This
        includes adding a policy to the bucket that grants Amazon SES permission
        to put objects in the bucket.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to create.
        :return: The newly created bucket.
        """
        allow_ses_put_policy = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "AllowSESPut",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "ses.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "s3:PutObject",
                    "Resource": f"arn:aws:s3:::{bucket_name}/*",
                }
            ],
        }
        bucket = None
        try:
            bucket = self.s3_resource.create_bucket(
                Bucket=bucket_name,
                CreateBucketConfiguration={
                    "LocationConstraint":
self.s3_resource.meta.client.meta.region_name
                },
            )
            bucket.wait_until_exists()
            bucket.Policy().put(Policy=json.dumps(allow_ses_put_policy))
            logger.info("Created bucket %s to receive copies of emails.",
bucket_name)
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception("Couldn't create bucket to receive copies of emails.")
            if bucket is not None:
                bucket.delete()
            raise
        else:
            return bucket


    def create_s3_copy_rule(
        self, rule_set_name, rule_name, recipients, bucket_name, prefix
    ):
        """
        Creates a rule so that all emails received by the specified recipients are
        copied to an Amazon S3 bucket.

        :param rule_set_name: The name of a previously created rule set to contain
                              this rule.
        :param rule_name: The name to give the rule.
        :param recipients: When an email is received by one of these recipients, it
                           is copied to the Amazon S3 bucket.
        :param bucket_name: The name of the bucket to receive email copies. This
                            bucket must allow Amazon SES to put objects into it.
        :param prefix: An object key prefix to give the emails copied to the bucket.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.create_receipt_rule(
                RuleSetName=rule_set_name,
                Rule={
                    "Name": rule_name,
                    "Enabled": True,
                    "Recipients": recipients,
                    "Actions": [
                        {
                            "S3Action": {
                                "BucketName": bucket_name,
                                "ObjectKeyPrefix": prefix,
                            }
                        }
                    ],
                },
            )
            logger.info(
                "Created rule %s to copy mail received by %s to bucket %s.",
                rule_name,
```

```
                recipients,
                bucket_name,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create rule %s.", rule_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateReceiptRule中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

CreateReceiptRuleSet

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateReceiptRuleSet。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def create_receipt_rule_set(self, rule_set_name):
        """
        Creates an empty rule set. Rule sets contain individual rules and can be
        used to organize rules.

        :param rule_set_name: The name to give the rule set.
        """
        try:
```

```
            self.ses_client.create_receipt_rule_set(RuleSetName=rule_set_name)
            logger.info("Created receipt rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create receipt rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateReceiptRuleSet中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateTemplate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTemplate`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
```

```
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text + html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def create_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Creates an email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.create_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Created template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create template %s.", name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateTemplate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteIdentity`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteIdentity`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def delete_identity(self, identity):
        """
        Deletes an identity.

        :param identity: The identity to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_identity(Identity=identity)
            logger.info("Deleted identity %s.", identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete identity %s.", identity)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteIdentity中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteReceiptFilter`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteReceiptFilter`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def delete_receipt_filter(self, filter_name):
        """
        Deletes a receipt filter.

        :param filter_name: The name of the filter to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_receipt_filter(FilterName=filter_name)
            logger.info("Deleted receipt filter %s.", filter_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete receipt filter %s.", filter_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteReceiptFilter中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteReceiptRule

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteReceiptRule。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""
```

```
    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def delete_receipt_rule(self, rule_set_name, rule_name):
        """
        Deletes a rule.

        :param rule_set_name: The rule set that contains the rule to delete.
        :param rule_name: The rule to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_receipt_rule(
                RuleSetName=rule_set_name, RuleName=rule_name
            )
            logger.info("Removed rule %s from rule set %s.", rule_name,
rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't remove rule %s from rule set %s.", rule_name,
rule_set_name
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteReceiptRule中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteReceiptRuleSet`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteReceiptRuleSet`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def delete_receipt_rule_set(self, rule_set_name):
        """
        Deletes a rule set. When a rule set is deleted, all of the rules it contains
        are also deleted.

        :param rule_set_name: The name of the rule set to delete.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_receipt_rule_set(RuleSetName=rule_set_name)
            logger.info("Deleted rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteReceiptRuleSet中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteTemplate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTemplate`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text + html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes an email template.
        """
        try:

 self.ses_client.delete_template(TemplateName=self.template["TemplateName"])
            logger.info("Deleted template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"])
            self.template = None
            self.template_tags = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"]
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteTemplate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeReceiptRuleSet

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeReceiptRuleSet。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def describe_receipt_rule_set(self, rule_set_name):
        """
        Gets data about a rule set.

        :param rule_set_name: The name of the rule set to retrieve.
        :return: Data about the rule set.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.describe_receipt_rule_set(
                RuleSetName=rule_set_name
            )
            logger.info("Got data for rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for rule set %s.", rule_set_name)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeReceiptRuleSet中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetIdentityVerificationAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetIdentityVerificationAttributes。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def get_identity_status(self, identity):
        """
        Gets the status of an identity. This can be used to discover whether
        an identity has been successfully verified.

        :param identity: The identity to query.
        :return: The status of the identity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_identity_verification_attributes(
                Identities=[identity]
            )
            status = response["VerificationAttributes"].get(
                identity, {"VerificationStatus": "NotFound"}
            )["VerificationStatus"]
            logger.info("Got status of %s for %s.", status, identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get status for %s.", identity)
```

```
            raise
        else:
            return status
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetIdentityVerificationAttributes中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetTemplate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTemplate。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text + html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)
```

```
    def get_template(self, name):
        """
        Gets a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved email template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_template(TemplateName=name)
            self.template = response["Template"]
            logger.info("Got template %s.", name)
            self._extract_tags(
                self.template["SubjectPart"],
                self.template["TextPart"],
                self.template["HtmlPart"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get template %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.template
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetTemplate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListIdentities

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListIdentities`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
```

```
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def list_identities(self, identity_type, max_items):
        """
        Gets the identities of the specified type for the current account.

        :param identity_type: The type of identity to retrieve, such as
EmailAddress.
        :param max_items: The maximum number of identities to retrieve.
        :return: The list of retrieved identities.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_identities(
                IdentityType=identity_type, MaxItems=max_items
            )
            identities = response["Identities"]
            logger.info("Got %s identities for the current account.",
len(identities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list identities for the current account.")
            raise
        else:
            return identities
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListIdentities中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ListReceiptFilters`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListReceiptFilters`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesReceiptHandler:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES receipt handling functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client, s3_resource):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource


    def list_receipt_filters(self):
        """
        Gets the list of receipt filters for the current account.

        :return: The list of receipt filters.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_receipt_filters()
            filters = response["Filters"]
            logger.info("Got %s receipt filters.", len(filters))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get receipt filters.")
            raise
        else:
            return filters
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListReceiptFilters中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListTemplates

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTemplates`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text + html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def list_templates(self):
        """
        Gets a list of all email templates for the current account.

        :return: The list of retrieved email templates.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_templates()
            templates = response["TemplatesMetadata"]
            logger.info("Got %s templates.", len(templates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get templates.")
            raise
        else:
            return templates
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListTemplates中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SendEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendEmail。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesMailSender:
    """Encapsulates functions to send emails with Amazon SES."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def send_email(self, source, destination, subject, text, html, reply_tos=None):
        """
        Sends an email.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the body of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the body of the email.
        :param reply_tos: Email accounts that will receive a reply if the recipient
                          replies to the message.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Message": {
                "Subject": {"Data": subject},
                "Body": {"Text": {"Data": text}, "Html": {"Data": html}},
```

```
            },
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent mail %s from %s to %s.", message_id, source, destination.tos
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send mail from %s to %s.", source, destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SendEmail中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SendTemplatedEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendTemplatedEmail。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesMailSender:
    """Encapsulates functions to send emails with Amazon SES."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
```

```
    def send_templated_email(
        self, source, destination, template_name, template_data, reply_tos=None
    ):
        """
        Sends an email based on a template. A template contains replaceable tags
        each enclosed in two curly braces, such as {{name}}. The template data
passed
        in this function contains key-value pairs that define the values to insert
        in place of the template tags.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param template_name: The name of a previously created template.
        :param template_data: JSON-formatted key-value pairs of replacement values
                              that are inserted in the template before it is sent.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Template": template_name,
            "TemplateData": json.dumps(template_data),
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_templated_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent templated mail %s from %s to %s.",
                message_id,
                source,
                destination.tos,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send templated mail from %s to %s.", source,
destination.tos
            )
            raise
```

```
        else:
            return message_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SendTemplatedEmail中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

UpdateTemplate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateTemplate。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text + html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)
```

```
    def update_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Updates a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.update_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Updated template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't update template %s.", name)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateTemplate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`VerifyDomainIdentity`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`VerifyDomainIdentity`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesIdentity:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def verify_domain_identity(self, domain_name):
        """
        Starts verification of a domain identity. To complete verification, you must
        create a TXT record with a specific format through your DNS provider.

        For more information, see *Verifying a domain with Amazon SES* in the
        Amazon SES documentation:
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide/verify-domain-
procedure.html

        :param domain_name: The name of the domain to verify.
        :return: The token to include in the TXT record with your DNS provider.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.verify_domain_identity(Domain=domain_name)
            token = response["VerificationToken"]
            logger.info("Got domain verification token for %s.", domain_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't verify domain %s.", domain_name)
            raise
        else:
            return token
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件VerifyDomainIdentity中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

VerifyEmailIdentity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`VerifyEmailIdentity`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def verify_email_identity(self, email_address):
        """
        Starts verification of an email identity. This function causes an email
        to be sent to the specified email address from Amazon SES. To complete
        verification, follow the instructions in the email.

        :param email_address: The email address to verify.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.verify_email_identity(EmailAddress=email_address)
            logger.info("Started verification of %s.", email_address)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start verification of %s.", email_address)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件VerifyEmailIdentity中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

跨區域複製電子郵件和網域身分

下列程式碼範例顯示如何將 Amazon SES 電子郵件和網域身分從一個 AWS 區域複製到另一個區域。當網域身分由 Route 53 管理時，驗證記錄會複製到目標區域的網域。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import argparse
import json
import logging
from pprint import pprint
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)


def get_identities(ses_client):
    """
    Gets the identities for the current Region. The Region is specified in the
    Boto3 Amazon SES client object.

    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The list of email identities and the list of domain identities.
    """
    email_identities = []
    domain_identities = []
    try:
        identity_paginator = ses_client.get_paginator("list_identities")
        identity_iterator = identity_paginator.paginate(
            PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 20}
        )
        for identity_page in identity_iterator:
            for identity in identity_page["Identities"]:
                if "@" in identity:
                    email_identities.append(identity)
                else:
                    domain_identities.append(identity)
        logger.info(
            "Found %s email and %s domain identities.",
            len(email_identities),
            len(domain_identities),
        )
```

```
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get identities.")
        raise
    else:
        return email_identities, domain_identities


def verify_emails(email_list, ses_client):
    """
    Starts verification of a list of email addresses. Verification causes an email
    to be sent to each address. To complete verification, the recipient must follow
    the instructions in the email.

    :param email_list: The list of email addresses to verify.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The list of emails that were successfully submitted for verification.
    """
    verified_emails = []
    for email in email_list:
        try:
            ses_client.verify_email_identity(EmailAddress=email)
            verified_emails.append(email)
            logger.info("Started verification of %s.", email)
        except ClientError:
            logger.warning("Couldn't start verification of %s.", email)
    return verified_emails


def verify_domains(domain_list, ses_client):
    """
    Starts verification for a list of domain identities. This returns a token for
    each domain, which must be registered as a TXT record with the DNS provider for
    the domain.

    :param domain_list: The list of domains to verify.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The generated domain tokens to use to completed verification.
    """
    domain_tokens = {}
    for domain in domain_list:
        try:
            response = ses_client.verify_domain_identity(Domain=domain)
            token = response["VerificationToken"]
            domain_tokens[domain] = token
```

```
            logger.info("Got verification token %s for domain %s.", token, domain)
        except ClientError:
            logger.warning("Couldn't get verification token for domain %s.", domain)
    return domain_tokens


def get_hosted_zones(route53_client):
    """
    Gets the Amazon Route 53 hosted zones for the current account.

    :param route53_client: A Boto3 Route 53 client.
    :return: The list of hosted zones.
    """
    zones = []
    try:
        zone_paginator = route53_client.get_paginator("list_hosted_zones")
        zone_iterator = zone_paginator.paginate(PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 20})
        zones = [
            zone for zone_page in zone_iterator for zone in zone_page["HostedZones"]
        ]
        logger.info("Found %s hosted zones.", len(zones))
    except ClientError:
        logger.warning("Couldn't get hosted zones.")
    return zones


def find_domain_zone_matches(domains, zones):
    """
    Finds matches between Amazon SES verified domains and Route 53 hosted zones.
    Subdomain matches are taken when found, otherwise root domain matches are taken.

    :param domains: The list of domains to match.
    :param zones: The list of hosted zones to match.
    :return: The set of matched domain-zone pairs. When a match is not found, the
             domain is included in the set with a zone value of None.
    """
    domain_zones = {}
    for domain in domains:
        domain_zones[domain] = None
        # Start at the most specific sub-domain and walk up to the root domain until
 a
        # zone match is found.
        domain_split = domain.split(".")
        for index in range(0, len(domain_split) - 1):
```

```
            sub_domain = ".".join(domain_split[index:])
            for zone in zones:
                # Normalize the zone name from Route 53 by removing the trailing
 '.'.
                zone_name = zone["Name"][:-1]
                if sub_domain == zone_name:
                    domain_zones[domain] = zone
                    break
            if domain_zones[domain] is not None:
                break
    return domain_zones


def add_route53_verification_record(domain, token, zone, route53_client):
    """
    Adds a domain verification TXT record to the specified Route 53 hosted zone.
    When a TXT record already exists in the hosted zone for the specified domain,
    the existing values are preserved and the new token is added to the list.

    :param domain: The domain to add.
    :param token: The verification token for the domain.
    :param zone: The hosted zone where the domain verification record is added.
    :param route53_client: A Boto3 Route 53 client.
    """
    domain_token_record_set_name = f"_amazonses.{domain}"
    record_set_paginator = route53_client.get_paginator("list_resource_record_sets")
    record_set_iterator = record_set_paginator.paginate(
        HostedZoneId=zone["Id"], PaginationConfig={"PageSize": 20}
    )
    records = []
    for record_set_page in record_set_iterator:
        try:
            txt_record_set = next(
                record_set
                for record_set in record_set_page["ResourceRecordSets"]
                if record_set["Name"][:-1] == domain_token_record_set_name
                and record_set["Type"] == "TXT"
            )
            records = txt_record_set["ResourceRecords"]
            logger.info(
                "Existing TXT record found in set %s for zone %s.",
                domain_token_record_set_name,
                zone["Name"],
            )
```

```
            break
        except StopIteration:
            pass
    records.append({"Value": json.dumps(token)})
    changes = [
        {
            "Action": "UPSERT",
            "ResourceRecordSet": {
                "Name": domain_token_record_set_name,
                "Type": "TXT",
                "TTL": 1800,
                "ResourceRecords": records,
            },
        }
    ]
    try:
        route53_client.change_resource_record_sets(
            HostedZoneId=zone["Id"], ChangeBatch={"Changes": changes}
        )
        logger.info(
            "Created or updated the TXT record in set %s for zone %s.",
            domain_token_record_set_name,
            zone["Name"],
        )
    except ClientError as err:
        logger.warning(
            "Got error %s. Couldn't create or update the TXT record for zone %s.",
            err.response["Error"]["Code"],
            zone["Name"],
        )


def generate_dkim_tokens(domain, ses_client):
    """
    Generates DKIM tokens for a domain. These must be added as CNAME records to the
    DNS provider for the domain.

    :param domain: The domain to generate tokens for.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    :return: The list of generated DKIM tokens.
    """
    dkim_tokens = []
    try:
        dkim_tokens = ses_client.verify_domain_dkim(Domain=domain)["DkimTokens"]
```

```
        logger.info("Generated %s DKIM tokens for domain %s.", len(dkim_tokens),
 domain)
    except ClientError:
        logger.warning("Couldn't generate DKIM tokens for domain %s.", domain)
    return dkim_tokens


def add_dkim_domain_tokens(hosted_zone, domain, tokens, route53_client):
    """
    Adds DKIM domain token CNAME records to a Route 53 hosted zone.

    :param hosted_zone: The hosted zone where the records are added.
    :param domain: The domain to add.
    :param tokens: The DKIM tokens for the domain to add.
    :param route53_client: A Boto3 Route 53 client.
    """
    try:
        changes = [
            {
                "Action": "UPSERT",
                "ResourceRecordSet": {
                    "Name": f"{token}._domainkey.{domain}",
                    "Type": "CNAME",
                    "TTL": 1800,
                    "ResourceRecords": [{"Value": f"{token}.dkim.amazonses.com"}],
                },
            }
            for token in tokens
        ]
        route53_client.change_resource_record_sets(
            HostedZoneId=hosted_zone["Id"], ChangeBatch={"Changes": changes}
        )
        logger.info(
            "Added %s DKIM CNAME records to %s in zone %s.",
            len(tokens),
            domain,
            hosted_zone["Name"],
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.warning(
            "Couldn't add DKIM CNAME records for %s to zone %s.",
            domain,
            hosted_zone["Name"],
        )
```

```
def configure_sns_topics(identity, topics, ses_client):
    """
    Configures Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications for
    an identity. The Amazon SNS topics must already exist.

    :param identity: The identity to configure.
    :param topics: The list of topics to configure. The choices are Bounce,
 Delivery,
                    or Complaint.
    :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
    """
    for topic in topics:
        topic_arn = input(
            f"Enter the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the {topic} topic or press "
            f"Enter to skip: "
        )
        if topic_arn != "":
            try:
                ses_client.set_identity_notification_topic(
                    Identity=identity, NotificationType=topic, SnsTopic=topic_arn
                )
                logger.info("Configured %s for %s notifications.", identity, topic)
            except ClientError:
                logger.warning(
                    "Couldn't configure %s for %s notifications.", identity, topic
                )


def replicate(source_client, destination_client, route53_client):
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        f"Replicating Amazon SES identities and other configuration from "
        f"{source_client.meta.region_name} to
 {destination_client.meta.region_name}."
    )
    print("-" * 88)

    print(f"Retrieving identities from {source_client.meta.region_name}.")
    source_emails, source_domains = get_identities(source_client)
    print("Email addresses found:")
```

```
    print(*source_emails)
    print("Domains found:")
    print(*source_domains)

    print("Starting verification for email identities.")
    dest_emails = verify_emails(source_emails, destination_client)
    print("Getting domain tokens for domain identities.")
    dest_domain_tokens = verify_domains(source_domains, destination_client)

    # Get Route 53 hosted zones and match them with Amazon SES domains.
    answer = input(
        "Is the DNS configuration for your domains managed by Amazon Route 53 (y/n)?
"
    )
    use_route53 = answer.lower() == "y"
    hosted_zones = get_hosted_zones(route53_client) if use_route53 else []
    if use_route53:
        print("Adding or updating Route 53 TXT records for your domains.")
        domain_zones = find_domain_zone_matches(dest_domain_tokens.keys(),
hosted_zones)
        for domain in domain_zones:
            add_route53_verification_record(
                domain, dest_domain_tokens[domain], domain_zones[domain],
route53_client
            )
    else:
        print(
            "Use these verification tokens to create TXT records through your DNS "
            "provider:"
        )
        pprint(dest_domain_tokens)

    answer = input("Do you want to configure DKIM signing for your identities (y/n)?
")
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        # Build a set of unique domains from email and domain identities.
        domains = {email.split("@")[1] for email in dest_emails}
        domains.update(dest_domain_tokens)
        domain_zones = find_domain_zone_matches(domains, hosted_zones)
        for domain, zone in domain_zones.items():
            answer = input(
                f"Do you want to configure DKIM signing for {domain} (y/n)? "
            )
            if answer.lower() == "y":
```

```
                dkim_tokens = generate_dkim_tokens(domain, destination_client)
                if use_route53 and zone is not None:
                    add_dkim_domain_tokens(zone, domain, dkim_tokens,
 route53_client)
                else:
                    print(
                        "Add the following DKIM tokens as CNAME records through your
 "
                        "DNS provider:"
                    )
                    print(*dkim_tokens, sep="\n")

    answer = input(
        "Do you want to configure Amazon SNS notifications for your identities (y/
n)? "
    )
    if answer.lower() == "y":
        for identity in dest_emails + list(dest_domain_tokens.keys()):
            answer = input(
                f"Do you want to configure Amazon SNS topics for {identity} (y/n)? "
            )
            if answer.lower() == "y":
                configure_sns_topics(
                    identity, ["Bounce", "Delivery", "Complaint"],
 destination_client
                )

    print(f"Replication complete for {destination_client.meta.region_name}.")
    print("-" * 88)


def main():
    boto3_session = boto3.Session()
    ses_regions = boto3_session.get_available_regions("ses")
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Copies email address and domain identities from one AWS Region
 to "
        "another. Optionally adds records for domain verification and DKIM "
        "signing to domains that are managed by Amazon Route 53, "
        "and sets up Amazon SNS notifications for events of interest."
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "source_region", choices=ses_regions, help="The region to copy from."
    )
```

```
    parser.add_argument(
        "destination_region", choices=ses_regions, help="The region to copy to."
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    source_client = boto3.client("ses", region_name=args.source_region)
    destination_client = boto3.client("ses", region_name=args.destination_region)
    route53_client = boto3.client("route53")
    replicate(source_client, destination_client, route53_client)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - ListIdentities
  - SetIdentityNotificationTopic
  - VerifyDomainDkim
  - VerifyDomainIdentity
  - VerifyEmailIdentity

產生憑證以連線至 SMTP 端點

下列程式碼範例說明如何產生憑證以連線至 Amazon SES SMTP 端點。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3

import hmac
import hashlib
import base64
import argparse
```

```
SMTP_REGIONS = [
    "us-east-2",  # US East (Ohio)
    "us-east-1",  # US East (N. Virginia)
    "us-west-2",  # US West (Oregon)
    "ap-south-1",  # Asia Pacific (Mumbai)
    "ap-northeast-2",  # Asia Pacific (Seoul)
    "ap-southeast-1",  # Asia Pacific (Singapore)
    "ap-southeast-2",  # Asia Pacific (Sydney)
    "ap-northeast-1",  # Asia Pacific (Tokyo)
    "ca-central-1",  # Canada (Central)
    "eu-central-1",  # Europe (Frankfurt)
    "eu-west-1",  # Europe (Ireland)
    "eu-west-2",  # Europe (London)
    "eu-south-1",  # Europe (Milan)
    "eu-north-1",  # Europe (Stockholm)
    "sa-east-1",  # South America (Sao Paulo)
    "us-gov-west-1",  # AWS GovCloud (US)
]

# These values are required to calculate the signature. Do not change them.
DATE = "11111111"
SERVICE = "ses"
MESSAGE = "SendRawEmail"
TERMINAL = "aws4_request"
VERSION = 0x04


def sign(key, msg):
    return hmac.new(key, msg.encode("utf-8"), hashlib.sha256).digest()


def calculate_key(secret_access_key, region):
    if region not in SMTP_REGIONS:
        raise ValueError(f"The {region} Region doesn't have an SMTP endpoint.")

    signature = sign(("AWS4" + secret_access_key).encode("utf-8"), DATE)
    signature = sign(signature, region)
    signature = sign(signature, SERVICE)
    signature = sign(signature, TERMINAL)
    signature = sign(signature, MESSAGE)
    signature_and_version = bytes([VERSION]) + signature
    smtp_password = base64.b64encode(signature_and_version)
    return smtp_password.decode("utf-8")
```

```
def main():
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="Convert a Secret Access Key to an SMTP password."
    )
    parser.add_argument("secret", help="The Secret Access Key to convert.")
    parser.add_argument(
        "region",
        help="The AWS Region where the SMTP password will be used.",
        choices=SMTP_REGIONS,
    )
    args = parser.parse_args()
    print(calculate_key(args.secret, args.region))


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

驗證電子郵件身分並傳送訊息

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 藉助 Amazon SES 新增並驗證電子郵件地址。
- 傳送標準電子郵件訊息。
- 建立範本並傳送範本化電子郵件訊息。
- 使用 Amazon SES SMTP 伺服器傳送訊息。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

藉助 Amazon SES 驗證電子郵件地址並傳送訊息。

```
def usage_demo():
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) email demo!")
```

```
    print("-" * 88)

    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    ses_client = boto3.client("ses")
    ses_identity = SesIdentity(ses_client)
    ses_mail_sender = SesMailSender(ses_client)
    ses_template = SesTemplate(ses_client)
    email = input("Enter an email address to send mail with Amazon SES: ")
    status = ses_identity.get_identity_status(email)
    verified = status == "Success"
    if not verified:
        answer = input(
            f"The address '{email}' is not verified with Amazon SES. Unless your "
            f"Amazon SES account is out of sandbox, you can send mail only from "
            f"and to verified accounts. Do you want to verify this account for use "
            f"with Amazon SES? If yes, the address will receive a verification "
            f"email (y/n): "
        )
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            ses_identity.verify_email_identity(email)
            print(f"Follow the steps in the email to {email} to complete
 verification.")
            print("Waiting for verification...")
            try:
                ses_identity.wait_until_identity_exists(email)
                print(f"Identity verified for {email}.")
                verified = True
            except WaiterError:
                print(
                    f"Verification timeout exceeded. You must complete the "
                    f"steps in the email sent to {email} to verify the address."
                )

    if verified:
        test_message_text = "Hello from the Amazon SES mail demo!"
        test_message_html = "<p>Hello!</p><p>From the <b>Amazon SES</b> mail demo!</
p>"

        print(f"Sending mail from {email} to {email}.")
        ses_mail_sender.send_email(
            email,
            SesDestination([email]),
            "Amazon SES demo",
```

```
            test_message_text,
            test_message_html,
        )
        input("Mail sent. Check your inbox and press Enter to continue.")

        template = {
            "name": "doc-example-template",
            "subject": "Example of an email template.",
            "text": "This is what {{name}} will {{action}} if {{name}} can't display
 "
            "HTML.",
            "html": "<p><i>This</i> is what {{name}} will {{action}} if {{name}} "
            "<b>can</b> display HTML.</p>",
        }
        print("Creating a template and sending a templated email.")
        ses_template.create_template(**template)
        template_data = {"name": email.split("@")[0], "action": "read"}
        if ses_template.verify_tags(template_data):
            ses_mail_sender.send_templated_email(
                email, SesDestination([email]), ses_template.name(), template_data
            )
            input("Mail sent. Check your inbox and press Enter to continue.")

        print("Sending mail through the Amazon SES SMTP server.")
        boto3_session = boto3.Session()
        region = boto3_session.region_name
        credentials = boto3_session.get_credentials()
        port = 587
        smtp_server = f"email-smtp.{region}.amazonaws.com"
        password = calculate_key(credentials.secret_key, region)
        message = """
Subject: Hi there

This message is sent from the Amazon SES SMTP mail demo."""
        context = ssl.create_default_context()
        with smtplib.SMTP(smtp_server, port) as server:
            server.starttls(context=context)
            server.login(credentials.access_key, password)
            server.sendmail(email, email, message)
        print("Mail sent. Check your inbox!")

    if ses_template.template is not None:
        print("Deleting demo template.")
        ses_template.delete_template()
```

```
    if verified:
        answer = input(f"Do you want to remove {email} from Amazon SES (y/n)? ")
        if answer.lower() == "y":
            ses_identity.delete_identity(email)
    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

建立函數以包裝 Amazon SES 身分動作。

```
class SesIdentity:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES identity functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def verify_domain_identity(self, domain_name):
        """
        Starts verification of a domain identity. To complete verification, you must
        create a TXT record with a specific format through your DNS provider.

        For more information, see *Verifying a domain with Amazon SES* in the
        Amazon SES documentation:
            https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ses/latest/DeveloperGuide/verify-domain-
procedure.html

        :param domain_name: The name of the domain to verify.
        :return: The token to include in the TXT record with your DNS provider.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.verify_domain_identity(Domain=domain_name)
            token = response["VerificationToken"]
            logger.info("Got domain verification token for %s.", domain_name)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't verify domain %s.", domain_name)
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return token


    def verify_email_identity(self, email_address):
        """
        Starts verification of an email identity. This function causes an email
        to be sent to the specified email address from Amazon SES. To complete
        verification, follow the instructions in the email.

        :param email_address: The email address to verify.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.verify_email_identity(EmailAddress=email_address)
            logger.info("Started verification of %s.", email_address)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't start verification of %s.", email_address)
            raise


    def wait_until_identity_exists(self, identity):
        """
        Waits until an identity exists. The waiter polls Amazon SES until the
        identity has been successfully verified or until it exceeds its maximum
time.

        :param identity: The identity to wait for.
        """
        try:
            waiter = self.ses_client.get_waiter("identity_exists")
            logger.info("Waiting until %s exists.", identity)
            waiter.wait(Identities=[identity])
        except WaiterError:
            logger.error("Waiting for identity %s failed or timed out.", identity)
            raise


    def get_identity_status(self, identity):
        """
        Gets the status of an identity. This can be used to discover whether
        an identity has been successfully verified.

        :param identity: The identity to query.
        :return: The status of the identity.
        """
```

```
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_identity_verification_attributes(
                Identities=[identity]
            )
            status = response["VerificationAttributes"].get(
                identity, {"VerificationStatus": "NotFound"}
            )["VerificationStatus"]
            logger.info("Got status of %s for %s.", status, identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get status for %s.", identity)
            raise
        else:
            return status


    def delete_identity(self, identity):
        """
        Deletes an identity.

        :param identity: The identity to remove.
        """
        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_identity(Identity=identity)
            logger.info("Deleted identity %s.", identity)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete identity %s.", identity)
            raise


    def list_identities(self, identity_type, max_items):
        """
        Gets the identities of the specified type for the current account.

        :param identity_type: The type of identity to retrieve, such as
EmailAddress.
        :param max_items: The maximum number of identities to retrieve.
        :return: The list of retrieved identities.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_identities(
                IdentityType=identity_type, MaxItems=max_items
            )
            identities = response["Identities"]
```

```
            logger.info("Got %s identities for the current account.",
 len(identities))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't list identities for the current account.")
            raise
        else:
            return identities
```

建立函數以包裝 Amazon SES 範本動作。

```
class SesTemplate:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SES template functions."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.template = None
        self.template_tags = set()

    def _extract_tags(self, subject, text, html):
        """
        Extracts tags from a template as a set of unique values.

        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The text version of the email.
        :param html: The html version of the email.
        """
        self.template_tags = set(re.findall(TEMPLATE_REGEX, subject + text + html))
        logger.info("Extracted template tags: %s", self.template_tags)


    def create_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Creates an email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
```

```
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.create_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Created template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create template %s.", name)
            raise


    def delete_template(self):
        """
        Deletes an email template.
        """
        try:

self.ses_client.delete_template(TemplateName=self.template["TemplateName"])
            logger.info("Deleted template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"])
            self.template = None
            self.template_tags = None
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't delete template %s.", self.template["TemplateName"]
            )
            raise


    def get_template(self, name):
        """
        Gets a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template to retrieve.
        :return: The retrieved email template.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.get_template(TemplateName=name)
```

```
            self.template = response["Template"]
            logger.info("Got template %s.", name)
            self._extract_tags(
                self.template["SubjectPart"],
                self.template["TextPart"],
                self.template["HtmlPart"],
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get template %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return self.template


    def list_templates(self):
        """
        Gets a list of all email templates for the current account.

        :return: The list of retrieved email templates.
        """
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.list_templates()
            templates = response["TemplatesMetadata"]
            logger.info("Got %s templates.", len(templates))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get templates.")
            raise
        else:
            return templates


    def update_template(self, name, subject, text, html):
        """
        Updates a previously created email template.

        :param name: The name of the template.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the email.
        """
        try:
            template = {
                "TemplateName": name,
                "SubjectPart": subject,
```

```
                "TextPart": text,
                "HtmlPart": html,
            }
            self.ses_client.update_template(Template=template)
            logger.info("Updated template %s.", name)
            self.template = template
            self._extract_tags(subject, text, html)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't update template %s.", name)
            raise
```

建立函數以包裝 Amazon SES 電子郵件動作。

```
class SesDestination:
    """Contains data about an email destination."""

    def __init__(self, tos, ccs=None, bccs=None):
        """
        :param tos: The list of recipients on the 'To:' line.
        :param ccs: The list of recipients on the 'CC:' line.
        :param bccs: The list of recipients on the 'BCC:' line.
        """
        self.tos = tos
        self.ccs = ccs
        self.bccs = bccs

    def to_service_format(self):
        """
        :return: The destination data in the format expected by Amazon SES.
        """
        svc_format = {"ToAddresses": self.tos}
        if self.ccs is not None:
            svc_format["CcAddresses"] = self.ccs
        if self.bccs is not None:
            svc_format["BccAddresses"] = self.bccs
        return svc_format



class SesMailSender:
```

```
    """Encapsulates functions to send emails with Amazon SES."""

    def __init__(self, ses_client):
        """
        :param ses_client: A Boto3 Amazon SES client.
        """
        self.ses_client = ses_client


    def send_email(self, source, destination, subject, text, html, reply_tos=None):
        """
        Sends an email.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param subject: The subject of the email.
        :param text: The plain text version of the body of the email.
        :param html: The HTML version of the body of the email.
        :param reply_tos: Email accounts that will receive a reply if the recipient
                          replies to the message.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Message": {
                "Subject": {"Data": subject},
                "Body": {"Text": {"Data": text}, "Html": {"Data": html}},
            },
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent mail %s from %s to %s.", message_id, source, destination.tos
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send mail from %s to %s.", source, destination.tos
```

```
            )
            raise
        else:
            return message_id


    def send_templated_email(
        self, source, destination, template_name, template_data, reply_tos=None
    ):
        """
        Sends an email based on a template. A template contains replaceable tags
        each enclosed in two curly braces, such as {{name}}. The template data
passed
        in this function contains key-value pairs that define the values to insert
        in place of the template tags.

        Note: If your account is in the Amazon SES  sandbox, the source and
        destination email accounts must both be verified.

        :param source: The source email account.
        :param destination: The destination email account.
        :param template_name: The name of a previously created template.
        :param template_data: JSON-formatted key-value pairs of replacement values
                              that are inserted in the template before it is sent.
        :return: The ID of the message, assigned by Amazon SES.
        """
        send_args = {
            "Source": source,
            "Destination": destination.to_service_format(),
            "Template": template_name,
            "TemplateData": json.dumps(template_data),
        }
        if reply_tos is not None:
            send_args["ReplyToAddresses"] = reply_tos
        try:
            response = self.ses_client.send_templated_email(**send_args)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Sent templated mail %s from %s to %s.",
                message_id,
                source,
                destination.tos,
            )
        except ClientError:
```

```
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't send templated mail from %s to %s.", source,
destination.tos
            )
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateTemplate
  - DeleteIdentity
  - DeleteTemplate
  - GetIdentityVerificationAttributes
  - GetTemplate
  - ListIdentities
  - ListTemplates
  - SendEmail
  - SendTemplatedEmail
  - UpdateTemplate
  - VerifyDomainIdentity
  - VerifyEmailIdentity

使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 的 Amazon SES API v2 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon SES API v2 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateContact`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateContact`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
```

```
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


            try:
                # Create a new contact
                self.ses_client.create_contact(
                    ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME, EmailAddress=email
                )
                print(f"Contact with email '{email}' created successfully.")

                # Send the welcome email
                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
                if self.sleep:
                    # 1 email per second in sandbox mode, remove in production.
                    sleep(1.1)
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the contact already exists, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                    print(f"Contact with email '{email}' already exists.
Skipping...")
                else:
                    raise e
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateContact中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

CreateContactList

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateContactList。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            self.ses_client.create_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
```

```
            # If the contact list already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateContactList中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateEmailIdentity`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateEmailIdentity`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            self.ses_client.create_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
            print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email identity already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateEmailIdentity中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateEmailTemplate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateEmailTemplate`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
```

```
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            template_content = {
                "Subject": "Weekly Coupons Newsletter",
                "Html": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.html"),
                "Text": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.txt"),
            }
            self.ses_client.create_email_template(
                TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME, TemplateContent=template_content
            )
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the template already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateEmailTemplate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteContactList

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteContactList。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
```

```
                print(e)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteContactList中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteEmailIdentity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteEmailIdentity。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep
```

```
            try:

self.ses_client.delete_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' deleted
successfully.")
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the email identity doesn't exist, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                    print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' does not exist.")
                else:
                    print(e)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteEmailIdentity中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteEmailTemplate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteEmailTemplate。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
```

```
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_email_template(TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME)
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email template doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteEmailTemplate中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ListContacts`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListContacts`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def main():
    """
```

```
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            contacts_response = self.ses_client.list_contacts(
                ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
                return
            else:
                raise e
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListContacts中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SendEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendEmail。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

向聯絡人列表中的所有成員傳送消息。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
```

```
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
```

使用範本傳送訊息給連絡人清單的所有成員。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()



class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


                self.ses_client.send_email(
```

```
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email_address]},
                    Content={
                        "Template": {
                            "TemplateName": TEMPLATE_NAME,
                            "TemplateData": coupon_items,
                        }
                    },
                    ListManagementOptions={"ContactListName": CONTACT_LIST_NAME},
                )
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SendEmail中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

電子報流程

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Amazon SES API v2 電子報工作流程。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def main():
    """
    The main function that orchestrates the execution of the workflow.
    """
    print(INTRO)
    ses_client = boto3.client("sesv2")
    workflow = SESv2Workflow(ses_client)
    try:
        workflow.prepare_application()
        workflow.gather_subscriber_email_addresses()
        workflow.send_coupon_newsletter()
        workflow.monitor_and_review()
    except ClientError as e:
        print_error(e)
    workflow.clean_up()
```

```
class SESv2Workflow:
    """
    A class to manage the SES v2 Coupon Newsletter Workflow.
    """

    def __init__(self, ses_client, sleep=True):
        self.ses_client = ses_client
        self.sleep = sleep


        try:
            self.ses_client.create_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e

            try:
                # Create a new contact
                self.ses_client.create_contact(
                    ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME, EmailAddress=email
                )
                print(f"Contact with email '{email}' created successfully.")

                # Send the welcome email
                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
```

```
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")
                if self.sleep:
                    # 1 email per second in sandbox mode, remove in production.
                    sleep(1.1)
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the contact already exists, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                    print(f"Contact with email '{email}' already exists.
Skipping...")
                else:
                    raise e

        try:
            contacts_response = self.ses_client.list_contacts(
                ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME
            )
        except ClientError as e:
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
                return
            else:
                raise e

                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email]},
                    Content={
                        "Simple": {
                            "Subject": {
                                "Data": "Welcome to the Weekly Coupons Newsletter"
                            },
                            "Body": {
                                "Text": {"Data": welcome_text},
                                "Html": {"Data": welcome_html},
                            },
                        }
                    },
                )
                print(f"Welcome email sent to '{email}'.")

                self.ses_client.send_email(
                    FromEmailAddress=self.verified_email,
```

```
                    Destination={"ToAddresses": [email_address]},
                    Content={
                        "Template": {
                            "TemplateName": TEMPLATE_NAME,
                            "TemplateData": coupon_items,
                        }
                    },
                    ListManagementOptions={"ContactListName": CONTACT_LIST_NAME},
                )

        try:
            self.ses_client.create_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
            print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email identity already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e

        try:
            template_content = {
                "Subject": "Weekly Coupons Newsletter",
                "Html": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.html"),
                "Text": load_file_content("coupon-newsletter.txt"),
            }
            self.ses_client.create_email_template(
                TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME, TemplateContent=template_content
            )
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' created successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the template already exists, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AlreadyExistsException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' already exists.")
            else:
                raise e

        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_contact_list(ContactListName=CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the contact list doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Contact list '{CONTACT_LIST_NAME}' does not exist.")
```

```
            else:
                print(e)

            try:

self.ses_client.delete_email_identity(EmailIdentity=self.verified_email)
                print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' deleted
successfully.")
            except ClientError as e:
                # If the email identity doesn't exist, skip and proceed
                if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                    print(f"Email identity '{self.verified_email}' does not exist.")
                else:
                    print(e)

        try:
            self.ses_client.delete_email_template(TemplateName=TEMPLATE_NAME)
            print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' deleted successfully.")
        except ClientError as e:
            # If the email template doesn't exist, skip and proceed
            if e.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NotFoundException":
                print(f"Email template '{TEMPLATE_NAME}' does not exist.")
            else:
                print(e)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList
  - CreateEmailIdentity
  - CreateEmailTemplate
  - DeleteContactList
  - DeleteEmailIdentity
  - DeleteEmailTemplate
  - ListContacts
  - SendEmail. 簡單
  - SendEmail. 範本。

使用開發套件的 Amazon SNS 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Amazon SNS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CreateTopic`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTopic`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def create_topic(self, name):
```

```
        """
        Creates a notification topic.

        :param name: The name of the topic to create.
        :return: The newly created topic.
        """
        try:
            topic = self.sns_resource.create_topic(Name=name)
            logger.info("Created topic %s with ARN %s.", name, topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create topic %s.", name)
            raise
        else:
            return topic
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateTopic中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteTopic`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTopic`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def delete_topic(topic):
```

```
        """
        Deletes a topic. All subscriptions to the topic are also deleted.
        """
        try:
            topic.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteTopic中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListSubscriptions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListSubscriptions。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def list_subscriptions(self, topic=None):
        """
        Lists subscriptions for the current account, optionally limited to a
        specific topic.

        :param topic: When specified, only subscriptions to this topic are returned.
        :return: An iterator that yields the subscriptions.
```

```
        """
        try:
            if topic is None:
                subs_iter = self.sns_resource.subscriptions.all()
            else:
                subs_iter = topic.subscriptions.all()
            logger.info("Got subscriptions.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get subscriptions.")
            raise
        else:
            return subs_iter
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListSubscriptions中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListTopics

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTopics。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def list_topics(self):
        """
        Lists topics for the current account.
```

```
        :return: An iterator that yields the topics.
        """
        try:
            topics_iter = self.sns_resource.topics.all()
            logger.info("Got topics.")
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get topics.")
            raise
        else:
            return topics_iter
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListTopics中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Publish

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Publish。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

發佈具有屬性的郵件，以便訂閱可以根據屬性進行篩選。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def publish_message(topic, message, attributes):
        """
```

```
        Publishes a message, with attributes, to a topic. Subscriptions can be
 filtered
        based on message attributes so that a subscription receives messages only
        when specified attributes are present.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param message: The message to publish.
        :param attributes: The key-value attributes to attach to the message. Values
                           must be either `str` or `bytes`.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            att_dict = {}
            for key, value in attributes.items():
                if isinstance(value, str):
                    att_dict[key] = {"DataType": "String", "StringValue": value}
                elif isinstance(value, bytes):
                    att_dict[key] = {"DataType": "Binary", "BinaryValue": value}
            response = topic.publish(Message=message, MessageAttributes=att_dict)
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info(
                "Published message with attributes %s to topic %s.",
                attributes,
                topic.arn,
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

發佈根據訂閱者的通訊協定採用不同形式的訊息。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def publish_multi_message(
        topic, subject, default_message, sms_message, email_message
    ):
        """
        Publishes a multi-format message to a topic. A multi-format message takes
        different forms based on the protocol of the subscriber. For example,
        an SMS subscriber might receive a short version of the message
        while an email subscriber could receive a longer version.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param subject: The subject of the message.
        :param default_message: The default version of the message. This version is
                                sent to subscribers that have protocols that are not
                                otherwise specified in the structured message.
        :param sms_message: The version of the message sent to SMS subscribers.
        :param email_message: The version of the message sent to email subscribers.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            message = {
                "default": default_message,
                "sms": sms_message,
                "email": email_message,
            }
            response = topic.publish(
                Message=json.dumps(message), Subject=subject,
MessageStructure="json"
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published multi-format message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 參考中的發佈。

SetSubscriptionAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetSubscriptionAttributes。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def add_subscription_filter(subscription, attributes):
        """
        Adds a filter policy to a subscription. A filter policy is a key and a
        list of values that are allowed. When a message is published, it must have
 an
        attribute that passes the filter or it will not be sent to the subscription.

        :param subscription: The subscription the filter policy is attached to.
        :param attributes: A dictionary of key-value pairs that define the filter.
        """
        try:
            att_policy = {key: [value] for key, value in attributes.items()}
            subscription.set_attributes(
                AttributeName="FilterPolicy", AttributeValue=json.dumps(att_policy)
            )
            logger.info("Added filter to subscription %s.", subscription.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't add filter to subscription %s.", subscription.arn
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SetSubscriptionAttributes中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Subscribe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Subscribe。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

訂閱主題的電子郵件地址。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    @staticmethod
    def subscribe(topic, protocol, endpoint):
        """
        Subscribes an endpoint to the topic. Some endpoint types, such as email,
        must be confirmed before their subscriptions are active. When a subscription
        is not confirmed, its Amazon Resource Number (ARN) is set to
        'PendingConfirmation'.

        :param topic: The topic to subscribe to.
        :param protocol: The protocol of the endpoint, such as 'sms' or 'email'.
        :param endpoint: The endpoint that receives messages, such as a phone number
                         (in E.164 format) for SMS messages, or an email address for
                         email messages.
```

```
        :return: The newly added subscription.
        """
        try:
            subscription = topic.subscribe(
                Protocol=protocol, Endpoint=endpoint, ReturnSubscriptionArn=True
            )
            logger.info("Subscribed %s %s to topic %s.", protocol, endpoint,
 topic.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception(
                "Couldn't subscribe %s %s to topic %s.", protocol, endpoint,
 topic.arn
            )
            raise
        else:
            return subscription
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 參考中的訂閱。

Unsubscribe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Unsubscribe`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource
```

```
    @staticmethod
    def delete_subscription(subscription):
        """
        Unsubscribes and deletes a subscription.
        """
        try:
            subscription.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted subscription %s.", subscription.arn)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete subscription %s.", subscription.arn)
            raise
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 參考中的取消訂閱。

案例

建立並發布到 FIFO 主題

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立並發布到 FIFO Amazon SNS 主題。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 Amazon SNS FIFO 主題，訂閱 Amazon SQS FIFO 和標準佇列到該主題，並向該主題發布訊息。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to subscribe queues to a FIFO topic."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the `Subscribe queues to a FIFO topic` demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    sns = boto3.resource("sns")
    sqs = boto3.resource("sqs")
    fifo_topic_wrapper = FifoTopicWrapper(sns)
    sns_wrapper = SnsWrapper(sns)
```

```
    prefix = "sqs-subscribe-demo-"
    queues = set()
    subscriptions = set()

    wholesale_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "wholesale.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(wholesale_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {wholesale_queue.url}.")

    retail_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "retail.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(retail_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {retail_queue.url}.")

    analytics_queue = sqs.create_queue(QueueName=prefix + "analytics",
Attributes={})
    queues.add(analytics_queue)
    print(f"Created standard queue with URL: {analytics_queue.url}.")

    topic = fifo_topic_wrapper.create_fifo_topic("price-updates-topic.fifo")
    print(f"Created FIFO topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.add_access_policy(q, topic.attributes["TopicArn"])

    print(f"Added access policies for topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")
```

```
    for q in queues:
        sub = fifo_topic_wrapper.subscribe_queue_to_topic(
            topic, q.attributes["QueueArn"]
        )
        subscriptions.add(sub)

    print(f"Subscribed queues to topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    input("Press Enter to publish a message to the topic.")

    message_id = fifo_topic_wrapper.publish_price_update(
        topic, '{"product": 214, "price": 79.99}', "Consumables"
    )

    print(f"Published price update with message ID: {message_id}.")

    # Clean up the subscriptions, queues, and topic.
    input("Press Enter to clean up resources.")
    for s in subscriptions:
        sns_wrapper.delete_subscription(s)

    sns_wrapper.delete_topic(topic)

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.delete_queue(q)

    print(f"Deleted subscriptions, queues, and topic.")

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)



class FifoTopicWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS FIFO topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource

    def create_fifo_topic(self, topic_name):
        """
```

```
        Create a FIFO topic.
        Topic names must be made up of only uppercase and lowercase ASCII letters,
        numbers, underscores, and hyphens, and must be between 1 and 256 characters
long.
        For a FIFO topic, the name must end with the .fifo suffix.

        :param topic_name: The name for the topic.
        :return: The new topic.
        """
        try:
            topic = self.sns_resource.create_topic(
                Name=topic_name,
                Attributes={
                    "FifoTopic": str(True),
                    "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(False),
                },
            )
            logger.info("Created FIFO topic with name=%s.", topic_name)
            return topic
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create topic with name=%s!", topic_name)
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def add_access_policy(queue, topic_arn):
        """
        Add the necessary access policy to a queue, so
        it can receive messages from a topic.

        :param queue: The queue resource.
        :param topic_arn: The ARN of the topic.
        :return: None.
        """
        try:
            queue.set_attributes(
                Attributes={
                    "Policy": json.dumps(
                        {
                            "Version": "2012-10-17",
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Sid": "test-sid",
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
```

```
                                    "Principal": {"AWS": "*"},
                                    "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
                                    "Resource": queue.attributes["QueueArn"],
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnLike": {"aws:SourceArn": topic_arn}
                                    },
                                }
                            ],
                        }
                    )
                }
            )
            logger.info("Added trust policy to the queue.")
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add trust policy to the queue!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def subscribe_queue_to_topic(topic, queue_arn):
        """
        Subscribe a queue to a topic.

        :param topic: The topic resource.
        :param queue_arn: The ARN of the queue.
        :return: The subscription resource.
        """
        try:
            subscription = topic.subscribe(
                Protocol="sqs",
                Endpoint=queue_arn,
            )
            logger.info("The queue is subscribed to the topic.")
            return subscription
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't subscribe queue to topic!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def publish_price_update(topic, payload, group_id):
        """
        Compose and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.
```

```
        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param payload: The message to publish.
        :param group_id: The group ID for the message.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            att_dict = {"business": {"DataType": "String", "StringValue":
"wholesale"}}
            dedup_id = uuid.uuid4()
            response = topic.publish(
                Subject="Price Update",
                Message=payload,
                MessageAttributes=att_dict,
                MessageGroupId=group_id,
                MessageDeduplicationId=str(dedup_id),
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise error
        return message_id


    @staticmethod
    def delete_queue(queue):
        """
        Removes an SQS queue. When run against an AWS account, it can take up to
        60 seconds before the queue is actually deleted.

        :param queue: The queue to delete.
        :return: None
        """
        try:
            queue.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted queue with URL=%s.", queue.url)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete queue with URL=%s!", queue.url)
            raise error
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateTopic
  - 發布
  - Subscribe

發布簡訊

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用 Amazon SNS 發佈簡訊。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SnsWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource


    def publish_text_message(self, phone_number, message):
        """
        Publishes a text message directly to a phone number without need for a
        subscription.

        :param phone_number: The phone number that receives the message. This must
 be
                             in E.164 format. For example, a United States phone
                             number might be +12065550101.
        :param message: The message to send.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
```

```
            response = self.sns_resource.meta.client.publish(
                PhoneNumber=phone_number, Message=message
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published message to %s.", phone_number)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to %s.", phone_number)
            raise
        else:
            return message_id
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) API 參考中的發佈。

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收來自 SNS 主題的訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for record in event['Records']:
        process_message(record)
    print("done")

def process_message(record):
    try:
        message = record['Sns']['Message']
        print(f"Processed message {message}")
```

```
        # TODO; Process your record here

    except Exception as e:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise e
```

使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) Amazon SQS 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Amazon SQS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CreateQueue`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateQueue`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_queue(name, attributes=None):
```

```
    """
    Creates an Amazon SQS queue.

    :param name: The name of the queue. This is part of the URL assigned to the
queue.
    :param attributes: The attributes of the queue, such as maximum message size or
                       whether it's a FIFO queue.
    :return: A Queue object that contains metadata about the queue and that can be
used
             to perform queue operations like sending and receiving messages.
    """
    if not attributes:
        attributes = {}

    try:
        queue = sqs.create_queue(QueueName=name, Attributes=attributes)
        logger.info("Created queue '%s' with URL=%s", name, queue.url)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create queue named '%s'.", name)
        raise error
    else:
        return queue
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateQueue中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteMessage。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_message(message):
    """
    Delete a message from a queue. Clients must delete messages after they
```

```
    are received and processed to remove them from the queue.

    :param message: The message to delete. The message's queue URL is contained in
                    the message's metadata.
    :return: None
    """
    try:
        message.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted message: %s", message.message_id)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete message: %s", message.message_id)
        raise error
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteMessage中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteMessageBatch`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteMessageBatch`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Delete a batch of messages from a queue in a single request.

    :param queue: The queue from which to delete the messages.
    :param messages: The list of messages to delete.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and failed
             message deletions.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {"Id": str(ind), "ReceiptHandle": msg.receipt_handle}
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
```

```
        ]
        response = queue.delete_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info("Deleted %s",
messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle)
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Could not delete %s",
messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle
                )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete messages from queue %s", queue)
    else:
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteMessageBatch中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteQueue

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteQueue。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def remove_queue(queue):
    """
    Removes an SQS queue. When run against an AWS account, it can take up to
    60 seconds before the queue is actually deleted.

    :param queue: The queue to delete.
    :return: None
    """
```

```
    try:
        queue.delete()
        logger.info("Deleted queue with URL=%s.", queue.url)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete queue with URL=%s!", queue.url)
        raise error
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteQueue中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetQueueUrl

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetQueueUrl。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_queue(name):
    """
    Gets an SQS queue by name.

    :param name: The name that was used to create the queue.
    :return: A Queue object.
    """
    try:
        queue = sqs.get_queue_by_name(QueueName=name)
        logger.info("Got queue '%s' with URL=%s", name, queue.url)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get queue named %s.", name)
        raise error
    else:
        return queue
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetQueueUrl中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListQueues

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListQueues。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_queues(prefix=None):
    """
    Gets a list of SQS queues. When a prefix is specified, only queues with names
    that start with the prefix are returned.

    :param prefix: The prefix used to restrict the list of returned queues.
    :return: A list of Queue objects.
    """
    if prefix:
        queue_iter = sqs.queues.filter(QueueNamePrefix=prefix)
    else:
        queue_iter = sqs.queues.all()
    queues = list(queue_iter)
    if queues:
        logger.info("Got queues: %s", ", ".join([q.url for q in queues]))
    else:
        logger.warning("No queues found.")
    return queues
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListQueues中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ReceiveMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ReceiveMessage。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def receive_messages(queue, max_number, wait_time):
    """
    Receive a batch of messages in a single request from an SQS queue.

    :param queue: The queue from which to receive messages.
    :param max_number: The maximum number of messages to receive. The actual number
                       of messages received might be less.
    :param wait_time: The maximum time to wait (in seconds) before returning. When
                      this number is greater than zero, long polling is used. This
                      can result in reduced costs and fewer false empty responses.
    :return: The list of Message objects received. These each contain the body
             of the message and metadata and custom attributes.
    """
    try:
        messages = queue.receive_messages(
            MessageAttributeNames=["All"],
            MaxNumberOfMessages=max_number,
            WaitTimeSeconds=wait_time,
        )
        for msg in messages:
            logger.info("Received message: %s: %s", msg.message_id, msg.body)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't receive messages from queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return messages
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ReceiveMessage中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SendMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendMessage。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def send_message(queue, message_body, message_attributes=None):
    """
    Send a message to an Amazon SQS queue.

    :param queue: The queue that receives the message.
    :param message_body: The body text of the message.
    :param message_attributes: Custom attributes of the message. These are key-value
                               pairs that can be whatever you want.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the assigned message ID.
    """
    if not message_attributes:
        message_attributes = {}

    try:
        response = queue.send_message(
            MessageBody=message_body, MessageAttributes=message_attributes
        )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Send message failed: %s", message_body)
        raise error
    else:
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SendMessage中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`SendMessageBatch`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SendMessageBatch`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def send_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Send a batch of messages in a single request to an SQS queue.
    This request may return overall success even when some messages were not sent.
    The caller must inspect the Successful and Failed lists in the response and
    resend any failed messages.

    :param queue: The queue to receive the messages.
    :param messages: The messages to send to the queue. These are simplified to
                     contain only the message body and attributes.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and failed
             messages.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {
                "Id": str(ind),
                "MessageBody": msg["body"],
                "MessageAttributes": msg["attributes"],
            }
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.send_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info(
                    "Message sent: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Failed to send: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
```

```
                )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Send messages failed to queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SendMessageBatch中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

建立並發布到 FIFO 主題

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立並發布到 FIFO Amazon SNS 主題。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 Amazon SNS FIFO 主題，訂閱 Amazon SQS FIFO 和標準佇列到該主題，並向該主題發布訊息。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to subscribe queues to a FIFO topic."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the `Subscribe queues to a FIFO topic` demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    sns = boto3.resource("sns")
    sqs = boto3.resource("sqs")
    fifo_topic_wrapper = FifoTopicWrapper(sns)
    sns_wrapper = SnsWrapper(sns)

    prefix = "sqs-subscribe-demo-"
    queues = set()
```

```
    subscriptions = set()

    wholesale_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "wholesale.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(wholesale_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {wholesale_queue.url}.")

    retail_queue = sqs.create_queue(
        QueueName=prefix + "retail.fifo",
        Attributes={
            "MaximumMessageSize": str(4096),
            "ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds": str(10),
            "VisibilityTimeout": str(300),
            "FifoQueue": str(True),
            "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(True),
        },
    )
    queues.add(retail_queue)
    print(f"Created FIFO queue with URL: {retail_queue.url}.")

    analytics_queue = sqs.create_queue(QueueName=prefix + "analytics",
Attributes={})
    queues.add(analytics_queue)
    print(f"Created standard queue with URL: {analytics_queue.url}.")

    topic = fifo_topic_wrapper.create_fifo_topic("price-updates-topic.fifo")
    print(f"Created FIFO topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.add_access_policy(q, topic.attributes["TopicArn"])

    print(f"Added access policies for topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    for q in queues:
        sub = fifo_topic_wrapper.subscribe_queue_to_topic(
            topic, q.attributes["QueueArn"]
```

```
        )
        subscriptions.add(sub)

    print(f"Subscribed queues to topic: {topic.attributes['TopicArn']}.")

    input("Press Enter to publish a message to the topic.")

    message_id = fifo_topic_wrapper.publish_price_update(
        topic, '{"product": 214, "price": 79.99}', "Consumables"
    )

    print(f"Published price update with message ID: {message_id}.")

    # Clean up the subscriptions, queues, and topic.
    input("Press Enter to clean up resources.")
    for s in subscriptions:
        sns_wrapper.delete_subscription(s)

    sns_wrapper.delete_topic(topic)

    for q in queues:
        fifo_topic_wrapper.delete_queue(q)

    print(f"Deleted subscriptions, queues, and topic.")

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)



class FifoTopicWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Amazon SNS FIFO topic and subscription functions."""

    def __init__(self, sns_resource):
        """
        :param sns_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SNS resource.
        """
        self.sns_resource = sns_resource

    def create_fifo_topic(self, topic_name):
        """
        Create a FIFO topic.
        Topic names must be made up of only uppercase and lowercase ASCII letters,
```

```
        numbers, underscores, and hyphens, and must be between 1 and 256 characters
long.
        For a FIFO topic, the name must end with the .fifo suffix.

        :param topic_name: The name for the topic.
        :return: The new topic.
        """
        try:
            topic = self.sns_resource.create_topic(
                Name=topic_name,
                Attributes={
                    "FifoTopic": str(True),
                    "ContentBasedDeduplication": str(False),
                },
            )
            logger.info("Created FIFO topic with name=%s.", topic_name)
            return topic
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't create topic with name=%s!", topic_name)
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def add_access_policy(queue, topic_arn):
        """
        Add the necessary access policy to a queue, so
        it can receive messages from a topic.

        :param queue: The queue resource.
        :param topic_arn: The ARN of the topic.
        :return: None.
        """
        try:
            queue.set_attributes(
                Attributes={
                    "Policy": json.dumps(
                        {
                            "Version": "2012-10-17",
                            "Statement": [
                                {
                                    "Sid": "test-sid",
                                    "Effect": "Allow",
                                    "Principal": {"AWS": "*"},
                                    "Action": "SQS:SendMessage",
```

```
                                    "Resource": queue.attributes["QueueArn"],
                                    "Condition": {
                                        "ArnLike": {"aws:SourceArn": topic_arn}
                                    },
                                }
                            ],
                        }
                    )
                }
            )
            logger.info("Added trust policy to the queue.")
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't add trust policy to the queue!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def subscribe_queue_to_topic(topic, queue_arn):
        """
        Subscribe a queue to a topic.

        :param topic: The topic resource.
        :param queue_arn: The ARN of the queue.
        :return: The subscription resource.
        """
        try:
            subscription = topic.subscribe(
                Protocol="sqs",
                Endpoint=queue_arn,
            )
            logger.info("The queue is subscribed to the topic.")
            return subscription
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't subscribe queue to topic!")
            raise error


    @staticmethod
    def publish_price_update(topic, payload, group_id):
        """
        Compose and publish a message that updates the wholesale price.

        :param topic: The topic to publish to.
        :param payload: The message to publish.
```

```
        :param group_id: The group ID for the message.
        :return: The ID of the message.
        """
        try:
            att_dict = {"business": {"DataType": "String", "StringValue":
"wholesale"}}
            dedup_id = uuid.uuid4()
            response = topic.publish(
                Subject="Price Update",
                Message=payload,
                MessageAttributes=att_dict,
                MessageGroupId=group_id,
                MessageDeduplicationId=str(dedup_id),
            )
            message_id = response["MessageId"]
            logger.info("Published message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't publish message to topic %s.", topic.arn)
            raise error
        return message_id


    @staticmethod
    def delete_queue(queue):
        """
        Removes an SQS queue. When run against an AWS account, it can take up to
        60 seconds before the queue is actually deleted.

        :param queue: The queue to delete.
        :return: None
        """
        try:
            queue.delete()
            logger.info("Deleted queue with URL=%s.", queue.url)
        except ClientError as error:
            logger.exception("Couldn't delete queue with URL=%s!", queue.url)
            raise error
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateTopic
  - 發布
  - Subscribe

發送和接收批消息

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 Amazon SQS 佇列。
- 將批次的訊息傳送至佇列。
- 從佇列接收批次訊息。
- 從佇列中刪除批次的訊息。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立函數以包裝 Amazon SQS 訊息函數。

```
import logging
import sys

import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

import queue_wrapper

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
sqs = boto3.resource("sqs")

def send_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Send a batch of messages in a single request to an SQS queue.
    This request may return overall success even when some messages were not sent.
```

```
    The caller must inspect the Successful and Failed lists in the response and
    resend any failed messages.

    :param queue: The queue to receive the messages.
    :param messages: The messages to send to the queue. These are simplified to
                     contain only the message body and attributes.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and failed
             messages.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {
                "Id": str(ind),
                "MessageBody": msg["body"],
                "MessageAttributes": msg["attributes"],
            }
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.send_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
                logger.info(
                    "Message sent: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Failed to send: %s: %s",
                    msg_meta["MessageId"],
                    messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])]["body"],
                )
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Send messages failed to queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return response



def receive_messages(queue, max_number, wait_time):
    """
    Receive a batch of messages in a single request from an SQS queue.
```

```
    :param queue: The queue from which to receive messages.
    :param max_number: The maximum number of messages to receive. The actual number
                       of messages received might be less.
    :param wait_time: The maximum time to wait (in seconds) before returning. When
                      this number is greater than zero, long polling is used. This
                      can result in reduced costs and fewer false empty responses.
    :return: The list of Message objects received. These each contain the body
             of the message and metadata and custom attributes.
    """
    try:
        messages = queue.receive_messages(
            MessageAttributeNames=["All"],
            MaxNumberOfMessages=max_number,
            WaitTimeSeconds=wait_time,
        )
        for msg in messages:
            logger.info("Received message: %s: %s", msg.message_id, msg.body)
    except ClientError as error:
        logger.exception("Couldn't receive messages from queue: %s", queue)
        raise error
    else:
        return messages



def delete_messages(queue, messages):
    """
    Delete a batch of messages from a queue in a single request.

    :param queue: The queue from which to delete the messages.
    :param messages: The list of messages to delete.
    :return: The response from SQS that contains the list of successful and failed
             message deletions.
    """
    try:
        entries = [
            {"Id": str(ind), "ReceiptHandle": msg.receipt_handle}
            for ind, msg in enumerate(messages)
        ]
        response = queue.delete_messages(Entries=entries)
        if "Successful" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Successful"]:
```

```
                logger.info("Deleted %s",
messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle)
        if "Failed" in response:
            for msg_meta in response["Failed"]:
                logger.warning(
                    "Could not delete %s",
messages[int(msg_meta["Id"])].receipt_handle
                )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete messages from queue %s", queue)
    else:
        return response
```

使用包裝函數批次傳送和接收訊息。

```
def usage_demo():
    """
    Shows how to:
    * Read the lines from this Python file and send the lines in
      batches of 10 as messages to a queue.
    * Receive the messages in batches until the queue is empty.
    * Reassemble the lines of the file and verify they match the original file.
    """

    def pack_message(msg_path, msg_body, msg_line):
        return {
            "body": msg_body,
            "attributes": {
                "path": {"StringValue": msg_path, "DataType": "String"},
                "line": {"StringValue": str(msg_line), "DataType": "String"},
            },
        }

    def unpack_message(msg):
        return (
            msg.message_attributes["path"]["StringValue"],
            msg.body,
            int(msg.message_attributes["line"]["StringValue"]),
        )
```

```
    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    queue = queue_wrapper.create_queue("sqs-usage-demo-message-wrapper")

    with open(__file__) as file:
        lines = file.readlines()

    line = 0
    batch_size = 10
    received_lines = [None] * len(lines)
    print(f"Sending file lines in batches of {batch_size} as messages.")
    while line < len(lines):
        messages = [
            pack_message(__file__, lines[index], index)
            for index in range(line, min(line + batch_size, len(lines)))
        ]
        line = line + batch_size
        send_messages(queue, messages)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
    print(f"Done. Sent {len(lines) - 1} messages.")

    print(f"Receiving, handling, and deleting messages in batches of {batch_size}.")
    more_messages = True
    while more_messages:
        received_messages = receive_messages(queue, batch_size, 2)
        print(".", end="")
        sys.stdout.flush()
        for message in received_messages:
            path, body, line = unpack_message(message)
            received_lines[line] = body
        if received_messages:
            delete_messages(queue, received_messages)
        else:
            more_messages = False
    print("Done.")

    if all([lines[index] == received_lines[index] for index in range(len(lines))]):
        print(f"Successfully reassembled all file lines!")
    else:
        print(f"Uh oh, some lines were missed!")
```

```
    queue.delete()

    print("Thanks for watching!")
    print("-" * 88)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateQueue
  - DeleteMessageBatch
  - DeleteQueue
  - ReceiveMessage
  - SendMessageBatch

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收由 SQS 佇列接收訊息觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    for message in event['Records']:
        process_message(message)
    print("done")
```

```
def process_message(message):
    try:
        print(f"Processed message {message['body']}")
        # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
    except Exception as err:
        print("An error occurred")
        raise err
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Python 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
import json
def lambda_handler(event, context):
    if event:
        batch_item_failures = []
        sqs_batch_response = {}

        for record in event["Records"]:
            try:
                # process message
            except Exception as e:
                batch_item_failures.append({"itemIdentifier": record['messageId']})

        sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
        return sqs_batch_response
```

Step Functions 示例使 SDK for Python (Boto3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 Step Functions 來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Step Functions

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用 Step Functions 式。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import boto3


def hello_stepfunctions(stepfunctions_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Step Functions client and
 list
    the state machines in your account. This list might be empty if you haven't
 created
    any state machines.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions Client object.
    """
    print("Hello, Step Functions! Let's list up to 10 of your state machines:")
    state_machines = stepfunctions_client.list_state_machines(maxResults=10)
    for sm in state_machines["stateMachines"]:
```

```
        print(f"\t{sm['name']}: {sm['stateMachineArn']}")


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_stepfunctions(boto3.client("stepfunctions"))
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListStateMachines中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateActivity`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateActivity`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name):
        """
        Create an activity.
```

```
        :param name: The name of the activity to create.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_activity(name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["activityArn"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateActivity中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateStateMachine`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateStateMachine`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name, definition, role_arn):
```

```
        """
        Creates a state machine with the specific definition. The state machine
assumes
        the provided role before it starts a run.

        :param name: The name to give the state machine.
        :param definition: The Amazon States Language definition of the steps in the
                           the state machine.
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that is assumed
by
                         Step Functions when the state machine is run.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created state machine.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_state_machine(
                name=name, definition=definition, roleArn=role_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["stateMachineArn"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateStateMachine中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteActivity`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteActivity`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def delete(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Delete an activity.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_activity(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteActivity中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteStateMachine

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteStateMachine。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def delete(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Delete a state machine and all of its run data.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteStateMachine中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeExecution

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeExecution。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    def describe_run(self, run_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine run, such as its current status or final
output.

        :param run_arn: The ARN of the run to look up.
        :return: The retrieved run data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_execution(
                executionArn=run_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                run_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeExecution中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeStateMachine

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeStateMachine。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def describe(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to look up.
        :return: The retrieved state machine data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeStateMachine中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetActivityTask

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetActivityTask。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def get_task(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Gets task data for an activity. When a state machine is waiting for the
        specified activity, a response is returned with data from the state machine.
        When a state machine is not waiting, this call blocks for 60 seconds.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to get task data for.
        :return: The task data for the activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.get_activity_task(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get a task for activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetActivityTask中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListActivities

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListActivities。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find an activity by name. This requires listing activities until one is
 found
        with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the activity to search for.
        :return: If found, the ARN of the activity; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_activities")
```

```
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for activity in page.get("activities", []):
                    if activity["name"] == name:
                        return activity["activityArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list activities. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListActivities中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`ListStateMachines`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListStateMachines`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

透過搜尋帳戶的狀態機器清單，依名稱尋找狀態機器。

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find a state machine by name. This requires listing the state machines until
```

```
        one is found with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the state machine to search for.
        :return: The ARN of the state machine if found; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
 self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_state_machines")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for state_machine in page.get("stateMachines", []):
                    if state_machine["name"] == name:
                        return state_machine["stateMachineArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list state machines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListStateMachines中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

SendTaskSuccess

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendTaskSuccess。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
```

```
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def send_task_success(self, task_token, task_response):
        """
        Sends a success response to a waiting activity step. A state machine with an
        activity step waits for the activity to get task data and then respond with
        either success or failure before it resumes processing.

        :param task_token: The token associated with the task. This is included in
the
                           response to the get_activity_task action and must be sent
                           without modification.
        :param task_response: The response data from the activity. This data is
                              received and processed by the state machine.
        """
        try:
            self.stepfunctions_client.send_task_success(
                taskToken=task_token, output=task_response
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send task success. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件SendTaskSuccess中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`StartExecution`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartExecution`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def start(self, state_machine_arn, run_input):
        """
        Start a run of a state machine with a specified input. A run is also known
        as an "execution" in Step Functions.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to run.
        :param run_input: The input to the state machine, in JSON format.
        :return: The ARN of the run. This can be used to get information about the
 run,
                 including its current status and final output.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.start_execution(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn, input=run_input
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["executionArn"]
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartExecution中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

開始使用狀態機

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立活動。
- 從 Amazon States 語言定義建立狀態機，其中包含先前建立的活動作為一個步驟。
- 運行狀態機並使用用戶輸入響應活動。
- 在執行完成後取得最終狀態和輸出，然後清理資源。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class StateMachineScenario:
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using Step
 Functions."""

    def __init__(self, activity, state_machine, iam_client):
        """
        :param activity: An object that wraps activity actions.
        :param state_machine: An object that wraps state machine actions.
        :param iam_client: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) client.
        """
        self.activity = activity
        self.state_machine = state_machine
        self.iam_client = iam_client
        self.state_machine_role = None

    def prerequisites(self, state_machine_role_name):
        """
        Finds or creates an IAM role that can be assumed by Step Functions.
        A role of this kind is required to create a state machine.
        The state machine used in this example does not call any additional
 services,
```

```
        so it needs no additional permissions.

        :param state_machine_role_name: The name of the role.
        :return: Data about the role.
        """
        trust_policy = {
            "Version": "2012-10-17",
            "Statement": [
                {
                    "Sid": "",
                    "Effect": "Allow",
                    "Principal": {"Service": "states.amazonaws.com"},
                    "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                }
            ],
        }
        try:
            role = self.iam_client.get_role(RoleName=state_machine_role_name)
            print(f"Prerequisite IAM role {state_machine_role_name} already
exists.")
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "NoSuchEntity":
                role = None
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get prerequisite IAM role %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    state_machine_role_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        if role is None:
            try:
                role = self.iam_client.create_role(
                    RoleName=state_machine_role_name,
                    AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(trust_policy),
                )
            except ClientError as err:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create prerequisite IAM role %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    state_machine_role_name,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
```

```
                raise
        self.state_machine_role = role["Role"]

    def find_or_create_activity(self, activity_name):
        """
        Finds or creates a Step Functions activity.

        :param activity_name: The name of the activity.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the activity.
        """
        print("First, let's set up an activity and state machine.")
        activity_arn = self.activity.find(activity_name)
        if activity_arn is None:
            activity_arn = self.activity.create(activity_name)
            print(
                f"Activity {activity_name} created. Its Amazon Resource Name (ARN)
is "
                f"{activity_arn}."
            )
        else:
            print(f"Activity {activity_name} already exists.")
        return activity_arn

    def find_or_create_state_machine(
        self, state_machine_name, activity_arn, state_machine_file
    ):
        """
        Finds or creates a Step Functions state machine.

        :param state_machine_name: The name of the state machine.
        :param activity_arn: The ARN of an activity that is used as a step in the
state
                             machine. This ARN is injected into the state machine
                             definition that's used to create the state machine.
        :param state_machine_file: The path to a file containing the state machine
                                   definition.
        :return: The ARN of the state machine.
        """
        state_machine_arn = self.state_machine.find(state_machine_name)
        if state_machine_arn is None:
            with open(state_machine_file) as state_machine_file:
                state_machine_def = state_machine_file.read().replace(
                    "{{DOC_EXAMPLE_ACTIVITY_ARN}}", activity_arn
                )
```

```
                state_machine_arn = self.state_machine.create(
                    state_machine_name,
                    state_machine_def,
                    self.state_machine_role["Arn"],
                )
            print(f"State machine {state_machine_name} created.")
        else:
            print(f"State machine {state_machine_name} already exists.")
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Here's some information about state machine {state_machine_name}:")
        state_machine_info = self.state_machine.describe(state_machine_arn)
        for field in ["name", "status", "stateMachineArn", "roleArn"]:
            print(f"\t{field}: {state_machine_info[field]}")
        return state_machine_arn

    def run_state_machine(self, state_machine_arn, activity_arn):
        """
        Run the state machine. The state machine used in this example is a simple
        chat simulation. It contains an activity step in a loop that is used for
user
        interaction. When the state machine gets to the activity step, it waits for
        an external application to get task data and submit a response. This
function
        acts as the activity application by getting task input and responding with
        user input.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine.
        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity used as a step in the state
machine.
        :return: The ARN of the run.
        """
        print(
            f"Let's run the state machine. It's a simplistic, non-AI chat simulator
"
            f"we'll call ChatSFN."
        )
        user_name = q.ask("What should ChatSFN call you? ", q.non_empty)
        run_input = {"name": user_name}
        print("Starting state machine...")
        run_arn = self.state_machine.start(state_machine_arn, json.dumps(run_input))
        action = None
        while action != "done":
            activity_task = self.activity.get_task(activity_arn)
            task_input = json.loads(activity_task["input"])
```

```
            print(f"ChatSFN: {task_input['message']}")
            action = task_input["actions"][
                q.choose("What now? ", task_input["actions"])
            ]
            task_response = {"action": action}
            self.activity.send_task_success(
                activity_task["taskToken"], json.dumps(task_response)
            )
        return run_arn

    def finish_state_machine_run(self, run_arn):
        """
        Wait for the state machine run to finish, then print final status and
output.

        :param run_arn: The ARN of the run to retrieve.
        """
        print(f"Let's get the final output from the state machine:")
        status = "RUNNING"
        while status == "RUNNING":
            run_output = self.state_machine.describe_run(run_arn)
            status = run_output["status"]
            if status == "RUNNING":
                print(
                    "The state machine is still running, let's wait for it to
finish."
                )
                wait(1)
            elif status == "SUCCEEDED":
                print(f"ChatSFN: {json.loads(run_output['output'])['message']}")
            else:
                print(f"Run status: {status}.")

    def cleanup(
        self,
        state_machine_name,
        state_machine_arn,
        activity_name,
        activity_arn,
        state_machine_role_name,
    ):
        """
        Clean up resources created by this example.
```

```
        :param state_machine_name: The name of the state machine.
        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine.
        :param activity_name: The name of the activity.
        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity.
        :param state_machine_role_name: The name of the role used by the state
machine.
        """
        if q.ask(
            "Do you want to delete the state machine, activity, and role created for
this "
            "example? (y/n) ",
            q.is_yesno,
        ):
            self.state_machine.delete(state_machine_arn)
            print(f"Deleted state machine {state_machine_name}.")
            self.activity.delete(activity_arn)
            print(f"Deleted activity {activity_name}.")
            self.iam_client.delete_role(RoleName=state_machine_role_name)
            print(f"Deleted role {state_machine_role_name}.")

    def run_scenario(self, activity_name, state_machine_name):
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the AWS Step Functions state machines demo.")
        print("-" * 88)

        activity_arn = self.find_or_create_activity(activity_name)
        state_machine_arn = self.find_or_create_state_machine(
            state_machine_name,
            activity_arn,
            "../../../resources/sample_files/chat_sfn_state_machine.json",
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        run_arn = self.run_state_machine(state_machine_arn, activity_arn)
        print("-" * 88)
        self.finish_state_machine_run(run_arn)
        print("-" * 88)
        self.cleanup(
            state_machine_name,
            state_machine_arn,
            activity_name,
            activity_arn,
            self.state_machine_role["RoleName"],
        )
```

```
        print("-" * 88)
        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")
    try:
        stepfunctions_client = boto3.client("stepfunctions")
        iam_client = boto3.client("iam")
        scenario = StateMachineScenario(
            Activity(stepfunctions_client),
            StateMachine(stepfunctions_client),
            iam_client,
        )
        scenario.prerequisites("doc-example-state-machine-chat")
        scenario.run_scenario("doc-example-activity", "doc-example-state-machine")
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

定義包裝狀態機器動作的類別。

```
class StateMachine:
    """Encapsulates Step Functions state machine actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name, definition, role_arn):
        """
        Creates a state machine with the specific definition. The state machine
 assumes
        the provided role before it starts a run.

        :param name: The name to give the state machine.
        :param definition: The Amazon States Language definition of the steps in the
                           the state machine.
```

```
        :param role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that is assumed
by
                         Step Functions when the state machine is run.
        :return: The ARN of the newly created state machine.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_state_machine(
                name=name, definition=definition, roleArn=role_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["stateMachineArn"]


    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find a state machine by name. This requires listing the state machines until
        one is found with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the state machine to search for.
        :return: The ARN of the state machine if found; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator =
self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_state_machines")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for state_machine in page.get("stateMachines", []):
                    if state_machine["name"] == name:
                        return state_machine["stateMachineArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list state machines. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
```

```
    def describe(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to look up.
        :return: The retrieved state machine data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def start(self, state_machine_arn, run_input):
        """
        Start a run of a state machine with a specified input. A run is also known
        as an "execution" in Step Functions.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to run.
        :param run_input: The input to the state machine, in JSON format.
        :return: The ARN of the run. This can be used to get information about the
run,
                 including its current status and final output.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.start_execution(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn, input=run_input
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't start state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["executionArn"]


    def describe_run(self, run_arn):
        """
        Get data about a state machine run, such as its current status or final
output.

        :param run_arn: The ARN of the run to look up.
        :return: The retrieved run data.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.describe_execution(
                executionArn=run_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't describe run %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                run_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def delete(self, state_machine_arn):
        """
        Delete a state machine and all of its run data.

        :param state_machine_arn: The ARN of the state machine to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_state_machine(
                stateMachineArn=state_machine_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete state machine %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
```

```
                state_machine_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

定義包裝活動動作的類別。

```
class Activity:
    """Encapsulates Step Function activity actions."""

    def __init__(self, stepfunctions_client):
        """
        :param stepfunctions_client: A Boto3 Step Functions client.
        """
        self.stepfunctions_client = stepfunctions_client


    def create(self, name):
        """
        Create an activity.

        :param name: The name of the activity to create.
        :return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.create_activity(name=name)
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't create activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                name,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response["activityArn"]
```

```
    def find(self, name):
        """
        Find an activity by name. This requires listing activities until one is
found
        with a matching name.

        :param name: The name of the activity to search for.
        :return: If found, the ARN of the activity; otherwise, None.
        """
        try:
            paginator = self.stepfunctions_client.get_paginator("list_activities")
            for page in paginator.paginate():
                for activity in page.get("activities", []):
                    if activity["name"] == name:
                        return activity["activityArn"]
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't list activities. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def get_task(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Gets task data for an activity. When a state machine is waiting for the
        specified activity, a response is returned with data from the state machine.
        When a state machine is not waiting, this call blocks for 60 seconds.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to get task data for.
        :return: The task data for the activity.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.get_activity_task(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't get a task for activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response


    def send_task_success(self, task_token, task_response):
        """
        Sends a success response to a waiting activity step. A state machine with an
        activity step waits for the activity to get task data and then respond with
        either success or failure before it resumes processing.

        :param task_token: The token associated with the task. This is included in
the
                           response to the get_activity_task action and must be sent
                           without modification.
        :param task_response: The response data from the activity. This data is
                              received and processed by the state machine.
        """
        try:
            self.stepfunctions_client.send_task_success(
                taskToken=task_token, output=task_response
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't send task success. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


    def delete(self, activity_arn):
        """
        Delete an activity.

        :param activity_arn: The ARN of the activity to delete.
        """
        try:
            response = self.stepfunctions_client.delete_activity(
                activityArn=activity_arn
            )
        except ClientError as err:
```

```
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't delete activity %s. Here's why: %s: %s",
                activity_arn,
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - CreateActivity
  - CreateStateMachine
  - DeleteActivity
  - DeleteStateMachine
  - DescribeExecution
  - DescribeStateMachine
  - GetActivityTask
  - ListActivities
  - ListStateMachines
  - SendTaskSuccess
  - StartExecution
  - StopExecution

使用步驟函數協調生成 AI 應用 Step Functions

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon 基岩和 Step Functions 來建置和協調生成 AI 應用程式。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

Amazon 基岩無伺服器提示鏈結案例示範如何AWS Step Functions使用 Amazon 基岩和適用於 Amazon 基岩的代理程式來建置和協調複雜、無伺服器且可高度擴展的生成式 AI 應用程式。它包含以下工作實例：

- 為文學博客撰寫給定小說的分析。此範例說明簡單、連續的提示鏈。
- 生成有關給定主題的短篇小說。此範例說明 AI 如何反覆處理先前產生的項目清單。
- 建立週末假期前往指定目的地的行程。此範例說明如何平行化多個不同的提示。
- 向作為電影製作人的人類用戶推廣電影的想法。此範例說明如何使用不同的推論參數平行化相同的提示、如何回溯至鏈結中的上一個步驟，以及如何將人工輸入納入作為工作流程的一部分。
- 根據用戶手頭的成分計劃一頓飯。此示例說明了提示鏈如何合併兩個不同的 AI 對話，其中兩個 AI 角色彼此進行辯論以改善最終結果。
- 查找並總結當今最高趨勢的 GitHub 存儲庫。此範例說明鏈結多個與外部 API 互動的 AI 代理程式。

有關完整的源代碼和設置和運行說明，請參閱上的完整項目GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Bedrock
- Amazon 基岩運行時
- 適用於 Amazon Bedrock 的代理程式
- Amazon 基岩運行時的代理
- Step Functions

AWS STS 使用 SDK 的例子（博圖 3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS STS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AssumeRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssumeRole`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

擔任需要 MFA 字符的 IAM 角色，並使用暫時性憑證列出該帳戶的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。

```
def list_buckets_from_assumed_role_with_mfa(
    assume_role_arn, session_name, mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp, sts_client
):
    """
    Assumes a role from another account and uses the temporary credentials from
    that role to list the Amazon S3 buckets that are owned by the other account.
    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    The assumed role must grant permission to list the buckets in the other account.

    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
                            grants access to list the other account's buckets.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual MFA
                              device, this is an ARN.
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the role.
    """
    response = sts_client.assume_role(
        RoleArn=assume_role_arn,
        RoleSessionName=session_name,
        SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number,
        TokenCode=mfa_totp,
    )
```

```
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
    print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Listing buckets for the assumed role's account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AssumeRole中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`GetSessionToken`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetSessionToken`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

透過傳遞 MFA 字符取得工作階段字符，並使用它列出該帳戶的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。

```
def list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp,
 sts_client):
    """
    Gets a session token with MFA credentials and uses the temporary session
    credentials to list Amazon S3 buckets.

    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual MFA
                              device, this is an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
```

```
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the role.
    """
    if mfa_serial_number is not None:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token(
            SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number, TokenCode=mfa_totp
        )
    else:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token()
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Buckets for the account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetSessionToken中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

擔任需要 MFA 字符的 IAM 角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何擔任需要 MFA 權杖的角色。

> **Warning**
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立一個可授予許可的 IAM 角色，以列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 建立 IAM 使用者，該使用者只有在提供 MFA 憑證時才具有擔任該角色的許可。

- 為使用者註冊 MFA 裝置。
- 擔任角色並使用暫時性憑證列出 S3 儲存貯體。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 IAM 使用者，註冊 MFA 裝置，並建立一個可授予許可以列出 S3 儲存貯體的角色。使用者只有擔任該角色的權利。

```
def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a new user with no permissions.
    Creates a new virtual MFA device.
    Displays the QR code to seed the device.
    Asks for two codes from the MFA device.
    Registers the MFA device for the user.
    Creates an access key pair for the user.
    Creates a role with a policy that lets the user assume the role and requires
 MFA.
    Creates a policy that allows listing Amazon S3 buckets.
    Attaches the policy to the role.
    Creates an inline policy for the user that lets the user assume the role.

    For demonstration purposes, the user is created in the same account as the role,
    but in practice the user would likely be from another account.

    Any MFA device that can scan a QR code will work with this demonstration.
    Common choices are mobile apps like LastPass Authenticator,
    Microsoft Authenticator, or Google Authenticator.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) resource
                         that has permissions to create users, roles, and policies
                         in the account.
    :return: The newly created user, user key, virtual MFA device, and role.
    """
    user = iam_resource.create_user(UserName=unique_name("user"))
    print(f"Created user {user.name}.")
```

```
    virtual_mfa_device = iam_resource.create_virtual_mfa_device(
        VirtualMFADeviceName=unique_name("mfa")
    )
    print(f"Created virtual MFA device {virtual_mfa_device.serial_number}")

    print(
        f"Showing the QR code for the device. Scan this in the MFA app of your "
        f"choice."
    )
    with open("qr.png", "wb") as qr_file:
        qr_file.write(virtual_mfa_device.qr_code_png)
    webbrowser.open(qr_file.name)

    print(f"Enter two consecutive code from your MFA device.")
    mfa_code_1 = input("Enter the first code: ")
    mfa_code_2 = input("Enter the second code: ")
    user.enable_mfa(
        SerialNumber=virtual_mfa_device.serial_number,
        AuthenticationCode1=mfa_code_1,
        AuthenticationCode2=mfa_code_2,
    )
    os.remove(qr_file.name)
    print(f"MFA device is registered with the user.")

    user_key = user.create_access_key_pair()
    print(f"Created access key pair for user.")

    print(f"Wait for user to be ready.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    role = iam_resource.create_role(
        RoleName=unique_name("role"),
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {"AWS": user.arn},
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                        "Condition": {"Bool": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": True}},
                    }
                ],
```

```
            }
        ),
    )
    print(f"Created role {role.name} that requires MFA.")

    policy = iam_resource.create_policy(
        PolicyName=unique_name("policy"),
        PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                        "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    role.attach_policy(PolicyArn=policy.arn)
    print(f"Created policy {policy.policy_name} and attached it to the role.")

    user.create_policy(
        PolicyName=unique_name("user-policy"),
        PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                        "Resource": role.arn,
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    print(
        f"Created an inline policy for {user.name} that lets the user assume "
        f"the role."
    )

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.", end="")
```

```
    progress_bar(10)

    return user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device, role
```

說明如果沒有 MFA 字符，不允許擔任角色。

```
def try_to_assume_role_without_mfa(assume_role_arn, session_name, sts_client):
    """
    Shows that attempting to assume the role without sending MFA credentials results
    in an AccessDenied error.

    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role to assume.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the role.
    """
    print(f"Trying to assume the role without sending MFA credentials...")
    try:
        sts_client.assume_role(RoleArn=assume_role_arn,
 RoleSessionName=session_name)
        raise RuntimeError("Expected AccessDenied error.")
    except ClientError as error:
        if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
            print("Got AccessDenied.")
        else:
            raise
```

擔任可授予許可以列出 S3 儲存貯體的角色，傳遞所需 MFA 字符，並顯示可列出的儲存貯體。

```
def list_buckets_from_assumed_role_with_mfa(
    assume_role_arn, session_name, mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp, sts_client
):
    """
    Assumes a role from another account and uses the temporary credentials from
    that role to list the Amazon S3 buckets that are owned by the other account.
    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    The assumed role must grant permission to list the buckets in the other account.
```

```
    :param assume_role_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the role that
                            grants access to list the other account's buckets.
    :param session_name: The name of the STS session.
    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual MFA
                              device, this is an ARN.
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the role.
    """
    response = sts_client.assume_role(
        RoleArn=assume_role_arn,
        RoleSessionName=session_name,
        SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number,
        TokenCode=mfa_totp,
    )
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
    print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Listing buckets for the assumed role's account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

銷毀為示範所建立的資源。

```
def teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device, role):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param user: The demo user.
    :param role: The demo role.
    """
    for attached in role.attached_policies.all():
        policy_name = attached.policy_name
```

```
        role.detach_policy(PolicyArn=attached.arn)
        attached.delete()
        print(f"Detached and deleted {policy_name}.")
    role.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
    for user_pol in user.policies.all():
        user_pol.delete()
        print("Deleted inline user policy.")
    for key in user.access_keys.all():
        key.delete()
        print("Deleted user's access key.")
    for mfa in user.mfa_devices.all():
        mfa.disassociate()
    virtual_mfa_device.delete()
    user.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {user.name}.")
```

使用先前定義的函數執行此案例。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        f"Welcome to the AWS Security Token Service assume role demo, "
        f"starring multi-factor authentication (MFA)!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device, role = setup(iam_resource)
    print(f"Created {user.name} and {role.name}.")
    try:
        sts_client = boto3.client(
            "sts", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id,
 aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
        )
        try_to_assume_role_without_mfa(role.arn, "demo-sts-session", sts_client)
        mfa_totp = input("Enter the code from your registered MFA device: ")
        list_buckets_from_assumed_role_with_mfa(
            role.arn,
            "demo-sts-session",
```

```
            virtual_mfa_device.serial_number,
            mfa_totp,
            sts_client,
        )
    finally:
        teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device, role)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AssumeRole中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

為聯合身分使用者建構 URL

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立可對目前帳戶的 Amazon S3 資源授予唯讀存取權的 IAM 角色。
- 從 AWS 聯合端點取得安全性權杖。
- 建構可用來使用聯合憑證存取主控台的 URL。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立可對目前帳戶的 S3 資源授予唯讀存取權的角色。

```
def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a role that can be assumed by the current user.
    Attaches a policy that allows only Amazon S3 read-only access.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) instance
                         that has the permission to create a role.
    :return: The newly created role.
    """
    role = iam_resource.create_role(
```

```
        RoleName=unique_name("role"),
        AssumeRolePolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Principal": {"AWS": iam_resource.CurrentUser().arn},
                        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    role.attach_policy(PolicyArn="arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/AmazonS3ReadOnlyAccess")
    print(f"Created role {role.name}.")

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return role
```

從 AWS 聯合端點取得安全性權杖，並建構可用來使用聯合認證存取主控台的 URL。

```
def construct_federated_url(assume_role_arn, session_name, issuer, sts_client):
    """
    Constructs a URL that gives federated users direct access to the AWS Management
    Console.

    1. Acquires temporary credentials from AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) that
       can be used to assume a role with limited permissions.
    2. Uses the temporary credentials to request a sign-in token from the
       AWS federation endpoint.
    3. Builds a URL that can be used in a browser to navigate to the AWS federation
       endpoint, includes the sign-in token for authentication, and redirects to
       the AWS Management Console with permissions defined by the role that was
       specified in step 1.

    :param assume_role_arn: The role that specifies the permissions that are
 granted.
```

```
                              The current user must have permission to assume the
role.
    :param session_name: The name for the STS session.
    :param issuer: The organization that issues the URL.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that can assume the role.
    :return: The federated URL.
    """
    response = sts_client.assume_role(
        RoleArn=assume_role_arn, RoleSessionName=session_name
    )
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]
    print(f"Assumed role {assume_role_arn} and got temporary credentials.")

    session_data = {
        "sessionId": temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        "sessionKey": temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        "sessionToken": temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    }
    aws_federated_signin_endpoint = "https://signin.aws.amazon.com/federation"

    # Make a request to the AWS federation endpoint to get a sign-in token.
    # The requests.get function URL-encodes the parameters and builds the query
string
    # before making the request.
    response = requests.get(
        aws_federated_signin_endpoint,
        params={
            "Action": "getSigninToken",
            "SessionDuration": str(datetime.timedelta(hours=12).seconds),
            "Session": json.dumps(session_data),
        },
    )
    signin_token = json.loads(response.text)
    print(f"Got a sign-in token from the AWS sign-in federation endpoint.")

    # Make a federated URL that can be used to sign into the AWS Management Console.
    query_string = urllib.parse.urlencode(
        {
            "Action": "login",
            "Issuer": issuer,
            "Destination": "https://console.aws.amazon.com/",
            "SigninToken": signin_token["SigninToken"],
        }
    )
```

```
    federated_url = f"{aws_federated_signin_endpoint}?{query_string}"
    return federated_url
```

銷毀為示範所建立的資源。

```
def teardown(role):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param role: The demo role.
    """
    for attached in role.attached_policies.all():
        role.detach_policy(PolicyArn=attached.arn)
        print(f"Detached {attached.policy_name}.")
    role.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {role.name}.")
```

使用先前定義的函數執行此案例。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(f"Welcome to the AWS Security Token Service federated URL demo.")
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    role = setup(iam_resource)
    sts_client = boto3.client("sts")
    try:
        federated_url = construct_federated_url(
            role.arn, "AssumeRoleDemoSession", "example.org", sts_client
        )
        print(
            "Constructed a federated URL that can be used to connect to the "
            "AWS Management Console with role-defined permissions:"
        )
        print("-" * 88)
        print(federated_url)
```

```
        print("-" * 88)
        _ = input(
            "Copy and paste the above URL into a browser to open the AWS "
            "Management Console with limited permissions. When done, press "
            "Enter to clean up and complete this demo."
        )
    finally:
        teardown(role)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AssumeRole中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

獲取需要 MFA 字符的工作階段字符

下列程式碼範例示範如何獲取需要 MFA 權杖的工作階段字符。

> **Warning**
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立一個可授予許可的 IAM 角色，以列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 建立 IAM 使用者，該使用者只有在提供 MFA 憑證時才具有擔任該角色的許可。
- 為使用者註冊 MFA 裝置。
- 提供 MFA 憑證以取得工作階段權杖，並使用暫時性憑證列出 S3 儲存貯體。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 IAM 使用者，註冊 MFA 裝置，並建立角色，授予許可以便在使用 MFA 憑證時讓使用者僅列出 S3 儲存貯體。

```
def setup(iam_resource):
    """
    Creates a new user with no permissions.
    Creates a new virtual multi-factor authentication (MFA) device.
    Displays the QR code to seed the device.
    Asks for two codes from the MFA device.
    Registers the MFA device for the user.
    Creates an access key pair for the user.
    Creates an inline policy for the user that lets the user list Amazon S3 buckets,
    but only when MFA credentials are used.

    Any MFA device that can scan a QR code will work with this demonstration.
    Common choices are mobile apps like LastPass Authenticator,
    Microsoft Authenticator, or Google Authenticator.

    :param iam_resource: A Boto3 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) resource
                         that has permissions to create users, MFA devices, and
                         policies in the account.
    :return: The newly created user, user key, and virtual MFA device.
    """
    user = iam_resource.create_user(UserName=unique_name("user"))
    print(f"Created user {user.name}.")

    virtual_mfa_device = iam_resource.create_virtual_mfa_device(
        VirtualMFADeviceName=unique_name("mfa")
    )
    print(f"Created virtual MFA device {virtual_mfa_device.serial_number}")

    print(
        f"Showing the QR code for the device. Scan this in the MFA app of your "
        f"choice."
    )
    with open("qr.png", "wb") as qr_file:
        qr_file.write(virtual_mfa_device.qr_code_png)
    webbrowser.open(qr_file.name)

    print(f"Enter two consecutive code from your MFA device.")
    mfa_code_1 = input("Enter the first code: ")
    mfa_code_2 = input("Enter the second code: ")
    user.enable_mfa(
        SerialNumber=virtual_mfa_device.serial_number,
        AuthenticationCode1=mfa_code_1,
        AuthenticationCode2=mfa_code_2,
```

```
    )
    os.remove(qr_file.name)
    print(f"MFA device is registered with the user.")

    user_key = user.create_access_key_pair()
    print(f"Created access key pair for user.")

    print(f"Wait for user to be ready.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    user.create_policy(
        PolicyName=unique_name("user-policy"),
        PolicyDocument=json.dumps(
            {
                "Version": "2012-10-17",
                "Statement": [
                    {
                        "Effect": "Allow",
                        "Action": "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                        "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::*",
                        "Condition": {"Bool": {"aws:MultiFactorAuthPresent": True}},
                    }
                ],
            }
        ),
    )
    print(
        f"Created an inline policy for {user.name} that lets the user list buckets,
"
        f"but only when MFA credentials are present."
    )

    print("Give AWS time to propagate these new resources and connections.", end="")
    progress_bar(10)

    return user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device
```

透過傳遞 MFA 字符獲取暫時性工作階段憑證，並使用憑證列出該帳戶的 S3 儲存貯體。

```
def list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(mfa_serial_number, mfa_totp,
 sts_client):
    """
    Gets a session token with MFA credentials and uses the temporary session
    credentials to list Amazon S3 buckets.

    Requires an MFA device serial number and token.

    :param mfa_serial_number: The serial number of the MFA device. For a virtual MFA
                              device, this is an Amazon Resource Name (ARN).
    :param mfa_totp: A time-based, one-time password issued by the MFA device.
    :param sts_client: A Boto3 STS instance that has permission to assume the role.
    """
    if mfa_serial_number is not None:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token(
            SerialNumber=mfa_serial_number, TokenCode=mfa_totp
        )
    else:
        response = sts_client.get_session_token()
    temp_credentials = response["Credentials"]

    s3_resource = boto3.resource(
        "s3",
        aws_access_key_id=temp_credentials["AccessKeyId"],
        aws_secret_access_key=temp_credentials["SecretAccessKey"],
        aws_session_token=temp_credentials["SessionToken"],
    )

    print(f"Buckets for the account:")
    for bucket in s3_resource.buckets.all():
        print(bucket.name)
```

銷毀為示範所建立的資源。

```
def teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device):
    """
    Removes all resources created during setup.

    :param user: The demo user.
    :param role: The demo MFA device.
```

```
    """
    for user_pol in user.policies.all():
        user_pol.delete()
        print("Deleted inline user policy.")
    for key in user.access_keys.all():
        key.delete()
        print("Deleted user's access key.")
    for mfa in user.mfa_devices.all():
        mfa.disassociate()
    virtual_mfa_device.delete()
    user.delete()
    print(f"Deleted {user.name}.")
```

使用先前定義的函數執行此案例。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Drives the demonstration."""
    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        f"Welcome to the AWS Security Token Service assume role demo, "
        f"starring multi-factor authentication (MFA)!"
    )
    print("-" * 88)
    iam_resource = boto3.resource("iam")
    user, user_key, virtual_mfa_device = setup(iam_resource)
    try:
        sts_client = boto3.client(
            "sts", aws_access_key_id=user_key.id,
 aws_secret_access_key=user_key.secret
        )
        try:
            print("Listing buckets without specifying MFA credentials.")
            list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(None, None, sts_client)
        except ClientError as error:
            if error.response["Error"]["Code"] == "AccessDenied":
                print("Got expected AccessDenied error.")
        mfa_totp = input("Enter the code from your registered MFA device: ")
        list_buckets_with_session_token_with_mfa(
            virtual_mfa_device.serial_number, mfa_totp, sts_client
        )
```

```
    finally:
        teardown(user, virtual_mfa_device)
        print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetSessionToken中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

AWS Support 使用 SDK 的例子（博圖 3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS Support。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS Support

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS Support。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import logging
import boto3
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError

logger = logging.getLogger(__name__)
```

```
def hello_support(support_client):
    """
    Use the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) to create an AWS Support client and count
    the available services in your account.
    This example uses the default settings specified in your shared credentials
    and config files.

    :param support_client: A Boto3 Support Client object.
    """
    try:
        print("Hello, AWS Support! Let's count the available Support services:")
        response = support_client.describe_services()
        print(f"There are {len(response['services'])} services available.")
    except ClientError as err:
        if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
            logger.info(
                "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise Support
 "
                "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
                "examples."
            )
        else:
            logger.error(
                "Couldn't count services. Here's why: %s: %s",
                err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                err.response["Error"]["Message"],
            )
            raise


if __name__ == "__main__":
    hello_support(boto3.client("support"))
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeServices中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

AddAttachmentsToSet

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddAttachmentsToSet。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def add_attachment_to_set(self):
        """
        Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does not
 exist.

        :return: The attachment set ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.add_attachments_to_set(
                attachments=[
                    {
                        "fileName": "attachment_file.txt",
```

```
                        "data": b"This is a sample file for attachment to a support
case.",
                    }
                ]
            )
            new_set_id = response["attachmentSetId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add attachment. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return new_set_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AddAttachmentsToSet中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

AddCommunicationToCase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AddCommunicationToCase。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SupportWrapper:
```

```
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def add_communication_to_case(self, attachment_set_id, case_id):
        """
        Add a communication and an attachment set to a case.

        :param attachment_set_id: The ID of an existing attachment set.
        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        """
        try:
            self.support_client.add_communication_to_case(
                caseId=case_id,
                communicationBody="This is an example communication added to a
support case.",
                attachmentSetId=attachment_set_id,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add communication. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AddCommunicationToCase中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`CreateCase`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCase`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def create_case(self, service, category, severity):
        """
        Create a new support case.
```

```
        :param service: The service to use for the new case.
        :param category: The category to use for the new case.
        :param severity: The severity to use for the new case.
        :return: The caseId of the new case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.create_case(
                subject="Example case for testing, ignore.",
                serviceCode=service["code"],
                severityCode=severity["code"],
                categoryCode=category["code"],
                communicationBody="Example support case body.",
                language="en",
                issueType="customer-service",
            )
            case_id = response["caseId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return case_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateCase中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DescribeAttachment`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAttachment`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_attachment(self, attachment_id):
        """
        Get information about an attachment by its attachmentID.

        :param attachment_id: The ID of the attachment.
        :return: The name of the attached file.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_attachment(
                attachmentId=attachment_id
            )
            attached_file = response["attachment"]["fileName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
 Support "
```

```
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get attachment description. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return attached_file
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeAttachment中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeCases

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeCases。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
```

```
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_cases(self, after_time, before_time, resolved):
        """
        Describe support cases over a period of time, optionally filtering
        by status.

        :param after_time: The start time to include for cases.
        :param before_time: The end time to include for cases.
        :param resolved: True to include resolved cases in the results,
            otherwise results are open cases.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            cases = []
            paginator = self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_cases")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                afterTime=after_time,
                beforeTime=before_time,
                includeResolvedCases=resolved,
                language="en",
            ):
                cases += page["cases"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe cases. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
```

```
            if resolved:
                cases = filter(lambda case: case["status"] == "resolved", cases)
            return cases
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeCases中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeCommunications

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeCommunications。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_all_case_communications(self, case_id):
        """
        Describe all the communications for a case using a paginator.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
```

```
        :return: The communications for the case.
        """
        try:
            communications = []
            paginator = self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_communications")
            for page in paginator.paginate(caseId=case_id):
                communications += page["communications"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe communications. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return communications
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeCommunications中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeServices

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeServices`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_services(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of AWS services available for support for a language.

        :param language: The language for support services.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of AWS service descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_services(language=language)
            services = response["services"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
 Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get Support services for language %s. Here's why: %s:
 %s",
                    language,
```

```
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return services
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeServices中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DescribeSeverityLevels

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeSeverityLevels。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_severity_levels(self, language):
        """
```

```
        Get the descriptions of available severity levels for support cases for a
language.

        :param language: The language for support severity levels.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of severity levels.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.support_client.describe_severity_levels(language=language)
            severity_levels = response["severityLevels"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get severity levels for language %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return severity_levels
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DescribeSeverityLevels中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ResolveCase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ResolveCase。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def resolve_case(self, case_id):
        """
        Resolve a support case by its caseId.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case to resolve.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.resolve_case(caseId=case_id)
            final_status = response["finalCaseStatus"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
 Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
 subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
```

```
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't resolve case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return final_status
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ResolveCase中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

開始使用案例

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 取得並顯示案例可用的服務和嚴重性層級。
- 根據選取的服務、類別和嚴重性層級建立支援案例。
- 取得並顯示當天開啟的案例清單。
- 將附件集和通訊新增至新案例。
- 描述案例的新附件和通訊。
- 解決案例。
- 取得並顯示當天已解決的案例清單。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在命令提示中執行互動式案例。

```
class SupportCasesScenario:
```

```
    """Runs an interactive scenario that shows how to get started using AWS
Support."""

    def __init__(self, support_wrapper):
        """
        :param support_wrapper: An object that wraps AWS Support actions.
        """
        self.support_wrapper = support_wrapper

    def display_and_select_service(self):
        """
        Lists support services and prompts the user to select one.

        :return: The support service selected by the user.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        services_list = self.support_wrapper.describe_services("en")
        print(f"AWS Support client returned {len(services_list)} services.")
        print("Displaying first 10 services:")

        service_choices = [svc["name"] for svc in services_list[:10]]
        selected_index = q.choose(
            "Select an example support service by entering a number from the
preceding list:",
            service_choices,
        )
        selected_service = services_list[selected_index]
        print("-" * 88)
        return selected_service

    def display_and_select_category(self, service):
        """
        Lists categories for a support service and prompts the user to select one.

        :param service: The service of the categories.
        :return: The selected category.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(
            f"Available support categories for Service {service['name']}
{len(service['categories'])}:"
        )
        categories_choices = [category["name"] for category in
service["categories"]]
```

```
        selected_index = q.choose(
            "Select an example support category by entering a number from the
preceding list:",
            categories_choices,
        )
        selected_category = service["categories"][selected_index]
        print("-" * 88)
        return selected_category

    def display_and_select_severity(self):
        """
        Lists available severity levels and prompts the user to select one.

        :return: The selected severity level.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        severity_levels_list = self.support_wrapper.describe_severity_levels("en")
        print(f"Available severity levels:")
        severity_choices = [level["name"] for level in severity_levels_list]
        selected_index = q.choose(
            "Select an example severity level by entering a number from the
preceding list:",
            severity_choices,
        )
        selected_severity = severity_levels_list[selected_index]
        print("-" * 88)
        return selected_severity

    def create_example_case(self, service, category, severity_level):
        """
        Creates an example support case with the user's selections.

        :param service: The service for the new case.
        :param category: The category for the new case.
        :param severity_level: The severity level for the new case.
        :return: The caseId of the new support case.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Creating new case for service {service['name']}.")
        case_id = self.support_wrapper.create_case(service, category,
severity_level)
        print(f"\tNew case created with ID {case_id}.")
        print("-" * 88)
        return case_id
```

```
    def list_open_cases(self):
        """
        List the open cases for the current day.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the open cases for the current day.")
        start_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date())
        end_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date() + timedelta(days=1))
        open_cases = self.support_wrapper.describe_cases(start_time, end_time,
False)
        for case in open_cases:
            print(f"\tCase: {case['caseId']}: status {case['status']}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def create_attachment_set(self):
        """
        Create an attachment set with a sample file.

        :return: The attachment set ID of the new attachment set.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Creating attachment set with a sample file.")
        attachment_set_id = self.support_wrapper.add_attachment_to_set()
        print(f"\tNew attachment set created with ID {attachment_set_id}.")
        print("-" * 88)
        return attachment_set_id

    def add_communication(self, case_id, attachment_set_id):
        """
        Add a communication with an attachment set to the case.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case for the communication.
        :param attachment_set_id: The ID of the attachment set to
        add to the communication.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Adding a communication and attachment set to the case.")
        self.support_wrapper.add_communication_to_case(attachment_set_id, case_id)
        print(
            f"Added a communication and attachment set {attachment_set_id} to the
case {case_id}."
        )
        print("-" * 88)
```

```
    def list_communications(self, case_id):
        """
        List the communications associated with a case.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        :return: The attachment ID of an attachment.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the communications for our case.")
        attachment_id = ""
        communications =
self.support_wrapper.describe_all_case_communications(case_id)
        for communication in communications:
            print(
                f"\tCommunication created on {communication['timeCreated']} "
                f"has {len(communication['attachmentSet'])} attachments."
            )
            if len(communication["attachmentSet"]) > 0:
                attachment_id = communication["attachmentSet"][0]["attachmentId"]
        print("-" * 88)
        return attachment_id

    def describe_case_attachment(self, attachment_id):
        """
        Describe an attachment associated with a case.

        :param attachment_id: The ID of the attachment.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the communications for our case.")
        attached_file = self.support_wrapper.describe_attachment(attachment_id)
        print(f"\tAttachment includes file {attached_file}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def resolve_case(self, case_id):
        """
        Shows how to resolve an AWS Support case by its ID.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case to resolve.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print(f"Resolving case with ID {case_id}.")
        case_status = self.support_wrapper.resolve_case(case_id)
```

```
        print(f"\tFinal case status is {case_status}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def list_resolved_cases(self):
        """
        List the resolved cases for the current day.
        """
        print("-" * 88)
        print("Let's list the resolved cases for the current day.")
        start_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date())
        end_time = str(datetime.utcnow().date() + timedelta(days=1))
        resolved_cases = self.support_wrapper.describe_cases(start_time, end_time,
True)
        for case in resolved_cases:
            print(f"\tCase: {case['caseId']}: status {case['status']}.")
        print("-" * 88)

    def run_scenario(self):
        logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

        print("-" * 88)
        print("Welcome to the AWS Support get started with support cases demo.")
        print("-" * 88)

        selected_service = self.display_and_select_service()
        selected_category = self.display_and_select_category(selected_service)
        selected_severity = self.display_and_select_severity()
        new_case_id = self.create_example_case(
            selected_service, selected_category, selected_severity
        )
        wait(10)
        self.list_open_cases()
        new_attachment_set_id = self.create_attachment_set()
        self.add_communication(new_case_id, new_attachment_set_id)
        new_attachment_id = self.list_communications(new_case_id)
        self.describe_case_attachment(new_attachment_id)
        self.resolve_case(new_case_id)
        wait(10)
        self.list_resolved_cases()

        print("\nThanks for watching!")
        print("-" * 88)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    try:
        scenario = SupportCasesScenario(SupportWrapper.from_client())
        scenario.run_scenario()
    except Exception:
        logging.exception("Something went wrong with the demo.")
```

定義包裝支援用戶端動作的類別。

```
class SupportWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Support actions."""

    def __init__(self, support_client):
        """
        :param support_client: A Boto3 Support client.
        """
        self.support_client = support_client

    @classmethod
    def from_client(cls):
        """
        Instantiates this class from a Boto3 client.
        """
        support_client = boto3.client("support")
        return cls(support_client)


    def describe_services(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of AWS services available for support for a language.

        :param language: The language for support services.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of AWS service descriptions.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_services(language=language)
            services = response["services"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
```

```
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't get Support services for language %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return services


    def describe_severity_levels(self, language):
        """
        Get the descriptions of available severity levels for support cases for a
language.

        :param language: The language for support severity levels.
        Currently, only "en" (English) and "ja" (Japanese) are supported.
        :return: The list of severity levels.
        """
        try:
            response =
self.support_client.describe_severity_levels(language=language)
            severity_levels = response["severityLevels"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Couldn't get severity levels for language %s. Here's why: %s:
%s",
                    language,
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return severity_levels


    def create_case(self, service, category, severity):
        """
        Create a new support case.

        :param service: The service to use for the new case.
        :param category: The category to use for the new case.
        :param severity: The severity to use for the new case.
        :return: The caseId of the new case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.create_case(
                subject="Example case for testing, ignore.",
                serviceCode=service["code"],
                severityCode=severity["code"],
                categoryCode=category["code"],
                communicationBody="Example support case body.",
                language="en",
                issueType="customer-service",
            )
            case_id = response["caseId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't create case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
```

```
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return case_id


    def add_attachment_to_set(self):
        """
        Add an attachment to a set, or create a new attachment set if one does not
exist.

        :return: The attachment set ID.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.add_attachments_to_set(
                attachments=[
                    {
                        "fileName": "attachment_file.txt",
                        "data": b"This is a sample file for attachment to a support
case.",
                    }
                ]
            )
            new_set_id = response["attachmentSetId"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add attachment. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return new_set_id
```

```
    def add_communication_to_case(self, attachment_set_id, case_id):
        """
        Add a communication and an attachment set to a case.

        :param attachment_set_id: The ID of an existing attachment set.
        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        """
        try:
            self.support_client.add_communication_to_case(
                caseId=case_id,
                communicationBody="This is an example communication added to a
support case.",
                attachmentSetId=attachment_set_id,
            )
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't add communication. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise


    def describe_all_case_communications(self, case_id):
        """
        Describe all the communications for a case using a paginator.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case.
        :return: The communications for the case.
        """
        try:
            communications = []
            paginator = self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_communications")
            for page in paginator.paginate(caseId=case_id):
```

```
                communications += page["communications"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe communications. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return communications


    def describe_attachment(self, attachment_id):
        """
        Get information about an attachment by its attachmentID.

        :param attachment_id: The ID of the attachment.
        :return: The name of the attached file.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.describe_attachment(
                attachmentId=attachment_id
            )
            attached_file = response["attachment"]["fileName"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
```

```
                    "Couldn't get attachment description. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return attached_file


    def resolve_case(self, case_id):
        """
        Resolve a support case by its caseId.

        :param case_id: The ID of the case to resolve.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            response = self.support_client.resolve_case(caseId=case_id)
            final_status = response["finalCaseStatus"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't resolve case. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            return final_status


    def describe_cases(self, after_time, before_time, resolved):
        """
        Describe support cases over a period of time, optionally filtering
        by status.
```

```
        :param after_time: The start time to include for cases.
        :param before_time: The end time to include for cases.
        :param resolved: True to include resolved cases in the results,
            otherwise results are open cases.
        :return: The final status of the case.
        """
        try:
            cases = []
            paginator = self.support_client.get_paginator("describe_cases")
            for page in paginator.paginate(
                afterTime=after_time,
                beforeTime=before_time,
                includeResolvedCases=resolved,
                language="en",
            ):
                cases += page["cases"]
        except ClientError as err:
            if err.response["Error"]["Code"] == "SubscriptionRequiredException":
                logger.info(
                    "You must have a Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise
Support "
                    "plan to use the AWS Support API. \n\tPlease upgrade your
subscription to run these "
                    "examples."
                )
            else:
                logger.error(
                    "Couldn't describe cases. Here's why: %s: %s",
                    err.response["Error"]["Code"],
                    err.response["Error"]["Message"],
                )
                raise
        else:
            if resolved:
                cases = filter(lambda case: case["status"] == "resolved", cases)
            return cases
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。

- AddAttachmentsToSet
- AddCommunicationToCase
- CreateCase
- DescribeAttachment
- DescribeCases
- DescribeCommunications
- DescribeServices
- DescribeSeverityLevels
- ResolveCase

使用 Python 的 SDK 的 Amazon Textract 取示例（博托 3）

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Amazon Textract 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`AnalyzeDocument`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AnalyzeDocument`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def analyze_file(
        self, feature_types, *, document_file_name=None, document_bytes=None
    ):
        """
        Detects text and additional elements, such as forms or tables, in a local
 image
        file or from in-memory byte data.
        The image must be in PNG or JPG format.

        :param feature_types: The types of additional document features to detect.
        :param document_file_name: The name of a document image file.
        :param document_bytes: In-memory byte data of a document image.
        :return: The response from Amazon Textract, including a list of blocks
                 that describe elements detected in the image.
        """
        if document_file_name is not None:
            with open(document_file_name, "rb") as document_file:
                document_bytes = document_file.read()
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.analyze_document(
                Document={"Bytes": document_bytes}, FeatureTypes=feature_types
            )
            logger.info("Detected %s blocks.", len(response["Blocks"]))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件AnalyzeDocument中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DetectDocumentText

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetectDocumentText。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def detect_file_text(self, *, document_file_name=None, document_bytes=None):
        """
        Detects text elements in a local image file or from in-memory byte data.
        The image must be in PNG or JPG format.

        :param document_file_name: The name of a document image file.
        :param document_bytes: In-memory byte data of a document image.
        :return: The response from Amazon Textract, including a list of blocks
                 that describe elements detected in the image.
        """
        if document_file_name is not None:
            with open(document_file_name, "rb") as document_file:
                document_bytes = document_file.read()
```

```
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.detect_document_text(
                Document={"Bytes": document_bytes}
            )
            logger.info("Detected %s blocks.", len(response["Blocks"]))
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text.")
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DetectDocumentText中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`GetDocumentAnalysis`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDocumentAnalysis`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def get_analysis_job(self, job_id):
```

```
        """
        Gets data for a previously started detection job that includes additional
        elements.

        :param job_id: The ID of the job to retrieve.
        :return: The job data, including a list of blocks that describe elements
                 detected in the image.
        """
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.get_document_analysis(JobId=job_id)
            job_status = response["JobStatus"]
            logger.info("Job %s status is %s.", job_id, job_status)
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't get data for job %s.", job_id)
            raise
        else:
            return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetDocumentAnalysis中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`StartDocumentAnalysis`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartDocumentAnalysis`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

啟動非同步工作以分析文件。

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
```

```
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def start_analysis_job(
        self,
        bucket_name,
        document_file_name,
        feature_types,
        sns_topic_arn,
        sns_role_arn,
    ):
        """
        Starts an asynchronous job to detect text and additional elements, such as
        forms or tables, in an image stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. Textract
publishes
        a notification to the specified Amazon SNS topic when the job completes.
        The image must be in PNG, JPG, or PDF format.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
image.
        :param document_file_name: The name of the document image stored in Amazon
S3.
        :param feature_types: The types of additional document features to detect.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SNS topic
                              where job completion notification is published.
        :param sns_role_arn: The ARN of an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
                             role that can be assumed by Textract and grants
permission
                             to publish to the Amazon SNS topic.
        :return: The ID of the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.start_document_analysis(
                DocumentLocation={
                    "S3Object": {"Bucket": bucket_name, "Name": document_file_name}
                },
                NotificationChannel={
                    "SNSTopicArn": sns_topic_arn,
```

```
                    "RoleArn": sns_role_arn,
                },
                FeatureTypes=feature_types,
            )
            job_id = response["JobId"]
            logger.info(
                "Started text analysis job %s on %s.", job_id, document_file_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't analyze text in %s.", document_file_name)
            raise
        else:
            return job_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartDocumentAnalysis中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`StartDocumentTextDetection`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartDocumentTextDetection`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

啟動非同步工作以偵測文件中的文字。

```
class TextractWrapper:
    """Encapsulates Textract functions."""

    def __init__(self, textract_client, s3_resource, sqs_resource):
        """
        :param textract_client: A Boto3 Textract client.
        :param s3_resource: A Boto3 Amazon S3 resource.
        :param sqs_resource: A Boto3 Amazon SQS resource.
        """
        self.textract_client = textract_client
```

```
        self.s3_resource = s3_resource
        self.sqs_resource = sqs_resource


    def start_detection_job(
        self, bucket_name, document_file_name, sns_topic_arn, sns_role_arn
    ):
        """
        Starts an asynchronous job to detect text elements in an image stored in an
        Amazon S3 bucket. Textract publishes a notification to the specified Amazon
SNS
        topic when the job completes.
        The image must be in PNG, JPG, or PDF format.

        :param bucket_name: The name of the Amazon S3 bucket that contains the
image.
        :param document_file_name: The name of the document image stored in Amazon
S3.
        :param sns_topic_arn: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of an Amazon SNS topic
                              where the job completion notification is published.
        :param sns_role_arn: The ARN of an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
                             role that can be assumed by Textract and grants
permission
                             to publish to the Amazon SNS topic.
        :return: The ID of the job.
        """
        try:
            response = self.textract_client.start_document_text_detection(
                DocumentLocation={
                    "S3Object": {"Bucket": bucket_name, "Name": document_file_name}
                },
                NotificationChannel={
                    "SNSTopicArn": sns_topic_arn,
                    "RoleArn": sns_role_arn,
                },
            )
            job_id = response["JobId"]
            logger.info(
                "Started text detection job %s on %s.", job_id, document_file_name
            )
        except ClientError:
            logger.exception("Couldn't detect text in %s.", document_file_name)
            raise
        else:
```

```
            return job_id
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartDocumentTextDetection中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

Amazon Transcribe 示例使用 SDK for Python (Boto3)

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 搭配 Amazon Transcribe 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateVocabulary`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateVocabulary`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def create_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None, table_uri=None
```

```
):
    """
    Creates a custom vocabulary that can be used to improve the accuracy of
    transcription jobs. This function returns as soon as the vocabulary processing
    is started. Call get_vocabulary to get the current status of the vocabulary.
    The vocabulary is ready to use when its status is 'READY'.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the custom vocabulary.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
                          For example, en-US or nl-NL.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in the
                      vocabulary.
    :return: Information about the newly created vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.create_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Created custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create custom vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件CreateVocabulary中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

DeleteTranscriptionJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTranscriptionJob。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a transcription job. This also deletes the transcript associated with
    the job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_transcription_job(TranscriptionJobName=job_name)
        logger.info("Deleted job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete job %s.", job_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteTranscriptionJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`DeleteVocabulary`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteVocabulary`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def delete_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
```

```
    """
    Deletes a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Deleted vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件DeleteVocabulary中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetTranscriptionJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTranscriptionJob。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets details about a transcription job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The retrieved transcription job.
    """
    try:
        response = transcribe_client.get_transcription_job(
            TranscriptionJobName=job_name
        )
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
```

```
        logger.info("Got job %s.", job["TranscriptionJobName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetTranscriptionJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

GetVocabulary

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetVocabulary。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def get_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets information about a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: Information about the vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        response = transcribe_client.get_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Got vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件GetVocabulary中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListTranscriptionJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTranscriptionJobs。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_jobs(job_filter, transcribe_client):
    """
    Lists summaries of the transcription jobs for the current AWS account.

    :param job_filter: The list of returned jobs must contain this string in their
                       names.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The list of retrieved transcription job summaries.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.list_transcription_jobs(JobNameContains=job_filter)
        jobs = response["TranscriptionJobSummaries"]
        next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        while next_token is not None:
            response = transcribe_client.list_transcription_jobs(
                JobNameContains=job_filter, NextToken=next_token
            )
            jobs += response["TranscriptionJobSummaries"]
            next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        logger.info("Got %s jobs with filter %s.", len(jobs), job_filter)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get jobs with filter %s.", job_filter)
        raise
    else:
        return jobs
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListTranscriptionJobs中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

ListVocabularies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListVocabularies。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def list_vocabularies(vocabulary_filter, transcribe_client):
    """
    Lists the custom vocabularies created for this AWS account.

    :param vocabulary_filter: The returned vocabularies must contain this string in
                              their names.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The list of retrieved vocabularies.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(NameContains=vocabulary_filter)
        vocabs = response["Vocabularies"]
        next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        while next_token is not None:
            response = transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(
                NameContains=vocabulary_filter, NextToken=next_token
            )
            vocabs += response["Vocabularies"]
            next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        logger.info(
            "Got %s vocabularies with filter %s.", len(vocabs), vocabulary_filter
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
```

```
            "Couldn't list vocabularies with filter %s.", vocabulary_filter
        )
        raise
    else:
        return vocabs
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件ListVocabularies中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

StartTranscriptionJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartTranscriptionJob。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def start_job(
    job_name,
    media_uri,
    media_format,
    language_code,
    transcribe_client,
    vocabulary_name=None,
):
    """
    Starts a transcription job. This function returns as soon as the job is started.
    To get the current status of the job, call get_transcription_job. The job is
    successfully completed when the job status is 'COMPLETED'.

    :param job_name: The name of the transcription job. This must be unique for
                     your AWS account.
    :param media_uri: The URI where the audio file is stored. This is typically
                      in an Amazon S3 bucket.
    :param media_format: The format of the audio file. For example, mp3 or wav.
    :param language_code: The language code of the audio file.
                          For example, en-US or ja-JP
```

```
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param vocabulary_name: The name of a custom vocabulary to use when transcribing
                            the audio file.
    :return: Data about the job.
    """
    try:
        job_args = {
            "TranscriptionJobName": job_name,
            "Media": {"MediaFileUri": media_uri},
            "MediaFormat": media_format,
            "LanguageCode": language_code,
        }
        if vocabulary_name is not None:
            job_args["Settings"] = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name}
        response = transcribe_client.start_transcription_job(**job_args)
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Started transcription job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't start transcription job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件StartTranscriptionJob中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

`UpdateVocabulary`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateVocabulary`。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
def update_vocabulary(
```

```
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None, table_uri=None
):
    """
    Updates an existing custom vocabulary. The entire vocabulary is replaced with
    the contents of the update.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to update.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in the
                      vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.update_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Updated custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update custom vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱AWS 開發套件UpdateVocabulary中的 Python (博托 3) API 參考。

案例

建立和優化自訂詞彙

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 將音訊檔案上傳至 Amazon S3。
- 執行 Amazon Transcribe 工作以轉錄檔案並取得結果。
- 建立和優化自訂詞彙以提高轉錄準確性。
- 使用自訂詞彙執行任務並取得結果。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

轉錄包含 Lewis Carroll 閱讀 Jabberwocky 的音訊檔案。先建立包含 Amazon Transcribe 動作的函數。

```
def start_job(
    job_name,
    media_uri,
    media_format,
    language_code,
    transcribe_client,
    vocabulary_name=None,
):
    """
    Starts a transcription job. This function returns as soon as the job is started.
    To get the current status of the job, call get_transcription_job. The job is
    successfully completed when the job status is 'COMPLETED'.

    :param job_name: The name of the transcription job. This must be unique for
                     your AWS account.
    :param media_uri: The URI where the audio file is stored. This is typically
                      in an Amazon S3 bucket.
    :param media_format: The format of the audio file. For example, mp3 or wav.
    :param language_code: The language code of the audio file.
                          For example, en-US or ja-JP
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param vocabulary_name: The name of a custom vocabulary to use when transcribing
                            the audio file.
    :return: Data about the job.
    """
    try:
        job_args = {
            "TranscriptionJobName": job_name,
            "Media": {"MediaFileUri": media_uri},
            "MediaFormat": media_format,
            "LanguageCode": language_code,
        }
        if vocabulary_name is not None:
```

```
            job_args["Settings"] = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name}
        response = transcribe_client.start_transcription_job(**job_args)
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Started transcription job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't start transcription job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job



def get_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Gets details about a transcription job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The retrieved transcription job.
    """
    try:
        response = transcribe_client.get_transcription_job(
            TranscriptionJobName=job_name
        )
        job = response["TranscriptionJob"]
        logger.info("Got job %s.", job["TranscriptionJobName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get job %s.", job_name)
        raise
    else:
        return job



def delete_job(job_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a transcription job. This also deletes the transcript associated with
    the job.

    :param job_name: The name of the job to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_transcription_job(TranscriptionJobName=job_name)
```

```
        logger.info("Deleted job %s.", job_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete job %s.", job_name)
        raise



def create_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None, table_uri=None
):
    """
    Creates a custom vocabulary that can be used to improve the accuracy of
    transcription jobs. This function returns as soon as the vocabulary processing
    is started. Call get_vocabulary to get the current status of the vocabulary.
    The vocabulary is ready to use when its status is 'READY'.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the custom vocabulary.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
                          For example, en-US or nl-NL.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in the
                      vocabulary.
    :return: Information about the newly created vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.create_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Created custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't create custom vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response



def get_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
```

```
    Gets information about a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to retrieve.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: Information about the vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        response = transcribe_client.get_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
        logger.info("Got vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't get vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
    else:
        return response



def update_vocabulary(
    vocabulary_name, language_code, transcribe_client, phrases=None, table_uri=None
):
    """
    Updates an existing custom vocabulary. The entire vocabulary is replaced with
    the contents of the update.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to update.
    :param language_code: The language code of the vocabulary.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :param phrases: A list of comma-separated phrases to include in the vocabulary.
    :param table_uri: A table of phrases and pronunciation hints to include in the
                      vocabulary.
    """
    try:
        vocab_args = {"VocabularyName": vocabulary_name, "LanguageCode":
 language_code}
        if phrases is not None:
            vocab_args["Phrases"] = phrases
        elif table_uri is not None:
            vocab_args["VocabularyFileUri"] = table_uri
        response = transcribe_client.update_vocabulary(**vocab_args)
        logger.info("Updated custom vocabulary %s.", response["VocabularyName"])
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't update custom vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

```
def list_vocabularies(vocabulary_filter, transcribe_client):
    """
    Lists the custom vocabularies created for this AWS account.

    :param vocabulary_filter: The returned vocabularies must contain this string in
                              their names.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    :return: The list of retrieved vocabularies.
    """
    try:
        response =
 transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(NameContains=vocabulary_filter)
        vocabs = response["Vocabularies"]
        next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        while next_token is not None:
            response = transcribe_client.list_vocabularies(
                NameContains=vocabulary_filter, NextToken=next_token
            )
            vocabs += response["Vocabularies"]
            next_token = response.get("NextToken")
        logger.info(
            "Got %s vocabularies with filter %s.", len(vocabs), vocabulary_filter
        )
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception(
            "Couldn't list vocabularies with filter %s.", vocabulary_filter
        )
        raise
    else:
        return vocabs



def delete_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client):
    """
    Deletes a custom vocabulary.

    :param vocabulary_name: The name of the vocabulary to delete.
    :param transcribe_client: The Boto3 Transcribe client.
    """
    try:
        transcribe_client.delete_vocabulary(VocabularyName=vocabulary_name)
```

```
        logger.info("Deleted vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
    except ClientError:
        logger.exception("Couldn't delete vocabulary %s.", vocabulary_name)
        raise
```

呼叫包裝函數，在沒有自訂詞彙的情況下轉錄音訊，然後使用不同版本的自訂詞彙來轉錄音訊，以查看改善的結果。

```
def usage_demo():
    """Shows how to use the Amazon Transcribe service."""
    logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO, format="%(levelname)s: %(message)s")

    s3_resource = boto3.resource("s3")
    transcribe_client = boto3.client("transcribe")

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Welcome to the Amazon Transcribe demo!")
    print("-" * 88)

    bucket_name = f"jabber-bucket-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Creating bucket {bucket_name}.")
    bucket = s3_resource.create_bucket(
        Bucket=bucket_name,
        CreateBucketConfiguration={
            "LocationConstraint": transcribe_client.meta.region_name
        },
    )
    media_file_name = ".media/Jabberwocky.mp3"
    media_object_key = "Jabberwocky.mp3"
    print(f"Uploading media file {media_file_name}.")
    bucket.upload_file(media_file_name, media_object_key)
    media_uri = f"s3://{bucket.name}/{media_object_key}"

    job_name_simple = f"Jabber-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Starting transcription job {job_name_simple}.")
    start_job(
        job_name_simple,
        f"s3://{bucket_name}/{media_object_key}",
        "mp3",
        "en-US",
```

```
        transcribe_client,
    )
    transcribe_waiter = TranscribeCompleteWaiter(transcribe_client)
    transcribe_waiter.wait(job_name_simple)
    job_simple = get_job(job_name_simple, transcribe_client)
    transcript_simple = requests.get(
        job_simple["Transcript"]["TranscriptFileUri"]
    ).json()
    print(f"Transcript for job {transcript_simple['jobName']}:")
    print(transcript_simple["results"]["transcripts"][0]["transcript"])

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Creating a custom vocabulary that lists the nonsense words to try to "
        "improve the transcription."
    )
    vocabulary_name = f"Jabber-vocabulary-{time.time_ns()}"
    create_vocabulary(
        vocabulary_name,
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        phrases=[
            "brillig",
            "slithy",
            "borogoves",
            "mome",
            "raths",
            "Jub-Jub",
            "frumious",
            "manxome",
            "Tumtum",
            "uffish",
            "whiffling",
            "tulgey",
            "thou",
            "frabjous",
            "callooh",
            "callay",
            "chortled",
        ],
    )
    vocabulary_ready_waiter = VocabularyReadyWaiter(transcribe_client)
    vocabulary_ready_waiter.wait(vocabulary_name)
```

```
    job_name_vocabulary_list = f"Jabber-vocabulary-list-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Starting transcription job {job_name_vocabulary_list}.")
    start_job(
        job_name_vocabulary_list,
        media_uri,
        "mp3",
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        vocabulary_name,
    )
    transcribe_waiter.wait(job_name_vocabulary_list)
    job_vocabulary_list = get_job(job_name_vocabulary_list, transcribe_client)
    transcript_vocabulary_list = requests.get(
        job_vocabulary_list["Transcript"]["TranscriptFileUri"]
    ).json()
    print(f"Transcript for job {transcript_vocabulary_list['jobName']}:")
    print(transcript_vocabulary_list["results"]["transcripts"][0]["transcript"])

    print("-" * 88)
    print(
        "Updating the custom vocabulary with table data that provides additional "
        "pronunciation hints."
    )
    table_vocab_file = "jabber-vocabulary-table.txt"
    bucket.upload_file(table_vocab_file, table_vocab_file)
    update_vocabulary(
        vocabulary_name,
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        table_uri=f"s3://{bucket.name}/{table_vocab_file}",
    )
    vocabulary_ready_waiter.wait(vocabulary_name)

    job_name_vocab_table = f"Jabber-vocab-table-{time.time_ns()}"
    print(f"Starting transcription job {job_name_vocab_table}.")
    start_job(
        job_name_vocab_table,
        media_uri,
        "mp3",
        "en-US",
        transcribe_client,
        vocabulary_name=vocabulary_name,
    )
    transcribe_waiter.wait(job_name_vocab_table)
```

```
    job_vocab_table = get_job(job_name_vocab_table, transcribe_client)
    transcript_vocab_table = requests.get(
        job_vocab_table["Transcript"]["TranscriptFileUri"]
    ).json()
    print(f"Transcript for job {transcript_vocab_table['jobName']}:")
    print(transcript_vocab_table["results"]["transcripts"][0]["transcript"])

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Getting data for jobs and vocabularies.")
    jabber_jobs = list_jobs("Jabber", transcribe_client)
    print(f"Found {len(jabber_jobs)} jobs:")
    for job_sum in jabber_jobs:
        job = get_job(job_sum["TranscriptionJobName"], transcribe_client)
        print(
            f"\t{job['TranscriptionJobName']}, {job['Media']['MediaFileUri']}, "
            f"{job['Settings'].get('VocabularyName')}"
        )

    jabber_vocabs = list_vocabularies("Jabber", transcribe_client)
    print(f"Found {len(jabber_vocabs)} vocabularies:")
    for vocab_sum in jabber_vocabs:
        vocab = get_vocabulary(vocab_sum["VocabularyName"], transcribe_client)
        vocab_content = requests.get(vocab["DownloadUri"]).text
        print(f"\t{vocab['VocabularyName']} contents:")
        print(vocab_content)

    print("-" * 88)
    print("Deleting demo jobs.")
    for job_name in [job_name_simple, job_name_vocabulary_list,
job_name_vocab_table]:
        delete_job(job_name, transcribe_client)
    print("Deleting demo vocabulary.")
    delete_vocabulary(vocabulary_name, transcribe_client)
    print("Deleting demo bucket.")
    bucket.objects.delete()
    bucket.delete()
    print("Thanks for watching!")
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。

- CreateVocabulary
- DeleteTranscriptionJob
- DeleteVocabulary
- GetTranscriptionJob
- GetVocabulary
- ListVocabularies
- StartTranscriptionJob
- UpdateVocabulary

轉錄音訊並取得工作資料

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用 Amazon Transcribe 開始轉錄作業。
- 等候 工作完成。
- 取得儲存文字記錄的 URI。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱《開始使用 Amazon Transcribe》。

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
import time
import boto3


def transcribe_file(job_name, file_uri, transcribe_client):
    transcribe_client.start_transcription_job(
        TranscriptionJobName=job_name,
        Media={"MediaFileUri": file_uri},
        MediaFormat="wav",
        LanguageCode="en-US",
    )
```

```
    max_tries = 60
    while max_tries > 0:
        max_tries -= 1
        job = transcribe_client.get_transcription_job(TranscriptionJobName=job_name)
        job_status = job["TranscriptionJob"]["TranscriptionJobStatus"]
        if job_status in ["COMPLETED", "FAILED"]:
            print(f"Job {job_name} is {job_status}.")
            if job_status == "COMPLETED":
                print(
                    f"Download the transcript from\n"
                    f"\t{job['TranscriptionJob']['Transcript']
['TranscriptFileUri']}."
                )
            break
        else:
            print(f"Waiting for {job_name}. Current status is {job_status}.")
        time.sleep(10)


def main():
    transcribe_client = boto3.client("transcribe")
    file_uri = "s3://test-transcribe/answer2.wav"
    transcribe_file("Example-job", file_uri, transcribe_client)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Python (Boto3) 的AWS SDK API 參考資料》中的下列主題。
  - GetTranscriptionJob
  - StartTranscriptionJob

使用 SDK for Python (Boto3) 跨服務範例

下列範例應用程式使 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 用跨多個工作 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建立 API Gateway REST API 以追蹤 COVID-19 資料
- 建立出借圖書館 REST API
- 使用 Step Functions 建立傳訊應用程式
- 建立 Web 應用程式以追蹤 DynamoDB 資料
- 使用 API Gateway 建立 websocket 聊天應用程式
- 建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器
- 建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式
- 使用 AWS SDK 檢測從圖像中提取的文本中的實體
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS
- 使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS
- 使用 API Gateway 來調用 Lambda 函數
- 使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

建立 API Gateway REST API 以追蹤 COVID-19 資料

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何搭配使用 AWS Chalice， AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) AWS Lambda以建立使用 Amazon API Gateway 和 Amazon DynamoDB 的無伺服器 REST API。REST API 使用虛構資料模擬追蹤美國 COVID-19 每日病例的系統。了解如何：

- 使用 AWS Chalice 定義 Lambda 函數中的路由，這些函數會呼叫以處理透過 API Gateway 傳送的 REST 要求。
- 使用 Lambda 函數在 DynamoDB 資料表中擷取和存放資料，以便為 REST 請求提供服務。
- 在 AWS CloudFormation 範本中定義資料表結構和資訊安全角色資源。
- 使用 AWS Chalice 並 CloudFormation 封裝和部署所有必要的資源。
- 用 CloudFormation 於清理所有創建的資源。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- AWS CloudFormation
- DynamoDB

- Lambda

建立出借圖書館 REST API

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 Amazon Relational Database Service 服務 (Amazon RDS) API 和 AWS Chalice 搭配使用，以建立由 Amazon Aurora 資料庫支援的 REST API。Web 服務是完全無伺服器的，表示這是一種贊助人可以借書與還書的簡單出借圖書館。了解如何：

- 建立與管理無伺服器的 Aurora 資料庫叢集。
- 用 AWS Secrets Manager 於管理資料庫認證。
- 實作資料儲存層，該層使用 Amazon RDS 將資料移入和移出資料庫。
- 使用 AWS Chalice 將無伺服器 REST API 部署到 Amazon API Gateway 和. AWS Lambda
- 使用 Request 套件來將請求傳送到 Web 服務。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- Aurora
- Lambda
- Secrets Manager

使用 Step Functions 建立傳訊應用程式

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與建立信 AWS Step Functions 使應用程式，以從 Amazon DynamoDB 表擷取訊息記錄，並透過 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 傳送這些記錄。狀態機與一個 AWS Lambda 功能集成在數據庫中掃描未發送的消息。

- 建立從 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表擷取和更新訊息記錄的狀態機器。
- 更新狀態機器定義，以便也向 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 傳送訊息。
- 開始和停用狀態機器執行。
- 使用服務整合從狀態機器連接至 Lambda、DynamoDB 和 Amazon SQS。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon SQS
- Step Functions

建立 Web 應用程式以追蹤 DynamoDB 資料

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用建立 REST 服務， AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 以追蹤 Amazon DynamoDB 中的工作項目，以及使用亞馬遜簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 傳送電子郵件報告。這個範例使用 Flask Web 框架來處理 HTTP 路由，並與 React 網頁整合以呈現功能完整的 Web 應用程式。

- 建置整合的 AWS 服務燒瓶 REST 服務。
- 讀取、寫入和更新 DynamoDB 資料表中儲存的工作項目。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送工作項目的電子郵件報告。

如需有關如何設定和執行的完整原始程式碼和指示，請參閱上的AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中的完整範例 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon SES

使用 API Gateway 建立 websocket 聊天應用程式

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 Amazon API Gateway V2 搭配使用，以建立與亞馬遜動態 B 整合的 AWS Lambda 網路通訊端 API。

- 建立由 API Gateway 提供服務的 websocket API。
- 定義 Lambda 處理常式，該常式將連接存放在 DynamoDB 中，並將訊息傳送給其他聊天參與者。
- 連接至 websocket 聊天應用程式，並使用 Websockets 套件傳送訊息。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda

建立 Aurora 無伺服器工作項目追蹤器

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用亞馬遜簡單電子郵件服務 (Amazon SES) 建立 REST 服務，以追蹤 Amazon Aurora 無伺服器資料庫中的工作項目和電子郵件報告。 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 這個範例使用 Flask Web 框架來處理 HTTP 路由，並與 React 網頁整合以呈現功能完整的 Web 應用程式。

- 建置整合的 AWS 服務燒瓶 REST 服務。
- 讀取、寫入和更新儲存在 Aurora 無伺服器資料庫中的工作項目。
- 建立包含資料庫認證的 AWS Secrets Manager 密碼，並使用它來驗證對資料庫的呼叫。
- 使用 Amazon SES 傳送工作項目的電子郵件報告。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Aurora
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon RDS 資料服務
- Amazon SES

建立 Amazon Textract Explorer 應用程式

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 與 Amazon Textract 搭配使用，偵測文件影像中的文字、表單和表格元素。輸入影像和 Amazon Textract 輸出會顯示在 Tkinter 應用程式中，可讓您探索偵測到的元素。

- 將文件影像提交到 Amazon Textract，並探索偵測到元素的輸出。
- 將影像直接傳送至 Amazon Textract 或透過 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體。

- 使用非同步 API 可以在任務完成時啟動將通知發布到 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 主題的任務。
- 輪詢 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 佇列以取得任務完成訊息並顯示結果。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS
- Amazon Textract

使用 AWS SDK 檢測從圖像中提取的文本中的實體

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

示範如何使用 Jupyter 筆記本 AWS SDK for Python (Boto3) 中的偵測從影像擷取的文字中的實體。本範例使用 Amazon Textract 從儲存於 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 和 Amazon Comprehend 中的影像提取文字，以偵測擷取文字中的實體。

此範例是 Jupyter 的筆記型電腦，必須在可以託管的筆記型電腦的環境中運行。有關如何使用 Amazon 運行示例的說明 SageMaker，請參閱 TextractAndComprehendNotebook.ip ynb 中的說明。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon S3
- Amazon Textract

使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影像中的物件 AWS

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

說明如何使用建立可讓您執行下列作業的 Web 應用程式： AWS SDK for Python (Boto3)

- 將相片上傳到 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體。

- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析和標籤照片。
- 使用 Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) 傳送映像分析的電子郵件報告。

這個例子包含兩個主要組成部分：一個用 React 構建的網頁，以及一個用 Python 編寫的 REST 服務，它是用燒瓶 REST 構建的。 JavaScript

您可以使用 React 網頁執行以下操作：

- 顯示儲存於 S3 儲存貯體中的映像的清單。
- 將映像從您的電腦上傳至 S3 儲存貯體。
- 顯示識別映像中偵測到的專案的映像和標籤。
- 取得 S3 儲存貯體中所有映像的報告，並傳送報告的電子郵件。

該網頁呼叫 REST 服務。該服務將請求發送到 AWS 來執行下列動作：

- 取得並篩選 S3 儲存貯體中的映像的清單。
- 將相片上傳至 S3 儲存貯體。
- 使用 Amazon Rekognition 分析個別照片，並取得標識照片中偵測到的專案的標籤清單。
- 分析 S3 儲存貯體中的所有相片，然後使用 Amazon SES 傳送報告的電子郵件。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SES

使用開發套件使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測影片中的人物和物件 AWS

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

使用 Amazon Rekognition 透過啟動非同步偵測任務來偵測映像中的人臉、物件和人物。此範例也會設定 Amazon Rekognition 以在任務完成時通知 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 主題，並訂閱 Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) 佇列到該主題。當佇列收到有關任務的訊息時，會擷取任務並輸出結果。

此範例最佳檢視時，請參閱 GitHub。有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon SNS
- Amazon SQS

使用 API Gateway 來調用 Lambda 函數

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

此範例顯示如何建立和使用目標為 AWS Lambda 函數的 Amazon API Gateway REST API。Lambda 處理常式會展示如何根據 HTTP 方法來路由；如何從查詢字串、標頭和本文中取得資料；以及如何傳回 JSON 回應。

- 部署 Lambda 函數。
- 建立 API Gateway REST API。
- 建立目標為 Lambda 函數的 REST 資源。
- 授與許可讓 API Gateway 調用 Lambda 函數。
- 使用 Request 套件來將請求傳送到 REST API。
- 清理示範期間建立的所有資源。

此範例最佳檢視時，請參閱 GitHub。有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- Lambda

使用排程事件來調用 Lambda 函數

適用於 Python (Boto3) 的 SDK

此範例顯示如何將 AWS Lambda 函數註冊為已排程 Amazon EventBridge 事件的目標。Lambda 處理常式會將友善的訊息和完整事件資料寫入 Amazon CloudWatch 日誌，以供日後擷取。

- 部署 Lambda 函式。
- 建立 EventBridge 排程的事件，並使 Lambda 函數成為目標。

- 授予允許 EventBridge 叫用 Lambda 函數的權限。
- 列印記 CloudWatch 錄中的最新資料，以顯示排程呼叫的結果。
- 清理示範期間建立的所有資源。

此範例最佳檢視時，請參閱 GitHub。有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- CloudWatch 日誌
- EventBridge
- Lambda

適用於 SDK for Ruby 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Ruby 與 AWS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- 適用於 Ruby 開發人員指南的 SDK — 更多有關使用 Ruby 與 AWS.
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

範例

- 使用 SDK 進行紅寶石的動作和案例
- 使用 SDK for Ruby 跨服務範例

使用 SDK 進行紅寶石的動作和案例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK for Ruby 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS 服務。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

服務

- CloudTrail 使用 SDK for Ruby 示例
- CloudWatch 使用 SDK for Ruby 示例
- Amazon DocumentDB 示例使用 SDK for Ruby
- 使用 SDK for Ruby DynamoDB 範例
- Amazon EC2 示例使用 SDK for Ruby
- 使用 SDK for Ruby Elastic Beanstalk 示例
- EventBridge 使用 SDK for Ruby 示例
- AWS Glue 使用 SDK for Ruby 示例
- 使用 SDK for Ruby IAM 範例
- Kinesis 示例使用 SDK for Ruby
- AWS KMS 使用 SDK for Ruby 示例
- 使用 SDK for Ruby Lambda
- Amazon Polly 示例使用 SDK for Ruby
- Amazon RDS 示例使用 SDK for Ruby
- Amazon S3 示例使用 SDK for Ruby
- Amazon SES 示例使用 SDK for Ruby
- Amazon SES API v2 示例使用 SDK for Ruby
- 使用 SDK for Ruby Amazon SNS 範例
- Amazon SQS 示例使用 SDK for Ruby
- AWS STS 使用 SDK for Ruby 示例
- Amazon WorkDocs 示例使用 SDK for Ruby

CloudTrail 使用 SDK for Ruby 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Ruby 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 CloudTrail。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

CreateTrail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTrail`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

def create_trail_example(s3_client, sts_client, cloudtrail_client, trail_name,
 bucket_name)

  resp = sts_client.get_caller_identity({})
  account_id = resp.account

  # Attach policy to an Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) bucket.
  s3_client.create_bucket(bucket: bucket_name)
  begin
    policy = {
      "Version" => "2012-10-17",
      "Statement" => [
        {
          "Sid" => "AWSCloudTrailAclCheck20150319",
          "Effect" => "Allow",
          "Principal" => {
            "Service" => "cloudtrail.amazonaws.com"
```

```
          },
          "Action" => "s3:GetBucketAcl",
          "Resource" => "arn:aws:s3:::#{bucket_name}"
        },
        {
          "Sid" => "AWSCloudTrailWrite20150319",
          "Effect" => "Allow",
          "Principal" => {
            "Service" => "cloudtrail.amazonaws.com"
          },
          "Action" => "s3:PutObject",
          "Resource" => "arn:aws:s3:::#{bucket_name}/AWSLogs/#{account_id}/*",
          "Condition" => {
            "StringEquals" => {
              "s3:x-amz-acl" => "bucket-owner-full-control"
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }.to_json

    s3_client.put_bucket_policy(
      bucket: bucket_name,
      policy: policy
    )
    puts "Successfully added policy to bucket #{bucket_name}"
  end

  begin
    cloudtrail_client.create_trail({
                                     name: trail_name, # required
                                     s3_bucket_name: bucket_name # required
                                   })

    puts "Successfully created trail: #{trail_name}."
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts "Got error trying to create trail #{trail_name}:\n #{e}"
    puts e
    exit 1
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateTrail中的。

DeleteTrail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTrail。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  client.delete_trail({
                        name: trail_name # required
                      })
  puts "Successfully deleted trail: " + trail_name
rescue StandardError => err
  puts "Got error trying to delete trail: " + trail_name + ":"
  puts err
  exit 1
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteTrail中的。

ListTrails

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTrails。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

def describe_trails_example(client)
  resp = client.describe_trails({})
  puts "Found #{resp.trail_list.count} trail(s)."
```

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

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListTrails中的。

`LookupEvents`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`LookupEvents`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# @param [Object] client
def lookup_events_example(client)
  resp = client.lookup_events
  puts "Found #{resp.events.count} events:"
  resp.events.each do |e|
    puts "Event name:   #{e.event_name}"
    puts "Event ID:     #{e.event_id}"
    puts "Event time:   #{e.event_time}"
    puts "Resources:"

    e.resources.each do |r|
      puts "  Name:       #{r.resource_name}"
      puts "  Type:       #{r.resource_type}"
      puts ""
    end
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考LookupEvents中的。

CloudWatch 使用 SDK for Ruby 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Ruby 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 CloudWatch。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DescribeAlarms`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAlarms`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-cloudwatch"

# Lists the names of available Amazon CloudWatch alarms.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @example
#   list_alarms(Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def list_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
  response = cloudwatch_client.describe_alarms
  if response.metric_alarms.count.positive?
    response.metric_alarms.each do |alarm|
      puts alarm.alarm_name
    end
  else
```

```
    puts "No alarms found."
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about alarms: #{e.message}"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DescribeAlarms中的。

DescribeAlarmsForMetric

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAlarmsForMetric`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @example
#   describe_metric_alarms(Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'))
def describe_metric_alarms(cloudwatch_client)
  response = cloudwatch_client.describe_alarms

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

```
      puts "Comp. operator: " + alarm.comparison_operator

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

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

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

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ""
```

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DescribeAlarmsForMetric中的。

`DisableAlarmActions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisableAlarmActions`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Disables an alarm in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# Prerequisites.
#
# - The alarm to disable.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
```

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  alarm_name = "ObjectsInBucket"
  alarm_description = "Objects exist in this bucket for more than 1 day."
  metric_name = "NumberOfObjects"
  # Notify this Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) topic when
  # the alarm transitions to the ALARM state.
  alarm_actions = ["arn:aws:sns:us-
east-1:111111111111:Default_CloudWatch_Alarms_Topic"]
  namespace = "AWS/S3"
  statistic = "Average"
  dimensions = [
    {
      name: "BucketName",
      value: "doc-example-bucket"
    },
    {
      name: "StorageType",
      value: "AllStorageTypes"
    }
  ]
  period = 86_400 # Daily (24 hours * 60 minutes * 60 seconds = 86400 seconds).
  unit = "Count"
  evaluation_periods = 1 # More than one day.
  threshold = 1 # One object.
  comparison_operator = "GreaterThanThreshold" # More than one object.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon CloudWatch.
  region = "us-east-1"
```

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

  if alarm_created_or_updated?(
    cloudwatch_client,
    alarm_name,
    alarm_description,
    metric_name,
    alarm_actions,
    namespace,
    statistic,
    dimensions,
    period,
    unit,
    evaluation_periods,
    threshold,
    comparison_operator
  )
    puts "Alarm '#{alarm_name}' created or updated."
  else
    puts "Could not create or update alarm '#{alarm_name}'."
  end

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DisableAlarmActions中的。

ListMetrics

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListMetrics`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  metric_namespace = "SITE/TRAFFIC"
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon CloudWatch.
```

```
  region = "us-east-1"

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

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

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

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListMetrics中的。

PutMetricAlarm

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutMetricAlarm。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

```
#     [
#       {
#         name: 'BucketName',
#         value: 'doc-example-bucket'
#       },
#       {
#         name: 'StorageType',
#         value: 'AllStorageTypes'
#       }
#     ],
#     86_400,
#     'Count',
#     1,
#     1,
#     'GreaterThanThreshold'
#   )
def alarm_created_or_updated?(
  cloudwatch_client,
  alarm_name,
  alarm_description,
  metric_name,
  alarm_actions,
  namespace,
  statistic,
  dimensions,
  period,
  unit,
  evaluation_periods,
  threshold,
  comparison_operator
)
  cloudwatch_client.put_metric_alarm(
    alarm_name: alarm_name,
    alarm_description: alarm_description,
    metric_name: metric_name,
    alarm_actions: alarm_actions,
    namespace: namespace,
    statistic: statistic,
    dimensions: dimensions,
    period: period,
    unit: unit,
    evaluation_periods: evaluation_periods,
    threshold: threshold,
    comparison_operator: comparison_operator
```

```
  )
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating alarm: #{e.message}"
  return false
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考PutMetricAlarm中的。

PutMetricData

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutMetricData。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-cloudwatch"

# Adds a datapoint to a metric in Amazon CloudWatch.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Aws::CloudWatch::Client]
#   An initialized CloudWatch client.
# @param metric_namespace [String] The namespace of the metric to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param metric_name [String] The name of the metric to add the datapoint to.
# @param dimension_name [String] The name of the dimension to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param dimension_value [String] The value of the dimension to add the
#   datapoint to.
# @param metric_value [Float] The value of the datapoint.
# @param metric_unit [String] The unit of measurement for the datapoint.
# @return [Boolean]
# @example
#   exit 1 unless datapoint_added_to_metric?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'SITE/TRAFFIC',
#     'UniqueVisitors',
```

```
#     'SiteName',
#     'example.com',
#     5_885.0,
#     'Count'
#   )
def datapoint_added_to_metric?(
  cloudwatch_client,
  metric_namespace,
  metric_name,
  dimension_name,
  dimension_value,
  metric_value,
  metric_unit
)
  cloudwatch_client.put_metric_data(
    namespace: metric_namespace,
    metric_data: [
      {
        metric_name: metric_name,
        dimensions: [
          {
            name: dimension_name,
            value: dimension_value
          }
        ],
        value: metric_value,
        unit: metric_unit
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Added data about '#{metric_name}' to namespace " \
    "'#{metric_namespace}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error adding data about '#{metric_name}' to namespace " \
    "'#{metric_namespace}': #{e.message}"
  return false
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考PutMetricData中的。

Amazon DocumentDB 示例使用 SDK for Ruby

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Ruby 搭配 Amazon DocumentDB 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 無伺服器範例

無伺服器範例

從 Amazon DocumentDB 觸發器調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 DocumentDB 變更串流接收記錄所觸發的事件。該函數檢索 DocumentDB 有效載荷和記錄的內容。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石使用 Lambda 消費 Amazon DocumentDB 事件。

```
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['events'].each do |record|
    log_document_db_event(record)
  end
  'OK'
end

def log_document_db_event(record)
  event_data = record['event'] || {}
```

```
  operation_type = event_data['operationType'] || 'Unknown'
  db = event_data.dig('ns', 'db') || 'Unknown'
  collection = event_data.dig('ns', 'coll') || 'Unknown'
  full_document = event_data['fullDocument'] || {}

  puts "Operation type: #{operation_type}"
  puts "db: #{db}"
  puts "collection: #{collection}"
  puts "Full document: #{JSON.pretty_generate(full_document)}"
end
```

使用 SDK for Ruby DynamoDB 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Ruby 與 DynamoDB 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`BatchExecuteStatement`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchExecuteStatement`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 PartiQL 讀取一批項目。

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLBatch

  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Selects a batch of items from a table using PartiQL
  #
  # @param batch_titles [Array] Collection of movie titles
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::BatchExecuteStatementOutput]
  def batch_execute_select(batch_titles)
    request_items = batch_titles.map do |title, year|
      {
        statement: "SELECT * FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
        parameters: [title, year]
      }
    end
    @dynamodb.client.batch_execute_statement({statements: request_items})
  end
```

使用 PartiQL 刪除一批項目。

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLBatch

  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Deletes a batch of items from a table using PartiQL
  #
```

```
  # @param batch_titles [Array] Collection of movie titles
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::BatchExecuteStatementOutput]
  def batch_execute_write(batch_titles)
    request_items = batch_titles.map do |title, year|
      {
        statement: "DELETE FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
        parameters: [title, year]
      }
    end
    @dynamodb.client.batch_execute_statement({statements: request_items})
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

BatchWriteItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchWriteItem`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Fills an Amazon DynamoDB table with the specified data. Items are sent in
  # batches of 25 until all items are written.
  #
  # @param movies [Enumerable] The data to put in the table. Each item must contain
 at least
```

```
  #                             the keys required by the schema that was specified
 when the
  #                             table was created.
  def write_batch(movies)
    index = 0
    slice_size = 25
    while index < movies.length
      movie_items = []
      movies[index, slice_size].each do |movie|
        movie_items.append({put_request: { item: movie }})
      end
      @dynamo_resource.client.batch_write_item({request_items: { @table.name =>
 movie_items }})
      index += slice_size
    end
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts(
      "Couldn't load data into table #{@table.name}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考BatchWriteItem中的。

`CreateTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTable`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table_name
  attr_reader :table
```

```
  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
  # The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
  # title as the sort key.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to create.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Table] The newly created table.
  def create_table(table_name)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.create_table(
      table_name: table_name,
      key_schema: [
        {attribute_name: "year", key_type: "HASH"},  # Partition key
        {attribute_name: "title", key_type: "RANGE"}  # Sort key
      ],
      attribute_definitions: [
        {attribute_name: "year", attribute_type: "N"},
        {attribute_name: "title", attribute_type: "S"}
      ],
      provisioned_throughput: {read_capacity_units: 10, write_capacity_units: 10})
    @dynamo_resource.client.wait_until(:table_exists, table_name: table_name)
    @table
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed create table #{table_name}:\n#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateTable中的。

DeleteItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteItem。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Deletes a movie from the table.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to delete.
  # @param year [Integer] The release year of the movie to delete.
  def delete_item(title, year)
    @table.delete_item(key: {"year" => year, "title" => title})
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't delete movie #{title}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteItem中的。

`DeleteTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTable`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table_name
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Deletes the table.
  def delete_table
    @table.delete
    @table = nil
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't delete table. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteTable中的。

DescribeTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeTable。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
```

```
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table_name
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
  # a member variable.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to check.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
  def exists?(table_name)
    @dynamo_resource.client.describe_table(table_name: table_name)
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} exists")
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} doesn't exist")
    false
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't check for existence of #{table_name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DescribeTable中的。

`ExecuteStatement`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ExecuteStatement`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用 PartiQL 選取單一項目。

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle

  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Gets a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  # Note: To perform more fine-grained selects,
  # use the Client.query instance method instead.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to search.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def select_item_by_title(title)
    request = {
      statement: "SELECT * FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=?",
      parameters: [title]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

使用 PartiQL 更新單一項目。

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle

  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Updates a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  #
```

```
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @param rating [Float] The new rating to assign the title.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def update_rating_by_title(title, year, rating)
    request = {
      statement: "UPDATE \"#{@table.name}\" SET info.rating=? WHERE title=? and
 year=?",
      parameters: [{ "N": rating }, title, year]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

使用 PartiQL 新增單一項目。

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle

  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Adds a single record to a table using PartiQL.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @param plot [String] The plot of the movie.
  # @param rating [Float] The new rating to assign the title.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def insert_item(title, year, plot, rating)
    request = {
      statement: "INSERT INTO \"#{@table.name}\" VALUE {'title': ?, 'year': ?,
 'info': ?}",
      parameters: [title, year, {'plot': plot, 'rating': rating}]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

使用 PartiQL 刪除單一項目。

```
class DynamoDBPartiQLSingle

  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamodb = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamodb.table(table_name)
  end

  # Deletes a single record from a table using PartiQL.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie to update.
  # @param year [Integer] The year the movie was released.
  # @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Types::ExecuteStatementOutput]
  def delete_item_by_title(title, year)
    request = {
      statement: "DELETE FROM \"#{@table.name}\" WHERE title=? and year=?",
      parameters: [title, year]
    }
    @dynamodb.client.execute_statement(request)
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

`GetItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetItem`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
```

```
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Gets movie data from the table for a specific movie.
  #
  # @param title [String] The title of the movie.
  # @param year [Integer] The release year of the movie.
  # @return [Hash] The data about the requested movie.
  def get_item(title, year)
    @table.get_item(key: {"year" => year, "title" => title})
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't get movie #{title} (#{year}) from table #{@table.name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetItem中的。

ListTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTables`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

判斷資料表是否存在。

```
# Encapsulates an Amazon DynamoDB table of movie data.
class Scaffold
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table_name
  attr_reader :table
```

```
  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table_name = table_name
    @table = nil
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::DEBUG
  end

  # Determines whether a table exists. As a side effect, stores the table in
  # a member variable.
  #
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to check.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the table exists; otherwise, False.
  def exists?(table_name)
    @dynamo_resource.client.describe_table(table_name: table_name)
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} exists")
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException
    @logger.debug("Table #{table_name} doesn't exist")
    false
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't check for existence of #{table_name}:\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListTables中的。

PutItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutItem`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
```

```
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Adds a movie to the table.
  #
  # @param movie [Hash] The title, year, plot, and rating of the movie.
  def add_item(movie)
    @table.put_item(
      item: {
        "year" => movie[:year],
        "title" => movie[:title],
        "info" => {"plot" => movie[:plot], "rating" => movie[:rating]}})
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't add movie #{title} to table #{@table.name}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考PutItem中的。

Query

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Query`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table
```

```
  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Queries for movies that were released in the specified year.
  #
  # @param year [Integer] The year to query.
  # @return [Array] The list of movies that were released in the specified year.
  def query_items(year)
    response = @table.query(
      key_condition_expression: "#yr = :year",
      expression_attribute_names: {"#yr" => "year"},
      expression_attribute_values: {":year" => year})
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't query for movies released in #{year}. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    response.items
  end
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的 Query。

Scan

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Scan`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
```

```
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Scans for movies that were released in a range of years.
  # Uses a projection expression to return a subset of data for each movie.
  #
  # @param year_range [Hash] The range of years to retrieve.
  # @return [Array] The list of movies released in the specified years.
  def scan_items(year_range)
    movies = []
    scan_hash = {
      filter_expression: "#yr between :start_yr and :end_yr",
      projection_expression: "#yr, title, info.rating",
      expression_attribute_names: {"#yr" => "year"},
      expression_attribute_values: {
        ":start_yr" => year_range[:start], ":end_yr" => year_range[:end]}
    }
    done = false
    start_key = nil
    until done
      scan_hash[:exclusive_start_key] = start_key unless start_key.nil?
      response = @table.scan(scan_hash)
      movies.concat(response.items) unless response.items.empty?
      start_key = response.last_evaluated_key
      done = start_key.nil?
    end
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't scan for movies. Here's why:")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    movies
  end
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的 Scan。

UpdateItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateItem。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class DynamoDBBasics
  attr_reader :dynamo_resource
  attr_reader :table

  def initialize(table_name)
    client = Aws::DynamoDB::Client.new(region: "us-east-1")
    @dynamo_resource = Aws::DynamoDB::Resource.new(client: client)
    @table = @dynamo_resource.table(table_name)
  end

  # Updates rating and plot data for a movie in the table.
  #
  # @param movie [Hash] The title, year, plot, rating of the movie.
  def update_item(movie)

    response = @table.update_item(
      key: {"year" => movie[:year], "title" => movie[:title]},
      update_expression: "set info.rating=:r",
      expression_attribute_values: { ":r" => movie[:rating] },
      return_values: "UPDATED_NEW")
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't update movie #{movie[:title]} (#{movie[:year]}) in table
 #{@table.name}\n")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    response.attributes
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考UpdateItem中的。

案例

開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立可存放電影資料的資料表。
- 放入、取得和更新資料表中的單個電影。
- 將影片資料從範例 JSON 檔案寫入資料表。
- 查詢特定年份發表的電影。
- 掃描某個年份範圍內發表的電影。
- 從資料表刪除電影，然後刪除資料表。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立封裝 DynamoDB 資料表的類別。

```
# Creates an Amazon DynamoDB table that can be used to store movie data.
# The table uses the release year of the movie as the partition key and the
# title as the sort key.
#
# @param table_name [String] The name of the table to create.
# @return [Aws::DynamoDB::Table] The newly created table.
def create_table(table_name)
  @table = @dynamo_resource.create_table(
    table_name: table_name,
    key_schema: [
      {attribute_name: "year", key_type: "HASH"},  # Partition key
      {attribute_name: "title", key_type: "RANGE"}  # Sort key
    ],
    attribute_definitions: [
      {attribute_name: "year", attribute_type: "N"},
      {attribute_name: "title", attribute_type: "S"}
    ],
```

```
      provisioned_throughput: {read_capacity_units: 10, write_capacity_units: 10})
    @dynamo_resource.client.wait_until(:table_exists, table_name: table_name)
    @table
  rescue Aws::DynamoDB::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed create table #{table_name}:\n#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

建立 Helper 函數以下載並擷取範例 JSON 檔案。

```
  # Gets sample movie data, either from a local file or by first downloading it from
  # the Amazon DynamoDB Developer Guide.
  #
  # @param movie_file_name [String] The local file name where the movie data is
 stored in JSON format.
  # @return [Hash] The movie data as a Hash.
  def fetch_movie_data(movie_file_name)
    if !File.file?(movie_file_name)
      @logger.debug("Downloading #{movie_file_name}...")
      movie_content = URI.open(
        "https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/samples/
moviedata.zip"
      )
      movie_json = ""
      Zip::File.open_buffer(movie_content) do |zip|
        zip.each do |entry|
          movie_json = entry.get_input_stream.read
        end
      end
    else
      movie_json = File.read(movie_file_name)
    end
    movie_data = JSON.parse(movie_json)
    # The sample file lists over 4000 movies. This returns only the first 250.
    movie_data.slice(0, 250)
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts("Failure downloading movie data:\n#{e}")
    raise
  end
```

執行互動式案例以建立資料表並對其執行動作。

```
 table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-#{rand(10**4)}"
 scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
 dynamodb_wrapper = DynamoDBBasics.new(table_name)

 new_step(1, "Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.")
 unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
   puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
   scaffold.create_table(table_name)
   print "Done!\n".green
 end

 new_step(2, "Add a new record to the DynamoDB table.")
 my_movie = {}
 my_movie[:title] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Enter the title of a movie to add to the
table. E.g. The Matrix")
 my_movie[:year] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("What year was it released? E.g. 1989").to_i
 my_movie[:rating] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("On a scale of 1 - 10, how do you rate it?
E.g. 7").to_i
 my_movie[:plot] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Enter a brief summary of the plot. E.g. A
man awakens to a new reality.")
 dynamodb_wrapper.add_item(my_movie)
 puts("\nNew record added:")
 puts JSON.pretty_generate(my_movie).green
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(3, "Update a record in the DynamoDB table.")
 my_movie[:rating] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Let's update the movie you added with a
new rating, e.g. 3:").to_i
 response = dynamodb_wrapper.update_item(my_movie)
 puts("Updated '#{my_movie[:title]}' with new attributes:")
 puts JSON.pretty_generate(response).green
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(4, "Get a record from the DynamoDB table.")
 puts("Searching for #{my_movie[:title]} (#{my_movie[:year]})...")
 response = dynamodb_wrapper.get_item(my_movie[:title], my_movie[:year])
 puts JSON.pretty_generate(response).green
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(5, "Write a batch of items into the DynamoDB table.")
 download_file = "moviedata.json"
 puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
 movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
```

```
 puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
 scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
 puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
 print "Done!\n".green

 new_step(5, "Query for a batch of items by key.")
 loop do
   release_year = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Enter a year between 1972 and 2018, e.g.
1999:").to_i
   results = dynamodb_wrapper.query_items(release_year)
   if results.any?
     puts("There were #{results.length} movies released in #{release_year}:")
     results.each do |movie|
       print "\t #{movie["title"]}".green
     end
     break
   else
     continue = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Found no movies released in #{release_year}!
Try another year? (y/n)")
     break if !continue.eql?("y")
   end
 end
 print "\nDone!\n".green

 new_step(6, "Scan for a batch of items using a filter expression.")
 years = {}
 years[:start] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Enter a starting year between 1972 and
2018:")
 years[:end] = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Enter an ending year between 1972 and 2018:")
 releases = dynamodb_wrapper.scan_items(years)
 if !releases.empty?
   puts("Found #{releases.length} movies.")
   count = Question.ask(
     "How many do you want to see? ", method(:is_int), in_range(1,
releases.length))
   puts("Here are your #{count} movies:")
   releases.take(count).each do |release|
     puts("\t#{release["title"]}")
   end
 else
   puts("I don't know about any movies released between #{years[:start]} "\
        "and #{years[:end]}.")
 end
 print "\nDone!\n".green
```

```
  new_step(7, "Delete an item from the DynamoDB table.")
  answer = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Do you want to remove '#{my_movie[:title]}'? (y/n)
 ")
  if answer.eql?("y")
    dynamodb_wrapper.delete_item(my_movie[:title], my_movie[:year])
    puts("Removed '#{my_movie[:title]}' from the table.")
    print "\nDone!\n".green
  end

  new_step(8, "Delete the DynamoDB table.")
  answer = CLI::UI::Prompt.ask("Delete the table? (y/n)")
  if answer.eql?("y")
    scaffold.delete_table
    puts("Deleted #{table_name}.")
  else
    puts("Don't forget to delete the table when you're done!")
  end
  print "\nThanks for watching!\n".green
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError
  puts("Something went wrong with the demo.")
rescue Errno::ENOENT
  true
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描
  - UpdateItem

使用多批 PartiQL 陳述式查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行多個 SELECT 陳述式取得一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 INSERT 陳述式新增一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 UPDATE 陳述式更新一批項目。
- 透過執行多個 DELETE 陳述式刪除一批項目。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行一個情境，該情境會建立資料表並執行批次 PartiQL 查詢。

```
table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-partiql-#{rand(10**4)}"
scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
sdk = DynamoDBPartiQLBatch.new(table_name)

new_step(1, "Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.")
unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
  puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
  scaffold.create_table(table_name)
  print "Done!\n".green
end

new_step(2, "Populate DynamoDB table with movie data.")
download_file = "moviedata.json"
puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
print "Done!\n".green

new_step(3, "Select a batch of items from the movies table.")
puts "Let's select some popular movies for side-by-side comparison."
```

```
  response = sdk.batch_execute_select([["Mean Girls", 2004], ["Goodfellas", 1977],
 ["The Prancing of the Lambs", 2005]])
  puts("Items selected: #{response['responses'].length}\n")
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(4, "Delete a batch of items from the movies table.")
  sdk.batch_execute_write([["Mean Girls", 2004], ["Goodfellas", 1977], ["The
 Prancing of the Lambs", 2005]])
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(5, "Delete the table.")
  if scaffold.exists?(table_name)
    scaffold.delete_table
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考BatchExecuteStatement中的。

使用 PartiQL 查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。
- 透過執行 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。
- 透過執行 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。
- 透過執行 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

執行一個情境，該情境建立資料表並執行 PartiQL 查詢。

```
  table_name = "doc-example-table-movies-partiql-#{rand(10**8)}"
  scaffold = Scaffold.new(table_name)
  sdk = DynamoDBPartiQLSingle.new(table_name)
```

```
  new_step(1, "Create a new DynamoDB table if none already exists.")
  unless scaffold.exists?(table_name)
    puts("\nNo such table: #{table_name}. Creating it...")
    scaffold.create_table(table_name)
    print "Done!\n".green
  end

  new_step(2, "Populate DynamoDB table with movie data.")
  download_file = "moviedata.json"
  puts("Downloading movie database to #{download_file}...")
  movie_data = scaffold.fetch_movie_data(download_file)
  puts("Writing movie data from #{download_file} into your table...")
  scaffold.write_batch(movie_data)
  puts("Records added: #{movie_data.length}.")
  print "Done!\n".green

  new_step(3, "Select a single item from the movies table.")
  response = sdk.select_item_by_title("Star Wars")
  puts("Items selected for title 'Star Wars': #{response.items.length}\n")
  print "#{response.items.first}".yellow
  print "\n\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(4, "Update a single item from the movies table.")
  puts "Let's correct the rating on The Big Lebowski to 10.0."
  sdk.update_rating_by_title("The Big Lebowski", 1998, 10.0)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(5, "Delete a single item from the movies table.")
  puts "Let's delete The Silence of the Lambs because it's just too scary."
  sdk.delete_item_by_title("The Silence of the Lambs", 1991)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(6, "Insert a new item into the movies table.")
  puts "Let's create a less-scary movie called The Prancing of the Lambs."
  sdk.insert_item("The Prancing of the Lambs", 2005, "A movie about happy
 livestock.", 5.0)
  print "\nDone!\n".green

  new_step(7, "Delete the table.")
  if scaffold.exists?(table_name)
    scaffold.delete_table
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ExecuteStatement中的。

無伺服器範例

從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過從 DynamoDB 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 DynamoDB 承載並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

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

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    return 'received empty event' if event['Records'].empty?

    event['Records'].each do |record|
      log_dynamodb_record(record)
    end

    "Records processed: #{event['Records'].length}"
  end

  def log_dynamodb_record(record)
    puts record['eventID']
    puts record['eventName']
    puts "DynamoDB Record: #{JSON.generate(record['dynamodb'])}"
  end
```

使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 DynamoDB 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    records = event["Records"]
    cur_record_sequence_number = ""

    records.each do |record|
      begin
        # Process your record
        cur_record_sequence_number = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
      rescue StandardError => e
        # Return failed record's sequence number
        return {"batchItemFailures" => [{"itemIdentifier" =>
 cur_record_sequence_number}]}
      end
    end

    {"batchItemFailures" => []}
  end
```

Amazon EC2 示例使用 SDK for Ruby

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Ruby 搭配 Amazon EC2 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

AllocateAddress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AllocateAddress。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Creates an Elastic IP address in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @return [String] The allocation ID corresponding to the Elastic IP address.
# @example
#   puts allocate_elastic_ip_address(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def allocate_elastic_ip_address(ec2_client)
  response = ec2_client.allocate_address(domain: "vpc")
  return response.allocation_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error allocating Elastic IP address: #{e.message}"
  return "Error"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考AllocateAddress中的。

AssociateAddress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AssociateAddress。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Associates an Elastic IP address with an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
# (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The allocation ID corresponding to the Elastic IP address.
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param allocation_id [String] The ID of the allocation corresponding to
#   the Elastic IP address.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [String] The assocation ID corresponding to the association of the
#   Elastic IP address to the instance.
# @example
#   puts allocate_elastic_ip_address(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'eipalloc-04452e528a66279EX',
#     'i-033c48ef067af3dEX')
def associate_elastic_ip_address_with_instance(
  ec2_client,
  allocation_id,
  instance_id
)
  response = ec2_client.associate_address(
    allocation_id: allocation_id,
    instance_id: instance_id,
  )
  return response.association_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error associating Elastic IP address with instance: #{e.message}"
  return "Error"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考AssociateAddress中的。

CreateKeyPair

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateKeyPair。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param key_pair_name [String] The name for the key pair and private
#   key file.
# @return [Boolean] true if the key pair and private key file were
#   created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless key_pair_created?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-key-pair'
#   )
def key_pair_created?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
  key_pair = ec2_client.create_key_pair(key_name: key_pair_name)
  puts "Created key pair '#{key_pair.key_name}' with fingerprint " \
    "'#{key_pair.key_fingerprint}' and ID '#{key_pair.key_pair_id}'."
  filename = File.join(Dir.home, key_pair_name + ".pem")
  File.open(filename, "w") { |file| file.write(key_pair.key_material) }
  puts "Private key file saved locally as '#{filename}'."
  return true
rescue Aws::EC2::Errors::InvalidKeyPairDuplicate
  puts "Error creating key pair: a key pair named '#{key_pair_name}' " \
    "already exists."
```

```
  return false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating key pair or saving private key file: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Displays information about available key pairs in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   describe_key_pairs(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def describe_key_pairs(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_key_pairs
  if result.key_pairs.count.zero?
    puts "No key pairs found."
  else
    puts "Key pair names:"
    result.key_pairs.each do |key_pair|
      puts key_pair.key_name
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about key pairs: #{e.message}"
end

# Deletes a key pair in Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The key pair to delete.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param key_pair_name [String] The name of the key pair to delete.
# @return [Boolean] true if the key pair was deleted; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless key_pair_deleted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-key-pair'
#   )
def key_pair_deleted?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
  ec2_client.delete_key_pair(key_name: key_pair_name)
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
```

```
  puts "Error deleting key pair: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  key_pair_name = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-key-pairs.rb KEY_PAIR_NAME REGION"
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-key-pairs.rb my-key-pair us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    key_pair_name = "my-key-pair"
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    key_pair_name = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

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

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

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

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

  puts "-" * 10
  puts "Deleting key pair..."
  unless key_pair_deleted?(ec2_client, key_pair_name)
    puts "Stopping program. You must delete the key pair yourself."
```

```
    exit 1
  end
  puts "Key pair deleted."

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateKeyPair中的。

`CreateRouteTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateRouteTable`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon VPC.
# - A subnet in that VPC.
```

```
# - A gateway attached to that subnet.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the route table.
# @param subnet_id [String] The ID of the subnet for the route table.
# @param gateway_id [String] The ID of the gateway for the route.
# @param destination_cidr_block [String] The destination CIDR block
#   for the route.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the route table.
# @param tag_value [String] The value portion of the tag for the route table.
# @return [Boolean] true if the route table was created and associated;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless route_table_created_and_associated?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE',
#     'subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE',
#     'igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE',
#     '0.0.0.0/0',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def route_table_created_and_associated?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  subnet_id,
  gateway_id,
  destination_cidr_block,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  route_table = ec2_resource.create_route_table(vpc_id: vpc_id)
  puts "Created route table with ID '#{route_table.id}'."
  route_table.create_tags(
    tags: [
      {
        key: tag_key,
        value: tag_value
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Added tags to route table."
  route_table.create_route(
```

```
    destination_cidr_block: destination_cidr_block,
    gateway_id: gateway_id
  )
  puts "Created route with destination CIDR block " \
    "'#{destination_cidr_block}' and associated with gateway " \
    "with ID '#{gateway_id}'."
  route_table.associate_with_subnet(subnet_id: subnet_id)
  puts "Associated route table with subnet with ID '#{subnet_id}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or associating route table: #{e.message}"
  puts "If the route table was created but not associated, you should " \
    "clean up by deleting the route table."
  return false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  vpc_id = ""
  subnet_id = ""
  gateway_id = ""
  destination_cidr_block = ""
  tag_key = ""
  tag_value = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-route-table.rb " \
      "VPC_ID SUBNET_ID GATEWAY_ID DESTINATION_CIDR_BLOCK " \
      "TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION"
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-route-table.rb " \
      "vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE " \
      "'0.0.0.0/0' my-key my-value us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    vpc_id = "vpc-0b6f769731EXAMPLE"
    subnet_id = "subnet-03d9303b57EXAMPLE"
    gateway_id = "igw-06ca90c011EXAMPLE"
    destination_cidr_block = "0.0.0.0/0"
    tag_key = "my-key"
    tag_value = "my-value"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
```

```
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    vpc_id = ARGV[0]
    subnet_id = ARGV[1]
    gateway_id = ARGV[2]
    destination_cidr_block = ARGV[3]
    tag_key = ARGV[4]
    tag_value = ARGV[5]
    region = ARGV[6]
  end

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

  if route_table_created_and_associated?(
    ec2_resource,
    vpc_id,
    subnet_id,
    gateway_id,
    destination_cidr_block,
    tag_key,
    tag_value
  )
    puts "Route table created and associated."
  else
    puts "Route table not created or not associated."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateRouteTable中的。

CreateSecurityGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateSecurityGroup。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Creates an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon EC2 client.
# @param group_name [String] A name for the security group.
# @param description [String] A description for the security group.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the security group.
# @return [String] The ID of security group that was created.
# @example
#   puts create_security_group(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-security-group',
#     'This is my security group.',
#     'vpc-6713dfEX'
#   )
def create_security_group(
  ec2_client,
  group_name,
  description,
  vpc_id
)
  security_group = ec2_client.create_security_group(
    group_name: group_name,
```

```
    description: description,
    vpc_id: vpc_id
  )
  puts "Created security group '#{group_name}' with ID " \
    "'#{security_group.group_id}' in VPC with ID '#{vpc_id}'."
  return security_group.group_id
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating security group: #{e.message}"
  return "Error"
end

# Adds an inbound rule to an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The security group.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized Amazon EC2 client.
# @param security_group_id [String] The ID of the security group.
# @param ip_protocol [String] The network protocol for the inbound rule.
# @param from_port [String] The originating port for the inbound rule.
# @param to_port [String] The destination port for the inbound rule.
# @param cidr_ip_range [String] The CIDR IP range for the inbound rule.
# @return
# @example
#   exit 1 unless security_group_ingress_authorized?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'sg-030a858e078f1b9EX',
#     'tcp',
#     '80',
#     '80',
#     '0.0.0.0/0'
#   )
def security_group_ingress_authorized?(
  ec2_client,
  security_group_id,
  ip_protocol,
  from_port,
  to_port,
  cidr_ip_range
)
  ec2_client.authorize_security_group_ingress(
    group_id: security_group_id,
```

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

# Displays information about a security group's IP permissions set in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A security group with inbound rules, outbound rules, or both.
#
# @param p [Aws::EC2::Types::IpPermission] The IP permissions set.
# @example
#   ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2')
#   response = ec2_client.describe_security_groups
#   unless sg.ip_permissions.empty?
#     describe_security_group_permissions(
#       response.security_groups[0].ip_permissions[0]
#     )
#   end
def describe_security_group_permissions(perm)
  print "  Protocol: #{perm.ip_protocol == '-1' ? 'All' : perm.ip_protocol}"

  unless perm.from_port.nil?
    if perm.from_port == "-1" || perm.from_port == -1
      print ", From: All"
```

```
    else
      print ", From: #{perm.from_port}"
    end
  end

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

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

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

  print "\n"
end

# Displays information about available security groups in
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized Amazon EC2 client.
# @example
#   describe_security_groups(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def describe_security_groups(ec2_client)
  response = ec2_client.describe_security_groups

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

      if sg.tags.count.positive?
        puts "Tags:"
```

```
        sg.tags.each do |tag|
          puts "  Key: #{tag.key}, Value: #{tag.value}"
        end
      end

      unless sg.ip_permissions.empty?
        puts "Inbound rules:" if sg.ip_permissions.count.positive?
        sg.ip_permissions.each do |p|
          describe_security_group_permissions(p)
        end
      end

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

# Deletes an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# security group.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The security group.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon EC2 client.
# @param security_group_id [String] The ID of the security group to delete.
# @return [Boolean] true if the security group was deleted; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless security_group_deleted?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'sg-030a858e078f1b9EX'
#   )
def security_group_deleted?(ec2_client, security_group_id)
  ec2_client.delete_security_group(group_id: security_group_id)
```

```
  puts "Deleted security group '#{security_group_id}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error deleting security group: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

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

```
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    group_name = ARGV[0]
    description = ARGV[1]
    vpc_id = ARGV[2]
    ip_protocol_http = ARGV[3]
    from_port_http = ARGV[4]
    to_port_http = ARGV[5]
    cidr_ip_range_http = ARGV[6]
    ip_protocol_ssh = ARGV[7]
    from_port_ssh = ARGV[8]
    to_port_ssh = ARGV[9]
    cidr_ip_range_ssh = ARGV[10]
    region = ARGV[11]
  end

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

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

  if security_group_exists
    puts "Attempting to add inbound rules to security group..."
    unless security_group_ingress_authorized?(
      ec2_client,
      security_group_id,
      ip_protocol_http,
      from_port_http,
      to_port_http,
      cidr_ip_range_http
```

```
    )
      puts "Could not add inbound HTTP rule to security group. " \
        "Skipping this step."
    end

    unless security_group_ingress_authorized?(
      ec2_client,
      security_group_id,
      ip_protocol_ssh,
      from_port_ssh,
      to_port_ssh,
      cidr_ip_range_ssh
    )
      puts "Could not add inbound SSH rule to security group. " \
        "Skipping this step."
    end
  end

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateSecurityGroup中的。

CreateSubnet

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateSubnet。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Creates a subnet within a virtual private cloud (VPC) in
# Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) and then tags
# the subnet.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A VPC in Amazon VPC.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param vpc_id [String] The ID of the VPC for the subnet.
# @param cidr_block [String] The IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet.
# @param availability_zone [String] The ID of the Availability Zone
#   for the subnet.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the subnet.
# @param tag_vlue [String] The value portion of the tag for the subnet.
# @return [Boolean] true if the subnet was created and tagged;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless subnet_created_and_tagged?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'vpc-6713dfEX',
#     '10.0.0.0/24',
#     'us-west-2a',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def subnet_created_and_tagged?(
  ec2_resource,
  vpc_id,
  cidr_block,
  availability_zone,
  tag_key,
```

```
  tag_value
)
  subnet = ec2_resource.create_subnet(
    vpc_id: vpc_id,
    cidr_block: cidr_block,
    availability_zone: availability_zone
  )
  subnet.create_tags(
    tags: [
      {
        key: tag_key,
        value: tag_value
      }
    ]
  )
  puts "Subnet created with ID '#{subnet.id}' in VPC with ID '#{vpc_id}' " \
    "and CIDR block '#{cidr_block}' in availability zone " \
    "'#{availability_zone}' and tagged with key '#{tag_key}' and " \
    "value '#{tag_value}'."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or tagging subnet: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  vpc_id = ""
  cidr_block = ""
  availability_zone = ""
  tag_key = ""
  tag_value = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-subnet.rb " \
      "VPC_ID CIDR_BLOCK AVAILABILITY_ZONE TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-subnet.rb " \
      "vpc-6713dfEX 10.0.0.0/24 us-west-2a my-key my-value us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    vpc_id = "vpc-6713dfEX"
```

```
    cidr_block = "10.0.0.0/24"
    availability_zone = "us-west-2a"
    tag_key = "my-key"
    tag_value = "my-value"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    vpc_id = ARGV[0]
    cidr_block = ARGV[1]
    availability_zone = ARGV[2]
    tag_key = ARGV[3]
    tag_value = ARGV[4]
    region = ARGV[5]
  end

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateSubnet中的。

CreateVpc

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateVpc。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Creates a virtual private cloud (VPC) in
# Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) and then tags
# the VPC.
#
# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized
#   Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) resource object.
# @param cidr_block [String] The IPv4 CIDR block for the subnet.
# @param tag_key [String] The key portion of the tag for the VPC.
# @param tag_value [String] The value portion of the tag for the VPC.
# @return [Boolean] true if the VPC was created and tagged;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless vpc_created_and_tagged?(
#     Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     '10.0.0.0/24',
#     'my-key',
#     'my-value'
#   )
def vpc_created_and_tagged?(
  ec2_resource,
  cidr_block,
  tag_key,
  tag_value
)
  vpc = ec2_resource.create_vpc(cidr_block: cidr_block)

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

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

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

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  cidr_block = ""
  tag_key = ""
  tag_value = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-vpc.rb " \
      "CIDR_BLOCK TAG_KEY TAG_VALUE REGION"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-create-vpc.rb " \
      "10.0.0.0/24 my-key my-value us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    cidr_block = "10.0.0.0/24"
    tag_key = "my-key"
    tag_value = "my-value"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    cidr_block = ARGV[0]
    tag_key = ARGV[1]
    tag_value = ARGV[2]
    region = ARGV[3]
  end

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

  if vpc_created_and_tagged?(
    ec2_resource,
    cidr_block,
    tag_key,
    tag_value
  )
```

```
    puts "VPC created and tagged."
  else
    puts "VPC not created or not tagged."
  end
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateVpc中的。

DescribeInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeInstances。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# @param ec2_resource [Aws::EC2::Resource] An initialized EC2 resource object.
# @example
#   list_instance_ids_states(Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_instance_ids_states(ec2_resource)
  response = ec2_resource.instances
  if response.count.zero?
    puts "No instances found."
  else
    puts "Instances -- ID, state:"
    response.each do |instance|
      puts "#{instance.id}, #{instance.state.name}"
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about instances: #{e.message}"
end
```

```
# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-get-all-instance-info.rb REGION"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-get-all-instance-info.rb us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end
  ec2_resource = Aws::EC2::Resource.new(region: region)
  list_instance_ids_states(ec2_resource)
end

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DescribeInstances中的。

`DescribeRegions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeRegions`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
```

```
#   list_regions_endpoints(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_regions_endpoints(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_regions
  # Enable pretty printing.
  max_region_string_length = 16
  max_endpoint_string_length = 33
  # Print header.
  print "Region"
  print " " * (max_region_string_length - "Region".length)
  print "  Endpoint\n"
  print "-" * max_region_string_length
  print "  "
  print "-" * max_endpoint_string_length
  print "\n"
  # Print Regions and their endpoints.
  result.regions.each do |region|
    print region.region_name
    print " " * (max_region_string_length - region.region_name.length)
    print "  "
    print region.endpoint
    print "\n"
  end
end

# Displays a list of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
# Availability Zones available to you depending on the AWS Region
# of the Amazon EC2 client.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @example
#   list_availability_zones(Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_availability_zones(ec2_client)
  result = ec2_client.describe_availability_zones
  # Enable pretty printing.
  max_region_string_length = 16
  max_zone_string_length = 18
  max_state_string_length = 9
  # Print header.
  print "Region"
  print " " * (max_region_string_length - "Region".length)
  print "  Zone"
  print " " * (max_zone_string_length - "Zone".length)
  print "  State\n"
  print "-" * max_region_string_length
```

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-regions-availability-zones.rb REGION"
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-regions-availability-zones.rb us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    region = ARGV[0]
  end
```

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DescribeRegions中的。

ReleaseAddress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ReleaseAddress。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Releases an Elastic IP address from an
# Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - An Amazon EC2 instance with an associated Elastic IP address.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param allocation_id [String] The ID of the allocation corresponding to
#   the Elastic IP address.
# @return [Boolean] true if the Elastic IP address was released;
#   otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless elastic_ip_address_released?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'eipalloc-04452e528a66279EX'
#   )
```

```
def elastic_ip_address_released?(ec2_client, allocation_id)
  ec2_client.release_address(allocation_id: allocation_id)
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error releasing Elastic IP address: #{e.message}")
  return false
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ReleaseAddress中的。

StartInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartInstances`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Attempts to start an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was started; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_started?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_started?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])
```

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

  ec2_client.start_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_running, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts "Instance started."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error starting instance: #{e.message}"
  return false
end

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb " \
      "INSTANCE_ID REGION "
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb " \
      "i-123abc us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = "i-123abc"
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
```

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

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考StartInstances中的。

`StopInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StopInstances`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was stopped; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_stopped?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
```

```
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_stopped?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

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

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-stop-instance-i-123abc.rb " \
      "INSTANCE_ID REGION "
    # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-start-instance-i-123abc.rb " \
      "i-123abc us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
```

```
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = "i-123abc"
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考StopInstances中的。

`TerminateInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TerminateInstances`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-ec2"

# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance.
#
# @param ec2_client [Aws::EC2::Client] An initialized EC2 client.
```

```
# @param instance_id [String] The ID of the instance.
# @return [Boolean] true if the instance was terminated; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless instance_terminated?(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'i-123abc'
#   )
def instance_terminated?(ec2_client, instance_id)
  response = ec2_client.describe_instance_status(instance_ids: [instance_id])

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

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

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

# Example usage:
def run_me
  instance_id = ""
  region = ""
  # Print usage information and then stop.
  if ARGV[0] == "--help" || ARGV[0] == "-h"
    puts "Usage:   ruby ec2-ruby-example-terminate-instance-i-123abc.rb " \
      "INSTANCE_ID REGION "
   # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
    puts "Example: ruby ec2-ruby-example-terminate-instance-i-123abc.rb " \
      "i-123abc us-west-2"
    exit 1
  # If no values are specified at the command prompt, use these default values.
  # Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon EC2.
  elsif ARGV.count.zero?
    instance_id = "i-123abc"
    region = "us-west-2"
  # Otherwise, use the values as specified at the command prompt.
```

```
  else
    instance_id = ARGV[0]
    region = ARGV[1]
  end

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考TerminateInstances中的。

使用 SDK for Ruby Elastic Beanstalk 示例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 Elastic Beanstalk 來執行動作及實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Ruby

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DescribeApplications`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeApplications`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Class to manage Elastic Beanstalk applications
class ElasticBeanstalkManager
  def initialize(eb_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists applications and their environments
  def list_applications
    @eb_client.describe_applications.applications.each do |application|
      log_application_details(application)
      list_environments(application.application_name)
    end
  rescue Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Elastic Beanstalk Service Error: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Logs application details
  def log_application_details(application)
    @logger.info("Name:        #{application.application_name}")
    @logger.info("Description: #{application.description}")
  end

  # Lists and logs details of environments for a given application
  def list_environments(application_name)
    @eb_client.describe_environments(application_name:
 application_name).environments.each do |env|
      @logger.info("  Environment:  #{env.environment_name}")
      @logger.info("    URL:        #{env.cname}")
      @logger.info("    Health:     #{env.health}")
    end
  rescue Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing environments for application #{application_name}:
 #{e.message}")
```

```
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DescribeApplications中的。

ListAvailableSolutionStacks

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListAvailableSolutionStacks。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Manages listing of AWS Elastic Beanstalk solution stacks
# @param [Aws::ElasticBeanstalk::Client] eb_client
# @param [String] filter - Returns subset of results based on match
# @param [Logger] logger
class StackLister
  # Initialize with AWS Elastic Beanstalk client
  def initialize(eb_client, filter, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @filter = filter.downcase
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists and logs Elastic Beanstalk solution stacks
  def list_stacks
    stacks = @eb_client.list_available_solution_stacks.solution_stacks
    orig_length = stacks.length
    filtered_length = 0

    stacks.each do |stack|
      if @filter.empty? || stack.downcase.include?(@filter)
        @logger.info(stack)
        filtered_length += 1
      end
    end
```

```
    log_summary(filtered_length, orig_length)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing solution stacks: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Logs summary of listed stacks
  def log_summary(filtered_length, orig_length)
    if @filter.empty?
      @logger.info("Showed #{orig_length} stack(s)")
    else
      @logger.info("Showed #{filtered_length} stack(s) of #{orig_length}")
    end
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListAvailableSolutionStacks中的。

UpdateApplication

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateApplication`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Manages deployment of Rails applications to AWS Elastic Beanstalk
class RailsAppDeployer
  def initialize(eb_client, s3_client, app_name, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @eb_client = eb_client
    @s3_client = s3_client
    @app_name = app_name
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deploys the latest application version to Elastic Beanstalk
  def deploy
```

```
    create_storage_location
    zip_file_name = create_zip_file
    upload_zip_to_s3(zip_file_name)
    create_and_deploy_new_application_version(zip_file_name)
  end

  private

  # Creates a new S3 storage location for the application
  def create_storage_location
    resp = @eb_client.create_storage_location
    @logger.info("Created storage location in bucket #{resp.s3_bucket}")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to create storage location: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates a ZIP file of the application using git
  def create_zip_file
    zip_file_basename = SecureRandom.urlsafe_base64
    zip_file_name = "#{zip_file_basename}.zip"
    `git archive --format=zip -o #{zip_file_name} HEAD`
    zip_file_name
  end

  # Uploads the ZIP file to the S3 bucket
  def upload_zip_to_s3(zip_file_name)
    zip_contents = File.read(zip_file_name)
    key = "#{@app_name}/#{zip_file_name}"
    @s3_client.put_object(body: zip_contents, bucket: fetch_bucket_name, key: key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to upload ZIP file to S3: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Fetches the S3 bucket name from Elastic Beanstalk application versions
  def fetch_bucket_name
    app_versions = @eb_client.describe_application_versions(application_name:
@app_name)
    av = app_versions.application_versions.first
    av.source_bundle.s3_bucket
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to fetch bucket name: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

```
  # Creates a new application version and deploys it
  def create_and_deploy_new_application_version(zip_file_name)
    version_label = File.basename(zip_file_name, ".zip")
    @eb_client.create_application_version(
      process: false,
      application_name: @app_name,
      version_label: version_label,
      source_bundle: {
        s3_bucket: fetch_bucket_name,
        s3_key: "#{@app_name}/#{zip_file_name}"
      },
      description: "Updated #{Time.now.strftime('%d/%m/%Y')}"
    )
    update_environment(version_label)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to create or deploy application version: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the environment to the new application version
  def update_environment(version_label)
    env_name = fetch_environment_name
    @eb_client.update_environment(
      environment_name: env_name,
      version_label: version_label
    )
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to update environment: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Fetches the environment name of the application
  def fetch_environment_name
    envs = @eb_client.describe_environments(application_name: @app_name)
    envs.environments.first.environment_name
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to fetch environment name: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考UpdateApplication中的。

EventBridge 使用 SDK for Ruby 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Ruby 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 EventBridge。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 案例

案例

建立和觸發規則

下列程式碼範例顯示如何在 Amazon 中建立和觸發規則 EventBridge。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

以正確的順序呼叫函數。

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

檢查提供給此函數的主題中是否存在指定的 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) 主題。

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

def topic_found?(topics, topic_arn)
  topics.each do |topic|
    return true if topic.topic_arn == topic_arn
  end
  return false
end
```

檢查 Amazon SNS 中呼叫者可用的主題中是否存在指定的主題。

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

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

在 Amazon SNS 中建立主題，然後訂閱電子郵件地址以接收該主題的通知。

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

```
    endpoint: email_address,
    return_subscription_arn: true
  )
  puts "Subscription created with ARN " \
    "'#{subscription_response.subscription_arn}'. Have the owner of the " \
    "email address '#{email_address}' check their inbox in a few minutes " \
    "and confirm the subscription to start receiving notification emails."
  return topic_response.topic_arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating or subscribing to topic: #{e.message}"
  return "Error"
end
```

檢查提供給此函數的角色中是否存在指定的 AWS Identity and Access Management（IAM）角色。

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

檢查 IAM 中呼叫者可用的角色中是否存在指定的角色。

```
# Checks whether the specified role exists among those available to the
# caller in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the role ARN was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless role_exists?(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def role_exists?(iam_client, role_arn)
  puts "Searching for role with ARN '#{role_arn}'..."
  response = iam_client.list_roles
  if response.roles.count.positive?
    if role_found?(response.roles, role_arn)
      puts "Role found."
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page? do
      response = response.next_page
      if response.roles.count.positive?
        if role_found?(response.roles, role_arn)
          puts "Role found."
          return true
        end
      end
    end
  end
  puts "Role not found."
  return false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Role not found: #{e.message}"
  return false
end
```

在 IAM 中建立角色。

```
# Creates a role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
# This role is used by a rule in Amazon EventBridge to allow
# that rule to operate within the caller's account.
# This role is designed to be used specifically by this code example.
```

```
#
# @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role to create.
# @return [String] The ARN of the role that was created.
# @example
#   puts create_role(
#     Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def create_role(iam_client, role_name)
  puts "Creating the role named '#{role_name}'..."
  response = iam_client.create_role(
    assume_role_policy_document: {
      'Version': "2012-10-17",
      'Statement': [
        {
          'Sid': "",
          'Effect': "Allow",
          'Principal': {
            'Service': "events.amazonaws.com"
          },
          'Action': "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
      ]
    }.to_json,
    path: "/",
    role_name: role_name
  )
  puts "Role created with ARN '#{response.role.arn}'."
  puts "Adding access policy to role..."
  iam_client.put_role_policy(
    policy_document: {
      'Version': "2012-10-17",
      'Statement': [
        {
          'Sid': "CloudWatchEventsFullAccess",
          'Effect': "Allow",
          'Resource': "*",
          'Action': "events:*"
        },
        {
          'Sid': "IAMPassRoleForCloudWatchEvents",
          'Effect': "Allow",
          'Resource': "arn:aws:iam::*:role/AWS_Events_Invoke_Targets",
```

```
          'Action': "iam:PassRole"
        }
      ]
    }.to_json,
    policy_name: "CloudWatchEventsPolicy",
    role_name: role_name
  )
  puts "Access policy added to role."
  return response.role.arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating role or adding policy to it: #{e.message}"
  puts "If the role was created, you must add the access policy " \
    "to the role yourself, or delete the role yourself and try again."
  return "Error"
end
```

檢查指定的 EventBridge 規則是否存在於那些提供給此函數之間。

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

檢查指定的規則是否存在於那些可供呼叫者中 EventBridge。

```
# Checks whether the specified rule exists among those available to the
```

```
# caller in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# @param cloudwatchevents_client [Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Client]
#   An initialized Amazon EventBridge client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule to find.
# @return [Boolean] true if the rule name was found; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless rule_exists?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1')
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change'
#   )
def rule_exists?(cloudwatchevents_client, rule_name)
  puts "Searching for rule with name '#{rule_name}'..."
  response = cloudwatchevents_client.list_rules
  if response.rules.count.positive?
    if rule_found?(response.rules, rule_name)
      puts "Rule found."
      return true
    end
    while response.next_page? do
      response = response.next_page
      if response.rules.count.positive?
        if rule_found?(response.rules, rule_name)
          puts "Rule found."
          return true
        end
      end
    end
  end
  puts "Rule not found."
  return false
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Rule not found: #{e.message}"
  return false
end
```

在中建立規則 EventBridge。

```
# Creates a rule in Amazon EventBridge.
# This rule is triggered whenever an available instance in
# Amazon EC2 changes to the specified state.
# This rule is designed to be used specifically by this code example.
```

```
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A role in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) that is designed
#   to be used specifically by this code example.
# - A topic in Amazon SNS.
#
# @param cloudwatchevents_client [Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Client]
#   An initialized Amazon EventBridge client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule to create.
# @param rule_description [String] Some description for this rule.
# @param instance_state [String] The state that available instances in
#   Amazon EC2 must change to, to
#   trigger this rule.
# @param role_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM role.
# @param target_id [String] Some identifying string for the rule's target.
# @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the Amazon SNS topic.
# @return [Boolean] true if the rule was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless rule_created?(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'Triggers when any available EC2 instance starts.',
#     'running',
#     'arn:aws:iam::111111111111:role/aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     'sns-topic',
#     'arn:aws:sns:us-east-1:111111111111:aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic'
#   )
def rule_created?(
  cloudwatchevents_client,
  rule_name,
  rule_description,
  instance_state,
  role_arn,
  target_id,
  topic_arn
)
  puts "Creating rule with name '#{rule_name}'..."
  put_rule_response = cloudwatchevents_client.put_rule(
    name: rule_name,
    description: rule_description,
    event_pattern: {
      'source': [
        "aws.ec2"
```

```
      ],
      'detail-type': [
        "EC2 Instance State-change Notification"
      ],
      'detail': {
        'state': [
          instance_state
        ]
      }
    }.to_json,
    state: "ENABLED",
    role_arn: role_arn
  )
  puts "Rule created with ARN '#{put_rule_response.rule_arn}'."

  put_targets_response = cloudwatchevents_client.put_targets(
    rule: rule_name,
    targets: [
      {
        id: target_id,
        arn: topic_arn
      }
    ]
  )
  if put_targets_response.key?(:failed_entry_count) &&
      put_targets_response.failed_entry_count > 0
    puts "Error(s) adding target to rule:"
    put_targets_response.failed_entries.each do |failure|
      puts failure.error_message
    end
    return false
  else
    return true
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating rule or adding target to rule: #{e.message}"
  puts "If the rule was created, you must add the target " \
    "to the rule yourself, or delete the rule yourself and try again."
  return false
end
```

檢查 Amazon CloudWatch Logs 中呼叫者可用的記錄群組中是否存在指定的日誌群組。

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

在記錄檔中建立 CloudWatch 記錄群組。

```
# Creates a log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group to create.
# @return [Boolean] true if the log group name was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless log_group_created?(
```

```
#     Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#   )
def log_group_created?(cloudwatchlogs_client, log_group_name)
  puts "Attempting to create log group with the name '#{log_group_name}'..."
  cloudwatchlogs_client.create_log_group(log_group_name: log_group_name)
  puts "Log group created."
  return true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating log group: #{e.message}"
  return false
end
```

在記錄檔中將事件寫入 CloudWatch 記錄資料流。

```
# Writes an event to a log stream in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
# - A log stream within the log group.
#
# @param cloudwatchlogs_client [Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs client.
# @param log_group_name [String] The name of the log group.
# @param log_stream_name [String] The name of the log stream within
#   the log group.
# @param message [String] The message to write to the log stream.
# @param sequence_token [String] If available, the sequence token from the
#   message that was written immediately before this message. This sequence
#   token is returned by Amazon CloudWatch Logs whenever you programmatically
#   write a message to the log stream.
# @return [String] The sequence token that is returned by
#   Amazon CloudWatch Logs after successfully writing the message to the
#   log stream.
# @example
#   puts log_event(
#     Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log'
#     '2020/11/19/53f985be-199f-408e-9a45-fc242df41fEX',
#     "Instance 'i-033c48ef067af3dEX' restarted.",
#     '49542672486831074009579604567656788214806863282469607 3EX'
```

```
#   )
def log_event(
  cloudwatchlogs_client,
  log_group_name,
  log_stream_name,
  message,
  sequence_token
)
  puts "Attempting to log '#{message}' to log stream '#{log_stream_name}'..."
  event = {
    log_group_name: log_group_name,
    log_stream_name: log_stream_name,
    log_events: [
      {
        timestamp: (Time.now.utc.to_f.round(3) * 1_000).to_i,
        message: message
      }
    ]
  }
  unless sequence_token.empty?
    event[:sequence_token] = sequence_token
  end

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

重新啟動 Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) 執行個體，並將相關活動的相關資訊新增至 CloudWatch 日誌中的日誌串流。

```
# Restarts an Amazon EC2 instance
# and adds information about the related activity to a log stream
# in Amazon CloudWatch Logs.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - The Amazon EC2 instance to restart.
# - The log group in Amazon CloudWatch Logs to add related activity
```

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

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

  puts "Attempting to restart the instance. This might take a few minutes..."
```

```
  ec2_client.start_instances(instance_ids: [instance_id])
  ec2_client.wait_until(:instance_running, instance_ids: [instance_id])
  puts "Instance restarted."
  sequence_token = log_event(
    cloudwatchlogs_client,
    log_group_name,
    log_stream_name,
    "Instance '#{instance_id}' restarted.",
    sequence_token
  )

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

顯示中規則活動的相關資訊 EventBridge。

```
# Displays information about activity for a rule in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# Prerequisites:
#
# - A rule in Amazon EventBridge.
#
# @param cloudwatch_client [Amazon::CloudWatch::Client] An initialized
#   Amazon CloudWatch client.
# @param rule_name [String] The name of the rule.
# @param start_time [Time] The timestamp that determines the first datapoint
#   to return. Can also be expressed as DateTime, Date, Integer, or String.
# @param end_time [Time] The timestamp that determines the last datapoint
#   to return. Can also be expressed as DateTime, Date, Integer, or String.
# @param period [Integer] The interval, in seconds, to check for activity.
# @example
```

```
#   display_rule_activity(
#     Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: 'us-east-1'),
#     'aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change',
#     Time.now - 600, # Start checking from 10 minutes ago.
#     Time.now, # Check up until now.
#     60 # Check every minute during those 10 minutes.
#   )
def display_rule_activity(
  cloudwatch_client,
  rule_name,
  start_time,
  end_time,
  period
)
  puts "Attempting to display rule activity..."
  response = cloudwatch_client.get_metric_statistics(
    namespace: "AWS/Events",
    metric_name: "Invocations",
    dimensions: [
      {
        name: "RuleName",
        value: rule_name
      }
    ],
    start_time: start_time,
    end_time: end_time,
    period: period,
    statistics: ["Sum"],
    unit: "Count"
  )

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

顯示記錄檔群組中所有記錄資料流的 CloudWatch 記錄資訊。

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

```
      end
    end
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting information about the log streams or their messages: " \
    "#{e.message}"
end
```

向來電者顯示提醒，以手動清除他們不再需要的任何相關 AWS 資源。

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

```
# Example usage:
def run_me
  # Properties for the Amazon SNS topic.
  topic_name = "aws-doc-sdk-examples-topic"
  email_address = "mary@example.com"
  # Properties for the IAM role.
  role_name = "aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-events-rule-role"
  # Properties for the Amazon EventBridge rule.
  rule_name = "aws-doc-sdk-examples-ec2-state-change"
  rule_description = "Triggers when any available EC2 instance starts."
  instance_state = "running"
  target_id = "sns-topic"
  # Properties for the Amazon EC2 instance.
  instance_id = "i-033c48ef067af3dEX"
  # Properties for displaying the event rule's activity.
  start_time = Time.now - 600 # Go back over the past 10 minutes
                              # (10 minutes * 60 seconds = 600 seconds).
  end_time = Time.now
  period = 60 # Look back every 60 seconds over the past 10 minutes.
  # Properties for the Amazon CloudWatch Logs log group.
  log_group_name = "aws-doc-sdk-examples-cloudwatch-log"
  # AWS service clients for this code example.
  region = "us-east-1"
  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)
  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new(region: region)
  iam_client = Aws::IAM::Client.new(region: region)
  cloudwatchevents_client = Aws::CloudWatchEvents::Client.new(region: region)
  ec2_client = Aws::EC2::Client.new(region: region)
  cloudwatch_client = Aws::CloudWatch::Client.new(region: region)
  cloudwatchlogs_client = Aws::CloudWatchLogs::Client.new(region: region)

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

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

```
    exit 1
  end
end

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

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

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

```
  end

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

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

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

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

run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - PutEvents
  - PutRule

AWS Glue 使用 SDK for Ruby 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Ruby 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS Glue。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateCrawler`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCrawler`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Creates a new crawler with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the crawler.
```

```
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database where the crawler stores its
 metadata.
  # @param db_prefix [String] The prefix to be added to the names of tables that the
 crawler creates.
  # @param s3_target [String] The S3 path that the crawler will crawl.
  # @return [void]
  def create_crawler(name, role_arn, db_name, db_prefix, s3_target)
    @glue_client.create_crawler(
      name: name,
      role: role_arn,
      database_name: db_name,
      targets: {
        s3_targets: [
          {
            path: s3_target
          }
        ]
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create crawler: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateCrawler中的。

CreateJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateJob`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
```

```
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Creates a new job with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job.
  # @param description [String] The description of the job.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the job.
  # @param script_location [String] The location of the ETL script for the job.
  # @return [void]
  def create_job(name, description, role_arn, script_location)
    @glue_client.create_job(
      name: name,
      description: description,
      role: role_arn,
      command: {
        name: "glueetl",
        script_location: script_location,
        python_version: "3"
      },
      glue_version: "3.0"
    )
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create job #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateJob中的。

DeleteCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteCrawler。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.delete_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteCrawler中的。

`DeleteDatabase`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteDatabase`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the database to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_database(database_name)
    @glue_client.delete_database(name: database_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete database: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteDatabase中的。

`DeleteJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteJob`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a job with the specified name.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_job(job_name)
    @glue_client.delete_job(job_name: job_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteJob中的。

`DeleteTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteTable`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Deletes a table with the specified name.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the catalog database in which the
 table resides.
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to be deleted.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_table(database_name, table_name)
    @glue_client.delete_table(database_name: database_name, name: table_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteTable中的。

GetCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetCrawler`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific crawler.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Crawler, nil] The crawler object if found, or nil if
 not found.
  def get_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.get_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::EntityNotFoundException
    @logger.info("Crawler #{name} doesn't exist.")
    false
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetCrawler中的。

`GetDatabase`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetDatabase`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific database.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the database to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Database, nil] The database object if found, or nil
 if not found.
  def get_database(name)
    response = @glue_client.get_database(name: name)
    response.database
rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
  @logger.error("Glue could not get database #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
  raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetDatabase中的。

`GetJobRun`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetJobRun`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves data for a specific job run.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job run to retrieve data for.
  # @return [Glue::Types::GetJobRunResponse]
  def get_job_run(job_name, run_id)
    @glue_client.get_job_run(job_name: job_name, run_id: run_id)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetJobRun中的。

`GetJobRuns`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetJobRuns`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of job runs for the specified job.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to retrieve job runs for.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::JobRun>]
  def get_job_runs(job_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_job_runs(job_name: job_name)
    response.job_runs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetJobRuns中的。

`GetTables`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetTables`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of tables in the specified database.
  #
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database to retrieve tables from.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::Table>]
  def get_tables(db_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_tables(database_name: db_name)
    response.table_list
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get tables #{db_name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetTables中的。

`ListJobs`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListJobs`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves a list of jobs in AWS Glue.
  #
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::ListJobsResponse]
  def list_jobs
    @glue_client.list_jobs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not list jobs: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListJobs中的。

`StartCrawler`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartCrawler`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Starts a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to start.
  # @return [void]
  def start_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.start_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考StartCrawler中的。

`StartJobRun`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartJobRun`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Starts a job run for the specified job.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the job to start the run for.
  # @param input_database [String] The name of the input database for the job.
  # @param input_table [String] The name of the input table for the job.
  # @param output_bucket_name [String] The name of the output S3 bucket for the job.
  # @return [String] The ID of the started job run.
  def start_job_run(name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name)
    response = @glue_client.start_job_run(
      job_name: name,
      arguments: {
        '--input_database': input_database,
        '--input_table': input_table,
        '--output_bucket_url': "s3://#{output_bucket_name}/"
      }
    )
    response.job_run_id
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start job run #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考StartJobRun中的。

案例

開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立網路爬取公有 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的爬蟲程式，以及產生 CSV 格式中繼資料的資料庫。
- 列出有關 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 建立從 S3 儲存貯體中擷取 CSV 資料的任務、轉換資料，以及將 JSON 格式的輸出載入至另一個 S3 儲存貯體。
- 列出任務執行的相關資訊、檢視已轉換的資料以及清除資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱教學課程：開始使用 AWS Glue Studio。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建一個包裝在場景中使用的 AWS Glue 函數的類。

```
# The `GlueWrapper` class serves as a wrapper around the AWS Glue API, providing a
 simplified interface for common operations.
# It encapsulates the functionality of the AWS SDK for Glue and provides methods for
 interacting with Glue crawlers, databases, tables, jobs, and S3 resources.
# The class initializes with a Glue client and a logger, allowing it to make API
 calls and log any errors or informational messages.
class GlueWrapper
  def initialize(glue_client, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific crawler.
  #
```

```
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Crawler, nil] The crawler object if found, or nil if
not found.
  def get_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.get_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::EntityNotFoundException
    @logger.info("Crawler #{name} doesn't exist.")
    false
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates a new crawler with the specified configuration.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler.
  # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the crawler.
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database where the crawler stores its
metadata.
  # @param db_prefix [String] The prefix to be added to the names of tables that the
crawler creates.
  # @param s3_target [String] The S3 path that the crawler will crawl.
  # @return [void]
  def create_crawler(name, role_arn, db_name, db_prefix, s3_target)
    @glue_client.create_crawler(
      name: name,
      role: role_arn,
      database_name: db_name,
      targets: {
        s3_targets: [
          {
            path: s3_target
          }
        ]
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not create crawler: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Starts a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to start.
```

```
  # @return [void]
  def start_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.start_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not start crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Deletes a crawler with the specified name.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the crawler to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_crawler(name)
    @glue_client.delete_crawler(name: name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete crawler #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves information about a specific database.
  #
  # @param name [String] The name of the database to retrieve information about.
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::Database, nil] The database object if found, or nil
 if not found.
  def get_database(name)
    response = @glue_client.get_database(name: name)
    response.database
rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
  @logger.error("Glue could not get database #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
  raise
  end

  # Retrieves a list of tables in the specified database.
  #
  # @param db_name [String] The name of the database to retrieve tables from.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::Table>]
  def get_tables(db_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_tables(database_name: db_name)
    response.table_list
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get tables #{db_name}: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

```
# Creates a new job with the specified configuration.
#
# @param name [String] The name of the job.
# @param description [String] The description of the job.
# @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the IAM role to be used by the job.
# @param script_location [String] The location of the ETL script for the job.
# @return [void]
def create_job(name, description, role_arn, script_location)
  @glue_client.create_job(
    name: name,
    description: description,
    role: role_arn,
    command: {
      name: "glueetl",
      script_location: script_location,
      python_version: "3"
    },
    glue_version: "3.0"
  )
rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
  @logger.error("Glue could not create job #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
  raise
end

# Starts a job run for the specified job.
#
# @param name [String] The name of the job to start the run for.
# @param input_database [String] The name of the input database for the job.
# @param input_table [String] The name of the input table for the job.
# @param output_bucket_name [String] The name of the output S3 bucket for the job.
# @return [String] The ID of the started job run.
def start_job_run(name, input_database, input_table, output_bucket_name)
  response = @glue_client.start_job_run(
    job_name: name,
    arguments: {
      '--input_database': input_database,
      '--input_table': input_table,
      '--output_bucket_url': "s3://#{output_bucket_name}/"
    }
  )
  response.job_run_id
rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
  @logger.error("Glue could not start job run #{name}: \n#{e.message}")
  raise
```

```
  end

  # Retrieves a list of jobs in AWS Glue.
  #
  # @return [Aws::Glue::Types::ListJobsResponse]
  def list_jobs
    @glue_client.list_jobs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not list jobs: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Retrieves a list of job runs for the specified job.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to retrieve job runs for.
  # @return [Array<Aws::Glue::Types::JobRun>]
  def get_job_runs(job_name)
    response = @glue_client.get_job_runs(job_name: job_name)
    response.job_runs
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Retrieves data for a specific job run.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job run to retrieve data for.
  # @return [Glue::Types::GetJobRunResponse]
  def get_job_run(job_name, run_id)
    @glue_client.get_job_run(job_name: job_name, run_id: run_id)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::GlueException => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not get job runs: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Deletes a job with the specified name.
  #
  # @param job_name [String] The name of the job to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_job(job_name)
    @glue_client.delete_job(job_name: job_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Deletes a table with the specified name.
```

```
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the catalog database in which the
 table resides.
  # @param table_name [String] The name of the table to be deleted.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_table(database_name, table_name)
    @glue_client.delete_table(database_name: database_name, name: table_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete job: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Removes a specified database from a Data Catalog.
  #
  # @param database_name [String] The name of the database to delete.
  # @return [void]
  def delete_database(database_name)
    @glue_client.delete_database(name: database_name)
  rescue Aws::Glue::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Glue could not delete database: \n#{e.message}")
  end

  # Uploads a job script file to an S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param file_path [String] The local path of the job script file.
  # @param bucket_resource [Aws::S3::Bucket] The S3 bucket resource to upload the
 file to.
  # @return [void]
  def upload_job_script(file_path, bucket_resource)
    File.open(file_path) do |file|
      bucket_resource.client.put_object({
       body: file,
       bucket: bucket_resource.name,
       key: file_path
     })
    end
  rescue Aws::S3::Errors::S3UploadFailedError => e
    @logger.error("S3 could not upload job script: \n#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

end
```

建立可執行案例的類別。

```
class GlueCrawlerJobScenario
  def initialize(glue_client, glue_service_role, glue_bucket, logger)
    @glue_client = glue_client
    @glue_service_role = glue_service_role
    @glue_bucket = glue_bucket
    @logger = logger
  end

  def run(crawler_name, db_name, db_prefix, data_source, job_script, job_name)
    wrapper = GlueWrapper.new(@glue_client, @logger)

    new_step(1, "Create a crawler")
    puts "Checking for crawler #{crawler_name}."
    crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
    if crawler == false
      puts "Creating crawler #{crawler_name}."
      wrapper.create_crawler(crawler_name, @glue_service_role.arn, db_name,
 db_prefix, data_source)
      puts "Successfully created #{crawler_name}:"
      crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
      puts JSON.pretty_generate(crawler).yellow
    end
    print "\nDone!\n".green

    new_step(2, "Run a crawler to output a database.")
    puts "Location of input data analyzed by crawler: #{data_source}"
    puts "Outputs: a Data Catalog database in CSV format containing metadata on
 input."
    wrapper.start_crawler(crawler_name)
    puts "Starting crawler... (this typically takes a few minutes)"
    crawler_state = nil
    while crawler_state != "READY"
      custom_wait(15)
      crawler = wrapper.get_crawler(crawler_name)
      crawler_state = crawler[0]["state"]
      print "Status check: #{crawler_state}.".yellow
    end
    print "\nDone!\n".green

    new_step(3, "Query the database.")
    database = wrapper.get_database(db_name)
    puts "The crawler created database #{db_name}:"
```

```
    print "#{database}".yellow
    puts "\nThe database contains these tables:"
    tables = wrapper.get_tables(db_name)
    tables.each_with_index do |table, index|
      print "\t#{index + 1}. #{table['name']}".yellow
    end
    print "\nDone!\n".green

    new_step(4, "Create a job definition that runs an ETL script.")
    puts "Uploading Python ETL script to S3..."
    wrapper.upload_job_script(job_script, @glue_bucket)
    puts "Creating job definition #{job_name}:\n"
    response = wrapper.create_job(job_name, "Getting started example job.",
@glue_service_role.arn, "s3://#{@glue_bucket.name}/#{job_script}")
    puts JSON.pretty_generate(response).yellow
    print "\nDone!\n".green

    new_step(5, "Start a new job")
    job_run_status = nil
    job_run_id = wrapper.start_job_run(
      job_name,
      db_name,
      tables[0]["name"],
      @glue_bucket.name
    )
    puts "Job #{job_name} started. Let's wait for it to run."
    until ["SUCCEEDED", "STOPPED", "FAILED", "TIMEOUT"].include?(job_run_status)
      custom_wait(10)
      job_run = wrapper.get_job_runs(job_name)
      job_run_status = job_run[0]["job_run_state"]
      print "Status check: #{job_name}/#{job_run_id} - #{job_run_status}.".yellow
    end
    print "\nDone!\n".green

    new_step(6, "View results from a successful job run.")
    if job_run_status == "SUCCEEDED"
      puts "Data from your job run is stored in your S3 bucket
'#{@glue_bucket.name}'. Files include:"
      begin

        # Print the key name of each object in the bucket.
        @glue_bucket.objects.each do |object_summary|
          if object_summary.key.include?("run-")
            print "#{object_summary.key}".yellow
```

```
          end
        end

        # Print the first 256 bytes of a run file
        desired_sample_objects = 1
        @glue_bucket.objects.each do |object_summary|
          if object_summary.key.include?("run-")
            if desired_sample_objects > 0
              sample_object = @glue_bucket.object(object_summary.key)
              sample = sample_object.get(range: "bytes=0-255").body.read
              puts "\nSample run file contents:"
              print "#{sample}".yellow
              desired_sample_objects -= 1
            end
          end
        end
      rescue Aws::S3::Errors::ServiceError => e
        logger.error(
          "Couldn't get job run data. Here's why: %s: %s",
          e.response.error.code, e.response.error.message
        )
        raise
      end
    end
    print "\nDone!\n".green

    new_step(7, "Delete job definition and crawler.")
    wrapper.delete_job(job_name)
    puts "Job deleted: #{job_name}."
    wrapper.delete_crawler(crawler_name)
    puts "Crawler deleted: #{crawler_name}."
    wrapper.delete_table(db_name, tables[0]["name"])
    puts "Table deleted: #{tables[0]["name"]} in #{db_name}."
    wrapper.delete_database(db_name)
    puts "Database deleted: #{db_name}."
    print "\nDone!\n".green
  end
end

def main

  banner("../../helpers/banner.txt")
  puts
 "##########################################################################################
```

```
  puts "#
                        #".yellow
  puts "#                                        EXAMPLE CODE DEMO:
                        #".yellow
  puts "#                                            AWS Glue
                        #".yellow
  puts "#
                        #".yellow
  puts
"#################################################################################
  puts ""
  puts "You have launched a demo of AWS Glue using the AWS for Ruby v3 SDK. Over the
next 60 seconds, it will"
  puts "do the following:"
  puts "    1. Create a crawler."
  puts "    2. Run a crawler to output a database."
  puts "    3. Query the database."
  puts "    4. Create a job definition that runs an ETL script."
  puts "    5. Start a new job."
  puts "    6. View results from a successful job run."
  puts "    7. Delete job definition and crawler."
  puts ""

  confirm_begin
  billing
  security
  puts "\e[H\e[2J"

  # Set input file names
  job_script_filepath = "job_script.py"
  resource_names = YAML.load_file("resource_names.yaml")

  # Instantiate existing IAM role.
  iam = Aws::IAM::Resource.new(region: "us-east-1")
  iam_role_name = resource_names["glue_service_role"]
  iam_role = iam.role(iam_role_name)

  # Instantiate existing S3 bucket.
  s3 = Aws::S3::Resource.new(region: "us-east-1")
  s3_bucket_name = resource_names["glue_bucket"]
  s3_bucket = s3.bucket(s3_bucket_name)

  scenario = GlueCrawlerJobScenario.new(
    Aws::Glue::Client.new(region: "us-east-1"),
```

```
    iam_role,
    s3_bucket,
    @logger
  )

  random_int = rand(10 ** 4)
  scenario.run(
    "doc-example-crawler-#{random_int}",
    "doc-example-database-#{random_int}",
    "doc-example-#{random_int}-",
    "s3://crawler-public-us-east-1/flight/2016/csv",
    job_script_filepath,
    "doc-example-job-#{random_int}"
  )

  puts "-" * 88
  puts "You have reached the end of this tour of AWS Glue."
  puts "To destroy CDK-created resources, run:\n       cdk destroy"
  puts "-" * 88

end
```

建立 ETL 指令碼，AWS Glue 以便在工作執行期間擷取、轉換和載入資料。

```
import sys
from awsglue.transforms import *
from awsglue.utils import getResolvedOptions
from pyspark.context import SparkContext
from awsglue.context import GlueContext
from awsglue.job import Job

"""
These custom arguments must be passed as Arguments to the StartJobRun request.
    --input_database    The name of a metadata database that is contained in your
                        AWS Glue Data Catalog and that contains tables that
 describe
                        the data to be processed.
    --input_table       The name of a table in the database that describes the data
 to
                        be processed.
    --output_bucket_url An S3 bucket that receives the transformed output data.
"""
```

```
args = getResolvedOptions(
    sys.argv, ["JOB_NAME", "input_database", "input_table", "output_bucket_url"]
)
sc = SparkContext()
glueContext = GlueContext(sc)
spark = glueContext.spark_session
job = Job(glueContext)
job.init(args["JOB_NAME"], args)

# Script generated for node S3 Flight Data.
S3FlightData_node1 = glueContext.create_dynamic_frame.from_catalog(
    database=args["input_database"],
    table_name=args["input_table"],
    transformation_ctx="S3FlightData_node1",
)

# This mapping performs two main functions:
# 1. It simplifies the output by removing most of the fields from the data.
# 2. It renames some fields. For example, `fl_date` is renamed to `flight_date`.
ApplyMapping_node2 = ApplyMapping.apply(
    frame=S3FlightData_node1,
    mappings=[
        ("year", "long", "year", "long"),
        ("month", "long", "month", "tinyint"),
        ("day_of_month", "long", "day", "tinyint"),
        ("fl_date", "string", "flight_date", "string"),
        ("carrier", "string", "carrier", "string"),
        ("fl_num", "long", "flight_num", "long"),
        ("origin_city_name", "string", "origin_city_name", "string"),
        ("origin_state_abr", "string", "origin_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dest_city_name", "string", "dest_city_name", "string"),
        ("dest_state_abr", "string", "dest_state_abr", "string"),
        ("dep_time", "long", "departure_time", "long"),
        ("wheels_off", "long", "wheels_off", "long"),
        ("wheels_on", "long", "wheels_on", "long"),
        ("arr_time", "long", "arrival_time", "long"),
        ("mon", "string", "mon", "string"),
    ],
    transformation_ctx="ApplyMapping_node2",
)

# Script generated for node Revised Flight Data.
RevisedFlightData_node3 = glueContext.write_dynamic_frame.from_options(
    frame=ApplyMapping_node2,
```

```
    connection_type="s3",
    format="json",
    connection_options={"path": args["output_bucket_url"], "partitionKeys": []},
    transformation_ctx="RevisedFlightData_node3",
)

job.commit()
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables
  - ListJobs
  - StartCrawler
  - StartJobRun

使用 SDK for Ruby IAM 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 at IAM 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Ruby

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AttachRolePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachRolePolicy`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例模組會列出、建立、附加和解除連結角色原則。

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "PolicyManager"
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
```

```
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
```

```
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考AttachRolePolicy中的。

`AttachUserPolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachUserPolicy`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  # Attaches a policy to a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user
```

```
  # @param policy_arn [String] The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the policy
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_user(user_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_user_policy(
      user_name: user_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to user: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考AttachUserPolicy中的。

`CreateAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccessKey`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例模組會列出、建立、停用及刪除存取金鑰。

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "AccessKeyManager"
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
```

```
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
#{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create more.")
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: "Inactive"
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateAccessKey中的。

`CreateAccountAlias`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccountAlias`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出、建立及刪除帳戶別名。

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
```

```
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases

    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info("Account aliases are:")
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info("No account aliases found.")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateAccountAlias中的。

CreatePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePolicy`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例模組會列出、建立、附加和解除連結角色原則。

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "PolicyManager"
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
```

```
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreatePolicy中的。

CreateRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateRole`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  # Creates a role and attaches policies to it.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role.
  # @param assume_role_policy_document [Hash] The trust relationship policy
 document.
  # @param policy_arns [Array<String>] The ARNs of the policies to attach.
```

```
 # @return [String, nil] The ARN of the new role if successful, or nil if an error
occurred.
 def create_role(role_name, assume_role_policy_document, policy_arns)
   response = @iam_client.create_role(
     role_name: role_name,
     assume_role_policy_document: assume_role_policy_document.to_json
   )
   role_arn = response.role.arn

   policy_arns.each do |policy_arn|
     @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
       role_name: role_name,
       policy_arn: policy_arn
     )
   end

   role_arn
 rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Error creating role: #{e.message}")
   nil
 end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateRole中的。

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateServiceLinkedRole`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
 # Creates a service-linked role
 #
 # @param service_name [String] The service name to create the role for.
 # @param description [String] The description of the service-linked role.
 # @param suffix [String] Suffix for customizing role name.
 # @return [String] The name of the created role
```

```
 def create_service_linked_role(service_name, description, suffix)
   response = @iam_client.create_service_linked_role(
     aws_service_name: service_name, description: description, custom_suffix:
suffix,)
   role_name = response.role.role_name
   @logger.info("Created service-linked role #{role_name}.")
   role_name
 rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error("Couldn't create service-linked role for #{service_name}. Here's
why:")
   @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
   raise
 end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateServiceLinkedRole中的。

`CreateUser`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateUser`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Creates a user and their login profile
#
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user
# @param initial_password [String] The initial password for the user
# @return [String, nil] The ID of the user if created, or nil if an error occurred
def create_user(user_name, initial_password)
  response = @iam_client.create_user(user_name: user_name)
  @iam_client.wait_until(:user_exists, user_name: user_name)
  @iam_client.create_login_profile(
    user_name: user_name,
    password: initial_password,
    password_reset_required: true
  )
  @logger.info("User '#{user_name}' created successfully.")
```

```
    response.user.user_id
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::EntityAlreadyExists
    @logger.error("Error creating user '#{user_name}': user already exists.")
    nil
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateUser中的。

DeleteAccessKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAccessKey。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例模組會列出、建立、停用及刪除存取金鑰。

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "AccessKeyManager"
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
```

```
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
#{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create more.")
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: "Inactive"
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

```
  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteAccessKey中的。

DeleteAccountAlias

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAccountAlias。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出、建立及刪除帳戶別名。

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end
```

```
  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases

    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info("Account aliases are:")
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info("No account aliases found.")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteAccountAlias中的。

DeleteRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteRole。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  # Deletes a role and its attached policies.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
  def delete_role(role_name)
    begin
      # Detach and delete attached policies
      @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name).each do |
response|
        response.attached_policies.each do |policy|
          @iam_client.detach_role_policy({
                                          role_name: role_name,
                                          policy_arn: policy.policy_arn
                                        })
          # Check if the policy is a customer managed policy (not AWS managed)
          unless policy.policy_arn.include?("aws:policy/")
            @iam_client.delete_policy({ policy_arn: policy.policy_arn })
            @logger.info("Deleted customer managed policy #{policy.policy_name}.")
          end
        end
      end

      # Delete the role
      @iam_client.delete_role({ role_name: role_name })
      @logger.info("Deleted role #{role_name}.")
    rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
      @logger.error("Couldn't detach policies and delete role #{role_name}. Here's
 why:")
      @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
      raise
    end
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteRole中的。

DeleteServerCertificate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteServerCertificate。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出、更新和刪除伺服器憑證。

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "ServerCertificateManager"
  end

  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
                                            certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                            private_key: private_key,
                                          })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
```

```
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
      @logger.info("No server certificates found.")
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
 #{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
 '#{new_name}'.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteServerCertificate中的。

DeleteServiceLinkedRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteServiceLinkedRole。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Deletes a service-linked role.
#
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
def delete_service_linked_role(role_name)
  response = @iam_client.delete_service_linked_role(role_name: role_name)
  task_id = response.deletion_task_id
  check_deletion_status(role_name, task_id)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  handle_deletion_error(e, role_name)
end

private

# Checks the deletion status of a service-linked role
#
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role being deleted
# @param task_id [String] The task ID for the deletion process
def check_deletion_status(role_name, task_id)
  loop do
    response = @iam_client.get_service_linked_role_deletion_status(
      deletion_task_id: task_id)
    status = response.status
    @logger.info("Deletion of #{role_name} #{status}.")
    break if %w[SUCCEEDED FAILED].include?(status)
    sleep(3)
  end
end

# Handles deletion error
#
# @param e [Aws::Errors::ServiceError] The error encountered during deletion
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role attempted to delete
```

```
  def handle_deletion_error(e, role_name)
    unless e.code == "NoSuchEntity"
      @logger.error("Couldn't delete #{role_name}. Here's why:")
      @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
      raise
    end
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteServiceLinkedRole中的。

DeleteUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteUser。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  # Deletes a user and their associated resources
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user to delete
  def delete_user(user_name)
    user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
    user.each do |key|
      @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id, user_name:
user_name })
      @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
'#{user_name}'.")
    end

    @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
    @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteUser中的。

DeleteUserPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteUserPolicy。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Deletes a user and their associated resources
#
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user to delete
def delete_user(user_name)
  user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
  user.each do |key|
    @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id, user_name:
user_name })
    @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
'#{user_name}'.")
  end

  @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
  @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteUserPolicy中的。

DetachRolePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetachRolePolicy。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例模組會列出、建立、附加和解除連結角色原則。

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "PolicyManager"
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
 #{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
 #{e.message}")
```

```
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
```

```
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DetachRolePolicy中的。

DetachUserPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetachUserPolicy。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  # Detaches a policy from a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user
  # @param policy_arn [String] The ARN of the policy to detach
  # @return [Boolean] true if the policy was successfully detached, false otherwise
  def detach_user_policy(user_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_user_policy(
      user_name: user_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    @logger.info("Policy '#{policy_arn}' detached from user '#{user_name}'
 successfully.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy: Policy or user does not exist.")
    false
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DetachUserPolicy中的。

GetAccountPasswordPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetAccountPasswordPolicy。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Class to manage IAM account password policies
class PasswordPolicyManager
  attr_accessor :iam_client, :logger

  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "IAMPolicyManager"
  end

  # Retrieves and logs the account password policy
  def print_account_password_policy
    begin
      response = @iam_client.get_account_password_policy
      @logger.info("The account password policy is:
 #{response.password_policy.to_h}")
    rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
      @logger.info("The account does not have a password policy.")
    rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
      @logger.error("Couldn't print the account password policy. Error: #{e.code} -
 #{e.message}")
      raise
    end
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetAccountPasswordPolicy中的。

GetPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetPolicy。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
# @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
# @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
def get_policy(policy_arn)
  response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
  policy = response.policy
  @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
  policy
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
  @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
  raise
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetPolicy中的。

GetRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetRole。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Gets data about a role.
#
# @param name [String] The name of the role to look up.
# @return [Aws::IAM::Role] The retrieved role.
def get_role(name)
  role = @iam_client.get_role({
                              role_name: name,
                            }).role
  puts("Got data for role '#{role.role_name}'. Its ARN is '#{role.arn}'.")
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts("Couldn't get data for role '#{name}' Here's why:")
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
else
  role
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetRole中的。

GetUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetUser`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Retrieves a user's details
#
# @param user_name [String] The name of the user to retrieve
# @return [Aws::IAM::Types::User, nil] The user object if found, or nil if an
error occurred
def get_user(user_name)
  response = @iam_client.get_user(user_name: user_name)
  response.user
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
  @logger.error("User '#{user_name}' not found.")
```

```
    nil
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error retrieving user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetUser中的。

ListAccessKeys

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListAccessKeys。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例模組會列出、建立、停用及刪除存取金鑰。

```
# Manages access keys for IAM users
class AccessKeyManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "AccessKeyManager"
  end

  # Lists access keys for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  def list_access_keys(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name)
    if response.access_key_metadata.empty?
      @logger.info("No access keys found for user '#{user_name}'.")
    else
      response.access_key_metadata.map(&:access_key_id)
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: cannot find user '#{user_name}'.")
```

```
    []
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing access keys: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def create_access_key(user_name)
    response = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user_name)
    access_key = response.access_key
    @logger.info("Access key created for user '#{user_name}':
#{access_key.access_key_id}")
    access_key
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::LimitExceeded => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: limit exceeded. Cannot create more.")
    nil
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating access key: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Deactivates an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def deactivate_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.update_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id,
      status: "Inactive"
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deactivating access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an access key
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name of the user.
```

```
  # @param access_key_id [String] The ID for the access key.
  # @return [Boolean]
  def delete_access_key(user_name, access_key_id)
    @iam_client.delete_access_key(
      user_name: user_name,
      access_key_id: access_key_id
    )
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting access key: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListAccessKeys中的。

ListAccountAliases

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAccountAliases`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出、建立及刪除帳戶別名。

```
class IAMAliasManager
  # Initializes the IAM client and logger
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists available AWS account aliases.
  def list_aliases
    response = @iam_client.list_account_aliases
```

```
    if response.account_aliases.count.positive?
      @logger.info("Account aliases are:")
      response.account_aliases.each { |account_alias| @logger.info("
 #{account_alias}") }
    else
      @logger.info("No account aliases found.")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing account aliases: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Creates an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was created; otherwise, false.
  def create_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.create_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes an AWS account alias.
  #
  # @param account_alias [String] The name of the account alias to delete.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the account alias was deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_account_alias(account_alias)
    @iam_client.delete_account_alias(account_alias: account_alias)
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting account alias: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListAccountAliases中的。

ListAttachedRolePolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListAttachedRolePolicies。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例模組會列出、建立、附加和解除連結角色原則。

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "PolicyManager"
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
```

```
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
```

```
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListAttachedRolePolicies中的。

ListGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListGroups`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# A class to manage IAM operations via the AWS SDK client
class IamGroupManager
  # Initializes the IamGroupManager class
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An instance of the IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists up to a specified number of groups for the account.
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of groups to list.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Client::Response]
  def list_groups(count)
    response = @iam_client.list_groups(max_items: count)
    response.groups.each do |group|
```

```
      @logger.info("\t#{group.group_name}")
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't list groups for the account. Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListGroups中的。

ListPolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListPolicies`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

此範例模組會列出、建立、附加和解除連結角色原則。

```
# Manages policies in AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
class RolePolicyManager
  # Initialize with an AWS IAM client
  #
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] An initialized IAM client
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "PolicyManager"
  end

  # Creates a policy
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy
  # @param policy_document [Hash] The policy document
  # @return [String] The policy ARN if successful, otherwise nil
```

```
  def create_policy(policy_name, policy_document)
    response = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document.to_json
    )
    response.policy.arn
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error creating policy: #{e.message}")
    nil
  end

  # Fetches an IAM policy by its ARN
  # @param policy_arn [String] the ARN of the IAM policy to retrieve
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Types::GetPolicyResponse] the policy object if found
  def get_policy(policy_arn)
    response = @iam_client.get_policy(policy_arn: policy_arn)
    policy = response.policy
    @logger.info("Got policy '#{policy.policy_name}'. Its ID is:
#{policy.policy_id}.")
    policy
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::NoSuchEntity
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. The policy does not exist.")
    raise
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't get policy '#{policy_arn}'. Here's why: #{e.code}:
#{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Attaches a policy to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def attach_policy_to_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error attaching policy to role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

```
  # Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
  def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
    response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
    response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
    []
  end

  # Detaches a policy from a role
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name of the role
  # @param policy_arn [String] The policy ARN
  # @return [Boolean] true if successful, false otherwise
  def detach_policy_from_role(role_name, policy_arn)
    @iam_client.detach_role_policy(
      role_name: role_name,
      policy_arn: policy_arn
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error detaching policy from role: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListPolicies中的。

`ListRolePolicies`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRolePolicies`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Lists policy ARNs attached to a role
#
# @param role_name [String] The name of the role
# @return [Array<String>] List of policy ARNs
def list_attached_policy_arns(role_name)
  response = @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name: role_name)
  response.attached_policies.map(&:policy_arn)
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Error listing policies attached to role: #{e.message}")
  []
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListRolePolicies中的。

ListRoles

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListRoles。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Lists IAM roles up to a specified count.
# @param count [Integer] the maximum number of roles to list.
# @return [Array<String>] the names of the roles.
def list_roles(count)
  role_names = []
  roles_counted = 0

  @iam_client.list_roles.each_page do |page|
    page.roles.each do |role|
      break if roles_counted >= count
      @logger.info("\t#{roles_counted + 1}: #{role.role_name}")
      role_names << role.role_name
      roles_counted += 1
    end
    break if roles_counted >= count
```

```
    end

    role_names
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Couldn't list roles for the account. Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListRoles中的。

ListSAMLProviders

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListSAMLProviders。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class SamlProviderLister
  # Initializes the SamlProviderLister with IAM client and a logger.
  # @param iam_client [Aws::IAM::Client] The IAM client object.
  # @param logger [Logger] The logger object for logging output.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger = Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Lists up to a specified number of SAML providers for the account.
  # @param count [Integer] The maximum number of providers to list.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Client::Response]
  def list_saml_providers(count)
    response = @iam_client.list_saml_providers
    response.saml_provider_list.take(count).each do |provider|
      @logger.info("\t#{provider.arn}")
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    @logger.error("Couldn't list SAML providers. Here's why:")
    @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的 ListSAMLProviders。

ListServerCertificates

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListServerCertificates`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出、更新和刪除伺服器憑證。

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "ServerCertificateManager"
  end

  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
                                            certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                            private_key: private_key,
                                          })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
      @logger.info("No server certificates found.")
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
#{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
'#{new_name}'.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

```
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListServerCertificates中的。

ListUsers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListUsers。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Lists all users in the AWS account
#
# @return [Array<Aws::IAM::Types::User>] An array of user objects
def list_users
  users = []
  @iam_client.list_users.each_page do |page|
    page.users.each do |user|
      users << user
    end
  end
  users
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Error listing users: #{e.message}")
  []
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListUsers中的。

PutUserPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutUserPolicy。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Creates an inline policy for a specified user.
# @param username [String] The name of the IAM user.
# @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy to create.
# @param policy_document [String] The JSON policy document.
# @return [Boolean]
def create_user_policy(username, policy_name, policy_document)
  @iam_client.put_user_policy({
    user_name: username,
    policy_name: policy_name,
    policy_document: policy_document
  })
  @logger.info("Policy #{policy_name} created for user #{username}.")
  true
rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
  @logger.error("Couldn't create policy #{policy_name} for user #{username}.
Here's why:")
  @logger.error("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  false
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考PutUserPolicy中的。

`UpdateServerCertificate`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateServerCertificate`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出、更新和刪除伺服器憑證。

```
class ServerCertificateManager
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
    @logger.progname = "ServerCertificateManager"
  end

  # Creates a new server certificate.
  # @param name [String] the name of the server certificate
  # @param certificate_body [String] the contents of the certificate
  # @param private_key [String] the private key contents
  # @return [Boolean] returns true if the certificate was successfully created
  def create_server_certificate(name, certificate_body, private_key)
    @iam_client.upload_server_certificate({
                                            server_certificate_name: name,
                                            certificate_body: certificate_body,
                                            private_key: private_key,
                                          })
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Failed to create server certificate: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Lists available server certificate names.
  def list_server_certificate_names
    response = @iam_client.list_server_certificates

    if response.server_certificate_metadata_list.empty?
      @logger.info("No server certificates found.")
      return
    end

    response.server_certificate_metadata_list.each do |certificate_metadata|
      @logger.info("Certificate Name:
 #{certificate_metadata.server_certificate_name}")
    end
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing server certificates: #{e.message}")
  end

  # Updates the name of a server certificate.
```

```
  def update_server_certificate_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_server_certificate(
      server_certificate_name: current_name,
      new_server_certificate_name: new_name
    )
    @logger.info("Server certificate name updated from '#{current_name}' to
 '#{new_name}'.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating server certificate name: #{e.message}")
    false
  end

  # Deletes a server certificate.
  def delete_server_certificate(name)
    @iam_client.delete_server_certificate(server_certificate_name: name)
    @logger.info("Server certificate '#{name}' deleted.")
    true
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting server certificate: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考UpdateServerCertificate中的。

`UpdateUser`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateUser`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  # Updates an IAM user's name
  #
  # @param current_name [String] The current name of the user
  # @param new_name [String] The new name of the user
```

```
  def update_user_name(current_name, new_name)
    @iam_client.update_user(user_name: current_name, new_user_name: new_name)
    true
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("Error updating user name from '#{current_name}' to '#{new_name}':
#{e.message}")
    false
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考UpdateUser中的。

案例

建立使用者並擔任角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立使用者並擔任角色。

> **Warning**
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立沒有許可的使用者。
- 建立一個可授予許可的角色，以列出帳戶的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 新增政策，讓使用者擔任該角色。
- 使用暫時憑證，擔任角色並列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，然後清理資源。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立一個可授予許可的 IAM 使用者和角色，以列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。使用者只有擔任該角色的權利。擔任角色後，請使用暫時性憑證列出該帳戶的儲存貯體。

```
# Wraps the scenario actions.
class ScenarioCreateUserAssumeRole
  attr_reader :iam_client

  # @param [Aws::IAM::Client] iam_client: The AWS IAM client.
  def initialize(iam_client, logger: Logger.new($stdout))
    @iam_client = iam_client
    @logger = logger
  end

  # Waits for the specified number of seconds.
  #
  # @param duration [Integer] The number of seconds to wait.
  def wait(duration)
    puts("Give AWS time to propagate resources...")
    sleep(duration)
  end

  # Creates a user.
  #
  # @param user_name [String] The name to give the user.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::User] The newly created user.
  def create_user(user_name)
    user = @iam_client.create_user(user_name: user_name).user
    @logger.info("Created demo user named #{user.user_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Tried and failed to create demo user.")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    @logger.info("\nCan't continue the demo without a user!")
    raise
  else
    user
  end

  # Creates an access key for a user.
  #
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user that owns the key.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::AccessKeyPair] The newly created access key.
  def create_access_key_pair(user)
    user_key = @iam_client.create_access_key(user_name: user.user_name).access_key
    @logger.info("Created accesskey pair for user #{user.user_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create access keys for user #{user.user_name}.")
```

```
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    user_key
  end

  # Creates a role that can be assumed by a user.
  #
  # @param role_name [String] The name to give the role.
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user who is granted permission to assume the
role.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Role] The newly created role.
  def create_role(role_name, user)
    trust_policy = {
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [{
                    Effect: "Allow",
                    Principal: {'AWS': user.arn},
                    Action: "sts:AssumeRole"
                  }]
    }.to_json
    role = @iam_client.create_role(
      role_name: role_name,
      assume_role_policy_document: trust_policy
    ).role
    @logger.info("Created role #{role.role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create a role for the demo. Here's why: ")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    role
  end

  # Creates a policy that grants permission to list S3 buckets in the account, and
  # then attaches the policy to a role.
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name to give the policy.
  # @param role [Aws::IAM::Role] The role that the policy is attached to.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::Policy] The newly created policy.
  def create_and_attach_role_policy(policy_name, role)
    policy_document = {
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [{
```

```
                    Effect: "Allow",
                    Action: "s3:ListAllMyBuckets",
                    Resource: "arn:aws:s3:::*"
                  }]
    }.to_json
    policy = @iam_client.create_policy(
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document
    ).policy
    @iam_client.attach_role_policy(
      role_name: role.role_name,
      policy_arn: policy.arn
    )
    @logger.info("Created policy #{policy.policy_name} and attached it to role
#{role.role_name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.info("Couldn't create a policy and attach it to role #{role.role_name}.
Here's why: ")
    @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Creates an inline policy for a user that lets the user assume a role.
  #
  # @param policy_name [String] The name to give the policy.
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user that owns the policy.
  # @param role [Aws::IAM::Role] The role that can be assumed.
  # @return [Aws::IAM::UserPolicy] The newly created policy.
  def create_user_policy(policy_name, user, role)
    policy_document = {
      Version: "2012-10-17",
      Statement: [{
                    Effect: "Allow",
                    Action: "sts:AssumeRole",
                    Resource: role.arn
                  }]
    }.to_json
    @iam_client.put_user_policy(
      user_name: user.user_name,
      policy_name: policy_name,
      policy_document: policy_document
    )
    puts("Created an inline policy for #{user.user_name} that lets the user assume
role #{role.role_name}.")
```

```
 rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.info("Couldn't create an inline policy for user #{user.user_name}.
Here's why: ")
   @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
   raise
 end

 # Creates an Amazon S3 resource with specified credentials. This is separated into
a
 # factory function so that it can be mocked for unit testing.
 #
 # @param credentials [Aws::Credentials] The credentials used by the Amazon S3
resource.
 def create_s3_resource(credentials)
   Aws::S3::Resource.new(client: Aws::S3::Client.new(credentials: credentials))
 end

 # Lists the S3 buckets for the account, using the specified Amazon S3 resource.
 # Because the resource uses credentials with limited access, it may not be able to
 # list the S3 buckets.
 #
 # @param s3_resource [Aws::S3::Resource] An Amazon S3 resource.
 def list_buckets(s3_resource)
   count = 10
   s3_resource.buckets.each do |bucket|
     @logger.info "\t#{bucket.name}"
     count -= 1
     break if count.zero?
   end
 rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
   if e.code == "AccessDenied"
     puts("Attempt to list buckets with no permissions: AccessDenied.")
   else
     @logger.info("Couldn't list buckets for the account. Here's why: ")
     @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
     raise
   end
 end

 # Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client with specified
credentials.
 # This is separated into a factory function so that it can be mocked for unit
testing.
 #
```

```
 # @param key_id [String] The ID of the access key used by the STS client.
 # @param key_secret [String] The secret part of the access key used by the STS
client.
 def create_sts_client(key_id, key_secret)
   Aws::STS::Client.new(access_key_id: key_id, secret_access_key: key_secret)
 end

 # Gets temporary credentials that can be used to assume a role.
 #
 # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role that is assumed when these
credentials
 #                           are used.
 # @param sts_client [AWS::STS::Client] An AWS STS client.
 # @return [Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials] The credentials that can be used to assume
the role.
 def assume_role(role_arn, sts_client)
   credentials = Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials.new(
     client: sts_client,
     role_arn: role_arn,
     role_session_name: "create-use-assume-role-scenario"
   )
   @logger.info("Assumed role '#{role_arn}', got temporary credentials.")
   credentials
 end

 # Deletes a role. If the role has policies attached, they are detached and
 # deleted before the role is deleted.
 #
 # @param role_name [String] The name of the role to delete.
 def delete_role(role_name)
   @iam_client.list_attached_role_policies(role_name:
role_name).attached_policies.each do |policy|
     @iam_client.detach_role_policy(role_name: role_name, policy_arn:
policy.policy_arn)
     @iam_client.delete_policy(policy_arn: policy.policy_arn)
     @logger.info("Detached and deleted policy #{policy.policy_name}.")
   end
   @iam_client.delete_role({ role_name: role_name })
   @logger.info("Role deleted: #{role_name}.")
 rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.info("Couldn't detach policies and delete role #{role.name}. Here's
why:")
   @logger.info("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
   raise
```

```
  end

  # Deletes a user. If the user has inline policies or access keys, they are deleted
  # before the user is deleted.
  #
  # @param user [Aws::IAM::User] The user to delete.
  def delete_user(user_name)
    user = @iam_client.list_access_keys(user_name: user_name).access_key_metadata
    user.each do |key|
      @iam_client.delete_access_key({ access_key_id: key.access_key_id, user_name:
 user_name })
      @logger.info("Deleted access key #{key.access_key_id} for user
 '#{user_name}'.")
    end

    @iam_client.delete_user(user_name: user_name)
    @logger.info("Deleted user '#{user_name}'.")
  rescue Aws::IAM::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error deleting user '#{user_name}': #{e.message}")
  end
end

# Runs the IAM create a user and assume a role scenario.
def run_scenario(scenario)
  puts("-" * 88)
  puts("Welcome to the IAM create a user and assume a role demo!")
  puts("-" * 88)
  user = scenario.create_user("doc-example-user-#{Random.uuid}")
  user_key = scenario.create_access_key_pair(user)
  scenario.wait(10)
  role = scenario.create_role("doc-example-role-#{Random.uuid}", user)
  scenario.create_and_attach_role_policy("doc-example-role-policy-#{Random.uuid}",
 role)
  scenario.create_user_policy("doc-example-user-policy-#{Random.uuid}", user, role)
  scenario.wait(10)
  puts("Try to list buckets with credentials for a user who has no permissions.")
  puts("Expect AccessDenied from this call.")
  scenario.list_buckets(
    scenario.create_s3_resource(Aws::Credentials.new(user_key.access_key_id,
 user_key.secret_access_key)))
  puts("Now, assume the role that grants permission.")
  temp_credentials = scenario.assume_role(
    role.arn, scenario.create_sts_client(user_key.access_key_id,
 user_key.secret_access_key))
```

```
  puts("Here are your buckets:")
  scenario.list_buckets(scenario.create_s3_resource(temp_credentials))
  puts("Deleting role '#{role.role_name}' and attached policies.")
  scenario.delete_role(role.role_name)
  puts("Deleting user '#{user.user_name}', policies, and keys.")
  scenario.delete_user(user.user_name)
  puts("Thanks for watching!")
  puts("-" * 88)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts("Something went wrong with the demo.")
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
end

run_scenario(ScenarioCreateUserAssumeRole.new(Aws::IAM::Client.new)) if
 $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy
  - PutUserPolicy

Kinesis 示例使用 SDK for Ruby

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Kinesis 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Ruby

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 無伺服器範例

無伺服器範例

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收從 Kinesis 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石使用 Lambda 消耗 Kinesis 事件。

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

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue => err
      $stderr.puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      raise err
    end
  end
  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
end
```

```
def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('UTF-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  # You can use Ruby's asynchronous programming tools like async/await or fibers
 here.
  return data
end
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例顯示如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Ruby 使用 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

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

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  batch_item_failures = []

  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue StandardError => err
      puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      # Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
      # Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards.
```

```
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record['kinesis']
['sequenceNumber'] }] }
    end
  end

  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
  { batchItemFailures: batch_item_failures }
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('utf-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  sleep(1)
  data
end
```

AWS KMS 使用 SDK for Ruby 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Ruby 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS KMS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKey`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

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

client = Aws::KMS::Client.new

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

puts resp.key_metadata.key_id
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateKey中的。

Decrypt

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Decrypt`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# Decrypted blob
```

```
blob =
 "01020200785d68faeec386af1057904926253051eb2919d3c16078badf65b808b26dd057c101747cadf3593596
blob_packed = [blob].pack("H*")

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

resp = client.decrypt({
                        ciphertext_blob: blob_packed
                      })

puts "Raw text: "
puts resp.plaintext
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考中解密。

Encrypt

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Encrypt。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

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

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

text = "1234567890"

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

resp = client.encrypt({
  key_id: keyId,
```

```
  plaintext: text,
})

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

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考中的加密。

ReEncrypt

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ReEncrypt。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# Human-readable version of the ciphertext of the data to reencrypt.

blob =
 "01020200785d68faeec386af1057904926253051eb2919d3c16078badf65b808b26dd057c101747cadf3593596
sourceCiphertextBlob = [blob].pack("H*")

# Replace the fictitious key ARN with a valid key ID

destinationKeyId = "arn:aws:kms:us-west-2:111122223333:key/0987dcba-09fe-87dc-65ba-
ab0987654321"

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

resp = client.re_encrypt({
  ciphertext_blob: sourceCiphertextBlob,
  destination_key_id: destinationKeyId
})
```

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

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ReEncrypt中的。

使用 SDK for Ruby Lambda

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Lambda 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Ruby

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CreateFunction`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateFunction`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client
```

```
  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Deploys a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
  # @param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function. This
  #                      must include the file name and the function name.
  # @param role_arn: The IAM role to use for the function.
  # @param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
  #                            code in .zip format.
  # @return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
  def create_function(function_name, handler_name, role_arn, deployment_package)
    response = @lambda_client.create_function({
                                                role: role_arn.to_s,
                                                function_name: function_name,
                                                handler: handler_name,
                                                runtime: "ruby2.7",
                                                code: {
                                                  zip_file: deployment_package
                                                },
                                                environment: {
                                                  variables: {
                                                    "LOG_LEVEL" => "info"
                                                  }
                                                }
                                              })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_active_v2, { function_name: function_name})
do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateFunction中的。

DeleteFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteFunction。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Deletes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
  def delete_function(function_name)
    print "Deleting function: #{function_name}..."
    @lambda_client.delete_function(
      function_name: function_name
    )
    print "Done!".green
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error deleting #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteFunction中的。

GetFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetFunction。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Gets data about a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the function.
  # @return response: The function data, or nil if no such function exists.
  def get_function(function_name)
    @lambda_client.get_function(
      {
        function_name: function_name
      }
    )
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ResourceNotFoundException => e
    @logger.debug("Could not find function: #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetFunction中的。

Invoke

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Invoke`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Invokes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name [String] The name of the function to invoke.
  # @param payload [nil] Payload containing runtime parameters.
  # @return [Object] The response from the function invocation.
  def invoke_function(function_name, payload = nil)
    params = { function_name: function_name}
    params[:payload] = payload unless payload.nil?
    @lambda_client.invoke(params)
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的「Invoke」。

`ListFunctions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListFunctions`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
  def list_functions
    functions = []
    @lambda_client.list_functions.each do |response|
      response["functions"].each do |function|
        functions.append(function["function_name"])
      end
    end
    functions
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListFunctions中的。

`UpdateFunctionCode`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateFunctionCode`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
```

```
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
 contains
  # the code for the function.

  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
  #                            .zip format.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_code(function_name, deployment_package)
    @lambda_client.update_function_code(
      function_name: function_name,
      zip_file: deployment_package
    )
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name: function_name})
 do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating function code for: #{function_name}:
\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to update:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考UpdateFunctionCode中的。

`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateFunctionConfiguration`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
class LambdaWrapper
  attr_accessor :lambda_client

  def initialize
    @lambda_client = Aws::Lambda::Client.new
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
    @logger.level = Logger::WARN
  end

  # Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param log_level: The log level of the function.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_configuration(function_name, log_level)
    @lambda_client.update_function_configuration({
                                                    function_name: function_name,
                                                    environment: {
                                                      variables: {
                                                        "LOG_LEVEL" => log_level
                                                      }
                                                    }
                                                  })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name: function_name})
 do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating configurations for #{function_name}:
\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的。

案例

開始使用函數

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 IAM 角色和 Lambda 函數，然後上傳處理常式程式碼。
- 調用具有單一參數的函數並取得結果。
- 更新函數程式碼並使用環境變數進行設定。
- 調用具有新參數的函數並取得結果。顯示傳回的執行日誌。
- 列出您帳戶的函數，然後清理相關資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用主控台建立 Lambda 函數。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

為能夠寫入日誌的 Lambda 函數設定先決條件 IAM 許可。

```
# Get an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role.
#
# @param iam_role_name: The name of the role to retrieve.
# @param action: Whether to create or destroy the IAM apparatus.
# @return: The IAM role.
def manage_iam(iam_role_name, action)
  role_policy = {
    'Version': "2012-10-17",
    'Statement': [
      {
        'Effect': "Allow",
        'Principal': {
          'Service': "lambda.amazonaws.com"
        },
        'Action': "sts:AssumeRole"
      }
    ]
  }
  case action
  when "create"
    role = $iam_client.create_role(
      role_name: iam_role_name,
      assume_role_policy_document: role_policy.to_json
```

```
      )
      $iam_client.attach_role_policy(
        {
          policy_arn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole",
          role_name: iam_role_name
        }
      )
      $iam_client.wait_until(:role_exists, { role_name: iam_role_name }) do |w|
        w.max_attempts = 5
        w.delay = 5
      end
      @logger.debug("Successfully created IAM role: #{role['role']['arn']}")
      @logger.debug("Enforcing a 10-second sleep to allow IAM role to activate
 fully.")
      sleep(10)
      return role, role_policy.to_json
    when "destroy"
      $iam_client.detach_role_policy(
        {
          policy_arn: "arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole",
          role_name: iam_role_name
        }
      )
      $iam_client.delete_role(
        role_name: iam_role_name
      )
      @logger.debug("Detached policy & deleted IAM role: #{iam_role_name}")
    else
      raise "Incorrect action provided. Must provide 'create' or 'destroy'"
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating role or attaching policy:\n
 #{e.message}")
  end
```

定義 Lambda 處理常式，該處理常式以作為調用參數提供的數字遞增。

```
require "logger"

# A function that increments a whole number by one (1) and logs the result.
```

```
# Requires a manually-provided runtime parameter, 'number', which must be Int
#
# @param event [Hash] Parameters sent when the function is invoked
# @param context [Hash] Methods and properties that provide information
# about the invocation, function, and execution environment.
# @return incremented_number [String] The incremented number.
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  log_level = ENV["LOG_LEVEL"]
  logger.level = case log_level
                 when "debug"
                   Logger::DEBUG
                 when "info"
                   Logger::INFO
                 else
                   Logger::ERROR
                 end
  logger.debug("This is a debug log message.")
  logger.info("This is an info log message. Code executed successfully!")
  number = event["number"].to_i
  incremented_number = number + 1
  logger.info("You provided #{number.round} and it was incremented to
 #{incremented_number.round}")
  incremented_number.round.to_s
end
```

將您的 Lambda 函數壓縮到部署套件中。

```
  # Creates a Lambda deployment package in .zip format.
  # This zip can be passed directly as a string to Lambda when creating the
 function.
  #
  # @param source_file: The name of the object, without suffix, for the Lambda file
 and zip.
  # @return: The deployment package.
  def create_deployment_package(source_file)
    Dir.chdir(File.dirname(__FILE__))
    if File.exist?("lambda_function.zip")
      File.delete("lambda_function.zip")
      @logger.debug("Deleting old zip: lambda_function.zip")
    end
    Zip::File.open("lambda_function.zip", create: true) {
```

```
      |zipfile|
      zipfile.add("lambda_function.rb", "#{source_file}.rb")
    }
    @logger.debug("Zipping #{source_file}.rb into: lambda_function.zip.")
    File.read("lambda_function.zip").to_s
  rescue StandardError => e
    @logger.error("There was an error creating deployment package:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

建立新 Lambda 函數。

```
  # Deploys a Lambda function.
  #
  # @param function_name: The name of the Lambda function.
  # @param handler_name: The fully qualified name of the handler function. This
  #                      must include the file name and the function name.
  # @param role_arn: The IAM role to use for the function.
  # @param deployment_package: The deployment package that contains the function
  #                            code in .zip format.
  # @return: The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the newly created function.
  def create_function(function_name, handler_name, role_arn, deployment_package)
    response = @lambda_client.create_function({
                                                role: role_arn.to_s,
                                                function_name: function_name,
                                                handler: handler_name,
                                                runtime: "ruby2.7",
                                                code: {
                                                  zip_file: deployment_package
                                                },
                                                environment: {
                                                  variables: {
                                                    "LOG_LEVEL" => "info"
                                                  }
                                                }
                                              })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_active_v2, { function_name: function_name})
do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
    response
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
```

```
    @logger.error("There was an error creating #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

使用選用的執行階段參數調用 Lambda 函數。

```
  # Invokes a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name [String] The name of the function to invoke.
  # @param payload [nil] Payload containing runtime parameters.
  # @return [Object] The response from the function invocation.
  def invoke_function(function_name, payload = nil)
    params = { function_name: function_name}
    params[:payload] = payload unless payload.nil?
    @lambda_client.invoke(params)
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

更新 Lambda 函數的組態以注入新的環境變數。

```
  # Updates the environment variables for a Lambda function.
  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param log_level: The log level of the function.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_configuration(function_name, log_level)
    @lambda_client.update_function_configuration({
                                                    function_name: function_name,
                                                    environment: {
                                                      variables: {
                                                        "LOG_LEVEL" => log_level
                                                      }
                                                    }
                                                  })
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name: function_name})
do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
```

```
    @logger.error("There was an error updating configurations for #{function_name}:
\n #{e.message}")
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to activate:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

使用包含不同程式碼的不同部署套件來更新 Lambda 函數的程式碼。

```
  # Updates the code for a Lambda function by submitting a .zip archive that
 contains
  # the code for the function.

  # @param function_name: The name of the function to update.
  # @param deployment_package: The function code to update, packaged as bytes in
  #                            .zip format.
  # @return: Data about the update, including the status.
  def update_function_code(function_name, deployment_package)
    @lambda_client.update_function_code(
      function_name: function_name,
      zip_file: deployment_package
    )
    @lambda_client.wait_until(:function_updated_v2, { function_name: function_name})
 do |w|
      w.max_attempts = 5
      w.delay = 5
    end
  rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
    @logger.error("There was an error updating function code for: #{function_name}:
\n #{e.message}")
    nil
  rescue Aws::Waiters::Errors::WaiterFailed => e
    @logger.error("Failed waiting for #{function_name} to update:\n #{e.message}")
  end
```

使用內建分頁程式列出所有現有的 Lambda 函數。

```
  # Lists the Lambda functions for the current account.
  def list_functions
    functions = []
    @lambda_client.list_functions.each do |response|
      response["functions"].each do |function|
```

```
      functions.append(function["function_name"])
    end
  end
  functions
rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
  @logger.error("There was an error executing #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
end
```

刪除特定 Lambda 函數。

```
# Deletes a Lambda function.
# @param function_name: The name of the function to delete.
def delete_function(function_name)
  print "Deleting function: #{function_name}..."
  @lambda_client.delete_function(
    function_name: function_name
  )
  print "Done!".green
rescue Aws::Lambda::Errors::ServiceException => e
  @logger.error("There was an error deleting #{function_name}:\n #{e.message}")
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode
  - UpdateFunctionConfiguration

無伺服器範例

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收從 Kinesis 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石使用 Lambda 消耗 Kinesis 事件。

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

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue => err
      $stderr.puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      raise err
    end
  end
  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('UTF-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  # You can use Ruby's asynchronous programming tools like async/await or fibers
 here.
  return data
end
```

從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過從 DynamoDB 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 DynamoDB 承載並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

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

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    return 'received empty event' if event['Records'].empty?

    event['Records'].each do |record|
      log_dynamodb_record(record)
    end

    "Records processed: #{event['Records'].length}"
  end

  def log_dynamodb_record(record)
    puts record['eventID']
    puts record['eventName']
    puts "DynamoDB Record: #{JSON.generate(record['dynamodb'])}"
  end
```

從 Amazon DocumentDB 觸發器調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 DocumentDB 變更串流接收記錄所觸發的事件。該函數檢索 DocumentDB 有效載荷和記錄的內容。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石使用 Lambda 消費 Amazon DocumentDB 事件。

```
require 'json'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['events'].each do |record|
    log_document_db_event(record)
  end
  'OK'
end

def log_document_db_event(record)
  event_data = record['event'] || {}
  operation_type = event_data['operationType'] || 'Unknown'
  db = event_data.dig('ns', 'db') || 'Unknown'
  collection = event_data.dig('ns', 'coll') || 'Unknown'
  full_document = event_data['fullDocument'] || {}

  puts "Operation type: #{operation_type}"
  puts "db: #{db}"
  puts "collection: #{collection}"
  puts "Full document: #{JSON.pretty_generate(full_document)}"
end
```

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體而觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石與 Lambda 一個 S3 事件。

```
require 'json'
require 'uri'
```

```
require 'aws-sdk'

puts 'Loading function'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(region: 'region') # Your AWS region
  # puts "Received event: #{JSON.dump(event)}"

  # Get the object from the event and show its content type
  bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
  key = URI.decode_www_form_component(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 Encoding::UTF_8)
  begin
    response = s3.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key)
    puts "CONTENT TYPE: #{response.content_type}"
    return response.content_type
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts e.message
    puts "Error getting object #{key} from bucket #{bucket}. Make sure they exist
 and your bucket is in the same region as this function."
    raise e
  end
end
```

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收來自 SNS 主題的訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石使用 Lambda 的 SNS 事件。

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

```
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].map { |record| process_message(record) }
end

def process_message(record)
  message = record['Sns']['Message']
  puts("Processing message: #{message}")
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error processing message: #{e}")
  raise
end
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 SQS 佇列接收訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Ruby 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |message|
    process_message(message)
  end
  puts "done"
end

def process_message(message)
  begin
    puts "Processed message #{message['body']}"
    # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
  rescue StandardError => err
```

```
    puts "An error occurred"
    raise err
  end
end
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例顯示如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Ruby 使用 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目失敗。

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

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  batch_item_failures = []

  event['Records'].each do |record|
    begin
      puts "Processed Kinesis Event - EventID: #{record['eventID']}"
      record_data = get_record_data_async(record['kinesis'])
      puts "Record Data: #{record_data}"
      # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new data
    rescue StandardError => err
      puts "An error occurred #{err}"
      # Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
      # Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards.
      return { batchItemFailures: [{ itemIdentifier: record['kinesis']
['sequenceNumber'] }] }
    end
```

```
  end

  puts "Successfully processed #{event['Records'].length} records."
  { batchItemFailures: batch_item_failures }
end

def get_record_data_async(payload)
  data = Base64.decode64(payload['data']).force_encoding('utf-8')
  # Placeholder for actual async work
  sleep(1)
  data
end
```

使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 DynamoDB 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
    records = event["Records"]
    cur_record_sequence_number = ""

    records.each do |record|
      begin
        # Process your record
        cur_record_sequence_number = record["dynamodb"]["SequenceNumber"]
      rescue StandardError => e
        # Return failed record's sequence number
        return {"batchItemFailures" => [{"itemIdentifier" =>
 cur_record_sequence_number}]}
      end
```

```
    end

    {"batchItemFailures" => []}
  end
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Ruby 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

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

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  if event
    batch_item_failures = []
    sqs_batch_response = {}

    event["Records"].each do |record|
      begin
        # process message
      rescue StandardError => e
        batch_item_failures << {"itemIdentifier" => record['messageId']}
      end
    end

    sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
    return sqs_batch_response
  end
end
```

Amazon Polly 示例使用 SDK for Ruby

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Ruby 與 Amazon Polly 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DescribeVoices`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeVoices`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-polly"  # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  # Get US English voices
  resp = polly.describe_voices(language_code: "en-US")
```

```
  resp.voices.each do |v|
    puts v.name
    puts "  " + v.gender
    puts
  end
rescue StandardError => ex
  puts "Could not get voices"
  puts "Error message:"
  puts ex.message
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DescribeVoices中的。

`ListLexicons`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListLexicons`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-polly"  # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  resp = polly.list_lexicons

  resp.lexicons.each do |l|
    puts l.name
    puts "  Alphabet:" + l.attributes.alphabet
    puts "  Language:" + l.attributes.language
    puts
  end
```

```
rescue StandardError => ex
  puts "Could not get lexicons"
  puts "Error message:"
  puts ex.message
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListLexicons中的。

SynthesizeSpeech

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SynthesizeSpeech。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-polly"  # In v2: require 'aws-sdk'

begin
  # Get the filename from the command line
  if ARGV.empty?
    puts "You must supply a filename"
    exit 1
  end

  filename = ARGV[0]

  # Open file and get the contents as a string
  if File.exist?(filename)
    contents = IO.read(filename)
  else
    puts "No such file: " + filename
    exit 1
  end

  # Create an Amazon Polly client using
  # credentials from the shared credentials file ~/.aws/credentials
```

```
  # and the configuration (region) from the shared configuration file ~/.aws/config
  polly = Aws::Polly::Client.new

  resp = polly.synthesize_speech({
    output_format: "mp3",
    text: contents,
    voice_id: "Joanna",
  })

  # Save output
  # Get just the file name
  #  abc/xyz.txt -> xyx.txt
  name = File.basename(filename)

  # Split up name so we get just the xyz part
  parts = name.split(".")
  first_part = parts[0]
  mp3_file = first_part + ".mp3"

  IO.copy_stream(resp.audio_stream, mp3_file)

  puts "Wrote MP3 content to: " + mp3_file
rescue StandardError => ex
  puts "Got error:"
  puts "Error message:"
  puts ex.message
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考SynthesizeSpeech中的。

Amazon RDS 示例使用 SDK for Ruby

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Ruby 搭配 Amazon RDS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

CreateDBSnapshot

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDBSnapshot。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# Create a snapshot for an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
# DB instance.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] The resource containing SDK logic.
# @param db_instance_name [String] The name of the Amazon RDS DB instance.
# @return [Aws::RDS::DBSnapshot, nil] The snapshot created, or nil if error.
def create_snapshot(rds_resource, db_instance_name)
  id = "snapshot-#{rand(10**6)}"
  db_instance = rds_resource.db_instance(db_instance_name)
  db_instance.create_snapshot({
                                db_snapshot_identifier: id
                              })
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't create DB instance snapshot #{id}:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的 CreateDBSnapshot。

DescribeDBInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBInstances。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instances.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all DB instances, or nil if error.
def list_instances(rds_resource)
  db_instances = []
  rds_resource.db_instances.each do |i|
    db_instances.append({
                          "name": i.id,
                          "status": i.db_instance_status
                        })
  end
  db_instances
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list instances:\n#{e.message}"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

`DescribeDBParameterGroups`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBParameterGroups`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

```
# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) parameter groups.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all parameter groups, or nil if error.
def list_parameter_groups(rds_resource)
  parameter_groups = []
  rds_resource.db_parameter_groups.each do |p|
    parameter_groups.append({
                              "name": p.db_parameter_group_name,
                              "description": p.description
                            })
  end
  parameter_groups
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list parameter groups:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考資料ParameterGroups中的說明 B。

DescribeDBParameters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBParameters。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) parameter groups.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return [Array, nil] List of all parameter groups, or nil if error.
def list_parameter_groups(rds_resource)
  parameter_groups = []
  rds_resource.db_parameter_groups.each do |p|
    parameter_groups.append({
```

```
                                "name": p.db_parameter_group_name,
                                "description": p.description
                              })
  end
  parameter_groups
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list parameter groups:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的 DescribeDBParameters。

DescribeDBSnapshots

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBSnapshots。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# List all Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) DB instance
# snapshots.
#
# @param rds_resource [Aws::RDS::Resource] An SDK for Ruby Amazon RDS resource.
# @return instance_snapshots [Array, nil] All instance snapshots, or nil if error.
def list_instance_snapshots(rds_resource)
  instance_snapshots = []
  rds_resource.db_snapshots.each do |s|
    instance_snapshots.append({
                                "id": s.snapshot_id,
                                "status": s.status
                              })
  end
  instance_snapshots
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't list instance snapshots:\n #{e.message}"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的 DescribeDBSnapshots。

Amazon S3 示例使用 SDK for Ruby

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Ruby 搭配 Amazon S3 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CopyObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CopyObject`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

複製物件

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectCopyWrapper
```

```
  attr_reader :source_object

  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object. This is
 used as the source object for
  #                                          copy actions.
  def initialize(source_object)
    @source_object = source_object
  end

  # Copy the source object to the specified target bucket and rename it with the
 target key.
  #
  # @param target_bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object is copied.
  # @param target_object_key [String] The key to give the copy of the object.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The copied object when successful; otherwise,
 nil.
  def copy_object(target_bucket, target_object_key)
    @source_object.copy_to(bucket: target_bucket.name, key: target_object_key)
    target_bucket.object(target_object_key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't copy #{@source_object.key} to #{target_object_key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  source_bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket1"
  source_key = "my-source-file.txt"
  target_bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket2"
  target_key = "my-target-file.txt"

  source_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(source_bucket_name)
  wrapper = ObjectCopyWrapper.new(source_bucket.object(source_key))
  target_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(target_bucket_name)
  target_object = wrapper.copy_object(target_bucket, target_key)
  return unless target_object

  puts "Copied #{source_key} from #{source_bucket_name} to
 #{target_object.bucket_name}:#{target_object.key}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

複製物件，然後將伺服器端加密新增至目標物件。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectCopyEncryptWrapper
  attr_reader :source_object

  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object. This is
 used as the source object for
  #                                          copy actions.
  def initialize(source_object)
    @source_object = source_object
  end

  # Copy the source object to the specified target bucket, rename it with the target
 key, and encrypt it.
  #
  # @param target_bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket where the
 object is copied.
  # @param target_object_key [String] The key to give the copy of the object.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The copied object when successful; otherwise,
 nil.
  def copy_object(target_bucket, target_object_key, encryption)
    @source_object.copy_to(bucket: target_bucket.name, key: target_object_key,
 server_side_encryption: encryption)
    target_bucket.object(target_object_key)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't copy #{@source_object.key} to #{target_object_key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  source_bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket1"
  source_key = "my-source-file.txt"
  target_bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket2"
  target_key = "my-target-file.txt"
  target_encryption = "AES256"
```

```
  source_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(source_bucket_name)
  wrapper = ObjectCopyEncryptWrapper.new(source_bucket.object(source_key))
  target_bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(target_bucket_name)
  target_object = wrapper.copy_object(target_bucket, target_key, target_encryption)
  return unless target_object

  puts "Copied #{source_key} from #{source_bucket_name} to
 #{target_object.bucket_name}:#{target_object.key} and "\
       "encrypted the target with #{target_object.server_side_encryption}
 encryption."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CopyObject中的。

`CreateBucket`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateBucket`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket actions.
class BucketCreateWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket

  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An Amazon S3 bucket initialized with a name.
 This is a client-side object until
  #                                 create is called.
  def initialize(bucket)
    @bucket = bucket
  end

  # Creates an Amazon S3 bucket in the specified AWS Region.
```

```
  #
  # @param region [String] The Region where the bucket is created.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the bucket is created; otherwise, false.
  def create?(region)
    @bucket.create(create_bucket_configuration: { location_constraint: region })
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't create bucket. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end

  # Gets the Region where the bucket is located.
  #
  # @return [String] The location of the bucket.
  def location
    if @bucket.nil?
      "None. You must create a bucket before you can get its location!"
    else
      @bucket.client.get_bucket_location(bucket: @bucket.name).location_constraint
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    "Couldn't get the location of #{@bucket.name}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  region = "us-west-2"
  wrapper = BucketCreateWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Bucket.new("doc-example-bucket-
#{Random.uuid}"))
  return unless wrapper.create?(region)

  puts "Created bucket #{wrapper.bucket.name}."
  puts "Your bucket's region is: #{wrapper.location}"
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateBucket中的。

DeleteBucket

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteBucket。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
#
# @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
def delete_bucket(bucket)
  puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)? ")
  answer = gets.chomp.downcase
  if answer == "y"
    bucket.objects.batch_delete!
    bucket.delete
    puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
  end
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
  puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
  raise
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteBucket中的。

DeleteBucketCors

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteBucketCors。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with an
 existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Deletes the CORS configuration of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Boolean] True if the CORS rules were deleted; otherwise, false.
  def delete_cors
    @bucket_cors.delete
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't delete CORS rules for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteBucketCors中的。

`DeleteBucketPolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucketPolicy`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
```

```
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object configured
 with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  def delete_policy
    @bucket_policy.delete
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't delete the policy from #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteBucketPolicy中的。

DeleteObjects

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteObjects`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  # Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
  def delete_bucket(bucket)
    puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == "y"
      bucket.objects.batch_delete!
```

```
      bucket.delete
      puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteObjects中的。

GetBucketCors

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketCors。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with an
 existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Gets the CORS configuration of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Type::GetBucketCorsOutput, nil] The current CORS configuration
 for the bucket.
  def get_cors
    @bucket_cors.data
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
```

```
    puts "Couldn't get CORS configuration for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
    nil
  end

end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetBucketCors中的。

GetBucketPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetBucketPolicy。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object configured
 with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  # Gets the policy of a bucket.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::GetBucketPolicyOutput, nil] The current bucket policy.
  def get_policy
    policy = @bucket_policy.data.policy
    policy.respond_to?(:read) ? policy.read : policy
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get the policy for #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    nil
  end
```

```
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetBucketPolicy中的。

GetObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObject。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

取得物件。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectGetWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Gets the object directly to a file.
  #
  # @param target_path [String] The path to the file where the object is downloaded.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Types::GetObjectOutput, nil] The retrieved object data if
 successful; otherwise nil.
  def get_object(target_path)
    @object.get(response_target: target_path)
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get object #{@object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end
```

```
# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"
  target_path = "my-object-as-file.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectGetWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  obj_data = wrapper.get_object(target_path)
  return unless obj_data

  puts "Object #{object_key} (#{obj_data.content_length} bytes} downloaded to
 #{target_path}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

取得物件並報告其伺服器端的加密狀態。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectGetEncryptionWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Gets the object into memory.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Types::GetObjectOutput, nil] The retrieved object data if
 successful; otherwise nil.
  def get_object
    @object.get
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't get object #{@object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
```

```
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectGetEncryptionWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_key))
  obj_data = wrapper.get_object
  return unless obj_data

  encryption = obj_data.server_side_encryption.nil? ? "no" :
 obj_data.server_side_encryption
  puts "Object #{object_key} uses #{encryption} encryption."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetObject中的。

HeadObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`HeadObject`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectExistsWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Checks whether the object exists.
  #
```

```
  # @return [Boolean] True if the object exists; otherwise false.
  def exists?
    @object.exists?
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't check existence of object #{@object.bucket.name}:#{@object.key}.
 Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectExistsWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  exists = wrapper.exists?

  puts "Object #{object_key} #{exists ? 'does' : 'does not'} exist."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考HeadObject中的。

`ListBuckets`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListBuckets`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

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

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

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

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

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListBuckets中的。

ListObjectsV2

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListObjectsV2`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket actions.
class BucketListObjectsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket

  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket.
  def initialize(bucket)
    @bucket = bucket
  end

  # Lists object in a bucket.
  #
  # @param max_objects [Integer] The maximum number of objects to list.
  # @return [Integer] The number of objects listed.
  def list_objects(max_objects)
    count = 0
    puts "The objects in #{@bucket.name} are:"
    @bucket.objects.each do |obj|
      puts "\t#{obj.key}"
      count += 1
      break if count == max_objects
    end
    count
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't list objects in bucket #{bucket.name}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    0
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"

  wrapper = BucketListObjectsWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Bucket.new(bucket_name))
  count = wrapper.list_objects(25)
```

```
  puts "Listed #{count} objects."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考中的 ListObjectsV2。

PutBucketCors

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketCors。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket CORS configuration.
class BucketCorsWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_cors

  # @param bucket_cors [Aws::S3::BucketCors] A bucket CORS object configured with an
 existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_cors)
    @bucket_cors = bucket_cors
  end

  # Sets CORS rules on a bucket.
  #
  # @param allowed_methods [Array<String>] The types of HTTP requests to allow.
  # @param allowed_origins [Array<String>] The origins to allow.
  # @returns [Boolean] True if the CORS rules were set; otherwise, false.
  def set_cors(allowed_methods, allowed_origins)
    @bucket_cors.put(
      cors_configuration: {
        cors_rules: [
          {
            allowed_methods: allowed_methods,
```

```
            allowed_origins: allowed_origins,
            allowed_headers: %w[*],
            max_age_seconds: 3600
          }
        ]
      }
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't set CORS rules for #{@bucket_cors.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考PutBucketCors中的。

PutBucketPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketPolicy。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Wraps an Amazon S3 bucket policy.
class BucketPolicyWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_policy

  # @param bucket_policy [Aws::S3::BucketPolicy] A bucket policy object configured
 with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_policy)
    @bucket_policy = bucket_policy
  end

  # Sets a policy on a bucket.
  #
```

```
  def set_policy(policy)
    @bucket_policy.put(policy: policy)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't set the policy for #{@bucket_policy.bucket.name}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end

end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考PutBucketPolicy中的。

PutBucketWebsite

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutBucketWebsite。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 bucket website actions.
class BucketWebsiteWrapper
  attr_reader :bucket_website

  # @param bucket_website [Aws::S3::BucketWebsite] A bucket website object
 configured with an existing bucket.
  def initialize(bucket_website)
    @bucket_website = bucket_website
  end

  # Sets a bucket as a static website.
  #
  # @param index_document [String] The name of the index document for the website.
  # @param error_document [String] The name of the error document to show for 4XX
 errors.
```

```
  # @return [Boolean] True when the bucket is configured as a website; otherwise,
 false.
  def set_website(index_document, error_document)
    @bucket_website.put(
      website_configuration: {
        index_document: { suffix: index_document },
        error_document: { key: error_document }
      }
    )
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't configure #{@bucket_website.bucket.name} as a website. Here's
 why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  index_document = "index.html"
  error_document = "404.html"

  wrapper = BucketWebsiteWrapper.new(Aws::S3::BucketWebsite.new(bucket_name))
  return unless wrapper.set_website(index_document, error_document)

  puts "Successfully configured bucket #{bucket_name} as a static website."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考PutBucketWebsite中的。

PutObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutObject`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

使用受管的上傳工具上傳檔案 (Object.upload_file)。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectUploadFileWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  # Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 object by using a managed uploader.
  #
  # @param file_path [String] The path to the file to upload.
  # @return [Boolean] True when the file is uploaded; otherwise false.
  def upload_file(file_path)
    @object.upload_file(file_path)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't upload file #{file_path} to #{@object.key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-uploaded-file"
  file_path = "object_upload_file.rb"

  wrapper = ObjectUploadFileWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_key))
  return unless wrapper.upload_file(file_path)
```

```
  puts "File #{file_path} successfully uploaded to #{bucket_name}:#{object_key}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

使用 Object.put.上傳檔案。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectPutWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  def put_object(source_file_path)
    File.open(source_file_path, "rb") do |file|
      @object.put(body: file)
    end
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't put #{source_file_path} to #{object.key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-object-key"
  file_path = "my-local-file.txt"

  wrapper = ObjectPutWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name, object_key))
  success = wrapper.put_object(file_path)
  return unless success

  puts "Put file #{file_path} into #{object_key} in #{bucket_name}."
```

```
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

使用 Object.Pet 上傳檔案並新增伺服器端加密。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps Amazon S3 object actions.
class ObjectPutSseWrapper
  attr_reader :object

  # @param object [Aws::S3::Object] An existing Amazon S3 object.
  def initialize(object)
    @object = object
  end

  def put_object_encrypted(object_content, encryption)
    @object.put(body: object_content, server_side_encryption: encryption)
    true
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts "Couldn't put your content to #{object.key}. Here's why: #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-encrypted-content"
  object_content = "This is my super-secret content."
  encryption = "AES256"

  wrapper = ObjectPutSseWrapper.new(Aws::S3::Object.new(bucket_name,
 object_content))
  return unless wrapper.put_object_encrypted(object_content, encryption)

  puts "Put your content into #{bucket_name}:#{object_key} and encrypted it with
 #{encryption}."
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考PutObject中的。

案例

建立預先簽章 URL

下列程式碼範例示範如何為 Amazon S3 建立預先簽署的 URL 並上傳物件。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"
require "net/http"

# Creates a presigned URL that can be used to upload content to an object.
#
# @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] An existing Amazon S3 bucket.
# @param object_key [String] The key to give the uploaded object.
# @return [URI, nil] The parsed URI if successful; otherwise nil.
def get_presigned_url(bucket, object_key)
  url = bucket.object(object_key).presigned_url(:put)
  puts "Created presigned URL: #{url}"
  URI(url)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
  puts "Couldn't create presigned URL for #{bucket.name}:#{object_key}. Here's why:
 #{e.message}"
end

# Example usage:
def run_demo
  bucket_name = "doc-example-bucket"
  object_key = "my-file.txt"
  object_content = "This is the content of my-file.txt."

  bucket = Aws::S3::Bucket.new(bucket_name)
  presigned_url = get_presigned_url(bucket, object_key)
```

```
  return unless presigned_url

  response = Net::HTTP.start(presigned_url.host) do |http|
    http.send_request("PUT", presigned_url.request_uri, object_content,
 "content_type" => "")
  end

  case response
  when Net::HTTPSuccess
    puts "Content uploaded!"
  else
    puts response.value
  end
end

run_demo if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

開始使用儲存貯體和物件

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立儲存貯體並上傳檔案到該儲存貯體。
- 從儲存貯體下載物件。
- 將物件複製至儲存貯體中的子文件夾。
- 列出儲存貯體中的物件。
- 刪除儲存貯體物件和該儲存貯體。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-s3"

# Wraps the getting started scenario actions.
class ScenarioGettingStarted
```

```
  attr_reader :s3_resource

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

  # Creates a bucket with a random name in the currently configured account and
  # AWS Region.
  #
  # @return [Aws::S3::Bucket] The newly created bucket.
  def create_bucket
    bucket = @s3_resource.create_bucket(
      bucket: "doc-example-bucket-#{Random.uuid}",
      create_bucket_configuration: {
        location_constraint: "us-east-1" # Note: only certain regions permitted
      }
    )
    puts("Created demo bucket named #{bucket.name}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Tried and failed to create demo bucket.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    puts("\nCan't continue the demo without a bucket!")
    raise
  else
    bucket
  end

  # Requests a file name from the user.
  #
  # @return The name of the file.
  def create_file
    File.open("demo.txt", w) { |f| f.write("This is a demo file.") }
  end

  # Uploads a file to an Amazon S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket object representing the upload
destination
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object] The Amazon S3 object that contains the uploaded file.
  def upload_file(bucket)
    File.open("demo.txt", "w+") { |f| f.write("This is a demo file.") }
    s3_object = bucket.object(File.basename("demo.txt"))
    s3_object.upload_file("demo.txt")
```

```
    puts("Uploaded file demo.txt into bucket #{bucket.name} with key
#{s3_object.key}.")
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't upload file demo.txt to #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    s3_object
  end

  # Downloads an Amazon S3 object to a file.
  #
  # @param s3_object [Aws::S3::Object] The object to download.
  def download_file(s3_object)
    puts("\nDo you want to download #{s3_object.key} to a local file (y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == "y"
      puts("Enter a name for the downloaded file: ")
      file_name = gets.chomp
      s3_object.download_file(file_name)
      puts("Object #{s3_object.key} successfully downloaded to #{file_name}.")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't download #{s3_object.key}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Copies an Amazon S3 object to a subfolder within the same bucket.
  #
  # @param source_object [Aws::S3::Object] The source object to copy.
  # @return [Aws::S3::Object, nil] The destination object.
  def copy_object(source_object)
    dest_object = nil
    puts("\nDo you want to copy #{source_object.key} to a subfolder in your bucket
(y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == "y"
      dest_object = source_object.bucket.object("demo-folder/#{source_object.key}")
      dest_object.copy_from(source_object)
      puts("Copied #{source_object.key} to #{dest_object.key}.")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't copy #{source_object.key}.")
```

```
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  else
    dest_object
  end

  # Lists the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to query.
  def list_objects(bucket)
    puts("\nYour bucket contains the following objects:")
    bucket.objects.each do |obj|
      puts("\t#{obj.key}")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't list the objects in bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end

  # Deletes the objects in an Amazon S3 bucket and deletes the bucket.
  #
  # @param bucket [Aws::S3::Bucket] The bucket to empty and delete.
  def delete_bucket(bucket)
    puts("\nDo you want to delete all of the objects as well as the bucket (y/n)? ")
    answer = gets.chomp.downcase
    if answer == "y"
      bucket.objects.batch_delete!
      bucket.delete
      puts("Emptied and deleted bucket #{bucket.name}.\n")
    end
  rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError => e
    puts("Couldn't empty and delete bucket #{bucket.name}.")
    puts("\t#{e.code}: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end

# Runs the Amazon S3 getting started scenario.
def run_scenario(scenario)
  puts("-" * 88)
  puts("Welcome to the Amazon S3 getting started demo!")
  puts("-" * 88)
```

```
  bucket = scenario.create_bucket
  s3_object = scenario.upload_file(bucket)
  scenario.download_file(s3_object)
  scenario.copy_object(s3_object)
  scenario.list_objects(bucket)
  scenario.delete_bucket(bucket)

  puts("Thanks for watching!")
  puts("-" * 88)
rescue Aws::Errors::ServiceError
  puts("Something went wrong with the demo!")
end

run_scenario(ScenarioGettingStarted.new(Aws::S3::Resource.new)) if $PROGRAM_NAME ==
 __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體而觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石與 Lambda 一個 S3 事件。

```
require 'json'
require 'uri'
require 'aws-sdk'

puts 'Loading function'

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  s3 = Aws::S3::Client.new(region: 'region') # Your AWS region
  # puts "Received event: #{JSON.dump(event)}"

  # Get the object from the event and show its content type
  bucket = event['Records'][0]['s3']['bucket']['name']
  key = URI.decode_www_form_component(event['Records'][0]['s3']['object']['key'],
 Encoding::UTF_8)
  begin
    response = s3.get_object(bucket: bucket, key: key)
    puts "CONTENT TYPE: #{response.content_type}"
    return response.content_type
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts e.message
    puts "Error getting object #{key} from bucket #{bucket}. Make sure they exist
 and your bucket is in the same region as this function."
    raise e
  end
end
```

Amazon SES 示例使用 SDK for Ruby

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Ruby 與 Amazon SES 搭配使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

GetIdentityVerificationAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetIdentityVerificationAttributes。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# Create client in us-west-2 region
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
client = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

# Get up to 1000 identities
ids = client.list_identities({
  identity_type: "EmailAddress"
})

ids.identities.each do |email|
  attrs = client.get_identity_verification_attributes({
    identities: [email]
  })

  status = attrs.verification_attributes[email].verification_status

  # Display email addresses that have been verified
  if status == "Success"
    puts email
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考GetIdentityVerificationAttributes中的。

ListIdentities

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListIdentities。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# Create client in us-west-2 region
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
client = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

# Get up to 1000 identities
ids = client.list_identities({
  identity_type: "EmailAddress"
})

ids.identities.each do |email|
  attrs = client.get_identity_verification_attributes({
    identities: [email]
  })

  status = attrs.verification_attributes[email].verification_status

  # Display email addresses that have been verified
  if status == "Success"
    puts email
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListIdentities中的。

SendEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendEmail。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# Replace sender@example.com with your "From" address.
# This address must be verified with Amazon SES.
sender = "sender@example.com"

# Replace recipient@example.com with a "To" address. If your account
# is still in the sandbox, this address must be verified.
recipient = "recipient@example.com"

# Specify a configuration set. To use a configuration
# set, uncomment the next line and line 74.
#   configsetname = "ConfigSet"

# The subject line for the email.
subject = "Amazon SES test (AWS SDK for Ruby)"

# The HTML body of the email.
htmlbody =
  "<h1>Amazon SES test (AWS SDK for Ruby)</h1>"\
  '<p>This email was sent with <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/ses/">'\
  'Amazon SES</a> using the <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-ruby/">'\
  "AWS SDK for Ruby</a>."

# The email body for recipients with non-HTML email clients.
textbody = "This email was sent with Amazon SES using the AWS SDK for Ruby."

# Specify the text encoding scheme.
encoding = "UTF-8"

# Create a new SES client in the us-west-2 region.
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
ses = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

# Try to send the email.
```

```
begin
  # Provide the contents of the email.
  ses.send_email(
    destination: {
      to_addresses: [
        recipient
      ]
    },
    message: {
      body: {
        html: {
          charset: encoding,
          data: htmlbody
        },
        text: {
          charset: encoding,
          data: textbody
        }
      },
      subject: {
        charset: encoding,
        data: subject
      }
    },
    source: sender,
    # Uncomment the following line to use a configuration set.
    # configuration_set_name: configsetname,
    )

  puts "Email sent to " + recipient

# If something goes wrong, display an error message.
rescue Aws::SES::Errors::ServiceError => error
  puts "Email not sent. Error message: #{error}"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考SendEmail中的。

VerifyEmailIdentity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用VerifyEmailIdentity。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

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

# Replace recipient@example.com with a "To" address.
recipient = "recipient@example.com"

# Create a new SES resource in the us-west-2 region.
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SES.
ses = Aws::SES::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

# Try to verify email address.
begin
  ses.verify_email_identity({
    email_address: recipient
  })

  puts "Email sent to " + recipient

# If something goes wrong, display an error message.
rescue Aws::SES::Errors::ServiceError => error
  puts "Email not sent. Error message: #{error}"
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考VerifyEmailIdentity中的。

Amazon SES API v2 示例使用 SDK for Ruby

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 Amazon SES API v2 來執行動作和實作常見案例。 AWS SDK for Ruby

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

SendEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendEmail。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-sesv2"
require_relative "config" # Recipient and sender email addresses.

# Set up the SESv2 client.
client = Aws::SESV2::Client.new(region: AWS_REGION)

def send_email(client, sender_email, recipient_email)
  response = client.send_email(
    {
       from_email_address: sender_email,
       destination: {
         to_addresses: [recipient_email]
       },
       content: {
         simple: {
           subject: {
             data: "Test email subject"
           },
           body: {
             text: {
               data: "Test email body"
             }
           }
         }
```

```
        }
      }
    )
    puts "Email sent from #{SENDER_EMAIL} to #{RECIPIENT_EMAIL} with message ID:
 #{response.message_id}"
end

send_email(client, SENDER_EMAIL, RECIPIENT_EMAIL)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考SendEmail中的。

使用 SDK for Ruby Amazon SNS 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Ruby 搭配 Amazon SNS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CreateTopic`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTopic`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
# This class demonstrates how to create an Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
 topic.
class SNSTopicCreator
  # Initializes an SNS client.
  #
  # Utilizes the default AWS configuration for region and credentials.
  def initialize
    @sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  end

  # Attempts to create an SNS topic with the specified name.
  #
  # @param topic_name [String] The name of the SNS topic to create.
  # @return [Boolean] true if the topic was successfully created, false otherwise.
  def create_topic(topic_name)
    @sns_client.create_topic(name: topic_name)
    puts "The topic '#{topic_name}' was successfully created."
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    # Handles SNS service errors gracefully.
    puts "Error while creating the topic named '#{topic_name}': #{e.message}"
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_name = "YourTopicName" # Replace with your topic name
  sns_topic_creator = SNSTopicCreator.new

  puts "Creating the topic '#{topic_name}'..."
  unless sns_topic_creator.create_topic(topic_name)
    puts "The topic was not created. Stopping program."
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateTopic中的。

ListSubscriptions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListSubscriptions。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
# This class demonstrates how to list subscriptions to an Amazon Simple Notification
 Service (SNS) topic
class SnsSubscriptionLister
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Lists subscriptions for a given SNS topic
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @return [Types::ListSubscriptionsResponse] subscriptions: The response object
  def list_subscriptions(topic_arn)
    @logger.info("Listing subscriptions for topic: #{topic_arn}")
    subscriptions = @sns_client.list_subscriptions_by_topic(topic_arn: topic_arn)
    subscriptions.subscriptions.each do |subscription|
      @logger.info("Subscription endpoint: #{subscription.endpoint}")
    end
    subscriptions
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error listing subscriptions: #{e.message}")
    raise
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  topic_arn = "SNS_TOPIC_ARN" # Replace with your SNS topic ARN
  lister = SnsSubscriptionLister.new(sns_client)

  begin
```

```
    lister.list_subscriptions(topic_arn)
  rescue StandardError => e
    puts "Failed to list subscriptions: #{e.message}"
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListSubscriptions中的。

ListTopics

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTopics`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

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

def list_topics?(sns_client)
  sns_client.topics.each do |topic|
    puts topic.arn
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error while listing the topics: #{e.message}"
  end
end

def run_me

  region = "REGION"
  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Resource.new(region: region)

  puts "Listing the topics."
```

```
  if list_topics?(sns_client)
  else
    puts "The bucket was not created. Stopping program."
    exit 1
  end
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListTopics中的。

Publish

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Publish。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
# Service class for sending messages using Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS)
class SnsMessageSender
  # Initializes the SnsMessageSender with an SNS client
  #
  # @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] The SNS client
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Sends a message to a specified SNS topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param message [String] The message to send
```

```
  # @return [Boolean] true if message was successfully sent, false otherwise
  def send_message(topic_arn, message)
    @sns_client.publish(topic_arn: topic_arn, message: message)
    @logger.info("Message sent successfully to #{topic_arn}.")
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error while sending the message: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_arn = "SNS_TOPIC_ARN" # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN
  message = "MESSAGE"         # Should be replaced with the actual message content

  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  message_sender = SnsMessageSender.new(sns_client)

  @logger.info("Sending message.")
  unless message_sender.send_message(topic_arn, message)
    @logger.error("Message sending failed. Stopping program.")
    exit 1
  end
end
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考中的發佈。

`SetTopicAttributes`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SetTopicAttributes`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在 AWS 程式碼範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

```
# Service class to enable an SNS resource with a specified policy
class SnsResourceEnabler
  # Initializes the SnsResourceEnabler with an SNS resource client
  #
  # @param sns_resource [Aws::SNS::Resource] The SNS resource client
  def initialize(sns_resource)
    @sns_resource = sns_resource
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Sets a policy on a specified SNS topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param resource_arn [String] The ARN of the resource to include in the policy
  # @param policy_name [String] The name of the policy attribute to set
  def enable_resource(topic_arn, resource_arn, policy_name)
    policy = generate_policy(topic_arn, resource_arn)
    topic = @sns_resource.topic(topic_arn)

    topic.set_attributes({
                           attribute_name: policy_name,
                           attribute_value: policy
                         })
    @logger.info("Policy #{policy_name} set successfully for topic #{topic_arn}.")
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Failed to set policy: #{e.message}")
  end

  private

  # Generates a policy string with dynamic resource ARNs
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param resource_arn [String] The ARN of the resource
  # @return [String] The policy as a JSON string
  def generate_policy(topic_arn, resource_arn)
    {
      Version: "2008-10-17",
      Id: "__default_policy_ID",
      Statement: [{
                    Sid: "__default_statement_ID",
                    Effect: "Allow",
                    Principal: { "AWS": "*" },
```

```
                      Action: ["SNS:Publish"],
                      Resource: topic_arn,
                      Condition: {
                        ArnEquals: {
                          "AWS:SourceArn": resource_arn
                        }
                      }
                    }]
    }.to_json
  end
end

# Example usage:
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  topic_arn = "MY_TOPIC_ARN"     # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN
  resource_arn = "MY_RESOURCE_ARN" # Should be replaced with a real resource ARN
  policy_name = "POLICY_NAME"    # Typically, this is "Policy"

  sns_resource = Aws::SNS::Resource.new
  enabler = SnsResourceEnabler.new(sns_resource)

  enabler.enable_resource(topic_arn, resource_arn, policy_name)
end
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考SetTopicAttributes中的。

Subscribe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Subscribe`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

訂閱主題的電子郵件地址。

```
require "aws-sdk-sns"
```

```
require "logger"

# Represents a service for creating subscriptions in Amazon Simple Notification
 Service (SNS)
class SubscriptionService
  # Initializes the SubscriptionService with an SNS client
  #
  # @param sns_client [Aws::SNS::Client] The SNS client
  def initialize(sns_client)
    @sns_client = sns_client
    @logger = Logger.new($stdout)
  end

  # Attempts to create a subscription to a topic
  #
  # @param topic_arn [String] The ARN of the SNS topic
  # @param protocol [String] The subscription protocol (e.g., email)
  # @param endpoint [String] The endpoint that receives the notifications (email
 address)
  # @return [Boolean] true if subscription was successfully created, false otherwise
  def create_subscription(topic_arn, protocol, endpoint)
    @sns_client.subscribe(topic_arn: topic_arn, protocol: protocol, endpoint:
 endpoint)
    @logger.info("Subscription created successfully.")
    true
  rescue Aws::SNS::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error("Error while creating the subscription: #{e.message}")
    false
  end
end

# Main execution if the script is run directly
if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
  protocol = "email"
  endpoint = "EMAIL_ADDRESS" # Should be replaced with a real email address
  topic_arn = "TOPIC_ARN"    # Should be replaced with a real topic ARN

  sns_client = Aws::SNS::Client.new
  subscription_service = SubscriptionService.new(sns_client)

  @logger.info("Creating the subscription.")
  unless subscription_service.create_subscription(topic_arn, protocol, endpoint)
    @logger.error("Subscription creation failed. Stopping program.")
    exit 1
```

```
  end
end
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby 開發人員指南》。
- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考》中的訂閱。

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收來自 SNS 主題的訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用紅寶石使用 Lambda 的 SNS 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].map { |record| process_message(record) }
end

def process_message(record)
  message = record['Sns']['Message']
  puts("Processing message: #{message}")
rescue StandardError => e
  puts("Error processing message: #{e}")
  raise
end
```

Amazon SQS 示例使用 SDK for Ruby

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Ruby 搭配 Amazon SQS 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`ChangeMessageVisibility`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ChangeMessageVisibility`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-sqs"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

begin
  queue_name = "my-queue"
  queue_url = sqs.get_queue_url(queue_name: queue_name).queue_url

  receive_message_result_before = sqs.receive_message({
    queue_url: queue_url,
```

```
    max_number_of_messages: 10 # Receive up to 10 messages, if there are that many.
  })

  puts "Before attempting to change message visibility timeout: received
 #{receive_message_result_before.messages.count} message(s)."

  receive_message_result_before.messages.each do |message|
    sqs.change_message_visibility({
      queue_url: queue_url,
      receipt_handle: message.receipt_handle,
      visibility_timeout: 30 # This message will not be visible for 30 seconds after
 first receipt.
    })
  end

  # Try to retrieve the original messages after setting their visibility timeout.
  receive_message_result_after = sqs.receive_message({
    queue_url: queue_url,
    max_number_of_messages: 10
  })

  puts "\nAfter attempting to change message visibility timeout: received
 #{receive_message_result_after.messages.count} message(s)."

rescue Aws::SQS::Errors::NonExistentQueue
  puts "Cannot receive messages for a queue named '#{receive_queue_name}', as it
 does not exist."
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ChangeMessageVisibility中的。

`CreateQueue`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateQueue`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# This code example demonstrates how to create a queue in Amazon Simple Queue
 Service (Amazon SQS).

require "aws-sdk-sqs"

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_name [String] The name of the queue.
# @return [Boolean] true if the queue was created; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless queue_created?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'my-queue'
#   )
def queue_created?(sqs_client, queue_name)
  sqs_client.create_queue(queue_name: queue_name)
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error creating queue: #{e.message}"
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = "us-west-2"
  queue_name = "my-queue"
  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Creating the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if queue_created?(sqs_client, queue_name)
    puts "Queue created."
  else
    puts "Queue not created."
  end
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考CreateQueue中的。

DeleteQueue

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteQueue。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-sqs"  # v2: require 'aws-sdk'
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
sqs = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: "us-west-2")

sqs.delete_queue(queue_url: URL)
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DeleteQueue中的。

ListQueues

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListQueues。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-sqs"
require "aws-sdk-sts"

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @example
#   list_queue_urls(Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'))
def list_queue_urls(sqs_client)
  queues = sqs_client.list_queues
```

```
  queues.queue_urls.each do |url|
    puts url
  end
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error listing queue URLs: #{e.message}"
end

# Lists the attributes of a queue in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @example
#   list_queue_attributes(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
#   )
def list_queue_attributes(sqs_client, queue_url)
  attributes = sqs_client.get_queue_attributes(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    attribute_names: ["All"]
  )

  attributes.attributes.each do |key, value|
    puts "#{key}: #{value}"
  end

rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error getting queue attributes: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = "us-west-2"
  queue_name = "my-queue"

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Listing available queue URLs..."
  list_queue_urls(sqs_client)

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
```

```
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs." + region + ".amazonaws.com/" +
    sts_client.get_caller_identity.account + "/" + queue_name

  puts "\nGetting information about queue '#{queue_name}'..."
  list_queue_attributes(sqs_client, queue_url)
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ListQueues中的。

ReceiveMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ReceiveMessage`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-sqs"
require "aws-sdk-sts"

# Receives messages in a queue in Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS).
#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param max_number_of_messages [Integer] The maximum number of messages
#   to receive. This number must be 10 or less. The default is 10.
# @example
#   receive_messages(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     10
#   )
def receive_messages(sqs_client, queue_url, max_number_of_messages = 10)

  if max_number_of_messages > 10
```

```
    puts "Maximum number of messages to receive must be 10 or less. " \
      "Stopping program."
    return
  end

  response = sqs_client.receive_message(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    max_number_of_messages: max_number_of_messages
  )

  if response.messages.count.zero?
    puts "No messages to receive, or all messages have already " \
      "been previously received."
    return
  end

  response.messages.each do |message|
    puts "-" * 20
    puts "Message body: #{message.body}"
    puts "Message ID:   #{message.message_id}"
  end

rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error receiving messages: #{e.message}"
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = "us-west-2"
  queue_name = "my-queue"
  max_number_of_messages = 10

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs." + region + ".amazonaws.com/" +
    sts_client.get_caller_identity.account + "/" + queue_name

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Receiving messages from queue '#{queue_name}'..."
```

```
  receive_messages(sqs_client, queue_url, max_number_of_messages)
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考ReceiveMessage中的。

SendMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendMessage。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-sqs"
require "aws-sdk-sts"

# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param message_body [String] The contents of the message to be sent.
# @return [Boolean] true if the message was sent; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless message_sent?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     'This is my message.'
#   )
def message_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, message_body)
  sqs_client.send_message(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    message_body: message_body
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error sending message: #{e.message}"
```

```
  false
end

# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = "us-west-2"
  queue_name = "my-queue"
  message_body = "This is my message."

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs." + region + ".amazonaws.com/" +
    sts_client.get_caller_identity.account + "/" + queue_name

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Sending a message to the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if message_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, message_body)
    puts "Message sent."
  else
    puts "Message not sent."
  end
end

# Example usage:
run_me if $PROGRAM_NAME == __FILE__
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考SendMessage中的。

SendMessageBatch

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendMessageBatch。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
require "aws-sdk-sqs"
require "aws-sdk-sts"

#
# @param sqs_client [Aws::SQS::Client] An initialized Amazon SQS client.
# @param queue_url [String] The URL of the queue.
# @param entries [Hash] The contents of the messages to be sent,
#   in the correct format.
# @return [Boolean] true if the messages were sent; otherwise, false.
# @example
#   exit 1 unless messages_sent?(
#     Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: 'us-west-2'),
#     'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue',
#     [
#       {
#         id: 'Message1',
#         message_body: 'This is the first message.'
#       },
#       {
#         id: 'Message2',
#         message_body: 'This is the second message.'
#       }
#     ]
#   )
def messages_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, entries)
  sqs_client.send_message_batch(
    queue_url: queue_url,
    entries: entries
  )
  true
rescue StandardError => e
  puts "Error sending messages: #{e.message}"
  false
end
```

```
# Full example call:
# Replace us-west-2 with the AWS Region you're using for Amazon SQS.
def run_me
  region = "us-west-2"
  queue_name = "my-queue"
  entries = [
    {
      id: "Message1",
      message_body: "This is the first message."
    },
    {
      id: "Message2",
      message_body: "This is the second message."
    }
  ]

  sts_client = Aws::STS::Client.new(region: region)

  # For example:
  # 'https://sqs.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/111111111111/my-queue'
  queue_url = "https://sqs." + region + ".amazonaws.com/" +
    sts_client.get_caller_identity.account + "/" + queue_name

  sqs_client = Aws::SQS::Client.new(region: region)

  puts "Sending messages to the queue named '#{queue_name}'..."

  if messages_sent?(sqs_client, queue_url, entries)
    puts "Messages sent."
  else
    puts "Messages not sent."
  end
end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考SendMessageBatch中的。

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 SQS 佇列接收訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Ruby 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SQS 事件。

```
# Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
# SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  event['Records'].each do |message|
    process_message(message)
  end
  puts "done"
end

def process_message(message)
  begin
    puts "Processed message #{message['body']}"
    # TODO: Do interesting work based on the new message
  rescue StandardError => err
    puts "An error occurred"
    raise err
  end
end
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Ruby 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

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

def lambda_handler(event:, context:)
  if event
    batch_item_failures = []
    sqs_batch_response = {}

    event["Records"].each do |record|
      begin
        # process message
      rescue StandardError => e
        batch_item_failures << {"itemIdentifier" => record['messageId']}
      end
    end

    sqs_batch_response["batchItemFailures"] = batch_item_failures
    return sqs_batch_response
  end
end
```

AWS STS 使用 SDK for Ruby 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 AWS SDK for Ruby 與來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS STS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

AssumeRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AssumeRole。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
 # Creates an AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) client with specified
credentials.
 # This is separated into a factory function so that it can be mocked for unit
testing.
 #
 # @param key_id [String] The ID of the access key used by the STS client.
 # @param key_secret [String] The secret part of the access key used by the STS
client.
 def create_sts_client(key_id, key_secret)
   Aws::STS::Client.new(access_key_id: key_id, secret_access_key: key_secret)
 end

 # Gets temporary credentials that can be used to assume a role.
 #
 # @param role_arn [String] The ARN of the role that is assumed when these
credentials
 #                          are used.
 # @param sts_client [AWS::STS::Client] An AWS STS client.
 # @return [Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials] The credentials that can be used to assume
the role.
 def assume_role(role_arn, sts_client)
   credentials = Aws::AssumeRoleCredentials.new(
     client: sts_client,
     role_arn: role_arn,
     role_session_name: "create-use-assume-role-scenario"
```

```
    )
    @logger.info("Assumed role '#{role_arn}', got temporary credentials.")
    credentials
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考AssumeRole中的。

Amazon WorkDocs 示例使用 SDK for Ruby

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 AWS SDK for Ruby 搭配 Amazon 使用來執行動作和實作常見案例 WorkDocs。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DescribeRootFolders`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeRootFolders`。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
# Retrieves the root folder for a user by email
# @param users [Array<Types::User>] A list of users selected from API response
# @param user_email [String] The email of the user.
```

```
  def get_user_folder(users, user_email)
    user = users.find { |user| user.email_address == user_email }
    if user
      user.root_folder_id
    else
      @logger.error "Could not get root folder for user with email address
#{user_email}"
      exit(1)
    end
  end

  # Describes the contents of a folder
  # @param [String] folder_id - The Id of the folder to describe.
  def describe_folder_contents(folder_id)
    resp = @client.describe_folder_contents({
                                              folder_id: folder_id, # required
                                              sort: "NAME", # accepts DATE, NAME
                                              order: "ASCENDING", # accepts
ASCENDING, DESCENDING
                                            })
    resp.documents.each do |doc|
      md = doc.latest_version_metadata
      @logger.info "Name:          #{md.name}"
      @logger.info "Size (bytes):  #{md.size}"
      @logger.info "Last modified: #{doc.modified_timestamp}"
      @logger.info "Doc ID:        #{doc.id}"
      @logger.info "Version ID:    #{md.id}"
      @logger.info ""
    end
  rescue Aws::WorkDocs::Errors::ServiceError => e
    @logger.error "Error listing folder contents: #{e.message}"
    exit(1)
  end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DescribeRootFolders中的。

DescribeUsers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeUsers。

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
 # Describes users within an organization
 # @param [String] org_id: The ID of the org.
 def describe_users(org_id)
   resp = @client.describe_users({
                                   organization_id: org_id,
                                   include: "ALL", # accepts ALL, ACTIVE_PENDING
                                   order: "ASCENDING", # accepts ASCENDING,
DESCENDING
                                   sort: "USER_NAME", # accepts USER_NAME,
FULL_NAME, STORAGE_LIMIT, USER_STATUS, STORAGE_USED
                                 })
   resp.users.each do |user|
     @logger.info "First name:  #{user.given_name}"
     @logger.info "Last name:   #{user.surname}"
     @logger.info "Email:       #{user.email_address}"
     @logger.info "Root folder: #{user.root_folder_id}"
     @logger.info ""
   end
   resp.users
 rescue Aws::WorkDocs::Errors::ServiceError => e
   @logger.error "AWS WorkDocs Service Error: #{e.message}"
   exit(1)
 end
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK for Ruby API 參考DescribeUsers中的。

使用 SDK for Ruby 跨服務範例

下列範例應用程式使 AWS SDK for Ruby 用跨多個工作 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式

建立可分析客戶意見回饋並合成音訊的應用程式

適用於 Ruby 的開發套件

此範例應用程式會分析和存儲客戶的意見回饋卡。具體來說，它滿足了紐約市一家虛構飯店的需求。飯店以實體評論卡的形式收到賓客以各種語言撰寫的意見回饋。這些意見回饋透過 Web 用戶端上傳至應用程式。評論卡的影像上傳後，系統會執行下列步驟：

- 文字內容是使用 Amazon Textract 從影像中擷取。
- Amazon Comprehend 會決定擷取文字及其用語的情感。
- 擷取的文字內容會使用 Amazon Translate 翻譯成英文。
- Amazon Polly 會使用擷取的文字內容合成音訊檔案。

完整的應用程式可透過 AWS CDK 部署。如需原始程式碼和部署指示，請參閱中的專案 GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Comprehend
- Lambda
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Translate

適用於 Rust 的 SDK 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何搭配使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK AWS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- 適用於 Rust 的 SDK 開發人員指南 — 更多關於使用 Rust 與 AWS.

- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

範例

- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的動作和案例
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的跨服務範例

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的動作和案例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS 服務。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

服務

- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 API Gateway 範例
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 API Gateway 管理 API 範例
- Application Auto Scaling 範例使用 SDK 進行 Rust
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Aurora 示例
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Auto Scaling 示例
- AWS Batch 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的範例
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的亞馬遜認知身份提供商示例
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的亞馬遜認知同步示例
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Firehose 示例
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的範例
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Amazon EBS 示例
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Amazon EC2 示例
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Amazon ECR 示例
- Amazon ECS 示例使用 SDK 進行 Rust
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Amazon EKS 示例
- AWS Glue 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的範例

- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 IAM 範例
- AWS IoT 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的範例
- 使用 SDK 進行銹蝕的 Kinesis 示例
- AWS KMS 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的範例
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Lambda 範例
- MediaLive 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的範例
- MediaPackage 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的範例
- Amazon Polly 示例使用 SDK 的 Rust
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 QLDB 範例
- Amazon RDS 數據服務示例使用開發套件
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 53 路線示例
- Amazon S3 示例使用 SDK 進行 Rust
- SageMaker 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的範例
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Secrets Manager 示例
- Amazon SES API v2 示例使用開發套件
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Amazon SNS 示例
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Amazon SQS 示例
- AWS STS 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的範例
- 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Systems Manager 示例

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 API Gateway 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 搭配 API Gateway 來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

GetRestApis

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetRestApis。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

顯示區域中的 Amazon API Gateway REST API。

```
async fn show_apis(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.get_rest_apis().send().await?;

    for api in resp.items() {
        println!("ID:          {}", api.id().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("Name:        {}", api.name().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("Description: {}", api.description().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("Version:     {}", api.version().unwrap_or_default());
        println!(
            "Created:     {}",
            api.created_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()?
        );
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetRestApis中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 API Gateway 管理 API 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過 API Gateway 管理 API 使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`PostToConnection`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PostToConnection`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn send_data(
    client: &aws_sdk_apigatewaymanagement::Client,
    con_id: &str,
    data: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_apigatewaymanagement::Error> {
    client
        .post_to_connection()
        .connection_id(con_id)
        .data(Blob::new(data))
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}

    let endpoint_url = format!(
        "https://{api_id}.execute-api.{region}.amazonaws.com/{stage}",
        api_id = api_id,
        region = region,
```

```
        stage = stage
    );

    let shared_config = aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
    let api_management_config = config::Builder::from(&shared_config)
        .endpoint_url(endpoint_url)
        .build();
    let client = Client::from_conf(api_management_config);
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PostToConnection中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Application Auto Scaling 範例使用 SDK 進行 Rust

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 搭配應用程式自動調整，來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DescribeScalingPolicies`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeScalingPolicies`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_policies(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    let response = client
        .describe_scaling_policies()
        .service_namespace(ServiceNamespace::Ec2)
        .send()
        .await?;
    println!("Auto Scaling Policies:");
    for policy in response.scaling_policies() {
        println!("{:?}\n", policy);
    }
    println!("Next token: {:?}", response.next_token());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeScalingPolicies中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Aurora 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Aurora 來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello Aurora

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 Aurora。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_sdk_rds::Client;

#[derive(Debug)]
struct Error(String);
impl std::fmt::Display for Error {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(f, "{}", self.0)
    }
}
impl std::error::Error for Error {}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let describe_db_clusters_output = client
        .describe_db_clusters()
        .send()
        .await
        .map_err(|e| Error(e.to_string()))?;
    println!(
        "Found {} clusters:",
        describe_db_clusters_output.db_clusters().len()
    );
    for cluster in describe_db_clusters_output.db_clusters() {
        let name = cluster.database_name().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let engine = cluster.engine().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let id = cluster.db_cluster_identifier().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let class = cluster.db_cluster_instance_class().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        println!("\tDatabase: {name}",);
        println!("\t  Engine: {engine}",);
        println!("\t      ID: {id}",);
        println!("\tInstance: {class}",);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateDBCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBCluster`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql database
and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine and engine
version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql', EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check for
DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
{
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
```

```
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                DB_ENGINE,
                self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
                self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
                self.password
                    .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                    .expect("password"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
```

```
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
```

```
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() == Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameter_group: &str,
        engine: &str,
        version: &str,
        username: &str,
        password: SecretString,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterOutput, SdkError<CreateDBClusterError>> {
```

```
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(name)
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(parameter_group)
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(version)
            .master_username(username)
            .master_user_password(password.expose_secret())
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
```

```
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
```

```
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
```

```
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message ==
 "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
```

```
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
```

```
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
```

```
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBCluster。

CreateDBClusterParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateDBClusterParameterGroup。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group.
rds.CreateDbClusterParameterGroup(DBParameterGroupFamily='aurora-mysql8.0')
   pub async fn set_engine(&mut self, engine: &str, version: &str) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       self.engine_family = Some(engine.to_string());
       self.engine_version = Some(version.to_string());
       let create_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_DESCRIPTION,
               engine,
           )
           .await;

       match create_db_cluster_parameter_group {
           Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput {
               db_cluster_parameter_group: None,
               ..
           }) => {
               return Err(ScenarioError::with(
                   "CreateDBClusterParameterGroup had empty response",
               ));
           }
           Err(error) => {
               if error.code() == Some("DBParameterGroupAlreadyExists") {
                   info!("Cluster Parameter Group already exists, nothing to do");
```

```
                } else {
                    return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Could not create Cluster Parameter Group",
                        &error,
                    ));
                }
            }
            _ => {
                info!("Created Cluster Parameter Group");
            }
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
        family: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
 SdkError<CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .description(description)
            .db_parameter_group_family(family)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
```

```
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0").await;

    assert_eq!(set_engine, Ok(()));
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql"), scenario.engine_family.as_deref());
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql8.0"), scenario.engine_version.as_deref());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_not_create() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _|
 Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_param_group_exists() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|_, _, _| true)
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
```

```
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError::DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault(
                    DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault::builder().build(),
                ),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterParameterGroup 中的建立資料庫以取得 Rust API 參考資料。

`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBClusterSnapshot`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql database
and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine and engine
version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql', EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
```

```
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check for
DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
{
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
               self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
               self.password
                   .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                   .expect("password"),
           )
           .await;
       if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
               &err,
           ));
       }

       self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
           .unwrap()
           .db_cluster
           .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

       if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
       }

       info!(
           "Started a db cluster: {}",
           self.db_cluster_identifier
               .as_deref()
               .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
```

```
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
```

```
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let instances_available = instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instances()
            .iter()
            .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() == Some("Available"));

        let endpoints = self
            .rds
            .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = endpoints {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let endpoints_available = endpoints
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster_endpoints()
            .iter()
            .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

        if instances_available && endpoints_available {
            return Ok(());
        }
    }
```

```
        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn snapshot_cluster(
        &self,
        db_cluster_identifier: &str,
        snapshot_name: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput,
 SdkError<CreateDBClusterSnapshotError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_snapshot()
            .db_cluster_identifier(db_cluster_identifier)
            .db_cluster_snapshot_identifier(snapshot_name)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
```

```
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()
```

```
 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
```

```
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message ==
 "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
```

```
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
```

```
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
```

```
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });
```

```
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterSnapshot 中的建立資料庫以取得 Rust API 參考資料。

`CreateDBInstance`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateDBInstance`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
   // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql database
and uses the parameter group you created.
   // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
   // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine and engine
version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql', EngineVersion=).

   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check for
DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
{
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
```

```
            .rds
            .create_db_cluster(
                DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                DB_ENGINE,
                self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
                self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
                self.password
                    .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                    .expect("password"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
```

```
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
```

```
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() == Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn create_db_instance(
        &self,
        cluster_name: &str,
        instance_name: &str,
        instance_class: &str,
        engine: &str,
```

```
    ) -> Result<CreateDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<CreateDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_instance()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_name)
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_name)
            .db_instance_class(instance_class)
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
```

```
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
```

```
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
```

```
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message ==
 "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
```

```
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
```

```
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
```

```
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 CreateDBInstance。

DeleteDBCluster

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBCluster。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
    let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

    // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
    let delete_db_instance = self
        .rds
        .delete_db_instance(
            self.db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .expect("instance identifier"),
        )
        .await;
    if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
        let identifier = self
            .db_instance_identifier
            .as_deref()
            .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
        let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
        clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
    } else {
        // Wait for the instance to delete
        let waiter = Waiter::default();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let describe_db_instances = self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
            if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                    &err,
                ));
```

```
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
```

```
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group. rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
```

```
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
 DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster(
        &self,
        cluster_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
```

```
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
 Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
```

```
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
```

```
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.get(0), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
Cluster
```

```
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBCluster。

DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBClusterParameterGroup。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
```

```
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances = self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
```

```
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
```

```
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group. rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .send()
            .await
```

```
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
```

```
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
 Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
```

```
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.get(0), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
```

```
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterParameterGroup 中的刪除資料庫以取得 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteDBInstance

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDBInstance。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
```

```
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances = self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
```

```
        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
```

```
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group. rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn delete_db_instance(
        &self,
```

```
        instance_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_instance()
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
```

```
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
Cluster
```

```
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
```

```
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
```

```
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.get(0), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DeleteDBInstance。

DescribeDBClusterParameters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBClusterParameters。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Get the parameter group. rds.DescribeDbClusterParameterGroups
    // Get parameters in the group. This is a long list so you will have to
 paginate. Find the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
 (by ParameterName). rds.DescribeDbClusterParameters
```

```
   // Parse the ParameterName, Description, and AllowedValues values and display
them.
   pub async fn cluster_parameters(&self) -> Result<Vec<AuroraScenarioParameter>,
ScenarioError> {
       let parameters_output = self
           .rds
           .describe_db_cluster_parameters(DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME)
           .await;

       if let Err(err) = parameters_output {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               format!("Failed to retrieve parameters for
{DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME}"),
               &err,
           ));
       }

       let parameters = parameters_output
           .unwrap()
           .into_iter()
           .flat_map(|p| p.parameters.unwrap_or_default().into_iter())
           .filter(|p|
FILTER_PARAMETER_NAMES.contains(p.parameter_name().unwrap_or_default()))
           .map(AuroraScenarioParameter::from)
           .collect::<Vec<_>>();

       Ok(parameters)
   }

   pub async fn describe_db_cluster_parameters(
       &self,
       name: &str,
   ) -> Result<Vec<DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput>,
SdkError<DescribeDBClusterParametersError>>
   {
       self.inner
           .describe_db_cluster_parameters()
           .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
           .into_paginator()
           .send()
           .try_collect()
           .await
   }
```

```
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(vec![DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput::builder()
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("a").build())
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("b").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("c").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("d").build())
                .build()])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());

    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await.expect("cluster params");
    let names: Vec<String> = params.into_iter().map(|p| p.name).collect();
    assert_eq!(
        names,
        vec!["auto_increment_offset", "auto_increment_increment"]
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
```

```
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClusterParametersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_cluster_parameters_error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await;
    assert_matches!(params, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to retrieve parameters for RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterParameters 中的說明 B 以取得 Rust API 參考資料。

`DescribeDBClusters`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBClusters`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
 rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
 family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
    // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql database
 and uses the parameter group you created.
    // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
 Status == 'available'.
    // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine and engine
 version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql', EngineVersion=).
```

```
   // Create a database instance in the cluster.
   // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check for
DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
   pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
{
       if self.password.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with(
               "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
           ));
       }
       let create_db_cluster = self
           .rds
           .create_db_cluster(
               DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
               DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
               DB_ENGINE,
               self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
               self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
               self.password
                   .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                   .expect("password"),
           )
           .await;
       if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
               &err,
           ));
       }

       self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
           .unwrap()
           .db_cluster
           .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

       if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
           return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
       }

       info!(
           "Started a db cluster: {}",
           self.db_cluster_identifier
               .as_deref()
```

```
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
```

```
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() == Some("Available"));

            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
```

```
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_clusters(
        &self,
        id: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbClustersOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBClustersError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_clusters()
            .db_cluster_identifier(id)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
```

```
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
```

```
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });
```

```
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message ==
 "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
```

```
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
```

```
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
```

```
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
```

```
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBClusters。

DescribeDBEngineVersions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeDBEngineVersions。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   // Get available engine families for Aurora MySql.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') and build a set of the
'DBParameterGroupFamily' field values. I get {aurora-mysql8.0, aurora-mysql5.7}.
   pub async fn get_engines(&self) -> Result<HashMap<String, Vec<String>>,
ScenarioError> {
       let describe_db_engine_versions =
self.rds.describe_db_engine_versions(DB_ENGINE).await;
       trace!(versions=?describe_db_engine_versions, "full list of versions");

       if let Err(err) = describe_db_engine_versions {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               "Failed to retrieve DB Engine Versions",
               &err,
           ));
       };

       let version_count = describe_db_engine_versions
           .as_ref()
           .map(|o| o.db_engine_versions().len())
           .unwrap_or_default();
       info!(version_count, "got list of versions");

       // Create a map of engine families to their available versions.
       let mut versions = HashMap::<String, Vec<String>>::new();
```

```
        describe_db_engine_versions
            .unwrap()
            .db_engine_versions()
            .iter()
            .filter_map(
                |v| match (&v.db_parameter_group_family, &v.engine_version) {
                    (Some(family), Some(version)) => Some((family.clone(),
 version.clone())),
                    _ => None,
                },
            )
            .for_each(|(family, version)|
 versions.entry(family).or_default().push(version));

        Ok(versions)
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_engine_versions(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
 SdkError<DescribeDBEngineVersionsError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_engine_versions()
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput::builder()
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1a")
                        .build(),
                )
```

```
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1b")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f2")
                        .engine_version("f2a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(DbEngineVersion::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;

    assert_eq!(
        versions_map,
        Ok(HashMap::from([
            ("f1".into(), vec!["f1a".into(), "f1b".into()]),
            ("f2".into(), vec!["f2a".into()])
        ]))
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines_failed() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBEngineVersionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_engine_versions error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
```

```
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;
    assert_matches!(
        versions_map,
        Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message == "Failed to retrieve
 DB Engine Versions"
    );
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK EngineVersions 中的說明 B 以取得 Rust API 參考資料。

`DescribeDBInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeDBInstances`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
```

```
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances = self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
```

```
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
```

```
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group. rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }

    pub async fn describe_db_instances(
        &self,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbInstancesOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBInstancesError>> {
        self.inner.describe_db_instances().send().await
```

```
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
```

```
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
 Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
```

```
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.get(0), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
```

```
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 DescribeDBInstances。

`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptions`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    pub async fn get_instance_classes(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items = self
            .rds
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
                DB_ENGINE,
                self.engine_version
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("engine version for db instance options")
                    .as_str(),
            )
            .await;

        describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items
            .map(|options| {
```

```
                options
                    .iter()
                    .map(|o| o.db_instance_class().unwrap_or_default().to_string())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Could not get available instance
 classes", &err))
    }

    pub async fn describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
        engine_version: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<OrderableDbInstanceOption>,
 SdkError<DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(engine_version)
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
```

```
            Ok(vec![
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t2")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t3")
                    .build(),
            ])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario
        .set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0")
        .await
        .expect("set engine");

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_eq!(
        instance_classes,
        Ok(vec!["t1".into(), "t2".into(), "t3".into()])
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_orderable_db_instance_options_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });
```

```
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_family = Some("aurora-mysql".into());
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_matches!(
        instance_classes,
        Err(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if message == "Could not get
 available instance classes"
    );
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK InstanceOptions 中的DescribeOrderable數據庫以獲取 Rust API 參考。

ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ModifyDBClusterParameterGroup。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    // Modify both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
 in one call in the custom parameter group. Set their ParameterValue fields to a new
 allowable value. rds.ModifyDbClusterParameterGroup.
    pub async fn update_auto_increment(
        &self,
        offset: u8,
        increment: u8,
    ) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let modify_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                vec![
```

```
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value(format!("{offset}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value(format!("{increment}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ],
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(error) = modify_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to modify cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ));
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameters: Vec<Parameter>,
    ) -> Result<ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
 SdkError<ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .set_parameters(Some(parameters))
            .send()
            .await
    }

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
```

```
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|name, params| {
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(
                params,
                &vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value("10")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value("20")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ]
            );
            true
        })
        .return_once(|_, _|
 Ok(ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    scenario
        .update_auto_increment(10, 20)
        .await
        .expect("update auto increment");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "modify_db_cluster_parameter_group_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
```

```
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let update = scenario.update_auto_increment(10, 20).await;
    assert_matches!(update, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to modify cluster parameter group");
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ClusterParameterGroup 中的修改資料庫以取得 Rust API 參考資料。

案例

開始使用資料庫叢集

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立自訂 Aurora 資料庫叢集參數群組並設定參數值。
- 建立使用該參數群組的資料庫叢集。
- 建立包含該資料庫的資料庫執行個體。
- 拍攝該資料庫叢集的快照，並清理資源。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

一種程式庫，其中包含 Aurora 案例的案例特定功能。

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

use phf::{phf_set, Set};
use secrecy::SecretString;
use std::{collections::HashMap, fmt::Display, time::Duration};
```

```
use aws_sdk_rds::{
    error::ProvideErrorMetadata,

 operation::create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
    types::{DbCluster, DbClusterParameterGroup, DbClusterSnapshot, DbInstance,
 Parameter},
};
use sdk_examples_test_utils::waiter::Waiter;
use tracing::{info, trace, warn};

const DB_ENGINE: &str = "aurora-mysql";
const DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME: &str = "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup";
const DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_DESCRIPTION: &str =
    "Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example";
const DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER: &str = "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster";
const DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER: &str = "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance";

static FILTER_PARAMETER_NAMES: Set<&'static str> = phf_set! {
    "auto_increment_offset",
    "auto_increment_increment",
};

#[derive(Debug, PartialEq, Eq)]
struct MetadataError {
    message: Option<String>,
    code: Option<String>,
}

impl MetadataError {
    fn from(err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) -> Self {
        MetadataError {
            message: err.message().map(String::from),
            code: err.code().map(String::from),
        }
    }
}

impl Display for MetadataError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        let display = match (&self.message, &self.code) {
            (None, None) => "Unknown".to_string(),
            (None, Some(code)) => format!("({code})"),
            (Some(message), None) => message.to_string(),
```

```
            (Some(message), Some(code)) => format!("{message} ({code})"),
        };
        write!(f, "{display}")
    }
}

#[derive(Debug, PartialEq, Eq)]
pub struct ScenarioError {
    message: String,
    context: Option<MetadataError>,
}

impl ScenarioError {
    pub fn with(message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: None,
        }
    }

    pub fn new(message: impl Into<String>, err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) -> Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: Some(MetadataError::from(err)),
        }
    }
}

impl std::error::Error for ScenarioError {}
impl Display for ScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match &self.context {
            Some(c) => write!(f, "{}: {}", self.message, c),
            None => write!(f, "{}", self.message),
        }
    }
}

// Parse the ParameterName, Description, and AllowedValues values and display them.
#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct AuroraScenarioParameter {
    name: String,
    allowed_values: String,
    current_value: String,
```

```
}

impl Display for AuroraScenarioParameter {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        write!(
            f,
            "{}: {} (allowed: {})",
            self.name, self.current_value, self.allowed_values
        )
    }
}

impl From<aws_sdk_rds::types::Parameter> for AuroraScenarioParameter {
    fn from(value: aws_sdk_rds::types::Parameter) -> Self {
        AuroraScenarioParameter {
            name: value.parameter_name.unwrap_or_default(),
            allowed_values: value.allowed_values.unwrap_or_default(),
            current_value: value.parameter_value.unwrap_or_default(),
        }
    }
}

pub struct AuroraScenario {
    rds: crate::rds::Rds,
    engine_family: Option<String>,
    engine_version: Option<String>,
    instance_class: Option<String>,
    db_cluster_parameter_group: Option<DbClusterParameterGroup>,
    db_cluster_identifier: Option<String>,
    db_instance_identifier: Option<String>,
    username: Option<String>,
    password: Option<SecretString>,
}

impl AuroraScenario {
    pub fn new(client: crate::rds::Rds) -> Self {
        AuroraScenario {
            rds: client,
            engine_family: None,
            engine_version: None,
            instance_class: None,
            db_cluster_parameter_group: None,
            db_cluster_identifier: None,
            db_instance_identifier: None,
```

```
            username: None,
            password: None,
        }
    }

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.get_engines.usage]
    // Get available engine families for Aurora MySql.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') and build a set of the
'DBParameterGroupFamily' field values. I get {aurora-mysql8.0, aurora-mysql5.7}.
    pub async fn get_engines(&self) -> Result<HashMap<String, Vec<String>>,
ScenarioError> {
        let describe_db_engine_versions =
self.rds.describe_db_engine_versions(DB_ENGINE).await;
        trace!(versions=?describe_db_engine_versions, "full list of versions");

        if let Err(err) = describe_db_engine_versions {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to retrieve DB Engine Versions",
                &err,
            ));
        };

        let version_count = describe_db_engine_versions
            .as_ref()
            .map(|o| o.db_engine_versions().len())
            .unwrap_or_default();
        info!(version_count, "got list of versions");

        // Create a map of engine families to their available versions.
        let mut versions = HashMap::<String, Vec<String>>::new();
        describe_db_engine_versions
            .unwrap()
            .db_engine_versions()
            .iter()
            .filter_map(
                |v| match (&v.db_parameter_group_family, &v.engine_version) {
                    (Some(family), Some(version)) => Some((family.clone(),
version.clone())),
                    _ => None,
                },
            )
            .for_each(|(family, version)|
versions.entry(family).or_default().push(version));
```

```
        Ok(versions)
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.get_engines.usage]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.get_instance_classes.usage]
    pub async fn get_instance_classes(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items = self
            .rds
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
                DB_ENGINE,
                self.engine_version
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("engine version for db instance options")
                    .as_str(),
            )
            .await;

        describe_orderable_db_instance_options_items
            .map(|options| {
                options
                    .iter()
                    .map(|o| o.db_instance_class().unwrap_or_default().to_string())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Could not get available instance
classes", &err))
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.get_instance_classes.usage]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.set_engine.usage]
    // Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group.
rds.CreateDbClusterParameterGroup(DBParameterGroupFamily='aurora-mysql8.0')
    pub async fn set_engine(&mut self, engine: &str, version: &str) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
        self.engine_family = Some(engine.to_string());
        self.engine_version = Some(version.to_string());
        let create_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_DESCRIPTION,
                engine,
            )
            .await;
```

```
        match create_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput {
                db_cluster_parameter_group: None,
                ..
            }) => {
                return Err(ScenarioError::with(
                    "CreateDBClusterParameterGroup had empty response",
                ));
            }
            Err(error) => {
                if error.code() == Some("DBParameterGroupAlreadyExists") {
                    info!("Cluster Parameter Group already exists, nothing to do");
                } else {
                    return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Could not create Cluster Parameter Group",
                        &error,
                    ));
                }
            }
            _ => {
                info!("Created Cluster Parameter Group");
            }
        }

        Ok(())
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.set_engine.usage]

    pub fn set_instance_class(&mut self, instance_class: Option<String>) {
        self.instance_class = instance_class;
    }

    pub fn set_login(&mut self, username: Option<String>, password:
Option<SecretString>) {
        self.username = username;
        self.password = password;
    }

    pub async fn connection_string(&self) -> Result<String, ScenarioError> {
        let cluster = self.get_cluster().await?;
        let endpoint = cluster.endpoint().unwrap_or_default();
        let port = cluster.port().unwrap_or_default();
        let username = cluster.master_username().unwrap_or_default();
```

```
        Ok(format!("mysql -h {endpoint} -P {port} -u {username} -p"))
    }

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.get_cluster.usage]
    pub async fn get_cluster(&self) -> Result<DbCluster, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_db_clusters_output = self
            .rds
            .describe_db_clusters(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier")
                    .as_str(),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters_output {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new("Failed to get cluster", &err));
        }

        let db_cluster = describe_db_clusters_output
            .unwrap()
            .db_clusters
            .and_then(|output| output.first().cloned());

        db_cluster.ok_or_else(|| ScenarioError::with("Did not find the cluster"))
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.get_cluster.usage]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.cluster_parameters.usage]
    // Get the parameter group. rds.DescribeDbClusterParameterGroups
    // Get parameters in the group. This is a long list so you will have to
 paginate. Find the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
 (by ParameterName). rds.DescribeDbClusterParameters
    // Parse the ParameterName, Description, and AllowedValues values and display
 them.
    pub async fn cluster_parameters(&self) -> Result<Vec<AuroraScenarioParameter>,
 ScenarioError> {
        let parameters_output = self
            .rds
            .describe_db_cluster_parameters(DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME)
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = parameters_output {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
```

```
                format!("Failed to retrieve parameters for
{DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME}"),
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let parameters = parameters_output
            .unwrap()
            .into_iter()
            .flat_map(|p| p.parameters.unwrap_or_default().into_iter())
            .filter(|p|
FILTER_PARAMETER_NAMES.contains(p.parameter_name().unwrap_or_default()))
            .map(AuroraScenarioParameter::from)
            .collect::<Vec<_>>();

        Ok(parameters)
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.cluster_parameters.usage]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.update_auto_increment.usage]
    // Modify both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
in one call in the custom parameter group. Set their ParameterValue fields to a new
allowable value. rds.ModifyDbClusterParameterGroup.
    pub async fn update_auto_increment(
        &self,
        offset: u8,
        increment: u8,
    ) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let modify_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value(format!("{offset}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value(format!("{increment}"))
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ],
```

```
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(error) = modify_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to modify cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ));
        }

        Ok(())
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.update_auto_increment.usage]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.start_cluster_and_instance.usage]
    // Get a list of allowed engine versions.
rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql', DBParameterGroupFamily=<the
family used to create your parameter group in step 2>)
    // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql database
and uses the parameter group you created.
    // Wait for DB cluster to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDBClusters and check for
Status == 'available'.
    // Get a list of instance classes available for the selected engine and engine
version. rds.DescribeOrderableDbInstanceOptions(Engine='mysql', EngineVersion=).

    // Create a database instance in the cluster.
    // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check for
DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
    pub async fn start_cluster_and_instance(&mut self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError>
{
        if self.password.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(
                "Must set Secret Password before starting a cluster",
            ));
        }
        let create_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .create_db_cluster(
                DB_CLUSTER_IDENTIFIER,
                DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME,
                DB_ENGINE,
                self.engine_version.as_deref().expect("engine version"),
                self.username.as_deref().expect("username"),
                self.password
```

```
                    .replace(SecretString::new("".to_string()))
                    .expect("password"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_cluster {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        self.db_cluster_identifier = create_db_cluster
            .unwrap()
            .db_cluster
            .and_then(|c| c.db_cluster_identifier);

        if self.db_cluster_identifier.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with("Created DB Cluster missing
Identifier"));
        }

        info!(
            "Started a db cluster: {}",
            self.db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
        );

        let create_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .create_db_instance(
                self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().expect("cluster name"),
                DB_INSTANCE_IDENTIFIER,
                self.instance_class.as_deref().expect("instance class"),
                DB_ENGINE,
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = create_db_instance {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster",
                &err,
            ));
        }
```

```
        self.db_instance_identifier = create_db_instance
            .unwrap()
            .db_instance
            .and_then(|i| i.db_instance_identifier);

        // Cluster creation can take up to 20 minutes to become available
        let cluster_max_wait = Duration::from_secs(20 * 60);
        let waiter = Waiter::builder().max(cluster_max_wait).build();
        while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
            let cluster = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_clusters(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = cluster {
                warn!(?err, "Failed to describe cluster while waiting for ready");
                continue;
            }

            let instance = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_instance(
                    self.db_instance_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("instance identifier"),
                )
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = instance {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find instance for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let instances_available = instance
                .unwrap()
                .db_instances()
                .iter()
                .all(|instance| instance.db_instance_status() == Some("Available"));
```

```
            let endpoints = self
                .rds
                .describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
                    self.db_cluster_identifier
                        .as_deref()
                        .expect("cluster identifier"),
                )
                .await;

            if let Err(err) = endpoints {
                return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to find endpoint for cluster",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            let endpoints_available = endpoints
                .unwrap()
                .db_cluster_endpoints()
                .iter()
                .all(|endpoint| endpoint.status() == Some("available"));

            if instances_available && endpoints_available {
                return Ok(());
            }
        }

        Err(ScenarioError::with("timed out waiting for cluster"))
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.start_cluster_and_instance.usage]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.snapshot.usage]
    // Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. rds.CreateDbClusterSnapshot.
    // Wait for the snapshot to create. rds.DescribeDbClusterSnapshots until Status
== 'available'.
    pub async fn snapshot(&self, name: &str) -> Result<DbClusterSnapshot,
ScenarioError> {
        let id = self.db_cluster_identifier.as_deref().unwrap_or_default();
        let snapshot = self
            .rds
            .snapshot_cluster(id, format!("{id}_{name}").as_str())
            .await;
        match snapshot {
            Ok(output) => match output.db_cluster_snapshot {
```

```
                Some(snapshot) => Ok(snapshot),
                None => Err(ScenarioError::with("Missing Snapshot")),
            },
            Err(err) => Err(ScenarioError::new("Failed to create snapshot", &err)),
        }
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.snapshot.usage]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.clean_up.usage]
    pub async fn clean_up(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let mut clean_up_errors: Vec<ScenarioError> = vec![];

        // Delete the instance. rds.DeleteDbInstance.
        let delete_db_instance = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_instance(
                self.db_instance_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("instance identifier"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = delete_db_instance {
            let identifier = self
                .db_instance_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing Instance Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db instance {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance to delete
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_instances = self.rds.describe_db_instances().await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_instances {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check instance state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let db_instances = describe_db_instances
                    .unwrap()
                    .db_instances()
                    .iter()
```

```
                    .filter(|instance| instance.db_cluster_identifier ==
self.db_cluster_identifier)
                    .cloned()
                    .collect::<Vec<DbInstance>>();

                if db_instances.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete Instance waited and no instances were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_instances.first().unwrap().db_instance_status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but instances is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB instance");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster. rds.DeleteDbCluster.
        let delete_db_cluster = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster(
                self.db_cluster_identifier
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster identifier"),
            )
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = delete_db_cluster {
            let identifier = self
                .db_cluster_identifier
                .as_deref()
                .unwrap_or("Missing DB Cluster Identifier");
            let message = format!("failed to delete db cluster {identifier}");
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(message, &err));
        } else {
            // Wait for the instance and cluster to fully delete.
rds.DescribeDbInstances and rds.DescribeDbClusters until both are not found.
            let waiter = Waiter::default();
```

```
            while waiter.sleep().await.is_ok() {
                let describe_db_clusters = self
                    .rds
                    .describe_db_clusters(
                        self.db_cluster_identifier
                            .as_deref()
                            .expect("cluster identifier"),
                    )
                    .await;
                if let Err(err) = describe_db_clusters {
                    clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                        "Failed to check cluster state during deletion",
                        &err,
                    ));
                    break;
                }
                let describe_db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.unwrap();
                let db_clusters = describe_db_clusters.db_clusters();
                if db_clusters.is_empty() {
                    trace!("Delete cluster waited and no clusters were found");
                    break;
                }
                match db_clusters.first().unwrap().status() {
                    Some("Deleting") => continue,
                    Some(status) => {
                        info!("Attempting to delete but clusters is in {status}");
                        continue;
                    }
                    None => {
                        warn!("No status for DB cluster");
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }

        // Delete the DB cluster parameter group. rds.DeleteDbClusterParameterGroup.
        let delete_db_cluster_parameter_group = self
            .rds
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
                self.db_cluster_parameter_group
                    .map(|g| {
                        g.db_cluster_parameter_group_name
```

```
                            .unwrap_or_else(||
 DB_CLUSTER_PARAMETER_GROUP_NAME.to_string())
                    })
                    .as_deref()
                    .expect("cluster parameter group name"),
            )
            .await;
        if let Err(error) = delete_db_cluster_parameter_group {
            clean_up_errors.push(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to delete the db cluster parameter group",
                &error,
            ))
        }

        if clean_up_errors.is_empty() {
            Ok(())
        } else {
            Err(clean_up_errors)
        }
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.clean_up.usage]
}

#[cfg(test)]
pub mod tests;
```

在 RDS 用戶端包裝函式使用自動模擬對程式庫進行測試。

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

use crate::rds::MockRdsImpl;

use super::*;

use std::io::{Error, ErrorKind};

use assert_matches::assert_matches;
use aws_sdk_rds::{
    error::SdkError,
    operation::{
        create_db_cluster::{CreateDBClusterError, CreateDbClusterOutput},
```

```
        create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError,
        create_db_cluster_snapshot::{CreateDBClusterSnapshotError,
 CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput},
        create_db_instance::{CreateDBInstanceError, CreateDbInstanceOutput},
        delete_db_cluster::DeleteDbClusterOutput,
        delete_db_cluster_parameter_group::DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        delete_db_instance::DeleteDbInstanceOutput,
        describe_db_cluster_endpoints::DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput,
        describe_db_cluster_parameters::{
            DescribeDBClusterParametersError, DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput,
        },
        describe_db_clusters::{DescribeDBClustersError, DescribeDbClustersOutput},
        describe_db_engine_versions::{
            DescribeDBEngineVersionsError, DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
        },
        describe_db_instances::{DescribeDBInstancesError,
 DescribeDbInstancesOutput},

 describe_orderable_db_instance_options::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError,
        modify_db_cluster_parameter_group::{
            ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError, ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        },
    },
    types::{
        error::DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault, DbClusterEndpoint,
 DbEngineVersion,
        OrderableDbInstanceOption,
    },
};
use aws_smithy_runtime_api::http::{Response, StatusCode};
use aws_smithy_types::body::SdkBody;
use mockall::predicate::eq;
use secrecy::ExposeSecret;

// snippet-start:[rust.aurora.set_engine.test]
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
```

```
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0").await;

    assert_eq!(set_engine, Ok(()));
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql"), scenario.engine_family.as_deref());
    assert_eq!(Some("aurora-mysql8.0"), scenario.engine_version.as_deref());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_not_create() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(
            eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"),
            eq("Parameter Group created by Rust SDK Code Example"),
            eq("aurora-mysql"),
        )
        .return_once(|_, _, _|
 Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_set_engine_param_group_exists() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
```

```
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .withf(|_, _, _| true)
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError::DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault(
                    DbParameterGroupAlreadyExistsFault::builder().build(),
                ),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0").await;

    assert!(set_engine.is_err());
}
// snippet-end:[rust.aurora.set_engine.test]

// snippet-start:[rust.aurora.get_engines.test]
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput::builder()
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f1")
                        .engine_version("f1b")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(
                    DbEngineVersion::builder()
```

```
                        .db_parameter_group_family("f2")
                        .engine_version("f2a")
                        .build(),
                )
                .db_engine_versions(DbEngineVersion::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;

    assert_eq!(
        versions_map,
        Ok(HashMap::from([
            ("f1".into(), vec!["f1a".into(), "f1b".into()]),
            ("f2".into(), vec!["f2a".into()])
        ]))
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_engines_failed() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_engine_versions()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBEngineVersionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_engine_versions error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let versions_map = scenario.get_engines().await;
    assert_matches!(
        versions_map,
```

```
        Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message == "Failed to retrieve
 DB Engine Versions"
    );
}
// snippet-end:[rust.aurora.get_engines.test]

// snippet-start:[rust.aurora.get_instance_classes.test]
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Ok(vec![
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t1")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t2")
                    .build(),
                OrderableDbInstanceOption::builder()
                    .db_instance_class("t3")
                    .build(),
            ])
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario
        .set_engine("aurora-mysql", "aurora-mysql8.0")
        .await
        .expect("set engine");

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;
```

```
    assert_eq!(
        instance_classes,
        Ok(vec!["t1".into(), "t2".into(), "t3".into()])
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_instance_classes_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
        .with(eq("aurora-mysql"), eq("aurora-mysql8.0"))
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(

 DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_orderable_db_instance_options_error",
                )),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_family = Some("aurora-mysql".into());
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;

    assert_matches!(
        instance_classes,
        Err(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if message == "Could not get
 available instance classes"
    );
}
// snippet-end:[rust.aurora.get_instance_classes.test]

// snippet-start:[rust.aurora.get_cluster.test]
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_cluster() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let cluster = scenario.get_cluster().await;

    assert!(cluster.is_ok());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_cluster_missing_cluster() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let cluster = scenario.get_cluster().await;

    assert_matches!(cluster, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Did not find the cluster");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_get_cluster_error() {
```

```
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_parameter_group(DbClusterParameterGroup::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_clusters_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let cluster = scenario.get_cluster().await;

    assert_matches!(cluster, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message
 == "Failed to get cluster");
}
// snippet-end:[rust.aurora.get_cluster.test]

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_connection_string() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
```

```
                        .endpoint("test_endpoint")
                        .port(3306)
                        .master_username("test_username")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let connection_string = scenario.connection_string().await;

    assert_eq!(
        connection_string,
        Ok("mysql -h test_endpoint -P 3306 -u test_username -p".into())
    );
}

// snippet-start:[rust.aurora.cluster_parameters.test]
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(vec![DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput::builder()
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("a").build())
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("b").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("c").build())
                .parameters(
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .build(),
                )
                .parameters(Parameter::builder().parameter_name("d").build())
                .build()])
        });
```

```
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());

    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await.expect("cluster params");
    let names: Vec<String> = params.into_iter().map(|p| p.name).collect();
    assert_eq!(
        names,
        vec!["auto_increment_offset", "auto_increment_increment"]
    );
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_cluster_parameters_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_parameters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClusterParametersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe_db_cluster_parameters_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into());
    let params = scenario.cluster_parameters().await;
    assert_matches!(params, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to retrieve parameters for RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
}
// snippet-end:[rust.aurora.cluster_parameters.test]

// snippet-start:[rust.aurora.update_auto_increment.test]
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
```

```
        .withf(|name, params| {
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(
                params,
                &vec![
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_offset")
                        .parameter_value("10")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                    Parameter::builder()
                        .parameter_name("auto_increment_increment")
                        .parameter_value("20")
                        .apply_method(aws_sdk_rds::types::ApplyMethod::Immediate)
                        .build(),
                ]
            );
            true
        })
        .return_once(|_, _|
 Ok(ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    scenario
        .update_auto_increment(10, 20)
        .await
        .expect("update auto increment");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_update_auto_increment_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "modify_db_cluster_parameter_group_error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
```

```
        });

    let scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);

    let update = scenario.update_auto_increment(10, 20).await;
    assert_matches!(update, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to modify cluster parameter group");
}
// snippet-end:[rust.aurora.update_auto_increment.test]

// snippet-start:[rust.aurora.start_cluster_and_instance.test]
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
```

```
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instance()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance"))
        .return_once(|name| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_status("Available")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

.db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
```

```
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
        assert!(scenario
            .password
            .replace(SecretString::new("BAD SECRET".into()))
            .unwrap()
            .expose_secret()
            .is_empty());
        assert_eq!(
            scenario.db_cluster_identifier,
            Some("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster".into())
        );
    });
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
```

```
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if message ==
 "Failed to create DB Cluster with cluster group")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_cluster_create_missing_id() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context:_ }) if message ==
 "Created DB Cluster missing Identifier");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_instance_create_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
```

```
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .return_once(|_, _, _, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBInstanceError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create db instance error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
    assert_matches!(create, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _ }) if message ==
 "Failed to create Instance in DB Cluster")
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_start_cluster_and_instance_wait_hiccup() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_cluster()
        .withf(|id, params, engine, version, username, password| {
            assert_eq!(id, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(params, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBParameterGroup");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            assert_eq!(version, "aurora-mysql8.0");
            assert_eq!(username, "test username");
            assert_eq!(password.expose_secret(), "test password");
            true
```

```
        })
        .return_once(|id, _, _, _, _, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_create_db_instance()
        .withf(|cluster, name, class, engine| {
            assert_eq!(cluster, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster");
            assert_eq!(name, "RustSDKCodeExamplesDBInstance");
            assert_eq!(class, "m5.large");
            assert_eq!(engine, "aurora-mysql");
            true
        })
        .return_once(|cluster, name, class, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbInstanceOutput::builder()
                .db_instance(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(cluster)
                        .db_instance_identifier(name)
                        .db_instance_class(class)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe cluster error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        })
        .with(eq("RustSDKCodeExamplesDBCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
```

```
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(DbCluster::builder().db_cluster_identifier(id).build())
                .build())
        });

    mock_rds.expect_describe_db_instance().return_once(|name| {
        Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
            .db_instances(
                DbInstance::builder()
                    .db_instance_identifier(name)
                    .db_instance_status("Available")
                    .build(),
            )
            .build())
    });

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
        .return_once(|_| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput::builder()

 .db_cluster_endpoints(DbClusterEndpoint::builder().status("available").build())
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.engine_version = Some("aurora-mysql8.0".into());
    scenario.instance_class = Some("m5.large".into());
    scenario.username = Some("test username".into());
    scenario.password = Some(SecretString::new("test password".into()));

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let create = scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await;
        assert!(create.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
// snippet-end:[rust.aurora.start_cluster_and_instance.test]
```

```
// snippet-start:[rust.aurora.clean_up.test]
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
```

```
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
 Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_ok());
    });

    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_clean_up_errors() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_instance()
        .with(eq("MockInstance"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbInstanceOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_instances()
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Ok(DescribeDbInstancesOutput::builder()
                .db_instances(
                    DbInstance::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_instance_status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with()
        .times(1)
        .returning(|| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBInstancesError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db instances error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .return_once(|_| Ok(DeleteDbClusterOutput::builder().build()));

    mock_rds
        .expect_describe_db_clusters()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|id| {
            Ok(DescribeDbClustersOutput::builder()
                .db_clusters(
                    DbCluster::builder()
```

```
                        .db_cluster_identifier(id)
                        .status("Deleting")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        })
        .with(eq("MockCluster"))
        .times(1)
        .returning(|_| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                DescribeDBClustersError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "describe db clusters error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    mock_rds
        .expect_delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
        .with(eq("MockParamGroup"))
        .return_once(|_|
Ok(DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some(String::from("MockCluster"));
    scenario.db_instance_identifier = Some(String::from("MockInstance"));
    scenario.db_cluster_parameter_group = Some(
        DbClusterParameterGroup::builder()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name("MockParamGroup")
            .build(),
    );

    tokio::time::pause();
    let assertions = tokio::spawn(async move {
        let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
        assert!(clean_up.is_err());
        let errs = clean_up.unwrap_err();
        assert_eq!(errs.len(), 2);
        assert_matches!(errs.get(0), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check instance state during deletion");
        assert_matches!(errs.get(1), Some(ScenarioError {message, context: _}) if
message == "Failed to check cluster state during deletion");
    });
```

```
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Instances
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for first Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::advance(Duration::from_secs(1)).await; // Wait for second Describe
 Cluster
    tokio::time::resume();
    let _ = assertions.await;
}
// snippet-end:[rust.aurora.clean_up.test]

// snippet-start:[rust.aurora.snapshot.test]
#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_snapshot() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_snapshot_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"), eq("MockCluster_MockSnapshot"))
        .times(1)
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Ok(CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput::builder()
                .db_cluster_snapshot(
                    DbClusterSnapshot::builder()
                        .db_cluster_identifier("MockCluster")
                        .db_cluster_snapshot_identifier("MockCluster_MockSnapshot")
                        .build(),
                )
                .build())
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("MockCluster".into());
    let create_snapshot = scenario.snapshot("MockSnapshot").await;
    assert!(create_snapshot.is_ok());
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_snapshot_error() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();
```

```
    mock_rds
        .expect_snapshot_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"), eq("MockCluster_MockSnapshot"))
        .times(1)
        .return_once(|_, _| {
            Err(SdkError::service_error(
                CreateDBClusterSnapshotError::unhandled(Box::new(Error::new(
                    ErrorKind::Other,
                    "create snapshot error",
                ))),
                Response::new(StatusCode::try_from(400).unwrap(), SdkBody::empty()),
            ))
        });

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("MockCluster".into());
    let create_snapshot = scenario.snapshot("MockSnapshot").await;
    assert_matches!(create_snapshot, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if
 message == "Failed to create snapshot");
}

#[tokio::test]
async fn test_scenario_snapshot_invalid() {
    let mut mock_rds = MockRdsImpl::default();

    mock_rds
        .expect_snapshot_cluster()
        .with(eq("MockCluster"), eq("MockCluster_MockSnapshot"))
        .times(1)
        .return_once(|_, _| Ok(CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput::builder().build()));

    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(mock_rds);
    scenario.db_cluster_identifier = Some("MockCluster".into());
    let create_snapshot = scenario.snapshot("MockSnapshot").await;
    assert_matches!(create_snapshot, Err(ScenarioError { message, context: _}) if
 message == "Missing Snapshot");
}
// snippet-end:[rust.aurora.snapshot.test]
```

一種二進位檔案，其會使用查詢器從前端執行案例，以便使用者可以做出某些決策。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
```

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

use std::fmt::Display;

use anyhow::anyhow;
use aurora_code_examples::{
    aurora_scenario::{AuroraScenario, ScenarioError},
    rds::Rds as RdsClient,
};
use aws_sdk_rds::Client;
use inquire::{validator::StringValidator, CustomUserError};
use secrecy::SecretString;
use tracing::warn;

#[derive(Default, Debug)]
struct Warnings(Vec<String>);

impl Warnings {
    fn new() -> Self {
        Warnings(Vec::with_capacity(5))
    }

    fn push(&mut self, warning: &str, error: ScenarioError) {
        let formatted = format!("{warning}: {error}");
        warn!("{formatted}");
        self.0.push(formatted);
    }

    fn is_empty(&self) -> bool {
        self.0.is_empty()
    }
}

impl Display for Warnings {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        writeln!(f, "Warnings:")?;
        for warning in &self.0 {
            writeln!(f, "{: >4}- {warning}", "")?;
        }
        Ok(())
    }
}

fn select(
```

```
    prompt: &str,
    choices: Vec<String>,
    error_message: &str,
) -> Result<String, anyhow::Error> {
    inquire::Select::new(prompt, choices)
        .prompt()
        .map_err(|error| anyhow!("{error_message}: {error}"))
}

// Prepare the Aurora Scenario. Prompt for several settings that are optional to the
 Scenario, but that the user should choose for the demo.
// This includes the engine, engine version, and instance class.
async fn prepare_scenario(rds: RdsClient) -> Result<AuroraScenario, anyhow::Error> {
    let mut scenario = AuroraScenario::new(rds);

    // Get available engine families for Aurora MySql.
 rds.DescribeDbEngineVersions(Engine='aurora-mysql') and build a set of the
 'DBParameterGroupFamily' field values. I get {aurora-mysql8.0, aurora-mysql5.7}.
    let available_engines = scenario.get_engines().await;
    if let Err(error) = available_engines {
        return Err(anyhow!("Failed to get available engines: {}", error));
    }
    let available_engines = available_engines.unwrap();

    // Select an engine family and create a custom DB cluster parameter group.
 rds.CreateDbClusterParameterGroup(DBParameterGroupFamily='aurora-mysql8.0')
    let engine = select(
        "Select an Aurora engine family",
        available_engines.keys().cloned().collect::<Vec<String>>(),
        "Invalid engine selection",
    )?;

    let version = select(
        format!("Select an Aurora engine version for {engine}").as_str(),
        available_engines.get(&engine).cloned().unwrap_or_default(),
        "Invalid engine version selection",
    )?;

    let set_engine = scenario.set_engine(engine.as_str(), version.as_str()).await;
    if let Err(error) = set_engine {
        return Err(anyhow!("Could not set engine: {}", error));
    }

    let instance_classes = scenario.get_instance_classes().await;
```

```
    match instance_classes {
        Ok(classes) => {
            let instance_class = select(
                format!("Select an Aurora instance class for {engine}").as_str(),
                classes,
                "Invalid instance class selection",
            )?;
            scenario.set_instance_class(Some(instance_class))
        }
        Err(err) => return Err(anyhow!("Failed to get instance classes for engine:
 {err}")),
    }

    Ok(scenario)
}

// Prepare the cluster, creating a custom parameter group overriding some group
 parameters based on user input.
async fn prepare_cluster(scenario: &mut AuroraScenario, warnings: &mut Warnings) ->
 Result<(), ()> {
    show_parameters(scenario, warnings).await;

    let offset = prompt_number_or_default(warnings, "auto_increment_offset", 5);
    let increment = prompt_number_or_default(warnings, "auto_increment_increment",
 3);

    // Modify both the auto_increment_offset and auto_increment_increment parameters
 in one call in the custom parameter group. Set their ParameterValue fields to a new
 allowable value. rds.ModifyDbClusterParameterGroup.
    let update_auto_increment = scenario.update_auto_increment(offset,
 increment).await;

    if let Err(error) = update_auto_increment {
        warnings.push("Failed to update auto increment", error);
        return Err(());
    }

    // Get and display the updated parameters. Specify Source of 'user' to get just
 the modified parameters. rds.DescribeDbClusterParameters(Source='user')
    show_parameters(scenario, warnings).await;

    let username = inquire::Text::new("Username for the database (default
 'testuser')")
        .with_default("testuser")
```

```
        .with_initial_value("testuser")
        .prompt();

    if let Err(error) = username {
        warnings.push(
            "Failed to get username, using default",
            ScenarioError::with(format!("Error from inquirer: {error}")),
        );
        return Err(());
    }
    let username = username.unwrap();

    let password = inquire::Text::new("Password for the database (minimum 8
 characters)")
        .with_validator(|i: &str| {
            if i.len() >= 8 {
                Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Valid)
            } else {
                Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Invalid(
                    "Password must be at least 8 characters".into(),
                ))
            }
        })
        .prompt();

    let password: Option<SecretString> = match password {
        Ok(password) => Some(SecretString::from(password)),
        Err(error) => {
            warnings.push(
                "Failed to get password, using none (and not starting a DB)",
                ScenarioError::with(format!("Error from inquirer: {error}")),
            );
            return Err(());
        }
    };

    scenario.set_login(Some(username), password);

    Ok(())
}

// Start a single instance in the cluster,
async fn run_instance(scenario: &mut AuroraScenario) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
```

```
    // Create an Aurora DB cluster database cluster that contains a MySql database
 and uses the parameter group you created.
    // Create a database instance in the cluster.
    // Wait for DB instance to be ready. Call rds.DescribeDbInstances and check for
 DBInstanceStatus == 'available'.
    scenario.start_cluster_and_instance().await?;

    let connection_string = scenario.connection_string().await?;

    println!("Database ready: {connection_string}",);

    let _ = inquire::Text::new("Use the database with the connection string. When
 you're finished, press enter key to continue.").prompt();

    // Create a snapshot of the DB cluster. rds.CreateDbClusterSnapshot.
    // Wait for the snapshot to create. rds.DescribeDbClusterSnapshots until Status
 == 'available'.
    let snapshot_name = inquire::Text::new("Provide a name for the snapshot")
        .prompt()
        .unwrap_or(String::from("ScenarioRun"));
    let snapshot = scenario.snapshot(snapshot_name.as_str()).await?;
    println!(
        "Snapshot is available: {}",
        snapshot.db_cluster_snapshot_arn().unwrap_or("Missing ARN")
    );

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();
    let sdk_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&sdk_config);
    let rds = RdsClient::new(client);
    let mut scenario = prepare_scenario(rds).await?;

    // At this point, the scenario has things in AWS and needs to get cleaned up.
    let mut warnings = Warnings::new();

    if prepare_cluster(&mut scenario, &mut warnings).await.is_ok() {
        println!("Configured database cluster, starting an instance.");
        if let Err(err) = run_instance(&mut scenario).await {
            warnings.push("Problem running instance", err);
```

```
        }
    }

    // Clean up the instance, cluster, and parameter group, waiting for the instance
 and cluster to delete before moving on.
    let clean_up = scenario.clean_up().await;
    if let Err(errors) = clean_up {
        for error in errors {
            warnings.push("Problem cleaning up scenario", error);
        }
    }

    if warnings.is_empty() {
        Ok(())
    } else {
        println!("There were problems running the scenario:");
        println!("{warnings}");
        Err(anyhow!("There were problems running the scenario"))
    }
}

#[derive(Clone)]
struct U8Validator {}
impl StringValidator for U8Validator {
    fn validate(&self, input: &str) -> Result<inquire::validator::Validation,
 CustomUserError> {
        if input.parse::<u8>().is_err() {
            Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Invalid(
                "Can't parse input as number".into(),
            ))
        } else {
            Ok(inquire::validator::Validation::Valid)
        }
    }
}

async fn show_parameters(scenario: &AuroraScenario, warnings: &mut Warnings) {
    let parameters = scenario.cluster_parameters().await;

    match parameters {
        Ok(parameters) => {
            println!("Current parameters");
            for parameter in parameters {
                println!("\t{parameter}");
```

```
            }
        }
        Err(error) => warnings.push("Could not find cluster parameters", error),
    }
}

fn prompt_number_or_default(warnings: &mut Warnings, name: &str, default: u8) -> u8
 {
    let input = inquire::Text::new(format!("Updated {name}:").as_str())
        .with_validator(U8Validator {})
        .prompt();

    match input {
        Ok(increment) => match increment.parse::<u8>() {
            Ok(increment) => increment,
            Err(error) => {
                warnings.push(
                    format!("Invalid updated {name} (using {default}
 instead)").as_str(),
                    ScenarioError::with(format!("{error}")),
                );
                default
            }
        },
        Err(error) => {
            warnings.push(
                format!("Invalid updated {name} (using {default}
 instead)").as_str(),
                ScenarioError::with(format!("{error}")),
            );
            default
        }
    }
}
```

Amazon RDS 服務的包裝函式，其允許自動模擬以進行測試。

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

use aws_sdk_rds::{
    error::SdkError,
```

```
    operation::{
        create_db_cluster::{CreateDBClusterError, CreateDbClusterOutput},
        create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError,
        create_db_cluster_parameter_group::CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        create_db_cluster_snapshot::{CreateDBClusterSnapshotError,
 CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput},
        create_db_instance::{CreateDBInstanceError, CreateDbInstanceOutput},
        delete_db_cluster::{DeleteDBClusterError, DeleteDbClusterOutput},
        delete_db_cluster_parameter_group::{
            DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupError, DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        },
        delete_db_instance::{DeleteDBInstanceError, DeleteDbInstanceOutput},
        describe_db_cluster_endpoints::{
            DescribeDBClusterEndpointsError, DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput,
        },
        describe_db_cluster_parameters::{
            DescribeDBClusterParametersError, DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput,
        },
        describe_db_clusters::{DescribeDBClustersError, DescribeDbClustersOutput},
        describe_db_engine_versions::{
            DescribeDBEngineVersionsError, DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
        },
        describe_db_instances::{DescribeDBInstancesError,
 DescribeDbInstancesOutput},

 describe_orderable_db_instance_options::DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError,
        modify_db_cluster_parameter_group::{
            ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError, ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
        },
    },
    types::{OrderableDbInstanceOption, Parameter},
    Client as RdsClient,
};
use secrecy::{ExposeSecret, SecretString};

#[cfg(test)]
use mockall::automock;

#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockRdsImpl as Rds;
#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use RdsImpl as Rds;

pub struct RdsImpl {
```

```
    pub inner: RdsClient,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl RdsImpl {
    pub fn new(inner: RdsClient) -> Self {
        RdsImpl { inner }
    }

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.describe_db_engine_versions.wrapper]
    pub async fn describe_db_engine_versions(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbEngineVersionsOutput,
 SdkError<DescribeDBEngineVersionsError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_engine_versions()
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.describe_db_engine_versions.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.describe_orderable_db_instance_options.wrapper]
    pub async fn describe_orderable_db_instance_options(
        &self,
        engine: &str,
        engine_version: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<OrderableDbInstanceOption>,
 SdkError<DescribeOrderableDBInstanceOptionsError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_orderable_db_instance_options()
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(engine_version)
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.describe_orderable_db_instance_options.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.create_db_cluster_parameter_group.wrapper]
```

```
    pub async fn create_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        description: &str,
        family: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<CreateDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .description(description)
            .db_parameter_group_family(family)
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.create_db_cluster_parameter_group.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.describe_db_clusters.wrapper]
    pub async fn describe_db_clusters(
        &self,
        id: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbClustersOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBClustersError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_clusters()
            .db_cluster_identifier(id)
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.describe_db_clusters.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.describe_db_cluster_parameters.wrapper]
    pub async fn describe_db_cluster_parameters(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<Vec<DescribeDbClusterParametersOutput>,
SdkError<DescribeDBClusterParametersError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_cluster_parameters()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .into_paginator()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
```

```
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.describe_db_cluster_parameters.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.modify_db_cluster_parameter_group.wrapper]
    pub async fn modify_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameters: Vec<Parameter>,
    ) -> Result<ModifyDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
SdkError<ModifyDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .modify_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .set_parameters(Some(parameters))
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.modify_db_cluster_parameter_group.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.create_db_cluster.wrapper]
    pub async fn create_db_cluster(
        &self,
        name: &str,
        parameter_group: &str,
        engine: &str,
        version: &str,
        username: &str,
        password: SecretString,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterOutput, SdkError<CreateDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(name)
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(parameter_group)
            .engine(engine)
            .engine_version(version)
            .master_username(username)
            .master_user_password(password.expose_secret())
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.create_db_cluster.wrapper]
```

```
    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.create_db_instance.wrapper]
    pub async fn create_db_instance(
        &self,
        cluster_name: &str,
        instance_name: &str,
        instance_class: &str,
        engine: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<CreateDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_instance()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_name)
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_name)
            .db_instance_class(instance_class)
            .engine(engine)
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.create_db_instance.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.describe_db_instance.wrapper]
    pub async fn describe_db_instance(
        &self,
        instance_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbInstancesOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBInstancesError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_instances()
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_identifier)
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.describe_db_instance.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.create_db_cluster_snapshot.wrapper]
    pub async fn snapshot_cluster(
        &self,
        db_cluster_identifier: &str,
        snapshot_name: &str,
    ) -> Result<CreateDbClusterSnapshotOutput,
SdkError<CreateDBClusterSnapshotError>> {
        self.inner
            .create_db_cluster_snapshot()
            .db_cluster_identifier(db_cluster_identifier)
            .db_cluster_snapshot_identifier(snapshot_name)
            .send()
```

```
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.create_db_cluster_snapshot.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.describe_db_instances.wrapper]
    pub async fn describe_db_instances(
        &self,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbInstancesOutput, SdkError<DescribeDBInstancesError>> {
        self.inner.describe_db_instances().send().await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.describe_db_instances.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.describe_db_cluster_endpoints.wrapper]
    pub async fn describe_db_cluster_endpoints(
        &self,
        cluster_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DescribeDbClusterEndpointsOutput,
SdkError<DescribeDBClusterEndpointsError>> {
        self.inner
            .describe_db_cluster_endpoints()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_identifier)
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.describe_db_cluster_endpoints.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.delete_db_instance.wrapper]
    pub async fn delete_db_instance(
        &self,
        instance_identifier: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbInstanceOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBInstanceError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_instance()
            .db_instance_identifier(instance_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.delete_db_instance.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.delete_db_cluster.wrapper]
    pub async fn delete_db_cluster(
        &self,
        cluster_identifier: &str,
```

```
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterOutput, SdkError<DeleteDBClusterError>> {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster()
            .db_cluster_identifier(cluster_identifier)
            .skip_final_snapshot(true)
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.delete_db_cluster.wrapper]

    // snippet-start:[rust.aurora.delete_db_cluster_parameter_group.wrapper]
    pub async fn delete_db_cluster_parameter_group(
        &self,
        name: &str,
    ) -> Result<DeleteDbClusterParameterGroupOutput,
 SdkError<DeleteDBClusterParameterGroupError>>
    {
        self.inner
            .delete_db_cluster_parameter_group()
            .db_cluster_parameter_group_name(name)
            .send()
            .await
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.aurora.delete_db_cluster_parameter_group.wrapper]
}
```

在此案例中使用具有相依項的 Cargo.toml。

```
[package]
name = "aurora-code-examples"
authors = [
  "David Souther <dpsouth@amazon.com>",
]
edition = "2021"
version = "0.1.0"

# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/reference/
manifest.html

[dependencies]
anyhow = "1.0.75"
assert_matches = "1.5.0"
```

```
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-smithy-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-smithy-runtime-api = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-sdk-rds = { version = "1.3.0" }
inquire = "0.6.2"
mockall = "0.11.4"
phf = { version = "0.11.2", features = ["std", "macros"] }
sdk-examples-test-utils = { path = "../../test-utils" }
secrecy = "0.8.0"
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full", "test-util"] }
tracing = "0.1.37"
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateDBCluster
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - 創建數據庫 ClusterSnapshot
  - CreateDBInstance
  - DeleteDBCluster
  - 刪除資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup
  - DeleteDBInstance
  - 描述 B ClusterParameterGroups
  - 描述 B ClusterParameters
  - 描述 B ClusterSnapshots
  - DescribeDBClusters
  - 描述 B EngineVersions
  - DescribeDBInstances
  - DescribeOrderable資料庫 InstanceOptions
  - 修改資料庫 ClusterParameterGroup

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Auto Scaling 示例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何透過使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 與 Auto Scaling 來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 Auto Scaling

下列程式碼範例顯示如何開始使用「Auto Scaling」。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn list_groups(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_auto_scaling_groups().send().await?;

    println!("Groups:");

    let groups = resp.auto_scaling_groups();

    for group in groups {
        println!(
            "Name:  {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown")
        );
        println!(
            "Arn:   {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_arn().unwrap_or("unknown"),
        );
        println!("Zones: {:?}", group.availability_zones(),);
        println!();
    }

    println!("Found {} group(s)", groups.len());
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的 Rust API 參考資料。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateAutoScalingGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAutoScalingGroup`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn create_group(client: &Client, name: &str, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .create_auto_scaling_group()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(name)
        .instance_id(id)
        .min_size(1)
        .max_size(5)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created AutoScaling group");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateAutoScalingGroup中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteAutoScalingGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAutoScalingGroup。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn delete_group(client: &Client, name: &str, force: bool) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    client
        .delete_auto_scaling_group()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(name)
        .set_force_delete(if force { Some(true) } else { None })
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Deleted Auto Scaling group");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteAutoScalingGroup中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DescribeAutoScalingGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAutoScalingGroups。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn list_groups(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_auto_scaling_groups().send().await?;
```

```
    println!("Groups:");

    let groups = resp.auto_scaling_groups();

    for group in groups {
        println!(
            "Name:  {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown")
        );
        println!(
            "Arn:   {}",
            group.auto_scaling_group_arn().unwrap_or("unknown"),
        );
        println!("Zones: {:?}", group.availability_zones(),);
        println!();
    }

    println!("Found {} group(s)", groups.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAutoScalingGroups中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAutoScalingInstances`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    pub async fn list_instances(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError> {
        // The direct way to list instances is by using DescribeAutoScalingGroup's
instances property. However, this returns a Vec<Instance>, as opposed to a
Vec<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>.
```

```
        // Ok(self.get_group().await?.instances.unwrap_or_default().map(|i|
i.instance_id.clone().unwrap_or_default()).filter(|id| !id.is_empty()).collect())

        // Alternatively, and for the sake of example, DescribeAutoScalingInstances
returns a list that can be filtered by the client.
        self.autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_instances()
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
            .map(|items| {
                items
                    .into_iter()
                    .filter(|i| {
                        i.auto_scaling_group_name.as_deref()
                            == Some(self.auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
                    })
                    .map(|i| i.instance_id.unwrap_or_default())
                    .filter(|id| !id.is_empty())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Failed to get list of auto scaling
instances", &err))
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAutoScalingInstances中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`DescribeScalingActivities`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeScalingActivities`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    pub async fn describe_scenario(&self) -> AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
        let group = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map(|s| {
                s.auto_scaling_groups()
                    .iter()
                    .map(|s| {
                        format!(
                            "{}: {}",
                            s.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                            s.status().unwrap_or("Unknown")
                        )
                    })
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|e| {
                ScenarioError::new("Failed to describe auto scaling groups for
scenario", &e)
            });

        let instances = self
            .list_instances()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| anyhow!("There was an error listing instances: {e}",));

        // 10. DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have
occurred for the group so far.
        //   Bonus: use CloudWatch API to get and show some metrics collected for
the group.
        //   CW.ListMetrics with Namespace='AWS/AutoScaling' and
Dimensions=[{'Name': 'AutoScalingGroupName', 'Value': }]
        //   CW.GetMetricStatistics with Statistics='Sum'. Start and End times must
be in UTC!
        let activities = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_scaling_activities()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
```

```
            .send()
            .collect::<Result<Vec<_>, _>>()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| {
                anyhow!(
                    "There was an error retrieving scaling activities: {}",
                    DisplayErrorContext(&e)
                )
            });

        AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
            group,
            instances,
            activities,
        }
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeScalingActivities中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`DisableMetricsCollection`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisableMetricsCollection`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        // If this fails it's fine, just means there are extra cloudwatch metrics
events for the scale-down.
        let _ = self
            .autoscaling
            .disable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DisableMetricsCollection中的 Rust API 參考資料。

EnableMetricsCollection

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用EnableMetricsCollection。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let enable_metrics_collection = autoscaling
            .enable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
            .granularity("1Minute")
            .set_metrics(Some(vec![
                String::from("GroupMinSize"),
                String::from("GroupMaxSize"),
                String::from("GroupDesiredCapacity"),
                String::from("GroupInServiceInstances"),
                String::from("GroupTotalInstances"),
            ]))
            .send()
            .await;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK EnableMetricsCollection中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SetDesiredCapacity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SetDesiredCapacity。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    pub async fn scale_desired_capacity(&self, capacity: i32) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
```

```
        // 7. SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
        //   Wait for a second instance to launch.
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .set_desired_capacity()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .desired_capacity(capacity)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to update group to desired capacity
({capacity}))").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK SetDesiredCapacity中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    pub async fn terminate_some_instance(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        // Retrieve a list of instances in the auto scaling group.
        let auto_scaling_group = self.get_group().await?;
        let instances = auto_scaling_group.instances();
        // Or use other logic to find an instance to terminate.
        let instance = instances.first();
        if let Some(instance) = instance {
            let instance_id = if let Some(instance_id) = instance.instance_id() {
                instance_id
```

```
            } else {
                return Err(ScenarioError::with("Missing instance id"));
            };
            let termination = self
                .ec2
                .terminate_instances()
                .instance_ids(instance_id)
                .send()
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = termination {
                Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "There was a problem terminating an instance",
                    &err,
                ))
            } else {
                Ok(())
            }
        } else {
            Err(ScenarioError::with("There was no instance to terminate"))
        }
    }

    async fn get_group(&self) -> Result<AutoScalingGroup, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_auto_scaling_groups = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = describe_auto_scaling_groups {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!(
                    "Failed to get status of autoscaling group {}",
                    self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
                )
                .as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let describe_auto_scaling_groups_output =
describe_auto_scaling_groups.unwrap();
```

```
        let auto_scaling_groups =
describe_auto_scaling_groups_output.auto_scaling_groups();
        let auto_scaling_group = auto_scaling_groups.first();

        if auto_scaling_group.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                "Could not find autoscaling group {}",
                self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
            )));
        }

        Ok(auto_scaling_group.unwrap().clone())
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup中的 Rust API 參考資料。

UpdateAutoScalingGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateAutoScalingGroup。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn update_group(client: &Client, name: &str, size: i32) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .update_auto_scaling_group()
        .auto_scaling_group_name(name)
        .max_size(size)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Updated AutoScaling group");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateAutoScalingGroup中的 Rust API 參考資料。

案例

管理群組和執行個體

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 使用啟動範本和可用區域建立 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling 群組，並取得執行中執行個體的相關資訊。
- 啟用 Amazon CloudWatch 指標收集。
- 更新群組所需的容量，並等待執行個體啟動。
- 終止群組中的執行個體。
- 列出因應使用者要求和容量變更而發生的調整活動。
- 取得 CloudWatch 指標的統計資料，然後清理資源。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
[package]
name = "autoscaling-code-examples"
version = "0.1.0"
authors = ["Doug Schwartz <dougsch@amazon.com>", "David Souther
 <dpsouth@amazon.com>"]
edition = "2021"

# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/reference/
manifest.html

[dependencies]
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-sdk-autoscaling = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-ec2 = { version = "1.3.0" }
```

```
aws-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full"] }
clap = { version = "~4.4", features = ["derive"] }
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
anyhow = "1.0.75"
tracing = "0.1.37"
tokio-stream = "0.1.14"

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

use std::{collections::BTreeSet, fmt::Display};

use anyhow::anyhow;
use autoscaling_code_examples::scenario::{AutoScalingScenario, ScenarioError};
use tracing::{info, warn};

async fn show_scenario_description(scenario: &AutoScalingScenario, event: &str) {
    let description = scenario.describe_scenario().await;
    info!("DescribeAutoScalingInstances: {event}\n{description}");
}

#[derive(Default, Debug)]
struct Warnings(Vec<String>);

impl Warnings {
    pub fn push(&mut self, warning: &str, error: ScenarioError) {
        let formatted = format!("{warning}: {error}");
        warn!("{formatted}");
        self.0.push(formatted);
    }

    pub fn is_empty(&self) -> bool {
        self.0.is_empty()
    }
}

impl Display for Warnings {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        writeln!(f, "Warnings:")?;
        for warning in &self.0 {
            writeln!(f, "{: >4}- {warning}", "")?;
        }
        Ok(())
```

```
    }
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();

    let shared_config = aws_config::from_env().load().await;

    let mut warnings = Warnings::default();

    // 1. Create an EC2 launch template that you'll use to create an auto scaling
 group. Bonus: use SDK with EC2.CreateLaunchTemplate to create the launch template.
    // 2. CreateAutoScalingGroup: pass it the launch template you created in step 0.
 Give it min/max of 1 instance.
    // 4. EnableMetricsCollection: enable all metrics or a subset.
    let scenario = match AutoScalingScenario::prepare_scenario(&shared_config).await
 {
        Ok(scenario) => scenario,
        Err(errs) => {
            let err_str = errs
                .into_iter()
                .map(|e| e.to_string())
                .collect::<Vec<String>>()
                .join(", ");
            return Err(anyhow!("Failed to initialize scenario: {err_str}"));
        }
    };

    info!("Prepared autoscaling scenario:\n{scenario}");

    let stable = scenario.wait_for_stable(1).await;
    if let Err(err) = stable {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem while waiting for group to be stable",
            err,
        );
    }

    // 3. DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that one instance has launched.
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "show that the group was created and one instance has launched",
    )
```

```
    .await;

    // 5. UpdateAutoScalingGroup: update max size to 3.
    let scale_max_size = scenario.scale_max_size(3).await;
    if let Err(err) = scale_max_size {
        warnings.push("There was a problem scaling max size", err);
    }

    // 6. DescribeAutoScalingGroups: the current state of the group
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "show the current state of the group after setting max size",
    )
    .await;

    // 7. SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
    let scale_desired_capacity = scenario.scale_desired_capacity(2).await;
    if let Err(err) = scale_desired_capacity {
        warnings.push("There was a problem setting desired capacity", err);
    }

    //   Wait for a second instance to launch.
    let stable = scenario.wait_for_stable(2).await;
    if let Err(err) = stable {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem while waiting for group to be stable",
            err,
        );
    }

    // 8. DescribeAutoScalingInstances: show that two instances are launched.
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "show that two instances are launched after setting desired capacity",
    )
    .await;

    let ids_before = scenario
        .list_instances()
        .await
        .map(|v| v.into_iter().collect::<BTreeSet<_>>())
        .unwrap_or_default();
```

```
    // 9. TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup: terminate one of the instances in the
group.
    let terminate_some_instance = scenario.terminate_some_instance().await;
    if let Err(err) = terminate_some_instance {
        warnings.push("There was a problem replacing an instance", err);
    }

    let wait_after_terminate = scenario.wait_for_stable(1).await;
    if let Err(err) = wait_after_terminate {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem waiting after terminating an instance",
            err,
        );
    }

    let wait_scale_up_after_terminate = scenario.wait_for_stable(2).await;
    if let Err(err) = wait_scale_up_after_terminate {
        warnings.push(
            "There was a problem waiting for scale up after terminating an
instance",
            err,
        );
    }

    let ids_after = scenario
        .list_instances()
        .await
        .map(|v| v.into_iter().collect::<BTreeSet<_>>())
        .unwrap_or_default();

    let difference = ids_after.intersection(&ids_before).count();
    if !(difference == 1 && ids_before.len() == 2 && ids_after.len() == 2) {
        warnings.push(
            "Before and after set not different",
            ScenarioError::with(format!("{difference}")),
        );
    }

    // 10. DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have occurred
for the group so far.
    show_scenario_description(
        &scenario,
        "list the scaling activities that have occurred for the group so far",
    )
```

```
    .await;

    // 11. DisableMetricsCollection
    let scale_group = scenario.scale_group_to_zero().await;
    if let Err(err) = scale_group {
        warnings.push("There was a problem scaling the group to 0", err);
    }
    show_scenario_description(&scenario, "Scenario scaled to 0").await;

    // 12. DeleteAutoScalingGroup (to delete the group you must stop all instances):
    // 13. Delete LaunchTemplate.
    let clean_scenario = scenario.clean_scenario().await;
    if let Err(errs) = clean_scenario {
        for err in errs {
            warnings.push("There was a problem cleaning the scenario", err);
        }
    } else {
        info!("The scenario has been cleaned up!");
    }

    if warnings.is_empty() {
        Ok(())
    } else {
        Err(anyhow!(
            "There were warnings during scenario execution:\n{warnings}"
        ))
    }
}

pub mod scenario;

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

use std::{
    error::Error,
    fmt::{Debug, Display},
    time::{Duration, SystemTime},
};

use anyhow::anyhow;
use aws_config::SdkConfig;
use aws_sdk_autoscaling::{
    error::{DisplayErrorContext, ProvideErrorMetadata},
```

```
    types::{Activity, AutoScalingGroup, LaunchTemplateSpecification},
};
use aws_sdk_ec2::types::RequestLaunchTemplateData;
use tracing::trace;

const LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME: &str =
 "SDK_Code_Examples_EC2_Autoscaling_template_from_Rust_SDK";
const AUTOSCALING_GROUP_NAME: &str =
 "SDK_Code_Examples_EC2_Autoscaling_Group_from_Rust_SDK";
const MAX_WAIT: Duration = Duration::from_secs(5 * 60); // Wait at most 25 seconds.
const WAIT_TIME: Duration = Duration::from_millis(500); // Wait half a second at a
 time.

struct Waiter {
    start: SystemTime,
    max: Duration,
}

impl Waiter {
    fn new() -> Self {
        Waiter {
            start: SystemTime::now(),
            max: MAX_WAIT,
        }
    }

    async fn sleep(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        if SystemTime::now()
            .duration_since(self.start)
            .unwrap_or(Duration::MAX)
            > self.max
        {
            Err(ScenarioError::with(
                "Exceeded maximum wait duration for stable group",
            ))
        } else {
            tokio::time::sleep(WAIT_TIME).await;
            Ok(())
        }
    }
}

pub struct AutoScalingScenario {
    ec2: aws_sdk_ec2::Client,
```

```
    autoscaling: aws_sdk_autoscaling::Client,
    launch_template_arn: String,
    auto_scaling_group_name: String,
}

impl Display for AutoScalingScenario {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        f.write_fmt(format_args!(
            "\tLaunch Template ID: {}\n",
            self.launch_template_arn
        ))?;
        f.write_fmt(format_args!(
            "\tScaling Group Name: {}\n",
            self.auto_scaling_group_name
        ))?;

        Ok(())
    }
}

pub struct AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
    group: Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError>,
    instances: Result<Vec<String>, anyhow::Error>,
    activities: Result<Vec<Activity>, anyhow::Error>,
}

impl Display for AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        writeln!(f, "\t      Group status:")?;
        match &self.group {
            Ok(groups) => {
                for status in groups {
                    writeln!(f, "\t\t- {status}")?;
                }
            }
            Err(e) => writeln!(f, "\t\t! - {e}")?,
        }
        writeln!(f, "\t         Instances:")?;
        match &self.instances {
            Ok(instances) => {
                for instance in instances {
                    writeln!(f, "\t\t- {instance}")?;
                }
            }
```

```
            Err(e) => writeln!(f, "\t\t! {e}")?,
        }

        writeln!(f, "\t        Activities:")?;
        match &self.activities {
            Ok(activities) => {
                for activity in activities {
                    writeln!(
                        f,
                        "\t\t- {} Progress: {}% Status: {:?} End: {:?}",
                        activity.cause().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                        activity.progress.unwrap_or(-1),
                        activity.status_code(),
                        // activity.status_message().unwrap_or_default()
                        activity.end_time(),
                    )?;
                }
            }
            Err(e) => writeln!(f, "\t\t! {e}")?,
        }

        Ok(())
    }
}

#[derive(Debug)]
struct MetadataError {
    message: Option<String>,
    code: Option<String>,
}

impl MetadataError {
    fn from(err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) -> Self {
        MetadataError {
            message: err.message().map(|s| s.to_string()),
            code: err.code().map(|s| s.to_string()),
        }
    }
}

impl Display for MetadataError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        let display = match (&self.message, &self.code) {
            (None, None) => "Unknown".to_string(),
```

```
            (None, Some(code)) => format!("({code})"),
            (Some(message), None) => message.to_string(),
            (Some(message), Some(code)) => format!("{message} ({code})"),
        };
        write!(f, "{display}")
    }
}

#[derive(Debug)]
pub struct ScenarioError {
    message: String,
    context: Option<MetadataError>,
}

impl ScenarioError {
    pub fn with(message: impl Into<String>) -> Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: None,
        }
    }

    pub fn new(message: impl Into<String>, err: &dyn ProvideErrorMetadata) -> Self {
        ScenarioError {
            message: message.into(),
            context: Some(MetadataError::from(err)),
        }
    }
}

impl Error for ScenarioError {
    // While `Error` can capture `source` information about the underlying error,
 for this example
    // the ScenarioError captures the underlying information in MetadataError and
 treats it as a
    // single Error from this Crate. In other contexts, it may be appropriate to
 model the error
    // as including the SdkError as its source.
}
impl Display for ScenarioError {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
        match &self.context {
            Some(c) => write!(f, "{}: {}", self.message, c),
            None => write!(f, "{}", self.message),
```

```
        }
    }
}

impl AutoScalingScenario {
    pub async fn prepare_scenario(sdk_config: &SdkConfig) -> Result<Self,
 Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let ec2 = aws_sdk_ec2::Client::new(sdk_config);
        let autoscaling = aws_sdk_autoscaling::Client::new(sdk_config);

        let auto_scaling_group_name = String::from(AUTOSCALING_GROUP_NAME);

        // Before creating any resources, prepare the list of AZs
        let availablity_zones = ec2.describe_availability_zones().send().await;
        if let Err(err) = availablity_zones {
            return Err(vec![ScenarioError::new("Failed to find AZs", &err)]);
        }

        let availability_zones: Vec<String> = availablity_zones
            .unwrap()
            .availability_zones
            .unwrap_or_default()
            .iter()
            .take(3)
            .map(|z| z.zone_name.clone().unwrap())
            .collect();

        // 1. Create an EC2 launch template that you'll use to create an auto
 scaling group. Bonus: use SDK with EC2.CreateLaunchTemplate to create the launch
 template.
        //   * Recommended: InstanceType='t1.micro', ImageId='ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300'
        let create_launch_template = ec2
            .create_launch_template()
            .launch_template_name(LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .launch_template_data(
                RequestLaunchTemplateData::builder()
                    .instance_type(aws_sdk_ec2::types::InstanceType::T1Micro)
                    .image_id("ami-0ca285d4c2cda3300")
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(|err| vec![ScenarioError::new("Failed to create launch
 template", &err)])?;
```

```
        let launch_template_arn = match create_launch_template.launch_template {
            Some(launch_template) =>
launch_template.launch_template_id.unwrap_or_default(),
            None => {
                // Try to delete the launch template
                let _ = ec2
                    .delete_launch_template()
                    .launch_template_name(LAUNCH_TEMPLATE_NAME)
                    .send()
                    .await;
                return Err(vec![ScenarioError::with("Failed to load launch
template")]);
            }
        };

        // 2. CreateAutoScalingGroup: pass it the launch template you created in
step 0. Give it min/max of 1 instance.
        //   You can use EC2.describe_availability_zones() to get a list of AZs (you
have to specify an AZ when you create the group).
        //   Wait for instance to launch. Use a waiter if you have one, otherwise
DescribeAutoScalingInstances until LifecycleState='InService'
        if let Err(err) = autoscaling
            .create_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
            .launch_template(
                LaunchTemplateSpecification::builder()
                    .launch_template_id(launch_template_arn.clone())
                    .version("$Latest")
                    .build(),
            )
            .max_size(1)
            .min_size(1)
            .set_availability_zones(Some(availability_zones))
            .send()
            .await
        {
            let mut errs = vec![ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to create autoscaling group",
                &err,
            )];

            if let Err(err) = autoscaling
                .delete_auto_scaling_group()
```

```
                .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                errs.push(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to clean up autoscaling group",
                    &err,
                ));
            }

            if let Err(err) = ec2
                .delete_launch_template()
                .launch_template_id(launch_template_arn.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                errs.push(ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to clean up launch template",
                    &err,
                ));
            }
            return Err(errs);
        }

        let scenario = AutoScalingScenario {
            ec2,
            autoscaling: autoscaling.clone(), // Clients are cheap so cloning here
to prevent a move is ok.
            auto_scaling_group_name: auto_scaling_group_name.clone(),
            launch_template_arn,
        };

        // snippet-start:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.enable_metrics_collection]
        let enable_metrics_collection = autoscaling
            .enable_metrics_collection()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
            .granularity("1Minute")
            .set_metrics(Some(vec![
                String::from("GroupMinSize"),
                String::from("GroupMaxSize"),
                String::from("GroupDesiredCapacity"),
                String::from("GroupInServiceInstances"),
                String::from("GroupTotalInstances"),
            ]))
```

```
            .send()
            .await;
        // snippet-end:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.enable_metrics_collection]

        match enable_metrics_collection {
            Ok(_) => Ok(scenario),
            Err(err) => {
                scenario.clean_scenario().await?;
                Err(vec![ScenarioError::new(
                    "Failed to enable metrics collections for group",
                    &err,
                )])
            }
        }
    }

    pub async fn clean_scenario(self) -> Result<(), Vec<ScenarioError>> {
        let _ = self.wait_for_no_scaling().await;
        let delete_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .delete_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        // 14. Delete LaunchTemplate.
        let delete_launch_template = self
            .ec2
            .delete_launch_template()
            .launch_template_id(self.launch_template_arn.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        let early_exit = match (delete_group, delete_launch_template) {
            (Ok(_), Ok(_)) => Ok(()),
            (Ok(_), Err(e)) => Err(vec![ScenarioError::new(
                "There was an error cleaning the launch template",
                &e,
            )]),
            (Err(e), Ok(_)) => Err(vec![ScenarioError::new(
                "There was an error cleaning the scale group",
                &e,
            )]),
            (Err(e1), Err(e2)) => Err(vec![
```

```
                ScenarioError::new("Multiple error cleaning the scenario Scale
Group", &e1),
                ScenarioError::new("Multiple error cleaning the scenario Launch
Template", &e2),
            ]),
        };

        if early_exit.is_err() {
            early_exit
        } else {
            // Wait for delete_group to finish
            let waiter = Waiter::new();
            let mut errors = Vec::<ScenarioError>::new();
            while errors.len() < 3 {
                if let Err(e) = waiter.sleep().await {
                    errors.push(e);
                    continue;
                }
                let describe_group = self
                    .autoscaling
                    .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
                    .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
                    .send()
                    .await;
                match describe_group {
                    Ok(group) => match group.auto_scaling_groups().first() {
                        Some(group) => {
                            if group.status() != Some("Delete in progress") {
                                errors.push(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                                    "Group in an unknown state while deleting: {}",
                                    group.status().unwrap_or("unknown error")
                                )));
                                return Err(errors);
                            }
                        }
                        None => return Ok(()),
                    },
                    Err(err) => {
                        errors.push(ScenarioError::new("Failed to describe
autoscaling group during cleanup 3 times, last error", &err));
                    }
                }
                if errors.len() > 3 {
                    return Err(errors);
```

```
                }
            }
            Err(vec![ScenarioError::with(
                "Exited cleanup wait loop without retuning success or failing after
three rounds",
            )])
        }
    }

    // snippet-start:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.describe_scenario]
    pub async fn describe_scenario(&self) -> AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
        let group = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map(|s| {
                s.auto_scaling_groups()
                    .iter()
                    .map(|s| {
                        format!(
                            "{}: {}",
                            s.auto_scaling_group_name().unwrap_or("Unknown"),
                            s.status().unwrap_or("Unknown")
                        )
                    })
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|e| {
                ScenarioError::new("Failed to describe auto scaling groups for
scenario", &e)
            });

        let instances = self
            .list_instances()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| anyhow!("There was an error listing instances: {e}",));

        // 10. DescribeScalingActivities: list the scaling activities that have
occurred for the group so far.
        //   Bonus: use CloudWatch API to get and show some metrics collected for
the group.
```

```
        //   CW.ListMetrics with Namespace='AWS/AutoScaling' and
Dimensions=[{'Name': 'AutoScalingGroupName', 'Value': }]
        //   CW.GetMetricStatistics with Statistics='Sum'. Start and End times must
be in UTC!
        let activities = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_scaling_activities()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .collect::<Result<Vec<_>, _>>()
            .await
            .map_err(|e| {
                anyhow!(
                    "There was an error retrieving scaling activities: {}",
                    DisplayErrorContext(&e)
                )
            });

        AutoScalingScenarioDescription {
            group,
            instances,
            activities,
        }
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.describe_scenario]

    // snippet-start:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.get_group]
    async fn get_group(&self) -> Result<AutoScalingGroup, ScenarioError> {
        let describe_auto_scaling_groups = self
            .autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_groups()
            .auto_scaling_group_names(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await;

        if let Err(err) = describe_auto_scaling_groups {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!(
                    "Failed to get status of autoscaling group {}",
                    self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
                )
                .as_str(),
```

```
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let describe_auto_scaling_groups_output =
describe_auto_scaling_groups.unwrap();
        let auto_scaling_groups =
describe_auto_scaling_groups_output.auto_scaling_groups();
        let auto_scaling_group = auto_scaling_groups.first();

        if auto_scaling_group.is_none() {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                "Could not find autoscaling group {}",
                self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone()
            )));
        }

        Ok(auto_scaling_group.unwrap().clone())
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.get_group]

    pub async fn wait_for_no_scaling(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let waiter = Waiter::new();
        let mut scaling = true;
        while scaling {
            waiter.sleep().await?;
            let describe_activities = self
                .autoscaling
                .describe_scaling_activities()
                .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(|e| {
                    ScenarioError::new("Failed to get autoscaling activities for
group", &e)
                })?;
            let activities = describe_activities.activities();
            trace!(
                "Waiting for no scaling found {} activities",
                activities.len()
            );
            scaling = activities.iter().any(|a| a.progress() < Some(100));
        }
        Ok(())
```

```
    }

    pub async fn wait_for_stable(&self, size: usize) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        self.wait_for_no_scaling().await?;

        let mut group = self.get_group().await?;
        let mut count = count_group_instances(&group);

        let waiter = Waiter::new();
        while count != size {
            trace!("Waiting for stable {size} (current: {count})");
            waiter.sleep().await?;
            group = self.get_group().await?;
            count = count_group_instances(&group);
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    // snippet-start:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.list_instances]
    pub async fn list_instances(&self) -> Result<Vec<String>, ScenarioError> {
        // The direct way to list instances is by using DescribeAutoScalingGroup's
instances property. However, this returns a Vec<Instance>, as opposed to a
Vec<AutoScalingInstanceDetails>.
        // Ok(self.get_group().await?.instances.unwrap_or_default().map(|i|
i.instance_id.clone().unwrap_or_default()).filter(|id| !id.is_empty()).collect())

        // Alternatively, and for the sake of example, DescribeAutoScalingInstances
returns a list that can be filtered by the client.
        self.autoscaling
            .describe_auto_scaling_instances()
            .into_paginator()
            .items()
            .send()
            .try_collect()
            .await
            .map(|items| {
                items
                    .into_iter()
                    .filter(|i| {
                        i.auto_scaling_group_name.as_deref()
                            == Some(self.auto_scaling_group_name.as_str())
                    })
                    .map(|i| i.instance_id.unwrap_or_default())
```

```
                    .filter(|id| !id.is_empty())
                    .collect::<Vec<String>>()
            })
            .map_err(|err| ScenarioError::new("Failed to get list of auto scaling
instances", &err))
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.list_instances]

    pub async fn scale_min_size(&self, size: i32) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .update_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .min_size(size)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failer to update group to min size ({size}))").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    pub async fn scale_max_size(&self, size: i32) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        // 5. UpdateAutoScalingGroup: update max size to 3.
        let update_group = self
            .autoscaling
            .update_auto_scaling_group()
            .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
            .max_size(size)
            .send()
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                format!("Failed to update group to max size ({size})").as_str(),
                &err,
            ));
        }
        Ok(())
    }

    // snippet-start:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.scale_desired_capacity]
```

```
   pub async fn scale_desired_capacity(&self, capacity: i32) -> Result<(),
ScenarioError> {
       // 7. SetDesiredCapacity: set desired capacity to 2.
       //   Wait for a second instance to launch.
       let update_group = self
           .autoscaling
           .set_desired_capacity()
           .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
           .desired_capacity(capacity)
           .send()
           .await;
       if let Err(err) = update_group {
           return Err(ScenarioError::new(
               format!("Failed to update group to desired capacity
({capacity}))").as_str(),
               &err,
           ));
       }
       Ok(())
   }
   // snippet-end:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.scale_desired_capacity]

   pub async fn scale_group_to_zero(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
       // snippet-start:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.disable_metrics_collection]
       // If this fails it's fine, just means there are extra cloudwatch metrics
events for the scale-down.
       let _ = self
           .autoscaling
           .disable_metrics_collection()
           .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
           .send()
           .await;
       // snippet-end:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.disable_metrics_collection]

       // 12. DeleteAutoScalingGroup (to delete the group you must stop all
instances):
       //   UpdateAutoScalingGroup with MinSize=0
       let update_group = self
           .autoscaling
           .update_auto_scaling_group()
           .auto_scaling_group_name(self.auto_scaling_group_name.clone())
           .min_size(0)
           .desired_capacity(0)
           .send()
```

```
            .await;
        if let Err(err) = update_group {
            return Err(ScenarioError::new(
                "Failed to update group for scaling down&",
                &err,
            ));
        }

        let stable = self.wait_for_stable(0).await;
        if let Err(err) = stable {
            return Err(ScenarioError::with(format!(
                "Error while waiting for group to be stable on scale down: {err}"
            )));
        }

        Ok(())
    }

    // snippet-start:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.terminate_some_instance]
    pub async fn terminate_some_instance(&self) -> Result<(), ScenarioError> {
        // Retrieve a list of instances in the auto scaling group.
        let auto_scaling_group = self.get_group().await?;
        let instances = auto_scaling_group.instances();
        // Or use other logic to find an instance to terminate.
        let instance = instances.first();
        if let Some(instance) = instance {
            let instance_id = if let Some(instance_id) = instance.instance_id() {
                instance_id
            } else {
                return Err(ScenarioError::with("Missing instance id"));
            };
            let termination = self
                .ec2
                .terminate_instances()
                .instance_ids(instance_id)
                .send()
                .await;
            if let Err(err) = termination {
                Err(ScenarioError::new(
                    "There was a problem terminating an instance",
                    &err,
                ))
            } else {
                Ok(())
```

```
            }
        } else {
            Err(ScenarioError::with("There was no instance to terminate"))
        }
    }
    // snippet-end:[rust.auto-scaling.scenario.terminate_some_instance]
}

fn count_group_instances(group: &AutoScalingGroup) -> usize {
    group.instances.as_ref().map(|i| i.len()).unwrap_or(0)
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateAutoScalingGroup
  - DeleteAutoScalingGroup
  - DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  - DescribeAutoScalingInstances
  - DescribeScalingActivities
  - DisableMetricsCollection
  - EnableMetricsCollection
  - SetDesiredCapacity
  - TerminateInstanceInAutoScalingGroup
  - UpdateAutoScalingGroup

AWS Batch 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS Batch。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DescribeComputeEnvironments`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeComputeEnvironments`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_envs(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let rsp = client.describe_compute_environments().send().await?;

    let compute_envs = rsp.compute_environments();
    println!("Found {} compute environments:", compute_envs.len());
    for env in compute_envs {
        let arn = env.compute_environment_arn();
        let name = env.compute_environment_name();

        println!("  Name: {}", name.unwrap_or("Unknown"));
        println!("  ARN:  {}", arn.unwrap_or("Unknown"));
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeComputeEnvironments中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的亞馬遜認知身份提供商示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon Cognito 身分識別供應商來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

ListUserPools

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUserPools`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_pools(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let response = client.list_user_pools().max_results(10).send().await?;
    let pools = response.user_pools();
    println!("User pools:");
    for pool in pools {
        println!("  ID:              {}", pool.id().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("  Name:            {}", pool.name().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("  Lambda Config:   {:?}", pool.lambda_config().unwrap());
        println!(
            "  Last modified:   {}",
            pool.last_modified_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()?
        );
        println!(
            "  Creation date:   {:?}",
            pool.creation_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()
        );
        println!();
    }
    println!("Next token: {}", response.next_token().unwrap_or_default());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListUserPools中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的亞馬遜認知同步示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon Cognito 同步來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`ListIdentityPoolUsage`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListIdentityPoolUsage`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_pools(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let response = client
        .list_identity_pool_usage()
        .max_results(10)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let pools = response.identity_pool_usages();
    println!("Identity pools:");
```

```
    for pool in pools {
        println!(
            "  Identity pool ID:    {}",
            pool.identity_pool_id().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Data storage:        {}",
            pool.data_storage().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Sync sessions count: {}",
            pool.sync_sessions_count().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Last modified:       {}",
            pool.last_modified_date().unwrap().to_chrono_utc()?
        );
        println!();
    }

    println!("Next token: {}", response.next_token().unwrap_or_default());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListIdentityPoolUsage中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Firehose 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Firehose 來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

PutRecordBatch

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRecordBatch。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn put_record_batch(
    client: &Client,
    stream: &str,
    data: Vec<Record>,
) -> Result<PutRecordBatchOutput, SdkError<PutRecordBatchError>> {
    client
        .put_record_batch()
        .delivery_stream_name(stream)
        .set_records(Some(data))
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutRecordBatch中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 與 DynamoDB 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

CreateTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTable`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn create_table(
    client: &Client,
    table: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<CreateTableOutput, Error> {
    let a_name: String = key.into();
    let table_name: String = table.into();

    let ad = AttributeDefinition::builder()
        .attribute_name(&a_name)
        .attribute_type(ScalarAttributeType::S)
        .build()
        .map_err(Error::BuildError)?;

    let ks = KeySchemaElement::builder()
        .attribute_name(&a_name)
        .key_type(KeyType::Hash)
        .build()
        .map_err(Error::BuildError)?;

    let pt = ProvisionedThroughput::builder()
        .read_capacity_units(10)
        .write_capacity_units(5)
        .build()
```

```
        .map_err(Error::BuildError)?;

    let create_table_response = client
        .create_table()
        .table_name(table_name)
        .key_schema(ks)
        .attribute_definitions(ad)
        .provisioned_throughput(pt)
        .send()
        .await;

    match create_table_response {
        Ok(out) => {
            println!("Added table {} with key {}", table, key);
            Ok(out)
        }
        Err(e) => {
            eprintln!("Got an error creating table:");
            eprintln!("{}", e);
            Err(Error::unhandled(e))
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTable中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`DeleteItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteItem`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_item(
    client: &Client,
    table: &str,
    key: &str,
```

```
    value: &str,
) -> Result<DeleteItemOutput, Error> {
    match client
        .delete_item()
        .table_name(table)
        .key(key, AttributeValue::S(value.into()))
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(out) => {
            println!("Deleted item from table");
            Ok(out)
        }
        Err(e) => Err(Error::unhandled(e)),
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteItem中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTable。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_table(client: &Client, table: &str) -> Result<DeleteTableOutput,
 Error> {
    let resp = client.delete_table().table_name(table).send().await;

    match resp {
        Ok(out) => {
            println!("Deleted table");
            Ok(out)
        }
        Err(e) => Err(Error::Unhandled(e.into())),
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteTable中的 Rust API 參考資料。

ListTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTables。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_tables(client: &Client) -> Result<Vec<String>, Error> {
    let paginator = client.list_tables().into_paginator().items().send();
    let table_names = paginator.collect::<Result<Vec<_>, _>>().await?;

    println!("Tables:");

    for name in &table_names {
        println!("  {}", name);
    }

    println!("Found {} tables", table_names.len());
    Ok(table_names)
}
```

判斷資料表是否存在。

```
pub async fn table_exists(client: &Client, table: &str) -> Result<bool, Error> {
    debug!("Checking for table: {table}");
    let table_list = client.list_tables().send().await;

    match table_list {
        Ok(list) => Ok(list.table_names().contains(&table.into())),
        Err(e) => Err(e.into()),
    }
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTables中的 Rust API 參考資料。

PutItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutItem。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn add_item(client: &Client, item: Item, table: &String) ->
 Result<ItemOut, Error> {
    let user_av = AttributeValue::S(item.username);
    let type_av = AttributeValue::S(item.p_type);
    let age_av = AttributeValue::S(item.age);
    let first_av = AttributeValue::S(item.first);
    let last_av = AttributeValue::S(item.last);

    let request = client
        .put_item()
        .table_name(table)
        .item("username", user_av)
        .item("account_type", type_av)
        .item("age", age_av)
        .item("first_name", first_av)
        .item("last_name", last_av);

    println!("Executing request [{request:?}] to add item...");

    let resp = request.send().await?;

    let attributes = resp.attributes().unwrap();

    let username = attributes.get("username").cloned();
    let first_name = attributes.get("first_name").cloned();
    let last_name = attributes.get("last_name").cloned();
```

```
    let age = attributes.get("age").cloned();
    let p_type = attributes.get("p_type").cloned();

    println!(
        "Added user {:?}, {:?} {:?}, age {:?} as {:?} user",
        username, first_name, last_name, age, p_type
    );

    Ok(ItemOut {
        p_type,
        age,
        username,
        first_name,
        last_name,
    })
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutItem中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Query

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Query`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

尋找在指定年份製作的電影。

```
pub async fn movies_in_year(
    client: &Client,
    table_name: &str,
    year: u16,
) -> Result<Vec<Movie>, MovieError> {
    let results = client
        .query()
        .table_name(table_name)
        .key_condition_expression("#yr = :yyyy")
```

```
        .expression_attribute_names("#yr", "year")
        .expression_attribute_values(":yyyy", AttributeValue::N(year.to_string()))
        .send()
        .await?;

    if let Some(items) = results.items {
        let movies = items.iter().map(|v| v.into()).collect();
        Ok(movies)
    } else {
        Ok(vec![])
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的Query。

Scan

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Scan。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_items(client: &Client, table: &str, page_size: Option<i32>) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    let page_size = page_size.unwrap_or(10);
    let items: Result<Vec<_>, _> = client
        .scan()
        .table_name(table)
        .limit(page_size)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .collect()
        .await;

    println!("Items in table (up to {page_size}):");
    for item in items? {
```

```
        println!("   {:?}", item);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的Scan。

案例

使用 PartiQL 查詢資料表

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 透過執行 SELECT 陳述式取得項目。
- 透過執行 INSERT 陳述式新增項目。
- 透過執行 UPDATE 陳述式更新項目。
- 透過執行 DELETE 陳述式刪除項目。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_table(
    client: &Client,
    table: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<(), SdkError<CreateTableError>> {
    let ad = AttributeDefinition::builder()
        .attribute_name(key)
        .attribute_type(ScalarAttributeType::S)
        .build()
        .expect("creating AttributeDefinition");

    let ks = KeySchemaElement::builder()
        .attribute_name(key)
```

```
        .key_type(KeyType::Hash)
        .build()
        .expect("creating KeySchemaElement");

    let pt = ProvisionedThroughput::builder()
        .read_capacity_units(10)
        .write_capacity_units(5)
        .build()
        .expect("creating ProvisionedThroughput");

    match client
        .create_table()
        .table_name(table)
        .key_schema(ks)
        .attribute_definitions(ad)
        .provisioned_throughput(pt)
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(e) => Err(e),
    }
}

async fn add_item(client: &Client, item: Item) -> Result<(),
 SdkError<ExecuteStatementError>> {
    match client
        .execute_statement()
        .statement(format!(
            r#"INSERT INTO "{}" VALUE {{
                "{}": ?,
                "acount_type": ?,
                "age": ?,
                "first_name": ?,
                "last_name": ?
        }} "#,
            item.table, item.key
        ))
        .set_parameters(Some(vec![
            AttributeValue::S(item.utype),
            AttributeValue::S(item.age),
            AttributeValue::S(item.first_name),
            AttributeValue::S(item.last_name),
        ]))
```

```
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        Err(e) => Err(e),
    }
}

async fn query_item(client: &Client, item: Item) -> bool {
    match client
        .execute_statement()
        .statement(format!(
            r#"SELECT * FROM "{}" WHERE "{}" = ?"#,
            item.table, item.key
        ))
        .set_parameters(Some(vec![AttributeValue::S(item.value)]))
        .send()
        .await
    {
        Ok(resp) => {
            if !resp.items().is_empty() {
                println!("Found a matching entry in the table:");
                println!("{:?}", resp.items.unwrap_or_default().pop());
                true
            } else {
                println!("Did not find a match.");
                false
            }
        }
        Err(e) => {
            println!("Got an error querying table:");
            println!("{}", e);
            process::exit(1);
        }
    }
}

async fn remove_item(client: &Client, table: &str, key: &str, value: String) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .execute_statement()
        .statement(format!(r#"DELETE FROM "{table}" WHERE "{key}" = ?"#))
        .set_parameters(Some(vec![AttributeValue::S(value)]))
        .send()
```

```
        .await?;

    println!("Deleted item.");

    Ok(())
}

async fn remove_table(client: &Client, table: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.delete_table().table_name(table).send().await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ExecuteStatement中的 Rust API 參考資料。

無伺服器範例

從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過從 DynamoDB 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 DynamoDB 承載並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

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

use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord},
   };


// Built with the following dependencies:
```

```
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->Result<(), Error> {

    let records = &event.payload.records;
    tracing::info!("event payload: {:?}",records);
    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    for record in records{
        log_dynamo_dbrecord(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Dynamo db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())

}

fn log_dynamo_dbrecord(record: &EventRecord)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);
    tracing::info!("EventName: {}", record.event_name);
    tracing::info!("DynamoDB Record: {:?}", record.change );
    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();
```

```
    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())

}
```

使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 DynamoDB 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord, StreamRecord},
    streams::{DynamoDbBatchItemFailure, DynamoDbEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

/// Process the stream record
fn process_record(record: &EventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let stream_record: &StreamRecord = &record.change;

    // process your stream record here...
    tracing::info!("Data: {:?}", stream_record);

    Ok(())
}

/// Main Lambda handler here...
async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->
 Result<DynamoDbEventResponse, Error> {
```

```
    let mut response = DynamoDbEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    let records = &event.payload.records;

    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in records {
        tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);

        // Couldn't find a sequence number
        if record.change.sequence_number.is_none() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: Some("".to_string()),
            });
            return Ok(response);
        }

        // Process your record here...
        if process_record(record).is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.change.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!("Successfully processed {} record(s)", records.len());

    Ok(response)
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
```

```
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Amazon EBS 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon EBS 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CompleteSnapshot`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CompleteSnapshot`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn finish(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
```

```
        .complete_snapshot()
        .changed_blocks_count(2)
        .snapshot_id(id)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Snapshot ID {}", id);
    println!("The state is 'completed' when all of the modified blocks have been
 transferred to Amazon S3.");
    println!("Use the get-snapshot-state code example to get the state of the
 snapshot.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CompleteSnapshot中的 Rust API 參考資料。

PutSnapshotBlock

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutSnapshotBlock。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn add_block(
    client: &Client,
    id: &str,
    idx: usize,
    block: Vec<u8>,
    checksum: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .put_snapshot_block()
        .snapshot_id(id)
        .block_index(idx as i32)
        .block_data(ByteStream::from(block))
        .checksum(checksum)
```

```
        .checksum_algorithm(ChecksumAlgorithm::ChecksumAlgorithmSha256)
        .data_length(EBS_BLOCK_SIZE as i32)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutSnapshotBlock中的 Rust API 參考資料。

StartSnapshot

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartSnapshot`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn start(client: &Client, description: &str) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let snapshot = client
        .start_snapshot()
        .description(description)
        .encrypted(false)
        .volume_size(1)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(snapshot.snapshot_id.unwrap())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StartSnapshot中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Amazon EC2 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon EC2 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

DeleteSnapshot

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteSnapshot`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn delete_snapshot(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.delete_snapshot().snapshot_id(id).send().await?;

    println!("Deleted");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteSnapshot中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DescribeInstanceStatus

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeInstanceStatus`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_all_events(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_regions().send().await.unwrap();

    for region in resp.regions.unwrap_or_default() {
        let reg: &'static str = Box::leak(Box::from(region.region_name().unwrap()));
        let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::default_provider().or_else(reg);
        let config = aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
        let new_client = Client::new(&config);

        let resp = new_client.describe_instance_status().send().await;

        println!("Instances in region {}:", reg);
        println!();

        for status in resp.unwrap().instance_statuses() {
            println!(
                "  Events scheduled for instance ID: {}",
                status.instance_id().unwrap_or_default()
            );
            for event in status.events() {
                println!("    Event ID:     {}",
 event.instance_event_id().unwrap());
                println!("    Description:  {}", event.description().unwrap());
                println!("    Event code:   {}", event.code().unwrap().as_ref());
                println!();
            }
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeInstanceStatus中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DescribeInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeInstances。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_state(client: &Client, ids: Option<Vec<String>>) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    let resp = client
        .describe_instances()
        .set_instance_ids(ids)
        .send()
        .await?;

    for reservation in resp.reservations() {
        for instance in reservation.instances() {
            println!("Instance ID: {}", instance.instance_id().unwrap());
            println!(
                "State:       {:?}",
                instance.state().unwrap().name().unwrap()
            );
            println!();
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeInstances中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DescribeRegions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeRegions。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_regions(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let rsp = client.describe_regions().send().await?;

    println!("Regions:");
    for region in rsp.regions() {
        println!("  {}", region.region_name().unwrap());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeRegions中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`DescribeSnapshots`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeSnapshots`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

顯示快照的狀態。

```
async fn show_state(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .describe_snapshots()
        .filters(Filter::builder().name("snapshot-id").values(id).build())
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    println!(
        "State: {}",
        resp.snapshots().first().unwrap().state().unwrap().as_ref()
    );

    Ok(())
}
```

```
async fn show_snapshots(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    // "self" represents your account ID.
    // You can list the snapshots for any account by replacing
    // "self" with that account ID.
    let resp = client.describe_snapshots().owner_ids("self").send().await?;
    let snapshots = resp.snapshots();
    let length = snapshots.len();

    for snapshot in snapshots {
        println!(
            "ID:          {}",
            snapshot.snapshot_id().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "Description: {}",
            snapshot.description().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!("State:       {}", snapshot.state().unwrap().as_ref());
        println!();
    }

    println!();
    println!("Found {} snapshot(s)", length);
    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeSnapshots中的 Rust API 參考資料。

MonitorInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用MonitorInstances。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn enable_monitoring(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.monitor_instances().instance_ids(id).send().await?;

    println!("Enabled monitoring");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK MonitorInstances中的 Rust API 參考資料。

RebootInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RebootInstances。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn reboot_instance(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.reboot_instances().instance_ids(id).send().await?;

    println!("Rebooted instance.");
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK RebootInstances中的 Rust API 參考資料。

StartInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartInstances。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn start_instance(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.start_instances().instance_ids(id).send().await?;

    println!("Started instance.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StartInstances中的 Rust API 參考資料。

StopInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StopInstances。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn stop_instance(client: &Client, id: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.stop_instances().instance_ids(id).send().await?;

    println!("Stopped instance.");
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StopInstances中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Amazon ECR 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon ECR 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DescribeRepositories`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeRepositories`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_repos(client: &aws_sdk_ecr::Client) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_ecr::Error>
 {
    let rsp = client.describe_repositories().send().await?;

    let repos = rsp.repositories();

    println!("Found {} repositories:", repos.len());
```

```
    for repo in repos {
        println!("  ARN:  {}", repo.repository_arn().unwrap());
        println!("  Name: {}", repo.repository_name().unwrap());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeRepositories中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`ListImages`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListImages`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_images(
    client: &aws_sdk_ecr::Client,
    repository: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_ecr::Error> {
    let rsp = client
        .list_images()
        .repository_name(repository)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let images = rsp.image_ids();

    println!("found {} images", images.len());

    for image in images {
        println!(
            "image: {}:{}",
            image.image_tag().unwrap(),
            image.image_digest().unwrap()
```

```
        );
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListImages中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Amazon ECS 示例使用 SDK 進行 Rust

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon ECS 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateCluster`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCluster`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_cluster(client: &aws_sdk_ecs::Client, name: &str) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_ecs::Error> {
    let cluster = client.create_cluster().cluster_name(name).send().await?;
    println!("cluster created: {:?}", cluster);
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateCluster中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteCluster

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteCluster。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn remove_cluster(
    client: &aws_sdk_ecs::Client,
    name: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_ecs::Error> {
    let cluster_deleted = client.delete_cluster().cluster(name).send().await?;
    println!("cluster deleted: {:?}", cluster_deleted);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteCluster中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DescribeClusters

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeClusters。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_clusters(client: &aws_sdk_ecs::Client) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_ecs::Error> {
    let resp = client.list_clusters().send().await?;

    let cluster_arns = resp.cluster_arns();
    println!("Found {} clusters:", cluster_arns.len());

    let clusters = client
        .describe_clusters()
        .set_clusters(Some(cluster_arns.into()))
        .send()
        .await?;

    for cluster in clusters.clusters() {
        println!("  ARN:  {}", cluster.cluster_arn().unwrap());
        println!("  Name: {}", cluster.cluster_name().unwrap());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeClusters中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Amazon EKS 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon EKS 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

CreateCluster

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateCluster。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_cluster(
    client: &aws_sdk_eks::Client,
    name: &str,
    arn: &str,
    subnet_ids: Vec<String>,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_eks::Error> {
    let cluster = client
        .create_cluster()
        .name(name)
        .role_arn(arn)
        .resources_vpc_config(
            VpcConfigRequest::builder()
                .set_subnet_ids(Some(subnet_ids))
                .build(),
        )
        .send()
        .await?;
    println!("cluster created: {:?}", cluster);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateCluster中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteCluster

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteCluster。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn remove_cluster(
    client: &aws_sdk_eks::Client,
    name: &str,
) -> Result<(), aws_sdk_eks::Error> {
    let cluster_deleted = client.delete_cluster().name(name).send().await?;
    println!("cluster deleted: {:?}", cluster_deleted);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteCluster中的 Rust API 參考資料。

AWS Glue 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS Glue。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

你好 AWS Glue

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 AWS Glue。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let mut list_jobs = glue.list_jobs().into_paginator().send();
        while let Some(list_jobs_output) = list_jobs.next().await {
            match list_jobs_output {
                Ok(list_jobs) => {
                    let names = list_jobs.job_names();
                    info!(?names, "Found these jobs")
                }
                Err(err) => return Err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk(err)),
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListJobs中的 Rust API 參考資料。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateCrawler`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateCrawler`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let create_crawler = glue
```

```
            .create_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .database_name(self.database())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .targets(
                CrawlerTargets::builder()
                    .s3_targets(S3Target::builder().path(CRAWLER_TARGET).build())
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;

        match create_crawler {
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                        info!("Using existing crawler");
                        Ok(())
                    }
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        }?;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateCrawler中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`CreateJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateJob`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let create_job = glue
            .create_job()
```

```
            .name(self.job())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .command(
                JobCommand::builder()
                    .name("glueetl")
                    .python_version("3")
                    .script_location(format!("s3://{}/job.py", self.bucket()))
                    .build(),
            )
            .glue_version("3.0")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job_name = create_job.name().ok_or_else(|| {
            GlueMvpError::Unknown("Did not get job name after creating job".into())
        })?;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateJob中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`DeleteCrawler`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteCrawler`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        glue.delete_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteCrawler中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteDatabase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteDatabase。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        glue.delete_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteDatabase中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteJob。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        glue.delete_job()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteJob中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTable。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        for t in &self.tables {
            glue.delete_table()
                .name(t.name())
                .database_name(self.database())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteTable中的 Rust API 參考資料。

GetCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetCrawler。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
            let tmp_crawler = glue
                .get_crawler()
                .name(self.crawler())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetCrawler中的 Rust API 參考資料。

GetDatabase

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDatabase。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let database = glue
            .get_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?
            .to_owned();
        let database = database
            .database()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Could not find
database".into()))?;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetDatabase中的 Rust API 參考資料。

GetJobRun

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetJobRun。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let get_job_run = || async {
            Ok::<JobRun, GlueMvpError>(
                glue.get_job_run()
                    .job_name(self.job())
                    .run_id(job_run_id.to_string())
                    .send()
                    .await
                    .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?
                    .job_run()
                    .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Failed to get
job_run".into()))?
                    .to_owned(),
            )
        };

        let mut job_run = get_job_run().await?;
        let mut state =
job_run.job_run_state().unwrap_or(&unknown_state).to_owned();

        while matches!(
            state,
            JobRunState::Starting | JobRunState::Stopping | JobRunState::Running
        ) {
            info!(?state, "Waiting for job to finish");
            tokio::time::sleep(self.wait_delay).await;

            job_run = get_job_run().await?;
            state = job_run.job_run_state().unwrap_or(&unknown_state).to_owned();
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetJobRun中的 Rust API 參考資料。

GetTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTables。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let tables = glue
            .get_tables()
            .database_name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let tables = tables.table_list();
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetTables中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`ListJobs`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListJobs`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let mut list_jobs = glue.list_jobs().into_paginator().send();
        while let Some(list_jobs_output) = list_jobs.next().await {
            match list_jobs_output {
                Ok(list_jobs) => {
                    let names = list_jobs.job_names();
                    info!(?names, "Found these jobs")
                }
                Err(err) => return Err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk(err)),
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListJobs中的 Rust API 參考資料。

StartCrawler

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartCrawler。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let start_crawler = glue.start_crawler().name(self.crawler()).send().await;

        match start_crawler {
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::CrawlerRunningException(_) => Ok(()),
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
        }?;
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StartCrawler中的 Rust API 參考資料。

StartJobRun

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartJobRun。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let job_run_output = glue
            .start_job_run()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .arguments("--input_database", self.database())
            .arguments(
                "--input_table",
                self.tables
                    .first()
                    .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing crawler
table".into()))?
                    .name(),
            )
            .arguments("--output_bucket_url", self.bucket())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job = job_run_output
            .job_run_id()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing run id from just started
job".into()))?
            .to_string();
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StartJobRun中的 Rust API 參考資料。

案例

開始使用爬蟲程式和任務

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立網路爬取公有 Amazon S3 儲存貯體的爬蟲程式，以及產生 CSV 格式中繼資料的資料庫。
- 列出有關 AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- 建立從 S3 儲存貯體中擷取 CSV 資料的任務、轉換資料，以及將 JSON 格式的輸出載入至另一個 S3 儲存貯體。
- 列出任務執行的相關資訊、檢視已轉換的資料以及清除資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱教學課程：開始使用 AWS Glue Studio。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立並執行可網路爬取公有 Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) 儲存貯體的爬蟲程式，並產生描述其所尋找 CSV 格式資料的中繼資料的資料庫。

```
        let create_crawler = glue
            .create_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .database_name(self.database())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .targets(
                CrawlerTargets::builder()
                    .s3_targets(S3Target::builder().path(CRAWLER_TARGET).build())
                    .build(),
            )
            .send()
            .await;

        match create_crawler {
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                        info!("Using existing crawler");
                        Ok(())
                    }
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
        }?;

        let start_crawler = glue.start_crawler().name(self.crawler()).send().await;

        match start_crawler {
            Ok(_) => Ok(()),
            Err(err) => {
                let glue_err: aws_sdk_glue::Error = err.into();
```

```
                match glue_err {
                    aws_sdk_glue::Error::CrawlerRunningException(_) => Ok(()),
                    _ => Err(GlueMvpError::GlueSdk(glue_err)),
                }
            }
        }?;
```

列出有關 AWS Glue Data Catalog.

```
        let database = glue
            .get_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?
            .to_owned();
        let database = database
            .database()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Could not find
database".into()))?;

        let tables = glue
            .get_tables()
            .database_name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let tables = tables.table_list();
```

建立並執行從來源 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中擷取 CSV 資料的任務、透過移除和重新命名欄位進行轉換，以及將 JSON 格式的輸出載入另一個 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。

```
        let create_job = glue
            .create_job()
            .name(self.job())
            .role(self.iam_role.expose_secret())
            .command(
                JobCommand::builder()
                    .name("glueetl")
                    .python_version("3")
```

```
                    .script_location(format!("s3://{}/job.py", self.bucket()))
                    .build(),
            )
            .glue_version("3.0")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job_name = create_job.name().ok_or_else(|| {
            GlueMvpError::Unknown("Did not get job name after creating job".into())
        })?;

        let job_run_output = glue
            .start_job_run()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .arguments("--input_database", self.database())
            .arguments(
                "--input_table",
                self.tables
                    .first()
                    .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing crawler
table".into()))?
                    .name(),
            )
            .arguments("--output_bucket_url", self.bucket())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        let job = job_run_output
            .job_run_id()
            .ok_or_else(|| GlueMvpError::Unknown("Missing run id from just started
job".into()))?
            .to_string();
```

刪除透過示範建立的所有資源。

```
        glue.delete_job()
            .job_name(self.job())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

```
        for t in &self.tables {
            glue.delete_table()
                .name(t.name())
                .database_name(self.database())
                .send()
                .await
                .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
        }

        glue.delete_database()
            .name(self.database())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;

        glue.delete_crawler()
            .name(self.crawler())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(GlueMvpError::from_glue_sdk)?;
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateCrawler
  - CreateJob
  - DeleteCrawler
  - DeleteDatabase
  - DeleteJob
  - DeleteTable
  - GetCrawler
  - GetDatabase
  - GetDatabases
  - GetJob
  - GetJobRun
  - GetJobRuns
  - GetTables

- ListJobs
- StartCrawler
- StartJobRun

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 IAM 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 與 IAM 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

開始使用

Hello IAM

下列程式碼範例示範如何開始使用 IAM。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

來自 src/bin/hello.rs。

```
use aws_sdk_iam::error::SdkError;
use aws_sdk_iam::operation::list_policies::ListPoliciesError;
use clap::Parser;

const PATH_PREFIX_HELP: &str = "The path prefix for filtering the results.";

#[derive(Debug, clap::Parser)]
#[command(about)]
struct HelloScenarioArgs {
    #[arg(long, default_value="/", help=PATH_PREFIX_HELP)]
```

```
    pub path_prefix: String,
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let sdk_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let client = aws_sdk_iam::Client::new(&sdk_config);

    let args = HelloScenarioArgs::parse();

    iam_service::list_policies(client, args.path_prefix).await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

從 SRC /.rsiam-service-lib.

```
pub async fn list_policies(
    client: iamClient,
    path_prefix: String,
) -> Result<Vec<String>, SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let list_policies = client
        .list_policies()
        .path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .scope(PolicyScopeType::Local)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .try_collect()
        .await?;

    let policy_names = list_policies
        .into_iter()
        .map(|p| {
            let name = p
                .policy_name
                .unwrap_or_else(|| "Missing Policy Name".to_string());
            println!("{}", name);
            name
        })
        .collect();
```

```
    Ok(policy_names)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListPolicies中的 Rust API 參考資料。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AttachRolePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachRolePolicy`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn attach_role_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    role: &Role,
    policy: &Policy,
) -> Result<AttachRolePolicyOutput, SdkError<AttachRolePolicyError>> {
    client
        .attach_role_policy()
        .role_name(role.role_name())
        .policy_arn(policy.arn().unwrap_or_default())
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK AttachRolePolicy中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`AttachUserPolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AttachUserPolicy`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn attach_user_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    user_name: &str,
    policy_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .attach_user_policy()
        .user_name(user_name)
        .policy_arn(policy_arn)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK AttachUserPolicy中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`CreateAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateAccessKey`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn create_access_key(client: &iamClient, user_name: &str) ->
 Result<AccessKey, iamError> {
    let mut tries: i32 = 0;
    let max_tries: i32 = 10;

    let response: Result<CreateAccessKeyOutput, SdkError<CreateAccessKeyError>> =
 loop {
        match client.create_access_key().user_name(user_name).send().await {
            Ok(inner_response) => {
                break Ok(inner_response);
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tries += 1;
                if tries > max_tries {
                    break Err(e);
                }
                sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
            }
        }
    };

    Ok(response.unwrap().access_key.unwrap())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateAccessKey中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`CreatePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePolicy`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn create_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    policy_name: &str,
```

```
    policy_document: &str,
) -> Result<Policy, iamError> {
    let policy = client
        .create_policy()
        .policy_name(policy_name)
        .policy_document(policy_document)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(policy.policy.unwrap())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreatePolicy中的 Rust API 參考資料。

CreateRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateRole。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn create_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
    role_policy_document: &str,
) -> Result<Role, iamError> {
    let response: CreateRoleOutput = loop {
        if let Ok(response) = client
            .create_role()
            .role_name(role_name)
            .assume_role_policy_document(role_policy_document)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            break response;
        }
    };
```

```
    Ok(response.role.unwrap())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateRole中的 Rust API 參考資料。

CreateServiceLinkedRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateServiceLinkedRole。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn create_service_linked_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    aws_service_name: String,
    custom_suffix: Option<String>,
    description: Option<String>,
) -> Result<CreateServiceLinkedRoleOutput, SdkError<CreateServiceLinkedRoleError>> {
    let response = client
        .create_service_linked_role()
        .aws_service_name(aws_service_name)
        .set_custom_suffix(custom_suffix)
        .set_description(description)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateServiceLinkedRole中的 Rust API 參考資料。

CreateUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateUser。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn create_user(client: &iamClient, user_name: &str) -> Result<User,
 iamError> {
    let response = client.create_user().user_name(user_name).send().await?;

    Ok(response.user.unwrap())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateUser中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`DeleteAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAccessKey`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_access_key(
    client: &iamClient,
    user: &User,
    key: &AccessKey,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    loop {
        match client
            .delete_access_key()
            .user_name(user.user_name())
            .access_key_id(key.access_key_id())
            .send()
            .await
```

```
        {
            Ok(_) => {
                break;
            }
            Err(e) => {
                println!("Can't delete the access key: {:?}", e);
                sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
            }
        }
    }
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteAccessKey中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`DeletePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeletePolicy`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_policy(client: &iamClient, policy: Policy) -> Result<(),
 iamError> {
    client
        .delete_policy()
        .policy_arn(policy.arn.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeletePolicy中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteRole。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_role(client: &iamClient, role: &Role) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    let role = role.clone();
    while client
        .delete_role()
        .role_name(role.role_name())
        .send()
        .await
        .is_err()
    {
        sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
    }
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteRole中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteServiceLinkedRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteServiceLinkedRole。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_service_linked_role(
    client: &iamClient,
```

```
    role_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .delete_service_linked_role()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteServiceLinkedRole中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteUser。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_user(client: &iamClient, user: &User) -> Result<(),
 SdkError<DeleteUserError>> {
    let user = user.clone();
    let mut tries: i32 = 0;
    let max_tries: i32 = 10;

    let response: Result<(), SdkError<DeleteUserError>> = loop {
        match client
            .delete_user()
            .user_name(user.user_name())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => {
                break Ok(());
            }
            Err(e) => {
```

```
                tries += 1;
                if tries > max_tries {
                    break Err(e);
                }
                sleep(Duration::from_secs(2)).await;
            }
        }
    };

    response
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteUser中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`DeleteUserPolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteUserPolicy`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_user_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    user: &User,
    policy_name: &str,
) -> Result<(), SdkError<DeleteUserPolicyError>> {
    client
        .delete_user_policy()
        .user_name(user.user_name())
        .policy_name(policy_name)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteUserPolicy中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DetachRolePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetachRolePolicy。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn detach_role_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
    policy_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .detach_role_policy()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .policy_arn(policy_arn)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DetachRolePolicy中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DetachUserPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DetachUserPolicy。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn detach_user_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
    user_name: &str,
    policy_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    client
        .detach_user_policy()
        .user_name(user_name)
        .policy_arn(policy_arn)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DetachUserPolicy中的 Rust API 參考資料。

GetAccountPasswordPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetAccountPasswordPolicy。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn get_account_password_policy(
    client: &iamClient,
) -> Result<GetAccountPasswordPolicyOutput, SdkError<GetAccountPasswordPolicyError>>
 {
    let response = client.get_account_password_policy().send().await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetAccountPasswordPolicy中的 Rust API 參考資料。

GetRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetRole。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn get_role(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: String,
) -> Result<GetRoleOutput, SdkError<GetRoleError>> {
    let response = client.get_role().role_name(role_name).send().await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetRole中的 Rust API 參考資料。

ListAttachedRolePolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListAttachedRolePolicies。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_attached_role_policies(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: String,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListAttachedRolePoliciesOutput, SdkError<ListAttachedRolePoliciesError>>
 {
```

```
    let response = client
        .list_attached_role_policies()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListAttachedRolePolicies中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`ListGroups`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListGroups`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_groups(
    client: &iamClient,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListGroupsOutput, SdkError<ListGroupsError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_groups()
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListGroups中的 Rust API 參考資料。

ListPolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListPolicies。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_policies(
    client: iamClient,
    path_prefix: String,
) -> Result<Vec<String>, SdkError<ListPoliciesError>> {
    let list_policies = client
        .list_policies()
        .path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .scope(PolicyScopeType::Local)
        .into_paginator()
        .items()
        .send()
        .try_collect()
        .await?;

    let policy_names = list_policies
        .into_iter()
        .map(|p| {
            let name = p
                .policy_name
                .unwrap_or_else(|| "Missing Policy Name".to_string());
            println!("{}", name);
            name
        })
        .collect();

    Ok(policy_names)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListPolicies中的 Rust API 參考資料。

ListRolePolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListRolePolicies。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_role_policies(
    client: &iamClient,
    role_name: &str,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListRolePoliciesOutput, SdkError<ListRolePoliciesError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_role_policies()
        .role_name(role_name)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListRolePolicies中的 Rust API 參考資料。

ListRoles

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListRoles。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_roles(
    client: &iamClient,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListRolesOutput, SdkError<ListRolesError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_roles()
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListRoles中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`ListSAMLProviders`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListSAMLProviders`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_saml_providers(
    client: &Client,
) -> Result<ListSamlProvidersOutput, SdkError<ListSAMLProvidersError>> {
```

```
    let response = client.list_saml_providers().send().await?;

    Ok(response)
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Rust API 參考》中的 ListSAMLProviders。

ListUsers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListUsers。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_users(
    client: &iamClient,
    path_prefix: Option<String>,
    marker: Option<String>,
    max_items: Option<i32>,
) -> Result<ListUsersOutput, SdkError<ListUsersError>> {
    let response = client
        .list_users()
        .set_path_prefix(path_prefix)
        .set_marker(marker)
        .set_max_items(max_items)
        .send()
        .await?;
    Ok(response)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListUsers中的 Rust API 參考資料。

案例

建立使用者並擔任角色

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立使用者並擔任角色。

> **Warning**
> 為避免安全風險，在開發專用軟體或使用真實資料時，請勿使用 IAM 使用者進行身分驗證。相反地，搭配使用聯合功能和身分提供者，例如 AWS IAM Identity Center。

- 建立沒有許可的使用者。
- 建立一個可授予許可的角色，以列出帳戶的 Amazon S3 儲存貯體。
- 新增政策，讓使用者擔任該角色。
- 使用暫時憑證，擔任角色並列出 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，然後清理資源。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
use aws_config::meta::region::RegionProviderChain;
use aws_sdk_iam::Error as iamError;
use aws_sdk_iam::{config::Credentials as iamCredentials, config::Region, Client as
 iamClient};
use aws_sdk_s3::Client as s3Client;
use aws_sdk_sts::Client as stsClient;
use tokio::time::{sleep, Duration};
use uuid::Uuid;

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), iamError> {
    let (client, uuid, list_all_buckets_policy_document, inline_policy_document) =
        initialize_variables().await;

    if let Err(e) = run_iam_operations(
```

```
        client,
        uuid,
        list_all_buckets_policy_document,
        inline_policy_document,
    )
    .await
    {
        println!("{:?}", e);
    };

    Ok(())
}

async fn initialize_variables() -> (iamClient, String, String, String) {
    let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::first_try(Region::new("us-west-2"));

    let shared_config = aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
    let client = iamClient::new(&shared_config);
    let uuid = Uuid::new_v4().to_string();

    let list_all_buckets_policy_document = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"s3:ListAllMyBuckets\",
                    \"Resource\": \"arn:aws:s3:::*\"}]
    }"
    .to_string();
    let inline_policy_document = "{
                \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\",
                    \"Resource\": \"{}\"}]
    }"
    .to_string();

    (
        client,
        uuid,
        list_all_buckets_policy_document,
        inline_policy_document,
    )
}
```

```
async fn run_iam_operations(
    client: iamClient,
    uuid: String,
    list_all_buckets_policy_document: String,
    inline_policy_document: String,
) -> Result<(), iamError> {
    let user = iam_service::create_user(&client, &format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_user_",
 uuid)).await?;
    println!("Created the user with the name: {}", user.user_name());
    let key = iam_service::create_access_key(&client, user.user_name()).await?;

    let assume_role_policy_document = "{
        \"Version\": \"2012-10-17\",
                \"Statement\": [{
                    \"Effect\": \"Allow\",
                    \"Principal\": {\"AWS\": \"{}\"},
                    \"Action\": \"sts:AssumeRole\"
                }]
            }"
    .to_string()
    .replace("{}", user.arn());

    let assume_role_role = iam_service::create_role(
        &client,
        &format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_role_", uuid),
        &assume_role_policy_document,
    )
    .await?;
    println!("Created the role with the ARN: {}", assume_role_role.arn());

    let list_all_buckets_policy = iam_service::create_policy(
        &client,
        &format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_policy_", uuid),
        &list_all_buckets_policy_document,
    )
    .await?;
    println!(
        "Created policy: {}",
        list_all_buckets_policy.policy_name.as_ref().unwrap()
    );

    let attach_role_policy_result =
```

```
        iam_service::attach_role_policy(&client, &assume_role_role,
&list_all_buckets_policy)
            .await?;
    println!(
        "Attached the policy to the role: {:?}",
        attach_role_policy_result
    );

    let inline_policy_name = format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_inline_policy_", uuid);
    let inline_policy_document = inline_policy_document.replace("{}",
assume_role_role.arn());
    iam_service::create_user_policy(&client, &user, &inline_policy_name,
&inline_policy_document)
        .await?;
    println!("Created inline policy.");

    //First, fail to list the buckets with the user.
    let creds = iamCredentials::from_keys(key.access_key_id(),
key.secret_access_key(), None);
    let fail_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(creds.clone())
        .load()
        .await;
    println!("Fail config: {:?}", fail_config);
    let fail_client: s3Client = s3Client::new(&fail_config);
    match fail_client.list_buckets().send().await {
        Ok(e) => {
            println!("This should not run. {:?}", e);
        }
        Err(e) => {
            println!("Successfully failed with error: {:?}", e)
        }
    }

    let sts_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(creds.clone())
        .load()
        .await;
    let sts_client: stsClient = stsClient::new(&sts_config);
    sleep(Duration::from_secs(10)).await;
    let assumed_role = sts_client
        .assume_role()
        .role_arn(assume_role_role.arn())
        .role_session_name(&format!("{}{}", "iam_demo_assumerole_session_", uuid))
```

```
        .send()
        .await;
    println!("Assumed role: {:?}", assumed_role);
    sleep(Duration::from_secs(10)).await;

    let assumed_credentials = iamCredentials::from_keys(
        assumed_role
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .credentials
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .access_key_id(),
        assumed_role
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .credentials
            .as_ref()
            .unwrap()
            .secret_access_key(),
        Some(
            assumed_role
                .as_ref()
                .unwrap()
                .credentials
                .as_ref()
                .unwrap()
                .session_token
                .clone(),
        ),
    );

    let succeed_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(assumed_credentials)
        .load()
        .await;
    println!("succeed config: {:?}", succeed_config);
    let succeed_client: s3Client = s3Client::new(&succeed_config);
    sleep(Duration::from_secs(10)).await;
    match succeed_client.list_buckets().send().await {
        Ok(_) => {
            println!("This should now run successfully.")
        }
        Err(e) => {
```

```
            println!("This should not run. {:?}", e);
            panic!()
        }
    }

    //Clean up.
    iam_service::detach_role_policy(
        &client,
        assume_role_role.role_name(),
        list_all_buckets_policy.arn().unwrap_or_default(),
    )
    .await?;
    iam_service::delete_policy(&client, list_all_buckets_policy).await?;
    iam_service::delete_role(&client, &assume_role_role).await?;
    println!("Deleted role {}", assume_role_role.role_name());
    iam_service::delete_access_key(&client, &user, &key).await?;
    println!("Deleted key for {}", key.user_name());
    iam_service::delete_user_policy(&client, &user, &inline_policy_name).await?;
    println!("Deleted inline user policy: {}", inline_policy_name);
    iam_service::delete_user(&client, &user).await?;
    println!("Deleted user {}", user.user_name());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - AttachRolePolicy
  - CreateAccessKey
  - CreatePolicy
  - CreateRole
  - CreateUser
  - DeleteAccessKey
  - DeletePolicy
  - DeleteRole
  - DeleteUser
  - DeleteUserPolicy
  - DetachRolePolicy

- PutUserPolicy

AWS IoT 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS IoT。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DescribeEndpoint`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeEndpoint`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_address(client: &Client, endpoint_type: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .describe_endpoint()
        .endpoint_type(endpoint_type)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Endpoint address: {}", resp.endpoint_address.unwrap());

    println!();
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeEndpoint中的 Rust API 參考資料。

ListThings

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListThings。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_things(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_things().send().await?;

    println!("Things:");

    for thing in resp.things.unwrap() {
        println!(
            "  Name:  {}",
            thing.thing_name.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  Type:  {}",
            thing.thing_type_name.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!(
            "  ARN:   {}",
            thing.thing_arn.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );
        println!();
    }

    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListThings中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 進行銹蝕的 Kinesis 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 與 Kinesis 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CreateStream`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateStream`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_stream(client: &Client, stream: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .create_stream()
        .stream_name(stream)
        .shard_count(4)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    println!("Created stream");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateStream中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteStream

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteStream。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn remove_stream(client: &Client, stream: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client.delete_stream().stream_name(stream).send().await?;

    println!("Deleted stream.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteStream中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DescribeStream

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeStream。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_stream(client: &Client, stream: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_stream().stream_name(stream).send().await?;

    let desc = resp.stream_description.unwrap();

    println!("Stream description:");
    println!("  Name:              {}:", desc.stream_name());
    println!("  Status:            {:?}", desc.stream_status());
    println!("  Open shards:       {:?}", desc.shards.len());
    println!("  Retention (hours): {}", desc.retention_period_hours());
    println!("  Encryption:        {:?}", desc.encryption_type.unwrap());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeStream中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`ListStreams`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListStreams`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_streams(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_streams().send().await?;

    println!("Stream names:");

    let streams = resp.stream_names;
    for stream in &streams {
        println!("  {}", stream);
    }

    println!("Found {} stream(s)", streams.len());
```

```
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListStreams中的 Rust API 參考資料。

PutRecord

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRecord。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn add_record(client: &Client, stream: &str, key: &str, data: &str) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    let blob = Blob::new(data);

    client
        .put_record()
        .data(blob)
        .partition_key(key)
        .stream_name(stream)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Put data into stream.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutRecord中的 Rust API 參考資料。

無伺服器範例

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收從 Kinesis 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 使用 Lambda 消耗 Kinesis 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::kinesis::KinesisEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        tracing::info!("EventId:
 {}",record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default());

        let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(&record.kinesis.data);

        match record_data {
            Ok(data) => {
                // log the record data
                tracing::info!("Data: {}", data);
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tracing::error!("Error: {}", e);
            }
        }
    });
```

```
    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例顯示如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 使用 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目故障。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::kinesis::KinesisEvent,
    kinesis::KinesisEventRecord,
    streams::{KinesisBatchItemFailure, KinesisEventResponse},
```

```
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) ->
 Result<KinesisEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = KinesisEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in &event.payload.records {
        tracing::info!(
            "EventId: {}",
            record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );

        let record_processing_result = process_record(record);

        if record_processing_result.is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(KinesisBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.kinesis.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(response)
}

fn process_record(record: &KinesisEventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(record.kinesis.data.as_slice());
```

```
    if let Some(err) = record_data.err() {
        tracing::error!("Error: {}", err);
        return Err(Error::from(err));
    }

    let record_data = record_data.unwrap_or_default();

    // do something interesting with the data
    tracing::info!("Data: {}", record_data);

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS KMS 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS KMS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

CreateKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateKey。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_key(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.create_key().send().await?;

    let id = resp.key_metadata.as_ref().unwrap().key_id();

    println!("Key: {}", id);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateKey中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Decrypt

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Decrypt。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn decrypt_key(client: &Client, key: &str, filename: &str) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    // Open input text file and get contents as a string
```

```
    // input is a base-64 encoded string, so decode it:
    let data = fs::read_to_string(filename)
        .map(|input| {
            base64::decode(input).expect("Input file does not contain valid base 64
characters.")
        })
        .map(Blob::new);

    let resp = client
        .decrypt()
        .key_id(key)
        .ciphertext_blob(data.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await?;

    let inner = resp.plaintext.unwrap();
    let bytes = inner.as_ref();

    let s = String::from_utf8(bytes.to_vec()).expect("Could not convert to UTF-8");

    println!();
    println!("Decoded string:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中解密以取得 Rust API 參考資料。

`Encrypt`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Encrypt`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn encrypt_string(
```

```
    verbose: bool,
    client: &Client,
    text: &str,
    key: &str,
    out_file: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let blob = Blob::new(text.as_bytes());

    let resp = client.encrypt().key_id(key).plaintext(blob).send().await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    let mut ofile = File::create(out_file).expect("unable to create file");
    ofile.write_all(s.as_bytes()).expect("unable to write");

    if verbose {
        println!("Wrote the following to {:?}", out_file);
        println!("{}", s);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱在 AWS SDK 中加密以取得 Rust API 參考資料。

GenerateDataKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GenerateDataKey。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_key(client: &Client, key: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    let resp = client
        .generate_data_key()
        .key_id(key)
        .key_spec(DataKeySpec::Aes256)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    println!();
    println!("Data key:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GenerateDataKey中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_key(client: &Client, key: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .generate_data_key_without_plaintext()
        .key_id(key)
        .key_spec(DataKeySpec::Aes256)
        .send()
        .await?;
```

```
    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);

    println!();
    println!("Data key:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GenerateDataKeyWithoutPlaintext中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`GenerateRandom`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GenerateRandom`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_string(client: &Client, length: i32) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .generate_random()
        .number_of_bytes(length)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.plaintext.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);
```

```
    println!();
    println!("Data key:");
    println!("{}", s);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GenerateRandom中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`ListKeys`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListKeys`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_keys(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_keys().send().await?;

    let keys = resp.keys.unwrap_or_default();

    let len = keys.len();

    for key in keys {
        println!("Key ARN: {}", key.key_arn.as_deref().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    println!();
    println!("Found {} keys", len);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListKeys中的 Rust API 參考資料。

ReEncrypt

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ReEncrypt。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn reencrypt_string(
    verbose: bool,
    client: &Client,
    input_file: &str,
    output_file: &str,
    first_key: &str,
    new_key: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    // Get blob from input file
    // Open input text file and get contents as a string
    // input is a base-64 encoded string, so decode it:
    let data = fs::read_to_string(input_file)
        .map(|input_file| base64::decode(input_file).expect("invalid base 64"))
        .map(Blob::new);

    let resp = client
        .re_encrypt()
        .ciphertext_blob(data.unwrap())
        .source_key_id(first_key)
        .destination_key_id(new_key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Did we get an encrypted blob?
    let blob = resp.ciphertext_blob.expect("Could not get encrypted text");
    let bytes = blob.as_ref();

    let s = base64::encode(bytes);
    let o = &output_file;

    let mut ofile = File::create(o).expect("unable to create file");
    ofile.write_all(s.as_bytes()).expect("unable to write");
```

```
    if verbose {
        println!("Wrote the following to {}:", output_file);
        println!("{}", s);
    } else {
        println!("Wrote base64-encoded output to {}", output_file);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ReEncrypt中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Lambda 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 Rust 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Lambda 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CreateFunction`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateFunction`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /**
     * Create a function, uploading from a zip file.
     */
    pub async fn create_function(&self, zip_file: PathBuf) -> Result<String,
anyhow::Error> {
        let code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, None).await?;

        let key = code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string();

        self.create_role().await;

        let role = self
            .iam_client
            .create_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .assume_role_policy_document(ROLE_POLICY_DOCUMENT)
            .send()
            .await?;

        info!("Created iam role, waiting 15s for it to become active");
        tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_secs(15)).await;

        info!("Creating lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let _ = self
            .lambda_client
            .create_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .code(code)
            .role(role.role().map(|r| r.arn()).unwrap_or_default())
            .runtime(aws_sdk_lambda::types::Runtime::Providedal2)
            .handler("_unused")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;
```

```
        self.lambda_client
            .publish_version()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(key)
    }

    /**
     * Upload function code from a path to a zip file.
     * The zip file must have an AL2 Linux-compatible binary called `bootstrap`.
     * The easiest way to create such a zip is to use `cargo lambda build --output-
format Zip`.
     */
    async fn prepare_function(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<FunctionCode, anyhow::Error> {
        let body = ByteStream::from_path(zip_file).await?;

        let key = key.unwrap_or_else(|| format!("{}_code", self.lambda_name));

        info!("Uploading function code to s3://{}/{}", self.bucket, key);
        let _ = self
            .s3_client
            .put_object()
            .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .key(key.clone())
            .body(body)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(FunctionCode::builder()
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(key)
            .build())
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateFunction中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteFunction。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   /** Delete a function and its role, and if possible or necessary, its associated
code object and bucket. */
   pub async fn delete_function(
       &self,
       location: Option<String>,
   ) -> (
       Result<DeleteFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>,
       Result<DeleteRoleOutput, anyhow::Error>,
       Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
   ) {
       info!("Deleting lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
       let delete_function = self
           .lambda_client
           .delete_function()
           .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
           .send()
           .await
           .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

       info!("Deleting iam role {}", self.role_name);
       let delete_role = self
           .iam_client
           .delete_role()
           .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
           .send()
           .await
           .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

       let delete_object: Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>> =
           if let Some(location) = location {
               info!("Deleting object {location}");
               Some(
```

```
                    self.s3_client
                        .delete_object()
                        .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
                        .key(location)
                        .send()
                        .await
                        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from),
                )
            } else {
                info!(?location, "Skipping delete object");
                None
            };

        (delete_function, delete_role, delete_object)
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteFunction中的 Rust API 參考資料。

GetFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetFunction。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /** Get the Lambda function with this Manager's name. */
    pub async fn get_function(&self) -> Result<GetFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        info!("Getting lambda function");
        self.lambda_client
            .get_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetFunction中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Invoke

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Invoke。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /** Invoke the lambda function using calculator InvokeArgs. */
    pub async fn invoke(&self, args: InvokeArgs) -> Result<InvokeOutput,
 anyhow::Error> {
        info!(?args, "Invoking {}", self.lambda_name);
        let payload = serde_json::to_string(&args)?;
        debug!(?payload, "Sending payload");
        self.lambda_client
            .invoke()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .payload(Blob::new(payload))
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }

fn log_invoke_output(invoke: &InvokeOutput, message: &str) {
    if let Some(payload) = invoke.payload().cloned() {
        let payload = String::from_utf8(payload.into_inner());
        info!(?payload, message);
    } else {
        info!("Could not extract payload")
    }
    if let Some(logs) = invoke.log_result() {
        debug!(?logs, "Invoked function logs")
    } else {
        debug!("Invoked function had no logs")
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《AWS SDK for Rust API 參考》中的 Invoke。

ListFunctions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListFunctions。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /** List all Lambda functions in the current Region. */
    pub async fn list_functions(&self) -> Result<ListFunctionsOutput, anyhow::Error>
{
        info!("Listing lambda functions");
        self.lambda_client
            .list_functions()
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListFunctions中的 Rust API 參考資料。

UpdateFunctionCode

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateFunctionCode。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /** Given a Path to a zip file, update the function's code and wait for the
 update to finish. */
    pub async fn update_function_code(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: String,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionCodeOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        let function_code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, Some(key)).await?;

        info!("Updating code for {}", self.lambda_name);
        let update = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_code()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(function_code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(update)
    }

    /**
     * Upload function code from a path to a zip file.
     * The zip file must have an AL2 Linux-compatible binary called `bootstrap`.
     * The easiest way to create such a zip is to use `cargo lambda build --output-
format Zip`.
     */
    async fn prepare_function(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<FunctionCode, anyhow::Error> {
        let body = ByteStream::from_path(zip_file).await?;

        let key = key.unwrap_or_else(|| format!("{}_code", self.lambda_name));

        info!("Uploading function code to s3://{}/{}", self.bucket, key);
        let _ = self
            .s3_client
```

```
            .put_object()
            .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .key(key.clone())
            .body(body)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(FunctionCode::builder()
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(key)
            .build())
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateFunctionCode中的 Rust API 參考資料。

UpdateFunctionConfiguration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateFunctionConfiguration。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /** Update the environment for a function. */
    pub async fn update_function_configuration(
        &self,
        environment: Environment,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        info!(
            ?environment,
            "Updating environment for {}", self.lambda_name
        );
        let updated = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_configuration()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .environment(environment)
            .send()
```

```
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(updated)
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的 Rust API 參考資料。

案例

開始使用函數

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 IAM 角色和 Lambda 函數，然後上傳處理常式程式碼。
- 調用具有單一參數的函數並取得結果。
- 更新函數程式碼並使用環境變數進行設定。
- 調用具有新參數的函數並取得結果。顯示傳回的執行日誌。
- 列出您帳戶的函數，然後清理相關資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用主控台建立 Lambda 函數。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在此案例中使用具有相依項的 Cargo.toml。

```
[package]
name = "lambda-code-examples"
version = "0.1.0"
edition = "2021"
```

```
# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/reference/
manifest.html

[dependencies]
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-sdk-ec2 = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-iam = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-lambda = { version = "1.3.0" }
aws-sdk-s3 = { version = "1.4.0" }
aws-smithy-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
clap = { version = "~4.4", features = ["derive"] }
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full"] }
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
tracing = "0.1.37"
serde_json = "1.0.94"
anyhow = "1.0.71"
uuid = { version = "1.3.3", features = ["v4"] }
lambda_runtime = "0.8.0"
serde = "1.0.164"
```

一個公用程式集合，可簡化此案例的 Lambda 呼叫。此檔案是套件中的 src/ations.rs。

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

use anyhow::anyhow;
use aws_sdk_iam::operation::delete_role::DeleteRoleOutput;
use aws_sdk_lambda::{
    operation::{
        delete_function::DeleteFunctionOutput, get_function::GetFunctionOutput,
        invoke::InvokeOutput, list_functions::ListFunctionsOutput,
        update_function_code::UpdateFunctionCodeOutput,
        update_function_configuration::UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutput,
    },
    primitives::ByteStream,
    types::{Environment, FunctionCode, LastUpdateStatus, State},
};
use aws_sdk_s3::{
    operation::{delete_bucket::DeleteBucketOutput,
 delete_object::DeleteObjectOutput},
```

```
    types::CreateBucketConfiguration,
};
use aws_smithy_types::Blob;
use serde::{ser::SerializeMap, Serialize};
use std::{path::PathBuf, str::FromStr, time::Duration};
use tracing::{debug, info, warn};

/* Operation describes  */
#[derive(Clone, Copy, Debug, Serialize)]
pub enum Operation {
    #[serde(rename = "plus")]
    Plus,
    #[serde(rename = "minus")]
    Minus,
    #[serde(rename = "times")]
    Times,
    #[serde(rename = "divided-by")]
    DividedBy,
}

impl FromStr for Operation {
    type Err = anyhow::Error;

    fn from_str(s: &str) -> Result<Self, Self::Err> {
        match s {
            "plus" => Ok(Operation::Plus),
            "minus" => Ok(Operation::Minus),
            "times" => Ok(Operation::Times),
            "divided-by" => Ok(Operation::DividedBy),
            _ => Err(anyhow!("Unknown operation {s}")),
        }
    }
}

impl ToString for Operation {
    fn to_string(&self) -> String {
        match self {
            Operation::Plus => "plus".to_string(),
            Operation::Minus => "minus".to_string(),
            Operation::Times => "times".to_string(),
            Operation::DividedBy => "divided-by".to_string(),
        }
    }
}
```

```
/**
 * InvokeArgs will be serialized as JSON and sent to the AWS Lambda handler.
 */
#[derive(Debug)]
pub enum InvokeArgs {
    Increment(i32),
    Arithmetic(Operation, i32, i32),
}

impl Serialize for InvokeArgs {
    fn serialize<S>(&self, serializer: S) -> Result<S::Ok, S::Error>
    where
        S: serde::Serializer,
    {
        match self {
            InvokeArgs::Increment(i) => serializer.serialize_i32(*i),
            InvokeArgs::Arithmetic(o, i, j) => {
                let mut map: S::SerializeMap = serializer.serialize_map(Some(3))?;
                map.serialize_key(&"op".to_string())?;
                map.serialize_value(&o.to_string())?;
                map.serialize_key(&"i".to_string())?;
                map.serialize_value(&i)?;
                map.serialize_key(&"j".to_string())?;
                map.serialize_value(&j)?;
                map.end()
            }
        }
    }
}

/** A policy document allowing Lambda to execute this function on the account's
 behalf. */
const ROLE_POLICY_DOCUMENT: &str = r#"{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Principal": { "Service": "lambda.amazonaws.com" },
            "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
        }
    ]
}"#;
```

```
/**
 * A LambdaManager gathers all the resources necessary to run the Lambda example
 scenario.
 * This includes instantiated aws_sdk clients and details of resource names.
 */
pub struct LambdaManager {
    iam_client: aws_sdk_iam::Client,
    lambda_client: aws_sdk_lambda::Client,
    s3_client: aws_sdk_s3::Client,
    lambda_name: String,
    role_name: String,
    bucket: String,
    own_bucket: bool,
}

// These unit type structs provide nominal typing on top of String parameters for
 LambdaManager::new
pub struct LambdaName(pub String);
pub struct RoleName(pub String);
pub struct Bucket(pub String);
pub struct OwnBucket(pub bool);

impl LambdaManager {
    pub fn new(
        iam_client: aws_sdk_iam::Client,
        lambda_client: aws_sdk_lambda::Client,
        s3_client: aws_sdk_s3::Client,
        lambda_name: LambdaName,
        role_name: RoleName,
        bucket: Bucket,
        own_bucket: OwnBucket,
    ) -> Self {
        Self {
            iam_client,
            lambda_client,
            s3_client,
            lambda_name: lambda_name.0,
            role_name: role_name.0,
            bucket: bucket.0,
            own_bucket: own_bucket.0,
        }
    }

    /**
```

```
    * Load the AWS configuration from the environment.
    * Look up lambda_name and bucket if none are given, or generate a random name
if not present in the environment.
    * If the bucket name is provided, the caller needs to have created the bucket.
    * If the bucket name is generated, it will be created.
    */
   pub async fn load_from_env(lambda_name: Option<String>, bucket: Option<String>)
-> Self {
       let sdk_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
       let lambda_name = LambdaName(lambda_name.unwrap_or_else(|| {
           std::env::var("LAMBDA_NAME").unwrap_or_else(|_|
"rust_lambda_example".to_string())
       }));
       let role_name = RoleName(format!("{}_role", lambda_name.0));
       let (bucket, own_bucket) =
           match bucket {
               Some(bucket) => (Bucket(bucket), false),
               None => (
                   Bucket(std::env::var("LAMBDA_BUCKET").unwrap_or_else(|_| {
                       format!("rust-lambda-example-{}", uuid::Uuid::new_v4())
                   })),
                   true,
               ),
           };

       let s3_client = aws_sdk_s3::Client::new(&sdk_config);

       if own_bucket {
           info!("Creating bucket for demo: {}", bucket.0);
           s3_client
               .create_bucket()
               .bucket(bucket.0.clone())
               .create_bucket_configuration(
                   CreateBucketConfiguration::builder()

.location_constraint(aws_sdk_s3::types::BucketLocationConstraint::from(
                           sdk_config.region().unwrap().as_ref(),
                       ))
                       .build(),
               )
               .send()
               .await
               .unwrap();
       }
```

```
        Self::new(
            aws_sdk_iam::Client::new(&sdk_config),
            aws_sdk_lambda::Client::new(&sdk_config),
            s3_client,
            lambda_name,
            role_name,
            bucket,
            OwnBucket(own_bucket),
        )
    }

    // snippet-start:[lambda.rust.scenario.prepare_function]
    /**
     * Upload function code from a path to a zip file.
     * The zip file must have an AL2 Linux-compatible binary called `bootstrap`.
     * The easiest way to create such a zip is to use `cargo lambda build --output-
format Zip`.
     */
    async fn prepare_function(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<FunctionCode, anyhow::Error> {
        let body = ByteStream::from_path(zip_file).await?;

        let key = key.unwrap_or_else(|| format!("{}_code", self.lambda_name));

        info!("Uploading function code to s3://{}/{}", self.bucket, key);
        let _ = self
            .s3_client
            .put_object()
            .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .key(key.clone())
            .body(body)
            .send()
            .await?;

        Ok(FunctionCode::builder()
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(key)
            .build())
    }
    // snippet-end:[lambda.rust.scenario.prepare_function]
```

```
    // snippet-start:[lambda.rust.scenario.create_function]
    /**
     * Create a function, uploading from a zip file.
     */
    pub async fn create_function(&self, zip_file: PathBuf) -> Result<String,
anyhow::Error> {
        let code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, None).await?;

        let key = code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string();

        self.create_role().await;

        let role = self
            .iam_client
            .create_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .assume_role_policy_document(ROLE_POLICY_DOCUMENT)
            .send()
            .await?;

        info!("Created iam role, waiting 15s for it to become active");
        tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_secs(15)).await;

        info!("Creating lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let _ = self
            .lambda_client
            .create_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .code(code)
            .role(role.role().map(|r| r.arn()).unwrap_or_default())
            .runtime(aws_sdk_lambda::types::Runtime::Providedal2)
            .handler("_unused")
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        self.lambda_client
            .publish_version()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await?;
```

```
        Ok(key)
    }
    // snippet-end:[lambda.rust.scenario.create_function]

    /**
     * Create an IAM execution role for the managed Lambda function.
     */
    async fn create_role(&self) {
        info!("Creating execution role for function");
        if let Ok(_response) = self
            .iam_client
            .get_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            let delete_response = self
                .iam_client
                .delete_role()
                .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
                .send()
                .await;
            match delete_response {
                Ok(_) => debug!("Deleted role first"),
                Err(_) => {
                    warn!("Failed to delete role, will probably fail to create the
new role")
                }
            }
        }
    }

    /**
     * Poll `is_function_ready` with a 1-second delay. It returns when the function
is ready or when there's an error checking the function's state.
     */
    pub async fn wait_for_function_ready(&self) -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
        info!("Waiting for function");
        while !self.is_function_ready(None).await? {
            info!("Function is not ready, sleeping 1s");
            tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_secs(1)).await;
        }
        Ok(())
```

```
    }

    /**
     * Check if a Lambda function is ready to be invoked.
     * A Lambda function is ready for this scenario when its state is active and its
LastUpdateStatus is Successful.
     * Additionally, if a sha256 is provided, the function must have that as its
current code hash.
     * Any missing properties or failed requests will be reported as an Err.
     */
    async fn is_function_ready(
        &self,
        expected_code_sha256: Option<&str>,
    ) -> Result<bool, anyhow::Error> {
        match self.get_function().await {
            Ok(func) => {
                if let Some(config) = func.configuration() {
                    if let Some(state) = config.state() {
                        info!(?state, "Checking if function is active");
                        if !matches!(state, State::Active) {
                            return Ok(false);
                        }
                    }
                    match config.last_update_status() {
                        Some(last_update_status) => {
                            info!(?last_update_status, "Checking if function is
ready");
                            match last_update_status {
                                LastUpdateStatus::Successful => {
                                    // continue
                                }
                                LastUpdateStatus::Failed |
LastUpdateStatus::InProgress => {
                                    return Ok(false);
                                }
                                unknown => {
                                    warn!(
                                        status_variant = unknown.as_str(),
                                        "LastUpdateStatus unknown"
                                    );
                                    return Err(anyhow!(
                                        "Unknown LastUpdateStatus, fn config is
{config:?}"
                                    ));
```

```
                                }
                            }
                        }
                        None => {
                            warn!("Missing last update status");
                            return Ok(false);
                        }
                    };
                    if expected_code_sha256.is_none() {
                        return Ok(true);
                    }
                    if let Some(code_sha256) = config.code_sha256() {
                        return Ok(code_sha256 ==
expected_code_sha256.unwrap_or_default());
                    }
                }
            }
            Err(e) => {
                warn!(?e, "Could not get function while waiting");
            }
        }
        Ok(false)
    }

    // snippet-start:[lambda.rust.scenario.get_function]
    /** Get the Lambda function with this Manager's name. */
    pub async fn get_function(&self) -> Result<GetFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        info!("Getting lambda function");
        self.lambda_client
            .get_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }
    // snippet-end:[lambda.rust.scenario.get_function]

    // snippet-start:[lambda.rust.scenario.list_functions]
    /** List all Lambda functions in the current Region. */
    pub async fn list_functions(&self) -> Result<ListFunctionsOutput, anyhow::Error>
{
        info!("Listing lambda functions");
        self.lambda_client
            .list_functions()
```

```
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }
    // snippet-end:[lambda.rust.scenario.list_functions]

    // snippet-start:[lambda.rust.scenario.invoke]
    /** Invoke the lambda function using calculator InvokeArgs. */
    pub async fn invoke(&self, args: InvokeArgs) -> Result<InvokeOutput,
anyhow::Error> {
        info!(?args, "Invoking {}", self.lambda_name);
        let payload = serde_json::to_string(&args)?;
        debug!(?payload, "Sending payload");
        self.lambda_client
            .invoke()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .payload(Blob::new(payload))
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)
    }
    // snippet-end:[lambda.rust.scenario.invoke]

    // snippet-start:[lambda.rust.scenario.update_function_code]
    /** Given a Path to a zip file, update the function's code and wait for the
update to finish. */
    pub async fn update_function_code(
        &self,
        zip_file: PathBuf,
        key: String,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionCodeOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        let function_code = self.prepare_function(zip_file, Some(key)).await?;

        info!("Updating code for {}", self.lambda_name);
        let update = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_code()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .s3_bucket(self.bucket.clone())
            .s3_key(function_code.s3_key().unwrap().to_string())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;
```

```
        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(update)
    }
    // snippet-end:[lambda.rust.scenario.update_function_code]

    // snippet-start:[lambda.rust.scenario.update_function_configuration]
    /** Update the environment for a function. */
    pub async fn update_function_configuration(
        &self,
        environment: Environment,
    ) -> Result<UpdateFunctionConfigurationOutput, anyhow::Error> {
        info!(
            ?environment,
            "Updating environment for {}", self.lambda_name
        );
        let updated = self
            .lambda_client
            .update_function_configuration()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .environment(environment)
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from)?;

        self.wait_for_function_ready().await?;

        Ok(updated)
    }
    // snippet-end:[lambda.rust.scenario.update_function_configuration]

    // snippet-start:[lambda.rust.scenario.delete_function]
    /** Delete a function and its role, and if possible or necessary, its associated
code object and bucket. */
    pub async fn delete_function(
        &self,
        location: Option<String>,
    ) -> (
        Result<DeleteFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Result<DeleteRoleOutput, anyhow::Error>,
        Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
    ) {
        info!("Deleting lambda function {}", self.lambda_name);
        let delete_function = self
```

```
            .lambda_client
            .delete_function()
            .function_name(self.lambda_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        info!("Deleting iam role {}", self.role_name);
        let delete_role = self
            .iam_client
            .delete_role()
            .role_name(self.role_name.clone())
            .send()
            .await
            .map_err(anyhow::Error::from);

        let delete_object: Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>> =
            if let Some(location) = location {
                info!("Deleting object {location}");
                Some(
                    self.s3_client
                        .delete_object()
                        .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
                        .key(location)
                        .send()
                        .await
                        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from),
                )
            } else {
                info!(?location, "Skipping delete object");
                None
            };

        (delete_function, delete_role, delete_object)
    }
    // snippet-end:[lambda.rust.scenario.delete_function]

    pub async fn cleanup(
        &self,
        location: Option<String>,
    ) -> (
        (
            Result<DeleteFunctionOutput, anyhow::Error>,
            Result<DeleteRoleOutput, anyhow::Error>,
```

```
            Option<Result<DeleteObjectOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
        ),
        Option<Result<DeleteBucketOutput, anyhow::Error>>,
    ) {
        let delete_function = self.delete_function(location).await;

        let delete_bucket = if self.own_bucket {
            info!("Deleting bucket {}", self.bucket);
            if delete_function.2.is_none() ||
 delete_function.2.as_ref().unwrap().is_ok() {
                Some(
                    self.s3_client
                        .delete_bucket()
                        .bucket(self.bucket.clone())
                        .send()
                        .await
                        .map_err(anyhow::Error::from),
                )
            } else {
                None
            }
        } else {
            info!("No bucket to clean up");
            None
        };

        (delete_function, delete_bucket)
    }
}

/**
 * Testing occurs primarily as an integration test running the `scenario` bin
 successfully.
 * Each action relies deeply on the internal workings and state of Amazon Simple
 Storage Service (Amazon S3), Lambda, and IAM working together.
 * It is therefore infeasible to mock the clients to test the individual actions.
 */
#[cfg(test)]
mod test {
    use super::{InvokeArgs, Operation};
    use serde_json::json;

    /** Make sure that the JSON output of serializing InvokeArgs is what's expected
 by the calculator. */
```

```
    #[test]
    fn test_serialize() {
        assert_eq!(json!(InvokeArgs::Increment(5)), 5);
        assert_eq!(
            json!(InvokeArgs::Arithmetic(Operation::Plus, 5, 7)).to_string(),
            r#"{"op":"plus","i":5,"j":7}"#.to_string(),
        );
    }
}
```

從前端到後端執行該案例的二進位檔案，使用命令列旗標來控制某些行為。此檔案是套件中的 src/bin/scenario.rs。

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

/*
## Service actions

Service actions wrap the SDK call, taking a client and any specific parameters
 necessary for the call.

* CreateFunction
* GetFunction
* ListFunctions
* Invoke
* UpdateFunctionCode
* UpdateFunctionConfiguration
* DeleteFunction

## Scenario
A scenario runs at a command prompt and prints output to the user on the result
 of each service action. A scenario can run in one of two ways: straight through,
 printing out progress as it goes, or as an interactive question/answer script.

## Getting started with functions

Use an SDK to manage AWS Lambda functions: create a function, invoke it, update its
 code, invoke it again, view its output and logs, and delete it.

This scenario uses two Lambda handlers:
_Note: Handlers don't use AWS SDK API calls._
```

```
The increment handler is straightforward:

1. It accepts a number, increments it, and returns the new value.
2. It performs simple logging of the result.

The arithmetic handler is more complex:
1. It accepts a set of actions ['plus', 'minus', 'times', 'divided-by'] and two
 numbers, and returns the result of the calculation.
2. It uses an environment variable to control log level (such as DEBUG, INFO,
 WARNING, ERROR).
It logs a few things at different levels, such as:
    * DEBUG: Full event data.
    * INFO: The calculation result.
    * WARN~ING~: When a divide by zero error occurs.
    * This will be the typical `RUST_LOG` variable.


The steps of the scenario are:

1. Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that meets the following
 requirements:
    * Has an assume_role policy that grants 'lambda.amazonaws.com' the
 'sts:AssumeRole' action.
    * Attaches the 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole' managed role.
    * _You must wait for ~10 seconds after the role is created before you can use
 it!_
2. Create a function (CreateFunction) for the increment handler by packaging it as a
 zip and doing one of the following:
    * Adding it with CreateFunction Code.ZipFile.
    * --or--
    * Uploading it to Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and adding it with
 CreateFunction Code.S3Bucket/S3Key.
    * _Note: Zipping the file does not have to be done in code._
    * If you have a waiter, use it to wait until the function is active. Otherwise,
 call GetFunction until State is Active.
3. Invoke the function with a number and print the result.
4. Update the function (UpdateFunctionCode) to the arithmetic handler by packaging
 it as a zip and doing one of the following:
    * Adding it with UpdateFunctionCode ZipFile.
    * --or--
    * Uploading it to Amazon S3 and adding it with UpdateFunctionCode S3Bucket/
S3Key.
```

```
5. Call GetFunction until Configuration.LastUpdateStatus is 'Successful' (or
 'Failed').
6. Update the environment variable by calling UpdateFunctionConfiguration and pass
 it a log level, such as:
    * Environment={'Variables': {'RUST_LOG': 'TRACE'}}
7. Invoke the function with an action from the list and a couple of values. Include
 LogType='Tail' to get logs in the result. Print the result of the calculation and
 the log.
8. [Optional] Invoke the function to provoke a divide-by-zero error and show the log
 result.
9. List all functions for the account, using pagination (ListFunctions).
10. Delete the function (DeleteFunction).
11. Delete the role.

Each step should use the function created in Service Actions to abstract calling the
 SDK.
 */

use aws_sdk_lambda::{operation::invoke::InvokeOutput, types::Environment};
use clap::Parser;
use std::{collections::HashMap, path::PathBuf};
use tracing::{debug, info, warn};
use tracing_subscriber::EnvFilter;

use lambda_code_examples::actions::{
    InvokeArgs::{Arithmetic, Increment},
    LambdaManager, Operation,
};

#[derive(Debug, Parser)]
pub struct Opt {
    /// The AWS Region.
    #[structopt(short, long)]
    pub region: Option<String>,

    // The bucket to use for the FunctionCode.
    #[structopt(short, long)]
    pub bucket: Option<String>,

    // The name of the Lambda function.
    #[structopt(short, long)]
    pub lambda_name: Option<String>,

    // The number to increment.
```

```
    #[structopt(short, long, default_value = "12")]
    pub inc: i32,

    // The left operand.
    #[structopt(long, default_value = "19")]
    pub num_a: i32,

    // The right operand.
    #[structopt(long, default_value = "23")]
    pub num_b: i32,

    // The arithmetic operation.
    #[structopt(short, long, default_value = "plus")]
    pub operation: Operation,

    #[structopt(long)]
    pub cleanup: Option<bool>,

    #[structopt(long)]
    pub no_cleanup: Option<bool>,
}

fn code_path(lambda: &str) -> PathBuf {
    PathBuf::from(format!("../target/lambda/{lambda}/bootstrap.zip"))
}

// snippet-start:[lambda.rust.scenario.log_invoke_output]
fn log_invoke_output(invoke: &InvokeOutput, message: &str) {
    if let Some(payload) = invoke.payload().cloned() {
        let payload = String::from_utf8(payload.into_inner());
        info!(?payload, message);
    } else {
        info!("Could not extract payload")
    }
    if let Some(logs) = invoke.log_result() {
        debug!(?logs, "Invoked function logs")
    } else {
        debug!("Invoked function had no logs")
    }
}
// snippet-end:[lambda.rust.scenario.log_invoke_output]

async fn main_block(
    opt: &Opt,
```

```
    manager: &LambdaManager,
    code_location: String,
) -> Result<(), anyhow::Error> {
    let invoke = manager.invoke(Increment(opt.inc)).await?;
    log_invoke_output(&invoke, "Invoked function configured as increment");

    let update_code = manager
        .update_function_code(code_path("arithmetic"), code_location.clone())
        .await?;

    let code_sha256 = update_code.code_sha256().unwrap_or("Unknown SHA");
    info!(?code_sha256, "Updated function code with arithmetic.zip");

    let arithmetic_args = Arithmetic(opt.operation, opt.num_a, opt.num_b);
    let invoke = manager.invoke(arithmetic_args).await?;
    log_invoke_output(&invoke, "Invoked function configured as arithmetic");

    let update = manager
        .update_function_configuration(
            Environment::builder()
                .set_variables(Some(HashMap::from([(
                    "RUST_LOG".to_string(),
                    "trace".to_string(),
                )])))
                .build(),
        )
        .await?;
    let updated_environment = update.environment();
    info!(?updated_environment, "Updated function configuration");

    let invoke = manager
        .invoke(Arithmetic(opt.operation, opt.num_a, opt.num_b))
        .await?;
    log_invoke_output(
        &invoke,
        "Invoked function configured as arithmetic with increased logging",
    );

    let invoke = manager
        .invoke(Arithmetic(Operation::DividedBy, opt.num_a, 0))
        .await?;
    log_invoke_output(
        &invoke,
        "Invoked function configured as arithmetic with divide by zero",
```

```
    );

    Ok::<(), anyhow::Error>(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .without_time()
        .with_file(true)
        .with_line_number(true)
        .with_env_filter(EnvFilter::from_default_env())
        .init();

    let opt = Opt::parse();
    let manager = LambdaManager::load_from_env(opt.lambda_name.clone(),
 opt.bucket.clone()).await;

    let key = match manager.create_function(code_path("increment")).await {
        Ok(init) => {
            info!(?init, "Created function, initially with increment.zip");
            let run_block = main_block(&opt, &manager, init.clone()).await;
            info!(?run_block, "Finished running example, cleaning up");
            Some(init)
        }
        Err(err) => {
            warn!(?err, "Error happened when initializing function");
            None
        }
    };

    if Some(false) == opt.cleanup || Some(true) == opt.no_cleanup {
        info!("Skipping cleanup")
    } else {
        let delete = manager.cleanup(key).await;
        info!(?delete, "Deleted function & cleaned up resources");
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction

- GetFunction
- Invoke
- ListFunctions
- UpdateFunctionCode
- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

無伺服器範例

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收從 Kinesis 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 Kinesis 承載、從 Base64 解碼，並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 使用 Lambda 消耗 Kinesis 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::kinesis::KinesisEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        tracing::info!("EventId:
 {}",record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default());

        let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(&record.kinesis.data);

        match record_data {
```

```
            Ok(data) => {
                // log the record data
                tracing::info!("Data: {}", data);
            }
            Err(e) => {
                tracing::error!("Error: {}", e);
            }
        }
    });

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

從 DynamoDB 觸發程序叫用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過從 DynamoDB 串流接收記錄而觸發的事件。此函數會擷取 DynamoDB 承載並記錄記錄內容。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 與 Lambda 一起使用 DynamoDB 事件。

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

use lambda_runtime::{service_fn, tracing, Error, LambdaEvent};
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord},
   };


// Built with the following dependencies:
//lambda_runtime = "0.11.1"
//serde_json = "1.0"
//tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }
//aws_lambda_events = "0.15.0"

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->Result<(), Error> {

    let records = &event.payload.records;
    tracing::info!("event payload: {:?}",records);
    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(());
    }

    for record in records{
        log_dynamo_dbrecord(record);
    }

    tracing::info!("Dynamo db records processed");

    // Prepare the response
    Ok(())

}

fn log_dynamo_dbrecord(record: &EventRecord)-> Result<(), Error>{
    tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);
    tracing::info!("EventName: {}", record.event_name);
    tracing::info!("DynamoDB Record: {:?}", record.change );
```

```
    Ok(())

}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
    .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
    .with_target(false)
    .without_time()
    .init();

    let func = service_fn(function_handler);
    lambda_runtime::run(func).await?;
    Ok(())

}
```

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體而觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::s3::S3Event;
use aws_sdk_s3::{Client};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};


/// Main function
```

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    // Initialize the AWS SDK for Rust
    let config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let s3_client = Client::new(&config);

    let res = run(service_fn(|request: LambdaEvent<S3Event>| {
        function_handler(&s3_client, request)
    })).await;

    res
}

async fn function_handler(
    s3_client: &Client,
    evt: LambdaEvent<S3Event>
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing::info!(records = ?evt.payload.records.len(), "Received request from
 SQS");

    if evt.payload.records.len() == 0 {
        tracing::info!("Empty S3 event received");
    }

    let bucket = evt.payload.records[0].s3.bucket.name.as_ref().expect("Bucket name
 to exist");
    let key = evt.payload.records[0].s3.object.key.as_ref().expect("Object key to
 exist");

    tracing::info!("Request is for {} and object {}", bucket, key);

    let s3_get_object_result = s3_client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await;
```

```
    match s3_get_object_result {
        Ok(_) => tracing::info!("S3 Get Object success, the s3GetObjectResult
 contains a 'body' property of type ByteStream"),
        Err(_) => tracing::info!("Failure with S3 Get Object request")
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收來自 SNS 主題的訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sns::SnsEvent;
use aws_lambda_events::sns::SnsRecord;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
use tracing::info;

// Built with the following dependencies:
//  aws_lambda_events = { version = "0.10.0", default-features = false, features =
 ["sns"] }
//  lambda_runtime = "0.8.1"
//  tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//  tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//  tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SnsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    for event in event.payload.records {
        process_record(&event)?;
```

```
    }

    Ok(())
}

fn process_record(record: &SnsRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    info!("Processing SNS Message: {}", record.sns.message);

    // Implement your record handling code here.

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 SQS 佇列接收訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 與 Lambda 一起使用 SQS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sqs::SqsEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
```

```
async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        // process the record
        tracing::info!("Message body: {}",
 record.body.as_deref().unwrap_or_default())
    });

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

使用 Kinesis 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例顯示如何針對接收來自 Kinesis 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 使用 Lambda 報告 Kinesis 批次項目故障。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::kinesis::KinesisEvent,
```

```
    kinesis::KinesisEventRecord,
    streams::{KinesisBatchItemFailure, KinesisEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<KinesisEvent>) ->
 Result<KinesisEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = KinesisEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    if event.payload.records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in &event.payload.records {
        tracing::info!(
            "EventId: {}",
            record.event_id.as_deref().unwrap_or_default()
        );

        let record_processing_result = process_record(record);

        if record_processing_result.is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(KinesisBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.kinesis.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!(
        "Successfully processed {} records",
        event.payload.records.len()
    );

    Ok(response)
}
```

```
fn process_record(record: &KinesisEventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let record_data = std::str::from_utf8(record.kinesis.data.as_slice());

    if let Some(err) = record_data.err() {
        tracing::error!("Error: {}", err);
        return Err(Error::from(err));
    }

    let record_data = record_data.unwrap_or_default();

    // do something interesting with the data
    tracing::info!("Data: {}", record_data);

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

使用 DynamoDB 觸發程序報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 DynamoDB 串流之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 使用 Lambda 報告批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::dynamodb::{Event, EventRecord, StreamRecord},
    streams::{DynamoDbBatchItemFailure, DynamoDbEventResponse},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

/// Process the stream record
fn process_record(record: &EventRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let stream_record: &StreamRecord = &record.change;

    // process your stream record here...
    tracing::info!("Data: {:?}", stream_record);

    Ok(())
}

/// Main Lambda handler here...
async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<Event>) ->
 Result<DynamoDbEventResponse, Error> {
    let mut response = DynamoDbEventResponse {
        batch_item_failures: vec![],
    };

    let records = &event.payload.records;

    if records.is_empty() {
        tracing::info!("No records found. Exiting.");
        return Ok(response);
    }

    for record in records {
        tracing::info!("EventId: {}", record.event_id);

        // Couldn't find a sequence number
        if record.change.sequence_number.is_none() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: Some("".to_string()),
            });
            return Ok(response);
        }
```

```
        // Process your record here...
        if process_record(record).is_err() {
            response.batch_item_failures.push(DynamoDbBatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.change.sequence_number.clone(),
            });
            /* Since we are working with streams, we can return the failed item
 immediately.
            Lambda will immediately begin to retry processing from this failed item
 onwards. */
            return Ok(response);
        }
    }

    tracing::info!("Successfully processed {} record(s)", records.len());

    Ok(response)
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::sqs::{SqsBatchResponse, SqsEvent},
    sqs::{BatchItemFailure, SqsMessage},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn process_record(_: &SqsMessage) -> Result<(), Error> {
    Err(Error::from("Error processing message"))
}

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) -> Result<SqsBatchResponse,
 Error> {
    let mut batch_item_failures = Vec::new();
    for record in event.payload.records {
        match process_record(&record).await {
            Ok(_) => (),
            Err(_) => batch_item_failures.push(BatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.message_id.unwrap(),
            }),
        }
    }

    Ok(SqsBatchResponse {
        batch_item_failures,
    })
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

MediaLive 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作及實作常見案例 MediaLive。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`ListInputs`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListInputs`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

在區域中列出您的 MediaLive 輸入名稱和 ARN。

```
async fn show_inputs(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let input_list = client.list_inputs().send().await?;

    for i in input_list.inputs() {
        let input_arn = i.arn().unwrap_or_default();
        let input_name = i.name().unwrap_or_default();

        println!("Input Name : {}", input_name);
        println!("Input ARN : {}", input_arn);
```

```
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListInputs中的 Rust API 參考資料。

MediaPackage 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作及實作常見案例 MediaPackage。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`ListChannels`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListChannels`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出頻道 ARN 和說明。

```
async fn show_channels(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    let list_channels = client.list_channels().send().await?;

    println!("Channels:");

    for c in list_channels.channels() {
        let description = c.description().unwrap_or_default();
        let arn = c.arn().unwrap_or_default();

        println!("  Description : {}", description);
        println!("  ARN :         {}", arn);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListChannels中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`ListOriginEndpoints`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListOriginEndpoints`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

列出您的端點說明和 URL。

```
async fn show_endpoints(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let or_endpoints = client.list_origin_endpoints().send().await?;

    println!("Endpoints:");

    for e in or_endpoints.origin_endpoints() {
        let endpoint_url = e.url().unwrap_or_default();
        let endpoint_description = e.description().unwrap_or_default();
        println!("  Description: {}", endpoint_description);
        println!("  URL :        {}", endpoint_url);
```

```
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListOriginEndpoints中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Amazon Polly 示例使用 SDK 的 Rust

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon Polly 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DescribeVoices`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeVoices`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn list_voices(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_voices().send().await?;
```

```
    println!("Voices:");

    let voices = resp.voices();
    for voice in voices {
        println!("  Name:     {}", voice.name().unwrap_or("No name!"));
        println!(
            "  Language: {}",
            voice.language_name().unwrap_or("No language!")
        );

        println!();
    }

    println!("Found {} voices", voices.len());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeVoices中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`ListLexicons`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListLexicons`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_lexicons(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_lexicons().send().await?;

    println!("Lexicons:");

    let lexicons = resp.lexicons();

    for lexicon in lexicons {
        println!("  Name:     {}", lexicon.name().unwrap_or_default());
        println!(
```

```
            "  Language: {:?}\n",
            lexicon
                .attributes()
                .as_ref()
                .map(|attrib| attrib
                    .language_code
                    .as_ref()
                    .expect("languages must have language codes"))
                .expect("languages must have attributes")
        );
    }

    println!();
    println!("Found {} lexicons.", lexicons.len());
    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListLexicons中的 Rust API 參考資料。

PutLexicon

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutLexicon。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_lexicon(client: &Client, name: &str, from: &str, to: &str) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    let content = format!("<?xml version=\"1.0\" encoding=\"UTF-8\"?>
    <lexicon version=\"1.0\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon
\" xmlns:xsi=\"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance\"
    xsi:schemaLocation=\"http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon http://
www.w3.org/TR/2007/CR-pronunciation-lexicon-20071212/pls.xsd\"
    alphabet=\"ipa\" xml:lang=\"en-US\">
    <lexeme><grapheme>{}</grapheme><alias>{}</alias></lexeme>
```

```
    </lexicon>", from, to);

    client
        .put_lexicon()
        .name(name)
        .content(content)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Added lexicon");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutLexicon中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SynthesizeSpeech

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SynthesizeSpeech。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn synthesize(client: &Client, filename: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let content = fs::read_to_string(filename);

    let resp = client
        .synthesize_speech()
        .output_format(OutputFormat::Mp3)
        .text(content.unwrap())
        .voice_id(VoiceId::Joanna)
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Get MP3 data from response and save it
    let mut blob = resp
        .audio_stream
```

```
        .collect()
        .await
        .expect("failed to read data");

    let parts: Vec<&str> = filename.split('.').collect();
    let out_file = format!("{}{}", String::from(parts[0]), ".mp3");

    let mut file = tokio::fs::File::create(out_file)
        .await
        .expect("failed to create file");

    file.write_all_buf(&mut blob)
        .await
        .expect("failed to write to file");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK SynthesizeSpeech中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 QLDB 範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何透過使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 與 QLDB 來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`CreateLedger`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateLedger`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_ledger(client: &Client, ledger: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let result = client
        .create_ledger()
        .name(ledger)
        .permissions_mode(PermissionsMode::AllowAll)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("ARN: {}", result.arn().unwrap());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateLedger中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`ListLedgers`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListLedgers`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_ledgers(client: &QLDBClient) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let mut pages = client.list_ledgers().into_paginator().page_size(2).send();

    while let Some(page) = pages.next().await {
        println!("* {:?}", page); //Prints an entire page of ledgers.
        for ledger in page.unwrap().ledgers() {
```

```
            println!("* {:?}", ledger); //Prints the LedgerSummary of a single
 ledger.
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListLedgers中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Amazon RDS 數據服務示例使用開發套件

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon RDS 資料服務來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`ExecuteStatement`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ExecuteStatement`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn query_cluster(
```

```
    client: &Client,
    cluster_arn: &str,
    query: &str,
    secret_arn: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let st = client
        .execute_statement()
        .resource_arn(cluster_arn)
        .database("postgres") // Do not confuse this with db instance name
        .sql(query)
        .secret_arn(secret_arn);

    let result = st.send().await?;

    println!("{:?}", result);
    println!();

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ExecuteStatement中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 53 路線示例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 Rust 適用於 Route 53 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

ListHostedZones

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListHostedZones`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_host_info(client: &aws_sdk_route53::Client) -> Result<(),
 aws_sdk_route53::Error> {
    let hosted_zone_count = client.get_hosted_zone_count().send().await?;

    println!(
        "Number of hosted zones in region : {}",
        hosted_zone_count.hosted_zone_count(),
    );

    let hosted_zones = client.list_hosted_zones().send().await?;

    println!("Zones:");

    for hz in hosted_zones.hosted_zones() {
        let zone_name = hz.name();
        let zone_id = hz.id();

        println!("  ID :   {}", zone_id);
        println!("  Name : {}", zone_name);
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListHostedZones中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Amazon S3 示例使用 SDK 進行 Rust

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon S3 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例
- 無伺服器範例

動作

CompleteMultipartUpload

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CompleteMultipartUpload`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
    .complete_multipart_upload()
    .bucket(&bucket_name)
    .key(&key)
    .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
    .upload_id(upload_id)
    .send()
    .await
    .unwrap();
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CompleteMultipartUpload中的 Rust API 參考資料。

CopyObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CopyObject。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn copy_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    object_key: &str,
    target_key: &str,
) -> Result<CopyObjectOutput, SdkError<CopyObjectError>> {
    let mut source_bucket_and_object: String = "".to_owned();
    source_bucket_and_object.push_str(bucket_name);
    source_bucket_and_object.push('/');
    source_bucket_and_object.push_str(object_key);

    client
        .copy_object()
        .copy_source(source_bucket_and_object)
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(target_key)
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CopyObject中的 Rust API 參考資料。

CreateBucket

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateBucket。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn create_bucket(
    client: &Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    region: &str,
) -> Result<CreateBucketOutput, SdkError<CreateBucketError>> {
    let constraint = BucketLocationConstraint::from(region);
    let cfg = CreateBucketConfiguration::builder()
        .location_constraint(constraint)
        .build();
    client
        .create_bucket()
        .create_bucket_configuration(cfg)
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateBucket中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`CreateMultipartUpload`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateMultipartUpload`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
        .create_multipart_upload()
```

```
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .send()
        .await
        .unwrap();
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateMultipartUpload中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteBucket

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteBucket。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_bucket(client: &Client, bucket_name: &str) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    client.delete_bucket().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;
    println!("Bucket deleted");
    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteBucket中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteObject。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn remove_object(client: &Client, bucket: &str, key: &str) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    client
        .delete_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Object deleted.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteObject中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteObjects

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteObjects。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn delete_objects(client: &Client, bucket_name: &str) ->
 Result<Vec<String>, Error> {
    let objects = client.list_objects_v2().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;

    let mut delete_objects: Vec<ObjectIdentifier> = vec![];
    for obj in objects.contents() {
        let obj_id = ObjectIdentifier::builder()
            .set_key(Some(obj.key().unwrap().to_string()))
            .build()
            .map_err(Error::from)?;
        delete_objects.push(obj_id);
    }
```

```
    let return_keys = delete_objects.iter().map(|o| o.key.clone()).collect();

    if !delete_objects.is_empty() {
        client
            .delete_objects()
            .bucket(bucket_name)
            .delete(
                Delete::builder()
                    .set_objects(Some(delete_objects))
                    .build()
                    .map_err(Error::from)?,
            )
            .send()
            .await?;
    }

    let objects: ListObjectsV2Output =
 client.list_objects_v2().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;

    eprintln!("{objects:?}");

    match objects.key_count {
        Some(0) => Ok(return_keys),
        _ => Err(Error::unhandled(
            "There were still objects left in the bucket.",
        )),
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteObjects中的 Rust API 參考資料。

GetBucketLocation

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetBucketLocation`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_buckets(strict: bool, client: &Client, region: &str) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    let resp = client.list_buckets().send().await?;
    let buckets = resp.buckets();
    let num_buckets = buckets.len();

    let mut in_region = 0;

    for bucket in buckets {
        if strict {
            let r = client
                .get_bucket_location()
                .bucket(bucket.name().unwrap_or_default())
                .send()
                .await?;

            if r.location_constraint().unwrap().as_ref() == region {
                println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
                in_region += 1;
            }
        } else {
            println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
        }
    }

    println!();
    if strict {
        println!(
            "Found {} buckets in the {} region out of a total of {} buckets.",
            in_region, region, num_buckets
        );
    } else {
        println!("Found {} buckets in all regions.", num_buckets);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetBucketLocation中的 Rust API 參考資料。

GetObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObject。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn get_object(client: Client, opt: Opt) -> Result<usize, anyhow::Error> {
    trace!("bucket:      {}", opt.bucket);
    trace!("object:      {}", opt.object);
    trace!("destination: {}", opt.destination.display());

    let mut file = File::create(opt.destination.clone())?;

    let mut object = client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(opt.bucket)
        .key(opt.object)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let mut byte_count = 0_usize;
    while let Some(bytes) = object.body.try_next().await? {
        let bytes_len = bytes.len();
        file.write_all(&bytes)?;
        trace!("Intermediate write of {bytes_len}");
        byte_count += bytes_len;
    }

    Ok(byte_count)
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetObject中的 Rust API 參考資料。

ListBuckets

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListBuckets。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_buckets(strict: bool, client: &Client, region: &str) -> Result<(),
 Error> {
    let resp = client.list_buckets().send().await?;
    let buckets = resp.buckets();
    let num_buckets = buckets.len();

    let mut in_region = 0;

    for bucket in buckets {
        if strict {
            let r = client
                .get_bucket_location()
                .bucket(bucket.name().unwrap_or_default())
                .send()
                .await?;

            if r.location_constraint().unwrap().as_ref() == region {
                println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
                in_region += 1;
            }
        } else {
            println!("{}", bucket.name().unwrap_or_default());
        }
    }

    println!();
    if strict {
        println!(
            "Found {} buckets in the {} region out of a total of {} buckets.",
            in_region, region, num_buckets
        );
    } else {
        println!("Found {} buckets in all regions.", num_buckets);
    }

    Ok(())
```

```
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListBuckets中的 Rust API 參考資料。

ListObjectVersions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListObjectVersions。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_versions(client: &Client, bucket: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_object_versions().bucket(bucket).send().await?;

    for version in resp.versions() {
        println!("{}", version.key().unwrap_or_default());
        println!("  version ID: {}", version.version_id().unwrap_or_default());
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListObjectVersions中的 Rust API 參考資料。

ListObjectsV2

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListObjectsV2。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn list_objects(client: &Client, bucket: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let mut response = client
        .list_objects_v2()
        .bucket(bucket.to_owned())
        .max_keys(10) // In this example, go 10 at a time.
        .into_paginator()
        .send();

    while let Some(result) = response.next().await {
        match result {
            Ok(output) => {
                for object in output.contents() {
                    println!(" - {}", object.key().unwrap_or("Unknown"));
                }
            }
            Err(err) => {
                eprintln!("{err:?}")
            }
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK 中的 ListObjectsV2 以取得 Rust API 參考資料。

PutObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutObject`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
pub async fn upload_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
```

```
    file_name: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<PutObjectOutput, SdkError<PutObjectError>> {
    let body = ByteStream::from_path(Path::new(file_name)).await;
    client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(key)
        .body(body.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutObject中的 Rust API 參考資料。

UploadPart

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UploadPart`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let upload_part_res = client
            .upload_part()
            .key(&key)
            .bucket(&bucket_name)
            .upload_id(upload_id)
            .body(stream)
            .part_number(part_number)
            .send()
            .await?;
        upload_parts.push(
            CompletedPart::builder()
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );
```

```
    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
 CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK UploadPart中的 Rust API 參考資料。

案例

建立預先簽章 URL

下列程式碼範例示範如何為 Amazon S3 建立預先簽署的 URL 並上傳物件。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立對 GET 和 PUT S3 物件的預先簽署請求。

```
async fn get_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket: &str,
    object: &str,
    expires_in: u64,
) -> Result<(), Box<dyn Error>> {
    let expires_in = Duration::from_secs(expires_in);
    let presigned_request = client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(object)
        .presigned(PresigningConfig::expires_in(expires_in)?)
        .await?;

    println!("Object URI: {}", presigned_request.uri());

    Ok(())
}
```

```
async fn put_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket: &str,
    object: &str,
    expires_in: u64,
) -> Result<(), Box<dyn Error>> {
    let expires_in = Duration::from_secs(expires_in);

    let presigned_request = client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(object)
        .presigned(PresigningConfig::expires_in(expires_in)?)
        .await?;

    println!("Object URI: {}", presigned_request.uri());

    Ok(())
}
```

從儲存貯體中取得物件 (如果其已修改的話)

下列程式碼範例示範如何從 S3 儲存貯體中物件讀取資料，但僅在自上次擷取時後該儲存貯體尚未修改時才能進行此讀取。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
use aws_sdk_s3::{
    error::SdkError,
    operation::head_object::HeadObjectError,
    primitives::{ByteStream, DateTime, DateTimeFormat},
    Client, Error,
};
use tracing::{error, warn};
```

```
const KEY: &str = "key";
const BODY: &str = "Hello, world!";

/// Demonstrate how `if-modified-since` reports that matching objects haven't
/// changed.
///
/// # Steps
/// - Create a bucket.
/// - Put an object in the bucket.
/// - Get the bucket headers.
/// - Get the bucket headers again but only if modified.
/// - Delete the bucket.
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt::init();

    // Get a new UUID to use when creating a unique bucket name.
    let uuid = uuid::Uuid::new_v4();

    // Load the AWS configuration from the environment.
    let client = Client::new(&aws_config::load_from_env().await);

    // Generate a unique bucket name using the previously generated UUID.
    // Then create a new bucket with that name.
    let bucket_name = format!("if-modified-since-{uuid}");
    client
        .create_bucket()
        .bucket(bucket_name.clone())
        .send()
        .await?;

    // Create a new object in the bucket whose name is `KEY` and whose
    // contents are `BODY`.
    let put_object_output = client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .body(ByteStream::from_static(BODY.as_bytes()))
        .send()
        .await;

    // If the `PutObject` succeeded, get the eTag string from it. Otherwise,
    // report an error and return an empty string.
```

```
    let e_tag_1 = match put_object_output {
        Ok(put_object) => put_object.e_tag.unwrap(),
        Err(err) => {
            error!("{err:?}");
            String::new()
        }
    };

    // Request the object's headers.
    let head_object_output = client
        .head_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .send()
        .await;

    // If the `HeadObject` request succeeded, create a tuple containing the
    // values of the headers `last-modified` and `etag`. If the request
    // failed, return the error in a tuple instead.
    let (last_modified, e_tag_2) = match head_object_output {
        Ok(head_object) => (
            Ok(head_object.last_modified().cloned().unwrap()),
            head_object.e_tag.unwrap(),
        ),
        Err(err) => (Err(err), String::new()),
    };

    warn!("last modified: {last_modified:?}");
    assert_eq!(
        e_tag_1, e_tag_2,
        "PutObject and first GetObject had differing eTags"
    );

    println!("First value of last_modified: {last_modified:?}");
    println!("First tag: {}\n", e_tag_1);

    // Send a second `HeadObject` request. This time, the `if_modified_since`
    // option is specified, giving the `last_modified` value returned by the
    // first call to `HeadObject`.
    //
    // Since the object hasn't been changed, and there are no other objects in
    // the bucket, there should be no matching objects.

    let head_object_output = client
```

```
        .head_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .if_modified_since(last_modified.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await;

    // If the `HeadObject` request succeeded, the result is a typle containing
    // the `last_modified` and `e_tag_1` properties. This is _not_ the expected
    // result.
    //
    // The _expected_ result of the second call to `HeadObject` is an
    // `SdkError::ServiceError` containing the HTTP error response. If that's
    // the case and the HTTP status is 304 (not modified), the output is a
    // tuple containing the values of the HTTP `last-modified` and `etag`
    // headers.
    //
    // If any other HTTP error occurred, the error is returned as an
    // `SdkError::ServiceError`.

    let (last_modified, e_tag_2): (Result<DateTime, SdkError<HeadObjectError>>,
String) =
        match head_object_output {
            Ok(head_object) => (
                Ok(head_object.last_modified().cloned().unwrap()),
                head_object.e_tag.unwrap(),
            ),
            Err(err) => match err {
                SdkError::ServiceError(err) => {
                    // Get the raw HTTP response. If its status is 304, the
                    // object has not changed. This is the expected code path.
                    let http = err.raw();
                    match http.status().as_u16() {
                        // If the HTTP status is 304: Not Modified, return a
                        // tuple containing the values of the HTTP
                        // `last-modified` and `etag` headers.
                        304 => (
                            Ok(DateTime::from_str(
                                http.headers().get("last-modified").unwrap(),
                                DateTimeFormat::HttpDate,
                            )
                            .unwrap()),
                            http.headers().get("etag").map(|t| t.into()).unwrap(),
                        ),
```

```
                        // Any other HTTP status code is returned as an
                        // `SdkError::ServiceError`.
                        _ => (Err(SdkError::ServiceError(err)), String::new()),
                    }
                }
                // Any other kind of error is returned in a tuple containing the
                // error and an empty string.
                _ => (Err(err), String::new()),
            },
        };

    warn!("last modified: {last_modified:?}");
    assert_eq!(
        e_tag_1, e_tag_2,
        "PutObject and second HeadObject had different eTags"
    );

    println!("Second value of last modified: {last_modified:?}");
    println!("Second tag: {}", e_tag_2);

    // Clean up by deleting the object and the bucket.
    client
        .delete_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .key(KEY)
        .send()
        .await?;

    client
        .delete_bucket()
        .bucket(bucket_name.as_str())
        .send()
        .await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetObject中的 Rust API 參考資料。

開始使用儲存貯體和物件

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立儲存貯體並上傳檔案到該儲存貯體。
- 從儲存貯體下載物件。
- 將物件複製至儲存貯體中的子文件夾。
- 列出儲存貯體中的物件。
- 刪除儲存貯體物件和該儲存貯體。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

案例中執行的二進制文件的程式碼。

```
use aws_config::meta::region::RegionProviderChain;
use aws_sdk_s3::{config::Region, Client};
use s3_service::error::Error;
use uuid::Uuid;


#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    let (region, client, bucket_name, file_name, key, target_key) =
 initialize_variables().await;

    if let Err(e) = run_s3_operations(region, client, bucket_name, file_name, key,
 target_key).await
    {
        println!("{:?}", e);
    };

    Ok(())
}

async fn initialize_variables() -> (Region, Client, String, String, String, String)
 {
    let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::first_try(Region::new("us-west-2"));
```

```
    let region = region_provider.region().await.unwrap();

    let shared_config = aws_config::from_env().region(region_provider).load().await;
    let client = Client::new(&shared_config);

    let bucket_name = format!("doc-example-bucket-{}", Uuid::new_v4());

    let file_name = "s3/testfile.txt".to_string();
    let key = "test file key name".to_string();
    let target_key = "target_key".to_string();

    (region, client, bucket_name, file_name, key, target_key)
}

async fn run_s3_operations(
    region: Region,
    client: Client,
    bucket_name: String,
    file_name: String,
    key: String,
    target_key: String,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    s3_service::create_bucket(&client, &bucket_name, region.as_ref()).await?;
    s3_service::upload_object(&client, &bucket_name, &file_name, &key).await?;
    let _object = s3_service::download_object(&client, &bucket_name, &key).await;
    s3_service::copy_object(&client, &bucket_name, &key, &target_key).await?;
    s3_service::list_objects(&client, &bucket_name).await?;
    s3_service::delete_objects(&client, &bucket_name).await?;
    s3_service::delete_bucket(&client, &bucket_name).await?;

    Ok(())
}
```

帶有常見動作的庫文件稱為二進制文件。

```
use aws_sdk_s3::operation::{
    copy_object::{CopyObjectError, CopyObjectOutput},
    create_bucket::{CreateBucketError, CreateBucketOutput},
    get_object::{GetObjectError, GetObjectOutput},
    list_objects_v2::ListObjectsV2Output,
```

```
    put_object::{PutObjectError, PutObjectOutput},
};
use aws_sdk_s3::types::{
    BucketLocationConstraint, CreateBucketConfiguration, Delete, ObjectIdentifier,
};
use aws_sdk_s3::{error::SdkError, primitives::ByteStream, Client};
use error::Error;
use std::path::Path;
use std::str;

pub mod error;

pub async fn delete_bucket(client: &Client, bucket_name: &str) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    client.delete_bucket().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;
    println!("Bucket deleted");
    Ok(())
}

pub async fn delete_objects(client: &Client, bucket_name: &str) ->
 Result<Vec<String>, Error> {
    let objects = client.list_objects_v2().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;

    let mut delete_objects: Vec<ObjectIdentifier> = vec![];
    for obj in objects.contents() {
        let obj_id = ObjectIdentifier::builder()
            .set_key(Some(obj.key().unwrap().to_string()))
            .build()
            .map_err(Error::from)?;
        delete_objects.push(obj_id);
    }

    let return_keys = delete_objects.iter().map(|o| o.key.clone()).collect();

    if !delete_objects.is_empty() {
        client
            .delete_objects()
            .bucket(bucket_name)
            .delete(
                Delete::builder()
                    .set_objects(Some(delete_objects))
                    .build()
                    .map_err(Error::from)?,
            )
```

```
            .send()
            .await?;
    }

    let objects: ListObjectsV2Output =
 client.list_objects_v2().bucket(bucket_name).send().await?;

    eprintln!("{objects:?}");

    match objects.key_count {
        Some(0) => Ok(return_keys),
        _ => Err(Error::unhandled(
            "There were still objects left in the bucket.",
        )),
    }
}

pub async fn list_objects(client: &Client, bucket: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let mut response = client
        .list_objects_v2()
        .bucket(bucket.to_owned())
        .max_keys(10) // In this example, go 10 at a time.
        .into_paginator()
        .send();

    while let Some(result) = response.next().await {
        match result {
            Ok(output) => {
                for object in output.contents() {
                    println!(" - {}", object.key().unwrap_or("Unknown"));
                }
            }
            Err(err) => {
                eprintln!("{err:?}")
            }
        }
    }

    Ok(())
}

pub async fn copy_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
```

```
    object_key: &str,
    target_key: &str,
) -> Result<CopyObjectOutput, SdkError<CopyObjectError>> {
    let mut source_bucket_and_object: String = "".to_owned();
    source_bucket_and_object.push_str(bucket_name);
    source_bucket_and_object.push('/');
    source_bucket_and_object.push_str(object_key);

    client
        .copy_object()
        .copy_source(source_bucket_and_object)
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(target_key)
        .send()
        .await
}

pub async fn download_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<GetObjectOutput, SdkError<GetObjectError>> {
    client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await
}

pub async fn upload_object(
    client: &Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    file_name: &str,
    key: &str,
) -> Result<PutObjectOutput, SdkError<PutObjectError>> {
    let body = ByteStream::from_path(Path::new(file_name)).await;
    client
        .put_object()
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .key(key)
        .body(body.unwrap())
        .send()
        .await
```

```
}

pub async fn create_bucket(
    client: &Client,
    bucket_name: &str,
    region: &str,
) -> Result<CreateBucketOutput, SdkError<CreateBucketError>> {
    let constraint = BucketLocationConstraint::from(region);
    let cfg = CreateBucketConfiguration::builder()
        .location_constraint(constraint)
        .build();
    client
        .create_bucket()
        .create_bucket_configuration(cfg)
        .bucket(bucket_name)
        .send()
        .await
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

使用 SDK 進行單元和整合測試

下列程式碼範例會示範如何在使用 AWS SDK 撰寫單元和整合測試時，以取得最佳實務技術的範例。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

Cargo.toml 用於測試範例。

```
[package]
name = "testing-examples"
version = "0.1.0"
authors = [
  "John Disanti <jdisanti@amazon.com>",
  "Doug Schwartz <dougsch@amazon.com>",
]
edition = "2021"

# snippet-start:[testing.rust.Cargo.toml]
[dependencies]
async-trait = "0.1.51"
aws-config = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["behavior-version-latest"] }
aws-credential-types = { version = "1.0.1", features = [ "hardcoded-
credentials", ] }
aws-sdk-s3 = { version = "1.4.0" }
aws-smithy-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
aws-smithy-runtime = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["test-util"] }
aws-smithy-runtime-api = { version = "1.0.1", features = ["test-util"] }
aws-types = { version = "1.0.1" }
clap = { version = "~4.4", features = ["derive"] }
http = "0.2.9"
mockall = "0.11.4"
serde_json = "1"
tokio = { version = "1.20.1", features = ["full"] }
tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3.15", features = ["env-filter"] }
# snippet-end:[testing.rust.Cargo.toml]

[[bin]]
name = "main"
path = "src/main.rs"
```

使用自動模擬和服務包裝函式的單元測試範例。

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

// snippet-start:[testing.rust.wrapper]
// snippet-start:[testing.rust.wrapper-uses]
use aws_sdk_s3 as s3;
```

```
#[allow(unused_imports)]
use mockall::automock;

use s3::operation::list_objects_v2::{ListObjectsV2Error, ListObjectsV2Output};
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.wrapper-uses]

// snippet-start:[testing.rust.wrapper-which-impl]
#[cfg(test)]
pub use MockS3Impl as S3;
#[cfg(not(test))]
pub use S3Impl as S3;
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.wrapper-which-impl]

// snippet-start:[testing.rust.wrapper-impl]
#[allow(dead_code)]
pub struct S3Impl {
    inner: s3::Client,
}

#[cfg_attr(test, automock)]
impl S3Impl {
    #[allow(dead_code)]
    pub fn new(inner: s3::Client) -> Self {
        Self { inner }
    }

    #[allow(dead_code)]
    pub async fn list_objects(
        &self,
        bucket: &str,
        prefix: &str,
        continuation_token: Option<String>,
    ) -> Result<ListObjectsV2Output, s3::error::SdkError<ListObjectsV2Error>> {
        self.inner
            .list_objects_v2()
            .bucket(bucket)
            .prefix(prefix)
            .set_continuation_token(continuation_token)
            .send()
            .await
    }
}
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.wrapper-impl]
```

```
// snippet-start:[testing.rust.wrapper-func]
#[allow(dead_code)]
pub async fn determine_prefix_file_size(
    // Now we take a reference to our trait object instead of the S3 client
    // s3_list: ListObjectsService,
    s3_list: S3,
    bucket: &str,
    prefix: &str,
) -> Result<usize, s3::Error> {
    let mut next_token: Option<String> = None;
    let mut total_size_bytes = 0;
    loop {
        let result = s3_list
            .list_objects(bucket, prefix, next_token.take())
            .await?;

        // Add up the file sizes we got back
        for object in result.contents() {
            total_size_bytes += object.size().unwrap_or(0) as usize;
        }

        // Handle pagination, and break the loop if there are no more pages
        next_token = result.next_continuation_token.clone();
        if next_token.is_none() {
            break;
        }
    }
    Ok(total_size_bytes)
}
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.wrapper-func]
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.wrapper]

// snippet-start:[testing.rust.wrapper-test-mod]
#[cfg(test)]
mod test {
    // snippet-start:[testing.rust.wrapper-tests]
    use super::*;
    use mockall::predicate::eq;

    // snippet-start:[testing.rust.wrapper-test-single]
    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_single_page() {
        let mut mock = MockS3Impl::default();
        mock.expect_list_objects()
```

```
            .with(eq("test-bucket"), eq("test-prefix"), eq(None))
            .return_once(|_, _, _| {
                Ok(ListObjectsV2Output::builder()
                    .set_contents(Some(vec![
                        // Mock content for ListObjectsV2 response
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(5).build(),
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(2).build(),
                    ]))
                    .build())
            });

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(mock, "test-bucket", "test-prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Verify we got the correct total size back
        assert_eq!(7, size);
    }
    // snippet-end:[testing.rust.wrapper-test-single]

    // snippet-start:[testing.rust.wrapper-test-multiple]
    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_multiple_pages() {
        // Create the Mock instance with two pages of objects now
        let mut mock = MockS3Impl::default();
        mock.expect_list_objects()
            .with(eq("test-bucket"), eq("test-prefix"), eq(None))
            .return_once(|_, _, _| {
                Ok(ListObjectsV2Output::builder()
                    .set_contents(Some(vec![
                        // Mock content for ListObjectsV2 response
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(5).build(),
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(2).build(),
                    ]))
                    .set_next_continuation_token(Some("next".to_string()))
                    .build())
            });
        mock.expect_list_objects()
            .with(
                eq("test-bucket"),
                eq("test-prefix"),
                eq(Some("next".to_string())),
            )
```

```
            .return_once(|_, _, _| {
                Ok(ListObjectsV2Output::builder()
                    .set_contents(Some(vec![
                        // Mock content for ListObjectsV2 response
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(3).build(),
                        s3::types::Object::builder().size(9).build(),
                    ]))
                    .build())
            });

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(mock, "test-bucket", "test-prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        assert_eq!(19, size);
    }
    // snippet-end:[testing.rust.wrapper-test-multiple]
    // snippet-end:[testing.rust.wrapper-tests]
}
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.wrapper-test-mod]
```

集成測試示例使用 StaticReplayClient.

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

// snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay-uses]
use aws_sdk_s3 as s3;
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay-uses]

#[allow(dead_code)]
// snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay]
pub async fn determine_prefix_file_size(
    // Now we take a reference to our trait object instead of the S3 client
    // s3_list: ListObjectsService,
    s3: s3::Client,
    bucket: &str,
    prefix: &str,
) -> Result<usize, s3::Error> {
    let mut next_token: Option<String> = None;
    let mut total_size_bytes = 0;
```

```
    loop {
        let result = s3
            .list_objects_v2()
            .prefix(prefix)
            .bucket(bucket)
            .set_continuation_token(next_token.take())
            .send()
            .await?;

        // Add up the file sizes we got back
        for object in result.contents() {
            total_size_bytes += object.size().unwrap_or(0) as usize;
        }

        // Handle pagination, and break the loop if there are no more pages
        next_token = result.next_continuation_token.clone();
        if next_token.is_none() {
            break;
        }
    }
    Ok(total_size_bytes)
}
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay]

#[allow(dead_code)]
// snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay-tests]
// snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay-make-credentials]
fn make_s3_test_credentials() -> s3::config::Credentials {
    s3::config::Credentials::new(
        "ATESTCLIENT",
        "astestsecretkey",
        Some("atestsessiontoken".to_string()),
        None,
        "",
    )
}
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay-make-credentials]

// snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay-test-module]
#[cfg(test)]
mod test {
    // snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay-test-single]
    use super::*;
    use aws_config::BehaviorVersion;
```

```
    use aws_sdk_s3 as s3;
    use aws_smithy_runtime::client::http::test_util::{ReplayEvent,
 StaticReplayClient};
    use aws_smithy_types::body::SdkBody;

    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_single_page() {
        let page_1 = ReplayEvent::new(
                http::Request::builder()
                    .method("GET")
                    .uri("https://test-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?list-
type=2&prefix=test-prefix")
                    .body(SdkBody::empty())
                    .unwrap(),
                http::Response::builder()
                    .status(200)
                    .body(SdkBody::from(include_str!("./testing/response_1.xml")))
                    .unwrap(),
            );
        let replay_client = StaticReplayClient::new(vec![page_1]);
        let client: s3::Client = s3::Client::from_conf(
            s3::Config::builder()
                .behavior_version(BehaviorVersion::latest())
                .credentials_provider(make_s3_test_credentials())
                .region(s3::config::Region::new("us-east-1"))
                .http_client(replay_client.clone())
                .build(),
        );

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(client, "test-bucket", "test-prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();

        // Verify we got the correct total size back
        assert_eq!(7, size);
        replay_client.assert_requests_match(&[]);
    }
    // snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay-test-single]

    // snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay-test-multiple]
    #[tokio::test]
    async fn test_multiple_pages() {
        // snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay-create-replay]
```

```
        let page_1 = ReplayEvent::new(
                http::Request::builder()
                    .method("GET")
                    .uri("https://test-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?list-
type=2&prefix=test-prefix")
                    .body(SdkBody::empty())
                    .unwrap(),
                http::Response::builder()
                    .status(200)
                    .body(SdkBody::from(include_str!("./testing/
response_multi_1.xml")))
                    .unwrap(),
            );
        let page_2 = ReplayEvent::new(
                http::Request::builder()
                    .method("GET")
                    .uri("https://test-bucket.s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/?list-
type=2&prefix=test-prefix&continuation-token=next")
                    .body(SdkBody::empty())
                    .unwrap(),
                http::Response::builder()
                    .status(200)
                    .body(SdkBody::from(include_str!("./testing/
response_multi_2.xml")))
                    .unwrap(),
            );
        let replay_client = StaticReplayClient::new(vec![page_1, page_2]);
        // snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay-create-replay]
        // snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay-create-client]
        let client: s3::Client = s3::Client::from_conf(
            s3::Config::builder()
                .behavior_version(BehaviorVersion::latest())
                .credentials_provider(make_s3_test_credentials())
                .region(s3::config::Region::new("us-east-1"))
                .http_client(replay_client.clone())
                .build(),
        );
        // snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay-create-client]

        // Run the code we want to test with it
        // snippet-start:[testing.rust.replay-test-and-verify]
        let size = determine_prefix_file_size(client, "test-bucket", "test-prefix")
            .await
            .unwrap();
```

```
        assert_eq!(19, size);

        replay_client.assert_requests_match(&[]);
        // snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay-test-and-verify]
    }
    // snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay-test-multiple]
}
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay-tests]
// snippet-end:[testing.rust.replay-test-module]
```

上傳或下載大型檔案

下列程式碼範例示範如何將大型檔案上傳或下載到 Amazon S3，以及從 Amazon S3 上傳或下載。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用分段上傳以上傳物件。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
use std::fs::File;
use std::io::prelude::*;
use std::path::Path;

use aws_config::meta::region::RegionProviderChain;
use aws_sdk_s3::error::DisplayErrorContext;
use aws_sdk_s3::operation::{
    create_multipart_upload::CreateMultipartUploadOutput,
 get_object::GetObjectOutput,
};
use aws_sdk_s3::types::{CompletedMultipartUpload, CompletedPart};
use aws_sdk_s3::{config::Region, Client as S3Client};
use aws_smithy_types::byte_stream::{ByteStream, Length};
use rand::distributions::Alphanumeric;
use rand::{thread_rng, Rng};
use s3_service::error::Error;
```

```
use std::process;
use uuid::Uuid;

//In bytes, minimum chunk size of 5MB. Increase CHUNK_SIZE to send larger chunks.
const CHUNK_SIZE: u64 = 1024 * 1024 * 5;
const MAX_CHUNKS: u64 = 10000;

#[tokio::main]
pub async fn main() {
    if let Err(err) = run_example().await {
        eprintln!("Error: {}", DisplayErrorContext(err));
        process::exit(1);
    }
}

async fn run_example() -> Result<(), Error> {
    let shared_config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let client = S3Client::new(&shared_config);

    let bucket_name = format!("doc-example-bucket-{}", Uuid::new_v4());
    let region_provider = RegionProviderChain::first_try(Region::new("us-west-2"));
    let region = region_provider.region().await.unwrap();
    s3_service::create_bucket(&client, &bucket_name, region.as_ref()).await?;

    let key = "sample.txt".to_string();
    let multipart_upload_res: CreateMultipartUploadOutput = client
        .create_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .send()
        .await
        .unwrap();
    let upload_id = multipart_upload_res.upload_id().unwrap();

    //Create a file of random characters for the upload.
    let mut file = File::create(&key).expect("Could not create sample file.");
    // Loop until the file is 5 chunks.
    while file.metadata().unwrap().len() <= CHUNK_SIZE * 4 {
        let rand_string: String = thread_rng()
            .sample_iter(&Alphanumeric)
            .take(256)
            .map(char::from)
            .collect();
        let return_string: String = "\n".to_string();
```

```
        file.write_all(rand_string.as_ref())
            .expect("Error writing to file.");
        file.write_all(return_string.as_ref())
            .expect("Error writing to file.");
    }

    let path = Path::new(&key);
    let file_size = tokio::fs::metadata(path)
        .await
        .expect("it exists I swear")
        .len();

    let mut chunk_count = (file_size / CHUNK_SIZE) + 1;
    let mut size_of_last_chunk = file_size % CHUNK_SIZE;
    if size_of_last_chunk == 0 {
        size_of_last_chunk = CHUNK_SIZE;
        chunk_count -= 1;
    }

    if file_size == 0 {
        panic!("Bad file size.");
    }
    if chunk_count > MAX_CHUNKS {
        panic!("Too many chunks! Try increasing your chunk size.")
    }

    let mut upload_parts: Vec<CompletedPart> = Vec::new();

    for chunk_index in 0..chunk_count {
        let this_chunk = if chunk_count - 1 == chunk_index {
            size_of_last_chunk
        } else {
            CHUNK_SIZE
        };
        let stream = ByteStream::read_from()
            .path(path)
            .offset(chunk_index * CHUNK_SIZE)
            .length(Length::Exact(this_chunk))
            .build()
            .await
            .unwrap();
        //Chunk index needs to start at 0, but part numbers start at 1.
        let part_number = (chunk_index as i32) + 1;
        let upload_part_res = client
```

```
            .upload_part()
            .key(&key)
            .bucket(&bucket_name)
            .upload_id(upload_id)
            .body(stream)
            .part_number(part_number)
            .send()
            .await?;
        upload_parts.push(
            CompletedPart::builder()
                .e_tag(upload_part_res.e_tag.unwrap_or_default())
                .part_number(part_number)
                .build(),
        );
    }
    let completed_multipart_upload: CompletedMultipartUpload =
CompletedMultipartUpload::builder()
        .set_parts(Some(upload_parts))
        .build();

    let _complete_multipart_upload_res = client
        .complete_multipart_upload()
        .bucket(&bucket_name)
        .key(&key)
        .multipart_upload(completed_multipart_upload)
        .upload_id(upload_id)
        .send()
        .await
        .unwrap();

    let data: GetObjectOutput = s3_service::download_object(&client, &bucket_name,
&key).await?;
    let data_length: u64 = data
        .content_length()
        .unwrap_or_default()
        .try_into()
        .unwrap();
    if file.metadata().unwrap().len() == data_length {
        println!("Data lengths match.");
    } else {
        println!("The data was not the same size!");
    }

    s3_service::delete_objects(&client, &bucket_name)
```

```
        .await
        .expect("Error emptying bucket.");
    s3_service::delete_bucket(&client, &bucket_name)
        .await
        .expect("Error deleting bucket.");

    Ok(())
}
```

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon S3 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收透過將物件上傳至 S3 儲存貯體而觸發的事件。此函數會從事件參數擷取 S3 儲存貯體名稱和物件金鑰，並呼叫 Amazon S3 API 以擷取和記錄物件的內容類型。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 搭配 Lambda 來使用 S3 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::s3::S3Event;
use aws_sdk_s3::{Client};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};


/// Main function
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();
```

```
    // Initialize the AWS SDK for Rust
    let config = aws_config::load_from_env().await;
    let s3_client = Client::new(&config);

    let res = run(service_fn(|request: LambdaEvent<S3Event>| {
        function_handler(&s3_client, request)
    })).await;

    res
}

async fn function_handler(
    s3_client: &Client,
    evt: LambdaEvent<S3Event>
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing::info!(records = ?evt.payload.records.len(), "Received request from
 SQS");

    if evt.payload.records.len() == 0 {
        tracing::info!("Empty S3 event received");
    }

    let bucket = evt.payload.records[0].s3.bucket.name.as_ref().expect("Bucket name
 to exist");
    let key = evt.payload.records[0].s3.object.key.as_ref().expect("Object key to
 exist");

    tracing::info!("Request is for {} and object {}", bucket, key);

    let s3_get_object_result = s3_client
        .get_object()
        .bucket(bucket)
        .key(key)
        .send()
        .await;

    match s3_get_object_result {
        Ok(_) => tracing::info!("S3 Get Object success, the s3GetObjectResult
 contains a 'body' property of type ByteStream"),
        Err(_) => tracing::info!("Failure with S3 Get Object request")
    }

    Ok(())
```

```
}
```

SageMaker 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作及實作常見案例 SageMaker。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`ListNotebookInstances`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListNotebookInstances`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_instances(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let notebooks = client.list_notebook_instances().send().await?;

    println!("Notebooks:");

    for n in notebooks.notebook_instances() {
        let n_instance_type = n.instance_type().unwrap();
        let n_status = n.notebook_instance_status().unwrap();
        let n_name = n.notebook_instance_name();

        println!("  Name :          {}", n_name.unwrap_or("Unknown"));
```

```
        println!("  Status :        {}", n_status.as_ref());
        println!("  Instance Type : {}", n_instance_type.as_ref());
        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListNotebookInstances中的 Rust API 參考資料。

ListTrainingJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTrainingJobs`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_jobs(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let job_details = client.list_training_jobs().send().await?;

    println!("Jobs:");

    for j in job_details.training_job_summaries() {
        let name = j.training_job_name().unwrap_or("Unknown");
        let creation_time = j.creation_time().expect("creation
 time").to_chrono_utc()?;
        let training_end_time = j
            .training_end_time()
            .expect("Training end time")
            .to_chrono_utc()?;

        let status = j.training_job_status().expect("training status");
        let duration = training_end_time - creation_time;

        println!("  Name:               {}", name);
        println!(
            "  Creation date/time: {}",
```

```
            creation_time.format("%Y-%m-%d@%H:%M:%S")
        );
        println!("  Duration (seconds): {}", duration.num_seconds());
        println!("  Status:             {:?}", status);

        println!();
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTrainingJobs中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Secrets Manager 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過搭配 Secrets Manager 使用 Rust 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`GetSecretValue`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetSecretValue`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_secret(client: &Client, name: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.get_secret_value().secret_id(name).send().await?;

    println!("Value: {}", resp.secret_string().unwrap_or("No value!"));

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetSecretValue中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Amazon SES API v2 示例使用開發套件

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon SES API v2 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateContact`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateContact`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn add_contact(client: &Client, list: &str, email: &str) -> Result<(), Error>
 {
    client
        .create_contact()
        .contact_list_name(list)
        .email_address(email)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created contact");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateContact中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`CreateContactList`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateContactList`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_list(client: &Client, contact_list: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    client
        .create_contact_list()
        .contact_list_name(contact_list)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Created contact list.");

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateContactList中的 Rust API 參考資料。

CreateEmailIdentity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateEmailIdentity。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        match self
            .client
            .create_email_identity()
            .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity created successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailIdentityError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email identity already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email identity: {}", e)),
            },
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateEmailIdentity中的 Rust API 參考資料。

CreateEmailTemplate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateEmailTemplate。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        let template_html =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-newsletter.html".to_string());
        let template_text =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-newsletter.txt")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-newsletter.txt".to_string());

        // Create the email template
        let template_content = EmailTemplateContent::builder()
            .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
            .html(template_html)
            .text(template_text)
            .build();

        match self
            .client
            .create_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .template_content(template_content)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template created successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailTemplateError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email template already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email template: {}", e)),
            },
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateEmailTemplate中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteContactList

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteContactList。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        match self
            .client
            .delete_contact_list()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact list deleted successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting contact list: {e}")),
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteContactList中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteEmailIdentity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteEmailIdentity。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
            match self
                .client
```

```
                .delete_email_identity()
                .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity deleted
successfully.")?,
                Err(e) => {
                    return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email identity: {}", e));
                }
            }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteEmailIdentity中的 Rust API 參考資料。

DeleteEmailTemplate

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteEmailTemplate。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        match self
            .client
            .delete_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template deleted successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => {
                return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email template: {e}"));
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteEmailTemplate中的 Rust API 參考資料。

GetEmailIdentity

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetEmailIdentity。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

確定是否已驗證電子郵件地址。

```
async fn is_verified(client: &Client, email: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .get_email_identity()
        .email_identity(email)
        .send()
        .await?;

    if resp.verified_for_sending_status() {
        println!("The address is verified");
    } else {
        println!("The address is not verified");
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetEmailIdentity中的 Rust API 參考資料。

ListContactLists

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListContactLists。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_lists(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_contact_lists().send().await?;

    println!("Contact lists:");

    for list in resp.contact_lists() {
        println!("  {}", list.contact_list_name().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListContactLists中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`ListContacts`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListContacts`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_contacts(client: &Client, list: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .list_contacts()
        .contact_list_name(list)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Contacts:");

    for contact in resp.contacts() {
        println!("  {}", contact.email_address().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListContacts中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SendEmail

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendEmail。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

向聯絡人列表中的所有成員傳送消息。

```
async fn send_message(
    client: &Client,
    list: &str,
    from: &str,
    subject: &str,
    message: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    // Get list of email addresses from contact list.
    let resp = client
        .list_contacts()
        .contact_list_name(list)
        .send()
        .await?;

    let contacts = resp.contacts();

    let cs: Vec<String> = contacts
        .iter()
        .map(|i| i.email_address().unwrap_or_default().to_string())
        .collect();

    let mut dest: Destination = Destination::builder().build();
    dest.to_addresses = Some(cs);
    let subject_content = Content::builder()
        .data(subject)
```

```
        .charset("UTF-8")
        .build()
        .expect("building Content");
    let body_content = Content::builder()
        .data(message)
        .charset("UTF-8")
        .build()
        .expect("building Content");
    let body = Body::builder().text(body_content).build();

    let msg = Message::builder()
        .subject(subject_content)
        .body(body)
        .build();

    let email_content = EmailContent::builder().simple(msg).build();

    client
        .send_email()
        .from_email_address(from)
        .destination(dest)
        .content(email_content)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Email sent to list");

    Ok(())
}
```

使用範本傳送訊息給連絡人清單的所有成員。

```
            let coupons = std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/
sample_coupons.json")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| r#"{"coupons":[]}"#.to_string());
            let email_content = EmailContent::builder()
                .template(
                    Template::builder()
                        .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                        .template_data(coupons)
                        .build(),
                )
```

```
                .build();

            match self
                .client
                .send_email()
                .from_email_address(self.verified_email.clone())

.destination(Destination::builder().to_addresses(email.clone()).build())
                .content(email_content)
                .list_management_options(
                    ListManagementOptions::builder()
                        .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                        .build()?,
                )
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(output) => {
                    if let Some(message_id) = output.message_id {
                        writeln!(
                            self.stdout,
                            "Newsletter sent to {} with message ID {}",
                            email, message_id
                        )?;
                    } else {
                        writeln!(self.stdout, "Newsletter sent to {}", email)?;
                    }
                }
                Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error sending newsletter to {}: {}",
email, e)),
            }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK SendEmail中的 Rust API 參考資料。

案例

電子報流程

下列程式碼範例顯示如何使用 Amazon SES API v2 電子報工作流程。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
        match self
            .client
            .create_contact_list()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact list created successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateContactListError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Contact list already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating contact list: {}", e)),
            },
        }

            match self
                .client
                .create_contact()
                .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
                .email_address(email.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact created for {}", email)?,
                Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                    CreateContactError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Contact already exists for {}, skipping creation.",
                        email
                    )?,
                    e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating contact for {}: {}",
email, e)),
```

```
                },
            }

        let contacts: Vec<Contact> = match self
            .client
            .list_contacts()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(list_contacts_output) => {
                list_contacts_output.contacts.unwrap().into_iter().collect()
            }
            Err(e) => {
                return Err(anyhow!(
                    "Error retrieving contact list {}: {}",
                    CONTACT_LIST_NAME,
                    e
                ))
            }
        };

            let coupons = std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/
sample_coupons.json")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| r#"{"coupons":[]}"#.to_string());
            let email_content = EmailContent::builder()
                .template(
                    Template::builder()
                        .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
                        .template_data(coupons)
                        .build(),
                )
                .build();

            match self
                .client
                .send_email()
                .from_email_address(self.verified_email.clone())

 .destination(Destination::builder().to_addresses(email.clone()).build())
                .content(email_content)
                .list_management_options(
                    ListManagementOptions::builder()
                        .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
```

```
                        .build()?,
                )
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(output) => {
                    if let Some(message_id) = output.message_id {
                        writeln!(
                            self.stdout,
                            "Newsletter sent to {} with message ID {}",
                            email, message_id
                        )?;
                    } else {
                        writeln!(self.stdout, "Newsletter sent to {}", email)?;
                    }
                }
                Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error sending newsletter to {}: {}",
 email, e)),
            }

        match self
            .client
            .create_email_identity()
            .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity created successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailIdentityError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email identity already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email identity: {}", e)),
            },
        }

        let template_html =
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-
newsletter.html")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-newsletter.html".to_string());
        let template_text =
```

```
            std::fs::read_to_string("../resources/newsletter/coupon-newsletter.txt")
                .unwrap_or_else(|_| "Missing coupon-newsletter.txt".to_string());

        // Create the email template
        let template_content = EmailTemplateContent::builder()
            .subject("Weekly Coupons Newsletter")
            .html(template_html)
            .text(template_text)
            .build();

        match self
            .client
            .create_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .template_content(template_content)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template created successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => match e.into_service_error() {
                CreateEmailTemplateError::AlreadyExistsException(_) => {
                    writeln!(
                        self.stdout,
                        "Email template already exists, skipping creation."
                    )?;
                }
                e => return Err(anyhow!("Error creating email template: {}", e)),
            },
        }

        match self
            .client
            .delete_contact_list()
            .contact_list_name(CONTACT_LIST_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Contact list deleted successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting contact list: {e}")),
        }

            match self
                .client
                .delete_email_identity()
```

```
                .email_identity(self.verified_email.clone())
                .send()
                .await
            {
                Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email identity deleted
successfully.")?,
                Err(e) => {
                    return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email identity: {}", e));
                }
            }

        match self
            .client
            .delete_email_template()
            .template_name(TEMPLATE_NAME)
            .send()
            .await
        {
            Ok(_) => writeln!(self.stdout, "Email template deleted successfully.")?,
            Err(e) => {
                return Err(anyhow!("Error deleting email template: {e}"));
            }
        }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateContact
  - CreateContactList
  - CreateEmailIdentity
  - CreateEmailTemplate
  - DeleteContactList
  - DeleteEmailIdentity
  - DeleteEmailTemplate
  - ListContacts
  - SendEmail. 簡單
  - SendEmail. 範本。

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Amazon SNS 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon SNS 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`CreateTopic`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTopic`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_topic(client: &Client, topic_name: &str) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.create_topic().name(topic_name).send().await?;

    println!(
        "Created topic with ARN: {}",
        resp.topic_arn().unwrap_or_default()
    );

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTopic中的 Rust API 參考資料。

ListTopics

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTopics。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_topics(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.list_topics().send().await?;

    println!("Topic ARNs:");

    for topic in resp.topics() {
        println!("{}", topic.topic_arn().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTopics中的 Rust API 參考資料。

Publish

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Publish。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn subscribe_and_publish(
    client: &Client,
    topic_arn: &str,
    email_address: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    println!("Receiving on topic with ARN: `{}`", topic_arn);

    let rsp = client
        .subscribe()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .protocol("email")
        .endpoint(email_address)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Added a subscription: {:?}", rsp);

    let rsp = client
        .publish()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .message("hello sns!")
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Published message: {:?}", rsp);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Rust 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的發佈。

Subscribe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Subscribe`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

訂閱主題的電子郵件地址。

```
async fn subscribe_and_publish(
    client: &Client,
    topic_arn: &str,
    email_address: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    println!("Receiving on topic with ARN: `{}`", topic_arn);

    let rsp = client
        .subscribe()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .protocol("email")
        .endpoint(email_address)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Added a subscription: {:?}", rsp);

    let rsp = client
        .publish()
        .topic_arn(topic_arn)
        .message("hello sns!")
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Published message: {:?}", rsp);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱適用於 Rust API 的AWS SDK 參考中的訂閱。

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon SNS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，該函數會接收來自 SNS 主題的訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 搭配 Lambda 來使用 SNS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sns::SnsEvent;
use aws_lambda_events::sns::SnsRecord;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};
use tracing::info;

// Built with the following dependencies:
//  aws_lambda_events = { version = "0.10.0", default-features = false, features =
 ["sns"] }
//  lambda_runtime = "0.8.1"
//  tokio = { version = "1", features = ["macros"] }
//  tracing = { version = "0.1", features = ["log"] }
//  tracing-subscriber = { version = "0.3", default-features = false, features =
 ["fmt"] }

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SnsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    for event in event.payload.records {
        process_record(&event)?;
    }

    Ok(())
}

fn process_record(record: &SnsRecord) -> Result<(), Error> {
    info!("Processing SNS Message: {}", record.sns.message);

    // Implement your record handling code here.

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
```

```
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        .with_target(false)
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Amazon SQS 示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon SQS 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 無伺服器範例

動作

`ListQueues`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListQueues`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

擷取區域中列出的第一個 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
async fn find_first_queue(client: &Client) -> Result<String, Error> {
    let queues = client.list_queues().send().await?;
    let queue_urls = queues.queue_urls();
    Ok(queue_urls
        .first()
        .expect("No queues in this account and Region. Create a queue to proceed.")
        .to_string())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListQueues中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`ReceiveMessage`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ReceiveMessage`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn receive(client: &Client, queue_url: &String) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let rcv_message_output =
 client.receive_message().queue_url(queue_url).send().await?;

    println!("Messages from queue with url: {}", queue_url);

    for message in rcv_message_output.messages.unwrap_or_default() {
        println!("Got the message: {:#?}", message);
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ReceiveMessage中的 Rust API 參考資料。

SendMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendMessage。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn send(client: &Client, queue_url: &String, message: &SQSMessage) ->
 Result<(), Error> {
    println!("Sending message to queue with URL: {}", queue_url);

    let rsp = client
        .send_message()
        .queue_url(queue_url)
        .message_body(&message.body)
        // If the queue is FIFO, you need to set .message_deduplication_id
        // and message_group_id or configure the queue for
 ContentBasedDeduplication.
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Send message to the queue: {:#?}", rsp);

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK SendMessage中的 Rust API 參考資料。

無伺服器範例

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件調用 Lambda 函數

下列程式碼範例示範如何實作 Lambda 函數，此函數會接收由 SQS 佇列接收訊息而觸發的事件。函數會從事件參數擷取訊息，並記錄每一則訊息的內容。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 與 Lambda 一起使用 SQS 事件。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::event::sqs::SqsEvent;
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) -> Result<(), Error> {
    event.payload.records.iter().for_each(|record| {
        // process the record
        tracing::info!("Message body: {}",
 record.body.as_deref().unwrap_or_default())
    });

    Ok(())
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    tracing_subscriber::fmt()
        .with_max_level(tracing::Level::INFO)
        // disable printing the name of the module in every log line.
        .with_target(false)
        // disabling time is handy because CloudWatch will add the ingestion time.
        .without_time()
        .init();

    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

使用 Amazon SQS 觸發條件報告 Lambda 函數的批次項目失敗

下列程式碼範例示範如何針對接收來自 SQS 佇列之事件的 Lambda 函數實作部分批次回應。此函數會在回應中報告批次項目失敗，指示 Lambda 稍後重試這些訊息。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在無伺服器範例儲存庫中設定和執行。

使用 Rust 搭配 Lambda 報告 SQS 批次項目失敗。

```
// Copyright Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
// SPDX-License-Identifier: Apache-2.0
use aws_lambda_events::{
    event::sqs::{SqsBatchResponse, SqsEvent},
    sqs::{BatchItemFailure, SqsMessage},
};
use lambda_runtime::{run, service_fn, Error, LambdaEvent};

async fn process_record(_: &SqsMessage) -> Result<(), Error> {
    Err(Error::from("Error processing message"))
}

async fn function_handler(event: LambdaEvent<SqsEvent>) -> Result<SqsBatchResponse,
 Error> {
    let mut batch_item_failures = Vec::new();
    for record in event.payload.records {
        match process_record(&record).await {
            Ok(_) => (),
            Err(_) => batch_item_failures.push(BatchItemFailure {
                item_identifier: record.message_id.unwrap(),
            }),
        }
    }

    Ok(SqsBatchResponse {
        batch_item_failures,
    })
}

#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> Result<(), Error> {
    run(service_fn(function_handler)).await
}
```

AWS STS 使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS STS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`AssumeRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssumeRole`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn assume_role(config: &SdkConfig, role_name: String, session_name:
 Option<String>) {
    let provider = aws_config::sts::AssumeRoleProvider::builder(role_name)
        .session_name(session_name.unwrap_or("rust_sdk_example_session".into()))
        .configure(config)
        .build()
        .await;

    let local_config = aws_config::from_env()
        .credentials_provider(provider)
```

```
        .load()
        .await;
    let client = Client::new(&local_config);
    let req = client.get_caller_identity();
    let resp = req.send().await;
    match resp {
        Ok(e) => {
            println!("UserID :               {}", e.user_id().unwrap_or_default());
            println!("Account:               {}", e.account().unwrap_or_default());
            println!("Arn    :               {}", e.arn().unwrap_or_default());
        }
        Err(e) => println!("{:?}", e),
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK AssumeRole中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的 Systems Manager 示例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何透過搭配 Systems Manager 使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`DescribeParameters`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeParameters`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn show_parameters(client: &Client) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client.describe_parameters().send().await?;

    for param in resp.parameters() {
        println!("  {}", param.name().unwrap_or_default());
    }

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeParameters中的 Rust API 參考資料。

`PutParameter`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutParameter`。

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
async fn make_parameter(
    client: &Client,
    name: &str,
    value: &str,
    description: &str,
) -> Result<(), Error> {
    let resp = client
        .put_parameter()
        .overwrite(true)
```

```
        .r#type(ParameterType::String)
        .name(name)
        .value(value)
        .description(description)
        .send()
        .await?;

    println!("Success! Parameter now has version: {}", resp.version());

    Ok(())
}
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutParameter中的 Rust API 參考資料。

使用 SDK 進行 Rust 的跨服務範例

下列範例應用程式使用適用於 Rust 的 AWS SDK 來跨多個應用程式運作 AWS 服務。

跨服務範例鎖定進階層級的經驗，可協助您開始建置應用程式。

範例

- 使用 AWS SDK 將文本轉換為語音並返回文本
- 建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片
- 使用 AWS SDK 偵測影像中的臉孔
- 使用 SDK 儲存 EXIF 和其他影像資訊 AWS

使用 AWS SDK 將文本轉換為語音並返回文本

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

使用 Amazon Polly 將純文字 (UTF-8) 輸入檔案合成至音訊檔案中，將音訊檔案上傳至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，使用 Amazon Transcribe 將該音訊檔案轉換為文字，然後顯示文字。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Polly

- Amazon S3
- Amazon Transcribe

建立相片資產管理應用程式，讓使用者以標籤管理相片

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

顯示如何開發照片資產管理應用程式，以便使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測圖片中的標籤，並將其儲存以供日後擷取。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例 GitHub。

如要深入探索此範例的來源，請參閱 AWS 社群上的文章。

此範例中使用的服務

- API Gateway
- DynamoDB
- Lambda
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3
- Amazon SNS

使用 AWS SDK 偵測影像中的臉孔

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

將映像儲存在 Amazon S3 儲存貯體中，並包含上傳字首，使用 Amazon Rekognition 偵測面部細節，例如年齡範圍、性別和情感 (微笑等)，並顯示這些詳細資訊。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

使用 SDK 儲存 EXIF 和其他影像資訊 AWS

適用於 Rust 的 SDK

從 JPG、JPEG 或 PNG 檔案獲取 EXIF 資訊，將映像檔案上傳至 Amazon S3 儲存貯體，使用 Amazon Rekognition 識別三個主要屬性 (Amazon Rekognition 中的標籤)，然後將 EXIF 和標籤資訊新增至區域中的 Amazon DynamoDB 資料表中。

有關如何設置和運行的完整源代碼和說明，請參閱中的完整示例GitHub。

此範例中使用的服務

- DynamoDB
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon S3

適用於 SAP ABAP 的 SDK 程式碼範例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK 的 SAP ABAP 搭配 AWS使用。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- 適用於 SAP 的 SDK 開發人員指南 — 更多有關使用. AWS
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。
- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

範例

- 使用 SDK 適用於 SAP ABAP 的動作和案例

使用 SDK 適用於 SAP ABAP 的動作和案例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 SAP ABAP 的 AWS SDK 搭 AWS 服務配來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

服務

- Amazon 基岩運行時示例使用 SDK 的 SAP ABAP
- CloudWatch 使用 SDK 的範例
- DynamoDB 適用於 SAP ABAP 的 SDK 範例
- Amazon EC2 示例使用開發套件
- Kinesis 例使用 SDK 適用於 SAP ABAP
- 使用 SDK 適用於 SAP ABAP 的 Lambda 範例
- Amazon S3 示例使用 SDK 的 SAP ABAP
- SageMaker 使用 SDK 的範例
- 使用適用於 SAP ABAP 的 SDK 的 Amazon SNS 範例
- Amazon SQS 示例使用 SDK 的 SAP ABAP
- Amazon Textract 取示例使用 SDK 的 SAP ABAP
- Amazon Translate 示例使用 SDK 的 SAP ABAP

Amazon 基岩運行時示例使用 SDK 的 SAP ABAP

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 SAP ABAP 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon 基岩執行階段來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- Anthropic Claude
- Stable Diffusion

Anthropic Claude

InvokeModel

下列程式碼範例示範如何使用叫用模型 API，將文字訊息傳送至人性克勞德。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

調用人為克勞德 2 基礎模型來生成文本。此範例使用 /US2/CL_JSON 的功能，這些功能在某些版本上可能無法使用。 NetWeaver

```
    "Claude V2 Input Parameters should be in a format like this:
*   {
*     "prompt":"\n\nHuman:\\nTell me a joke\n\nAssistant:\n",
*     "max_tokens_to_sample":2048,
*     "temperature":0.5,
*     "top_k":250,
*     "top_p":1.0,
*     "stop_sequences":[]
*   }

    DATA: BEGIN OF ls_input,
            prompt               TYPE string,
            max_tokens_to_sample TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            temperature          TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_float,
            top_k                TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            top_p                TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_float,
            stop_sequences       TYPE /aws1/rt_stringtab,
          END OF ls_input.

    "Leave ls_input-stop_sequences empty.
    ls_input-prompt = |\n\nHuman:\\n{ iv_prompt }\n\nAssistant:\n|.
    ls_input-max_tokens_to_sample = 2048.
```

```
    ls_input-temperature = '0.5'.
    ls_input-top_k = 250.
    ls_input-top_p = 1.

    "Serialize into JSON with /ui2/cl_json -- this assumes SAP_UI is installed.
    DATA(lv_json) = /ui2/cl_json=>serialize(
      data = ls_input
                pretty_name   = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-low_case ).

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_response) = lo_bdr->invokemodel(
          iv_body = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring( lv_json )
          iv_modelid = 'anthropic.claude-v2'
          iv_accept = 'application/json'
          iv_contenttype = 'application/json' ).

        "Claude V2 Response format will be:
*       {
*         "completion": "Knock Knock...",
*         "stop_reason": "stop_sequence"
*       }
        DATA: BEGIN OF ls_response,
                completion  TYPE string,
                stop_reason TYPE string,
              END OF ls_response.

        /ui2/cl_json=>deserialize(
          EXPORTING jsonx = lo_response->get_body( )
                    pretty_name = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-camel_case
          CHANGING  data  = ls_response ).

        DATA(lv_answer) = ls_response-completion.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

調用人為克勞德 2 基礎模型生成使用 L2 高級客戶端的文本。

```
    TRY.
```

```
        DATA(lo_bdr_l2_claude) = /aws1/cl_bdr_l2_factory=>create_claude_2( lo_bdr ).
        " iv_prompt can contain a prompt like 'tell me a joke about Java
 programmers'.
        DATA(lv_answer) = lo_bdr_l2_claude->prompt_for_text( iv_prompt ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK InvokeModel中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Stable Diffusion

InvokeModel

以下代碼示例演示瞭如何在 Amazon 基岩上調用 Stability.ai 穩定擴散 XL 以生成圖像。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

創建具有穩定擴散的圖像。

```
    "Stable Diffusion Input Parameters should be in a format like this:
*   {
*     "text_prompts": [
*       {"text":"Draw a dolphin with a mustache"},
*       {"text":"Make it photorealistic"}
*     ],
*     "cfg_scale":10,
*     "seed":0,
*     "steps":50
*   }
    TYPES: BEGIN OF prompt_ts,
             text TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
           END OF prompt_ts.
```

```
    DATA: BEGIN OF ls_input,
            text_prompts TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF prompt_ts,
            cfg_scale    TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            seed         TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
            steps        TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
          END OF ls_input.

    APPEND VALUE prompt_ts( text = iv_prompt ) TO ls_input-text_prompts.
    ls_input-cfg_scale = 10.
    ls_input-seed = 0. "or better, choose a random integer.
    ls_input-steps = 50.

    DATA(lv_json) = /ui2/cl_json=>serialize(
      data = ls_input
                pretty_name   = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-low_case ).

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_response) = lo_bdr->invokemodel(
          iv_body = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring( lv_json )
          iv_modelid = 'stability.stable-diffusion-xl-v0'
          iv_accept = 'application/json'
          iv_contenttype = 'application/json' ).

        "Stable Diffusion Result Format:
*       {
*         "result": "success",
*         "artifacts": [
*           {
*             "seed": 0,
*             "base64": "iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUhEUgAAAgAAA....
*             "finishReason": "SUCCESS"
*           }
*         ]
*       }
        TYPES: BEGIN OF artifact_ts,
                 seed         TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_integer,
                 base64       TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
                 finishreason TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
               END OF artifact_ts.

        DATA: BEGIN OF ls_response,
                result    TYPE /aws1/rt_shape_string,
                artifacts TYPE STANDARD TABLE OF artifact_ts,
```

```
              END OF ls_response.

        /ui2/cl_json=>deserialize(
          EXPORTING jsonx = lo_response->get_body( )
                    pretty_name = /ui2/cl_json=>pretty_mode-camel_case
          CHANGING  data  = ls_response ).
        IF ls_response-artifacts IS NOT INITIAL.
          DATA(lv_image) =
 cl_http_utility=>if_http_utility~decode_x_base64( ls_response-artifacts[ 1 ]-
base64 ).
        ENDIF.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

叫用 Stability.ai 穩定擴散 XL 基礎模型，使用 L2 高階用戶端產生影像。

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_bdr_l2_sd) = /aws1/
cl_bdr_l2_factory=>create_stable_diffusion_10( lo_bdr ).
      " iv_prompt contains a prompt like 'Show me a picture of a unicorn reading an
 enterprise financial report'.
        DATA(lv_image) = lo_bdr_l2_sd->text_to_image( iv_prompt ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_bdraccessdeniedex INTO DATA(lo_ex).
        WRITE / lo_ex->get_text( ).
        WRITE / |Don't forget to enable model access at https://
console.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/home?#/modelaccess|.

    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK InvokeModel中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

CloudWatch 使用 SDK 的範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 SAP ABAP 的 AWS SDK 搭 CloudWatch配來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

DeleteAlarms

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteAlarms。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
TRY.
    lo_cwt->deletealarms(
      it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names
    ).
    MESSAGE 'Alarms deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtresourcenotfound .
    MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteAlarms中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DescribeAlarms

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAlarms。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_cwt->describealarms(                 " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAlarms中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

`DisableAlarmActions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DisableAlarmActions`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    "Disables actions on the specified alarm. "
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->disablealarmactions(
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm actions disabled.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DisableAlarmActions中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

EnableAlarmActions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用EnableAlarmActions。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    "Enable actions on the specified alarm."
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->enablealarmactions(
          it_alarmnames = it_alarm_names
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm actions enabled.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK EnableAlarmActions中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

ListMetrics

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListMetrics。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "The following list-metrics example displays the metrics for Amazon CloudWatch."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_cwt->listmetrics(            " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
         iv_namespace = iv_namespace
       ).
       DATA(lt_metrics) = oo_result->get_metrics( ).
       MESSAGE 'Metrics retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtinvparamvalueex .
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListMetrics中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

`PutMetricAlarm`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutMetricAlarm`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       lo_cwt->putmetricalarm(
         iv_alarmname                = iv_alarm_name
         iv_comparisonoperator       = iv_comparison_operator
         iv_evaluationperiods        = iv_evaluation_periods
         iv_metricname               = iv_metric_name
         iv_namespace                = iv_namespace
         iv_statistic                = iv_statistic
```

```
          iv_threshold                  = iv_threshold
          iv_actionsenabled             = iv_actions_enabled
          iv_alarmdescription           = iv_alarm_description
          iv_unit                       = iv_unit
          iv_period                     = iv_period
          it_dimensions                 = it_dimensions
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtlimitexceededfault.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has exceeded the limit' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutMetricAlarm中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

案例

開始使用警示

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立警示。
- 停用警示動作。
- 描述警示。
- 刪除警示。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lt_alarmnames TYPE /aws1/cl_cwtalarmnames_w=>tt_alarmnames.
    DATA lo_alarmname TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_cwtalarmnames_w.

    "Create an alarm"
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->putmetricalarm(
```

```
          iv_alarmname                 = iv_alarm_name
          iv_comparisonoperator        = iv_comparison_operator
          iv_evaluationperiods         = iv_evaluation_periods
          iv_metricname                = iv_metric_name
          iv_namespace                 = iv_namespace
          iv_statistic                 = iv_statistic
          iv_threshold                 = iv_threshold
          iv_actionsenabled            = iv_actions_enabled
          iv_alarmdescription          = iv_alarm_description
          iv_unit                      = iv_unit
          iv_period                    = iv_period
          it_dimensions                = it_dimensions
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtlimitexceededfault.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has exceeded the limit' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Create an ABAP internal table for the created alarm."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_alarmname EXPORTING iv_value = iv_alarm_name.
    INSERT lo_alarmname INTO TABLE lt_alarmnames.

    "Disable alarm actions."
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->disablealarmactions(
          it_alarmnames                = lt_alarmnames
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarm actions disabled' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_disablealarm_exception).
        DATA(lv_disablealarm_error) = |"{ lo_disablealarm_exception->av_err_code }"
 - { lo_disablealarm_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_disablealarm_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Describe alarm using the same ABAP internal table."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_cwt->describealarms(                       " oo_result is
 returned for testing purpose "
          it_alarmnames                = lt_alarmnames
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms retrieved' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_describealarms_exception).
        DATA(lv_describealarms_error) = |"{ lo_describealarms_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_describealarms_exception->av_err_msg }|.
```

```
        MESSAGE lv_describealarms_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Delete alarm."
    TRY.
        lo_cwt->deletealarms(
          it_alarmnames = lt_alarmnames
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Alarms deleted' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_cwtresourcenotfound .
        MESSAGE 'Resource being access is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DeleteAlarms
  - DescribeAlarms
  - DisableAlarmActions
  - PutMetricAlarm

DynamoDB 適用於 SAP ABAP 的 SDK 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 SAP ABAP 的 AWS SDK 搭配 DynamoDB 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CreateTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateTable。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lt_keyschema) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement=>tt_keyschema(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                              iv_keytype = 'HASH' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                              iv_keytype = 'RANGE' ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_attributedefinitions) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributedefn=>tt_attributedefinitions(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'N' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'S' ) ) ).

        " Adjust read/write capacities as desired.
        DATA(lo_dynprovthroughput)  = NEW /aws1/cl_dynprovthroughput(
          iv_readcapacityunits = 5
          iv_writecapacityunits = 5 ).
        oo_result = lo_dyn->createtable(
          it_keyschema = lt_keyschema
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_attributedefinitions = lt_attributedefinitions
          io_provisionedthroughput = lo_dynprovthroughput ).
        " Table creation can take some time. Wait till table exists before
 returning.
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tableexists(
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name && 'created.' TYPE 'I'.
      " This exception can happen if the table already exists.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex INTO DATA(lo_resourceinuseex).
```

```
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_code }" -
{ lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTable中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DeleteItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteItem。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp) = lo_dyn->deleteitem(
          iv_tablename                = iv_table_name
          it_key                      = it_key_input ).
        MESSAGE 'Deleted one item.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteItem中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DeleteTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTable。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
TRY.
    lo_dyn->deletetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
    " Wait till the table is actually deleted.
    lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tablenotexists(
      iv_max_wait_time = 200
      iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
    MESSAGE 'Table ' && iv_table_name && ' deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
    MESSAGE 'The table ' && iv_table_name && ' does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex.
    MESSAGE 'The table cannot be deleted since it is in use' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteTable中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

`DescribeTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTable`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
TRY.
    oo_result = lo_dyn->describetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
    DATA(lv_tablename) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_tablename( ).
    DATA(lv_tablearn) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_tablearn( ).
    DATA(lv_tablestatus) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_tablestatus( ).
    DATA(lv_itemcount) = oo_result->get_table( )->ask_itemcount( ).
```

```
      MESSAGE 'The table name is ' && lv_tablename
          && '. The table ARN is ' && lv_tablearn
          && '. The tablestatus is ' && lv_tablestatus
          && '. Item count is ' && lv_itemcount TYPE 'I'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
      MESSAGE 'The table ' && lv_tablename && ' does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
  ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeTable中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

GetItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetItem`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  TRY.
      oo_item = lo_dyn->getitem(
        iv_tablename                = iv_table_name
        it_key                      = it_key ).
      DATA(lt_attr) = oo_item->get_item( ).
      DATA(lo_title) = lt_attr[ key = 'title' ]-value.
      DATA(lo_year) = lt_attr[ key = 'year' ]-value.
      DATA(lo_rating) = lt_attr[ key = 'rating' ]-value.
      MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( )
        && 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( )
        && 'Moving rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
      MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
  ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetItem中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

ListTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTables。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_dyn->listtables( ).
        " You can loop over the oo_result to get table properties like this.
        LOOP AT oo_result->get_tablenames( ) INTO DATA(lo_table_name).
          DATA(lv_tablename) = lo_table_name->get_value( ).
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lv_tablecount) = lines( oo_result->get_tablenames( ) ).
        MESSAGE 'Found ' && lv_tablecount && ' tables' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTables中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

PutItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutItem。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp) = lo_dyn->putitem(
```

```
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = it_item ).
        MESSAGE '1 row inserted into DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutItem中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Query

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Query。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        " Query movies for a given year .
        DATA(lt_attributelist) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_attributevaluelist(
            ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |{ iv_year }| ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_key_conditions) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>tt_keyconditions(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>ts_keyconditions_maprow(
          key = 'year'
          value = NEW /aws1/cl_dyncondition(
          it_attributevaluelist = lt_attributelist
          iv_comparisonoperator = |EQ|
          ) ) ) ).
        oo_result = lo_dyn->query(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_keyconditions = lt_key_conditions ).
```

```
        DATA(lt_items) = oo_result->get_items( ).
        "You can loop over the results to get item attributes.
        LOOP AT lt_items INTO DATA(lt_item).
          DATA(lo_title) = lt_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
          DATA(lo_year) = lt_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lv_count) = oo_result->get_count( ).
        MESSAGE 'Item count is: ' && lv_count TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Query。

Scan

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Scan。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        " Scan movies for rating greater than or equal to the rating specified
        DATA(lt_attributelist) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_attributevaluelist(
            ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |{ iv_rating }| ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_filter_conditions) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dyncondition=>tt_filterconditionmap(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>ts_filterconditionmap_maprow(
          key = 'rating'
          value = NEW /aws1/cl_dyncondition(
          it_attributevaluelist = lt_attributelist
          iv_comparisonoperator = |GE|
          ) ) ) ).
        oo_scan_result = lo_dyn->scan( iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_scanfilter = lt_filter_conditions ).
        DATA(lt_items) = oo_scan_result->get_items( ).
```

```
        LOOP AT lt_items INTO DATA(lo_item).
          " You can loop over to get individual attributes.
          DATA(lo_title) = lo_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
          DATA(lo_year) = lo_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lv_count) = oo_scan_result->get_count( ).
        MESSAGE 'Found ' && lv_count && ' items' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Scan。

`UpdateItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateItem`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_output = lo_dyn->updateitem(
          iv_tablename        = iv_table_name
          it_key              = it_item_key
          it_attributeupdates = it_attribute_updates ).
        MESSAGE '1 item updated in DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateItem中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

案例

開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立可存放電影資料的資料表。
- 放入、取得和更新資料表中的單個電影。
- 將影片資料從範例 JSON 檔案寫入資料表。
- 查詢特定年份發表的電影。
- 掃描某個年份範圍內發表的電影。
- 從資料表刪除電影，然後刪除資料表。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    " Create an Amazon Dynamo DB table.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_session) = /aws1/cl_rt_session_aws=>create( cv_pfl ).
        DATA(lo_dyn) = /aws1/cl_dyn_factory=>create( lo_session ).
        DATA(lt_keyschema) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement=>tt_keyschema(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                              iv_keytype = 'HASH' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynkeyschemaelement( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                              iv_keytype = 'RANGE' ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_attributedefinitions) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributedefn=>tt_attributedefinitions(
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'year'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'N' ) )
          ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributedefn( iv_attributename = 'title'
                                           iv_attributetype = 'S' ) ) ).

        " Adjust read/write capacities as desired.
        DATA(lo_dynprovthroughput)  = NEW /aws1/cl_dynprovthroughput(
          iv_readcapacityunits = 5
```

```
          iv_writecapacityunits = 5 ).
        DATA(oo_result) = lo_dyn->createtable(
          it_keyschema = lt_keyschema
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_attributedefinitions = lt_attributedefinitions
          io_provisionedthroughput = lo_dynprovthroughput ).
        " Table creation can take some time. Wait till table exists before
 returning.
        lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tableexists(
          iv_max_wait_time = 200
          iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
        MESSAGE 'DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name && 'created.' TYPE 'I'.
      " It throws exception if the table already exists.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex INTO DATA(lo_resourceinuseex).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_code }" -
 { lo_resourceinuseex->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Describe table
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_table) = lo_dyn->describetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        DATA(lv_tablename) = lo_table->get_table( )->ask_tablename( ).
        MESSAGE 'The table name is ' && lv_tablename TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Put items into the table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp_putitem) = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_putiteminputattributemap(
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 'Jaws' ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '1975' }| ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '7.5' }| ) ) )
          ) ).
```

```
        lo_resp_putitem = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_putiteminputattributemap(
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s = 'Star
 Wars' ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '1978' }| ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '8.1' }| ) ) )
          ) ).
        lo_resp_putitem = lo_dyn->putitem(
          iv_tablename = iv_table_name
          it_item      = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_putiteminputattributemap(
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 'Speed' ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '1994' }| ) ) )
            ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_putiteminputattrmap_maprow(
              key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = |
{ '7.9' }| ) ) )
          ) ).
        " TYPE REF TO ZCL_AWS1_dyn_PUT_ITEM_OUTPUT
        MESSAGE '3 rows inserted into DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Get item from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_resp_getitem) = lo_dyn->getitem(
          iv_tablename                = iv_table_name
          it_key                      = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_key(
```

```
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
            key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 'Jaws' ) ) )
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
            key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n =
 '1975' ) ) )
         ) ).
       DATA(lt_attr) = lo_resp_getitem->get_item( ).
       DATA(lo_title) = lt_attr[ key = 'title' ]-value.
       DATA(lo_year) = lt_attr[ key = 'year' ]-value.
       DATA(lo_rating) = lt_attr[ key = 'year' ]-value.
       MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( ) TYPE 'I'.
       MESSAGE 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
       MESSAGE 'Movie rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.

   " Query item from table.
   TRY.
       DATA(lt_attributelist) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_attributevaluelist(
             ( NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = '1975' ) ) ).
       DATA(lt_keyconditions) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>tt_keyconditions(
         ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dyncondition=>ts_keyconditions_maprow(
         key = 'year'
         value = NEW /aws1/cl_dyncondition(
           it_attributevaluelist = lt_attributelist
           iv_comparisonoperator = |EQ|
         ) ) ) ).
       DATA(lo_query_result) = lo_dyn->query(
         iv_tablename = iv_table_name
         it_keyconditions = lt_keyconditions ).
       DATA(lt_items) = lo_query_result->get_items( ).
       READ TABLE lo_query_result->get_items( ) INTO DATA(lt_item) INDEX 1.
       lo_title = lt_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
       lo_year = lt_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
       lo_rating = lt_item[ key = 'rating' ]-value.
       MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( ) TYPE 'I'.
       MESSAGE 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
       MESSAGE 'Movie rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

```
    " Scan items from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_scan_result) = lo_dyn->scan( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
        lt_items = lo_scan_result->get_items( ).
        " Read the first item and display the attributes.
        READ TABLE lo_query_result->get_items( ) INTO lt_item INDEX 1.
        lo_title = lt_item[ key = 'title' ]-value.
        lo_year = lt_item[ key = 'year' ]-value.
        lo_rating = lt_item[ key = 'rating' ]-value.
        MESSAGE 'Movie name is: ' && lo_title->get_s( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie year is: ' && lo_year->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Movie rating is: ' && lo_rating->get_n( ) TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Update items from table.
    TRY.
        DATA(lt_attributeupdates) = VALUE /aws1/
cl_dynattrvalueupdate=>tt_attributeupdates(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattrvalueupdate=>ts_attributeupdates_maprow(
          key = 'rating' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattrvalueupdate(
            io_value  = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = '7.6' )
            iv_action = |PUT| ) ) ) ).
        DATA(lt_key) = VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>tt_key(
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
            key = 'year' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_n = '1975' ) ) )
          ( VALUE /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue=>ts_key_maprow(
            key = 'title' value = NEW /aws1/cl_dynattributevalue( iv_s =
 '1980' ) ) ) ).
        DATA(lo_resp) = lo_dyn->updateitem(
          iv_tablename        = iv_table_name
          it_key              = lt_key
          it_attributeupdates = lt_attributeupdates ).
        MESSAGE '1 item updated in DynamoDB Table' && iv_table_name TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyncondalcheckfaile00.
        MESSAGE 'A condition specified in the operation could not be evaluated.'
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_dyntransactconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Another transaction is using the item' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

```
" Delete table.
TRY.
    lo_dyn->deletetable( iv_tablename = iv_table_name ).
    lo_dyn->get_waiter( )->tablenotexists(
      iv_max_wait_time = 200
      iv_tablename     = iv_table_name ).
    MESSAGE 'DynamoDB Table deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourcenotfoundex.
    MESSAGE 'The table or index does not exist' TYPE 'E'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_dynresourceinuseex.
    MESSAGE 'The table cannot be deleted as it is in use' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描
  - UpdateItem

Amazon EC2 示例使用開發套件

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 SAP ABAP 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon EC2 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

AllocateAddress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AllocateAddress。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->allocateaddress( iv_domain = 'vpc' ).   " oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Allocated an Elastic IP address.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK AllocateAddress中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

AssociateAddress

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AssociateAddress。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->associateaddress(                        " oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes. "
            iv_allocationid = iv_allocation_id
            iv_instanceid = iv_instance_id
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Associated an Elastic IP address with an EC2 instance.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK AssociateAddress中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

`CreateKeyPair`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateKeyPair`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->createkeypair( iv_keyname = iv_key_name ).
              " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Amazon EC2 key pair created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateKeyPair中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

CreateSecurityGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateSecurityGroup。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->createsecuritygroup(                 " oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes. "
          iv_description = 'Security group example'
          iv_groupname = iv_security_group_name
          iv_vpcid = iv_vpc_id
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Security group created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateSecurityGroup中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DeleteKeyPair

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteKeyPair。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
```

```
        lo_ec2->deletekeypair( iv_keyname = iv_key_name ).
        MESSAGE 'Amazon EC2 key pair deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteKeyPair中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DeleteSecurityGroup

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteSecurityGroup。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_ec2->deletesecuritygroup( iv_groupid = iv_security_group_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Security group deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteSecurityGroup中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DescribeAddresses

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeAddresses。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeaddresses( ) .                       "
 oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_addresses) = oo_result->get_addresses( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about Elastic IP addresses.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAddresses中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

`DescribeAvailabilityZones`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeAvailabilityZones`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeavailabilityzones( ) .                       "
 oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_zones) = oo_result->get_availabilityzones( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about Availability Zones.' TYPE 'I'.

      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
```

```
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeAvailabilityZones中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DescribeInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeInstances。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeinstances( ) .                       "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "

        " Retrieving details of EC2 instances. "
        DATA: lv_istance_id    TYPE /aws1/ec2string,
              lv_status        TYPE /aws1/ec2instancestatename,
              lv_instance_type TYPE /aws1/ec2instancetype,
              lv_image_id      TYPE /aws1/ec2string.
        LOOP AT oo_result->get_reservations( ) INTO DATA(lo_reservation).
          LOOP AT lo_reservation->get_instances( ) INTO DATA(lo_instance).
            lv_istance_id = lo_instance->get_instanceid( ).
            lv_status =  lo_instance->get_state( )->get_name( ).
            lv_instance_type = lo_instance->get_instancetype( ).
            lv_image_id = lo_instance->get_imageid( ).
          ENDLOOP.
        ENDLOOP.
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about EC2 instances.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
```

```
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeInstances中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DescribeKeyPairs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeKeyPairs。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describekeypairs( ) .                       " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_key_pairs) = oo_result->get_keypairs( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about key pairs.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeKeyPairs中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DescribeRegions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeRegions。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describeregions( ) .                        " oo_result
 is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_regions) = oo_result->get_regions( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about Regions.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeRegions中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DescribeSecurityGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeSecurityGroups。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        DATA lt_group_ids TYPE /aws1/cl_ec2groupidstrlist_w=>tt_groupidstringlist.
        APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2groupidstrlist_w( iv_value = iv_group_id ) TO
 lt_group_ids.
        oo_result = lo_ec2->describesecuritygroups( it_groupids = lt_group_ids ).
      " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_security_groups) = oo_result->get_securitygroups( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved information about security groups.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeSecurityGroups中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

MonitorInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用MonitorInstances。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to monitor
 the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->monitorinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true
        ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to monitor this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to enable detailed monitoring completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to enable detailed monitoring. "
          lo_ec2->monitorinstances(
            it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
            iv_dryrun = abap_false
          ).
          MESSAGE 'Detailed monitoring enabled.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to monitor this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
```

```
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to enable detailed monitoring failed. User does not have
 the permissions to monitor the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK MonitorInstances中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

RebootInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RebootInstances。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to reboot
 the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->rebootinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true
        ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to reboot this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to reboot instance completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to make a reboot request. "
```

```
          lo_ec2->rebootinstances(
             it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
             iv_dryrun = abap_false
           ).
          MESSAGE 'Instance rebooted.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to reboot this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to reboot instance failed. User does not have permissions
 to reboot the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK RebootInstances中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

`ReleaseAddress`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ReleaseAddress`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_ec2->releaseaddress( iv_allocationid = iv_allocation_id ).
        MESSAGE 'Elastic IP address released.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ReleaseAddress中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

RunInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RunInstances。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    " Create tags for resource created during instance launch. "
    DATA lt_tagspecifications TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2tagspecification=>tt_tagspecificationlist.
    DATA ls_tagspecifications LIKE LINE OF lt_tagspecifications.
    ls_tagspecifications =  NEW /aws1/cl_ec2tagspecification(
      iv_resourcetype = 'instance'
      it_tags = VALUE /aws1/cl_ec2tag=>tt_taglist(
        ( NEW /aws1/cl_ec2tag( iv_key = 'Name' iv_value = iv_tag_value ) )
      )
    ).
    APPEND ls_tagspecifications TO lt_tagspecifications.

    TRY.
        " Create/launch Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance. "
        oo_result = lo_ec2->runinstances(                           " oo_result is
 returned for testing purposes. "
          iv_imageid = iv_ami_id
          iv_instancetype = 't2.micro'
          iv_maxcount = 1
          iv_mincount = 1
          it_tagspecifications = lt_tagspecifications
          iv_subnetid = iv_subnet_id
        ).
        MESSAGE 'EC2 instance created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK RunInstances中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

StartInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用StartInstances。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to start
 the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->startinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true
        ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to start this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to start instance completed.' TYPE 'I'.
          " DryRun is set to false to start instance. "
          oo_result = lo_ec2->startinstances(           " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
            it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
            iv_dryrun = abap_false
          ).
          MESSAGE 'Successfully started the EC2 instance.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to start this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
```

```
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to start instance failed. User does not have permissions
 to start the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StartInstances中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

StopInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StopInstances`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lt_instance_ids TYPE /aws1/
cl_ec2instidstringlist_w=>tt_instanceidstringlist.
    APPEND NEW /aws1/cl_ec2instidstringlist_w( iv_value = iv_instance_id ) TO
 lt_instance_ids.

    "Perform dry run"
    TRY.
        " DryRun is set to true. This checks for the required permissions to stop
 the instance without actually making the request. "
        lo_ec2->stopinstances(
          it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
          iv_dryrun = abap_true
        ).
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        " If the error code returned is `DryRunOperation`, then you have the
 required permissions to stop this instance. "
        IF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'DryRunOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to stop instance completed.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
          " DryRun is set to false to stop instance. "
          oo_result = lo_ec2->stopinstances(           " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
            it_instanceids = lt_instance_ids
            iv_dryrun = abap_false
          ).
          MESSAGE 'Successfully stopped the EC2 instance.' TYPE 'I'.
          " If the error code returned is `UnauthorizedOperation`, then you don't
 have the required permissions to stop this instance. "
        ELSEIF lo_exception->av_err_code = 'UnauthorizedOperation'.
          MESSAGE 'Dry run to stop instance failed. User does not have permissions
 to stop the instance.' TYPE 'E'.
        ELSE.
          DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
          MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
        ENDIF.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StopInstances中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Kinesis 例使用 SDK 適用於 SAP ABAP

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 SAP ABAP 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Kinesis 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CreateStream

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateStream。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       lo_kns->createstream(
           iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
           iv_shardcount = iv_shard_count
       ).
       MESSAGE 'Stream created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex .
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex .
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in use.'
TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateStream中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DeleteStream

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteStream。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       lo_kns->deletestream(
           iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
       ).
       MESSAGE 'Stream deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex .
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex .
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in use.'
TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteStream中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DescribeStream

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeStream。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->describestream(
           iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
       ).
       DATA(lt_stream_description) = oo_result->get_streamdescription( ).
       MESSAGE 'Streams retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex .
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex .
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeStream中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

GetRecords

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetRecords。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->getrecords(             " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
           iv_sharditerator = iv_shard_iterator
       ).
       DATA(lt_records) = oo_result->get_records( ).
       MESSAGE 'Record retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsexpirediteratorex .
       MESSAGE 'Iterator expired.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex .
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex .
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex .
       MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request quotas.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex .
       MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested data
is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex .
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetRecords中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

ListStreams

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListStreams。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_kns->liststreams(        " oo_result is returned for testing
purposes. "
            "Set Limit to specify that a maximum of streams should be returned."
            iv_limit = iv_limit
        ).
        DATA(lt_streams) = oo_result->get_streamnames( ).
        MESSAGE 'Streams listed.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex .
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceed
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListStreams中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

PutRecord

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutRecord。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->putrecord(            " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
           iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
           iv_data       = iv_data
           iv_partitionkey = iv_partition_key
       ).
       MESSAGE 'Record created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex .
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex .
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex .
       MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request quotas.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex .
       MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested data
is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex .
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutRecord中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

RegisterStreamConsumer

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用RegisterStreamConsumer。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_kns->registerstreamconsumer(       " oo_result is returned
for testing purposes. "
           iv_streamarn = iv_stream_arn
           iv_consumername = iv_consumer_name
       ).
       MESSAGE 'Stream consumer registered.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex .
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
       MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK RegisterStreamConsumer中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

案例

開始使用資料串流

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 創建一個流並在其中放置一條記錄。
- 創建一個碎片迭代器。
- 閱讀記錄，然後清理資源。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   DATA lo_stream_describe_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsdescrstreamoutput.
   DATA lo_stream_description TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsstreamdescription.
   DATA lo_sharditerator TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsgetsharditerator01.
   DATA lo_record_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_knsputrecordoutput.

   "Create stream."
   TRY.
       lo_kns->createstream(
           iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
           iv_shardcount = iv_shard_count
       ).
       MESSAGE 'Stream created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex .
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceeded
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex .
       MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in use.'
TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.

   "Wait for stream to becomes active."
   lo_stream_describe_result = lo_kns->describestream( iv_streamname =
iv_stream_name ).
   lo_stream_description = lo_stream_describe_result->get_streamdescription( ).
   WHILE lo_stream_description->get_streamstatus( ) <> 'ACTIVE'.
     IF sy-index = 30.
       EXIT.               "maximum 5 minutes"
     ENDIF.
     WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.
     lo_stream_describe_result = lo_kns->describestream( iv_streamname =
iv_stream_name ).
     lo_stream_description =  lo_stream_describe_result->get_streamdescription( ).
   ENDWHILE.
```

```
   "Create record."
   TRY.
       lo_record_result = lo_kns->putrecord(
           iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
           iv_data       = iv_data
           iv_partitionkey = iv_partition_key
       ).
       MESSAGE 'Record created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex .
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex .
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired .
       MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex .
       MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request quotas.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex .
       MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested data
is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex .
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.

   "Create a shard iterator in order to read the record."
   TRY.
       lo_sharditerator = lo_kns->getsharditerator(
         iv_shardid = lo_record_result->get_shardid( )
         iv_sharditeratortype = iv_sharditeratortype
         iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
     ).
       MESSAGE 'Shard iterator created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex.
       MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex .
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested data
is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Read the record."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_kns->getrecords(                    " oo_result is returned
for testing purposes. "
            iv_sharditerator   = lo_sharditerator->get_sharditerator( )
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Shard iterator created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsexpirediteratorex .
        MESSAGE 'Iterator expired.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsinvalidargumentex .
        MESSAGE 'The specified argument was not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsaccessdeniedex .
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this AWS KMS action.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsdisabledex .
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is disabled.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsinvalidstateex .
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is in an invalid state. ' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsnotfoundex .
        MESSAGE 'KMS key used is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsoptinrequired .
        MESSAGE 'KMS key option is required.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knskmsthrottlingex .
        MESSAGE 'The rate of requests to AWS KMS is exceeding the request quotas.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsprovthruputexcdex .
        MESSAGE 'The request rate for the stream is too high, or the requested data
is too large for the available throughput.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourcenotfoundex .
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Delete stream."
    TRY.
        lo_kns->deletestream(
            iv_streamname = iv_stream_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Stream deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knslimitexceededex .
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because of a limit exceeded
exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_knsresourceinuseex .
        MESSAGE 'The request processing has failed because the resource is in use.'
TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateStream
  - DeleteStream
  - GetRecords
  - GetShardIterator
  - PutRecord

使用 SDK 適用於 SAP ABAP 的 Lambda 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用 SAP ABAP 適用的 AWS SDK 搭配 Lambda 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateFunction`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateFunction`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       lo_lmd->createfunction(
           iv_functionname = iv_function_name
           iv_runtime = `python3.9`
           iv_role = iv_role_arn
           iv_handler = iv_handler
           io_code = io_zip_file
           iv_description = 'AWS Lambda code example'
       ).
       MESSAGE 'Lambda function created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodesigningcfgno00.
       MESSAGE 'Code signing configuration does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodeverification00.
       MESSAGE 'Code signature failed one or more validation checks for signature
mismatch or expiration.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidcodesigex.
       MESSAGE 'Code signature failed the integrity check.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
       MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
       MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateFunction中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DeleteFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteFunction。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       lo_lmd->deletefunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name ).
       MESSAGE 'Lambda function deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
       MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
       MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
       MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
       MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteFunction中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

GetFunction

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetFunction。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result =  lo_lmd->getfunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name ).
 " oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Lambda function information retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetFunction中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Invoke

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Invoke`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lv_json) = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring(
          `{`  &&
            `"action": "increment",`  &&
            `"number": 10` &&
          `}`
        ).
        oo_result =  lo_lmd->invoke(                  " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
                iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                iv_payload = lv_json
            ).
        MESSAGE 'Lambda function invoked.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvrequestcontex.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to parse request body as JSON.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidzipfileex.
        MESSAGE 'The deployment package could not be unzipped.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdrequesttoolargeex.
        MESSAGE 'Invoke request body JSON input limit was exceeded by the request
payload.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdunsuppedmediatyp00.
        MESSAGE 'Invoke request body does not have JSON as its content type.' TYPE
'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Invoke。

`ListFunctions`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListFunctions`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result =  lo_lmd->listfunctions( ).       " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_functions) = oo_result->get_functions( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of Lambda functions.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListFunctions中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

UpdateFunctionCode

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateFunctionCode。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_lmd->updatefunctioncode(     " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
             iv_functionname = iv_function_name
             iv_zipfile = io_zip_file
         ).

        MESSAGE 'Lambda function code updated.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodesigningcfgno00.
        MESSAGE 'Code signing configuration does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodeverification00.
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed one or more validation checks for signature
mismatch or expiration.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidcodesigex.
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed the integrity check.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateFunctionCode中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

UpdateFunctionConfiguration

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用UpdateFunctionConfiguration。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_lmd->updatefunctionconfiguration(     " oo_result is returned
for testing purposes. "
              iv_functionname = iv_function_name
              iv_runtime = iv_runtime
              iv_description  = 'Updated Lambda function'
              iv_memorysize  = iv_memory_size
          ).

        MESSAGE 'Lambda function configuration/settings updated.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodesigningcfgno00.
        MESSAGE 'Code signing configuration does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodeverification00.
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed one or more validation checks for signature
mismatch or expiration.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvalidcodesigex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Code signature failed the integrity check.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
        MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
        MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.' TYPE
'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
        MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdserviceexception.
        MESSAGE 'An internal problem was encountered by the AWS Lambda service.'
TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdtoomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'The maximum request throughput was reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateFunctionConfiguration中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

案例

開始使用函數

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立 IAM 角色和 Lambda 函數，然後上傳處理常式程式碼。
- 調用具有單一參數的函數並取得結果。
- 更新函數程式碼並使用環境變數進行設定。
- 調用具有新參數的函數並取得結果。顯示傳回的執行日誌。
- 列出您帳戶的函數，然後清理相關資源。

如需詳細資訊，請參閱使用主控台建立 Lambda 函數。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       "Create an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) role that grants AWS
 Lambda permission to write to logs."
       DATA(lv_policy_document) = `{` &&
           `"Version":"2012-10-17",` &&
                 `"Statement": [` &&
                   `{` &&
                     `"Effect": "Allow",` &&
                     `"Action": [` &&
                       `"sts:AssumeRole"` &&
                     `],` &&
                     `"Principal": {` &&
                       `"Service": [` &&
                         `"lambda.amazonaws.com"` &&
                       `]` &&
                     `}` &&
                   `}` &&
                 `]` &&
               `}`.
       TRY.
           DATA(lo_create_role_output) =  lo_iam->createrole(
                   iv_rolename = iv_role_name
                   iv_assumerolepolicydocument = lv_policy_document
                   iv_description = 'Grant lambda permission to write to logs'
               ).
           MESSAGE 'IAM role created.' TYPE 'I'.
           WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.            " Make sure that the IAM role is ready
 for use. "
         CATCH /aws1/cx_iamentityalrdyexex.
           MESSAGE 'IAM role already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
         CATCH /aws1/cx_iaminvalidinputex.
           MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
         CATCH /aws1/cx_iammalformedplydocex.
           MESSAGE 'Policy document in the request is malformed.' TYPE 'E'.
       ENDTRY.

       TRY.
           lo_iam->attachrolepolicy(
               iv_rolename  = iv_role_name
               iv_policyarn = 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole'
           ).
```

```
            MESSAGE 'Attached policy to the IAM role.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iaminvalidinputex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamnosuchentityex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource entity does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamplynotattachableex.
            MESSAGE 'Service role policies can only be attached to the service-
linked role for their service.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamunmodableentityex.
            MESSAGE 'Service that depends on the service-linked role is not
 modifiable.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Create a Lambda function and upload handler code. "
        " Lambda function performs 'increment' action on a number. "
        TRY.
            lo_lmd->createfunction(
                 iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                 iv_runtime = `python3.9`
                 iv_role = lo_create_role_output->get_role( )->get_arn( )
                 iv_handler = iv_handler
                 io_code = io_initial_zip_file
                 iv_description = 'AWS Lambda code example'
             ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function created.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
            MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Verify the function is in Active state "
        WHILE lo_lmd->getfunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name )-
>get_configuration( )->ask_state( ) <> 'Active'.
          IF sy-index = 10.
            EXIT.               " Maximum 10 seconds. "
          ENDIF.
          WAIT UP TO 1 SECONDS.
        ENDWHILE.

        "Invoke the function with a single parameter and get results."
        TRY.
```

```
            DATA(lv_json) = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring(
              `{`  &&
                `"action": "increment",`  &&
                `"number": 10` &&
              `}`
            ).
            DATA(lo_initial_invoke_output) =  lo_lmd->invoke(
                       iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                       iv_payload = lv_json
                  ).
            ov_initial_invoke_payload = lo_initial_invoke_output->get_payload( ).
        " ov_initial_invoke_payload is returned for testing purposes. "
            DATA(lo_writer_json) = cl_sxml_string_writer=>create( type =
 if_sxml=>co_xt_json ).
            CALL TRANSFORMATION id SOURCE XML ov_initial_invoke_payload RESULT XML
 lo_writer_json.
            DATA(lv_result) = cl_abap_codepage=>convert_from( lo_writer_json-
>get_output( ) ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function invoked.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvrequestcontex.
            MESSAGE 'Unable to parse request body as JSON.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdunsuppedmediatyp00.
            MESSAGE 'Invoke request body does not have JSON as its content type.'
 TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Update the function code and configure its Lambda environment with an
 environment variable. "
        " Lambda function is updated to perform 'decrement' action also. "
        TRY.
            lo_lmd->updatefunctioncode(
                  iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                  iv_zipfile = io_updated_zip_file
              ).
            WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.            " Make sure that the update is
 completed. "
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function code updated.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdcodestorageexcdex.
            MESSAGE 'Maximum total code size per account exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
```

```
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        TRY.
            DATA lt_variables TYPE /aws1/
cl_lmdenvironmentvaria00=>tt_environmentvariables.
            DATA ls_variable LIKE LINE OF lt_variables.
            ls_variable-key = 'LOG_LEVEL'.
            ls_variable-value = NEW /aws1/cl_lmdenvironmentvaria00( iv_value =
 'info' ).
            INSERT ls_variable INTO TABLE lt_variables.

            lo_lmd->updatefunctionconfiguration(
                  iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                  io_environment = NEW /aws1/cl_lmdenvironment( it_variables =
 lt_variables )
              ).
            WAIT UP TO 10 SECONDS.            " Make sure that the update is
 completed. "
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function configuration/settings updated.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourceconflictex.
            MESSAGE 'Resource already exists or another operation is in progress.'
 TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        "Invoke the function with new parameters and get results. Display the
 execution log that's returned from the invocation."
        TRY.
            lv_json = /aws1/cl_rt_util=>string_to_xstring(
              `{`  &&
                `"action": "decrement",`  &&
                `"number": 10` &&
              `}`
            ).
            DATA(lo_updated_invoke_output) =  lo_lmd->invoke(
                       iv_functionname = iv_function_name
                       iv_payload = lv_json
                  ).
```

```
            ov_updated_invoke_payload = lo_updated_invoke_output->get_payload( ).
        " ov_updated_invoke_payload is returned for testing purposes. "
            lo_writer_json = cl_sxml_string_writer=>create( type =
 if_sxml=>co_xt_json ).
            CALL TRANSFORMATION id SOURCE XML ov_updated_invoke_payload RESULT XML
 lo_writer_json.
            lv_result = cl_abap_codepage=>convert_from( lo_writer_json-
>get_output( ) ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function invoked.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvrequestcontex.
            MESSAGE 'Unable to parse request body as JSON.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdunsuppedmediatyp00.
            MESSAGE 'Invoke request body does not have JSON as its content type.'
 TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " List the functions for your account. "
        TRY.
            DATA(lo_list_output) = lo_lmd->listfunctions( ).
            DATA(lt_functions) = lo_list_output->get_functions( ).
            MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of Lambda functions.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Delete the Lambda function. "
        TRY.
            lo_lmd->deletefunction( iv_functionname = iv_function_name ).
            MESSAGE 'Lambda function deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdinvparamvalueex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_lmdresourcenotfoundex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Detach role policy. "
        TRY.
            lo_iam->detachrolepolicy(
                iv_rolename  = iv_role_name
```

```
                iv_policyarn = 'arn:aws:iam::aws:policy/service-role/
AWSLambdaBasicExecutionRole'
            ).
            MESSAGE 'Detached policy from the IAM role.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iaminvalidinputex.
            MESSAGE 'The request contains a non-valid parameter.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamnosuchentityex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource entity does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamplynotattachableex.
            MESSAGE 'Service role policies can only be attached to the service-
linked role for their service.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamunmodableentityex.
            MESSAGE 'Service that depends on the service-linked role is not
 modifiable.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

        " Delete the IAM role. "
        TRY.
            lo_iam->deleterole( iv_rolename = iv_role_name ).
            MESSAGE 'IAM role deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamnosuchentityex.
            MESSAGE 'The requested resource entity does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
          CATCH /aws1/cx_iamunmodableentityex.
            MESSAGE 'Service that depends on the service-linked role is not
 modifiable.' TYPE 'E'.
        ENDTRY.

      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO lo_exception.
        DATA(lv_error) = lo_exception->get_longtext( ).
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateFunction
  - DeleteFunction
  - GetFunction
  - Invoke
  - ListFunctions
  - UpdateFunctionCode

- UpdateFunctionConfiguration

Amazon S3 示例使用 SDK 的 SAP ABAP

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 SAP ABAP 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon S3 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CopyObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CopyObject`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
TRY.
    lo_s3->copyobject(
      iv_bucket = iv_dest_bucket
      iv_key = iv_dest_object
      iv_copysource = |{ iv_src_bucket }/{ iv_src_object }|
    ).
    MESSAGE 'Object copied to another bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
    CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
      MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
      MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
  ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CopyObject中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

CreateBucket

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateBucket。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
  TRY.
      lo_s3->createbucket(
          iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
      ).
      MESSAGE 'S3 bucket created.' TYPE 'I'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bucketalrdyexists.
      MESSAGE 'Bucket name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
    CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bktalrdyownedbyyou.
      MESSAGE 'Bucket already exists and is owned by you.' TYPE 'E'.
  ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateBucket中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DeleteBucket

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteBucket。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
TRY.

    lo_s3->deletebucket(
        iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
    ).
    MESSAGE 'Deleted S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
    MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteBucket中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

`DeleteObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteObject`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
TRY.
    lo_s3->deleteobject(
        iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
        iv_key = iv_object_key
    ).
    MESSAGE 'Object deleted from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
  CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
    MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteObject中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

GetObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObject。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_s3->getobject(           " oo_result is returned for testing
purposes. "
                  iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
                  iv_key = iv_object_key
               ).
       DATA(lv_object_data) = oo_result->get_body( ).
       MESSAGE 'Object retrieved from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
       MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
       MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetObject中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

ListObjectsV2

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListObjectsV2。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_s3->listobjectsv2(         " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of objects in S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK 中的 ListObjectsV2，瞭解 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

`PutObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutObject`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    "Get contents of file from application server."
    DATA lv_body TYPE xstring.
    OPEN DATASET iv_file_name FOR INPUT IN BINARY MODE.
    READ DATASET iv_file_name INTO lv_body.
    CLOSE DATASET iv_file_name.

    "Upload/put an object to an S3 bucket."
    TRY.
        lo_s3->putobject(
```

```
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = iv_file_name
            iv_body = lv_body
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Object uploaded to S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK PutObject中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

案例

開始使用儲存貯體和物件

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立儲存貯體並上傳檔案到該儲存貯體。
- 從儲存貯體下載物件。
- 將物件複製至儲存貯體中的子文件夾。
- 列出儲存貯體中的物件。
- 刪除儲存貯體物件和該儲存貯體。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA(lo_session) = /aws1/cl_rt_session_aws=>create( cv_pfl ).
    DATA(lo_s3) = /aws1/cl_s3_factory=>create( lo_session ).

    " Create an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. "
    TRY.
        lo_s3->createbucket(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
        ).
```

```
        MESSAGE 'S3 bucket created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bucketalrdyexists.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_bktalrdyownedbyyou.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket already exists and is owned by you.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.


    "Upload an object to an S3 bucket."
    TRY.
        "Get contents of file from application server."
        DATA lv_file_content TYPE xstring.
        OPEN DATASET iv_key FOR INPUT IN BINARY MODE.
        READ DATASET iv_key INTO lv_file_content.
        CLOSE DATASET iv_key.

        lo_s3->putobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = iv_key
            iv_body = lv_file_content
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Object uploaded to S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Get an object from a bucket. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_result) = lo_s3->getobject(
                   iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
                   iv_key = iv_key
                ).
        DATA(lv_object_data) = lo_result->get_body( ).
        MESSAGE 'Object retrieved from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
        MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Copy an object to a subfolder in a bucket. "
    TRY.
        lo_s3->copyobject(
          iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
```

```
          iv_key = |{ iv_copy_to_folder }/{ iv_key }|
          iv_copysource = |{ iv_bucket_name }/{ iv_key }|
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Object copied to a subfolder.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchkey.
        MESSAGE 'Object key does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " List objects in the bucket. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_list) = lo_s3->listobjects(
           iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
         ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of objects in S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
    DATA text TYPE string VALUE 'Object List - '.
    DATA lv_object_key TYPE /aws1/s3_objectkey.
    LOOP AT lo_list->get_contents( ) INTO DATA(lo_object).
      lv_object_key = lo_object->get_key( ).
      CONCATENATE lv_object_key ', ' INTO text.
    ENDLOOP.
    MESSAGE text TYPE'I'.

    " Delete the objects in a bucket. "
    TRY.
        lo_s3->deleteobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = iv_key
        ).
        lo_s3->deleteobject(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
            iv_key = |{ iv_copy_to_folder }/{ iv_key }|
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Objects deleted from S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.


    " Delete the bucket. "
```

```
    TRY.
        lo_s3->deletebucket(
            iv_bucket = iv_bucket_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Deleted S3 bucket.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_s3_nosuchbucket.
        MESSAGE 'Bucket does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

SageMaker 使用 SDK 的範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何使用 SAP ABAP 的 AWS SDK 搭 SageMaker配來執行動作及實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

CreateEndpoint

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateEndpoint。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lt_production_variants TYPE /aws1/
cl_sgmproductionvariant=>tt_productionvariantlist.
    DATA lo_production_variants TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmproductionvariant.
    DATA oo_ep_config_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcreateendptcfgout.

    "Create a production variant as an ABAP object."
    "Identifies a model that you want to host and the resources chosen to deploy for
 hosting it."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_production_variants
      EXPORTING
        iv_variantname          = iv_variant_name
        iv_modelname            = iv_model_name
        iv_initialinstancecount = iv_initial_instance_count
        iv_instancetype         = iv_instance_type.

    INSERT lo_production_variants INTO TABLE lt_production_variants.

    "Create an endpoint configuration."
    TRY.
        oo_ep_config_result = lo_sgm->createendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_endpoint_config_name
          it_productionvariants = lt_production_variants
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Create an endpoint."
```

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->createendpoint(     " oo_result is returned for testing
purposes. "
            iv_endpointconfigname = iv_endpoint_config_name
            iv_endpointname = iv_endpoint_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateEndpoint中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

`CreateModel`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateModel`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lo_primarycontainer TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcontainerdefn.

    "Create an ABAP object for the container image based on input variables."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_primarycontainer
      EXPORTING
        iv_image        = iv_container_image
        iv_modeldataurl = iv_model_data_url.

    "Create an Amazon SageMaker model."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->createmodel(        " oo_result is returned for testing
purposes. "
          iv_executionrolearn = iv_execution_role_arn
          iv_modelname = iv_model_name
          io_primarycontainer = lo_primarycontainer
```

```
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Model created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateModel中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

CreateTrainingJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateTrainingJob。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lo_hyperparameters_w TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmhyperparameters_w.
    DATA lt_hyperparameters TYPE /aws1/cl_sgmhyperparameters_w=>tt_hyperparameters.
    DATA lt_input_data_config TYPE /aws1/cl_sgmchannel=>tt_inputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_trn_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_trn_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_trn_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
    DATA lo_val_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_val_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_val_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
    DATA lo_algorithm_specification TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmalgorithmspec.
    DATA lo_resource_config  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmresourceconfig.
    DATA lo_output_data_config TYPE REF TO  /aws1/cl_sgmoutputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_stopping_condition TYPE REF TO  /aws1/cl_sgmstoppingcondition.

    "Create ABAP internal table for hyperparameters based on input variables."
    "These hyperparameters are based on the Amazon SageMaker built-in algorithm,
XGBoost."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_max_depth.
    INSERT VALUE #( key = 'max_depth' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.
```

```
   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_eta.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eta' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_eval_metric.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eval_metric' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_scale_pos_weight.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'scale_pos_weight' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO
TABLE lt_hyperparameters.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_subsample.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'subsample' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_objective.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'objective' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_num_round.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'num_round' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   "Create ABAP objects for training data sources."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_trn_s3datasource
     EXPORTING
       iv_s3datatype             = iv_trn_data_s3datatype
       iv_s3datadistributiontype = iv_trn_data_s3datadistribution
       iv_s3uri                  = iv_trn_data_s3uri.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_trn_datasource
     EXPORTING
       io_s3datasource = lo_trn_s3datasource.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_trn_channel
     EXPORTING
       iv_channelname     = 'train'
       io_datasource      = lo_trn_datasource
       iv_compressiontype = iv_trn_data_compressiontype
       iv_contenttype     = iv_trn_data_contenttype.

   INSERT lo_trn_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.
```

```
    "Create ABAP objects for validation data sources."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_val_s3datasource
      EXPORTING
        iv_s3datatype             = iv_val_data_s3datatype
        iv_s3datadistributiontype = iv_val_data_s3datadistribution
        iv_s3uri                  = iv_val_data_s3uri.

    CREATE OBJECT lo_val_datasource
      EXPORTING
        io_s3datasource = lo_val_s3datasource.

    CREATE OBJECT lo_val_channel
      EXPORTING
        iv_channelname     = 'validation'
        io_datasource      = lo_val_datasource
        iv_compressiontype = iv_val_data_compressiontype
        iv_contenttype     = iv_val_data_contenttype.

    INSERT lo_val_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

    "Create an ABAP object for algorithm specification."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_algorithm_specification
      EXPORTING
        iv_trainingimage     = iv_training_image
        iv_traininginputmode = iv_training_input_mode.

    "Create an ABAP object for resource configuration."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_resource_config
      EXPORTING
        iv_instancecount  = iv_instance_count
        iv_instancetype   = iv_instance_type
        iv_volumesizeingb = iv_volume_sizeingb.

    "Create an ABAP object for output data configuration."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_output_data_config
      EXPORTING
        iv_s3outputpath = iv_s3_output_path.

    "Create an ABAP object for stopping condition."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_stopping_condition
      EXPORTING
        iv_maxruntimeinseconds = iv_max_runtime_in_seconds.

    "Create a training job."
```

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->createtrainingjob(    " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_trainingjobname           = iv_training_job_name
          iv_rolearn                   = iv_role_arn
          it_hyperparameters           = lt_hyperparameters
          it_inputdataconfig           = lt_input_data_config
          io_algorithmspecification    = lo_algorithm_specification
          io_outputdataconfig          = lo_output_data_config
          io_resourceconfig            = lo_resource_config
          io_stoppingcondition         = lo_stopping_condition
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Training job created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTrainingJob中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

`CreateTransformJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTransformJob`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lo_transforminput TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransforminput.
    DATA lo_transformoutput TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransformoutput.
    DATA lo_transformresources TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransformresources.
    DATA lo_datasource  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransformdatasrc.
    DATA lo_s3datasource  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmtransforms3datasrc.
```

```
   "Create an ABAP object for an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) data
source."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_s3datasource
     EXPORTING
       iv_s3uri      = iv_tf_data_s3uri
       iv_s3datatype = iv_tf_data_s3datatype.

   "Create an ABAP object for data source."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_datasource
     EXPORTING
       io_s3datasource = lo_s3datasource.

   "Create an ABAP object for transform data source."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_transforminput
     EXPORTING
       io_datasource      = lo_datasource
       iv_contenttype     = iv_tf_data_contenttype
       iv_compressiontype = iv_tf_data_compressiontype.

   "Create an ABAP object for resource configuration."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_transformresources
     EXPORTING
       iv_instancecount = iv_instance_count
       iv_instancetype  = iv_instance_type.

   "Create an ABAP object for output data configuration."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_transformoutput
     EXPORTING
       iv_s3outputpath = iv_s3_output_path.

   "Create a transform job."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sgm->createtransformjob(     " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
           iv_modelname = iv_tf_model_name
           iv_transformjobname = iv_tf_job_name
           io_transforminput = lo_transforminput
           io_transformoutput = lo_transformoutput
           io_transformresources = lo_transformresources
       ).
       MESSAGE 'Transform job created.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
       MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTransformJob中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DeleteEndpoint

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteEndpoint。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    "Delete an endpoint."
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->deleteendpoint(
            iv_endpointname = iv_endpoint_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_endpoint_exception).
        DATA(lv_endpoint_error) = |"{ lo_endpoint_exception->av_err_code }" -
 { lo_endpoint_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_endpoint_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Delete an endpoint configuration."
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->deleteendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_endpoint_config_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_endpointconfig_exception).
        DATA(lv_endpointconfig_error) = |"{ lo_endpointconfig_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_endpointconfig_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_endpointconfig_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteEndpoint中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DeleteModel

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteModel。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->deletemodel(
                  iv_modelname = iv_model_name
                ).
        MESSAGE 'Model deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteModel中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DescribeTrainingJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DescribeTrainingJob。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->describetrainingjob(      " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_trainingjobname = iv_training_job_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved description of training job.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeTrainingJob中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

`ListAlgorithms`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListAlgorithms`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listalgorithms(         " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of algorithms.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListAlgorithms中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

ListModels

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListModels。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listmodels(           " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of models.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListModels中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

ListNotebookInstances

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListNotebookInstances。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listnotebookinstances(        " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
```

```
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of notebook instances.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListNotebookInstances中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

ListTrainingJobs

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTrainingJobs`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sgm->listtrainingjobs(       " oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes. "
          iv_namecontains = iv_name_contains
          iv_maxresults = iv_max_results
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of training jobs.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_exception).
        DATA(lv_error) = |"{ lo_exception->av_err_code }" - { lo_exception-
>av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTrainingJobs中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

案例

開始使用模型和端點

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 開始訓練工作並建立 SageMaker 模型。
- 建立端點組態。
- 建立端點，然後清理資源。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lo_hyperparameters_w TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmhyperparameters_w.
    DATA lo_trn_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_trn_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_trn_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
    DATA lo_val_channel TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmchannel.
    DATA lo_val_datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdatasource.
    DATA lo_val_s3datasource TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgms3datasource.
    DATA lo_algorithm_specification TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmalgorithmspec.
    DATA lo_resource_config  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmresourceconfig.
    DATA lo_output_data_config TYPE REF TO  /aws1/cl_sgmoutputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_stopping_condition TYPE REF TO  /aws1/cl_sgmstoppingcondition.
    DATA lo_primarycontainer TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcontainerdefn.
    DATA lo_production_variants TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmproductionvariant.
    DATA lo_ep_config_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmcreateendptcfgout.
    DATA lo_training_result TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_sgmdescrtrnjobrsp.
    DATA lt_production_variants TYPE /aws1/
cl_sgmproductionvariant=>tt_productionvariantlist.
    DATA lt_input_data_config TYPE /aws1/cl_sgmchannel=>tt_inputdataconfig.
    DATA lt_hyperparameters TYPE /aws1/cl_sgmhyperparameters_w=>tt_hyperparameters.
    DATA lv_model_data_url TYPE /aws1/sgmurl.

    lv_model_data_url = iv_s3_output_path && iv_training_job_name && '/output/
model.tar.gz'.
```

```
   "Create ABAP internal table for hyperparameters based on input variables."
   "These hyperparameters are based on Amazon SageMaker built-in algorithm -
XGBoost"
   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_max_depth.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'max_depth' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_eta.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eta' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_eval_metric.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'eval_metric' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_scale_pos_weight.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'scale_pos_weight' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO
TABLE lt_hyperparameters.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_subsample.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'subsample' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_objective.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'objective' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_hyperparameters_w EXPORTING iv_value = iv_hp_num_round.
   INSERT VALUE #( key = 'num_round' value = lo_hyperparameters_w )  INTO TABLE
lt_hyperparameters.

   "Create ABAP internal table for data based on input variables."
   "Training data."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_trn_s3datasource
     EXPORTING
       iv_s3datatype             = iv_trn_data_s3datatype
       iv_s3datadistributiontype = iv_trn_data_s3datadistribution
       iv_s3uri                  = iv_trn_data_s3uri.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_trn_datasource EXPORTING io_s3datasource = lo_trn_s3datasource.

   CREATE OBJECT lo_trn_channel
     EXPORTING
```

```
        iv_channelname     = 'train'
        io_datasource      = lo_trn_datasource
        iv_compressiontype = iv_trn_data_compressiontype
        iv_contenttype     = iv_trn_data_contenttype.
    INSERT lo_trn_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

    "Validation data."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_val_s3datasource
      EXPORTING
        iv_s3datatype             = iv_val_data_s3datatype
        iv_s3datadistributiontype = iv_val_data_s3datadistribution
        iv_s3uri                  = iv_val_data_s3uri.

    CREATE OBJECT lo_val_datasource EXPORTING io_s3datasource = lo_val_s3datasource.

    CREATE OBJECT lo_val_channel
      EXPORTING
        iv_channelname     = 'validation'
        io_datasource      = lo_val_datasource
        iv_compressiontype = iv_val_data_compressiontype
        iv_contenttype     = iv_val_data_contenttype.
    INSERT lo_val_channel INTO TABLE lt_input_data_config.

    "Create an ABAP object for algorithm specification based on input variables."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_algorithm_specification
      EXPORTING
        iv_trainingimage     = iv_training_image
        iv_traininginputmode = iv_training_input_mode.

    "Create an ABAP object for resource configuration."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_resource_config
      EXPORTING
        iv_instancecount  = iv_instance_count
        iv_instancetype   = iv_instance_type
        iv_volumesizeingb = iv_volume_sizeingb.

    "Create an ABAP object for output data configuration."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_output_data_config EXPORTING iv_s3outputpath =
iv_s3_output_path.

    "Create an ABAP object for stopping condition."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_stopping_condition EXPORTING iv_maxruntimeinseconds =
iv_max_runtime_in_seconds.
```

```
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->createtrainingjob(
          iv_trainingjobname           = iv_training_job_name
          iv_rolearn                   = iv_role_arn
          it_hyperparameters           = lt_hyperparameters
          it_inputdataconfig           = lt_input_data_config
          io_algorithmspecification    = lo_algorithm_specification
          io_outputdataconfig          = lo_output_data_config
          io_resourceconfig            = lo_resource_config
          io_stoppingcondition         = lo_stopping_condition
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Training job created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourceinuse.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is in use.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcenotfound.
        MESSAGE 'Resource being accessed is not found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Wait for training job to be completed."
    lo_training_result = lo_sgm->describetrainingjob( iv_trainingjobname =
iv_training_job_name ).
    WHILE lo_training_result->get_trainingjobstatus( ) <> 'Completed'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 900 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      lo_training_result = lo_sgm->describetrainingjob( iv_trainingjobname =
iv_training_job_name ).
    ENDWHILE.

    "Create ABAP object for the container image based on input variables."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_primarycontainer
      EXPORTING
        iv_image        = iv_training_image
        iv_modeldataurl = lv_model_data_url.

    "Create an Amazon SageMaker model."
    TRY.
        lo_sgm->createmodel(
          iv_executionrolearn = iv_role_arn
          iv_modelname = iv_model_name
          io_primarycontainer = lo_primarycontainer
```

```
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Model created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Create an endpoint production variant."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_production_variants
      EXPORTING
        iv_variantname          = iv_ep_variant_name
        iv_modelname            = iv_model_name
        iv_initialinstancecount = iv_ep_initial_instance_count
        iv_instancetype         = iv_ep_instance_type.
    INSERT lo_production_variants INTO TABLE lt_production_variants.

    TRY.
        "Create an endpoint configuration."
        lo_ep_config_result = lo_sgm->createendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_ep_cfg_name
          it_productionvariants = lt_production_variants
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration created.' TYPE 'I'.

        "Create an endpoint."
        oo_ep_output = lo_sgm->createendpoint(        " oo_ep_output is returned for
testing purposes. "
            iv_endpointconfigname = iv_ep_cfg_name
            iv_endpointname = iv_ep_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sgmresourcelimitexcd.
        MESSAGE 'You have reached the limit on the number of resources.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Wait for endpoint creation to be completed."
    DATA(lo_endpoint_result) = lo_sgm->describeendpoint( iv_endpointname =
iv_ep_name ).
    WHILE lo_endpoint_result->get_endpointstatus( ) <> 'InService'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 900 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      lo_endpoint_result = lo_sgm->describeendpoint( iv_endpointname = iv_ep_name ).
    ENDWHILE.
```

```
    TRY.
        "Delete an endpoint."
        lo_sgm->deleteendpoint(
            iv_endpointname = iv_ep_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint deleted' TYPE 'I'.

        "Delete an endpoint configuration."
        lo_sgm->deleteendpointconfig(
          iv_endpointconfigname = iv_ep_cfg_name
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Endpoint configuration deleted.' TYPE 'I'.

        "Delete model."
        lo_sgm->deletemodel(
                  iv_modelname = iv_model_name
                ).
        MESSAGE 'Model deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_service_generic INTO DATA(lo_endpointconfig_exception).
        DATA(lv_endpointconfig_error) = |"{ lo_endpointconfig_exception-
>av_err_code }" - { lo_endpointconfig_exception->av_err_msg }|.
        MESSAGE lv_endpointconfig_error TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateEndpoint
  - CreateEndpointConfig
  - CreateModel
  - CreateTrainingJob
  - DeleteEndpoint
  - DeleteEndpointConfig
  - DeleteModel
  - DescribeEndpoint
  - DescribeTrainingJob

使用適用於 SAP ABAP 的 SDK 的 Amazon SNS 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 SAP ABAP 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon SNS 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateTopic`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTopic`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sns->createtopic( iv_name = iv_topic_name ). " oo_result is
returned for testing purposes. "
       MESSAGE 'SNS topic created' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_snstopiclimitexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Unable to create more topics. You have reached the maximum number
of topics allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTopic中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DeleteTopic

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTopic。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_sns->deletetopic( iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn ).
        MESSAGE 'SNS topic deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteTopic中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

GetTopicAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetTopicAttributes。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->gettopicattributes( iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn ). "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_attributes) = oo_result->get_attributes( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved attributes/properties of a topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetTopicAttributes中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

ListSubscriptions

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListSubscriptions。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->listsubscriptions( ).                " oo_result is
returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_subscriptions) = oo_result->get_subscriptions( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of subscribers.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_generic.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to list subscribers.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListSubscriptions中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

ListTopics

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTopics。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
```

```
        oo_result = lo_sns->listtopics( ).            " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_topics) = oo_result->get_topics( ).
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of topics.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_rt_generic.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to list topics.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTopics中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Publish

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Publish`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->publish(              " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn
          iv_message = iv_message
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Message published to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的發佈。

SetTopicAttributes

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`SetTopicAttributes`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_sns->settopicattributes(
            iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn
            iv_attributename  = iv_attribute_name
            iv_attributevalue = iv_attribute_value
        ).
        MESSAGE 'Set/updated SNS topic attributes.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK SetTopicAttributes中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

Subscribe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Subscribe`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

訂閱主題的電子郵件地址。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sns->subscribe(                      "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
                iv_topicarn = iv_topic_arn
                iv_protocol = 'email'
                iv_endpoint = iv_email_address
```

```
                iv_returnsubscriptionarn = abap_true
            ).
        MESSAGE 'Email address subscribed to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snssubscriptionlmte00.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create subscriptions. You have reached the maximum number
 of subscriptions allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的訂閱。

Unsubscribe

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Unsubscribe。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_sns->unsubscribe( iv_subscriptionarn = iv_subscription_arn ).
        MESSAGE 'Subscription deleted.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Subscription does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Subscription with "PendingConfirmation" status cannot be deleted/
unsubscribed. Confirm subscription before performing unsubscribe operation.' TYPE
 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的取消訂閱。

案例

建立並發布到 FIFO 主題

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立並發布到 FIFO Amazon SNS 主題。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 FIFO 主題、將 Amazon SQS FIFO 佇列訂閱至主題，然後將訊息發佈至 Amazon SNS 主題。

```
    " Creates a FIFO topic. "
    DATA lt_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>tt_topicattributesmap.
    DATA ls_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>ts_topicattributesmap_maprow.
    ls_tpc_attributes-key = 'FifoTopic'.
    ls_tpc_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snstopicattrsmap_w( iv_value = 'true' ).
    INSERT ls_tpc_attributes INTO TABLE lt_tpc_attributes.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_create_result) = lo_sns->createtopic(
               iv_name = iv_topic_name
               it_attributes = lt_tpc_attributes
        ).
        DATA(lv_topic_arn) = lo_create_result->get_topicarn( ).
        ov_topic_arn = lv_topic_arn.                                    "
 ov_topic_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'FIFO topic created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snstopiclimitexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create more topics. You have reached the maximum number
 of topics allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Subscribes an endpoint to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic. "
    " Only Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queues can be subscribed to
 an SNS FIFO topic. "
```

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_subscribe_result) = lo_sns->subscribe(
               iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
               iv_protocol = 'sqs'
               iv_endpoint = iv_queue_arn
           ).
        DATA(lv_subscription_arn) = lo_subscribe_result->get_subscriptionarn( ).
        ov_subscription_arn = lv_subscription_arn.                      "
 ov_subscription_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue was subscribed to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snssubscriptionlmte00.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create subscriptions. You have reached the maximum number
 of subscriptions allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Publish message to SNS topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA lt_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>tt_messageattributemap.
        DATA ls_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>ts_messageattributemap_maprow.
        ls_msg_attributes-key = 'Importance'.
        ls_msg_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snsmessageattrvalue( iv_datatype =
 'String' iv_stringvalue = 'High' ).
        INSERT ls_msg_attributes INTO TABLE lt_msg_attributes.

        DATA(lo_result) = lo_sns->publish(
             iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
             iv_message = 'The price of your mobile plan has been increased from $19
 to $23'
             iv_subject = 'Changes to mobile plan'
             iv_messagegroupid = 'Update-2'
             iv_messagededuplicationid = 'Update-2.1'
             it_messageattributes = lt_msg_attributes
      ).
        ov_message_id = lo_result->get_messageid( ).                    "
 ov_message_id is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Message was published to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateTopic
  - 發布
  - Subscribe

Amazon SQS 示例使用 SDK 的 SAP ABAP

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 SAP ABAP 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon SQS 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CreateQueue`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateQueue`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 Amazon SQS 標準佇列。

```
TRY.
```

```
        oo_result = lo_sqs->createqueue( iv_queuename = iv_queue_name ).        "
 oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuedeldrecently.
        MESSAGE 'After deleting a queue, wait 60 seconds before creating another
 queue with the same name.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuenameexists.
        MESSAGE 'A queue with this name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

建立一個等待訊息到達的 Amazon SQS 佇列。

```
    TRY.
        DATA lt_attributes TYPE /aws1/cl_sqsqueueattrmap_w=>tt_queueattributemap.
        DATA ls_attribute TYPE /aws1/
cl_sqsqueueattrmap_w=>ts_queueattributemap_maprow.
        ls_attribute-key = 'ReceiveMessageWaitTimeSeconds'.               " Time in
 seconds for long polling, such as how long the call waits for a message to arrive
 in the queue before returning. "
        ls_attribute-value = NEW /aws1/cl_sqsqueueattrmap_w( iv_value =
 iv_wait_time ).
        INSERT ls_attribute INTO TABLE lt_attributes.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->createqueue(                  " oo_result is returned
 for testing purposes. "
                iv_queuename = iv_queue_name
                it_attributes = lt_attributes
            ).
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue created.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuedeldrecently.
        MESSAGE 'After deleting a queue, wait 60 seconds before creating another
 queue with the same name.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuenameexists.
        MESSAGE 'A queue with this name already exists.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateQueue中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

DeleteQueue

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteQueue。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        lo_sqs->deletequeue( iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url ).
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue deleted' TYPE 'I'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteQueue中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

GetQueueUrl

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetQueueUrl`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->getqueueurl( iv_queuename = iv_queue_name ).        "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Queue URL retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsqueuedoesnotexist.
        MESSAGE 'The requested queue does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetQueueUrl中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

ListQueues

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListQueues`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->listqueues( ).        " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Retrieved list of queues.' TYPE 'I'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListQueues中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

`ReceiveMessage`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ReceiveMessage`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從 Amazon SQS 隊列接收消息。

```
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_sqs->receivemessage( iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url ).    "
oo_result is returned for testing purposes. "
        DATA(lt_messages) = oo_result->get_messages( ).
        MESSAGE 'Message received from SQS queue.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsoverlimit.
        MESSAGE 'Maximum number of in-flight messages reached.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

使用長輪詢支援接收來自 Amazon SQS 佇列的訊息。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sqs->receivemessage(           " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
               iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url
               iv_waittimeseconds = iv_wait_time     " Time in seconds for long
polling, such as how long the call waits for a message to arrive in the queue
before returning. "
           ).
       DATA(lt_messages) = oo_result->get_messages( ).
       MESSAGE 'Message received from SQS queue.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsoverlimit.
       MESSAGE 'Maximum number of in-flight messages reached.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ReceiveMessage中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

SendMessage

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用SendMessage。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_sqs->sendmessage(              " oo_result is returned for
testing purposes. "
          iv_queueurl = iv_queue_url
          iv_messagebody = iv_message
       ).
       MESSAGE 'Message sent to SQS queue.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsinvalidmsgconts.
       MESSAGE 'Message contains non-valid characters.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_sqsunsupportedop.
       MESSAGE 'Operation not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK SendMessage中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

案例

建立並發布到 FIFO 主題

下列程式碼範例示範如何建立並發布到 FIFO Amazon SNS 主題。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立 FIFO 主題、將 Amazon SQS FIFO 佇列訂閱至主題，然後將訊息發佈至 Amazon SNS 主題。

```
    " Creates a FIFO topic. "
    DATA lt_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>tt_topicattributesmap.
    DATA ls_tpc_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snstopicattrsmap_w=>ts_topicattributesmap_maprow.
    ls_tpc_attributes-key = 'FifoTopic'.
    ls_tpc_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snstopicattrsmap_w( iv_value = 'true' ).
    INSERT ls_tpc_attributes INTO TABLE lt_tpc_attributes.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_create_result) = lo_sns->createtopic(
               iv_name = iv_topic_name
               it_attributes = lt_tpc_attributes
        ).
        DATA(lv_topic_arn) = lo_create_result->get_topicarn( ).
        ov_topic_arn = lv_topic_arn.                                    "
 ov_topic_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'FIFO topic created' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snstopiclimitexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create more topics. You have reached the maximum number
 of topics allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

```
    " Subscribes an endpoint to an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
 topic. "
    " Only Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queues can be subscribed to
 an SNS FIFO topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_subscribe_result) = lo_sns->subscribe(
               iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
               iv_protocol = 'sqs'
               iv_endpoint = iv_queue_arn
           ).
        DATA(lv_subscription_arn) = lo_subscribe_result->get_subscriptionarn( ).
        ov_subscription_arn = lv_subscription_arn.                      "
 ov_subscription_arn is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'SQS queue was subscribed to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
        MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_snssubscriptionlmte00.
        MESSAGE 'Unable to create subscriptions. You have reached the maximum number
 of subscriptions allowed.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    " Publish message to SNS topic. "
    TRY.
        DATA lt_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>tt_messageattributemap.
        DATA ls_msg_attributes TYPE /aws1/
cl_snsmessageattrvalue=>ts_messageattributemap_maprow.
        ls_msg_attributes-key = 'Importance'.
        ls_msg_attributes-value = NEW /aws1/cl_snsmessageattrvalue( iv_datatype =
 'String' iv_stringvalue = 'High' ).
        INSERT ls_msg_attributes INTO TABLE lt_msg_attributes.

        DATA(lo_result) = lo_sns->publish(
             iv_topicarn = lv_topic_arn
             iv_message = 'The price of your mobile plan has been increased from $19
 to $23'
             iv_subject = 'Changes to mobile plan'
             iv_messagegroupid = 'Update-2'
             iv_messagededuplicationid = 'Update-2.1'
             it_messageattributes = lt_msg_attributes
      ).
        ov_message_id = lo_result->get_messageid( ).                    "
 ov_message_id is returned for testing purposes. "
        MESSAGE 'Message was published to SNS topic.' TYPE 'I'.
```

```
    CATCH /aws1/cx_snsnotfoundexception.
      MESSAGE 'Topic does not exist.' TYPE 'E'.
  ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CreateTopic
  - 發布
  - Subscribe

Amazon Textract 取示例使用 SDK 的 SAP ABAP

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 SAP ABAP 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon Textract 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`AnalyzeDocument`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AnalyzeDocument`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "Detects text and additional elements, such as forms or tables,"
   "in a local image file or from in-memory byte data."
   "The image must be in PNG or JPG format."


   "Create ABAP objects for feature type."
   "Add TABLES to return information about the tables."
   "Add FORMS to return detected form data."
   "To perform both types of analysis, add TABLES and FORMS to FeatureTypes."

   DATA(lt_featuretypes) = VALUE /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w=>tt_featuretypes(
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'FORMS' ) )
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'TABLES' ) ) ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_document) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocument( io_s3object = lo_s3object ).

   "Analyze document stored in Amazon S3."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->analyzedocument(      "oo_result is returned for testing
purposes."
         io_document        = lo_document
         it_featuretypes    = lt_featuretypes ).
       LOOP AT oo_result->get_blocks( ) INTO DATA(lo_block).
         IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
           MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
         ENDIF.
       ENDLOOP.
       MESSAGE 'Analyze document completed.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texhlquotaexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'Human loop quota exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.

      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK AnalyzeDocument中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

`DetectDocumentText`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetectDocumentText`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "Detects text in the input document."
   "Amazon Textract can detect lines of text and the words that make up a line of
text."
   "The input document must be in one of the following image formats: JPEG, PNG,
PDF, or TIFF."

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon S3 object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_document) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocument( io_s3object = lo_s3object ).
```

```
    "Analyze document stored in Amazon S3."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_tex->detectdocumenttext( io_document = lo_document ).
 "oo_result is returned for testing purposes."
        LOOP AT oo_result->get_blocks( ) INTO DATA(lo_block).
          IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
            MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
          ENDIF.
        ENDLOOP.
        DATA(lo_metadata) = oo_result->get_documentmetadata( ).
        MESSAGE 'The number of pages in the document is ' && lo_metadata-
>ask_pages( ) TYPE 'I'.
        MESSAGE 'Detect document text completed.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DetectDocumentText中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

GetDocumentAnalysis

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetDocumentAnalysis。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "Gets the results for an Amazon Textract"
   "asynchronous operation that analyzes text in a document."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = iv_jobid ).
"oo_result is returned for testing purposes."
       WHILE oo_result->get_jobstatus( ) <> 'SUCCEEDED'.
         IF sy-index = 10.
           EXIT.               "Maximum 300 seconds.
         ENDIF.
         WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
         oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = iv_jobid ).
       ENDWHILE.

       DATA(lt_blocks) = oo_result->get_blocks( ).
       LOOP AT lt_blocks INTO DATA(lo_block).
         IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
           MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
         ENDIF.
       ENDLOOP.
       MESSAGE 'Document analysis retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
       MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidjobidex.
       MESSAGE 'Job ID is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
       MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
       MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
```

```
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK GetDocumentAnalysis中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

StartDocumentAnalysis

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartDocumentAnalysis`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    "Starts the asynchronous analysis of an input document for relationships"
    "between detected items such as key-value pairs, tables, and selection
elements."

    "Create ABAP objects for feature type."
    "Add TABLES to return information about the tables."
    "Add FORMS to return detected form data."
    "To perform both types of analysis, add TABLES and FORMS to FeatureTypes."

    DATA(lt_featuretypes) = VALUE /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w=>tt_featuretypes(
      ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'FORMS' ) )
      ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'TABLES' ) ) ).
    "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon S3 object."
    DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
      iv_name   = iv_s3object ).
    "Create an ABAP object for the document."
    DATA(lo_documentlocation) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocumentlocation( io_s3object =
lo_s3object ).

    "Start async document analysis."
    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_tex->startdocumentanalysis(      "oo_result is returned for
testing purposes."
          io_documentlocation     = lo_documentlocation
```

```
          it_featuretypes         = lt_featuretypes ).
        DATA(lv_jobid) = oo_result->get_jobid( ).

        MESSAGE 'Document analysis started.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texidempotentprmmis00.
        MESSAGE 'Idempotent parameter mismatch exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
        MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texlimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'An Amazon Textract service limit was exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StartDocumentAnalysis中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

`StartDocumentTextDetection`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartDocumentTextDetection`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "Starts the asynchronous detection of text in a document."
   "Amazon Textract can detect lines of text and the words that make up a line of
text."

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon S3 object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).
   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_documentlocation) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocumentlocation( io_s3object =
lo_s3object ).
   "Start document analysis."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_tex->startdocumenttextdetection( io_documentlocation =
lo_documentlocation ).
       DATA(lv_jobid) = oo_result->get_jobid( ).             "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
       MESSAGE 'Document analysis started.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
       MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texidempotentprmmis00.
       MESSAGE 'Idempotent parameter mismatch exception.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
       MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
       MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
       MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
       MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texlimitexceededex.
       MESSAGE 'An Amazon Textract service limit was exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
       MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
       MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
       MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StartDocumentTextDetection中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

案例

開始使用文件分析

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 啟動非同步分析。
- 取得文件分析。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "Create ABAP objects for feature type."
   "Add TABLES to return information about the tables."
   "Add FORMS to return detected form data."
   "To perform both types of analysis, add TABLES and FORMS to FeatureTypes."

   DATA(lt_featuretypes) = VALUE /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w=>tt_featuretypes(
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'FORMS' ) )
     ( NEW /aws1/cl_texfeaturetypes_w( iv_value = 'TABLES' ) ) ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
object."
   DATA(lo_s3object) = NEW /aws1/cl_texs3object( iv_bucket = iv_s3bucket
     iv_name   = iv_s3object ).

   "Create an ABAP object for the document."
   DATA(lo_documentlocation) = NEW /aws1/cl_texdocumentlocation( io_s3object =
lo_s3object ).

   "Start document analysis."
```

```
    TRY.
        DATA(lo_start_result) = lo_tex->startdocumentanalysis(
          io_documentlocation     = lo_documentlocation
          it_featuretypes         = lt_featuretypes ).
        MESSAGE 'Document analysis started.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texaccessdeniedex.
        MESSAGE 'You do not have permission to perform this action.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texbaddocumentex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Textract is not able to read the document.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texdocumenttoolargeex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is too large.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texidempotentprmmis00.
        MESSAGE 'Idempotent parameter mismatch exception.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinternalservererr.
        MESSAGE 'Internal server error.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidkmskeyex.
        MESSAGE 'AWS KMS key is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalidparameterex.
        MESSAGE 'Request has non-valid parameters.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texinvalids3objectex.
        MESSAGE 'Amazon S3 object is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texlimitexceededex.
        MESSAGE 'An Amazon Textract service limit was exceeded.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texprovthruputexcdex.
        MESSAGE 'Provisioned throughput exceeded limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texthrottlingex.
        MESSAGE 'The request processing exceeded the limit.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_texunsupporteddocex.
        MESSAGE 'The document is not supported.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Get job ID from the output."
    DATA(lv_jobid) = lo_start_result->get_jobid( ).

    "Wait for job to complete."
    oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = lv_jobid ).     " oo_result
is returned for testing purposes. "
    WHILE oo_result->get_jobstatus( ) <> 'SUCCEEDED'.
      IF sy-index = 10.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 300 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
      oo_result = lo_tex->getdocumentanalysis( iv_jobid = lv_jobid ).
    ENDWHILE.
```

```
DATA(lt_blocks) = oo_result->get_blocks( ).
LOOP AT lt_blocks INTO DATA(lo_block).
  IF lo_block->get_text( ) = 'INGREDIENTS: POWDERED SUGAR* (CANE SUGAR,'.
    MESSAGE 'Found text in the doc: ' && lo_block->get_text( ) TYPE 'I'.
  ENDIF.
ENDLOOP.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - GetDocumentAnalysis
  - StartDocumentAnalysis

Amazon Translate 示例使用 SDK 的 SAP ABAP

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 SAP ABAP 的 AWS SDK 搭配 Amazon Translate 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`DescribeTextTranslationJob`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DescribeTextTranslationJob`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "Gets the properties associated with an asynchronous batch translation job."
   "Includes properties such as name, ID, status, source and target languages, and
input/output Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) buckets."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
         EXPORTING
           iv_jobid        = iv_jobid
         ).
       MESSAGE 'Job description retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex .
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex .
       MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK DescribeTextTranslationJob中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

`ListTextTranslationJobs`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListTextTranslationJobs`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "Gets a list of the batch translation jobs that you have submitted."

   DATA lo_filter TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8textxlationjobfilt.

   "Create an ABAP object for filtering using jobname."
   CREATE OBJECT lo_filter
```

```
      EXPORTING
        iv_jobname = iv_jobname.

    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_xl8->listtexttranslationjobs(      "oo_result is returned for
testing purposes."
          EXPORTING
            io_filter        = lo_filter
          ).
        MESSAGE 'Jobs retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex .
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidfilterex .
        MESSAGE 'The filter specified for the operation is not valid. Specify a
different filter.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex .
        MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTextTranslationJobs中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

StartTextTranslationJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StartTextTranslationJob`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    "Starts an asynchronous batch translation job."
    "Use batch translation jobs to translate large volumes of text across multiple
documents at once."

    DATA lo_inputdataconfig  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8inputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_outputdataconfig TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8outputdataconfig.
```

```
    DATA lt_targetlanguagecodes TYPE /aws1/
cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00=>tt_targetlanguagecodestrlist.
    DATA lo_targetlanguagecodes TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00.

    "Create an ABAP object for the input data config."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_inputdataconfig
      EXPORTING
        iv_s3uri       = iv_input_data_s3uri
        iv_contenttype = iv_input_data_contenttype.

    "Create an ABAP object for the output data config."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_outputdataconfig
      EXPORTING
        iv_s3uri = iv_output_data_s3uri.

    "Create an internal table for target languages."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_targetlanguagecodes
      EXPORTING
        iv_value = iv_targetlanguagecode.
    INSERT lo_targetlanguagecodes  INTO TABLE lt_targetlanguagecodes.

    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_xl8->starttexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is returned for
 testing purposes."
          EXPORTING
            io_inputdataconfig = lo_inputdataconfig
            io_outputdataconfig = lo_outputdataconfig
            it_targetlanguagecodes = lt_targetlanguagecodes
            iv_dataaccessrolearn = iv_dataaccessrolearn
            iv_jobname = iv_jobname
            iv_sourcelanguagecode = iv_sourcelanguagecode
          ).
        MESSAGE 'Translation job started.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex .
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invparamvalueex .
        MESSAGE 'The value of the parameter is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
        MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex .
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
 TYPE 'E'.
```

```
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8unsuppedlanguage00 .
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Translate does not support translation from the language of
the source text into the requested target language.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StartTextTranslationJob中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

StopTextTranslationJob

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`StopTextTranslationJob`。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    "Stops an asynchronous batch translation job that is in progress."

    TRY.
        oo_result = lo_xl8->stoptexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is returned for
testing purposes."
          EXPORTING
            iv_jobid        = iv_jobid
          ).
        MESSAGE 'Translation job stopped.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex .
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex .
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK StopTextTranslationJob中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

TranslateText

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用TranslateText。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   "Translates input text from the source language to the target language."
   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->translatetext(      "oo_result is returned for testing
purposes."
         EXPORTING
           iv_text        = iv_text
           iv_sourcelanguagecode = iv_sourcelanguagecode
           iv_targetlanguagecode = iv_targetlanguagecode
         ).
       MESSAGE 'Translation completed.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8detectedlanguage00 .
       MESSAGE 'The confidence that Amazon Comprehend accurately detected the
source language is low.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex .
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex .
       MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex .
       MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8serviceunavailex .
       MESSAGE 'The Amazon Translate service is temporarily unavailable.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8textsizelmtexcdex .
       MESSAGE 'The size of the text you submitted exceeds the size limit. ' TYPE
'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex .
       MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8unsuppedlanguage00 .
       MESSAGE 'Amazon Translate does not support translation from the language of
the source text into the requested target language. ' TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱 AWS SDK TranslateText中的 SAP ABAP API 參考資料。

案例

開始使用翻譯工作

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 啟動非同步批次翻譯工作。
- 等待非同步工作完成。
- 描述非同步工作。

適用於 SAP ABAP 的開發套件

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    DATA lo_inputdataconfig  TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8inputdataconfig.
    DATA lo_outputdataconfig TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8outputdataconfig.
    DATA lt_targetlanguagecodes TYPE /aws1/
cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00=>tt_targetlanguagecodestrlist.
    DATA lo_targetlanguagecodes TYPE REF TO /aws1/cl_xl8tgtlanguagecodes00.

    "Create an ABAP object for the input data config."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_inputdataconfig
      EXPORTING
        iv_s3uri       = iv_input_data_s3uri
        iv_contenttype = iv_input_data_contenttype.

    "Create an ABAP object for the output data config."
    CREATE OBJECT lo_outputdataconfig
      EXPORTING
        iv_s3uri = iv_output_data_s3uri.

    "Create an internal table for target languages."
```

```
    CREATE OBJECT lo_targetlanguagecodes
      EXPORTING
        iv_value = iv_targetlanguagecode.
    INSERT lo_targetlanguagecodes  INTO TABLE lt_targetlanguagecodes.

    TRY.
        DATA(lo_translationjob_result) = lo_xl8->starttexttranslationjob(
          EXPORTING
            io_inputdataconfig = lo_inputdataconfig
            io_outputdataconfig = lo_outputdataconfig
            it_targetlanguagecodes = lt_targetlanguagecodes
            iv_dataaccessrolearn = iv_dataaccessrolearn
            iv_jobname = iv_jobname
            iv_sourcelanguagecode = iv_sourcelanguagecode
          ).
        MESSAGE 'Translation job started.' TYPE 'I'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex .
        MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invparamvalueex .
        MESSAGE 'The value of the parameter is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8invalidrequestex.
        MESSAGE 'The request that you made is not valid.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex .
        MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
        MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time. '
 TYPE 'E'.
      CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8unsuppedlanguage00 .
        MESSAGE 'Amazon Translate does not support translation from the language of
 the source text into the requested target language.' TYPE 'E'.
    ENDTRY.

    "Get the job ID."
    DATA(lv_jobid) = lo_translationjob_result->get_jobid( ).

    "Wait for translate job to complete."
    DATA(lo_des_translation_result) = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob( iv_jobid =
 lv_jobid ).
    WHILE lo_des_translation_result->get_textxlationjobproperties( )-
>get_jobstatus( ) <> 'COMPLETED'.
      IF sy-index = 30.
        EXIT.               "Maximum 900 seconds."
      ENDIF.
      WAIT UP TO 30 SECONDS.
```

```
      lo_des_translation_result = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob( iv_jobid =
lv_jobid ).
   ENDWHILE.

   TRY.
       oo_result = lo_xl8->describetexttranslationjob(      "oo_result is returned
for testing purposes."
         EXPORTING
           iv_jobid        = lv_jobid
         ).
       MESSAGE 'Job description retrieved.' TYPE 'I'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8internalserverex .
       MESSAGE 'An internal server error occurred. Retry your request.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8resourcenotfoundex .
       MESSAGE 'The resource you are looking for has not been found.' TYPE 'E'.
     CATCH /aws1/cx_xl8toomanyrequestsex.
       MESSAGE 'You have made too many requests within a short period of time.'
TYPE 'E'.
   ENDTRY.
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 SAP ABAP 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - DescribeTextTranslationJob
  - StartTextTranslationJob

適用於斯威夫特的 SDK 代碼示例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用 AWS SDK 搭配使用 Swift AWS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

Cross-service examples (跨服務範例) 是跨多個 AWS 服務執行的應用程式範例。

其他 資源

- 適用於斯威夫特的 SDK 開發人員指南 — 更多關於使用 AWS.
- AWS 開發人員中心 — 您可以依類別或全文檢索搜尋篩選的程式碼範例。

- AWS SDK 示例 — 具有首選語言的完整代碼的 GitHub 回購。包括設定和執行程式碼的指示。

範例

- 使用 SDK 為斯威夫特的操作和場景

使用 SDK 為斯威夫特的操作和場景

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用適用於 Swift 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作及實作常見案例 AWS 服務。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

服務

- 使用適用於 Swift 的 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 身份示例
- 使 DynamoDB 用於斯威夫特的 SDK 範例
- 使用 SDK 的 IAM 示例
- Amazon S3 示例使用 SDK 的斯威夫特
- AWS STS 使用 SDK 為斯威夫特的例子

使用適用於 Swift 的 SDK 的 Amazon Cognito 身份示例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Swift 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon Cognito 身分來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

CreateIdentityPool

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateIdentityPool。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

建立新的身分集區。

```
    /// Create a new identity pool and return its ID.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///     - name: The name to give the new identity pool.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the newly created pool's ID, or `nil`
    ///   if an error occurred.
    ///
    func createIdentityPool(name: String) async throws -> String? {
        let cognitoInputCall = CreateIdentityPoolInput(developerProviderName:
"com.exampleco.CognitoIdentityDemo",
                                                       identityPoolName: name)

        let result = try await cognitoIdentityClient.createIdentityPool(input:
cognitoInputCall)
        guard let poolId = result.identityPoolId else {
            return nil
        }

        return poolId
    }
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱適用於 Swift 的AWS SDK 開發人員指南。
- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateIdentityPool中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

`DeleteIdentityPool`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteIdentityPool`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

刪除指定的身分集區。

```
/// Delete the specified identity pool.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - id: The ID of the identity pool to delete.
///
func deleteIdentityPool(id: String) async throws {
    let input = DeleteIdentityPoolInput(
        identityPoolId: id
    )

    _ = try await cognitoIdentityClient.deleteIdentityPool(input: input)
}
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱適用於 Swift 的AWS SDK 開發人員指南。
- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteIdentityPool中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

ListIdentityPools

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListIdentityPools。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

尋找特定其名稱的身分集區 ID。

```
    /// Return the ID of the identity pool with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: The name of the identity pool whose ID should be returned.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the specified identity pool
    ///   or `nil` on error or if not found.
    ///
    func getIdentityPoolID(name: String) async throws -> String? {
        var token: String? = nil

        // Iterate over the identity pools until a match is found.

        repeat {
            /// `token` is a value returned by `ListIdentityPools()` if the
            /// returned list of identity pools is only a partial list. You
            /// use the `token` to tell Amazon Cognito that you want to
            /// continue where you left off previously. If you specify `nil`
            /// or you don't provide the token, Amazon Cognito will start at
            /// the beginning.

            let listPoolsInput = ListIdentityPoolsInput(maxResults: 25, nextToken:
token)
```

```
            /// Read pages of identity pools from Cognito until one is found
            /// whose name matches the one specified in the `name` parameter.
            /// Return the matching pool's ID. Each time we ask for the next
            /// page of identity pools, we pass in the token given by the
            /// previous page.

            let output = try await cognitoIdentityClient.listIdentityPools(input:
listPoolsInput)

            if let identityPools = output.identityPools {
                for pool in identityPools {
                    if pool.identityPoolName == name {
                        return pool.identityPoolId!
                    }
                }
            }

            token = output.nextToken
        } while token != nil

        return nil
    }
```

取得現有身分集區的 ID 或建立它 (如果尚不存在)。

```
    /// Return the ID of the identity pool with the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: The name of the identity pool whose ID should be returned
    ///
    /// - Returns: A string containing the ID of the specified identity pool.
    ///   Returns `nil` if there's an error or if the pool isn't found.
    ///
    public func getOrCreateIdentityPoolID(name: String) async throws -> String? {
        // See if the pool already exists. If it doesn't, create it.

        guard let poolId = try await self.getIdentityPoolID(name: name) else {
            return try await self.createIdentityPool(name: name)
        }

        return poolId
    }
```

- 如需詳細資訊，請參閱適用於 Swift 的AWS SDK 開發人員指南。
- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListIdentityPools中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

使 DynamoDB 用於斯威夫特的 SDK 範例

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過搭配 DynamoDB 使用適用於 Swift 的 AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`BatchGetItem`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`BatchGetItem`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// Gets an array of `Movie` objects describing all the movies in the
    /// specified list. Any movies that aren't found in the list have no
    /// corresponding entry in the resulting array.
    ///
    /// - Parameters
    ///     - keys: An array of tuples, each of which specifies the title and
    ///       release year of a movie to fetch from the table.
    ///
    /// - Returns:
    ///     - An array of `Movie` objects describing each match found in the
    ///     table.
    ///
    /// - Throws:
    ///     - `MovieError.ClientUninitialized` if the DynamoDB client has not
    ///     been initialized.
    ///     - DynamoDB errors are thrown without change.
    func batchGet(keys: [(title: String, year: Int)]) async throws -> [Movie] {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MovieError.ClientUninitialized
        }

        var movieList: [Movie] = []
        var keyItems: [[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]] = []

        // Convert the list of keys into the form used by DynamoDB.

        for key in keys {
            let item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [
                "title": .s(key.title),
                "year": .n(String(key.year))
            ]
            keyItems.append(item)
        }

        // Create the input record for `batchGetItem()`. The list of requested
        // items is in the `requestItems` property. This array contains one
        // entry for each table from which items are to be fetched. In this
        // example, there's only one table containing the movie data.
        //
        // If we wanted this program to also support searching for matches
        // in a table of book data, we could add a second `requestItem`
        // mapping the name of the book table to the list of items we want to
        // find in it.
```

```
        let input = BatchGetItemInput(
            requestItems: [
                self.tableName: .init(
                    consistentRead: true,
                    keys: keyItems
                )
            ]
        )

        // Fetch the matching movies from the table.

        let output = try await client.batchGetItem(input: input)

        // Get the set of responses. If there aren't any, return the empty
        // movie list.

        guard let responses = output.responses else {
            return movieList
        }

        // Get the list of matching items for the table with the name
        // `tableName`.

        guard let responseList = responses[self.tableName] else {
            return movieList
        }

        // Create `Movie` items for each of the matching movies in the table
        // and add them to the `MovieList` array.

        for response in responseList {
            movieList.append(try Movie(withItem: response))
        }

        return movieList
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK BatchGetItem中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

BatchWriteItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用BatchWriteItem。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// Populate the movie database from the specified JSON file.
///
/// - Parameter jsonPath: Path to a JSON file containing movie data.
///
func populate(jsonPath: String) async throws {
    guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
        throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
    }

    // Create a Swift `URL` and use it to load the file into a `Data`
    // object. Then decode the JSON into an array of `Movie` objects.

    let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: jsonPath)
    let jsonData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)

    var movieList = try JSONDecoder().decode([Movie].self, from: jsonData)

    // Truncate the list to the first 200 entries or so for this example.

    if movieList.count > 200 {
        movieList = Array(movieList[...199])
    }

    // Before sending records to the database, break the movie list into
    // 25-entry chunks, which is the maximum size of a batch item request.

    let count = movieList.count
    let chunks = stride(from: 0, to: count, by: 25).map {
        Array(movieList[$0 ..< Swift.min($0 + 25, count)])
    }
```

```
        // For each chunk, create a list of write request records and populate
        // them with `PutRequest` requests, each specifying one movie from the
        // chunk. Once the chunk's items are all in the `PutRequest` list,
        // send them to Amazon DynamoDB using the
        // `DynamoDBClient.batchWriteItem()` function.

        for chunk in chunks {
            var requestList: [DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest] = []

            for movie in chunk {
                let item = try await movie.getAsItem()
                let request = DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest(
                    putRequest: .init(
                        item: item
                    )
                )
                requestList.append(request)
            }

            let input = BatchWriteItemInput(requestItems: [tableName: requestList])
            _ = try await client.batchWriteItem(input: input)
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK BatchWriteItem中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

`CreateTable`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateTable`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    ///
    /// Create a movie table in the Amazon DynamoDB data store.
    ///
    private func createTable() async throws {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = CreateTableInput(
            attributeDefinitions: [
                DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName: "year",
attributeType: .n),
                DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName: "title",
attributeType: .s),
            ],
            keySchema: [
                DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "year",
keyType: .hash),
                DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "title",
keyType: .range)
            ],
            provisionedThroughput: DynamoDBClientTypes.ProvisionedThroughput(
                readCapacityUnits: 10,
                writeCapacityUnits: 10
            ),
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
        let output = try await client.createTable(input: input)
        if output.tableDescription == nil {
            throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateTable中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

DeleteItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteItem。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// Delete a movie, given its title and release year.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - title: The movie's title.
///   - year: The movie's release year.
///
func delete(title: String, year: Int) async throws {
    guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
        throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
    }

    let input = DeleteItemInput(
        key: [
            "year": .n(String(year)),
            "title": .s(title)
        ],
        tableName: self.tableName
    )
    _ = try await client.deleteItem(input: input)
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteItem中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

DeleteTable

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteTable。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
///
/// Deletes the table from Amazon DynamoDB.
///
func deleteTable() async throws {
    guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
        throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
    }

    let input = DeleteTableInput(
        tableName: self.tableName
    )
    _ = try await client.deleteTable(input: input)
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteTable中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

GetItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetItem。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// Return a `Movie` record describing the specified movie from the Amazon
/// DynamoDB table.
///
/// - Parameters:
///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
///   - year: The movie's release year (`Int`).
///
/// - Throws: `MoviesError.ItemNotFound` if the movie isn't in the table.
///
/// - Returns: A `Movie` record with the movie's details.
func get(title: String, year: Int) async throws -> Movie {
    guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
        throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
    }

    let input = GetItemInput(
        key: [
            "year": .n(String(year)),
            "title": .s(title)
        ],
        tableName: self.tableName
    )
    let output = try await client.getItem(input: input)
    guard let item = output.item else {
        throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
    }

    let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
    return movie
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetItem中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

ListTables

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListTables。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// Get a list of the DynamoDB tables available in the specified Region.
///
/// - Returns: An array of strings listing all of the tables available
///   in the Region specified when the session was created.
public func getTableList() async throws -> [String] {
    var tableList: [String] = []
    var lastEvaluated: String? = nil

    // Iterate over the list of tables, 25 at a time, until we have the
    // names of every table. Add each group to the `tableList` array.
    // Iteration is complete when `output.lastEvaluatedTableName` is `nil`.

    repeat {
        let input = ListTablesInput(
            exclusiveStartTableName: lastEvaluated,
            limit: 25
        )
        let output = try await self.session.listTables(input: input)
        guard let tableNames = output.tableNames else {
            return tableList
        }
```

```
            tableList.append(contentsOf: tableNames)
            lastEvaluated = output.lastEvaluatedTableName
        } while lastEvaluated != nil

        return tableList
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListTables中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

PutItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutItem。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// Add a movie specified as a `Movie` structure to the Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    ///
    /// - Parameter movie: The `Movie` to add to the table.
    ///
    func add(movie: Movie) async throws {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        // Get a DynamoDB item containing the movie data.
        let item = try await movie.getAsItem()

        // Send the `PutItem` request to Amazon DynamoDB.
```

```
        let input = PutItemInput(
            item: item,
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
        _ = try await client.putItem(input: input)
    }

    ///
    /// Return an array mapping attribute names to Amazon DynamoDB attribute
    /// values, representing the contents of the `Movie` record as a DynamoDB
    /// item.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The movie item as an array of type
    ///   `[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]`.
    ///
    func getAsItem() async throws ->
[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]  {
        // Build the item record, starting with the year and title, which are
        // always present.

        var item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [
            "year": .n(String(self.year)),
            "title": .s(self.title)
        ]

        // Add the `info` field with the rating and/or plot if they're
        // available.

        var details: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]
        if (self.info.rating != nil || self.info.plot != nil) {
            if self.info.rating != nil {
                details["rating"] = .n(String(self.info.rating!))
            }
            if self.info.plot != nil {
                details["plot"] = .s(self.info.plot!)
            }
        }
        item["info"] = .m(details)

        return item
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutItem中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

Query

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用Query。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
/// Get all the movies released in the specified year.
///
/// - Parameter year: The release year of the movies to return.
///
/// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing each matching movie.
///
func getMovies(fromYear year: Int) async throws -> [Movie] {
    guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
        throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
    }

    let input = QueryInput(
        expressionAttributeNames: [
            "#y": "year"
        ],
        expressionAttributeValues: [
            ":y": .n(String(year))
        ],
        keyConditionExpression: "#y = :y",
        tableName: self.tableName
    )
    let output = try await client.query(input: input)

    guard let items = output.items else {
        throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
    }
```

```
        // Convert the found movies into `Movie` objects and return an array
        // of them.

        var movieList: [Movie] = []
        for item in items {
            let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
            movieList.append(movie)
        }
        return movieList
    }
```

- 如需 API 的詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Swift 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Query。

Scan

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`Scan`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// Return an array of `Movie` objects released in the specified range of
    /// years.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - firstYear: The first year of movies to return.
    ///   - lastYear: The last year of movies to return.
    ///   - startKey: A starting point to resume processing; always use `nil`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing the matching movies.
    ///
```

```
    /// > Note: The `startKey` parameter is used by this function when
    ///   recursively calling itself, and should always be `nil` when calling
    ///   directly.
    ///
    func getMovies(firstYear: Int, lastYear: Int,
                   startKey: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]? =
nil)
                   async throws -> [Movie] {
        var movieList: [Movie] = []

        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = ScanInput(
            consistentRead: true,
            exclusiveStartKey: startKey,
            expressionAttributeNames: [
                "#y": "year"            // `year` is a reserved word, so use `#y`
instead.
            ],
            expressionAttributeValues: [
                ":y1": .n(String(firstYear)),
                ":y2": .n(String(lastYear))
            ],
            filterExpression: "#y BETWEEN :y1 AND :y2",
            tableName: self.tableName
        )

        let output = try await client.scan(input: input)

        guard let items = output.items else {
            return movieList
        }

        // Build an array of `Movie` objects for the returned items.

        for item in items {
            let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
            movieList.append(movie)
        }

        // Call this function recursively to continue collecting matching
        // movies, if necessary.
```

```
        if output.lastEvaluatedKey != nil {
            let movies = try await self.getMovies(firstYear: firstYear, lastYear:
lastYear,
                          startKey: output.lastEvaluatedKey)
            movieList += movies
        }
        return movieList
    }
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Swift 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的 Scan。

UpdateItem

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`UpdateItem`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// Update the specified movie with new `rating` and `plot` information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The title of the movie to update.
    ///   - year: The release year of the movie to update.
    ///   - rating: The new rating for the movie.
    ///   - plot: The new plot summary string for the movie.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of mappings of attribute names to their new
    ///   listing each item actually changed. Items that didn't need to change
    ///   aren't included in this list. `nil` if no changes were made.
    ///
```

```
    func update(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil, plot: String? =
nil) async throws
                -> [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]? {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        // Build the update expression and the list of expression attribute
        // values. Include only the information that's changed.

        var expressionParts: [String] = []
        var attrValues: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]

        if rating != nil {
            expressionParts.append("info.rating=:r")
            attrValues[":r"] = .n(String(rating!))
        }
        if plot != nil {
            expressionParts.append("info.plot=:p")
            attrValues[":p"] = .s(plot!)
        }
        let expression: String = "set \(expressionParts.joined(separator: ", "))"

        let input = UpdateItemInput(
            // Create substitution tokens for the attribute values, to ensure
            // no conflicts in expression syntax.
            expressionAttributeValues: attrValues,
            // The key identifying the movie to update consists of the release
            // year and title.
            key: [
                "year": .n(String(year)),
                "title": .s(title)
            ],
            returnValues: .updatedNew,
            tableName: self.tableName,
            updateExpression: expression
        )
        let output = try await client.updateItem(input: input)

        guard let attributes: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] =
output.attributes else {
            throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
        }
        return attributes
```

```
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK UpdateItem中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

案例

開始使用資料表、項目和查詢

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立可存放電影資料的資料表。
- 放入、取得和更新資料表中的單個電影。
- 將影片資料從範例 JSON 檔案寫入資料表。
- 查詢特定年份發表的電影。
- 掃描某個年份範圍內發表的電影。
- 從資料表刪除電影，然後刪除資料表。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

一個用於處理對適用於 Swift 的 SDK 之 DynamoDB 呼叫的 Swift 類別。

```
import Foundation
import AWSDynamoDB

/// An enumeration of error codes representing issues that can arise when using
/// the `MovieTable` class.
enum MoviesError: Error {
```

```
    /// The specified table wasn't found or couldn't be created.
    case TableNotFound
    /// The specified item wasn't found or couldn't be created.
    case ItemNotFound
    /// The Amazon DynamoDB client is not properly initialized.
    case UninitializedClient
    /// The table status reported by Amazon DynamoDB is not recognized.
    case StatusUnknown
    /// One or more specified attribute values are invalid or missing.
    case InvalidAttributes
}


/// A class representing an Amazon DynamoDB table containing movie
/// information.
public class MovieTable {
    var ddbClient: DynamoDBClient? = nil
    let tableName: String

    /// Create an object representing a movie table in an Amazon DynamoDB
    /// database.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - region: The Amazon Region to create the database in.
    ///   - tableName: The name to assign to the table. If not specified, a
    ///     random table name is generated automatically.
    ///
    /// > Note: The table is not necessarily available when this function
    /// returns. Use `tableExists()` to check for its availability, or
    /// `awaitTableActive()` to wait until the table's status is reported as
    /// ready to use by Amazon DynamoDB.
    ///
    init(region: String = "us-east-2", tableName: String) async throws {
        ddbClient = try DynamoDBClient(region: region)
        self.tableName = tableName

        try await self.createTable()
    }

    ///
    /// Create a movie table in the Amazon DynamoDB data store.
    ///
    private func createTable() async throws {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
```

```
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = CreateTableInput(
            attributeDefinitions: [
                DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName: "year",
attributeType: .n),
                DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeDefinition(attributeName: "title",
attributeType: .s),
            ],
            keySchema: [
                DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "year",
keyType: .hash),
                DynamoDBClientTypes.KeySchemaElement(attributeName: "title",
keyType: .range)
            ],
            provisionedThroughput: DynamoDBClientTypes.ProvisionedThroughput(
                readCapacityUnits: 10,
                writeCapacityUnits: 10
            ),
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
        let output = try await client.createTable(input: input)
        if output.tableDescription == nil {
            throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
        }
    }

    /// Check to see if the table exists online yet.
    ///
    /// - Returns: `true` if the table exists, or `false` if not.
    ///
    func tableExists() async throws -> Bool {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = DescribeTableInput(
            tableName: tableName
        )
        let output = try await client.describeTable(input: input)
        guard let description = output.table else {
            throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
        }
```

```
        return (description.tableName == self.tableName)
    }

    ///
    /// Waits for the table to exist and for its status to be active.
    ///
    func awaitTableActive() async throws {
        while (try await tableExists() == false) {
            Thread.sleep(forTimeInterval: 0.25)
        }

        while (try await getTableStatus() != .active) {
            Thread.sleep(forTimeInterval: 0.25)
        }
    }

    ///
    /// Deletes the table from Amazon DynamoDB.
    ///
    func deleteTable() async throws {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = DeleteTableInput(
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
        _ = try await client.deleteTable(input: input)
    }

    /// Get the table's status.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The table status, as defined by the
    ///   `DynamoDBClientTypes.TableStatus` enum.
    ///
    func getTableStatus() async throws -> DynamoDBClientTypes.TableStatus {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = DescribeTableInput(
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
```

```
        let output = try await client.describeTable(input: input)
        guard let description = output.table else {
            throw MoviesError.TableNotFound
        }
        guard let status = description.tableStatus else {
            throw MoviesError.StatusUnknown
        }
        return status
    }

    /// Populate the movie database from the specified JSON file.
    ///
    /// - Parameter jsonPath: Path to a JSON file containing movie data.
    ///
    func populate(jsonPath: String) async throws {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        // Create a Swift `URL` and use it to load the file into a `Data`
        // object. Then decode the JSON into an array of `Movie` objects.

        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: jsonPath)
        let jsonData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)

        var movieList = try JSONDecoder().decode([Movie].self, from: jsonData)

        // Truncate the list to the first 200 entries or so for this example.

        if movieList.count > 200 {
            movieList = Array(movieList[...199])
        }

        // Before sending records to the database, break the movie list into
        // 25-entry chunks, which is the maximum size of a batch item request.

        let count = movieList.count
        let chunks = stride(from: 0, to: count, by: 25).map {
            Array(movieList[$0 ..< Swift.min($0 + 25, count)])
        }

        // For each chunk, create a list of write request records and populate
        // them with `PutRequest` requests, each specifying one movie from the
        // chunk. Once the chunk's items are all in the `PutRequest` list,
```

```
        // send them to Amazon DynamoDB using the
        // `DynamoDBClient.batchWriteItem()` function.

        for chunk in chunks {
            var requestList: [DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest] = []

            for movie in chunk {
                let item = try await movie.getAsItem()
                let request = DynamoDBClientTypes.WriteRequest(
                    putRequest: .init(
                        item: item
                    )
                )
                requestList.append(request)
            }

            let input = BatchWriteItemInput(requestItems: [tableName: requestList])
            _ = try await client.batchWriteItem(input: input)
        }
    }

    /// Add a movie specified as a `Movie` structure to the Amazon DynamoDB
    /// table.
    ///
    /// - Parameter movie: The `Movie` to add to the table.
    ///
    func add(movie: Movie) async throws {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        // Get a DynamoDB item containing the movie data.
        let item = try await movie.getAsItem()

        // Send the `PutItem` request to Amazon DynamoDB.

        let input = PutItemInput(
            item: item,
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
        _ = try await client.putItem(input: input)
    }

    /// Given a movie's details, add a movie to the Amazon DynamoDB table.
```

```
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title as a `String`.
    ///   - year: The release year of the movie (`Int`).
    ///   - rating: The movie's rating if available (`Double`; default is
    ///     `nil`).
    ///   - plot: A summary of the movie's plot (`String`; default is `nil`,
    ///     indicating no plot summary is available).
    ///
    func add(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil,
             plot: String? = nil) async throws {
        let movie = Movie(title: title, year: year, rating: rating, plot: plot)
        try await self.add(movie: movie)
    }

    /// Return a `Movie` record describing the specified movie from the Amazon
    /// DynamoDB table.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The movie's release year (`Int`).
    ///
    /// - Throws: `MoviesError.ItemNotFound` if the movie isn't in the table.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `Movie` record with the movie's details.
    func get(title: String, year: Int) async throws -> Movie {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = GetItemInput(
            key: [
                "year": .n(String(year)),
                "title": .s(title)
            ],
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
        let output = try await client.getItem(input: input)
        guard let item = output.item else {
            throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
        }

        let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
        return movie
```

```
    }

    /// Get all the movies released in the specified year.
    ///
    /// - Parameter year: The release year of the movies to return.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing each matching movie.
    ///
    func getMovies(fromYear year: Int) async throws -> [Movie] {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = QueryInput(
            expressionAttributeNames: [
                "#y": "year"
            ],
            expressionAttributeValues: [
                ":y": .n(String(year))
            ],
            keyConditionExpression: "#y = :y",
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
        let output = try await client.query(input: input)

        guard let items = output.items else {
            throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
        }

        // Convert the found movies into `Movie` objects and return an array
        // of them.

        var movieList: [Movie] = []
        for item in items {
            let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
            movieList.append(movie)
        }
        return movieList
    }

    /// Return an array of `Movie` objects released in the specified range of
    /// years.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
```

```
    ///   - firstYear: The first year of movies to return.
    ///   - lastYear: The last year of movies to return.
    ///   - startKey: A starting point to resume processing; always use `nil`.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `Movie` objects describing the matching movies.
    ///
    /// > Note: The `startKey` parameter is used by this function when
    ///   recursively calling itself, and should always be `nil` when calling
    ///   directly.
    ///
    func getMovies(firstYear: Int, lastYear: Int,
                   startKey: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]? =
nil)
                   async throws -> [Movie] {
        var movieList: [Movie] = []

        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = ScanInput(
            consistentRead: true,
            exclusiveStartKey: startKey,
            expressionAttributeNames: [
                "#y": "year"            // `year` is a reserved word, so use `#y`
instead.
            ],
            expressionAttributeValues: [
                ":y1": .n(String(firstYear)),
                ":y2": .n(String(lastYear))
            ],
            filterExpression: "#y BETWEEN :y1 AND :y2",
            tableName: self.tableName
        )

        let output = try await client.scan(input: input)

        guard let items = output.items else {
            return movieList
        }

        // Build an array of `Movie` objects for the returned items.

        for item in items {
```

```
            let movie = try Movie(withItem: item)
            movieList.append(movie)
        }

        // Call this function recursively to continue collecting matching
        // movies, if necessary.

        if output.lastEvaluatedKey != nil {
            let movies = try await self.getMovies(firstYear: firstYear, lastYear:
lastYear,
                        startKey: output.lastEvaluatedKey)
            movieList += movies
        }
        return movieList
    }

    /// Update the specified movie with new `rating` and `plot` information.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The title of the movie to update.
    ///   - year: The release year of the movie to update.
    ///   - rating: The new rating for the movie.
    ///   - plot: The new plot summary string for the movie.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of mappings of attribute names to their new
    ///   listing each item actually changed. Items that didn't need to change
    ///   aren't included in this list. `nil` if no changes were made.
    ///
    func update(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil, plot: String? =
nil) async throws
                -> [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]? {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        // Build the update expression and the list of expression attribute
        // values. Include only the information that's changed.

        var expressionParts: [String] = []
        var attrValues: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]

        if rating != nil {
            expressionParts.append("info.rating=:r")
            attrValues[":r"] = .n(String(rating!))
```

```
        }
        if plot != nil {
            expressionParts.append("info.plot=:p")
            attrValues[":p"] = .s(plot!)
        }
        let expression: String = "set \(expressionParts.joined(separator: ", "))"

        let input = UpdateItemInput(
            // Create substitution tokens for the attribute values, to ensure
            // no conflicts in expression syntax.
            expressionAttributeValues: attrValues,
            // The key identifying the movie to update consists of the release
            // year and title.
            key: [
                "year": .n(String(year)),
                "title": .s(title)
            ],
            returnValues: .updatedNew,
            tableName: self.tableName,
            updateExpression: expression
        )
        let output = try await client.updateItem(input: input)

        guard let attributes: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] =
output.attributes else {
            throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
        }
        return attributes
    }

    /// Delete a movie, given its title and release year.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title.
    ///   - year: The movie's release year.
    ///
    func delete(title: String, year: Int) async throws {
        guard let client = self.ddbClient else {
            throw MoviesError.UninitializedClient
        }

        let input = DeleteItemInput(
            key: [
                "year": .n(String(year)),
```

```
                "title": .s(title)
            ],
            tableName: self.tableName
        )
        _ = try await client.deleteItem(input: input)
    }
}
```

MovieTable 類別用來表示電影的結構。

```
import Foundation
import AWSDynamoDB

/// The optional details about a movie.
public struct Details: Codable {
    /// The movie's rating, if available.
    var rating: Double?
    /// The movie's plot, if available.
    var plot: String?
}

/// A structure describing a movie. The `year` and `title` properties are
/// required and are used as the key for Amazon DynamoDB operations. The
/// `info` sub-structure's two properties, `rating` and `plot`, are optional.
public struct Movie: Codable {
    /// The year in which the movie was released.
    var year: Int
    /// The movie's title.
    var title: String
    /// A `Details` object providing the optional movie rating and plot
    /// information.
    var info: Details

    /// Create a `Movie` object representing a movie, given the movie's
    /// details.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The year in which the movie was released (`Int`).
    ///   - rating: The movie's rating (optional `Double`).
    ///   - plot: The movie's plot (optional `String`)
    init(title: String, year: Int, rating: Double? = nil, plot: String? = nil) {
```

```
        self.title = title
        self.year = year

        self.info = Details(rating: rating, plot: plot)
    }

    /// Create a `Movie` object representing a movie, given the movie's
    /// details.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - title: The movie's title (`String`).
    ///   - year: The year in which the movie was released (`Int`).
    ///   - info: The optional rating and plot information for the movie in a
    ///     `Details` object.
    init(title: String, year: Int, info: Details?){
        self.title = title
        self.year = year

        if info != nil {
            self.info = info!
        } else {
            self.info = Details(rating: nil, plot: nil)
        }
    }

    ///
    /// Return a new `MovieTable` object, given an array mapping string to Amazon
    /// DynamoDB attribute values.
    ///
    /// - Parameter item: The item information provided to the form used by
    ///   DynamoDB. This is an array of strings mapped to
    ///   `DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue` values.
    init(withItem item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]) throws  {
        // Read the attributes.

        guard let titleAttr = item["title"],
              let yearAttr = item["year"] else {
            throw MoviesError.ItemNotFound
        }
        let infoAttr = item["info"] ?? nil

        // Extract the values of the title and year attributes.

        if case .s(let titleVal) = titleAttr {
```

```
            self.title = titleVal
        } else {
            throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
        }

        if case .n(let yearVal) = yearAttr {
            self.year = Int(yearVal)!
        } else {
            throw MoviesError.InvalidAttributes
        }

        // Extract the rating and/or plot from the `info` attribute, if
        // they're present.

        var rating: Double? = nil
        var plot: String? = nil

        if infoAttr != nil, case .m(let infoVal) = infoAttr {
            let ratingAttr = infoVal["rating"] ?? nil
            let plotAttr = infoVal["plot"] ?? nil

            if ratingAttr != nil, case .n(let ratingVal) = ratingAttr {
                rating = Double(ratingVal) ?? nil
            }
            if plotAttr != nil, case .s(let plotVal) = plotAttr {
                plot = plotVal
            }
        }

        self.info = Details(rating: rating, plot: plot)
    }

    ///
    /// Return an array mapping attribute names to Amazon DynamoDB attribute
    /// values, representing the contents of the `Movie` record as a DynamoDB
    /// item.
    ///
    /// - Returns: The movie item as an array of type
    ///   `[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]`.
    ///
    func getAsItem() async throws ->
[Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue]  {
        // Build the item record, starting with the year and title, which are
        // always present.
```

```
        var item: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [
            "year": .n(String(self.year)),
            "title": .s(self.title)
        ]

        // Add the `info` field with the rating and/or plot if they're
        // available.

        var details: [Swift.String:DynamoDBClientTypes.AttributeValue] = [:]
        if (self.info.rating != nil || self.info.plot != nil) {
            if self.info.rating != nil {
                details["rating"] = .n(String(self.info.rating!))
            }
            if self.info.plot != nil {
                details["plot"] = .s(self.info.plot!)
            }
        }
        item["info"] = .m(details)

        return item
    }
}
```

使用 MovieTable 類別來存取 DynamoDB 資料庫的程式。

```
import Foundation
import ArgumentParser
import AWSDynamoDB
import ClientRuntime

@testable import MovieList

struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Argument(help: "The path of the sample movie data JSON file.")
    var jsonPath: String = "../../../../resources/sample_files/movies.json"

    @Option(help: "The AWS Region to run AWS API calls in.")
    var awsRegion = "us-east-2"

    @Option(
        help: ArgumentHelp("The level of logging for the Swift SDK to perform."),
```

```
        completion: .list([
            "critical",
            "debug",
            "error",
            "info",
            "notice",
            "trace",
            "warning"
        ])
    )
    var logLevel: String = "error"

    /// Configuration details for the command.
    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "basics",
        abstract: "A basic scenario demonstrating the usage of Amazon DynamoDB.",
        discussion: """
        An example showing how to use Amazon DynamoDB to perform a series of
        common database activities on a simple movie database.
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to asynchronously run the AWS example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        print("Welcome to the AWS SDK for Swift basic scenario for Amazon
DynamoDB!")
        SDKLoggingSystem.initialize(logLevel: .error)

        //======================================================================
        // 1. Create the table. The Amazon DynamoDB table is represented by
        //    the `MovieTable` class.
        //======================================================================

        let tableName = "ddb-movies-sample-\(Int.random(in: 1...Int.max))"
        //let tableName = String.uniqueName(withPrefix: "ddb-movies-sample",
maxDigits: 8)

        print("Creating table \"\(tableName)\"...")

        let movieDatabase = try await MovieTable(region: awsRegion,
                                                 tableName: tableName)

        print("\nWaiting for table to be ready to use...")
        try await movieDatabase.awaitTableActive()
```

```
        //=====================================================================
        // 2. Add a movie to the table.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nAdding a movie...")
        try await movieDatabase.add(title: "Avatar: The Way of Water", year: 2022)
        try await movieDatabase.add(title: "Not a Real Movie", year: 2023)

        //=====================================================================
        // 3. Update the plot and rating of the movie using an update
        //    expression.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nAdding details to the added movie...")
        _ = try await movieDatabase.update(title: "Avatar: The Way of Water", year:
2022,
                    rating: 9.2, plot: "It's a sequel.")

        //=====================================================================
        // 4. Populate the table from the JSON file.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nPopulating the movie database from JSON...")
        try await movieDatabase.populate(jsonPath: jsonPath)

        //=====================================================================
        // 5. Get a specific movie by key. In this example, the key is a
        //    combination of `title` and `year`.
        //=====================================================================

        print("\nLooking for a movie in the table...")
        let gotMovie = try await movieDatabase.get(title: "This Is the End", year:
2013)

        print("Found the movie \"\(gotMovie.title)\", released in
\(gotMovie.year).")
        print("Rating: \(gotMovie.info.rating ?? 0.0).")
        print("Plot summary: \(gotMovie.info.plot ?? "None.")")

        //=====================================================================
        // 6. Delete a movie.
        //=====================================================================
```

```
        print("\nDeleting the added movie...")
        try await movieDatabase.delete(title: "Avatar: The Way of Water", year:
 2022)

        //======================================================================
        // 7. Use a query with a key condition expression to return all movies
        //    released in a given year.
        //======================================================================

        print("\nGetting movies released in 1994...")
        let movieList = try await movieDatabase.getMovies(fromYear: 1994)
        for movie in movieList {
            print("    \(movie.title)")
        }

        //======================================================================
        // 8. Use `scan()` to return movies released in a range of years.
        //======================================================================

        print("\nGetting movies released between 1993 and 1997...")
        let scannedMovies = try await movieDatabase.getMovies(firstYear: 1993,
 lastYear: 1997)
        for movie in scannedMovies {
            print("    \(movie.title) (\(movie.year))")
        }

        //======================================================================
        // 9. Delete the table.
        //======================================================================

        print("\nDeleting the table...")
        try await movieDatabase.deleteTable()
    }
}

@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
```

```
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Swift 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - BatchWriteItem
  - CreateTable
  - DeleteItem
  - DeleteTable
  - DescribeTable
  - GetItem
  - PutItem
  - 查詢
  - 掃描
  - UpdateItem

使用 SDK 的 IAM 示例

下列程式碼範例會示範如何透過使用適用於 Swift 的 AWS SDK 搭配 IAM 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

AttachRolePolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用AttachRolePolicy。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func attachRolePolicy(role: String, policyArn: String) async throws {
    let input = AttachRolePolicyInput(
        policyArn: policyArn,
        roleName: role
    )
    do {
        _ = try await client.attachRolePolicy(input: input)
    } catch {
        throw error
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AttachRolePolicy中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

CreateAccessKey

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用CreateAccessKey。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public func createAccessKey(userName: String) async throws ->
IAMClientTypes.AccessKey {
       let input = CreateAccessKeyInput(
           userName: userName
       )
       do {
           let output = try await iamClient.createAccessKey(input: input)
           guard let accessKey = output.accessKey else {
               throw ServiceHandlerError.keyError
           }
           return accessKey
       } catch {
           throw error
       }
   }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateAccessKey中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

`CreatePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreatePolicy`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public func createPolicy(name: String, policyDocument: String) async throws ->
IAMClientTypes.Policy {
       let input = CreatePolicyInput(
           policyDocument: policyDocument,
           policyName: name
       )
       do {
           let output = try await iamClient.createPolicy(input: input)
           guard let policy = output.policy else {
               throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchPolicy
           }
           return policy
       } catch {
           throw error
       }
   }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreatePolicy中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

`CreateRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateRole`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func createRole(name: String, policyDocument: String) async throws ->
String {
        let input = CreateRoleInput(
            assumeRolePolicyDocument: policyDocument,
            roleName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.createRole(input: input)
            guard let role = output.role else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            guard let id = role.roleId else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            return id
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateRole中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

`CreateServiceLinkedRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateServiceLinkedRole`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func createServiceLinkedRole(service: String, suffix: String? = nil,
description: String?)
                    async throws -> IAMClientTypes.Role {
        let input = CreateServiceLinkedRoleInput(
            awsServiceName: service,
            customSuffix: suffix,
            description: description
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.createServiceLinkedRole(input: input)
            guard let role = output.role else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            return role
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateServiceLinkedRole中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

`CreateUser`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateUser`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func createUser(name: String) async throws -> String {
        let input = CreateUserInput(
```

```
            userName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.createUser(input: input)
            guard let user = output.user else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchUser
            }
            guard let id = user.userId else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchUser
            }
            return id
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateUser中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

`DeleteAccessKey`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteAccessKey`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func deleteAccessKey(user: IAMClientTypes.User? = nil,
                                key: IAMClientTypes.AccessKey) async throws {
        let userName: String?

        if user != nil {
            userName = user!.userName
```

```
        } else {
            userName = nil
        }

        let input = DeleteAccessKeyInput(
            accessKeyId: key.accessKeyId,
            userName: userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteAccessKey(input: input)
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteAccessKey中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

`DeletePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeletePolicy`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func deletePolicy(policy: IAMClientTypes.Policy) async throws {
        let input = DeletePolicyInput(
            policyArn: policy.arn
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deletePolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
```

```
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeletePolicy中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

DeleteRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteRole。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func deleteRole(role: IAMClientTypes.Role) async throws {
        let input = DeleteRoleInput(
            roleName: role.roleName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.deleteRole(input: input)
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteRole中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

DeleteUser

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteUser。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func deleteUser(user: IAMClientTypes.User) async throws {
    let input = DeleteUserInput(
        userName: user.userName
    )
    do {
        _ = try await iamClient.deleteUser(input: input)
    } catch {
        throw error
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteUser中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

`DeleteUserPolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteUserPolicy`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   func deleteUserPolicy(user: IAMClientTypes.User, policyName: String) async
throws {
       let input = DeleteUserPolicyInput(
           policyName: policyName,
           userName: user.userName
       )
       do {
           _ = try await iamClient.deleteUserPolicy(input: input)
       } catch {
           throw error
       }
   }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteUserPolicy中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

`DetachRolePolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DetachRolePolicy`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
   public func detachRolePolicy(policy: IAMClientTypes.Policy, role:
IAMClientTypes.Role) async throws {
```

```
        let input = DetachRolePolicyInput(
            policyArn: policy.arn,
            roleName: role.roleName
        )

        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.detachRolePolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DetachRolePolicy中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

GetPolicy

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`GetPolicy`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func getPolicy(arn: String) async throws -> IAMClientTypes.Policy {
        let input = GetPolicyInput(
            policyArn: arn
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getPolicy(input: input)
            guard let policy = output.policy else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchPolicy
            }
            return policy
```

```
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetPolicy中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

GetRole

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetRole。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func getRole(name: String) async throws -> IAMClientTypes.Role {
        let input = GetRoleInput(
            roleName: name
        )
        do {
            let output = try await client.getRole(input: input)
            guard let role = output.role else {
                throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchRole
            }
            return role
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetRole中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

ListAttachedRolePolicies

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用ListAttachedRolePolicies。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// Returns a list of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies
    /// that are attached to the role.
    ///
    /// - Parameter role: The IAM role to return the policy list for.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of `IAMClientTypes.AttachedPolicy` objects
    ///   describing each managed policy that's attached to the role.
    public func listAttachedRolePolicies(role: String) async throws ->
[IAMClientTypes.AttachedPolicy] {
        var policyList: [IAMClientTypes.AttachedPolicy] = []
        var marker: String? = nil
        var isTruncated: Bool

        repeat {
            let input = ListAttachedRolePoliciesInput(
                marker: marker,
                roleName: role
            )
            let output = try await client.listAttachedRolePolicies(input: input)

            guard let attachedPolicies = output.attachedPolicies else {
                return policyList
            }

            for attachedPolicy in attachedPolicies {
```

```
                policyList.append(attachedPolicy)
            }
            marker = output.marker
            isTruncated = output.isTruncated
        } while isTruncated == true
        return policyList
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListAttachedRolePolicies中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

ListGroups

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListGroups`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func listGroups() async throws -> [String] {
        var groupList: [String] = []
        var marker: String? = nil
        var isTruncated: Bool

        repeat {
            let input = ListGroupsInput(marker: marker)
            let output = try await client.listGroups(input: input)

            guard let groups = output.groups else {
                return groupList
            }

            for group in groups {
```

```
                if let name = group.groupName {
                    groupList.append(name)
                }
            }
            marker = output.marker
            isTruncated = output.isTruncated
        } while isTruncated == true
        return groupList
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListGroups中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

`ListPolicies`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListPolicies`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func listPolicies() async throws -> [MyPolicyRecord] {
        var policyList: [MyPolicyRecord] = []
        var marker: String? = nil
        var isTruncated: Bool

        repeat {
            let input = ListPoliciesInput(marker: marker)
            let output = try await client.listPolicies(input: input)

            guard let policies = output.policies else {
                return policyList
            }
```

```
            for policy in policies {
                guard   let name = policy.policyName,
                        let id = policy.policyId,
                        let arn = policy.arn else {
                    throw ServiceHandlerError.noSuchPolicy
                }
                policyList.append(MyPolicyRecord(name: name, id: id, arn: arn))
            }
            marker = output.marker
            isTruncated = output.isTruncated
        } while isTruncated == true
        return policyList
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListPolicies中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

`ListRolePolicies`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRolePolicies`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func listRolePolicies(role: String) async throws -> [String] {
        var policyList: [String] = []
        var marker: String? = nil
        var isTruncated: Bool

        repeat {
            let input = ListRolePoliciesInput(
```

```
                marker: marker,
                roleName: role
            )
            let output = try await client.listRolePolicies(input: input)

            guard let policies = output.policyNames else {
                return policyList
            }

            for policy in policies {
                policyList.append(policy)
            }
            marker = output.marker
            isTruncated = output.isTruncated
        } while isTruncated == true
        return policyList
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListRolePolicies中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

`ListRoles`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListRoles`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func listRoles() async throws -> [String] {
        var roleList: [String] = []
        var marker: String? = nil
        var isTruncated: Bool
```

```
        repeat {
            let input = ListRolesInput(marker: marker)
            let output = try await client.listRoles(input: input)

            guard let roles = output.roles else {
                return roleList
            }

            for role in roles {
                if let name = role.roleName {
                    roleList.append(name)
                }
            }
            marker = output.marker
            isTruncated = output.isTruncated
        } while isTruncated == true
        return roleList
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListRoles中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

ListUsers

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListUsers`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func listUsers() async throws -> [MyUserRecord] {
        var userList: [MyUserRecord] = []
```

```
        var marker: String? = nil
        var isTruncated: Bool

        repeat {
            let input = ListUsersInput(marker: marker)
            let output = try await client.listUsers(input: input)

            guard let users = output.users else {
                return userList
            }

            for user in users {
                if let id = user.userId, let name = user.userName {
                    userList.append(MyUserRecord(id: id, name: name))
                }
            }
            marker = output.marker
            isTruncated = output.isTruncated
        } while isTruncated == true
        return userList
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListUsers中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

`PutUserPolicy`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`PutUserPolicy`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    func putUserPolicy(policyDocument: String, policyName: String, user:
IAMClientTypes.User) async throws {
        let input = PutUserPolicyInput(
            policyDocument: policyDocument,
            policyName: policyName,
            userName: user.userName
        )
        do {
            _ = try await iamClient.putUserPolicy(input: input)
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutUserPolicy中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

Amazon S3 示例使用 SDK 的斯威夫特

下列程式碼範例說明如何透過使用適用於 Swift 的 AWS 開發套件搭配 Amazon S3 來執行動作和實作常見案例。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作
- 案例

動作

`CopyObject`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CopyObject`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func copyFile(from sourceBucket: String, name: String, to destBucket:
 String) async throws {
        let srcUrl = ("\(sourceBucket)/
\(name)").addingPercentEncoding(withAllowedCharacters: .urlPathAllowed)

        let input = CopyObjectInput(
            bucket: destBucket,
            copySource: srcUrl,
            key: name
        )
        _ = try await client.copyObject(input: input)
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CopyObject中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

`CreateBucket`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`CreateBucket`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func createBucket(name: String) async throws {
    let config = S3ClientTypes.CreateBucketConfiguration(
        locationConstraint: .usEast2
    )
    let input = CreateBucketInput(
        bucket: name,
        createBucketConfiguration: config
    )
    _ = try await client.createBucket(input: input)
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK CreateBucket中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

`DeleteBucket`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`DeleteBucket`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func deleteBucket(name: String) async throws {
    let input = DeleteBucketInput(
        bucket: name
    )
    _ = try await client.deleteBucket(input: input)
```

```
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteBucket中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

DeleteObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteObject。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func deleteFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws {
    let input = DeleteObjectInput(
        bucket: bucket,
        key: key
    )

    do {
        _ = try await client.deleteObject(input: input)
    } catch {
        throw error
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteObject中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

DeleteObjects

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用DeleteObjects。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func deleteObjects(bucket: String, keys: [String]) async throws {
    let input = DeleteObjectsInput(
        bucket: bucket,
        delete: S3ClientTypes.Delete(
            objects: keys.map({ S3ClientTypes.ObjectIdentifier(key: $0) }),
            quiet: true
        )
    )

    do {
        let output = try await client.deleteObjects(input: input)

        // As of the last update to this example, any errors are returned
        // in the `output` object's `errors` property. If there are any
        // errors in this array, throw an exception. Once the error
        // handling is finalized in later updates to the AWS SDK for
        // Swift, this example will be updated to handle errors better.

        guard let errors = output.errors else {
            return  // No errors.
        }
        if errors.count != 0 {
            throw ServiceHandlerError.deleteObjectsError
        }
    } catch {
        throw error
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK DeleteObjects中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

GetObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用GetObject。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

從儲存貯體將物件下載至本機檔案。

```
public func downloadFile(bucket: String, key: String, to: String) async throws {
    let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: to).appendingPathComponent(key)

    let input = GetObjectInput(
        bucket: bucket,
        key: key
    )
    let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

    // Get the data stream object. Return immediately if there isn't one.
    guard let body = output.body,
          let data = try await body.readData() else {
        return
    }
    try data.write(to: fileUrl)
}
```

將物件讀取至 Swift 資料物件。

```
public func readFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws -> Data {
```

```
        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

        // Get the stream and return its contents in a `Data` object. If
        // there is no stream, return an empty `Data` object instead.
        guard let body = output.body,
              let data = try await body.readData() else {
            return "".data(using: .utf8)!
        }

        return data
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK GetObject中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

`ListBuckets`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListBuckets`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    /// Return an array containing information about every available bucket.
    ///
    /// - Returns: An array of ``S3ClientTypes.Bucket`` objects describing
    ///   each bucket.
    public func getAllBuckets() async throws -> [S3ClientTypes.Bucket] {
        let output = try await client.listBuckets(input: ListBucketsInput())
```

```
        guard let buckets = output.buckets else {
            return []
        }
        return buckets
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK ListBuckets中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

`ListObjectsV2`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`ListObjectsV2`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
    public func listBucketFiles(bucket: String) async throws -> [String] {
        let input = ListObjectsV2Input(
            bucket: bucket
        )
        let output = try await client.listObjectsV2(input: input)
        var names: [String] = []

        guard let objList = output.contents else {
            return []
        }

        for obj in objList {
            if let objName = obj.key {
                names.append(objName)
            }
```

```
        }

        return names
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK 中的 ListObjectsV2 以獲取 Swift API 參考。

PutObject

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用PutObject。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

將檔案從本機儲存體上傳至儲存貯體。

```
    public func uploadFile(bucket: String, key: String, file: String) async throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: file)
        let fileData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)
        let dataStream = ByteStream.from(data: fileData)

        let input = PutObjectInput(
            body: dataStream,
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
    }
```

將 Swift 資料物件的內容上傳至儲存貯體。

```
    public func createFile(bucket: String, key: String, withData data: Data) async
throws {
        let dataStream = ByteStream.from(data: data)

        let input = PutObjectInput(
            body: dataStream,
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
    }
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK PutObject中的斯威夫特 API 參考。

案例

開始使用儲存貯體和物件

以下程式碼範例顯示做法：

- 建立儲存貯體並上傳檔案到該儲存貯體。
- 從儲存貯體下載物件。
- 將物件複製至儲存貯體中的子文件夾。
- 列出儲存貯體中的物件。
- 刪除儲存貯體物件和該儲存貯體。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

一個用於處理對適用於 Swift 的 SDK 呼叫的 Swift 類別。

```
import Foundation
import AWSS3
import ClientRuntime
import AWSClientRuntime

/// A class containing all the code that interacts with the AWS SDK for Swift.
public class ServiceHandler {
    let client: S3Client

    /// Initialize and return a new ``ServiceHandler`` object, which is used to
 drive the AWS calls
    /// used for the example.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A new ``ServiceHandler`` object, ready to be called to
    ///            execute AWS operations.
    public init() async {
        do {
            client = try S3Client(region: "us-east-2")
        } catch {
            print("ERROR: ", dump(error, name: "Initializing S3 client"))
            exit(1)
        }
    }

    /// Create a new user given the specified name.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - name: Name of the bucket to create.
    /// Throws an exception if an error occurs.
    public func createBucket(name: String) async throws {
        let config = S3ClientTypes.CreateBucketConfiguration(
            locationConstraint: .usEast2
        )
        let input = CreateBucketInput(
            bucket: name,
            createBucketConfiguration: config
        )
        _ = try await client.createBucket(input: input)
    }

    /// Delete a bucket.
    /// - Parameter name: Name of the bucket to delete.
```

```
    public func deleteBucket(name: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteBucketInput(
            bucket: name
        )
        _ = try await client.deleteBucket(input: input)
    }

    /// Upload a file from local storage to the bucket.
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket to upload the file to.
    ///   - key: Name of the file to create.
    ///   - file: Path name of the file to upload.
    public func uploadFile(bucket: String, key: String, file: String) async throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: file)
        let fileData = try Data(contentsOf: fileUrl)
        let dataStream = ByteStream.from(data: fileData)

        let input = PutObjectInput(
            body: dataStream,
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
    }

    /// Create a file in the specified bucket with the given name. The new
    /// file's contents are uploaded from a `Data` object.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket to create a file in.
    ///   - key: Name of the file to create.
    ///   - data: A `Data` object to write into the new file.
    public func createFile(bucket: String, key: String, withData data: Data) async
throws {
        let dataStream = ByteStream.from(data: data)

        let input = PutObjectInput(
            body: dataStream,
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        _ = try await client.putObject(input: input)
    }
```

```
    /// Download the named file to the given directory on the local device.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket that contains the file to be copied.
    ///   - key: The name of the file to copy from the bucket.
    ///   - to: The path of the directory on the local device where you want to
    ///     download the file.
    public func downloadFile(bucket: String, key: String, to: String) async throws {
        let fileUrl = URL(fileURLWithPath: to).appendingPathComponent(key)

        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

        // Get the data stream object. Return immediately if there isn't one.
        guard let body = output.body,
              let data = try await body.readData() else {
            return
        }
        try data.write(to: fileUrl)
    }

    /// Read the specified file from the given S3 bucket into a Swift
    /// `Data` object.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket containing the file to read.
    ///   - key: Name of the file within the bucket to read.
    ///
    /// - Returns: A `Data` object containing the complete file data.
    public func readFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws -> Data {
        let input = GetObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )
        let output = try await client.getObject(input: input)

        // Get the stream and return its contents in a `Data` object. If
        // there is no stream, return an empty `Data` object instead.
        guard let body = output.body,
              let data = try await body.readData() else {
            return "".data(using: .utf8)!
```

```
        }

        return data
    }

    /// Copy a file from one bucket to another.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - sourceBucket: Name of the bucket containing the source file.
    ///   - name: Name of the source file.
    ///   - destBucket: Name of the bucket to copy the file into.
    public func copyFile(from sourceBucket: String, name: String, to destBucket:
 String) async throws {
        let srcUrl = ("\(sourceBucket)/
\(name)").addingPercentEncoding(withAllowedCharacters: .urlPathAllowed)

        let input = CopyObjectInput(
            bucket: destBucket,
            copySource: srcUrl,
            key: name
        )
        _ = try await client.copyObject(input: input)
    }

    /// Deletes the specified file from Amazon S3.
    ///
    /// - Parameters:
    ///   - bucket: Name of the bucket containing the file to delete.
    ///   - key: Name of the file to delete.
    ///
    public func deleteFile(bucket: String, key: String) async throws {
        let input = DeleteObjectInput(
            bucket: bucket,
            key: key
        )

        do {
            _ = try await client.deleteObject(input: input)
        } catch {
            throw error
        }
    }

    /// Returns an array of strings, each naming one file in the
```

```
    /// specified bucket.
    ///
    /// - Parameter bucket: Name of the bucket to get a file listing for.
    /// - Returns: An array of `String` objects, each giving the name of
    ///            one file contained in the bucket.
    public func listBucketFiles(bucket: String) async throws -> [String] {
        let input = ListObjectsV2Input(
            bucket: bucket
        )
        let output = try await client.listObjectsV2(input: input)
        var names: [String] = []

        guard let objList = output.contents else {
            return []
        }

        for obj in objList {
            if let objName = obj.key {
                names.append(objName)
            }
        }

        return names
    }
}
```

一個管理 SDK 呼叫的 Swift 命令列程式。

```
import Foundation
import ServiceHandler
import ArgumentParser

/// The command-line arguments and options available for this
/// example command.
struct ExampleCommand: ParsableCommand {
    @Argument(help: "Name of the S3 bucket to create")
    var bucketName: String

    @Argument(help: "Pathname of the file to upload to the S3 bucket")
    var uploadSource: String

    @Argument(help: "The name (key) to give the file in the S3 bucket")
```

```
    var objName: String

    @Argument(help: "S3 bucket to copy the object to")
    var destBucket: String

    @Argument(help: "Directory where you want to download the file from the S3
bucket")
    var downloadDir: String

    static var configuration = CommandConfiguration(
        commandName: "s3-basics",
        abstract: "Demonstrates a series of basic AWS S3 functions.",
        discussion: """
        Performs the following Amazon S3 commands:

        * `CreateBucket`
        * `PutObject`
        * `GetObject`
        * `CopyObject`
        * `ListObjects`
        * `DeleteObjects`
        * `DeleteBucket`
        """
    )

    /// Called by ``main()`` to do the actual running of the AWS
    /// example.
    func runAsync() async throws {
        let serviceHandler = await ServiceHandler()

        // 1. Create the bucket.
        print("Creating the bucket \(bucketName)...")
        try await serviceHandler.createBucket(name: bucketName)

        // 2. Upload a file to the bucket.
        print("Uploading the file \(uploadSource)...")
        try await serviceHandler.uploadFile(bucket: bucketName, key: objName, file:
uploadSource)

        // 3. Download the file.
        print("Downloading the file \(objName) to \(downloadDir)...")
        try await serviceHandler.downloadFile(bucket: bucketName, key: objName, to:
downloadDir)
```

```
        // 4. Copy the file to another bucket.
        print("Copying the file to the bucket \(destBucket)...")
        try await serviceHandler.copyFile(from: bucketName, name: objName, to:
 destBucket)

        // 5. List the contents of the bucket.

        print("Getting a list of the files in the bucket \(bucketName)")
        let fileList = try await serviceHandler.listBucketFiles(bucket: bucketName)
        let numFiles = fileList.count
        if numFiles != 0 {
            print("\(numFiles) file\((numFiles > 1) ? "s" : "") in bucket
 \(bucketName):")
            for name in fileList {
                print("  \(name)")
            }
        } else {
            print("No files found in bucket \(bucketName)")
        }

        // 6. Delete the objects from the bucket.

        print("Deleting the file \(objName) from the bucket \(bucketName)...")
        try await serviceHandler.deleteFile(bucket: bucketName, key: objName)
        print("Deleting the file \(objName) from the bucket \(destBucket)...")
        try await serviceHandler.deleteFile(bucket: destBucket, key: objName)

        // 7. Delete the bucket.
        print("Deleting the bucket \(bucketName)...")
        try await serviceHandler.deleteBucket(name: bucketName)

        print("Done.")
    }
}

//
// Main program entry point.
//
@main
struct Main {
    static func main() async {
        let args = Array(CommandLine.arguments.dropFirst())

        do {
```

```
            let command = try ExampleCommand.parse(args)
            try await command.runAsync()
        } catch {
            ExampleCommand.exit(withError: error)
        }
    }
}
```

- 如需 API 詳細資訊，請參閱《適用於 Swift 的AWS SDK API 參考》中的下列主題。
  - CopyObject
  - CreateBucket
  - DeleteBucket
  - DeleteObjects
  - GetObject
  - ListObjectsV2
  - PutObject

AWS STS 使用 SDK 為斯威夫特的例子

下列程式碼範例會示範如何透過使用 Swift for AWS SDK 來執行動作和實作常見案例 AWS STS。

Actions 是大型程式的程式碼摘錄，必須在內容中執行。雖然動作會告訴您如何呼叫個別服務函數，但您可以在其相關情境和跨服務範例中查看內容中的動作。

Scenarios (案例) 是向您展示如何呼叫相同服務中的多個函數來完成特定任務的程式碼範例。

每個範例都包含一個連結 GitHub，您可以在其中找到如何在內容中設定和執行程式碼的指示。

主題

- 動作

動作

`AssumeRole`

下列程式碼範例會示範如何使用`AssumeRole`。

適用於 Swift 的 SDK

> **Note**
>
> 這是適用於預覽版本 SDK 的發行前版本文件。內容可能變動。

> **Note**
>
> 還有更多關於 GitHub。尋找完整範例，並了解如何在AWS 設定和執行程式碼範例儲存庫。

```
public func assumeRole(role: IAMClientTypes.Role, sessionName: String)
                async throws -> STSClientTypes.Credentials {
    let input = AssumeRoleInput(
        roleArn: role.arn,
        roleSessionName: sessionName
    )
    do {
        let output = try await stsClient.assumeRole(input: input)

        guard let credentials = output.credentials else {
            throw ServiceHandlerError.authError
        }

        return credentials
    } catch {
        throw error
    }
}
```

- 有關 API 的詳細信息，請參閱 AWS SDK AssumeRole中的斯威夫特 API 參考。